城市公共广场的空间记忆——匈牙利 · 肖普朗镇历史城市中心的再生

The Memory of An Urban Public Square —A Research Based on Renewal of the Hungarian Sopron's Historic City Center

著：列文特 · 萨博 译：张忍图 校：胡一可

Author: Levente Szabó Tanslator: ZHANG Ren-tu Proofreader: HU Yi-ke

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（匈牙利）列文特 · 萨博 /1975 年生 / Hetedik Műterem 建筑事务所总建筑师，布达佩斯技术与经济大学建筑学院公共建筑设计系副教授 / 发表多篇建筑方面的分析性文章，并参与相关书籍章节的撰写；同时，作为设计师完成了公共建筑、广场和纪念性场所等设计作品

Levente Szabó was born in Budapest (Hungary) in 1975, he is the architect in charge of Hetedik Műterem. He is an associate professor at the Budapest University of Technology and Economics, Faculty of Architecture, Department of Public Building Design. He is the author of several analytical architectural articles and book chapters, and designer of public buildings and squares, memorial places.

摘要： 本文以实际案例展示了肖普朗镇（Sopron）城市公共空间近 8 年的更新过程，这座历史悠久的小镇是宜昌（中国）的姐妹城市，坐落于中欧与东欧交界处，匈牙利的西部。作为长期规划和协调过程的一部分，包括洋葱形城市中心区在内的公共空间更新项目，其一期也是最重要的阶段，已经完成并获得了多项匈牙利国内以及国际奖项，而之后的各阶段则正在规划中。这样一来所承担的风险就是双倍的。一方面，考虑到城市的基础设施是一种特殊的硬件，我们必须通过降低机动车交通和停车的主导地位进而从根本上对现状进行更新。相反地，城市广场是为行人开放的，而且广场周围建筑的底层商铺可加强与广场的联系。另一方面，任何活动都可以在这个硬件设施上运行，从它被餐饮店的露台重新装饰的时候起，就为众多的城市事件、庆典提供了活动场所，同时也为一般的城市步行功能提供了空间。随着更新过程中出现的复杂技术和施工工艺，我们力图展现潜藏在过去历史中的空间特征，最后对城市空间进行回忆：城堡街（Várkerület）的前身是环绕着历史城区的护城河，河水被填筑之后形成了如今的格局。这决定了它在空间中的特殊形状、形式以及宽度。这种空间格局的重构为适应 21 世纪功能需求的城市复兴奠定了坚实的基础。

关键词： 城市复兴；道路；基础设施；景观设计；城市历史中心

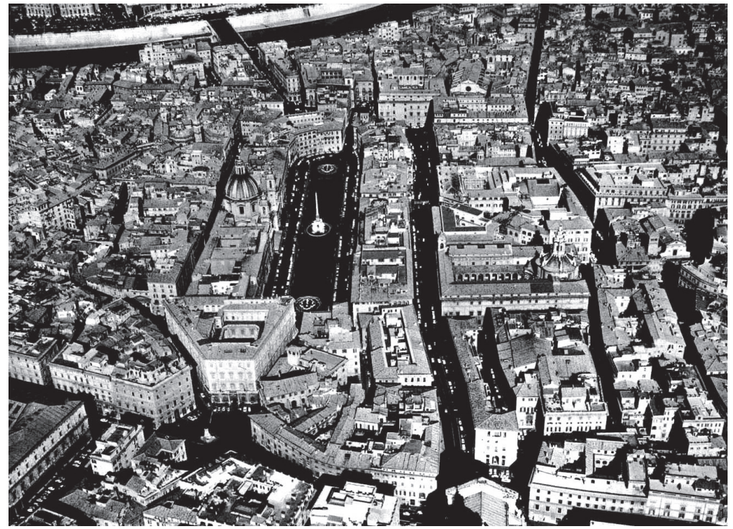
Abstract: This paper is a real case study: it presents the almost 8-year long public place renewal process of Sopron, Yichang's (China) sister city, a historic town located on the western border of the small Central and Eastern European country, Hungary. As part of a longer research, planning and negotiation processes, the first and largest phase of the public place project, which embraces the onion shaped city core, has already been implemented and awarded a number of Hungarian and international prizes, while the following phases are under planning. The stake was double. On the one hand, considering the city's infrastructure as a special hardware, we have fundamentally renewed it by reducing the dominant presence of car traffic and parking. Instead, the square was opened for the pedestrians, and the ground floor shops of the buildings surrounding the plaza were also provided with an enhanced connection to the square. On the other hand, any software can run on this hardware because since then the place has been refurbished by terraces of catering establishments, giving place to many city events, celebrations, but also to an ordinary urban walkway feature. With the renewal's complex technical and engineering toolkit, we actually wanted to bring to the surface the characteristics hidden in the past, in the history, and finally in the memory of this urban space: the Várkerület (Castle District) was the filled up area of the former water-filled moat around the historic downtown. And this determines its special shape, form and width varying in space. The reconstruction of this spatial pattern provided a firm background to the revitalization that was tailored to the functional needs of the 21st century. All this was preceded and in parallel accompanied by a special research process the methodological results of which we could directly use in applying the design principles.

Keywords: urban revitalization; roads; infrastructures; landscape design; historic city centers

1 打个比方：公共广场是过去的化石

今天的路网、聚落结构以及欧洲那些历史悠久的城镇中存在的一些大型且连片的公共空间，通常是由已经存在了数个世纪或几千年的自然或人造结构决定的。城市在缓慢而有机地发展，使其得以保存、改造，而且不管是在整体上还是从某种程度上来说它都可以作为文化遗产，因为无论是将这些具有功能性的特征消除还是转换，均需投入很高的成本。今天，在 21 世纪的前半叶，对这种高密度和多层次的城市肌理的介入使得这些因素变得鲜活起来——无论精神层面还是物质层面——对于设计师来说也是如此，这些因素比当前的关注和利益更加重要，例如城镇中作为文化遗产的区域。

在欧洲的城市（但不限于仅在欧洲大陆出现的案例）中，我们可以找到许多例子来说明这种缓慢、有机的发展和变化过程。在研究之初，先介绍一个非常著名的案例，那就是位于意大利罗马历史中心的纳沃纳广场（Piazza Navona）。该广场通过导游手册和密集的古迹而为人熟知，其中的建筑和喷泉——是最伟大的设计师的独创作品——亲密共处。但是，在现场进行亲身体验会有怎样的感受呢？当我置身其中，我最感兴趣的是它的空间形式起源。在 1886 年对外开放的纳沃纳广场上曾经矗立着罗马帝国皇帝图密善（Domitianus）的体育场，这座体育场曾经拥有 15 000 个座位，它的空间特征和印记甚至在 2 000 年后的今天还决定了广场的结构、空间以及氛围（图 1）。如今，这座长 270m 宽 55m 的前竞技场成为了一个公共广场，挤满了熙熙攘攘的游客。广场边缘的墙壁下曾经有一些商店和作坊——在图密善体育场的废墟之间——现在被教堂和宫殿包围。因此，它在今天所呈现出来的空间构成和形式是由近 2 000 年的古迹和艺术品的消亡所决定的。尽管广场历经改造，并出现了新的建筑和大喷泉，但它的空间形态却未曾更改。今天，这个昔日的体育竞技场，随后的马术比赛场、嘉年华和马戏团表演场，以及后来的市场和集市，成为了著名的旅游胜地，也是罗马最重要的历史遗迹之一。当然，一个场所的历史不仅仅是它的空间结构和形式，还有属于自己的故事，比如博罗米尼（Borromini）的圣埃格尼斯教堂（Sant' Agnese in Agone），它是为了纪念基督徒遭受迫害期间在图密善体育场殉道的圣埃格尼斯（Saint Agnes）。历经 2 000 年，建筑物在不断地发展和改变，使用功能也发生了变化，然而即使在今天，场所的起源、前身、历史和传统依然易于解读。当然，还有很多与纳沃纳广场相似的历史遗迹，在那里，城市已经进行了有机更新和自组织发展，通过这种方式保留了场所空间的演变历程。在这些案例中，往事和记忆与特定的建筑作品无关，也与建筑组群无关，而与城市、城市尺度的发展和缓慢转变有关，这通常是历史城市本身的一种集体创造。



