

5 韩国城市环境景观

URBAN ENVIRONMENT LANDSCAPE IN KOREA

商业设施 · 机场 · 路桥 · 广场 · 标识

Commercial Facilities · Airport · Bridge and Street · Plaza · Sign

韩国建筑世界有限公司 编
曾琳 译 金英姬 审译



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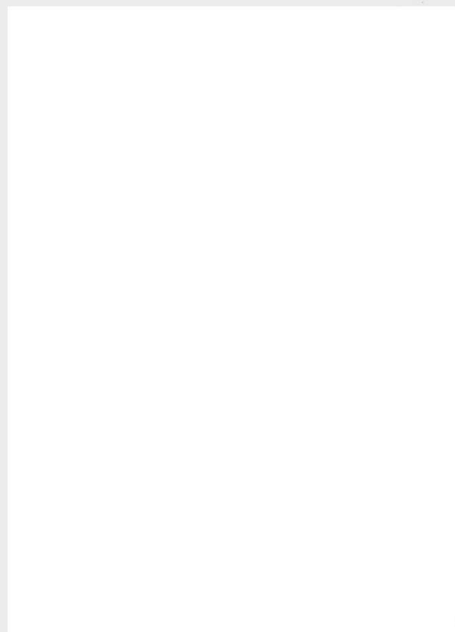
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出版说明

当前，城市环境景观建设在我国正呈蓬勃发展的势头，如何建设出适合人类居住的现代化城市，已成为广大城市规划设计者关注的焦点。鉴于目前图书市场城市景观图书匮乏的现状，我社精选并组织翻译出版了《韩国城市环境景观》系列丛书，包括《住宅》、《公园》、《办公楼·体育设施·车站》、《展览设施·教育设施·政府大楼》、《商业设施·机场·路桥·广场·标识》5个分册。

本套丛书以实例阐述建筑与建筑、建筑与城市等关系问题，其目标是帮助设计师解决人类同周围的建筑物、社区、城市以及他们生活的地球和地球上的生命和谐共处的问题。书中精选了韩国等国家的优秀设计作品，以建成作品和设计方案介绍了城市住宅环境景观的设计实例，内容翔实，为读者提供新的理念，引导城市环境景观建设向着更高更理性的层次发展，是读者了解走向21世纪的环境设计趋势的不可多得的设计资料。■

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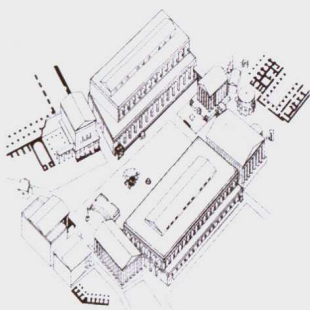
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广场时代

陈阳桥（景观设计室主任 土木建筑师事务所）



这是复原的公元1世纪的罗马城市广场的图像。在广场的四周环绕着元老院议会、神庙、法庭等公共建筑。在持续了1000年的罗马帝国漫长的历史中，罗马广场曾是市民伦理和公共生活的中心。

Image of the restored forum of the Roman Republic in the 1st century. Its four sides are surrounded by various public buildings such as the senate house, the pantheon, the court house and so on. The forum used to be the center of the citizens' morals and the public life in the long history of the Roman Empire.

序言——共同生活的原型

“四个人在街道上不停地专注地讨论着，这里的寂静和成排的大树看起来非常适合进行这样的讨论。但是当他们到达Invalid广场的时候，他们的争论是如此的激烈以至于不得不停在广场的中央……（停顿）……Invalid广场的景观只有从Invalid的南边才能看到。它向四周开放，空间大而寂静。人们喜欢这里是因为在这里他们可以有足够的空间来进行活动。所以他们在这里做片刻的停留……”——摘自爱米丽·左拉的《杰作》

参观欧洲中世纪和文艺复兴时期形成的欧洲古城广场是游客到欧洲旅行的乐趣之一。很多人都无法忘怀第一次见到它们时的兴奋的感觉。还能有人驻足广场而不为时刻变换着光影的建筑而被着迷的吗？还能有人下意识地去想象那些从自己的家中走出，沿着狭窄的街道向广场走去的中世纪的人们情景吗？人们在那里购买晚餐用面包和蔬菜；偶然与邻居和朋友相遇的地方；无法在室内举行的宗教活动和礼拜的地方；在节日里聚集在那里，分享着快乐；讨论的公德、规范与价值的地方；丈夫们谈论宗教和政治，家庭主妇们则同他们谈论邻居的妻子和孩子、孩子们则在那里尽情的玩耍的地方；这里是典型的中世纪广场。人类原始时期形成的共同体社会原型依然活现的广场；它就如惯性传至今天。

