

绿色景观系列 | (3)

对位创作

法国亦西文化 编 简嘉玲 译

辽宁科学技术出版社

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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

绿色景观系列. I. 1-5 / 法国亦西文化编;
简嘉玲译. — 沈阳: 辽宁科学技术出版社, 2018. 3
ISBN 978-7-5591-0550-9

I. ①绿… II. ①法… ②简… III. ①景观设计—
作品集—欧洲—现代 IV. ①TU986.2

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2017)第304112号

出版发行: 辽宁科学技术出版社
(地址: 沈阳市和平区十一纬路25号 邮编: 110003)
印刷者: 辽宁新华印务有限公司
经销者: 各地新华书店
幅面尺寸: 210mm×230mm
印 张: 42.5
插 页: 4
字 数: 500千字
出版时间: 2018年3月第1版
印刷时间: 2018年3月第1次印刷
责任编辑: 杜丙旭 张 靖
封面设计: 李 莹
版式设计: 李 莹
责任校对: 周 文

书 号: ISBN 978-7-5591-0550-9
定 价: 498.00 元

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<http://www.lnkj.com.cn>

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上架建议：景观设计

ISBN 978-7-5591-0550-9



9 787559 105509 >

定价：498.00元

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foreword

前言

“对位法本身即存在着一份灵魂，在音乐家意志的指使下，音符的平行关系被一一特意调整，使个别具有表现力的多曲旋律能够同时演奏、产生对话，在复调音乐的生动共鸣中彼此相互点缀。”法国哲学家扬克勒维奇（Jankélévitch），《说不上来和几乎啥都没有》（*Le Je-ne-sais-quoi et le presque-rien*），1957, p.175

“对位法”这个词来自音乐语汇，却完美地表达了我们的构思方案的方式和我们工作团队的运作模式，展现出多种不同专长能够为一个特定项目进行集体创作而不相互隔离的状态。我们当中的每一个人都能在项目进行的各个阶段通过方案构思、图纸绘制和项目实现来表达设计意见。专业知识的分享、交流和对谈在我们实现景观专业的过程中总是无时无刻地出现。事务所的每位合伙人借此方式而涉入项目，得以在设计中尽情发挥，并且激发出沸腾的创造力。对北哲集（PAYSAGES）景观事务所而言，每一次面对每一个新项目，都必须以崭新却又具有演化能力的目光来关注和理解它。

本书《对位创作》通过6个主题来呈现事务所的代表性方案，也展现我们景观实践的多样面貌。这些主题以特定的和交错的观点对当下备受关注的景观课题进行了回应。

"The counterpoint itself has a soul, in that the harmony of its voices was precisely arranged note for note with a musical refinement inspiring the chorus or the exchange of equally expressive melodic verses, yet each is intensified in the live exchange of polyphony". Jankélévitch, Le Je-ne-sais-quoi et le presque-rien, 1957, p.175.

"Counterpoint" is a musical term that perfectly illustrates our approach to the project and the *modus vivendi* of our team. It refers to our ability to work collectively on a project without separating skills. Each individual expresses himself through the design, production and management of the project at every stage of its development. Sharing skills, as well as cooperation and dialogue, are central disciplines to our profession of landscape architecture. It is through this approach, involving each partner in the development of projects, that we ensure its growth and maintain creative vitality. PAYSAGES ensures each project is planned with a fresh and innovate outlook.

"Counterpoint" features six themes that include a selection of influential projects which reflect the diversity of our engagement with landscapes. These themes underline our fresh perspective and focus on the contemporary issues we engage with.



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regenerating a neighbourhood to reclaim

再度激活

需要重新获得居民认可与使用的街区

8

城市更新、城市改建、可持续发展……如此众多的用词和途径在几经不当使用之后，已经逐渐失去实质意义，其形式定义也显得模糊不清。北哲集（PAYSAGES）景观事务所超越经常伴随着重大项目的宣传性说辞与策略逻辑，将这些方案视为是不断演变的场所，必须将所有层面的因素列入设计考量：历史、地貌、居民、民选代表之意见……全面铲除再重建的做法是绝不可行的，法国1960年代的“大型居住区”（grands ensembles）的失败原因经常可归咎于一种“无中生有”的创作方式，这种做法甚至将基地本身给抽象化了。

作为城市景观师，北哲集景观事务所的使命在于为城市重新组织建立一个生态系统，为此系统找出各种发展优势和其彼此间的连结方式。此一设计方法必须良好地结合项目中的所有相关对象，目的在于让人们重新对场所的历史、特殊意象产生认同，进而使居民对整个街区产生归属感并有效使用其空间。为达到此目的，北哲集景观事务所极力通过各个向度来使其方案融入场所之中，以超越表面粉刷或追随潮流的城市更新。

Urban renewal, urban redevelopment, sustainable development – these words are all too often undermined and can therefore lose their power. PAYSAGES views the inevitable discussions and exchanges involved in the development of large scale projects as transformations, affecting every aspect of a site, including its history, landscape, people and elected representatives. Making a clean sweep is never possible, and the "large developments" of the 1960s, were often created ex nihilo, which in some cases even disengaged their host sites.

As town planners, PAYSAGES' role is to reorganise an ecosystem, highlighting its strengths and structure. Their goal is to reclaim the history, image, and eventually an entire neighbourhood, involving all their partners. To achieve this, PAYSAGES must enable the project to take root in every aspect of the site, ensuring that its renewal involves more than a mere coat of paint or passing trend.

