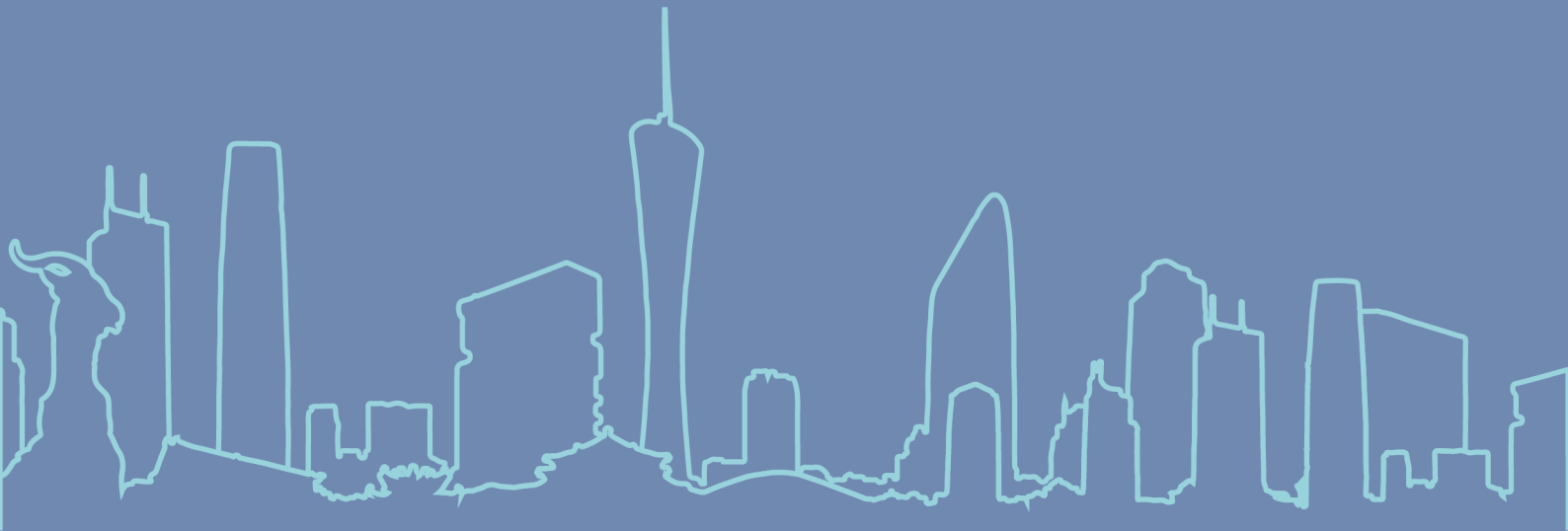


# URBAN REGNERATION

## INHERITANCE AND REVITALIZATION



YOUNG PLANNING PROFFESIONALS' WORKSHOP GUANGZHOU, CHINA, 2016

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

**Urban Planning Society of China (UPSC)**

**Young Planning Professionals' society of China**

**Guangzhou Urban Planning and Design Survey Research Institute**



**ISOCARP**  
Knowledge for better Cities



**UPSC**  
中国城市规划学会



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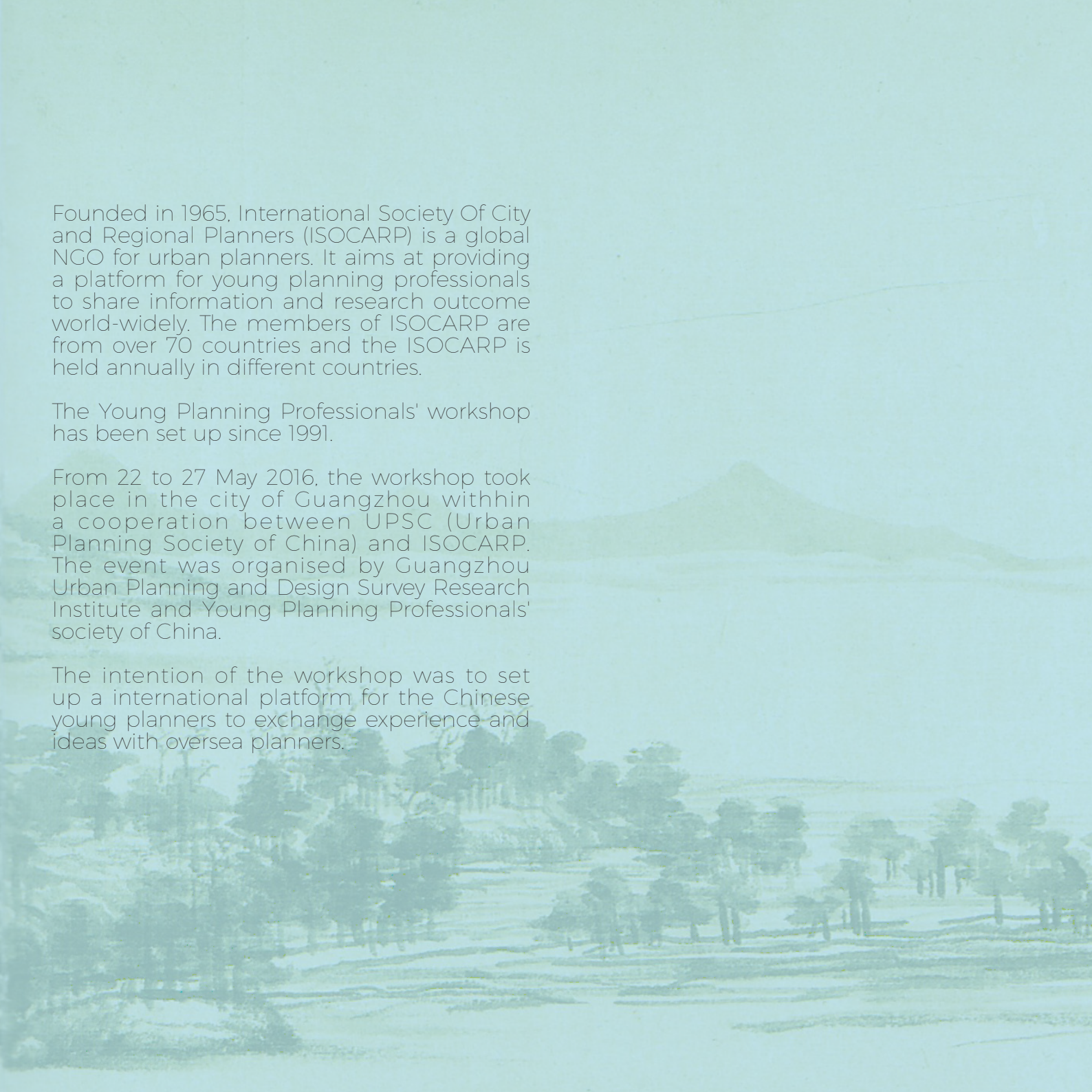
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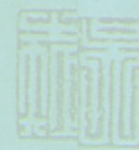
Founded in 1965, International Society Of City and Regional Planners (ISOCARP) is a global NGO for urban planners. It aims at providing a platform for young planning professionals to share information and research outcome world-widely. The members of ISOCARP are from over 70 countries and the ISOCARP is held annually in different countries.

The Young Planning Professionals' workshop has been set up since 1991.

From 22 to 27 May 2016, the workshop took place in the city of Guangzhou within a cooperation between UPSC (Urban Planning Society of China) and ISOCARP. The event was organised by Guangzhou Urban Planning and Design Survey Research Institute and Young Planning Professionals' society of China.

The intention of the workshop was to set up a international platform for the Chinese young planners to exchange experience and ideas with oversea planners.





## THE THEME OF 2016

### URBAN REGNERATION-INHERITANCE AND REVITALIZATION

A city is rootless without history, and it is soulless without culture. Each city is of its unique enchantment. **Guangzhou** is not out of exception. However, the radical economic growth has inevitably imposed disruption and destruction on the urban heritage and historical area, thus leading to our reflection on urban planning and the theme of our workshop urban regeneration-inheritance and revitalization

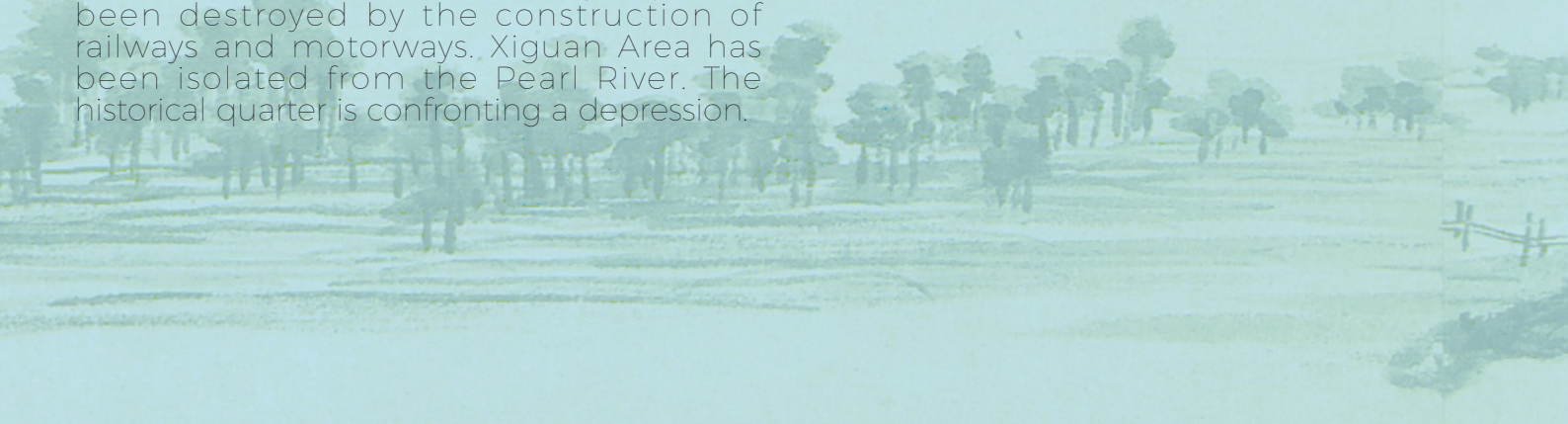
Guangzhou is a city of 2200-year history, with abundant historical remains and with a city layout which developed from Qing and Ming Dynasty.

Xiguan area is the essential part of Guangzhou's historical quarter. Thirteen Hong, the traditional trading centre which thrived on the opening harbor, has accelerated the development of Xiguan Area. Shamian, Shophouse street, Xiguan House, Bamboo house and the Yue Opera are the diverse cultural heritage remaining in this area.

After the foundation of the republic, the traditional urban fabric and cityscape has been destroyed by the construction of railways and motorways. Xiguan Area has been isolated from the Pearl River. The historical quarter is confronting a depression.

Therefore, urban regeneration is of great significance to this area and the city of Guangzhou.

Urban Regeneration is a standing systematic way of urban development. It emphasis on the protection of urban fabric and cultural heritage. And it encourages the combination of both renewal and renovation. Starting from the Xiguan Area, let's plan the bright future of Xiguan.



## History

Guangzhou is a city of 2228 years history. It was built in the 33th year of the Qin Dynasty in 214.BC.

## Population

There is 129.268 million permanent resident in Guangzhou. The population of Guangzhou is made of the Hukou holders who has registered as the permanent resident of the city and the non-Hukou holders who has registered to stay in the city for more than half a year. The population of Hukou holders is 10.5 million and that of non-Hukou holders is 7.5 million.

## Area

7434 sqkm

## 11 Administrative Districts

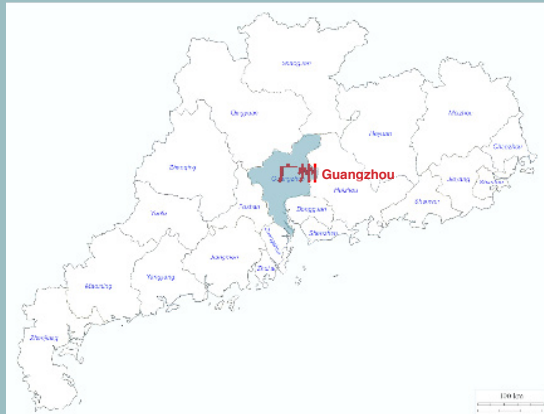
There are 11 administrative districts in Guangzhou, including Yuexiu, Haizhu, Tianhe, Baiyun, Huangpu, Huadu, Panyu, Nansha, Conghua, Zengcheng.

## 3 transport Hubs

Guangzhou port is the 8th largest port in the world, with the container handling capacity of 16.61million. Guangzhou Baiyun International airport is the 15th largest in the world, with the passengers of 54.78 million per year. Guangzhou railway station is one of the four biggest railway hub in China.

## GDP

250 billion dollars in total, 20000 dollars per person.



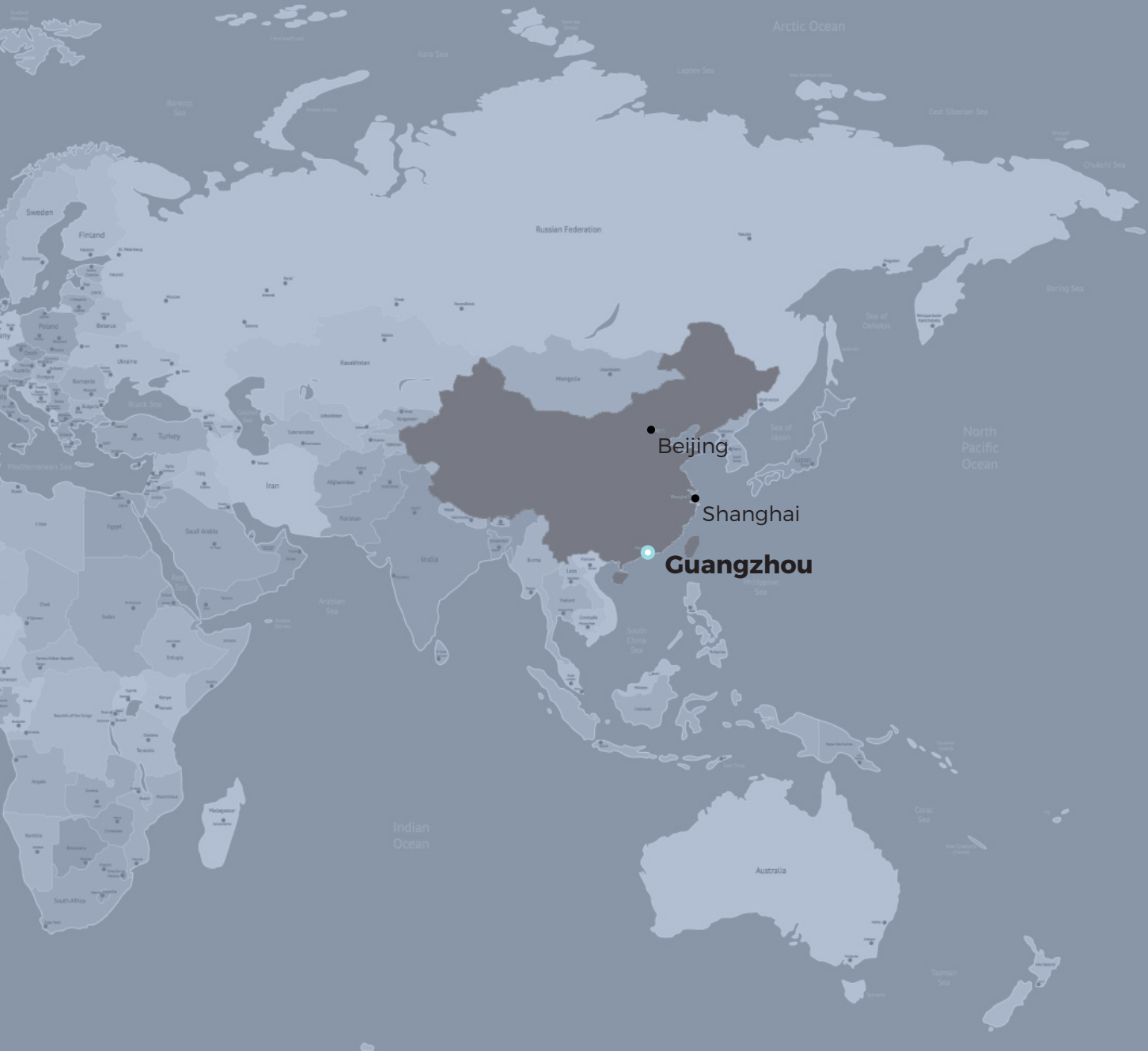
Guangzhou  
in Guangdong Province



11 Administrative Area of  
Guangzhou



## The Location Of Guangzhou



THE HISTORY OF GUANGZHOU



## The Ancient Guangzhou



Map of Guangzhou, 1733

Guangzhou is a city of over 2228 years' history.

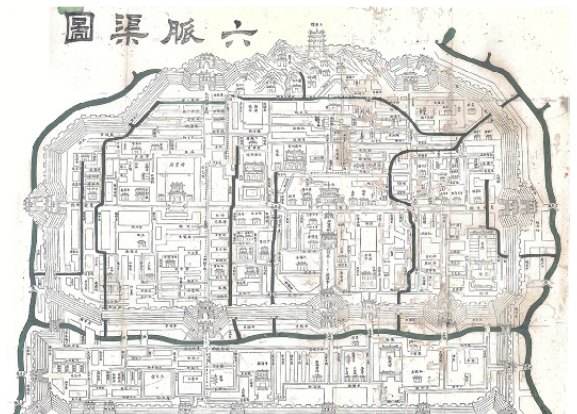


The ruin of the royal palace and garden of Nanyue Kingdom which was built in 203BC

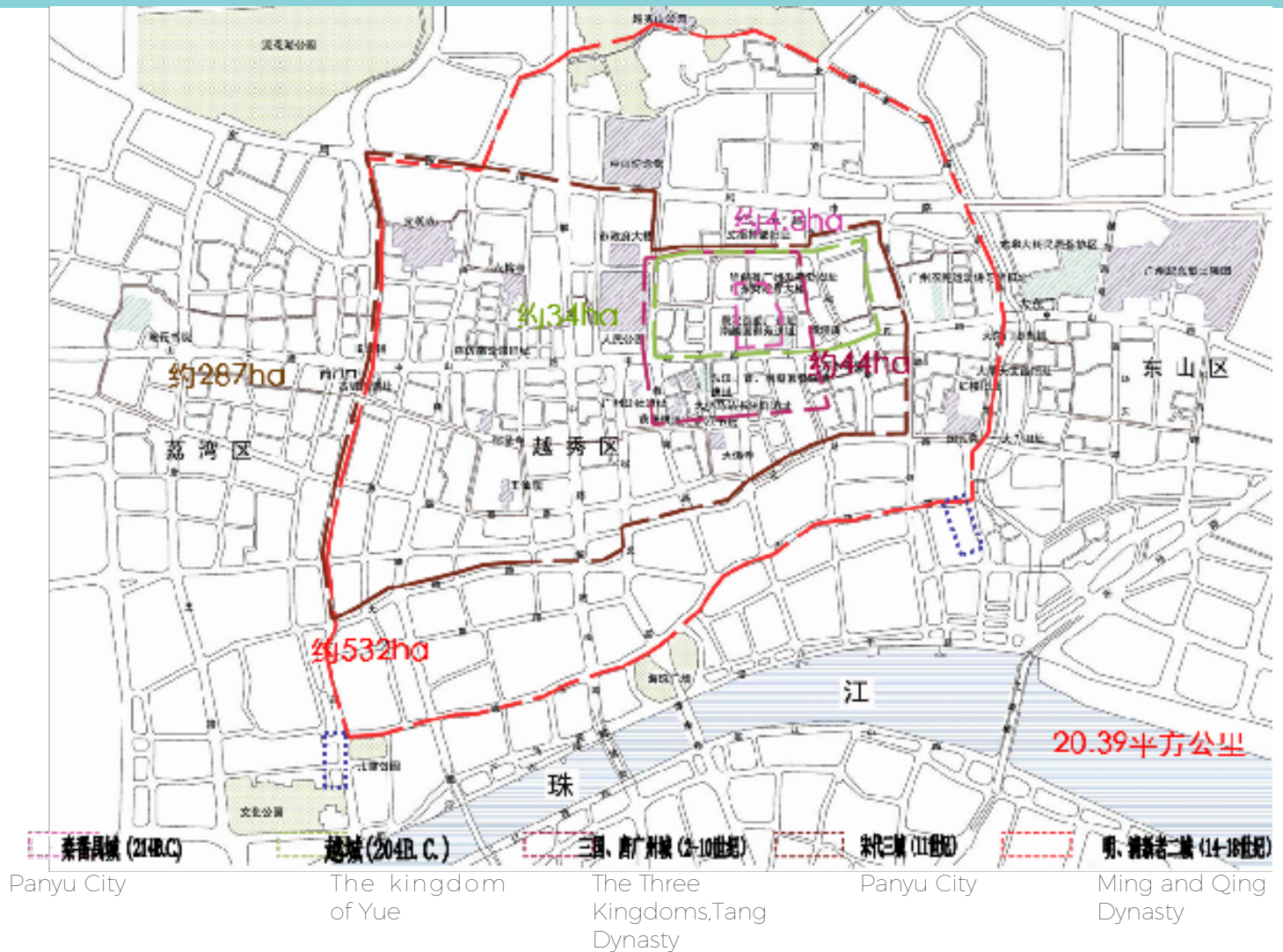
Guangzhou has a history of 2228 years, since Qin Dynasty 214BC. Guangzhou got its name in 226AD. This picture shows the palace and the garden of Nanyue Kindom, from which Guangzhou city derived.



The city is located between the Baiyun Mountain and Pearl River.







There were six canals in the old city, which connected to the Pearl River. And the old city was built right at the hillside of Baiyun Mountain.

## THE TRANSFORMATION OF ANCIENT CITIES

Through over 1000 years, there was no large transformation in Guangzhou old town. The location kept exactly in the same place, just has spread out these several dynasties. Finally in Qing dynasty, the town wall circled an area at about 500 hectares.



1900,THE EAST GUANGDONG AREA

The Period Of Single Port Commerce System

- 1 Guangxiao Temple
- 2 city god temple
- 3 Panyu Academy
- 4 Shamian Island
- 5 Thirteen Hong
- 6 Haichuang Temple
- 7 East Parade Ground
- 8 North Parade Ground
- 9 Ludi Street
- 10 Huangsha area
- 11 Longjin Road
- 12 Xihua road
- 13 Dongshan Department Store
- 14 Baogang area

## THE SINGLE PORT COMMERCE SYSTEM

From 18th century, because of the single port commerce system, Guangzhou became the only port of south China. As we can see in this map, urban area began to spread east and west outside the old town. Especially west, we call Xiguan area, is the most prosperous area of Guangzhou.

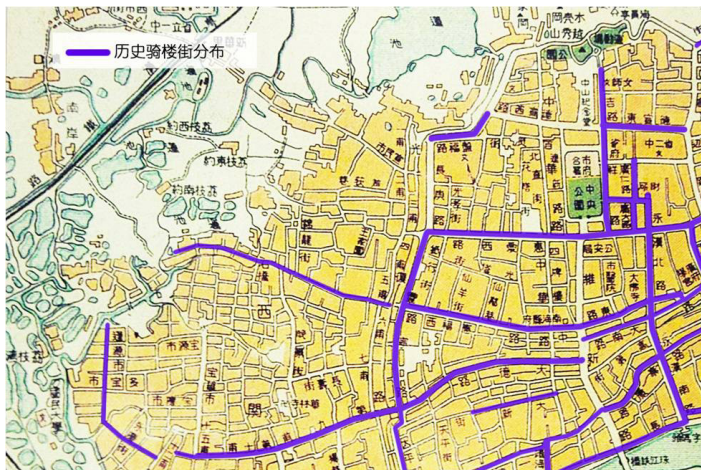


The Road Map of Guangzhou ,1937

## THE GOLDEN AGE OF URBAN CONSTRUCTION

Golden age of Urban Construction: wall demolition, development of south area  
1920s to 1930s the city wall was demolished, urban area merged together. At the same time, more development is found in the south of Zhujiang river.

