

绿色景观系列 | (5)

# 新生态景观主义

法国亦西文化 编 简嘉玲 译

辽宁科学技术出版社

绿色景观系列 | (5)

# 新生态景观主义

法国亦西文化 编 简嘉玲 译

辽宁科学技术出版社  
沈阳

## 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

联系电话: 024-23280367  
E-mail: 1207014086@qq.com  
邮购热线: 024-23284502  
<http://www.lnkj.com.cn>

## contents

---

## 目 录

前言 introduction	006
新型城市园林 new urbans gardens	013
新型工厂园林 new gardens of factories	079
方案索引 projects index	132
事务所-设计师简介 / 致谢 / 版权说明 agency-biography / acknowledgments / credits	135

绿色景观系列 | (5)

# 新生态景观主义

法国亦西文化 编 简嘉玲 译

辽宁科学技术出版社

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

上架建议: 景观设计

ISBN 978-7-5591-0550-9



定价: 498.00 元

绿色景观系列 | (5)

# 新生态景观主义

法国亦西文化 编 简嘉玲 译

辽宁科学技术出版社  
沈阳





## contents

---

## 目 录

前言 introduction	006
新型城市园林 new urbans gardens	013
新型工厂园林 new gardens of factories	079
方案索引 projects index	132
事务所-设计师简介 / 致谢 / 版权说明 agency-biography / acknowledgments / credits	135

# 前言

实际而言，我们正在经历一场全球生态变革的开端。我说“变革”，而非“危机”，是因为那些声称地球资源有限的警告从未令我完全信服。相反地，人类的全部历史都向我们展示着：一个懂得复制资源的社会正在建立当中，无论是水资源、小麦，还是各种粮食或经济作物。我们面临的真正挑战是如何修复和增加资源，以及如何让这些资源的分配更加合理.....当然，资源分配完全是另一个层次的议题，但这个议题将来也会越来越受到关注。无论我们对于这些难题的看法如何，其所存在的问题都关乎着我们的后代。

气候变化、海平面上升、人口爆炸、地球某些地区的缺水、众多物种灭绝等都是未来十年越来越需要深入研究的问题，因为我们别无选择。景观规划项目也不能例外，我们今后必须试着将这些问题都考虑在内。本书介绍的项目并不一定是这些问题的答案，却都是切实有效的探索。

The fact is that we are living the presages of a global ecological change. I am using the word "change" as opposed to "crisis" because I was never convinced by the alarmists depicting a world with limited resources. No, the entire history of the humanity shows us the opposite: a society capable of multiplying its resources, would these be water, wheat, or other useful crops. The actual issue is restoring and multiplying resources. Plus their fair distribution... But that is a whole other debate, that will eventually rise up. However, whatever our opinion is on those difficult issues, some questions remain for the next generations.

Climate change, rising sea levels, exploding population growth, lack of water in some regions of the Earth, biodiversity loss, and so on, will be topics to deepen more and more in the decades to come, because we don't have any other option. Landscaping projects won't be an exception. So, we must already try to include these topics in our works. The projects presented are not simple answers to those issues, but they certainly form interesting explorative fields.

“大巴黎计划”设计方案：建设永久的天然沙滩  
Project for "Grand Paris": To build permanent natural beaches



通过本书中21个“过滤花园”的介绍，我尝试为景观设计当中我所认为的良好生态途径建立一些基础性的标杆。我也希望提醒人们注意生态领域及可持续发展上的一些咒语般言论所带来的危害。仅仅宣称自己从事的是生态可持续发展、引入差异化管理和所谓本地植物的概念是远远不够的。大家都知道，我们目前所面对的空前复杂的生态挑战不是仅靠植物的自生自灭就能解决的。

我们必须走出因为信息匮乏而形成的生态误区，跳出大利益集团日复一日通过市场营销灌输给我们的“绿色洗脑”。事实上，我们大多数人都被许多虚假的生态理念所毒害，辨不清哪些才是应该实施的解决方案。而未来“生态设计”的真正方法仍在孕育当中……

今天，通过我们曾经实现的各种项目，相信可以提供一些有益而值得探索的思路。我们的挑战是，如何创造出可以被称之为“新生态景观主义”的新型景观规划方式。

Illustrating my point with twenty one filtering gardens, I will try to pave the way towards what I believe to be the operational basics for a good approach of ecological design. First of all, I would like to draw attention on the risks of incantatory speeches about ecology and sustainable development. It is not enough to call upon one's affiliation to sustainable and responsible ecology, or cite exhausted concepts of differentiated management of ground or local plants falsely indigenous. As we know, it won't be the Noble Savage who will save our particularly complicated ecological issues.

