



# Urban Square Landscape

最新城市广场景观

高迪国际出版有限公司 编  
大连理工大学出版社





# Urban Square Landscape

最新城市广场景观

何心 译

高迪国际出版有限公司 编  
大连理工大学出版社

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

最新城市广场景观: 英汉对照 / 高迪国际出版有限公司编; 何心译. — 大连: 大连理工大学出版社, 2013.2

ISBN 978-7-5611-7468-5

I. ①最… II. ①高… ②何… III. ①广场—景观设计—世界—图集 IV. ① TU984.18-64

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2012) 第 289115 号

---

出版发行: 大连理工大学出版社

(地址: 大连市软件园路 80 号 邮编: 116023)

印刷: 利丰雅高印刷(深圳)有限公司

幅面尺寸: 245mm × 320mm

印 张: 21

插 页: 4

出版时间: 2013 年 2 月第 1 版

印刷时间: 2013 年 2 月第 1 次印刷

策划编辑: 袁 斌 刘 蓉

责任编辑: 刘 蓉

责任校对: 王丹丹

封面设计: 高 迪

---

ISBN 978-7-5611-7468-5

定 价: 320.00 元

电话: 0411-84708842

传真: 0411-84701466

邮购: 0411-84703636

E-mail: designbooks\_dutp@yahoo.cn

URL: <http://www.dutp.cn>

如有质量问题请联系出版中心: (0411) 84709246 84709043





# PREFACE 1

## 序言一



**Zoltán Stéhli**  
*landscape architect*  
**GARTEN STUDIO LTD.**

Today landscape architecture tries to transform cosmopolitan inputs into local outputs. Because of the wider range of effects through the internet, the design become more complex. The world of architecture, design, fashion, media and arts are interweaving in the established landscapes.

It is always interesting to find the local patterns of various spaces which create the connections to its surroundings, and use new possibilities e.g. computer graphics so our landscape is a bit more like a body than just surface.

If our extracting process is successful, the result will be quality public squares which become important scene of social life, and in good cases identify good spots in cityscape.

Good tendency of renewal and re-functioning downtown open spaces, gives more possibility for landscape architects to respond to public demands. The human scale usability, the green in the name of the sustainable development became as, or more important organizing principals of urban planning, than traffic or utility. Most of the projects put the green idea forward and the visible part of this is the exterior architecture.

Our current responsibility is to use the positive turn, to show the economic, social and environmental advantages of landscape design. The designed public squares have to stand the test of time, both in design and technical way. In the future there will be various frame systems for quantifying the useful effects, categorizing the investments, while the researches in this multidisciplinary topic will influence the design process too.

Next to economic and environmental benefits, new aspects of the social part are in our focus. A kind of a "vitality factor" measures the success of new public areas. In most city centers, pedestrian streets or mixed-use squares take place from vehicle traffic space. People start to use valuable city spaces for living instead of transportation. Public squares become part of their identity and an important scene of their social relations.

当今, 景观设计的趋势是将全球性的流行元素转化为具有本地特色的设计。通过互联网的巨大影响, 设计规划变得十分复杂。世界范围内的各种元素, 包括建筑、设计、时尚、媒体甚至是艺术范畴, 都将混合交织在已经完成的景观设计中。

尽力发掘本地不同空间的规划模式是一种十分有趣的方式, 这种规划模式利用包括计算机制图在内的各种新的方法和手段, 将空间和周边的环境相互连接, 因此, 我们所设计的景观不仅仅局限于简单的表面, 而更是一个有机的整体。

如果我们设计规划的过程十分顺利成功, 那么结果就是打造出一个质量上乘的公共广场, 为周边的社会生活提供一个十分重要的活动场地, 一个可以领略美好的城市风光的所在。

对于城市公共空间的重建以及功能重置来说, 景观设计师们有更多的机会重新赋予公共空间新的功能, 从而满足公众的需求。更多人性化的适用设计以及可持续发展的绿色空间等, 在城市规划的组织构架中被赋予了更高的设计地位, 远高于公共交通或者其他公共事业规划。大多数项目极为推崇绿色理念, 整个建筑的外部形貌都淋漓尽致地体现了这种规划意识。

