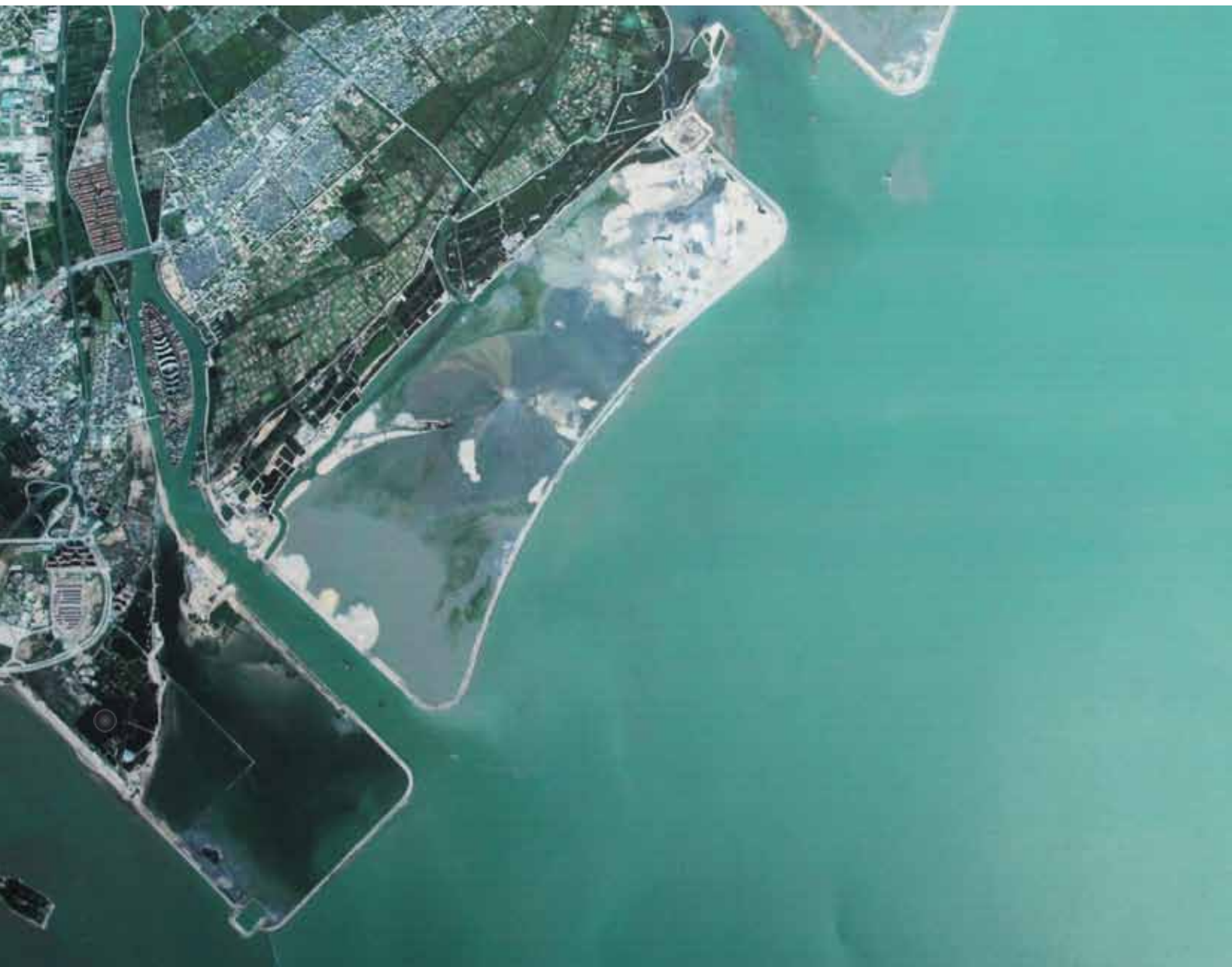




# New East Coastal Area Urban Design Competition Jury Report

东海岸新城城市设计竞赛评审报告



**ISOCARP**  
Knowledge for better Cities

**汕头**  
City of Shantou



**New East Coastal Area Urban Design Competition  
Jury Report**

东海岸新城城市设计竞赛评审报告





## Acknowledgments

## 致谢

### Leaders of Shantou Municipality

Renhao Zheng, Mayor of Shantou  
 Tongsheng Zheng, Executive Vice Mayor of Shantou  
 Kai Xu, Vice Mayor of Shantou

### 汕头市政府领导

郑人豪 汕头市市长  
 郑通声 汕头市常务副市长  
 徐凯 汕头市委副书记

### Officials of Shantou Municipality

Yihui Qui, Secretary General of Shantou Municipal Government  
 Miaoxin Wei, Miaoxin Wei, Deputy Secretary General of Shantou Municipal Government, Director-general of Shantou Urban and Rural Planning Bureau  
 Xuelong Zhang, Deputy Secretary General of Shantou Municipal Government, Director of Shantou East Urban Economic and Construction Management Center  
 Chunsong Chen, Party Secretary of Shantou Urban and Rural Planning Bureau, Vice Director of Shantou Urban and Rural Planning Bureau  
 Weiren Cao, Deputy General Manager, China Communications Construction  
 Qingliang Ma, Deputy Director of Shantou Urban Planning Bureau  
 Zhao Li, Chief Engineer, Shantou Urban and Rural Planning Bureau, PR China  
 Xianwen Wu, Assistant Investigator of Shantou Urban Planning Bureau  
 Wenguang Liu, Director of Building engineering Department, Shantou Urban and Rural Planning Bureau, PR China.  
 Wu Zao Xi, Office Director, Shantou Urban and Rural Planning Bureau

### 汕头市政府官员

邱奕辉, 汕头市人民政府秘书长  
 魏淼新, 汕头市人民政府副秘书长, 汕头市城乡规划局局长  
 张学龙, 汕头市人民政府副秘书长, 汕头市东部城市经济带建设开发管理中心主任  
 陈春松, 汕头市城乡规划局党组书记、副局长  
 曹伟仁, 中交(汕头)公司副总经理  
 马清亮, 汕头市城乡规划局副局长  
 李钊, 汕头市城乡规划局总工程师。  
 吴贤文, 汕头市城乡规划局副调研员  
 刘文光, 汕头市城乡规划局, 建工科科长  
 吴灶喜, 汕头市城乡规划局办公室主任

## Acknowledgments

### Competition Organizer

**Martin Dubbeling**, Urban Design Competition Organizer for Connecting Cities, Secretary and Supervisor of the Jury for ISOCARP, the International Society of City and Regional Planners, The Netherlands.  
**Cecilia (Li) Yang**, Translator and Communications, Shantou Urban and Rural Planning Bureau, PR China  
**Sébastien Goethals**, Researcher, Principal/Executive Creative Director, Urban Stream, Chengdu, PR China.  
**Ric Stephens**, Webmaster, Stephens Planning & Design LLC, Beaverton OR, USA.

### ISOCARP Jurors and Analysts

**Guy Castelain Perry**, President, INVI, Zürich, Switzerland.  
**Hardwin De Wever**, CEO, Executive Director Urban Programs & Projects, AG Stadsplanning Antwerp, Belgium.  
**Dr. Wang Hongyang**, Professor, Department of Urban Planning & Design, Nanjing University, PR China.  
**Dr. Justyna Anna Karakiewicz**, Associate Professor, Faculty of Architecture Building and Planning, University of Melbourne, Australia.  
**Xiangming Ma**, Senior Planner, Urban and Rural Planning Institute, Guangdong Province, PR China.  
**Ric Stephens**, Principal, Stephens Planning & Design LLC, Beaverton OR, USA.  
**Dr. Liang Huew Wang**, Chairman, Ho Wang SPB Limited, Hong Kong SAR.  
**Kavas Kapadia**, Professor, School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi, India.

## 致谢

### 竞赛组织者

**马丁·杜贝林**，来自荷兰 聚慧城(Connecting Cities)城市设计竞赛组织者，城市设计竞赛的发起者，国际城市与区域规划师学会评审团秘书长

**杨莉**，汕头市城乡规划局翻译兼联系人

**塞巴斯蒂安·戈索尔斯**，成都奥本思境集团执行创意总监/负责人，研究员

**瑞克·斯蒂芬斯**，网络总管，斯蒂芬斯规划与设计有限责任公司负责人，来自美国俄勒冈州比佛顿市

### 国际城市与区域规划师学会评审成员

**盖伊·卡斯特兰·佩里**，瑞士苏黎世INVI发展与规划设计公司主席  
**哈德文·德·威尔**，比利时AG安特卫普城市规划公司CEO、建设部门执行董事

**王红扬博士**，南京大学城市规划与设计系教授

**贾斯蒂娜·安娜·卡拉奇威茨博士**，澳大利亚墨尔本大学建筑、土木和规划学院副教授

**马向明**，广东省城乡规划设计研究院总规划师

**瑞克·斯蒂芬斯**，美国俄勒冈州比佛顿市的斯蒂芬斯规划与设计有限责任公司负责人  
**黄良会**，香港何黄交通顾问有限公司主席

**卡瓦·卡帕迪亚**，印度新德里规划与建筑系教授

## Acknowledgments

### Translators

**Betty (BaiHui) Lu**, Translator, Department of Urban Planning & Design, Nanjing University, PR China.  
**Jiangsi Feng**, Translator, Department of Urban Planning & Design, Nanjing University, PR China.  
**Dr. Sophie (Hui) Qian**, Research assistant in the School of Architecture and Urban Planning, Nanjing University  
**Dr. Emily (Yi) Li**, Research assistant in the School of Geographic and Oceanographic Science, Nanjing University

## 致谢

### 翻译

**逯百慧**，中国翻译，南京大学城市规划与设计系

**冯建喜**，中国翻译，南京大学城市规划与设计系

**钱慧**，南大建筑与城市规划学院城市规划与设计系助理研究员

**李祯**，南大地理与海洋科学学院国土资源与旅游学系助理研究员



## Design Teams

### Design Team Ove Arup & Partners Hong Kong Ltd.

Theresa Yeung, Director of Planning  
Sam Chow, Director of Consulting  
Andy Wong, Associate Director  
Penny Hall, Associate  
Yu-wen Chen, Urban Planning Manager  
James Conway, Senior Landscape Designer  
Bruce Chong, Senior Sustainability Consultant  
Clement Ho, South China Transport Manager  
Matthew Gevers, Senior Urban Designer  
Jasper Hilkhuijsen, Urban Designer  
Apple Lau, Urban Planner

### Design Team KuiperCompagnons & Paul Andreu Architecte Paris

Gijs van den Boomen, CEO, KuiperCompagnons  
Paul Andreu, Paul Andreu Architecte Paris  
Wouter Vos, Senior landscape architect, KuiperCompagnons  
Thomas Richez, Paul Andreu Architecte Paris  
Daniel Graignic, Paul Andreu Architecte Paris  
Fan Duan Yang, KuiperCompagnons  
Min Wei Feng, KuiperCompagnons

### Design Team NBBJ

Martin Regge, Principal and Team Leader  
Eric Philips, Principal, Asia Practice Leader  
Phu Duong, Senior Associate, Lead Urban Designer  
Philip Schmunk, Senior Associate, Urban Designer  
Chia-Yi Chu, Senior Associate, Designer  
Echo Zhang, Designer

## 设计团队

香港奥雅纳工程顾问有限公司

杨咏珊, 城市规划董事  
周文生, 咨询董事  
王民勤, 助理董事  
Penny Hall, 主任  
陈郁雯, 城市规划经理  
James Conway, 高级园境设计师

庄宏曦, 可持续发展高级顾问

何定国, 交通规划高级顾问

Matthew Gevers, 高级城市设计师  
Jasper Hilkhuijsen, 城市设计师  
刘慧璋, 城市规划师

荷兰高柏伙伴、法国保罗·安德鲁建筑设计事务所联合设计团队

海斯·范登·博门, 总经理, 高柏伙伴

保罗·安德鲁, 保罗·安德鲁建筑设计事务所  
沃特·弗斯, 资深景观设计师, 高柏伙伴

托马斯·理查, 保罗·安德鲁建筑设计事务所

丹尼尔·怀尼, 保罗·安德鲁建筑设计事务所

范端阳, 高柏伙伴  
闵伟峰, 高柏伙伴

美国 NBBJ

马丁·瑞奇, 总监和团队领导  
艾瑞克·菲利普斯, 总监和亚洲项目负责人  
傅东, 高级助理, 首席城市设计师

菲利普·施穆克, 高级助理, 城市设计师

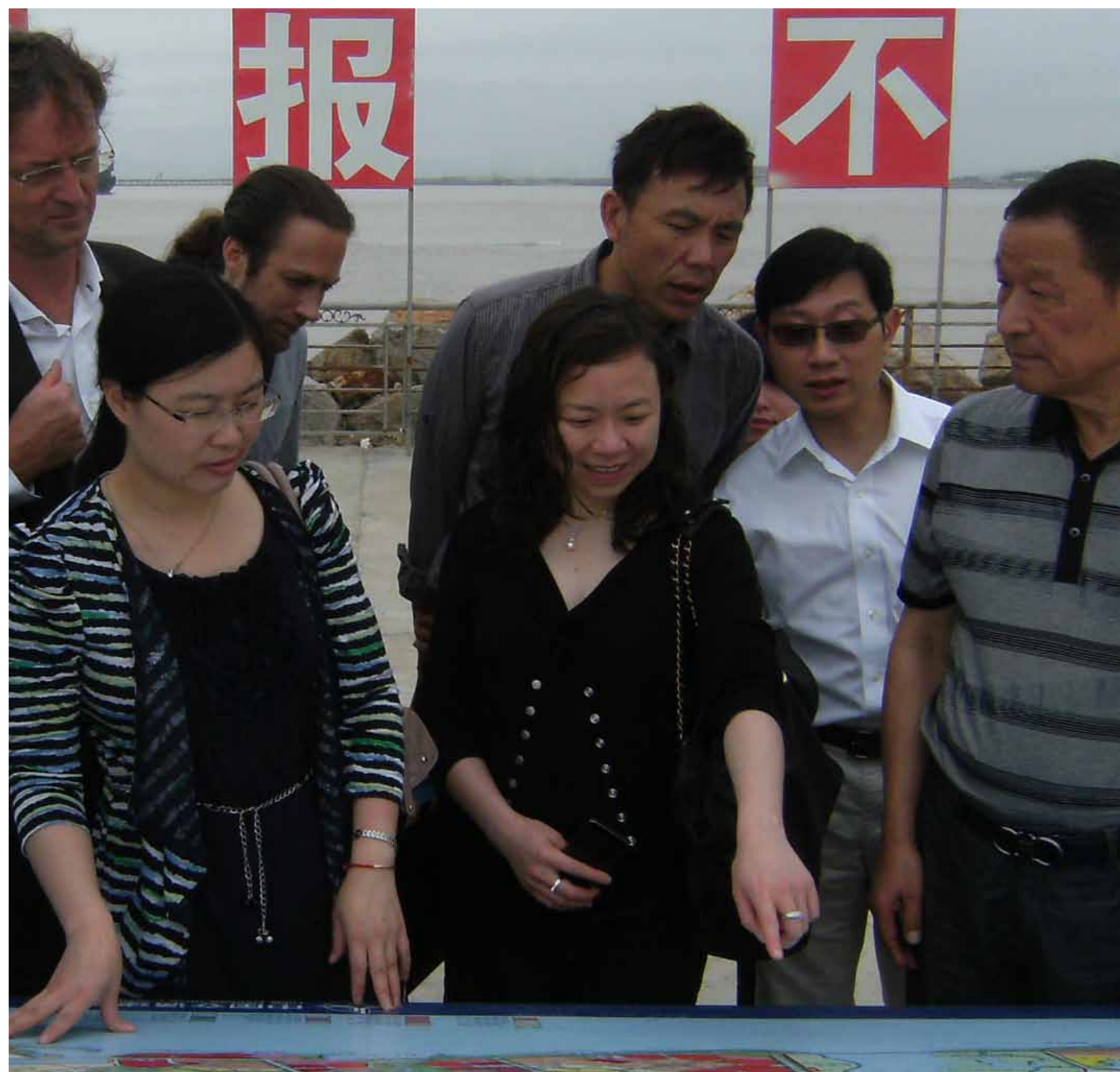
初家怡, 高级助理, 设计师  
张欢, 设计师

Ed Mickelson, Principal, Landscape Architect

Bailey Kinkle, Landscape Architect  
Vivian Ngo, Associate, Urban Designer  
Sasan Norouzi, Urban Designer  
Furion Huang, Designer  
Kyu Song, Graphic Designer

艾德·米克尔森, 总监, 景观建筑师

贝利·金可, 景观建筑师  
吴天颖, 城市设计师  
萨桑·诺若兹, 城市设计师  
黄晓天, 设计师  
奎宋, 平面设计师





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# 1 Introduction

Shantou New East Coastal Area is regarded as an important function area for future Shantou. The development of this area is designated as an engine for this new round of urbanization of the city and should turn this area into a place to demonstrate the identity of Shantou. Planning and construction of this area will also transform the city from an inner bay city to an outer gulf coastal city.

