



ISOCARP 国际青年规划师工作坊  
ISOCARP International Young Planners Workshop

City Revitalization 再成市

Organizers :  
International Society of City and Regional Planners (ISOCARP)  
Urban Planning Society of China  
Co-organizers :  
Urban Planning and Design Institute of Shenzhen  
China Academy of Urban Planning and Design Shenzhen

主办单位:  
国际城市与区域规划师学会  
中国城市规划学会  
协办单位:  
深圳市城市规划设计研究院  
中国城市规划设计研究院深圳分院



目录  
CONTENT

工作坊简介 Workshop Introduction -----01

主旨 Theme -----03

深圳| Introduction to Shenzhen

-深圳数字 Shenzhen Fact Sheet -----05

-深圳特区 Shenzhen as Special Economic Zone -----07

-深圳速度 Shenzhen's Speed -----09

-深圳规划 Shenzhen's Planning -----11

-深圳生活 Shenzhen's Lives -----13

香蜜湖 Introduction to Xiangmi Lake Area

-区位 Location -----15

-发展历史 History -----17

-交通设施 Transportation Facilities -----21

-自然环境 Natural Environment -----23

-基地现状 Current Situation -----25

目录  
CONTENT

任务书 Assignment

-规划范围 The Planning Area -----32

-工作坊目的 Purpose of the Workshop -----32

-价值愿景 Value and Vision -----34

-成果要求 Requirement for Submission -----36

-附件 Appendix -----36

组织机构 Organization

-国际城市与区域规划师学会 Introduction to International Society of City and Regional Planners (ISOCARP) -----38

-中国城市规划协会 Introduction to Urban Planning Society of China -----40

-深圳市城市规划设计研究院 Introduction to Urban Planning and Design Institute of Shenzhen -----44

-中国城市规划设计研究院深圳分院 Introduction to China Academy of Urban Planning and Design Shenzhen -----46

参会人员 Participants Introduction

-导师介绍 Tutors Introduction -----

-青年规划师介绍 Young Planners Introduction -----

日程安排 Programme

-活动日程 Schedule -----50

-踏勘路线图 Site Survey Route -----60

# WORKSHOP INTRODUCTION

Founded in 1996, Youth Working Committee of Urban Planning Society of China is committed to promote the academic and professional exchanges among young planners in China via three major platforms - Thesis Competition for the Youth, Speech Competition for the Youth and Youth Working Committee.

ISOCARP, established in 1965, is a global NGO for urban planning industry. It aims at providing network and platform to planners from all over the world to share information and communicate academically. Members of it are from over 70 countries on five continents. ISOCARP Congress will be held annually in different countries.

ISOCARP Congress has set up the Young Planning Professionals’ Workshop since 1991.

Youth Working Committee of UPSC is planning to cooperate with ISOCARP to organize the 2014 Young Planning Professionals’ Workshop in order to build network and platform for young planners from different countries to communicate academically and learn mutually, and to give an opportunity to young planners to express themselves.

# 工作坊简介

中国城市规划学会青年工作委员会创立于1996年，一直通过青年论文竞赛、青年演讲比赛和青工委年会三个平台推动中国青年规划师的学术和业务交流。

1965年成立的ISOCARP是一个非政府组织性质的全球性城市规划行业协会。该协会旨在为世界各国规划师提供互通信息和学术交流的网络与平台，会员来自五大洲70多个国家，每年会在不同国家举办世界规划年会（ ISOCARP Congress ）

1991年起世界规划年会开始设立青年规划师国际设计工作坊计划（ Young Planning Professionals’ workshop ）。

中国城市规划学会青年工作委员会计划与国际城市和区域规划师学会（ ISOCARP ）合作，主办2014年度国际青年规划师工作坊（ Young Planning Professionals’ Workshop ）,为世界各国青年规划师提供学术交流和相互学习的网络与平台，也为喜欢设计的青年规划师提供展现自身的机会。



# THEME

## URBAN REVITALIZATION: TO BUILD A CITY WITH EQUITY AND VITALITY

Just as language, city is one of human's greatest artwork. As the permanent settlement of mankind, it is a complicated dynamic system in which social relationships of different classes constantly interact with the entity space of the city. While the world's urban population exceeded the rural population in 2007 for the first time, such worldwide population migration has caused continuous trends of urbanization, at the same time it has brought some problems like urban congestion, environmental pollution, shrinking open spaces and loss of geographical features. Fortunately, our city keeps renewing, reconstructing and even reinventing itself, so as to meet the needs of the growing population. Therefore, we would like to address the theme of the Workshop as:

### Urban Revitalization: To Build a City with Equity and Vitality

This theme conveys the shared vision of “Better City, Better Life”. Facing the increasing pressure of population growth caused by urbanization, the city must embody characteristics of equity and openness, to be inclusive for different groups of people, and to be diverse in cultures and ideas. The urban space is all-embracing; whose complexity determines the vitality and quality of a city. And a city with vitality could provide people with healthy living environment, equal opportunity for education, democratic social environment, adequate jobs and decent housing.

The rapid development of China in the past 30 years has drawn worldwide attention; however, the resource consumption based high-speed growth has led to problems of environmental pollution, resource exhaustion and social justice. Shenzhen, as the best experimental field of China's urbanization and the pioneer of the reform and opening up, has rapidly grown in the past 30 years. Urban planning has organically coordinated the natural environment, with urban construction and social economy, in order to meet the needs of the rapid population and economy growth, to properly improve the relation between the city and the region, and to maintain the sustainable development of the city, therefore creating a world miracle of rapid urbanization. Nowadays, Shenzhen is still on its way of developing, new requirements has been made to the development of the city while the increasing tensions of population and constrain of urban environment. Therefore, discussions on Shenzhen's urban development play an enlightening role in China's future progress of urbanization.

Xiangmi Lake area, one of the earliest urban development areas in Shenzhen, its urban function has been changing with the continuing development of the city, and its current confusion on developing has been regarded as a future challenge for the city. Therefore, the studies on the Xiangmi Lake area during this Workshop would draw lessons for the urban development in China, even in the world. Xiangmi Lake Area used to be a well-known theme park in China at the fringe of the city core. With urban development, a series of exploitation and construction have been carried out in and around Xiangmi Lake, filling in the area with functions such as temporary car sales, catering and resorts services. At present, Xiangmi Lake Area is close to the Central Futian, as a valuable place for public activities the development of Xiangmi Lake area is bound to stimulate the economic, social and living environment of Shenzhen.

We initiate a city with equity and vitality, for a better life!

# 再成市， 营造公平活力之城

# 主旨

城市如同语言，是人类最伟大的艺术品。作为人类永久聚居地，不同阶层组成的社会关系及城市实体空间交织为一个复杂的动态系统，不断相互影响。世界城市人口在2007年首次超越了农村人口，这种世界性人口大迁移引发的城市化趋势还将持续，同时也带来诸多城市拥挤、环境污染、开放空间短缺、地域特征丧失等问题。所幸我们的城市也在不断自我更新、重建甚至彻底改造，以满足人口需求。因此，本次工作坊的主题是：

### 再成市，营造公平活力之城

这一主题表达了“城市让生活更美好”的共同愿景。面对城市化趋势不断增长的人口压力，城市必须体现公平公共特性，接纳不同阶层人群，包容多元的观点文化。城市空间包罗万象，其复杂程度决定了城市的活力及品质。城市能为人们提供健康的生活环境，公平的受教育机会，民主的社会环境，充足的就业岗位，适宜的居住环境等等，使城市充满活力的。

过去30年，中国高速的发展令世界瞩目，但是依靠资源消耗换取的高速增长也导致了环境污染、资源枯竭以及民生问题。深圳作为中国城市化进程最佳实验场及改革开放前沿，在30多年内迅速发展，通过城市规划的有效实施，将自然环境、城市建设和社会经济发展有机地结合，既满足了城市人口和经济快速增长的需要，也妥善解决了城市与区域的关系，使深圳保持良性可持续发展，堪称世界快速发展城市的奇迹。如今的深圳还处于动态发展之中，不断凸显的人口及环境压力对深圳城市发展提出新的要求，深圳城市发展探索对中国未来城市化进程极具启示作用。

香蜜湖地区是深圳城市最早建设区域之一，其扮演的城市职能也伴随深圳城市发展不断变化，如今的发展困惑也是深圳未来发展面临的挑战。因此，此次工作坊通过研究香蜜湖地区对未来中国乃至世界城市发展都具有借鉴意义。香蜜湖地区曾是中国著名的主题游乐园，处于城市发展边缘，随着城市的发展，围绕香蜜湖开始了一系列的城市开发建设，逐渐被临时性经营的汽车销售、餐饮业与度假村等功能所取代。今天的香蜜湖地区紧邻深圳福田中心区，是城市中宝贵的公共活动场所，未来发展必然为城市经济增长，社会环境，城市生活注入更多的活力。