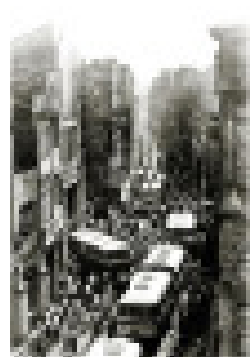
The Road Map of  
Guangzhou, 1938



Aiqun Hotel  
Shophouse Street, 1933



Jiefang



Enning Road

CURRENT DEVELOPMENT



The Economy Recovery and  
the First 'Five Years Plan'



The Second 'Five Years Plan'

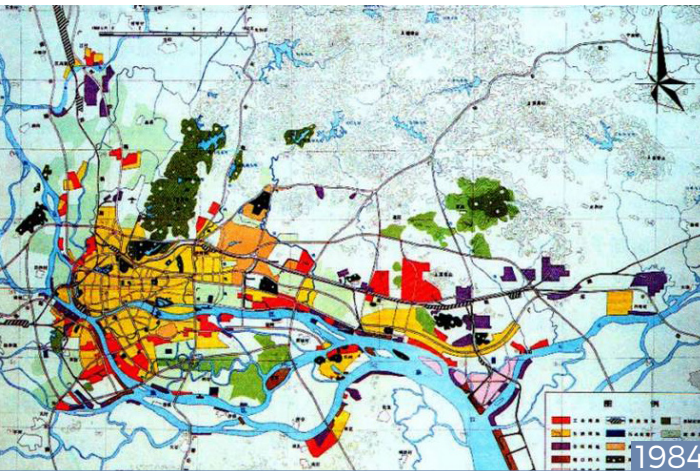




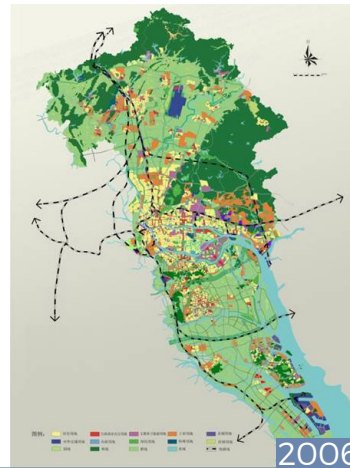
## The Timeline of Master Planning

Since the Reform and Open Policy

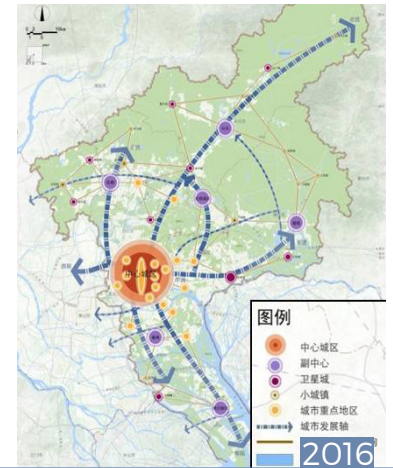
The latest Master Plan for Guangzhou



The Master Plan of Guangzhou(1984)



The Master Plan of Guangzhou(2011-2016)



The Master Plan of Guangzhou(2011-2016)

In this phase, the emphasis of urban function shifted from 'productivity' to 'centrality'. The Tianhe and Huangpu Clusters has driven the city to develop away from the Baiyun area, towards east, along the Pearl River.

The master plan of Guangzhou (2006) ensures the "cross" development plan for the whole city. It ensures the city to grow more sustainable and to form a network of multiple centers. The latest master plan has set up a town system of 'main centre-sub centre-satellite towns-villages'.



214BC-1970



1900

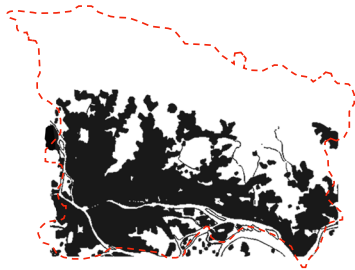


1937

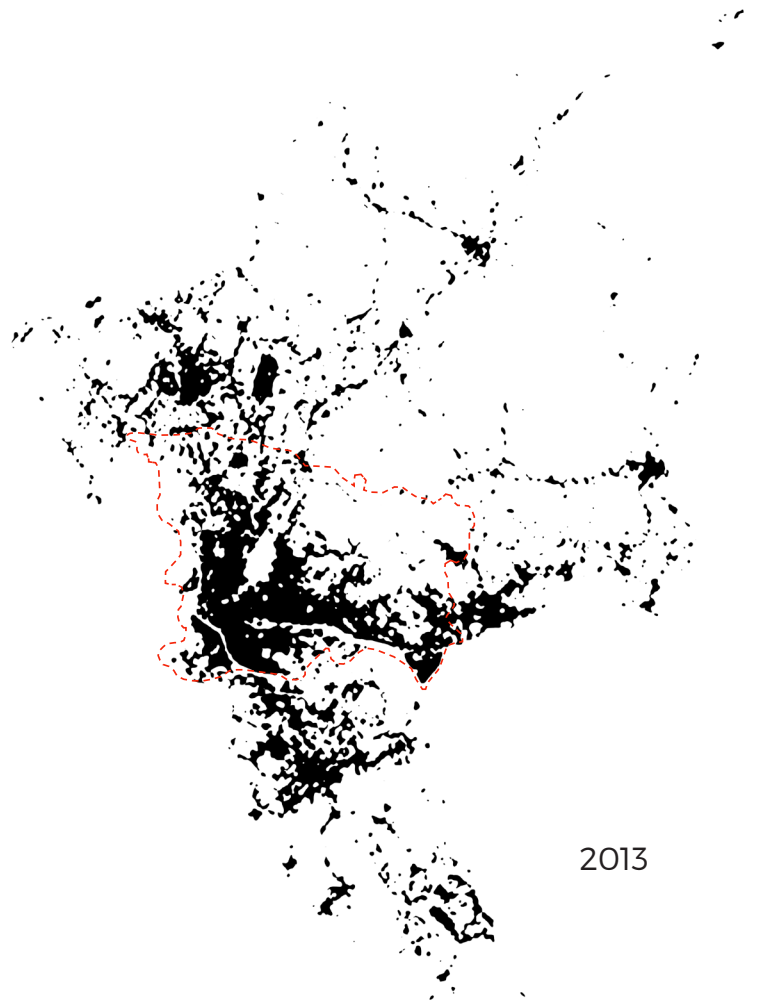




1949



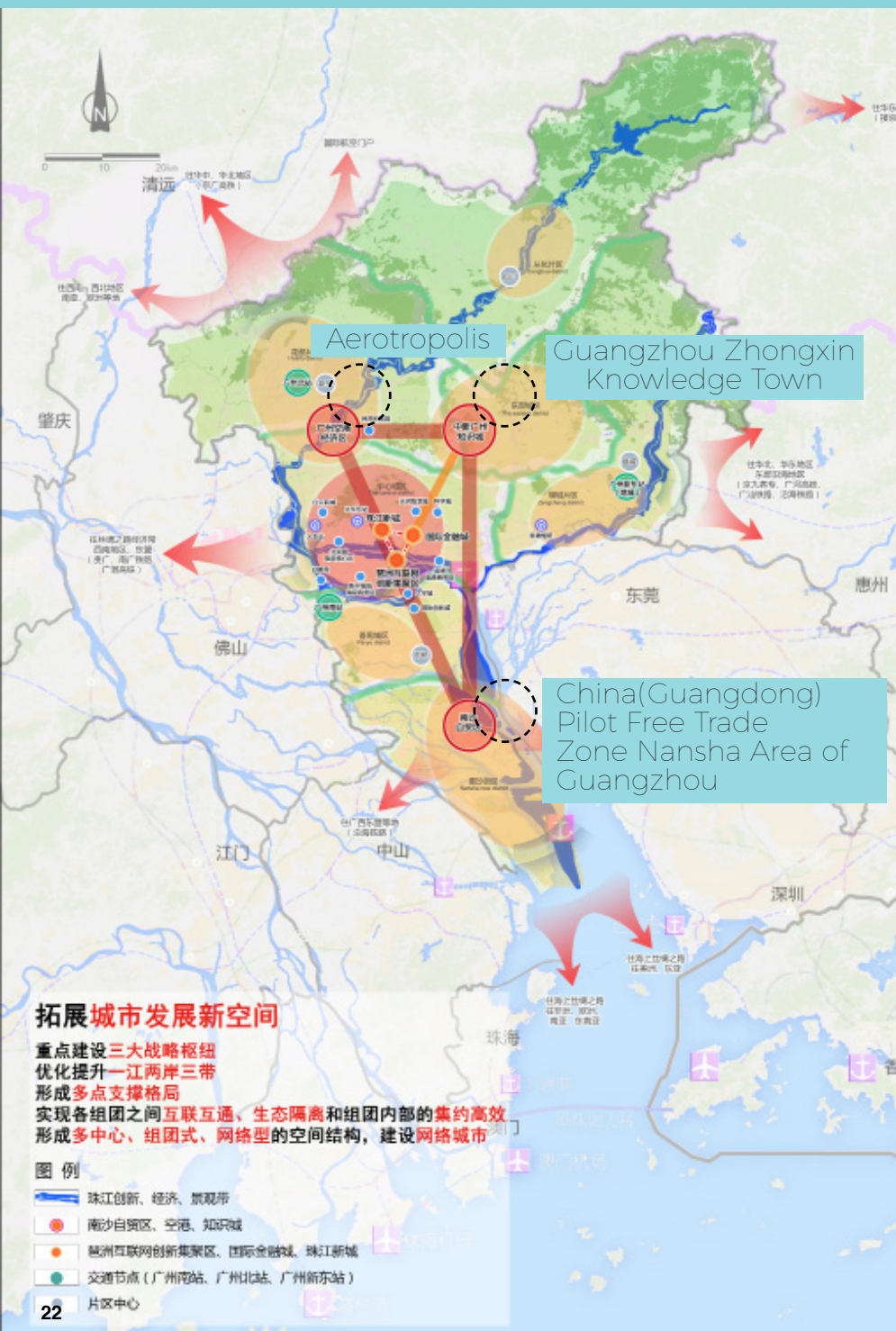
1995



2013

The Urban Spatial Evolution





## Aerotropolis

The Baiyun Aerotropolis is a global air transport hub, the logistic centre in the South China and an important economic centre in China.

## Zhongxin Knowledge Town

The Knowledge Town is the core area for innovation in China. It is a opening innovation area and financial centre in the Pearl River Delta. It is also a ecological city and talent pool in Guangzhou.

## China(Guangdong) Pilot Free Trade Zone Nansha Area of Guangzhou

China(Guangdong) Pilot Free Trade Zone Nansha Area of Guangzhou is an area for the cooperation of Canton and Hong Kong. It is also an area for the exploration of urbanization, high-end service, shipping, logistic, creative industry and manufacturing.

STRATEGIC HUBS



The Crowd Making Space







## RUIYIFANG WATERFRONT

### The Site Condition

The Site locates at the Southwest of Xiguan,a Logistics and transportation node and a Potential area at the waterfront of Zhujiang River. The site is divided into four parts, Shamian ,the formal Guangzhou South Railway Sation, the Huangsha Seafood Market and Xinfeng Harbor . Lizhuwan Historical Area is involved in the site research as well.





## THE SHAMIAN ISLAND

Shamian Island was a very important port for Guangzhou's foreign trade during the rule of the Song and Qing Dynasties, and for several centuries this tiny patch of land was the only place in China that any foreigner was permitted to live. As such, you will find a great deal of 18th century European and American-style architecture.

During Opium Wars the territory was divided into two parts, the French concession and

the British concession. The differences in architecture and cultural legacy remain to this day.

Shamian Island is home to a number of colonial-era buildings and many former hotels, embassies, trading houses and residences. Shamian is now a famous tourist scenic spot and leisure resort in Guangzhou, also a national AAAAA grade scenic spot of China.







## THE FORMER SOUTH RAILWAY STATION

Former Guangzhou South Train Station was built in 1901 in Qing Dynasty, with an old name of Huangsha Station. In 1906 Exploding YueHan Railway Corporation limited was founded, using Huangsha Station as a starting point. Railway from Huangsha spreads about 350km to connect Hunan Province, became the north-south artery of the two provinces, making Huangsha Station famous at the time. Zhan Tianyou, named as "Father of Chinese Railway", was once

the general manager of Exploding YueHan Railway Corporation limited. He has been working in one of the office buildings in Huangsha Station.

In 1946 passenger service was moved out from Huangsha Station, which changed its name into Guangzhou South Train Station. After the founding of new China, Guangzhou South Train Station was in charge in cargo service and water-land transshipment. The station was once the largest cargo terminal, playing a significant role to the development of Guangzhou.





Most of the architecture in the Station now was built in 1970s, with a function of railway warehouses. After the station operation stopped in 2005, some of them changed into catering, but most abandoned.



Guangzhou Zhuguang No.1 is a luxury residential area recently developed at the north of the station area, with good view to Zhujiang river.



## THE HUANGSHA SEAFOOD MARKET

Open in July 1994, Huangsha Aquatic products trading market is the biggest Aquatic products trading market in Guangzhou and even in China.

The market covers an area of 26000 square meters, with more than 250 open stores and 270 meters waterfront, which can also be places for aquatic products trading.

Huangsha Market mainly runs seafood wholesale, including more than 200 kinds of seafood, coming from home and abroad.









## THE XINFENG HARBOR

After the founding of new China, with the development of socialist planned economy, port administrative affairs flourished in Guangzhou. After the transmission of boat dweller from water to ground, large vacant land was left in this area, making the foundation of Xinfeng port. The port connects large wheels from open seas and mainland China, promoting international commerce.

After the reform and opening up in 1978,

water transport was threatened by development of highways. In 1994 freight in Xinfeng Port has reduced by 1/3. In 1998 aquatic products became a part of the port business.

Nowadays the main business of Xinfeng Port includes Logistics agent, machinery accessories wholesale, herbs wholesale, aquatic products wholesale and retail warehousing.







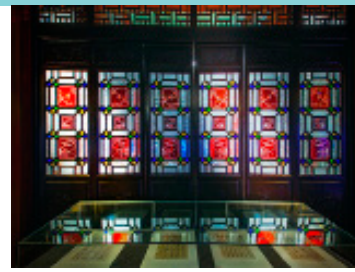
## LIZHIWAN HISTORICAL AREA

Lizhiwan is also named as Lizhiwan River. However it's not only a single river, more like a whole name of the river system spreading out among west Guangzhou. The Liwan Lake Park is the core landscape and the most attractive public space in the Litchi Bay. All other subdistricts will share this common resource.



## MUSEUM OF CANTONESE OPERA

Museum of Cantonese Opera: On the Lizhiwan river, derived from Bahe Association, which was Chinese Artists Association of Hong Kong in qing dynasty, aiming at the publicity of Cantonese Opera and Guangzhou culture.



## XIGUAN MANSION

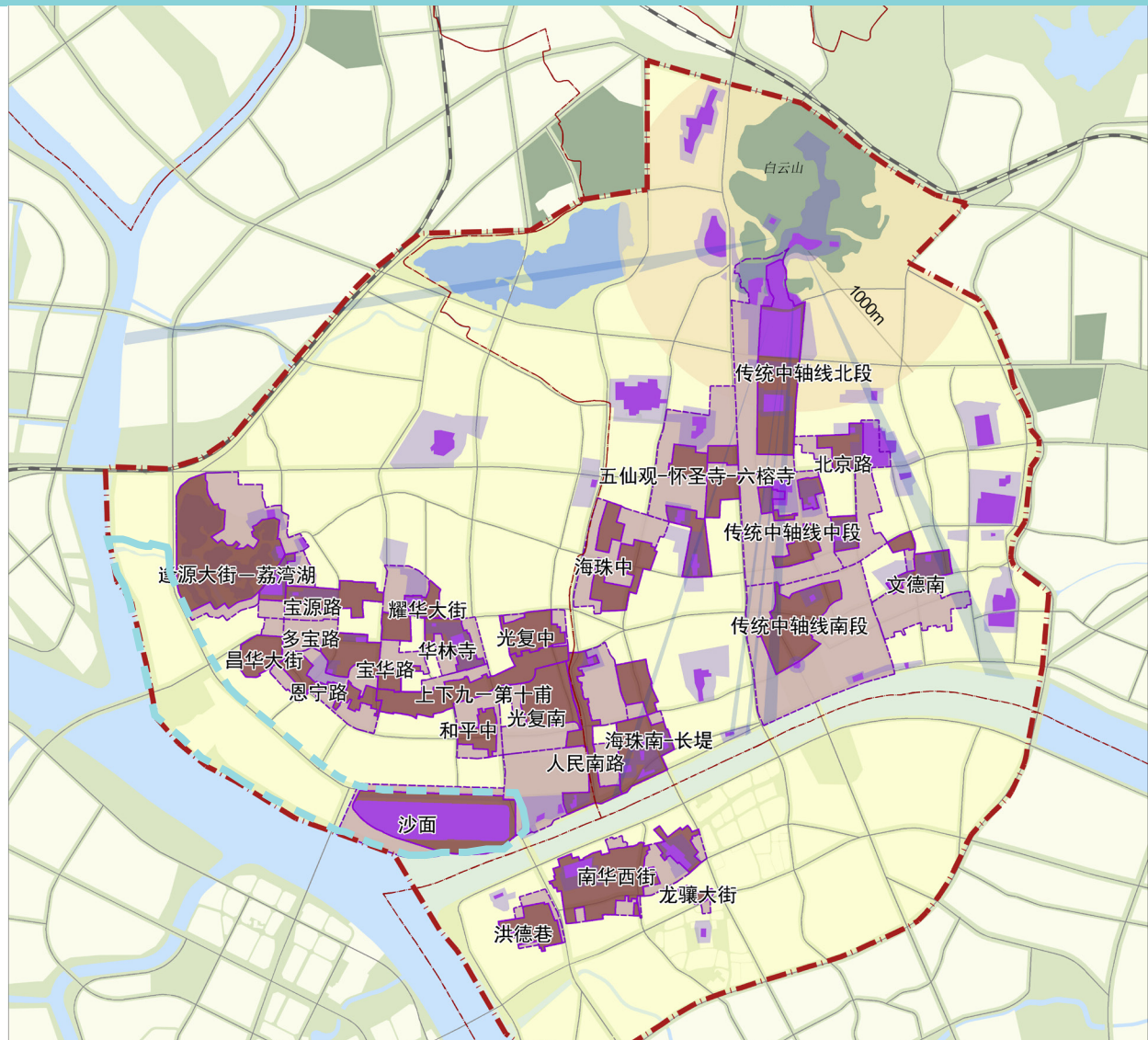
Xiguan Mansion is a kind of traditional residence with South China characteristics, built in Qing Dynasty by noble families and merchant princes.  
3 Characteristics of Xiguan Mansion: brick-wood construction with black brick, wood security door; Manchuria windows.



## ENNING ROAD

Lizhiwan historic area connects many characteristic streets, in which Enning Road is the longest and most complete shophouse street in Guangzhou, collecting all the essence of Xiguan Shophouses, thus gets its name of most beautiful old street in Guangzhou.





## CONSERVATION PLANNING OF FAMOUS HISTORY CULTURE CITY OF GUANGZHOU

The whole area of the site is a part of Historic Old Town in the Plan. Planning Strategy: population and functional dispersal in central area.

The whole Shamian Island is a historic conservation area, with most of the architectures as Major Historical and Cultural Site Protected at the National Level. Construction is under strict control. New construction is refrained in a height no more than 12-18m in this area.



GUANGZHOU INNER RING ROAD

ZHUJIANG TUNNEL

## TRANSPORTATION RESTRICTIONS

Guangzhou Inner Ring Road is an express way and high way in Guangzhou city center, connecting ring expressway with 7 linking taxiway. The ring road passes through the city center of high traffic congestion, dense population and Business prosperity, thus is one of the most important transportation corridors of Guangzhou.

Zhujiang tunnel submerges between Shamian Island and Huangsha Market, going through Zhujiang River and connecting Huadi Avenue in the South.

## PROBLEMS

### 1. THE MACRO PERSPECTIVE VITALITY DECLINE

City center of gravity move to the east, the attraction of old city decline  
Urban form can not adapt to the traditional and modern way of life  
Symbolic space system weaker than the pearl river new town

### 2. MEDIUM PERSPECTIVE

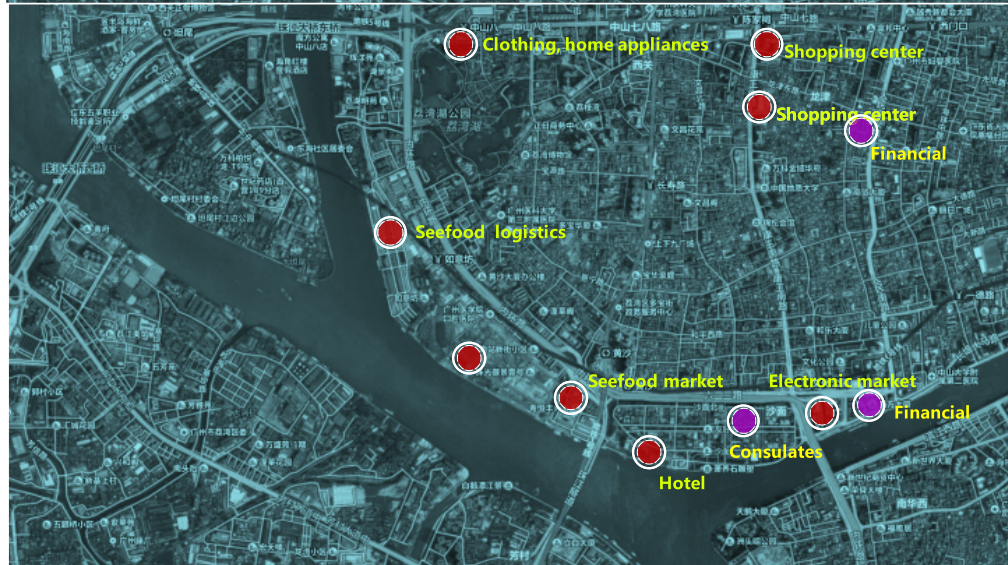
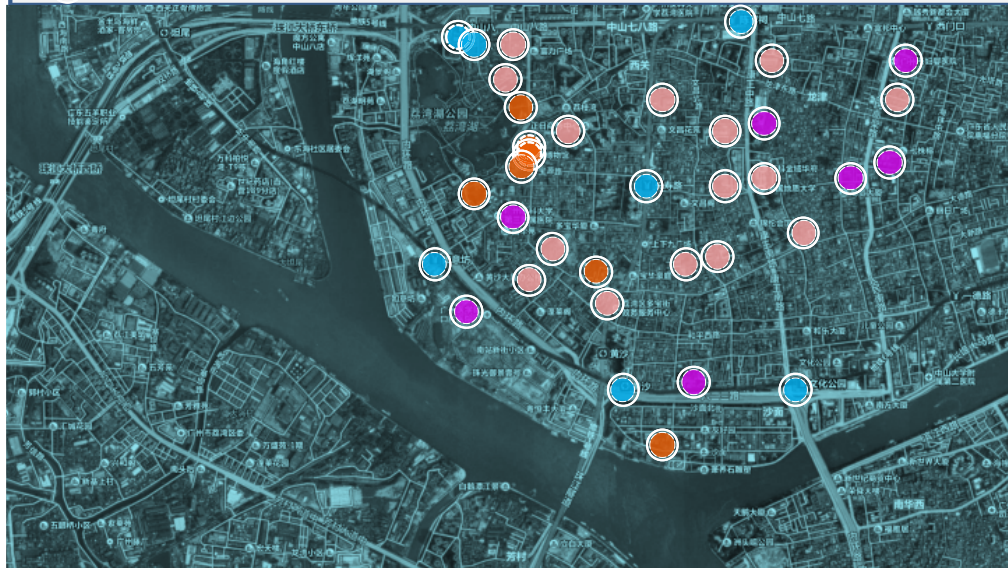
Public space system is discontinuous  
Openness and accessibility is not good  
Inner ring road separate the site and the old city  
Space partition of four parts in the site  
Pearl river cruise only reach to the huangsha seafood market

### 3. MICRO PERSPECTIVE

The value of the site is not enough  
Seafood market — Single function, poor quality of environment  
Railway station — Construction waste and low efficiency  
Harbour — Warehouse function cannot reflect riverside space value  
High rise residence — Lack of transitional space and public space

