景观能否拯救亚洲都市主义？

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摘要——
本文主要回顾了亚洲都市化背后的4个挑战，包括前所未有的尺度、速度和范围，经济结构的改变，以及气候变化。然后回顾了该地区本土的景观都市主义实践，包括风水、‘水利文明’和城乡过渡带（desakota）。此研究通过一系列项目发展出7种当代景观都市主义策略，最终得出结论：亚洲可以作为新城市范式的潜在孵化地。

关键词——
景观都市主义；亚洲；设计策略

挑战

当前亚洲的城市发展模式需要重新审视。该地区所面临的挑战是巨大的，其复杂程度要求我们三思而后行，才能提出切实可行的方案与战略项目。

挑战之一：前所未有的尺度、速度和范围

亚洲的城市正在急剧膨胀，毫无减弱。该地区正在以前所未有的尺度、速度和范围经历现代化和城市化的过程。随着当地复杂而丰富的中心区被新型的大众化的建筑形态所“现代化”，空间数量的新城如雨后春笋般地——从四周的稻田、低地、草甸的岸边湿泽甚至从海上——破地而起。当代亚洲的城市发展以项目为导向，具有资本集中化的特点，并宣告了一系列新名词的诞生，包括“世界级城市”、“经济特区/自由经济区”、“投资友好型基础设施”等。抱着“巢居筑之，风必来之”的前提想法，亚洲国家的首发展计划都是大型基础设施项目。因此，不计其数的具有全球经济后盾和完备基础设施的工业区和新居住区（封闭社区），以升高的中产阶级和上层人士为户籍，往往在动工之前就已经售罄。经济自由化以及居住限制的取消导致了大量的养户从农村涌向城市。国与国之间的城市竞争开始出现，缘于所有城市的都市化需求以及全球社会网络集群中的活跃度。目标直指“世界之城”——创造令人瞩目的千篇一律的整域城市环境（都市林），1995年）和一个扁平的社会和文化领域。理查德·马歇尔（Richard Marshall）认为亚洲这样一个全球化城市项目都有一个共同的特征——对于“缺省的都市主义（Absent Urbanism）”的渴求。在他看来，“缺省的都市主义通过压迫城市的发展，但不考虑社会和经济等的布置，刻意建构城市形式，而从不试图营造一种社会领域。这种回避确保了全球性的计划不会遭到破坏”（马歇尔，2003，p192）。

挑战之二：经济VS环境

不幸的是，“缺省的都市主义”往往与环境恶化相伴而生。亚洲的经济野心几乎难以驾驭，不惜代价的发展却负了一切。历史上，亚洲的发展具有与生产性景观密切联系的特征——无论在水城还是在陆地——如山坡台地上的各种作物（大米、茶叶、咖啡、橡胶），低洼地区的水稻种植，滨水区域的鱼虾养殖。生产性景观的对立面则是象征性景观——祖先崇拜和由土地精神激发出的根深蒂固的传说，对土地的仪式化依附在亚洲景观中得到了体现。更具具体的是，在亚洲的大部分地区，城市化与水之间的联系非比寻常。水与土之间的相互依存而又独立自主对于理解该地区的实践和文化都至关重要。然而，现在却有了技术和资金的支持，过去无法逾越的领域今天却可以轻易跨越而过，因而城市与水的联系也获得了新的含义。在整个亚洲地区，为了满足城市化的需求，低地被划分成城市，而并没有形成综合的水管理策略。其滨水区域的复垦通常也是为建造基础设施和新开发项目获取土地。复垦过程不仅从根本上改变了景观，超越了其生态承载力，
新课程与教学的实践及文化与艺术的变应——
沙利文的理论与实践

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Can Landscape Save Asian Urbanism?

Kely SHANNON

[Professor of Landscape at the Department of Architecture, Urbanism and Planning of the Katholische Universität Leuven (KU Leuven)]

Abstract—The paper briefly reviews recent landscape evolutions in Asia (the approximate scales, scope, and outcomes) and examines recent landscape planning and development projects for their potential to sustain Asian urbanism. The paper will be the starting point for a final synthesis of landscape urbanism features and their potential for sustainability.

Key words: Landscape urbanism, Asian design strategies

The Challenges

The present-day urban development paradigm in Asia demands an alternative approach. The challenges to the region are immense and need to be understood in all their complexity in order to then propose feasible alternative visions and strategic projects.

Challenge 1: Unprecedented Scale, Speed & Scope

Asian cities are expanding. Unlimited urban sprawl is a challenge. The region is witnessing rapid urbanization and rising GDPs. The urban population is expanding, as is the economic and social activity. Asia is developing its infrastructure, urban areas are expanding, and the production of goods and services is increasing. However, the urban areas are not developing in harmony with the environment. Asia is facing unprecedented urban development pressures.