当前, 我们对于设计规划的主要责任是尽量利用各种积极的因素, 在设计景观作品中体现经济、社会以及环境的有利地位。我们所设计的公共广场, 在设计和技术方面都要经得起时间的考验。未来将会出现不同的框架设计系统, 针对有用的设计动产进行定量分析, 针对设计投资进行分门别类, 同时, 不同学科、不同部门的研究人员也将对设计过程产生更多的影响。

除了经济与环境方面的利益, 我们还十分关注景观设计的社会效益。我们提出了一个“活力因子”的概念, 用以评价一个新的公共空间设计成功与否。对于大多数城市中心来说, 步行街区或者多用途广场通常由车辆交通的空间改建而成。人们开始意识到, 应该使用更多有价值的城市空间为居民生活服务, 而不是仅仅侧重于交通。公共广场开始印上城市居民的烙印, 逐渐成为城市居民社会交往的重要场所。



# PREFACE 2

## 序言二

*Hanneke Kijne*

*co-owner & landscape architect*

*HOSPER landscape architecture and urban design*



如何合理利用公共空间，尤其是那些位于繁华都市中现有的公共空间，已经成为目前人们持续关注的话题。需要通过详细谨慎的规划设计来完成改建，从而满足这种强烈的现实需求。我们工作室大多数的作品主要集中于花园、广场、公园或者整个公共空间网络的设计和布局。当然，这种开放式空间的设计风格始终贯穿于我们的设计作品中，包括居民区、工厂、景观或者整个地区的规划设计项目等等。

我们设计规划的主要目的是清晰地区分空间，突出主要的空间功能的概念，辅以各种细节上的精心制作。空间的功能性对于设计来说十分重要，而一个项目的设计规划绝不仅仅是将各种需求转化为功能空间的简单相加。有些时候，某些不寻常甚至是夸张的设计元素，会赋予空间一种健康的张力，一种如画的诗意。

每个问题及项目的构想和规划都会根据具体的条件和环境不断地变化，同样，不断变化的还包括项目的社会背景以及空间的社会地位等等。因此，每个项目都始于对各种问题的分析，乃至对问题背后的问题的分析。我们力图深入细致地掌握项目规划的要害，因为只有做到敏锐而详细的规划才能获得必要的答案。

我们接受的项目作品范围广泛，风格不尽相同。我们经常与其他部门的同事合作，包括技术人员、生态学者、计划经济从业者、建筑师和艺术家等等。而我们在公司以团队的方式工作的时候，总会连续不断地对项目任务进行讨论。这就需要给予每个团队成员相应的授权。

The use of space has become increasingly intensive and space which has been built predominates in our urban areas. This very fact results in a demand for strongly and carefully designed spaces upon which no building has taken place. Much of our work is directed towards the layout of gardens, squares, parks or of whole networks of public space. But, also when we are involved in making plans for new residential and work areas, landscapes or regions, it is the open space which inspires the foundation of our designs.

Our ambition is to produce lucid spaces in which the major forces are recognizable and all elaboration of detail forms an essential part of the concept. Functionality is very important but a design in its totality is more than the sum of a programme of demands translated into space. Elements which are unusual or even cocksure can grant a space a healthy tension and poetic significance.

Not only do the formulation of the problem and the program change for every assignment but so do the social context and the spatial situation. This is the reason why the design process begins with an analysis of the question, or even better, the question lying behind the question. We attempt to penetrate to the gist of the formulation of the problem, because it is only to a keenly formulated question that a sufficient answer can be given.

The commissions we receive are often wide-ranging and they differ widely in character. We have become used to working with personnel from other disciplines, such as technicians, ecologists, practitioners of planned economy, architects and artists. Just as when we work within our firm, working within a planning team requires a continuous and on-going debate about the assignment. This makes demands on the authority granting the commission as well as on all the other members of the planning team.