The City of Shantou invited three renowned urban planning and design teams from Europe (KuiperCompagnons & Paul Andreu Architecte Paris), Asia (Ove Arup & Partners) and the USA (NBBJ Architectural Consulting) to participate in the international urban design competition for the Shantou New East Coastal Area. The presentation and the assessment by the international jury occurred on 15-18 October 2013. This international competition was hosted by the Shantou Municipal Government, supported by the International Society of City and Regional Planners (ISOCARP), and organised by the Shantou Urban and Rural Planning Bureau, commissioned by the Development and Management Centre of Shantou Eastern Urban Economic Belt and the CCCC (Shantou) East Coast Park Investment Construction co. LTD.

The CCCC (Shantou) East Coast Park Investment Construction Co. LTD is the formal principal and contract partner for the three design teams. The Shantou Urban and Rural Planning Bureau is primarily responsible for content, process and communication. The Shantou Urban and Rural Planning Bureau contracted Connecting Cities (Overseas Agency) to organise and manage the international urban design competition from start to finish. ISOCARP, the International Society of City and Regional Planners, supported this urban

# 1 简介

汕头海湾新区东海岸新城是汕头市未来城市发展的重要功能区，是新一轮城市发展的动力引擎，也是展现汕头特色景观风貌的重要区域，其规划建设将促进汕头的城市形态从内海湾向海湾转变。

应汕头市人民政府邀请，来自欧洲 (Kuiper-Compagnons & Paul Andreu Architecte Paris)、亚洲 (Ove Arup & Partners) 和美国 (NBBJ Architectural Consulting) 的三家国际知名规划设计公司参与了本次《汕头海湾新区东海岸新城城市设计》国际竞赛，并于2013年10月15日至18日，进行了国际竞赛的方案汇报和评审工作。本次国际竞赛活动由汕头市人民政府主办，国际城市与区域规划师学会协办，由汕头市城乡规划局牵头会同汕头市东部城市经济带建设开发管理中心、中交（汕头）东海岸新城投资建设有限公司具体承办。

根据汕头市人民政府的决定，本次国际竞赛的有关合同由承办单位之一——中交（汕头）东海岸新城投资建设有限公司分别直接与三家规划设计单位签订。汕头市城乡规划局主要负责此次竞赛的内容、进程和沟通工作。汕头市城乡规划局委托 (Connecting Cities境外机构) 全程组办这次国际城市设计竞赛，由国际城市与区域规划师学会 (ISOCARP) 协办并对评审进程负责。这份评审报告总结了评审的过程和最终结果

design competition and was responsible for the jury process.

This jury report describes and explains the process, the findings and the verdict of the jury.

## The Planning Areas

The original planning area of this urban design competition includes land reclamation areas of Shantou New East Coastal Area, areas in south of the eastern extension of Zhongshan East Road, and areas between the northern extension of the Xixi CBD and Jinhong Road axis. The total area is 26.84 km<sup>2</sup>. The first extended planning area of this urban design competition includes the area south of Fengdong Road, east of Xinjing River and west of Liyang River. The original and core planning area is 26.84 km<sup>2</sup> and the new expanded area, is 58.79 km<sup>2</sup>, with a total planning area of 85.63 km<sup>2</sup>.

The second extended planning area of this urban design competition includes the area offshore parallel to the new coastline of the New East Coastal Area. The three "islands" must be seen as an option only. The design teams were free to decide for themselves if they would include this area in their designs at all and in whatever form. The third extended planning area of this urban design competition is a combination of four existing (sub) centres of the City of Shantou that includes the future CBD on the Shantou Bay ('Pearl Harbour New City'), the location of the Shantou Railway Station (SRS), the location of the East Guangdong Wu Kuang Logistic New City (WKLNC) and the historic downtown area of Shantou.

## 设计范围

本次城市设计原范围包括汕头市东海岸新城填海区域、中山东路东延段以南用地、新溪中央商务区沿中轴线北延至金鸿公路用地，合计26.84平方公里。此次城市设计国际竞赛在原规划范围基础上增扩了包括凤东路以南，新津河以东、莲阳河以西所围成的区域。原26.84平方公里的规划区域为规划核心区，新增58.79平方公里的扩大区域为规划协调区，总规划面积合计为85.63平方公里。此次城市设计国际竞赛增扩的第二个范围包括与海湾新区东海岸新城的新海岸线平行的近海区域，设计团队对近海区域设计有选择权。设计团队可以根据自己的实际设计情况决定他们的设计是否包含这个区域以及自由选取设计的形式。此次城市设计国际竞赛增扩的第三个区域是规划区域外围的四个中心节点，即位于汕头内海湾的未来CBD区域（珠港新城）、汕头火车站片区、粤东五矿物流新城以及汕头的小公园历史街区。



## The Brief

The purpose of including these planning areas primarily strengthens and serves the promotion of the relationship with the urban functions and structures, regional industries and the concept of Transit Oriented Transformation, as described in the Shantou Strategic Development Plan, by connecting the Shantou New East Coastal Area with these areas and other parts and nodes of Shantou by means of a modern public transport system that suits a 'Coastal Garden Metropolitan City' with 6.4 million inhabitants.

Transport Oriented Transformation and the subsequent introduction of transport modes like Bus Rapid Transit to connect Shantou with the settlements, a light rail or tram system to connect the various residential areas with the four (sub)centres and a metro network that connects Shantou with Chaozhou, Jieyang, their combined airport and the high-speed railway network that crosses the Chaoshan region are important and decisive planning steps for the future development of Shantou.

Rather than creating another Chinese megalopolis, the Shantou Strategic Development Plan proposes an organic and adaptable growing process around six key principles. Branding Shantou as the homeland of Chaoshanese culture and as an ecological Coastal Metropolitan Garden City are the first two principles. Strengthening the Chaoshanese economy, domestically and abroad, and stimulating private and social investments, rather than relying on public and governmental investments, are the next two principles.

The focus on small, short term, meaningful, influential and affordable interventions and building reserves for larger, long term and essential urban transformations are the last two principles.

## 导则

增加这些规划区域的目的主要是为了强化城市功能结构、区域产业以及交通导向发展三者之间的联系。正如汕头发展战略规划当中所描述的，通过现代化的公共交通系统把汕头海湾新区东海岸新城与这些区域以及汕头市的其他部分和节点连接在一起，使其成为适宜640万居民居住的“国际化滨海山水人文都市”。

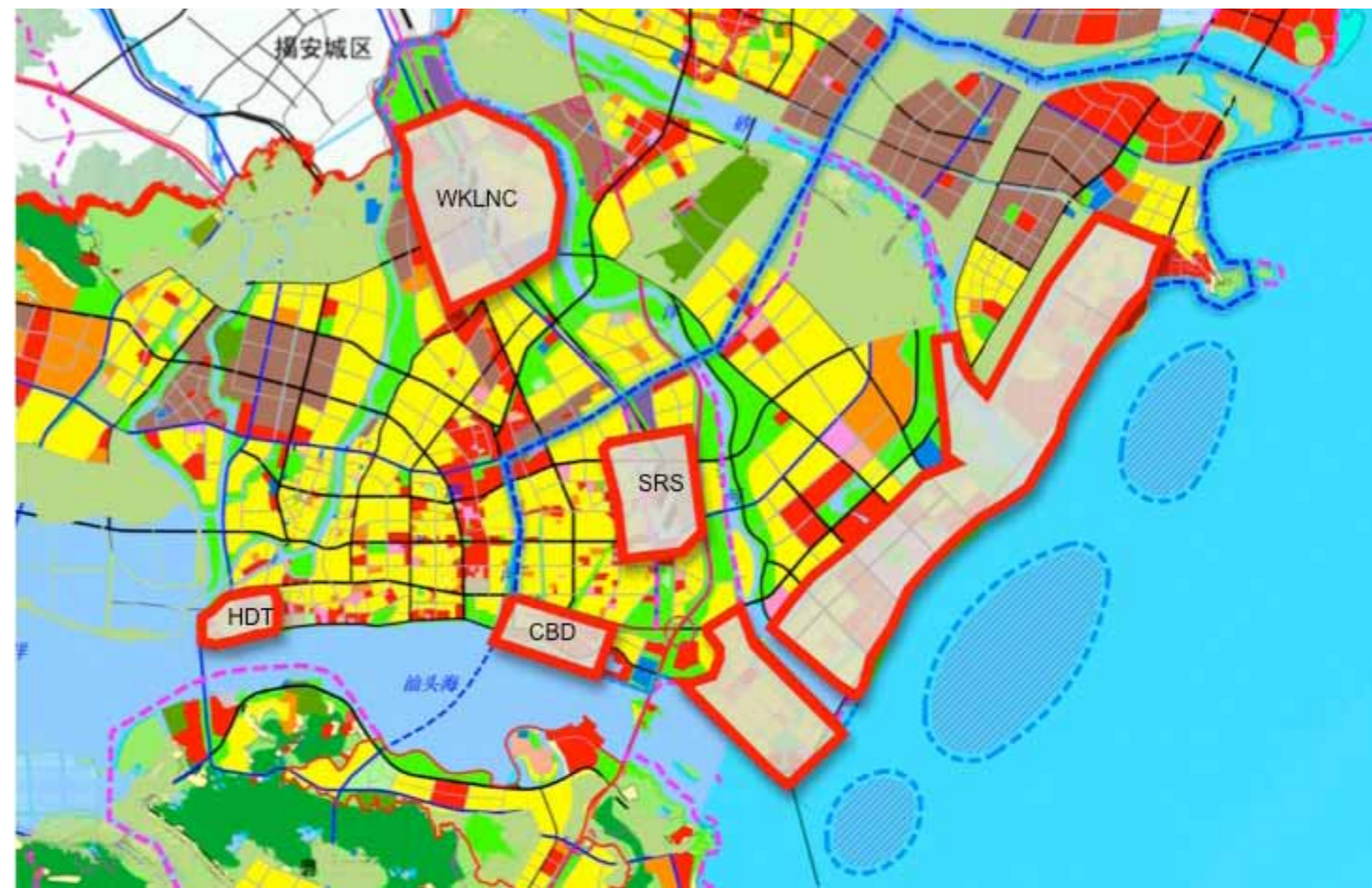
交通导向的转型发展理念和随后引入的交通运输模式，例如连接汕头居民点的BRT系统、连接各居住区以及四个中心节点的轻轨或有轨电车系统、汕潮揭一体化的地铁网络，横跨潮汕地区的机场和高铁网络，将对汕头未来的规划发展进程具有重要和决定性的意义。

汕头发展战略规划围绕六个关键原则提出了一个有机的、适应性强的发展蓝图，而非创建另一个中国大都市。首先，最重要的两点是将汕头定义为华侨潮汕文化之乡和生态滨海国际化山水人文都市；其次两点是加强潮汕经济、促进国内外发展以及刺激个人和社会投资而不仅仅依赖公众和政府投资促进发展；最后两点是，聚焦于小型的、短期的、有意义的、有影

Successful, i.e. sustainable or durable towns and cities display flexibility. Town and city plans last for a long time, and develop again and again over decades and centuries to accommodate new functions and to meet new requirements. Changes throughout time and changes in identity and functions are necessary to retain the vitality and competitiveness of towns and cities. The most successful towns are not only capable of repeatedly attracting new functions and identities, but they are also good at combining and including old and new values, functions and identities. The design teams are requested to propose specific functions (e.g. a University Campus, facilities for tourists) for the four (sub) centres in the third extended planning area that provide a combined added value for the City of Shantou.

响力的、可提供的干预措施并为较大的、长期的和必要的城市转型建立储备机制。

一座成功的城镇是可持续发展的城镇，总是呈现出高度的灵活性-弹性。一个城镇的规划需要持续很长时间，历经几十年、甚至几个世纪不断地发展来适应新的功能和满足新的需求。随着时间的推移，特色和功能的变化对于维持城镇发展的活力和竞争力是至关重要的。最成功的城镇不仅能够不断地吸收新的功能和特色，它们也要善于整合和涵盖新旧价值观、功能和特色。因此我们要求设计团队为此次第三个扩大范围区域中的四个中心节点提出特定的功能(例如，一个大学或旅游设施)，以此促进汕头的整体发展。



## 2 The Story of the New East Coastal Area Urban Design Competition

The organisation and process of the international design competition, from initiative to the completion of the jury report, took nine months.

### March

In March 2013 the first ideas about an international urban design competition for the New East Coastal Area were discussed and exchanged between related departments of the Shantou Municipality. Connecting Cities (Overseas Agency) and ISOCARP were asked to help to organise and to support the urban design competition. After consultation, the Shantou Municipality established the aspirations, the planning area, the format, the initial budget and the planning of the competition.

### April

From a long list of ten, three renowned international design teams were selected. Each team had won two first prizes in similar and complex competitions on this scale in China in the last few years. The three design teams were approached first informally, by mail and via conversations on Skype, if they would like to consider participating in the international urban design competition. All three pre-selected design teams reacted positively on the invitation to participate.

### May

After the accepting the invitation, a dialogue started about the scope of work and the terms of reference with the design teams. This resulted in a brief about the context of the urban design competition, a list of deliverables, a fee and the terms of payment and a clear and feasible planning programme. In this dialogue, the three design teams were invited to contribute with their experience and expertise in order to organise and to prepare a level playing field and a transparent urban design competition.

## 2 东海岸新城城市设计竞赛进程

从开始到评审报告的完成，城市设计国际竞赛的组办共历时9个月的时间。

### 三月

2013年3月，汕头市政府有关部门就举办东海岸新城城市设计国际竞赛的想法进行讨论和交流。Connecting Cities，聚慧城，境外机构和ISOCARP（国际城市与区域规划师学会）应邀承办这次城市设计竞赛。经过磋商，汕头市人民政府制订了预期目标、规划区域、格式规范、最初预算以及赛事安排。

### 四月

经过认真比选，我们从十多家设计团队中筛选出三家国际知名设计团队参加本次设计竞赛，在近几年中，每家团队都曾在中国相当规模的综合竞赛中两度获一等奖。我们首先通过邮件和Skype视频通话联络这三家设计团队是否愿意考虑参加国际城市设计竞赛，三家预选的设计单位全都给予了积极的回应。

### 五月

设计团队接到邀请后，我们与设计团队就规划范围和设计导则进行充分协商并出台了设计导则，包括城市设计竞赛背景、成果清单、具体费用、奖励条目以及一个清晰可行的项目计划。为筹办一次公平透明的城市设计竞赛，在本轮协商中，我们还邀请三家设计团队介绍他们的工作经验和专业知识。

### June

In mid-June, the three design teams were invited to visit Shantou. The design teams were offered a city tour and an extensive visit to the planning area. The design teams were also invited for extensive briefings where questions and answers were exchanged with relevant departments from Shantou. On 18 June 2013, at a formal ceremony, the CCCC (Shantou) East Coast Park Investment Construction Co. LTD and the three design teams signed their contracts for their participation in the international urban design competition for the Shantou New East Coastal Area. The competition now formally started.

### July

Due to changed requirements, the Shantou Municipal Government asked the three design teams to expand the planning area in this urban design competition. After an intensive and constructive dialogue, the Shantou Urban and Rural Planning Bureau and the three design teams agreed to expand the planning area and to change the deliverables. All parties involved agreed that this would bring more quality and provide added value to the urban design competition. As this was a major change in the assignment of the three design teams, a new dialogue was started that resulted in a new contract.

### August

Beginning of August all questions and answers were exchanged. A dedicated and (with passwords) secured competition website was made on which all reports, existing plans, maps, aerial photos and documentation were uploaded and made accessible for the design teams that worked in multiple locations. The selection process of the international jury started. ISOCARP sent a Call for Candidates to its members.

### 六月

在六月中旬，我们邀请三家设计团队莅汕实地考察，对规划区域实地了解和广泛调查。我们还邀请他们参加了一个由汕头市相关部门参加的座谈会和答疑会。2013年6月18日，在一个正式的仪式上，中交（汕头）东海岸新城投资建设有限公司同三家设计团队签署了汕头市海湾新区东海岸新城城市设计国际竞赛合同。至此，竞赛正式启动。

### 七月

汕头市人民政府根据新的情况和要求，提出增扩城市设计竞赛的规划范围，经过充分协商后，汕头市城乡规划局和三家设计团队就规划范围扩展以及成果变更达成一致意见，参与的所有单位都认为这必将进一步提高城市设计竞赛质量，产生附加效益。由于这是三家设计团队任务书里最主要的一个变化，签署的合同也根据进一步的协商而变。

### 八月

月初，为方便大家就设计过程相关问题进行充分交流，我们设置了一个专业安全（加密）的竞赛网站，将所有的报告、现有规划、地图、航拍照片以及其他基础资料都上传到这个网站，供设计团队在不同地点共享参考资料。同时，国际竞赛评审团的选拔工作也拉开了帷幕，ISOCARP开始向它的成员们征集候选人。

## September

Out of an impressive list of applicants, ISOCARP selected four jury members from abroad and three jury members from China and Hong Kong. The three design teams were heavily engaged in making the designs for the New East Coastal Area. The teams were sent regular updates about new documents that were uploaded on the dedicated website and were informed about the detailed preparations for the jury meetings and award ceremony.

## October

On October 08, the teams were expected to upload the design deliverables, maps, design report and multimedia presentation, presentation panels and the other materials on their FTP-servers. Subsequently, the web master uploaded all materials to the secured competition website. The passwords of the design teams were deleted. The jury members were given passwords to access the competition website. The physical design maps, presentation panels, design reports and models were delivered. The jury met for four days and came to a unanimous jury conclusion.

