

光明绿环设计

竞赛成果？

How did we give feedback
on the Guangming
Green Ring Competition?

光明绿环设计竞赛成果

工作坊 2015年10月12–16日

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概要

光明绿环项目设计竞赛以凤凰城为核心设计地块，占地面积14.89km²，包括了高铁光明城站。荷兰团队参与了入围作品的评议工作，并且针对绿环未来的开发设计向设计事务所提供了相关建议。本次竞赛的主要目的是要将“绿环”打造成为光明新区的一个标志性元素，串联区域内的11个项目（山体、公园、城市农场、湿地和水系），如同波士顿的祖母绿项链（Emerald Necklace）项目。该项目由Frederick Law Olmsted于1872至1892年之间操刀打造，建成了由绿道和水系共同组合而成的条状绿色空间。

事实上，中标方案在绿环设计时，确实考虑到了融合不同项目和使用者的。该设计将绿环打造成为一个多层空间，通过生态和慢行体系连接而成。但是，这一方案只考虑到了设计，而忽略了整体设计规划的战略：没有明确的战略框

架，导致整个项目缺乏开发优先排序，看似每一个环节开发都同等重要。设计方案中展现了宽阔的河道以及大片自然区域的愿景，但是却没有考虑到现实实际情况。此外，目前的土地使用现状及交通规划严重限制了绿环的设计。区域内现有及规划的道路导致土地的碎片化，因此绿环内部薄弱的连接性是所有设计方案最大的挑战。顾问团队还提出：设计的目的不应是为了满足笼统的设计纲要要求，而要根据社会价值（迎合所有社会层次）、经济价值（优化土地价值、吸引投资、商业和员工）以及生态价值（水系管理、可及性、生态重建和改善）的原则，对特定战略开发区域实行平衡的阶段开发规划。

HOW DID WE GIVE FEEDBACK ON THE GUANGMING GREEN RING COMPETITION?

WORKSHOP OCTOBER 12–16, 2015

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SUMMARY

The Guangming Green Ring Project Design Competition concerns Phoenix Town, a centrally located area of 14.89 km² including the high-speed railway station. We were asked to review the winning entry and provide recommendations to the design firm for further development of the design. Ultimately the competition was about establishing a “green ring” as one iconic element that can be experienced throughout the area connecting 11 projects (mountains, parks, urban farmland, wetlands and waterways), similar to the Emerald Necklace: a continuous green space of greenways and waterways in Boston, designed by Frederick Law Olmsted from 1872 to 1892.

Indeed, the winning entry did design a green ring with different programs and users. It projected the green ring as a multilayered zone with a continuous ecological and slow traffic system. However, the proposal jumped straight into the design and missed strategic thinking: no clear underlying

vision led to a design wherein everything seemed to be equally important. Beautiful renderings of wide waterways and large natural areas didn’t consider the actual situation. Furthermore, the current land use and master plans severely limited the design possibilities. The site was rigorously fragmented because of the existing and planned roads, which meant that the biggest challenge to achieving the vision of the Green Ring lay in the vulnerability of connections within the ring.

Again, the most important advice of the consultant team was not to uncritically follow an extensive design brief, but to formulate a balanced, strategic phasing plan for several strategic locations of development based on what should be achieved in regard to social (accommodate all layers of society), economic (optimize land value, attract investors, businesses and workforce) and ecological values (water management, connections, restoration and improvement of ecological structures).

何为光明绿环？

What is the Guangming Green Ring?

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针对中标设计方案的 总体意见为何？

What was our general feedback on the winning design?

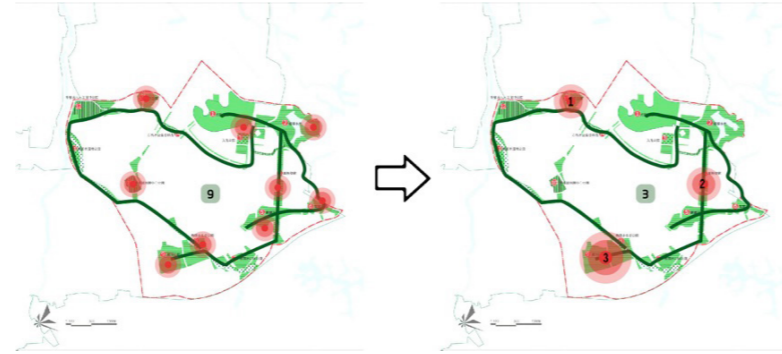
中标设计方案缺乏战略框架，没有明确的优先级别及分期策略。方案中展示的水系以及自然景观的意向与现实出入很大，也因此无法切实地落实。目前的土地使用现状及交通规划严重限制了绿环的设计。区域内现有及规划的道路导致土地的碎片化，因此绿环内部薄弱的连接性是所有设计方案最大的挑战。

