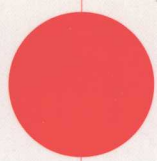


LANDSCAPE

DESIGN



特辑

No.1

国家级重点景观设计方案



编者的话

2003年景观设计界乃至全国吸引业内人们目光的最高等级景观设计方案应该非“奥林匹克森林公园及中心区方案”的景观设计莫属。此次方案的征集面向全球,中、新、美、澳等12个国家和地区的申请人、联合体展开了激烈的角逐。2003年11月18日尘埃落定,“中国龙”、“通向自然的轴线”、“田+等高线”等3个设计方案获得中外专家的一致认可,入选优秀方案。这3个方案对北京古老中轴线的处理手法均可圈可点。

奥林匹克森林公园及中心区位于北京城市中轴线的北端。这个区域内分布着国家体育场等2008年奥运会的重要场馆。此次设计范围包括森林公园及北侧清河沿岸用地700公顷,中轴线两侧开放空间用地约160公顷。根据景观规划设计方案的要求,森林公园将建成一个绿色生态地带,成为北京市区与外围边缘区域之间绿色屏障的一部分,以改善城市环境和气候,供广大市民娱乐和休闲。奥林匹克中心区的景观设计主要着眼于中轴线两侧的城市公共空间,希望创造出充满文化品位、满足奥运会要求、适于奥运会后运营管理的环境优美的市民活动场所。

此次因受篇幅所限我们先将“通向自然的轴线”和“中国龙”两个方案尽可能完整地展现出来,以飨读者。其他精彩的方案将在以后的各期中陆续与读者见面。精彩值得期待!

CONTENTS

001 ■ 通向自然的轴线

撰文 / 图片提供 / SASAKI

SASAKI和北京清华城市规划设计研究院联合体提出的“通向自然的轴线”方案则通过轴线概念,将北京古老中轴线延伸至25公里长,最终轴线收束融入大自然当中。

033 ■ 中国龙——一个尊重文化传统的可持续性发展计划

撰文 / 图片提供 / EDAW

易道和中国建筑设计研究院联合体设计的“中国龙”方案在奥林匹克公园龙形水系的基础上进行扩张,运用阴阳五行手法,对中轴线进行了大气处理。

主办单位:大连理工大学出版社

协办单位:上海市园林设计院

香港园境师学会

美国EDSA(亚洲)

易道国际有限公司(亚洲EDAW)

上海意格环境景观设计咨询有限公司

特约顾问:陈俊愉 孟兆桢 苏雪痕

编委会成员:张启翔 杨雪芝 甘伟林 朱祥明

王向荣 刘晓明 陈奕仁 陈跃中

刘滨谊 俞孔坚 马晓伟 孙祥恕

李宝章 廖文谨 凌 铿 陈 勇

罗 文 黄晓晖 赵伟强 赵世民

邵 锴 马秀娟 李海龙

(排名不分先后)

社长兼总编:王海山

编辑部主任:张 丹

责任编辑:石 莹

特约编辑:于黎特 杨秀妹(日本)

张 芳 王桂云

美术指导:王复冈

责任美编:王云江

广告总监:林佳艺

发行总监:邓正高

广告经营许可证号:001047

刊号:ISSN 1672-7460

CN 21-1507/TU

出版日期:单月20日

编辑部地址:辽宁省大连市沙河口区知音园1-1-102

编辑部电话:86-411-4768950

传真:86-411-4768656

邮编:116023

URL: www.dutp.cn

E-mail: landscape@dutp.cn

广告部电话:86-411-4768656

发行部电话:86-411-4703636

每期定价:48.00元人民币

全年定价:288.00元人民币

郑重声明

本刊保留所有刊载文章及图片的版权。未经允许,任何人不得以营利为目的复制、转载、摘编、改编、翻译、注释、整理、编辑等。本刊保留对侵权者采取法律行动的权利。

本刊欢迎各设计单位踊跃投稿。



通向自然的轴线

THE AXIS TO NATURE

撰文 / 图片提供 / SASAKI

一、概述

以往的奥林匹克会场的选址往往选择远离城市中心的位置或散置于城内，北京奥林匹克公园则不同，其选址与城市紧密结合，处于一个战略性位置。北京奥林匹克公园总体规划旨在满足奥运会场馆功能的基础上，赋予北京城中轴线新的延伸和内涵。我们的景观设计方案延续了总体规划的理念，同时对关键景观要素进行了深化设计。

我们之所以将方案命名为“通往自然的轴线”，是因为这个名词体现了我们的设计主旨和理念。

二、设计理念

（一）过去·未来

对历史的研究可为北京未来的景观

规划提供依据。在城市规划史上，中国对世界城市的发展有着不可磨灭的贡献，传统的中国城市总体规划法则在当今仍然对世界城市的发展具有重要意义。

中国历史上的大规模新城规划多采用棋盘式布局，体现出对秩序的追求。对秩序与和谐的追求在中国传统园林设计上也得到了完美的体现。中国传统园林设计力求与自然和谐统一，表达了对自然的尊重。同时，阴阳相生相克的法则也普遍应用于中国园林设计。我们在设计方案中运用了这些中国传统的设计理念，采用大胆的现代设计手法演绎中国传统设计精髓，打造明天奥运的壮美蓝图。通过对北京本土动植物和生态系统多样性的研究，我们制定了指导方案，将这一庞大景观系统建设成为具有可持续发展能