东西方的公共空间

当平面扩展的公共空间在西方发展的时候，东方的线性公共空间也发展起来。实际上，东方的古代城市极少或没有广场。与之相比，西方人对广场的兴趣是非常强烈的。这样的例子和遗迹十分丰富。关于这些东西方的差异，在学者中普遍同意这样的观点，对于公共场所而言，在东方街道比广场更受欢迎的，西方的公众活动需要的则是广场。于是，东方和西方使用的公共空间的不同这样的问题自然出现了。然而，还没有著作来回答这个问题。文化的差异源于政治体系的差异，这或许是形成这样问题的一个原因。

众所周知，西方广场的起源是希腊的集市，集市传到罗马发展成为中心广场（Forum）。在中世纪，许多广场建在教堂前，作为基督教社会共同生活的场所。尽管在文艺复兴时期也继续建造广场。但是它已经失去了许多宗教色彩而平添了许多公共广场的特征。有两个词来自于“集市广场”，一个是“Agorazein”，意思是做买卖的地方，具有市场的功能；另一个是“Agrawein”，意思是公共讲演，也就是政治集会的场所。

Age of the plaza

Chin, Yang kyo (Director of Landscape Design Team
Tomoon Engineering & Architecture Co.,Ltd.)



坎波广场、锡耶纳、意大利

广场上，钟塔下最大的建筑是市政厅，地面朝向市政厅的微小的倾斜，使得集会时的广场形成天然的观众席。它是中世纪广场的典型代表，它完全满足广场外在和内在的条件。希腊的集市和罗马的中心广场都构成了广场一般含义。在意大利，坎波也成为了广场代名词。

Piazza del Campo, Siena, Italy.

The big building under the bell tower is the city hall, and there is a slight slant towards the building of the city hall so that it can be used as seats for guests at events. It is a typical example of medieval plazas, a case that fulfills the external and internal requirements of the plaza. As agora in Greece and forum in Rome are used as a general term meaning plaza, campo is used as a general term meaning plaza also in Italy.

Prologue - Prototype of cooperative life

“... Four people came down the street incessantly all absorbed in a discussion. This appropriate silence and the endlessly standing trees seemed like a very nice place for having disputes. But when they reached the Esplanade des Invalides, their dispute was so overheated that they had to stop in the middle of the square. ... (Omitted) ... The landscape of the Invalid was visible only through the south of the Esplanade des Invalides. All of its directions were open. It was large and silent. They liked it because they had enough space to move their bodies there. So they took a pause there. ...”

-Adopted from “The Masterpiece” by Emile Zola,

One of pleasures which travelers to Europe can have is to encounter plazas in old European cities which were mainly built in the Middle Ages and the Renaissance Age. Most of people cannot easily forget the pleasure of encountering them for the first time. Is there anyone who sets foot in plazas and does not get fascinated by shadows of building which change every moment? Is there anyone who does not imagine unconsciously that people of the Middle Ages get out of their houses and walk along narrow streets heading for plazas? A place where people used to go to buy bread and vegetables for supper; a place where they ran into their neighbors or friends; a place where they prayed outside at a religious meeting which was not possible to take place inside; a place where they gathered and shared rules and values of the community during village festivals; a place where house wives talked about house wives next door with their husbands and children while husbands talked out religion and politics; a place where children used to play, these were scenes of a typical plaza of the Middle Ages. The prototype of our community which the mankind formed in the Primitive Age still lives on at plazas and is inherited even to our time.

Public spaces in the East and the West

Public spaces of linear stretches developed in the East while public places of plane stretches developed in the West. In reality, plazas were very rare or non-existent in old cities in the East. In comparison with that, Westerners' interests in plazas were very intense, and examples and vestiges for that are abundant. About this difference between the East and the West, it is agreed among scholars that public activities required plazas in the West while streets were preferred over plazas for public places in the East. It is natural that then a question arises about this difference in use of public places in the East and the West. However, there is no literature yet which answers to this question. It is simply assumed that the cultural difference between the two worlds in fundamentals of political systems could be a reason for that.

As it is widely known, the origin of the Western plaza is the agora in Greece. The agora was introduced into Rome and developed into the forum. A number of ‘piazzas’ were built in front of churches or cathedrals as a place for catholic community life in the Middle Ages. Although piazzas were still built even after the Renaissance Age, they lost a lot of religious characteristics and gained features as public plazas. Typical plazas we talk about mean those built until the Renaissance Age. There are two words derived from ‘Agora’: the one is ‘Agorazein’ which means to sell and buy, a market function; the other is ‘Agrawein’ which means to speak in public, thus a meaning of a political gathering. These



Campidoglio 广场，罗马，意大利
该广场建成于16世纪的文艺复兴时期。铺地的图案由米开朗基罗设计，看起来像他的绘画一样表现了精致的完美主义。

Piazza del Campidoglio, Rome, Italy.
A plaza completed in the 16th century, the Renaissance Age. The patterns of the pavement designed by Michelangelo look like paintings and show sophisticated perfectionism.