我们建议，设计方案重点关注三个重要节点，而非九个。我们认为，绿环不应打造两条主轴。同时，绿环应进一步拓展与周边的生态环境相连接，而内部则可以通过小环来实现三个节点之间的联系。我们也提出，绿环项目中的两条河道应根据其实际现状，赋予不同的特征。

It seemed as if the esthetics and imagery of the design had come first since no hierarchy was addressed in the development process to prioritize the phasing. Proposed images of water and natural areas were not realistic and not embedded in the current situation. All proposed plans were limited by the dominance of current and planned roads. The biggest challenge to achieving the vision of the Green Ring lay in the vulnerability of connections within the ring.

We proposed to focus on three important nodes instead of putting effort in nine points of interest. We also didn't believe in two development axes and suggested to enlarge the green ring and connect it to the greater ecological structures, while a smaller ring should make connections to three important nodes. We also concluded that the two rivers should each have a different character based on their current conditions.

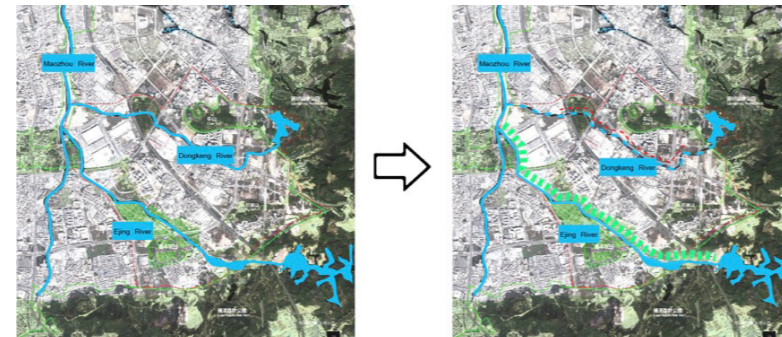
1. 着重打造三个重要节点开始，取代原来的九个节点。
Focus on three important nodes to start with instead of nine points of interest.



2. 扩大绿环，使其与更大范围的生态结构相衔接。规划一个小绿环连接三个重要节点。对现状规划提出的两个发展轴的概念我们认为缺乏更深层次的分析及依据。
Enlarge the green ring with connections to the larger ecological structures and create a smaller ring with connections to the three important nodes. We don't believe in the two development axes.



3. 按照两条河流的现状与发展条件规划各自的特色，鹅颈水采用自然的河道景观，而东坑水则作为城市水道。
Create a different character for the two rivers: a riverscape for the Erjing River, and accept the current condition of the Dongken River as a canal.

