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回归汕头
——广东省汕头市海湾新区东海岸新城城市设计

Return to Shantou
—Urban Design of the New East Coastal Area of Shantou, Guangdong

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摘要
2013年, 荷兰高柏伙伴设计事务所与法国保罗·安德鲁建筑设计事务所联合为汕头东海岸滨海新城国际竞赛提出了规划理念, 设计最终获得该国际竞赛的并列一等奖。设计方案主题为“回归汕头”, 设计场地——汕头海湾新区东海岸新城作为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城市向滨海城市转变。

关键词
城市设计; 规划; 国际竞赛; 滨海新城

Abstract ...
KuiperCompagnons and Paul Andreu Architecte submitted their proposal for the International Planning Competition of the New East Coastal Area in Shantou in 2013, and were awarded the shared first Prize. The proposal, Return to Shantou, outlines the site as an important function and service center to the future urban development of Shantou, and a driver for new urban growth, highlighting its potential to show distinctive characteristics of Shantou and become a catalyst for transforming the city from an inner bay city to one oriented to the coast.

Key words ...
Urban Design; Planning; International Competition; New Coastal Area

1. 新津半岛鸟瞰图 © KuiperCompagnons
1. Bird's eye view of Xinjin Peninsular © KuiperCompagnons



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项目地址：广东省汕头市
项目面积：总规划面积85.63km²（其中规划核心区26.84km²；规划协调区58.79km²）
项目委托：汕头市政府
规划设计：荷兰高柏伙伴规划园林建筑顾问公司、法国保罗·安德鲁建筑事务所
首席设计师：Gijs van den Boomen、Paul Andreu
项目团队：Wouter Vos、Edyta Wisniewska、Chris Jones、Evert Slootweg、Igor Banusic、范端阳、胡艳敏、蒋哲生、Alex de Jong、Kevin Welling、车笑晨、沈高、Ruud Verstappen、Thomas Richez、刘嘉瑶、付邦
设计时间：2013年
所获奖项：汕头东海岸新城国际竞赛并列一等奖

Location: Shantou, Guangdong
Area (size): 85.63 km² total planning area (including 26.84 km² core planning area and 58.79 km² extended planning area)
Client: Shantou Municipal Government
Urban Design: KuiperCompagnons, Paul Andreu Architecte Paris
Chief Designers: Gijs van den Boomen, Paul Andreu
Project Team: Wouter Vos, Edyta Wisniewska, Chris Jones, Evert Slootweg, Igor Banusic, Duanyang Fan, Yanmin Hu, Zhesheng Jiang, Alex de Jong, Kevin Welling, Xiaochen Che, Gao Shen, Ruud Verstappen, Thomas Richez, Jiayao Liu, Bang Fu
Design Period: 2013
Award: Shared First Prize for the Planning Competition of New East Coastal Area of Shantou

2. 规划范围
3. 汕头周边自然要素
4. 城市设计平面图 © KuiperCompagnons
5. 东海岸新城东南视点鸟瞰图 © KuiperCompagnons

2. Planning area
3. Natural elements around Shantou
4. Urban design plan © KuiperCompagnons
5. Bird's eye view from south-east © KuiperCompagnons



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项目背景

广东省汕头市起源于韩江和榕江的沉积作用，是一座镶嵌在绿色的山谷与蓝色的河流、海洋之间的海滨城市。汕头有着优美的自然景观与悠久丰富的文化历史，但其发展正面临着以下问题：

