Origin and Generation of Chief Urban Designer System

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The Architectural Society of China

Rethink of City Chief Designer System

Thought 1

The Concept of City Chief Designer Needs to be Clarified [1]

- **Interpretation:** There are multiple versions of the "City Chief Designer" title [1] — Including Chief Planner, Chief Architect, Chief Designer, Chief Engineer, Regional Planner, Responsible Planner
- **Rethink:** Problems have emerged in planning implementation — Indicating that people are reflecting and attempting to change urban construction management

Thought 2

The City Chief Designer System Lacks Clear Boundaries [2]

- **Interpretation:** The entrusting entities, research scopes, and basic conditions are diverse [2] — Services such as technical coordination, professional consultation, and technical review are all included in the system
- **Rethink :** The City Chief Designer System needs clear and definite service boundaries — The content, charging standards, and performance evaluation of the City Chief Designer System all need to be standardized

Thought 3

The City Chief Designer System Needs to Address the Implementation Issues of Urban Design Management [3]

- **Interpretation:** Sometimes it blurs the distinction between urban planning and urban design [3] — Becoming the biggest obstacle to the implementation and operation of urban design
- **Rethink :** The core of the City Chief Designer System: To solve the management and implementation problems of urban construction — It is conducive to enhancing urban public interests

The City Chief Designer System develops towards a more perfect and dynamic direction

Source: [1] Sun Yimin. Scientific Construction of Large-scale Urban Projects at the Meso-scale - Reflections on the City Chief Designer System [J]. Contemporary Architecture, 2022, (05): 19-23

[2] Wang Zejian, Gong Zhiyuan, Wang Xu. Reflections on the Practice of the City Chief Designer System [J]. Contemporary Architecture, 2022, (05): 56-61

[3] Liao Kai, Sun Yimin, Wang Fuhai, et al. From Accompanying Urban Design to City Chief Designer System [J]. Contemporary Architecture, 2022, (05): 8-18. Cited from Teacher Sun's speech content

From Accompanying Urban Design to City Chief Designer System

"Quasi-Chief Designer Service Stage" [2]	Type	City Chief Designer System	Chief Designer System for Key Areas	Chief Designer Responsibility System for Major Development Projects [3]
Urban key development plots	**Management Scope**	The entire city	Key areas	Key blocks/parcels
Regional scale	**Design Scale**	City scale	Usually for areas of 3-20km^2	Usually for areas of less than 3km^2
Diverse entrusting entities	**Competent Departments**	Municipal government	District government and construction departments	Headquarters of key projects
Provide urban design consultation	**Responsibilities and Purposes**	Optimize urban structure	Solve the implementation problems of urban construction management in key areas	Ensure the implementation of major projects
Urban design of Houhai Central Area in Nanshan District	**Representative Case**	"City Chief Designer" in Jiaxing City	Chief Designer of the Pazhou Weste Area , Chief Designer of the Starting Area of Mingzhu Bay in Nansha	Chief Designer of the Shenzhen Bay Super Headquarters
Limited effect in actually solving urban construction management problems, prone to weakening and replacing approval, with accompanying follow-up services.	**Functional Characteristics**	The core of the "City Chief Designer" system is to solve problems in urban construction. The core of the problem is the management and implementation of urban design. [1]		

Source: [1] Liao Kai, Sun Yimin, Wang Fuhai, et al. From Accompanying Urban Design to City Chief Designer System [J]. Contemporary Architecture, 2022, (05): 8-18. Cited from Professor Sun's speech content

[2] Wang Zejian, Gong Zhiyuan, Wang Xu. Reflections on the Practice of the City Chief Designer System [J]. Contemporary Architecture , 2022, (05): 56-61

[3] Zhang Jianrong, Guo Sujun, Wang Qihao, et al. Exploration of the "Planning + Implementation" Type City Chief Designer System Path - Taking Key Areas in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area as an Example [J]. Planners, 2022, 38 (11): 109-117

Comparison of City Chief Engineer Systems in Various Countries

Comparison of Operational Characteristics of Urban Design in France, Japan, the United States, and the United Kingdom				
Indicators	**Coordinating Architect System in France**	**Leading Architect Collaborative Design Law in Japan**	**Design Review System in the US**	**Planning Permission System in the UK**
Legal Basis of Urban Planning	*Land Use Law* (1967*), Planning Improvement Law* (1976)	*Urban Planning and Building Basic Law*	*Zoning Law*	*Urban and Rural Planning Act*, *Planning Policy Guidance*, *Planning Permission System*
Urban Planning System	Strategic Overall Plan - Local Development Plan	Multi-level and Multi-category	Comprehensive Plan - Zoning Ordinance - Subdivision - Site Plan	Strategic Structural Plan - Practical Local Plan
Implementation Path of Urban Design	Based on local development plans, achievable through planning permissions	Relying on urban design strategy formulation, citizen and community participation, official guidance, etc.	Realized through the design review system incorporated into the *Zoning Law*	Mainly realized through the case-by-case planning permission system
National Political System	Semi-presidential Republic	Parliamentary Constitutional Monarchy	Presidential Republic	Parliamentary Constitutional Monarchy
Administrative Management Institutions	Nation - Region - Province - City - Town. Centralized authority, with the central government having planning management power	Central Government - Prefecture, County - District, City, Town, Village. Old-style planning decision-making concentrated at the central and provincial levels	Federal Government - State Government - Municipal Government. Local governments have planning management power	Central Government - County Government - District Government. Centralized authority, with local governments having planning management power
Scope of Application	Renovation of old cities and development of new districts.	Construction of public or private housing, post-earthquake reconstruction, renovation of old cities, and development of new cities.	From urban overall space to neighborhood levels, bound by the Zoning Law.	Areas where planning policy guidelines have been issued from the central to local levels.
Positioning and Role	**1. Positioning: Bridge the gap between development control and architectural form design; 2. Role: Undertake pre- and post-project implementation, design, and control integration, and organizational coordination for urban design projects.**	**1. Positioning: Guide urban spatial development direction and implement urban design intentions. 2. Role: Manage the living environment, coordinate urban spatial relations, and unearth architectural value.**	**1. Positioning: Supplement rigid indicators and aesthetic control. 2. Role: Make up for the deficiencies of the Zoning Law in rigid index regulations in urban construction, conduct design-based control of the urban environment, and encourage the creation of a good urban form.**	**Positioning & Role: Regulate the appearance of urban development, including building area, height, elevation, ridge line, historical features, continuity, and other index requirements.**
Representative Projects	Regional design of the ZAC Masséna , Paris	Kinshicho New City (1998, housing for winter Olympic athletes), etc.	Urban design district control in Portland, Seattle San Francisco, etc.	Urban renewal of Spitalfields (outside the City of London)

The city chief designer systems of various countries provide legal provision templates and implementation exploration experiences, tending towards more refined and complete regulations

Source: [1] Huang Jingyi, Yu Tao. Refined Governance Transformation: Institutional Innovation Research on Chief Designers in Key Areas [J]. Planners, 2019(22): 30-36.

[2] Chen Tingting, Zhao Shouliang. The Power and Planning Responsibility of French Coordinating Architects under Institutional Design [J]. Planners, 2014, 30(09): 16-20.

[3] Cheng Zhe. Preliminary Exploration of the City Chief Designer System in Key Areas [D]. South China University of Technology, 2018.

Chief Designer/Planner in Key Areas: Work Content

Work Content of Chief Designer/Planner in Key Areas				
Serial Number	Chief Designer/Planner System in Key Areas	Work Content		
		Planning Compilation	Organizational Coordination	Planning Management
1	"Chief Planner Team" in the Shanghai World Expo Park	●	●	●
2	"Expert Consultant Team" in Historic and Cultural District of Shanghai			●
3	"District Planner System" in Shanghai Planning and Control Management	●		●
4	"Collaborative Work Platform" of Tianjin Cultural Center	●	●	●
5	"Chief Planner Responsibility System" in Tianjin Beitang Economic Zone	●	●	●
6	"Chief Planner Responsibility System" of Tianjin Tai'an Road Five Courtyards		●	●
7	"Collaborative Planning Management" Mode of Beijing Zhongguancun Science City		●	●
8	"District Planner" of Guangzhou Baiyun New Town	●	●	●
9	"Chief Planning and Design Consultant" of Guangzhou Financial City		●	●
10	"District City Chief Designer System" of Guangzhou Pazhou West Area	●	●	●
11	"District City Chief Designer System" of Unit C2 in the Starting Area of Guangzhou Nansha Mingzhu Bay	●	●	●
12	"Chief Planner System" of Chengdu Tianfu New Area	●		●
13	"Chief Designer Responsibility System" of Tibet Lulang International Tourism Town	●	●	●

Source: [1] Cheng Zhe. Preliminary Exploration of the City Chief Designer System in Key Areas [D]. South China University of Technology, 2018.

