线性景观访谈

Interview on Linear Landscape



















线性景观最迷人之处也许就在干以"线性"这种最简约的形式,涵盖生 态恢复、环境保护、游憩休闲和遗产保护等丰富多样的内容和功能,将出 发地与目的地连接起来,将人与人连接起来,将人与自然连接起来,也将 我们的过去与未来连接起来。对于线性景观,应该如何理解和分类,如何 规划和利用,又该如何评价?围绕着这种种关于开放空间的话题,我们的 论坛也更加开放。十位来自不同国家、从事不同职业的嘉宾受到了邀请, 这些中国、美国、英国、意大利、日本的专家、学者,景观设计师、从业 者,旅游和户外运动爱好者和我们一同探讨了有关线性景观的方方面面。

其中,有疑问,"为何各运河城市城区的老运河一改造都是差不多同一 个样子啊";有担忧,"几乎将梅江河变成一条鱼虾绝迹的墨汁河,我听见 不少当地人抱怨,却不见任何行动";有建议,"必须加大对线形景观的公 众教育和公众参与。线性景观进入公众的视野, 其公益性质和公益价值才 能得以体现,线性景观才能真正意义上被保护好";更有期望,"想象一下 北京拥有嵌入城市基底、相互交错的绿道系统的场景; 并把它与一个完全 被道路、建筑和交通所主宰的北京进行一下对比。"

- 1.罗伯特•西恩:美国游步道协会主席,丹佛大都市区绿道系统项目主管, 著名规划设计理论专家。
- 2.查克•弗林特:美国著名绿道规划师,绿道公司创始人与董事长。
- 3.亚历山大•托克里尼:米兰大学农业工程系系主任,教授,意大利绿道协 会主席。
- 4. 伊恩•梅尔:英国纽卡斯尔大学研究员、东剑桥郡绿色基础设施发展官 员。
- 5.郭琼莹:中国文化大学环境设计学院院长。
- 6.李迪华:北京大学景观设计学研究院副院长。
- 7.刘伯英:清华大学建筑学院副教授,北京清华安地建筑设计顾问有限责任 公司总经理。
- 8.孟强: 高级工程师, 北京中交国路环境景观园林工程技术有限公司副总经 理兼总工程师。长期从事公路景观及路域生态恢复的设计和研究工作。
- 9.徐林正:自由撰稿人,出版过《文坛剽客》、《文化嘴脸》、《先锋余 华》等专著10多部、现致力于骑车走世界。
- 10.杨波:《户外》杂志主编。

- 1.Robert SEARNS: Chair of American Trails, Project Director for the Metro Denver Greenway System, Planning and Design Theorist.
- 2.Charles A. FLINK: Famous United States leading greenway planners, Founder and President of Greenways Incorporated
- 3.Alessandro TOCCOLINI: Full Professor and Director of Institute of Agricultural Engineering, University of Milan; President of the Italian Greenway Association.
- 4.Ian MELL: Newcastle University (Researcher), East Cambridgeshire (Green
- Infrastructure Development Officer) 5.Qiongying GUO: Dean of College of Environmental Design, Chinese Culture
- University 6.Dihua LI: Vice Dean of Graduate School of Landscape Architecture, Peking
- University.
- 7. Boying LTU: Associate Professor of School of Architecture in Tsinghua University: General Manager of Beijing Tsinghua Andi Architectural Design & Consultation Co., Ltd. 8.Qiang MENG: Senior Engineer, Deputy General Manager & Chief Engineer of Beijing Zhongjiao Guolu Environment Sight & Garden Engineering Technology Co., Ltd. He has been designing and researching on highway landscape and ecological restoration of highway areas for decades.
- 9.Linzheng XU: Freelance Writer, published books include Literature Plagiarists, Culture Countenance, A Pioneer: Yu Hua, ect. Currently he is committed to traveling around the world by bicycle.
- 10.Bo YANG: Editor-in-chief of Outside Magazine.



线性景观的类型超出 人类的想象

罗伯特•西恩

美国游步道协会主席,丹佛大都市区绿道系统项目主 管 莱夕坝划设计理论专家

LAC: 从您所从事的专业角度,如何理解线性景观概念?

罗伯特•西恩:对一个加速城市化的星球,线性景观提供了保护自然、改善 环境和加强联系的机会。它们在特征和功能方面会有所区别,一些线性景 观关注游憩活动,如提供自行车道和步行道;一些关注为野生生物提供迁 移路径和生境;一些关注溪流、运河等水道的管理;一些关注历史文化 保护;还有一些提供绿荫与慰藉的场所。许多线性景观都能提供以上所 有益处。这一系列大范围的改善及其它可能性让我感到兴奋——这是一 种创造性的方式, 既能解决问题又能带给多数人欢愉。

我把这些廊道看成是能给更多人带来绿荫和休憩的一种相对廉价的 方式,因为其中很多景观从其本义来说就是编织城市肌理的绿色丝线。 因为是线性的,相对于传统的城市公园来说,它们显然拥有更多的"边 界"。我对于线性景观的连通性也非常关注——它们通过将多个场所连 接到一起来形成网络。我认为连通性很关键。同时,我对于线性廊道可 能给人们提供更好的与自然接触的机会也非常感兴趣,这意味着能更广 泛地激发人们对于自然和文化资源的责任感。我很高兴能够回访自己参 与工作的绿道,看到成百上千的人们在享用这些绿道,或是周边地区重 新获得了生机。

LAC: 按照您的定义, 能否请您举一个或者几个线性景观的例子?

罗伯特•西恩: 我首先想到的是我的家乡科罗拉多州丹佛市的普拉特河绿道 和田纳西州孟斐斯的沃夫河廊道。普拉特河绿道沿着当地的主要河流,穿 越了大都市中心区,全长超过50km。它有一条连续的自行车道(同样也是 步行道),同时对河流进行了清理,种植了成百上千的树木。另外,河流 为独木舟和皮划艇活动进行了改善。这一游憩道同样也形成了一个区域内 相互交织的超过1 000km网络的骨架。

孟斐斯的沃夫河廊道的目标在干保护上千公顷的滨水区域,包括城市 区域内的阔叶森林和湿地。孟斐斯的沃夫河廊道最初的目标是为了获取保 护用地。现在社区的领导者们沿着穿越大都市区的河流建立起了一条连续 的游步道。

另一个非常重要的线性景观则是穿越密苏里州的凯蒂游步道。它沿着 一条废弃的铁路线而建,向游客展示了大量的农田、森林、河滨(沿着密 苏里河)以及成群的小镇和村庄。我几年前有幸骑自行车穿行此游步道的 全径,这一经历使我终身难忘。

我记得在北京也有非常精彩的线性景观。它是一条林荫步行道,位于 离市中心不远的办公楼和道路之间的景观带。尽管它不太宽,只有1km长 或者还不到1km,设计师却非常完美地将步行道、乔木和灌木、休息区和 艺术融进了空间里,很多人都愿意到这里来游玩。当然,长城最近也成了 世界性的线性景观——既保存了其文化象征意义,又展现了中国乡村的景

色。我和我妻子非常喜欢在那里徒步旅行。

LAC:中国快速城市化背景下、线性景观非常重要、您是否这样认为?为

罗伯特•西恩: 当然! 这些景观在很多方面对于中国来说都很重要。首先它 们提供了为当代和后世保护和展示中国文化和历史的一条途径。它们为城 市居民提供了慰藉和绿荫的场所以促进其身心健康。中国的许多城市人口 密度都很大,因此让尽可能多的人就近享有此类场所(在步行范围内), 对于中国的生活质量来说是十分重要的。随着中国的繁荣发展,与久坐 的生活方式相关的健康问题以及肥胖现象将会变得越来越严重。现在在 美国这就是非常严重的问题。拥有迷人的就近游憩场所,并且若如愿能 通过骑自行车和步行来上下班和上下学,将能促进健康,并降低卫生保

在我最近一次去北京的旅行以及与一些人的讨论当中, 我了解到骑 自行车和步行游憩活动的一个潜在挑战。那就是,中国还没有北美过去 几代人所拥有的那样普及的汽车文化。在中国的许多地方, 自行车和步 行仍然是大多数人的基本交通方式。因而当游步道和绿道作为非机动车 通行方式时,骑自行车和步行作为娱乐和锻炼方式在中国会被广泛接受 吗?也许提供一些迷人的、有趣的绿色空间可以帮助吸引人们到这些非机 动廊道来游玩。我在深圳看见一些很好的游步道,有许多人在里面游玩。

从另一个方面来说,这些景观能够并且应该促进中国人和全球人对 于自然和绿色空间重要性的广泛认识。中国是一个并且将会是一个资源 独立的国家,包括水、农田、森林、湿地、海岸线以及其他自然资源。 保护并储存这些自然资源对帮助抵御沙漠化、保证足够的农作物用水和 饮用水以及其他益处来说,将是非常重要的。空气质量也是一个非常严 峻的问题,尤其是在像北京这样的大城市里。乐观地看,创建线性景观可 以有助于提高人们对于空气质量问题的意识,以采取措施清洁中国大城市 的空气。

LAC: 线性景观可以分为哪些类型?不同的线性景观在遗产与生态保护、 旅游休闲方面有哪些特征?

罗伯特•西恩:线性景观的类型超出人类的想象。我所知道的线性景观可 以保护和改善河流、小溪和运河;可以将公园和其它城市目的地连接到一 起;可以与铁路廊道、山脊线相伴而生;可以把大型的重要开放空间连接 到一起。在最后一种情况中,这种大型自然空间之间的联系对于野生生物 物种的迁移和多样性的繁育都会起到关键性作用。否则会造成一些物种的 病害及近亲繁殖,因为它们的生境随着城市发展、道路、市政管线等其它 人类活动变得越来越破碎化。

线性景观可以有不同的长度和宽度。有时一条廊道可以绵延1km左 右。有的可能会跟随河流和运河穿越整座城市。还有的会在地区网络甚至 全国范围内将城市连接起来。一条线性景观的宽度取决于其功能和土地 的可获得性,可以从几米——在开发强度较大的地区仅容纳一条自行车 道——到1km甚至更宽——来促进河流廊道的有益保护。如果是河流廊道 这种情况,线性景观意味着要保护大部分的洪泛平原,使河流能够按正常 的洪水周期更加自然地流淌,保护相连的湿地,使河流能够更加自然地进 行蜿蜒和沉积。更加自然的功能可以提供给人们更好的水质,更少的侵蚀 和洪水,并保证地表和地下的水源供给。

不论是在中国还是在美国,线性景观都为保护和阐释历史文化提供了

良好的机遇。比如横跨纽约州从布法罗到奥尔巴尼的伊利运河游步道。这条运河是一条连通大西洋和五大湖水系的古老运河。它在美国19世纪中心地带的发展中扮演了重要的角色。今天,自行车族、步行者和划船族都可以随着这条道路来游览沿线的城市和乡镇,欣赏当地的民俗风情和历史文化。我几年前也曾有幸骑自行车穿行过这条超过600km长的廊道,并为其沿线的城市、乡镇、农田以及历史遗产的美妙组合所震撼。

想像一下,若有一条沿着中国大运河的连续的游步道,来自国内和全世界的游客都可以游览运河沿线的城市和乡村。在我看来,大运河及其治水经验对于中国及其文化和文明社会的形成都起着关键的作用。因此,我认为在中国再造以及展示大运河或是其他类似的水系廊道会有巨大的潜力。既可以沿着运河建设长距离的线路,也可以在北京这样的城市中建设属于当地的运河"绿道网络"。

LAC: 您认为对线性景观进行规划与利用应该注意的关键问题有哪些?

罗伯特·西恩:线性景观规划和管理所面临的挑战和机遇很多。首要的是创造一种引人注目的、鼓舞人心的愿景以赢得来自市民、政府机构和商业组织的支持,这是起点。规划的关键是要为游客创造非凡的体验,充满景色与智慧,而不仅仅是从一个地方到另一个地方的一条路。游步道及其廊道里的其他休闲设施在设计时都应注意提高性能以保证游客的安全。

要确定廊道线路并获得先行权。有时这会非常困难,因为潜在的廊道可能会被开发区、以及诸如高速公路、铁路线和其他的障碍因素所阻隔和分割。连续性和连通性的规划非常重要,可以将公园、社区、学校和工作场所等地点连接起来。

规划需要考虑廊道对于周围社区、邻近居民、商业以及自然环境的影响。线性廊道和绿道应该是周围物业和生境的"好邻居",要避免冲突、噪音、对私人财产的侵犯和其他负面效应。设计师应该始终致力于达到项目完成后的社区环境好于实施前的目标。

最后,寻求建设和维护廊道的资金也是常有的挑战。这包括了清除、 控制野草并进行修补的周全操作和管理计划。

LAC: 线性景观的保护和利用往往会涉及众多的利益相关方,您如何看待这一点?

