

Global Designs Of Park Landscape

世界公园景观设计

宋丹丹 编 张晨 译

辽宁科学技术出版社

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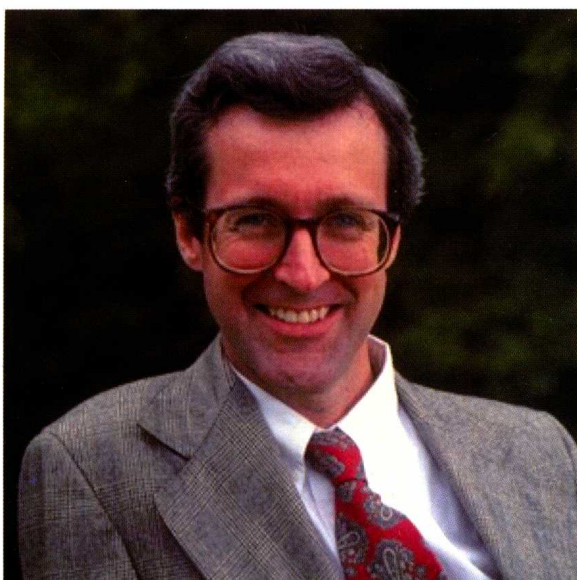
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Foreward

前言



Kevin Shanley

凯文·杉立

Current Position

CEO of the SWA Group

Education

Studies in Landscape Architecture, Harvard University Graduate School of Design, 1978
Studies in Philosophy, University of Santa Clara, 1972

Professional

Affiliations American Society of Landscape Architects American Institute of Architects, Honorary Member Bayou Preservation Association, Chairman of the Board Buffalo Bayou Partnership, Advisory Board Member White Oak Bayou Association, Advisory Board Member Willow Waterhole Greenspace Conservancy, Advisory Board Member

Registration

Registered Landscape Architect, Texas No. 2271

现任职务

SWA公司全球总裁

学历

景观设计研究生, 哈佛大学设计研究院, 1977年-1978年; 哲学研究生, 圣克拉拉大学, 1969年-1972年

专业协会会员资格

美国景观设计师协会会员, 美国建筑师协会荣誉会员 河流保护协会董事局主席, 布法罗河合作开发委员会顾问 白橡树河协会委员会顾问 柳水孔绿地保护委员会顾问

注册会员资格

得克萨斯州注册景观设计师, 注册号2271

Thoughts on the importance of urban parks

Urbanization around the world is happening at unprecedented levels. The definition of "urban" continues to expand. In China, the process of urbanization and the development of new cities, towns, and even innovative forms of agricultural settlements are happening at a pace unmatched in the rest of the developing world. As a leader in the world wide urbanization process, China's fast growing population and vast landscape territory only begins to tell the story of the changing landscape of the 21st century. According to UN's projection, half of China's population will live in cities by 2015. This number is especially significant growth when compared to data that suggest that almost half of all people now live in cities - "46% urban population" according to data reported in 2009. What will the future of urban landscapes be? How will designers and planners affect the built environment? How will parks and landscape infrastructures play an increasingly important role in the success and sustainability of one of the greatest human creations - the city?

As designers, we ask deeper questions about what people want from their urban environs. What is the life style that people are seeking within a hustling, at times seemingly chaotic urban environment? Through research, careful analysis, and structured thinking, we approach design through a framework of thinking that touches on many of the following aspects:

Quality of Life: With cities and dense urban environments, the emergence of the urban park at many scales has provided a place and opportunity for people to return to nature.

1) Recreation and Entertainment: Recreation opportunities include passive and active program possibilities.

2) Health and Wellness: Landscape architecture and open space in urban environments helps to create a balance to the increasingly sedentary lifestyle and workstyle of today's working world. Open space, fresh air, places to move and exercise, and places for passive and active recreation enhance physical wellness. In addition, they provide relief for the increasing obesity epidemic and associated health problems.

3) Urban Agriculture: Human settlement used to have an inseparable relationship with land and agricultural properties. However, such connection has been severed by modern urbanization and industrial specialization development. Promoting urban agriculture in park space reestablishes this deeply rooted relationship.

4) Beauty and Aesthetics: In human history, parks and open space have been sacred, important, and meaningful. Parks - the outdoors - have been places for gathering, social activities, sight-seeing, and spiritual or ritual activity. Parks are the places where people enjoy the landscape as well as other cultural features and enlightenments.

Quality of Environment: Nature is the foundation for human being's survival. The processes of urbanization and industrialization, however, threaten to sever the connection between humans and outdoor spaces. The balance of landscape and built environment together create productive human environments. Integrating open spaces, networks, corridors, and public spaces help improve the vision of the city, the quality of urban life, and the health of its residents. Furthermore, integrated landscape ecosystems cohesively in the design framework helps to restore a natural setting and protect the environment.

1) Water Quality: Parks can improve and enhance existing water systems by increasing the capability of water management and water quality rehabilitation. Water can also be

improved through a series of functional processes including infiltration, renewal, collection and detention, etc.

2) Air Quality: Plants and green spaces are important factors in air quality. Open space and green landscapes contribute towards the removal of particles in the air, reduce the urban heat island effect, and increasing carbon absorption.

3) Urban Wildlife Habitat: Park environments provide space for ecosystems and habitats. Birds, as one example, thrive on large open spaces and migratory birds and songbirds need dense, rich ecosystems to survive. Water systems and water habitats are critical for aquatic wildlife as well as fisheries.

Urban parks and urban landscapes are critical for the human and environmental well being in big cities. In designing great parks, the following principals are of utmost importance:

1) Urban park development shall accommodate multiple scales and systems, ranging from small scale green space, to regional green space system, to national park, and to natural reserve land systems.

2) Park designs shall emphasize the importance of "connectivity" and create networks that link park and green space at various scales in order to establish a significant system.

3) Park designs should demonstrate the multi-functional nature of open space and their abilities to serve people and the environment. All designs, at all scales, should be developed with an emphasis on efficiency and environmental quality. Urban Parks are a precious natural environment within our urban setting. Designing them well – to accommodate both the life and development demands of the present while also looking forward to the needs of our future generations and landscapes requires a comprehensive look at creating healthy ecosystems and prosperous mega cities and how the two can co-exist in the 21st century.

关于城市公园重要性的思考

城市化在全世界范围内正以前所未有的速度发展。“城市”的定义仍在继续扩大。在中国，城市化进程和新城市、新城镇，甚至农业居住区形式的创新在发展中国家中都处于遥遥领先的地位。作为城市化进程的领军者，中国快速增长的人口和广袤的景观地域仅仅是开始诉说21世纪景观的变化。按照联合国的预测，至2015年，中国将有一半的人口生活在城市中。这个数字比2009年“46%为城市人口”的数据有了显著的增加。城市景观何去何从？设计师和规划者们如何影响建筑环境？公园和景观设施如何在人类最伟大的发明之一——城市建设的成功与可持续发展中扮演日益重要的角色？

作为设计师，我们思考更深刻的问题，人们到底想从城市环境中得到些什么。在这样一个喧哗，有时甚至有些混乱的环境中寻求什么样的生活方式？通过研究，仔细地分析和建设性的思索，我们的思索从下述几个方面延展：

生活质量的追求——城市生活方式与人类生活的天然诉求大相径庭，公园的出现为回归自然的生活方式提供了场所和机会。

1) 休闲娱乐：包括激烈的和舒缓的活动。

2) 健康养生：城市环境下的景观建筑和开放空间有助于对现代工作场所中久坐不动的工作方式提出平衡之道。开放的空间，新鲜的空气，走动和锻炼的场所，舒缓和激烈运动的场地，从而提高社会素质并加强个人身体健康。另外，它们也能缓解“肥胖”等流行的现代人健康隐患。

