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# Pang Wei

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## Landscape is Motherland, is Ourselves

According to Kevin Lynch, design is possible formalization by imaginative creation, meeting mankind demands, included social, ecological, aesthetical and technological. Unscrambling it, design is achieving objectives, being to solve out problems, moreover, we ask for imagination, formalization, creativity! Landscape architect design on the land, for the exterior space, however, landscape transformation and social alteration are not grasped by designer's hands but by times itself. Designers paint on canvas unfolded by times as pawns. In all conscious, extraordinary designer could be the legend of era by due.

Regard to pathology, the world we living is abnormal field, pathogeny form antiquity like earthquake and disease, pirate and greed of "the merchant of Venice", are the phenomenon we processing. Simultaneously, globalization and urbanism, development and environment protection paradoxically take the procession of priority problem we facing, landscape design study under the obligation how much effort can ever make?

Landscape architect adhered to the market for making a living, the force of commitment in spite of authority or fortune is potency, and design for potency to portray pageantry or balance droit and potency, moreover to tend to represent droit, the circumstance is confront by designers. The droit required by normal people, by disadvantage groups, by history and future, so much as animal, foliage, steams and valley.

As Chinese proverb said "servant body, miss heart", by the tune of clerisy landscape protest ambition for the land and culture. Landscape architect design for making a living, for animadverting, for creating, being proud of composite occupation.

Who is constructing landscape, will be the marvelous scenery by due.

From our insight, landscape is our motherland, is ourselves.

### Prizes and Honors He Has Won Include

Honorable Design Prize (top prize granted by ASLA in 2002) with Qijiang Park Project in Zhongshan City, Guangdong Province as the principal designer; Gold Prize of Environmental Art in the 10th National Fine Arts Exhibition and Gold Prize of Modern Excellent Folk Architecture in China (cooperative project) in 2004; Chinese architectural art prize in 2003; Gold Prize Modern Excellent Folk Architecture in China in 2004; Top Honorable Design Prize in the 22th International Urban Waterfront Outstanding Design in 2008; Asia Pacific Outstanding Honorable Prize granted by Urban Land Institute(ULI) in 2009.

Prizes with Baiyun International Conference Center Project (completed in 2006) as the principal designer include: Public Architectural Design Prize at the Barcelona World Architecture Festival in 2008; The 8th China Civil Engineering Zhantianyou Prize in 2008; Excellent Prize of Guangdong province in 2008; Title of "2005-2006 Excellent Landscape Designer of Chinese Real Estate" in 2006.

"Gold & Diamond Prize" of Chinese mainstream estate and title of "The Most Influential Architectural & Landscape Designer of the Year" in 2006; Title of The Best Landscape Designer in Chinese Estate for Three Consecutive Years from 2007 to 2009.

First Prize and the first bid winner in the Planning & Architectural Design Project of Automobile Town in Nanhai District, Foshan City, Guangdong Province.

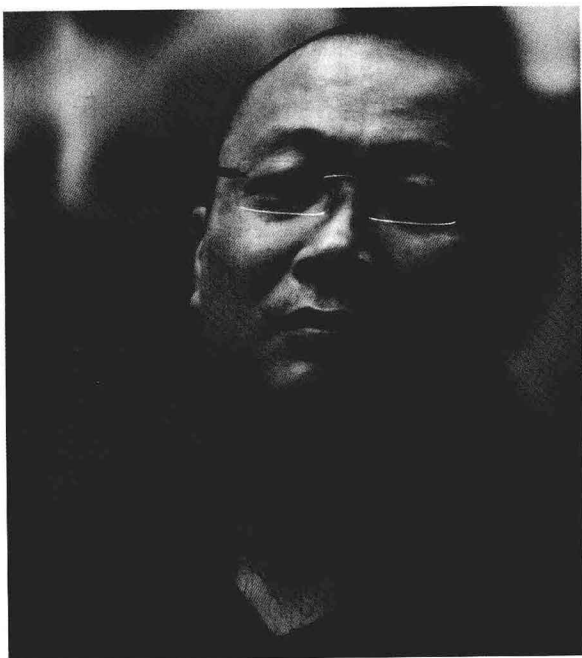
Superior Prize and bid winner in the Landscape Planning Design for Sanshui Southwest Residential Group Central Area Public Green Space, Foshan, Guangdong Province.

