

# TLS 景观建筑事务所

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## 精选作品集

# Tom Leader

## 创始人 / 设计总监

TLS景观建筑事务所的创始人TomLeader先生是美国景观建筑师协会终身荣誉成员（ASLA Fellowship）、美国造园协会罗马奖章获得者（The Garden Club of America Rome Prize Fellowship in Landscape Architecture）。在近40年间的实践当中，他在美国及国际舞台上设计并建造过无数的获奖作品。Tom Leader先生善于大尺度规划设计，同时熟谙如何打造原创、新颖且实用的小尺度空间。他的设计作品根植于他对于本土文化、生态关系以及对设计细节的独到理解。

Tom Leader先后毕业于加州大学伯克利分校与哈佛大学设计学院。在担任了PWP景观事务所合伙人15年之后，于2001年在伯克利创办了TLS景观建筑事务所。二十余年来，他带领着TLS不断产出前沿创意，并完成高水准的设计作品。伯明翰铁路公园、亨·池·林、斯坦福大学医学院等代表作品屡获国际奖项，并被各类具有影响力的行业期刊所报道。近年来，他带领团队屡次斩获包括雄安新区启动区设计、深圳超级总部绿轴、上海虹桥前湾城市设计、旧金山湾区生态韧性设计挑战等重大国际竞赛。TLS的多项作品也被包括纽约现代美术馆、美国库珀休伊特设计博物馆、德国埃森鲁尔博物馆在内的多加博物馆展出与收藏。



# TLS 景观建筑事务所

## 简介

TLS景观建筑事务于2001年成立于美国加州伯克利，随着近年来中国地区业务的展开，为了提供更优质的服务，于2017年成立了中国上海事务所。目前TLS共有25名优秀的设计师，将更好的作品带到全世界。

TLS一直致力于产出精品的设计与完善的服务。为了真正做到对设计品质和细节的把控，TLS的所有项目都由设计总监Tom Leader亲自设计，并全程参与到从概念设计到施工建造的每一个环节中。也正是因为此，TLS一直保持着的较为紧凑的体量，从而保证紧密而高效的工作环境。

对于场地的理解是TLS设计的根基，每个场地独有的故事都会激发不同的创作灵感。但TLS不仅对创意怀有无尽的热情，也十分关注建造与实施的细节。两位技术总监 Kathryn Drinkhouse 和于洋分别具有40余年、15年的施工建造经验，他们带领其他优秀的设计师，确保创意与现实的无缝衔接。

## 设计理念

在过去20余年的实践中，TLS不断探寻从概念、形式到设计实施的过程，重视材料的使用以及与自然的关系，致力于设计和建造各种具有实验与创新精神的项目。TLS一直坚信，好的设计必须与当地社区建立紧密的联系，才能与使用者产生共鸣。因此TLS多年来一直深耕于场地，让设计真正融入本土语境。

过去的五年里，TLS也将这一理念带到了中国。在中国的城市规划、公共绿地、工业遗产以及商业景观项目的实践中，持续进行着与本土文化相关的探索。在这个城市飞速发展的时代，通过设计建立起场地与自然生态、精神生活、文化遗产的纽带，努力寻找新的共鸣。







# 部分奖项 Awards

## 2021

杭州三江汇未来城市实践区生态海塘工程概念方案 | 国际招标优胜  
**International Competition Winner:** Hangzhou Sanjianghui Riverfront

## 2020

杭钢遗址公园 | 国际招标优胜  
**International Competition Winner:** Hangzhou Steelworks Park  
上海虹桥前湾地区城市设计 | 国际招标优胜  
**International Competition Winner:** Shanghai Hongqiao  
深圳湾超级总部基地中央绿轴与片区景观系统设计 | 国际招标优胜  
**International Competition Winner:** Shenzhen Super Headquarters  
京张铁路遗址公园贯通概念方案征集 | 国际招标优胜  
**International Competition Winner:** Jingzhang Railway Park

## 2019

圣路易斯城市马赛克 | 美国景观建筑师协会荣誉奖  
**ASLA Honor Award:** StL: Growing an Urban Mosaic in St. Louis  
上海三林生态公园 | 美国景观建筑师协会北加州分会荣誉奖  
**ASLA-NCC Honor Award:** Shanghai Sanlin Eco Valley  
普拉特公园 | 美国景观建筑师协会阿拉巴马州分会荣誉奖  
**ASLA-AL Chapter Honor Award:** One Pratt Park  
谷歌云杉鹅园区 | 洛杉矶环境保护协会奖  
**Los Angeles Conservancy Preservation Award:** Google Playa Vista - Spruce Goose

## 2018

雄安启动区城市设计 | 国际招标优胜  
**International Competition Winner:** The Xiongan New Area  
霍尔岛景观设计 | 明尼苏达棕地修复影响力大奖  
**ReScape Community Impact Award:** Hall's Island  
万科徐汇中城绿谷 | 地产设计景观优秀奖  
**Xuhui Vanke Center Green Spine Park**

## 2017

上海三林生态公园 | 国际招标优胜  
**International Competition Winner:** Shanghai Sanlin Eco Valley

## 2016

苏州狮山公园 | 国际招标优胜  
**International Competition Winner:** Suzhou Lion Mountain Park

## 2015

加州圣博娜迪诺法院 | 美国建筑师协会表彰奖  
**AIA Citation Award in Architecture:** San Bernardino Justice Center  
**2014**  
明尼阿波利斯河岸规划设计 | 美国景观建筑师协会明尼苏达分会荣誉奖  
**ASLA-MN Chapter Honor Award:** Minneapolis RiverFirst  
武汉沿江商务区 | 亚洲国际房产大奖“最佳中国未来项目”  
**MIPIM Asia Best Chinese Futura Project Gold Award:** Wuhan Optics Valley, China

## 2013

斯坦福医学院景观 | 美国高校规划协会景观规划杰出奖  
**SCUP Award Excellence in Landscape Architecture Open Space Planning and Design:**  
Stanford Medical School

## 2012

伯明翰铁路公园 | 美国城市土地协会城市公共空间最高奖  
**ULI Urban Open Space Award:** Birmingham Railroad Park

## 2011

伯明翰铁路公园 | 美国景观建筑师协会北加州分会荣誉奖  
**ASLA-AL Chapter Honor Award:** Railroad Park

## 2009

池亭森林 | 美国景观建筑师协会荣誉奖  
**ASLA Honor Award:** Pool Pavilion Forest  
斯塔比亚考古公园 | 美国景观建筑师协会荣誉奖  
**ASLA Honor Award:** Statabiya Archaeological Park



# 部分展览与演讲 Exhibitions

**2022**

弗吉尼亚州立大学建筑学院亚洲协作研究平台峰会  
UVA School Of Architecture AUC Inaugural Workshops

**2021**

北京林业大学国际大师讲堂  
Beijing Forestry University Landscape Architecture Master Talks

**2019**

第三届现代城市滨水空间规划与景观环境设计国际研讨会  
3rd Annual International Symposium On Planning And Landscape  
Environment Design Of Contemporary Urban Waterfront Spaces

**2018**

旧金山湾区生态适应力设计挑战  
Resilient by Design Challenge

**2015**

里士满湾区心灵会议设计展  
Richmond Bayway, Meeting of the Minds, Richmond, CA  
东北大学展览 - 翡翠网络：复兴城市公园遗产  
"Emerald Networks: Reviving the Legacy of City Parks," Northeastern  
University, Boston, MA

**2011**

旧金山设计与工艺美术馆 - 制造建筑：概念，素描，模型  
"Crafting Architecture: Concept, Sketch, Model," Museum of Craft and  
Design, San Francisco, CA

**2009**

德克萨斯大学装置展览：Snagged  
Snagged, Gallery Installation, University of Texas, El Paso  
俄亥俄州立大学装置展览：埃尔帕索堆肥  
Compost, Gallery Installation, Ohio State University

**2007**

库珀休伊特国家设计博物馆：国家设计三年展 - "设计生活现在",  
National Design Triennial, "Design Life Now," Cooper Hewitt National  
Design Museum

**2006**

Zollverein 设计博物馆：入场 2006  
"Entry 2006," Zollverein Design Museum

**2005**

纽约现代艺术博物馆展览：Groundswell  
"Groundswell," Museum of Modern Art, New York

**2002**

旧金山现代艺术博物馆收购永久收藏：罗马时代地图  
"Temporal Map of Rome," San Francisco Museum of Modern Art,  
acquired for Permanent Collection  
法国奥尔良 ArchiLab 展览：地球经济学  
"Earth Economics," ArchiLab, Orleans, France

**2001**

旧金山现代艺术博物馆展览：景观启示录  
"Revelatory Landscapes," San Francisco Museum of Modern Art



"Break Out!"装置艺术



纽约当代美术馆展出“编织上海——创智天地”设计项目



旧金山当代美术馆展出“罗马地图”作品



德州大学展出 "Snagged" 装置艺术



苏州狮山公园  
Lion Mountain Park

雄安新区白洋淀生态堤  
Baiyangdian Eco Park

伯明翰铁路公园  
Railroad Park

上海徐汇中城绿谷  
Xuhui Vanke Center

公园绿地  
PARKS

深圳湾超级总部中央绿轴  
与片区景观  
Shenzhen Super Headquarters

斯坦福大学医学院景观  
Stanford Medical School

广州美国大使馆  
US Consulate in Guangzhou

英伟达加州总部  
NVIDIA Headquarter

园区景观  
CAMPUS+HQ

杭钢遗址公园  
Hangzhou Steelworks Park

京张铁路遗址公园  
Jingzhang Railway Park

后工业景观  
POST-INDUSTRIAL

雄安新区启动区城市设计  
Xiong-an New City

上海虹桥前湾城市设计  
Shanghai Hongqiao

城市设计  
PLANNING

苏州运河风光带  
Suzhou Grand Canal

杭州三江汇生态海塘  
Hangzhou Sanjianghui

水岸景观  
WATERFRONT

杭州城市之门概念设计  
Hangzhou City Gate

上海创智天地一期  
Shanghai Carpet

商业景观  
COMMERCIAL

更多项目：  
<https://tlslandarch.com/selected-projects/>



# 苏州 狮山公园

## LION MOUNTAIN PARK

### 项目地点 LOCATION

江苏省苏州市  
Suzhou, China

### 奖项 AWARDS

国际招标优胜  
International Competition Winner

### 设计内容 SCOPE

景观总控、全套景观设计咨询服务

### 面积 SIZE

72 公顷  
180 Acres

### 建成时间 COMPLETION

建设中，东区博物馆已完成并开放  
Under construction, the East Zone is completed.

### 业主 CLIENT

苏州市规划局高新区分局  
Suzhou Development District City Planning Bureau



公园绿地 PARKS

园区景观 CAMPUS+HQ

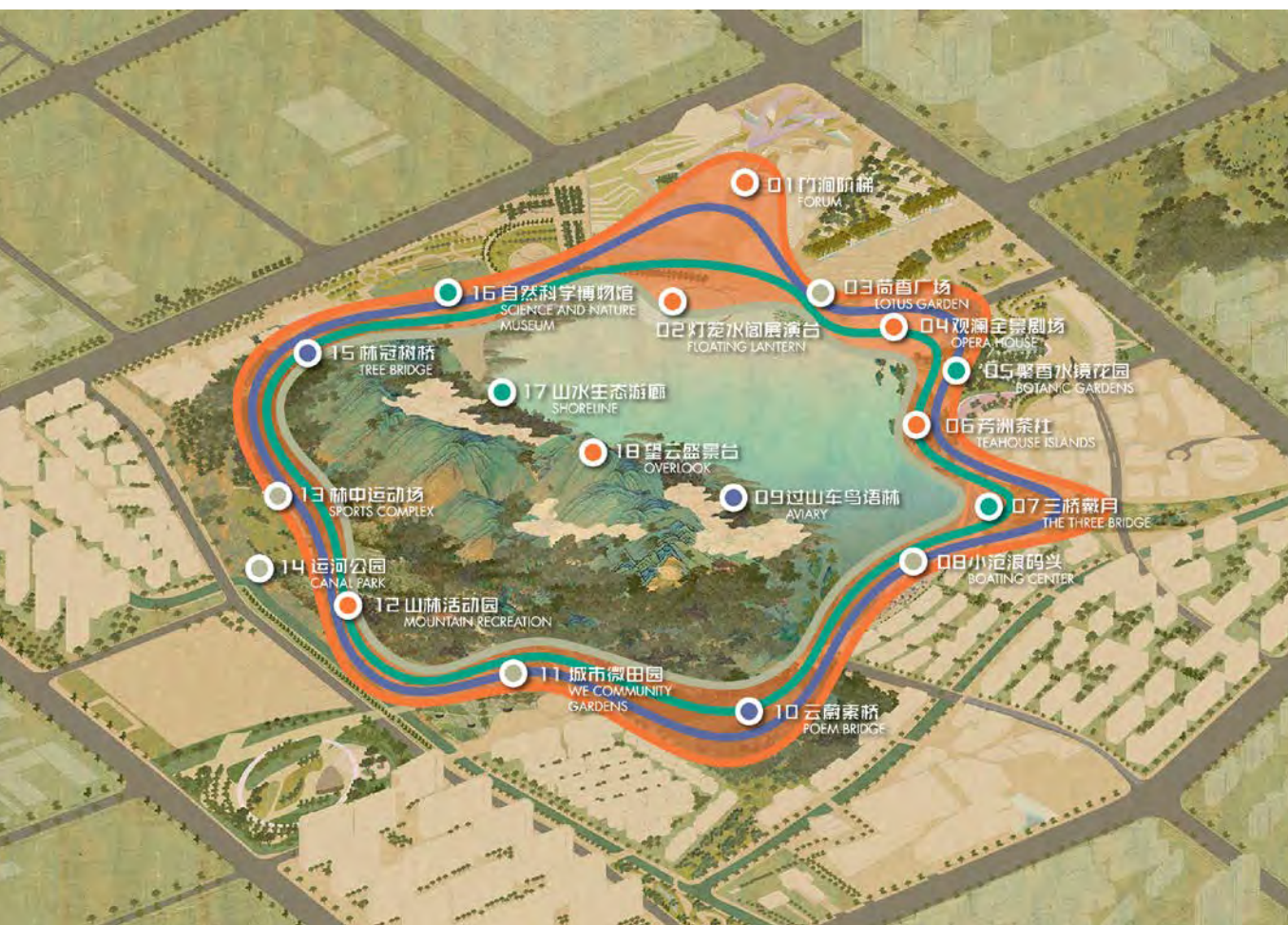
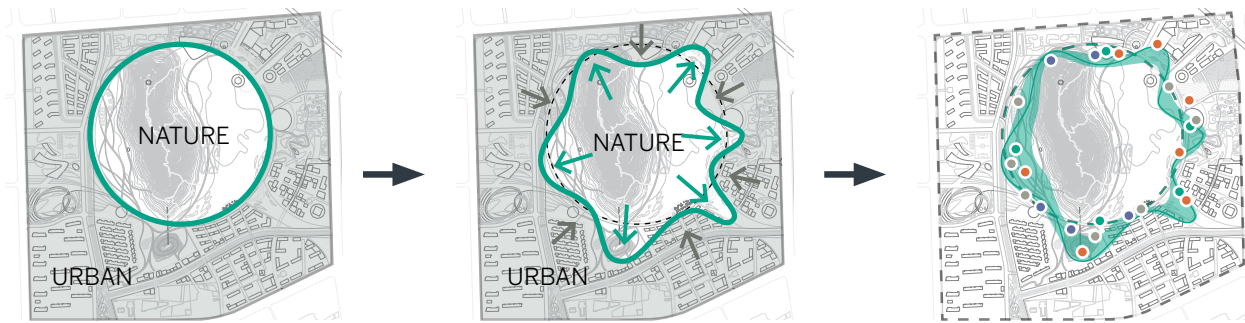
后工业景观 POST-INDUSTRIAL

