

architectural landscape

生态恢复与
边界性景观设计

Filling Up

Delimiting

中文版

韩国C3出版公社 编
大连理工大学出版社

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于风军 杨惠馨 王 平 阿斯亚·阿不力米提 郑海荣 赵若旭 译

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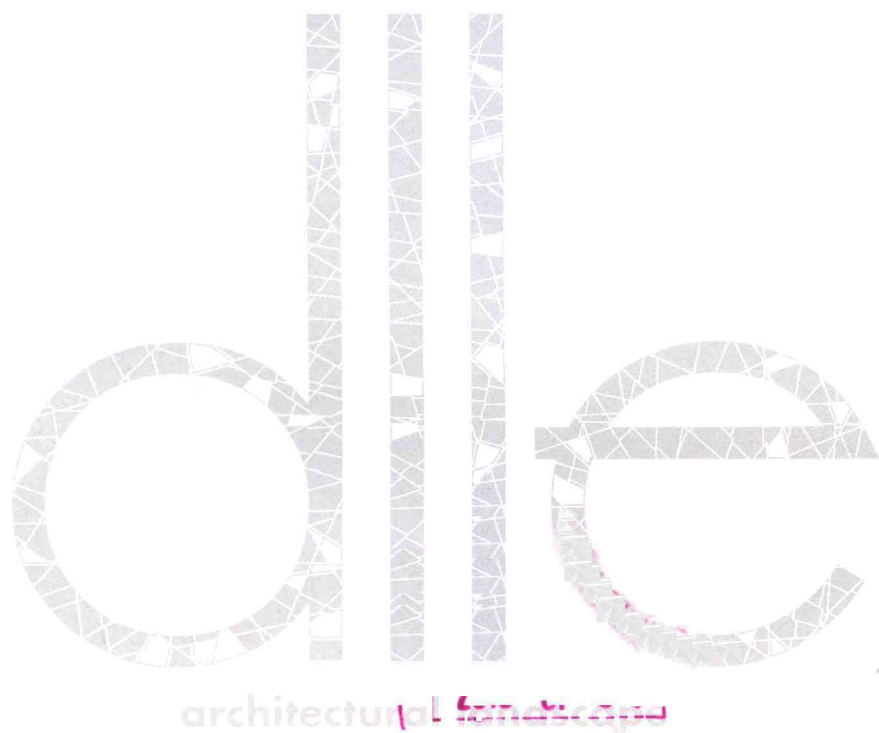
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Filling

填补空白

古城池通常外形非常紧凑，外围有坚固的护城墙，具有很好的防御能力。从文艺复兴时期开始，城市外延开始扩大，开始有了公园和花园。尽管如此，城市无论从空间还是具体形式上都体现了既定的社会秩序。19 世纪的政治、经济和科学革命确立了新的社会秩序，建立了新的价值体系，财产权基于土地的潜在经济价值。人们纷纷涌入城市，城市开始以前所未有的速度膨胀、转型，同时在整个城市空间中也留下了大大小小的空隙。然而，城市，包括现代城市，对空隙都深恶痛绝，自然会想用新建筑物来填补，那么就会通过精心策划来填补这些空隙，使之与整个城市融为一体。填补这些在城市离心式向外发展过程中遗留下来的空隙与

The ancient city grew in a compact, defensive form, protected from the outside by means of powerful walls. From the Renaissance the urban form began to distend, including parks and gardens. The urban form was determined in both cases by a semantic value, a spatial and physical representation of an established order. The political, economic and scientific revolutions of the nineteenth century established a new social order expressed by a new hierarchy of values and the right to property was based on the potential economic value of the land. Larger masses of people arrived into the city, and the city began to expand and transform itself at a pace hitherto unknown, leaving spatial or functional voids in the urban fabric. However, the city, including the contemporary city, abhors a void. Faced with the natural tendency of the land market to fill a void with new buildings, the community reacts by planning a new quality for leftover spaces to be recovered as part of the

