Arranging Scenery Plan of D.T.Suzuki Museum 鈴木大拙館修景計画 Ishikawa, Japan 2011

Mitani Landscape Studio

architect: Taniguchi and Associates 建築設計:谷口吉生/谷口建築設計研究所



The building was constructed by the city of Kanazawa in the Ishikawa prefecture, in honor of the internationally renowned Buddhist philosopher Daisetz Suzuki, who had been born in Kanazawa. The site is surrounded by old mansion ruins, and stands next to various historic and cultural facilities. The rich nature and abundant undulations of the terrain serve to make up Kanazawa's unique landscape. The site for the project had been a green slope that was home to an array of wild trees, and with the large camphor trees and maple trees, had been overgrown with greenery. While borrowing the landscape of such site features, the stonewalls and waterscape ('Vestibule Garden', 'Water Mirror Garden') were created, presenting the world of Daisetz Suzuki. Architectural design is Taniguchi and Associates.

石川県金沢市生まれの国際的に著名な仏教哲学者、鈴木大拙を顕彰するため、金沢市 が建設した建築である。

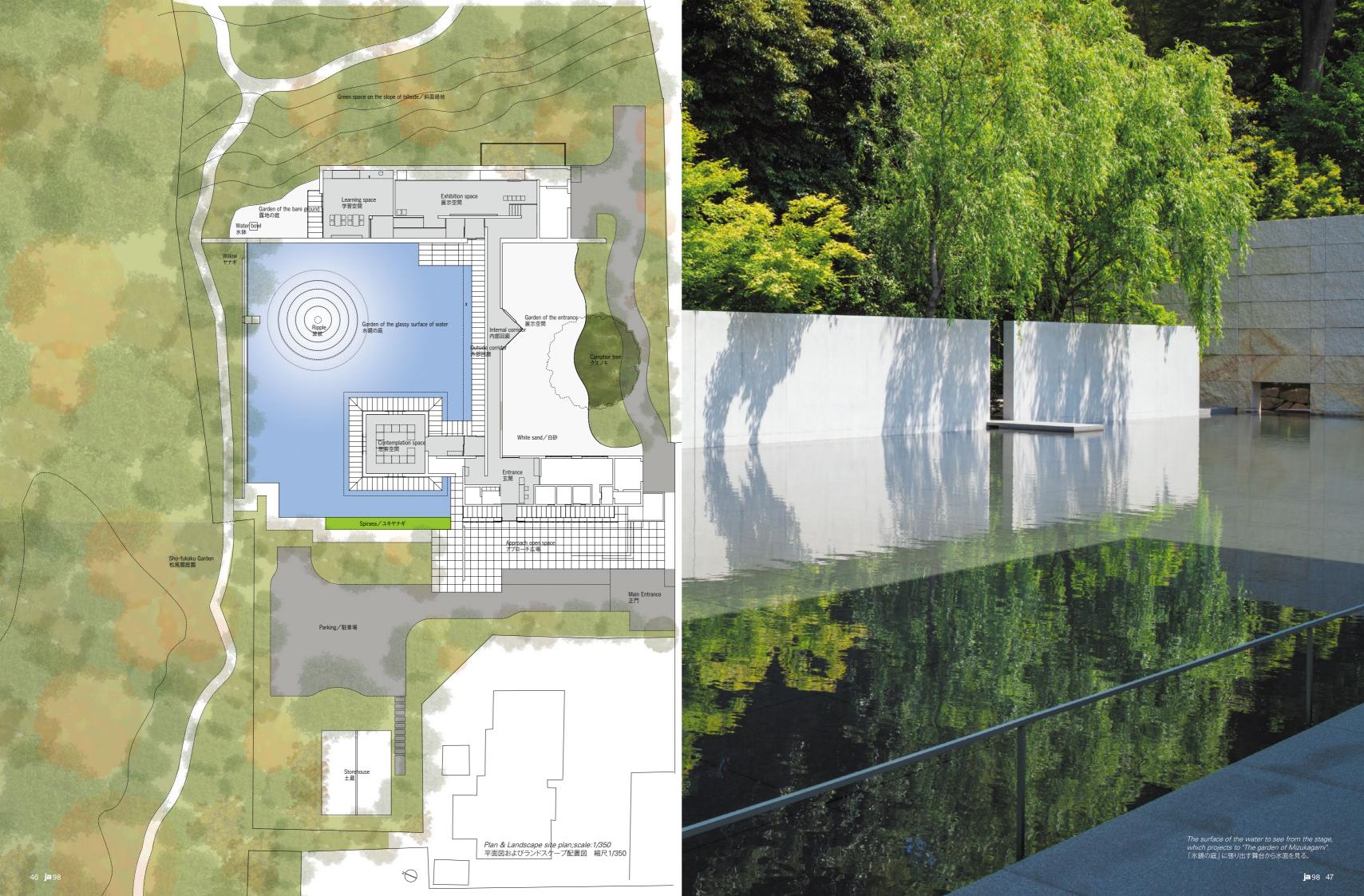
敷地周辺は屋敷跡であり、歴史的文化施設が隣接し、豊かな自然や起伏に富んだ地形 が、金沢固有の景観をつくっている。計画地は自然植生の樹 木が茂る斜面緑地で、 クスの巨木や多くのモミジの巨木が樹生し、緑が生い茂っていた。これらの敷地の特 徴を借景としながら、石垣や水景がつくられ(「玄関の庭」、「水鏡の庭」)、鈴木大拙 の世界観が展開されている。設計は谷口吉生/谷口建築設計研究所である。