城市规划 PLANNING

水岸设计 WATERFRONT

商业景观 COMMERCIAL





## 狮子山十八景

苏州狮子山深深根植于城市的历史与地理文脉。狮子山不仅有千年的传说，而且后建的苏州乐园曾是一代苏州人共同的童年记忆，也是生命中体验城市乐趣的起点。但是近年来逐渐被人遗忘。因此，为了恢复狮子山在苏州人生活中的重要地位，也为了重塑其生态优势，TLS 设计了一个新的湖泊山水公园空间。改造的关键是将湖进行扩张和延伸，从而与狮子山形成山水对应关系，相得益彰。一条 2 公里长的巨大圆形长廊环湖而行，形成全新地标，将日常生活和“新苏州 18 景”联系在一起。长廊由丰富的文化活动与功能组成，更好地适应当地条件和需求。山、水、圆环的三重奏，为苏州建立了一个既熟悉又未来的新名片。

Lion Mountain, named for its famous leonine prow is located in a newly expanding area of Suzhou, where ancient gardens constitute a UNESCO world heritage site. The mountain is a well-loved historical and natural feature that has been handed down over the millennia. In ancient times, poetry relating to "18 Scenes" was carved into stone along its steep trails. Recently, its surroundings have become less than flattering with a run-down amusement park at its base and a small muddy lake dwarfed by roller coasters, cheesy attractions, and an aerial tram up the mountain face. Large signs and advertisements are plastered to its face. TLS won a competition to restore the greatness and dignity of Lion Mountain and create a new lake, park, and district that honors this ancient landmark. Our first move was to strip away these various accretions and get back to the fundamentals of stone, earth, and water.

Key to the transformation is the major expansion and development of the lake as a beautiful, clean, and ecologically diverse complement to the mountain. The project will renew and regenerate forest, and aquatic environments, reviving the time-honored Chinese concept of Shanshui – the union of mountain and lake. The lake is also the new home of a thriving recreational boating program that creates a healthy and sociable replacement for the amusement park.





## I 一期工程

项目施工于2020年全面展开，并预计在2023年完成。目前苏州美术馆区域已基本完成使用。图中为2021年10月，山水环路以及苏州美术馆的施工进展。

In 2020, finally the project leapt into a full construction schedule with completion expected by the end of 2023. Here are in-progress photos of the great ring promenade as well as completion of the Suzhou Museum of Art portion which opened to the public in October 2021.







## 文化组团

博物馆、艺术馆、剧场形成的文化组团围绕着狮山，这些文化场馆均由SANAA等世界级明星建筑事务所打造，进一步为狮山注入活力，凸显其文化魅力。TLS也将公园设计有机地延续到周边环境当中。苏州博物馆西馆现已落成开放，相信在不久的将来，狮山这一守护了苏州千年的历史地标，会以城市景观、文化核心的全新形象，再次在苏州“咆哮”。

The outer portions of the park are home to a cultural campus including structures by star architects including a Science Museum, Art Museum and a very nice Theater by SANAA. But at its core, Lion Mountain moves away from the standard use of architectural monuments as glitzy magnet. In a refreshing way its identity centers on a diverse and flourishing piece of urban nature and an ancient geological landmark named long ago for its resemblance to the head of a guardian lion. Soon this lion will roar once more!



# 雄安白洋淀 旅游码头区

## BAIYANGDIAN MARINA

### 项目地点 LOCATION

河北省雄安新区  
Xiong-an, China

### 面积 SIZE

195 公顷

### 设计内容 SCOPE

景观方案设计与扩初设计

### 建成时间 COMPLETION

建设中  
Under construction

### 业主 CLIENT

雄安新区管委会  
Xiong-an New City Management Committee







## I 白洋淀

设计希望依托荷塘苇海的风貌格局，来演绎白洋淀码头的“一万年的积淀，一千年的起点”的设计愿景，展现白洋淀特有的淀水林草、蓝绿交织的生态本底，营建一种集自然、生态、人文、活动于一体的未来白洋淀的独特格局。白洋淀启动了一系列水环境治理，按照规划，新码头及相应配套服务设施向北，白洋淀码头逐步向城市滨水生态绿地发展和公共开放空间，以及重要公共服务、科普和文化节点转换起始区周边的生态堤防。利用新老堤间的地势高差，打造仿“九河入淀”的参与性景观；截取“荷塘苇淀”的自然斑块，并与白洋淀生态科技馆共同构建室内外一体化的科教展示体系。

Design is inspired by the original landscape pattern of 'Lotus Pond-Reed Sea', to interpret the past and present of 'Baiyangdian Levees and Marina'. Baiyangdian has started a series of water environment management. According to the new planning, the new marina and the corresponding facilities will go north, and the Baiyangdian marina will gradually develop into the urban waterfront gathering space with important public services, ecological dikes, science popularization and cultural nodes. Using the elevation difference between the old and new levee to create a participatory landscape imitating "Nine Rivers Converging into the Lake"; intercepting the natural patches of "Lotus Pond and Reed Lake", and building an indoor and outdoor integrated science and education display system together with Baiyangdian Ecological Science and Technology Museum.





## 白洋淀码头和生态科技博物馆

利用新老堤间的地势高差，打造仿“九河入淀”的参与性景观； 将打散现状两级台地，形成层层下沉的空间格局；依托码头的自然生态、历史积淀，面向淀区， 重塑丰富的人文活动及科普体验， 东侧面向老堤，设置户外台阶广场，以消化新堤与老堤间的高差，同时提供望向淀区的生态视域。

Using the elevation difference between the old and new levee to create a participatory landscape imitating “Nine Rivers Converging into the Lake”; The existing two-level platform will be broken up to form a spatial pattern of multi-layer terracing space which will reshape the rich humanistic activities and popular science experience, The east side faces the old levee, and a front plaza with ornamental planters and several steps is set up to absorb the elevation changes, and at the same time provide an ecological view to the lake



## I 白洋淀生态堤岸

木栈道与围埝之间水域清理污染物和淤积物，适当增加开阔性水面并梳理划船游线，合理布置手划游船码头。生态堤岸和堤边树荫形成慢行空间，设置池边休憩风景线、服务设施、淀边景观等设施，淀边茶室则采用苇编竹席等在地材料，对话淀上人家的历史记忆。

The lake water between the wood boardwalk and the eco dikes is purified from the pollutants and sediments. Appropriately increase the width of the open water space through cleaning the sediments and plantings to sort out the boating route and reasonably arrange the hand rowing boat terminal. There are facilities such as poolside pavilion, service facilities, and etc along the eco levee. The lakeside teahouse uses local materials such as reed-woven bamboo mats, reflecting the historical memory of the people on Baiyangdian.



# 伯明翰 铁路公园 RAILROAD PARK

## 项目地点 LOCATION

美国阿拉巴马州伯明翰市  
Birmingham, Alabama

## 奖项 AWARDS

2012 美国城市土地协会城市公共空间最高奖  
2011 美国景观建筑师协会北加州分会荣誉奖  
2012 Urban Land Institute Urban Open Space Award  
2011 ASLA-AL Chapter Honor Award

## 面积 SIZE

19 英亩  
19 Acres

## 投资预算 BUDGET

1750万美元  
\$17.5 million

## 建成时间 COMPLETION

2010

## 业主 CLIENT

伯明翰市铁路公园基金会  
City of Birmingham  
Railroad Park Foundation

## 媒体报道 PUBLICATION

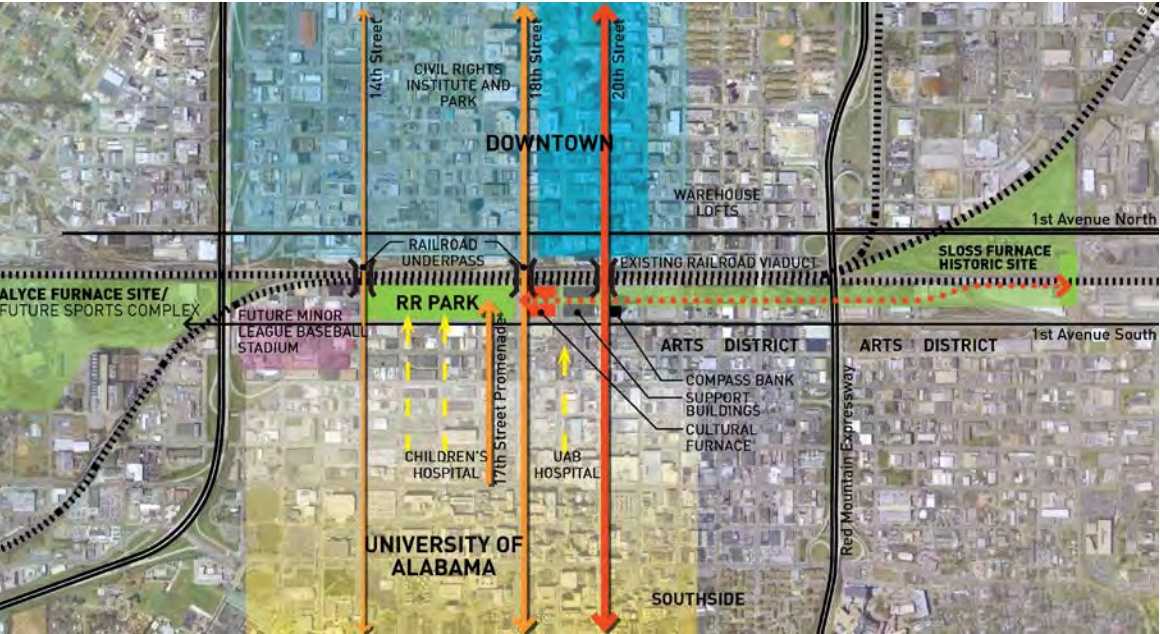
Fast Company  
Topos Magazine  
World Landscape Architecture  
Paisajismo  
Landscape Korea  
C3 Publishing







2014 New Development since Park Completion



## I 铁路公园

TLS耗费了五年时间与当地民众紧密协作，将一个废弃的铁路堆场，成功改造为一个充满活力的“城市客厅”。公园中的11条铁轨曾是城市交通的核心，由于当地并无河道，这11条铁路被当地居民亲切的称为“伯明翰之河”。这些铁路上现在仍有火车缓慢运行。因此，如何在设计中处理好公园与火车的关系成为了关键。伯明翰铁路公园项目成功地展示了如何将人们印象中嘈杂、昏暗、老旧的火车与城市公园相结合，打造独特的铁路景观，形成一种后工业景观公园的设计范例。本项目荣获美国景观建筑师协会荣誉奖，并多次被媒体报道。

TLS spent 5 years working with a public / private partnership to build this downtown central park conceived as a civic living room. Transforming abandoned old urban rail yards are a constant theme in our work today. This project celebrates the life of 11 tracks for well-loved trains that slowly lumber through this downtown on a 15-foot high viaduct. Lacking a regional waterway in its founding story, numerous local train-spotters speak of the rail as “Birmingham’s River”. Consequently, this is a “Trainfront Park”. It showcases the constantly shifting motions, sounds, and deep vibrations of rail cars moving singly, or multiple trains passing in opposite directions or overtaking each other – a ponderous and beautiful industrial ballet no one could have invented or imported.





