

全球城市景观设计规划实例解析丛书

Series of Global Urban Landscape Design and Planning Examples

HKPIIP

香港理工国际出版社 主编



规划景观

Landscape Planning

LANDSCAPE
PLANNING

华中科技大学出版社

<http://www.hustp.com>



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中国·武汉



Preface

Make Good Use of Nature for Ecological Living Environment

Landscape keeps the harmonious development between human and nature. With technical support, landscape becomes much more multiplex and creative. Forms of the landscape present a multi-integrated pattern increasingly, and become the bearer of contemporary culture. Furthermore, the design of landscape planning becomes more widespread with steady in-depth development of the landscape.

The form of land use is very important to landscape planning, coordinate and improve various features of the landscape by arrangements of land and space, in order to ensure the harmony among people, buildings, communities, cities and the earth. And in design terms, it focuses on the analysis of many aspects of the environment. Set goals at first and create a safe, efficient, healthy and comfortable environment for the man. In fact, the landscape is taken as a resource. And then, the designer establishes a harmonious and balanced overall relationship between the people and landscape resources based on natural, ecological, social and behavioral principles to make the plan. Overall, the landscape planning and design must rely on the experience and understanding of an increasingly diverse world, and create a style which has more characteristics of the times and culture, thus reflect the nature of human existence and future ideal.

In the process of development of human civilization, nature has always been closely related to human lifeline that nature has created human. Human has depended on the natural development earlier. Rapid growth of the production and technology in industrial era makes the expansion of central sense and authority of the human. Driven by the short-term interest, they develop and consume the nature arbitrarily, eventually leading to the ecological imbalance, resource depletion and environmental pollution. As a result, the relationship between man and nature diametrically opposed to each other. People wanted to use their intelligence to conquer the so-called nature, and began to destroy the nature, causing serious damage to ecology and be the serious threat to the human survival. Thus, urban environmental issues are increasingly affected by social concerns. How will the urban landscape develop? What kind of city is livable for the people? What is the inherent between the natural environment and artificial environment? How to maintain the balance between external aesthetic form and cultural content?

The book collected more than 30 domestic and foreign classic cases of landscape planning and described in detail, analyze design principles and specific steps of various landscape planning, such as campus planning, residential planning, park planning, area planning, and urban planning and so on. It showed the reader the tremendous prospects for development of landscape design. This book is covering a wide range with rich content, and has a strong reference value and practical value for the planners of landscape, tourism and urban.





序言

巧借大自然，营造生态人居环境

景观是联系人类和自然的桥梁。随着科学技术日新月异的拓展，景观正朝着生态、人性、多元、创新的方向发展。景观形式日益呈现出多元综合形态，成为时代文化的承载物。而景观规划的设计概念则随着景观稳步深入的发展变得越来越广泛。

从规划角度而言，景观更加注重土地的利用形式，通过对土地及其地上物体和空间的安排，来协调和完善景观的各种功能，使人、建筑物、社区、城市以及人类的生活同地球和谐相处。从设计角度而言，它注重对环境多方面问题的分析，确立景观目标，并针对目标解决问题，通过具体安排土地及土地上的物体和空间，来为人类创造安全、高效、健康和舒适的环境。这其实是将景观视为一种资源，依据自然、生态、社会与行为的法则进行规划设计，使人与景观资源之间建立一种和谐、均衡的整体关系，符合人类精神、生理上的基本需求，是一个充分提升人类生活环境品质的过程。总之，景观规划设计发展必须依托于对日益多元化世界的体会和认识，并在此基础上创造出更有时代特征和文化内涵的风格，从而体现人的生存本质和未来理想。