Up

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传统上的公园和花园设计不同。现代城市在其发展过程中也会受到地理环境的制约,有些地理环境往往限制城市的进一步拓展。公共管理人员和建筑师们都会关注这些空隙,使它们成为城市活力生活的一部分。如下设计案例展现的就是如何挖掘这些天然的城市边沿地区的巨大潜力,而不仅仅是放置一些公共商业设施。然而,与此同时我们也在想,是否人们出于城市功能的考虑,除了满足消遣娱乐的需要,就再提不出其他可以利用这些空隙的奇思妙想了呢?现代城市似乎也找不出设计这些公共空间的新方法,从而提出了一些非建筑学范畴而是人类学需要解决的问题。

city. Filling these spaces left behind in the centrifugal process of the city is a different task from the traditional design of parks and gardens. In its growth, the contemporary city tends also to meet geographical obstacles, whereupon it often refrains itself from expanding further. These voids attract people in a spontaneous way, until they fall under the care of public administrators and architects to be integrated into the urban dynamic. The following examples represent processes of intensifying the great potential of these natural urban borderlands, far beyond the placement of ordinary commercial street furniture. However, we wonder whether the reasoning concerning urban functions is unable to imagine other solutions that are not simply recreational. Contemporary society seems no longer able to invent new ways of designing its free spaces, raising questions perhaps more aptly addressed as matters of anthropology than of architecture.

填补城市空隙

Filling the Urban Void

Aldo Vanini

如今的城市是什么样子的？或更确切地说，现代城市与古代城市一样吗？

古代人类与大自然的关系与现在的情形完全不同。如今的技术发展和社会组织结构给人们带来了很大的安全感，人们把大自然理想化了。如果一个人对大自然多愁善感、屈尊俯就，人们就会说这个人偏执，而在古代，这是人们对自然力量所带来的威胁真实而又莫名其妙的深切恐惧。古代城市设计恰恰反映了人们的这一恐惧。

因此，从古代直到中世纪，城市布局都非常紧凑，外围有坚固的护城墙，具有很好的防御能力。

从文艺复兴时期开始，城市面积不断扩大，城市空间不仅仅用于生存、商业活动或宗教活动，也开始有了绿色空间、公园和花园。然而在当时，这些绿色空间还只是少数人的特权，那些处于社会等级制度顶层的人掌管着城市空间的使用权，通常与整个社区生活没有多大关系，只能代表僵硬的社会等级制度。统治集团不愿意放弃其统治地位，不愿把城市的决策权交给非统治集团的人。这一时期，城市的决策权还是与城市使用和意义的“具体性”有关，还没有发展到关于土地经济价值的“抽象性”选择。随着工业革命的到来，这一现象才有所改变。

文艺复兴时期的城市是在古城池基础上发展演化而来的，体现了强烈的语义价值观，无论从空间还是具体形式上都体现了人们普遍认可的既定社会秩序。据 Françoise Choay¹ 描述，从公元6世纪的希腊城市开始：“这种既定体系结构便与其政治体系相辅相成，[……] 并影响其运作”。

在这个时期以前，财产权及其相关的、非语义的经济价值从属于其他价值，即语义、宗教和政治方面的价值，没有成为城市的构成要素。Fustel de Coulanges² 写道：“古代人财产所有权并非建立在当代的原则基础之上。” 在今

What is a city today? Or, more precisely, is the contemporary city the same phenomenon as the ancient city?

The relationship of the ancient Man with Nature was definitely different from the present situation. What is now a paranoid, apotropaic patronizing of an idealized nature, informed by a sentimentality allowed by the substantial safety granted by technology and social organization, was in ancient times a real, deep and obscure fear of menacing natural forces. The city was the answer to this fear.

For this reason, from ancient times until the Middle Ages, the city developed in a compact, defensive form, protecting itself from the outside by means of more or less powerful walls.

From the Renaissance the urban form began to distend, including within itself spaces no longer dedicated to mere survival, commerce or religion, including green spaces, parks and gardens. These, however, were then a privilege for the few, usually unrelated to the dynamics of the community. Until the advent of the Industrial Revolution, the city remained a phenomenon, or better to say the phenomenon, which represented the rigid social hierarchy that governed the use of space from the top. This political and institutional hierarchy remained reluctant to surrender its dominance, and to allow urban choices to others who were not a part of it. Choices were still linked to an urban “concreteness” of uses and meanings, having not yet been assigned to the “abstractness” of the land’s economical value.