## I 地形塑造

项目通过地形的塑造，将公园与铁路月台便捷地连接起来，方便行人使用。同时，地形的塑造也为欣赏城市景观与独特的铁路景观提供了最佳的视角，也起到降低噪音的作用。公园南侧挖掘了一个人工湖用于滞留雨水、丰富生态、提供多样的活动空间。这也为塑造地形提供了材料，从而达到土方平衡。各式各样的微地形和人工湖大大增加了公园的可能性，提供了多样的户外表演、活动举办、儿童游乐等空间。每年，三万名音乐爱好者聚集在此，共同庆祝当地特色音乐节的举办。

The design is structured by a new topography intended to bring people up close to trains by creating a range of knolls connected by pedestrian bridges – the Rail Trail, overlooking tracks and the city as well. To generate material, the southern edge of the park is excavated to create a four-block stream and series of ponds for both storm water and summer use as a cooling large-scale play feature for kids and adults. The water system has its source at a large reservoir fed by local sources. It also serves to create a more flattering foreground for adjacent industrial landmarks and the downtown beyond. The topography creates small, medium, and large spaces for performance and events key to civic identity including the annual “Crawfish Boil” attracting 30,000 music fans.





通向铁路的阶梯





## 场地回收材料

场地曾经作为各种各样的工业功能使用，地上和地下留下了大量废弃材料。例如砖、弹石、金属等等。在场地挖掘时，更是挖出了大量的石灰石。所有的废弃材料都被回收利用，用于石笼墙的制作。而这些材料的“重见天日”也让许多当地人回忆起了过去的历史，引起共鸣。

The site was home to many uses over time, always related to rail spurs and their activity. The ground was full over old bricks, cobbles, metal parts, and plenty of limestone coming out of the excavation. All these items were collected and reused as fill for gabions (wire baskets) to create site walls and seating. Many stories of earlier days were uncovered by locals when this was all made visible again.







## I 新的家园

现在的公园仍然深受当地人的喜爱，成为了一个全年都有丰富活动的城市客厅。公园也成为了当地社会文化、种族问题的调和剂，让来自不同社区的市民有了更多交流的机会。2012年，为了表彰公园对当地城市发展做出的卓越贡献，伯明翰铁路公园被美国土地协会授予最佳开放空间奖。

The park is constantly busy and frequently is home to major civic gatherings it's where people get together week-long and year-round and show pride in their community. In the time since the park was built it has become a symbol of new-found social success and cooperation between all communities in Birmingham. This has led to a new civic optimism and stimulated the renewal of the downtown.

Note: In 2012 the park received the Urban Land Institute's Urban Open Space award for contributions to Birmingham and its civic growth.



# 上海万科徐汇 中城绿谷公园

## SHANGHAI VANKE CENTER

### 项目地点 LOCATION

中国上海  
Shanghai, China

### 奖项 AWARDS

2017-2018 地产设计景观优秀奖

### 面积 SIZE

6.2 公顷  
6.2 Hectares

### 设计内容 SCOPE

景观概念设计及方案深化设计

### 建成时间 COMPLETION

2016

### 业主 CLIENT

上海万科  
Shanghai Vanke Group





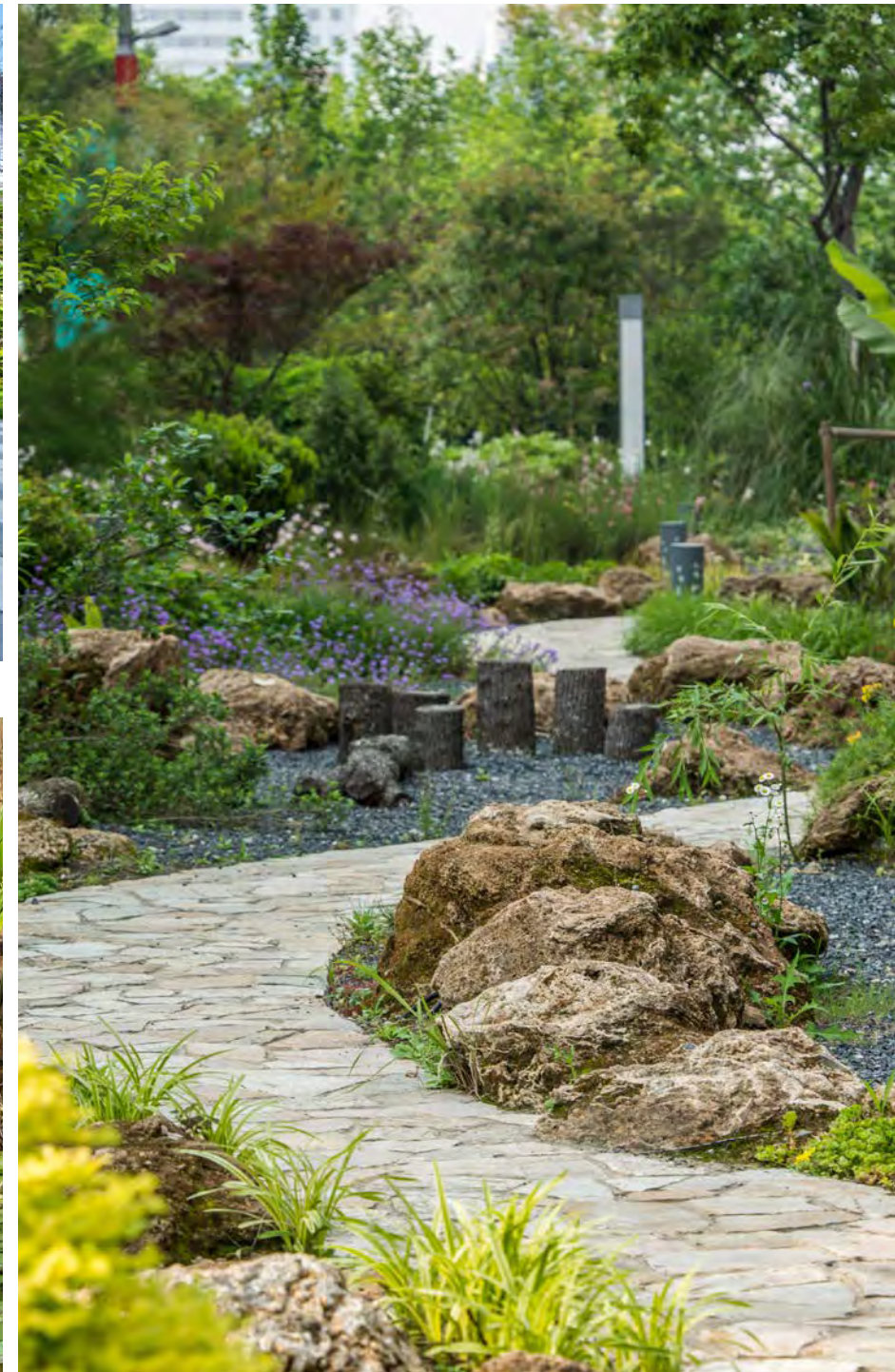


## I 中城绿谷公园

徐汇万科中心绿谷公园是对现代城市公园的一种新的尝试和标志性作品。徐汇区作为上海的商业和文化中心之一，绿谷公园通过景观手段，避开了周围城市的喧嚣，打造了一个充满自然气息，让市民可以在自然中娱乐和休憩的园区。公园的设计灵感来自于上海火车南站及繁复的地下交通基础设施。正是都市中这些复杂的联动系统，才让现代的社会互通和文化交流成为可能，达到了组织城市的目的。因此，公园的设计语言也借用了交织的线条，编织出一条独特的“绿轴”。新公园的流动路径，连接了各具特色的花园及活动设施。这正是对急速发展的城市交通路线的一种诗意的解读。

The Xuhui Vanke Center Green Spine Park is a cutting edge and iconic 21st century urban park, serving as an exciting destination and cultural hub for the growing and dynamic Xuhui Center district of Shanghai. The park is also a place of nature, recreation and repose – a refuge from the bustle and commotion of the surrounding city. The concepts that have guided the design of the park were inspired by the transportation infrastructure that surrounds and underlays it. These are complex systems of linkage that facilitate movement, social and cultural interchange, and help organize the city. The new park, with its Bowing pathways and linked gardens and facilities are, in a sense, an allusion to and poetic interpretation of the movement of the adjacent railway lines.







## I 中央绿轴

中央流动的绿色轴线贯穿整个公园，既起到联结各个功能节点的作用，同时它本身也是特色的线性活动空间。它是一条健身道，市民们喜爱在此进行步行、骑行、慢跑、轮滑、滑板等各类休闲活动。它也是一条人文道，每天都有太极、社区活动、小型演艺在此举办。绿轴的两端分别是上海南站和艺术中心，中城绿谷公园让繁忙的都市人在通勤中有了一个放松的间隙，最大程度的发挥出其城市公园的效应。

The main channel, or Spine, is the central organizing element of the Park. More than linkage, it is a very active programmed space in its own right – a wide, shady promenade full of people, joggers, game players, roller skaters and the like. It also provides a setting for day-to-day activities such as Tai Chi and group exercise, as well as a staging ground for parades, festivals and other special community events. Anchoring either end of the Spine there is Shanghai South Station to the south and an Arts Center Museum to the north. While the park enjoys its share of fun gadgets, baubles, and jazzy LED features according to tastes here, the park still gets its identity from a forested riverine character, an urban river of people and gardens.



# 深圳湾超级总部 中央绿轴与 片区景观

## SHENZHEN SUPER HEADQUARTERS

### 项目地点 LOCATION

广东省深圳市  
Shenzhen, China

### 奖项 AWARDS

国际招标竞赛优胜  
International Competition Winner

### 面积 SIZE

145 公顷  
145 Hectares

### 设计内容 SCOPE

景观概念设计及方案深化设计

### 建成时间 COMPLETION

方案深化中  
Schematic Design

### 业主 CLIENT

深圳湾超级总部基地开发建设指挥部办公室  
Shenzhen Super Headquarters Development  
Management Office

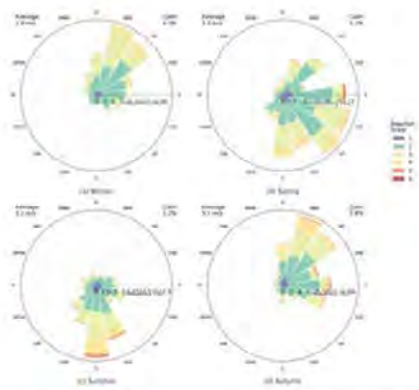




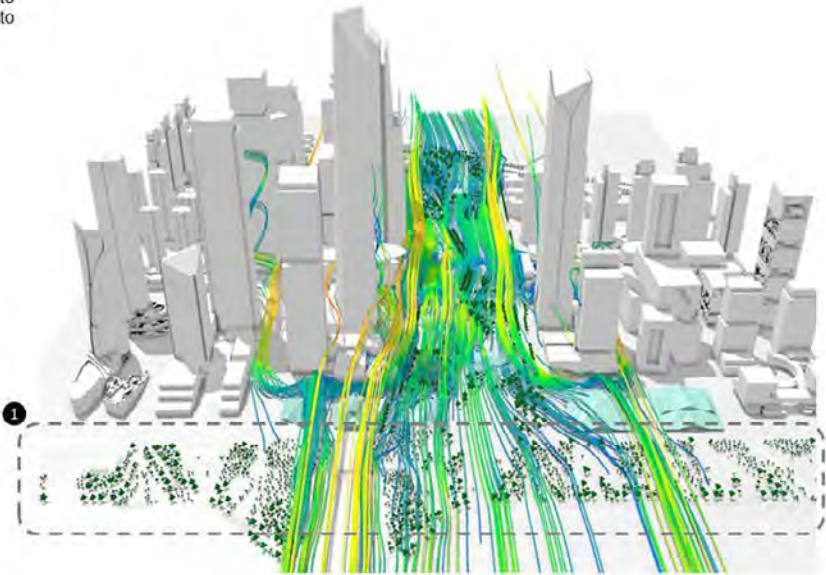


Climate responsive design strategies

- 1 Landscape of the East West aligned coastal park creates not only deep shade for an improved thermal climate but also creates open wind corridors through the more dense forest stands. This helps to maintain and steer prevailing Summer breezes from the South into and through the entire park system.



Baoan International Airport seasonal wind distribution (top) with a simulated wind streamline plot (right) for a prevailing South wind condition (Summer).