# PREFACE 3

## 序言三



**Professor Tone Lindheim, ILP, University of Life Sciences  
Bjørnbekk & Lindheim Landscape Architects**

Why is it so important for a town to have good urban spaces? Comfortable and beautiful public places in towns can give just the breathing space that is needed in a densely packed town. The urban space can give an opening in the built environment, and make it possible to see a little more of the sky. Such openings in the urban fabric give valuable views from buildings nearby, and not least give people who spend time in the town a small breathing space, a valued experience in contrast to the tiresome walking up and down urban streets.

An urban space gives an opportunity to halt for a moment, to sit down, to breathe calmly and to take a break from a hectic urban schedule. Urban spaces provide places to gather, to see and to be seen. They can be used as political arenas, as places for the expression of opinions, for manifestations and demonstrations. And they can be used for social and cultural activities, for performances, for film shows, for organized as well as spontaneous events and expressions.

Urban spaces have also, through history, been important places for the purchase and sale of goods and services. Farmers have come to town with their products, fishermen have docked along the quays, and craftsmen have offered their products in the market.

Urban spaces often provide with valuable green elements to the urban context, much appreciated by urban users. Trees and bushes may make green oases in an otherwise highly trafficked, noisy and dusty town. Lawns may invite people to settle down, stretch out, romp around, play and frolic, remove shoes, and take a small break from daily chores.

Flowers can make beautiful items in urban spaces. Such organic elements help to bind dust, give out humidity and make a favourable environment for insects, birds and other animals. In an urban context, this may add substantially to the experience – hearing the chirps of birds, the humming of insects, sensing the changing of the seasons through the leafing of trees and bushes, the early flowering of tulip bulbs, the growth of large trees giving shade to grassy patches and walkways. And later, autumn comes with splendid colours, and then winter with interesting contours and curious silhouettes.

Such green elements have an importance far beyond the pragmatic uses and aesthetic value. A green environment contributes positively to an ecological context. It gives permeable surfaces so that water finds a slower and more natural way down into the ground. This can give better growth conditions for biodiversity within a densely built-up urban environment.

Good urban spaces make an invitation to social uses. It should be possible to sit down, take a small rest, have a good time alone or with others. Whether the seating should be located in the sun or the shade depends on the local climatic conditions. In Scandinavia it is often cold and dark for long periods of the year. Here it is important that people may sit and enjoy the sun whenever he is out. In other parts of the world, deep shade for cooling down may be more attractive. The use of water may give an attractive freshness in an urban space. It may be pleasant to experience the sounds of rippling, flowing, gushing, dripping, gurgling water. Or water may be completely still, reflects the sky and the large trees overhead.

If urban spaces are to function well at all times of day and night, they need good illumination. The light source should not blind people, but give security, focuses on important elements and makes it possible to use the spaces after dark.

A good urban space invites different uses throughout the day, week and year. An exemplary space appeals to different types of users – children, youth, elderly, and people of different social background. The spending of public funds on urban spaces can be more easily justified if the use is diverse, inclusive and intense.

When designing a public space, it is important to listen to its history, to sense the identity of the place, to understand the needs and desires of the users and to be aware of the social and physical context. High quality in design, detailing, choice of materials and construction is a characteristic of a good urban space. Such spaces should be solid, able to stand a punch and they should age with dignity.





对一个城市来说，如何规划设计出功能健全的都市公共空间，是一个十分重要的课题。舒适美丽的城市公共空间，是人潮拥挤的都市中所必需的休闲场所，是钢筋混凝土建筑环境所围绕的开放空间，在这里能够欣赏到都市中难得的广阔天空。广场为都市中的公众提供休闲场所之余，还为周边建筑中的人们提供赏心悦目的开放式景观，这是一种完全不同于典型的城市街道中忙忙碌碌、人来人往的体验和感受。

都市公共空间为公众提供了一个休闲小憩的机会和空间，或安然静坐，或平静呼吸，从繁忙的都市生活中解脱出来，享受短暂的悠闲时光。公共空间将周边空间整合在一起，功能灵活，可用作政治演说场地，也可作为表达观点的场所，同时也可以为社会文化活动、公共演出、电影放映以及自发的事件或组织活动提供场地服务。