Chief Designer/Planner in Key Areas: Role Introduction

Role Introduction of Chief Designer/Planner in Key Areas					
No.	**Project**	**Project Role**	**Chief Designer/ Chief Planner**	**Unit**	**Position**
1	Shanghai World Expo Park	Chief Planner	Wu Zhiqiang	Tongji University	Academician of the Chinese Academy of Engineering, Vice President of Tongji University, etc.
		Deputy Chief Planner	Xu Yisong	Shanghai Municipal Bureau of Planning and Natural Resources	Chief Engineer (at that time)
			Shen Di	Modern Group East China Architectural Design Institute Co., Ltd.	Dean (at that time)
2	Tianjin Cultural Center	Chief Design Responsible Person	Shen Lei	Tianjin Municipal Bureau of Planning and Natural Resources	Vice Director (at that time); Currently, Chief Engineer of Chinese Society for Urban Studies, Executive Vice President of China Eco-city Academy
3	Tianjin Beitang Economic Zone	Chief Planner	Huo Bing	Binhai New Area Planning and Natural Resources Bureau	Director (at that time)
4			Huang Jingtao	Tianjin Urban Planning Institute	Vice President (at that time)
5	Beijing Zhongguancun Science City	Responsible Planner Team	-	China Academy of Urban Planning & Design, Urban Construction Planning and Design Research Institute	-
6	Guangzhou International Financial City	Chief Planning and Design Consultant	He Jingtang	South China University of Technology	Academician of the Chinese Academy of Engineering, Honorary Dean of the School of Architecture of South China University of Technology, etc.
7	Guangzhou Pazhou West Area	Regional City Chief Designer	Sun Yimin	South China University of Technology	National Survey and Design Master, Changjiang Scholar Distinguished Professor, Vice Chairman of the Urban Planning Society of China
8	Guangzhou Nansha Mingzhu Bay				
9	Chengdu Tianfu New Area	Chief Planner	Kuang Xiaoming	Shanghai Tongji Urban Planning and Design Institute	Executive Vice President and Deputy Chief Planner of Shanghai Tongji Urban Planning and Design Institute, etc.
10	Tibet Lulang International Tourism Town	Chief Designer Team	Chen Keshi	Peking University	Vice Dean, Professor of the School of Urban Planning and Design of Peking University, Director of the China Urban Design Research Center of Peking University, etc.

Source: [1] Cheng Zhe. Preliminary Exploration of the City Chief Designer System in Key Areas [D]. South China University of Technology, 2018.

Summary of Practical Features and Job Responsibilities of Three Types of Chief Designer/Planner Systems in China

Summary of Practical Features and Job Responsibilities of Three Types of Chief Designer/Planner Systems in China				
Type	**Content**	**Community Planner System**	**Responsible Planner System**	**Chief Designer/Planner System in Key Areas**
Practical Features	**Features of System Construction**	1) The construction framework is relatively mature; 2) It is an institutionalized form of public participation.	1) One-to-one responsibility system; 2) Integration of planning compilation and maintenance;	1) The types and levels of projects of the system are extensive 2) The organization and operation of the system are complex;
	Role Features of Designers/Planners	1) "Locality"; 2) "Service";	1) Long-term tracking of planning compilation; 2) Assisting in planning management;	1) Playing multiple roles as "designer", "coordinator", and "manager"; 2) Possessing extremely high professional qualities and social prestige.
Job Responsibilities	**Planning Compilation**	1) Participating in preliminary research, update, and renovation; 2) Studying community economic development; 3) Cooperating in or participating in the compilation of relevant plans;	1) Providing technical opinions for the planning compilation of the responsible area; 2) Maintaining the planning thinking of the responsible area;	Establishing a planning and design platform, and fully participating in preliminary planning, overall planning, overall urban design, regulatory detailed planning, urban design guidelines, the compilation and optimization of construction-detailed planning and various special plans.
	Organizational Coordination	1) Building a communication platform between the community and the government; 2) Providing professional community consultation services; 3) Promoting planning publicity;	Coordinating the interest demands of various interest groups in the area	Coordinating the relationships between plans at all levels and organizing dialogues among project-related parties
	Planning Management	1) Assisting planning management departments in promoting community development; 2) Following up the implementation progress of various projects within the community;	1) Providing technical opinions for major construction projects; 2) Providing technical services for the planning bureau;	1) Consulting and reviewing design schemes; 2) Managing design progress; 3) Participating in the formulation of planning management policies and administrative approvals;

Source: [1] Cheng Zhe. Preliminary Exploration of the City Chief Designer System in Key Areas [D]. South China University of Technology, 2018.

Core Features of Domestic and Foreign Relevant System Practices

Core Features, Selection Characteristics, and Roles of Domestic and Foreign Relevant System Practices				
Classification	**System Type**	**Maximizing Public Interests**	**Proactive Strategies Tailored to Local Conditions**	**Ensuring the Implementation of High-Quality Planning**
Foreign Systems	**Design Review System in the US**	**As a planning management tool**, its main purpose is to **effectively control urban construction** and ensure the integrity of urban construction and the **fairness of interests** among all parties	The **content, status, and procedures of design reviews** in various cities have their own characteristics	The **final goal** of design review is not to control whether individual buildings meet rigid index requirements, but to **encourage and guide high-level and innovative design schemes at the regional integrity level**
	Planning Permission System in the UK	Expanding from the aesthetic significance of urban landscape to the public domain of social significance, focusing on the impact of development activities on urban landscape and public space;	The planning department **proposes specific planning conditions and design requirements** for specific projects	Statutory local plans serve as part of the basis for planning permission. Planning permission **combines case-by-case reviews of key elements** to ensure the unity and continuity of design and development;
	Leading Architect Collaborative Design Law in Japan	To make up for regular control indicators, through **collaborative design methods**, focusing on **community economic development, life aesthetics, and the vitality, integrity, and coordination of neighborhoods**	**The operation modes of various projects, the number of leading architects, and collaborative design methods** have their own characteristics	Strengthen the control and guiding role of urban design, forming an **overall coordinated yet diverse and distinctive urban space**
	Coordinating Architect System in France	Based on "local urban planning", emphasizing the **integrity, openness, and interactivity of urban planning**, and negotiations among relevant interest groups;	**Adjustable standardized procedures** can be adjusted according to the actual development situation of the region	Connecting the macro and micro levels, **oriented towards high-quality human settlements**, translating macro planning into micro-level spatial environments,
Domestic Systems	**Community Planner System**	Rooted in the **community**, caring for and defending the immediate interests of the community public, seeking long-term interests and maximum public interests for the community;	Community planner systems in different regions have **different orientations, forms, and types**	**Oriented towards the improvement of the community's social, economic, and physical environment**, upgrading the community's public space, landscape environment, and living space quality
	Responsibility Planner System	**Coordinating the interest demands of various interest groups in the responsible area**, balancing planning indicators, and strengthening communication with the responsible area through public participation	The **operation procedures, scopes, and specific responsibilities** of responsible planner systems in various cities are different	Implementing a **full-process and refined responsibility system** for the responsible area, deepening the connection between planning compilation and planning management, and improving the effectiveness of planning
	Chief Designer/Planner System in Key Areas	Building a multi-stakeholder coordination platform, promoting effective communication among multiple interest subjects, and being **a mechanism for the government, market entities, and interest groups to jointly promote urban development.**	The orientation, type, scale, and development cycle of each project are different, and **the levels, departments, and the responsibilities of chief designers/planners** of the system are different.	Giving full play to the **leading role of experts**, from technical services to planning management**, tracking the planning dynamics of the area throughout the process**

Source: [1] Cheng Zhe. Preliminary Exploration of the City Chief Designer System in Key Areas [D]. South China University of Technology, 2018.