罗伯特·西恩:实际上与大量利益主体之间的合作是成功的关键。比如附近的居民、生意人、农民和其他人会受到工程的影响。还有潜在的使用者包括游憩者、旅游者和交通者。诸如餐馆饭店这样的商业也可能从改善工程中获利。同样你还需要来自政府和市政机构诸如道路交通局、雨洪管理局和电力公司等的支持。

我个人的方式是对廊道进行研究,确定关键利益主体,然后开始与他们取得联系,一起合作来解决矛盾并建立合作伙伴关系,最终使得项目顺利完成。因此我与利益相关方进行一对一地交流合作,同时也举办一些公开的论坛。在这些公开的活动中,我尝试着采用非正式的途径使社区居民和使用群体积极地参与到开放的讨论与思想交流中。关键是要仔细聆听人员的意见并设身处地为他们着想,通常我在这些会议中都收获颇丰。

这个过程需要良好的耐心和毅力。有时你不得不妥协,但有时也需要 坚持自己的立场。关键是在开始项目前要有一个深思熟虑的愿景,并能开 放地对其进行调整以使之生效。

大多数的项目都是分阶段进行的——但是每个阶段都应做到有条有理和独立完整。举例来说,一条游步道至少要连接两个有意义的目的地。如

果第一阶段的建设质量较高,你的项目就会赢得支持者,你也将会得到更好的信誉来进行下一阶段。建设好整个项目往往需要10年或是更长的时间,因而我努力使得每年能完成一个阶段,并向公众开放其中的一段。 这就能保持动力的持久。举行仪式时能邀请到公众官员来表示他们的支持也是非常有利的。

LAC: 现行城市规划方案中,常常将线性景观与骨干道路、河流等线性规划要素合并在一起,您如何看待这一点?

罗伯特·西恩: 我总是在寻找线性景观的机遇,而在城区里,这些机遇可能就是与道路和河流相伴而生的。我尤其喜欢河流、溪水和运河,因为它们本身就与道路系统相分离——通常在其下穿行。丹佛市普拉特河绿道的魅力之一在于你可以沿着游步道系统穿行几十公里而不用横穿马路。另外,沿着河流或溪流规划绿道可以提供保护、改善和修复自然系统的机会。通常,水道系统也是对于野生生物最重要的景观。

主干道也同样提供了很多益处,因为已经获得了先行权,并且沿主干 道的游步道对于过路的机动车司机来说具有较高的可见性。尽管也有高速 路的噪音和尾气等负面影响。主干道越宽越好,游步道离主干道边界也越 远越好,既可以减少噪音又可以融进更多自然风光。北京机场高速的开阔 的木质线性景观让我非常震撼。

我认为优越、迷人的景观应该更多地考虑保护山脊线免受视觉创伤, 并且要寻找机会进行山脊线游步道的开发。在一些城市中,会有一些更富 创意的线性景观路径,如沿着街巷,甚至是像纽约市那样的沿着轻轨的线 性景观。

最后,尽管这在城市建成区中有时候不是很现实,我还是希望看到更 多对于大型核心生境区和绿带的保护,并且能在城区中留出更多的社区植 物园和农耕地。

LAC: 您认为应从哪些方面评价线性景观?

罗伯特·西恩:首先,我会看景观的特点和功能。它是怎么为自然和人类提供生态服务的?举例来说,一条河流廊道是怎样提高水质或是蓄滞洪水的?其次我会看廊道是否有潜力或是能够作为社区的休闲设施,方便人们的活动。我会查看其所有的游憩功能的潜力以及改善社区包括其经济益处的潜力。

我更愿意放宽视野,不仅仅局限于眼前的廊道,而是展望其更广阔的背景。廊道是否能成为一个大网络的一部分呢?是否有更大的系统需要我们考虑到呢?比如连接起一个公园网络,保护一个流域,或者将绿道随着运河延伸至邻城?因此,我既要考虑手边的项目又要想得更宽更远。

非常重要的是,我要考虑如何让廊道为到访的人们提供最好的体验。 当然,与此密切相关的,我也在经常考虑如何给人们提供更好的可达性, 不论他们是骑车、划船还是采用其它交通方式。

最后,我经常查看现场,亲自走一走廊道。你必须要"脚下沾土"才能真正地理解项目。你不能仅仅依靠一张地图或者是地理信息系统。你需要去感觉、品尝、闻嗅、聆听、抚摸场地。

LAC: 请您谈谈对保护中国线性景观的看法?

罗伯特·西恩:简单地说,我认为中国的线性景观保护对于中国未来的福祉是十分重要的。这些景观也将有助于提高中国人民的生活质量。它们能提

供游憩、慰藉的场所,并改善城市和社区的品质。同时能提供迷人的环境来吸引游客,促进企业在中国社区落户,并吸引熟练的工人。想像一下北京拥有世界一流的嵌入城市基底、相互交错的绿道系统的场景;并把它与一个完全被道路、建筑和交通所主宰的北京进行一下对比。

线性景观的重要性还远不止这些。这是因为合理的自然资源管理对于中国自然资源的存亡起着关键作用。中国需要淡水资源、洁净的空气、森林、自然流淌的河流、溪水以及湿地系统来供养她的人民。它不仅仅是美好的事物,更是重要的基础设施。

线性景观仅是纷繁复杂中的一部分而非全部。还有大量重要的环境需要保护,但是线性景观可以作为争取对健康环境活动的广泛支持的良好开端。我很担心,作为一个快速工业化的国家,中国在面对商业、道路和住房膨胀的压力时可能会忽视这些保护的价值,这些保护价值的益处也会变得不那么明显。

不幸的是,自然总是会在来不及时用它自己的方式对我们加以提醒。 我们只需看看美国新奥尔良的卡特里娜飓风的威力就会知道后果会怎样。 在那里,很多科学家早就警告过应该保留更多的自然景观和密西西比河三 角洲的林木缓冲区,一些能起阻隔作用的小岛也应该保留下来而不是为人 类活动而清除。如果人们曾留心过这些警告,那么我们的损失、代价和痛 苦将会少很多。(许婵 译,苏博 校)

LAC:How do you understand the concept of 'linear landscape' from the perspective of your own profession?

Robert SEARNS:For an increasingly urbanizing planet, linear landscapes offer opportunities for preservation, environmental enhancement and connectivity. They may vary in character and function including: some that focus on recreational activities such as providing bicycle or walking pathways; others that provide movement routes and habitat for wildlife, some that focus on the stewardship of waterways such as streams or canals, some that feature historic and cultural preservation and still others offer places of greenery and solace. Many linear landscapes provide all of these benefits. This broad array of improvements and potentials is very exciting for me—a way to be creative, solve problems and bring enjoyment to many people.

I see these corridors as a relatively affordable way to bring the benefits of greenery and recreation to a larger segment of the population since by definition many are green "threads" weaving through the urban fabric. Because they are linear they have significantly more "edge" to them than a traditional urban park. I have also always been interested in the connectivity aspect of linear landscapes—that they can form networks linking many places together. Connectivity is key to me. Finally, I am interested in the potential for linear corridors to put people in better contact with nature and thus an opportunity to more broadly inspire both a sense of stewardship in natural and cultural resources. It is very pleasing for me to visit a greenway I have worked on and see hundreds of people enjoying it or a neighborhood revitalized.

LAC:According to your definition, could you name a few examples of linear landscapes?

Robert SEARNS:Two examples that immediately come to mind are the Platte River Greenway in my hometown of Denver, Colorado and the Wolf River corridor in Memphis, Tennessee. The Platte Greenway follows the major river of the region through the heart of the metropolitan area from end-to-end for over 50 km. It has a continuous bicycle/pedestrian path, the river has been cleaned up and thousands of trees have been planted. In addition, the river has been improved for canoeing and kayaking. The recreational path also forms the central spine of a region wide-interconnected network of over 1 000 km.

The Wolf River effort in Memphis is pursuing the preservation of thousands of hectares of riparian areas including hardwood forests and wetlands in an urban area.

In Memphis the effort began with an effort to acquire the conservation lands first. Now community leaders there are building a continuous trail along the length of the river through the metropolitan area.

Another significant linear landscape is the KATY Trail that crosses the State of Missouri. It follows an abandoned railroad line and exposes the visitors to myriad landscapes of farmlands, forests, river frontage (along the Missouri River) as well as a host of (a group of) towns and villages. I had an opportunity to bicycle the length of this trail a few years ago and will never forget the experience!

I also recall enjoying a wonderful linear landscape in Beijing. It was a pedestrian boulevard located in a landscape strip between a roadway and some office buildings not far from the city center. Though it was not very wide and maybe just a kilometer or less in length, the designer had beautifully woven a pathway, trees and shrubs, rest areas and artistry into space. Many people were out enjoying it. Of course the Great Wall is latterly a World Class linear landscape—preserving both a cultural icon and offering views of the Chinese countryside. My wife and I thoroughly enjoyed hiking this corridor.

LAC:From your perspective, is linear landscape very important in face of the rapid urbanization in China? Why?

Robert SEARNS: Absolutely! These landscapes are important to China in many ways. First they offer a way to preserve and reveal China's culture and history for this and many generations to come. They offer urban residents places of solace and greenery for good physical and mental health. Many cities in China are very densely populated so having these places close by (walking distance) to as many people as possible is very important to the quality of life in China. As China continues to prosper, there may be an increase in health problems associated with a more sedentary lifestyle and weight gain. This is now a very serious problem in the U.S.. Having attractive close-by places to recreate and, hopefully, commute to work or school via bicycle and foot, may help promote better health and fitness as well as lower health care costs.

In my recent visit to Beijing and discussions with several people, I learned of a potential challenge for recreational bicycling and walking. That is, China has not had the same widespread automobile culture as North America has had for the past several generations. In many parts of China, bicycle and pedestrian travel has been

你不能仅仅依靠一张地图或者是地理信息系统, 你需要去感觉、品尝、闻嗅、聆听、抚摸场地。

··罗伯特•西恩Robert SEARNS



the primary means of transportation for many. So while trails and greenways may serve as routes of non-motorized commuting, will biking and walking for enjoyment and exercise be widely received in China? Perhaps offering attractive and interesting green spaces will help add an incentive for people to visit and enjoy these non-motorized corridors. I saw some good examples of beautiful trails in Shenzhen that many people were enjoying.

On a second front, these landscapes can and should promote an expanded sense of awareness about the importance of natural and green spaces both for the Chinese people and for the people of planet Earth. China is a nation that has been, and will be, dependant on its resources including its water supply, croplands, forests, wetlands, shorelines other natural features. Protecting and restoring these natural features will be vital to helping to reverse desertification, assure adequate water for crops and drinking and other benefits. Air quality is also a major issue especially in the larger cities like Beijing. Hopefully, creating linear landscapes will help promote an increased awareness of the air quality issue and promote steps to clean the air over China's major cities.

LAC:How many categories of linear landscapes are there? What are the features of these different categories in terms of heritage protection, ecology protection, travel, and recreation?

Robert SEARNS:Only the breadth of human imagination limits number of categories of landscapes. I see linear landscapes that preserve and enhance rivers, stream and canals, that link parks and other civic destinations together, that follow rail corridors, ridge lines, and that link larger core open spaces together. In this instance these links that connect larger natural spaces may serve a vital function of allowing wildlife species migration and more diverse breeding. Otherwise some species may suffer from disease and inbreeding as their habitat becomes increasingly more fragmented by urban development, roads, utility lines and other human activity.