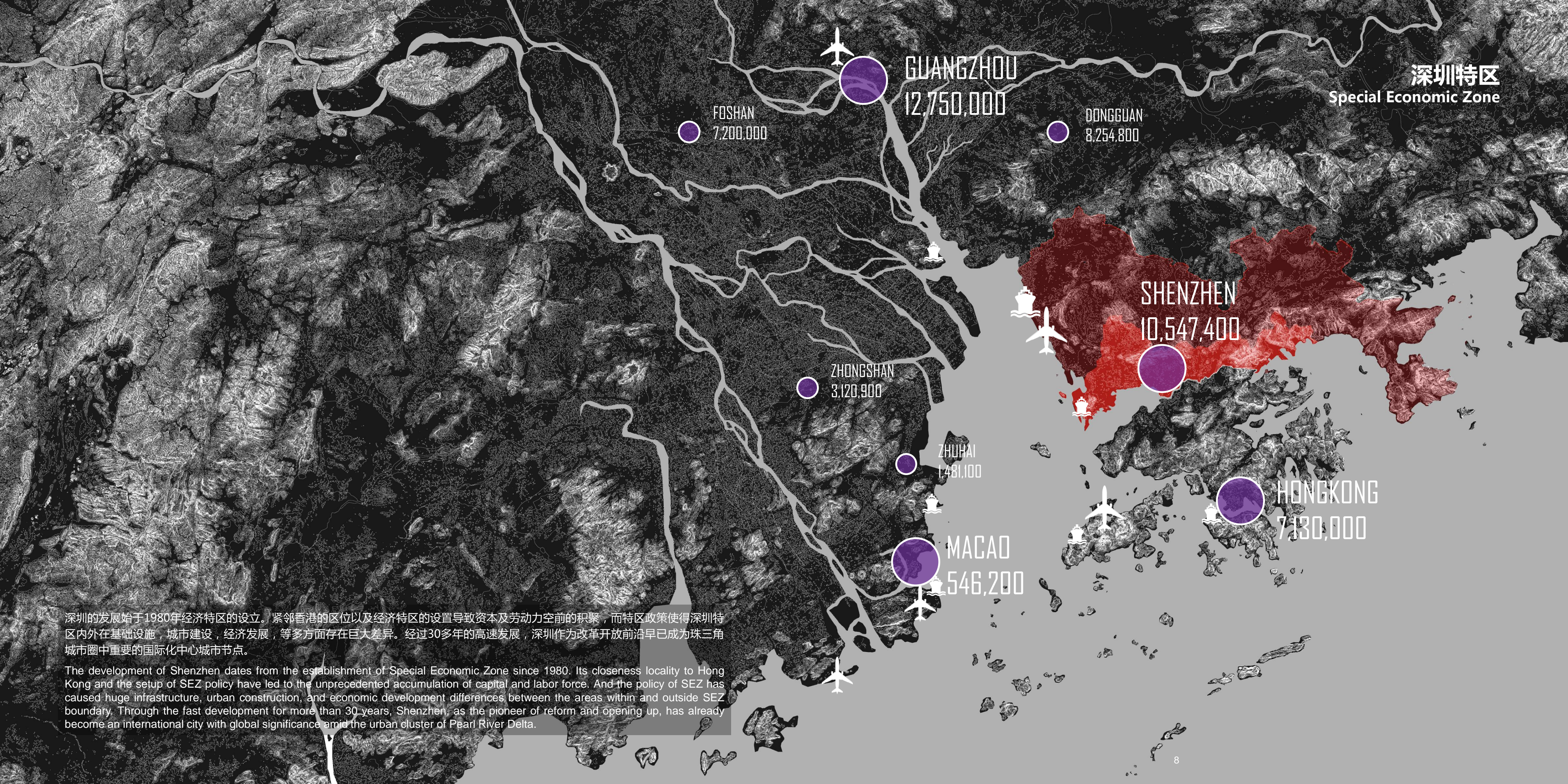
我们倡导公共活力的城市，更加美好的生活！



Establishment	Shenzhen SEZ (Special Economy Zone) was established in <b>August 26<sup>th</sup>, 1980</b>
Area	Land area is <b>1991.64</b> Km <sup>2</sup> . The area of SEZ is <b>395.81</b> Km <sup>2</sup> before <b>July,2010</b> . After that it is expand to the whole city
population	The resident population are 10,467,400, the census register population are 2,679,000, the non register population are 7,788,500. The population density of 5201 people per square kilometer
District	The 6 administrative districts are Futian District, Luohu, Nanshan, Yantian, Baoan and Longgang. The 4 new districts are Guangming, Pingshan, Longhua and Dapeng.
Industry economy	The 4 pillar industries are cultural, high-tech, finance, logistics industry. The burgeoning industries are biological, Internet and new energy industry
Water resource	There are 160 rivers ,but the rain cllocation area is little. There are 24 reservoirs, which have a total capacity of 525,000,000 m <sup>3</sup> . Groundwater reserves are 650000000 m <sup>3</sup> per year, annual recoverable resources amount to 100,000,000 m <sup>3</sup> . Per capita water resources are only 500 m <sup>3</sup> , only the 1/3 of national amount and 1/4 of Guangdong Province amount.

设立	<b>1980年8月26日</b> 设立深圳经济特区
面积	陆地总面积 <b>1991.64</b> 平方公里。 经济特区面积之前为395.81平方公里，2010年7月特区范围扩大至全市
人口	常住人口 <b>1046.74</b> 万，户籍人口267.9万，非户籍人口778.85万， 总人口密度 <b>5201</b> 人 / 平方公里
辖区	福田区、罗湖区、南山区、盐田区、宝安区和龙岗区 <b>6个</b> 行政区 光明新区、坪山新区、龙华新区、大鹏新区 <b>4个</b> 新区
产业及经济	产业以高新技术、金融、物流、文化为支柱产业，生物、互联网及新能源为新兴产业 GDP总值 <b>14500.23亿元</b> ，人均GDP <b>122779.8元</b> （2013）
水资源	大小河流 <b>160</b> 条，但集雨面积不大。现有水库24座，总库容 <b>5.25亿</b> 立方米。 地下水总量 <b>6.5亿</b> 立方米/年，年可开采资源量为 <b>1亿</b> 立方米。 人均水资源拥有量仅 <b>500</b> 立方米，仅为全国和广东省的 <b>1/3</b> 和 <b>1/4</b> 。

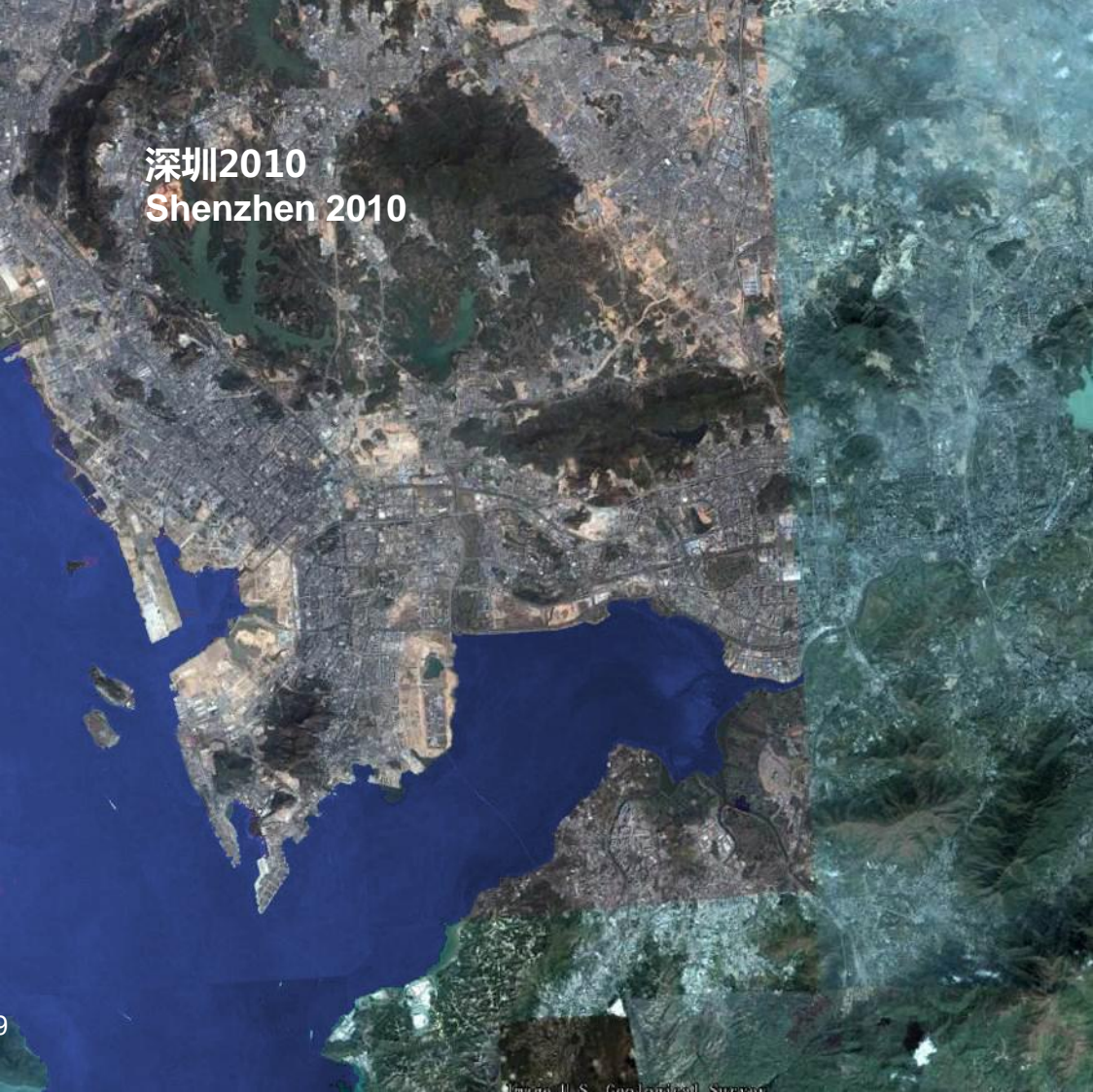




深圳的发展始于1980年经济特区的设立。紧邻香港的区位以及经济特区的设置导致资本及劳动力空前的积聚，而特区政策使得深圳特区内外在基础设施，城市建设，经济发展，等多方面存在巨大差异。经过30多年的高速发展，深圳作为改革开放前沿早已成为珠三角城市圈中重要的国际化中心城市节点。

The development of Shenzhen dates from the establishment of Special Economic Zone since 1980. Its closeness locality to Hong Kong and the setup of SEZ policy have led to the unprecedented accumulation of capital and labor force. And the policy of SEZ has caused huge infrastructure, urban construction, and economic development differences between the areas within and outside SEZ boundary. Through the fast development for more than 30 years, Shenzhen, as the pioneer of reform and opening up, has already become an international city with global significance amid the urban cluster of Pearl River Delta.



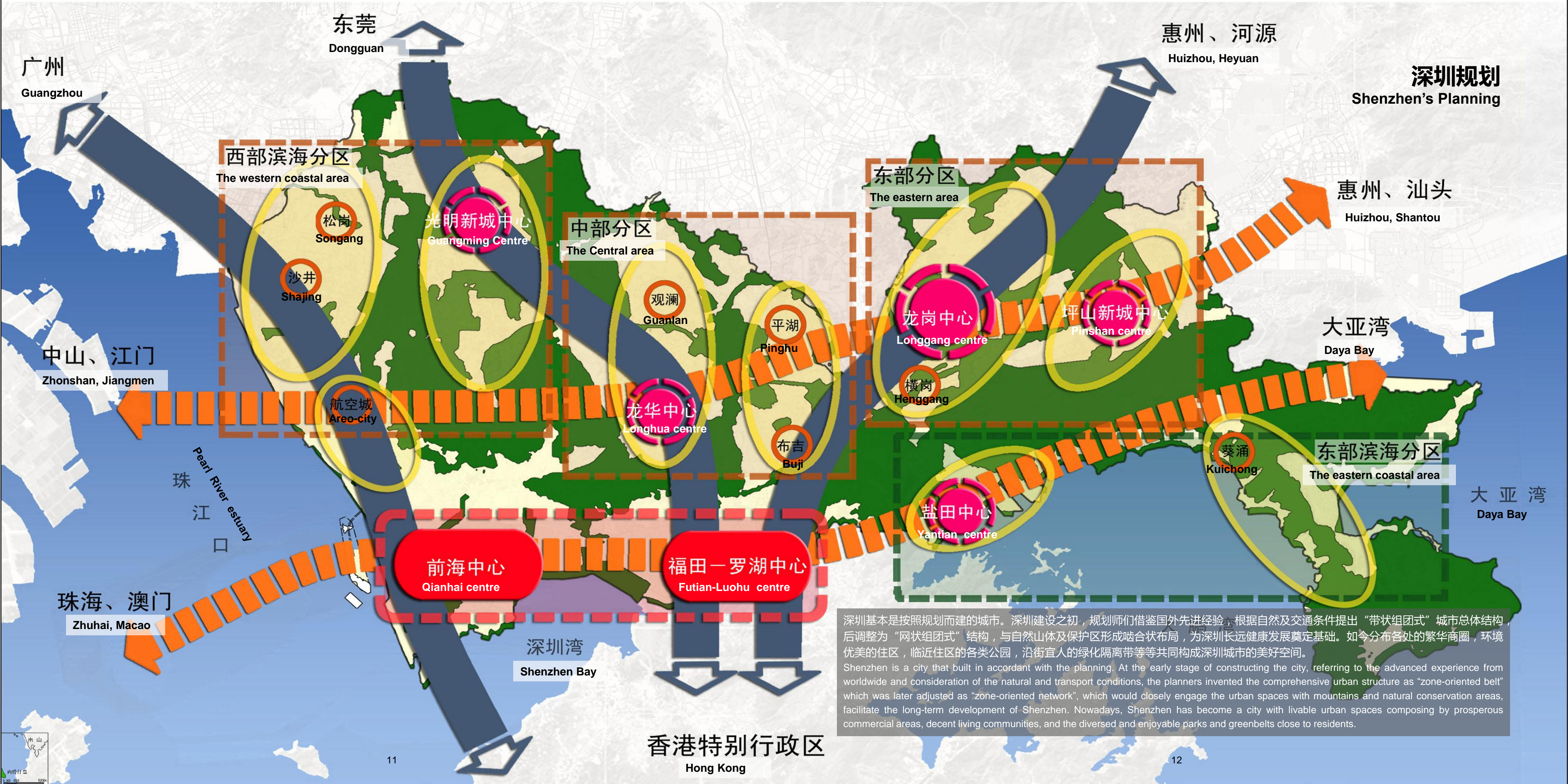


# 深圳速度 Shenzhen's Speed

深圳30年的时间从边陲渔村发展成为国际化中心城市，浓缩了西方城市建设数百年建设历程，深圳速度也成为中国快速发展的时代象征。自1980年以来，大量外来人口来深圳创业安家，人口从2.5万增长至1000多万。深圳速度也源于其科技创新能力，高新技术产品产值年均增长46.5%，年专利申请量保持30%以上的快速增长。

Shenzhen has grown from a remote fishing village to a global city in only 30 years, such urbanization process concentrates the western civilization over centuries. Therefore, Speed of Shenzhen has become a symbol of China's fast growth. Since 1980, a great number migrant from other parts of China have settled down in Shenzhen, the population has grown from 25,000 to more than 10 millions. The Shenzhen's Speed has also derived from its capacity for scientific innovation. Shenzhen's 46.5% of the annual growth value is generated by the local hi-tech products, and the annual growth of patent applications has exceeded 30%.