这两个词汇解释了在古希腊广场（Agora）是一个怎样的场所。“Shell vote”，在广场的中心举行民主政治活动，在广场的另一角落里有一个进行日常商品的买卖的市场。这是一个市民直接参与民主生活的很好的例子。西方的广场是以政治和市场功能的混合作为起点发展起来的。相反，在古代君主专制下的东方不需要进行民主集会活动这样的广场。在古希腊和古罗马，当数以百计的市民汇集在广场讨论政治和社会的问题以及领导者的资格的时候，一些政客能够用演讲和雄辩进行煽动，而在东方所有的政治活动都委托给宫墙内的皇室贵族。因此，在东方对于具有市场功能的狭小空间的需求远胜于对政治集会的场所的需求是必然的。在这种情况下，既能用做其他用途，又可作为临时市场的空间得到认可，换句话说，街道对于东方更实用。此外，由于巷子中的街道与房屋相毗邻，使他们成为邻里交往的最佳场所。街道在东方是出色的都市空间，它是人们获取生活的地方，过去常常设立固定的市场，节日活动和日常的生活混合在一起，在那里它的作用不比广场逊色。

问题是文艺复兴时期以后见证了工业革命和现代国家的诞生的现代城市，已经不再是过去的城市本身，尽管随国家的不同而略有发展速度上的差异，然而都是只为城市的价值和资本取向而发展。除此之外，为了与变化的时代同步，它不再刻意区分意识形态与政治制度之间的不同。现在，已经很难将城市用街道型和广场型的简单二分法来定义，东西方的城市都试图快速地发展成为现代城市。东方的城市现在大量的增加广场以满足政治集会和节日庆典的需求。有趣的是，当曾经以街道为主的东方城市开始越来越对广场感兴趣的时候，过去以广场为主的西方城市却越来越被像商业街那样的东方街道式的公共空间的魅力所吸引。东西方现代城市的形态正越来越变得相似。

广场的必要条件——内在和外在的必要条件

经过古希腊和罗马和中世纪以及文艺复兴时期，理想广场的设计要求便已经明确了。这个规范不是一夜之间的形成，而是经过长时间逐渐地试行和修订的结果。广场的要求可以分为包括整个城市空间范围在内的宏观的外在要求和对广场局部空间的细微要求。即从城市空间的宏观脉络而言广场所必备的条件，也就是决定广场的框架、轮廓的条件是广场外在的条件。从适应和满足人们对广场内部的需求角度，广场必备的条件是广场内在的条件。让我们仔细看一下。

广场的外在要求——平等的空间、可达性、围合性和美学的比例

平等的空间

作为公共空间广场，首要的外在要求就是人人都可以使用这个空间。意思就是没有社会阶级的限制。人们认为这是很自然的事，不需要提及。但是，在公共场所，社会歧视存在于文化地带



波特兰广场，波特兰，美国。波特兰广场的边界不是由建筑物的外墙所围合。而是由圆柱和广场下沉的地面所构成。在某种程度上它是成功的。

The plaza designed by Arata Isozaki in the administrative town of Tsukuba. Two of the four sides of the plaza are surrounded by trees. It is a case where dynamic spaces are created by changing various gaps of levels. The patterns of the piazza del Campidoglio were used in the oval central part, which is built at the same level as the shopping mall.

two words explain what kind of place the agora was in Ancient Greece. ‘Shell vote’, a good example for participating in politics of direct democracy, took place in the center of the agora while there was a market place for daily commodities in its corners. Thus, Western plazas developed from the mixed origin of the political and the market function.

On the other hand, there was no need for spaces such as agora for materializing direct democracy in the monarchy-oriented Eastern world. While dozens of or hundreds of citizens gathered in a plaza to discuss political and social issues along with qualifications of their leaders, and a few demagogues were able to agitate with speeches and eloquence in Ancient Greece and Rome, all the political matters were entrusted to aristocrats in the royal court surrounded by walls in the East. Accordingly, small places with a market function rather than places for political gatherings were necessitated in the East. In this case, spaces which could be used for other purposes and also serve as temporary market places when needed, namely streets must have been more efficient. Furthermore, because streets were adjacent to houses in alleys, they could also serve as good places for neighbors’ meeting and socializing. Streets in the East, places where people could earn their living, regular markets used to stand, festivals took place and non-daily life could be easily mingled, were excellent urban spaces which were not inferior to plazas.

