香港城市設計學會
大灣區城市設計週

HKIUD GREATER BAY AREA URBAN DESIGN WEEK

香港城市設計學會
大灣區城市設計週
HKIUD GREATER BAY AREA URBAN DESIGN WEEK

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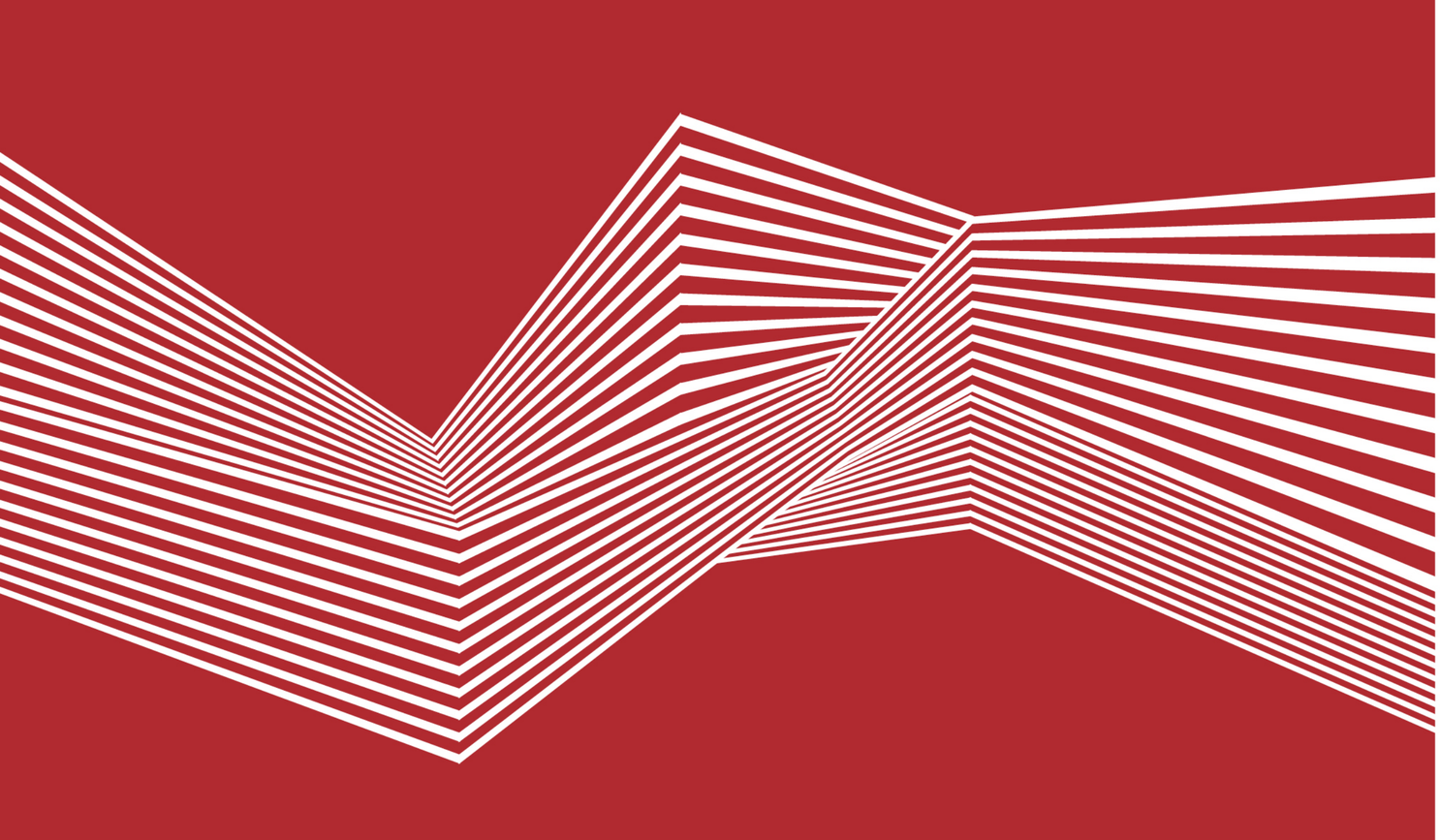

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簡介
Introduction

簡介

為提高粵港澳大灣區(大灣區)城市的城市設計水平和改善宜居性，香港城市設計學會與澳門、珠海、深圳及廣州的城市設計組織協商成立大灣區城市設計師專業聯盟。

此專業平台旨在加強在大灣區城市設計專業人士、公司、機構以及從事城市設計、建築、園境設計、城鎮規劃和工程背景的城市設計專業人士之間的交流。

大灣區城市設計師專業聯盟在香港舉行的首個大灣區城市設計週，主要活動包括來自香港、澳門、廣州、深圳和珠海的五家創始學會的「大灣區城市設計師專業聯盟」合作備忘錄簽署儀式、國際會議、大灣區城市設計大獎、刊物及得獎作品展。這是第一次以大灣區城市設計為主題的國際會議及第一屆大灣區城市設計大獎。

Introduction

With the mission of elevation of urban design standard and improvement of the livability of the cities in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area (Greater Bay Area), The Hong Kong Institute of Urban Design is taking the lead to cultivate a culture of academic and professional exchanges in urban design knowledge and practical experience, in collaboration with urban design organisations from Macau, Zhuhai, Shenzhen, Guangzhou to establish the Greater Bay Area Urban Designer Alliance.

This is a professional platform for promotion of collaboration among urban design professionals, practices and organisations in the Greater Bay Area of a background of urban design, architecture, landscape design, town planning and engineering.

The Greater Bay Area Urban Designer Alliance hosted the debut Greater Bay Area Urban Design Week in Hong Kong, major events include the MOU signing ceremony of the Greater Bay Area Urban Designer Alliance among 5 founding Institutes from Hong Kong, Macau, Guangzhou, Shenzhen and Zhuhai, an international conference, Greater Bay Areas Urban Design Awards, publication and the subsequent awards exhibition. This is the first urban design related international conference on Greater Bay Area and the first Greater Bay Area urban design award scheme.







「大灣區城市設計師專業聯盟」合作備忘錄簽署儀式

The MOU Signing Ceremony of the Greater Bay Area Urban Designer Alliance

「大灣區城市設計師專業聯盟」合作備忘錄簽署儀式

為了提高大灣區城市的城市設計水平和改善宜居性，香港城市設計學會聯同CURB建築與城市規劃中心-澳門、廣州市城市規劃協會、深圳市城市規劃學會、珠海市規劃勘察設計行業協會宣佈正式成立首個大灣區城市設計師專業聯盟。創立聯盟目的是加強包括城市設計師、建築師、園境師、規劃師和工程師的專業人士、公司和機構之間的交流，並推動成立大灣區城市設計師專業資格。

由香港城市設計學會主辦，大灣區城市設計師專業聯盟特別於2020年6月17日透過視像形式，與來自澳門、廣州、深圳和珠海的學會代表進行了簡單而隆重的「大灣區城市設計師專業聯盟」合作備忘錄簽署儀式，並邀得香港特別行政區行政長官林鄭月娥女士GBM，GBS親臨見證。

於當天，行政長官頒授大灣區城市設計師專業聯盟信物予上任香港城市設計學會會長陳祖聲先生，象徵香港城市設計學會成為首屆大灣區城市設計師專業聯盟活動的主辦機構。該信物將承傳到下一屆主辦大灣區城市設計師專業聯盟活動的創始學會，讓城市設計師的專業得以推廣和承傳下去。

在「大灣區城市設計師專業聯盟」合作備忘錄簽署儀式後，行政長官與香港城市設計學會的上任會長和現任會長及理事會成員在聯盟成立典禮上合照留念，全力支持大灣區城市設計師專業聯盟正式成立。

The MOU Signing Ceremony of the Greater Bay Area Urban Designer Alliance

With the mission of elevation of urban design standard and improvement of the livability of the cities in the Greater Bay Area, The Hong Kong Institute of Urban Design (The HKIUD) together with CURB Center for Architecture and Urbanism-Macau, Guangzhou Urban Planning Association, Urban Planning Society of Shenzhen, and Zhuhai Planning Exploration and Design Industry Association have band together to establish The Greater Bay Area Urban Designer Alliance. The purpose of setting up Greater Bay Area Urban Designer Alliance is to promote collaboration among urban design professionals, practices and organisations in the Greater Bay Area including urban designers, architects, landscape designers, town planners and engineers, and subsequently establish the professional recognition for urban design practitioners in the Greater Bay Area.

Organised by The HKIUD, a MOU signing ceremony was held on 17 June 2020 with The Honourable Mrs. Carrie LAM CHENG Yuet-ngor, GBM, GBS, The Chief Executive of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region in attendance. The Chief Executive witnessed the signing of the 5 founding institutes to officially establish the Alliance for the mega region through live video links and expressed her greatest support to the Alliance.

The Chief Executive of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region bestowed the Alliance's President's Medal to Mr. Joel CHAN, the Past President of The HKIUD, for The HKIUD role as the presiding 2020 convener for the Alliance. The President Medal is custodial piece and will be bestowed to the next Convener on a biennial rotation basis.

After the ceremony, The Chief Executive of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region was joined by the Past Presents and Present President and fellow council members of The HKIUD in celebration of the official inauguration of Greater Bay Area Urban Designer Alliance.

大灣區城市設計會議
The Greater Bay Area Urban Design Conference



大灣區城市設計會議
城市設計造就民生福祉：區域性之關鍵行動規劃

在全球性流行疫症、氣候變化、生態系統崩潰、資訊變革、文化危機以及人口老齡化等因素影響之下，全世界的城市和鄉鎮人口正面臨前所未有的衝擊。城市與其週邊地區在短期和中期的規劃、集資、設計及管理方式需作出相應之調整。這些變化將對許多城市的持續發展及其居民福祉帶來深遠的影響。是次大灣區城市設計會議探討以下主題，這些主題既可應對現時城市設計者所面對的衝擊，亦能為發展中的區域性城市（如粵港澳大灣區）建設提供未來設計方向的參考：

* 發展新模式 以居民福祉為城市設計首要目標
* 順應全球趨勢，城市設計如何在城市和地區行政中擔當主流角色
* 充分運用城市數據 城市設計需要衡量什麼？什麼是必需的？ 會否遺漏其他有用數據？
* 通過教育和資格認證以確保城市設計的專業質素
* 在合適的地方恰當發展 城市設計對未知事物的應變

The Greater Bay Area Urban Design Conference
Wellbeing through Urban Design : A Critical Action Plan for Mega Region

With the collective implications of viral pandemic, climate emergency, ecological breakdown, information revolution, cultural insecurity and ageing demographics forming a perfect storm of disruption that is both massively and rapidly impacting urban and rural populations globally. Seismic shifts in the means of planning, funding, designing and managing our cities and their interactive regions are now anticipated to follow in both the short and medium terms. Such changes will have a profound effect on the viability of many such cities and on the wellbeing of the majority of their urban dwellers. The Greater Bay Area Urban Design Conference 2020 provided opportunity to consider the critical actions required in developing responsive urban systems from the regional to the neighbourhood scale, that can enhance preparedness, living quality, social equity and wellness. The conference offered the following themes that address both the current disruption and a reshaped thinking on developing urbanised mega regions such as the Greater Bay Area:

* New Modes of Development Urban Design for Wellness First
* Global Trends toward Mainstreaming Urban Design in City and Regional Administration
* Utilising Urban Data – What Are We Measuring? What Don't We Need?
* Ensuring Quality Urban Design through Education and Accreditation
* Right Development in the Right Place - Resiliency in the Face of the Unknown

主禮嘉賓、開幕及閉幕致辭及專題講者

Guest of Honour, Opening & Closing Remarks and Keynote Speakers

主禮嘉賓
Guest of Honour



Mr. Michael WONG Wai-lun, JP
黃偉綸先生, JP

Secretary for Development of
the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region
香港特別行政區發展局局長

開幕及閉幕致辭
Opening & Closing Remarks



Mr. Donald CHOI
蔡宏興先生
President of
The Hong Kong Institute of
Urban Design
香港城市設計學會會長



Mr. Joel CHAN
陳祖聲先生
Immediate Past President of
The Hong Kong Institute of
Urban Design
香港城市設計學會上任會長



Mr. Nuno SOARES
蘇偉圖先生
President of CURB Center for
Architecture and
Urbanism Macau CURB
建築與城市規劃中心
澳門創始人及總監



Mr. DUAN Zhuang
段莊先生
President of
Zhuhai Planning Exploration and
Design Industry Association
珠海市規劃勘察設計行業協會會長



Mr. SIMA Xiao
司馬曉先生
President of
Urban Planning Society of Shenzhen
深圳市城市規劃學會會長



Dr. PAN An
潘安博士
President of Guangzhou
Urban Planning Association
廣州市城市規劃協會會長

開幕及
閉幕致辭
Opening &
Closing Remarks













專題講者
Keynote Speakers



New Modes of Development - Urban Design for Wellness First - Melbourne a Case Study.
新的發展模式 - 健康為先的城市設計 - 以墨爾本為例



Regenerating Ecological Services Using the Public Realm Landscape: A city's largest asset to address climate change is their public realm landscapes (including streets!)
利用公共空間的景觀再生生態服務：一個都市應對氣候變化的最大資產是 其公共空間的景觀（包括街道！）



JIAYUAN building towards People' s Welfare
家圓聚力民生福祉



Urban design as a sustainable optimization tool
城市設計作為可持續優化工具



Transformative urban climate action by design: learning from Rebuild by Design NY and Water as Leverage Asia
通過設計實現變革性的城市氣候行動：學習紐約「按設計重建」和亞洲水務設計

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New Modes of Development - Urban Design for Wellness First - Melbourne a Case Study

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Regenerating Ecological Services Using the Public Realm Landscape: A city's largest asset to address climate change is their public realm landscapes (including streets!)

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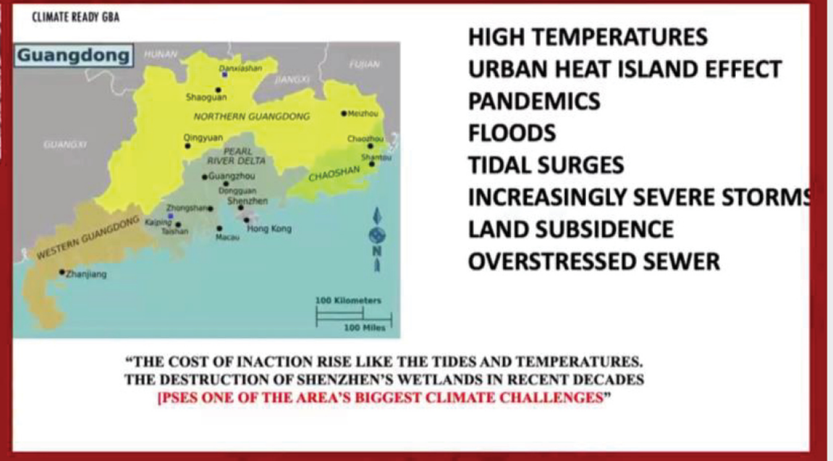



Prof. WU Zhiqiang
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家園 聚力民生福祉





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Urban design as a sustainable optimization tool

城市設計作為可持續優化工具





Mr. Hendrik Willem Johan OVINK
Hendrik Willem Johan OVINK 先生

Special Envoy for International Water Affairs, The Netherlands
荷蘭國際水務特使

Transformative urban climate action by design: learning from Rebuild by Design NY and Water as Leverage Asia

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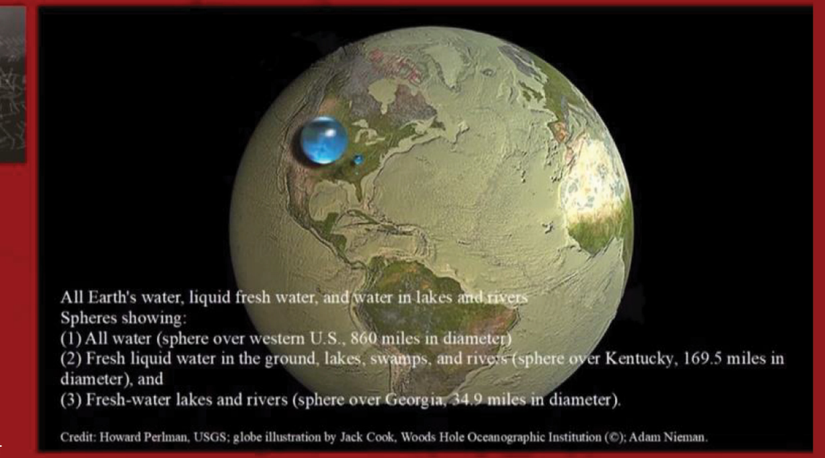

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大灣區城市設計系統與管理
Urban Design System and Administration in Greater Bay Area

專題分享（二）
Parallel Session 2

城市設計準則、實踐和案例研究
Urban Design Guidelines, Practice and Case Study

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Parallel Session 1 Speakers

大灣區城市設計系統與管理
Urban Design System and Administration in Greater Bay Area





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Deputy Chief Planner of China Academy of Urban Planning & Design
中國城市規劃設計研究院副總規劃師

Humanity's Triumph - Reflections on the Sociality of Urban Design
山高人為峰 - 有關城市設計的社會學思考



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香港理工大學賽馬會社會創新設計院總監
Member of The Hong Kong Institute of Urban Design
香港城市設計學會會員



Dr. ZHANG Zhengtao
章徵濤 博士
Director of Zhuhai Natural Resources and Planning Technology Center
珠海市自然資源與規劃技術中心負責人

Study of Zhuhai Urban Design Process: Retrospection, Construction, Practice
珠海市城市設計全過程研究：回顧、建構、實踐



Mr. CHEN Zhimin
陳志敏 先生
Head of Urban Design Institute Guangzhou
廣州市城市規劃勘測設計研究院
Urban Planning & Design Survey Research Institute
城市設計策劃所所長

Old City and New Vitality Experimental Urban Design in Guangzhou
老城市新活力 - 廣州城市設計試點工作總結

專題分享（二）講者
Parallel Session 2 Speakers

城市設計準則、實踐和案例研究
Urban Design Guidelines, Practice and Case Study











Mr. Nuno SOARES
蘇偉圖 先生
President of CURB Center for Architecture and Urbanism-Macau
CURB建築與城市規劃中心-澳門
創始人及總監

Reframing the Urban Edge Design Strategies for Macau x Zhuhai Waterfront
重塑城市邊緣澳門與珠海海濱的設計策略



Facilitator
主持人

Prof. WANG Weijen
王維仁 教授

Professor of Department of Architecture, The University of Hong Kong
香港大學建築系教授
Member of The Hong Kong Institute of Urban Design
香港城市設計學會會員



Mr. Stefan KRUMMECK
斯戴凡·科魯麥克 先生
Director of TFP Farrells, Hong Kong
香港TFP Farrells 董事
Member of The Hong Kong Institute of Urban Design
香港城市設計學會會員

SUPER DENSITY, THE 15 MINUTE CITY RETHOUGHT
Hong Kong' s Urbanity, a Model for Sustainability and Wellbeing
高密度十五分鐘城市改造香港都市風格 可持續及舒適生活模型



Prof. Bernard V. LIM, BBS, JP
林雲峰 教授, BBS, JP
Founding President of The Hong Kong Institute of Urban Design
香港城市設計學會創會會長
Principal of AD+RG Architecture Design and Research Group Limited
香港AD+RG 建築設計及研究所有限公司總監

Strategies for an Accessible Inclusive City
推動暢通易達無障礙共融城市設計的策略



Dr. HUANG Dingxi
黃鼎曦 博士
Vice President & Secretary General of Guangzhou Urban Planning Association
廣州市城市規劃協會副會長兼秘書長

The Role of Expert Committee and Chief Designer for Promoting Urban Design
專家委員會和總設計師對推動城市設計的作用



Mr. Brian YANG
Brian YANG 先生
Partner of Bjarke IngelsGroup, Denmark
丹麥 Bjarke Ingels Group 合夥人

BIG at All Scales: Social Infrastructure for Sustainable Cities
規模宏大: 可持續城市的社會基建設施

回應環節 (一) 講者
Response Session 1 Speakers

大灣區城市之間的協同作用
Synergy among Greater Bay Area Cities

Prof. CAI Yunnan
蔡雲楠 教授
Dean & Professor, School of Architecture and
Urban Planning Guangdong University of Technology
廣東工業大學建築規劃學院院長、教授

Dr. SHAN Liang
單樑 教授
Vice President & Urban Design Director Urban Planning & Design
Institute of Shenzhen
深圳市城市規劃設計研究院副院長
兼城市設計總監

Mr. LAI Shuang
賴霜 先生
Deputy Dean, Senior Engineer, Certified Planner
Zhuhai Institute of Urban Planning & Design
珠海市規劃設計研究院規劃設計分院副院長、高級規劃師、註冊城市規劃師

Mr. LIANG Haijiang
梁海江 先生
Chief Planner
Natural Resources Bureau of Zhaoqing
肇慶市自然資源局總規劃師

Mr. YANG Minghao
楊明豪 先生
President
Jiangmen Urban Planning Association
江門市規劃協會會長

HK Representative and Facilitator
香港代表及主持人

Prof. KK LING, SBS
凌嘉勤 教授, SBS
Director of Jockey Club Design Institute for Social Innovation,
The Hong Kong Polytechnic University
香港理工大學賽馬會社會創新設計院總監
Member of The Hong Kong Institute of Urban Design
香港城市設計學會會員



回應環節 (二) 講者
Response Session 2 Speakers

城市設計方案項目的實施
Procurement of Urban Design Projects

Mr. WANG Zejian
王澤堅 先生
Deputy Director China Academy of Urban Planning & Design Shenzhen
中國城市規劃設計研究院深圳分院副院長

Mr. ZENG Hongliang
曾紅亮 先生
Executive Vice President & Secretary General, Huizhou Territorial
Spatial Planning Association
惠州市國土空間規劃協會常務副會長兼秘書長

Mr. Simon CHUA
蔡尚文 先生
Co-Founder and Executive Director, Lead8 Hong Kong Limited
香港 Lead8 聯合創辦人兼執行董事
Member of The Hong Kong Institute of Urban Design
香港城市設計學會會員

Mr. Raymond IP
葉偉民 先生
Deputy Head (Works) of Sustainable Lantau Office,
Civil Engineering and Development Department,
The Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region
香港特別行政區政府土木工程拓展署
可持續大嶼辦事處副處長 (工務)

Facilitator
主持人

Mr. Ivan HO
何文堯 先生
Director
Ivanho Architect Limited
何文堯建築師有限公司董事
Chairman of The Task Force
Harbourfront Developments on Hong Kong Island
港島區海濱發展專責小組主席
Member of The Hong Kong Institute of Urban Design
香港城市設計學會會員



回應環節（三）講者
Response Session 3 Speakers

城市設計準則、實踐和案例研究
Urban Design Guidelines, Practice and Case Study

Mr. Eric SHING
盛宇宏 先生

Principal and Chief Architect of Shing & Partners Design Group
漢森伯盛國際設計集團董事長、總建築師

President of Yangcheng Design Alliance
廣州市空間設計協會（羊城設計聯盟）會長

Ms. WU Zhetao
伍哲陶 女士

Partner
ISA Internationales Stadtbauatelier
德國 ISA 意廈國際設計集團合夥人

Mr. ZHANG Zhenyu
張震宇 先生

Deputy General Manager
Shenzhen LAY OUT Planning Consultants Company Limited
深圳市營奧規劃設計諮詢股份有限公司副總經理

Mr. CK SOH
蘇震國 先生

Assistant Director of Planning (Special Duties)
Planning Department,
The Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region
香港特別行政區政府規劃署助理署長/ 特別職務

HK Representative and Facilitator
香港代表及主持人

Mr. PY TAM
譚寶堯 先生

Council Member of The Hong Kong Institute of Urban Design
香港城市設計學會理事會幹事



大灣區城市設計大獎
The Greater Bay Area Urban Design Awards



主辦機構
Organiser

主要贊助機構
Lead Sponsor

More Details 詳情請參閱
https://www.hkiud.org/actions/2020/award.php

支持機構
Supporting Organisations

有關大灣區城市設計大獎

設立首屆大灣區城市設計大獎的目的是通過表揚粵港澳大灣區內與城市設計相關的優秀作品，以及加強在大灣區工作的城市設計師、規劃師、建築師、園境師、工程師、測量師及其他相關專業人士、公司和機構之間的合作及交流，從而提升區內城市設計之水平，並推動制定大灣區城市設計師的專業資格。

大灣區城市設計大獎每兩年舉辦一次。香港城市設計學會獲得大灣區城市設計師專業聯盟其他創始成員的支持，以及香港特別行政區政府「創意香港」的贊助下舉辦第一屆大灣區城市設計大獎。香港城市設計學會邀請大灣區的城市設計專業人士和機構提名區內城市設計項目參加第一屆大灣區城市設計大獎，提名期由 2020年 7 月 17 日至 9 月 30 日。為提高大灣區城市設計大獎的認受性，香港城市設計學會邀請具聲望的學者及城市設計專業人士擔任評審委員，有關評審工作於 2020年 10 月至 11 月進行。第一屆大灣區城市設計大獎分別設有專業組別和學生組別。

About The Greater Bay Area Urban Design Awards

The objective of the first Greater Bay Area Urban Design Awards is to elevate the overall urban design standard in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area through recognition of excellence in urban design related proj ects in the Greater Bay Area and foster collaboration and exchange among urban designers, planners, architects, landscape architects, engineers, surveyors and other urban design professionals, companies and organisations in the Greater Bay Area.

The Awards are held as a biennial event. The debut Greater Bay Area Urban Design Awards was organised by The Hong Kong Institute of Urban Design with the support of other member institutes from Greater Bay Area Urban Designer Alliance and sponsorship from Create Hong Kong (CreateHK) of the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region. Urban design professionals and organisations in the Greater Bay Area were invited to nominate urban design projects to participate in the Greater Bay Area Urban Design Awards from 17 July 2020 to 30 September 2020. To establish the credibility of the Greater Bay Area Urban Design Awards, renowned academia and practitioners in urban design were invited to be the jury members and jury's adjudication took place from October to November 2020. The first edition of the Greater Bay Area Urban Design Awards is divided into the Professional Category and the Student Category.

專業組別
Professional Category

1. 大獎類別

專業組別的大獎類別分為三個，包括實體落成項目、城市介入項目和計劃概念項目 。

2. 提名資格

- 參選作品須位於大灣區內。
- 參選作品須由大灣區城市設計師專業聯盟的創始學會或其推薦的專業學會或機構的會員提名。
- 項目及城市介入項目的參選作品必須在2010年1月1日至2020年9月14日之間實體完成。
- 城市介入項目適用於已實體完成並在城市環境中產生重大貢獻的小規模介入設施，例如：
  A) 總建築面積不超過 2000 平方米的一幢或多幢小型建築物；
  B) 總建築面積不超過 3000 平方米的風景區或公共空間；
  C) 小型城市元素，例如涼亭、避雨亭、街道設施、照明、公共藝術、牌坊拱門或
  D) 其他形式的臨時或永久介入設施。
- 計劃/概念類別的設計必須在2010年1月1日至2020年9月30日之間完成並獲得有關政府部門或客户接受。
- 提交的項目不得與評審委員會的成員有任何關係。

3. 提名方法

提名人需下載及填妥提名表格，連同所需文件一併提交。請注意提名人必須是大灣區城市設計師專業聯盟的創始學會或其推薦的專業學會或機構的會員 。

1. AWARDS CATEGORY

The Professional Category has three sub-categories, namely Built Project, Urban Intervention and Plan/Concept.

2. ENTRY QUALIFICATIONS

- Projects must be located inside the geographical area of the Greater Bay Area.
- Projects must be nominated by professional members or group members of the Founding Member Institutes of the Greater Bay Area Urban Designer Alliance, or their recommended professional institutes/organisations.
- Projects for sub-categories of Built Project and Urban Intervention must be completed physically between 1 January 2010 and 14 September 2020.
- Projects for sub-categories of Urban Intervention are for small-scale interventions that have been completed physically and made a significant contribution to the urban environment,
  for example:
  a) One or a group of small buildings of a total building area of not more than 2,000 m^2 ;
  b) A landscape area or public space less than 3,000 m^2 ;
  c) Small urban elements, e.g. pavilion, shelter, street furniture, lighting, public art, gateway; or
  d) Other forms of temporary or permanent interventions.
- Design or study for sub-category of Plan / Concept must be completed and accepted by the government departments concerned or clients who commissioned the projects between 1 January 2010 and 30 September 2020.
- The nominated project shall in no way be associated with members of the jury panel.

3. ENTRY QUALIFICATIONS

Nominees should download, complete and return the Nomination Application Form and all the documents required. Please note, nomination must be made by a member of any of the Founding Member Institutes from the Greater Bay Area Urban Designer Alliance, or their recommended professional institutes / organisations.

4. 獎項

專業組別的獎項設有大獎、優異獎及入圍項目提名獎。獎項的數量取決於遞交作品的數量與質量。如評審委員會認為參選項目沒有達到獲獎水平，將會保留不頒發任何獎項的權利。評審委員會之裁決將作終論。
評審委員會可根據榮獲大獎的作品之優勝特點，設定大獎主題（例如可持續性、文化遺產保育、共融城市設計、宜居性、健康的城市設計等）以作嘉許。評審委員會對大獎類別擁有最終決定權 。

4. AWARDS WINNING CATEGORY

There are Grand Awards, Merit Awards and Nominated Awards for shortlisted projects for each sub-category. The number of awards depend on the quality and the number of submission. However, the Jury Panel reserves the right of not awarding any award. The decision of the Jury Panel shall be final.
Grand Awards might be granted with or without titles are determined by the Jury Panel, and examples of the titles may include Sustainability, Heritage Conservation, Inclusive urban design, Livability, Urban design for health, etc. The Jury Panel reserves the right to determine the awards titles.

5. 專業組別評審委員會

由海外的城市設計學術界人士及專業人士組成的評審委員會，將透過完善的評審程序以確保獎項的公正性和公信力



Ms. Caroline BOS
Co-Founder,
Principal Urban Planner,
UNStudio, The Netherlands



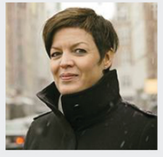
Dr. Geeta MEHTA
Professor of Architecture and Urban Design,
Columbia University, USA



Mr. Hendrik Willem Johan Ovink,
Special Envoy for International Water Affairs,
The Netherlands



Prof. Martha SCHWARTZ
Senior Partner,
Martha Schwartz Partners, USA



Mrs. Helle SøHOLT
CEO & Founding Partner,
Gehl Urban Design, Denmark

5. PROFESSIONAL CATEGORY JURY PANEL

The Awards are overseen by a panel of jurors from overseas academia or practitioners in urban design. Impartiality and reputation of the Awards will be safeguarded by sound adjudication process.

學生組別
Student Category

1. 城市設計主題

第一屆大獎的主題由獎項委員會定為「城市設計造就民生福祉」。

2. 參賽資格

- 開放予在香港、澳門及大灣區內其他城市就讀城市設計、建築、園境建築和城市規劃課程的全日制學生。
- 學生組別可以以組隊形式參賽，請注意隊員應不超過10名，需列出所有參賽隊員的姓名、就讀學院及課程，並註明一名參賽隊長作為聯絡代表。
- 可位於大灣區或大灣區以外的其他地方。
- 提交的項目不得與評審委員會的成員有任何關係。

3. 參賽方法

需下載及填妥參賽表格，連同所需文件一併提交 。

4. 獎項

金獎 / 銀獎 / 嘉許獎入圍項目

1. URBAN DESIGN THEME

An urban design theme of the first edition of the Awards is set by the Award Committee and announced as “Wellbeing through Urban Design”.

2. ENTRY QUALIFICATIONS

- Open for all full-time urban design, architecture, landscape architecture and town planning students who study in Hong Kong, Macau and other Greater Bay Area cities.
- Students are eligible to form a group to enroll the Student Awards Category. Please note that the maximum number of student participants in a group entry should be 10 or lesser members, including a team leader as the contact representative. Information such as full names, name of Institution and study programme of your team members should be clearly stated in the form.
- Concept plan can be outside the geographical area of Greater Bay Area.
- The submitted project shall in no way be associated with members of the jury panel.

3. ENTRY & SPECIFICATIONS

Students should download, complete and return the Entry Form and all the documents required.

4. AWARDS WINNING CATEGORY

Gold Award / Silver Award / Commendation Award for shortlisted projects

5. 學生組別評審委員會



Ms. Winnie HO Wing-yin, JP
Deputy Director of Architectural Service, Architectural Services Department of The Government of Hong Kong Special Administrative Region
香港特別行政區政府建築署副署長
何永賢 女士, JP



Mr. Stephen JONES
Professor of Architecture and Urban Design, Columbia University, USA
伍茲貝格建築事務所
全球高級董事合夥人
史提芬鍾斯 先生



Mr. Chris Van DUIJN
Partner, OMA
大都會建築事務所合夥人
克里斯・範杜恩 先生



Mr. Nuno SOARES
Director of CURB Center for Architecture and Urbanism - Macau
CURB建築與城市規劃中心 - 澳門
創始人及總監
蘇偉圖先 先生



Mr. QIU Yanqing
Director of Guangdong Territorial Spatial Planning Association
廣東省國土空間規劃協會理事長
邱衍慶 先生

5. STUDENT CATEGORY JURY PANEL

評審準則（適用專業組別及學生組別）

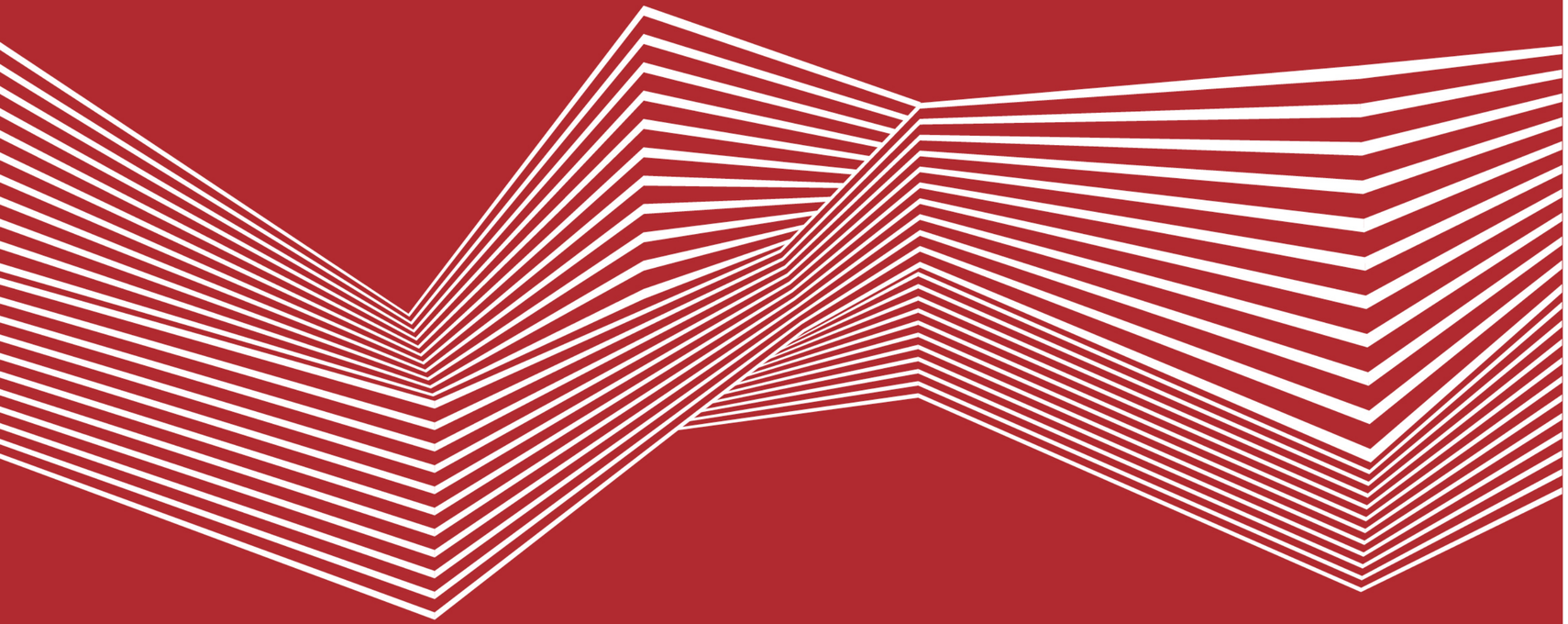
評審委員會根據參選作品各自的特點進行評核，考慮該作品在以下方面是否有所貢獻和成就、有否應用新思維和方法、以及是否符合有關獎項類別的重點 。

- **創新的城市形態：**
  城市特徵、形態肌理、密度、街道景觀、社區特徵、視覺形象、天際線、現有機遇的強化。
- **各種居民的福祉：**
  宜居性、步行性、通透性、場所營造、交通、便利性、社區健康與安全、共融性、家庭、商業和公共空間的多元性，社區參與城市設計的過程 。
- **可持續的城市發展：**
  碳足跡、生態多樣性、綠色基礎設施、自然環境、農田和不可再生資源的保護。
- **在快速的城市發展過程：**
  對當地文化、歷史遺產、傳統，以及城市環境的敏感回應和強化 。
- **城市設計的改進：**
  新思維、新概念、新設計方法、創新技術的融合

ASSESSMENT CRITERIA
(FOR BOTH PROFESSIONAL CATEGORY AND STUDENT CATEGORY)

It was open for both professionals and companies in urban design in the Greater Bay Area to participate.

- INNOVATIVE URBAN MORPHOLOGY :
  urban identity, fabric, density, streetscape, community characteristic, visual image, skyline, reinforcement of existing opportunities.
- WELL-BEING OF ALL WALKS OF RESIDENTS :
  livability, walkability, permeability, place making, transportation, convenience, community health and safety, inclusiveness, diversity in domestic, commercial, and public space, involvement of community in the urban design process.
- SUSTAINABLE URBAN DEVELOPMENT :
  carbon footprint, ecological diversity, green infrastructure, preservation of natural environment, farmland, and non-renewable resources.
- SENSITIVE RESPONSE AND REINFORCEMENT:
  local culture, heritage, tradition, and history, urban context in the process of fast urban development.
- ADVANCEMENT OF URBAN DESIGN :
  new idea, concept, design approach, integration of innovative technologies.



大灣區城市設計大獎得獎名單
Urban Design Awards List 2020

實體落成項目
Built Project

(The projects' description and graphics on the ensuring pages are provided by the awardees.)
(隨後之項目敘述及圖解由得獎者提供。)

實體落成項目
Built Project

GRAND AWARDS
大獎

龍華區環城綠道連接人與自然
深圳市蕾奧規劃設計咨詢股份有限公司
深圳翰博設計股份有限公司
中國瑞林工程技術股份有限公司

GREENWAY OF RINGROAD, LONGHUA DISTRICT MAKE CONNECTION BETWEEN HUMAN AND NATURE 50
LAY OUT Planning Consultants Co. Ltd
Shenzhen Hope Design Co., Ltd
China Nerin Engineering Co., Ltd

東莞生態園中心區城市設計
中國城市規劃設計研究院深圳分院

URBAN DESIGN FOR THE CENTRAL AREA OF DONGGUAN ECO INDUSTRIAL PARK 58
China Academy of Urban Planning & Design Shenzhen

MERIT AWARDS
優異獎

牛棚藝術公園
香港特別行政區政府建築署

CATTLE DEPOT ART PARK 66
Architectural Services Department of the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region

魚塘候鳥棲息地生態修復
深圳文科園林股份有限公司

THE ECOLOGICAL RESTORATION OF MIGRATORY BIRDS HABITAT WITHIN MANGROVE AREA FUTIAN SHENZHEN 70
Shenzhen Wenke Landscape Crop., Ltd

保利廣鋼140地塊
深圳奧雅設計股份有限公司

POLY GISE PLOT 140 78
Shenzhen L&A Design Holding Limited

深圳鹽田19.5KM 海濱棧道災後重建
譯地事務所
深圳市蕾奧規劃設計咨詢股份有限公司
中交水運規劃設計院有限公司

SHENZHEN YANTIAN 19.5KM WATERFRONT BOARDWALK RECONSTRUCTION 82
eLandscript Limited
LAYOUT Planning Consultants Co. Ltd
CCCC Water Transportation Consultants Co.,Ltd

深圳大沙河生態長廊
艾奕康有限公司

DASHA RIVER ECOLOGICAL CORRIDOR (SHENZHEN) 90
AECOM Asia Company Limited

前海深港現代服務業合作區綜合規劃
深圳市城市規劃設計研究院有限公司
中國城市規劃設計研究院
深圳市城市交通規劃設計研究中心有限公司
綜合開發研究院（中國·深圳）
深圳市建築科學研究院有限公司
深圳市環境科學研究院

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN OF QIANHAI SHENZHEN HONG KONG MODERN SERVICE INDUSTRY COOPERATION ZONE 96
Urban Planning & Design Institute of Shenzhen
China Academy of Urban Planning
Shenzhen Urban Transport Planning Center
China Development Institute
Shenzhen Institute of Building Research Co.,Ltd
Shenzhen Research Institute of Environment

龍華環城綠道
GREENWAY OF RINGROAD, LONGHUA DISTRICT

連接人與自然
MAKE CONNECTION BETWEEN HUMAN AND NATURE

項目描述

在城市快速發展的時代，高密度聚集的都市，深圳龍華區，城市內部缺乏足夠的綠色開放空間，而現有外圍的生態郊野地區，又多處于封閉和不友好的狀態。項目通過生態修復和綠道建設，將位于邊緣地區地區的57平方公里郊野綠地串聯起來，為市民提供更多的城市公共活動空間，激發了片區的發展活力。

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

In the era of rapid urban development, high-density Longhua District in Shenzhen city which lacks enough green open space inside, and most of the existing peripheral ecological countryside areas are closed and unfriendly. Through the ecological restoration and greenway construction, the project connects 57 km² of rural green space which is located at the edge of the area, providing more urban public activity space for the public and stimulating the development vitality of the area.

設計單位 *Design Unit*
深圳市蕾奧規劃設計咨詢股份有限公司
LAY-OUT Planning Consultants Co., Ltd.
深圳翰博設計股份有限公司
Shenzhen Hope Design Co., Ltd.
中國瑞林工程技術股份有限公司
China Nerin Engineering Co.,Ltd.

城市設計團隊成員 *Urban Design Team Members*
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WEI Wei, WANG Fuhai, ZHU Xuhui, CHENG Guanhua, JIANG Meng, QIN Cao, LI Yanting, YANG Qiaowan, LAI Jichun, ZHANG Zhongqi, ZHANG Yikang, XIA Jixing, XIE Yuan, LIU Qingjing, HUANG Junyong

項目規模 *Project Scale*
綠道長度約172 公里
The length of greenway is about 172 km

地點 *Location*
廣東省深圳市龍華區
Guangdong Province, Shenzhen Longhua District

完成時間 *Completion Time*
2019年1月
January 2019



項目背景

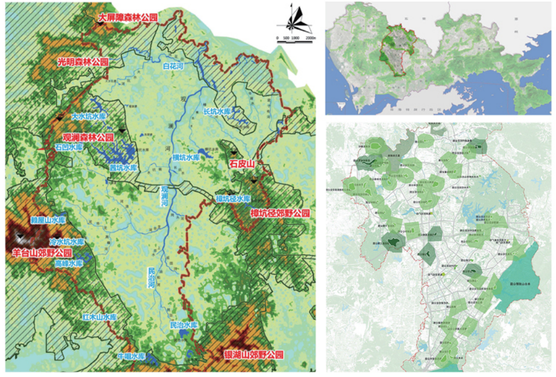
龍華區具有典型的低山丘陵地貌特徵，三面環山，一水貫城。生態控制線面積約佔全區總面積37%，集中分布在城區四周，內部綠地稀少。

由於地處原特區外，缺乏有序規劃和建設，城市內部綠地和公共空間有限，又面積地價高企和高密度的人口，市民親近自然和休閒遊憩的需求長期得不到滿足。

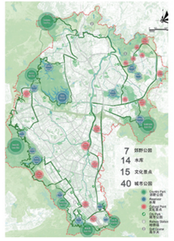
PROJECT BACKGROUND

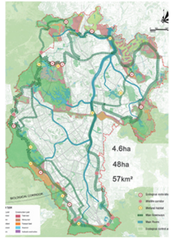
Longhua District has typical landform features of low mountains and hills, surrounded by mountains on three sides and penetrated by water. The area of ecological control line accounts for 37% of the total area of the whole district, which is concentrated around the urban area, and the internal green space is scarce.

Due to the lack of orderly planning and construction outside the original special zone, the limited green space and public space inside the city, and the high land price and high density of population, the citizens' demand for access to nature and recreation area to leisure has not been met for a long time.



三大策略 THREE STRATEGIES







策略一：修復
通過對生態因子的評价和分析，對破碎化和受損的生態斑块進行了生態修復，並轉化為自然野趣的優美景觀。

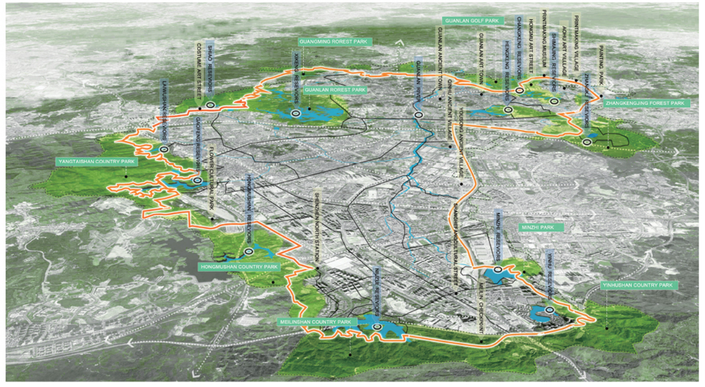
策略二：鏈接
172公里的綠道鏈接了7個郊野公園，14個水庫湖泊，15個景區，40處城市公園，形成一條環繞全城的連續活力風景帶。

策略三：激活
75公里的主線形成的大環，以及97公里支線形成的20個小環，將人、城市與自然連接在一起，為市民提供多样的活动場所，滿足不同時間不同年齡的需求，激发了邊緣城區的活力。

Strategies 1
Through the evaluation and analysis of ecological factors, ecological restoration was carried out on the broken and damaged ecological patch, and the patch was transformed into a beautiful landscape of natural wild interest.

Strategies 2
The 172 km greenway links 7 country parks, 14 reservoirs and lakes, 15 scenic spots and 40 urban parks, forms a continuous dynamic landscape belt around the city.

Strategies 3
The large ring formed by the main line of 70 km and 20 small rings formed by the branch line of 52 km which connect people, city and nature together, provide diverse activities for citizens, meet the needs of different times and different ages, and stimulate the vitality of the marginal urban area.



總平面圖 MASTER PLAN

由于城市邊緣地區發展相對滯後，公共交通不發達，這些生態綠地雖然被定性為郊野公園，但可達性差，利用率低，部分地段甚至成了違建屢禁不止、環境髒亂差的灰色地帶。

Due to the relatively backward development of urban fringe areas and underdeveloped public transport, although these ecological green space are classified as country parks, they have poor accessibility and low utilization rate, and some areas even become grey areas with illegal construction and dirty environment.











建成照片

本次設計是對深圳生態控制線地區活化利用的一種嘗試，目的是在生態文明時代，保護和修復生態環境的同時，提供更多的公共活動空間，提高人民幸福感。項目創造了多樣的活力場所，激發了市民的喜愛，馬拉松，跑步，登山，自然教育等多彩的活動在這裡展開，成為龍華最富有影響力的綠色地標，帶動了城市邊緣地區的發展。

BUILT UP PHOTOS

This design is an attempt to make active use of the ecological control line area in Shenzhen. The purpose is to protect and restore the ecological environment in the era of ecological civilization, at the same time, provide more public space and improve people's happiness. The project has created a variety of vibrant places and aroused the interest of citizens. Marathon, running, mountaineering, nature education and other colorful activities have been carried out here.Longhua ringroad is becoming the most influential green landmark of and driving the development of urban fringe areas.



邊坡修復

危險的裸露邊坡被修復，現狀的樹木被保留，改造為自然野趣的休憩場所。

Slope restoration

The dangerous exposed slope is restored, the existing trees are retained and transformed into a natural wild recreation area



變廢為寶

髒亂的垃圾堆場被修復改造。廢棄的輪胎和拖拉機等元素被重新利用，成為兒童喜愛的活動空間。

Turn waste into treasure

The dirty rubbish dump has been renovated. Elements such as discarded tires and tractors are reused to make playfacilities for children.



森林棧道

保留原有喬木，不破壞原有地貌，營造一處林中棧道，可以在半空中體驗自然，地面鏤空的格柵材料，可以保證陽光和雨水不受阻礙的到達下層的植被。

Forest walkway

Keep the original trees without destroying the original landform, and build a forest walkway, which can experience the nature in the air. The perforated grating material on the ground can ensure sunlight and rain can reach the vegetation below

尊重自然

充分尊重現有的地形、山谷和溪流，並適當的加以改善，適度引入人的活動，以碎石原木等自然的材料修建路徑，營造鄉土質樸的郊野景觀。

Respecting nature

We fully respect the existing terrain, valley and stream, and appropriate improvement, moderate introduction of human activities. We use gravel logs and other natural materials to build the path and create rustic landscape









溪澗花谷

在原有山谷的基礎上，保留大石、樹木和野生的禾雀花等植被，通過一條蜿蜒的木棧道連接兩端，圍繞石頭和溪流以竹子為主營造的驛站，即與自然環境融合又提供了人們停留休憩的空間。

Creek-flower-valley

On the basis of the original valley, the vegetation, boulders, trees, wild bluebirds are retained. The two ends are connected by a winding wooden walkway, and the courier station is built around the stones and streams mainly with bamboo, which is integrated with the natural environment and provides a space for people to stay and rest.









觀景平台

在沿途視野開闊的景點，依山就勢設計了若干觀景平台，可以看高鐵、看城市、看山水，也可以在此與家人、朋友、狗狗等歡樂相聚。

Viewing platform

In scenic spots with wide views along the way has been built up. Several viewing platforms have been designed according to the conditions of the mountains. You can see the high-speed railway, the city and the landscape, and you can also have a happy time with your family, friends and dogs.

社會影響

項目的建成，極大的激發了沿線片區的城市活力，受到市民的熱烈歡迎。很多馬拉松和健步跑的比賽在此開展，周邊的住區組成了跑步的隊伍，每天來此打卡比賽。自行車，散步，跑步等多樣的運動在此發生，一年四季景色變換，活力不斷。

SOCIAL INFLUENCE

The completion of the project greatly stimulated the urban vitality of the area along the line, and was warmly welcomed by the citizens. Many marathons and jogging races are held here, and the surrounding communities form running teams and come here every day to clock in the races. Cycling, walking, running and other kinds of sports take place here, and the scenery changes throughout the year with constant vitality.







東莞生態園中心區
CENTER AREA OF DONGGUAN ECO-INDUSTRIAL PARK

從污染地區到環境友好生態城區的逆轉
TRANSFORMATION OF POLLUTED LAND INTO AN ECO DISTRICT

項目描述

東莞生態園地處東莞市東部六鎮的邊緣地區。十多年前，它曾垃圾堆積、污水匯聚、澇災頻現，是珠三角快速城鎮化過程中帶來負面效應的典型樣本。在中心區城市設計推動和中規院團隊多專業協同設計工作方式的伴隨服務下，這曾經藏污納垢的發展消極地帶，如今已經成為環境友好的新型產業園區、大灣區創新企業的集聚地、市民喜愛的休閒出行目的地，是大灣區城市化轉型，探索可持續發展的一個實踐範例。

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Situated in a marginal area along the six towns to the east of Dongguan, the site of Dongguan Eco-Industrial Park (DEIP) used to be considered as a typical example of the negative consequences brought by rapid urbanization in the Pearl River Delta. More than a decade ago, it was a place plagued by rampant litter, convergence of sewage and frequent occurrence of water logging.

Driven by efforts of Urban Design and services at all stages with a multidisciplinary model of collaborative design by the team of China Academy of Urban Planning and Design (CAUPD), the hideous place that once embodied the downside of development has become a new type of environment-friendly industrial park. Seen as a cluster for innovative enterprises in the Greater Bay Area and a preferred leisure destination for citizens, the Dongguan Eco-Industrial Park stands to be a practical model of urban transformation in the Greater Bay Area for exploration of sustainable development.

