

Student

风景园林规划设计探索与实践丛书

学生竞赛

2010-2011 设计作品

北京林业大学园林学院 主编

中国建筑工业出版社

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序/Preface

设计是人类生活中改善生活环境，提高生活质量的手段，广泛存在于生产和生活中，这出于行为必须预谋。平常我们说的：“想方设法”、“想辙”、“出谋划策”其实都是设计的内容。专项设计则指有专业和学科性的设计以体现兴造业的学科分工。风景园林设计自古就有，以我国而言数千年出现了如庶似仙，一见难忘，甚至魂牵梦绕的风景园林作品，名噪全球，令人倾倒。这些实践的成果都是人类设计出来的。有些还具有相应的理论记载，但大多不全。有关的知识浩如烟海，而学科集中性的理论都稀若晨星。人类文化靠世代积累，前人想尽办法觅求传统的依托。龟甲、青铜器、竹简、石碑刻和摩崖石刻都是传承文化摸索的途径。现代纸张和电子纸虽书写方便，但要无尽期地保存和传承也还要动动脑筋。承前启后，与时俱进，应视为人的天职。我们既坐享前人积累的经验，也应添入自己的积累传承下去。这本集子的根本意义在于世代文化传承，因此要尽可能地把它做好。

风景园林设计是以设计为手段，最大限度地发挥在生态环境效益、社会效益、生产效益和文化欣赏等多方面的综合效益，不断满足人民在物质文明和精神文明两方面的生活要求，使人可以健康、长寿、心情愉快地度人生。这门设计的特殊性和难点在于学科的交叉性带来的综合性。主要是生物学和兴造学的交叉；科学和工程技术乃至艺术的交叉。博大是精深的基础，精深是博大的升华。北京林业大学园林学院的风景区划与设计学科是1951年在汪菊渊和吴良镛先生建议下成立造园专业的现代学科名称。从培养目标、教学计划尤其是师资队伍建设方面积累了近六十年的经验。由生物学科涵基础课及园林树木学、花卉学的教师和以园林规划设计方面专业基础课和专业课教师相辅相成地传道、授业、解惑，并通过社会设计实践

综合地、系统地、全面地培养学生。因此在本科就打下了全面而扎实的基础。继而攻读硕士、博士学位而相应提高。主要反映在学科的综合水平高，并通过现场教学实习和以设计院所的设计实践为教学基地，设计水平便逐渐提高。从参加国际风景园林师联合会与联合国教科文组织的国际大学生风景园林设计和建筑设计竞赛的成绩看是很明显的。自1985年开始有意识地介入国际学坛以来，从刘晓明君开始，屡获大奖。朱育帆君除赢得这项大奖外还获得亚太区大学生风景园林设计竞赛大奖。李永红君获国际大学生建筑设计竞赛大奖。我未统计大奖的数量，大约十次也有吧，其余奖项就更多了。这从一方面反映了学生设计的质量。为国增光归功于学生，指导教师的启迪也重要，但归根结底是我国园林艺术传统积累深厚，欣逢盛世而复兴，开花、结果。

我国建设的总目标是建设具有中国特色的社会主义社会。中国风景园林建设必然也要具有中国特色。中国的特色是“和为贵”，强调“和谐”。人首先要与自然和谐，视宇宙为两元即自然与人。人是自然的一员，要顺从自然并在这前提下充分发挥人的能动性，人杰地灵景物因人成胜概。这就是“天人合一”的宇宙观，人的双重性即自然性和社会性兼于一身，说明中华民族的宇宙观是科学的，正确的。人与人也要和谐，国内外要交流，“他山之石可以攻玉”，但要以中为体，以外为用，吸取外国文化的优点，紧密结合我国实际。宝塔、须弥座、琵琶都是从外国引进的文化，却融入了中华民族的传统。与时俱进的丰富就是发展，独特的发展就是创造。

中华民族以其历史悠久，风格独特的园林艺术自立于

世界民族之林，这是历史发展的客观自然形成的。她的特色在于从总的功能中强调“以人为之美入天然故能奇，以清幽之趣药浓丽故能雅”。这人为之美并非专指人工兴造物。更在于表达人的思想感情，人的高尚意志。可以追求的境界是“虽由人作，宛自天开”。人造自然是恩格斯讲的第二自然，中国把人意加进去了。就美学而论，是将社会美诗化后融入自然美，从而创造园林艺术美。因此美学家李泽厚先生从美学概括中国园林为“人的自然化和自然的人化。”前句反映科学性，后句反映艺术性。中国是用诗情画意创造园林空间，并必须与时俱进地发展。