The problem is that the modern city which witnessed the Industry Revolution and the birth of the modern state is no longer the city it used to be. The modern city is headed for the same direction of the universal values and capital, a speed difference there might be in its speed from country to country. Out of this reason, it no longer recognizes ideological and political difference. It is now difficult to apply the simple dichotomy of the street-oriented and the plaza-oriented city now that cities both in the East and the West are trying to keep pace with trends of rapidly changing modern cities. Cities in the East are now increasing the number of plazas recognizing the need for places for political gatherings and also places which could accommodate big crowds for festivals and events. While the Eastern cities which used to be street-oriented are getting more and more interested in plazas, the Western cities which used to be plaza-oriented are getting attracted more and more to street-oriented public spaces such as shopping malls. The East and the West are getting similar to each other in forms of the modern city.

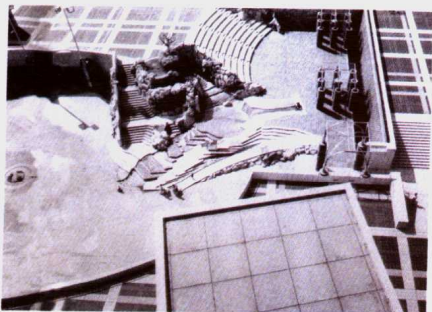
Requirements for plazas - external and internal requirements

Requirements for desirable plazas were well defined over time in Ancient Greece as well as in Rome and in the Middle Ages as well as Renaissance. The definition was not made overnight, but over long time gradually with lots of trials and errors. The requirements for plazas can be divided into external ones in the whole context of urban spaces and internal ones such as requirements for facilities accommodating people’s behaviors inside plazas. Let us take a closer look at them.

External requirements for plazas - space of equality, accessibility, surroundings and esthetics of proportion

Space of equality

The first external requirement for plazas as public places is that they must be spaces everyone can use, which means that



筑波行政中心广场的全视图。正方形的地面建筑与椭圆形的地下广场构成了丰富的高低层次感。

The general view over the administrative town of Tsukuba. The gaps of levels of the ground part and the oval plaza part in underground part serve as various landscape materials.

之中，人们依据文化划分个人领域。真正意义上的广场是一个平等的空间，那里没有种族、性别、年龄和阶级的区别。

可达性

第二，广场必须是一个任何人都能方便到达的地方。方便的可达性的意思就是指低价便利的交通工具。即广场在城市中必须位于无论从哪里利用大众交通工具都能到达的中心位置。这里的中心位置不是地理概念，而是一个综合的可达性。

向心与围合

第三，广场需要由可见的墙体围合。这些墙体材料是树木和简单的围墙。最好的围合墙体是建筑的外墙，这被欧洲广场的长期验证中所证明。向心性的重要在于广场不是一个从里向外的圆心空间，而是从外向内的向心空间。而这种向心是只有当边界存在的时候，才会产生。

建筑外墙最适合作为广场的围墙，因为围合广场建筑的正面都对着广场开放，这样他们就能与广场的核心部分进行密切的相互作用。

广场的设计目的是向心。向心性广场的内在特征而不是要求。这可能是广场的天性吧。向心性是所有围合广场的空间都向广场中心集中的一种现象。也就是说，有形和无形的中心都存在于广场之上，所有的围合都朝向它。当然，这个中心并不是几何上的准确中心。意大利锡耶纳的坎波广场是中世纪的典型广场，就是很好的例子。砖石铺成的路面全都通向市政大厅，坎波广场的中心不在广场的几何中心，而是在市政大厅之前。广场的斜坡有助于形成向心性。这些向市政大厅方向轻微的斜坡，有助于在每年举行活动和赛马节游行时坎波广场形成一个圆形的剧场和观众席。

与向心性相联系的问题是广场为什么要围合，或许只有当边界被限定的时候向心性才会得到保证。当广场不被围合的时候，向心性便不复存在。这或许可以解释为什么广场必须向内部开放和广场在古代欧洲城市中被称为图形空间。

和谐的比例

第四，广场宽度(D)和围合墙体的高度(H)的比例(H:D)是广场最后一个外在要求。它不但限制了广场边界的高度，并且与其他三个要求密切相关。众所周知，建筑的墙高与广场的宽度的比例在1:3和1:6之间时最为理想。这是一个被一再证实的比例，我们见过的欧洲广场都有一种精美纤细的空间感觉，这都是因为采用了这样的比例的结果。



位于巴黎市郊的马尔赛广场。这是由建筑师 A. Chemetoff 所设计。现代广场所面临的一个主要问题是由于开放的边界造成广场缺乏向心性的弊端。开放的广场边界不易引导人们进入其中，在没有特殊活动的时候它经常空无一人。

Place de Marce, in the suburbs of Paris. Designed by A. Chemetoff. One of the problems which the modern plaza is faced with, namely the abuses caused by the absence of centripetalism due to the open verges can be found in it. A plaza whose verges are open cannot easily allure people into it. Thus when there is no special event, it is very often empty.

they are not limited to certain social classes. One might think that this requirement is so natural that there is no need to mention it. However, there are cultural zones where there is social discrimination in public spaces, let alone in private spaces according to cultures. A plaza in its true sense of the word must be space of equality where there is no racial, gender, age and class discrimination.

