

50 AWARDED ARCHITECTURE

50个获奖建筑

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辽宁科学技术出版社

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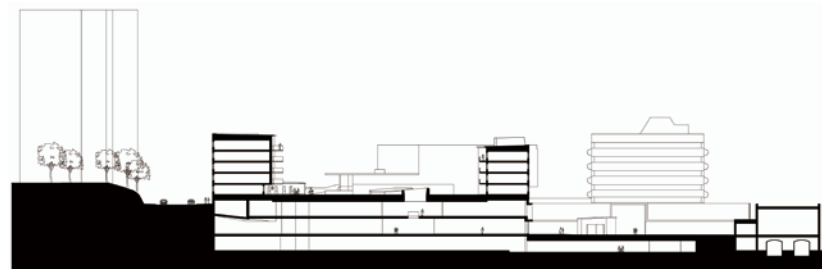
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里耶霍尔姆购物中心 Liljeholmen shopping mall

Designer: Equator Stockholm AB **Location:** Stockholm, Sweden **Completion date:** 2010 **Photographer:** Max Plunger

设计师: Equator Stockholm AB设计公司 项目地点: 瑞典, 斯德哥尔摩 完成时间: 2010年 摄影师: 麦克斯·普拉吉尔



Top right: The square at night

Bottom right: The first LEED platinum shopping centre in Europe

右上: 夜色中的广场

右下: 欧洲首个LEED白金认证购物中心



This mixed-use project, where public services, retail, offices and housing are integrated to create a new city node for local residents is a key in integrating the area into Stockholm's city centre. It is the first Shopping Centre in Europe, to reach LEED platinum for its strong environmental profile.

In order to develop the area and achieve an urban feeling it has been important to add and integrate housing and to expand commerce and places of work. The successful development is based on this complex integrated functional puzzle solved through innovative solutions and turning challenges into successful key assets. In spite of challenging topographic conditions the huge potential of the location could be unlocked, and a "sprawl" area is now replaced by a lively city quarter, creating social sustainability. The project has been developed without any public funding and used the new "three-dimensional" zoning law, making it possible to optimise the built area of the new development. Liljeholmstorget has a unique location connected to an existing public transportation node with subway, tram and bus systems meet. The new additions to the area are defined around a new shopping mall, integrated with an existing office building containing public services.

On top of the shopping mall, the new apartments are placed around a green courtyard. The loading dock located further up the adjacent street is covered by a "green" roof using different plants to create an artistic pattern for the neighbors who look at it from the top of the hill. A new parking garage located in rock caverns is buried in the hill below the existing residential towers thus maximizing the land-use.

The project's integrated functions allow synergies very beneficial to sustainable development and great environmental ambitions have followed the entire process. Finding creative solutions for energy-saving and water consumption, efficient use of land, efficient waste and water management, avoiding non-environmentally friendly materials is how a LEED Platinum level has been achieved. Liljeholmstorget is a success story confirming that environmentally responsible strategy can go hand-in-hand with commercial success.

该综合型建筑集公共服务、零售、办公和住宅于一体，作为该地区与斯德哥尔摩市中心融汇的关键节点，为当地居民构建了一个崭新的多功能空间。作为欧洲首个购物中心，该项目凭借优秀的环境技术概貌赢得了LEED白金级认证。

为进一步开发项目所在地，进行更好的城市规划，该项目将住宅和商业以及办公空间融入到建筑之中。成功的设计要归功于创新的解决方案与将挑战转化为有利条件策略的综合运用。尽管复杂的地形条件为建筑的设计带来了一定的约束，然而项目所在地的巨大发展潜力更不容小觑。“延伸”出的区域现在已由一个活力四射的城市广场所取代，完美地打造出连续的社交空间。该项目在没有任何政府资助的情况下建立，采用最新的“立体”城市区划法，从而推动建筑区更好地发展。里耶霍尔姆斯多格特地区地理位置优越，与原有的地铁、有轨电车和公共汽车等公共交通枢纽完美连接。该地区新增设的一个购物中心与现有的办公和公共服务大楼完美融合。

在购物中心的顶端，崭新的公寓围绕一个绿意盎然的庭院展开布局。从山顶俯瞰，装货区上方绿化屋顶中种植的多样化植物为其临近区域打造出丰富的艺术图案。新停车场巧妙运用了附近大楼下方的空间，使空间得到了充分合理地利用。

该综合型项目中良好的协同效应为可持续发展和积极的环境的建设提供了先决条件。设计力图为节能和节水、土地的有效利用、废物的高效利用和合理用水等寻找创造性的解决方案；尽量避免对环境不利的材料的运用，而这同时也符合了LEED白金级认证的基本要求。该购物中心作为一个成功的案例，向人们证明商业的成功与一个尊重环境的设计战略有着密不可分的关系。

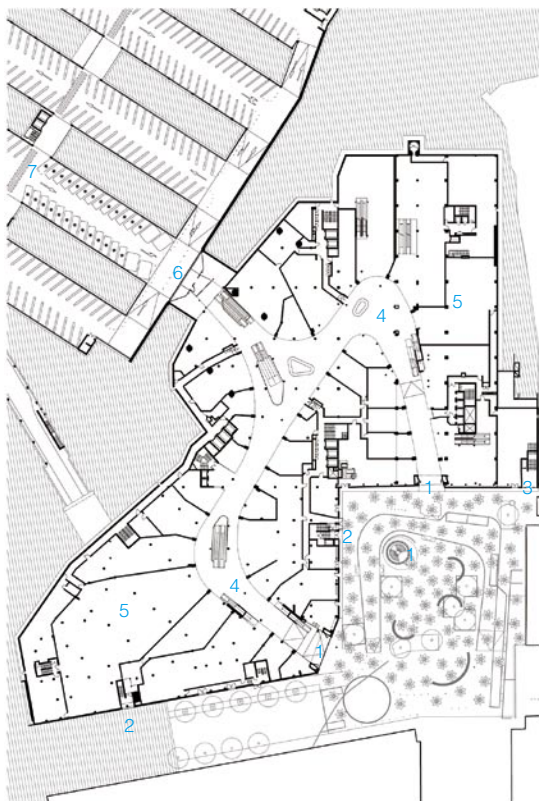
Awarded:

Swedish Association of Architects Planning Award, 2010

获奖情况:

2010年瑞典建筑师协会规划奖





- 1. Mall Entrance
 - 2. Entrance to Housing
 - 3. Entrance to Community centre
 - 4. Mall
 - 5. Shop
 - 6. Entrance from garage
 - 7. Underground garage
- 1. 商场入口
 - 2. 住宅区入口
 - 3. 社区活动中心入口
 - 4. 商场
 - 5. 店铺
 - 6. 车库入口
 - 7. 地下车库



- 1. Access to courtyard
 - 2. Entrance to Housing
 - 3. Health care
 - 4. Shop
 - 5. Technical area
 - 6. Green courtyard
 - 7. Bicycle storage
 - 8. Waste room
 - 9. Emergency exit from mall
 - 10. Underground garage
 - 11. Garage exit
 - 12. Green roof
 - 13. Gatage entrance
- 1. 庭园入口
 - 2. 住宅区入口
 - 3. 健康服务区
 - 4. 店铺
 - 5. 技术区
 - 6. 绿化庭园
 - 7. 自行车库
 - 8. 杂物室
 - 9. 商场应急出口
 - 10. 地下车库
 - 11. 车库出口
 - 12. 绿化屋顶
 - 13. 车库入口



Top left: View from the highway

Top right: Housing courtyard

Bottom right: Aerial view of the loading dock

左上：从高速遥看建筑

右上：建筑庭院

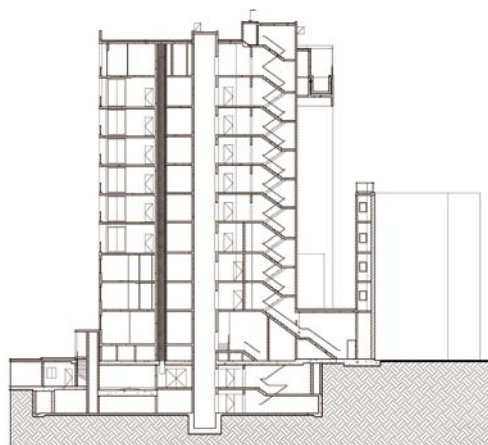
右下：装货区航测图



码头商业区 Portside

Designer: Arkheeld **Location:** Hamilton, Australia **Completion date:** 2006 **Photographer:** Scott Burrows / Aperture Photography

设计师：阿克菲尔德建筑事务所 项目地点：澳大利亚，汉米尔顿 完成时间：2006年 摄影师：司各特·伯罗斯（光圈摄影公司）



Right: Entrance

右图：入口

Portside is the redevelopment of a waterfront site adjacent to the Brisbane CBD. The site was previously a wharf for container shipping that had fallen dormant. In 2003, Arkhefield was awarded the project to redesign the site as the city's cruise ship terminal. The terminal is supported by accompanying commercial, retail and residential areas within a master planned development. The site is arranged around a central public plaza and street. This plaza links the surrounding suburb to the water as a diagonal slice through the site. The Cruise Terminal and accompanying retail, cinema and commercial spaces flank the eastern side of the plaza. The western side contains restaurants with a range of residential apartment buildings over. The project is staged with Stage 1 completed in 2006. At completion, the site will be an urban village housing over 1000 residents with all necessary amenities to support people's lifestyles. The existing wharves to the waterfront have been rejuvenated to create a 400-metre-long promenade. This promenade becomes the berthing platform on cruise ship days, farewelling and welcoming over 4000 passengers within a daily turnaround. The cruise terminal is a challenging design problem, in that the building needs to cater for large numbers of people on a weekly basis, and lie dormant for times in between cruise ship arrivals. The design embedded the functioning of the cruise terminal within the retail fabric to maintain a fully active ground plane year round. The public plaza is designed to cater for both the daily retail and residential occupations as well as very large crowds on cruise ship days. This was achieved by maximising the area of the ground plane, while also creating smaller intimate spaces for people to gather during normal weekdays.

码头商业区是一个滨水区重建项目，该地毗邻布里斯班商务中心区。从前这里是一个码头，供暂无业务的集装箱货轮停泊。2003年，阿克菲尔德建筑事务所接到委托，重新规划这个区域，使之成为一个新的城市游轮终点站。这一终点站的规划包括许多附属功能，如商业、零售、居住等。

规划围绕一个中央广场（也是一条街道）进行布局。这个广场将周围的城郊地区跟河流连在一起，是穿过整个区域的一条对角线。游轮终点站及其附属的零售、影院和商业空间位于广场的东侧。西侧有几家餐厅以及一片公寓楼。整个项目分期进行，一期工程于2006年完成。等到整个项目完成时，这个区域将成为供1000多人居住的一个“城市村”，提供满足生活所需的全套必要设施。

原来的滨水码头经过翻修，创造出一条400米长的步行街。这条步行街成为游轮停靠的一个平台，每日迎来送往，日客流量达4000多人。游轮终点站的设计是个很有挑战性的问题，因为这座建筑每周要满足大量旅客的需求，而在游轮到达的间歇时间里则暂时休息。设计师将游轮终点站的功能在零售空间的设计中成功实现，这样就能保证地面层全年都呈现繁华的景象。公共广场的设计旨在满足每日的零售和居住的双重需求，同时满足游轮停靠日期间巨大的客流量。这一要求通过将地面层的面积最大化得以实现，同时也为人们平时聚会设计了较小的温馨空间。

Awarded:

2008 UDIA Queensland Awards – Retail Commercial

2008 UDIA Queensland Awards – Urban Renewal

Prestigious and highly sought-after in the Queensland development industry, the UDIA Queensland Awards for Excellence programme is one of Queensland's most respected and valued industry awards programmes. The Awards have been developed specifically by and for the development industry to recognise excellence and innovation in one of the state's critical industry groups.

The Awards programme culminates in a spectacular gala dinner and presentation ceremony, which attracts a large and impressive audience of development professionals together with dignitaries including State Government ministers and members and mayors and councilors from across the Queensland.



PORTSIDE WHARF

BRISBANE CRUISE TERMINAL

D-N-Y
CINEMAS

fresh n wild markets

bodywise
HEALTH & WELLNESS CLUB

Function Centre

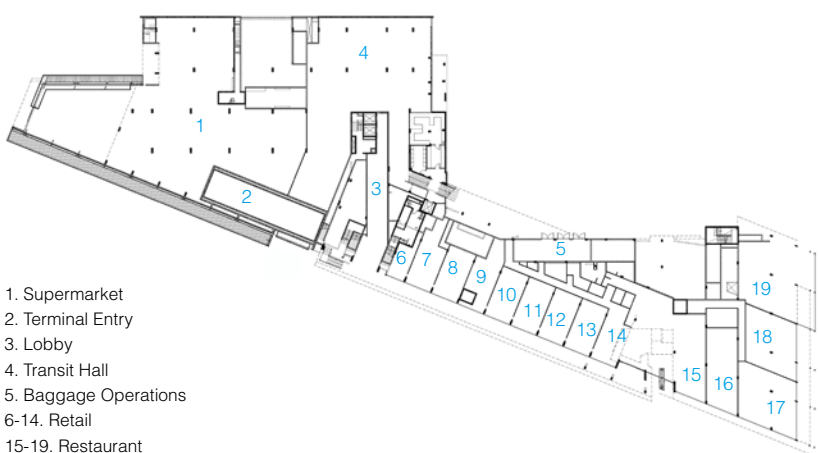
Restaurants

Retail



fresh n wild markets





- 1. Supermarket
 - 2. Terminal Entry
 - 3. Lobby
 - 4. Transit Hall
 - 5. Baggage Operations
 - 6-14. Retail
 - 15-19. Restaurant
- 1. 超市
 - 2. 码头入口
 - 3. 大厅
 - 4. 换乘大厅
 - 5. 行李管理中心
 - 6-14. 零售区
 - 15-19. 餐厅

获奖情况:

2008年澳大利亚城市发展协会昆士兰奖——商业零售奖

2008年澳大利亚城市发展协会昆士兰奖——城市改造奖

澳大利亚城市发展协会昆士兰杰出奖是昆士兰城市建设业知名且广受推崇的奖项，也是昆士兰最受人尊重、被认为最具价值的奖项之一。这个奖项是建设行业为自身的发展而创办的，旨在奖励国家最关键的这一工业分支的杰出贡献和创新。

颁奖典礼是这一奖项评选的高潮，会举办盛大的晚宴，获奖作品会展出，吸引一大批该行业的专业人士聚集在一起，也包括昆士兰的政界显要人物，如政府部长、官员、市长、议员等。



Left: Commercial precinct

Right: Public plaza

左图：商业购物区

右图：公共广场







Left: Cruise liner terminal

左图：巡航班机航站楼

"营房"商业区 Barracks

Designer: Arkheild **Location:** Paddington, Queensland, Australia **Completion date:** 2009 **Photographer:** Scott Burrows / Aperture Photography

设计师：阿克菲尔德建筑事务所 项目地点：澳大利亚，昆士兰州，帕丁顿 完成时间：2009年 摄影师：司各特·伯罗斯（光圈摄影公司）



- | | |
|---------------|---------|
| 1. Kitchen | 1. 厨房 |
| 2. Toilet | 2. 卫生间 |
| 3. Restaurant | 3. 餐厅 |
| 4. Tenancy 2 | 4. 租赁二区 |
| 5. Tenancy 3 | 5. 租赁三区 |
| 6. Tenancy 4 | 6. 租赁四区 |
| 7. Tenancy 7 | 7. 租赁七区 |

Right: Cinema

右图：影院



The architecture of the development was conceived to enhance the already well-known landmark buildings and form a strong link with Caxton Street. The heritage buildings were re-furbished and new buildings were designed with respect to the site's heritage whilst providing distinctive new homes for prominent commercial, retail and cinema tenants. A strong pedestrian link was sought to connect Caxton Street to the city.

Positioning of pedestrian arrival points, cinema entry and supermarket entry activate the external malls and lanes at ground level which are inhabited by retail tenants. These external spaces between buildings were incorporated deliberately to create an inviting retail precinct of shops and open air dining and provide a continuation of the Caxton Street strip shops and restaurants.

The commercial component called for a new building which respects and connects to the heritage-listed Police Barracks building. This was achieved in a large, low building with a bridge to the old building on Petrie Terrace. An atrium was introduced to maximise natural light and enhance the quality of the large floor plate. Striking orange and red meeting "pods" were used to give the building prominence at the end of the city reach of the river.

The cinema was designed as a beacon for night-time entertainment. It has a faceted façade that follows the outline of the theatres inside as a counterpoint to the traditional forms of the heritage buildings. A large glass foyer takes advantage of city views and provides a visual link between diners in the mall and cinema patrons.

Careful consideration of the needs of Barracks patrons, major tenants, stadium access, car parking, and heritage constraints has resulted in a distinctive group of buildings which fit neatly within the scale of the Caxton Street area. The architecture works to present an attractive and inviting new retail and commercial precinct which will positively contribute to its neighbourhood.

这些商业建筑为已经享有盛名的地标建筑群再添异彩，并且将这一商业区跟卡克斯顿大街紧密联系在一起。这一地区的古迹建筑都进行了翻新，此外又增加了几座新建筑，新建筑的设计充分尊重古迹，同时为众多著名的商业、零售业和影院的承租户提供了独具特色的场所。设计师特意设计了一条步行街，将卡克斯顿大街跟城市紧紧连接起来。

步行街的起始端、影院入口以及超市入口在地水准平面上为各个商业大厦和车道注入活力（这一层住着大厦的承租户）。经过特别设计，建筑之间的这些室外空间可以用作一个零售区，里面分布着各种店铺以及露天餐厅，相当于将卡克斯顿大街上的店铺和餐厅延续至此。

这一商业区的规划需要一座新的建筑，既要尊重“警察营房”大厦，又要跟这座古迹建筑很好地连接。设计师通过设计一座大体量的低矮建筑，用一条廊桥跟皮特里阶地上的古迹建筑相连，而成功满足了要求。为了最大化地引进日光，提高巨大的楼面板的质量，设计师特别设计了一个天井。此外，还设计了醒目的橘黄色和红色的小“吊舱”，让建筑在河段的末端异常显眼。

影院是特别为夜生活的娱乐而设计的。外立面由小面玻璃构成，遵循里面小剧院的布局，跟周围古迹建筑的传统形态形成鲜明对比。宽敞的玻璃门厅能够俯瞰城市的美景，也为商厦里的就餐者和影院的顾客带来某种视觉联系。

设计师充分考虑到了“营房”商业区的顾客、主要承租户、入口、停车、古迹建筑保护等问题，设计出独具特色的一个建筑群，跟卡克斯顿大街这个区域的规模相匹配。这些建筑物代表了一个独具魅力的商业零售区的诞生，它将为周围区域带来积极的贡献。

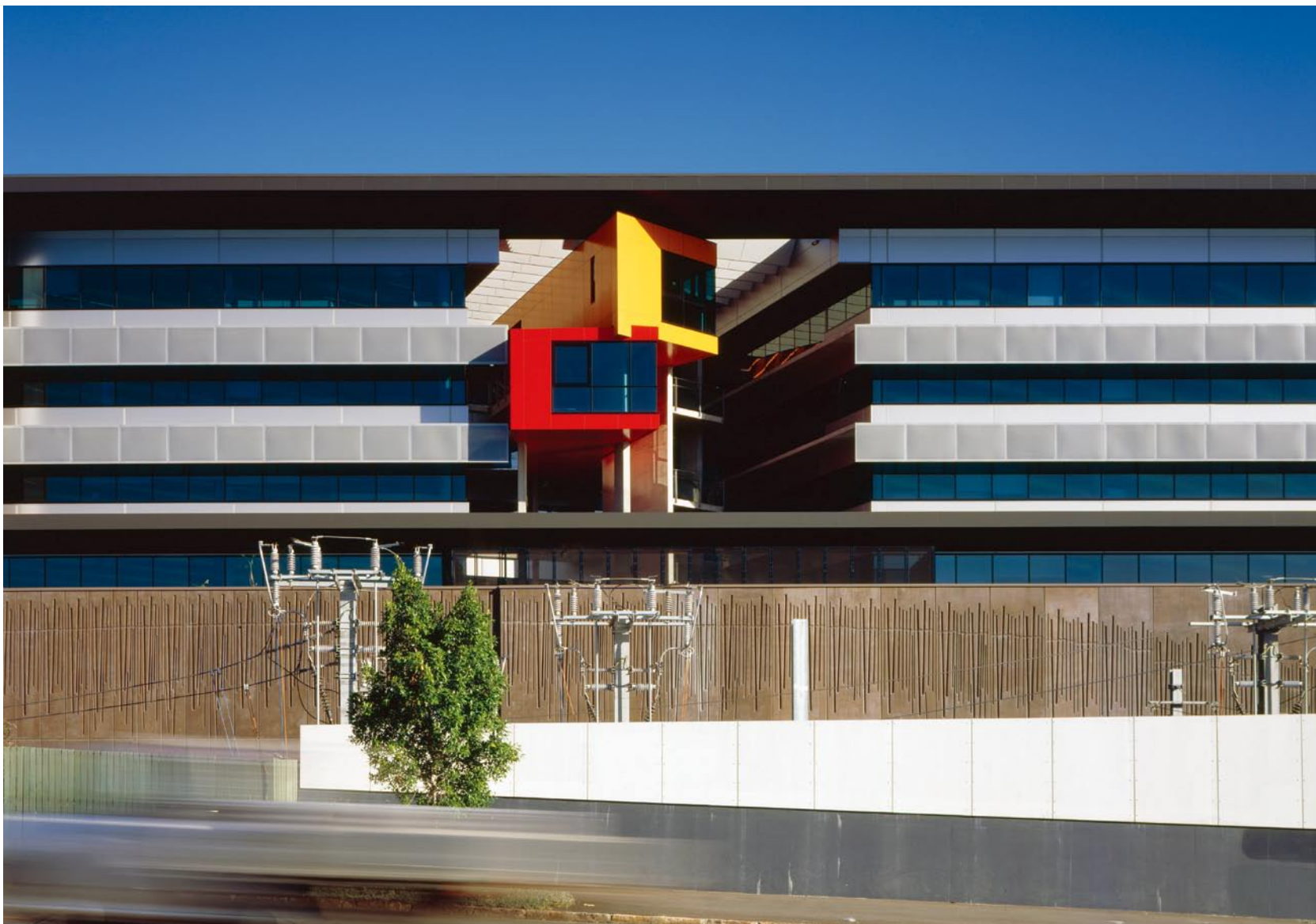
Awarded:

2010 UDIA National Awards — Urban Renewal

2009 UDIA Queensland Awards — Retail Commercial

2009 UDIA Queensland Awards — Urban Renewal





The Urban Development Institute of Australia's National Awards for Excellence celebrates Australia's contemporary knowledge, skills and innovation in the urban development industry. The awards recognise outstanding achievements of high-quality developments that contribute to the industry, government and community.

获奖情况:

2010年澳大利亚城市发展协会国家奖——城市改造奖

2009年澳大利亚城市发展协会昆士兰奖——商业零售奖

2009年澳大利亚城市发展协会昆士兰奖——城市改造奖

澳大利亚城市发展协会的国家级奖项旨在奖励当今国内城市建筑业的发展、技艺和创新。该奖项每年颁发给杰出的高质量城市建设项目，这些项目为建筑业、政府、民众都做出了重要贡献。











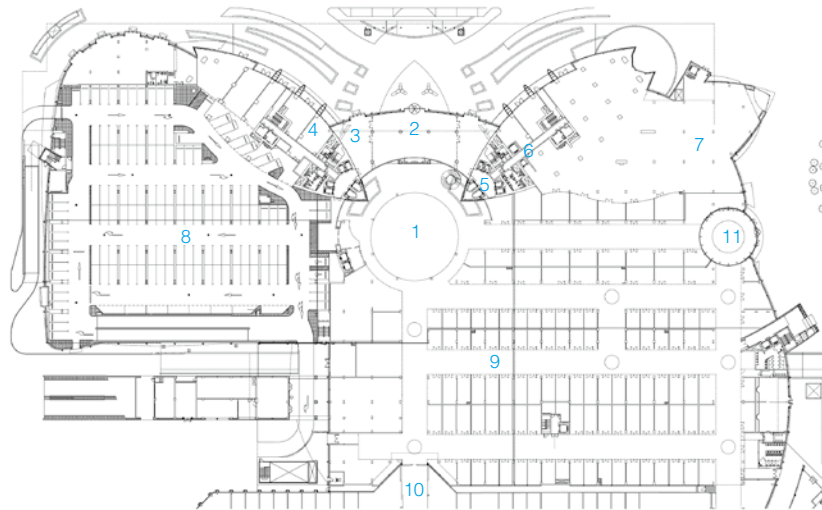
Left: Bar & Cafe

左图：酒吧与咖啡厅

巴林世贸中心 Bahrain World Trade Centre

Designer: Atkins **Location:** Manama, Bahrain **Completion date:** 2008 **Photographer:** Atkins

设计师: 阿特金斯公司 项目地点: 巴林, 麦纳麦 完成时间: 2008年 摄影师: 阿特金斯公司



- | | |
|-------------------|----------|
| 1. Centre court | 1. 中央场区 |
| 2. Entrance lobby | 2. 入口大厅 |
| 3. Office lobby | 3. 办公大厅 |
| 4. Security | 4. 安保处 |
| 5. Lift lobby | 5. 电梯间 |
| 6. Corridor | 6. 走廊 |
| 7. Anchor tenant | 7. 承租商户 |
| 8. Parking | 8. 停车场 |
| 9. Mall | 9. 商场 |
| 10. Existing mall | 10. 原有商场 |
| 11. North court | 11. 北部场区 |

Right: The view of the main building seen from the entrance

右图: 从入口方向看建筑主体



Atkins was appointed to provide all masterplanning architecture and structural and MEP engineering design services for the Bahrain World Trade Centre site, located on the main King Faisal Highway in Manama, Bahrain. More than half of its area was previously developed, and comprised the Sheraton Bahrain Hotel, an associated single-storey luxury shopping mall, an office tower, car parking facilities, services and landscaped areas.

Designers from Atkins developed the master plan for the extended development that rejuvenates the existing mall and hotel and provides additional 50-storey twin office towers with unobstructed views over the Arabian Gulf, a new shopping mall with anchor tenant and several food outlets.

The focal point of the development is the twin triangular-shaped towers which sit above a sculpted three-storey podium. Tapering to a height of 240 metres, each tower is visually anchored to the ground by a concertina of curved, sail-like forms, and provides thirty-four floors of office space and an exclusive viewing deck on the 42nd floor.

Unique to this building and rising to the challenge of incorporating renewable energy solutions within sustainable architecture, the design includes three 29-metre-diameter wind turbines horizontally supported on bridges. The turbines are expected to produce between 11 and 15 percent of the total electrical consumption of the towers.

Research of many months, including extensive dialogue with turbine manufacturers, was conducted through the feasibility concept and design development stages of the project. Technical validation included computational fluid dynamics modelling, wind tunnel testing, vibration and acoustic assessments, electrical integration analysis and SARM analysis. Output from these was incorporated by design teams into an integrated building, bridge and turbine design. Atkins is also responsible for the supervision of construction.

The Bahrain World Trade Centre forms the focal point of a master plan to rejuvenate an existing hotel and shopping mall on a prestigious site overlooking the Arabian Gulf in the downtown central business district of Manama, Bahrain. The concept design of the Bahrain World Trade Centre towers was inspired by the traditional Arabian "Wind Towers" in that the very shape of the buildings harness the unobstructed prevailing onshore breeze from the Gulf, providing a renewable source of energy for the project.

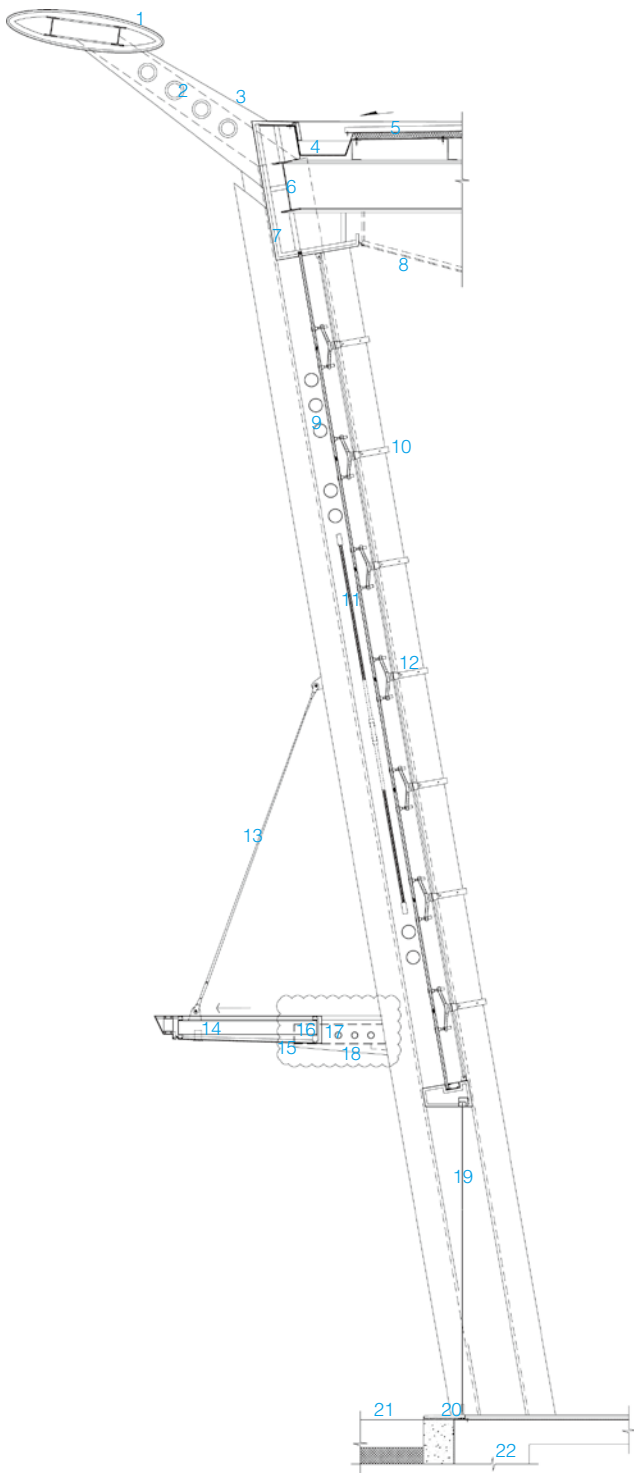
The two 50-storey sail-shaped office towers taper to a height of 240 metres and support three 29-metre-diameter horizontal-axis wind turbines. The towers are harmoniously integrated on top of a three-storey sculpted podium and basement which accommodate a new shopping centre, restaurants, business centres and car parking.

The specific architectural forms of the Bahrain World Trade Centre towers were borne from using the nautical expression of a sail to harness the consistent onshore breeze, potentially to generate energy using wind dynamics, as well as to create two elegant towers for Bahrain, which would transcend time and become one of a kind in the world.

阿特金斯公司受邀为巴林世贸中心地区做总体规划设计, 包括建筑设计、结构设计和工程设计。巴林世贸中心位于巴林首都麦纳麦的费瑟国王高速公路旁。这个地区多半已经经过开发, 包括巴林喜来登酒店、一家单







1. White composite metal cladding steel structure
2. Polished stainless steel pipes fixed to main steel structure
3. Steel brackets to structural drawings and details clad with white composite aluminum panels
4. 1.5mm thick GI sheet gutter all around
5. Proprietary profiled pre-insulated standing seam aluminum roofing panels
6. Steel structure specialist contractor
7. "Silver metallic" composite metal cladding panels
8. Ceiling to interior design details
9. Polished stainless steel CHS fixed to main steel structure
10. 10mm thick stainless steel plate fixed to the column main structure
11. Polished stainless steel bracing bars
12. Proprietary polished stainless steel point fixed on polished stainless brackets and tension structure
13. Polished stainless steel tension rods
14. Lights' drawings and details
15. Brushed "silver metallic" composite metal cladding to canopy to specification H31
16. Steel supporting frames to structural details
17. Polished stainless steel pipes
18. Steel supporting brackets to structural clad with white composite aluminum panels
19. Green tinted double glazed fixed glass panels
20. 30mm thick granite apron laid to fall
21. External finish to landscape
22. Centre line of columns on the ground floor



1. 白色合成金属包层钢结构
2. 抛光不锈钢管固定在主体结构之上
3. 由白色复合铝板包覆的钢支架结构
4. 周围的1.5毫米厚镀锌铁板排水沟
5. 特制的齿形预制绝缘立接缝铝屋顶板
6. 专业钢结构设计
7. "金属银"复合金属镀层板
8. 室内天花板设计细节
9. 抛光不锈钢柱面固定在主体结构之上
10. 10毫米厚不锈钢板固定在圆柱形主体结构之上
11. 抛光不锈钢支撑钢筋
12. 特制抛光不锈钢节点固定于抛光不锈钢支架和张力结构之上
13. 抛光不锈钢拉杆
14. 照明设备
15. 拉丝"银色金属"复合金属包壳, 檐篷规格H31
16. 钢支座结构
17. 抛光不锈钢管
18. 由白色复合铝板包覆的钢支架结构
19. 绿色双层玻璃固定板材
20. 30毫米厚花岗岩围座
21. 外部景观
22. 一楼的中央廊柱群

Left: Lighting effects at night
Right: Entrance

左图: 夜景照明效果
右图: 入口造型



层的奢华购物中心、一座办公楼、停车场以及其他景观和服务设施。

阿特金斯公司的设计师为这个地区的发展做出了规划，希望能为原有的购物中心和酒店注入新的活力。新增两座50层的“双塔”办公楼，俯瞰阿拉伯海湾的美景，再新增一座大型购物中心，里面都是知名的商户，还有几家食品店。

规划的焦点是3层高的雕塑台上的三角形的双塔。每座塔高达240米，看起来好像是通过一个六角形的帆船形状与地面相连。塔里有34层的办公空间，第42层还有一个视野极佳的观景台。

这座建筑的独特之处还在于它包含了一个挑战，那就是支持可持续建筑、利用可再生资源。该设计包含了3个直径为29米的风力涡轮机，水平排列在桥上。涡轮机能提供双塔电力消耗的11%至15%。

为这个项目，在可行性概念和设计的各个发展阶段，设计师做了数月的研究，包括与涡轮机生产商的广泛交流。技术上的支持包括计算流体动态模拟、电子合成分析和SARM分析。这些投入最终帮助设计团队完成了这个集建筑、桥梁和涡轮机为一体的项目。另外阿特金斯公司还负责施工监理。

巴林世贸中心是这个地区规划的焦点，要让原有的酒店和大型购物中心重新焕发活力。这个地点本来就已远近闻名，位于巴林首都麦纳麦的中心商业区，俯瞰阿拉伯海湾。巴林世贸中心双塔的设计理念灵感来自于阿拉伯传统的“风塔”，建筑形态利用了海湾上吹来的海岸微风，让这个项目成功利用了可再生资源。

两座50层的帆船形状的双塔办公楼高达240米，包含水平轴线上的3个直径为29米的风力涡轮机。双塔与其下的3层高的雕塑台融为一体，下面还有地下层，是一个新的购物中心、各种餐厅、商务中心和停车场。

巴林世贸中心双塔的这种建筑形态是利用帆船的外形来表现的，跟这里的海风相呼应，潜在地利用风力来发电，为巴林创造出两座美丽的高塔，它们将经受时间的考验，成为世界一景。

Awarded:

2006 LEAF Awards

2008 BEX Award / Innovation Category

2008 The Council on Tall Buildings and Urban Habitat Awards

2008 Construction Week Awards

The LEAF Awards is an international architectural prize, recognising innovative architectural design, across both private and public sectors. Entry is open to all architects worldwide and buildings can be anywhere in the world.

The LEAF Awards programme is operated by the Leading European Architects Forum (LEAF), founded in 2001. LEAF brings together leading international architectural practices and designers operating in Europe and beyond to share knowledge, to network and to develop new partnerships.

获奖情况:

2006年欧洲领军建筑师论坛奖 (LEAF)

2008年贝克斯奖 (BEX) ——最具创意奖

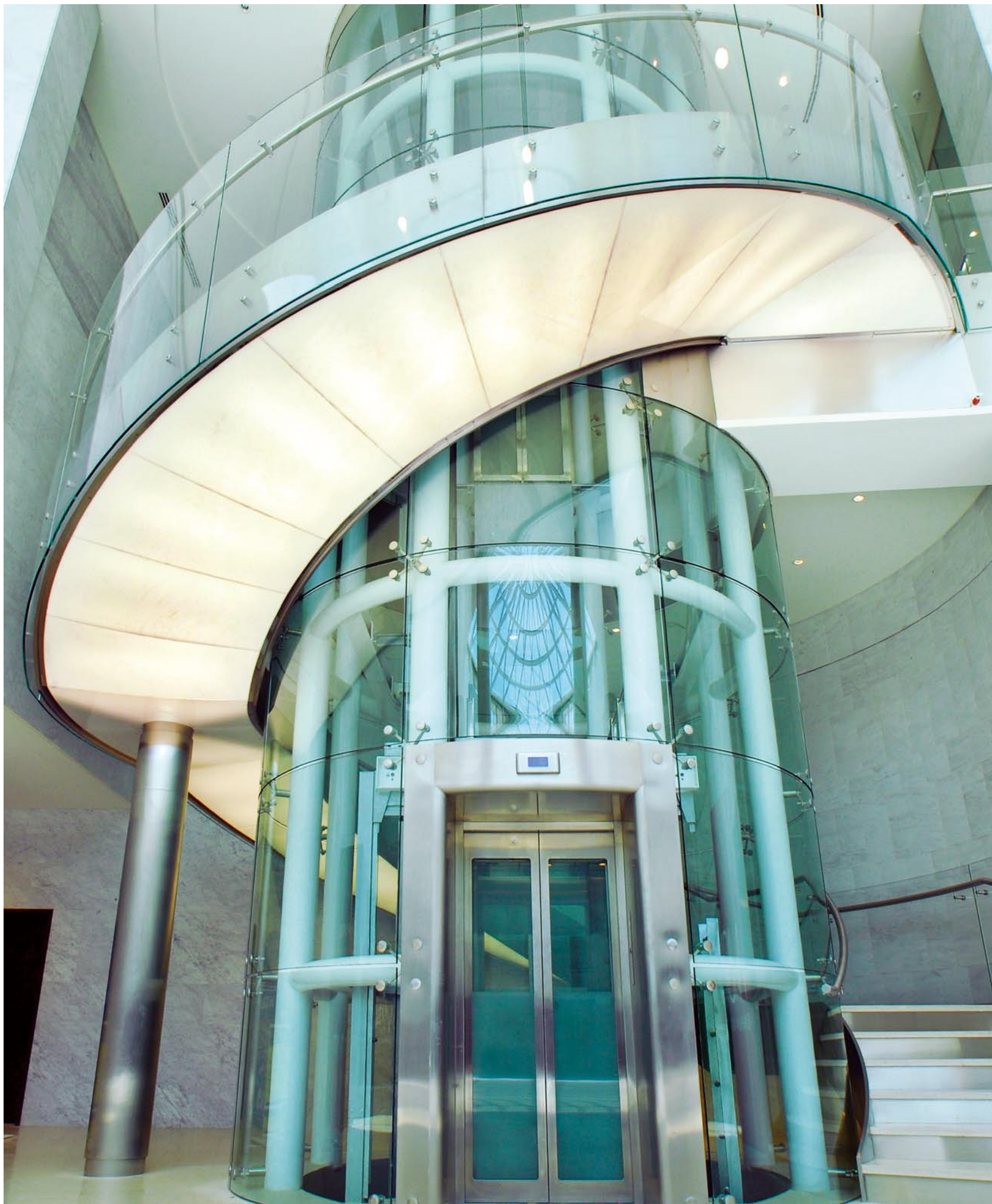
2008年高层建筑与城市住宅委员会奖

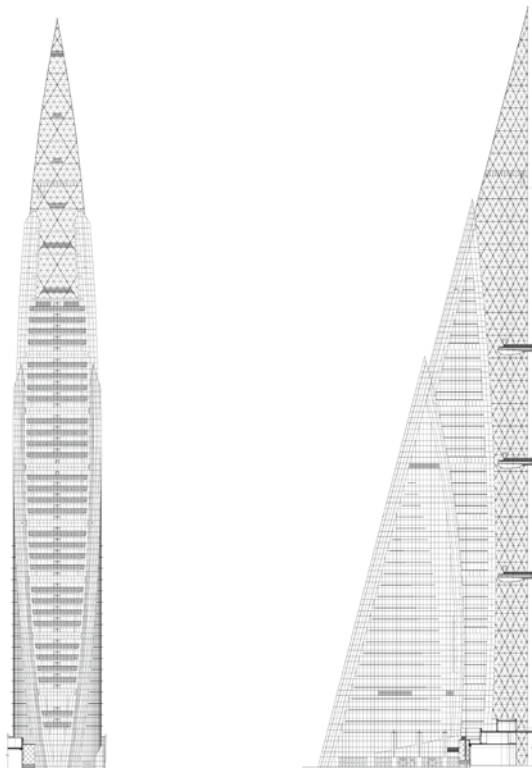
2008年建筑周奖

欧洲领军建筑师论坛奖 (LEAF) 是一个国际建筑奖项，旨在奖励创新的建筑设计，涵盖私人 and 公共领域。

世界各地的建筑师都可以报名参加，世界任何地方的建筑作品都可以。

LEAF奖是欧洲领军建筑师论坛 (LEAF) 举办的，始于2001年。该奖项将国际领军建筑作品和欧洲以及以外的设计师聚集在一起，共享知识，加强联系，发展新的合作关系。

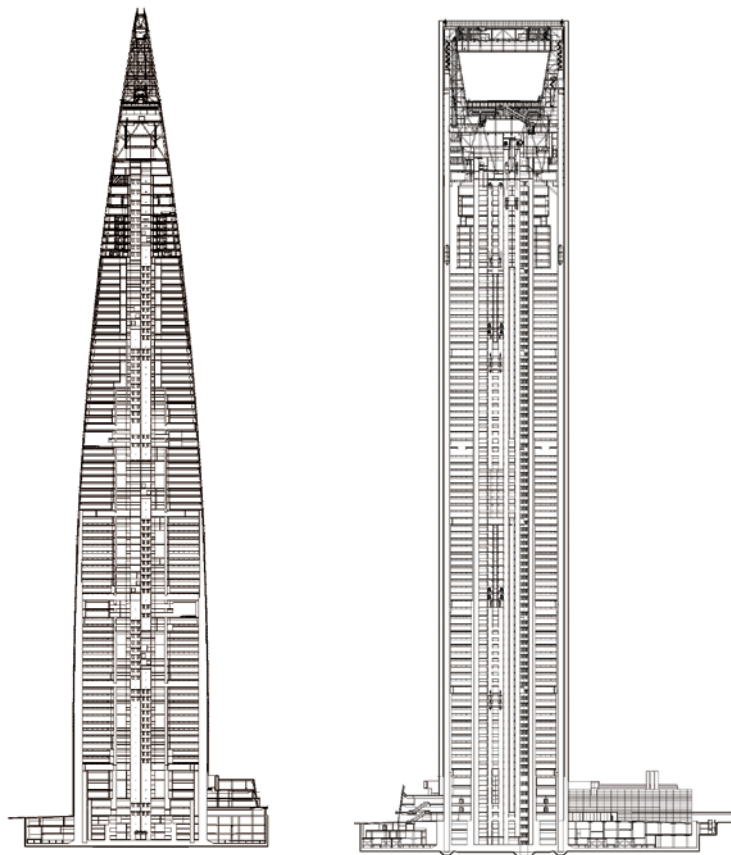




上海环球金融中心 Shanghai World Financial Centre

Designer: William Pedersen **Location:** Shanghai, China **Completion date:** 2008 **Photographer:** KPF

设计师: 威廉·派特森 项目地点: 中国, 上海 完成时间: 2008年 摄影师: KPF建筑事务所



Right: 101 storeys above the city skyline

右图: 打破城市天际线的101层空间

The programme of this 95-storey project is contained within two distinctly formal elements: a sculpted tower and a podium. Corresponding to the Chinese concept of the earth as a square and the sky as a circle, the interaction between these two geometric forms gives shape to the tower. The project relates to its context through an abstract language that attempts symbolically to incorporate characteristics meaningful to the traditions of Chinese architecture, but is not limited to pictorial or image-based historical precedents. The primary form of the tower is a square prism intersected by two sweeping arcs, tapering into a single line at the apex. The gradual progression of floor plans generates configurations that are ideal for offices on the lower floors and hotel suites above. At the same time, the transformation of the plan rotates the orientation of the upper portion of the tower toward the Oriental Pearl TV Tower, the area's dominant landmark, a fifth of a mile away. To relieve wind pressure, a 50-metre opening is carved out of the top of the building. Equal in length to the sphere of the television tower, this void connects the two structures across the urban landscape. Wall, wing and conical forms penetrate through the massive stone base of the tower.

这个95层高的项目包含了两个部分: 雕刻塔和平台。它象征中国传统文化——土地为方, 天空为圆, 由这两个几何图形交叉结合而成。该项目通过抽象的语言, 企图加入意义深远的中国传统建筑特色, 而不仅仅局限于照片上的古迹。

塔的主要设计是两个斜线相交的方形棱镜, 在最高处汇聚为一点。逐步上升的空间非常适合底层办公而高层用作酒店。与此同时, 塔上半部分的朝向发生了旋转, 面对着东方明珠电视塔(该地区的主要地标, 五分之一英里开外)。为了减轻风压, 建造了一个50米的镂空通风面。与电视塔长度相同, 镂空造型使两座建筑联系在一起。墙壁、翼式桥台和圆锥的形状穿透了高塔的地基。

Awarded:

2008 Best Tall Building – Asia, Council on Tall Buildings and Urban Habitat
2008 Architectural Award – American Institute of Architects Hong Kong Chapter
2008 ACEC New York Diamond Award for Structural Systems

The American Council of Engineering Companies of New York (ACEC New York) is the voice of New York State's engineering companies. Whether for sole proprietors or global companies, for young principals or industry leaders, ACEC New York has, since its formation in 1921, been true to its mission: To be the leading advocate in New York State for consulting engineers and to enhance the image and business practices of professional engineering companies.