The city of the Renaissance, like the ancient urban form on which it was superimposed, was determined by a strong semantic value, a spatial and physical representation of an established order which was generally accepted. From the time of the Greek city of the sixth century, as recalled by Françoise Choay,¹ “this structure of the built system corresponds to that of the political system, [...] and affects its functioning.”

Until then, property rights, and their relative, non-semantic, economic value, were subordinated to other values – semantic, religious and political – and did not constitute a formative principle of the city. As Fustel de Coulanges² wrote, “the ancients have the right to property founded on principles that are no longer those of current generations.” This concept is not immediately under-

stood today, as Joseph Rykwert stated quite clearly:³ *"The relationship between such common-sense factors as those listed by Cicero and the ritual performance is often dispatched summarily by modern writers. They see the religious duties as a perfunctory introduction to the real business in hand. This could never have been the attitude of the ancients."* Urban land, as opposed to rural, with its ample revenues, was not directly responsible for the production of wealth, and conflicts developed for reasons of prestige and control on matters that may appear superstructural only to those who, as Rykwert points out, now customarily measure sites by the yardstick of property values.

In a system so full of significant values, the ancient city grew up being unable to afford to leave voids. For all these reasons, today we look at the shape of the ancient city with nostalgia and admiration.

Everything changed with the great revolutions of the nineteenth century. Political, economic and scientific revolutions established a new social order expressed by a new hierarchy of values. The emergence of the bourgeoisie as the ruling class placed economic values in the foreground. The right to property was no longer based on semantic, religious and political values of the ancient city, but on the potential economic value of the land. New production systems gathered increasingly larger masses of people into the city, and the city began to expand at a pace hitherto unknown.

The urgent need for new soil to accommodate the large numbers of the immigrant workforce and the industrial sites, combined with a decline of the privileges of the aristocracy with regard to soil property, opened a new and predominantly economic process based on land speculation. Land began to be bought and hoarded, even if indirectly, with an immediate focus on functional uses. In the transition from the city to the metropolis, then, rapid technological changes, income growth, and the consequent spread of the absorption capacity of manufactured goods, forced industry to abandon its first settlements, leaving spatial or functional voids in the traditional urban fabric. Very often, moreover, the old nineteenth and twentieth century parks and gardens ended up losing urban significance within the process of entropic expansion.

This trend resulted in the loss of the role, significance and proportion of the

天, 这种观念不太容易立即让人理解。Joseph Rykwert³清楚地阐述道:“现代作家常常会简短概括西塞罗(古罗马政治家、作家)所列举的一些常识性因素和宗教仪式的关系。他们认为宗教职责只不过是人们干手头正事之前敷衍了事的行为而已,但这绝非是古代人对待宗教的态度。”相对于农村,城市土地具有丰厚的收益,但不直接创造财富,冲突的形成是由于人们渴望拥有更高的声望和对事物更多的掌控权。如 Rykwert 所说,对现在那些习惯于用财产价值作为尺码衡量地方大小的人来说,声望和掌控权也许太上层建筑了。

古代城市体系充斥着一些重要的价值观念,在演化过程中不能对城市空隙置之不理。因此,今天我们才能充满怀旧和钦佩之情去看待古代的市容市貌。

19 世纪的伟大革命让一切都发生了变化。政治、经济和科学革命确立了新的社会秩序,建立了新的价值体系。资产阶级作为新兴统治阶级把经济价值置于最显著的位置。财产权不再基于古代城市的语义、宗教和政治价值,而是基于土地潜在的经济价值。新的生产体系使人们不断涌入城市,城市开始以前所未有的速度急剧膨胀。

由于急需新的空间安置大量涌入的外来劳动力和建设工业厂房,再加上贵族阶层在土地方面的特权被削弱,于是出现了基于土地投机的占主导地位的新经济秩序。人们开始买卖、囤积土地,关注的主要是土地的实用性。在城市向大都市转型的过程中,快速的技术变革、收入增长以及因而产生的对制成品的需求加大迫使工业放弃最初的厂房厂址,在传统的城市格局中留下了空隙。此外,在城市急剧膨胀的过程中,许多建于 19 世纪和 20 世纪的老公园和花园也失去了本身的城市意义。