Accessibility

Secondly, a plaza must be a place which everybody can have an easy access to. Easy accessibility means that a plaza must be easily accessible by physical transportation means, namely public transportation means, and must be in a central location which allows easy access from anywhere in the city. The central location does not mean a physical distance but complex accessibility.

Centripetalism and surroundings

Thirdly, a plaza needs to have visible walls which surround it. Materials for these walls can be trees or simple fences. Best would be walls of buildings as proved in European plazas over time before the era of the modern state. This third requirement is important because the plaza is not a center-oriented space where the view goes outward from the center but a centripetal space where the view comes inward from outside, and the centripetalism is created when the verges are secured.

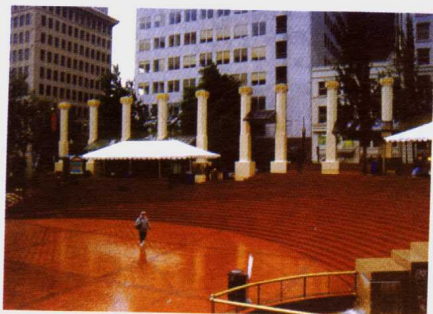
The reason why it is perfect when walls of a plaza are walls of buildings is that facades of buildings surrounding the plaza are open toward it and they can interact closely with its central part.

A plaza aims at centripetalism. The centripetalism of a plaza is rather an inherent feature than a requirement. This might be the genius of plaza. Centripetalism means a phenomenon that spaces surrounding a plaza gather toward its center. That is to say, the visible or invisible center exists in a plaza and surroundings run toward the center. Of course, this center does not mean the geometrically accurate center. In Piazza del Campo in Siena, Italy, a typical example of medieval plazas, brick pavement and stone pavement are directed to the city hall building. The center of the Piazza del Campo is not the geometrical center of the plaza but the very part in front of the city hall building. Slope sides of the plaza help the completion of the centripetalism. There is slight slant in the direction to the center of the city hall building and this slant helps the Piazza del Campo turn into the stage of a semicircular theater and seats at various city events which take place annually and at the parade of the horse racing festival.

Centripetalism in related with the question why the plaza has to be surrounded. It is possible to secure centripetalism only when the verges or circumference are limited or fixed. When the plaza is not surrounded, its centripetalism runs away unintended like a plumb which has the centrifugal force. This is a simple explanation why the plaza must not be open outward and also the reason why plazas in old European cities are called figural void.

Esthetics of proportion

The proportion (H:D) of the width of a plaza (D) and the height of surrounding walls (H) can be mentioned as the last external requirement. This is to limit the physical height of the verges of a plaza and is closely related with the third requirement, surroundings. It is known that it is ideal when the proportion of the height of the walls of the buildings and the width of a plaza is between 1:3 and 1:6. It is not important whether this proportion is intended or not. It is a proved and reconfirmed proportion. What we can experience in European plazas is a delicate and fine feeling of space which is a result



广场的四周被绿树环抱

它通过层次的变换创造了动态的空间。Campidoglio广场的图案被用在椭圆形的中心部分与地下商业街建在同一水平面上，是很好地运用了罗马坎波广场模型的作品。

Portland Plaza, Portland, USA. The verges of the plaza which cannot be surrounded by walls of buildings are supplemented by columns and the sunken level of the plaza, which partly succeeds.

广场的内在要求——休息场所、具备可观赏的事物、提供饮食的场所、购物场所以及设施的问题

当广场的外部框架建好以后，剩下的就是充实其中的内容了。外在的要求对于那些下车进入由建筑围合的广场的人们来说并不重要。而重要的是那些可以使他们舒适地停留的广场的内在要求，那将决定他们停留时间的长短。若把这些条件作为必备的满意条件而论时，外在条件（仅仅具备为了成为广场而必备的条件或其他是不够的——这样一种性质；还有内在的充分条件——为了成为满意的广场而需要具备的其他条件）所显示出来的必备性很强；内在条件是人们在利用广场时所感受到的对空间的内涵，即如何休息、观赏及购物。

休息场所

在广场的各种内在条件中最重要的要求就是一定要有休息的场所。人们来到广场首先是为了休息，其次是聚会和购物。广场应该提供一些场所和设施来帮助人们休息。这些设施既包括长凳、椅子以及遮阳挡风的矮墙，又包括遮阳的树阴以及凉亭等庇护设施等等。