1 纳沃纳广场鸟瞰图
Piazza Navona aerial view

当我们对匈牙利西部的肖普朗镇进行重要历史公共空间规划设计并协助实施时，我们参考借鉴了这座奇妙的历史性公共广场（当然还有许多其他的公共空间，图 2）[①]。

2 匈牙利西部典型的历史城镇：肖普朗镇及其城堡街

坐落在奥匈帝国（Austrian-Hungarian）边境上的肖普朗镇是匈牙利历史遗迹中最富有的一个小镇。这座罗马帝国时期的重要城镇当时被称作斯卡巴提亚（Scarbantia），早在史前时期就已经有人居住了，但是在这段历史时期，它一直是该地区的主导城镇。时至今日，这所历史名城的核心仍然受限于 13 世纪在古罗马帝国基础上建立的城墙。基于第一次世界大战结束的和平条约，当地的公民投票决定了这座城市的归属——选择留在匈牙利而不是邻国奥地利。关于这个决定的记忆也在城市的惯称中保留了下来：最忠诚的城镇（civitas fidelissima）。这座历史城镇中心的形状，总让人想起洋葱的结构，仍然支配着城市的核心道路网、土地划分、街道比例和空间氛围。城墙内外是 2 个截然不同的世界。当中世纪的楼宇，狭窄、蜿蜒的街道和居住房屋挤满了城墙内的区域时，公共空间两侧宽敞的底层空间 ——今天我们把这里称为城堡街，由之前沿着城墙的护城河填筑后发展而来——一直保持着其服务功能（图 3）。

肖普朗的城堡街（Várkörút）是一条宽达 40~60m 的林荫大道，坐落在护城河外侧的坡地上，环绕着历史城镇的中心。当不再行使战略防卫功能之后，护城河被填筑，而其外侧的

主要区域还保留着一些 15 世纪的建筑物。因此，一排建于 18–19 世纪的房屋，以洛可可和路易十六风格为主，高低错落，矗立在小小的地块之上。唯独有一处明显不同，这片房屋的一侧，有部分建筑外立面在战争中被毁坏，使得斑驳的城墙得以展现在世人面前。外围是更早期的房屋，一部分是中世纪建筑风格，建筑外部有充足的用地，作为露台，一直连接到城堡街。很久以前——在周边建筑外立面设计改造之后——集市功能的出现对这里有着历史性的意义：它为 19 世纪中叶仍然设立的牲畜市场及其附属的干草市场提供了场地。19 世纪的城堡街更像是一片微微倾斜的绵延坡地，纵然有一条电车线路贯穿，也丝毫不见今日林荫大道的风采。由于纳沃纳广场保留了古罗马图密善体育场的遗迹，因此，城墙使得护城河系统的空间性及其在肖普朗城市空间肌理中的消失与融合变得清晰可见。就像我们研究化石一样：这座城市充满了以前的防御工程承载着的历史印记。空间形式的创造是有机城市发展的优秀案例。

在城堡街复兴运动开始之前，场地现状早在 20 世纪中叶就已形成。当时，交通系统的规划发展是基于 Pál Boronkai 已有的规划——道路总是沿着挡土墙而建，形成组织缜密而又彼此分离的交通路线（便道）。以机动车交通为主导的规划限制了人行交通，同时将曾经连续的空间纵向分割。有交通指示灯的十字路口、辅路以及在路上穿行着寻找停车位的机动车等，都将行人可行走的空间限制到一条极其狭窄的沿着挡土墙的小路上。主要道路从久尔（Győr）开始，穿过城堡街最后到达维也纳（Vienna），这一工程布局系统与二战后的发展情况相适应。事实上，在更新之前整条城堡街是连片的停车场。城市中大量广阔的公共空间和大型连片的广场被过度建设和连接：整个区域充满了挡土墙、道路和遮挡视线的绿篱。在城堡街建筑的底层，酒店和贸易的传统功能仍然处于主导地位，没有附属的公共空间与其相连接（例如咖啡露台、户外餐饮区）。公共广场的建筑元素（历史建筑）处于一种低审美、低科技的状态，整个区域缺失一个自成一体的空间，这也导致了城堡街一直没有明确的城市特征。圣母玛利亚石像（the statue of Virgin Mary）和忠诚之泉（the Fountain of Loyalty）之间的区域是肖普朗最重要的公共空间。然而，它被挡土墙和台阶划分成了不对等的碎片（图 4、5）。

3 跨学科研究的背景、过程以及方法

设计前期强调应用研究（而非基础研究）非常重要，因为研究的各个方面及成果与设计草图的备选方案直接相关，并嵌入在设计决策之中。在回顾整个过程时，我们可以就真正的研究型设计展开讨论，其间最终的规划决策依据研究的问题及相应结果而产生，复杂的公共空间振兴计划本身就是通过这种方式实现的。

我们以该镇的城市形态、结构和历史的初步探索作为研究背景。背景材料以及城市综合发展策略成为制定整个城市全面概念的基础，意味着对这些抽象资料的处理是我们在设计阶段的首要任务。此外，也不能过分夸大现场分析的作用。在对初始资料进行抽象总结之后，设计团队在设计区域及其毗邻地区进行多次访问和调查期间，采用了非常切实而具体的方式，即观察法，并准备了场地的图表资料，从而试图总结出该地区的主要问题和潜力。SWOT 分析法的一般方法同样对我们有所帮助：在研究的一开始，我们总结了优势—弱点—潜力—风险矩阵。在我们进行设计干预之前，该地区的严重问题是在 SWOT 分析法的基础上制定的，具体如下：

1）超载的交通切断了城堡街内外的弧形线路，而且广阔的公共空间使用情况也极其糟糕。

2）除了市中心风景如画的狭窄街道之外，没有公共空间可以作为城市空间而为公众提供开放且整洁的环境。

3）该区域绿地匮乏。

4）缺乏能使城堡街充满城市的繁华和生机所需的多面且精致的城市空间品质。场地中仍然存在着一些功能可以将广场变成活动空间，比如历史悠久的定期集市。

5）街道两侧建筑底层的功能结构过于参差不齐，也因为公共空间不尽如人意——基本上仅限于 2 条人行道——所以不鼓励城市服务（通常是餐饮业）的所有权和功能的改变。

起初，场地的巨大潜力可以从以下因素中获得：

6）城堡街承载着串联城市空间的重担，我们可以充分验证它将对扩大城市公共空间范围做出的巨大贡献。

7）城堡街的特点是拥有令人兴奋但缺乏充分利用的环境关系。

8）该区域的特征（宽度和长度的比例关系）使它可以形成更加连贯的城市绿地，其中的植物种植以密植为主。

9）成熟的发展概念有希望成为肖普朗决定性身份的形成因素。

10）通过布局概念创新，两侧的沿街立面以及这些建筑和城市景观之美保证了该地区的欣赏价值。

进一步研究的过程和方法得到了相关学科的支持。一方面，我们完成了建筑空间结构的历史研究，并在此基础上，分析了城堡街作为公共空间的发展历程、空间位置关系、各个时期的空间使用及其动态变化。我们团队的交通工程师在设计区域及其毗邻地带进行了交通流量统计，以便记录规划前期的状态，同时也为了获得在此条件下公共场所重建后的基本信息。最大限度地减少设计区域（即城堡街）的过境交通量，通过支路干预的方式从这条历史名城核心区最广阔的大街中转移大量的车流是可行的。与此同时，在道路网络绕过已经形成的城市中心之前，有必要将直达市中心另一侧的林荫大道改造为双向道路，以使其吸纳过境交通。然而，这种干预必须要进行非常周密的交通建模，在此期间，我们也确信并且可以说服决策者们相信这种重大的交通工程干预，即城市交通重组，将会使设计区域受益，而且不会对其外部造成任何损害或不利。