如今的发展趋势造成城市的一些部分失去了原有的作用和意义,城市开始变得支离破碎、千疮百孔,令人心烦意乱。

Bernardo Secchi⁴ 写道：“在所有欧洲人的想象中，在许多学科的学者眼中，20 世纪存在两个极端，先是殷殷期盼，慢慢又陷入了巨大的恐惧之中。期盼的是一个在不断破坏中无限发展的城市，恐惧的是城市的消亡和土崩瓦解，或转型为一个难以预知其风格、意义和命运的居住点。人们的这种忧虑似乎贯穿整个世纪，城市自然也受到了这种忧虑的影响。”

克服城市忧虑，填充这些在大都市离心式向外发展的过程中遗留下来的空隙，重建如今被人们忽视的整个城市网络之间的密切联系，其任务之艰巨远远超过传统的公园和花园设计。

现代城市在其发展过程中也会受到地理环境的制约，有些地理环境往往限制了城市的进一步拓展，也许是一片水域——海洋、河流、湖泊，或者可能是一处山坡。这种地方可能很长时间都会保持其原生态的模样，但不会真正被忽视，人们会被它们的奇异之处所吸引，三三两两的渔民或年轻的情侣时常来到海边；孩子们和年轻人富有想象力的嬉闹会让海边沸腾。最后，公共管理人员和建筑师们开始关注这些地方，使它们成为城市活力生活的一部分。城市，包括现代城市，对空隙都深恶痛绝。为了应对土地交易市场用新建筑填补空隙却难以重新构建失去的人与自然的关系网络这一自然趋势，公共管理人员和建筑师们会精心规划，为这些被忽视的空间增光添彩。

人对自然环境的这种干预有时候只不过是建造一些普通的公共商业设施、种植一些低矮而毫无特点的树木。有了这些新内容，人们没觉得这个地方比以前更有趣，有时候却觉得这些东西多余或碍事。

相反，如下设计案例展现的是如何挖掘这些天然的城市边沿地区的巨大潜力。它们的共同特点就是有一个共同的目标：恢复城市某些部分已经失去或从未获得的东西，

parts of the city, which began to become a place marked by disunity, fraying, disturbance.

As Bernardo Secchi⁴ writes, *"In the collective imagination of Europe, in the eyes of scholars from many disciplines, the twentieth century, dominated by an expectation that slowly dissolves into fear, is placed between two extremes: the expectation of a distressing and indefinite growth of the city and the huge fear of its death and dissolution, or its transformation into forms of settlement of which it becomes difficult to divine the character, meaning and destiny. The anxiety seems to persist throughout the century, and the city does not seem unrelated to it."*

Overcoming urban anxiety to rebuild this now neglected web of relationships by filling these spaces left behind in the centrifugal process of the metropolis is a task far beyond the traditional design of parks and gardens.

In its growth, the contemporary city tends to meet geographical obstacles, whereupon it often refrains itself from expanding further. The obstruction may be a body of water – ocean, river, lake – or it may be the slope of a hill or a mountain. Such sites can remain long unsolved, but they are seldom truly neglected, since their singularity attracts people in a spontaneous way. Such shores are frequented by occasional fishermen or young lovers, and are enlivened by the imaginative games of children and young people, until they fall under the care of public administrators and architects and are integrated into the urban dynamic. The city, including the contemporary city, abhors a void. Faced with the natural tendency of the land market to fill a void with new buildings, rarely able to reconstruct the lost network of relationships, the community reacts by planning a new quality for neglected spaces.

Often these interventions are nothing more than a placement of ordinary commercial street furniture and stunted, anonymous trees that add nothing to the spontaneous use of the people, and sometimes even subtract from that use.

The following examples, by contrast, represent processes of intensifying the great potential of these natural urban borderlands, and they are characterized by a common objective: to restore parts of the city that have lost, or



辛克尔群岛公园成为阿姆斯特丹的一个新入口
Schinkel Islands Park forming a new entrance for Amsterdam

照片提供: Buro Sant En Co

have never obtained, a mutual relationship between the natural area and the community. Abandoned leftover spaces are recovered as a part of the city.

