

融·筑 / 中国美术学院风景建筑设计研究院作品集 / 第2辑

COLLECTION OF LANDSCAPE & ARCHITECTURAL
DESIGN INSTITUTE, CHINA ACADEMY OF ART
THE SECOND VOLUME

景观设计

融 II

INTEGRATION

TU206
201413
2.3

融·筑 / 中国美术学院风景建筑设计研究院作品集 / 第2辑

COLLECTION OF LANDSCAPE & ARCHITECTURAL
DESIGN INSTITUTE, CHINA ACADEMY OF ART
THE SECOND VOLUME

景观设计

Chapter of Landscape Design

陈 坚 主编

中国美术学院出版社

融·筑 II

责任编辑：章腊梅

特约编辑：刘曲蕾 吴 颖

装帧设计：九麦文化

责任校对：乔樱子

责任出版：葛炜光

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

融·筑：中国美术学院风景建筑设计研究院作品集.
第2辑. 景观设计 / 陈坚主编. — 杭州：中国美术学院
出版社, 2013.7

ISBN 978-7-5503-0519-9

I. ①融… II. ①陈… III. ①景观设计—作品集—中
国—现代 IV. ①TU206

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2013)第164997号

融·筑：中国美术学院风景建筑设计研究院作品集 / 第2辑——景观设计

陈 坚 主编

出 品 人：曹增节

出版发行：中国美术学院出版社

地 址：中国·杭州南山路218号 邮政编码：310002

http:// www.caapress.com

经 销：全国新华书店

制版印刷：浙江海虹彩色印务有限公司

版 次：2013年8月第1版

印 次：2013年8月第1次印刷

印 张：10.75

开 本：889mm × 1194mm 1/12

字 数：60千

图 数：157幅

印 数：0001—1500

ISBN 978-7-5503-0519-9

定 价：100.00元

II

心所

目录

CONTENTS

-
- 001 / 设计的坚守与重建
——新时期中国美术学院风景建筑设计研究院的跨越式发展
Persistence and Reestablishment of Art
—On the Leapfrog Development of Design Institute of Landscape & Architecture China Academy of Art in New Era
- 008 / 杭州西溪国家湿地公园一期工程十大人文景点设计
Hangzhou Xixi National Wetland Park Integrated Conservation Project I:
Ten Cultural Attractions Design
- 016 / 杭州西溪国家湿地公园二期工程——公园游赏区及艺术家村落设计
Hangzhou Xixi National Wetland Park Integrated Conservation Project II:
Planning and Design
- 024 / 杭州拱宸桥桥西历史街区改造设计
Modification Design of Hangzhou Gongchen Bridge Qiaoxi Historic Block
- 030 / 杭州灵隐法云弄
Hangzhou Lingyin Temple Fayun Alley
- 038 / 杭州余杭区塘栖水北历史街区御碑公园
Royal Stela Park in Shuibei Historic Block of Tangxi Town,
Yuhang District, Hangzhou
- 044 / 杭州丁桥大型居住区大农港、东风港、勤丰港河道景观优化提升项目
Canal Landscape Promotion Project of Danonggang, Dongfenggang,
Qinfenggang of Hangzhou Dingqiao Residence District
- 050 / 阿里巴巴杭州软件生产基地室外环境设计
Exterior Environment Design of Alibaba(Hangzhou) Software Base
-

056 / 杭州市朝晖现代城——野风公园

Yefeng Park of Modern City of Zhaozhui District, Hangzhou

062 / 上虞市曹娥江两岸城市防洪景观带

Landscape Belt of Flood Prevention of Banks of Cao'e River in Shangyu City

068 / 襄阳古城墙外环境整治工程文荟景区(修复性)设计

Renovation of Outer Environment of Ancient Wall of Xiangyang City——Renovating Design of Wenhui Scenic Area