Boasting a membership of two hundred and seventy firms, including forty-three affiliate firms throughout the state, ACEC New York is a highly focused group that lobbies, advocates, educates, networks, provides scholarships for engineering students, and awards and recognises outstanding engineering efforts of its member firms.

获奖情况:

2008年美国芝加哥“高层建筑和城市住宅委员会”亚洲最佳高层建筑奖

2008年美国建筑师学会香港分会建筑奖

2008年纽约ACEC钻石奖——最佳结构系统

美国纽约工程公司理事会(纽约ACEC)是纽约州的工程公司联合会。该组织自从1921年成立以来, 不论是对本地公司还是世界其他地区公司, 不论是对年轻的公司主管还是行业的领军人物, 都竭诚为之服务。该组织的目标是: 为纽约的顾问工程师宣传, 以为其发展做贡献, 并为该领域的专业工程公司树立良好的形象。

纽约ACEC拥有270家成员公司, 包括纽约的43家附属公司, 为工程专业的学生提供奖学金以助他们的发展, 并为出色的成员公司颁发奖项。





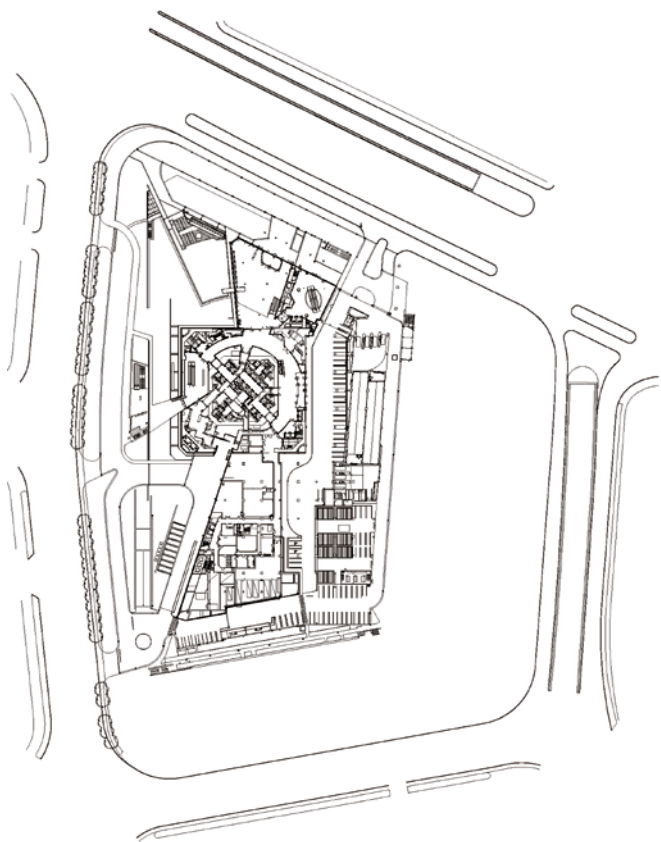


Left: Recognised by the Council on Tall Buildings and Urban Habitat as the Best Tall Building in the World 2008

Right: A square prism – the symbol used by the ancient Chinese to represent the earth

左图：被高层建筑和城市住宅协会认定为2008年世界最佳高层建筑

右图：一个正方棱柱——中国古人用于象征地球的符号



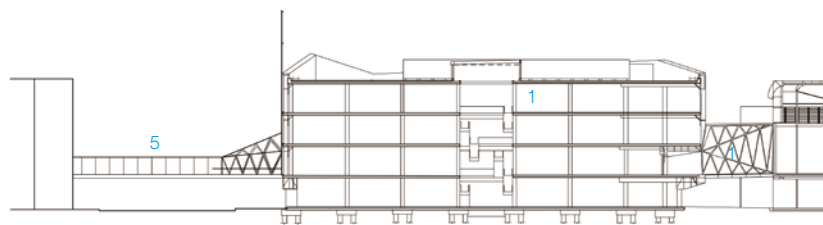
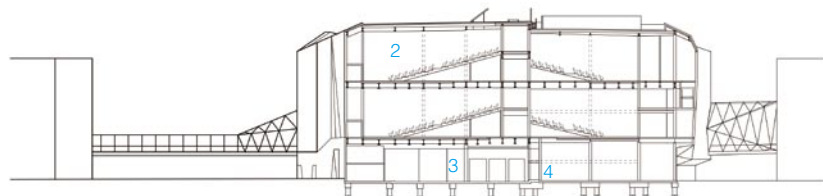
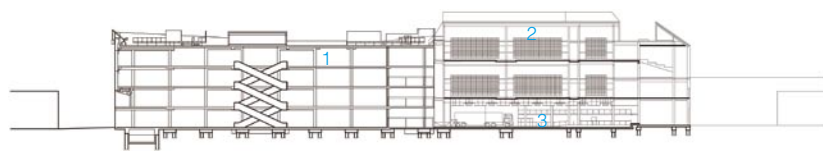
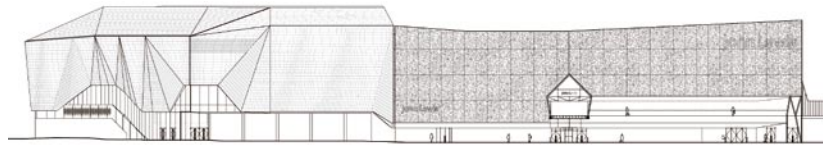


约翰·里维斯百货商店和影城

John Lewis Department Store and Cineplex

Designer: Foreign Office Architects **Location:** Leicester, UK **Completion date:** 2008 **Photographer:** Satoru Mishima, Peter Jeffree, Helene Binet & Lube Saveski

设计师: FOA建筑事务所 项目地点: 英国, 莱切斯特 完成时间: 2008年 摄影师: 三岛悟、彼得·杰弗里、海琳·宾纳、卢博·萨维斯基



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|-----------------------|----------|
| 1. Department store | 1. 百货公司 |
| 2. Cinema | 2. 影院 |
| 3. Service Yard | 3. 服务庭园 |
| 4. Retail | 4. 零售区 |
| 5. Public Circulation | 5. 公共流通区 |

Commissioned within a larger city centre regeneration scheme, the Department Store and Cineplex challenge the conventional blank envelopes which typify these buildings and explore new ways for them to connect to an urban context. In order to produce a unique experience for both visitors and those passing by, and to make the building unique to Leicester, a number of cultural and historical references have been used to animate the block and enrich the retail and leisure experience.

John Lewis Department Store

Department stores are conventionally designed as blank enclosures to allow retailers the flexibility to rearrange their interior layouts. However, the physical experience of shops is an increasingly important consideration to compliment the convenience of online shopping. The concept for the John Lewis store is a net curtain, providing privacy to the interior without blocking natural light.

The design of the store provides the retail flexibility required without removing the urban experience from shopping. The store cladding is designed as a double glazed façade with a pattern introduced, making it like a net curtain. This allows for a controlled transparency between the store interiors and the city, allowing views of the exterior and natural light to penetrate the retail floors whilst also future-proofing the store towards changes in layout. Thus, the store is able to reconfigure its interiors without compromising on its exterior appearance.

FOA's pattern design introduces a number of local references from Leicester and John Lewis to a pattern selected from John Lewis's archive of textile patterns. The use of pattern draws inspiration from Leicester's 200 years of textiles and weaving, the translucency of saris worn by the Indian population living in Leicester and John Lewis' own tradition of producing quality fabrics.

The pattern itself is formed of four panels of varying density which allow for a variable degree of transparency. These meet seamlessly across the perimeter, producing a textile-like cladding. Fritted in mirror onto two layers of glass curtain wall, the mirrored pattern reflects its surroundings and in doing so becomes further integrated into its context, densifying and changing as the sun moves around the building. Viewed frontally from the retail floors, the double façade aligns to allow views out, whilst an oblique view from street level displaces the two patterns and creates a moiré effect, reducing visibility and increasing visual complexity, thereby maximising the privacy performance.

Cineplex

In order to establish a consistent identity between the cinema and department store, the curtain concept is extended to the cinema. This curtain both associates the cinema and department store and resonates with the theatre curtains which were a traditional interior feature of cinemas. Cineplexes are usually large volumes containing multiple screens which require no daylight in the interiors, except in the lobby areas. To cater for the twelve cinema screens it encloses, the Leicester Cineplex needs to be equally opaque and therefore, its curtain is designed as an opaque stainless steel rain screen. In order to enliven this curtain, the stainless steel façade is treated in mirror finish and pleated at different scales to diffuse the large volume into a series of smaller reflective surfaces.







约翰·里维斯百货商店和影城项目是市中心重建计划的一部分。这个项目挑战了传统的方块式建筑，探索了将建筑与城市环境紧密相连的新方式。为了为顾客和路人打造独一无二的建筑体验，也为莱切斯特市打造一座独特的建筑，设计师借鉴了大量文化和历史精髓，使这座建筑物活力四射，让购物和休闲体验丰富多彩。

约翰·里维斯百货商店：百货商店一般都是设计成方块形建筑，以便里面的零售商能够灵活地布局。但是，随着方便快捷的网上购物大行其道，购物的“物理体验”越来越成为这类建筑设计中的一个重要元素。约翰·里维斯百货商店的设计理念是整洁的帷幔——既保护室内的隐秘性，又不会阻挡自然光线。

商店的设计满足了店铺布局所需的灵活性，同时又不会减弱城市购物体验。百货商店的外立面采用双层玻璃覆层，表面的花纹使其看起来就像一面整洁的帷幔。这就保证了商店室内和室外之间的透明性可以自由选择，室外可以望进室内，自然光线也能照射进购物层，同时也为未来格局的变化留有余地。因此，商店可以完全不改外观而只变换内部格局。

FOA建筑事务所设计的表面图案充分借鉴了莱切斯特城的当地文化和里维斯的品牌，是从里维斯的织物花纹档案中选取的一种图案。这一图案的运用，灵感来自于莱切斯特200年的织物和纺织历史、定居于莱切斯特的印第安人所织的半透明织物以及约翰·里维斯自己生产高档织物的传统。

这一图案由四块嵌板构成，密度不同，所以产生的透明度也不同。重复的图案流畅地环绕着整个建筑，产生一种类似织物表面的感觉。两层玻璃幕墙上安装了镜子，折射出周围的图案，同时自身也融为整个环境的一部分，随着太阳在建筑周围运动，不断变换着外观。从购物层的正面来看，相互对齐的双层外立面十分整洁，充分保证了视线无阻，同时街道标高上的倾斜视线取代了两个图案，产生一种摩尔波纹效果，减弱了可视性，同时增加了视觉复杂性，因此最大程度地保护了室内的隐秘性。

影城：为了让影城和百货商店能保持一致的特点，设计师延续了帷幔的设计理念。这一“帷幔”既将影城和百货商店联系在一起，同时又与剧院幕布（电影院的传统室内装饰）相互呼应。影城通常都有较大的体量，里面有多个放映厅，要求室内不能有光线（除了大厅）。为了满足莱切斯特影城里12个放映厅的要求，设计师必须保证室内的不透明性，因此，“帷幔”就设计成了不透明的不锈钢防雨层。为了给这一帷幔注入活力，不锈钢表面采用镜面装饰，并处理成不同大小，将大体量分解成一系列小表面。

Awarded:

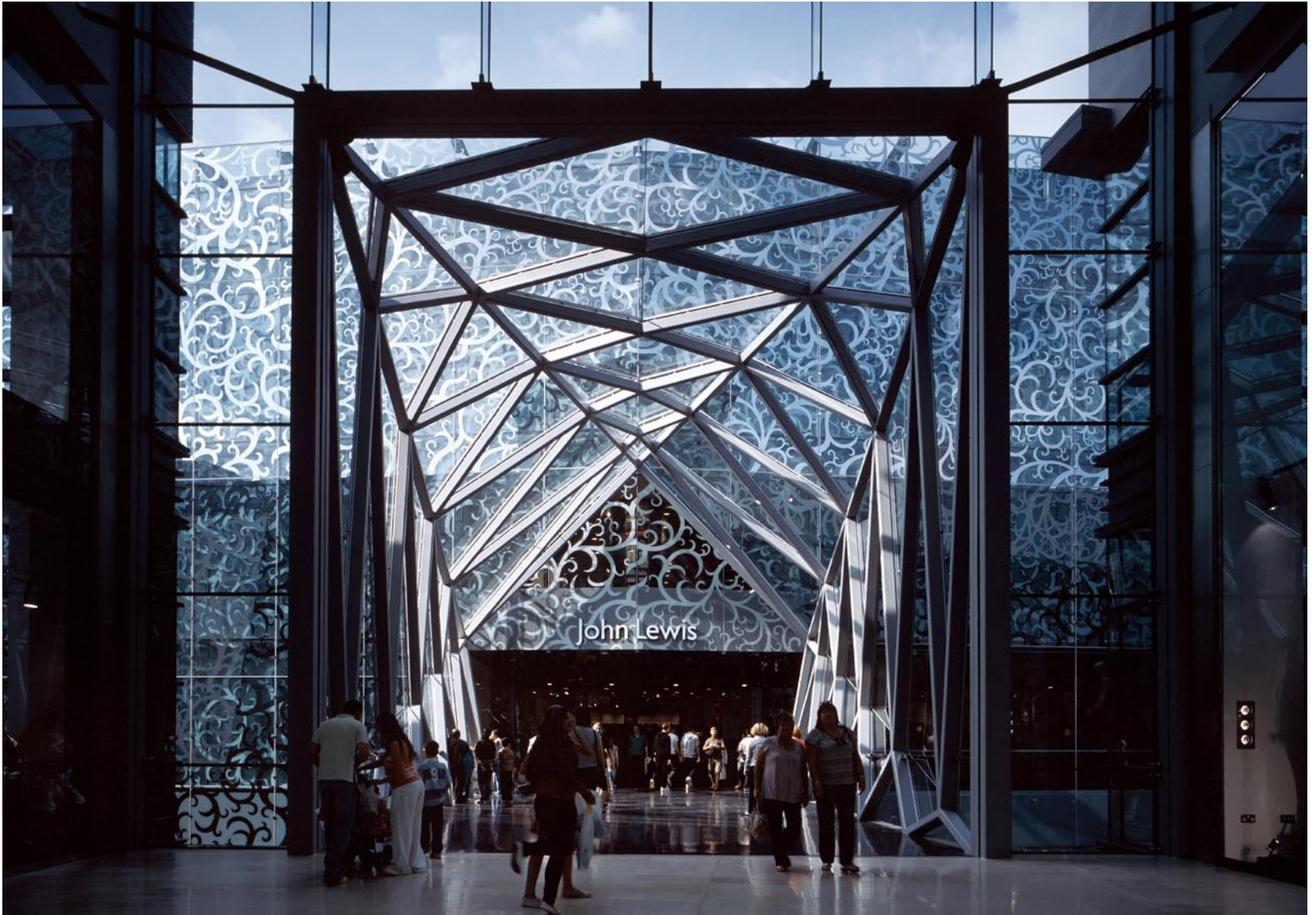
2009 RIBA Award

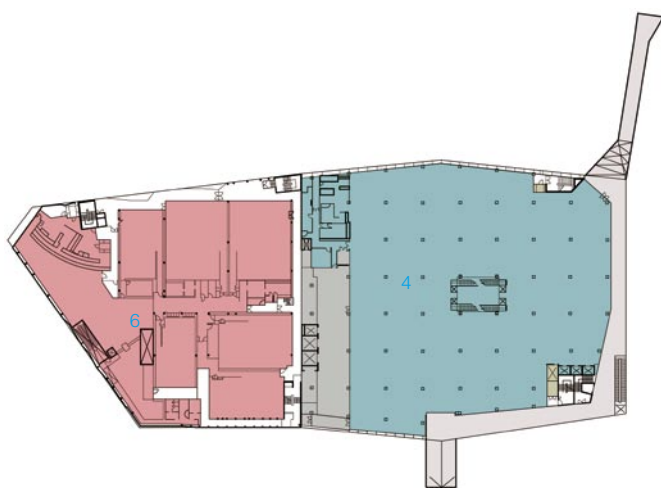
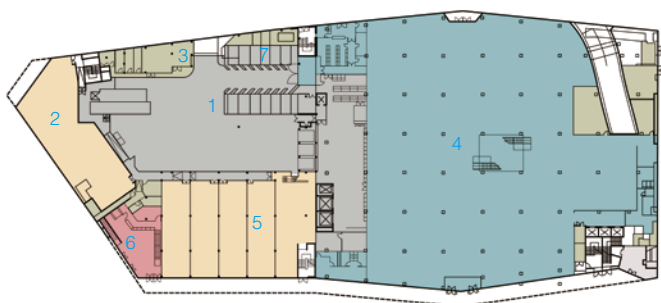
The RIBA (Royal Institute of British Architects) International Awards reward the excellent work being done by RIBA members around the world. The shortlisted projects for the Lubetkin Prize are chosen from the winners of the RIBA International Awards.

获奖情况:

2009年英国皇家建筑师学会大奖

英国皇家建筑师学会（RIBA）国际大奖是颁发给世界各地的英国皇家建筑师学会会员的杰出作品的奖项。莱伯金建筑奖的入围作品都是从英国皇家建筑师学会国际大奖的获奖者当中产生的。





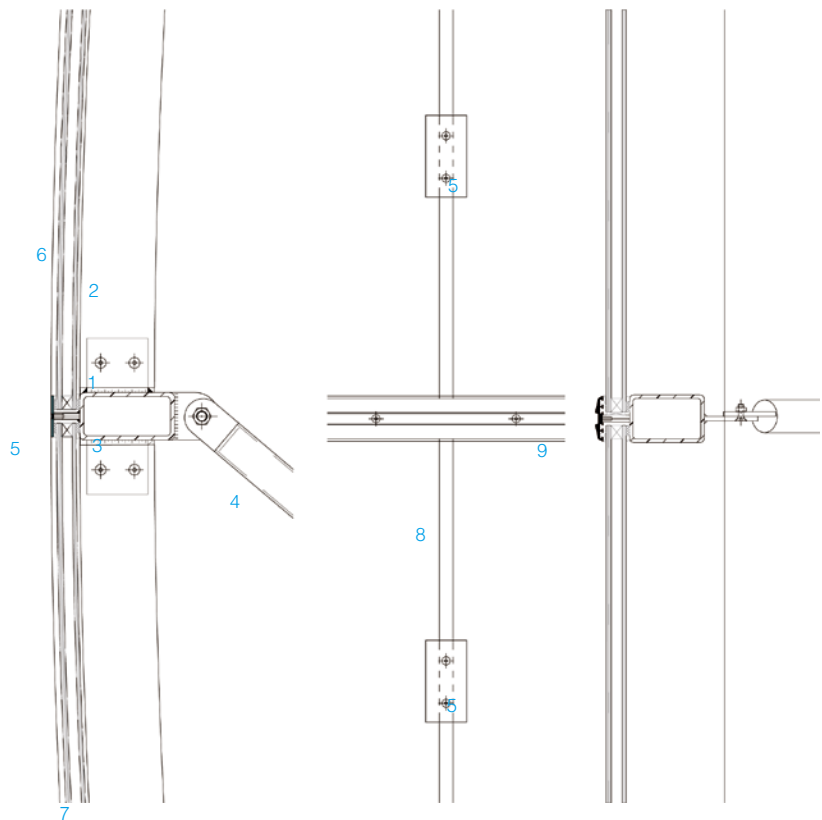
- 1. Service yard
 - 2. Retail
 - 3. Services
 - 4. Department store
 - 5. Retail units
 - 6. Cinema
 - 7. Vaughan way
- 1. 服务庭园
 - 2. 零售区
 - 3. 服务区
 - 4. 百货公司
 - 5. 零售区
 - 6. 影院
 - 7. 沃恩路



金锁展馆 Jinso Pavilion

Designer: Cepezed Architects/Jan Pesman, Hans Cool, Joost Heijnis, Bart van Lieshout **Location:** Amsterdam, The Netherlands **Completion date:** 2008 **Photographer:** Fas Keuzenkamp

设计师: Cepezed建筑事务所(简·帕斯曼, 汉斯·库尔, 朱斯特·海尼斯, 巴特·凡·里舒特) 项目地点: 荷兰, 阿姆斯特丹 完成时间: 2008年 摄影师: 法斯·库森坎



1. Profiles welded on all sides for the mounting of the hot-rolled and cold-shaped steel rails; on the top, they are fastened with flanged bolts provided with an inner hexagon
2. Bent horizontal box rails in color NCS S 8000-N
3. Vertical steel girders in color NCS S 8000-N
4. Tie rods and compression bars \varnothing 48, 3, 5 mm in color NCS S 8000-N
5. Vertically, the glass is clamped with metal plates in color NCS S 8000-N
6. Cold-bent freeform insulation glass
7. Horizontally fully clamped with black muffled aluminum extrusion profile
8. All vertical joints are sealed with black cement
9. The aluminium extrusion profile is mounted with countersunk tap screws provided with inner hexagon in the color of the profile

1. 热轧冷型钢护栏支架周围的焊接点剖面图; 焊接点的上端被固定在六角形法兰螺栓之上
2. 弯曲横向立方体围栏, 色号为NCS S 8000-N
3. 垂直钢梁, 色号为NCS S 8000-N
4. 拉杆和压杆, 直径分别为48毫米、3毫米、5毫米, 色号为NCS S 8000-N
5. 纵向上, 玻璃夹在金属板之间, 金属板色号为NCS S 8000-N
6. 冷弯自由曲面绝缘玻璃
7. 横向夹具式黑色遮光铝型材剖面
8. 全部的垂直缝都被黑水泥进行密封
9. 铝挤压侧面备有六角形锥口钻螺基, 色彩保持一致

The brand-new Jinso Pavilion is the extension to an Asian food catering pavilion that the Delft-based Cepezed Architects already built in the 1990s. Due to the scale enlargement of the entire area during the last decade, the Municipality of Amsterdam requested the owner and operator to invest in high-quality expansion. Cepezed was called for again.

The original building consists of an elongated, two-storey box measuring twenty by eight metres. In the initial enlargement designs, the extension involved a skin of ETFE cushions that constituted a roofed-over winter garden, stretching over the pavilion as a kind of rotation figure. As a result of various regulations and a refinement of the programme by the client, the concept eventually evolved into a transparent glass oval, more than twelve metres high and measuring forty-three by thirty metres in length and width, accommodating wholly climatized bar and restaurant functions. On the ground floor, the main volume has a two-metre constriction, while the first floor has a gallery more than four metres wide.

The façade and the roof are particularly striking. The façade consists of cold-bent insulation glass, which was bent and placed by means of suckers on the site itself. On the ground floor, the façade can be opened over more than three quarters of its length by means of a faceted folding wall in which every separate part has a different radius. The façade accommodates three stability crosses, of which two are situated at the heads of the oval. These locations are also used for the organisation of the stairs.

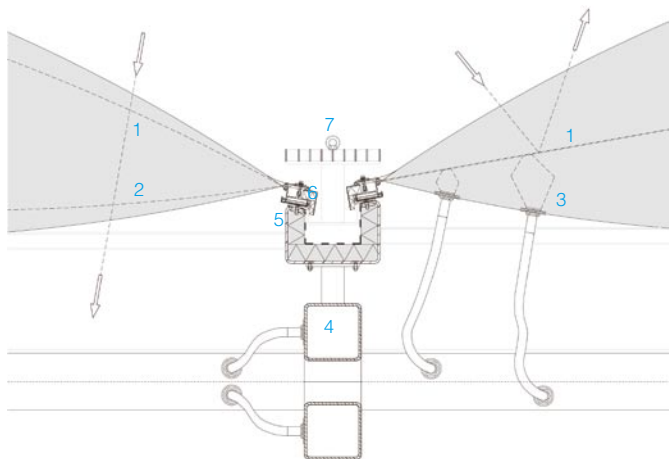
The roof is more than 2.5 metres high and comprises eight large pneumatic cushions of 4.20 metres wide, mounted on a refined detailed steel construction of faceted deltabeams. Each of the cushions consists of four layers of ETFE with three air chambers in each cushion. The ETFE bears a pattern through which the sun and light resistance can be regulated by a change in pressure in the innermost chamber. The air supply for the cushions is integrated in the construction.

A cooling patio has been integrated in the roof for the building-related installations that must have contact with the outside world. Embedded in large plant pots that were cast in the floor at the time of construction, the greenery appears natural and self-evident. The construction also contains two spaces of respectively forty-seven and seventy-four square metres that are lettable to other (catering) enterprises.

全新的金锁展馆是一座亚洲美食展馆的延伸, 原展馆就是总部位于荷兰代尔夫特的Cepezed建筑事务所在20世纪90年代建造的。在过去10年间, 该项目所处的整个地区都扩建了, 于是阿姆斯特丹市政府要求该展馆的所有者和经营者投资将展馆也进行扩建。于是他们又找到了Cepezed建筑事务所。原建筑是个狭长的两层长方体展馆, 长20米, 宽8米。起初的扩建设计是想用一种乙烯材料的软垫做外层, 打造一个有顶的冬季花园, 从展馆向外延伸出来。不过由于存在各种规章, 客户又对设计计划做出了改进, 最终的设计理念发展为一座透明的椭圆形玻璃建筑, 高度超过12米, 长43米, 宽30米, 包含酒吧和餐厅, 功能上会随季节变化而不同。一楼是主要展示区, 二楼是一间画廊, 宽4米多。建筑的外立面和屋顶尤其引人注目。外立面采用隔热玻璃材料, 是在施工现场用吸盘压弯安装的。一楼的外立面, 通过利用一面折叠墙, 在长度上能打开四分之三, 这面折叠墙的每个部分的半径都不同。外墙包含三个稳定架, 其中两个放置在椭圆形的顶部。这些位置也用作楼梯的布局安排。屋顶高2.5米多, 包含8个4.2米宽的充气垫, 叠放在一个钢制结构上。每个充气垫包括4层乙烯材料, 这样在每个充气垫中就创造出3个空气腔。乙烯材料通过深处的空气腔的压力的变化能改变其阳光性。屋顶包含一个凉爽的平台, 以便跟外面的世界更紧密地联系起来。施工时在地板上铸成的巨大花盆里种着







1. Four-layered EFTE air cushion with which the daylight incidence can be controlled. For the purpose of water return, the cushion has a flange to it which is fixed with a locking clamp of aluminium and rubber.

2. Open situation

3. Closed situation

4. Air-transporting steel rail profile of the convex beam; complete steel construction in color NCS S 8000-N

5. Multifaceted gutter of set steelplate on convex beam; EPDM gutter coating glued to high quality insulation

6. Mounting profile of aluminium and rubber, having connection with gutter coating through glued seam and welded flap

7. Gratings that can be walked on, mounted on supports welded to the gutter bottom and equipped with leashing facilities

1. 四层乙烯四氟乙烯聚合物气垫能够对光线进行有效过滤。气垫的凸缘上安装铝和橡胶锁定夹能够对水进行有效回收

2. 开放时

3. 闭合时

4. 凸面横梁空气输送钢轨剖面；全部钢材结构，色号为NCS S 8000-N

5. 凸面横梁上的多面钢板边槽；三元乙丙橡胶边槽涂层具有一流的绝缘功能

6. 铝和橡胶装备剖面，通过胶合缝与焊接夹与边槽的涂层进行衔接

7. 安装在边槽底部支撑焊接点上，并配备缚带设施的隔栏上可供人行走

绿色植物，看起来自然而又显眼。此外还修建了两个空间，分别是47平方米和74平方米，可以租给其他的（食品）企业用于展览。

Awarded:

2008 Amsterdam Architecture Prize Nomination

Jinso was nominated for the Amsterdam Architecture Prize (A.A.P.), a yearly architecture award for a newly realised building within the city limits. The jury aims to award the building that is either the most beautiful, the most challenging and innovative or the most illustrative for the contemporary Amsterdam situation as a whole.

获奖情况:

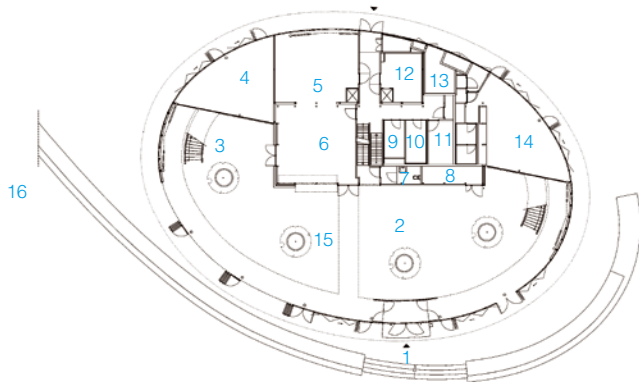
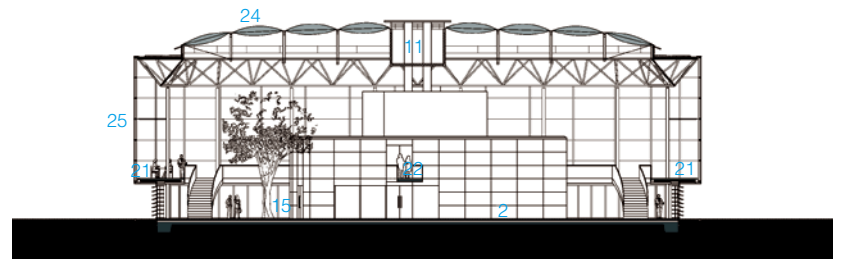
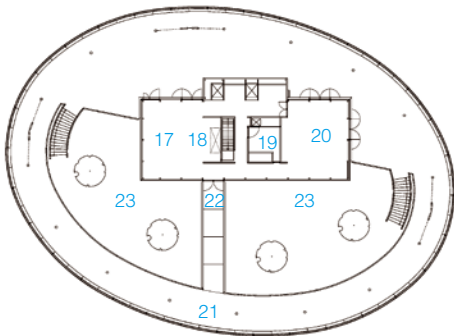
2008年阿姆斯特丹建筑提名奖

新近建成的金锁展馆获得了阿姆斯特丹建筑奖（A.A.P.）提名。这是一个每年为这座城市里的杰出建筑颁发的奖项。评委会旨在奖励或者最美的，或者最具挑战的、创新的，或者最能诠释当代阿姆斯特丹现状的建筑。





Left: The interior view of the restaurant on the first floor
Right: The interior view of the restaurant on the second floor
左图：一层餐厅内景
右图：二层餐厅内景

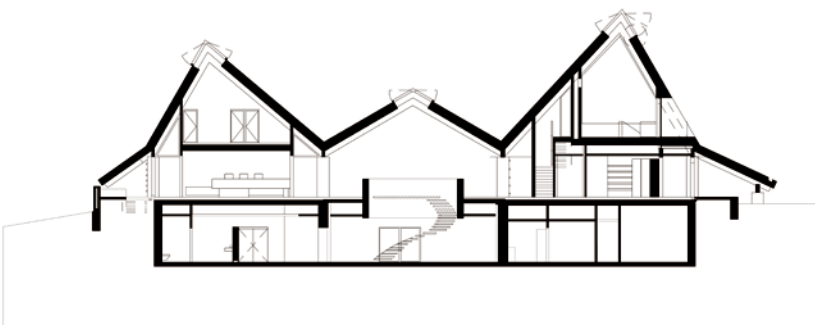
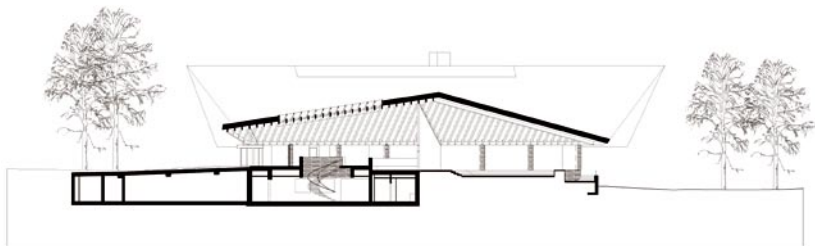


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|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Entrance | 14. Area for rent | 1. 入口 | 14. 租赁区 |
| 2. Restaurant | 15. Tree box | 2. 餐厅 | 15. 树池 |
| 3. Staircase | 16. Sidewalk terrace | 3. 楼梯 | 16. 人行道台阶 |
| 4. Area for rent | 17. Buffet | 4. 租赁区 | 17. 小型售货区 |
| 5. Kitchen | 18. Kitchen | 5. 厨房 | 18. 厨房 |
| 6. Take-Out/Distribution point | 19. Storeroom | 6. 外卖区/配送区 | 19. 储藏室 |
| 7. Toilet for disabled | 20. Restaurant lounge | 7. 残疾人专用卫生间 | 20. 餐厅休息室 |
| 8. Storeroom | 21. Gallery/ Restaurant | 8. 储藏室 | 21. 走廊/餐厅 |
| 9. Freezing chamber | 22. Overhead bridge | 9. 冷冻室 | 22. 天桥 |
| 10. Cold store | 23. Void | 10. 冷藏库 | 23. 空地 |
| 11. Installations room | 24. Four-Layer EFTE Air Cushions | 11. 设备室 | 24. 四层乙烯四氟
乙烯聚合物气垫 |
| 12. Dish washing kitchen | 25. Cold-bent Insulation Glass | 12. 炊具洗涤室 | 25. 冷弯隔热玻璃 |
| 13. Transformer room | | 13. 配电室 | |

斯堪的纳维亚高尔夫俱乐部 Scandinavian Golf Club

Designer: Henning Larsen Architects **Location:** Farum, Denmark **Completion date:** 2010 **Photographer:** Thorbjørn Hansen

设计师：亨宁·拉尔森建筑事务所 项目地点：丹麦，法林 完成时间：2010年 摄影师：约比金·汉森



With its location in the beautiful, hilly landscape of the previous training area of Farum military barracks, the Scandinavian Golf Club comprises an exclusive nature park and golf course of 2 x 18 holes.

The architectural vision has been to bridge the gap between the traditional American golf club and the functional architecture of Scandinavia. The golf club is a traditional wing house but is built in rustic materials with large cantilevers and oblique angles. The roof floats above the plateau as a sculptural element integrated in the hilly landscape, tree crowns and clouds of the sky.

The fine, sophisticated materials and exquisite craftsmanship provide the building with a high degree of exclusivity and ensure a unique balance between the architecture and the surrounding landscape. The extensive use of the wood species Douglas, Norwegian slate, stone and tombac combined with the generous inflow of daylight through the large windows provide the building with a weighty yet light expression.

The project won the Annual award of the Copenhagen Carpenters' Guild in 2009, which is presented by the Copenhagen Carpenters' Guild. The president of the award committee, guild master of the Copenhagen Carpenters' Guild Flemming Kjærgaard, stated this reason for the committee's choice: "Headed by Soren Ollgaard, Henning Larsen Architects has designed a masterpiece that is in the field between Frank Lloyd Wright's significant houses and functional Scandinavian architecture. With its large cantilevers, courageous lines and a combination of few but high-quality materials, the clubhouse is a pleasure to look at and stay in."

斯堪的纳维亚高尔夫俱乐部位于风景优美的丘陵景观之中，前身是法林军营，拥有独家自然公园和两个18洞的高尔夫球场。

建筑试图融合传统美式高尔夫俱乐部和斯堪的纳维亚建筑。俱乐部是传统的翼屋结构，采用乡村材料打造了巨型悬臂和斜角结构。屋顶如雕塑一般悬在高原之上，与丘陵景观、树冠和蓝天白云融为一体。

优良而精致的材料和精湛的手工艺为建筑提供了独特的个性，也保证了建筑与周边景观的平衡。木板、挪威石板、石材和铜锌合金的广泛应用与大型窗户所提供的丰富光照相结合，形成了稳重光亮的效果。

项目获得了2009年度哥本哈根木工协会大奖。大奖委员会的主席、哥本哈根木工协会会长Flemming Kjærgaard阐述了项目获奖的理由：“亨宁·拉尔森建筑事务所的杰作融合了建筑大师弗兰克·洛伊德·赖特的作品和传统的斯堪的纳维亚建筑。巨大的悬臂、宏伟的线条和高质量材料的结合让俱乐部美观又舒适。”

Right: The sculptural roof

右图：具有雕塑感的屋顶造型

Awarded:

2009 Annual award of the Copenhagen Carpenters' Guild

获奖情况：

2009年度哥本哈根木工协会大奖







Left: The vision balance between the function and the form

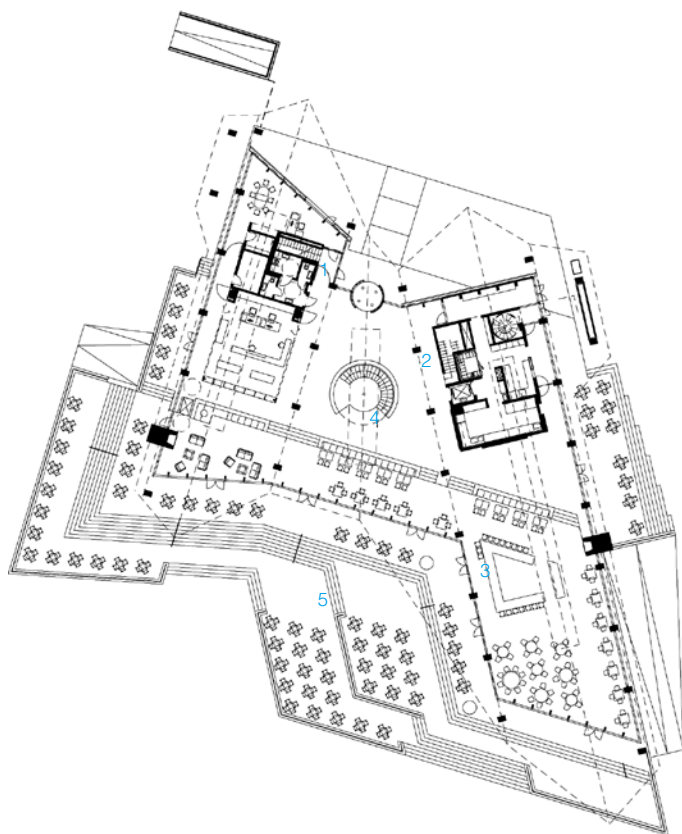
Top right: Materials ensure a unique balance between the architecture and the surrounding landscape

Bottom right: Norwegian slate

左图：功能和形态实现了完美平衡

右上：材料的精心选用确保建筑和周围景观之间完美的视觉均衡

右下：挪威石板



- | | |
|------------------|--------|
| 1. Toilet | 1. 卫生间 |
| 2. Dressing room | 2. 更衣室 |
| 3. Bar | 3. 酒吧 |
| 4. Stairs | 4. 楼梯 |
| 5. Dining area | 5. 就餐区 |



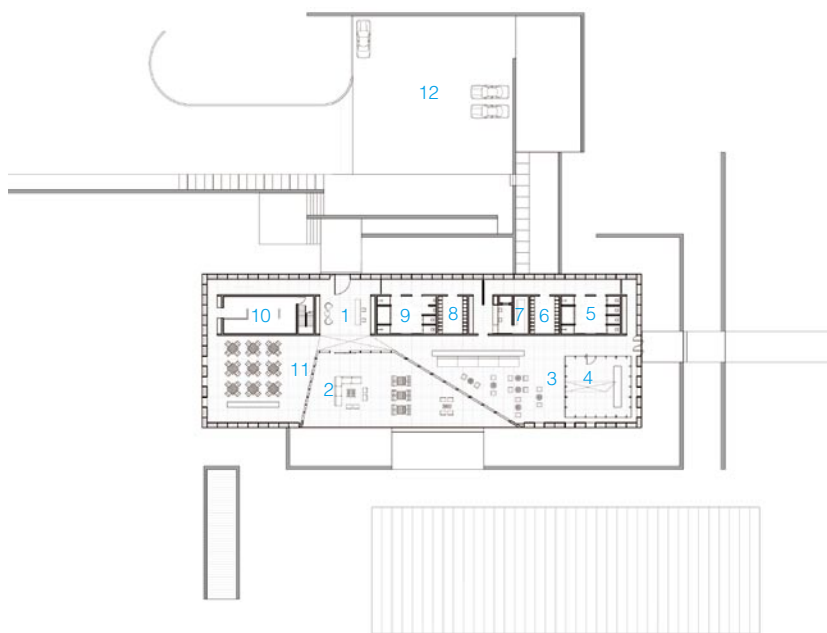




博斯基·阿尔托萨诺休闲馆 Casa Club Bosque Altozano

Designer: Parque Humano **Location:** Morelia, Mexico **Completion date:** 2009 **Photographer:** Paul Rivera / ArchPhoto

设计师: “人文公园”工作室 项目地点: 墨西哥, 莫雷利亚 完成时间: 2009年 摄影师: 保罗·里韦拉 (建筑摄影工作室)



- | | | | |
|------------------|------------------|--------|----------|
| 1. Lobby | 7. Control | 1. 大厅 | 7. 管理区 |
| 2. Terrace | 8. Dressing room | 2. 露台 | 8. 更衣室 |
| 3. Lounge | 9. Restroom | 3. 休息室 | 9. 更衣室 |
| 4. Shop | 10. Kitchen | 4. 店铺 | 10. 厨房 |
| 5. Restroom | 11. Restaurant | 5. 洗手间 | 11. 餐厅 |
| 6. Dressing room | 12. Motor lobby | 6. 更衣室 | 12. 汽车大厅 |

Top right: South-east elevation 右上: 东南向立面
Bottom right: South-west elevation 右下: 西南向立面

The site is located in the Golf Course of Bosque Altozano in Morelia, Mich, Mexico. It faces to the south and east the mountain valley of Montaña Monarca (rich in a variety of pine and oak trees). Temperature reaches a 28°C in summer and 6°C in winter.

The programme of the project includes: restaurant, kitchen, open terrace, living space, golf shop, bath and dressing room.

The building occupies a natural ledge on a hillside looking towards the panoramic valley of Montaña Monarca in Morelia, Mexico. The building has been conceived as a homogenous stone mass, hollowing out a huge opening that slopes from ceiling to floor, framing the hillside panorama. A sloped celosia grid meant to evoke renaissance perspective drawings was placed in the middle of the core in order to distort and emphasise the view.

The amber light filtering through the artisanal stained glass placed on the celosia window blends with the coloured space, generating a chromatic continuity that during the course of the day moves imperceptibly through an endless scale of oranges, reds and yellows. Light also enters through two wooden skylights located in the middle of the room, helping to balance the coloured light that comes from the window.

A few rich, tactile materials were used in combination with the light to create a strong ambiance. Apart from the timber on the roof, the house consists of a steel frame covered by local stone, all recovered from the infrastructure works. The programme inside the house consists of a dining space, an open terrace, a lounge area, dressing room and kitchen.

The building resides effortlessly on a soft slope with privileged views absorbed by the wide-open façade that frames the natural panorama with an inviting forced perspective effect caused by the asymmetric glassed walls of the foyer. Lounge area, dining space and an open terrace are the interior programme.

Ceramic, amber and terracotta shades dominate the surfaces blending the house with the surroundings. This effect is granted by local stone used on the walls and floors, covering the steel structure. Timber roof and other wooden materials on the inside confirm the elegant and masculine appeal. That's Mexico alright.

该项目所在地位于墨西哥米却肯省莫雷利亚市的博斯基·阿尔托萨诺高尔夫球场。建筑面朝东南方向的山谷，山谷中生长着茂密的松树和橡树。这里夏季气温能达到28°C，冬季6°C。

该项目的功能包括：餐厅、厨房、开放式平台、住所、高尔夫商店、浴室和更衣室。

这座建筑坐落在山坡上的一个天然台地上，能够俯瞰山谷的全景。整个建筑是个一体式的石料结构，挖出一个巨大的开门，从顶棚斜到地面，定义了山坡的外观。建筑的核心位置设计了倾斜的网格结构，使人想起文艺复兴时期的透视画法，将视线进行变形，进而达到强调的目的。

琥珀色的阳光透过格子窗上精致的染色玻璃照进室内，融入多彩的空间，产生一种色彩的连续性，随着一天当中时间的推移，在橘黄、红色和黄色之间呈现细微的无尽变化。另外，光线也能从房间中央的两扇木质天窗照射进来，以此平衡从窗子射进来的彩色光线。

为了配合光线，还采用了几种豪华的织物材料，以便打造一种强烈的氛围。除了屋顶上的木材，整座房屋采用钢框架，表面覆以当地石材，都是从基础设施中回收利用的材料。

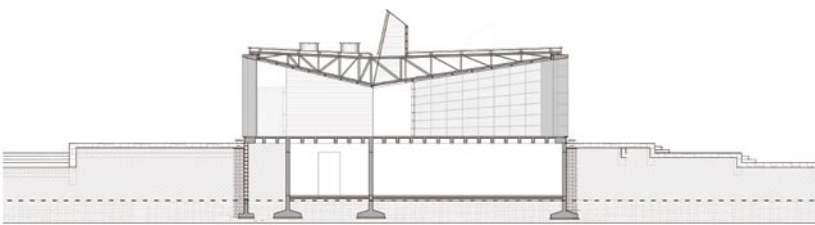
房屋内部的功能包括用餐空间、开放式平台、休息区、更衣室以及厨房。

整座建筑轻松地建在一个缓坡上，宽阔的开放式外立面使其拥有极佳的视野，门厅里非对称的玻璃幕墙更是赋予了大自然的全景一种宜人的透视效果。休息区、就餐区和开放式平台都是室内功能区。

陶瓷、木材和无釉赤陶是建筑表面的主要质地，将建筑与其周围环境融为一体。这种效果通过墙面和地面使用的当地石材（覆盖钢结构）而得以实现。木质屋顶以及室内其他地方木材的使用进一步强化了建筑的高雅宜人和阳刚之气。那就是墨西哥的感觉。







Awarded:

2010 XI Biennial of Mexican Architecture / Silver Medal

The XI Biennial of Mexican Architecture identifies the best architectural works of the country as well as publications, research and theses; recognising its authors and spreading the most important works to allow, through analysis and critical opinion, a reflection on contemporary architecture. Participation in the Biennale was directed to those built works, research, publications, theses and academic projects conducted during the 2008-2010 biennium.