Between land and sea, in South Pointe Park in Miami Beach, Hargreaves Associates rediscover these strong relationships, reassigning them to a place which, although already having the generic characteristics of a park, had been limited to being little more than a large grassy area. This project rediscovers and revalues the singularity of the place as a terminal of the extraordinary and universally renowned beach in Miami and as an interface with the channel which connects the city to the open sea. The new park design, acting by means of a twisted orography, allows the area to become an ever-changing lookout over the spectacle of the large ships leaving the harbor to meet the Atlantic Ocean, and over the Ocean itself. The cafe pavilion, along with a complex vegetation system, outdoor restaurants, a performance stage and other functionally oriented areas, introduces a reduced dimensional scale that invites people to enjoy the quality of this new space.

By contrast, the Schinkel Islands Park must fill a void in the overly ordered plan of the city of Amsterdam. Edwin Santhagens and Wim van Krieken imagine the park as a node of the old railroad embankment that connects the Vondelpark with the Amsterdamse Bos, the huge forest nestled in the city texture. The Schinkel Islands Park remodels, with elegant simplicity, the original wildness of the small islands, introducing to the site well controlled and softly designed elements of naturalness, in order to establish a strong relationship between the city and this natural area surviving amid urban growth.

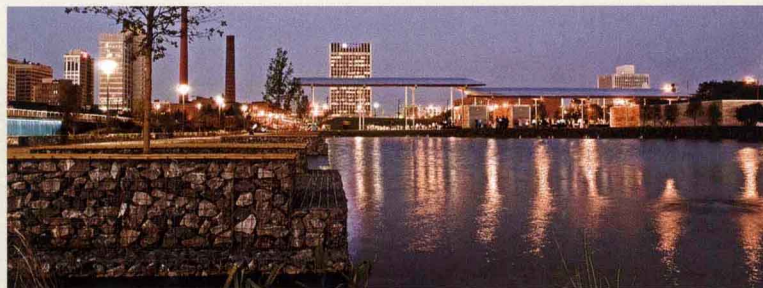
Intensification is a keyword in understanding how to approach the theme of an already spectacular waterfront on the Pacific Ocean and how to face inspiring sunsets. The waterfront of Puerto Vallarta, Mexico, known as the Malecón, is the interface between a traditional village and one of the most beautiful Mexican beaches. West 8, Trama Arquitectos and Estudio 3.14 create a dense system by means of handcrafted, traditional mosaic and pebble-stone pavements, chairs and benches of ad hoc design, and a cycling path. The transition from the paved area to the beach is represented by a smooth,

即自然与社区之间的关系,使人们弃之不用的边角空间成为整个城市的一部分,与城市融为一体。

南岬公园位于美国迈阿密,处在陆地与大海之间。在这里, Hargreaves Associates 事务所重新发现了人与自然的密切联系,并处处体现在对这一传统公园的改造上。原来的南岬公园具有传统城市公园的特征,局限于一块绿草覆盖的区域。这个项目将重新发现并评价南岬公园的卓然超群,使之成为迈阿密闻名遐迩的海滨胜地,成为连接城市和公海的航道交界。新公园的设计通过曲折的地形使整个区域成了景色多变的观景台,既可以看到巨轮驶离港湾奔向大西洋的壮观场景,又可以饱览一望无际的大西洋。公园里有咖啡厅、庞杂的植被系统、露天餐馆、表演台和其他按功能划分的区域,尽管空间规模不大,仍能让人们感受到这一新空间的舒适与惬意。

阿姆斯特丹辛克尔群岛公园项目与南岬公园不同。辛克尔群岛公园项目必须在阿姆斯特丹非常整齐有序的城市规划中填充一个空隙。Edwin Santhagens 和 Wim van Krieken 把公园设想为旧铁路路基的一个节点,实现冯德尔公园和栖息于城市结构中的 Amsterdamse Bos 大型森林公园之间的生态连接。辛克尔群岛公园项目以其简单而优雅的设计改变了原先荒凉的小岛,通过引入精心布控、巧妙设计的自然元素,建立了城市与在城市快速发展过程中苦苦挣扎的自然区域的密切关系。