# 深圳规划 Shenzhen's Planning

深圳基本是按照规划而建的城市。深圳建设之初，规划师们借鉴国外先进经验，根据自然及交通条件提出“带状组团式”城市总体结构，后调整为“网状组团式”结构，与自然山体及保护区形成啮合状布局，为深圳长远健康发展奠定基础。如今分布各处的繁华商圈，环境优美的住区，临近住区的各类公园，沿街直人的绿化隔离带等等共同构成深圳城市的美好空间。

Shenzhen is a city that built in accordant with the planning. At the early stage of constructing the city, referring to the advanced experience from worldwide and consideration of the natural and transport conditions, the planners invented the comprehensive urban structure as “zone-oriented belt” which was later adjusted as “zone-oriented network”, which would closely engage the urban spaces with mountains and natural conservation areas, facilitate the long-term development of Shenzhen. Nowadays, Shenzhen has become a city with livable urban spaces composing by prosperous commercial areas, decent living communities, and the diversified and enjoyable parks and greenbelts close to residents.





# 深圳生活 Shenzhen's Lives

宝安区  
Baoan district

梧桐山  
Wutong Moun.

福田区  
Futian District

罗湖区  
Luohu District

南山区  
Nanshan District

前海Qianhai

深圳湾体育馆  
Shenzhen bay Stadium

大沙河  
Dasha river

深圳湾公园  
Shenzhen bay Park

欢乐谷Happy Valley

华侨城OCT

世界之窗  
Window of the World

欢乐海岸  
Happy Harbour

红树林  
Mangrove Park

深圳图书馆  
Shenzhen Lib.

市民中心  
Civic Centre

京基大厦  
Kingkey Building

罗湖口岸  
Luohu port



深圳是一座年轻的城市，1000多万人口基本为外来人口，常住人口平均年龄仅29岁，这造就了深圳包容开放、创意活力的独特城市氛围，也孕育出多样化的城市空间。发达的公交系统为生活带来便捷，公交出行率达53%。同时深圳也拥有悠久历史，六千年前就有人类生活。深圳拥有众多历史古迹，例如距今1600年的南头故城、明朝抗击外敌所建的大鹏所城等等。

Shenzhen is a city with youth, most of its 10 million's population are floating population. The average age of its permanent population is just 29. These make the city with unique atmosphere of inclusiveness, openness, creativity and vitality, and cultivating diverse urban characteristic areas. Meanwhile, Shenzhen has boasts a long history, there were found evidence of civilization during the Neolithic Age about 6,000 years ago. There are many historical sites in Shenzhen, such as Nantou Ancient Town that was built 1,600 years ago, and Dapeng Fortress which was built to resist the Japanese pirates in Ming Dynasty.





## 香蜜湖 Xiangmi Lake

### 区位 Location

香蜜湖地处深圳市福田中心区西侧，西邻车公庙商务区，北邻高端居住区，南邻沙头城中村片区，是福田中心区重要组成部分。

Xiangmi Lake is located to the western part of the Central Futian in Shenzhen, with the Chegongmiao business zone to the west, high-class residential area to the north, and Shatou inner-city village to the south; it is one of the most important parts of the Futian District.

