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2011

国际景观设计获奖作品集锦
*International Landscape Design
Awards Works Collection*

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大连理工大学出版社
Dalian University of Technology Press

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展示地方性物种的博物馆——沙漠植物园

荣誉奖

Showcasing the Use of Endemic Species in a Living Museum —Desert Botanical Garden

项目位置：美国亚利桑那州菲尼克斯

总体规划：1992年

造价：700万美国

客户：沙漠植物园

建成时间：2002年

设计师：Ten Eyck 景观设计事务所

位于美国亚利桑那州菲尼克斯的沙漠植物园创建于1937年，占地面积为590 000m²，是一所致力于研究并向公众讲解如何保护沙漠植被及其生境的生态博物馆。该植物园的目标与当前提倡的趋势不谋而合——“采用适应力更强的本土植物取代高耗能、高维护的外来物种来进行景观设计”。近几年来，由于植物园的设施已不能满足日益增长的游客的需求，因此环境的舒适度也大打折扣，影响植物园的讲解功能和受欢迎度。考虑到这一点，植物园管委会决定扩建植物园，建造一个更加便捷舒适的入口广场。

植物园改造前，游客要忍受刺耳的噪音和肆虐的烟尘、步行穿过两个独立的停车场才能到达售票亭，沿途还会经过一条充当植物园排水沟的自然沟渠。仅有的一个售票亭使得游客有时要排队等候30~40分钟才能进入植物园。售票亭的周围采用沥青铺装，不仅在设计上毫无新意，而且空间也很有限。

菲尼克斯著名景观设计事务所之一Ten Eyck景观设计事务所（《世界前沿景观设计TOP50》一书中收录了其作品）负责新的入口及入口广场的设计。新设计令人耳目一新，为游客提供了难忘的身心体验。设计的一个主要目标是避免游客的记忆被呆板丑陋的环境所充斥，而忽视了植物园内丰富的生态体验。错落有致的空间布局吸引着游客前来观赏，使他们一下车便沉浸在轻松宜人的花园氛围中。

植物园整体改造的目标和理念直接体现了Valley Forward协会的环境奖励计划的标准。

为了保护 and 提升环境品质，设计师在对各种可能性进行考虑后，决定在已遭受破坏的地块上打造新的户外空间。以前所有的停车场都是沥青或花岗岩铺装的，而新设计结合了稳定的风化花岗岩，尽量减少沥青和混凝土的使用，有效地减少了地块的热岛效应，树阴也为公共空间带来丝丝凉爽。在人群聚集区可以欣赏到以前所无法看到的帕帕戈山的迷人景致，未遭破坏的原有沙漠沟渠得到了保护和修复，彰显出沙漠滨水地区植被的多样性。设计师与园林工作者通力合作，确定出原有无无法移植的植物，然后在这些植物周围







俯瞰藤架和桥

进行设计。其他可移植的植物都被重新布局，完美和谐地融入到广场设计中。

考虑到设计与自然环境协调一致的原则，设计师首先拆除了挡住原有沟渠的排水涵洞，取而代之的是修建一座桥，突显出原有沟渠。新建的多个户外多功能区不仅与自然景观相互辉映，而且为游客、园林工作者和志愿者营造了舒适的环境，所选用的植被与附近帕帕戈公园中的自然植被一致。此外，设计师还采用了低矮的遮阳篷，与原来华盖如伞的沙漠树木和谐共存。

考虑到设计与人工环境协调一致的原则，设计师在原停车场的位置设计了一个下沉广场，并设置了集水渠和蓄水池来收集临近建筑物屋顶上流下的雨水。广场上的点睛之笔是一个螺旋形的结构，仿佛是一尊由泥土、石块和植被堆砌成的雕塑，主要用于收集雨水。由于没有

