建筑设计

# 瑞士日内瓦LANDSCRIPT

# Geneva LANDSCRIPT, Switzerland

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本着日内瓦市政府开启"没有边界的未来"的竞赛理念, landscript项目试图在2020年前让220ha的目前专用于工业生产 活动的边缘土地转变成实验室功能,以最少的空闲土地创造最大 的双用空间。因此,要在平均1m<sup>2</sup>的土地上建造4m<sup>2</sup>使用面积的 高密度,为10万新居民提供住所。它意在解决欧洲后工业革命时 期城市资源回收再利用的问题,将城市老旧的边缘地区发展成为 新功能的中心区。在此背景之下,我们有意将这项工程融入城市 中心区变革之中,并凸显山与水两种元素,在这个工业基础设施 之上最大限度地进行景观植入。

### 1 重塑景观自然

Landscript的设计概念来源于试图在建筑垃圾和重新被发现 的生态多样性之间建立一个平衡的生态系统,景观反应出的性格 历史特征将为新的城市透视图画出浓重的一笔。

#### 1.1 种植最大化

基地坐落在冲积平原,以冰山退却后残留冰碛为界。这是 在工业城市之下成功插入景观的项目,达到了基地景观最大化。 landscript开始重新编织充满活力和自动生产的种植网络,以达 到永久的增长。三个地区无论是着重发展交通、工业或是两种活 动共同发展,找到了总体的凝聚性。来自于公路铁路网络的纵深 轴向"创面"被这些植物"缝线"治愈,开辟了从Jeunes快速 路到高架桥的新路线。

# 1.2 最大限度的供水

15 000年以来,基地形状一直被水和冰川所影响。在这次 变革其间,这个古老的由三条河流汇集而成的三角洲已经被其中 的两条河流淹没。水为日内瓦景观最重要的元素,已经占据了基 地的绝大部分。Arve位于被重新界定的基地北侧,仍然保持了特 Program: "Geneva 2020" Open urbanism competition for the refitting and the densification of the Praille-Vernets-Acacias quarters

Surface area: 4.500.000  $\mbox{m}^2$  in a mixing program for 100.000 new inhabitants and 40.000 new housings

Competition promotors: F é d é ration des architectes suisses, comit é de la section genevoise

As the Genevan cantonal politics opens finally on a « future without frontiers », the « Landscript » project integrates itself in a logic of laboratory to make denser before 2020 a marginal area of 220 hectares maximum, dedicated until now exclusively to industrial activities.

"A minimum of free spaces for a maximum of dual spaces", this is the objective of the project that doubles the intentions of the programme by accommodating more that 100,000 new inhabitants as well as all the new equipments necessary through an CUS density average of 4 (i.e. 4 m<sup>2</sup> of brut floor surface area for 1 m<sup>2</sup> of ground, public and private areas included)!

It deals with a urban recycling phenomenon at high density, typical problem of our European post-industrial revolution which have to transform the old periphery into a new transfunctional central space. In this context, we have deliberately integrated the project in a global evolution of the Lemanic territory and of the two elements marking the mountains and the water. The landscape superimposes itself on the industrial and train infrastructures remained intact and thus rebuilds itself truly on the city.

#### 1 the renaturalisation of the landscape

Landscript proposes an evolution scenario on the fifteen next years which is based on a new auto cloning phenomenon of the landscape. Indeed, the concept of the project comes from the territorial genes in order to restore an equilibrated ecosystem between the built magma and a rediscovered biodiversity. These territorial genes are in fact the historical features of character which marked the landscape and serve as lock to draw the strength lines of the new urban scenography.

#### 1.1 a maximum of vegetation

The site, located in a alluvial plain and bordered by a moraine coming from the retreat of the glacier, lost all its territorial history. This is a good example of invasion of the landscape by the concrete cover of the industrial city. There is no more vegetation now inside the site ! Just a timbered cord which accompanies the wood slope separation of the Bâtie au Bachet and Pinchat. It is precisely from this timbered cord that Landscript begins to reweave an effervescent and auto reproductive planted web for a lasting growth .The 3 territories concerning the train (CFF and câteau de Lancy), the industry (Praille and Acacias) and both activities (Vernets and Noisettes quarter) find progressively an overall cohesion.