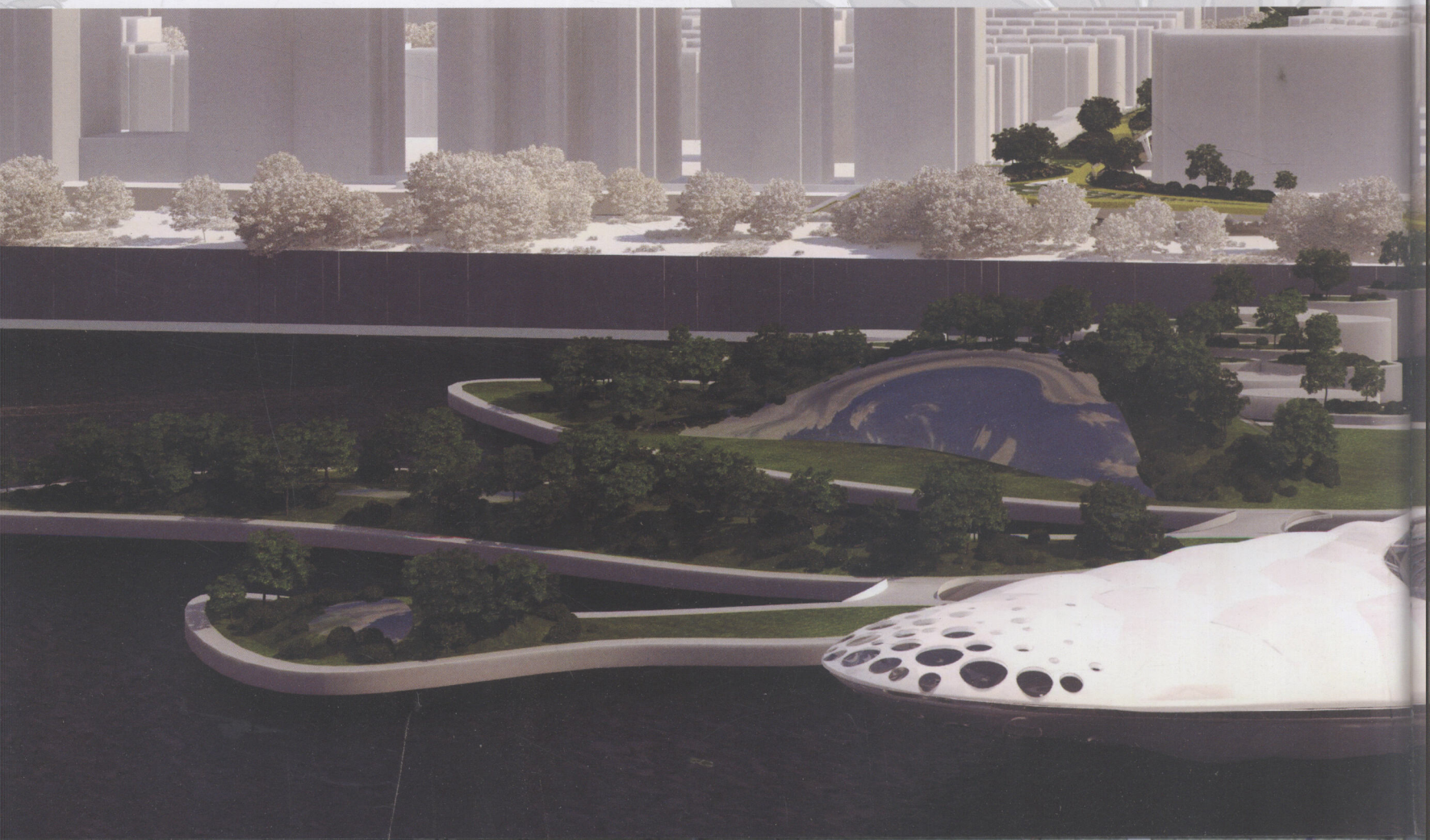
在人类文明发展过程中，大自然始终与人类命脉息息相关，是自然界造就了人类。早期人类依存于自然发展，工业时代生产和技术的快速增长使人类的中心感和权威性膨胀，在短期利益的驱使下，随心所欲地开发和消耗自然，进而造成生态失衡、资源枯竭和环境污染，人与自然的关系从自发的依存转向对立，人类开始对自然进行破坏和轻视，想用自己所谓的智慧来征服自然，从而让自然生态受到了严重破坏，至今对人类的生存已造成了严重威胁。建筑垃圾堆积如山，盲目地求高求大，生态设施严重破坏……于是，城市环境问题也越来越受到社会关注。城市景观究竟要走向何处？什么样的城市才是当今人类的宜居地？自然环境和人工环境的内在联系又是什么？外部审美形式和文化内涵意蕴如何保持平衡？

本书收集并详细介绍了国内外 30 余个规划景观的经典案例，分析了校园规划、住宅区规划、公园规划、片区规划、城市规划等多种类型规划景观的设计原理和具体步骤，为读者展示景观设计领域的巨大发展前景。本书内容丰富，涵盖面广，可供景观规划设计者、旅游规划者、城市规划人员等学习，具有较强的参考价值和实用价值。

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Minneapolis Riverfront

明尼阿波利斯市河滨项目规划

Open up a New City-life Style

开创城市生活新模式





Architectural Design: Stoss Landscape Urbanism

Project Location: Minnesota, USA

Project Length: 5,500 m²

Client: Minneapolis Riverfront Development Initiative (MRDI)