Linear landscapes can vary in length and width. In some cases a linear corridor may run for a kilometer or less. Others might follow the length of a river or canal across an entire city. Still others might link cities together in a regional network or cross and entire nation. Depending on its function or the availability of land a linear landscape might vary in width from a few meters—maybe to accommodate a bike path though a densely developed area— to a kilometer or more—to promote the healthy preservation of a river corridor. In that instance of a river corridor this might mean protecting much of the floodplain allowing the river to function more naturally with healthy cycles of flooding, protecting associated wetlands and more natural functions of meandering and sediment deposition. This more natural function can offer humans the benefits of better water quality, less erosion and flood, protection of water supplies both on the surface and in the ground.

In both China and in my country linear landscapes offer great opportunities to preserve and interpret history and culture. For example the Erie Canal Trail crosses New York State from the cities of Buffalo to Albany. It follows the route of an old shipping canal that provided a water connection from the Atlantic Ocean to the Great Lakes. This canal played a key role in the development of to American heartland in the 19th century. Today bicyclists, walkers and boaters can follow this route visiting the cities and towns along the way enjoying the people, the local culture and the history. I had the opportunity to bicycle this corridor for more than 600 kilometers a few years ago and marveled at the wonderful mix of cities, towns, and farmlands as well as the historic artifacts found along the way.

Imagine a continuous trail along the Grand Canal in China, where visitors from both China and worldwide could tour the cities and countryside along the route of the canal. As I understand it canals, and the management of water, played a key role in the emergence of China as a nation and in the formation of Chinese culture and civic society. So I would see great potential in reclaiming and showcasing the Grand Canal and similar water corridors in China. There could be both long distance routes and local and regional routes along canal "greenway networks" in cities like Beijing.

LAC:What are the key issues for linear landscape planning and utilization?

Robert SEARNS:There are a number of issues, challenges and opportunities for linear landscape planning and management. First and foremost is creating a compelling and

inspiring vision that will win over the support of citizens, government agencies and business interests. This is the starting point. A key part of this planning is creating an outstanding experience for the user, something that appeals to the senses and the intellect more than just a route from here to there. The trail or other amenities along the corridor should be designed to promote visitor safety and security as well.

Corridors need to be identified and right-of-way acquired. Sometimes this can be very difficult as some potential corridors may be blocked or fragmented by development, barriers such as highways and rail lines, or other impediments. Planning for continuity and connectivity is important linking destinations such as parks, neighborhoods, schools, and places of employment.

Planning needs to consider the impact of corridors on surrounding communities, adjacent residents and business and the natural environment. Linear corridor and greenways should be "good neighbors" to surrounding properties and habitats avoiding conflicts, noise, invasion of privacy or other adverse effects. The designer should always strive to leave the community better than he or she found it after the project is completed.

Finally, there is always the challenge of finding the funds to build and maintain the corridor. This includes a well thought out operations and maintenance plan to sweep, control weeds, and make repairs.

LAC:What's your point of view regarding the fact that protection and utilization of linear landscapes usually involve many stakeholders?

Robert SEARNS:Indeed working with the wide range of stakeholders is key to success. There are adjacent residents, businessmen, farmers, and others who will be impacted by the project. There are the potential users including recreationalists, tourists and commuters. There are businesses such as restaurants and hotels that may benefit from the improvements. There are government and utility agencies such as road departments, storm water authorities, and electrical companies whose support you will need.

My approach is to study the corridor, identify the key stakeholders and set out to contact them and work to resolve any conflicts as well as build partnerships and alliances to get the project built. So I work one-on-one with stakeholders as well as holding a number of public forums. In the public process, I try to take an informal approach and work to engage participants from neighborhoods and user groups in open discussion and idea sharing. The key is to listen carefully and try to place yourself in the position of the people who comment at public meetings. I always learn something from these sessions!

It takes a lot of patience and persistence. Sometimes you have to compromise and sometimes you need to hold your ground. The key is to have a well thought out vision going into the process but also being open to adjusting to make it work.

Most projects get built in phases—though each phase should be logical and able to stand on its own. A trail, for example, should always connect at least two logical destinations. If you build a quality first phase, your project will win over supporters and you will have more credibility to move forward with the next phase. It may take ten years or longer to build an entire project, I try to get a phase completed each year and cut a ribbon to open it to the public. This keeps the momentum going. It is also always good to have public officials at the ceremonies to acknowledge their support.

LAC:What's your point of view regarding the fact that in current urban planning, linear landscape projects are often combined with other elements of linear planning, such as arterial roads and rivers?

Robert SEARNS:I am always looking for the opportunities, and in urban areas, this may be along roads or rivers. I particularly like rivers, steams and canals because they, by nature, tend to be grade-separated from the street system—usually passing under the roadways. One of the beauties of the Platte River Greenway in Denver is one can travel along the trail system for dozens of kilometers without having to cross a street. In addition, planning a greenway along a river or stream offers an opportunity to preserve, enhance or restore a natural system. Typically, these waterway systems are the most important landscapes for wildlife.

Arterial roads also offer benefits because the right of way is there and trails along

roadways have a high visibility factor promoting the greenway to motorists passing by. There is, though, a negative in terms of noise and fumes from the highway. Of course wider is better so the farther a pathway can be set back from the road edge the better allowing a reduction of noise and more landscaping. I was quite struck by the extensive wooded linear landscape along the highway leading to the Beijing Airport.

I think better, more attractive landscapes should be considered more often including the protection of ridgelines from visual scarring as well as exploring opportunities for ridgeline trails. In some cities, more creative linear landscape routes are being created along alleyways, even along what was an elevated commuter train route in New York City.

Finally, though it is not always practical in built up cities, I would like to see more protection of larger core habitat and greenbelts as well as setting aside areas in urban districts for community vegetable gardens and agriculture.

LAC:In your opinion, which aspects should be taken into account when evaluating linear landscape projects?

Robert SEARNS:First I look at the character and function of the landscape. How does it serve natural and human ecological benefits? For example, how does a river corridor serve water quality or flood containment benefits? Next I look at how the corridor potentially benefits, or can benefit, human activities as a community amenity. I like to look at all of the potentials for recreation as well as community enhancement including economic benefits.

I like to look at the bigger picture, not just the immediate corridor, but also the larger context. Can the corridor form part of a large network? Is there a large system to consider like connecting a network of parks, preserving a watershed or following a canal to the next city? So I both focus on the project at hand but I am always thinking bigger.

Most importantly, I think about how this corridor will offer the best experience for the people who visit it. And in connection with that I am always thinking about how to best provide access for people to enjoy the corridor whether by bicycle path, paddle craft or other means.

Finally, I always visit the site and walk the corridor. You need to "kick the dirt" to understand a project. You can't just rely on a map or GIS. You need to feel, taste, smell. hear and touch the place!

LAC:What's your view about Chinese linear landscape protection?

Robert SEARNS:Simply put it, I believe Chinese linear landscape protection is vital to China's future well being. These landscapes also offer China great opportunities in terms of the quality of life for its people. They can provide future places to recreate, find solace and improve the quality of neighborhoods and cities. They also offer attractive environments to attract tourists, encourage businesses to locate Chinese communities and to attract skilled workers. Imagine Beijing with a world-class system of inter-connected greenways woven into the city's fabric. Compare that vision to a future Beijing totally dominated by roads, buildings, and traffic.

The importance goes beyond this. This is because the proper stewardships of China's natural resources is critical to its survival. China needs sources of fresh water, clean air, forests, and naturally functioning rivers, streams and wetland systems to sustain its people. It's more than just a nicety. It is vital infrastructure.

Linear landscapes are a part of this equation but not the whole picture. Large core environments must also be preserved but linear landscapes can be a starting point in winning broad based support for sound environmental practices. I am concerned that, as a rapidly industrializing nation, China could lose sight of these conservation values with pressures to expand business, road and housing; the benefits of conservation values might be less evident.

Sadly, nature has a way of reminding us when it's too late. One need only look at the devastation of Hurricane Katrina on New Orleans in the U.S. to see what can go wrong. In that instance, many scientists warned that preserving the more natural landscapes and wooded buffers of the Mississippi River Delta and barrier islands should be protected rather than cleared for human activities. Had these warnings been heeded, the damage, expense and human suffering might have been far less.



伴随着线性景观可达性的增强,将产生更高的公众收益

查克·弗林特 美国著名绿道规划师,绿道公司创始人与

LAC: 请问从您所从事的专业角度,如何理解线性景观概念?

查克·弗林特:在美国,我们通常把"线性景观"定义为"绿道"。绿道作为土地的廊道,具有将人们与不同地方联系起来的能力。线性廊道中这些开放空间的"缎带"可以是天然的,如河流小溪,也可以是人工的,如废弃的铁轨、道路和多功能廊道。绿道,是保护自然栖息地、提高水质以及减少洪泛平原地区洪水影响的覆以植被的缓冲带。大部分绿道包括游步道,这不仅增多了游憩的机会,还为自行车和行人提供安全的交通路线,提高了这一地区的整体生活质量。

LAC: 按照您的定义,能否请您举一个或者几个线性景观的例子?

查克·弗林特:在美国,有很多线性景观(也就是绿道)的例子。例如,东海岸长483km的城市游步道,它从加拿大边境和缅因州一直延伸至佛罗里达州的Key West。东海岸绿道连接起美国东部海岸所有的大城市。其组成既有自然廊道,也有人工廊道,如河流、乡村小径、城市道路和高速路、运河廊道、废弃的铁路廊道。

与此相比,大峡谷绿道从闻名世界的大峡谷国家公园的北缘顶端延伸至南缘,长约115km,适合徒步及骑车旅行。该绿道由铺装和天然的游步道组成,沿峡谷壁蜿蜒前行,穿过高原沙漠和常绿森林,为公园游客提供了到达最受欢迎目的地的途径。

位于科罗拉多州丹佛的普拉特河绿道,是在河流洪泛平原上修建的城市游步道系统。该绿道的设计可为周边居民提供保护,使其免受频繁的洪水侵害,并为居民提供去工作、购物、上学及其他地方的安全交通路径。普拉特河绿道也成为了丹佛市城市经济开发区的中心。由于该地曾为工业区,所以它是丹佛这一地区转变的关键因素。

LAC: 中国快速城市化背景下,线性景观非常重要,您是否这样认为?为

查克·弗林特: 我认为绿道应当成为中国未来发展的关键部分。在美国,我们同样面对着快速城市化和发展的压力。我们利用线性景观作为改善城市发展形态的方式,确保能够为居民提供洪水防控和水质净化的自然系统。我们同样利用线性景观改变交通方式,引导自行车和行人沿廊道前行。我认为,中国可以采取同样的方式使用绿道。我相信绿道是"绿色生态基础设施"的一部分,应当像公路、水体、下水管道、无线通讯等其它灰色基础设施一样给予重视。

LAC: 线性景观可以分为哪些类型?不同的线性景观在遗产与生态保护、旅游休闲方面有哪些特征?

查克•弗林特:绿道(线性景观)有5个主要分类。

- (1)水质量管理廊道:着重于减轻雨洪相关的影响,提供景观资源,对保护生态、净化表层水质而言是十分必要的。
- (2)交通廊道:联系人们的线性廊道,人们可以通过骑车及步行到达常去的地方,如工作场所、购物中心、学校及其它居住区开发区。
- (3)休息游憩、健身廊道:为居民提供他们能够进行再创造的景观,使其通过步行、骑车及其他主动或无意的休闲娱乐活动达到强身健体的目的。
- (4)生态管理廊道:有助于乡土植物和动物种类的保护,同时为这些物种提供迁徙的机会。
- (5)遗产廊道:一种重要的人工廊道,着眼于设施和景观特性的保护、维护、管理及阐明。中国的京杭大运河即为此类廊道的典型。

LAC: 您认为对线性景观进行规划与利用应该注意的关键问题有哪些?

查克·弗林特:问题1:线性景观如何服务于社区居民到他们常去的地方?问题2:线性景观的设计对我们的环境及生态有哪些好处?洪水能否

自然调节?表层水质能否通过线性景观得到净化?随着线性景观的发展, 野生生物能否得到保护?

问题3:线性景观如何形成系统,引导社区或该地区的发展?例如,系统的线性景观能否成为人们在社区中进行交通的有效战略措施?

问题4:同传统公园相比,线性景观由于延伸产生了相当长的路径,因而能够创造出更多公众可达的外缘地区。由于线性景观可达性的增强,将产生更高的公众收益。

问题5:线性景观可通过为居民活动提供场所从而创造出经济效益。由于这些空间细而狭长,他们可以为其相邻的城市提供景观,从而创造价值。

LAC: 线性景观的保护和利用往往会涉及众多的利益相关方, 您如何看待这一点?