在“总平面图”层面、二维空间的研究和这类城市规模的规划设计，以及在视平线范围内能感知到的实况之间存在着基本的张力系统。出于这个原因，也为了给决策者或各种论坛提供清晰可辨的可视化材料，我们拍摄了行人高度以上 8~10m 的高视角照片，由于特殊的视点高度，产生的照片同时具有顶视图和透视图的优点。无论如何，这些图像已经证明了它们对演示文稿而言是不可或缺的，而且也适用于我们的场地分析。

在规划过程中，我们多次参加了以参与式设计闻名的论坛和讨论，在那里，我们针对感兴趣的人群或特定的民间组织通过关注特定问题（例如，自行车交通、环境保护、停车方式、城市形象）来进行讨论，并听取了这些团体的意见。我们的规划过程不能被看作是一种参与模式，因为它具有复杂的工程背景，并且需要许多利益集团的参与，否则会导致统一的结果产生质疑，不管怎样，这些论坛的反馈意见是重要的研究投入。

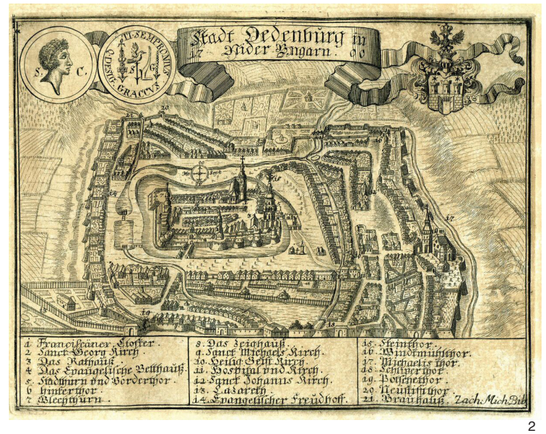
我们试图在研究阶段结束时整合所有这些方面，并通过排列和组合的方式来检测各个方面的不同“层次”。我们创建了问题地图，这为基于研究的设计方法奠定了良好的基础。我们可以讨论试图整合所有方面的系统设计，当然要将其进行优先排序。然后，不仅在研究阶段，而且在整个设计过程中均对交通、景观设计、城市空间的使用进行系统的管理——该公共空间的结构轴线就是在类比五线谱的过程中形成的。

4 城堡街的再生

2009 年秋天，肖普朗市政厅宣布了一个名为“肖普朗——城堡街复兴”的国际开放性街道建筑竞赛。Hetedik Műterem Kft 联手景观设计师 GEUM Műterem Kft 最终赢得了这场竞赛[2]。在历经了许多年的设计之后，宏伟壮丽的公共空间更新改造一期设计终于在 2015 年问世，完成改造的区域面积大约为 15 000m^2。

城堡街的美源自其横截面连续不断的变化和在近 0.5km 长的区域内不断改变的空间关系，这些特点都归功于城堡街的活力和包容。这种被称为纵向活力性和横向多样性的二元关系，是我们希望在城堡街更新规划中延续并加强的特点。规划的主要概念是：让人们站在城堡街的任何一个地方，都能感受到这是整个区域中相当重要的一部分。然而，达成目的须使用相对温和的设计手法，因为沿着城墙内外排布的建筑立面的历史发展需要取决于城市设计的元素，因此，与它们争夺主导地位是完全没有必要的。

作为匈牙利最重要的景观建筑评论家之一，Sándor Bardóczi 写到：“有时，城镇会在展示自身形象时遇到困难，从而错失成为一个真正的天堂的机会。地方色彩是一种难以捉摸的物质，即使我们每天都在城镇中穿行，我们也不会总是注意到它是何时消失的。当衰落（包括公共空间的衰落）逐渐开始时，强烈的外观的重新演绎会产生一种突如其来的震撼效果，但这也可能会为公共空间的再利用打开新的视角。肖普朗城堡街的开放空间长期处于一种被忽视的荒芜状态和缺少生气的沉寂之中，这一切在现在回顾起来尤其明显，特别是在城堡街已经完成改造的区域和未经改造的地区之间的分界处。回想起来，最令人沮丧的应该是第二次世界大战和世纪之交之间的那段时期，当时这些场所被有组织地用作了交通运输和停车。如今，我们用一条以步行者为主的长廊代替了之前的功能，把城市生活、步行活动、自行车交通、集会作为主要功能，并且减少了交通区、咖啡馆和会议设施。”



2

3

2 肖普朗的风景（细节）
The view of Sopron (detail)
3 1964 年的城堡街
Castle District, 1964

在历史环境和空间状态基础上，设计的主要目标是创造一个外观匀质的坡地，并延展到城墙之外。首先是统一使用材料的新概念：为了确保空间结构的一致性，我们因此选择了深色的、庄重且自然的硬砖以及花岗岩。花岗岩条纹的形状就像乐谱线一样，能在不影响整体性的前提下，与公共建筑不同的功能特点相协调。在后来的工作中发现，我们工作室提出的这种形象化比喻对于推动设计进程十分有益。像这样一个项目，在概念统一的设计过程中受到的威胁是许多充满善意的关注，而不是施工工期的讨论。当我们谈到这个不规则的、曾经的护城河时，我们总是会回到竞赛的坐标原点，所以我们的想法会变得与最初的概念非常相似，因此也就不会破坏项目的统一性。然而，交通、金融、保护民事索赔的自行车或停车场、有机混合的公共事业、城市

4 重建之前的城堡街，2009 年
The Castle District before the reconstruction, 2009
5 城堡街玛利亚雕塑前景观
Castle District with the Maria-Statue in the foreground

政策以及不断出现的功能性考虑方面可能会造成很大的冲击，但滞后的设计过程使冲击进一步加强（图 6）。

在对交通系统和空间利用问题进行探讨和有效检测之后，设计师决定采用“单向通道”结构。现有道路被保留了下来，但是对交通量进行了限制，步行区、自行车道、城市绿化带以及露台都将被放置在这条大道上。大道上设置了宽阔的内部步行区和对外的轨道交通，有利于步行者。根据所提出的空间组织原则，整条城堡街将按照棋盘式街道空间进行布局。该系统还可以促成规划设计的多样性，即在确定的条纹位置内放置最适合的户外设施（图 7）。

公共设施重建之后，新的街灯、人行道路与翻新过的交通系统交相呼应。在考虑公共设施分布密度的同时，景观和植被也得到了最大程度的关注。高耸的刺叶植物被种植于中心区，而树冠较小的树种则分布于建筑物周边——一方面是为了确保历史街区主立面的视野，另一方面则是为了满足人行区域的不同功能需求（图 8）。