怎样打造太平洋本身已经非常壮观的海滨主题?怎样让人们更好地欣赏给人带来奇思妙想的日落胜景?理解墨西哥巴亚尔塔港海滨公园的设计理念关键字是“增色”。Puerto Vallarta 海滨公园也被称作马雷贡公园,一面是传统悠久的村庄,另一面是墨西哥最迷人的海滨之一。巴亚尔塔港海滨景观项目是由 West 8、Trama Arquitectos 和 Estudio 3.14 三家景观事务所合作为当地景观工程设计的



照片提供: Tom Leader Studio

约4.6m高的铁路高架桥形成了铁路公园，将市中心一分为二
Railroad Park on the site created by 15' high rail viaduct that bisects the downtown

一个标志性的海滨景观。富有当地传统特色的马赛克和鹅卵石地面铺装技术的人行步道、独出心裁设计的椅子和长凳，还有一条脚踏车道，营造出一个拥有强烈的巴亚尔塔港氛围的大型公共空间。连接步道区和沙滩的是一条流畅优美的曲线，犹如波浪起伏的沙滩一样。海滨大道的植被体系集新栽植的棕榈树和当地植物物种于一体。照明系统旨在衬托出月光的皎洁，而不是让月光黯然失色。本项目受托于当地镇政府，是吸引游客发展当地旅游业、城市未来20年发展战略规划的一部分。项目只用了5个月就完成了。

海港连接着人类与浩瀚的海洋，总能赋予人美妙的灵感。然而，海港的实际用途和功能特性使那些不直接参与大海相关活动的人无法充分享受海港的美妙。CREUSECARRASCO Arquitectos 建筑师事务所在西班牙拉科鲁尼亚设计的马尔毕卡港口项目意在创造公共空间，加强人们与这个小渔村的联系。项目利用海港天然马蹄形地势和错落有致的高度，修建了一条俯瞰整个海港的景色迷人的行人漫步道，码头繁华的景象一览无余。本项目反复使用了大量简约的图形，完美地与海港本身特性融为一体，使两者相得益彰，完成了海港的重建使命。

海港是人类干预自然的最明显的标志。如果在建设海港的基础上再加上大型发电厂和机场这些更明显的人造产品，把天然港湾改变成供人消遣娱乐的公园，这个项目会更具有挑战性。

不幸的是，大型水域往往也会产生一些令人不快的问题，如被用作倾倒垃圾污物之所。多年以来，以色列雅法垃圾填埋区就成了当地倾倒建筑垃圾的地方，原来优美的海岸线荡然无存。经过很长时间的公众参与讨论如何改造这一区域，最终 Braudo-Maoz 景观设计事务所提出了把特拉维夫雷丁发电厂与雅法垃圾填埋区连为一体的

undulating line mimicking the effect of waves on the sand. The vegetation system integrates newly planted palm trees and endemic species that will grow progressively. The lighting has been conceived to enhance, rather than overwhelm, the moonlight. The project was commissioned by the town administration as part of an inventive twenty-year strategy to attract tourists and visitors, and was completed just in five months.

Harbors are sites of great inspiration, as they connect humankind with the vastness of the sea. However, their practical and functional nature often prevents their full enjoyment among those not directly involved in activities related to the sea. The project by CREUSECARRASCO Arquitectos for Malpica Port, in La Coruña, Spain, is intended to generate public spaces and interrelations with the fishing village, taking advantage of the horseshoe shape of the harbor and the site's complex altimetry, and creating an intriguing promenade overlooking fishing and wharf activities. The project addresses its redevelopment mission using minimalistic and repetitive shapes that are perfectly compliant with the strong nature of the site.

Harbors are among the strongest signs of human interventions in nature. If you add to the mix the even stronger artifacts of a large power plant and an airport, the task of reconvertng such an area into an enjoyable public park becomes even more demanding.

