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福州古窑址公园（淮安国宾馆）景观生态保护设计

Ecological Protection Landscape Design of Ancient Kilns Park (Huai'an State Guesthouse), Fuzhou

成都景虎国际景观设计有限责任公司 / International Landhoo of Chengdu Landscape Design Co., Ltd.

校对 Proofread by / 李舒雅 Shuya LI

摘要 ……

福州古窑址公园一期（淮安国宾馆）在建设过程中面临保护与有限利用的双重问题。设计过程中，景观设计师需要通过综合的专业知识和技巧使二者达到和谐与统一，具体涉及与保护地下文物有关的场地标高、古树复壮、规划选线等问题。通过各方的努力，呈现一个集生态保护与历史文化于一体的特色公园。

关键词 ……

生态保护；文化遗存；古树复壮

Abstract ...

During the construction process, the Ancient Kilns Park in Fuzhou faces dual problems of how to protect the site with limited use. In the process of design, landscape architects need both comprehensive professional knowledge and skills to achieve the goal of balancing and harmonizing the two major demands, especially upon the issues related to the protection of underground cultural relics, including site elevation, ancient trees rejuvenation and routes selection. Through efforts on all aspects, the Ancient Kilns Park presents a feature as the combination of ecological conservation and history and culture of the site.

Key words ...

Ecological Conservation; Culture Heritage; Ancient Tree Rejuvenation

1. 总平面图
2，3. 为保护场地中原有树木而进行的路线设计
1. Master plan
2, 3. Proposed routes for protecting the existing trees

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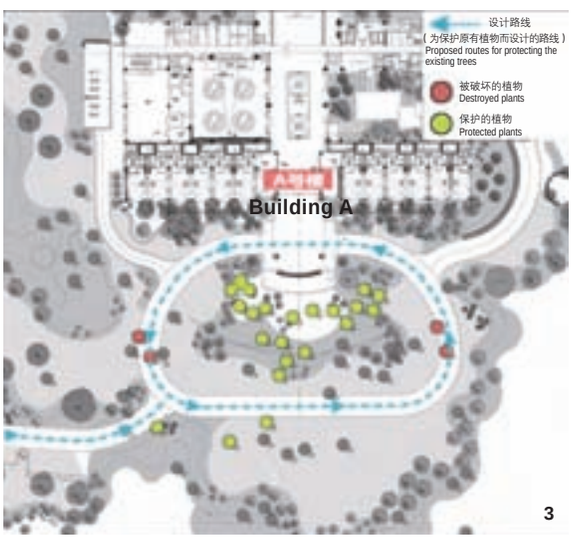

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4，5. 原始场地上繁茂生长的树木
6，7. 保留下来的树木与建筑环境和谐统一
8. 为保护原生大树而进行的施工设计：放弃回填的做法，改为新增排水沟。
9. 保留下来的原生大树增加了场地记忆。
10. 场地中遗留下的界碑铺设在园路中。
4, 5. Luxuriant trees in the original site.
6, 7. The remained trees harmonize with the buildings.
8. Construction design for protecting the existing trees: instead of backfilling the site, we added some new ditches.
9. The protected trees remaining the memory of the site.
10. Boundary markers in the site are embedded in the pavement of paths.

项目地址：福建省福州市
项目面积：5.6hm^2（一期）
项目委托：融侨（福州）置业有限公司
景观设计：成都景虎国际景观设计有限责任公司
首席设计师：龙赟
项目负责人：徐清风
项目团队：杜乾、邱海英、李国燕、付陈瑶、 何明娟、高欢
建设时间：2011~2012年（一期）
建成时间：2012年12月（一期）

Location: Fuzhou, Fujian Province
Area: 5.6 hm^2 (the First Phase)
Client: Rongqiao (Fuzhou) Real Estate Co., Ltd.
Landscape Architecture: International Landhoo of Chengdu Landscape Design Co., Ltd.
Chief Designer: Yun Long
Project Leader: Qingfeng Xu
Project Team: Qian Du, Haiying Qiu, Guoyan Li, Chenyao Fu, Mingjuan He, Huan Gao
Design Period: 2011 ~ 2012 (the First Phase)
Completion Time: December, 2012 (the First Phase)

1 项目背景

距今已有1 500多年历史的淮安古窑发现于1953年，占地约1hm^2，是建国以来福建省发掘出的规模最大、年代最久远的窑址。此外，场地及其周边遗留了许多丰富的植被资源和人文历史遗存，构成了该地区最大的财富。以保护古窑址为初衷的福州古窑址公园，总占地面积32hm^2，其中为非文物核心保护区的一期（淮安国宾馆）规划建设用地约为5.6hm^2。

