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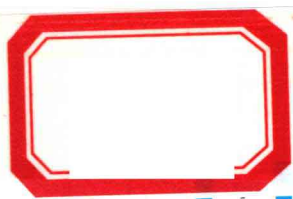
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URBAN AND ECOLOGICAL

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PREFACE 序言

The great earthquake happened in Japan on March 2011 had brought tremendous disasters, which however, made me rethink the existed relationship between nature and humanity. Nature shows its power by disasters vividly and incisively. The clash between civilization and nature, through the plagues to show us most incisive. At the same time, I am also aware that the proceeding steps after industrial revolution towards modernization must transform its developing frame regarded the earthquake as a turning point. That is, to put a stop on the social developing mode based on the continuing industrial revolution.

When think of the earthquake, most Japanese landscape designers believe their basic design concepts and directions are correct, yet still need to be introspective. Ideas to push the whole society changed are rarely been seemed.

What is the basic philosophy and technology for landscape architects? I re-examine this issue and conclude the following 3 points:

1. A design rooted in the earth and based on the comprehensive living world;
 2. A design based on naturally divided geographical units with its historical and cultural background;
 3. A design no longer simply relies on engineering structures to achieve disaster prevention or security features, but on natural technology as a foundation.
- Especially after the earthquake, the landscape designers should call for specific technologies in application and development for the society based on point 3.

Today, landscape design around the world is undergoing constantly a tremendous change, which means the modern landscape style regarded Peter Walker as a core and closely related to architectural design has also began to been changed. Minimalist Art consisted of frequent straight lines and repeated tactics is gradually disappeared while the age of landscape design followed architectural design has also come to the end. The next new design era focuses on integrations of undulating terrains, organic curves, targeted spaces and detailed parts, resulting in a landscape combined diverse spaces in nature and inspirations from designers that recaptures people's minds in the 21st century. People have a new awareness of "life". Adding more "life" into the complex world and seeking for symbiosis is the basic attitude of human landscape design.

Here comes to the developing direction of waking up Chinese landscape design. It gradually gets out of strong influence by European and American styles and is exploring for Chinese classical techniques and a variety of new patterns.

Compared to the modern designs of homogenesis and inorganization, landscape designs closely related to nature will not be continued if out of geographical history and endemic. Therefore, explorations on a wide

range of styles and acceptations for new proposals from overseas architects are necessary. Take Xintiandi Shanghai as an example, a successful commercial model and charming space with its historical streets and new design styles combined. Similar projects appearing in other regions are not surprising, because these are physically, mentally and relaxed warm space for Chinese people.

According to world trend and the movements of Chinese landscape design, the focuses for China are summarized as follows: 1. Take history and culture as the background of landscape design, focusing on the project's pre-meet target and its regional performance; 2. Landscape design in homogeneous spaces shall turn to diversity spaces, not a superficial ornamentation, but rather to create abundant spaces for all types of people; 3. Landscape design in inorganic space transfers to organic spaces. Safe and secure spaces should be created for human, as a member of organisms.

Discussions are not going any further for space limited. After completion, evaluation for ongoing operation and management is the key to determine the quality of landscape or special design. Therefore, to improve the quality of landscape space, not only standards raised but stronger comprehensive ability is imperative. Meanwhile, more graceful, robust and safer construction techniques and such on-site personnel are strongly needed in China. I hope a cooperated work in the world landscape to jointly fill the gap.

Yoshiki Toda

Representative Director,
Yoshiki Toda Landscape &
Architect Co., Ltd.

2011 年 3 月的大地震给日本带来了无比巨大的灾难，这让我重新反思了自然与文明的存在方式。灾害是自然界表现其力量的一种方式，这种力量与人类过于自信的文明的冲突，通过此次千年之灾表现得淋漓尽致。同时，我还深切地感受到，自从产业革命以来滚滚前行的近代化车轮有必要以此灾难为转折，变换发展方式，为延续产业革命的社会发展方式画上句号。

直面大地震，大部分日本景观设计师认为，虽然自身的基本设计理念和活动方向并没有错，但需要反省的是，设计中少有带动社会整体运动层面的主张。

什么是景观设计师的基本哲学和技术？我重新审视了这个问题，着重提出以下 3 点：1、扎根于大地、以综合性的生物世界为根基的设计。2、以自然地域为单位，以其历史文化背景为根基的设计。3、不单纯地依靠土木结构实现防灾与安全功能，以自然的技术为根基的设计特别是经过了此次地震，景观设计师们应向社会大声呼吁应用与发展基于第 3 点的具体技术。