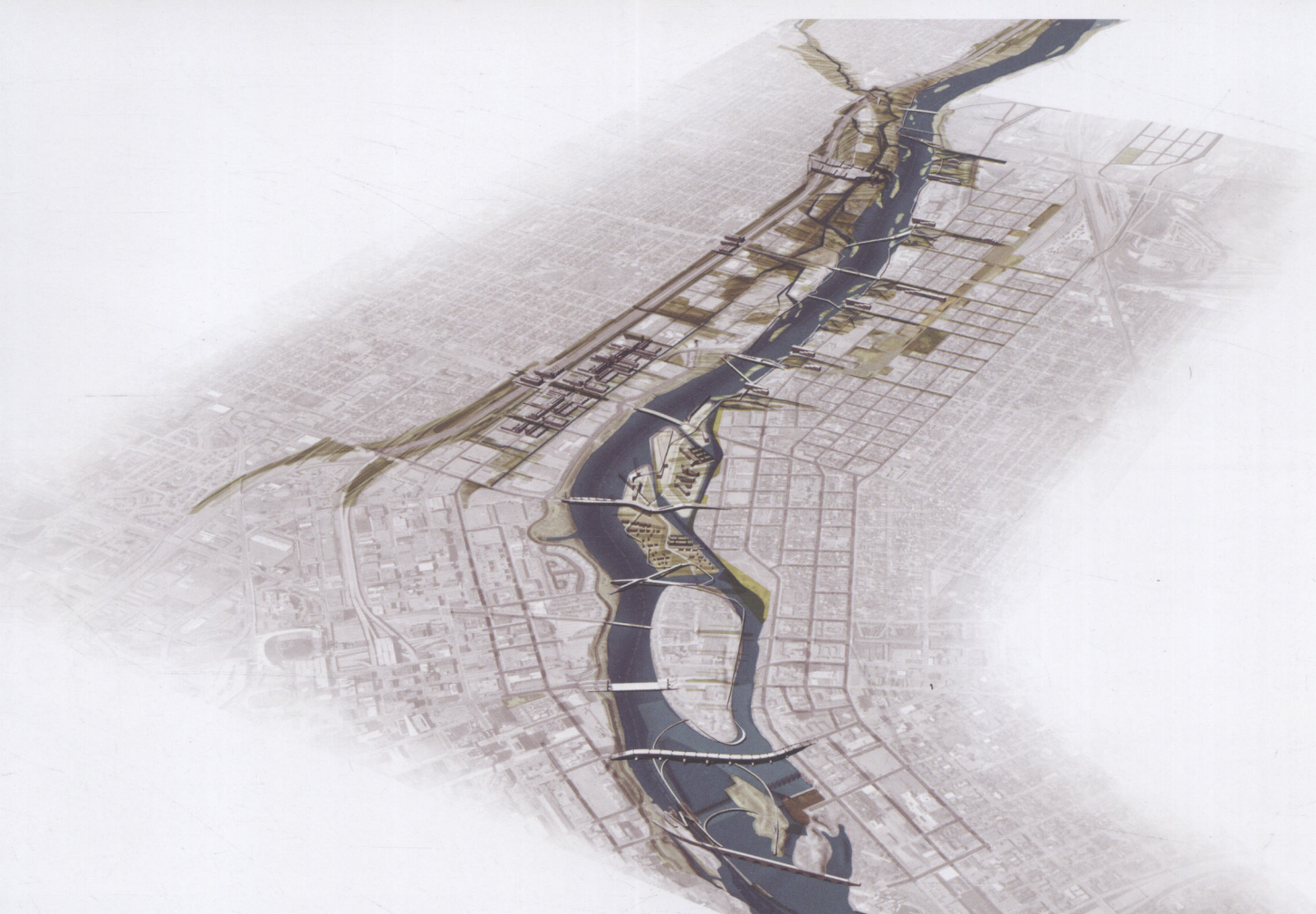
项目设计: Stoss Landscape Urbanism 景观设计事务所

项目地址: 美国明尼苏达州

项目规模: 5 500 平方米

项目业主: Minneapolis Riverfront Development Initiative (MRDI)





Layout | 规划图

Project Planning

STREAMLINES is about the sheer unfiltered experience of direct contact with the river and river life, in many ways, at multiple moments. And it's about weaving these experiences back into the everyday city. STREAMLINES is also a project about working ecologies, ecological systems and dynamics put to work to clean, to re-constitute this working riverfront, and to guide a longer-term transformation of the city fabric.

The scope and scale of the project are quite ambitious—remake the riverfront, remake the city for next century. And the process for getting there is complex.

CLAIM THE RIVER.

The river is out of reach up here: it is not part of the

everyday experiences of city residents, and it is not part of the cultural imagination. This is in part due to the layers of infrastructure and industry that have occupied the larger river corridor between the neighborhoods of North Minneapolis and Northeast Minneapolis.

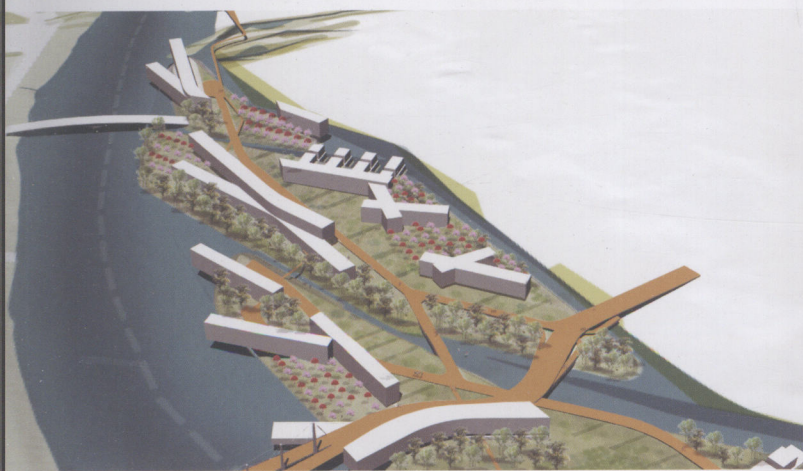
Before anything happens, then, the designer must lay claim to the river as civic space, and as a territory for multiple uses: ecological, industrial, and social. By doing this, the river itself becomes the park before the parks exist. And the transformational period is rendered as exciting, engaging, and robust as the parks that will emerge from it.

SEED THE PARKS.

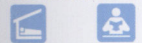
There is much work to be done, much to be cleaned and

prepared for human and ecological life, funding to be garnered, communities and neighbors to be consulted, plans and designs to be drawn. This will take time.

Remediation fields, holding landscapes, working spaces for green technologies; emergent river-islands (and habitats), water cleansing infrastructures, and new park and city islands; and the patient anticipation of new programs, activities, and resources that can be tapped down the line: all this sets the stage for parks and infrastructures that will accumulate over a number of years. The parks will be both opportunistic and catalytic: flexibly taking advantage of new partnering and sitting opportunities as they arise, while also instigating a multidimensional transformation of existing and emergent neighborhoods.

