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辽宁科学技术出版社

芒特拉若利的露天绿地剧场，2006年。

foreword

前言

景观犹如人类与自然之间的媒介，是人类对其周围环境所作所为的综合呈现：景观是人类改造自然的持续转变过程所产生的结果。

土地的过度开发、人类对自然的掠夺、经济优先于社会的取向，这一切使得景观环境遭到破坏。景观展示了社会政策的质量，在许多失败的社会措施中，"景观艺术"经常是缺席的。

为了深层次地改造社会政策，我们必须先改变面对景观的态度。

可持续性发展就是试图达成社会、环境和经济平衡的社会政策。景观是这些平衡政策在土地上所呈现的面貌，而可持续性也正是景观的特点。

具有全面性与可持续性的政策是一种循序转变的方法。

无论是在大自然、乡村或是城市环境中，景观都是预先存在的。景观设计师并没有创造景观，而是将其展现出来、提升其价值、使其持久存在或者进行转化。

景观不属于我们，它是土地的表情、是"国家公有的遗产"（法国城市规划法第110条款）。景观方案并不是我们设计者的游戏场地，而是结合了各种必要元素的结果：一个被认同的方案、一块展现出特色的基地、一个社会需求的体现，以及一个在掌控之中的转变。

As a medium between Man and nature, the landscape is a synthesis of human action on the environment. The landscape is the result of the perpetual process of Man's transformation of nature.

Sorry landscapes are born from the excessive pressure exerted on our land, from Man's predation on nature, from giving the economy prevalence over society. The landscape is a gauge of the quality of our projects for society. And all too often they fall short, with the "landscape arts" too often serving as an alibi.

Transforming our attitude to landscape is therefore necessary and indispensable for transforming what we want for society.

Sustainable development is the societal project that seeks to balance the social, the environmental and the economic. Landscape architecture is the result of these same equilibria applied to land areas. Sustainability is the very essence of landscape architecture.

The global and sustainable project is a means of transformation.

Whether it is natural, rural or urban, the landscape pre-exists. The landscape architect doesn't create landscapes, he reveals them, gives them back their value, sustains them or transforms them.

The landscape does not belong to us, it is the way the Land Area expresses itself, and this Land Area (or territoire in French) is a "common heritage of the Nation" (article L.110 of the French town planning code). Landscape projects are not our playing fields, but are the result of a shared project, of sites revealed, of fulfilling a social commission, and of responsible transformation.

封面照片：安赞扎克–洛克瑞斯特的布拉维河畔（建筑设计：**DDL Architectes**）

Photo of the cover: The Blavet riverside fringes at Inzinzac-Lochrist (buildings: DDL Architectes).

当我们着手一个方案的时候，我们不追求带有自恋色彩的创新、专业上的独树一帜以及能够引发新闻价值的新事物，而是试图建立一个与项目紧密结合的设计步骤，以期通过一个专注而机智的方法来分析场地、清楚地辨识出重要课题，并为此提出答案。

这些答案的持久性意味着执行方法上的精简、面对基地和其居民的谦逊态度、对自然现象的考量、对日常性策略的实施，和对个人风格表现的规避。

在方案设计阶段，景观就是一块展现出特色的基地，通过各种步骤而逐步完善成形：精心地规划功能、建立层级分明的条件、拟定明智的行动措施、建立融洽的合作关系，从而得出一个获得认同的工作结果。

一个方案的质量取决于：最初的探询和提问是否适切而明智、结论是否严谨而合理，以及转变过程是否尊重基地特性并且具有持久性。

景观规划是一项可持续发展的城市规划，在其中，景观是有生命的，是舒适、有品质的生活环境，是受到重视和改善的城市环境和自然环境，也是一种节约且具有平衡性的土地整治方式。

我们希望看到土地规划方法的转变，在这些方法中，景观不是由农耕者、生态学家、建筑师、城市规划师、工程师、企业主以及他们各自所属的政府行政单位独自决定而不加商议的结果，而是来自一种整体性的管理，积极通过可持续发展的景观来建立具有全面性的土地规划。

We avoid approaching the project from the angle of narcissistic creativity, professional originality or media-friendly novelty. We insist on a project methodology that aims to produce coherent solutions to clearly identified problems through an attentive and inventive approach to the sites.

