

市民和专家共同努力的时代已经到来了！——隈研吾

该课题获日本建筑学会教育奖



# 再造历史街区

日本传统街区重生实例

[日] 小林正美 著 张光玮 译

清华大学出版社

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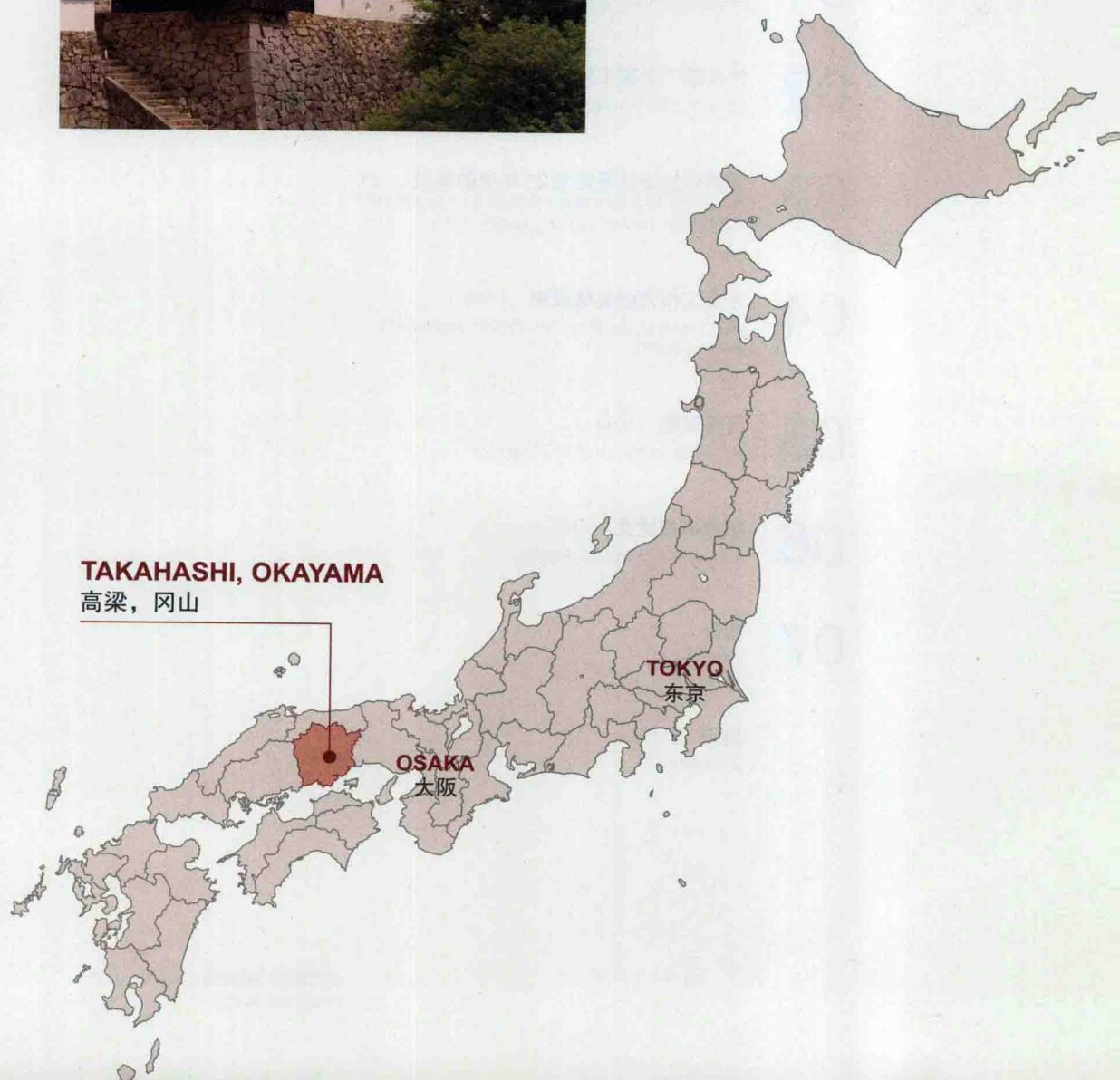
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**TAKAHASHI, OKAYAMA**  
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## 超越边界

