

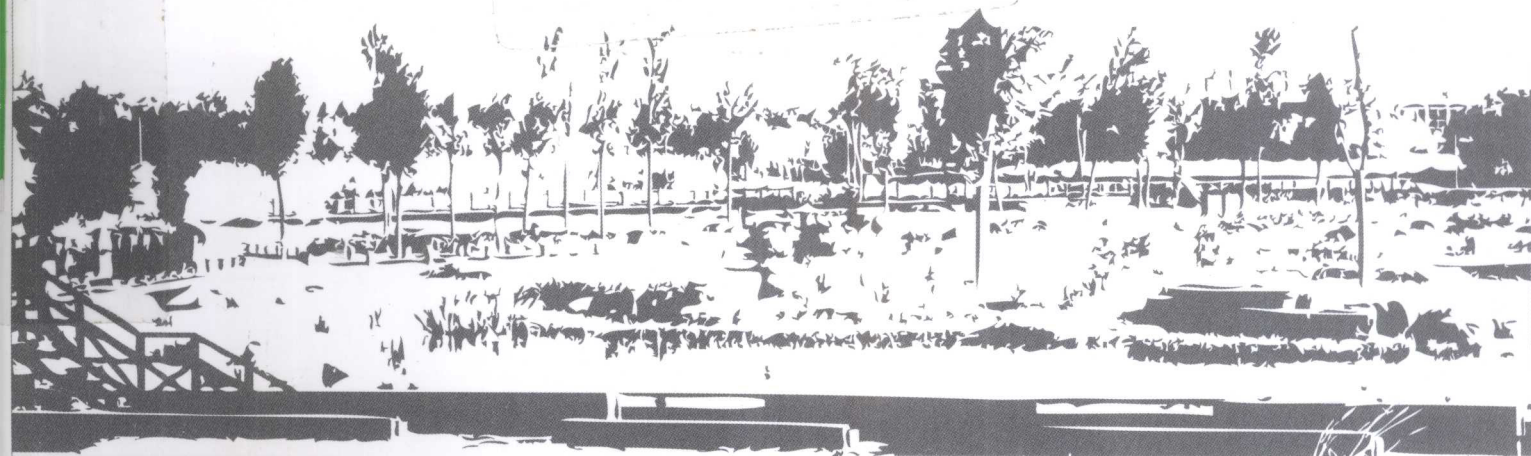
THE WINNING PROJECTS OF THE 6th IFLA ASIA-PACIFIC REGION
AWARDS FOR LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE (2009)

国际风景园林师联合会亚太区 第6届风景园林奖2009获奖作品集

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Tong Mahn Ahn Xiaoming Liu Editors-in-chief

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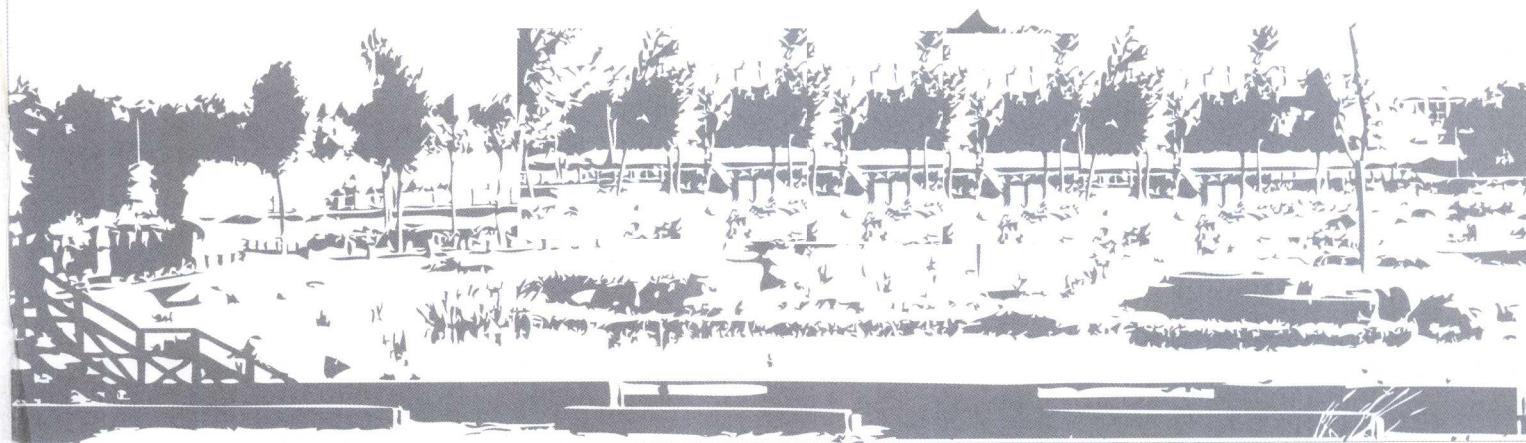
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序 言