The jury was composed by renowned architects, academics and critics of architecture appointed by the Federation of Associations of Architects of the Mexican Republic (FCARM). Abstraction, the sustainable proposal, the way light works and the connection with the context made Casa Club Bosque Altozano win the silver medal in the category of "Recreation, Services, Sports and Landscape Architecture".

获奖情况:

2010年第十一届墨西哥建筑双年展银奖

第十一届墨西哥建筑双年展评选出墨西哥国内最优秀的建筑作品，也包括出版物、科研成果和论文，嘉奖其作者，同时通过对这些最重要的作品的分析和批评性评论，让这些作品传播开来，进而对当代建筑进行反思。参加双年展的必须是在2008年至2010年两年期间内完成的作品、研究、出版物、论文以及学术项目。奖项的评委由墨西哥共和国建筑师联合会（FCARM）指定的知名建筑师、学者和建筑评论家组成。博斯基阿尔托萨诺休闲馆以其抽象、可持续性、光的设计以及与周围环境的联系而获得“娱乐、服务、体育及景观建筑”类别的银奖。

Top right: Main entrance

Bottom right: North-east elevation

右上：主入口

右下：东北向立面





Top left: Open terrace
Bottom left: Interior view

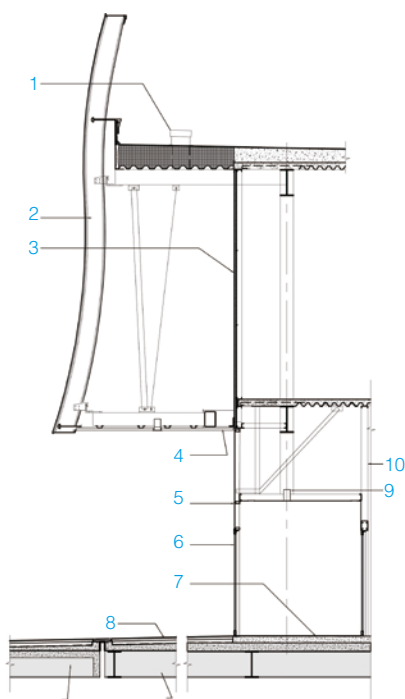
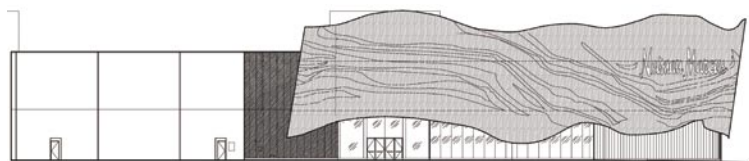
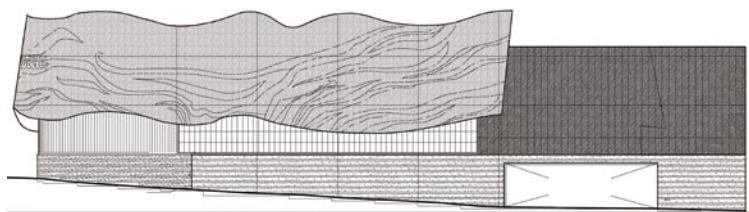
Right: Corridor
左上：开放式露台
左下：内部景致
右图：走廊





Designer: Elkus Manfredi Architects **Location:** Massachusetts, USA **Completion date:** 2007
Photographer: Bruce Martin

设计师: Elkus Manfredi建筑事务所 项目地点: 美国, 马萨诸塞州 完成时间: 2007年 摄影师: 布鲁斯·马丁



1. Roof vents for rain screen cavity
2. Metal rain screen
3. Metal panels
4. Stainless steel soffit panel
5. Glazed aluminum curtain wall
6. Stainless steel entrance doors
7. Entrance mat
8. Stone pavers
9. Lighting
10. Partition of entry vestibule

1. 防雨屏屋顶通风口
2. 金属雨屏
3. 金属板
4. 不锈钢拱腹板
5. 釉面铝板幕墙
6. 不锈钢大门
7. 入口垫
8. 铺路石
9. 照明
10. 入口前厅隔断

Right: Exit 右图: 出口



The Neiman Marcus specialty shop in Natick is the most unusual and unique shop for a company whose corporate policy prescribes that each store be tailored to its business location. Furthermore, Neiman Marcus requires that the architecture respond to its primarily female customer base.

Elkus Manfredi Architects designed the undulating patterned stainless steel exterior of the shop to evoke a sophisticated silk dress or scarf from the Neiman Marcus couture line billowing in the coastal breezes of New England. The surrounding landscape recalls the sea grass of tidal marshes, the traditional stone walls, and birch forests of the region.

The majority of the frontage is along Speen Street, which is a major vehicular link from downtown Natick to Interstate 90. The form and scale is driven by its location. The form creates large bellows for the entry and signage, and then condenses the folds along Speen Street to create a dramatic image.

The most striking element of the project is an undulating two-storey-high stainless steel exterior that is meant to represent a silk scarf or dress in multiple hues of bronze, champagne and silver. To create the image of the fabric, Elkus Manfredi explored not only the form but the color, texture, and pattern of the façade. The colours of the metal are timeless – bronze, champagne, and silver. The pattern follows the form and enhances moments within the building, such as the entry and signage.

The interior of the shop is luxurious, in keeping with other NM specialty shops. Coordination of structural steel with multi-coloured architectural stainless steel panels was a major challenge.

Three-dimensional spatial coordinates were furnished in electronic format, and then the structural steel fabricator used this information to fabricate bearing seats. Proactive planning for the interface between the structural members and stainless steel panels meant that the different coloured ribbons appeared flawless.

位于内蒂克·卡莱克生的尼曼·马库斯专卖店是一个非凡独特的私营百货公司，该公司下设的每个店铺根据各自的位置进行量身打造。此外，尼曼·马库斯专卖店的建筑风格针对女性客户群而设计。Elkus Manfredi建筑事务所在建筑的外部巧妙地打造了一个波状的不锈钢外观，与尼曼·马库斯公司销售的丝织品和围巾在新英格兰的沿海微风中的飘逸灵动而相得益彰。潮沼中的水草、传统的石墙以及该地区盛产的桦木林为建筑完美地勾勒出周围景观。

建筑立面的大部分沿斯皮恩大街而设。斯皮恩大街是连接内蒂克市区与90号州际公路的重要枢纽。建筑的形态和规模也根据所在位置的地理特征而设计。大型波纹管状入口和引导标识，沿斯皮恩大街进行后缩，从而打造了一个戏剧性的外观。

起伏的两层高不锈钢外壳是该项目最引人注目的元素之一，以完美彰显青铜色、香槟色和银色丝巾或服饰的优雅、飘逸。为塑造织物般的质感，Elkus Manfredi建筑事务所在建筑外立面的形态、色彩、纹理以及图案进行了仔细研究。金属的颜色是持久的青铜色、香槟色和银色。与形态相得益彰的图案，尤其是入口和引导标识的图案有效增强了空间的动态之感。

店铺的内部奢华考究，与其他尼曼·马库斯专卖店并驾齐驱。将钢结构与多色建筑不锈钢板完美融合在一起无疑是一项重大的挑战。

三维空间坐标在经过电子格式设计之后，结构钢制作者利用该信息来进行轴承座制造。结构构件和不锈钢板材间的分界面采用主动规划的设计手法以实现不同颜色缎带之间的无缝连接。







Awarded:

Private Project of the Year, 2008

Construction Management Association of America, New England Chapter

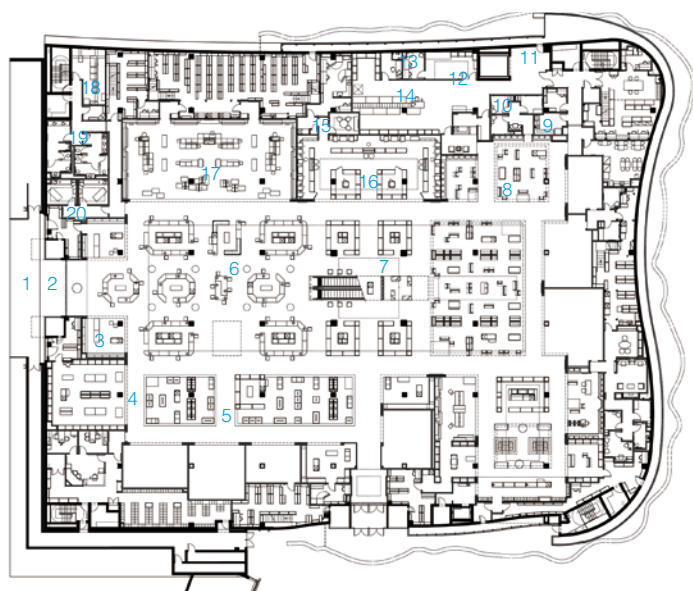
Retail Store of the Year, 2007

Chain Store Age magazine

获奖情况:

2008年度美国建筑管理协会新英格兰分部私有项目

2007年度《时代》杂志连锁店零售商店



- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------|
| 1. Mall Exterior | 1. 购物中心室外 |
| 2. Vestibule | 2. 前厅 |
| 3. Maison | 3. 小店 |
| 4. Fashion Accessories | 4. 时尚配饰 |
| 5. Designer Handbags | 5. 品牌手包 |
| 6. Cosmetics/Fragrances | 6. 化妆品、香水 |
| 7. Design Jewelry | 7. 品牌珠宝 |
| 8. Men's Sportswear | 8. 男士运动服 |
| 9. Catering | 9. 餐饮 |
| 10. Fitting Rooms | 10. 试衣间 |
| 11. Staging | 11. 平台 |
| 12. Workroom | 12. 工作间 |
| 13. Office | 13. 办公室 |
| 14. Wrap/Pack & Delivery | 14. 包装运输室 |
| 15. Cash | 15. 交款区 |
| 16. Precious Jewel | 16. 名贵珠宝 |
| 17. Ladies Shoes | 17. 女鞋 |
| 18. Communication Room | 18. 交流室 |
| 19. Men's & Women's | 19. 卫生间 |
| 20. Cosmetic Treatment | 20. 化妆间 |



Top right: Side view

Bottom right: Façade detail

右上: 侧面图

右下: 外墙细部图



乔治路19号办公楼 19 George Road

Designer: 3DReid **Location:** Edgbaston, UK **Completion date:** 2007 **Photographer:** Hufton & Crow

设计师: 3DReid建筑事务所 项目地点: 英国, 埃德巴斯頓 完成时间: 2007年 摄影师: 胡夫顿与克劳摄影公司

This relatively small, stand-alone office building near the city centre fits well within its surroundings despite the variation in style from neighbours. The scheme provides an exceptional public profile from the street and has created a strongly structured, finely stylised end product. Despite being on a tight site, the aspect out of the building is very good, providing high levels of natural light to public and private areas. Concentration on providing a mixed-mode ventilation system and achieving an excellent BREEAM rating is pleasing in an environment that might otherwise have been used for a more traditional building.

The 1,595-square-metre headquarters building tailored for Shaw Tax Limited but with the flexibility to sub-divide the two floors should the tenant decide to move on in the future.

The development is based on the concept of a "floating" office box set in a green landscaped clearing, and is centred round a private courtyard which provides a focus for the whole building. The tenant has demanded a design that both enhances their public profile from the street, while also preserving their privacy in what, architecturally, is otherwise a very traditional street in the leafy suburb of Edgbaston. Attention has been paid to creating a comfortable environment with an emphasis on quality and discipline rather than opulence. The brief has demanded that the building be BCO 2005 compliant; have the capacity to cater for multiple tenancies; create 1,115 square metres of office floor space over two levels; provide adequate car parking provision and utilise mixed-mode ventilation.

Thin 500-millimetre-wide, full-height windows set to a 1,500-millimetre grid achieve an environmental solution that meets the new Part L2 regulations. This solution architecturally creates a varied façade, provides the required amount of daylight to give a good office space and is also economical.

The designers have designed a building that offers a confident expression of individuality and a modern identity. To give both a focus to the scheme and a positive "aspect" from the internal office environment, a generous internal courtyard has been created affording views into and beyond the space to take advantage of the wonderfully green Conservation Area setting. Absolutely key to the building are its "green" credentials and it has received an "Excellent" BREEAM rating, making it the first office building in Birmingham to achieve this environmental standard and recognition.

这座市中心附近的体量相对较小的独立办公室跟周围环境融为一体, 尽管在风格上跟附近街区有所变化。这座建筑在这条街上树立了一个特别的公众形象, 打造了一个结构感很强的、风格考究的“终极产品”。虽然这块土地面积有限, 但是建成的建筑却非常好, 公共空间和私人空间都有充足的自然光照。建筑采用了一种多模式的通风系统, 达到了最高级别的相关标准, 这对这个环境来说尤为不易, 因为这里的条件很容易建成一座传统建筑。

这是一座1595平方米的公司总部办公楼, 但也可以灵活地将两层楼进一步划分, 如果承租人未来打算搬到其他地方的话。

设计理念是打造一座“漂浮”于绿色景观之上的办公楼, 围绕一个私人庭院展开, 这个庭院是整个建筑的焦点。客户要求设计既要在大街上强化他们的公众形象, 又要保持他们的私密性, 这条街其实从建筑的角度来说风格非常传统, 是埃德巴斯頓的一个树木环绕的城郊。所以, 设计师特别注意打造舒适的环境, 强调高品质与严格要求, 而不是财富。

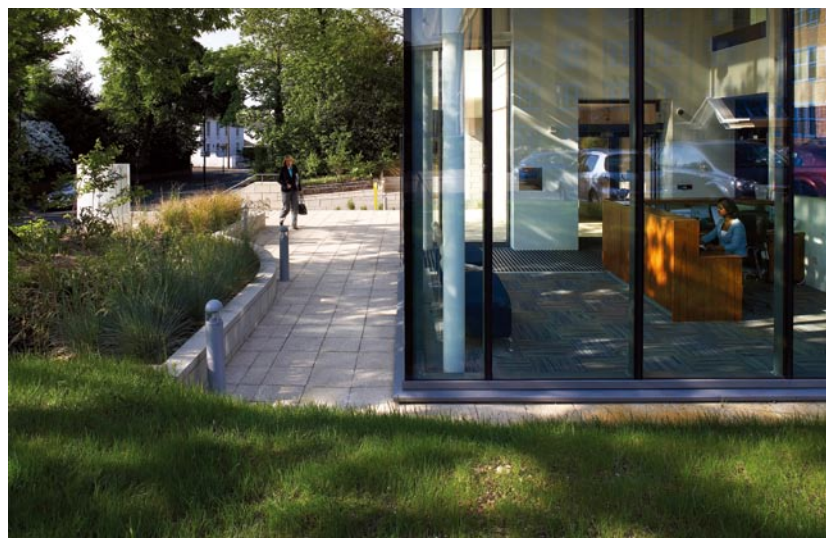
设计目标是: 建一座符合2005年英国办公楼委员会标准的办公楼; 能够容纳多种承租人; 打造1115平方米的办公空间, 分布在两层楼上; 提供充足的停车位, 采用多模式通风。

薄薄的500毫米的落地窗镶嵌在1500毫米的格子中, 满足了设计的环境要求。这个办法为建筑创造出一种可变化的外立面, 为建筑内部提供了充足的阳光, 这是办公空间必备的条件, 同时又很经济。



Right: The main entrance to the office building

右图: 办公楼主入口







设计师设计的这座建筑自信地表达了一种个体与现代的个性。为了让设计有一个焦点，也让办公内部环境有一个焦点，特别设计了一个宽敞的内庭，这里不仅能看到办公空间，还能看到外面的绿色保护区中的自然美景。此外，设计中的一个绝对关键因素就是“绿色”，达到了相关标准中的最高级别，使这座建筑成为伯明翰第一座达到这项环境标准并得到认可的办公建筑。

Awarded:

2007 British Council of Offices Award: Best Small Project (Midlands & East Anglia Region)

Every year, the cream of UK corporate real estate gather to celebrate the very best in excellent office space at the BCO Awards. One of the BCO's primary objectives is to define excellence in office space. As part of this objective, the annual Awards Programme provides public recognition for top-quality design and functionality and a benchmark for excellence in workplaces. The Programme acknowledges innovation and focuses external attention on examples of best practice.

It is recognised that the opportunities and challenges set by each development are different and diverse. A key question for the judges will therefore be whether the applicant team has made the best of the circumstances presented to them. In making their assessment, the judges will, amongst other factors, assess:

- Project aims and rationale
- Utility of the product
- Specification and design solutions
- Quality of build
- Effectiveness of a workplace
- Enterprise and innovation
- Value, cost and programme
- Energy and sustainability
- Local context and impact
- Lifting the spirits

The key aspirations and brief have evidently paid off well, with full occupancy and a good level of positive feedback from the occupier. While the building

lacks commercial flexibility, it has an exceptional "feel good" factor and the regional judges were unanimous in their decision in making the award. The national panel was impressed by the boldness of a major local landowner creating modern offices when it could have easily been made do with repeating the traditional vernacular. This will help set a tone for the shape of regeneration by rebranding what had become a tired estate. Construction was fast and of generally high quality, although let down by a few details. However, the exceptional speed in which the plans were approved showed a refreshing relationship of trust and understanding with local planners which bodes well for a shared vision for the future.

获奖情况:

2007年英国办公楼委员会大奖——最佳小型项目（英国中部与东安格利亚地区）

每年，英国房地产业的精英都要聚集在一起，由英国办公楼委员会（BCO）为最杰出的办公空间颁发奖项。这项大奖的宗旨之一就是定义杰出的办公空间。作为这项宗旨的一部分，每年会评出最佳的、获得公众认可的办公空间，为办公类建筑树立典范。这个奖项尤其注重创新，以及让外界来关注建筑界的优秀作品。

众所周知，每个项目所面临的机遇和挑战都各不相同。因此，对于奖项评委会来说，关键的一点就是，申请奖项的设计团队是否最好地利用了他们面临的各种条件。评委会在一系列因素中会考虑以下几点：

- 项目目标与基本原理
- 项目效用
- 项目面临的特殊条件以及设计的解决办法
- 建筑质量
- 作为办公空间的效率
- 规划与创新
- 价值、成本与计划
- 能源与可持续发展
- 当地环境及其影响
- 打造空间精神

显然，这座建筑达到了设计要求，办公楼内空间全部占用，使用者的正面反馈也证明了这点。这座建筑缺乏商业灵活性，但是它有一种特殊的“感觉良好”因素，所以当地的评委一致通过将奖项颁发给它。而国家评委关注的，却是另外一点：这里本可以建一座平庸的寻常建筑，而当地的土地所有者竟然能够建造这样一座现代的办公楼，这种大胆尝试令人印象深刻。这有助于打破令人厌倦的老建筑模式、进行建筑革新。施很快，质量也很好，尽管有几处细节差强人意。然而，设计在如此之短的时间内就得到认同批准，这显示了跟当地规划者之间的信任、理解的关系，预示出他们共享的一个美好的未来。



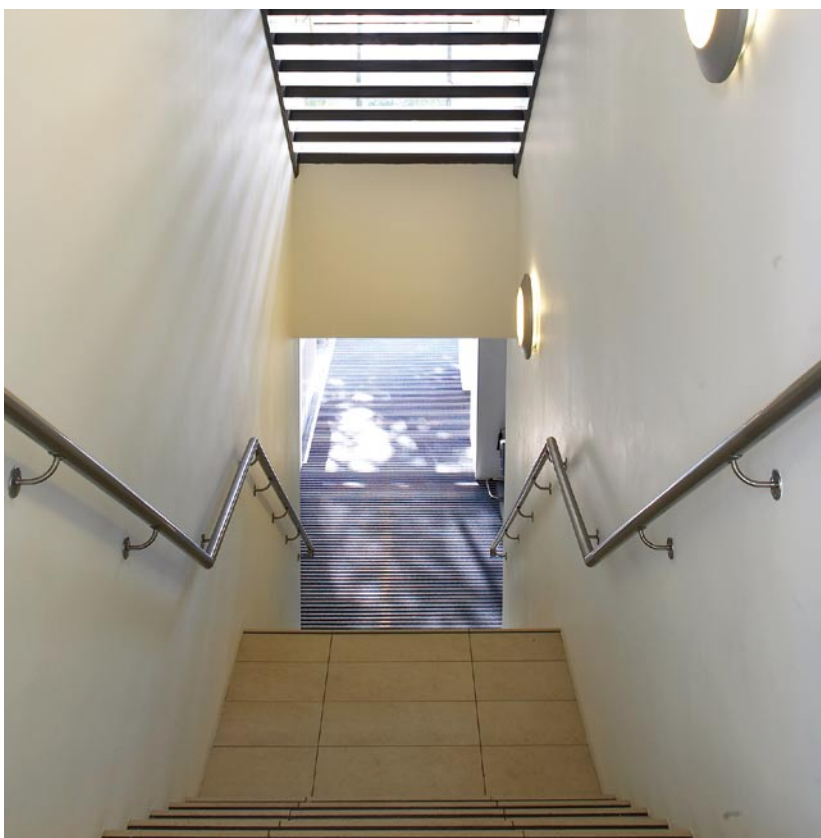
- | | |
|--|-----------|
| 1. Working area | 1. 工作区 |
| 2. Reception area and recreational space | 2. 接待与休闲区 |
| 3. Washing room | 3. 卫生间 |





Top left: Reception area and recreational space on the second floor
Bottom left: The staircase leading to the second floor

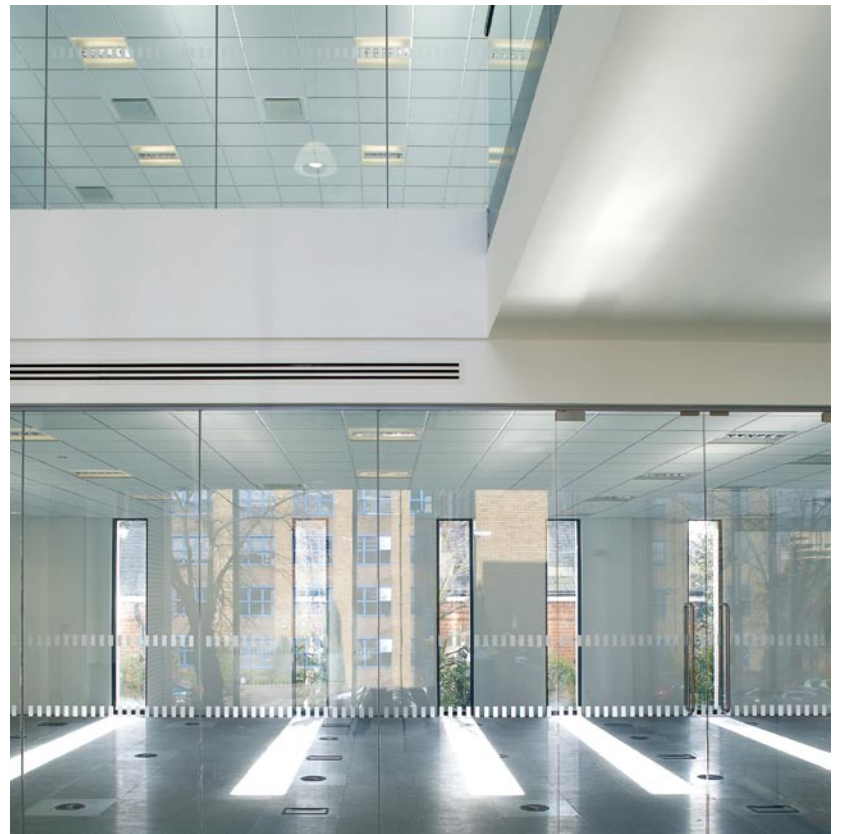
左上：二层接待与休闲区
左下：通往二层的楼梯





Top right: Atrium of the office building
Bottom right: The open working area

右上：办公楼中庭
右下：开敞式办公区



Designer: Tony Owen NDM Architects **Location:** Sydney, Australia **Completion date:** 2005
Photographer: Brett Boardman

设计师：托尼·欧文建筑事务所 项目地点：澳大利亚，悉尼 完成时间：2005年 摄影师：布雷特·博德曼

Sydney Architects Tony Owen NDM have designed the new Australian headquarters Harley Davidson. The building is located in Lane Cove and forms an iconic gateway to the new Lane Cove River business park.

For design inspiration they looked to the bikes themselves; their emotion and efficiency. The geometry of the engines forks and frames can be seen in the lines of the building. The building does not copy them, however, it suggests this movement and style. Rather than use the shape literally, they sought to express the elegance and aerodynamics of this movement in the lines of the building.

The brief for the building was a strong reflection of the Harley Davidson culture. The designers gave as much emphasis to the gymnasium and break-out areas as the office and storage space. The building is designed to reflect this. The designers located all of the recreational and break-out areas near the entry. You enter into a central mezzanine. From there you can see all of the areas that reflect the Harley lifestyle: the showroom, café, library, even the Gym. You are immediately aware of what Harley Davidson is all about. The building is designed so that, from the entry, you can also look down into the technical workshops and training areas. In this way you get a sense of the technical aspects of the company. It was important not to lose sight of the grungy side of the motor cycles as well.

The facility contains administrative offices, technical training and storage facilities for the iconic motorcycle company. The landmark building will form the striking centrepiece for a new high-tech business park on the Lane Cove River, developed by Demian Developments Pty Ltd.

悉尼的托尼·欧文建筑事务所为哈利·戴维森公司在澳大利亚设计了新的总部大楼。这座大楼位于港湾地区，并且已成为新港湾河工商区的地标性建筑。

大楼的设计灵感来源于摩托车的激情和效率。发动机的几何结构在大楼的设计中得到了体现，但这并不是单纯的模仿，而是发动机运行和风格的再现。与表面上运用其形状不同，设计师力求在建筑物之中表现这一运行过程的优雅及其空气动力学原理。

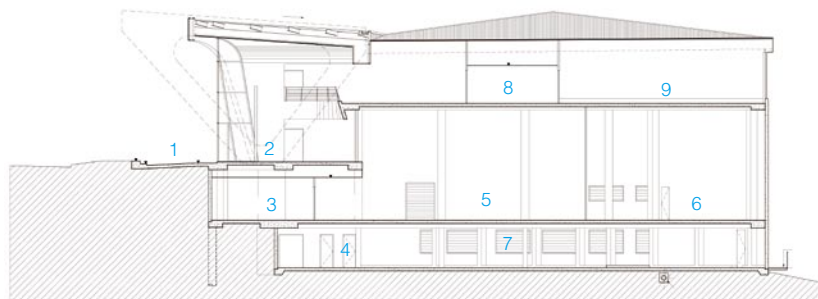
这座建筑集中体现了哈利·戴维森公司的企业文化。设计师将健身房、进货储存区和办公室、储藏室放在同样重要的位置上，这一点在设计上也有表现。将所有的娱乐区和进货储存区都放在入口的附近，当你进入中央的夹层楼时，你就会找到所有代表这家公司工作方式的区域，包括陈列室、咖啡馆、图书室，甚至还有健身房。你也会立刻明白哈利·戴维森这个品牌的全部内涵。经过设计师的设计，可以直接从入口处看到技术车间和训练区域。这样可以看到公司的技术生产方面，看看摩托车生产中脏乱的一面也不错。

这一系列设施包括行政部门的办公室、技术培训部门和摩托车公司的贮存设备。这一地标性建筑将会成为由德米安发展有限公司开发的港湾河高新技术工商区的闪耀中心。

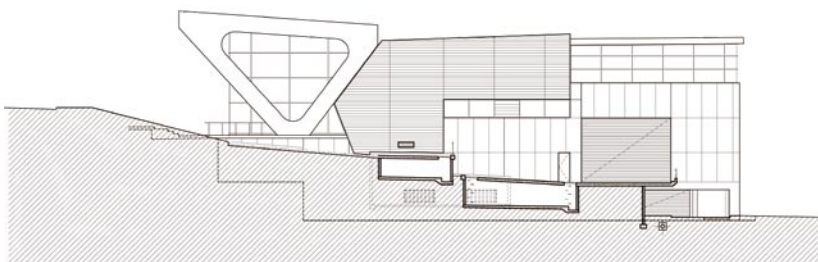
Awarded:

2009 Best Commercial/Industrial Project in the CNBC Asia Pacific Property Awards

The designers of Tony Owen NDM thought to design a building that reflects the uniqueness of Harley Davidson. HD is not simply a brand, for many it is an entire lifestyle and attitude. HD has a unique philosophy; it is at once about the expression of function and beauty through pure design, but it is also about freedom: the freedom of self expression and the freedom of the open road. This image is closely related; it is about good design, but also about challenging the norm. The designers designed a building that expressed this freedom and speed.



- | | |
|----------------------|-----------|
| 1. Footpath | 1. 人行道 |
| 2. Entry | 2. 入口 |
| 3. Technical | 3. 技术区 |
| 4. Kitchen | 4. 厨房 |
| 5. Workshop area | 5. 工作区 |
| 6. Trailer exit | 6. 拖车出口 |
| 7. Staff parking | 7. 员工停车场 |
| 8. Toilet | 8. 卫生间 |
| 9. Open office space | 9. 开放式办公区 |



Right: Entrance

右图：入口造型

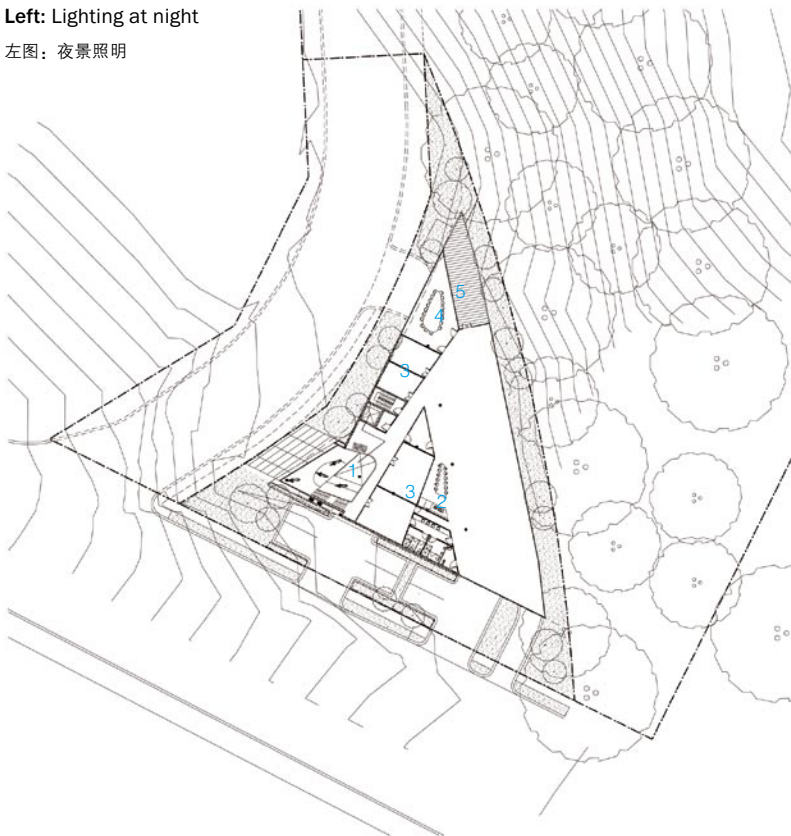






Left: Lighting at night

左图：夜景照明



获奖情况:

2009年CNBC亚太资产奖最佳商业/工业项目

托尼·欧文建筑事务所力求在大楼的设计中体现哈利·戴维森这个品牌的独特性。哈利·戴维森不仅仅是一个商标，它更代表了一种生活态度和信念。哈利·戴维森有其独特的哲学信念：在使用朴实的式样来传递美和功能的同时，也表达了对自由和发展的向往。这座建筑既是一个优秀的设计，又是对传统规范的挑战。设计师将这种自由和速度的观念融入到大楼的设计之中。

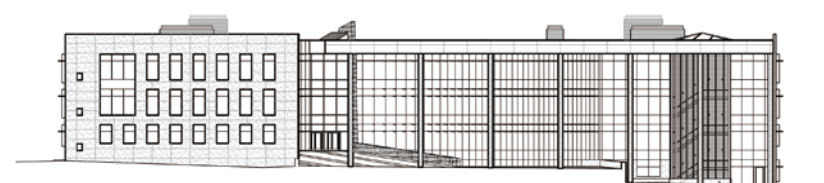
- | | |
|------------------|--------|
| 1. Entrance | 1. 入口 |
| 2. Kitchen | 2. 厨房 |
| 3. Workshop area | 3. 工作区 |
| 4. Meeting room | 4. 会议室 |
| 5. Terrace | 5. 露台 |



俄克拉何马城联邦大楼 Oklahoma City Federal Building

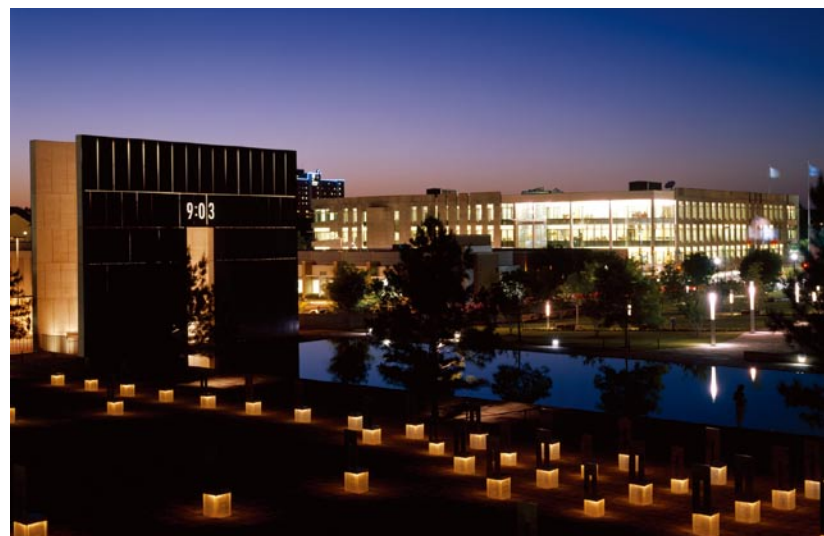
Designer: Ross Barney Architects **Location:** Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, US **Completion date:** 2004
Photographer: Ross Barney Architects

设计师：罗斯·巴尼建筑事务所 项目地点：美国，俄克拉何马州，俄克拉何马城 完成时间：2004年 摄影师：罗斯·巴尼建筑事务所



Right: Light colored roofing materials were specified

右：特定的浅色屋顶材料



This new facility is about the future, seeking to reunite the federal community and stands as a symbol of freedom.

The design of the new Federal Building in Oklahoma City maximised sustainable design and workplace productivity initiatives. Most expanses of curtain wall in the building are oriented to the north, northeast, or northwest and have horizontal shading elements to limit the impact of western summer sun and redirect daylight onto interior ceiling surfaces. The southeast-facing curtain wall is protected with a combination of shading elements and a deep roof overhang. The building was designed to receive a LEED Silver rating.

The floor plate is shaped similar to a traditional U-shaped building plan. This provides natural day lighting and vistas for each employee. Horizontal shading devices and Low E glazing shield the interior from solar heat gain. Horizontal shading devices are constructed of white awning material to not only shade the glazing below them but to redirect much of the incident sunlight onto the interior ceiling surface to enhance day lighting.

这座新建筑的设计理念是关于未来，寻求联邦社会的团结，象征着自由。

新联邦大楼位于俄克拉何马城，设计把可持续性和提高生产率主动性最大化。幕墙面向北方、东北、西北，投射出水平阴影元素以减少夏季阳光的西照，并将日光重新定向，投射到内部天花板上。东南向的幕墙被结合的阴影所保护，上方是突出的屋顶。建筑的设计达到了LEED银级标准。

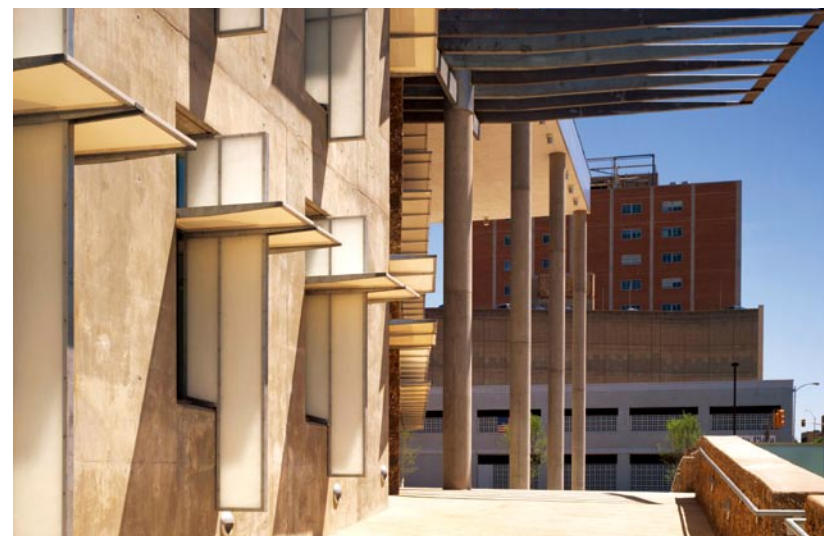
楼板接近于传统的U形，这给每位员工提供了充足的日光和景色。水平遮阳设备以及很低的E形玻璃窗使建筑内部免于强烈的阳光。水平遮阳设备是用白色雨篷材料建造，不仅遮挡玻璃，且重新定位阳光，使其照射到室内天花板表面，以加强照明。

Awarded:

- 2006 General Services Administration Design Award
- 2005 Interior Architecture Award, AIA Chicago
- 2005 Divine Detail Award, AIA Chicago
- 2004 Sustainable Design Award, AIA Chicago
- 2003 Excellence in Construction Award, Associated Builders and Contractors

The project of Oklahoma City Federal Building was awarded for the following reasons:

- Iconic Design
- Level IV Federal Security Design Criteria
- Cost Effective/Innovative Design \$185/sf
- Mends urban fabric
- Designed for LEED Silver criteria
- Blend of Openness and Security
- GSA Art in Architecture programme
- Designed with input from victims of terrorist attack





OKLAHOMA CITY
FEDERAL BUILDING

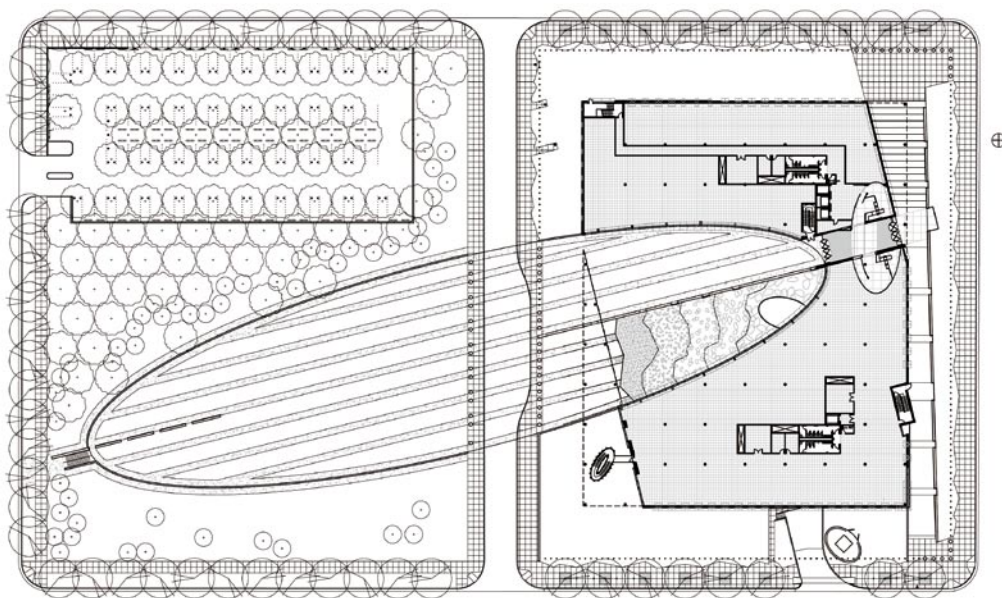


获奖情况:

- 2006年总服务管理局设计奖
- 2005年美国建筑师联合会（芝加哥）室内建筑奖
- 2005年美国建筑师联合会（芝加哥）杰出细部设计奖
- 2004年美国建筑师联合会（芝加哥）可持续发展设计奖
- 2003年建设承包联合会杰出建造奖

俄克拉何马城联邦大楼获奖是由于以下的优势:

- 标志设计
- 四级联邦安全设计标准
- 有效控制成本/ \$ 185/sf创新设计
- 可修复城市结构
- 设计标准为绿色银
- 开放性和安全性统一
- GSA的艺术建筑计划
- 反恐设计





Top right: Glazing has been designed to utilise daylighting

Bottom right: The floor plate is shaped similar to a traditional 'U' shaped building plan with the goal that no workstation be more than 59'-0" from exterior glazing.

右上：玻璃材料的运用能够对自然光线进行充分利用

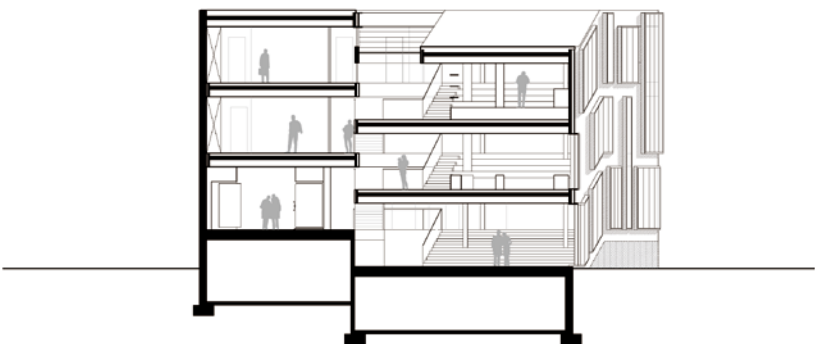
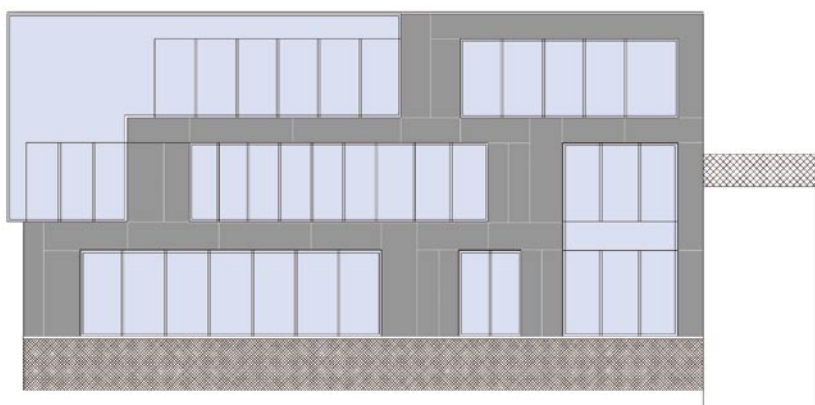
右下：楼面板的形状与传统的“U”形建筑平面图相似，以确保从外部看去工作站的长度在18米范围内



吕博纳公司总部 Rubner Haus AG Headquarters

Designer: Gerd Bergmeister Architekten & Baukraft architektur **Location:** Kiens, Italy **Completion date:** 2006 **Photographer:** Jürgen Eheim, Hertha Hurnaus

设计师：戈尔德·贝格麦斯特建筑事务所、博克拉夫特建筑事务所 项目地点：意大利，凯恩斯 完成时间：2006年 摄影师：约根·伊罕、赫莎·胡恩诺斯



The path that leads from the concept for a commercial property to a complete building is usually a long one and consequently involves considerable expenditure in terms of both time and money. In erecting its own company building, the Rubner Haus AG was able to shorten this path by exploiting the advantages offered by systemised timber building. In only nine months the plans by architect Gerd Bergmeister and Baukraft (Georg Rubner and Dominik Rieder) were translated into a modern office building with a gross floor area of 2,300 square metres.

With its conspicuously styled façade, the cladding made of black larch wood, and the irregular, overhanging window boxes, which are in rhythm with the building's outer skin, the building calls attention to itself. The matt black colouring achieves a refinement of the material, which along with the large incisions into the façade confers the building an expression of strength and a monolithic character.

The cone-shaped building narrows towards the southerly direction, enabling an optimum natural lighting of the offices facing East and West. A preexisting step in the terrain demanded a split-level construction; this confers the building additional dynamism and helps easing its rigour.

The window boxes of differing sizes enable insights, regardless of the internal room functions and storeys. Furthermore, they break the rigorous geometry of this functional construction. The company logo was integrated quasi as an architectonic symbol, and due to its colouring it is widely visible in the landscape.

Unlike its compact outer skin, the inside of the building is marked by transparent permeability. The contrasting characters of outside and inside, dark and bright, matt and shiny, massive and delicate are part of the overall concept. The building opens itself to unexpected visual perspectives. The inside is characterised by an open layout while the interiors are marked by exciting perspectives.

The headquarters of the Rubner Haus AG was designed as a large passive energy building, which complies with the strictest criteria as regards sustainable use of energy: the annual heating requirements are only 7kWh/m³, with a gross floor area of 2,300 square metres that is around 1,300 litres of heating oil per year. An exhaust and supply ventilation system with a rotation heat exchanger as well as a conventional underfloor heating system that uses wood left over from the production help to reduce the consumption of energy. And this in turn means – especially in buildings with a large floor area – an enormous saving in costs. Furthermore, it means that the building has an excellent ecological balance and shows that today it is indeed possible to erect environmentally-friendly buildings with large volumes.

