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比利时海里纳利斯公园 Herinneringspark, Belgium

Stoss景观都市主义设计事务所 / Stoss Landscape Urbanism

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摘要 ……

以对第一次世界大战的记忆为出发点，比利时海里纳利斯公园扎根于景观实践、当地固有景观和弗兰德斯战场本身的生态与历史中，创造出一系列不断发展变化的景观设施，向游客展示该地区的过去、现在和未来。

关键词 ……

战争；景观；生态；记忆

Abstract ...

Based on in the practices, precedents, histories and ecologies of the Flanders Fields, the designers of Herinneringspark in Belgium created a set of continuously evolving landscape installations featuring the memory of World War I, and aimed to tell stories of its past, present and future to visitors.

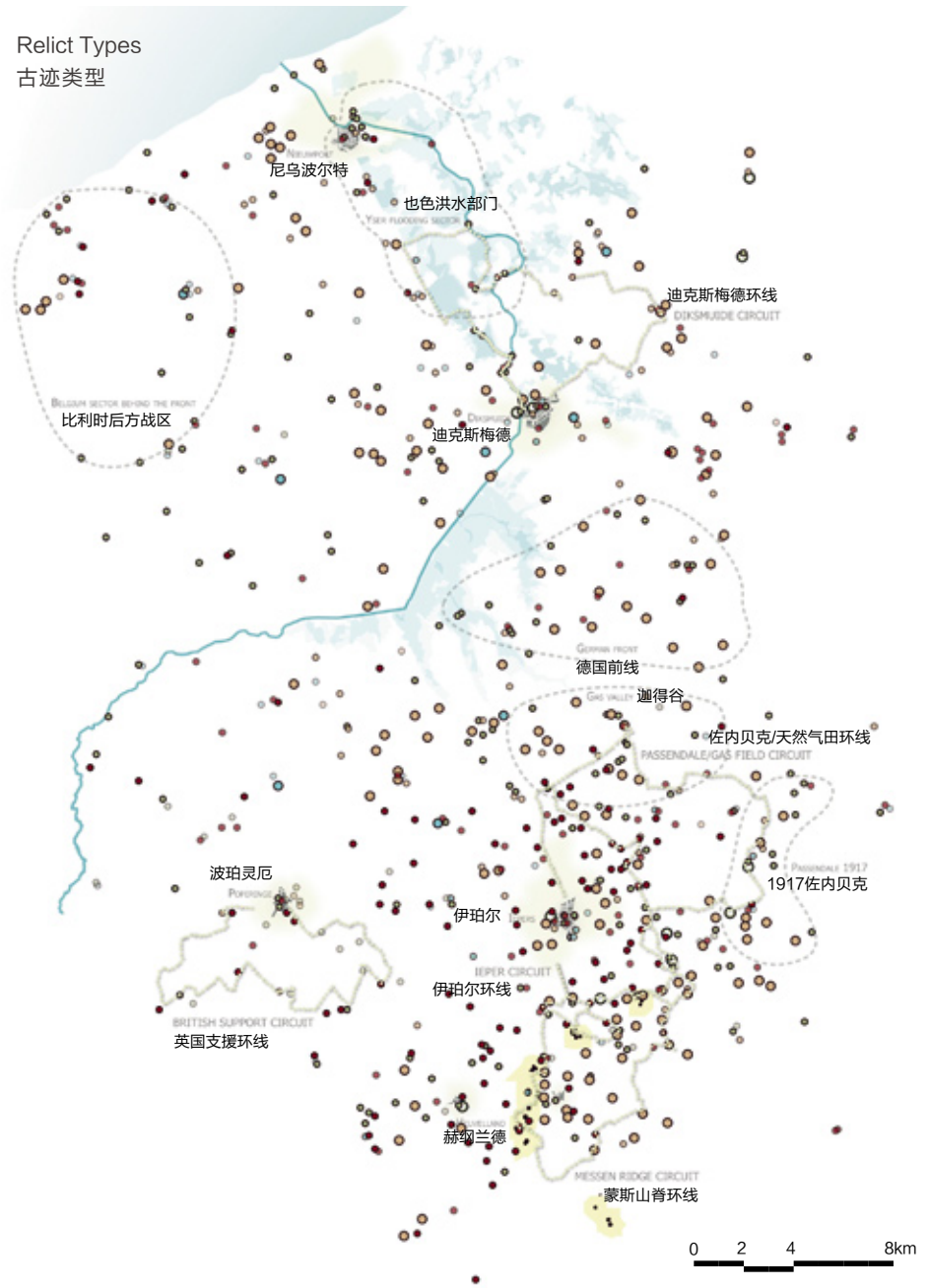
Key words ...