Preface



戴安妮·孟赛斯
Diane Menzies

本书出版的 2009 年 IFLA 亚太区风景园林奖的获奖作品代表了近些年亚太区域风景园林行业实践的广泛性。这些项目都是近几年规划、设计和建设完成的。然而，其涉及的领域则代表着亚太区经济蓬勃发展的结果——城市的发展，以及对以下领域的投资，即高品质的设计、维护良好的广泛风景和旅游发展的创新。本书收纳的风景园林规划和风景管理项目展示了对本土文化、基础设施建设和场地可持续发展的关注。所有的项目都展示了各自文化背景下的创新和设计品质。

This publication of winning projects submitted for the Landscape Architectural Awards programme in 2009 demonstrates the breadth of the contribution of the landscape architecture profession in the Asia Pacific region in recent years. The projects have been planned, designed and constructed over a short number of years. However, their range demonstrates the results of the booming economy within the Asia Pacific Region—the growth of cities and their investment in quality design, well-maintained and extensive landscapes, and innovation in tourism development. The landscape planning and landscape management projects included represent sensitivity to indigenous cultures, infrastructure development and site sustainability. All demonstrate innovation and design quality within the cultural context of their scope.

在文化、政治和经济的多样性和差异性方面，亚太区不同于欧洲或美洲。它们拥有大量独特的、受到热爱的前景，并在变化发生时受益于对特殊品质的认可和保护。随着决策者对高质量风景园林规划、设计和管理的更多关注，我们的游人和社区都能从中受益。

The Asia Pacific Region differs from Europe or the American continent in the diversity and disparity of cultures, politics and economies. All have a wealth of unique and loved landscapes and benefit from the recognition and protection of special qualities as change occurs. As decision-makers develop sensitivity to quality landscape planning, design and management, our visitors, and communities enjoy the benefits.

随着经济的增长和城市的扩张，我们需要思考对未来的渴望。本书中包含了一些将来可能出现的趋势，但我们只是刚刚开始，希望将来的创新将会更好地满足可持续性管理风景园林的需求。

We need to think about our aspirations for the future as our economies grow and cities expand. Some examples of what those futures could be are contained in this publication, but we are only just starting amid hopes that future innovations will even better respond to the need to manage our landscapes sustainably.

国际风景园林师联合会感谢中国风景园林学会和中国建筑工业出版社对本次亚太区获奖作品的出版。

The International Federation of Landscape Architects expresses gratitude to the Chinese Society of Landscape Architecture and the China Architecture and Building Press for this Asia Pacific Awards publication.

戴安妮·孟赛斯

Diane Menzies

国际风景园林师联合会主席

President, International Federation of Landscape Architects

前言

Foreword



安东晚
Tong Mahn Ahn

风景园林是现代社会中一个具有吸引力的、重要的行业。一方面，风景园林的行业价值在人口众多的 IFLA 亚太区还没有得到广泛认可，另一方面，近几十年来，亚太区建成了许多杰出的风景园林项目，为该区域数千年园林艺术或风景园林的辉煌传统增添了新的色彩。

Landscape architecture is a fascinating and critical profession in the modern world. On the one hand, the landscape profession is still not fully acknowledged of its full value by many of the large population in the Asia Pacific Region. On the other hand, there are excellent projects done in the region during recent decades, adding to the thousands of years of glorious legacy of garden arts or landscape architecture in the region.

2002 年 10 月，IFLA 东区（2006 年改名为亚太区）理事会会议与 IFLA 世界大会同期在拉脱维亚的里加召开。作为韩国造景学会在 IFLA 的韩国代表，我向大会提出为东区优秀的实践进行年度风景园林奖评奖建议。理事会决定设立此奖，并由我起草评奖项目的具体实施方案。2003 年 5 月，IFLA 东区理事会会议与 IFLA 世界大会同期在加拿大卡尔加里举行，我的草案被 IFLA 东区理事会采纳。

At the IFLA ER (Eastern Region, renamed as Asia Pacific Region since 2006) Council meeting held in Riga, Latvia (October 2002) concurrently with IFLA World Congress, I proposed an annual award for excellence in the practice of landscape architecture within the region. At that time I was the IFLA delegate from Korea representing KILA (Korean Institute of Landscape Architecture) . The Council meeting made a decision to begin the award and I drafted the details of the award program which were adopted by IFLA Eastern Regional Council meeting held during the IFLA World Congress at Calgary, Canada (May 2003) .

2004 年，这个风景园林奖成功启动，收到了来自 4 个成员国的 10 个参赛作品，它们都获得了奖项，因为这些参赛作品都是经各国有代表性的风景园林协会选送的。从此以后，该风景园林奖逐步发展起来。现在的奖项已从原来的一类扩展为三类，包括风景园林设计类、风景园林规划类和土地管理类。该评奖项目刚开始的几年，IFLA 会员协会被要求从各自国家选送至少三个参赛作品。而现在，任何风景园林师个人或企业都可以提交任意数量的公共或者私人性质的作品，只要这些作品已取得显著效益或提升环境品质，并且是近 6 年内建设或实施的风光园林项目。

In 2004, the award program was successfully launched by accepting 10 entries from four member countries and giving awards to all the entries because they were selected and nominated by the representative landscape association of each country. Since then, the award program has evolved. Now the awards are given to three categories instead of one. The three categories are Landscape Design, Landscape Planning, and Land management. For earlier years of awards, IFLA member associations were asked to nominate up to three entries from each member country. Now any landscape architect or firm is free to enter any number of landscape projects, public or private nature that achieved significant benefits or enhancement of the quality of the environment, and that have been constructed or implemented during the past six years.