## November

Right after the jury meetings and the award ceremony, the jury started drafting the jury report. The draft jury report was sent to all jury members and all design teams. As the scope of work and the terms of reference were the results of a dialogue between professionals, the jury report was finalised in the same way and manner. The jury report was presented to the Shantou Municipal Government and the Shantou Urban and Rural Planning Bureau mid November 2013.

## 九月

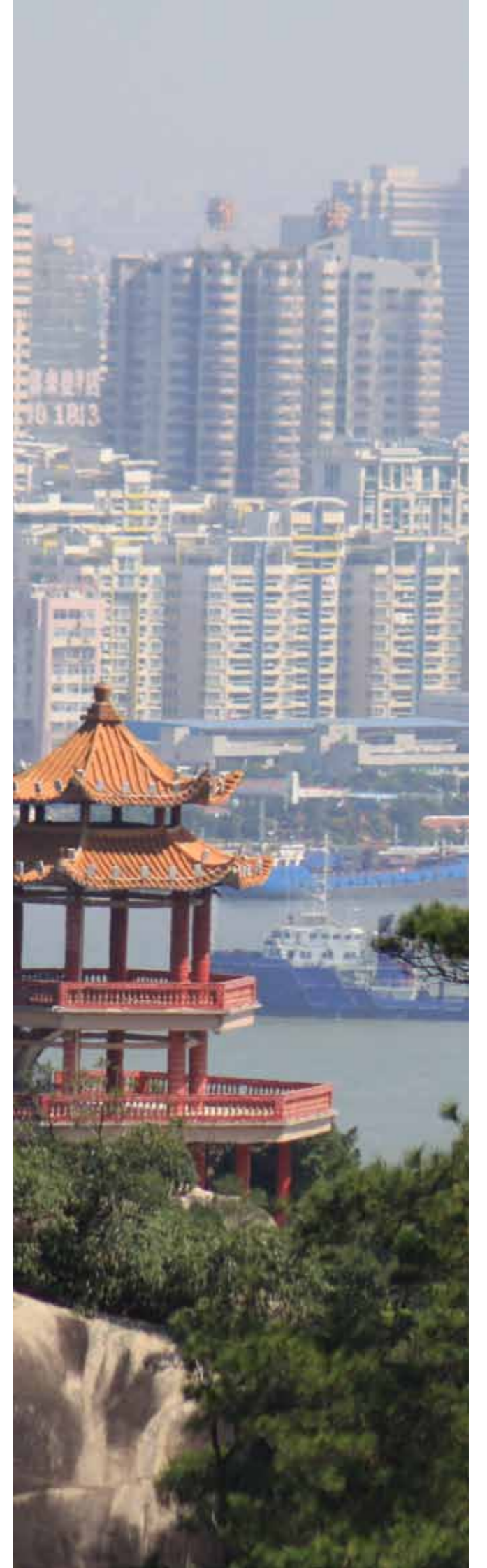
经过充分的比选，从一份令人印象深刻的评审团成员申请人名单中，ISOCARP挑选了七位评审团成员，其中四位来自国外，三位来自中国内地和中国香港。此时，三家设计团队正全心全意地投入到海湾新区东海岸新城的城市设计中，我们会定期给设计团队发送关于专业网站上更新文件的更新信息，并通知他们深化评审会议和颁奖仪式的准备工作。

## 十月

10月8日，三家团队将完成的设计成果、图纸、设计说明书、多媒体演示、展板等资料上传到他们的FTP服务器上，然后，网络管理者将所有的材料上传到加密的竞赛网站上。随后，设计团队的密码授权被取消，而评审成员得到进入竞赛网站的密码。纸质的设计图纸、展板、设计说明书和模型被邮寄过来。评审成员经过四天的充分讨论得出了一致的评审意见。

## 十一月

评审会议和颁奖仪式刚一结束，评审团就开始撰写评审报告，并将初步的评审报告发送给所有评审成员和所有设计团队。既然这次竞赛的规划范围和设计导则是所有专家协商后的结果，那么评审报告也应以相同的方式完成。11月中旬，评审报告被递交至汕头市人民政府和汕头市城乡规划局。





### 3 The Three Design Teams

#### NBBJ

Innovation and ideas have shaped NBBJ's practice for over 65 years. The firm's vision is based on the belief that design can shape a future that enhances life and inspires human potential and spirit through design. For over the past six decades, NBBJ has designed some of the world's top-performing headquarters for prestigious companies, such as, Boeing, Starbucks and Microsoft. NBBJ had the privilege to work on major projects, from top-performing world headquarters—including Reebok, Starbucks, Chinatrust Commercial Bank Headquarters, Telenor and Microsoft R&D Group—to city and regional mixed use landmarks, such as, the Sail @ Marina Bay in Singapore, WAMU Center in Seattle, Yanlord Plaza in Chengdu, Yanlord Beachfront in Zhuhai, Dalian Eton Center, as well as state-of-the-art healthcare facilities, sports venues and venue establishments. In China, the firm's planning and urban design practice has been commissioned for the Nanjing Waterfront Urban Design, Nanjing Eco Technology Island, Suning Headquarters and Residential Community, Qingdao Ling Hai New Town, and Karamay City 2050 Vision Plan, Xinjiang. In Karamay, NBBJ entered into master planning, architecture and landscape architecture projects including Karamay University, Expo Center and Karamay Hospital Campus. NBBJ has designed communities, buildings, products, environments, and digital experiences that enhance people's lives around the world.

### 3 三家设计团队

#### NBBJ

六十五年来的创新和创意塑造了NBBJ的业绩实践。NBBJ公司一贯以认为好的设计能塑造未来，提高生活品质、激发人类的潜能和精神。在过去六十多年以来，NBBJ为诸如波音、星巴克以及微软等大名鼎鼎的公司设计了世界顶级的总部大楼。NBBJ在重大项目建设上很有优势，NBBJ设计了世界顶级的建筑，从锐步公司、星巴克、中国信托商业银行总部大厦、挪威电信、微软研发集团等世界顶级的总部大楼，到新加坡滨海湾、西雅图华盛顿互惠银行中心、成都仁恒广场、珠海仁恒滨海中心、大连裕景中心等城市以及区域性综合利用地标性建筑物，再到最先进的医疗场所和体育场馆。在中国，该公司的城市规划设计实践包括南京市滨水区城市设计、南京生态科技岛规划、苏宁总部和居住区设计、青岛岭海新城设计、新疆克拉玛依市2050年愿景规划。在克拉玛依，NBBJ承担了克拉玛依总体规划、建筑设计和景观设计工作，包括克拉玛依大学城、会展中心、医院和医学院设计。美国NBBJ建筑咨询公司在全球设计了能提高人们生活品质的社区、大厦、产品、环境，并为这些建筑带来数字化体验。

*nbbj*



## Ove Arup & Partners

Arup is the creative force at the heart of many of the world's most prominent projects in the built environment and across industry, offering a broad range of professional services that combine to make a real difference. Arup is truly global firm, with 90 offices in 38 countries, 11,000 planners, designers, engineers and consultants deliver innovative projects across the world with creativity and passion. Founded in 1946, starting from Sydney Opera House, Paris Centre national d'art et de culture Georges-Pompidou, London Eye, to Singapore Marina Bay Sands today, Arup had taken up the challenge of turning the design of these city landmarks into real around the world. Arup has more than 35 years of experience in Greater China. The Hong Kong office was established in 1976 as the firm's East Asia headquarters, and since then the offices in Beijing, Chongqing, Guangzhou, Macau, Shanghai, Shenzhen, Taipei, Tianjin and Wuhan have be opened. Arup's work in the region include Shanghai Expo Pavilion, Guangzhou Canton Tower, Hong Kong Stonecutters Bridge, Hong Kong International Commerce Centre, Taipei Performing Arts Centre, Beijing International Airport 3rd Extension Work, China Central Television Headquarters, National Stadium and Aquatics Centre. Its work for the 2008 Olympics in Beijing has reaffirmed its reputation for delivering innovative and sustainable designs that reinvent the built environment.

## 香港奥雅纳咨询公司

奥雅纳（ARUP）是全球众多知名项目的创意中坚力量，横跨建筑环境的各个领域和不同行业，提供广泛的专业服务。奥雅纳是一家全球性企业，在38个国家设立了90多家分支机构，拥有逾11,000名规划、设计、工程和咨询专业人员，用创意与热忱在世界各地塑造创新项目。自1946年公司成立以来，从悉尼歌剧院、巴黎蓬皮杜艺术文化中心、英国伦敦眼、至今天的新加坡滨海湾金沙酒店，奥雅纳不断挑战难度，将一个个城市地标建筑的设计方案转变为现实。奥雅纳在大中华地区的历史已逾35年，奥雅纳于1976年在香港成立东亚总部，其后陆续在北京、重庆、广州、澳门、上海、深圳、台北、天津以及武汉等地开设了分支机构。奥雅纳在地区参与设计了许多建筑，包括上海世博会展馆、广州塔、香港环球贸易中心、昂船洲大桥、台北艺术中心、北京首都国际机场三期扩建工程、央视总部大楼及奥运会主体育场鸟巢和水立方建筑设计等。奥雅纳公司为2008年北京奥运会的设计，传达出创新、可持续设计思想，重塑了建筑环境，使其名声更加显赫。

# ARUP



### **KuiperCompagnons (The Netherlands) & Paul Andreu Architecte Paris (France)**

Established in 1916, in Rotterdam, KuiperCompagnons is one of the largest firms for regional planning, urban design, architecture and landscape in The Netherlands. KuiperCompagnons has won a great deal of international competitions. Major representative works are: Tianjin Vanke Dongli Lake residential area (China), City of The Sun (Netherlands), Shanghai South Bund Design (China), Guandong Zhongshan Cuiheng Waterfront new district (China), Zhejiang Shang Yu cultural wetland planning and design (China), Shenzhen Longqi Bay urban planning (China), Wuhan Sixin master plan and detail urban design (China), Maldives Floating islands planning and Shanghai Chongming ISLAND Eco Forest area planning (China).

Gijs van den Boomen (1965) is managing director of KuiperCompagnons. He was educated in landscape architecture and has worked for several urban planning and design offices in the Netherlands, Scotland and the United States. Reinforcing long lines from past to future Van den Boomen aims at sustainable and integrated visions. He emphasizes the importance of understanding the lay of the land to meet the needs of people and nature. His plans create solutions with a sense of belonging, place and identity as director and chief designer of KuiperCompagnons.

Paul Andreu was born in Caudéran, Gironde, and graduated in 1958 from the École Polytechnique. He has been in charge of planning and constructing Charles de Gaulle Airport (Roissy) in Paris since 1967, at the age of age 29. Since then, he has been the chief architect in Aéroports de Paris, with an experience of

荷兰高柏伙伴规划与建筑事务所，及保罗·安德鲁建筑师事务所联合体。高柏伙伴于1916年在荷兰鹿特丹市创立，是荷兰最大的从事区域规划、城市设计、建筑设计及园林景观规划的事务所之一。高柏伙伴规划与建筑事务所曾赢得大量的国际公开竞标项目，其代表作品有天津东丽湖万科城岛上居住区规划设计、荷兰太阳城、上海市南外滩滨江公共空间设计、广东中山市翠亨新区滨海发展规划、浙江省上虞市舜滩源文化湿地规划设计、深圳新大龙岐湾城市规划、武汉四新地区总体规划和修建性详细规划、马尔代夫海上漂浮岛规划、上海市崇明岛东滩生态森林园区规划方案等。

海斯·范登·博门（1965）现任高柏伙伴总裁。他的早年教育背景为景观设计，曾在荷兰、苏格兰与美国的规划与设计公司任职。根据多年经验的积累与对未来的前瞻，海斯主要致力于打造可持续与综合完整的开发愿景。他非常重视对本地状况的了解以迎合当地人与当地自然环境的需求。作为高柏伙伴首席设计师，他的许多规划设计都成功唤起了人们的归属感、场所感，并为场地赋予了独特的特征。



**Paul Andreu architecte paris**

over 50 airports designs. In April 1998, Paul Andreu worked with Qinghua University and won the competition for National Centre for the Performing Arts in Beijing, China. As a worldwide renowned architect, Paul Andreu is well known in China because of the Chinese National Centre for the Performing Arts. His works in China include at least National Centre for the Performing Arts, Shanghai Pudong Airport, Shanghai Oriental Art Centre, Guangzhou Baiyun Airport, Guangzhou Gymnasium and the Chengdu Administrative Centre.

保罗·安德鲁先生出生于法国吉伦特省的冈戴昂，1958年毕业于巴黎综合理工学院。1967年在他29岁的时候，设计建造了巴黎查尔斯·戴高乐机场（鲁瓦西）。从此，作为巴黎机场的首席建筑师，他陆续设计了世界上50余座机场。1998年4月，安德鲁与清华大学合作，在中国国家大剧院国际竞赛中一举夺标。作为享誉世界的建筑设计师，安德鲁因为设计了中国国家大剧院而为中国人熟知，他在中国建筑作品至少有国家大剧院、上海浦东机场、上海东方艺术中心、广州白云机场、广州多功能体育场、成都行政中心等6项。





## 4 The Story of the Jury

The international jury was composed of 7 members including Guy Castelain Perry, President of INVI, Zürich, Switzerland; Hardwin De Wever from Antwerp, Belgium; Justyna Anna Karakiewicz, Melbourne, Australia; Xiangming Ma from Guangzhou, China; Ric Stephens from Oregon, USA (standing in for Kavas Kapadia); Liang Huew Wang from Hong Kong SAR; and Hongyang Wang from Nanjing, China. The jury was selected from professional ISOCARP members under the direction of Vice President Martin Dubbeling and Chinese experts by the City of Shantou. Parallel with the proceedings another juror, Kavas Kapadia from New Delhi, India, who was forced to cancel his visit to Shantou, conducted an independent analysis of the proposals, advising the jury. Sébastien Goethals from Brussels/Chengdu and Ric Stephens assisted Martin Dubbeling, as secretary and supervisor of the jury, with detailed comparisons, proposal analyses, website administration, criteria tabulation, documentation and writing and editing this jury report.

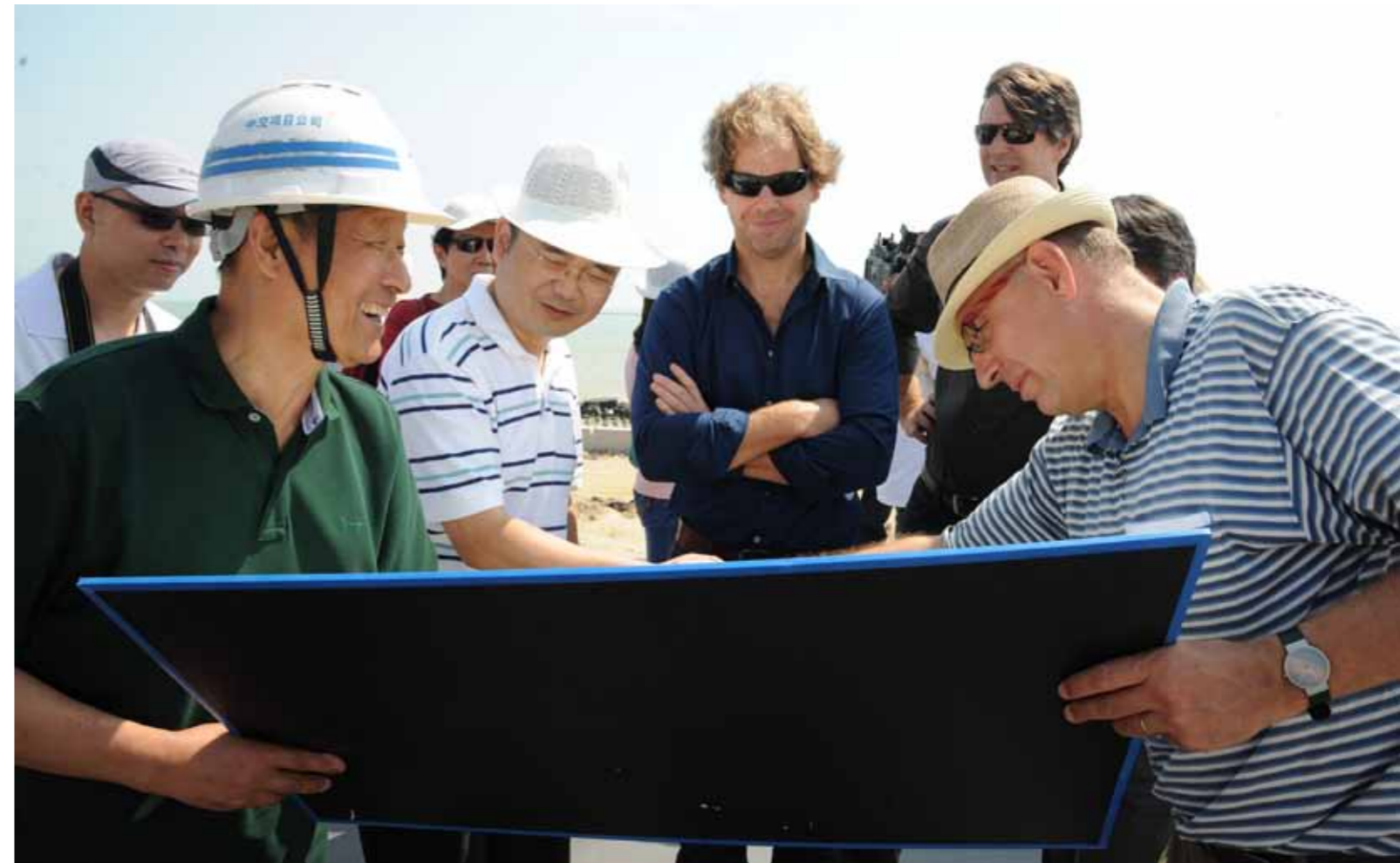
The jury was provided background information from the Shantou Municipality, the Shantou Urban and Rural Planning Bureau and competition submittal materials prior to the competition event via a password-protected project website. This enabled individual jurors to familiarize themselves with the project and review the proposed urban designs in advance of meeting as a jury. Upon arriving in Shantou, the jury was provided submittal books and taken on a site visit with the related departments of the Shantou Municipality to learn about the development location and progress. The second day of jury meetings focused on documentation, illustration boards and video presentations followed by intensive discussions of the individual project merits.