深圳湾超级总部基地

深圳超级总部基地作为位于深圳湾的未来城市新地标，继承深圳开放、学习、协作与创新的伟大传统，通过自然、人文系统的超级连接，创造全球湾区新总部景观模式：超级校园模式。TLS 与 AZPML 携手打造的超级总部中央绿轴不仅仅是公园，而且是连接创造性群体的开放校园，激发文化创意的实验校园、调节微气候的舒适“校园”、适应海湾生态的生命“校园”。它将自然生境、生态教育、创新群体、全球引领企业、艺术文化活动深度相连。它激励深圳的全球使命：引领更高的开放互联、文化合作、生态发展前景。

Shenzhen Super Headquarters Base as a new future city landmark in Shenzhen Bay, inherits great tradition of opening, learning, cooperation and innovation in Shenzhen. Through the super connection of natural and humanistic systems, it creates a new headquarter landscape mode in the global Bay Area: Super Campus Mode. The super headquarters central green axis TLS and AZPML have jointly created is more than just a park, but also an open 'campus' connecting creative groups, an experimental 'campus' that stimulates cultural evolution, a comfortable 'campus' that regulates the microclimate, a life 'campus' that adapts to the life of the bay ecology. It deeply connects natural habitats, ecological education, innovative groups, global leading corporates, artistic and cultural events. It will inspire Shenzhen's global mission: lead a higher prospect of open interconnection, cultural cooperation and ecological development.











# 斯坦福医学院 景观设计

## STANFORD MEDICAL SCHOOL

### 项目地点 LOCATION

帕洛阿尔托，加利福尼亚州  
Palo Alto, California

### 奖项 AWARDS

美国高校规划协会景观规划杰出奖  
2013 SCUP Open Space Award

### 面积 SIZE

5.5 公顷  
14 Acres

### 项目预算 BUDGET

870万美元  
\$8.7 million

### 建成时间 COMPLETION

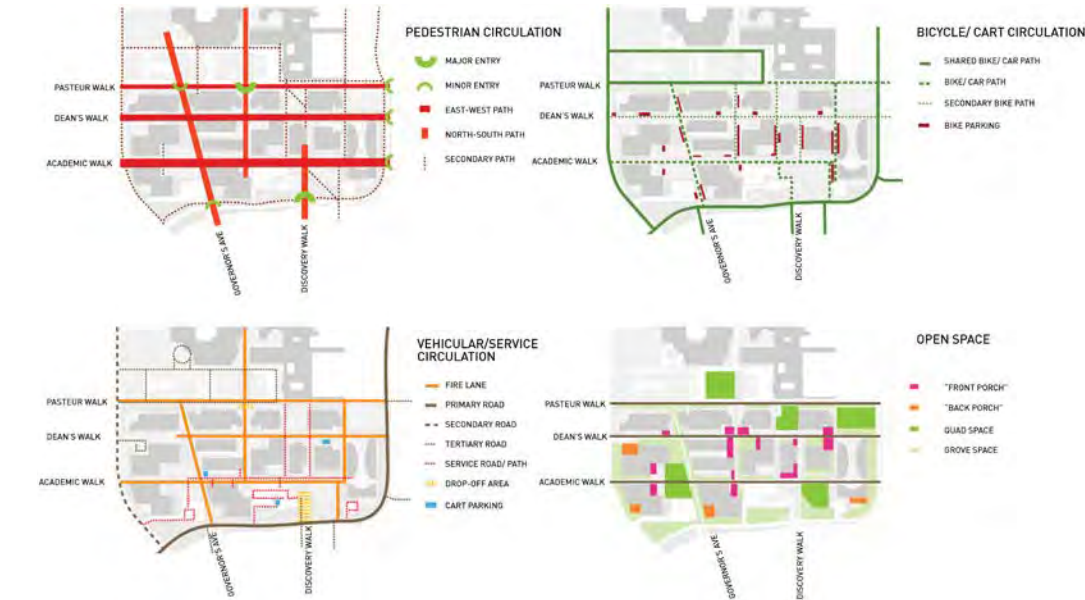
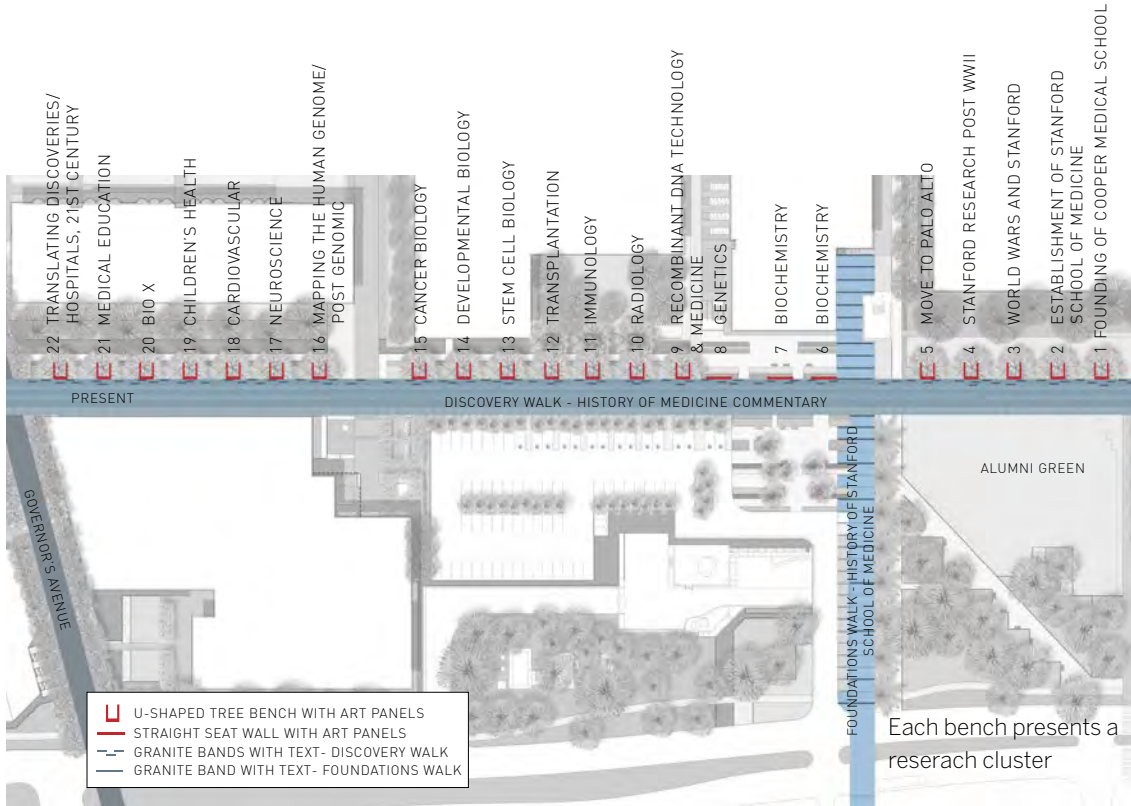
2011

### 业主 CLIENT

斯坦福医学院  
Stanford University School of Medicine





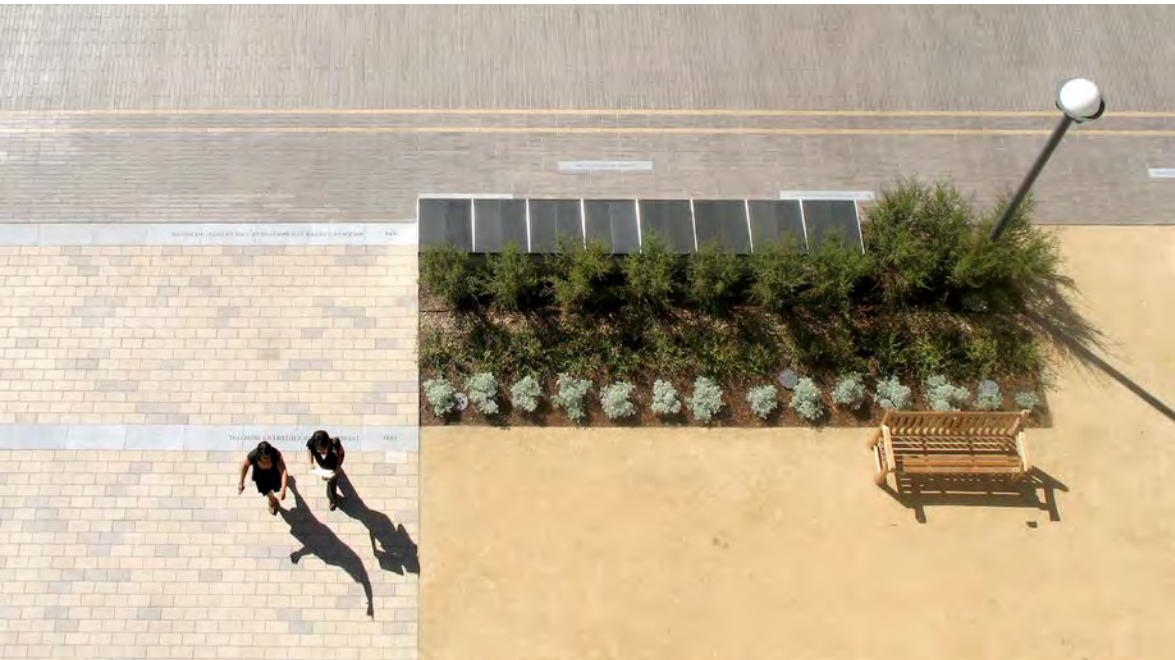


## I 斯坦福医学院

斯坦福医学院拥有悠久的历史，也为旧金山湾区的医学发展作出了卓越的贡献。1959年，斯坦福医学院整体进行了搬迁，加建了斯坦福医院，但周边都被大型停车场围绕，缺少公共空间。2006年，新上任的院长Phil Pizzo决心进一步改善提升斯坦福医学院的人居环境。TLS秉承着这一理念对斯坦福医学院园区进行了重新规划和景观设计，让学生与工作人员更有归属感，同时纪念学院为医学发展做出的贡献。本项目获得美国高校规划与设计奖。

Stanford Medical School has had an illustrious history starting in the mid-19th century in San Francisco. In 1959 the school moved into a great complex on the Stanford Campus by Edward Durrell Stone which also included Stanford Hospital and was surrounded by a sea of parking lots. Over time the Medical School came to feel it had no real home or campus of its own. In 2006 Stanford Medical School got a new leader with a vision. Dean Phil Pizzo was determined that to create a Medical School Campus with its own physical presence and front door, utilizing the empty parking lots.





## I 校园空间

本次整体提升耗时5年，包含整体规划、公共空间以及多栋建筑。为了最大程度的利用有限的空间，TLS打造了紧凑的“纵横交织”园区，增强步行可达性以及各个区块之间的连接，使实验、教学、实践、管理空间的紧密协作成为可能。交织的路网高效利用空间，并呈现了平易近人的氛围。但如何更好的体现斯坦福医学院的文化遗产，成为了新的挑战。TLS希望可以利用新协作与管理大楼前的景观空间，打造一段标志性的叙事步行道。

For 5 years TLS worked with Dean Pizzo and several different architects to help organize the new campus built on a tight plan of pedestrian circulation and open spaces. A new “plaid” of linear connectors, and quad spaces house academic and lab buildings in a dense fabric based on “streets” and “porches”. The flagship project within the new campus is a new social and administration center. A cruciform of primary, defining “streets” met at this crossroads in front of the new center. The new overall campus was a dense, practical scheme. But the problem was the brand-new campus seemed to lack an evident history - even though it had a long and interesting one.





## 叙事景观

如何更好的呈现斯坦福的历史？我们与Pizzo院长、各位艺术家、设计师进行了长时间的探讨。最终确定利用从街道延伸到学院入口的景观大道完成这一艺术作品。精心挑选具有代表性的研究文字、历史照片、医学绘图、新闻简报等信息，将其刻印在石材面板上，同时作为长椅使用。这一景观设计不仅成为了斯坦福医学院的标志之一，也是师生喜爱的户外休憩、午餐平台。

We recruited our frequent collaborator, artist and photographer, Susan Schwartzberg to present the Dean with thematic and physical ideas of how this story could be told. We proposed to utilize the setting of the pedestrian “streets” to unfold narratives of the school. The first move was to establish “Foundations Walk”. This path advances from the street into the new center’s entry and marks in the paving stones, stages of the school’s development from beginning to the present. The cross street – “Discovery Walk” extends several blocks and is marked by a rhythm of 23 C-shaped benches wrapped around existing mature Chinese Pistache trees. Each tree bench is faced with photo-etched stone panels telling stories of research at Stanford. Each bench presents photos and images of research, personal letters, newspaper clippings, etc. centered around a topic within research.

*These are chapters in a social history of the people who do this work and how they lived. Topics include Women at Stanford, Stanford in World War 2, Transplantation, Stem Cell Biology, etc. There is so much information that one can’t absorb it all in one viewing. It’s not a hall of fame for Nobel Prize winners. It’s more like a thick set of encyclopedias to be consulted time and again. It’s about the life of researchers, how they did their work and related to others as much as what the accomplishments were. If this project can inspire a high school student to become a doctor or a researcher, it has achieved Phil Pizzo’s vision.*







# 美国驻广州 大使馆

## GUANGZHOU US CONSULATE

### 项目地点 LOCATION

广东省广州市  
Guangzhou, China

### 面积 SIZE

10 公顷  
25 Acres

### 项目预算 BUDGET

400万美元  
\$4 million

### 建成日期 COMPLETION

2013

### 业主 CLIENT

美国国务院  
US State Department



公园绿地 PARKS

园区景观 CAMPUS+HQ

后工业景观 POST-INDUSTRIAL

城市规划 PLANNING

水岸设计 WATERFRONT

商业景观 COMMERCIAL





## 美国驻广州大使馆

TLS与建筑师SOM合作完成了美国驻广州大使馆的设计。在林立的高楼之间，大使馆建筑及周边景观形成了一个低调的公园式园区。场地曾经用于种植水稻，也受到大雨的困扰，因此我们精心地运用了生态草沟、雨水花园、石堤来管理雨洪，尽量减少其对场地的影响。在植栽方面，因地制宜的种植了大量的鸢尾花和本土植物，打造了多彩的四季效果，为有限的场地增添趣味。入口广场的树阵为排队等待的中美居民提供了休憩空间，同时运用具有本土特色的砖材、石材、木材凸显岭南文化。

Working with SOM, TLS is developing a site design for a new US Consulate building in Guangzhou, China. At the center of a district packed with high rises and all the symptoms of overnight urbanization, the State Department is building a very low rise consulate that will sit in a heavily planted landscape park. The land is subject to torrential rains and was previously cultivated in rice. Using the same devices of carefully managed water levels and stone weirs the result in this case is to cultivate water iris massing within biofiltration basins edged with cut stone walls. Native grasses, colorful plants, and forest trees fill every available square meter of available land (and mask building defense and blast protection), producing an urban farm devoted to flood management reducing heat. A major plaza for the long lines of Chinese and Americans using the facility provides shaded Terminalia groves worked into a "bar code" carpet of native brick, stone, and wood patterns.