Unfortunately, large bodies of water attract a variety of unpleasant activities, including their use as waste and dumping sites. Over the years, the Jaffa landfill produced an area of construction waste that destroyed the original coastline. At the end of a long process of public participation, Braudo-Maoz Landscape Architecture conceived the plan of reconnecting the Tel Aviv Reading Powerplant site and the Jaffa landfill, to primarily reclaim the shoreline through a huge project of recycling the refuse, instead of simply removing it to other sites. Afterward, it would be possible to design a park open to use by the locals. The nature and dimensions of the reclaimed land inspired a very simple and modest approach based on sandstone-like materials resembling the local colors and, according to the recycling logic, on the local stones found on the site. A gardening project was conceived using trees and shrubs tolerant to the peculiar character of the recovered soil. The



特拉维夫市港口公共空间的重建
Tel Aviv Port Public Space Regeneration

图片提供: Mayslits Kassif Architects

magnitude of the recovery process implies that the place, now intensively frequented by the local community, will evolve over time, during various stages of the adjustment of the shoreline.

Located on the shoreline between Reading Park and the Jaffa landfill park, the Tel Aviv Port, formerly used for operational docking, was revamped through a regeneration plan by Mayslits Kassif Architects, aimed to turn it into a major urban landmark and a lively part of the city. The project addresses the problem of confronting the large expanse of the site in returning it to public use, by operating on a large scale and creating an undulating, multipurpose surface mimicking the characteristic local sand dunes and open to a variety of uses people will be able to create on their own. A clever choice of minimalistic and evocative elements, such as glass-reinforced concrete "sitting stones", lighting poles or umbrellas, mark the surface of wooden planks or painted concrete, acting as rarefied orientation points. The three projects listed above work together as a large integrated system, regenerating the area and returning it to the population from its use as industrial infrastructure.

The Vall d'en Joan is not to be classified among the landlocked areas between urban sprawl and important bodies of water, but it is nevertheless a case of territorial filling generated by urban expansion. The Vall d'en Joan Park, planned by Batlle i Roig, is another example of a landfill rehabilitation. The huge dumping site occupied 85 hectares of a natural valley just inland from Barcelona, Spain, where the city's waste had been deposited for more than 30 years, resulting in major pollution of the air, the soil and the water. The project operated on a geographical scale, encompassing the entire valley. After the waste was sealed and a drainage layer was created, the area was covered in topsoil and replanted with native vegetation, taking advantage of the shape of the terraces, the slopes, and the dumpsite truck ramps. Not just for practical reasons, but also as a symbolic reminder of the environmentally unfriendly use of the site, some of the recycled waste was used to create gabion walls aligned with the park path and that will be covered with vegetation. The final result is a beautiful landscape that has become the gateway to the Parque Natural del Garraf.

方案,主要是通过对垃圾循环利用而不是简简单单把垃圾清理到别处这一巨大工程来重新改造此区域的海岸线,把它建成对当地民众开放的公园。根据要改造区域的大小和性质,设计师想到了一个非常简单而朴素的方法,那就是利用类似砂岩的材料来融入当地色彩,并根据循环利用原则充分利用建筑基地中的当地石料。树木和灌木的选择要考虑能够适应回填土壤的独特属性。现在,雅法垃圾填埋区公园成了当地居民经常光顾的地方。随着时间的推移以及人们对海岸线地带不断进行调整与改造,这个地方也会变得越来越好。

特拉维夫港位于雷丁公园和雅法垃圾填埋区公园之间的海岸线上,原是一座货运港口。Mayslits Kassif Architects 建筑师事务所通过再生计划完成了对其公共空间的改造,力图重建这个独特的城市区域,并将这里打造成为亮丽的城市地标,使之充满城市活力。特拉维夫港口面积很大,为了将这里改造成公共空间,设计师模仿当地特有的沙丘特点,设计出了一个地面波浪起伏的多用途公共空间,人们可按自己的意愿支配使用。设计师匠心独具,选择了一些简约并能引起共鸣的元素点缀在木地板或彩绘的混凝土地面上,有玻璃纤维增强混凝土石凳、灯柱、阳伞等,成为少有的方位点。上述三个项目构成了一个大型综合系统,重新改造原有工业基础设施,把一个再生的区域归还给了城市居民。

约翰谷不能算是城市向外延伸和重要水域之间的内陆区域,但却是由城市扩张产生的垃圾填埋区域。约翰谷公园由 Batlle i Roig 事务所设计,是对垃圾填埋区进行成功改造的另一个范例。这个巨大的垃圾填埋场位于西班牙巴塞罗那市外的一个天然山谷中,关闭之时,巴塞罗那市已经往此地倾倒垃圾达三十多年之久,已经填埋了山谷中 85ha 的范围,导致了严重的空气污染、土壤污染和水污染。