Barnabás Winkler 在他的评价中如此形容更新后的公共空间：“来访的游客对恢复活力的老城区喜闻乐见，当地居民的这种感觉尤甚。城堡街不再只扮演流动空间的角色，在这里有真正的城市生活……曾经消失不见的亲切氛围再次回到这个用现代材料重建但仍然具有小城镇的舒适感的城堡街。……通过对交通系统的合理设置，公共交通的速度被有效放缓。绿地比例并未减少，事实上，它们可以作为遮盖地面铺装的细节装饰。”

更新后的城堡街恢复了原来的空间结构，如果查看旧的明信片、绘画和照片，你就会发现统一的公共空间并不仅仅只是古建筑转译的载体。公共空间的使用功能基于旧有模式：集市成为了餐饮区和城市活动的集会场所。在长达 7 年的公共空间更新设计过程中，许多民众认为由于交通的限制，主广场可能会被抛弃。无论如何，肖普朗的商店、城市活动和市民在广场再生之后都会占据这片区域。因此，我们设计了一种可以承载各种活动的硬件设施。更新后的空间结构不仅产生了一种具有 21 世纪标志的充满秩序且统一的场所环境，还产生了一种直接相关的结果：城市空间的使用几乎迅速地转移到了城市历史中心的再利用上。

项目的最终目标是创建一个连片且繁华的广场，在那里，车行道仅作为交通目的使用，餐厅和商店的分布更多地受益于复兴之前的格局。因此，市中心可以重新获得商业和公众的支持，并成为肖普朗的地标。

公共空间保留了部分城市的有机发展。城市历史中心重建的责任在于认可这种空间记忆，并为日后的发展，当然也在满足当代需求的情况下将其保留下来。肖普朗城堡街的振兴是一项复杂的市政工程和城市规划任务，需要非常严谨的团队协作才能获得与以往相统一的空间格局，并且保持和展现空间的一致性。在该项目中，不仅需要保护建筑物，而且作为项目和城市一部分的空间特性也应该得到特别关注。除了将城市历史中心的空间印记保留下来，并使后人能够清晰地解读场所空间之外，我们没有做其他多余的设计（图 9）。

5 项目下一阶段及影响

城堡街第一个也是最长的一个阶段已经在 2015 年底结束，它也表明了该项目下一步的发展趋势，即城市历史中心的周边区域。市中心公共广场的更新计划也已经开始实施，预计和另外 2 个大型且毗邻的城市更新区域小城堡街（Kisvárkerület）和赛切尼广场（Széchenyi tér）同时完工。小城堡街属于城市再生项目的第二阶段，即将成为完成工程的一部分。虽然赛切尼广场的空间布局要求有一个完全不同的概念，但使其保持与整个区域的统一性和一致性也是非常重要的（图 10）。

在肖普朗，赛切尼广场是围绕着市中心的一串空间中最大的广场，尽管它是城堡街不可分割的组成部分，但它仍然具有独立性。它既是聚集的空间中的一员也是独立的点：就其在城市结构中的位置来看，它是一个城市广场，但从使用功能上来说，它又是一片绿地或者说是城市公园。几个世纪以来，它一直按照社会、自然和文化条件不断发展，但在目前的状态下，这只是以往空间格局的一个缩影。在思考赛切尼广场的复兴规划时，我们设想了一个由道路和开阔空间交织而成的具有部分铺装的场地，最重要的是，这片场地中要有一个相当大的绿色区域为公共广场和公园提供某种形式的过渡，从而将这 2 种城市空间的功能和效益结合起来。沿着界定赛切尼广场区域的建筑立面布置的步行区被拓宽了——作为城堡街的延长部分——因此，该广场将与城市结构单元城堡街相连。出于内部功能安排的考虑，细长的广场被横向划分。设计尊重 2 个现有古迹赛切尼广场和忠诚之旗（Flag of Loyalty）的主导地位，但也为它们创造了一个新的框架，即重建的轴对称空间结构。我们在规划设计中构想了一个地毯式的空间，该空间营造的是一个被预留交通系统所环绕的抽象城市广场。在城堡街已经完成的项目中，建筑这种纵向的空间组织结构使人联想起乐谱上的音符，因为它可以在这个整齐划一的城市网格中捕捉广场的元素（绿地、铺装路面、长凳、水面、纪念碑）。

接下来的几个阶段预计在近几年内完成，在此期间，这座具有空前美景的历史悠久的城市广场将以复杂的方式进行更新。具有上百年定居历史的城市将会创造它的 21 世纪形象，即成为由一系列公共空间片段统一组成的现代空间，并且能用特有的方式处理不同的空间。

首先，虽然这个项目最主要的阶段已经获得了很多荣誉和奖项。但与建筑师、景观师以及值得纪念的奖杯相比，空间的使用者才是赢得这些成就的最大功臣：他们将活力带回了城堡街。该城市的前首席设计师对第一阶段的工作成果进行了总结和评价：“列文特·萨博和他的同事们所做的规划设计旨在告诉我们，设计者已经意识到道路和广场、移动和到达同时存在是空间的主要问题。这种空间特征具体表现为：在移动期间它会被人们学习和理解，而且移动的过程会将体验和娱乐这 2 种抽象活动联系在一起，凯文·林奇（Kevin Lynch）称之为移动系统。沿途的视觉景观和具有不同特征的空间片段展现了一个完整的空间演替序列。这种移动和变化是为了在开始和游览诗意空间序列的过程中形成一种基本体验，其中各种各样的铺装路面和绿化带交替出现——为露台、水景以及休闲和娱乐活动提供了空间，这所有的一切都是一个充满活力和激情的城市广场不可或缺的元素。该项目的设计概念引入音乐的联想。在竞赛方案中进行技术性描述绝非偶然，它为后续的设计工作提供了基础，其中已经提及具体的创造原则，并与五线谱图案进行了比对。它将空间结构中出现的元素比喻为乐符，而绿化带和道路则是交替出现的乐谱线。……我们还应该联想到建筑的结构方法——严格的自律，它为我们展示了景观空间的决定性因素，而这些人们已经达成基本共识。不时出现的城墙，将几个世纪以来出现的建筑立面整合到了这条由墙体围合而成的空间带中，从远处看，它与塔楼形成交相辉映的景观。令人耳目一新的设计概念并没有与一系列的历史建筑相冲突，而是全方位地提升了这些建筑的空间体验和享受。显然，这才是这项设计的主要目标。凭借着色彩和空间结构，新的建筑形象将会成为肖普朗历史城区中立、没有过多倾向性的背景（图 11）。”

注释 (Notes)：

① 迄今为止，该项目中规模最大、最引人注目的部分已经完成并获得了多项匈牙利国内以及国际奖项。2016 年，作为入围著名的欧洲密斯凡德罗奖的匈牙利项目之一，它获得了 pro 建筑奖（the Pro Architectura Prize）的优秀建筑作品以及国际古迹遗址理事会奖（the ICOMOS Award）颁布的“历史建筑最佳重建奖”，并于同年荣获塞尔维亚第 20 届建筑沙龙的 DaNS 城市设计沙龙奖。该项目已经在匈牙利和国外的几个展览中展出。
The largest and most spectacular element of the project, which has been realized so far, has received many Hungarian and international prizes. In 2016, it was one of the Hungarian nominees of the prestigious European Mies van der Rohe Prize, received the Pro Architectura Prize for outstanding architectural works as well as the ICOMOS Award for the best reconstructions of historic buildings, and in the same year it was awarded the Salon Award in urban design category at DaNS 20th Salon of Architecture, Serbia. The project was presented at several Hungarian and foreign exhibitions.

