

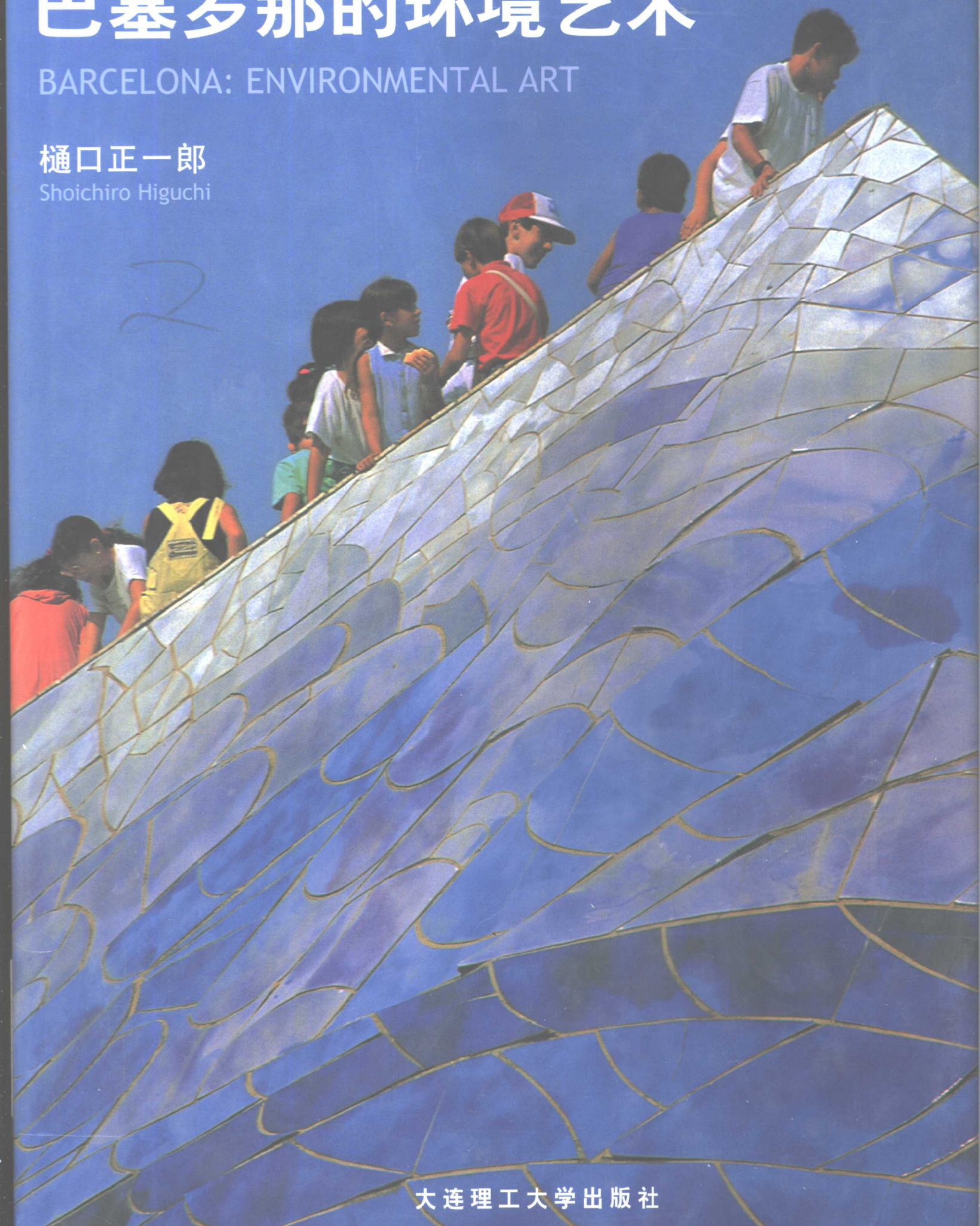


巴塞罗那的环境艺术

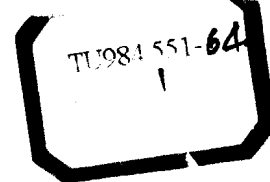
BARCELONA: ENVIRONMENTAL ART

樋口正一郎

Shoichiro Higuchi



大连理工大学出版社



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Foreword

With the 21st century coming up, Barcelona quickly came to grips with the environmental and scenic problems troubling the big cities of the world. The grand reconstruction of Barcelona, which began in 1980, is being watched as a barometer for these big cities.