查克·弗林特: 我们参与的每一个项目,在规划设计过程中都考虑了居民的意见。我们将其称之为"参与式"规划设计。我完全理解这或许是美国特有的情况。通常,我们认为当地居民和利益相关方的参与非常重要,他们可以完善规划设计进程。

LAC: 现行城市规划方案中,常常将线性景观与骨干道路、河流等线性规划要素合并在一起,您如何看待这一点?

查克·弗林特:是的,这种情况在美国也有。然而,绿道的规划设计通常脱离于道路规划或河流廊道规划,是一个独立且唯一的规划过程。例如,迈阿密河流绿道项目中,绿道规划的最终结果是为河流廊道规划、海运商业发展及其他经济规划提供支持。

LAC: 您认为应从哪些方面评价线性景观?

查克·弗林特:在美国,任何一个线性景观项目在实施时都会将连通性作为重要的方面进行考虑。我们关注线性景观如何最大程度地同时满足当地居民和环境的需求。我们关注人民居住在哪里,社区中的交通及乡土景观情况。我们在现有景观的基础上对河流网络及溪流廊道进行评估。我们同样对设施廊道、废弃的铁路、运河及公路廊道等其他线性景观进行评估。通过这些评估要素,我们可以决定绿道系统能否建立并连接。

LAC: 请您谈谈对保护中国线性景观的看法?

查克·弗林特: 坦白说,除了2009年3月我在中国进行的为期8天的访问之外,我对中国线性景观的保护并不了解。因此,在这点上我缺乏足够的实际认知,我的印象都是有局限性的。在这样的前提条件下,我仍然认为在中国线性景观的规划和设计依然处于初期阶段,并没有将道路或河流廊道规划有效联系起来。我在上海、北京和深圳见到了线性廊道规划设计的杰出典范,它们作为道路系统的一部分而存在。事实上,我对公路沿线所看到的出色作品极为推崇。例如,我在旅行途中经过的从上海机场到浦东的沿线就是进行过良好设计和建造的道路廊道。

遗憾的是,就河流廊道而言,我并未见到许多针对河流进行规划设计的线性景观范例。我对中国大运河的未来规划和设计充满了兴趣,我认为对中国而言这将是一个极其优秀的项目,因为它会为整个国家带来多种收益。(苏博译,周明艳校)

LAC:How do you understand the concept of 'linear landscape' from the perspective of your own profession?

Charles A. FLINK:In the United States, we typically define "linear landscapes" as "greenways." Greenways are corridors of land recognized for their ability to connect people and places together. These ribbons of open space are located within linear corridors that are either natural, such as rivers and streams, or human made, such as abandoned railroad beds, roadways and utility corridors. Greenways, as vegetated buffers protect natural habitats, improve water quality and reduce the impacts of flooding in floodplain areas. Most greenways contain trails, which enhance existing recreational opportunities, provide routes for bicycle and pedestrian transportation, and improve the overall quality of life in an area.

LAC:According to your definition, could you name a few examples of linear landscapes?

Charles A. FLINK:Throughout the United States, we have many examples of linear landscapes, also known as greenways. The East Coast Greenway, for example, is a 3 000-mile urban trail that extends from the Maine and Canadian border to Key West, Florida. The East Coast Greenway links together our nation's largest cities along the eastern seaboard of the United States. It is comprised of both natural and human-made corridors, such as rivers, rural country roads, urban roads and highways, canal corridors, and abandoned railroad corridors.

The Grand Canyon Greenway, by contrast, is a 72-mile hiking and bicycling trail on top of the North and South Rim's of this world famous national park. This greenway consists of paved and unpaved trails that wind along the edge of the canyon walls, through high desert and evergreen forests, offering park visitors access to the most popular destinations.

The Platte River Greenway in Denver, Colorado, is an urban trail system that is built within a river floodplain. It is designed to protect the community from frequent flooding and to offer residents the opportunity to commute to work, shopping, school and other destinations. The Platte River Greenway has also become the centerpiece of urban economic development in downtown Denver. As a former industrial area, the greenway has become the essential ingredient in transforming this part of Denver.

LAC:From your perspective, is linear landscape very important in face of the rapid urbanization in China? Why?

Charles A. FLINK:I believe that greenways should become an essential component of future development in China. In the United States, we too face rapid urbanization and development pressures. We are using linear landscapes as a way of shaping growth and development patterns, ensuring that natural systems such as flood control and clean water are provided to our residents. We also use linear landscapes as an alternate mode of transportation, directing bicycle and pedestrian travel along these corridors. In my opinion, China can utilize greenways in the same manner. I believe

that greenways are a part of "green infrastructure" and should be given the same level of importance as roadways, water and sewer lines, telecommunications and other grey infrastructure.

LAC:How many categories of linear landscapes are there? What are the features of these different categories in terms of heritage protection, ecology protection, travel, and recreation?

Charles A. FLINK:Yes, there are five principal subsets of greenways (linear landscapes).

Water Quality and Quantity Management: which focuses on mitigating impacts associated with flooding and providing landscape resources necessary to protect the biology that cleans surface waters.

Alternative Transportation: supports linear corridors that link people, via bicycling and walking, to popular destinations, such as the workplace, shopping centers, schools and universities, and residential developments.

Recreation, Health and Fitness: offers residents with landscapes that allow them to recreate and manage their health through walking, bicycling, and other passive and active recreation pursuits.

Ecological Management: encourages the conservation and preservation of native plant and animal species, as well as providing the opportunity for migration of these species.

Heritage Corridors: looks at ways that important human-made corridors, facilities and landscape features are protected, conserved, managed and interpreted. An example of this in China would be the Grand Canal from Hangzhou to Beijing.

LAC:What are the key issues for linear landscape planning and utilization?

Charles A. FLINK: Issue 1: How can linear landscapes serve to link residents to popular destinations in their communities?

Issue2: What are the environmental or ecological benefits obtained through the creation of linear landscape projects. Can flooding be naturally accommodated? Can surface waters be cleaned through the creation of a linear landscape? Can a wildlife species be protected through the development of a linear landscape?

Issue3: How can the linear landscape be linked to form a network of linear landscapes that serves to shape the growth and development of a community or region. For example, can the linear landscape network be an effective strategy for transporting people throughout their community.

Issue 4: Linear landscapes create more surface area of public access than a traditional park project, because they extend across such a long route. Therefore, there is more public benefit to a linear landscape (greenway) than a park due to increased access. Issue 5: Linear landscapes support economic development, by creating places for

human activity. Due to the fact that these spaces are typically long and thin, they can be fit alongside a variety of other urban landscapes creating value for those adjacent landscapes.

LAC:What's your point of view regarding the fact that protection and utilization of linear landscapes usually involve many stakeholders?

Charles A. FLINK:For every project we undertake, we include and involve residents of the community in the planning and design process. We call this "participatory" planning and design. I fully understand that this may be specific to the United States. We generally regard the input of local residents and stakeholders as important, and that serves to improve the planning and design process.

LAC:What's your point of view regarding the fact that in current urban planning, linear landscape projects are often combined with other elements of linear planning, such as arterial roads and rivers?

Charles A. FLINK: Yes, this is true in the United States as well. However, greenway planning and design is often times a separate and unique planning process, apart from roadway planning and river corridor planning. For example, in the case of the Miami River Greenway project, the net result of the greenway plan provided support for river corridor planning, marine dependent business and economic planning.

LAC:In your opinion, which aspects should be taken into account when evaluating linear landscape projects?

Charles A. FLINK:In the United States, connectivity is an important part of every linear landscape project undertaken. We tend to look at how linear landscapes can best serve the needs of local residents and the environment simultaneously. We look at where people live and how they transport themselves across their community or local landscapes. We assess the network of river and stream corridors in a given landscape. We also assess other linear landscapes, such as utility corridors, abandoned railroads, canals and roadway corridors. We look at the natural open space of a region, including ridgelines and valleys. From this assessment of features, we begin to determine how a network of greenways can be created and connected.

LAC: What's your view about Chinese linear landscape protection?

Charles A. FLINK:I confess that I don't have much exposure to Chinese linear landscape protection other than what took place during my 8-day trip to China in March 2009. So I do not profess to have a working knowledge of the Chinese landscape in this regard. Any impressions that I have are limited. With this as a given, my impressions are that linear landscape planning and design may be in the early stages in China, where it is not occurring in conjunction with roadway or river corridor planning. I saw many excellent examples of linear corridor planning and design where they were part of a roadway system in Shanghai, Bejiing and Shenzhen. In fact, I compliment the Chinese on the excellent work that I viewed along these roadways. For example, the roadway corridor that I traveled along from the Shanghai airport to Pudong was well designed and constructed.

For river corridors, unfortunately, I did not see many examples of linear landscape planning or design for rivers. I was made aware of the interest in future planning and design for China's Grand Canal, which I think would be an excellent project for the Chinese to undertake as it would yield multiple benefits for the nation.



乡村道路、生物走廊等等。

重点在于维持线性元素的连 续性和整体性

亚历山大•托克里尼 米兰大学农业工程系系主任,教授,意大利强谐协会主席。

LAC: 从您所从事的专业角度,如何理解线性景观概念?

亚历山大•托克里尼:线性景观是景观的一个元素,它一般都有一个主导的 线条形式,其中的人和动物都沿着某个主要的线性方向移动。

LAC:按照您的定义,能否请您举一个或者几个线性景观的例子? 亚历山大•托克里尼:线形景观的例子有河廊、(被修复的)废弃的铁路、

LAC: 中国快速城市化背景下,线性景观非常重要,您是否这样认为?为

亚历山大•托克里尼: 因为你们国家发展相当快,为了保留住土地的美丽,你们需要在景观成长和发展中保持一个良好的平衡,线性景观对旅游业和居民生活质量非常重要。

LAC: 线性景观可以分为哪些类型? 不同的线性景观在遗产与生态保护、 旅游休闲方面有哪些特征?

亚历山大•托克里尼:在你们国家有各种类型的线性景观,因此你们需要发展一个林荫道路系统和网络。

LAC: 您认为对线性景观进行规划与利用应该注意的关键问题有哪些? 亚历山大•托克里尼: 重点在干维持线性元素的连续性和整体性。

LAC: 线性景观的保护和利用往往会涉及众多的利益相关方, 您如何看待这一点?

亚历山大•托克里尼:在许多情况下这是一个问题,但要考虑到重要的第一步是在规划和设计过程中"人民的参与",也就是聆听使用者的需要。

LAC: 现行城市规划方案中,常常将线性景观与骨干道路、河流等线性规划要素合并在一起,您如何看待这一点?

亚历山大•托克里尼:因为当你设计线性元素时,很容易想到线性公园。但是要小心有时候沿着交通道路建立林荫道并不太理想。

LAC: 您认为应从哪些方面评价线性景观?

亚历山大•托克里尼:建筑师面临的挑战是牢记你在创造一个"令人愉快的地方",也就是说,你在创造一个空间,而非一件设计作品!

LAC: 请您谈谈对保护中国线性景观的看法?

亚历山大•托克里尼:在过去的几年中,无论在乡村或在城市,绿道的概念发展得非常快。人民的思想比政客们的更先进。(毛一方译,钱瑾校)

LAC:How do you understand the concept of "linear landscape" from the perspective of your own profession?

Alessandro TOCCOLINI: Linear landscape are elements of landscapes that have a prevalent linear form, in which people and animals move along one prevalent direction.

LAC:According to your definition, could you name a few examples of linear landscapes?

Alessandro TOCCOLINI: Examples of linear landscapes are river corridors, disused railways (when recovered), rural roads, biocorridors etc.

LAC:From your perspective, is linear landscape very important in face of the rapid urbanization in China? Why?

Alessandro TOCCOLINI: Because your country is developing very fast, and you need to maintain a good balance between landscape growing and development, in order to preserve the beauty of your land, so important for the tourism and the quality of life of your inhabitants.

LAC:How many categories of linear landscapes are there? What are the features of these different categories in terms of heritage protection, ecology protection, travel, and recreation?