日本的城镇建设（日语：まちづくり machizukuri，在不同语境中也可译为“社区营造”“街区营造”“城镇建设”等——译者注）是从20世纪80年代开始的，由国土交通省（原建设省）主导的国土资源开发向市民参与式过渡的地方分权转型，旨在建设小政府、大社会。然而，在实际的大学教育中，一方面，建筑教育与创立于明治时代的“造家学科”传统一脉相承，以建筑物的工学性能为中心分设各科；另一方面，城市规划教育一直以土地利用和制度设计等领域为中心。这样一来，产生的问题就是处于中间地带的实践教育几乎没有发展，这也是在地方分权时代，城镇建设方面的人才培育迟缓的原因。

特别是在建筑设计的教育方面，受到一级注册建筑师制度的强烈影响，大家最看重的是在一个地段内设计一个符合建筑规范的、坚固安全的建筑。但是随着时代的变迁，建筑设计已经不限于固有的专业界限，而是朝着环境设计的方向发展。如何把街区作为建筑组群来考量，如何战略性地设计建筑和景观来激发地区活力，在教学中融入这种“超越边界”的思维模式是有必要的。

明治大学工学部建筑学科的城市建筑设计研究室带着这样的问题意识，从1993年开始就与冈山县高梁市合作，将欧美流行的“专家工作营”方式应用于建筑系学生的教育系统。工作营是一种通过在当地短期驻扎，收集地域环境信息，找出问题点，策划愿景，并提出实施方案的集体活动。这种工作方法历经20年，尽管仍在不断完善中，却在培养能同时从建筑和城市角度去思考问题的专门人才上取得了一定的教育成果，也在城镇建设的实际项目中获得了成效。此外，我们在全国各地地方城市的地区建设中培养了一批能干的年轻人，这一点也逐渐获得了国土交通省相关委员会方面的认可。



纵观 20 世纪 80 年代以来日本在“市民参与行政决策”方面的发展历程，制度上的进步显而易见，而实际上真正的市民参与程度却完全没有达到预期水平。行政部门为了避免重复工作而极力回避信息公开，民众也因为不了解行政术语或城市规划等专业内容，对参政议政不得其门而入。因此，在很长一段时间内，日本的地区建设中，往往没有经过充分讨论达成共识，政策就被推行下去。在这种情况下，专家和学生作为第三方介入其中，提供了生动易懂的视觉材料，或者针对某个课题提出了各种解决办法，这就推动了市民和行政部门、市民和市民之间的讨论，为地区建设打开新局面起到了非常重要的作用。

在这些尝试过程中，我们作为独立的第三方介入，多次引导行政和市民间僵硬的关系向着修复的方向发展。今后，为了使行政和市民之间不再是对立关系，而是新的互相协作的关系，大学、NPO 等专家需要介入和支持，这一点显得越发重要。

“专家工作营”的评估要点，首先是行政部门需要公开必要的信息，向市民提供简单易懂的视觉材料（模型、景观图等），以便于当面公开讨论具体的专业问题，由此培养其当事者意识，并引导其参与讨论，最终达成共识。我们期待今后达成这种共识的方法更为简练，让民众认为参与决策是理所当然的事。

20 年间，我们研究室在探索“专家工作营”的道路上累积了不少教育经验和地区建设成果。本书仅做简要归纳，而不单纯是记录一个研究室的工作，我衷心希望在这里萌发的研究课题像种子一样接受实践的检验，为积极参与地区建设相关研究与实践的人们提供参考。

小林正美



## Beyond the “Boundaries”

Since the 1980s, the initiative of the city planning and design in Japan has been gradually shifted from the central government level to the local government level, and the citizens' participation has been strongly promoted. The local government, however, has not been able to acquire enough human resources to handle these new urban issues. Some reasons for this may be that, since the Meiji period, the original spirit of the pioneering curriculum of architectural education based on the building engineering within a site boundary has not been changed for more than a century, and the young urban planning education has mostly focused on land use and institutional system design. Hence, the educational infrastructure of the in-between areas of these two different scales has not been well developed. It is one of the high hurdles facing the government of Japan in its efforts to decentralize.

In particular, in the current architectural design education in Japan, the license of “First Class Architect” has given strong influences to the curriculum and the major priorities are considered to design a safe and rigid building only within a designated boundary, not beyond the boundary. Our society and environment are always changing, and we seriously need to create a more evolved educational curriculum that can foster a more prepared cohort of human resources to handle such issues as townscape design and more strategically design group of buildings in order to revitalize the local community.