② 总设计师：Hetedik Műterem Kft.；主建筑师：Levente Szabó；景观设计师 Csenge Csontos，Borbála Gyüre，Gergely Lád；合作建筑师：Balázs Biri，Jessica Dvorzsák，Dávid Kohout，Orsolya Simon。
General designer: Hetedik Műterem Kft., architect in charge: Levente Szabó, landscape design: Csenge Csontos, Borbála Gyüre, Gergely Lád, co-architects: Balázs Biri, Jessica Dvorzsák, Dávid Kohout, Orsolya Simon

③ 图 1 来源于档案照片；图 2 由迈克尔·扎卡赖亚斯（Michael Zacharias）绘制，1700 年，肖普朗图书馆馆藏作品，编号 Kp.54.510.1；图 3 由 Lechner Nonprofit Kft. Dokumentációs Központ / VÁTI ©Fortepan 提供，图片由 Lechner Nonprofit Kft. Dokumentációs Központ / VÁTI ©Fortepan 提供；图 4、10 由 courtesy of Hetedik Műterem 提供；图 5 由 Balázs Danyi 拍摄，2016 年；图 6–9 由 Balázs Danyi 拍摄，2016 年；图 11 由 Donát Rohonczi 绘制，2017 年。
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（编辑 / 张雯娟）

6 城堡街扩建区域
The widening part of the Castle District

1 The Analogy: Public Squares as Fossils of the Past

Today's road network, settlement structure, and the larger, contiguous units as well as certain specific parts of European historical towns have often been determined by natural or artificial formations that had already existed centuries or millennia before. The cities' slow, organic development has preserved, transformed, and used as heritage anything that could be used from these formations either in whole or in part, which features were functional, or the demolition or conversion of which would have cost too much. Today, in the first half of the 21st century, intervening in such a dense and multilayer urban tissue makes the factors tangible—both in the intellectual and physical sense of the word—also for the designer, which factors are more important than current considerations and interests, for example the heritage of these districts of a town.

Among the European cities (but not exclusively in cases observable on this continent), many examples can be found for this slow, organic development and metamorphosis. At the beginning of the study, I would like to introduce one of the most well-known examples, the breathtaking Piazza Navona in the historic center of Rome, Italy. At this place, which is well-known from the tourist guides and densely built up with unique monuments, the buildings and fountains—individual creations of the greatest creators—are seen in close coexistence. Still, what could be experienced on the spot and personally, when I was there, I was excited about it the most was the origin of the spatial form. The former 15,000-seat stadium of Domitian (Titus Flavius Domitianus) Roman emperor, opened in 86, once stood at the site of Navona, the spatial imprint and memories of which define the structure, sense of space and atmosphere even today, almost two thousand years later (Fig. 1). The 270m long and 55m wide former arena is today a bustling public plaza crowded with tourists. There were once shops and workshops in the boundary walls of the square—between the ruins of Domitian's stadium—now it is surrounded by churches and palaces. Thus, its form and shape today is determined by the vanished place of a nearly two thousand years old facility and work of art. Although the successive ages had constantly shaped the square, new houses and great fountains were built, but the spatial form remained unchanged. Today the former arena of the stadium, later the venue of equestrian competitions, carnivals and water circuses, then markets and fairs, is a prominent tourist destination, one of Rome's most important historic sites. Of course, the history of a place is not only about its shape and form: also the church of Sant' Agnese in Agone by Borromini has its own story, commemorating Saint Agnes who died of martyrdom in the Domitian stadium during the persecution of Christians. Two thousand years: the building stock has been constantly evolving and changing, the usage has also changed, yet the origin, the former character, history and tradition of the space are easy to read even today. Of course, there are many historical sites similar to Piazza Navona, where the organic, spontaneous development of the city has overgrown and this way preserved the spatiality of this evolution and story. In these examples, remembrance and memories are not related to a particular architectural work, neither to their multitude but to the spatial memory of an urban, city-scale development and slow transformation which is a collective creation, as is usually the historical city itself.

We envisaged this fantastic historical public plaza (and of course many others) when we worked on the plans and assisted the implementation of one of the most significant historical public spaces in Sopron, Western Hungary. This historical analogy, however, primarily set a direction for the idea of renovation. The concrete steps were preceded by a kind of interdisciplinary research involving architects, landscape designers, transport and utility engineers; and our design principles, then the entire design process itself could directly rely on the findings of this research (Fig. 2) [①].

2 A Typical Historical Town in Western Hungary: Sopron, and the Castle District

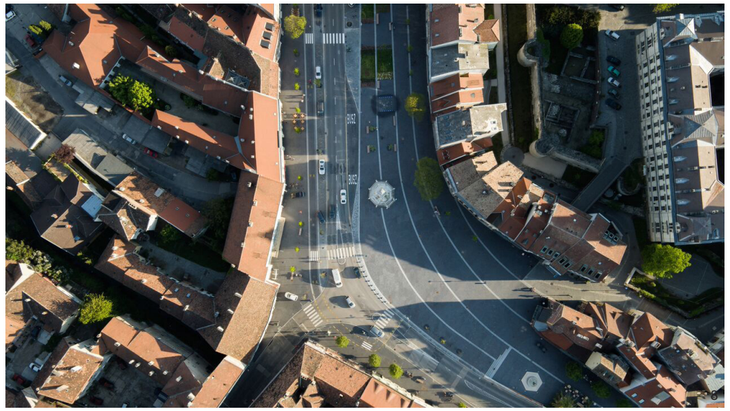
The town of Sopron is a settlement richest in monuments in Hungary, standing on the Austrian-Hungarian border. It was already inhabited in prehistoric times, known as Scarbantia, an important town during the Roman Empire, but it has always been a privileged settlement of the region throughout history. To this day, the historical city core is determined by the town wall which was erected in the 13th century on foundations originated from the ancient Roman Empire era. On the basis of the peace treaty ending World War I, the status of the city was decided by a local plebiscite, voting for belonging to Hungary instead of the neighboring Austria. The memory of this decision is preserved also in the city's standing locution: "The Most Loyal Town" (civitas fidelissima). The shape of the historic town center, reminiscent of the onionskin's structure, still dominates the city's central road network, the land divisions, and the streets' proportion and atmosphere. In- and outside the city walls, there are two essentially different worlds. While medieval buildings, narrow, winding streets and residential homes dominate the zone inside the town wall, the ground floor zone along the two sides of the wide and broad public place—today called the Castle District and developed by filling the former moat along the town wall—has always been filled with service functions (Fig. 3).

The Castle District of Sopron is a 40~60 meter wide boulevard, which was formed on the outer skirt of the moat running along the city walls that encircled the former historical core of the town, on the so called glacis slope. The boulevard today known the Castle District includes the largest part of the castle belt zone; its rows of houses, however, are different in their history.

