

土地传承  
the territory as heritage

布鲁耶勒-戴勒玛尔 设计作品专辑  
*bruel-delmar*



辽宁科学技术出版社

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布鲁耶勒-戴勒玛尔 设计作品专辑

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# 前言

在空间中阔步巡回与丈量、观看、聆听、视察、理解。

研究地图、分析一块基地的形成和变迁，就像在“寻找宝藏”那样地钻研它；通过地图上的信息寻找场所的基础要素。

教学、传递土地的价值。土地是我们真实的遗产，需要善加经营与管理。

理清逻辑、阅读土地，以便能够更好地留下我们的印迹，并且犹如摆渡人一般，揭示和传达土地的奥秘与知识。

我们的工作在于不断地挖掘新的发现，揭示每一个我们参与设计的场所的价值，这些价值便成为方案发展的坚实基础。我们的工作注重所有具有生命的环境，那些地质基础稳固看似永不改变、却依旧充满活力的环境，那些人类所塑造、管理、构筑和生活其上的环境，那些受到威胁但仍然有能力自我发展、展现超乎我们想象的力量自然环境。

我们与方案的关系建立在一个长期的过程中，这当中涉及着时间和时间进程的问题。我们必须在设计的程序中，投入对方案深思熟虑的构思时间，带着完美地绘制每一个线条以及确保对每一个细节作出正确选择的意图，来发展出多样化的形式语汇。在此之上，还要加上沟通交流的时间，建立一个和业主之间的真正的合作关系：这是一个必须进行与完成的工作，因此我们必须学习相互认识、相互理解，以共同承担面对方案成果的责任，并确保不同方案阶段的顺利交接。因为一旦施工完成之后，景观方案还要继续不断地成长。

To survey the space, to see, to listen, to visit, to understand.

To study the maps, analyse the formation and evolution of a site like a "treasure hunt"; to discover, through the signs that the map gives us, the foundations of the place.

To teach, to pass on the values of a territory is our real heritage in the sense of a heritage that we must manage.

To unravel rationales, to read the territory the better to write it in our turn, to be the passer-on, he who reveals, he who transmits.

We see our work as a permanent discovery, a discovery of the value of each of the places in which we intervene and which make up the cement of our project work. It considers the living environment, that of an earth where the geology is still active under the appearance of an immutable bedrock, that of the men who have fashioned it and who govern it, build it and live in it; that of a nature that is sometimes weakened but whose capacities to grow show a strength that exceeds our hopes.

Our commitment to the project is long term. It's a question of time, of the time scale. The time for the drafting to be well thought-out, in the correct order for the project, where the vocabulary is declined with a wish to perfect the line, to be sure of the best choices down to the smallest details. To this time is added that of dialogue, of a real partnership with the client. It's about working together. Learning to know each other, learning to understand each other in order to carry the project together and to be sure that the baton is passed smoothly. Because the moment of implementation comes along, which will be followed by growth.

景观设计师所从事的这种建立在生命体之上的方案，原本就必须在项目实施的过程当中，将方案要穿越时间的这个概念融入其中，然而这不是一种历时损耗的概念，而是一种透过时间而获得改善的概念。这就是为什么我们将时间当成我们的同盟，它从一开始就参与到我们的方案构思当中，赋予方案厚实的基础，使其能够延伸到施工和竣工之后的阶段。

这种态度犹如一种沉积运动，设计者的目的不在于单纯地创造一个作品，而是参与一个正在进行中的方法步骤，它们有时候可能与先前阶段的措施产生对立，却也能够延伸到后续的阶段。通过这个态度，我们短暂参与了城市和乡村犹如隐迹文本一般的沉积演化过程，协助它们从其中一个演变到另一个，但也可以以相反的方向进行。

透过这些我们从聆听基地与大量地旅行当中得到的开放视野与知识，透过我们所参与的教学活动，我们积极提倡将不带怀旧情怀的土地精神表现在一个时间性之中，而此时间性又可延伸出其他进程，为各种可能性打开一个伸展的空间。

(安娜西尔维·布鲁耶勒 撰写)

This work on the living, which is the landscape architect's own, involves considering the notion of time that passes in the evolution of the project, and with it not just that of use but, on the contrary, the notion of maturing. This is why we consider this time as our ally: it plays a part in the approach to the project in order to put in place foundations allowing a life after that of the work in progress and its delivery.