这个风景园林奖的明确目标是：

- The explicitly expressed objectives of the award were:
- 鼓励和表彰 IFLA 亚太区专业人士的优秀风景园林项目
 - To encourage and recognize outstanding examples of work by landscape professionals in IFLA APR

- 采取适当步骤提升 IFLA 亚太区风景园林行业和实践的认可度
- To take suitable steps to enhance the recognition of the landscape architects profession and the practice of landscape architecture in the region
- 为环境的设计、保护和管理作出贡献
- To contribute to the design, conservation, and management of the environment
- 通过 IFLA 亚太区会员的参与来促进社会对创造健康、可持续环境的更深刻的认识。
- To promote greater awareness in creating a healthy, sustainable environment through active participation of the IFLA APR members.

2009 年,我们共收到了风景园林设计类参赛作品 32 个,风景园林规划类 14 个,土地管理类作品 5 个。9 位评委收到了所有的作品的数字文件。他们用 0-10 分的记分方式对作品进行评估,通过对记分结果统计得出获奖单位。我们感谢评委们为这个工作付出的时间和真诚的评估。

For the year 2009, there were 32 entries for the category of Landscape Design, 14 entries for Landscape Planning category, and 5 entries for the Land Management category. All the entries were circulated to nine international jury members in digital files. They evaluated the entries and gave points between 0 to 10 and the points were summed up to decide award winners. Jury members are thanked for their time and sincere evaluations.

IFLA 亚太区风景园林奖每个类别都设有三个奖项,主席奖、杰出奖和优秀奖。该区的会员们祝贺有许多优秀的项目积极参与并获得了奖。2009 年 9 月 1-4 日,颁奖典礼在韩国仁川市会议中心召开的 IFLA 亚太区会议期间举行。

One President's Award, one Award of Excellence, and one Merit Award were given to each category. Members were congratulated for entering so many excellent projects and earning the awards. The award ceremony was held during the IFLA APR Congress 2009 in Convention, Incheon City, Korea, during September 1 - 4.

然而,此次提交作品的国家和地区并不多,因为 IFLA 亚太区有 14 个国家或地区会员,包括澳大利亚风景园林师协会,中国风景园林学会,中国香港园景师协会,中国台湾景观建筑师协会,马来西亚风景园林师协会,印度尼西亚风景园林师协会,伊朗风景园林专业者协会,印度风景园林师协会,日本 IFLA 风景园林协会,韩国造景学会,新西兰风景园林师协会,菲律宾风景园林师协会,新加坡风景园林师协会,泰国风景园林师协会。

However, the entries were from only several out of total 14 member countries or territories including AILA, CHSLA, CHKILA, CTLAS, ILAM, ISLA, ISLAP, ISOLA, JIFLA, KILA, NZILA, PALA, SILA, TALA.

IFLA 亚太区风景园林奖还将继续开展,吸引更多来自会员国家和地区的高品质和创新性作品,以提升风景园林行业的知名度,为风景园林行业这个具有吸引力的重要行业在亚太区的发展作贡献。

The awards program is expected to continue to evolve. It will attract more entries from all of the member countries or territories, accept higher quality and innovative works. Eventually it will increase visibility of the landscape profession and contribute to the development of this fascinating and critical profession in the Asia Pacific Region.

我对 IFLA 亚太区秘书刘晓明教授表示深切的感谢,感谢他为 2009 年亚太区奖的成功举办付出的辛劳,还有编辑此获奖作品集花费的大量时间。

May I express my deep appreciation to Prof. LIU Xiaoming, the Secretary of IFLA APR, for his outstanding efforts to make this award another great success for the year 2009, and for his time to edit this award book.

安东晚

IFLA 副主席(负责亚太区)

Tong Mahn Ahn

IFLA Vice President for Asia Pacific Region

综 述

Summary



刘晓明
Liu Xiaoming

2009年，来自7个成员国会员的三类（风景园林设计、风景园林规划和土地管理）、52个高质量的项目参加了IFLA亚太区奖的评选。评审团成员充满热情地审阅了每一个参赛项目并给出分数。最终，根据IFLA亚太区成员一致同意的评奖规则，9个项目获得奖项。它们有一些主要的共同点：反映场地条件，表现地方精神，使用生态方法，在不同情况下采用明智的看护方法。

In 2009, we received 52 high quality projects submitted from seven member countries in three categories: Landscape Design, Landscape Planning, and Land Management. The jury members reviewed and scored the entries with enthusiasm. Final awards were made to nine projects based on the criteria accepted by IFLA APR members. The winning entries in the 6th IFLA Asia Pacific Region Awards have some major features in common: response to the site conditions, demonstration of local spirit, using eco-approaches, and using wise stewardship in a range of situations.