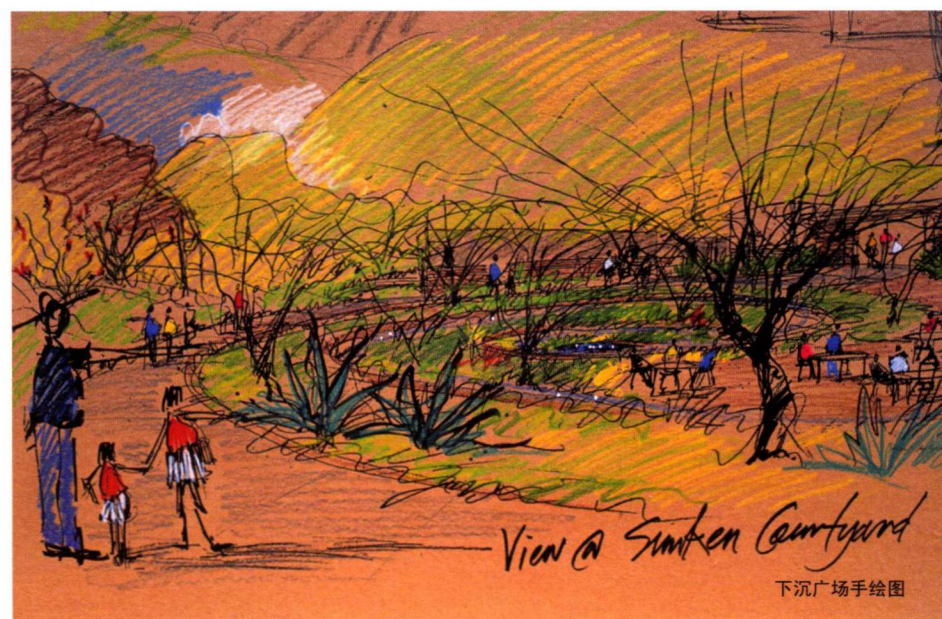
过多地使用混凝土铺装，所有空间都可以自由通达。这种通达性也被运用到广场的设计中，避免将进入广场的路线与园区内其他公共路线相分离。原有停车场上设置很多的充电式电动汽车充电站，这也表现出对环境问题的强烈关注。

保护自然资源是整个设计的灵魂所在，因此设计中只采用耐旱植被；尽量减少混凝土、沥青等硬质景观，硬质铺装表面栽植树木以提供阴凉并摆放花盆。与广场和庭院面积相称的喷泉是设计中的亮点，进一步显示出水景元素在该项目的设计中被运用得恰到好处。沙漠中潺潺的流水声悠远空灵，营造出一种宁静的氛围。

最后，设计师还考虑到该项目在环保方面的意义。广场上的雨水收集系统为公众提供了良好的实例；改造后的植物园更加舒适宜人，吸引了更多的游客来此观光，实现了预期的设计

目标——宣传植物园改造所运用的一些设计理念，鼓励游客将这些环保的设计理念渗透到他们的家庭和工作环境中。比如在一些独特环境中采用索诺兰沙漠特有的植被或普通的沙漠植被，这些都有助于使公众更好地认识到如何利用沙漠植被群落。植物园内还设置了更多适用于不同场合的户外空间，如婚礼、会议以及一些特殊活动，它们不仅为游客带来了更多的身心体验，更进一步扩大了植物园的教育范围。

植物园的成功改造使沙漠广场焕然一新，它将广袤的空间与大自然完美地结合，而这一点也正是菲尼克斯的其他项目所无法企及的。该项目力求人与景观和谐共存，将土地、硬质景观和植被等元素融入到一系列令人难忘的空间中，为游客打造丰富的身心之旅。沙漠植物园的新面貌在承载美学价值的同时，还提供了向游客进行讲解的良机。



Founded in 1937, the 59-hectare Desert Botanical Garden in Phoenix, Arizona, is a museum dedicated to the mission of studying, saving and educating the public about desert plants and their habitat. This mission is in synch with the recent trend of using local and more resilient plants in landscaping, rather than resource-consuming, high maintenance exotic species. In recent years, it became apparent that the garden's facilities could no longer accommodate its increased number of visitors, making for a less welcoming and comfortable environment that somewhat hindered the learning experience, thereby making a future visit less likely. With this in mind, the management board set out to expand the garden's facilities, in the process creating a more accommodating and inviting entry plaza.

Before improvements, visitors reached the admissions entrance after walking through two separate parking lots, and passing noisy, fuming buses. An existing natural wash along the way was treated more like a drainage ditch. Upon arriving at admissions, the single ticket booth meant guests would sometimes wait 30 to 40 minutes to bypass the queue and finally enter the venue. The area surrounding the booth was not at all inviting, entirely paved with asphalt and inadequate to accommodate larger groups.

Christy Ten Eyck of one of Phoenix's leading practices, Ten Eyck Landscape Architects (see their work in The World Landscape Design Top-50), was commissioned to design new entry areas and outdoor plazas that would be an attraction for patrons, creating a fresh face and experience for visitors. A major objective was not to divert the attention from the rich experience inside by cluttering visitors' memories with line-ups and ugly environs. A new spatial sequencing was thus put forward to lure visitors in and to immerse them in a casual garden atmosphere as soon as they leave their car.

Design goals and concepts implemented as a part of the garden's renovation directly correspond to the Valley Forward's environmental awards program criteria.