## 4 评审团介绍

国际评审团一共包括7名成员：来自瑞士苏黎世的INVI发展与规划设计公司主席盖伊·卡斯特兰·佩里先生，比利时安特卫普的哈德文·德·威尔先生，澳大利亚墨尔本的贾斯蒂娜·安娜·卡拉奇威茨女士，中国广州的马向明先生，美国俄勒冈州的瑞克·斯蒂芬斯先生（代替卡瓦·卡帕迪亚），来自香港特别行政区的黄良会先生，以及中国南京的王红扬先生，评审团成员是在马丁副主席和汕头市专家的指导下从ISOCARP的成员中遴选出的。与此同时，另一位评审员，来自印度新德里的卡瓦·卡帕迪亚先生没能来汕头，他单独做了一份方案分析给评审团以作为参考建议。来自布鲁塞尔/成都的塞巴斯蒂安·戈索尔斯先生和瑞克·斯蒂芬斯先生协助评审团主席兼秘书长马丁·杜贝林先生进行进一步的比较、方案分析、网站管理、表格制作、文件处理以及这份评审报告的编写。

汕头市政府、汕头市城乡规划局给评审团提供了大量的背景信息，包括竞赛前通过加密网站提交的材料，这让每位评审专家都能够熟悉这个项目，并在评审会议之前仔细研究已经提交的城市设计方案。刚一到汕头，评审团就拿到了提交的成果，并在汕头市承办单位的带领下进行了现场勘察，并了解最新的发展状况。第二天，评审会议重点关注提交的文件、展板和展示视频，之后集中讨论了每个方案的优点，评审团也建立起一套评判标准，这个标准可以比较大量的方案细节。第三天，评审团与三家设计团队进行会谈。以每家团队的设计图纸为讨论依据，评审团准备了一系列问题，以使设计团队详细阐述他们的方案并解释需要澄清的问题。会上，评审团和设计团队一起观看了模型，在此基础上进一步讨论了具体的城市设计特色，晚上，评审团一直讨论到深夜，最终得出的是一个评审团一致认同的结论，其最符合汕头市政府原定的预期和需要。

The jury also scored, evaluated and modified a matrix of criteria that compared numerous specific proposal elements. The third day was devoted to the interviews with the design teams. The jury and the design teams used the design maps of each teams for their discussions. The jury had prepared a series of questions intended for the design teams to elaborate on their proposals and also to question aspects that needed clarification. In the event, the jury and design teams collectively visited the models, which allowed further discussion on specific urban design features. That night the jury deliberated until after midnight. The ultimate result was a clear, unanimous decision that best meets the expectations and needs of the Shantou Municipality.



## 5 Jury Findings

The three schemes of NBBJ, Arup, and KuiperCompagnons & Paul Andreu Architecte Paris (KCA) have been scored by a series of criteria, independently reviewed and determined by the jury after extensive deliberation. It is common practice that the precise content of the discussions amongst the jury members, the detailed scorings and tabulations and the individual preferences of the jury members remain confidential. The jury had several days to study the three entries online and spend four full days in isolation assessing and discussing the design maps, reports and multimedia presentations of the design teams. Especially the three intensive interviews and often very direct discussions provided a level playing field. Each design team had the opportunity to answer questions, react on critical remarks and questions and provide extra explanations where needed.

The project programme was very well framed and presented opportunity and a real challenge to the design teams. The Shantou Strategic Development Plan and the brief referred frequently to self-organization, system thinking, adaptability, and hyper volatility. Hyper volatility is well described in Shantou Strategic Development Plan: "There should be certain degree of stability, which then provides the framework to positively accommodate the unstable and unexpected". While this is broadly understood as the challenge of planning in our rapidly changing world, it is the aspect in which we typically fail. Michael Sorkin has observed that perhaps the reason why modern planning theory still cannot address our urban problems is because we are still applying static theory to a dynamic situation.

The three main criteria that the jury worked with can be summarised as "content,

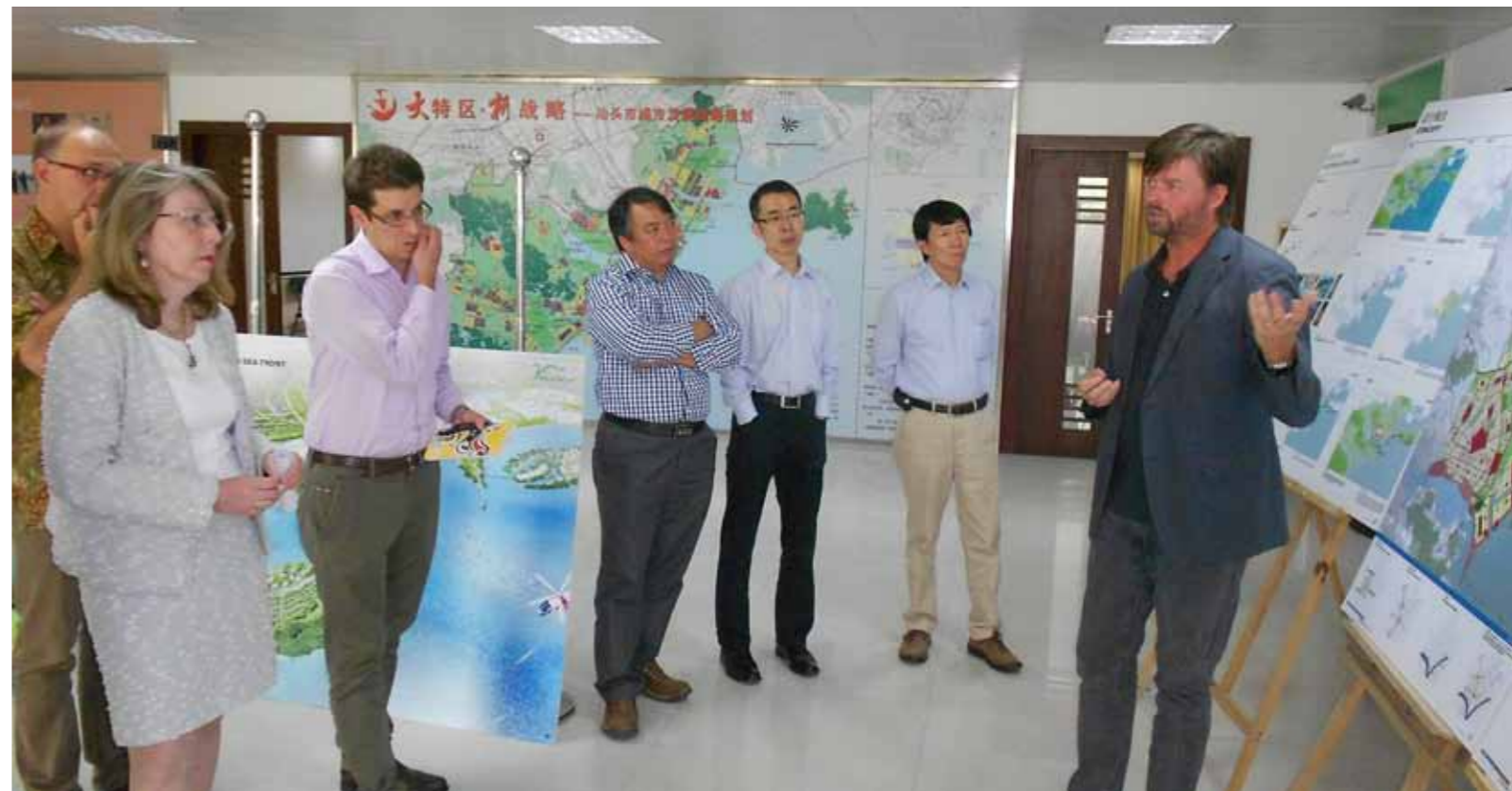
## 5 评审意见

在经过深入考量之后，评审团按照一系列评判标准分别对NBBJ、Arup、KCA三家团队的方案进行了评分，在此过程中，按照惯例，对评审团成员内部的具体讨论内容、详细评分表格以及评审成员的个人偏好采取了保密措施。评审团成员花了几天时间完整地研究三个方案，并在整整四天完全封闭的状态下讨论三家团队的设计图纸、说明书和多媒体展示。其中三次集中的会谈以及频繁的面对面讨论创造了一个公平的竞争环境，使每一家设计团队都同样享有解答问题、回应质疑并在需要时进行解释的权利。

这次竞赛有一个非常好的框架体系，这对于设计团队来说是一个绝佳的机会和挑战。《汕头市发展战略规划》和设计导则中经常提到几个名词，如自组织、系统思维、适应性以及高速变化。在《汕头市发展战略规划》中是这样处理高速变化的：“应该有一个度的稳定性，能够正确地容纳不稳定性与不确定性”。然而，尽管高速变化已经被广泛地视作在当前快速发展的社会中开展规划相关工作的重要挑战，我们却往往不能有效地对这一方面问题进行合理应对。迈克尔·索尔金已经意识到，或许现代规划理论不能解决我们城市问题的原因正是在于我们仍旧在将静态的理论运用到动态的情况中，然而这一思路在当今的现实条件下已经明显不能支撑研究及规划工作的展开。

评审团成员一直践行的三个主要原则可以概括为“详实、可行性以及高质量”。详实指的是内容的完整性，设计团队是否正确传达了他们想要传达的东西。可行性是针对现实而言的，设计方案是否真的能实现以及他们是否真的适合汕头的实际情况。高质量指的是工作成果，设计团队的方案是否真的能够满足导则中所提出的高期望，是否带来更好的衔接、更大的弹性以及更多的附加值，是否真的改变了汕头未来的发展进程。

从一开始就很明确的是，在评审中评审团所真正关注的重点应该从更高的层次上触及问题的核心而不是诸如文本的厚度、绚丽的插图、辞藻华丽而难于理解的文字内容等看起来很诱人的方面。设计说明书的理论程度只是上述要求的一方面。如果所有被展示的及经过讨论的内



feasibility and quality". Content stands for products and completeness. Did the design teams do and deliver what they were supposed to do and deliver? Feasibility stands for realism. Can the designs be built and realised and do they fit in the context of Shantou? Quality stands for performance. Did the designs and the proposals of the design teams meet the high expectations as formulated in the brief? Would the designs and proposals of the design teams bring more connectivity, flexibility and added value? Would it change the course of the future of Shantou?

At the very outset it must be made clear that the evaluation looks beyond the obviously alluring indicators such as the size of the report, enticing posters, flowery and potentially confusing text and it attempts to get at the core of the contents. A theoretical enlargement of the technical report serves the purpose only up to a point. If all that has been presented and discussed helps build up an argument in favour of what has been presented—the design that follows—then it may be seen as a value added asset, otherwise it may actually work to weaken one's case. This tendency, to promise much more than is actually delivered, is often noticed among the contestants of a large competition project, and in this case Arup may have been overly ambitious. The Jury believes the urban image of the NBBJ scheme could be bolder. KCA comes nearest to a satisfactory balance between the information collected, presented and finally used in their presentations.

As noted above, the brief was very clear in assigning change at its core. Unfortunately all three projects focused largely on efficiency, failing to acknowledge to the extent sought by the jury that efficiency

容能够凝聚成某个观点并从而支撑后来的设计方案等，那么这就应该被视为加分项，否则将反而会对其方案产生弱化的效果。这种规划愿景承诺地很好，但实际规划方案落实不到位的情况常常在一些大型城市规划设计竞赛中出现。比如说在本次竞赛中，奥雅纳公司可能就有些过于炫耀了。评审团认为NBBJ方案中的城市意向可以再大胆一点，而KCA则在收集信息、展示信息以及最终将信息用于他们汇报中等方面做得最为令人满意。

正如之前提到的，设计导则明确将“变化”作为其核心诉求。但遗憾的是，三个方案都将太多的精力放在了效率上，而没有反映出评审团所认为的效率和弹性是辩证对立的。设计导则所要求的一定弹性，或者说宽松度，可能带来一种新的效率。NBBJ和高柏伙伴以及安德鲁建筑事务所在其报告中提到了这一点，但是他们的方案却不能清楚地描述能够容纳变化的潜力。三个方案都有点过于强制性，这很有可能导致众所周知的恐龙效应，亦即因不能适应周边环境状况中的实质变化而受到失败的威胁。城市和公民都面临着这些压力，正如设计导则所建议的那样，我们不应该将一个城市设计为一个封闭而不能改变的系統。现在，弹性作为一个设计观念已经变得比效率更重要。

各家单位的汇报具有很高水准，与此同时，自知重任在身的评审团也都寄望于在自身的所有经验以及专业知识的基础上做出一个平衡各方的决定，因为未来这些方案所塑造的将不仅是汕头市的命运，而更在于整个地区的未来。

and flexibility are dialectically opposed. What the brief was asking for was a degree of flexibility or looseness that could allow a new kind of efficiency to emerge. Both NBBJ and KuiperCompagnons & Paul Andreu raised this in their words but their proposals failed to illustrate potential through accommodating change. All three projects were over-determined, which in most cases leads to what is popularly known as the dinosaur effect, the threat of failure as a consequence of a failure to adapt to substantial change in surrounding conditions. Cities and civilisations are subject to such stresses. As the brief suggests, we should not design a city as a closed system, a system that is unable to change. Flexibility today has become more important as a design concept than efficiency.

The presentations were of a very high standard and the jury, aware of the enormous responsibility, had to draw upon the entire reserves of experience and expertise to come to a balanced decision as the future of these proposals will shape not only the fate of the city of Shantou but the entire region.



## One Shantou: Now, Tomorrow and the Future (NBBJ)

*"The One Shantou project is a highly practical and resilient urban approach to creating a New East Coastal Area."*

NBBJ prepared an urban design approach based on the ecology of a river delta. The ever-changing environment of the river meeting the sea provided inspiration to the project. The team produced beautiful diagrams of water systems and promoted green space as a guiding force for their design, working with nature not against it. They propose a soft edge condition along the river allowing for the river to flood and expand to buffer development from potential storm impact. The same soft edge is proposed for the seacoast. The hard and controlled edge is given to canal and park edges making a striking difference and framework for very interesting urban design. Unfortunately, the Jury was unable to fully reconcile the urban design with the diagrams and drawings presented. Furthermore, when it came to the detailed design, the ideas of working with nature were less convincing. The soft coastal edge was given rigid, rectangular platforms to mediate the effect of waves and act as a platform on which to produce agricultural products. However, how such platforms could be effectively implemented was not explained. The size of the main canal through the development area was so big, there was concern that in order to have any water in it, the use of pumps would have been essential, counter to the idea of working with the nature.

The "Delta City" approach to combine urban and natural design was considered a valuable approach to the overall strategy for One Shantou. Another prominent and highly favourable feature of

合一汕头：现在，明天和未来（NBBJ）  
“合一汕头方案是一个能够创造海湾新区东海岸新城的具有高度可行性和城市弹性的方案”

NBBJ呈现给我们一个基于河流三角洲生态格局的城市设计方案，河流汇海时不断变化的环境给予这个团队以灵感。这家团队绘制了美丽的水循环系统示意图，并引入绿色空间作为他们设计的指导因素，与自然和谐共处而非对抗大自然。他们沿河设计了一个柔化边缘，以缓冲洪涝、河岸侵蚀等潜在的暴风雨灾害影响，在海滨地区也设计了同样的柔化边缘，他们为运河和公园地区设计了人造边缘，以使得这些地区因这些非常有趣的城市设计而变得与众不同。但是遗憾的是，评审团很难完全把展示的示意图和城市设计对应起来。此外，当考虑到详细规划设计时，协同自然的想法更缺乏说服力。在海岸柔化边缘上他们设计了刻板的、方形的平台以缓和海浪的影响，并可以在平台上面种植农作物，但是并没有解释清楚这些平台怎样能够有效地运作。考虑到流经发展地区的主要运河的尺度如此之大，有人担心，为了保留一些水体在里面，必然会用到水泵，这就背离了协同自然的理念。

融合城市和自然的“三角洲城市”设计被认为是一个具有价值并能够实现“合一汕头”策略的方案。“合一汕头”另一个突出的受到广泛喜爱的原因在于它对现有汕头市发展战略规划的尊重，这一点在大运河以及中央公园的联合设计中尤为明显。这个方案被认为是三个方案中最切合实际、最为灵活多变、最具有弹性以及可行性最强的方案。

通过引入海滨花园城市的概念，这个战略规划很好地演化为汕头三角洲的区域愿景。NBBJ考虑到了先于NECA（汕头东部CBD和新建铁路客运站）发展规划的近期建设，从这一点上来说，NBBJ的方案是非常具有现实意义的。这个方案很容易被执行，并能及时容纳新的适宜的发展变化。除了这些主要的优点，评审团也注意到了这个方案里许多细节上的亮点，包括：

One Shantou is its respect for the existing Shantou Strategic Development Plan. This consideration is most evident in the alignment and design of the Grand Canal and Central Park. This plan was considered to be the most pragmatic, flexible, resilient and easiest to implement of the three entries.