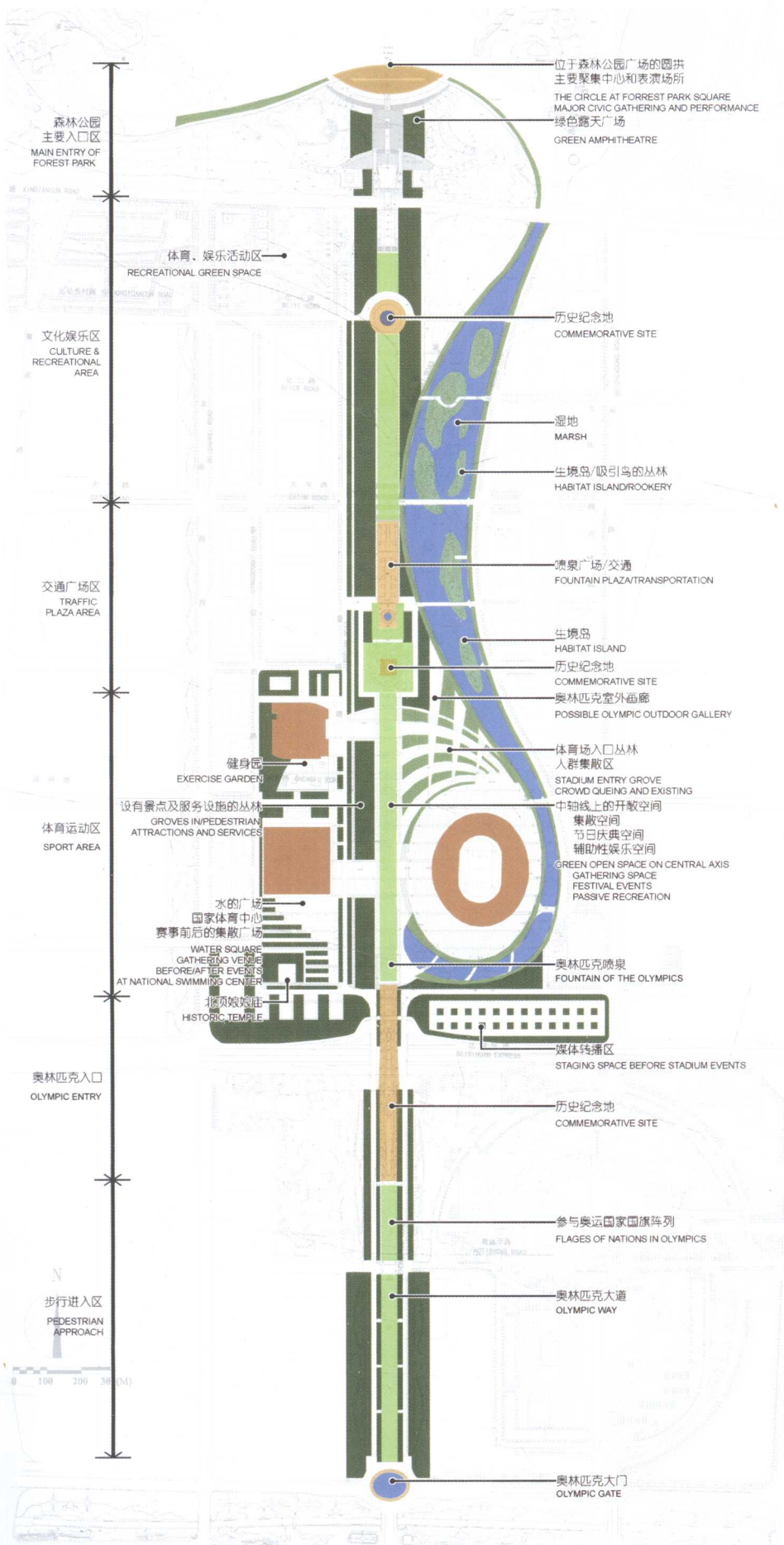
力的、能涵养生物多样性的自然生态系统。

（二）南·北

北京城内有许多世界建筑史和园林史上的佳作，天安门广场与气势磅礴的紫禁城确定了北京城中轴线的南部重心，沿中轴线附近有许多闻名世界的古建筑群，如北海、天坛，每个古建筑群都气魄宏大，体现出中国古代建筑与园林艺术的完美结合。奥林匹克绿色公园的设计在北京城中轴线的北端形成了一个纪念性标志，与南端的标志性古建筑群相互呼应，和谐平衡。

（三）城市·自然 / 曲·直

作为北京城中轴线向北的延伸，奥林匹克公园的景观设计延用了北京城的规划与景观设计原则，城市棋盘式网格



中心区景观规划分析图

通过贯穿公园南北轴的有序景观被延伸至公园内。这套网络起自湖畔，止于森林公园广场，在这里，“城市融入自然”。这个21世纪的城市广场是举行集会的理想场所，与中轴线南端的历史城市中心——天安门广场南北呼应，达到平衡。

曲线形的水面彰显了几何直线的城市格局，同时引入了自然的形态。森林公园之湖形似蟠龙，向南面的国家奥林匹克主会场延伸。在南端，水面如盘旋的龙尾环绕着国家体育馆，衬托其标志性的地位。国家游泳中心边的圆形喷水池是水系的终点，好似龙尾激起的浪花。

(四) 天·地

北京城轴线上的城门序列和朝向有其相应的含义与用途，服务于特定的仪式与活动。奥林匹克公园主轴线上的大门采用了相似的原理，轴线南端为“奥运之门”，是一座高40m的不锈钢和铝的方拱形体，跨越于位于中轴线与元大都城墙相接的圆形的倒映池上，水中方拱的倒影与方拱本身形成一闭合的正方形，这座“地方”之门位于奥林匹克中轴线最靠近城市的端点。

奥林匹克公园五公里长的中轴线成为记录中华五千年文明史自然环境艺术成就的理想场所。依照从中华文明的起源到历朝历代，至新中国成立以来的50年，直至无穷未来的发展顺序，中轴线被分成5段1000m长的组成部分，象征着5个主要历史时期。每段轴线上均设有以其代表的朝代为主题的纪念性建筑、广场、大型景观。在轴线末端，象征着未来的森林公园由此展开，我们将运用生态学原理恢复北京自然环境与生物多样性的完美结合，以表达北京人民对完美和富有活力的未来的追求，也标志着北京地区大规模生态环境改造的开始。

轴线向北延伸3.5km处为森林公园广场，入口标志为一凌越于方形基座之上的半圆拱，它的灵感源于传统的中式月亮门。99m高的金属半圆形森林公园之门将城市中轴线与森林公园中轴线连接起来。与“奥运之门”相同，龙形湖面中“森林公园之门”的倒影与其本身形成了一个完整的圆环，是沿城市中轴线的景线与沿森林公园水系横向轴线景线的交

又点,表达了“天圆地方”这一古老又现代的人文设计理念

(五) 山·水 / 纵·横

通过半圆形“森林公园之门”北望,是中国传统自然山水的湖山写意。山水塑造上采用挖湖堆山的传统做法,开掘80ha的水系,多余土方用于北界屏障的山体叠造,龙形湖体的北界山形陡峭,形成了与水平向的开阔水面的鲜明对比。连绵的缓坡平滑地过渡到北边更高的圆形小丘处。在接近地势最高点为一椭圆形形的纪念广场,标志着新中国的50年,预示着未来的发展。

(六) 艺术·科学 / 人·自然

奥林匹克绿色公园是艺术与科学的结晶。我们的设计既运用抽象的几何概念,取材于中国传统文化,同时又与中国环境艺术的设计原则有密切的联系。森林公园是人为的生态公园,旨在增加城市生态的多样性。森林公园的宏大规模为创建不同类型的景观区提供了方便条

件。从三种不同形态:湿地、缓坡到高地森林景观,这些生态环境有利于恢复本土动植物群落,使城市的居民有机会亲近大自然。公园里设有供游客使用的场所,也设有生态保护禁区,例如湖心岛上设鸟类栖息保护区。野生动物保护区将带动其周边地带发展,成为更有活力的生态环境区域。

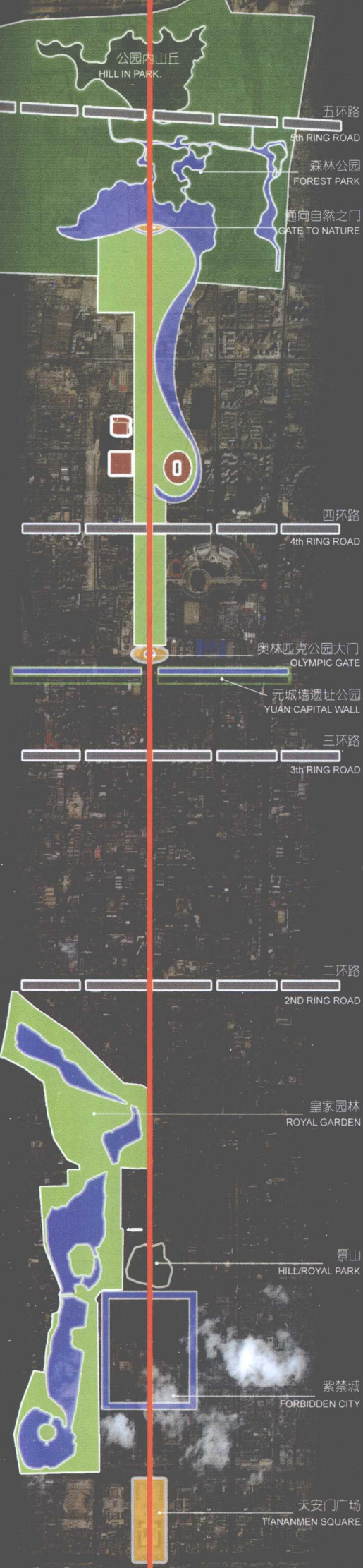
虽然设计沿用了中国传统理念,但同时运用了现代的设计手法以适应21世纪新北京的形象要求。这种现代的演绎手法体现了创办高科技奥运、尊重自然、创造北京新形象的多重目标。与以往的奥运会会场不同,北京奥运中心与城市有机地交织在一起,不仅在奥运会举办期间成为城市的焦点,而且在奥运会之后还会继续延续其在城市中的功能。