整个改造项目全面展开,囊括整个山谷。先是填堵垃圾,修建一个排水层,然后覆盖一层表层土,移植本土植被,充分利用梯田、山坡和垃圾场卡车坡道。一些循环利用的垃圾被用来修建停车场道路的石笼挡土墙,上面将覆盖以植被。这样做不仅仅实用,也是一种象征,提醒人们注意对环境的保护。这样,一个优美的园林景观就呈现在人们的眼前,并已经成为通往加拉夫自然公园的通道。

虽然榜鹅区地处新加坡这一繁华大都市,其面向实龙岗水库和科尼岛的海岸线却是一个清静之所,绵延近5km,直达榜鹅尾公园,拥有远眺柔佛海峡和帕西古当港口的极佳视野。与其以后填补城市扩张规划后残存的边角角,榜鹅滨水步道项目先下手为强,为未来在公园和城市之间规划建设的住宅区提供一个令人舒适、惬意的直线型公园。榜鹅滨水步道项目由LOOK 建筑师事务所设计,休息处、垂钓平台、健身角、横跨水道的步行桥等点缀在长长的步道间,交相呼应,使用了整洁清晰的现代建筑语言。

斯洛文尼亚的萨维尼亚河岸恢复改造项目不仅仅是把一处荒地改头换面,其用意深远。按照过去的习俗,修建河岸公园是为了加深人们对巴尔干战争的悲剧事件的共同回忆,因此,从 Brutus Landscape Architects 景观设计事务所的设计中,人们不可避免地在公园的石头、混凝土和绿草中发现了一些此类公园基本的标志,有的标志寓意深刻,能够唤起人们的情感共鸣。地面造型几乎是一个计算机化的网格曲面,勾画了战争中 Maister 将军率领士兵浴血保卫的北部边疆群山的轮廓,纪念地就是为了纪念这些英烈而修建的。一排人体骨架轮廓艺术装置正是对这些斯洛文尼亚边疆守护神无言的称颂。

创造一个富有活力的城市空间并非一定需要大量元素。一张木甲板,简单加上点儿绿草、瓷砖,就可以在威

Although the Punggol district is included within the area of the huge metropolis of Singapore, the coastal line facing Serangoon Reservoir and Coney Island is a peaceful place that stretches nearly five kilometers to Punggol Point Park, commanding a splendid view over Johor Strait and the Pasir Gudang Port terminals. Instead of filling in a later step the residual area not consumed by the planned urban expansion, Punggol Promenade, designed by LOOK Architects, provides in advance a relaxing and comforting linear park for the future residential development planned between the park itself and the city. The long path is interspersed by an articulated system of sculptured and faceted rest shelters, fishing decks, fitness corners, and pedestrian bridges, modeled according to a neat and sharp contemporary language.

In the arrangement of the Savinja River bank, in Slovenia, there is a deeper intention than just the recovery of a wasteland. According to a common custom of the past, the park has been established to enhance the collective memory of the tragic events of the Balkan war. Inevitably the marks left by Brutus Landscape Architects in stone, concrete and grass, are elementary, sharp and evocative. The modeling of the ground, almost a computerized mesh surface, draws the outline of the mountains of the northern frontier defended during the war by soldiers of General Maister, to which the memorial is dedicated. The skeletal silhouettes are an antirethorical tribute to the defenders of the Slovenian frontier.

Creating a lively urban space does not always require a large number of components. A wood plank deck that evolves, with the simple addition of grass and tiles, into benches, fishing stands, playgrounds and overlooks of the Fox River, in Green Bay, Wisconsin, is the clever solution adopted by StossLU to turn a bare riverfront into a place of collective presence. New functions and relationships with the surroundings are introduced and stressed by such simple geometrical alterations as twisting and folding. It is desirable that the planned further step of the intervention will maintain the same elegant simplicity.

Some artifacts are no different from natural barriers in producing a border effect of abandonment. In urban contexts, highways and railroads create no-