The Urban and Architectural Design Laboratory of Meiji University has continued to carry out this type of education in the form of “Charrette Workshop” with the assistance of Takahashi of Okayama prefecture since 1993. This method entails staying in a town for a few days to do research and analysis, envision the future, and proposes concrete design solutions. This method has been evolving for 20 years and has acquired some official appreciation by local authorities.

Looking back to the citizens' participation policy in Japan since 1980, we recognize the evolution of the institutional system, but it cannot be said that the public participation has been carried out so far. The municipality office does not like to share their information avoiding the schedule delays, and the citizens have been mostly hesitant because they dislike the difficulty of technical explanations. Hence, for a long time, majority of the urban and architectural projects for public have not been carried out with enough of a consensus to

carry the process through the full discussions.

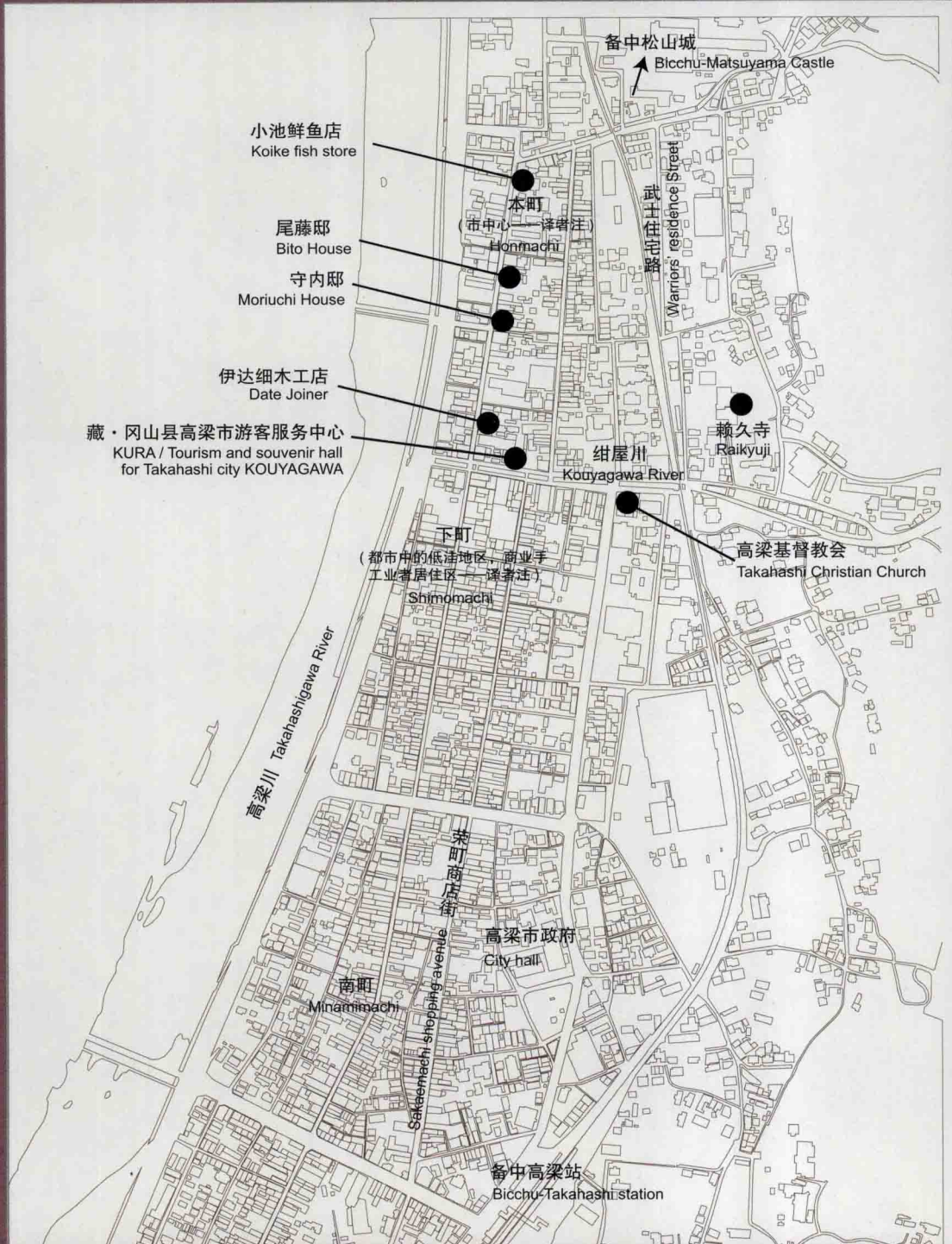
In such circumstances, students or experts who are represented as 3rd party members can join the workshop process and present visual materials to local people to help them better understand the issues. They can also propose alternative ideas and solutions, which would be very effective in enhancing and activating the discussion among the citizens and the municipality office. We have experienced several cases in which a 3rd party's intervention helps to facilitate the discussion between the local government and the citizens. From now on, this addition of a 3rd party representation from an organization such as a university or NPO will be required as part of the workshop.