我们的设计过程可形象地比喻为创作中国国画。在挥笔作画之前,画家对其对象进行仔细观察,做到胸有成竹;我们的设计起源于体现作品神韵的抽象理念。

画家在作画时,运笔自如,一挥而就,观者透过其鲜活的笔触能体会到画家作画时的意境;在我们的设计中,“通向自然的轴线”连接着城市与自然,沿“通向自然的轴线”的景观要素表达了设计的抽象理念,如门、广场、中国传统园林的永恒主题——水。

景观设计的表现方法可比作为水墨写意。我们着重于表达主题概念的意境,正如简约灵活的写意山水,并从这个方案构思中演绎出细节设计。





I.SUMMARY

The Beijing Olympic site is strategically positioned and integrated into the existing city, unlike previous Olympic Games in other cities, which were by necessity either scattered throughout multiple areas, or built at distances from the heart of the urban core. The Olympic Green master plan recognizes the unique opportunity to construct a precedent setting Olympic venue - one which can also be a new, powerful and enduring landscape to complement and extend the Beijing Central Axis. Our plan for the site responds to the opportunities of the Olympic Green, and amplifies the elements of the master plan through the crucially important landscape design.

We term our design proposal "Axis to Nature". Even the name is a reflection of the many dualities that guide and are a part of this design.

II. Ideas

1. Past and Future

In designing the future landscape of The Beijing Olympic Green, it is informative to consider the past. In city building, China has provided the world with timeless and enduring principles that remain relevant today.

Guided by the timeless idea of the grid, Chinese city planning embraces the principle of civic order, formed in large part by the creation of open spaces planned and executed at a grand scale. This sense of order and of seeking balance is manifested in the landscape and garden traditions of China. This special respect for the landscape has evolved a design expression with a unity and harmony with nature. The idea of paired opposites is an integral part of Chinese landscape design. Each of these Chinese principles is employed in our design, interpreted in a bold, contemporary way, using respect for the classical designs of

history to move towards the future. Similarly we use knowledge of the past (former) ecological diversity of Beijing's plants and animals to build a more sustainable, richer environmental future for this landscape.

2.South and North

Beijing is the location of some of the world's most significant examples of city building and landscape design. Tiananmen Square and the great courtyards of the Forbidden City anchor the southern end of Beijing's central axis. Nearby, The Summer Palace, Bei Hai Park, and the Temple of Heaven are internationally recognized landmarks. Each is characterized not only by the integration and harmony of architecture and the landscape, but also an appropriate epic scale. Our design for Olympic Green creates a contemporary monument on the northern end of the central axis, to balance and harmonize with these great monuments at the south end of the axis.

3.City and Nature/ Straight and Curving

As the northern extension of the city's axis, our proposal for the landscape design of Olympic Green has continuity with these fundamental principles of city planning and landscape design. The city grid is extended into Olympic Green area through an ordered landscape that extends the north-south axis. This grid extends to the edge of the lake and arrives at Forest Park Square, where the city meets the created natural environment of Forest Park. This large civic Square is a great gathering space created in the 21st century as the northern counterpart to the historic squares and courts in the center of the city.

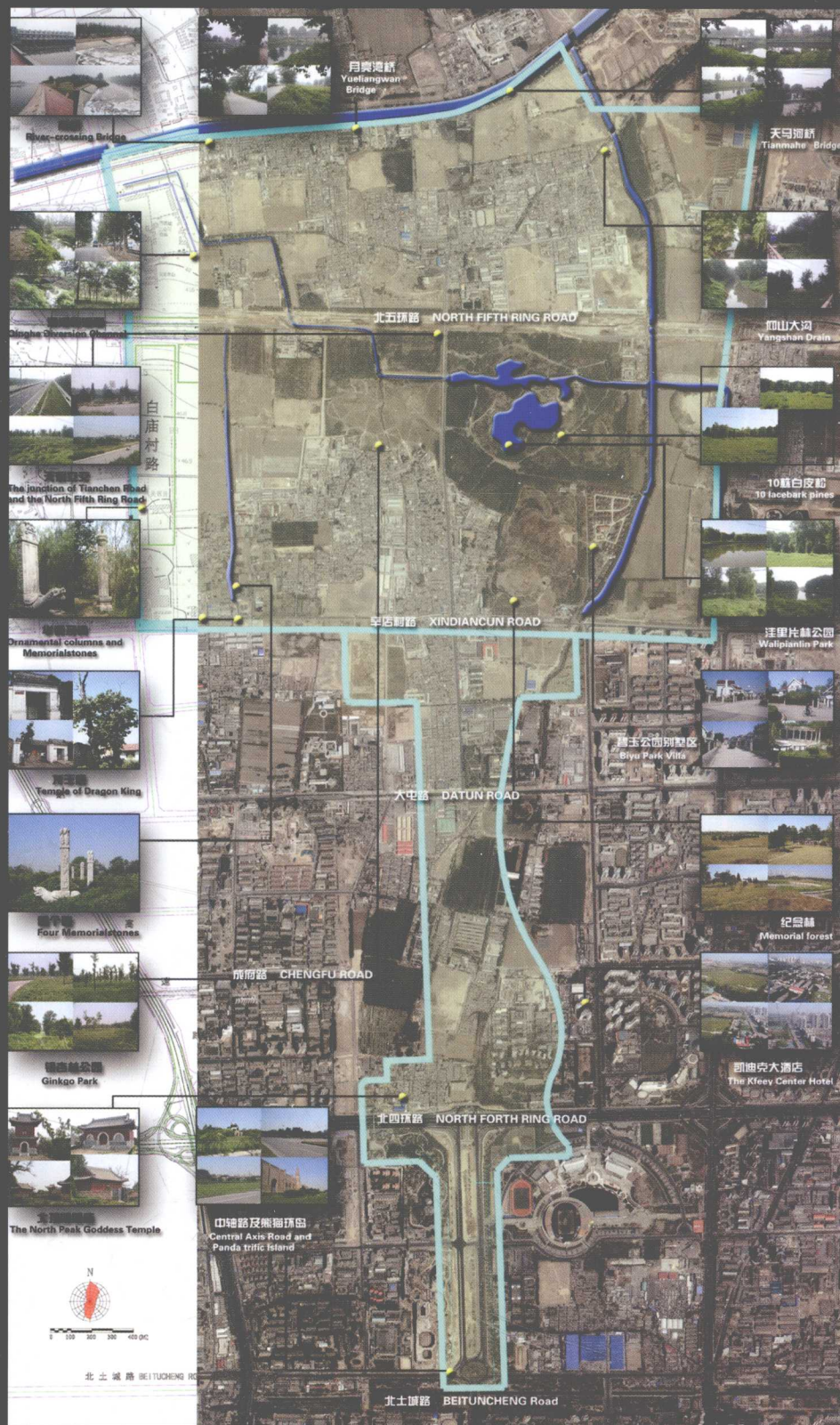
The geometry of the city is amplified and juxtaposed with the curving shapes of water, reflecting the natural patterns. Forest Park Lake, the curving

dragon-shaped body of water, extends southward from Forest Park towards the principal venues of Olympic Green. The water concludes at the National Stadium, where the southern end of the body of water (the tail of dragon) wraps around the National Stadium to embrace the landmark structure. The round fountain pools adjacent to the National Swimming Center are positioned at the end of the water course (as the turbulence from the tail of the dragon).