点鲜明的自然状态。Landsript试图重建这些露天水系,它们在 高架桥与Jeunes快速路之间交叉缠绕,标示出日内瓦主要的南 向入口。这两个重新开放的水系是人工景观的主线,将围绕其设 计安排10万新居民的居住及配套服务设施。在人工湖的尽头重新 调整了等高线以容纳这个与铁路枢纽相连的河流港口区的历史项 目,以便创造出城市中心的焦点。

# 2 蚕茧、环礁和居住山区

事实上,在自然景观中建造城市的同时,自然景观也在城市中得以重建。以此观点来看,所有的建筑都可以看作是抽象的地理或生态系统的变形。有时候,蚕茧、环礁或居住山区容纳了许多人类活动,而这些活动是不能融入到自然景观中的。

## 2.1 双案最大化

为了确保不同的密度,每个人工景观都有一定程度的可变 性。在项目中心,这些居住山体直接建设在Jeunes快速路上, 使连续的自然景观被打断。在建筑的基底,Aire河与Drize河将 这些新的人工湖网络与河流港口和Arve河水系连接在一起。这 是一种改变了山、水自然"基因"的新地形,巧妙地在居住或二 级、三级活动中整合了所有的公共服务设施(学校、大学、剧 院、博物馆、购物中心等)。 New transversal ways to the viaduct from the Jeunes freeway heal by planted fastens the deep and axial wound coming from the road and train network 1.2 a maximum of water

For more than 15 000 years, the site has been forged and modelled by the power of the water and the glacial moraine. During its evolution, the old big delta formed by the three rivers has been covered by two of its three confluences of Rhâne, Aire and Drize. The water, essential element of the Genevan landscape, does not irrigate anymore the territory in surface. Just Arve at the North limit of the site, whose border line has been corrected and encountered important floods, remains however a natural infrastructure with a strong identity. Landsript proposes to restore these aquatic flows open–cast which interlace themselves between the viaducts of the Jeunes freeway, outlining thus the main South entry in the city of Geneva. These two reopened rivers are the new main lines of an artificial landscapes which will be occupied by the next 100 000 new inhabitants and the equipments dedicated to them. Aire and Drive arrive on Arve, at the head of the lake whose contours are redrawn in order to welcome the historical project of the river harbour linked to the buckle of the railroad so as to create a true multimodal pole of entertainment in the centre of the city.

#### 2 cocoons, atolls and inhabited mountains

Landscript represents the third step of the worldwide urban evolution. Indeed, after having built the city on the landscape, the landscape rebuilt itself on the city ! In this perspective, all the buildings are considered as abstractions of the geographies and distortions of ecosystems. Sometimes cocoons, atolls or inhabited mountains, they absorb the activities which did not know how to impregnate themselves of the landscape.

#### 2.1 a maximum of dual programs:

Each artificial landscape has a degree of variable duality so as to assure a maximum of viable density. In the centre of the project, the inhabited mountains are set up directly on the Jeunes freeway which takes currently away all the





# 2.2自给自足最大化

作为自然景观中的美丽剪影,建筑能够进行能量自供(生物气体、太阳能光电板和风力发电)、废物利用(通过生物焚烧与菌床)与废水循环利用(通过过滤净化站与废水池自然过滤),可以达到自给自足和长期发展。

有了这些美丽的画面与美好的愿望,我们开始重新思考城 市的未来。我们可以自信地说:湖城日内瓦,山城日内瓦,森林 日内瓦,水城日内瓦!(译/李昭君) possibilities of a continuous nature. At the foot of these mega building, Aire and Drize connect a new network of lagoons to the river harbour and to the main line that Arve constitutes. It is a new geography genetically modified of water and mountains that integrates all the programmation of the public equipments (schools, cr è ches, universities, theatres, museums, shopping malls) by mixing them to the housings and to the secondary and tertiary activities. 2.2 a maximum of auto sufficiency:

These architectures, with organic silhouettes merging with the natural landscape, are auto sufficient in the view of the current research to the long lasting development. That is the reason why they product their own energy (by biogas, photovoltaic cells and wind mill energy), recycle their waste (by bio burning and bacterial beds) and their used waters by natural filtration in purification stations and lagoons.

It is with these images and these dreams we want to begin to reconsider the future of the city. We would like to be able to say, Geneva city of lakes, Geneva, city of mountains, Geneva city of forests, Geneva city of rivers