Alessandro TOCCOLINI: In your country you have all the categories of linear landscape, this is the reason why you need to develop a system and a network of greenways.

LAC:What are the key issues for linear landscape planning and utilization? Alessandro TOCCOLINI: The key issue is "preserve the continuity and integrity of your linear elements".

LAC:What's your point of view regarding the fact that protection and utilization of linear landscapes usually involve many stakeholders?

Alessandro TOCCOLINI: In many situations is a problem, but take into account that the first important step is the "participation of people" to the planning and design process. In other terms listen to the users' needs.

LAC:What's your point of view regarding the fact that in current urban planning, linear landscape projects are often combined with other elements of linear planning, such as arterial roads and rivers?

Alessandro TOCCOLINI: Because it's easy of think to linear parks when you are designing linear elements, but take care that sometimes is not nice to have greenways along traffic roads.

LAC:In your opinion, which aspects should be taken into account when evaluating linear landscape projects?

Alessandro TOCCOLINI: The challenge for the architects is to remember that you have to create "a pleasant place", in other terms "you are creating a place, not a design"!

LAC:What's your view about Italian linear landscape protection?

Alessandro TOCCOLINI: In the last years the concept of greenways is developing very fast, both in rural and in city context. People is in advance in comparison with politicians.



线性景观的价值取决于 具体位置或背景

伊恩·梅尔: 英国纽卡斯尔大学研究员、东剑桥郡 绿色基础设施发展官员。

LAC: 从您所从事的专业角度,如何理解线性景观概念?

伊恩·梅尔:线性景观是连接不同空间的特定景观。它不必很大,但一定要有线性的形式,同时具有连接不同资源的功能。它是很好的连接要素,让景观设计师更加周详地思考设计,即把景观作为各部分组成的整体,而不是一个个单独的部分。

LAC: 按照您的定义,能否请您举一个或者几个线性景观的例子?

伊恩・梅尔: 滨水道(滨水廊道)、海岸线、长距离步行道、自行车道、可持续的城市排水系统、绿道、大规模的线性生态资源(如森林)、绿色 墙壁和屋顶。

LAC: 中国快速城市化背景下,线性景观非常重要,您是否这样认为?为

伊恩·梅尔:是的,随着中国城市区域的快速扩张,生态资源会日渐短缺,因此更加需要保护。但城市扩张同时也是一个机会,可以把现有资源以线性景观的形式整合成高水平、大规模的生态基础设施。以荷兰、丹麦或者瑞典这些欧洲国家为例,我们可以看到,快速扩张和紧凑的空间可以整合成高水平的生态基础设施。中国景观设计师面临的挑战是要把城市增

长的功能,如住房、交通设施和信息通信技术,与线性景观网络的发展相融合,来提升城市流通性、健康状态和生态基底持续性,以及景观作为日后发展的基本要素,其价值本身也能够得到提升。

LAC: 线性景观可以分为哪些类型?不同的线性景观在遗产与生态保护、旅游休闲方面有哪些特征?

伊恩·梅尔:线性景观具有很多形式,很多功能:可达性、生物多样性、连通性、教育、健康、遗产、基础设施建设、交通和水利设施。可以将它分为生态线性景观和社会线性景观。生物迁徙、栖息地、资金和能量流动和连通性,都是线性景观的重要形式。这些要素也可以进一步分解为小、中、大尺度,分别对应于场地、城市、地区或者国家。我认为总体上来说每一个线性景观都必须在一个特定的景观之内,实事求是地评估其位置、尺度、构成以及功能,然后才能对其进行分类。相反,如果没有对其进行具体分析就进行分类,我们得到的有用信息就会非常少,因为它们不能满足多数预设的标准。

LAC: 您认为对线性景观进行规划与利用应该注意的关键问题有哪些?

伊恩·梅尔:在景观规划中,对线性景观使用和功能的理解在评价其用途中是非常重要的。通过对尺度、功能及构成的理解,景观规划师可以依据这些特性用最合适的方法进行设计。为了满足设计目标和设计标准,规划师们的压力与日俱增,因而影响了线性要素的使用。然而,如果在一个更宏观、更全面的视角中,定义和评价线性景观的功能以及同周边景观的关系,那么线性景观就能够也应当被更为频繁的利用。在城市更新过程中(如纽约高线),这一认知作为对线性功能的再评估成为规划过程的一部分,使线性景观的的特性得到更具创新性和更合适的应用。

LAC: 线性景观的保护和利用往往会涉及众多的利益相关方, 您如何看待 这一点?

伊恩·梅尔:利益相关方的参与是景观规划中必要的一部分。作为景观规划师,我们每天面对各种公众和私人的组织,应该征询他们的意见,以开发出具有功能性而又有效的空间。他们所具有的不同背景(规划、信息通信技术、生物多样性、工程等)使得他们在合作过程中的探讨更加深刻。这也能够更为深入的理解(在深度和广度上)线性景观和其功能——因而使得规划师能够进行一些重视战略性开发的规划,在生态和社会层面提升可持续发展的完善性。

LAC: 现行城市规划方案中,常常将线性景观与骨干道路、河流等线性规划要素合并在一起,您如何看待这一点?

伊恩·梅尔: 我认为这是线性景观的最好方式之一。这些景观首先基于线性要素,并沿这些要素提供了绿色生态基础设施(如绿道),它们能够:(1)在城市空间中开发绿色空间,(2)使人们对绿色空间进行认知,(3)提供更美的城市景观。将这些特性相结合,人们会清醒地认识到它们,因而当人们试图用城市建成区或灰色基础设施取代这些景观的时候,就会产生不断增加的、保护它们的压力。用其他一些更为普通的基础设施连接线性要素时,同样也为绿色空间提供战略性关注,使其受到重视和保护。总而言之,如果说作为规划师我们要影响城市构成和景观价值的话,用其它线性路线(如道路)连接绿色生态基础设施或线性要素就是一种必要的过程。

LAC: 您认为应从哪些方面评价线性景观?

伊恩·梅尔:作为整个系统的组成部分,线性景观的价值取决于其具体位置或背景。线性景观实际的尺度和构成同样很重要,因为这些能够表明在景观中绿色生态基础设施和/或者线性特征如何最好地整合在一起。因此空间战略和局部价值都很重要。我们同时要注意,资金和规划也会影响到线性景观的运用。历史上,线性景观在许多时代都成功运用过,这是一个在欧洲、北美和中国(例如北京的奥林匹克开发)都出现过的过程。如果将这个过程继续下去,并能够从中得到益处,那么就应该继续开发线性景观的价值并由规划者进行实施。

LAC: 请您谈谈对保护英国线性景观的看法?

伊恩·梅尔:线性景观对英国的发展至关重要。自从工业革命以来,数百年来它们支持了经济,扮演了连接城镇和城市道路的角色并提供了栖息地和生态资源基础。随着城市建成区的增多,景观也承受了更多的压力,线性景观成为了在城市中整合公共开放空间和绿色空间的主要方式。"万能的布朗"和霍华德所做的历史性工作更强调了这一在当代规划中运用越来越多的进程。在英国,线性景观还与城市地区的再开发和更新紧密相连。例如河流廊道,可特别用来提升场所精神以及景观和审美质量(例如在里兹和伦敦)。在英国我仅能看到这一进程,人们和线性景观之间的联系不断加深。它们已经形成了基本的空间网络。这个网络已经支持了英国长达200多年,并将继续下去,因为他们为发展提供了关注点。规划师和开发者自然地意识到了这一进程和这些联系,并且用其促进景观规划质量的提高和维持景观的经济价值。(苏博 译,贾会敏、唐慧超 校)

LAC: How do you understand the concept of "linear landscape" from the perspective of your own profession?

Ian MELL: Linear landscapes are those features within a given landscape which link different spaces. These features do not necessarily have to be extensive or large but have a linear form and possess the function of connectivity between resources. Being of a linear nature they can also offer examples of cross-boundary resources which can allow landscape planners to think more holistically about the landscape as a total sum of its parts and not just individual components.

LAC: According to your definition, could you name a few examples of linear landscapes?

Ian MELL: Waterways (riparian corridors), coastlines, long distance footpaths, cycleways, sustainable urban drainage systems, greenways, large expanses of ecological resources (i.e. forests) arranged in a linear feature, green walls and roofs.

LAC: From your perspective, is linear landscape very important in face of the rapid urbanization in China? Why?

lan MELL: Yes, with the rapid expansion of China's urban areas ecological resource will become scarcer and as such in more need of protection. China's urban expansion will also mean that there is scope to integrate a high level or proportion of Green Infrastructure in the form of linear landscape features within these urban expansions. Using European examples from Holland, Denmark or Sweden we can see that rapid expansion and compact spaces can be integrated with a high level of Green Infrastructure. The challenge for Chinese landscape planners is to mix functionality of urban growth i.e. homes, transport infrastructure and ICT with the development of a network of linear features that promote urban mobility, health, a more sustainable ecological resource base and an increase in the value placed upon the landscape as an essential element of future development.

LAC: How many categories of linear landscapes are there? What are the features of these different categories in terms of heritage protection, ecology protection, travel, and recreation?

lan MELL: Linear features can take many forms and perform many functions that can be linked to; access, biodiversity, connectivity, education, health, heritage, infrastructure development, transport, and water infrastructure. There could also be splits of the ecological and social importance of linear features. These factors can also be split into small, medium or large scale features that can work at the local, city, regional or national scale. I feel that overall each linear feature must be taken on its own merits within a specific landscape to assess its locations, its size and composition and function. The categories or labels can then be placed upon it afterwards. Otherwise if labels are allocated without a specific review of the context then places may appear to offer less as they are not fulfilling a number of predetermined criteria.

LAC: What are the key issues for linear landscape planning and utilization?

lan MELL: An understanding of the utility and function of a linear landscape feature is very important in assessing its use in landscape planning. With and understanding of size, function, and composition landscape planners can plan accordingly and in the most appropriate ways. There is an increasing level of pressure placed upon planners to meet targets or design criteria which can detract from the use of a linear feature. However if its function and its fit within a broader or more holistic view of the landscape can be defined then linear features can and should be used more frequently. In areas of urban retrofitting (i.e. High Line Greenway, New York) this acknowledgement has been part of the planning process as a re-assessment of linear function has led to a far more inventive and appropriate use of the feature.

LAC: What's your point of view regarding the fact that protection and utilization of linear landscapes usually involve many stakeholders?

lan MELL: The involvement of stakeholders is a necessary part of landscape planning. As landscape planners we deal daily with a range of public and private organizations all of whom must be consulted to develop a functional and useful space. Having a range of stakeholders who are drawn from a range of backgrounds (planning, ICT, biodiversity, engineering) allows a much deeper dialogue to be developed between these partners. This in turn can provide a much better understanding (in terms of depth and breadth) of a landscape and how it functions – thus allowing planners to develop strategically focused plans that promote sustainability ideals in ecological and social terms.

LAC: What's your point of view regarding the fact that in current urban planning, linear landscape projects are often combined with other elements of linear planning, such as arterial roads and rivers?

lan MELL: I think this is one of the best ways to integrate linear features. Landscapes are predominately based on linear features and providing Green Infrastructure alongside these features (i.e. greenways) is a way of (1) developing green spaces in urban areas, (2) making people aware of the green spaces, and (3) provides a better looking urban landscape. With the integration of these features people become aware of them and consequently when people then attempt to develop them with built or grey infrastructure there is increased pressure to protect them. Linking linear features with other more formal infrastructure developments also provides a strategic focus for green spaces which are then valued and protected. Overall, linking Green Infrastructure or linear features with other linear routes i.e. roads is a necessary process if, as planners, we are to influence the composition and value of the landscape.

LAC: In your opinion, which aspects should be taken into account when evaluating linear landscape projects?

lan MELL: As a component of a whole system the value of the linear feature is in its specific location or context. The actual size and composition of the linear feature are also important as these will provide indications of how best to integrate Green Infrastructure and/or linear features within the landscapes. Consequently the strategic and the localized value of a space are both important. We also have to be aware that funding and planning trends will also influence the use of linear features. Historically

linear features have been successfully used in a number of eras a process that appears to be in place in Europe, North America and in China (i.e. Beijing's Olympic development). If this process continues and benefits can be derived from it then the value of linear features should continue to be explored and implemented by planners.

