景观都市主义与



LANDSCAPE URBANISM AND CREATION OF THE LANDSON

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景观都市主义的理论 The Theory of Landscape Urbanism





景观,而非建筑,更能够清楚的组织和定义城市的空间,以及强化都市的体验 Landscape, rather than architecture, is more capable of organizing the city and enhancing the urban experience

- Maria



景观建筑师应该在城市规划设计中承担更大的责任,在规划设计过程中充分考虑社会经济问题,城 市基础设施,交通,都市生态与开放空间系统的关系。_____

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Landscape architects should take a more significant role in planning a city, combining social/economic issues, urban infrastructure, transportation, urban ecology and open space systems in the planning process.

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绿色基础建设 景观是城市网络的基底 Green Infrastructure (landscape as the framework for the city) 行人优先 步行/体验 Pedestrians First (walking/experience)







可持续发展 ^{优化水资源与节能} Sustainability (water sensitive/energy saving)



绿色基础建设

 1)景观系统就是基础建设。以景观系统为基底,建立一个以人 为本,以生态为本的可持续发展城市
 2)协调各方基础建设以推动全城市方位的开放空间策略

3)利用开放空间体系,成为多样化生态栖息地,支持候鸟生态4)运用本地植栽,维持地区生态体系

Green Infrastructure

1) A Landscape network or system is green infrastructure. A sustainable city that makes human beings and ecosystem its priority achieves significant social, environmental and economic objectives building on the foundation of its landscape system.

2)Coordinate all other infrastructure to implement a citywide open space strategy as a comprehensive fabric to the city.3) Utilise the open space framework to support biodiversity, enhance ecology and support bird migration4) Use native plants to sustain the local eco-system



行人优先

1)提供连续不被打断的开放空间体系为行人创造舒适愉悦的步 行体验

2)提供公共交通和专门的自行车道,鼓励街道空间的使用和街 道生活的发生

3) 在城市中设置步行街来激发城市公共生活

4)以街道家具,行道树和铺装等建立街道的独特识别性

Pedestrians First

 Establish an uninterrupted open space system to provide a pleasant walking experience and connectivity between the economic, social and recreational activities of the city
 Encourage pedestrian usage of street space that is supported by mass transportation and bicycles
 Create pedestrian-only streets to encourage street life, social interaction and economic activity
 Establish identities of individual streets through landscape

means - street furnishing, paving, trees etc – coordinated with diversity of economic performance



Greening Master Plan 綠化總綱圖

June 2008 © CEDD

Stages of GMP



Short-term measures

conforming to existing layout of the districts - make full use of the existing space for greening

- can be implemented within 1 to 2 years



Medium-term measures

- to be implemented in association with other developments, requiring private participation or involving complex design/management issues like roof greening

Long-term measures

- greening vision setting aside existing constraints

- ambitious and innovative approaches e.g. green corridors











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Right Trees at Right Places

Tree Selection



NO perfect trees for ALL situations

Each species has its own strength & weakness, important to understand the site conditions & the characteristics of a tree

Vertical Greening in it's Simplest Expression

Maximize Greening Opportunities

Vertical Greening



Climbers were planted against vertical walls

Tall palms and shrubs were planted to screen vertical walls



塑造景观城市

Creating the Landscape City

可持续发展景观设计

- 寻找水资源的最优化利用
- 减少城市开发对自然水循环的影响
- 尽可能在源头控制雨水污染,而不是采用在其"下游净化处理"
- 利用开放空间体系建立完善的雨水管理系统,确保城市可持续性

Sustainable Landscape Design

1) Optimise utilisation and re-use of water resources

2) Minimise the impact of urban development on the natural water cycle, reduce need for stormwater discharge systems3) Control the contamination of runoff from the source, re-use water in-situ and obviate the need for purification downstream4) Utilise the open space framework as a stormwater

management system to ensure the sustainability of the City

5) Consider outdoor user comfort in design – use of shade, light and natural ventilation/creation of breezeways

6) Lower carbon footprint and avoid depletion of natural resources by using local materials, re-use or recycle where possible

- 7) Specify local indigenous plant material
- 8) Optimise external lighting and utilise energy efficient fittings, wind or solar power





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Singapore Sports Hub – Singapore Client: Dragages Singapore Pte Ltd