The strategic planning was well developed into a regional vision for the Shantou Delta with the concept of a coastal garden city. The NBBJ proposal is realistic, regarding the shorter term developments that will occur before the NECA development (East Shantou CBD and new Railway Station). This approach is easily phased, allowing incremental and adaptable growth in time. In addition to these primary values, the jury recognized the high quality of many specific features of the plan including:

1. Traditional urban grid with good connectivity, development flexibility and resilience to changing conditions in the environment and market.
2. Urban ecology transects and best practices.
3. Economic Index to assist in evaluating development potential.
4. Well-designed streetscapes with arcades.
5. Tagangwei Creative EcoDistrict (and floating agriculture) as a unique opportunity to merge urban agriculture with land and aquatic ecology.

The jury was critical of the Xinjin Wellness District for a variety of concerns that included the need for waterfront place-making features; ignoring existing development plans on the northern portion, and partial reliance on the existing amusement park. There was also a concern about a variety of images that conveyed conflicting messages.

1. 能够与变化的环境很好衔接的、具有高度发展弹性的传统城市网格
2. 城市生态网格横截面以及出色的可行性案例
3. 协助评估发展潜能的经济指数
4. 设计精美的带有骑楼的街景
5. 绝妙融合城市农业和陆地水生生态系统的塔岗围创意生态区（和漂浮农业）

这个方案中新津康体生活区的设计遭到了评审团的质疑，包括营造滨水景观特色是否有必要，以及它忽略了北部地区已有的发展规划和对于已有主题公园的偏爱，我们也对许多表义冲突的图片提出质疑。

The elements that were questioned included the following:

1. Random, rectangular, artificial wetlands.
2. Phasing that defers Xixi coastal development until the third phase.
3. Water transportation not part of multi-modal system.
4. Coastal Promenade's high exposure to oceanic influences and hazards.
5. Regional context and branding.

受到质疑的要素包括以下几条-如下:

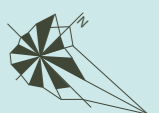
1. 随机的、矩形的、人造的湿地
2. 将新溪滨水城市中心区的发展推迟到第三个阶段
3. 水运并没有列入多模式交通体系
4. 滨海长廊完全暴露在海洋危害之下
5. 区域特征与品牌化战略





图例

- |   |                                    |                                  |                         |                                       |
|---|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 居住用地<br>Residential                     | 文化娱乐用地<br>Cultural & Entertainment | 行政办公用地<br>Administrative         | 停车场用地<br>Parking        | 小学<br>Elementary School               |
| 商住用地<br>Mix Use (Com.+Residential)      | 旅馆业用地<br>Hotel                     | 教育科研用地<br>Education and Research | 广场用地<br>Plaza           | 初级中学<br>Junior High School            |
| 居住区公共设施用地<br>Community Public Amenities | 酒店公寓<br>Service Apartment          | 体育用地<br>Sports Facility          | 城市林带<br>Urban Forest    | 5分钟步行距离<br>5 minutes walking distance |
| SOHO社区<br>Soho Community                | 展览用地<br>Exhibition                 | 总部<br>Headquarters               | 绿地<br>Green             |                                       |
| 科研用地<br>Research & Institutional        | 医疗卫生用地<br>Medical/Hospital/Sanity  | 金融商务用地<br>Finance & Trade        | 实验农场<br>Experiment Farm |                                       |
| 创意产业+底层商业<br>Creative Industry+Retail   | 设计学院<br>Design School              | 公交<br>Transportation Hub         | 滩涂<br>Tidal zone        |                                       |
| 商业零售用地<br>Commerce/Retail               | 市政设施用地<br>Municipal Service        | 公共设施用地<br>Utility                | 水体<br>Water Body        |                                       |





*nbbj*



nbbj





nbbj

### Smart Chaopolis: Home by the Sea (Ove Arup & Partners Hong Kong)

*"The Smart Chaopolis provides an in-depth analysis that derives comprehensive implementation measures."*

The submission by ARUP was self-assured in its statement that technology will help us to resolve any problem associated with climate change. It presented us with a wonderful catalogue of technological fixes that may allow us indefinitely pursue consumerist lifestyles, confident that economic growth and prosperity, supported by strong regulatory oversight, will resolve any disinterest or dissatisfaction. Amazing visuals and models of a static perfect future supported these ideas. Although beautifully presented and full of different technologies, which according to the team could sufficiently reduce the ecological footprint, the proposal failed to deliver a flexible, adaptable strategy where change and unpredictability was central. The proposal is conventional in its projection of a future, postulating a city as a machine in which any unanticipated change will challenge the operation of the whole system.

The "Smart Chaopolis" plan is an exceptionally comprehensive approach to urban design that covers a spectrum of city-planning considerations with in-depth analysis and technical programs. Smart Chaopolis has an exceptional interpretation and mission along with great depth in sustainable development. The jury was impressed with the volume of state-of-the-art practices. The Smart Chaopolis is an economically inspired spatial vision based on four development strategies combined with phasing according to available means and resources (concurrency). In addition the presentation model was the most dramatic of the three

精明潮都：滨海之家（香港奥雅纳咨询公司）

“精明潮都方案就全面的施行措施给出了一个深入的分析。”

奥雅纳公司提交的方案在陈述里是非常自信的，他们认为技术能够帮我们解决一切与气候变化相关的问题，这个方案呈现给我们一个美妙绝伦的技术性修复列表，允许我们无限制追求消费主义的生活方式，并确信强力管制下的经济发展与繁荣会化解任何的冷漠与不满。让人震撼的完美的未来模型和愿景给这些想法提供了支持。尽管拥有完美的展示和各种不同的技术，包括可以充分降低生态印记的技术，但是这个方案没有给出一个强调变化与不确定性的有弹性的、适应性强的战略。这个方案在对未来的应对上是非常传统的，它把城市假定为一个机器，在这种情况下，任何意料之外的变化都会对整个系统的运作造成挑战。

“精明潮都”规划是一个非常全面的城市设计，以深入的分析和技术手段覆盖了城市规划中众多方面的考虑，“精明潮都”方案在对可持续发展的理解上有一个非常独到的见解，评审团对其中大量先进的做法印象非常深刻。“精明潮都”方案是一个经济引导下的空间愿景，这个愿景基于四个发展战略，并基于可用的手段和资源安排实施时序（同时性）。除此之外，奥雅纳展示的模型是三家团队中最引人注目的，传达出对未来积极乐观的强烈视觉愿景。除了这些主要的优点，评审团也注意到了这个规划许多细节上的亮点，包括：

1. 通过对汕头老城已有肌理的解释表现出深入的历史和区域背景理解
2. 精炼的产业策略
3. 扩展研究区域得到了完全整合
4. 交通导向转型发展
5. 寻根度假

entries and conveyed a strong visual sense of futuristic optimism. In addition to these primary values, the jury recognized the high quality of many specific features of the plan including:

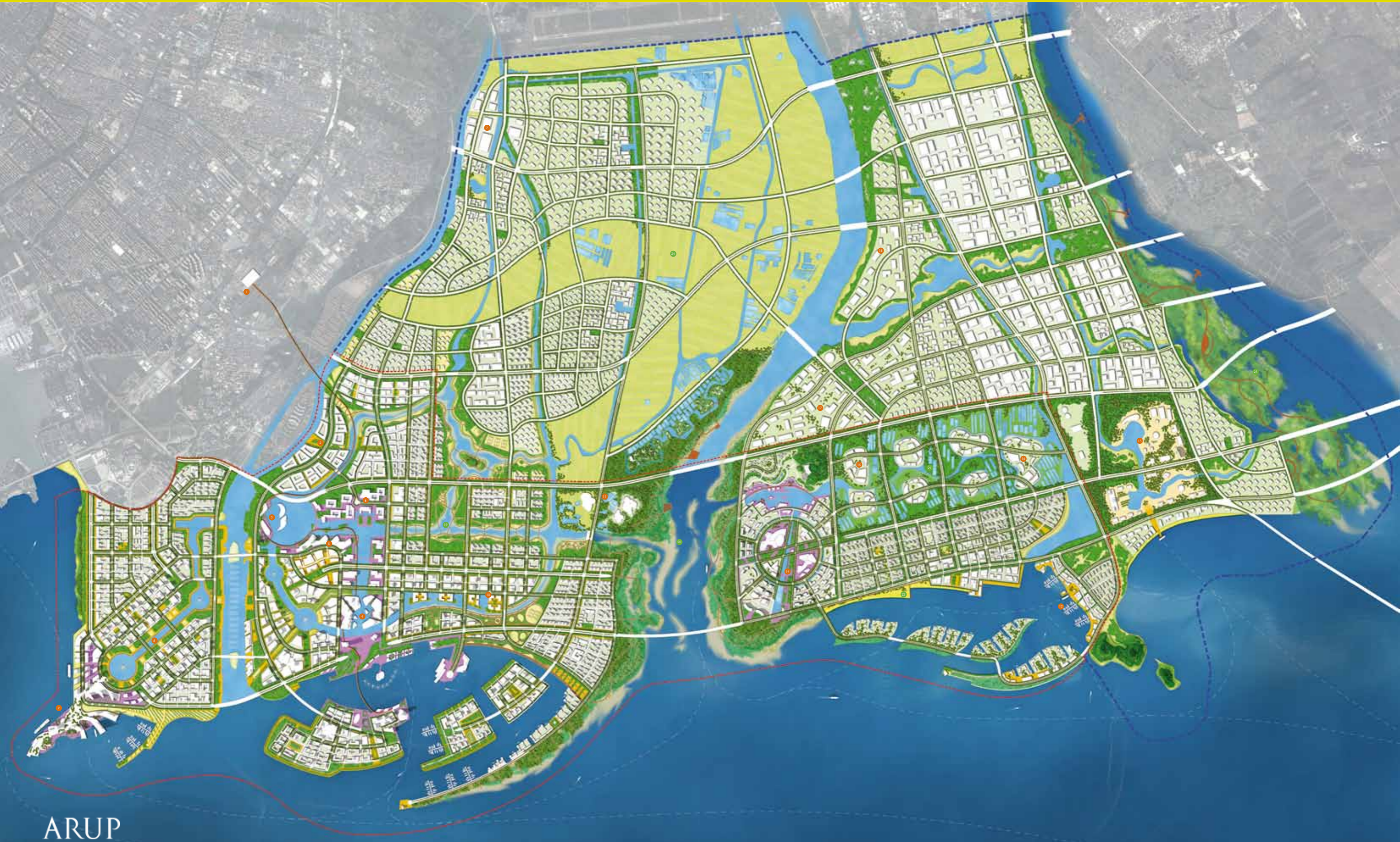
1. In-depth historic and regional context understanding with an explanation of the existing pattern of the Old Town Shantou.
2. Industrial Strategy Concentrate+
3. Fully-integrated expanded study area.
4. Transport Oriented Transformation.
5. Root Tourism.

The primary critique of Smart Chaopolis is the overlaying and complex vision articulated by the 3 Planning Objectives, 4 Development Positioning elements, and 4 Development Strategies. This is amplified with a disconnect between some theoretical concepts presented and the final 3D proposals. A second, and perhaps greater concern is the ability to realize the plan's extremely expensive infrastructure and development costs. Additional elements that were questioned included the following:

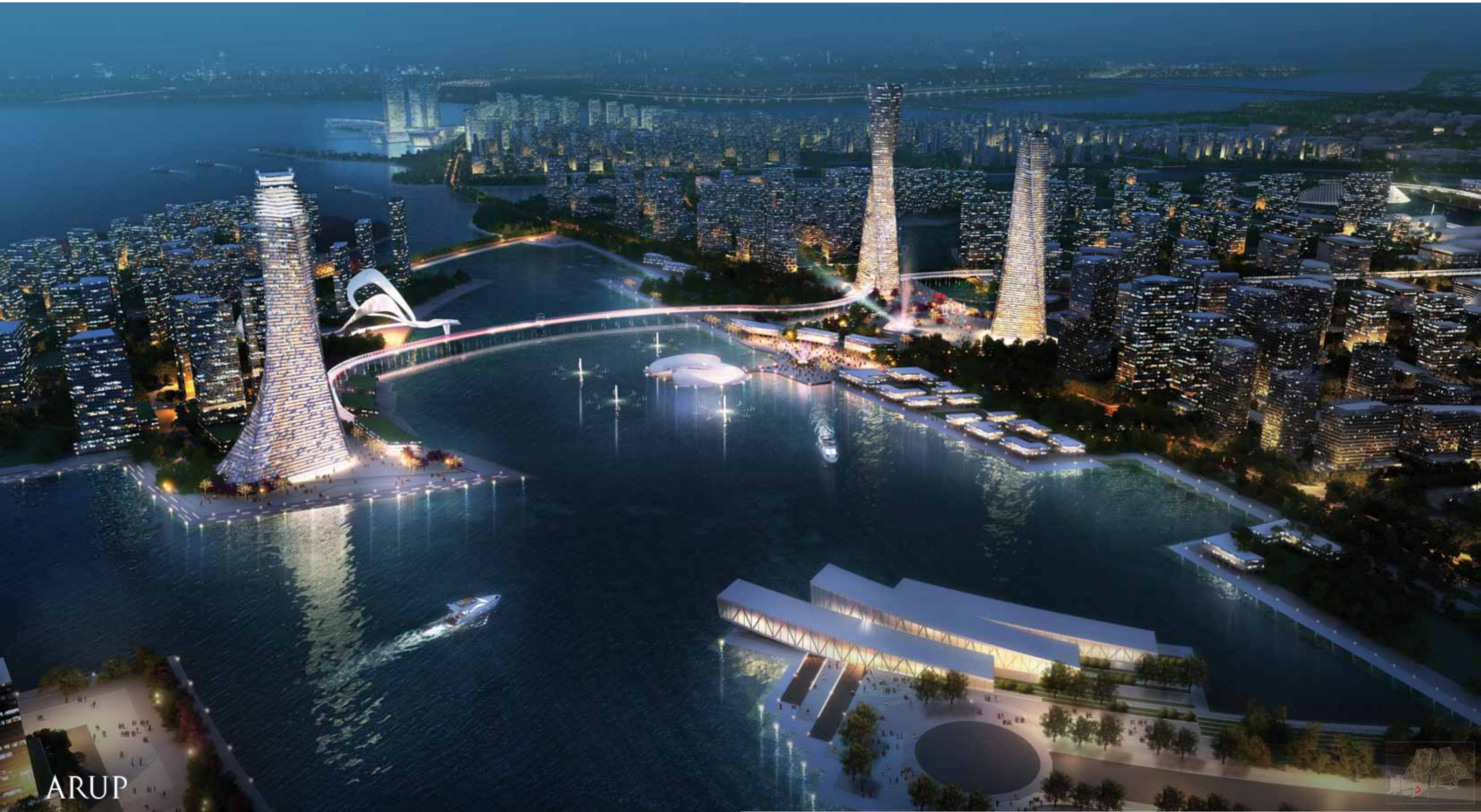
1. Repetitious design in the Lunghu District (northern expanded area).
2. Transit system disconnects and urban development conflicts and feasibility of tourism tram/pedestrian facility.
3. Phasing plan requires further explanation.
4. Sea World infrastructure feasibility and vulnerability.
5. Overall pedantic and fragmented nature of report.
6. A distinct disconnect between some theoretical concepts presented and the final 3D proposals.

“精明潮都”方案受到的主要质疑是它通过三个规划目标、四个发展定位要素和四个发展战略表达了过于复杂和重复的观点，这个问题在其所提出的理论概念与最终的3D方案之间的断层上被放大。其次，或许更值得担忧的是是否具备支付实现这个规划尤为昂贵的基础设施建设以及巨额的发展费用。其他受到质疑的点包括：

1. 龙湖区的重复设计（北部扩展区域）
2. 运输系统中断、城市发展冲突、旅游观光电车和行人设施的可行性
3. 分期建设需要进一步的论证
4. 海上世界基础设施的可行性和脆弱性
5. 报告过于呆板、逻辑性不强
6. 在展示的一些理论概念和最终的3D模型之间存在明显的分歧









ARUP



ARUP

- 自然水道景观  
Natural River Landscape
- 自然滨水节点  
Natural Waterscape Node
- 自然景观元素  
Natural Visual Resource
- 绿色生态景观轴  
Eco-Green Corridor
- 城市景观轴  
City Scope Axis
- 水岸景观大道  
Waterfront Scenic Drive
- 城市滨水特色景观节点  
City Waterscape Character Node
- 城市滨水轴  
City Waterscape Corridor
- 城市标志性建筑  
City Landmark
- 城市标志公园绿轴  
City Green Node

## Return to Shantou (KuiperCompagnons Rotterdam & Paul AndreuArchitecte Paris)

*"The Return to Shantou approach is very seductive with a clear vision and iconic ideas."*

The proposal of KuiperCompagnons & Paul Andreu is very well presented and their verbal presentation was inspiring. For this group, time was the driving force of the scheme and the nature came to the design as a helping hand. This team used the metaphor of the fishermen with a big net, but in some ways this was very cybernetic and a metaphor of the sailing boat may have been more appropriate. The sailor knows that he wants to go from A to B, but the straight-line journey may not be the most effective. He must learn to navigate the waves and the wind, and sometimes tack backwards instead of resolutely pushing forward. The presentation confirmed that, without any doubt, this was the project that addresses the demands of the brief. Unfortunately, these ideas were less strongly conveyed through the drawings and the proposal of the Garden City, which conveyed a more rigid approach. In these documents, it was difficult to see how this proposal addressed the brief's statement of hyper volatility. The idea of uncertainty has been precluded, conveying instead an expectation of certainty.