074 / 章丘市城市文博中心

Cultural Exhibition Center of Zhangqiu City

080 / 绍兴市会稽山旅游度假区禹陵村改造修建设计

Modification Design of Yuling Village of Shaoxing Kuaiji Mountain Holiday Resort

088 / 浙江温泉湖国际度假旅游区温泉休闲区

Thermal Spring of Zhejiang International Resort of Thermal Spring Lake

096 / 浙江杭州中国刀剪、伞博物馆建筑及景观设计

Architecture and Landscape Design of China Knives-Scissors and Umbrellas Museum

104 / 杭州西湖北山之夜照明设计

Illumination Design of the Night of Beishan Hill Beside the West Lake of Hangzhou

112 / 杭州地铁1号线车站出入口方案及地面景观设计

Entrance and Ground Landscape Design of Hangzhou Metro Line One

序

FOREWORD

设计的坚守与重建

——新时期中国美术学院风景建筑设计研究院的跨越式发展

Persistence and Reestablishment of Art

—On the Leapfrog Development of Design Institute of Landscape & Architecture China Academy of Art in New Era

从1984年浙江美术学院（现中国美术学院）与浙江省建筑设计院联合创办“浙江省环境及室内设计研究中心”（中国美术学院风景建筑设计研究院前身）至今，中国美术学院风景建筑设计研究院（以下简称“美院风景院”）已经历了近三十年的发展历程。在跨越式的发展历程中，美院风景院始终坚持以解放思想、自觉创新为指导，走在时代发展的前沿，深化专业建设内涵，激发创新实践活力，优化专业创作水平，提升设计人才培养质量，不断打造精品设计，受到社会各界的瞩目和赞誉。

依托学院 服务社会

1984年8月18日，浙江省环境及室内设计研究中心在创建之初，即确立了“依托学院、服务社会”的总体运作方针，力图在学院专业化教学探索与社会应用实践之间架起一座融通的彩虹之桥。随着城乡建设的飞速发展，为回应时代的召唤和需求，1994年中国美术学院风景建筑设计研究院在“浙江省环境及室内设计研究中心”的基础上正式挂牌成立，其设计由最初单一的室内设计为主，演变为以建筑为母体，向室内、室外两个界面拓展，涵盖建筑设计、景观设计、室内设计、公共艺术设计等领域。

与国内其他设计研究机构不同的是，美院风景院依托中国美术学院深厚而强有力的艺术传统、人才优势和学术滋养，以我国首个环境艺术系的学术目标为宗旨，以中国美术学院建筑艺术系、城市设计系、景观设计系、环境艺术系、雕塑系、油画系、公共空间艺术系、平面设计系等众多学科为人材储备后盾，利用中国美术学院高层次、多元化的海内外学术交流活动，博取众长，使美院风景院具备了全方位的国际化、艺术化、民族化的学术视野和艺术氛围。在此基础上，美院风景院完成了“学院派设计”品质的缔造和行业品牌的塑造，在国内同行中脱颖而出。

一直以来，作为中国美术学院学生理想的实习和就业平台，美院风景院吸纳了大量优秀的美院学子，凝聚了设计界最新鲜的血液和最活泼的新生力量，同时也为学院教师搭建了实践和创收平台，扩大了学院与社会融通的机遇，全方位的接受市场检验，大幅度提高了师生的实战水平。为表彰美院风景院近年来为美院师生接触社会做出的突出贡献，2011年，中国美术学院决定，授牌美院风景研究院为“中国美术学院青年就业创业见习基地”。由杭州市西湖区古荡街道和美院风景院共同发起创办的文创园区——中国美院风景建筑设计创意产业园也于2011年12月15日正式启动。这标志着美院风景院和中国美术学院的“强强联合”又迈出了坚实的一步。美院风景院今后也将继续为学院优秀人才敞开就业创业以及接触社会的窗口，融通象牙塔与社会、专业与市场之间的壁垒。