7 城堡街丰富的横断面
Cross-sectional diversity of the Castle District

The outer row of houses, which is farther away from the former town wall, was already there in the Middle Ages, the first mention of it is from 1400. The inner side is mentioned much later in historiography. According to the Payr Chronicle, there were fair booths along the castle moat already at the beginning of the 17th century. After the Great Fire of 1676, their number grew, and the town earned a lot of income from the wages of land. Town-owned plots were gradually bought and extended by the booth owners, and in addition to the wooden constructions, they have placed permanent stone constructions too. Warehouses were built in the former moats, some stores merged, and residential houses were built with shops on the ground floor, typical of the Castle District up to the present day. The moat lost its defense role after the siege of the Kuruc and was later filled up, and from that time its environment began to become the place for commerce. In 1776, only the inner row of houses were called Grabenrunde, this name started to be commonly used for the whole of today's Castle District only from 1869. The transformation of the Castle District facades became very intense by the end of the 18th century, resulting in the high number of Rococo and Louis XVI style buildings (most of them were ruined in 1944–1945, during World War II). Finally, during the 19th century, many such small houses were converted with Romantic decorations. From 1900 to 1923, the tramline network of Sopron (as part of the metre-gauge electrified public transport network in Hungary) crossed the district, with no trace in the city today, but postcards of the time bear witness to this progressive level of development of the transport infrastructure. Between 1941 and 1944, the former cobbled Castle District was transformed into a three-lane structure between Ikvahíd utca and Árpád utca (with the traffic lane in the middle and service roads on the two sides). After 1945, the houses were re-numbered, in 1949 the street's name was changed to Lenin körút, which was in use until 31 October 1989, the end of the Soviet invasion, when it got back its original name.

As the Piazza Navona preserved the formation imprint of the former Domitian stadium in Rome, in this case the town walls make observable the



8 城堡街垂直鸟瞰图
Vertical aerial view of the Castle District

moat system's spatiality and its elimination and incorporation in Sopron's urban fabric these days. As we would examine a fossil: the city overgrown the former defense object. The created spatial formation is a beautiful example of organic urban development.

Conditions, prevailing before the start of design process of the Castle District's renewal, had developed during the second half of the 20th century. At that time, a traffic system was developed on basis of Pál Boronkai's plans with retain walls, articulated and separated traffic routes (service road). This traffic-dominated state restricted pedestrian traffic to the minimum and at the same time it separated the once contiguous space longitudinally. Traffic light intersections, service roads, cars passing and searching for parking place restricted pedestrian traffic to a narrow stripe along the walls. The engineer-constructed system was fitted to the conditions developed after World War II, when the main road from Győr led through the Castle District to Vienna. Prior to the conversion, actually the whole Castle District was one contiguous parking lot. The generosity of the extremely wide public place, the large and contiguous square worthy of a city was overbuilt and over-articulated: the area was filled with retaining walls, roads and hedges blocking the view. On the ground floors of the Castle District houses, the traditional functional dominance of hospitality and trade was not accompanied by corresponding public space connections (e.g. coffee terraces, outdoor catering areas). The architectural elements (historic buildings) of the public piazza were in poor aesthetic and technical condition, and the area missed a single, integrated image that could have given identity to the Castle District. The place between the statue of Virgin Mary and the Fountain of Loyalty is one of the most important public spaces in Sopron. Nevertheless, it was unjustly fragmented and divided by retaining walls and stairs (Fig.4, 5).

3 Background, Process and Methods of the Interdisciplinary Research

Although preliminary research on location (its history, topography and morphology), he function, sociological environment etc. is an indispensable part of any architectural design process, this is especially true when the base of the design is an urban tissue rich and complex in terms of its historical layers. During the long preparation and planning process of the Sopron Castle District, all these considerations were complemented by engineering aspects, which formed the research process into one with an interdisciplinary character.

It is important to emphasize in advance that this research process cannot be considered as basic but as applied research, in which the aspects and results of the research were directly linked and embedded in the sketching of design alternatives and also in the design decisions. We can talk about a true research-based design when looking back at the whole process, during which the final planning decisions could rely on and be formed by the questions and results of the research, and the complex public space revitalization itself was realized this way.

The background of our study was based on the available preliminary studies on the morphology, structure and history of the town. These background materials, as well as the Integrated Urban Development Strategies formulating comprehensive concepts for the city as a whole, meant such abstract knowledge base the processing of which was our primary task already at the design phase. In addition, neither the on-site analysis can be overestimated. With my colleagues, during several visits and examination of the design area and its direct neighborhood, after the abstraction of preliminary materials, with a method based on very tangible, eye-level observations we have prepared the chart bases, which attempted to summarize the main problems and potentials of the site. The general method of SWOT analysis also helped us here: as a starting point we summarized the matrix of strengths-weaknesses-potentials-risks. Prior to our intervention, the serious problems of the site were formulated on basis of the SWOT analysis as follows:

—Traffic overload cut off the outer and inner arch of the Castle District, while the utilization of the wide public space was extremely bad.

—Besides the narrow streets of the picturesque city center, there were no public spaces that would provide open and clear areas which could be used as urban spaces.

—There was little green area.

—There was a lack of multi-faceted and articulated urban space qualities that would have filled the Castle District with an intensive urban life. Just like long ago the fairs, there are still functions that are able to turn the square to an event space.

—The functional structure on the ground floor of the buildings along the two rows of facades was overly inhomogeneous, since the unfavorable public place – essentially limited to two sidewalks – did not encourage ownership and function changes in direction of urban services (typically to catering industry).

And at the start, the great potentials of the location were found in these factors:

—The Castle District carried the promise of a contiguous urban space, about which we could clearly demonstrate that it would greatly contribute to the expansion of the urban spatial spectrum of the city.

—The Castle District was characterized by exciting and insufficiently exploited environmental connections.

—The features of the area (width and length dimensions) made it possible to form more coherent green areas, mainly in the form of an intense tree planting.

—A well-developed concept carried the hope of becoming a determinant identity-forming element of Sopron.

—By creating a good layout concept, the beauty of the facades on the two sides, as well as their architectural and cityscape value promised the appreciation of the place.

The process and methodology of further research was supported by approaches to different disciplines. On one hand, we worked on the architecture historical research of the historical spatial structure, in which we analyzed the development of the Castle District as a public space, the spatial relations of the Castle District, the space usage of each periods, and their dynamics. The traffic engineer members of our team performed traffic counts in the design area and its immediate vicinity, in order to record not only the pre-planning state, but also to gain basic information on the conditions after the public place renewal. Minimizing the transit traffic of our design area, that is, the Castle District, which is the widest section of the boulevard around the historic city core, and displacing a significant part of traffic from this area was possible with a kind of bypass intervention. In the meantime, until the road network bypassing the city center is finished, it was necessary to convert the boulevard section around the other side of the direct city core to a two-way road and also to make it attractive for transit traffic. However, this intervention had to be preceded by very thorough traffic modeling, during which we became convinced and could persuade also the decision-makers in that respect that the significant traffic engineering intervention, i.e. the reorganization of traffic within the city, would benefit the design areas without causing any damage or disadvantage outside of them.

There is a fundamental methodical tension between the 'site plan' level, two-dimensional study and design of this type of city-scale plans and the grasping of reality that is perceptible at eye level. For this reason, and partly in order to present a sufficiently perceptible visualization material that can be communicated to decision-makers or at various forums, we have taken photos from viewpoints approx. 8~10 m above the pedestrian level that could combine the benefits of top views and eye views due to their special viewpoint height. However, these images have proved to be indispensable not only for the presentations but also for our site analyzes.

During the planning process, we participated on a number of occasions in forums and discussions being well-known from the participative design methods, where we discussed our plans in general for the interested or for specific civil organizations by focusing on a specific issue (e.g. bicycle traffic, environmental protection, parking versions, city image) and listened to the comments of these groups. Our planning process cannot be regarded as one following a participatory model since it had a complex engineering background and would require the involvement of so many interest groups that would have made the unified outcome questionable, however, feedbacks from these forums were important research inputs.