The most valuable aspect of the "Charrette Workshop" is that citizens will have a positive experience as part of the decision-making process, since they will better understand issues with the aid of the visual materials and public sector data prepared and collected by NPO or university students. We hope this workshop's method will be more popular and natural for the ordinary citizens.

This book is edited at the opportunity of the 20 years celebration of our laboratory's grassroots educational activities. Our intention, however, is not simply to make a record book, but to encourage more of these kind of activities among the other municipalities in Japan. It would be mostly appreciated, if young researchers and practitioners in architecture and urban design refer to this book and obtain any directions or hints for carrying out their practical or academic activities in local settings.

**Masami Kobayashi**





# 目录

## CONTENTS

序 / iii  
INTRODUCTION

- 01 与高梁街区的相遇 / 001  
ENCOUNTER WITH TOWN OF TAKAHASHI
- 02 什么是“专家工作营” / 009  
WHAT IS THE "CHARRETTE WORKSHOP" ?
- 03 城市建筑设计研究室20年来的实践 / 017  
20 YEARS OF EXPERIMENTATION BY URBAN AND  
ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN LABORATORY
- 04 专家工作营的具体成果 / 059  
WHAT WAS ACHIEVED THROUGH "CHARRETTE  
WORKSHOP"?
- 05 历程回顾 / 099  
LOOKING BACK ON OUR JOURNEY
- 06 相关研究论文 / 107  
RELATED ACADEMIC PAPERS
- 07 附录 / 139  
APPENDIX

后记 / 144  
AFTERWORD

英文翻译：福岛健介、蓝谷钢一郎  
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01

## 与高梁街区的相遇

ENCOUNTER WITH TOWN OF TAKAHASHI

此为试读, 需要完整PDF请访问: [www.ertongbook.com](http://www.ertongbook.com)



与高梁市结缘，始于朋友一句简短的描述：“冈山县有个像德国海德堡一样美丽的小镇，家父先祖就住在那里。”恰逢其时，我刚结束在哈佛大学研究生院“波士顿城市保护与开发”的政策研究工作，回国不久，正在收集日本国内的相关案例，同时也在寻找较容易接受地区建设支援的地方自治单位，作为大学研究室的活动基地。1992年，没有通过任何介绍人，我和研究生们直接跑到高梁市当地的社会教育科，提出至少组织一次工作营的想法。最终，我们在1993年试办了第一次专家工作营。这以后，尽管经历了阪神淡路大地震，间或有些年份未能开展，基本上每年7月的工作营成为本科毕业生和一年级研究生的基础必修课，不知不觉竟过了20年。而高梁市自身，也经历了20世纪80年代引入大学团体，90年代保护利用传统街区，平成年间市町村大合并，国家又通过了《历史街区营造法》，20年来几经变迁，却没有失去往日风情。对造访高梁不计其数的我来说，这里就是第二故乡了。

高梁是一个有着35 000人口的地方小城，位于冈山县高梁地区西部高梁川流域一块三面环山的盆地，以备中松山城为标志，自身则是城下町（大名居城）。备中松山城的修筑可以追溯到镰仓时代，作为周边区域的要塞地段，自战国至江户几易其主。到了江户时期，备中松山藩才成为幕府的直辖地，历代藩主不乏小堀远州、池田长幸、水谷腾隆、板仓腾静等著名人物。此外，山田方谷不仅是藩政改革的践行者，也是众所周知的汉学家。该地区在江户前期（1616）吸引了工商业者聚居，城市雏形萌芽，发展成为城下町。现在的高梁市经过2004年的市町村合并，已形成旧高梁市（高梁地区）、旧有汉町、旧成羽町、旧川上町、旧备中町的一市四町区划。





城下町的城市肌理

Town structure of the castle town

Once, one of my acquaintances suggested me the presence of a beautiful castle town with a river in Okayama prefecture similar to Heidelberg in Germany. Coincidentally, after returned from my research experience at the Graduate School of Design of Harvard University through the research topic of "Boston's methods of reservation and development", I was looking for a small local town which could accommodate our survey and research project.