Rethink of the Dilemmas of the Effectiveness of Urban Design in Key Areas

Current Operation Mode of Urban Design in China

Local urban and rural planning administrative departments

Entrustment, bidding

- **Organization and Compilation** of Urban Design — Design units: planners, architects, etc.
- **Management and Implementation** of Urban Design
  - ① Subordinate to statutory planning;
  - ② Directly serve as upper-level planning;
  - ③ Basis for issuing the "One Book and Two Certificates"
- **Approval** of Urban Design — Expert review meetings

Situation, Dilemmas, and Reflections

Dilemma 1

Poor Operability of Urban Design Compilation Results

- Compilation results are disconnected from management and the market
- Compilation results can hardly guide high-quality construction
- Lack of a dynamic adjustment mechanism
- Lack of connection among various professions

Dilemma 2

Lack of a Process-oriented and Holistic Decision-making Mechanism

- Over-reliance on the government's discretionary power
- High randomness in project technical reviews
- Misalignment of compilation and decision-making subjects, with design losing its voice

Dilemma 3

Insufficient Participation of Multiple Subjects in Urban Design Implementation

- Multiple interest subjects, lack of participation mechanisms
- Departments act independently, making coordination difficult

Experience and Insights

- **Fundamental Guarantee** — The government builds a system platform
- **Foundation** — "Useful" urban design results
- **Responsibility Requirements** — Compile and control documents
  - Build a coordination platform
  - Participate in planning decisions

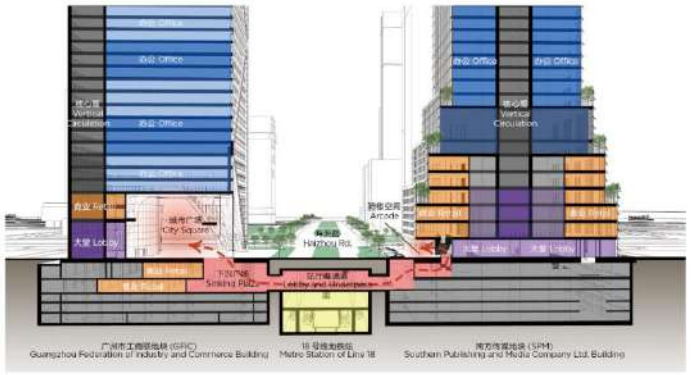
An Effective and Implementable Regional City Chief Designer System

Source: [1] Cheng Zhe. Preliminary Exploration of the City Chief Designer System in Key Areas [D]. South China University of Technology, 2018.

Guangzhou Pazhou CBD Area Urban Chief Designer Practice as an Example

In Pazhou West District Urban Chief Designer Project, design principles formed based on environment, society and governance are as follows:

(1) Urban design to achieve **optimization and correction** of the control rules.
(2) Urban design guidelines **to be included in the statutory control**.
(3) Urban design guidelines become the starting point for **negotiation and coordination**.



Guangzhou Pazhou CBD Area Urban Chief Designer Practice

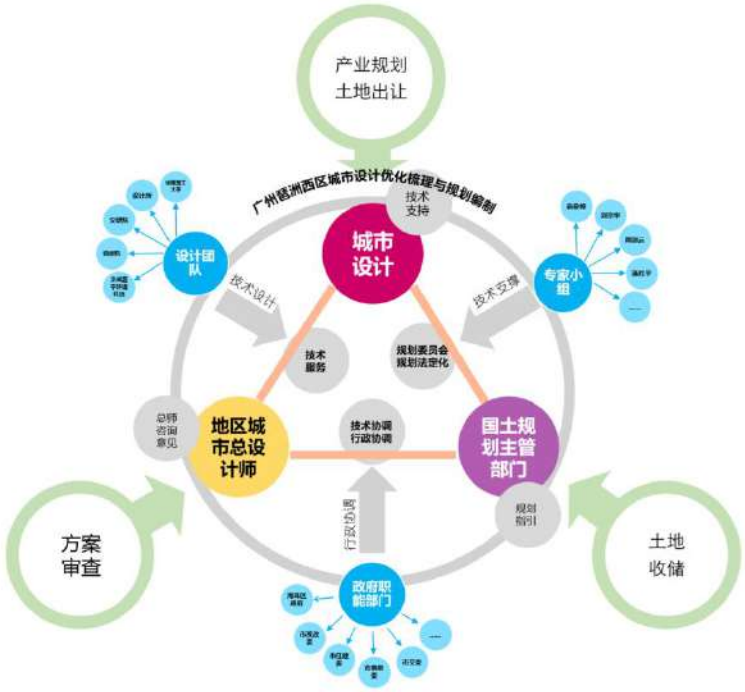
Overall Process Service and Guidance

(1) Collaborative Construction

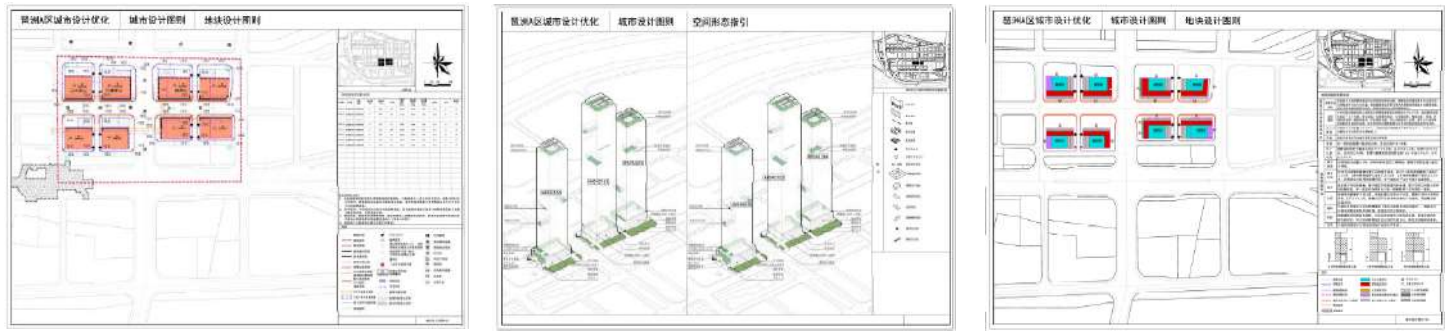
Guangzhou Pazhou West Urban Chief Designer: The first design to carry out the "regional urban chief designer system" practice, guiding interdisciplinary, cross-sectoral, multi-objective, multi-level "collaborative construction", to achieve far beyond the scope of urban planning and management of the city's meso-scale optimization of the multi-projects and management and control.

(2) Pre-setting Guidelines

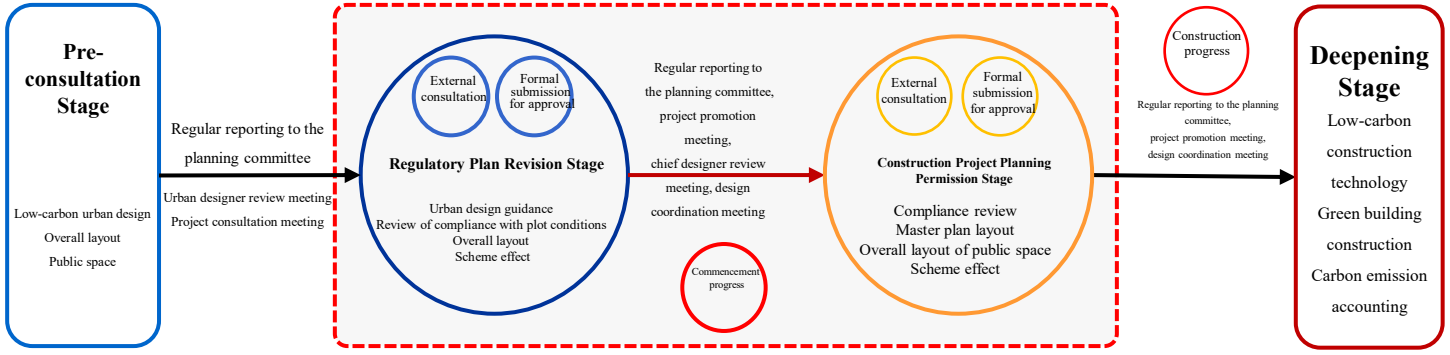
After acquiring the land, the builder starts to communicate based on the interpretation of the guidelines, helping the owner to clarify the urban design concept at an early stage, and designing innovative architectural solutions in line with the needs of the guidelines.