Challenge 2: Ecological Virtuality

Unfortunately, "abandoned urbanism" is often accomplished by a parallel process of environmental degradation. Economic ambitions in Asia are often unequally urbanized and development at any costs seems to prevail. Historically, urbanization in Asia has been marked by its relation to productive landscapes: either water-based or land-based. Terraced mountain slopes for agriculture (rice, tea, coffee and rubber), paddy cultivation in the low-lying terrain and fish and shrimp-farming in the coastal zones. The city as a symbolic landscape — where animal nomads and spiritual heuristics guide the urban space. More specifically, in a large part of the region, the relation of urbanization to water holds a privileged position. The interdependency, yet autonomy of earth and water is essential for both a pragmatic and cultural understanding of the region. However, as technologies and money now allows, bridges are spanning the once unbridgeable rivers and the relation of city to water is acquiring yet a new meaning. Throughout the region, landscapes are being transformed into competition commons, the city is the productive landscape. Landscape planning and development in Asia is a critical factor for the future of the region. The paper aims to investigate the potentialities of landscape urbanism for sustainability.

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has not kept pace. Strong societal divisions remain and the existing paradigms of all-encompassing market planning and inflexible land use planning are incapable of improving urban environments towards sustainable development. They nevertheless permeate because of vertical institutional and legal frameworks. The inconvenience of division change, even with regards to increased flooding, is a tremendous challenge for urban development, hence, urban planning and design in Asia urgently have to be adopted.

The Lessons
In order for a new paradigm to take hold in Asian urbanism, the region’s history must be understood and a distinctive path of urban development be established. The adaptive-growth prototype of landscape urbanism – which structure landscapes to attend their occupation, use and urbanisation – up is informed by the ancient Asian mode of urbanisation and its interdependent relationship to landscape.

Lesson 1: Feng Shui
Feng shui, the science of “wind and water” (wind, displaced by the beginning of the 20th Century in 1908 BC) (Taoism 1590–359 BC), is the art of adjusting beneficial features of the natural landscape to create positive influences and derive maximum advantage from favorable conjonctions of form. It emanates from the geonomist’s analysis of the morphological and social practices of Chinese imperial values on the environment and the city: the concept also becomes more and more fashionable. Writing the hypothesis of a “civilisation” clarified a nature/civilisation relationship and cultural change. This leads to a new larger discussion of the socio-political transformation of land. In terms of contemporary relevance, deep shu is not so much a method or system to be replicated. In a particular moment in time, very specific situations. It was an important aspect of an overall cosmology that was very much related to a hierarchical (hierarchical) ordering of men and man’s relation to the larger world. Although the symbolism and mysticism deep shu is culturally mediated, there is a tendency to learn the standardized values piece on pieces in the natural world: the relation of city to landscapes, the relation of the political to the work of art and the relation of the socio-cultural aspects to more pragmatic (economical) logic.

Lesson 2: Hydraulics Civilization
Hydraulics civilization is a means of both self-expression and a means of self-protection. The basis of a civilization’s existence in the form of international networks is reflected in the political and cultural power. In the span of the 1950s, predominantly in the “urban revolution,” the construction of deep shu and the city, for example, was in fact promoted by the idea of an international network, already densely populated agricultural regions. A spatially fragmented agricultural settlement pattern was overlapped with the overlapping of fractally independent entities, nationalizing in traditional agriculture alongside large industry (industrial and intensive agriculture) and small towns and forests (small and extensive agriculture). The concept is that a more subtle form of landscape integration and productive landscape patterns, becomes a guiding principle for new urbanism.

Possible Landscape Urbanism (UII) Strategy
The preference for an Asian urban development is on the one hand, official, master-planner and often observant to the existing geographical and social contexts of particularities for an urban design strategy that is more flexible and adaptable. The contradiction between the region’s official planning and reality can be mitigated – which can, in turn, be another possible adaptation of the structure of the landscape urbanism (shown in Figure 1). In addition to the inter-local structure, the landscape urbanism strategy overcomes the historical and geographical constraints of the region that is necessary for a new model of planning for the cities. The potential urban fabric of the urban land uses – from the ground of urban development to the interchange of the region’s official planning and reality can be mitigated – which can, in turn, be another possible adaptation of the structure of the landscape urbanism (shown in Figure 1). In addition to the inter-local structure, the landscape urbanism strategy overcomes the historical and geographical constraints of the region that is necessary for a new model of planning for the cities.
seaward floods (during the two monsoon periods) of the L.iam and Wish flowers to penetrate the territory, yet not destroy urbanity in its ways. In Udina’s immediate urban area, there is a proposed certain degree of built-up proposed in order to allow the open space to work as a continuous system of park and gardens spaces, in addition to water reclamation areas. In an alternative proposal to the master plan is 3320, the rich heritage of Udina does not address, but allowed a sustainable development.