Superior Prize in the International Contest of Planning Design for Huangqi Mountain Urban Park, Dongguan, Guangdong Province.

Night of April 25th, 2009 in Guangzhou



## 景观是大地，也是我们自己



傅毛峰

借凯文·林奇的话“设计是想像地创造某种可能的形式来满足人们的某种目的，这些目的包括社会的、经济的、审美的和技术的”。解读之，设计是有目的的，要解决人们的问题，并且要有想像、有形式、有创造！景观设计师设计土地，设计户外空间，但改变大地和社会面貌的根本力量并不在设计师，而是大时代本身。设计师是大时代的画笔、大时代的走卒；当然，设计师中的佼佼者，本身就可能成为大时代的传奇之一。

我们今天生活的世界本身就是一个问题场域，古老的地质灾害和疾病、古老的海盗和“威尼斯商人”式的贪婪，都是真实世界的现状。与此同时，全球化与城市化、经济发展与生态保护等等不古老的问题又形势逼人，景观设计学在其中能有几分承担，又有几分无奈？

景观设计师是自谋生计的商品经济依附者，设计委托的力量不管其为行政的力量抑或财富的力量，都是权力之力；而设计是为权力描绘华服还是在权力—权利之间寻找平衡和化解，乃至做出倾向权利的表达，这都是中外设计师面临的境遇。这权利包括普通人的、弱势者的，也包括历史的权利、明天的权利，甚至动物、植物的权利，河流山谷的权利。

用旧时代的话调侃，这真是“丫环身，小姐心”，景观设计师用公共知识分子的口吻说出和做出对山河、文化的抱负，着实让人恼耶？怜耶？糊口生存，批判建树，创造耕耘，景观设计师三位一体，幸甚至哉！

营建风景的人，本身将会成为风景。

我们会看到，景观是大地，也是我们自己！

2009年4月25日夜羊城

北京土人景观与建筑规划设计研究院  
广州土人景观顾问有限公司  
北京大学景观设计学研究院  
广州美术学院设计学院  
台湾国立勤益科技大学绿色生活科技整合研究中心  
吉林省延边朝鲜族自治州  
广东省环境艺术设计行业协会

副院长  
总经理 / 首席设计师  
客座研究员  
客座教授  
咨询委员  
经济社会发展顾问  
副会长

Beijing Turen Landscape & Architectural Planning Academy  
Guangzhou Turen Landscape Planning Co., Ltd.  
Landscape Design Academy of Peking University  
Design School, Guangzhou Academy of Fine Arts  
Research Center of Green Life Technology integration, TaiWan  
National Chin-Yi University of Science and Technology  
Yanbian Economic and Social Development  
Guangdong Environment Design Institute

Subdean  
General Manager / Chief Designer  
Visiting Researcher  
Visiting Professor  
Consultant Member  
Consultant  
Vice-president

### 重要奖项列举

- 2002年作为主要设计人完成的广东省中山市岐江公园项目，荣获美国景观设计师协会（ASLA）2002年度最高奖项——荣誉设计奖；2004年荣获第十届全国美术作品展览环境艺术类金奖及中国现代优秀民族建筑综合金奖（合作）；2003年中国建筑艺术奖；2004年中国现代优秀民族建筑综合金奖；2008年，荣获第22届世界城市滨水杰出设计“最高荣誉奖”；2009年，荣获国际城市土地学会（Urban Land Institute 简称ULI）2009年度ULI亚太区杰出荣誉大奖。
- 2006年作为主要设计人完成的广州白云国际会议中心项目，荣获2008年巴塞罗那世界建筑节公共建筑设计大奖、2008年第八届中国土木工程詹天佑大奖、2008年广东省优秀设计奖。
- 2006年被评为“2005年~2006年中国房地产优秀景观设计师”。
- 2006年中国主流地产“金钻奖”、最具影响力建筑景观设计年度名人。
- 2007年中国地产最佳景观设计师。
- 2008年中国地产最佳景观设计师。
- 2009年中国地产最佳景观设计师。
- 广东省佛山市南海区汽车城规划及建筑设计（获一等奖并中标）。
- 广东省佛山市三水西南组团中心区公共绿地景观规划设计国际竞赛（获优胜奖并中标）。
- 广东省东莞市黄旗山城市公园规划设计国际竞赛（获优胜奖）。

# Kong Xiang Wei

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## Crisis and Landscape Architecture

In the recent decades, prosperous economic development enriches the material life of people at the same time it also improves the appearance of landscape architecture. With regarding to the China's condition, landscape design in the last 30 years has been developing at a dramatic speed. For example, in a macroscopic view, earth and river changed; in a microscopic view, life and living space changed. In terms of groups, we intend to make changes and to rebuilt and establish new cities and earth landscape. In terms of each single person, we are relying too much on materials support even our mental life is based on the material live. Cities and earth is the place stuffing with materials more than a poetic place where people could relax. Maximum tendency controls landscape as well as our life at the same time.