Create process platforms



Low Carbon Urban Design Guideline System



Introduction to the Area Master Services and Coordination Process

Consultations based on the guidelines

(1) Core Principles

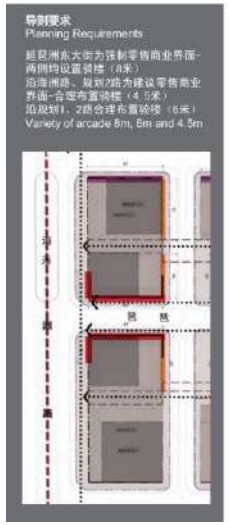
Guidelines are not the ultimate goal of management, but a starting point for negotiation towards betterment; necessary flexibility and adaptations are negotiable as long as they are conducive to securing and enhancing the public interest and environmental benefits.

(2) Public Interests and Environmental Benefits

The efficient use of land resources resulting from the intensive and compact layout of the urban core will bring exponential growth in environmental benefits in terms of urban land savings.

(3) Cases of Negotiation

After negotiation, the Fosun project met the owner's proposed large flat design by flexibly enforcing the guidelines to meet the needs of digital corporate work. At the same time, the owner provided two public plaza sites on its own land.



Consultation meeting on the Fosun project and rendering

Optimization and implementation based on engineering technology

(1) Engineering implementation

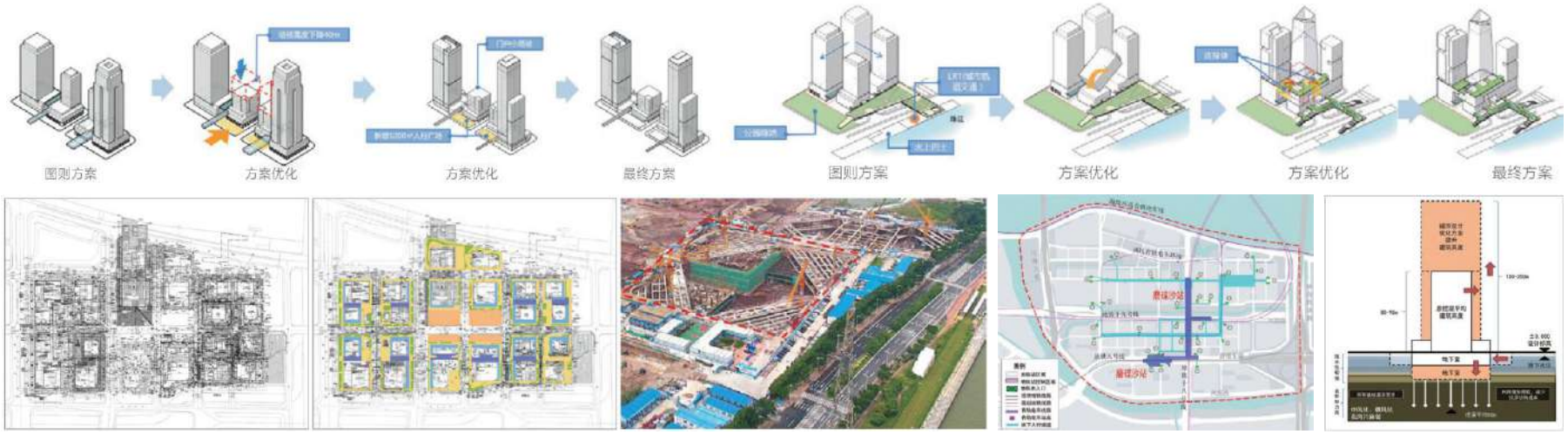
Urban planning and design and engineering implementation are separated by several links, engineering optimization is often limited to the scope of individual projects, the chief engineer team should focus on the implementation of collaborative engineering.

(2) Efficient implementation based on engineering

When setting the standard for the number of parking spaces in garages, it was sought to obtain a geological survey of the regional site, and an indicator was set for a basement of no more than three floors. The number of parking spaces is measured by the number of entrances and exits to the plot, and the number of parking spaces is extrapolated in order to realistically determine management indicators.

(3) Joint construction of multiple land parcels

Urban underground space can be expanded and included in the transferring process, maximizing urban land benefits.



Upper left: Optimization of Fuxing Plot; Upper right: Optimization of Vipshop Plot;
Lower left: Coordinated Excavation and Support of Adjacent Plots;
Lower right: Intensive Construction to Address Special Geological Conditions.

Source: [1] Ying Yining, Sun Yimin. Construction Practice of Key Urban Waterfront Sections Based on the Rational Principle of Enginee ring Technology [J]. Architectural Technology, 2021, 27(03): 22-25.

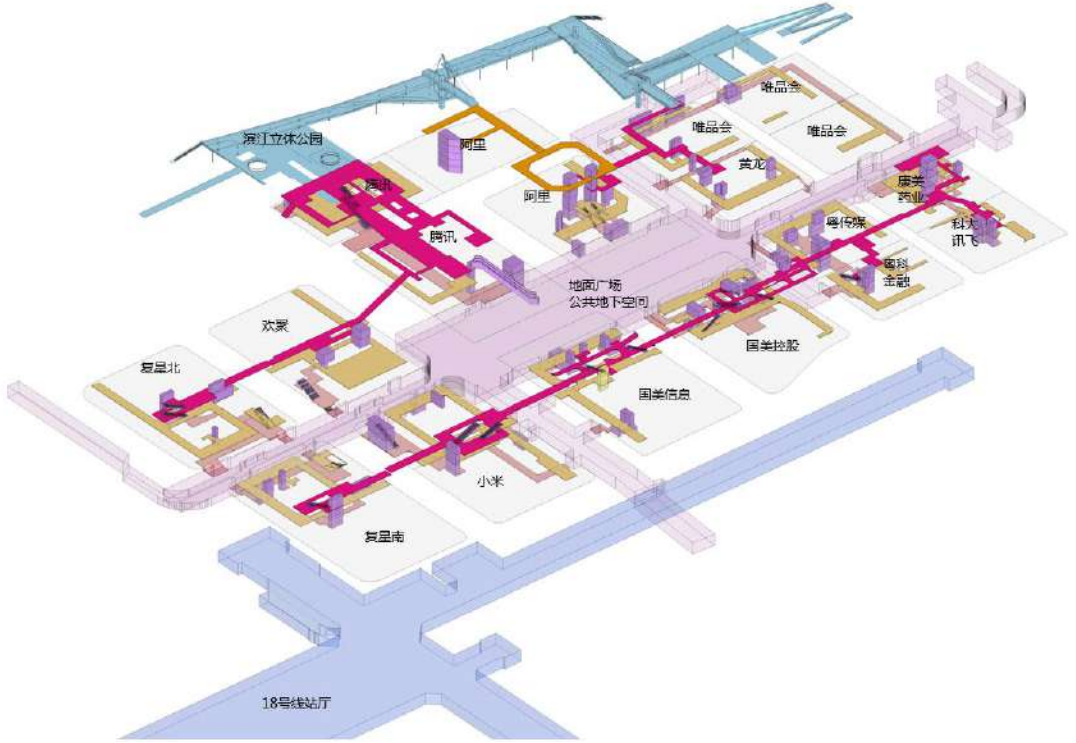
Maintenance and realization of public interest

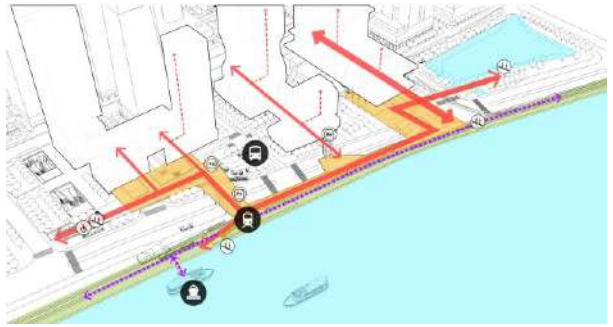
The working group of the Urban Designer Team guides and guarantees the generation of public spaces in the plots and forms a system through a guideline system that prioritizes public interests.