The sustainability of these answers depends on a certain economy of means, a modesty vis-à-vis the site and its inhabitants, taking natural phenomena into account, putting in place ordinary strategies and rejecting an excess of personal expression.

A landscape project means a site revealed and informed by drawing up a programme, putting challenges in order of priority, distinct action scenarios, listening to partners and working together.

The quality of a project therefore comes from asking pertinent questions, finding coherent solutions, and the sustainability of a transformation process.

Landscape architecture means a sustainable form of town planning where the landscape is liveable, a viable quality of living, an urban and natural landscape that makes the most of its assets, a land area development that is economical and balanced.

We dream of seeing land area development methods transformed, so that the landscape would not result from the individual and non-consultative impulse of the farmer, the ecologist, the architect or town planner, the engineer and the contractor and their respective ministries, but be protected by an administrative body whose vocation would be to produce an overall development of the land area through a sustainable landscape.

我们为了创造这样一种景观而努力工作着，它是一个共享的整体规划，是一个平衡社会的体现，它从此不再是与周围环境毫无呼应的各种景观的并列结果，例如那些被冠以历史或自然遗产头衔的保护景观、为经济活动而牺牲的景点，或是被遗忘、被忽略、被认为"无趣"的风景。

新景观的创造必定经过对现有景观的仔细分析。对我们在土地上进行的有关经济、环境和社会的活动采取严谨的现状评估，是创造21世纪可持续性发展景观的本质。

这本图面丰富的方案汇编并不是专题讨论，也不是传记，它仅仅是为了展现我们在景观规划与设计中所运用的多种方法，通过回顾一些经过挑选的方案来见证：景观能够以一种"可持续"的方式回应土地整治过程中所出现的种种课题。

这本书呈现了一个团队的工作，希望借此展示出景观设计师在专业实践上的多样性。这并不是为了团队本身，而是为了改善人们对景观学科的整体认识。这个景观学科可以作为我们的社会政策和方案的整合者，然而，在21世纪的法国，这方面的意识并不足够。一个建筑师-景观设计师的专业实践，也是景观师作为"园丁"和建筑师作为"建筑工人"的实践。

We strive for the landscape no longer to be a no-comment juxtaposition of landscapes protected as historical or natural heritage, landscapes sacrificed for the benefit of economic activity and forgotten landscapes, overgrown or "useless", but instead a coherent shared project where the landscape reflects a balanced society.

The invention of new landscapes has to involve the inventory of the old ones. Only through a critical study of the existing landscapes, considering the economic, environmental and social practices of the past, can we produce sustainable landscapes for the 21st century.

With this plurigraphic collection – neither a monograph nor a biography – we simply wish to testify to the multitude of methods of acting, and to review chosen projects to illustrate that the landscape is a pertinent way of considering the problems of land area development.

This book shows the work of a team that wishes to demonstrate the diversity of landscape architects' practices, not for themself, but to show the value of landscape architecture. This disciplinary field is not sufficiently recognised as such in 21st-century France, but could be a unifying force for our societal projects. The practice of architect-landscape architect, or of landscape "gardener", should be recognised etymologically, as "civic builder" is in architecture.

芒特拉若利的露天绿地剧场，一旁为修道院附属教堂，2006年。   Open-air theatre in Mantes-la-Jolie, view of the abbey, 2006.