三位一体 链接设计

今天,回应日益国际化、工业化、信息化、城市化、市场化的新形势和新需求,针对当代中国设计文化的深刻转向,美院风景院的事业发展开始步入一个新的历史时期。

建筑设计的创作不仅是艺术的浪漫气息和工程技术的逻辑推理相结合的过程,也是在各种制约条件下不断妥协、放弃、再思考和重塑的过程。在美院风景院设计师看来,刻意追求以建筑表达建筑之外的东西,终将步入形式主义的圈套,而忽略建筑本质的存在。建筑设计应力求达到功能与结构的完美组合,恰如其分的体现建筑的功能性、经济性、美观性等多重因素,注重协调建筑与环境的关系,纯化空间与形式的统一,反映科学技术与建筑艺术的结合,升华建筑为“人”而造的内涵。

之前,设计院少有独立的园林设计院,更不用说成立独立的景观设计院。景观设计也多被并入风景园林设计院。随着城市环境问题的日益突出和人们对环境舒适度的重视,景观设计开始逐渐发挥重要作用。实践证明,只有将景观设计巧妙地融入到建筑设计与室内设计之中,才能产生最有效最完美的设计方案。但在当下国内建筑设计界中存在设计程序上的误区:设计师通常以建筑设计、室内设计为设计主线,而将景观设计当作一种补充或陪衬,往往简单设计,敷衍了事,更有甚者在整体建筑完成之后才开始规划周边景观面貌。久而久之,使得我国城市景观设计发展缓慢,千篇一律,与建筑设计、室内设计的发展严重脱节,无法对建筑外围的生态环境起到可持续发展的保护作用,受到国外设计界同行的诟病。同时,当前国内设计院大多专业间存在多重壁垒,建筑设计、景观设计、室内设计等专业之间缺乏深层次地交流与沟通。对建筑设计界而言,以建筑为母体,室内和室外延伸设计如何统一和谐,融通无碍成为亟需解决的问题。

景观设计是针对微观景观空间进行的设计,而建筑设计则是针对具体建筑单体进行的设计,两者之间相互影响,相互作用,密不可分。一方面,建筑不可能脱离外部环境而存在,需要依附于外部空间来体现其价值;另一方面,建筑所具有的个性及特性不仅要通过建筑本身来表达,更要通过周围环境的“场所精神”来烘托实现。景观设计能够彰显时代的社会思想和人文精神追求,并利用建筑设计赋予外部环境以内涵及思考。景观设计和建筑设计的有机结合,不仅可使宏观的建筑空间得到完善和扩展,也可使微观的景观空间得到丰富和延伸,从而使得建筑整体更具整体性和舒适性。

根据市场实践和所占的市场比例,美院风景院的风景园林和景观设计在国内设计界中脱颖而出。其特色在于以景观设计为核心,强调以建筑设计与室内设计整体性为立足点,以人与自然的生态系统为服务对象,关注受众的使用舒适度,强调人与自然的长期和谐关系及可持续发展,在某种意义上,拓宽了景观设计的内涵和外延。

对设计师而言,其最终目标与服务对象是人与自然。美院风景院的设计师在设计之初即强调可持续性和生态性的设计原则,充分考虑到受众与自然的长期可持续和谐发展,理解人与自然的相互关系,协调人与自然的利益均衡。在设计过程中贯彻“以人为本”的设计理念,在保护自然环境的基础上,创造并实现可持续发展的生态人居环境。

鉴于建筑设计、景观设计、室内设计等设计专业之间的壁垒所带来的设计程序上的弊端,美院风景院采取项目负责人制,组织院内外各专业领域的优秀设计师形成专项团队,共同针对具体项目开展综合设计攻关。这种模式兼具主导性和自发性优势,在打破专业之间藩篱的同时,又能充分发挥设计师的各自专业特长,在具体项目实施时,更加灵活和高效,往往取得意想不到的效果。