War; Landscape; Ecologies; Memory

1. 和平池。围绕火山口场地的树林如雨后天春笋般生长，并将加速蔓延。
 2. 海里纳利斯公园总体规划图。该公园利用大规模的土地动态手段来快速地展现战争中的作战场景。
1. Pool of Peace. Groves that have sprouted around crater-sites will be doubly enhanced and overplanted.
 2. Overall plan of Herinnerings park. The park uses large-scale territorial dynamics to give presence, fleetingly, to the movements and battles of war.



Relict Types
古迹类型



Graves 墓穴

- Military 军队
- Urban 城市

Bunkers Trenches 沙坑战壕

- Shelters/depot 避难所/补给站
- Bunkers 沙坑
- Emergency Housing 紧急居所
- Mine Entrances 矿井入口

- Craters 火山口

Memorials 纪念区

- Memorials 纪念区
- Marked Crossings 标志交叉口
- Edu / Info Points 教育/信息点交叉口
- Museum 博物馆

Military 军队

- Headquarters 指挥部
- Ereperk 厄瑞贝克墓园
- Medical Post 医疗站
- Turrets 炮塔

Pedestrian 人行路线



Automotive 机动车路线



项目地址：比利时弗兰德地区威斯托克

项目面积：364km²

项目委托：弗兰德政府

景观设计：Stoss景观都市主义设计事务所

首席设计师：Chris Reed

项目负责人：Scott Bishop

设计团队：Kristine Vander Mijnsbrugge研究所、Foundu景观设计事务所、Project Projects设计事务所、Buro II建筑事务所、Ney及合伙人事务所

建成时间：2014年

所获奖项：2012年波士顿建筑师协会规划奖

Location: Westhoek, Flanders, Belgium

Area: 90,000 acres

Client: State Government of Flanders

Landscape Architecture: Stoss Landscape Urbanism

Chief Designer: Chris Reed

Project Leader: Scott Bishop

Project Team: Kristine Vander Mijnsbrugge, Foundu Landscape Architecture, Project Projects, Buro II, Ney & Partners

Completion Time: 2014

Award: 2012 BSA Planning Award



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第一次世界大战使多个国家都卷入其中，它对世界各地的后人都产生了深远的影响。

“海里纳利斯”公园（2014-2018），这个词源于弗兰德语，然而却具有极为持久的全球影响力。它试图面向全球的旅行者——这一更为广泛的群体讲述它的故事，且有把握成为联合国教科文组织认定的世界遗产。该项目是弗兰德斯政府和比利时联邦政府沿第一次世界大战战争遗址建造地区性纪念公园而共同进行的一次尝试。公园预计将于2014年第一次世