中国园林艺术的核心理法是借景。据兴造用地之目的，深挖用地之地宜并尽可能地发挥。对用地的分析是综合的，涵自然资源和人文资源，要踏察、阅读和研究历史资料。从中觅“因”借“因”成“果”。兴造目的和用地现状的差，就是我们要做的设计。西方也有西方的设计理论，各有千秋，殊途同归，分别服务于“一方风水养一方人”。就设计构思、立意和手段、方法而言，当然是越丰富越好。

这本集子涵盖了我们的教师和学生的优秀作品，是创办学科近六十年来向祖国人民作的一次汇报，也是对祖国和人民恩育我们的回报。诚挚、真心。敬希读者不吝指教，肯定我们取得的成绩我们高兴，指出我们的不足、错误和努力的方向我们更高兴。在此谨对为此付出心力的同志们表示深深的感谢！

朱育帆

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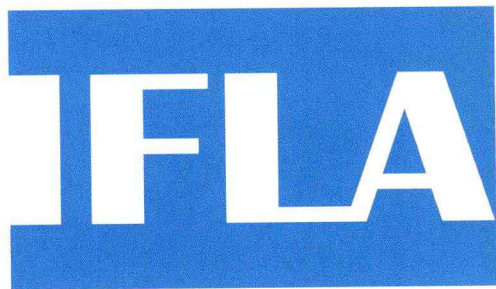
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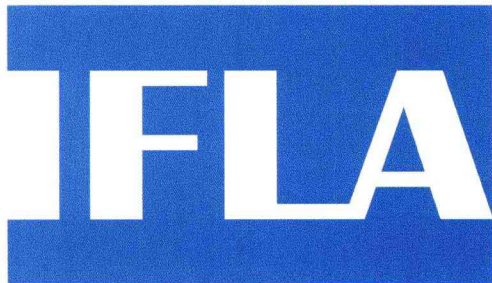
国际风景园林师联合会（International Federation of Landscape Architects，简称IFLA）学生风景园林设计竞赛是IFLA主办的一项重要活动，是IFLA推动全球范围内风景园林专业学生交流，对风景园林专业学生的优秀设计作品给予认可，提升风景园林教育水平的重要举措，是面向学生的最高水平的竞赛活动之一，在业界具有广泛的影响。最初获得了联合国教科文组织的经费支助，称作“UNESCO-IFLA国际学生风景园林设计竞赛”。竞赛每年举办一次，通常在每年的“IFLA世界大会”前完成作品征集、评审，并于会上进行颁奖。竞赛由IFLA竞赛委员会负责，世界大会的承办方具体承办。

参赛者须是风景园林专业或相关专业（限尚未开设正式风景园林专业的学校或国家）大学生（含硕、博士生），多个专业小组参赛时，小组组长需是风景园林专业。

2002年以来，我国风景园林专业学生在该项竞赛中获得各类奖项共38个，其中一等奖7个，占全部一等奖数量的70%，受到国际同行的广泛赞誉。国际风景园林师联合会大学生风景园林设计竞赛旨在鼓励学生参与并更深入地认识风景园林规划设计工作，通过尝试来解决未来可能出现的各种观点及挑战，促进风景园林学科的发展，为人类创造更加美好的生存环境。



国际风景园林师联合会 (IFLA)
大学生风景园林设计竞赛



第47届IFLA大学生风景园林设计竞赛

一等奖

黄河边即将消失的活遗址——碛口古镇的保护与和谐再生

Saving an endangered old town along the Yellow River——A harmonious revitalization of Qikou old town

参赛年份：2010年

竞赛主题：和谐共荣——传统的继承与可持续发展

作者：白桦琳 杨忆妍 郝君 王乐君 王南希

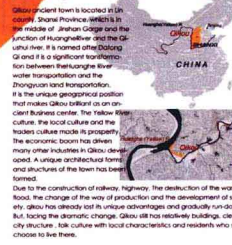
指导教师：李雄

SAVING AN ENDANGERED OLD TOWN ALONG THE YELLOW RIVER - A HARMONIOUS REVITALIZATION OF QIKOU OLD TOWN

Introduction

Qikou Old Town is located in Shanxi Province, China. It is a typical example of an old town that has been abandoned and is in a state of decay. The town is situated along the Yellow River, which is one of the most important rivers in China. The town has a long history and is a valuable cultural heritage. However, due to the rapid development of modern cities, the old town has been largely forgotten and its unique character has been lost. This project aims to revitalize the old town and preserve its historical and cultural value.