設計單位 *Design Unit*
中國城市規劃設計研究院深圳分院
China Academy of Urban Planning & Design Shenzhen

城市設計團隊成員 *Urban Design Team Members*
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ZHU Rongyuan, FANG Yu, HE Bin, WU Jingjun, JIANG Xiu, CHEN Yuanyuan, LI Zhihui, JIN Zhe, JI Hong

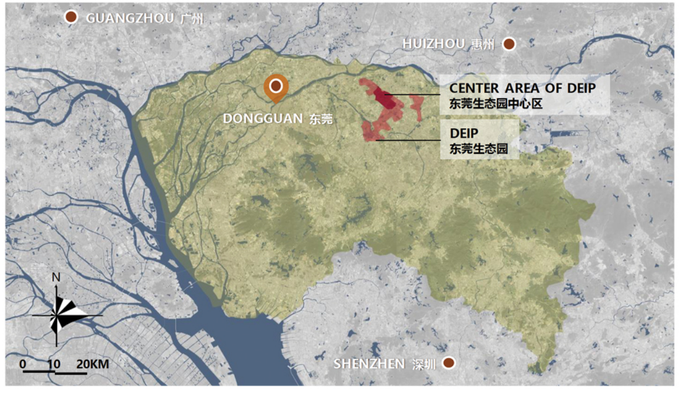
項目規模 *Project Scale*
15.3 平方公里
15.3 km²

地點 *Location*
東莞
Dongguan

完成時間 *Completion Time*
2012年2月
February 2012



SOURCE: MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE OF DEIP





YANLING WETLAND 燕岭湿地



MC BUILDING OF DEIP 生態園管委会



ECO ISLAND GROUP 生態島群

2006

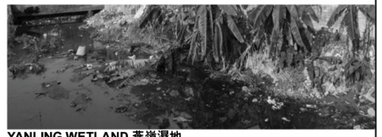


2020



SOURCE: GOOGLE EARTH

BEFORE



YANLING WETLAND 燕岭湿地



YANLING WETLAND 燕岭湿地



YUETANG LAKE 月塘湖



DAZHENPU WETLAND 大圳埔湿地



SOUTH SHELANG CANAL 南舍朗渠

AFTER











SOURCE: MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE OF DEIP

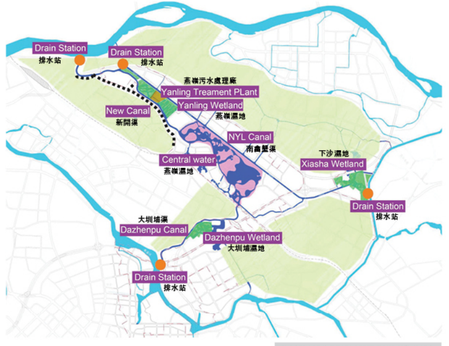


SOURCE: SONGSHAN LAKE PUBLICITY OFFICE

1 RESHAPING WATERCOURSES
治水為前，重塑“水系經絡”

採取一系列水環境再造工程，形成以生態園為中心、串聯週邊六鎮的“水系經絡”。

A series of re-engineering projects on water environment have been put in place to create a revived watercourse system that centers on the DEIP and connects the six towns in the vicinity.



a) Non-point Source Pollution Control
面源治理
b) Interception Drainage
截污工程
c) Sewage Treatment
污水處理
d) Dredging and Canal Expansion
清淤擴濠
e) Circular Water Recharge
循環補水
f) Water Ecological Restoration, etc.
水生態恢復等

2 CREATING UNIQUE SPACE OF ISLAND CITY
理水造地，營造島城空間特色

設計土方就地平衡，理水成湖、移土成島，塑造島城相映、城水相融的特色空間格局。

Locally balanced earthwork by design served to create space of lake and island with excavation and embankment. The characteristic spatial layout integrates the water landscape into the urban view, allowing the island to complement urban space.



3 CREATING WETLAND LANDSCAPE
修復生態，營造濕地景觀

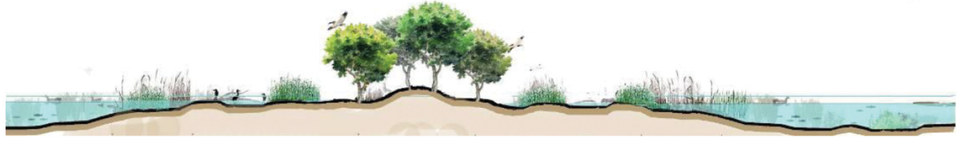
營造多元生態水體景觀，設計岸線為自然緩坡岸線。選取本土濕地植物，修復環境的同時塑造濕地景觀。

The water system is built as a diverse ecological landscape. Shorelines are designed with natural gentle slopes. Local wetland plants are selected for environment restoration while creating a wetland landscape.

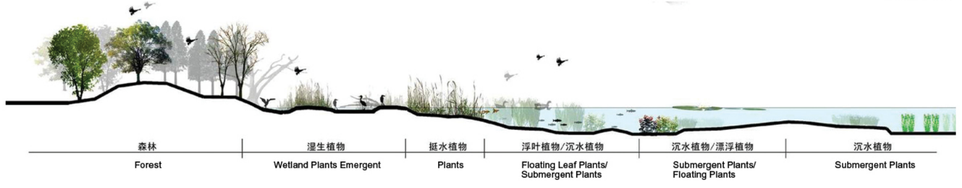
MULTIPLE WATER LANDSCAPE 多元水體景觀



MULTIPLE WATER LANDSCAPE 多元水體景觀



NATURAL ECOLOGICAL REVETMENT 自然生態駁岸



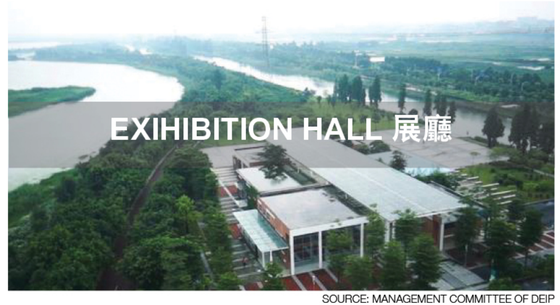
4 NEW DYNAMICS BETWEEN LIFE AND PRODUCTION
設計生活與生產的新關係

在綠色生態的空間平台上，組織城市功能，營建多元化的特色場所，以水生態環境組織全新的生活和工作方式。

Building on the platform of green and ecological space, urban functions are re-organized with a great variety of featured locations. It represents brand new ways of life and work organized around water ecological environment.



SOURCE: MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE OF DEIP



SOURCE: MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE OF DEIP



SOURCE: SONGSHAN LAKE PUBLICITY OFFICE



SOURCE: MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE OF DEIP

牛棚藝術公園
THE CATTLE DEPOT ART PARK

活化和發展牛棚後方用地
REVITALISATION OF THE REAR PORTION OF THE CATTLE DEPOT

項目描述

「牛棚藝術公園」位於九龍土瓜灣新山道的牛棚後方，前身為前馬頭角牲畜檢疫站。藝術公園為香港九龍城區的土瓜灣這個人口稠密的住宅區，提供一個休憩空間作康樂用途。馬頭角屠房於1908年啟用，整個牛棚於1999年正式關閉。其前方用地在2001年翻新及改建成「牛棚藝術村」。牛棚後方自1999年關閉後便圍封起來，變成了一個荒廢的地方。後方的建築物陸續倒塌或被移除，所有牲口棚的屋頂已經不存在，只剩下整體佈局、牲口棚的柱及食槽。自此，遍地長滿樹木，自然環境開始與遺留下來的建築物結構融為一體，形成了一個獨特的景觀。這種建築與大自然融合的力量，被視為公園設計的概念。

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Cattle Depot Art Park, with an area about 6,000 m², is a revitalization project for the Rear Portion of the former Ma Tau Kok Animal Quarantine Depot (commonly known as Cattle Depot). The new Art Park provides an open space for the heavily populated residential region in To Kwa Wan of Kowloon City District. The Cattle Depot site was built in 1908 as a slaughter house and quarantine base, mainly consists of livestock sheds. In 1969, a new abattoir was built in Cheung Sha Wan to replace the old establishment in Ma Tau Kok. The quarantine service for cattle, however, remained in Ma Tau Kok until 1999 when a new slaughterhouse in Sheung Shui came into operation. Finally, the entire Cattle Depot was closed down in 1999. The Front Portion was renovated and converted into an artist village in 2001. The Rear Portion became an abandoned site since it closed down in 1999. It was then fenced off and fell into ruin. All roof structures of the sheds were demolished with the overall setting of the site, the columns of the sheds and the feeding troughs remained. Since then natural vegetation took over and became well integrated with the remaining structures. A unique place was formed and this spirit behind (transforming with nature) is respected as the guiding concept in the design of the Park. Once an inaccessible no-man's zone, the new Cattle Depot Art Park becomes an urban connector to link up the various precincts and presents a new peaceful urban breathing space for the public.

設計單位 *Design Unit*
香港特別行政區政府建築署
Architectural Services Department of the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region

城市設計團隊成員 *Urban Design Team Members*
Alice YEUNG, Edward TSE, MC CHUNG, Jacen LO, Tracy YIU

項目規模 *Project Scale*
6,033 平方米
6,033 m²

地點 *Location*
土瓜灣新山道39號
39 San Shan Road, To Kwa Wan, Hong Kong

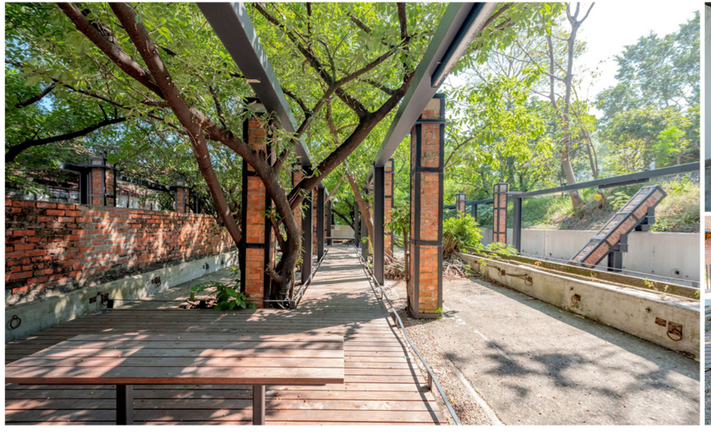
完成時間 *Completion Time*
2019年4月
April 2019



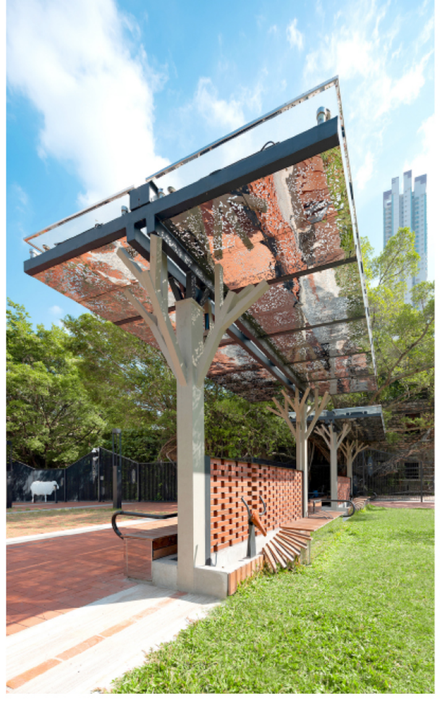
設計概念
DESIGN CONCEPT

- **將自然環境與遺留下來的建築物結構融為一體**
  To follow the "Spirit" of the spectacular place of the site by integrating nature and architecture into a holistic entity
- **通過採用新的設計和施工技術來表達時代感**
  To express the "Spirit" of the era by adopting new design and construction technologies
- **將隱藏了的遺跡重現眼前**
  To respect the existing heritage elements and the loci, to make the hidden entities visible again
- **鼓勵遊客從不同的角度欣賞和體驗公園的環境**
  To stimulate the visitors to appreciate and experience the park environment from different viewpoints



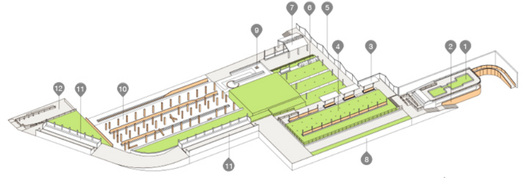
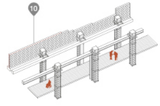



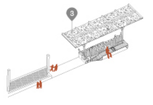
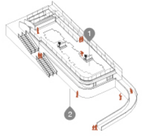







1 天台花園 Roof Garden
2 植被牆壁 Planting Wall
3 樹影蔭棚 Tree Shade Arbour
4 休憩草坪 Amenity Lawn
5 透鏡圍欄 Lens Fence
6 瞭望牆 Periscopic Wall
7 光影雨亭 Light and Shadow Shelter
8 公園圍板 Park Hoarding
9 水井遺跡 Relics of Well
10 牲口棚遺跡Relics of Sheds (紅磚柱區) (Red Brick Column Zone)
11 牲口棚牆垣遺跡 Relics of Shed Walls
12 豬欄遺跡 Relics of Pig Lairage

很多舊有的特色元素都被妥善保存、修復或活化，如: 舊磚牆、紅磚柱、混凝土柱、餵飼槽和鐵環，供遊客欣賞和詮釋。新建的部分透過引入新的視角，例如: 遮陽板，潛望鏡，廣角鏡，穿孔板，特色座椅等，來引起公眾對藝術及文物欣賞的興趣。

Many character-defining elements (CDE) such as brick walls, columns and metal rings which remain in the Cattle Depot are duly preserved or revitalized for appreciation and interpretation. New architecture and park features are designed to enhance the visibility of the heritage setting and CDEs by introducing new angles of vision, such as overhead reflection, periscopic viewers, wide angle lenses, perforated panels, sculptural park furniture, etc.



魚塘候鳥棲息地生態修復

THE ECOLOGICAL RESTORATION OF MIGRATORY BIRDS HABITAT WITHIN MANGROVE AREA IN FUTIAN SHENZHEN

設計單位 *Design Unit*
深圳市文科園林股份有限公司
Shenzhen Wenke Landscape Co., Ltd.

項目總監 *Project Responsible Director*
鄢春梅
YAN Chunmei

地點 *Location*
深圳福田紅樹林自然保護區
2-4號魚塘
Mangrove Ecological Park,
Futian District, Shenzhen City,
Guangdong Province

項目規模 *Project Scale*
20.3 公頃
20.3 ha

完成時間 *Completion Time*
2016年
2016

項目背景

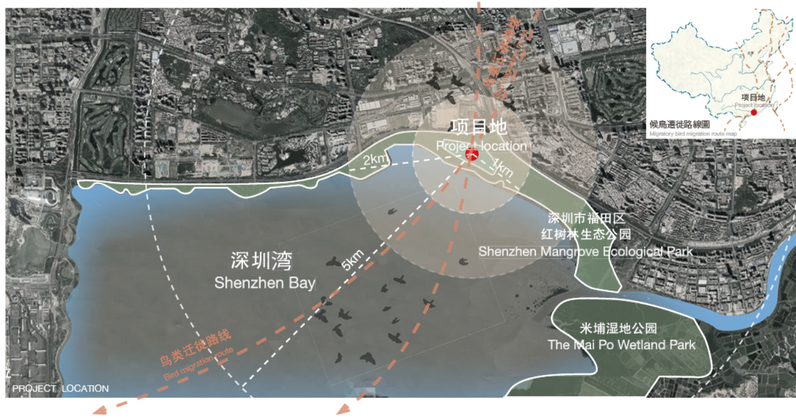
1940年代，漁民一基堤圍繞紅樹林做養蝦之用，這種由灘塗、紅樹林、基圍魚塘所組成的濱海濕地生態系統為過境或越冬候鳥提供了必要的覓食與棲息環境，具有重要的保護價值。每年平均有5-6萬隻遷飛水鳥在這裡越冬，其中鴴鸻類與雁鴨類是種類與數量最多的類群，約佔到三分之二。

在當代快速發展模式之下，各種污染物快速增加，嚴重影響了人類的身體健康和生活質量，對於動物來說，其危害更是難以估計。

SITE INTRODUCTION

In the 1940s, fishermen used embankments to surround mangroves for shrimp breeding. This coastal wetland ecosystem composed of tidal flats, mangroves, and fish ponds provided the necessary foraging and habitat for passing or overwintering migratory birds. The environment has important protection value. An average of 50,000-60,000 migratory waterbirds live here each year, and tens of thousands of migratory waterbirds stop here. Among them, plover and anser are the most diverse and numerous groups, accounting for about a two-thirds of them.

Under the contemporary rapid development model, urban diseases are becoming more and more serious, and various pollutants are increasing rapidly, which seriously affects human health and quality of life. For animals, the harm is even more difficult to estimate.



項目位於深圳福田紅樹林自然保護區，總面積約24.4公頃。深圳福田紅樹林自然保護區是國家級自然保護區，是全國唯一一個位於CBD中心的自然保護區，被"國際保護自然與自然資源聯盟"列為國際重要保護組成單位之一，其位於東亞-澳大利亞候鳥遷飛路上，每年有數十億隻候鳥自澳大利亞遷飛路上，經此處進行洲際遷徙，並與香港米舖自然保護區一水相隔。
在現代城市病癒演愈烈的情況下，我們以項目地為畫布，繪製對生態修復與構建的美好設計藍圖，同時表達我們對自然和諧共生的美好願景

The project is located in Shenzhen Futian Mangrove Nature Reserve, with a total area of approximately 24.4 ha. Shenzhen Futian Mangrove Nature Reserve is a national nature reserve and the only nature reserve in the center of the CBD in the country. It is listed as one of the important international protection units by the International Union for the Protection of Nature and Natural Resources. There are billions of migratory birds in Australia on the migratory flyway every year that migrate intercontinentally there after the next year and are separated from Hong Kong Mipu Nature Reserve by the water.
In the case of increasingly serious diseases in modern cities, we use the project site as a canvas to draw a blueprint for ecological restoration and construction, and at the same time express our beautiful vision for the harmonious coexistence of nature

項目改造前



影響人與城市 Affecting people and cities

城市的快速發展，工業與生活污染快 排快放，導致大氣環境質量日益下降，嚴重危害了人體的舒適、健康和福利。

With the rapid development of cities and rapid discharge of industrial and living pollution, the quality of atmospheric environment is declining day by day, which seriously endangers human comfort, health and welfare .



影響鳥類遷徙 Affecting bird migration

污染魚塘環境，魚類、底棲生物種類 逐步減少，封閉的魚塘造成鳥類食物 的量一和短缺，不利於鳥類覓食、棲息。

The fish pond environment is contaminated and the types of fish and benthic species are gradually dwindling. Birds have single variety of and a shortage of food due to closed fish ponds, endangering foraging and habitat of birds.



破壞生態環境 Destroy the ecological environment

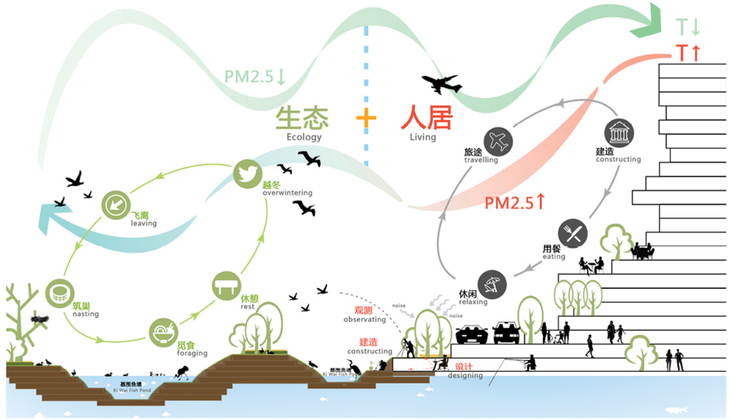
水體的遭遇導致污染的覆蓋範圍大化，污染物根據稀釋的最昂程度，可擴散至地十公里甚至幾百公里度，不論產出於對本地的保護，亦或是對其它區域的負責，水污染問題都應當解決。

The fish pond environment is contaminated and the types of fish and benthic species are gradually dwindling. Birds have single variety of and a shortage of food due to closed fish ponds, endangering foraging and habitat of birds.

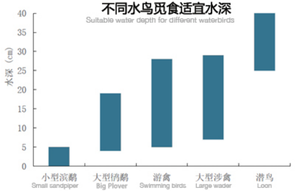
設計創新點——“1V1”棲息環境
DESIGN INNOVATION POINT - “1V1” HABITAT

落實環境的改善與食物的提供以及便於鳥類覓食捕捉	Implement the improvement of the environment and facilitate the foraging for birds
利用不同植物，營造裸地、灘塗等不同生境	Use different plants to create different habitats such as bare land and tidal flats
針對不同鳥類進行不同水位設計改造	Design and modify different water levels for defferent birds



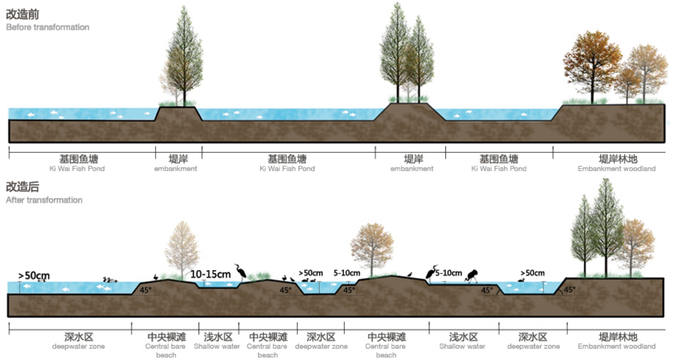


設計創新點——打造深淺不一棲息水位
DESIGN INNOVATIONS - CREATING DIFFERENT SHADES OF WATER





小型濱鷸類在不到 5cm 深的水中覓食；大型鴴鷸（如黑尾塍鷸）在水深逾 15cm 的水中覓食；	Small sandpipers feed in water less than 5cm deep; large sandpipers feed in water up to 15cm deep;
大型涉禽（如蒼鷺、白鷺和鷺類）和游禽（如綠頭鴨）在水中覓食深度逾 30cm	Large wading birds (such as herons, egrets, and ibis) and swimming birds (such as mallards) forage in the water to a depth of 30cm.
潛水鳥類（如鸕鷀和鸊鷉）普遍最低水深大於 25cm，甚至可在幾米深的水中活動	Diving birds (such as cormorants and grebes) need to have a minimum water depth of more than 25cm, and they can even move in water at a depth of several meters.

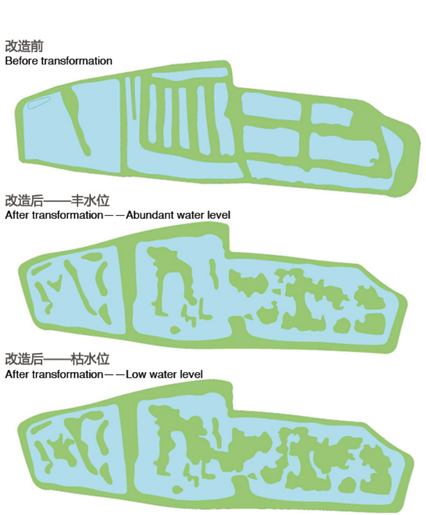


改造前：
Before transformation：

- 水体深度无变化，不利于不同水鸟栖息
  The depth of the water body remains unchanged,which is not conducive to the habitat of different waterbirds.
- 周边植被过于茂密，不利于涉禽类缓冲停留
  Surrounding vegetation is too danse, which is not conductive towading birds buffer residence.
- 入水坡度过陡，水鸟难以进行觅食
  Water birds find it difficult to forage because ofthe steep water entry slop

改造后：
After transformation

- 不同种类水鸟都有适宜的水深
  Different species of waterfowl have suitable water depth.
- 周边植被疏朗，有利于水鸟俯冲停留
  The surrounding vegetation is sparse, which is Conducive to the subduction and stay of waterfowl.
- 入水坡度适宜，滩涂、陆地面积增加， 可提供更多停留空间
  Appropriate inflow gradient, increase of beach and land area will provide more residence space.







項目難點 PROJECT DIFFICULTY

專業性技術強，多專業融合
Professional and Technical, Multi-Professional Integration

一、鳥類監測 Bird Monitoring

局部植被清理、水環境保護分級設計前，均需對鳥類種類、生活習性、遷徙時間等進行詳細紀錄分析後才可設計。整個監測過程人力投入大、週期長等均為項目難點。
Before local vegetation clearing and water environmental protection classification, it is necessary to make detailed records and analysis of bird species, living habits and migration time, among others. the huge manpower and long period of project for the whole monitoring process pose difficulties for this project.

二、局部植被清理 Local Vegetation Clearing

保護區魚塘堤岸以銀合歡、鉑仔樹等喬灌木萌發幼苗為主，鬱閉度高1、不利於鳥類的飛翔昇降，2、易造成鳥類的不安全感，鬱閉的樹林容易埋伏鳥類的天敵，3、堤岸覆蓋植被水鳥無法在堤岸上棲息。因此需結合鳥類監測結果分析，結合魚塘堤岸現狀對局部植被進行清理，為鳥類打造良好的棲息環境。
The fish pond embankment of the reserve features germination of seedlings of trees and shrubs such as white popinac and mimosa bimucronata, with high canopy density. First, it is not conducive to the flight of birds; Second, it causes insecurities among birds. The closed forest makes it easy for the natural enemies of birds; Third, waterfowl cannot inhabit the embankment due to the embankment vegetation. Therefore, it is necessary to create a good habitat for birds, with consideration to the monitoring results of birds and local clearing of vegetation in the fish pond embankment.

項目敏感及重要意義，需具備強管理及協調能力
The project is sensitive and important, strong management and coordination

向業主匯報（強溝通能力）
Report to the leadership (strong communication skills)
局部植被清理重要性、進行利害關係及生態效益分析
Importance of local vegetation cleanup, Interest and ecological benefit analysis

› **專家評審（強知識能力）**
Expert reiew (strong knowledge ability)

› **專業答辯**
Professional defense

› **調研資料論證**
Research data argumentation

› **針對專家評審意見修改整治方案**
Modify the remediation plan for expert review opinions

› **項目執行及現場管理（強項目管理能力）**
Project execution and on-site management (strong project management capability)

由於本項目處於紅樹林自然保護區內，結合現場分析設計施工過程需對堤岸植物進 行局部清理，具有一定特殊性，因此需公司具備一定項目管理能力、專業知識背景極強的公關能力。
Since the project is located in the mangrove nature reserve, combined with on-site analysis and design and construction process, it is necessary to partially clean the embankment plants, which has certain speciality. therefore, the company needs to have certain project management ability and professional knowledge background with strong public relations ability.

成果成就 ACHIEVEMENT



生態指標
Ecological indicators

鳥類數量增加34.4%，增至4.4 萬隻/ 年。
The number of birds increased by 34.4% to 44,000 per year.

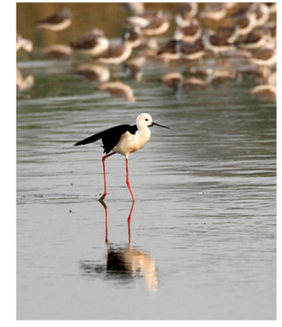
鳥類（鴉形目、雁形目、鶴形目、鸛鳥目、濕地依賴鳥種）種類增加了 4 目。其中，鴉形目鳥類種類增加了 13 種。
Four species of birds have been added, namely, partridae, gooseflies and wetland dependent birds (wetland dependent birds). Among them, the number of species of the castanopsis increased by 13.

原水域面積增加23.9%，提供更多的棲息地。
The area of raw water increased by 23.9%, to provide more habitats.

深水水道打造，提供不同鳥類需求的棲息地。
Deepwater channels are built to provide habitats for different bird needs.

為鳥類遷徙和越冬等提供了適宜的生活圈。
It provides a suitable living circle for bird migration and overwintering.

數據來源：保護區 2-4 號魚塘鳥類監測報告 (2015-2018)
Data Sources: Bird surveillance report of no. 2-4 fishpond in the reserve (2015-2018)





生態修復對人居環境的貢獻
The contribution of ecological restoration to human living environment

PM2.5 平均濃度同比下降 9.3%
The average concentration of PM2.5 decreased by 9.3% year-on-year.

空氣質量優良天數同比增長 2.2%
The number of days with good air quality increased by 2.2% year-on-year

噪聲投訴同比下降 5.3%
Noise complaints fell by 5.3% year-on-year

水質提升，將深圳灣與香港米埔濕地串聯形成良好的生態濕地系統
Water quality improvement, connecting Shenzhen Bay and Hong Kong Mai Po Wetland to form a good ecological wetland system

數據來源：依據深圳市環保局、氣象局等資料編導經估
Data sources: bird surveillance report of no. 2-4 fishpond in the reserve (2015-2018)







英國保護野生鳥類基金會名譽主席保護森在紅樹林觀鳥
Paulson, honorary chairman of the wild predator foundation, watches birds in mangroves

生態修復對社會文化活動的貢獻
Contribution of ecological restoration to social and cultural activities

生態學者科研觀測
Scientific resarch and observation by ecologists

鳥類愛好者聚集
Bird enthusiasts gather

科普教育與景觀美學
Popular science education and landscape aesthetics

鳥類攝影展
Bird photo exhibition



紅樹林基金會 (MCF) 開展公眾觀鳥活動等自然教育課程
Mangrove foundation (MCF) carries out natural education courses such as public bird watching activities

獲得獎項
GET REWARD







保利廣鋼140地塊
POLY GISE PLOT 140

立體生活發生器
A "VERTICAL GARDEN" IN URBAN RESIDENTIAL COMMUNITY

項目描述

項目位於廣州中心老城區廣鋼新城內，用地緊張，其規劃除中央公園生態軸之外，均為建築密度較高的高層住宅小區，景觀空間較為局促。項目地南面緊鄰有 50 年歷史的廣州鋼鐵廠工業遺跡，場地內整體地塊狹長，南北距離僅 40 米。面對高密度城市空間的緊湊型社區，設計需要在當前有限的空間內，營造符合當地氣質的景觀體驗，為居民創造社區歸家感，重現工業遺址的價值。

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Located in the historical city center, Guanggang New Town occupies limited land resources, all of which are planned to be built high-rise residential communities except for the Central Park Ecological Axis. Generally, landscaping areas are cramped in these communities. The southern side of the project site is adjacent to the industrial heritage of Guangzhou Steel Works with a history of 50 years, and the site covers a long and narrow land with a north-south distance of only 40 m. The design team aims to redefine the value of industrial heritage, create a distinct native landscape experience in the finite space by a warm, agreeable and livable style.

設計單位 *Design Unit*
深圳奧雅設計股份有限公司
Shenzhen L&A Design Holding Limited

城市设计團隊成員 *Urban Design Team Members*
李寶童、胡光强、胡乃中、李丙凡、
阳天友、李晴、羅敏、章立偉
Baozhang LI, Guangqiang HU,
Naizhong HU, Bingfan LI, Tianyou
YANG, Qing LI, Min LUO, Liwei WEI

項目規模 *Project Scale*
21,000 平方米
21,000 m²

地點 *Location*
廣東省廣州市荔灣區開拓路
Kaituo Road, Li Wan District,
Guangzhou, Guangdong

完成時間 *Completion Time*
2019年4月
April 2019



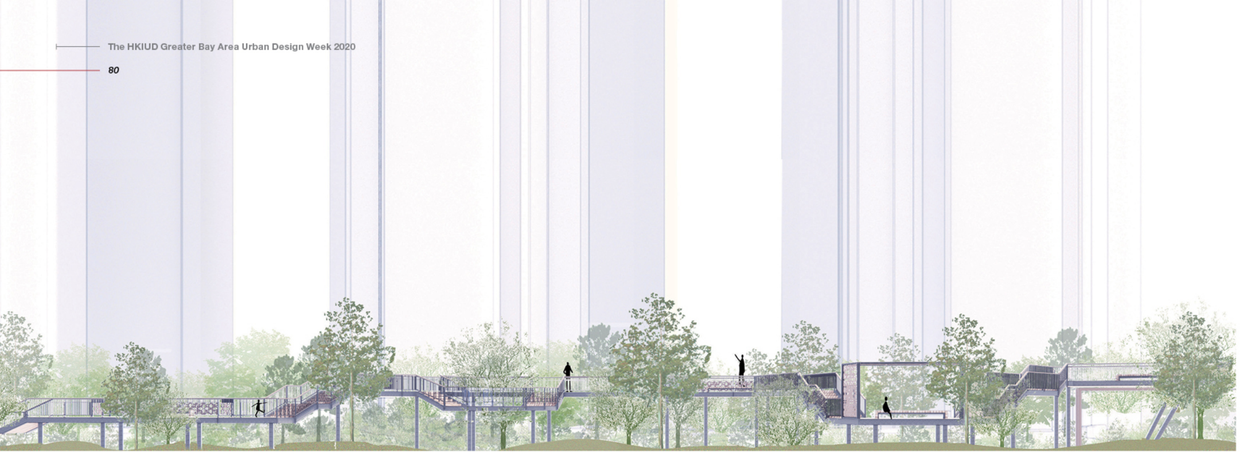
設計運用立體園林概念，結合周邊景觀資源，通過構建空中立體連廊，在高密度城市空間的緊湊型社區內，為居民創造了多元的社區空間及豐富的景觀體驗。

The project site, Poly GISE Plot 140, occupies a piece of long and narrow land. L&A Design was invited to build a multi-functional public space required diverse landscape types for residents here, a high-density urban community with limited land use.









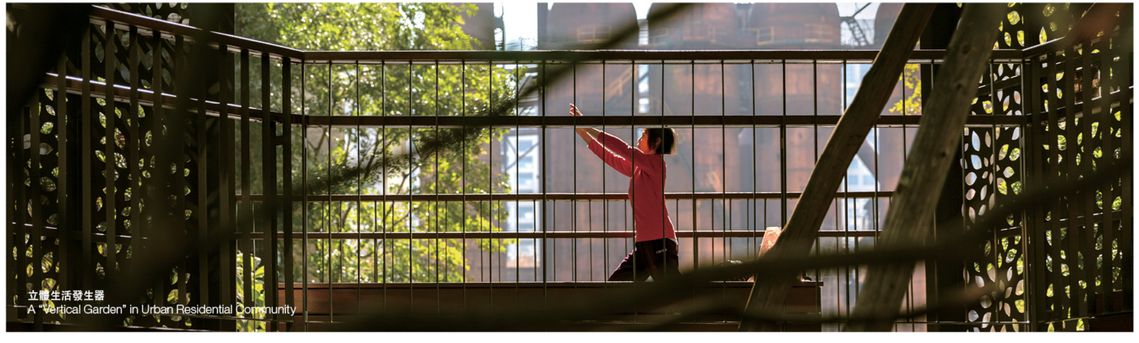
該設計通過重新詮釋廣鋼新城的歷史遺產，探索了現代居住景觀與景觀歷史的交匯融合點。上下一體化立體園林擴展了居民的活動空間，增進了人跟環境的互動和聯繫，同時也為居民營造了可觀、可玩、可停、可遊的獨特景觀體驗。設計重視交往空間的營造，讓景觀成為鄰里交流的生活發生器，滿足了居住者在緊湊型城市空間下對自然的渴望。

The design team focused on creating a landscaping space that becomes a generator to promote neighborhood communication and to meet the residents' need of enjoying a cozy natural environment. Thereupon, a "vertical garden" was born to put up unified visual experience within existing landscaping - surrounding landscapes connected by an elevated pedestrian corridor system. Elevated spatial patterns are reasonably adopted to provide more choices for residents' daily interactive recreations. Light and shadows are playing brightly in this up-and-down "vertical garden" by various exquisite design elements, giving people rich landscape experience and visual enjoyment changing with each moving step. Also, this project well redefines the value of historical landscape heritage in Guanggang New Town, by which the contemporary residential landscape and historical landscape resources are well integrated.









立體生活發生器
A "Vertical Garden" in Urban Residential Community

深圳鹽田19.5km海濱棧道災後重建

SHENZHEN YANTIAN 19.5KM WATERFRONT BOARDWALK RECONSTRUCTION

項目背景

深圳市鹽田海濱棧道，西起中英街古塔公園，東至揹仔角，總長度約為19.5公里。2018年，200年一遇的超強颱風山竹席卷鹽田區，對海濱棧道造成了不同程度的破壞：其中海鮮街、大小梅沙段破壞嚴重。深圳的颱風登陸路徑多年次數為1.5次，海岸線未來將面臨持續的安全防災、生態脆弱性的挑戰。

受深圳市鹽田區工務署和華潤置地城市運營（深圳）有限公司的委托，香港譯地、深圳蕾奧和中交水運組成的多專業聯合體團隊將本次修復和重建視為重塑鹽田海岸線乃至鹽田區的機遇，將整個鹽田區納入研究範圍。聯合體團隊通過構建錨點、貫通、激活、生態與防災的設計理念，將鹽田海濱棧道打造成為串聯鹽田獨有的山海城港空間格局，濱海城市空間的活力紐帶。

項目於2020年8月底全線貫通並開放，其中海濱棧道海鮮街段、大梅沙段已成為深受市民和遊客喜愛的短途出行目的地。

PROJECT BACKGROUND

Yantian Waterfront Boardwalk, which starts from Zhongying Street Guta Park in the west to Beizaijiao area in the east, has a total length of about 19.5km. It suffered a 200-year typhoon Mangkhut in 2018, which caused various degrees of damage. Among them, Seafood Street, Dameisha and Xiaomeisha Areas were seriously damaged. The number of typhoon landing paths in Shenzhen is 1.5 times in many years, and the coastline will face continuous ecological vulnerability in the future.

Entrusted by Yantian District Public Works Bureau and China Resources (Shenzhen) Limited, a multi-professional team from eLandscript, LAY-OUT and PDIWT treated this restoration and reconstruction as an opportunity to reshape the Yantian coastline and even Yantian District. Therefore, the entire Yantian District was included in the research scope. Through the establishment of anchors, connections, activation, ecology, and resilience, the design aims to build Yantian Waterfront Boardwalk into an unique spatial Landscape pattern in Yantian, and the vital link of the coastal city space.

The project was fully completed and opened at the end of August 2020. The Seafood Street Promenade and the Dameisha West Boardwalk have become popular short-distance travel destinations by citizens and tourists.

設計單位 *Design Unit*
城市設計團隊成員 *Urban Design Team Members*

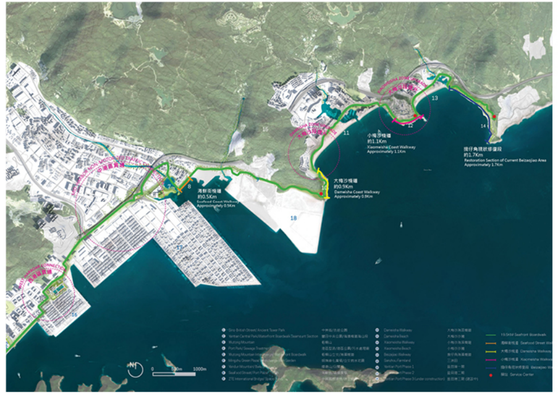
譯地事務所有限公司
Elandscript Limited
深圳市蕾奧規劃設計諮詢股份有限公司
LAY-OUT Planning Consultants Co Ltd
中交水運規劃設計院有限公司
CCCC Water Transportation Consultants Co., Ltd

地點 *Location*
深圳市鹽田區
Yantian District, Shenzhen

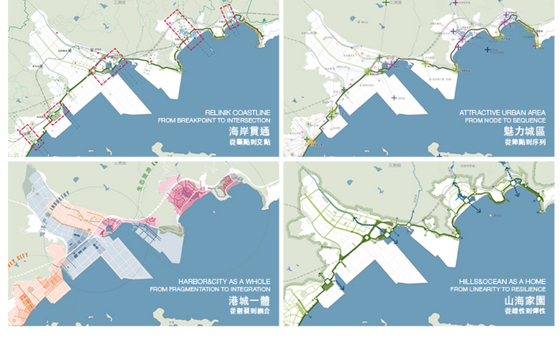
項目規模 *Project Scale*
19.5 公里長
19.5 km long

完成時間 *Completion Time*
2020年8月
August 2020

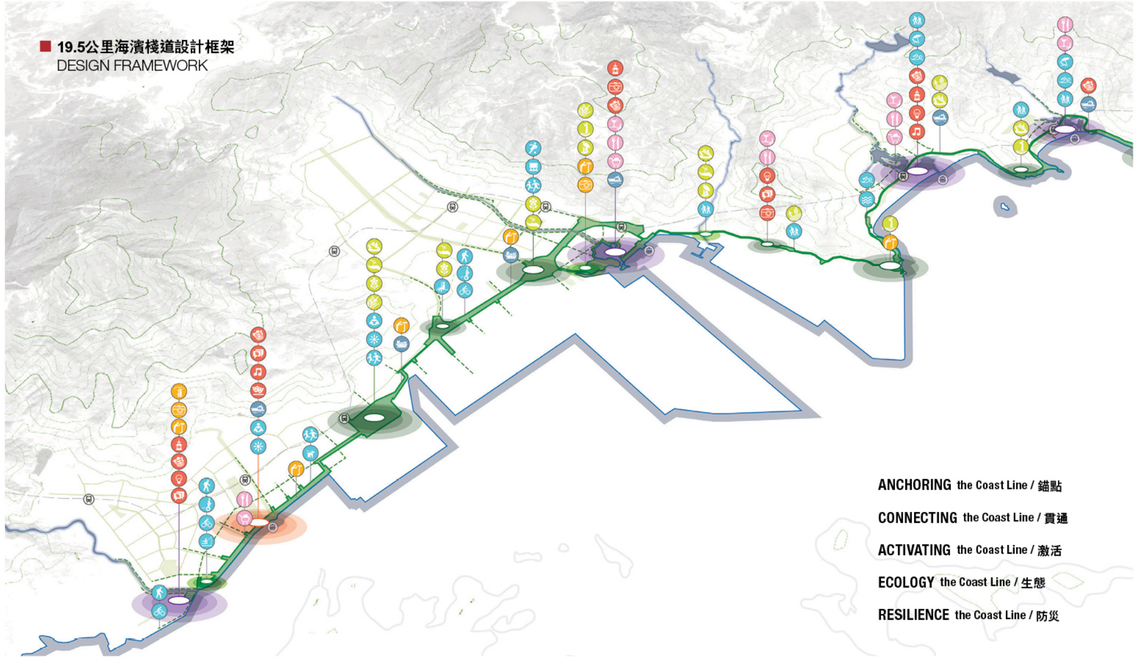




■ **四大驅動力**
FOUR DRIVERS



19.5公里海濱棧道設計框架
DESIGN FRAMEWORK



山竹颱風災後 VS 重建
BEFORE VS AFTER

BEFORE | 2018.09

棧道及場地植被在2018年颱風山竹後損毀嚴重。為規劃師及城市居民創造力重新思考自然與城市，城市建造與生態修復之間關係的機會。

Boardwalks and Vegetation were destroyed during the Typhoon Mangkuhut in 2018. It gives a chance for planners and citizens to re-think the relation between the city and nature, construction and resilience.



AFTER | 2020.08

大梅沙西段棧道旨在恢復適應性強生態友好的人行道系統，從而保留人們對山竹颱風的記憶。

Dameisha West Boardwalk aims to restore an adaptive, eco-friendly walkway system in terms of conservation of memories about the Super Typhoon Mangkhut.



BEFORE | 2018.09

大梅沙西段海濱棧道在颱風後大部分被摧毀，傾覆的棧道嚴重影響了人行交通。

Dameisha West Boardwalk in the aftermath of the Super Typhoon Mangkhut. A huge portion of the existing boardwalks were destroyed, and the fallen panels interupted pedestrian experience.



AFTER | 2020.08

大梅沙西段棧道的結構板及欄杆採用模塊化設計可防止連續傾覆並增加維護和維修的便利性。

The structural slabs and railings of the new boardwalk system apply modular design, which prevents continuous collapse and increases the ease of maintenance and repair.



BEFORE | 2018.09

海鮮街棧道及觀景台被嚴重損毀。重建需要考慮更安全穩固的棧道體系。

Boardwalk structures and viewing platform were seriously destroyed. More safety and stable structural modules are needed to rebuild the seaside promenade.



AFTER | 2020.08

通過對棧道及海堤的修復和加固，地區的抗災能力得到了顯住提升。設計拓寬棧道，增加休憩空間，從而重新激活了海鮮街海濱。

Through the restoration and reinforcement of boardwalk and seawalls, the area disaster resistance has been significantly improved. By widening the walkway and adding rest areas, the design reactivates the seaside.



BEFORE | 2018.09

海鮮街作為鹽田著名的景點，在山竹颱風後受到嚴重影響。

Seafood Street Promenade which is a popular attraction in Yantian were seriously damaged by Typhoon Mangkhut.



AFTER | 2020.08

海鮮街棧道的重建創造了連續的濱海慢行體驗，同時增加了豐富多樣的海邊休閒空間。

The reconstruction of Seafood Street Promenade creates a continuous seaside slow-traffic experience and at the same time adding a rich and diverse seaside recreation space.





大梅沙西段
DAMEISHA WEST BOARDWALK

海濱棧道大梅沙西段連接了正在建設中的東港區和大梅沙沙灘，全長0.9公里。通過優化入口，加強車行道、自行車道及人行道的上下層串聯；采用雙層棧道系統，結合氧象花園、觀景平臺、山竹紀慢、地質花園、觀星森爾以及聽海森爾等休憩節點。

Dameisha West Boardwalk connects Donggang construction site and Dameisha Beach, with a total length of 0.9km. By optimizing the entrance, linking the upper and lower levels of the road, bicycle path and sidewalk; a double-layer boardwalk system is adopted, which combines the Atmosphere garden, viewing platform, Mangkhut Memory Sur, Geological garden, Cove Sur and Ocean Sur, and other rest nodes.



海鮮街段
SEAFOOD STREET PROMENADE

海濱棧道海鮮街段全長0.5公里，內側即是深圳著名的皇田食街，有着眾多的美食餐廳。通過重建結構、擡高防洪標高，保護商業和居民區免於洪潮災害；通過增設跑步道、休息空間，激活周邊社區，成為市民和遊客喜聞樂見的短途目的地。

Seafood Street Promenade has a total length of 0.5 kilometers. The inside is the famous Yantian Food Street. By rebuilding the structure and raising the flood control level, commercial and residential areas are protected from floods; by adding running tracks and rest spaces, the surrounding communities will be activated and become a short-distance destination that citizens and tourists love to see.

19.5公里海濱綠道的貫通
RE-CONNECT 19.5KM WATERFRONT GREENWAY

總長19.5公里的海濱綠道提升，遵循變斷點為交點的貫通原則，引入生態可持續的鋪裝材料，並保障全線無障礙設計和清晰的標識系統。沿線配套配套圖書館驛站、洗手間、觀景平臺、停車場、照明等，實現可騎可跑的慢行體驗。

19.5km waterfront greenway is upgraded, following the principle of changing the break point to the intersection point, introducing ecologically sustainable paving materials, and ensuring the barrier-free design and clear wayfinding. Along the greenway, setting library stations, toilets, viewing platforms, parking lots, lighting, etc., creating the slow walking experience.







雙層棧道系統：懸挑棧道 + 礁石棧道
DOUBLE BOARDWALK SYSTEM: CANTILEVERED BOARDWALK+ROCKWALK

相較於舊的棧道體系，新的海濱棧道，采用模塊化的設計進壹步增強棧道的安全。棧道的選線效法自然，布置在海岸的幹濕分隔線上，局部采用更貼近自然的礁石步道做法。欄杆採用感應式太陽能灯，解決濱海區域佈置電線的難題。

The boardwalk uses the modular design further enhances the safety of the walkway system. The route selection of the walkway follows a natural pattern and is arranged on the wet-and-dry separation line of the coast, and partial of the system applies the reef trail approach that is closer to nature. Use solar lights railing to solve the problem of wiring in the coastal area.



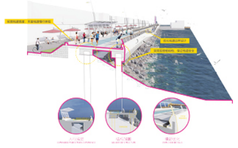


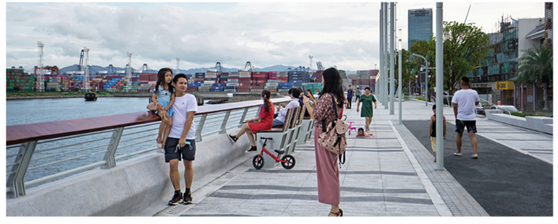


海鮮街：激活社區+旅遊目的地
SEAFOOD STREET PROMENADE: ACTIVATE COMMUNITY+TOURIST DESTINATION

通過對棧道海堤的修復加固，增設灘註椿、拓寬步行空間，海鮮街區域的抗災害能力得到了顯著提升。同時增設休憩區，重新激活海濱，讓人們在享受美食的同時飽覽濱海盛景，將海鮮街打造成為結合美食街和遊客碼頭的旅遊觀光目的地。

Through the repair and reinforcement of the plank road and seawall, addition of cast-in-place supporting piles, and widening of sidewalks, the region's capability to resist disasters had been significantly improved. At the meantime, adding rest areas to reactivate the sea-side, allowing people to enjoy the food while enjoying the splendid seaside scenery, building the seafood street into a tourist destination combining a food street and a tourist wharf.







大梅沙圖書館：驛站設施+區域會面點
DAMEISHA LIBRARY: SERVICE STATION+ MEETING POINT

大、小梅沙圖書館作為服務驛站和區域的會面點，提供閱讀、咖啡休憩、洗手間、母嬰室、自動售貨機、自行車和機動車停車位等便民設施。此外，屋頂觀景平臺的設置，讓市民和遊客可以俯瞰整個梅沙灣。

Dameisha and Xiaomeisha library as service center and regional meeting points to provide citizens and visitors with reading space, cafe, restroom, maternity room, vending machine, bicycle and motor vehicle parking space. In addition, design a rooftop platform for visitors to overlook the whole Meisha Bay.







深圳大沙河生態長廊
DASHA RIVER ECOLOGICAL CORRIDOR

讓河川重回市民的生活中
BRING THE RIVER BACK TO CITIZEN'SLIFE

項目描述

大沙河的設計範圍為長嶺陂水庫至深圳灣河口，長約13.7公里，景觀面積95公頃。

受深圳的遺產，文化和城市特色的啟發，AECOM的大沙河規劃創造了一個高質量的公共景觀空間，以改善城市的生態環境，並通過震動和不同層次的活力使深圳煥發青春。這種設計不僅改善了現有濱水植被，功能和設施的質量，而且還通過重新連接了河兩岸的自行車道和人行道，在河邊創造了舒適的行人體驗，並在不同的口袋之間產生了包容感該區域中的空格。

在這個大沙河整治項目中，AECOM的整體方法和多學科的考慮導致了一個全面的解決方案，不僅確保了大沙河的防洪功能，而且創造了凝聚力強的生態學，使原本分散的城市地區重新連接起來。

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The design scope of Da Sha River is from Changlingpi Reservoir to Shenzhen Bay Estuary, which is around 13.7km and 95ha.

Inspired by its heritage, culture and urban characteristics of Shenzhen, AECOM's plan for Da Sha River created a high quality public landscape space to improve the city's ecological environment and rejuvenated Shenzhen with vibes and different layers of dynamics. Such design not only improved the quality of the existing water-front vegetation, features and facilities, but also, by reconnecting bicycle lanes and walkways on both sides of the river, created a comfortable pedestrian experience along the river and a sense of inclusiveness linking the different pocket spaces in the area.

In this Da Sha River improvement project, AECOM's holistic approach and multi-disciplinary consideration resulted a comprehensive solution that not only ensured the flood control function of the Da Sha River, but also created a cohesive ecology that reconnected the originally fragmented urban areas.