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目 录

大 地 建 筑

景观是一个有生命的建筑，是人类历史和自然历史、环境层理和社会实践的重叠，其方案构思则是一场永恒的运动。它是一个空心的体量，是我们的社会在自然当中所展现的模样，是深奥环境里面的具象组织，是将纸上地籍图转化为具体地块的临界建筑，是由我们种种活动所产生的无止境的马赛克拼组，是众多未经协调的方案的并置。

作为我们看见的实物的总和，景观具有美学与感性的面向，然而，我们希望像社会政策一样使其客观化，并且以一种组构功能、生态和经济的方式来处理它。景观是一种"大地建筑"。

景观是由我们自身的特性所组成的。它犹如我们社会的样貌，是我们的社会表征。它也犹如我们私人地址所在的场所，界定了他人对我们的目光，以及我们对外展示的形象。

The landscape is a living architecture, a superimposition of human history and natural history, of environmental stratifications and social practices whose project is in perpetual motion. It is a volume in a cavity, the moulding of nature by our society, a tangible organisation of the impalpable environment, the architecture of boundaries that transforms the invisible cadastre into visible plots, the infinite mosaic resulting from our practices, and the juxtaposition of several uncoordinated projects.

The landscape, as a collection of things seen, has an aesthetic and tangible dimension, but we want to objectify it as a social project and to approach it as a way of architecting uses, ecology and economy. The landscape is an "architecture of the land".

The landscape composes our identities. As representative of our societies, it is our social identity. As our personal address, it defines others' view of ourselves and the image we send back to them.
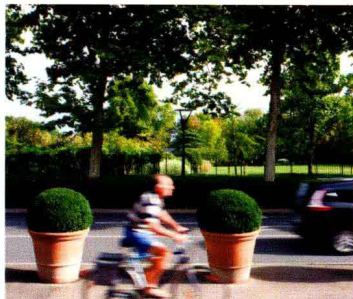
毁坏景观，就好像毁损我们的容貌、降低我们的身份、轻视历史、切断我们的根基，并且使自然环境失去平衡。遭到破坏的景观是一个无法生存的环境。工业化的农业是一种不公正且带有卫生事故风险的乡村经济模式。生活在一个缺乏合宜景观的空间里，犹如居住在一个没有地址的街区，也等同于是社会的死亡。

景观能够整合多种事物，例如：空间功能组织、我们与他人产生关系的场所、我们的交通空间、我们的食物品质以及我们在生态环境中进行经济活动所带来的后果。

作为景观设计师，我们的工作便是构思这个大地建筑，这个唯一能将功能、时间与自然现象同时纳入考量的建筑。

Mistreating the landscape is a way of disfiguring ourselves, of devaluing our identity, scorning history, mutilating our roots and unbalancing natural environments. A debased landscape cannot be lived in. Industrialised agriculture is a one-sided rural economy and an accident waiting to happen. An anonymous housing estate is a ghetto where an absence of landscape to enhance the living environment is synonymous with social death.

Landscape structures the uses of a land area, the space in which we conduct our relationships with others, the reach of our means of transport, the quality of our food and the consequences of our economic practices on the environment.

As landscape architects, we are the builders of this architecture, which is the only kind that integrates the understanding of uses, time and natural phenomena.

瓦勒市多媒体图书馆的喷泉花园。
（建筑设计：David Cras Architecte）

Fountain garden for the Vallet mediatheque
(Building: David Cras Architecte).

空间的分享与共享的城市

公共空间是一个能够组织城市和赋予城市品质的设施。城市消费主义简化地将城市功能并列和堆叠，并且污染土地、使土地贫瘠化。20世纪的城市受到"汽车魔力"的影响，是以汽车用地大小来确定城市尺度的。

我们现在必须以不同的方式面对城市中的汽车问题，使汽车从城市的空间和人们的思想中消失。但我们的经济发展不允许机动车的完全消失，因此汽车共享、停车场互惠、短途出行时以柔性交通(步行、滑轮、自行车等)取代汽车、城市公共交通的改善、无污染汽车的使用，这些措施都将为城市景观带来改革性的变化。

电动汽车将使得今日环境质量低落的高速公路周边地区无更为城市化。如果人们不再强调速度，公路可以改变为街道，街道则成为汽车和步行者共享的交往空间。如果汽车的拥有不再是社会身份的象征，由汽车共享以及停车场的减少而产生的空间，便可以服务于其他城市功能。