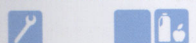


LIVE / WORK UNITS

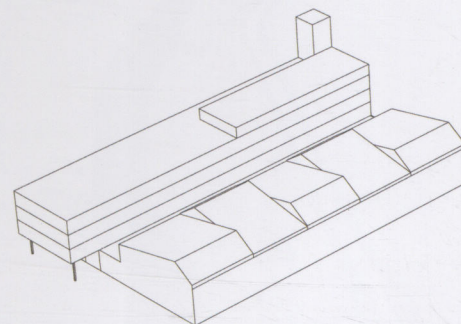
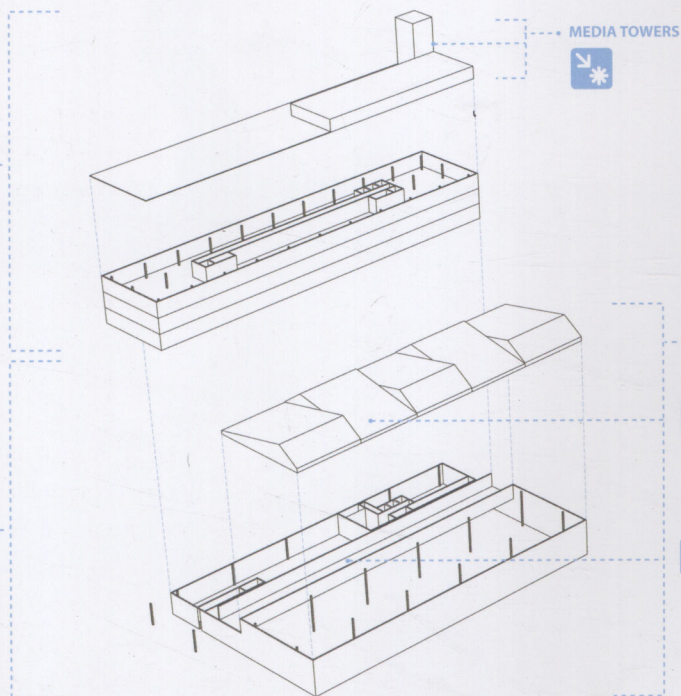


20,000 SF X 3 FLOORS = 60,000 SF
60,000 SF / 1,500 SF = 40 UNITS
20 X 1.5 = 30 JOBS
20 X 1.5 = 30 RESIDENTS

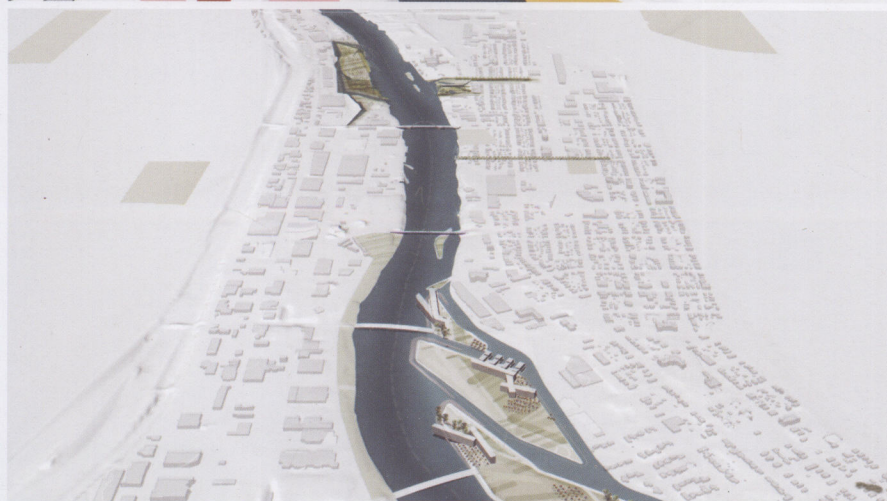
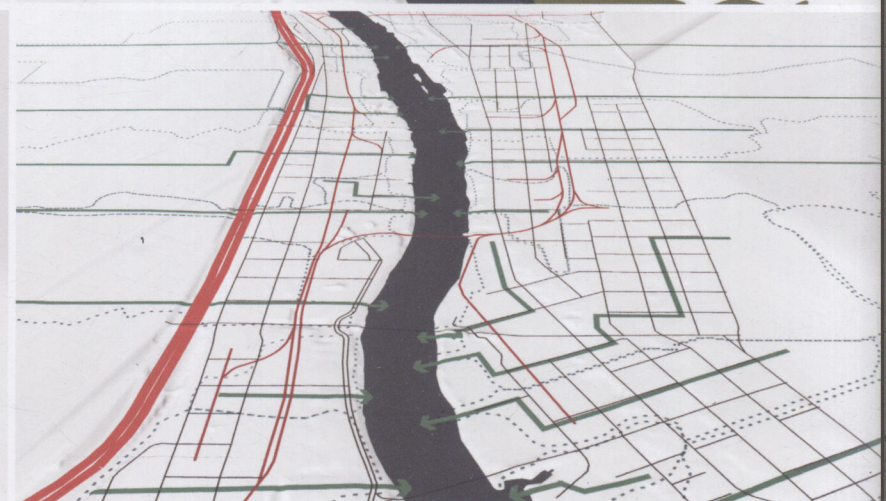
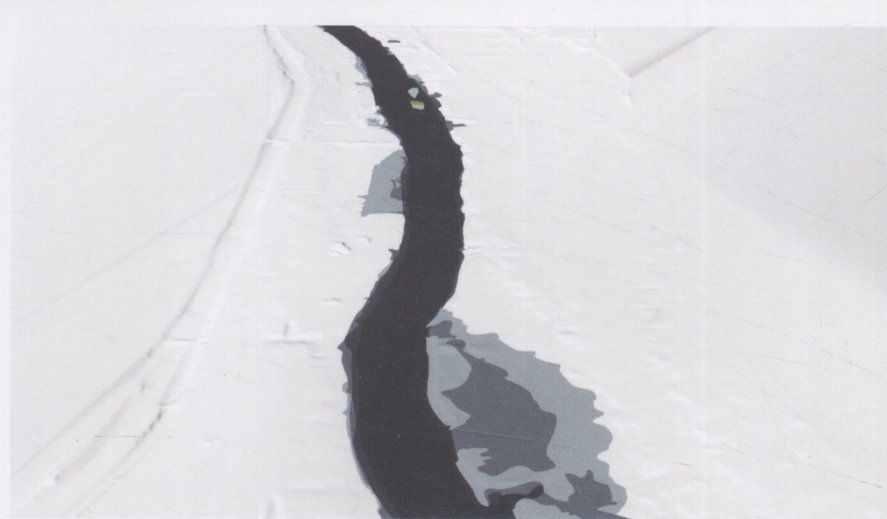
LIGHT INDUSTRIAL / RETAIL