設設單位 *Design Unit*
艾奕康有限公司
AECOM Asia Company Limited

城市設計團隊成員 *Urban Design Team Members*
李立人、沈同生、David Gallacher、梁文盛、李頤、吳琨、羅錦斌、莊學能、黃俊維、易可倩、胡睿珏、劉錫輝、梁麗、邱曉祥
LenRen LEE, Stone SHEN, David GALLACHER, Wensheng LIANG, Yi LI, Kun WU, Jinbin LUO, Xueneng Zhuang, Rivera HUANG, Keqian YI, Ruijue HU, Xihui LIU, Li LIANG, Xiaoxiang QIU

地點 *Location*
廣東省深圳市南山區
Nanshan District, Shenzhen, Guangdong Province

項目規模 *Project Scale*
95 公頃
95 ha

完成時間 *Completion Time*
2019年10月
October 2019

城市休閑旅遊界面1.0到3.0
CITY LEISURE TOURISM INTERFACE FROM 1.0 TO 3.0



深圳主題公園群落
The theme park group of Shenzhen





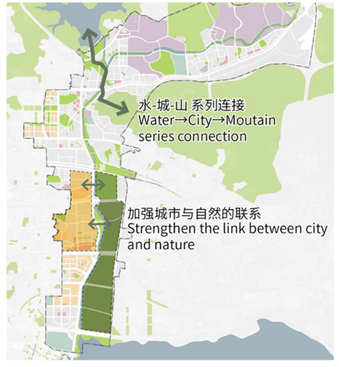
深圳海濱休閑群落
The coastal leisure group of Shenzhen





未來的沿海休閑群落
The future coastal leisure group





活躍灰色空間，打造河畔休閒空間
Revitalize gray space build a riverside leisure space

注重周邊開放空間與河岸腹地之間的聯繫。將自然景觀恢復到公共空間，並為市民提供各種自然休閒空間。
Pay attention to the connections between the opening space of the surrounding area and the hinterland of the river bank. Return the natural landscape to the public space and to provide the citizens with a variety of natural leisure spaces.

加強河濱互動
Strengthen riverside interaction

重建綠色的慢行系統，以連接濱河公共活動節點，加強與周圍空間的連接，並改善大沙河的生態走廊。
Rebuild a green slow-moving system to connect the riv-erside public activity nodes , enhances the connection of the surrounding space and improves the Dasha River ecological corridor.



重新設計景觀以更新城市发展
Redesign the landscape to update the urban develop

整合兩岸城市發展規劃，促進基於河流重建的城市空間紋理和發展機制的改善。
Integrate cross-strait urban development planning and promote the improvement of urban spatial texture and de-velopment mechanism based on river rebuild.

創建城市名片
Create a city card

通過設置了不同的段落主題，組織了公共活動並創建了地標，使大沙河成為深圳的名片。
Though setting different paragraph themes, organizing public events and creating landmarks to make Dasha riv-er become Shenzhen 's name card.



縫製周圍的生態斑塊
Sewing the surrounding ecological plaques

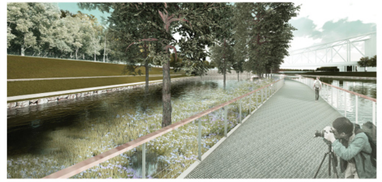
縫合聯通北部山區森林生態系統和南部海灣生態系統周圍的生態斑塊，增強基地的動物多樣性，在大沙河沿岸建設大型城市綠色走廊，並引入深圳灣的藍色生態源。
Unicorn Northern Mountain Forest Ecosystem and Southern Gulf Ecosystem.Enhance the animal diver-sity of the base.Construct a large urban green corridor along the Dasha River and introduce the blue ecological source of Shenzhen Bay.

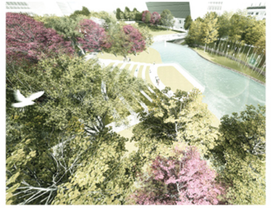
建立當地自然社區
Create local natural communities

創建適合周圍物種的棲息地
創建各種組成。
增強現場動植物的多樣性。
Create habitats suitable for surrounding species
Create diverse vegetation groups.
Enhance the diversity of animals and plants on the site.

景觀節點區域
LANDSCAPE NODE AREA

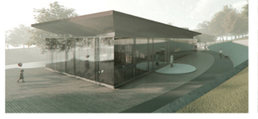







建築設計
ARCHITECTURE DESIGN





1


2


3

- **景觀創造了一個流動的空間來適應河道的曲線變化。**
  Landscape creates a flowing space to adapt the curve changes of the river channel.
- **視線通透性是植物配置中的主要考慮因素。**
  Sight permeability is a consideration in plant configuration.
- **使用大型觀賞草和開花樹木營造出柔和浪漫的海濱風光。**
  The use of large-scale ornamental grasses and flowering trees creates a soft and romantic waterfront scenery.

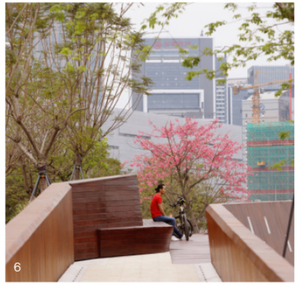
1. **沿河小徑** Pathway along the river
2. **主道路系統** Main road system
3. **草坪區域** Lawn area

- **使用大地色的景觀材料，尤其是木材，可以使沿河的空間更加溫暖。**
  The use of earth-colored la ndscape materials, especially wood, make the space along the river more warm feeling.
- **從建築物到小型雕塑和座椅，都以相同的設計語言統一起來，以展現更精緻的整體形象。**
  From building to the small sculptures and seats are all unified in the same design language to showing a more refined overall image.
- **水上運動艇，自行車道，觀景台和其他活動場所，可滿足不同類型活動的需求。**
  There are water sports boats, bicycle lanes, viewing platforms and other activities places to meet the needs of different types of activities.

4. **LOGO雕塑** Logo sculpture
5. **座位** Seating
6. **觀看台頂部** Top of the viewing deck
7. **遊客中心** Visitor Center
8. **觀看台** Viewing deck
9. **夜景** Night view
10-12. **活動** Events


4


5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7


8


9


10


11


12

前海深港現代服務業合作區綜合規劃

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN OF QIANHAI SHENZHEN-HONG KONG MODERN SERVICE INDUSTRY COOPERATION ZONE

項目描述

《前海深港現代服務業合作區綜合規劃》於 2012 年批復，是深圳前海地區的第一個總體規劃和法定規劃。在過去八年內作為總體綱領全面指導了前海地區各層次的規劃編制和開發建設。該項目獲得獲國優一等獎、深圳市規劃項目最高獎金牛獎，並作為 8 個參展項目之一參與第十四屆威尼斯雙年展「建基香港三角四方 1984-2044」。

項目以“先進性、綜合性、高效性”為原則，積極探索實現“人、城市、產業、環境”協調發展的新型規劃編制方式，構建指引前海長遠發展的產業經濟、空間結構、可持續發展的系統性解決方案。成果內容涵蓋廣泛，其中“前海計劃”前期研究為體制機制創新、社會治理創新奠定了基礎；“產業指導目錄”為產業引進、政策制定指明方向；“空間規劃”提出綠色低碳、立體集約的設計理念，在前海水城概念方案基礎上，融合水利、生態、景觀等多學科，實現將水利基礎設施和獨具特色的公共空間完美結合的線性濱水走廊的規劃設想，使前海成為都市景觀主義的中國實踐範本。同時，積極探索高密度發展條件下以人為本的建設模式，推出“小街區、密路網、多層次公共空間”的基本模式，構建了前海地區的空間建設母本。

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Comprehensive Plan of Qianhai Shenzhen-Hong Kong Modern Service Industry Cooperation Zone was approved in 2012 and is the first over plan and statutory plan for the Qianhai Area. In the past eight years, as the overall plan, it has comprehensively guided the development and construction of various levels in the Qianhai Area. The project won the first prize of National Excellence Award, the highest gold award of Shenzhen Planning Project, and participated in the 14th Venice Biennale “Fundamentally Hong Kong?–DELTA FOUR 1984-2044” as one of the eight exhibiting projects.

Based on the principle of “advancedness, comprehensiveness, and efficiency”, the project actively explores a new planning method for the coordinated development of “people, city, industry, and environment”, and proposes a Systematic solution for industrial economy, spatial structure, and sustainability that guides the long-term development of Qianhai Area. The comprehensive plan covered a wide range of contents. The preliminary research of the “Qianhai Plan” laid the foundation for institutional innovation and governance innovation; the “Industry Guidance Catalog” pointed out the direction for industry introduction and policy formulation; the “Spatial Planning” proposed a green, low-carbon, and compact design concept. Based on the Qianhai City Concept Plan, it integrates water conservancy, ecology, landscape and other disciplines, and realizes the planning concept of a waterfront corridor that perfectly combines water infrastructure and public space. At the same time, it actively explored the people-oriented construction model under the conditions of high-density development, and introduced the basic model of “small blocks, dense road networks, multi-level public spaces” to construct the blueprint of space construction in Qianhai.

設計單位 *Design Unit*

深圳市城市規劃設計研究院有限公司	Urban Planning & Design Institute of Shenzhen
中國城市規劃設計研究院	China Academy of Urban Planning Shenzhen Urban
深圳市城市交通規劃設計研究中心有限公司	Transport Planning Center
綜合開發研究院（中國·深圳）	China Development Institute
深圳市建築科學研究院有限公司	Shenzhen Institute of Building Research Co.,Ltd
深圳市環境科學研究院	Shenzhen Research Institute of Environment

項目編制人員 *Planning Team*

黃衛東、閆小培、許重光、薛峰、朱震晨、羅彥、張曉春、劉魯魚、劉冰冰、陳永海、任心欣、張宇星、劉天亮、李冰、車秀珍
HUANG Weidong, YAN Xiaopei, XU Chongguang, XUE Feng, ZHU Zhenlong, LUO Yan, ZHANG Xiaochun, LIU Luyu, LIU Bingbing, CHEN Yonghai, REN Xinxin, ZHANG Yuxing, LIU Tianliang, LI Bing, CHE Xiuzhen

地點 *Location*
廣東省深圳市
Shenzhen, Guangdong

項目規模 *Project Scale*
15 平方公里
15 km²

完成時間 *Completion Time*
2012年
2012



實施情況
IMPLEMENTATION

2007



2017





2019



規劃特色
PLANNING FEATURES

1 與以往由城市規劃師主導確定一個地區的發展藍圖相比：更加註重多學科協同和綜合考量各專業力量支持。項目制定了《前海合作區綜合規劃工作的共同綱領》，確定規劃的總體指導思想、各專業工作目標和必須要解決的實際問題、關鍵問題；各專業團隊深度調研共同編制推進工作；並由深圳市城市規劃設計研究院牽頭，十四家國內外專業機構共同參與，最終促成前海綜合規劃形成。

Compared with the previous development blueprint QCZ pays more attention to multi-disciplinary coordination of the support of various professional forces. First, the "Common Program for the Comprehensive Planning of the Qianhai Cooperation Zone" was formulated to determine the overall guiding ideology of the plan, the goals of each professional work, and the key issues that must be resolved. UPDIS took the lead, and 14 domestic and foreign professional institutions participated together and contributed to the formation of the Qianhai comprehensive plan.

2 相比現行法定規劃相對單一的技術成果更加綜合化。前海綜合規劃成果包括一項具有法定效力的規劃文件－規劃文本和圖集、一項融合多學科工作成果的綜合性成果指南－綜合規劃技術總報告、以及涉及到產業經濟、環境保護、土地整備等方面的八項專題支撐報告－產業規劃專題研究、水系統規劃專題研究、綜合交通體系專題研究、綜合市政專題研究、低碳生態城區規劃專題研究、規劃環評專題研究、土地整備總體方案專題研究、前海合作區建設投資估算等。

Compared with the current statutory planning, QCZ is more comprehensive. Including planning documents and atlas, comprehensive planning technology general report, and industrial planning special research, water system planning special research, comprehensive transportation system special research, comprehensive municipal special research, low-carbon ecological city planning special research, planning environmental assessment special research, land preparation study, the investment estimatiun. etc.

3 相對藍圖式規劃更深入。規劃對水體和空氣環境質量改善、跨港道路、軌道佈局的工程規計和佈局等關鍵問題，綜合運用社會利益協調、技術可行性評估、經濟代價分析等綜合性手段，提出了科學、全面、有效的規劃改進目標和措施，為科學決策和實施提供詳盡的技術支撐。

Compared with the blueprint planning, QCZ provides a more in-dept, scientific, comprehensive approach to key issues such as the improvement of water and air environment quality, the engineering design and layout of roads for ports area, and the layout of rail networks, using comprehensive methods such as social benefit coordination, technical feasibility assessment, and economic cost analysis. Put forward scientific, comprehensive and effective planning improvement goals and measures to provide detailed technical support for scientific decision-making and implementation.

4 前海綜合規劃提出更適應市場機制的靈活性開發管　理方式，在保障城市公共利益的基礎上，探索彈性適應市場機制的規劃編制、管理和開發一體化的模式，如提出集中成片開發的單元開發模式和單元規劃導則、開發規模的彈性設定等。

QCE proposes a flexible development management method that is more suitable for market mechanisms. Un the basis of ensuring the public interest of the city. It explores an integrated model of planning, management and development that is flexible to adapt to the market mechanism, such as a centralized development unit. Development model and unit planning guidelines, flexible setting of development scale, etc.

規劃內容
PLANNING CONTENT

1 具有前瞻與引領作用的前期研究
PRELIMINARY RESEARCH WITH FORESIGHT AND LEADING ROLE

規劃延續以往研究思路，以體制機制創新為突破，規劃創理念新先導，前海合作區將建設成為“具有國際競爭力的現代服務業區域中心和現代化國際化濱海城市中心”。

The comprehensive plan continues the previous research ideas, takes institutional innovation as a breakthrough, and planning concept innovation as a guide. The Qianhai Cooperation Zone will be built into an "internationally competitive modern service industry regional center and a modern international coastal city center."

2 以產城融合力尋向的功能佈局
FUNCTIONAL LAYOUT ORIENTED BY INDUSTRY-CITY INTEGRATION

規劃劃定了22個產城融合單元；結合金融業、現代物流業、信息服務業等產業發展目標和發展規模，對功能進行彈性引導，提出“綜合發展用地”的概念，即確定彈性的用地功能混合比例；在市場開發區過程中動態適應發展需求。

The plan delineates 22 industry-city integration units, considering the function and scale of the financial industry, modern logistics industry, information service industry and other industries, it provides a flexible guidance for functions. and the concept of "comprehensive development land use", that is, to determine flexible ratio of land use to dynamically adapts to development needs in the development process.

3 應對未來經濟運行趨勢和產業政策的變化，多學科同步研究確定雙彈性發展規模
IN RESPONSE TO FUTURE ECONOMIC TRENDS AND INDUSTRIAL POLICIES, MULTI-DISCIPLINARY SIMULTANEOUS TO REALIZE THE SCALE OF BI-ELASTIC DEVELOPMENT

規劃對總體發展規模的多情景研究；同步進行交通、生態承載力支撐研究；以系統性、多方案比較研究的方式提高規劃總體控制指標的科學性。

The plan conducts multi-scenario research on the overall development scale, simultaneously conducts research an transportation and ecological, to improve the scientificity of the overall planning.


Public Libraries 公共生活
Transportation 綜合交通
Others 城市事件
寶安中心片区
Bao'an Central Area
大铲湾片区
Dachanwan Area
前湾片区
Qianwan Area
铲湾片区
Chanwan Area
妈湾片区
Mawan Area
公共服务核心
Public Service Center
前海桂湾枢纽
Qianhai Guiwan Hub
前海湾枢纽
Qianhai Bay Hub
桂湾枢纽
Guiwan Hub
妈湾枢纽
Mawan Hub
前海湾保税港区
Qianhai Bay Bonded Port Area
前海桂湾金融商务区
Qianhai Guiwan Financial Business District
前海桂湾中央生态带
Qianhai Guiwan Central Ecological Belt
前海湾中央生态带
Qianhai Bay Central Ecological Belt
前海湾中央景观带
Qianhai Bay Central Landscape Belt
前海湾中央景观带
Qianhai Bay Central Landscape Belt
前海湾滨水文化商务带
Qianhai Bay Waterfront Cultural Business Belt
前海桂湾中央景观带
Qianhai Guiwan

4 確定多層次天際綫，建立具有標志性的一綫濱海景觀
MULTI-LEVEL SKYLINE AND ESTABLISH AN ICONIC COASTAL LANDSCAPE

層次一：濱海標誌性建築和重要裙房
LAYER 1: KEY LOW BUILDINGS



層次二：重要塔樓（沿軌道出入口周邊，開放空間和主要街道沿線分佈）
LAYER 2: MARKER BUILDINGS (ALONG TRACK ENTRY OPEN SPACE AND MAJOR STREETS)



層次三：肌理建築
LAYER 3: CONTEXT BUILDINGS

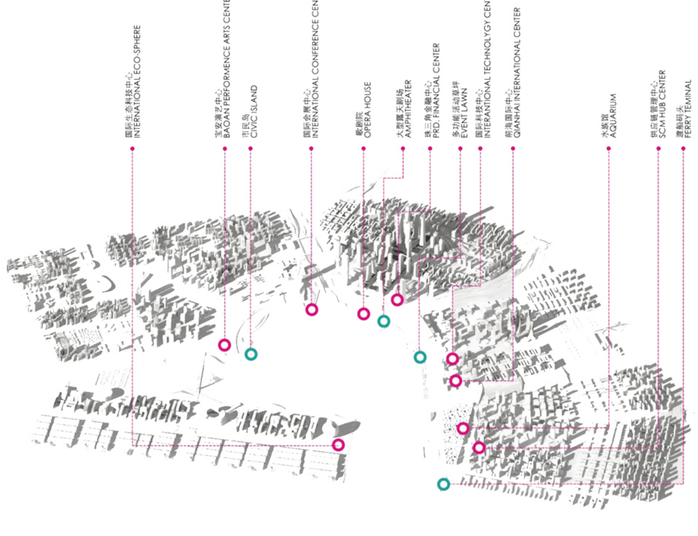


層次四：標誌性塔樓
LAYER 4: LANDMARK BUILDINGS



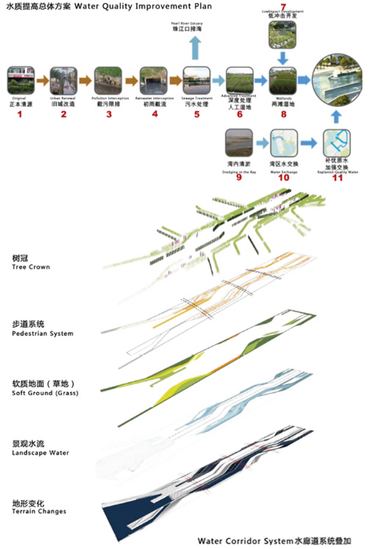
Spatial Form and Layout of Landmarks 空间形态及标志物布局图







5 融合水利，生態和景觀等多學科先進技術，打造前海活力水域
INTEGRATE ADVANCED MULTI-DISCIPLINARY WATER CONSERVANCY, ECOLOGY AND LANDSCAPE TECHNOLOGIES TO CREATE A QIANHAI WATERTOWN



Water Corridor System水廊道系统叠加

6 公交都市為目標，構建內外暢達，安全舒適，低碳高效的濱海城市特色綜合交通系統
A COMPREHENSIVE TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM THAT IS ACCESSIBLE, SAFE AND COMFORTABLE, LOW-CARBON AND EFFICIENT INSIDE AND OUTSIDE



Water Corridor 水廊道效果图

7 集成應用先進技術，形成安全、可靠、靈活、高效的市政設施系統
INTEGRATE AND APPLY ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY TO FORM A SAFE, RELIABLE, FLEXIBLE AND EFFICIENT MUNICIPAL FACILITY SYSTEM



Public Transportation Network 前海合作区2030年轨道网络布局示意图



Implementation of common ditch and underground public construction 共同沟及地下空间实施照片

NOMINATED AWARDS
入圍項目提名獎

西關復興 - 恩寧路永慶坊活化提升方案
廣州市嶺南建築研究中心：伍德佳帕塔設計諮詢（上海）有限公司

“三橫四縱”道路沿線視覺一體化等三個項目
廣東省建築設計研究院有限公司
深圳市新西林園林景觀有限公司
深圳市翰博景觀及建築設計有限公司
深圳園林股份有限公司

龍華綠廊公園三期
深圳市新西林園林景觀有限公司

東區文化廣場
香港特別行政區政府建築署

逕口復興
深圳市多樣建築設計顧問有限公司
張宇星博士深圳市城市規劃設計研究院有限公司
（深圳）南沙原創建築設計工作室

深圳北站商務中心區城市綠谷景觀規劃設計國際諮詢（成果整合）
深圳市蕾奧規劃設計諮詢股份有限公司
戴水道景觀設計諮詢（北京）有限公司

香爐灣野狸島環境整治提升規劃
深圳市蕾奧規劃設計諮詢股份有限公司

THE REVITALIZATION OF SAI KWAN HISTORIC AREA ENNING ROAD YONGQINGFANG ACTIVATION AND PROMOTION PROJECT
Guangzhou Lingnan Architecture Research Center: Benwood Studio Shanghai

LOUHU “SAN HENG SI ZONG” STREETSCAOPE UPGRADING
Guang Dong Architectural Design & Research Institute Co., Ltd.
SED Landscape Architects Ltd.
Shenzhen Hope Landscape & Architectural Design Co., Ltd.
Shen Zhen Landscape Co., Ltd.

LONGHUA NEW DISTRICT GREEN CORRIDOR (PHASE III)
SED Landscape Architects Ltd.

EASTERN DISTRICT CULTURAL SQUARE
Architectural Services Department of the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region

JINGKOU REVIVE!
Atelier Alternative Architecture
Dr. Zhang Yuxing, Urban Planning & Design Institute of Shenzhen
NODE Architecture & Urbanism

INTERNATIONAL CONSULTATION ON THE URBAN GREEN VALLEY LANDSCAPE PLANNING AND DESIGN FOR THE CBD OF SHENZHEN NORTH RAILWAY STATION
LAY OUT Planning Consulants Co. Ltd
Ramboll Studio Dreiseitl

COASTAL ENVIRONMENT IMPROVEMENT PLAN FOR XIANGLU BAY AND YELI ISLAND
LAYOUT Planning Consulants Co. Ltd

活化林邊屋作生物多樣性自然教育中心
香港特別行政區政府建築署

觀塘海濱花園
香港特別行政區政府建築署

《深圳后海中心區城市設計》系列規劃
中國城市規劃設計研究院深圳分院

大館 ，中區警署建築群活化計劃
艾奕康有限公司

深圳茅洲河碧道
泛亞環境有限公司

尖沙咀海濱優化計劃 - 星光大道及梳士巴利花園
雅邦規劃設計有限公司

深圳市羅湖區東曉街道金威啤酒廠城市更新單元規劃
深圳市城市規劃設計研究院有限公司

EASTERN DISTRICT CULTURAL SQUARE
Architectural Services Department of the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region

KWUN TONG PROMENADE
Architectural Services Department of the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region

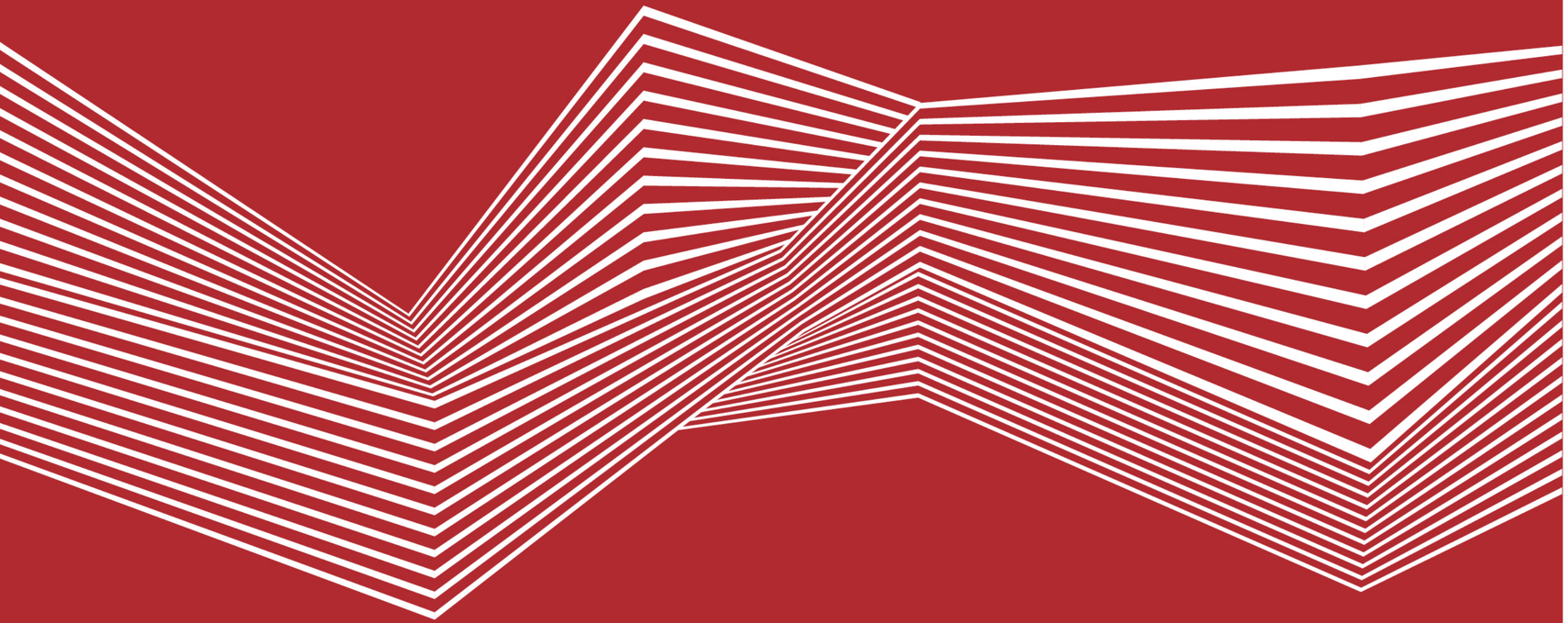
PLANNING SERIES OF SHENZHEN HOUHAI CENTRAL DISTRICT URBAN DESIGN
China Academy of Urban Planning & Design Shenzhen

TAI KWUN, CENTRAL POLICE STATION
Aecom Asia Company Ltd

RESTORATION OF MAOZHOU RIVER, SHENZHEN
Earthasia limited

TSIM SHA TSUI WATERFRONT REVITALISATION - AVENUE OF STARS AND SALISBURY GARDEN
URBIS Limited

THE KINGWAY BREWERY URBAN REGENERATION PLAN OF LUOHU, SHENZHEN
Urban Planning & Design Institute of Shenzhen



大灣區城市設計大獎
得獎名單
Urban Design Awards List 2020

城市介入項目
Urban Intervention

(The projects' description and graphics on the ensuring pages are provided by the awardees.)
(隨後之項目敘述及圖解由得獎者提供。)

城市介入項目
Urban Intervention

GRAND AWARD
大獎

逕口復興

深圳市多樣建築設計顧問有限公司
張宇星博士深圳市城市規劃設計研究院有限公司
（深圳）南沙原創建築設計工作室

JINGKOU REVIVE! 110

Atelier Alternative Architecture
Dr. Zhang Yuxing, Urban Planning & Design Institute of Shenzhen
NODE Architecture & Urbanism

MERIT AWARDS
優異獎

香蜜公園科學圖書館

MLA+ B.V.
OPEN FABRIC
深圳市建築科學研究院股份有限公司

XIANGMI PARK SCIENCE LIBRARY 120

MLA+ B.V.
OPEN FABRIC
Shenzhen Institute of Building Research Co., Ltd.

城上綠雲

築博設計-聯合公設

GREEN CLOUD 126

ZHUBO- AAO

廣州火車東站天幕廣場改造工程

華南理工大學建築設計研究院有限公司

RETROFIT OF “CANOPY OF LIGHT” OF GUANGZHOU EAST RAILWAY STATION 134

Architectural Design and Research Institute of South China University of Technology

‘歷史的印記’ - 匯豐銀行的公共文物廣場

雅邦規劃設計有限公司
ONE SPACE LIMITED

‘THIS PLACE IN TIME’ A PUBLIC HERITAGE PLAZA AT HSBC 140

URBIS Limited
One Space Limited



逕口復興
JINGKOU REVIVE!

設計單位 *Design Unit*
深圳市多樣建築設計顧問有限公司
Atelier Alternative Architecture

張宇星博士深圳市城市規劃設計研究院有限公司
（深圳）南沙原創建築設計工作室
Dr. Zhang Yuxing, Urban Planning & Design Institute of Shenzhen NODE Architecture & Urbanism

項目總監 *Project Responsible Director*
尹毓俊
Yujun YIN

項目規模 *Project Scale*
1,800 平方米
1,800 m²

地點 *Location*
深圳市南山區逕口村
Jingkou Village, Guangming District, Shenzhen

完成時間 *Completion Time*
2017年12月
December 2017

項目背景

逕口村是深圳都市區外圍一個普通村莊。距光明中心區僅1.5公里，90%以上轄區位於生態控制線範圍內。逕口歷史悠久，曾被認定為抗日根據地村莊，聚集了大量的越南歸僑。現存近百户老舊住宅，部分為明、清時期的建築，古井、祠堂仍然是村民的生活和活動中心，村周邊留有大量的農田、花圃、水塘，村民保持着傳統農耕的生產方式。受生態控制線約束，經濟發展和城市建設長期受限，近年來基礎設施和生態環境逐漸破壞，經濟模式單一。2015年逕口被納入大型文旅項目“光明小鎮”範圍內，面臨被商業化和被產品化的局面。“在如此高密度的城市當中，一個歷史的村落如何利用自身特徵復興”成為逕口鄉村建設 中值得思考的命題。

本項目緣起於《光明街道逕口環境綜合整治》，過程中我們認為簡單的物質空間改善工作 並不能為逕口的發展起到真正的促進作用，也許可以從建立逕口自身的文化精神入手，使 社會各界廣泛的參與到逕口的建設，以更全面的視角促進地區發展。恰逢 2017 深港城市\ 建築雙城雙年展主題定義為“城市共生”，我們積極促成了光明分展場選址逕口，為逕口開啟了以“城市事件”撬動鄉村發展的機遇。同時迅速轉變角色，跳出規劃工作的固有領域，謀劃了一系列跨界合作，從文化歷史探索、空間環境改善、生產方式轉型等不同角度全面提升逕口的價值，使一個傳統的城市設計工作轉向更加多元和混合的社區更新模式探索。



Jingkou Aerial Photography 逕口村航拍

SITE INTRODUCTION

Jingkou Village is an rural village on the periphery of Shenzhen Metropolitan Area. It is only 1.5 km away from the Guangming Central District, and more than 90% of its adiminstration area is within the ecological control line. With a long history, Jingkou was once recognized as a base village in the Anti-Japanese War and gathered a large number of returned Vietnamese overseas. There are nearly a hundred old houses in existence, some of which are buildings from the Ming and Qing Dynasties. The ancient wells and ancestral halls are still the life and activity centers of the villagers. There are a large number of farmland, flower gardens, and ponds around the village and the villagers maintain the traditional farming methods of production. Constrained by the ecological control line, economic development and urban construction have been limited for a long time. In recent years, infrastructure and ecological environment have been gradually destroyed. In 2015, Jingkou was included in the large-scale cultural tourism project “Guangming OCT Town”, facing the situation of being commercialized and gentrification. “In such a high-density city, how can a historical village use its own characteristics to rejuvenate” has become a proposition worth pondering in the rural construction of Jingkou.

This project originated from the “Comprehensive Renovation of the Environment at Jingkou”. In the process, we believe that simple spacial improvement cannot fundamentally promote the development of the Jingkou. Perhaps it can start with the establishment of its own cultural spirit. Encourage all sectors of society to participate in the construction of Jingkou, and promote regional development with a more comprehensive perspective. Coinciding with the definition of the theme of the 2017 Shenzhen-Hong Kong Urban Architecture Bi-city Biennale as “Urban Symbiosis”, we actively promoted the selection of the location of the Guangming sub-venue, opening up opportunities for the development of the countryside through “urban events”. At the same time, it quickly changed its role, jumped out of the inherent field of planning work, and planned a series of cross-border cooperation to comprehensively enhance the value of Jingkou from different perspectives such as cultural and historical exploration, spatial environment improvement, and transformation of production methods, so as to turn a traditional urban design work to explore a more diverse and mixed community renewal model.



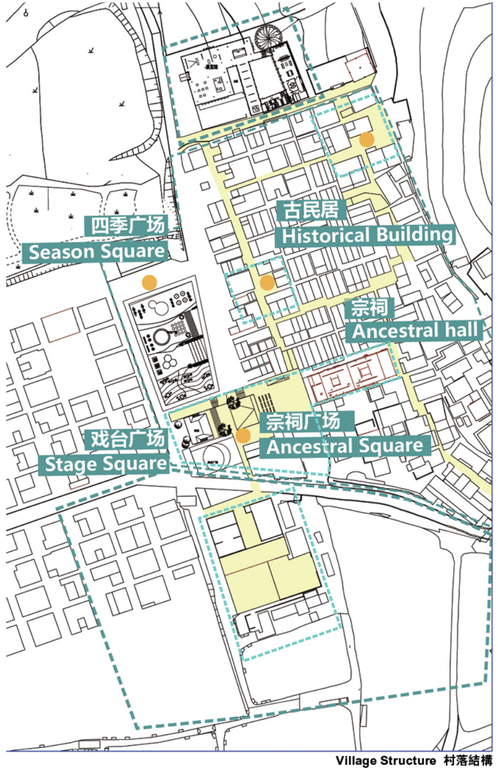
Ancestral Hall 祠堂



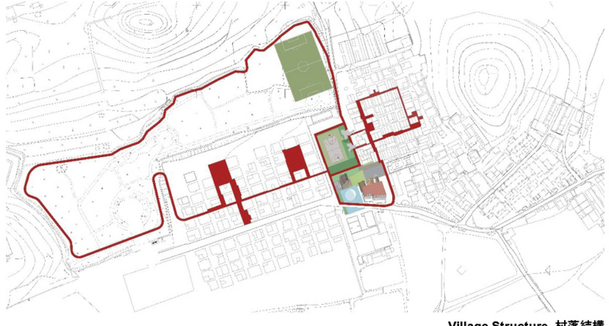
Historical Housing 歷史民居



Historical Housing 歷史民居



Village Structure 村落結構



Village Structure 村落結構

QU VILLAGE RENOVATION

Qu Town-Jingkou is a re-rural experiment. Based on the existing basic farmland and Gongming Reservoir, Jingkou Community aims to create a place where "one may enjoy natural landacape of mountains and waters, just like they once did in their hometowns". Inspired by the renowned painting "Along the River During the Qingming Festival" (Qingming Shanghe Tu) of Northern Song Dynasty, we create a contemporary Lingnan painting that comprises of mountains, waters, the Heaven, the Earth, human and community. In Jingkou Community, we selected Waterfront Square, Leisure Square, Stage, Four Seasons Square and Village Road System as kick-off projects.

Leisure Square and Stage are symmetrically placed with the village's ancestral hall, with terraces designed to fix the 3m height difference of the site.

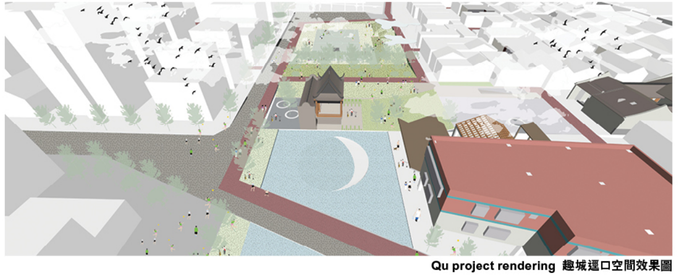
Waterfront Square simulates the natural phenomena of the moon's wax and wane through adjustment of water level. Four Seasons Square consists of four strip-shaped area that represent views of the four seasons through different plants and structures. The Village Road System is added to define distinct spaces and provide a natural axis between the new and old villages. Meanwhile, recreational activities such as "Back to the Countryside" bring together planners, architects and villagers to pick fruits and dine in the farm of Jingkou, advocating a new lifestyle in urban countryside.

趣城逕口

趣城逕口，一場城市再鄉村實驗活動，依託於現有的基本農田和公明水庫，逕口社區的發展目標是"望得見山"、"看得見水"、"記得住鄉愁"。我們從清明上河圖中汲取靈感，創造山- 水- 天- 地- 人- 社的當代嶺南氣象。在逕口社區，我們因地制宜選取了親水廣場、休閒廣場、戲台、四季廣場、村道系統5個項目，作為啟動項目。

休閒廣場、戲台與村中宗祠對稱，台地設計處理場地3米的高差。

親水廣場，通過水位的高低，模擬月圓月缺的自然現場。四季廣場，4塊條狀場地，以不同的植物和構築物反映春夏秋冬四時之景。村道系統的加入，界定了清晰的空間地帶，在新舊村莊之間的自然軸線。同時，"回到田野"等軟性活動，規劃師、建築師和村民一同在逕口的田園裡採摘、聚餐，宣揚城市鄉野的新生活方式。



Qu project rendering 趣城逕口空間效果圖



Season Square 四季廣場



Season Square 四季廣場



Stage 戲台廣場



Main Venue 主展場改造



Main Venue 主展場改造



Main Venue 主展場改造

2017 深雙光明分展場

2017 深港城市\ 建築雙城雙年展以“城市共生”為主題，首次以“主展場+ 多個分展場”的形式，將展覽以多區域聯動方式進一步擴大展覽與城市空間之間的互動關係。在這一主題下，“逕口復興！”的光明分展場主題不僅是根據光明新區的城市特徵、尋找新區城市化過程中可能被忽視的城市話題的探討，更是希望通過結合展場特點將展覽變為城市激活、再生的手段。

光明新區過去十年快速城市化與新區內自然村落的關係，好比深圳作為經濟特區在過去近40年的高速發展的一個縮影。但是與上世紀90年代初深圳特區內圈有土地快速建設與城中村空間迅速膨脹的現象所不同的是，新區城市化在細緻的規劃下持續發展，而自然村落卻保持著一種閒適卻逐漸走向衰敗的狀態。鄉村作為一種經濟關係和地緣政治差異而區別於城市的集體空間，很長時間內與後者保持著距離。這種因土地所有製所產生的距離，使得鄉村有其獨特的空間體系和社會關係。但是，隨著經濟發展方式的聚變以及城市對資源的吸收效應，鄉村在過去的20年裡，失去了其生存的基礎——農業經濟。土地的功能流轉，年輕勞動力的外流，經濟收入不斷下降使得鄉村與城市的關係不再是一種共存共生的關係，而是不可避免地走向了一種不平衡的現狀。這種不平衡的現像被新馬克思主義的學者大衛· 哈維（David Harvey）所捕捉，並被放置於資本生產的棱鏡中觀察，鄉村成為了城市生產關係鏈條中的勞動力輸出和原材料提供的腹地。而在十八大以來政府號召建設“美麗鄉村”以及近年大規模的“鄉建”行動，試圖以國家政策和民間資本的方式打破這一不平衡的局面。但是，自上而下的政策和植入新型經濟的方式在鄉村落地的過程中，難免有眾多現代與傳統、體制與個人以及利益與情感之間的矛盾。這些矛盾，有些使得鄉村變成徹底士紳化（Gentrification）的場所，有些使得村落變成文化符號的替代物，有些淪為電商產業的作業基地。村落社區從原來被城市發展所拋棄的區域，轉化成為了城市生產的控制和輸出的冗餘之地。



Main Venue 主展場改造

UABB GUANGMING

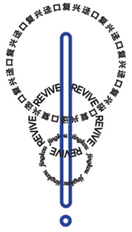
With the theme of Cities, Grow in Difference, 2017 Bi-City Biennale of Urbanism\ Architecture (Shenzhen)(UABB (Shenzhen)) for the first time set up sub-venues in addition to the main venue, with the purpose of furthering the interaction between the exhibition and urban spaces through interconnected events and exhibitions at multiple venues. In this circumstance, Guangming Sub-venue themed on Jingkou Revive not only explores the urban topics likely to be ignored in the urbanization of Guangming New District based on the latter's urban features, but also attempts to turn the exhibition into a means of urban activation and regeneration based on the features of the sub-venue.

The relationship between the ten-year rapid urbanization of and the natural villages in Guangming New District is a microcosm of the rapid development of Shenzhen SEZ in the past four decades. However, different from the rapid development of state-owned land and the quick expansion of urban villages in Shenzhen SEZ in early 90's, the urbanization of the new district has been elaborately planned for gradual implementation, while the natural villages have gradually declined though maintaining a leisurely state. Villages, as a collective space different from urban space due to economic and geopolitical differences, have been distanced from the city for a long time. This disparity resulting from land ownership has shaped the unique spatial system and social relations in village spaces. However, the profound changes in economic development pattern and city's absorption of various resources have deprived the villages of their fundamental basis for survival, i.e., agricultural economy in the past two decades. Coupled with the functional evolution of land, the drain of young labor force, and the decreased income, village and city were no longer interdependent and coexist with each other, but inevitably ended up in a state of imbalance. This imbalance, captured by the neo-Marxist scholar David Harvey, is placed within the prism of capital production for observation, only to see that villages have become the hinterland to supply labor and materials for the urban production chain. The government's Beautiful Countryside Campaign since the 18th CPC National Congress and the largescale rural construction in recent years have been trying to tackle the imbalance through state policies and private capitals. However, the top-down policy and the intervention of new economy in rural construction inevitably encountered many conflicts between modernity and tradition, between institution and individual, and between interest and emotion. Some of these conflicts led villages to total gentrification, some reduced villages into substitute for cultural symbols, and some turned villages into operation bases of e-commerce. Village communities, previously abandoned in the urbanization process, have now become the reproduction and redundant spaces for capitalism.



Village Structure 村落結構

JING KOU RE-VIVE





Ancestral hall 祠堂

Main Venue 主展場改造

2017 深港城市\ 建築雙城雙年展（以下簡稱“深雙”）正是在這樣的時刻，走進了光明新區的“逕口村”。光明新區分展場以“逕口復興！”作為展覽主題。帶著探尋社區如何復興的問題，來作為展覽思考的起點和研究的課題。這並不是該問題的總結和定案，而是通過展覽的方式嘗試尋找一種非經濟導向的發展模式和激活社區的機會。展覽也許在形式和時間上存在著限制，但是在當下中國城市化進程中純粹理論的討論和實踐之間，也許需要一種策略性的方式，來觸碰理性的邊界和政策條例的限定。因此，“逕口復興！”不僅僅是一次展覽，更是一次充滿冒險的嘗試，一次對當下未知的探索。

It was against such backdrop that 2017 UABB (Shenzhen) was ushered into Jingkou Village of Guangming New District to present the theme of Jingkou Revive at Guangming Sub-venue. The theme Jingkou Revive, which probed into the community regeneration issues and served as subject of research, is not a summary or conclusion, but an attempt to find a non-economic-oriented development mode and an opportunity of community activation through exhibition. The exhibition may be limited in form and time. But between the pure theoretical discussion and practice in China's urbanization process, maybe we need a strategic approach to explore rational boundaries and limits of policies and regulations. In this sense, Jingkou Revive is more an adventurous attempt and an exploration into the realm of the unknown than an exhibition.



Village Structure 村落結構



Main Venue 主展場



Village Structure 村落結構



Main Venue 主展場



Exhibition 01 展覽01



Exhibition 02 展覽02



Exhibition 03 展覽03



Exhibition 04 展覽04



Exhibition 05 展覽05



Exhibition 06 展覽06

香蜜公園科學圖書館
XIANGMI PARK SCIENCE LIBRARY

攀爬知識之樹
CLIMBING A TREE OF KNOWLEDGE

項目描述

香蜜公園最初被用作農業研究中心，80年代後被深圳迅速擴張的城市所吞併。這片位於城市中心的綠色寶藏，具有成為城市公園的潛質。它所鼓勵的是一種全新而積極的生活方式：健康、具有本地特色，並且能夠促使人們建立對生活環境的責任意識。

MLA+於2014年參加香蜜公園的公開競賽，並獲得第一階段（城市更新總體規劃）第一名、第二階段（公園景觀設計）第二名的成績。最終中標了圖書館及遊客服務中心的設計，於2017年建成完工。

MLA+設計的香蜜科學圖書館是一座輕盈的建築，鋼結構和全玻璃立面構成了建築明亮而通透的基礎。它與公園中的“樹頂步道”形成連接，上方的樓層被茂密的樹冠圍繞，帶來親密之感。頂層享有周邊環境和城市的景緻。它揭示出了當地自然環境的本質，在延續中國園林建築傳統的同時，也為現代化的開放式公園賦予了新的活力。項目建成後，最令人印象深刻的場景，是看到並聽到人們重新發現深圳的城市自然風貌：他們再次享受在亞熱帶氣候下的户外出行，在大自然環境中的運動與嬉戲，或是在一片樹蔭下的朋友相聚。這些具有當地特色的幸福體驗，是深圳人為之感到自豪的新驕傲。體驗這座圖書館，就如同攀爬一座知識的大樹。

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This former agricultural research center saw a steady decline with the quick growth of Shenzhen around it. Now located in the heart of the city, Xiangmi Park's potential was to become a park for the local community, to support a more healthly lifestyle, to offer public services in a park environment and to educate all generations about urban nature.

MLA+ participated in an open competition for Shannon Park in 2014 and won first place for Phase 1 (Urban Renewal Master Plan) and second place for Phase 2 (Park Landscape Design). And we finally won the design of the Library and the Visitor Center and completed the project in 2017.

MLA+ designed Xiangmi Science Library is a lightweight building, connected to a 'tree top walk', a bridge through the park. The steel structure and the all glass façade form the base of the light and airy appeal of the building. Upper levels sit in between the dense canopy of leaves and therefore have a more enclosed, intimate feeling. The very top floor offers the views of the surroundings and the city. The most impressive result of this project, is to see and to hear how people re-discover urban nature in Shenzhen, to enjoy again being outdoors in the subtropical climate, to do sport or to be play in a park that feels like nature, or simply to meet friends in the shade under an old tree. These local pleasures invigorate a new pride in Shenzhen as a new home.Experiencing the library is like climbing a tree – a tree of knowledge.

設計單位 *Design Unit*
MLA+ B.V.
OPEN FABRIC
深圳市建築科學研究院股份有限公司
Shenzhen Institute of Building Research Co., Ltd.

項目總監/城市設計師 *Project Responsible Director(s) /Urban Designer(s)*
Martin PROBST, Markus APPENZELLER, Pinar BOZOGLAN, Li QIAN, Martin PROBST, Brechtje SPREEUWERS, Magdalena SZCZYPKA, Roland WINKLER

地點 *Location*
廣東省深圳市福田區農園路30號
30# Nongyuan Road, Futian District, Shenzhen, Guangdong Province

項目規模 *Project Scale*
1,500 平方米
1,500 m²

完成時間 *Completion Time*
2017年
2017



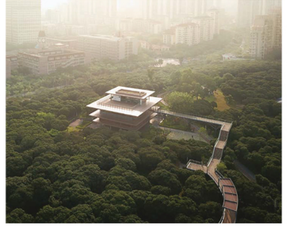












突出景色
CELEBRATE THE LANDSCAPE

樹林 WOODS

包圍了科學博物館。藏匿在樹木間的建築帶來了一種對周圍景色不斷變化的體驗。這種體驗在每一個樓層都是不一樣的。

地面層具有可滲透性，且成為了幽暗森林地面的一部分。結構性成分與周圍的樹乾混合在一起，地板成為了道路網絡的一部分。

高樓層位於濃密的樹冠之間，營造出一種封閉、私密的氛圍。

在頂層可以體驗到周圍以及城市的景色。體驗圖書館就彷彿在爬一棵樹——知識之樹。

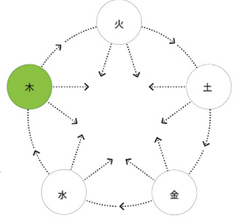
Encloses the Science Library. Perched in between the trees the building offers a an ever-changing experience of its surrounding landscape. This experience varies from floor to floor.

The ground floor is permeable and becomes a part of the shaded forest floor. Stuctural elements blend with the surrounding tree trunks and the floor becomes part of the path network.

Upper levels sit in between the dense canopy of leaves and create an enclosed, intimate feeling.

The very top floor offers the views of the surroundings and the city. Experiencing the library is like climbing a tree - a tree of knowledge.

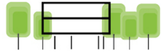




在公園中所處: 樹林 PLACE IN THE PARK- WOODS



書
BOOKS



像一棵樹的建築物
BUILDING AS A TREE

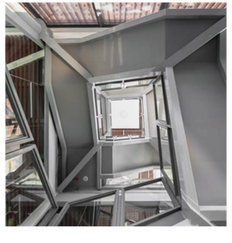


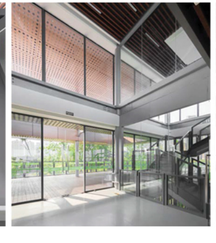
知識之樹
TREE OF KNOWLEDGEGROWING





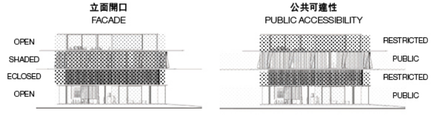


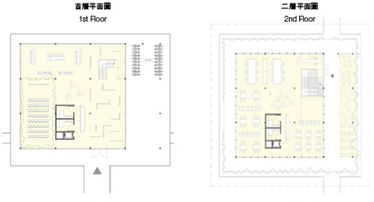


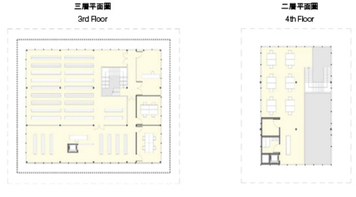












了解建築功能
UNDERSTAND THE FUNCTION OF THE ARCHITECTURE

建築功能就像書一樣堆在架子上。每一層都因其擁有的功能和公共可訪問性等級而變得特別。

地面層是最易進入的，且是開放的。開放性設計的目的是吸引路人進入。公園的步行道穿過這一空間，並將其與整體道路系統融為一體。在這裡，我們找到了可作為展覽區域和觀眾席的空間。為了創造一個可自由穿行的空間，這裡沒有固定的分隔牆。不同的用户區域可通過活動隔板或簾幕來創建。

一層放置著堆滿書的書架，木質外牆和厚重的樹冠保護其免受日曬。

二層設有與公共人行天橋相連的閱讀區。天橋引導著行人直接穿過分為户外及室內部分的閱讀區。可伸縮的帆布遮擋結構被用於確保適合閱讀的自然光線的傳播。

頂層包括了可靈活使用的空間。

每層地板都有像樹枝一樣圍繞著它延伸的走道，不僅為書本存放和舒適閱讀提供了必要的遮蔭，同時也能讓用户可以圍繞著它散步並享受每一層的風景。

The program is stacked like books on shelves. Each floor is specific due to the program it contains and the degree of public accessibility it offers.

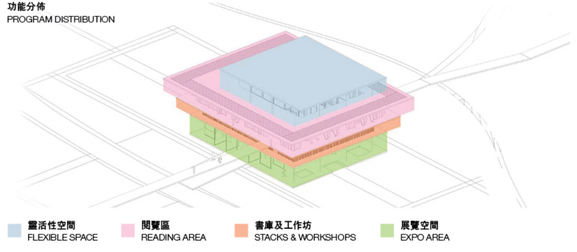
The ground floor is most accessible and open, its openness striving to invite the passer-by to enter. Park's walking paths cross this space and integrate it with the overall path system. Here we find the exhibition area and auditorium. In order to create a free-flowing space there are no fixed dividing walls. Different user areas can be created with moveable partitions or curtains.

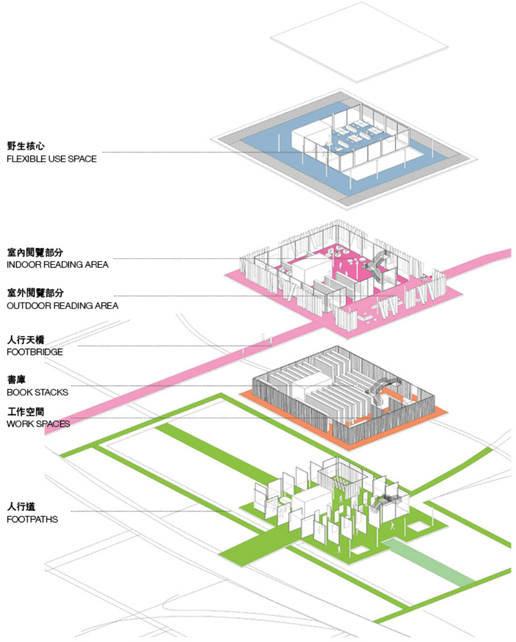
The 1st floor shelters the book stacks and is protected from the sun by the wooden facade as well as the thick tree crown.

The 2nd floor boasts the reading area that is connected to a public footbridge. The bridge leads the pedestrians right through the reading area which has outdoor and indoor part. Dispersed natural light, suitable for reading, is ensured through the use of retractable canvas shading elements.

The top floor contains space flexible in use.

Each floor has a walkway extending around it like branches, providing shade essential for the book stacking and comfortable reading as well as enabling the user to walk around it and enjoy being in the landscape on every level.