What are the necessary elements and basic conditions for constructing cities and towns? This book was made up so that the cultural city plans being carried out in various cities of the world can be compared with the way Barcelona is implementing its reconstruction plan.

The current situation in many cities of the world is that the basic principle of city construction that people can enjoy a comfortable life through the population concentrating in the cities has become completely bankrupt. Because it pursued material comfort and economic effects too much, development used every and all means to invade and destroy nature. In many cities, nature disappeared, has been changed into artificial imitations or has been dwarfed. The centralized culture in cities paid too high a price and made too many sacrifices. The urban culture balance was upset. The urban environment continues to become worse, including the inadequate housing environment, traffic congestion and environmental destruction by vehicular exhaust gases.

If you are freed from the horns and noise of vehicles and walk through the Barri Goti area of Barcelona, especially through the narrow back streets where cars cannot enter and which still retain their Middle Ages image, while rubbing shoulders with people, you can be completely relaxed. Even though we cannot live in society today without cars, it is probably necessary to reconsider the relationship between the convenience of cars and the urban environment. Creating an urban environment in which the livelihood environment and the passage of cars are separated is a major problem in constructing cities in the future.

People are free to select where they will live, and state power cannot restrict this freedom or force people to live in certain places. The elimination of the Berlin Wall and the actual eradication of boundaries in Europe through the unification of the European Community are a natural trend. All countries and cities must realize as they face the 21st century that the age is coming when they cannot attract people and give them satisfactory lives unless they have original and high-quality cultures, not just economic benefits, and must make preparations for such an age. The expansion of slums and the hollowing-out phenomenon, which are occurring in various cities, strongly stress this necessity.

Barcelona is a city rich in history and culture which covers about 150 square kilometers and has a population of about 1,620,000 (1991). Some 500 billion peseta (about ¥700 billion) was invested in the Olympic Games and the grand reconstruction plan, and after the Olympic Games, various major projects are scheduled, including an international conference hall. The Olympic facilities in the Area Montjuïc and Diagonal sites were developed mainly by the city, but many of the commercial facilities, such as housing, offices and hotels, are being constructed jointly by government and private business or with private business taking the lead.

This book aims at looking at the reality of the representative projects which were carried out jointly by government and private interests. Through the projects introduced in this book, readers can learn that Barcelona is creating a rich environment of "water and greenery" while retaining past legacies. If there are the determination of the local government and the concentration of the citizens, it is possible to carry out such a revolutionary grand reconstruction without depending on government aid.

Concerning the preservation of legacies, there are severe restrictions on development in the old areas, particularly the areas designated for preservation. Stores, for instance, must apply and obtain permission to put up a sign or to repaint window frames.

Preservation of the historical environment is inadequate in Japan, and it can be said that large-scale legacies now survive only in Kyoto and Nara. This situation is not recognized in Japan, and the development rush is going forward at an abnormally fast pace. With Japan's economic power, it is fully possible to maintain a balance between preservation of historical assets and carry out new development. For instance, in an overcrowded city like Tokyo, isn't it necessary to break away from the thinking of living in a detached house with a small garden? In other words, the city structure should be changed from the farming village type city to the metropolitan city and habitat segregation should be carried out. It is said that many Barcelona citizens spend their weekends at mountain and sea villas rich in nature. They are living lives in which habitat segregation has been effectively achieved. The villas are close to the city, only one or two hours away by car. Habitat segregation is all the more necessary in Tokyo where, no matter how far you get away from Tokyo, it is still an extension of Tokyo although the metropolitan density is decreased a little.

As for nature in big cities, development should be carried out in the intensification direction as in New York, Paris and London, and the central parts of cities will become irreparable unless legal reforms are carried out, including revision of the capacity percentage and review of the right to sunshine. Without creation of an ideology that will tie in to the next age and without the determination to carry out drastic reforms based on that ideology, it will be difficult to make Japanese cities survive.

In connection with publication of this book, the Ajuntament de Barcelona readily gave permission to reproduce drawings and photographs, while the IMPU (Institut Municipal de Promoció Unbanística, S.A.) speedily answered all enquiries. Also, I obtained great cooperation from Masato Hori, who has been doing architectural work in Barcelona for many years, and his wife Akiko Okabe, as well as from Keiko Matakai and Hideko Mitani, in editing this book. Shig Fujita did the English translations, while Shigeru Endo handled the publication details, Takehiko Yamada the production and Ryuji Tao the bookbinding and layout. I would like to sincerely thank them all.