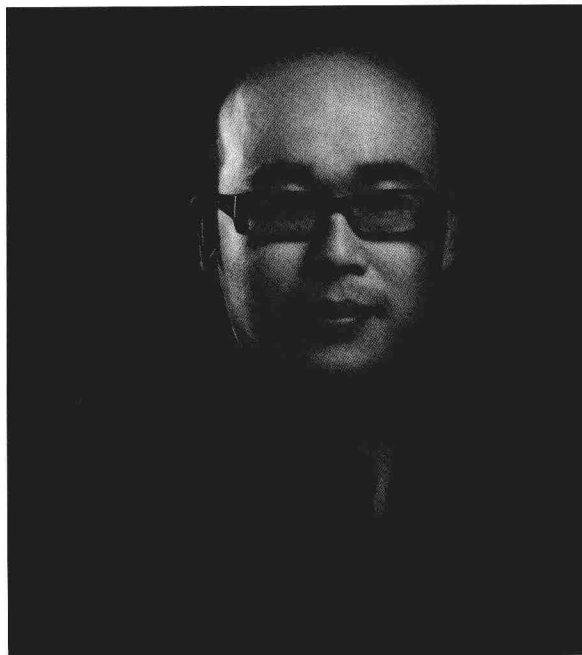
How is the relationship between the crisis and landscape architecture? In the context of the special year 2009, crisis is undoubtedly the pronoun for economic crisis. In general, crisis includes economic crisis, environmental crisis, biological crisis, and resource crisis. Apart from these, it also includes crisis of faith, race crisis and national crisis. Among these, it is economic crisis influences our life most and even crucial for our survival. On the other hand, biological crisis and environmental crisis closely related with landscape influences our life not that much to devastate our life so far. People feel deposits shrinking and stocks

evaporation strongly but they would not pay the same attention on pollution of a river where they cross everyday. Human civilization has not so developed and people are still thinking from their narrow perspective.

We are doubted if the economic crisis would slow down the speed of the ever changing landscape and ease the environmental and biological crisis since the slowdown economic development. Economic crisis can change people's valuation system? The valuation system would shift from materialism and money worship to spirit pursuit? From the experience of Great Depression in 1930s of the U.S., it is likely that the crisis in 2009 would not change anything and we are all trying to recover from the crisis and be much stronger after it.

Slowdown economic development seems like good news to the speedy landscape design and construction which is full of mistakes. But in a word, it is the outcome by our design and will. We could have established a poetic and sustainable home on the single planet we could live. It needs awful respect and love, scientific method and prudent attitude, and a slowdown development.

April 26th, 2009



孔祥伟

北京观筑景观规划设计院，首席设计师，总经理。  
曾任《城市环境设计》杂志执行主编，北京大学《景观设计学》杂志执行主编，  
长期从事景观设计评论及理论研究。

Xiangwei Kong, founding principal, Beijing Guanzhu Landscape & Plandesign Institute, was the founding executive editor for Urban Space Design magazine and Landscape Architecture China magazine, published by Peking University. He is an expert on landscape critics and theoretical research.

## 危机与景观

2009 年，一场席卷全球的经济危机让整个世界的的情绪低落下来。这又会给我们所生活的这个星球的景观带来怎样的影响呢？

多年的经济晴好给人们的物质生活带来了极大的丰富，也促生了这个星球景观面貌的改变。就中国而言，三十年间景观以爆炸的速度发生变化，从宏观——土地江河的变迁，到微观——家居生活的改变。就群体而言，患上了改变妄想症，试图不断更新和建立新的城市及大地景观；就个体而言，患上了物质依赖症，将精神寄托在丰富的物质生活基础上，城市和大地已不再是充满诗意的精神家园，而是物质堆砌的场地。极多主义控制了景观，同时也控制了人们的生活。