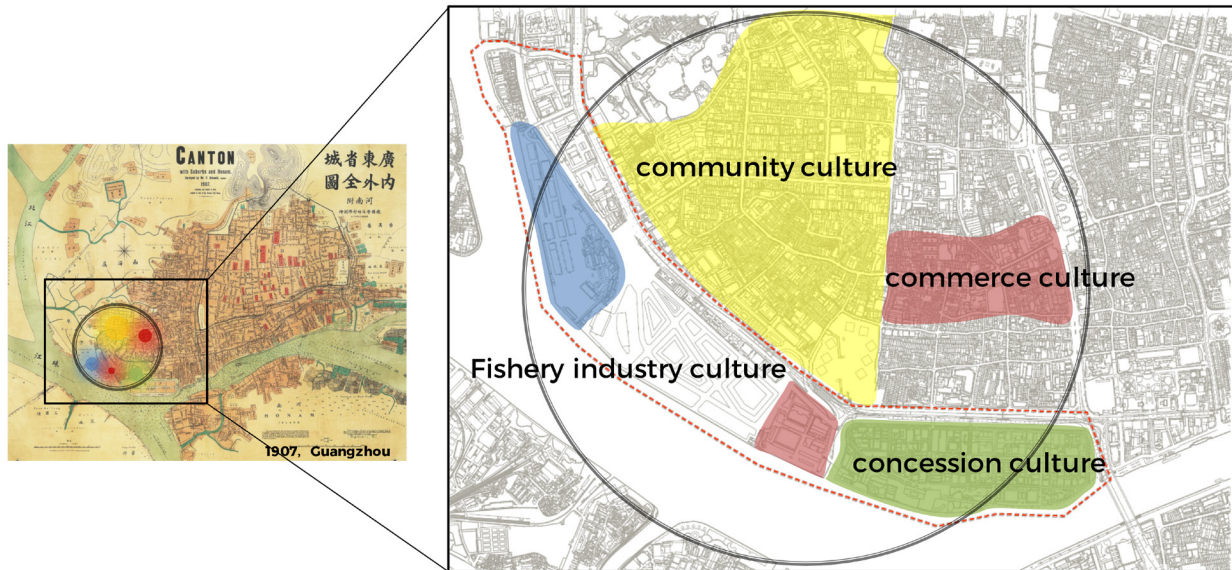


- **Transportation Resources** : 6 metro stations、 long-distance bus station
- **Educational Resources** : 1 college、 2 vocational schools、 5 middle schools、 7 primary schools
- **Cultural Resources** : museums、 theatres、 ancestral temples、 churches
- **Medical Resources** : 7 city-level hospitals





## Impression



## Demographic Analysis

### Office District (Sha Mian Island):

- Employers
- Employees

### Business Districts:

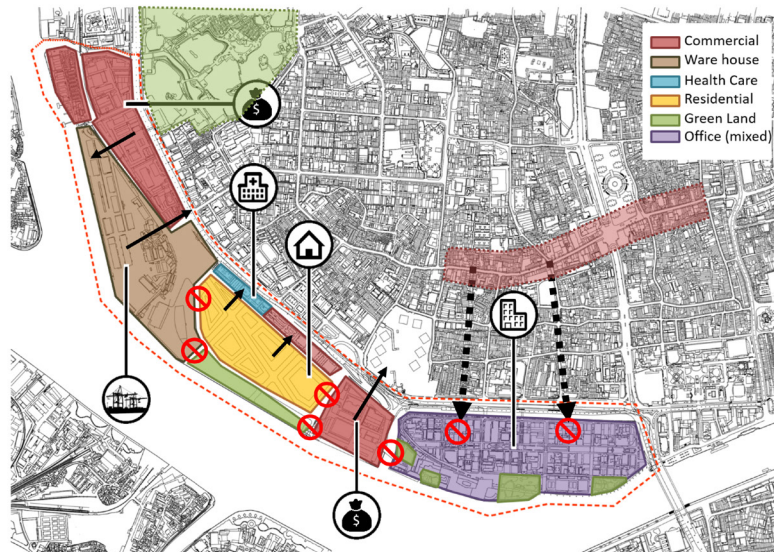
- Sellers
- Customers

### Residential:

- Residents
- Public Services:
- Doctors and Patients

### Harbors:

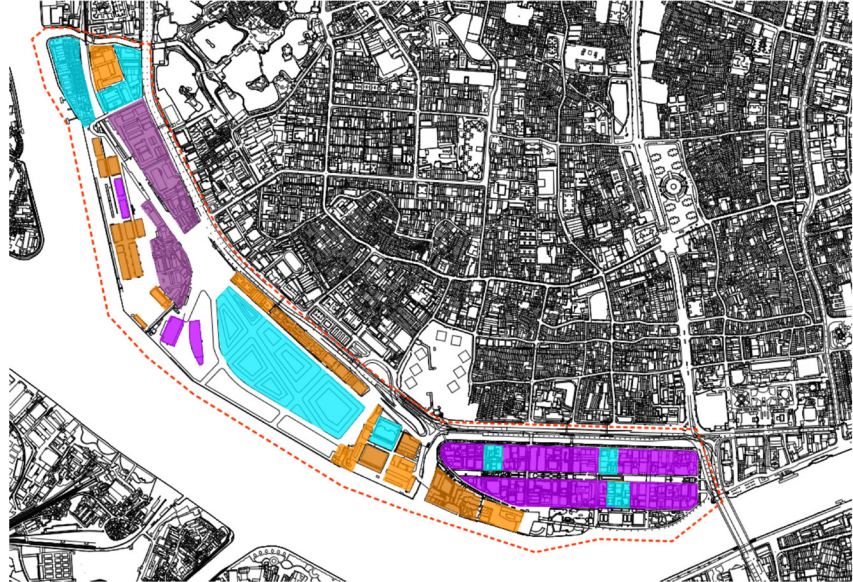
- Harbor works
- Administrators



## Building Condition Analysis

### Building ownership

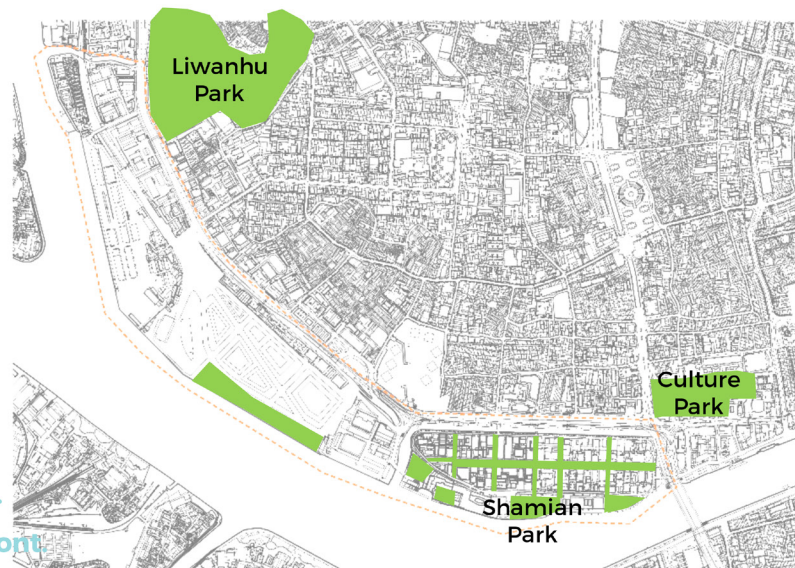
- private
- company
- government



## Green space

Green inside the site

Green outside the site



No web inside.

No relationship with outside.

No relationship with waterfront



## Land Use and Efficiency Analysis

**Highly Mixed Land Use:** Especially in the HS Fish Market and Sha Mian Historic District (SM)

### Commercial:

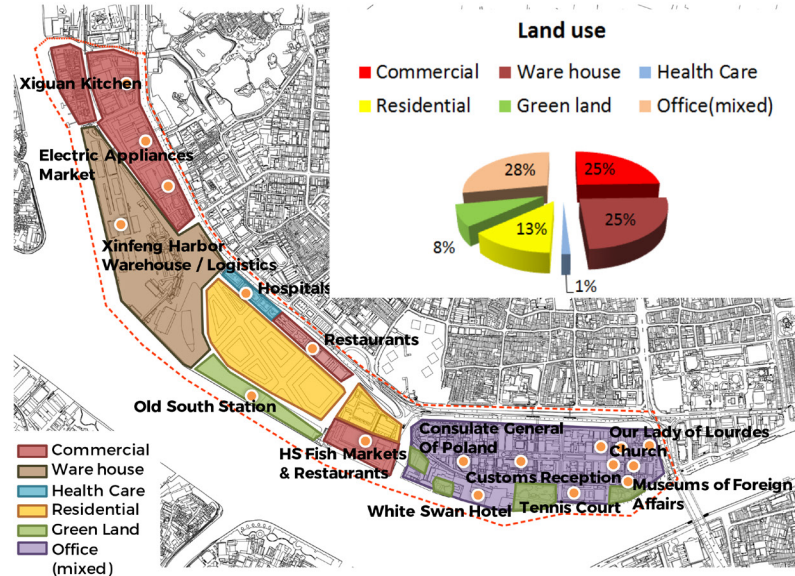
Clustered along the inner ring road and in the Fish Market

### Residential:

Enclosed as a whole high-rise residential, while scattered on SM

### Green Space

Green belt, Green network on SM



## Land Use and Efficiency Analysis

### SM:

With the conservation regulations, high vacancies of buildings, lack of vibrancies

### Fish Market:

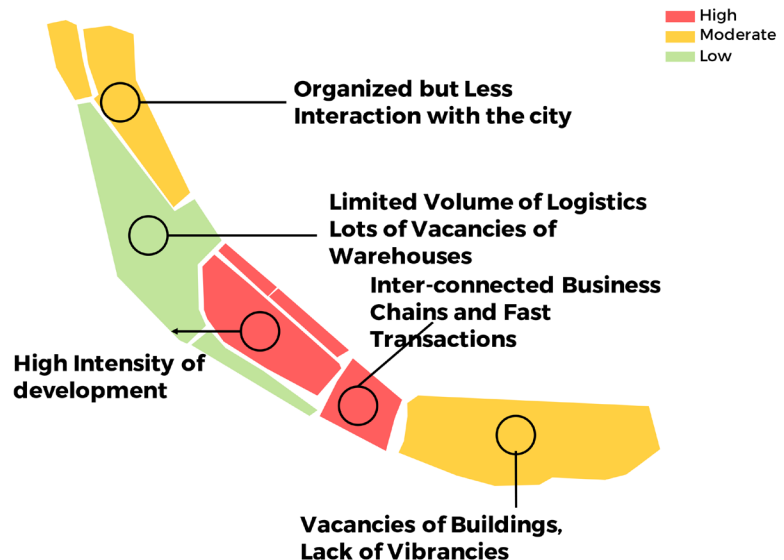
Inter-connected business chains and fast transactions of goods and capitals

### High-Rising Residential:

High Intensity of development, high capacity of residents

### Xinfeng Harbor:

Limited volume of logistics



## Circulation

### Metro link

#### 2 lines with 3 station

Line 2: Huangsha station

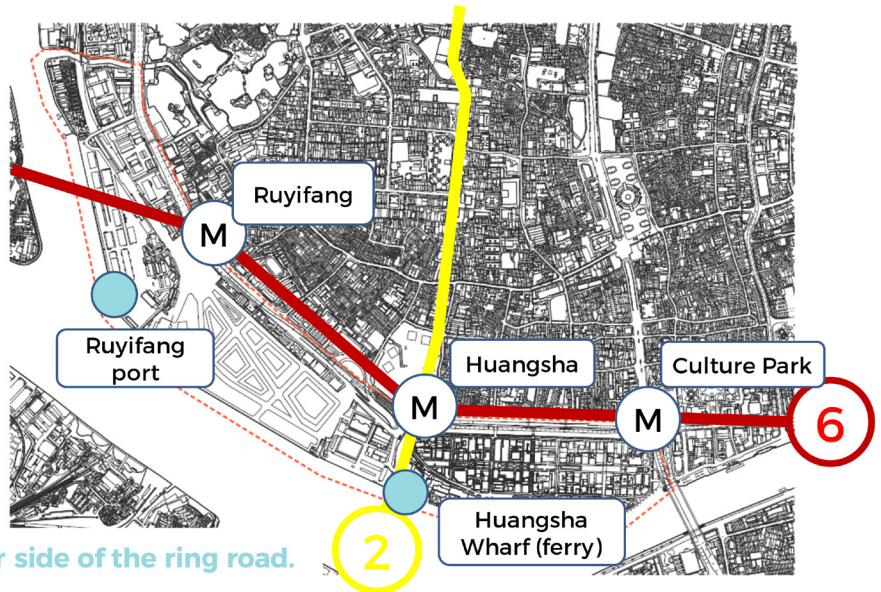
Line 6: Huangsha station

Ruyifang station

Culture Park

Have the possibility to attract people get here by ferry.

Some entrances on the other side of the ring road.



## Circulation

### Road Depart

#### Ring Road



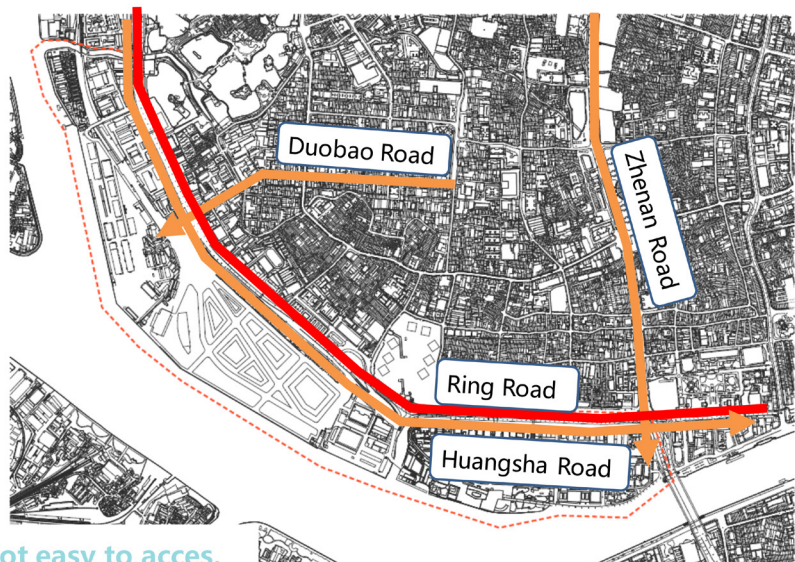
### Road link

Huangsha Road(one way in)

Duobao Road(Traffic light)

Zhenan Road(Traffic light)

Good location on map, but not easy to access.





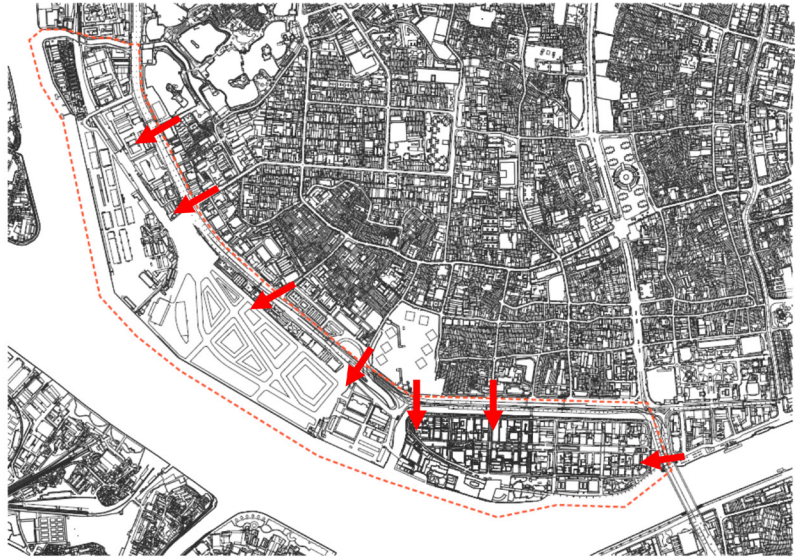
## Circulation

### **Pedestrian Link**

A lot of path but almost  
through pedestrian bridge



Not so convenient to get in.



*"GLOBALIZATION IS A PROCESS OF INTERACTION AND INTEGRATION AMONG THE PEOPLE, PROFESSIONS, COMPANIES, AND GOVERNMENTS OF DIFFERENT NATIONS, A PROCESS DRIVEN BY INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND INVESTMENT AND AIDED BY INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY."*

INTRODUCTION BY MENTORS

## Dhiru Thadani

Being selected to participate as a mentor in the International Society of City and Regional Planners (ISOCARP), Young Planning Professional (YPP) workshop program was a privilege and pleasure. The free exchange of ideas between mentors and the next generation of planning professionals was a stimulating and rewarding experience, that nourished the ethos of being a life-long student.

ISOCARP's YPP workshop program was initiated twenty-five years ago, in 1991. The model of apprenticeship is not new — however, the YPP program condenses the contact time to five-days, intensifying the experience, and simulates on-the-job training using a real site, client, program, budgetary limitation, within existing regulatory constraints. The compressed schedule produces passionate collaboration while striving to arrive at an optimal consensus plan with stakeholders support.

The challenge and reward are in the exploration of the physical and cultural context of place. How does a planner work in a foreign city, decipher, and decode the DNA of habitation? How can we share universally relevant planning concepts and ideas, without imposing style and brand, an unfortunate unintended consequence of globalization?

These questions and more were addressed at the Guangzhou workshop, where twenty YPPs worked with four experienced ISOCARP

members who mentored the teams over a five-day period. Starting with a site visit and a series of short analytic and design exercises, each team arrived at a framework plan which addressed issues of history, culture, hydrology, ecology, segregation, commerce, connectivity, and place making. Interestingly enough, the four teams took inspiration from different generative realities to amplify their conceptual framework plan.

Intense week-long events like the one held in Guangzhou instill optimism for the future of the urban planning profession. As this report will testify, the program convincingly demonstrates that twenty-four strangers from different backgrounds can come together in a new city, to rationally solve urban planning problems, with the end goal of making sustainable and beautiful environments while maintaining the cultural, historical context, and respecting the genius loci — the spirit of place.

Ruyifang waterfront is part of Old Xiguan Area at the very heart of the ancient city of Guangzhou founded 2228 years ago. The future urban regeneration is an unique opportunity to enhance the identity and bring value to the historic area.

Located between the Lizhiwan historical area and the Zhujiang River the waterfront site is facing complex challenges while dealing with the various areas of Xinfeng Harbor, Huangsha area and Shamian Island. Each of the areas presents a wide range of opportunities and difficulties to the development of resilience strategies for the citizens and the economic activity.

It was a major privilege to participate as mentor in the Young Planning Professionals (YPP). The event brought together a wide scope team of participants, national, international and interdisciplinary, that worked together to exchange views, gain new perspectives, discuss new approaches and to produce proposals that intend to transform the area. The group learned from the past to imagine a future of new possibilities and designed solutions to be implemented.

The methodology opened the discussion in a couple of directions; time (history) and space (geography) to add data's critical analysis of the present situation (culture/community) and finally the formulation of design proposals that search for new visions.

The main aim was to add scientific value

and reinforce with local authorities and institutional representatives, cooperation for the development of innovative proposals. The themes covered the topics of housing, transportation, economic facilities, sustainability, social cohesion, environmental changes, urban resilience and also more specifically; products distribution, fishing activities and others cultural valences that influence the collective memory and operate as a tool for identity.

It became evident that it is urgent to share, systematize and upgrade knowledge on the subject for Guangzhou historic waterfront. The research began with data collection following historical maps, cultural events and geographic records. The river has been continuously changed the landscape and the canal system, shaping urbanized and natural territories. The increase of maritime activities in particular at the Xinfeng Harbor has been essential for the construction of the waterfront district and the construction of the landfill. The presence of the water canal system in the Old Xiguan Area and around Shamian island, the elevated freeway and the port infrastructures were among the most influential aspects taken in consideration and that are also dominating topics for the regeneration of other Waterfront Cities in the region and worldwide.

To expand the realm of possibilities each group brought for discussion best practices including projects on public spaces that merge equipments as well as squares.



gardens and road structures, projects that succeed in conquering public support and integrating the signs of the collective identity. The character of the YPP group being transnational and multidisciplinary brought a wider perspective that contributed for a better and critical integration of the local urban design.

Each design highlighted the value of a continuous promenade along the waterfront, bringing people together. Most of the proposals aimed to eliminate the barrier and design new public spaces intending to recover its relation with the water, enhancing flows of urban mobility, social accessibility and the growth of the local economy. All proposals valued the human scale and promoted a humanistic approach with great sensibility. The values of eastern culture matched our western perception and enriched the whole process.

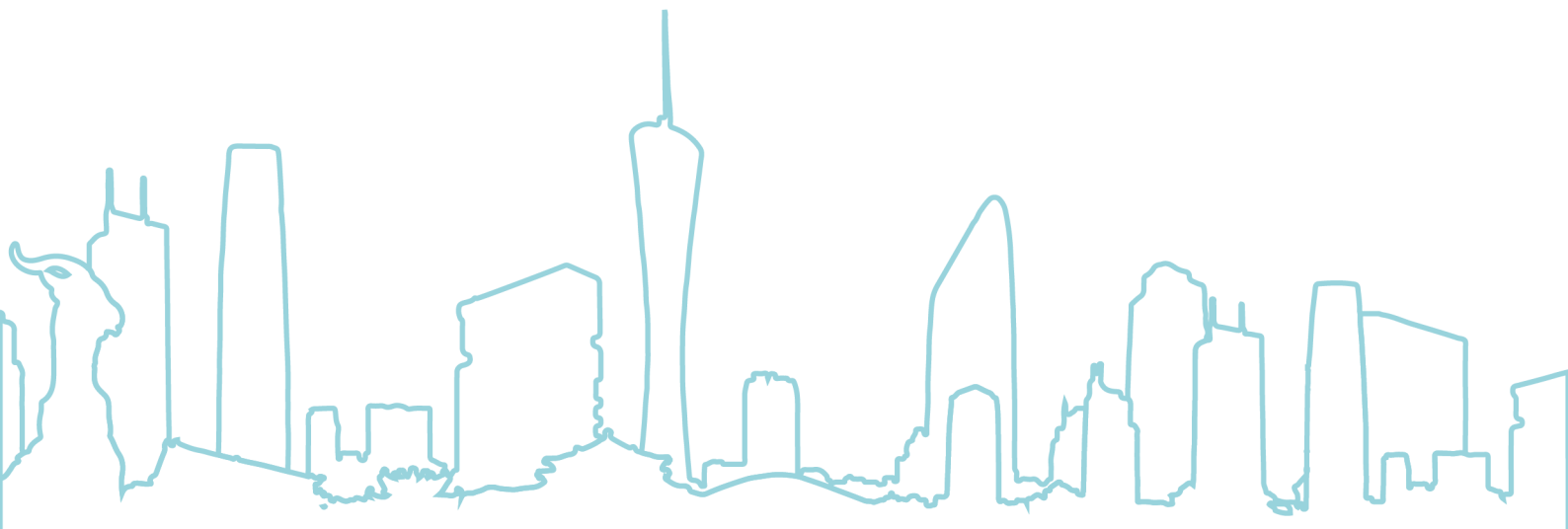
The integration between the local residents and the future communities to be attracted to the site were in the centre of the debate. The residential high rise located along the former south railway station face the risk to become isolated and turn into a gated community. To address the problem, the four proposals linked the urban fabric to eliminate the barrier effect created by the elevated road. Blurring the barrier effect between the urban environment and the river has become increasingly influential enhancing creative and innovative solutions that contribute to a more desirable and integrated urban

waterfront.

The participation in the YPP workshop offered me the possibility to learn a great deal about Guangzhou. The ground-breaking nature of the projects comes from the methodology to find long lasting solutions and strategies that can involve other players and institutions outside the scope of the Municipality and yet include them in the debate to imagine not one way but four possibilities that offer the city a bright future at the heart of the historic centre.

PROJECTS

SEBASTIAN IBOLD  
JIN SHAN  
WENJING LUO  
QING YE  
GONG ZHANG







The target of the project was to develop a concept for the future of the old port in Guangzhou, an area of approximately 100 ha, located on the western edge of the famous Shamian island.

As the area today is a cordoned spatial and functional vacuum, the main approach was to activate the waterfront and to relink the nearby Xiguan district to the pearl river. Furthermore it was important to link the area to Shamian island itself, to implement new functions and to create a livable, accessible and attractive city quarter along the waterfront.

Today the site is a strongly fragmented area containing parts of the former port (partly still in use), a high rise community complex, a museum and a fish market.

To revitalize and to link these functions we decided to implement an open space structure which is able to improve communication and interaction between public, semi public and private spaces and which furthermore creates a high level of public permeability.