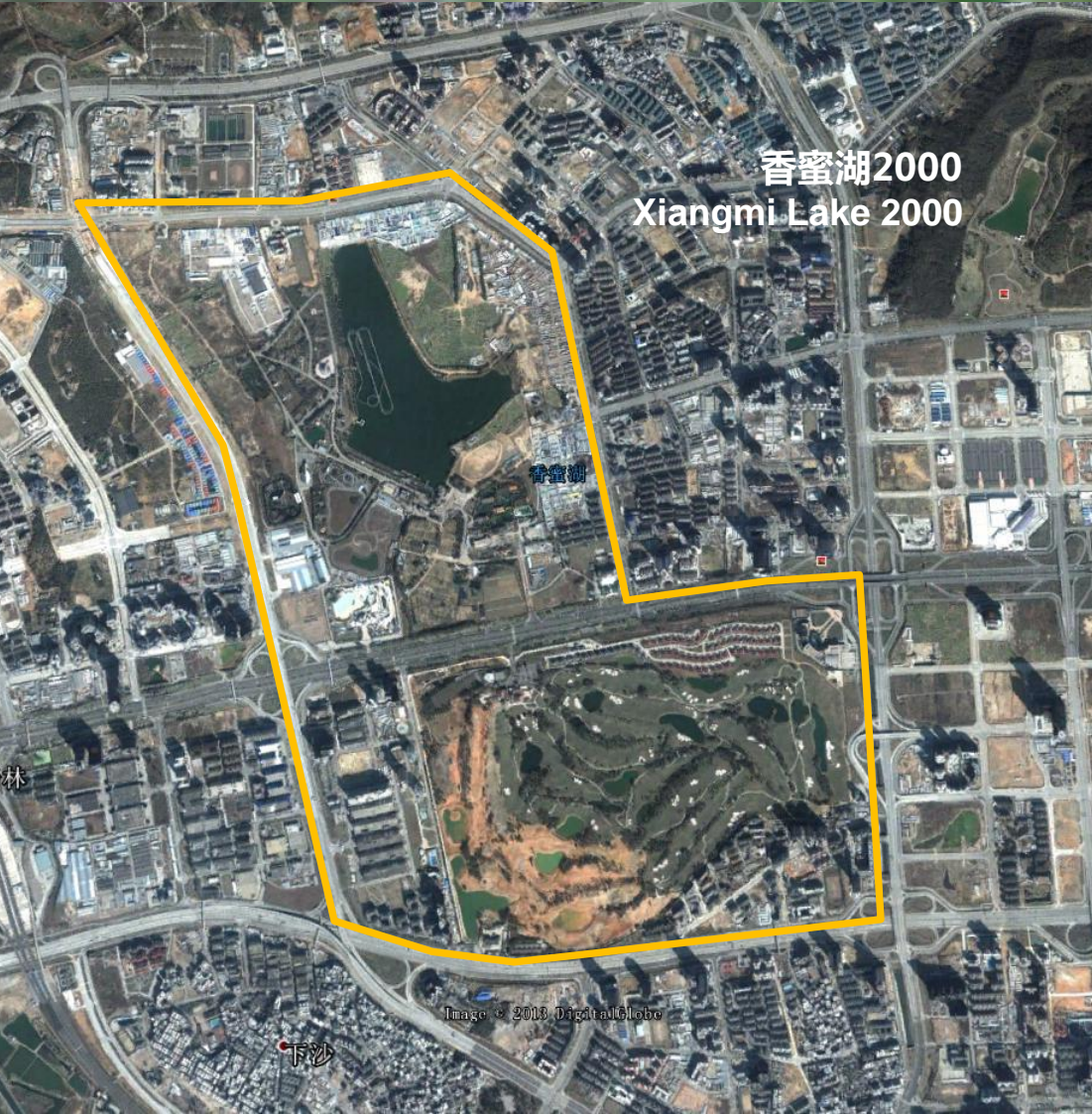




香蜜湖1979  
Xiangmi Lake 1979



香蜜湖1990  
Xiangmi Lake 1990



香蜜湖2000  
Xiangmi Lake 2000

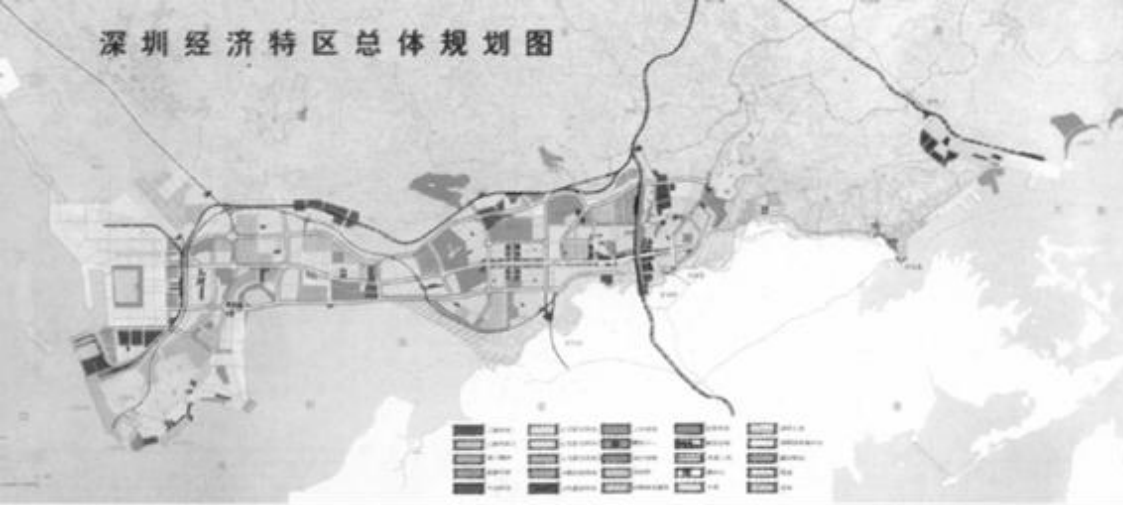


香蜜湖2000  
Xiangmi Lake 2000



香蜜湖2014  
Xiangmi Lake 2014

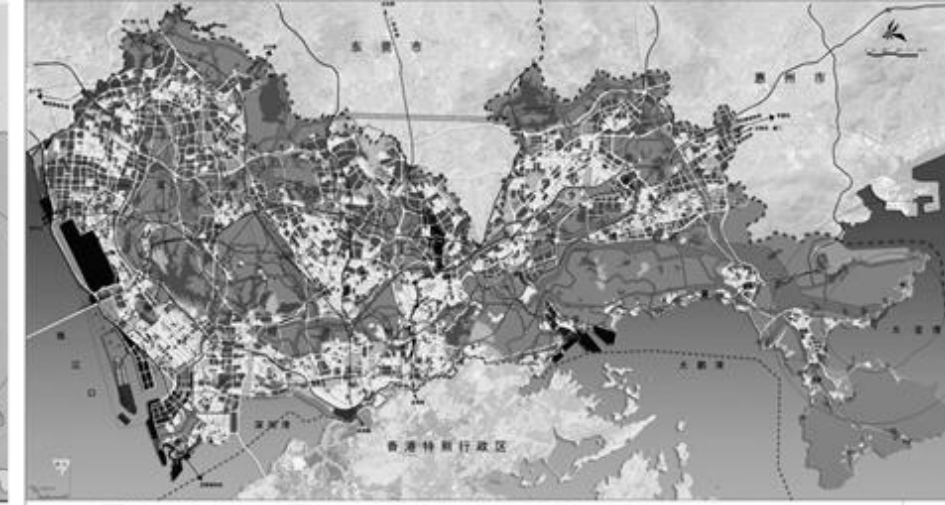




深圳85年总体规划  
Shenzhen master plan of 1985



深圳95年总体规划  
Shenzhen master plan of 1995



深圳2010年总体规划  
Shenzhen master plan of 2010



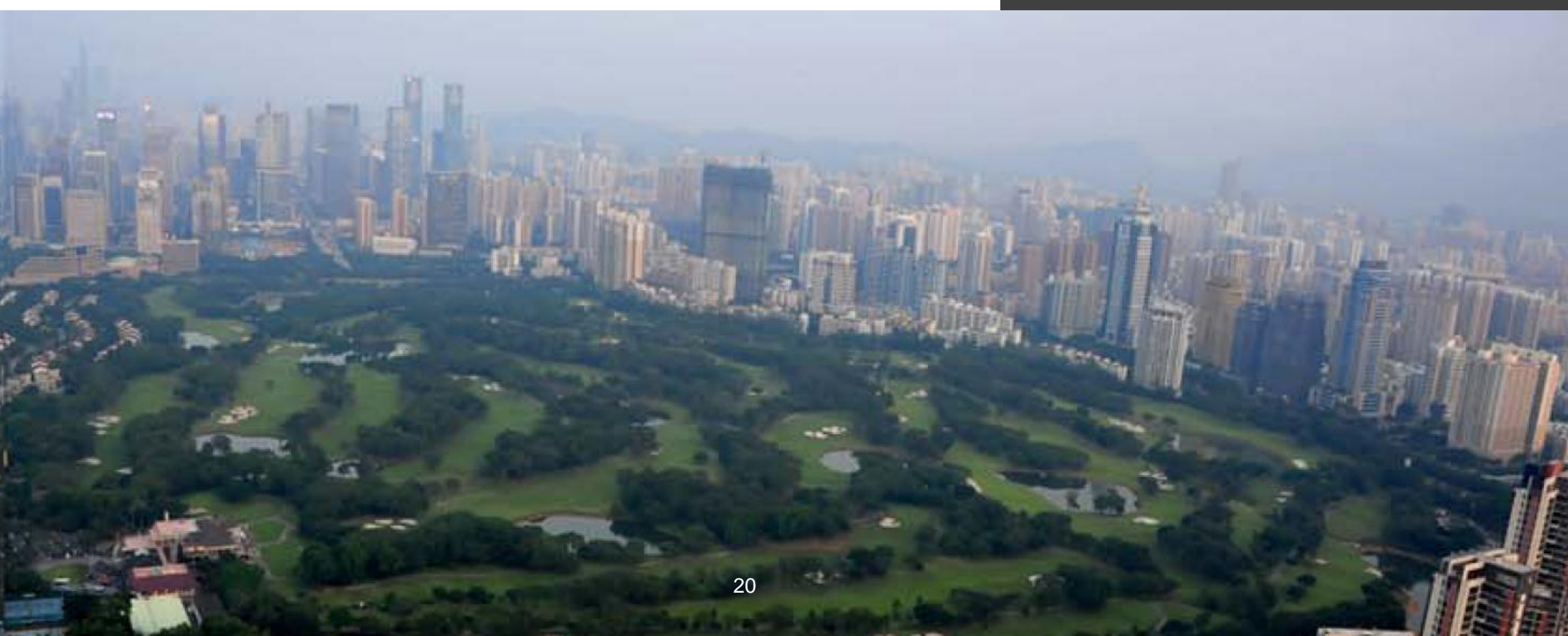
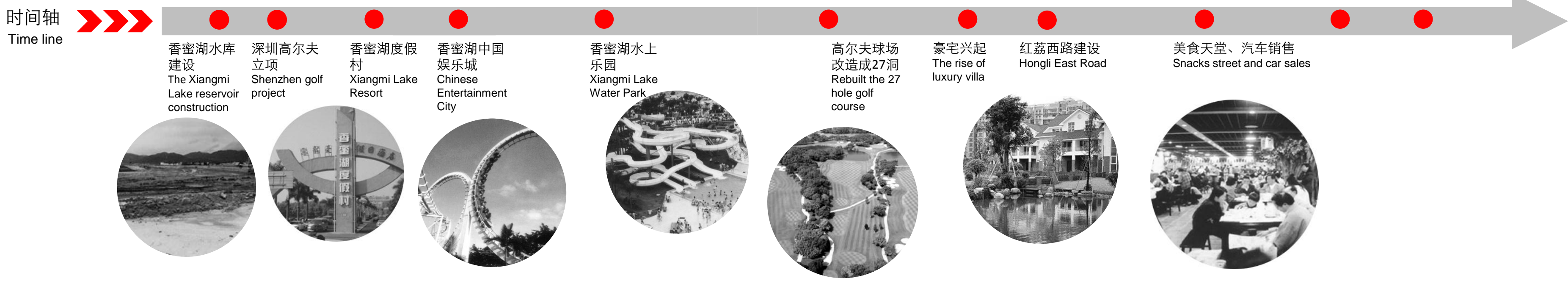
2001年香蜜湖法定图则  
The statutory plan of Xiangmi Lake of 2001

# 香蜜湖 Xiangmi Lake

## 发展历程 History

香蜜湖是深圳“五湖四海”之一，从昔日著名的旅游度假区，到今天的城市休闲生活区，见证了深圳改革开放30年的高速成长。

Xiangmi Lake is listed among the renowned Shenzhen's “Five Lakes and Four Seas”. Transforming from a famous tourist resort to today's urban character area of leisure lives, it has witnessed the rapid growth of Shenzhen during the 30 years' reform and opening up.







# 香蜜湖 Xiangmi Lake

## 交通设施 Transportation Facilities

城市的交通干道以及地铁线的建设将覆盖香蜜湖地区，使得香蜜湖地区与周边城市的联系更为紧密。

5条轨道线，即包括已建成的1号线与2号线、以及在建的9号线、7号线及11号线，并设立了5个轨道站点。

6条城市主干道，即滨河大道、深南大道、香蜜湖路、红荔西路、新洲路及侨香路。

The Xiangmi Lake area is covered by traffic arteries and the subway system which connect the area tightly with the entire city. Five subway lines will pass through the area: including currently running Line 1 and Line 2, and fore coming Line 7, Line 9 and Line 11 which are under construction. Within the area, there will be 5 subway stations. Six arteries, including Binhe Highway, Shennan Avenue, Xiangmi Lake Road, Hongli West Road, Xinzhou Road and Qiaoxiang Road, are running through the area.