Then, I visited the town with my students, walked around for a day, and discovered the town with full of beautiful natural and artificial assets. I finally made up my mind to knock on the door of the city office. It seemed to be rather embarrassing for the city officials that my unexpected visit without even an appointment, but they kindly understood my academic intention and accepted the experimental workshop to be held in July of 1993. This was the very first encounter with the town of Takahashi for me, and actually it was the beginning of our long term relation for such long years. Since the first workshop, every July I brought all of the 4th year seminar students and the graduate students to Takahashi, and explored this experimental "Charrette Workshop" for more than 20 years. After the Hanshin-Awaji Great Earthquake, our visit had stopped for a while, but very luckily we could continue this grass-root type workshop for a long time, collaborating with the local citizens. While these years, Takahashi has also experienced many changes: Invitation of a university to town in 80's, preservation movement of its unique townscape in 90's, administrative merge of adjacent villages in 2000's, approved as a city for the national "Law for the Maintenance and Improvement of Historic Landscape in a Community" in 2009. Substantially, Takahashi became my second hometown.

As an administrative district, Takahashi is a small town with the population of 35,000, and Takahashi's original region was a basin area along the Takahashi River surrounded by mountains. It developed as a castle town of Bicchu-Matsuyama castle, which was built in 12th century. The location of the castle was politically and strategically important; the town has been governed by many changing feudal loads. In Edo period (17c-19c), the city was directly governed by Tokugawa government, there lived many powerful magistrates such as Enshu Kobori, Nagayuki Ikeda, Katsutaka Mizutani, Katsukiyo Itakura. Especially Hokoku Yamada was a smart academician who was good at financial management. The town's structure was mostly established in 17th century and it merged 4 neighboring villages in 2004, to maintain its title of "City."