3) 都市农业：曾几何时，人与土地、田产的关系密不可分，现代的城市化和产业分工割裂了这个联系。公园空间中推广都市农业重现了这一根深蒂固的关系。

4) 审美诉求：在人类历史中，公园和开放空间曾不可侵犯、至关重要且富有意义。公园空间从古至今是人们聚集、社交和观光，以及精神和礼仪活动的场所，饱览自然风光和人文景致，陶冶情操。

环境质量的追求——自然是人类生存的依托。但多年的工业化和城市化却一直在无情地侵占自然应有的利益。景观和建筑环境的平衡有助于创造高质量的人类生存环境。整合开放空间，网络布局，廊道和公共空间有利于改善城市的市容，城市生活质量及其居民的健康。此外，设计框架中整合后连贯的景观生态系统有助于修复自然，保护环境。

1) 水体质量：通过过滤、再生、续集和驻留等功能提高公园空间对于水体管理和质量修复的能力。一系列的程序处理如渗透、更新、收集和滞留等也能够提高水体质量。

2) 空气质量：植物和绿色空间是影响空气质量的重要因素。开敞空间和绿色植物对于去除空气中颗粒物，改善城市热岛效应，并增进碳元素的吸取起到重要作用。

3) 都市野生动植物的栖息：公园环境为候鸟和鸣禽提供了生存空间。举个例子，鸟类生存于宽阔的开敞空间中，迁徙的鸟类和鸣禽需要在密集富饶的生态系统种生存。水体造就了水生动植物栖息的家园，并为渔业创造环境。

城市公园和城市景观对于人类和环境的健康至关重要。下面是公园设计的几条重要原则：

1) 城市公园建设需体现多重尺度，从小型绿地到区域绿地体系，到国家级的公园和保护区用地系统。

2) 公园设计应该强调“连接”的重要性，在各个尺度以网络将公园绿地联系起来，形成气候。

3) 公园设计应该体现公园对自然的多重“服务”功能和以及他们为人类和环境服务的能力。所有的设计，所有的范围都应该重视高效性和环境效益。

城市公园是城市系统中珍贵的自然资源。设计成功的公园既要调节现今的生活和发展需要，也要考虑到未来人类发展的需求。景观需要全面发展，建造一个健康的生态系统和超级大城市，并寻找二者在21世纪共存的平衡点。

The creation of a new urban park by engineering adjustments – James Corner Field Operations, Design Team Lead

The transformation of the High Line structure in to a new urban park required a series of significant engineering adjustments to the existing structure and the creation of a whole new infrastructure, including structural, mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems to support the new landscape.

Robert Silman Associates (RSA) was responsible for the preservation and restoration of the existing High Line structure. RSA was able to detail minimal structural repairs, often merely removing deteriorated surfaces and repainting the steel. Where damage was significant, reinforcing plates were designed for the steel structure, rivets were replaced, and connections repaired. Concrete repairs were limited to removal of damaged material and patching with an epoxy repair mortar. In all cases, preservation standards were followed: repairs are evident, and the removal of historic material was minimized.

Buro Happold was responsible for the design of all new engineering systems and structural interventions. The new pedestrian walkway is an innovative unitized system, using 1foot x 12 feet precast, reinforced-concrete planks. To coordinate the movements of the old and new structures due to thermal expansion, expansion joints are incorporated in the precast concrete framing system. At the Gansevoort and 14th Street access points, the High Line's existing steel girders were cut to create openings for staircases, which are suspended from the structure by stainless steel tension rods. At the 10th Avenue Square, the existing beams were removed, and a new steel and concrete supporting structure was inserted to support a wood, stepped seating area. Large windows were then carved out of the main girder spanning 10th Avenue, allowing views down to the street through the structure.

The conversion of the High Line also required the installation of all new mechanical, electrical and plumbing infrastructures. A sophisticated electrical system controls the extensive lighting scheme for the park, and fiber optic cables support a new security system. A comprehensive irrigation system, designed by Northern Designs, was complemented by entirely new waterproofing and drainage systems, to support the landscape and to ensure the long-term needs of the structure.

通过工程改造来支持城市公园景观——詹姆斯·科勒事务所（项目负责方）

设计师将曾经的高架铁路改造成一处崭新的城市公园，需要对原有结构进行一系列重大的工程转换，建立一套包括结构、机电和管道系统在内的支持新景观的全新基础设施。罗伯特·西尔曼建筑联合公司（RSA）负责保护和修复原来的高架铁路结构。RSA详细描述出了最小的结构修复，主要是消除结构表面的锈迹，重新刷漆。在损坏严重的地方，加强钢结构的钢板，替换铆钉，修复连接处。混凝土的修复仅限于将损坏部分去除，然后利用环氧胶泥进行修补。无论什么情况下，保护的标准都是不言而喻的，即修复勿庸置疑，但是对历史痕迹的破坏却要降至最低。

Buro Happold建筑师事务所负责所有新工程系统和结构干预的设计。新的人行步道是一种创新的组合系统，它采用了3m x 3.66m的预制钢筋混凝土板。为了适应热膨胀引起的新旧结构的活动，膨胀节被装入预制混凝土框架系统内。在Gansevoort和第14街的交叉处，高架铁路原来的钢梁被切断，建成楼梯口，楼梯仿佛被不锈钢拉杆结构悬吊着一般。在第10大街广场上，原来的横梁被拆除，由钢材和混凝土建造的新结构用于支撑一个木制的、梯状座椅区。横跨第10大街的主梁上开出修建了巨型窗，人们可以尽览街面景致。改造高架铁路还需要安装新的机电和管道设施。尖端的电力系统控制公园的照明系统，光纤电缆则支持新的安全系统。Northern Designs公司设计的综合灌溉系统与全新的防水和排水系统完美结合，不仅满足公园的景观需求，而且确保公园可持续性的长远需求。

Constructed ecology: Docklands Park by Michael Wright – Rush\Wright Associates

Melbourne has begun to rebuild itself. Waves of concentric development have finally grown so large in the mirror of public and political perception that few can now pretend that the social and environmental cost of transferring land value to speculative developers can possibly be sustained. Real cost and "externalities" have begun to penetrate market-hardened skulls and a new form of rationalism has begun to shape our city. Docklands Park is one such experiment in policy and result.

At infrastructure scale, budget is a big issue. The ground is sometimes hard just to cover, and expectation has not always matched available resources on Harbor Esplanade at 100,000 square meters. Some of the early design ideas will not now be achieved within the commercial realities of available developer contribution and normative thinking about the cost of landscape as infrastructure; this is not unusual but is likely to be a recurring problem in the rebuilding of Melbourne as we seek to do more - with less.

Docklands Park is a little experiment in landscape as infrastructure and is a simple system that seeks to reveal and demonstrate sustainable environmental process in design. This is constructed ecology and the future of landscape architecture in Melbourne.

The park is primarily conceived as a sensuous terrain, a series of four shapes: two warped trapezoidal grass platforms, a tilted cylinder and a tall eccentric cone. These forms are repositories for low-level contaminated waste, dug from the treatment wetlands on site and also sourced from other excavations around Docklands. These are the high points of the system and comprise irrigated grassland. The low places in the park are three treatment wetlands. These accept all the stormwater runoff from the Park, from surrounding roads, and from seven hectares of paved catchment along Harbor Esplanade. The wetlands deliver treated water to underground storages, which is disinfected and used for grass irrigation.