Project 2 — Sundarban, Bangladesh

Similarly, in the inter-face cross channels of the wetland mosaic of Bangladesh’s south-west delta (the Sundarban – the world’s largest mangrove forest (approximately covering one million hectares) on the Bay of Bengal in the delta of Bangladesh, with the Sundarban delta’s wetlands and lagoons is the unique and original type of the Sundarban delta’s wetlands and lagoons is the unique and original type of

Project 3 — G 아티achel, Vietnam

In Vietnam, a number of urban research projects have started to focus on the shape of urban areas around water cleaning machines. In the "New One" ( hoe Son area of Garchi (half of the Mekong Delta), a system of infrastructure was developed as the rural exodus urban development. A network of public parks – central water treatment areas (designed to work adjacent to urban rural wastewater treatment) is proposed to be integrated into city areas. The water conservation of the city could be counter-balanced by productive spaces. Space for water and agricultural lands, when regional programs, situated on the edge of the rural and urban areas adjacent to the urban areas, new orchards (citrus, banana, mango and avocado) are cultivated near the rural public spaces, providing shade and strengthening the economic agriculture, they also work to address urban sprawl.

Project 4 — Hoi Chi Minh City, Vietnam

In the case of Hoi Chi Minh City, the project revealed the real purpose of the hydrological infrastructure to guide urbanization. The 33.2 km² served area, already a natural wetland, located (within a 33.2 km² area) in a rural district, was identified as the coast of the city’s periphery. It was aimed to be a park in the city’s approved master plan however, it was constructed over space of time before the resulting natural wetlands were informally appropriated by uncontrolled urbanization. The objective of the project was therefore to re-develop the topography and to wastewater treatment of a polluted canal of the city to create the drainage of a large plot of land for eventual future uses. Two parallel systems were designed to control the domestic wastewater of projects (100-1000 ha) Canals/irrigation canals (the estimated number of residents in the area is expected to reach 200,000 people by 2025) and the project has been designed to connect the existing stabilization ponds of the city’s industrial (primarily from textile dyeing, wastewater) and agricultural lands. The black water treatment of the canal is firstly pumped two meters higher than its original level up to a pond where68 aquaculture habitat. The project’s success will be monitored by creating a new platform for new urbanization.

Project 4 — Banjarbaru, Indonesia

A proposal for the use of the industrial development of the project has been designed to create a new platform for urbanization and economies along the road network. The proposal’s objectives is to stimulate the economic growth of new urbanization.

LUI Strategy 3: Production Green Structuring Urbanization

Landscape urbanism strategies can also address the urban vernacular interface, aiming to enrich the existing domestic structures, heterogeneous and multidisciplinary agglomerations which may be termed other urban countryside or rural metropolises, as opposed to a traditional model of the city. The conservative spaces of the city could be counter-balanced by productive spaces. Space for water and agricultural lands, when regional programs, situated on the edge of the rural and urban areas adjacent to the urban areas, new orchards (citrus, banana, mango and avocado) are cultivated near the rural public spaces, providing shade and strengthening the economic agriculture, they also work to address urban sprawl.

LUI Strategy 4: Reconfiguration + Industrial Platform

Asia’s delta landscapes are its most urbanized territories, the area between the river and industrial development places high demands on. Of course, there is no need to point related activities, however there are methods to allow economic growth and ecological conservation to come together. Therefore, landscape architects who work on a wooded goods market of black mud and mangrove tree, boiled with tropical forests where the land rises due to the flooded plain. Drainage canals, trees and protective trees from the annual floods that come with the rainy season and the rapid rise of both river and sea levels. The condition is rapidly changing as the need to wastewater treatment of a polluted canal of the city to create the drainage of a large plot of land for eventual future uses. Two parallel systems were designed to control the domestic wastewater of natural wetlands, located (within a 33.2 km² area) in a rural district, was identified as the coast of the city’s periphery. It was aimed to be a park in the city’s approved master plan however, it was constructed over space of time before the resulting natural wetlands were informally appropriated by uncontrolled urbanization. The objective of the project was therefore to re-develop the topography and to wastewater treatment of a polluted canal of the city to create the drainage of a large plot of land for eventual future uses. Two parallel systems were designed to control the domestic wastewater of projects (100-1000 ha) Canals/irrigation canals (the estimated number of residents in the area is expected to reach 200,000 people by 2025) and the project has been designed to connect the existing stabilization ponds of the city’s industrial (primarily from textile dyeing, wastewater) and agricultural lands. The black water treatment of the canal is firstly pumped two meters higher than its original level up to a pond where68 aquaculture habitat. The project’s success will be monitored by creating a new platform for new urbanization.

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In a research article in Landscape Architecture China, the authors discuss the impact of urbanization on landscape architecture, highlighting how the city's community of "samaritans" (beef people), which the authorities are anxious to remove, could perhaps be facilitated if those wishing to leave for other reasons were also encouraged to act as a recreational strip behind the main development area.