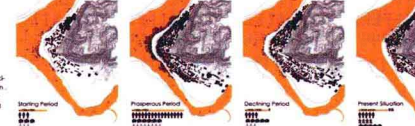
Background Location



Comparison

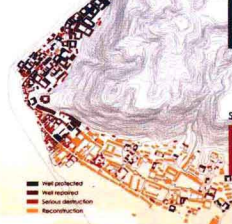


Historical process



Analysis

The Classification of Buildings



Well protected



Well repaired



Serious destruction



Reconstruction



Integrated Problem

1. Integration and old town is serious.
2. Traffic convenience.
3. Living level is low.
4. Urban culture and construction are seriously damaged.
5. It doesn't feel close to the Yellow River and the usability is low.

The Advantages and Disadvantages in Three Territories

1. The old buildings and old urban structure is well preserved. Even when it comes to rebuilding and repairing, the style is protected.
2. The relationship between the old town, the river and the city is harmonious.
3. Part of the old building form is preserved.
4. Part of the old building form is destroyed, the landscape does not go with the surrounding.

Best district

1. Buildings are damaged.
2. The reconstruction and new building materials, do not go with the old urban structure and the old urban style.
3. The old urban style and the road system are messy.
4. The commercial buildings and old buildings are mixed together. Overall landscape is not pleasant.

Worst village

1. The rate of land utilization is low.
2. Agricultural land is scattered which influence the landscape.
3. Urban planning and construction quality are poor. The technique level is at a medium level.

Base Features

Urban Texture

Road network and the position of the building can be inherited. Focus on the architectural space and pattern.



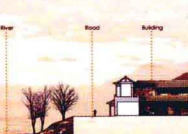
Neighborhoods

Homogenous neighborhood, the relationship between the streets can be connected together.



The Relationship Between Buildings and Terrain

The relationship between the building and the mountain can be expressed through some drawings of sections the city correspond to the environment.



Local materials

Local stone materials and other common materials.



Concept



Vertical Design

Based on the urban form and the design, the vertical design should emphasize the connection among the town and the river. To the protection part of the town, the elevation design should be redesigned so people can be close to the Yellow River valley and effectively to the revitalization part of the town, the new buildings are close to the mountain, in the meantime make the landscape and river separated. To the connection part of the town, the vertical design should make a large space for leisure and entertainment.



A-A Section



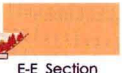
B-B Section



C-C Section



D-D Section



E-E Section



District Detailed Planning

Protection

The well preserved buildings and urban construction will be repaired, and the ancient commercial street will be restored. Reserve the original buildings, road with landscape and increase the design of greenery. In order to create the pleasant landscape and strengthen the landscape connection with other areas, the port and the river side will be reconstructed and the green plants will be increased.



Revitalization

The urban texture and architectural form of town will continue to be the planning and the connection between the town and the mountain will be strengthened. Increase the landscape area and increasing plants, so a pleasant landscape of the new town will be formed.

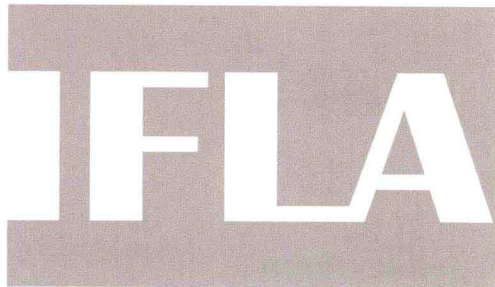


中国存在许多这样的一类古老城镇，但是由于已经不能适应高速发展的现代社会，它们即将消失。针对现在这类型古镇所面临的种种问题，我们以山西碛口古镇为例，提出一种古镇保护与更新的模式。

我们在分析了碛口古镇的历史变迁过程并将过去的碛口与现在我们所看到的碛口进行对比之后，将其现状分成了：西市街和中市街、东市街、西头村三个部分来分析优劣势，之后提出了“保护—更新—再生”的具有区域针对性的规划模式，目的是使碛口由古代的水陆码头转型为现代的特色旅游小镇并且保持古镇的完整风貌。并且碛口古镇最具特色的“巷巷相通，院院相连”的城市格局，依山势而上的建筑形式，小镇居民之间和谐的邻里关系，还有面朝黄河背靠大山的自然生活方式都将被还原到新建的区域中，生活条件的改善将吸引周围的居民回到古镇生活，使没落的古镇重新焕发生机。