从历史的角度来看，都市公共空间一直是商业、零售业以及服务业的重要场所。农夫、渔夫、手工业者们都会带着产品或者收获来市场出售。

城市空间通常为都市公众以及周边地带提供了大量宝贵的绿色元素。在交通拥堵、到处充斥着噪音和灰尘的都市中，树木和灌木带尤其珍贵，如同沙漠中的绿洲。即使是小小的一片绿色的草坪，人们也可以在上面静坐，伸展四肢，嬉笑玩闹，游戏狂欢，甚或除去鞋袜，在日常的喧嚣中享受难得的片刻悠闲。

鲜花能为都市空间带来美丽，这些植物元素能够吸纳灰尘，提高空气湿度，为昆虫、鸟类以及其他动物提供一个适宜的生存环境。对于都市生活来说，这无疑是一种难得的体验——聆听鸟儿的鸣叫和昆虫的哼唱，从片片树叶中感受季节的变迁，欣赏郁金香初放的柔美，享受默默生长的大树下阴凉的草坪和人行步道。随后，是秋天带来的令人目眩的五彩缤纷和浪漫多情，是冬天带来的让人兴致盎然的萧索宁静。

这些绿色元素所包含的意义远远超出所谓的实际用途和景观价值。绿色的环境对于一个生态系统来说意义非凡。例如，降水可以通过利于渗透的地表，以更自然的方式慢慢地渗透到更深层的土壤中，能够为人口密集的都市环境中的生物多样性提供更好的生长条件。

良好的都市开放空间还兼具一定的社交功能，人们在这里可以独自静坐，也可三五成群，享受短暂的娱乐休闲时光。可以根据当地的气候条件，决定座椅的安放位置，或是阳光下，或是树荫里，不一而足。在斯堪的纳维亚半岛，一年中的很长时间天气寒冷阴暗，人们能够坐在户外享受阳光，无论何时都是一件十分惬意并且重要的事情。而在世界的其他地区，人们可能更愿意坐在树荫下享受阴凉。在城市空间中合理地规划利用水系景观，是另一件令人赏心悦目的事情。人们可以静静地聆听不同水系带来的天籁之音，或小流潺潺，或迸流喷涌，或水滴叮咚，或清流汨汨，又或一池碧水寂静无声，倒映着蓝天、白云、青草、绿树。

当然，如果都市的公共空间入夜开放，则需要良好的照明系统。在不妨碍公众视线的前提下，灯光必须足够明亮，通常直射在一些重要的建筑物或景观上，在入夜后为公众提供一个十分具有安全感的活动空间。

规划设计合理的都市空间，成年累月、每时每刻都在提供服务，满足公众不同的需求。典型的公共空间能够吸引各式各样的群体，包括孩子、年轻人、老人以及来自社会各界具有各种不同社会背景的人们。如果都市公共空间功能多样，用途广泛，使用频率高，那么公众当然可以认为用于这里的公共资金十分合理。

在公共空间的规划设计过程中，最为关键和重要的问题包括追溯都市的历史，感受当地的风俗，理解公众的需求和愿望以及相关的社会背景。高质量的设计方案，细致入微的操作细节以及精心选择的建筑材料，是造就一个优秀的城市空间的必要元素。这样的优秀空间应该是坚固耐用，经得起历史的冲击，始终保持独有的尊严，历久弥新的。