March 1992

Shoichiro Higuchi

前言

随着 21 世纪的临近,巴塞罗那开始迅速解决世界大城市所面临的环境和风景区问题。1980 年开始的巴塞罗那的伟大重建,被看作是解决这一问题的一座里程碑。

什么是建造城市必要的元素和基本的条件呢?这本书编写的目的就是使全世界各个城市在进行城市文化建设时可以跟巴塞罗那的城市重建方式做一个比较。

随着城市人口的密集,使人们享受舒适生活的城市建设的基本原则在许多城市已被淘汰。因为这种原则追求太多的物质享受和经济效益,在城市的发展中使用了各种各样的手段侵犯和破坏自然。在很多城市,自然文化已消失,人工仿造越来越多。使城市的中心文化付出了太高的代价和牺牲,城市的文化平衡已被打乱。居住环境的不完善,交通拥挤,汽车尾气排放,城市环境越来越糟。

当你远离汽笛声和汽车的噪声,步行在巴塞罗那的巴里·高迪地区,尤其是穿行于汽车不能进入的并仍保留着中世纪风范的后街,与街上的行人擦肩而过时,你就会感受到彻底的放松。虽然我们现在还不能生活在一个没有车辆的社会中,但有必要重新考虑汽车带来的便捷和城市环境之间的关系。在未来的城市建设中,有必要创造一种使生活环境和汽车通道互相分离的城市环境。

人们可以自由选择他们要居住的地方,国家的权力不能限制这种自由或强迫人们居住在某些地方。柏林墙的拆除和欧洲一体化使得欧洲内分界线的实际消除成为一种自然的趋势。当 21 世纪到来时,所有的国家和城市必须意识到如果仅仅是为了经济上的利益,而不能给人们提供有创意而高品质的文化内涵,将无法吸引人们并给他们提供满意的生活,所以,还要为这样的时代的到来做好准备。不同城市出现的贫民区的扩张现象更强调了这种必要性。

巴塞罗那是一个历史悠久、文化丰富的城市,面积约为 150 平方公里,人口约为 1,620,000 人(1991 年)。奥运会和大规模的重建计划共吸收投资 500 亿比塞塔。奥运会结束后,各种主要工程项目也被规划,包括一个国际会议大厅。蒙鸠依克和第阿高那鲁地区的奥运设施主要由城市政府来发展,但很多商业设施,如房屋、办公室和酒店是由政府和私营企业共同建造,或由私营企业带头建造的。

这本书的目的就是浏览一下由政府 and 私营企业共同开发的几个有代表性的工程。通过对这些工程的介绍,读者会领略到巴塞罗那在继承了历史遗产的同时创造了“水和绿色植被”的富丽环境。如果有当地政府的决心和市民的关注,无需政府的援助,进行一场这样的革命性的伟大重建亦是可能的。考虑到对传统的继承问题,对老城区的发展便有严格的限制,尤其是那些指定受保护的区域。例如,商店必须申请并得到许可后才能张贴招牌或重新粉刷窗框。

对历史环境的保护在日本做得就不太好,可以说现在大规模的历史遗产仅存于东京和奈良。而在日本,这种情况并没有被意识到,发展的强劲势头仍然继续向前。以日本的经济实力,在历史遗产的保护和空间发展之间维持一种平衡,并实施新的发展策略是完全可能的。

例如,在东京这样拥挤的城市里,难道不应该摆脱以往居住在带一个小花园的独门房的观念吗?也就是说,城市结构应该从村庄型变为大都市型,居住地应该远离城市。很多巴塞罗那的市民都会在山区或海边别墅中度周末,他们的生活住所都与城市分离。别墅离城市很近,开车只需一至两个小时。在东京住所分离,就更值得提倡了,虽然都市的人口密集会由此下降些,但不管你住得离东京有多远,它仍然是东京的扩张部分。

对于大城市的自然问题,发展的方向应该依照纽约、巴黎和伦敦进行,如果不执行法定的改革,城市的中心部分将无法恢复,改革包括容量比例的复原和接受阳光照射权的考察。如果没有新时代的意识形态和基于这种意识上的强有力的改革的决心,将很难使日本的城市生存下去。