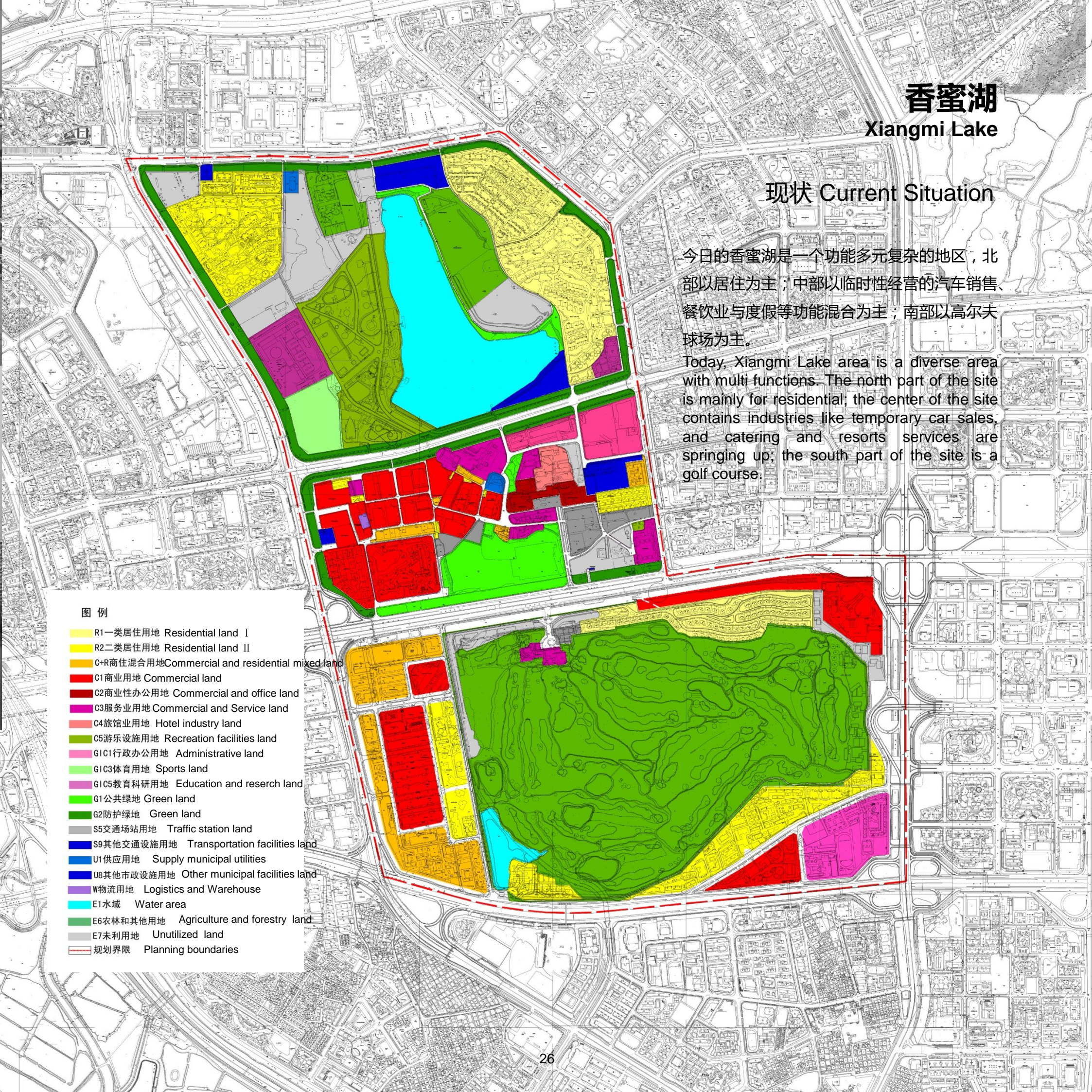
# 香蜜湖 Xiangmi Lake

## 自然环境 Natural Environment

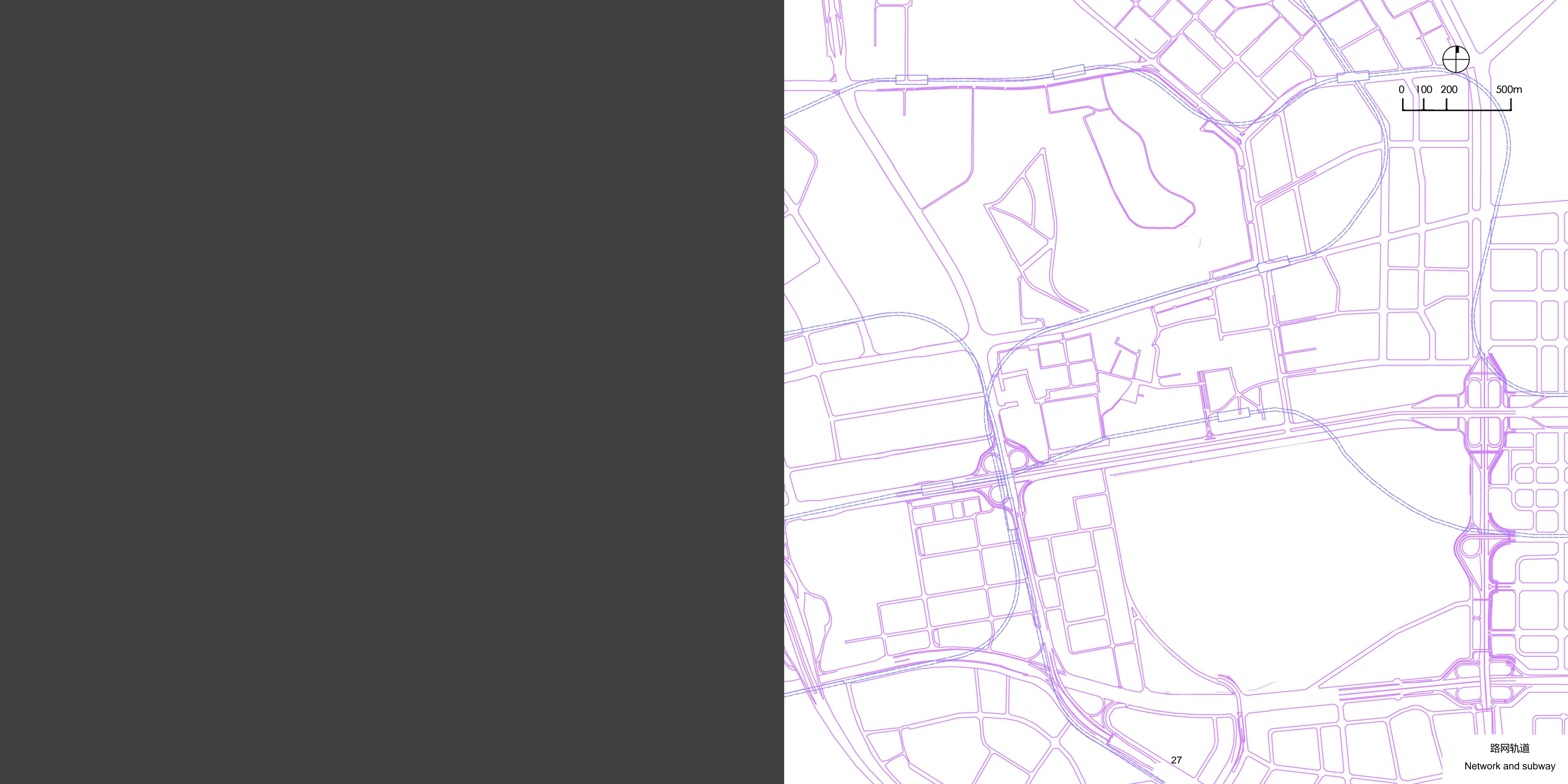
香蜜湖地区背靠连绵起伏的安托山、塘朗山，南邻深圳湾，内有83公顷的香蜜湖公园，136公顷的高尔夫球场，这里是深圳城市中心区重要的景观资源与公共空间。

Xiangmi Lake area backs onto the Antuo Hill and Tanglang Mountain to the north, and faces Shenzhen Bay to the south. Within the area, Xiangmi Lake Park of 83 hectares and a golf course of 136 hectares. It is a significant area of natural environment and public open spaces within the central district of Shenzhen.







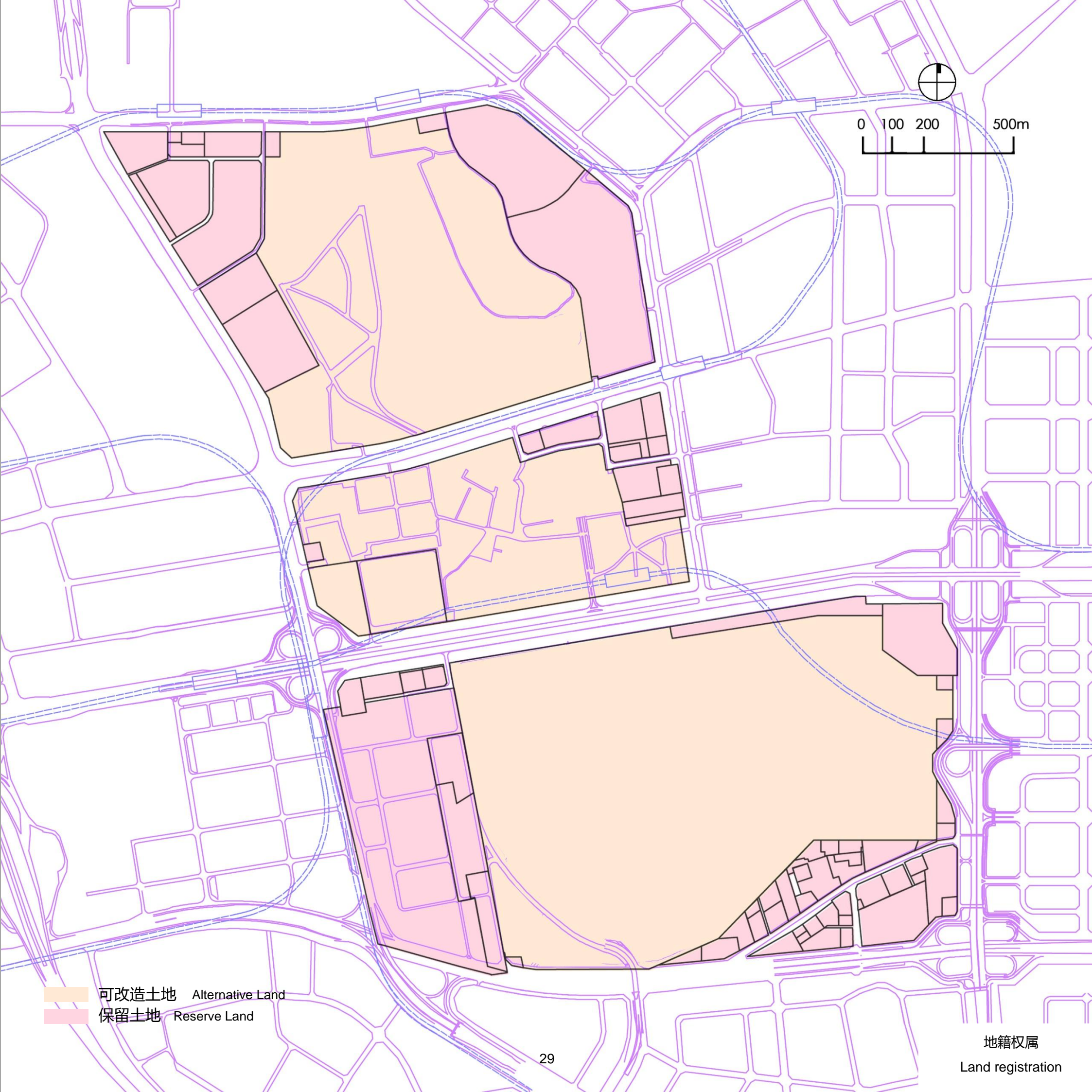






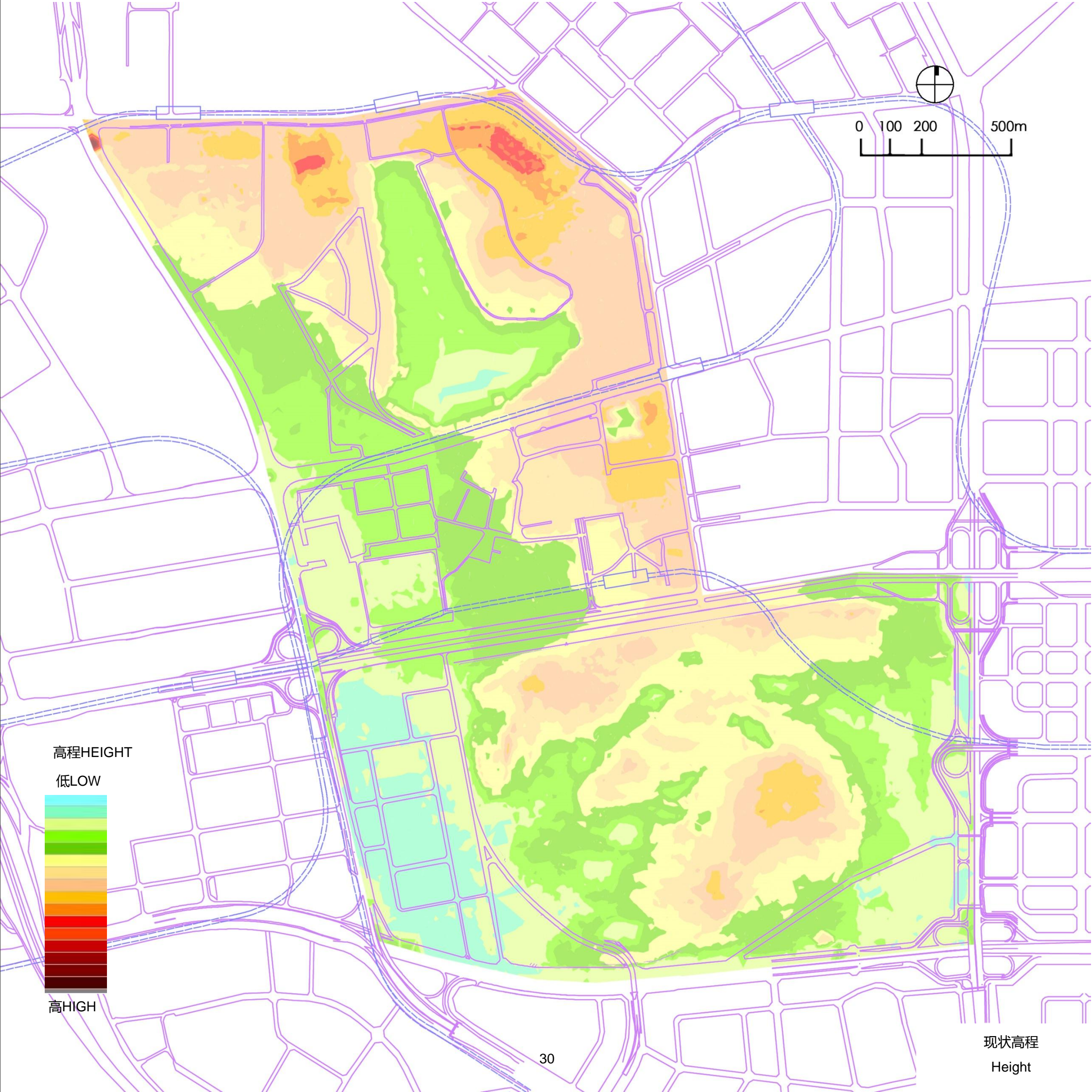
可拆迁建筑    Removed Building  
 保留建筑    Reserve Building