Left: View from the north side walking path of the site. In front of the maple trees is in the walking path. Showed a box of Giant Camphor in the back, it's creating a sense of depth to the landscape. 左:敷地の北側散策路から見る。手前は散策路のモミジ。奥にクスの巨木を見せ、風景に奥行感をつくり出し



View from approach. /アプローチから見る。





Daishinji main hall of a Buddhist temple reconstruction contracts

興旧山大森寺 本堂 復興事業 Aichi, Japan

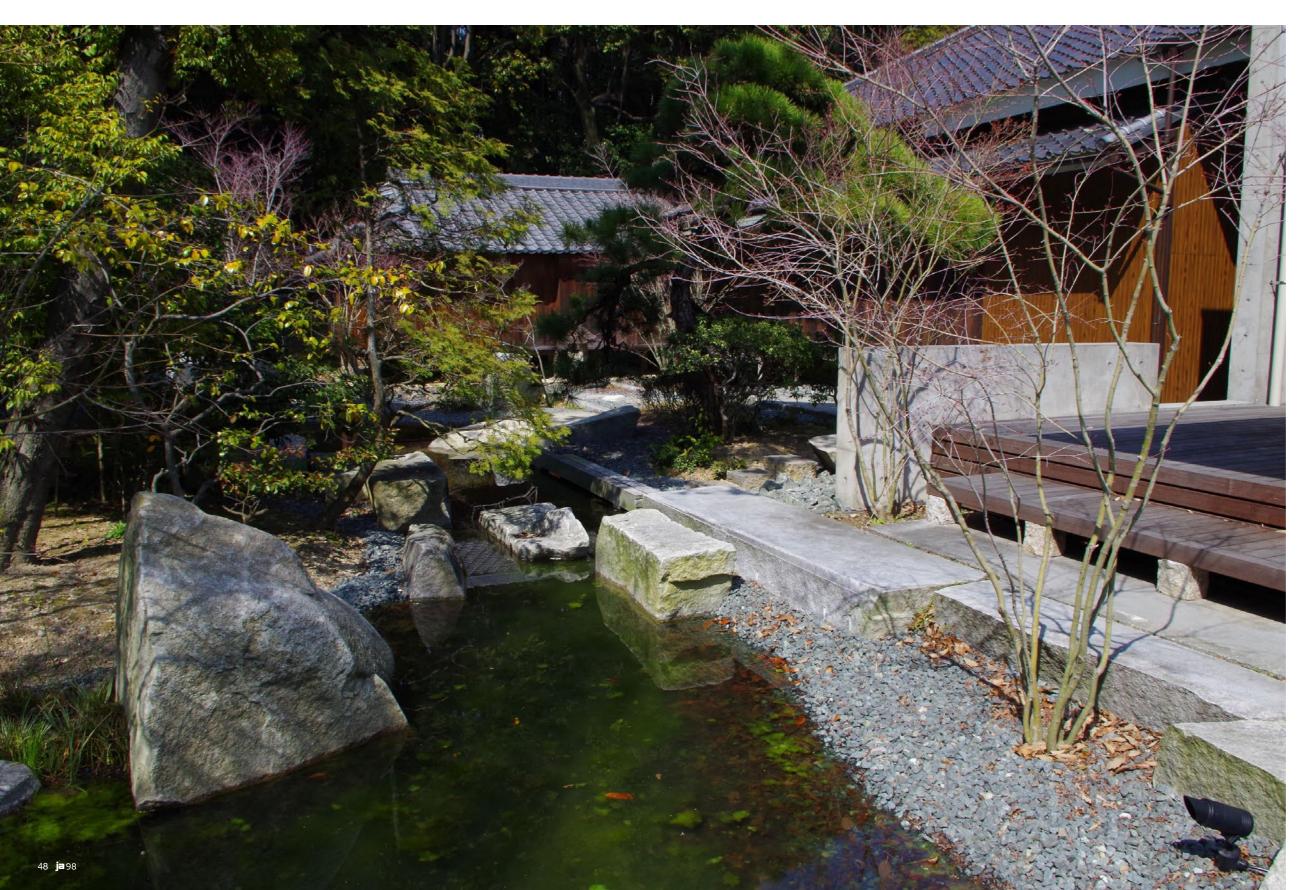
Mitani Landscape Studio

MLS

cooperation: Toyota Ryokka En(Garden Builder: Shigeo Kamiya)/豊田緑化苑(造園家:神谷重雄)

architect: Kuu Kan, Architect (Yoshinobu Sato) + Hara Architecs Office (Masami Hara)

建築設計: KUU·KAN設計室(佐藤義信)+原建築設計事務所(原眞佐実)



A Jodo Buddhist temple located in Nagoya, Aichi Prefecture. The original building had disappeared as a result of a fire in 1875, however the main hall was rebuilt in 2014. A previously buried pond that had been situated within the garden to the north of the old main hall was dug up to establish a Jodo-Buddhist themed garden. In order to implement a project that embodied the spirit of Jodo Buddhism, the initial plan had been to design a basin in front of the main hall's front garden, which allowed the main hall that appeared behind it to look like a "temple hall that floats on water." After felling the old maple trees throughout the precinct, the thousand new maple seedlings that sprouted within the construction site were replanted to respective areas of the precinct as the design for a "garden of a thousand maples."

愛知県名古屋市にある浄土宗の寺院。1875 (明治8) 年に火災があり、創建以来の建物は消失したが、2014年に本堂が再建され、旧本堂の北側の庭園において、埋められてしまっていた池を掘り、浄土をテーマに庭園として整備した。設計当初は、浄土の世界観を体現するべく、本堂正面前庭には水盤を巡らせ、その水盤を介して見える本堂は「水に浮くお堂」として計画していた。境内全体は、モミジの古木伐採後、建設地内に多数実生発芽した「もみじ」の実生苗を1,000本育て、境内各所に戻し、「千本モミジの庭」とする計画とした。

