

白沙区城市发展规划，郑州，中国

PLANNING FOR URBAN DEVELOPMENT BAISHA DISTRICT, ZHENGZHOU, CHINA

规划设计：涅托－索韦哈诺事务所
PLANNERS: Nieto Sobejano Architects

黄河是中国文化的发源地，白沙区规划是中国政府在郑州启动的一套促进黄河附近内陆地区发展的大规模城市建设计划的一部分。时至今日，白沙区还是拥有几座小村落的农耕区，有许多运河流经此地，这里将推动目前的郑州中心区与毗邻的历史城市开封联系的东西向轴线的发展。项目提出开发区的城市人口在2020年预计达到50万人，总面积4242km²，其中11km²的核心区，是规划投标的主要范围。开发区主要功能是教育、研究、与新技术相关的工业，但也必须包含住宅、行政办公和商业建筑，以及必需的城市服务设施。

我们提出的主要目标源于当前中国社会新城市的设计、建设和发展速度不应该与公共空间的理念相冲突，公共空间作为支柱是新城市项目中空间与社会首要关注的东西。如果黄河文明以及过去河南地区的人口有一个共同点的话，毫无疑问，离不开水：农耕、卫生、贸易、文化、运输和交流，等等。一幅描绘古都开封附近地区的历史画卷——中国艺术的杰作——呈现了中世纪河流与运河周边的生活场景，或许这幅古画比其他任何东西更能表达我们规划设计的灵感。

贾鲁河（黄河支流运河）穿越规划区域，成为项目的核心，在这条主干的限定下，我们调整、拓宽了水道，形成一系列人工岛，岛上汇集了文化、体育、

休闲设施。通过这种方式，水建构组织了周边的区域，围绕成一个大的线性公园，这有利于可持续发展和生态可行的城市概念。纤细的多功能摩天楼构成波浪般起伏的新天际线，缓缓下降的高度标志出郑开大道与河边新线性公园交汇处的新中心区。在其周边，交通基础设施与不同尺度的建筑安排在一起，而文化、体育和公共设施集中在靠近岛屿的公共区域。

白沙区城市规划将以公共空间的建筑和环境品质弥补中国新城市特色的高密度环境，重新恢复古老运河的特色，在过去的记忆与即将面临的快速转变之间建立起对话。□（项琳斐 译）

客户 / Client: 郑州新区发展改革和国土规划局 / Zhengzhou New District Development & Reform and Land Planning Bureau

方案 / Project: Fuensanta Nieto, Enrique Sobejano

合作 / Collaborators:

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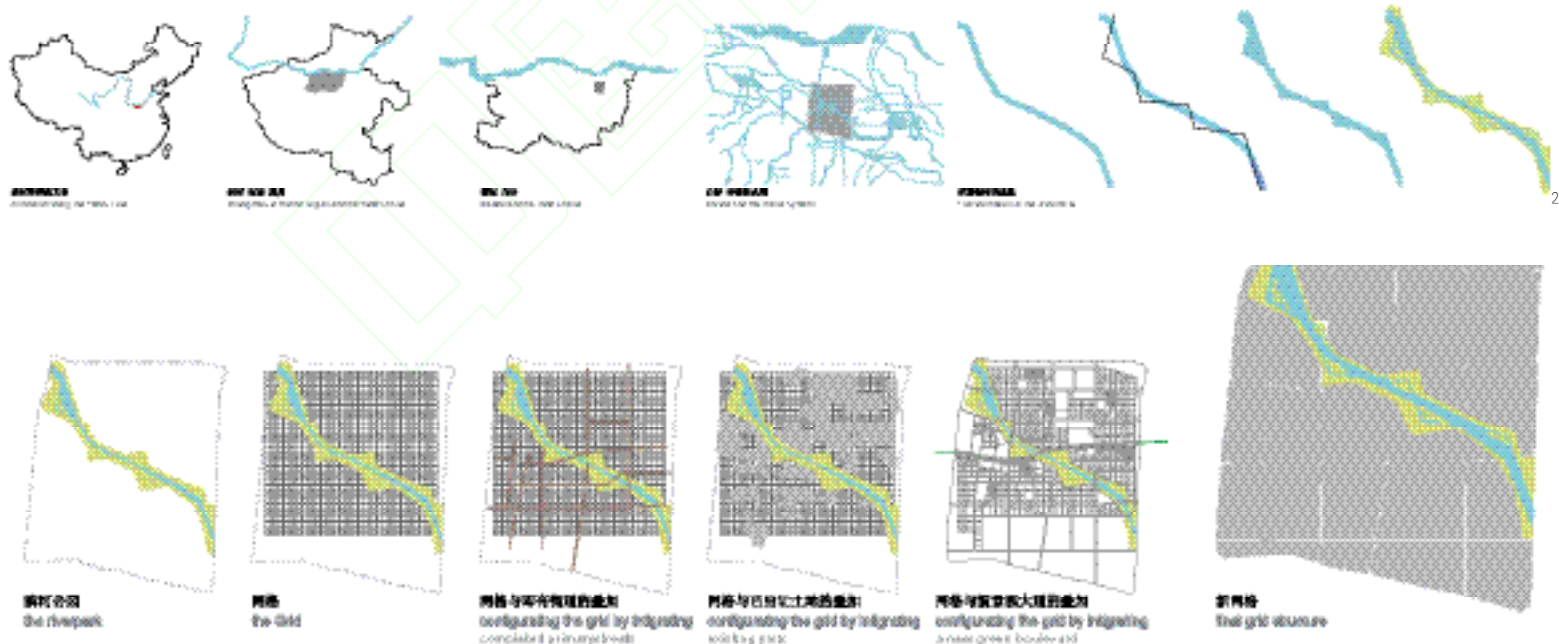
景观 / Landscape: Dongyun Liu, Laurstudio in Beijing