建造生态学：迈克尔·莱特的多克兰兹公园——拉什\赖特事务所有限公司

墨尔本开始重建本市。以市中心为轴的开发越演越烈，现在很少有人能把占用土地的社会和环境成本看成是可持续发展的。实际的代价和“外部环境”已经开始穿入市场坚硬的外壳，新形势的现实主义已经开始塑造我们的城市。多克兰兹公园就是这种政策下的实验结果。

从基础设施来看，预算是一个大问题。有时候地面难以覆盖，预期总是难以与滨海艺术中心10万平方米所需的资源相匹配。最初的设计理念往往在开发商提供的资源和景观设施成本有限的商业现实环境下难以完成；这并不是不同寻常的，但在墨尔本重建的过程中很可能是经常出现的问题。

多克兰兹公园可以看作是景观设计中的一个小小的实验，因为其设施是一个简单的系统，试图揭示和展示设计中的可持续性环保过程。这是一项建设，也是墨尔本景观建筑的未来。该公园最初想设计成一个感官平台，一连串四个形状：两个蜿蜒的梯形草地平台，一个倾斜的圆柱体和一个高大的偏心锥。这些形状的物体都是用来处理轻度受污染的废物，这些废物来自于处理废物的湿地和多克兰兹的其他地区。这些都是该系统的至高点，并包括了草地灌溉系统。公园的低地势是三个处理废物的湿地。这些湿地接收所有流入公园的雨水，这些可能来自于附近的道路和滨海艺术中心7公顷的铺设集水池。湿地将处理完的水运输到地下储存室，这些水消毒后用于草地灌溉。

Urban Park – the main frame of future city – the comfortable city living depends on the vigor of the park – Thomas Balsley Associates

Like many U.S. cities, the success and vitality of Dallas was historically measured more in numbers than in the quality of life promised to its citizens. As compared to its peers, downtown's dearth of vibrant parks and pedestrian activity became a growing concern for civic and downtown business boosters as well as urbanists. And like many U.S. cities, downtown was littered with failed public spaces to which citizens point with skepticism and fear.

The Main Street Garden site was blessed with extraordinary assets: a diverse constituency of university students, new residential downtown pioneers, shoppers on an active retail corridor, nearby office workers, a city with civic will and financial commitment, and a strategically-located site surrounded by landmark architecture. These attributes suggested that our conceptual studies explore the vision of a park that is both open and flexible and filled with a variety of intimate experiences to which visitors could return on a regular basis. The busiest corner of Main Street became the park's front door from which all other "rooms" could be viewed. Visitors would be welcomed by an anchor of activity in the form of park pavilion, porch, and fountain plaza. As its central feature, a large flexible lawn space serves as the park's main living room around which smaller spaces of targeted activity revolve. A dog run, for the young urban pioneers, tot play for the grandchildren of empty nesters and study shelters in which students or shoppers gather for quiet moments. The arrangements encourage intermingling. Tots move from the play lawn mound to the shallow stream and mist fountain. The distinctive green glass "parkitecture" and iconic canopy are intended to strike a fresh dramatic pose for downtown.

As more and more cities and their citizens realize that they are at the forefront of sustainable living, the importance of parks will re-emerge as being as important to their futures as their infrastructure. The time has passed for parks being seen as luxuries that we can live without during tough economic times. I have dedicated my professional life to the revitalization of cities. Old cities will regenerate and new cities will replicate and I believe that urban landscape architects and landscape urbanists will be leading the way to more responsible and sustainable open spaces and systems that will become the framework for these "next" cities.

城市公园——“未来”城市的框架——托马斯·鲍尔斯利事务所

就像许多美国城市一样，达拉斯的成功和活力往往以数量取胜，而不是依赖承诺给民众的环境质量。与其他地区相比，商业街所缺乏的充满生气的公园和步行者活动已经日益成为公民和商业中心支持者以及城市规划者所关心的问题。像美国的许多城市一样，商业中心区的公共空间不尽人意，市民为此表示怀疑和担忧。

主街花园的地址附近有很多有利的条件：大学生，新的商业区住宅开发者们，零售店的购买者，附近的办公室员工，一个载有公民意愿和财政义务的城市，被标志性建筑环绕的战略之地。这些特性暗示了我们研究探索公园的理念，既开放灵活，又充满了亲密感，让游客流连忘返，常来此地。主街道最繁华的角落成为公园的正门，从这里能看见所有其他的“房间”。公园的展示馆、门廊和喷泉广场等一系列的活动都在欢迎着游客。一大片灵活的草地空间作为公园的中心特色，成为公园的主要接待场地，其附近小型的空间作为特定的活动场所。公园里设有为年轻的城市人准备的狗洞，为儿孙准备的幼儿游乐场，还有为学生和逛街的人们休憩的亭子。所有的安排都鼓励其混合交织。幼儿们可以从游乐场地去浅溪和迷雾喷泉玩耍。独具特色的绿色玻璃的“公园建筑”和标志性的华盖试图为商业中心建立一个清新且引人注目的姿态。

正如越来越多的城市和其居民所意识到的，他们正站在可持续生存的前沿。公园将会重新显示出其重要性，就像基础设施一样重要。那个把公园看成是一种奢侈，在艰难的经济困顿时期可以没有公园的时代已经过去了。我已经将我的职业生涯都贡献给了城市的复兴事业。老的城市将会得到新生，新的城市将会得到复制。我相信，城市景观设计师和城市规划者们将会领路前行，担负起更多的责任，创造出更加可持续的开放空间和系统，从而建立起这些“未来”城市的框架。

The three functions that an urban park should possess – PROAP Landscape

We tried to add new meanings and new uses of space, in a search for contemporary significance and, above all, to achieve this accomplishment without the disfigurement of the place, without distortion, loss or miss interpretation of the signs that always existed there and that shall, in the end, prevail.

Urban parks nowadays meet several social functions, ranging from the recreational needs of contemplations, like feeling the wind, the smells, the sounds and the light, to the needs of recreating the informal urban dynamics, such as jumping, rambling, playing with kids or sunbathing. Both necessities need uncompromised large surfaces to take place, such as green clearings, protected woods or even comfortable pathways.

Even though Lisbon exists along the river, it is still very far from it inside inhabitants' minds. Therefore, it is necessary to create spaces within the city that will provide for the growing desire for "urban beach".

Secondly, parks are areas of high permeability, of groundwater recharge, of contribution to the hydrographic functioning, of water retention and of soil breathing. They are the excellent places to create new ecological sanctuaries, which break built continuities in urban areas. They are, consequently, areas of conscientious contrast with the urban spaces.

Thirdly, they are areas of active protection of the soil's productivity. These green areas should thus have characteristics of protective shields, maintaining the levels of productivity, diversity and functioning of natural systems, which can be activated for the production of food, if necessary.

These three gigantic functions together, are what the city parks should be and their reason to exist. Of course, alongside these, there are other important functions, such as the fact that they are useful instruments for the recovering of degraded urban areas, for the revitalization and upgrading of urban locations, also working as important touristic icons, and representative scenarios inside the collective imaginary.

European political decisions tend to enhance the loss of highly productive soils within city perimeters, either by salinity, erosion, urban occupation, desertification, construction of infrastructures, etc. But, in a global scenario where the cost of food may not stop increasing, we may find ourselves, in a relatively near future, needing urban settings where agriculture acquires special significance in the life and survival of communities. In this context, urban parks certainly take a proper course regarding new agricultural production demands. Evidently the rural farmland will remain in use, but the potential increase of prices, coupled with the shortage of cheap food, will mean free urban land available will become especially valuable.