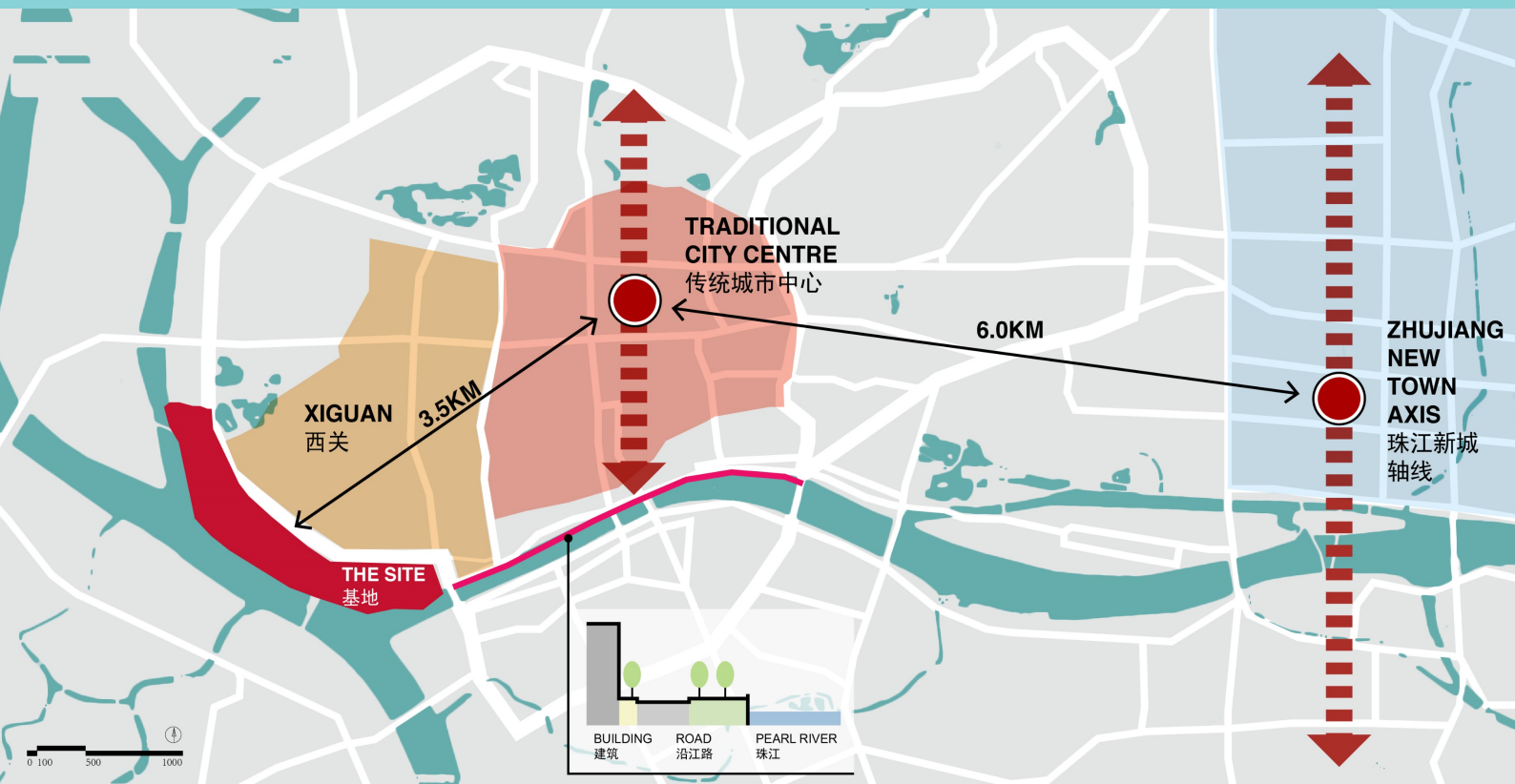
This open space structure has its center point at the newly implemented marina, which functions as the public heart of the area. This space is linked to the nearby western urban life center where the old storage buildings of the port are transformed into a retail, recreation, culture and entertainment zone, grouped around a central plaza in front of

the pearl river.

Outgoing from the marina, a new canal shapes the southern located urban life center area and provides new qualities for the visitors of the area. On the northern part of the canal the concept foresees a mixed use area with small scale building blocks, yards, gardens and terraces, oriented to the canal and the river. Based on the Soho-idea, this mixed use area functions as a contrast to the existing high rise gated community, complementing the housing market with dense and compact buildings, accommodating office and retail in the ground floors and residential above.

By developing the north-western part of the planning area as a mixed use quarter, we would like to meet a healthy balance between housing and real estate development on one hand and culture, open space and leisure development on the other hand. This approach can ensure a successful negotiation between the city of Guangzhou, the real estate developers and other stakeholders.

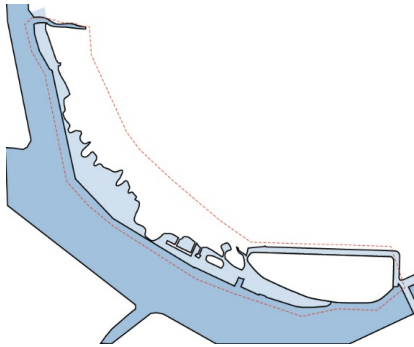
Together with the integration of further ideas and visionary approaches like the decommissioning of the neighboring ring road, the renovation of the existing fish market and the general approach of a diverse land use and typology plan we hope to contribute to the discussion of what this important part of Guangzhou's cultural heritage can be in the urban future.



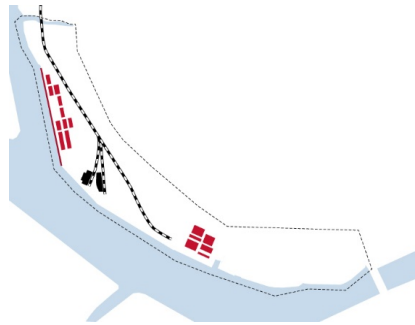
## LOCATION & POSITIONING



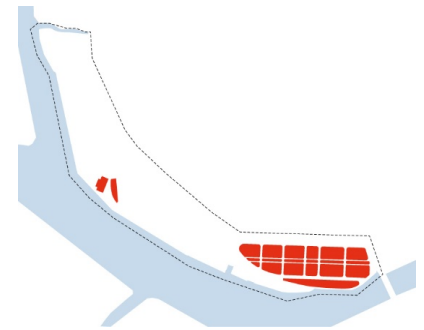
## SITE CHARACTERS



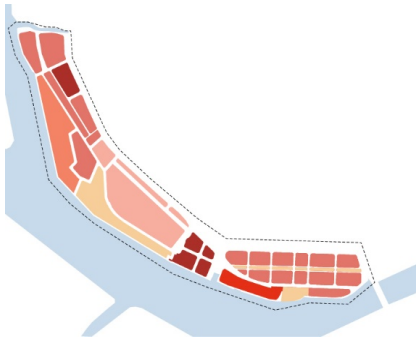
■ Waterfront shaping history



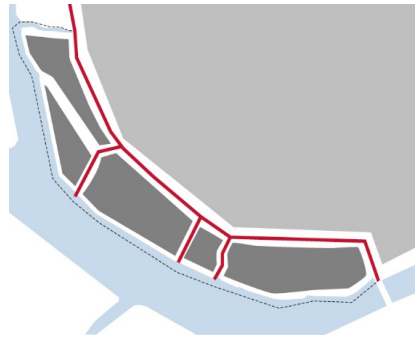
■ Transport and trade tradition



■ Rich physical heritage



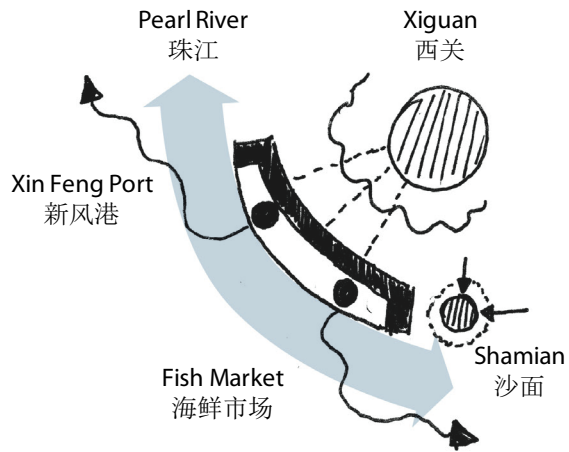
■ Diversity of land use and activities



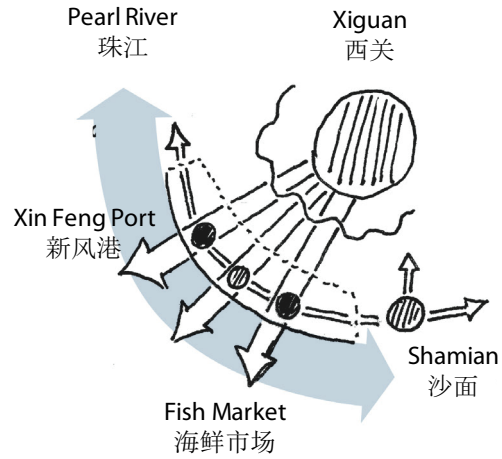
■ Spatial and social fragmentation



■ 3km waterfront on the river intersection



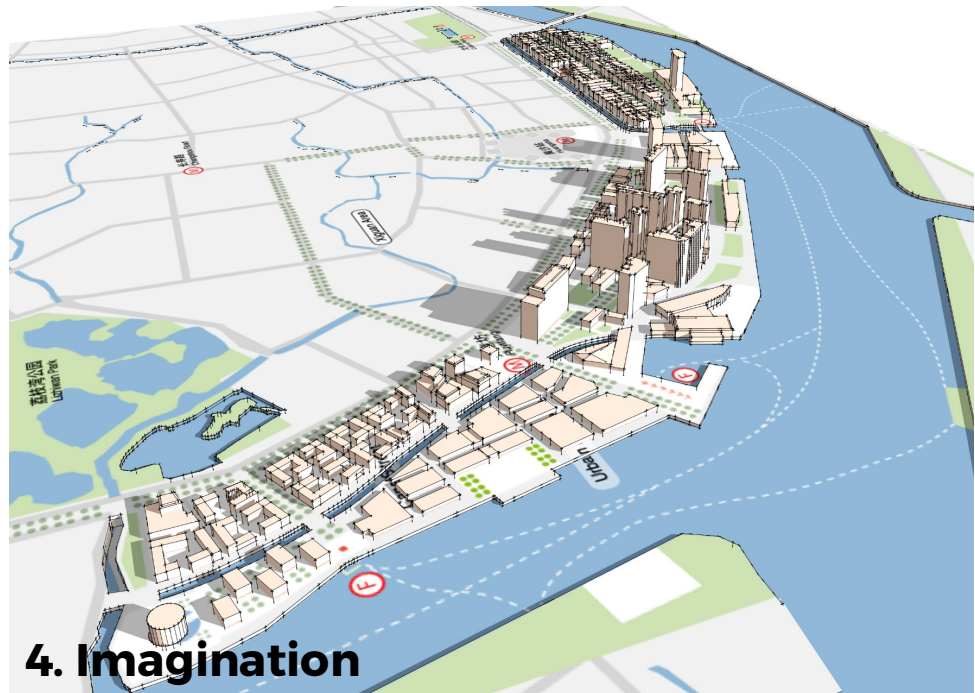
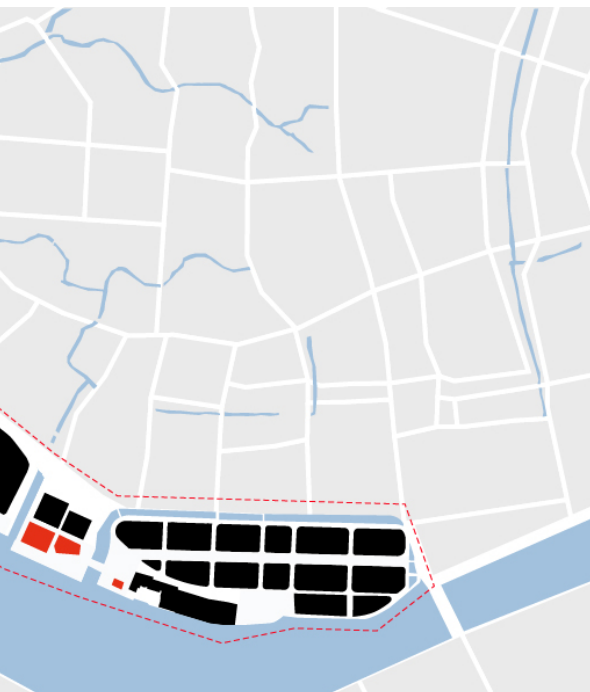
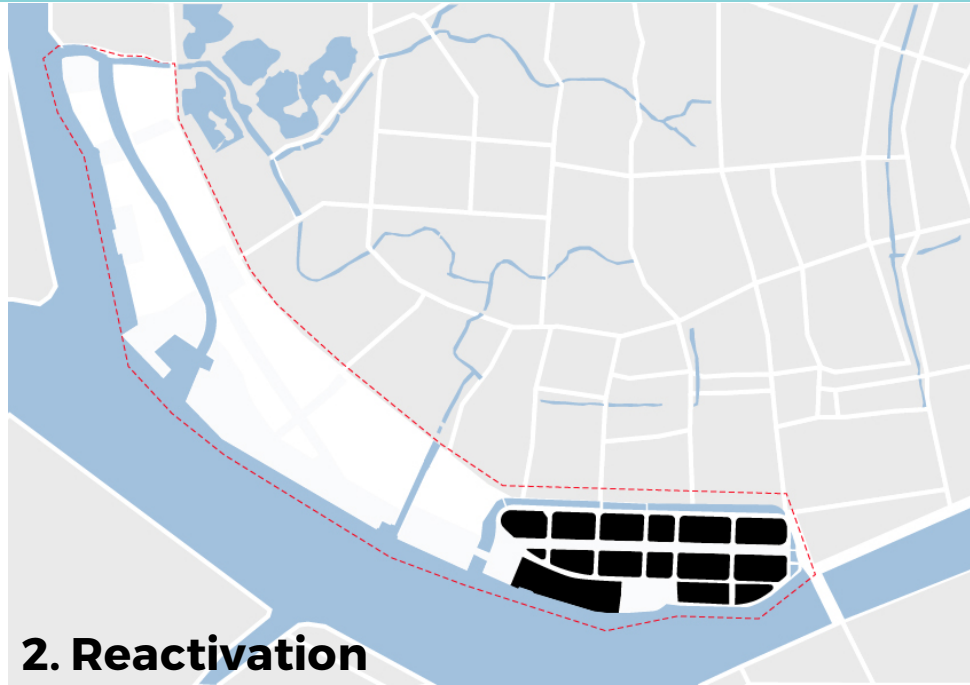
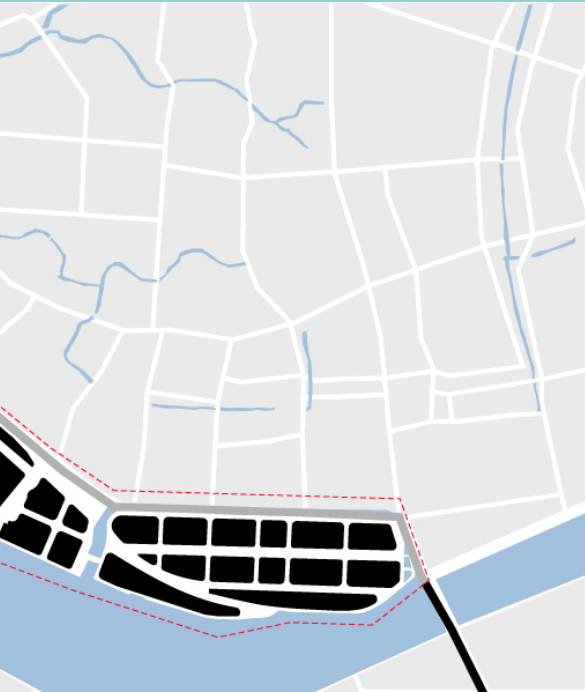
VISION



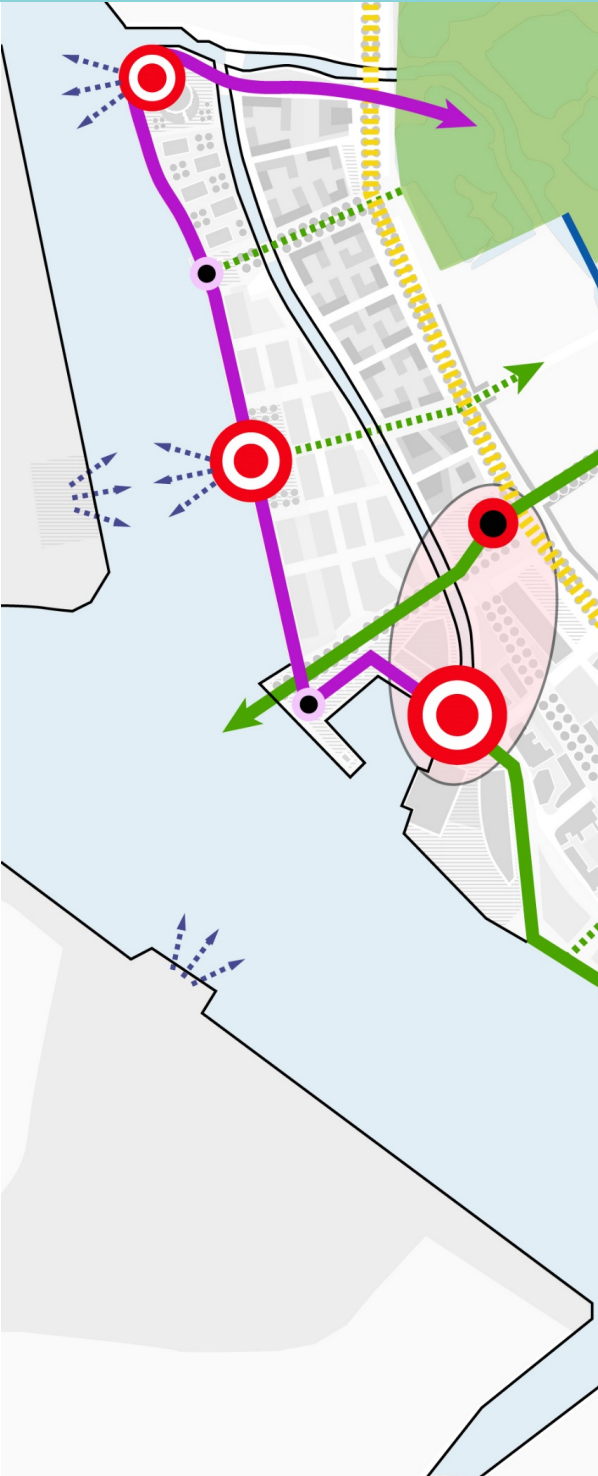
**1. Observation**



**3. Revitalization**

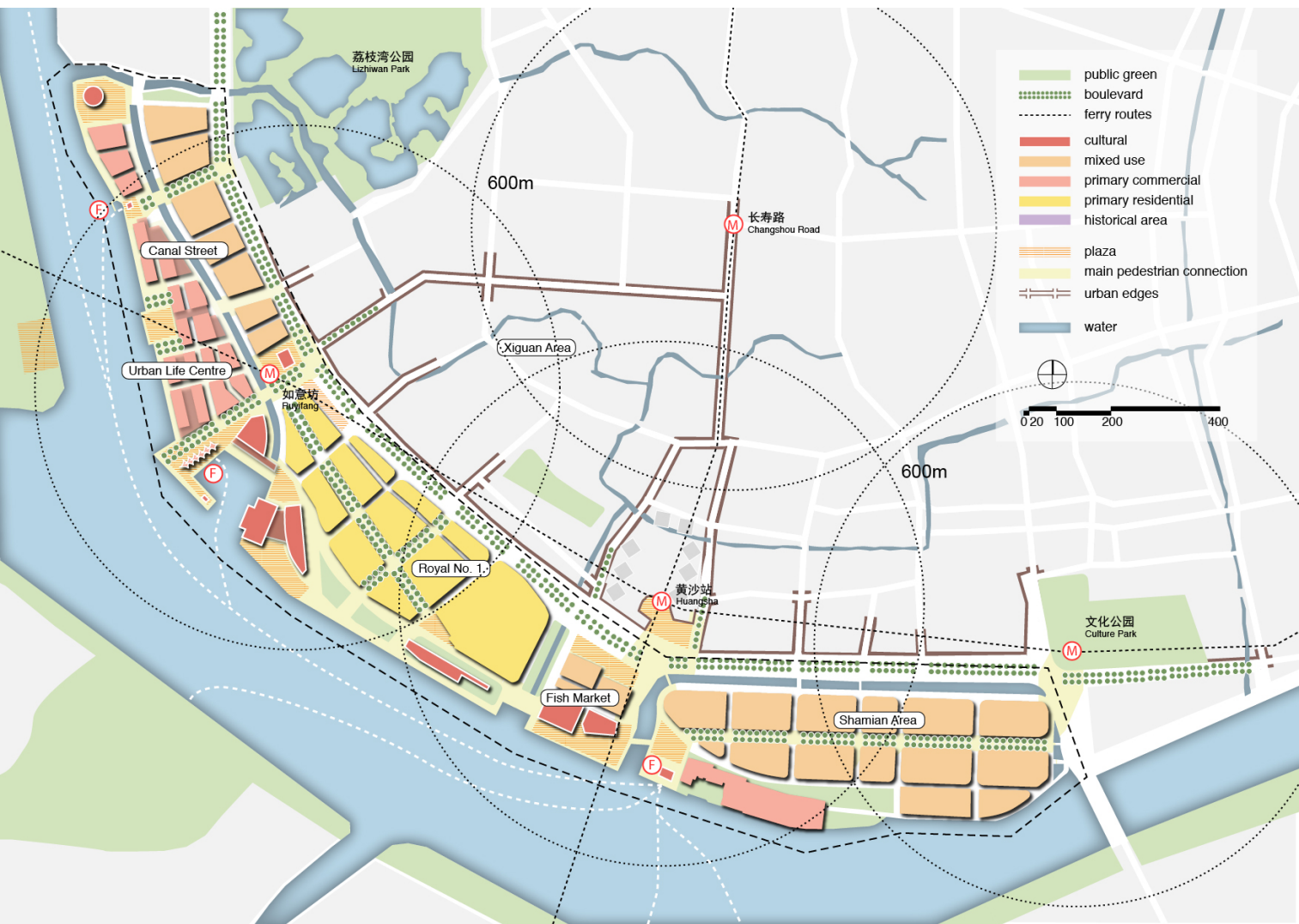






LINKAGE  
3KM WATERFRONT!