1. 风景园林设计类 Landscape Design Category

风景园林设计类获得主席奖、杰出奖和优秀奖的三个项目分别是由北京清华城市规划设计研究院及其他公司设计的北京奥林匹克森林公园；由泰勒·古力提·李斯林+保罗·汤普森事务所合作设计的澳大利亚花园（澳大利亚）和高野风景园林规划有限公司设计的十胜川千禧森林——森林园（日本）。

The President's Award, Award of Excellence and Merit Award in Landscape Design category were made to Beijing Olympic Forest Park (China) by Beijing Tsinghua Urban Planning & Design Institute and other design companies; the Australian

Garden (Australia) by Taylor Cullity Lethlean + Paul Thompson; and the Tokachi Millennium Forest—Forest Garden (Japan) by Takano Landscape Planning Co, Ltd, respectively.

北京奥林匹克森林公园是为迎接2008年奥运会而建的。它位于北京南北中轴线的北端，是城市“通往自然的轴线”。公园设计融合了中国古典园林理法和现代可持续发展的原则和技术手法。公园内的水系具有自我维护和自我调节功能，再生水被用作景观用水。水系统的重要组成部分——景观湿地不仅净化全园水质，还成为北京市重要的环境教育基地。生境恢复和营造，还有生物多样性保护被当作公园的设计目标。大量的现场调查和科学研究工作为实现这一目标奠定了基础。另外，为减少能耗，公园内所有建筑都采用了节能措施。固体垃圾的循环与再利用系统将园内的废物就地转化为植物肥料。

The Beijing Olympic Forest Park was built for the Olympic Games in 2008. It is located in the north end of Beijing's north-south central axis, and serves as the 'Axis to Nature' from the city. Concepts of traditional Chinese Landscape Architecture were combined with contemporary principles and technologies of sustainable development in the process of park design. The water body in the park is designed to be self-sustaining and self-regulating, using grey water as a major water source. The wetland, a mean feature of the water system, was designed to function as not only a water purification system, but also an important environmental education base for Beijing. Restoration and creation of habitat, together with protection of biodiversity, were design goals of the park, which were supported by extensive on-site investigations and scientific research. Additionally, in order to reduce the consumption of non-renewable energy, extensive energy-saving methods were

incorporated in all buildings in the park. A recycling and reuse system converts solid and garden waste materials into fertilizer that is then applied in the park.

澳大利亚花园成功地营造了一种令人印象深刻的、艺术性的、别具一格的植物园体验。设计师们克服了场地土壤贫瘠的劣势，采用独特的园艺技术和创新的手法，不仅展示了丰富的植物多样性，还表现了它们在塑造澳大利亚自然风景，影响澳大利亚生活和文化中的重要作用。自然景观和艺术手法成为花园中两个相互交织的主题，自然和艺术在这里碰撞融合。水是花园的主线，把干旱的沙漠、季节性河床、干裂的地表、喷泉和悬崖水道景观联系起来，这也代表着从澳大利亚干燥的大陆中心到丰饶边缘的旅程。对于干旱风景的艺术化表现，已经使得该项目成为澳大利亚景观的重要标志。

The Australian Garden successfully delivers an extremely impressive, aesthetic and unique botanic garden experience to all visitors. By the application of specific horticultural techniques in creative ways, the designers overcame the site's lack of soil and nutrients; and managed to not only display the rich variety of vegetation, but also illustrate the role of native flora in shaping the nature of Australia, and celebrate their roles in Australian life and culture. Natural landscape and artistic principles are intertwined themes. Nature and art are merged in perfect harmony in the garden. The journey of water is a major interpretive feature of the garden, linking ephemeral beds, cracked earth, and local springs with escarpment waterways, representing the landscape from the arid centre of this vast continent to its fertile continental edge. The aesthetic move toward embracing dryness has made this project become a strong "brand" for the Australian landscape.

十胜川千禧森林——森林园的设计采用了“减法设计”的模式，而不是传统的添加新元素的设计和建造模式。多余或有危害性的森林元素被去除，并且经过工匠的就地加工，成为森林园中新的设计元素。因为所有的原料来自森林本身，于是，森林园的建造过程并没有任何引进和输出。

另外，森林园的建设并不是急于求成，而是“缓慢”进行的。经过了三年的准备和一年的建设，在设计师们与社区成员的努力下，森林园新奇的景观被逐渐展示出来。千禧森林园是一个将可持续设计、生态旅游、教育、林业、农业、社区参与和促进生态多样性结合在一起的项目，它是对未来风景园林发展趋势的一次非常有意义的探索，为将来的实践提供借鉴。

The design of Forest Garden in the Tokachi Millennium Forest established a paradigm called "Design by Deletion", which is contrary to the traditional design and building model that imports new objects. Unnecessary or detrimental elements of the forest were removed, and then reused by local artisans to construct new designed elements on site. All materials used were from the forest; nothing was imported, and nothing was exported. In addition, the forest garden was designed and constructed "slowly" to allow it to "take shape". During three years evolving design and management and one year of construction, designers and community members worked together to gradually reveal the wonders of the forest landscape. The forest garden is a project combining sustainable development, eco-tourism, education, forestry, agriculture, and community involvement with conservation of ecological diversity, thus exploring and utilizing contemporary trends of Landscape Architecture, and can serve as a model to inspire practices in the future.