We tried to integrate all these aspects already at the end of the research phase and to examine the different 'layers' of each aspect by interlinking and combining them. We created problem maps that made a good basis for the research based design methodology. We can talk about system design, which sought to integrate all emerging aspects, of course by prioritizing them. Then, the traffic, landscape design and urban space usage considerations were managed at a system level not only in the research phase but also during design—this is how the power lines of this public space architecture were created for the analogy of music scores.

4 Renewal of the Castle District

In autumn 2009, the city council of Sopron announced a national, secret, open architectural competition with the title "Sopron—Revitalization of the Castle District". The competition was won by Hetedik Műterem Kft. in collaboration with its landscape designer partner GEUM Műterem Kft ②. In the course of several years of design work, the first and most spectacular phase of the public space renewal, an approx. 15 000 m^2 large area has been completed by 2015.

The beauty of the Castle District lies in its character created by the continuously changing cross sections and constantly varying spatial relations along almost half a kilometer length; and by the feature that all this belongs to Várkörút (Castle Boulevard), to its dynamism and generosity. This duality, namely the dichotomy of the longitudinal dynamism and the cross-sectional diversity is the greatest value that we wanted to

9 肖普朗及其城堡街鸟瞰图
Sopron, and the Castle District from a bird's-eye view

strengthen in our plan. The key concept was that when standing at any point of the Castle District everyone should know and feel that he/she is in this very part of the area. However, moderate approach was also required since the façades of the historic development along the inner and outer curves are determinative urban design elements, thus competing with them for dominance is absolutely unnecessary.

As one of the most important Hungarian landscape-architecture-critic, Sándor Bardóczi wrote: "Sometimes a town has trouble with articulating what it is missing to be a truly good place. Couleur locale is an elusive substance, and even as we move through it day to day we won't always notice when it is finally gone. When decline (including that of public spaces) sets in gradually, a drastic extrinsic reinterpretation can produce an abrupt shocking effect, but one that may open up new perspectives for an inspired reuse of public space. The open spaces of Sopron's castle district had long been in a neglected state of barren and unimaginative dreariness, all the more apparent now in hindsight, especially on the dividing line of the developed and undeveloped sections of the castle grounds. In retrospect the most dismal period would have been that between World War II and the turn of the millennia, when these premises were gradually and systematically given over to transportation and parking purposes. In place of that, we now have a considerable tract of pedestrian-dominated promenade space, giving way to urban life, perambulation, cycle traffic, meeting points, reduced traffic zones, cafés and event facilities."

Focusing on the historical environment and the former state, our main aim was to create a space of uniform appearance with a natural slope towards the outer arch. Primarily the use of materials unifies the new concept: therefore we chose dark-colored, noble and natural-looking clinker brick and granite stripes for ensuring the uniformity of the spatial structure. The graphics of the latter, like lines in sheet music, were meant to arrange the different features of public building functions without disturbing the sense of integrity. Our studio drew up this formal analogy and as it turned out later it was a great help in the further design process. Such a work like in this one, the unity of the concept is threatened by so many well-meaning interests during the design process not to talk about the construction period. As we negotiated about this amorphous, onetime moat, we always returned to the competition's coordinate system so the realization of our thoughts became really similar to the first thoughts, the unity of the project was not damaged. However, the traffic, financial, cyclist or parking plot protecting civil claims, the utilities' organic mishmash, the urban policy and the constantly arising functional considerations could have made really strong erosion, but the delayed design process further enhanced (Fig. 6).

After problem-exploration and valid monitoring of the traffic system and use of place, the designers decided on a "one-side channel" structure. The existing road was kept, but with

10 市中心总平面图
Site plan of the entire town center

an appreciably limited traffic, and the pedestrian zone, bicycle roads, green belt and terraces will be adjusted to this lane. There a wide internal pedestrian zone and an external traffic track is established; and the scale of these changes are in the favor of passers-by. The whole Castle District is unitized with a grid according to the proposed spatial organization precept. This system can also handle the planned diversity that within the determined location of the stripes the most suitable outdoor items are placed (Fig. 7).

After the complete reconstruction of utilities, new street lighting was installed and new pedestrian-dominated surfaces were formed in accordance with the renewed traffic system. Due to the public utility network's density, landscaping and planting demanded great care. While high trees with pierced foliage were designed to the central zone, tree species with smaller canopy were placed next to the buildings—partly in order to ensure a dominant view for the historic façades, and on the other hand because of the different functional requirements of the pedestrian-dominated areas (Fig. 8).

With regard to the renewed public space, Barnabás Winkler wrote in his review: "Visitors to the city, but especially the residents of Sopron seem to be happy with the revitalized urban district. The Castle District is no longer merely a circulation zone, but it is filled with real urban life … The once intimate atmosphere of the Castle District has returned, being reformulated with modern materials, but preserving the small-town coziness. … By rationalizing the traffic system here, the public road has pleasantly slowed down. The proportion of green areas has not decreased, they actually and perceivably counteract fine tracery of paved surfaces from all sides."

The renewed Castle District regained its old structure and if you check on the old postcards, paintings and photos you can see that the unified public space has not just become an architectural transcript of the old one. The use of the public space is based on the old pattern: the market place became the catering zone and the venue for the city events. During the public space renewal's 7-year-long design process, many people thought that the main square would be abandoned because of the traffic restriction. However, the shops, events and citizens of Sopron overrun right after the handover. So we created a hardware which can run a variety of software. The renewed spatial structure not just led to an ordered situation and a unified, 21st century corporate identity but to an even more relevant result: the use of the urban space shifted almost promptly towards the reuse of the historical city center.

The long-term goal is to create a connected, bustling plaza, whereat vehicular traffic is present only as destination traffic, where the distribution of restaurants and shops is more fortunate as it was before this rehabilitation, so Downtown could get trade and communal accent again, and could become the representative site of Sopron.

Public spaces preserve the organic development of part of the cities. The responsibility in the reconstruction was to recognize this kind of spatial memory, to be able to preserve it for the future and of course to meet the contemporary requirements. The revitalization of the Castle District in Sopron was a complex engineering and urban planning task which required a serious coordinating work to gain the former unity, to preserve and express the spatial homogeneity. In this case not only the architectural work need to be protected but as a part of a whole, a part of the city especially its spatial character should be concerned. We didn't do anything else just preserved imprints and made them readable for the posterity (Fig. 9).

5 Further Phases and the Impact of the Project

The first and largest phase of the Castle District has been completed at the end of 2015, and now it indicates the direction for further developments of the areas surrounding the city core. The already started public plaza revitalization of the city center will be finished with the renewal of two large connected areas, Kisvárkerület (Small Castle District) and Széchenyi tér. Kisvárkerület belongs to the 2nd phase of the revitalization and will be a sequence of the completed project, while the spatial arrangement of Széchenyi tér will require a different concept, but it's also really important to keep the uniformity and homogeneity of the whole area (Fig. 10).

In Sopron the square of Széchenyi tér is the largest element of the row of spaces embracing the downtown, and although it is an integral part of the Castle District, it still has an independent character. It is a collecting and starting point at the same time; and in terms of its position within the urban structure it is an urban square, although regarding the usage it is rather a green area or a park. During the centuries it has been constantly developing in accordance with social, natural and cultural conditions, but in this current state it is only a shadow of the former self. When thinking about the revitalized Széchenyi tér we imagine a partly paved area interwoven by roads and wider spaces, which is, above all, a green area of significant size providing some kind of transition between the public plaza and the park, and mixing

11 赛切尼广场垂直视角平面图
Vertical aerial visualization of Széchenyi square

the elements and benefits of these two urban qualities. The pedestrian zones, located along the façades that define Széchenyi tér, are widened – as the continuation of the Castle District –, thus the square will be connected to the urban structural unit of the Castle District. The elongated shape of the square is divided by the transverse division of the inner arrangement. The design respects the dominance of the two existing memorials (Széchenyi tér and Flag of Loyalty), however, it creates a new frame for them with the renewed, axially symmetrical spatial structure. Our plan formulates a carpet-like space, creating an abstract urban square embraced by the obligate traffic system. In the case of the Castle District's realized project, the architectural tool was a longitudinal space-organizing structure reminiscent of the sheet music's scores; while here it is an urban raster that can capture the square's elements (green and paved surfaces, benches, water surfaces, memorials) in a uniform system.