Implement the interconnection of air corridors

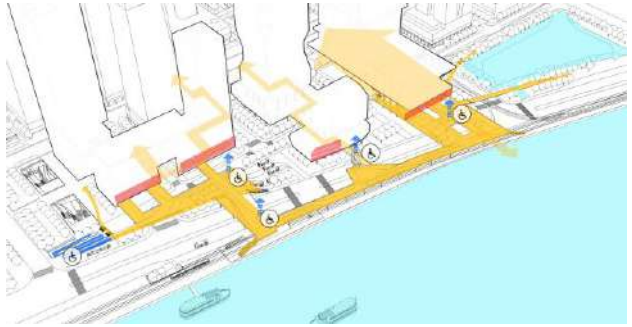
Urban design plans require air corridors to be arranged between plots. Building corridors and vertical public transportation modules in the plot. Connected with the Chief Urban Designer division system innovation platform, the public space distribution map at the stage of "Construction Project Planning Permit" is basically solidified

A total of 15 sky corridors (over 1,600 meters in length) have been established in the Pazhou Internet Innovation Cluster Area, combined with the planned riverside three-dimensional park platform (contact the three headquarters of Tencent, Ali and Vip, with a total area of about 13,500 square meters) , Connect the second and first floors of each plot of the lot, and connect the ground first floor and underground public space (to public transportation stations such as subway stations or bus terminals) through public vertical transportation modules to realize the interconnection of public spaces in the area.





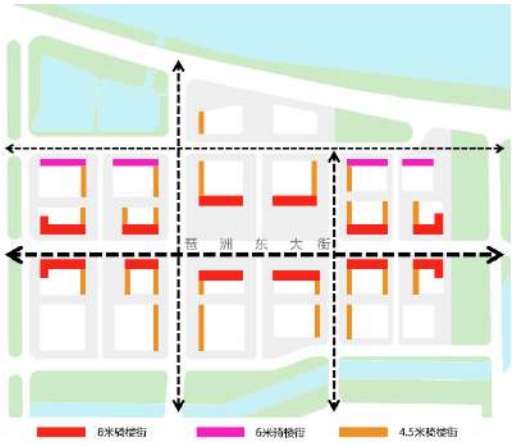
Connectivity



Accessiblele Designs

Create high-quality arcade space

The guideline requires that three typical arcade spaces of 4.5 meters, 6 meters and 8 meters be arranged along the street. The arcade has a total length of over 2000 meters and an area of over 12000 square meters. Under the guidance and assistance of the chief Urban Designer of Pazhou West District, the arcades in the plot have been gradually designed in detail by the plot owners, and construction drawings have been formed. This not only guarantees the positioning of public spaces, but also adds features to individual buildings.

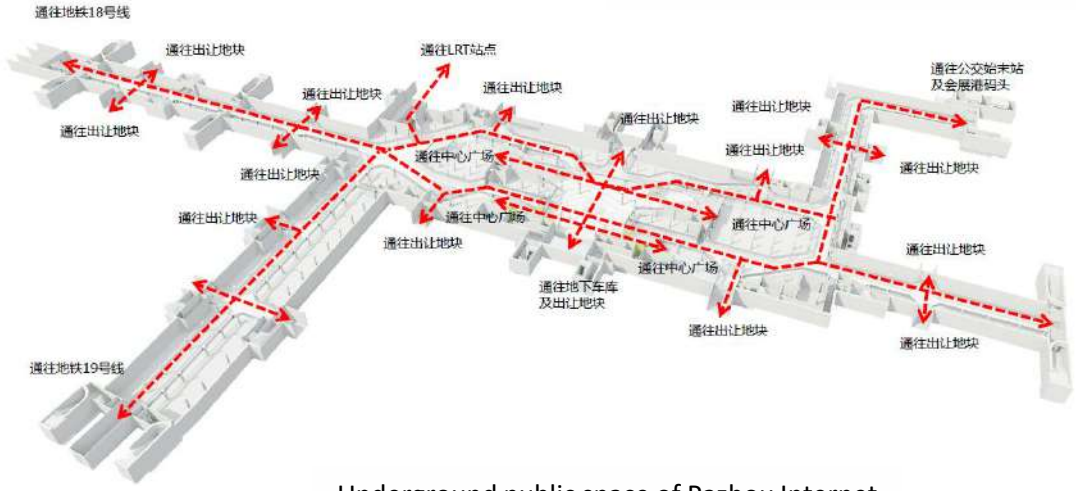


Arcade space of Pazhou Internet Innovation Cluster Area

Design of arcade space for the Fosun Plot

Coordinate to create an efficient and compact underground public space

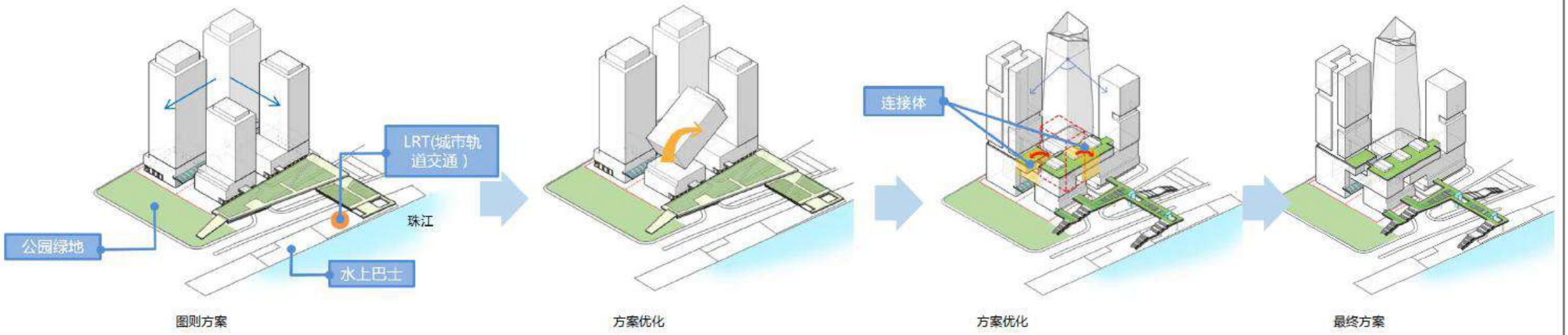
The Internet innovation cluster area in Pazhou West District is planned to set up underground public spaces, including the first underground public commercial space and the second underground public driveway garage space. The length of the public commercial space on the first underground floor is 970 meters, and the walking width is 7.2-11.2 meters, connecting more than 10,000 square meters of commercial space. The length of the public parking garage on the second floor is 580 meters and the width of the roadway is 15 meters. The public space on the first underground level connects with Metro Line 18 to the west, Metro Line 19 to the south, and tram station, water-bus wharf, and bus station to the north.



Underground public space of Pazhou Internet Innovation Cluster Area

Case: VIP Plot

The flexibility of the characteristic chief division system and the comprehensive urban design guidance and control system promote the implementation of extremely creative solutions and contribute to the city's public space.



Case: Tencent Plot

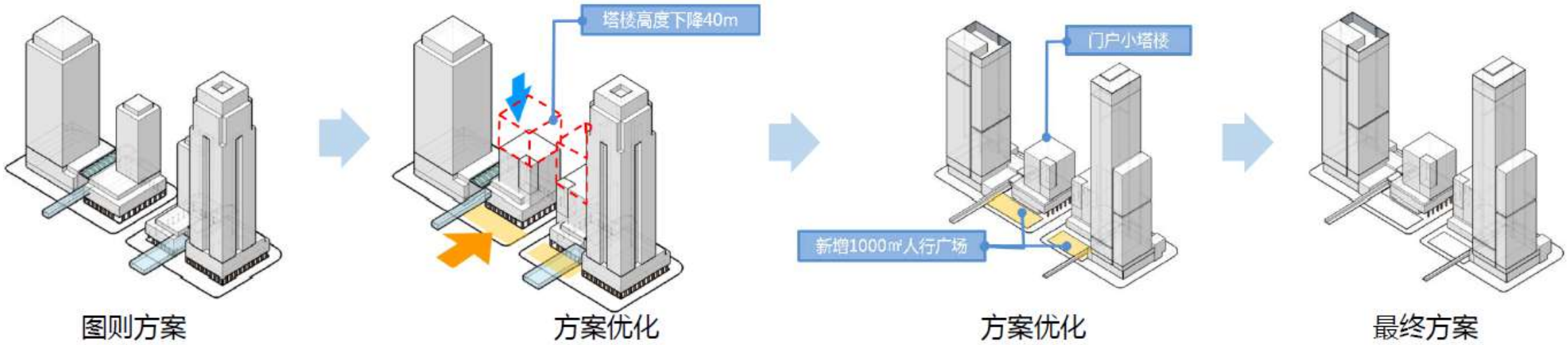
The urban public promenade platform connects the urban public square and the Pearl River.

Case: The Federation of Industry and Commerce Plot

Ground floor is overhead, the public open living room.