2. 风景园林规划类 Landscape Planning Category

风景园林规划类获得主席奖、杰出奖和优秀奖的三个项目分别是由 SK 工程与施工公司和其他设计单位合作建造的蔚山大公园（韩国），由 EDAA/AECOM 设计的东部公交车道（澳大利亚），以及由三星 C&T 公司设计的果川市来美安 SUR 风景园林规划（韩国）。

The President's Award, Award of Excellence and Merit Award in Landscape Planning category were made to Ulsan Grand Park, Ulsan (Korea) by SK Engineering & Construction Co. Ltd and other design companies; Eastern Busway (Australia) by

EDAW/AECOM, Sydney; and Gwacheon Raemian SUR Landscape Planning (Korea) by Samsung C&T Corporation.

蔚山大公园是私人公司为改善城市人居环境投资营建的大型城市公园，规模甚至超过了纽约中央公园。SK公司将公众在自然中休憩和享受自然作为社会福利的一部分，并以提高“城市环境质量”和“市民生活质量”为主要方向。所以，它既是一个生态公园，又是一个国际大都市公园。公园成功地为市民提供了一个在城市中休闲、娱乐，了解文化，学习和体验自然的场所和机会。为了保护现有的生态环境，并恢复自然，“家庭生活的环保公园”概念应运而生。另外，公众参与也在本项目中有所体现。

The Ulsan Grand Park is a large urban park project, funded by a private company, to improve the living environment for urban residents. It is even bigger than Central Park in New York City. The major goal of the master plan of the Ulsan Grand Park is to improve both ‘the quality of the city environment’ and ‘the quality of the life of the citizens’. As a result, it is not only an ecological park, but also a metropolitan park. The park successfully provides a place and opportunity for people to enjoy leisure and entertainment, study culture, and learn from and experience nature in the middle of a city. In order to preserve the existing eco-environment and restore the nature, the concept of ‘eco-friendly park for family life’ was developed. Public involvement was also part of the project.

东部公交车道项目的服务对象是许多成熟的社区，所以，如何将公交车道与周边城市环境融合成为设计团队的工作重点。对备选路线的广泛评估和对最佳方案精心的微调，不仅是为了提高公交车道的使用率，也是为了使车道成为一个受欢迎的邻居，而且使公交站点成为地方社区的自然中心。另外，项目采用了互动式的设计过程，各学科团队和公众有机会对设计方案进行广泛的讨论。社区公众和使用者的需求和意见成为设计方案取舍和改进的依据。这是团队能够制定出强有力的，并受到普遍认可的规划、

城市设计以及工程解决方案的保证。除了满足功能需求外，公交车道的设计还充分展示了对地方文化、历史背景和现状生态环境的尊重。

Given that Eastern Busway will serve many well-established inner city communities, how to integrate the busway with its surrounding urban context become the major goal of the design. Extensive evaluation of alternative routes and painstaking fine tuning of the most favourable options has ensured that the busway will be an exceptionally useable facility, a welcome neighbour and that its stations will become natural hubs in their local communities. An iterative process that was used during the design process provided multi-disciplinary teams and the public with many opportunities to have extensive discussion and give input on the design. The needs and comments from community members and busway users were then used as a basis for the selection of a design alternative and modification of the selected design. This ensured the production of robust and generally accepted planning, urban design and engineering solutions. In addition to meeting the functional needs, the design of busway demonstrated respect of the local cultural and historic context and existing ecological environment.

可持续发展的果川市来美安（SUR）风景园林规划项目以构建 21 世纪生态可持续发展的城市空间为目标。该规划强调了人与自然的交互，为居民营造多样的体验空间，景观大道（风道）的建设增加了场地与周边大环境的联系，松树林步行天桥让人们换个角度看公园，穿越自然主题园的上学路使孩子们上下学的旅程变得更富趣味性。在生态规划方面，项目采用生态桥、生态溪流、绿园和鸟园等措施，吸引当地动物，营造生境群落。在种植规划方面，日照分析成为植物选择和配置的依据，施工场地的树木得到保留，开展大规模的种植以扩展生态环境。

The goal of Gwacheon Raemian SUR Landscape Planning is to create an ecologically sustainable urban space for the 21st century. Human interaction is emphasized in the project in order to create spaces for various experiences of residents. A “viewing-axis for landscape (wind path)” creates a link between the site

and its surroundings. A "pine tree skywalk" provides people with a different view into the site. The path to the school runs through a variety of natural themed gardens, making it an exciting journey. In terms of ecological planning, eco-bridge, eco-stream, greening and bird attracting methods are incorporated to create an ecological setting for local animals and plants. With respect to planting, a sunshine analysis was carried out to guide plant selection and arrangement. Trees from construction sites were preserved. Large-scale planting was carried out to expand the ecological environment.