界大战爆发100周年之际开放。我们的任务是展示这一地区在本土和异域、本国和海外的不同地域中共存的丰富而多层次的特色——正如人们对这里真实而直白的认知。

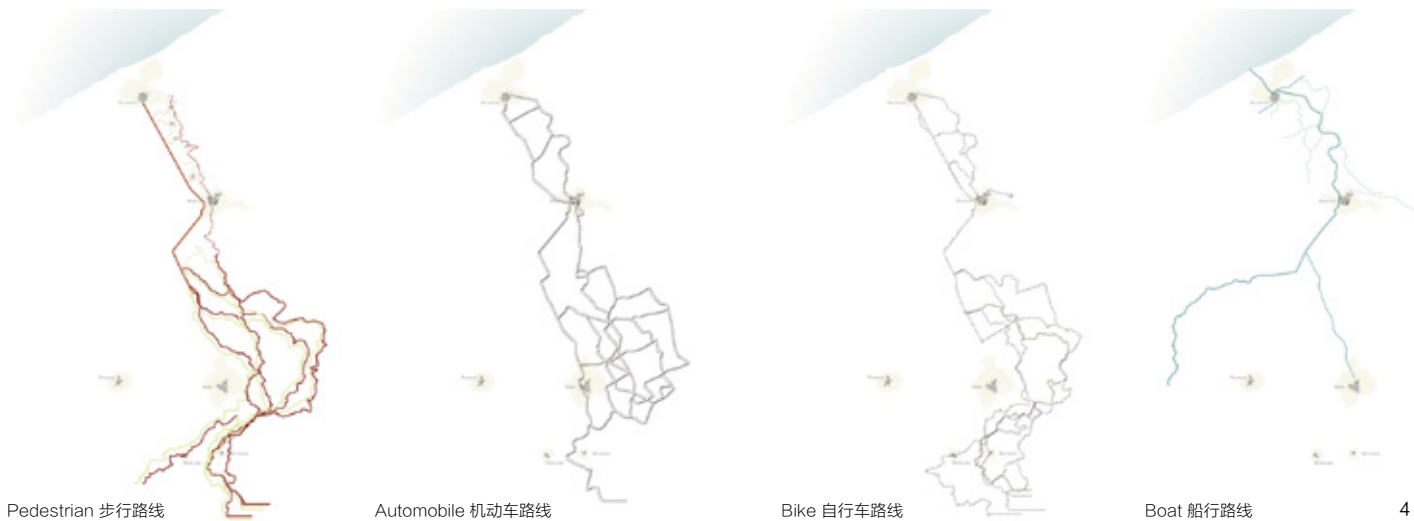
战争和它所带来的后果极大地影响了比利时威斯托克地区景观的物理外观和生态环境——从平原到遭到砍伐和轰炸的土地以及农田，这种影响无处不在。尽管这些影响有时并不明显，且相互没有关联，但这些被改变的环境已经创造出了气候干湿交替的新规律和全新的地形，并孕

育了新的生态环境，产生了新的土地利用模式。这些影响在弹坑周边地区更为显著，雨洪和地下水在低洼的地点积聚，而且受到更为广阔的景观环境中其他因素变化的影响，新的植被类型应运而生。本项目试图推动这些趋势，创造新的生态环境、新的记忆和新的景观。

威斯托克地区的景观是战争最后的遗存。嵌入到景观中的历史和个人故事持久地滋养着这里的土壤，并与这片独特的土地进行对话。海里纳利斯公园的目标是扎根于弗兰德斯战场的实践、先例、生态与历史中，创造出一系列不断发展变化的景观设施。在这里土地（以及记忆和一个人的道德意识）可以持续作为一种唤醒人们记忆的投射方式：一个战争的过去、一个农业的现在以及一个能产生共鸣的未来。经历过战争的土地被迅速而清晰地显现出来。这是一种正在产生作用并呼吸着的景观……

弗兰德斯西部是一个聚宝盆，充满了令人难以置信的丰富多样的资源，有着历史性场地、遗迹和见证了战争的纪念物。每一项都非常珍贵，且具有其自身的整体性。因此，我们无意去改变或是提升它们——这将是不可能完成的任务，也是一种亵渎，而不是尊重。