This attitude participates in a sedimentary movement where the designer doesn't look to create a "work" but to play a part in an ongoing process, where what he contributes is sometimes in opposition to what has gone before, and which will continue beyond the time he is there. Through this attitude we consider ourselves the momentary actors of the palimpsest of the city and the countryside, from one towards the other and why not the other way round?

Through this opening of our eyes and this quest for knowledge, which we acquire by listening to sites but also through the numerous travels that we make, the teaching in which we participate, we tackle all the scales of the project with the same attitude of encouraging the expression of the territory without nostalgia, in a temporality that will allow for others. To open up the field of possibilities.

(by Anne-Sylvie Bruel)



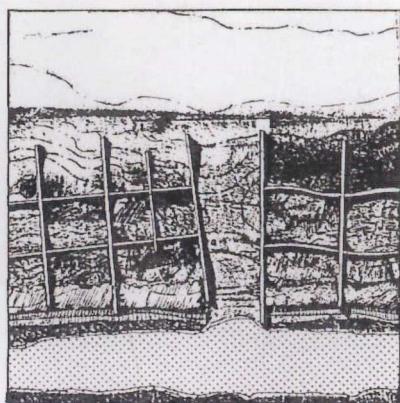
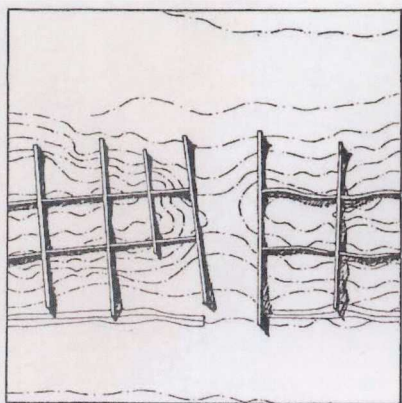
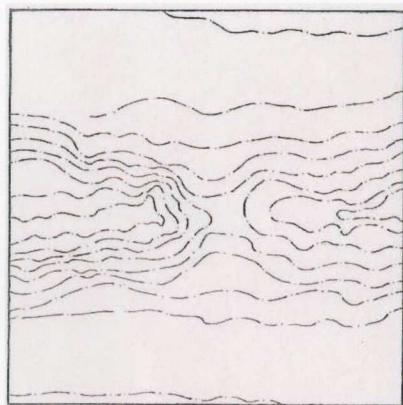




## contents

## 目录

生态系统 ecosystems	008
地理文脉 geography	028
大地景观 landscapes	078
隐迹文本 palimpsest	098
方案资讯索引 projects index	130
设计师简介 biography	134
图文版权说明 / 致谢 credits / acknowledgements	135



ecosystems

生态系统



对我们而言，生态系统所涉及的是一个过程，一个环境逐渐变得丰富多元，并朝向平衡状态演变的程序。有时候作为一个过渡的状态，这个过程可能被一个或者数个干扰元素所质疑，因此建立起复杂的机制，其中的“生态会谈”的想法代表了场所环境演化的原动力。我们提出生态“会谈”的概念而非“对话”，正因为后者提示着一种面对面的关系，但我们更加认同的是那些多重多样性的相互作用。

犹如置身于土地的一段历史当中，方案在里面搭上了由当地人们所带动的土地演变与改造的列车，我们在方案构思过程中总是引导着设计朝向一种建设的概念。说到建设，便涉及基础，有时显得相当微妙与低调。这是园丁在准备土壤、改良土地、为慎重规划的种植建立所有必要条件的时候的一种态度。

For us the notion of an ecosystem calls for a process, a progressive enrichment of an environment, its evolution towards a state of equilibrium. It is sometimes a transitory state, able to be questioned and reconsidered by one or more disturbances, thus relaunching the complex mechanism where the idea of an ecological conversation – and not a dialogue, which presupposes a face to face meeting, while we are thinking rather of several interactions – represents the driving force for the evolution of environments.