3. 土地管理类 Land Management Category

土地管理类获得主席奖、杰出奖和优秀奖的三个项目分别是由上海园林（集团）公司和其他公司、组织联合完成的上海新江湾城生态环境建设；由北京市园林古建筑设计研究院和北京颐和园管理处合作设计的颐和园耕织图景区复建（北京）；还有三星 C&T 和三星工程与施工公司联合设计完成的来美安风景园林管理系统（韩国）。

The President's Award, Award of Excellence and Merit Award in Land Management category were made to Applied Key Techniques in the Ecological Environment Construction in New Jiangwan Town, Shanghai (China) by Shanghai Gardens (Group) Company and other companies and organizations; Restoration of Geng Zhi Tu in Summer Palace, Beijing (China) by Beijing Institute of Landscape and Traditional Architectural Design and Research and Beijing Summer Palace Administrative Office; and RAEMIAN Landscape Management System (Korea) by Samsung C&T Corporation and Samsung Engineering & construction.

上海新江湾城生态环境建设是一个介于风景园林与生态环境学科两者之间，将课题研究和建设实践紧密结合的项目。它开创了中国风景园林实践中的许多先例：第一次系统、明确地提出了生态“保育”、“恢复”的理念；第一个在上海住区建设的兼具生态和景观功能的绿色廊道；第一次成功地在上海市区建立了生态社区的天然保育地，深

入开展植物群落效应研究，为上海城市绿地生态安全格局提供了理论依据；第一次完善了城市绿化生态效益的检测体系；第一次提出了生态养护的理念和特征，并提出了有效的生态养护措施。为制定城市绿地的生态养护标准奠定了理论基础。另外，该项目的研究实践不仅节省了绿地造价，还创造了优质的生态环境，对提高人民居住环境、保障市民身体健康作出了重要贡献。

Ecological Environment Construction in New Jiangwan Town, Shanghai is a cross-over type project between landscape gardening and ecological environment science, combining topic research with construction practice. There are many firsts involved in this project, namely: for the first time the notion of "ecological construction" and "ecological restoration" was systematically and clearly put forward; for the first time in Shanghai urban area, a green corridor was constructed with both ecological and landscape functions; for the first time in Shanghai, a natural conservation area was laid out in an ecological neighbourhood, careful study of the effects of plant communities was made, and a theory was developed for the ecological safety of green areas in Shanghai; for the first time an evaluation system was developed for determining the ecological value of urban landscape gardening; for the first time the notion of ecological conservation and eco-features was put forward, introducing efficient measures of ecological maintenance, which also had been developed as the theoretical base for maintenance standards of an urban green area. In addition, the implementation of this project had the positive outcome of directly reducing the construction costs, as well as making significant contributions to the ecological environment, neighbourhood surroundings and local people's health.

颐和园耕织图被作为一处文化景观，它的重建采用了整体保护的理念，既对遗产本身进行保护，也对其环境，包括生态和文化环境进行保护。项目延续了清漪园时期极其重要的景观风貌，是现存清代皇家园林中惟一表达农事主题的文化景观。园内的主体建筑都按照历史原貌进行复建，对山水环境也尽最大可能地恢复，并与颐和园全园水系融为一体。在设计和建造过程中既沿用了传统的造园艺

术手法，同时又采用了新的工程技术。植物配置方面，在保护原有古树的基础上补充符合历史意境的植物，建成可持续发展的园林生态群落。

Geng Zhi Tu Senery in Summer Palace is considered to be a cultural landscape. The restoration of Geng Zhi Tu uses basic preservation principles to achieve overall protection of not only its heritage, but also its ecological and cultural context. The project re-created a most important feature from the Qing Yi Yuan period, the only agricultural theme park in all surviving Qing imperial gardens. Major buildings in the garden were restored to their original appearance, along with the land formations, and the water system was restored in order to merge it into the overall system of the Summer Palace. In the process of design and construction, not only traditional gardening techniques, but also new engineering techniques were applied. In terms of planting design, existing old trees were preserved, and appropriate supplements were added in order to create a sustainable garden eco-group.

来美安风景园林管理系统是一种在城市中营造自然的水生和陆地群落生境的模式，它有助于恢复城市生态系统，扩大绿色网络和保护城市生物多样性。这种管理模式贯穿在设计、施工和养护三个阶段。河流采取自然的曲线形的走势，有利于水体的自然净化和鱼类栖息。精心挑选的水生植物和鱼类，还有水体净化和循环装置的安装保证了水

生群落生境的健康发展。在陆地群落生境营建中也采取了一些措施保证生态系统的稳定性，包括：利用日照分析结果选择适宜的树种；利用微地形来增加种植面积；复层种植模式，增加植物种类；栽种吸引友好型小动物的植物以达到生态系统所需的最少生物量。在这些细致的措施下，建成后的绿地几乎无需特别的人工养护。

RAEMIAN Landscape Management System is a model of creating natural aquatic biotope and terrestrial biotope in the city area, which contributes to the restoration of the urban ecosystem and expansion of green networks, and is critical to the preservation of urban biodiversity. This management system is applied in the design, construction and maintenance stages. The stream's physical curved form is good for the natural quality of water purification and fish habitat. Selected aquatic plants and fish, and water purification and circulation systems support the healthy development of an aquatic biotope system. Several methods were utilized during the construction of the terrestrial biotope in order to secure the stabilization of the eco-system, including: selecting plants based on the results of sunshine analysis; use of mounding to achieve maximum planting area; increasing the number of species to form a multi-layered natural planting pattern; using plantings that will provide animal habitat to help secure the minimum species volume that can maintain the ecosystem. By utilizing these thoughtful methods, the suitable quality of terrestrial biotope can be easily maintained without any special artificial care after construction.