On the matter of sheer impact of the schemes presented KuiperCompagnons & Paul Andreu leaves a very "soothing influence" with their mature overall handling of the proposal. The Return to Shantou video "touches the heart". This engaging, personal approach was consistent with the report and the interview. It provided the basis for a clear vision for the New East Coast. The most compel-

回归汕头（荷兰高柏伙伴事务所及保罗·安德鲁建筑师事务所联合体）

“带着清晰的愿景和绝妙的想法，回归汕头方案是非常诱人的。”

荷兰高柏伙伴事务所及保罗·安德鲁建筑师事务所联合体的方案被很好地展示出来，他们的现场汇报也是非常振奋人心的。对于这组来说，时间是方案的驱动力，自然也成为设计的辅助因素。这个团队用渔网捕鱼的渔民来比喻他们的方案，但是某种意义上来说，这可能有点偏颇，一个帆船的比喻可能更加恰当。水手知道他想从A到B，但是直线旅程可能不是最理想的，他必须学会驾驭风浪，有时需要迂回前进，而不是一往直前。汇报证实了，这个方案无疑解决了导则的要求。但有点遗憾的是，这些想法没有通过图纸很好地表达出来，而花园城市的方案也过于生硬，在这些文件中，很难看出这个方案是怎么解决导则里提到的高速变化的。相反，传达出来的是一种明确的预期，而阻碍了对不确定性的思考。

ling features of the plan were the "blue-green" edges and especially the Xinjin Peninsula: 'Cape Shantou' which will be an iconic benchmark for a world-class waterfront city. KuiperCompagnons & Paul Andreu provided clear explanation on urban design, branding equity, regional integration and—importantly—a deep understanding of the relationship to the sea. Return to Shantou provides a clear, strategic and ecological approach with its spatial concept of the "Coastal Garden City". In addition to these primary values, the jury recognized the high quality of many specific features of the plan including:

1. Polycentric regional planning.
2. Xinjin Peninsula place-making features and City Park can be signature elements for Shantou.
3. Coastal Islands and Tagang Wei Archipelago provide middle-ground view shed aesthetics and offer a variety of unique functions with a "soft edge".
4. Waterfront sections and water-oriented transit.
5. Thoughtful branding strategy.

The primary critique to the "Return to Shantou" was the rigidity and complexity of the circular/radial nodes. This was a particular concern for decreasing mobility/access along the central north/south axis. In addition there was a critique of infrastructure and development feasibility for circular as opposed to grid block systems. Additional elements that were questioned included the following:

1. Streetscape scale, landscaping, lack of arcades, light rail went missing in the cross sections
2. Xinji City Central Administrative District ("mandala") may be problematic from a variety of perspectives
3. Lack of attention to expanded area, especially northern area

就这个方案的效果来说，高柏伙伴事务所以及保罗·安德鲁建筑事务所联合体凭他们对方案成熟全面的处理给我们留下了非常好的印象，“回归汕头”视频触动了大家的心灵。这个引人入胜又个性鲜明的方案跟它的说明书以及之前的面谈是一致的，这个方案也为东海岸新城清晰的愿景奠定了基础。这个规划最引人注目的特点是“蓝-绿”边缘，尤其是新津半岛：'汕头角'将成为世界级海滨城市的标志。高柏伙伴以及保罗安德鲁建筑师事务所在城市设计、品牌价值、区域融合方面以及最重要的在对海洋关系的深刻理解上都给出了清晰的解释，回归汕头方案就“海滨花园城市”的空间概念给出了一个清晰的、战略性的、生态性的规划方案。除了这些主要的优点，评审团也注意到了这个方案许多细节上的亮点，包括：

1. 多中心区域规划
2. 新津半岛的特色营造，以及城市公园可能成为汕头的标志性要素
3. 海滨岛屿和塔岗围群岛在视觉美学上做了一个缓冲处理，给“柔化边缘”提供了多样的独特功能
4. 水岸部分和以水运为导向的交通体系
5. 全面的品牌战略

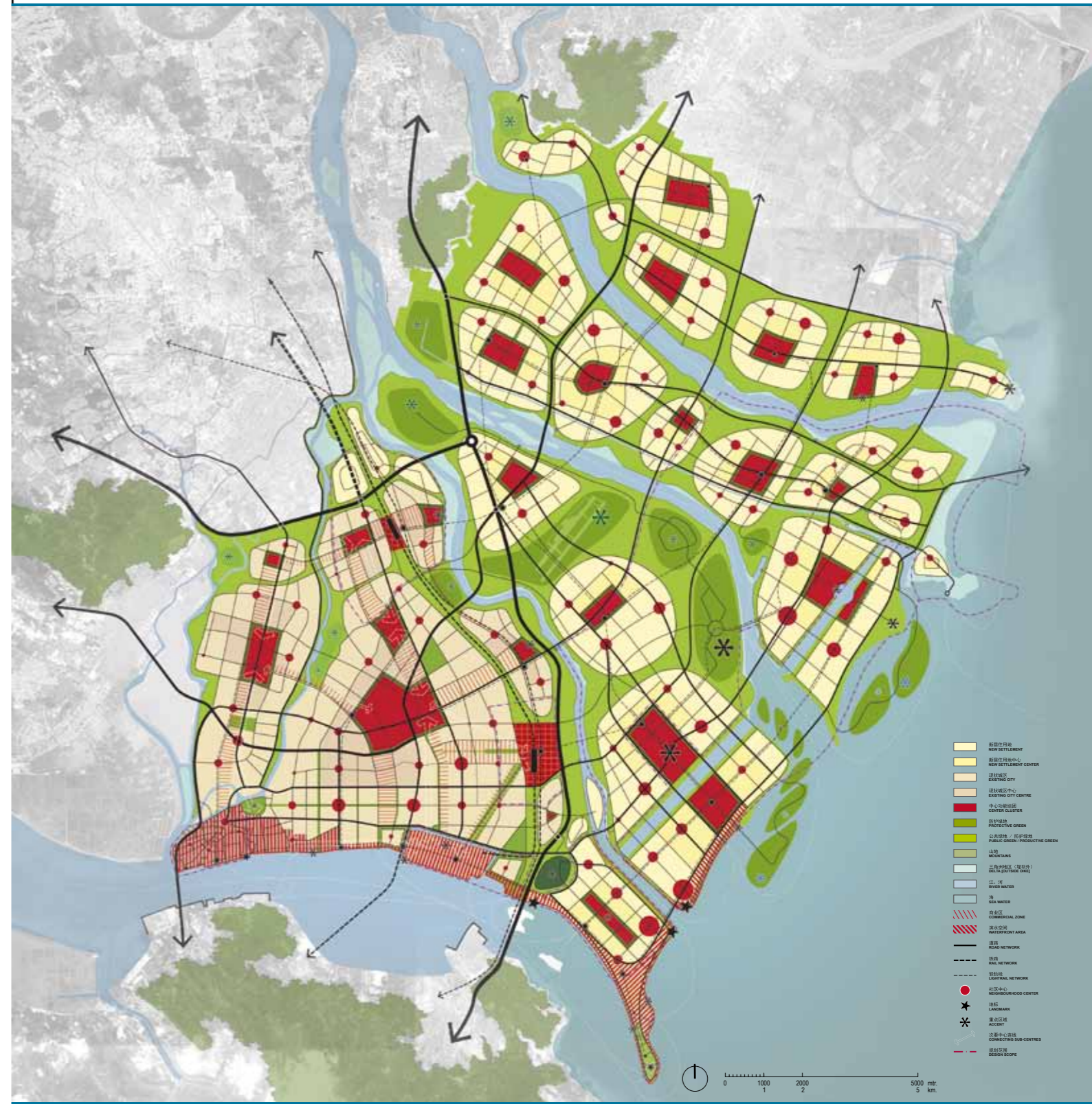
对“回归汕头”方案的主要批判在于它的刻板以及环形/放射节点的复杂性，这可能降低沿南北轴线的机动性/可达性。此外，与方格路网相对的环形路网的建设可行性和基础设施建设也受到质疑，下面列出了其他受到质疑的问题：

1. 街景的尺度、景观美化、缺少骑楼，以及断面上轻轨的缺失
2. 新津城市中央行政区（曼陀罗）从多个视角来看可能是有问题的
3. 忽略了扩展区域，尤其是北部地区
4. 在能源、低碳和可持续措施方面细节的缺失
5. 交通规划深度不够

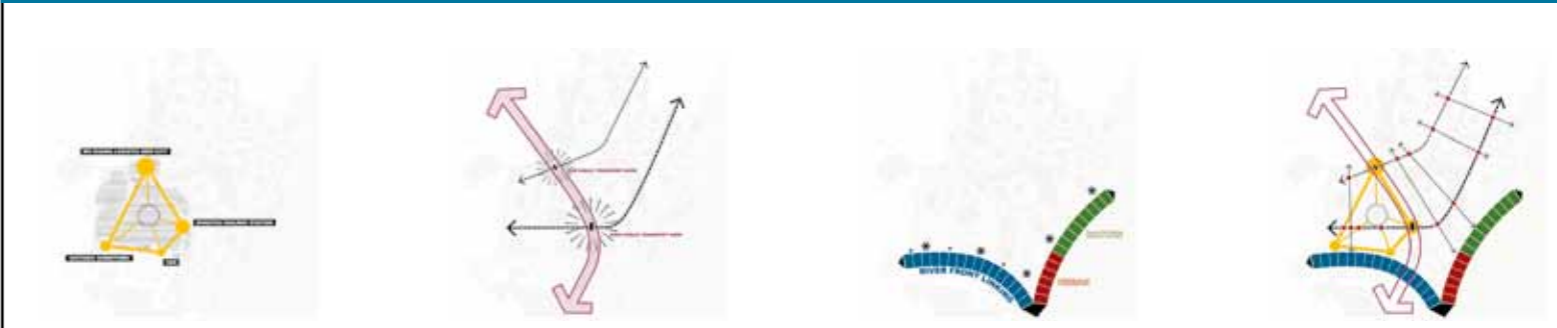
4. Lack of specificity in energy, low carbon and sustainability measures
5. Lack of depth in transportation planning

There is no easy answer to the challenge presented to the consultant teams. All three obviously had worked hard and provided us with a considerable volume of material. Each of the three groups presented very different approaches and visions for the future. We noted that all teams applied static theory and static representation to a context identified in the brief as dynamic. Obviously, by constructing infrastructure, we place into the site area fixed elements but this can be a framework for change. As such, these elements mediate between stability and change, where the duality of change and stability is not a dichotomy but rather a continuum. Forms that have the ability to accommodate different functions or activities will more readily transform from one condition to another and, as they transform, it will be easier to make decisions on what needs to be conserved, preserved, and what needs to be removed, replaced or replicated. This indeed is the tradition of the dynamic trading towns of the China coast, a tradition that Shantou seeks to extend into an unknowable but successful future.

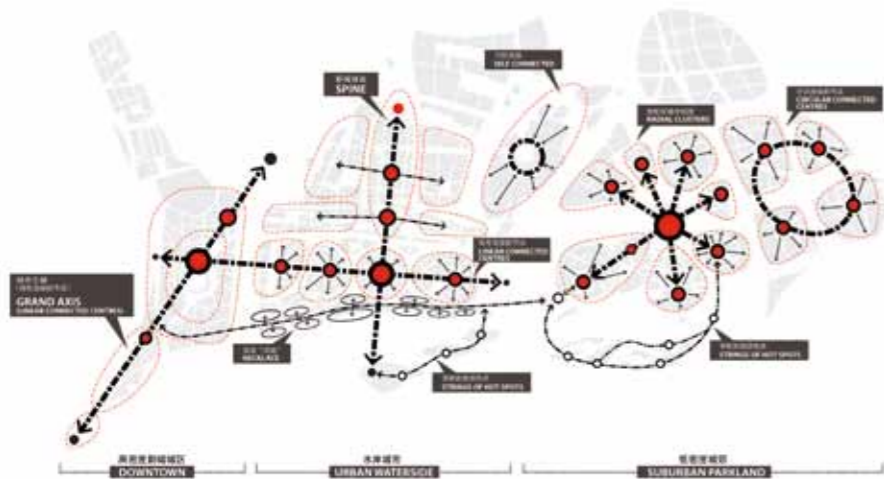
对于呈现给咨询团队的挑战很难简单地回答—咨询团队面临的挑战，从没有简单的答案。所有三家团队显然已经非常努力，并为我们提供了大量的材料，每个团队都提供了对未来彼此迥异的方案和愿景，但我们也注意到所有的团队都运用静态的理论和展示手法试图解决导则里作为动态提出的内容。很明显，通过建设基础设施，我们在这个区域植入了固定的要素，但是这也可能为环境变化提供一个框架，同样地，这些要素在稳定与变化之间相互平衡，变化与稳定的二元关系并非对立的而是一个统一体。有能力容纳不同功能或活动的形式更容易从一种状况转换到另一种，因为它变化的时候，更容易决定哪些需要应该保留，哪些应该移除、重置或者复制，这正是中国沿海充满活力的商贸城镇的传统，汕头会将这个传统努力延伸到虽然未知但必将成功的未来。



[ 1 : 40.000 ]

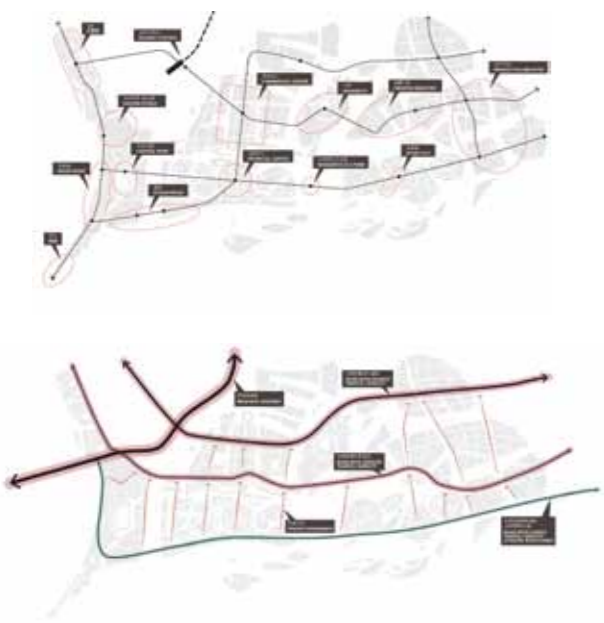






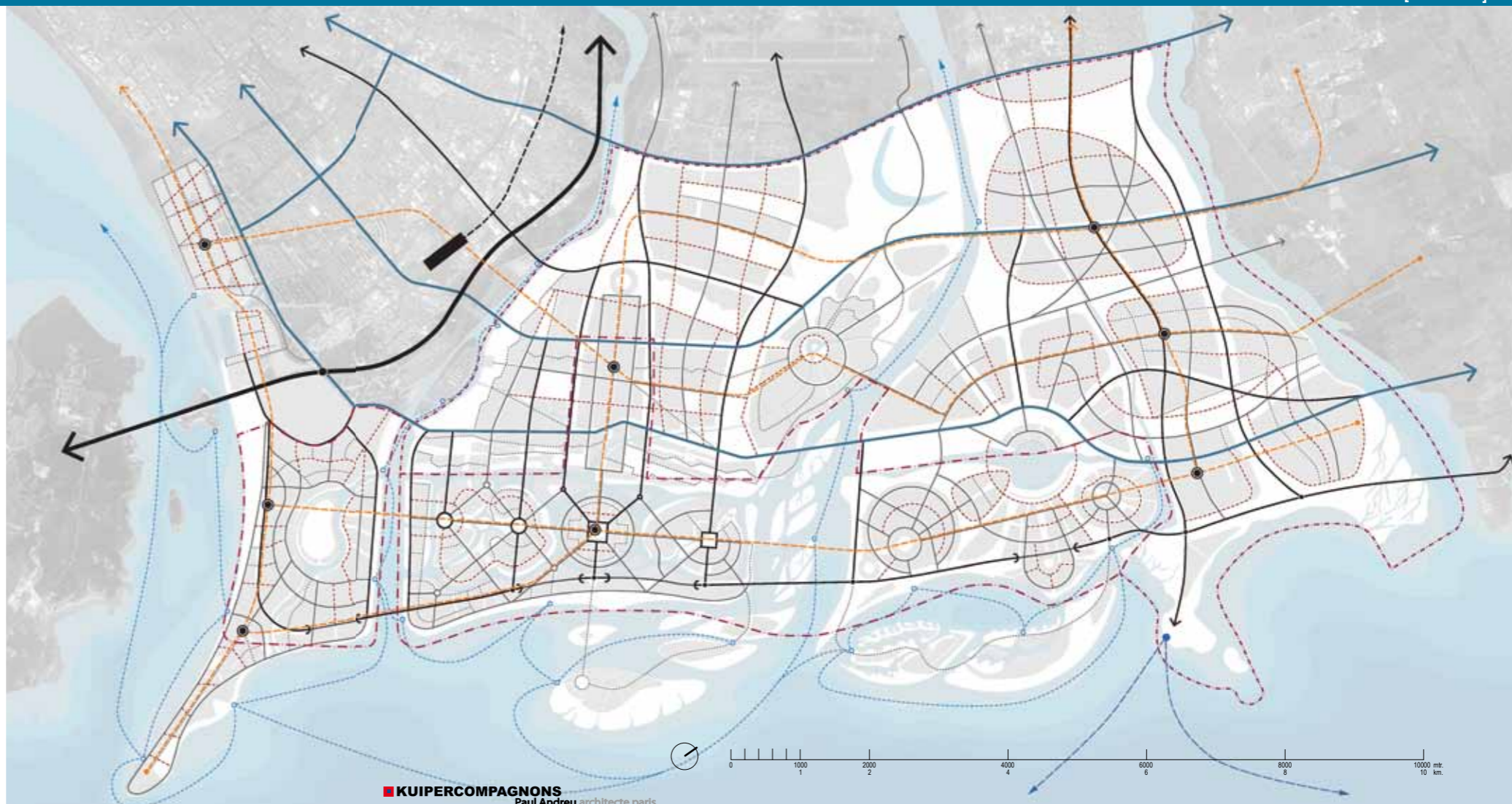
**图例 LEGEND**

生态绿带 ECOLOGICAL GREEN	主要城市中心 MAIN CENTER CLUSTER	自然生态绿带 GREEN ECOSYSTEM WATERFRONT
公园绿地 PARKLAND	城市中心 CITY CENTER CLUSTER	设计范围 DESIGN SCOPE
农业用地 AGRICULTURE LAND	节点 NODE	
城市边缘区 (生态带) EDGE OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT	城市节点 LANDMARK	
城市边缘区 (生态带) EDGE OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT	大学校园 UNIVERSITY CAMPUS	
城市绿带 URBAN SPINE	城市滨水区 URBAN WATERFRONT	