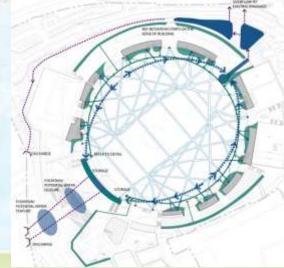
AECOM has been involved in the schematic design of a non-conventional storm drainage system integrated with productive landscape and rainwater harvesting

The system aims at reducing potable water consumption, minimizing system maintenance and operating cost through the use of green infrastructure that functions as a natural treatment system

The design demonstrates commitment to sustainable design alternatives and helps achieve high Greenmark recognition

Estimated total saving related to reusing harvested water is on the order of S\$ 200k per year



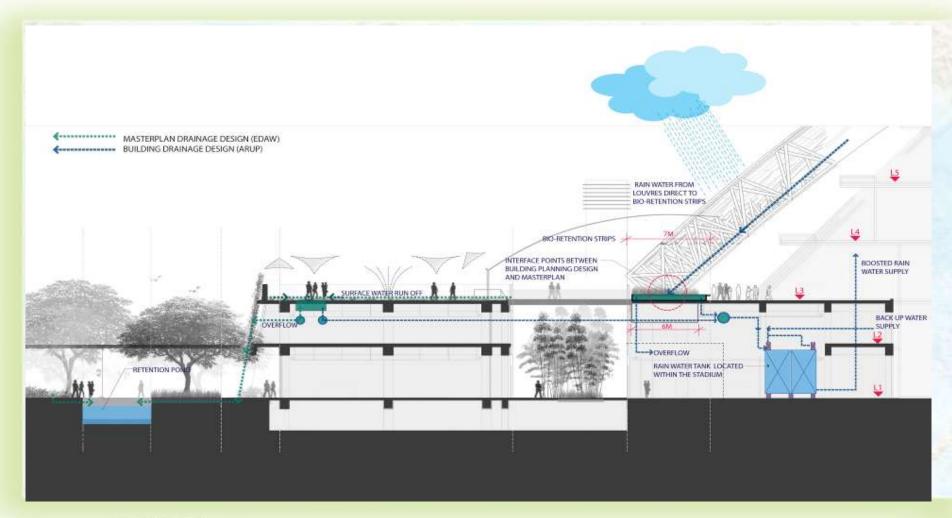


AECOM Water

Growing AECOM Water while making a positive difference in the environment

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Singapore Sports Hub – Singapore Client: Dragages Singapore Pte Ltd



AECOM Water

Growing AECOM Water while making a positive difference in the environment

纽约市炮台公园城

1)为成立新的世界金融中心所开发
 2)计划始于七十年代后期,于八十年代末完成
 3)由开发双子星大厦的挖方填海造陆而成
 4)寸土寸金中的大片开放系统
 5)如后院般的滨河公园

6) 开放系统与建筑内庭之间的结合

Battery Park City

- 1) Developed for the new World Trade Center
- 2) Started from mid '70s, finished in late '80s
- Created by reclamation using excavated material from the 'Twin Towers' development
- A large open space system in a densely developed urban context
- 5) Riverfront park as backyard
- 6) Integration between building courtyards and open spac

伦敦金丝雀码头金融区

1) 伦敦市的新金融中心
 2) 计划始于八十年代中期,于九十年代后期完成
 3) 后工业用地开发。原为码头用地和鱼贩集散地
 4) 开放空间与大伦敦城市肌理的充分揉合
 5) 基础建设与开放空间的结合

Canary Wharf, London

-) The new financial district of London
- 2) Started from mid '80s and completed in late '90s.
 3) Post industrial brown field development originally a pier and fish market.
- 4) Integration of open space with the larger urban fabric
- 5) Integration of open space as a key component of the internal infrastructure systems

三藩市教会湾再开发

1)后工业用地开发。原为铁路集散场。
 2)始于九十年代初期,目前仍在建设中
 3)有轨电车是主要的公共交通工具,并成为街道景观的一部份
 4)充分运用公园系统进行雨水管理
 5)中央公园道是连接开放系统与周边邻里的平台

Mission Bay, San Francisco

- Post industrial brown field development originally a railroad yard.
- 2) Started in the early '90s, the development is still ongoing.
- The tram is the major public transportation tool and becomes part of the streetscape
- Utilises parks and green zones to manage stormwater runoff
- 5) Central Commons is the platform to connect the open space system and the adjacent neighborhood