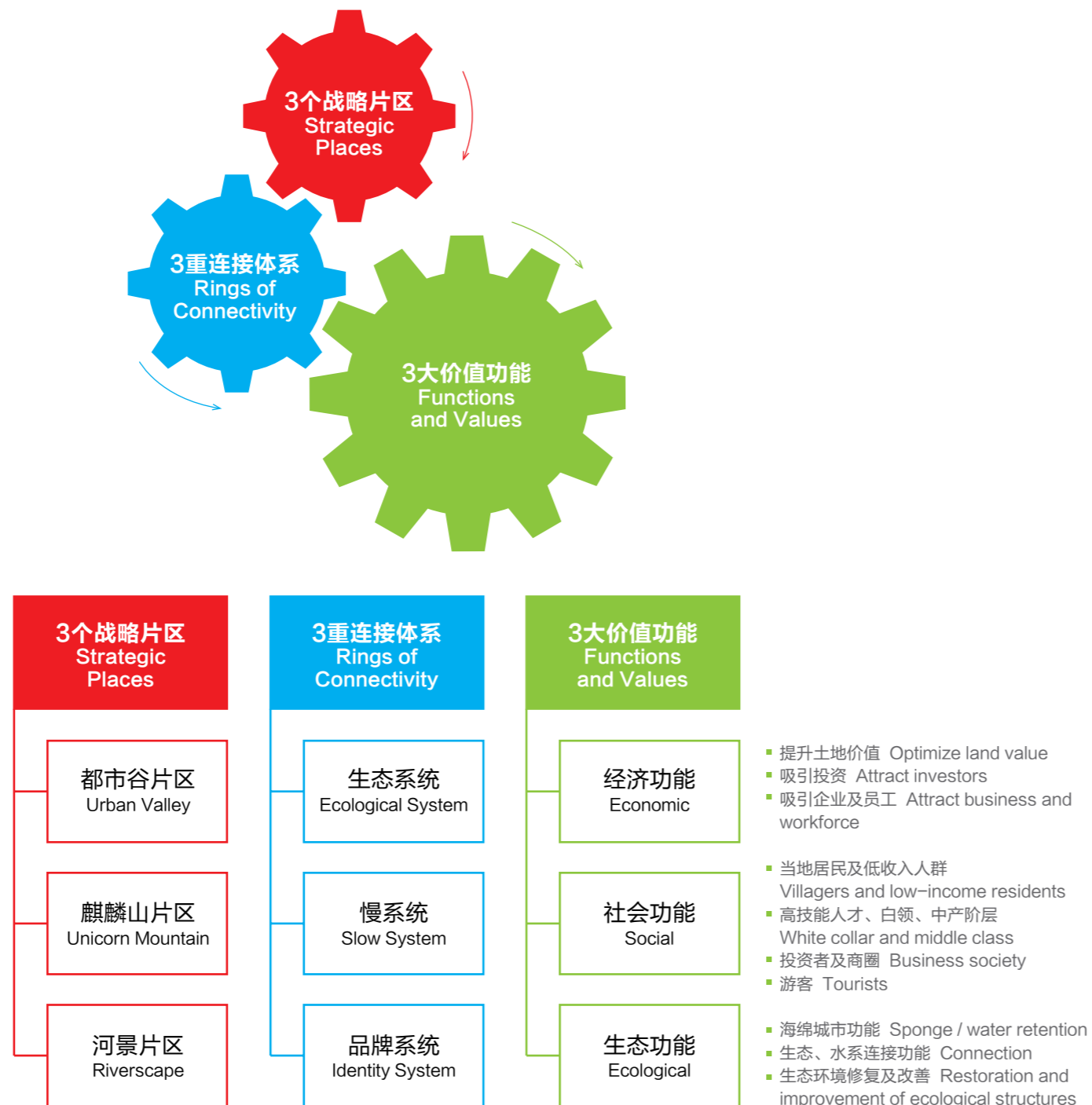


战略框架为何？

What is our strategy framework?

顾问团队给出的最重要的建议是：不要盲目按照笼统的设计纲要来进行设计，而要根据社会价值（迎合所有社会层次）、经济价值（优化土地价值、吸引投资、商业和员工）以及生态价值（水系管理、可及性、生态重建和改善）的原则，对特定战略开发区域实行平衡的分阶段开发规划。