Left: Over the surface of the water from the wood deck, smooth continuity is made. / ウッドデッキから水面にかけて、スムースな連続性を持たせた。



Left: Large roof of the majestic main hall is reflected on the surface of the water to over a branch maple. View from the back of the tea ceremony. / 荘厳な本堂の大屋根がモミジ枝越しに水面に映る、奥の茶席からの景。



Gradual staircase approach of reaching the inner gate from Somon. On both sides of the stairs using the Waritake, to protect the still young small Acer palmatum. / 惣門から、中門に至る緩やかな階段のアプローチ。階段の両側には割竹を利用してまだ若い小さなイロハモミジを保護する。



Large roof of the new main hall can be seen in the trees over, such as red pine on the right. New Shoin can be expected from the garden side across the pond. /右手に新本堂の大屋根が山のアカマツ風の立木越しに見える。正面は新築の新書院を池を隔てた庭側から望む。



Giant One"Stone Path" for over from the old Shoin to tea house. /旧書院からお茶室への渡り かための「大畳石」。



The upstream side of the pond of water, water from the Cascade is replenished. Water is transparent, a beautiful reflection of the main temple structure's large roof. /上流側の池の水は、小滝から流れ落ちる補給水の影響で、水は澄み本堂大屋根の映り込みが美しい。



Approach view of stairs from the Somon like samurai residences. Planted in stairs on both sides, we can not wait growth of Acer palmatum seedlings. / 武家屋敷のような惣門からのアプローチ階段の眺め。階段両側に植えられた、イロハモミジ苗の成長が待ち遠しい。



Existing bamboo thicket and camphor. Tree of maple can be seen in the back. Camphor wanted to leave, but was cut down. And the stock falling, leaving the stumps, now steadily during growth. / 既存の竹藪とクスノキ。奥にモミジの株立ち高木が見える。伐採されたクスノキは根株を残して株立ちにし、現在順調に生育中。



It is not less than the tall grass, seedlings of Acer palmatum many germination. Or because mother maple knew to be cut down. I thought... must instinct is also to plant. /草の背丈にも満たないイロハモミジの実生苗が多数発芽。切り倒されると知った故か。 植物にも本能があるに違いないと思った瞬間。