同时，我们也不会去复制那些展示



Pedestrian 步行路线

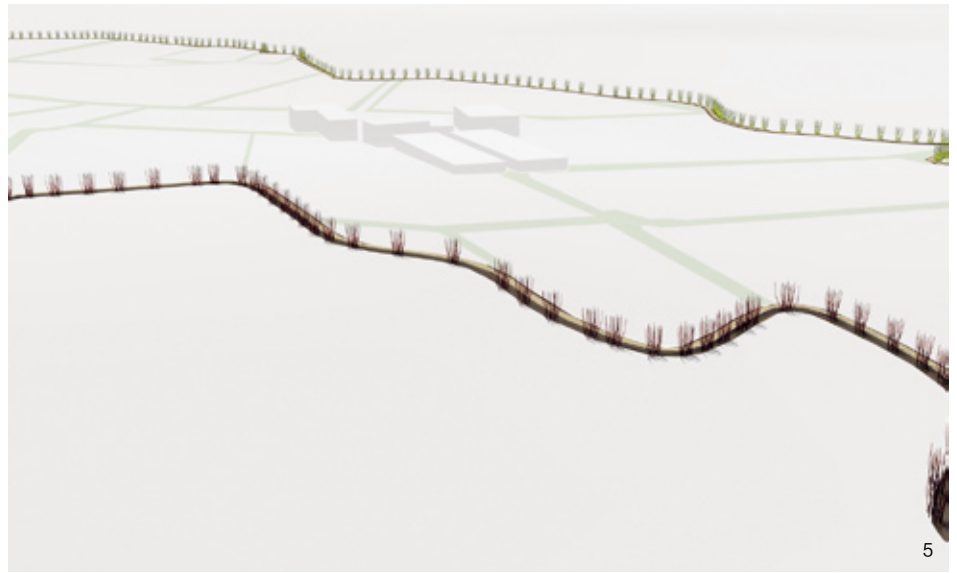
Automobile 机动车路线

Bike 自行车路线

Boat 船行路线

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3. 现存：流线和分散的古迹；
设计方案：平行“前线”
4. 场地流线设计
5. “前线”草图模型
6. 植物种植种类
3. Existing: circuits and scattered relics; Proposed:
parallel fronts
4. Circulations design of the site
5. Sketch model of Front-lines
6. Species of vegetation planting



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Salix alba var. A
白柳 (品种A)



Salix alba var. B
白柳 (品种B)



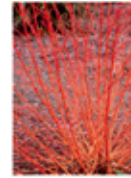
Salix fragilis var. A
爆竹柳 (品种A)



Cornus sanguineum
var. A 山茱萸 (品种A)



Cornus sanguineum
var. B 山茱萸 (品种B)



Cornus sanguineum
var. C 山茱萸 (品种C)



COPPIC HARVEST 灌木林收获

耐湿 W

WET TO DRY SPECIES 从耐湿品种到耐旱品种

COLOR FRONTS 正面色彩

耐旱 D



Salix alba var. C
白柳 (品种C)



Salix x rubens
柳属杂交品种



Salix x var.
柳属杂交品种



Corylus avellana
var. A 欧洲榛 (品种A)



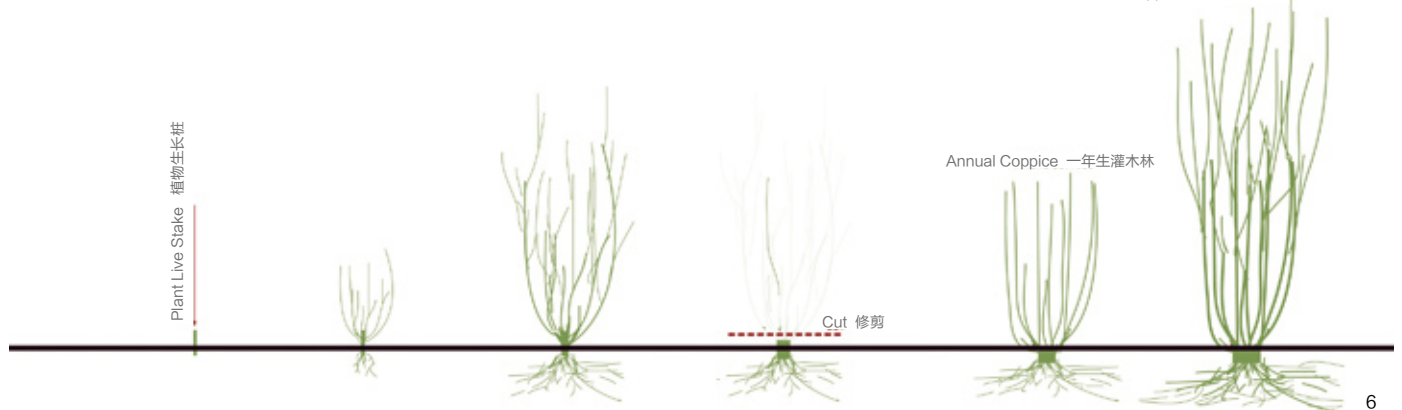
Corylus avellana
var. B 欧洲榛 (品种B)