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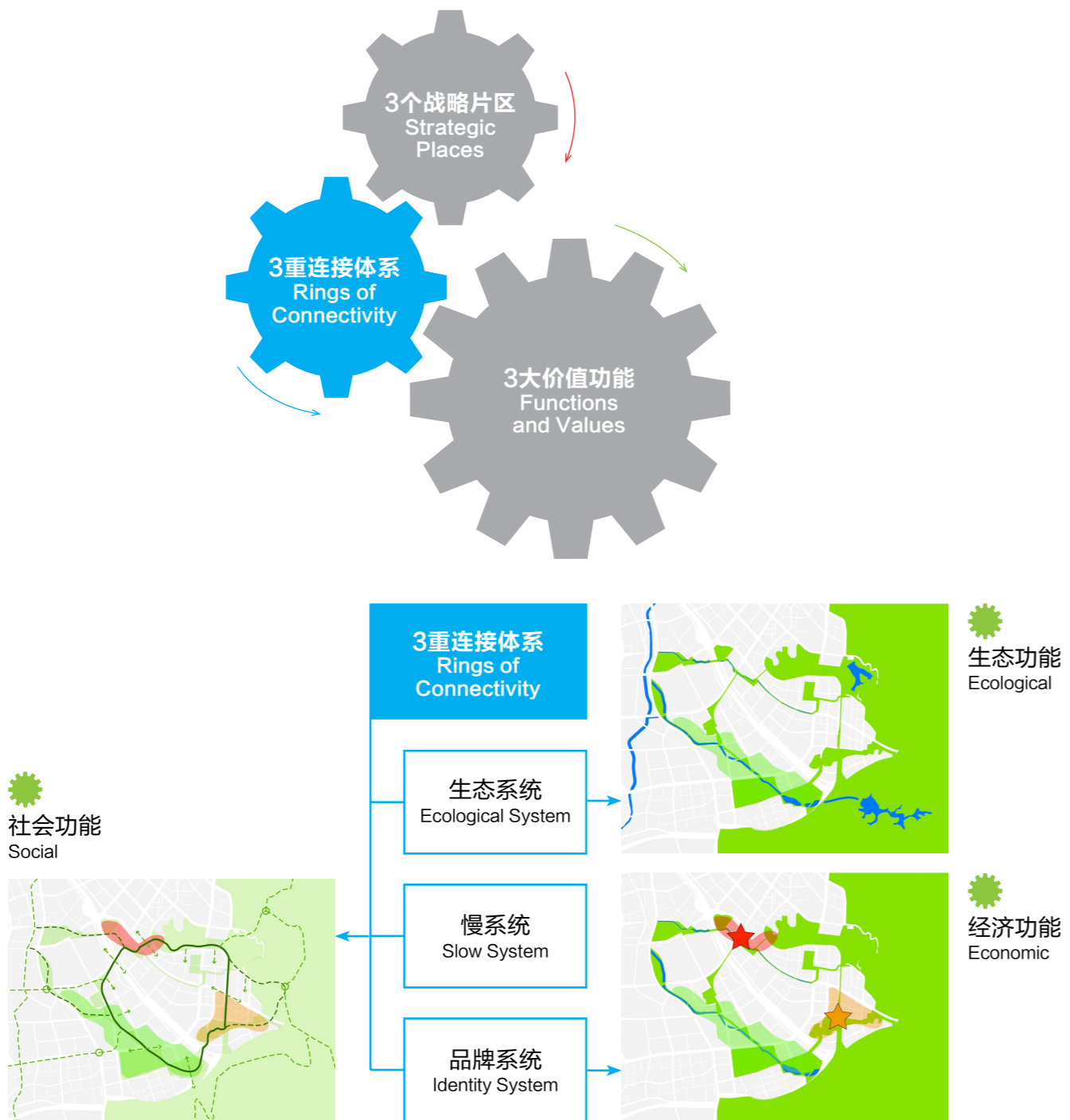


绿环的连接性代表着什么？

What does the connectivity of the ring represent?

绿环是三位一体的体系：生态体系、慢行体系和身份载体。一方面，生态体系可以实现储水、保护自然、维护生态质量的功能，慢行体系则为人们提供便捷安全、近亲自然的休闲交流网络。此外，绿环的第三重作用就是打造绿环和绿色生活方式的名片。

The green ring was perceived as three different systems at the same time: an ecological system, a slow traffic system and a framework for identity. While the ecological system is mainly taking care of water retention and safeguarding natural and ecological quality, the slow traffic system provides a safe, natural and easy accessible network for leisure and commuting. Last but not least, a third layer shapes the brand of the green ring and a green lifestyle.



如何通过开发指南引导这三大体系的建设？

How to steer these three systems through guidelines?

生态系统导则:

1 两条河两种特色

- 鹅颈水河道景观: 提供生态品质与防洪空间, 横切面直径最小50米
- 接受东坑水的现状条件, 定位为城市水道

2 恢复和保留山体, 避免道路横穿

3 节点2和3的生态区融合发展

4 设计慢行系统与生态结构的主要关联点

- 从高铁站旁到山体
- 连接茅州河
- 从碧眼水库到山体

Guidelines ecological system:

1 Create a different character for the two rivers:

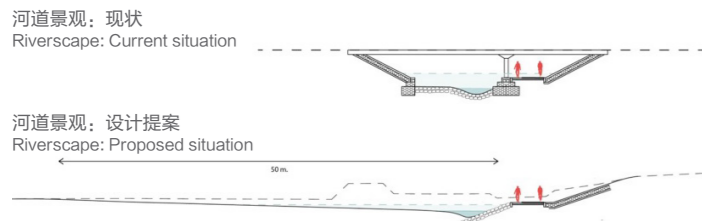
- A riverscape for the Erjing River: provide ecological quality and room for flooding, with a profile of at least 50 meter
- Accept the current condition of the Dongken River and treat it as a canal

2 Restore and keep mountain areas, avoid roads going through

3 Integrate development areas with ecological zones in node 2 and 3

4 Design main connection points of slow systems to main ecological structures

- From the high-speed railway station into the mountains
- Connecting to the Mao Zhiou River
- From the Biyuan reservoir to the mountains