城上綠雲
GREEN CLOUD

項目描述

隨著現代城市的蔓延，原本城市邊緣的自然村落逐漸成為了繁華都市中的孤島。城中村作為中國近代人口飛速發展的產物，普遍存在於中國的各大城市中。城中村雖稱為村，卻無村莊印像中的青山綠水，僅有這城市裏最堅硬的不透水混凝地表。城中村內空間擁擠，採光不足 ，“臟亂差”是人們對城中村的第一印象。

來自建築師提出城上綠雲的設想，嘗試採用一種容易復制的低技術建造手段，一方面改善城中村雨水管理能力，一方面為城中村的居民增添綠色與友善的共用活動場所，改變城中村局促的生存狀態。城上綠雲是基於城中村仍存在大量尚未有效利用的屋面的前提，通過在具備改造可能的屋面上建造都市中的“山景”。這些易復制的“山景”陸續被復制建造，有朝一日可在城中村上空連綿成一片綠色的雲彩。

漂浮在城中村之上的的第二地表，將能承載綠植承接雨水，拓展了“村民”的生活、生存空間。這塊第二地表在握手樓間相當容易地相銜接，化握手樓的先天不足為得天獨厚的優勢。

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Along with the gentrification of modern cities, traditional villages located on the edge are being transformed into isolated islands in a flourishing urban mass. The concept of an urban village, a result of the population boom in modern China, exists commonly in major cities. However, there is not any mountain or river in the so-called urban 'village', but concrete ground which is hard and impermeable. Moreover, due to the poor condition of lighting and narrow space, most people found these entities messy and unsafe at first glance.

Architects propose a tentative idea of a “Green Cloud”, aiming to enhance rainwater management as well as providing green and comfortable commonplace for residents to improve their living conditions. “Green Cloud” is a modest renovation method that does not require complex techniques and can be duplicated easily. The architects, through the use of large roof surfaces in urban villages, hope to activate the unused space and turn them into playful gathering areas that all residents can enjoy. The modular design makes the construction flexible and easy to disassemble for the future. Additionally, “Green Cloud” is based on the premise that there are still a large number of roofs that have not been effectively used in urban villages. Therefore, the “mountain view” in the city can be built on the roof that is given the opportunity to renovation. These easy-to-replicate “mountain views” have been copied and built one after another, and one day they can form a green cloud over the village in the city.

The second surface floating above the urban village will be able to carry green plants to absorb rainwater and expand the living space of “villagers”. This second surface is quite easy to connect between the handshake building, turning the inherent insufficiency of the handshake building into a unique advantage.

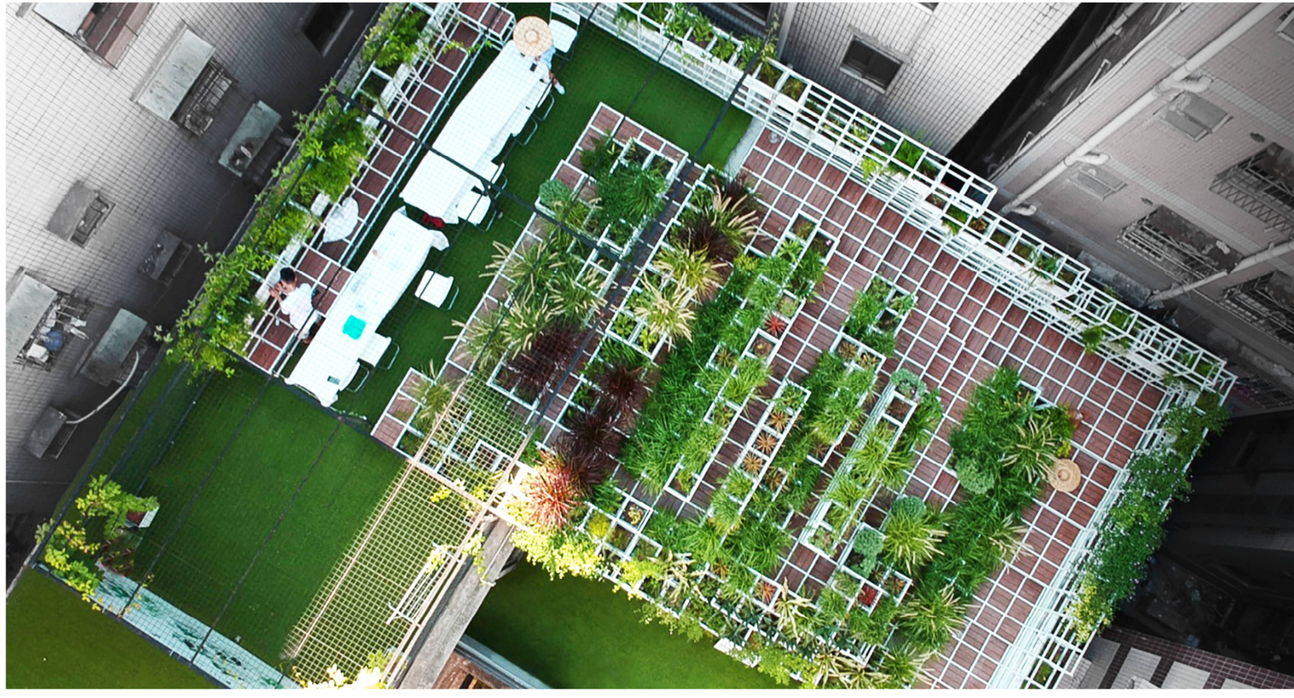
設計單位 *Design Unit*
築博設計-聯合公設
Zhubo- AAO

城市設計團隊成員 *Urban Design Team Members*
鍾喬、蕭穗航、李駿逵、陶軻、胡耀民
ZHONG Qiao, John SIU, LI Junda, TAO Ke, HU Yaomin

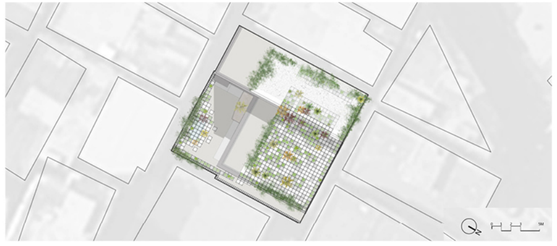
地點 *Location*
廣東省深圳市福田區崗廈1980
Gangxia 1980, Futian District, Shenzhen, Guangdong Province

項目規模 *Project Scale*
95 公頃
95 ha

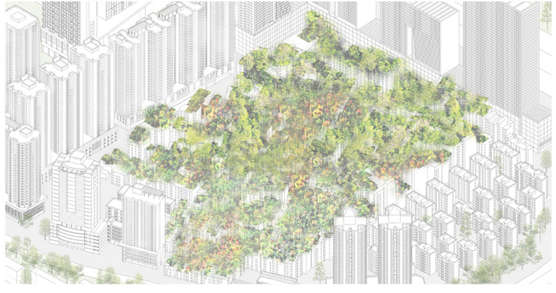
完成時間 *Completion Time*
2017年8月
August 2017



總圖
MASTERPLAN



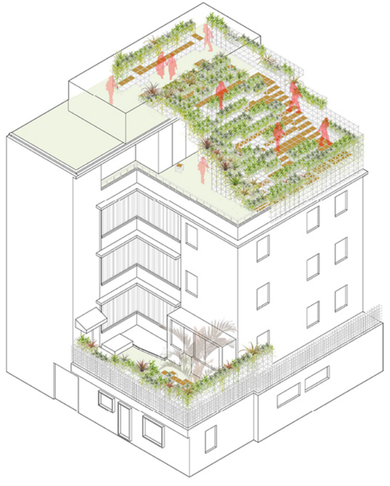
城上綠雲的概念
CONCEPT OF “GREEN CLOUD”

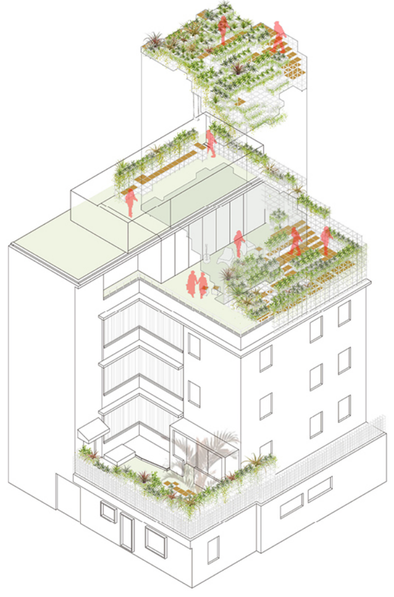


城上綠雲的自我生長
THE GROWTH OF “GREEN CLOUD”

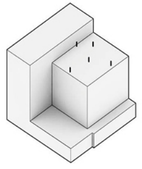


活動
ACTIVITIES

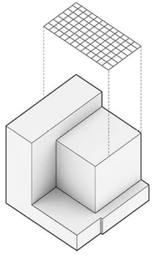




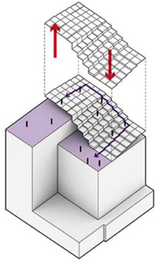
演變
PROGRESS



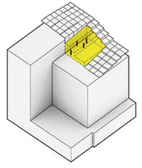
1 改造前，五層和六層不連通，公共空間少。
Before the renovation, the 5th and 6th floors are not connected, and there is little public space.



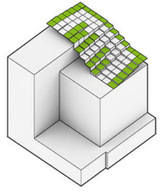
2 以方格元素構成城市山林。
Use the grids as the elements to compose Urban Mountain.



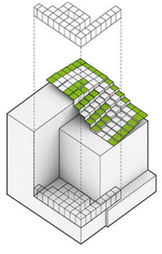
3 營造出山的走勢，連通五層與六層，增加公共空間。
Create the mountain movements, connect the 5th and 6th floors, expand the public space



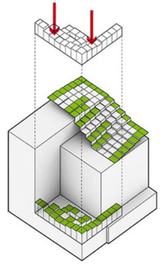
4 山下與五層形成灰空間，給人提供休憩的地方。
Under the mountain, there is a transitional space, where people can have a rest.



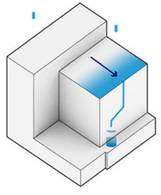
5 方格上可放置蓄水花盆，用於種植蔬菜和收集雨水。
There could be placed self watering pot in the grids, to plant vegetation and gather rainwater.



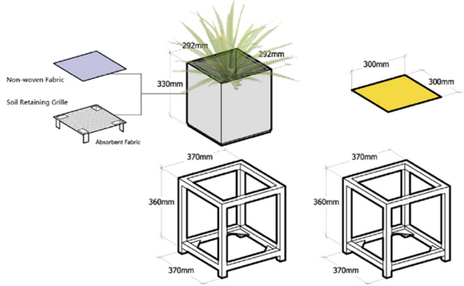
6 2樓平台使用網格作為翻新的元素。
The 2nd floor's platform uses the grids as the elements to renovate.

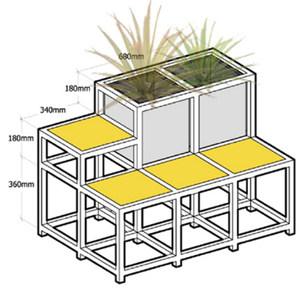


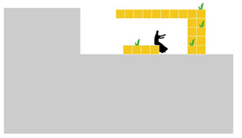
7 二樓運用了同樣的技術，創造更多動態空間。
The same technique is transplanted to the 2nd floor to create more dynamic space.



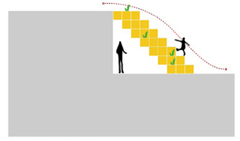
8 多餘的雨水通過雨水管排至二層的高位花池。
The excess rainwater will be drained to the 2nd floor's raised flower bed by the drain-pipe.



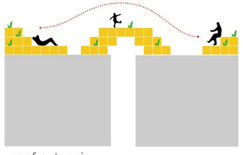




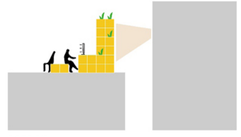
green booth



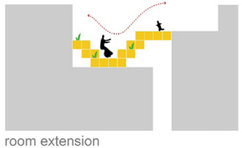
height difference solution



roof extension



screen



room extension



stage

城上綠雲
GREEN CLOUD

















廣州火車東站天幕廣場改造工程

RETROFIT OF "CANOPY OF LIGHT" OF GUANGZHOU EAST RAILWAY STATION

設計單位 *Design Unit*
華南理工大學建築設計研究院有限公司
Architectural Design Research Institute of South China University Technology Co., Ltd.

城市設計團隊成員 *Urban Design Team Members*
孫一民、汪奎強、鄧芳、夏晟、冷天翔、劉灝、陶亮、葉偉廉、申永剛、宋剛、鍾冠球
Yimin SUN, Fangjiang WANG, Fang DENG, Sheng XIA, Tianxiang LENG, Xiao LIU, Weikang YE, Yonggang SHEN, Gang SONG, Guangqiu ZHONG

地點 *Location*
廣東省廣州市
Guangzhou, Guangdong Province

項目規模 *Project Scale*
天幕下環形建築面積約481平方米
The loop-shape kiosk area under the "Canopy of Light" is about 481 m²

完成時間 *Completion Time*
2008-2010 年
2008-2010

項目概況

廣州火車東站位於中軸線的北端終點之上，是內地最大的鐵路樞紐之一。原有的車站大樓建於90年代中期，在流線、通風、採光等方面都存在諸多問題。如今大量的人流和車流的入口被安排在首層，被擠壓在一塊黑暗的混凝土樓板之下。而位於樓板之上，一個公共空間質量很差的巨大平台被人們所遺棄。廣州以贏得了2010年亞洲運動會主辦權為契機，提供了東站項目"升級改造"的機會。該項目旨在採用人工景觀修復的方式優化環境，從而逐步改善城市公共空間。

設計方案將"光的天幕"覆蓋空間。在頂板上切開了幾個開口，以允許自然光進入地面。正門從一樓移到了平台層。從現有的結構網格豎起一個柔和彎曲的玻璃屋頂，保護行人免受日曬雨淋。它的不規則形式是通過計算分析生成的。所有金屬元素都是模塊化的，在當地工廠預製並現場組裝。整個天幕覆蓋近8,000平方米完成僅耗時6個月，而施工質量卻到了較高的精度水平。

亞運會舉辦後的第六年，新一輪的裝修重新開始。這次放了一些較小的元素來縮小規模：環形亭可容納非正式的商業活動。在"光的天幕"屋頂下面，半透明的窗簾確保了安全性並提高了遮陽簾的效率。隨著人們在此處開展活動，我們目睹了公共場所正在恢復中。

PROJECT OVERVIEW

Located at the northern end of the central axis, Guangzhou East Railway Station is one of the biggest railway terminal in the Mainland. The old station building was constructed in the Mid 90's. To enter the station, numerous people and vehicles flows squeezed under a dark concrete panel. Above the panel, a giant platform was left abandon due to its poor quality of public space. Winning the bid for Asia Game 2010 offered Guangzhou an opportunity to "upgrade the landmark". The project was to optimize the environment with landscape elements, and to gradually repair the public spaces.

A "canopy of light" was intervened to cover the space. Several openings were cut on the floor to allow natural lights to enter to the ground. The main entrance was then shifted from ground floor to the upper level. Then, a gently-curved glass roof erected from the existing structural grid. The shelter protected pedestrians from sun and rain. Its irregular form was generated through computational analyses. All metal elements were modular, prefabricated in local factories and composed on site. The approximately 8,000 m² areas satisfying relatively high level of precision, were finished in only 6 months.

6 years after the 2010 Asian Games, a new round of urban space renovation of the East Railway Station begun. In order to reduce the scale of the space, the team designed relatively small architectural elements to intervene in the urban public space system under the canopy of the East Station. The project aims to optimize the environment by means of artificial landscape restoration, thereby gradually improving the urban public space.

年代對比
YEAR COMPARISON



1996



2017



環形半開放亭
A loop-shape kiosk

以廣州市中火車整體設計為背景，以東站功能需求為基礎，建立一個人性化、高效的城市門户區。因此，設計理念在使用功能上進行疏導和優化，還針對乘客的極限體驗、建築美感與低自由使用方面進行深入的思考與實踐。

With the overall design of Guangzhou's new central axis as the basis and the functional requirements of the East Railway Station as the basis, a humane and efficient urban gateway area will be established. Because of the comprehensive development of the East Railway Station, the portal node is simultaneously responsible for the multiple tasks of travel, sightseeing, and shopping. Therefore, the design not only guides and optimizes the use functions, but also conducts in-depth thinking and practice in terms of passenger arrival and departure experience, architectural beauty and low energy consumption.

設計說明
DESIGN DESCRIPTION

特色一：以明朗、標致的天幕整體形象為廣州新中景北段推出城市的空中空間，極具提升大型交通綜合開發節點的形象，取得了良好的社會形象。

Feature 1: Use the bright and exquisite canopy to define a clear gateway space for the northern section of Guangzhou's new central axis, greatly enhance the image of large-scale transportation comprehensive development nodes, and achieve better social benefits.

特色二：獨立以嶄新的面善巧配合亞運使用，迎著經（廣九鐵路）香港騎著各地的隊伍，地滿足了亞運流線的安全與無障礙要求。

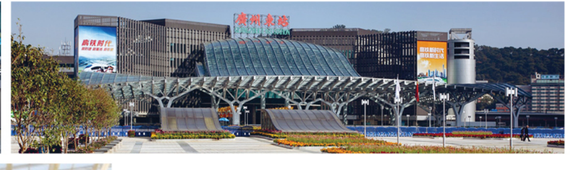
Feature 2: With a brand-new look to cooperate with the Asian Games, welcoming delegations from various countries entering Hong Kong via (Guangzhou-Kowloon Railway), which satisfies the security and barrier-free use requirements of the Asian Games' independent streamline.













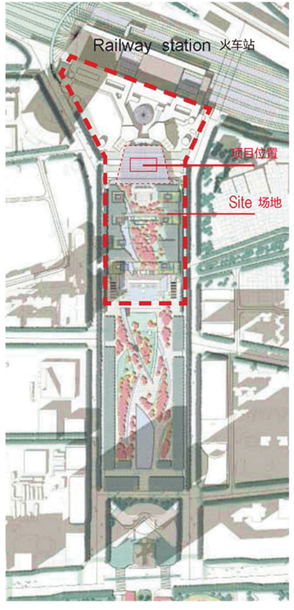
特點三：將光線與新鮮空氣引入昏暗的首層入口，並在首層設立獨立的行人島，提升首層地站空間的安全特性及環境質量，為廣大市民的出行提供安全的保障的基礎設施。

Feature 3: Introduce light and fresh air into the dim first-floor entrance and lane area, and set up an independent pedestrian island on the first floor to improve the safety factor and environmental quality of the first-floor entry and exit space, and provide safety for the general public to travel Infrastructure.

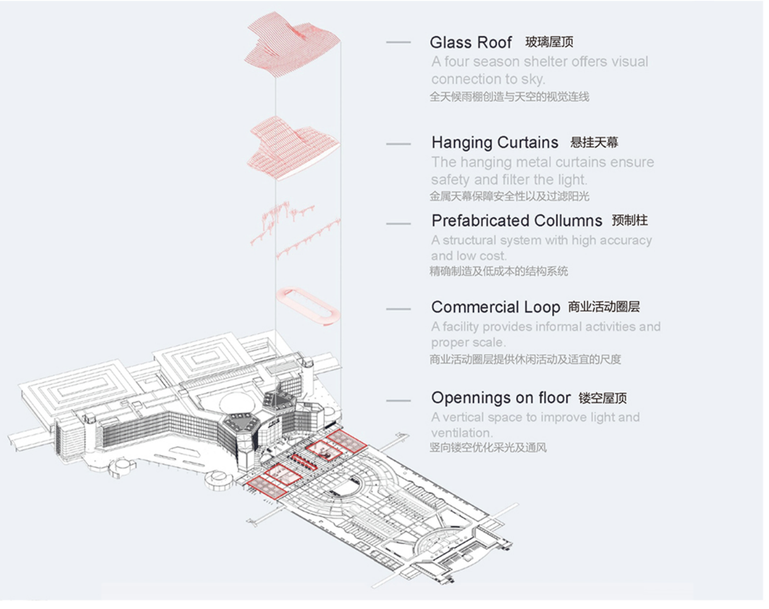
特點四：通過對時尚建築柱網數的研究，方案深度結合現有結構體系，控製成本；通過自然採光與通風的應用，控制使用運營成本。

Feature 4: Through the research on the current building column network modulus, the plan is deeply integrated with the existing structural system to control the cost of renovation; through the use of natural lighting and ventilation, the operating cost is controlled.

城市設計總平面圖
SITE PLAN



空間形式分析圖 - 01
SPACE & FORM - 01



Glass Roof 玻璃屋顶
A four season shelter offers visual connection to sky.
全天候雨棚创造与天空的视觉连线

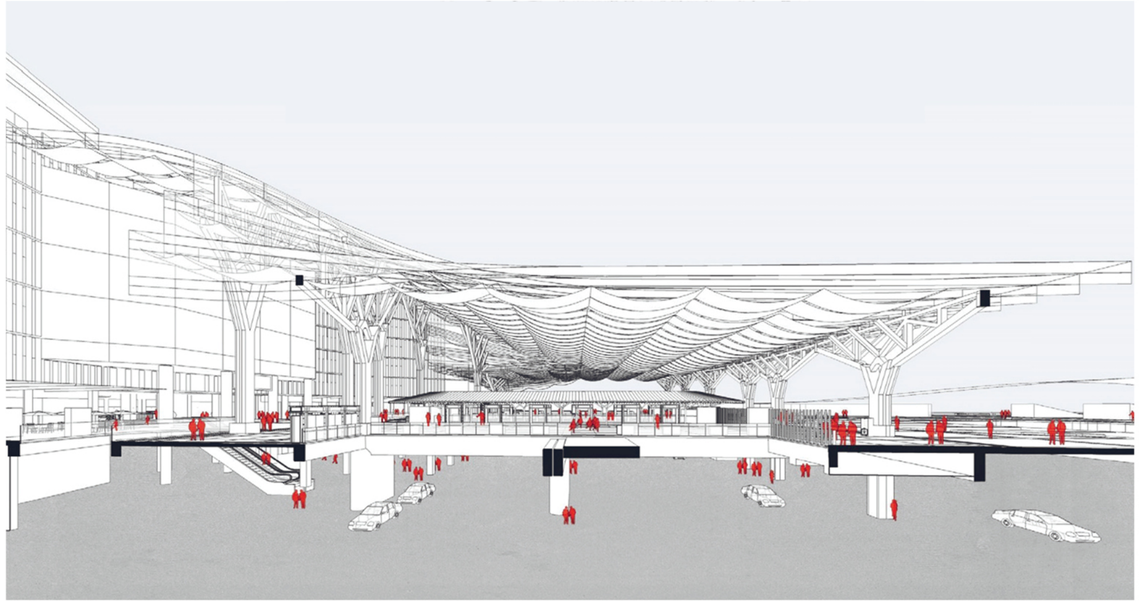
Hanging Curtains 悬挂天幕
The hanging metal curtains ensure safety and filter the light.
金属天幕保障安全性以及过滤阳光

Prefabricated Collumns 预制柱
A structural system with high accuracy and low cost.
精确制造及低成本的结构系统

Commercial Loop 商业活动圈层
A facility provides informal activities and proper scale.
商业活动圈层提供休闲活动及适宜的尺度

Opennings on floor 镂空屋顶
A vertical space to improve light and ventilation.
竖向镂空优化采光及通风

空間形式分析圖 - 02
SPACE & FORM - 02



“歷史的印記”
“THIS PLACE IN TIME”

滙豐銀行的公共文物廣場
A PUBLIC HERITAGE PLAZA AT HSBC

項目背景

滙豐銀行自1865年起坐落於皇后大道中1號，現有總行大廈於1985年建成。總行以約中環1910年歷史街道圖覆蓋廣場地板，描繪了隨著時間整個城市和居民生活上的變化。

項目自2015年3月起對外開放，紀念滙豐銀行成立150周年。

PROJECT BACKGROUND

HSBC has been at 1 Queen's Road Central since 1865, and the current bank building since 1985. A circa. 1910 street map of Central now carpets the ramped plaza, and describes how the city and the lives of its inhabitants have changed through time.

The project was fully opened to the Public in March 2015, marking the 150th anniversary of HSBC.

設計單位 *Design Unit*
雅邦規劃設計有限公司
One Space Limited
URBIS Limited and One Space Limited

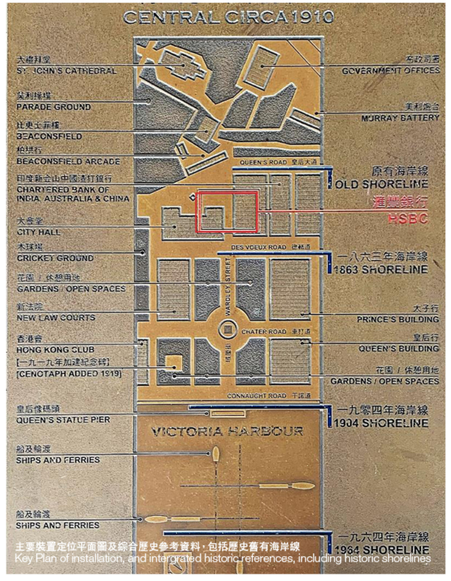
客户 *Client*
滙豐銀行
HSBC

項目規模 *Project Scale*
2,775 平方米
2,775 m²

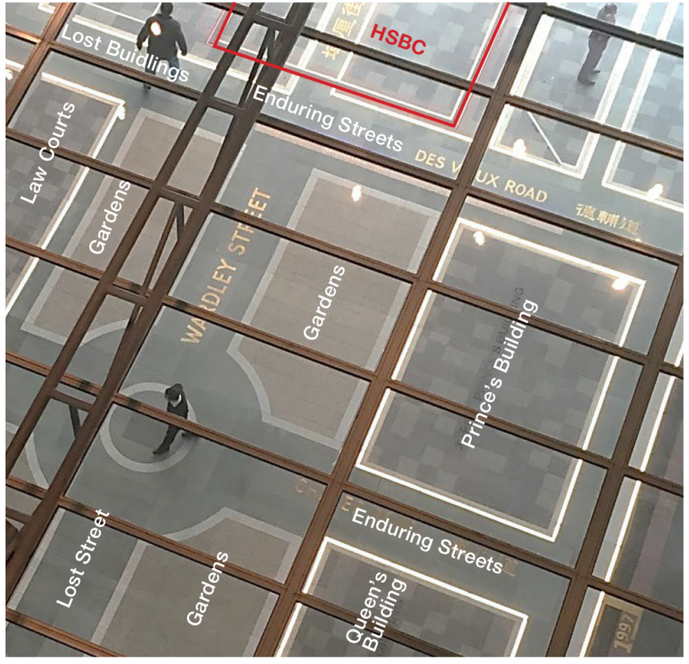
地點 *Location*
香港皇后大道中一號
1 Queen's Road Central, Hong Kong

完成時間 *Completion Time*
2015年3月
March 2015

約1910年中環歷史街道地圖中「消失的街道」（域厘街）現正是滙豐銀行和皇后像廣場坐落的位置。
Historic Street-map of Central, circa. 1910, and lost street (Wardley Street), on which HSBC and Statue Square now stand.



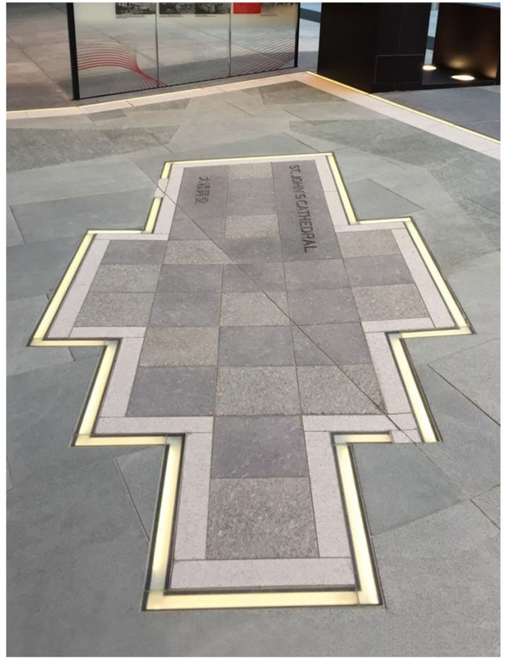
主要裝置定位平面圖及綜合歷史參考資料，包括歷史看有海岸線
Key Plan of installation, and intergrated historic references, including historic shorelines

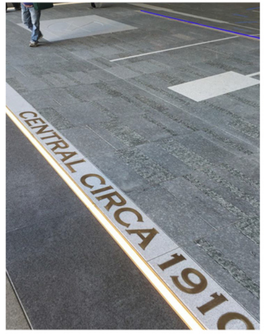


大禮拜堂地圖足跡
MAP FOOTPRINT OF ST JOHN'S CATHEDRAL

中環歷史文物解讀地圖刻畫著人們遺忘的街道、原有海岸線和填海的時序、重建4次的總行舊貌、香港三間發鈔銀行在此的足跡，和滙豐在港發展150年的里程碑。

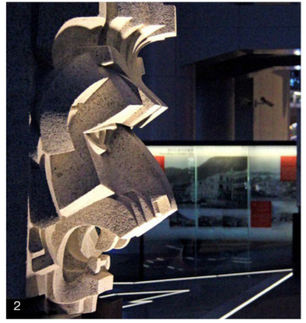
The heritage interpretation map of Central shows long-forgotten streets; the original seashore and the sequence of historic harbour reclamations; the historic outlines of the four iterations of HSBC buildings which have stood on this site; the current footprints, in this location, of today's three Hong Kong note-issuing banks; and chronological milestones in the development of Hong Kong and HSBC in the 150-year period since the founding of HSBC.








1


2



3


4

兩個花崗岩獅子頭原在第三代滙豐總行頂端，在1935至1981年間俯瞰香港；現已修復並放在廣場南面入口。它們與北面入口的兩隻銅獅(史提芬和施迪)互相呼應，也就是在滙豐鈔票上的獅子。

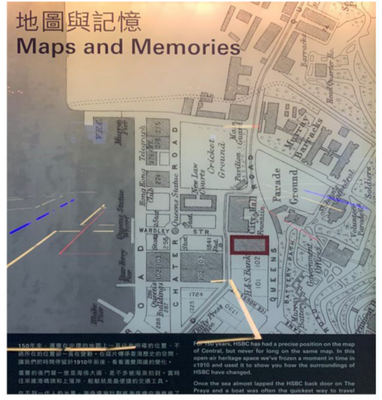
Two art-deco granite lion heads, which formerly watched over Hong Kong from the top of the third iteration of the bank, from 1935 to 1981, have been retrieved, restored and now flank the southern 'gateway' to the plaza, echoing the flanking of the northern gateway by the historic bronze lion sculptures, 'Stephen and Stitt' - which appear on HSBC's Banknotes.

1-3. **經修復之裝飾藝術風格的獅子頭於皇后大道中形成一道獅子門廊**
Art Deco Lion Heads reinstated to form a Lion Gateway at Queen's Road Central

4. **德輔道的獅子門座：一對歷史悠久的青銅獅子安置底座和照明(史提芬與施迪)**
Lion Gateway at Des Voeux Road: Plinths and Lighting of a pair of historic Bronze Lions (Stephen and Stitt)





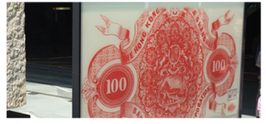


歷史文物主題的展示板
HERITAGE THEMES PRESENTED IN DISPLAY PANELS

展板以“人與地”、“白銀與簽署“、“地圖和記憶“為題，利用圖像述事展示滙豐，中環和香港的發展歷史。展板背面介紹滙豐100港元鈔票的標誌性設計。

Exhibition panels provide a visual narrative of the history of the development of HSBC, Central and Hong Kong using themes such as ‘People and Places’, ‘Silver and Signatures’, ‘Maps and Memories’; and reverse-sides display historic designs of HSBC’s signature HKD100 banknotes.


1904香港百元鈔票設計
Design of HKD100 banknote 1904




2010香港百元鈔票設計
Design of HKD100 banknote 2010

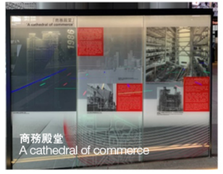
時間表：香港歷史里程碑
TIME-LINE: MILESTONES IN THE HISTORY OF HONG KONG





文物解讀展板：貫穿香港、中環和滙豐銀行不同時代的故事
HERITAGE INTERPRETATION EXHIBITION PANELS: THE STORY OF HONG KONG, CENTRAL AND HSBC THROUGH TIME











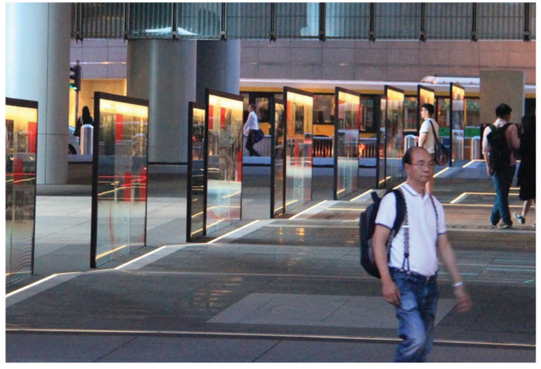


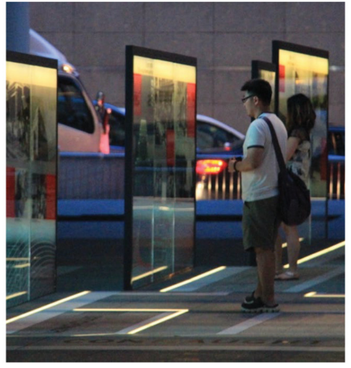




文物解讀展板：貫穿香港、中環和滙豐銀行不同時代的故事

HERITAGE INTERPRETATION EXHIBITION PANELS: THE STORY OF HONG KONG, CENTRAL AND HSBC THROUGH TIME





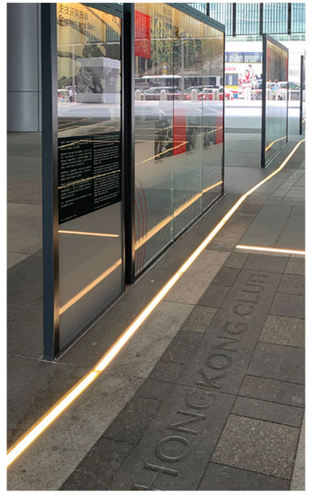


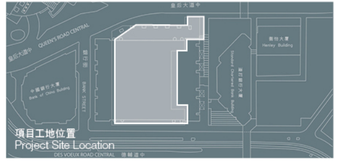






於滙豐銀行一樓大堂俯瞰看1910年中環歷史街道地圖
View of Historic Street map of Central, viewed from HSBC Banking Hall





項目工地位置
Project Site Location

當香港文物成為廣場焦點之際，這地下廣場仍是通往銀行上層和地庫的主要通道、中庭的視覺焦點、季節性活動的舉辦地、以及市民擁有更多行人地域和開放空間的關鍵連接點。

Whilst Hong Kong heritage has become the focus of the plaza, it continues to be the principal access to the HSBC Banking Hall above and basement below; the visual focus of the banking hall atrium, through its glazed underbelly; a venue for seasonal installations; and a place of public passage as a key component of a wider district pedestrian circulation and open space network.

NOMINATED AWARDS
入圍項目提名獎

2017深港雙年展光明展廳
深圳市立方建築設計顧問有限公司

香港沙田濱河棧道
深圳市新西林園林景觀有限公司

屯門公園共融遊樂場
香港特別行政區政府建築署

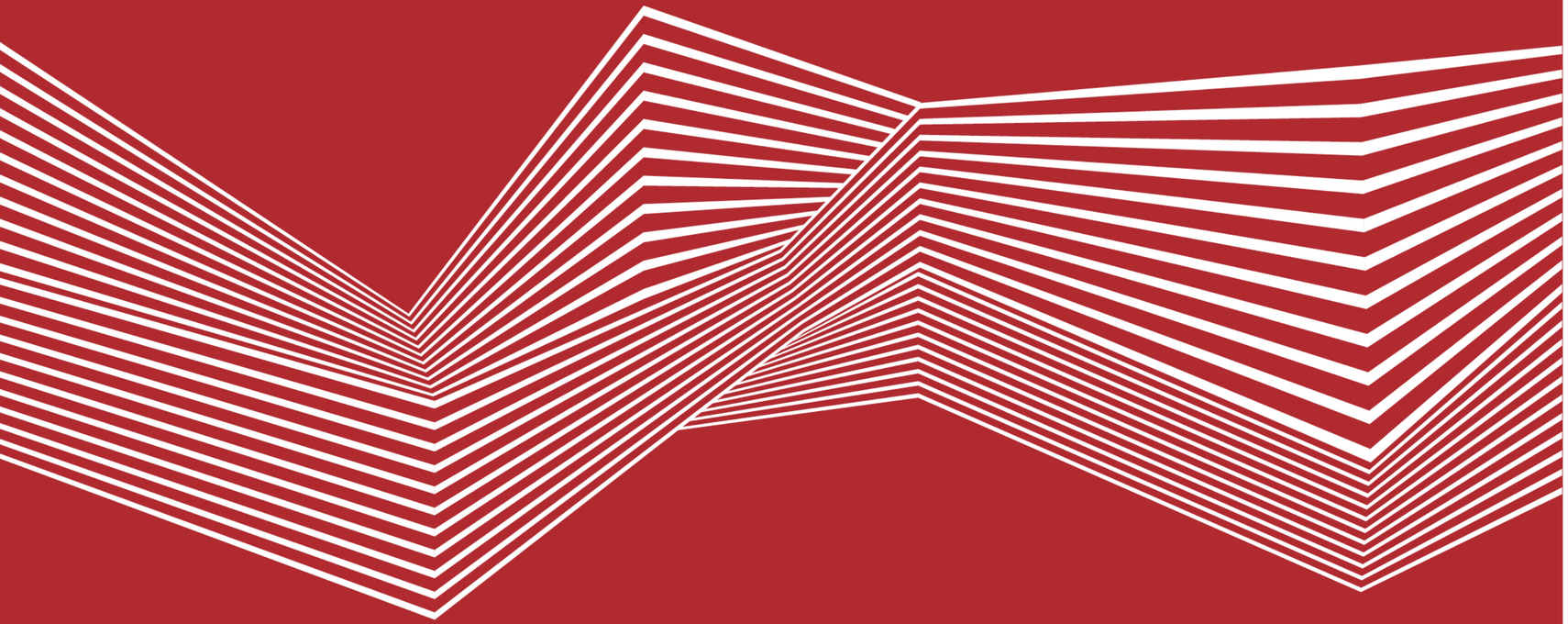
2018城事設計節 美好玉田
深圳市多樣建築設計顧問有限公司

UABB2017 GUANGMING PAVILION
Shenzhen Cube Architectural Design Consulting Co, Ltd.

SHATIN BOARDWALK, HKSAR
SED Landscape Architects Ltd.

TUEN MUN PARK INCLUSIVE PLAYGROUND
Architectural Services Department of the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region

NNN URBAN DESIGN FESTIVAL 2018 JOYFUL YUTIAN VILLAGES
Atelier Alternative Architecture



大灣區城市設計大獎得獎名單
Urban Design Awards List 2020

計劃概念項目
Plan/Concept

(The projects' description and graphics on the ensuring pages are provided by the awardees.)
(隨後之項目敘述及圖解由得獎者提供。)

計劃概念項目
Plan/Concept

GRAND AWARDS
大獎

翠微村城市更新項目 154
珠海市建築設計院

CUIWEI VILLAGE URBAN REGENERATION PROJECT 154
Zhuhai Architectural Design Institute

深汕特別合作區濱海地區城市設計 165
MLA+ B.V.
OKRA 景觀建築有限責任公司
深圳市建築科學研究院股份有限公司

URBAN DESIGN FOR THE COASTAL AREA OF SHENSHAN SPECIAL COOPERATION ZONE 165
MLA+ B.V.
OKRA landschapsarchitecten B.V.
Shenzhen Institute of Building Research Co., Ltd

MERIT AWARDS
優異獎

香港啟德河概念 172
深圳市新西林園林景觀有限公司

KAI TAK NULLAH, HKSAR SHAJING BLUEWAY CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING DESIGN 172
SED Landscape Architects Ltd.

小梅沙海岸帶詳細規劃 178
MLA+ B.V.
COLLIERS INTERNATIONAL (HONG KONG) LIMITED
戴水道景觀設計咨詢（北京）有限公司

DETAILED PLANNING OF XIAOMEISHA COASTAL ZONE 178
MLA+ B.V.
Colliers International (Hong Kong) Limited
Ramboll Studio Dreiseitl

沙井河碧道建設工程設計 186
深圳市翰博景觀及建築規劃設計有限公司
MLA+ B.V.
中國電建集團華東勘測設計研究院有限公司

SHAJING BLUEWAY CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING DESIGN 186
Shenzhen Hope Landscape & Architectural Design Co., Ltd
MLA+ B.V.
Powerchina Huadong Engineering Corporation Limited

龍津石橋保育長廊 194
香港特別行政區政府建築署

LUNG TSUN STONE BRIDGE PRESERVATION CORRIDOR 194
Architectural Services Department of the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region

“七街七里一橫巷”翠微村城市更新項目

SEVEN STREETS, SEVEN ALLIES AND ONE LANE

CUIWEI VILLAGE URBAN REGENERATION PROJECT

—城市設計篇章—

THE CHAPTER OF URBAN PLANNING

項目描述

項目位於香洲區前山的珠海明珠路兩側，屬於珠海交通核心區域，通達性良好；周邊以老舊製造業廠房和老舊小區為主，無明顯自然景觀資源；緊鄰明珠路及輕軌幹線，基地位置交通便利，坐擁輕軌明珠站。

翠微項目共計14個地塊，毛用地面積為34.4萬平方米，總建築面積為164.9萬平方米，毛容積率為3.7，總計容建築面積為128萬平方米。項目位於香洲區前山，在高密度的住宅區中，周邊商業零散，缺乏組團商業，項目當前的定位和發展格局是生活與文化相融共生，打造香山文化新城，將商業與文化共融，歷史建築的保留，注入現代元素，形成低密度的創意文化商業街區和開放空間。

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project is located on both sides of Zhuhai Mingzhu Road in Qianshan, Xiangzhou District. It belongs to the core area of Zhuhai with good accessibility. The surrounding area is dominated by old manufacturing factories and old communities, without obvious natural landscape resources. Besides, it is close to Mingzhu Road and the main light railway line. So transportation is convenient, sitting on the light railway station. The Cuiwei project has a total of 14 plots, with a gross land area of 344,000 m², GFA 1649,000 m², FAR 3.7, and a total building construction area of 1,280,000 m².

The project is located in Qianshan, Xiangzhou District. In a high-density residential area, the surrounding commercial environment is scattered and lack of cluster commercial zone. The current position and development pattern of the project is the symbiosis of life and culture, integrating commerce and culture, retaining historical buildings, injecting modern elements, and forming a low-density creative cultural commercial block and various hierarchy green spaces.

設計單位 *Design Unit*
珠海市建築設計院
Zhuhai Architectural Design Institute

項目總監 *Project Responsible Directors*
劉冠，郭凡
LIU Guan, GUO Fan

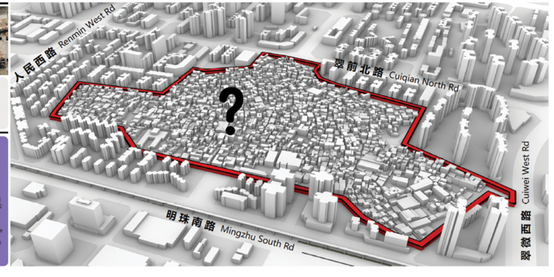
城市設計師 *Urban Designers*
楊愷，湛吉高，黃瑞，王慶廣，肖炳梁，周群雄，鄺豪傑，肖鴻博，李煜星，孫嘉倫，楊璽，周毅
YANG Kai, ZHAN Ji Gao, HUANG Rui,
WANG Qing Guang, XIAO Bing Shen, ZHOU Qun Xiong,
KUANG Hao Jie, XIAO Hong Bo, LI Yu Xing, SUN Jia Lun,
YANG Shuang, ZHOU Yi

項目規模 *Project Scale*
總計容建築面積為128萬平方米
Total building construction area of 1,280,000 m².

項目地址 *Project Location*
珠海市香洲區前山翠微村
Zhuhai Xiangzhou District
Qianshan Cuiwei Village







村落肌理与历史建筑
Original Pattern of the Village and Historical Buildings





Current Site Photos 場地現狀









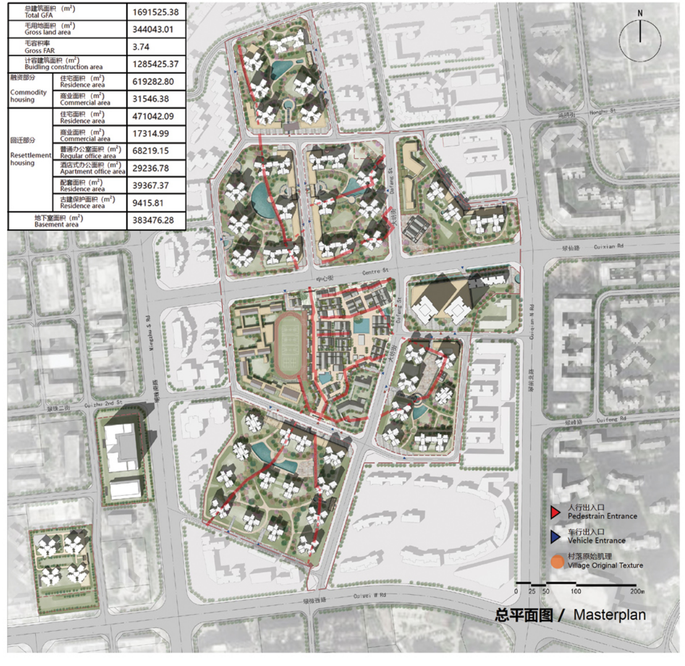
最大限度的再現古翠微的村落肌理，使古老的村落在新的城市發展中再現活力。結合歷史建築與里巷，打造現代與傳統相互融合的公共商業活動空間，讓歷史建築以新的方式融合再生。

Reproduce the texture of the ancient Cuiwei village to the greatest extent, so that the old village returns vitality in the new urban development. Combining historical buildings and inner lanes to create a public commercial activity space that blends modern and traditional elements together, allowing historical buildings to merge and regenerate in a new way.



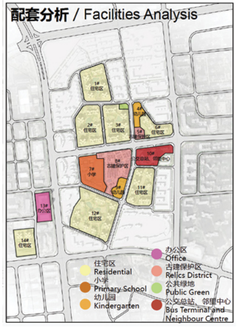


总建筑面积 (m^2) Total GFA		1691525.38
毛用地面积 (m^2) Gross land area		344043.01
毛容积率 Gross FAR		3.74
计容建筑面积 (m^2) Building construction area		1285425.37
商住部分 Commodity housing	住宅面积 (m^2) Residence area	619282.80
	商业面积 (m^2) Commercial area	31546.38
回迁部分 Resettlement housing	住宅面积 (m^2) Residence area	471042.09
	商业面积 (m^2) Commercial area	17314.99
	普通办公室面积 (m^2) Residual office area	68219.15
	酒店式办公面积 (m^2) Apartment office area	29236.78
	配套面积 (m^2) Residence area	39367.37
	古建保护面积 (m^2) Residence area	9415.81
地下室面积 (m^2) Basement area		383476.28

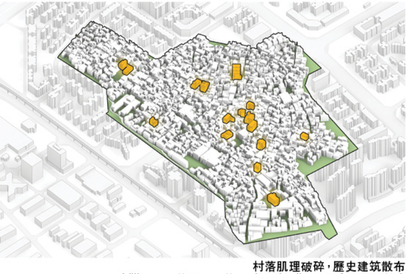


总平面图 / Masterplan





體量生成 MASSING GENERATION



村落肌理破碎，歷史建筑散布
Village pattern scattered and relics are fragmented.



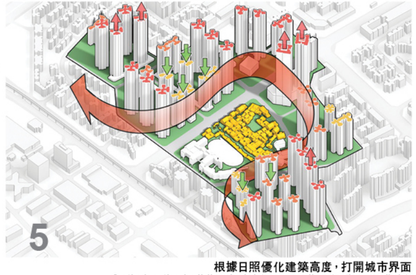
規劃路網
Plan road system.



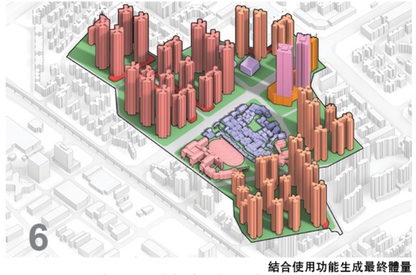
集中處理歷史建築，草擬規劃方案
Renovate historical building and sketch the masterplan.



在場地滿鋪等高的建築體量
Cover the site with same height building massing.



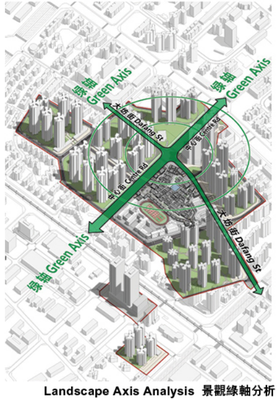
根據日照優化建築高度，打開城市界面
Optimize the building heights according to the sunlight, opening the interface of city.



結合使用功能生成最終體量
Integrate all the function and generate the final massing.

功能分析 FUNCTION ANALYSIS





Landscape Axis Analysis 景觀綠軸分析

原有場地建築破敗，肌理需要重新整合和保護，將有價值的歷史建築匯集在文保地塊集中處理，並綜合考慮日照影響，調整建築高度，結合建築功能，生成最終的設計方案。

The current site layout is fragmented so that it needs to be reintegrated and protected. Regarding the sunlight impact, the skyline is adjusted respectively, and the building function will be combined and produce the final design plan.



City Interface Analysis 城市界面分析

古建區的更新策略可總結為複原肌理、尊重歷史和活化街區。把新舊建築有機融合並統一規劃、保護，修舊如初，延續文化的傳承與發展，再現翠微村的村落肌理，以嶄新活力的姿態回歸城市。兩條主要的綠軸位於兩條主幹道中心街和大坊街兩側，形成主要的慢行系統和景觀帶。

The renewal strategies of ancient buildings can be summarized as restoration of texture, respect for history and activation of blocks. With the respect of history, the design strategy integrates the new and old buildings into unified planning, restores the historical urban blocks as before, continues the cultural heritage and development, reproduces the village texture of Cuiwei Village, and returns to the city with a new vigorous form. The main planning concept is to form a characteristic residential area with residences surrounded by ancient buildings, while protecting cultural relics, making the perfect combination of commerce and residences. In terms of landscape, two green axes along with two main roads, so that it forms the main slow walk system and landscape belt.

村落肌理与历史建筑
Original Pattern of the Village and Historical Buildings


碧岳吳公祠
Biyue Wu Gong Ancestral Hall


榕仔吳公祠
Rongzai Wu Gong Ancestral Hall


德素吳公祠
Desu Wu Gong Ancestral Hall


梳櫛街二橫巷 4 号民居
House No. 4, 2st Horizontal Lane, Binglang Street


杨子巷
Yangzi Lane




中和里 7 号民居
House No. 7, Zhonghe li


和樂吳公祠
Wole Wu Gong Ancestral Hall


振源吳公祠
Zhenyuan Wu Gong Ancestral Hall


心伦郭公祠
Xinlun Guo Gong Ancestral Hall

问题一 QUESTION 1
断层的历史线索
FRAGMENTED HISTORICAL RESOURCE

具有七百年历史的街道里巷出现
多处断层.
村落原始肌理支离破碎。

There are many fragmented streets and lanes with a history of 700 years. The original texture of the villages is fragmented.

策略一 STRATEGY 1
复原肌理
REPAIR ORIGINAL PATTERN

再现古翠微的村落肌理，使古老的村落在新的城市发展中
再现活力.

Reappearing the texture of the ancient Cuiwei village, enabling the old village to revive in the new city in order to generate dynamic urban arrangement.

问题二 QUESTION 2
历史建筑现状破败
HISTORICAL BUILDINGS ARE DAMAGED

被列为珠海文保建筑名录的诸多历史建筑现状
凋敝衰败，亟需修缮.