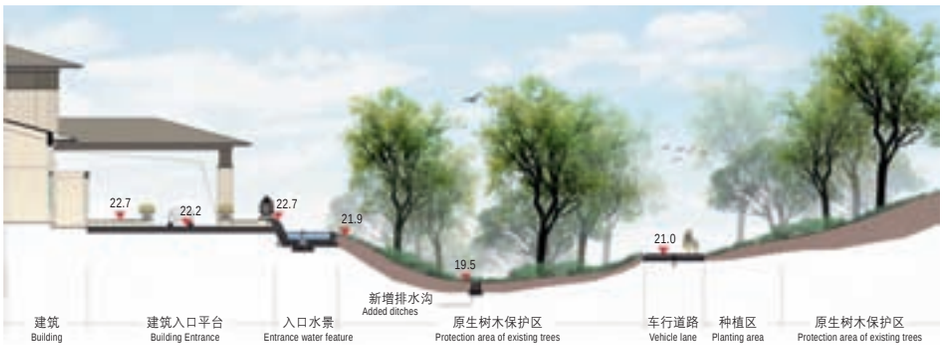
2 问题与挑战

古遗址公园独特的人文与自然资源为设计师营造一处不同寻常的景观提供了可能，但仍存在着诸多挑战。首先，基于文物保护线基础上的景观规划布局设计既要保护地下文物和场地内的树木，同时还要满足交通、功能分区的要求；其次，由于场地不能下挖（对地下古窑造成影响）和堆土（极易造成大树死亡），会影响场地内部、场地与外部高差之间的衔接关系，且设计后高差的变化会引发原生大树区域的积水等问题；第三，具体施工过程中，需要正确采取古树复壮措施。

3 设计关键

设计师在了解场地的过程中形成了以下几个设计要点：

（1）景观规划选线：景观规划布局围绕三幢建筑形成了环绕整个地块的交



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通体系，完善了功能分区及道路系统。道路系统基本不改变原有路径。为了保留大树，常规对称式的入口也进行了侧移。

（2）土壤与排水：由于建设后的道路基础设施标高比原始场地高出许多，低洼区在雨量大时有被淹没的可能。因此设计师在树林前设置了一排隐蔽的排水沟，并在设计中尽可能减少堆土量。

（3）针对场地中大树的保护：场地中遗留的354棵福州特有的乡土大树作为地面上的宝贵财富，需要在施工过程中对其进行古树复壮。具体保护措施主要包括3点：1）清除树木周边的杂木及树枝树冠上的爬藤；2）对于原场地中树木标高与设计标高高差较大的，沿树木中心向外砌筑8~10倍于树木胸径的护土挡墙，若场地标高高于树木标高，则预留排水管道；3）对于一些树枝已枯萎的树木，地面以上进行截断处理，地面进行透气铺装或种植地被，地面以下进行土壤改良以增加水份及有机质。除此之外，对过于衰弱的大树施用生长调节剂，延缓衰老。虽然设计师尽可能对大树进行保留，但在施工过程中，由于人为原因还是有所损失，项目建成后最终成活324棵树木。

4 结语

在该项目中，我们试图尽可能地从生态的角度解决设计问题，希望这块场地的神明——地下的生命（古窑）和地上的生命（古树），能在这块保护更新的土地上延续生命，向后人诉说那段静默却熠熠生辉的历史。LAF

1 Background

The Huai'an Ancient Kilns dating back to more than 1,500 years ago, was found in 1953, covering about 1hm^2. It is the largest and earliest ancient kilns explored in Fujian Province. In addition, the vegetation resources and humanity history relics remaining in the site and its surroundings are the greatest wealth to this area. With an intention of protecting the ancient kilns site, the Ancient Kilns Park totally covers an area of 32 hm^2, and the first phase of planning and construction of non-core heritage area is about 5.6 hm^2.

2 Issues and Challenges

The unique cultural and natural resources of the Ancient Kilns Park offered an opportunity for designers to create a distinctive landscape, but there were still a few challenges. Firstly, based on the landscape planning within the cultural relics protection line, the design gave priority to protect the underground cultural relics and trees within the site, with meeting the requirements of traffic and functional division; Secondly, due to that the space cannot be dug and piled earth, which would affect the coherency inside the site, and between the site and the external height difference that would cause problems such as ponding water in the native trees area; Finally, in the specific construction process, the ancient trees rejuvenation should be properly taken.