On the other hand, we are assisting to a rare moment of urban investments, when the most important urban actions are based upon the creation of urban parks, that is, they are the key elements for urban renewal.

The development of these concepts and trends above mentioned depend on the expression and relative importance of each one of them within the urban different contexts and ways of life of the cities themselves. Nevertheless, we strongly believe that large investments will be, at least in the European context, at the level of the outdoor spaces, the spaces strong enough to accommodate public equipment, the spaces of landscape expression.

城市公园应该具备的三种功能——PROAP景观事务所

我们尝试扩大该空间新的含义和用途，寻找当代的意味，最重要的是实现这个目标却没有破坏该地，没有扭曲或是丧失对那些历史标志的诠释，因为这些标志将会永存于此。如今的城市公园要满足一些社会功能，从视觉上的休闲娱乐功能，如风吹过的感觉、气味、声音和灯光，到重新创作非正式的城市动感，如跳跃、漫步、与儿童嬉戏或是太阳浴。一些必须保留的东西需要占用很大的面积，如绿地、受保护的树木甚至舒适的小路。

首先，即使里斯本是沿河居住的，但是河流的概念对于居民还是很陌生。因此，有必要在城市之间创造出一些空间，这些空间能够增强人们对于“城市海滩”的需求和渴望。其次，公园应具有高渗透性，能够修复地下水，有益于水路测量，储存水源和疏松土壤。公园是建造新的生态庇护所的优秀之地。最后，它们会与城市空间形成鲜明的对比。

第三，它们能够有效地保护土地的生产力。这些绿色的区域因此应该具有保护盾的特质，维护土地的生产力、多样性和自然系统的功能性，这些同时也可以提升食物的产量。这三个强大的功能正是一座公园应该具备的，也是公园所存在的理由。当然，除了这些，公园还有其他的重要功能，比如说它们作为恢复退化的城市空间的有用工具，复兴与升级城市地点，成为城市旅游的标志，作为人们想象力的代表性方案。

欧洲的政治决定往往加速了城市边缘高度富饶土地的流失、盐化、腐蚀、城市占地、沙漠化、基础设施的建设等等都有可能是土地流失的原因。但是，从整个地球的远景来看，人们对于食物的需求不会停止增长，在不久的将来，我们会发现农业对于人们生活和生存的特殊意义，即使是在城市的背景之下。在这种情景下，考虑新的农业生产需要，城市公园当然要经历一段恰当的发展。很明显，农村农场仍然会继续存在，但是成本上升的可能性以及便宜食物的缺少，这些意味着无偿的城市空间会变得极为可贵。另一方面，我们也是在帮助抓住城市开发的稀有机会，因为最重要的城市行为都是以城市公园的建造为基础的，也就是说，它们是城市重建的关键因素。上面提到的这些理念和趋势的发展还要依赖于其中一条的表现和相对的重要性，尤其是在城市不同的背景之下，以及不同城市本身的生活方式。然而，我们深信室外空间将会得到大量的开发，至少是在欧洲的背景之下，这些空间足够容纳公共设施以及景观诠释。

The irrigation system that the park chose – PROAP Landscape

The difficulties in this project were mainly procedural. This park was part of a complex process, which descended from a masterplan that juxtaposed consolidated agricultural areas with highly degraded parcels which needed to be added to the public urban leisure realm. It was extremely hard to fit the program into a very large area and, at the same time, managing, the different phases and the successive occupation logics. The area of the park which is currently built is substantially small when compared to that planned for the Mondego Green Park. We also faced serious construction problems, especially regarding the irrigation system. The high level of contamination of the river water restricted its use in sprinkler systems as it could represent a public health hazard. Thus we proposed irrigation through underground drip systems. We had three options: 1. to use drinking water from the municipal water system (a solution we rejected as unsustainable); 2. to find alternative low bearing capacity solutions (a solution we rejected as it meant giving up the large grass clearings which were the true character of the park, and transforming the park into another very different concept); 3. or ultimately to use contaminated water from the river, ensuring contact park users was absolutely restricted. The third option won: using water directly from the river. However, we had another problem to solve: using the water near the banks represented a safety problem for park users. Thus it was decided to build a vertical shaft in the river which allowed the rise of capillary water and its storage in underground tanks. Unfortunately, the site chosen for the shaft crossed a layer rich in iron components, which was diluted by the rising water and clogged the system. We learnt a lot during this process. Of course, there is always the possibility that pioneer systems, might not go well. But this is a minor problem that we may be willing to take, especially when motivated by the constant search for new solutions. This project aimed to recover an urban peripheral area, a no man's land, occupied mainly by occasional river floods. The regularization of the river flow allowed this area to be used by people on a regular basis and. For this reason, our proposal was a strong attempt to reconcile the city with the water, that is, to allow the urban tissues to develop a new relation with the river.

公园灌溉系统的选择——PROAP景观事务所

这个项目所遇到的困难主要是程序上的。公园原属于复杂系统的一部分，它是统一的农业区域和高度分化地块总体规划的一部分，这些也需要加入到公共城市休闲区域之中。将这个项目融入如此大片的区域中是非常困难的，与此同时，设计师还要处理好不同的开发阶段以及相继的开发顺序。如今快要建好的公园面积相比规划中的蒙德古绿色公园要小得多。同时，我们也遇到了严重的建设问题，尤其是灌溉系统。河流的高度污染限制了将其使用于喷洒系统之中，因为它可能会成为公共健康危害。因此我们提议使用地下水系统进行灌溉。我们有三种选择：1. 使用市政水系统的饮用水（因为其不可持续性，我们拒绝了这个方案）；2. 寻找可替代的低容量承载方案（我们也否定了这个方案，因为这意味着放弃了大片的草地，而草地正是公园的实质特性，这也将公园转变成了另一个非常不同的理念）；3. 最后决定使用河里受污染的水体，确保通知禁止公园其他人员使用。最终第三种方案胜出：直接使用河里的水。然而，我们还有一个问题需要解决：使用河岸附近的水对于公园使用者提出了一个安全问题。因此，设计师决定在河里建设一个垂直的排水管道，从而允许细水流上升，并将其存储在地下水箱之中。不幸的是，管道选择的地址经过地下富含铁元素的一层，上升的水流冲击这些铁元素，堵塞了该系统。我们在这个过程中学到了很多。当然，首创的系统总是有可能出现问题。但这些都是我们可以接受的小问题，尤其是受到不断寻找新方案的促使和激发。该项目意在恢复城市边缘区域，这个荒无人烟之地，偶尔会被河流洪水侵占。河流的整治可以使更多的人来此区域，正因为这个原因，我们强烈提议尝试将城市与这里的水域联系起来，也就是说，允许城市的组织与此河流建立一个新的关系。

The North West Park – star park with light – SLA

The North West Park had a lot of citizens involvement – from inhabitants, to politicians to school children. Bringing all these interests together was a challenge. We designed the park so it could house a lot of different needs for a lot of different people – from a lot of different cultures. The North West Park is an open park, inviting everybody in to do whatever they like – together with all the rest of North West's citizens. The design is based on four principles: trees, stars, light, and mountains. The trees are both from Denmark and from all over the world, describing the North West area's great multiculturalism. The stars are something we all share – thus reminding us that we all are one. Lighting is used throughout the park in a very innovative way, surprising you when you walk through the park. And finally, three small mountains provide you with "looking posts", giving the visitor a view of the North West area that he or she has never had before. The urban parks will create more nature, more sustainability and more wonders in the city.