The next phases are expected to be realized in the near years, during which this historic downtown plaza with unparalleled beauty will be renewed in a complex way. It will create the 21st century image of this centuries old settlement as a modern row of spaces consisting of unified public space sections that handle the different spaces in their own way.

The first, although the greatest, phase of our work has received many awards and prizes. Beside the architect, landscape architect and monumental prizes, the achievements are justified the most by the users of the space: the life has returned to the Castle District. As the former chief-architect of the city summarized and evaluated our work of the 1st phase: "Levente Szabó and his colleagues made a plan telling that its creators have realized that the dominant problem of space was the simultaneous presence of road and square, movement and arrival. The specific feature of space is that it can be learned and understood during movement, and the process of movement connects its phenomena providing experience and entertainment (Kevin Lynch called it a moving system). Its views and space sections of different character give a full experience in the order of succession. This motion and drifting is made to become a basic experience by the poetic spatial order of the starting and then hanging, alternating paved and green strips of various qualities—giving space to terraces, water, and spaces of relaxation and play, all of which are indispensable elements of a lively, exciting urban plaza. The composition cites musical associations. It is no coincidence that the technical description of the competition entry, giving the basis for the work, has already referred to this particular compositional principle and compared the concentric flow of starting then breaking strips to a sheet music. It has referred to the elements appearing in the spatial structure as scores and the green and paved stripes as alternating music motifs. (...) We should also mention the architectural approach which—with serious self-discipline—shows the fundamental recognition that the decisive elements of the spectacles are already given. These are the castle wall appearing time to time, the façades of buildings integrated into the band of the space wall over centuries, and the sight of towers intersecting and breaking the view from a distance. The fresh design does not compete with the row of long-standing buildings, but it promotes their full enjoyment. Apparently, the design considers this to be its main goal. With its color and structure, the new architectural image wants to be a neutral background for the historical downtown of Sopron."

In summary, it can be said that the realized public square revival of the Sopron Castle District has led to a result verifiable from the architectural practice's point of view, not only because it has brought a visible and acknowledged momentum to this part of the city of Sopron, but also because a fundamental functional change of space utilization has begun: this urban area became filled with life. It is of great significance and model value also for the fact that during the long-term projects we could achieve a close unity of interdisciplinary architectural research and design. This comprehensive nature of research-based design has not only influenced the methodology of the research, but has also appeared in the result itself. The public square renewal project covering nearly half of the historic city center could stay unified even at the detail level, and as an open system it is able to accommodate many different aspects: adaptation to the historical, morphological formula, complex and ever-changing patterns of space usage or the set of public place architecture elements as a whole (Fig. 11).

空间修复与公共空间更新的行动主义——一个公共性与自主性的理论综述

Space Restoration and Public Space Renovation Activism—A Critical Review Based on Publicness and Autonomy Theoretical Framework

言语 徐磊青 * 谭峥
YAN Yu, XU Lei-qing*, TAN Zheng

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言语 /1990 年生 / 男 / 湖南人 / 同济大学城市规划学院在读博士研究生 / 研究方向为社区营造、城市社会学、环境行为学（上海 200092）
YAN Yu, who was born in 1990 in Hunan Province, is a Ph.D. student in College of Architecture & Urban Planning, Tongji university. His research focuses on behavior and social aspects of architecture and urban design (Shanghai 200092).

徐磊青 /1969 年生 / 男 / 福建人 / 博士 / 同济大学建筑与城市规划学院教授 / 研究方向为城市更新、城市设计、环境行为学、环境心理学、人体工程学、社区营造（上海 200092）
XU Lei-qing, who was born in 1969 in Fujian Province, is a Dr of Engineering, Professor in College of Architecture & Urban Planning, Tongji university. His research focuses on human engineering, psychology, behavior and social aspects of architecture and urban design (Shanghai 200092).
通信作者邮箱 (Corresponding author Email)：leiqingxu@163.com

谭峥 / 同济大学助理教授 加州大学洛杉矶分校博士
TAN Zheng, is a associate professor in College of Architecture & Urban Planning, Tongji university.

摘要：从空间修复与微更新视角，将公共性理论、行动主义理论结合并融入学科自主性的讨论之中，从行动者网络的角度形成一个公共领域的能动性网络批判性框架，检视与评价社会复愈的著名案例，以期设计行业以此为参考助力现行国家推行的基层自治、城市双修和社区微更新等空间实践。同时，也系统性地总结提出了一种基于全球在地化现实，拓宽学科自主性的可能与范式。

关键词：空间修复；行动者网络理论；行动主义；公共领域；行为体；能动性网络
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Abstract: Based on Agent Network Theory, other theory such as publicness, activism are involved into a new critical theoretical framework from active networking of public sphere to review well known cases of social restoration and micro-regeneration. This analysis is dedicated for further exploration on how design activism can work for nowadays grass-roots autonomy organization, "dual renovation urbanism" proposed by the government. Meanwhile, via systematic summary possibility of new expanded autonomy and its patterns could be developed based on glocalization realities.

Keywords: spatial restoration; ANT; activist; public sphere; actant; active agent network
Fund Item:

1 物—空间—人的边界的消融与其嵌入

1.1 城市双修的社会修复核心

在中国社会转型、市民社会浮现的大背景下，2015 年 6 月住建部正式发文将提出“城市修补生态修复”的“城市双修”纲领。虽然有提到社会文化等软环境的修复和修补，技术挂帅的环境整治与生态修复却占了主要篇幅，从乱到治依然是主线。后经发展社会修复的内容从最开始的“城市修补”大提纲中的一个子条目，扩大到社会修复、居民自治等方方面面 [1]。最初技术官僚（technocracy）导向的修复导则体系得到许多修正，社会空间（socio-space）的修复亦是现行一系列包括社区营造、微更新等热词的核心所在，也是本文的论述对象。

1.2 从行动者网络与设计行动的角度回应双修

行动者网络理论（ANT）①本身源自拉图尔（Bruno Latour）的社会科学技术哲学分支（STS）[2]，属于频繁论及技术、网络的众多交叉领域的上层理论，行文将借助它从嵌入性（embeddedness）②的互为主体（inter-subjectivity）③角度剖析社会修复中常涉及的公共性理论、学科自主性与社会修复理论思潮在实践中对美学与政治中间形成张力而得以实践空间的可能，它重新定义了设计的工作对象与工作路径。另外值得强调的是，设计行动主义概念直接面向促进社会变革、增强有关价值观和信仰的意识、挑战批量生产和消费主义对日常生活的制约 [3]，本身就是以社会空间工作对象而朝向社会修复的理论建构。

1.3 学科自主性的嵌入性焦虑

社会空间之跨学科领域核心为空间形式与作为内在机制的社会过程之间的关系 [4]，而这些关系不一定可见而需要借助 mapping 等工具显化。同理，行动者网络就可以是物化的实体，也