近年来,由于室内设计行业受制于国家政策等多重原因,突破甚微。在设计创作方面,多趋向施工单位的利益需求,与建筑人文、建筑环境、建筑节能脱节,导致偏重材料堆砌,过于奢华,往往忽略人文环境的塑造。为回应此现状,美院风景院强调室内设计的人文主义精神,把室内设计与整体整合、节能环保、舒适度、高效性等目标结合起来,避免因堆砌材料而导致空间生硬的问题,更注重有效性和合理性。

以景观设计为核心优势,强调建筑设计和室内设计整体性,三大专业互动发展已成为美院风景院的突出特色。目前,美院风景院融景观设计、建筑设计、室内设计、建筑装饰设计、陈设设计、雕塑设

计、公共艺术品设计及制作等相关设计领域于一身，真正实现“三位一体、链接设计”，从而达到更有机、更高效地服务社会的目的。

人才培养 创新驱动

工作室制度(Studio)源于包豪斯学院时期，这一模式在提出之时原意在于将技术与学科进行相统一作为教育的理论依据，通过“作坊”来完成教学工作。这种教与学的工作方式和育人方式比传统的单一的模式拥有更多的自主权和更实际的教学作用，营造师生之间的良性互动氛围。

美院风景院在老一辈设计师的开创下，历经快速发展的十多年之后，积累了丰富的经验，拥有了一套比较成熟和稳定的管理运营系统。为了适应当下的社会体制和自身的进展需求，美院风景院开创性地设置了工作室模式。其最大特点是将人才培养融合到项目设计攻关创新活动的过程之中，在创新的过程中，承担起培养人才的重要任务。在体制创新上，先走一步，吸引了一批有创造力、有社会责任感的有志青年加入。

美院风景院发展的核心部分是对人才的培养。到目前为止，共拥有八十多个创作班子，设立工作室负责人制，形成强有力的核心设计创作团体。下属包含独立项目组，独立运作，形成三角形构架的创作群体，更符合市场的需求和有利于设计师独立创作。为提升设计人员的综合素质和文化底蕴，更好地加强专业技能，美院风景院协同浙江省环境艺术家协会共同创办了“设计艺术大讲堂”，先后邀请了来自中国风景园林学会、中国建筑学会，中国美术学院、北京林业大学园林学院、浙江省风景名胜区协会、杭州市园林文物局、浙江工商大学等建筑界、艺术界、设计界的多位著名学者、教授级高级建筑师等通过学术讲座、设计案例分析、实践指导、项目研讨、实地考察等方式与设计人员展开面对面的交流互动。力求把设计师培养成理论与实践双轮驱动、多向发展的复合型创新人才。

另外，对设计师的培养方式，也需要前提条件。随着社会的快速发展，在校学生的专业学习相较当下的建筑、设计现状较为滞后，且缺乏市场实战经验，美院风景院专门针对新人制定了三到五年的培养计划，使其进入工作室，在经验丰富的设计师的指导下，于实际项目的训练中不断得到提升。美院风景院在工作室制度下，还开启了内部的学习和创作动态模式，一种是师徒传授的模式，一种是小组内部互助提高的模式。成员之间互相学习，在建筑师统领下的团队，通过开设学术讲座或者案例研讨分析等来提升理论和创作水平。这种模式保证了人才的梯队建设，丰富了美院风景院的复合型创新人才培养。

在当今中外建筑师纷争的中国建筑市场中，利用崇尚与颠覆，有序与脱序，正思与反思，功能至上与形式至上等一系列信条与概念，挑战着传统思维。

思考、鉴别、探索、创新显得更为重要。设计师应立足城市的基点、文化的基点、“以人为本”的基点，强化生态环境意识、科技进步意识、功能使用意识，训练创新思维来解读建筑，来“玩”建筑设计。诸如赫尔佐格所言，“设计不只是形成了生活空间的表面，而且也带给人不同的生活质量与感受”。