Many listed historical buildings are in the Zhuhai cultural preservation building are unfortunately declining.

策略二 STRATEGY 2
尊重历史
RESPECT CUIWEI VILLAGE HISTORY

尊重翠微村悠久的历史
修旧如旧，
完成对广府文化的
传承与发展.

Respect the long history of Cuiwei Village, repair the old as before, and complete the inheritance and development of Local Cantonese culture.

问题三 QUESTION 3
遗失的公共空间
PUBLIC SPACE DISAPPEARS

无节制的城市发展及村落居住人口的快速扩张，导致原有公共空间
几近消失.

Unrestrained urban development and rapid expansion of the village population have caused the original public space to almost disappear.

策略三 STRATEGY 3
活化街区
CREATIVE DYNAMIC NEIGHBORHOOD

活化街区，为区域注入新活力，创造城市
新的活跃点.

Regenerate the neighborhood, inject new energy into the area, and create active public space and green nodes for the public.

广府文化价值分析
An analysis of the value of Cantonese culture

广府文化是粤语地区之中的一个地域文化，指广东珠三角广州府地区使用广府话的汉族居民的文化。其形成于广州府地区，又流行于广东、香港、澳门、广西东南部以及海外粤语华人社区。广府文化主导型的村落，都有较为固定的、具有代表意义的元素。自然景观元素与人文景观元素的相互结合、相互影响形成了整个村落系统。

Cantonese culture is a regional culture in the Cantonese area,its culture was formed in the Guangzhou prefecture area, and is well-knowned in Guangdong, Hong Kong, Macau, Guangxi and overseas Cantonese Chinese communities. Cuiwei village is dominated by Cantonese culture and has multiple representative elements. The combination of natural landscape elements and human scale landscape elements interacts with each other to form the entire village system.

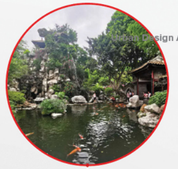


巷道（杨子巷）
Yangzi Lane

杨子巷为现存保持较为良好的青石板道路，长约 42m，宽度约为 1.7m。
Yangzi Lane is a well-maintained bluestone path with a length of about 42m and a width of about 1.7m.

风水塘
Fengshui Pond

因水是聚财生财的象征，山与水是传统村落环境中的自然景观构成主要灯。
Because water is a symbol of gathering wealth, Mountains and water are the main materials that constitute the natural landscape in the traditional village environment.





广府文化元素
Cultural elements of Cantonese culture

- 风水塘 Fengshui Pond
- 牌坊 Memorial Gateway
- 门坊 Gateway
- 古树 Ancient Tree
- 庙宇 Temple
- 宗祠 Ancestral Temple
- 巷道（杨子巷） Yangzi Lane



庙宇
Temple

古庙的来源主要有历史沿革、民间传说、历史表彰、举行庙会、村民对大自然的崇拜、敬畏思想的体现而建立。
The origin of ancient temples mainly includes historical stories, folklore, historical commendation, villagers' worship of nature and the embodiment of awe.

古树
Ancient Tree

植物，作为村落重要的景观元素，在广府村落里常表现为树林和林木。
Plants, as an important landscape element of the village, often appear as woods and trees in Guangfu villages.



宗祠
Ancestral Temple

广府村落中，宗祠作为公共空间的核心部分，是宗族思想、宗族制度、儒家礼教思想的体现，具有重大的艺术和文化价值。
In cantonese villages, as the core part of the public space, the ancestral hall is the embodiment of thought and sprit, hierarchy system, and Confucian ethics, and has great cultural value.



门坊
Gateway

门坊，作为广府村落中的一个景观元素，富有其特质与内涵。主要有入口标识、防盗御敌、辟邪祈神的功能。
Gateway as an element in the Cantonese village, is rich in its features and implications. Mainly have the function of entrance sign, safeguard against theft and enemy, and wipe off evil spirits.



牌坊
Memorial Gateway

牌坊一般位于主体建筑的最前方，起标志作用作为广府村落中的传统景观元素
The Memorial gateway is usually located at the forefront of the main building. It serves as a symbol as a traditional landscape element in Guangfu villages.

道路等级划分
Road classification

街 STREET 6–8M　里 ALLY 3–4M　巷 LANE 2–3M



6–8M　3–4M　2–3M

通过对原翠微村街巷尺度的研究，结合实际使用考虑，将街巷空间尺度定为 3 个等级：
Based on the study of the street scale of Cuiwei village and the consideration of practical use, the street space scale is divided into three grades

① 6–8 米的"街" 6-8 meters "street"
② 3–4 米的"里" 3-4 meters "ally"
③ 2–3 米的"巷" 2-3 meters "lane"

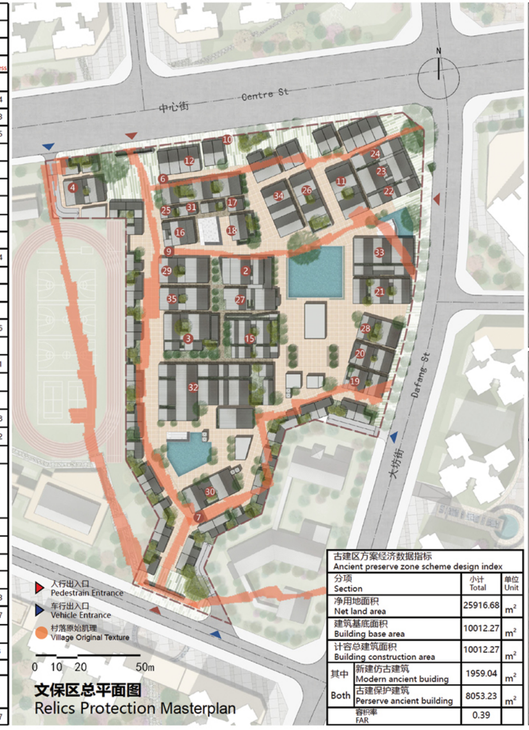








旧围屋村古建筑统计名录（红字不在古建区内） Cut Wei Village Name Summary (Name in red exclude from this plot)					
序号 No.	名称 Name		建筑类型 Typology	备注 Remark	面积 Area
不可移动建筑 Reserved buildings					
1	韦氏大宅 Wei Mansion		民居 Dwelling	原址保留 Reserve in former address	
历史保护建筑 Historical preserved building					
2	杨梅廖故居 Yangmeiliao former residence		民居 Dwelling	修缮保护 Renovation	348.64
3	镜雷祠公将 Jingleigong shrine		祠堂 Shrine	修缮保护 Renovation	469.93
4	梅松翁公将 Meigongwu shrine		祠堂 Shrine	修缮保护 Renovation	220.65
5	仁和第门楼 Renhedi gate		门楼 Gateway	修缮保护 Renovation	—
6	敦睦第门楼 Dunmudi gate		门楼 Gateway	修缮保护 Renovation	—
7	门楼谷第 Yigudi gate		门楼 Gateway	修缮保护 Renovation	—
8	鼎美第门楼 Nanmingdi gate		门楼 Gateway	修缮保护 Renovation	—
9	德和第门楼 Tengfengdi gate		门楼 Gateway	修缮保护 Renovation	—
10	中和第门楼 Zhonghedi gate		门楼 Gateway	修缮保护 Renovation	—
11	三王庙 Sanwang temple		庙堂 Temple	修缮保护 Renovation	294.94
12	福勇英公将 Rongzhaiwu shrine		祠堂 Shrine	修缮保护 Renovation	390
13	观心楼 Yangqing pavilion		门楼 Gateway	修缮保护 Renovation	—
预保护对象 Plan preserved resource					
14	聚珠楼围 Cui Wei Di Yuan		民居 Dwelling	修缮保护 Renovation	169.46
15	福裕街二巷第 4 号民居 Binglangjie 2 lane 4 dwelling		民居 Dwelling	修缮保护 Renovation	500
16	二级石 10 号书民民居 Level 3 Shine 10 We dwelling		民居 Dwelling	修缮保护 Renovation	243.21
17	谷谷里 31 号民居 Yigudi 31 dwelling		民居 Dwelling	修缮保护 Renovation	200
18	谷谷里 24 号民居 Yigudi 24 dwelling		民居 Dwelling	修缮保护 Renovation	180
19	谷谷里 47 号民居 Yigudi 47 dwelling		民居 Dwelling	修缮保护 Renovation	206.48
20	中和第 7 号民居 Zhonghedi 7 dwelling		民居 Dwelling	修缮保护 Renovation	199.12
21	仁和第 19 号民居 Renhedi 19 dwelling		民居 Dwelling	修缮保护 Renovation	335
22	金花庙 Jinhua temple		庙堂 Temple	修缮保护 Renovation	669
23	关帝庙 Guandi temple		庙堂 Temple	修缮保护 Renovation	
24	财鹰庙 Caibo temple		庙堂 Temple	修缮保护 Renovation	
25	南阳庙 Nanyang temple		庙堂 Temple	修缮保护 Renovation	106
26	韩乐圣公将 Wole shrine		祠堂 Shrine	修缮保护 Renovation	245
27	德素英公将 Desu shrine		祠堂 Shrine	修缮保护 Renovation	260
28	碧岳英公将 Biyue shrine		祠堂 Shrine	修缮保护 Renovation	390
29	祥山庙公将 Yishanwu shrine		祠堂 Shrine	修缮保护 Renovation	278.93
30	祥石殿公将 Xiangao shrine		祠堂 Shrine	修缮保护 Renovation	305.87
氏族崇拜 Ancestor shrine					
31	一山英公将 Yishan shrine		祠堂 Shrine	修缮保护 Renovation	52.68
32	慕氏大公将 Mushi shrine		祠堂 Shrine	修缮保护 Renovation	1876
33	维山庙公将 Weishan shrine		祠堂 Shrine	修缮保护 Renovation	1876
34	介善英公将 Jieshing shrine		祠堂 Shrine	修缮保护 Renovation	
35	镇源英公将 Zhenyuanwu shrine		祠堂 Shrine	修缮保护 Renovation	244.47



文保区总平面图
Relics Protection Masterplan

古建区方案经济数据指标 Ancient preserve zone scheme design index			
分项 Section		小计 Total	单位 Unit
净用地面积 Net land area		25916.68	m^2
建筑基底面积 Building base area		10012.27	m^2
计容总建筑面积 Building construction area		10012.27	m^2
其中 Both	新建仿古建筑 Modern ancient buiding	1959.04	m^2
	古建保护建筑 Perserve ancient building	8053.23	m^2
容积率 FAR		0.39	











NATURE AS LEVERAGE

深汕特別合作區濱海地區城市設計

URBAN DESIGN FOR THE COASTAL AREA OF SHENSHAN SPECIAL COOPERATION ZONE

自然作為槓桿，帶動城市發展

TO LEAD URBAN DEVELOPMENT

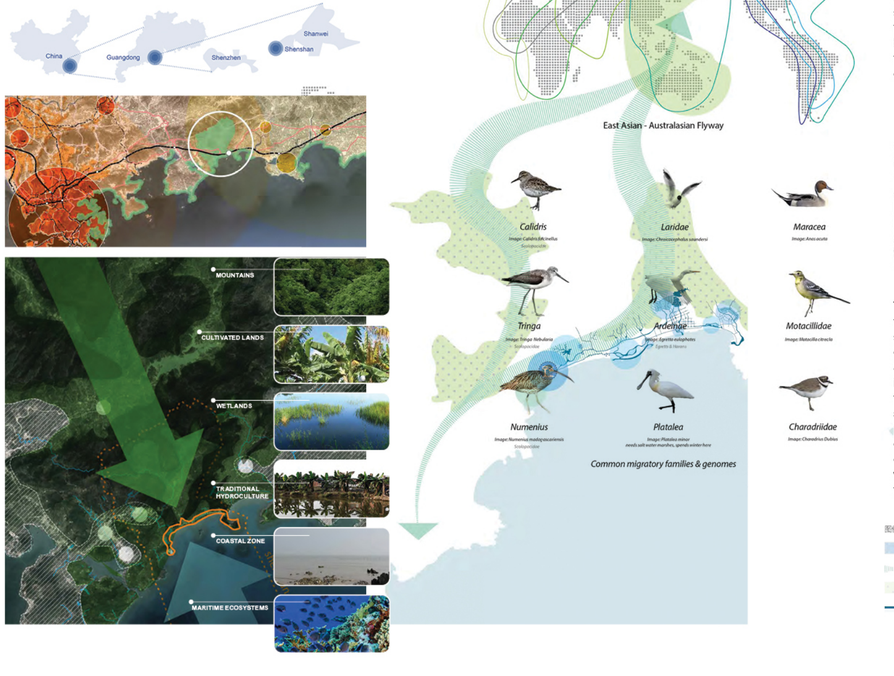
設計單位 *Design Unit*
MLA+ B.V.
OKRA景觀建築有限責任公司
OKRA landschapsarchitecten B.V.
深圳市建築科學研究院股份有限公司
Shenzhen Institute of Building Research Co., Ltd.

項目總監 *Project Responsible Director*
Martin PROBST

城市設計師 *Urban Designers*
餘藝，邵珊，曹睿芝，楊文馳，孫傳志，侯全、陳亮、余涵、李璇、黃小金、劉海舟、謝竹曼、孫曉宇、鍾欣明、鄧童心
Jun YANG, Robert YOUNGER, Pinar BOZOGLAN, Martin KNUIJT, Ranilzhar, YI Yu, SHAN Shao, Ruizhi CAO, Wenchi YANG, Chuanzhi SUN, Quan HOU, Liang CHEN, Han YU, Xuan LI, Xiaojin HUANG, Haizhou LIU, Zhuman XIE, Xiaoyu SUN, Xinming ZHONG, Tongxin ZHENG

項目地址 *Project Location*
廣東省深汕特別合作區
Shenshan Special Cooperation Zone, Guangdong

生態區域內迅速發展的城市化進程
RAPID URBAN DEVELOPMENT IN ECOLOGICAL AREA



極高的生態價值
HIGH ECOLOGICAL VALUE

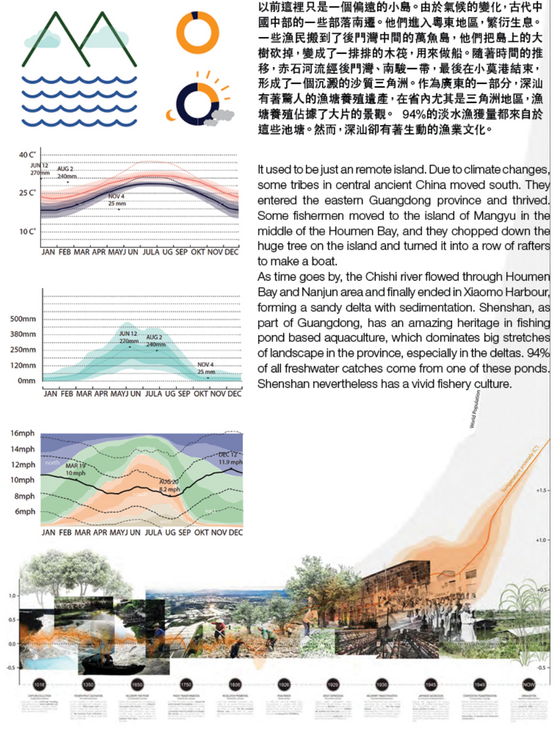
項目所在地依山傍海，擁有12公里長的灘塗，是粵西、粵東生態發展的龍頭區域，也是深汕合作區的陸海統籌區。

Project site surrounded by mountains and sea and owns the 12km beach stretches. It is the leading area for ecological development between western and eastern Guangdong also the land and sea exploration area in Shenshan cooperation zone.

氣候濕潤，屬熱帶至亞熱帶氣候，降水非常不規律，主要是在夏季。氣候有利於多種不同的生態系統和物種。主要是在人跡罕至的山地上有茂密的森林，在山谷裡有耕地、農田和濕地。該地區是許多遷徙性動物的必經之路。
因此鳥類和海洋物種，是該地區重要的生態廊道。長達12公里的海岸線為海洋海豹和珊瑚礁提供了棲息地，在防止颱風災害的過程中發揮了重要作用。

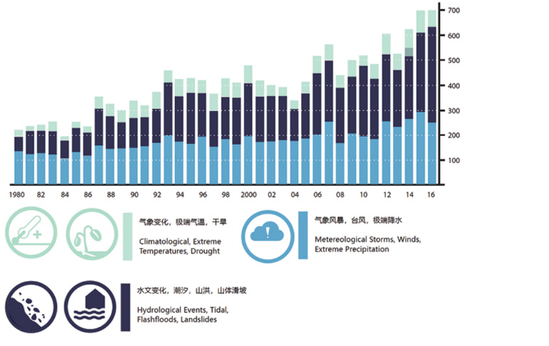
The climate is humid at tropical to subtropical temperatures. Precipitation is very irregular, strong mainly during the summer months. The climate benefits many different ecosystems & species. Mainly dense forest on the rather inaccessible mountains and cultivated, agraric fields as well as wetlands in the valleys. The area is on the route of many migratory bird and marine species and therefore a key ecological corridor for the region. The 12km coastline offers a habitat for marine sealife & coral reefs, which play an important role in the protection from Typhoon.

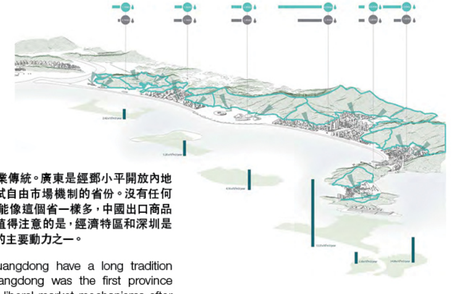
有千年曆史的當地生活方式
LOCAL LIFESTYLE WITH THOUNDSAND YEARS' TRADITION



以前這裡只是一個偏遠的小島。由於氣候的變化，古代中國中部的一些部落南遷。他們進入粵東地區，繁衍生息。一些漁民搬到了後門灣中間的萬魚島，他們把島上的大樹砍掉，變成了一排排的木筏，用來做船。隨著時間的推移，赤石河流經後門灣、南駿一帶，最後在小萬港結束，形成了一個沉澱的沙質三角洲。作為廣東的一部分，深汕有著驚人的漁塘養殖遠產，在省內尤其是三角洲地區，漁塘養殖佔據了大片的景觀。 94%的淡水漁獲量都來自於這些池塘。然而，深汕卻有著生動的漁業文化。

It used to be just an remote island. Due to climate changes, some tribes in central ancient China moved south. They entered the eastern Guangdong province and thrived. Some fishermen moved to the island of Mangyu in the middle of the Houmen Bay, and they chopped down the huge tree on the island and turned it into a row of rafters to make a boat.
As time goes by, the Chishi river flowed through Houmen Bay and Nanjun area and finally ended in Xiaomo Harbour, forming a sandy delta with sedimentation. Shenshan, as part of Guangdong, has an amazing heritage in fishing pond based aquaculture, which dominates big stretches of landscape in the province, especially in the deltas. 94% of all freshwater catches come from one of these ponds. Shenshan nevertheless has a vivid fishery culture.

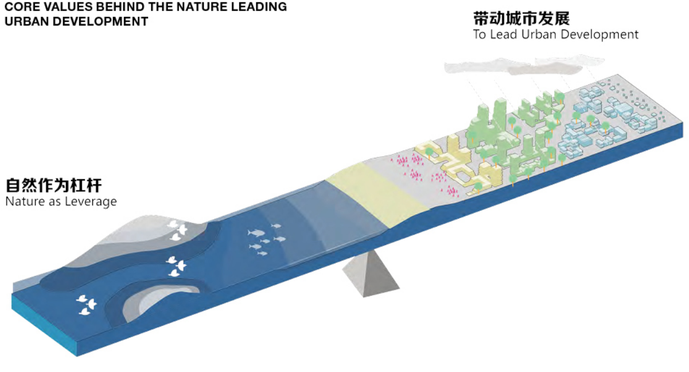




廣東人有悠久的商業傳統。廣東是經鄧小平開放內地市場後，第一個嘗試自由市場機制的省份。沒有任何一個省的進出口額能像這個省一樣多，中國出口商品的30%來自這裡。值得注意的是，經濟特區和深圳是今天內地經濟成功的主要動力之一。

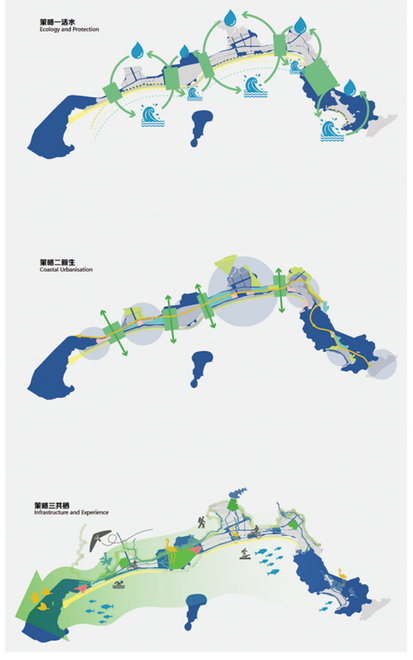
The people of Guangdong have a long tradition in commerce. Guangdong was the first province experimenting with liberal market mechanisms after the opening of the domestic markets through Deng Xiaoping. No other province imports/exports as much as this province with 30% of the Mainland's exported goods coming from here. Notably the special economic zones and Shenzhen are one of the Mainland's main drivers of economic success today.

自然帶動城市發展背後的核心價值
CORE VALUES BEHIND THE NATURE LEADING URBAN DEVELOPMENT



深汕將是一個未來化的城市，在這裡，自然、人類和科技協同發展，人們可以享受高品質的生活。有效的生態系統是生命和文明的基礎，它們不僅提供諸如醫藥、食物和生物礦物質等生態服務，而且還能進行氣候調節以及水和空氣的淨化。同樣，水電和生物質等可再生能源的提供也依賴於健康的生態系統。此外，它們還形成了第一道防線，減輕氣候影響，提高受極端氣候條件威脅的地區的復原力。同樣重要的是，它們還用於娛樂和文化生活。總而言之，它們為各個年齡段的人提供了一個良好的居住和休閒環境。現代商業需要引人入勝的環境、一流的設施和一流的教育來吸引全球和國內的人才。只有這樣，新的高科技經濟和充滿活力的產業才能找到合適的生態系統來發展。

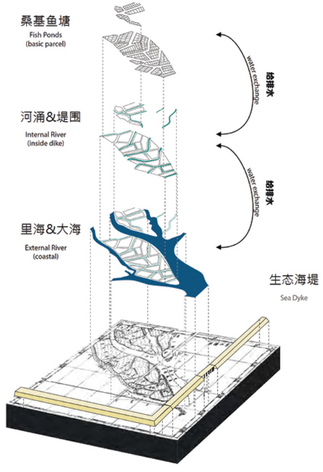
Shenshan will be a city of the future, where nature, humans and tech synergize to achieve the provide for a superb quality of life. Functioning ecosystems are the base for life and civilisation. Not only provide they for Eco-services like medicine, food & biogenic minerals but also for the regulation of climate and the purification of water and air. Likewise is the provision of renewable energies like hydropower & biomass dependent on healthy ecosystems. They furthermore form the first line of defense in climate mitigation and resilience of zones which are threatened by extreme weather conditions. Likewise important is the use for recreational and cultural purposes. All in all they offer a great environment for people of all ages to settle and spend their time. Modern business needs engaging environments, first class amenities and superb educational facilities to attract global & domestic talent. Because only then new high tech economies & dynamic industries will find the right ecosystems to thrive.



自然引領的發展將順應自然且為自然鬆綁。以自然特徵為基礎開發的不同類型的建築將塑造地塊的建築環境，形成基礎公共設施。自然塑造的城市空間將成為特色產業的空間。我們給自然以空間，自然以品質回報。

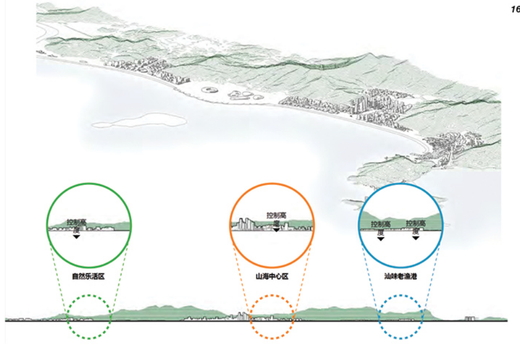
Nature-leading development will untie nature and follow the natural flow. Different types of buildings developed based on natural characters will shape the built environment of the site, forming the public infrastructure. Naturally shaped urban space will become space for characteristic industries. We give nature space, and nature returns as quality.

歷史上的解決方法
HISTORICAL METHODOLOGY



策略一是基於歷史的方法。珠江三角洲有許多魚塘，在養魚業的生態循環中，種桑和養蠶形成的桑基魚塘是相當有借鑑意義的。同時，作為古代多級水處理系統的微觀單元，它在整個系統中發揮了重要作用。參照這一系統，我們結合現代荷蘭的堤壩係統，為該地區的社會、自然和經濟發展創造一個彈性的框架。“景觀防禦”的方法從一般的沿海工程堤壩轉移到一個多層面的耐氣候重組。沿海防線被精心地嵌入到當前的景觀和城市條件中，並對每個地區未來的具體需求做出回應。

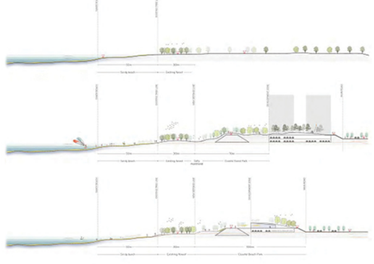
Strategy One is based on historical approach. Many fish-ponds exist in the pearl river delta and among them of the ecological cycle of fish, mulberry and silkworm in fish is quite valuable. At the same time, as the micro unit of ancient multi-level water treatment system, it played an important role in overall system. Referring to this system, we combine the modern Dutch dyke system creates a resilient framework for the region's social, natural and economic growth. The 'landscape defence' approach moves away from a generic engineered levee along the coast to a multifaceted dike system that allows for an integrated approach towards the climate proof reorganization of the shore. The coastal defense is carefully embedded in current landscape and urban conditions and responding to the specific future needs of every single area.



嵌入景觀中的保護
PROTECTION EMBEDDED IN THE LANDSCAPE

‘景觀防禦’的方式，從一般的沿海工程水平，轉向多方位的堤防體系。由現有森林和新增沿海森林公園形成的海岸線保護區域，幹線後是開發區。

The 'landscape defence' approach moves away from a generic engineered level along the coast to a multifaceted dike system. The coastline protection area formed by the existing forest and additional coastal forest park, behind the dryline it is the development area.



活水 Ecology & Protection

建立彈性的藍綠系統
Establish Resilient Blue-Green System

結合傳統的桑基魚塘和荷蘭的堤壩係統，我們為該地區提出了一個彈性框架，它包括：海水保護、淡水網絡、陸地生態和灣區生態。

Taking the traditional fishpond method in combination with Dutch dyke system into account, we propose a resilient framework for this region including seawater protection, freshwater network, terrestrial habitat and Bay habitat.

新生 Coastal Urbanisation

Nature-Leading Coastal Urban Developmen

Nature-leading development will untie nature and follow the natural flow. Different types of buildings developed based on natural characters will shape the built environment of the site, forming the public infrastructure. Naturally shaped urban space will become space for characteristic industries.We give nature space, and nature returns as quality.

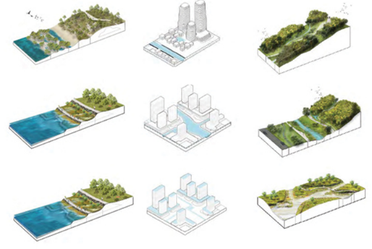
共享 Infrastructure & Experience

Sharing Experience for All

The infrastructure and experience strategy will improve the infrascture network, providing a shared experience for local residents and biota. Important infrastructrue will redefine the sense of arrival, and also provide solid fundation for ecological growth. The future Shenshan area will provide 24-7-365 continuous experience for all, and will become a natural and eco destination.

設計問題：如何建立一個更有彈性和動力的山海藍綠系統？
CORE VALUES BEHIND THE NATURE LEADING URBAN DEVELOPMENT

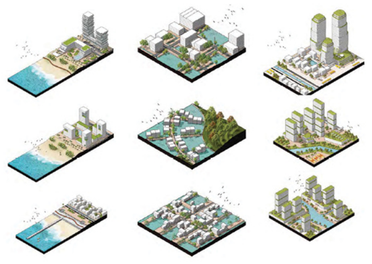
1 海洋生態和海岸防護 MARINE ECOLOGY & COAST DEFENSE
2 海綿城市 CITY SPONGE
3 海綿山體 MOUNTAIN SPONG





設計問題：如何實現培育生態系統的城市發展模式？
DESIGN QUESTION: HOW TO REALIZE THE URBAN DEVELOPMENT MODEL OF NURTURING THE ECOSYSTEM?

1 眺海 OVER LOOK THE SEA VIEW
2 靠水 NEAR RIVER
3 看山 NEAR MOUNTAIN

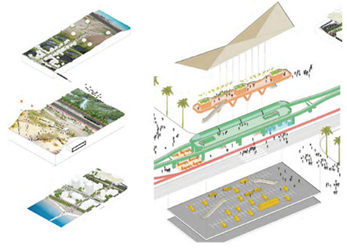




設計問題：如何實現人類與其他生物共享自然？
DESIGN QUESTION: HOW TO REALIZE THE NATURE LIFE SHARED BY RESI-DENTS AND LIVING BEINGS?

與景觀結合的基礎設施
LANDSCAPE INTEGRATED INFRASTUCTURE

釋放景觀空間的垂直交通樞紐
VERTICAL TRAFFIC HUB FOR RELEASING LANDSCAPE SPACES







潮汕老漁港將保留大部分現有漁村
為了塑造沙灘，繁衍海洋生物，我們將打造海岸軟防線。引入主要水網，作為新建設與老農村的銜接。激活沿江新老城鎮之間的互動。種子項目將通過針灸方法作為催化劑注入。

Chaoshan old fishing port will retain majority of existing fishing villages
A soft coastal defense will be created in order to shape the beach and incubate sea life. Major water network introduced as interface between new construction and old rural areas. Activation of interaction between old and new towns along the river. Seed projects will be injected through acupuncturing approach as catalyst.



香港啟德河概念

KAI TAK NULLAH, HKSAR

項目描述

在蜿蜒曲折的線條設計中，啟德河道在連接周邊商業和人群中扮演一個重要和關鍵的角色。憑藉其林中步道和紀念公園，啟德成為了娛樂和重建的曲線形生態項目。從鑽石山到啟德河口都是整個重建設計策略的一部分，旨在提升河畔的生態系統。

通過增強人們對自然的意識，河畔綠廊項目可以有效的重建水濱區。公園河口生態系統應包括：風暴海水處理系統，濕地修建及水池。優化雨水質量在城市生態系統當中有著十分重要的作用。設計優良的列車系統可以最小程度的降低交通所帶來的各種污染物。樹林作為綠色屏障將沿路的空間逐一打破。而其他生態服務包括：食品生產，植被多樣性最大化及野生棲息地的創造。

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

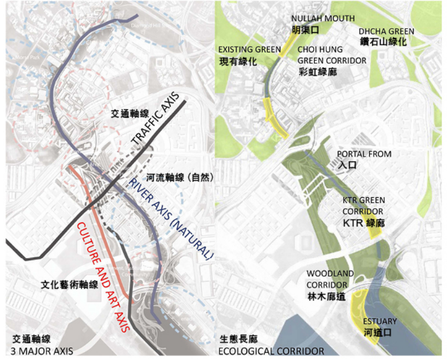
In the form of a continuous meandering line, the Kai Tak Nullah serves an ever expanding role and key resource that connects and reconnects neighborhoods, businesses, and people. With its rich woodland walks and memorable parks, the Kai Tak Nullah becomes a meandering ecological spine dedicated to connection, recreation, and regeneration. All components of the system from the headwaters at Diamond Hill to the Estuary at Kai Tak Approach are part of an overall restorative design strategy to improve the Healthy Riverside way of life.

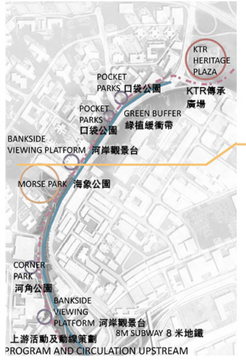
By increasing awareness and connection to nature, this Green River Corridor project can begin to heal the riverfront. The ecological services of this park system in the environs of the Estuary shall include: storm-water/ sea-water treatment strategies in the form of salt marshes, constructed wetlands, and vernal ponds. Improving the quality of water from storm water runoff is essential to the improvement of urban ecosystems along the waterfront. Well designed treatment train systems can help minimize the generation, mobilization and transport of common storm water pollutants and watershed-specific pollutants. Groves of trees act as screens along the paths to break up spaces and provide natural habitat. Other ecological services would include food production, plant selection to maximize bio-diversity, and the creation of wildlife habitats.

設計單位 *Design Unit*	地點 *Location*	項目規模 *Project Scale*	完成時間 *Completion Time*
深圳市新西林園林景觀有限公司 SED Landscape Architects Ltd.	香港 Hong Kong	河道約2,000米 2,000 m (river course)	2015年 2015







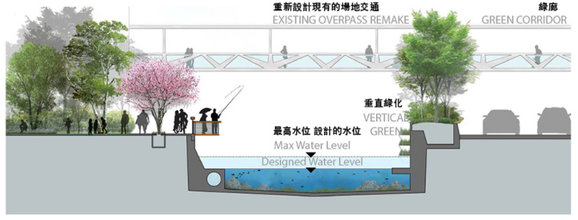


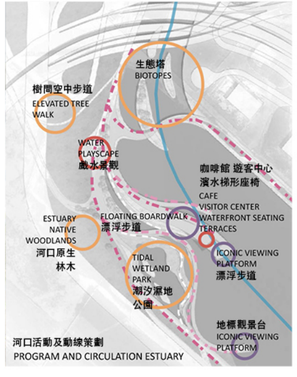
優化 Enhance

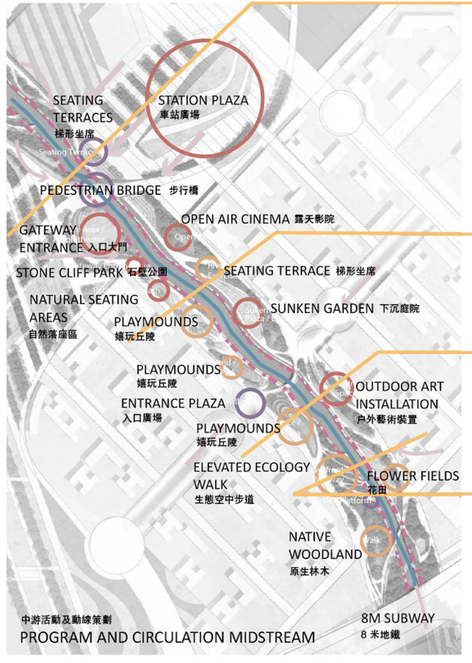
- 尊重現有水處理
- 為彩虹路提供綠色緩衝帶
- 沿河設置低維護綠化帶
- 提供魚類棲息地
- 為更宜人的慢跑道拓寬道路自行車道
- 與鄰近綠地連接，如海象公園
- 提倡公園娛樂 - 慢跑，垂釣，步行，騎自行車

- Respect existing water treatment proposal
- Provide green buffer next to Choi Hung Road
- Low maintainence greening along river bank
- Provide fishing habitat area
- Extend pathway for more friendly jogging path, cycling trail
- Connect adjacent green areas such as morses park
- Promote Park recreation - Jogging, fishing, walking, cycling









連接 Connect

- 跨河步行橋
- 提倡户外活動露天影院及綠色梯田
- 原生林木
- 綠廊入口

- Pedestrian bridge connection between two sides of the river
- Promote outdoor programms - Outdoor cinema and green terraces
- Native woodlands
- Entrance to green corridor

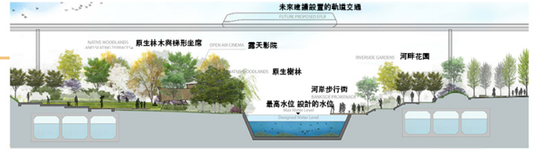
地形 Landform

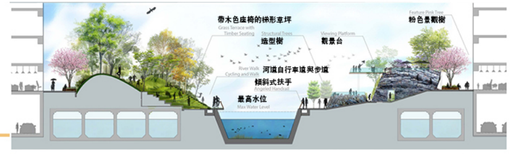
- 提供鄰里社區中的自然體驗
- 利用不同類型的地形變化來提供不同的活動空間：下沉庭院，入口大門，石庭院

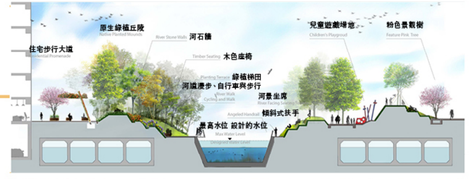
- Provide an experience of nature in the neighborhood
- Using a series of landforms in variety of languages to create programs and activity : sunken gardens, entrance gateways, rock gardens

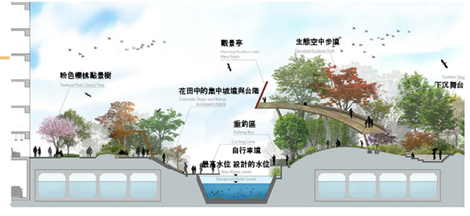
遊嬉 Play

生態 Ecology













小梅沙海岸帶詳細規劃

DETAILED PLANNING OF XIAOMEISHA COASTAL ZONE

項目描述

自從深圳成立之初，小梅沙就成為了當地居民的海濱度假勝地，多年來，小梅沙幾乎沒有什麼變化。一條新的地鐵線的到來為小鎮的復興提供了可能，使它比現在的面貌更加豐富。

我們建議利用這個機會實現三個目標：重連，再平衡和復興。

綠色廊道可以為動物提供棲息地，同時也是優質的户外空間。水系改善了自然滲透和留存，將腹地與海洋聯繫起來，大大降低了洪水風險，為小梅沙增添了新的空間品質。

旅遊業的發展會對自然造成威脅，因此，規劃強化了少數幾個地方的入口，而限制了其他地方的進入。海洋觀測中心可以了解海洋生物，並在不侵入海洋的情況下觀察水面下的情況。自然過程和自然機制被用來進一步保護海岸：沙灘上添加的沙子可以保護它免受大浪的影響，新的人工礁石也是如此。

重連和再平衡用以助於復興小梅沙。此外，新的交通樞紐減少了汽車的影響，新的纜車將度假區與山體連接起來，新的村莊中心則帶來了街道生活。

這些措施將有助於更新小梅沙，將使它能夠應對越來越多的遊客，以這樣一種改善棲息地而不是使之惡化的方式應對氣候變化的影響。

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Since the early days of Shenzhen, Xiaomeisha has been a beachside resort for the local residents and it has not changed much ever since. The arrival of a new metro line and changing expectations of visitors offer the potential to revive the town and turn it into a lot more than what it is today.

We propose to use this opportunity to achieve three goals: To reconnect the sea with the natural hinterland; To protect Xiaomeisha and to rebalance use by tourists with protection of marine nature; To revive Xiaomeisha as a tourist magnet.

Reconnection: Ecological systems are linked again. Green corridors make links that can be used by animals and at the same time serve as quality outdoor spaces. A water system improves natural infiltration and retention links the hinterland with the sea, greatly reducing flood risks through rainfall and adding new spatial qualities to Xiaomeisha.

Rebalance: The increased tourism can become a threat to nature. Therefore, the plan intensifies access in a few locations and limits it elsewhere. A beachfront dyke houses amenities and serves as the last line of defense. A maritime observation center allows to understand maritime life and a look underneath the water surface without intruding. Natural processes and natural mechanisms are used to further protect the coast: sand added to the beach protects it from high waves as does a new artificial reef.

Revival: The measures to reconnect and rebalance are used in such a way, that they help reviving Xiaomeisha. In addition, a new transport hub reduces the impact of the car, a new cable car connects the resort with the mountains and a new village center brings street life.

Together these measures will help updating Xiaomeisha, it will allow it to cope with increasing numbers of visitors and it will allow the place to cope with the effects of climate change in such a way, that the quality of natural habitat improves rather than deteriorates.

设計單位 *Design Unit*
MLA+ B.V.
Colliers International (Hong Kong) Limited
戴水道景觀設計諮詢（北京）有限公司
Ramboll Studio Dreiseitl

項目總監 *Project Responsible Director*
Martin PROBST

地點 *Location*
廣東省深圳市
Shenzhen, Guangdong

項目規模 *Project Scale*
總面積383公頃，其中157公頃海域和226公頃陸域
A total area of 383 ha, of which 157 ha are marine and 226 ha are terrestrial

完成時間 *Completion Time*
2020年
2020



多棲韌境 醒海浪游

Reconnection, Resilience, Revival



小梅沙是大灣區內緊鄰都市卻又享受山海相擁的寧靜海灣。海水資源雖非舉世難得，但其山海相擁、尺度小巧，山、城、海間觸手可及的景觀優勢，賦予了她得天獨厚的寫賦。小梅沙，實為璞玉般隱世獨立的都市海灘。
提及深圳，“深圳速度”總是第一關鍵詞，而“深圳生活”“深圳海灘”卻從不為人所道。我們希望，小梅沙的關鍵詞可以彌合“深圳精神”中溫柔浪漫的一面，尋找速度中缺失的一點悠閒，效率下不可多得的平靜。她將代表着屬於深圳的獨特海洋文化，持續反哺疲憊追夢的深圳人。
多棲，意味着逐水草而居，伏山海而棲的生活願景，代表了自然與人類的雙向安全平衡。
浪游，是小梅沙對來訪者的美好召喚，行沙海之間，忽在林之巔，自在浪游，心無掛礙。

Xiaomeisha is a quiet bay adjacent to the city in the GBA but enjoying the mountains and sea. Although the sea water resources are not exceptional in the world, their mountains and seas embrace each other, the scale is small, and the landscape advantages that are within reach of mountains, cities and seas have given her unique endowment. Xiaomeisha is certainly an unique urban beach like a raw jade.
When it comes to Shenzhen, “Shenzhen Speed” is always the first keyword, while “Shenzhen Life” and “Shenzhen Beach” are never worth to be mentioned. We hope that Xiaomeisha’s key words can revive the gentle and romantic side of the “Shenzhen Spirit”, looking for a little leisure in the speed, and a bit calm under efficiency. She will represent the unique marine culture belonging to Shenzhen and continue to feed on the Shenzhen people who are tired of pursuing their dreams.
Re-connection means re-connecting mountains, people and the sea and activate their potentialities.
Resilience represents an eco-safety concept of dealing with environmental issues. It’s a bidirectional balance between nature and human beings.
Revival is reviving the place as well as yourself. It’s a calling from Xiaomeisha: Come to wander freely with no concern in your heart!

山海多栖缝合

CONNECT MOUNTAIN, CITY AND THE SEA

城镇风光导览篇
Town scenery guide

山海统筹篇章，强化山、城、海三者联动发展，极大强化小梅沙良好的生态基底与“小而精”的山海格局。重点关注场地的交通流线组织处理，依托交通和配套打造舒适的旅游和生活圈，因地制宜布置空间格局与视线关系，完善步行与骑行的慢行机制，保证山海城在物理和视觉的联系和互动。

The mountain and sea co-ordination chapter emphasizes the joint development of mountains, city and sea, and greatly strengthen the good ecological base of Xiaomeisha and the “small but delicate” mountain-sea pattern. Focus on the organization of the traffic flow, relying on transportation and facilities to create a comfortable tourism and living circle, adapting the spatial pattern and visual connection, improving the slow network of walking and riding, and ensuring the physical and visual interaction.



山海连续韧境

RESILIENT COAST

生态防护导览篇
Ecology and Prevention Guide

自然界是提供独一无二体验的最佳空间，慷慨的大自然把小梅沙造化成都市理想的海滨旅游度假胜地。为了创造难忘的滨海旅游体验，设计深度利用本地自然资源价值且大力维护自然生态系统至关重要。本案加强小梅沙生态的山与海生境复育，提倡生态防灾一体化的韧性海湾，精细化维护山体生态，构建软硬兼施的弹性海岸。

Nature is the best to offer diverse experiences. The generous nature has transformed Xiaomeisha into an ideal seaside place. In order to create an unforgettable coastal tourism experience, it is essential to design a deep utilization of the value of local natural resources and to maintain the ecosystem. This case strengthens the mountain and sea habitat restoration of Xiaomeisha ecology, promotes the resilient bay of ecological disaster prevention integration, meticulously maintains the mountain ecology, and builds an elastic coast that combines soft and hard strategies.



山海浪游营造

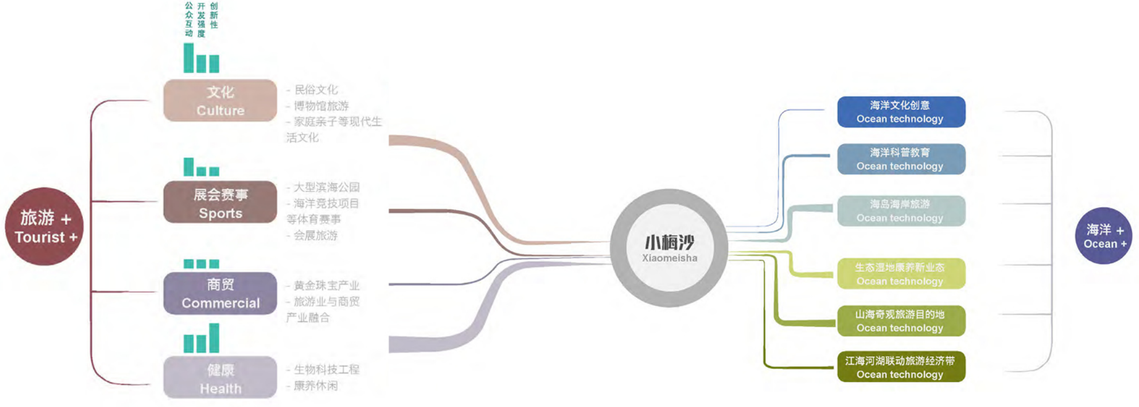
TOURIST AND OPRERATION GUIDANCE

旧事活动导览篇
Activity and Event Guide

第三篇章为活动策划与运营策略，制定了五大主题路线与旅游贴士，丰富“山、海、城”多种类型的游玩方式。结合创新科技与优越的自然环境，让体验者在虚实交错的想象空间中感知大海的危机与挑战。小梅沙不仅是旅游目的地，她也传达着环境保护的价值观，通过与盐田碳币等合作，增加公众参与程度，形成与社区良好的互动互信关系，增强环保意识，有机发展小梅沙。

The third chapter is the event planning and operation strategy, and has developed five major themes and travel tips to enrich the various modes of “mountain, sea and city” tours. Combining innovative technology with natural environment, the visitors perceives the crisis and challenges of the sea in the virtual and real imagination space. Xiaomeisha is not only a tourist destination, she also conveys the values of environmental protection. Through cooperation with Yantian carbon coins, it increases public participation, forms a good mutual trust relationship with the community, enhances environmental awareness, and organically develops Xiaomeisha.




公众互动
开发强度
创新性
旅游 +
Tourist +
文化
Culture
- 民俗文化
- 博物馆旅游
- 家庭亲子等现代生活文化
展会赛事
Sports
- 大型滨海公园
- 海洋竞技项目等体育赛事
- 会展旅游
商贸
Commercial
- 黄金珠宝产业
- 旅游业与商贸产业融合
健康
Health
- 生物科技工程
- 康养休闲
小桃沙
Xiaomeisha
海洋文化创意
Ocean technology
海洋科普教育
Ocean technology
海岛海岸旅游
Ocean technology
生态湿地康养新业态
Ocean technology
山海奇观旅游目的地
Ocean technology
江海河湖联动旅游经济带
Ocean technology
海洋 +
Ocean +


18:30

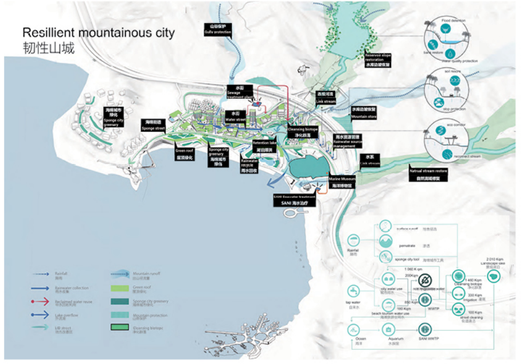


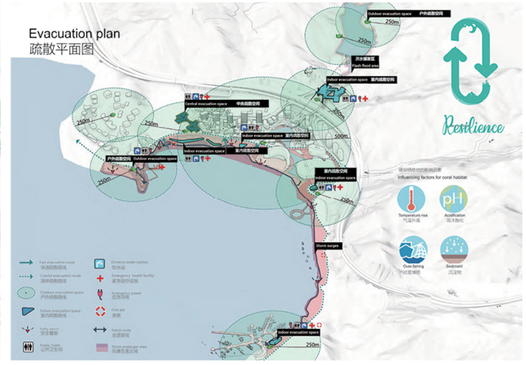
旅遊+，海洋+

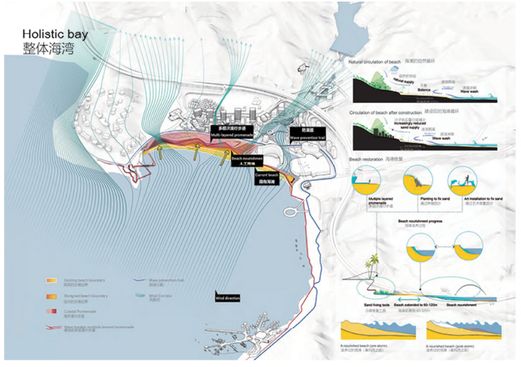
Tourism Plus & Ocean Plus

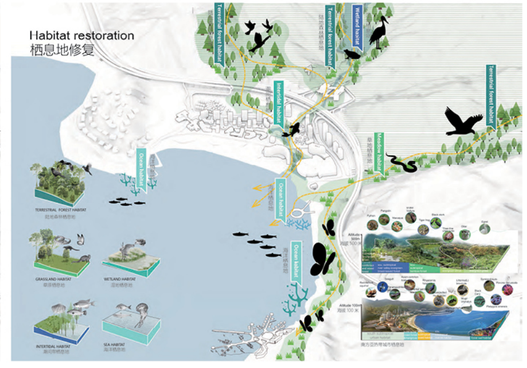
小梅沙產業定位將圍繞“旅遊 +”和“海洋 +”兩個維度，重點產業為文化旅遊和健康休閒。“海洋 +”：創新用海理念試驗田。“創新用海”理念中的海洋文化教育，海洋海岸旅遊和海洋濕地康養等概念構成小梅沙產業定位。“旅遊 +”：文化旅遊創意新高地。鹽田產業規劃中的文化和健康產業在互動性和創新型方面與小梅沙自身環境匹配度較高，並且開發強度較低，是旅遊方向重點發展產業。

Xiaomeisha's industrial positioning will focus on the two dimensions of “tourism+” and “ocean+”. The key industries are cultural tourism and healthy leisure.
The “ocean+” part of Xiaomeisha's industrial positioning has been constitutes by the concept of marine culture education, marine coastal tourism and marine wetland conservation in the concept of “innovation in the sea”.
The cultural and health industry in Yantian's industrial planning has a high degree of compatibility. Xiaomeisha's own environment in terms of interaction and innovation and its development intensity is low, which has become an important part of the concept of “tourism+”. In addition, Shenzhen is a development city with cultural DNA such as cultural creativity.