1）汕头虽然是我国最早的4个沿海经济特区之一，但其现在的发展却落后于其他三地，在多数国人心中已失去了其应有的地位。

2）汕头虽然拥有优美的自然环境与独特的人文历史，但这些特质正在千篇一律的城市化浪潮中逐渐流逝。

3）汕头长期受到水患侵袭，在本次设计进行期间就遭受了两次较大的自然灾害（台风引起的海水倒灌）。

4）汕头拥有众多山地河流，但可用于进行城市建设的冲击平原面积却十分有限，导致城市发展空间受限。

2013年，汕头市人民政府主办了汕头东海岸滨海新城国际竞赛，荷兰高柏伙伴

事务所与法国保罗·安德鲁建筑事务所应邀参赛。

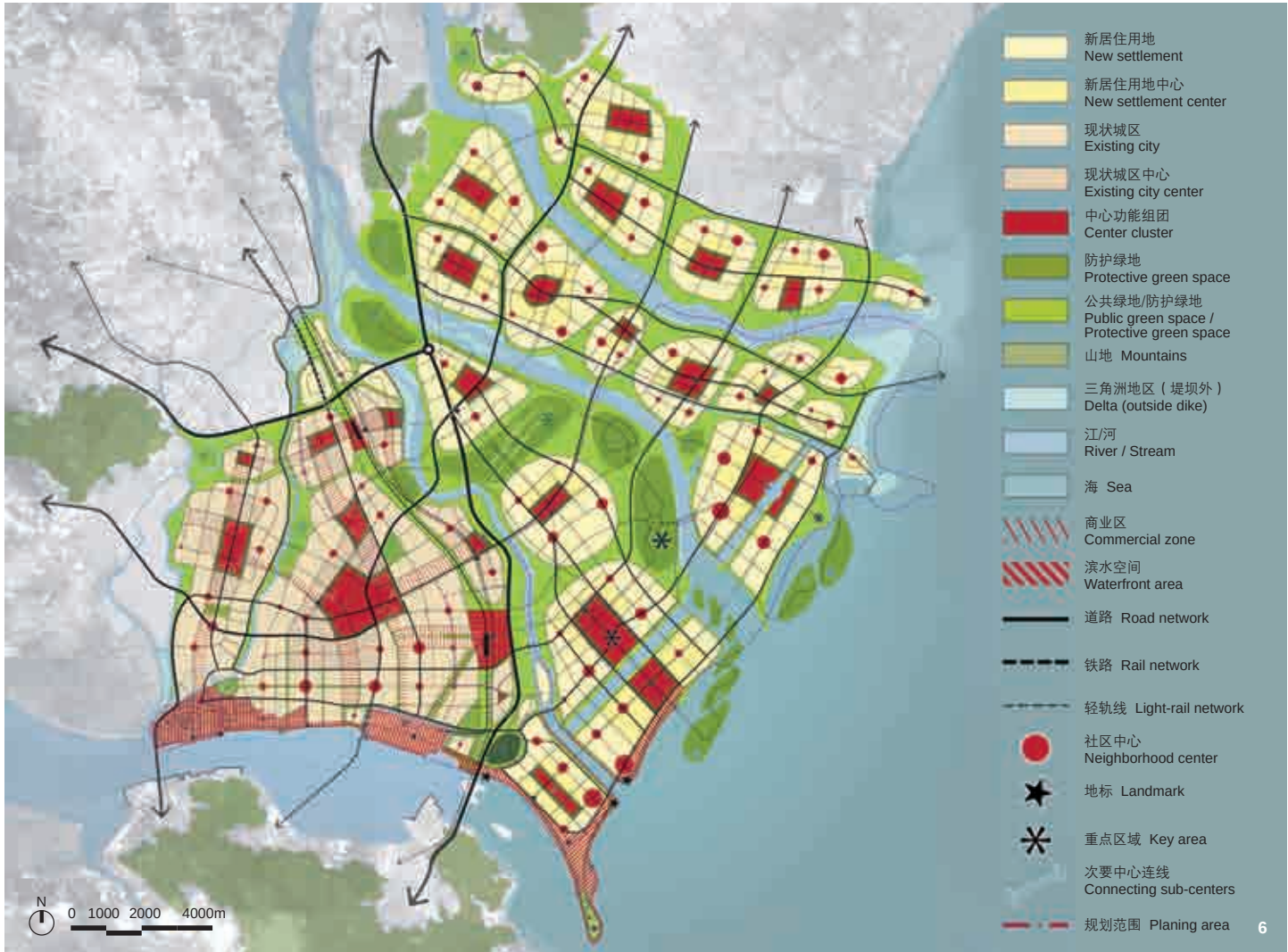
项目挑战

项目设计周期约为4个月。设计面临很多困难与挑战：例如对海量资料的整理与吸收、不同文化背景下对场地的理

解、不同语言间的转换、紧张的设计周期等。但对于成熟的设计团队而言，最大的新挑战在于，如何在有限的设计周期内不落入“提出一种容易操作但实际缺乏灵活性和弹性的方案”的模式。当今多数大型城市设计竞赛往往擅于创造各种美好的愿景与承诺，但却因种种原因难以落实，方