一个商业项目，从设计到建成，这中间的道路往往是漫长的，花费也因此颇多，既是时间上，也是金钱上。吕博纳公司修建的办公大楼，却通过利用系统木材建筑体系使这条道路大大缩短了。短短9个月的时间里，戈尔德·贝格麦斯特建筑事务所和博克拉夫特建筑事务所（设计师格奥尔格·吕博纳和多米尼克·雷德）的设计图纸就变成了拔地而起的一座现代办公大楼，总建筑面积2300平方米。

建筑的外立面极具风格，特色鲜明，采用黑色落叶松木材覆层，不规则的窗体呼应了大楼外表面的韵律，非常吸引眼球。亚光的黑色表面尽显材料的考究，外立面上一条巨大的切口更是凸显了其力量感和整体感。圆锥形的大楼朝向南面越来越窄，使得自然光线能够最大限度地照射到面向东侧和西侧的办公室。这块地上







原来就有的台阶使得建筑采取了分层建设；这进一步赋予大楼以动感，并缓和了紧张严肃感。窗体大小不一，创意十足，不论里面的房间的功能和所处的楼层如何，全部采用这种窗户。这打破了大楼规矩的几何形态带来的严肃死板。公司的标识刻在大楼正面，成为了一个建筑象征，由于颜色特殊，远远就清晰可见，十分显眼。

跟坚实的外表面不同，建筑内部尽显开放透明。内与外、明与暗、亚光与明亮、宏大与精致，这一系列的对比正是总建筑理念的一部分。从大楼内部向外望去，视野极其开阔。建筑内部的特点是开放的布局，室内的视野感也令人振奋。

吕博纳公司总部的设计规划是成为一座宏大的节能建筑，在能源的可持续发展方面能够达到最严格的标准：年供热需求仅为每立方米7千瓦时，总建筑面积为2300平方米，每年供热耗油约1300升。其他降低能源损耗的措施还包括：装有热转换装置的通风系统、常规地下供热系统（用剩余的木材，帮助减少能源的损耗）。这意味着——尤其是对于建筑面积很大的建筑来说——极大的节约开支。而且，这也意味着这座大楼达到了良好的生态平衡，证明了如今建设益于环境的大体量建筑确实可行。

Awarded:

2006 Best Climate House

Gerd Bergmeister and baukraft (Dominik Rieder and Georg Rubner) are the recipients of the 2006 Best Climate House for their planning of the new Rubner Company Headquarters Office building.

Fossil fuel sources are becoming more and more limited, a fact which cannot be denied. Whoever would like to live comfortably, without making compromises, must therefore consider alternatives. Energy waste can be limited by use of renewable energy sources, foresight in planning and lasting construction techniques.

Construction of homes has always been an important economic engine, and investments in this field have positive effects in the entire economy. The KlimaHaus Agency has the goal of fusing ecological activity with economic thinking. A home with a high quality of life does not have to be expensive – on the contrary, it offers a range of opportunities both to save money and to protect the environment.

The KlimaHaus Agency supports the construction of energy-saving buildings and awards every year the best examples out of the categories living, working, tourism, energy plus and renovation.

The office building is characterised by a high standard of energy efficiency and a comfortable working environment. It reflects the philosophy of a company engaged in the production of energy saving buildings ("Climate House").

With this energy-saving and at the same time purposeful building, the company Rubner demonstrates its pioneering role in multiple aspects. The high-quality timber construction was chosen out of conviction and follows the company's philosophy of working predominantly with wood. One of the main concerns was the creation of an ideal indoor climate to make employees and customers feel at ease. A minimised energy input during the construction period and the short duration of this – only six months passed from the demolition of the preexisting building to the moving in – were the targets, as well as the utilisation of ecological building materials and a modern design. The completed building shows that all these requirements could be successfully accommodated.

获奖情况:

2006年最佳气候建筑

戈尔德·贝格麦斯特建筑事务所和博克拉夫特建筑事务所（设计师多米尼克·雷德和格奥尔格·吕博纳）凭借设计吕博纳公司总部的办公大楼而收获了2006年最佳气候建筑奖。

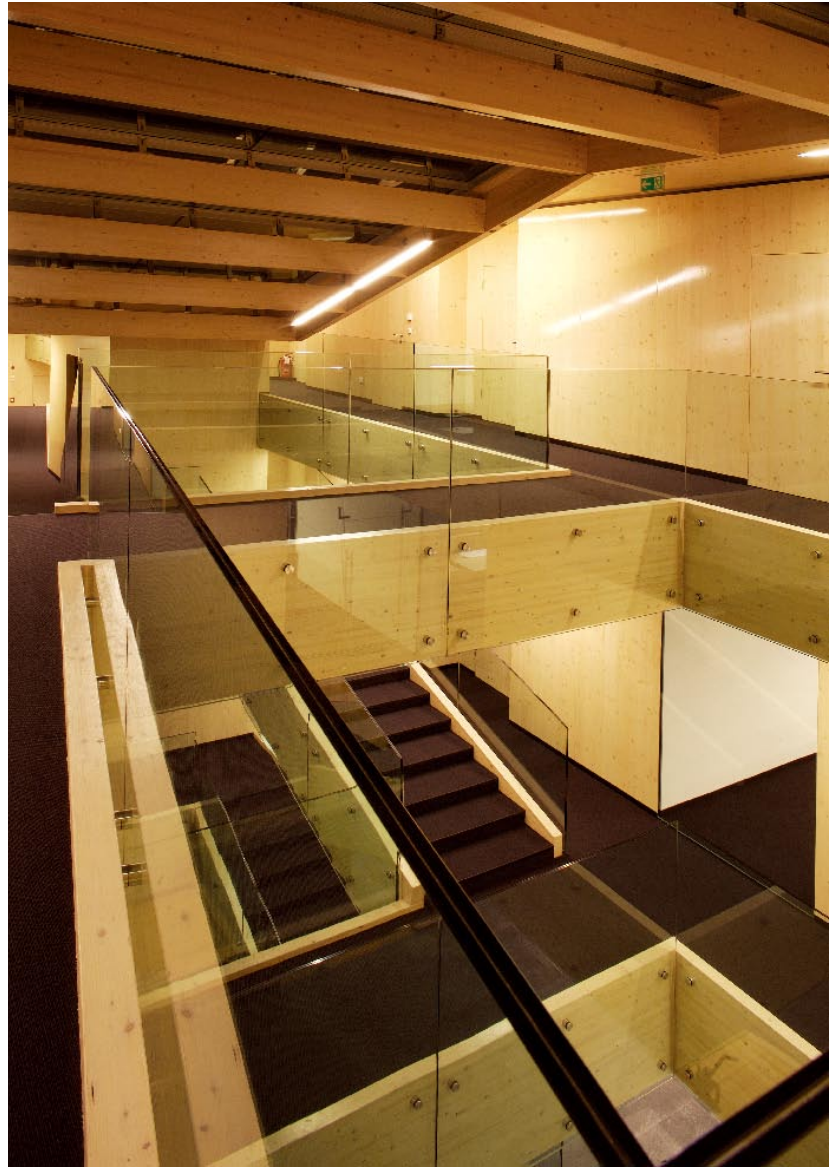
化石燃料的资源越来越有限，这已是不争的事实。要想生活得舒适，又不做出妥协，就必须考虑其他选择。能源消耗可以通过利用可再生资源得到缓解，这是建筑设计和施工技术的前景。

建筑物的修建一直是一个重要的经济推动力，对这个领域的投资对整个经济都有着积极的影响。“气候建筑部”正是以“融合生态活动与经济思考”为目标。能够满足人们的高品质生活的建筑不一定非得是昂贵的；相反，我们有很多可行的选择，既能省钱，又能保护环境。

“气候建筑部”支持节约能源的建筑施工，并且每年奖励在居住、办公、旅游、能源和翻新重建这几个类别下的优秀建筑。

这座办公大楼的特点是超高的节能效率和舒适的工作环境。这座建筑反映了一家热衷于生产节能产品的公司的哲学理念（“气候建筑”）。

这座建筑既达到了节能的要求，同时满足了其办公的功能需要，吕博纳公司由此全方位地展示了其在多个方面的领军地位。经过设计师的说服，公司选择了高质量的木材建筑形式，这也跟该公司主要生产木制品有关。设计的一个重点是如何营造一种理想的室内环境，使公司员工和顾客都能够感觉舒适宜人。在修建过程中（修建期仅有6个月，包括拆除旧楼、建起新楼），资源投入达到了最小化——工期短、耗能少，这就是预期目标。此外，还采用了生态建材和现代化的设计手法。完工后的建筑充分显示了所有这些要求全部成功得以实现。



Left: The high-quality timber construction was chosen
Right: Indoor climate to make employees and customers feel at ease

左图：设计师选用了高品质的木制结构
 右图：适宜的室内温度为员工和顾客营造了一个放松的空间氛围

瓦尔登工作室 Walden Studios

Designer: Jensen Architects / Jensen & Macy **Location:** Geyserville, CA, USA **Completion date:** 2007
Photographer: Richard Barnes, Marion Brenner, Jack Journey

设计师：詹森设计事务所（詹森&梅西） 项目地点：美国，加州，盖瑟维尔 完成时间：2007年 摄影师：理查德·巴恩斯、马利恩·布伦纳、杰克·哲尼



Right: Insert a new glass building inside the existing concrete walls.
 右图：在原有的混凝土墙体中插入一个崭新的玻璃建筑



An existing concrete barn located on an agricultural site in Sonoma County. The structurally unsound wood frame roof of the barn was removed leaving only the existing perimeter concrete walls. The site has a railroad line on one side and open vineyards on the other.

The project consists of 1,245 square metres of mixed use including commercial office space on the ground floor and work-live spaces on the upper floors. The Client requested flexible open plan spaces with views to the surrounding landscape. The strategy was to insert a new glass building inside the existing concrete walls.

The glass walls consist of a frameless structural glass fin system suspended from the roof and wrapping three sides of the building. The construction materials include mirror-like exposed concrete obtained with the use of plastic form liners; custom Italian stucco at existing walls; large insulated glass units, some with ceramic frit pattern; exposed burnished finish aluminum access floor system on raised pedestals; reclaimed cider barrel oak strip flooring clads the entire ceiling of the upper floors.

All building systems are distributed underneath a raised access floor system so that the structural concrete floor plate can be left exposed at the ceiling of the ground floor. Sustainability: a ground source (geothermal) heating and cooling system is located under the adjacent parking lot.

A gravel breezeway is cut all the way through the interior of the building. With full-height glass walls on both sides, this space brings the landscape into the building. The structure sits on a plinth raised above the floodplain of the Russian River. This plinth is landscaped with reflecting pools, olive and fruit trees, and looks out over rows of vineyards.

这个项目位于索那马县一个农业区的原水泥仓库，设计师将仓库不太牢固的木制屋顶结构移除，仅剩下周围的水泥墙体。这座建筑的所在地，一面是铁路线，另一面是开阔的葡萄园。

这个项目包括1245平方米的多用途使用空间，底层是商业办公区，上层是工作生活区。客户要求灵活开放的办公空间，还要看见周围的环境，设计策略是在原来的水泥围墙内建造一座玻璃建筑。

玻璃墙由一块无框的玻璃组成，悬挂在屋顶，将三面墙体包裹。建筑材料包括使用塑料结构衬垫，粉刷了原来的墙体，大块绝缘玻璃，还有搪瓷玻璃的使用，得到镜面一样的水泥墙面。

所有的建筑系统都分布在一个活动地板入口的下面，这样，活动地板可以掀起来，暴露在一楼天花板前；地热系统和制冷系统则位于停车场附近的地下。

一条沙砾铺就的通路隔断了所有通往建筑物中心的道路。承载着两侧玻璃墙的全部重量，这个空间把外部景观引入到室内。

Awarded:

2008 ASLA Professional Awards – Honour Award for General Design

2008 AIA Redwood Empire Design Awards – Citation for Design

The American Society of Landscape Architects (ASLA) is an organisation based in Washington, DC. The Society's mission is to lead, to educate, and to participate in the careful stewardship, wise planning, and artful design of our cultural and natural environments.

获奖情况:

2008年美国景观设计师协会大奖——总体设计荣誉奖

2008年美国设计师联合会红木帝国设计奖——设计嘉奖

美国景观设计师协会（ASLA）是总部设在华盛顿的一个建筑业组织。该组织的使命是引领、教育、参与我们的文化和自然环境的妥善管理、合理规划和巧妙设计。



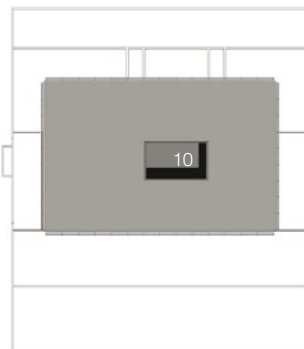
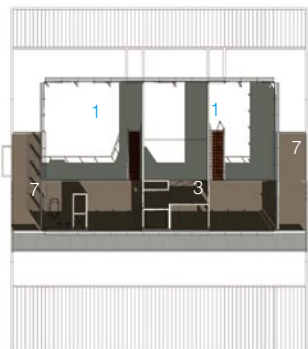
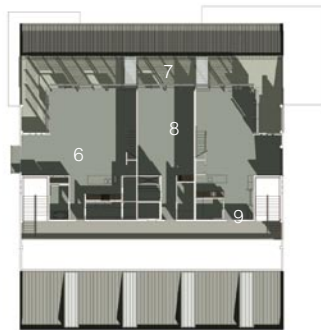
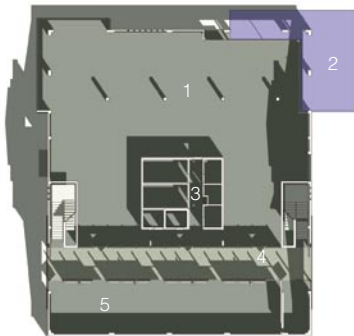






Right: Mirror-like exposed concrete obtained with the use of plastic form liners

右图：镜面般的水混凝土对塑料形态的衬层进行了巧妙利用

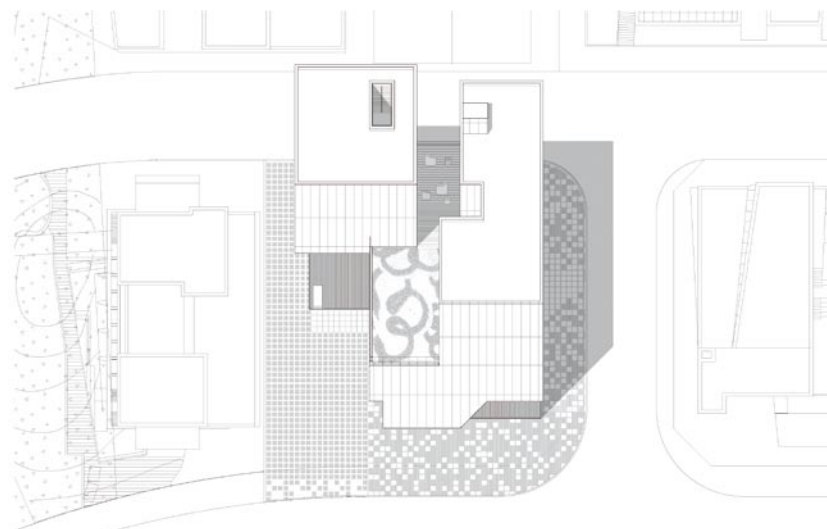


- | | |
|---------------------|---------|
| 1. Studios | 1. 工作室 |
| 2. Reflecting pool | 2. 倒影池 |
| 3. Core | 3. 核心区 |
| 4. Exterior court | 4. 外部庭院 |
| 5. Gallery | 5. 走廊 |
| 6. Art foundation | 6. 艺术基地 |
| 7. Terrace | 7. 露台 |
| 8. Studios | 8. 工作室 |
| 9. Exterior balcony | 9. 外部阳台 |
| 10. Mechanical | 10. 操作区 |

坡州书城 Paju Book City

Designer: Stan Allen Architects **Location:** Paju, South Korea **Completion date:** 2009 **Photographer:** Stan Allen Architects

设计师：斯坦·艾伦建筑事务所 项目地点：韩国，坡州 完成时间：2009年 摄影师：斯坦·艾伦建筑事务所



Right: Street View

右图：街景



New York practice Stan Allen Architects has completed a building for the publishing industry in South Korea. Part of a development called Paju Book City, the building has an L-shaped plan that allows for a courtyard at the entrance. Book city is located in the Paju area, viewed as the "land of promise". Located just 30 kilometres from Seoul, it is a publishing cultural community conveniently located near the Jayu highway. From the beginning, the Book City project was planned and established as an industrial city related specifically to books. It is intended as a place devoted to planning, producing and distributing books by well-intentioned publishers.

The design features a roof garden and sliding shades behind the glass façade. Paju Book City is a 125-hectare "Urban Wetland" developed for the publishing industry in South Korea. SAA/Stan Allen Architects is one among a select group of foreign architects invited to design individual buildings within this innovative master plan. The project extends and elaborates the given "bookshelf typology" with an L-shaped volume that creates an entry court and an upper-level landscaped garden. The client is a young web publishing company looking for light, open and interconnected workspaces.

This simple L-shaped volume serves as a counterpoint to the highly active volumes of the other buildings within the complex, and is activated by the figure of the stairs moving up the elevation, exposing the rough stone base below. Behind the first layer of glass, a sliding panel system controls sunlight, creates privacy and creates a changeable pattern that is the counterpoint to the standardised curtain-wall system. This thick, responsive curtain-wall system is designed to moderate heat gain while activating the interior spaces.

纽约的斯坦·艾伦建筑事务所在韩国建造了一座出版大楼。开发工程的一部分是坡州书城，建筑采用L形造型，入口处是一个庭院。书城位于福地坡州，距首尔仅30千米，是一个出版文化中心，紧邻加宇高速。书城项目被规划成图书产业城，用于知名出版商们规划、制作、配送图书。

屋顶花园和玻璃墙后面的滑动遮阳板是设计的重点。坡州书城是一个总面积为505,857平方米的“都市湿地”。斯坦·艾伦建筑事务所是受邀进行独立建筑的外国事务所之一。项目延伸了所规定的“书架类型”，采用了L形造型，打造了一个入口庭院和一个上层景观花园。委托人是一家新兴的网络出版公司，需要一座光亮、开敞而又连通的工作空间。

这个简单的L形空间与其他复杂活跃的空间形成了对比，建筑立面上升的楼梯暴露了下方粗糙的石基，活泼而具有生气。在第一层玻璃墙后面是一个滑动遮阳板系统，既能遮光、保护私密性，又能营造出与众不同的变换幕墙图案。这个厚厚的反应式幕墙系统能够调节热吸收，并且活跃室内空间。

Awarded:

2009 AIA NY Architecture Honour Award

AIA New York's annual Design Awards Programme recognises outstanding architectural design by New York City architects and for work in New York City. The purpose of the awards programme is to honor the architects, clients, and consultants who work together to achieve design excellence.

获奖情况:

2009年美国建筑师协会纽约分会荣誉奖

美国建筑师协会纽约分会年度设计奖表彰纽约建筑师以及建筑师为纽约所设计的优秀建筑。其目的是表彰共同合作达成优秀设计的建筑师、委托人和咨询顾问。







Top Left: Back view

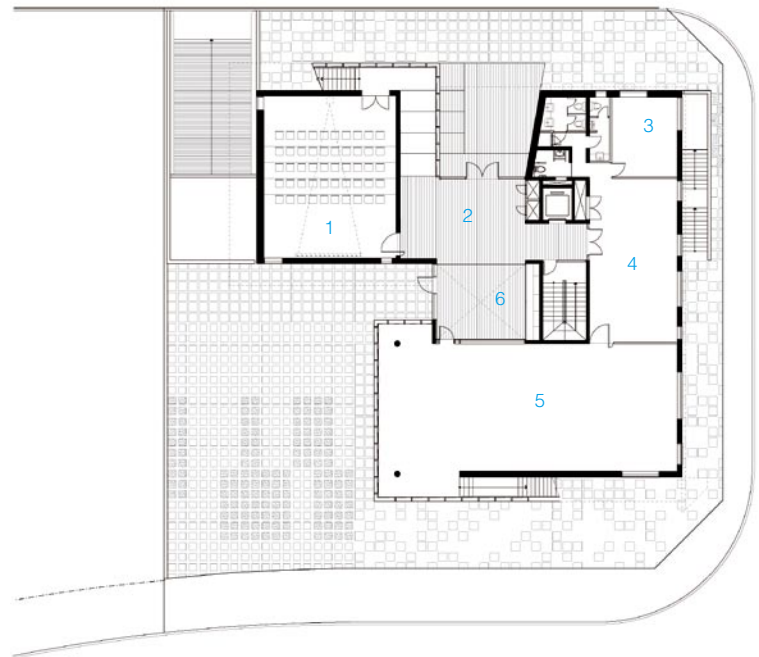
Bottom Left: Street elevation

Right: Entry view and roof garden

左上：建筑背面

左下：街面立面

右图：入口和屋顶花园

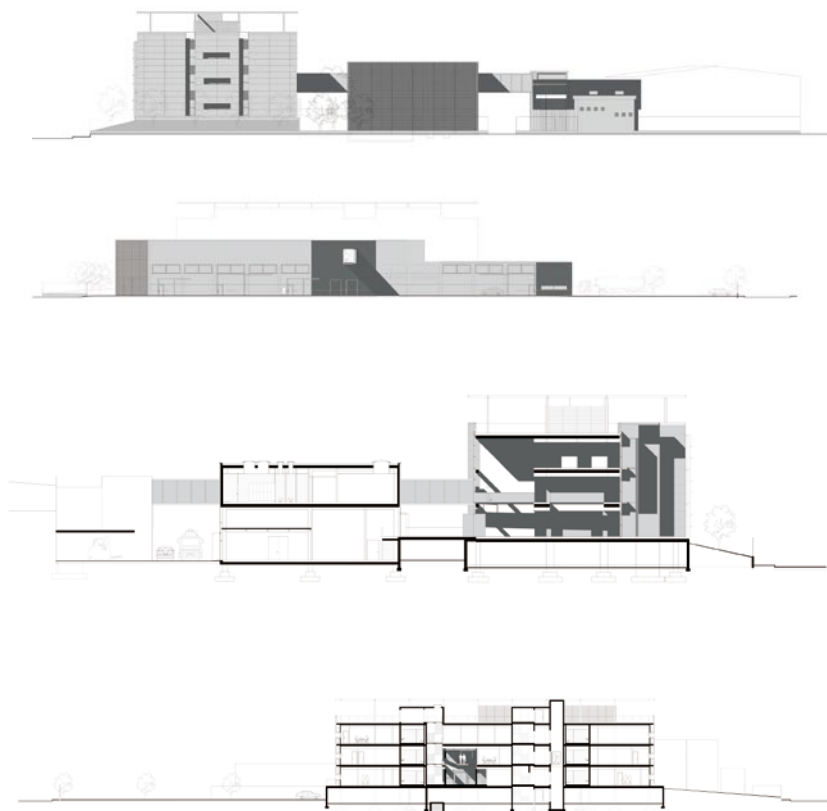


- | | |
|-----------------|---------|
| 1. Lecture Hall | 1. 演讲厅 |
| 2. Entrance | 2. 入口 |
| 3. Reading Room | 3. 阅览室 |
| 4. Meeting Room | 4. 会议室 |
| 5. Workspace | 5. 办公空间 |
| 6. Display | 6. 展示区 |

波尔意大利总部 Pall Italia Headquarters

Designer: Progetto CMR - Massimo Røj Architects **Location:** Milan, Italy **Completion date:** 2007
Photographer: Matteo Piazza & Angelo Gilardelli

设计师: 波捷特—马西莫·罗伊建筑事务所 项目地点: 意大利, 米兰 完成时间: 2007年 摄影师: 麦涛·皮亚扎 & 安赛罗·吉拉戴里



Under the distributive profile, the new Pall Italia site is divided into three buildings, two of which are newly built (buildings A and B), while a third (building C) was rebuilt from a pre-existing structure. Functional continuity is ensured by an overhead glass walkway, which links the first floors of the three units.

Building A, intended for offices and business visits, was the one which offered Progetto CMR the greatest opportunities for experimentation. Designed like a box with three solid sides (east, west and ceiling) and two sides made of glass (north and south), at night it turns into a sort of "urban lantern".

The three-storey Building A is built on three floors. The ground floor, besides housing specific areas for the reception of visitors, dedicates the entire western wing to meeting and conference rooms. From an aesthetic and formal point of view, the area of greatest prestige and importance is represented by the triple-height access area floored in Santaflora, which contains the panoramic lift as well as an elegant staircase in reinforced concrete, steel and glass.

It is, however, in the office area that the designers could fully express the long experience, acquired over the years, related to well being and quality of life in work spaces. Such experience leads to emphasising essential requirements such as flexibility, the sensory approach with the materials and the building's internal environment, as well as the long-term development of the company.

Building B, which houses the laboratories and the Life Sciences department, is strongly characterised by an architectural skin made up of transparent polycarbonate. This choice arises from a functional motivation, as well as from a desire to confer a greater visual dynamism to the building; in fact, this material can assume different colours and degrees of transparency depending on the external weather conditions.

Finally, Building C houses laboratories for the study of applications by Pall's industrial division, as well as smaller warehouses.

新的波尔意大利总部包含三座建筑物，其中两座是新建成的（A座和B座），而第三座（C座）则是以先前存在的结构为基础翻新重建的。这三座建筑物由一架空中玻璃天桥连接，确保了功能的连续性。

A座作为办公楼和商务访问处，为波捷特公司的设计提供了最大的实践机会。这座楼的设计就像一个盒子，东西和顶部共有三个坚固的边，南北则是两个玻璃的边。夜间，大楼会呈现出一种灯火通明的景象。A座一共有三层。首层除了接待区外，西半部分全部为会议室。从美学的角度来看，最有代表性的区域就是三层高度的入口区，地面用石材铺砌。以钢筋混凝土、钢和玻璃为材料的全景电梯和雅致的楼梯分布在此处。

然而，办公区才是设计师们充分展现丰富经验的地方，这些关于办公空间的便利和质量的经验，是他们多年来积累起来的。这些经验使得他们对一些必要的要求更加重视，例如灵活性、材料的感官舒适度、建筑物的内部环境以及公司的长远发展等等。

B座设有实验室和生命科学系，其重要特点是采用了透明的聚碳酸酯材料制成的建筑外层。这个选择是源于功能的动机，以及想要赋予建筑物更大视觉冲击力的愿望；事实上，这种材料可以根据外部的气候条件呈现出不同颜色、不同程度的透明度。

最后，C座设置了实验室，供波尔公司生产部门做研究，此外还有小型的仓库。

Awarded:

Finalist in 2008 ULI Awards for Excellence

ULI Awards for Excellence defines the standard for real estate development practice worldwide. In its 31st year, the awards program me is the centrepiece of ULI's efforts to identify and promote best practices in all types of real estate development. The awards recognise the full development process of a project – construction, economic viability, marketing, and management – as well as design.

Right: At night glass turns into a sort of "urban lantern" refined by the presence

右图：夜幕降临之时，优雅的玻璃窗成为“城市指明灯”







The ULI Awards for Excellence honor development projects in three regions: the Americas, Europe, and Asia Pacific. Each region has its own jury, schedule, and fees. ULI – the Urban Land Institute is a nonprofit research and education organisation supported by its members. Founded in 1936, the institute now has more than 40,000 members worldwide representing the entire spectrum of land use and real estate development disciplines, working in private enterprise and public service.

As the preeminent, multidisciplinary real estate forum, ULI facilitates the open exchange of ideas, information and experience among local, national and international industry leaders and policy makers dedicated to creating better places. The mission of the Urban Land Institute is to provide leadership in the responsible use of land and in creating and sustaining thriving communities worldwide.

获奖情况:

2008年度城市土地学会卓越大奖入围

美国城市土地学会卓越大奖界定了全球房地产开发项目的标准。在第31年之际，城市土地学会的核心计划是努力在所有类型的房地产开发项目中评选出最佳项目并予以推广。该奖项关注项目发展的各个方面——建筑、经济效益、市场营销、管理以及设计。

城市土地学会卓越大奖在三个区域设立项目评选：美洲、欧洲以及亚太地区。每个区域都拥有各自的评判团、时间安排及经费。

城市土地学会是一个非盈利性的教育及研究组织，靠其会员支持。该组织成立于1936年，目前已拥有来自全球私人及公共机构的4万多名会员，涵盖了土地使用及房地产开发学科的全部范围。

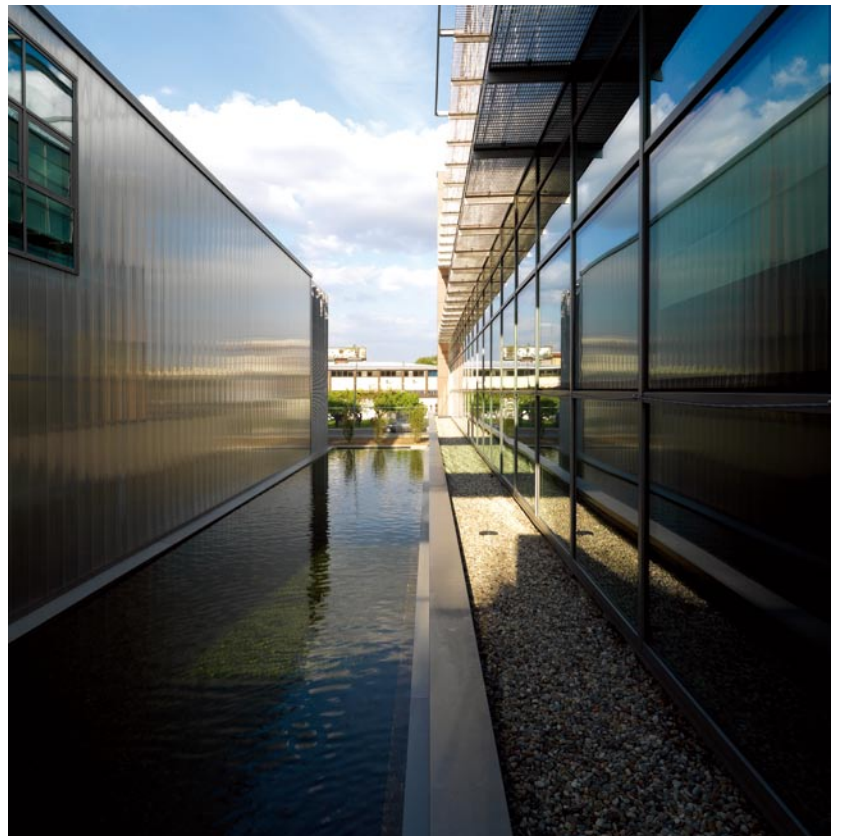
作为多学科的杰出房地产论坛，城市土地学会为来自地方、本国以及国际，致力于为打造更美空间的业界领导者与决策者提供思想、信息以及经验的交流平台。城市土地学会的使命是引领全球土地资源的可持续利用以及创造并维护具有活力的社区。



- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------------------|------------|-------------|
| 1. Waste room | 7. Break room | 1. 杂物室 | 7. 休息室 |
| 2. Office/storage | 8. Administration storage | 2. 办公间/储藏室 | 8. 管理储藏室 |
| 3. Warehouse | 9. Copy room | 3. 仓库 | 9. 复印室 |
| 4. Equipment room | 10. Printing room+archive | 4. 设备间 | 10. 打印室与档案室 |
| 5. Workshop | 11. Meeting room | 5. 工作间 | 11. 会议室 |
| 6. Office | 12. Toilet | 6. 办公间 | 12. 卫生间 |

Top right: The material can assume different colours and degrees of transparency depending on the external weather conditions

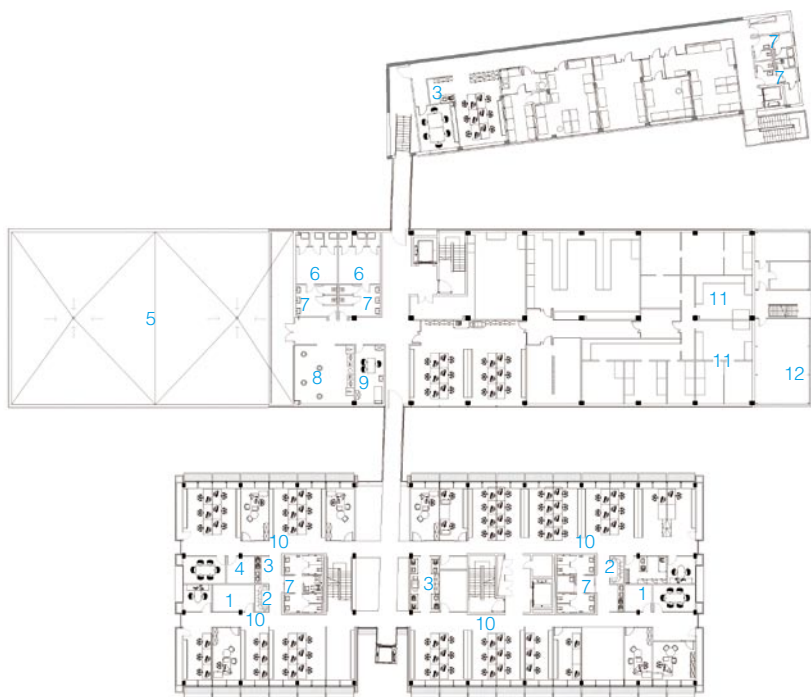
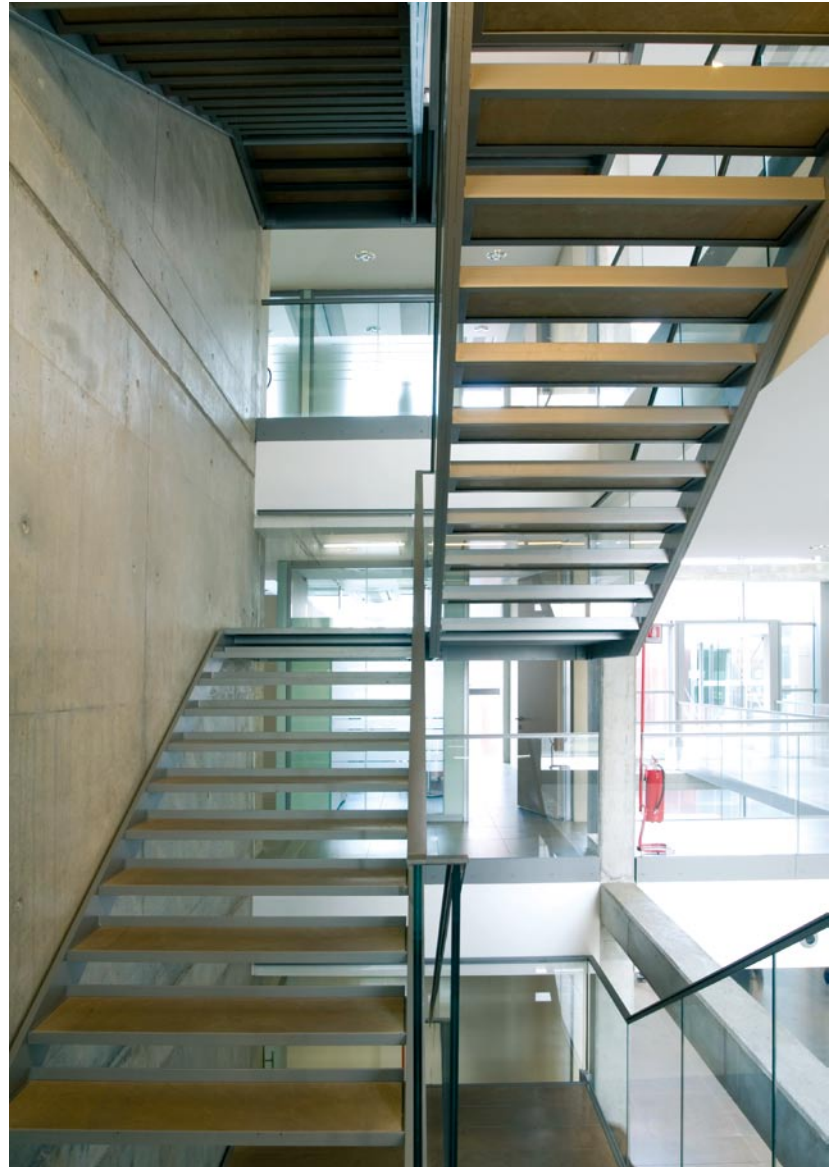
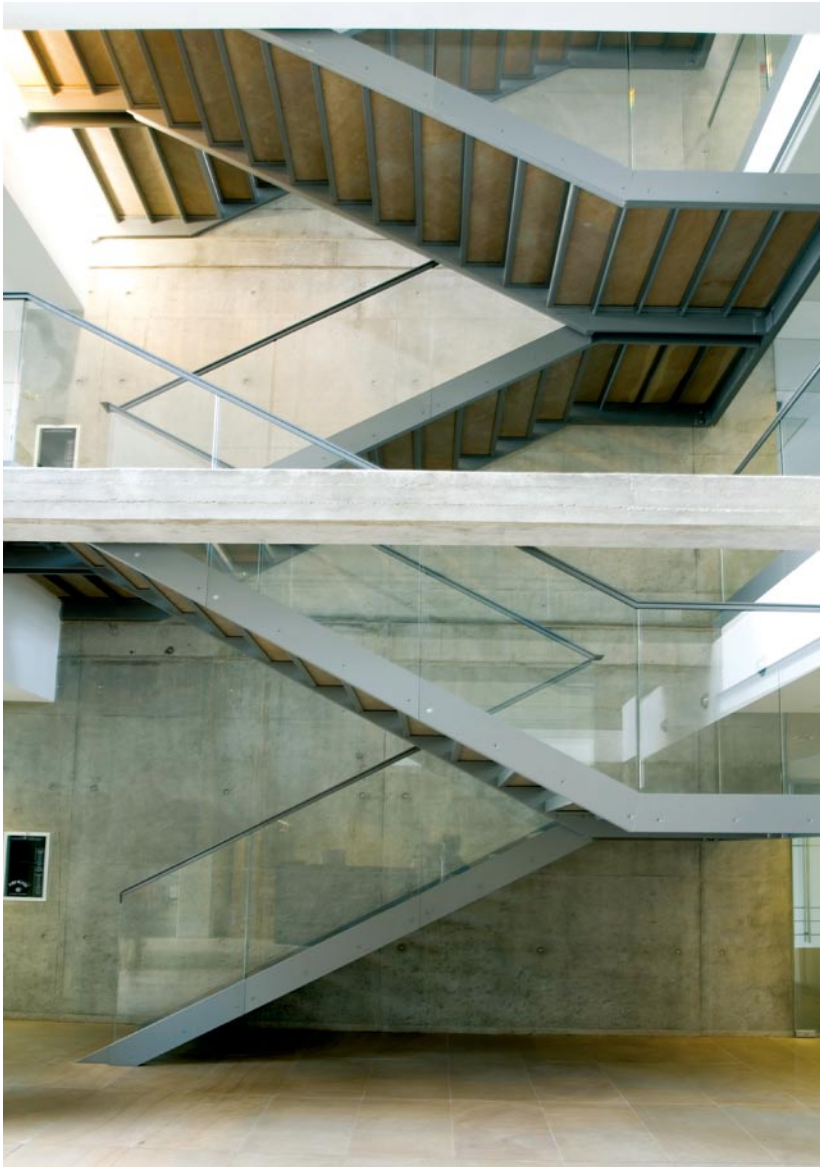
右上：特殊的材料可以根据外部天气的变化呈现出不同的色彩和透明度





Left: Triple-height access area floored in Santafigora, which contains the panoramic lift as well as an elegant staircase in reinforced concrete, steel and glass

左图：三倍高的入口区中设置了观光电梯和一个典雅的钢筋混凝土钢材玻璃楼梯



1. Document storage
2. Cloak room
3. Fax/printer room
4. Storage
5. Terrace
6. Changing room
7. Toilet
8. Break area
9. Infirmary
10. Office
11. Kitchen
12. Water pump control unit

1. 文件收藏室
2. 衣帽间
3. 传真/打印室
4. 储藏室
5. 露台
6. 更衣室
7. 卫生间
8. 休息区
9. 医务室
10. 办公间
11. 厨房
12. 抽水机控制器





拉玛建筑公司总部

Lamar Construction Company Corporate Headquarters

Designer: Integrated Architecture / Michael C. Corby **Location:** Hudsonville, Michigan, USA **Completion date:** 2008 **Photographer:** Justin Maconochie

设计师：一体建筑事务所（迈克尔·科比）项目地点：美国，密歇根，哈德孙维尔 完成时间：2008年 摄影师：贾斯丁·麦科诺基

It is not often that a company's identity can be literally expressed in its building. The corporate headquarters for this Construction Company, a premier general contractor which specialises in steel erection, formed concrete and pre-engineered buildings, does just that. The resolution of the design articulates who they are and what they do, eloquently proclaiming their skills and abilities to all who pass by on the nearby interstate highway.

The 4,830-square-metre hovering box of glass and steel celebrates their craft and long history of structural steel erection, showcasing their commitment to high quality construction efforts, no matter what the degree of difficulty is.

While the cantilever utilises raw space to create a powerful, essential building component, the headquarters project is simply one building with two volumes separated by a 5-metre gap. The solid, textured concrete tower grabs the glass box and gives it solid footing. The lower box, serves as a plinth with its primarily solid form and corporate hue completing this unique and bold expression of the floating box.

Even though the cantilever captures the eye, the remainder of the building serves an equally important role as it, too, and communicates the construction company's expertise. The simple 2,787-square-metre shop, a metal building, reflects their formidable experience in pre-engineered steel projects, as the company ranks first in the state and twenty-seventh in the nation in pre-engineered steel tonnage.

The simple intuitive purity of the building form didn't require a high-tech engineering approach, however though the innovative use of advanced computer vibration modelling and tuned mass damper technology, provided a backup plan that allowed the team to design closer to the edge of uncertainty without requiring the owner to pay for an overly conservative, expensive solution.

Field vibration testing took place throughout construction and tuned mass damper chambers were built into the floor, but the chambers remain empty and the damping devices were never ordered because the building performed without resorting to mechanical damping, exactly as anticipated. The mere availability of the technology, however, provided a safety net that allowed the designers to design simply and intuitively.

把一家公司的特色用建筑体现出来，这可不是经常能够做到的。这家建筑公司以建设钢制建筑、水泥结构和预制构件闻名，其公司总部这一项目就做到了用建筑来表现公司特色。设计目标是表达出这是一家怎样的公司、他们做什么的，还要表现出他们的技术水平和能力，要让从高速公路上过往的行人都能从这座大楼中看出来。

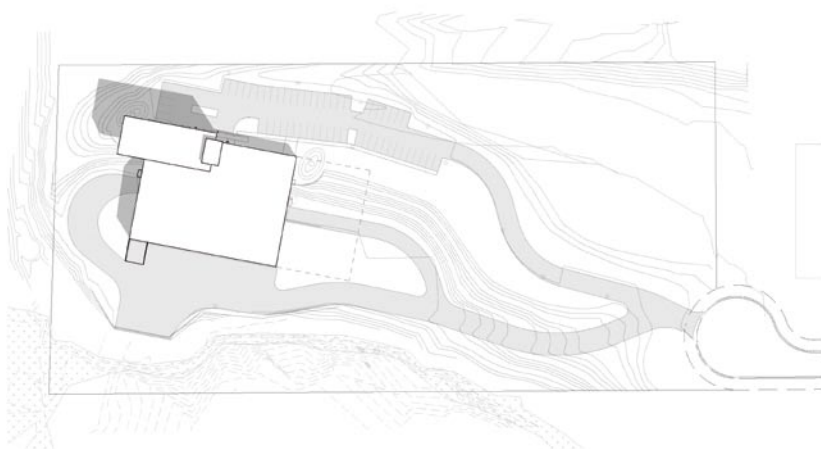
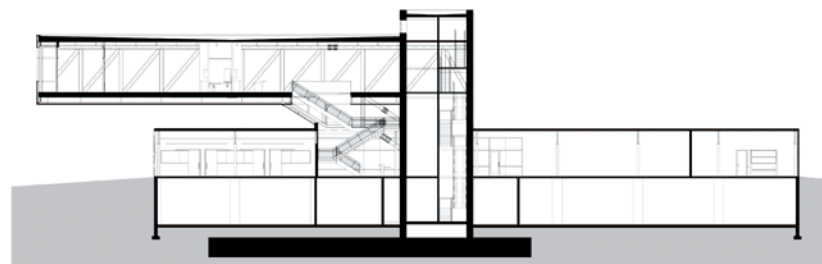
这座大楼占地4830平方米，采用玻璃和钢材，表现了这家建筑公司的技艺和建筑历史，展示了他们克服重重困难、为高质量的建筑所做出的贡献。

悬臂的应用，创造出中间分开5米左右的两座楼梯建筑。坚实的、质感的水泥建筑为玻璃建筑提供了坚实的基座。基座看起来格外坚实，支撑着上面的建筑，独特而又大胆地表达了这家公司的建筑理念。

虽然悬臂很引人注目，但是其余部分也同样十分重要。2787平方米的商店是一座钢铁建筑，体现了这家公司的长项——钢材预制构件，这家公司在这个领域的产量是该州第一，全美国第27位。

建筑形态的纯粹简洁对工程上没有太高的技术要求，但是，先进的电脑振动模式和调谐大型减震技术的创新采用提供了一个备用设计，使得设计团队能够更接近设计尖端，又不会使该公司投入更多的资金。

振动测试在修建过程中一直没有停止过，调谐大型减震装置建在地板里面，这样就不会用到力学减震手段了，实现了预期设计。精良的技术为建筑提供了一个安全网，使设计师能够放开手脚，凭借直觉的灵感去做简单的设计。



Right: The solid, textured concrete tower grabs the glass box and gives it solid footing

右图：稳固、充满质感的混凝土大楼与玻璃盒子相连，并为其提供牢固的根基







Awarded:

2009 International Design Award / Architecture / New Commercial Building / Third Place

2008 American Institute of Architects – Grand Valley Chapter

2008 American Institute of Architects – Michigan Chapter

Here are the comments from the jury: Unanimously picked by the jury as the project most deserving of recognition, this project was in a class of its own among the projects submitted; an amazing building; clean, dramatic, iconic, daring... a powerful statement of what the general contractor company owner stands for and is capable of; tectonically expressive of the materials...very well detailed; what an incredible truss! Working in that space, amongst that frame, must be awe-inspiring; the evening photos were very successful; graphically, the presentation of this project was the strongest of the submissions, a mark of a good project is when you almost can't take a "bad" picture of it. This project is an amazing representation of what the client does, not to mention the cantilever just blew us away.