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风景园林设计类
Landscape Design Category

主席奖

President's Award

1 北京奥林匹克森林公园

1 Beijing Olympic Forest Park

北京奥林匹克森林公园是北京奥林匹克公园的有机组成部分，为2008年奥运会而建，其长期目标是营造可持续发展的环境，打造一个多功能的城市公共公园。它将中国传统古典园林艺术与生态技术相结合，建成城市绿肺和市民休憩天堂。对该公园系统进行跟踪评估，将为今后城市中的生态景观设计提供参考和依据。

The Beijing Olympic Forest Park is the organic component of the Beijing Olympic Green. It was constructed for the 2008 event, but its long-term target is to form a sustainable environment and a multi-functional public park. The design merges traditional Chinese landscape arts with ecological techniques to form an urban green lung and site for public recreation. On-going monitoring of the Park's systems will provide a source of information for the future design of ecological landscapes in urban contexts.

1.1 背景、规划与目标

1.1 Context, Planning and Intent

北京奥林匹克森林公园占地680hm²，位于北京市市区北部古老中轴线的北端，是城市向自然森林过渡的空间。紫禁城、景山等北京重要地标贯穿了这条轴线的始终，气势磅礴，形成了城市建造史上最伟大的轴线。作为奥林匹克公园的重要组成部分，奥林匹克森林公园以“通往自然的轴线”为设计主题，秉持可持续发展原则，实现了由城

市环境向自然生态系统的转换，以丰富的生态系统和壮丽的自然景观终结代表城市历史、承载古老文明的中轴线。

The site of the park is 680 ha., and it is located in the north of urban Beijing where the city meets natural forests. It is at the northern end of the historic South-North Central Axis around which the city developed and along which are situated national monuments such as the Forbidden City and Coal Mountain. As a key component of the Olympic Green, it is part of a master plan entitled 'Axis to Nature' established by the Olympic Committee and designed to make a transition from the urban environment: from a severe urban context to a new ecosystem planned according to principles of sustainable development.

为了尊重历史轴线的文化重要性和森林公园的城市文脉，利用中国传统的风水理论指导了前期的地形设计工作。设计将强调师法自然的中国古典园林理念与现代科学技术相融合，形成多样的地形，北以山体作为屏障，南为水系，水系穿过整个奥林匹克公园，连接奥林匹克场馆，形成“龙形水系”。在整个设计过程中，通过对森林公园可能给北京生态环境带来的影响进行广泛研究分析和评估，明确了森林公园在改善城市热岛效应、滞尘降噪、涵养水源、提供氧气和增加负氧离子含量等方面发挥的有益作用。

In order to respect the cultural significance of the Central Axis and the urban context of the Forest Park, the laws of Feng Shui guided preliminary design workshops to create the landscape

formations. The design was developed to merge traditional Chinese landscape concepts that emphasize the need for the artificial to appear natural and harmoniously picturesque, with contemporary technologies. Diverse landforms that came about from the workshops consisted of a screen of mountains in the north and water system goes through from north to south inside the Olympic Green. A broad regional study of the Forest Park's possible eco-environmental influence upon Beijing was executed to investigate how it might be beneficial and improve current conditions such as the urban heat island effect, dust detention, noise pollution, increase oxygen and oxygen anion content in the air, and water conservation, and ideas continued to be analyzed and evaluated throughout the design process.

森林公园被现状东西走向的北五环路分为南北两园。北园是以生态保护与生态恢复功能为主的自然野趣密林, 尽量保留原有的地形、植被、土壤、水源和野生动物, 尽可能减少服务设施, 限制参观游入量, 以维护对动植物有利的环境。游戏场、运动场等社会活动空间都集中在北园边缘靠近主要道路的地带。

The site is divided in two by the Fifth Ring Road superhighway that cuts it from east to west and creates two distinct zones. The North Forest Park is designed as a natural reserve, which regenerates habitats and protects part of the regional ecosystem. The gentle slopes of the site have been carefully studied to guide the design decisions. In order to protect the reserve, limitations were placed on the number of people who could visit at one time, and few service facilities were built. Spaces for social activities such as playgrounds and sports fields are concentrated at the edges of the park along the main roads.

南园是以休闲娱乐、文化教育为主的全新的生态森林公园, 设置集散空间、观景步道和景观景点, 如露天剧场、天境观景平台、木栈道、教育设施、私密空间等, 多样的景观形成完善的功能结构体系, 为在城市中生活的市民提供了少有的接触自然、体验自然的机会。公园中所有设施均为无障碍设计, 确保每位游客的可达性、安全性与舒适性。

The South Forest Park creates new ecologies, which is a place for public leisure, culture and education. A network of gathering places, meandering paths and viewing points, including an open-air amphitheatre, mountain peak terrace, boardwalks, educational facilities, and intimate corners, creates a series of experiences through a variety of landscapes. These offer the public places to study while remaining in the city. All the facilities throughout the park implement barrier free design ensuring easy and safe access for everyone.