“碧水田間產業園” 沙井河碧道建設工程設計

“PRODUCTIVE FIELD IN RIVER GARDEN”
SHAJING BLUEWAY CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING DESIGN

項目描述

沙井河茅洲河水系位於深圳與東莞的邊界，背離中心城區視野，缺少上位規劃，似乎是被遺忘的區域。但在大灣區時代，交通與藍綠基礎設施將為沙井地區帶來新的機遇。寶安區政府希望藉此案探索區域未來發展並完成近期的碧道建設。

沙井河河灘開闊，但目前城中村工業區等擠佔沿河岸，可達性差。但同時潛藏一批創新產業園，用地規劃有大量的儲備用地有待釋放。

我們期望的周邊未來不是一個與河流相敬如賓、保持距離的升級工業園，而是生於河岸，長於濕地，與水交融的產業遊園。我們從整個片區的發展需求出發思考：1.如何扭轉城水相背發揮河流潛質？2.如何讓河流促進產業向水而興？3.如何為帶來清晰明確的水城形象？

從春秋時期古人管理土地的“井田制”（三百步為里，公私地權搭配）出發，我們提出了三種尺度的近遠期策略。策略一，梳理片區公共空間規劃：連通密路網，升級兵營廠房街區，確定片區功能與節點。策略二，工業遊園帶城市設計：織補海綿網絡，揉合沙井河彎曲的岸線與潛力地塊形成水城遊園帶，對近期建設提出導控。策略三，近期在高架與城際軌道的視野所及處建設四個門户水庭節點(由活力網絡梳理出的)吸引人流。

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Shajing River System is located on the border between Shenzhen and Dongguan, deviating from the central city lacking planning and seems to be a forgotten area. However, it is also located in the geometric center of the Greater Bay Area in the future. The government hopes to explore more for the long future development of the region and construct the blueway in the near future.

Shajing River has an open and wide beach, but the closed surrounding is dominated by the industry or poor urban villages without accessibilities either by car or walk. However, there are new creative industrial parks hidden and a lot of reserved land use to be developed with potentials.

What we want in the future surroundings of the River will not be a upgraded industrial park with a respectful distance from the river but an industrial park belt that is originated in the river-bank, grew in the wetland and blended with the water. We think from the needs of the whole district by 3 questions: 1. How we can turn around the urban back to face the river by landscape? 2. How to develop the industrial land by the river? 3. How to build a clear image of water city?

Based on the square-fields system (three hundred steps as a mile and divided traffic and blocks combing public ownership with private ownership) people created to manage the land in Spring and Autumn Period. We propose 3 strategies through 3 scales and phases. First, we develop a new active space network with complete slow transport network and upgraded industrial blocks with multi-functions to confirm the positioning and functions of the district in the future. Second, we develop a new industrial park zone on the base combining the curved shoreline and potential plot of the Shajing River to guide current design and constructions. Third, we built four water garden landmarks which are also keynodes in the district’s active network to attract visitors.

設計單位 *Design Unit*
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MLA+ B.V.
中國電建集團華東勘測設計研究院有限公司
PowerChina HuaDong Engineering Corporation Limited

項目總監 *Project Responsible Director*
Martin PROBST

地點 *Location*
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Bao’an District, Shenzhen, Guangdong







後亭生態島 Houting Eco Park

在後亭地鐵站區域我們還原整個島的綠地表面， 重塑地景構築，打造一站式品牌旗艦店購物公園，成為年輕人的時尚目的地！遊客可以直達水岸的水下台，行林間浮橋穿越植物園直至水岸。

In the area of houting subway station, we restore the green surface of the whole island, reshape the landscape, and build a one-stop brand flagship store shopping park, which has become a fashion destination for young people! Visitors can go directly to the waterfront water catwalk, through the forest pontoon bridge through the botanical garden to the waterfront.

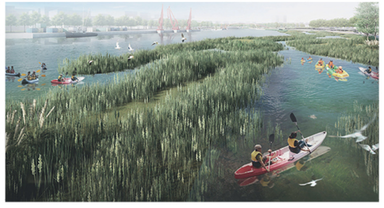




油罐大冒險 Oil Tank Adventure

松崗河口，第一環橋鏈接兩河三岸，第二環鏈接 油罐花園，第三環鏈接升級產業綜合辦公實驗 樓，串接全至美術館。引河入灣塑造洪汇濕地改 善未整治堤防點，賦予岸上新產園的濱水品質

Songgang River Estuary, the first ring bridge linking two rivers and three Banks, the second ring linking oil tank garden, the third ring linking upgrade industry comprehensive office laboratory building, all connected to the museum. The diversion of the river into the bay creates a flood wetland to improve the unregulated embankment points and endue the waterfront quality of the new industrial park on the shore.



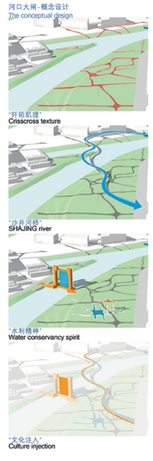


田園游水 Pastoral Garden

升級芭田化肥廠，重塑南岸游水稻田等濕地駁岸，複合生態農業景觀與工業景觀，一河兩岸， 在嶺南水塘間遊船放空，看工業遺跡。

Upgrade the Batan Fertilizer Plant, rebuild the wetland revetment of the south bank, such as the paddy field, compound ecological agriculture landscape and industrial landscape, on both sides of a river, in the lingnan reservoir cruise ship empty, to see the industrial relics.





河口大閘 Estuary Sluice

大閘水源景觀圍繞源頭水文設施展開。南岸起 源依井字水徑在地面延展開來，跨越三岸的 行橋牽起茅洲河文化水徑，流到鏈接水劇場。

Sluice water landscape around the source of hydrological facilities. South bank origin, in accordance with the Jingzi water path in the ground, across the three Banks of the slow bridge led The Maozhou River culture show water path, flow to the link water theater.



疏通活力 Public Space Framework

閱讀揚揚場地，我們發掘沙井河片區城中村與工業園活力點改 善原有肌理，以河湧綠廊為橫向核心帶，延伸河湧綠廊鏈接全 域活力點形成四軸多點一帶的活力框架。

Reading the site, we excavated the vitality point in the village and industrial park along with the Shajing River Area. To improve the original texture, take the river green corridor as the horizontal core belt, extend the river green corridor and link the whole region vitality point, form the four axes of multi-point one belt vitality framework.



回歸井田 Characteristic Communities

於阡陌之上，我們將目光聚焦片區功能升級與社區營造，以公共基礎設施與活力框架帶動產業升級與片區進化，分期升級工業街區植入複合功能填充井格，讓兵營廠房走向多元開放屬予社區多維表情，完成新型複合產業花園演替，回歸新亞田。

Based on the traffic system, we focus on the upgrading of the area and the creation of the community. First, we will use the public infrastructure and vitality framework to drive industrial upgrading and the evolution of the area, Second, upgrading the industrial area in phases by implanting a composite function. Third, allowing the plant to open up and giving the community a multi-dimensional expression. Last, completing the evolution of the new composite industrial garden.



阡陌交通 Traffic Connection

以活力框架為基底，我們梳理片區各級交通提出適合沙井河的四大速率系統，從車行系統、公交系統、慢行系統、悠遊系統出發，升級片區整體交通，增加慢行橋，密小路網和特色公交，完形接駁網絡，打造降階交通的沙亚河片區。

Based on the vitality framework, we comb the area traffic at all levels, proposing the four-speed system suitable for the Shajing River. They are a traffic system, bus system, slow system, and leisure system. All these measures are taking to upgrade the overall traffic in the area, increase the slow bridge, dense trail network, and characteristic bus, complete the shape of the connecting network, and build the traffic of the Shajing River area.



承接沙洲 Contact Eco

沙井河作為區域生態廊道是山一城一海生物通道的重要環節。在城 市生態格局上鏈接區域生態廊道，在片區內完善防洪排澇系統，構 建片區海綿基礎網絡，同時考慮生物多樣性形成穩定的生態鏈 環。最終遞到山一城一海生態共榮的景象。

As a regional ecological corridor, the Shajing River is an important link in the mountain-city-sea biological corridor. Linking regional ecological corridors in the urban ecological pattern; improving flood prevention and drainage systems within the area and building a sponge base network in the area, while taking into account biodiversity and forming a stable ecological chain link. In the end, to achieve the scenery of mountain, city and sea ecological co-prosperity.



彰顯水城 Highlight the Water City

沙井河不僅僅是一條城市河流更應該是承載城市發展與生活的綠 色活力動脈。通過沙井河多元的水岸縫合周邊城市，帶來多樣的城 市綠色界面，同時也復興了獨南水城格局，為人們帶回了小時候的 傍水而居的生活景象。

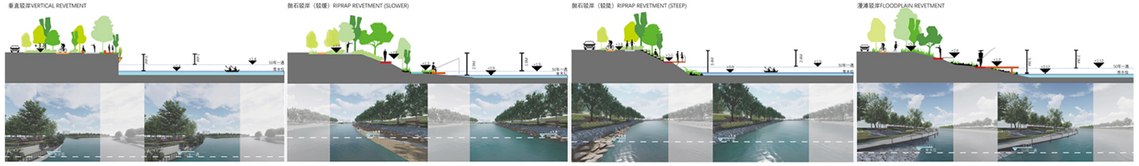
The Shajing River is not only an urban river, but also a green and vibrant artery for urban development and life. The diverse waterfronts of the Shajing River seam the surrounding cities, bringing a variety of urban green interfaces, while also reviving the layout of Lingnan Water City, bringing back to people the living scene of living by the water as a child.



智慧用水 Smartly Use of Water

在沙井河種植入多種智能技術，實施智慧河流管理計劃，如使用 智慧緒裂收集數據進行實時數據管理。與此同時，可視化的水 文數據演繹沙井河水流的四季輪廻，成為沙井人的每天一見的 "水物鐘"。

A variety of smart technologies were planted in the Shajing River to implement smart park management programs, such as the use of smart paving to collect data for real-time data management. At the same time, the visualization of the hydrological data to interpret the four seasons of the Manhole River water circulation, becoming the daily "water clock" of Manhole people.



串联沙井生活
CONNECTS LIFE IN SHAJING



慢行系统
SLOW MOTION SYSTEM



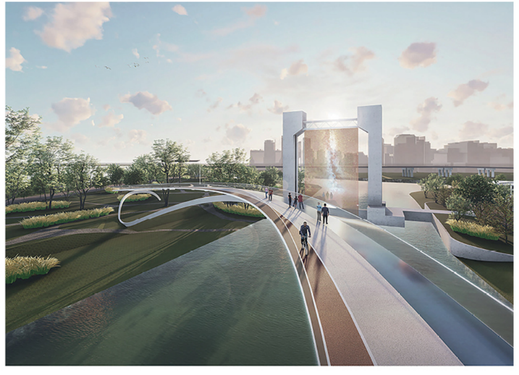
岸上自行车道
ON SHORE BICYCLE LANE

岸上公园路
PARK ROAD ON SHORE

漫滩腰线道
FLOODPLAIN WAISTLINE

自由漫滩道
FREE FLOODPLAIN ROAD

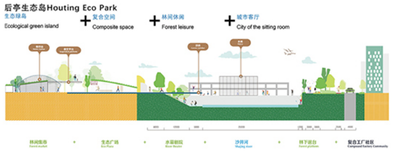
亲水栈道
HYDROPHILIC PLANK ROAD

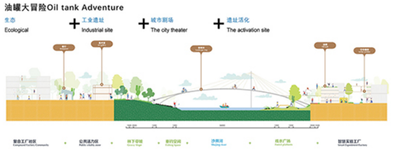


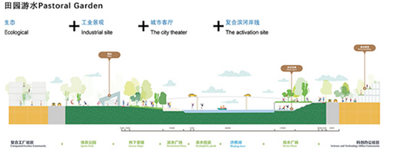


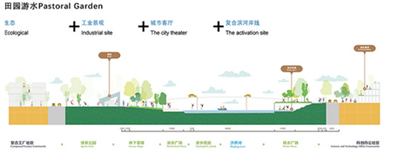


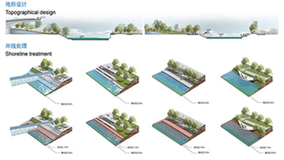


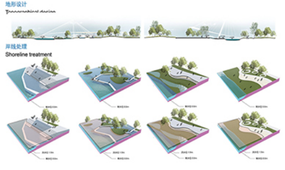


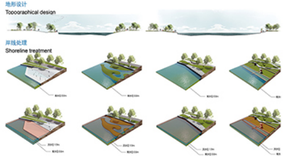


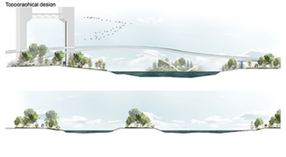














本地居民推荐路径设计
RECOMMENDED PATHWAY DESIGN FOR LOCAL RESIDENTS



儿童推荐路径设计
RECOMMENDED PATHWAY DESIGN FOR CHILDREN



通勤者推荐路径设计
RECOMMENDED PATHWAY DESIGN FOR WORKER



游客推荐路径设计
RECOMMENDED PATHWAY DESIGN FOR VISITOR











龍津石橋保育長廊 城市峽谷

LUNG TSUN STONE BRIDGE PRESERVATION CORRIDOR URBAN VALLEY

項目描述

如何能將清朝石橋遺址轉化成連接城市的空間？

我們不希望140年歷史的石橋只是個平坦的展覽空間。我們希望它能反映舊啟德的歷史及新啟德的多功能發展,成為連接過去和未來的城市空間。故此，本項目最具挑戰性的地方，莫過於將龍津石橋的遺跡及周遭環境轉化為「城市峽谷」。

石橋遺址通過連接九龍寨城區和未來啟德發展的核心區，將過去和未來的城市空間連接。方案保留石橋的原始軸向設計，以城市峽谷的形式，將埋藏地底的古蹟開挖，呈現於人前，並成為一個連接現在的九龍城區及啟德新發展區古蹟通道。

憑著其獨特的歷史，龍津石橋保育長廊將成為香港其中一項最珍貴的城市和文化保育遺產。

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

How do we transform the Remnants of the Qing Dynasty Stone Bridge into an Urban Connector?

Instead of having the 140 years old, Lung Tsun Stone Bridge Remnants as a flat, open space with exhibition boards, we aspire to create a place that bridges between the history of old Kai Tak and the dynamic energy of the new multi-functional Kai Tak Development.

The challenge lies in the attempt to transform the Stone Bridge remnants and its surrounding areas into an "URBAN VALLEY".

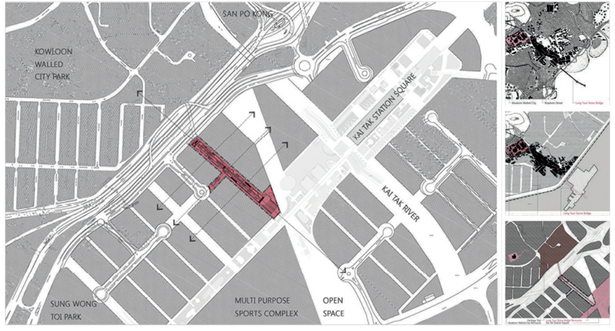
By connecting the Kowloon Walled City District and the heart of the future Kai Tak development, the Preservation Corridor virtually links the past and the future together. Together with the newly planned comprehensive development area sites abutting the two long sides of the Corridor, the original axial design of the Stone Bridge is preserved and emphasized in the form of Urban Valley. The remnants below ground are excavated and finally exposed. With its historical value, the Urban Valley, which links the existing Kowloon City and the new Kai Tak Development Area, will stand as one of the most significant Urban Connectors in Hong Kong.

設計單位 *Design Unit*
香港特別行政區政府建築署
Architectural Services Department of the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region

項目總監 *Project Responsible Directors*
溫灼均、王安華
WAN Chuck Kwan Thomas, WONG On Wa Edward

地點 *Location*
啟德發展區
Kai Tak Development

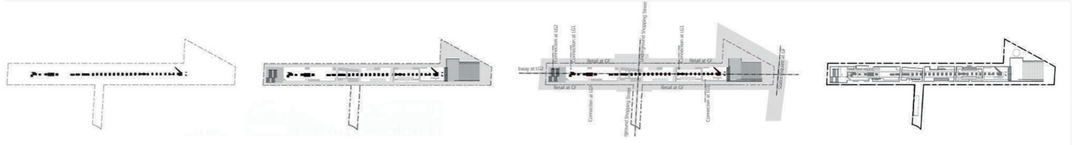




1873-1875 **龍津石橋建設**
Construction of Lung Tsun Stone Bridge

1956 **啟德機場興建。龍汗石橋被掩蓋。**
Kai Tak Airport was constructed. Lung Tsun Stone Bridge was covered up

2023 **龍津石橋被展現為一個沉沒的城市山谷，連按啟德的歷史和啟德發展的未來。**
Lung Tsun Stone Bridge was revealed a sunken Urban Valley, connecting the history of Kai Tak and the future of Kai Tak Development



■ **遺跡 Remnants**

龍津石橋遺跡將會原址保留，形成一個城市峽谷。

Lung Tsun Stone Bridge Remnants are preserved in-situ. A sunken Urban Valley is formed.

■ **建構配置 Interventions**

通過對遺踏地理及附近環境的回應，五個相應的體驗在城市峽谷因應而生。

By responding to the characters of the remnants, geography and the surrounding activities, five experiences will be generated along the sunken Urban Valley.

■ **軸線 Axes**

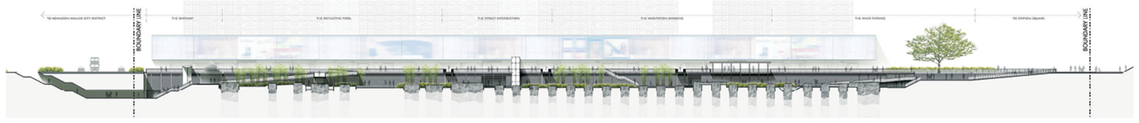
倒影池強化了由古蹟衍生的中軸線。不同的軸線，與周遭環境連接，促進了不同休憩、文化、商業活動的連接。

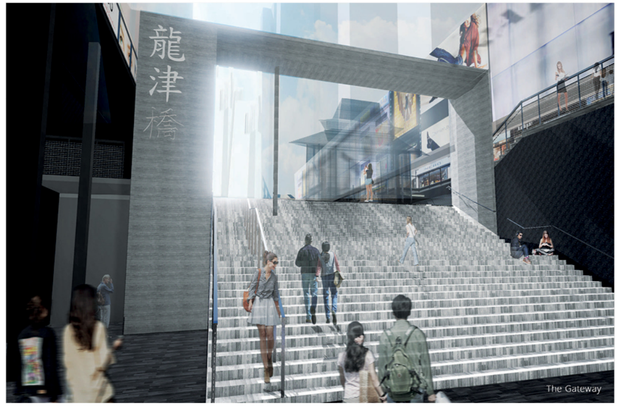
The reflective pool together with the remnants enhances the essential axis of the bridge in the past. The intersections at various locations connect various parts of retail and cultural activity areas.

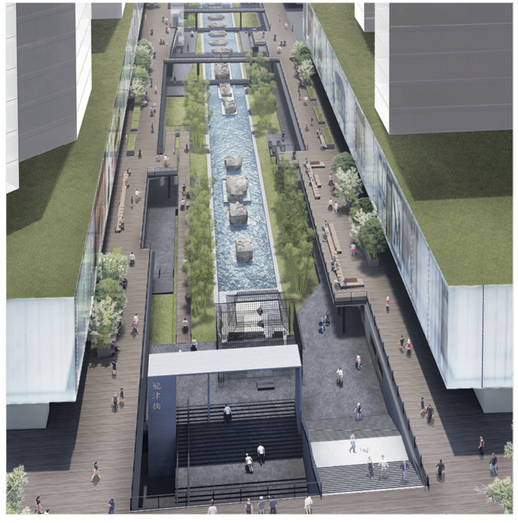
■ **總體規劃 Master plan**

通過連接九龍寨城區和未來因德發展的核心，它是過去和未 來的橋樑。石橋的原始軸向設計得以保留，並以城市峽谷的形式呈現。憑藉其獨特的歷史，城市峽谷將成為香港最珍貴的城市連接和文化遺產保育。

The rich journey along the sunken Urban valley provides a link of cultural and shopping and retails activities, meditation and dynamic at the same time.









1 接官亭·迎賓
THE GATEWAY

迎接官員的接官亭，標誌著龍津石橋的人口門道，聯繫著舊區與新發展。

The Gateway signifies the entrance of Lung Tsun Stone Bridge. It welcomes the public visiting the Stone Bridge in the spirit similar to the Greeting Official in the past. It has the mission to provide the link from Kowloon City district to the Kai Tak new development.



2 古巷·繁華
THE STREET INTERSECTION

不同網絡的交叉點，形成繁華的巷道，令公眾可欣賞遺跡之餘，亦與附近的購物和活動相扣和互動。

The urban street intersection is located at the major pedestrian crossing, The intersection provides interactions amongst remnants appreciating, historical education, underground shopping, and retails experiences.



3 橋墩·靜思
THE MEDITATION GARDENS

幽靜的竹園，令人能靜靜地欣賞古橋遺跡和靜思。

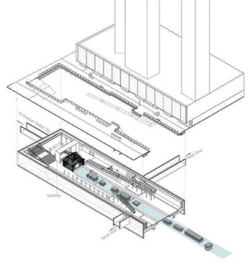
Quiet Meditation Gardens for relaxing and enjoying the most beautiful portion of the bridges remnants. Surrounded by landscaping and bamboos, the public can appreciate the remnants in close proximity.

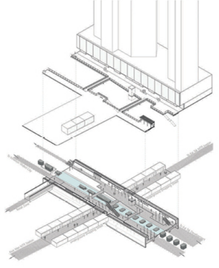


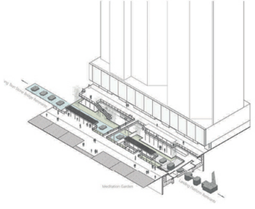
4 渡頭·啟航
THE RIVER TERRACE

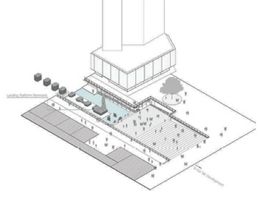
渡頭，是啟航的地方，向新發展開啟新旅程。

At the landing platform of the Stone Bridge, the River Terrace in the form of giant reclaiming land brings public to appreciate the end of the long journey and starts a new journey at the future Kai Tak development.





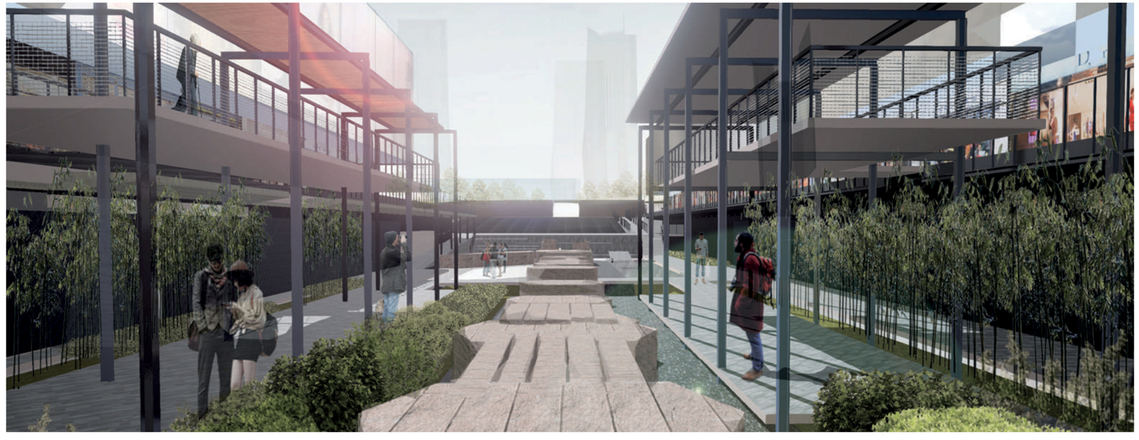




遊走城市峽谷的沿途，　可通過五種空間體驗，分別為「接官亭●迎賓」、「橋墩●靜思」、「水池●映照」、「古巷●繁華」及「渡頭●啟航」，提供靜態及動態的環境，展現文化及商業活動。

Five experiences are generated along the sunken Urban Valley, including “the Gateway”, “the Reflective Pool”, “the Exhibition Square”, “the Meditation Gardens” and “the River Terrace”. The journey along the valley provides an array of experiences, ranging from admiring the Bridge’s remnants up close, shopping and meditating.





NOMINATED AWARDS
入圍項目提名獎

深港科技創新合作區深圳園區皇崗口岸片區城市設計
深圳市立方建築設計顧問有限公司
深圳市新城市規劃建築設計股份有限公司

江門市創意產業園區（珠西智谷）城市設計
廣東省城鄉規劃設計研究院

江門市銀湖灣濱海新城城市設計
廣東省城鄉規劃設計研究院

光明科學城中心區城市設計國際諮詢
深圳市城市空間規劃建築設計有限公司

龍華區現代商貿城市更新片區空間規劃研究
深圳市城市空間規劃建築設計有限公司

深圳火車站與羅湖口岸片區城市設計國際諮詢
深圳市城市空間規劃建築設計有限公司

廣州設計之都城市設計
廣州夏瓦納建築設計諮詢有限公司

深鹽路景觀提升
深圳翰博設計股份有限公司
MLA+ B.V

東莞濱海灣新區威遠島森林公園
廣州園林建築規劃設計研究總院
MLA+ B.V

東莞文化廣場優化設計
BLEND Architecture Limited

URBAN DESIGN OF HUANGGANG PORT AREA AT SHENZHEN PARK OF SHENZHEN HONGKONG SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY INNOVATION COOPERATIVE ZONE
Shenzhen Cube Architectural Design Consulting Co, Ltd.
Shenzhen New Land Tool Planning & Architectural Design Co, Ltd.

URBAN DESIGN OF CREATIVE INDUSTRY AREA (THE WISDOM VALLEY OF PEARL RIVER WEST BANK) IN JIANGMEN
Guangdong Urban & Rural Planning And Design Institute

URBAN DESIGN OF NEW COASTAL AREA IN JIANGMEN YINHU BAY
Guangdong Urban & Rural Planning And Design Institute

INTERNATIONAL CONSULTING ON THE URBAN DESIGN OF THE CENTRAL AREA OF GUANGMING SCIENCE CITY
Urban Space Planning And Architectural Design Co., Ltd. (Shenzhen)

RESEARCH REPORT OF LONGHUA DISTRICT SPACIAL PLANNING OF MODERN BUSINESS DISTRICT RENEWAL
Urban Space Planning And Architectural Design Co., Ltd. (Shenzhen)

THE INTERNATIONAL CONSULTATION ON THE URBAN DESIGN OF SHENZHEN RAILWAY STATION AND LUOHU PORT AREA
Urban Space Planning And Architectural Design Co., Ltd. (Shenzhen)

URBAN DESIGN FOR CITY OF DESIGN IN GUANGZHOU
Guangzhou Chavannes Architecture Design Consulting Co., Ltd.

SHENYAN ROAD LANDSCAPE IMPROVEMENT
Shenzhen Hope Design Co., Ltd.
MLA+ B.V

WEIYUAN ISLAND FOREST PARK
Guangzhou Landscape Architecture Design & Research Institute
MLA+ B.V

DONGGUAN CULTURE PARK
BLEND Architecture Limited

軌道交通 4 號線延長段綜合提升規劃
廣東省城鄉規劃設計研究院

深圳火車站與羅湖口岸片區城市設計
中國城市規劃設計研究院深圳分院
株式會社日建設計
深圳市城市交通規劃設計研究中心股份有限公司
中國鐵路設計集團有限公司
深圳市羅湖區城市更新和土地整備局

城市社區治理中的城市設計力量 - 深圳市景龍社區兒童友好示範點建設規劃
中國城市規劃設計研究院深圳分院

廣州番禺區大石街長隆地塊概念性總體規劃及城市設計導則
Skidmore
OWINGS & MERRILL LLP
廣東省建築設計研究院有限公司

天河中央商務區整體提升行動綱要
艾奕康環境規劃設計（上海）有限公司

更新《城市設計指引》
香港特別行政區政府規劃署
Farrells

福田環中心公園城市更新概念總體規劃
艾奕康有限公司

啟德車站廣場
香港特別行政區政府建築署

灣仔北及北角海濱城市設計研究
香港特別行政區政府規劃署
艾奕康有限公司

深南大道景觀設計暨空間規劃概念設計國際競賽 - 深南大道功能完善項目
深圳市城市規劃設計研究院有限公司

COMPREHENSIVE PROMOTING PLANNING ALONG THE EXTENSION OF RAIL TRANSIT LINE 4
Guangdong Urban & Rural Planning and Design Institute

URBAN DESIGN OF SHENZHEN RAILWAY STATION AND LUOHU PORT AREA
China Academy of Urban Planning & Design Shenzhen
Nikken Sekkei Ltd.
Shenzhen Urban Transport Planning Center
China Railway Design Corporation
Luohu Urban Redevelopment Bureau

THE POWER OF URBAN DESIGN IN COMMUNITY GOVERNANCE SHENZHEN JINGLONG CHILD FRIENDLY COMMUNITY PLAN
China Academy of Urban Planning & Design Shenzhen

GUANGZHOU PANYU DASHI NEIGHBORHOOD CHIMELONG PARCEL CONCEPTUAL MASTER PLAN AND URBAN DESIGN GUIDELINES
Skidmore
Owings & Merrill LLP
GuangDong Architectural Design & Research Institute Co., Ltd.

THE TIANHE CBD COMPREHENSIVE IMPROVEMENT ACTION PLAN
Aiyikang Environment Planning Design (Shanghai) Limited Company

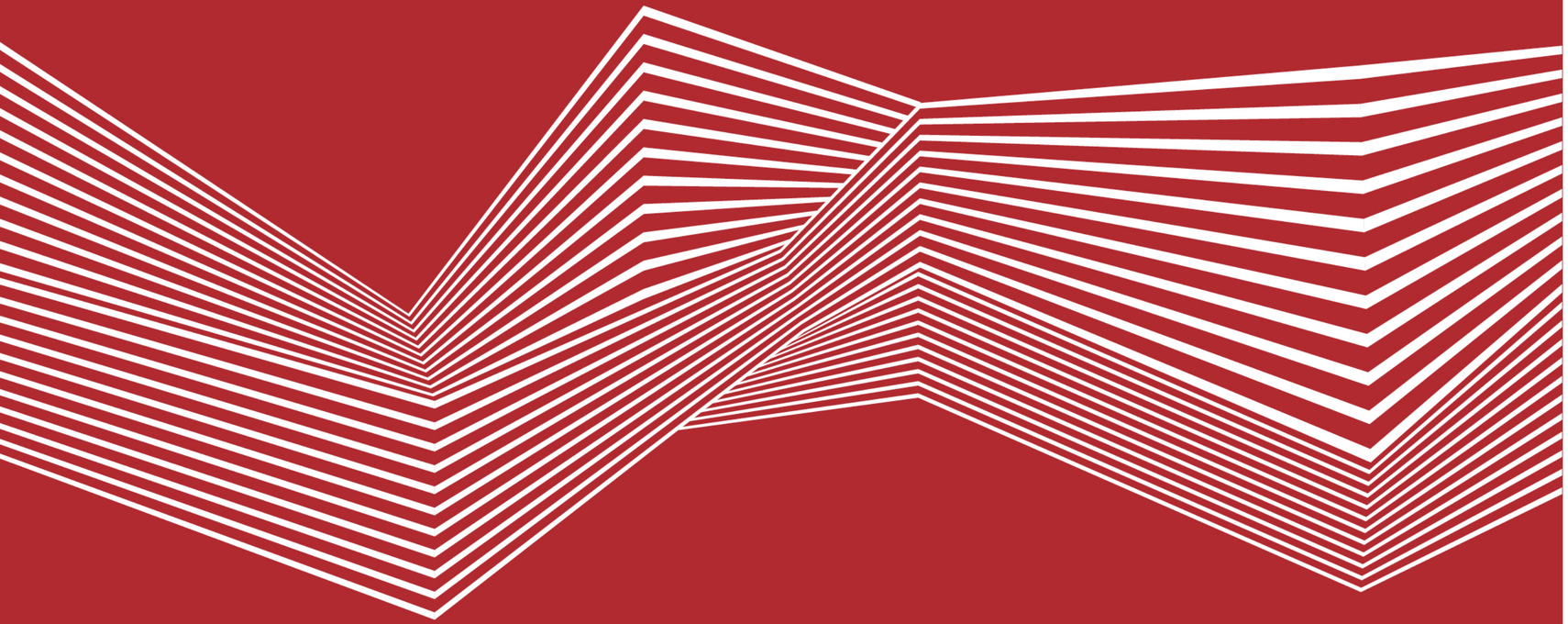
HONG KONG URBAN DESIGN GUIDELINES REVAMP
Planning Department of the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region
Farrells

URBAN RENEWAL MASTER PLAN AROUND FUTIAN CENTRAL PARK
AECOM Asia Company Ltd.

KAI TAK STATION SQUARE
Architectural Services Department of the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region

URBAN DESIGN STUDY FOR THE WAN CHAI NORTH AND NORTH POINT HARBOURFRONT AREAS
Planning Department of the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region
AECOM Asia Company Limited

INTERNATIONAL COMPETITION OF LANDSCAPE DESIGN & CONCEPTUAL DESIGN OF SPACE PLANNING FOR SHENNAN ROAD FUNCTIONAL IMPROVEMENT OF SHENNAN ROAD
Urban Planning & Design Institute of Shenzhen



大灣區城市設計大獎
得獎名單
Urban Design Awards List 2020

學生組別
Student Category

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(隨後之項目敘述及圖解由得獎者提供。)

學生組別
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GOLD AWARDS
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South China Agricultural University

幸福農場 城市草藥幸福農場（香港油麻地停車場改造）
哈元源，向凱麗，陳志霞
香港理工大學

WELL BEING CLUB A WELL BEING URBAN FARM WITH TRADITIONAL CHINESE MECDICIAN IN PAST YAU MA TEI PARKING 260
Ha Yuanyuan, Xiang Kaili, Chen Zhixia
The Hong Kong Polytechnic University

香港新形象- 城市形象性實踐

NEW BRAND OF HONG KONG — CITY IMAGES PRACTICE

香港形象

人們對香港的印像從來都是繁華的CBD 與高密度住區街區。但實際上，香港是一座複雜且多面的城市，它既有世界金融中心也有僻靜的小漁村；既有高密度的住宅區也有美麗的景觀步道。

HONG KONG IMAGES

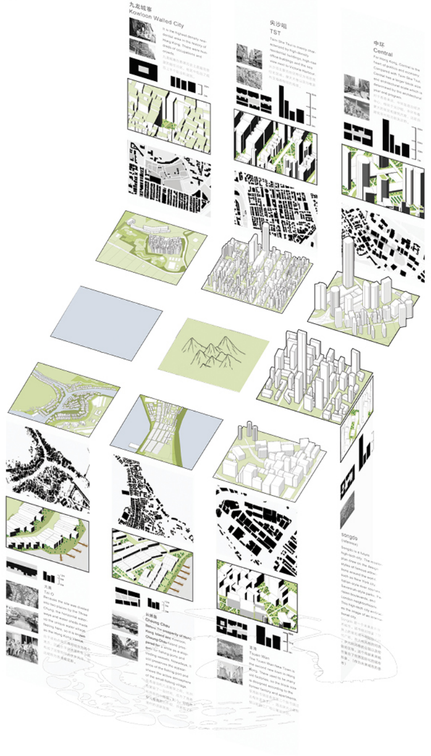
People impression of Hong Kong is often the prosperous CBD and high-density residential buildings. Actually, Hong Kong is a complex and diverse city. It has a prosperous financial center and a quiet fishing village. There are high-density residential areas and spacious landscape walkways.

大專院校名稱 *Name of Institution*	團隊成員 *Team Members*	項目規模 *Project Scale*	完成時間 *Completion Date*	項目地址 *Project Location*
香港大學 The University of Hong Kong	劉墨馨 LIU Moxin	700 公頃 700 ha	2020年 8月 1日 1 August 2020	香港大嶼山交椅州附近 Kau Yi Chau, Lantua Area Hong Kong



In this design, the location of the artificial island on the sea was used to explore the city image of the new city, and a preliminary understanding of the urban image was obtained through the theoretical study of the urban image by many scholars. According to the three cases of learning I know that: Hong Kong residents' preference for urban space and daily activities, how to apply the urban image from the concept to the planning level to urban design; a dynamic city image must be rich and diverse. After understanding the basic theories when constructing the image of a new city through these studies, excavating the unique city image of Hong Kong from ancient times to the present, extracting the multi-faceted and diversified city image of Hong Kong and applying it to the eight major urban areas designed. Connect these city images through overall transportation and landscape planning to provide new ideas for the future city brand of Hong Kong.

在此设计中，利用海上人工岛的位置来探索新城市的城市形象，并通过许多学者对城市形象的理论研究获得了对城市形象的初步理解。在这些学习研究中，我们获得了三个重要的结果：第一，在通过这些研究的研究了解了构建新城市形象的基本理论时，我们从古代的城市形象中发现了香港的城市形象的多样性和多样性。在通过这些研究的研究了解了构建新城市形象的基本理论时，我们从古代的城市形象中发现了香港的城市形象的多样性和多样性。在通过这些研究的研究了解了构建新城市形象的基本理论时，我们从古代的城市形象中发现了香港的城市形象的多样性和多样性。将其应用于八个主要市区，通过整体运输和景观规划将这些城市形象联系起来，为香港未来的城市品牌提供新的思路。



基地調研 SITE RESEARCH



連通性 *SRECLAMATION*



填海工程 *RECLAMATION*



綠化環境 *GREEN ENVIRONMENT*



政府計劃 *GOVERNMENT PLAN*



生物多樣性 *BIODIVERSITY*



填海工程 *RECLAMATION*



生態交通 *ECO-TRANSPORTATION*



生態景觀系統 *ECO-ENVIRONMENT*

Urban ecosystems include not only natural systems, but also urban space. Therefore, when considering ecological protection, we should not only provide more natural space, but also combine human activities and work together to protect biodiversity and ecological balance.

城市生態系統不僅包括自然系統，還包括城市空間和人類活動。因此，在考慮生態保護時，我們不僅應提供更多的自然空間，而且還應結合人類活動，共同努力保護生物多樣性和生態平衡。

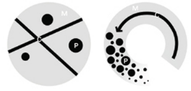
The overall design of the city will be divided into eight parts. The entire city will be distributed in a counterclockwise direction from the vicinity of Hong Kong Island, followed by songdo new town, central, Tsim Sha Tsui, Kowloon Walled City, Cheung Chau Island and Tai O Fishing Village.

城市的總體設計將分為八個部分，整個城市將從香港島附近沿逆時針方向分佈，其次是松島新市鎮，中部，尖沙咀，九龍寨城，長洲島和大澳漁村。

The planning sequence is from urban to nature. Throughout the project, eight different urban image areas provide different living spaces and lifestyles for people

規劃的順序是從城市到自然。在整個項目中，八個不同的城市形象區為人們提供了不同的生活空間和生活方式。

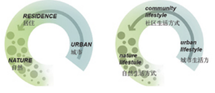
Eco-system- 生态系统



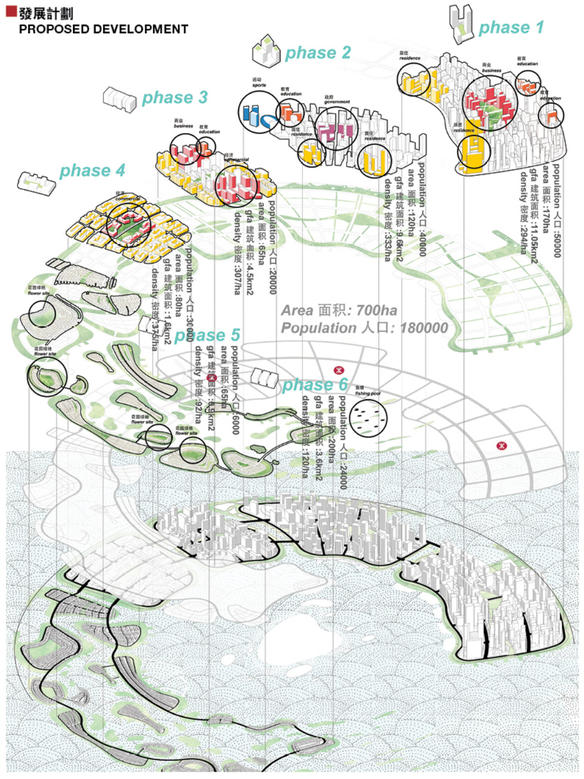
People number and tupes- 人群数量 & 种类



Design logic- 设计逻辑



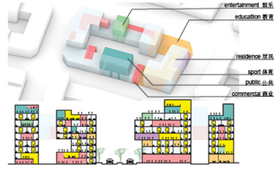
發展計劃 PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT



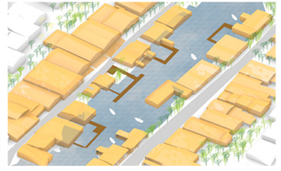
新中環 *NEW CENTRAL*



新九龍城寨 *NEW KOWLOON WALLED CITY*



新大澳 *NEW TAI O*



未來城市 *"SONGDO" FUTUR ZONE-SONGDO*



新尖沙咀 *NEW "TST" ZONE*



新長洲島 *NEW "CHEUNG CHAU"*



龍穴島 - 沖積的海岸線

基於生態角度的工農業碼頭間泥沙沈積運動的提升改造

LONGXUE ISLAND - ALLUVIAL SHORELINE

THE RETROFIT OF SEDIMENT ACTION BETWEEN INDUSTRY AND FISHERY

Longxue island is located on the south side of Guangzhou, Nansha District.The original island was an alluvial plain, and it is the largest tidal throughput area with a high ecological value of the estuary. However, due to the flat topography, most of the agricultural region is already lower than the average sea level and suffers a lot from the storm surge, which leads to the low economic value of this region. The design strategy seeks a more sustainable way of developing the island rather than using a freight pier to completely replace the ecologically valuable part in exchange for better economic benefits.

龍穴島位於廣州市南沙區南側，原島為沖積平原，是珠江河口最大的潮汐區，具有很高的河口生態價值。但是，由於地勢平坦，大部分農業地區已經低於平均海平面，並且遭受著惡劣的風暴潮影響，這導致該地區的經濟價值較低。在這種情況下，政府於2030年的計劃中試圖用工業取代所有的農業地區，整個島嶼將成為廣州最大的貨運碼頭。本設計策略為的是尋求開發島嶼的更可持續的方式，重新思考政府現時使用貨運碼頭完全取代具有高生態價值的環境以換取更好的經濟效益的發展手段。



Guangzhou's largest Island
廣州最大的島嶼
42.8571 km²

Residents
居民
25,000

Humen Gate
珠江河口最大的潮汐區
The largest tidal throughput

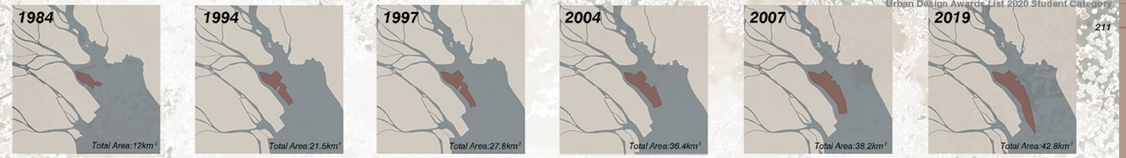
Tourism 旅遊 + *Fishery* 漁業 + *Shipbuilding* 運輸業 *Port* 碼頭

Potential 開發與未來產業發展潛力
Traditional+Advanced

Flow direction
入海口水流方向

大專院校名稱 *Name of Institution*	城市設計人員 *Urban Designer*	項目規模 *Project Scale*	完成時間 *Completion Date*	項目地址 *Project Location*
香港大學 The University of Hong Kong	HE Jia Lei	42.8 平方公里 42.8 km²	2020年 2月 February 2020	廣東省廣州市南沙區龍穴島 LongXue Island, NanSha District, GuangZhou, GuangDong

Morphological Changes of Longxue Island ---- 龍穴島的形成



Change of Discharge --- 徑流量變化



Development Timeline --- 發展歷史

1930 — *Origin*
The original small island composed of 3 mountain huts.
原始的龍穴島只有3座小山丘

Fishery starting point
Fishery resources was abundant hundreds of fishing boats came every day.
豐富的漁業資源被挖掘，日均出入上百隻漁船

1960 — *Reclaimation start*
Local people on the land began to reclaimation for building fish ponds
本地漁民為了開發魚塘開始填海

1979 — *Here formed the first artificial island ofLongxue,named Jibao sha*
第一片填海的熟成 雞翅沙形成

1984 — *Professional reclamation*
The professional cofferdam development company bestablished a large-scale cofferdam project
專業的填海公司開始進行大規模填海

Tourism
1980s was the most prosperous time of tourism
八十年代龍穴島的旅遊業達到頂峰

2000 — *Fishery Heyday*
At the begining of 20th century,there were nearly 16km² of fish ponds
20世紀初期，漁業達到頂峰

2004 — *Tourism Decline*
In 2004,Zhouchuan Factory expanded their construction area,so that the tourism was gradually abandoned
造船公司擴買部分魚塘用作基地 旅遊業開始衰敗

2007 — *Nansha Port Development*
At the southern corner the Nansha port phase I and II began to produce
龍穴島的最南端開始興建碼頭

Fishery Decline
Due to cost,rent and other issues,aquaculture has long since ceased to be a grand occasion
由於其他產業的不斷興起，漁業開始衰退

2015 — *In 2015 Nansha Port Phase III was completed and began to produce*

2020 — *Nansha Port Planning*
The new terminal project is still extending to the southern end of the island
According to the plan by 2020,the area of Longxue island will reach to 76 km²
新的填海項目仍在延伸到南端 到2020年，龍穴島面積將達到74平方公里

Historical Scenario --- 歷史影像

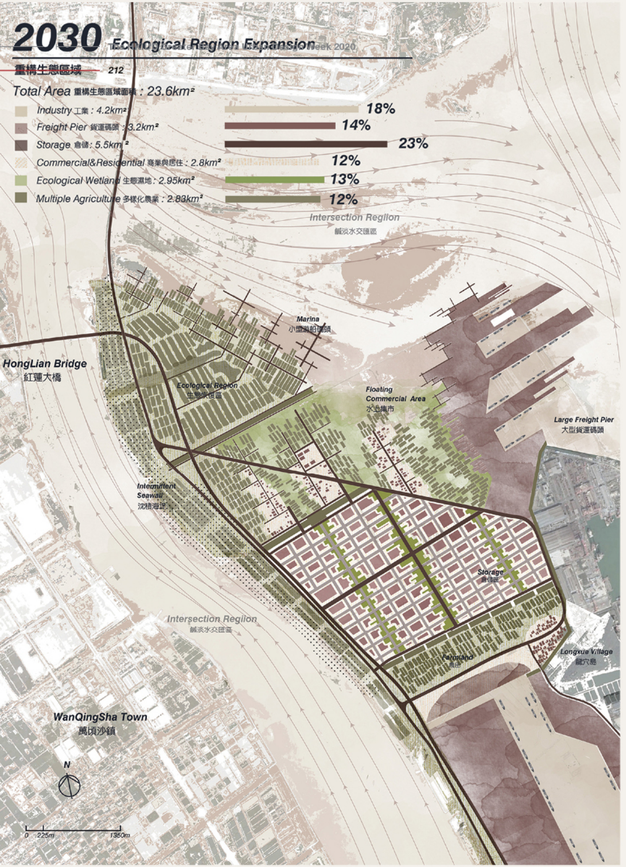


2030 Ecological Region Expansion

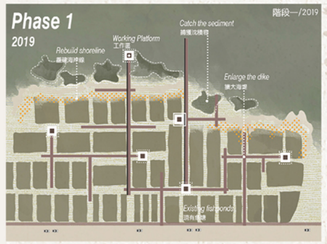
重構生態區域 212

Total Area 重構生態區域面積：23.6km²

- Industry 工業：4.2km² — 18%
- Freight Pier 貨運碼頭：3.2km² — 14%
- Storage 倉儲：5.5km² — 23%
- Commercial&Residential 商業與居住：2.8km² — 12%
- Ecological Wetland 生態濕地：2.95km² — 13%
- Multiple Agriculture 多樣化農業：2.83km² — 12%



Land & Industry Succession --- 用地與產業的演替



1. Break the existing seawall.

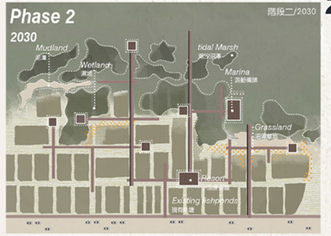
Allow water to enter the fishponds in case of high water levels

改造現有封閉的混凝土海堤---在高水位時引導潮水進入低生產力的魚塭

Farming (Low Quality) Banana / Plantain / Lotus Root
低價值農業 香蕉/大蕉/蓮藕

Industrial Fishery ($5000/ha/yr) JinGu / JiYu / HuangQiDiao / Crab / Shrimp / Clam
工業性漁業（收入為$5000/值/年） 金魚/鰹魚/黃雷鯛/螃蟹/蝦/蛤蜊





2. Expand the ecological region

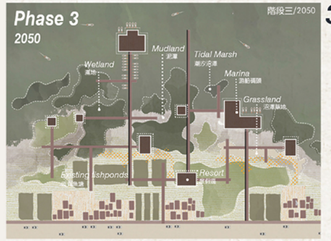
Use the captured sediment to rebuild wetland / tidal marsh construct the horizontal levee.

擴大生態區---用人造海堤捕獲的沈積物形成新的濕地從而創造水平的生態護岸

Small-Scale Farming & Fishery
Banana / Plantain / Lotus Root / JinGu / JiYu / HuangQiDiao / Crab / Shrimp / Clam
耐成小規模農業與漁業

Rebuild Ecological value
Ardea cinerea/ Nycticorax nycticorax / Egretta garzetta
利用先鋒生物重塑生態價值





3. Create New Sustainable Industry.

The ecological region can attract creatures to form habitat and create both ecological and economic value.