# 英伟达 加州总部 NVIDIA HEADQUARTERS

## 项目地点 LOCATION

加州圣克拉拉谷  
Santa Clara, California

## 面积 SIZE

2 公顷  
5 Acres

## 项目预算 BUDGET

750万美元  
\$7.5 million

## 建成日期 COMPLETION

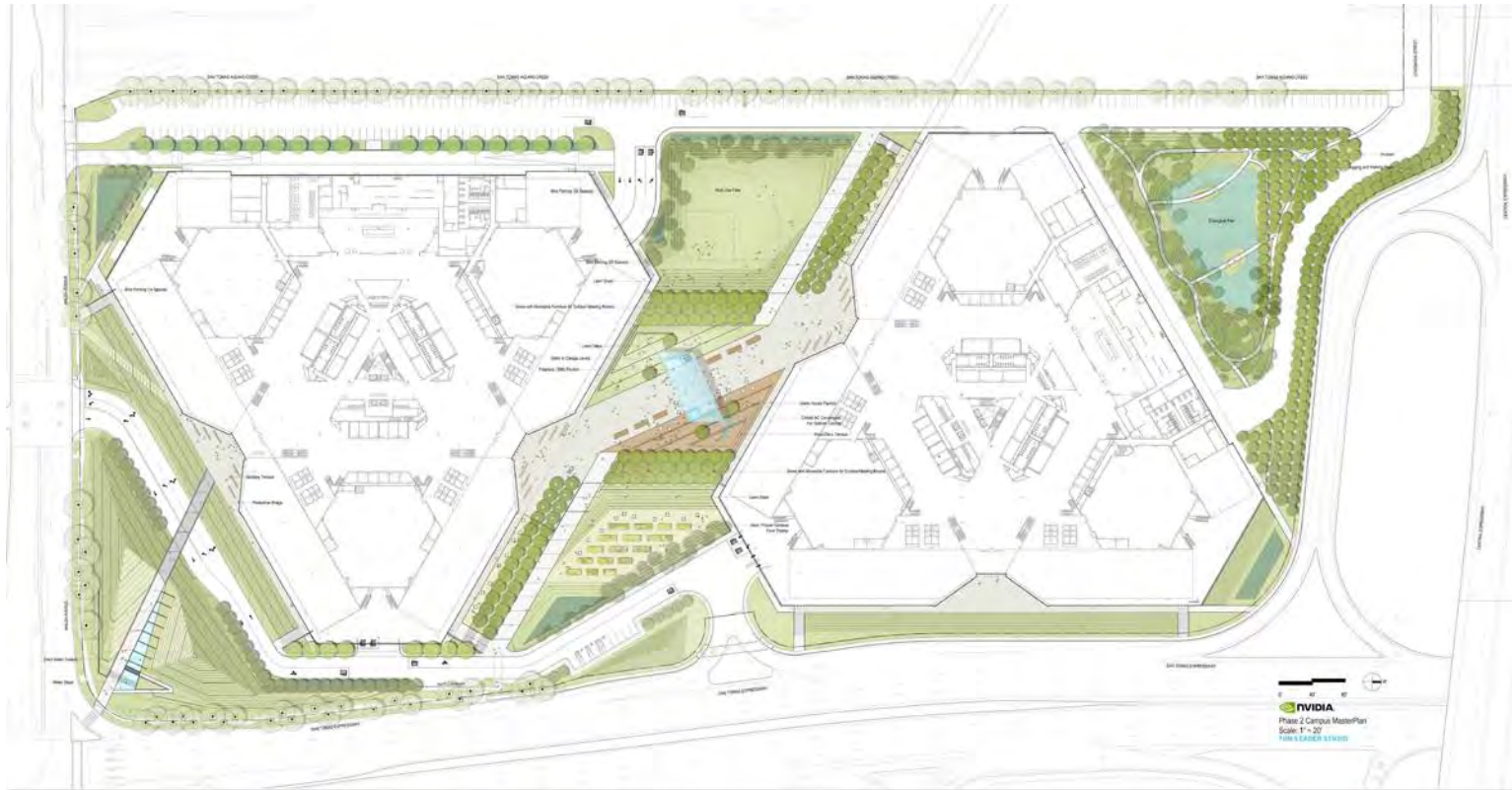
2013

## 业主 CLIENT

英伟达  
SRG物业开发集团  
NVIDIA  
Sares Regis Group







## I 硅谷核心

TLS与Gensler建筑合作完成了英伟达位于加州硅谷的新办公总部设计。英伟达作为一家历史悠久科技公司，以其领先的图形处理器及无厂半导体产品闻名于世。因此在建筑和景观设计中，我们运用了几何晶体图案，以更好地体现其公司特征。同时，为了提升园区的环境品质，在有限的空间中设计了生态排水系统。这些雨水花园和生态草沟也为办公区提供了更舒适优雅的自然环境。完成后的英伟达新全球总部也成为硅谷地标之一。

Collaborating with Gensler, a Master Plan and Phase One construction for an international headquarters of a major technology company in Santa Clara, CA. The project utilized a geometric topography pattern resonant with the faceted form of the architecture, to frame public entry to the facility and create a formalized storm water bio-piltration system.







# 杭钢 遗址公园

## HANGZHOU STEELWORKS PARK

### 项目地点 LOCATION

浙江省杭州市  
Hangzhou, China

### 奖项 AWARDS

国际招标竞赛优胜  
International Competition Winner

### 面积 SIZE

45 公顷

### 设计内容 SCOPE

景观总控和景观全套设计咨询服务

### 建成时间 COMPLETION

建设中，预计一期2023年完成  
Under construction.  
Phase 1 completion estimate 2023

### 业主 CLIENT

杭州运河综合保护开发建设集团有限责任公司  
Hangzhou Grand Canal Development Group







一期高炉及中央草坪区域建设中



一期焦炉区域建设中



## I 刚柔并济

京杭大运河边的杭州钢铁厂曾是城市的支柱产业，但由于环境保护意识的日益增强，杭钢半山厂区于2016年正式关停。TLS与家琨建筑联合设计了杭钢遗址公园，将其打造为一个文化保护与潮流生活并重的工业遗址公园，成为杭州大运河北部开发的引擎。

“刚柔并济”曾是杭州钢铁厂的口号，它也很好的概括了场地的历史和现状。这里既是铸造钢铁的重型劳动场地，也留下了几万杭钢人温暖的故事；这里不仅有高炉、焦炉等巨型遗存，也有着废弃后野蛮生长的绿植和独特的生态系统。因此在设计中我们秉承“刚柔并济”的思想，既有潮流的活动举办地、激烈的运动公园，也有静谧的纪念园、生态的修复花园。同时巧妙地活化大小工业遗存，让历史流动起来，不只是停留在过去。

A perennial question we face is what to do with post-industrial remains – demolish, preserve as a ruin, or transform? The sprawling Hanggang Steelworks in Hangzhou closed 8 years ago – a heartbreaking event for the many workers whose lives were anchored to it. In honor of those workers, the decision was made to transform – to stabilize and re-inhabit most of structures with new cultural uses drawing from the hot energy and gritty character of steelmaking. A place those workers can return to and be honored. The result is a Steelworks Park that incorporates all the salvageable structures together with the opportunistic nature which grew in over the years into a very particular cultural “campus”. The green components of the park draw on the soft, invasive potential of flora and fauna in ruined places. The character of the park comes from the tension between the hotness of the furnaces and the cool, fresh sense of ecological recovery and wild plant growth. Toughness and tenderness compose the place.







## I 文化传承

场地位于京杭大运河边，是区域运河文化、杭州山水文化、场地工业文化的交汇点。因此我们在设计中，着重考虑了如何通过景观传承并融合这些珍贵历史。我们把场地的绿色植栽进行拓展和梳理，为公园奠定基地。运用工业遗存设计了多个重要景观装置，例如地标性的湿法熄焦塔瀑布、铸铁机房花园、纳斯球纪念园、钢之运河入口广场等。既保持了其原始特色，又能完美的融入现代公园的使用需求。本项目目前进入施工阶段，一期预计2023年建成。

The transformation of structures extends to features throughout the park. The interior of an old gas sphere is converted to a camera obscura. A lofty old cooling tower now drops its water on the outside to create a huge waterfall. The raw character of the furnaces is left for wandering but a thin water mirror reflects its huge façade on the central space with recorded voices and stories of the workers emanating from the surface. Hopefully, a fitting tribute to their lives.



# 京张铁路 遗址公园

## JINGZHANG RAILWAY PARK

### 项目地点 LOCATION

中国北京  
Beijing, China

### 奖项 AWARDS

国际招标竞赛优胜  
International Competition Winner

### 面积 SIZE

9公里长，总面积3.3平方公里  
9 km, 3.3 sqkm

### 设计内容 SCOPE

城市设计及景观概念设计

### 建成时间 COMPLETION

一期建设中，设计完成于2019年  
Under construction.

### 业主 CLIENT

北京市规划和自然资源委员会  
海淀区委区政府  
Beijing Bureau of Planning and Preservation  
Haidian District Government







## I 京张铁路遗址公园清华园段

2020年4月，经过专家审议、公众评选等环节，TLS设计方案「京张动线公园」被选为全线概念设计优胜方案之一，并在节点一和节点二详细方案设计的评选中胜出，共获得3个重要奖项。

9km的京张动线公园，将重振这座百年传奇铁路的精神。拥有八条动态线、四个区域联动城市，为这个世界的科教创新中心，赋予更强大的动力，更绿色的主脉。它以智慧为轨道，以人民为道路，以时代的火车为前进方向，走向新世纪。未来的京张铁路遗址公园不仅是连接京张的区域性市级脊梁，也是一个非常公众参与的绿色走廊、智慧公园、人民公园、动感公园八条“动线”构成京张铁路动线公园的核心，为这个世界级科教与创新中心，赋予更强大的动能、更绿色的主轴。

In April 2020, after the review of experts and public selection, the TLS design scheme "Jingzhang Moving Line" was selected as one of the overall conceptual design winners, and won the selection of node 1 and node 2 detailed concept design, winning three major awards.

TLS suggests the Jingzhang Railway park will be connected by eight moving lines to form a green axis connecting the city and the park. It endows the world-class science, education and innovation center with strong momentum. With the Bexibility of the line, the park revitalizes the surrounding city, breaks the invisible barrier, and rebuilds the close relationship between people.

As the Jingzhang railway speeds up the connection, the eight moving lines in Jingzhang Railway park will open up the metropolitan area and further build connections between people including the Jingzhang Line, High-speed railway line, No. 13 Subway Line, Bike line, Pedestrian line, Sound line, Art line and Rain line.









## 建设进展

该项目的第一阶段清华园区域正在建设中。 公园的设计应着眼于轨道站和列车本身的京张组件和空间特征。 京张清华园博物馆区可理解为四个区域，横向结构场地由北向南移动 - 绿色公园和露天剧场，博物馆和车站，体育和花园，大运会村体育场。

The first stage of the project Qinghua Station Area is under construction. The design of the park should look to the Jingzhang components and spatial character of the railyard and the trains themselves. Jingzhang Qinghuayuan museum area can be understood as four zones which horizontally structure the site moving from north to south - Green Park and Amphitheater, Museum and Station, Sports and Gardens, Universiade Village Stadium.