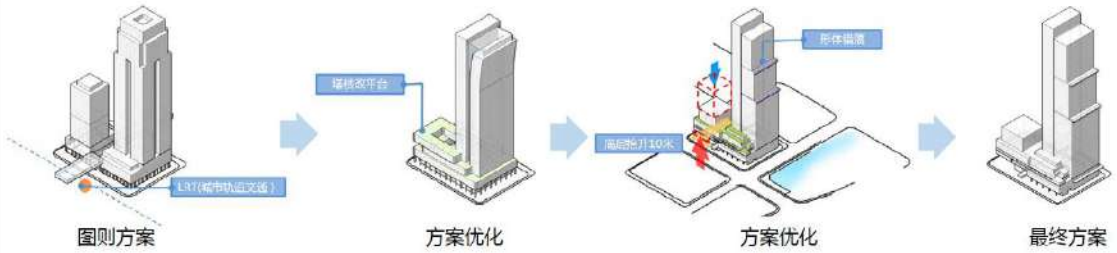
Case: Fosun Plot

Provide public squares， increase public space.



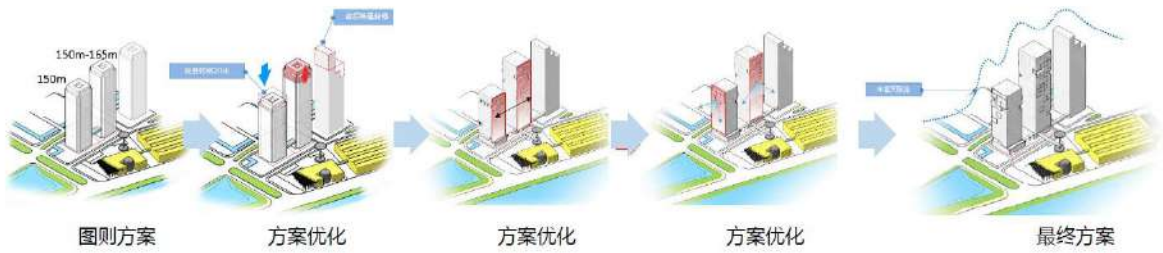
Case: YY Plot

Large flat design, the bottom floor is overhead.



Case: TCL Plot

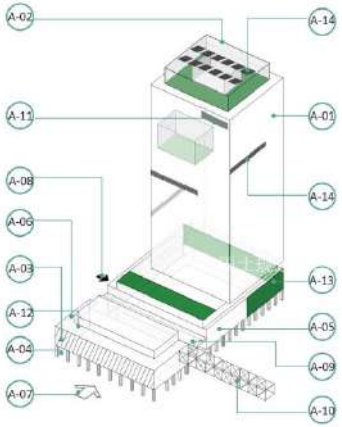
Height transfer and rotating arrangement between the two towers.



Full Coverage - Design Consultation Based on the Priority of Public Interests, from Space to Performance

It is conducive to ensuring and improving public interests and environmental benefits. Necessary flexibility and adaptability can be negotiated.

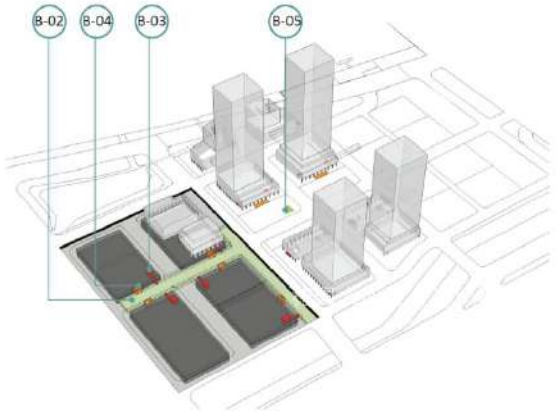
Design conditions and urban design guidelines clarify urban design requirements through pre-setting key points.



A、建筑形态设计导则
Architecture Design Guidelines

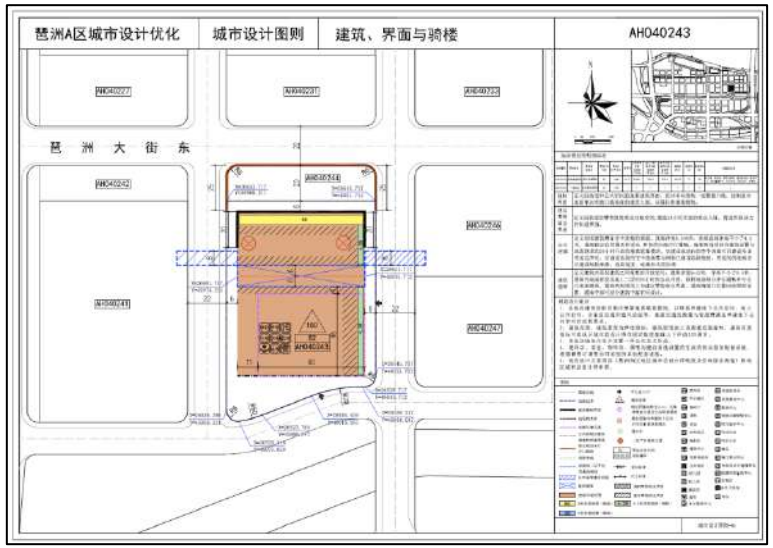
A-01、塔楼体量及外立面
A-02、塔楼顶部
A-03、骑楼外立面
A-04、骑楼廊下
A-05、裙楼体量及外立面
A-06、裙楼檐口线
A-07、入口与雨棚
A-08、车行出入口
A-09、建筑通廊
A-10、空中连廊
A-11、广告招牌
A-12、建筑照明
A-13、立体绿化
A-14、光伏建筑一体化

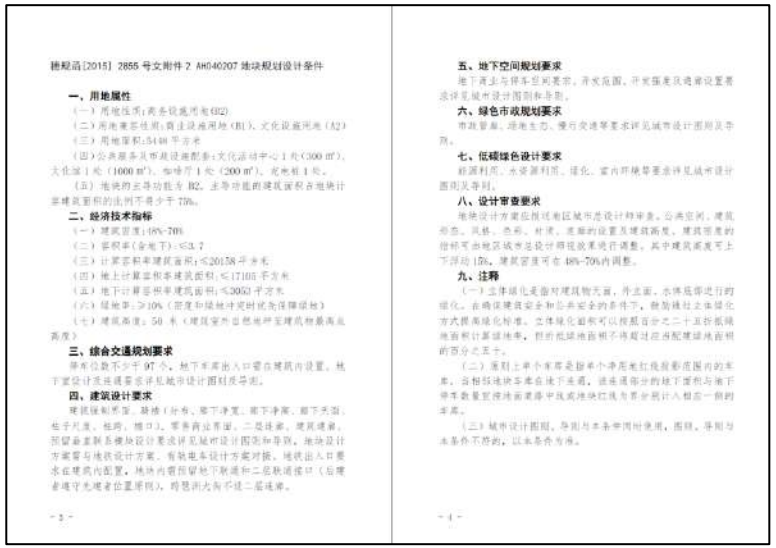
建筑形态
建筑附属



B、地下空间设计导则
Underground Design Guidelines

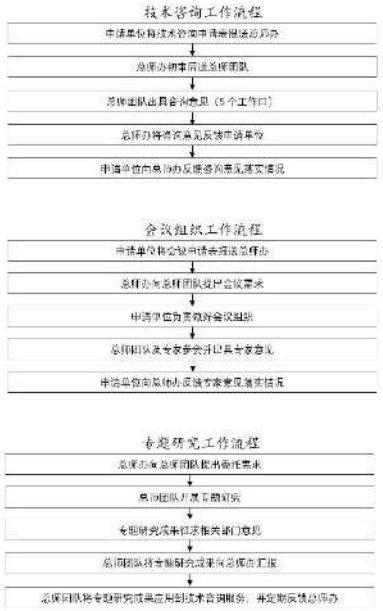
B-01、地下空间总体
B-02、地下公共走道
B-03、地下大堂
B-04、疏散楼梯间
B-05、下沉广场