西北公园——灯光下的星星公园——SLA

西北公园的观光者非常多，有居民、政客，还有学生。把这些人的兴趣都考虑进去会是一个挑战。我们设计这个公园，希望它能满足各种不同文化背景的人的不同需求。西北公园是一个开放空间，欢迎每个人来此做他们喜欢的活动。该设计主要基于四个原则：树木、星星、灯光和山峰。来自于丹麦和世界其他地区的树木展示出西北地区的多样文化。星星是我们共同拥有的东西，因此会让我们联想到世界是一家。公园灯光的布置非常有创意，当你漫步其中，会让你惊讶不已。最后，三座小山为你提供了“瞭望平台”，为游客提供了瞭望西北地区的全新视角，这也是人们所未见过的。城市公园将会为城市创造出更加自然、更加环保的环境以及更多的奇迹。

Retaining the original features, creating new park style – Gianfranco Franchi

The difficulties in the design included the intervention in a garden built in the 20th century which met very different cultural patterns to the current needs. The garden was characterised by a strong and repetitive geometry of the design with rows of trees and important "parterre" enclosed by hedges which precluded access to it. We were not allowed to change the design because we would have lost the witness of a historical period. We thought we could draw something very interesting, and that was what we did. We reinterpreted the forms and we built a new garden starting from the existing one. This process was incredibly complex and characterised by many discussions within the group of designers. It was hard to realise what would be the right balance between the old and the new design.

During the process of renewal we identified new areas and activities that would be adherent to the needs of modern life. We introduced shaded areas as well as meeting and resting places. We chose to remove the internal hedges to be able to allow more space to enjoy the view so that everything could appear wider.

We decided to bring back water to the garden. Before the garden was built, water used to surround the entire city and we felt it was important to give to it a new significant role.

However, the water used to flow at a very low level and we were faced with the question of how to reproduce something similar.

Finally, water was introduced as the characterising element of the whole garden and it now runs through the various rooms that we designed. Its course starts from a fountain and becomes sinuous stone pavement. It then shifts back to the fountain creating water games. The water appears and disappears throughout the entire garden, generating curiosity and historical remembrance.

The choice of this approach was a happy one, because today the park is highly frequented by the people who are able to recognize themselves in the features of the garden. Unfortunately, this big turnout of people is creating some problems in the management and maintenance of the garden which are not easy to solve.

Today, the public promenade in Lodi recalls linear park models recently created, such as the famous "Promenade Plantée" in Paris. This garden offers the possibility to be interpreted according to these existing urban models and, with due care, the reading of the historical evolution of the site has allowed us to identify the guidelines of the new garden.

An urban park, a garden, a landscape, should be developed according to the reading of existing structures, signs and history that each place has. I do not believe in an "international style" homologating the design of all the parks. It would mean losing the characteristics of different places and the possibility of the "genius loci" to stimulate new forms and new uses. Only in this way we can try to experiment with and create new parks for the future.

保留原址特色，建造新型公园——吉安弗兰科·弗朗奇

该设计所遇到的困难包括改造建于20世纪的花园，其文化类型很难满足现在形势的要求。这个花园的特色是由树木围成的强烈而重复的几何图形，树篱将重要的“花圃”围起来，防止人们的进入。

我们不允许改变其原来的设计，因为我们有可能失去目睹一个历史时刻的机会。我们认为能找到一些有趣的东西，而这也正是我们要做的。我们重新研究其形状，根据原来的公园又建了一个新公园。这个过程极其复杂，设计师们也为此展开多次会议讨论。很难掌握原来设计和新设计的平衡点。

改建的过程中，我们发现新的区域和活动可以服务于现代生活的需要。我们加入乘凉区域以及聚会和休息的场所。我们选择移走内部的树篱，腾出更多的空间，从而拓宽视野。

我们决定重新把水引入花园。花园建成之前，整个城市都有护城河环绕，所以我们认为将水赋予新的涵义也很重要。

然而，这水的流动曾非常缓慢，我们也面临如何改造其缓慢流动的问题。终于，作为一种特色元素，这些水被引进整个花园，现在河水流入我们设计预期的各个房间。水的流向从喷泉开始，之后变成蜿蜒的石头铺路，最后流回喷泉。水在整个花园中时隐时现，带来了新奇感和历史的回想。

这种方法的选择很明智，因为如今人们游览公园的频率很高，他们喜欢在公园的特色事物中找到自己的身影。不幸的是，人们的大量涌入为公园的管理和维护带来了很大麻烦，这也是很棘手的问题。

如今，罗迪的公共步行道让人回想起最近建造的公园模型，比如说著名的巴黎“植物步行道”。根据这里现存的城市模型，人们可以更好地解读这个公园。在适当的护理下，对此地历史进化的解读让我们更加了解了新公园建造的准则。

一个城市公园、一座花园和一处景观都应该根据对现存结构、标志和其独特历史的解读而发展。我不认为会有一种“国际风格”可以作为所有公园的通用模式。那样就意味着会失去不同地点的特色以及“特色场所”的可能性去激发创造新的公园形式和新的使用功能。只有这样我们才能不断尝试，为未来创造新型公园。

The economical and ecological concept of overlaying structures – PROAP Landscape

The first great difficulty we faced was the fact that this project was developed under a conception/construction process. This actually meant that the project would not be a mere exercise of creativity, but rather a successive process of negotiation with the constructors, throughout all its phases. Therefore, the project appeared as an irrevocable compromise in terms of costs, construction processes, etc.

But this can also be understood as an enrichment process for the project, as it is defended against possible breaches that occur between the project and its construction. On the one hand, the contractor can steer the project according to his best convenience (materials, costs, etc.) and, on the other hand, the designer avoids further, and more complicated, discussions, which may potentially make him lose the project.

This was a very demanding project, both in terms of its design, as in terms of its constructive research, but the reward was large when referring to the incomes, project clarity and construction quality.

The second great difficulty came with the conscience that this project set the transition of the place's character: from private to public, precisely when realizing it was opened to the public without being fully equipped for that. These transitions are always sensitive, because these spaces are not prepared for such great bearing capacities. What we had to do was to give the space new bearing capacities to receive massive uses, by equipping it, protecting its vegetation, and even changing some of the soft and hard surfaces.

Project development was based on the application of soil protection measures. The basic, economical and ecological, concept of overlaying structures is the main design approach. In essence the project overlays a high bearing capacity structure over the existing features (paths, water and soft landscapes). The project identifies essential elements, edges and routes that defines spatial use, and works over them, literally reinforcing and redesigning them to maximize recreational and functional value, whilst protecting significant existing features, vegetation and large clearings.