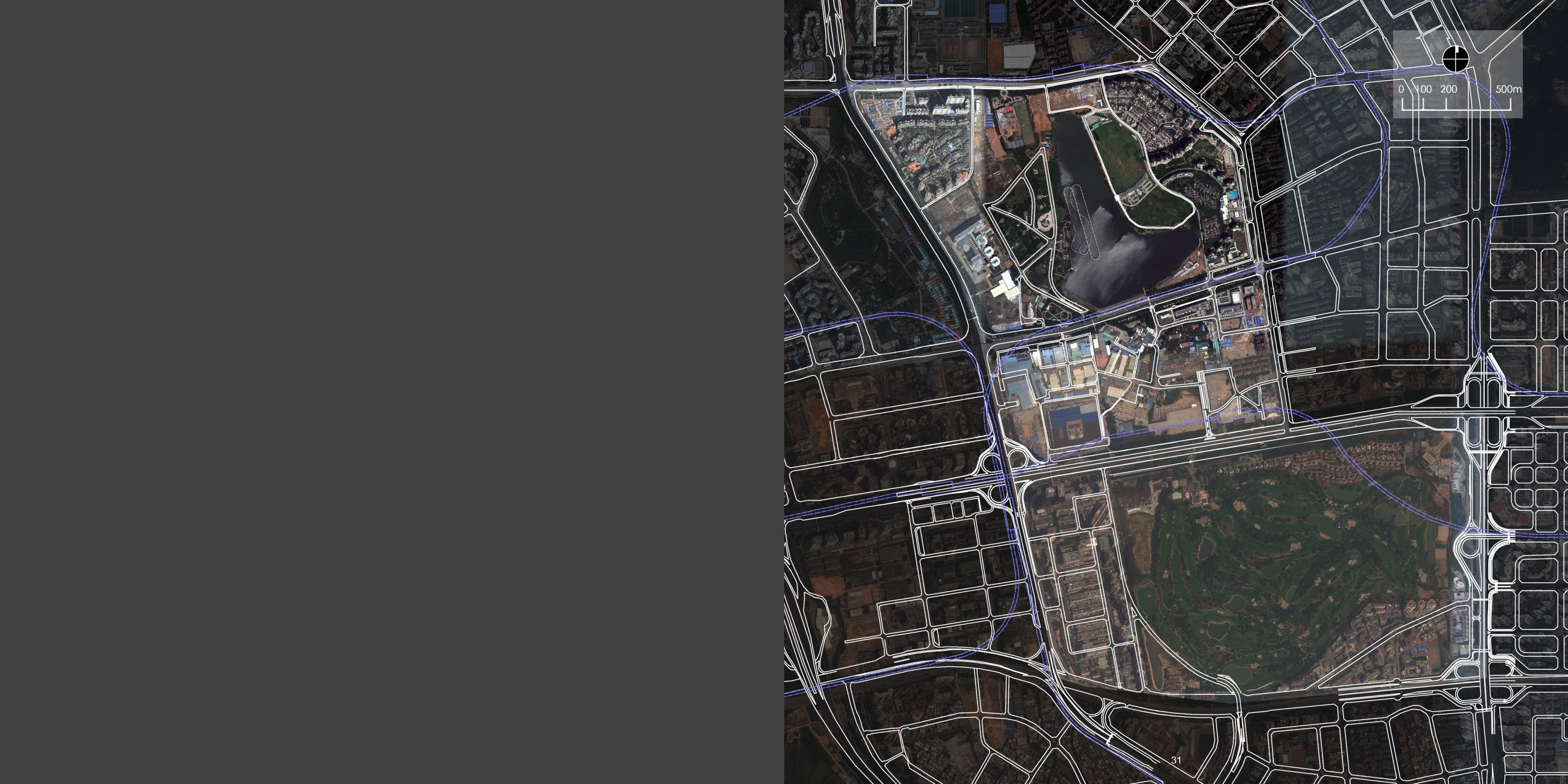


可改造土地 Alternative Land  
保留土地 Reserve Land











1 The Planning Area

Xiangmi Lake Area is located to the west of the Central Futian, with ideal locality and excellent transport conditions. The planning site is an area of 491 hectares, enclosed by Binhe Highway, Xiangmi Lake Road, Qiaoxiang Road, Xiangmei Road and Xinzhou Road.

2 Purpose of the Workshop

The development process of Xiangmi Lake area is a typical case of Shenzhen's radical change within the past 30 years. And as pioneer of China's reform and opening up, Shenzhen is an epitome of the advancing China. The Workshop aims to gather knowledge and expertise, to build a platform with openness and inclusiveness for young planners' cooperation. With the case of Xiangmi Lake area, young planners are expected to positively cope with all kinds of variations and challenges of the site, to coordinate with multi stakeholders in market environment, and to take thought on the rapid urbanization in Shenzhen even in the whole China, therefore to initiate qualitative improvement of city's futures.

一、规划范围

香蜜湖地区地处福田中心区西侧，区域位置突出，交通条件优越。规划范围由滨河大道、香蜜湖路、侨香路、香梅路所围合的区域为界，用地4.91平方公里。

二、工作坊目的

历经数十年的城市化进程，中国城市已经成为世界城市发展史中独树一帜的重要案例，中国城市问题的独特性与稀缺性也逐步为全球学界所瞩目。站在中国城市发展进入全新历史阶段的今天，搭建全球智慧与中国城市的头脑通道具有尤为重要的意义。

本次工作坊依托于中国城市规划学会青年工作委员会与ISOCARP YPP的长期联系，聚焦中国城市焦点问题，为关心城市、热衷研究的全球青年规划师提供相互影响和共同成长的机会，帮助其建立广泛的跨国界的学术交流与工作联系，并在与中外资深导师的密集研讨中收获与成长。

本次工作坊的两位最佳设计奖团队还将有机会赴本届ISOCARP年会举办城市，于年会上介绍本次工作坊获奖成果。同时，获奖者将获得ISOCARP提供的免注册费、食宿的奖励。同时，所有工作小组将有机会在中国规划学会年会上介绍各自方案与构思。

所有设计坊工作成果及最终报告将会以海报、CDROM的方式在ISOCARP及中国规划学会年会上展示，电子版内容将在ISOCARP网站上发布。



3 Value and Vision

We look forward a smarter and more appropriate way of urban growth in both spatial and social terms through the gradually regenerating process; where existing residents and societies would be sustained while land is efficiently used during the constant urban renewal process.

We look forward our future city to be more equal, more inclusive and open, with urban spaces that respect the needs from different groups, and all individuals excel themselves in the city.

We look forward that the city's history would be preserved and inherited through the radical transformation of the city. Although Shenzhen is a very young city, its development must base on the current conditions, the process of today's urban development will be the history in the future.

We look forward a city full of vitality. Good quality urban space would allow people to express their unlimited creativity freely, and would fill the city with energy. As an international city of design, Shenzhen must develop to encourage creativity and stimulate vitality.

We look forward a city of health and wellbeing. The harmonious coexistence of city and nature requires the sustainable development, while living a modern life, people need to enjoy the nature environment as well.

三、价值愿景

我们希望城市以一种更加精明适宜的增长方式进行空间和社会两个层面的逐步更新，在土地高效利用、城市更新变化的同时，土地原有人及社会关系也能得到延续。

我们希望未来的城市是更加公平开放、包容共享的。城市空间尊重不同阶层及群体的真实需求，所有的个体能在城市中各得其所、各取所需。

我们希望历史可以在城市日新月异的变化中不断传承。尽管深圳是一座非常年轻的城市，但城市必须基于现有的环境条件而生长，今天城市发展过程就是明天的历史。

我们希望生活在充满活力的城市中。美好的城市空间为人们的无限创意提供自由发挥的空间场所，使城市充满活力。深圳作为世界设计之都，未来城市发展必须鼓励和激发创意活力。

我们希望城市拥有健康的环境。城市与自然和谐共存要求城市的可持续发展，人们享有城市现代生活的同时也需要享受大自然给予人类的福利。



# Assignment

## 4 Requirement for Submission

The submission planning documents shall include, but not limited to:

- 1)Word explanatory on the design concept.
- 2)Spatial proposal thoughts and concept digrams plus word explanatory.
- 3)Site plan (1:10000) of the conceptual planning of Xiangmi Lake Area

Specifications of Report:

- 1)The oral report should be presented with PowerPoint and a panel showing the 1:10000 site plan, with limited time of no more than 20 minutes, and the PPT should not exceed 20 slides.
- 2)All hand in report must use the internationally standard measurement units, namely meter (m) for distance and length, ten-thousand square meter (m<sup>2</sup>) for floor area, and hectare (ha) for site area.

## 5 Appendix

List of basic data for Xiangmi Lake Workshop

- 1)Current topographic map (1:10000)
- 2)Satellite image of the site
- 3)Map of surrounding transport system
- 4)Map of current land use
- 5)Map of current buildings
- 6)Map of current cadastral ownership
- 7)Elevation analysis chart of the site

# 任务书

## 四、成果要求

规划图件不少于以下内容：

- 1)设计理念文字说明。
- 2)空间方案构思相关图纸及文字说明。
- 3)香蜜湖地区概念规划总平面图（1:10000）。

竞赛成果规格要求：

- 1)成果形式为PPT汇报系统及一张1：10000的规划平面图展板，汇报时间限制在20分钟以内，页数20页为宜。
- 2)所有规划方案成果的计量单位均应采用国际标准计量单位。距离长度单位以米（m）为单位，建筑面积以万平方米（万m<sup>2</sup>）为单位，用地面积以公顷（ha）为单位。

## 五、附件

香蜜湖工作坊基础资料文件目录

- 1)现状地形图（1:10000）
- 2)场地卫星航拍图像
- 3)基地周边交通系统图
- 4)现状土地利用图
- 5)现状建筑分布图
- 6)现状地籍权属图
- 7)基地高程分析图



# Organization

## International Society of City and Regional Planners (ISOCARP)

The International Society of City and Regional Planners (ISOCARP) is a global association of experienced professional planners. It was founded in 1965 in a bid to bring together recognised and highly-qualified planners in an international network.

### Global Network

The ISOCARP network brings together individual and institutional members from more than 70 countries worldwide. Members are planners and other stakeholders involved in the development and maintenance of the built environment. As a non-governmental organisation ISOCARP is recognized by the United Nations (UN), the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UNHCS/UN-HABITAT), and the Council of Europe. The Society also has a formal consultative status with the United Nations Education, Societal and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO).

Although ISOCARP members work in many different fields they share a common interest in the spatial and environmental dimensions of urbanisation. They advise key decision-makers, proposing and supporting projects for intervention in a spatial context through general or specific actions.

### Activate knowledge

The objectives of ISOCARP include the improvement of planning practice through the creation of a global and active network of practitioners. ISOCARP encourages the exchange of professional knowledge between planners, promotes the planning profession in all its forms, stimulates and improves planning research, training and education and enhances public awareness and understanding of major planning issues at a global level.