美国城市规划专家W. Whyte经过长达10年的研究发现，美国城市广场的成败很大程度上取决于广场上是否具有最简单的如长凳这样简单的设施。在夏天的时候，长凳、椅子以及可坐的矮墙需要有树木带来阴凉。不过，如果不考虑广场的夏昼利用时，长凳的使用就可以不受季节的限制了。

具备可观赏的事物

其次，广场必须有可观赏的事物。所谓可观赏指的是演艺，各种活动等。那些街头艺人即兴的临时表演更胜于专业的演出。通常在一些著名的广场都有许多出色的乐师和魔术师在广场的任何角落都能进行的小规模的演出。这些可观赏的事物是使广场生动活泼的重要因素。

大多数小规模的演出不需要舞台设备、道具以及设施。演出者利用台阶或小瀑布作为他们自己真实自然的舞台。

一个广场除了举行小规模的演出之外，还要能够举行大规模的活动和集会。广场必须具有为大型活动和演出搭建临时舞台的场所。如果广场的边界由建筑围合而成时，像市政厅这样的中心建筑成为舞台背景的话，将是完美的，并也具有稳定感。就像先前提到的那样，如果广场上经常有大规模的集会和演出，那么应该将舞台的坡度（小于5%）考虑到设计中来。这也是开发广场潜在力的一种好方法。像锡耶纳的坎波和皮阿诺设计的蓬皮杜中心广场就是这样的范例。



纽约的 Jacob Javitz 广场。
这里原来是完全没有绿地，只有 Richard Serra 的主题为“弧”的雕塑作品在道路中心。M. Schwartz 在新设计的现代广场中明显追求绿意。

Jacob Javitz Plaza, New York.
There was no green tract of land at all in this place and there used to be sculptor Richard Serra's work, Titled Arc in the center of the pavement. The desire of the modern plaza to have green tracts of land is obvious in the new design by M. Schwartz.

of this careful proportion.

Internal requirements of a plaza - a resting place, things to see, things to eat, things to buy and problems of stage equipments

When the external frame is made, what is left to be done is to fulfill its contents. External requirements are not important for those who get off the bus and get to the entrance of a plaza surrounded by buildings. What is now important is internal requirements of a plaza which help them stay there comfortably, might it be for a short or a long time. If we examine the requirements again in the sense of a necessary and sufficient condition, external requirements have features of necessary conditions requirements for a plaza, which are not sufficient by themselves and internal requirements have features of sufficient conditions other conditions than necessary conditions for a good plaza. Internal requirements express the contents of a plaza which people experience and feel, that is to say, things about how to rest, what to see, what to eat and what can be bought.

Resting place

The most important internal requirement is that a plaza must have a resting place. A plaza as a place where people can rest comes first, then as a place for gatherings and markets. Things required to help people rest are firstly a resting spot and devices that help people rest, namely resting facilities such as benches, chairs or seating walls and devices which help people shelter from the sunlight and the wind, namely trees which make shades or pergolas or shelters and so on.

W. Whyte, an American city planning expert, found out through his about ten year-long observations of plazas that success or failure depends largely on whether there are benches which are very simple facilities in plazas. Benches or chairs or seating walls require normally trees which make shades during the summer time. However, if only the use of a plaza during the day time in summer can be abandoned, benches can be utilized well regardless of seasons.

Things to see

Secondly, a plaza must have things to see. Things to see mean performances or events, which are rather changeable and temporary happenings produced by street musicians than professional performances. In a famous plazas as usual, there are performers such as excellent musicians, magicians and so on doing small-scale performances everywhere in the plaza. Things to see like these are important factors on which the liveliness of a plaza depends.

Most of small-scale performances do not require stage setting or instruments or facilities. Performers use constructions or facilities such as stairs or cascades as their own stages with genuine adaptability.

A plaza must have a capacity for large-scale events or gathering which need the whole plaza besides small-scale performances such as happenings. There must a provisional place in a plaza where a temporary stage can be installed for large-scale events or performances. In case that the verges of a plaza are surrounded by building walls, if buildings such as a city hall that is the main of them is the backdrop of the stage, it is ideal and gives a sense of stability. As I mentioned earlier, if large-scale performances or gatherings often take place in a plaza, a slant (maximum within 5%) in the stage can be taken into consideration such as Piazza del Campo in Siena or the plaza of Pompidou Center which was designed by Renzo Piano.



