

公共建筑景观 世界景观工程实录

World Landscape Case Studies

# PUBLIC ARCHITECTURE LANDSCAPE

高迪国际出版有限公司 编

大连理工大学出版社



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# PREFACE 1

## 序言 1

How can public landscape architectural design weave together community needs and economic future as well as function within an already crowded infrastructure setting?

Taking a look at the big picture; large scale planning is fundamental to designing for the future. By understanding the vision for a region or district, designs at site scale can function as meaningful contributions to the greater urban fabric. jaaa+tds incorporate urban design principles into their projects to ensure there is broader connectivity, a hierarchy of spatial use with appropriate fit-for-purpose outcomes and potential for integration with future projects locally, regionally and beyond.

This broad scale approach leads to open opportunities; whether an urban park, major infrastructure, educational facility, community development project, or urban redevelopment, the hierarchy of spaces will be determined in relation to surrounding scales and uses of the site and beyond to fulfill the project vision. Key to making this work is successfully interconnecting them.

Existing character and infrastructure have their place and need to be respected. Integrating old with new can be both challenging and rewarding. Sometimes it's about revealing then enriching a site's essential qualities, while other times it's integrating or readapting the landscape and its elements to provide the desired community needs while allowing the site's past to shine through. Using existing elements adds value to the design; adaptive reuse of existing infrastructure requires feasibility testing, but in the least establishing a functional link promotes sustainable practice. jaaa+tds apply this through poetic and restrained design sensibility coupled with a deep respect for what has been before, giving their work an enduring, timeless quality.

Sustainable public landscapes educate by example and enable longevity; this is the ethical underlying component of every project. With current trends of global urbanisation, the need for holistic design that supports both natural systems and quality of life is critical. With an understanding of the many often competing elements at play, Landscape Architects play the important role of achieving a sustainable and integrated approach to urban development.

怎样在一个已然十分拥堵的公共建筑里，将社区需求与商业前景，以及功能性完美地融合在一起，这是景观设计师面临的一大挑战。

总的来说，大规模的规划设计是未来设计的根本。通过对一处区域景观的深度理解，地区性的景观设计可以为更大范围的都市结构带来巨大贡献。jaaa+tds 设计团队将城市规划的基本理念，植入建筑项目的设计过程中，从而保证了更广泛的连通性，丰富了功能空间的层次感，在合理地规划了建筑项目的同时，为当地未来的建筑项目留下了更为本地化，更为合理的设计空间。

这种宏观的设计方法引领了更为开放式的机遇。城市公园、主要的公共建筑、教育设施、社区发展项目，又或是城市的重新开发和城市空间的层次感，都与其周边的环境功能、建筑风格，甚至是项目的规划远景息息相关。将上述因素成功地融合在一起，是规划设计成功的关键所在。

设计师需要重视项目周边现有的建筑和公共设施。新旧元素的相互融合既充满了挑战，同时也存在着机遇。有时需要展示并丰富建筑区域的基本特质，而有时需要在保持原有设施的情况下，通过整合或者重新适应新的景观元素，从而满足社区新的需求。现有的各种元素可以为规划设计带来更多的价值；对现有的公共设施进行适应性改造，需要进行可行性实验，而这种功能性的连接会增加对于建筑设计的感同身受的持续性。jaaa+tds 设计团队巧妙地将具有诗情画意的景观设计与现有的建筑元素融合在一起，赋予设计项目一种经久不衰的内在品质。

公共景观需要可持续性，并历久弥新。这是景观项目每一个组成元素共同承担的责任。随着全球城市化趋势的发展，对于景观建筑设计来说，最重要的是包括自然系统和生活质量在内的整体设计需求。景观建筑设计师对于各种建筑元素有着最为丰富和深度的理解，在城市发展的持续性和整体融合方面，是极为重要的一个环节。

# jaaa+tds

Jeppe Aagaard Andersen + Turf Design Studio  
Landscape Architect

杰帕·阿贾德·安德森 + 特尔夫设计工作室



# PREFACE 2

## 序言 2



**Markus Jatsch**  
**Creative Director,**  
**Martha Schwartz Partners**

马库斯·詹斯奇  
玛莎·舒瓦茨及合伙人有限公司 创意总监

Design must be appreciated as a crucial factor in sustainability. Through design, we can create a “sense of place” and engender a sense of belonging and individuality. Through design, we can enable people to make an emotional connection to a place by imbuing it with character, memory, identity, orientation and individuality.