**图例 LEGEND**

高速公路 (快速) HIGH SPEEDWAY	快速通道 EXPRESSWAY	水上航线 SHIPPING ROUTE
普通公路 ROAD	快速出入口 EXPRESSWAY	水上巴士停靠点 WATER BUS STOP
次干路 SECONDARY ROAD	快速出入口 EXPRESSWAY	设计范围 DESIGN SCOPE
支路 BRANCH ROAD	快速出入口 EXPRESSWAY	
小路 LOCAL ROAD	铁路 RAILWAY	
	火车站 RAILWAY STATION	





- 生态绿核 (生态绿核)  
ECOLOGICAL GREEN CORE
- 公园绿地  
PARKLAND
- 高密度住宅区 (高密度)  
MULTI-FLOOR AREA (HIGH DENSITY)
- 中密度住宅区 (中密度)  
MULTI-FLOOR AREA (MEDIUM DENSITY)
- 村庄  
VILLAGE
- 建筑  
BUILDINGS
- 项目范围  
PROJECT SCOPE

[ 1 : 10,000 ]







## 6 Conclusion

More than 300 officials and planning professionals attended the Award Ceremony where the Mayor of Shantou, Renhao Zheng, introduced the members of the international urban design competition and reaffirmed the vision of positioning Shantou as a world-class city. Martin Dubbeling then described the competition format and jury composition. Each of the design teams gave oral presentations followed by videos that highlighted their strengths and strategies. In the afternoon, the design teams, Shantou Government officials and relevant department leaders attended a closed meeting in which each juror outlined their perspectives on the urban design proposals. Themes that were addressed by the jury members are Ecology, Strategical Planning, Transport Planning and Tourism. Other jury members reflected on Shantou Master Planning in process and on regional planning. The chair of jury meetings, Guy Perry summarized the findings of the deliberations and outlined the need for the New East Coastal Area to be a 'healthy city'. Finally, competition organizer Martin Dubbeling announced the winners: KuiperCompagnons & Paul Andreu and NBBJ both in first place with €400,000 each. ARUP ended in second place with an award of €325,000.

All three contestants have put in a lot of effort and within the constraints of time produced very commendable work. For their effort, they must be congratulated. The design teams have been requested to continue the dialogue to further streamline their proposals and make their concepts implementable. From the three highly qualified submissions, the jury sought to select the best possible vision and framework for the future of the people of Shantou. The unanimously selected winning projects had very different, but

## 6 结论

300多位领导和专业人员参加了颁奖典礼，汕头市市长郑人豪先生介绍了国际城市设计竞赛的成员，并再次申明将汕头发展为世界级城市的愿景，然后马丁·杜贝林先生介绍了竞赛内容和评审成员组成。每家设计团队做了口头汇报，随后放映视频突出了他们的重点和战略。下午，汕头市政府和有关部门领导出席了内部会议，会上，每位评审成员阐述了他们对每个城市设计方案的观点，评审成员提出的主题有生态、战略规划、交通规划和旅游产业，其他的评审成员反馈了汕头市总体规划和区域规划的进度，评审团组长盖伊·佩里总结了讨论意见并指出东海岸新城发展成为“健康城市”的必要性。最后，竞赛组织者马丁·杜贝林宣布获胜者：高柏伙伴事务所和保罗·安德鲁建筑事务所联合体与美国NBBJ并列第一名，每家团队拿到40万欧元的奖金，奥雅纳公司获得第二名，拿到32.5万欧元的奖金。

三家参赛设计团队已经投入了很多精力，并在有限的时间内作出了非常好的作品，就付出的努力而言，他们应该受到表扬，我们也要求设计团队继续交流以使得他们的方案更加合理化，理念更具有可行性。从三家高质量的提交成果来看，评审团试图为了汕头的未来发展选出最好也是最可能实现的愿景和方案。大家最终选择的两个胜出方案之间非常不同，但有互补之处。同时，获第二的竞赛方案所提供的深入的项目分析和专业的技术知识也可为两个获胜方案提供很多补充和启发。应该说没有失败的参赛者，只有评审团建立的优先等级。总的来说，他们都为汕头市政府向东延伸、建设非凡的城市奠定了很好的基础。

complimentary characteristics. Both of the winning proposals would also benefit from the in-depth programmatic analysis and technical expertise offered by the second place entry. It can be said that there was no losing entry, only degrees of prioritization that were established by the jury. Collectively they provide an excellent basis for the Shantou Municipality to confidently move ahead with the eastward extension and development of a remarkable city.

It should be noted, that in parallel with this new city all jurors believed that protection of the heritage of the Petit Parc area of old Shantou, would be fundamental to the success of this ambitious new undertaking to the east. This undervalued existing center is an important symbol of the leadership position that Shantou once held as one of the three most important port cities during the first half of the last century. With few such historic areas of this dimension remaining intact, this area may become, what the French Quarter is to New Orleans, a place of distinct cultural character capable of branding the city in the minds of other Chinese.

The first place entry, "Return to Shantou", was chosen by the jury because it offered an outstanding physical design features that could symbolize the re-birth of Shantou and the region. The Jury felt strongly that Shantou city and region had lost it's rightful place in the minds of many Chinese – other than being a place from which many Choashanese had left to find fortunes elsewhere. This winning proposal enhanced the natural evolution of the river-scape to create a symbolic "Cape Shantou" during the first major phase of the development. It also created island off the east coast of the river delta which both create a strong visual identity to

值得注意的是，在新城建设的同时，所有评审成员都认为老汕头小公园区域的遗产保护对于这项东部新事业的成功与否至关重要。在上世纪上半叶，汕头一度是三个最重要的港口城市之一，这个被忽视的既有中心则是当时领导地位的标志。现在很少有这个维度的历史区域完整地保存下来，就像法国区对于新奥尔良一样，这个区域很可能成为具有区域文化特色、能够在其他国人心中塑造城市品牌的一个地方。

第一名的“回归汕头”方案之所以被评审团选中是因为它有一个非常鲜明的设计特色，能够象征汕头地区的再生。评审团能够强烈感觉到这个地区在许多中国人的心目中已经丧失了它应有的位置，只是许多在外经营生意的潮汕商人的家乡而已。获奖方案提升了河流景观的自然演化过程，在第一个主要发展阶段创造了一个标志性的“汕头角”。它还缔造了远离河流三角洲东岸的岛屿，这也成为这个区域强烈的视觉标识，以及作为最终气候和潮汐变化的缓冲区。除了给这个新发展区域以及整个汕头区域提出了一个强有力的视觉标识之外，这个方案也提供了一个人性尺度的城市发展模式，就像老汕头和世界各地那些著名的城市一样：一个清楚的、有利于民生导向的、经济可持续发展的以及平衡健康生活方式的公共领域。

并列第一的“合一汕头”方案提供了同样令人信服的论据，认为汕头将再度发展成为中国领先的城市之一。评审团非常赞赏方案里面清晰优雅的传统街道以及基础设施方格网状的发展框架。通过这个地区的河流三角洲的强化和整合，总的方格网又被细分为一个个宜人的邻里单位。面向海洋的“中央公园”概念，因当中的“大运河”设计而尤被称赞，可为汕头未来城市扩展提供参考借鉴。这个发展网格对于中国城市规划来说是传统的，同时它在演变过程中又是颇具弹性的，就像上世纪的美国城市那样，能够适应未来的经济周期和随后的方案调整，它是一个适合汕头的长期规划方案。

the area as well as serving as a buffer to eventual climatic and tidal challenges. In addition to providing a strong natural signature to the new development area and to the Shantou region as a whole, this project offered a human scale urban development pattern more akin to the older parts of Shantou and to the most famous and successful cities around the world: a clear definition of a qualitative public realm that is inductive to a civically oriented, economically sustainable and a balanced and healthy lifestyle.

The first place entry, "One Shantou" offered equally compelling arguments that Shantou would once again develop as one of China's leading cities. The jury appreciated the clear elegance of a traditional street and infrastructure grid as a framework for development. The overall site grid was broken down to a human neighborhood scale through the integration of and enhancement of the natural river delta through the site. The concept of a "central park" opening to the sea, being complimented by a "grand canal" would provide appropriate points of reference in future phases of Shantou's urban expansion. The development grid is both traditional to Chinese urban planning and flexible in its evolution to accommodate future economic cycles and subsequent programmatic shifts as demonstrated over the last century in American cities. It is an appropriate long term planning framework for Shantou.

The second place entry "Smart Chaopolis: Home by the Sea" was outstanding in its programmatic research for catalysts that would sustain Shantou's growth well into the future. It provides a reference manual to sustainably integrating technologies and approaches for a low-carbon development area.

第二名“精明潮都：海滨之家”方案在对保持城市可持续发展的触媒研究上颇具特色。它也为这个区域如何融合技术和手段以实现低碳发展提供了参考守则。

尽管三支团队的方案都非常优秀，但是评审团仍然希望每支团队在接受他们的奖金之前对他们的提交成果做一些增量改进，具体是指更新和强化某些特定的图纸，并把它们附在原始成果的背后。

评审成员一致认为，整合三个方案的上述优点是促进这个地区发展的最好方式。我们相信，除了结果，整个过程也是向前跨越的非常重要的一步，能够使汕头成为高质量城市扩张的优秀案例，并为中国其他城市领路。在即将到来的几十年里，中国将经历一个前所未有的城市化阶段，此番城市化进程将决定中国未来很长一段时间的人力资本质量。中国城市化进程的框架给中国带来的得失远超世界上任何其他国家。

While each of the three entries of very high quality, the jury wishes that each team will make some incremental improvements in their submissions prior to receiving the full value of their award. This will come in the form of updating and enhancing selected drawings and attaching them as an addendum to the original documentation.

The Jury unanimously concluded that the integration of the abovementioned characteristics of all three projects as the best way forward to develop the site. We believe that not only the result, but the process, is a significant step forward to making Shantou an outstanding example of good quality urban expansion and to leading the way for other Chinese cities. During the upcoming decades China will experience an unprecedented scale of urbanization. That urbanization will determine the quality of human capital for generations to come. No country has more to gain, or to lose, than China by the way in which it establishes the framework for its ongoing urbanization.

Signature Guy Castelain Perry, ISOCARP, Chair of the Jury Meetings and Discussions

签名：盖伊·卡斯特兰·佩里，国际城市与区域规划师学会，评审会议及专家组组长。



Signature Martin Dubbeling, Vice President ISOCARP, Supervisor and Secretary of the Jury.

签名：马丁·杜贝林，国际城市与区域规划师学会副主席，评审会主席兼秘书。



## Appendix 1, the design references and the required deliverables

### 1 Design References

The urban designs for the Shantou New East Coastal Area should be based on the

1. the 'Shantou Strategic Development Plan',
2. the 'Shantou Eastern Urban Economic Belt Development and Regulatory Plan',
3. the 'Shantou Eastern Urban Economic Belt Xinjin District Regulatory Plan',
4. the 'Shantou Eastern Urban Economic Belt Xinxi District Regulatory Plan' and
5. the 'Shantou Eastern Urban Economic Belt Tagangwei District Regulatory Plan'.

These documents will be made available for the design teams and the jury.

### 2 Design Requirements

In the five planning documents mentioned above, the area is planned as an experimental area for economic and cultural cooperation for Chinese from overseas. It is also defined as the urban CBD, administrative center and cultural and creative industrial area. Most of the information about the planning area can be found in these plans. The three competing urban design teams are allowed to refine and modify the planned spatial layout of the area, as guidance for the future regulatory detailed planning of the Shantou New East Coastal Area.

Based on international experience and the global perspective, the urban designs should make arrangements for land use, roads and transport, urban spatial form, diversified urban landscape, the relation with the Xinxi CBD and Jinhong Road axis, make proposals for the important landscape sites and make regulatory guidance and principles on them, make proposals for the development density and infrastructure development requi-

## 附录1, 设计参考依据和设计要求

### 1 设计参考依据

本次城市设计的参考依据为:

1. 《汕头市城市发展战略规划》
2. 《汕头市东部城市经济带控制与发展规划》
3. 《汕头市东部城市经济带新津片区控制性详细规划》
4. 《汕头市东部城市经济带新溪片区控制性详细规划》
5. 《汕头市东部城市经济带塔岗围片区控制性详细规划》

这些文件将提供给设计团队和评审团。

### 2 设计要求

根据上述提到的五个规划文件, 这个区域应该被定位为华侨经济文化合作试点区域以及城市CBD、行政中心区和文化创意产业区。关于规划地区的大部分信息都可以从提供的规划资料中获得。三家设计团队允许对地区规划范围予以调整或优化, 以作为下一步片区控制性详细规划的参考依据。

从国际视野出发, 借鉴国内外城市规划先进经验, 高标准、高起点规划该片区用地布局、道路交通组织、城市空间形态, 塑造丰富多彩的城市景观, 促进新溪CBD和金鸿路中轴线的联系, 确定重要景观节点及提出控制原则和引导要求, 合理确定规划片区开发强度和配套设施要求, 创造宜人的城市内外部空间, 将该片区打造成为具有地域特色和时代风貌的粤东中心城市形象标杆。

合理确定东海岸新城如何成为汕头国际化滨海山水人文都市的有机组成部分, 确定东海岸新城如何与小公园历史街区、汕头城市未来拓展区、区域交通枢纽(高铁站、汕潮揭机场)的联系。

rements and make proposals for public urban space that is attractive for all users. The urban designs should also aim to make this area a symbolic urban region in the eastern Guangdong province with local and modern characteristics. The urban design teams are required to assess how the Shantou New East Coastal Area can be an integral part of Shantou as a Coastal Metropolitan Garden City. The urban design teams are required to assess how the Shantou New East Coastal Area can be connected with Shantou's historic old town, the subsequent extensions areas of Shantou and the transportation hubs in the Shantou-Jieyang-Chaozhou (Shan-Chao-Jie) region, such as the (high speed) railway stations and JieyangChaoshan Airport.

### 3 Design Report

The design report needs to include your interpretation of the design requirements, the aims and conceptualization of the urban design, explanations of each part of the plan, urban design and landscape design guidance, regulatory indicators of land use and implementation policy (including steps of development, investment plan and management mode etc.). The design report needs to include sections on transport planning, water management (drinking water, sewage and storm water treatment, rainwater recycling), energy planning, sustainable urban development and which adaptive and mitigation measures and actions should be taken to make the Shantou New East Coastal Area resistant or resilient against climate change, urban heat and sea-level rise. As Shantou lies in the area that is vulnerable to typhoons, the design reports should include sections on disaster risk reduction.

### 3 设计报告文本

设计报告应包括对总体设计要求的解析, 城市设计的总体目标与构思、各分项系统规划说明、设计指引、用地控制性指标和实施策略(包括分期规划建设、投资计划、管理模式等内容)的说明等内容。设计报告应该包括交通规划、水资源管理(饮用水、排水、水处理、雨水循环利用)、能源规划、可持续城市发展规划、东海岸新城如何适应和防御气候变化和城市热岛效应、海平面上升等内容。由于汕头位处台风易发区, 规划报告还应包含相应的防灾减灾等方面内容。设计报告必须是中英双语形式, 全部文本文件按A3规格缩印编排, 我们要求中英文的设计报告, 正本各5份, 副本各20份。全部成果应制作成电子文件(包括高清PDF格式的报告、DOC或DOCX格式的文本以及单独的高清PDF或JPG或PNG格式的内部插图/表), 提交计算机光盘3套。

The design reports needs to be printed and bound in A3 size. We require a bilingual Chinese-English version of the design report. In each language we require 5 original copies and 20 transcript copies. We also require 3 digital copies of the report in high-resolution PDF, the texts of the report in Word (doc or docx) and all illustrations of the report as separate high-resolution documents (pdf, jpg or png) on DVD.