LAC: What's your view about English linear landscape protection?

Jan MELL: Linear features have been central to the development of the UK. They have supported the economy since the industrial revolution, acted as routes between towns and cities, and provided habitats and ecological resource bases for hundreds of years. With the increases in urban development additional pressures have been placed on the landscape and linear features have become a primary way of integrating public open and green spaces within urban areas. The historical works of 'Capability' Brown and Howard highlight this process which has continued into more contemporary planning. Linear features have also been linked closely with the redevelopment and retrofitting of urban areas in the UK as river corridors in particular have been used to promote a better sense of place, landscape and aesthetic quality (i.e. in Leeds and London). In the UK I can only see this process and the links between people and the linear landscapes increasing. They have formed the basic network of spaces that have supported the UK for over two hundred years and will continue to do as they provide focal points for development. Planners and developers are innately aware of this process and these links and have used it to promote a better quality of landscape planning and support the economic valuation of the landscape.



线性景观规划应界定范围

郭琼莹中国文化大学环境设计学院院长。

LAC: 从您所从事的专业角度,如何理解线性景观概念?按照您的定义,能否请您举一个或者几个线性景观的例子?

郭琼莹:线性景观在景观生态学上可解释为生态廊道,包括具延续性带状之植群、栖地,也可以是生物通道。而在视觉上它是具空间与时间持续性之同质或异质景观廊道,具有明显可与其外围景观区隔之元素,它可以是河川流域景观,或是人为种植之防风林带、森林中之防火带(虚空间)、传输电力之输电廊道、供水管线廊道、以及交通运输廊道(包括铁路、公路、捷运……)。

另就人文历史角度看,人类集居因地形地貌而形塑之聚落或贸易廊道,亦形成一种不规则、但具连续性之人文线性景观,如广义之陆上丝路、海上丝路以及各流域之人类文化遗产。

LAC: 中国快速城市化背景下,线性景观非常重要,您是否这样认为?为什么?

郭琼莹:中国在近20年来由于经济之快速成长,加以交通之发展便捷,城市拓张遽变,而乡村亦同时面临空前之空间纹理之解构,其中高速公路及道路之兴建,已形成一种人为的重要都市线性元素。然而全国道路网经

常呈现均质化之人造景观意象,充斥路权外之大型广告招牌,以及因辟建公路而被迫拆迁聚落城镇所遗留下来较不完整之城乡风貌,这些均有待以更系统之规划、更细腻之都市设计或景观规划与保育手法来作"修补"、"修景"之工作。此外,新建小区、城市往往形成一种制式化之公路切割、穿越主要核心之景观,所见多未保留充足之人行空间与植栽绿带,公路多紧临建物,不仅形成一种压迫感,也形成一种进入该城(市镇)欠缺自明性之Gateway Image。

在中国西部(如新疆、西藏)最令人有深刻印象的是进入绿洲前之杨树绿带,加上两侧之水圳,不仅有地域人文风貌,更形塑了地区微气候之通廊,此珍贵之绿洲线性景观廊道,应妥为保存、保护!

此外,中国历史上有很多古道,如茶马古道、盐道、丝路、运河、水道等,这些均已形塑累积历史文化与文学诗歌等具多重意义之文化线性景观,建议除保存外应由学界进行全面性调查登录,建置GIS系统,发展中国线性文化景观之新向度。

LAC: 线性景观可以分为哪些类型?不同的线性景观在遗产与生态保护、 旅游休闲方面有哪些特征?

郭琼莹: 自前述分析, 线性景观可区分为:

牛态廊道(Eco Corridor)

景观廊道(Scenic Corridor)

文化廊道(Cultural Corridor)

视觉廊道(Visual Corridor)

运输廊道(Transport Corridor)

产业廊道(Industrial Corridor)

游憩廊道(Recreation Corridor)

河流廊道(River Corridor)

这些在生态、生物栖地之保护上均应以系统性保护作为规划及经营策略,并应个别建立经营指针,例如视觉廊道对影响范围内之人为设施应有严格之控制,如天际线、整体色彩与材质。而河流廊道(包括不同等级之河流、溪流、运河、水路)应兼顾河流水域滨溪带之保全与复育,以及避免因都市化而强行将河流改道、加盖等开发行为。滨溪带植群之复育不宜以人为园艺品种替代,以建立更具生物多样性保全之河流网络系统。

而旅游廊道(廊带)应将不同节点串连成一优质之空间与时间体验廊 刀,并进行廊道串连之景观复育,以景观道路之概念来进行旅游据点与据 点间之空间联系,且可强化其文化自明性。

LAC: 您认为对线性景观进行规划与利用应该注意的关键问题有哪些?

郭琼莹:线性景观之规划应先界定"范围",而此范围应以地形及视域走廊之三度空间概念来界定,而非制式化之规范两侧各多少公尺。可以运用卫星影像数据或历史图资,以GIS手法结合较详细之廊道生态及人文资源调查,以确保景观敏感带之保全或避让(Avoid)。

文化历史遗产包括老树之保存均应——建文件,让工程设计施工有弹性,在经营管理维护部分建议建立系统性SOP,若跨行政区域亦能有整体质量之延续性,以避免同一水道、古道或景观道路,因进入不同管理权责范围,而被人为因素切断。中国幅员广大,线性景观之经营管理确需有中央层级(全国性)、区域性,以及地方性之不同规范,并可研拟"景观法"(台湾草案正在立法院审议中,日本已有景观法),在法律地位中予以更明确之保障。

最釜底抽薪方法应研订"景观法",全国性有全国性之国土景观策略及政策,区域有区域纲要计划(Regional Master Plan),地方及各县市有景观发展计划(Landscape Development Plan)。

…郭琼莹Qionavina GUO

而从事规划设计之工程师(过去多为土木、交通、水利专业者),亦 应接受景观生态学之基础训练,充实知识与新的规划工具与方法,方能全 面性提升中国线性景观之质量。

LAC: 线性景观的保护和利用往往会涉及众多的利益相关方, 您如何看待这一点?

郭琼莹:系统性之环境营造面对之Stake Holder往往很多,应可开始尝试运用民众参与之方式来让权利义务者有更宏观之认知。而公听会与说明会应有效运用科技工具,让民众或决策者了解不同方案。

而政府亦可提供奖励机制,以协助地方或民众获得合理之奖励与补偿,并建立公民之景观意识。

LAC: 现行城市规划方案中,常常将线性景观与骨干道路、河流等线性规划要素合并在一起,您如何看待这一点?

郭琼莹:线性景观之类型有很多,也有些类型具重叠功能与价值,因此 先前之调查非常重要,经过分析归类后,应配合都市之景观纲要计划 (Landscape Master Plan)指定重点景观区(或廊道),再依各类特性 予以规划,例如重要河川、河流、水岸不宜再兴建水岸快速道路或高架道 路,以破坏河川流域景观;而不可避免时,部分重要节点应将道路地下化 (如Boston水岸)。厦门海岸公路做得不错(本土化),但植被种类应可 更当地化,以及考虑节能减碳之维管效能。

中国有很多城市之骨干道路过度设计,路灯太繁复(灯泡用太多)、造型太华丽、植物过度人工图案化。这些未来都会是维管之致命伤,且对城乡景观生态系统亦无贡献。因此人性化、生态化与对当地风土之尊重非党重要

LAC: 您认为应从哪些方面评价线性景观?

郭琼莹: 生态多样性

景观多元性

视觉延续性完整性

人文丰富性

维管之经济性

特殊人文历史保全

气候之适应性。

LAC: 请您谈谈对保护中国线性景观的看法?

郭琼莹: 前面已谈到很多,在我看来,中国疆域幅员广大,应建立景观生态Regional Map,依气候、地质地形、植被等分区研订规范。最釜底抽薪方法应研订"景观法",全国有全国性之国土景观策略及政策,区域有

区域纲要计划(Regional Master Plan),地方及各县市有景观发展计划(Landscape Development Plan)。

如此可明确指认线性景观之质与量,此外可建立"景观师"证照制度,考试时应加强这方面之知识与技术之评量。并开设景观规划培训课程增强相关专业之景观能力(Capacity),对于珍贵独特之线性景观应立法保护,建构全国系统,如长城它不只是世界遗产,长城沿线两侧在棱线、外围之土地资源亦应一并保全,也应建立系统性监测与修复计划。同时这类线性文化资产应加强知性解说,展现其线性景观之丰富度。

中国无数之知名大川河流可建立Scenic River之评价制度,指认为国家级河川,建立流域管理专责单位,除水利、防洪外,更应兼顾河川之生态与景观变迁,文化历史脉络,也可以设立河川博物馆,历史古道、古木参天之绿道均应保护、登录,发展生态旅游,强化其价值与合理之地方旅游经济。

现代化城市之道路规划除交通功能考虑外,将人本需求与都市微气候 风廊效益及绿廊等之生态效益一并考虑。让骨干道路成为都市线性绿洲, 并可规划景观道路,让线性景观成为生态都市之助力而非障碍。



线性景观是人类活动和土地自 然过程长期相互作用的结果

李迪华北京大学景观设计学研究院副院长。

LAC: 从您所从事的专业角度,如何理解线性景观概念?

李迪华:线性是自然界的最基本物理形态,如河流、山脉,以及其他形状体的边界等构成了自然界丰富的线性空间。人类的空间活动也具有线性的特点,如历史时期的人类迁移线路、物资流通、军事防御和进攻线路等,以及复杂的政治经济原因形成的不同尺度的人类活动空间的界面等,是人类活动影响下形成的类型繁多的线性景观。

景观设计学理解的线性景观是一个综合概念,可以理解为人类活动与 自然环境叠加在一起形成的各种具有线性特征的复合生态系统,或者人类 生态系统。

LAC: 按照您的定义,能否请您举一个或者几个线性景观的例子?

李迪华:线性景观具有尺度特征。小尺度上,如公园里的林荫道、田野上的绿篱和防护林、上山的步行道等;中等尺度上,如城乡边缘带、城市滨水空间、城市通往郊野的生态廊道等,具有连接不同生态系统的特征;大尺度上,如中国的京杭大运河、长城、长江与黄河等,具有穿越不同生态系统的特征。

LAC: 中国快速城市化背景下,线性景观非常重要,您是否这样认为?为什么?

李迪华:宏观、中观和微观不同尺度的线性景观组成的城乡廊道,与重要的生态系统斑块一起构成具有生态和文化服务意义的生态基础设施,可以对维护城乡生态系统完整性,保持生态系统服务健康稳定发挥关键作用。

现行城乡规划以功能分区为基本规划手段,以机动车道路网为城市建设基本骨架,这种规划和建设模式,对长期自然和人类活动共同作用形成的线性景观系统以及它们的生态系统服务的损伤和破坏是最大的。

城乡建设过程中,要协调紧张的人地关系,再没有比保存和保护好各 地丰富的线性景观更重要的事情了。

LAC: 线性景观可以分为哪些类型?不同的线性景观在遗产与生态保护、 旅游休闲方面有哪些特征?

李迪华:线性景观具有综合性质,分类问题仍然处于理论和实践探索阶段。如前面谈到的按照尺度划分的线性景观类型。对于线性景观的类型,我本人缺乏研究,但倾向于按照线性景观的生态系统性质和其提供的生态系统服务分类,比较符合线性景观的综合特征,也便于安排利用、实施管理与保护。

LAC: 您认为对线性景观进行规划与利用应该注意的关键问题有哪些?

李迪华:线性景观的起源和特征是,它们都是人类活动和土地自然过程长期相互作用的结果,线性景观具有特殊的生态系统服务价值,对维护城乡生态系统完整性具有特别重要的意义。线性景观规划应该注意的关键问题在于理解线性景观的含义和特征,尊重土地和文化的自然过程,保存和保护其自然和文化历史价值。

LAC: 线性景观的保护和利用往往会涉及众多的利益相关方,您如何看待这一点?

李迪华: 所有规划都会涉及众多的利益相关方,线性景观保护和利用并没有什么特别之处。协调利益相关方的关键问题是认识到线性景观的公益性





质,它直接或者间接服务全体公众,因此不能够牺牲线性景观的公益服务价值,尤其是满足开发商的牟利。比如,京杭大运河沿线开发建设了很多居住小区,有的小区建设得离运河非常近,影响了运河的景观视觉效果,有的甚至把京杭大运河的河堤封闭在小区的围墙里面,这些做法,剥夺了大多数公众公平使用京杭大运河景观的权利,是不妥当的。

LAC: 现行城市规划方案中,常常将线性景观与骨干道路、河流等线性规划要素合并在一起,您如何看待这一点?