近三十年来，美院风景院置身于时代变革的精神熏养之中，自觉地结合社会的需求，坚守设计的理想与目标，营建自我突破的环境，积极营造承担时代使命的平台。在美院风景院人看来，创新的使命如一支熊熊燃烧的接力火炬，将一次次建设的成果和先机传播下去，将一个个美院风景院人的责任和意识扩散开去，将美院风景院的理想和目标传递下去。

我们坚信，让设计见证时代，让希望铸造未来！

Since the co-establishment of Zhejiang Environmental and Interior Design Research Center (now as Design Institute of Landscape & Architecture China Academy of Art) by Zhejiang Fine Art Academy (now as China Academy of Art) and Zhejiang Architectural Design Institute in 1984, the Design Institute of Landscape & Architecture China Academy of Art (DILA for short infra) has experienced development nearly 30 years. With leapfrog development, DILA has been insisting emancipating mind, encouraging self-innovation, running ahead of development of the times, deepening major intension, inspiring vitality of innovation, optimizing professional levels, promoting abilities of design talents and creating exquisite works constantly. DILA has been enjoying attention and reputation of the community so far.

Relying on School & Serving the Public

In the beginning of the establishment of Zhejiang Environmental and Interior Design Research Center on Aug.18, 1984, the general operation principle of "Relying on school and serving the public" had been settled. It was aimed at building a rainbow of integration for academic professional research and social application. In order to fulfill the rapid development of urban and rural and the times' requirements, the Design Institute of Landscape & Architecture China Academy was officially established on the basis of Zhejiang Environmental and Interior Design Research Center in 1994. The initial business model of single interior design had been extended to "Architectural design based, interior and exterior designs expanded". The range of its design services began to cover architecture, landscape, interior and public art.

Based on the academic aim of the first department of environmental art in China, human resource from departments such as architectural art, city design, landscape design, environmental art, sculpture, oil painting, public space art and graphic design of China Academy of Art and high level and diversified academic exchange activities all over the world, DILA has occupied international, art and national academic vision and atmosphere by powerful art tradition, talents advantage and academic nutriment of China Academy of Art. That makes DILA be different from other design and research institutes domestically. Moreover, DILA has fulfilled creations of "Academic design" quality and brand effect, which makes it be outstanding in the whole industry.

Been an ideal internship and employment platform for students from China Academy of Art, DILA has been introducing a great deal of its students and gathering the most fresh and active new force of design. Furthermore, DILA has been providing a practice and income-creating opportunity for all teachers, broadening the integration of school with society and improving practice abilities of teachers and students in real market as well. For commending the contributions of DILA for teachers and students in recent years, it has been conferred "The Employment, Entrepreneurship and Internship Base for Youth" by China Academy of Art in 2011. The Creative Industry Park of Landscape & Architecture China Academy had been launched by Gudang Sub-district Office of Westlake District of Hangzhou and China Academy of Art on Dec.15, 2011, which marking a firm step in powerful alliances of DILA with China Academy of Art. DILA will continuously perform as a window of connecting society for talents in school and a broker for breaking barriers of school with society and major with market.

Trinity Links Design

For responding the further circumstances and requirements of internationalization, industrialization, informatization, urbanization and marketization nowadays, the career of DILA has been entering a new period according to the deep change of design culture in China.

The process of design is not only a combination of romantic art flavor with logical reasoning of engineering, but also a process of compromises, abandon, reconsideration and remodeling continuously. In our designers' opinion, trying to express something beyond architecture by architecture painstakingly would surely be lost in the puzzle of formalism and neglect the essence of it. The design of architecture should fulfill the perfect combination of function with structure and reflect factors such as function,

economical efficiency and beauty appropriately. Furthermore, relationship between architecture and nature, unification of space and form, reflection of the combination of science and technology with architectural art and sublimation of the intension of building architecture for human should have been considered all in design.