有关这本书的出版,巴塞罗那城市规划局很快批准影印图纸和照片,同时 IMPU 及时地回答了所有的问题。此外,在巴塞罗那长期从事建筑工作的屈政人·冈部明子夫妇,以及又木啓子、三谷日出子在编辑上给予了很大的帮助。藤田シグ负责英文翻译,田尾隆二负责装帧与版面设计,柏书房的远藤茂负责出版的详细事宜,山田刚彦负责图书装订,我衷心地感谢他们。

1992 年 3 月

樋口正一郎

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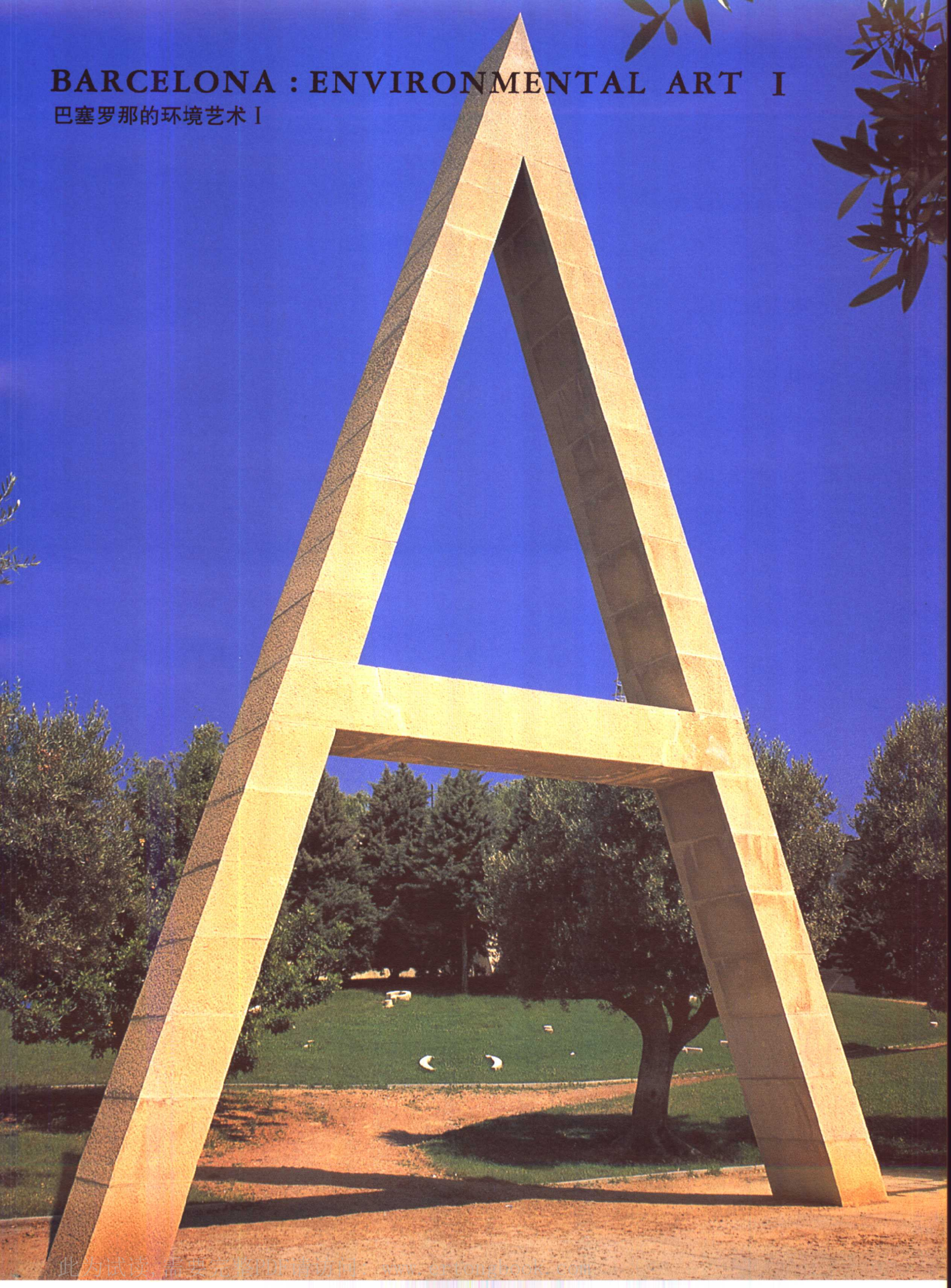
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BARCELONA : ENVIRONMENTAL ART I