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案也因弹性的缺失而往往被束之高阁。该联合设计团队将变化与弹性视为核心理念，通过提供备选方案、灵活的分期规划，以及在设计和汇报过程中始终强调这只是符合设计原则前提下一种可能性的方法来尽可能地保留方案的弹性。

规划理念

设计场地——汕头海湾新区东海岸新城作为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滨海城市转变。设计团队从河流的自然特质、水系与海岸及城市的关系、交通连

结、局部发展潜力等方面进行了多次调研与反复评估，最终提出了“回归汕头”的规划理念：长久以来随潮水出发的潮汕人前往世界各地旅居、安家落户，对这些人他们的后代来说，在新汕头寻找到老汕头的“根”意义重大。“回归汕头”是指回归这座城市的本源。设计希望能借此机会为城市如何构建与重塑地区形象创建范例，利用汕头正逐渐被人们遗忘的品质和特点，重塑这个城市的辉煌，从而为汕头乃至中国的城市化发展做出积极尝试。

总体规划以花园城市与中心组团为主要框架，利用长久以来塑造汕头山水形态的江河水动力来发展有机的、和谐的城市形态，并尽可能地重塑并延展潮汕精致

生活的文化特征，结合整体城市策略，形成宏伟生态网络中相对独立的城市发展组团。总体上，规划方案遵循以下6条原则：

（1）充分利用水文动力

三角洲的河流塑造了汕头的自然环境，而这种自然的环境不仅仅是汕头过去的基础，也将成为其未来发展的根本。同时，三角洲也是一个高度动态的自然环境，河流和潮汐的动力不断创造出新的支流，泥沙沉积产生岛屿，导致了景观的不断变化。总体规划意在从功能和精神两方面重塑汕头人历来秉承的与河流、海洋的紧密联系。设计团队认为这种动态的三角洲不应被驯服，生活在三角洲环境中的人们需要与水共生，与自然力量相适应。因

此，本次总体规划根据三角洲的动力特征进行了相应调整，以无处不在的水体赋予人丰富的景观体验，为城市增色。通过规划，河流与海洋可以按照其自然的方式流动，新的支流也得以出现。在沿海区和生态河流区，水将扮演塑造当地景观的角色。

（2）注重防洪安全

荷兰和汕头均坐落在三角洲流域。在这样一个海、陆、河的交汇点，通常有着发达的贸易、丰饶的粮食生产、吸引人的水景观、宝贵的生态环境等积极方面。然而只有在洪水得到有效预防和抵御的前提下，才能实现在动态的三角洲环境建立城市化的汕头。通过借鉴荷兰几个世纪以来所积累的经验，设计提出了三个级别的防洪策略：预防为主，通过建立坚固的堤防和充足的洪水滞留地来降低洪水发生的可

能性；通过合理的空间规划和智慧型防水建筑最大程度地减少洪水造成的损失；建立灾难管理控制系统，从而在洪水发生时能够最大程度地减少伤亡和损失。同时，作为天然的“海前防御设施”，自然形成的红树林、岛屿与沙洲也被巧妙、有机地融入了城市规划设计之中。