李迪华:如前面所谈到的,目前管理部门和专业人士对线性景观的内涵理解还不统一。线性景观与骨干道路、河流等线性规划要素结合在一起并不是不可以,关键是这样结合后构成的线性景观是否具有线性景观含义的关键要素,如是否具有生态学意义?是否具有历史文化价值?是否方便百姓休闲和进行环境教育使用?

如现在很多城市都喜欢沿河修建快速公路,这种做法就破坏了河流线性景观的核心的生态、文化与使用价值。

LAC: 您认为应从哪些方面评价线性景观?

李迪华:线性景观之所以受到重视,原因是城市化蔓延导致的土地生态与文化价值遭到破坏,并因此影响到社会公平。因此,评价线性景观应该紧密围绕关注这些目的进行,这样,才能够通过重视对线性景观的保存、保护和利用,改善城乡居民生活质量,维护城乡生态系统的完整性和生态系统服务价值。

LAC: 请您谈谈对保护中国线性景观的看法?

李迪华:中国自然环境条件复杂多样,历史悠远,中国大地上历史时期淀积下来的丰富的线性景观,大多数都是中华民族身份的象征,应该特别认真地加以保护,充分发挥它们在国民教育和环境教育中的作用。

中国的线性景观保护,还需要特别引起重视和警戒的是,建设性的破坏,如城市开发、旅游开发、防洪建设等对线形景观资源的破坏。这些破坏,往往是以政府合法的名义出现,危害极大!不容易引起公众的注意。

因此,线性景观保护,必须加大对线性景观的公众教育和公众参与。 线性景观进入公众的视野,其公益性质和公益价值才能得以体现,线性景观才能真正意义上被保护好。



线性景观在本质上并不是一个新的景观概念,而是一种 强化的说法

刘伯英

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LAC: 从您所从事的专业角度,如何理解线性景观概念?

刘伯英:线性景观有两个主题词。一是"线性",直意理解就是景观在形状上呈现"线"的特征,包括直线和曲线两种形式,它是针对"点"状景观和"面"状景观来说的。我们在作城市规划或者景观规划的时候,经常用到"点、线、面"结合的手法,而所谓"线",就是我们所说的线性景观。二是"景观"。这个景观不仅仅指自然景观,还包括文化景观、城市景观、社会景观等。线性景观在本质上并不是一个新的景观概念,而是一种强化的说法。

LAC:按照您的定义,能否请您举一个或者几个线性景观的例子?

刘伯英:线状景观可以分4个层次。一是国土层次。山形水系,人类活动形成的文化线路(Cultural Routes)、遗产运河(Heritage Canal)、遗产廊道(Heritage Corridor)等一系列反映了自然与人文景观的整体性与延续性、体现人类在各个历史时期的社会、经济与文化发展动态特征的跨区域的景观线路,如长江、黄河、大运河、滨海景观线路等。二是区域层次。风景名胜区内的旅游线路,将风景区内各景点串联起来,并形成线性的景观和文化体验,这种线性景观是在面状景观当中的线性景观,比如黄山、泰山等。三是城市层次。包括城市的空间序列、景观轴线、城市干道、防护绿地、溢洪道等等;城市尺度的线状景观往往形成城市的肌理与结构,如北京、西安等城市。四是街区层次。包括公园、住宅区、校园、厂区等等,规模有大有小;有的呈点状,有的呈面状,线状景观是内部景观的一种组织方式,同时也是串联点状和面状景观的纽带。

LAC: 中国快速城市化背景下,线性景观非常重要,您是否这样认为?为 什么?

刘伯英:线性景观非常重要,尤其是城市开放空间秩序,如城市广场、公园、河道、公共绿地等功能和空间的组织;以及城市功能的组织,如城市商业中心区、休闲景观区、住宅区等功能区的联系。在城市中突出地表现在城市主干道(长安街)、环路(二环、三环、四环)、河道(护城河、湖白河、永定河)当中。线性景观还是城市发展和蔓延重要的辐射和增长方式,同时也使城市避免摊大饼式的发展。采用线状景观带对板结的城市进行适当隔离,是城市呈组团形式发展的重要手段,比如北京的两条绿化隔离带,这时线性景观往往呈现曲线形式。

LAC: 线性景观可以分为哪些类型?不同的线性景观在遗产与生态保护、旅游休闲方面有哪些特征?

刘伯英:在北京城市层次的线性景观中,我认为有以下三种类型。一是城市开放空间,如北京积水潭、什刹海、北海、中南海形成的城市开放空间;二是城市结构轴线,如北京从永定门——天安门——景山——仰山的城市中轴线;三是城市肌理尺度,如城市主干道的景观等等。城市开放空间的线性景观是城市生态安全框架的核心,是营造城市整体生态环境的基础,也是人们游乐的场所;城市结构轴线往往是城市历史文化传统的精华所在,是城市历史文化遗产最为丰富的区域,起到控制城市的作用,也是城市旅游的重点区域。而形成城市肌理尺度的线性景观,把城市划分为更加接近人的尺度,与人们的日常生活密切相关,是人们休闲的去处。

LAC: 您认为对线性景观进行规划与利用应该注意的关键问题有哪些?

刘伯英:线性景观规划与利用首先要确定景观类型(自然景观、文化景观、城市景观、社会景观)和景观层级,确定景观的主题和素材,用线性联系起来。线性景观规划设计,就像写一篇文章和演奏一首乐曲,特别应该注意突出主题,将各种素材分出层级烘托主题,素材之间的连接要起、承、转、合,衔接自然流畅。

LAC: 线性景观的保护和利用往往会涉及众多的利益相关方, 您如何看待这一点?

刘伯英:层级越高的线性景观,由于规模的原因,涉及利益方越多,比如茶马古道、丝绸之路、长征之路、长江、黄河、大运河等,都是国土级的线性景观,景观类型也不单一,是复合的,既有自然景观,又有文化景观和社会景观。因此内容越丰富,对国家历史文化、生态环境、旅游休闲等影响越大,作用越大的线性景观,它的重要性就越突出,越具有保护的价值,利用的价值也越大。处理好利益相关方的关系成为保护和利用线性景观的关键,需要采取综合的和强有力的手段,实现这项工作的目的。

LAC: 现行城市规划方案中,常常将线性景观与骨干道路、河流等线性规划要素合并在一起,您如何看待这一点?

刘伯英:城市主干道、河流等线性规划要素是城市层级线性景观的重要内容,但这只是线性景观物质层面的东西,更重要的是要挖掘城市线性景观中的文化内涵和社会价值,发挥线性景观在连接城市各项功能的作用。而不能仅仅把它作为一条城市道路绿化或者河道这么简单对待。

LAC: 您认为应从哪些方面评价线性景观?

刘伯英:线性景观的评价非常复杂,涉及到层级、内容、手法等;同时也 关系到它的主题与城市的关系,在历史、文化、景观等方面的重要程度等 等。因此线性景观的评价必须采取综合的方法。

LAC: 请您谈谈对保护中国线性景观的看法?

刘伯英:虽然线性景观概念的内涵并不是什么新鲜的东西,但把它强调出来,并把这个概念的尺度放大、内容充实之后,这个概念就变得丰富起来了。线性景观的内涵非常丰富,作为一种历史、文化、景观、空间、功能等特有的组织方式,既有区域规划、城市规划、景观规划的内容,还有文化规划和社会规划的内容,线性景观规划设计必须采用科学的方法,它是一个多学科和跨学科的规划,即使小到住宅区的线性景观规划,我认为也不是简单的种树、广场、水池这些纯景观的内容,还包括空间功能的组织、人们活动的安排等内容。因此,我认为随着线性景观的提出,其内涵的不断丰富和范围的不断扩大,线性景观在我们国家必将有一个新的发展。



线性景观规划设计的关键问 题是功能性与尺度感

孟强

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LAC: 从您所从事的专业角度,如何理解线性景观概念?

孟强:从我个人的专业道路角度来理解,所谓线性景观是指人们在运动状态下沿某一线性空间活动时对周围环境所产生的综合认知。

LAC: 按照您的定义,能否请您举一个或者几个线性景观的例子?

孟强:常见的线性景观有河道景观、城市街道景观、古城墙、运河景观、城市防护林带景观、公路景观等。

LAC: 中国快速城市化背景下,线性景观非常重要,您是否这样认为?为什么?

孟强:是,因为城市化最大的特点就是城市及其周围土地资源的整合利用与开发,时空距离被极大缩短,而维系不同空间之间信息和功能联系的重要纽带就是大量的线性廊道,如道路、河流等,因此快速城市化背景下,线性景观非常重要。

LAC: 线性景观可以分为哪些类型? 不同的线性景观在遗产与生态保护、旅游休闲方面有哪些特征?

孟强: 我个人认为可以用不同的划分标准对线性景观进行分类。

从人的运动速度角度可以将线性景观分为低速、中速和高速线性景观。 低速线性景观包括城市步行道、步行游览的溪流和河道景观。中速线 性景观,比如乘船游览的河道景观、单车游览的道路景观等。高速线性景观则是指高速公路、高速游艇游览的河道等。

从线性景观受人工干扰的程度又可分为自然线性景观、人工线性景观和半自然半人工的线性景观。未经人类干扰的自然环境景观,如原始状态下的河流等就是自然线性景观;人工形成的线性景观,如人工河道、街道、公路等属于人工线性景观;半自然半人工的线性景观是指自然线性景观经一定历史演替后通过人工方式对其改造的景观,如经人工改造的自然河流等。

按照第二种线性景观分类方式,纯自然的线性景观,如原始状态下的河流等对自然生态的保护要求应该非常高,而其未被干扰的自然生态性也是吸引人们游览的主要原因。而一些具有特殊历史意义的线性景观,比如中国的京杭大运河,其丰富的历史人文积淀赋予了该类线性景观独有的特点,保护好依附于这类线性景观的历史遗产就显得非常重要,也是挖掘其游览价值的根本之所在。

LAC: 您认为对线性景观进行规划与利用应该注意的关键问题有哪些?

孟强:对线性景观进行规划与利用应注意的关键问题一是功能性,不同线性景观的功能是不同的,所以规划与利用应充分考虑其功能;二是尺度感,人们对不同类型的线性景观的感知不同,因此考虑线性景观的尺度是非常重要的一个前提。

LAC: 线性景观的保护和利用往往会涉及众多的利益相关方,您如何看待这一点?

孟强:线性景观由于其自身沿一定空间延展的属性决定了其社会关系的复杂性,也就是所涉及的利益相关方相对复杂多样。不同的利益相关方利益出发点和诉求不同,这既是线性景观区别于其他类型景观的不同,也是线性景观规划利用时经常面临的难题。对于规划建设者而言,需要客观分析相关方的客观情况,做出合理的选择。

LAC: 现行城市规划方案中,常常将线性景观与骨干道路、河流等线性规划要素合并在一起,您如何看待这一点?

孟强: 骨干道路、河流等是城市规划中遇到的最主要的线性要素,同时也是线性景观的依附体,因此城市规划中需要将线性景观与上述规划要素结合考虑。但是,需要注意的是,这些元素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,因此单纯的道路、河流的要素规划不能代替线性景观的规划,需做专项规划设计。

LAC: 您认为应从哪些方面评价线性景观?

孟强: 1)功能性, 2)通联性, 3)多样性, 4)历史价值, 5)美学价值, 6)科研价值, 7)经济价值, 8)生态价值。

LAC: 请您谈谈对保护中国线性景观的看法?