Following the preservation or enhancement of environmental quality, Ten Eyck bet on building the new outdoors spaces on already disturbed property. All plaza areas were therefore formerly asphalt or granite parking lots. The minimized use of asphalt and concrete lessens the heat-island effect. The concrete used (sparingly) instead in combination with stabilized decomposed granite and tree wells creates shady, cooler feeling plazas. Gathering areas are oriented to focus on the dramatic views of Papago Buttes that could not be



雨水收集花园

enjoyed before, while undisturbed areas of the existing desert washes were protected and restored to demonstrate the rich vegetative diversity of these desert riparian features. The architect worked closely with garden personnel to identify existing individual plants that could not risk relocation and designed around these plants. Other suitable plant materials were relocated and incorporated into the plaza design. On the criteria of integration and compatibility with the natural environment Christy Ten Eyck intervened firstly by having a drainage culvert damming an existing wash removed and providing a bridge that celebrates and emphasizes the existing wash instead of ignoring it. Outdoor multiple-use spaces were created, interfacing with nature and resulting in settings that are pleasant for the visitors, the garden staff and the volunteers. The plant materials utilized were primarily consistent with those found naturally in the surrounding Papago Park landscape. The firm additionally designed and implemented low-profile shade structures, as unobtrusive as possible, blending with the canopies of existing desert trees.

With compliance with the integration and compatibility with the manmade environment criteria, the designers created a sunken plaza in an existing parking lot by carving a water-harvesting runnel and cistern to carry rainwater from the roofs of adjacent architecture. The spiral feature, which is a focal element of the plaza, is an earth, stone and plant sculpture dedicated to harvesting rainwater. All spaces are accessible without being over-concreted. The accessibility requirements were integrated into the plaza design avoiding the separation of accessible routes from other public routes. Electric charging stations for charging electric cars were provided in the existing parking lot, a progressive element that makes a strong political statement.

The conservation of natural resources was a foremost concern in the whole design, reason for which only drought-tolerant plants

were used. Excessive hardscape (concrete, asphalt) was avoided, and where hard surfaces do occur shade trees and planters were integrated. The placement of intimate fountains in scale to the plaza and patio area further demonstrated the enticing use of water as an element with manifold attractions. The mere sound of running water in this arid region goes a long way to creating an atmosphere of tranquility.

Finally, the architect also took into the account the project's contribution to environmental awareness. The entire plaza therefore provides an educational opportunity for the public by demonstrating the harvesting of rainwater. By making the garden a more comfortable and compelling setting in which to spend time, more Valley residents have visited this year suggesting that the design goals have been achieved. One of the designs intentions was in fact to propagate some of the principles used in the garden, by inspiring visitors to carry the same principles through to their homes and working environments. For instance, the use of unique species of Sonoran desert plants, or arranging common desert plants in unique settings contributes to the public's awareness of how desert flora can be enjoyed. More outdoor spaces for occasions such as weddings, conferences and special events are now also available, providing those who visit the garden with a broader diversity of backgrounds and further expanding its educational outreach.

This significant renovation of the Garden successfully reinvented the desert plaza by integrating these large spaces with nature in a way no other project in the city of Phoenix has done. This project strives to connect people to the landscape by sculpting the earth, hardscape and plant life into a sequence of memorable spaces that accommodate a diversity of visitors and group sizes. These plazas present a new face and entry experience that is fitting for the beauty and educational opportunities offered by the Desert Botanical Garden.





栏杆扶手细部



藤架和喷泉



雨水收集槽



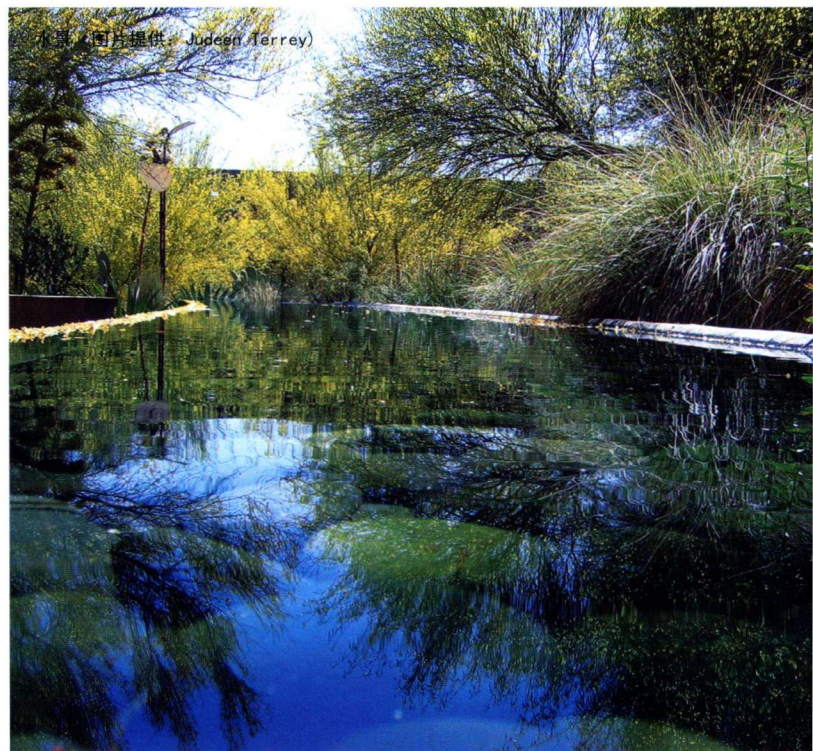
遮阳篷 (图片提供: Judeen Terrey)