（3）打造世界级海滨城市

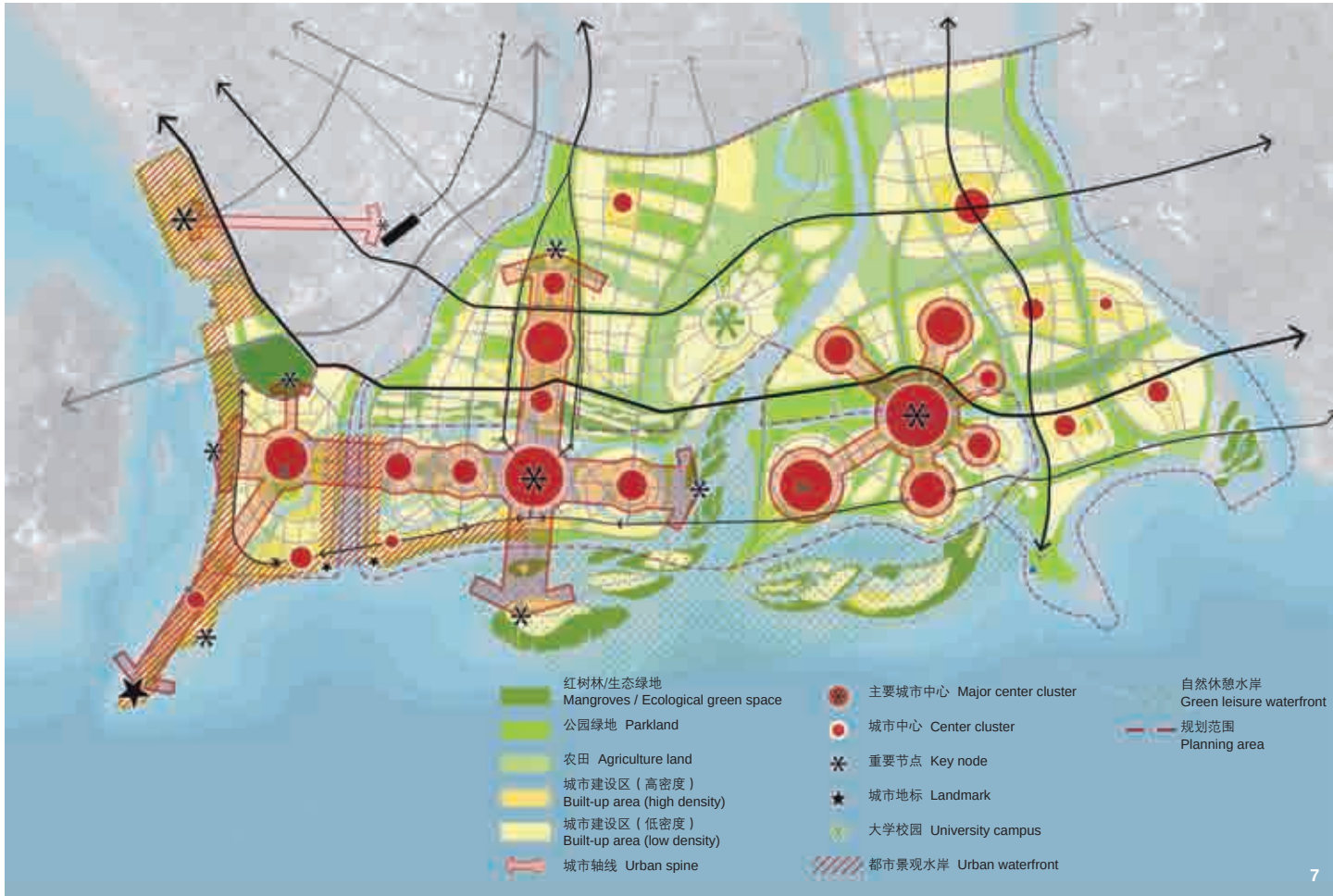
汕头将以一个世界级海滨城市的形象展现在世人眼前。汕头港榕江滨江区将通过一个壮观的码头延伸入海。连成一体的河滨与海滨将构成新的城市界面，连接如老城区、滨河新CBD、滨海金融区与行政区等重要城市功能。城市西部河滨地带的城市化程度更高，东部则更注重自然和生态品质。两种不同的特点在河口得到了再次强调——新津河拥有高度城市化的河滨景象，而韩河则呈现出天然三角洲的形

态。从西部的汕头老城区到东部的南澳岛，这条滨水地带连续而富有特色。

（4）注重各个层面的多样性

功能和使用群体上的多样化能够为城市带来活力与生机。从区域城市尺度到街道形象，多样性都是设计方案中强调的重点。用地层面的土地用途多样化的实现，不仅避免了大规模的单一功能所导致的城市部分时段死气沉沉（例如“睡城”）的景象，同时刺激了多功能自主社区的发展。在街景层面，通过多种交通方式的结合，以及丰富的建筑立面和退让空间，为市民创建了具有广泛使用可能性的活跃公共空间。