城市公园——经济生态的重叠结构理念——PROAP景观事务所

我们面临的第一个最大的问题是，这个项目是在构思和建筑之间发展起来的。也就是说，该项目不仅仅是对创造力的考验，更是与建筑商一连串的协商，这贯穿了各个阶段。因此，谈及成本、建筑过程等，该项目看起来是无止境的妥协。

但是这也可被理解为该项目的丰富过程，因为它不断与项目构思和建设之间的冲突做斗争。另一方面，承包商会根据他最方便的选材来掌握项目的建设方向。另一方面，设计师也避免更深入、更复杂的讨论，因为这有可能让他失去对该项目的灵感。

就其设计和建造两方面而言，这个项目都很让人费心思。但是它的回报也是巨大的，比如说收入、项目阐述和建筑质量方面。

第二个大困难就是对该地点的转型改造：从私人空间转变为公共公园，尤其意识到对公众开放后，这里却并没有准备好。这些转型需要小心处理，因为这些空间并没有准备好承担大容量的能力。我们不得不做的就是增加这些空间的承载能力，通过安置设备，保护植被，甚至修理软景观或硬景观，提高该地承担大量使用频率的能力。

项目的发展是基于对土地保护措施的应用。既经济又生态的重叠结构理念是主要的设计方法。该项目的精华是在现存的物质上覆盖高承载能力的结构，如在小路、水和软景观上面。

该项目通过主要的元素、边缘和小路创造出空间感，将其重新设计，并增加其娱乐价值和功能价值。与此同时，现存的特色、植被和大片空地也得到了保护。

Humanity – a significant aspect that future park should consider – Rios Clementi Hale Studios

With curved, textured walkways, raised flower beds, and accessible planters for gardening, Euclid Park is fully accessible to the disabled. At the same time, rolling topography introduced to a formerly flat site helps control and contains storm water drainage while providing opportunities for passive and active recreation. Cyclists are welcomed to cut through the park via a concrete bike path, or to park for access to community gardens.

As a resource for this densely populated area of apartments, Euclid Park serves as community “backyard”. It provides outdoor space that apartment dwellers simply do not have. A generous stretch of lawn, public gardens for planting vegetables, play equipment for young children, a shade structure with seating, even wifi access, are all incorporated for public use. The space of the park is conceived to serve both individuals and groups, as seen in the design of the shade structure, which doubles as a performance stage or a focal point for the adjacent, sloped lawn area.

As more people move to cities, increasing urban density, parks serve a critical purpose to provide personal relief and communal resources for an ever-expanding population. A desire to provide for our aging population, as well as for disabled persons, sets mobility as another key issue for the design of future parks. Other factors are community gardens—allowing urban dwellers to “farm” and grow food, which benefits the public through improved diet—conserved resources, personal responsibility, and recycling in the form of composting. A critical element to keeping our population fit and healthy is creating challenging landscapes in the form of topography, walking and cycling pathways, and recreation equipment. The health of our population can be fostered by park design for the direct benefit of our local and global economy.

人性化——未来公园需要考虑的重要方面——里奥斯·克莱门蒂事务所

虽然公园里面有蜿蜒的略带纹理的小路、抬高的花床以及适于园艺的花盆，但是欧几里得公园也同样适用于残障人士。同时，起伏的地形有助于控制和存储雨水排放系统，同时提供了娱乐活动。骑自行车的人可以在混凝土制的车道上行驶穿过公园，或是从公园进入到社区花园。作为公寓附近密集人口的公共资源，欧几里得公园可谓是社区的“后花园”。它提供给公寓居民不曾拥有的室外空间。公园的设施齐全，大片的草地、种植蔬菜的公共花园、为儿童准备的游戏设施、凉亭，甚至是wifi无线网络。公园的设计初衷是不但为个人服务，也为团体服务。凉亭结构再做些处理就可以成为表演舞台，或是在附近倾斜的草地上举行集体活动。越来越多的人涌入城市，城市人口更加密集，公园为不断增长的城市人口提供放松休憩的场所。未来公园设计的另一个关键问题是考虑到老龄化人口问题以及残障人士。其他因素还有社区花园——允许城市居民开垦“农场”并种植食物。食物的改善有益于大众。保持人口健康舒适的一个关键因素是建造从地形上看具有挑战的景观设计，如步行道、自行车道和娱乐设施。人口的健康可以通过公园来改善，这样我们本地甚至于全球的经济也会从中直接受益。

Umaid heritage – a harmonious, dignified landscape – Kishore D. Pradhan

Ans-Jodhpur, like many places in Rajasthan, is known for excellence in workmanship. The abundant availability of native Jodhpur stone, in both pink and red colours is the most suitable medium for building construction as well as high quality decorative embellishment. For a Landscape Architect, thus, it was great boon to use the local stone for hard surfaces as well as built-elements in the Landscape Design. The major task was to identify the components of soft landscaping such as trees and perennial shrubs. Even after selecting appropriate species suitable for the extreme climatic conditions of Rajasthan (very hot during summer, very cold during winter), the challenge was to collect enough plant material of optimum size to be used in large landscape spaces. With the help of renowned horticulture expert Dr. M.M.Bhandari, plant identification was scientifically undertaken. By setting up a plant nursery on site under his supervision we were able to create enough plant stock needed, while the infrastructure was being built on site. Another major problem was availability of water. The entire Landscape was to be sustained by recycled sewage of the residential complex. However, as the inflow of residents was slow, the sewage treatment plant could not be operated for a small volume. We thus had to depend on tube-well water which became more and more alkaline with approaching summer. Many plant species originally proposed in the scheme had to be replaced by salinity tolerant ones in due course. However, once this was done, the Landscape flourished well, becoming the talk of the town. This included construction of the entire road network, supply of water and electricity at each plot entry and sewerage system. It also required complete development of all common open spaces. This meant that even before the buildings, the Landscape was to be already in place. The major emphasis of Landscape Development was on the central spine, 2-5 kilometers long. Within easy reach of each resident, this was to provide a place for all the recreational facilities-active as well as passive. Children's play, morning and evening walks, casual social interaction among residents as well as festive get-togethers were all expected to happen in this linear green space. For a large township- like residential development, the central Landscape was a vital binding factor for residents. It was important that not only it had to satisfy the residents' needs to carry out their outdoor activities; it also had to be sustainable throughout the year. The emphasis on local material for hard and soft surface helped in achieving the objective. It also helped in blending the site with the surrounding, avoiding any ostentatious display and ensuring a harmonious, dignified character for the place.

焦特布尔历史遗址——和谐庄严的景观特色——基肖尔·D·普拉丹

焦特布尔就像拉贾斯邦其他许多地方一样，因其优秀的手工艺品而闻名于世。当地的焦特布尔石头资源丰富，粉色或是红色，其尺寸也正适合建筑使用或是作为高级装饰使用。这对于一名景观设计师自然是一种大自然的恩惠，使用当地的石头作为外部表面或是作为景观设计中的建筑材料。景观设计主要的任务是确定软景观的构成元素，如树木和灌木丛的选择。即使已经根据拉贾斯邦当地的特殊气候确定了适合生长的特殊物种，设计师所遇到的挑战是收集足够大型的植物放置于这个大型的景观空间之中（拉贾斯邦的夏天酷热，冬天酷寒）。在著名的园艺专家Dr. M.M.Bhandari的帮助下，物种的选择得以科学地进行。在他的监管下，我们在建筑地点建立起植物温床，这样我们能够拥有足够的植物储备，同时基础设施也在建设之中。另外一个大问题就是水的来源问题。所有的景观用水都是来自于住宅下水道的可持续再循环系统。然而，由于居民人口的增加比较缓慢，排水处理工厂不会为小型区域开放。我们因此不得不依赖管井里的水，随着夏天的到来，这里的水质碱性越来越强。方案里最初提议种植的很多树种不得不被一些抗盐性强的植物取代。尽管如此，这些完成之后，景观长势欣欣向荣，成为小镇的话题。这项工程包括了整个道路网络的建设，供水和每一入口处及排水系统的电力。这也要求所有开放空间的完全开发。也就是说，即使是在建筑的前方，景观区域已经部署恰当了。景观开发的重点都放在2500米长的中心地脊上。为了方便每位居住者，这里提供了各式各样的娱乐设施。儿童的游乐区，早晚的漫步，居住者非正式的会见以及节日聚会等都期望在这里举行。中心景观对于大型的住宅开发是联系居住者的重要纽带。满足居民室外运动的需要很重要，一年四季可持续发展也同样重要。对于建造硬表面和软表面而对选择当地材料的重视有助于达到目标。这也有利于将这里融入到周围的环境之中，避免了任何的矫揉造作，确保了该地和谐庄严的景观特色。

To endow history with the modern style – park landscape is displayed by its theme and creativity – Geskes. Hack Landschaftsarchitekten

The park is a multiple metaphor for the change Reichenbach has undergone. Like several towns in Saxony Reichenbach was characterized

by the textile industry and machine construction; after the end of this period the town had to redefine its future. The garden show is one of the tools on this path.