交通工程师 / Traffic Engineers: Bodo Fuhrmann de GRI (Gesellschaft für Gesamtverkehrsplanung, Regionalisierung und Infrastrukturplanung mbH)

模型 / Models: Juan de Dios Hernández — Jesús Rey

摄影 / Photographs: Diego Hernandez. (Models)

设计时间 / Project Date: 2012



1 大都市地区地图/Map of metropolitan areas

2, 3 分析图/Scheme

4 平面/Plan





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The planning proposal for the District of Baisha falls within the context of a set of large-scale urban interventions which the Chinese government has started up in the city of Zhengzhou (Henan) for the urban development of the interior of the country, near the Yellow River – the cradle of Chinese civilisation. The District of Baisha, up to now a farming area with a few small villages crossed by a number of canals, will boost development of the East-West axis which communicates the current centre of Zhengzhou with the nearby historical city of Kaifeng. The project implies the development of an area with a population estimated in 500,000 in 2020, covering a total of 42km², of which 11km² correspond to the central area, the main scope of the tender. The prevailing use will be education, research and industry associated to new technologies, but it will also have to host residential, administrative and commercial buildings, as well as the necessary complementary city services.

The main objective of our proposal stems

from the conviction that the speed with which new cities are designed, developed and built in current Chinese society should not be incompatible with the concept of public spaces as justification and support for spatial and social preoccupations in new urban projects. If there is a common denominator of the Yellow River civilisation and, therefore, of the populations of the region of Henan in the past, this is undoubtedly water in all its facets: farming, hygiene, trade, culture, transport and communication, etc. A historical picture of the nearby former capital of Kaifeng – masterpiece of Chinese art – represents the concept of medieval life around the river and canals and expresses, perhaps better than anything else, the guiding inspiration behind our proposal.