6. 空间规划策略 © KuiperCompagnons
7. 城市结构图 © KuiperCompagnons
6. Spatial planning strategy © KuiperCompagnons
7. Urban structure © KuiperCompagnons





（5）注重发掘汕头的历史和文化

汕头的历史和文化，是汕头城市形象的基础。设计力图为居民与游客创造一种“回家”/“宾至如归”的氛围。许多汕头元素被运用到规划与设计，例如新区的设计灵感来源于老城的典型城市模式，在人行道的拱廊等细部也运用了传统的汕头元素。

（6）借鉴欧洲已有的经验

欧洲最先进的相关专业知识和经验都被整合到了当地的规划设计中。有机扩张的欧洲城市强调在人性尺度上逐步实现城市发展，鼓励建立小尺度的、自足的绿色可持续社区。城市结构以霍华德提出的“花园城市”和集聚中心为基础，同时每个城区有不同的特征与发展侧重，并基于“500m步行距离”的尺度原则而设计，强调慢行体验。

同时，设计团队也对项目的短期效益和长期效益进行了考量：对于一座城市

而言，短期与长期效益的平衡主要通过分期规划来完成。设计的最大亮点在于在作为一期开发的新津地块中，大胆地提出利用现状的破浪堤结合在其后发生的泥沙沉积来构建新津半岛。在半岛尽头，抢眼的“汕头角”作为触媒可以迅速带动后续城市发展，并树立汕头作为世界级滨海城市的形象。一期的经济收益可用于后期的逐步发展。此外，设计提倡利用河流的自然沉积规律来构建新津半岛和前海群岛，减少了建设成本及整个城市的维护成本。

方案评价

这次国际顶级设计竞赛由国际城市与区域规划师学会全程协办，因而保证了竞赛的国际视野与专业程度。中外联合评审团队将竞赛团队从高层次上触及问题核心的程度，而非表象上的文本厚度、图纸和辞藻绚丽程度作为竞赛的评审标准。

竞赛评委会对高柏-安德鲁团队方案

的总体评价如下：“带着清晰的愿景和绝妙的想法，回归汕头是一套非常诱人的方案。它将时间作为驱动力，而自然成为了设计的辅助因素。”评委会认为，该方案在城市设计、形象价值、区域融合，以及最重要的，在城市-海洋关系等方面都进行了深刻理解，并对设计问题提出了清晰的回应。

最终，荷兰高柏伙伴事务所与法国保罗·安德鲁建筑事务所联合提出的“回归汕头”规划方案获得了该竞赛的并列一等奖。**LAF**

注释

本项目相关信息请参见www.kuiper.nl。

8. 防洪策略 © KuiperCompagnons
9. 新津半岛鸟瞰图 © KuiperCompagnons
8. Flood management strategy © KuiperCompagnons
9. Bird's eye view of Xinjin Peninsular © KuiperCompagnons

Background

Shantou, a southern China city mainly located in a flat delta formed by the Rong River and Han River, is surrounded by valleys, streams, its inland sea and the South China Sea. Meanwhile, the city that has a diverse and attractive natural environment, and a long cultural history. It has been facing issues which have restricted the city's future development:

1) Although as one the four earliest special economic zones in China's coastal areas, Shantou has fallen behind the other zones in terms of growth.

2) The qualities of the beautiful natural environment and unique cultural history are fading away by the monotony of the urbanization processes.

3) Shantou has a long history of struggling with floods, and two severe inundations just

happened during the design period.

4) The limited area of the flat floodplain that can be used for urban construction restricts the development of urban spaces.

In 2013, the Shantou municipal government held the International Planning Competition of the New East Coastal Area, KuiperCompagnons and Paul Andreu were invited.

Challenges

There were four months for the project team to prepare their design proposal, and they encountered many barriers and challenges in the process, for example, documenting and adapting the vast amounts of materials and understanding them under the different cultural contexts. However, the greatest challenges for this experienced design team was how to develop a proposal

that cannot be a plan which is easy to operate but inflexible, and an adaption in such a tight period. Nowadays most proposals for big, international design competitions describe wonderful visions which are hard to implement. The team took change and flexibility as their core design concept, and highlighted that the reported proposal was just one of the possibilities for the future urban development to retain the flexibility for the project through providing alternative plans and phased visions.

