大地的瞬息形迹 ephemeral traces

贾克·西蒙设计作品专辑 jacques simon



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jacques simon

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贾克·西蒙在此感谢 洛雷特·瓦列克西在田野工作里的热情协助 以及伊莎贝尔·高特雷对图片资料的细心整理

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foreword

前言

一块土质疏松的土地要经得起日晒雨淋与流水的考验。否则,地面会形成一层干硬的地皮,造成雨水无法顺畅地渗透到土壤里,再加上槽沟激流或地道的流水冲击,顺流冲走所有可耕土壤,土地很快便产生初期的裂缝、垄沟或裂口。

全世界的农民都知道如何松土来保护土地的表层。他们都体会到必须减缓土地的坡度,从等高线的基准来耕造田地,他们皆成为大地艺术的耕耘者。这些大地艺术家既是塑形者、建造家、救生员,也是灌溉者,他们以天赋的敏感知觉、强烈性格及聪明才智,来维护所有人类的自然资产。

让我们向农民们举帽致敬,感谢他们! 从高空鸟瞰他们的作品,真令人赞赏不已。他们拥有一套稳固基本的农耕技术,结合对土地的深层认识,得以战胜无情善变的天候。

A well aerated soil is armed against the fervour of running water. Otherwise a very hard crust forms on the surface of the earth that acts as an obstacle to the penetration of rain water, and very quickly the first cracks, channels, breaches appear, which running water turns into gullies and tunnels washing through all the arable land.

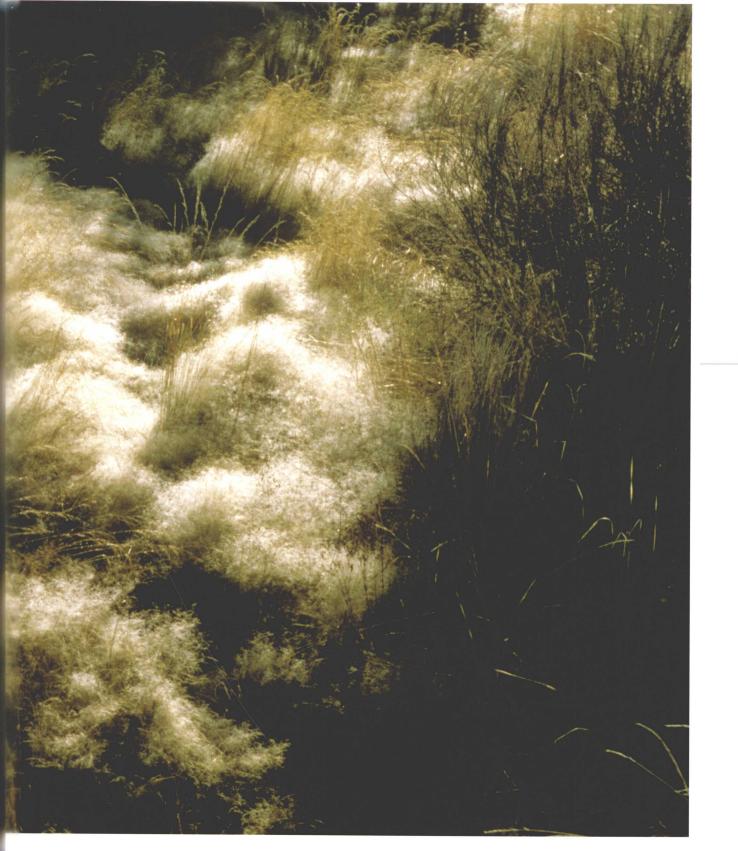
Peasants all over the world have always known how to break down the surface of their soil. They felt the need to reduce the gradient of slopes, and by sculpting their fields from the curves of different levels they became men with the consummate art of the earth. The artists of the earth, these modellers, builders, bathers, irrigators, blessed with sensitivity, personality and intelligence, look after the greater good of all humanity.

We should thank them and take our hats off to them... Their work viewed from the air is admirable. A solid and simple stock of techniques allied with the knowledge of the earth has allowed them to win the fight against the arrogance of time.





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提供人类在其中发展演化的户外空间绝不会是一种单纯、停滞不动的形态
The outside space in which we evolve is far from being a pure and inert form

space planning

空间整治

人们常将建筑物与绿化空间两者视为有利害冲突的竞争关系,并且总将一个被弃置的空间, 说成是"大自然在此收复其权利"。仿佛,在这些被遗弃的角落,植物就有能力来"消化"城市文明的遗迹。

大自然植物常被当作是咄咄逼人、极具侵略性的,这促使人们疯狂地尝试掌控城市里植物的栽种与生长方式。 因此,在城市中具有自然形态的树群非常罕见,然而,正是这种出人意料的自然形体, 最能够减低建筑群的矿物性材质对城市景观带来的冲击。

The relationship between the built and the planted environment is often thought of and expressed in terms of competition and conflict. We say of an abandoned space that "nature takes over" as if, in neglected corners, the vegetation had the ability to "digest" the vestiges of the city.

Nature is seen as aggressive and invasive. This is one of the arguments that leads to the frenzied domestication of vegetation in cities, where we rarely see groupings of trees as we would find them in nature, while the unexpected appearance of plant forms diminishes the impact of the mineral in the urban landscape.





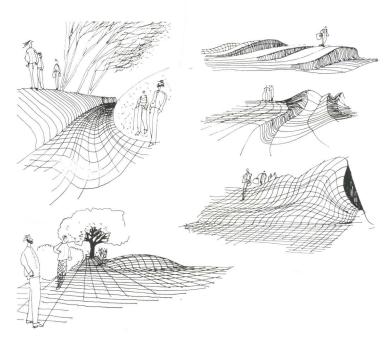




topography and circulation 地形与交通流线

空间整治的艺术——如何在建筑体量以及仍未规划或即将规划的闲置空间的各个元素之间建立最佳的定位与密度关系——并不是一种具有清楚定义或如箴言般条理清晰的艺术。长期的生活习惯,让人懂得如何利用基地地形、在云朵与树丛之间塑造出令人愉悦的空间;为了达到此目标,我们也必须记取他人的成功经验,知道如何将广大的自然空间以最适当的方式设置在城市内部或者城市边缘,并且知道如何在其中大量建造有利于往来沟通的路径。

The art of laying out sites, of placing built volumes in an exact positional or density relationship with the elements of free spaces or those in the process of becoming them, is not an art of definitions or of precepts. The fact that we have been doing it for a long time allows us to play happily with the topography of a site between the clouds and clumps of trees; for that we only have to remember the success of others who have organized landscapes like giant anatomical charts inside or on the periphery of the urban membrane, and that the comings and goings of people are the most important consideration and should be accommodated as generously as possible.



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