慢行交通导则:

1 自行车与人行道路线

- 在地面层相连
- 精细化设计
- 清晰层次
- 与生态系统 (河道景观) 互连

2 双环作为此系统的载体

- 最快速的连接
- 休闲活动的联系: 通往更大的区域景观

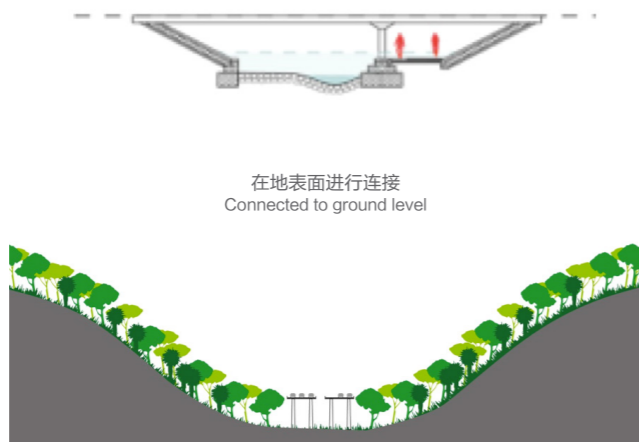
Guidelines slow traffic system:

1 Bike and pedestrian routes

- Connected to ground level
- Fine grain
- Clear hierarchy
- Connected to the ecological system (riverscape)

2 Two rings as carriers of this system

- Fastest connections
- Leisure connection: to the bigger landscape, regional



标识系统导则:

1 为绿环设计标志性的入口

- 交通主干道上设立标志性建筑
- 节点1 (城市绿谷) 表现绿色商业和绿色的城市生活方式, 自行车公司的企业总部作为地标建筑
- 标志性的景观设计, 火车站设计荷兰特色的山体

2 为所有的交通关联点设计共通的绿色“语言”

3 重新定义更大范围的绿环作为一个标志性的完整闭合的绿环

4 接受各具特色的小型绿环和节点

Guidelines identity system:

1 Develop iconic entry points to the green ring

- Iconic architecture at the motorway
- Node 1 (urban valley) presents green businesses and a green urban lifestyle, bicycle company could be a showcase
- Iconic landscape, Dutch mountain at the railway station