50,000 SF / 2,000 SF/P = 25 JOBS
10,000 SF / 1,000 SF/P = 10 JOBS



TYPE 1 - RESIDENTIAL ON TOP OF LIGHT INDUSTRIAL





ELABORATE NEW MODELS FOR CITY-LIFE.

This is not simply a park plan. Rather, it is a strategy for transforming the larger urban fabric, and the everyday lives of locals and visitors alike. It does so by tapping into larger systems—infrastructural and ecological—and by extending its physical reach across the river, east-west into outlying neighborhoods, north-south to landscapes and towns that constitute the longer Mississippi corridor.

The strategy is flexible, and therefore sustainable—environmentally, urbanistically, and economically. It leverages underutilized and waste resources; finds efficiencies in collaboration and cross-fertilization between urban and environmental systems; incorporates bridges and streets and light rail corridors as park infrastructures; and builds new synergies between work, public life, and the landscape fabrics that support them. Importantly, it is a 50 to 100 years' plan, a series of parks and neighborhoods

for the next generation of Minneapolitans. In this way, the various proposals contained herein will help guide these places' gradual transformation, making for new kinds of parks and public infrastructures, for new working ecologies and landscapes and city fabrics that will come to revitalize Minneapolis for decades to come.

项目规划

该项目贯彻了“STREAMLINES”的设计理念，它主要表现为各种方式下每时每刻与水域、水生物的直接联系及对城市的反馈。同时，它还是一个生态项目，即利用生态系统与动力学，净化、重组水域，引导一个长期的城市结构转变。

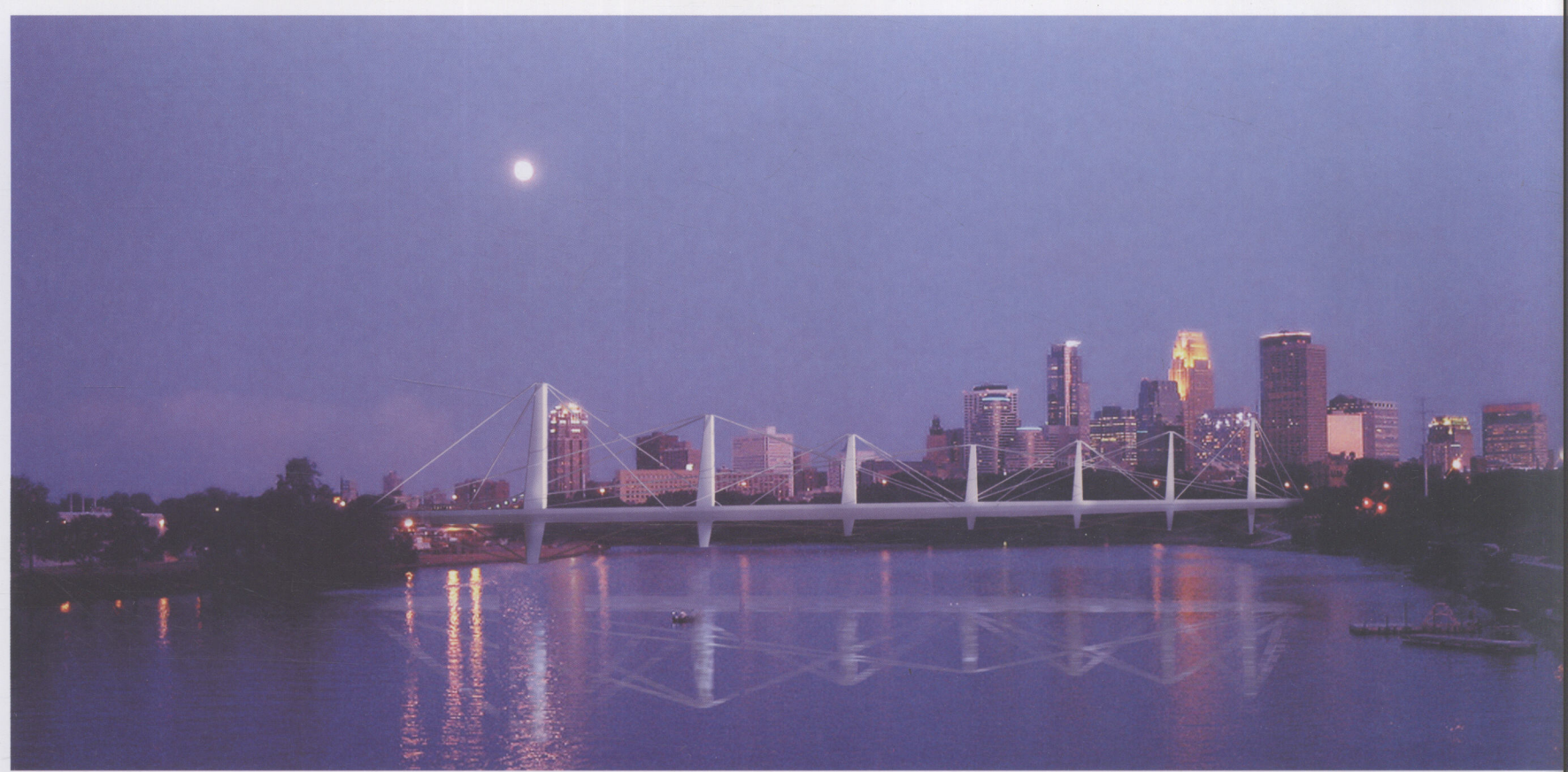
其设计范围和规模别具野心，旨在改造河沿地带，打造新世纪城市新气象。对设计师来说，这无疑既是机遇也是挑战。