喷泉细部



水景 (图片提供: Judeen Terrey)



芝加哥湖滨东岸公园

优秀奖

The Park at Lakeshore East

项目位置：伊利诺斯州芝加哥市

建成时间：2005 年

客 户：麦哲伦开发集团芝加哥湖滨东岸有限公司

占地面积：24 281m²

工程施工：赛特设计公司 SOM 总策划



从公园西部的快车道望去



带有景观的公园位于每条人行步道的末端，为小路增添了生机活力



嵌入花岗岩喷泉墙内的不锈钢排水槽



位于人行步道末端的喷泉

在密歇根湖与芝加哥河交汇处的芝加哥小镇上有一个耗资 40 亿美元打造的社区，其中，位于湖滨东岸的公园成为了这里的亮点。自 2005 年竣工以来，公园在社区中一直发挥着重要的作用，同时也昭示着景观设计所带来的无限生机。

该项目占地面积为 21 448m²，是芝加哥内环约 113 312 平方米的湖滨东岸开发区的核心。芝加哥河与密歇根湖交汇处的湖滨东岸在改造后将容纳 4950 个住宅区、1500 家宾馆、总面积达 204 387m² 的商业区以及面积为 71 535m² 的零售区和一所小学。这里原来是伊利诺斯州铁路停车场，20 世纪 90 年代曾是一个 9 洞高尔夫球场，直到 2001 年才对这里进行了重新改造。

景观设计师在初期就参与到了该项目的整体规划中，并制定了对于公园的设计和开发具有指导意义的开放空间设计总纲。构建步行环境的关键挑战是建设三层交通系统——过境车辆走下层，本地车辆走上层。

三层的交通系统使南北场地产生近 25 度的悬殊坡度，设计师针对这一情况巧妙地设计了一个与格兰特公园紧密相连的眺望台，站在台上公园的风景便一览无遗。广场上极具抽象艺术风格的小路是广场的轴线，从大块石灰岩阶梯铺设开来，贯穿整个广场，一直延伸到北侧的一个小广场里。广场设计充分利用模型学与几何学，沿用一贯的轴线延伸的格局形式，同时利用一排排花岗岩矮墙和各种林下植被打造出景观的立体感。在轴线上种植了“Cleveland Select”品牌的梨木，使得广场的格局更加清晰。

两条宽阔的东西走向的小路的设计灵感

来自于密歇根湖上帆船的曲线，小路贯穿整个广场，每条小路上都设有五座喷泉，是该项目的主要通道。红色花岗岩矮墙里嵌入不锈钢水槽，水流经过这里流入满是粗糙大石头的水池中，又落入下面的不锈钢水槽中，可以在炎热的夏季为行人降温。到了冬季，喷泉里没有水，露出大块的花岗岩石头，看起来仿佛雕塑一般。形形色色的植被随着季节的更替而不断变化并点缀着广场，彰显了芝加哥的园艺史。西侧的水景花园旁和步行小路的两侧都是绿化带，与整个广场的布局十分协调。

在北侧主轴和步行小路之间的空地上有一座圆形的儿童公园，里面有水上乐园和能够保证儿童游戏安全的地面铺装。周围是三个主题各异的独立小广场，孩子们可以在这里玩耍穿梭。小型植物园使孩子们与植物有了亲密的接触，人们还可以在周围的草坪上进行各种其他活动。

沿着公园南侧的眺望台建造了一个专门用来遛狗的“狗狗公园”。这里有三块草坪，并栽种了一些无刺洋槐树，形成了错落有致的景观布局。草坪最高处设有石质喷泉，将水喷射到蜿蜒的水渠中，最后汇集到山坡的底部。狗狗们每天在饮水槽前争抢地盘，或者在由碎石、铺路砖和彩色混凝土铺就的几何小路上奔跑。

在整体规划的第一步。整个开发工程还未竣工时，附近的居民就已经开始在此活动，该项目也成为了各种民俗活动的举办胜地，如芝加哥农产品交易会等。随着该项目开发的不断加快，公园面积也不断扩大，湖滨东岸将成为芝加哥市民公共活动网中不可或缺的一部分。