Whilst earlier Saxon regional garden shows still make the break a subject of discussion, the park of the Regional Garden Show in Reichenbach describes the present day of a town in Vogtland, the landscape quality of which is its key asset today.

This quality is being rediscovered, placed in the picture through the landscape architecture and made visible in many places in the new park. In order to catch the attention of the citizens and visitors, the landscape architects at the same time evoke understanding for the place and its history. However, they do this more through references and appeals than through powerful historical and striking scenographics. The present day of the place takes centre stage in the park experience. And in this way the visitor to the park does not experience a walk through a museum of relics and reminiscences but a new Reichenbach that helps itself to history, particularly the landscape qualities in order to show its future potential. Landscape architecture therefore can be regarded as narrative psychology. At least there is a very intensive debate regarding the expectations of the visitors to a park, as well as to a garden show. The landscape architects are everyday observers and at the same time they also know how to place emphasis on that which is special.

Yet in the handwriting of Landscape Architects no garden art works emerge that are conspicuously in the foreground. The all too clear creative call for attention is carefully avoided.

寓旧于新——用主题性和创造性展示公园景观——盖斯科斯·亥克景观设计事务所

公园对于赖兴巴赫的改变可谓是多种隐喻。正像萨克森的许多其他城镇一样，赖兴巴赫因其纺织业和机器建设而闻名于世；这个时期过去之后，该镇不得不重新规划其未来。这个花园展示正是其发展中的一步。早期的萨克森区域花园展示仍是一个讨论的话题，赖兴巴赫区域花园展示公园描述了福格特兰的今天，其景观质量是关键。

现在仍然坚持保证这种质量，并将其放到景观建筑的大场景之中，使其在新公园中显而易见。为了抓住居民和游客的注意力，景观设计师同时唤起人们对于该地的认识。但是加深这种认识并不仅仅是通过引人注目的视觉效果，更多的是通过暗示和呼吁。此地现如今是公园体验的中心。正因为此，人们进入公园并不是像走在历史博物馆那样去缅怀过去，而是去体验新的赖兴巴赫，了解其本身就是了解其历史，其景观质量尤其能展示出未来可能的发展趋势。

景观设计师因此也可被看成是心理学家。至少他们要大量地去揣摩游客来到公园的感受。景观设计师是日常生活的观察者，同时，他们也知道如何将重点放到特殊事物之上。在景观设计师的表述中，花园艺术作品不会成为前景中最抢眼的事物。应该避免过分地吸引人们的注意力。

Urban park landscape should be more concerned with its users and uses – Doazan + Hirschberger & Associates

Correctly analysing the structural capacity of the reformed foundries was the first hurdle we were confronted with. The restoration strategy we came up with is very cost effective and fully respects the memory of the place. In these workshops, numerous workers operated in extremely difficult conditions; it appeared obvious to us that our task was to aim towards a faithful restoration so that the memory of the worksite remained albeit its conversion.

A second difficulty lay in the soil itself, polluted with heavy metals left over from the foundry operations. The design solution consisted in confining the wastes by building up the garden ground one meter above the original natural soil. This earthwork makes it possible to isolate the garden from the streets and thus accentuate its otherworldliness, private and inward-looking.

Lastly the third problem was to imagine a garden “under a roof” without the natural and direct collection of rain water. So we installed rainwater tanks. Except for the driest peak in the summer, these reservoirs provide enough water storage for the combined drip and spray irrigation system to water all the plants.

In a manner similar to future urban design, I believe urban parks should evolve towards more uncertainty. While retaining the history and the geography of the sites, tomorrow's landscapes should be less defined, less designed and as result be more concerned with users and uses, for everybody's delight. Sustainable development would be integrated not as a distinct specific theme but just as plain evidence.

城市公园景观应该更加关注其使用者和功能区——多阿藏·希施贝格尔联合事务所

我们遇到的第一个难题就是准确地分析变革后的铸造厂的结构状况。我们提出来的重建策略非常具有经济价值，而且充分尊重此地的历史意义。在这些工厂里，无数的工人们曾在极度困难的条件下工作。很明显，我们的任务是保留其历史意义，尽管已经转型，但是还要保留此地的历史记忆。

第二个难题是土地的问题。这里的土地已经受到铸造厂重金属污染。对此，设计方案中将花园地面在原始的土地上垫高了一米。这种土木作业将花园与街道隔离，因此更突出其理想性、私密内敛的空间。

最后遇到的问题是想象一个“屋檐下”的花园，没有雨水直接浇灌，所以我们放置了雨水积蓄箱。除了夏天最热的高峰期，这些蓄水池为滴水系统和喷洒灌溉系统提供足够的水量来浇灌所有的植物。

与城市规划相似，我认为城市公园应该向非定势化转型。在保留原址历史意义和地理意义的同时，明天的景观应该努力达到“虽由人出，宛如天作”的境界，应该更加关注使用者及其功能区，建造一个让大家开心的地方。可持续发展也应该贯穿其中，而不只是一个漠不相关的口号而已。

Different seasonal aspects created by different kinds of trees – UKL//Ulrich krüger Landschaftsarchitekten

In review, the most challenging aspect for our work when planning and realizing the “Landesgartenschau Rietberg-Neuenkirchen” federal state garden show was the very short time scale. After UKL won the design competition in late summer 2006 there were only one and a half year given for planning, building and planting before the garden show was opened in spring 2008.

To improve difficulties, the usually small stream “Sennebach” flooded parts of the park area in early spring 2007. The waters retreated only slowly. In result, works were interrupted and many of the recently built banks slid down and had to be rebuilt.

The park takes shape by a dense grove. It consists of different kinds of trees and creates a vibrant picture with different seasonal aspects. Visual axes and visual planes make the inner park correspond to its surroundings. At the southern border clearings along the walks are framed by specific wood combinations and thus have a special character. This was strengthened during the Gartenschau (garden display) by temporal installations, e.g. a “pleasure garden”, a “hall of mirrors”, a “trophy room” and a “music salon”. From the entrance area the theme of a light grove is continued to the stand and further along both loops. In this clasp the temporary exhibition spaces, the gastronomy area and the planned sports grounds are well integrated.

Public parks and open spaces face a high pressure of usage. People of many different kinds of socialisation, age and cultural background want to claim the public space for their demands. Thus planners face the challenge to find multifunctional but robust concepts for organizing the limited green spaces. In addition, the consequences of the demographic change need to be taken in account as well. At the same time staff and monetary resources most public clients can put in for maintenance are being reduced continuously. Thus it is necessary to develop design concepts for the public space that limit the need for maintenance and open perspectives for modular development. Only when they have a built-in potential for change and development public spaces are long lasting and continuously popular.