STRUCTURE



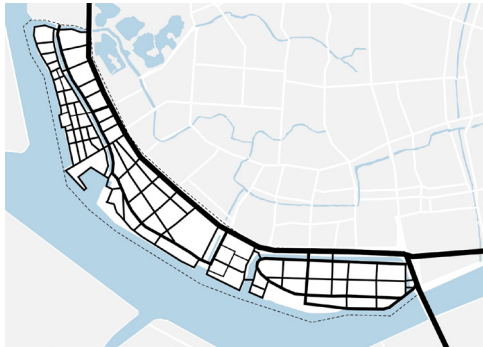


	AREA(HA)	PERCENTAGE (%)
CULTURE	4.35	3.35
MIXED-USED	29.68	22.83
COMMERCIAL	6.03	4.64
RESIDENCIAL	15.23	11.72
GREEN	16.81	12.93
WATER	29.34	22.57
ROAD	28.56	21.97

LANDUSE

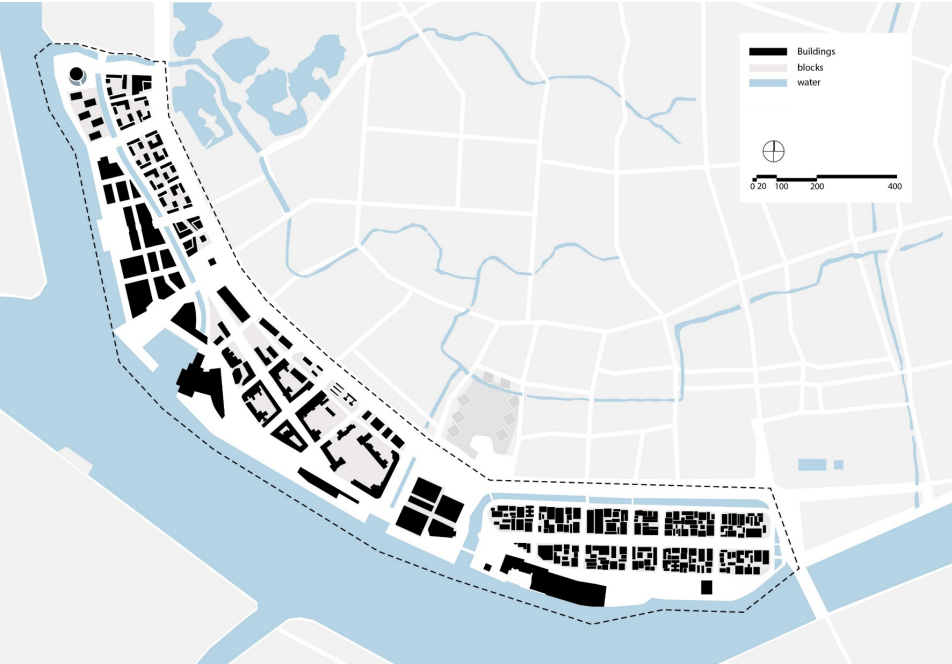


MASTER PLAN



URBAN FABRIC  
& URBAN GRID

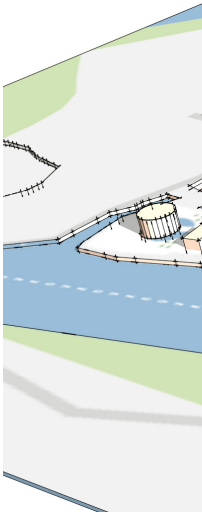




BUILDING FOOTPRINTS



LANDSCAPE STRUCTURE



# BUILDING HEIGHTS









Residents in Shamian Area:  
**I get my living space extendet.**



Fishvendor:  
**The business runs well and I opened an other shop in Dongfeng Harbour.**



Residents of Yujing No.1:  
**I'm living with less noise and can cross over the ring street more safe. Now there are many good shops nearby and this is one of the most liveable place in Guangzhou.**



Tourist:  
**I can spend a half day alone the waterfront and enjoy different expierences.**



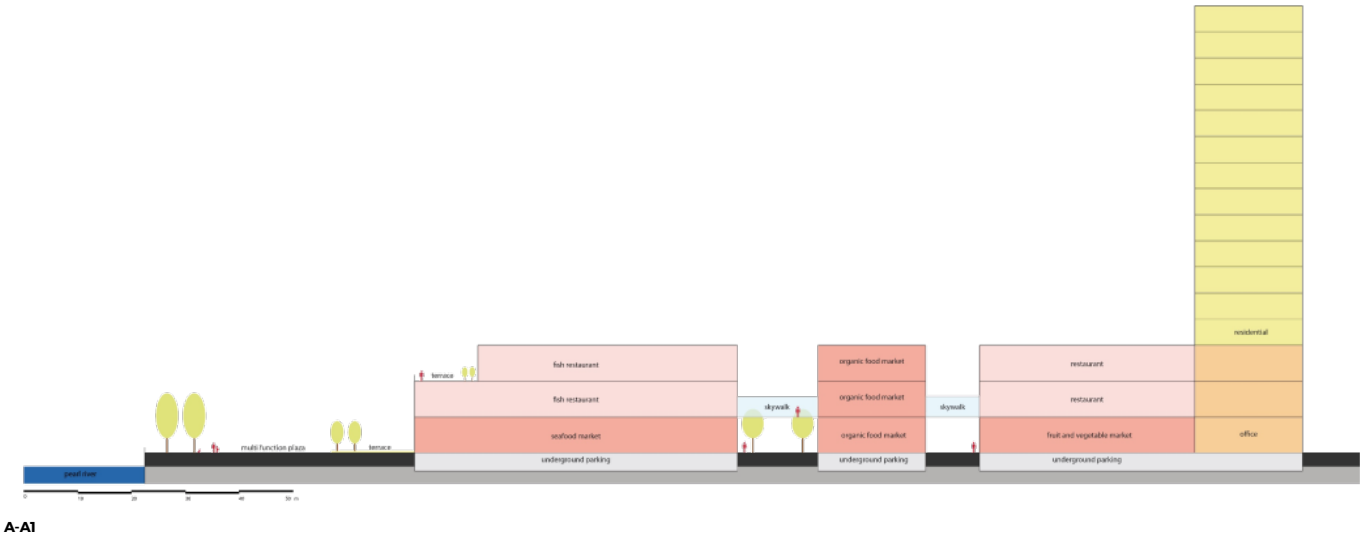
People from Xiguan:  
**I can reach the waterfront in 10 min, have more possibility to arcross the ring street, practis taichi or meet the friends there.**

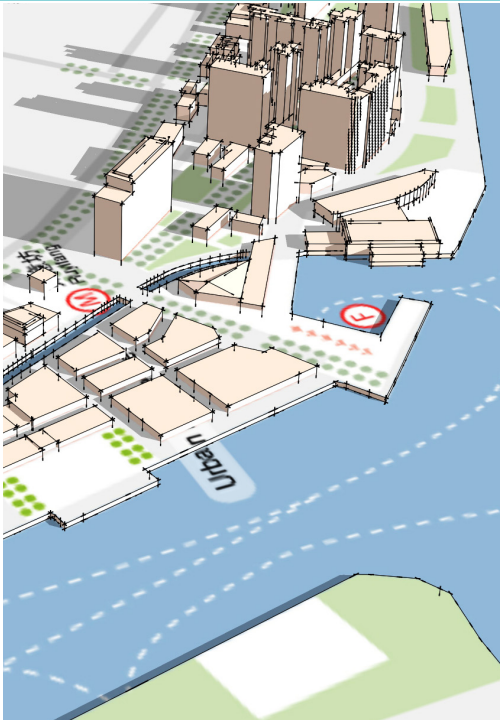


Fishvendor:  
**The business runs well and I opened an other shop in Dongfeng Harbour.**

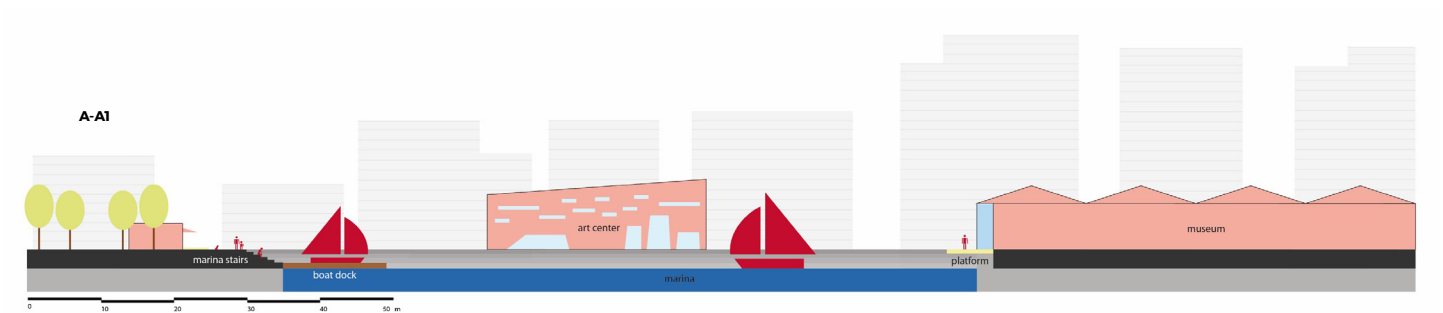


FISH MARKET





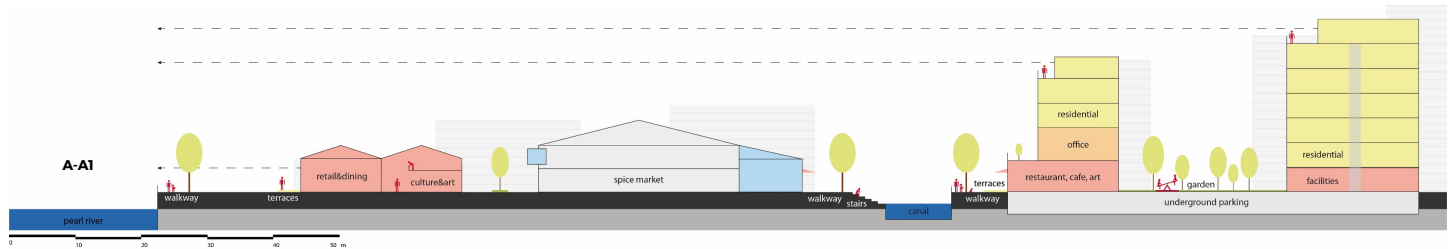
MARINA







URBAN LIFE CENTRE





CIRCULATION





HUYNH T.M. PHUONG  
JIANG NING  
ZHUQING LIU  
QINGCONG YANG  
QINGMING JIAN

Time To Turn



Group 2 come up with the idea Time to Turn. The question is how to facing the challenge of turning the developing process from highway to waterfront, from brownfield to greenfield, from isolating to linking in the site areas.

Therefore, the main idea to making those desire come true is the creating of the green chain which is linking all parts of the sites. This green chain is included the parks, open space, entertaining place and relaxing space to meet the needs of residents in here. Additionally, the idea is boldly creating the linking to connect and maintain the existing original function not mixing up and changing the function to mix-use.

In some critical areas, the term of adaptive reuse practically applies by reusing some of tanks, warehouses from the old harbor to designing the new commercial zone and re-creative park. Furthermore, the old commercial zone is upgraded and renovated to new commercial area. In more details, the urban design will break up the huge block into the small block to memorize the old commercial housing typology of Guangzhou. Then, the arcade corridors in front of the houses will be rebuilt to create the different choices for pedestrian in this areas.

For the transportation, the main road for vehicles just connects the inside of each area. The local road is narrow and combined with green facilities. Furthermore, the design opens one more waterways to connect

inside area by boat. Surprisingly, the tram line will be integrated with the green chain to connect people not only inside this area but also outside area. The green chain plays an important role to connect the whole area together by integrated the green infrastructure such as tram, paths, green facilities, ... Furthermore, the path is created in the new commercial zones and Shamian islands to connect pedestrians from outside towards this area. Last but not least, the hubs for port, metro station and tram stops is located based on the strategic and high potential nodes.

For the green chain, the first action is the creating the residential park in the north and new residential area. The north residential area still maintains the good and traditional conditions. Therefore, the design comes up with the idea creating the local park such as riverside park and pocket park inside this area to increase the standard needs for citizens in here. With the new residential apartments, the design just keeps updating and linking existing parks with the green chain. The second action for creating the green chain is the linear park. In this linear park, the tram line and the system of path ways is integrated to creating the networks for pedestrians. Therefore, variety of pathways choice will be used by different users in different situations such as walking under the shade of the trees, under the arcade, or taking the tram, ... Impressively, the main parts of the green chain is the open cultural park. In this cultural park, the old station is reused



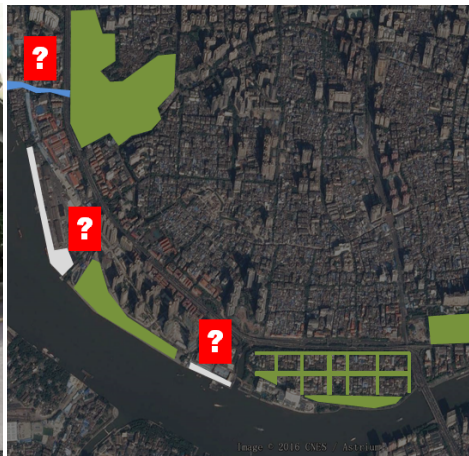
and become a museum. Additionally, some of tanks and warehouse also reused and changed to a commercial or entertaining building. Then, the lawn and many trees will be planted to create a vibrant space for people gathers here. For the fish market, the green chain becomes the serving area for people hang out and chat chit as the same time enjoying the Guangzhou cuisine. For the Shamian island, the green chain just softly touches the existing condition and creating a floating path in front of the Swan Hotel to connect the whole chains to the riverside parks along Shamian islands.

In conclusion, the design will create the new area in which people can happily enjoy the green and the blue as well as easily access by using green infrastructure.

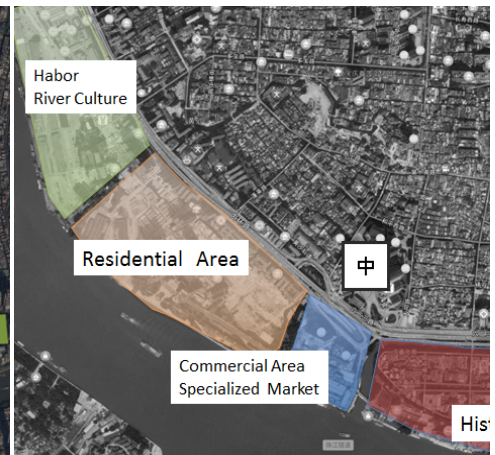
## KEY PROBLEMS



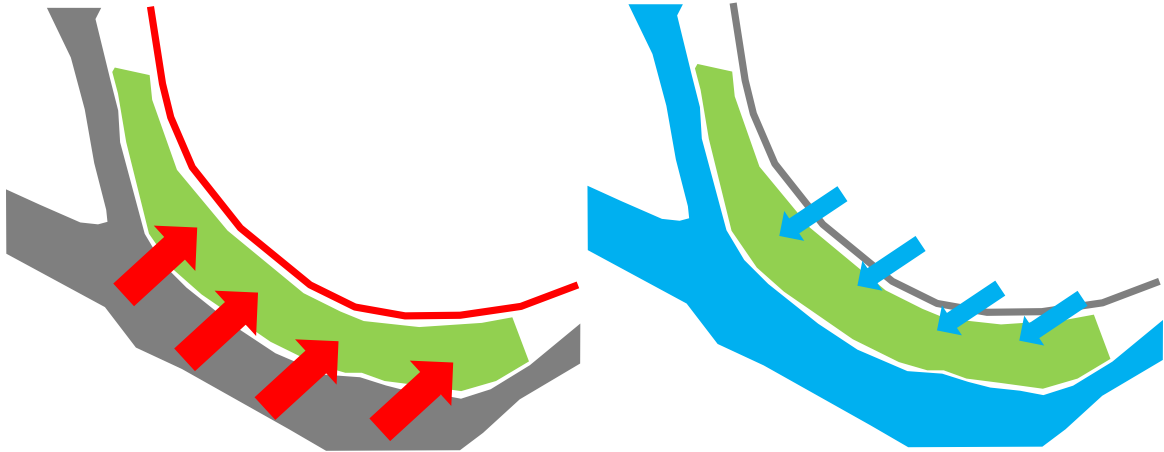
ISOLATION



DISCONNECTION



DIVERSITY



REASONING

ALWAYS BEEN THE **FRINGE**



1907



1938

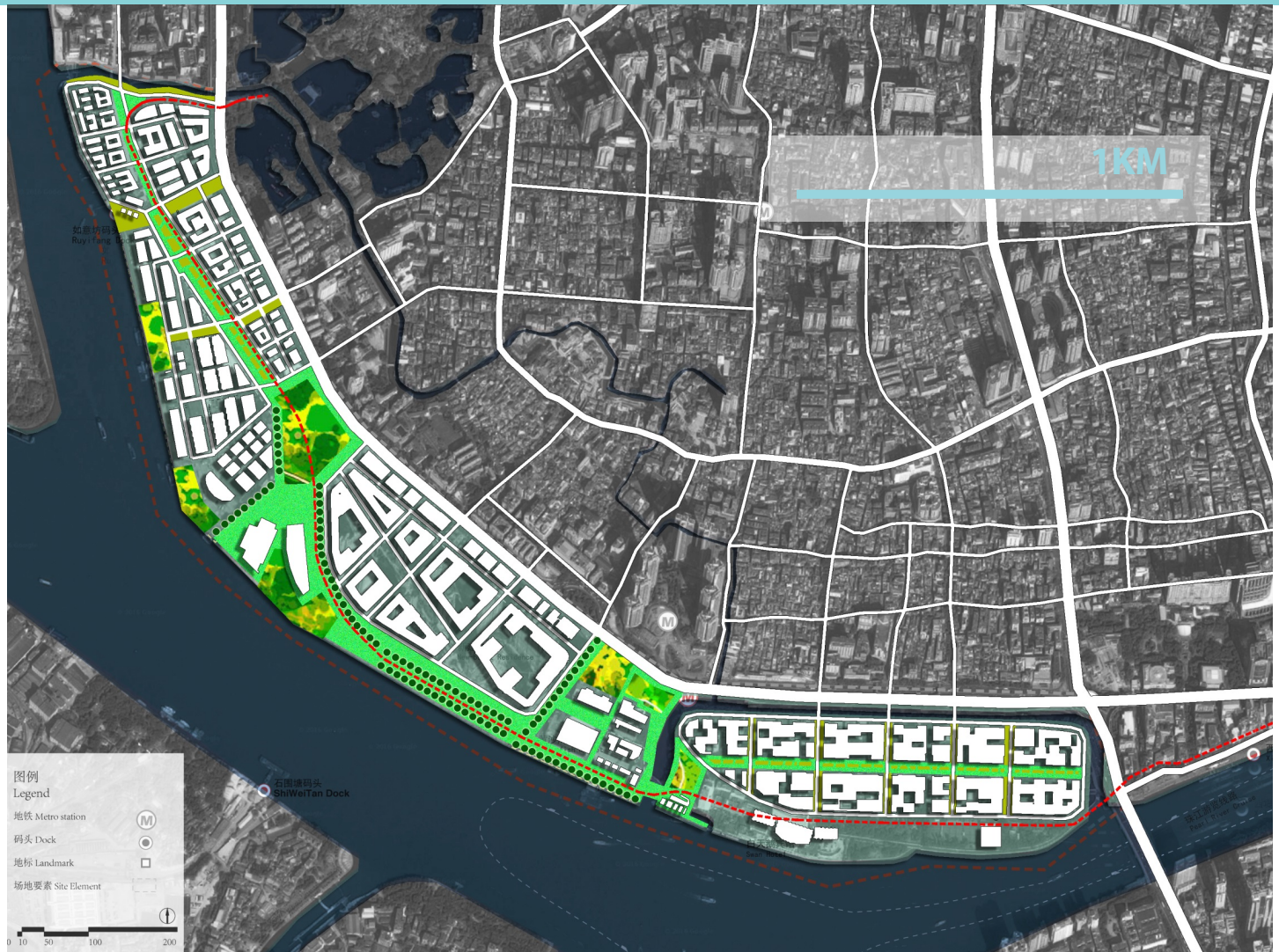


1966









# Tourism

(Culture, Green Space)



# Traffic

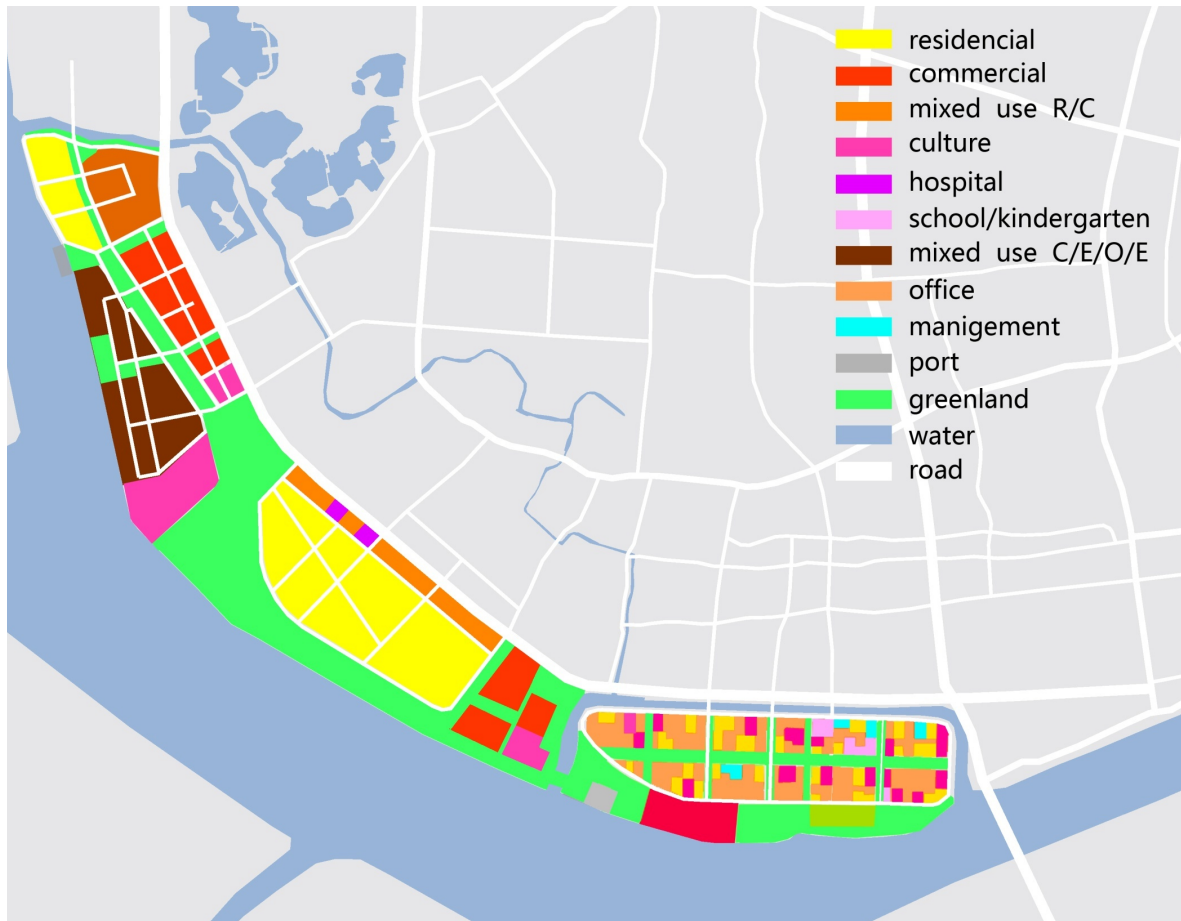
(Circulation, Centrality)



# Trend

(Identity, Environment)