巴塞罗那的环境艺术 I



El Parc de l'Estació del Nord

北站公园

The Parc de l'Estació del Nord stands next to the l'Estació del Nord Station, which is in the residential area east of the Gothic district, the old city area. The area around Meridiana, the street that runs from the Parc de la Ciutadella, which is a place for resting for citizens, to beside the Parc de l'Estació del Nord, is scheduled to become a major cultural base with the construction of a national theater and a public hall in the part leading to the Glories Catalanes, the expressway crossing.

This spacious sculpture park was constructed by liquidating two blocks. In order to escape from an environment of ordinary streets and very little greenery and few parks, the city, architects and sculptors transcended the vertical system and created a project system under which the sculptors were responsible for the forms and the architects, for the project itself. The park is the big result of this drastic policy. An environment has been created which fully reflects the nature of the locality, which is rich in enterprising spirit and which produced such geniuses as Antoni Gaudí i Cornet, Pablo Picasso and Joan Miró.

北站公园与北站相邻，位于旧城区哥特地区东部的居民区里。麦里第阿那大街始于作为市民休息场所的希乌戴拉公园穿过北站公园旁边的麦里第阿那大街的周边地区，计划作为一大文化基地，在高速公路的交叉路口古劳利埃·卡塔拉那斯建造国家剧院和公共礼堂等。

这个宽敞的雕塑公园由两个街区融合而成。它一改过去那种街道普通，公园数量少，缺少绿色植被的城市环境，城市建筑师和雕塑家们大胆地使原有的直线式设计立体化，雕塑家们负责外形，建筑师则负责工程本身。这个公园就是这种果断策略的产物。这个雕塑公园作为市民新的公共空间，它所形成环境充分反映出当地富于进取精神的特性，也正是如此，才产生了高迪、毕加索及米劳这样的天才。



① Looking from the main entrance toward the whirlpool. 从主入口看作品的涡流方向

arch. Andreu Arriola, Carme Fiol, Enric Pericas, Arquitectes Municipals de Projectes Urbanos
sculpt. Beverly Pepper