Concepts

The proposal outlines the site — the new east coastal area as an important function and service center to the future urban development of Shantou, a driver for the new urban growth, and highlights its potential to show the distinctive sceneries of





Shantou and become a catalyst for the city form transformation from gulf to coastal. The design team investigated and evaluated the aspects of the natural qualities of rivers, the relationship between the water network, waterfronts and the city, the transportation system and the local development potentials, and proposed the planning concept, Return to Shantou. “Return” means to look backward to the nature of this city, and restore and rebuild the city identity and features what have been

fading away, demonstrating a new urbanism paradigm for Shantou and other cities in China. The plan observed the following six general principles:
(1) Maximized Use of Hydraulic Power
The rivers passing the delta form the natural environment of Shantou, laying the foundation of the city’s past and future development. Meanwhile, the delta is also a highly dynamic natural environment. The

river and the tide create new tributaries and the sediment deposition forms the island, leading to constant change of the landscape. The general plan aims to increase the functional and spiritual connection between the historic heritage, the river and the ocean. The design team believes that the delta should not be tamed and people living here should coexist with the water and adapt to the natural elements. Therefore, the general plan is adjusted based on the kinetics of the delta.

Ubiquitous water bodies compliment the city with rich landscape experiences. Through planning, the river and the ocean flow in their natural way and the new tributaries appear. Water plays the role of creating local landscapes in the costal and eco-catchment.
(2) Precautions against Flood Risks
Similar as the Netherlands, Shantou also sits at the delta region where the conjunction of the sea, the land and the river contributed to development of trading business, crop

production, an attractive waterscape and valuable eco-environment. Only under the condition that the flood is pre-contained can the establishment of urbanized Shantou be founded on the dynamic delta. Learning from the Netherlands’ experiences over several centuries, the design proposes three flood-precaution strategies:
1) Prevention first. Decrease the flood risks through strong embankment and reserved flood-buffering land; 2) Minimize the

flood damage through reasonable spatial plan and smart anti-flood architecture; 3) Establish a flood management system to minimize the flood damage and losses. Meanwhile, serving

10. 新津河口鸟瞰图 © KuiperCompagnons
11. 新津区中央公园 © KuiperCompagnons
12. 新津城市沙滩 © KuiperCompagnons
10. Bird's eye view of Xinjin Estuary © KuiperCompagnons
11. Xinjin Central Park © KuiperCompagnons
12. Xinjin urban beach © KuiperCompagnons



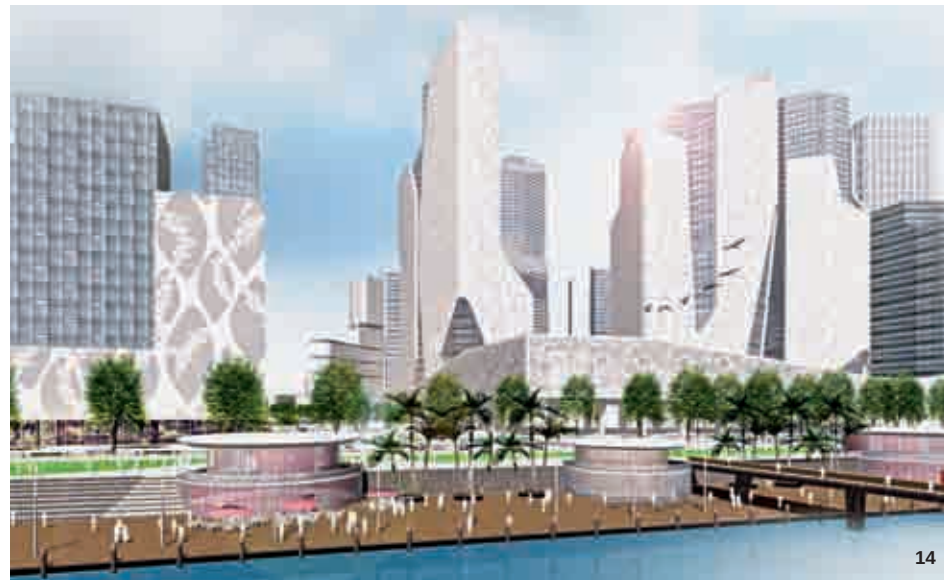
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as the natural safety barrier along the sea, the mangrove forest, islands and shoal are integrated dynamically into the urban design.