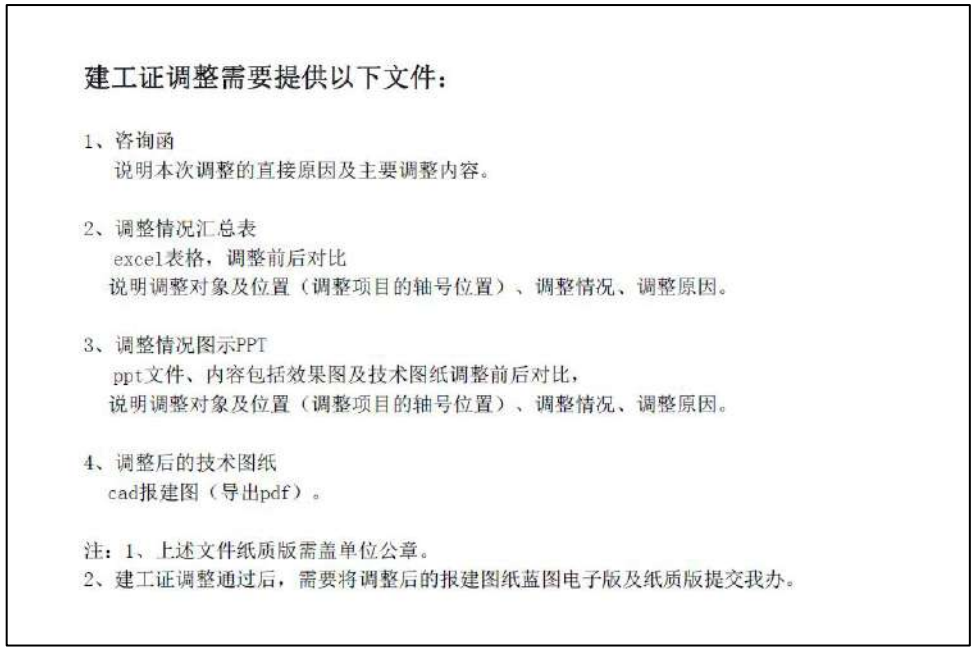


Full Cycle - Develop Reasonable Consultation and Advisory Guidelines and Processes

Develop relevant consultation chart guidelines to promote the standardization and modularization of the consultation service process.
After the developer obtains the land and before starting the design work, the chief designer team explains and communicates based on the urban design requirements and guidelines, and disseminates the consultation guidelines, as well as the core concepts and values of urban design.



Service Process Settings



建工证调整需要提供以下文件：

1、咨询函
说明本次调整的直接原因及主要调整内容。

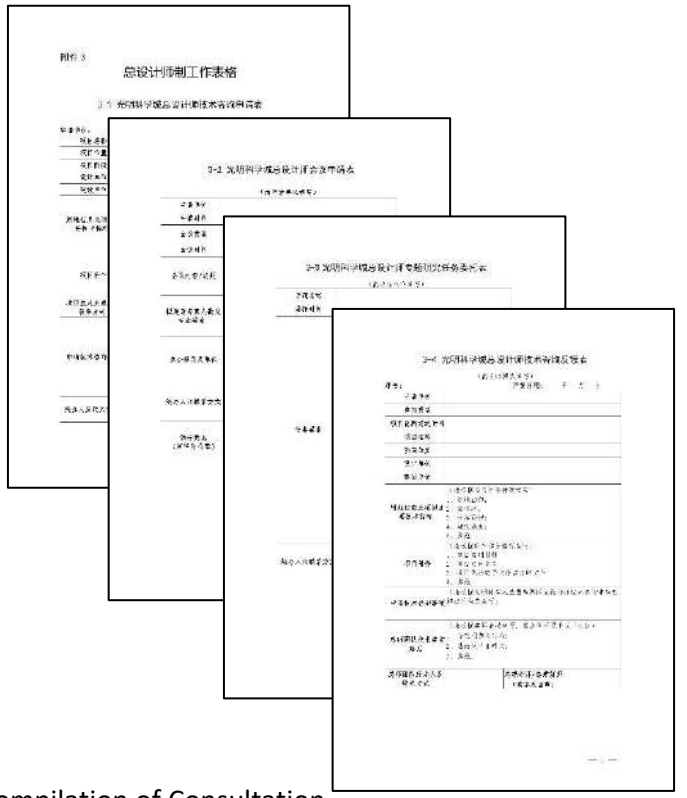
2、调整情况汇总表
excel表格，调整前后对比
说明调整对象及位置（调整项目的轴号位置）、调整情况、调整原因。

3、调整情况图示PPT
ppt文件、内容包括效果图及技术图纸调整前后对比，
说明调整对象及位置（调整项目的轴号位置）、调整情况、调整原因。

4、调整后的技术图纸
cad报建图（导出pdf）。

注：1、上述文件纸质版需盖单位公章。
2、建工证调整通过后，需要将调整后的报建图纸蓝图电子版及纸质版提交我办。

Example: Guidelines for Handling Cases during the Planning Permit Stage of Construction Projects



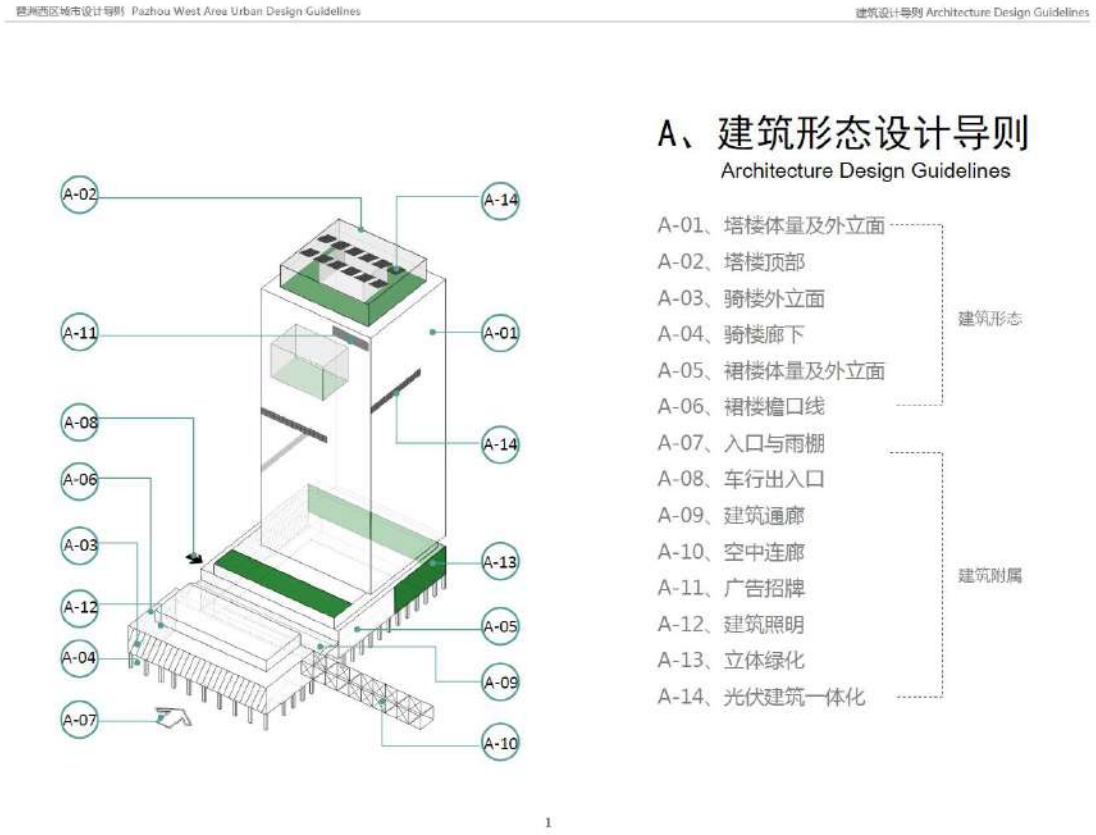
Compilation of Consultation Guidance Documents

Full Scale - Optimization and Implementation Based on Engineering Technology

There are multiple links between city planning and design and engineering implementation. Coupled with knowledge structure and professional barriers, engineering technology optimization is often restricted to the scope of single projects.