建立可持續新型工業---利用生態吸引生物建造棲息地從而獲升生態與經濟的價值

Mutifunctional Agriculture + New Ecological Region +Eco tourismm
Commercial Area / Agriculture+Water Market / Resort / Marina / Wetland Tourism
多功能農業+新生態區+生態旅遊



Multi-industry Development --- 多產業發展規劃

Urban Design Awards List 2020 Student Category

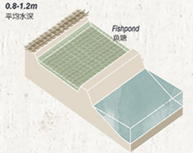


Total Area: 49.9km²
總規劃面積

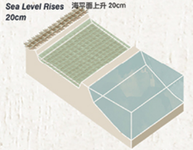
- Industry 工業：5.8km² — 12%
- Freight Pier 貨運碼頭：10.2km² — 20%
- Storage 倉儲：10.1km² — 20%
- Commer&Residen 商業及住宅：7.4km² — 15%
- Eco Tourism Wetland 生態旅遊濕地：7.95km² — 16%
- Multiple Agriculture 多種類農業：1km² — 2%
- Tourism Pier 遊船碼頭：3km² — 6%

Existing Waterfront
現有海堤與岸線

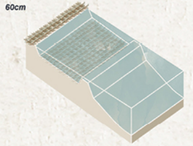
2019
Water Depth in JiBaoSha
0.8-1.2m
平均水深



2030
Sea Level Rises 海平面上升 20cm
20cm

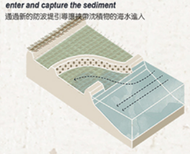


2050
Sea Level Rises 海平面上升 60cm
60cm

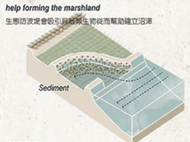


Buffer Boundary
岸線緩衝帶

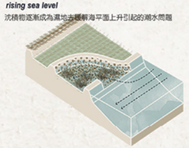
2019
New seawall will allow the water enter and capture the sediment
建造新的防波堤主導讓海水與沈積物的海水進入



2030
Living seawall will attract oysters and molluscs help forming the marshland
生態防波堤會吸引牡蠣與貝類從而幫助建立沼澤

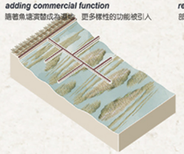


2050
The sediment become wetland to buffer the rising sea level
沈積物逐漸成為濕地去緩解海平面上升引起的海水問題

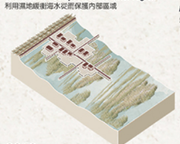


Commercial Area
水上集市

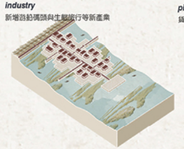
2019
With the succession of fish ponds adding commercial function
隨著魚塘演變加入商業，提供額外的功能吸引人



2030
The Wetland can protect the inner region
利用濕地緩衝海水從而保護內陸區域

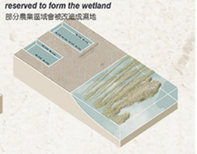


2050
Marina and ecotourim will be new industry
新增設船隻碼頭與生態旅行等新產業

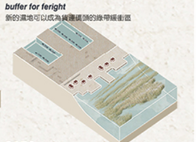


Green Freight Pier
綠能貨運碼頭 213

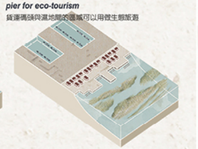
2019
Part of the agricultural region will be reserved to form the wetland
部分農業區域會被改造成濕地



2030
The new wetland can become the green buffer for feright
新的濕地可以成為貨運區域的綠帶緩衝區



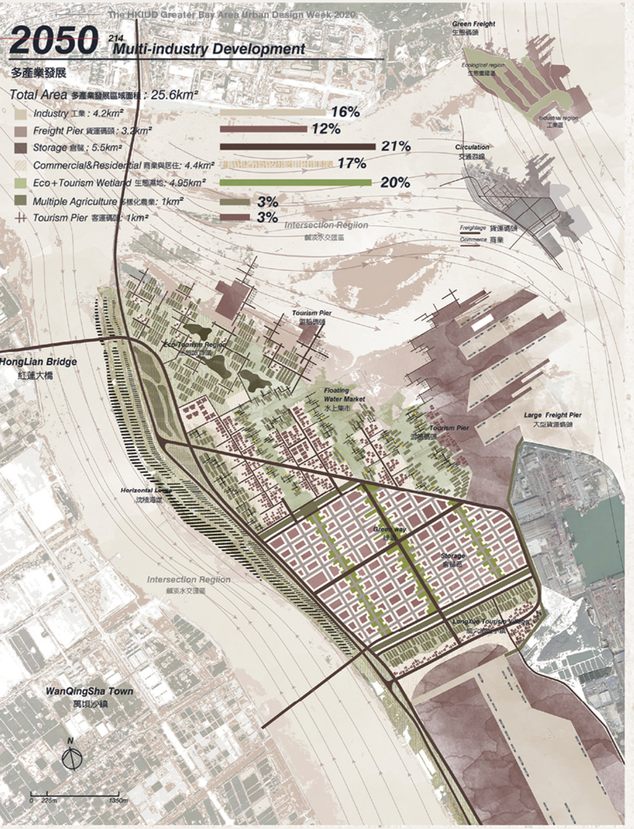
2050
The in-between area can become small pier for eco-tourism
貨運碼頭與濕地間的區域可以用做生態旅遊



Green Freight Pier A-A1 Section

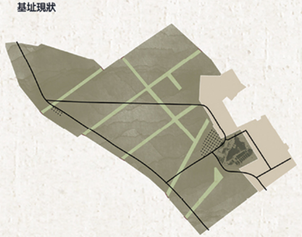
Potential benefit 潛在有益時段	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Eco-Tourism 生態旅遊		•		•	•	••	••••	••••	••	••••	•••••	•••
Fishery 漁業	••	•••	•••	••••					••••	•••	•••	•••
Commercial Trade 商業活動	••	••	••	••••		••	••	••	••••	••••	••••	••••





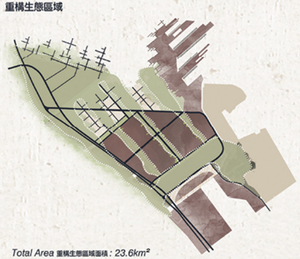
Land & Industry Successionary --- 土地與產業的演替

2019 Existing Situation
基址現狀



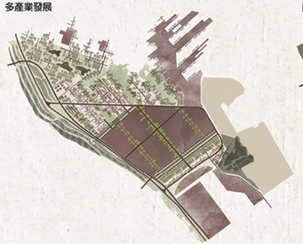
Total Area 現有總面積: 23.6km²
- Industry工業: 4.2km² 18%
- Agriculture 農業: 14.4km² 62%
- LongXue Village 龍穴村
- Existing Canal 現有河道

2030 Ecological Region Expansion
重構生態區域



Total Area 重構生態區域面積 : 23.6km²
- Industry 工業 : 4.2km² 18%
- Freight Pier 貨運碼頭 : 3.2km² 14%
- Storage 倉儲 : 5.5km² 23%
- Commercial&Residenc 商業與居住: 2.8km² 12%
- Ecological Wetland 生態濕地 : 2.95km² 13%
- Multiple Agriculture 多樣化農業 : 2.83km² 12%

2050 Multi-industry Development
多產業發展



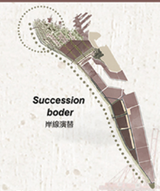
Total Area 多產業發展區域面積 : 25.6km²
- Industry 工業 : 4.2km² 16%
- Freight Pier 貨運碼頭 : 3.2km² 12%
- Storage 倉儲 : 5.5km² 21%
- Commercial&Resident 商業與居住: 4.4km² 17%
- Eco+Tourism Wetland 生態濕地區域 : 4.95km² 20%
- Multiple Agriculture 多樣化農業: 1km² 3%
- Tourism Pier 旅遊碼頭: 1km² 3%

Demand From Government
政府上位規劃



Total Area 政府規劃用地面積 : 26.8km²
- Industry 工業 : 4.2km² 15%
- Freight Pier 貨運碼頭 : 6.4km² 24%
- Storage 倉儲 : 6.6km² 22%
- Commercial&Residential 商業與居住 : 2.8km² 11%
- Green 綠化 : 1.6km² 6%

Horizontal Levee --- 生態型防波堤



Succession boder 岸線演替

The levee incorporates brackish marsh at the landward edge of typical tidal marsh restoration designs.
生態防波堤由鹹水沼澤逐漸過渡到潮汐沼澤與濕地

Structure Bed:Algae 濕地基底由藻類構成
becomes the new space for algae to attach as well as its food-chain.
新的海堤將成為藻類附生棲息地的區域

Seaweed 海草
Algae 海藻

Water Edge:Emergent Plants 岸線將由先鋒植物構成
Create habitat space for various creature
由藻類形成的基底將成為更多生物棲息的地方

Cattail
Reed

Aquatic Habitat 水生生態系統
Fresh water fish habitat can bring recreational and commercial value as well
引入淡水魚的魚類系統能夠提升生產價值
也可以成為休閒娛樂的新場所

Living Seawall 活海堤

Multifunctional Ishpond 多功能魚塘

Wetland Ecosystem 濕地生態系統
The species relies on both water and inland ecology. New wetland provides a suitable place to hide from the predators.
新的濕地為生物提供了避免被捕獲的場所

Benthic Invertebrates 濕地基底由依附藻類而生的完整食物鏈構成
Grazers, Shredders, Collectors, Predators compose the benthic ecosystem that prey on algae.

Shallow Bay 淺海灘
Tidal Mud Flat 潮汐泥灘
Tidal Marsh 潮汐沼澤
Grassland 草地



Elevated Commercial Region --- 水上集市空間

Part of existing fishpond can be transformed into wetland to increase the natural value
部分魚塘可改造為濕地來提升生態價值

Elevated Commercial building are more flexible in terms of sea level rise
水上的商業集市空間可以更加靈活地應對海平面上升

With the improvement of ecosystem new tourism can be developed
隨著生態環境的修復與提升旅遊業將得到發展

Fishpond----Wetland
魚塘---濕地

Fishpond----Elevated Commercial building
魚塘---水上集市

Fishpond----Marina
魚塘---遊船碼頭

Eco-Tourism
生態旅遊

Freight
貨運碼頭

Commercial Area
水上集市

Passenger Port
客運碼頭

Sesonal Fishery
季節性漁業

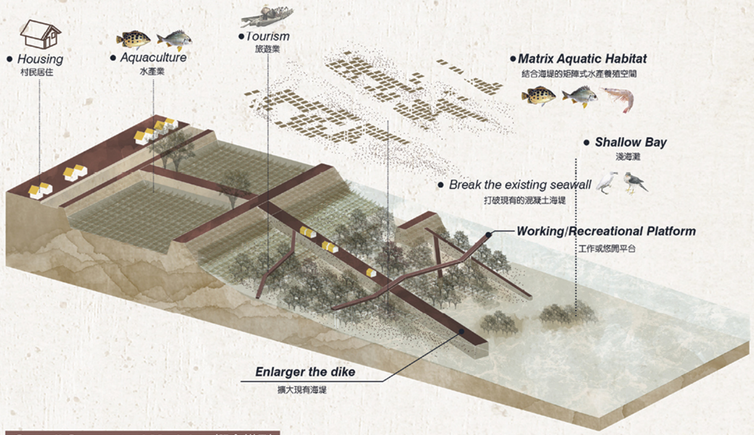
Eco-Tourism
生態旅遊

Marina
遊船碼頭

Tidal Mud Flat
潮汐泥灘

Tidal Marsh
潮汐沼澤

Multifunctional Shoreline Space --- 多功能的海岸線空間



Sediment Collected Matrix
富含營養的沈積物捕獲矩陣



Phase 1
Collect Sediment
階段一--捕獲沈積物

Phase 2
Planting Salt marsh
階段二--種植鹽沼

Phase 3
Growing Habitat
階段三--棲息地生成

Living Seawall
生態防波提

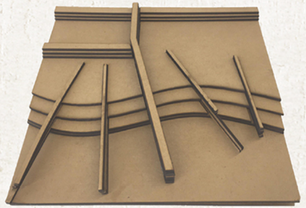


Phase 1
Collect Attached Sediment
階段一--捕獲沈積物並便其附著

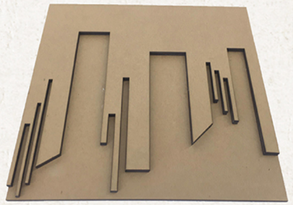
Phase 2
Create& Expand Habitat
階段二--創造並擴大棲息地

Phase 3
Foundation for Structure
階段三--成為結構性地基

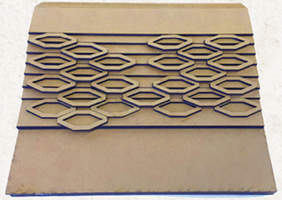
Overall Conceptual Model --- 概念模型



Enlargered Dike
延伸海堤



Green Finger Freight
生態交錯碼頭



Collected Matrix
海堤養殖矩陣

久在樊籠裡，復得返自然

疫情背後對生活範式的再思考

TOO LONG A CAPTIVE IN A CAGE, REGAINING TO RETURN TO NATURE

RETHINKING THE PARADIGM OF LIFE BEHIND THE EPIDEMIC

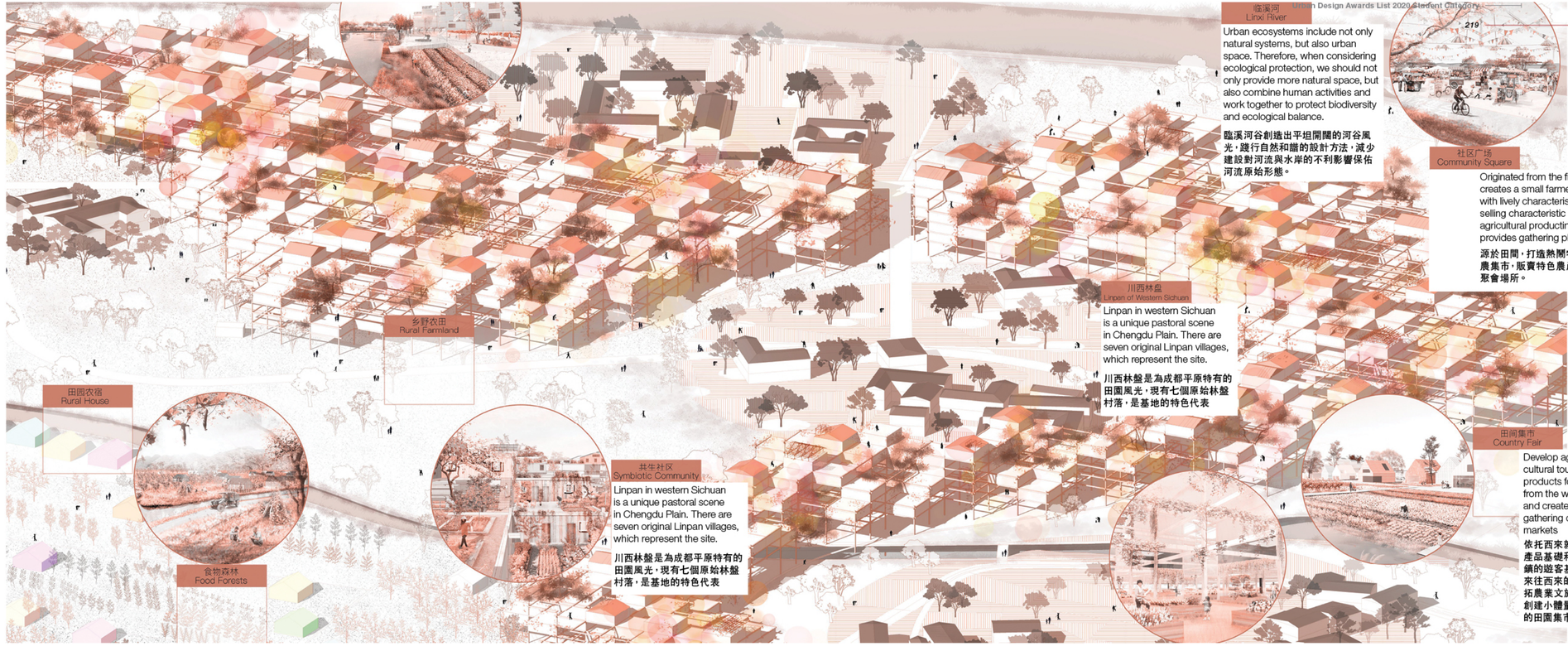
大專院校名稱 *Name of Institution*
深圳大學
Shenzhen University

團隊成員 *Team Members*
張玲、、呂笑寒 、閆閆 、
刁俊堯
ZHANG Ling, LU Xiaohan,
YAN Yan, DIAO Junyao

項目規模 *Project Scale*
基地面積約 74.1公頃
The site covers an area of about 74.1 ha

項目地址 *Project Location*
四川省成都市蒲江縣西來古鎮
The west side of Xilai Ancient Town, Pujiang County, Chengdu City, Sichuan Province

完成時間 *Completion Date*
2020 年 9月 26日
26 September 2020





綠起——疫情籠罩下的思考
ORIGIN — THINKING UNDER THE SHADOW OF COVID-19

2020年1月正值春節，新冠肺炎突發蔓延，迅速席捲全國各地。封城、封路、封村阻斷病毒蔓延。長時間的封閉式居家生活安靜卻煎熬，猶如置身牢籠，食物、用品依靠投遞；站在城市的高空中，遠望城市鏈陳中的綠意。

In January 2020, during the Chinese New Year, COVID-19 broke out and spread across the country.
Closure of the city, road and the village aims to stop the spread of the virus. A long period of closed home life is quiet but painful. It is like being in a cage, relying on delivery of food and supplies.
Standing in the high of the city, enjoy the green in the cracks.

思考1：人　自然的關係
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN HUMAN AND NATURE

地物者把一切都準備好了,這裏無所倫比的壯麗,有數不盡的森林、河流、動物。
The creator got everything ready. There are countless forests, rivers, animals in the unparalleled world.

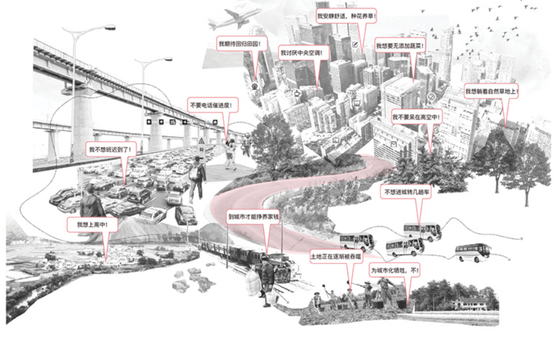
他創造了人類，也賜予人類他的創造力。數千年，人類一直在改造世界。
He made human and gave him creativity. For thousands of years, human has been remaking the world.

我們生活的環境正在急劇惡化，而我們卻對此無能為力，難以阻止人類走向物質貧瘠神的災難性毀滅。
The environment in which we live is rapidly deteriorating, and there is nothing we can do about it to prevent the physical and spiritual destruction of human.

為什麼我們要選擇毒去生活，而不去尋找與自然共處的生活模式
Why do we live in a predatory way, instead of finding a way to live with nature?



思考2：人們理想的生活
IDEAL LIFE OF HUMAN BEINGS

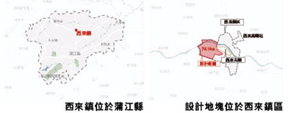


邂逅——蒲江西來
ENCOUNTER — XILAI



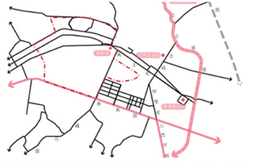
西來鎮位於四川省
XILAI TOWN IS LOCATED IN SICHUAN PROVINCE

西來鎮位於成都市
XILAI TOWN IS LOCATED IN CHENGDU



西來鎮位於蒲江縣
XILAI TOWN IS LOCATED IN PUJIANG COUNTY

設計地塊位於西來鎮區
THE DESIGN PLOT IS LOCATED IN XILAI TOWNSHIP



基地內部：範圍內建築多為散居村民住宅，有一供氣站、老衛生院（暫停使用）、敬老院。
基地周邊：小學、新衛生院、商業、綜合市場等公服設施多位於新街、旅遊設施、場所位於古鎮內部。
綜合而言，相對於城市，西來鎮區缺少幼兒園、中學等教育設施；而東、旅遊設施規模較小且單一；可供就業的設施較少；古鎮與地塊連接處可作為入群區入之門户。

Generally speaking, compared with the city, the Xilai Township lacks kindergartens, middle schools and other educational facilities; commercial and entertainment facilities are small and single; there are few facilities available for employment; the junction between the ancient town and the plot can be used as a gateway for people to enter .



基地內部：臨溪河、小河子構實東西；七個林盤分佈於地塊內，衛木掩蓋，農田農宅，林、水、宅、田為主要景的川西林盤是為成都平原特有的田園風光；其地均為建設備用的農耕區域。
基地周邊：基地位於兩山所夾河谷內，地勢平坦風光秀麗，緊鄰已有旅遊基礎的西來古鎮、鄰日樂園。
綜合而言，未建設農林盤地、自然河灣，特色的川西林盤為未來社區融合自然的實現提供了基礎條件。

On the whole, no agricultural and forestry gardens and natural rivers have been built, and the characteristic forest plates in western Sichuan provide the basic conditions for the realization of future community integration with nature.



西來高鐵站設有成渝鐵路穿過，有106省道和蘇高路來往城區。
道路現狀：內部道路較窄，機動車和非機動車並行，並在大部分道路兩側劃分很多臨時停車位。

Current road conditions: The internal roads are narrow, motor vehicles and non-motor vehicles are parallel, and many temporary parking spaces are divided on both sides of most roads.

相關指標：社會公共停車場：1,000停車位



水果種植業為主，水果及相關收入佔人均總收入的70%。觀光旅遊業為輔：2017年接待遊客人次為12萬，旅遊收入300萬元，旅遊產品主要限於景區西來古鎮觀光，景點單一，旅遊設施接待能力不強且總次普遍較低，亟須提升和壯大旅遊產業和其他產業的服務水平和規模。

Xilai Town is dominated by fruit planting, supplemented by tourism and tourism. The reception capacity of tourist facilities is not strong and the grade is generally low. It is urgent to improve and expand the service level and scale of tourism and other industries.

鉾生——群體定位
REST OF LIFE — GROUP POSITIONING

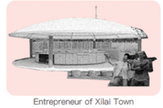
人群需求 CROWD NEEDS

原住居民



Indigenous residents

西来企业家



Entrepreneur of Xilai Town

未来定居



Future settlers

短居旅行



Traveller

現狀 STATUS QUO

2018年

镇域常住人口：3.1万
镇区常住人口：0.6万
镇域常住人口：3.1万
镇区常住人口：0.6万
Township permanent population: 31,000
Resident population in the town area: 6,000
Township permanent population: 31,000
Resident population in the town area: 6,000

2019年

那日生活乐园企业家：约60人
Entrepreneurs of Life Paradise that stay about 60 people

60后	70后	80后	90后
金融家 企业家 科学家	设计师 音乐人 花艺师	禅师 教育 自媒体	摄影师 插画师 公益人

2020年

现西来基本无外来常住人口，通过人群需求访谈调查，当今年轻人对新生活方式的向往，对自然、生态的渴求成为将未来人才带入当地的重要吸引点。
There is almost no permanent resident population in Xilai Town. Through interviews and surveys of population needs, today's young people's yearning for new lifestyles and their desire for nature and ecology have become important attractions for bringing future talents to the local area.

2019年旅游可容纳

街区/民宿	餐饮	住宿
古镇街区	800	80
雨王街区	500	150
寻古街区	50	50
鲜花种植古镇街区	500	100
安居街区	300	50
自马村、农家乐11个	500	80
紫云	80	80
古路	300	90
郫园	250	30
研学基	200	6
亲马	300	50
合计	3780	766

In 2019, catering can hold 3,780 people and accommodation for 766 people.

未來 FUTURE

2038年

近3年蒲江县平均自然增长率为1.36
镇区可自然增长至：7861人
规划原住人口 0.8 万人
新增原住人口 0.2 万人
The average natural growth rate of Pujiang County in the past 3 years1: 1.36
The township can grow naturally to: 7,861
The planned indigenous population: 8,000
Newly added indigenous population: 2,000

2038年

更多志同道合的田园梦想家
以饱满的创意，突破体制边界
投创义利合一的企业联合体。
More like-minded rural dreamers with full creativity, break through the boundary of the system.They invest in a joint venture that combines justice and interests.

2038年

西来镇总规预测镇区人口1.8万人
周边人口迁移、产业提升城市人口回流等
机械增长人口1.0万人
The general plan of Xilai Town predicts the population of the town area is 18,000 and mechanical growth of 10,000 people.

规划2038年旅游规模

根据西来镇总体规划
节假日单日游客量2.0万
年游客量300–400万
According to the master plan of Xilai Town: 20,000 visitors per day during holidays and 3–4 million annual visitors.

生活形式 LIFESTYLE

镇区常住 1.8 万人

"家庭" FAMILY
"共享" SHARED
工作者："个人" "共享" WORKERS: "PERSONAL" "SHARED"
定居者："家庭" SETTLERS "FAMILY"

镇区旅游单日 2 万人

"家庭" FAMILY
"个人" "PERSONAL"
"共享" "SHARED"

空間需求 SPACE REQUIREMENT

居住、办公 RESIDENCE,OFFICE
配套设施 SUPPORTING FACILITIES
公共社区生活 PUBLIC COMMUNITY LIFE

办公共享 + 居家办公
居住办公 RESIDENCE,OFFICE
共享会议室 SHARED MEETING ROOM
共享居住办公 SHARED LIVING OFFICE
共享演播室 SHARED STUDIO
SOHO公寓
共享办公室 SHARED OFFICE
共享居住办公 SHARED LIVING OFFICE
私密居住办公 PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL OFFICE

教育设施
老年设施
医疗卫生
文化体育
商业服务
娱乐社交
交通通勤

安全 SECURITY
健康 HEALTHY
友好 NEIGHBOR
绿色 ECOLOGY
多样 DIVERSE

田园民宿 RURAL HOMESTAY
独栋田园民宿短租，接触自然，体验家庭田园生活
Experience the rural life of the family and contact with nature.

单元居住 RESIDENTIAL UNITS
个人旅行，享受清净、私密的旅途生活，遇见真实的自己
Personal travel, enjoy a clean and private trip to meet the yourself.

共享交友 MEETING FRIENDS
共享合居式旅行，偶遇志同道合的新朋友
Sharing a co-living style trip, encountering with new friends.

食 特色美食 健康餐食
行 便捷公交 通达道路
住 游 田园风光 乡野农家
购 特色商业 西来品牌
娱 乡野娱乐 体验民俗



設計策略
DESIGN STRATEGIES

垂直集約
VERTICAL INTENSIVE

保留生態表面
PRESERVE THE ECOLOGICAL SURFACE



原始生態空間
PRIMITIVE ECOLOGICAL SPACE

城市建設活動
URBAN CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES

保留生態表面建設
PRESERVE ECOLOGICAL SURFACE CONSTRUCTION

保証建筑对地面影响小影响
ENSURE THAT THE BUILDING HAS LESS IMAPACT ON THE GROUND

功能混合
FUNCTION MIX

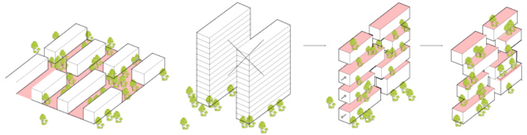


明确功能分区
CLEAR FUNCTIONAL PARTITION

混合功能用地
MIXED-USE LAND

混合功能建筑
MIXED-USE BULDING

生態垂直建設
ECOLOGICAL VERTICAL CONSTRUCTION



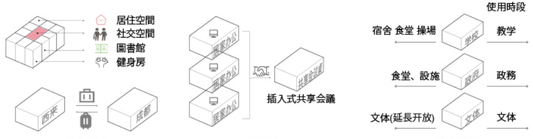
農村住房建設
RURAL HOUSING CONSTRUCTION

城市住宅建設
URBAN HOUSING CONSTRUCTION

垂直村庄
VERTICAL VILLAGE

增大自然接触
INCREASE NATURAL CONTACT

共享集合
SHARED COLLECTION



共享居住
SHARED LIVING

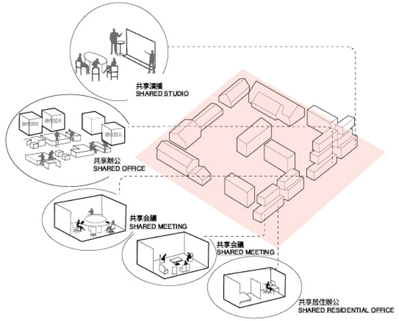
共享辦公
SHARED OFFICE

共享服務
SHARED SERVICE

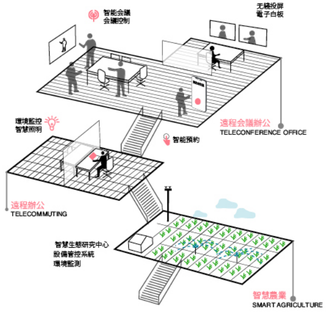
設計策略
DESIGN STRATEGIES

智慧生活
THE WISDOM OF LIFE

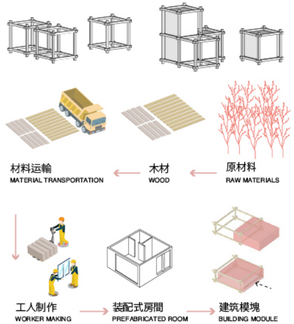
居住+辦公
LIVE+OFFICE



智慧共享辦公
SMART CO-OFFICE



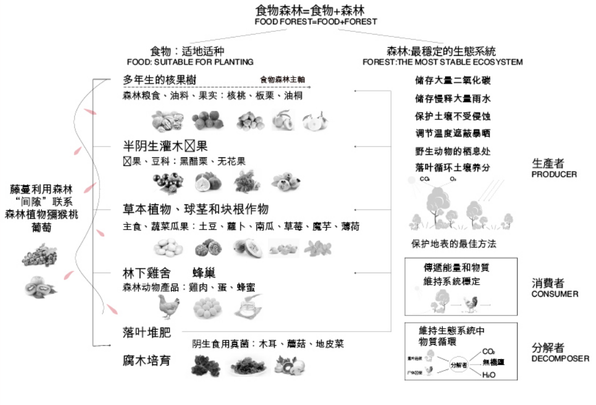
裝配式居住
PREFABRICATED BUILDING

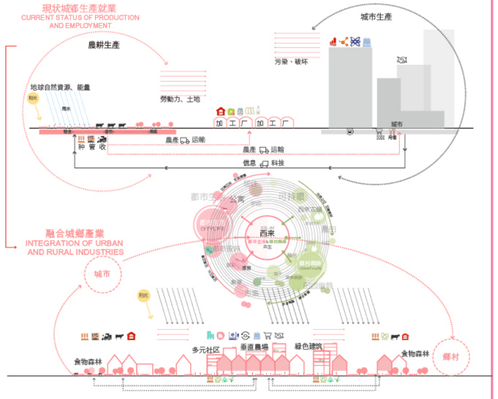


設計策略
DESIGN STRATEGIES

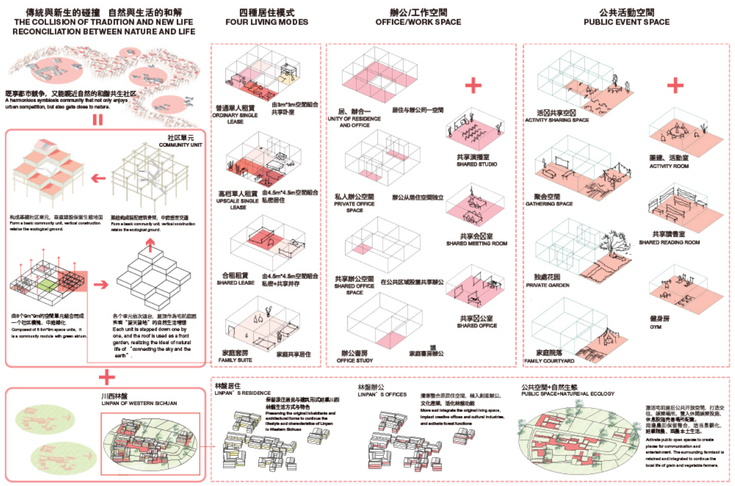
生態持續
ECOLOGICAL SUSTAINABILITY

穩定生態系統
STABLE ECOSYSTEM





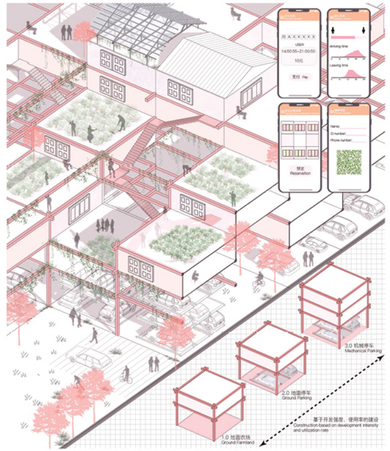
辦公居住
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE



停車、立體交通
PARKING,THREE-DIMENSIONAL TRAFFIC

在建築群內部設置交通核心，為建築群提供高效的立體交通。人們通過交通核可以便捷地到達建築群內部的各個功能區域。

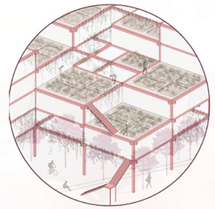
Setting up a traffic core inside the building complex to provide efficient three-dimensional transportation for the building complex. People can easily reach various functional areas within the building complex through the traffic core.



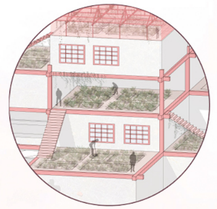
在建築層數、使用率較小的情況下，架空層作為綠化空間，讓使用者置身自然。隨著建築層數和使用率的增加，架空層可建設為地面停車和立體停車設施。

In the case of a small number of building floors and low utilization rate, the overhead floor serves as a green space, allowing users to stay in a natural environment. With the increase in the number of building floors and utilization rate, the overhead floors can be built as ground parking and three-dimensional parking facilities.

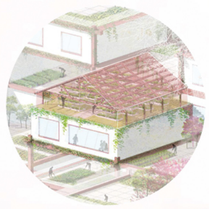
食物森林 + 垂直生態 + 生態地面
FOOD FOREST + VERTICAL ECOLOGY + ECOLOGICAL GROUND



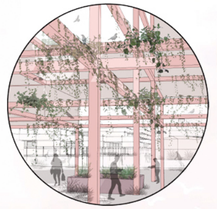
綠色生產建築
GREEN PRODUCTION BUILDING



垂直生態種植
VERTICAL ECOLOGICAL PLANTING



食物培育模塊
FOOD CULTIVATION MODULE



共享生態地面
SHARED ECOLOGICAL GROUND



共生食物森林
SYMBIOTIC FOOD FOREST



食物森林式的垂直生態佈局適合果蔬生長，便於耕作和管理，也是各户人家休閒的“前院”。所產新鮮果蔬可供居民自食，塑造新一代的“都市農夫”。同時將地面還給生態，採用適地種植的手段種植多樣可食性食物，形成比較完整的生態物質鏈。

In the case of a small number of building floors and low utilization rate, the overhead floor serves as a green space, allowing users to stay in a natural environment. With the increase in the number of building floors and utilization rate, the overhead floors can be built as ground parking and three-dimensional parking facilities.

和諧共生—灣仔舊唐樓區改造計劃

唐樓：不只是舊樓 更是一種生活方式

A REGENERATION PLAN FOR THE OLD TENAMENT HOUSE CLUSTER IN WAN CHAI

TENAMENT HOUSE: NOT JUST OLD BUILDINGS, BUT ALSO A WAY OF LIVING

項目描述

設計場地位於灣仔石水渠街附近的舊唐樓區，期望通過改造計劃重新讓社區煥發活力。香港的唐樓不僅代表了一種舊建築樣式，更是一種生活方式。唐樓通常採用上居住，下商鋪的混合模式，造就了鄰里間親密的關係。然而，隨著時光流逝，這種獨特的生活方式也在漸漸消失。

設計開始於分析場地中的唐樓建築，例如被列為歷史保護建築的藍屋。設計期望通過一個新舊結合的改造計劃，保護並活化場地中的舊唐樓，並使新引入的裝配式居住體與舊街區和諧共生。

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The design begins with the tenement house in the site and gradually forms a strategic plan for the entire site. The tenement house represents not only part of the architectural history of Hong Kong, but also a living style. The mixture of different programs in housing had created an extremely close relationship between tenement residences, and formed strong sense as a community. However, as time goes by, the unique living style is also fading away.

The design started with analyzing the historical tenement houses in site areas such as the blue house, which was defined as a heritage, then focused on the regeneration plan of intergrowth and co-living between the tenement house and the newly developed prefabricated housing cluster in the site.

大專院校名稱 *Name of Institution*
香港中文大學
The Chinese University of Hong Kong

團隊成員 *Team Members*
蔣珩
JIANG Heng

項目規模 *Project Scale*
8,000平方米
8,000m²

項目地址 *Project Location*
香港灣仔
Wan Chai, Hong Kong



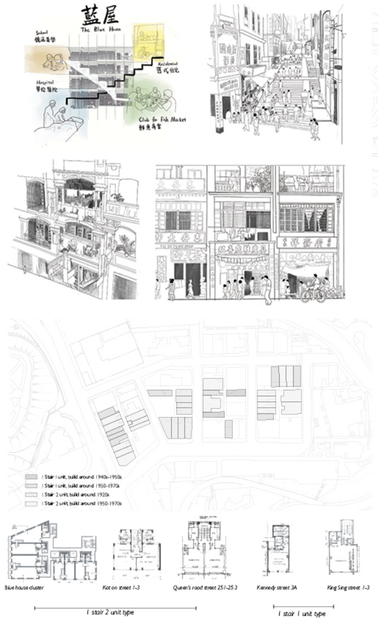




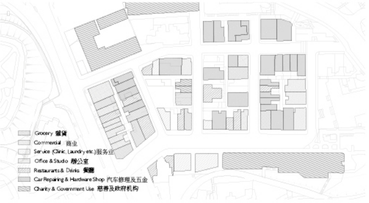




場地內唐樓研究
STUDY OF THE TENEMANT HOUSE IN THE SITE



場地內現有商業活動：混合多種活動
EXISITINGS COMMERCIAL ACTIVITIES IN THE SITE, MIXING UP OF DIFFERENT KINDS OF ACTIVITIES



場地內交通流綫現狀，車行與人行混合
EXISITINGS CIRCULATION IN THE SITE, MIXING UP OF CAR THE PEOPLE



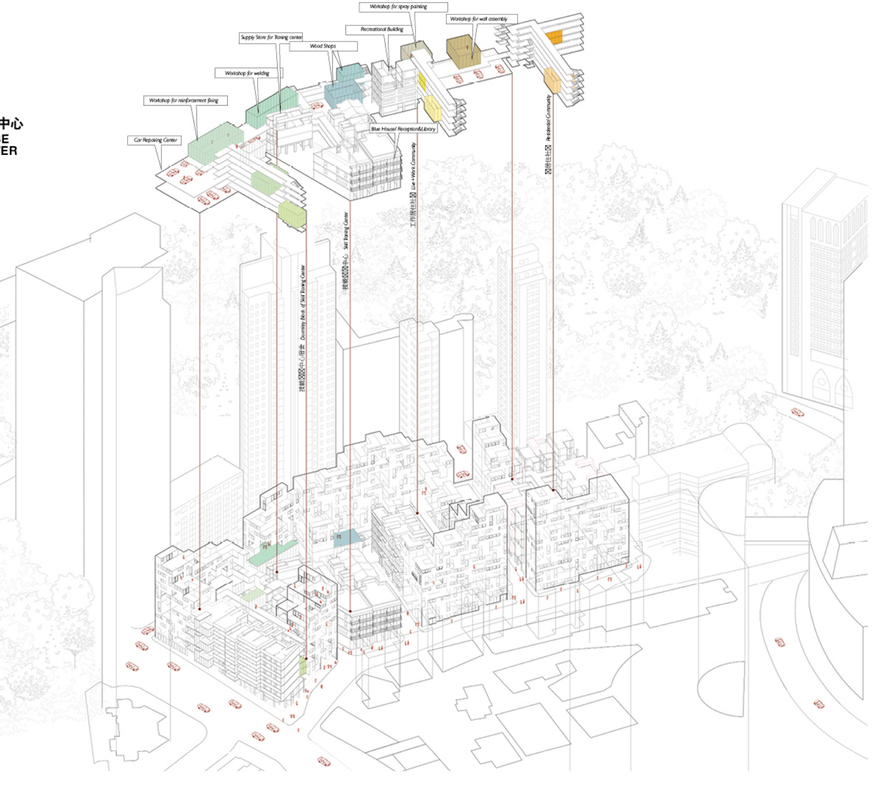
改造計劃：公共層平面
STUDY OF THE TENEMANT HOUSE IN THE SITE



將樓宇中的間隙空間延伸 作為垂直街道及技能培訓中心
EXTENSION OF THE VOID SPACES BETWEEN HOUSE AS VERTICAL STREETS AND SKILL TRAINING CENTER

設計希望新舊結合，新引入的居住體與舊唐樓共同生存發展。通過交通流線的組織及公共空間的安排，新的社區將社交活動從地下引至社區內部，垂直街道的體驗期望使得居民繼續維持緊密的鄰里關係。
設計也期望帶來積極的社會影響。灣仔石水渠街一帶汽車維修行眾多，已有四五十年歷史。然而現有的汽車修理行多佔道經營，影響行人及唐樓居民的出行。設計希望在保留傳統的同時通過設計改善現有狀況。在改造計劃中，修車行將集中於場地的一側，與居民入口分離。在保留汽修業的同時，也希望藉此機會引入類似職業技能訓練中心的更多發展機會，以幫助附近唐樓居民改善生活狀況。除了汽修之外的其他技能培訓中心將四散分佈於新居住體與舊唐樓的間隙之中，以增強居民之間的交流。

The design proposed an inter-growing development that bonds the new living complex and old tenement house. Through the collective circulation and distribution of public spaces on different stories, the new community will grow a close neighboring community which social activities not only areas on the street on the ground level, but also on the new vertical streets.
The design also wishes to bring a positive social impact. The site has a tradition of the car repairing industry. However, the current car repairing shops are messing up with pedestrians and sometimes affect the tenement house residences. The design respected this tradition while making refinement through design. The car repairing programs were relocated on one side of the site and separate from the residential entrances. Also the industry could be the starting point for introducing opportunities such as skill training centers for poverty relieving of the neighborhood. Besides car repairing, the other skill training workshops were scattered in the site among the void communal spaces shared by the new living complex formed by L shape modules and the renovated tenement houses, promoting the interaction of residence.


Workshop for spray-painting
Workshop for wall-assembly
Recreational Building
Supply Store for Training center
Wood Shops
Workshop for welding
Workshop for reinforcement fixing
Car Repairing Center
Blue House/ Reception&Library
Workshop
Community Hall
Training Center
Workshop
Training Center
Workshop
Community Hall
Training Center
Workshop
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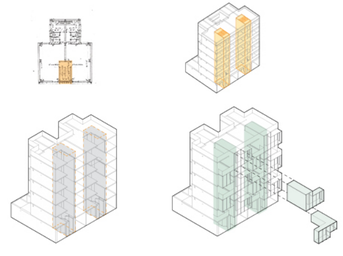
Community Hall
Training Center
Workshop
Training Center

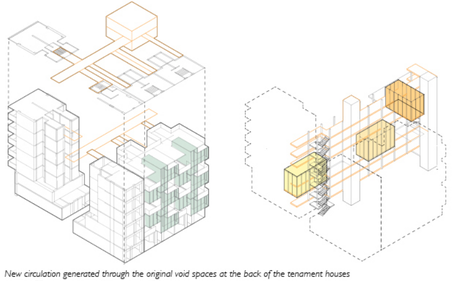
現有唐樓改造
REGENERATION OF EXISTING TENAMENT HOUSES IN THE SITE



Dismantle the existing circulation and insert prefabricated units into the void
拆除現有樓梯间，將預制組件放置于空位



Units layout after insertation of new modules
加入預制組件后的單位平面圖

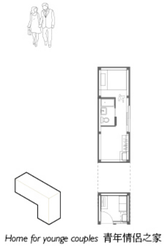


New circulation generated through the original void spaces at the back of the tenament houses
在原有唐樓群組的间隙中置入新的交通体

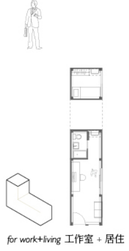
L 型預製單元作為舊街區中與唐樓共生的新的居住體
L SHAPE MODULES AS NEW UNITS FOR REGENERATION, CO-LIVING WITH THE RENOVATED TENEMENT HOUSES



Hostel for youths 青年公寓
23.04 sqm 23.04 平方米



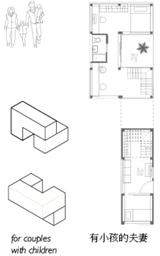
Home for younge couples 青年情侶之家
23.04 sqm 23.04 平方米



for work+living 工作室 + 居住
23.04 sqm 23.04 平方米

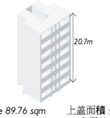


for younge couples living with parents 与父母共居的年輕夫妻
46.08 sqm 夫妻 46.08 平方米

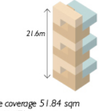


for couples with children 有小孩的夫妻
46.08 sqm 46.08 平方米

Comparison
對比

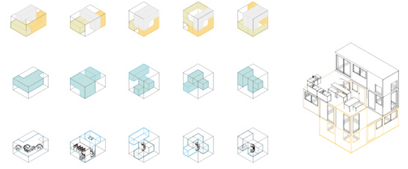


Site coverage 89.76 sqm 上盖面積 89.76m²
14 UNITS 14 个單位
Public Shared Open space: 0 公共空间 0m²

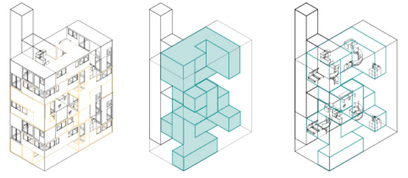


Site coverage 51.84 sqm 上盖面積 51.84m²
12 UNITS 12 个單位
Public Shared Open space: 86.4 sqm 公共空间 86.4m²

L 型單元間隙中的可能性
EXPLORING THE VOID SPACES FROM L UNITS CLUSTER



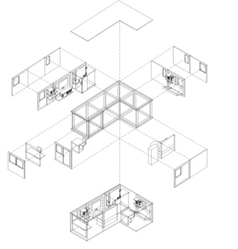
Life of the void spaces
间隙中的生活



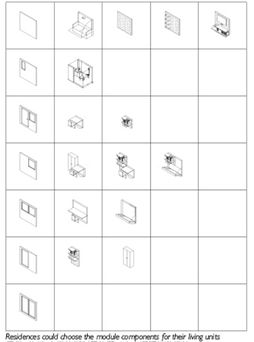
Connecting the L shape void into the extension of tenement houses void
將 L 型單位的间隙与唐樓间隙連接



Assembly of prefabricated units
預制居住單元的組裝

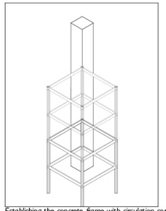


List of components

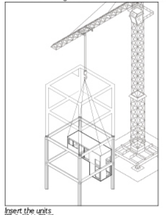


Residences could choose the module components for their living units
居民可以為自己的預制居住單元自由選擇組裝模块

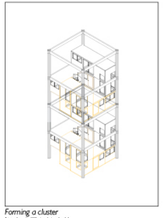
Construction process 建设過程



Establishing the concrete frame with circulation core as structural bracing 建立帶交通间的水泥框架



Insert the units
置入居住單元



Forming a cluster
組合成居住綜合体

長沙灣濱水交往中心城市設計

為多樣人群提供福祉和社會交往融合的藍色空間

CHEUNG SHA WAN'S SOCIAL HUB

BLUE SPACE FOR WELL-BEING AND SOCIAL INTERACTION-INTEGRATION OF PEOPLE DIVERSITY

項目描述

藍色濱海空間具備天然吸引力，但許多濱海岸線為消極城市功能所佔，降低了土地利用效率和價值。本項目目前的濱水岸線被批發市場和市政用地佔用，濱海岸線連續性較低，功能結構單一；另外大型交通設施割裂了內陸與濱水的聯繫，使得濱水地區可達性低和缺乏城市活力。

本次設計以為本地人群提供福祉和社會交往融合的藍色空間的目標，通過創造連續濱水岸線、增加與內陸聯繫以及功能混合組織等策略，創造一個適宜社交、遊憩和步行的濱水社區，使其成為香港生態、活力、有序的濱海空間典範和促進地方社會和諧交融的重要觸媒。

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The blue space is naturally attractive, but many of the shorelines areoccupied by negative urban functions (e.g., under-utilized wharves, cargo ports, etc.), reducing the efficiency and value of land use. The project's current waterfront is occupied by wholesale markets and utility uses, resulting in a low continuity and a single functional structure along the shoreline.

The design aims to provide a blue space for the well-being and social integration of the local population, through the creation of a continuous waterfront, increasing the connection with the inland and functional mixed organization and other strategies to create a waterfront community for socializing, recreation and walking, making it a model of ecological, dynamic and orderly coastal space in Hong Kong and an important catalyst for the harmonious integration of the local community.

大專院校名稱 *Name of Institution*
香港大學
The University of Hong Kong

團隊成員 *Team Member*
葉丹
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指導老師 *Instructor*
Alain JF Chiaradia

項目規模 *Project Scale*
研究範圍約 1.76 km²，
核心城市設計用地約 80 ha
The study area is about 1.76 km², with a core urban design site of about 80 ha.

完成時間 *Completion Date*
2020年 7月 30日
30 July 2020

項目地址 *Project Location*
香港維多利亞港西北前端， 研究和設計範圍跨越了深水埗和長沙灣區。
The northwest front of Victoria Harbor in Hong Kong, with a design boundary spanning Sham Shui Po district and Cheung Sha Wan District.

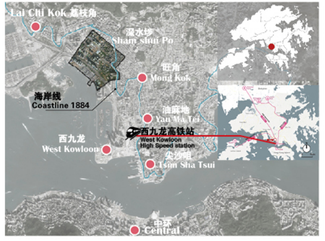
屋頂交往空間
ROOF SOCIAL SPACE



濱海中心擁有不同城市特色的大型户外步行區：既有可欣賞環球貿易廣場和港島美景的大型露天平台，也有可供蜿蜒曲折的私密街巷。濱海中心與完全封閉的商場形成互補和對比。

The coastal hub has large outdoor pedestrianized areas with different urban characters: large open terrace with great views of the International Commerce Centre and Hong Kong Island but also intimate street lanes for meandering. The coastal hub complement and contrasts the shopping malls which are completely enclosed.

區位
PROJECT LOCATION

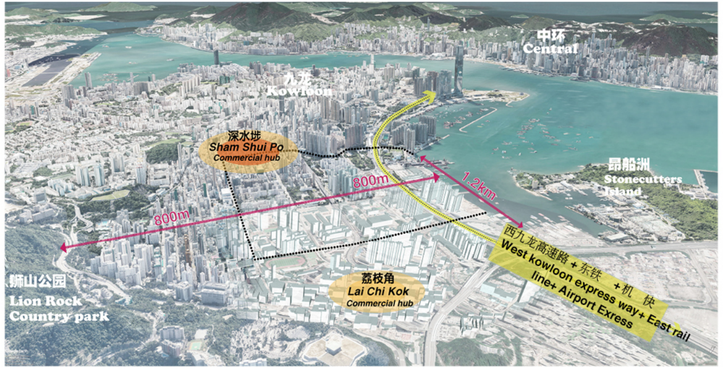




基地印象
SITE CHARATER



基地周邊概況
SURROUNDING SITUATION



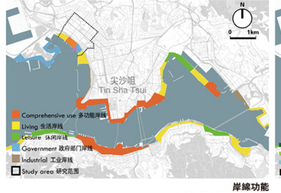
- 基地背山面水，近山近水，具有良好的濱水視線和景觀，能看到環貿中心和港島。10分鐘就能到獅子山郊野公園和濱水地區。但由於高速和鐵路穿過，基地濱水的可達性低。
- 基地濱海岸線由住宅、批發市場、以及貨運碼頭構成；濱水區高處可看到獅子山。

- Great waterfront view of ICC and central, 10min to Lion Rock Country Park, 10min to waterfront but no access because of the traffic infrastructure.
- The shoreline consists of residential housing, a wholesale market, and a cago pier; the waterfront has a view to see Lion Rock Mountain.

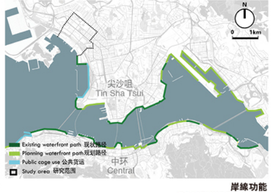
基地分析
SITE ANALYSIS

問題一：濱水步行岸線缺乏連續性
Lack of continuity along the harbourfront.





岸線功能
COASTLINE FUNCTION



岸線功能
COASTLINE FUNCTION

荃灣和九龍都正在進行各類維港濱海長廊的規劃設計項目，長沙灣段也需要一個項目來完善濱海長廊的西端。
Tsuen Wan and Kowloon are completing Victoria Harbour promenade, Cheung Sha Wan needs a waterfront to complete the bookend.

問題二：濱水地區與內陸地區缺少步行聯繫，步行可達性低
Poor walking accessibility between the harbourfront and inland.

大型的交通设施阻隔了濱水和內陸地区
Great traffic infrastructure separates the waterfront and inland area



1-1 地铁站 2-2

由于交通设施（高架桥和铁路）的存在，濱水地区和內陆的联系被打断。
The connection between the waterfront and the interior is interrupted by the presence of transportation facilities (viaducts and railroads).



地鐵站與路網分佈圖
MTR STATION AND ROAD NETWORK



步行網絡圖
PEDESTRIAN NETWORK

問題二：濱水地區的批發市場佔用著優質的濱水空間但功能結構單一，土地利用效率不高
The Cheung Sha Wan Wholesale Market is single use, Inefficient land use



分区计划大纲和现状功能图表明该菜水地区具有潜在开发的可能。
The OZP and exiting program map suggests the potential to complement existing land use w mixed use hub on the waterfront.

市场 Market	蔬菜 Vegetable 公吨(ton)	鱼 Fish 公吨(ton)	家禽 Poultry 公吨(ton)	水果 Fruit 公吨(ton)	总计 合计 公吨(ton)
西营盘东市场 Western Wholesale Food and Market	562	194	306	0	1,310	2,379
长沙湾批发市场 Cheung Sha Wan Wholesale Food	1,883	606	941	0	0	3,130
长沙湾临时家禽批发市场 Cheung Sha Wan Temporary Wholesale Poultry Market	0	0	0	399	0	399
北区农产品临时批发市场 North District Temporary Wholesale Market for Agricultural Products	640	0	0	0	0	640

香港批发市场收入对比 **Comparison of Turnover**









市場的經濟價值和搬移限制
- 該市場是香港最具有經濟價值的批發市場
- 目前在香港其他區域沒有一塊合適的用地以滿足該市場的物流運輸要求（水運和陸運）和足夠的用地面積 (10公頃)

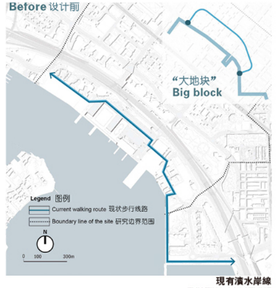
Economic Value and Limitation for Moving
- Most valuable wholesale market in Hong Kong
- No proper site for this wholesale market. The site needs complete delivery facilities (near the sea and expressways) and enough space (10ha).