As we globalize and become more homogenous, there is an increasing need to create a new or enhanced identity that differentiates neighbourhoods or cities. Our practice is often asked to create a “place”, and establish an identity, as distinctiveness and uniqueness may give a city a competitive edge, something of crucial importance to new and regenerating cities. We are often tasked to decipher what the image should be for an individual project, a community or even a city – one that is unique to that particular place, that is strong enough to create an identity, and most importantly, will be embraced by the public.

Cities are the most sustainable approach to diminishing global resources and using proximity as a means of efficiency. The cities’ public landscapes require a special focus, as these landscapes can provide and enable a positive life for the people who live in cities and view it as a piece of a city’s infrastructure. It is the urban landscape that serves as the platform for sustaining our natural environment, contains our public transportation, infrastructure as well as provides for variety of places and spaces for citizens to meet, recreate, and connect to one another as citizens of a place.

Due to the rise of mega-cities, a vast global trend towards urbanization, plus a surge of new and old cities that are growing, the role of the urban landscape is rapidly evolving in its importance. The urban landscape is fast becoming understood as being crucial to a city’s performance and liveability. It is also shaped by social, cultural, economic and political operations of people and communities. These more human-generated systems are rooted in our own, very human behaviour. However, without understanding their inclusion in the planning and design process, it will be impossible to design successful public spaces, or to achieve

sustainability, not only on a city-scale, but at any scale.

Very importantly for new and evolving cities, the urban landscape underwrites both environmental and human health and provides the arena for social interaction and integration of immigrant communities. Well-planned and designed public plazas and streets can help to spur regeneration of cities and underwrite an urban economy. Many mayors of major cities acknowledge the role the urban landscape plays in keeping existing population and by attracting new populations to their cities so they can grow their economies and thrive.

The beautification of a city and the accessibility to green spaces and tree-lined streets are used to entice knowledge-based workers to come to live and work in that city. The public realm landscape is the new stage for cultural events. A city’s major civic open-spaces express the cultural aspirations by which a society wishes to see itself and be seen by the world. The ability for the urban landscape of a city to provide the forum for the cultural life of a city is now of utmost importance, as the cultural and environmental health of cities is a major attractor for a city.

Great urban landscapes help to generate a positive quality of life in cities, and are, in part, what makes communities desirable and cities “great”. The character of a city comes through good planning, the quality of the housing stock, and the design of attractive streets and pedestrian walkways, parks and open spaces. These are the elements that create community’s or city’s “character” – much more so than individual signature buildings. We all choose to live in a neighbourhood first and then choose the house. As well, we choose to live in the city first and then look for a nice neighbourhood.

Design in itself cannot make cities successful, as cities are a very complex layering of moving parts. However, for a city or a project to function maximally, the design quality of the landscape becomes extremely important. The design quality of the environment is a crucial factor in whether a city or an individual project can achieve sustainability and reach its fullest potential.



可持续性公共建筑景观设计的一个决定性因素。通过对项目的设计，设计师可以创造一种“地方感”，从而使人产生一种归属感，赋予项目独特性。通过设计方案，赋予公共建筑以个性、记忆、身份、定位和特色，使人与之产生情感联系。

当城市变得更加全球化和均质化的时候，就更需要创造一种新的、突出的可识别特征来将周边街区或城市区别开。我们的设计致力于创造一种“地方感”，建立一种身份认同。这种差异性和独特性可以赋予城市竞争力，对新建和再生城市来说都至关重要。我们经常需要面对这样的问题：如何设计定位一个独立的项目，一个社区项目，甚或是一个城市的总体形象。这个形象应该是一个特定地点所独有的，并强大到可以产生一种独特的风格，最重要的是能够与周边的公共空间相互融合在一起。