西班牙埃斯特尔市的 los Fueros 广场
原始的广场是由建筑的外墙、道路和坐落在中心的
石材景观构成。由于广场周围的建筑产生了足够的
阴影，也就没必要种树了。不过，在现代广场或对旧
广场的改造中，新增林阴草坪已成了一种流行时尚。

Plaza de los Fueros, Estella, Spain.
The original look of the plaza consists of walls of
buildings, pavement and visible landscape objects
located in the center. Because surrounding buildings
make enough shades, there was no need to plant
trees in the plaza. However, trees and green tracts of
land are added to modern plazas to be newly
constructed or old plazas to be renovated.

提供饮食的场所

第三，广场一定是可提供食物的场所。或许这些不是必需的条件，但是它们却是可以影响到广场设计的成败的一个重要因素。以我们的经验来看，饮食场所是补充上面已经提到的休息和观赏那些要素的媒介。提供饮食的场所这种要素可通过设在周围建筑一层的零售店、街头咖啡馆、街道小贩以及自动售货机来满足。

购物场所

除了满足休息、观赏、饮食的需求之外，广场还必须满足人们购物的欲望。这个需求是同古希腊广场的历史所见证一样，与广场的市场功能有联系。这个需求也可以通过设在周围建筑一层的零售店和街头的自动售货机来满足。除了简单的买卖活动之外，还包括商人之间，商人和顾客之间的交流与沟通。社交活动在买卖之间已经开始了。

景观设计条件

上面提到的广场的内在要求，包括休息、观赏、饮食和购物等都必须有景观要素作为支持。如人行道，树木，瀑布等水景设施，长凳等街道家具，台阶和灯，以及临时的墙和柱。这些设施都可以使广场内在的功能更令人满意。就路面而言，为减少反光，要避免浅颜色的路面，如果可能的话，尽量增加不反光的草地面积。如果将喷泉这样的水景设置在广场的中心的的话，它的向心性将达到极至。当然不必一定要在广场的中心安装喷泉，方尖碑和圆柱这样的造型物也足以创造出向心的效果。

现代广场的问题——缺乏向心性和理念的同一性

现代广场存在着两个问题，因为它们不同于文艺复兴时期为止的广场，它们无法满足以上提到的对广场的所有要求。一个问题是缺乏向心性的问题，另一个是整体性的问题。这两个问题都是由于城市空间结构的变化而造成的。前者是由日益严重的对交通工具的依存性所造成，而后者则是城市空间杂乱无章现象的结果。

现代广场缺乏向心性的原因，是现代广场不同于中世纪和文艺复兴时期的广场，现代广场很难由建筑自然围合而成。自从18世纪和19世纪以后迅速发展起来的交通使道路的属性发生了大的变化。也就是人行道变成了车行道。道路汇合处的广场也变成了十字路口。

由于城市中每一块的土地都不得不满足交通工具能够到达和穿越这样的前题。于是在现代广场的一边，有时甚至是四边都面向道路，而不是由建筑所包围。这些原因导致了广场只是为车辆服务，而不是为人服务，广场的实质和向心性都变得模糊不清。



哈哥利波斯设计的 Harlequin 广场

这是一个利用马戏团小丑的衣服图案作为广场铺地图案的充满智慧的广场设计。广场中心的钢墙好像把广场似分非分，看起来非常巧妙。非常有创意地解决了向心性的缺乏和整体性的混乱这样一个现代广场所面临的双重难题，也象征性地启示了现代广场的发展趋势。

Harlequin Plaza designed by G. Hargreaves.

This is a plaza full of wits and wisdom which uses patterns of the clown's clothes as the patterns of the plaza. The steel walls in the central part might seem to divide or to combine, which is very sophisticated. This is a good example of the modern plaza which is faced with two difficulties which are absence of centripetalism and confusion of identity. This plaza directs symbolically where the modern plaza should go.

Things to eat

Thirdly, there must be things to eat in a plaza. Unexpected requirements they might be, they are known to influence on success or failure of a plaza. As we know from our experiences, eating something supplements the above-mentioned requirements, resting and seeing. The requirement things to eat can be satisfied on the ground floor of a building on the verges of a plaza and at street cafes as well as in forms of street vendors or vending machines.

Things to buy

Besides the requirements of resting and eating, there must be things to buy which could satisfy people's desire to buy. This requirement is related with the function of the plaza as a market place as the history of the agora shows. This requirement can be satisfied in forms of retail shops on the ground floors of buildings surrounding the plaza or street vendors. It is very suggestive that the act of purchase and sales includes the act of communication among merchants, between a merchant and a buyer and among buyers besides the simple act of buying and selling. Social communications and relations in the beginning phase start with the act of buying and selling things.