There were only a few individual institutes of garden design in the past, not to mention individual landscape design institutes. Landscape design was used to be a part of landscape and garden institute. With the emergence of environmental problems in urban and people's attention on comfort, landscape design began to show its importance and effect. It has been proved that the integration of landscape design with architectural and interior design is indispensable in creating a perfect plan. There is some misunderstanding in design procedure all over the domestic design industry: architectural and interior designs have been regarded as the main axle of design, while landscape design has been taken as a complement with crude and careless consideration. In some cases, landscape design with late start been done at end of the construction of whole building. With the ignorance and neglect of landscape design, the development of landscape in most domestic cities expands slowly and without any innovations. This delay of landscape design with architectural and interior design limits the protective effect for environment out around the building. Moreover, barriers between majors are usual in most domestic design institutes. Deep exchange and communications are far from perfect in design of architecture, interior and landscape. Based on architecture, how to fulfill the unification and integration of expanding interior and exterior design has become an urgent task.

Landscape design aims at microcosmic landscape space, while architectural design aims at single building. These two sections keep a close relationship with bilateral influence and reaction. On one hand, architecture could not exist without outer environment. Its value would be shown on the basis of outer space. On the other hand, characters and spirit of building need to be expressed by architecture itself and exaggerated by the spirit of surroundings. Landscape could highlight the social ideology and humanity spirit pursuance of the times. It could endow intension and thinking for outer environment by architectural design as well. Both improvement of macroscopic architectural space and extension of microscopic landscape space can be achieved by the combination of landscape with architectural design. Moreover, the integrity and amenity of whole architecture can be fulfilled as well.

According to practice and market share, both the scenery garden design and landscape design of DILA have being outstanding in domestic design industry. Regarding landscape design as the core, we emphasize the foothold of integrity of architectural and interior designs. Furthermore, aiming at the service object of ecosystem with human and nature, concerning about the amenity by usage and emphasizing the permanent harmonious relationship and sustainable development of human and nature, both intension and extension of landscape design has been broadened in some degree.

The final goal and service object are human and nature for designers. Designer of DILA had been underlining sustainability and ecology as the principle, fully considering permanent harmonious sustainable development of human and nature, understanding the interrelationship and coordinating the interest balance between human and nature. The principle of "Human oriented" has been followed all through the process of design. Based on the environmental protection, ecological living environment has been created and realized with sustainable development.

For overcoming major barriers among architectural, landscape and interior designs, principle of "Project manager" has been taken in DILA. A special team would be formed by excellent designers from all majors both in DILA and from other institutes for cooperating design specifically. This model takes both advantages of domination and spontaneity. By overcoming major barriers, it provides an opportunity for designers to exert specialties of themselves. Its high flexibility and efficiency always achieve some effects beyond original expectation in operation.

According to restrictions such as policies, few innovations have been achieved in interior design industry in recent years. Creations usually tend to fulfill the interest of builder. However, hysteresis in architectural humanity, environment and energy conservation often cause the phenomenon of excessive luxury and neglect of humanity environment creation. To explore a solution, we care for humanism in interior design. By combining interior design with goals such as integrity, energy conservation, amenity and high efficiency, designers from DILA endeavor to avoid the harsh appearance by materials accumulation. Moreover, efficiency and rationality have been emphasized as well.

Building landscape design as the core power and emphasizing the integrity of architectural and interior design, interaction among the three major has been attributed as the uniqueness of DILA. With the integration of those factors in design industry, such as landscape design, architectural design, interior design, building decoration design, display design, sculpture design, public artwork design and manufacture, DILA has fully achieved the effect of "Trinity links design". Furthermore, the goal of serving the public with high efficiency has been fulfilled.

Talents Training & Innovation Driven

The studio system had been deriving from the period of Bauhaus School. The original intention of this system aimed at unifying technology with courses and supporting education as theoretical evidence. And the teaching work had been done in the workshop. Compared with traditional ways of teaching and educating, more discretion and practical teaching effects had been achieved by this method. And effective interaction between teachers and students had been created as well.