TREND  
A PRESERVED IDENTITY FOR SOCIAL GROUPS  
LANDUSE





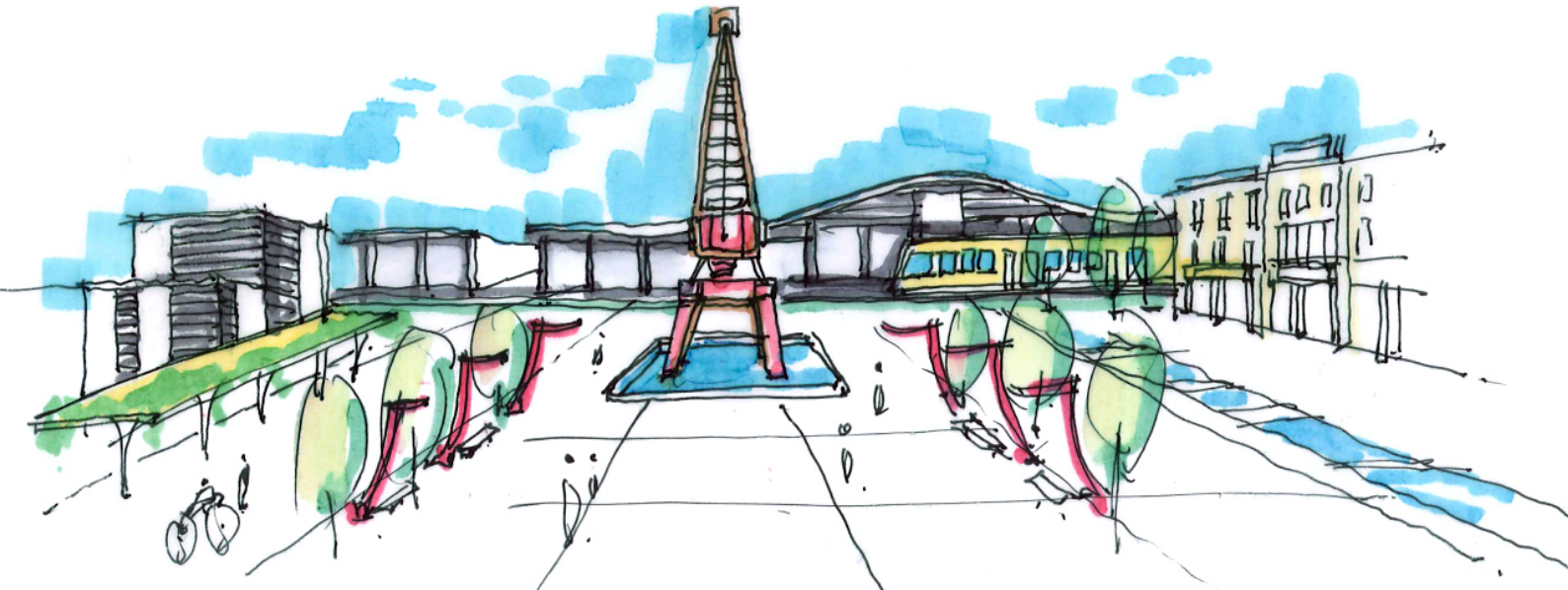
BLOCKS  
FOOTPRINTS



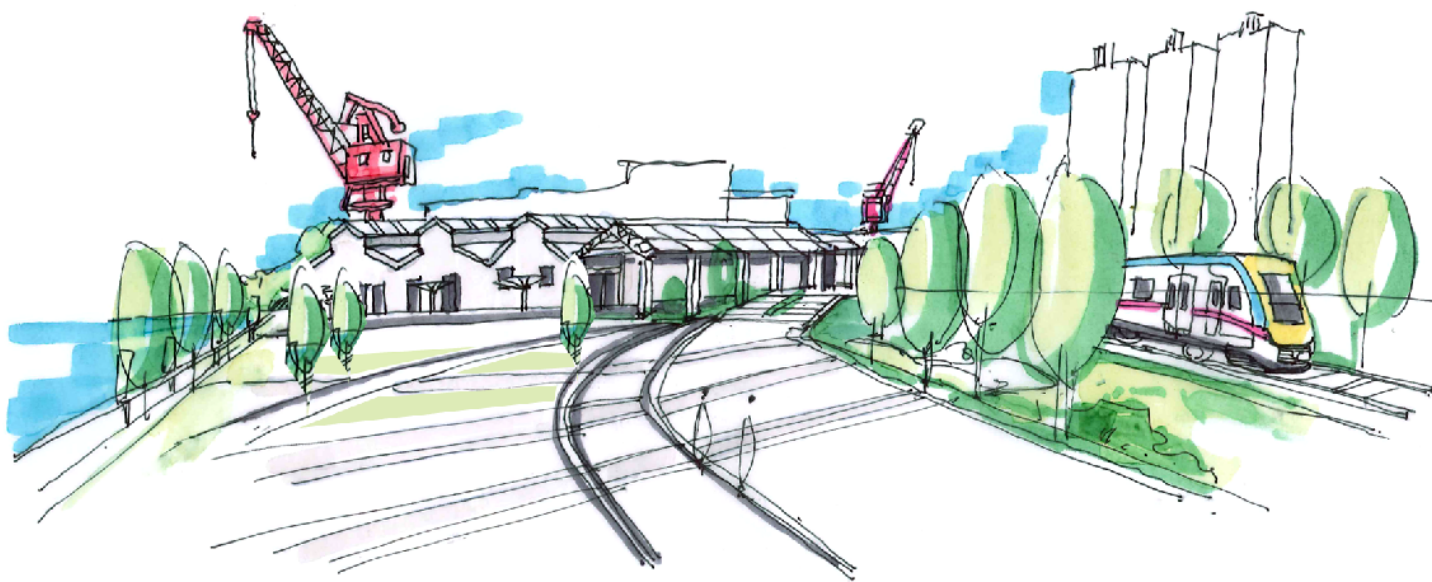
TIMELINE



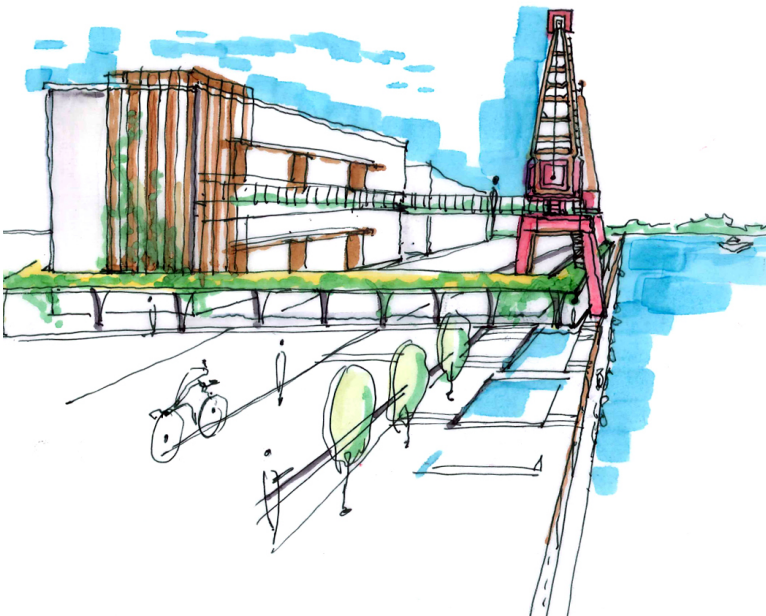
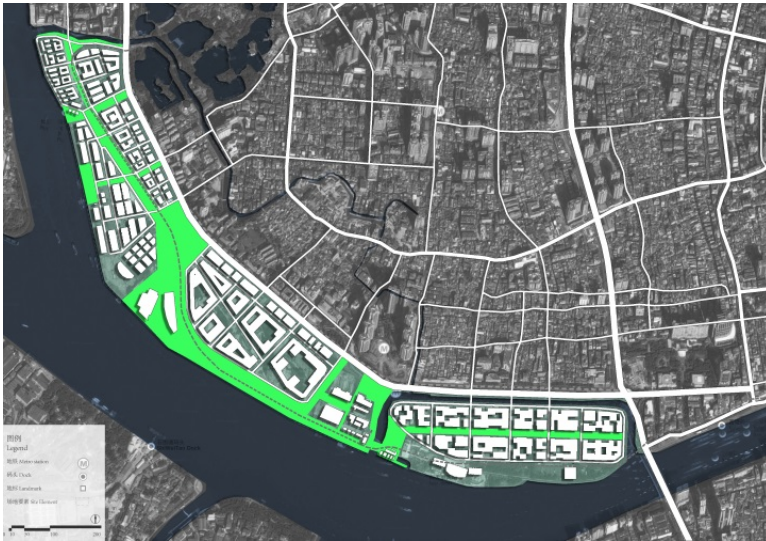
## TRANSITION





















YASSINE MOUSTANJIDI  
JIAN QINGMING  
CHEN WEI  
HUIJUN XU  
HONG YOU  
YAN ZHAO

不破  
不立





What can be more thrilling and exciting than the urban story of Guangzhou, a city of mountains and waters that was and still one of the most dynamic and vivid Chinese cities. While growing along the Pearl river delta, Guangzhou embraced the challenges and opportunities that the tides of time brought, from its first erection by the glorious Qin dynasty, going through the destabilizing colonial era, the revolutionary industrialization of china, as well as the dramatic modern and contemporary developments. Each of these episodes of history has had an effect on the urban, social, and cultural morphology of the city.

There is no place in the entire city that can reflect and summarize the different transformations of Guangzhou better than the site chosen for the workshop. The southwest area of Xiguan was for a rich urban "archeological" site where the entire history of Guangzhou can be traced. While Lizhuwan area represents the early historical developments of the city, Shamian island stands as the witness of the colonial era, the formal railway station and the harbor as tangible proofs of dynamic commerce and industrialization, and the recently developed residential area as an example of contemporary development trends.

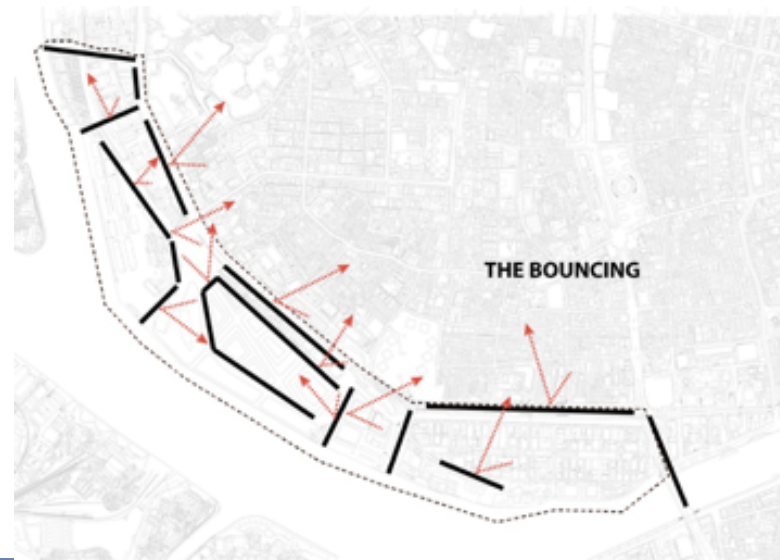
However, and from an urban and spatial point of view, these different areas have been isolated from one another despite their proximity. Our visit to the site further confirmed this fact, as we felt like hitting

physical/virtual barriers and bouncing back every time we attempted cross the site to reach the waterfront.

It was clear to us since the beginning that fragmentation was in the very nature of the site. It exercises a tremendous force that weakened any attempt to transform the nature of the site by building connections.

Therefore, instead of working towards imposing new realities to the site that go against its history and nature, we opted for embracing the inherent forces that break the site and even reinforce them to create a new vocation. In other words, our concept was based on connecting by breaking.

Off we went for our quest to converge the forces within and around the site to create new synergies between the site and its surrounding.



## BREAKING THE WATERFRONT:

We were engaged in the exercise of determining the spatial, historical and social breaking points throughout the site, and used water to redefine the nature and qualities of the produced spaces.

Such strategy served different goals, including the maximization of the waterfront experience, the definition of spaces with different vocations, and landscaping.



## BREAK OPEN THE OLD CITY CANAL:

The urban history of Guangzhou was shaped by the canals that used to cross the entire city. However, a large proportion of these canals has been sealed, turning them into covered sewage canals and erasing them from the urban map.

Against this background, our strategy was to break open these canals, and retrace them to create a water loop connecting the newly restored Lizhuwan park with the riverfront.



## OPEN UP THE CITY "MERIDIANS"

Along with the water connection, our strategy includes reinforcing the background of the site by opening up and aligning what we called the "City meridians", which consist of a series of urban nodes concentrating a variety of services and amenities. The strengthening of this loop is meant to create a linear attraction from and towards the site.







## DESIGN SOLUTIONS:

Based on these strategies, we proposed design solutions that answered the variety of challenges and issues that we defined in our analysis. Our proposals were meant to be efficient, multifunctional, and sometimes

provocative. However, they all shared one fundamental element: to put forward a new sustainable urban vision for Guangzhou, which reconnects the city to its backbone: Water.

## 1) EXTENSION OF LIZHUWAN PARK TO THE RIVER:

The extension of the Lizhwan park towards the river is a powerful idea that aims at creating a direct connection between the historical area and the river. Water and green are the two elements used here to break the current barriers that prevent any access to the riverfront. This solution is also meant to open a visual connection to the island.

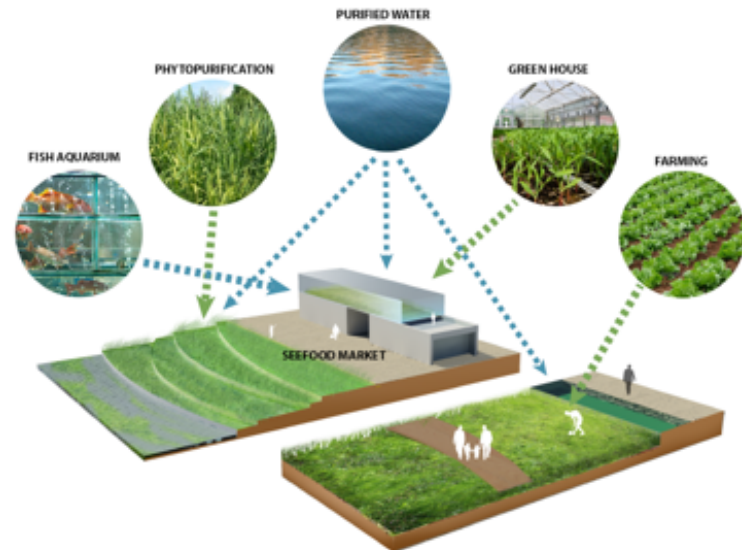




## 2) RELOCATING THE FISH MARKET TO THE XINFENG HARBOR

Our group was the only one to propose this solution, which was for us a major component of our design. Although the fish market in its current condition seems to be a source of annoyance especially to the residents of the area, we strongly believe that it can offer tremendous opportunities. Therefore we proposed to relocate it to the existing structures of the harbor, but more importantly to use it as the center of a sustainable ecosystem based on aquaculture. We designed a system in which the nutrient-rich water from the fish aquariums can be used to irrigate plots dedicated to urban farming. The locally grown Crops and vegetables can be used in local restaurants or by the participating urban farmers. These urban farms become therefore an important landscape element of the site, and can expose people to water and food system in the urban context.

Furthermore, a phytoremediation system is also introduced to clean the polluted water from the river, and showcase the pollution issues of the Pear river on a larger scale.

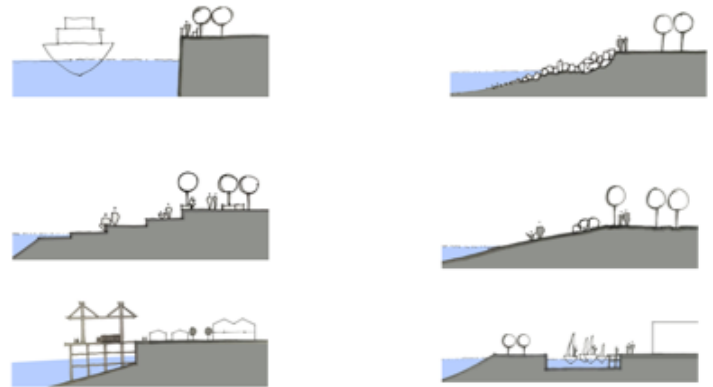




### 3) WATER EXPERIENCE ALONG THE SITE:

Alongside our approach to define different areas of the site by creating new water openings, our design gave a special importance to the kind of experiences that the users would have with water.

Depending on the vocation of the area, the treatment of the waterfront would range from hard edged to fully renaturalized, allowing users to approach water from different heights and different distances.



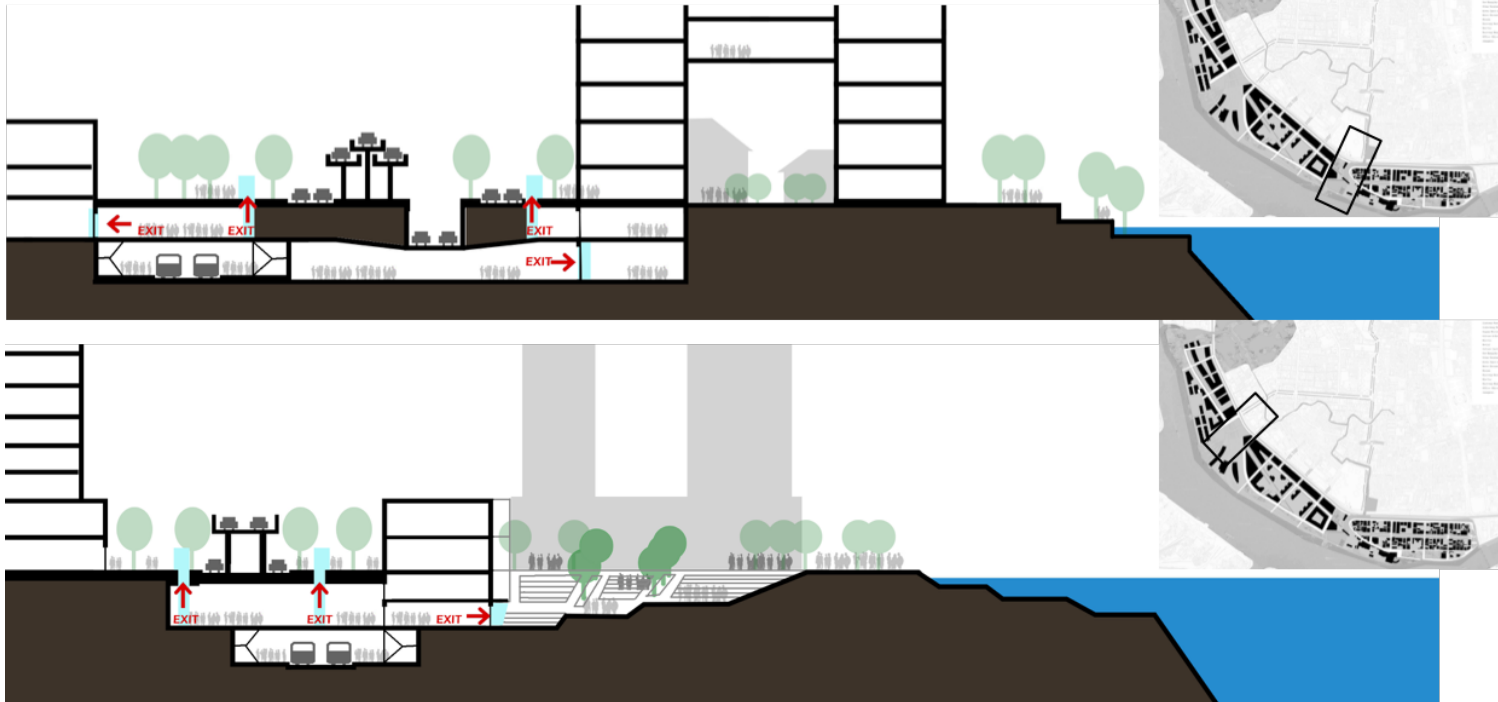
On a larger scale, water and green spaces are used to blend the site with its surrounding by carving a continuous landscape network linking Lizhuwan historical area to Shamian island through the backdrop of the site. Open spaces along the river are also used to create new lookouts towards the other bank of the river.

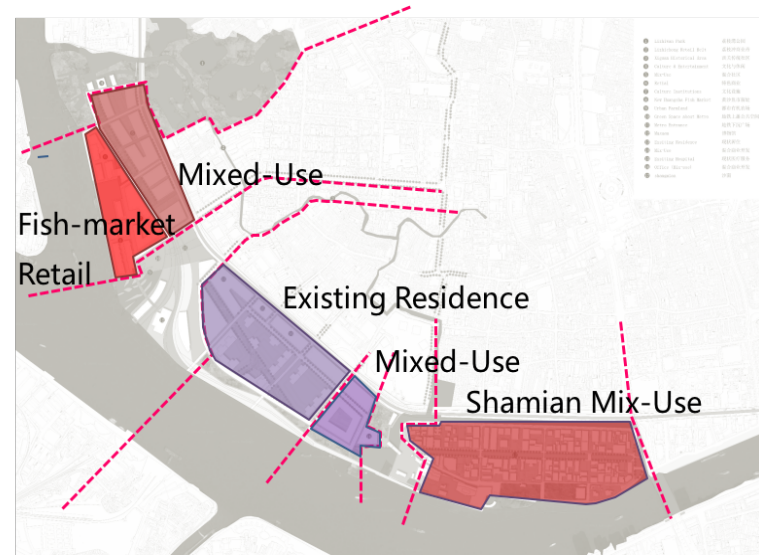
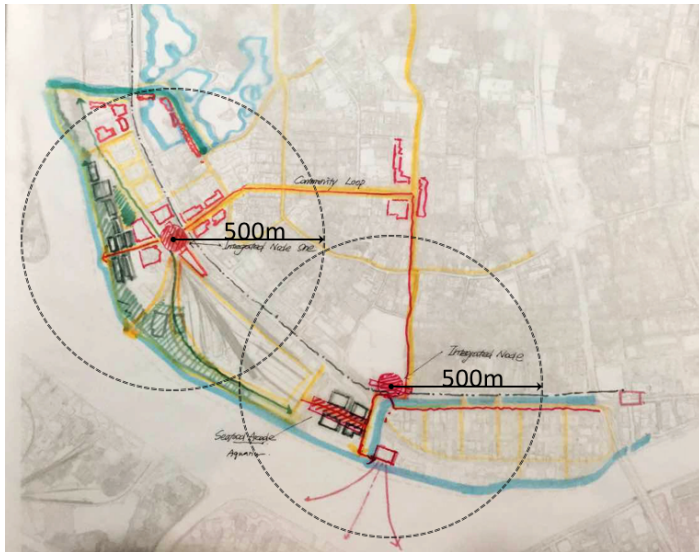


#### 4) CIRCULATION SCHEME:

The accessibility to the site as paramount in our design proposal. We emphasized on keeping walkable distances between to two main access points of the site, and connecting them with a continuous green promenade that links the edges of the site.

Services and amenities were increased along major streets in order to orientate the users towards the main two nodes/ accessible points of the site.





## 5) FUNCTION AND LAND-USE:

Our land-use strategy is based on introducing mixed-use functions, including residential, commercial/retail, and open spaces. Multi-functional and temporary uses of space were also proposed as one of our design highlights, namely productive green spaces (urban farming in connection with the fish market), as well as mobile bungalows made out repurposed train wagons, used as an attempt to underline the industrial vocation of the site.



## CONCLUSION:

Our design proposal for the site was driven by our intention to present a new urban vision for Guangzhou that transcends the micro-context of our area, a vision based on creating new synergies between the city and its rich water system. We used innovative urban and landscape approaches to create symbiotic linkages between urban and landscape structures by converting the apparent

weakness of the site (fragmentation, isolation, discontinuity) into strong and structural elements of our design. The result was a visionary design that is able to reposition the site as a major attraction in the urban context of Guangzhou, and which offers new pathways for the local and regional urban development that Guangzhou will pursue in the future.





“BREAKING” IS THE BEGINNING.





HANNA OBRACHT-PRONDZYNSKA  
WEI GAN  
LIN XIAODAN  
MIAO WU  
DI YAO  
DENG ZIWEN





The main challenge defined by the group no. 4 is strictly related with the enormous diversity of each part of the designed site. What was noticed as important is the diversity as a considerable potential which when properly used can significantly help to improve the quality of the designed space to become an attractive and integral part of the city. The city with both a RICH HISTORY and a STRONG IDENTITY, where each step takes a visitor to a place where it is possible to experience the diversity enhanced in the local architecture and public spaces. Each local micro-world represents the uniqueness and attractiveness of the city while comparing with other places in the country and all over the world. Despite the scale, the high population, the intensity and scale of development, it is a walkable city, friendly for pedestrians. Public spaces which are located here allow pedestrians to explore the city. However, as in any city of this scale, there are also numerous areas where the regeneration process is required. The waterfront of the Pearl River is one of such areas, which in the past had a significant meaning in the urban fabric of Guangzhou, though the site has never been dedicated for people, residents. Therefore, today is hardly accessible consequently separated and detached from the rest of the city.

Basically this project consists of 5 separated parts of the city of Guangzhou where there is no functional relation between each of them. The site - divided into different functional areas - on one side is limited by the river with the potential which is not not used today. On

the other by the motorway, which isolates this part from the rest of the city. However, what is surprising that even though all present conditions pose a barrier for further development, in the future they may change into a chance and become both the engine of growth and the factor attracting residents who are interested in the HISTORY of the city. It is the history that comprises the largest potential of the place. Each of the 5 parts of the designed site entail the past. The current appearance, distinctiveness and - what is surprising for the designers - strong though hidden identity created by the many stories have shaped the character of the site. In a relatively short distance from each other are located sites such as: harbor and post-industrial area, where in post-production facilities a stories about people who had been working here for many years have been written. It is also a place where in the neighborhood an old railway station is located, which used to be a pride of the city. It has been a place welcoming visitors entering the city. Places where the city is being meet for the first time, bring lots of memories based on collected impressions accompanying when exploring new places. Today, the former traffic is emphasized by the railway tracks which are still visible in the recently designed public spaces floor. The former station has been turned into a cultural center, which may conduct not only stories about the history of the place, but it will certainly be one of the factors shaping the identity of a place in the future.



On the other side of the designed area, the two completely different worlds are placed next to each other. Despite being separated only by the chanel they may be described in an entirely different way. On the one hand there is the postcolonial Shamien island, with the European character, where among well-organized greenery, in the neighborhood of the foreign institution, the current cultural life is focused. On the other hand, one of the largest fish markets in the country is located there, which is today the largest magnet bringing residents to this part of the city. Despite bad condition, it is possible to hear a lot of interesting stories here and find out about the commitment of the locals to the place they work. This place, after modernization, both creating and improving the quality of public spaces, should retain its function.

The designed site consists also of the central part, where the high-rise buildings brutally appeared in-between the micro world of the local community still living here. It is necessary to keep in mind that the project is aimed primarily for new residents who lives here or will soon move into the high-rise buildings, which completely changed the urban fabric of the place.