# 组织机构

## 国际城市与区域规划学会

国际城市与区域规划师学会（ ISOCARP ）成立于1965年，是一个全球性的资深职业规划师学会，其目的是把受认可的高素质规划师通过国际网络联系到一起。

### 国际网络

国际城市与区域规划师学会网络汇集了来自全球超过80个国家的个人和机构成员，包括规划师及其他参与发展和维护已建成环境的利益相关者。作为一个非政府组织，国际城市与区域规划师学会得到了联合国、联合国人居署和欧洲委员会的认可，在联合国教科文组织拥有正式的咨询资格。

其成员涉及多个不同领域，但在空间及环境层面的城市化问题方面志趣相投。他们为关键决策者提供建议，通过整体或具体的行动为项目融入空间环境提供建议和支持。

### 激发知识

国际城市与区域规划师学会的目标包括通过创建专业从业人员的全球性有效网络来改善规划实践。其鼓励规划师进行专业知识交流，用各种形式提升规划专业水平，激励和提高规划研究、培训和教育，在全球范围内增强公众对重大规划问题的意识和理解。



# Organization

## International Society of City and Regional Planners (ISOCARP)

### World Congress

The association’s main event is the annual World Congress, which focuses on a globally-significant planning theme and which takes place in a different country each year. Prior to the congress Young Planning Professional Workshops are organized. This YPP programme seeks to bring together emerging young planning professionals from all over the world to tackle ‘real-world’ planning projects.

Smaller-scale events such as seminars and working groups are also organized.

### Publications and Awards

All ISOCARP activities are covered in publications such as the ISOCARP Review, the International Manual of Planning Practice (IMPP), Congress proceedings and special project reports.

ISOCARP recognises excellence through the Society’s award programme.

### Urban Planning Advisory Teams

ISOCARP Urban Planning Advisory teams (UPATs) assist sponsor organizations by offering the extensive experience and expertise of ISOCARP members to work on important local or international planning projects, programs and policy initiatives.

# 组织机构

## 国际城市与区域规划学会

### 国际规划年会

该学会的主要活动是每年一度的国际规划年会，会议主题是具有全球性重要意义的规划问题。国际规划年会每年在不同的国家召开。

在国际规划年会之前，会举办青年规划师国际设计坊（YPPS），其目的是汇集全世界新一代的青年规划专家解决主办城市和国家面临的重大 规划问题。

学会还会举办如研讨会、工作组等各种小规模活动。

### 出版物及奖项

所有由国际城市与区域规划师学会举办的活动均会在其出版物上有所记录，包括《国际规划学会年刊》、《规划实操国际手册》，以及年会记录和具体的项目报告。

学会通过社会奖励计划 对卓越的规划师或规划项目 进行嘉奖。

### 城市规划咨询团队

国际城市与区域规划师学会城市规划咨询团队为主办方提供来自学会成员的广泛经验和专业知识，帮助他们开展重大的本地或国际规划项目、计划，以及制定相关政策。



# Organization

## Urban Planning Society of China

Urban Planning Society of China(UPSC),voluntarily incorporated by urban planners across the country in 1956,is the only legally registered academic and professional organization at state level. UPSC is devoted to organizing international and national academic activities involving urban planning issues, promoting planning knowledge and technologies, providing consulting service to governmental agencies at all levels, publishing planning books, academic papers and other publications, protecting the lawful rights of urban planners, conducting professional development, granting honour and award to distinguished individuals or organizations.

In 1992,UPSC formally registered as a non-governmental organization with approval by Ministry of Construction and Ministry of Civil Affairs. UPSC former and current Presidents are Mr.WANG Wenke, Mr.CAO Hongtao, Prof.ZHENG Xiaoxie , Prof.ZHOU Ganzhi and Dr.QIU Baoxing.

UPSC has four working committees, i.e. organizational, youth ,publishing and academic, and eleven academic committees, i.e. regional planning and urban economy, residential area planning, planning and design of landscape and environment, planning and design of historic and cultural cities, application of new techniques, small town planning, overseas urban planning, engineering planning, urban design, city ecological planning and construction, urban safety and disaster prevention planning. The Society administrative function stays at Secretariat with three subordinate offices, i.e. Editorial Department, Consulting Department and Liaison Office. The past and current Secretary General include Mr.AN Yongyu, Mrs.XIA Zonggan and Dr.SHI Nan.

UPSC has wide experiences working with international agencies. Latest partners include World Bank, UNDP, UN-Habitat ect. Domestic partners include government agencies at national and local level, universities, and planning consultants.

# 组织机构

## 中国城市规划学会

中国城市规划学会成立于1956年，是依法登记的法人学术性社会团体和职业组织，规划领域唯一的国家一级学会，会员遍布全国，包括一大批院士、教授、研究员、高级规划师、注册城市规划师，汇集了城市规划行业的精英，代表了当今中国城市规划领域的最高学术水平。

中国城市规划学会是我国在国际城市与区域规划师学会的官方代表，也是世界银行注册的咨询机构,与主要国家的规划组织签署了双边合作协议，近期的业务合作单位包括联合国开发计划署、联合国居署、世界银行等国际机构。

学会每年组织大量学术研讨和交流，为政府决策提供技术咨询，出版各种学术书刊，从事各类公益性活动。由学会主办的每年一次的中国城市规划年会是我国规划行业规模最大、水平最高的盛会。学会会刊《城市规划》是我国城市规划领域发行量最大、最权威的核心期刊；《China City Planning Review》是我国工程建设领域唯一正式出版的英文期刊。学会曾经在城镇化、规划立法、规划管理体制、住宅建设、城市机动化、历史文化遗产保护、规划技术标准、规划决策民主化、城市安全防灾等诸多领域为政府决策提出重要政策建议。学会是国家认可的注册城市规划师继续教育机构，每年为注册规划师提供继续教育培训。

学会下设组织、青年、学术和编辑出版四个工作委员会，区域规划与城市经济、居住区规划、风景环境规划设计、历史文化名城规划、城市规划新技术应用、小城镇规划、国外城市规划、工程规划、城市生态规划建设、城市设计、城市安全与防灾十一个专业学术委员会。学会办事机构为秘书处，下设编辑部、咨询部和联络部。

学会历任理事长为王文克、曹洪涛、郑孝燮、吴良镛、周干峙。现任理事长由住房和城乡建设部副部长仇保兴博士兼任，秘书长为石楠。



# Organization

## The Urban Planning and Design Institute of Shenzhen

The Urban Planning and Design Institute of Shenzhen (UPDIS) is an urban planning, design, and research firm that possesses both creative and technical strengths.

As the first city in China to undertake reform and opening-up, Shenzhen was also the first to go through a ‘baptism of fire’ of urbanization and towards a market economy. UPDIS has been there every step of the way, crafting plans and policy that would often be used by other cities in China as a template for a smooth transition. The success of these plans and policies have helped drive Shenzhen and China’s growth and improve the quality of life for its citizens. They have also given the Institute deep academic and theoretical knowledge, practical project experience and strong professional skills that are at the forefront of China’s top planning institutes.

### Advantages

UPDIS’s core philosophy of "pragmatism, innovation, quality, and integrity" has pushed it to provide for its clients the best planning outcomes and services available anywhere. Over the years, the Institute has accumulated a wealth of practical and research experience in many aspects of city planning and municipal engineering. With each project UPDIS has been leading the way, especially in the areas of urban planning systems and urban development, comprehensive planning, short-term planning, statutory planning and zoning, urban design, modern logistics industry planning, industrial layout planning, transit planning, water resources planning, and project planning and design. The firm also has a history of outstanding performance in many specialized planning topics.

### Achievements

Since its establishment more than 20 years ago, UPDIS has completed more than three thousand projects across the country. More than two hundred of the firm’s projects have garnered awards. Besides international recognition by the UIA for the Master Plan of Shenzhen, it has won 36 national, 85 provincial and 122 municipal level awards.

UPDIS has entered open planning competitions throughout China. Our record of winning more than one hundred of those competitions reveals the firm’s strong technical abilities and market awareness. Staff at UPDIS have published many monographs and authored almost 500 scholarly papers in the nation’s most respected journals. This work has advanced skills and knowledge on urban planning in China.

# 组织机构

## 深圳市城市规划设计研究院

深圳市城市规划设计研究院，是一所拥有雄厚技术实力的城市规划咨询研究设计机构。专业技术人员400余人，年产值2.5亿元。

历经市场经济和城市化大潮的洗礼，身处改革开放前沿城市的深规院在长期全方位参与深圳市的宏观政策研究、城市发展研究、规划设计和工程咨询过程中，积累和形成了深厚的学术理论功底、丰富的项目经验和强大的专业攻坚能力，已经成为深圳市城市规划建设的一支重要技术力量，综合实力位居全国知名规划院前列。

### 技术优势

多年来，深规院专心致力于提供最优秀的规划成果和服务城市建设的规划咨询研究，形成了讲求实效的“务实、创新、优质、诚信”的工作理念。在城市各类型的规划研究及市政工程规划和实践方面积累了丰富的经验。尤其在城市规划制度及发展研究、城市总体规划编制、近期规划研究、控制性详细规划、城市设计及城市更新规划等方面居于全国前列，在城市交通规划研究、城市产业布局规划、水资源规划研究、低碳生态规划研究、低冲击开发研究、工程规划设计及各类专项规划研究领域，同样具有丰富的经验和突出的业绩。

### 技术成就

建院二十多年，完成了三千余个本市和全国各地规划、设计、研究项目，先后有两百余项次的项目获国际、国家、部、省、市优秀规划设计或科技进步奖，其中国际级1项，国家级36项，省级85项，市级122项。近年来，在全国各地的规划招投标活动中，有百余项目中标，显示了雄厚的技术实力和市场适应能力。

在全国性各类刊物上发表数百篇学术论文和专著，丰硕的学术成就有效地带动了技术的进步。



# Organization

## China Academy of Urban Planning and Design, Shenzhen

The China Academy of Urban Planning and Design (CAUPD) is positioned directly under China’s Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development, which oversees all urban development in the country. CAUPD is China’s leading planning policy advisor and a think tank in urban planning and design of the country. It is a national research and information centre that is involved in the field of urban planning and architectural design. Its expertise is broad and multi-disciplinary and includes urban development and planning, civil engineering, architectural design, infrastructural planning and design, water system planning and urban conservation. The institute is headquartered in Beijing and has several branches throughout China. There are four main functions of CAUPD: to provide service to the Ministry, to undertake scientific research and make planning standards and regulations, to undertake planning practice, and to provide public and social service.

China Academy of Urban Planning and Design Shenzhen (CAUPDSZ) was established in 1984, affiliated to CAUPD and with the longest history among all branches. It was originally set up to support urban development in Shenzhen, China’s first Special Economy Zone. In its thirty-year history and based in Shenzhen and the Pearl River Delta Region, CAUPDSZ provided professional planning service to customers from more than twenty provinces all over the country. There have been over 1700 urban planning and design projects of different categories undertaken by CAUPDSZ, ranking from local, district, municipal, regional, to cross-region and national levels. Among these planning practice and research projects, many have received national, provincial, and municipal awards. They represent the high quality of planning works of CAUPDSZ.

# 组织机构

## 中国城市规划设计研究院深圳分院

中国城市规划设计研究院（简称中规院）是住房和城乡建设部直属科研机构，是全国城市规划研究、设计和学术信息中心。具有城市规划编制、工程设计、工程咨询、旅游规划设计、文物保护工程勘察设计、建设项目水资源论证、建筑工程设计和建筑智能化集成甲级资质。中规院总部设于北京，并在全国拥有分支机构。对部服务、科研标准规范、规划设计和公益服务是中规院的四项主要职能。

中国城市规划设计研究院深圳分院（以下简称深圳分院）成立于1984年,是中规院设立最早的分院。深圳分院当年的成立首先是为中国首个经济特区深圳的城市发展提供服务。30年来，深圳分院立足深圳和珠三角，面向全国，工作范围涉及20余个省、自治区和直辖市。深圳分院共承担了不同层次与类型的规划设计任务1700余项，一批高水平的城市规划设计成果先后获得全国、建设部和省市及中规院优秀规划设计奖。



# Organization

## China Academy of Urban Planning and Design, Shenzhen

There are six departments within CAUPDSZ, including four planning studios, a planning research center, and a civil engineering studio. There are also two affiliations, Urban Lighting Research Center, and Guangdong – Hong Kong – Macau Research Center, which are to provide professional planning service in specific areas. Attributed to a series of quality-control methods and the modern management system, CAUPDSZ is now a large planning team with over 150 employees, who are professional, earnest, innovative, and self-motivated.