4. Earth and Heaven

Along the existing Beijing axis, the idea of the city gate or entry facilitates orientation and expresses the movement between distinct spheres of activity. So too with Olympic Green. Centered on the main axis, the Southern entrance is The Olympic Gate, a large square steel and aluminum structure spanning forty meters. Only half of The Olympic Gate is built. The other half of the square is created by its reflection in a large oval pool centered on the axis adjacent to the old city wall. This gate represents the earth, closest to the center of the city.

Along the 5-kilometer axis through the Olympic Green we commemorate the achievements and contributions of 5,000 years of Chinese environmental design. Beginning with the early development of settlements, through the great dynasties and the last 50 years, and moving into the future, the axis is divided into 1,000 meter segments symbolizing 5 major periods in Chinese environmental history. Each period is commemorated in a site designed as a plaza, landform, or larger landscape setting. The final period, representing the future, opens into Forest Park, where ecological principles are used to restore the rich biodiversity of Beijing's natural environment. This being a liv-



现状分析 (照片)

ing expression of a more complete, dynamic future for the people of Beijing, and the beginning of a great environmental improvement in the surrounding region.

Three and half kilometers north at

Forest Park Plaza, the entrance to Forest Park is marked by The Circle above the Square. Inspired by the idea of a moon gate, the Circle is a 99-meter high metal half-circle gate from the axis of the city to Forest Park. Like the Olympic



现状绿化水体建筑分析图

Gate, only one half of The Circle is built. The other half is the reflection in the dragon shaped lake. The view through The Circle connects the city and the north-south axis to Forest Park.

5. Water and Hills/ Horizontal and

Vertical

The view through the Circle looks north into Forest Park, an idealized Chinese landscape of hills over water. Fill from the excavation of the 80-hectare dragon shaped lake will be used to cre-

ate hills 60 to 90 meters high. The southernmost hill is designed with steep topography, to create a dramatic juxtaposition with the dark horizontality of the lake. Beyond, a gently sloping meadow extends from the water to taller rounded hills. Near the highest point, an oval commemorative plaza marks the last fifty years and points to the future.

6. Art and Science/ Man and Environment

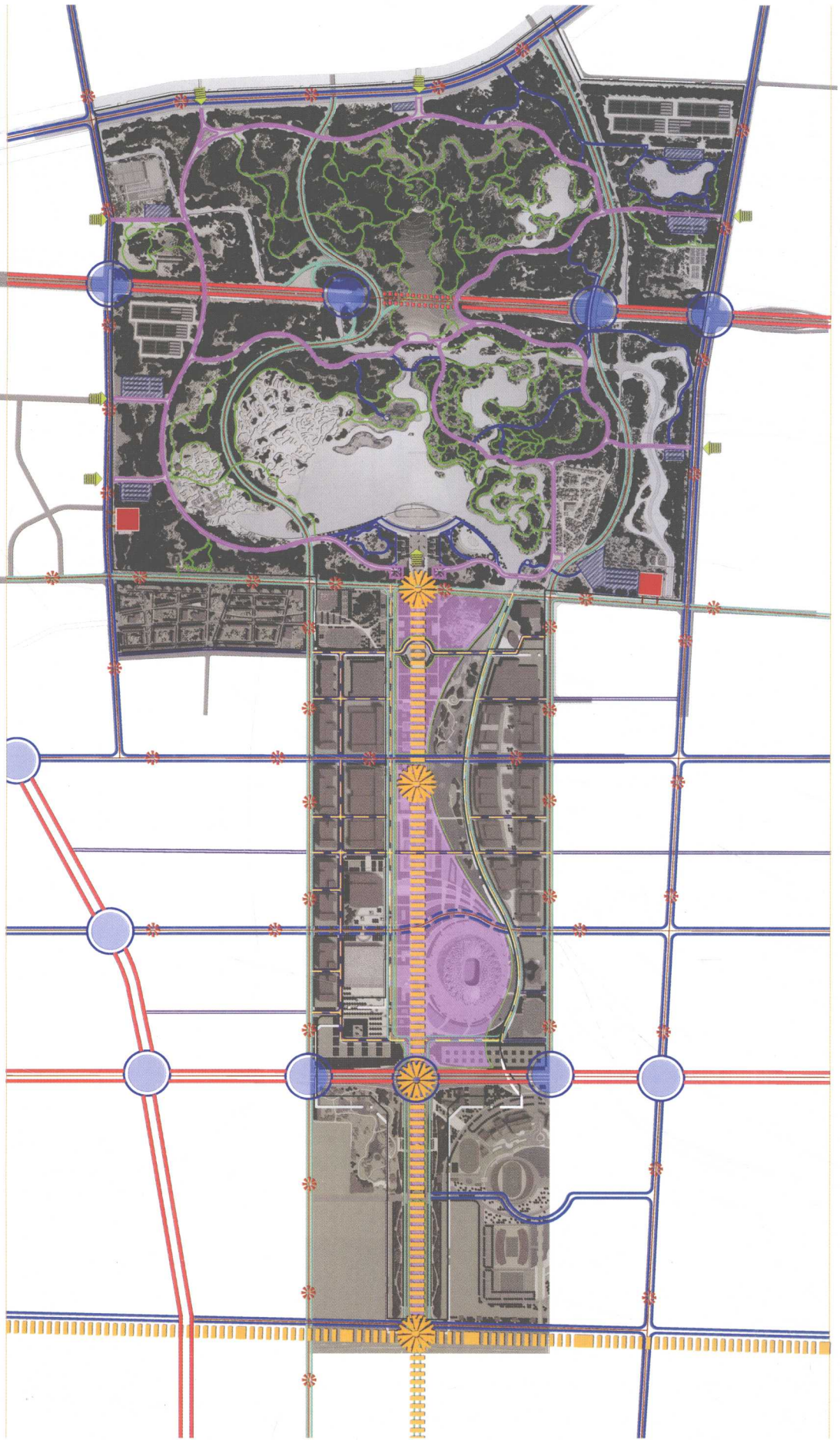
The Olympic Green landscape is a product of both art and science. The design reflects abstract geometric ideas, and includes metaphorical references to Chinese culture. But equally as important, our proposal is deeply connected to the principles of environmental design that have evolved in China. Forest Park is a created ecological park to increase the bio-diversity of the city. The size of Forest Park creates an opportunity for multiple zones, ranging from three types of wetlands, meadows, to upland forests. These environments will allow reintroduction of indigenous plants and animals within reach of Beijing's people. The park will not only have areas for people to use, but also places with restricted access primarily focused on ecology, like rookeries on islands to support bird habitats. These zones for wildlife will become the centers from which the wider region becomes more sustainable with dynamic, living elements of nature.