时至今日，世界的景观设计不断地发生着巨大的变化。以彼得·沃克为中心、与建筑设计密切相关的近代景观样式也开始转变。通过频繁利用直线与重复手法而形成的极简主义艺术，逐步失去了踪影。随着人工构筑物的设计发展而变化的景观设计手法，这样的时代已告一段落。接下来出现的是拥有起伏大气的地形和有机曲线、极为细分的空间和细部相结合的设计。融入了自然界多样的空间与灵感所开创的景观设计，重新捕获了 21 世纪的人心。人们重新认识了“生命”。在纷繁复杂的世界中，在我们的人生中融入更多的“生命”，并开始寻求与之共生的道路，这是人类应有的景观设计的基本态度。

再来谈谈中国景观设计的发展方向。中国的景观设计界正在觉醒。在渐渐脱离了欧美景观设计的强烈影响后，正针对包括中国古典手法与各种新型设计样式进行着探索。

和同质、无机的近代化设计相比，与大地密切相关的景观设计如果脱离了地域的历史和风土，就无法继续进行。因此，摸索各式各样的设计样式也是理所当然的事情，也有必要接纳海外设计事务所的新型提案。上海新天地就是一个成功的商业典范。历史街道同新型设计样式有序地结合在一起，营造出颇具魅力的空间。在其他的地区出现相似的设计项目也不足为怪，因为这些对于中国人来说都是倍感亲切、身心得以放松的空间。

根据世界的潮流和中国的动向，就今后的中国景观设计重点归纳为以下几点：1、以历史、文化为背景的景观设计。聚焦项目的预达目标，表现其地域性；2、由均一性空间向多样性空间发展的景观设计。并非肤浅的装饰，而是营造受各类人群欢迎的丰裕空间；3、由无机性空间向有机性空间转变的景观设计。为生物体中的一员——人，创造安全、安心的空间。

在此不再按类展开讨论。景观项目完工后，持续的运营与管理时得到的评价才是决定空间设计好坏的关键。因此，要提高景观空间的质量，不单需要提高设计水准，提高综合能力也势在必行。当今中国最为欠缺的是实现更优美、更坚固、更安全的施工技术及掌握此类技能的现场施工人员。希望整个景观界能齐心协力，共同填补上这个缺口。

户田芳树
法人代表
株式会社 户田芳树风景计画

PREFACE 序言

With the accelerating process of urbanization, all types of commercial real estates emerges endlessly like mushrooms after rain, and thus the hot commercial landscape there from has become a new hot spot in the landscape design industry. The landscape is not only an important element of today's urbanization but also a model to reflect urbanization process. With naturalized environment, artistic feeling, environment-sharing layout, people-oriented scale, three-dimensional space, the commercial landscape makes the city play a functional role and at the same time to meet the human needs of the residents. In this series of "Commercial and Public" volumes is classified as office building, hotel, culture, health care, education to analyze the understanding and integration ecological nature for commercial landscape design and to show ingenuity of the designer not only to create commercial atmosphere in the limited space but also to mix the ecological environment perfectly in the design which demonstrates strong momentum of sustainable development as to commercial landscape.

City Park marks the advent of the landscape of urban public life. With the development of the city, the park has become an integral part of the urban construction and living. This kind of park landscape has become the signs of city's characteristic such as the world famous Disneyland, Hyde Park. The excellent park project selected The excellent park projects selected in the volume of "Leisure and Tourism" not only to be built on the basis of the natural landscape, rather than to respect, concert, used the natural advantages to highlight its geographical features, cultural history and combine with the surrounding urban environment actively. At the same time you can feel the natural atmosphere and even touch designers' unique design thinking and advanced ecological inspiration.

The city is built for people and served for people. The increasing population and growing economy force the limited urban space to be extended outside; the direct consequence is to sacrifice the natural environment. Now people have realized that the destruction to the natural environment has been deepened to the degree of threatening to their own development and their offspring. To conduct reasonable, multielement landscape planning in urban environment is the duty-bound task of contemporary designers. "Urban and Ecological" volume in this series cover outstanding urban planning projects under a variety of terrain, environment, human limitations around the world, and these volumes present to you the advanced ecological concepts in optimizing urbanization process without reservation, make you understand how designers plan city and restore ecology in the city to achieve a win-win between the city and nature.