Corylus avellana
var. C 欧洲榛 (品种C)

2-Year Coppice 二年生灌木林

Annual Coppice 一年生灌木林



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战争的器物（这是不诚实的行为），或者去挖掘那些被掩埋的战争历史。相反，我们希望将建造公园的任务变得富有战略性：使得景观能够讲述故事，通过对公园进行再组织、对资源进行管理简单任务来塑造和强化这里的故事，并对资源进行合理配置，使其发挥最大的作用，让尽可能多的人了解这里的故事。为达成这一目标我们采取了以下措施：

- 重新定位整体路线安排
- 使经历过战争的地域清晰可辨
- 吸收当地的实践和先例
- 将历史融入场地中
- 对未来进行规划管理
- 灵活地思考

设计在园内安排游客重走当年战争的路线以了解战争场地的地形，并精心设计规划栽种了许多一年生植物，营造战争气氛，两者结合所展示出的效果让游客们在当下正进行农业生产的场地文脉中也能感受到旧时战场的氛围。LAF

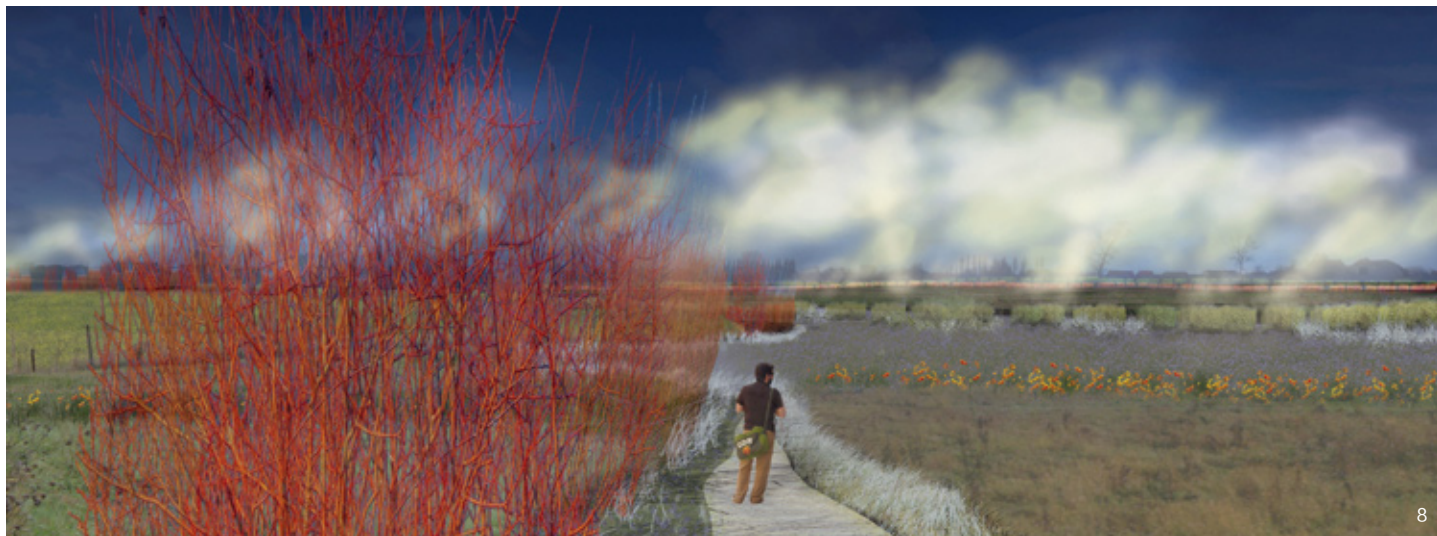
7. “前线路线”。“前线路线”是按照战争时期同盟国和轴心国军队的实际前进路线设计的，并用色彩鲜艳的灌木林线进行标记。它们在广阔的威斯托克地区景观中非常显眼，并建立了新的路线和认知框架。
8. 光之云。高压微喷头产生的由光和雾形成的浮云，令人联想起战时的毒气攻击事件。
9. 景观变化“日历”。花卉地块暂时被用作农业作物种植土地；它们体现出曾在这里发生的战争只是暂时的。场地5年为一个周期，与威斯托克同盟国和轴心国军队的运动相对应。
10. 春季，（同盟国和轴心国之间的）无人区土地呈现出一片红色的弗兰德斯当地灌木景观。这些提前种植的植被