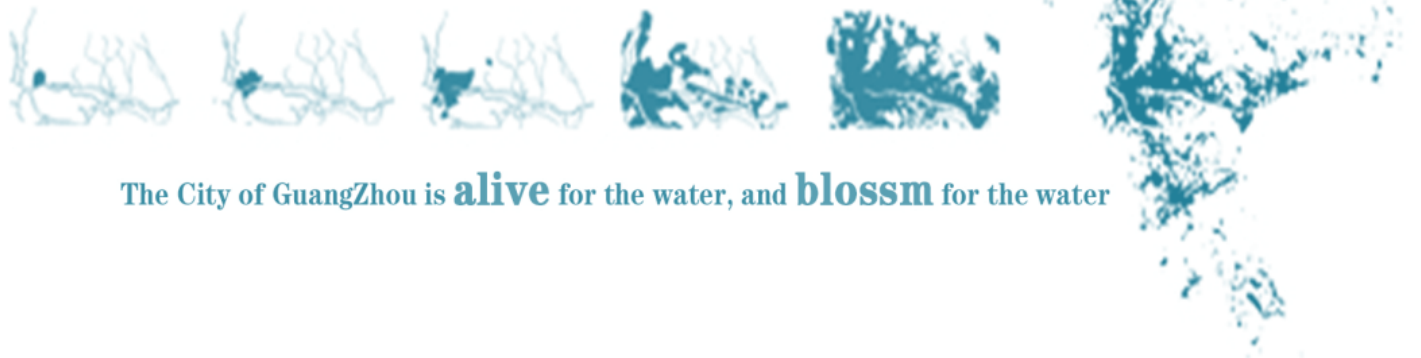
The diversity of the place and plenty of stories gathered here, both by the former residents and by those who recently moved here, by workers who have spent many years in the neighborhood, and by those who are still trading in the local market, are the the

greatest potential of this place. Only when properly use location on the waterside, green spaces which were recently shaped in here and the good accessibility by public transportation, it is possible to fully use the potential of this place. The group proposal which is based on the slogan "DISCOVER AND CREATE PLACE HISTORY" as the key - an element integrating the entire designed area and connecting it with the city structure - chose inhabitants' stories about the places that built and shaped the identity of this part of the city. Imagine yourself that after reaching the site by the public transportation you start walking among diverse urban fabric, through the new and well-designed public spaces on the waterside with the richness of green where each step led you to another place which awakes your curiosity and encourage to subsequently discover the history of further points where the identity of the city has been shaped....

事  
Story



因水而生，  
依水而盛

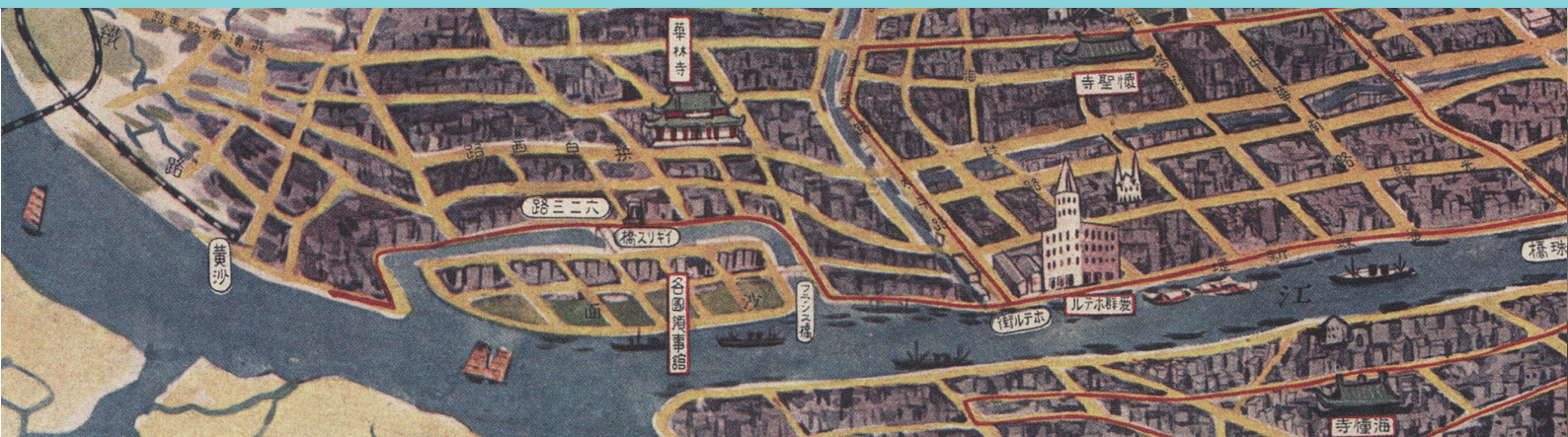


The City of GuangZhou is **alive** for the water, and **blossm** for the water









1900

1907

1937

1938



Fishman



Xinfeng Harbor



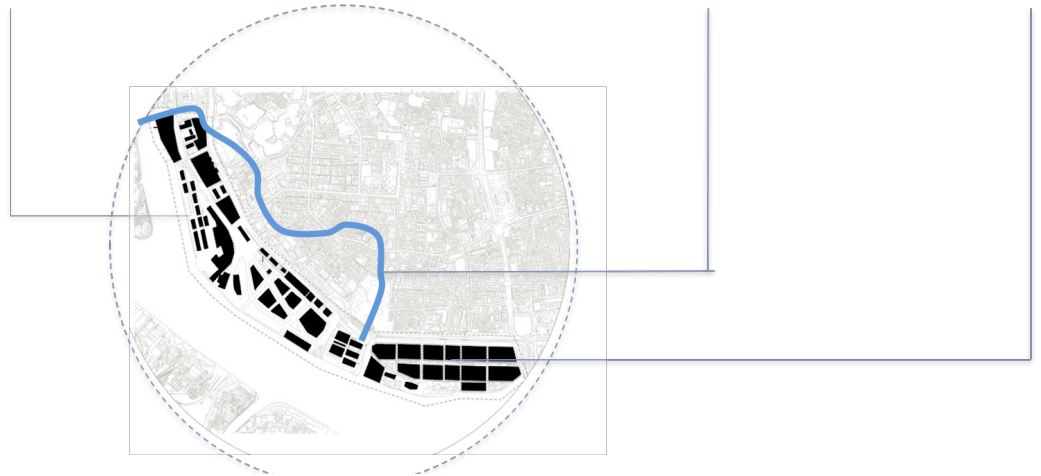
Old station



Lizhi Bay



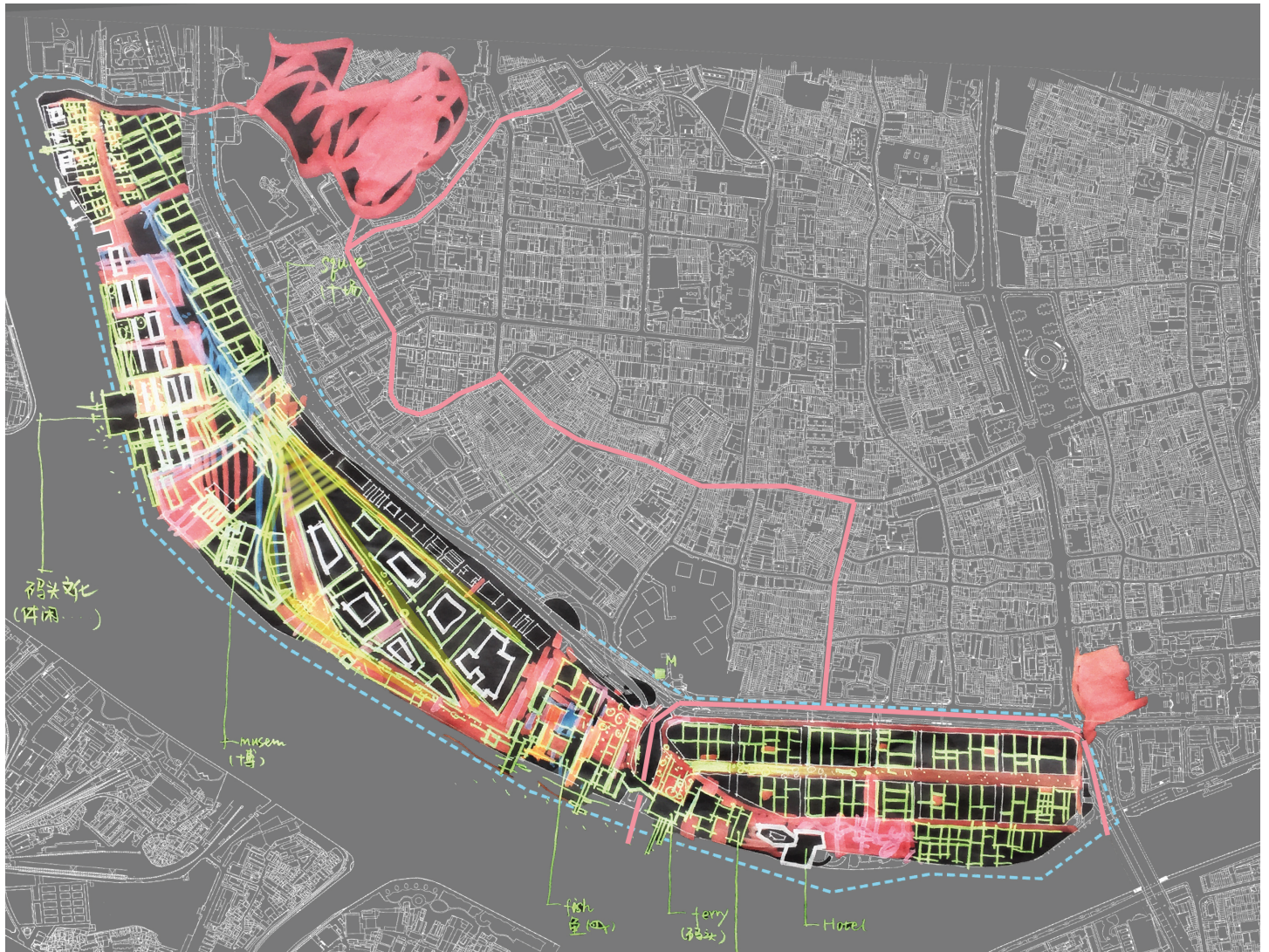
Shameen



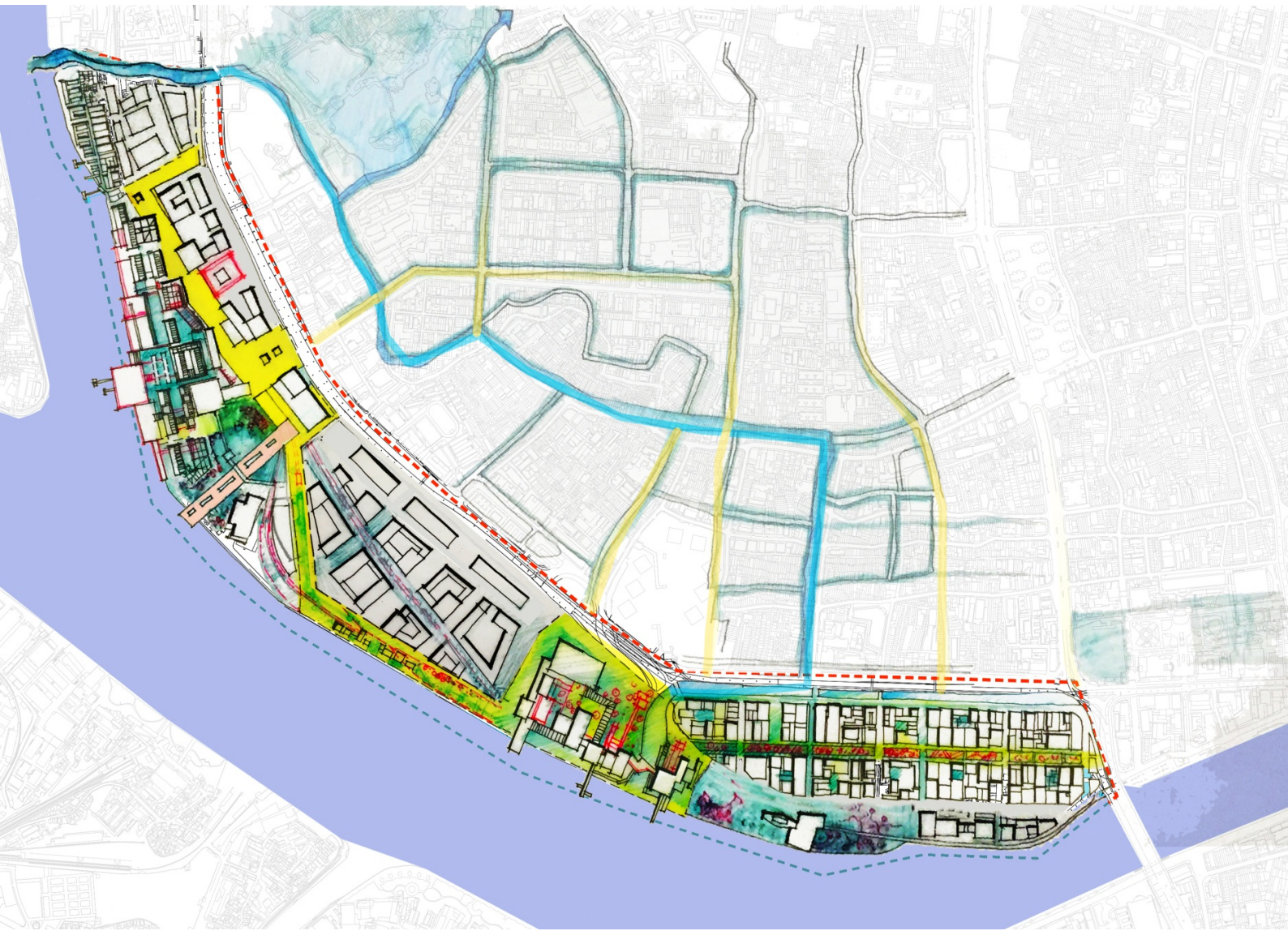


## PLACES OF MEMORY







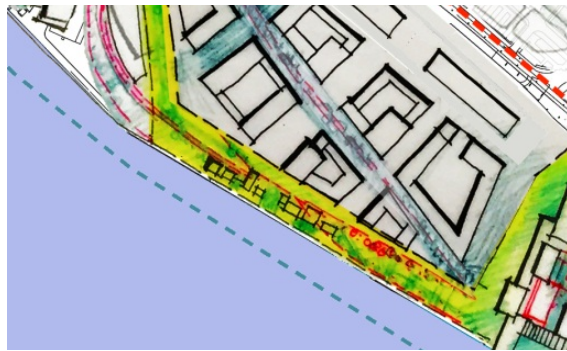






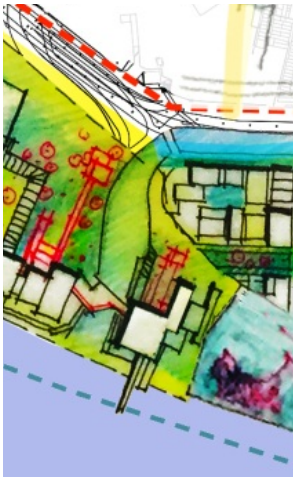


















WORKSHOP

## STAGES

DAY1

Spot survey: 20 young planners with 6 tutors together had an intense and informative survey trip around the site and Guangzhou City. 4 groups were formed freely according to the 20 young planners' choice. After the group division, each group discussed the preliminary ideas of the site.

DAY2

Analysis and rediscover: The presentation of the analysis was taken in the morning. After expressing ideas and questions from each young planner, a rediscovering trip was taken in the afternoon. All young planners went back to the site and made deeper and comprehensive survey, by interview on locals and using all kinds of transportation. A mid-term summary meeting was held at night on recognition of the site.

DAY3

Evaluation: 4 new groups were formed based on the work of the previous days. New groups were to give out comprehensive analysis and concept for the site in the form of case studying, considering 4 key elements including transportation, public space, land use and scale. After the whole day work, the presentation of the evaluation and visioning was taken.

DAY4

Final design: With the confirmed theme, each group made the master plan and detailed design of some key areas.





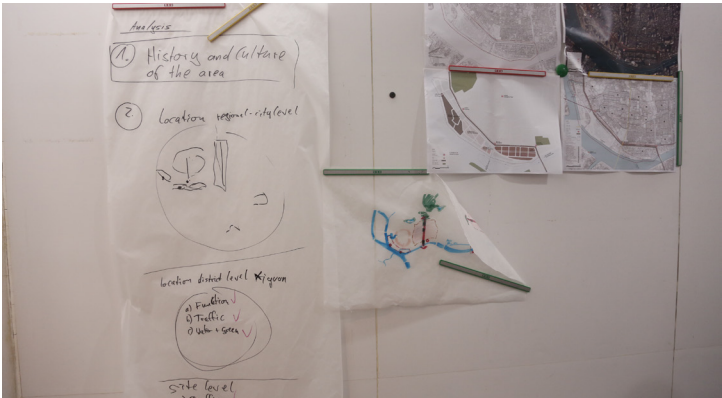
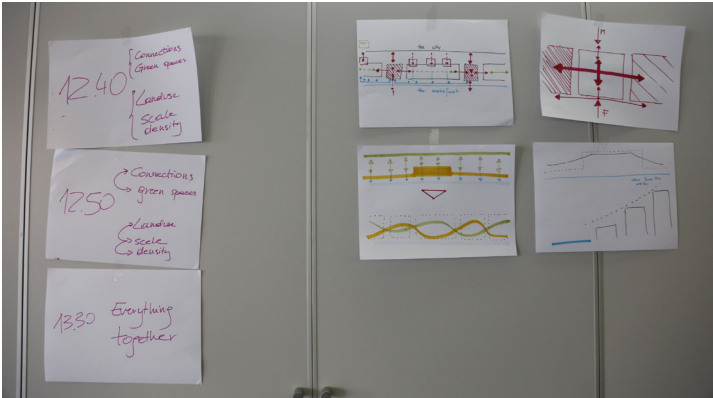












The YPP workshop was a great opportunity to get exposed to the rich historical and contemporary urban development of the city through one of its most symbolic sites. Both, the complexity of the site's urban and spatial conditions and the inter-cultural networking was a real challenge to the teams of young planners that inspired the fruitful exchange of ideas and design approaches between international and Chinese participants. Thanks to the diversity of the participants that was crucial to cover the different facets of the site, their cultural and professional backgrounds and experiences the workshop ended with a good outcome according to the content of planning and design solutions for a complex site composition. Within very limited time and a very intense and compact program the teams of young planners proposed innovative design solutions based on alternative approaches presenting different ways of thinking including the economical site, bottom-up process side, architectural and strategic planning, that were positively received by the city officials. For everyone involved in the workshop was a chance to open up minds, turning the idea to adjust the new theme, researching the new theories and applying the creative ideas.

Sebastian Ibold, Huynh T.M. Phuong, Yassine Moustanjidi, Hanna Obracht-Prondzyska



THE ORGANIZERS

## 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 80 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.

### 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.



## 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 19 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.





## YOUTH WORKING COMMITTEE OF URBAN PLANNING SOCIETY OF CHINA

The Youth Working Committee (YWC) of Urban Planning Society of China (UPSC) was founded in February, 1996. It is a subordinate working committee led by UPSC. The leadership and secretariat of the YWC elected by all the committee members perform the duties. The main purpose of the YWC is to provide a platform uniting lots of young planners to work and communicate together, expressing their voices and carrying out academic activities.

The YWC has more than 100 previous and current members around almost all the provinces of China. These members come from diverse fields such as urban planning and design practices, research institutions, governments and colleges. The YWC insists on coordinating with other Committees of UPSC, launching international academic communications among young planners, promoting academic communications among various fields across different parts of the country. The YWC has also built up a wide connection with the Central Committee of the Communist Youth League of China and All-China Youth Federation, in order to widely expand its social influence around the country and the world. By means of the Youth Thesis Contest, Youth Speech Contest and the Annual Conference, the YWC has been promoting frequent academic and professional communications among young planning professionals. A large number of young planners had stood out through these activities. The activities launched by the YWC have greatly boosted the exploration in Chinese urban planning theory and practice.

## GUANGZHOU URBAN PLANNING & DESIGN SURVEY RESEARCH INSTITUTE (GZPI)

Guangzhou Urban Planning & Design Survey Research Institute (GZPI ) is the longest-standing, largest-scaled and leading comprehensive planning and survey research institute in South China. We are committed to providing engineering and building services to government, society and public.

GZPI's services include: urban planning, surveying, mapping and geoinformation, architecture design, municipal engineering and landscape design, geotechnical engineering, project consultancy, project supervision, project contacting. Dedicated to the principle of "Serve for the Government, Serve for the Society", GZPI emphasizes the coordination of project quality, law and regulation, client demand and public interest. Our projects are harmonious with urban space and local culture.

GZPI's services and projects can be seen all over China. We have invited a number of academicians as consultants and established constant, open and in-depth cooperation with leading international agencies around the world.

GZPI has conducted reform in the fields of scientific innovation, training of high calibers, quality control and etc. We are qualified with ISO9001 Quality Assurance system, environment and occupation safety management. We have achieved efficient operations and ensure a successful project handovers to our clients.

We are endeavored to develop into the most influential multi-disciplinary institute in China. Based on the demand of our clients, our team will keep moving forward to enhance our innovation capabilities. To achieve this, we will adopt advanced technologies and better management and provide excellent service to our clients.

### SIX MAJOR SPECIALIZATIONS TO FORM A PROFESSIONAL UNITED FLEET:

We are capable to provide one-stop service from urban planning, surveying, mapping and geoinformation, architecture design, municipal engineering and landscape design, geotechnical engineering, and project management and consulting.

### 60 YEARS OF ACCOMPLISHMENT

GZPI has developed into the largest and the most comprehensive research institute in Southern China.

### 32 CLASS-A QUALIFICATIONS TO ENSURE OUR EXCELLENT QUALITIES

### 1037 AWARDS & HONORS

8 national awards, 201 ministerial awards, 324 provincial awards, 504 municipal awards



MENTORS



PhD, DSc., urban planner. Lecturer in urban design and development and - since 2007 - Head of the Department of Urban Design and Regional Planning at the Faculty of Architecture, Gdansk University of Technology. His university activities also include coordination of the research and EU Social Fund projects. Based on these projects he was responsible for organization and coordination of the post-graduate studies and international conferences related to the issues of urban regeneration and management. Besides his academic career he is also actively involved in the activities of the International Society of City and Regional Planners (at present – holding the position of Vice President responsible for the Young Planning Professionals program) as well as of the Society of Polish Town Planners (at present – Vice President and Board Member).

Piotr Lorens graduated as architect from the Gdansk University of Technology, and also completed the post-graduate studies (as Fulbright Fellow) at Harvard University and Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Since then he is active as guest lecturer at numerous universities, mostly around Europe. He is also teaching as guest professor at two Russian universities. At the same time he is conducting his professional career with the focus on planning and management of the urban regeneration projects in Poland. Among others, he was involved in development of urban regeneration plans for numerous municipalities in Poland and also for many years was involved in planning for regeneration of the Young City in Gdansk - the large-scale urban project located on the site of former Gdansk shipyard.

His professional interests include urban planning and regeneration processes, with special focus on waterfront areas and public spaces.



**PIOTR LORENS**

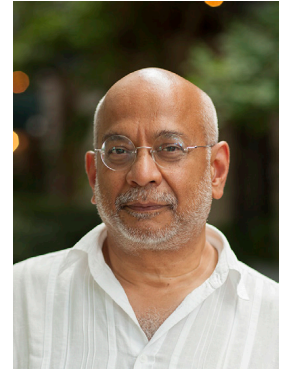
Dhiru A. Thadani is an architect and urbanist who has been in practice since 1978. As a design principal and partner for more than thirty years, he has completed projects the world over, and he continues to provide a broad range of consulting services in architecture and urban design.

Thadani was born to the boisterous urbanism of Bombay, India and moved to Washington, D.C. in 1972 to attend the Catholic University of America, where he received his undergraduate and graduate degrees in architecture. During his forty-three years in Washington, he has taught, practiced, and worked to place architecture and urbanism in the public eye.

He is the author of *The Language of Towns and Cities: A Visual Dictionary*, published by Rizzoli in 2010, and co-editor of *Leon Krier: The Architecture of Community* published by Island Press in 2009. Thadani's latest endeavor was published by Rizzoli in September 2013 — *Visions of Seaside: Foundations / Evolution / Imagination / Built & Unbuilt Architecture*, it chronicles the 33 year development of the first new urbanist community.

Since its formation in 1993, Thadani has been a charter member of the Congress for the New Urbanism (CNU), and has been a member of the CNU Board from 2005 - 2013. He was a 2001 Fellow in the Knight Program for Community Building, a five-time recipient of the CNU Charter Award for Design, the recipient of the 2011 Seaside Prize, and the inaugural 2015 Lifetime Achievement Award bestowed by the International Society of Regional and City Planners.

He has lectured extensively throughout the Americas, Asia, Australia, Europe, and the Middle East. His professional work has included new and adapted buildings, new developments, neighborhood revitalization, and urban retrofits and infills. Thadani seeks to support planning at the regional level. His goal has been to create neighborhoods, town, and city centers that are walkable with a balance of workplace, housing, shopping, public spaces, and civic institutions in proven patterns that are essential for them to endure.