如何定义危机与景观之间的关系？在 2009 年这个特定的时间语境中，危机无疑是经济危机的代名词。从人类尺度来讲，危机包括经济危机、环境危机、生态危机、资源危机，当然还有信仰危机、民族危机、国家危机等。除民族与国家存亡之外，经济危机会快速影响到每个人的生活，甚至是生存。而与景观密切相关的生态危机、环境危机反映到每个人的生活中则是一个缓慢的过程，在人们的潜意识中那是群体的事情。一条每日经过的河流受到污染，反映到个人身上远远没有银行存款的缩水和股票的蒸发给人的感觉强烈。这说明人类文明的进程并没有改变人们以自我为中心作为思维与意志的出发点。

经济危机是否会让快速变化的景观减速，现在还不得而知；是否会因经济脚步的放慢而暂时缓解环境与生态危机，减少对资源的占用，也不敢妄下断论。经济危机会改变现代人的价值观吗？集体价值观会从拜物主义和拜金主义转向对精神世界的寻求吗？从美国 20 世纪 30 年代的经济大萧条到 2009 年经济危机爆发的经验来看，似乎不会改变什么，人们梦想的是经济的全面复苏，甚至是复苏后的更强劲。

经济发展的放缓对充满争议的快速景观建设而言，似乎是一个利好的消息。但归根结底，是意志主导的行为对景观构成的影响。营造一个充满诗意和可持续的家园，需要的是一份敬畏和热爱之心、科学的方法和谨慎的态度，以及放缓的过程。

2009 年 4 月 26 日

# Huang Zheng Zheng

## Deliberation as the Wise — Landscape Industry Status and Its Development

The concern about environment protection and the controversial attitude of cultural consciousness, almost being the keywords midst 2008 top 10 news event of landscape industry. Contingently, the issues came up from the news event is the silhouette of the future trend and the focal point of landscape industry. Landscape not only exterior decoration and gardening, but which concerning about essence of human survival and development. Globalization and urbanism fetched deliberation of environment disaster and self-cognizance suspicion, the challenge imposed more obligations upon landscape design industry.

Our country is catastrophic land as normality, experience from calamity taught our predecessor how to opt for home site, how to use land, utilize water resource. Minority in Yunnan province has cultivated at terrace complied with the contours of mountain, not for visual impact, it is considered to be necessary according to their experience and deliberation. Designer belonging to the wise so as to we should deliberate as the wise. So far, 400 Chinese cities have been short of water supply, 70% surface water is contaminated, and 50% wetland is gone. At this crucial time, the respect of environment is the dominant premise; thus "decoration" is not in ascendance in landscape design industry. The last year disaster—the 5 · 12 Wenchuan earthquake recalled our national-wide united and compassion, simultaneously triggering deliberation and exploration of essence of landscape design, therefore landscape design regressed foundation of land usage and its enthusiasm. As the associated member and organizer of event of "Design after Wenchuan Disaster", GZ TURENSCAPE designed landscape for the schools which collapsed in earthquake. Strategically, safety, economy, and psychology would be the vital consideration for the proposals we provided, such as proposal "vacuums" aroused priority of safety, proposals "color" "game" and "animal therapy" due to the consideration of psychology treatment.

In China, the debate about perception of culture identification was never ceased, beyond it the controversial landscape architectural practiced in very different ways. As the respect of culture, specific village image, local geological landform, and behavior characters of local people dramatically represented culture more sophisticated rather than opening ceremony of 2008 Olympic game held in China. Human being belonging to every pieces of land, for example the contrasted culture between Jiangnan, Beijing and Shudi caused the exclusive language and distinctive food. Esperanto might reveal this fact: Esperanto is universal language created by Dr. Ludwik Lejzer Zamenhof at 1887 in order to help human being use common language to comprehend other races and eliminate hatred, and eventually achieve equality and philanthropism. However, after 122 years spread and practice, Esperanto failed to be the common language. Its failure ascribed to complicated factors included with distinctive language, history and land partition, which the language severed from particular

culture, land and groups of people and it definitely lack of vigor. Landscape architecture concentrated on culture distinction is approaching to avoid culture and urban homogeneity

With the regard of every different cultural consciousness, landscape sociology expressly concerned about disadvantaged group, for instance: civilian workers in cities; countrified peasants; factories workers. In the practice of QiJiang park, no other than regard of heritage left by Yuedong dockyard with its land, workers, and industrial specialties which belonged to old times made the revitalized landscape charming and prominent. And more over, philanthropism is shown in plants as well, with strong disapproval and censure of sick aesthetics, standing the opposite side of judgment which partition plants by its market prices. Local plants could be retained by low maintenance to obtain water-saving objective. With accord of contemporary value and aesthetics Landscape industry should provoke healthy, energy saving "colloquialism landscape".