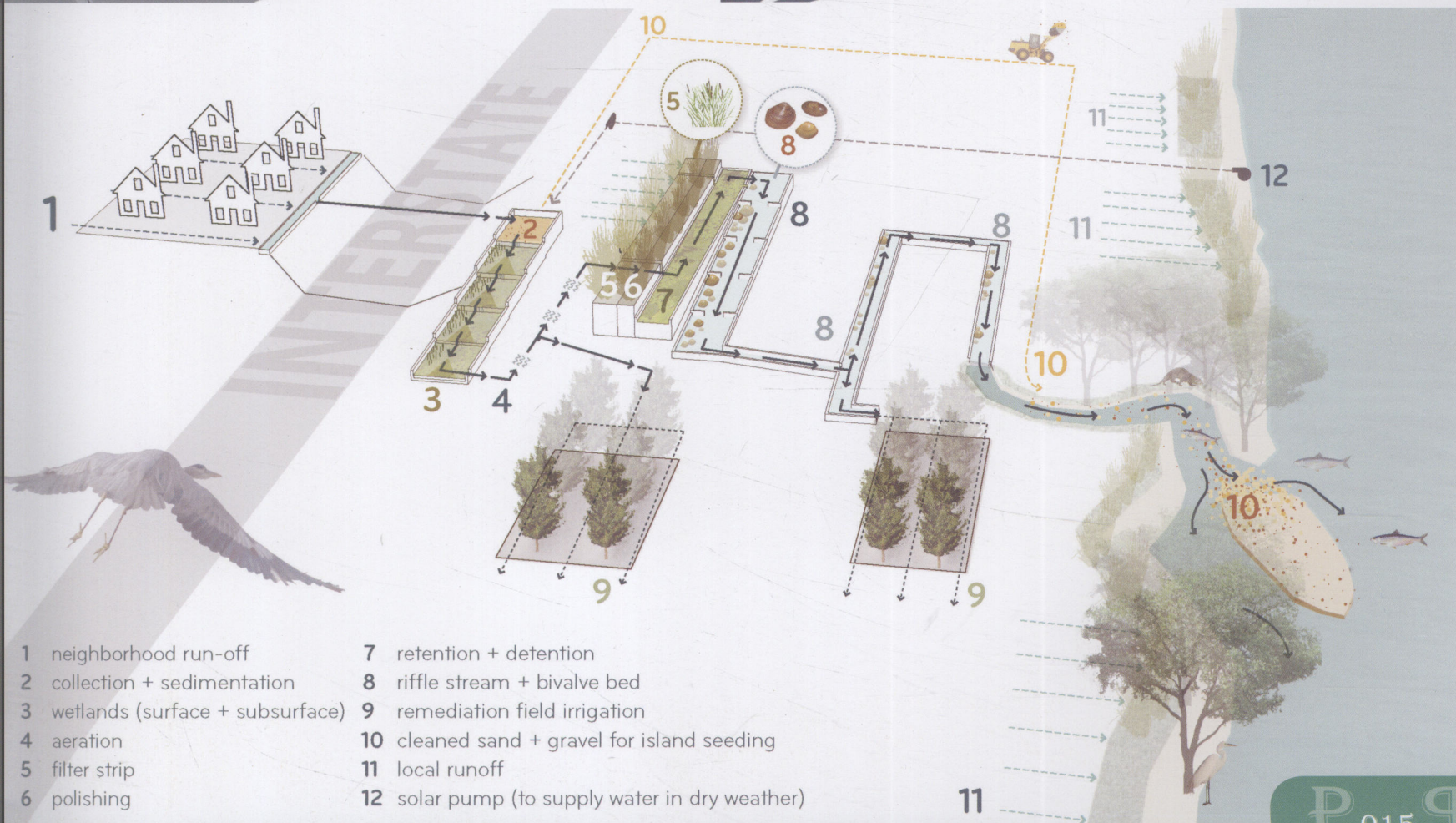
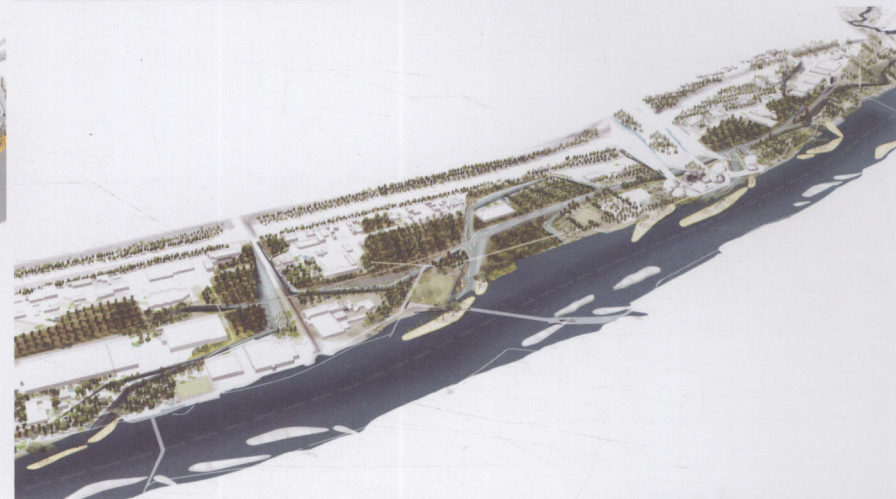
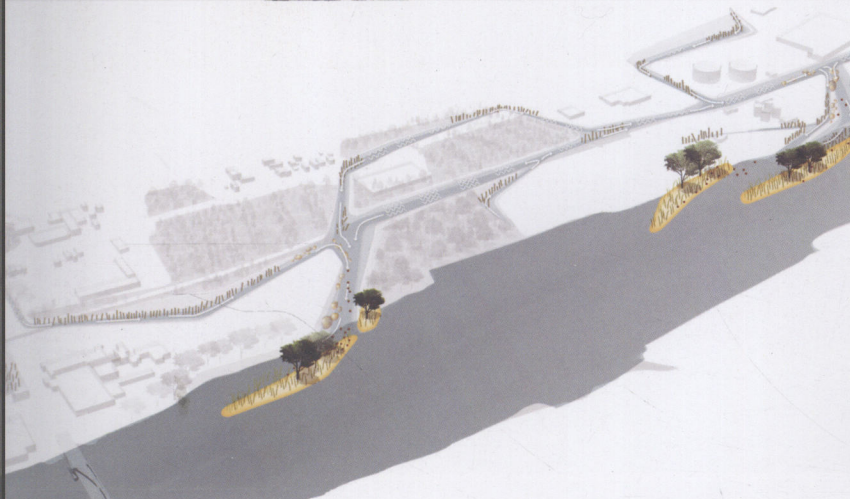