上海新天地

1)地区的再更新,始于九十年代末,第一期完成于二十一世纪初
 2)着重街道生活与步行体验
 3)城市新旧机理间的揉合

Shanghai Xintiandi

 Revitalization of a district - new landscape bring new social and economic activity. Started in late 90s with the first phase completion in early C21st.
 Emphasis on street life and walking experience
 Integration of the old and the new of the city

原宿表参道

1)充分保留既有的都市生态
 2)着重街道生活与步行体验
 3)城市新旧机理间的揉合

Omotesando

Preservation of the urban ecological system
 Emphasis on street life and walking experience
 Integration of the old and the new of the city

东京中城

1)开发如同坐落于一个大公园中
 2)充分保留既有的古老树木
 3)着重街道生活与步行体验

Tokyo Midtown

 Developments sited within the open space network, creation of a new city park generating and totally integrated with prime economic activity of the city
 Holistic integration of elements creates spaces that are welcoming and attractive, stimulating the cultural, social and economic interaction that gives the place

3) Preservation of the old trees - heritage connection, conservation and identity - sense of place
4) Emphasis on street life and walking experience







景观城市主义的实践 The Practice of Landscape Urbanism

于家堡金融区开放空间框架 Yujiapu IFD Open Space Framework

- 街道与公园共同组成的开放空间网络
- 得天独厚, 三面环水的滨河公园体系
- 服务多方需求
- 提倡公共交通系统
- 基础建设,可持续发展与开放空间的结合

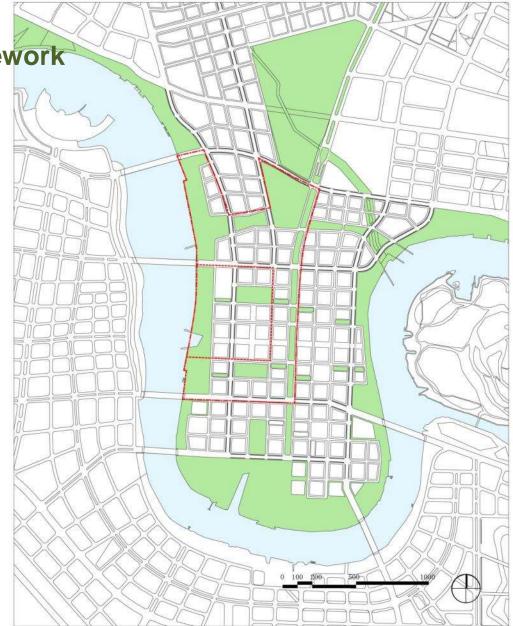
1) A comprehensive open space network, defining the city grid of streets and parks

2) Open space is predominantly river frontage, utilising prime landscape resource