Two of Kazura stone create the feel of the depth of the Garden. / 実行き感をつくり出すための州 浜護岸の2本のカズラ石。



Of precincts, unpretentious wooded area and the guardian deity of children. /境内の、気取らない雑木林とお地蔵様。



From the main hall, lotus pond, stone bridge, pond and scenery that lead to natural vegetation temples forest behind the Sieboldii. /本堂から、蓮池、石橋、池、そして後方にスダジイの自然植生寺社林に繋がる景。



The new main hall entourage parts are a lotus pond to put traversed to the bottom of the pond, but the blue-green algae caused by nutrient excess looks rather beautiful. /新本堂側近部分には池底に田土を入れて蓮池としているが、富栄養化した水の影響でアオコがコケのように美しく見える。



Around Cho-zubachi that re-use of the stone of the existing building. / 茶室横、池傍の在りモノを再活用した手水鉢周り。



Bunch stone antique tea room sat on top of the stone, the flux stone had been laid in the pond. Anyway It's a small bunch stone. / 時代物のお茶室の束石は石の上に座り、その束石は池の中にすえられていた。それにしても小さい束石だな……



The deepest of long pond in the opposite direction. It views the main hall from Sieboldii forest side. / 逆向きに長い池のいちばん奥、スダジイ林側から本堂を眺望する。



View overlooking the garden from Shin-Shoin. Garden and architecture are made to feel integrally of house and garden. / 新書院から庭を望む。池庭と書院が一体に感じられるように。



Stumps part of cropped camphor tree is becoming bred new branch (Two columns from the left, two from the top first photos of the central camphor tree and the same tree). クスノキの上部を切られた根株部分からの株立が育ちつつある証拠写真。(左から2列、上から2枚目の写真の中央クスノキと同もの)

Yasuhiko Mitani 三谷康彦



1947 Born in Osaka, Japan

1971 Graduated from Department of agriculture, Shinshu University

1971 ~ 74 Environmental Developmental Association

1972 Completed Reserch fellowship from Department of agriculture, Kyoto University

1975 Traditional Japanese gardener, in Kyoto, Japan. Apprenticeship under traditional Garden Master

1981-83 Potomac Garden Center (Potomac, Maryland)

1983-92 Japan Landscape Architecture (Rockville, Maryland)

1992 ~ 98 Peter Walker and Partners

1998 ~ 2009 Nikken Sekkei 2009 Established MLS

Currently, Lecturer at Tokyo City University

1947年大阪府生まれ/1971年信州大学農学部林学科造園学教室卒業/1971~74年環境事業計画研究所/1972 年京都大学農学部林学科造園学教室研修生修了/1975年京都の小島庭園に入門、庭師の小島浅造氏に弟子入り/ 1981 ~ 83年Potomac Garden Center(Maryland州、Potomac) / 1983 ~ 92年自己スタジオ Japan Landscape Architecture運営/ 1992~98年Peter Walker and Partners / 1998~2009年日建設計/2009年MLS(三谷 ランドスケープスタジオ)を設立/現在、東京都市大学非常勤講師

IFLA-JAPAN 日本代表 / IFA アジア太平洋地区 Professional Practice and Policy committee, chairaman

Mitani Landscape Studio Works MLSその他の作品



Nippon-Daira hotel (1964 opening) is visible Mount Fuji in front, Suruga Bay under eyes is spread, sight until the Izu mountains

In the vast lawn garden surrounding, events such as shows and outdoor concerts will be held. Landscape planning, plain long granite that floated about 1cm from the basin and the water surface, place the planting is to have a horizontal spread. It is continuous with the magnificent natural environment around.

眼下に広がる駿河湾、遠くは伊豆の山々を見通し、正 面に富士山が見えるロケーションに建つホテル (1964 (昭和39)年開業)。広大な芝生庭園が設えられ、ショー や野外コンサートなどのイベントが開かれる。 ランドス プ計画は、水盤や水面から1cm程度浮かせた平 明長大な花崗岩、植栽を水平的な広がりを持たせて配 置することで、周辺の豊かな自然環境との連続が図ら

Nippon-Daira Hotel / Shizuoka, Japan

use: Hotel completion: 2012.9

architects: Nikken Sekkei

design cooperation:Inaji Landscape & Construciton

日本平ホテル/静岡県

竣工: 2012年9月

設計協力: 稲治造園工務所





photo by Nikken Sekkei / 日建設

photo by SS Nagoya / エスエス名古屋

consideration.