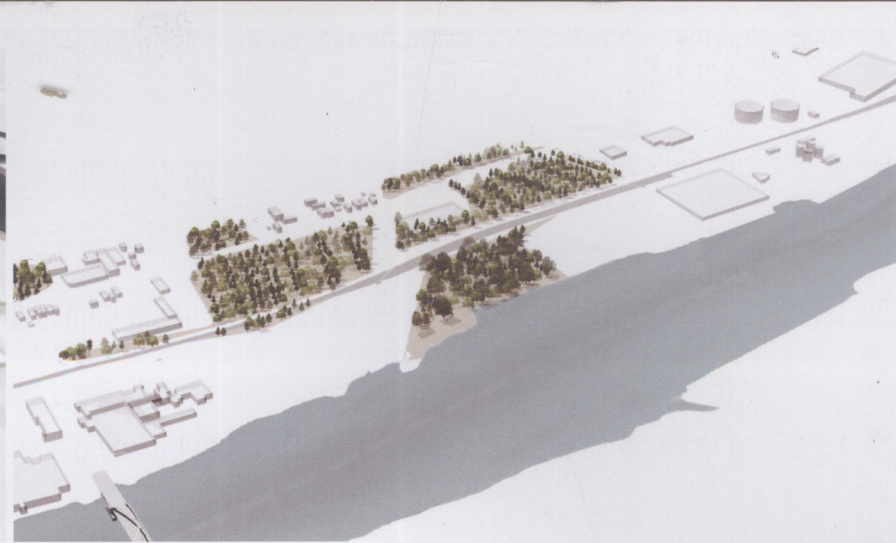
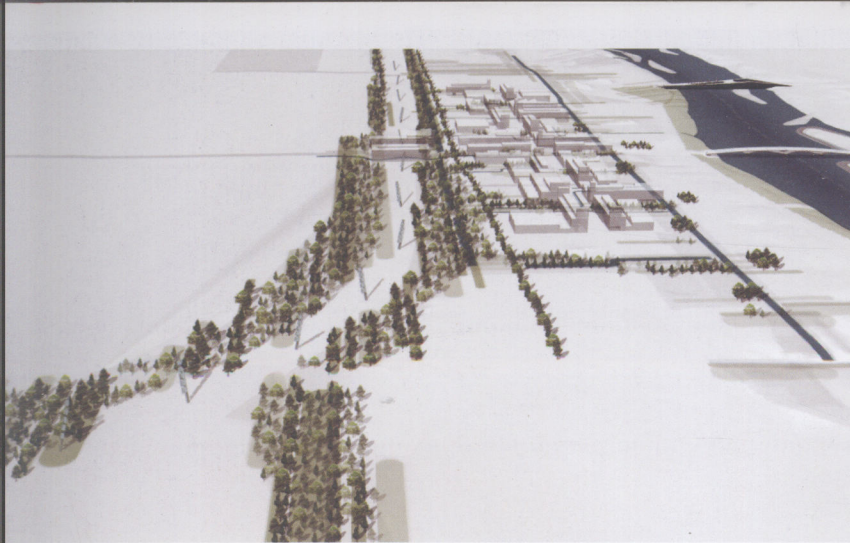
主张河流权利