# 雄安新区 启动区 城市设计

## XIONG-AN NEW CITY

### 项目地点 LOCATION

中国河北雄安新区  
Xiong-an, China

### 面积 SIZE

总面积38平方千米  
景观部分面积12平方千米  
Project Area 38sqkm  
Landscape Area 12 sqkm

### 奖项 AWARDS

国际招标竞赛优胜  
International Competition Winner

### 建成时间 COMPLETION

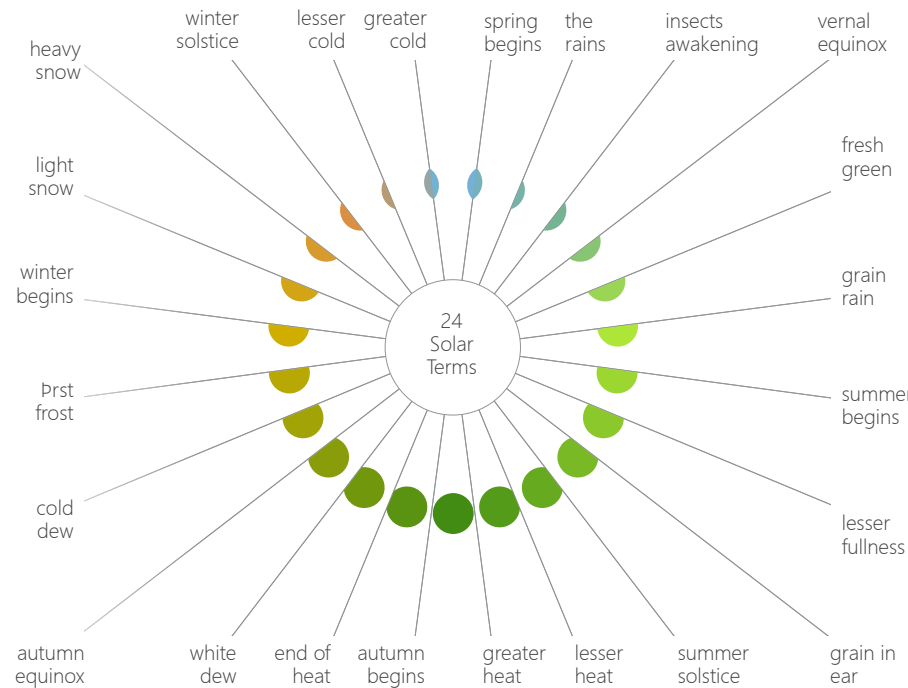
2019年完成设计导则编制

### 业主 CLIENT

雄安新区管委会  
Xiongan New City Government







## I 二十四节气

“二十四节气-具有天时地利属性的生活化景观场景”

这座新城同时也深深植根于中国文化，以及天地自然变化所孕育的生活方式。自然和生活，是38平方公里启动区内最关注的主题。天时地利人和的传统，描绘了千百年来人与自然和谐共生的画面。文明依存于自然，然而现代城市生活使人被社会、科技、网络、社交媒体所裹挟，变得与自然隔绝。

我们对雄安的愿景是有一座城市，使人们每天的生活能够更加贴近自然，可以切身感受天地自然、花鸟虫鱼、日月星辰的变化，以及这些变化与生命相连的意义感。为此我们引入了中国的二十四节气作为景观规划的文化理念。

The City will also have deep roots in Chinese culture and how life is organized by the seasons. Thousands of years of living on this land produced an understanding of life in concert with the annual cycle – the 24 Solar Terms. For every two-week interval over the year, a collection of communal sensibilities and understandings grew into a tradition that organized the rhythm of life – the 24 Solar Terms. It is the most nuanced expression of nature. It profoundly influences people's way of thinking and feeling - how they arrange their daily lives. We are trying to revive a lifestyle that is a synthesis of nature and culture.



## I 雄安新区

2018年，雄安新区面向全球征集启动区城市设计方案，最终，Skidmore, Owings & Merrill LLP (SOM) 和Tom Leader Studio (TLS) 团队凭借其具有世界眼光、国际标准、中国特色、高点定位的设计方案胜出。TLS的景观设计创造了一个界定雄安城市形态的自然框架，以景观设计回应中国文化对自然物候的微妙感知。TLS创始人Tom Leader谈到：“我们从项目之初就在思考如何让这座城市出类拔萃。我们问自己：这里的居民将如何以崭新的方式生活？他们的生活如何与自然和白洋淀相连？这里的新居民如何建立他们的社交关系？文化和传统又将怎样影响新的交往空间？”

千百年来，白洋淀见证了人与自然间相互依存的关系，也是“生息之城”设计灵感的来源。城市设计的愿景围绕着人们的生活展开，为永续发展的城市奠定基础。尊重当地自然环境，整合优化生态格局，沿新的水道，由森林和湿地所构成的原生景观与城市相互交织。雄安的开放空间犹如一棵大树扎根于白洋淀畔，并在城市之中开枝散叶。回归到基于自然韵律的生活方式，为居民提供一个健康、幸福和高品质的全新都市生活。

In 2019 TLS won a large international competition, partnered with SOM Chicago, to build a new city south of Beijing. The new city is intended to become the technological, research, and commercial capital of the country. Huge ambition and expectations along with accompanying anxiety seem to infuse every statement and decision about it. The city is intended to be an emblematic showcase of everything China would like to represent about itself in the coming century.

So that is the fundamental question, what is China about now? How to demonstrate excellence? Excellence at what sorts of things? Technological and commercial dominance are clear goals. *But how will people live? What sort of lifestyle should they be entitled to? What legacy of culture and nature informs that?* Building new cities from scratch has become a daily occurrence in China. A billion people are moving from farming areas to cities to live in towers with no relationship to the ground or their previous social fabric. Characterless urban formulas and oppressive conventional practices abound. People complain that every city looks the same. So how does this project respond to the idea of something exceptional?



白洋淀水岸现状



运用绿色基建的思想管理水环境，仿造树与根的关系，让河道既保持原有生态属性，又符合新城使用需求。





雨水 The First Rain after Winter



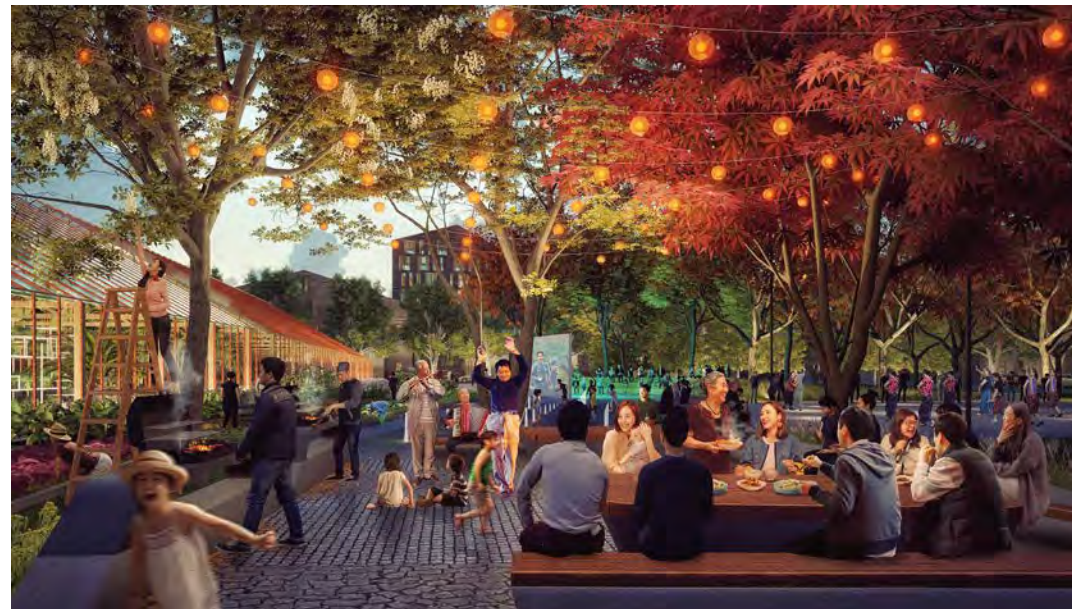
立冬 Winter Begins



大暑 Beginning of Major Heat



立春 The Start of Summer



寒露 The Cold Dew



大雪 The Heavy Snow



## I 建设进展

该项目的第一阶段正在建设中。供新居民使用使湖泊并设计生态堤岸系统，用于管理洪水和过滤湖水，以及培育本地莲花和芦苇的生长。木栈道和教育展馆，并为管理湖泊生态的步行和划船的人以及居民提供休闲娱乐场所。

The first stage of the project is under construction. The purpose is to make the seasonal life of the lake real and to be available to new residents. This involves a system of planted mini levees for managing floods and filtering lake waters as well as to cultivate the growth of native lotus and reeds. Boardwalks, and educational pavilions and create intersecting loops for people walking and boating who manage the lake ecology and for residents to stroll within the new lake "rooms" created.



# 上海虹桥 前湾地区 城市设计

SHANGHAI  
HONGQIAO

## 项目地点 LOCATION

中国上海  
Shanghai, China

## 面积 SIZE

10平方公里  
10 sqkm

## 奖项 AWARDS

国际招标竞赛优胜  
International Competition Winner

## 设计内容 SCOPE

10平方公里城市设计及1平方公里前湾公园概念设计

## 建成时间 COMPLETION

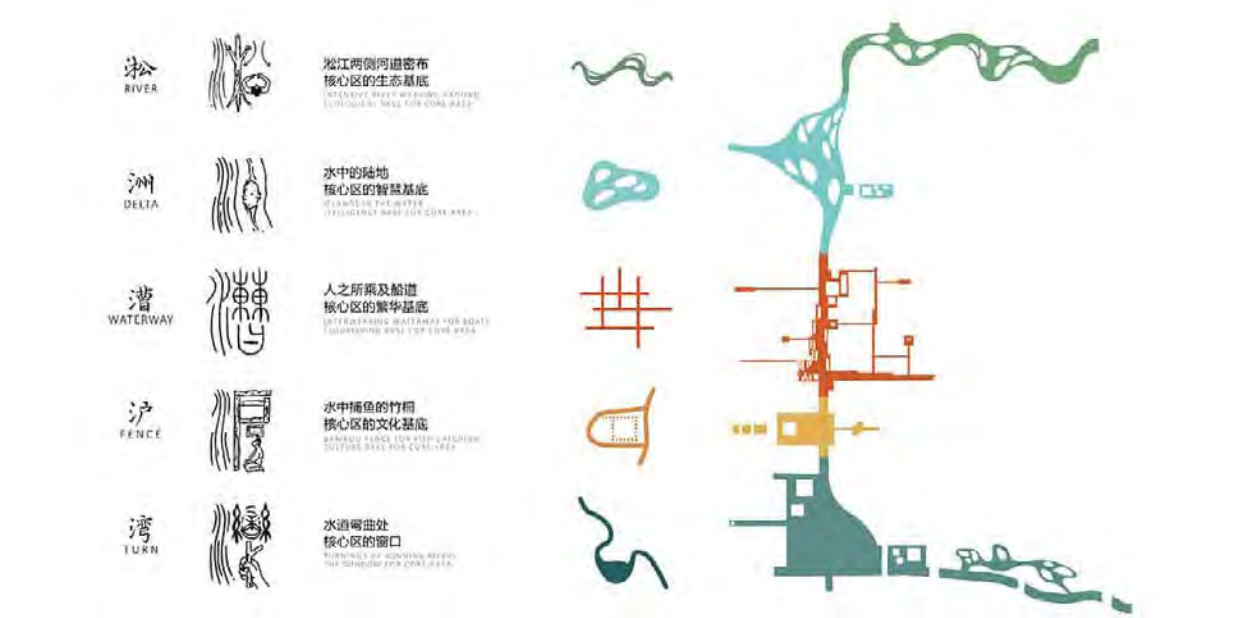
2021年完成设计导则、前湾公园概念设计

## 业主 CLIENT

上海南虹桥投资开发有限公司  
Shanghai South Hongqiao Development Group







## I 尚水之城

通过尚水之城“西湖东潮交汇”的设计理念，将因水造城的江南水乡文化，与国际化的现代海派文化进行融合，打造水脉、街区与公园相互联系渗透的城市形态。

设计提炼淞、洲、漕、沪、湾五个与水有关的汉字，打造生态公园、智慧绿洲、尚水都心、文化客厅和前湾之窗五大特色分区。联合生活社区与总部区功能，形成工作、生活与文教相互支持、平衡的创新型总部区，吸引海内外多样人才，助力前湾推动长三角洲一体化的总部区发展定位，定义大虹桥新地标，建设成为城水交融、汇联全球的新海派水城。