用不同的植物营造公园的四季风韵——UKLII乌尔里奇·克鲁格景观事务所

回忆起来，我们工作中最具挑战的一面就是时间限制。自从UKL景观事务在2006年夏末赢得了此次设计竞赛后，离2008年春天花展开幕前只有一年半的时间用来规划，建设和种植植物。更糟糕的是，曾经的小溪却在2007年的早春发了洪水。水流退却非常缓慢。结果，施工受到了干扰，许多最近建成的河岸都被冲垮，很多还需要重建。该公园成形于一片密集的小树林。公园里面种植了各种不同的树木，营造出一年四季不同的风韵。视觉轴线和视觉平台让内部的公园与外界相联系。步行道的南部边缘由特殊的木材围成，因此具有与众不同的特征。花园展示期间，临时的设施更强化了这一点，比如，“快乐花园”，“镜厅”，“奖杯室”和“音乐沙龙”。入口处仍然保留了小树林的主题，并在两个圆圈周围种上树木。这里既有临时的展示空间，也有美食区和规划好的运动场地。公共公园和室外空间面临着频繁使用的高度压力。具有不同社会背景、年龄和文化背景的人们想要声称公共空间是为他们所需。因此，规划者面临着挑战，要在有限的绿色空间中寻找多功能性但却具有鲜明的观念。另外，人口压力所带来的后果也需要被考虑进去。同时，维护公园的恩怨和金钱资源也在逐渐减少。因此，开发公共空间的设计理念也同样必要，要尝试减少维护的次数，扩大模块发展的视野。只有他们内在的变化潜能被挖掘出来，公共空间才会更加持久，更受欢迎。

To create the sports park taking advantage of the original landform – Carve

Meerpark is a polder situated below sea level. The soil is merely moor and groundwater is very high and sometimes just below the existing groundlevels. The quality of the whole area had to be increased by putting drainage underneath the grass to keep them dry in spring and autumn. The relocated cycle-path is situated between existing oaks, barely fitting between the trees roots. To prevent the roots from damage the cunette was partly dug out by hand. We had to deal with an immense lot of lines and cables in the open area of the strip. All service lines were layed out through the whole area without any planning, thus restricting a lot of possibilities to plant trees etc. The playing hill combined with boulderwall is a very special construction, because it is build on moor. Moor tends to compress when a load is put on it this is an ongoing process. Therefore this hill is a so called balance construction; build from styrofoam slabs covered with a layer of 60 centimeter of soil. The weight of the new styrofoam/soil construction is the same as the weight of the excavated cunette underneath the hill. Hence no load is added and the hill won't compress the moor. Another much cheaper alternative was tried here. Also here the weight of the new hill had to be in balance with the former weight to prevent the gasoline from bending. To spread the bearing load we used a light weight cellular concrete. A culvert is normally accessible to enable the inspection of the service line. Instead we put a perforated inspection pipe underneath the concrete that can be used to inspect the gasoline with an electronic device. The adjacent boulderwall is such a heavy construction that we had to use a common method in Amsterdam buildings. Concrete columns go fifteen meters deep into the ground into the first sand-layer that is strong enough to bear the loads. It is fair to say that though on first sight very simple hill, it is indeed a complex engineered civil construction.

利用自然地貌建造的运动公园——Carve景观事务所

米尔公园曾是一个低于海平面的低田。这里的土壤来自于沼泽地的土壤，地下水位非常高，仅仅低于地平线。整个地区的环境质量都需要改善，可将排水系统安置到草坪下面，从而让它们在春秋都保持干燥。重新选址的自行车道坐落在橡树之间，刚好在树林之间。为了防止破坏树根，滑板坑几乎都是人工挖掘的。我们不得不处理大量的绳索和缆线。所有使用的绳索都是未经过规划而安置的，因此限制了种植树木的可能性等。游戏小山连同鹅卵石墙非常特殊的建筑，因为它建在沼泽地上。沼泽地受到压力的作用之后就会压缩。因此，小山也被称作所谓的平衡建筑，建在覆盖了聚苯乙烯泡沫塑料的60厘米的土地上。新的聚苯乙烯泡沫同挖掘出来的物质一样重。因此并没有增加重量，小山也不会压迫沼泽地。我们也尝试了更加便宜的替代品。新小山的重量也需要与之前的重量相同。为了分散所承受的压力，我们使用了重量更轻的多孔混凝土。通常会使用涵洞，从而有助于检查电线等。我们在混凝土下安放检查管道，使用一种特殊仪器来检查汽油含量。临近的鹅卵石墙是一项如此重大的工程，我们不得不使用阿姆斯特丹最常用的建筑方法。混凝土柱子深入到地下15米处第一个沙层，足够承受巨大的压力。公平地说，虽然第一眼看小山非常的普通简单，但其实它确是一种非常复杂的工程建筑。

To integrate sports and entertainment into park landscape – Dupper Landschaftsarchitekten

The contents of the leisure parks and play areas were viewed controversially by the policy makers at the planning phase of the project. There were long discussions as to the necessity of a skater park. It was also deemed necessary to include other forms of leisure activity to cater for different age-categories so that the park would also be attractive to older visitors. However, due to a limited budget, it was impossible to realize every wish. The most important goal in a plan is to ensure the use of the park landscape by the local population. This was achieved by a varied offer of sport and leisure activities which almost as a matter of course merged into the park landscape. Using the scenically natural landscape formations and by including the natural forest, park landscape was developed from what was formerly just a flat, treeless field. This landscaped frame forms a connection between the individual play areas and the whole and spatially links the visitor to a high quality recreational landscape. Local connections and appropriateness have helped in achieving the success of the leisure park. The planning took account of all age groups and their appropriate grades of activity. By the arrangement of each individual play area, it was already possible to avoid any mutual disturbance at the planning stage. So, for example, the infants play area is situated near to the new housing area and the skater park is at the other end where there are no direct housing neighborhoods. The main central point of the park is the Ball Games Area which is sheltered on all sides and has a quiet area for balancing and skills training. Changes in our society–individualization and globalization–will also influence the development of open public spaces. Approaches to design, use of forms and materials are already, nationally and transnational, similar. The building of public spaces will also be influenced by specific financial presets such as the degree of maintenance the park requires and prevention of violence. More and more lay people and stakeholders are becoming involved in the civic participation of public planning. The various wishes, interests and styles of life often complicate the necessary consensus and the planner is confronted with new tasks which are connected with increasingly complex requirements. The goal has to be the creation of attractive public leisure parks with the wide range of means, possibilities and the creativity of landscape architects.

将运动和娱乐融入公园景观——杜柏景观设计事务所

该项目的规划阶段，娱乐公园的设施和游乐区被政策决定者们认为是很受争议的问题。他们对于是否建造滑板公园进行了长时间的讨论。多数认为应该建造其他形式的娱乐活动，迎合不同年龄段的人们，这样公园也会吸引一些年长的游客。然而，由于有限的预算，实现这个愿望几乎是不可能的。公园规划最重要的目标是确保当地居民对公园的使用。公园里各种各样的运动和娱乐活动确保了这一点，而这些活动几乎融入到了公园景观之中。利用风景秀丽的自然景观，并将自然森林包括其中，公园景观从之前毫无绿色的平坦场地上建成。这种景观框架将个人游乐空间和游客享受高质量娱乐景观的整个空间联系起来。各地的联系和科学的规划有助于实现休闲公园的成功建造。规划中考虑到了所有年龄段的人们以及他们参加活动强度的等级。通过对每一个游乐区的安排，避免规划阶段各个方面的