In the past 30 years, rapid urbanization resulted in dramatic spatial changes in the urban and rural areas in China. Today, globalization is shaping a new pattern of economic and social geography, accelerating the regional integration process and restructuring the existing urban system. Issues such as social equity and social justice also arise during the transitional period of such dramatic changes. In this process, China’s planning profession is confronted with unprecedented challenges as well as opportunities.

CAUPD and its branches, including that in Shenzhen, are aware of their social responsibility and are ready to tackle social problems rising from the rapid urban development process. Based in its Beijing, Shanghai, Shenzhen and Chongqing offices, CAUPD provides professional planning services from formulating macro-scale urban development strategy to implementing micro-scale design projects. CAUPD also believes that a collaborative approach is quite important to gain knowledge and generate innovative ideas for our cities. Therefore, it is open to and active in international collaboration of both research and consultation programs for planning better cities.

# 组织机构

## 中国城市规划设计研究院深圳分院

中国城市规划设计研究院（简称中规院）是住房和城乡建设部直属科研机构，是全国城市规划研究、设计和学术信息中心。具有城市规划编制、工程设计、工程咨询、旅游规划设计、文物保护工程勘察设计、建设项目水资源论证、建筑工程设计和建筑智能化集成甲级资质。中规院总部设于北京，并在全国拥有分支机构。对部服务、科研标准规范、规划设计和公益服务是中规院的四项主要职能。

中国城市规划设计研究院深圳分院（以下简称深圳分院）成立于1984年,是中规院设立最早的分院。深圳分院当年的成立首先是为中国首个经济特区深圳的城市发展提供服务。30年来，深圳分院立足深圳和珠三角，面向全国，工作范围涉及20余个省、自治区和直辖市。深圳分院共承担了不同层次与类型的规划设计任务1700余项，一批高水平的城市规划设计成果先后获得全国、建设部和省市及中规院优秀规划设计奖。

深圳分院下设六个二级机构，包括四个规划设计所、一个规划研究中心、和一个市政交通规划所。另外还设有城市照明规划研究中心和粤港澳研究中心两个专业部门。经过长期的规划设计实践，深圳分院已炼就出一支思想活跃、作风严谨、技术过硬、阵容整齐的稳定优秀团队，形成了一套完整有效的规划设计、科研管理的程序与方法。

在过去30年间，快速城市化使中国的城市和乡村产生了巨大的空间变化。今天，全球化形成了新的经济地理和社会地理，加速了区域整合的过程并使城市体系重组。在巨大变化的过程中也产生了社会公平和社会平等的问题。中国的规划师正面临着前所未有的机会和挑战。

中规院及其下属分支机构具有鲜明的社会责任感和坚定的立场，处理在发展过程中所出现的社会问题。以北京、上海、深圳、重庆办公机构为基地，中规院提供从宏观城市发展策略到微观设计实施的规划专业服务。中规院同样相信合作的工作方法很重要，对于获取知识以及对我们的城市产生创新性的构想，因此，它对研究和项目咨询领域的国际合作是开放的和积极的，以规划更美好的城市。



Programme

Schedule

June 23, 2014, Mon.

Time	Program	Place	Notes
14:00~18:00	Sign in	Lobby of Shanshui Hotel	Address of Shanshui Hotel: No.61 Xinwen Road, Futian District, Shenzhen City
	Receive meeting materials	Lobby of Shanshui Hotel	
	Check in	Reception of Shanshui Hotel	
18:00~19:30	Welcome dinner	Restaurant of Shanshui Hotel	Participating cards are required when entering.
19:30-20:30	Kick-off meeting of the Workshop	Restaurant of Shanshui Hotel	

日程安排

活动日程

2014年6月23日，星期一

时间	事件	地点	备注
14:00~18:00	签到	山水宾馆大堂	山水宾馆地址： 深圳市福田区 新闻路61号
	领取会议资料	山水宾馆大堂	
	办理客房入住	山水宾馆前台	
18:00~19:30	欢迎晚宴	山水宾馆餐厅	凭会议牌入场
19:30-20:30	工作坊启动会	山水宾馆餐厅	



Programme

Schedule

June 23, 2014, Tue.

Time	Program	Place	Notes
9:00-11:00	Spot survey	The base and the adjacent region	Participants: Young Planners and tutors (Gathering in the lobby of Shanshui Hotel and starting off at 8:50)
11:00-12:00	Virtual survey in 3D simulation	Room 101, Planning Building	Hosted by the Co-organizer
12:00~13:30	Lunch	Henan Home Restaurant	Organizing staff should guide the participants.
13:30~16:30	Brainstorming	Room 203/808, Planning Building	Each young planner has 5 minutes to speak.
16:30-17:00	Speech by tutors	Room 203/808, Planning Building	Each tutor has 10 minutes to conclude the key viewpoints of the 20 young planners and to put forward their own opinions.
17:00~17:30	Tutor discussion	Room 203/808, Planning Building	Tutors should reach a consensus on the value guidance for the Workshop, and formulate 3-5 articles of criterions for final evaluation.
17:30-18:00	Divide the young planners into groups	Room 203/808, Planning Building	The grouping is organized by the tutors. Each group will be named as A, B, C and D separately. All young planners will be divided into 5 batches with 4 in each according to the order settled down in brainstorming. Tutors will discuss on each batch and assign each of the planners into different groups.
18:00~19:30	Dinner	Restaurant of Shanshui Hotel	Meal coupon is required when entering.
19:00-21:00	Independent discussion by each group	Meeting rooms for each group	Separate meeting rooms will be provided to each group in Shanshui Hotel.

日程安排

活动日程

2014年6月24日，星期二

时间	事件	地点	备注
9:00-11:00	实地踏勘	基地及相邻区	青年规划师、导师参与(8:50山水宾馆大堂集合出发)
11:00-12:00	三维仿真虚拟踏勘	规划大厦101	承办方主持
12:00~13:30	午餐	河南老家餐厅	工作人员接引
13:30~16:30	头脑风暴会	规划大厦203/808	每位青年规划师发言5分钟
16:30~17:00	导师发言	规划大厦203/808	每位导师发言10分钟，梳理20位青年规划师的主要观点，并提出个人主张。
17:00-17:30	导师讨论	规划大厦203/808	导师们就本次工作坊的价值导向达成共识，形成3~5条共识的最终评价标准。
17:30-18:00	青年规划师分组	规划大厦203/808	由导师组织，预设abcd四个组号。按前面陈述观点的顺序，每4人一批，每批由导师商议后分配入abcd四个小组。
18:00~19:30	晚餐	山水宾馆餐厅	凭餐券入场
19:00-21:00	各小组独立讨论	各小组会议室	在山水宾馆为四个小组分别提供独立会议室。



Programme

Schedule

June 25, 2014, Wed.

Time	Program	Place	Notes
09:00~12:00	Independent working by each group	Meeting rooms for each group	
10:00~12:00	Tutors go around and guide the group working	Meeting rooms for each group	
12:00~13:30	Lunch and break	Restaurant of Shanshui Hotel	Meal coupon is required when entering.
13:30~18:00	Independent working by each group	Meeting rooms for each group	In Shanshui Hotel
18:00~19:30	Dinner	Restaurant of Shanshui Hotel	Meal coupon is required when entering. Dinner will be provided until 9:00 pm. Each group can adjust their dinner time according to their working progress.
19:00-21:00	Independent working by each group	Meeting rooms for each group	In Shanshui Hotel

日程安排

活动日程

2014年6月25日，星期三

时间	事件	地点	备注
09:00~12:00	各小组独立工作	各小组会议室	
10:00~12:00	导师组巡回指导	各小组会议室	
12:00~13:30	午餐及休息	山水宾馆餐厅	凭餐券入场
13:30~18:00	各小组独立工作	各小组会议室	山水宾馆
18:00~19:30	晚餐	山水宾馆餐厅	凭餐券入场，晚9:00前酒店都可进餐，各组可根据自身设计进度调整用餐时间
19:00-21:00	各小组独立工作	各小组会议室	山水宾馆



Programme

Schedule

June 26, 2014, Thu.

Time	Program	Place	Notes
09:00~12:00	Independent working by each group	Meeting rooms for each group	
12:00~13:30	Lunch and break	Restaurant of Shanshui Hotel	Meal coupon is required when entering.
13:30~16:00	Independent working by each group	Meeting rooms for each group	
16:00-16:30	Tea break	Corridor of the Hotel	Members of each group get to know each other and communicate.
16:30-18:00	Independent working by each group	Meeting rooms for each group	
18:00~19:30	Dinner	Restaurant of Shanshui Hotel	Meal coupon is required when entering. Dinner will be provided until 9:00 pm. Each group can adjust their dinner time according to their working progress.
19:00-21:00	Independent working by each group	Meeting rooms for each group	In Shanshui Hotel

日程安排

活动日程

2014年6月26日，星期四

时间	事件	地点	备注
09:00~12:00	各小组独立工作	各小组会议室	
12:00~13:30	午餐及休息	山水宾馆餐厅	凭餐券入场
13:30~16:00	各小组独立工作	各小组会议室	
16:00-16:30	茶歇	酒店走廊	各小组成员互相认识、交流
16:30-18:00	各小组独立工作	各小组会议室	
18:00~19:30	晚餐	山水宾馆餐厅	凭餐券入场，晚9:00前酒店都可进餐，各组可根据自身设计进度调整用餐时间
19:00-21:00	各小组独立工作	各小组会议室	山水宾馆



Programme

Schedule

June 27, 2014, Fri.

Time	Program	Place	Notes
09:00~09:15	Sign in and take group photos	Hall of Planning Building	Open to all participants.
09:15~09:30	Review of the Workshop by representative of the Organizer	Room 209, Planning Building	
09:30~09:50	Presentation of working achievement by Group 1	Room 209, Planning Building	
09:50~10:10	Presentation of working achievement by Group 2	Room 209, Planning Building	
10:10~10:30	Presentation of working achievement by Group 3	Room 209, Planning Building	
10:30~10:50	Presentation of working achievement by Group 4	Room 209, Planning Building	
10:50~11:30	Tutors comment on the achievements of each group and discuss	Room 209, Planning Building	
11:30~12:00	Tutors vote to select the winning groups and sign proceeding	Room 209, Planning Building	
12:00~14:00	Dinner	Henan Home Restaurant	Organizing staff should guide the participants.
The end of the Workshop			

日程安排

活动日程

2014年6月27日，星期五

时间	事件	地点	备注
09:00~09:15	签到，合影	规划大厦门厅	全员开放
09:15~09:30	主办方代表回顾工作坊历程	规划大厦209	
09:30~09:50	第一组介绍工作成果	规划大厦209	
09:50~10:10	第二组介绍工作成果	规划大厦209	
10:10~10:30	第三组介绍工作成果	规划大厦209	
10:30~10:50	第四组介绍工作成果	规划大厦209	
10:50~11:30	导师组点评各组成果并讨论	规划大厦209	
11:30~12:00	导师组投票选出优胜团队并签发纪要	规划大厦209	
12:00~14:00	午餐	河南老家餐厅	工作人员接引
工作坊结束			



