

14 篇首语

专题：线性景观

- 16 美国绿道规划：起源与当代案例 J.G. 法伯斯
- 28 绿道：线性景观的战略规划 杰克·埃亨
- 40 日本新城绿道的历史和发展方向 横张真 雨宫护 马可·阿马蒂
- 48 北美绿道运动的出现与演进——丹佛经验 罗伯特·M·西恩
- 57 城市空间新思路——线性景观 苏博
- 60 基于遗产保护的城市线型游憩空间（LRG）评价因子研究 汪芳, 王洁晶, 黄潇婷
- 64 城市废弃铁路再利用案例研究 谢霏雯, 孙兴
- 68 从绿道研究到国土规划——北京大学景观设计学研究院科研实践与教学的若干启示 李迪华

网络论坛

- 70 线性景观访谈

设计实践

- 88 美国蓝嶠公园道沿路安全设施项目评估指南 The Jaeger Company
- 96 云南省思茅—小勐养高速公路（思小高速）景观优化设计 北京中交国路环境景观园林工程技术有限公司
- 100 再生设计：秦皇岛海滨景观带生态修复工程 俞孔坚, 凌世红, 刘向军
- 106 美国休斯顿城市廊道规划 The Planning Partnership Limited
- 113 北京大学景观设计学研究院京杭大运河研究概述 奚雪松
- 116 桑坦德公园 Batllerivoig Arquitectes
- 118 郑州市生态水系规划 袁伟
- 120 延庆县妫河及三里河两岸景观规划 刘玉杰
- 122 杭州市水系景观规划研究 彭文洁

景观视窗

- 124 生命的礼拜堂——消解空间的设计应用 郭明, 滕翔宇

境外事务所

- 128 肯·史密斯景观设计事务所

特别报道

- 138 对话：威廉姆·桑德斯与俞孔坚

景观研究

- 148 灾难性纪念场所景观叙事初探——以唐山地震遗址公园景观设计为例 刘天麟

当代景观专栏

- 151 历史与文化铸就的当代城市公园——中村良夫与古河综合公园 吴欣

155 简讯



Editorial	14
Special: Linear Landscape	
Greenway Planning in the United States: Its Origins and Recent Case Studies J.G. FÁBOS	22
Greenways as Strategic Landscape Planning for Linear Landscapes Jack AHERN	33
The History and Future Directions of Greenways in Japanese New Towns Makoto YOKOHARI, Mamoru AMEMIYA, Marco AMATI	44
Emergence and Evolution of the Greenway Movement in North America —The Denver Experience Robert M. SEARNS	53
A New Way of Urban Space —Linear Landscape Bo SU	59
Research on Evaluation Factors of City Linear Recreation Ground Based on Heritage Protection Fang WANG, Jiejing WANG, Xiaoting HUANG	63
Case Studies on Reusing Abandoned Railway Feifen XIE, Xing SUN	67
From Greenway to Land Planning: Ideas accumulated from Landscape Architecture Practice and Education in GSLA, Peking University Dihua LI	69
Voices	
Interview on Linear Landscape	70
Practice	
A Guide to Assessing the Effects of Roadside Safety Implementation Projects on the Blue Ridge Parkway The Jaeger Company	88
Landscape Design of Simao-Xiaomengyang Expressway in Yunnan Province Beijing Zhongjiao Guolu Environment Sight & Garden Engineering Technology Co., Ltd.	96
A Regenerative Surgery: The Beach Restoration of Qinghuangdao City Kongjian YU, Shihong LING, Xiangjun LIU	100
Urban Corridor Planning — City of Houston, Houston, TX The Planning Partnership Limited	106
A Summary of Beijing-Hangzhou Grand Canal Research of Graduate School of Landscape Architecture, Peking University Xuesong XI	113
Park Santander Batllerivoig Arquitectes	116
The Ecological Water System Planning, Zhengzhou Wei HONG	118
Landscape Planning of the Banks of the Gui River and Sanli River, Yanqing Yujie LIU	120
Landscape Planning for Water System of HangZhou Wenjie PENG	122
Highlight	
A Chapel of Life: the Application of a Space Dissolving Design Ming GUO, Xiangyu TENG	124
Firm Focus	
Ken Smith	128
Special	
Dialog: William S. SAUNDERS and Kongjian YU	138
Research	
Landscape Narratives Of Memorial Field Of Catastrophes —Case Study on Tangshan Earthquake Memorial Park Tianwei LIU	150
Contemporary Landscape Design	
History and Culture in the Shaping of Contemporary Urban Public Park —The Design of Koga Park by Yoshio Nakamura Xin WU	151
Brief	
	155