对于城镇格局和老旧建筑保留得最完好的西市街和中市街，主要进行恢复性保护，对于老城中缺少植被的现状，利用当地建筑屋顶的覆土建造简单的屋顶花园就可以得到改善；东市街大部分已经被洪水冲毁，所以我们将这部分作了更新改造，建造一片景观绿地作为古镇与新城的过渡区域，又兼具交通集散与休闲的功能；西头村区域将从原有古镇中提取出的元素结合新的技术，再生出了一个面貌全新的符合古镇风貌并且适应现代人生活的西头村。

我们认为对于古镇不应该把它当成一个死的遗址孤立地保护起来，而应该让人与古镇和谐共生，使古镇在现代社会中依然充满生机和活力。



SAVING AN EN

Introduction

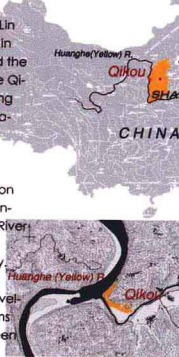
Ancient towns have always been a Chinese cultural heritage. Their prosperity, unique location, and traditions once made their peak era. However, they are disappearing today because they no longer could adapt to the modern conditions.

To solve these problems, Qikou Old Town in Shanxi is taken as a prime example when it comes to preserving ancient towns in China. It goes beyond protecting a town's physical culture and spirit that comes with it.

Background Location

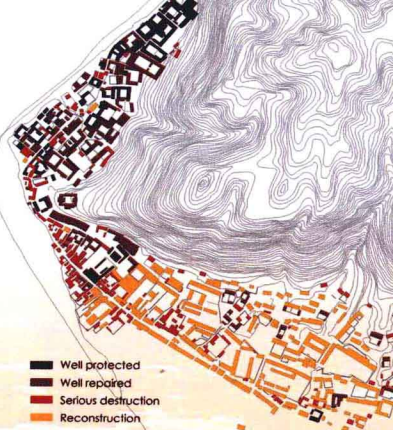
Qikou ancient town is located in Lin County, Shanxi Province, which is in the middle of Jinshan Gorge and the junction of Huanghe River and the Qiushui river. It is named after Datong Qi and it is a significant transformation between the Huanghe River water transportation and the Zhongyuan land transportation. It is the unique geographical position that makes Qikou brilliant as an ancient business center. The Yellow River culture, the local culture and the traders culture made its prosperity. The economic boom has driven many other industries in Qikou developed. A unique architectural forms and structures of the town has been formed.

Due to the construction of railway, highway, the destruction of flood, the change of the way of production and the development, Qikou has already lost its unique advantages and gradually. But, facing the dramatic change, Qikou still has relatively building structure, folk culture with local characteristics and residents choose to live there.



Analysis

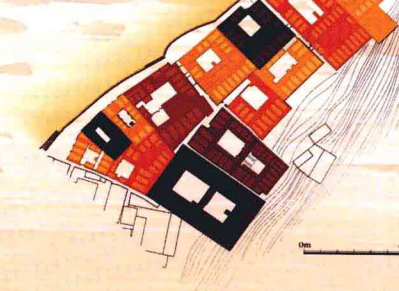
The Classification of Buildings



Base Features

Urban Texture

Road network and the position of the building can be inherited. Focus on the architectural space and pattern.

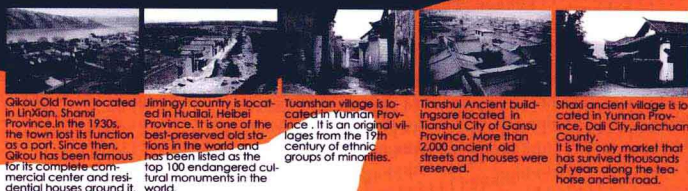


DANGERED OLD TOWN ALONG THE YELLOW RIVER

- A HARMONIOUS REVITALIZATION OF QIKOU OLD TOWN

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Qikou Old Town located in Linxian, Shanxi Province. In the 1930s, the town lost its function as a port. Since then, Qikou has been famous for its complete commercial center and residential houses around it.