城市是减少全球资源消耗，提高资源利用率的一种最可持续的方法。城市的公共景观需要得到特殊的关注，因为这些景观可以为城市中的人们提供一个相对积极的生活空间，同时也是城市内部的一个有机组成部分。正是城市景观，作为城市中维持自然环境的平台和媒介，与公共交通紧密结合，同时为公众提供各式各样的集会和休闲的活动场所，在不知不觉中将城市中的每一个人联系在一起。

随着巨型城市的兴起和城市化的全球发展趋势，以及新老城市规模的不断扩大，城市景观的作用也随之不断变化。城市景观正迅速成为整个城市表现力和宜居性的展示舞台。同时，城市景观设计与整个城市的社会结构、文化底蕴、经济状况，以及政治关系等社会因素有着紧密的关系。这些人文系统根植于我们自己的内心，根植于人类行为的最深处。然而，如果没有对规划设计的深度理解，设计师很难设计出成功的公共空间项目，或者说很难实现城市规模，甚至任何规模的空间可持续性。

对于新兴城市和不断发展的旧城区而言，城市景观为人们的健康提供了优越的环境，同时为城市的社交互动以及移民社区的融入提供了契机。一个完美的公共广场和街区设计规划会给整个城市发展甚至城市经济带来一种生气和活力。很多主要城市的市政当局已经开始意识到城市景观对于保持现有城市人口的重要意义，城市景观同时可以吸引更多的人进入城市，以发展城市经济，使城市繁荣兴盛。

城市的美化、绿色空间和林荫街巷的可达性能够吸引知识型员工到城市工作和生活。公共地域的景观是城市文化新的延伸。一个城市中主要的公共开放区域通常表达了当地的文化诉求，并吸引世界的瞩目。现在，城市景观最重要的功能就是为城市文化生活提供一个平台，因为城市文化和城市环境的健康发展是一个城市吸引人的最重要因素之一。

大型城市景观带可以提高城市居民的生活质量，同时在某种程度上使社区人性化，城市理想化。一个城市的独特性可以通过合理的整体规划，良好的住宅质量，吸引人的街道、人行通道、公园和公共空间的设计来展现。这些特征远远不是某一个特殊风格的建筑所能表达出来的。我们通常会先关注周边环境，其次才选择居住的建筑。同样地，我们会优先选择居住的城市，然后关注居住地的周边环境。

城市是一个非常复杂的综合体，仅仅是在其中进行简单的设计很难取得成功。而对于一座城市或者一个最具功能性的项目来说，城市景观设计的质量显得至关重要。环境设计的好坏，直接决定了城市或者一个独立的项目是否能够实现可持续性，是否能够达到所有的期望值。



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这种宏观的设计方法引领了更为开放式的机遇。城市公园、主要的公共建筑、教育设施、社区发展项目，又或是城市的重新开发和城市空间的层次感，都与其周边的环境功能、建筑风格，甚至是项目的规划远景息息相关。将上述因素成功地融合在一起，是规划设计成功的关键所在。

设计师需要重视项目周边现有的建筑和公共设施。新旧元素的相互融合既充满了挑战，同时也存在着机遇。有时需要展示并丰富建筑区域的基本特质，而有时需要在保持原有设施的情况下，通过整合或者重新适应新的景观元素，从而满足社区新的需求。现有的各种元素可以为规划设计带来更多的价值；对现有的公共设施进行适应性改造，需要进行可行性实验，而这种功能性的连接会增加对于建筑设计的感同身受的持续性。jaaa+tds 设计团队巧妙地将具有诗情画意的景观设计与现有的建筑元素融合在一起，赋予设计项目一种经久不衰的内在品质。