建筑: 安德鲁·阿里奥拉、卡鲁麦·费奥鲁、恩里克·

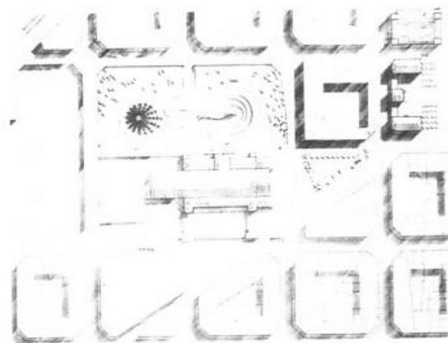
佩里加斯·工程施工队建筑师

雕刻: 贝尔利·佩伯



② Aerial photograph of the entire Parc de l'Estació del Nord. 北站公园全景航空照片

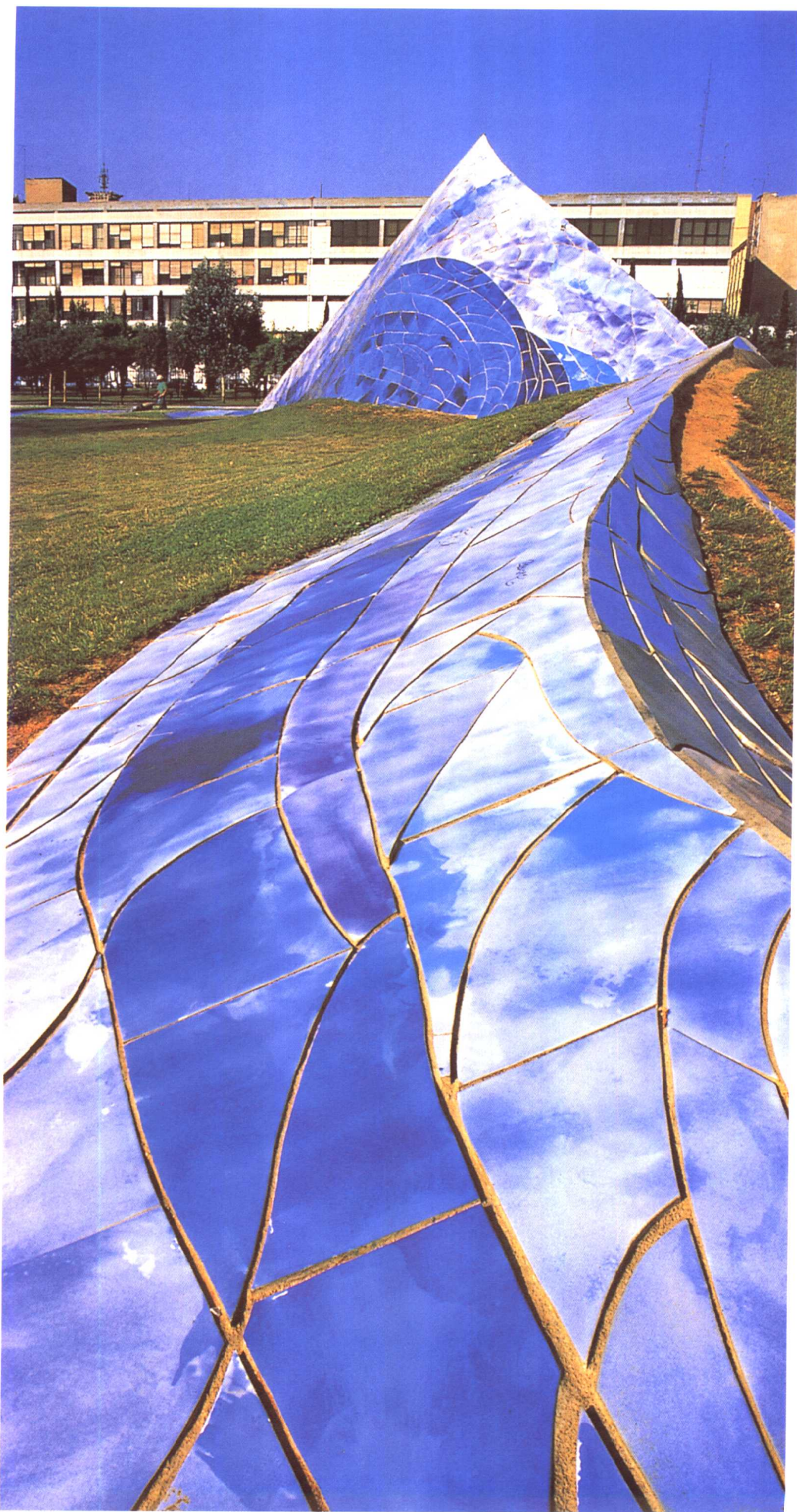
- ① 主入口
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- ㉑ 门
- ㉒ 门
- ㉓ 门
- ㉔ 旋转式铸铁杆大门