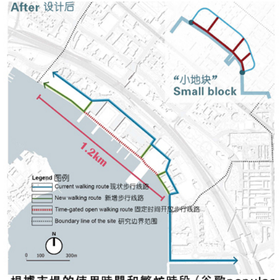


■設計策略
DESIGN STRATEGIES

策略一 創造連續的濱水岸線
Strategy 1 Improving coastline continuity



現有濱水岸線
EXISTING COASTLINE



根據市場的使用時間和繁忙時段（谷歌popular time），分時段開放濱水岸線，可增加約1.2km的步行岸線。

Open the waterfront in regular time depending on Google popular time, 1.2km of walking shoreline can be added.

周一至周六 Monday to Saturday



周天 Sunday



Source：Google place popultartime

岸线开放时间 Coastline Open hour

Mon–Sat 14:00–0:00
周一至周六

Sunday 10:00–0:00
周日

策略二 增加濱水和內陸的聯繫，提高步行可達性
Strategy 2 Improving coastline continuity



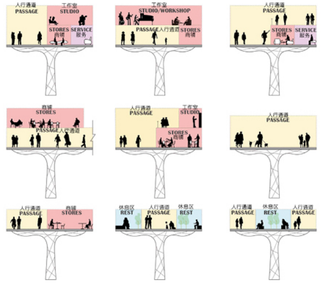
現有步行路網
EXISTING PEDESTRIAN NETWORK



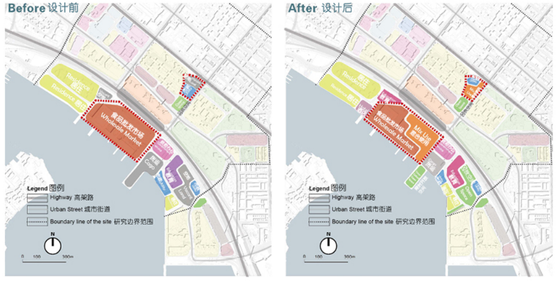
利用帶有日常活動功能的廊橋連接內陸與濱水

Connecting the interior with the waterfront using a bridge with daily activities

生活廊桥类型 Living bridge section typology

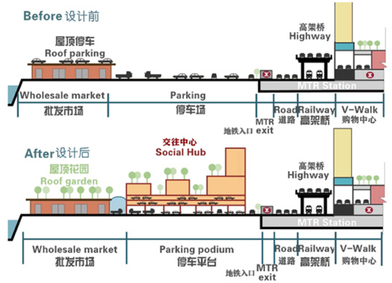


策略三 將原有單一低效率的地塊使用變為混合使用
Strategy 3 Single use to mix use



保留批發市場，將其與新的多功能綜合體整合；將屋頂停車場放入綜合體內部。

Keep the market and integate it with the new social hub; put roof parking to the social hub



連接研究 Linkage study

生活廊橋能將城市中不同功能活動聯繫起來。
Living bridge can link different urban functions and activities.

類型1 連接公園和公園（巴黎藝術高架橋）
TYPE 1 PARK TO PARK (PARIS ORIGINAL LINE)



類型2 連接公園和濱水（紐約高線公園）
TYPE 2 PARK TO WATERFRONT (THE HIGH LINE,NY)



類型3 連接廣場和地鐵站（墨西哥CHAPULTEPEC 公園）
TYPE 3 SQUARE TO SUBWAY (MEXICO CHAPULTEPEC)



總平面設計
MASTERPLAN DESIGN

人們通過連續友好的步行環道，感受濱海長廊、休閒公園與街道的不同特色與層次的景觀（對面的港島，港口特色等），開展豐富多樣的活動，濱海活力極大激活。

The promenade and recreational parks and streets with their different features and levels (opposite Hong Kong island, harbor features, etc.) are continuously and amiably pedestrianized, offering a wide variety of activities and vitalizing the waterfront.







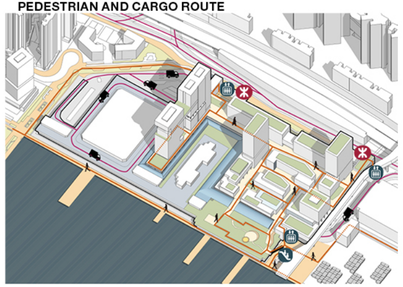




總平面設計
DESIGN FRAMEWORK



人行和貨運流線
PEDESTRIAN AND CARGO ROUTE



T 形發展為主
"T" DEVELOPMENT



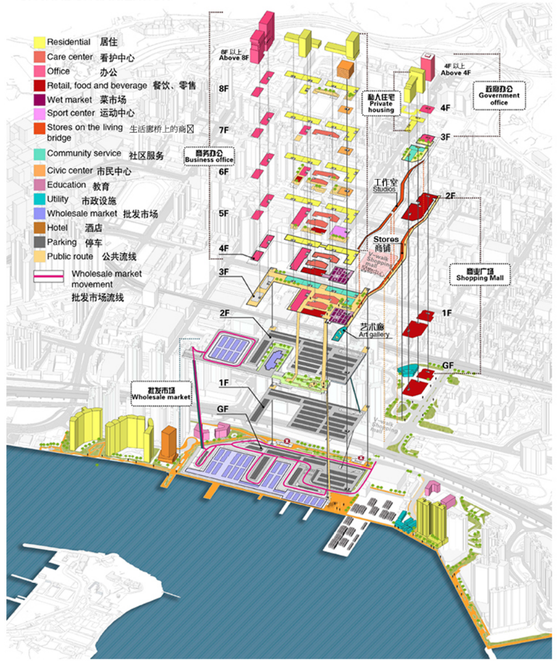
步行网络为底
Based on the walking system



該濱水交往中心將是一個人車分行的社區，車行在地面和停車層，人行則通過豎向交通和生活廊橋，在保障市場正常運轉的同時能兼顧社區日常的活動。

The social hub will be a community with a separated system of pedestrian and vehicles, cars on the ground and parking levels while pedestrians through vertical circulation and living bridges, to accommodate the daily activities of the community while safeguarding the market.

空間組織
SPATIAL ORGANIZATION

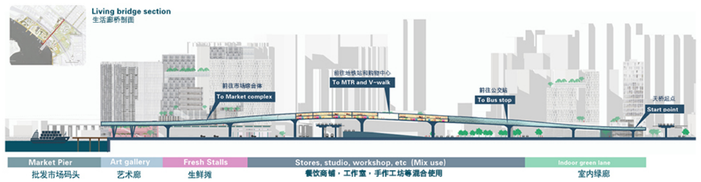


主要剖面
MAIN SECTIONS

功能複合以及城市公共空間與濱水社區的一體化設計，形成了濱海城市有機活力體；同時通過生活天橋串聯起各大功能組塊，加上天橋自身的功能屬性，整個地區將更加融合而多彩。

Mix use and the integrated design of public space and harbourfront community, forming the coastal city organic vitality; through the living bridge with rich functions (stores,studios,etc.) connecting each major urban blocks, the whole area will be more integrated and colorful.







連續的濱海長廊
CONTINUOUS HABOURFRONT PROMENADE

維多利亞港的長沙灣海濱長廊，利用每天休市時間（14:00至0:00），以濱海艇組為主要特色，形成一條連續的海濱長廊。再往北是新酒店和小輪（長沙灣三號碼頭），成為維港海濱長廊的收尾。批發市場和工作嘅環保持了維港沿岸的工作特色。

The Cheung Sha Wan Waterfront Promenade on Victoria Harbour takes advantages of daily closure period (14:00 to 0:00) of the market to create a continuous promenade with the coastal hub as its main feature. Further north is a new hotel and the Ferry (Cheung Sha Wan Landing 3) that make the bookend of the Victoria Harbourfront promenade. The wholesale market and the working piers maintain the working character of the Harbourfront.



連續的濱海長廊
CONTINUOUS HABOURFRONT PROMENADE

長沙灣距離海岸樞紐10分鐘，距離郊野公園10分鐘，有欽州街和活樓相連。背景是標誌性的獅子山。

Cheung Sha Wan is 10min from the Coastal Hub and 10 min from the Country Park linked by Coastline before Yen Chow Street and Living Bridge. The background is the iconic Lion Rock.



積極老齡化社區景觀設計導則

以廣州市越秀區典型小區景觀設計為例

AUTONOMY, WELLBEING, AND SOCIAL INTERACTION

LANDSCAPE DESIGN FOR ACTIVE AGEING IN NEIGHBORHOODS

項目描述

隨著廣州市人口老齡化進程的加速發展，老年群體的健康狀況已成為亟需重視的問題。身體機能衰退的　老年人不時被看作社會的負擔，“變老”也通常被看作是一個消極的過程。

在新冠肺炎疫情之下，老年人作為易感人群，其健康處境更是愈發困難。有文獻表明，建成環境與老年人的生理和心理健康密切相關，户外環境的包容性設計對於提高老年人生活質量十分重要。然而，根據我們的實地調查，廣州市現有的户外環境往往對老年人的需求考慮不周，居住在不同類型的小區的老人也反饋了不同的問題 。

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

As the aging population rapidly increases, the health status of this group has become a pressing issue for the city of Guangzhou. Unfortunately, older adults are often argued as a burden to society, and the situation of the elderly is even more difficult facing with the COVID-19.

Evidence suggests that built environments are closely associated with the physical and mental health of the elderly. However, according to our survey, the existing outdoor environment in Guangzhou often fails to consider the needs of the elderly, and the elderly living in different types of neighborhoods have also reported different problems.

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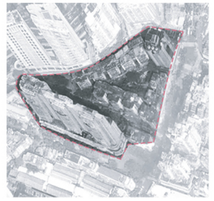
CHEN Chongxian, XIA Yu

項目規模 *Project Scale*
2,823平方米（場地1）；
3,680 平方米 （場地2）；
1,491平方米（場地3）
2,823㎡ (site 1), 3,680㎡ (site 2), 1,491㎡ (site 3)

完成時間 *Completion Date*
2020 年6 月
June 2020

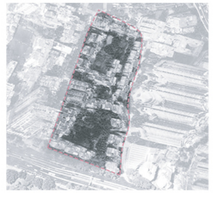
項目地址 *Project Location*
廣東省廣州市越秀區
Yuexiu District, Guangzhou City, Guangdong Province





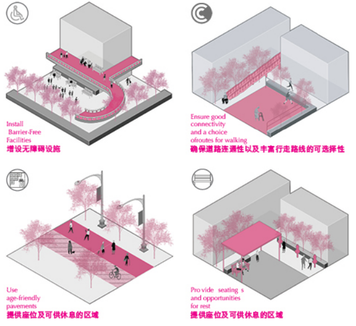
■類型一：高檔小區戶外環境
TYPE 1: HIGH QUALITY RESIDENTIAL OUTDOOR ENVIRONMENTTYPE ENVIRONMENT



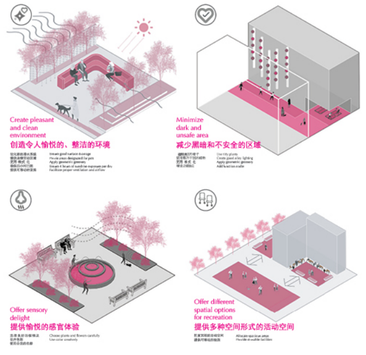


■類型二：普通小區戶外環境
TYPE 2: MEDIUM QUALITY RESIDENTIAL OUTDOOR ENVIRONMENTTYPE ENVIRONMENT

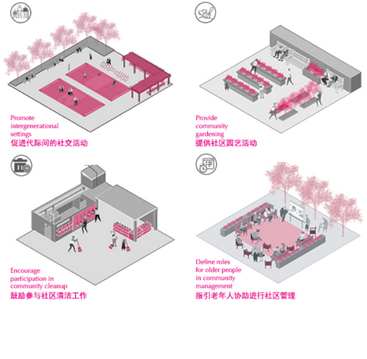
独立和自主 AUTONOM AND INDEPENDENC E



健康和福祉 HEALTH AND WELLBEING



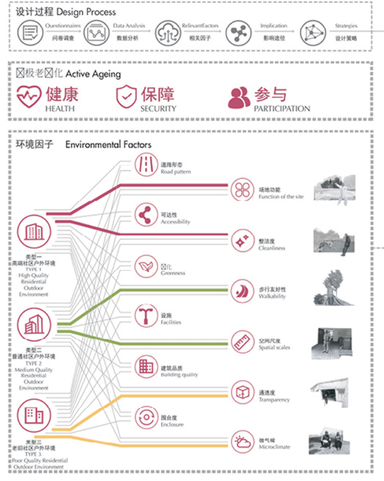
社会参与 SOCIAL INTERACTION







■類型三：老舊小區戶外環境
TYPE 3: POOR QUALITY RESIDENTIAL OUTDOOR ENVIRONMENTTYPE ENVIRONMENT



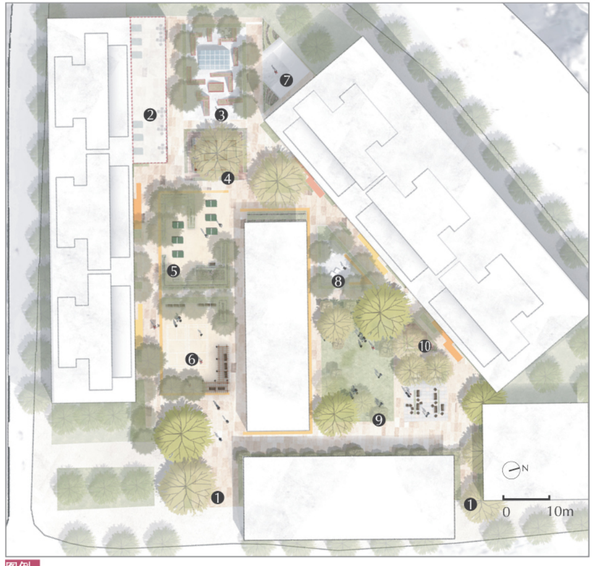








類型一：高檔社區戶外環境 - ACTIVE AGEING IN HIGH QUALITY RESIDENTIAL OUTDOOR ENVIRONMENT



图例

1. 主入口　2. 架空层　3. 社区菜园　4. 冥想迷宫　5. 锻炼区域　6. 社交广场
7. 社区垃圾站　8. 宠物公园　9. 活动草坪　10. 感官花园　11. 聊天广场

1.Main entry　2.Stilt floor　3.Community garden　4.Thinking labyrinth　5.Fitness area　6.Social plaza
7.Community cleaning station　8.Pet park　9.Lawn　10.Sensory garden　11.Square for chatting

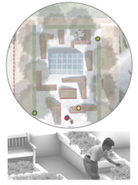
架空层 Stilt Floor



- 确保通畅的通通性以及丰富行走 路线的可选择性
- 提供可移动的设施

- Ensure good connectivity and a choice of routes for walking
- Provide movable facilities

社区菜园 Community Garden



- 确保通畅的连通性以及丰富行走路线的可选择性
- 选择良好的植物及花卉品种
- 提供可移动的设施
- 提供社区园艺活动

- Ensure good connectivity and a choice of routes for walking
- Choose plants and flowers carefully
- Provide movable facilities
- Provide community gardening

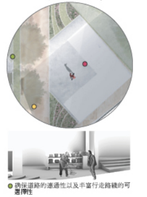
锻炼区域 Fitness Area



- 提供座椅及可供休息的区域
- 使用海绵式绿化
- 促进代际间的社交活动

- Provide seatings and opportunities for rest
- Apply geometric greenery
- Promote intergenerational settings

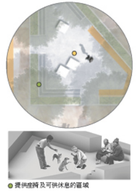
社区垃圾站 Community Cleaning Station



- 确保通畅的通通性以及丰富行走路线的可选择性
- 选择良好的植物及花卉品种
- 鼓励居民共同进行社区维护建设

- Ensure good connectivity and a choice of routes for walking
- Choose plants and flowers carefully
- Encourage participation in community cleanup

宠物公园 Pet Park



- 提供座椅及可供休息的区域
- 提供宠物活动区域

- Provide seatings and opportunities for rest
- Provide areas designated for pets

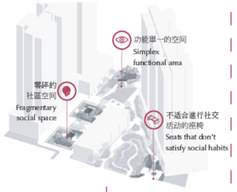
聊天广场 Square for Chatting



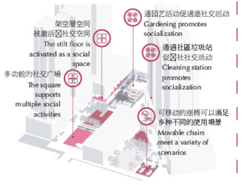
- 提供座椅及可供休息的区域
- 优化路面排水系统
- 配置宽敞的活动空间
- 指引老年人协助进行社区管理

- Provide seatings and opportunities for rest
- Ensure good surface drainage
- Allocate spacious areas
- Define roles for older people in community management

设计前
Before



设计后
After



指引老年人协助进行社区管理
Definine roles for older people in community management



社区垃圾站
Community cleaning station



老年人参与到垃圾分类活动中
The elderly participate in garbage classification management.

清洁工具挂在墙上，居民可任意使用清洁通知以及其他公告展示在墙上，供居民观看或可自由发布
Tools can be hung on the wall and participation in cleanup can be put on the notice board.

老年人可以通过活动在社区工作者中换取瓜果蔬菜的花苗或种子
Older people can exchange their labor for flower seedlings or seeds provided by social workers.

园艺活动及社交活动
Gardening and socialization

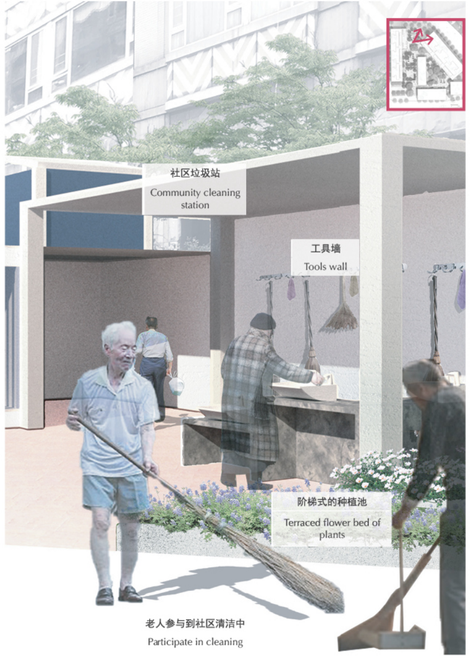


阶梯级的种植台保证光照
Terraced flower bed of plants ensure sunlight exposure.

灵活的设施布局能够促进社交活动以及保证多元年龄的使用
Flexible design helps facilitate social interaction and multiage participation.

灵活组合的可移动设施满足老年人的多种不同的社交需求
The flexible combination of movable facilities meets the different social needs of the elderly.





類型二：普通社區戶外環境 - ACTIVE AGEING IN MEDIUM QUALITY RESIDENTIAL OUTDOOR ENVIRONMENT

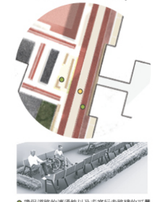


图例

1. 主入口　2. 次入口　3. 廊架　4. 阳光草坪　5. 彩色步道
6. 观景坡道　7. 社交广场　8. 体育锻炼设施　9. 活动平台

1.Side entry　2.Main entry　3.Pavilion　4.Lawn　5.Colorful walkway
6.Viewing walkway　7.Social square　8.Fitness facilities　9.Activity platform

彩色步道 Colorful walkway



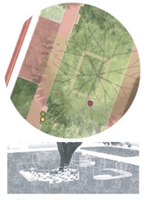
- 确保道路的通透性以及丰富行走路线的可塑性
- 使用老年人友好铺装
- 提供座椅及可供休息的区域
- 鼓励性地使用颜色
- Ensure good connectivity and a choice of routes for walking
- Use age-friendly pavements
- Provide seatings and opportunities for rest
- Use color creatively

活动平台 Activity platform



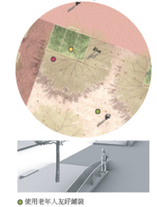
- 确保道路的通透 性以及丰富行走路线的可塑性
- 使用老年人友好铺装
- 提供可移动的设施
- 促进代际间的社交活动
- Ensure good connectivity and a choice of routes for walking
- Use age-friendly pavements
- Provide movable facilities
- Promote intergenerational settings

阳光草坪 Lawn



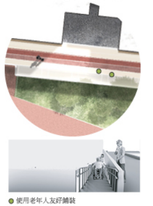
- 提供座椅及可供休息的区域
- 提供可移动的设施
- 促进代际间的社交活动
- Provide seatings and opportunities for rest
- Provide movable facilities
- Promote intergenerational settings

社交广场 Social square



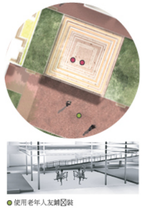
- 使用老年人友好铺装
- 促进具好的植物及花卉品种
- 促进代际间的社交活动
- Use age-friendly pavements
- Choose plants and flowers carefully
- Promote intergenerational settings

观景坡道 Viewing walkway



- 使用老年人友好铺装
- 增设无障碍设施
- Use age-friendly pavements
- Install barrier-free facilities

廊架 Pavilion

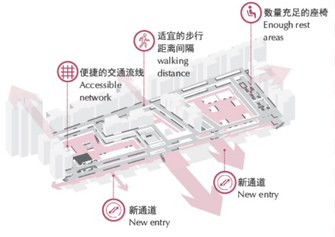


- 使用老年人友好铺装
- 促进代际间的社交活动
- 鼓励老年人协助进行社区管理
- Use age-friendly pavements
- Promote intergenerational settings
- Define roles for older people in community management

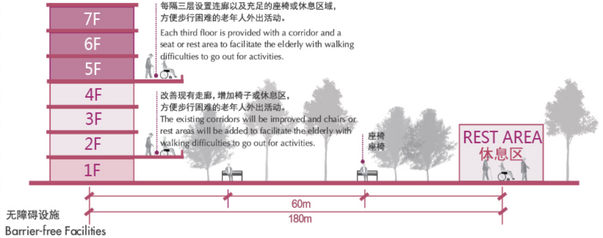
设计前
Before



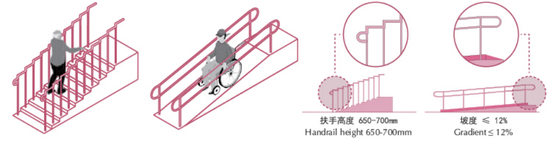
设计后
After



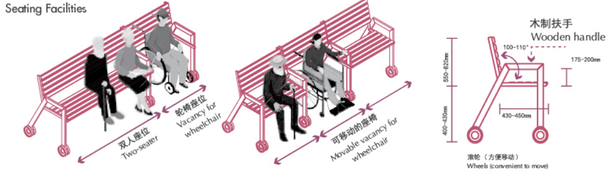
适宜的老年人步行距离间隔
Suitable walking distance for the elderly



无障碍设施
Barrier-free Facilities



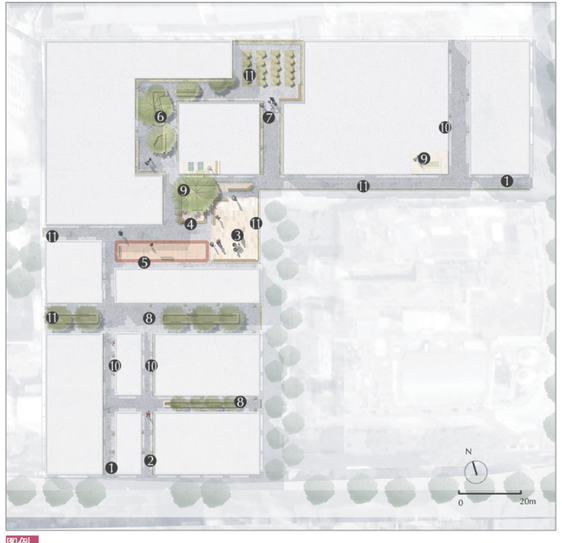
休息设施
Seating Facilities







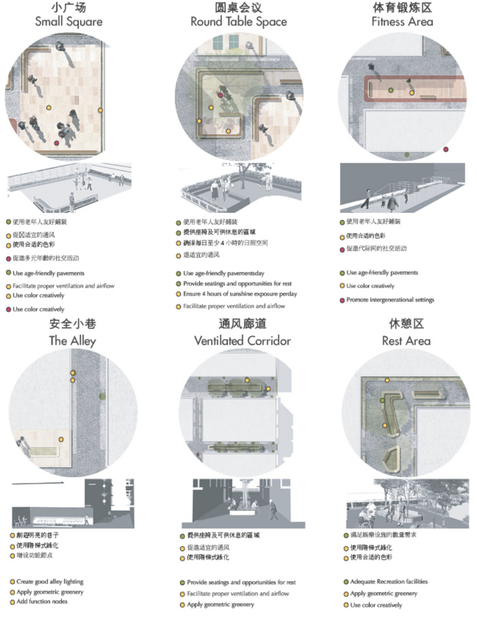
■類型三：老舊社區戶外環境 - ACTIVE AGEING IN POOR QUALITY RESIDENTIAL OUTDOOR ENVIRONMENT

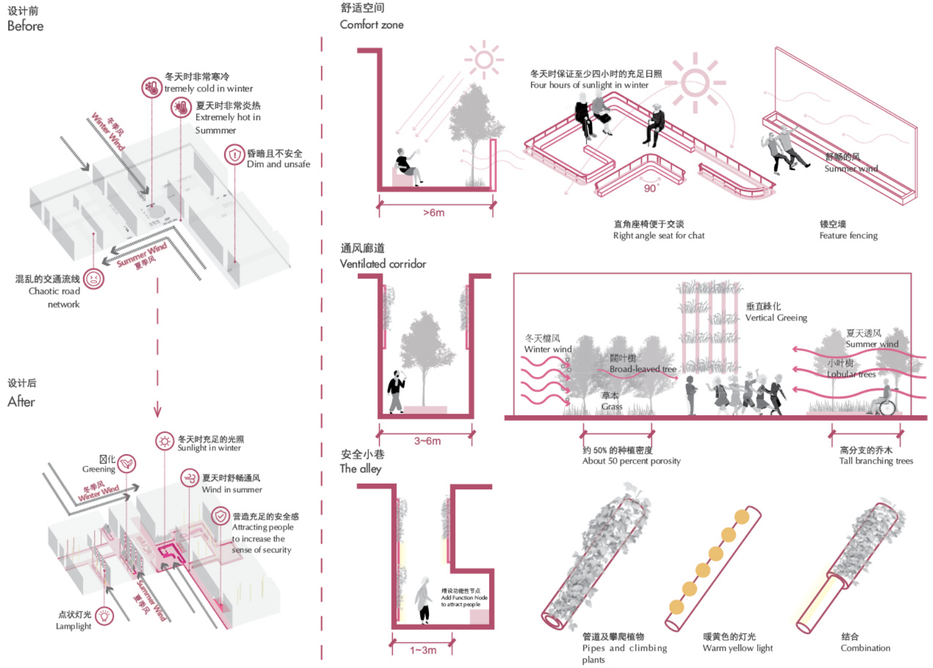


图例

1. 主入口　2. 次入口　3. 小广场　4. 社区圆桌　5. 体育锻炼区　6. 休憩区
7. 社区菜园　8. 通风廊道　9. 一层空间　10. 安全小巷　11. 镂空墙

1.Side entry　2.Main entry　3.Small square　4.Round table space
5.Fitness facilities　6.Rest area　7.Community garden　8.Ventilated corridor
9.Ground floor space　10.The alley　11.Feature fencing






小广场
Small Square
直角座椅
Right-angled Seat
亮黄色铺装
Light Yellow Pavement
矮花丛
Scrubby Herb


暖黄色灯光
Warm yellow light
管道及攀缘植物
Pipes and climbing plants
功能節点
Function Nodelightlight

幸福農場
WELL-BEING CLUB

城市草藥幸福農場 (香港油麻地停車場改造)
A well-being urban farm with Traditional Chinese Mecdicaian in past Yau Ma Tei Parking

項目描述

場地位於油麻地，原為停車場建築，週邊有油麻地診所，油麻地社區服務中心、油麻地市場、市政廣場、學校、天后廟、廟街、各類餐廳以及居民區。而停車場建築內部則有油麻地圖書館和政府機構。我們在約10000 ㎡的場地內將現有建築改為一個9層建築。

經過實地調研，我們總結了場地的主要使用人群：主要為醫務人員和患者、周圍的中老年人群、父母和孩子、居民、學生、公職人員、信徒與遊客等。

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The site is in Yau Ma Tei, which was originally a parking lot. Surrounding it is the Yau Ma Tei Clinic, Yau Ma Tei Community Service Center, Yau Ma Tei Market, Civic Square, schools, Tin Hau Temple, Temple Street, various restaurants and some residential areas. And inside the parking lot, there are Yau Ma Tei Library and government agencies. We converted the existing building into a 9 level building on a site of about 10,000 m².

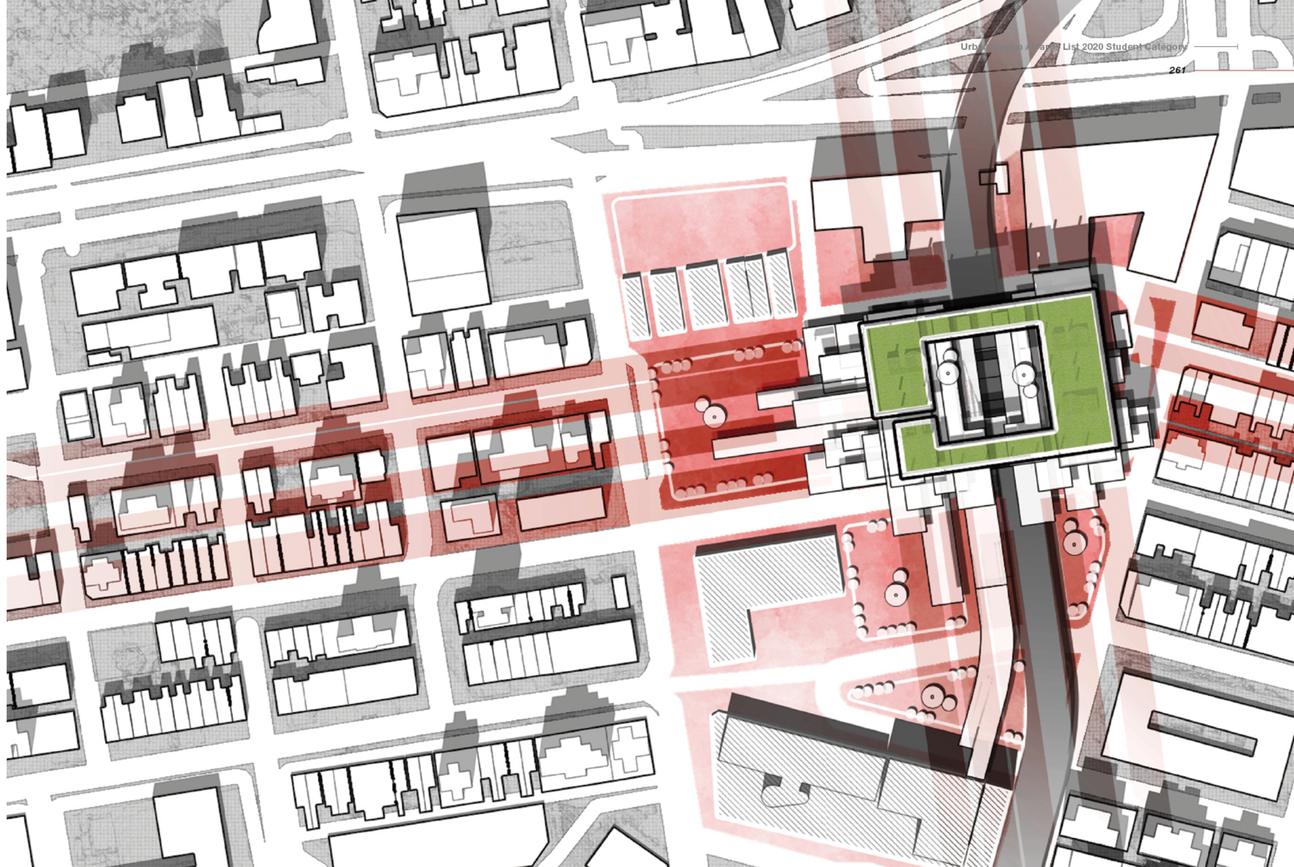
After field observation, we conclude that the site mainly serves medical staff and patients, surrounding middle-aged and elderly groups, parents and children, surrounding residents, students, public officials, worshipers, tourists, etc.

大專院校名稱 *Name of Institution*
香港理工大學
The Hong Kong Polytechnic University

團隊成員 *Team Members*
哈元源, 向凱麗, 陳志霞
HA Yuanyuan, XIANG Kaili, CHEN Zhixia

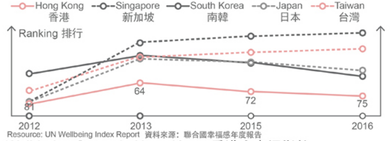
項目規模 *Project Scale*
約10,000 平方米
site of about 10,000 m²

項目地址 *Project Location*
香港油麻地停車場 9樓
9/F, Yau Ma Tei Parking,
Hong Kong



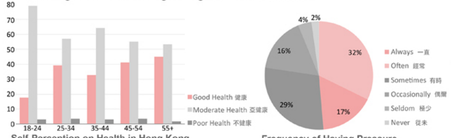
1 RESEARCH ON WELL-BEING PROBLEMS IN HONGKONG
香港人幸福感調查

Ranking of Country on Well-being 國際幸福感排名



Resource: UN Wellbeing Index Report 資料來源：聯合國幸福感年度報告

Well-being Status in Hong Kong 香港人幸福指數



Self-Perception on Health in Hong Kong
香港人自我健康評價

Resource: Government Report
資料來源：政府報告

Frequency of Having Pressure
感到壓力的頻率

Resource: Survey on Working Pressure in Hong Kong, Federation of Occupational Safety and Health
資料來源：香港人工作壓力調查

Research Conclusion: Hong Kong's well-being index ranks behind among 156 countries, far behind Singapore, Thailand, Taiwan, Malaysia, Japan, South Korea, etc. And majority of people well-being status is not good, for example, more than a half of people think they have a moderate health status, 47% always or often feel pressure because compact work.

研究結論： 香港的福祉指數在156個國家中排行靠後，遠遠落後於新加坡，泰國，台灣，馬來西亞，日本，韓國等。大多數香港人的幸福指數不佳：超過一半的人認為自己的健康狀況中等，有47%的人由於工作緊湊而感是或經常感到壓力。



2 TRADITIONAL CHINESE MEDICINE RESEARCH
傳統中藥調查

Traditional Chinese Medicine can Help Improve Well-being
傳統中藥對於幸福感的提升作用

Because of our major group is elder group and nearby the site is a hospital, so taking "health" as the focus point can not only effectively serve the surrounding communities, but also promote the healthy living style to a certain extent, and enhance residents' sense of "well-being".

由於我們的主要人群是老年人，並且周邊是醫院，因此以"健康"為切入點，不僅可以有效地服務周圍社區，而且可以在一定程度上促進健康的生活方式. 增加居民的幸福感



Eating 嘗
Smelling 聞
Watching 視
Touching 觸

Physical Health：herbal recuperation, medicated bath, plant herb...
身體健康：草藥調理，藥浴，種植草藥等

Mental Health：herbal appreciation, herbal aroma therapy...
心理健康：草藥欣賞，草藥香療等

Growing Attention of Traditional Chinese Medicine
香港對傳統中藥的關注度增加



2002
Implemented Hong Kong Traditional Chinese Medicine Standard
實施香港中醫藥標準

2009 2012
Increase the standard certified Chinese medicine to about 200 kinds.
將標準認證中藥增加到約200種
The Policy Address mentioned the importance of establishing standards for commonly used traditional Chinese medicine
施政報告提到建立常用中藥標準的重要性

2017 2018
The first Chinese medicine hospital will be built
建第一家中醫醫院
Reference standards included 275 traditional Chinese medicine
參考標準涵蓋275種中藥

2019
"Hong Kong Standard" Volume 9 is written, and reference standards have been developed for 299 traditional Chinese medicine.
編寫了香港標準第9冊，並為299種中藥製定了參考標準

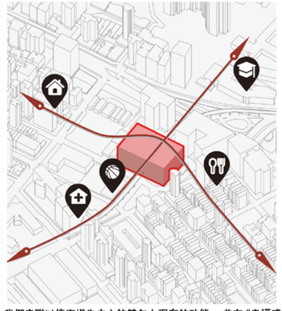
Large Import of Medicine
香港藥物進口



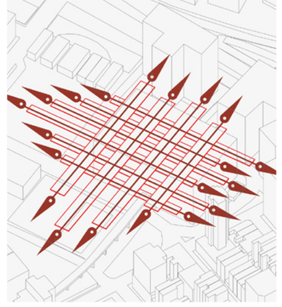
Hong Kong's Chinese medicinal materials and raw materials are mainly provided by the Mainland and Canada, the United States, South Korea, Japan, Taiwan, etc., and the local self-production capacity is insufficient, its local production capacity is insufficient.

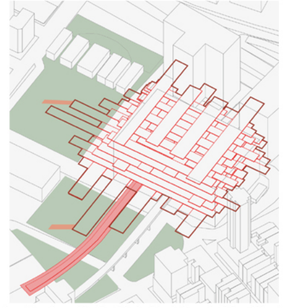
香港的中藥材以及原材料主要由內地和加拿大，美國，韓國，日本，台灣進口，本地自產力不足。

3 PARKING LOT FUNCTION & ARCHITECTURE STRUCTURE TRANSFORMATION
場地停車場功能與建築結構改造









我們串聯以停車場為中心的雙向上現存的功能， 並在"幸福感"的主題下做出新嘗試。在改造後的停車場裡，不僅種植中草藥這類有益健康的植物，而且還會根據附近人們的需求設計一些關於福利空間。具體來說，我們根據醫院人群的需求，在停車場中加入了康復空間，並增設慢跑道連接停車場；另外我們結合附近的學校創建了有關幸福主題和藥用植物的教育空間，以及將社區與家庭聯繫起來，創造了社區互動空間和家庭種植作坊，我們還在停車場中整合了油麻地市場，設計了建築內的市集出售藥材和健康產品等。另外，在建築的結構中，我們保留了停車場的主要柱網，對樓板進行切割與伸縮改造，主要目的為加強與週邊的互動以及創造更多的受光空間。

We connect the functions in both directions and combine them together with a "well-being" topic in our building. We not only cultivate plants about well-being like the herbs, but also design some sepecific spaces about well-being according to nearby people's need. Specifically, we refer hospital's function, create healing space, and also add sports facilities like external jogging path linking our parking lot building, and combine nearby schools to design educational spaces teaching well-being relatted topics and medicine plants, and also link communities to design family spaces and community interaction spaces, and integrate the Yau Ma Tei Market to sell some medicine plants and healthy products. In addition, in the structure of the building, we retained the main column network of the parking lot, and cut and expanded the floor slab. The main purpose is to strengthen the interaction with the surroundings and create more light-receiving space.

4 GROUP'S NEED & SURROUNDINGS ANALYSIS
場地人群需求與週邊情況調研



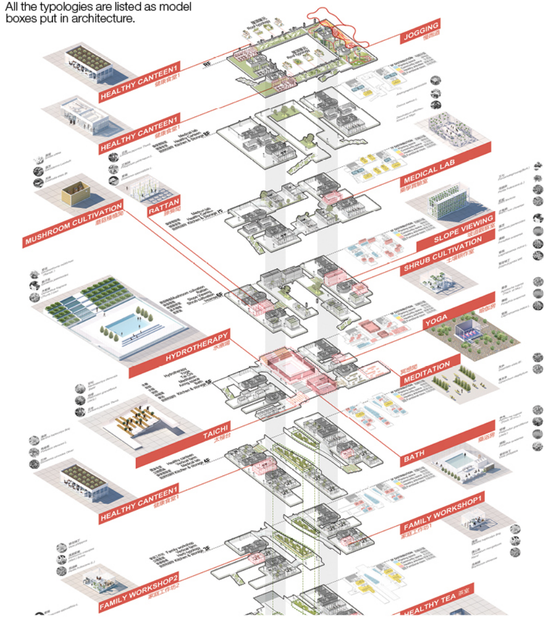




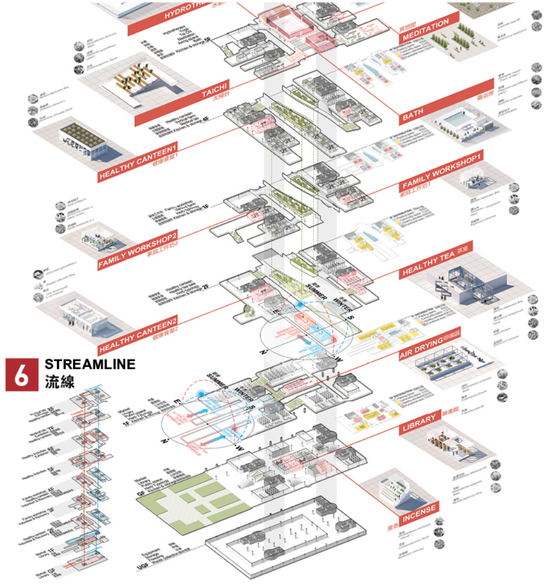
青少年 Junior Group:
中年 Senior Group:
老年 Elder Group:

5 GROUP' S NEED & SURROUNDINGS ANALYSIS
場地人群需求與週邊情況調研

建築細節軸測爆炸圖及功能模塊表達
An axonometric exploded view for architectural details.
All the typologies are listed as model boxes put in architecture.



6 STREAMLINE
流線



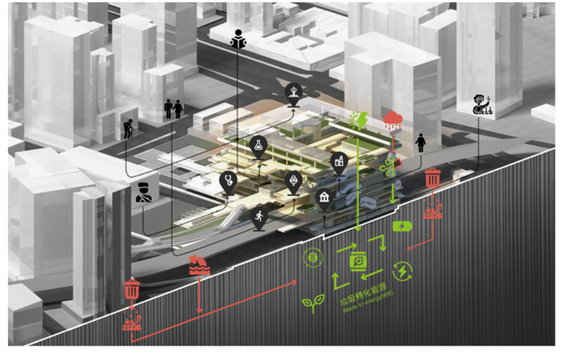
感受城市草藥農場參觀流線
A visit line for people to enjoy a whole urban herb farm process experience.

7 RENDERINGS
表現圖



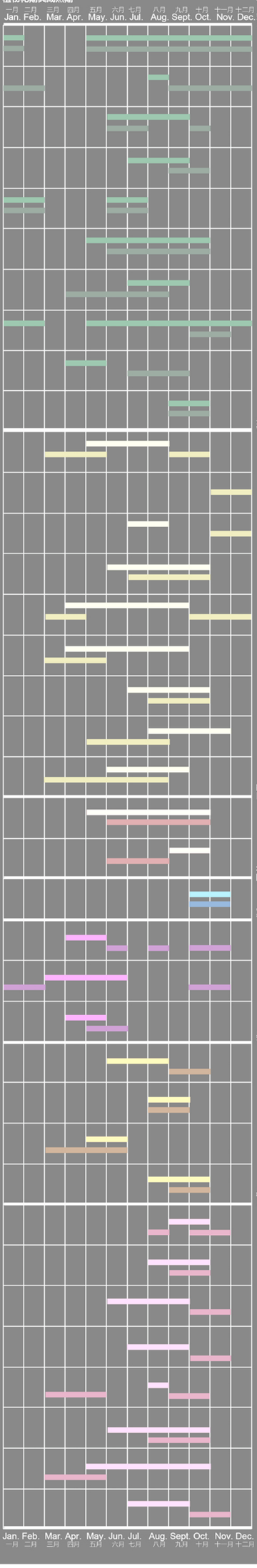


8 SYSTEM EXPLAIN
系統圖



PLANT CLASSIFICATION 植物分類

the dark square indicates the best ornamental period, and the light color indicates the best collection period. 深色方塊表示最佳觀賞期，淺色表示最佳收穫期



2020年大灣區城市設計大獎頒獎禮暨展覽會

The Greater Bay Area Urban Design Awards 2020 Awards Presentation Ceremony and Exhibition

THE GREATER BAY AREA URBAN DESIGN AWARDS 2020 AWARDS PRESENTATION CEREMONY AND EXHIBITION
2020 年大灣區城市設計大獎頒獎禮暨展覽會



■ 2020 年大灣區城市設計大獎邀得香港特別行政區發展局副局長廖振新先生, JP 擔任香港區頒獎禮暨展覽的主禮嘉賓並致開幕辭。

Mr. LIU Chun-san, JP, Under Secretary for Development of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region delivered the Opening Remarks at The Greater Bay Area Urban Design Awards 2020 Awards Presentation Ceremony cum Exhibition Opening at the Hong Kong Venue today.

香港城市設計學會獲得大灣區城市設計師專業聯盟其他創始學會，以及香港特別行政區政府「創意香港」作為主要贊助機構的支持下，成功舉辦了第一屆大灣區城市設計大獎，並於去年宣布了獲獎者名單。為進一步表揚獲獎者，大會舉辦2020年大灣區城市設計大獎頒獎典禮暨展覽會，並於8月7日分別在香港展城館及廣州南沙區兩個分會場，現場實時連線舉行開幕儀式。在香港舉行的頒獎禮邀請到香港特別行政區發展局副局長廖振新先生,JP擔任主禮嘉賓，他聯同其他出席嘉賓包括中央人民政府駐香港特別行政區聯絡辦公室教育科技部處長郭建華女士，與香港特別行政區政府「創意香港」助理總監袁賽芳女士頒獎予香港區的得獎者及為在香港展城館舉行的展覽揭幕。廣州方面的頒獎禮則由南沙區區長董可博士與廣州市城市規劃協會會長潘安博士擔任主禮嘉賓，並頒獎予大灣區其他城市的得獎者。

Organised by The Hong Kong Institute of Urban Design (The HKIUD) with the support of other founding member institutes of The Greater Bay Area Urban Designer Alliance and the support of Create Hong Kong (CreateHK) of the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region as the Lead Sponsor, The Greater Bay Area Urban Design Awards 2020 (The GBA Urban Design Awards 2020) was successfully launched with the awardees unveiled last year. To further commend the awardees, The Greater Bay Area Urban Design Awards 2020 held the Awards Presentation Ceremony cum Exhibition Opening on 7 August at the City Gallery in Hong Kong and Nansha District in Guangzhou concurrently in a hybrid format. Mr. LIU Chun-san, JP, the Under Secretary for Development of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region attended the Hong Kong leg of the event as the Guest of Honour. He was joined by other guests including Ms. GUO Jian-hua, Director of Department of Educational, Scientific & Technological Affairs, The Liaison Office of the Central People's Government in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region and Ms. YUEN Choi-fong, Jersey, Assistant Head of CreateHK to present the prizes to the Hong Kong awardees and unveil the Exhibition at the City Gallery in Hong Kong. Meanwhile, Dr. DONG Ke, Governor of Nansha District, Guangzhou Municipality and Dr. PAN An, President of Guangzhou Urban Planning Association officiated at the Guangzhou leg to present the awards to the winners from the other cities of the Greater Bay Area.

2020 年大灣區城市設計大獎現已開放免費網上展覽，展出所有得獎城市設計項目，請瀏覽：HTTP://WWW.HKIUD.ORG/VR。

An Online Exhibition to showcase all the winning urban design projects of The GBA Urban Design Awards 2020 is now available for free viewing at http://www.hkiud.org/vr.



■ 作為2020年大灣區城市設計大獎的主辦機構，香港城市設計學會由會長蔡宏興先生代表在頒獎禮上致歡迎辭 。

Mr. Donald CHOI, President of The HKIUD, delivered the welcome speech on behalf of the organiser of The Greater Bay Area Urban Design Awards 2020.





■ 香港城市設計學會副會長（對外事務）百瑞先生將大灣區城市設計師專業聯盟的信物，交予廣州市城市規劃協會會長潘安博士，象徵廣州市城市規劃協會正式成為下一屆大灣區城市設計師專業聯盟活動的主辦機構。

Mr. Barry WILSON, Vice President (External Affairs) of The HKIUD, presented The Greater Bay Area Urban Designer Alliance's Medal to Dr. PAN An, President of Guangzhou Urban Planning Association, as a token of the next convener of the Alliance.



■ 香港特別行政區發展局副局長廖振新先生，JP 聯同其他出席嘉賓進行剪綵儀式，一同為2020年大灣區城市設計大獎展覽 香港區展覽揭幕。（由左至右）
- 香港城市設計學會上任會長陳祖聲先生
- 中央人民政府駐香港特別行政區聯絡辦公室教育科技部處長郭建華女士
- 香港特別行政區發展局副局長廖振新先生 , JP
- 香港城市設計學會會長蔡宏興先生
- 香港特別行政區政府「創意香港」助理總監袁賽芳女士
- 香港城市設計學會副會長（公共事務）陳澤斌先生

The Guest of Honour Mr. LIU Chun-san, JP, Under Secretary for Development of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region and other guests officiated at the ribbon cutting ceremony to kick off The Greater Bay Area Urban Design Awards 2020 Exhibition in Hong Kong. (From Left to Right)
- Mr. Joel CHAN, Immediate Past President of The HKIUD
- Ms. GUO Jian-hua, Director of Department of Educational, Scientific & Technological Affairs, The Liaison Office of the Central People's Government in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region
- Mr. LIU Chun-san, JP, Under Secretary for Development of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region
- Mr. Donald CHOI, President of The HKIUD
- Ms. YUEN Choi-fong, Jersey, Assistant Head of Create Hong Kong of the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region
- Mr. Benny CHAN, Vice President (Local Affairs) of The HKIUD





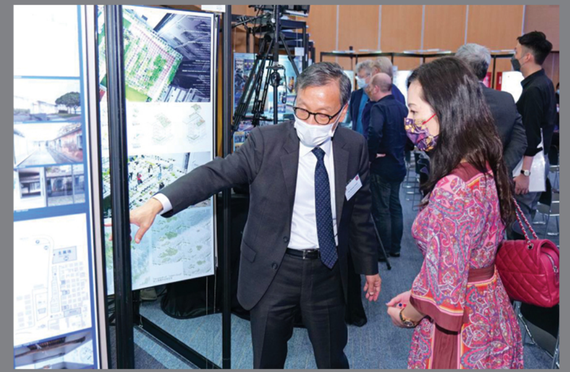
■ 中央人民政府駐香港特別行政區聯絡辦公室教育科技部處長郭建華女士(上圖左三)與香港特別行政區政府「創意香港」助理總監袁賽芳女士(下圖左二)分別頒獎予2020年大灣區城市設計大獎的香港區得獎團隊 。

Ms. GUO Jian-hua (third left in photo above), Director of Department of Educational, Scientific & Technological Affairs, The Liaison Office of the Central People's Government in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region and Ms. YUEN Choi-fong, Jersey (second left in photo below), Assistant Head of Create Hong Kong of the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region presented awards to the Hong Kong winning teams of The Greater Bay Area Urban Design Awards 2020.



■ 一眾嘉賓與2020年大灣區城市設計大獎籌委會委員及所有出席頒獎禮的香港區得獎團隊合照留念，慶祝2020年大灣區城市設計大獎圓滿舉行。

The officiating guests were joined by the Organising Committee Members of The Greater Bay Area Urban Design Awards 2020 and the attending Hong Kong winning teams in celebration of the great success of The Greater Bay Area Urban Design Awards 2020.



■ 在頒獎典禮結束後，香港城市設計學會副會長（公共事務）陳澤斌先生帶領嘉賓及得獎團隊一同欣賞香港區展覽所展出的大獎和優異獎得獎設計項目 。

After the Awards Presentation Ceremony, Mr. Benny CHAN, Vice President (Local Affairs) of The HKIUD led the guests and the Hong Kong winning teams to tour The Exhibition of The Greater Bay Area Urban Design Awards 2020 in Hong Kong which showcased the winning urban design projects of the Grand Awards and Merit Awards.



■ 廣州會場與香港會場直播連線
Live broadcast between Guangzhou and Hong Kong



■ 大灣區城市設計師專業聯盟2021-2022年度啟動儀式暨落户南沙活動
The Greater Bay Area Urban Designer Alliance of 2021-2022 Launching and Settling Ceremony in Nansha, Guangzhou

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組織委員會　Organising Committee

香港城市設計學會
HONG KONG INSTITUTE OF URBAN DESIGN

CURB建築與城市規劃中心 - 澳門
CURB CENTER FOR ARCHITECTURE AND URBANISM — MACAU

廣州市城市規劃協會
GUANGZHOU URBAN PLANNING ASSOCIATION

深圳市城市規劃學會
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