We must quit the ecological positions that we embrace because of the lack of informations, as well as the green clichés that we believe thanks to the daily "greenwashing" marketing of big corporations. In fact, we – most of us – are brainwashed by insidious false good intentions about ecology. It is impossible to make out the true from the false about what solutions to implement, because the real "ecological design" methods of tomorrow are yet to be invented.

Today, I can only address trails to be worked on. I believe those different projects mark good paths to explore. It involves the creation of new methods in new types of landscape designs that we could call "new eco-landscaping".

“大巴黎计划”设计方案：通过天然泳池的建设来治理塞纳河河水  
Project for "Grand Paris": To build natural swimming pools to clean water from the Seine





我相信未来的人们一定会迎接这一挑战。但这是极其艰巨的任务，因为我们需要创造出从科学角度证明有效的新类型生态景观，来解决明日的环境问题。这些新方式不会建立在现有的学院派基础上，因为它们不是参照过去法式园林的形式主义，就是对大自然景色的效仿。新的解决之道很可能存在于生命的不确定性和不可预计性，存在于越来越数字化、虚拟化的世界所投射的种种可能性。与此同时，在这个躁动且越来越被电脑左右的未来世界中，空间从物质层面来说越来越难以塑造，因为我们需要掌握更多信息和环境数据，以便用科学的方式进行处理。

好消息是，创造富有活力且具有自净功能的场所、借此重新激活生态链的项目，正越来越受到关注和要求。我甚至确信，着重于修复及倍增资源的新生态景观主义必然会替代简单的形式主义，成为城市风貌的主导元素。

我在武汉生态小区的设计经历让我明白：在中国，城市的未来不在垂直性构架，而在遵循生态优化原则的水平式架构，如建筑物的自然通风、日照优化等。是的，生态景观主义就是在某种程度上对简单的美观原则提出慎重的质疑，以建设真正的未来生态城市。

I don't doubt that the next generations will rise to the challenge. However the task is horribly difficult because a new type of eco-landscape design will need to be created to solve the ecological challenges of tomorrow. These new methods will need to be scientifically approved, and won't be based on current academic approach, calling on formalism of the past like the geometrical french gardens or on the picturesque of nature. It is likely that it will be about uncertainty, unpredictability of life, projected possibilities of a world more and more computerised and virtually built. In this future evolving society manipulated by gigabits and other pixels, the spaces will become physically more and more difficult to model on the field. There will be more informations, especially environmental ones, that we will have to understand and master, scientifically.

But the good news is: there will be more and more requests for auto-treating sites that revives dynamically and autonomously the ecological loop. I strongly believe that an eco-landscaping restoring and multiplying resources will end up replacing a simple formal approach, as a main component of the city scheme.

As I experienced in the eco-neighbourhood project in Wuhan, China, the future of cities isn't in the verticality but in the horizontal organisation of low sites, guided by the optimisation of some ecological rules such as natural ventilation of buildings, maximised solar orientations... Yes, eco-landscaping is, in a way, a direct questioning about simple aesthetical plans to compose the real ecological city of tomorrow.

武汉金河生态小区施工现场  
Eco-neighbourhood on Wuhan ongoing construction



如果说生态景观比简化的纯美观实践重要，它也比将城市规划视为单纯空间组织结果的各种流派更重要。城市并不是经过唯美创作的静止物体、不是恢宏建设的总和，而种种神秘而充满活力的场所的总和，这些场所受到水、能量、空气、土壤等流动元素的影响，这些元素因为有生命，所以难以预料。我们今天面临的危险是，很多生态小区的设计完完全全屈从于传统的城市规划方式，在最关键的水资源及生物多样性方面无所作为，仅仅靠空洞的审美理论、表面的生态策略而大做文章。