该河流的功能有限：它不是城市居民日常生活的一部分，也没有特殊的文化意义。其原因在于明尼阿波利斯北部和东北社区之间的基础设施和工业区已经占据了河流的大部分区域。

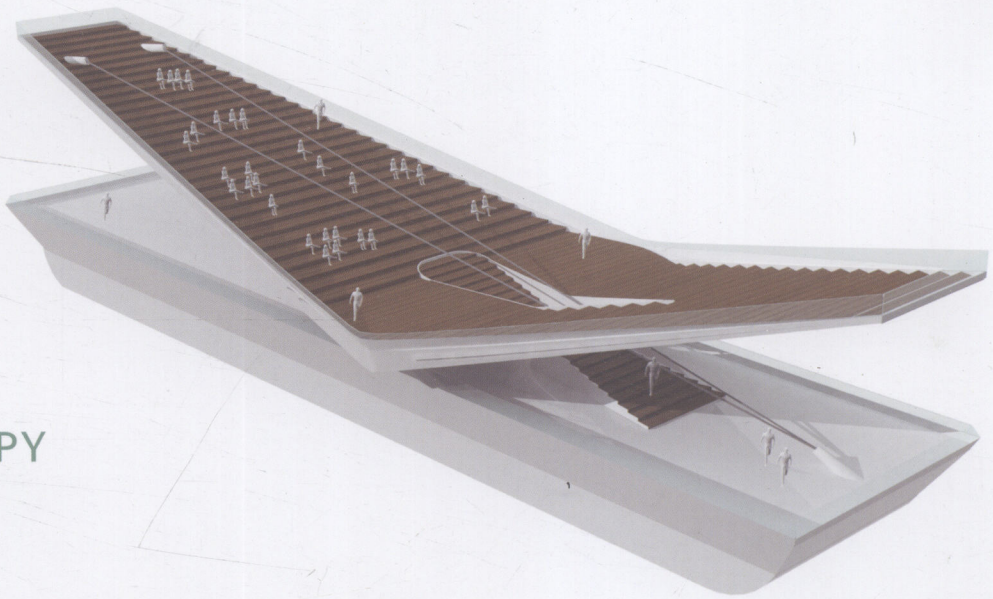
设计师的首要任务，是将河流作为民用空间，主张河流的权利，开发各种用途包括生态、工业和社会用途。于是，河流自然而然变成了公园。这个转换充满机遇，值得期待。





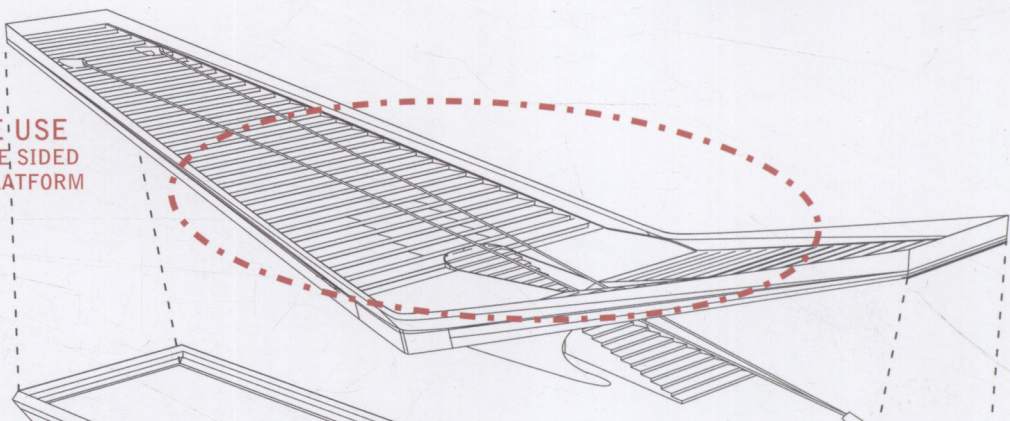


AMPHITHEATER
FLOATING / MOBILE
PERFORMANCE PLATFORM

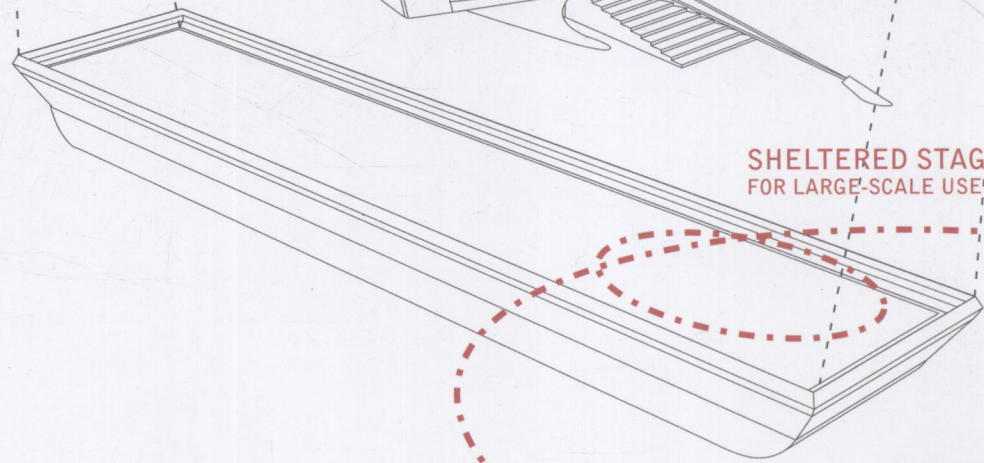


PERFORMANCE CANOPY
USED AT MULTIPLE SCALES

SMALL-SCALE USE
SINGLE OR DOUBLE SIDED
PERFORMANCE PLATFORM



EXISTING BARGE
ADAPTIVE REUSE



SHELTERED STAGE
FOR LARGE-SCALE USE

SHORE-BASED AUDIENCE
FOR LARGE-SCALE USE