(3) Creation of International Coastal City
Shantou will present itself to the world as

an international coastal city. The Rongjiang riverfront area sprawling from Shantou Harbor will extend to the sea through a magnificent harbor. The integrated riverside and seaside will form a new urban interface,



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linking the urban function of the old city, the new riverfront CBD, the coastal commercial area and administrative area. The riverside at the west of the city is highly urbanized, while the eastern side pays more attention to the natural and ecological quality. Their different characteristics are re-strengthened at the estuary — highly urbanized riverside landscape along Xinjin River and natural delta appearance of Han River. The continuous waterfront area from the old city area at western Shantou to Nan'ao Island at the east boasts of rich characteristics.

(4) Diversities at Multiple Levels

Diversified function and user groups add energy and livelihood to the city. Diversity is the highlight in the plan from urban to street image scale. Land use diversity avoids the periodic dullness of the city (such as the “sleepy city”) caused by large mono-functional areas and stimulates the development of multifunction independent

communities. A combination of diverse transport at the street image level enriches the architecture facade and the receding space, providing active public space of with the potential for a wide range of uses for the citizens.

(5) Historical and Cultural Exploration of Shantou

History and culture are the basis of Shantou's city image. The design tries to create an ambience of a warm home. Many Shantou elements are used in the plan, for example the design inspiration of the new city comes from the typical urban mode of the old city. Details such as the arcades of the pedestrian walk also adopt traditional Shantou elements.

(6) Reference to European Experiences

The most advanced knowledge and experience in Europe are integrated into the local design. The dynamic expansion of European cities focuses on the gradual urban development on the human scale. The established small-scale, self-sustained and sustainable community are encouraged. The urban structure is based on the notion of “Garden City” and gathering center proposed by Howard. Meanwhile, each district has distinct feature and development emphasis. Designed based on the principle of “500 m walking distance”, it the pedestrian strolling experience.

Furthermore, the design team gives consideration to the short-term and long-term profits of the project: the balance between them is reached mainly through the phased plan. The biggest highlight is the creation of the Xinjin Peninsula by integrating the existing water-break with resulting sediment deposition in the new development of Xinjin land parcel. Serving as a trigger, the eye-catching “Shantou Cape” at the end of the peninsula can stimulate the subsequent urban development and establish Shantou as the

international coastal city. The economic benefits of Phase I can be used for subsequent development. Moreover, it is proposed to reduce the construction cost and maintenance cost of the whole city by constructing Xinjin Peninsula and coastal islands with natural sediment deposition.

Plan Appraisal

The whole process of this international design competition is co-sponsored by the International Urban and Regional Planer Institute. Therefore, the international vision and professional level are guaranteed. The Sino-foreign joint review team set the evaluation standard based on whether the design touches the core of the issues from a high-level instead of the superficial thickness of the documents, illustrations or the polished rhetoric.

The committee's general remark to Kuiper-Andreu team is: Returning to Shantou with a clear vision and brilliant idea is a very inviting plan. Time is made to be driving force in the plan, and the nature becomes a contributing factor. The committee believes

that this plan has in-depth understanding over urban design, image value, regional integration and most importantly, the city-ocean relationship. The plan also makes clear response to the design questions.

Finally, Returning to Shantou jointly-submitted by KuiperCompagnons from the Netherlands and Paul Andreu Architecte from France won the first place of the competition. **LAF**

NOTE

For more information please visit www.kuiper.nl.

13. “汕头角”上的大礼堂与蚌形大厦 © KuiperCompagnons
14. 城市滨水空间 © KuiperCompagnons
15. 设计团队向汕头市领导汇报方案
13. Grand hall and razor shell towers on the “Shantou Cape” © KuiperCompagnons
14. Urban waterfront © KuiperCompagnons
15. Design team presenting plan to Shantou city leaders.



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