远观备中松山城  
View of Bicchu-Matsuyama castle



武士住宅区的景观  
Scene of warriors' residences



商业街的景观  
Scene of the merchant town



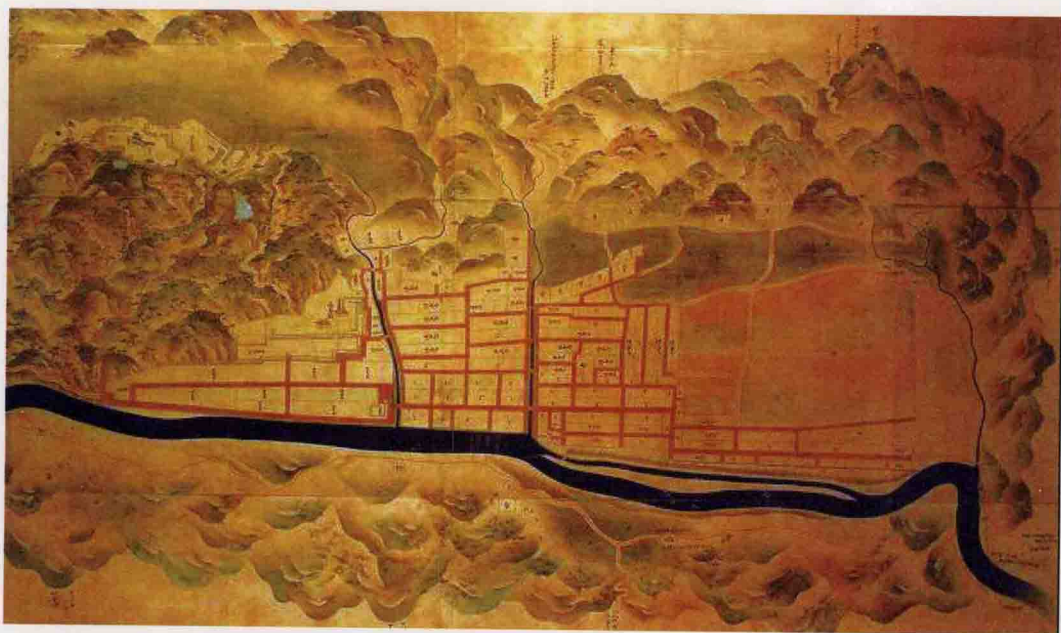
远眺高梁市  
View of the town of Takahashi

现在高梁地区城市结构的基础，是江户时代以备中松山城为中心的城下町经过近代的城市规划形成的。当时人们严格按照身份等级分区居住，分成武士住宅地、町人（普通乡民）区、下级武士区等特征明确的地区，像武家町、商家町等街区特征在现在的城市格局中都能看到。然而，随着时代的发展，备中高梁站的建设使市中心从备中松山城转移到了车站附近，随着土地使用功能的制定，整个城市也从城下町向现代城市结构转变。生活方式的变化和建筑的更迭造成部分地区的传统风貌日渐稀薄，所幸典型的商家町代表本町地区还留有城下町的氛围。

将高梁市的地域特征作为课题的原因，有以下三点：

- （1）天然环山的盆地地形，地平少坡，边界清晰，生活场所比较好把握。
- （2）丰富的历史背景下，除了备中松山城，还包括武士住宅地、寺町、町人区、高梁川等城市景观要素需要得到明确的保留，这样可以增强城市的辨识度。
- （3）家族变迁、产业结构调整要求建筑随之改扩建，这种需求与历史街区保护之间有矛盾，如果置之不理，可以预见美丽的小镇将遭到破坏。





江戸前期的城市肌理

Block structure in early Edo period

建于本町中心的学生公寓楼

Student apartment built in the central area of Honmachi district

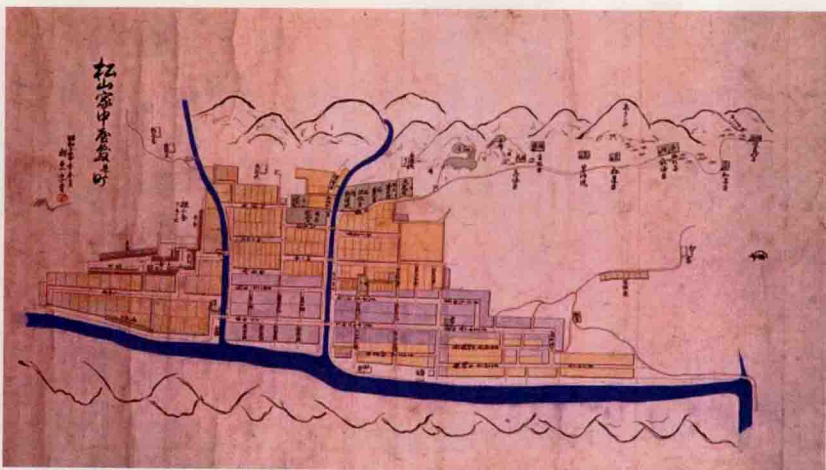
The basic infrastructural framework was built in Edo period, the neighborhood for upper and lower class warriors, merchants, temples have been clearly laid out and still visible to us. The new construction of the railroad and the station (19c), and the new land use plan (20c) has strongly affected Takahashi's modern city structure. Above all, Honmachi Street has still maintained the historical atmosphere of its heydays.

The opportunity and the issues of Takahashi seem to be these 3 points.

(1) It is easy to grasp the territory of the people's life in the basin physically surrounded by the mountains.

(2) The image-ability of the town is very high, because of the scattered historical assets such as Bicchu-Matsuyama castle, warriors' district, merchants' district, temple district, and Takahashi River.

(3) It is expected to be much harder to protect these historical assets from the development pressure caused by the building owner's generation change.