Landscape architects have to deliberate as the wise, whilst design consideration answer for the environment, society context, there were probably no more affairs of Tai-Hu sea algae, no more drama of Chinese symbolized city. Hopefully, plenitude of comprehension and experience could help China landscape industry grow mature.

April 15th, 2009

### Prizes and Honors She Has Won Include

Honorable Design Prize (top prize granted by ASLA in 2002) with QiJiang Park Project in Zhongshan City, Guangdong Province as the principal designer; Gold Prize of Environmental Art in the 10th National Fine Arts Exhibition and Gold Prize of Modern Excellent Folk Architecture in China (cooperative project) in 2004; Chinese architectural art prize in 2003; Gold Prize Modern Excellent Folk Architecture in China in 2004; Top Honorable Design Prize in the 22th International Urban Waterfront Outstanding Design in 2008; Asia Pacific Outstanding Honorable Prize granted by Urban Land Institute(ULI) in 2009.

Superior Prize and bid winner in the Landscape Planning Design for Sanshui Southwest Residential Group Central Area Public Green Space, Foshan, Guangdong Province.

Superior Prize in the International Contest of Planning Design for Huangqi Mountain Urban Park, Dongguan, Guangdong Province.

Coauthor of Landscape · Perspective—Guangzhou Turenscape(2000-2008) Review · Works · Theory (written by Pang Wei, Huang Zhengzheng, Zhang Jian).



黄征征

国家一级注册建筑师、高级建筑师、高级工程师  
广州土人景观顾问有限公司董事、设计总监  
2002 年获美国景观设计师协会 (ASLA) 荣誉设计奖  
第十届全国美术作品展览环境艺术类金奖  
2009 年中国地产最佳景观设计师

National Grade I Certified Architect and Senior Architect  
Guangzhou Turen Landscape Planning Co., Ltd. Trustee, General Director of Design  
ASLA Honorable Design Prize, 2002  
Gold Prize of Environmental Art in the 10th National Fine Arts Exhibition  
Best Landscape Designer in Chinese Estate in 2009;

## 重要奖项列举

- 2002 年作为主要设计人完成的广东省中山市岐江公园项目，荣获美国景观设计师协会 (ASLA) 2002 年度最高奖项——荣誉设计奖；2004 年荣获第十届全国美术作品展览环境艺术类金奖及中国现代优秀民族建筑综合金奖（合作）；2003 年中国建筑艺术奖；2004 年中国现代优秀民族建筑综合金奖；2008 年，荣获第 22 届世界城市滨水杰出设计“最高荣誉奖”；2009 年，荣获国际城市土地学会 (Urban Land Institute 简称 ULI) 2009 年度 ULI 亚太区杰出荣誉大奖。
- 广东省佛山市三水西南组团中心区公共绿地景观规划设计国际竞赛 (获优胜奖并中标)。
- 广东省东莞市黄旗山城市公园规划设计国际竞赛 (获优胜奖)。
- 2008 年与庞伟、张健合著《景观·观点——广州土人景观 (2000 ~ 2008) 评论·作品·理论》一书。

## 像智者一样思考——景观行业现状与发展

2008 年度评选出的中国景观行业十大新闻事件中，对环保及生态的关注和对历史文化的态度与争论，几乎成为所有入选新闻事件的关键词。或许，这从侧面反映出当今景观行业未来最应关注的焦点及发展趋势。景观行业已绝不是“涂脂抹粉”的室外装饰或纯粹造园术，它关系着人类生存与发展的本质。全球化与城市化带来了生存环境的生态危机及文化身份的认知危机，让中国的景观设计行业承担更多的重任和更大的挑战。

