

# 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 $1\text{m}^2$ 的土地上建造 $4\text{m}^2$ 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:  $4.500.000\text{m}^2$  in a mixing program for 100.000 new inhabitants and 40.000 new housings

Competition promoters: Fédération des architectes suisses, comité 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 than 100,000 new inhabitants as well as all the new equipments necessary through an CUS density average of 4 (i.e.  $4\text{m}^2$  of brut floor surface area for  $1\text{m}^2$  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

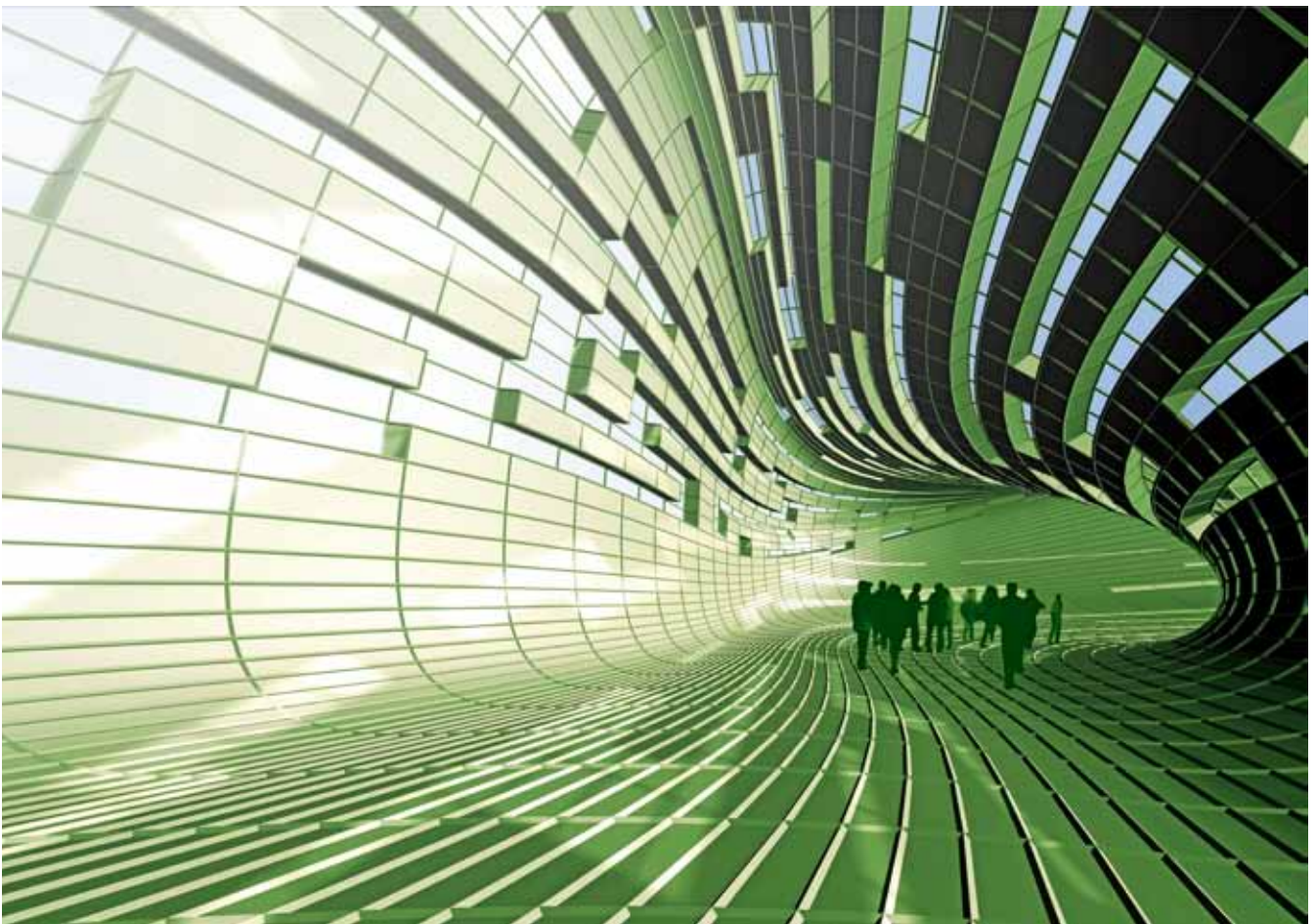
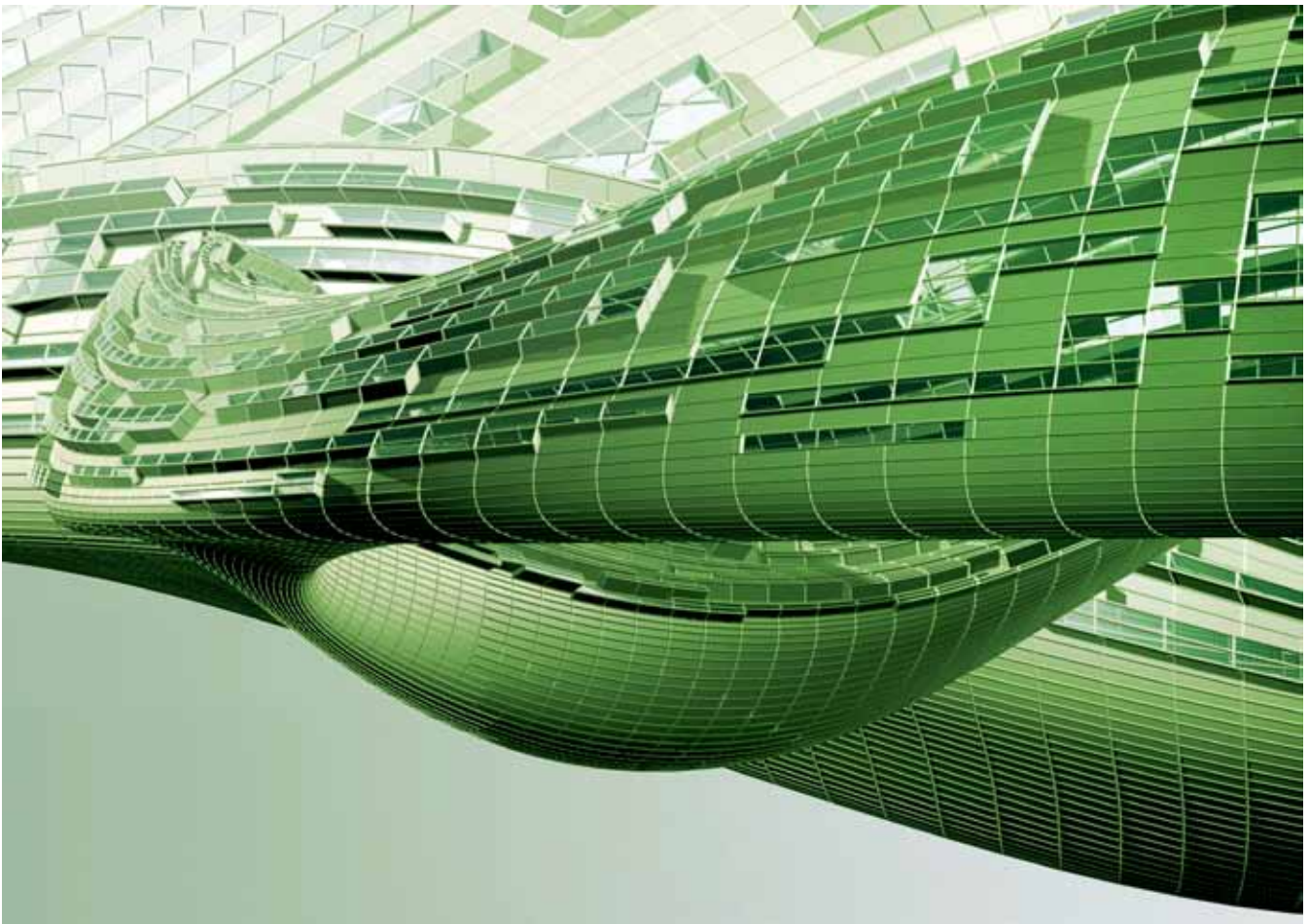
Landscript proposes an evolution scenario on the fifteen next years which is based on a new auto cloning phenomenon of the landscape. Indeed, the concept of the project comes from the territorial genes in order to restore an equilibrated ecosystem between the built magma and a rediscovered biodiversity. 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