# CONTENTS

## 目 录

- |     |   |     |  |
|-----|---|-----|--|
| 010 | BGU UNIVERSITY ENTRANCE<br>SQUARE & ART GALLERY<br>BGU 大学入口广场和美术馆 | 124 | LUX - PLACE DE L'ACADÉMIE<br>卢克斯广场                               |
| 018 | FONTANA SQUARE IN QUINTO DE STAMPI<br>昆托斯塔皮的丰塔纳广场                 | 134 | ANNETTE THOMMESSENS SQUARE<br>安妮特托马森广场                           |
| 034 | BRADFORD'S CITY PARK<br>布拉德福德城市公园                                 | 140 | ÚJBUDA (NEW BUDA) CITY CENTER<br>布达佩斯新城市中心                       |
| 046 | MUSIC PARK IN SEVILLE<br>塞维利亚音乐广场                                 | 150 | MILLENNIUM CITY CENTER<br>布达佩斯千年城市中心                             |
| 056 | PORMETXETA SQUARE<br>PORMETXETA 广场                                | 162 | JAMES SQUARE<br>詹姆斯广场  |
| 076 | PLAZA RICARD VIÑES<br>理查德广场                                       | 168 | AMSTELVEEN ZONNEHUIS CARE HOME<br>阿姆斯特芬综合关怀中心                    |
| 086 | DARLING QUARTER<br>达令港广场  | 176 | THE HILL SQUARE<br>小山广场  |
| 096 | OPEN CENTER OF CIVIC ACTIVITIES<br>市民文化活动中心                       | 182 | HUNDSUND COMMUNITY CENTER<br>哈桑德社区中心                             |
| 110 | BLAS INFANTE SQUARE<br>布拉斯·因方特广场                                  | 192 | KAP 686 – THE LONG ROAD<br>TO A NEW SQUARE<br>KAP 686——通向广场的漫漫长路 |
| 118 | MÅLØV AXIS<br>马洛夫中轴区  | 198 | AVERBODE ABBEY SQUARE<br>阿夫伯德修道院广场                               |



202 SQUARE OF THE SEASONS

季节广场

206 COLONNADE COURTYARD

科隆内德庭院项目

214 SQUARE DORCHESTER —  
PLACE DU CANADA

多切斯特广场和加拿大广场

222 GÉNÉRAL DE GAULLE SQUARE  
AND SAINT VAAST SQUARE

高卢将军广场和圣瓦斯特广场

232 PAMPULHA SQUARE

帕姆普拉广场

240 SCHANDORFF SQUARE

斯堪多夫广场

246 SQUARES IN PUIGCERDÀ

普格瑟达广场

254 TJUVHOLMEN

图霍尔曼公园

260 NEW ROAD, BRIGHTON AND HOVE

布莱顿霍夫的新建大街

266 “NORTHERN CITY CENTER AND  
PEDESTRIAN AREA” KAMEN

卡门市北中心广场及步行街区

274 DANISH CROWN-AREAS,  
NR. SUNDBY BRYGGE

丹麦科王集团分区, 布鲁日 NR. 松德比

280 GENK C-MINE

比利时亨克 C-MINE 广场

288 PUBLIC SPACE “BLOOMING”  
CITYCENTER NIEUWEGEIN

新维根市城市中心广场

292 NATIONAL SEPTEMBER 11 MEMORIAL

美国 9.11 国家纪念碑广场

298 OCELLETS PARK

奥斯莱特公园

306 THE TOWN HALL SQUARE

市政厅广场

310 MATHILDE SQUARE

马希尔德广场

324 WOOLWICH SQUARES

伍尔维奇的广场

330 INDEX

索引



# CONTENTS

## 目 录

- |     |   |     |  |
|-----|---|-----|--|
| 010 | BGU UNIVERSITY ENTRANCE<br>SQUARE & ART GALLERY<br>BGU 大学入口广场和美术馆 | 124 | LUX - PLACE DE L'ACADÉMIE<br>卢克斯广场                               |
| 018 | FONTANA SQUARE IN QUINTO DE STAMPI<br>昆托斯塔皮的丰塔纳广场                 | 134 | ANNETTE THOMMESSENS SQUARE<br>安妮特托马森广场                           |
| 034 | BRADFORD'S CITY PARK<br>布拉德福德城市公园                                 | 140 | ÚJBUDA (NEW BUDA) CITY CENTER<br>布达佩斯新城市中心                       |
| 046 | MUSIC PARK IN SEVILLE<br>塞维利亚音乐广场                                 | 150 | MILLENNIUM CITY CENTER<br>布达佩斯千年城市中心                             |
| 056 | PORMETXETA SQUARE<br>PORMETXETA 广场                                | 162 | JAMES SQUARE<br>詹姆斯广场  |
| 076 | PLAZA RICARD VIÑES<br>理查德广场                                       | 168 | AMSTELVEEN ZONNEHUIS CARE HOME<br>阿姆斯特丹综合关怀中心                    |
| 086 | DARLING QUARTER<br>达令港广场  | 176 | THE HILL SQUARE<br>小山广场  |
| 096 | OPEN CENTER OF CIVIC ACTIVITIES<br>市民文化活动中心                       | 182 | HUNDSUND COMMUNITY CENTER<br>哈桑德社区中心                             |
| 110 | BLAS INFANTE SQUARE<br>布拉斯·因方特广场                                  | 192 | KAP 686 – THE LONG ROAD<br>TO A NEW SQUARE<br>KAP 686——通向广场的漫漫长路 |
| 118 | MÅLØV AXIS<br>马洛夫中轴区  | 198 | AVERBODE ABBEY SQUARE<br>阿夫伯德修道院广场                               |