灾难的经验让我们的祖先学会了如何择地而居，如何使用土地，利用水资源。云南原阳哈尼族人依山而建的梯田，不是为视觉的震撼，而是蕴含着与耕种相关的一切经验与思考。设计师是智者从事的职业，所以需要像智者一样思考，顺“自然之势”而为。目前，中国约有 400 多座城市缺水，70% 的地表水被污染，50% 的湿地消失，如此严峻的生存危机之下，景观设计行业再不可能冒“生态”之大不讳而只是去“粉饰太平”了。2008 年的 5·12 汶川大地震，不仅撼醒了国人久违的爱心和团结一致，同时引发了设计界关于设计本质的思考与探索，景观设计行业也再次重归土地设计与监护的生存技术与艺术的思考。在“2008 年广东设计界汶川地震设计集结号”活动中，广州土人景观作为其中一名中坚的组织者与参与者，从景观的角度为震后学校重建的景观设计出谋划策——从安全、经济、心理等多方面思考，提出了供安全的灾难庇护场所的“空地”方案，供心理治疗的“色彩”“游戏”“动物疗法”方案，进行了许多有益的景观尝试。

在中国，关于文化身份认知的争论一直不绝于耳，景观设计由此产生的实践误区也一直不绝于目。因此，泛滥中国大地的诸多异域风情景观，或号称“东方威尼斯”的水乡策划案比比皆是。所谓文化，应该不仅是北京奥运会开幕式所表现的典型中国文化，同时还是依存土地上某一具体乡村、某一具体人群、某一具体地理环境上鲜活的地方文化。一方水土养一方人，譬如江南文化与北京文化或蜀地文化的差异，单从饮食及语言上就迥然不同。这或许可从世界语的发展获得启示：世界语是波兰医生柴门霍夫博士于 1887 年创制的一种语言，目的是人类借助这种共同语言，增进民族间相互了解，消除仇恨和战争，并最终实现平等、博爱。但是，历经 122 年的世界语至今也未成为世界通行的语言。究其原因这是由于语言与文化、土地、历史等诸多因素有着密切而错综复杂的关系，脱离具体的文化、土地和人群的语言是没有生命力的语言，景观亦然。而景观对文化差异的重视与运用，正是避免文化同质、城市同质的有力途径。

景观要关注不同群体的文化意识，特别是弱势群体的文化，如城中村的农民工文化、乡野的农民文化、厂区的工人文化等。在岐江公园项目实践中，正是这种对发生在旧粤东造船厂那片土地的人、时代和事物的关注，让岐江公园产生了一种与众不同的气质与魅力。对人的普世态度同样适用于植物，反对所谓植物分贵贱、野花野草不入法眼的陋病，抛弃以病树、病梅、病石为美的病态文化。通过使用生态的、低维护的乡土植物品种来达到节水环保目的。“五四新文化运动”曾提倡的“白话文”运动，而景观行业也需要健康、低能耗、符合时代价值观和审美的“白话景观”运动。

设计师要像智者一样思考。当设计师能融入正确的设计语境中时，或许中国将不会再出现太湖蓝藻事件，也不会再出现建中华文化标志城的闹剧，或许能恰当地处理申遗成功后保护与开发的关系，中国的景观设计行业也将更加成熟。

2009 年 4 月 15 日



# sheng mei

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## Starting and Growing—Influence from the World on Landscape Architecture in China

Starting from scratch, the profession of landscape architecture has taken only about 10 years to develop into a well recognized discipline in China. Compared with the history of Chinese urbanization, it happened like overnight. The profession itself went through a typical China Model- growing from simply copying and learning ideas from others, to selecting and exploring new ideas.