Just like fitting into a history of the territory, where the project sets the train of evolution and Man's transformation of the sites in motion, we have always directed our approach to the project towards an idea of construction. To say construction implies foundation, however subtle and discreet it may be. It's the attitude of the gardener who prepares his soil, improves the earth and puts in place the conditions for a well worked-out culture. It's in this sense that we think of ourselves as gardeners, from the knowledge of soils and plants, the taking into





在这种意义上，我们自认为就是园丁，对土地和植物的理解掌握、对气候条件的深思熟虑、对水流的路线和逻辑的通透，以及以具有智慧的方式进行节约。这种态度自然而然地在方案设计中纳入了一种时间和进程的概念，而这些进程不尽然总是与时间流逝的逻辑相符合。

然而，如果说向一种气候的平衡状态靠拢，可以构成一个理想的远景，那么，一些初期的改变和前置建设则可能和项目的进程产生竞争：母种植物很快便伸展而占据新的空间，建立了一片自生园地；水池迎接了这片土地上的第一批青蛙；蔓延力极强的香蒲和芦苇在那些未来的生态群落边缘安家落户。这些景观的逐渐形成让人得以预见一些新的空间使用方式。而空间的实际使用则又随时间而演变，我们的方案必须有利于这些改变，在其中自我适应、生长和改善。以精确的方式来构思、设置这些变化条件，才能保证一个平衡环境的持久性。

第8页、左页和本页下方：潘普洛纳海滩

account of climatic conditions, the course and the nature of water, and equally well economising our methods with the aim of acting in harmony with the environment. Indeed, this attitude incorporates the notion of time and of sometimes contradictory scales when it comes to the rationale with which they are unfolded.

However, if reaching out towards a climatic balance may form a faraway ideal, the first transformations and pioneering constructions can complete with the time scales of the commission. Very quickly self-seeding plants colonise the new spaces to form a heath, residues of water welcome the first frogs and invasive typhas and reeds install themselves on the banks of these future biotopes. The progressive makeup of the landscapes anticipates new uses. Practices evolve, the project encourages these modifications, adapts, grows and improves. The precise putting in place of the conditions for this evolution is the guarantee of its lastingness.

page 8, page left and below: Pampelonne beach.











