

CHINA 中国景观线计算鉴





南京长发中心景观设计

苏州生物纳米科技园景观设计

Landscape Design for Suzhou Biobay

Landscape Design for Nanjing Changfa Center

成市公园/Urban Park 北京奥林匹克森林公园规划设计 Masterplan for Beijing Olympic Forest Park 唐山机场铁路公园景观设计 Landscape Design for Tangshan Airport-railway Park 表达与平衡——临沂国际雕塑公园景观设计 Expression and Balance — Landscape Design for Linyi International Sculpture Park 英式自然风情的营造——华润·张之洞纪念公园 English Picturesque Landscape — Hua Run • Zhang Zhidong Memorial Park 前道景观/Square and Street Landscape 南昌市江中置业利玛窦广场景观设计 Landscape Design for Jiangzhong Zhiye Matteo Ricci Square, Nanchang 遗忘的历史与转变——北京"金台夕照"公共广场 Oblivious History and Transformation — "Golden Terrace in the Glow of the Setting Sun" Public Plaza, Beijing 城市的记忆——西单商业区及北大街、宣内大街景观设计 The Memory of the City — Landscape Design for Xidan Business District, Xidan Bei Street and Xuannei Street 绚丽多姿的绿色生态走廊——上海新江湾城主干道淞沪路绿化设计 Florid Green Ecological Corridor—Greening Design for Songhu Road, Main Road of the New Jiangwan City, Shanghai 地标性绿地——济宁杨桥绿地 Green Space as the Landmark — Green Space in Yangqiao, Jining

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CHINA 中国景观设计年鉴 LANDSCAPE DESIGN ANNUAL



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北京奥林匹克森林公园规划设计

asterplan for Beijing Olympic Forest Park

项目位置: 北京

占地面积: 6 800 000m²

景观设计: 北京清华城市规划设计研究院

建成时间: 2008年

所获奖项: 2009年美国景观设计师协会荣誉

设计奖

Project Location: Beijing Site Size: 6800,000m2

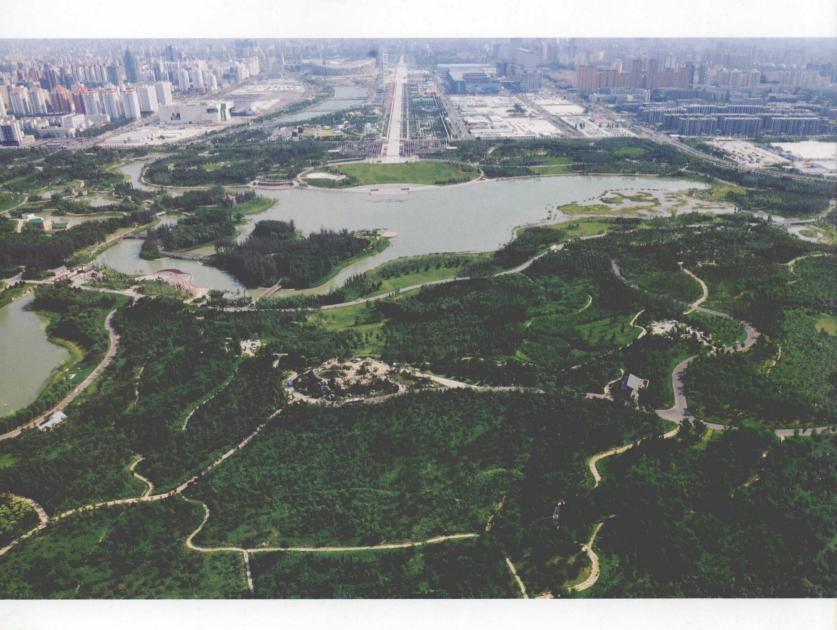
Landscape Design: Beijing Tsinghua Urban Planning &

Design Institute

Compeleted Time: 2008

Award: ASLA 2009 Professional Awards Honor Award in

the General Design Category



ASLA 评委会评语:

"这个项目虽然为了奥运而设,却是未来的公园。在纪念性的尺度上进行创作,对景观设计师来说是一次难得的机会。北京清华城市规划设 计研究院把握住了这次机遇, 因为奥林匹克森林公园对北京的作用将等同于中央公园对纽约的意义。

"This project was planned for the Olympics, but planted for the future. The landscape architect had an incredible opportunity to create something astounding on a monumental scale and they took it. This will transform Beijing as Central Park did to New York City."

