

探索与过程

群著时代

专栏编辑

陆小璇

香港大学建筑学系园境建筑学部助理教授

20世纪60年代，简·雅各布斯猛烈批判了战后盛行的现代规划政策，认为它们一味追求由精英规划师和建筑师所做的“宏大蓝图”，而忽视了地方社区的现状与需求。追随雅各布斯脚步，多种思考与构建环境的另类方式孕育而生，并呈现出“自下而上”“包容性”“自发性”“参与式”等主要特征。例如，在伯纳德·鲁道夫斯基1964年的展览及同名著作《没有建筑师的建筑》中，他批评了由“建筑贵族”所主导的狭隘学科范围，并强调“未经训练的建造者们”所拥有的建造技术和哲学是一个庞大且有待开发的灵感宝库^[1]。尤纳·弗莱德曼的“空间城市”（1958 - 1962年）和康斯坦特·纽文惠斯的“新巴比伦”（1959 - 1974年）等概念项目，在巨型支撑结构中应用填充组件，可根据居住者的需求、欲望和偏好而不断调整，用更为艺术化的方式传达了为使用者提供话语权的理念。在《建筑模式语言：城镇·建筑·构造》一书中，美国加州大学伯克利分校环境结构中心的克里斯托弗·亚历山大及其同事为大众提供了253种永恒的“模式”，这些可以随意搭配、混合、调整和补充的多元模式成为了一种开源方法，在环境建造过程中赋予了大众更多的发言权^[2]。

蕴含在上述案例中的“群体所有”和“群体著作”思想持续至今，并伴随着当前参与式技术的发展不断强化。这些新技术的应用为公民和地方社区提供了更多在城市建设过程中表达自己声音的机会，大大提升了城市治理的效果。除鲁道夫斯基所推崇的本地和传统知识外，由城市居民提供的实地实时信息，亦可以帮助个人或集体迅速做出决策来应对危机。新型的物理和数字平台已超越弗莱德曼或纽文惠斯所设想的巨型结构，它们通过更加高效的方式吸引用户和居民参与其中，促成网络空间和城市空间之间资源与信息的交互。而《建筑模式语言》所提供的设计工具包也不断演变为能够服务于城市建设举措的新型知识资源，形成了决策者与使用者之间的双向知识流动，并培养了社区的所有权和决策权意识。本期的两个项目分别关注北京的旧城更新和深圳的智慧城市发展，在中国的社会经济和政治背景下，它们充分利用信息和通信技术，积极探索能够激发居民参与城市构想、建设和修复等诸多方面的创新方式。

在《通过社区营造实现城市更新——〈大栅栏胡同微更新手册〉项目》一文中，来自北京林业大学园林学院的吕婉玥及其团队介绍了《大栅栏胡同微更新手册》项目，该项目获得了2019年美国景观设计师协会（ASLA）学生奖交流传媒类杰出奖。手册总结了项目团队

https://doi.org/10.15302/J-LAF-1-050027 收稿时间 RECEIVED DATE / 2020-10-25 中图分类号 / TU984 文献标识码 / C

本文引用格式 / PLEASE CITE THIS ARTICLE AS

Lu, X. (2020). The Era of Mass-Authorship. Landscape Architecture Frontiers, 8(5), 164-165. https://doi.org/10.15302/J-LAF-1-050027

在拥有百年历史的北京大栅栏街区所开展的广泛的社区参与活动。在过去的二十多年中，中国历史街区的保护和重建受到了社会各界的关注，这其中既包括对历史城区大规模重建的破坏性影响的批判，亦不乏对历史城区基础设施破损与失修的担忧。在这一背景下，近年来中国各地涌现了一系列城市“微更新”项目。在本项目中，吕婉玥及其团队落脚于大栅栏的公共空间，通过构建公众参与机制促生了5个微更新系统，既有助于加强社区联系，也能够改善老城区的生活条件。

在《后新冠肺炎疫情时代城市的加速智能化》一文中，来自Hassell的克里斯多夫·凯利和利亚姆·莫里茨将包容性、多元性、协作性和韧性定义为智慧城市的核心品质，这一理念也为Hassell团队在2019年深圳“新桥智创城”城市设计国际咨询竞赛的优胜方案奠定了基础。中国住房和城乡建设部于2012年提出并实施的智慧城市试点工作，在全国范围内掀起了智慧城市建设的浪潮，目前在建的智慧城市已达500余个。以技术能力和创业文化而著称的深圳是中国智慧城市建设的先锋，可谓测试人与技术系统之间互动的不同形式的城市实验室。Hassell团队提出的“（深圳）新桥开源智创城”方案构建了一个创新的城市生态系统，该系统能够与市民积极互动，并将他们对城市品质的评估反馈到信息回路中，进而据此调整城市系统和服务。

本期的两个项目分别在中国的两座大都市中实施，积极探索了如何通过群体创造形成具有社会适应性和韧性的城市环境。通过鼓励公民参与到构想、构建和管理城市环境的决策中，促进了社区所有权和决策权意识的形成，为人们在愈发变幻莫测世界中的生存提供了更多选择。**LAF**