*Univ. de  
Biville  
Tom Pouchot  
Ainsi 1999*

13

法国比维尔 / 1990

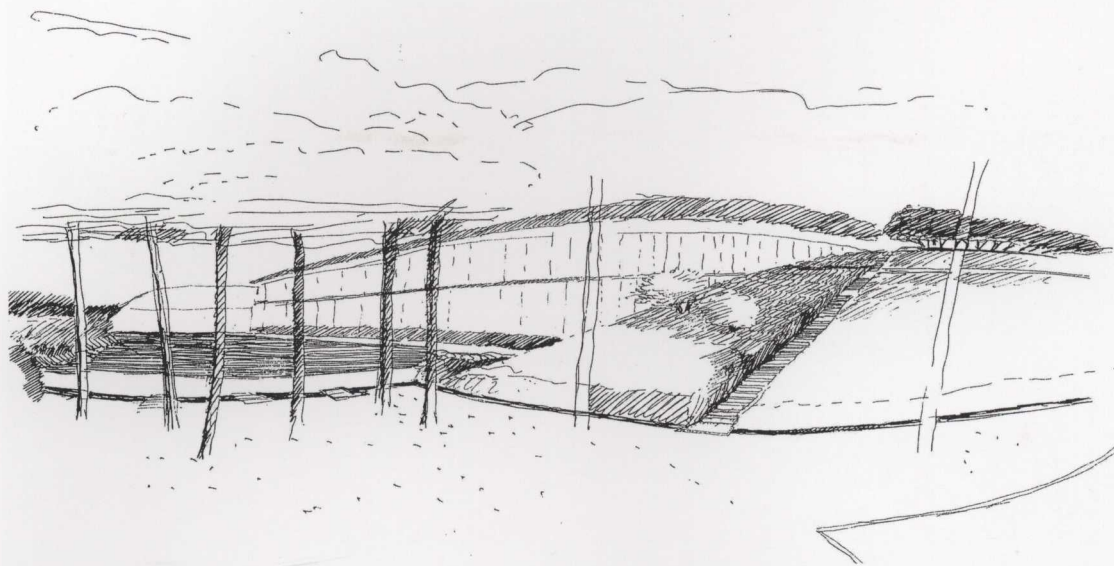
## Biville quarry 比维尔采石场

在一个山谷尽头的小路周围，比维尔采石场的现状令人惊叹。一个延伸450米、高40米的矿石截面，伴随着一个生态贫瘠的回填小山丘。

采石场位于阿格半岛伸向海中的尽头，处于一个陈旧的景观中。这里所有植物种类的分布方式都是直接和当地的地形与气候相关的：由低矮的树篱植物和干石矮墙围合成的地块将此高地分割成格子形状；欧石楠荒原逐一占据了陡峭的山坡、起着固定泥土的作用；人工的或者残余的小树林蜷缩在有人居住的山谷中；低矮的小树林则长在潮湿山谷的底部。

At the bend in a valley road is the sudden shock of this quarry, 450 metres across by 40 high, accompanied by a mountain of ecologically sterile ballast.

On the tip of the Hague, the quarry is situated in an archaic landscape where the distribution of plant typology is directly linked to the topography and the climate: a network of dwarf hedging and dry stone walls criss-crosses the plateau; heathland has colonised the steep slopes, stabilises the soil and can be seen as a "climax"; the artificial or residual woodland is huddled up against inhabited valleys and undergrowth thrives in the bottoms of the humid valley.



在这个景观的中心残留着矿石被采掘后的空地，面对这个现状，我们的目的是为景观注入一种符合场所尺度和意象的生态活力，以强调出采石场的宏伟性和重新建立一种连续性。面对矿石采掘所遗留的粗暴面貌，最好的回应方式是赋予宁静。我们要对土地表面进行重新整合、做好充分的准备，然后让时间来自然反应。因此必须进行以下事情：

- 建立基地与周围景观的关系，通过一个地块和阿格地区特有的植物种类来为谷底和高处草原之间塑造联系。
- 种植能够逐渐扩张并覆盖这些填充坡地的母种植物，因而重新建构地面、为基地带来植物的生命力。
- 通过人造结构体，来达成矿石截面和填充土地之间的连接关系。

远异于把往事一笔勾销的做法，方案将矿石截面如场景般展示出来，使得它的宏伟性和它的历史更能为人所接受。今天，景观师的工作已经逐渐被遗忘，采石场却变成了“清泉空间”，一个与小山谷同样的名字。人们在那里垂钓，在清新的大自然中玩耍，在重要的日子拍照留念，在高大的矿石截面上放焰火。

At the heart of this landscape, our aim, in response to the void left by the quarrying, was to assert its monumentality and to reestablish continuity by reintroducing an ecological dynamic that lives up to the image of the place. It seemed right to answer the brutality of the means of extraction with calm. In order to prepare the terrain to regain a healthy soil and let time take its course, we had to:

- Establish a relationship with the landscape and reunite the bottom of the valley and the high meadows through a parcelling and a plant typology specific to the Hague.
- Reintroduce a plant dynamic through seeds capable of recolonising the ballast and rebuilding the soil.
- Find a device that could solidify the landscape between the cut facade and the ballast.

Far from wanting to erase the past, the work on the cut facade allowed us to accept its monumentality and the history that it carries. Today, the work of the landscape architects is almost forgotten, the quarry has become the Clairefontaine Space, named after its glen, and you can fish here, or play open-air games, take photographs during the "festival days" and set off fireworks from the cut facade.