2 Develop a common green language for all connections

3 Redefine the bigger green ring as the iconic ring, which is completely closed

4 Accept different smaller rings and nodes with different identities

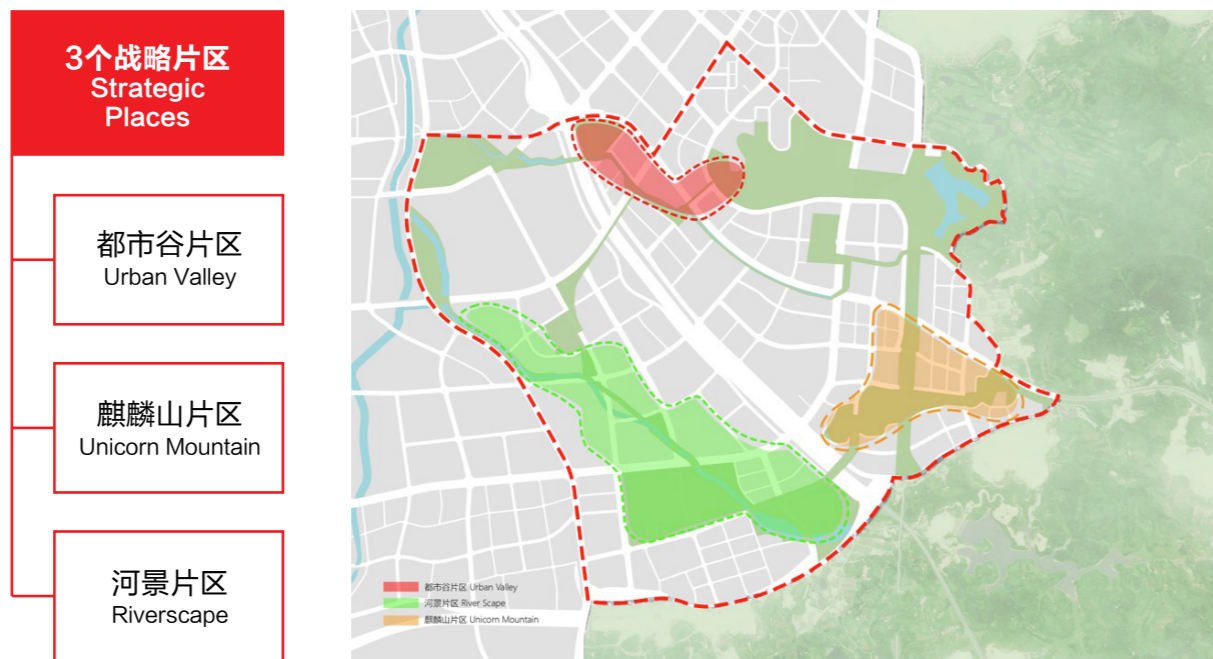


哪些是战略区块?

Where are the strategic places?

在开发过程中，我们要特别关注几个节点的不同价值，并对其进行优先排序。从当前正处在开发阶段的节点入手（尤其是主要交通节点），因为这些节点是开发的催化剂，并将最终定义居民和商业在绿环中的身份。我们提出三大节点：城市谷（urban valley）、麒麟山还有河道景观。

We proposed to prioritize several nodes to establish a hierarchy in value: start with the nodes that are being developed, especially around main transportation nodes, since they are catalysts for development and will ultimately define the identity for both residents and businesses. We defined three nodes: urban valley, unicorn mountain, and riverscape.



我们如何设计城市谷？

How did we design the urban valley?

核心特征:

- 位置
- 本地的门户
- 都市性
- 招商引资的示范
- 可达性 (门户、轻轨)
- 便捷性
- 网络, 社交活动 (餐饮娱乐等)

导则:

- 一个连续的城市空间, 部分位于道路下方
- 通过河道和滨水广场整合门户公园
- 从断面打造怡人的城市品质 (最宽25米的断面, 小尺度, 栈道)
- 人工的绿色景象 (屋顶绿化, 街景绿化)
- 高标准的建筑 (设计导则)
- 自行车慢行展示 (标志)

Characteristics:

- Status
- Gateway on local scale
- Urban
- Showcase for businesses
- Accessible (gateway, light rail)
- Convenient
- Networking, social events (F&B)

Guidelines:

- One continuous urban space, partly under the road
- Integrating gateway park through canal and water square
- Intimate urban quality in sections (max 25m stepped, small scale, boardwalks)
- Green artificial image (roofs, streetscapes)
- High standard architecture (guidelines)
- Bicycle showcase (icon)



3大价值功能 Functions and Values

经济功能 Economic

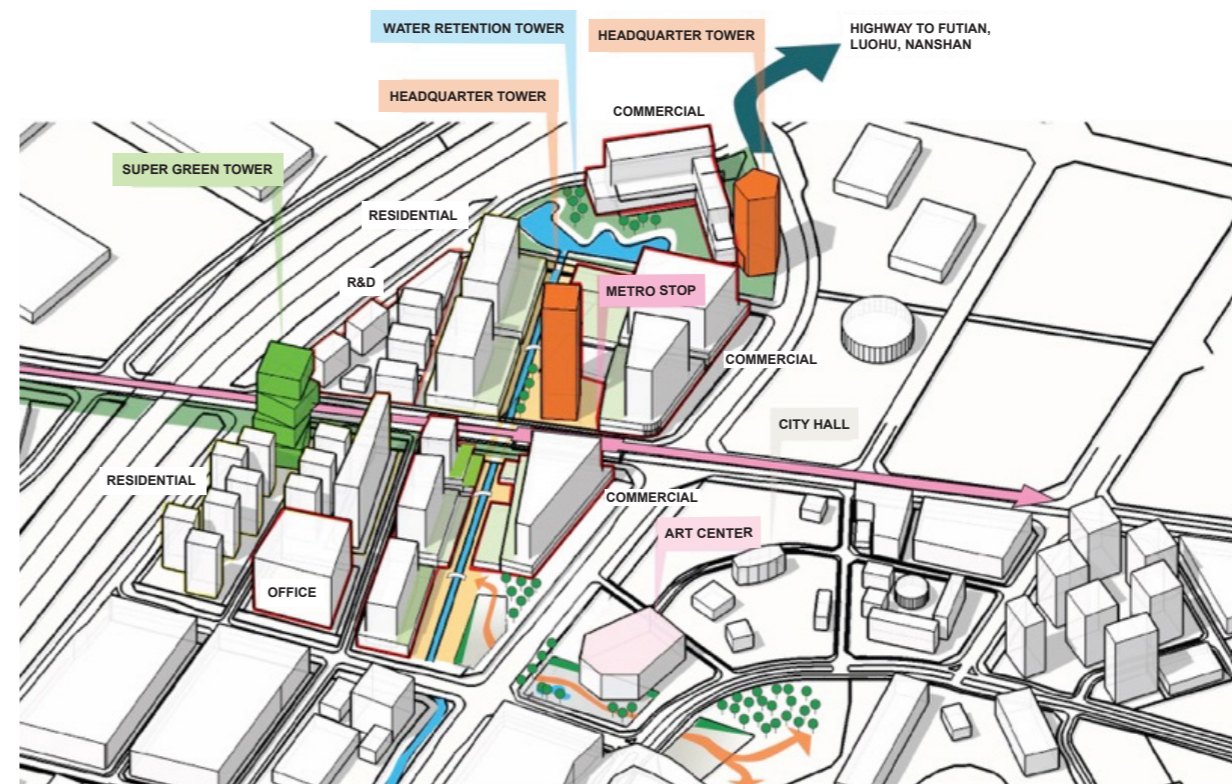
- 提升土地价值 Optimize land value
- 吸引投资 Attract investors
- 吸引企业及员工 Attract business and workforce