While the design has continuity with the past, these ideas are interpreted in a distinctly contemporary approach, in a way that is appropriate for Beijing in the 21st Century. This modern interpretation reflects the dual aims of making a high tech Olympics with an environmental consciousness, and a new city image for Beijing. The Olympic Green is integrated into the city fabric unlike any other Olympic site, creating a powerful city

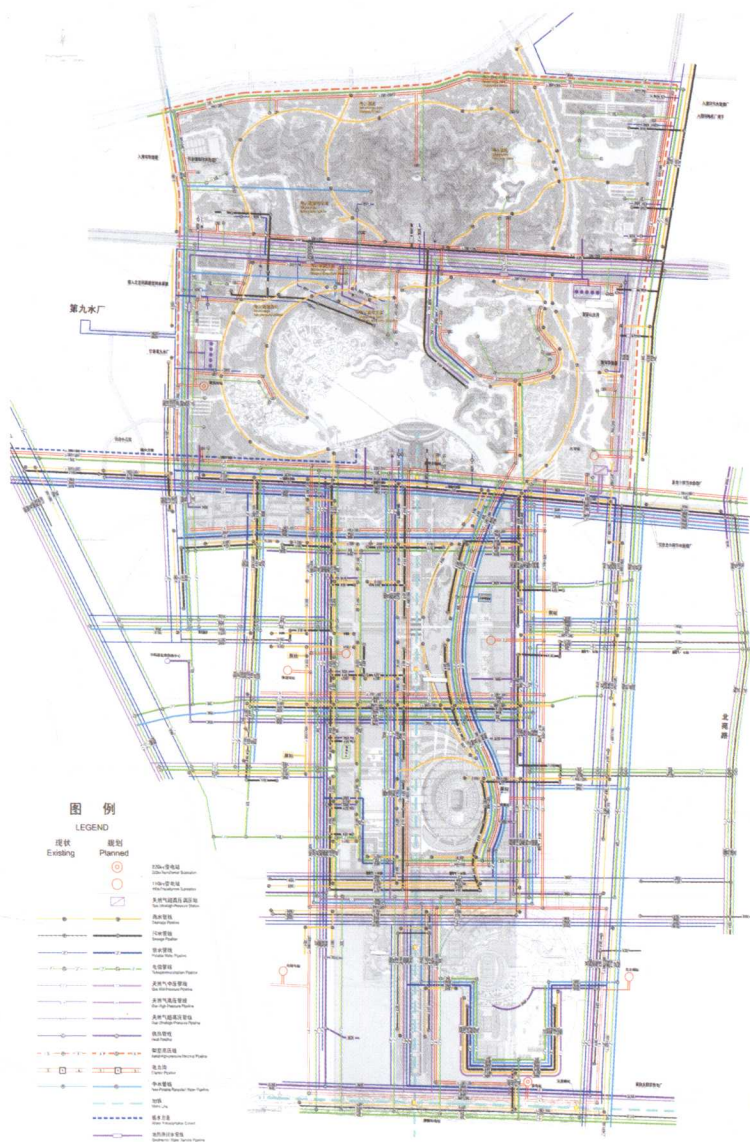
图例

LEGEND

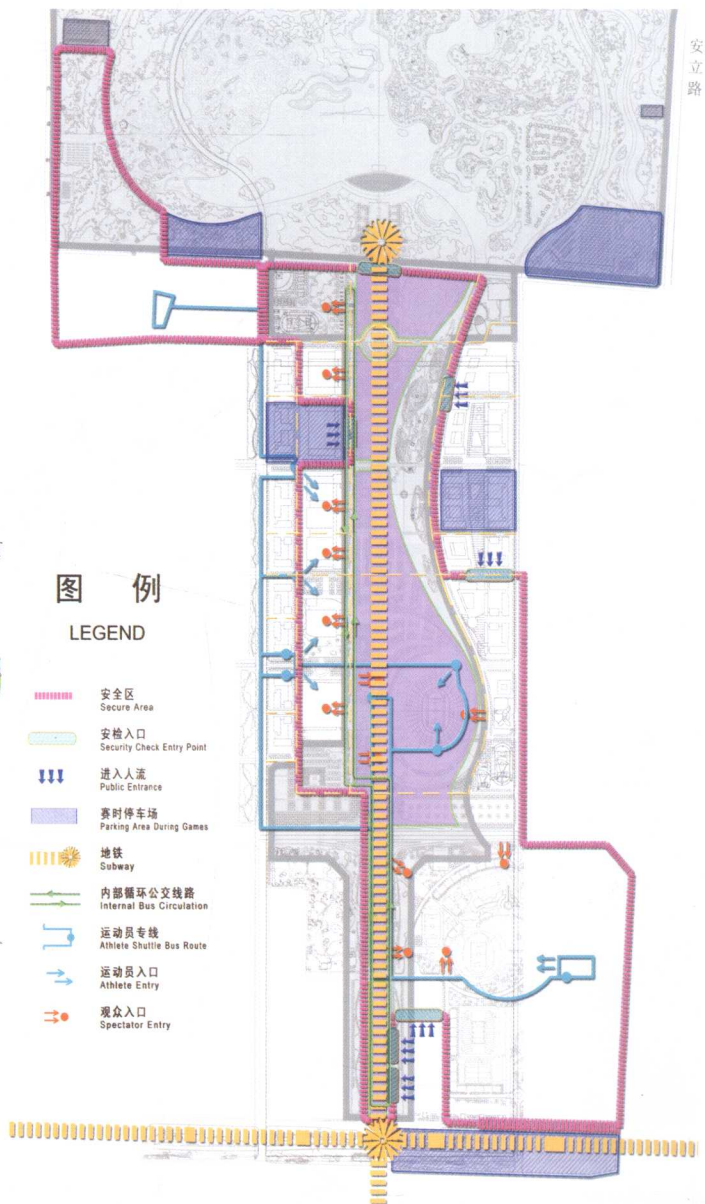
- 城市快速路
Urban Expressway
- 城市主干路
Primary Road
- 城市次干路
Secondary Road
- 城市支路
Tertiary Road
- 立交环岛
Concentric Area
- 地铁
Metro Line
- 地铁站点
Metro Station
- 公交线路
Bus Line
- 公交站点
Bus Stop
- 公交首末站
Master Station of Buses
- 出租车路线
Taxi Line
- 步行区
Pedestrian Promenade
- 森林公园入口
Entrance of the Park
- 停车场
Parking Area
- 一级园路
1. 一级园路：宽
12-18米，为
森林公园主要游
憩道路（步行道）
Primary Path
(12-18m wide, used as
the main green path route)
- 二级园路
2. 二级园路：宽
6-10米，为游
憩道路（步行道）
Secondary Path
(6-10m wide, used as
the secondary green path route)
- 三级园路
3. 三级园路：宽
3-5米，为游
憩道路（步行道）
Tertiary Path
(3-5m wide, used as
the tertiary green path route)
- 绿色公交站点
Major Station of the Green Public Traffic