3) Service and accessibility to different groups of users

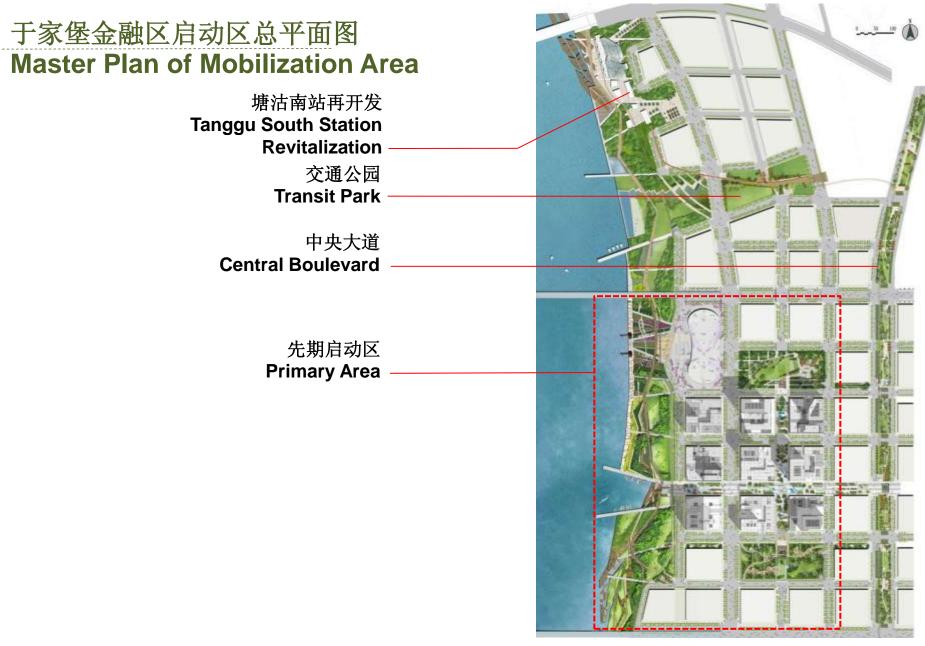
4) Promotion of public transportation

5) Integration of open space with infrastructure and sustainability



机遇的把握 Opportunities

发展时机:城市的重大转型期 城市本底:后工业用地 景观价值:滨水空间 地域便利:交通枢纽 发展愿景:世界金融区 Timing: Major Transformation of the city Base: Post-industrial land Value: Waterfront Convenience: Transportation hub Vision: World Financial Center





街道生活 Street Life

- 街道不仅是路过的地方, 更是能驻足而让生活有个喘息的去处
- 道路的特色是建立在人们对这些街道的使用



 The streets are not only places for movement and circulation; moreover, they are places for relaxation and enjoyment
 The characters of streets are built upon pedestrian usage and the activities they generate



建筑与开放空间的互动 Interaction between Buildings and Open Space Systems

利用每个地块建筑均提供了内庭的条件,建筑内庭与街 道景观间的联系应适度地强化,使行人乐于使用建筑内庭, 开发更多的行走路线,更进一步丰富了街道生活。

Taking advantage of the condition that all buildings within CBD will provide courtyards, the connection between building courtyards and the streetscape shall be emphasized to encourage pedestrians to use the courtyards, to explore more routes to their destinations, interact with their surroundings and enrich street life.

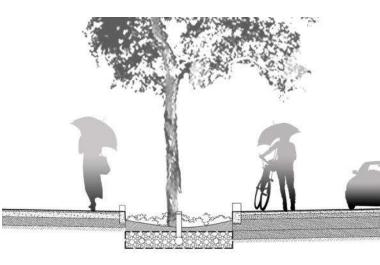


街道为雨水收集系统的一环 Streets for Runoff Collection and Re-use

运用路旁的绿化带,雨水迳流透过边沟收 集于此,透过绿化带的土壤层将表面迳流净化 ,再汇流到城市的雨水排放系统,减轻被排放 处的污染负担。

Use the planting zone of the sidewalk to collect the runoff from streets and paving. Through the soil the water can be cleansed and re-used for irrigation before it is discharged to the municipal stormwater piping system. This process relieves the burden on the municipal systems for stormwater drainage and discharge, water supply and treatment.



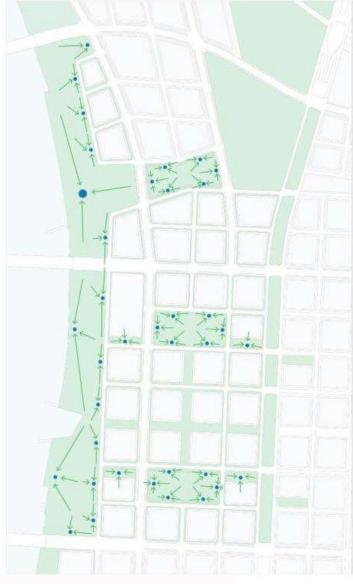


公园为雨水收集系统的一环 Parks for Runoff Collection and Re-use

除了街道系统之外,于家堡的公园,绿带 等城市开放空间系统,都可以运用为整体雨水 管理规划的一部分。公园的下方可置储水槽, 将净化过的雨水回收做灌溉使用。

Besides the street system, the parks and the green zones can also be part of the stormwater management. Cisterns and storage tanks can be installed below grade inside the parks to recycle cleansed runoff for irrigation.