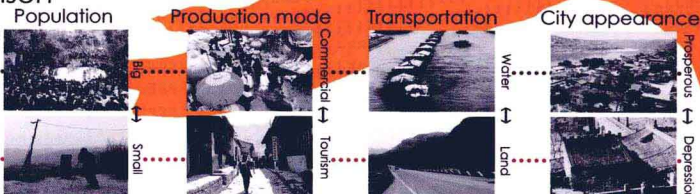
Jinmuyi country is located in Huailai, Hebei Province. It is one of the best-preserved old towns in the world and has been listed as the top 100 endangered cultural monuments in the world.

Tuanshan village is located in Yunnan Province. It is an original village from the 19th century of ethnic groups of minorities.

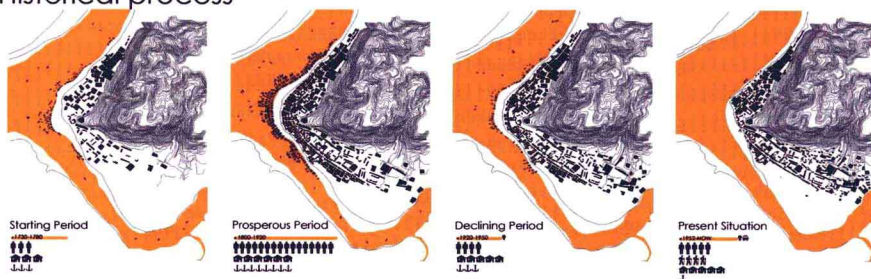
Tianshui Ancient building is located in Tianshui City of Gansu Province. More than 2,000 ancient old streets and houses were reserved.

Shao ancient village is located in Yunnan Province, Dali City, Jinchuan County. It is the only market that has survived thousands of years along the tea-horse ancient road.

Comparison



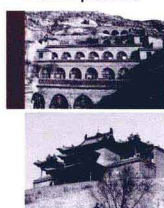
Historical process



Well protected



Well repaired



Integrated Problem

1. Vegetation and soil erosion is serious.
2. Traffic inconvenience.
3. Living level is low.
4. Urban pattern and construction are seriously damaged.
5. It doesn't feel close to the Huanghe River, and the usability is low.



The Advantages and Disadvantages in Three Territories

The west and middle district

1. The old buildings and old urban structure is well-preserved. Even when it comes to rebuilding and repairing, the style is protected.
2. The relationship between the mountain, river and city is harmonious.
3. Part of ferry-place form is reserved.
4. Part of the west and middle street is destroyed, the landscape does not go with the surroundings.

East district

1. Buildings are damaged.
2. The reconstruction and new building materials do not go with the old architectural style which affects the overall harmonious city appearance.
3. The urban pattern and the road system are messy.
4. The commercial buildings and civilian buildings are mixed together. Overall landscape is not pleasant.

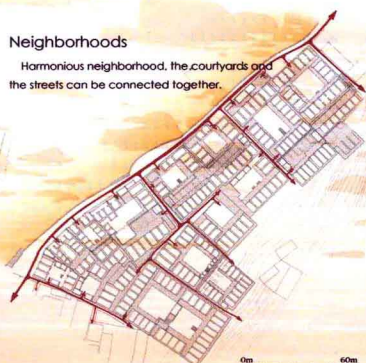
Xitou village

1. The rate of land utilization is low.
2. Agricultural land is occupied which influence the landscape.
3. Urban planning and construction quality are poor, the architectural style is all mixed up.



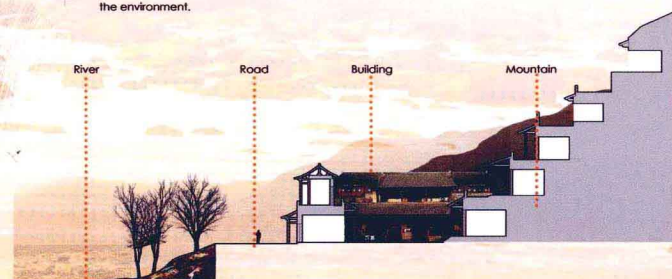
Neighborhoods

Harmonious neighborhood, the courtyards and the streets can be connected together.



The Relationship Between Buildings and Terrain

The relationship between the building and the mountain can be expressed through some drawings of sections. The city correspond to the environment.

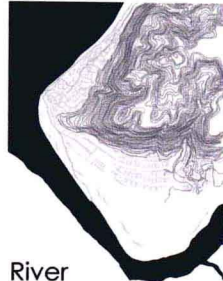


Local materials

Local stone materials and other common materials.