对场所用途的质疑

使空间具有实用性、舒适性与社交性，着重质量胜于数量，这是与宏伟布局的做法完全相异的理念。这些宏伟场所的矛盾之处在于：它们提供了大型宽敞的绿地，却经常显得冷漠、缺乏亲和力，让人们几乎无法使用。居民们将它们当作是前去搭乘公共交通的路径空间，而非提供休闲娱乐的空间。我们可以在许多例子当中看到，并非在空间中摆张椅凳就可以使人愿意在那里坐下来。正因如此，北哲集景观事务所特别关注所有能够促进人们在公共空间中彼此邂逅、分享和交流的因素。一个露天市场、一个学校或街区之家的前庭、一系列的花园等空间，都是孕育城市生活和城市活力的重要场所。一个公交车站和一个自行车车道的设置也在相同的逻辑下被构思和设计。

重新营造街区意象

建筑物地面层的生硬面貌、围墙、窗户栅栏和所有预防盗窃的装置都参与了场所氛围的形成，呈现一种对立冲突的意象。这些空间互相并列与连接，却不具有空间层次与可述说的有趣故事。前前后后所进行的空间整治，事实上为场所的使用塑造了种种困难却不自知。

北哲集景观事务所试图通过他们对基地的认识，对其地貌、植物、用途、过去和现在等的理解，来提出不同的构思观点。

居民同样也是项目的主角，让他们与项目演变过程产生联结，能够使他们对自己生活空间的观点发生变化，进而积极参与街区意象的改变。这是一个充满活力的过程，街区意象的塑造成为集体的创作，进而带动一些居民可以感知得到的实质空间整治。

居民对其生活场所的具体行动，就是去使用它。北哲集景观事务所的所有空间整治方案的目的都是为了在场所与居民之间建立和谐关系，使居民能够重新认识场所的历史、使用其地面空间和所提供的功能用途，并认同其意象，进而在此创造出新的活力。

Questioning uses

Creating comfortable spaces that can be adapted and shared, conceived in direct contrast with large-scale distribution: quality rather than quantity. Paradoxically, these places offer wide, often inhospitable green spaces, that are not easily adopted. Rather than a source of pleasure, people view these as adding further distances to the metro, and benches are not always sufficient to invite a pause. Accordingly, PAYSAGES is particularly attentive to all the elements that encourage meeting, sharing, and exchanges in a public space. The market, a school courtyard, neighbourhood doorsteps, or a series of gardens all contribute to the urban buzz which brings the city to life. The same logic applies to deciding on the location of a bus stop or a bike path.

Revisiting an image

The tone of the area is set by its impenetrable entrances, fences, barred windows and various other anti-burglary devices, creating an image of conflict. Spaces are juxtaposed, leaving the impression of a place devoid of any real hierarchy or story to tell. Additions to the space over the years have often unwittingly contributed to its "flaws".

PAYSAGES strives to introduce a new vision, based on an understanding of the site, its topography, vegetation, uses, and its past and present.

Here again, inhabitants are the centre of the action. Involving them in change allows them to transform their vision of home and to actively participate in changing its image. It is a dynamic process where the image is a collective construction that in turn produces tangible improvements.

Engaging in their living space allows people to appropriate it. The project aims to bring together inhabitants and their space, allowing them to reclaim its history, land, its use and image, giving it a new lease of life...



法国 沙特尔 / 2007-2016

Beaulieu neighbourhood 博利厄街区

沙特尔市政府在2006年为建于1970年代的博利厄街区展开了一个城市更新的计划。这个街区位于厄尔河右岸的高原上和历史城市中心的东南方，地理位置优越，然而它还是出现了和同时期建造的许多小区一般的恶性症状。

北哲集景观事务所的任务首先在于改善该街区与附近环境的关系，并且使其向远处景观开展。道路系统的重新整治赋予了柔性交通重要的地位，并且将街区融入周围的城市肌理，而几条在最初城市结构中开辟的宽大视觉轴线则提供了眺望远方壮丽景色的机会。

街区崭新的结构性轴线是一条朝向厄尔河的景观轴，以花园林荫道的形式呈现，两旁排列着新造的建筑，沿途设置了三个重要的公共空间，成为一条宽阔丰富的城市散步道。此散步道最终抵达一个临靠着产业区、占地5公顷的“小园圃”公园，此运动公园提供了街区本身居民和整个沙特尔城市居民众多的活动选择：多功能运动场地、健康路线、游泳池、游戏场、壁球场，甚至还有滑板公园。

In 2006 the Chartres city council launched the urban redevelopment of the Beaulieu neighbourhood built in the 1970s. Despite its great location – on a plateau on the right bank of the Eure, and southeast of the historic centre – the area was plagued with the same issues as so many other developments of the era.

Initially, PAYSAGES was tasked with improving the neighbourhood's connections with the surrounding area and opening it up further. Reconfiguring the road network, enabling better bicycle and pedestrian transportation, has led to the neighbourhood weaving itself into the nearby urban fabric, while wide open areas within the urban structures have created outstanding distant views.

The neighbourhood's new defining axis creates a wider view over the Eure. This avenue, surrounded by new buildings, offers a vast urban promenade punctuated by three major public spaces, leading to the 5-hectare "petits clos" park behind a business zone. This park features a wide range of sporting activities to local residents as well as those from Chartres including multi-sports facilities, a running track, swimming pool, playgrounds, squash and even a skate park.





上图：“小园圃”公园
右图：博利厄综合运动馆前庭

Above: Petit Clos Park
Opposite: Square of the Beaulieu sports complex