交通分析图



市政管线图



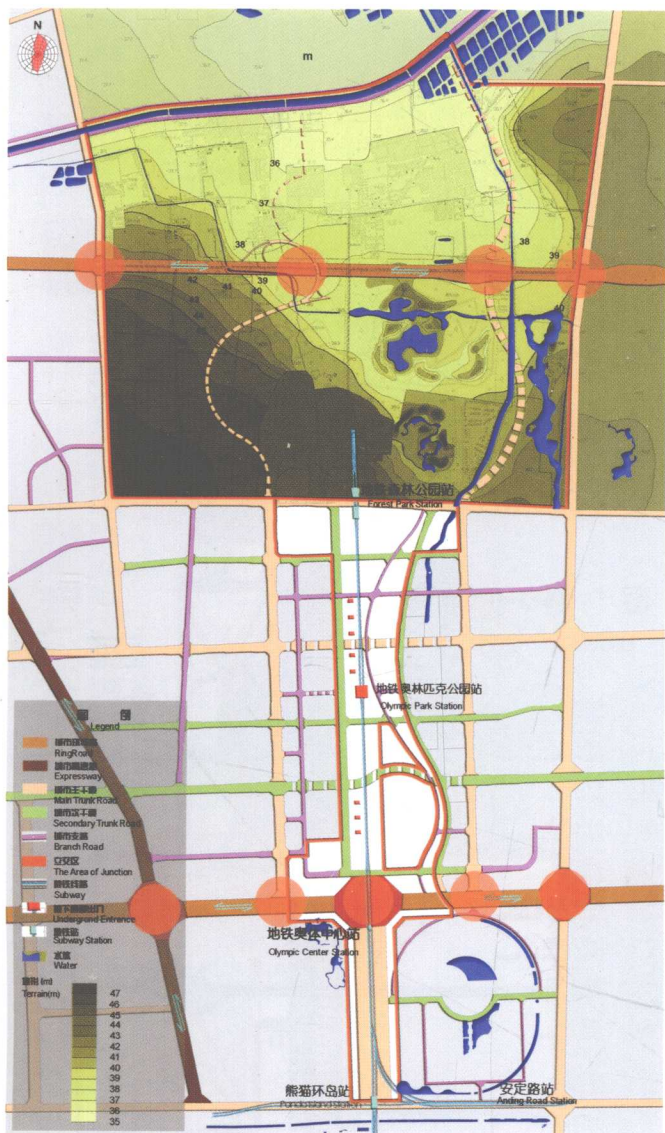
赛时交通组织分析

image during the games. But the Olympic Green, like other great landmarks, is designed to endure for centuries.

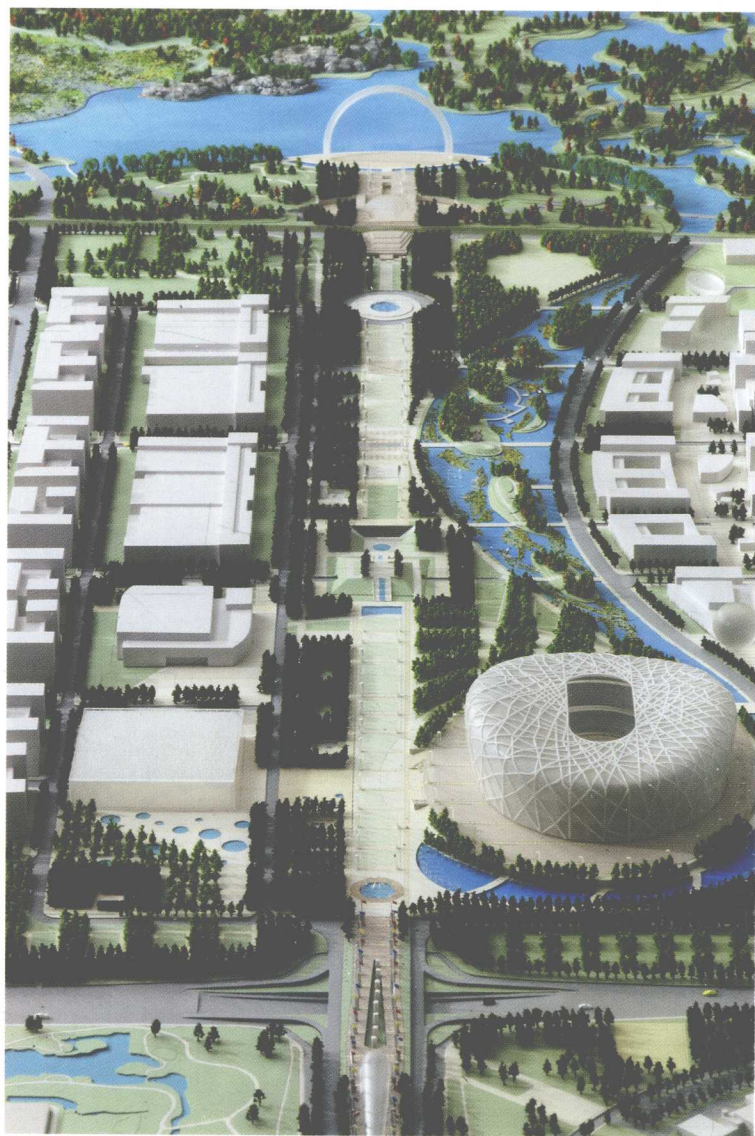
Our design has been developed in a process like traditional Chinese painting. In this tradition, before starting a work, the artist observes the site very closely, and develops an overall concept (the conception). This concept is developed with abstract ideas that describe the spirit of the work. The painting is then made as a freehand expression of the concept with the observer able to imagine the original appearance and