奥林匹克森林公园位于奥林匹克公园的北部,城市中轴线的北 端,占地面积680万平方米,是奥林匹克中心区的重要景观,也是 北京市最大的公共公园。它以"通往自然的轴线"为设计理念—— 磅礴大气的森林自然生态系统使代表城市历史、承载古老文明的中 轴线完美地消融在自然山林之中,以丰富的生态系统、壮丽的自然 景观终结这条城市轴线。

奥林匹克森林公园坐落在北京古老中轴线的北部,其设计理念 中必然传承了中国传统文化的精髓——"虽由人作、宛自天开"这 一中国传统造园艺术的最高境界,也是其设计所执着追求的;山水 错落, 负阴抱阳, 取"仁者乐山, 智者乐水"的意境, 使山水空间 具有了人文的意义;绵延山水,跌宕起伏,寻求"一峰则太华千寻, 一勺则江湖万里"一样的大气魄,突出表达人与自然相生共荣的和





- 2 露天剧场
- 3 奥海主湖 4 湖边观景平台
- 5 主要山峰仰山和绿色天堂岛
- 7 交通岛
- 8 人工湿地
- 9 生态水处理展示温室
- 10流向森林的小溪 11 遊林園场
- 12垂钩区
- 13森林艺术中心
- 14 国际接待区
- 15 儿童游乐场
- 16网球场、曲棍球场和射箭场 17 固定的体育运动场



谐,而这正是中国上水文化的精髓所在;"龙形水系",不仅取"水不在深,有龙则灵"的文化含义,更是将中国龙图腾文化向世界传播。可以说,奥林匹克森林公园的设计创意,使"通向自然的轴线"不仅体现在空间序列上,也使中轴线上的中国传统文化得以传承和升华。

奥林匹克森林公园的功能定位为"城市的绿肺和生态屏障、奥运的中国山水休闲后花园、市民的健康森林和休憩自然"。由于位于北五环路,奥林匹克森林公园自然地形成了南北园两部分:北园占地面积为300万平方米,是以生态保护与生态恢复功能为主的自然野趣密林,尽量保留原有自然地貌、植被,尽量减少设施,限制游人量,为动植物的生长、繁育营造良好环境;南园占地面积为380万平方米,是以休闲娱乐功能为主的生态森林公园,以大型自然山水景观的构建为主,山环水抱,创造自然、诗意、大气的空间意境,兼顾群众休闲娱乐功能,设置各种服务设施和景观景点,为市民百姓提供良好的生态休闲环境。

奥林匹克森林公园作为规模最大的奥运工程,从规划设计伊始就将所有的工作纳入到"绿色奥运、科技奥运、人文奥运"三大理念体系中,以"绿色"为基础,展开全方位、近自然的生态体系规划;以"科技"为依托,展开各项综合课题的研究与实践;以"人文"为灵魂,营造富有中国文化气质的山水格局,架构现代公园多功能公共服务体系。

奥林匹克森林公园全面应用当代最先进的 景观建造技术和生态环境科技,制定出一系列 重要的生态战略,形成大量生态设计成果,用 科技营造出一个和谐自然的生态公园,力求达 到中国传统园林意境、现代景观建造技术与环 境生态科学技术的完美结合。