"The International Design Awards remain focused on recognising visionary artists spanning all disciplines of design," said Hossein Farmani, the IDA founder, "We're thrilled to announce IDA's second season drawn in a record number of entries from almost twice as many countries as last year. The innovation and quality of this year's submissions have truly raised the bar for future competitions."

As much sculpture as building, this effort illustrates how simple, rectangular, linear forms can be arranged in a way that is anything but simple. A series of stacked, rectangular prisms and, the cantilever add dynamic energy creating an impressive demonstration of the laws of physics.

获奖情况:

2009年国际设计大奖/建筑类/新商业建筑/三等奖

2008年美国建筑师联合会/大峡谷分会

2008年美国建筑师联合会/密歇根分会

评委会是这样评价这座建筑的: 该项目通过评委一致同意, 在备选项目中独树一帜, 获得嘉奖; 简洁、独特、象征意义、大胆……这就是这座建筑所代表的意义; 技术上充分体现了材料的优势, 精雕细琢; 构架大胆新颖; 在这样的空间中工作一定会让人生出无限创意; 夜景照片很成功; 从图片上来看, 这个项目是所有备选项目中最突出的, 对于一个好的项目来说, 几乎照不出一张“坏”照片。这个项目极其恰当地代表了其客户的业务, 其悬臂的设计更是令人叹为观止。

“国际设计大奖一直关注各个设计领域里有远见的设计师”, 国际设计大奖的创始人侯赛因·法玛尼表示, “今年提交获奖申请的国家几乎是去年的两倍, 在这些入围项目当中选出国际设计大奖第二届的获奖者, 我们感到激动万分。今年这些项目的创意和质量确实提高了, 让未来的竞争更激烈了。”

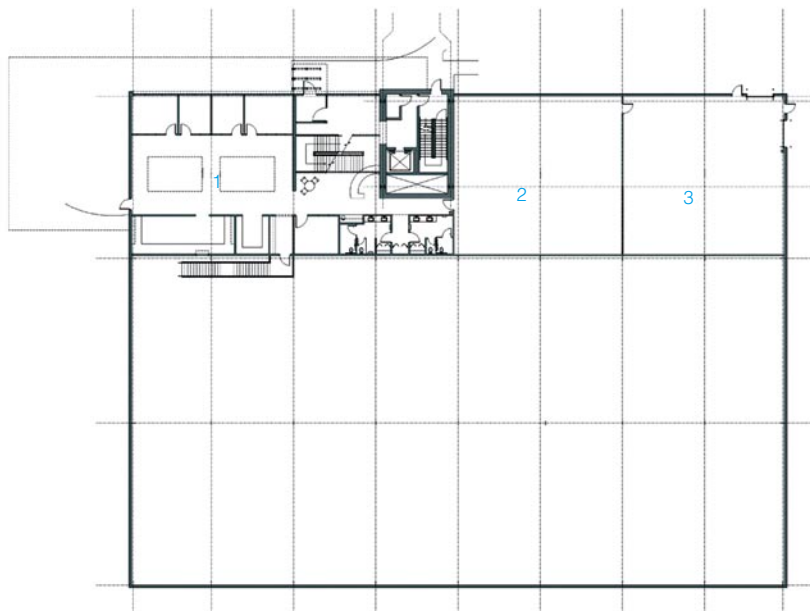
建筑如同雕塑一样, 简单的、棱角分明的、线性的形态可以设计得十分简单。这座建筑一系列的棱镜、悬臂为其增加了动感, 创造出一种对物理法则的生动诠释。



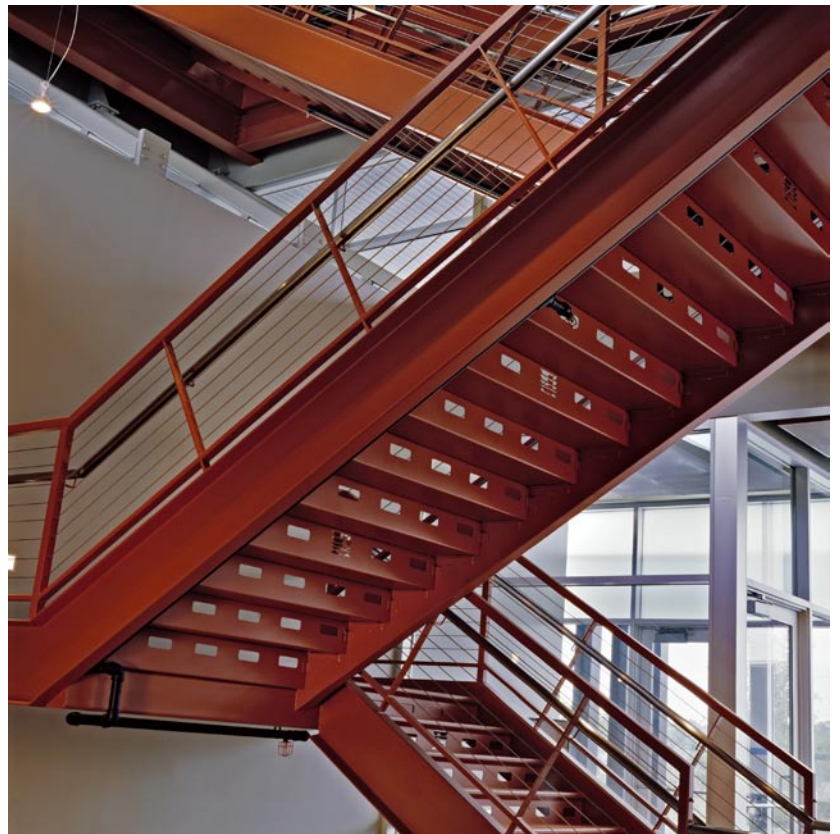




Right: metal building reflects their formidable experience in pre-engineered steel project
 右图：金属建筑彰显了设计师在预制钢材项目设计中的丰富经验



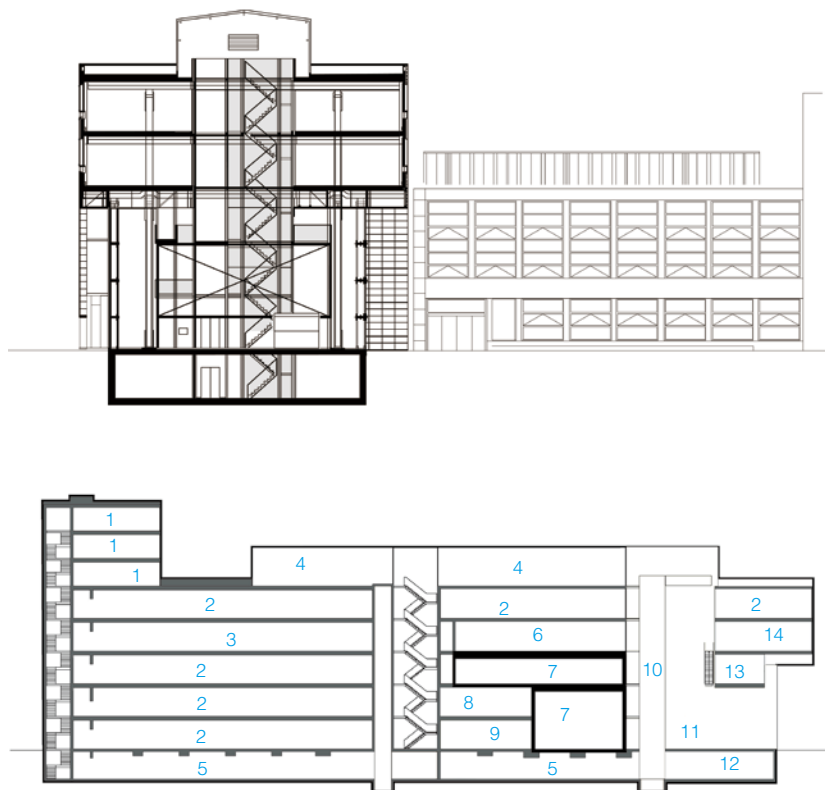
- | | |
|--------------|---------|
| 1. Office | 1. 办公间 |
| 2. Training | 2. 培训区 |
| 3. Wood shop | 3. 木工车间 |



科腾230大楼 Kraton230

Designer: Mei Architecten En Stedenbouwers **Location:** Rotterdam, the Netherlands **Completion date:** 2007 **Photographer:** Jeroen Musch, Luuk Kramer

设计师: Mei Architecten En Stedenbouwers 建筑师事务所 项目地点: 荷兰, 鹿特丹 完成时间: 2007年 摄影师: 吉荣·马斯、拉克·克莱默



- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------------|------------|---------|
| 1. Atelier | 8. Car | 1. 工作室 | 8. 停车库 |
| 2. Third parties | 9. Logistics | 2. 租赁区 | 9. 后勤部 |
| 3. Offices RTVR | 10. Elevator shaft | 3. RTVR办公间 | 10. 电梯井 |
| 4. Installations | 11. Studio Square | 4. 设备间 | 11. 演播室 |
| 5. Parking | 12. Storage | 5. 停车场 | 12. 储藏室 |
| 6. Edit | 13. Management | 6. 编辑室 | 13. 管理部 |
| 7. Studio | 14. Editorial office | 7. 工作室 | 14. 编辑部 |

Right: The connection with the nearby situated Schiecentrale 4b

右图: 与附近Schiecentrale 地区4b工程之间的衔接



The building, which houses not only RTV Rijnmond but also other firms, forms the heart of the audio-visual sector in Rotterdam along with Schiecentrale. The sturdy character of the RTV Rijnmond building by Mei Architecten En Stedenbouwers, both in scale and appearance, is a direct reference to the large size of the Schiecentrale, a former electricity generating station, and to the imposing ships that used to dock on the quay nearby. The façade of the building is made of rusty brown cast-iron panels that are decorated with maritime and audio-visual motifs designed by Studio Job. The window openings in this cast-iron section extend over two levels. The ground-floor façade facing Lloydstraat is a transparent wall of glass below two cantilevered levels faced with steel panels. That gives this section of the building the character of a large awning that directs attention to the entrance and studios of RTV Rijnmond. The entrance leads to a large hall containing studio spaces where regional radio and TV programmes are produced. Grouped around these studios are all the supporting spaces such as canteen, editorial spaces and server room. The studios hanging in the space and the big void give the setting the character of an industrial factory floor where news rather than harbour products is processed.

The two floors clad in metal panels are supported by two striking V-shaped stanchions whose tapering legs come together on the studio square. Spanning on top of the stanchions are two large lattice girders 45 metres in length. The whole setting has the character of a container crane placed indoors. Other structural elements also recall the industrial port activities of days gone by. The exposed sturdy bolt connections combine with the rusty façade to give the building a subtly well-used appearance.

囊括了利蒙德无线电台和其他公司的科腾230新媒体大楼为鹿特丹Schiecentrale地区打造了一个崭新的视听中心。由Mei Architecten En Stedenbouwers设计的该建筑,无论是规模还是外观都对开阔的Schiecentrale地区、原有的旧电厂以及曾经停靠在码头边的壮观船只进行了充分参考。建筑的立面由饰有海洋和视听图案的褐色铸铁板构成,该图案由约伯工作室进行设计。铸铁部分的窗口有两个楼层的高度。一楼面向Lloydstraat大街一侧的外立面由全透明的玻璃墙构成,其下方设有一个两层高的钢板悬臂结构,造型独特、匠心独运,所形成的一个庞大遮篷,突显出入口及利蒙德工作室的位置所在。

访客沿入口进入室内,第一时间即被一个囊括了大量地方广播和电视节目录制工作室的大厅所吸引。这些工作室的周围均配备了就餐厅、编辑室和服务器机房等配套空间。悬置于空间的工作室及大量的空地为新闻制作空间提供了一个独特的背景支持。

外部覆以金属板的两个楼层由两个V形支柱进行支撑,支柱的两条锥形腿在演播室广场上聚合在一起,上方横跨两个大型45米长的支柱结构梁。整个机构犹如一个放于室内的集装箱起重机。其他的结构元素与昔日工业大港所进行的活动遥相辉映。裸露而坚固的螺栓链接与锈色的外立面一同为建筑的外观增添实用、牢固之感。

Awarded:

Total Façade Architecture 2008: first prize for cast iron panels

National Steel Award 2008: Nomination

BNA building of the year 2008: Nomination

The Dutch Design Awards 2006: item selection

获奖情况:

2008年建筑立面: 铸铁板材一等奖

2008年国家钢材奖: 提名

2008年度BNA建筑: 提名奖

2006年荷兰设计奖: 入围项目

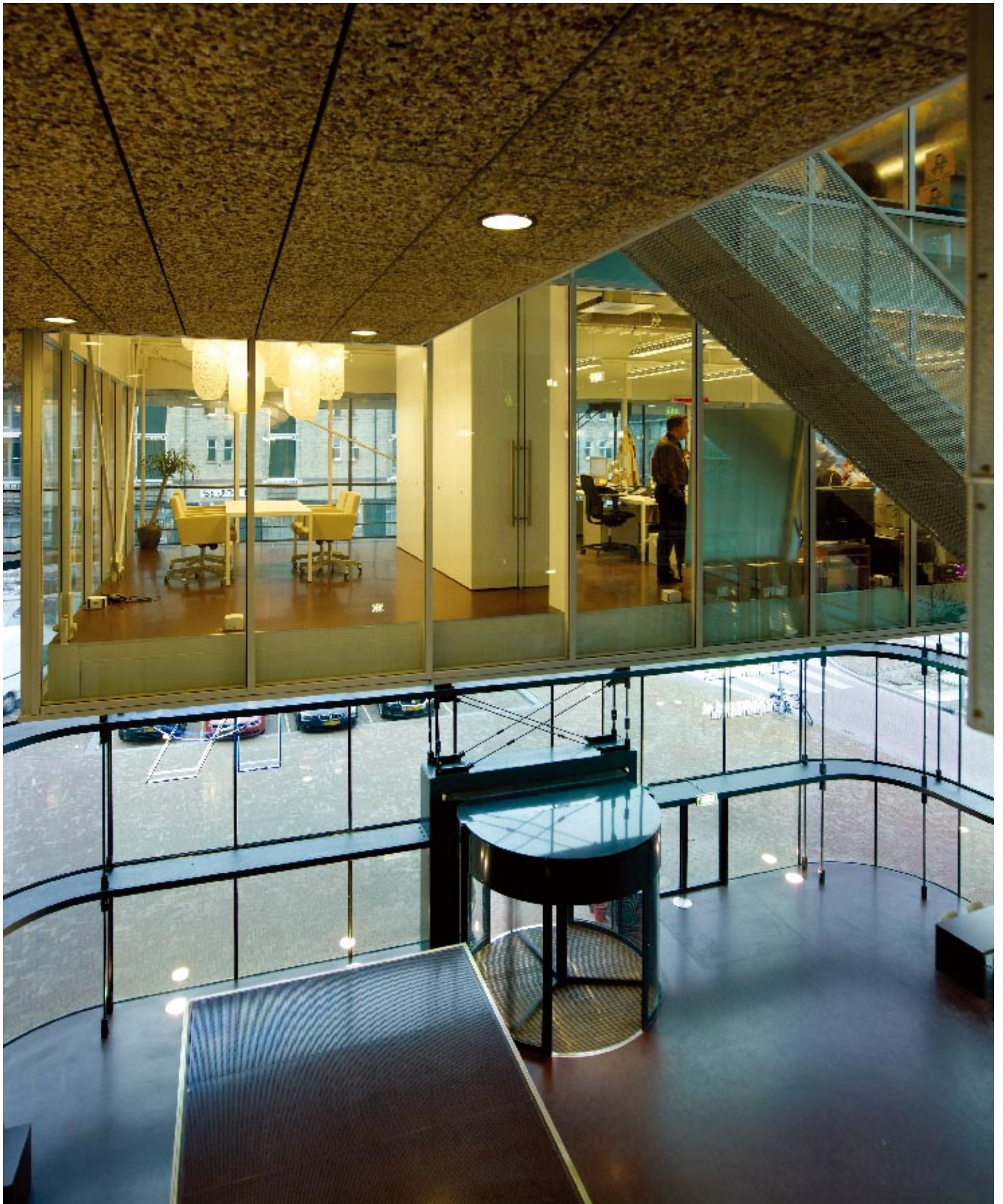




sch ecentrale 4b











Top left: The interior of ARA defines itself by bright, transparent working areas

Bottom left: Big steel frameworks refer to the harbour architecture

Right: The ceiling of the walking bridge to the editorial room is embedded with concrete tiles

左上：光亮、通透的工作区奠定了ARA内部空间的基调

左下：大型钢材框架结构对港口建筑进行了充分参考

右图：通往编辑室的步行桥天花板上均镶嵌了混凝土瓷砖

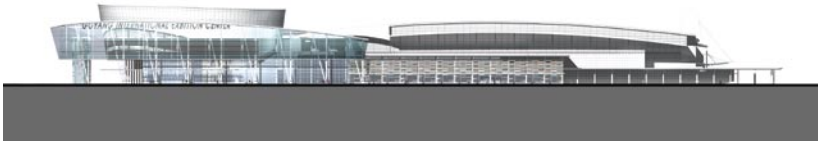


- | | |
|--------------------|----------|
| 1. Offices | 1. 办公间 |
| 2. Other functions | 2. 其他功能区 |
| 3. Traffic zones | 3. 交通区 |
| 4. Storage | 4. 储藏区 |

韩国国际会展中心 KINTEX

Designer: DeStefano + Partners **Location:** Goyang, Korea **Completion date:** 2005 **Photographer:** Yong-Kwan Kim

设计师：德斯特凡诺联合建筑事务所 项目地点：韩国，高阳 完成时间：2005年 摄影师：金永宽



Top right: Ceremonial Entrance with Entry Porte Cochere

右上：带停车门廊的正式入口



KINTEX is located in the city of Goyang, ideally situated halfway between the central city of Seoul and the New Incheon International Airport. The central spine through the convention complex's master plan connects the main entry of the convention centre with Goyang. Known as the "Garden City", Goyang is characterised by its lush floral gardens and parks. This identity is reinforced by the design of the convention centre with extensive landscaping that integrates the facility with the city and its park-like setting.

The glassy and colourful design concept dissolves the indoor/outdoor boundary and extends the landscaping indoors to a grand three-storey, skylit public pre-function space. The building's western exposure is characterised by a series of multi-coloured sunscreens which filter the light into the building and further enhance the natural qualities of the interior spaces.

With its strategic location on the Korean peninsula with land, sea and air access to worldwide markets, KINTEX is committed to attracting competitive exhibitions to strengthen Korea's trade base and enhance the country's export competitiveness; it has become the leading exhibition facility in northeast Asia. KINTEX is equipped with facilities and infrastructure superior to other exhibition centres all over the world. First, it has the largest exhibition area in Korea. The first phase of construction created a facility equivalent in size to six football fields, attractive to large-scale international exhibitions. Second, it is built durable enough for large-size and/or heavy items. The floors of the exhibition centre are designed to endure five tons per square metre – perfect for displaying heavy and oversized equipment such as airplanes and large machinery. Third, KINTEX possesses high-tech devices and advanced exhibition techniques. Employing an Intelligent Building System (IBS), all the facilities in the centre are equipped with wireless LAN and web kiosks are also installed throughout so real-time exhibition and traffic information is available to visitors. With the best facilities, KINTEX is able to efficiently respond to the various demands of exhibition organiser and boost its reputation as an advanced international exhibition centre.

Completed in 2005, the first phase of a planned, four-phase complex is a 1.4 million-square-metre facility with a 54,997-square-metre pillar-free, open floor exhibition hall that is divisible into five smaller halls; 22 small- to medium-size meeting rooms, which may be combined or divided to provide breakout accommodations for exhibitions or independent conference venues; an oval, divisible grand ballroom that can seat up to 2,000; a VIP meeting room equipped for telecommunications and simultaneous translation in eight languages; outdoor exhibition space; food service and catering facilities; and other business amenities that support the convention centre's reputation as an international business plaza.

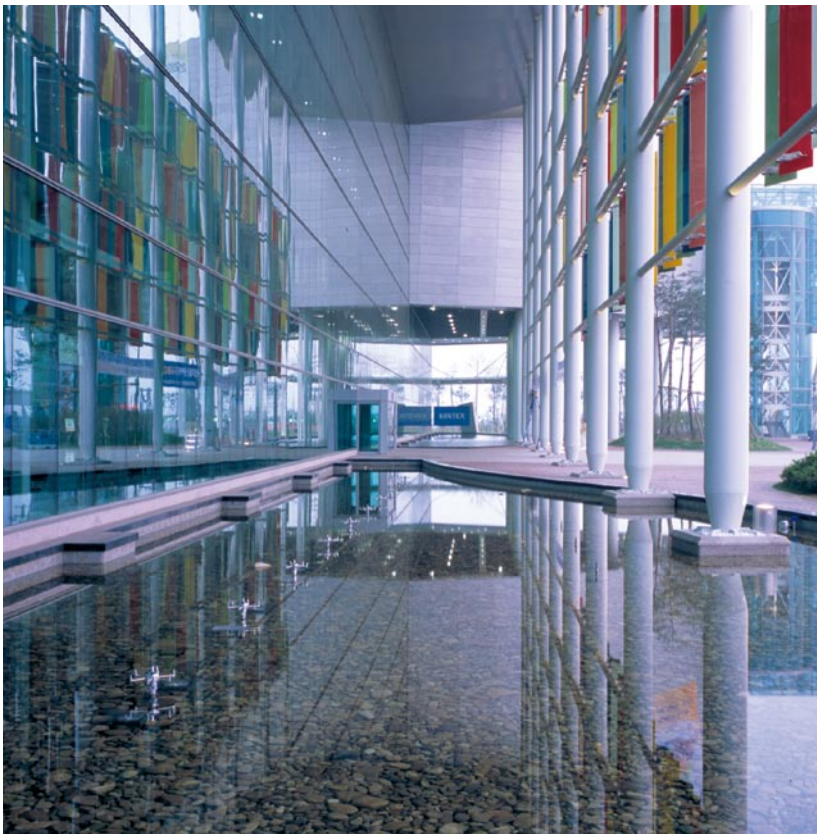
韩国国际会展中心位于高阳市，在中心城市首尔和新仁川国际机场中间，地理位置十分优越。会展中心区域规划的中轴线将中心的主入口和高阳市连在一起。高阳市以“花园城市”而闻名，以茂盛的花草树木、绿地园林为特色。这一特点在会展中心的设计中得以巩固，会展中心设计了大量的景观，将这座建筑与整个城市及其花园一般的环境结合在一起。

“玻璃加色彩”的设计理念分解了室内外的界线，将室外景观引入室内，三层高的宽敞大厅采用自然采光，是会展中心的公共空间。大楼的西面以五颜六色的遮阳篷为特色，阳光通过遮阳篷的过滤进入室内，进一步强化了室内空间的自然感。

韩国国际会展中心地处朝鲜半岛的战略要地，陆海空都面向国际市场，所以必定会吸引来极具竞争力的展览，巩固韩国的贸易基础，加强国家的出口竞争力。韩国国际会展中心已经成为亚洲东北部的一座主要展览场馆。







韩国国际会展中心配备了超过全世界其他展览中心的基础设施。首先，它有韩国最大的展览空间。一期工程建起了面积相当于6个足球场的场馆，对大型国际展览极具吸引力。其次，经久耐用，能承受大型或者重型设备。会展中心的地面设计能承受每平方米5吨的重力，这对于展览重型、大型仪器——如飞机和大型机器——来说太完美了。再次，韩国国际会展中心拥有高新科技设备和先进的展览技术。运用智能建筑系统（IBS），中心内的所有场馆都安装了无线网络，各处也都提供网吧，所以游客能及时获取实时展览和交通信息。韩国国际会展中心用最好的场馆设施来有效地满足展览举办方的各种要求，树立起高级国际展览中心的品牌。整个工程计划共分4期，一期工程于2005年完成，一期场馆面积约为140万平方米，其中包括54997平方米的无柱、开放式展览大厅，分为5个小厅，22个小到中型的会议室，可以进行合并或者分隔，变成展览的休息区或者独立的大型会议场馆；一个椭圆形的可分隔大舞厅，能容纳2000人；一个贵宾会议室，配备电信和8种语言同传设备；室外展览空间；餐饮区以及娱乐休闲设施；还有其他商业设施，打造会展中心国际商业广场的品牌形象。

Awarded:

2006 Association of Licensed Architects (ALA) / Gold Medal & Presidential Award

KINTEX won the ALA Presidential Award and Gold Award for its innovative structure, good proportion, wonderful use of colour and bright sunny interior.

The project received these awards because of its outstanding architectural design, pleasing proportions, use of scale, sunny interior and contextual sensitivity to the surrounding residential community. The original master plan turned its back on the traditional low-rise housing neighbourhood to the north by locating the truck docks and services areas facing the historic district. As built, the architect rotated the building's orientation to hide the service and loading areas from the neighbourhood and create a low-rise entrance on the north to link the community to the complex and break down the scale of the large exhibition halls. The main façade is composed of several elements that serve to lighten the building's mass to a more human scale. Solid forms alternate with glassy areas and colourful sun-shading elements within a composition of light and airy pilotis to create a welcoming presence for this state-of-the-art facility.



获奖情况:

2006年职业建筑师协会（ALA）金奖、评委会主席奖

韩国国际会展中心凭借其创新的结构、良好的比例、对色彩的出色运用以及明亮的室内采光夺得职业建筑师协会（ALA）金奖和评委会主席奖。

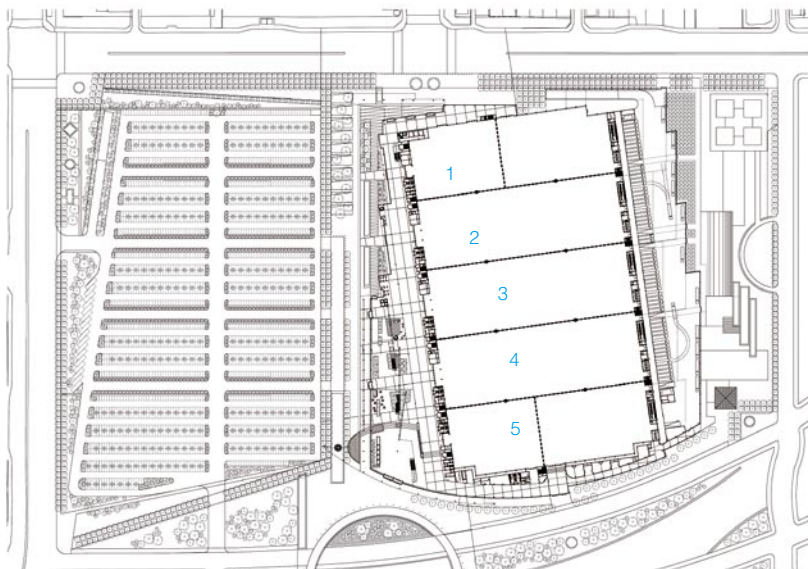
该项目之所以能获得这两项大奖，是因为其杰出的建筑设计、适宜的比例关系、对比例的运用、明亮的室内以及对周围居住区的环境敏感性。原来的规划是使其背对北面传统的低矮民房，让货车码头和服务空间面向历史保护区。实际修建时，建筑师扭转了建筑的朝向，隐藏了服务区 and 装卸区，在北面创造出个低矮的入口，将会展中心和社区联系在一起，分解了展览大厅巨大的体量。主要外立面由几种元素组成，让体量巨大的建筑物显得更人性化。坚实的造型与透明的玻璃、五彩的遮阳篷交相辉映，底层架空，使建筑显得轻盈，打造出一座宜人的、艺术品一般的建筑物。

Top right: Entrance Hall

Bottom right: Entrance Hall – Trusses and Skylights

右上：入口大厅

右下：入口大厅——钢桁架与天窗



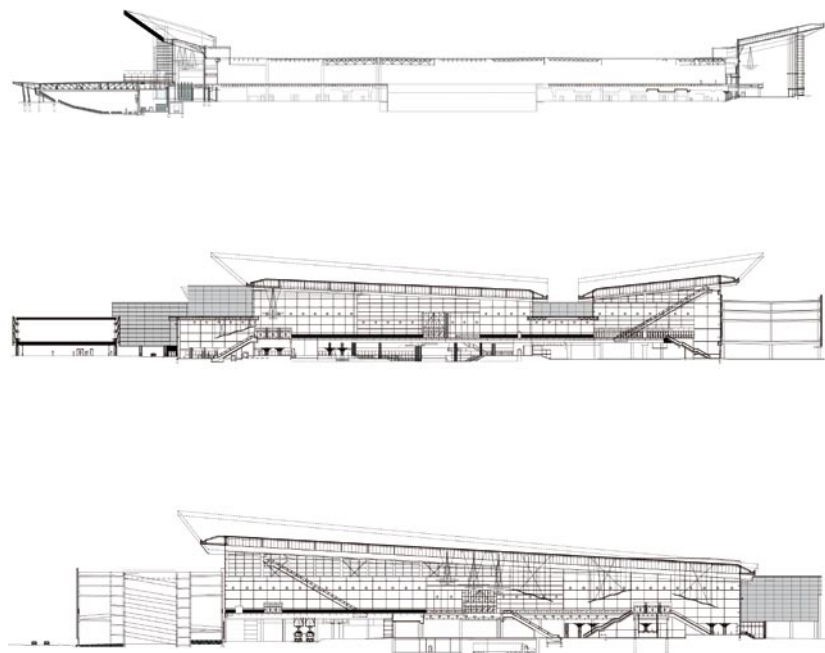
1-5. Hall

1-5. 大厅

科罗拉多会展中心 Colorado Convention Centre

Designer: Fentress Architects **Location:** Denver, Colorado, USA **Completion date:** 2004 **Photographer:** ©Scott Dressel-Martin, Ron Johnson, James P. Scholz, Nick Merrick © Hedrich Blessing

设计师：芬特雷斯建筑事务所 项目地点：美国，科罗拉多州，丹佛 完成时间：2004年 摄影师：司各特·德雷斯尔-马丁（版权所有）、罗恩·约翰逊、詹姆斯·P·肖尔茨、尼克·梅里克（版权所有；赫德里奇·布莱辛摄影公司）



Right: a clean, crisp cantilever rising from Speer Boulevard, a main road through downtown Denver

右图：一个简洁、独特的悬臂从通往丹佛市中心的主道——斯皮尔大道上延伸出



Building upon the success of the original convention centre, Fentress Architects forward-looking design offers efficient circulation, flexible meeting and exhibit space, and spacious, daylit interiors.

The massing, materials and rhythmic elements of the façades help integrate the structure into a downtown context enlivened by bustling pedestrian activity. Drawing the eye upward, a clean, crisp cantilever rising from Speer Boulevard, a main thoroughfare, is seen by nearly a million passersby annually. Day or night, the innovative glass and steel structure glows, accenting the 14th Street roof blades to create a striking and memorable identity. Rolling, perforated stainless steel panels articulate movement and animate the secondary entrances, meanwhile concealing loading docks and public parking – an innovative, cost-effective solution.

Graciously welcoming and orienting its visitors, the Convention Centre's lobbies are grand spaces reaching up to 30 metres high. A 244-metre-long, uninterrupted glass curtain wall – the span of an 80-storey building lying on its side – invites the Convention Centre's more than two million annual visitors to absorb panoramic views of the Rocky Mountains and downtown Denver. Via the curtain wall, the lobbies are suffused with daylight, accenting numerous pieces of city-commissioned public art complementary to the architecture. The soaring ceilings are detailed with curving metal panels and circular light fixtures that reflect classic modern style.

A wide corridor, or central spine, acts as a tour guide, with varied colour themes and patterns intuitively leading people to meeting destinations. The exhibit level offers nearly 55,740 square metres of contiguous exhibition space divisible into six individual halls. Similarly, 9,290 square metres of meeting space, two ballrooms totalling 7,897 square metres and a 5,000-seat auditorium can be configured into multiple smaller rooms. Event space extends outdoors with two terraces that offer extraordinary views of the mountains and downtown.

Located within blocks of Denver's finest downtown hotels, restaurants and the nine theatres in the Denver Performing Arts Complex, the Colorado Convention Centre has effectively served as a catalyst for significant economic growth and urban revitalisation. Some 427 linear metres of designated off-street, drop-off space surrounds the Convention Centre, weaving it into the urban fabric. So does the light rail station that runs through it, positioning the Convention Centre at the forefront of the region's emphasis on Transit Oriented Development. In 2005, the Convention Centre's net figures outperformed the budget by nearly USD \$2 million dollars, while the expansion generated an additional USD \$145 million in direct, indirect and associated spending; an additional USD \$8 million in annual tax revenue; and nearly 9,000 new jobs for the local economy.

在原会展中心成功的基础上，这座前瞻性的建筑有充足的流通空间，灵活的会议和展览空间，宽敞的、日照充足的室内空间。

建筑的体量、材料以及外立面上的韵律都使整个建筑结构成功融入市中心商业区的繁华氛围中。向上看，一条干净利落的悬臂从斯皮尔大道（一条主干道）上伸出，每年接近100万人能够看到它。不论白天夜晚，创新的玻璃加钢铁结构都光彩熠熠，突出了第14大街上方的屋顶，引入注目又令人过目难忘。绵延起伏的穿孔不锈钢板带来动感，让次入口显得生机勃勃，同时又隐藏了装卸码头和公共停车场，可以说这是一个创新的、高效能的方案。

会展中心宽敞的大厅高30米，优雅地迎接、引导八方来客。244米长的不间断玻璃幕墙（这座80层高的大厦





一侧的长度)吸引着每年200万的游客来此尽享落基山的美景和丹佛市中心商业区的繁华。通过幕墙,大厅布满阳光,进而突出了里面数不胜数的艺术品,为建筑增色。高高的天花板,细部采用曲线金属板和圆形灯具,尽显古典现代风格。

一条宽阔的走廊,或者也可以叫做“中脊”,扮演了导游的角色,变幻的色彩主题和图案自然而然地将人们引向终点——会议室。展览层有将近55740平方米的连续展览空间,可以分为6个独立展厅。同样,9290平方米的会议空间、两个舞厅(面积共7897平方米)、一个能容纳5000人的礼堂都能重新布局,变成更小的空间。活动空间延伸到室外,有两个平台,拥有望向山脉和商业区的绝佳视野。

坐落在丹佛最繁华的商业区,周围林立着酒店、餐厅,还有丹佛艺术表演中心里的9家剧院,科罗拉多会展中心成为这里经济发展和城市振兴的一剂催化剂。会展中心周围有直线长度427米的空间,方便进出,又将会展中心与城市结构紧紧连接起来。横穿而过的轻轨站也一样,将会展中心置于这个区域的交通中转焦点上。2005年,会展中心的净资金投入超出预算将近200万美金,而扩建又直接、间接或者附加地增加了1.45亿美金;此外,还有800万美金的年税收收入,以及为当地经济创造的将近9000个新的工作岗位。

Awarded:

2008 American Architecture Award, Chicago Athenaeum/Metropolitan Arts Press with the European Centre for Architecture Design and Urban Studies

"The American Architecture Awards have become the foremost, prestigious awards programme for public recognition for Excellence in Architecture, both nationally and internationally. The Awards identify the new cutting-edge design direction, urban philosophy, design approach, style and intellectual substance in American Architecture today."

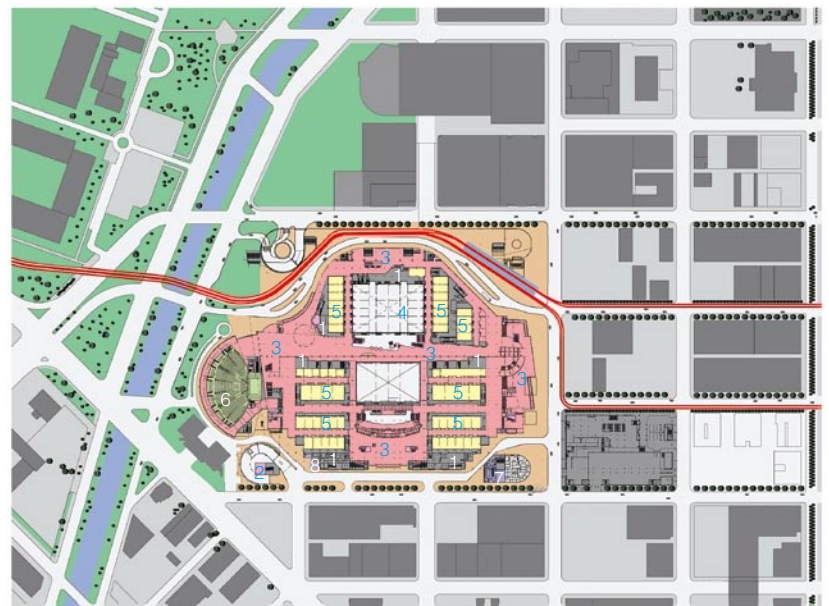
Established over ten years ago, the awards recognise "the most significant new contemporary architecture, landscape architecture, interiors, and urban planning" by the "most renowned American and international design firms practicing in the U.S." Winning projects represent many U.S. states, but also Austria, Egypt, France, Kazakhstan, Korea, Kuwait, China and the United Arab Emirates. Only sixty-five awards were given out of hundreds of submissions.

Publicity includes an exhibit in Florence, Italy in November, 2008, organised by the Municipality of Florence and the Faculty of Architecture in Florence. After that, the exhibition travels to the European Centre's new Contemporary Art + Architecture Centre in Athens. In 2009, the exhibition started a national tour in the United States.



获奖情况:

2008年美国建筑大奖——芝加哥雅典娜神庙奖（都市艺术出版社联合欧洲建筑设计与城市研究中心）“美国建筑大奖已经成为最著名、最有声望的建筑奖项，旨在让国内外优秀的建筑作品得到公众的认可。该奖项奖励当今美国建筑界最前沿的设计方向、城市哲学、设计方法、风格和智力成果。”该奖项成立于10多年前，颁发给由“在美国从业的最知名的美国和国际设计公司”设计的“最重要的当代新建筑、景观建筑、室内设计 and 城市规划项目”。获奖作品来自美国多个州，也包括奥地利、埃及、法国、哈萨克斯坦、韩国、科威特、中国和阿拉伯的作品。在数百报名作品中，只有65个能够最终斩获奖项。2008年这届的奖项，宣传活动包括11月在意大利佛罗伦萨举办的展览，由佛罗伦萨市委和佛罗伦萨建筑学院联合组织。此后，该展览又移师欧洲中心雅典的新当代艺术与建筑中心。2009年开始在美国全国巡展。



Top left: An 800-foot-long glass curtain wall

Bottom left: view of main pedestrian entrance, looking southwest

Right: Evening view of the pedestrian entrance

左上: 244米长的玻璃幕墙

左下: 西南向的主行人入口景致

右图: 行人入口的傍晚景致

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------|
| 1. Admission | 1. 入口 |
| 2. Hall | 2. 大厅 |
| 3. Conference room | 3. 会议厅 |
| 4. Lobby | 4. 休息室 |
| 5. Void on lobby | 5. 休息室方向的空地 |
| 6. Corridor | 6. 走廊 |
| 7. Archives department | 7. 档案部 |
| 8. Offices | 8. 办公间 |

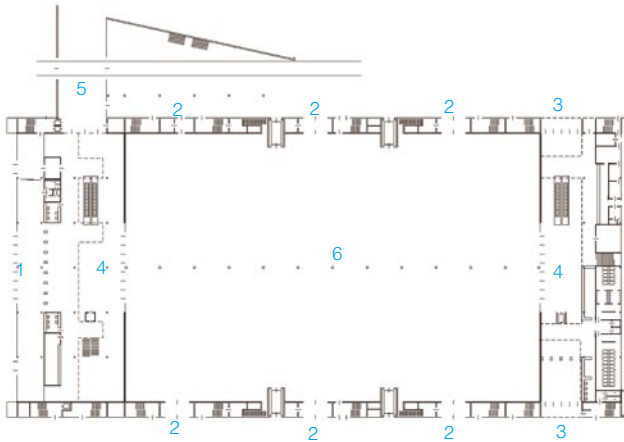
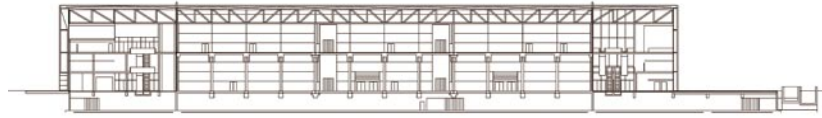




格拉茨贸易展销会A厅 Trade Fair Graz, Hall A

Designer: Riegler Riewe Architekten **Location:** Graz, Austria **Completion date:** 2008 **Photographer:** Riegler Riewe Architekten

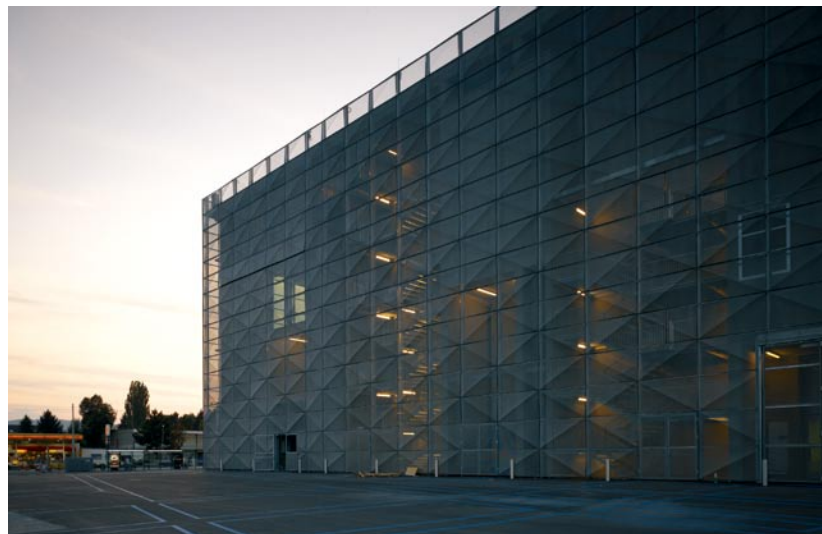
设计师：黎格勒·雷维建筑事务所 项目地点：奥地利，格拉茨 完成时间：2008年 摄影师：黎格勒·雷维建筑事务所



- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------|
| 1. Main Entrance | 1. 主入口 |
| 2. Entrance Gates, Delivery | 2. 入口大门，交货区 |
| 3. Side Entrance | 3. 侧入口 |
| 4. Foyer | 4. 门厅 |
| 5. Passage to Convention Centre | 5. 通往会议中心的走廊 |
| 6. Exhibition Hall | 6. 展览大厅 |

Right: The outer façades consist of a curtain of expanded metal elements

右图：外立面上运用了网眼钢板元素



The Graz trade fair grounds lie in a transitional zone between a dense urban residential area and a more relaxed, lower development to the south, interspersed with commercial use. With the construction of the Stadthalle, which was opened in 2002 and whose striking roof extends far into the street space, a symbolic building was created that establishes a sense of identity and takes up an important position in the urban context. In order not to impinge upon its striking independence and its visibility from the south, the new Hall 1 was not placed parallel but swivelled at an acute angle to the Stadthalle. The swivelled placing of the individual buildings results not only in an atmospherically varied urban situation but also makes it possible to create generously-sized approach, loading and open areas on the site.

Inside the two-storey hall we encounter a familiar theme: the spatial layering of function structures on a long axis. In this case, it is dense function strips allocated to the individual foyers that must be passed before entering the open hall itself. In addition, an element emerges that takes up the theme of transition between outside and inside: the hall has a double façade, and the space between its two layers accommodates the necessary escape stairs and lifts. While the inner, load-bearing walls are made of reinforced concrete, the outer façades consist of a curtain of expanded metal elements. This gives the hall a matt shimmering, silvery envelope that through its monochrome homogeneity differs clearly from the façade of the Stadthalle and, when required, can be used as a screen.