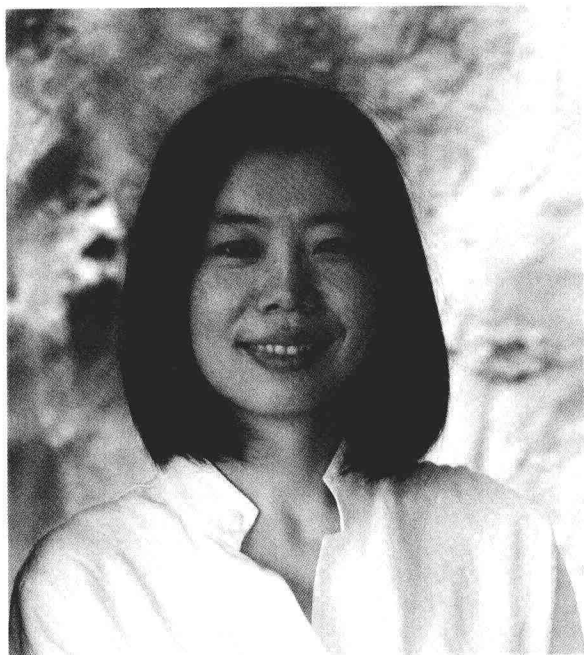
As a matter of fact, the professional development of landscape architecture in China has been largely influenced by international design corporations, especially those from North America and Europe. Because of their nature, these corporations have to keep looking for new development areas all over the world, and naturally taking the leadership of the professional development in some emerging markets. Since the middle of the 1990s, designers from foreign countries, and Chinese designers educated overseas, started to come into China. The approaches, philosophies and concepts that they brought in were completely new at that time, and of course, exciting to everyone. This gave a shock to the design field that had been dominated by traditional Chinese gardens for a long time. Partially because of this, Landscape Architecture is more or less an Import in China, representing a more advanced and innovative way of thinking that was expected to deal with problems in urbanization.

The last ten years can be considered as the start of this profession in China. During this time, one of the jobs that Chinese landscape architects do is to collect design ideas from different countries and apply them to local projects. Due to this reason, landscape design in China has been, and will be, highly westernized. That is to say, the principles, approaches and evaluation criteria are based on those developed in the West. Obviously, this does not only happen in this field, but also in all design related professions and many other fields. To make it simple, it is one

character of the development stage that China is going through.

So the communication between China and world, in landscape design, was importing to China in the first ten years, learning and copying ideas at the level of forms. China started to apply new techniques gradually, and even to export. The first thing to export is job opportunities. Because of the amount of construction, this country became a gold mine for world designers and companies. At the same time, intensive practice made designers in China grow fast in short time and come up with some unique design and experiences. These low-tech approaches in the eye of the local market became innovative ideas in western countries. From being influenced to being influencing (very little though), the development of landscape architecture profession is getting into new stage.

As we see, innovation and development is sometimes quite simple: if you can solve a unique problem, you find a unique way. When the target is the top international level or creating new style for China, we may not be able to have any innovation. Instead, ideas may come to you when you forget all these ambitions and evaluate yourself honestly and deeply. So when we read this book, we could learn and get more information and ideas on one hand, on the other hand, we will be able to take this chance to evaluate ourselves. By studying the cases here from the world, we could see the diversity of thinking in different culture and social background, as well as all kinds of ideas and approaches coming from them. Although these ideas and principles may be different and even opposite to each other, we can learn to find our answer by trying to compare and select among them. The more we find, the better our standard will be built. This standard will then develop into a value that is shared with others, and even become the foundation of the value of a person, a profession or culture.



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Her research interests are:

Sustainable water environment design, 2003 to present;

The Research of Traditional Japanese Streetscape, 2002, project funded by the Edward L. Ryerson Traveling Fellowship in UIUC.

The Study of Design Theme, Structure and Evaluation in Royal Gardens of Qing Dynasty, 1994-1997, project funded by National Natural Science Fund in Tianjin University.

## 起步与发展——世界景观对中国景观的影响

在中国，景观设计成为一个独立行业并受到普遍关注，基本上是在近十年内；相对于中国的城市化发展历史，就差不多是一夜之间了。从对国外设计不假思索地复制、模仿，到主动选择并开始探索不同的方法，景观设计专业也经历着中国特色的发展历程。

客观地讲，中国景观设计的发展很大程度上受到国外事务所的影响，尤其是欧美等地的跨国设计公司。这些公司因为自身的发展，需要在世界范围内不断地寻找新的增长空间，经常会担当起一个新兴地区专业领路人的角色。在 20 世纪 90 年代中后期，国外设计师和在国外受过教育的中国设计师在当时带来了令人耳目一新的工作方式和让人兴奋的概念，对长久缺少变化的设计领域形成了巨大冲击。正因如此，在中国，“景观”始终有一种舶来品的身份，它似乎暗示着一种更先进、更国际化的思潮与方法，用来应对中国城市化进程中的种种问题。