社会功能 Social

- 当地居民及低收入人群 Villagers and low-income residents
- 高技能人才、白领、中产阶层 White collar and middle class
- 投资者及商圈 Business society
- 游客 Tourists

生态功能 Ecological

- 海绵城市功能 Sponge / water retention
- 生态、水系连接功能 Connection
- 生态环境修复及改善 Restoration and improvement of ecological structures



我们如何设计麒麟山?

How did we design the unicorn mountain?

核心特征:

- 光明新区的名片: 现代与传统, 绿色和产业
- 吸引游客: 通向一个更大景观的入口
- 企业平台
- 通往珠江三角洲的门户

导则:

在城市方面:

- 把抬高的公共平台 (+7 米)、盘山和地面层道路整合成一处新的人工景观 (山体), 成为光明的一个地标
- 高密度
- 光明产业的示范性建筑 (产业平台)

在绿环方面:

- 将山体和混合住区融在一起打造成公园
- 确保自行车的可达性和租赁
- 无道路穿行山体, 供水管网除外

地铁轨道下方:

- 不一定是绿环的必要部分, 却是居民和职工的公共公园
- 确保建筑地块与市民公园的绿色连接

Characteristics:

- Namecard of Guangming: modern and traditional, green and business
- Attractive for tourists
- Business platform
- Efficient access and transport to local transport

Guidelines:

On the city side:

- Integrate the raised public platform (+7m) and the road with the mountain and the ground level into a new artificial landscape (mountain), an icon for Guangming
- High density
- Showcase building for Guangming industries (business platform)

On the green side:

- Integrate the mountains with mixed residential areas into a park
- Ensure bike access and bike rent
- No roads through the mountain, only water pipe

Under the railway track:

- Not a necessary part of the green ring, but a communal, functional park for residents and workforce
- Ensure green connections to this communal park from the building plots



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我们如何设计河道景观?

How did we design the riverscape?

核心特征:

- 产业: 研发, 生产
- 居民: 低收入 (城中村), 中等收入
- 社区配套设施
- 商业设施

导则:

将城中村 (中期) 与整体规划和本地劳动力问题一同考虑。

最少50米宽的可持续水系景观作为核心生态轴

- 整合水系与自行车/行人的联系
- 地下的连贯性
- 清洁水

连接居住区与核心生态轴和农田

- 调整土地利用
- 绿色联通
- 适宜的小尺度的步行与绿道系统

连接工业与主要道路

- 调整土地利用

将公益性和商业性的功能与生态轴连接

将乡村土地维持为生产性的农业用地

- 当地的食物生产和市场
- 公众的可达性
- 考虑租赁部分土地给居民用于个人用途

Characteristics:

- Businesses: R&D, production
- Residents: low- and middle-income
- Community facilities
- Commercial facilities

Guidelines:

Integrate urban village (middle term) as part of the plan and local workforce

- Continuous riverscape min 50m as central spine
- Integrating river and bike/pedestrian connection
- Continuing under the roads
- Clean water

Connect residential areas to the central spine and farmland

- Adjust land use
- Green connections
- Fine grain pedestrian and bike system

Connect industries to the main roads

- Adjust land use

Connect communal and commercial functions to the spine

Keep the pastoral land as productive farmland:

- Local food production and market
- Accessible to public
- Possibility to lease parcels for private use of residents



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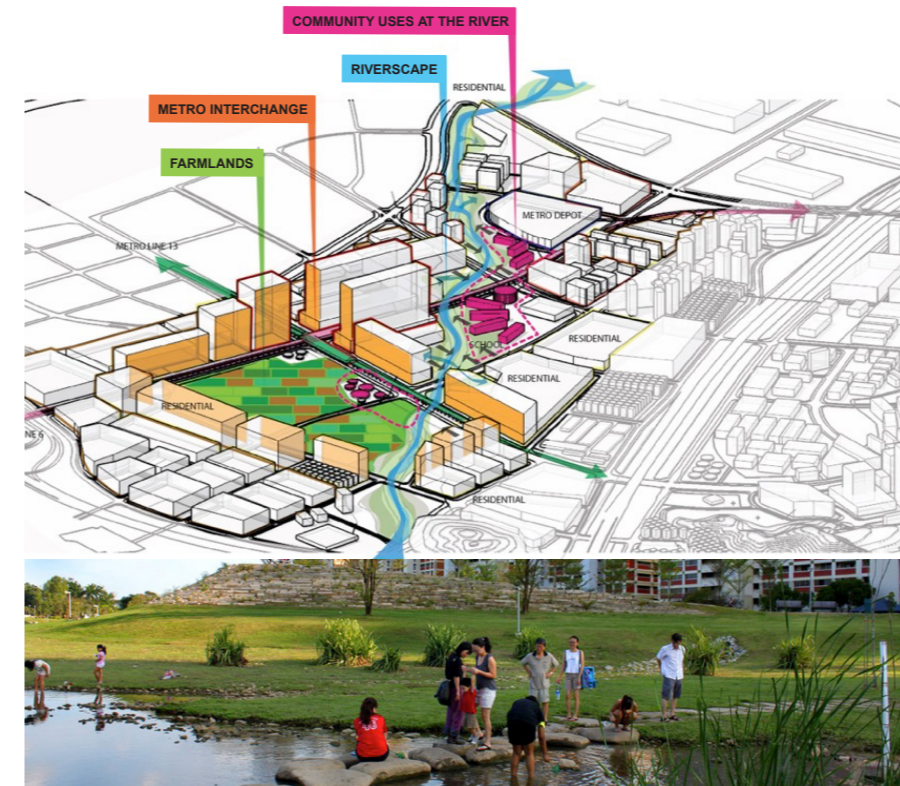
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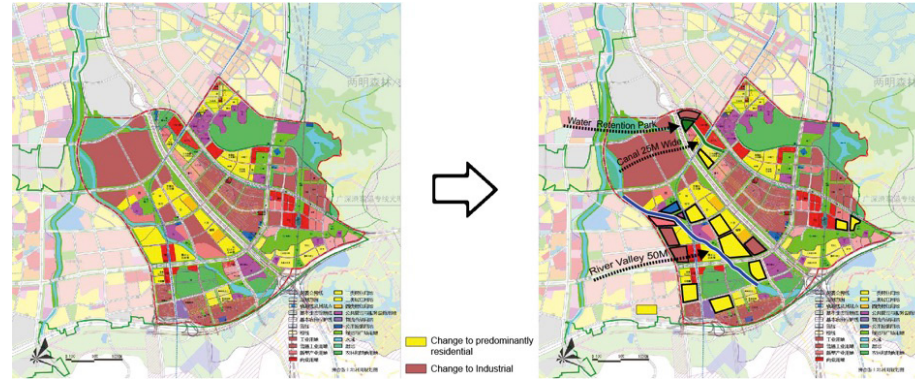
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下一步规划该如何走?

What should be the next steps?

土地利用规划的改变 Changes in land use



我们对现有方案提出了若干土地使用和道路规划方面的建议。但是，更重要的是，我们建议要针对这三大节点开发，编撰详细的设计纲要，包括打造地标建筑的参考和建筑指南（节点1和节点2），以及为水系打造提供截面和规划指南（节点3）。此外，还需指定绿环部分以及区域整体的详细规划。

We proposed several land use changes and road changes. However, our most important advice was to start compiling detailed design briefs for the development of the three nodes including references and architectural guidelines for iconic buildings (node one and two) and guidelines for the water system with sections and plans (node three). A detailed plan for the green ring on a local and regional level should also be further developed.

道路网的改变 Road changes