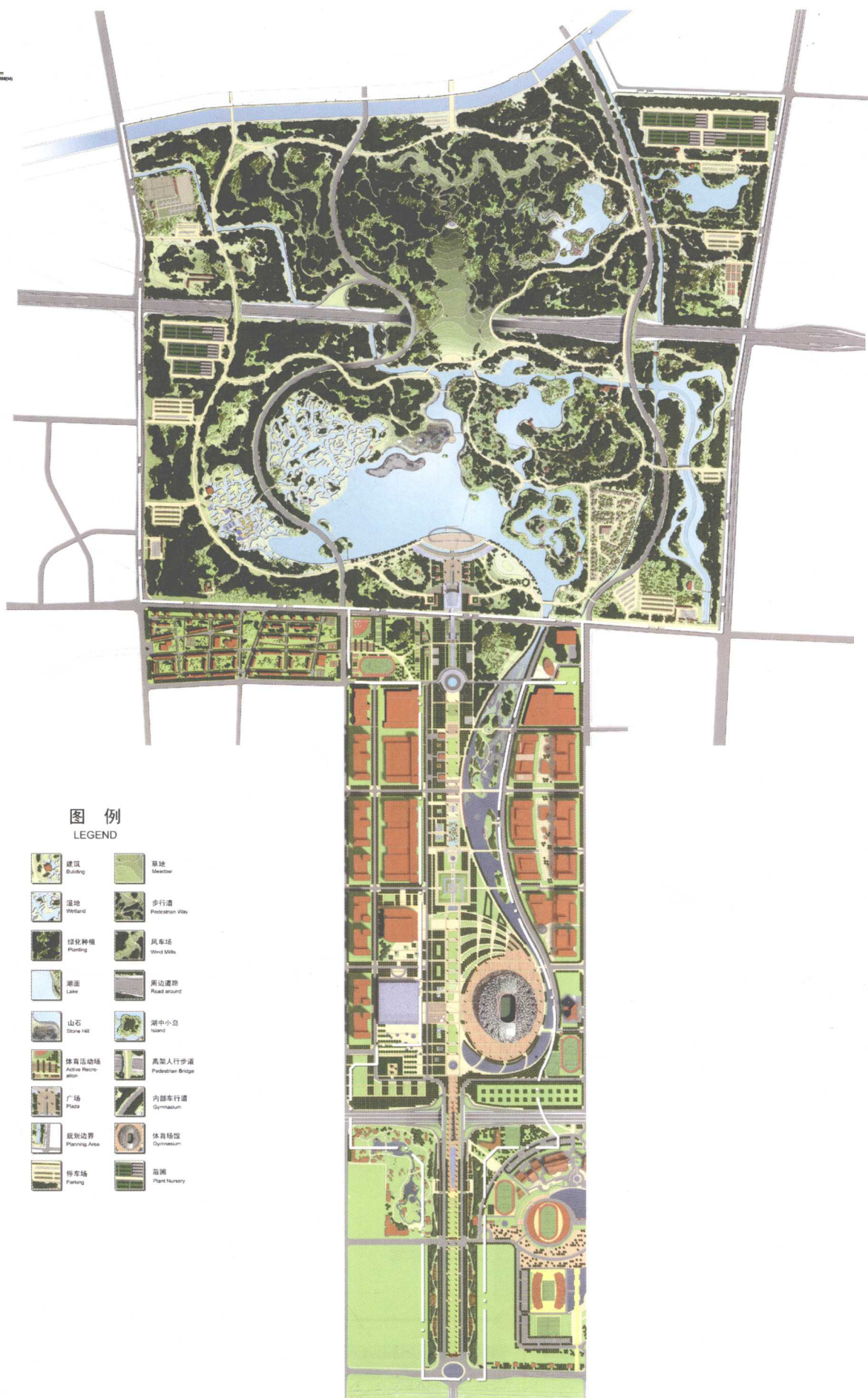
realize the meaning. The concept of the "Axis to Nature" links the dualities of city and nature at Olympic Green. The landscape design contains a series of abstract ideas along the "Axis to Nature", such as gates, squares, and water derived from the timeless traditions of Chinese design. The design illustrated in our work is like a freehand expression of the concept. It shows the main ideas, but like the brush work in a painting, the emphasis in this proposal is on the concept and its meaning. The supporting details will follow logically from this plan.





现状交通分析

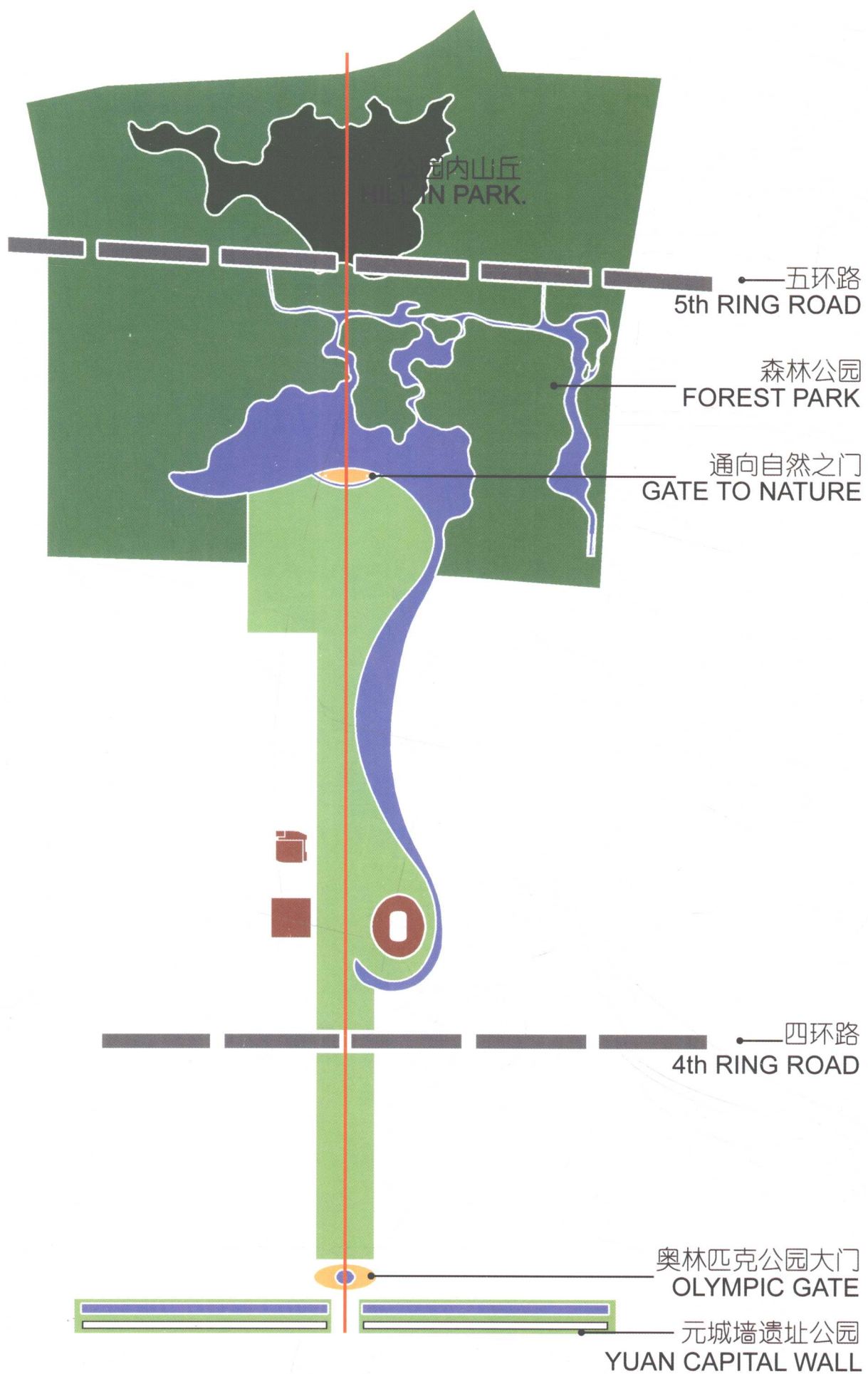




图例
LEGEND

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 建筑
Building | 草地
Meadow |
| 湿地
Wetland | 步行道
Pedestrian Way |
| 绿化种植
Planting | 风车场
Wind Mills |
| 湖泊
Lake | 周边道路
Road around |
| 山石
Stone Hill | 湖中小岛
Island |
| 体育活动现场
Active Recreation | 高架人行步道
Pedestrian Bridge |
| 广场
Place | 内部车行道
Gymnasium |
| 规划边界
Planning Area | 体育馆
Gymnasium |
| 停车场
Parking | 苗圃
Plant Nursery |