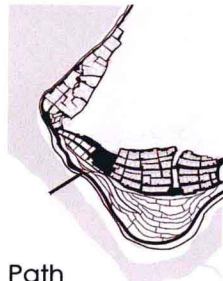
Concept



River



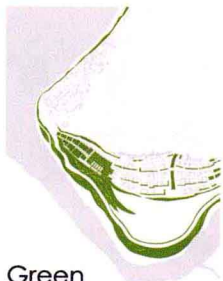
Agriculture



Path



Architecture



Green

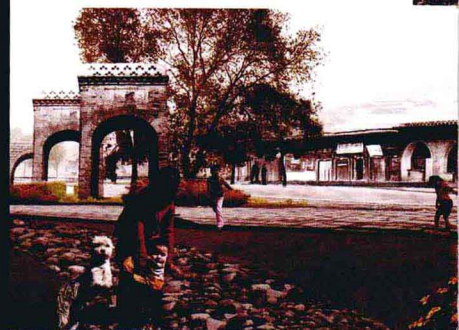


District

District Detailed Planning

A: Protection

The well reserved buildings and urban construction will be repaired, and the ancient commercial street will be restored. Reserve the original buildings' roof with landscape and increase the ecological greening. In order to create the pleasant landscape and strengthen the linear connection with other areas, the port and the river side will be reconstructed and the green plants will be increased.



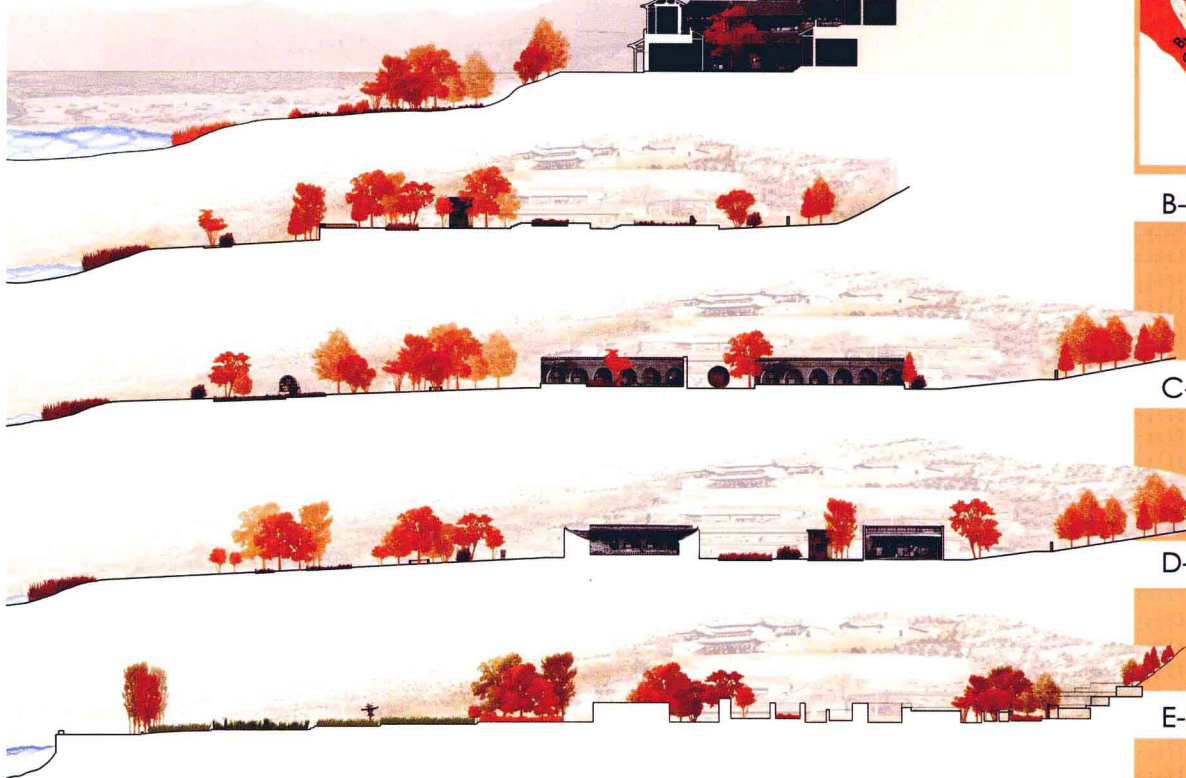
C: Revitalization.

The urban texture and architectural form of town will continue to use in the planning and the connection between the town and the mountain will be strengthened. Preserving the farmland area and increasing plants, so a pleasant landscape of the new town will be formed.