#### 4 Design Maps

The analyses and design maps need to be made in the metric system. Maps of the urban design proposals for the Shantou New East Coastal Area should be presented at international accepted scale of 1:2000 – 1:10,000. Maps of the regional analysis and other analysis can be in other scales.

1. Existing Conditions: The analysis and assessment of the topography, landscape and historical and cultural resources, current land use, circulation system and utilities and the spatial relation with the existing City of Shantou.
2. Land Use Plan: The functional layout of the planning area (1:10,000).
3. Urban Design Plan: The layout of building blocks, public spaces, the surrounding environment and the relationships between them (1:10,000).
4. Landscape Design Plan: The general planning idea of the landscape of the whole area, the water system, important landscape nodes, landscape layout and public spaces.
5. Transport Plan: The transport organization of public transport, roadway, bicycle and walk system, the transport connections with other areas, and the location of the transport facilities (1:10,000).
6. Ecology and Green System Plan: The arrangement and layout of the ecolo-

#### 4 设计图则

所有图纸必须以“米制”为度量标准，海湾新区东海岸新城城市设计竞赛的图纸比例尺应为国际标准，即1:2000—1:10,000；区域分析图和部分结构分析图的比例可以根据表达需要适当调整。

1. 综合现状分析图：对规划地区及周边的地形地貌、景观和历史文化资源、土地利用现状、道路交通现状、开发建设状况以及与现状城区之间的空间关系等进行全面分析和评价。
2. 土地利用规划图：主要表达对规划地区的用地功能布局优化 (1:10,000)。
3. 城市设计总平面图：表达规划地区建筑群体、公共空间及环境关系的平面布局 (1:10,000)。
4. 空间景观结构规划图：主要表达对规划区域空间景观的整体创意和构思，标示水系、开敞空间、重要景观节点、景观视线关系等内容。
5. 交通组织及交通设施规划图：主要表达规划地区内车行和人行交通组织，与其他区域的交通联系以及道路交通服务设施布局 (1:10,000)。
6. 生态绿化系统规划图：主要表达规划地区绿化生态系统布局以及生态绿化体系与水系之间的

gical green system in relation with the water system.

7. Building Heights Plan: Design guidance on building heights and outlines of buildings in the planning area.
8. Development Guidance Plan: Standards for future development on plot ratio, building density of the area.
9. Public Space Plan: The locations, functions, sizes, layout, entrances and accesses of major and minor public spaces.
10. Underground Space Plan: The layout and functions of underground spaces and their relationships with the aboveground spaces.
11. Detailed Designs: Three to five prime locations in the planning area need to be highlighted and designed in detail at scale of 1:2,000. These detailed designs will need to give an impression how land use, transport, urban design, landscape design, urban ecology, the water system and public spaces makes Shantou New East Coastal Area an integral part of Shantou as a Coastal Metropolitan Garden City.
12. Design Guidelines: Guidelines on the landscape design of the major spatial interfaces (main streets, squares, parks, and waterfronts). Guidelines on the architecture, styles, typology, layout and façades of the buildings around these major spatial interfaces.
13. Renderings: Bird's-eye views, perspective drawings and renderings to show the spatial relationships of the whole area and landscape perspective of architecture. Perspective drawings of the important nodes and important public spaces.
14. Other Related Maps: The design teams are free to add other related maps to show the ideas and analysis of the design.
15. Five Presentation Panels: The design

关系。

7. 建筑高度控制引导图：主要标示规划地区地块建筑高度、轮廓引导布局。
8. 发展控制引导图：主要标示规划地区地块容积率、建筑密度
9. 公共开放空间系统图：主要标示主次公共开放空间的功能、位置、尺度、界面、空间出入口方位等。
10. 地下空间利用引导图：主要标示地下空间的布局、功能以及地上与地下之间的关系
11. 详细设计图：标示出规划区内最重要的3到5个节点进行1:2000详细设计。设计图要表达如何通过土地利用、交通、城市设计、景观设计、城市生态、水系和公共空间几个方面的规划使东海岸新城成为汕头滨海国际化山水人文都市的有机组成部分。
12. 设计引导图：主要标示主要空间界面（主要街道、广场、公园、水岸等）建筑群体的平面、立面控制线或风貌控制要求；主要表达围绕这些主要的空间界面对规划地区地块建筑风貌特征（风格、色彩、界面特征等）的引导要求。
13. 整体鸟瞰图和重要节点效果图：主要表达规划地区整体空间关系、建筑群体景观效果和重要节点、重要公共空间视觉感受的效果图
14. 其它相关图纸：有助于表达城市设计构思的其他相关分析图或意向图。
15. 五个展板：三个设计团队需提供五个展板，以



teams are required to provide five presentation panels in which the designs are explained and summarized. These five presentation panels will be used during the grand exhibition and award ceremony of the urban design competition.

16. Urban Structures and Functions Planning: The general planning idea of the urban structures and functions in the extended first and second extended planning area. (1:20.000).
17. Urban Transportation Planning: The comprehensive transport system planning of the extended planning area. The transport organization of public transport and roadways and the spatial and functional relation of the New East Coastal Area with the existing City of Shantou (1:20.000).
18. Land Use Planning: The land use functional layout of the first and second extended planning area (1:20.000).
19. Urban and Landscape Design: The general planning idea of the urban and landscape design of the first and second extended planning area in relation with the existing City of Shantou and the rivers passing through the extended planning areas (1:20.000).
20. Transport Oriented Transformation of the planning areas and surrounding areas: Proposals for the relationship of the road and public transport between expanding area and four (sub) centres. (1:40.000).
21. Spatial Planning Strategy of planning areas and surrounding areas : Present the functional portioning and intension of the expanding area and the four (sub) centres in the third extending area, as well as the distribution of the regional industry. (1:40.000).
22. For a good and fair assessment and for the future exhibition of the urban proposals for the Shantou New East

展示各团队设计的意图和总体特色。这五个展板将在本次竞赛的汇报会展览大厅和颁奖仪式上展示。

16. 城市功能结构规划图: 第一个和第二个扩大规划区域的城市功能结构规划图, 表达出总体规划和结构理念。(比例为1:20.000)
17. 城市交通运输规划图: 扩大规划区域范围的综合交通体系规划, 表达规划区域公共交通和道路组织构架与汕头的城市现状的空间现状关系。(比例为1:20.000)
18. 土地利用规划图: 主要表达出第一个和第二个扩大规划区域范围的用地功能布局。(比例为1:20.000)
19. 城市和景观设计图: 主要表达出第一个和第二个扩大规划区域范围的整体城市景观设计规划理念, 结合汕头的城市现状和通过扩大范围内的河流的关系。(比例为1:20.000)
20. 规划区域及周边地区交通导向转型规划图: 表达出扩大规划区域与外围四个中心节点在道路和公共交通的联系。(比例为1:40.000)
21. 规划区域及周边地区空间战略规划图: 表达出扩大规划区域与第三个扩大范围中的四个(外围)中心节点的功能划分和布局意向, 提出区域产业分布格局。(比例为1:40.000)
22. 为了更好更公平的评审以及未来展示的需要, 设计和展板规格要求为A0, 图纸方向必须为竖向并裱贴在轻质板上。全部成果应制作成电子

Coastal Area we require design maps and presentation panels on A0 size, portrait format, printed on light board. We also require 3 digital copies of the design maps in high-resolution PDF, the texts of the design maps in Word (doc or docx) and all illustrations of the design maps as separate high-resolution documents (pdf, jpg or png) on DVD.

## 5 Multimedia presentation

The 3D multimedia introduction should include the expanded planning area, but there must be a very clear and strict distinction between the original planning area and the first and second (optional) expanded planning areas. The length of this multimedia presentation is limited to 8 -10 minutes with a spoken introduction in Chinese and with Chinese and English subtitles. We require 3 digital copies of this multimedia presentation on DVD.

## 6 Model

The scale of the overall model for the New East Coastal Area (20km by 12km or 20km by 15km) is changed into 1:5.000. This results in a model (in the size of 4,0m by 2,4m or 4,0 by 3,0m) that will show both the original and the first and second (optional) expanded planning areas in which the original planning area is worked out in detail. Additionally two more detailed models will be required of two different areas within the original planning area (1km by 1km or 1,5km by 1,5km) at scale 1:1.000 (resulting in two models in the size of 1,0m by 1,0m or 1,5m by 1,5m). The model needs to be made in transportable sections and needs to be fabricated of high quality materials. The model will be used during the grand exhibition and award ceremony of the urban design competition.

文件(高清PDF格式的设计报告、DOC或者DOCX格式的设计文本和PDF、JPG或PNG格式单独设计插图集), 提交计算机光盘3套。

## 5 多媒体成果

三维多媒体介绍应该包括扩大的规划区域, 但要明显区分出原规划区域和第一个和第二个(可供选择)扩大的规划区域。参赛单位应当提交方案介绍演示光盘三套(8-10分钟, 中文讲解配中英文字幕)。

## 6 模型

整个海湾新区东海岸区域(20km×12km 或 20km×15km)整体模型比例变更为1: 5000。模型做成(4.0m×2.4m或4.0m×3.0m)。这个模型将显示出原规划区域和第一个和第二个(可供选择)扩大的规划区域, 但是原规划区域要制作成精细的模型。另外, 设计单位要在原规划区域内选取两个不同的区域制作成精细的模型(1km×1km或1.5km×1.5km), 比例为1: 1.000, (模型做成1.0m×1.0m或1.5m×1.5m)。为便于运输, 模型要求采用材质好-高质量的材料设计为可拆分组装的实体。模型将在本次竞赛的汇报会会议大厅和颁奖仪式上展示。

## Appendix 2, The Members of the ISOCARP Jury

[From left to right]

**Sébastien Goethals**, architect and urban designer from Brussels, Belgium. He is principal and executive creative director of Urban Stream in Chengdu, PR China.

**Cecilia (Li) Yang**, Translator and Communications, Shantou Urban and Rural Planning Bureau, PR China.

**Dr. Wang Hongyang**, Professor, Department of Urban Planning & Design, Nanjing University, PR China. Prof. Wang is the project leader of the prize winning Shantou Strategic Development Plan. He is now writing the Masterplan for the City of Shantou.

**Xiangming Ma**, Senior Planner and Chief Engineer, Urban and Rural Planning Research and Design Institute, Guangdong Province, PR China.

**Dr. Liang Huew Wang**, Chairman, Ho Wang SPB Limited, Hong Kong SAR. Dr. Wang is a renowned expert on transport planning.

**Dr. Justyna Anna Karakiewicz**, Associate Professor, Faculty of Architecture Building and Planning, University of Melbourne, Australia.

**Hardwin de Wever**, CEO, Executive Director Urban Programs & Projects, AG Stadsplanning Antwerp, Belgium. Mr. de Wever is an expert on strategic planning for the urban renewal and urban transformation in cities.

**Guy Castelain Perry**, President and founder of Investment Vision + Environments (IN-VI), with offices in Zürich, Switzerland, Sao Paulo Brazil and Warsaw, Poland.

**Ric Stephens**, Principal, Stephens Planning & Design LLC, Beaverton OR, USA.

**Martin Dubbeling**, is urban planner and designer at Connecting Cities and Vice President UPATs, Urban Planning Advisory Teams of ISOCARP, the International Society of City and Regional Planners. He is the organizer and coordinator of the urban design competition and secretary and supervisor of the Jury for ISOCARP.

## 附录2, ISOCARP评审团成员列表

[从左到右]

**塞巴斯蒂安·戈索尔斯**, 来自比利时布鲁塞尔的建筑与城市设计师, 成都奥本思境集团执行创意总监/负责人

**杨莉**, 汕头市城乡规划局翻译兼联系人。

**王红扬博士-博士**, 南京大学城市规划与设计系教授, 王红扬教授是汕头市发展战略规划中标者的负责人, 他现在正在为汕头市编制总体规划。

**马向明**, 广东省城乡规划设计研究院总规划师, 教授级高级规划师。

**黄良会博士**, 香港的何黄交通顾问有限公司主席, 黄先生是知名的交通规划专家。

**贾斯蒂娜·安娜·卡拉奇威茨博士**, 澳大利亚的墨尔本大学建筑、土木和规划学院副教授

**哈德文·德·威尔**, 比利时的AG安特卫普城市规划公司CEO、建设部门执行董事。德威尔先生是城市更新和转型战略规划方面的专家。

**盖伊·卡斯特兰·佩里**, 在瑞士苏黎世、巴西里约热内卢和波兰华沙都设有分机构的INVI发展与规划设计公司主席和创始者

**瑞克·斯蒂芬斯**, 美国俄勒冈州比佛顿市的斯蒂芬斯规划与设计有限责任公司负责人

**马丁·杜贝林**, 聚慧城城市规划师, (UP-ATs) ISOCARP城市规划咨询团队副主席, 他是这次城市设计竞赛的组织者和协调人, 也是ISOCARP评审团队的秘书长和主席。

[Not on this picture]

**Kavas Kapadia**, Professor, School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi, India

[不在照片里的其他评审团成员]

**卡瓦·卡帕迪亚**, 印度新德里的规划与建筑系教授



### Appendix 3, list with reports, planning maps and documentation made available for this competition on the project website

- “South of China hit by flooding after typhoon” (newspaper article)“
- Area 14 Regulatory Control Manual
- Area 14 Status and Plan14
- Blue Mercury - Redstar Comprehensive Development Project
- Chenghai Laiwu Island
- East Guangdong Wu Kuang Logistics New City
- Eastern City Economic Zone Planning
- Cheng Hai Industrial Park
- Making Harmonious Scientific Development in SEZ: Shantou: Transforming the Development & Planning Paradigm of China
- New River Area Regulatory Control Manual (2010)
- Shantou Bay East Coast Park
- Shantou City Development Strategic Planning
- Shantou City East Coast Metro Control and Development Planning Introduction
- Shantou City Eastern District Planning (2009-2020)
- Shantou City Green Space System Planning (2007-2020)
- Shantou City Lighting Master Plan (2005-2020)
- Shantou City Master Plan (2002-2020)
- Shantou City National Economic and Social Development 12th Five-Year Plan
- Shantou City Pearl Harbor
- Shantou City Rail Transit
- Shantou City Tourism Master Plan (adjusted) 2008-2025
- Shantou City Water Resources Development
- Shantou Cultural Heritage
- Shantou Environment
- Shantou Industrial Economic Zone

### 附录3， 这次竞赛可以参考的规划图纸和资料目录

- 台风过后遭受洪涝灾害的中国南方-南部地区”（新闻-报刊文章）
- 14号片区控规说明书
- 14号片区现状与规划图
- 蓝水星-红星美凯龙综合开发项目
- 澄海莱芜岛规划
- 粤东五矿物流新城规划
- 东部城市经济带规划
- 澄海工业区规划
- 在经济特区和谐科学发展：汕头市：转变中国发展与规划模式
- 新溪片控规说明书（2010）
- 汕头湾东海岸公园
- 汕头城市发展战略规划综合成果集—规划图集
- 汕头市东海岸新城控制和发展规划简介
- 汕头市新东区分区规划（2009-2020）及相关图纸
- 汕头市城市绿地系统规划（2007-2020）
- 汕头市城市照明总体规划（2005—2020）
- 汕头市城市总体规划（2002-2020）
- 汕头市国民经济和社会发展第十二个五年规划纲要
- 汕头市珠港新城规划
- 汕头市轨道交通
- 汕头市旅游发展总体规划（调整）（2008-2025）
- 汕头市水利发展“十二五”规划》及相关图纸
- 汕头市文化遗迹相关资料
- 汕头市生态环境相关资料
- 汕头市工业经济带控制与发展规划
- 汕头市城市设计国际竞赛总结
- 汕头市发展战略规划
- 汕头市发展战略规划（ISOCARP解释性报告）
- 汕头市相关交通规划
- 汕头市城镇化发展“十二五”规划（送审稿）
- 汕头市珠池控制性详细规划
- 塔岗围片控规说明书（2010）
- 北回归线黄金海岸规划

- Control and Development Planning
- Shantou International Urban Design Competition Summary
- Shantou Strategic Development Plan
- Shantou Strategic Development Plan (ISOCARP Explanatory Report)
- Shantou Transportation Planning
- Shantou Urbanization 12th Five-Year Plan (manuscript)
- Shantou Zhuchi Regulatory Plan
- Tagang Wai Area Regulatory Control Manual (2010)
- The Golden Coast on the Tropic of Cancer
- Xinjin Area Regulatory Control Manual (2010)
- Xinjin River Control & Development

- 新津启动片控规说明书（2010）
- 新津河控制与发展规划



## COLOFON

Title:  
New East Coastal Area Urban Design  
Competition - Jury Report

Status:  
Final

Date:  
18 november 2013

Supervision:  
Martin Dubbeling  
(Connecting Cities, Overseas Agency)

Report design & layout:  
Tim Strikers  
(Studios Tim graphic productions)

## 书刊末页

标题:  
东海岸新城城市设计竞赛评审报告

状态:  
终结-完结

日期:  
2013年11月18日

责任监管:  
马丁·杜贝林 (聚慧城, 海外机构)

设计排版:  
蒂姆先锋 (蒂姆平面设计工作室制作)