该项目通过风景园林师、设计师和工程师等团队的同心协力配合, 为恢复濒危物种的栖息地和保护当地野生动物提供了机会, 在实施中通过调查研究现有的生态理念和技术, 为未来生态设计项目提供参考依据。

For the landscape architects, designers and engineers who collaborated on the project, the project provided an opportunity to regenerate the endangered habitats and protect local wildlife, to investigate contemporary ecological ideas and technologies through implementation, and to create a reference for future ecological design projects.

1.2 设计与可持续发展

1.2 Design and Sustainability

奥林匹克森林公园面临的最大的技术挑战在于建立自我维护、自我调节的水系统, 这就要求考虑干旱天气和高蒸发量的问题, 必须缓解城市因缺乏水资源所带来的生态压力。奥林匹克森林公园是国内第一个利用再生水作为景观用水的城市公园, 其水系设计充分利用了场地周边的现状水体, 并利用再生水、地表径流、雨水和洪水作为补水水源, 建设有效的水循环与再利用系统。在汛期和非汛期采用不同的水循环方案, 在非汛期对城市进行补水, 在汛期进行泄洪, 并建立动态水质模拟预测与预警系统, 预测水质变化并提前进行预警。

The largest technical challenge of the Olympic Forest Park involved the construction of a self-sustaining and self-regulating

water body, requiring solutions associated with the dry climate and high evaporation rate: necessary to ease ecological pressures on the city and its scarce water resources. For the first time in China, reclaimed water constitutes the main source of water for an urban park, with a system that integrates existing water bodies to form a dynamic water reclamation and reuse system whose source is purified grey water, surface runoff, rain and flood water. Two alternative water circulation systems can replenish water to the city in dry seasons and help the city discharge flood water in rainy seasons, and a dynamic water quality simulation and early warning system was established to forecast water quality changing patterns and issue advanced warnings.

20.3hm² 的湖面和 4.15hm² 的景观湿地在水系统中占有重要地位。景观湿地下面是高效的生态水处理系统, 保证再生水与循环湖水的水质净化。地面上结合覆土, 种植树木及各种湿地植物, 沿岸形成自然滤网, 构成和谐的、平衡的生态系统。同时, 湿地作为教育基地, 铺设了大量木栈道, 并设计了沉水廊道, 使游客可以透过玻璃幕墙更多地了解湿地的处理过程。湿地旁的生态水处理展示温室, 每天可以净化 600m³ 的再生水, 成为可持续发展教育基地, 起到良好的展示作用。

A lake (20.3ha) and wetland (4.15ha) are the main features of the water system. Beneath the wetland, a high-efficiency ecological water treatment system ensures reclaimed water and the purification quality of circulating lake water. The process creates a balanced ecosystem above ground using earth mulch, trees and a variety of aquatic plants that line the banks and create a natural filter. The wetland is designed as an educational landscape with a boardwalk that runs across the wetland and into the water, where visitors can learn about the process through glass walls and a greenhouse that houses an interactive exhibition that explains the water purification systems while treating 600 cubic meters of water each day.

奥林匹克森林公园设计的目标是为野生动物提供栖息地并保护本土生物多样性。因此, 在进行植物选择和配植时, 需要对本土植物种类、植物群落和生长条件进行研究

和分析, 以此确定植物种类、种植频率、种植面积、季节特征和栽植条件等。

The design of Olympic Forest Park aims to create habitats to house and maintain local biodiversity. In order to do so, the selection and placement of plant species required a study and analysis of native plants, their communities and conditions and to identify patterns of plant species, frequency, dimensions, seasonal features and application conditions.

依据限制性因素对适合应用于城市景观的乡土植物种类进行分析, 这些因素包括: 植物的适应性、生态效率和传统的文化价值等。通过挑选优良基因的植物种源, 保障生物多样性, 形成包括森林、草地、溪流、湿地和河流等多样景观, 为哺乳动物、鸟类和土壤微生物营造栖息地。森林公园内共栽植了 300 多种乡土植物, 每年可以释放氧气 5400t, 吸收二氧化硫 32t, 滞尘 4905t, 涵养水源 7 万 m³。公园空气的相对湿度比城市其他地方要高出 27%。

Indigenous plant species suitable for urban landscape application were analyzed according to their limiting factors including tolerance capability, eco-efficiency and traditional and cultural value. Seeds with genetic advantages were selected to promote local species and biodiversity, constructing primary habitats for mammals, birds and soil micro-organisms, and plant communities including forests, grasslands, brooks, marshes and rivers. Altogether, more than 300 plant families commonly used in Beijing were selected for the Olympic Forest Park. The plants can produce 5400t oxygen annually, absorpt 32t sulfur dioxide, detain 4905t dust, and the water-holding capacity of the woodland is about 0.7 million cubic meters per annum. The humidity in park is 27% higher than elsewhere in the city.

通过场地调查、现状绘制与分析, 森林公园内保留了大量的现状树木。主湖区中由保留的现状树形成独立的小岛。公园内地形塑造所用土方来自整个奥林匹克公园的场地建设和龙形水系的挖方, 实现了挖填方的平衡, 同时也为植物生长提供了多样的环境。建设在北五环路上的生态