奥林匹克森林公园是国内第一个全面采用 中水作为水系和主要景观用水补水水源的大型 城市公园。特别设计了人工景观湿地系统和生 态水处理展示温室,对进园的中水进行净化处 理,使公园水系成为北京最大的再生水净化水 系。奥林匹克森林公园将植物景观规划放在首 要位置,通过植物和群落结构的多样性设计、乡土植被的恢复与重建等,把园区建成一个丰富的植物种源库,进而为其他生物提供良好的栖息环境,从而建立一个环境友好、可持续发展、人与自然高度和谐的生态系统。奥林匹克森林公园的物质循环与再利用系统、雨水收集系统、消防系统、智能化管理系统、生态节能建筑设计、结合太阳能光电板的景观廊架等规划设计,均为国内大型城市公园中的首创。奥林匹克森林公园还打造了国内第一座雨燕塔。

















The site of the park is 6.8 ha. and is located in the north of urban Beijing where the city meets natural forests. It is the northern end of the historical south-north central axis around which the city developed and along which are situated national monuments such as the Forbidden City, Coal Mountain, etc. 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.

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 harmonious picturesque, with contemporary technologies. Diverse landforms that came about from the workshops consisted of a screen of mountains in the north and waters flowing out towards the south, continuing through the Olympic Green and connecting the Olympic venues. 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. to increase oxygen and oxygen anion content in the air, and water conservation, and ideas continued to be analyzed and evaluated throughout the design process.

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. Gently sloping terrain, vegetation, soil, water and wildlife on 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 fa-



cilities were built. Spaces for social activities such as playgrounds and sports fields are concentrated at the edges of the park along the main roads.

The South Forest Park creates new ecologies, and 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 terraces, boardwalks, educational facilities, and intimate corners create a series of experiences through a variety of landscapes. These offer the public the rare opportunity to get close to nature and to study it while remaining in the city. All the facilities throughout the park implement barrier-free design ensuring easy and safe access for everyone.

For the landscape architects, designers and engineers who collaborated on the project, it 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.

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, and 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 landscape water for an ur-

ban 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.

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 circulating lake water purification quality, and creates a balanced ecosystem above ground with 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.

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, sea—





sonal features and application conditions. 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 oxygen 5400t annually, sulfur dioxide absorption 32t, dust detainment 4905t, and waterholding capacity of woodland is about 0.7 million cube meters. The humidity in the park is 27% higher than elsewhere in the city.

Field surveys mapped and analyzed plants that were growing on the site, and many were kept in their original locations. Where the main lake was dug out, for instance, old tree clusters were isolated and preserved as islands. The earth and top soil excavated from the Park's water bodies and other Olympic venues was used to construct the landforms and to create the main mountain, providing a variety of planting conditions. An ecological corridor bridge has been planned across the Fifth Ring Road to connect the southern and northern parts of the park, maintaining the connection of urban ecological systems, facilitating migration and distribution of plant species, protecting biodiversity, and connecting forest patches. Throughout the park, over 90 buildings were designed as prototypes for a variety of energy-

saving and reuse ideas, technologies and

materials. Integrated into the designs of all the buildings are exterior wall thermal insulation materials, geothermal pump systems, central ventilation system with independent controls of temperature and humidity and tubular skylight materials. Solar panels were laid

out across the roofs of pergolas and new recyclable wood and plastic composites were used for decking, railing and accessories. A recycling and reuse system of solid waste was applied in the park to turn the life and garden wastes into fertilizer and spread within the park.