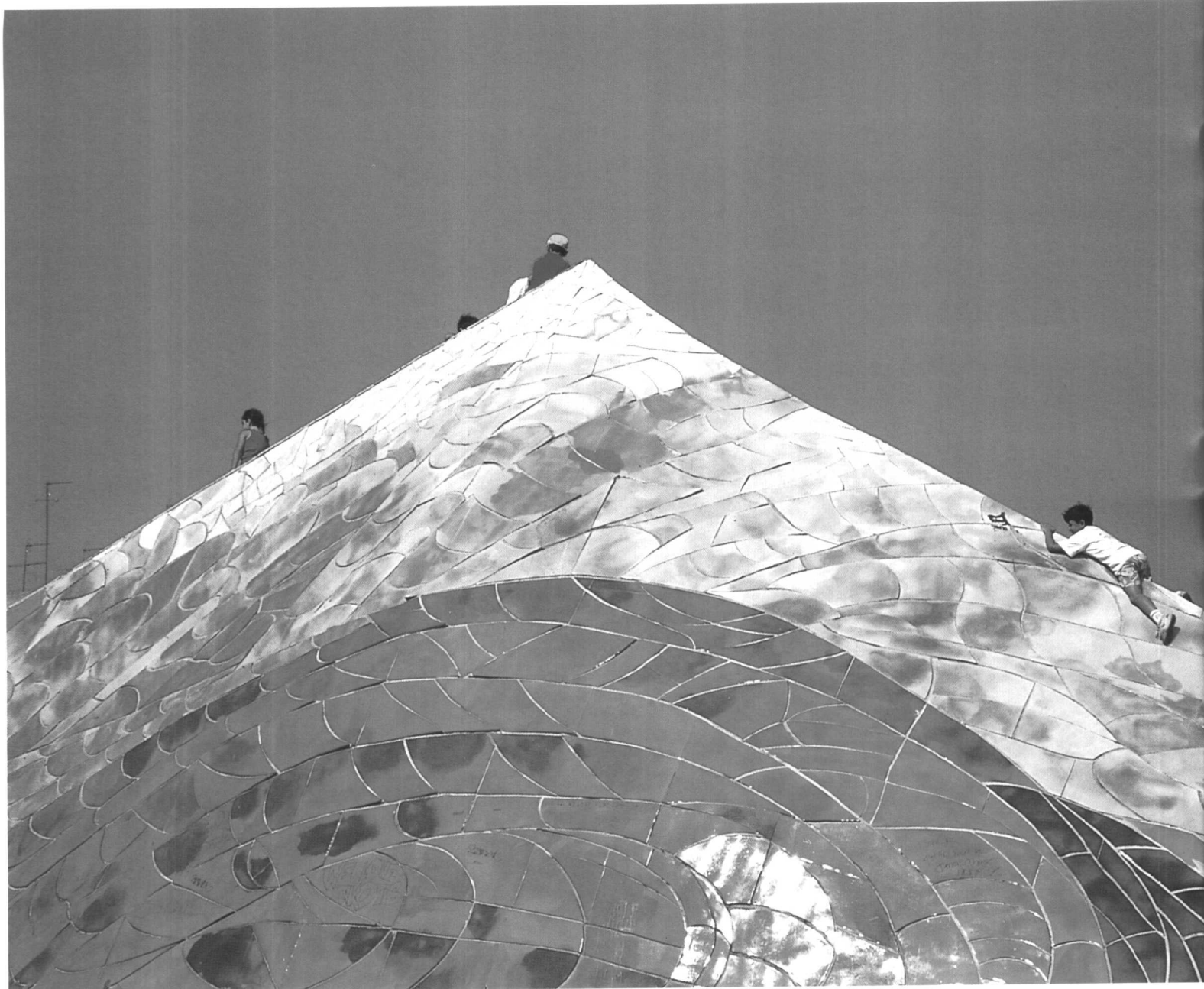
③ A ground plan. 平面图



④ The l'Estació del Nord Station. 北站



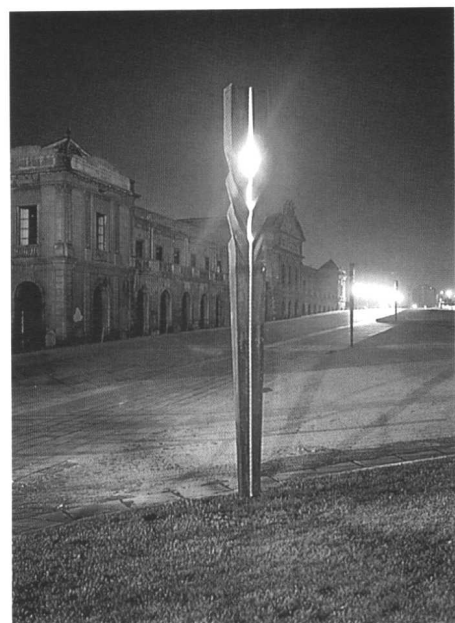
⑤ The undulations of the tiles are passionate. 釉砖的波动充满热情