New Creation with History in Mind and Heart Yasuhiko Mitani

歴史と、日常と共にある仕事(ランドスケープ)

三谷康彦

From my personal experience, I by no means think that the genre referred to as "Teien (garden-making) and Zouen (landscape gardening)" is exactly the same as the field of "landscaping." Moreover, in consideration of the manner of their spatial permeation, the way of their recognition, and in their nuances that are often susceptible to incline towards the "textural" sensation of depth and historic sensitivities, it is evident that they are perhaps alike on impression but quite different in nature. "Teien (garden-making) and Zouen (landscape gardening)" in general are understood in depth due to the very fact of them being historically recognized Japanese terms. On the other hand, the foreign terminology of "landscape," includes a variety of fields from natural scenery and cultural scenes conceived through means of human agency, to spaces by polishing my antenna that is susceptible to rust and numb with age, designed by designers on a scale of 0 to 100.

From the vantage point of reporting the contemporary situation of its rich and vast diversity and the way in which it continues to expand dynamically while integrating both generations of old and young, the feature of this issue with its focus on "landscaping" in Japan seems like an extremely timely topic. With the inclusion of individuals across a wide range from expert veterans to mid and young professional, one is able to command a threedimensional view of what it is landscape architects consider when designing external spaces.

Personally, I believe that the roots of landscaping in Japan can be found none other than in our nation's "garden culture" with its long history that

decide on what stones to works with. Upon seeing me, the client had said, "Landscaping seems like a surprisingly fun profession that requires both an extremely intelligent yet artistic spur of the moment decision, and an I remember feeling somewhat happy, yet somewhat dispirited at the same

we pride to the world. On the contrary, now that the backdrop of our

economy, society, and culture are beginning to undergo a significant change.

I accept the reality that a culture that had once been prized for its luxury and

extravagance is no longer that which can be presented as it is. However, my

understanding is that it is perhaps not possible to exercise new "creativity"

unless we simultaneously try to learn from history. In this respect it is

important to confront these solemn facts from head-on. What expectances

do the people of Japan and the world, and society as a whole have towards

our work that appropriates natural and Out of shelf materials? While being

sensitive towards each and every one of these considerations, I respond

continuously on a daily basis. Inclusive of the number of "ad lib" "phrases"

At one time I was sitting quietly on the edge of the veranda, trying to

landscaping. My practice is the very accumulation of such daily activities.

that increase with age, I continue to engage in the entertaining agency of

「庭園・造園 | というジャンルと「ランドスケープ | という領域とは、個人的な経 験上まったく同じものであるとは決して思わないが、空間的広がりや、その認 識の仕方、また「質的」な奥行感や歴史性に寄るところが多い陰影において、明 らかに似て非なるモノかもしれない。

「庭園・造園」は歴史的に認知された日本語であるが故に、一般的な認識は深く、 片やカタカナの「ランドスケープ」に関しては、自然の風景や人の営為が加わっ た文化的景観から、デザイナーによって0から100までデザインされた空間まで あり、多様な領域を含むことになる。

今回、本誌に企画されている、今時点の日本での「ランドスケープ」に関しての 特集は、広範囲で多様性に富んだ、新旧が混在しながらダイナミックに展開し つつある今日的状況の報告をしていくという意味からすれば、実にタイムリー ではないだろうか。ベテランから中堅若手まで広範に含むことで、外部空間に 関してランドスケープ・アーキテクトたちが何を考えて設計しているのかが立 体的に俯瞰できるのではないだろうか。

個人的には、日本のランドスケープのルーツは永い歴史を世界に誇る「庭園文化」 にあるに他ならないと考える。反面、経済・社会・文化な背景が大きく変化し つつある現在、絢爛豪華とも言われてきた文化が、そのままでは在りえないの も事実と受け止めている。ただ、歴史に学びながらでなければ、新しい「創造」 はあり得ないのではないだろうか。そういう厳粛な事実に真正面から向き合う ことも大切なのだ。自然素材やOut of shelf材料を使ってのわれわれの仕事に対 して日本や世界の人びとや、社会が一体何を求めているのか? そういったこ とひとつひとつに敏感になりながら、齢と共に錆が出て感度が悪くなりがちな アンテナを日々磨きながら対応していく。齢と共に増えるアドリブのフレーズ も含めてランドスケープという楽しい営為を続けていく。そういった日々の積 み重ねである。

あるお施主さんから、石を扱っている時、「ランドスケープってかなり知的な瞬 間芸的な判断と、本質的な判断の両方が必要な、意外と楽しそうなお仕事なの ですね!」と言われた。嬉しいような、悲しいような気になったことを思い出し

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