Close relationship remains among the man and the city, the ecological environment. Landscape design

can be the destructor of nature but also can be a coordinator of nature. Even in developing countries, landscape design shall not only to be limited to the economic and spiritual needs for the investors and the target consumers, but shall to take the initiative to inherit and assume the responsibility to restore the natural environment based on the needs of the overall ecological environment. The designers bear the heavy responsibility of the era, they shall consider all the requirements and factors to find the rest point and optimize the natural environment people survive in. For this purpose, we have invited the world's 100 well-known landscape design firms, collected the representative landscape projects throughout the world, classified as three major categories of "Commercial and Public", "Leisure and Tourism" and "Urban and Ecological", providing many outstanding landscape works combined with ecological environment and commercial design to bring world-class advanced concepts and global design vision for the landscape designers. We are looking forward to help landscape designers to create more attractive, sustainable landscape environments, to carry on the heavy responsibility of the era.

Hongkong
Architecture Science Press
Editorial Board

随着城市化进程的不断加快，各类商业地产如雨后春笋层出不穷，由此带热的商业景观已成为景观设计行业里一个新热点。景观不仅是当今城市化的重要元素，更是一个能够很好地体现城市化过程的模式。商业景观具有自然化的环境、艺术性的感受、均好性的布局、人性化的尺度、立体化空间，使得城市在发挥功能性作用的同时，最大限度地满足了居住者的人性化需求。本丛书的《商业公共景观》分册以办公、酒店、文化、医疗、教育等为分类，分析了各商业空间景观设计对生态自然的理解与结合，展现了设计师如何在有限的空间中既营造出商业氛围，又将生态环境完美融合其中的匠心，展示出商业景观可持续发展的强势势头。

城市公园标志着城市公众生活景观的到来。随着城市的发展，公园已经成为城市建设中不可或缺的部分，这样的公园景观已成为一座城市的特色标志，如全球闻名的迪士尼乐园、海德公园等。本丛书的《休闲度假景观》分册所甄选出的优秀公园项目不只是建立在自然风景的基础上，而是尊重、协调、借用自然优势，将其地域特色、人文历史、旅游资源等放大突出，并与周边城市环境有机结合，人们在感受自然气息的同时，更能触摸到设计师别具一格的设计思维和超前的生态灵感。

城市是为人而生，为人服务的，不断增加的人口和发展的经济迫使有限的城市空间不断向外延伸，其直接后果就是对自然环境的牺牲。如今人们已经意识到了人类活动对自然环境的破坏已经到了威胁自身发展和后代生存的地步，在城市环境下进行合理、生态、多元综合的景观规划是当代设计师们责无旁贷的任务。本丛书的《城市生态景观》分册中囊括了全球各大城市里在各种地形、环境、人文限制下杰出的城市规划项目，将设计师在优化城市化进程中的先进生态理念毫无保留地呈现给读者，了解设计师如何以最先进的技术和独特的手法来规划城市并修复生态，以达到城市 and 自然的双赢。

人与城市、生态环境有着密不可分的关系，景观设计可以破坏大自然，也可以协调自然。即使是在发展中国家，景观设计也不应仅限于投资商和目标消费者的经济和精神需要，而应从整体生态环境的需求出发，主动继承并承担修复自然环境的责任。设计师们背负着时代的重任，应以长远的眼光，整体的角度去思考种种要求和因素，找到最合适的平衡点，优化人类赖以生存的自然环境。基于此目的，本书邀请了全球 100 家知名景观设计公司，收集了世界各处极具代表性的景观项目，以《商业公共景观》、《休闲度假景观》和《城市生态景观》三大分类，提供了众多生态环境与商业设计有机结合的优秀景观作品，为景观设计师带来世界级的先进理念和全球性的设计视野，期望能帮助景观设计师创造更多人们喜爱的、可持续发展的景观环境，不负时代的重任。

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WATERFRONT DESIGN

滨水空间

VANCOUVER CONVENTION CENTRE EXPANSION 温哥华会议中心扩建项目

012

Landscape Architects: PWL Partnership Landscape Architects Inc.

Location: Vancouver, Canada

Size: 26,000m²

设计公司: PWL Partnership 景观设计事务所

位置: 加拿大温哥华市

面积: 26,000 m²