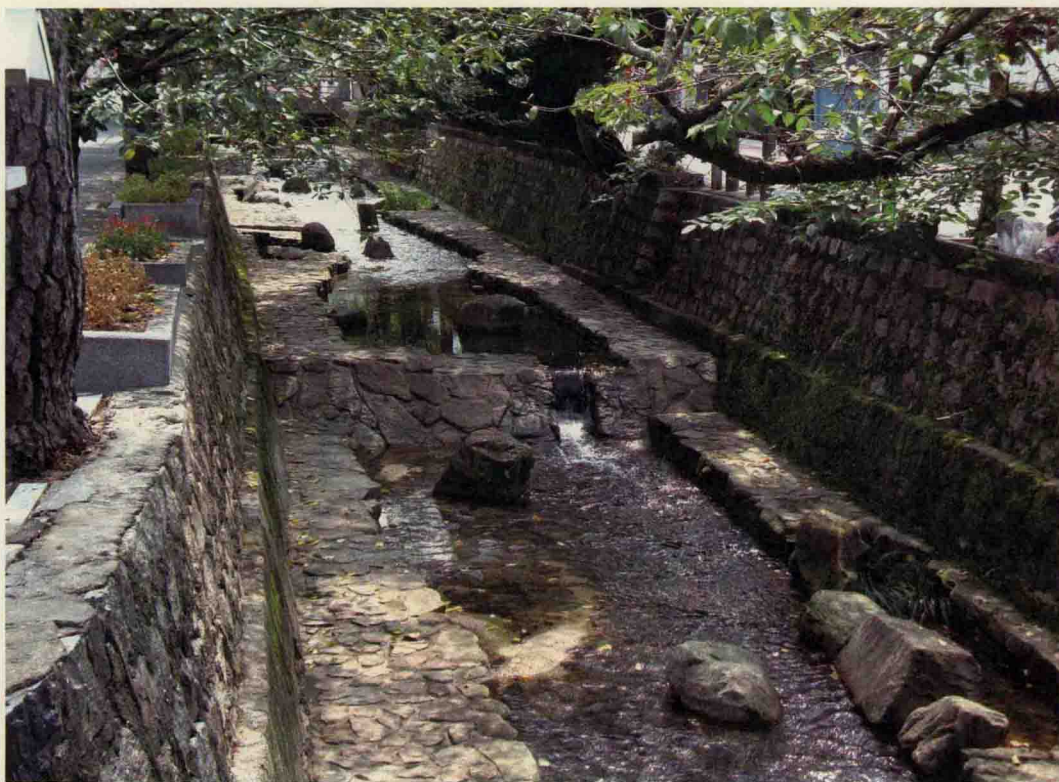
江户中期的城市肌理

Block structure in mid Edo period

保护历史街区的相关举措实施很早，1974年旧武士住宅地区（石火矢町）就被冈山县制定为“故乡村”（故乡村，冈山县1974年提出的保护政策，是对保护修复工程、认定地区及区内的建筑和遗迹的总称——译者注）；1988年《冈山县景观条例》出台；1990年，包含本町、旧武士住宅和寺町的片区被认定为第1号“景观示范地区”。近年的大事要属1990年到1992年间开展的对传统建筑群保护策略的调查（文化厅组织），与促成1990年吉备国际大学落成开学。在东京艺术大学前野研究室的指导下开展了大规模的调查，对各个建筑进行了详尽测绘与调查记录，随后围绕“活用历史遗产进行地区建设”开展的活动具有很高的学术价值，却没有充分传达给当地居民。于是好几处传统住宅在街区认定为传统建筑群保护区之前不幸被拆毁，建起了学生公寓。而现在属于合并后的高梁市的成羽町吹屋地区，在当时已经是传统建筑群保护区，却由于为了保护制度本身限制自由改建、完全没有亲民的考量而备受指责。

在这样的状况下，我们研究室介入开展活动，最大的目标就是和市民们交流讨论，尽量得到大家的认可，使人们相信现在残存的街区是难能可贵的财富，就算没有保护制度，也可以通过强化这片土地的固有价值，激发城市活力，使二者能结合在一起，最后，工作成果也在本町路的《补贴制度和设计规范的开发》中得到体现。下面的章节会向读者一一呈现这20年来我们坚持不懈的努力。





紺屋川の景观  
Scene of Kouyagawa River

The institutional movements to preserve the historical townscape started from 1974, and mainly the warriors' district was designated as a "model landscape district" by Okayama prefecture. Early 90's, Professor Maeno of Tokyo University of Fine Arts and Music did a townscape research with the government fund to designate the town as "Designated area to preserve group of historical buildings", but the local people were not sympathetic about this research, and finally rushed to demolish their houses and build apartment houses for university students. This was a really tragic accident in Takahashi's history.

The local people knew the strict restriction about their houses' maintenance thorough the similar case in Fukiya district (in former Nariwa town).

After these miserable issues, our main motivation to continue coming to Takahashi was to talk with people and to convince them understand the value of their historical townscape not only for preservation point of view but also for activation aiming for town's regeneration. Gradually we could build up some trust with the local people and reached to the chance to set up a "Design code for the subsidiary fund" in 1998. Then our long term collaboration has continued for over 20 years.