在夏季和收获季节之间形成线性对比。冬季，土地上标记有白粉线以表示原战壕的位置。土地也同样可在冬季用于种植冬小麦作物。

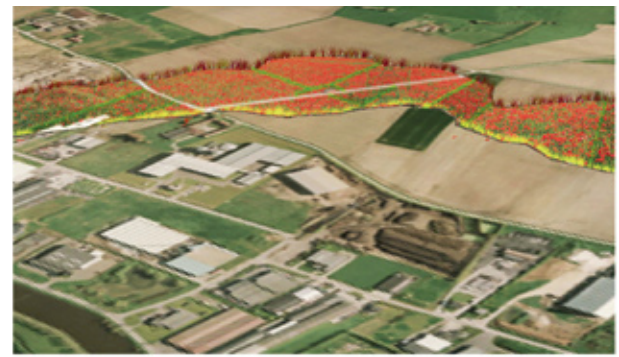
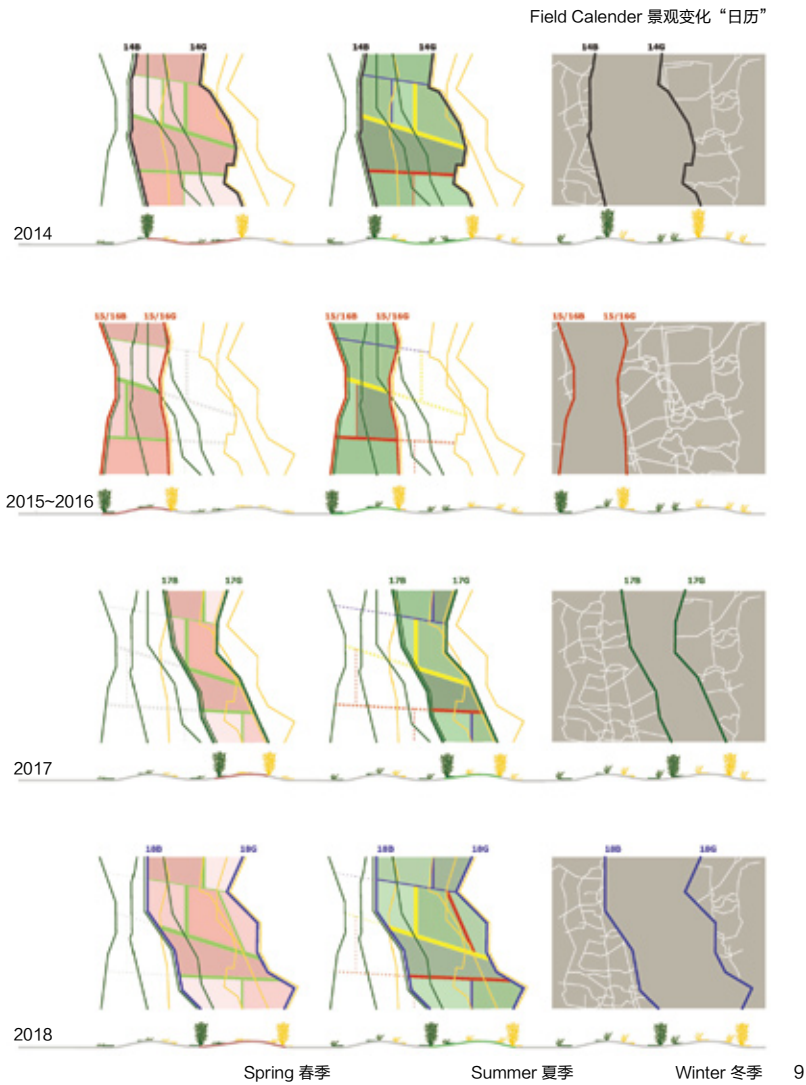
7. Front-lines. Front-line pathways occur along the actual front-lines of the Allied and Axis forces during wartime, and are marked as brightly colored coppice-lines. They stand out in the broad Westhoek landscape, and establish a new physical framework for movement and for cognition.
8. Light Clouds. high pressure micro-sprinklers create floating clouds of light and mist that memorialize wartime gas attacks.
9. Field Calendar. Floral fields are ephemeral over-plantings of agricultural crop-lands; they bring to light, if only temporarily, the territories of war. Fields move on a five-year cycle, which corresponds to the movement across Westhoek of Allied and Axis positions.
10. In the spring, the no-man's-land (between Allied and Axis fronts) are rendered in the bold reds of Flanders poppies. These pre-crop plantings give way to linear companion crops during the summer and harvest seasons. In the winter, fields are marked with chalk-lines that trace former trench locations. They may also be rendered as plowed patterns in winter wheat crops.