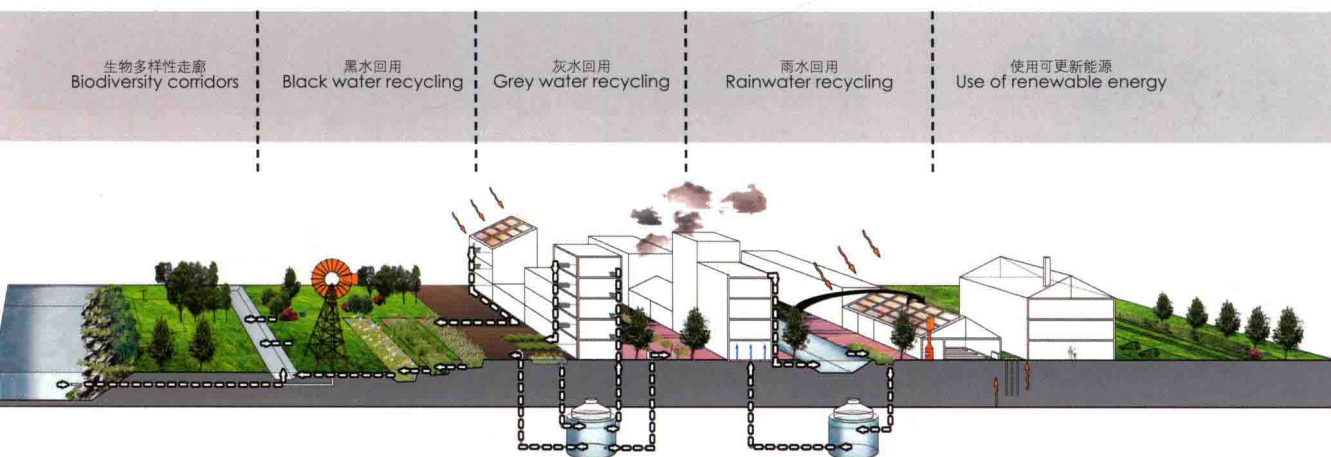
我们应该保持好奇心，以开放的精神持续探索新的解决之道。我们要做铺设基石的先行者，寻求既科学又符合大众审美的新途径。这一双重目标正是诞生于1990年代的过滤花园的由来。“花园”、“园丁”这些词是那些自认为从事更崇高的景观建筑设计的人士所不屑的，因为它们给人过时的感觉，似乎远离艺术创造，也因而远离了某些业主的要求。

可是，如果配上具有可操作性的科学生态方法，“花园”的概念可以是极其明智的。生命不可预测，不是成功就是失败，但我们可以通过科学手段去理解它、操作它。

If the eco-landscape is more important than a simple aesthetic independent approach, then it is more important than the visions taught by urban design schools considering the city as a simple map, fruit of a more or less inspired designer. Cities are not aesthetic static objet, a set of beautiful monumental work. They are a set of mysterious and dynamic spaces, influenced by cycles of flows and fluxes: energy, water, air, soils etc., biological organisms unpredictable because alive. Today, the new approach on eco-neighbourhoods is entirely subject to a mainly urban approach, too traditional and too light on the essential resources that are water and biodiversity. There is an important risk that it only produces aesthetic creations in the name of a new "ecologically right", deprived of meaning.

We must keep on being curious and interested in new approaches to be invented. We can only be guides paving the way. We must restart from a new challenging approach mixing scientific research with socially acceptable aesthetics. This double demand has been the starting point to the creation of filtering gardens in the 1990's. The words "garden", "gardener" are depreciated by upholders of a more noble approach to landscape architecture. They evoke an old-fashioned idea of the profession, far from the image of artists designers required by many clients.

Yet, the concept of "gardens" is relevant with a real scientific approach on operational ecology. The living is unpredictable, full of successes or failures, but it can be understood scientifically.





在一座花园中，就像在生命科学中一样，真正的研究者知道大自然扮演着重要的角色，而他只是场所、植物以及复杂生物机制的诠释者。

城市得益于绿地而具有了“自净”功能，并创造出一种新型的生态现代主义。这种生态景观富有表现力，其中的美学选择自然不可或缺，但这类景观必须以资源的修复为前提目标，使城市与大自然的真正平衡通过植物而实现。顾名思义，“植物修复”的首要元素必然是植物本身。植物是过滤花园中所有一切的缔造者，是面对污染带来的压力毫无惧色的斗士。

新型生态现代主义的途径需要将科学研究、园艺学、审美表达、社会条件与生物科技相结合。在一座过滤花园的建造中，第一要务不是通过美观的形式将大自然重塑，而是将其视作一个不断变化的生命体，帮助它繁荣茂盛。过滤花园的理念与实践始于1990年代，当时我作为规划师，为众多乡镇制定规划及城市发展计划。

In a garden, just as in life sciences, the real searcher knows that nature plays a huge role and he can only be an interpreter of places, plants and complex biological mechanisms.