“线性景观”（ Linear Landscape ）的提出，不是要界定一个概念，而是一种强化的说法，如果仅仅只局限于“点线面”的平面理解，本身意义并不大，因为“线”只不过是一个基本的形式组成要素，然而在城市破碎化越加严重的当今，大家抑或主要关注城市区域的整体发展、定位，抑或大肆宣扬单体建筑的凌厉古怪，较少将眼光投向承上启下的“线性”。同时，扮演交叉融合而又相对独立的景观设计学科，在对“线性”的处理上面，拥有与学科特质相同的立场，于是，“线性景观”就成为了一个极佳的切入角度，发现和阐述人与大地、人与社会之间的关系。

本辑中的“线性景观”主要涉及的都是尺度较大的线性或带状区域内的景观形式，虽然它的分类仍然处于理论和实践探索阶段，有多种分类的方式，比如按照尺度、功能等，但都认可线性景观是集生态恢复、遗产保护和游憩休闲为一体，多功能、多元素相互串联的综合性景观。每个分类也衍生出了多个相应的概念，如绿道（ Greenway ）、遗产廊道（ Heritage Corridor ）、游步道（ Trail ）等，它们在自然和人文之间各有侧重，同时也互相交叉和影响。

虽然线性景观的含义非常的宽泛，但对它进行独立的研究却十分重要。比如城市道路、河流等，这些线性要素是线性景观设计的主体，但并不是线性景观的全部，“线性景观除依附于上述元素之外还有其丰富的外延，如沿线的文脉、与周围自然环境的相互影响等，单纯的道路、河流的要素规划不能代替线性景观的规划，它需做专项规划设计。”

因此，在本辑中可以看到美国休斯顿城市廊道规划项目，它的分析和图例都简单明了，被评为2009ASLA规划分析荣誉奖，评审团认为“这项规划绝非仅适用于休斯顿”。日本筑波科学城和Kohoku新城的延伸绿道网络，是日本新城规划和建造绿道的两个典型范例。近10年中，北京大学景观设计学研究院对线性景观做了大量的研究，如京杭大运河研究和各个城市水系研究等，最为珍贵的是，这些研究成果为后续的保护规划、实体项目开展等提供了丰富的支持，直接造福于人。

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总之，线性景观的提出绝不是标新立异的噱头，而是希望唤起设计师、公众与所有热爱环境的人们的关注与思考。

The proposal of Linear Landscape is not to delimit a concept, but to draw highlights. It would be barely meaningful if the understanding is restricted to a flat view of point-line-plane, for “line” is merely a component element. With increased urban fragmentation in the contemporary society, people either focus on the integrated development and orientation for urban regions or drum for those peculiar and stunning single buildings. Much less attention is paid to the connective linear elements. Meanwhile, as a cross-disciplinal yet relatively independent profession, landscape architecture treats “linear” in a way in accordance with its own disciplinary characteristic. Therefore, “linear landscape” turns into a perfect perspective to interpret the relationships between human and land, man and society.

The “linear landscapes” concerned in this issue are chiefly large scale landscapes in linear or belt regions. It is still at the exploration phase for the classification of linear landscape in terms of both its theory and practice and it can be differently classified, such as according to its scale or function. Nevertheless, linear landscape is widely recognized as a comprehensive landscape to link multiple functions and elements, integrating ecological restoration and heritage protection with recreation. In addition, a variety of concepts stem from different classification, such as Greenway, Heritage Corridor, and Trail, which lay special emphases on either natural or cultural aspects while mutually interacting with and impacting each other. Although the concept of linear landscape is broad and wide, it is important to conduct independent research on this topic. Linear elements such as urban roads and rivers, etc. are the key components of linear landscape designing, but they are not the whole design. “Besides the elements mentioned above, there are many other extensions for linear landscape, such as the cultural context and mutual impact with the surrounding environment along the line and so on. Pure planning for roads and rivers can not substitute for linear landscape planning. It requires specific planning design. ”

In this issue, thus, we can see the project of urban corridor planning for Houston, U.S. , with simple and clear analysis and illustrations, which won the ASLA 2009 Analysis and Planning Honor Award. The jury applauded it for, “so many great implications well beyond Houston”. And the extensive greenway networks of Tsukuba Science City and Kohoku New Town are two typical cases of planning for new towns and greenways in Japan. What’s more, the Graduate School of Architecture Landscape, Peking University has done a great deal of research on linear landscape in the past 10 years, including the research on the Grand Canal and the water systems of various cities. The most important value of the research is that it directly benefits others by providing great support for carrying on follow-up protection planning and specific projects.

In sum, linear landscape is by no means proposed merely as a stunt, but in hope to stimulate the awareness and thoughts of designers and the public as well as people who are concerned for our environment.(Translated by Jin QIAN. Proofread by Mingyan ZHOU)