室外空间以它的位置、尺度和界定方式，将城市中的建筑展现出来。这个室外空间的形式语汇应该与建筑的形式语汇形成互补。边界和围墙塑造出公共空间和私人空间的过渡，植物则以不同的高度层次在行人和建筑物之间形成了一个中间尺度。

犹如大地建筑的景观，表达出了人们对空间均衡分享的新需求与新界线。

Public space is an urban facility that organises and defines the city. The consumerist city, juxtaposing and piling up functionalities, pollutes and impoverishes the land area. In the grip of its fascination with the motor car, the 20th-century based the dimensions of its cities on the width of vehicles.

We must now take a new view of the place of the car in cities by "de-vehicling" both the space and our preconceptions. From an economic point of view, we cannot envisage getting rid of cars completely, but the shared car, pooled parking spaces, the replacement of the car on short journeys by soft transport, the improvement of public transport and clean cars are among the hypotheses that will cause a revolution in the urban landscape.

The electric car will make it possible for the borders of motorways, which cannot be lived on today, to become urban. If speed is not an issue, the road can become a street, a place where cars and pedestrians cohabit. If the possession of a car is not a sign of social status, car pooling and a reduction in the number of parking spaces will generate room for other uses.

Through its siuation, its proportions, its essence, outside space places and exhibits the constructions in the city. The boundaries, the fences, define the transition between public and private space. The vocabulary of this space must complement that of the architecture. The stratification of the vegetation creates an intermediate height between the building and the pedestrian.

Landscape, the architecture of a land area, is mainly concerned with expressing the limits and the new necessities of a mixed and balanced sharing of the space.

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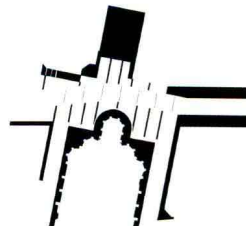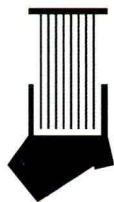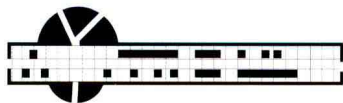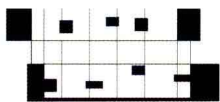
Feltre and Calvaire streets
非尔特尔与卡勒瓦尔街

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非尔特尔与卡勒瓦尔街位于南特市中心的历史保护街区，它们构成了南特市区最重要的商业中心。

这个项目将两个普通的街道改造成一个每天有超过300辆公共汽车经过的步行平台。在这个大城市的市中心，机动车的消失、公交车换乘平台和商店送货空间的重新组织，给步行者和树木留出了空间。

这两条街与邻近其他街道和广场之间的连接也都被重新处理，圣尼古拉教堂祭坛的圆形后廊也被改造成大宽度、小高差的台阶，有利于行人通行。

铺着黄色花岗岩的地面区块上设置了一些与公共交通或商业相关的舒适设施。高大的竹丛和单棵的枫树则为城市建立吸引力，并改善了这条街道在南特人心目中的形象。

Situated in a protected historic sector, Feltre and Calvaire streets form the busiest shopping area in the centre of Nantes.

The project has transformed two ordinary streets into a pedestrian zone crossed by more than 300 buses a day. The disappearance of cars, and the organisation of the bus interchange and deliveries, have provided space for pedestrians and trees in a wide, urban courtyard.

The links with the neighbouring streets and the squares have been reworked. In particular the apse of Saint Nicolas's church has been transformed into a series of low-rising, wide steps to facilitate the path of pedestrians.

Blocks of yellow granite house the urban amenities linked to public transport and the shops. Giant bamboo plants and stand-alone sweetgum trees create an attractive urban atmosphere that has raised the image of the street in the minds of Nantes's inhabitants.

左页图：街道轴线和由小广场围塑成的袋状花园。
上图：施工中与完成后的街道。

Opposite page: The street axis and the pocket gardens created on the small squares.
Above: The street during the construction work and after it was completed.