过去的十多年，应该算是景观专业的起步阶段，此间设计人员主要的任务之一就是大量收集国外资料并用到国内的项目中。这在相当长的一段时间内，促成了中国的景观设计都是（并将是）“泛欧美”化的——从设计手法、工作方式到价值标准，都会以欧美的标准为主要参照。当然，这个现象不是本专业独有，在中国的整个设计领域乃至其他行业都很普及。简单地说，是中国目前发展的一个特征。

中国景观专业的国际交流，前十年基本是以吸收为主，集中体现在形式上，后来出现了一些技术上的引进，并开始向世界输出。首先输出的是工作机会，中国的建设量使这里成为很多国外设计师的淘金之地。同时，大量的实践机会会让中国设计师在短时间内迅速成长，并积累出一些独创性的设计和经验。有些东西在中国是“土办法”，到国际上则成了有新意的东西。这种情况虽然不多，但从单纯地被影响到开始产生影响，中国景观的发展也算迈出第一步了。

其实创新和进步有时并不复杂：解决一个独特的问题，就会出现一个独创的方法。当我们迫切想要赶超世界水平，创立中国风格的时候，可能什么也创造不出来。而当你抛开这些雄心壮志，静心审视自己之后，很多东西会自然浮现。所以学习这本书中的设计，开阔眼界是一方面；另一方面，促成对自己的一种审视和反思。从诸多实例中，会看到不同文化与社会背景下的思维方式，以及由其思维方式产生出的各种概念与方法，这些方法可能大相径庭，理念也或许相互对立，但通过比较和研究，会逐渐明确自己的取舍。取舍多了，会形成一个相对固定的标准，进而发展成一种价值观念。这个价值观将成为一个人，甚至是整个行业或文化立足的根本。

# 城市 设计 演变

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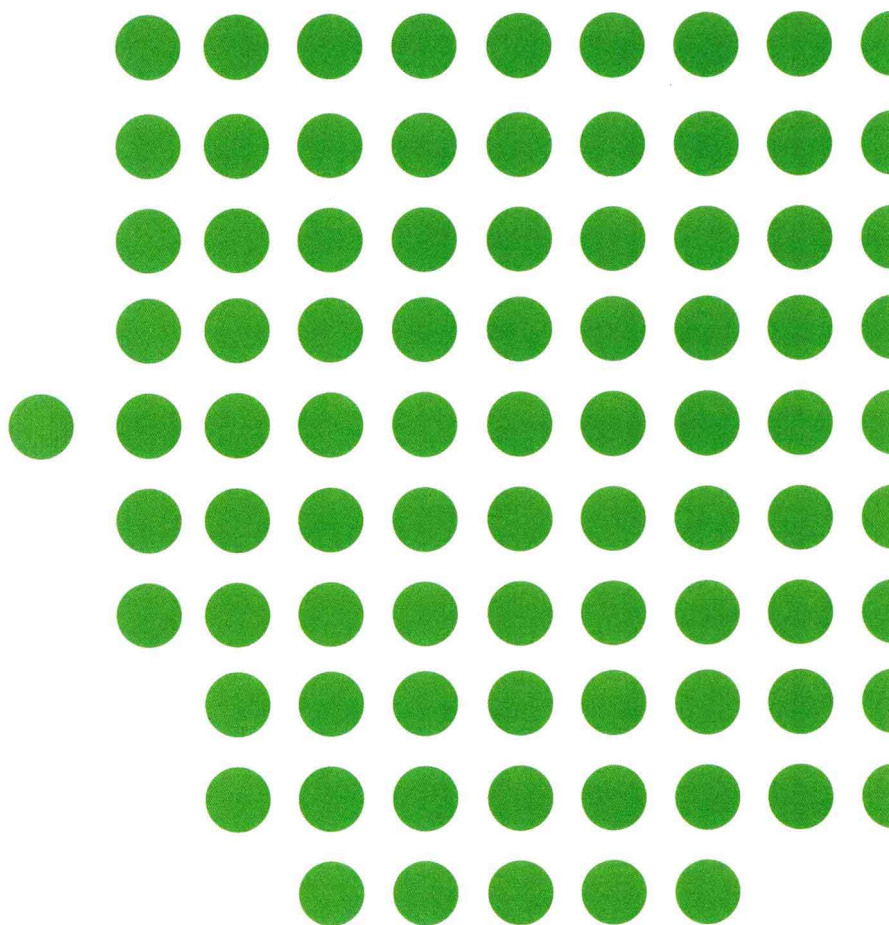
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果园中的餐厅  
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