EXPERIMENTS & PROCESSES

THE ERA OF MASS-AUTHORSHIP

COLUMN HOST

LU Xiaoxuan

Assistant Professor of Landscape Architecture at the University of Hong Kong

Following Jane Jacobs’ critique of modernist planning policies in the 1960s that ignore local communities in favor of “grand plans” envisioned by leading planners and architects, alternative ways of thinking about and designing built environments characterized as “bottom-up,” “inclusive,” “spontaneous,” and “participatory” have flourished. For example, in his 1964 exhibition and publication *Architecture without Architects*, Bernard Rudofsky criticized the narrow orthodoxy of a discipline preoccupied with “architectural nobility” and highlighted how the know-how and philosophy of untutored builders present an enormous, untapped source of inspiration^[1]. Taking an artistic approach, conceptual projects such as Yona Friedman’s *Ville Spatiale* (1958 – 1962) and Constant Nieuwenhuys’ *New Babylon* (1959 – 1974) sought to empower the users with reconfigurable structures, in which the infill components of megastructures were open to myriad modifications driven by the occupants’ needs, desires, and preferences. In *A Pattern Language: Towns, Buildings, Construction*, Christopher Alexander and colleagues from the Center for Environmental Structure of University of California, Berkeley offered 253 timeless “patterns” functioning as working documents that could be mixed and matched, adjusted and supplemented in an “open-source” methodology giving people a say in designing their own environments^[2].

Ideas of mass-ownership and mass-authorship embedded in these 20th century projects persist into the 21st century, and are further amplified with the advancement of participatory technologies that augment urban governance, by giving citizens and local communities a voice in the process of making their cities. In addition to the local and traditional knowledge celebrated by Rudofsky, real-time knowledge contributed by citizens concerning what is actually happening on the ground enables timely intervention and rapid crisis response at both the individual and collective level. Moving beyond the megastructures envisioned by Friedman and Nieuwenhuys, new types of physical and digital platforms for soliciting the participation of users and residents have been generated, shifting resources back and forth between cyberspace and cityscape. Design toolkits such as those included in *A Pattern Language* are evolving into new forms of knowledge resources for various city making initiatives, enabling bidirectional knowledge flows and nurturing community ownership and authorship. Focusing on old city regeneration in Beijing and smart city development in Shenzhen respectively, the two projects featured in this issue take advantage of information and communication technology to provoke innovative ways of involving a city’s inhabitants in conceiving, constructing, and remedying their city within the specific socioeconomic and political context of China.

In Urban Regeneration with Community Building: Dashilanr Micro-

Regeneration Handbook, Lyu Wanyue et al. from School of Landscape Architecture at Beijing Forestry University reflect on their Dashilanr Micro-Regeneration Handbook, which received an Award of Excellence in the Communications Category of the 2019 ASLA Student Awards. The handbook drew from an extensive process of public participation at Dashilanr, a centuries-old district at the very center of Beijing. Over the past two decades, the preservation and redevelopment of China’s historic districts have received wide social attention. In response to critiques of wholesale destructive redevelopment and concerns over the deteriorating historic districts’ built infrastructure, a series of “micro-regeneration” projects have recently mushroomed across the country. Lyu and her team focus particularly on Dashilanr’s public spaces. They have devised a participatory process made up of 5 micro-regeneration systems, helping strengthen community ties and improve living conditions in the old quarter of the city.

In The Accelerated Smart(-ification) of Cities Post-COVID-19, Christopher Kelly and Liam Mouritz from Hassell foreground inclusivity, diversity, collaboration, and resilience as quintessential qualities of good (smart) cities and examine how this idea undergirds their 2019 prizewinning masterplan for Xinqiao District in Shenzhen. The smart city pilot project proposed by the Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development in 2012 kick-started an official movement of Smart City Construction in China, with more than 500 smart cities now under construction across the country. Known for its technological prowess and startup culture, Shenzhen is spearheading China’s Smart City Construction and is serving as an urban laboratory to test out different forms of interaction between human and technological systems. Hassell’s proposal for Shenzhen’s Xinqiao Open Source City is essentially an innovative urban ecosystem, which engages citizens, connecting them into an information feedback loop that assesses the quality of the city and can adjust its systems and services accordingly.

Carried out in two distinct Chinese metropolises, both projects enthusiastically take on the challenge of facilitating a co-created environment with inherent social adaptability and resilience. Engaging citizens in the decision-making processes of conceiving, constructing, and managing their environments will nurture community ownership and authorship, contributing to our survival in an increasingly unpredictable world. **LAF**

REFERENCES

- [1] Rudofsky, B. (1964). *Architecture without Architects: A Short Introduction to Non-Pedigreed Architecture*. New York, NY: The Museum of Modern Art.
- [2] Alexander, C., Ishikawa, S., & Silverstein, M. (1977). *A Pattern Language: Towns, Buildings, Construction*. New York, NY: Oxford University Press.