# 苏州运河 风光带

## SUZHOU GRAND CANAL

### 项目地点 LOCATION

江苏省苏州市  
Suzhou, China

### 面积 SIZE

8公里水岸线  
8 km waterfront

### 设计内容 SCOPE

景观总控和景观全套设计咨询服务

### 建成时间 COMPLETION

一、二、三期施工已完成  
Phase 1,,2,3 completed

### 业主 CLIENT

苏州市规划局高新区分局  
Suzhou Development District City Planning Bureau

公园绿地 PARKS

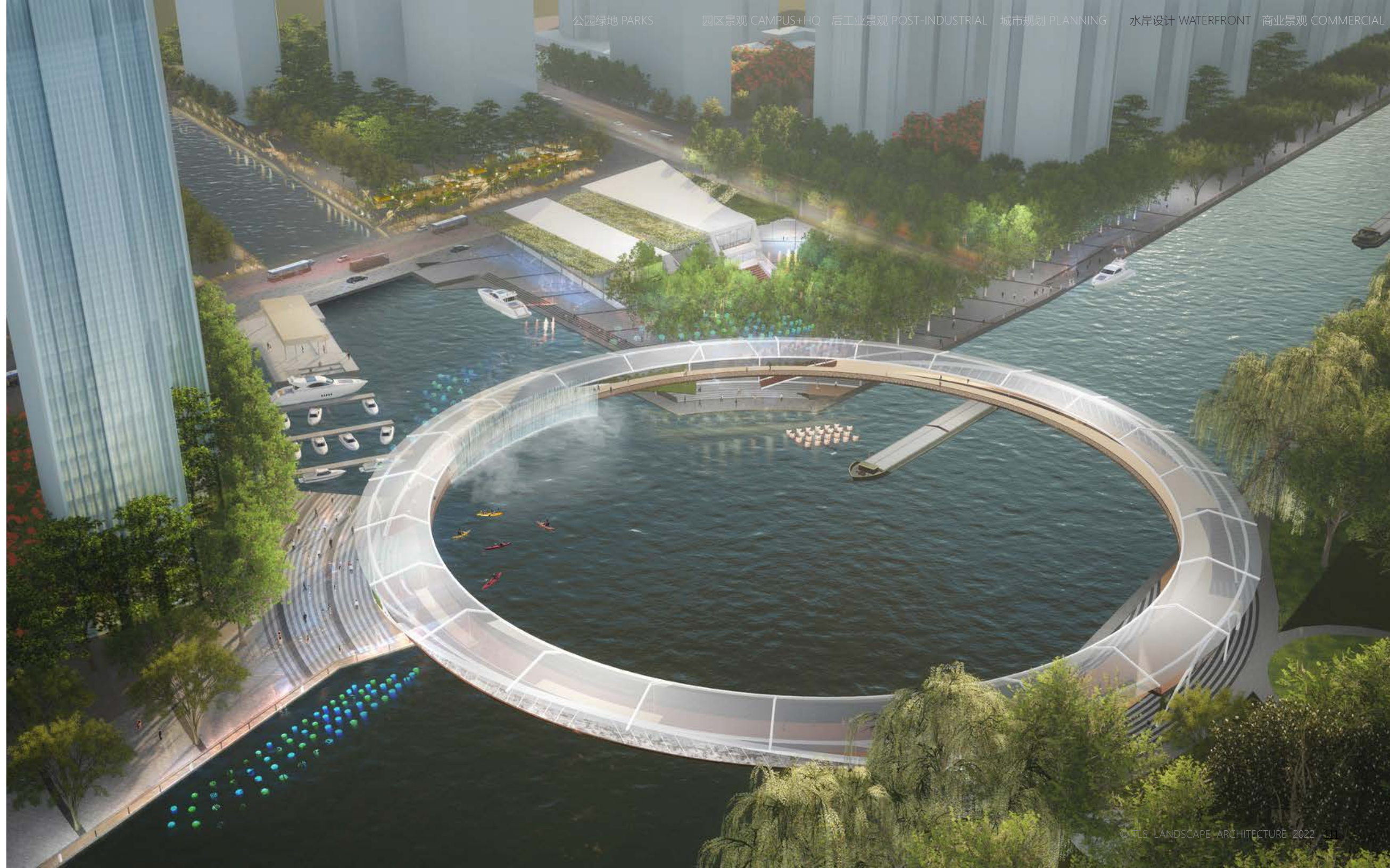
园区景观 CAMPUS+HQ

后工业景观 POST-INDUSTRIAL

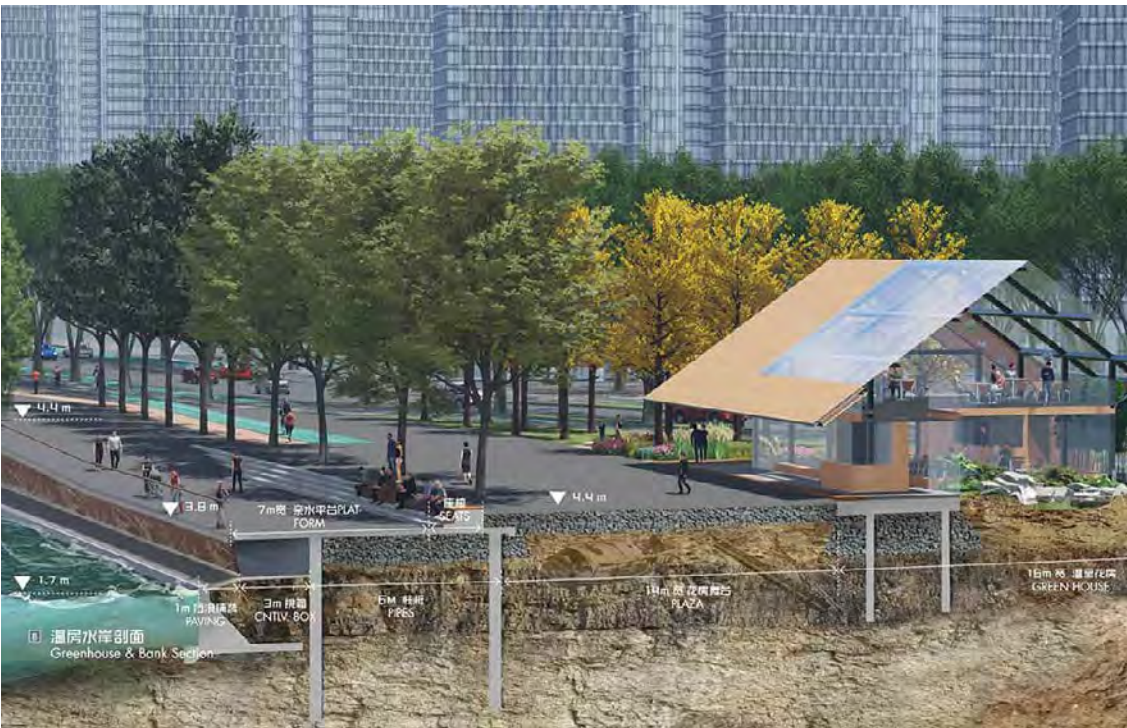
城市规划 PLANNING

水岸设计 WATERFRONT

商业景观 COMMERCIAL







## I 运河一期

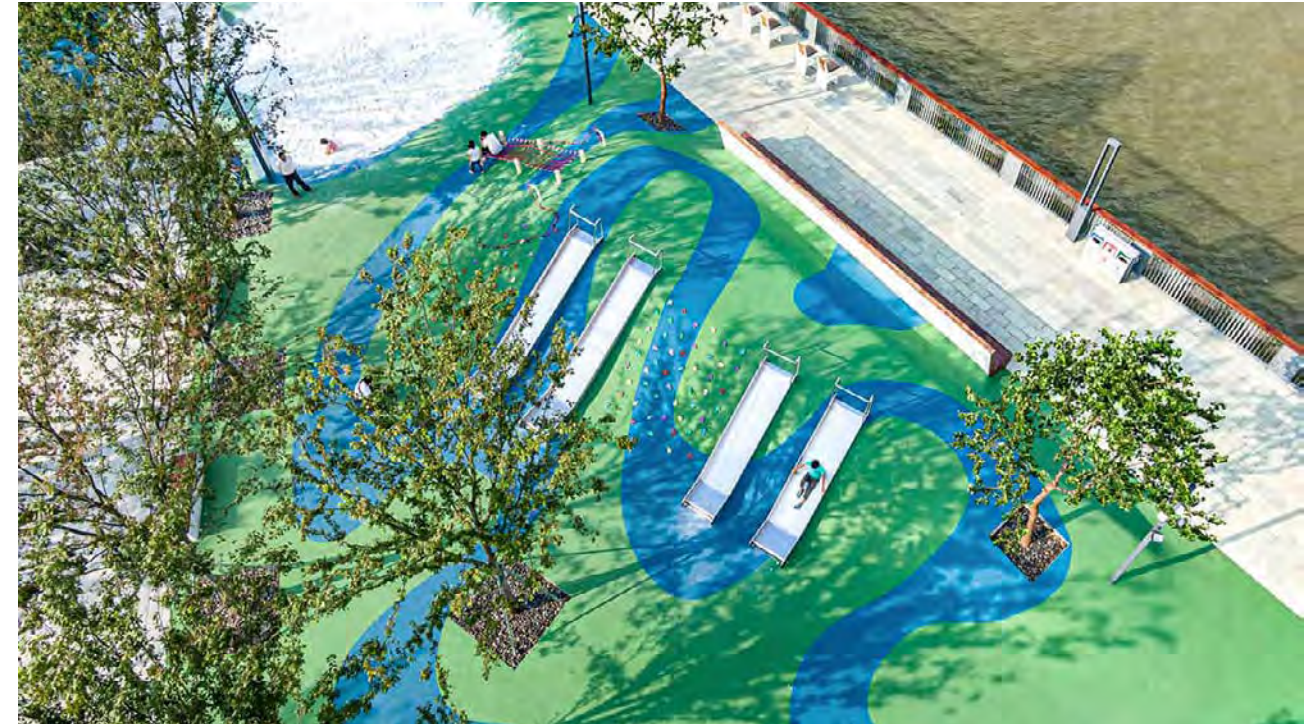
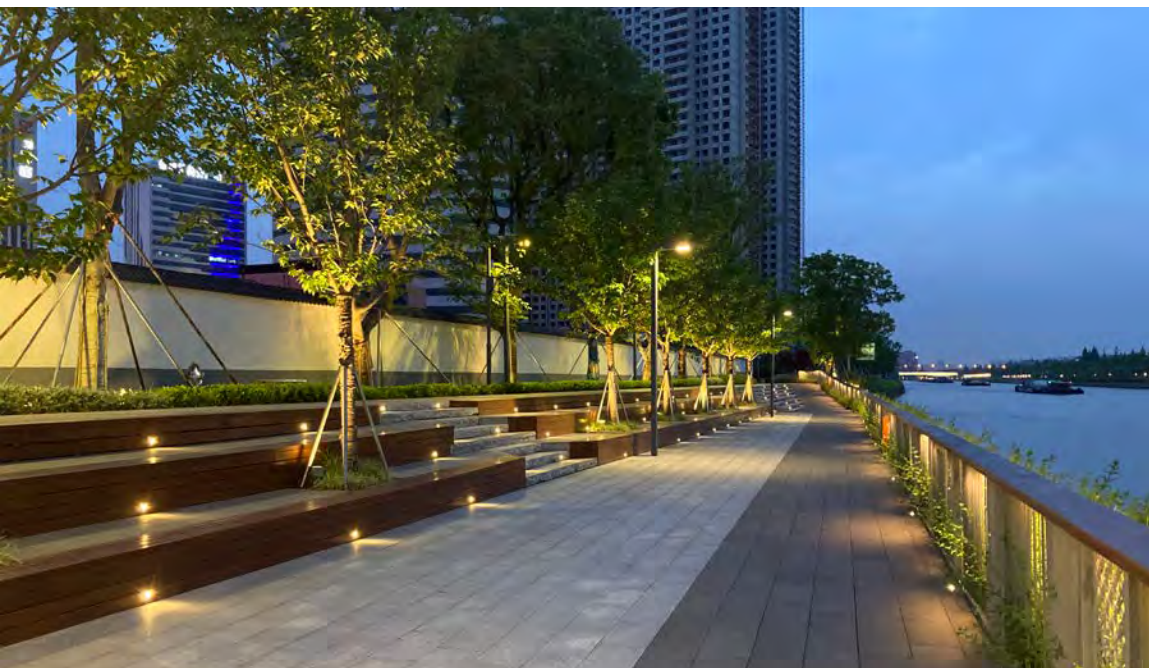
苏州大运河风光带，位于千年京杭大运河流经苏州市区的核心滨水带，项目总长度 8.8 公里，场地附近有枫桥寒山寺、横塘驿渡等文化景观。大运河江苏段仍是中国最繁忙的航运河道之一，兼具历史遗产与基础设施定位。场地原有用地破碎、步行系统极不连续，可达性低，并有大量滨水闲置地、工业用地、基础设施用地等组成的城市灰色空间。

方案目标是复兴大运河苏州段，使其重新成为受欢迎的都市繁华水岸、共享水岸与流动的风景水岸。方案打破滨水隔阂，规划了连续不间断的滨水慢跑道、步行桥。方案设计与大运河航道保护提升工程、水利防洪工程紧密融合，融堤于景，实现多元目标。根据周边城区的不同功能，方案规划了横跨两岸的五大主题分区：自然历史—民生民俗区、创意休闲—人文风情区、商业文化—城市活力区、历史文明—艺术风雅区、工业文明—潮流文化区。推动两岸城区以大运河为重点的城市更新。

The City of Suzhou, China has commissioned TLS Landscape Architecture, Berkeley, CA, to plan the urban renovation of 8.8 kilometers of the Grand Canal which passes through Suzhou on its way from Beijing to Hangzhou. Its construction began 2,500 years ago and the canal became the main shipping artery of China in ancient times. Today it is still heavily active with commercial barges and other boat traffic. As urbanization has exploded throughout eastern China, water levels have risen substantially due to runoff so new strategies are needed to raise the level of flood protection. At the same time, the city would like to convert the disconnected, neglected banks into a fully connective urban centerpiece, turning a "back door" into a "front door" for daily civic life and redevelopment.

Over the ages, the canal has been the site of much of China's cultural heritage. The new plan is to turn this waterfront into an unfolding "scroll" weaving together diverse historic strands that create a monumental resource – like a great set of encyclopedias that can be revisited countless times. This is done with devices ranging from large scale photo murals and "Lantern Box" mini-museums to an itinerary of "scenes" evoking modern relevance of this history through art installations. There are a variety of shoreline typologies ranging from sculptural hard edges at the water, green terraces which step toward the water, to protected urban wetlands at the level of the canal itself. As one moves along the length of this urban scroll, stories and spatial experiences respond to the specific histories and current dynamics of each district and neighborhood.