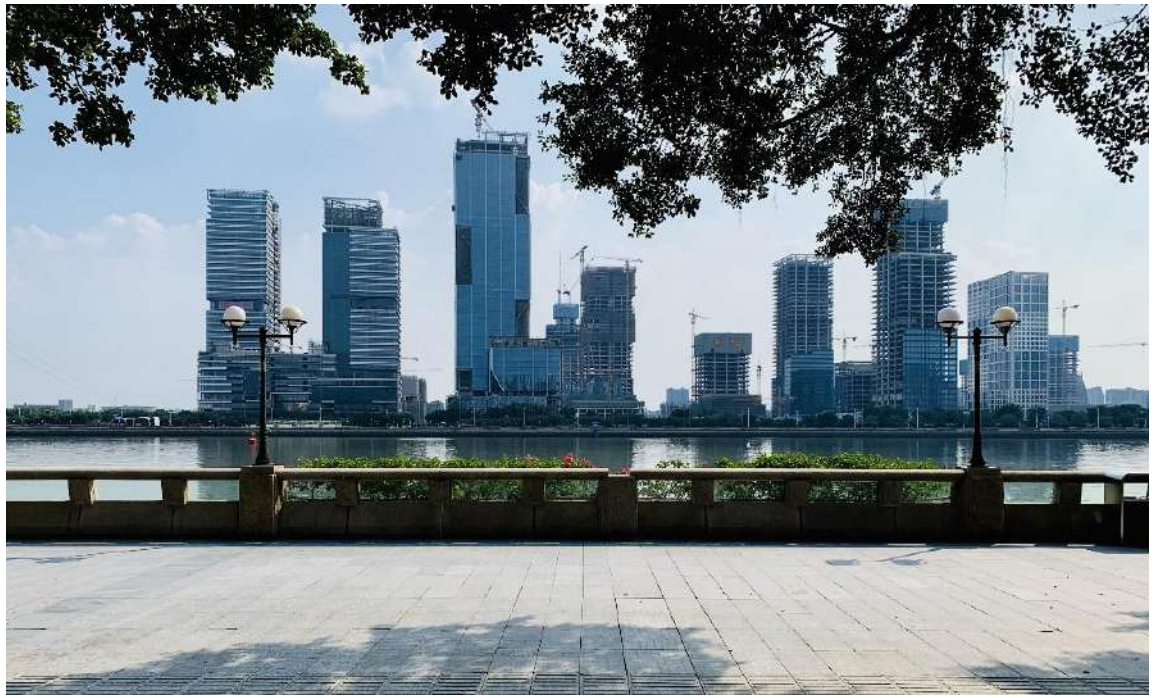
The chief engineer team always pays attention to engineering implementation issues, enabling urban design to have better engineering implementation conditions.

From municipal roads and sites at a large scale to building spaces and sun-shading components with a 1:1 sample at a small scale, the project implementation quality is controlled at a full scale.



Full Process - Ledger Tracking

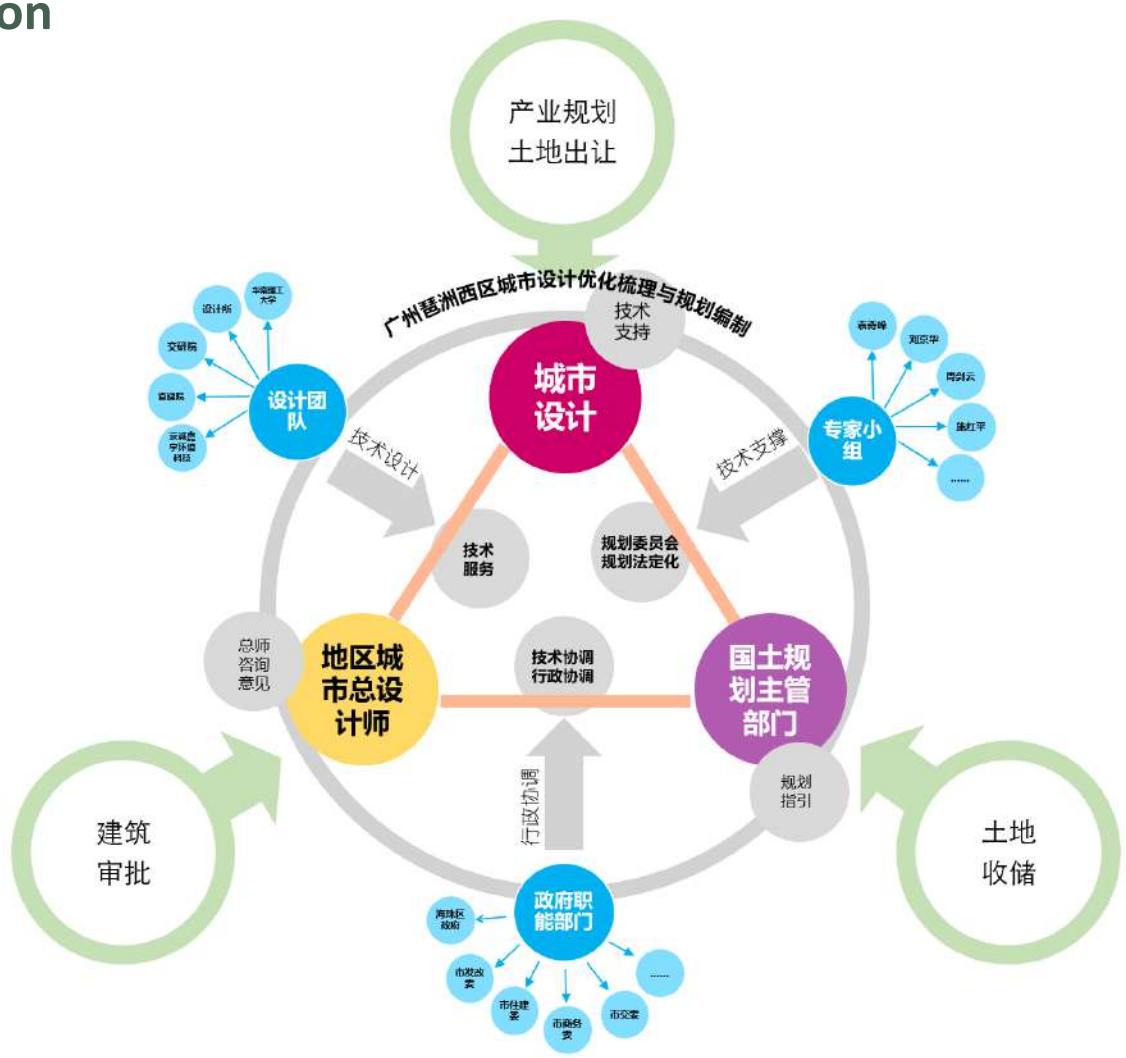
From the processes of land transfer, conceptual scheme, scheme approval, implementation, pre-acceptance, etc., promote the tracking of fine management business. Maintain public interests and implementation quality from multiple stages such as the scheme design, approval, and construction progress of the development plot.



Full Connectivity - Ensure Smooth Informat Among All Parties

By building a communication platform among the department, the chief designer team, the construction unit, and the plot design team, good interaction among all project participants is promoted.

It helps the project party to clarify the urban design concept in the early stage, and continuously revise and consolidate the design scheme through the deepening of engineering technology in the middle and later stages, so as to promote the implementation of innovative design schemes.



Taking Pazhou West Area as an example, by building a communication platform among government departments such as **planning, housing and construction, and the Pazhou Management Committee, as well as with the chief designer team, construction units, and plot design teams**, good interaction among all project participants is promoted.

Multi-Objectives - Promote the Region to Achieve Diversity and Refinement

Prioritizing public interests and ecological benefits, combining rigid and flexible technical reviews, and conducting multi-objective and multi-level collaborative guidance. Through the implementation of the "chief designer" system, the respective construction behaviors of developers will be elevated to the realm of "collaborative construction".

Rigid-Flexible Elements and Technical Reviews: By means of urban design diagrams, guidelines, and design conditions, define the elements of rigid and flexible requirements. Through the regional city chief designer system and with the oversight of the regional chief designer, facilitate the realization of more creative schemes.

Prioritizing Public Interests and Ecological Benefits to Promote Regional Diversity: Adhere to achieving diversity in regional architectural schemes, promote the equality of plots within the region, increase the green space in urban three-dimensional spaces, and enhance the level of refined design of architectural details.

Awards of Pazhou West Area

The urban design achievements of Pazhou West Area have won:

The Sustainable District Grand Prize for International Special Mention of the Green Solutions Awards 2019 at the 7th Construction 21.

The First Prize of the Urban Design Special Award of the Architectural Society of China (2018).

The Second Prize of the National Excellent Urban and Rural Planning and Design Award (2017);

The Second Prize of the Excellent Urban and Rural Planning and Design Award of Guangdong Province (2017);

The City Chief Designer System and its operation for the Pazhou West Area have won:

The Second Prize of the Excellent Urban and Rural Planning and Design Award of Guangdong Province (2017);

The Commendation Award of the National Excellent Urban and Rural Planning and Design Award (2017).


Thank you