Conditions of landscape design

The above mentioned internal requirements, namely resting, seeing, eating, buying and selling must be supplemented by landscape materials which are pavement, trees, waterscape facilities such as fountains, streets furniture such as benches and walks, site structures such as stairs, lamps, temporary walls and columns. However, these are no more than devices to satisfy the internal requirements. In case of pavement, it is worth mentioning that light colored pavement should be avoided, if possible, to reduce the quantity of the radiant sunlight and that the relative importance of non-radiant pavement such as grass blocks must be increased and that if waterscape facilities such as fountains are installed in the center of a plaza, its centripetalism will be greater. What is to be installed in the center of a plaza does not have to be a fountain. Formative objects such as obelisks or columns are enough to create effects of centripetalism.

Problems of the modern plaza - absence of centripetalism and coexistence of concepts

The modern plaza has two problems, different from plazas built until the Renaissance Age, because it cannot satisfy the above-mentioned requirements of a plaza. The one problem is absence of centripetalism and the other is the identity problem. These two problems were caused by changes of the urban space structure. The former is due to the dependency on vehicle traffic; the latter is due to hybridization of urban space.

The cause of the absence of centripetalism which the modern plaza is faced with is that it is difficult for the modern plaza to be surrounded by buildings in a natural way, different from plazas in the Middle Ages and the Renaissance Age such as agoras in Ancient Greece and forums in Rome. Transportation which has developed rapidly since the 18th and 19th century changed the characteristics of the street, namely from pedestrian lanes to car roads, and the plaza where roads meet changed into the crossroad.

Because every piece of land in the city has to fulfill preconditions of vehicle accessibility and passage, one side of the modern plaza, sometimes all the four sides, faces roads, not surrounded by buildings. The problem which arises because the plaza is surrounded by roads, not by buildings is that the flow of pedestrians lanes which meet at the plaza is severed

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 - 木川独立纪念馆和公园基本规划及设计
 - 奥林匹克公园（蚕室屯村洞）基本规划及设计 汉城
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 - 水营湾水滨发展基础规划，釜山IT 综合体

有不少现代广场由于缺乏围合和向心性而失去了吸引力。但是，为了克服广场无法被建筑围合的矛盾，现在建设的广场在边缘设置了其他的设施来代替应有的建筑。在美国波特兰市的波特兰广场，就通过修建广场边缘的圆柱和广场水平面的高低解决广场合围的不足，这种尝试已经取得了一定的成功。

另一个现代广场所面临的问题是它必须与公园竞争。公园到了19世纪才大规模出现的，早期的公园在自然风光中保持着女性化的宁静的园林化形式。到那时为止还不需要有阳刚之气的广场——那些过去常常是政治集会、民主实现、宗教集会、举行会议和男性进行社会活动的地方。广场通过在节日和偶尔的赛马的时候，人们能够在这里买卖日常用品与公园竞争。

这两种空间分别有着自己不同的用途，公园的重点是配置树木和绿化，而广场这一空间的重点是为集会而设置的人行的道路。然而到了20世纪，公园已经从植树种草、自然风景式传统的庭院风格发展成为一个活动为中心的空间场所。

广场上也增加了绿树和草地，因为人们正努力用广场周围的绿地和树木代替原有建筑的围墙。所以广场与公园之间的交融变得越来越重要。现代社会中，公园的广场化和广场的公园化，缩小了公园与广场之间的差异，也同时失去了它们的整体性，看起来这两种空间好像有融为一体的趋势。

后记——汉城市政厅前广场

2002年6月汉城的足球世界杯，使韩国人的情绪得到空前的高涨，作为市民集会的代表性场所，市民们都来到汉城市政厅前广场集会，令整个世界震惊的红色集团不仅使市政厅前广场的相关部门担心，也对城市至尊、显示无所不能威力的交通权威提出了挑战。为声援世界杯而聚集的市民集会使市政厅前广场向世界展示了广场的价值和潜力。太平路为主的，广场周边道路都被封闭，跨过街路广场扩展到广场酒店、德寿宫和汉城中心大楼，广场的边界被重新界定，向心性也自然得到了恢复。它在历史上第一次完整地显示了作为广场的原有形象。

2001年12月公布的市政厅前广场设计竞赛结果将会是成为如何重新为现代广场下定义的研究报告。提交的每一个方案都希望努力解决向心性的问题和恢复整体性这一难题。就像有人说的那样，如果有了能把街路瞬间变成广场的韩国人的瞬间爆发力和凝聚力的话，不免让人产生市政厅前广场是否还需要改革的疑惑。更何况，东方文化的根基是街道文化，而不是广场文化。但现在在东西方之间的差异正在变得模糊不清。在现代的城市中，节日和集会需要固定的日常的空间，而不是临时的和非日常的场所，仅此一点广场是必需的。市政厅前广场的设计竞赛就是这个时代需求自然反映的结果，并且必将成为开启广场新时代的开端。