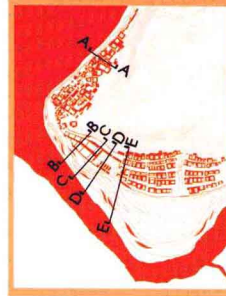


Vertical Design

Based on the understand and respect of the terrain, the vertical design should emphasize the connection among the mountain, the town and the river. To the protection part of the town, the elevation along riverside should be redesigned, so people can be close to the Yellow River safely and effectively. To the revitalization part of the town, the new buildings are close to the mountain, in the meantime make the farmland and river separated. To the connection part of the town, the vertical design relatively smooth and make a large space for leisure and entertainment.



A-A Section



B-B Section



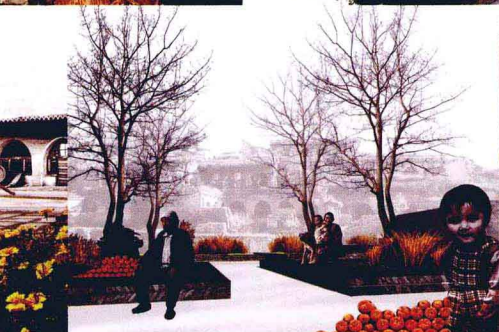
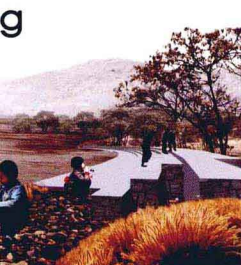
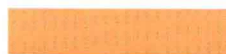
C-C Section



D-D Section



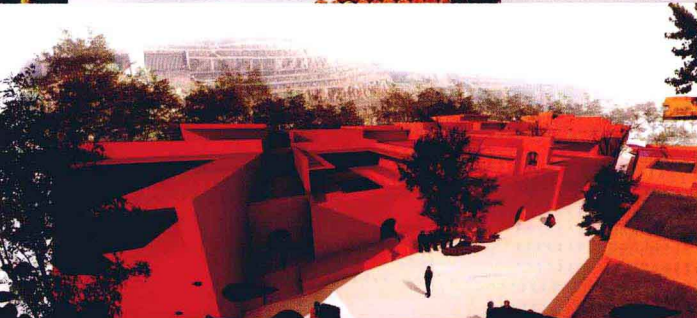
E-E Section

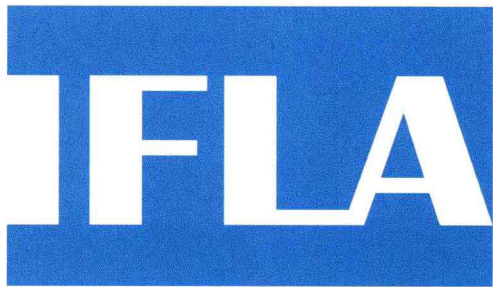


B: Connection

Due to the flood and lack of protection, the buildings and urban construction in this district have been disappeared. So as a connection part, the landscape will be built based on the original condition.

The elements which show the characteristics of the ancient town will be added in the landscape. The well reserved buildings and courtyards will be reused as an exhibition space and the plants and leisure space will be increased.





第47届IFLA大学生风景园林设计竞赛

二等奖

寻找逝去的泉

Looking for the disappeared spring

参赛年份：2010年

竞赛主题：和谐共荣——传统的继承与可持续发展

作者：沈洁 王思元 洪泉 赵洁 李洋

指导教师：王向荣 林箐

Looking for the Disappeared Spring

Background



Jinan is named as the Spring City for over a long history of over 2000 years. There is about 700 natural springs in the whole city. Historically, the spring with all kinds of characteristics and shapes form unique features and article landscape in the city of Jinan. Spring plays a vital role in the development of Jinan city, and hence the city prospered, and grew great reputation because of springs. The spring, for the famous city, is not only the water source but also the symbol.



The spring is deeply relevant to the reform and development of Jinan city, as well as historical events, cultural background and local customs. The glorious historical culture of old Jinan in the city, unique features of spring and native customs affect with each other harmoniously, forming the connotation of the spring culture. Because of the importance of spring, the city becomes much more long. Moreover, due to unique characteristics of the spring culture, it plays an important role in the development of urban culture and economy.

Introduction



The project is located in the center of old zone in Jinan city. The whole area, the only reserved place with traditional characters, is formed by Gu Shuang Street, Dong Geqiao Street, Fuxing Street and Yanguan Street. Additionally, a lot of springs and architectural heritage are gathered in the site. As mentioned in Chinese proverb, there are springs and willows in every house, which reflects the Spring Culture of Jinan city.