格拉茨贸易展销会的场地位于一个过渡区域，一边是密集的城市聚居地，另一边是南面较低的休闲开发区，里面分布了商业网点。展销会的场馆于2002年完成并开放，其突出的屋顶一直延伸到街道上，由此诞生了一座具有象征意味的建筑，树立了该地的地标，在整座城市中占据了一个重要位置。为了不影其独立性和从南面的可视性，新的1号大厅并不是平行于原有建筑，而是与之呈锐角。两栋楼如此的布局不仅带来多样的城市氛围，而且也创造出宽敞、开放的装卸场地。

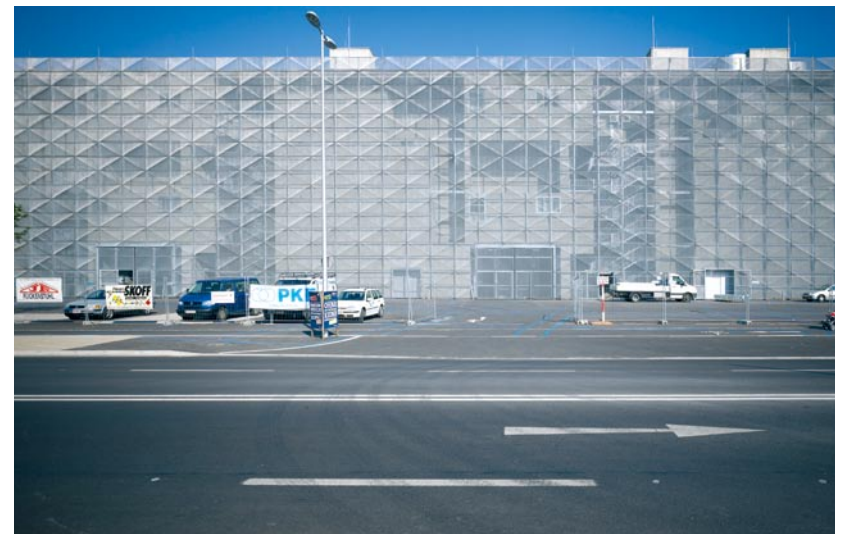
大厅共两层，进入内部我们就会看到那熟悉的主题：沿长轴分布的功能结构的空间层次。必须通过各个门厅（里面密集地分布了功能区）才能到达开放式的大厅。此外，还有一个元素体现了从外到内的转换的主题，那就是大厅的双重外立面。两层之间的空间是建筑必须的疏散楼梯和电梯。承重的内墙由钢筋混凝土制成，而外墙则是延展的金属元素幕墙。这样，大厅的外立面有一种银色的亚光感，这种同质的单色跟原展馆的外立面形成鲜明对比。需要时还可以用作屏幕。

Awarded:

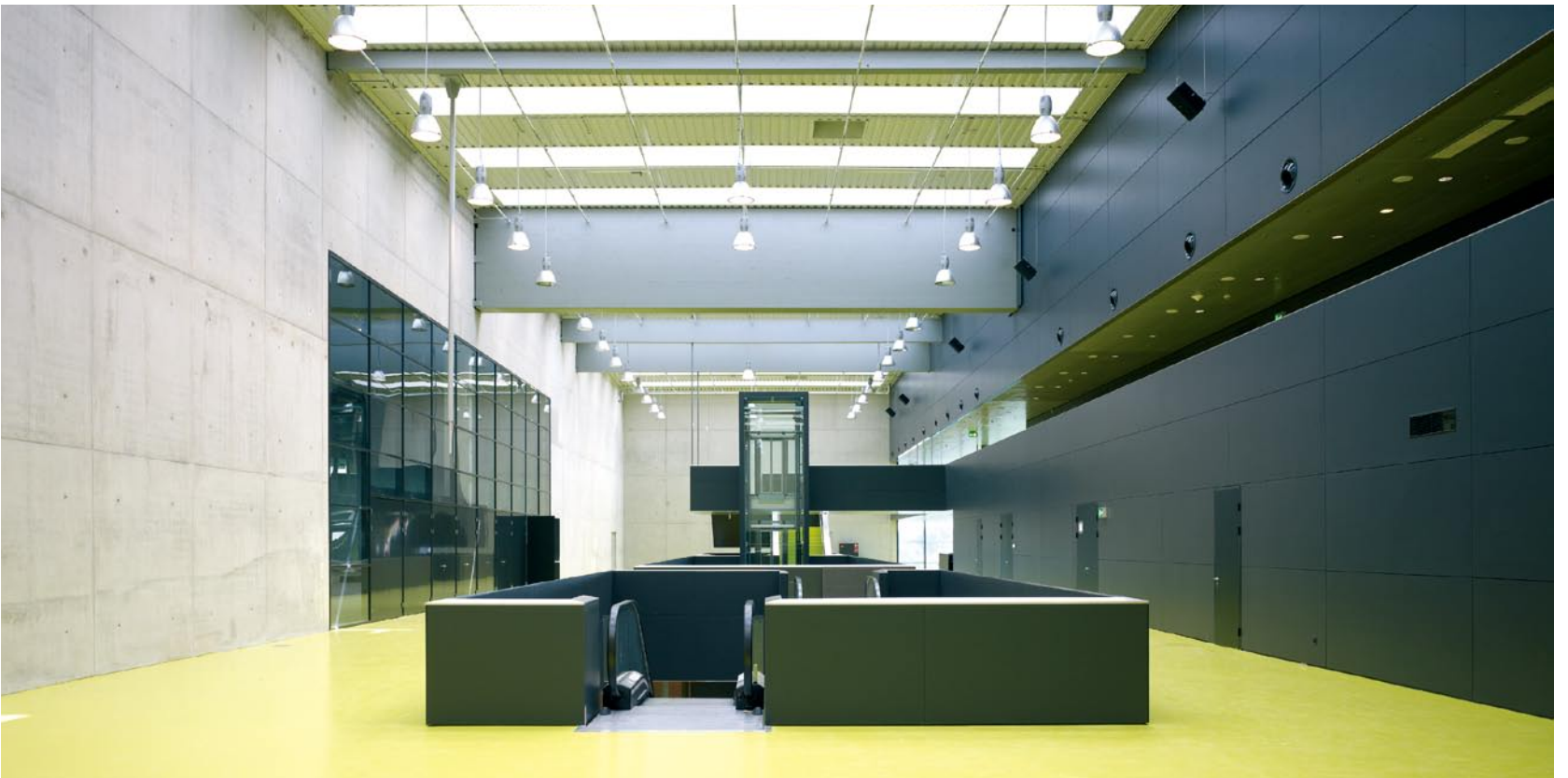
2009 Nominee for the Mies van der Rohe Award

European Union Prize for Contemporary Architecture Mies van der Rohe Award is granted every two years by the European Union and the Fundació Mies van der Rohe, Barcelona, to acknowledge and reward quality architectural production in Europe.

In this way, the Award draws attention to the major contribution by European professionals to the development of new ideas and technologies. At the same time, it offers both individuals and public institutions an opportunity to reach a clearer understanding of the cultural role of architecture in the construction of our cities. Furthermore, the Award sets out to foster architecture in two significant ways: by stimulating greater circulation of professional architects throughout the entire European Union in response to transnational commissions and by supporting young architects as they set off on their careers.









The Award consists of a cash prize of 60,000 and a sculpture evoking Mies van der Rohe's German Pavilion. The Special Mention is endowed with 20,000 and a sculpture evoking the Pavilion, the genuine symbol of the Award. Regarded as one of the best architectural works of the twentieth century, the Pavilion embodies the main objectives that led to the institution of the Award: excellence and innovation in conceptual and constructional terms.

In 2009, Trade Fair Graz, Hall A is nominated by the Mies van der Rohe Award and it is highly recommended by the July.

获奖情况:

2009年密斯·凡德罗奖提名

欧盟当代建筑大奖密斯·凡德罗奖每两年由欧盟和巴塞罗那的密斯·凡德罗基金会联合举办一次，旨在承认并奖励欧洲高品质的建筑作品。

就这样，该奖项把注意力吸引到欧洲专业建筑师对新理念、新技术的重要贡献上来。同时，赋予无论是个人还是公共机构一个认清建筑在我们的城市建设中所扮演的文化角色的机会。此外，该奖项从两个重要方面促进建筑的发展：鼓励全欧洲的专业建筑师更多地交流以便应对跨国项目；提携刚刚开始职业生涯的青年建筑师。

该奖项分为两部分：6万欧元的现金奖和一座密斯·凡德罗设计的德国馆的雕塑。特别提名奖则是2万欧元的奖金和雕塑（这座雕塑是该奖项的象征）。德国馆被视作20世纪最伟大的建筑作品之一，它包含了建立这个奖项的主题：设计理念与建造技术上的杰出与创新。

2009年，格拉茨贸易展销会A厅获得密斯·凡德罗奖的提名，得到评委会的高度赞扬。

Right: The space between its two layers accommodates the necessary escape stairs and lifts

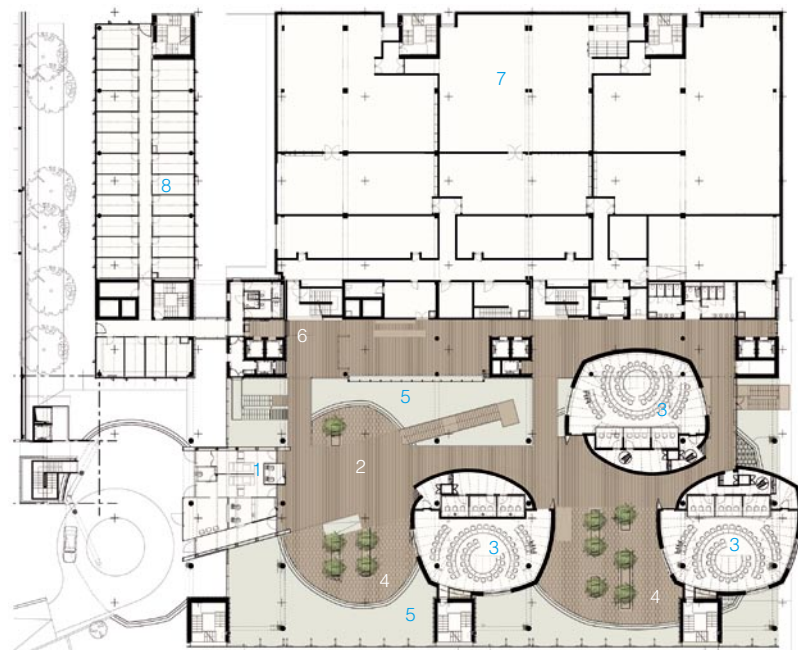
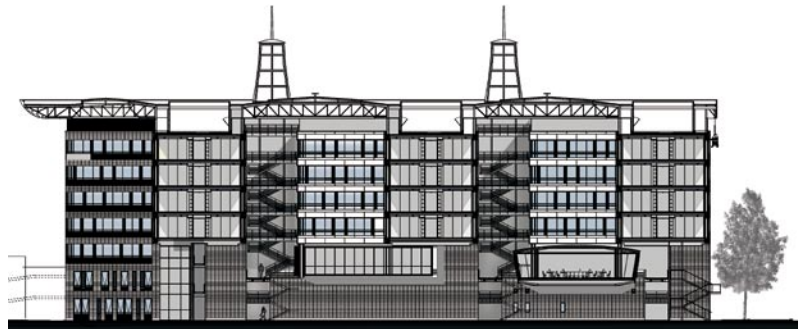
右图：双层之间的夹层中设置了必备的疏散楼梯和电梯

集会大厦——欧洲理事会综合大楼

Agora Building – New General Building – Council of Europe

Designer: ART & BUILD Architect **Location:** Strasbourg, France **Completion date:** 2008 **Photographer:** S. Brison, A. Zielonka

设计师：艺术与建筑事务所 项目地点：法国，斯特拉斯堡 完成时间：2008年 摄影师：S. 布里森、A. 洁灵卡



- | | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|------------|----------------|
| 1. Service | 5. Meeting rooms | 1. 服务区 | 5. 会议室 |
| 2. Vertical circulation | 6. Lecture hall/auditorium | 2. 垂直流通 | 6. 报告厅/礼堂 |
| 3. Prefunction | 7. Offices/security/retail | 3. 预留区 | 7. 办公区/保卫处/零售区 |
| 4. Ballrooms/perfunction | | 4. 宴会厅/预留区 | |

Right: General View 右图：全视图



The new general building consists of offices, conference rooms, logistic centres, on-site social facilities (i.e. day-care centres/crèches) and car parks. By integrating the various functions in the one place, the architects have created a livable space, an ambiance which fosters the interaction of people and a belonging to the Council of Europe.

The forms of the buildings take their inspiration from the local countryside, sensitive to their specific geographical location and conveying a balance between their urban and pastoral settings.

A study of the building set-up was carried out, taking into account the temperate continental climate in a basin. At the centre of the building, the atria contribute to the connection between the office spaces and the many conference rooms. Its rooms with pre-patinated copper walls convey the solid foundations of the institution. The building has a mixed ventilation system: natural ventilation + double-flow ventilation. The broad textile chimneys play a role in the natural ventilation of the atria. Because the climate in Strasbourg is ultra continental, heat and humidity rise quickly.

The air that enters through the base of the glass façades is cooler because it comes in from the side that faces the canal. The solar chimneys that evacuate the hot air in the upper part of the building circulate the air in the atria naturally to create greater comfort for the occupants. In addition to the convivial appearance, the atria act as buffer zones between the outside and the office areas. The conference rooms have natural diffuse light that comes in through the envelope of the atrium.

这座全新的综合大楼包括办公、会议室、物流中心、临时托管场地（即儿童照管中心）以及停车场。通过将这些功能用房融合在一起，建筑师打造了一个适宜居住的空间，一种强化人们交流的氛围，以及一种对欧洲理事会的归属感。

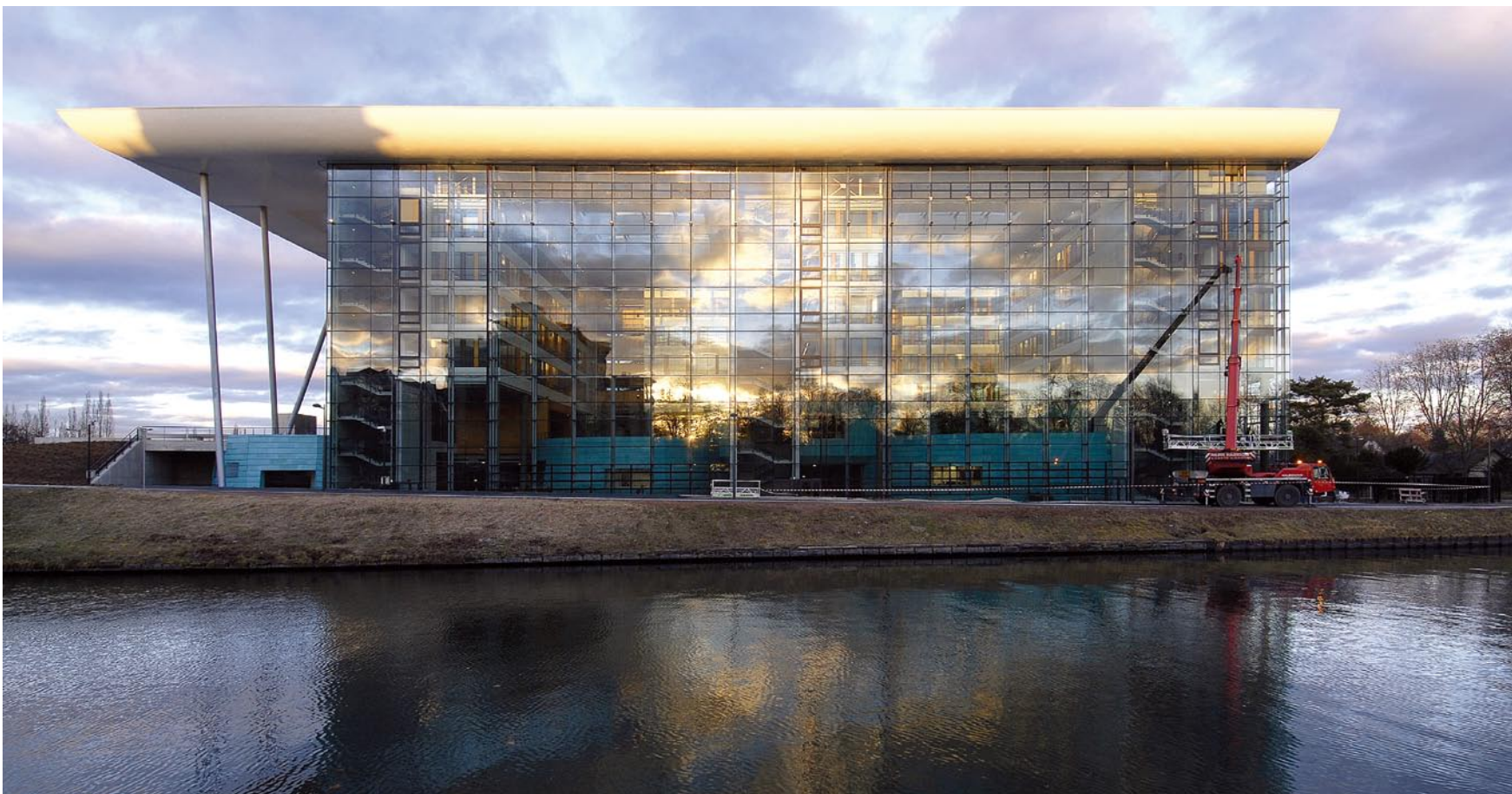
建筑的造型灵感源自当地乡村，紧密结合当地特定的地理特点，传达了一种城乡之间的平衡感。设计师首先对建筑的地基进行了研究，并考虑到了盆地内温和的大陆性气候。建筑的中心是中庭，将办公空间以及多个会议室联系起来。会议室采用了古色古香的铜质墙面，传达出该机构基础坚实的信息。这座建筑采用混合式通风设计：自然通风+双向流动通风。宽敞的烟囱用织物装饰，也是中庭自然通风的一部分。因为斯特拉斯堡的气候是最典型的大陆性气候，所以温度和湿气都上升得很快。通过下层的玻璃外立面进入的空气会比室外凉一些，因为气流是从面向运河的一边进入。太阳能烟囱将建筑上层的热气排空，进而让中庭的空气形成自然的循环，让使用者更觉舒适。中庭除了活泼的外观，更是室外和办公空间之间的缓冲区域。会议室采用从中庭漫射进来的自然光线。

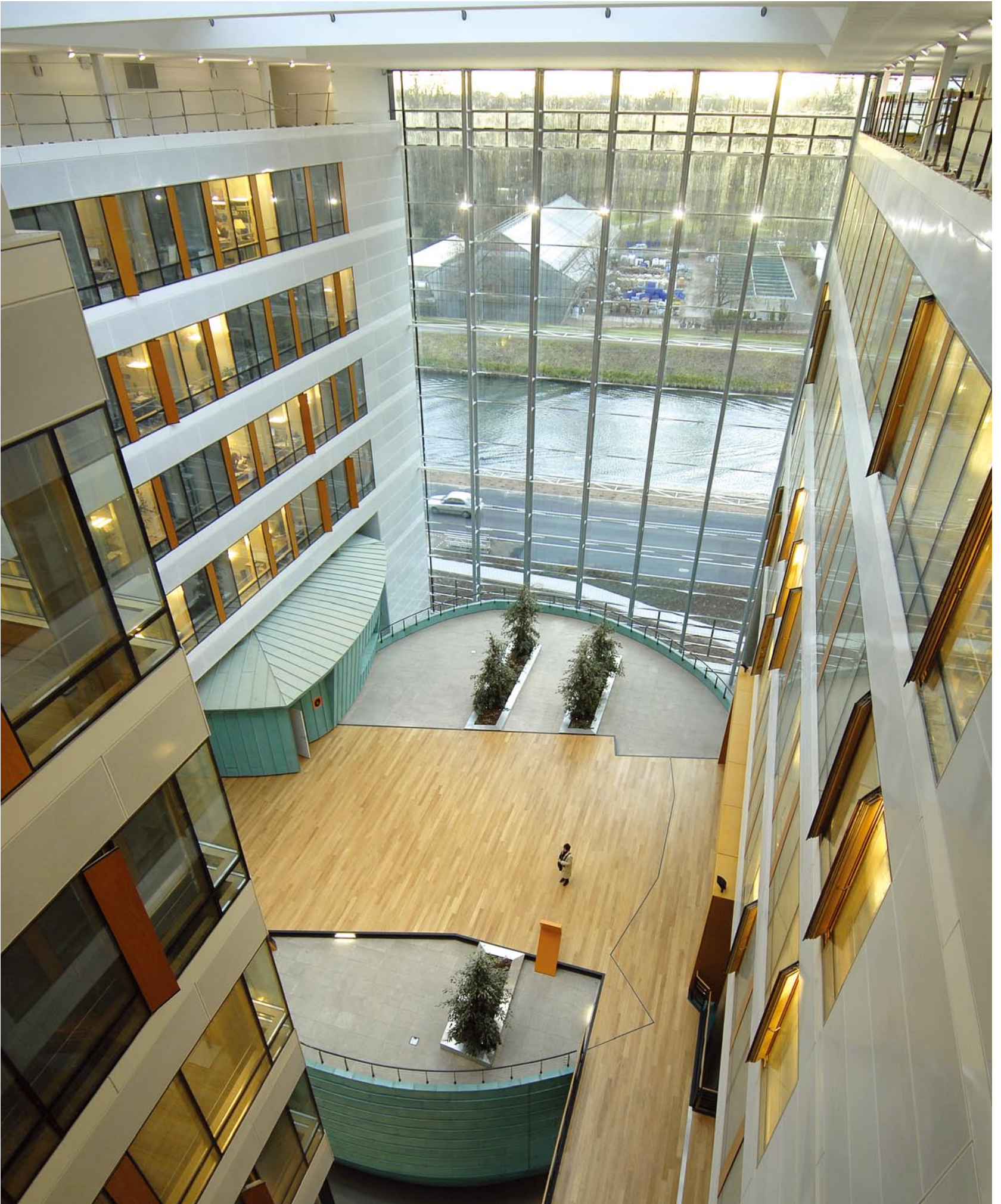
Awarded:

- 2008 MIPIM Award / Business Centre Category
- 2008 BEX Award / Sustainable Development Category
- 2008 Nominee for LEAF Award / Best Sustainable Project
- 2009 Nominee for RICS Award / Best Sustainable Project

The MIPIM Awards recognise excellence and innovation in the real estate arena. The high-profile event attracts global attention from key industry players who come together to celebrate the winners in the following categories: Business centres, Green buildings, Hotel and tourism resorts, Refurbished office buildings, and Residential developments.

BEX brings together senior executives from across the value chain tasked with funding, delivering and operating major projects. This multi-disciplinary event is now in its sixth year and brings together leaders in property and construction







from both the public and private sector to exchange expertise and to do business together. The focus of the programme in the year of 2008 is on the funding and delivery of sustainable communities with particular emphasis on EU policy as the driving force behind investment in sustainability.

According to their philosophy of creating sustainable and environmentally-friendly designs, the ART & BUILD scheme integrates quality environmental targets. In particular, these are the choice of materials regarding the production, transportation, implementation, evolution and their ageing, and also the technical, ecological and economic choices made during the design, construction and life-span of the building.

获奖情况:

2008年世界地产交易会 (MIPIM) 大奖——商业中心类

2008年最佳商业建筑奖 (BEX) ——可持续型发展类

2008年拉马尔教育奖基金会 (LEAF) 提名奖——最佳可持续型项目

2009年皇家测量师协会 (RICS) 提名奖——最佳可持续型项目

世界地产交易会 (MIPIM) 大奖是颁发给房产界的杰出和创新项目的奖项。该奖项极具知名度, 吸引了全球关键工业领域参与者的关注, 他们会聚集在一起, 共同庆祝获奖者。奖项共分如下类别: 商业中心、绿色建筑、酒店及旅游度假村、办公建筑翻修以及住宅开发。

最佳商业建筑奖 (BEX) 让价值链上负责投资、建设及运营重大项目的资深管理人聚集到一起。这个多学科的盛会现在已经举办6年了, 它为公共和私营界资产及建筑行业的领军人物的相聚创造了机会, 让他们得以交流经验, 共同贸易。2008年的主题是可持续型社区的投资和建设, 尤其强调作为可持续性投资背后动力的欧盟政策。

艺术与建筑事务所根据其“创造可持续型、利于环境发展的设计”的理念, 为这个项目设立了较高的环境目标。特别是材料的选择, 考虑到生产、运输、安装、气体排放以及老化, 设计、施工过程以及之后建筑的生命周期中还考虑到技术、生态、经济等方面因素。

Left: The atria contribute to the connection between the office spaces and the many conference rooms

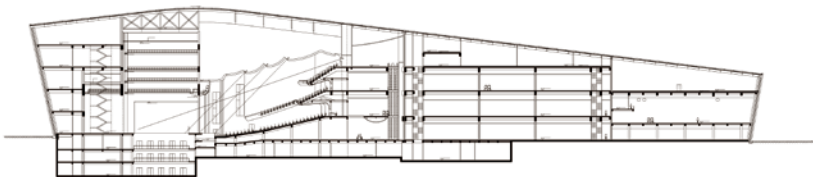
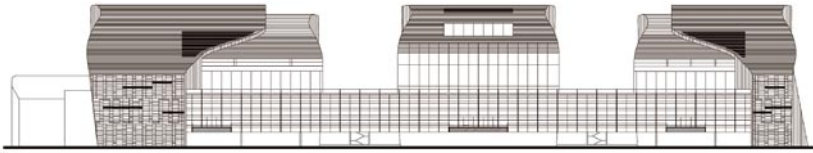
左图: 前庭的设计实现了办公区和诸多会议室之间的衔接

白云国际会议中心

Baiyun International Convention Centre

Designer: BURO II & Architecture Design Institute of CITIC South China (Group) **Location:** Guangzhou, China **Completion date:** 2007 **Photographer:** Philippe Van Gelooven

设计师: BURO II, 中国南方国际信托投资集团建筑设计院 项目地点: 中国, 广州 完成时间: 2007年 摄影师: 菲利浦·樊·吉鲁文



The façades are clad with local historical stone of feldspathic quartz sandstone with small window strips

外立面覆以当地极富历史特色的长石石英砂岩, 与条石小窗口相得益彰



Located in the northern suburb of Guangzhou, the Baiyun Mountain was given the name "White-cloud" in Chinese because its main summit is often covered with clouds. Not only the natural landscape, but also the historical places on the mountain have made it the main attraction in Guangzhou throughout history.

The administration of the booming city of Guangzhou decided to develop a new administrative centre to the north of the downtown area, on the site of the old airport, at the edge of the historical landscape of the Baiyun Mountains. The new conference centre must function as the motor of this new urban process.

Here is the functional organisation of the building. The functional surfaces are logically grouped through a combination of horizontal and vertical functional modules. The horizontal modules are grouped in a two-storey base. They house the general services: the entrance halls, the main foyers, the general catering services (kitchens and restaurants), the multifunctional exhibition and banquet halls, a VIP area, the offices for management and supervision, the media centre and the main circulatory connections. The vertical modules consist of five blocks housing specialised activities. Each of these can function independently or be linked to the others (through the horizontal base).

The conference centre is housed within the three central blocks. The northern block includes an exclusive meeting hall and an auditorium that seats 2,500 people. The central block houses the middle-size halls, and the southern block the halls for 1,000 and for 500 people.

The hotels are located in the end-buildings, with 500 rooms in the northern building and 600 rooms in the southern block. They are linked to the conference centre at ground level and at roof level. They house restaurants and bars, dance halls, clubs, business centres, fitness centres, etc.

白云山位于广州北郊, "白云"一名是因为它的主峰经常为白云所覆盖。不仅是这里的自然风景, 还有山中的历史古迹, 都让白云山成为广州的一大亮点。

广州近年来飞速发展, 市政当局决定在北郊建立一个新的会议中心, 位于老机场腹地, 傍依历史景观白云山。这个新会议中心一定要推动新的城市进程。

建筑的功能结构包括: 功能表面是错落有致的横向纵向相结合的功能模块。水平模块聚集在一个两层区域, 包括一些综合的功能: 门廊、主休息厅、综合餐饮服务(厨房和饭店)、多功能展览厅、宴会厅、VIP区、管理和监督办公室、媒体中心和主循环线路。垂直模块包括5个举行特殊活动的板块。当中的每个都可以单独使用或与其他一起使用(通过水平模块)。

会议中心位于三个中心板块当中。北板块包括一个高级会议厅和一个可容纳2500人的观众席。中间板块是中等大小的礼堂, 南板块是分别可容纳1000人和500人的礼堂。

宾馆位于建筑尽头, 北面有500个房间, 南面有600个房间, 通过地面和屋顶与会议中心连接, 包括饭店、酒吧、舞厅、俱乐部、商务中心、健身中心等。

Awarded:

World architecture Festival Barcelona 2008

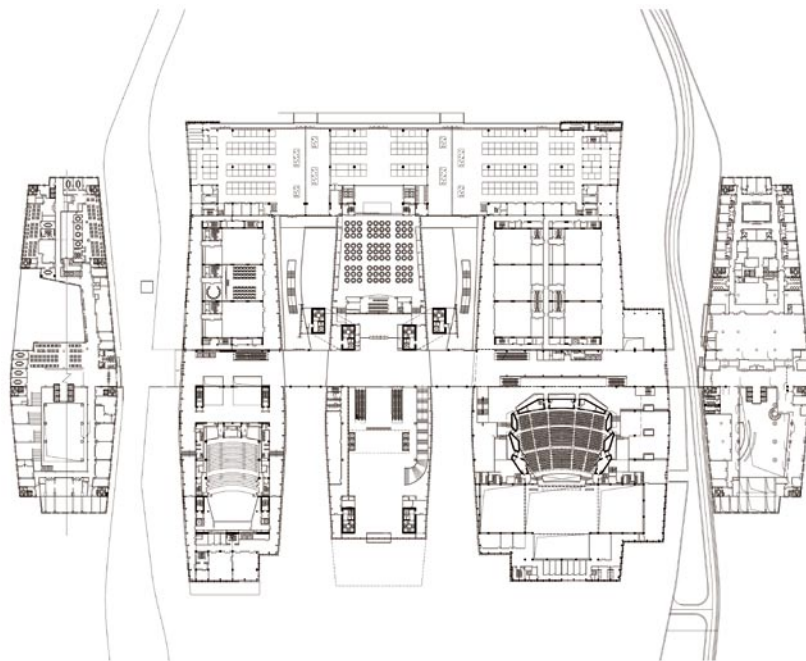
Winner category civic

获奖情况:

2008年巴塞罗那世界建筑节

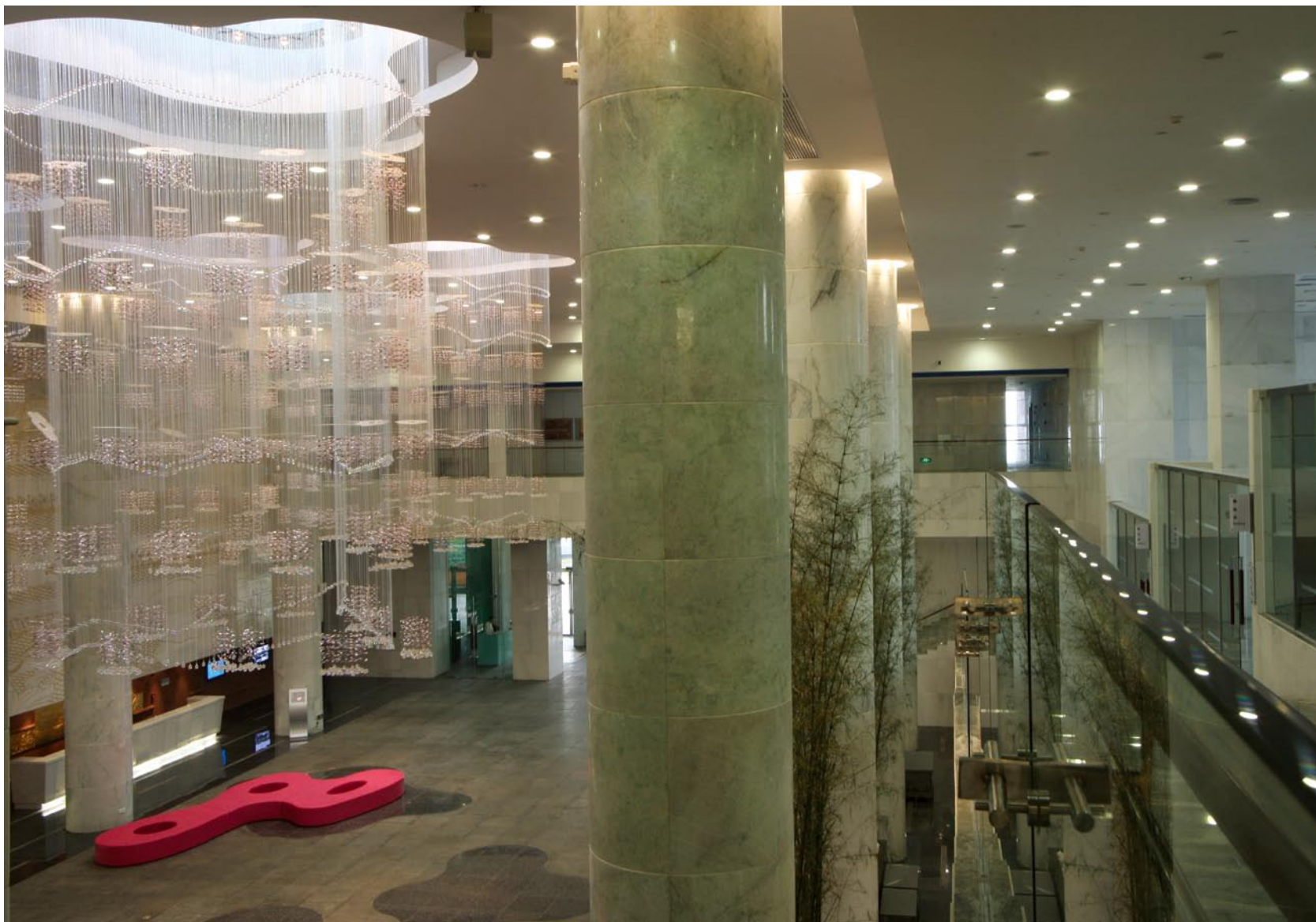
公共建筑类一等奖











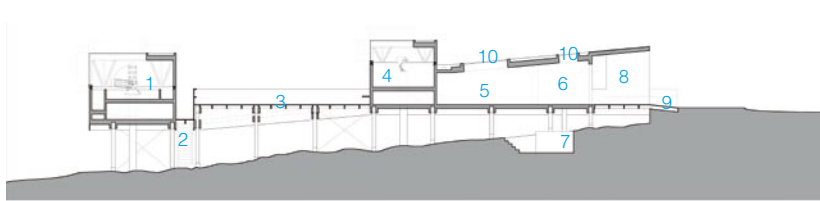
Top left: Entrance hall
Bottom left: Typical corridor
左上：入口大厅
左下：特色走廊



基尔德天文台 Kielder Observatory

Designer: Charles Barclay Architects **Location:** Northumberland, UK **Completion date:** 2008
Photographer: Charles Barclay Architects

设计师：查尔斯·巴克利建筑师事务所 项目地点：英国，诺森伯兰郡 完成时间：2008年 摄影师：查尔斯·巴克利建筑师事务所



- | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|------------|----------|
| 1. Pulsar turret | 6. Entry hall | 1. 脉冲星观测塔 | 6. 入口大厅 |
| 2. Galvanised steel escape stairs | 7. Compositing vault | 2. 镀锌钢疏散楼梯 | 7. 合成式拱顶 |
| 3. Observation deck | 8. Covered entrance area | 3. 观测甲板 | 8. 盖顶入口区 |
| 4. Meade turret | 9. Concrete ramp | 4. 米德观测塔 | 9. 水泥坡道 |
| 5. Warm room | 10. Roof lights | 5. 设备机房 | 10. 采光天窗 |

The design brief called for an inexpensive building suitable to house two telescopes and a warm room, primarily intended for amateurs and outreach work but also suitable for scientific research. The design had to achieve a positive relation to the exposed setting on top of Black Fell overlooking Kielder Water and had to include both the facilities needed in this remote site and a "social space" for interaction and presentations, while being accessible both literally and culturally.

Timber was chosen as the material for the observatory early in the design process. Besides being a low-carbon material and the obvious relation to its forest setting, CBA wanted a low-tech engineering aesthetic for the observatory, the opposite of the NASA-inspired world of high tech, high expense and exclusive science. Instead, the designers wanted to evoke the curious, ad-hoc structures that have served as observatories down the ages, and the timber structures of the rural/industrial landscape at Kielder, the pit props of small coal mines and the timber trestle bridges of the railway that served them. They felt that a beautifully hand-crafted timber building with "Victorian" engineering would be more inspiring in this setting than seamless, glossy domes.

The observatory accommodation was arranged sequentially as a series of event spaces, creating a "promenade architecturale" and the possibility of having a number of separate groups on the observatory at the same time. The sequence starts with the covered entrance area with a bench seat and astronomer's notice board, and an opening that acts as the only window in the building. From here you enter the warm room, illuminated by rooflights, where slide lectures can be held or astronomers can conduct all-night vigils using computers to control the Meade telescope in the small turret next door. Double doors lead from the warm room to the gangway and then to the observation deck between the turrets. You descend a ramp to the entrance to the Pulsar turret where the elegant Pulsar 20 inch telescope is gradually revealed as you ascend a second, spiral ramp to the raised observation floor.

The very high wind loads combined with cantilevered elements called for higher strength timbers than the fast-growing Sitka Spruce that is grown at Kielder. Siberian larch was used for the secondary structure and cladding, American Douglas Fir for the timber columns and cantilever beams and European redwood for other framing elements. The spruce and birch plywood linings utilise stressed-skin technology to brace the cantilevers, and special non-slip decking ensures safety during icy conditions. The timber structure has transverse and longitudinal cross-bracing and the cast concrete approach ramp helps to anchor it to the hillside.

该项目的设计理念在于打造一个成本低廉的建筑，能够容纳两台望远镜，并为业余爱好者和推广工作以及科研活动提供空间。建筑要求能够与Black Fell地区的顶端、俯瞰基尔德湖的外露设置建立起积极的联系，并且囊括远程站点和用于互动和演示的“社交空间”，同时可以从外观和文化的角度被广泛的接受和理解。

在设计过程的初期，木料即被选定为天文台的基本建设材料。选择该材料的原因除了因其低碳、靠近森林、运输方便之外，还在于该结构能够体现天文台的低技术含量的工程美学，与高科技、高费用的美国宇航局形成鲜明的对比。设计师试图突破惯有的奇特、随意的天文台结构，而代之以彰显基尔德地区农村/工业景观特色的木结构建筑，巧妙运用小型煤矿坑中的矿坑木和轨道上的木栈桥等元素。在设计师看来，一个美妙、具有“维多利亚”工学之美的手工木结构建筑要比圆润、光泽的圆顶建筑更加引人注目、耐人寻味。

天文台内有序排列的一系列活动空间，巧妙地打造出一个“长廊建筑”，确保空间内能够同时容纳不同的团体进行活动。连续的“长廊”以一个设有长座椅和天文学家告示栏以及建筑唯一窗口的加盖入口为起始点。访客

Top right: Exterior looking southwest 右上：西南向外部景致
Bottom right: Exterior looking north 右下：北向外部景致







在进入望甲板的瞬间，即刻被精致的屋顶照明灯以及幻灯讲座所吸引。这里，天文学家采用计算机控制隔壁小塔处设置的米德望远镜以进行全天的监测。双层门引领访客从望甲板内走出，沿着舷梯到达塔楼之间的观景台。沿着一个斜坡顺势而下，即可抵达通往脉冲星观测塔的入口，访客来到观测层上方的另一个螺旋坡道上即可观看到脉冲星20英寸望远镜。

受强风和悬臂式结构等因素的影响，所选的木料要求具有强大的承载力和耐力，而生长于基埃尔德地区、成材速度较快的云杉则堪称是该材料的首选。此外，建筑的二级结构和包层以西伯利亚落叶松为主要材料，木柱和悬臂梁采用了美国花旗松木材，而其他的框架元素则以欧洲红木为主。云杉和桦木胶合板内衬采用了承力蒙皮结构技术对悬臂和特殊的防滑盖板提供支撑，确保寒冷条件下的空间安全、稳固。木结构沿横向和纵向进行交叉支撑，现浇混凝土引道坡与山坡进行有机衔接。

Awarded:

RIBA award 2009

Civic Trust Award 2009

Timber in Construction – Pride in Public Buildings Award 2008

Hadrian Award 2009

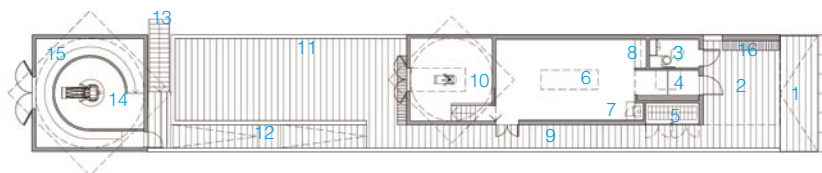
获奖情况:

2009年英国皇家建筑师学会奖

2009年公民信任奖

2008年公共建筑奖——木质结构

2009年Hadrian奖



- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Entry ramp | 9. Gangway |
| 2. Covered entrance area | 10. Meade turret |
| 3. WC | 11. Observation deck |
| 4. Entrance | 12. Ramp |
| 5. Battery cupboard | 13. Escape stairs |
| 6. Warm room | 14. Pulsar turret |
| 7. Stove | 15. Circular ramp |
| 8. Kitchen | 16. Bench seat |
| 1. 入口坡道 | 9. 通道 |
| 2. 盖顶入口区 | 10. 米德观测塔 |
| 3. 卫生间 | 11. 观测甲板 |
| 4. 入口 | 12. 坡道 |
| 5. 电池柜 | 13. 疏散楼梯 |
| 6. 设备机房 | 14. 脉冲星观测塔 |
| 7. 火炉 | 15. 环形坡道 |
| 8. 厨房 | 16. 长条座椅 |

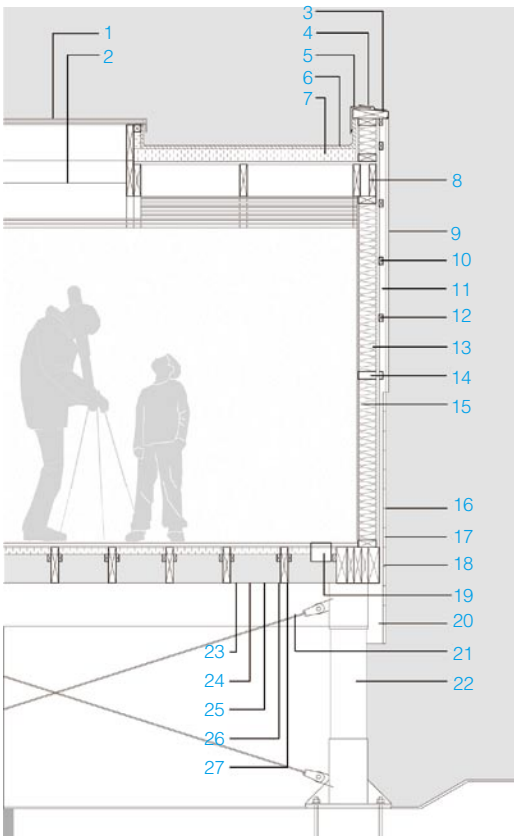
Top right: Exterior – entrance

Bottom right: Exterior – Pulsar rotated

右上：入口外部

右下：脉冲星旋转区外部





- | | |
|---|--------------------|
| 1. Rooflight | 1. 天窗 |
| 2. Exposed roof joist to warm room | 2. 温室中裸露的天花板托梁 |
| 3. Larch coping | 3. 落叶松盖顶 |
| 4. Weather seal strip | 4. 防风封闭带 |
| 5. Zinc trim | 5. 锌板切边 |
| 6. 20mm asphalt | 6. 20毫米沥青 |
| 7. 90mm rigid insulation | 7. 90毫米硬性绝缘壁 |
| 8. 250x50 softwood joists | 8. 250x50软木托梁 |
| 9. 20mm vertical board on board larch cladding | 9. 20毫米垂直并排落叶松覆层 |
| 10. 25x50 horizontal battens | 10. 25x50水平板条 |
| 11. Breather membrane | 11. 通气孔 |
| 12. 18mm WBP spruce ply | 12. 18毫米酚醛胶杉木板 |
| 13. 150mm quilt insulation | 13. 150毫米间棉绝缘壁 |
| 14. 125x50 softwood studs | 14. 125x50软木螺柱 |
| 15. 12mm WBP spruce ply | 15. 12毫米酚醛胶杉木板 |
| 16. 20mm horizontal weatherboard larch cladding | 16. 20毫米水平护墙板落叶松覆层 |
| 17. 25mm clear air space | 17. 25毫米空气净化壁 |
| 18. Continuous insect mesh | 18. 连续的昆虫捕捉网 |
| 19. 300x140 floor vents | 19. 300x140地板通风孔 |
| 20. 150x50 skirting stanchion | 20. 150x50墙角线支柱 |
| 21. 300x125 douglas fir cantilever beams | 21. 300x125黄衫悬臂梁 |
| 22. 250x250 douglas fir columns | 22. 250x250黄衫梁柱 |
| 23. 20mm softwood floorboards | 23. 20毫米软木地板 |
| 24. 12mm ply subfloor | 24. 12毫米厚底层地板 |
| 25. 50mm rigid insulation | 25. 50毫米硬性绝缘 |
| 26. 25x50 softwood battens | 26. 25x50软木板条 |
| 27. 250x50 softwood floor joists | 27. 250x50软木楼板梁 |

Right: Interior—Warm room
右图：设备机房内部

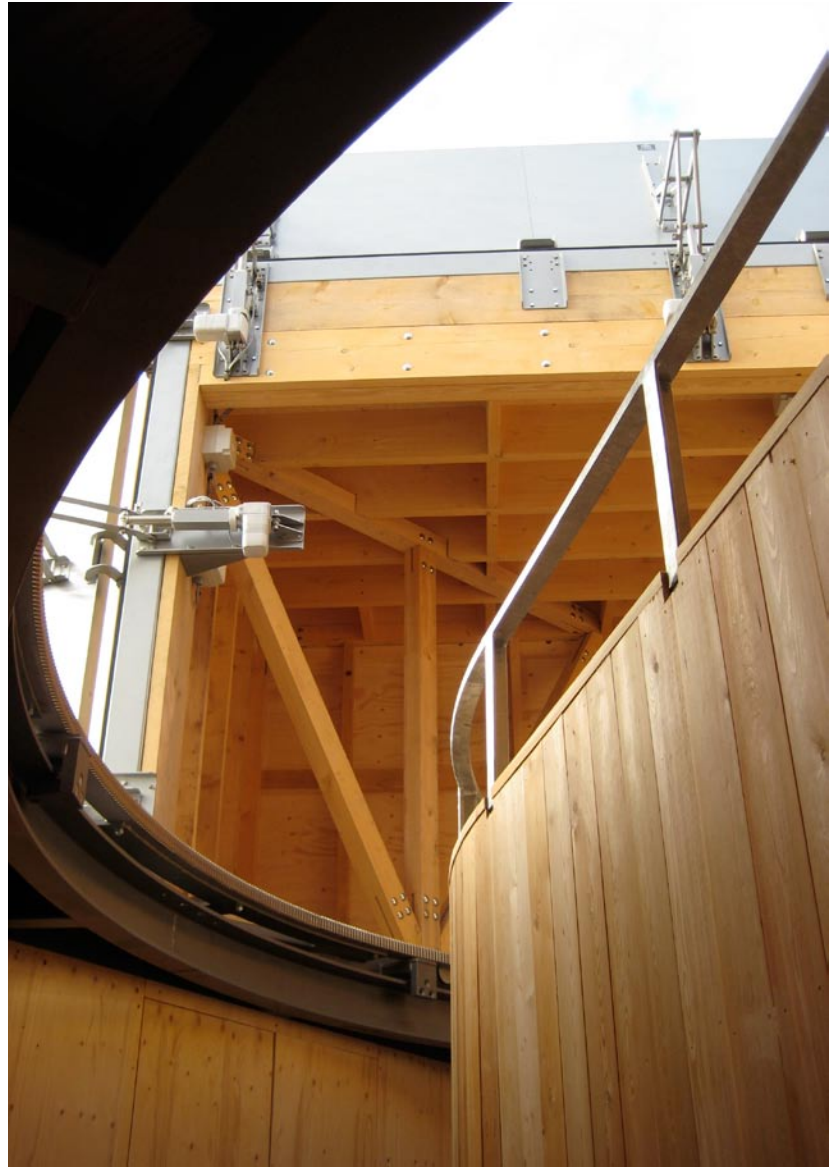




Top left: Interior — Pulsar-telescope
 Bottom left: Interior — Meade-telescope

Bottom right: Interior — circular-ramp

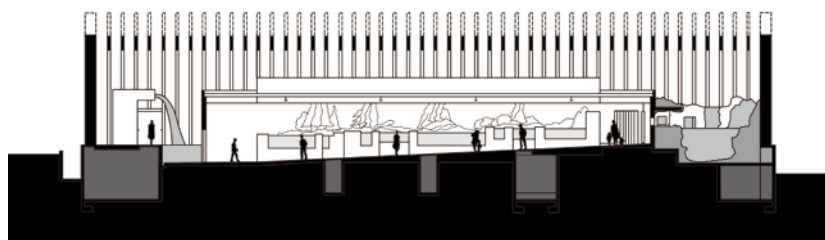
左上：脉冲星望远镜内部
 左下：米德望远镜内部
 右下：环形坡道内部



莫拉河水族馆 Mora River Aquarium

Designer: Promontorio Architects **Location:** Alentejo, Portugal **Completion date:** 2006 **Photographer:** Sérgio Guerra and Fernando Guerra

设计师: Promontorio建筑师事务所 项目地点: 葡萄牙, 阿连特茹 完成时间: 2006年 摄影师: 塞尔吉奥·格拉、费尔南多·格拉



Right: thin white pre-cast concrete porticos with single spans

右图: 超薄白色预制混凝土单跨距廊柱



The River Aquarium is located in Mora, a small municipality in the Northern Alentejo region. Given the need to shift regional development from the dependence of an increasingly weaker agriculture economy into the environmental tourism and leisure market, the municipality launched a design-and-build competition for an aquarium that could somehow embody the paradigms of biodiversity of the Iberian river.