⑥ Gradations of the sky color and tiles. 天空的颜色和磁砖色彩层次的变化



⑦ Retired people playing petanca. 退休的人们在玩门球



⑧ The cast iron pole emits light at night.
铸铁杆灯照亮了夜晚



⑨ Cast iron pole and lawn and tile wave. 铸铁杆、草地和磁砖波纹



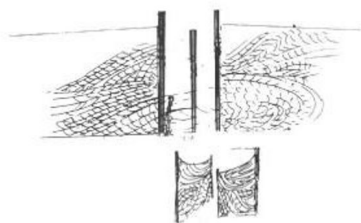
⑩ The tile of the big wave. 大波纹磁砖



⑪ Tiles form a mosaic on the green of the lawn. 铺在草地上的磁砖马赛克图



⑫ Looking from the big wave toward the woods at the west entrance. 从大波浪处向西口树林观望



⑬ A sketch of the gate. 大门素描图



⑭ Beverly Pepper's sketch of the entire park. 公园全景素描

在北站公园内，贝尔利·佩伯获得了建筑师的支持，将巴塞罗那公园创作的主题“绿和水”抽象化，并用一个大的雕塑来表现。

在公园的西侧，被设计成山型的层次不同的亮蓝色磁砖，在东南面如波浪似漩涡般被展开。草地的绿色，天空的蓝色和云彩融合在一起，成为大地和海洋超越时间的表现。这种意境绝妙地表现了巴塞罗那这座四周群山环绕，地中海文化和欧洲文化交汇融合的国际城市。佩伯一直都在追寻自然和宇宙的关系并不断地创新土木工程，北站公园无疑是最适当的表现形式——公园整体本身就是一件雕塑品。

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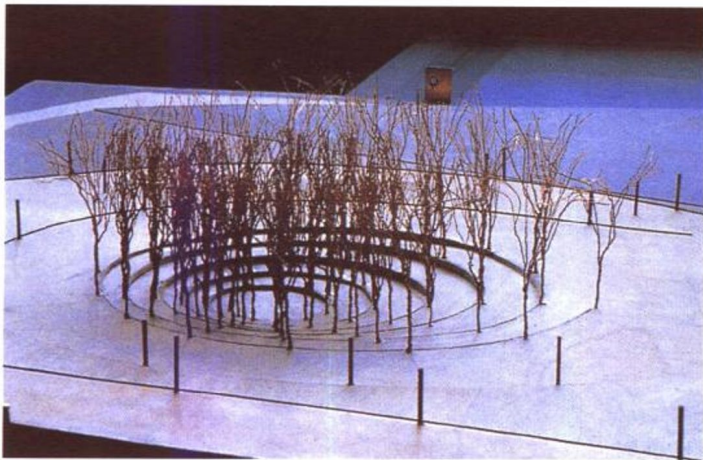
● A sketch of the entire park. 公园全景素描图

In the Parc de l'Estació del Nord, Beverly Pepper obtained the support of architects, turned the theme of Barcelona park creation, "Greenery and Water," into an abstract thing and expressed it with a mammoth work.

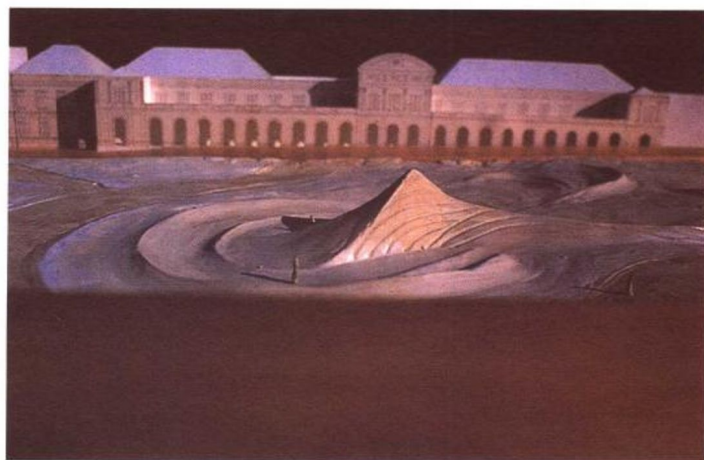
On the west side of the park there are colorful blue gradation tiles in the form of a mountain, while on the east side they swirl like waves. They harmonize with the green of the lawn, the blue of the sky and the white of the clouds, creating a work in which the earth and

the sea transcended dimensions and merged. This image brilliantly symbolizes Barcelona, the international city which is surrounded by mountains and where the Mediterranean and European cultures intersected.

For Pepper, who has pursued the relationship with nature and the cosmos and who has continued to create earth works, the Parc de l'Estació del Nord was doubtless a most suitable form in which the entire park is a sculpture.



⑪ A model of the whirlpool. 漩涡模型



⑫ Big wave and a model of the l'Estacio del Nord. 大波浪和北站公园模型图



⑬ Looking from the whirlpool toward the gate. 从漩涡处向大门观望



⑭ Big wave with the l'Estacio del Nord behind it. 大波浪及其后面的北站公园