Spaces



Buildings



Routes



Land types

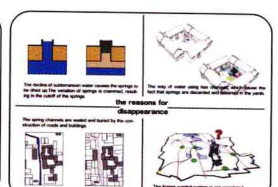


Water



Problems

As time changing, the springs with a lot of moved stories, ever scattered in streets and yards, have to be faced up lots of problems, such as dried up, filled up, buried and hid in the yards. However, the springs with marks of the ages are gradually walking out of people's sights and the Spring Culture is confronting the crisis of disappearing, for the problems caused by urban development, reform and society.



Attitudes of people

Different people have different attitudes towards springs, which reveal the wealthiness of modern city in the process of developing. It is said for the development of city to treat the symbol of city with wealthiness.

local old people



We miss the springs and spring-related stories.

local young people



Although we grew up locally, but our ancestral land is not the same with the visitors. That is, we only know about some well-known springs, but nothing of other springs and their history.

visitors

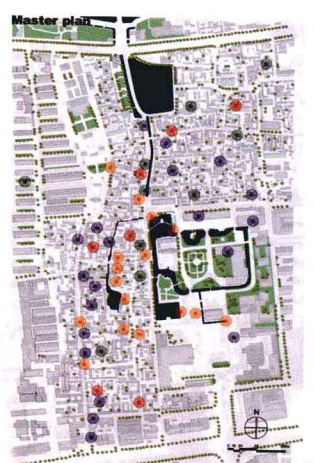


We are attracted to the springs, but we can not find springs in corner streets.

Concept

By the way of landscape, we pointed out the location of the springs, offering clues for seeking and re-shape the atmosphere that the old city grows relying on springs. Seeking for disappeared springs is not only to look for the springs hidden in the streets and yards, but also to arouse the history and future of springs, by the special narrative approach. Moreover, it can make the Spring Culture return back to people's life in a new way and trend generation by generation.

Classification of spring



Design methods

We extracted the imagery from the spring itself and the local traditional culture, and abstracted the spring for symbols as basic elements for designing. Based on the local traditional materials, we added some new materials, like lighting, sound, fogging and other modern landscape approaches to re-design the environment surrounding springs. All that we did is to put out different existing forms of springs, in the purpose of seeking.



Design details

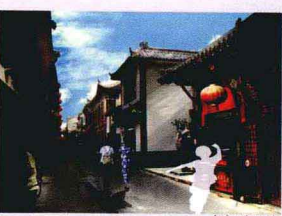
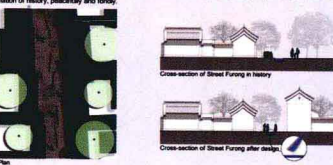
Story One: Fantasy of spring

Re-creating space, we made springs not over again, where they ever existed and let people enjoy the graceful sound of spring by fixing the amplifiers beside the spring pools, inspiring endless imagination in sunny days. When springs flow over, reflecting people's life, quietly and coolly. In rainy weather, water would overflow along the walls to form water curtain and symphony played by springs and rain. When the rain stopped, naughty children could step on the rain water which accumulated in the circular pavement, making one sound; then, people could miss, miss and yearn for springs.

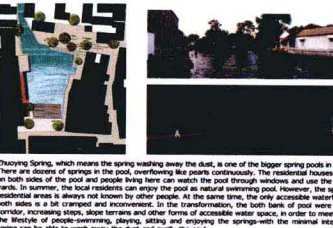


Story Two: Memories of Fuxing Street

Design aimed to restore the history through metaphor and to stir up long-hidden memories in a new way. We designed shallow channels laid with quartzite, following the street for drainage, standing for the original spring channels. At the same time, it will attract people's memories. In rainy weather, the rain laid on the street would be collected here, forming a shallow canal, pulling people's emotions into the past thoughts. As night falling, the pale blue light would disappear in the channel with the sight of eyes, explicitly revealing the accumulation of history, personality and fondly.



Story Three: The spring washing away the dust



Story Four: The past and present situation of springs

There are so many springs hiding inside courtyards in the old town, but gradually fading out of people's vision. We have cleared up the discarded spring pools and the courtyards and draw the pairing of old springs outside the yards, to reproduce the past scene, in order to mark their existing. The two kind of scene integrated together, blurring the reality and fantasy, make people to understand the past and present situation of springs.