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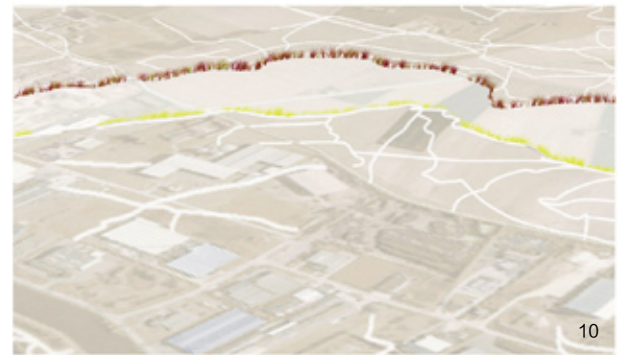
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Spring 春季



Summer 夏季



Winter 冬季

The war was fought with multi-national forces, and it had far-reaching impacts, for generations, and around the world.

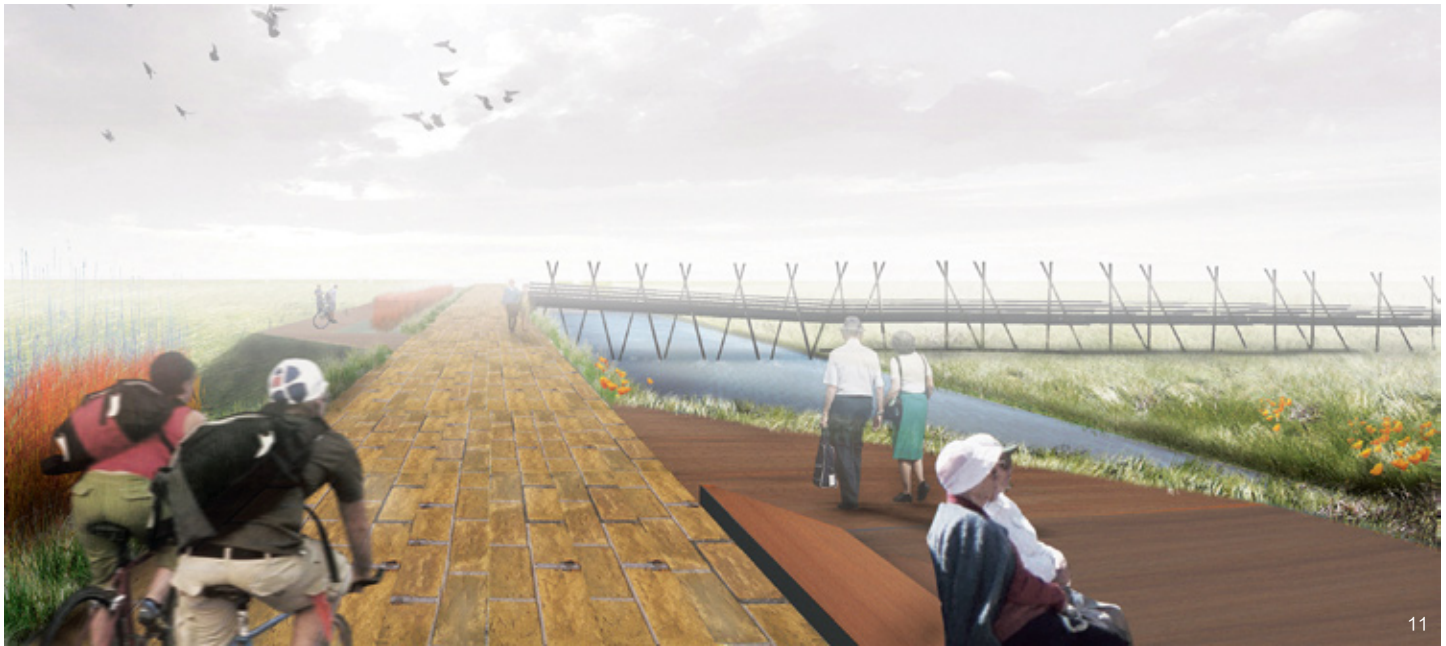
Herinneringspark (2014-2018) itself is a Flemish initiative but with lasting global significance. It seeks to tell its story to a wider audience of world travelers, and its designation as a UNESCO World Heritage site seems certain. The project is a joint venture between the Flemish state government and the Belgian federal government for a regional remembrance park along the front lines of World War I. The park is scheduled to open in 2014, the 100th anniversary of the outbreak of the war. Our task was to bring to light the