The city can “self-purify” itself through its green spaces and thereby create a new ecological modernism. A meaningful ecology where an aesthetic choice is possible and essential, provided that it is associated to quantified goals of restoration of resources. A more genuine balance between city and nature requires plants. The first material for phytoremediation is plants. They are the true architects of everything going on in the filtering garden, fighting various pollutions.

The approach of the new ecological modernism is to mix scientific research, horticulture, aesthetic narration, social parameters and biotechnologies. In a filtering garden, the first goal isn't to create nature by making pretty shapes, but to help it bloom by producing it as a living being that is changing. The approach of the filtering gardens was born in 1990 when I was an urbanist working for many communities on projects of territories and urban action programming.

修复生态链，创建新生态景观  
The ecological cycles to restore for a new eco-landscaping



看到传统的给排水工程居然要动用如此巨大的当地资源，我感到十分震惊。于是，在各种住宅区及工业园区规划的招标中，我尝试设计可以保障污水及雨水处理的景观空间。在法国阿尔萨斯，我建议重新组织建设一些“城市里德”（里德为阿尔萨斯地区著名的天然湿地），即具有过滤水质作用的湿地。但当时是1993年，这样的植物净化方式并不存在真正有说服力的技术解决方案。

因此，我同法国国家科学研究院与法国农业科学研究院的几个团队合作，从技术及科学两方面来对过滤花园进行开发以寻求解决方式，最终申请了过滤花园®这一商标及相关的几项专利。从此之后，过滤花园就一直在技术上、科学上演进发展，同时在以下五方面坚持不懈：

- 施行的每一个解决方案都必须在处理结果上进行科学的测量、量化及评估
- 每一个项目都必须是融入环境的景观创作，具有美观效果
- 每一座过滤花园都必须成为动植物生物多样性的保护地，绝不能仅使用诸如芦苇的单一植物。我们在法国本土之外实现的不少项目就遇到过芦苇不存在或被禁止使用的情况，更说明这一原则的明智性
- 施工材料必须根据当地的具体情况而有所调整。比如说，有些地区没有黄沙或碎石，我们就用碎砖或碎水泥块、炉渣、椰子壳等替代。这一原则在实践中被证明十分具有必要性
- 最后一点是，每一个项目都必须在初期就制定管理及维护计划。我们的目的不是重建一个自然区域，然后就放任自流。这些项目就像所有的园林那样，需要每年接受维护。

I was surprised to see how the traditional wastewater treatment uses much of the resources of local communities, in France. During various housing schemes contests of industrial zones, I tried to create landscaped spaces capable of treating both rainwater and wastewater. Thus, in Alsace region, I offered to rebuild some "Urban Rieds" as filtering wetlands. But I found myself confronted to a lack of efficient technical solutions, in 1993, on the topic of phyto-purification.

So I had to develop technical and scientific solutions for filtering gardens. I worked with several teams of the CNRS and the INRA, and even filed several patents and the brand Filtering Gardens®. Since then, filtering gardens keep evolving with regards to their and scientific and technical solutions; but stay still on five principles:

- Every solution implemented need to be measured, quantified and assessed scientifically, regarding its results;
- Every installation is an unique landscaped creation, in terms of insertion but also aesthetic expression;
- Every filtering garden ought to become a protective place for biodiversity fauna/flora, and there is no way we could use only one plant (such as phragmite australis). Implementing many projects abroad, where phragmites are either absent or forbidden, illustrates the relevance of using various plants;
- The construction materials change depending on the local availabilities. Here again, this principle showed its relevance when, to replace sand and gravel, there were only pieces of bricks or concrete, clinkers or coco peel;
- Last but not least, every project must have ahead a management and maintenance plan. This is not about redoing a natural area that we can then forget. Those solutions require yearly maintenance, just as any garden.







new urbans gardens

新 型 城 市 园 林