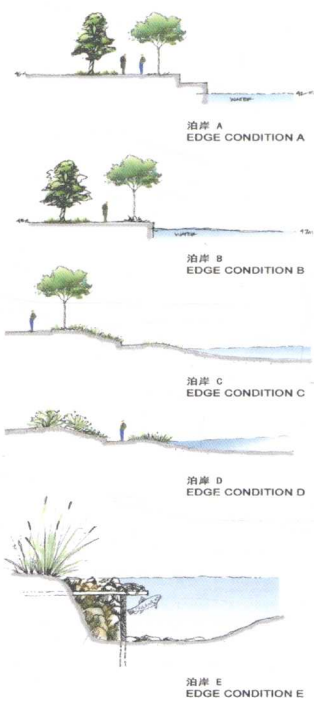
森林公园+中心区总图





在这一带所规划的植物将是大程度地支持野生动植物和生态以新发展的特殊植物将在西面吸引各种鸟类。当规划设计视野在正南被多层的绿廊所覆盖。中心区域将向高处的森林而吸引鸟类。森林公园中水生植物将吸引鸟类中心区。森林将扩展至周边的城市区。

Central Axis
Plantings in this area will support the theme of maximum resources for wildlife and ecological function. Special plantings of food-bearing trees and shrubs will attract birds in all seasons. Carefully designed wildflower plantings will be covered with colorful butterflies. The axis will be alive with nature's sounds and sites around the beautiful new structures. Life in the Forest Park will spread through the central axis and then out into the surrounding parts of the city.



中轴桥步行桥一
CENTRAL AXIS BRIDGE : VEHICULAR 1



中轴桥步行桥一
CENTRAL AXIS BRIDGE : VEHICULAR 1



森林公园步行桥
FOREST PARK BRIDGE: PEDESTRIAN
(WETLAND AREA)



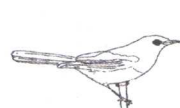
中轴桥步行桥
CENTRAL AXIS BRIDGE PEDESTRIAN



中心湿地公园点平面
CENTRAL AREA SCENIC SPOT SITE PLAN

水鸟的种属包括但不局限于以下种属：

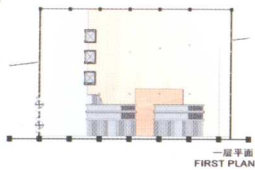
Waterbird species include but are not limited to:
Cormorant Phalacrocorax carbo
Mallard Anas platyrhynchos
Teal Anas crecca
Garganey Anas querquedula
Pintail Anas scuta
Wigeon Anas penelope
Tufted duck Aythya fuliginea
Coot Fulica atra
Moorhen Gallinula chloropus



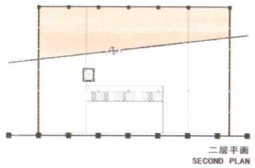
水体岸堤



地铁站出入口
SUBWAY STATION ENTRANCE
无比例 NTS

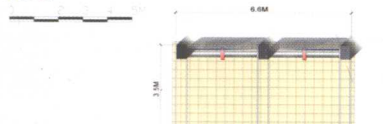


一层平面
FIRST PLAN



二层平面
SECOND PLAN

金属/玻璃材料公交车站
METAL/GLASS MATERIAL
BUS STOP



公交车站平面
BUS STOP PLAN



屋顶仰视平面
CEILING PLAN



屋顶平面
ROOF PLAN



正立面
FRONT ELEVATION

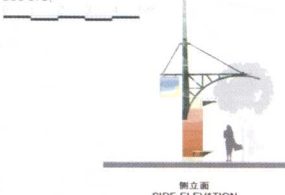


背立面
REAR ELEVATION

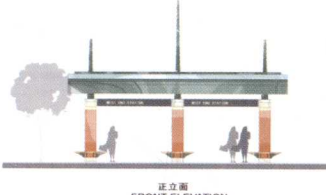


侧立面
SIDE ELEVATION

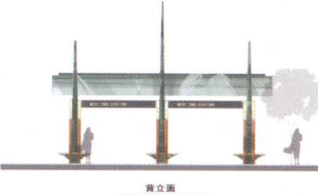
砖石材料公交车站
STONE & MASONRY MATERIAL
BUS STOP



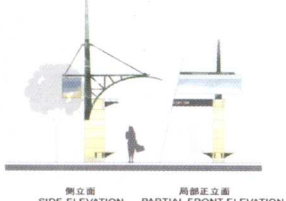
侧立面
SIDE ELEVATION



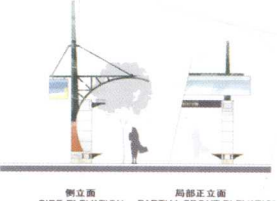
正立面
FRONT ELEVATION



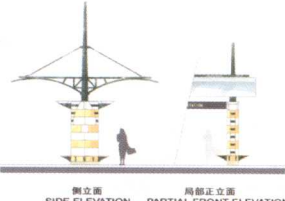
背立面
REAR ELEVATION



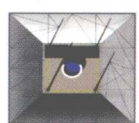
侧立面 PARTIAL FRONT ELEVATION
SIDE ELEVATION PARTIAL FRONT ELEVATION



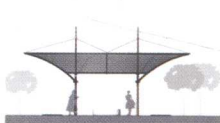
侧立面 PARTIAL FRONT ELEVATION
SIDE ELEVATION PARTIAL FRONT ELEVATION



侧立面 PARTIAL FRONT ELEVATION
SIDE ELEVATION PARTIAL FRONT ELEVATION



遮阳亭屋顶平面
SHADE STRUCTURE ROOF PLAN

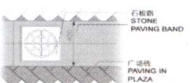


遮阳亭立面
SHADE STRUCTURE ELEVATION



遮阳亭透视图
SHADE STRUCTURE PERSPECTIVE

地面照明装置
GROUND SURFACE LIGHTING
无比例 NTS



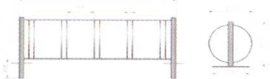
平面-石板路
PLAN-LIMESTONE BAND



平面-铺砖地面
PLAN-BRICK FIELD



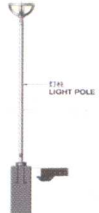
剖面
SECTION



钢制自行车架
STEEL CIRCLE BIKE RACK
AT BIKE PARKING LOT



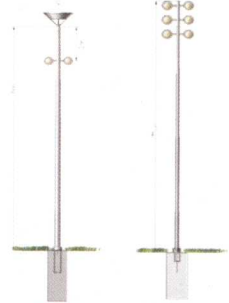
粗石长凳剖面
BENCH SECTION
SCALE 1:20



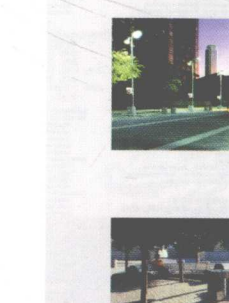
灯柱剖面
SITE LIGHTING SECTION
SCALE 1:50



带旗帜的双灯柱
DOUBLE LIGHT POLE
WITH BANNERS
SCALE 1:50



大型室外照明灯-A
SITE LIGHTING-A
FOR BIG OPEN SPACE
SCALE 1:50



大型室外照明灯-B
SITE LIGHTING-B
FOR BIG OPEN SPACE
SCALE 1:50



石凳
STONE BLOCK BENCH



雨水井盖
STORM DRAIN COVER



金属长凳
METAL BENCH



金属长凳
METAL BENCH



金属花架
METAL TRELLIS



金属自行车架
METAL BIKE RACK



大型艺术灯架
LARGE ARTISTIC LIGHT STRUCTURE



路灯
STREET LIGHT



座椅及饮水机
BENCH & DRINKING FURNITURE