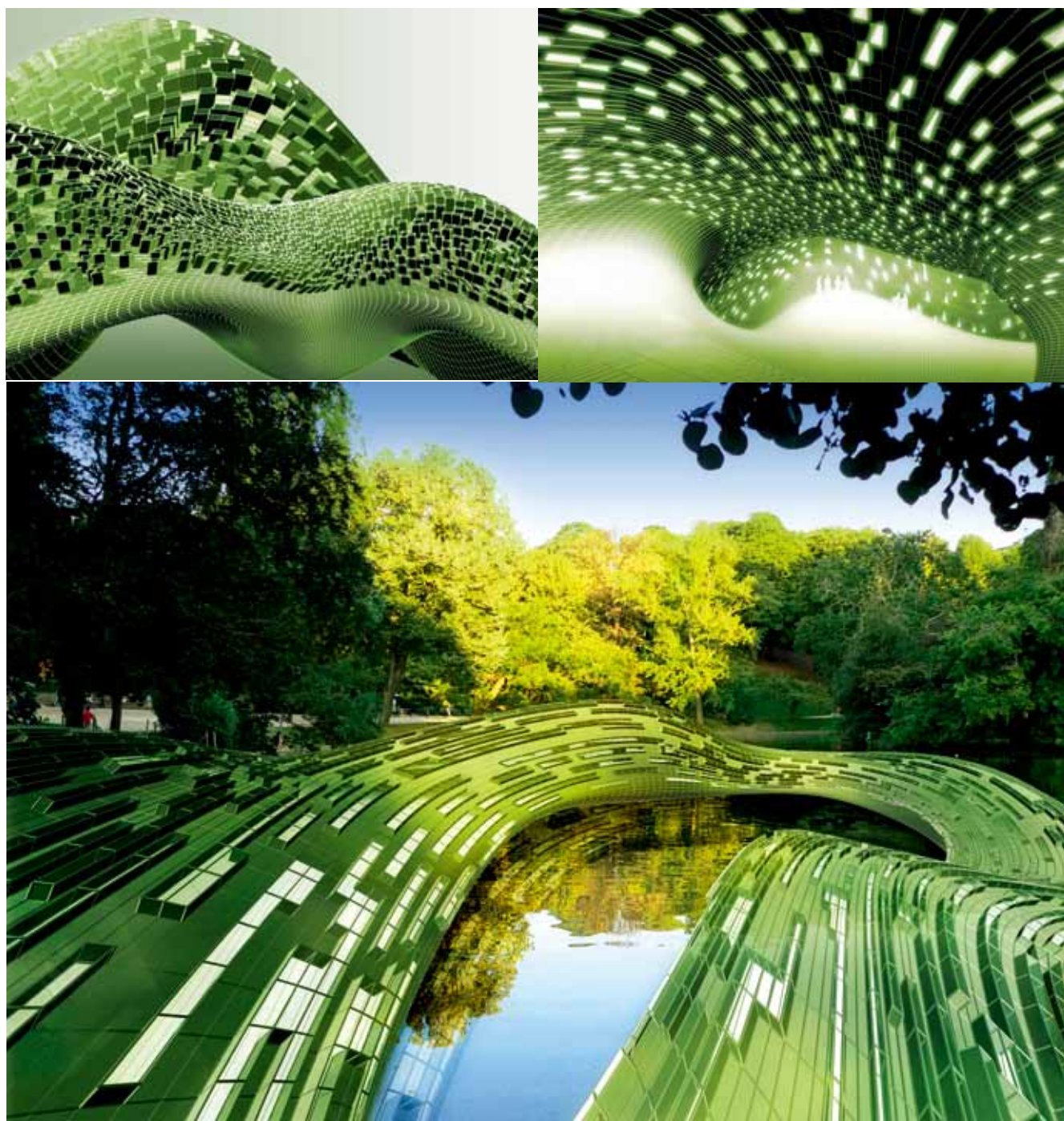
The site, located in a alluvial plain and bordered by a moraine coming from the retreat of the glacier, lost all its territorial history. This is a good example of invasion of the landscape by the concrete cover of the industrial city. There is no more vegetation now inside the site ! Just a timbered cord which accompanies the wood slope separation of the Bâtiment 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 (Praise and Acacias) and both activities (Vernets and Noisettes quarter) find progressively an overall cohesion.











## 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, crèches, 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 produce 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 **!AT**