rich and multifaceted juxtapositions between native and foreign, between indigenous and exotic — as a true and honest recognition of what went on here.

War and its aftermath have had significant physical and ecological impacts on the Westhoek landscape — from the flatlands, through the deforested and bombed fields, to the agricultural farmlands. Though sometimes subtle and often isolated, these altered conditions have created new regimes of wet and dry, and entirely new topographies — have spawned new ecologies and new occupations. These effects are most poignant at the crater sites, where rainwater and

groundwater gather in the deep spots, and new types of vegetation have emerged in response to other changes in the broader landscape. This project aims to extend these tendencies, to cultivate new ecologies, new memories, and new landscapes.

The Westhoek landscape is the last survivor. Embedded within it are histories and personal stories that continue to fertilize the soil, and that speak to the uniqueness of this place. The goal of Herinneringspark was to create a set of continuously evolving landscape installations, grounded in the practices, precedents, histories and ecologies of the Flanders Fields. Here the earth (and



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memory, and one's conscience) is to be continually re-worked as a projective way of remembering: a military past, an agricultural present, a resonant future. The territory of war made legible, if only fleetingly. A landscape that works and breathes...

West Flanders is laden with an incredibly rich and diverse cornucopia of historic sites, relics, and monuments that give testimony to the Great War. These individual pieces are precious and hold their own integrity: thus, it was not our intent to alter or enhance them — this would be an impossible task, and one that desecrates more than honors.

Nor was it our intent to try to re-create the artifacts of war (this would be dishonest), or to unearth the war's buried histories. Rather, Stoss aimed to engage the park-making task strategically: allowing the landscape to tell the story; making simple tasks of re-organization and resource management help structure and reinforce that story; and leveraging resources to their fullest effect, to bring that story to the greatest number of people. This was done by:

- re-orienting itineraries
- making legible the territories of war
- drawing on local practices and precedents

- marking embedded histories
- managing futures
- thinking flexibly

The scheme re-orientes visitor itineraries to the geographies of the war, and it choreographs a series of ephemeral plantings and atmospheric effects that give presence to the battle fields within the context of working agricultural fields. **LAF**

11. “前线”作为一条新的道路，可供游客穿行于农业用地之间。它们由现有的和不断增加的船只、车辆和自行车路线网络所形成，并使进入此地变得更加简单明了。
12. 土方群岛。挖掘土壤以建造抬升的岛屿和周围的水池，这与排水渠道的区域网络形成水文上的关联。它们使人联想起战争时期洪水形成的岛屿。
11. The fronts are rendered as new pathways that allow visitors to traverse working agricultural lands. They are supported by existing and enhanced networks of boat, vehicular, and bicycle routes that allow for easy and clear access to them.
12. Earthwork Islands. Soil is excavated to create the elevated islands and surrounding pools, which are hydrologically linked to the regional network of drainage canals. They recall islands formed during the war-time flooding.



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