Integrated in the Ecological Wild Park of Gameiro and bordering the Raia stream, the building stands amidst a secluded field of cork and olive trees removed from the more intense leisure and fishing activities of the river. The plot's gently undulating topography forms a basin at the confluence of two small watercourses. Placing the aquarium at the edge of this quasi-natural retaining lake brought together the fundamental relation between its thematic contents and the presence of fresh water.

Given the blazing Alentejo sun and the need to create shade, the building was devised as a compact and monolithic volume with a pitched shelter of thin white pre-cast concrete porticos with single spans of 33 metres, evoking the profile of the canonical Alentejo whitewash barns known as "montes". The shading and cross ventilation systems along with the water circuits foster the reduction of cooling energy, the sustainable increase of humidity and the wellbeing of animal and plant life. Standing on a massive concrete plinth with a built-in stairway-cum-ramp entry, the pitched shed veils a set of mute boxes that contain the programme, namely reception, ticketing and shop, cafeteria, changing exhibits hall, documentation centre, research and education, live exhibits, multimedia and a small auditorium.

Inside, the exhibition spaces tend to be dark, in order to minimise UV impact on the live exhibits and allow visitors an in-depth viewing of the aquarium. The outdoor void between these programme boxes and the pitched shed generates not only accelerated viewpoints onto the outside, but also a promenade that culminates in the passage through a bridge over the lake which, in itself, is also a live exhibit of animals and plants collected and nurtured in the region.

莫拉河水族馆位于葡萄牙阿连特茹北部地区的一个小型自治区——莫拉境内。该地区正逐渐由一个逐渐下滑的农业经济结构向环境旅游和休闲市场进行转变。由该地区当局主办的水族馆设计大赛旨在打造一个匠心独运的休闲空间以体现伊比利亚河沿岸丰富的生物物种。

该建筑与Gameiro野生生态公园完美衔接, 毗邻莱亚湖。在繁茂的树林和潺潺溪流的簇拥下该空间显得分外清幽、恬静。所在地起伏的地形在两个小型河道的交汇处形成了一个盆地。在纯天然环境环绕下的水族馆完美地将建筑与湖水相结合, 既与建筑的主旋律相得益彰, 同时也体现出水族馆内水体的清新。

考虑到阿连特茹地区强烈的自然光, 因此紧凑、庞大的建筑体量增设了一个倾斜的遮荫棚, 该遮荫棚采用超薄白色预制混凝土门廊结构, 单跨33米, 与阿连特茹地区著名的白色谷仓相得益彰。遮荫棚与对流通风系统与水循环系统一起有效地加强了室内通风, 并为生物打造一个舒适、湿度适中的生存环境。一个巨大的混凝土基座将建筑缓缓地抬起, 内置式入口设有楼梯和坡道。倾斜的遮棚下设置了一系列幽静的规划空间, 涉及接待室、票务中心和商店、自助餐厅、展览大厅、文献中心、研究和教育中心、现场展示中心、多媒体室和一个小礼堂。

建筑内部的展览空间以深色为基调, 以尽可能地减少紫外线对展品的照射与干扰, 并为游客对水族馆进行深入的观赏提供条件。规划空间与遮荫棚之间的空间在拉近室内外空间距离的同时, 巧妙地与湖面上的架桥衔接在一起, 并构建出一个理想的步行通道, 行人可以在通道中尽情欣赏当地动植物展品。

Awarded:

VI BIAU Work Award

Award for Best Architectural Work in Ibero-America, built between 2004-2006, 2nd Prize VI Bienal Ibero-americana de Arquitectura y Urbanismo, 2008

获奖情况:

VI BIAU作品奖

2004-2006年间伊比利亚美洲地区最佳建筑作品二等奖

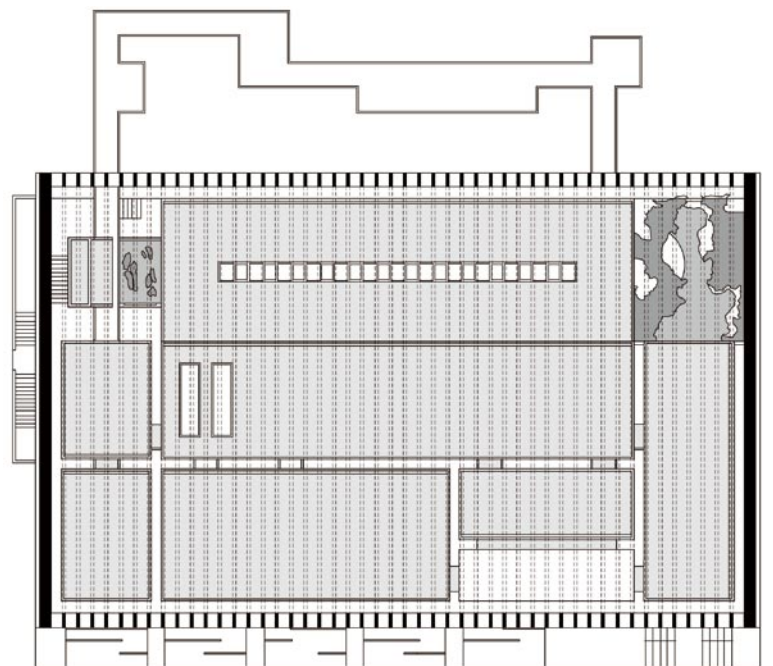
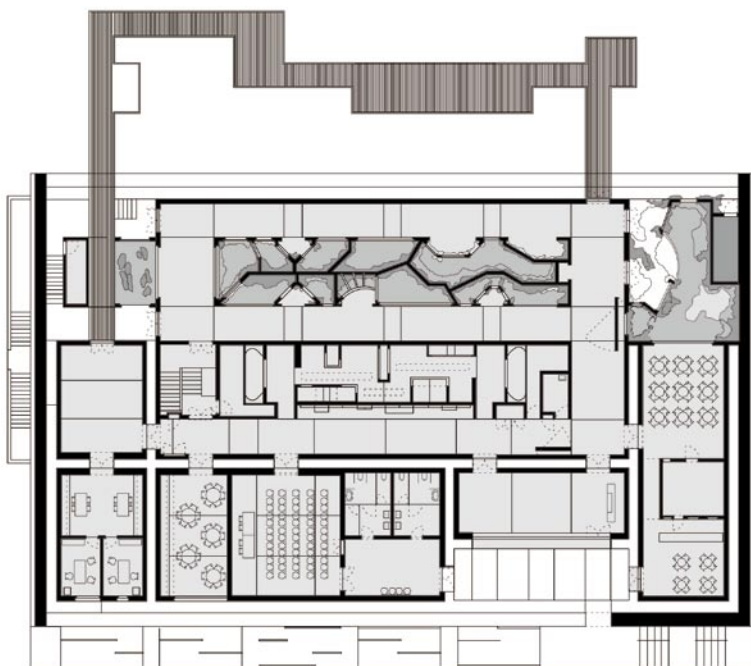
2008年伊比利亚美洲地区城市建筑设计双年展获奖作品





Left: Lighting effects at night

左图：夜景照明效果







Left: Concrete colonnades in the sunlight create a four-dimensional space
Right: The inner view of the aquarium

左图：混凝土柱廊在阳光的照射下形成四维的空间效果
右图：水族馆内景



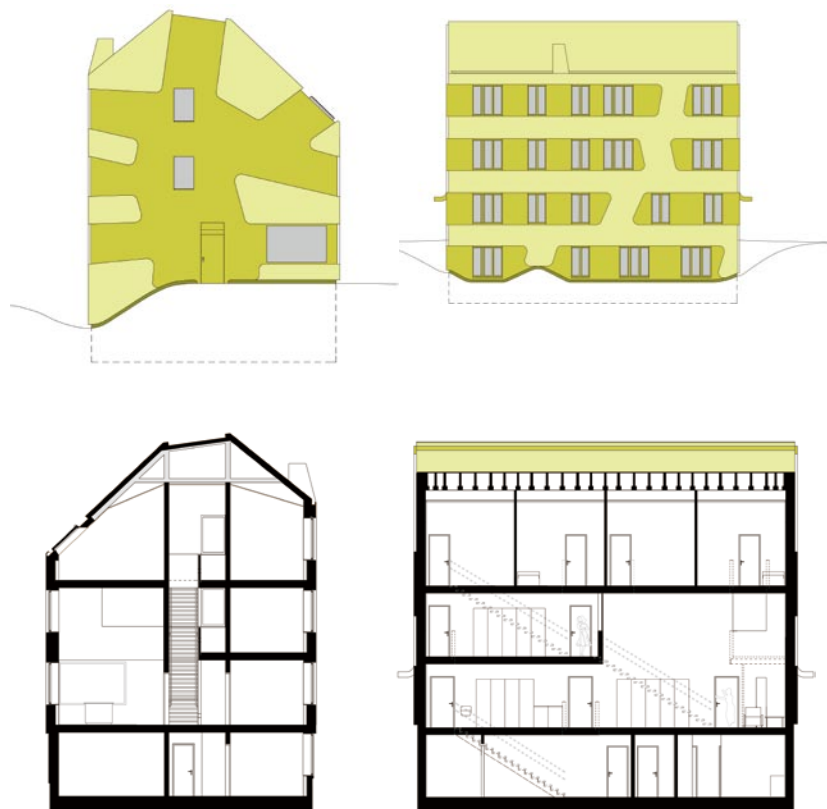


哈斯孤儿之家

Home.Haus — Home for Children and Adolescents

Designer: J. Mayer H. Architects with Sebastian Finckh **Location:** Hamburg, Germany **Completion date:** 2008 **Photographer:** Dirk Fellenberg

设计师: J. Mayer H. 建筑师事务所、塞巴斯蒂安·菲查克设计团队 项目地点: 德国, 汉堡 完成时间: 2008年 摄影师: 德克·费伦博格



Right: Two-tone designed façade

右图: 双色设计立面



German architects J. Mayer H. and Sebastian Finckh have completed Home.Haus, a foster home for children and adolescents in Hamburg, Germany. The building is located next to a forest and has facilities for twelve girls and boys. The home includes a sports and music room. There is also a toddlers' room, kitchen and living room.

The home, which is located near the edge of the forest, has a two-colour relief façade which embraces the house's compact volume. There is a central staircase which penetrates the floors, creating an open space, encouraging communication amongst the youths who live there.

There are personal rooms and common rooms. In the study room the children can study knowledge. In the so-called independent group the children can try to have an independent life. In this home the interest and the talent of the children will be well developed. Except the normal rooms there are also a small baby room, a kitchen and a living room for everybody.

The building gets its external character with the relief and two-tone designed façade. Through the interwoven relief façade and the horizontal, ribbon-like structure on the sides, the windows are grouped together. On the gable ends the tapes go in a highly abstract tree motif, creating a special relationship to environment and use.

J. Mayer H. 建筑师事务所、塞巴斯蒂安·菲查克设计团队共同合作完成了汉堡哈斯孤儿之家的设计修建。该建筑位于某森林附近, 可为12个女孩提供单间或双人房间。同时, 还包括一个体育音乐教室、一个婴儿启蒙教室、厨房和活动室。

位于森林边缘的该建筑, 其两种色彩的立面将紧实的建筑体量紧紧拥抱, 犹如家庭对孩子的温馨关怀。中央楼梯将各个空间巧妙的分隔开, 为孩子们创造了一个中央开放空间, 鼓励生活在这里的孩子们进行良好的互动。空间分为单间和公共房间两种。书房为孩子们提供了一个良好的学习环境。在所谓的独立房间中, 孩子们可以尝试拥有一个独立的生活方式。在此, 孩子们的兴趣和天赋能够得到充分的挖掘和培养。除标准房间以外, 建筑内还设置了宝宝室、厨房以及公用客厅。

充满立体感的双色立面赋予建筑以独一无二的外观。穿过交错的立面和两端水平的缎带结构, 窗口完美地组合在一起。在山墙端, 缎带转换成抽象的树形, 与周围的环境及其材料建立起特殊的联系。

Awarded:

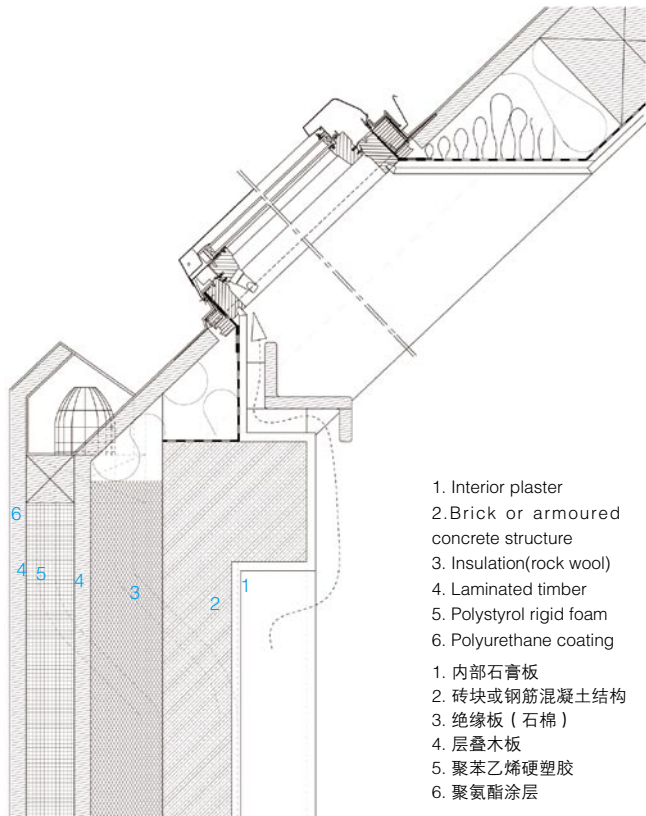
BDA Hamburg Architektur Preis 2010, 3rd Prize

获奖情况:

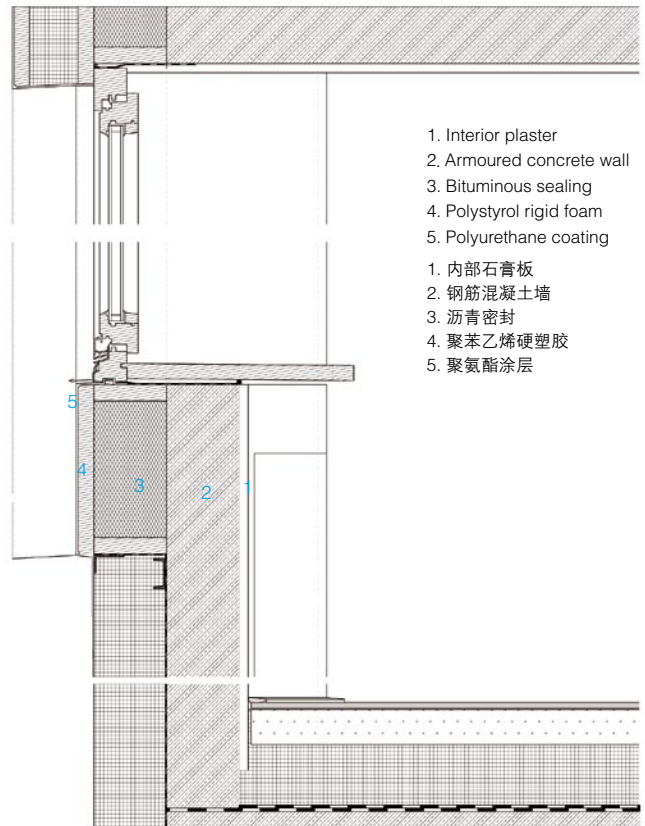
2010年德国建筑师协会汉堡建筑三等奖



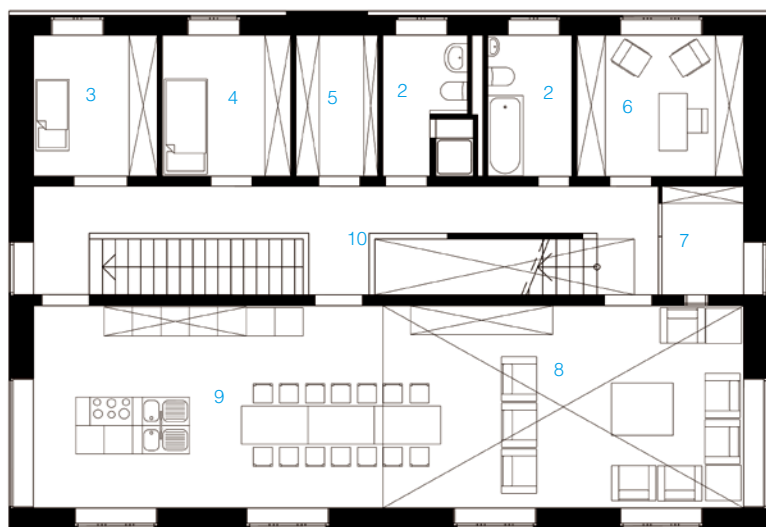




1. Interior plaster
 2. Brick or armoured concrete structure
 3. Insulation(rock wool)
 4. Laminated timber
 5. Polystyrol rigid foam
 6. Polyurethane coating
1. 内部石膏板
 2. 砖块或钢筋混凝土结构
 3. 绝缘板(石棉)
 4. 层叠木板
 5. 聚苯乙烯硬塑胶
 6. 聚氨酯涂层



1. Interior plaster
 2. Armoured concrete wall
 3. Bituminous sealing
 4. Polystyrol rigid foam
 5. Polyurethane coating
1. 内部石膏板
 2. 钢筋混凝土墙
 3. 沥青密封
 4. 聚苯乙烯硬塑胶
 5. 聚氨酯涂层

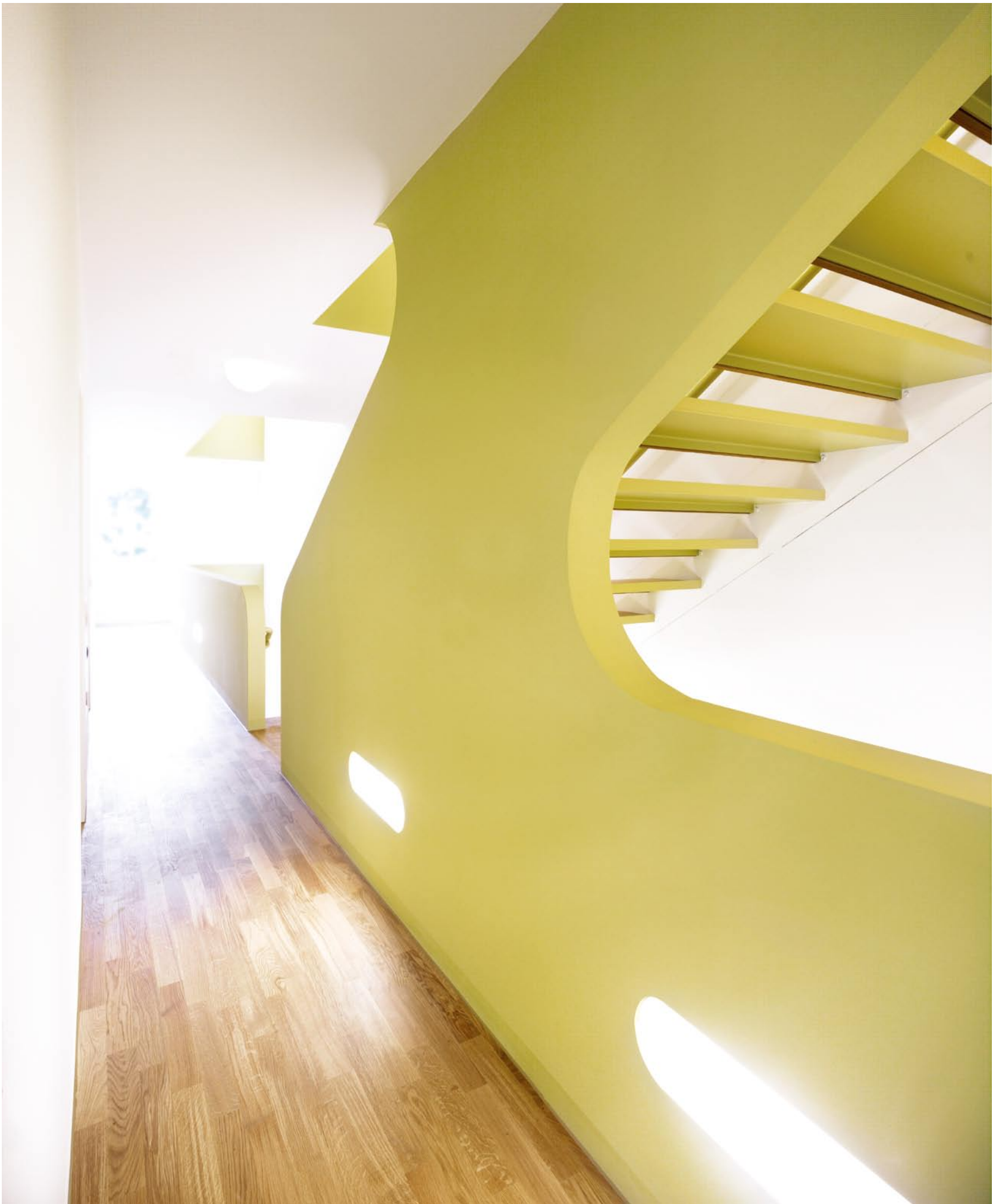


1. Rooms
2. Suite bathroom
3. Toddler Rooms / infant room
4. Ready room / room attendance
5. Pantry / larder
6. Office

7. Porch / vestibule
8. Lounge / living zone
9. Cooking & dining / kitchen and dining zone
10. Stairway—staircase on ground floor
11. Stairwell / staircase attic floor

1. 房间
2. 浴室套房
3. 幼儿房/婴儿室
4. 准备室/管房
5. 茶水间/储藏室
6. 办公室

7. 门廊/前庭
8. 休息室/生活区
9. 烹饪区和餐厅/厨房和用餐区
10. 楼梯——一楼楼梯
11. 楼梯间/楼梯阁楼





Left: Central staircase which penetrates the floors, creating an open space

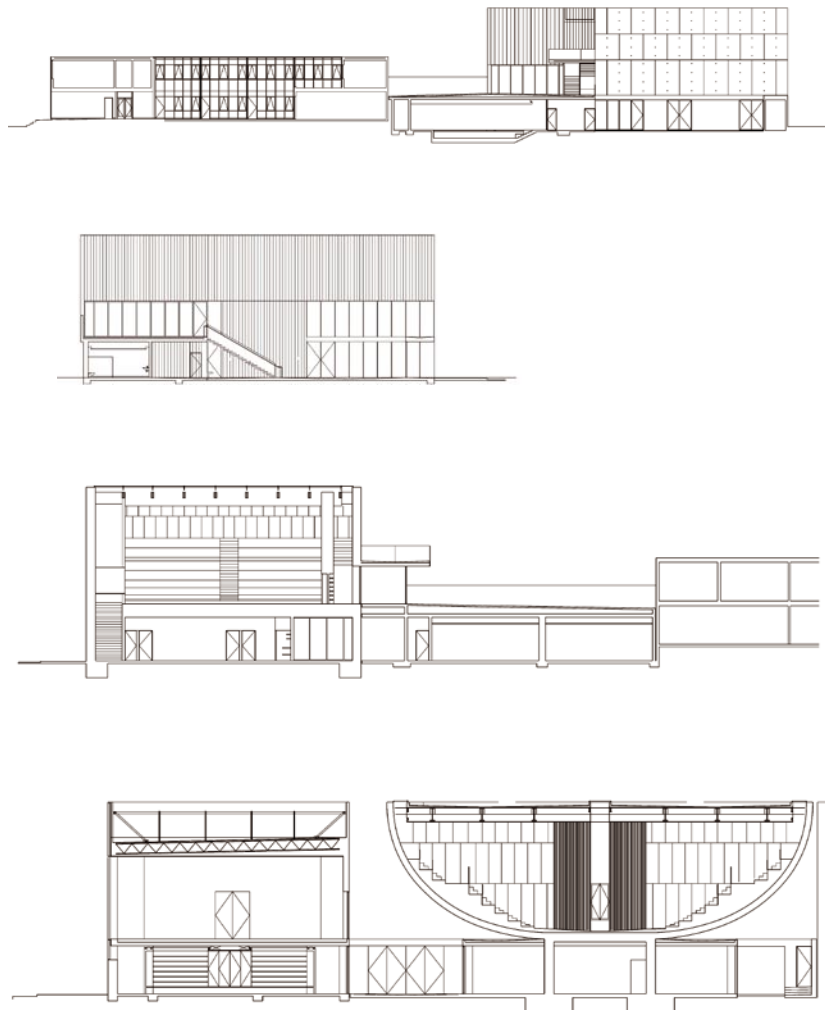
左图：穿楼层的中央楼梯打造了一个开放式空间



贝斯·肖洛姆教堂 Beth Sholom

Designer: Stanley Saitowitz | Natoma Architects **Location:** San Francisco, CA, USA **Completion date:** 2008 **Photographer:** Rien van Rijnthoven, Bruce Damonte

设计师：斯坦利·赛陶维兹|纳托马建筑事务所 项目地点：美国，加州，旧金山 完成时间：2008年 摄影师：雷恩·凡·里多芬、布鲁斯·达蒙特



Right: The reflective cube is the social hall, and the masonry structure is the sanctuary

右图：反光的立方体空间是交流礼堂的所在地，而砖石结构空间则设为神殿

The design for the sanctuary begins from the inside with the creation of a sacred room, a space in the round, focussed on the centre from where the services are conducted. The format of two facing tiers of seating is the shape of the earliest synagogue remains at the fortress of Masada.

Jewish tradition equates iconography with idolatry – images are forbidden. The space is abstract, without figuration. One of the few symbols of Judaism is the seven branched candle, the menorah. Here a shadow menorah, changing as the sun moves through the day, animates the walls. All light enters the room from above, with views of the sky creating a sense of sanctity and removal in the midst of the noise and bustle of the city.

The first religious structure of the Jews was the tabernacle, described by Moses in Exodus, and carried in the wanderings through the desert. The text constantly focuses on the means of connection of the parts, rather than what is connected, as though the building itself is a metaphor for the community it joins.

Here the roof floats over the cup and is connected with light. The ceiling is sliced by the sky. By night it is lit with stars of light. The expression of this interior is the exterior of the building. The exterior also remembers the Western Wall in Jerusalem, using the colour and form of the stones of the ancient temple. From the lower entry court, the chapel is the first space. This is where daily morning and evening services are held. Like an old Beith Midrash (house of learning), the room is intimate with seating all around the walls. This is the repository of the history of the community, where the salvaged stained glass from the previous synagogue wraps the room. Across the court are the administrative offices, meditation space, library, and meeting rooms, which open onto a small garden below the bowl.

神殿的设计是从内部开始的，先创造出神圣空间，一个圆形的空间，空间的中心是焦点，宗教仪式都是在这里进行的。两处阶梯座位的造型是来自马察达城里留存的最早的犹太教堂。

犹太传统认为肖像等同于偶像崇拜——画像是绝对禁止的。整个空间没有图案的装饰，显得很抽象。仅有的犹太教的象征之一就是多连灯烛台，有7个分叉。还有一个影子灯台，随着太阳的移动，会在墙上投下动感的烛影。所有的光线都是从顶上照进来，抬头可以看到天空，营造出一种神圣感，远离城市的喧嚣纷扰。

第一座犹太教的宗教构造物是《出埃及记》中摩西描绘的神龛，他在沙漠中的流放路上一直带在身边。那篇文章一直强调连接各个部分的方法，却没有说连接的是什么，仿佛建筑本身就是它所处的社会的一个隐喻。而在这座建筑中，教堂屋顶漂浮在杯状结构之上，连接它们的是光线。天花板仿佛被天空切割。到了夜晚，星光会照亮教堂。这样的室内是建筑室外的延续。室外也像是耶路撒冷的“西墙”，利用古老的寺庙的石头颜色和形状。

从较低的庭院进来，小礼拜堂是第一个重要空间。每天的早晚礼拜仪式都在这里进行。就像古老的贝斯圣经室（学习的处所）一样，这间房间也显得很温馨，靠墙的四周都是座椅。这里是这个犹太社团存放历史书籍的地方，从原来的犹太教堂拆下的彩色玻璃包围着这个房间。穿过庭院是教堂的工作管理区、冥想区、图书室和会客室，会客室对着一座小花园。

Awarded:

- 2009 AIA SF Design Awards / Honour Award, Excellence in Architecture
- 2008 46th Annual PCI Design Award / Best Institutional Building
- 2008 California Construction Awards / Best Religious Facilities
- 2008 World Architecture Festival / High Commendation Award, Religion & Contemplation
- 2008 Faith & Form Award / Honour Award, Religious Architecture – New Facilities
- 2008 Kirby Ward Fitzpatrick Award / Best Building in San Francisco







Bottom left: On the plinth two buildings are placed, forming a courtyard

左下：两个建筑坐落于基座之上，形成了一个庭院

AIA San Francisco's Design Awards programme celebrates the best in architecture and urban design in the Bay Area. Recognising achievement in a broad range of architectural work by members and nonmembers, the programme serves to inform the public of the breadth and value of architectural practice.

The site is in San Francisco, in the flat Richmond district, at the intersection of Park Presidio and Clement Street. An early plan established a pair of religious structures as gateposts along this boulevard. One is the strong presence of the neo-classical Christian Science Church. The other is Congregation Beth Sholom, where an old synagogue was demolished to build this new building.

A plinth is established. Here all the non-religious programmes of the campus are contained. On the plinth two buildings are placed, forming a courtyard. One is a reflective cube, the social hall, the other a masonry structure, the sanctuary, a vessel floating in air.

The origins of this structure are ancient. Solomon's Temple, built in Jerusalem after the Jews returned from exile in Egypt, was a procession of courts, ending with the Holy of Holies.

Here, the entry sequence establishes the distinction of a sacred place in the city through passage. It is a circular journey of turning and rising and turning. The first point of arrival is the lower court from which a staircase ascends to the courtyard. Here the three elements of the complex, sanctuary, social hall and existing school are connected. This circular route enables the sanctuary to be entered from the west facing the ark of torahs in the east, an important liturgical requirement.

获奖情况:

2009年美国建筑师联合会大奖——杰出建筑荣誉奖

2008年第46届PCI年度设计大奖——最佳公共建筑

2008年加州建筑大奖——最佳宗教建筑

2008年世界建筑节——宗教类最高嘉奖

2008年信念与形态大奖——宗教类最新建筑荣誉奖

2008年柯比·沃德·菲茨帕特里克大奖——旧金山最佳建筑

旧金山美国建筑师联合会设计奖是颁发给海湾地区建筑和城市规划领域杰出项目的奖项。该奖项涵盖的建筑项目范围极广，也不论是否是该联合会的会员，旨在向公众推广建筑业的广泛性与价值。

本项目位于旧金山，坐落在平坦的里奇蒙区，在普雷西迪奥公园和克莱门街的交汇的十字路口。早期的规划在这条大道上建立起两座建筑，仿佛是为大道设立了两根门柱。其中一座是代表了新古典主义的基督科学教堂；另外一座则是贝斯·肖洛姆教堂。这座教堂是在拆除了这里的原犹太教堂后新近修建的。

首先修建的是一个基座。这里包含的是全部的非宗教性质的规划。基座上建起两座楼，形成一个庭院。一座是表面反光的立方体——社交大厅，另一座是圣殿，仿佛一艘飘浮在空中的船舰。

这种结构可以说源远流长。犹太人经历了在埃及的流放之后回到耶路撒冷修建的所罗门的寺庙就是这种庭院排列的结构，最末端就是“至圣神殿”。

而在这座建筑中，从一进入入口到走进教堂内部，都将这里在城市中打上了圣地的印记。走进教堂将是一个不断转弯的环形路程。首先到达的就是较低式庭院，从这里上一段楼梯就能到达天井。整栋建筑的三个组成部分——圣殿、社交大厅和原来的学校——在天井处彼此相连。环形的路程使得人们从西边的入口进入圣殿，面对的是东边的“方舟”，这是礼拜仪式的一个重要部分。

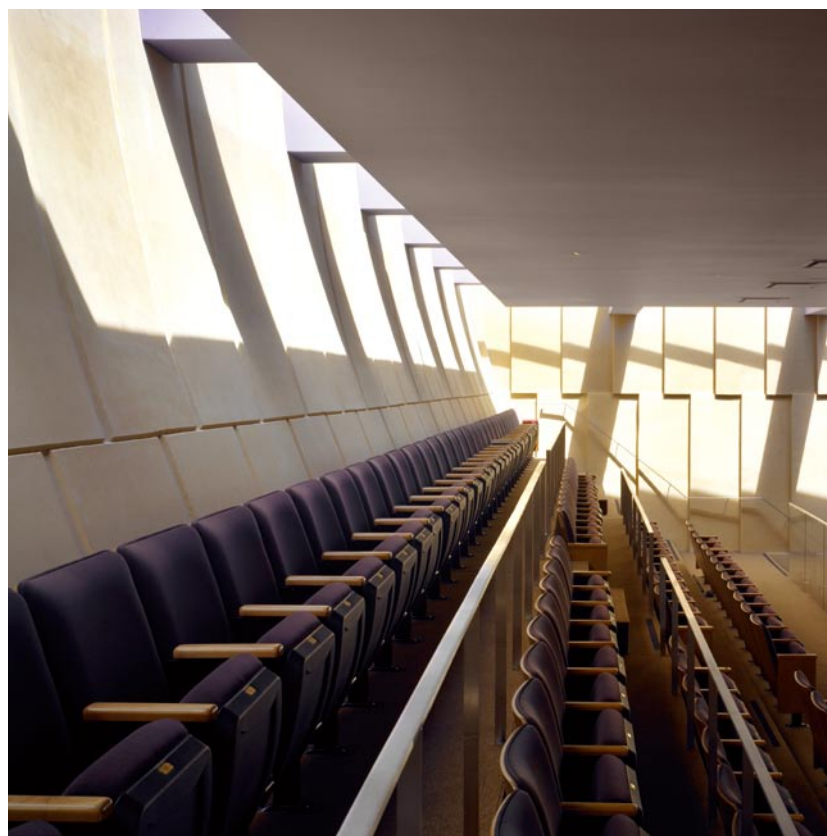








Top right: A slice of sky in the ceiling turns into the eternal light
右上：从天窗上洒下的阳光为空间提供充足的光线



切姆斯福德救世军组织中心 **Salvation Army Chelmsford**

Designer: Hudson Architects **Location:** Chelmsford, UK **Completion date:** 2009 **Photographer:** Keith Collie

设计师: 哈德森建筑事务所 项目地点: 英国, 切姆斯福德 完成时间: 2009年 摄影师: 基思·柯利



The £2 million building provides 900 m² of new accommodation for the mission on the site of its former premises. The new centre reflects the two sides of the mission, providing an assembly hall for worship as well as recreational facilities for the wide range of community outreach activities that The Salvation Army provides, such as an old people's day centre, youth activities and toddler care. The building's plan recognises that these two aspects are interconnected whilst offering flexibility and separation to permit activities to function simultaneously. An indoor sports hall, outdoor play area, lounge, kitchen and foyer with reception café facilities are arranged around a 310-seat worship hall, with administration offices located on the first floor.

The project pioneers modern methods of construction in its use of cross-laminated timber panel system KLH. The system is akin to jumbo plywood and offers all the advantages of reinforced concrete construction without the environmental cost. All walls and floor plates arrived on site as prefabricated panels with cut-outs for doors and windows, ready for quick assembly, allowing the building's frame to be erected in just 24 days. The two most conspicuous elements of the scheme which maximise the cross-laminated technology are the entrance canopy on the North elevation, which provides lateral stability to the front elevation, and the building's signature undulating butterfly roof, which rises to accommodate six generously sized dormer windows, measuring 4.2 m wide.

The butterfly roof is further dramatised by a zinc cladding, which cloaks the building and sweeps down and anchors it on its North elevation on Baddow Road and South elevation on Parkway. The zinc cloak forms a striking enclosure, which gives the building a very robust toughened and urbanistic character and distinguishes it from the surrounding brick buildings.

A 13 m tall x 3 m wide tower, made from the longest piece of KLH available, creates a contemporary steeple on Parkway, giving the building a strong street presence to passing traffic on the A138. The bronze steeple is clad in a radiant light film, which reflects a spectrum of colour, enshrining the cruciform symbol at its centre.

The building's toughened zinc shell breaks at the Baddow Road entrance lintel where floor-to-ceiling glazing creates a dialogue between the foyer café and the street, projecting an image of openness crucial to the work of the organisation. The East elevation on Goldlay Road and West elevation facing courtyard are both clad in brightly coloured rock panel board. On Goldlay Road the entire elevation has been CNC router pattern cut with a bespoke graphic indicative of the work of The Salvation Army.

Inside the 320-seat worship hall is the most dramatic space within the building, measuring 17m x 17m. It is in this room that Hudson Architects, working with Techniker Ltd KLH's specialist engineers, have exploited the plate-like organisation of the KLH system, pushing the spans of the roof and how it is supported. Unlike the foyer space, which is lined with mdf panels, in this room the raw KLH structural panels are treated with an intumescent varnish but left exposed so that walls and roof plate read as one sculptural form. The room is toplit by dormer windows on the East and West elevations and a square window on the Parkway elevation. Acoustic panels line the lower half of the walls to strengthen the hall's acoustics and minimise noise pollution to neighbouring residences. The room is hung with bespoke contemporary chandeliers manufactured by concord:marlin.

Right: The zinc cladding

右图: 镀锌表层







项目耗资200万英镑，提供了900平方米的传教空间。新中心反映了传教的两方面：提供一个礼拜大厅为社区提供救世军组织的休闲娱乐设施，如老年日间活动中心、青年活动中心和幼儿托管服务。建筑的规划将二者联系起来，使其可以自然灵活地变动和分割。围绕着310个坐席的礼拜大厅，是室内运动场、户外活动区、休息大厅、厨房和门厅（包含前台咖啡设施），而行政空间则设在2楼。

项目采用了现代建筑方式，使用了KLH十字复合层压系统。这一系统与巨型胶合板类似，具有钢筋混凝土构造的优势，却不会破坏环境。所有的墙壁和楼底板都是预制的，中间留有门窗的位置，可以迅速组装，整个建筑框架可以在24天内安装完成。十字层压工艺主要体现在两个方面：北立面提供横向稳定性的入口顶棚和建筑的波纹螺形屋顶（共有6扇宽4.2米的大型屋顶窗）。

镀锌包层让螺形屋顶更加夸张。镀锌包层覆盖了整个建筑，一直延伸到拜道街上的北立面和林荫道上的南立面。镀锌包层为建筑增添了粗犷的气质和城市特征，使其与周围的砖结构建筑区别开来。

高13米，宽3米的塔楼由最长的KLH板制成，在林荫道上打造了一个现代化的尖塔，增添了建筑的街面外观。铜质尖塔上包裹着反光薄膜，可以反射色谱，突出其中心的十字架。

拜道街入口处的落地玻璃墙沟通了门厅咖啡馆和街道，营造了对救世军组织至关重要的开放感。金日路上的东立面和朝向庭院的西立面都包裹着色彩鲜明的石棉板。金日路上的整个立面都装饰有救世军特别的图案。

可容纳320人的礼拜大厅是建筑最具戏剧性的空间，长17米，宽17米。哈德森建筑事务所与Techniker公司的KLH工程师一起开发了KLH系统的底盘组织，促进了屋顶结构的跨度。与镶有mdf面板的门厅空间不同，礼拜大厅的未加工KLH结构面板运用了膨胀型亮光漆，令墙壁和顶棚看起来像一个雕塑整体。东西立面的屋顶窗和朝向林荫路的方形窗为大厅提供自然采光。墙壁的下半部分是隔音板，增强了大厅的隔音效果，也将外面的噪音减到最小。大厅的天花板上悬挂着特别定制的concord:marlin现代吊灯。

Awarded:

RIBA East Building of the Year 2009

RIBA East Community Award 2009

ACE/RIBA Award for Religious Architecture 2009

获奖情况:

2009年英国皇家建筑师协会东部分会年度建筑奖

2009年英国皇家建筑师协会东部分会委员会奖

2009年艺术与基督教探求协会/英国皇家建筑师协会建筑奖

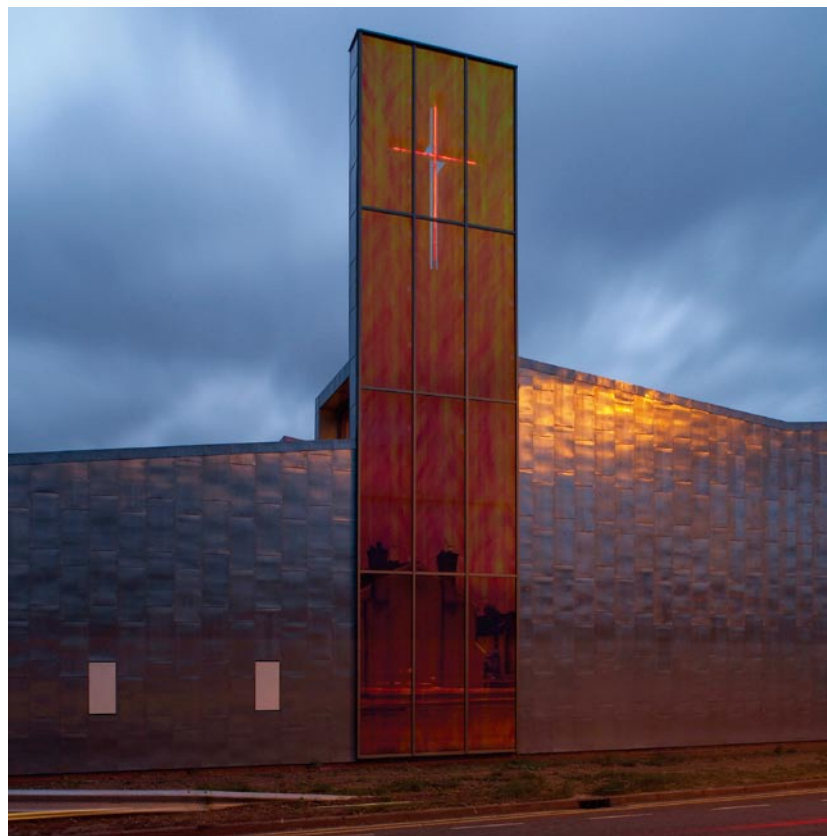






Top left: The entrance
Bottom left: View from the street
Top right: The courtyard

左上：入口
左下：从街面上遥看建筑
右上：庭院







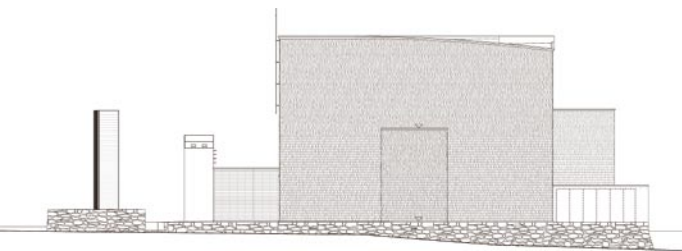
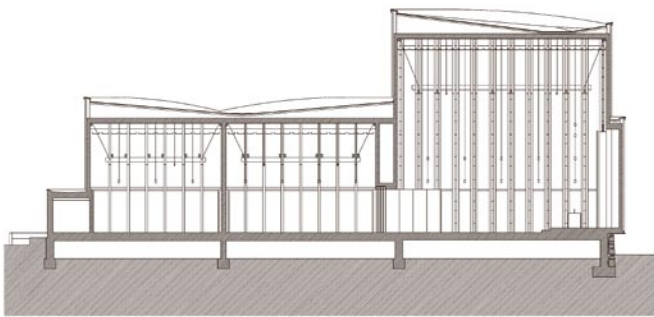
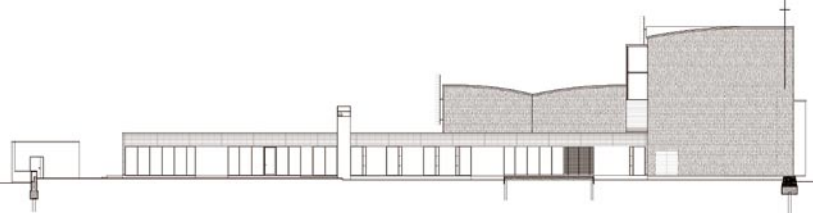
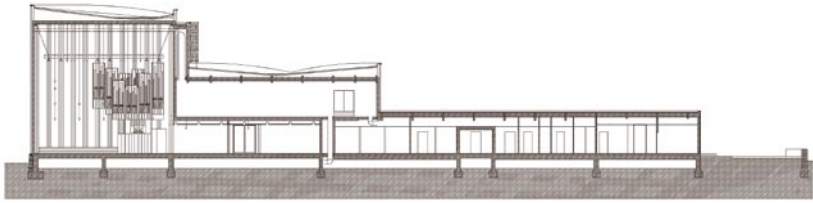
Left: The lounge
Right: Auditorium

左图：休息室
右图：会堂

维克教堂 Viikki Church

Designer: JKMM Architects **Location:** Helsinki, Finland **Completion date:** 2005 **Photographer:** Arno de la Chapelle, Jussi Tiainen, Kimmo Räisänen

设计师: JKMM建筑事务所 项目地点: 芬兰, 赫尔辛基 完成时间: 2005年 摄影师: 阿尔诺教堂、尤西·蒂亚南、基摩·雷萨南



Right: Shake-covered exterior

右图: 由片状岩石覆盖的建筑外立面



The church is located at the termination point of a narrowing landscape space, along the edge of a new square. The architecture evokes impressions of the Finnish forest. The eaves following the roof shapes reflect the forms of the treetops surrounding them. The approach to the church from the square takes a route past the bell tower and arrangements of vines. In the halls of the building the rising lines of the timber structures, resembling foliage, meet the systems of beams that define the space with light filtering through the structural members. The spaces, made of a single material, are hollowed out within the building like clearings in a forest.