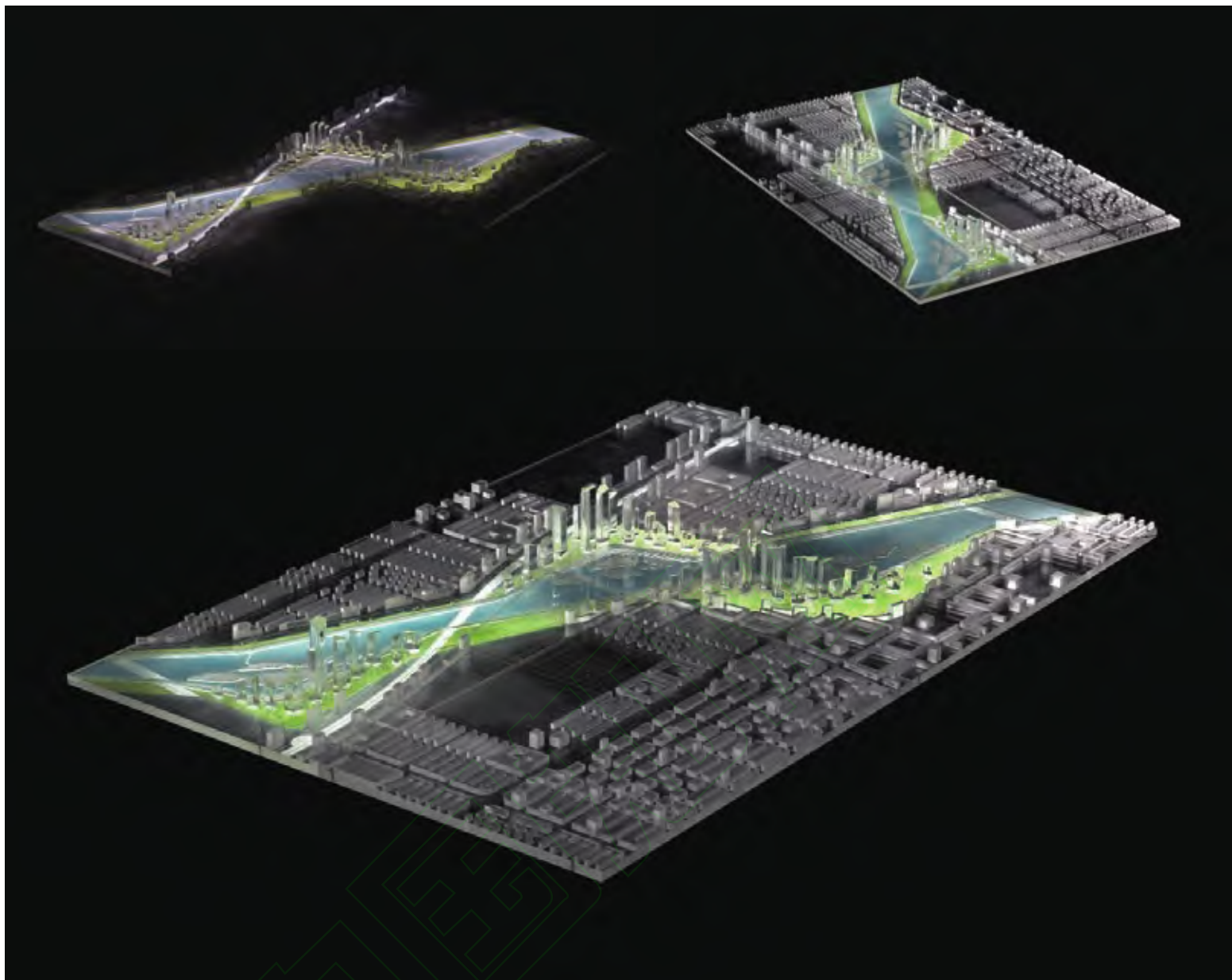
The Jialu River (tributary canal of the Yellow River) which crosses the area of intervention, becomes the leitmotiv of the project, a backbone whose limits we modify, widening the course of water to generate a set of artificial islands which pool the cultural, sports and leisure facilities.

In this way, the water structures and orders the surrounding area, articulated around a large linear park which favours a sustainable and ecologically viable urban concept. The new skyline, defined by slim, multipurpose skyscrapers which sketch an undulating profile, and slowly descend in height, will mark the central area of the new district in the intersection between Zheng-Kai Avenue and the new linear park next to the river. Around them, the traffic infrastructures are arranged together with buildings of different dimensions and public areas near the islands concentrating the cultural, sports and public facilities.

The urban planning of the District of Baisha will contribute towards offsetting the enormous density which characterises new Chinese cities, with architectural and environmental quality of public spaces, recovering the identity of the former water canals, in a dialogue between memories of the past and the high-speed transformation being faced right now. □ (Enrique Sobejano, Fuensanta Nieto)