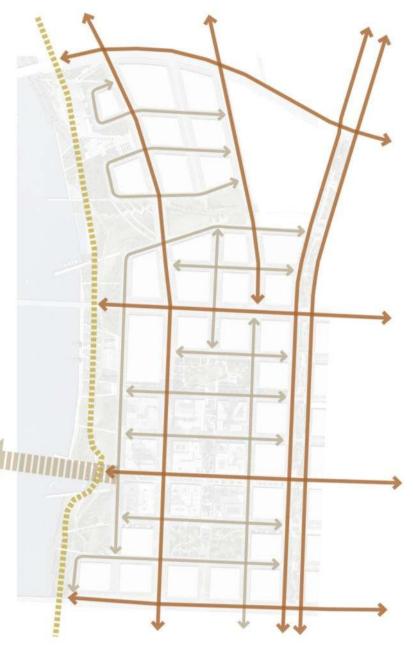


→ 汇水方向 RUNOFF DIRECTION
 ● 雨水花园 RAIN GARDEN

自行车路径示意图 Bicycle Route Diagram

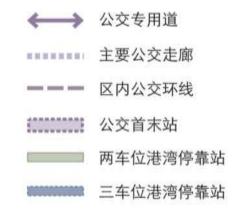
- 1) 所有的道路都有自行车道以形成一个完整的自行车路网
- 2) 大的机动车道有较宽的自行车道(3.5M)
- 3) 小的机动车道自行车道较窄(2.5M)
- 4) 滨河公园中另有休闲的自行车道
- 5) 建议跨海河兴建一个步行和自行车专用的桥梁
- All roadways have bicycle lanes to form a comprehensive cycling network in the City
- 2) Major roadways are combined with wider bicycle lanes (3.5m)
- 3) Minor roadways have narrower bicycle lanes (2.5m)
- 4) There are cycling trails in the Riverfront Park to serve as recreational use as well as transport routes
- 5) A pedestrian and cycling bridge to cross the Haihe is recommended





公交车路径和站点示意图 Bus Route and Stop Diagram

- 1) 完整的公交系统包含了公交车,有轨电车,地铁和渡轮
- 2) 特定道路被指定为公交车道
- 3) 平均每三个街廓就有一个车站
- A comprehensive public transportation network includes buses, tram lines, subways and ferry
- 2) Certain roadways are designated as bus routes
- 3) On average there is a bus stop every three blocks



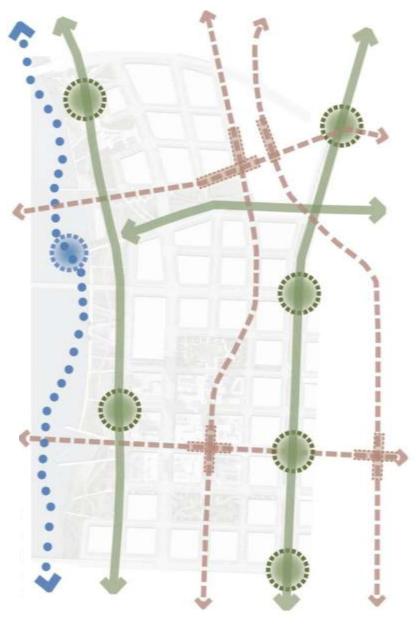


有轨电车,地铁和渡轮示意图 Tram Line, Subway and Ferry Diagram

- 1) 路径非常固定,可以更有效率的运送人们
- 2)有轨电车在此可不仅是公共交通的媒介,也是在旅游方面可以提 升城市形象的工具之一

- 1) The routes are fixed in order to move people more efficiently
- The tram not only serves as a effective medium for public transportation, but also functions as one of the tourism tools to enhance the image of the City 《 小 》 水上巴士航道





活动示意图 **Programming Diagram**



| 🙀 雨水花园 Rain Garden |
|----------------------------|
| 商业配套 Commercial |
| 【 书报亭 News Stand |
| 🦺 雕塑花园 Sculpture garden |
| 💼 购物 Shopping |
| ↓ 艺术游廊 Art gallevies |
| ■ 咖啡馆/茶座 Cafe |
| ▲ 酒吧酒廊 Bar |
| 1 餐饮 Dining |
| 附属设施 Amenities |
| ↓ 渡轮 Ferry |
| 👘 救护站 First aid |
| Y 公共卫生设施 Public club house |
| 🚆 轻轨 Tram |
| 📮 公交站点 Busstop |
| 🧰 地铁 Subway |



连续不断的开放空间 Uninterrupted open space

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Mantana Markette

提升步行体验 Enhance walking experience

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揉合旧日风情 Integrate verhacular character

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运用景观元素体现可持续发展 Sustainability within Landscape Elements

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