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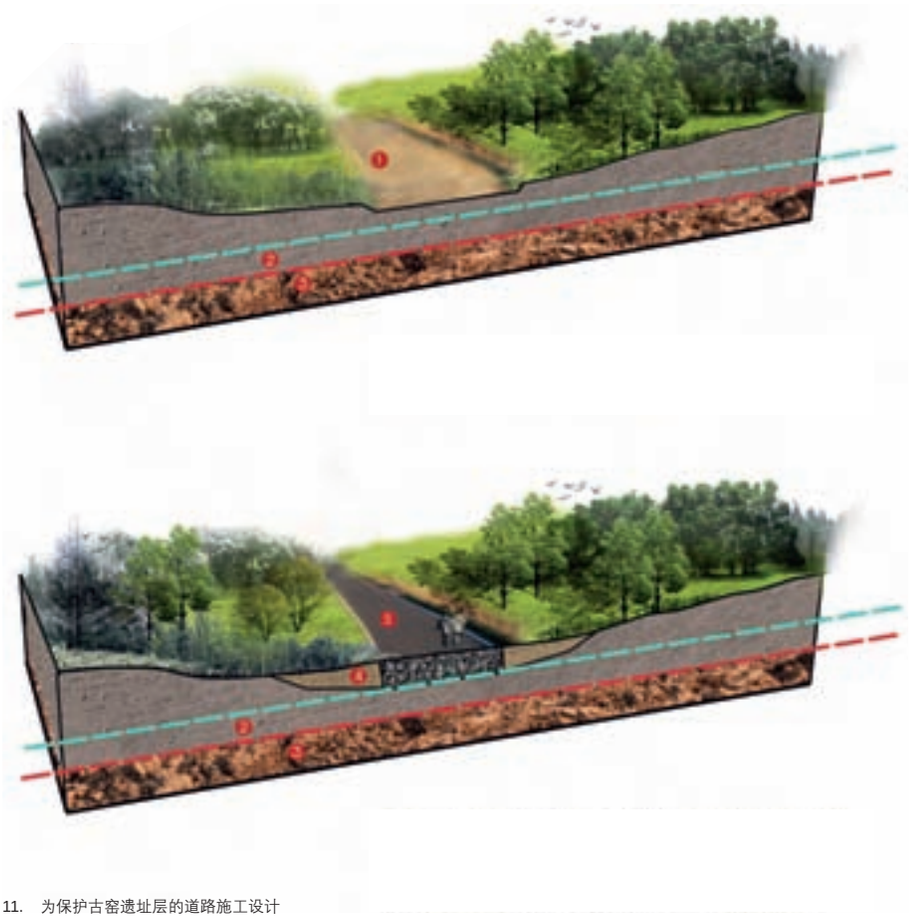

建设之前的场地：缺乏规划的野生树种。覆土层及古窑遗址层保护层距离地表很近。
Before: The original plant lacked of planning, the overlying soil layer and heritage protection layer were very close to the earth surface.

1 原始道路 Original path
2 覆土层 Overlying soil layer
3 古窑遗址保护层 Ancient kilns protection layer
4 回填种植土 Backfill soil
5 设计道路 Design route

挖方控制线 Excavation control line
文物保护线 Relics protection line

建设之后的场地：为了保护地下古窑遗址，在需要开挖的区域保证挖方深度在控制线以内，并合理整合植物配植。
After: In order to protect the ancient kilns, we have to ensure the excavation depth within the control line, and provide appropriate planting design.

11. 为保护古窑遗址层的道路施工设计
11. Path construction design for protecting the ancient kilns

3 Design Focus

In the process of site survey, designers emphasized some focuses as:

(1) Route selection in landscape planning: Transportation system in this landscape planning was designed around three buildings to form a functional division and road system of the entire site. The road system only made few changes to the original path. In order to preserve the ancient trees, the conventional symmetrical entrance was relocated aside.

(2) Soil and drainage: As the elevation after the construction of road infrastructure was higher than the original site, low-lying areas were at risk of being flooded after heavy rainfall. So designers set a concealed drainage ditch in front of the woods and reduced the amount of earth pile.

(3) Protection of ancient trees: As a precious heritage of the site, 354 native trees needed rejuvenation during the construction, the main specific protection approaches include: first, clearing the surrounding small woods and brushes and vines on the branches and crowns; second, in case of larger elevation difference between trees and designed expectation, a masonry wall as high as 8 to 10 times of the DBH (diameter at breast height) is built. Some drain pipes will be set when the site elevation is higher than the elevation of trees; third, the branches of withered trees should be truncated from the part above ground. Instead of hard pavement, ventilation pavement or ground vegetation planting was utilized. Soil improvement was required to increase moisture and organic matters; in addition, the application of growth regulators was applied to the weak trees for postponing senility. Although the designers tried to retain as many trees as possible, but during the construction, 324 trees survived ultimately.

4 Conclusion

In this project, we are trying to solve design problems from the ecological perspective, hoping that the gods — underground life (ancient kilns) and life on the ground (ancient trees) in this site continue their lives on this protected and revitalized land, narrating the tranquil but brilliant history to descendents. **LAF**