202 SQUARE OF THE SEASONS

季节广场

206 COLONNADE COURTYARD

科隆内德庭院项目

214 SQUARE DORCHESTER —  
PLACE DU CANADA

多切斯特广场和加拿大广场

222 GÉNÉRAL DE GAULLE SQUARE  
AND SAINT VAAST SQUARE

高卢将军广场和圣瓦斯特广场

232 PAMPULHA SQUARE

帕姆普拉广场

240 SCHANDORFF SQUARE

斯堪多夫广场

246 SQUARES IN PUIGCERDÀ

普格瑟达广场

254 TJUVHOLMEN

图霍尔曼公园

260 NEW ROAD, BRIGHTON AND HOVE

布莱顿霍夫的新建大街

266 “NORTHERN CITY CENTER AND  
PEDESTRIAN AREA” KAMEN

卡门市北中心广场及步行街区

274 DANISH CROWN-AREAS,  
NR. SUNDBY BRYGGE

丹麦科王集团分区, 布鲁日 NR. 松德比

280 GENK C-MINE

比利时亨克 C-MINE 广场

288 PUBLIC SPACE “BLOOMING”  
CITYCENTER NIEUWEGEIN

新维根市城市中心广场

292 NATIONAL SEPTEMBER 11 MEMORIAL

美国 9.11 国家纪念碑广场

298 OCELLETS PARK

奥斯莱特公园

306 THE TOWN HALL SQUARE

市政厅广场

310 MATHILDE SQUARE

马希尔德广场

324 WOOLWICH SQUARES

伍尔维奇的广场

330 INDEX

索引



# Urban Square Landscape

最新城市广场景观

何心 译

高迪国际出版有限公司 编  
大连理工大学出版社







# PREFACE 1

## 序言一



**Zoltán Stéhli**  
*landscape architect*  
**GARTEN STUDIO LTD.**

Today landscape architecture tries to transform cosmopolitan inputs into local outputs. Because of the wider range of effects through the internet, the design become more complex. The world of architecture, design, fashion, media and arts are interweaving in the established landscapes.

It is always interesting to find the local patterns of various spaces which create the connections to its surroundings, and use new possibilities e.g. computer graphics so our landscape is a bit more like a body than just surface.

If our extracting process is successful, the result will be quality public squares which become important scene of social life, and in good cases identify good spots in cityscape.

Good tendency of renewal and re-functioning downtown open spaces, gives more possibility for landscape architects to respond to public demands. The human scale usability, the green in the name of the sustainable development became as, or more important organizing principals of urban planning, than traffic or utility. Most of the projects put the green idea forward and the visible part of this is the exterior architecture.

Our current responsibility is to use the positive turn, to show the economic, social and environmental advantages of landscape design. The designed public squares have to stand the test of time, both in design and technical way. In the future there will be various frame systems for quantifying the useful effects, categorizing the investments, while the researches in this multidisciplinary topic will influence the design process too.

Next to economic and environmental benefits, new aspects of the social part are in our focus. A kind of a "vitality factor" measures the success of new public areas. In most city centers, pedestrian streets or mixed-use squares take place from vehicle traffic space. People start to use valuable city spaces for living instead of transportation. Public squares become part of their identity and an important scene of their social relations.