**DHIRU A. THADANI**

Architect, planner and professor. Chair of department of architecture and urban planning, universidade lusófona de humanidades e tecnologias.

Coordinator of european workshop on waterfront urban design. Organization of workshops, conferences and publication of books

Sharing his time between architectural practice in the office, teaching and research. He lived and worked in various cities - rio de janeiro, oporto, barcelona, san francisco and lisbon. He started teaching at u.c. berkeley, in 1997. at present he is the chair of department an at universidade lusófona in lisbon and a visiting teacher and keynote speaker at several international seminars,workshops and conferences.

His research focuses on the transformation of port cities and waterfront regeneration. Since 2010 he coordinates the european workshop on waterfront urban design, funded by eu, that hosts experts from several countries to discuss port city synergies.

He has been a member of international scientific committees in Italy, Poland, Turkey and Brazil.



**PEDRO  
RESSANO GARCIA**

Hua Chen holds a Bachelor and a Master of Architecture degree from the school of architecture, Tongji University. He also holds a phd degree from Ghent University in Belgium. He is now the associate deputy of Urban design and planning institution of Zhejiang University.

He was born in February in 1963. From September 1979 to June 1983, He completed his Bachelor and Master Degree of Architecture from the shool of architecture, Tongji University. From June 1986 to August 1988, He was a teaching assistant and lecturer in Zhejiang University. From August 1988 to January 1994, He completed his phd degree in Ghent University in Belgium. He is also the researcher of Delft University

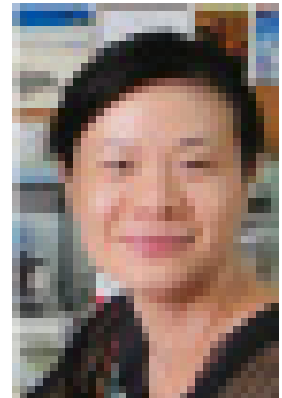
From January 1994 to present, he is an lecturer, a professor and a phd tutor in Zhejiang University. He is the associate deputy of Urban design and planning institution of Zhejiang University. He is an visiting scholar of France's President, project "50 Chinese architects in France". He is also a member of "2002 phd", the consultant for the Mayor of Yinchuan city, the deputy dean of the school of engineer, Zhejiang University.



**CHEN HUA**



Lei Xiao is an associate professor of Landscape Architecture Department at School of Architecture, South China University of Technology. She received her master degree in Landscape Architecture from Harvard University, master and bachelor degree of Architecture from South China University of Technology. As a registered landscape architect in the United States, she practiced in both China and America. Her teaching, research and practice focuses on technology and design methods of sustainable landscape planning and design, landscape infrastructure as a tool for urban regeneration, evaluation of the weathering and durability of urban public space. As the coordinator of fifth year design studio, she also coordinated and participated in many joint studios and workshops.



XIAO LEI

Dr. Wang is the deputy chief planner of t gzpi( guangzhou urban planning and design survey institute.). He is the principle of urban planning research centre in gzpi. He obtained his phd from sun yat-sen university. He is specialised in master planning and urban development scheme, urban regulation, conservation, urban planning information digitalization.

He participated in the schematic planning of guangzhou asian games, guangzhou development strategic planning, master planning ,strategy research as well as regulatory plan of more than ten cities and towns including guizhou zunyi etc.. He is also a key participant in zunyi high speed rail station, foshan shiwan metro station, nanhai qiandenghu lake landscape upgrade planning, industrial heritage reuse strategy in jinan urban center, foshan old village revitalization research, shaoguan national historic and cultural city declaration, guangzhou xiaozhou village conservation planning, guangzhou lianhua mountain conservation planning, foshan nanhai district urban planning information digitalization construction, liuzhou urban green space eco-planning, etc.



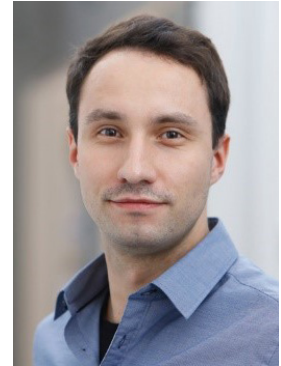
JIANJUN WANG



Sebastian Ibold is a registered German master planner and urban designer with professional experience in Europe, the Middle East and Asia.

Sebastian grew up in Berlin and studied at the Technical University of Cottbus where he graduated as M.Sc. urban and regional planning in 2010. After his graduation he moved to China, where he worked for ISA and Aecom in Beijing. Contributing to the Chinese urbanization, he was involved into numerous planning and design projects. He is specialized on urban rural transformation planning, strategic new town planning, airport city planning, urban regeneration planning, urban design and urban design guideline development.

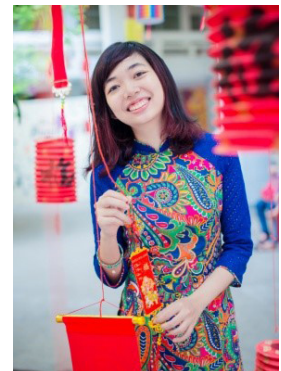
Some of his key projects in China are the master plan for the city extension of Yan` An, the airport city development plan for Quanzhou, the urban regeneration plan for Fengjing or the conversion plan for the coke plant Jiaohuachang in Beijing. After returning to Germany in January 2016, Sebastian currently works for AS&P Albert Speer and Partner, where he is involved in urban development and master planning projects in Saudi Arabia.



**SEBASTIAN IBOLD**

Huynh T.M. Phuong, is the lecturer of Urban Planning Department of Ho Chi Minh City University of Architecture, Vietnam. She graduated from the Ho Chi Minh City University of Architecture with a Bachelor of Regional and Urban Planning in November 2011, and from University of New South Wales, Australia with a Master Degree of Urban Development and Design in November 2014.

She is a junior lecturer has been worked in the new programme in Landscape Architecture in the University. Her work includes the researching in attributing the subject in Landscape Architecture, the History of Landscape Architecture; the analysing and summerizing the Landscape Architecture programme from others Universities in England, Australia and United State of America. Additionally, she also takes part in the Urban Design Programme cooperated with the KU Leuven University, Belgium as a lecturer. She is responsible for the Studio of Intergration of Infrastructure and Urban Tissue, and the theorical and practical lesson for Making Place subject.



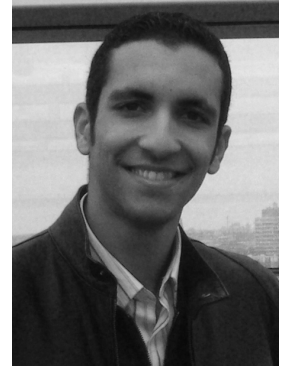
**HUYNH THI MAI PHUONG**



Yassine Moustanjidi is an architect and urban designer. He is a practitioner and researcher on the issues of urban sustainability and mega-urbanization. He was part of the international research project 'Future Megacities: Energy and climate-efficient structures in urban growth centres' sponsored by the German Federal Ministry of Education and Research.

He has worked intensively on urbanization challenges within the MENA region, China, and Europe, and has actively participated in a variety of prestigious international conferences, competitions, and workshops on the topic.

Yassine holds a Master degree in urban design from the Technical University of Berlin, a Master degree in architecture from Tongji University, Shanghai, and a diploma in architecture from Ecole Nationale d'Architecture, Rabat.



MOUSTANJIDI, YASSINE

Hanna Obracht-Prondzyska, MSc. Eng. Arch., architect and urban planner working as a spatial planning specialist at Pomeranian Office for Regional Planning (PL), board member of the Society of Polish Town Planners (b. Gdansk). She was studying at the Vienna University of Technology (A) and Gdansk University of Technology (PL) where she is PhD researcher at the Department of Urban Design and Regional Planning, coordinating ISOCARP MSRL research programme: Vibrant Urban Solutions for Baltic Cities. Her work includes several architectural projects designed in Space Syntax office in Bucharest (RO). She is GIS analyst graduated at the Warsaw University of Technology (PL). Her recent practice is focused both on the spatial development plan for Pomeranian region and metropolitan area of Gdansk. She is visiting instructor at the HafenCity University (DE) within the research project BelInterBaltic "Intersections in built environment: promoting interdisciplinary higher education".



HANNA  
OBRACHT-PRONDZYNSKA

Wei Gan, is an urban planner from Shanghai Tongji Urban Planning and Design Institute. Respectively, he received a Bachelor Degree from Tongji University in 2012 and a Master Degree in Urban and Rural Planning in Tongji University in 2015 (Tutor: Prof. Zhiqiang Wu). During 2013 and 2014, he also received a Master Degree in Urban Planning and Policy Design in Politecnico di Milano in Italy. In 2015, he was awarded as The Best Novice in TJUPDI. His work includes urban regeneration plan, urban design of key areas, integrated planning, urban information platform and other fields. He participated in several research and practice projects including the Urban Regeneration Evaluation and Planning Surrounding Tongji University in Shanghai, Policy District Research of Shanghai Comprehensive Planning, Urban Design of Key Area in Sanhe city in Hebei Province, Urban Design of Key Area in Qingxian city in Hebei Province, Study on Urban Information Platform of Sanhe City, POST-EXPO Development Policy of 2015 Milan EXPO, etc.



**WEI GAN**

Jian Qingming is from Department of Urban and Rural Planning, School of Architecture, Tianjin University, he is also belong to the Tianjin urban planning association. He is mainly engaged in urban design, regulatory detailed planning and construction of detailed planning.

He responsible for or participate in Chaihe area planning of Tieling city projects which is provincial excellent design awards. He is also responsible for or participated in 5 projects which belong to the national natural science fund or youth. His scientific research projects covering urban space open port city spatial form evolution and dynamic mechanism, rail transit site area planning optimization strategy, historical and cultural city protection updates, etc. His recent practice includes a lot of stock of the old organic update planning practice.



**QINGMING JIAN**

Jiang Ning, Chongqing Planning and Design Institute. He received a Bachelor Degree from Chongqing University in 2002. He is a senior and registered planner. His work includes regulatory detailed planning of key areas, old town redevelopment planning, landscape planning and etc. Image design of Yuzhong District, Riverside urban design of Nanan District award from Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development and Chongqing Planning Institute. In recent years, he participates in old town redevelopment planning and image design frequently.



JIANG NING

Jin Shan, is the urban planner and urban designer of No. 4 Planning Dept. (Urban Design Research Centre) of SUPDRI (Shanghai Urban Planning and Design Institute). He studied architecture and urban planning at the University of Stuttgart in Germany and received there the diplom and doctor degree in 2010 and 2015. The doctoral research direction is the urban development course and features of the historical urban area. The key research and practice areas that he mainly engaged are urban design and control detailed planning.

The projects that he is responsible for and involved in including urban design and control detailed planning for Shanghai Taopu Smart City, construction planning for Shanghai Zhangjiang Science City, revision of Shanghai Control Detailed Planning Standards, Research of Shanghai urban design control system, Shanghai Street Design Guidelines. During his PhD, he participated in the conservation planning work of Zhongshan Road Historic District in Qingdao.



JIN SHAN



Lin Xiaodan, is the lecture of School of architecture of XAUAT (Xi'an University Of Architecture And Technology). Got the Bachelor degree in 2009. Be the Endorsed mater degree student without exam of Xi'an University of Architecture and Technology in 2009. Be the exchange student at Brandenburgische Technische Universität Cottbus in German in 2011. Got the Master degree of Urban Planning from XAUAT in 2012. Be a teacher at Xi'an University of Architecture and Technology and working at the Liu Kecheng Studio.

At present, mainly engaged in urban planning and design, urban central district design and other teaching work, as well as urban design, urban heritage protection, National Archaeological Site Park Planning and other fields of research and practice. In recent years in Shaanxi provincial conservation engineering institute of monuments & sites participate in some heritage conservation projects, such as Planning of Tongwancheng National Archaeological Park, Detailed Planning of Yaozhou Kiln Relics Museum District Construction, the Planning of Luoyang City of Sui and Tang Dynasties, Gaojiabu ancient town in pavement design and so on.

She Used to get The 2013 National Higher School of urban and rural planning discipline teacher professional research paper Competition outstanding paper award, and 2016 Beijing Vanke V-SPACE of the new generation designer concept match MVP grand prize and a series of awards.



**XIAODAN LIN**

Zhuqing Liu, is a member of the CAUPD (China Academy of Urban Planning and Design). Respectively, she received a Bachelor's Degree from Tongji University in 2009 and a Master's Degree in Urban Planning and Design from Tongji University in 2012. Her work includes urban design of key areas, strategy planning and old town redevelopment planning. Projects such as Urban Design for Tiantai County Baihe Town, Wuhan 2049 Long Term Strategy Planning has brought her several planning awards. Projects such as Shanghai Jingan District Spacial Research, Guixi Old City Renewal Planning has helped her gain access to practice urban design methods in urban renewal areas. She also gained experience in international teamwork through participating in several workshops such as the Busan International Architectural Culture Festival, Changzhou Railway Station Urban Design and exchange programs with Ruhr University Bochum.



**ZHUQING LIU**

Luo Wenjing, is a Planner of East Lake Branch of WPDl (Wuhan Planning and Design Institute). Respectively, she received a Master Degree in Urban Planning in Wuhan University of Technology in 2016. She is a semi-senior planner, whose work includes regional development and strategic plan, urban design of key areas, regulatory detailed plan, old town redevelopment plan, theme resort plan, and all kinds of special plan. General Urban Design of the Central Areas in Optical Valley and Regulatory Detailed Plan of B02F03 Unit in Huangshi City bring her several planning awards from Hubei Provincial Government. She has published more than 10 pieces of paper in key periodicals and conferences home and abroad, covering aspects of urban design of key areas, regulatory detailed plan of ecological areas and city innovation spaces. Her recent practice includes urban design of key areas, regulatory detailed plan and plan implementation evaluation.



WENJING LUO

Chen Wei is an Urban Planner and Designer, Project Manager, Department of Urban Design, Urban Planning and Design Institute of Shenzhen (UPDIS)

WEI graduated for Southeast University in 2007 with a bachelor degree of urban planning, he also holds a master degree of urban design from the Washington University in St. Louis. In 2013, WEI went to the College of Urban & Public Affairs in Portland State University as visiting scholar and carried on researches in urban design and eco-district plan. Wei has worked in UPDIS since 2009. During his 7-year career, he has participated in over 30 urban planning and design projects while specialized in urban design, urban redevelopment and strategic planning area. His project experiences include Hangzhou Innovation & Creation New World Urban design, Strategic Development Plan for Shanghai Pudong New Zone, Comprehensive Plan for Oujiangkou New Zone in Wenzhou and Guidelines for Low-Carbon and Eco city in Guangdong, etc. Wei was honored as the excellent urban planner in Shenzhen in 2010. He also received awards of excellent projects at national, provincial and municipal levels, including: Hangzhou Innovation & Creation New World Urban design, Guidelines for Low-Carbon and Eco city in Guangdong, etc.



CHEN WEI

Miao is a Ph.D. candidate, graduated from Xi'an University of Architecture And Technology with a Bachelor's Degree in Architecture in 2006, with a Master's Degree in Urban and Rural Planning in 2009 respectively. He was sent to study in Brandenburgische Technische Universität Cottbus(BTU) in Germany by Xi'an University of Architecture And Technology from 2007 to 2008, specialised in World Heritage. Now, he is the chief engineering office assistant director of Xi'an City Planning and Design Institute and the deputy director of Xi'an city development and research center. He hosted or participated in more than a hundred projects, undertook a number of key projects, published more than ten articles in domestic and international journals. Among them, the project <Overall Urban Design of Guiyang City Central Area> won the third prize of the 2013 National Urban and Rural Planning and Design Award; the projects <Urban Design Guidelines for Xi'an City>, <Intra-regional Urbanization Development Planning of Yuanjia Village>, <Revival planning and design of Yangcheng City> and < Transportation and land use planning of Xi'an Metro > won more than ten Provincial Urban and Rural Planning and Design Awards.



**MIAO WU**

Huijun is the deputy director of Historic City Institute of Research Institute of Heritage, THHDG. She received a Bachelor Degree from Xi'an University of Architecture and Technology in 2007, and she is a postgraduate student of Tsinghua University, registered planner. Her work includes old town redevelopment plan, conservation plan, cityscape plan, and historic area detailed plan. Work so far, She has been in charge of Conservation and Regulatory Planning of Historical and Cultural city Zhengding, Conservation Planning of Historical and Cultural city Changzhou, Old Town Redevelopment Planning of Zhuzhou, Old Town Redevelopment and Regulatory Detailed Planning of Jingdezhen, Conservation Planning for Xiushui Historic Cultural Block in Ningbo, and protection or detailed planning of historical site in many other cities. She has accumulated a wealth of experience in the planning and implementation of the protection, redevelopment and promotion of historical cities.



**HUIJUN XU**

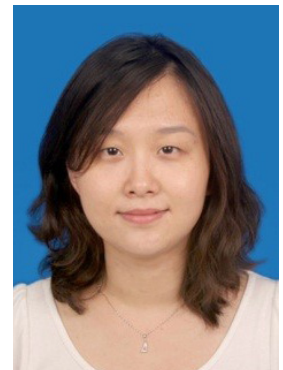


Qingcong, is the principal planner of Urban Planning Studio One of GZPI (Guangzhou Urban Planning and Survey Design Institute), he is also a senior planner and National Registered Urban Planner. He received the Bachelor Degree in architecture from Dalian University in 2005 and Master Degree in Urban Planning in Tongji University in 2008, respectively. His work includes conservation planning of historic city, conservation planning of cultural relics, multi-planning integration, city strategic planning and the master plan, and regulatory detailed planning. The Conservation Planning of Fujian Earth Building brought him the UNESCO Asia-Pacific Heritage Awards. The Conservation Planning of Huangshi city, the Location Planning for Zengcheng Villages, the Urban Design of core area in Wenchuan brought him several planning awards from Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development. He conducted 2 scientific research projects with GZPI including the Technical Guideline of Conservation Planning for Historic Site and Big Data Analysis in City Network Study, also took part in many conservation planning of cultural heritage in the past few years.



QINGCONG YANG

Ph.D. Yao, is the senior planner worked for Jiangsu urban planning institution. She was awarded bachelor degree in major of urban planning and design in 2004, the MSc. in same major in 2007 and Ph.D. in 2012 from the Southeast university. She is registered urban planner. Her main interested are on the historical heritage planning and microcosmic dimension planning. Her projects were involved in widely aspects, such as historical cities, towns, villages and districts protection planning, and traditional village planning, national site of protected cultural relics protection planning, urban master planning and urban design, and win many times national planning prize. She took part in making the national and provincial planning relevant technology standard, and was in charge of many researches which was involved in the national natural science fund and province tasks. Meanwhile, she published nearly 30 papers in core academic journals and conferences, and took part in wrote monographs about Jiangsu historical protection. She was experienced on practices of cultural heritage protection aspect.



DI YAO

Qing Ye, is a principal engineer of Urban Planning and Design Institute of Nanjing University. Respectively, she received a Bachelor Degree in Economic Geography and Urban & Rural District Planning from Sun Yat-sen University in 2002 and a Master Degree (MPL) in Urban Planning from Southern California University, USA in 2006. Her work includes urban design plans, mixed-use redevelopment master plans and site plans, public space landscape design, transportation oriented development (TOD), urban revitalization, and commercial building concept design. During the time she worked at IBI Group in USA, US, I Corridor Master Plan (Titusville, FL) brought her APA Florida Award of Excellence. While she was working at Street-Works, LLC, as an essential team member she worked on a range of large-scale mixed-use redevelopment projects including those in big cities such as Washington D.C., Detroit, and Montreal, Canada. Her recent practice includes urban design plans, urban area redevelopment planning, and rural planning.



**QING YE**

Hong You, is working as an urban planner at Beijing Municipal Institute of City Planning. He received a Bachelor degree of Engineering in Urban Planning and a double Bachelor degree of Economics from Peking University in 2010. In 2013, he received two MSc degrees in Urban Planning, respectively from Peking University and Twente University, the Netherlands. His work includes urban and regional studies, urban housing and public housing, land use modeling and simulations, tourists facilities and services planning, etc. He has completed as a primary leader or participated in various projects which have received planning awards from Beijing Municipal Council of Planning, Municipal Council of Housing and Construction and Municipal Council of Tourism Development. Currently he is engaged in 5 research studies ranging from housing planning policies, public housing planning, tourist facilities planning, landscape design and urban design studies in historic city of Beijing.



**HONG YOU**

Gong is the director of Institute for Historic and Cultural Cities of THUPDI (Beijing Tsinghua Tongheng Urban Planning & Design Institute), senior planner, Certified Planner of PRC, received a Bachelor Degree in Architecture from Tsinghua University in 2004 and a Master Degree in Urban Planning and Design in Tsinghua University in 2007.

He focused on the conservation and rehabilitation of historic cities, traditional villages and historic sites, the nomination and conservation of the World Cultural Heritages, and urban design of key areas. The conservation and rehabilitation of Sanfangqixiang in Fuzhou which he participated in as a major planner and architect brings him UNESCO Asia-Pacific Awards for Cultural Heritage Conservation, and the Renovation Award from Ministry of Culture of PRC. The conservation plan of Shangxiahang in Fuzhou, the post-disaster reconstruction plan of Shangri-La, the conservation plan of historic town Yacheng in Sanya bring him several provincial awards.



GONG ZHANG

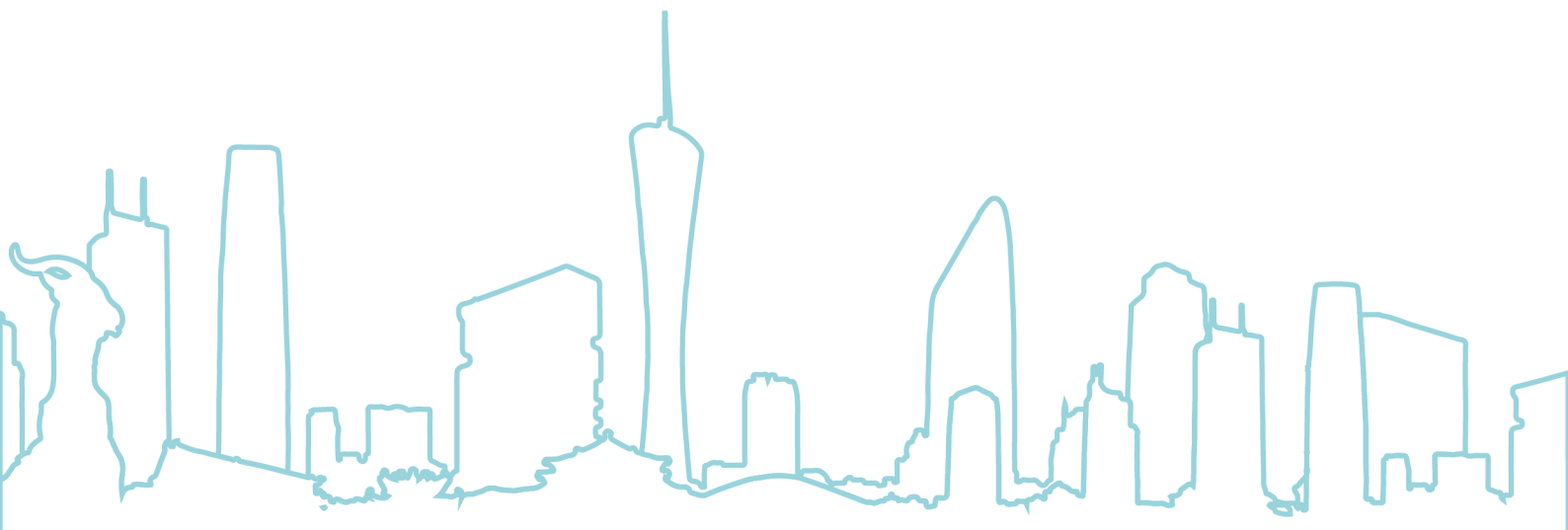
Yan, is the technical director of Planning Division 3 of CIUPD (Changchun Institute of Urban Planning & Design). Respectively, she received a Bachelor Degree from NENU(Northeast Normal University) in 2006 and a Master Degree in the same University in 2008. She is a intermediate engineer. Her work includes strategic plan, old town redevelopment plan, special plan, and regulatory detailed plan. The special planning of walking and bicycle traffic system for Changchun , The conservation planning on historic districts of Renmin street, The conservation planning on historic districts of the first automobile factory ,bring her several planning awards from Jilin province. Her 4 scientific research projects with Construction Commission of Jilin provincial committee of education,Changchun institute of urban studies and CIUPD ranges from fairness of urban green space, knowledge city,the research of local landscape.Her recent practice includes redevelopment planning of old districts, old towns and old factories.



YAN ZHAO







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