孟强:首先,线性景观资源保护意义重大,任重道远。我国的线性景观种类丰富多样,尤其是一些有历史价值的线性景观资源迫切需要保护,如一些城市的古城墙、古运河等,而现实情况往往是城市管理者处于各种利益的需要大肆对这些资源进行破坏或不合理的开发利用,令人痛心疾首。所以需要不断完善相应的法律法规。线性景观保护的前提和基础性工作是完

善我国现有法律法规,尤其对线性景观资源应该从不可再生资源的高度对 其保护进行立法。

其次要加强对线性景观特性及保护利用的研究工作。我国线性景观资源丰富多样,不同类型的线性景观保护利用的途径和方式不同,非常有必要对我国线性景观资源的特点、保护等开展专门的研究。

还要加强宣传工作,让普通民众知道保护线性景观的重要性。



最美的风景在路上

经林正

自由撰稿人,出版过《文坛剽客》、《文化嘴脸》 《先锋余华》等专著10多部,现致力于骑车走世界。

LAC: 听说您自己骑自行车穿越京杭大运河,独自去新疆、去越南,作为一个旅行者,您是如何理解线性景观概念的?

徐林正:这些年我先后骑车走了"京杭大运河"、"北京—漠河"、"昆明—腾冲"、"丝绸之路"、越南"友谊关—胡志明市"等等,都是属于线性的。关于线性景观,我没有去查它的专业定义。我凭空想象应该是一条直线,我们走过一条路,你看到路两边的东西就是景观,这是我的概念。这条路可能是很抽象的路,或者是现在没有建成的路,但它肯定是一条线串起来的。一路上有建筑和人,它应该是有活的景观和死的景观在一起的,可能是精神领域的。比如唐诗之路,唐诗里的山川地理,有诗人在这里走过、生活过,有许多诗人留下诗篇,形成一条唐诗之路。它也是一种景观,一路上全是唐诗。这条路不是走出来的,而是唐朝不同时代的诗人创作和读者吟诵出来的。这被后人发现,设计成"唐诗之路"。现实意义上的唐诗之路是不存在的,但是精神层面上是存在的,比如浙东唐诗之路。

LAC: 您是否认为线性景观非常重要?

徐林正:那还用说,非常重要。我们每个人不是生活在狭小的空间里,现在很多人忽视外面的环境,比如一个楼道里会很脏、很窄,外部环境非常差,但是里面的房子包括自家的设计、布置都非常好,这实际上是不对的。有时候发现整个北京很漂亮,我会喜欢北京;但实际上我不喜欢,一直感觉北京很零乱,因为它设计得不好。我觉得一个人生活的需要,如果只是在解决温饱问题的时候,它肯定是不重要的。但如果突破温饱,在精神层面上做更高的选择,它是非常重要的。

LAC: 就您旅行的经验,您可不可以给线性景观分一下类?

徐林正:我的直觉分类是,一种是自然或人工有组织的形成的地域性景观,如大运河、长江、黄河、国道等等。一种是通过时间"叠加"起来的景观,如丝绸之路,好多路段既不是自然形成的,又不是有意建设起来的,而是不同时间的人行走,由重重叠叠的脚印组成的,这脚印也许绵亘了数千年。数千年来,行者在不断探索、修正,形成了相对固定的路。



为什么要修正呢,因为行人总是选择最便捷最安全的道路。我骑车走之后发现,好多国道就在原来丝绸之路上建立的,有的只是因为风沙原因会往南移了几十公里。那些不同年代的古城、驿站遗址默默见证了这些改变。第三种是文化层面的,这条路很复杂,甚至不可走,比如唐诗之路,西北有如河西走廊的唐诗之路,东南也有,比如浙江境内的浙东唐诗之路。还有,一些旅游机构推出的"道教游"之类,其实也是一条文化层面的,真正要走,也许要涉江过海,穿水泥的国道和泥泞的小道,还要翻山越岭。

LAC: 那您觉得您所经历的这些道路中, 从规划设计层面来说, 应该注意一些什么问题?

徐林正:好多道路,比如像丝绸之路不需要设计,它是自然而然形成的, 保留原状就行了。

我认为现在的线性景观设计,有两个误区。第一,文物保护一直在为城市建设和旅游发展让路。原因多方面,比如主持者的文化素质和认识不够等等,但大家都在忽视一个重要的问题:就是大部分游客没能力、没体力、没心力去欣赏一些真正的原生态。依据我骑车走运河的经验,山东临清是京杭大运河上最原汁原味的城市之一,著名的鳌头矶,兼具古砖博物馆(有"北京城临清造"之说,就是现在的北京故宫、天坛十三陵使用的砖都来自临清),但我去的那天就我一个游客,工作人员特意为我开门开灯。如大运河苏州段,有一个著名的横塘驿站,也就是贺铸写的"凌波不过横塘路",它在苏州横塘镇附近的京杭大运河畔。但是如果去苏州,不会去横塘。现在的横塘驿站,只剩一个亭子和一座桥。我费尽周折找到那里,感觉非常好。可以说是整个苏州,印象最深的地方。但大部分游客会

觉得没有看头。

第二点缺少以人为本的精神。整个大运河改造得都几乎一模一样。 "骑车走运河"时,一路上我都在想:为何各运河城市城区的老运河一改 造都是差不多同一个样子啊?我真怀疑这些运河城市开过市长联席会议, 改造时有意统一风格。运河小镇都爱走周庄之路,而城市中的运河之畔则 走上海外滩之路。因此,改造后是一片修复后的明清老房子,但非常冷清 (原来虽然杂乱,但很热闹)。任何运河一经改造,就变得干干净净没有 人气了。有些城市的运河没有改造,即使干涸无水,运河沿岸依然热闹繁 华,如沧州的运河桥头。我骑车走越南发现,越南比中国做得好。无论河 内还是胡志明市的重要街道,挑担的小贩都会见缝插针地摆摊卖东西,虽 然有点杂乱,但让整条线性景观充满了活力,也让城市充满了活力和生活 气息。但这种情况在中国北京、上海是不可能实现的,有敬业的城管呢。

LAC: 您怎么看待景观的保护利用规划设计中, 多个利益方的协调问题?

徐林正:应该能够协调好,但是非常难。在规划中,不仅是每个人的利益在里面,而且大家理念也不一样。但有时候个人按照自己的特色搞,他们会不约而同地变成一个单调的旅游模式,亭台楼阁、吃饭的地方、招商,哪都在做,你会发现城市越来越像,而且什么都会修葺一新。比如嘉兴盛泽镇的先蚕祠,以前是很有名的一个小镇,丝绸业很发达,可能现在是中国唯一祭祀蚕花娘娘(蚕神,传说中伏羲的妻子)的地方,可惜现在修葺一新,好多原汁原味的的东西都看不到了。

还有,我们建了几年,假文物变成真文物了,游客不会来分辨真假,你说它是真的,告诉他们一个故事,他们就开始拍照。越南好多文物还保

存着,因为他没有钱去做假文物。越南现在讲一句话,中国的今天就是越南的明天。我非常担心,越南好像也在犯中国在文物保护上的错误。比如在越南顺化的紫禁城,是仿造中国的紫禁城建造的,在美越战争中几乎成为废墟,但这废墟已经列入了世界文化遗产,那种沧桑、残缺给人一种无言的震撼。但是,去年12月我骑车走越南时发现,顺化紫禁城已经在全面修葺了,从挂在那儿的效果图看,似乎一个气势恢宏的紫禁城,比北京故宫还气派。当地有关部门不是傻瓜,建假文物自然是没有意思的。但是,从旅游的角度考虑,修建这个假文物似乎是有必要的,很多游客花钱买了门票,看到的却是一片空荡荡的废墟台基,觉得不值得。 我相信,经过一阵子的风吹雨打,这些假文物很快变得古色古香,让游客找到一种沧桑感。

LAC: 您觉得应该如何评价线性景观?

徐林正:第一,我希望最大程度地保留了原来的东西,包括风土人情。 很多人喜欢丽江,但我不喜欢。小桥流水、房子干净,说是"追求原生态",但是大多数是假的。包括在四方街跳群舞的老太太也是有组织的。 第二,这线上应该有当地生活的人,而不是组织起来的,是原生态的人, 他们在这里生活、繁衍。

LAC: 从您的旅行经历中发现一件事情很有趣,您选择的旅途好像都是线性的?

徐林正:线性的不是点,是线。现在我们讲的线性其实是点,所谓丝带串起的明珠,我们不是要明珠,因为丝带已经很漂亮了,我更关注这条丝带,而不是明珠。

我一路骑车过去,美景尽收眼底,会遇到各种各样的人和事,当然也有危险。听村民讲故事,在当地人群中吃便宜而脏兮兮却最原汁原味的小吃(和"美食城"完全两码事),品尝果农的刚从树上摘下来的水果,加速骑车摆脱有劫匪嫌疑的跟踪者……当真"骑"乐无穷。正因为这些,而去看一些著名景点,其实是例行公事了。大家都会说,最美的风景在路上,但真正意识到这一点的人并不多。

还有一点,我选择线性,永远不知道前面是什么风景,内心永远充满期待。



期待解决"无解"问题

杨波 《户外》杂志主编。

LAC: 从您所从事的专业角度,如何理解线性景观概念?按照您的定义, 能否请您举一个或者几个线性景观的例子?

杨波:我以前经营一家户外俱乐部,现在是《户外》杂志(Outside中文版)的主编,这两份工作可以说和地理有一些联系,但肯定谈不上是地理

我不是要明珠,因为丝带已经很漂亮了,我更关注这个丝带。 徐林正Linzheng XU

专业类的职业。基本上,你可以将我的答复视为业余人士的观点和看法。我的理解,线性景观就是分布在一个狭长区域内的一连串景观,这些景观在自然、生态、人文等方面存在某种程度上的联系。这个狭长区域的尺度可以是很大,譬如长江、京杭大运河、长城、丝绸之路……也可以较小,譬如城市里的连续景观带、穿城而过的小河等等。

LAC: 线性景观的保护和利用往往会涉及众多的利益相关方, 您如何看待 这一点?

杨波: 尺度较大的线性景观因为地域广阔、内容丰富,必然涉及众多的利益相关方,可能是政府的不同部门、当地民众、NGO组织等。这里固然存在共同的利益,但更多时候表现出来的还是彼此利益的冲突。民众基本属于利益被损害的一方,NGO的发言权通常过分微弱,起决定权的还是政府。政府内部也有不同部门利益之分,权力大小决定话语权和最终利益分配。要想找到一个多方利益都能得到照顾和平衡的协商妥协方案,在当前的体制之下,这是个无解的问题。

LAC: 请您谈谈对保护中国线性景观的看法?

杨波:我刚刚去过酉水河,这是沅水的最大支流,也是湘西境内最大的一条河流,被当地土家族认为是他们的母亲河。在近500km的河岸两侧散落着众多漂亮的土家族、苗族村寨,除了浓郁的民族风情,还有秀美神奇的自然风光——这里属于典型的喀斯特地形,天坑溶洞多不胜数,其中不乏一些能在国内排上前列的巨型洞穴系统。近年来酉水河流域又有重大的考古发现,古镇里耶出土3万余枚秦简,被专家认为是继兵马俑以后秦代考古的又一惊世发现,蕴涵着巨大的学术价值。

按照我的理解,这是一处典型的兼具人文、历史和自然色彩的线性景观,如果能有出色的保护和开发措施,这里完全有可能形成一条壮观的风景带。但现实并不如此。我多次湘西游历所见,河流两岸越来越多的生活垃圾和工厂污水,酉水河的水质一年比一年下降。一个接一个的大坝相继建起来,下游水库的尾水几乎就连着上一个水库大坝的坝下。原来的河流如今变成死水一潭,这也造成自净能力的大幅下降,加剧了河流的污染情况。最明显的变化就是河面漂浮垃圾铺天盖地、以往当地常见的各种特有鱼类如今踪影全无。

对于建坝、建工厂这些政府的举动,当地民众毫无发言权,只能无可奈何地退让。梅江河是酉水河的一条支流,上游建起一座电解锰厂,几乎将梅江河变成一条鱼虾绝迹的墨汁河,我听见不少当地人抱怨,却不见任何行动。他们唯一的行动,或许就是不在这条墨汁河里游泳。另外一方面,普通民众的素质也成问题。沿河几乎每一个村寨,垃圾都是直接扔进河里,谁住在下游谁倒霉,人人都是一付末日心态。沿岸景点已经有一些被开发。坦率地说,目前国内所谓的开发通常是"破坏"的同义词。建索道、修缆车、大兴建筑……这里也不例外。这样的问题不只是酉水河存在,也不只是线性景观的问题,可以说酉水河就是中国大多数河流的缩影,湘西的背后也同样藏着国内绝大多数地区的问题。■