公共景观需要可持续性，并历久弥新。这是景观项目每一个组成元素共同承担的责任。随着全球城市化趋势的发展，对于景观建筑设计来说，最重要的是包括自然系统和生活质量在内的整体设计需求。景观建筑设计师对于各种建筑元素有着最为丰富和深度的理解，在城市发展的持续性和整体融合方面，是极为重要的一个环节。

# jaaa+tds

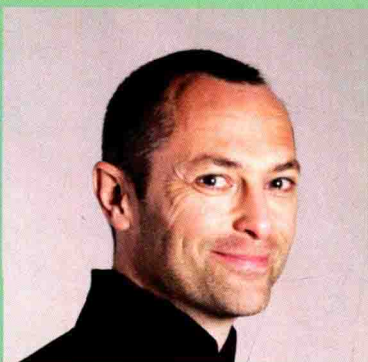
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# PREFACE 2

## 序言 2



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Design must be appreciated as a crucial factor in sustainability. Through design, we can create a "sense of place" and engender a sense of belonging and individuality. Through design, we can enable people to make an emotional connection to a place by imbuing it with character, memory, identity, orientation and individuality.

As we globalize and become more homogenous, there is an increasing need to create a new or enhanced identity that differentiates neighbourhoods or cities. Our practice is often asked to create a "place", and establish an identity, as distinctiveness and uniqueness may give a city a competitive edge, something of crucial importance to new and regenerating cities. We are often tasked to decipher what the image should be for an individual project, a community or even a city – one that is unique to that particular place, that is strong enough to create an identity, and most importantly, will be embraced by the public.

Cities are the most sustainable approach to diminishing global resources and using proximity as a means of efficiency. The cities' public landscapes require a special focus, as these landscapes can provide and enable a positive life for the people who live in cities and view it as a piece of a city's infrastructure. It is the urban landscape that serves as the platform for sustaining our natural environment, contains our public transportation, infrastructure as well as provides for variety of places and spaces for citizens to meet, recreate, and connect to one another as citizens of a place.

Due to the rise of mega-cities, a vast global trend towards urbanization, plus a surge of new and old cities that are growing, the role of the urban landscape is rapidly evolving in its importance. The urban landscape is fast becoming understood as being crucial to a city's performance and liveability. It is also shaped by social, cultural, economic and political operations of people and communities. These more human-generated systems are rooted in our own, very human behaviour. However, without understanding their inclusion in the planning and design process, it will be impossible to design successful public spaces, or to achieve

sustainability, not only on a city-scale, but at any scale.

Very importantly for new and evolving cities, the urban landscape underwrites both environmental and human health and provides the arena for social interaction and integration of immigrant communities. Well-planned and designed public plazas and streets can help to spur regeneration of cities and underwrite an urban economy. Many mayors of major cities acknowledge the role the urban landscape plays in keeping existing population and by attracting new populations to their cities so they can grow their economies and thrive.

The beautification of a city and the accessibility to green spaces and tree-lined streets are used to entice knowledge-based workers to come to live and work in that city. The public realm landscape is the new stage for cultural events. A city's major civic open-spaces express the cultural aspirations by which a society wishes to see itself and be seen by the world. The ability for the urban landscape of a city to provide the forum for the cultural life of a city is now of utmost importance, as the cultural and environmental health of cities is a major attractor for a city.

Great urban landscapes help to generate a positive quality of life in cities, and are, in part, what makes communities desirable and cities "great". The character of a city comes through good planning, the quality of the housing stock, and the design of attractive streets and pedestrian walkways, parks and open spaces. These are the elements that create community's or city's "character" – much more so than individual signature buildings. We all choose to live in a neighbourhood first and then choose the house. As well, we choose to live in the city first and then look for a nice neighbourhood.

Design in itself cannot make cities successful, as cities are a very complex layering of moving parts. However, for a city or a project to function maximally, the design quality of the landscape becomes extremely important. The design quality of the environment is a crucial factor in whether a city or an individual project can achieve sustainability and reach its fullest potential.