当今, 景观设计的趋势是将全球性的流行元素转化为具有本地特色的设计。通过互联网的巨大影响, 设计规划变得十分复杂。世界范围内的各种元素, 包括建筑、设计、时尚、媒体甚至是艺术范畴, 都将混合交织在已经完成的景观设计中。

尽力发掘本地不同空间的规划模式是一种十分有趣的方式, 这种规划模式利用包括计算机制图在内的各种新的方法和手段, 将空间和周边的环境相互连接, 因此, 我们所设计的景观不仅仅局限于简单的表面, 而更是一个有机的整体。

如果我们设计规划的过程十分顺利成功, 那么结果就是打造出一个质量上乘的公共广场, 为周边的社会生活提供一个十分重要的活动场地, 一个可以领略美好的城市风光的所在。

对于城市公共空间的重建以及功能重置来说, 景观设计师们有更多的机会重新赋予公共空间新的功能, 从而满足公众的需求。更多人性化的适用设计以及可持续发展的绿色空间等, 在城市规划的组织构架中被赋予了更高的设计地位, 远高于公共交通或者其他公共事业规划。大多数项目极为推崇绿色理念, 整个建筑的外部形貌都淋漓尽致地体现了这种规划意识。

当前, 我们对于设计规划的主要责任是尽量利用各种积极的因素, 在设计景观作品中体现经济、社会以及环境的有利地位。我们所设计的公共广场, 在设计和技术方面都要经得起时间的考验。未来将会出现不同的框架设计系统, 针对有用的设计动产进行定量分析, 针对设计投资进行分门别类, 同时, 不同学科、不同部门的研究人员也将对设计过程产生更多的影响。

除了经济与环境方面的利益, 我们还十分关注景观设计的社会效益。我们提出了一个“活力因子”的概念, 用以评价一个新的公共空间设计成功与否。对于大多数城市中心来说, 步行街区或者多用途广场通常由车辆交通的空间改建而成。人们开始意识到, 应该使用更多有价值的城市空间为居民生活服务, 而不是仅仅侧重于交通。公共广场开始印上城市居民的烙印, 逐渐成为城市居民社会交往的重要场所。



# PREFACE 2

## 序言二

*Hanneke Kijne*

*co-owner & landscape architect*

*HOSPER landscape architecture and urban design*



如何合理利用公共空间，尤其是那些位于繁华都市中现有的公共空间，已经成为目前人们持续关注的话题。需要通过详细谨慎的规划设计来完成改建，从而满足这种强烈的现实需求。我们工作室大多数的作品主要集中于花园、广场、公园或者整个公共空间网络的设计和布局。当然，这种开放式空间的设计风格始终贯穿于我们的设计作品中，包括居民区、工厂、景观或者整个地区的规划设计项目等等。

我们设计规划的主要目的是清晰地区分空间，突出主要的空间功能的概念，辅以各种细节上的精心制作。空间的功能性对于设计来说十分重要，而一个项目的设计规划绝不仅仅是将各种需求转化为功能空间的简单相加。有些时候，某些不寻常甚至是夸张的设计元素，会赋予空间一种健康的张力，一种如画的诗意。

每个问题及项目的构想和规划都会根据具体的条件和环境不断地变化，同样，不断变化的还包括项目的社会背景以及空间的社会地位等等。因此，每个项目都始于对各种问题的分析，乃至对问题背后的问题的分析。我们力图深入细致地掌握项目规划的要害，因为只有做到敏锐而详细的规划才能获得必要的答案。

我们接受的项目作品范围广泛，风格不尽相同。我们经常与其他部门的同事合作，包括技术人员、生态学者、计划经济从业者、建筑师和艺术家等等。而我们在公司以团队的方式工作的时候，总会连续不断地对项目任务进行讨论。这就需要给予每个团队成员相应的授权。

The use of space has become increasingly intensive and space which has been built predominates in our urban areas. This very fact results in a demand for strongly and carefully designed spaces upon which no building has taken place. Much of our work is directed towards the layout of gardens, squares, parks or of whole networks of public space. But, also when we are involved in making plans for new residential and work areas, landscapes or regions, it is the open space which inspires the foundation of our designs.