唐山机场铁路公园景观设计

andscape Design for Tangshan Airport-railway Park

andscape Design for Tangshan Airport-railway Park

项目位置: 唐山市龙泽南路与北新东道交会处

占地面积: 50 000m²

景观设计:房木生景观设计(北京)有限公司

设计时间: 2005年8月~2006年5月

建成时间: 2007年5月

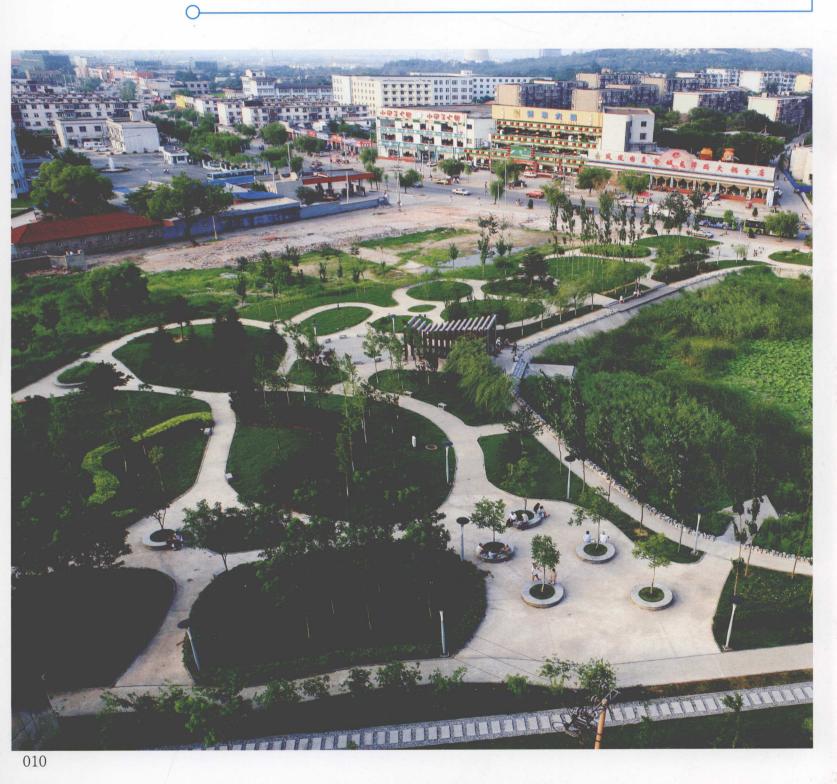
Project Location: Intersection of Longze South Road and Beixin East Road, Tangshan

Site Size: 50,000m²

Landscape Design: Farmerson Architects(Beijing) Co., Ltd.

Design Time: August 2005 ~ May 2006

Completed Time: May 2007



唐山作为中国近代工业城市之一,曾经拥有诸多近代工业建筑景观 遗址;然而,震惊中外的1976年的大地震,使这些遗址化为乌有。震 后重建的唐山市呈现的大多是火柴盒式建筑。

进入21世纪, 唐山市向西、北两个方向发展, 原处于西北角的军 用机场被迫迁移。原军用机场与唐山西南角开滦煤矿之间有一条货运铁 路, 随着机场的搬迁, 铁路也面临着拆迁的问题。经过多方努力, 唐山 市政府决定将原货运铁路沿线设计成斜穿市区的带状城市公园。

设计师分别以"沟痕""波""光带"作为景观设计的关键词,充分 分析了场地特征与人们的行为特点,以"波"及水泡作为设计的主要元 素。设计师观察到,人们在公园里主要以休闲活动为主,其行走路线几 乎是无序可循的。为了表现这种"无序",设计师结合场地上现有的废 弃矿坑池塘,在平面设计上采用了水泡的形式。水泡的边缘是可供人们 散步的道路——一个个的水泡通过大小不同的植物群落来体现,为人们 提供了多个可欣赏不同植物群落的休闲空间。

穿越公园的铁路是设计的主要部分,除了将C段原有的100m长铁 轨保留,其余铁轨都被拆除了,并采用种植、铺装等方式将其设计成一 处可供人们穿越、停留和欣赏的景观。拆除的部分,设计师运用汀步的 方式对铁轨进行再现。人们在公园中惬意地游玩之余,似乎仍能听到火 车驶过时轰隆隆的声音, 感受到一种别样的审美体验。