On the excellent basis of DILA designers of older generation, both affluent experience and matured and stable system for administrative operation have been achieved after rapid development more than ten years. For adapting the requirements of social organization and self-progress, DILA has set up a groundbreaking studio mode. The biggest feature of this mode is talents educating has been integrated into the innovation progress of design. In other words, the innovation progress has performed more significant in talents educating. Moreover, we endeavor to employ a great deal of youth with creativities and responsibilities in our organizational system innovation.

Talents educating is the center of DILA's development. There are more than 80 creating groups with studio management system. They are the core human resource of design with super competitive power. Subordinate independent project teams with individual operations and triangle-structured creating unit fulfill both the marketing and independent requirements of designers better. For promoting comprehensive abilities, culture intention and major abilities of our staff, DILA has established "Lectures Series of Design Art" with Zhejiang Environment Artists Association. Famous scholars and senior architects of professor level from areas of architecture, art and design such as Chinese Society of Landscape Architecture, Architectural Society of China, China Academy of Art, School of Landscape Architecture Beijing Forestry University, Zhejiang Scenic area Association, Hangzhou Municipal Gardens Bureau of Cultural Relics, Zhejiang Gongshang University have been invited by our lectures. Interactions between lecturers and staff in various ways such as academic lectures, cases analysis, practical guide, project seminar and spot investigation make it possible to educate our designer being integrative and creative talents with theories and practical experience.

In addition, the way of educating designers requires preconditions as well. With the rapid development of society, the major abilities of students on campus seemed falling behind with the recent situation of architecture and design. Meanwhile, shortage of practical experience is another disadvantage of students. According to these problems, DILA has put a special three-to-five years educating plan for these freshmen forward. New staff could be trained and improved with the guide of experienced designers in reality. Furthermore, dynamic inner study and creation modes have been carried out under

the studio management system. One mode is the imparting between master and apprentice. The other is cooperation for improvement in team. These two modes encourage teammates to learn from others under the management of teacher and improve both theoretical and creative levels of their own by academic lectures and cases discussions. All these have ensured the development of human resource of DILA and enriched the cultivation of integrative and creative talents.

Nowadays, the architecture market in China is full of domestic and foreign talents. Beliefs and concepts such as advocacy with overturn, order with disorder, tactic thinking with reverse thinking and function first with form first flood our consciousness. Thinking, distinction, exploration and innovation seem much more important. That requires our designers standing on the basis of city, culture and people oriented and strengthening the consciousness of ecology environment, advance of science and technology and function usage. Innovation thinking should be trained in understanding constructions. As Herzog said, design not only forms on the surface of living space, but also brings people different quality of life and feelings.

In the growth of nearly 30 years, DILA has placed itself in the cultivation of time reform spirit. Combining with the social requirements conscientiously, we have been persisting the ideal and goal for designing beauty, creating the environment for self-challenge, building platform for undertaking the missions of the times, leading the direction of architectural design development and exploring new aspect of industry with creativities. In people of DILA's vision, the mission of innovation just as a flaming torch. We will disseminate all achievements and advantages again and again. We will spread the responsibility and consciousness of DILA person to person. We will pass the ideal and goal of DILA generation to generation.

Let design witness the times! Let hope create the future!