Our ambition is to produce lucid spaces in which the major forces are recognizable and all elaboration of detail forms an essential part of the concept. Functionality is very important but a design in its totality is more than the sum of a programme of demands translated into space. Elements which are unusual or even cocksure can grant a space a healthy tension and poetic significance.

Not only do the formulation of the problem and the program change for every assignment but so do the social context and the spatial situation. This is the reason why the design process begins with an analysis of the question, or even better, the question lying behind the question. We attempt to penetrate to the gist of the formulation of the problem, because it is only to a keenly formulated question that a sufficient answer can be given.

The commissions we receive are often wide-ranging and they differ widely in character. We have become used to working with personnel from other disciplines, such as technicians, ecologists, practitioners of planned economy, architects and artists. Just as when we work within our firm, working within a planning team requires a continuous and on-going debate about the assignment. This makes demands on the authority granting the commission as well as on all the other members of the planning team.



# PREFACE 3

## 序言三



**Professor Tone Lindheim, ILP, University of Life Sciences  
Bjørnbekk & Lindheim Landscape Architects**

Why is it so important for a town to have good urban spaces? Comfortable and beautiful public places in towns can give just the breathing space that is needed in a densely packed town. The urban space can give an opening in the built environment, and make it possible to see a little more of the sky. Such openings in the urban fabric give valuable views from buildings nearby, and not least give people who spend time in the town a small breathing space, a valued experience in contrast to the tiresome walking up and down urban streets.

An urban space gives an opportunity to halt for a moment, to sit down, to breathe calmly and to take a break from a hectic urban schedule. Urban spaces provide places to gather, to see and to be seen. They can be used as political arenas, as places for the expression of opinions, for manifestations and demonstrations. And they can be used for social and cultural activities, for performances, for film shows, for organized as well as spontaneous events and expressions.

Urban spaces have also, through history, been important places for the purchase and sale of goods and services. Farmers have come to town with their products, fishermen have docked along the quays, and craftsmen have offered their products in the market.

Urban spaces often provide with valuable green elements to the urban context, much appreciated by urban users. Trees and bushes may make green oases in an otherwise highly trafficked, noisy and dusty town. Lawns may invite people to settle down, stretch out, romp around, play and frolic, remove shoes, and take a small break from daily chores.

Flowers can make beautiful items in urban spaces. Such organic elements help to bind dust, give out humidity and make a favourable environment for insects, birds and other animals. In an urban context, this may add substantially to the experience – hearing the chirps of birds, the humming of insects, sensing the changing of the seasons through the leafing of trees and bushes, the early flowering of tulip bulbs, the growth of large trees giving shade to grassy patches and walkways. And later, autumn comes with splendid colours, and then winter with interesting contours and curious silhouettes.

Such green elements have an importance far beyond the pragmatic uses and aesthetic value. A green environment contributes positively to an ecological context. It gives permeable surfaces so that water finds a slower and more natural way down into the ground. This can give better growth conditions for biodiversity within a densely built-up urban environment.

Good urban spaces make an invitation to social uses. It should be possible to sit down, take a small rest, have a good time alone or with others. Whether the seating should be located in the sun or the shade depends on the local climatic conditions. In Scandinavia it is often cold and dark for long periods of the year. Here it is important that people may sit and enjoy the sun whenever he is out. In other parts of the world, deep shade for cooling down may be more attractive. The use of water may give an attractive freshness in an urban space. It may be pleasant to experience the sounds of rippling, flowing, gushing, dripping, gurgling water. Or water may be completely still, reflects the sky and the large trees overhead.

If urban spaces are to function well at all times of day and night, they need good illumination. The light source should not blind people, but give security, focuses on important elements and makes it possible to use the spaces after dark.

A good urban space invites different uses throughout the day, week and year. An exemplary space appeals to different types of users – children, youth, elderly, and people of different social background. The spending of public funds on urban spaces can be more easily justified if the use is diverse, inclusive and intense.

When designing a public space, it is important to listen to its history, to sense the identity of the place, to understand the needs and desires of the users and to be aware of the social and physical context. High quality in design, detailing, choice of materials and construction is a characteristic of a good urban space. Such spaces should be solid, able to stand a punch and they should age with dignity.