## I 建设进展

苏州运河风光带景观的一期、二期已基本建设完毕，三期施工中。沿岸的多座步行桥正在逐步启动建设，以期未来实现水岸慢跑道全贯通的目标，让大运河重新成为苏州的都市画卷。

The Phase 1 and 2 of Grand Canal Waterfront is almost done as of 2021, while the Phase 3 is under construction and is estimated to be completed by 2023. The construction of the multiple pedestrian bridges are also scheduled. In the near future, the Grand Canal Waterfront will be a new urban loop that accomplish the Shan-shui scroll painting of Suzhou.



# 杭州三江汇 未来城市 生态海塘

## HANGZHOU SANJIANGHUI

### 项目地点 LOCATION

浙江省杭州市  
Hangzhou, China

### 面积 SIZE

363 公顷  
363 Hectares

### 奖项 AWARDS

国际招标竞赛优胜  
International Competition Winner

### 设计内容 SCOPE

景观规划

### 业主 CLIENT

杭州市三江汇建设发展有限公司  
Hangzhou Sanjianghui Development Company



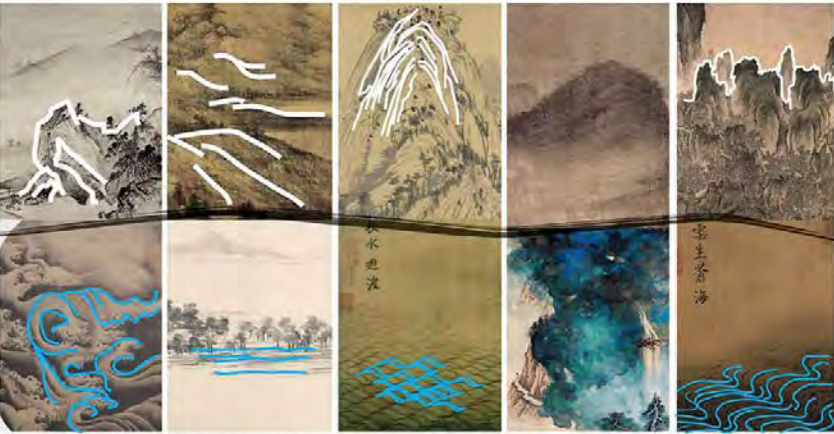




五画：川流之丘的五种笔法  
FIVE BRUSHWORKS IN WAVE HILLS

我们从杭州的水、元山水画中，提炼出五种“用笔”方式：或激急激荡，或从容勾勒，或交汇，或晕染，或平缓层叠。转换为新生态景观地貌的五种“笔法”。

Inspired by Hangzhou's Song and Yuan landscape paintings, we extracted five "brushwork" styles: turbulent and agitated, or calmly outlined, or intersected, or stained, or slowly layered. These are the five "brushstrokes" of the Wave Hills.



图：杭州西湖山水图（局部）/ 图：杭州西湖山水图（局部）/ 图：杭州西湖山水图（局部）/ 图：杭州西湖山水图（局部）/ 图：杭州西湖山水图（局部）



## 川流之丘

2021年10月，TLS的设计方案“川流之丘”，在杭州未来城市实践区生态海塘工程概念性方案国际竞赛征集中荣获第一名。在中国历史上，钱塘江因其潮汐汇合而产生的强大而多变的波浪类型而闻名于杭州。TLS识别了当地特有的五种波浪类型——湍急的舞动、勾勒的舞动、交汇的舞动、晕染的舞动和层叠的舞动，并将它们分别转化为海堤岸线环境的创意地形——这也是这个项目“川流之丘”名字的由来。我们也从杭州古代山水画大家所描绘的山川波涛中受到启发，在设计中融入五种不同的笔触性格，沿江岸——展开：对应了不同的山水条件、文化和生态功能。

川流之丘的地形景观与传统的堤坝工程规划有很大的不同，它在高度和宽度上都远远超过了目前洪水的最低要求，并延长了这一基础设施投资的寿命。这将进一步支撑和保护堤坝免受冲刷和侵蚀，以及目前在世界范围内频繁发生的意外灾难性洪水事件。这些地形是利用附近开发的挖掘物建造的。蜿蜒与抬升的堤坝地形能够带来多重好处，可以抵御日益频发的高浪潮冲击并保护堤坝核心，以创造潮汐池和生态湿地，增加生态多样性，从而引导鸟类、鱼类、哺乳动物通过大堤，进入周边自然保护区的生态栖息地内。

In Oct. 2021, the TLS design scheme "Wave Hills" was announced the winner of the International Design Competition for Sanjianghui Levee in Hangzhou. The Qiantang River has been famous throughout Chinese history for the powerful and variable wave types that occur within Hangzhou due to tidal confluence. TLS identified five wave types found locally – Rough Wave, Tracing Wave, Crossing Wave, Washed Wave, and Layered Wave and transforms them each into creative topographies for the shoreline environment – hence the name, Wave Hills. Starting from five brushstrokes based on the waves, the design inscribes five distinct characters and groupings of social, cultural, and ecological programs. These new topographies that vary dramatically from the engineered quality of levee planning and go well beyond the minimum for current flood requirements in both height and width - extending the life of the investment. This would further buttress and protect the levee from scouring and erosion and unexpected disastrous flooding events that now occur frequently worldwide. The topography is constructed using excavated material from nearby developments.







# 杭州绿地中心 城市之门

## GREENLAND HANGZHOU GATE

### 项目地点 LOCATION

浙江省杭州市  
Hangzhou, China

### 面积 SIZE

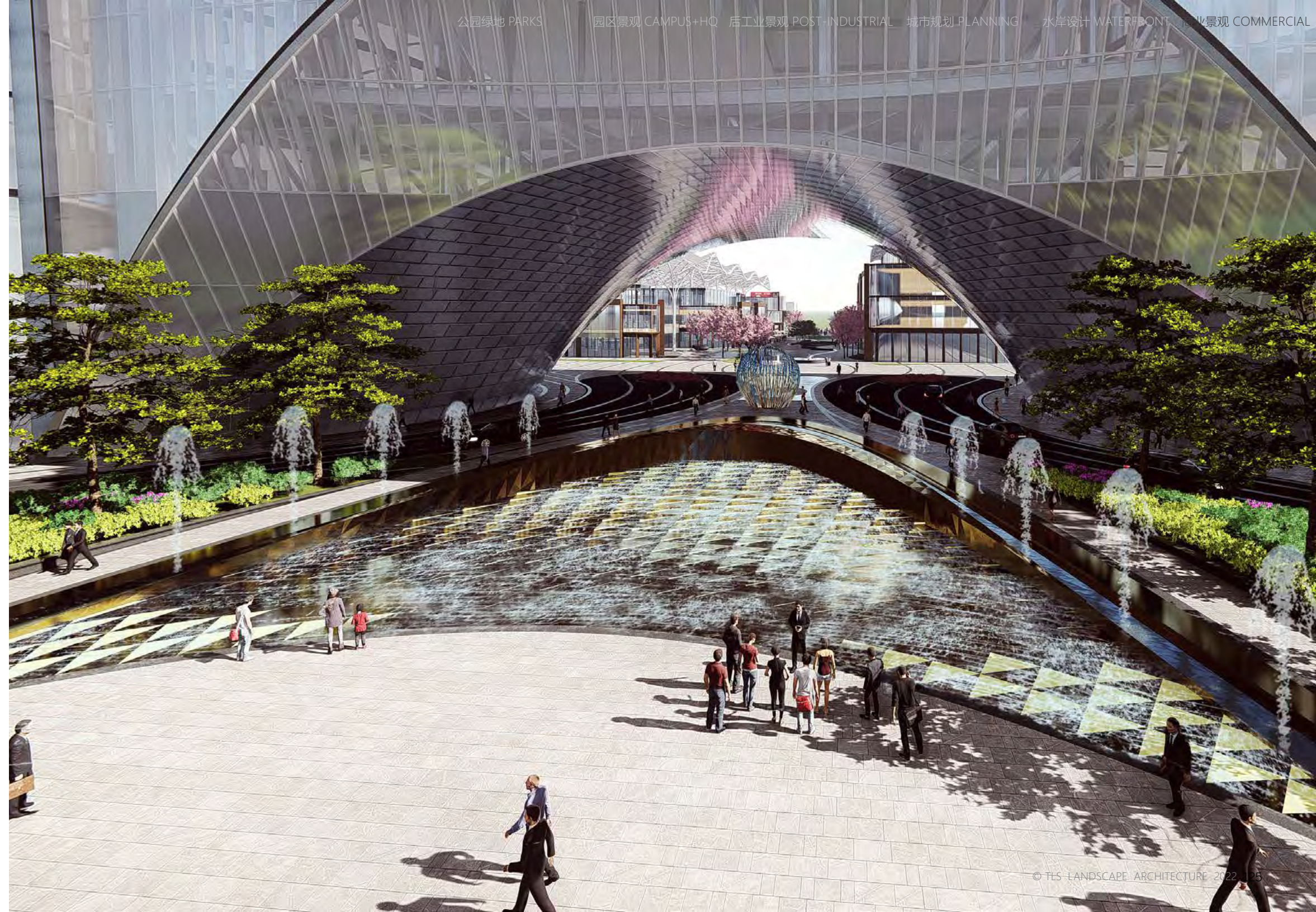
7.75 公顷  
7.752 Hectares

### 设计内容 SCOPE

景观概念设计

### 业主 CLIENT

绿地集团  
Greenland Group



公园绿地 PARKS

园区景观 CAMPUS+HQ

后工业景观 POST-INDUSTRIAL

城市规划 PLANNING

水岸设计 WATERFRONT

商业景观 COMMERCIAL



## I 城市之门

场地位于杭州奥体博览城，是未来杭州的城市新地标。作为奥体博览城内的大型城市综合体，集企业总部、综合商务、超五星级宾馆、精品商场等功能为一体，与江对岸钱江新城的“日月同辉”建筑遥相呼应、相得益彰。

杭州本身作为一个历史悠久的城市，体现了山水、景观、人文、艺术之间各种深刻的关系。而“水”又是西湖、钱塘江等杭州标志性景观的根基，根植于变化、时间和环境中。

基于对场地的这一理解，项目提取了场地内的细节和材质。试图设计不仅能体现形态的象征意义，同时又能激起使用者共鸣的现代景观。设计手法遵从建筑的流线设计手法，并将水流动、多变的质感融入景观。延续中轴布置了一系列水景，娓娓道来鱼跃龙门的故事。同时，又配合建筑形态，创造出一系列精彩的景观空间。

Greenland Hangzhou Gate is located within Hangzhou Olympic Expo district, combined programs of mixed-use, headquarter, high-end hotel and retail in one complex. It has a strong visual connection with Hangzhou International Conference Center on the other site of Riverside.

Hangzhou as a city represents a history of the relationships between culture and landscape; between people, water, commerce, recreation, art, and landscape. This is the water ecology of Hangzhou--a relationship based on processes, time, and environment.

In respect of this water ecology context, the project invests in details and materials to convey a spirit of respect for the place. We propose a design that is more than shallow symbols and empty forms, one that is full of rich, meaningful, comfortable, and surprising moments. These moments are designed around the atmospheres inspired by water. This approach is rooted in an interpretation of the fluid forms of the architecture. We are inspired by water as a living substance, and the patterns, colors, and textures of it, and of the animals, plants, light, wind, and processes interacting with it.





# 创智天地 一期

## SHANGHAI CARPET

### 项目地点 LOCATION

中国上海  
Shanghai, China

### 面积 SIZE

8公顷  
8 Hectares

### 建成时间 COMPLETION

2007

### 业主 CLIENT

瑞安地产  
Shui On Land

### 展出 EXHIBITIONS

美国当代艺术馆  
MoMA





## I 编织上海

TLS 设计的上海创智天地项目，用广场空间组织周边的商务办公中心。上海作为中国飞速发展的代表城市，也带来了科技的繁荣，创智天地未来将成为科技、创意产业的孵化地。因此在这个设计中，我们关注的是数字媒体与日常生活的碰撞，通过简单材料之间的对比和碰撞，编织了属于上海的特色空间。

大部分的室外空间，都是 5 米左右的下沉空间，同时上方被 SOM 所设计的建筑“水晶盒子”覆盖。因此，我们希望在设计中，也能“掘地三尺”，挖掘出一个充满历史、本土情怀和可循环材料的新场所。场地周边的工地有大量的金属、石头、砖块和木材的回收材料。因此我们将这些废弃材料回收利用，打造了一个密集的、图案性的 200 米“地毯”，如浮雕一般被两侧的竹林环绕。

这一景观广场既是多功能的公共空间，同时也具有艺术性，展示了“数据流”引发了中国数字艺术家和诗人的城市反思。本项目在美国纽约当代美术馆进行展出。

TLS designed a new set of pedestrian plazas to organize a digital marketing center. Shanghai is a hotbed of technology Bourishing in an ancient city that is surging with the density of daily life and commerce. The design concerns the contrasts and collisions between state-of-the-art digital media and the humble materials of daily life as it has existed for centuries. Most of the new outdoor spaces are sunken 5 meters below the level of the street as an “excavation”. Overhung by crystalline boxes of digital marketing space, one might expect a smorgasbord of tech tricks and gadgets. Here, we tried to look deeper into the history and nature of Shanghai - to make something more emblematic of life here. The design of the ground involves digging and gathering to reconstitute a place rich with historic, rustic and recycled materials. There is an astonishing inventory of urban and garden material to be harvested from stockyards of recovered historic materials and surplus caches from public works. At the center of the scheme is a compressed piece of urban bricolage, a graphic “carpet” of subtly formed spaces formed an as a 200-meter long bas-relief.