可持续性公共建筑景观设计的一个决定性因素。通过对项目的设计，设计师可以创造一种“地方感”，从而使人产生一种归属感，赋予项目独特性。通过设计方案，赋予公共建筑以个性、记忆、身份、定位和特色，使人与之产生情感联系。

当城市变得更加全球化和均质化的时候，就更需要创造一种新的、突出的可识别特征来将周边街区或城市区别开。我们的设计致力于创造一种“地方感”，建立一种身份认同。这种差异性和独特性可以赋予城市竞争力，对新建和再生城市来说都至关重要。我们经常需要面对这样的问题：如何设计定位一个独立的项目，一个社区项目，甚或是一个城市的总体形象。这个形象应该是一个特定地点所独有的，并强大到可以产生一种独特的风格，最重要的是能够与周边的公共空间相互融合在一起。

城市是减少全球资源消耗，提高资源利用率的一种最可持续的方法。城市的公共景观需要得到特殊的关注，因为这些景观可以为城市中的人们提供一个相对积极的生活空间，同时也是城市内部的一个有机组成部分。正是城市景观，作为城市中维持自然环境的平台和媒介，与公共交通紧密结合，同时为公众提供各式各样的集会和休闲的活动场所，在不知不觉中将城市中的每一个人联系在一起。

随着巨型城市的兴起和城市化的全球发展趋势，以及新老城市规模的不断扩大，城市景观的作用也随之不断变化。城市景观正迅速成为整个城市表现力和宜居性的展示舞台。同时，城市景观设计与整个城市的社会结构、文化底蕴、经济状况，以及政治关系等社会因素有着紧密的关系。这些人文系统根植于我们自己的内心，根植于人类行为的最深处。然而，如果没有对规划设计的深度理解，设计师很难设计出成功的公共空间项目，或者说很难实现城市规模，甚至任何规模的空间可持续性。

对于新兴城市和不断发展的旧城区而言，城市景观为人们的健康提供了优越的环境，同时为城市的社交互动以及移民社区的融入提供了契机。一个完美的公共广场和街区设计规划会给整个城市发展甚至城市经济带来一种生气和活力。很多主要城市的市政当局已经开始意识到城市景观对于保持现有城市人口的重要意义，城市景观同时可以吸引更多的人进入城市，以发展城市经济，使城市繁荣兴盛。

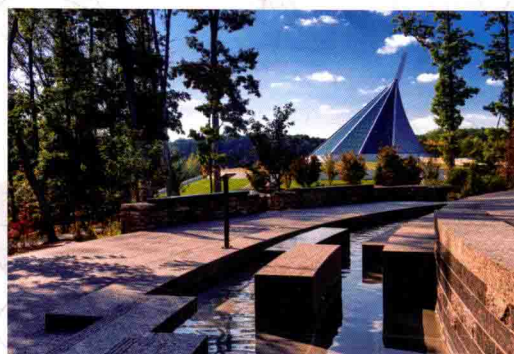
城市的美化、绿色空间和林荫街巷的可达性能够吸引知识型员工到城市工作和生活。公共地域的景观是城市文化新的延伸。一个城市中主要的公共开放区域通常表达了当地的文化诉求，并吸引世界的瞩目。现在，城市景观最重要的功能就是为城市文化生活提供一个平台，因为城市文化和城市环境的健康发展是一个城市吸引人的最重要因素之一。

大型城市景观带可以提高城市居民的生活质量，同时在某种程度上使社区人性化，城市理想化。一个城市的独特性可以通过合理的整体规划，良好的住宅质量，吸引人的街道、人行通道、公园和公共空间的设计来展现。这些特征远远不是某一个特殊风格的建筑所能表达出来的。我们通常会先关注周边环境，其次才选择居住的建筑。同样地，我们会优先选择居住的城市，然后关注居住地的周边环境。

城市是一个非常复杂的综合体，仅仅是在其中进行简单的设计很难取得成功。而对于一座城市或者一个最具功能性的项目来说，城市景观设计的质量显得至关重要。环境设计的好坏，直接决定了城市或者一个独立的项目是否能够实现可持续性，是否能够达到所有的期望值。



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