5 描绘中国古代开封附近地区的古画/A historical picture of the nearby former capital of Kaifeng

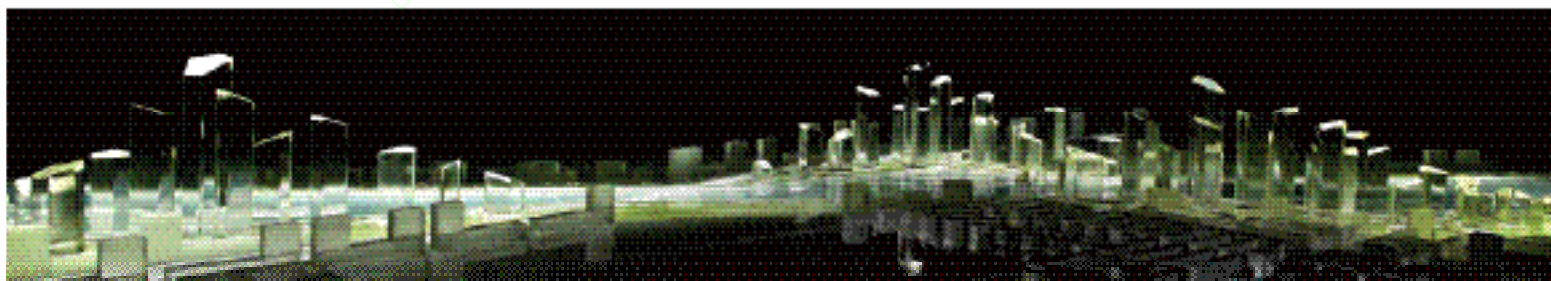
6 鸟瞰效果图/Aerial view



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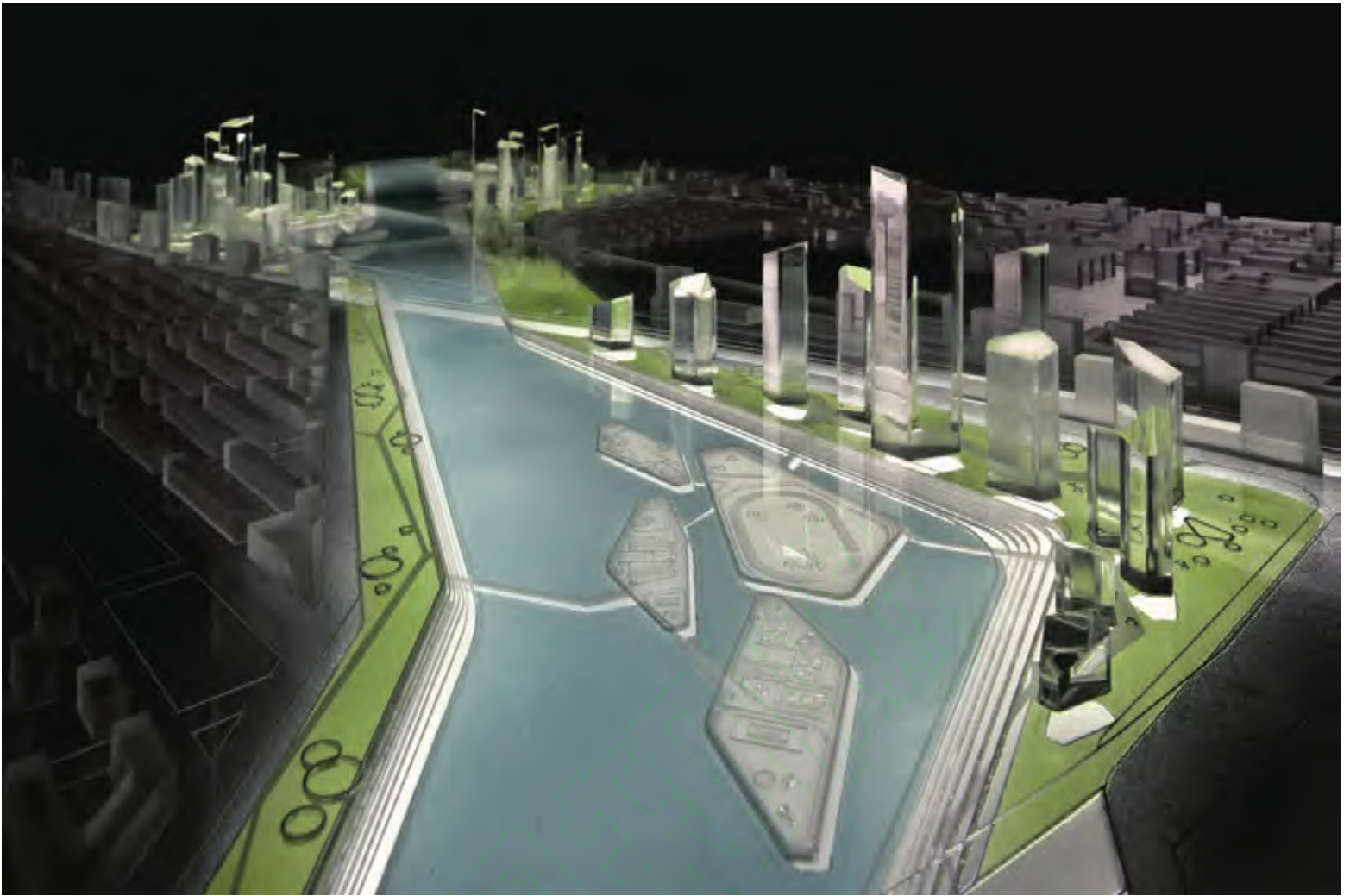


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- 7 模型/Model
8 贾鲁河南岸立面图/South river elevation
9 模型/Model



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10—12 模型/Models
13—15 效果图/Renderings



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