杭州西溪国家湿地公园一期工程 十大人文景点设计

Hangzhou Xixi National Wetland Park Integrated Conservation Project I: Ten Cultural Attractions Design

项目地点: 浙江省杭州市

项目面积: 40公顷

设计时间: 2004年

获得荣誉: 浙江省建设工程钱江杯奖(优秀勘察设计)二等奖

Location: Hangzhou, Zhejiang Province

Land Area: 40 hectares

Date of Design: 2004

Awards: Second Prize, Zhejiang Construction & Engineering Qianjiang Cup
(Excellent Design of Reconnaissance)



西溪湿地一期工程位于杭州西湖区蒋村乡，十大人文景点分别为西溪水阁、西溪草堂、梅竹山庄、泊庵、百家楼、烟水渔庄、深潭口、烟水庵、秋雪庵及西溪梅墅。总用地面积约35公顷，总建筑面积约1.9万平方米，已于2005年5月1日建成开园。

西溪湿地人文景点设计基本的文化主题表现为以鱼隐耕读等内容为特征的隐逸文化，其文化内涵还包含了庙堂文化、士大夫文化、乡土民俗文化、农耕文化。景观意境的设计围绕“野逸”、“清幽”、“闲适”六字展开。综观西溪湿地一期诸景点，南面西溪水阁、西溪草堂、梅竹山庄、泊庵景点根据历史资料侧重士大夫文化的演绎，设计了不同类型的文人别业类景观，而建筑风格则参照明清山水画和传统建筑的某些元素；百家楼、烟水渔庄、深潭口景点则侧重各类水乡村落民俗文化的演绎，表现了民居建筑群体布局 and 空间结构与自然环境几种不同的互动关系，建筑风貌延续了当地的传统民居风格；烟水庵和秋雪庵则是湿地水乡中庵堂文化的代表，紧凑的布局型制、朴素的建筑风貌及其与环境的关系具有独特的湿地特征；而西溪梅墅则以田园农舍的形式表现原始朴素的农耕文化和士大夫“小隐”的主题和意境，建筑风貌则以乡土、粗犷为特色。

保护自然生态是一期诸景点设计的立足点，而传承人文内涵则是更高的价值取向，是将传统的庙堂文化、士大夫文化、隐逸文化和乡土文化以某种物质形态表达在美好的自然生态中，将古人的精神追求、审美情趣、生活理想传达给今人。



The First Phase of Xixi National Wetland Park Integrated Conservation Project locates in Jiangcun Village, Xihu District, Hangzhou. Ten cultural attractions are Xixi Waterside Villa, Xixi Thatched House, Plum and Bamboo Villa, Bo Temple, Hundred-Brook Village, Misty Water Fishing Village, Deep Pool Mouth, Misty Water Temple, Autumn Snow Temple and Xixi Plum House. With general land area of about 40 hectares and general building area about 19000 square meters, it was established and opened on May 1, 2005.

The cultural theme of Xixi Wetland cultural attractions design is the seclusive culture with the contents of fishing, seclusion, farming and studying. The cultural connotation contains the culture of temples, scholars, folklore and farming. The design of the poetic landscape is based on ease, serenity and leisure. Among all the scenic spots of Xixi National Wetland Park Project in the first phase, Xixi Waterside Villa, Xixi Thatched House, Plum and Bamboo Villa and Bo Temple emphasize on the deduction of the scholar culture due to the historical document; they are designed in various literati landscapes, with the architectural style referring to Chinese landscape painting in Ming and Qing Dynasty and some elements in traditional Chinese architecture. Hundred-Brook Village, Misty Water Fishing Village and Deep Pool Mouth emphasize on illustrating the folk custom culture of water village, representing diversified mutual relationships among the layout of the group residence, spatial structure and natural environment; and the architectural style continues a local traditional residential manner. Autumn Snow Temple and Misty Water Temple exemplify the temple culture in water village of wetland, with compact distribution pattern and modest architectural style, shaping into a unique wetland character. Xixi Plum House belongs to the style of countryside farmhouse, representing the primitive and pure farming culture and the "small seclusion" conception of scholars in Chinese history, with local and rough architectural style.

It is the standpoint of the phase I design as to protect the nature and ecology. While to continue the humanity connotation is a higher value orientation. It is to materialize the tradition temple culture, scholar culture, seclusion culture and folk culture in wonderful natural ecology, to introduce the ancients' spiritual pursuit, aesthetic sentiment and life ideas to modern people.