The church design is based on the winning entry to an architectural competition for the Latokartano centre in Viikki, organised in 2000. The competition aimed to find suitable townscape and functional concepts for the civic and public service buildings of the area. The design brief also included proposals for the organisation of a public square, a park and commercial buildings on the competition site. In the chosen entry the public buildings form rectangular shapes that delineate the square and the park, their light-coloured brick surfaces differentiating them from the wooden church rising in their midst.

Already at the competition stage the contractee's wish was to execute a modern timber church on the site. During the design phase, the designers studied both traditional and new structural concepts. The building was designed with a view to achieving the architectonic goals reasonably and economically using prefabrication. The prefabricated components were joined seamlessly into one architectonic entity.

The materials used for the surfaces are durable and easy to repair and maintain during the course of time. The façades are clad with aspen, the surfaces of the congregation spaces lined with machine-split shingles, and the recreational rooms with horizontal boarding. Vertical slats were used for the bell tower. The untreated façades will gradually take on a grey patina. Radially sawn spruce has been used as a wall lining and flooring material in the congregation spaces. The objective of this solution was to minimise moisture movement of the timber, to achieve a uniform appearance, and to improve the durability of the floor. The spruce surfaces have been washed with lye. They were easy to clean during construction and to renovate in use. All building services were integrated into the ceiling construction and, the form-pressed, veneered panels also function as acoustic elements.

The commission included unique furnishing designs specifically for this interior. The double chairs for the church were designed to create the impression of long church pews. With their light colour, the aspen furnishings stand out well against the spruce surfaces. The texture of the split wood surfaces of the altar and the font highlights their important role. The altar triptych gives the chancel a serene atmosphere. Artist Antti Tantt's work "Elämän Puu" (The Tree of Life) evokes impressions of an old mirror as light falls on its surface, changing the hues of the silver leaf surface. In the same way the church space, too, attempts to describe something that is beyond words.

该教堂位于一处狭长的景观区域的末端, 沿着一个新广场的边缘而建。这座建筑使人想起芬兰森林。屋檐顺着屋顶的形状, 呈现出周围的树冠的造型。从广场通向教堂的小路要经过钟楼和种植整齐的藤蔓织物。建筑







内的大厅里，木质结构的线条模仿树叶的形状，跟限定空间的横梁相一致，阳光透过横梁照射到室内。建筑内部的各个空间都采用统一的材料，有一种挖空出来的效果，就像一块块林中空地。

教堂的设计以2000年为设计维克地区拉托卡塔诺中心而举办的建筑竞赛的获胜方案为蓝本。这次竞赛旨在为该地区的公共服务建筑寻找适宜的城镇风光和功能理念。设计要求也包括规划一个公共广场、一个公园以及该地的几座商业建筑。入选的方案中，公共建筑呈矩形，界定出广场和公园的边界，浅色的砖石表面跟中间拔地而起的教堂的木质结构区分开来。

在竞赛阶段，客户就希望能够建一座现代的木质结构教堂。在设计阶段，设计师对传统结构和新型结构理念都做了研究。这座建筑的设计旨在从理念和经济两方面，都运用预制配件达到建筑目标。预制构件完美地结合成一座建筑实体。

建筑表面采用的材料经久耐用，且便于长期的维护修理。外立面采用山杨木覆层，礼拜堂内空间的表面采用机器切分的叠瓦线条，娱乐休闲室则采用横向木板。钟楼用的是垂直板条。未经处理的表面会逐渐呈现年久的灰色光泽。径向锯开的云杉用作墙衬，也是礼拜堂内空间的地面材料。这一设计方案的目的是使木材的水分变化实现最小化，达到统一的外观并改善地面的耐久性。云杉表面经过碱液洗涤，施工过程中很容易清洗，使用中也容易翻修。建筑所有的服务功能都集中在天花板上，这些加了饰面镶板的板材同时也是隔音元素。

设计任务包括特别为室内设计的独一无二的陈设。教堂内设计了对称的座椅，产生一种传统的教堂长凳的感觉。浅色表面的山杨木陈设和云杉表面形成鲜明对比。圣坛和圣洗池的断裂感的木头质地突出了其在教堂中的重要作用。圣坛的三联格局让高坛有一种神圣感。室内表面在阳光的照耀下，艺术大师安蒂·坦图的作品“生命之树”使人想起一面古老的镜子，改变了银色树叶表面的色调。教堂的空间也是一样，似乎在试图表达一些语言无法传达的东西。

Awarded:

2006 Chicago Athenaeum's International Architecture Award

2007 Nominee for the Great Indoors Award

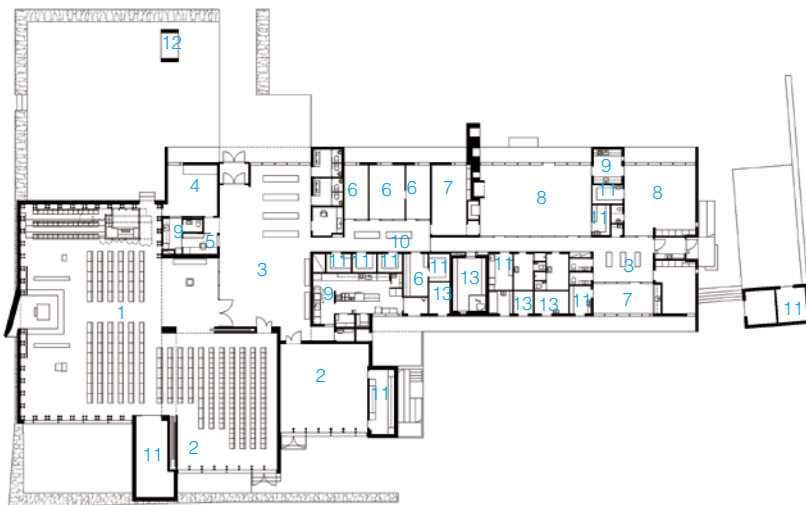
Chicago Athenaeum's International Architecture Award is the world's most prestigious global awards for new architecture, landscape architecture, interiors, and urban planning. The organisers of the Chicago Athenaeum include Museum of Architecture and Design, The European Centre for Architecture Art Design and Urban Studies, and Metropolitan Arts Press, Ltd.

获奖情况:

2006年芝加哥雅典娜神庙国际建筑奖

2007年杰出室内设计奖提名奖

芝加哥雅典娜神庙国际建筑奖是世界上最著名的全球性奖项，颁发给新建筑、景观建筑、室内设计和城市规划项目。奖项组办方包括建筑与设计博物馆、欧洲建筑艺术设计与城市研究中心以及都市艺术出版社有限公司。



- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------------------|----------|-----------|
| 1. Church hall | 8. Club room | 1. 教堂大厅 | 8. 娱乐室 |
| 2. Parish hall | 9. Kitchen | 2. 教区大厅 | 9. 厨房 |
| 3. Entrance hall | 10. Waiting room | 3. 入口大厅 | 10. 等候室 |
| 4. Sacristy | 11. Storage | 4. 圣器收藏室 | 11. 储藏室 |
| 5. Hall porter | 12. Bell tower | 5. 大厅门房 | 12. 钟楼 |
| 6. Office | 13. Technical facilities | 6. 办公间 | 13. 技术设备室 |
| 7. Meeting room | | 7. 会议室 | |

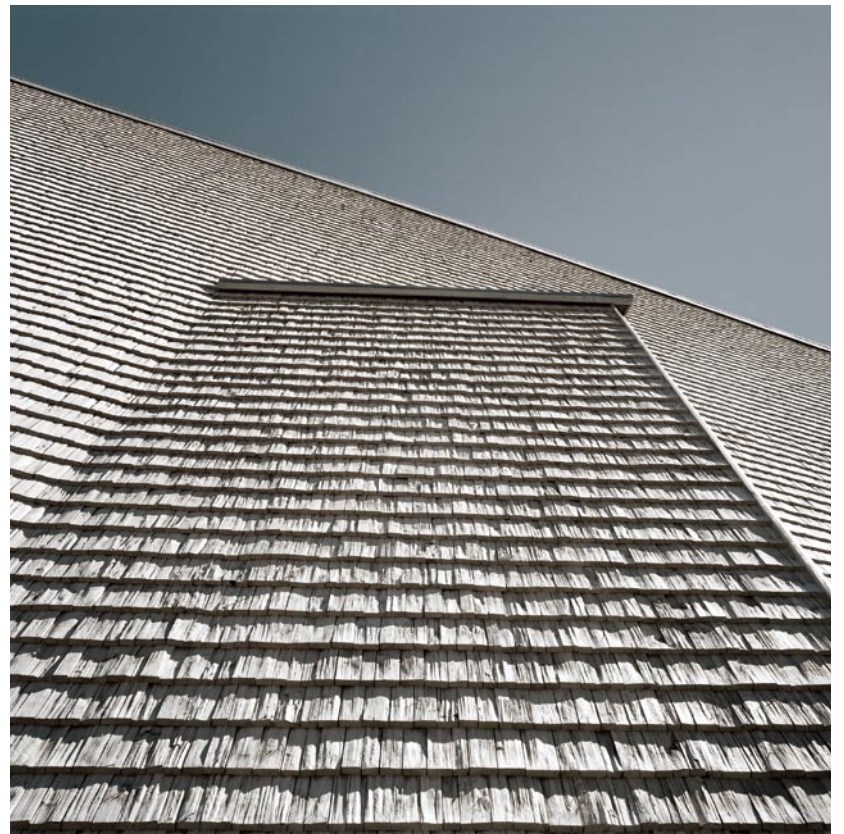


Left: Exterior view

Top right: Façade from south in the evening

左图：外部景致

右上：夜色中的南向立面



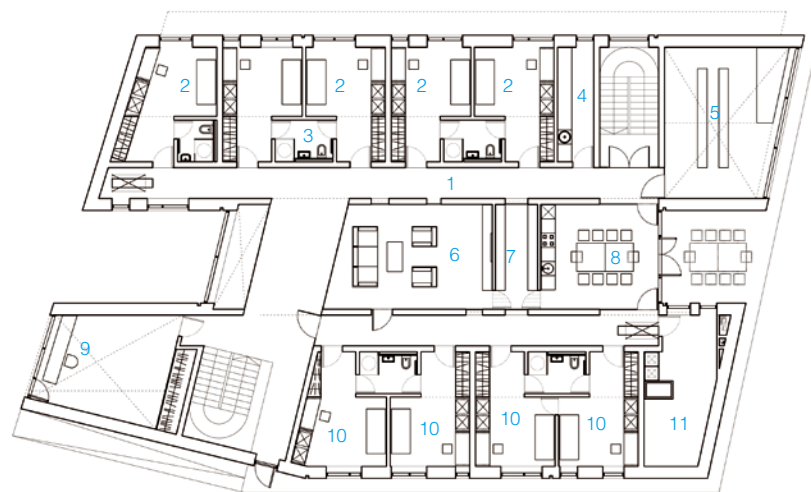




西路瓦朝圣咨询中心 Šiluva Pilgrim Information Centre

Designer: G.Natkevičius, E.Spūdys **Location:** Šiluva, Lithuania **Completion date:** 2009 **Photographer:** G.Česonis

设计师: G.纳特科威斯、E.斯普戴斯 项目地点: 立陶宛, 西路瓦 完成时间: 2009年 摄影师: G.瑟索尼斯



- | | |
|------------------------|----------|
| 1. Hall | 1. 大厅 |
| 2. Guest room | 2. 客房 |
| 3. WC-shower | 3. 浴室 |
| 4. Cleaners room | 4. 清洁室 |
| 5. Chapel | 5. 礼拜堂 |
| 6. Restroom | 6. 洗手间 |
| 7. Storage | 7. 储藏室 |
| 8. Kitchen/dining room | 8. 厨房/餐厅 |
| 9. Meeting room | 9. 会客室 |
| 10. Nuns room | 10. 修女房 |
| 11. Boiler room | 11. 水房 |

Right: The side view of the house

右图: 建筑的侧面



Šiluva is a provincial town in the centre of Lithuania with a population of 1,000 – one of the world's known pilgrim places, hosting the biggest religious feast in Lithuania every year in early September. The architect fostered the idea of redemption of the land between the Basilica and the Chapel from people, and installed a large square for worship, interconnecting the churches. Over the years, priests managed to buy surrounding lands, but the implementation of the architect's vision was prevented at the onset of the war. Only on the 400-year anniversary in 2008 did the state help to bring the idea to fruition.

Part of the central square is dedicated to mass rituals, facing the front of the Basilica and an outdoor altar in front of it. Its main plane is covered in milled cast concrete, like a pattern of Lithuanian fabric cut in rustic metal stripes. The light band of concrete is framed by a dotted line of black basalt blocks and green lawn. In order to preserve the fragile village scale, the designers narrowed the wide square space by framing it with rows of customised rustic metal chandeliers, seated trees, hedgerows, 3.5-m-high stone crosses/stations and solid oak benches. Thanks to these elements, the square is comfortable and functional both during mass events and on casual days when there are almost no one. Both the crowd and individual people are important elements of the square interior, creating its different moods.

In addition, the square area is broken by the two statues: a restored bronze St. Mary statuette and a bronze sculpture of Pope John Paul II who visited Šiluva in 1993, created by Polish sculptor Ceslovas Dzvigajus for the quadricentennial anniversary.

At the edge of the square the designers designed the two-storey Šiluva museum and its Pilgrim Information Centre. In order to avoid distortions of the square building scale, the building of the museum is divided into two gabled volumes, incorporated within the existing slope. The building is finished in two-colours and two-texture plaster, and the roof is covered with tin sheets of a very fine texture. The ground floor of the building hosts the aforementioned museum, information centre and public restrooms, and the upper hosts the hotel's guest rooms and living rooms, with the Šiluva monks maintaining the complex. The two volumes' composition is strengthened by two integrated chapels within the design: one for guests, oriented to the Basilica, and one for monks, oriented to the Chapel.

西路瓦是立陶宛中部一座拥有1,000人口的城镇, 是世界上最著名的朝圣地之一。每年九月初都会举行盛大的宗教节日。建筑师想在大教堂和小礼拜堂之间的空地上建造一个大广场, 用于做礼拜和连通两个教堂。这些年来, 牧师们已经买下了周边的土地, 但是战争阻碍了建筑师的构想实施。直到2008年, 才在国家的帮助下实现这个理念。

中心广场的一部分用来进行大型宗教仪式, 正朝向大教堂与其前方的露天圣坛。广场的主平面铺设着滚花混凝土, 形成了立陶宛乡村风格的图案。混凝土条纹的外围是玄武岩组成黑色的虚线和草坪。为了保护脆弱的乡村环境, 设计师利用定制的经书吊灯、树木、灌木篱墙、十字架和橡木长椅将宽阔的广场变得狭窄。这些元素让广场更加舒适, 也更适合举办大型活动和日常活动。人群和个人都是广场设计的重要元素, 他们为广场带来不同的氛围。

此外, 广场区还有两个雕塑: 一个是修复的圣玛丽铜像, 另一个是教皇约翰·保罗二世(教皇曾于1993年访问西路瓦)铜像, 两个铜像都由波兰雕塑家Ceslovas Dzvigajus创作。

设计师在广场的边缘设计了两层的西路瓦博物馆和朝圣咨询中心。为了控制广场建筑的规模, 博物馆被分为两个三角墙空间, 与原有的坡度结合在一起。建筑由双色双纹理灰泥组成, 天花板上覆盖着纹理细致的锡板。建筑的一楼是博物馆、咨询中心、公共洗手间; 二楼是酒店客房和起居室, 西路瓦的修道士们负责对建筑进行维护。设计还包括两间综合礼拜堂: 一间为顾客设计, 一间为修道士们设计。

Awarded:

2010 Best Realised Public Building

获奖情况:

2010年最佳公共建筑奖





Left: The outside square

Top right: The façade of the house

Bottom right: The back side of the house

左图：室外广场

右上：建筑的外立面

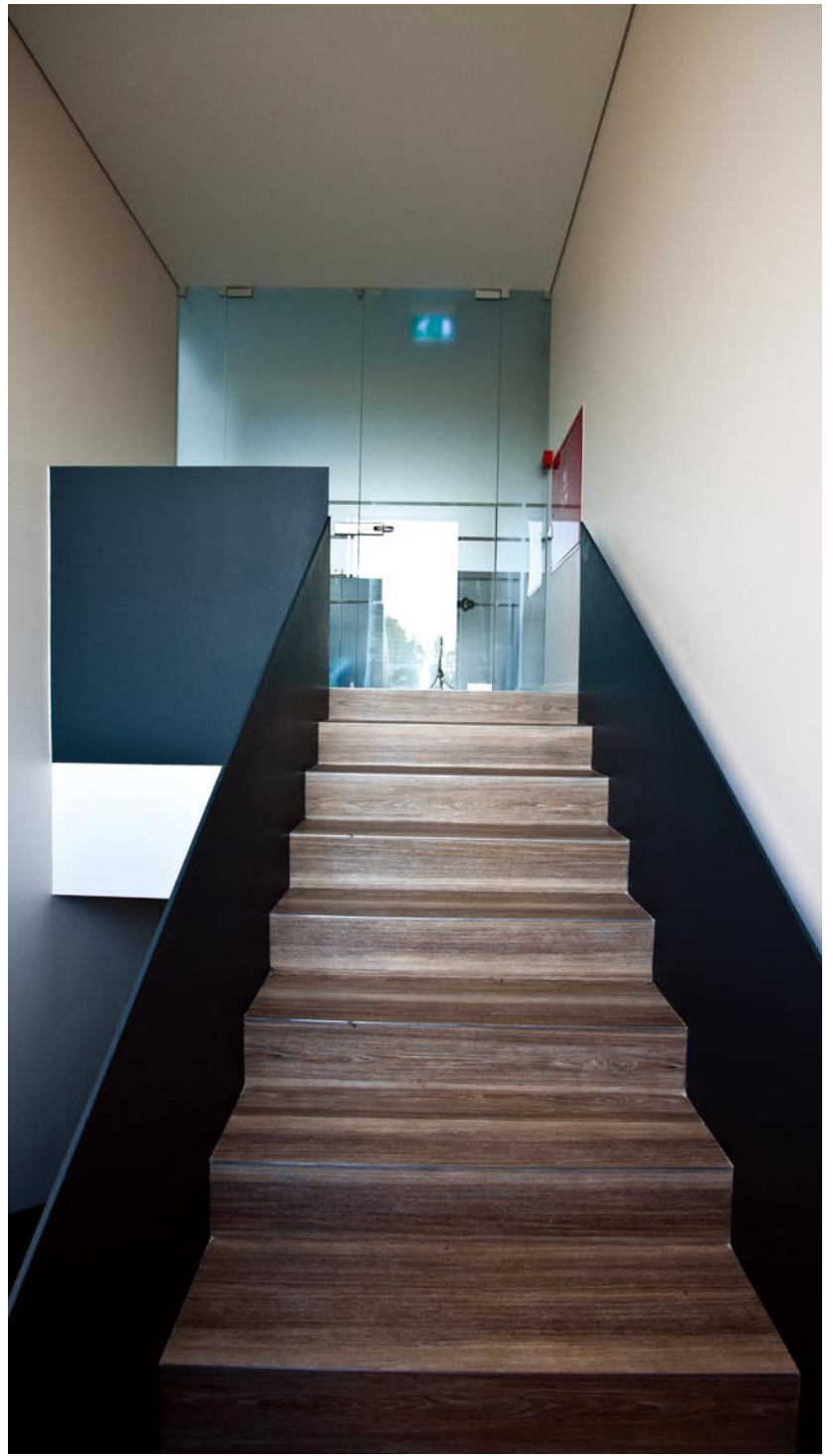
右下：建筑的后身





Left: The night view of the house

左图：夜色中的建筑



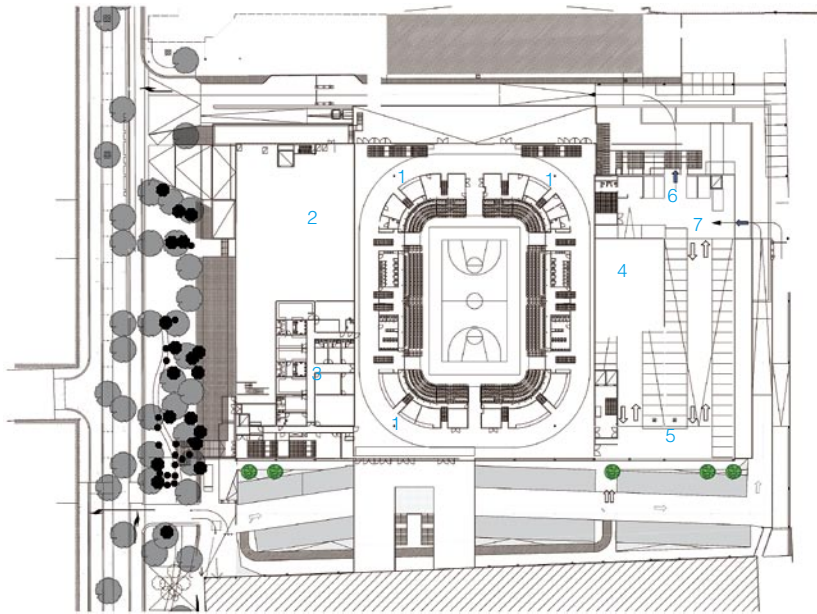
Right: The lobby and the stairs

右图：大厅与楼梯

AGSO篮球馆 AGSO Troonstraat

Designer: BURO II **Location:** Belgium **Completion date:** 2007 **Photographer:** Kris Vandamme

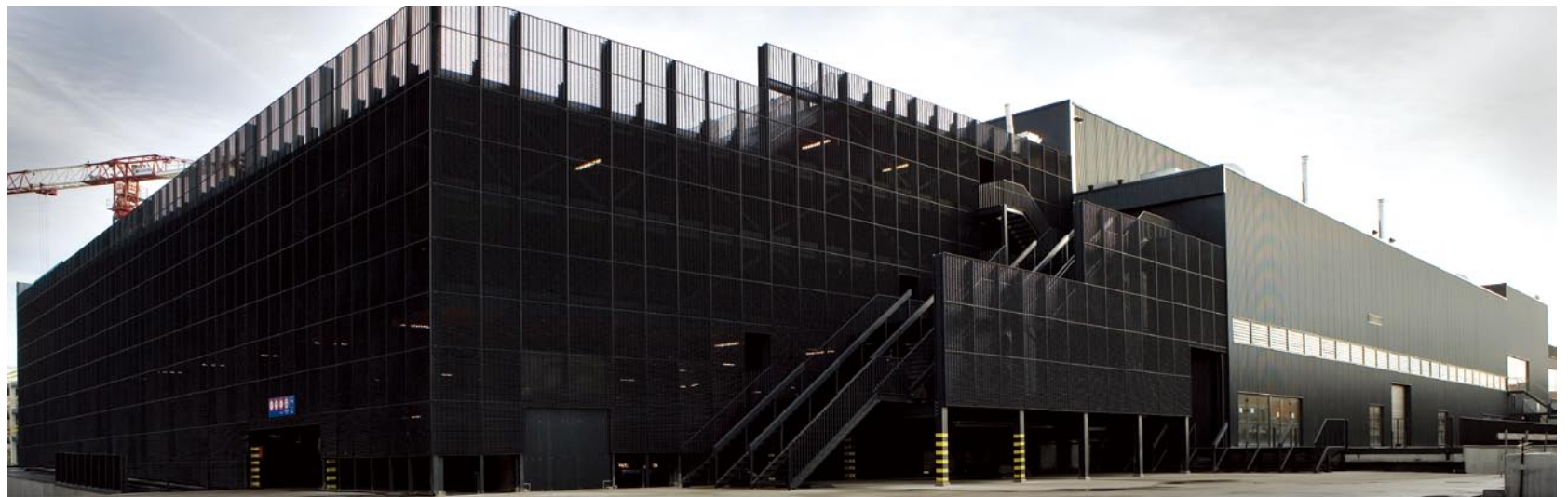
设计师: BURO II 建筑事务所 项目地点: 比利时 完成时间: 2007年 摄影师: 克里斯·文戴姆



- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------|
| 1. Foyer | 1. 门厅 |
| 2. Media market | 2. 媒体公共区 |
| 3. Changing rooms | 3. 更衣室 |
| 4. Shopping | 4. 购物区 |
| 5. Open parking | 5. 开放式停车场 |
| 6. The exit of the parking | 6. 停车场出口 |
| 7. The entry of the parking | 7. 停车场入口 |

Right: The sculptural staircase

右图: 雕塑般的楼梯造型



The "Troonstraat-Northlaan" project zone is one link in a series of large-scale sites between Troonstraat, Koningin Astridlaan and Nieuwpoortsesteenweg. This chain of urban and regional activities that runs parallel to the sea dyke houses such activities as the Media Centre, the KVO football stadium, the Wellington race track, the Thermae Palace Hotel, the Royal Galleries, the KHBO campus, the town library and the municipal swimming pool. This multiplicity of functions was supplemented with a multifunctional basketball hall.

Within the architectural volume of the multifunctional sports hall, a separate "pit" is introduced to house the grandstand. This sculptural element runs around the entire basketball hall and is accentuated by wooden panelling underneath.

This venue will become the heart of all basketball activities. Underneath the tribune, the foyer is developed as a covered public space containing all the secondary functions of this multifunctional hall (cloakroom, ticketing, washrooms, store rooms, bar, etc.).

The grandstand seats 5,000 people (including 650 VIP seats). The VIP lounges are located at the top of the grandstand, ensuring good views of the playing court at all times. The other façades enjoy panoramic views of Northlaan and the Wellington race track.

这个项目是一系列大规模建设区之间的桥梁。此外，这个项目还将城市和区域性设施贯穿在一起，如媒体中心、KVO足球场、惠灵顿运动场、温泉宫廷酒店、皇家画廊、KHBO校园、镇图书馆和市游泳馆。整个项目还配有一座多功能篮球馆。

在多功能运动厅中，设计师加入了一种“凹陷”的建筑元素，这种雕刻元素应用在整个篮球馆，下面的木制镶板进一步强调了这种装饰效果。

这座建筑将成为举办所有篮球活动的中心。看台之下的大厅包括不同的功能，如衣帽间、售票处、洗手间、储藏室、酒吧间等。

正面看台可容纳5000名观众（包括650个VIP坐席）。而位于其顶部的VIP室，则为观赏比赛的绝佳位置。此外，在此还可以欣赏到诺兰和惠灵顿运动场的风光。

Awarded:

2007 Belgian Building Awards

This is one of the most important architectural awards in Belgium. The project is a new link in the chain of urban and regional activities located between Troonstraat and Nieuwpoortsesteenweg, parallel to the boardwalk.

获奖情况:

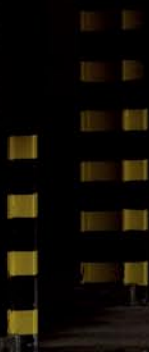
2007年比利时建筑奖

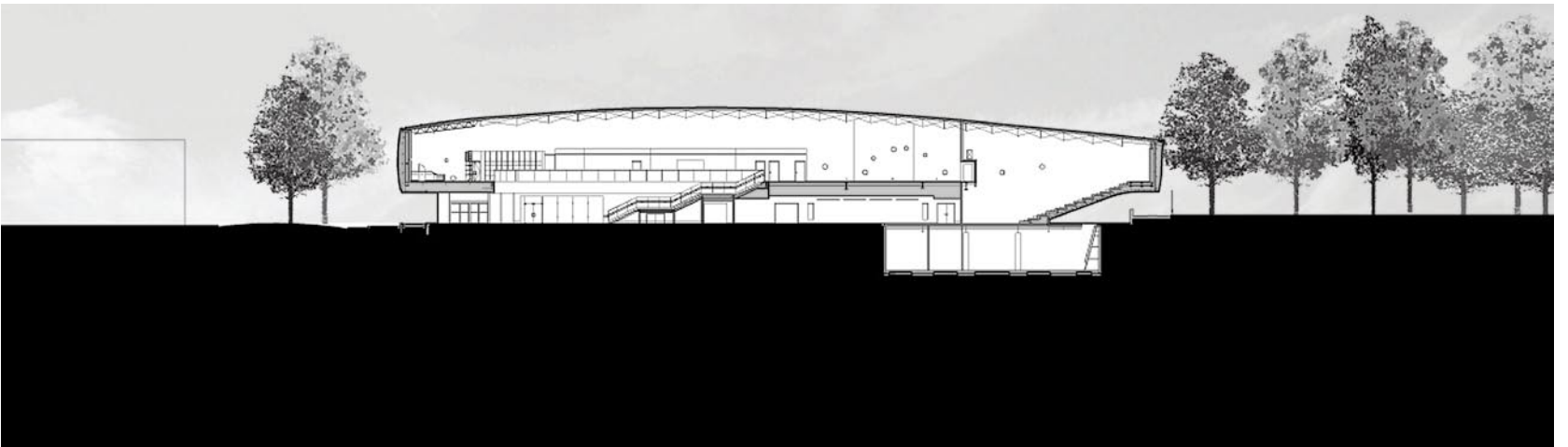
这是比利时最重要的一个建筑奖项。这个项目是当地城市和地区性活动的一个重要枢纽。



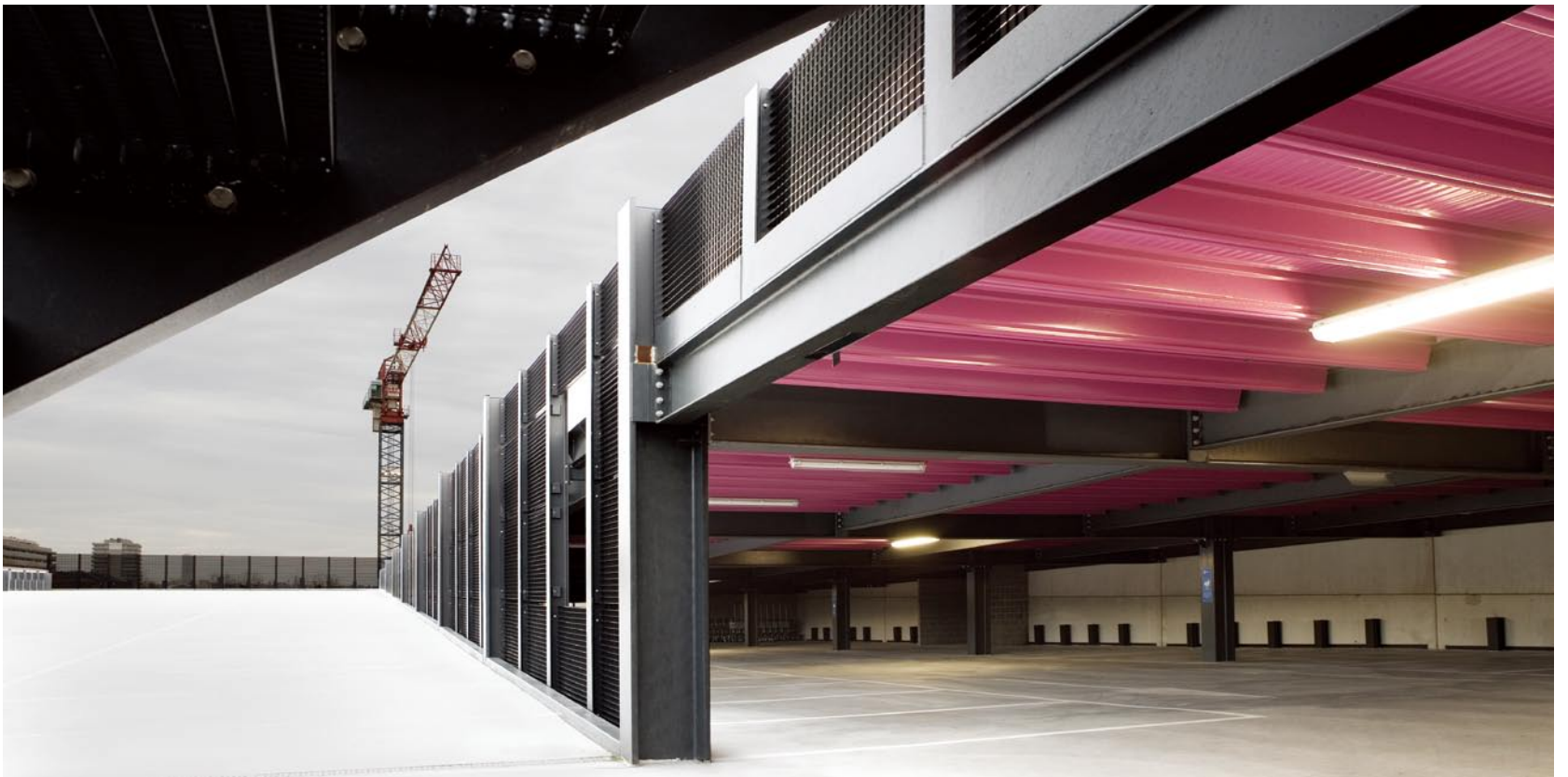
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Bottom right: The wheelchair accessible in the venue
右下：场馆中的无障碍通道设计



北纬46°09'东经16°50'健身馆 **Gymnasium 46°09'N 16°50'E**

Designer: STUDIO UP / Lea Pelivan & Toma Plejic **Location:** Koprivnica, Croatia **Completion date:** 2007 **Photographer:** Robert Les

设计师：向上建筑工作室（利·佩利万，托马·普莱吉克）项目地点：克罗地亚，科普里夫尼察 完成时间：2007年
摄影师：罗伯特·莱斯

"Koprivnica – Spirit of Mega", a town with the lowest number of college graduates in Croatia announced the rebellious competition programme for 900 scholars and 2,000 spectators in 2003. The site of the high school building and a sports hall, in front of the American-like housing suburb periphery, is located at the end of a series of ambitious town interventions – mega elements.

The contact site of these "two worlds" is radically divided into two parts, black and green, full and empty, spiritual and physical, one facing the city and the other facing the residential suburbia.

The new building complex arises between these two extremes. An enigmatic compressed mono-volume of the gymnasium and sports hall complex with intricate spatial relations in contrast to a vast plain landscape, placed centrally on the plot, forms a gymnasium – a common place – a contrasting provocative whole lacking a foreground or background, without hierarchy or authority.

The selection of an abstract mono-volume, with a transparent membrane is a radical break with the modernist tradition of building schools and sports facilities as three-dimensional interpretations of bureaucratic disposition schemes.

The structure of the building is reinforced concrete on the ground floor, while the upper floors are realised with dry assembled H-shaped steel elements. The classrooms floors have thin slim-deck flooring, made up of trapezoid section lightweight galvanised sheet steel and cast concrete.

The roof of the sports hall uses a specially-designed grid work of right-angled elements and joints in steel. Generally, all the materials are available on the standard building market (lighting, anodised aluminium window frames, metal parapet grilles, Profilit industrial opal glass) and there is no finishing when unnecessary, as in case of the floor soffits which are left unfinished.

Because of its high cost, there is no air conditioning in the gym, so system of shutters above the sports hall and the ducts through the cantilevered classrooms of the top floor ensure a constant flow of cool air during the summer months, while the double polycarbonate skin creates a "green house effect" in winter. The translucent skin, illuminated at night, radiates the environment and turns the building into public condenser, an iconic and symbolic place for the youngsters of Koprivnica.

“科普里夫尼察——宏大的精神”，是克罗地亚一座大学生数量最少的城镇，而它却在2003年宣布了“反叛”，组织了一次900名学者、2000名观众的精神活动。地点在这片看起来像是美国的城郊住宅区对面的一所高中的教学楼和体育馆中，位于这座野心勃勃的城镇的一系列“宏大元素”的尽头。

这样的“两个世界”的接触场所泾渭分明地分成两个部分，一个黑色一个绿色，一个饱满一个空白，一个是精神的一个是物质的，一个面向城市一个面向郊外住宅区。

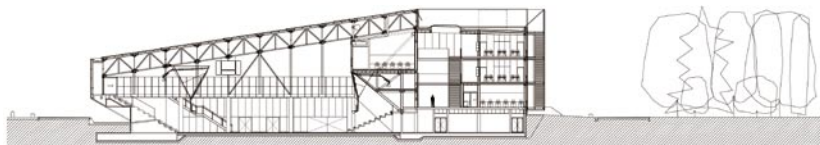
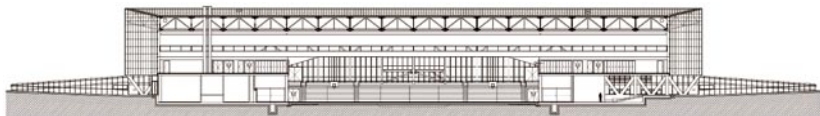
这座新的建筑就是在这样两种极端中建起。这座压缩式一体建筑——健身馆和体育馆——有着复杂的空间关系，跟这里的一望无际的平原形成鲜明对比。这座建筑位于这块土地的中央，形成了一个健身馆——公共空间，由于缺少前景或背景，对比之下的建筑极具冲击力，并且没有等级感或者权威感。

选择这种抽象的一体式建筑形态，带一层透明的薄膜，是源于一种激进的想法，想要打破现代建筑各个学派的传统和“体育馆就是官方规划的三维诠释”的说法。

建筑的结构是一楼采用钢筋混凝土，而楼上则采用干式组装的H形钢结构。分布着教室的楼层用的是超薄甲板地，由梯形镀锌钢板和浇筑混凝土构成。

体育馆的屋顶采用了特制的直角钢铁网格。基本上所有材料都能在标准建材市场上买到（铝质窗框、护墙铁格栅、乳色工业玻璃），且没有不必要的装饰，地板也都未经润饰。

因为价格太高，所以健身馆里没安空调，于是体育馆上方的百叶窗和顶层悬臂式教室里的管道就有了大用处，在夏季里让空气流通来降温，而冬季，双层的聚碳酸酯表面又会形成一种“温室效应”。半透明的表面在夜晚通过照明明显这座建筑的特色，这里是科普里夫尼察的年轻人一个具有标志象征意义的场所。



Right: Entrance

右图：入口







Awarded:

2009 Mies van der Rohe Awards – Emerging Architect Special Mention

The Award draws attention to the major contribution by European professionals to the development of new ideas and technologies. At the same time, it offers both individuals and public institutions an opportunity to reach a clearer understanding of the cultural role of architecture in the construction of our cities. Furthermore, the Award sets out to foster architecture in two significant ways: by stimulating greater circulation of professional architects throughout the entire European Union in response to transnational commissions and by supporting young architects as they set off on their careers.

Candidates for the Award are put forward by a broad group of independent experts from all over Europe, as well as from the architects' associations that form part of the European Council of Architects and other European national architects' associations. At each two-year edition, the jury selects two works: one that receives the European Union Prize for Contemporary Architecture in recognition of its conceptual, technical and constructional qualities, and the other that receives the Emerging Architect Special Mention. The jury also selects a set of finalist works to be included in both the Award catalogue and exhibition.

For this project, the "common place" concept examines the stability of the hybrid, and enables the most diverse interpretations both in terms of use and interpretation of significance of the building.

In addition to the public-private partnership in construction of the gymnasium and sports hall in Koprivnica, the idea of building two complementary urban facilities in a single building also arose. Hybrid facilities overlap with the public-private partnership concept, where the hybrid complex is leased and managed independently of the newly-formed institution. The spatial and visual overlapping of the facilities and the synergy of use constitute the basic operative logic underlying the building.

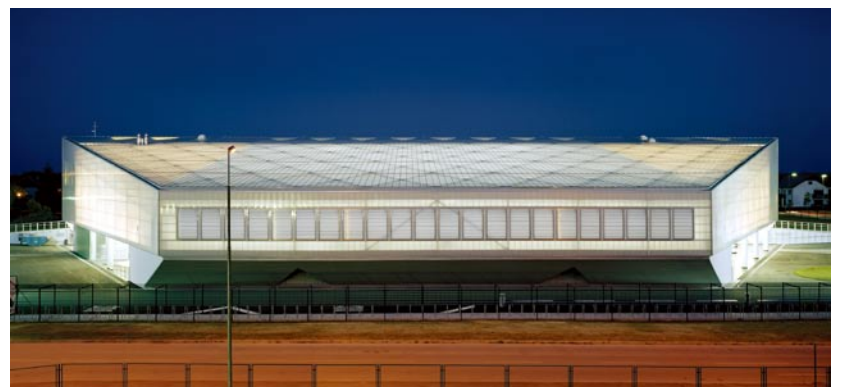
获奖情况:

2009年密斯·凡·德·罗奖——建筑新人特别提名奖

这个奖项是鼓励欧洲建筑行业对新的思维和技术发展所做的贡献。它让人们，既包括个人，也包括公共机构，能够有机会对我们的城市中建筑所扮演的文化角色有个更清楚的认识。此外，大奖旨在通过两种方式繁荣建筑业：一是通过让整个欧盟的职业建筑师之间加强沟通交流以促进国家间的设计事务发展，二是通过支持刚刚开始他们的职业生涯的年轻建筑师。

这项大奖的候选作品由来自欧洲各地的独立的专家组成的小组选出，此外也由各个建筑师联合会选送，其中有些组织是欧洲建筑委员会的一部分，当然也包括欧洲其他的国家建筑师联合组织。每两年一届的评选中，评委会选出两个作品：一个授予欧盟当代建筑奖，以奖励其在设计理念、技术和建设质量方面的优异表现；另一个授予建筑杰出新人特别提名奖。此外，评委会还会选出一组入围作品，刊登在该奖项的名录中，并进行展览。

本项目中，“公共空间”的理念确保了建筑杂交混合的稳定性，使建筑的应用与意义的诠释实现了多样化。除了建造这座科普里夫尼察的健身房和体育场馆中体现的“公共—私人”关系之外，建筑的独特之处还体现在另一点，那就是在一座大楼中建两个互相补充的城市设施。这种杂交混合跟“公共—私人”概念相融合，这家新成立的机构的出租和管理也是独立完成。设施的空间上和视觉上的杂交重叠和功能上的协同配合共同成为这座建筑的基本运作理念。





Top left: Position of the object in the context of the city Koprivnica

Bottom left: West polycarbonate façade

Top right: View of the sports hall from the telescopic stands

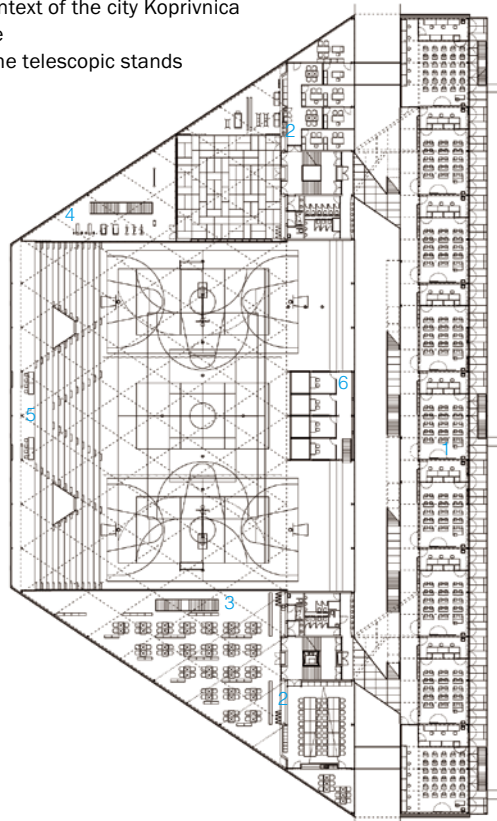
Bottom right: Bridges in the "street"

左上：科普里夫尼察城市背景下的建筑

左下：西侧的聚碳酸酯立面

右上：从瞭望台处遥看运动大厅

右下：“街面”中的天桥



1. Classrooms
2. School administration
3. Lounge-restaurant
4. Gymnastics hall
5. Spectator stands
6. Direction

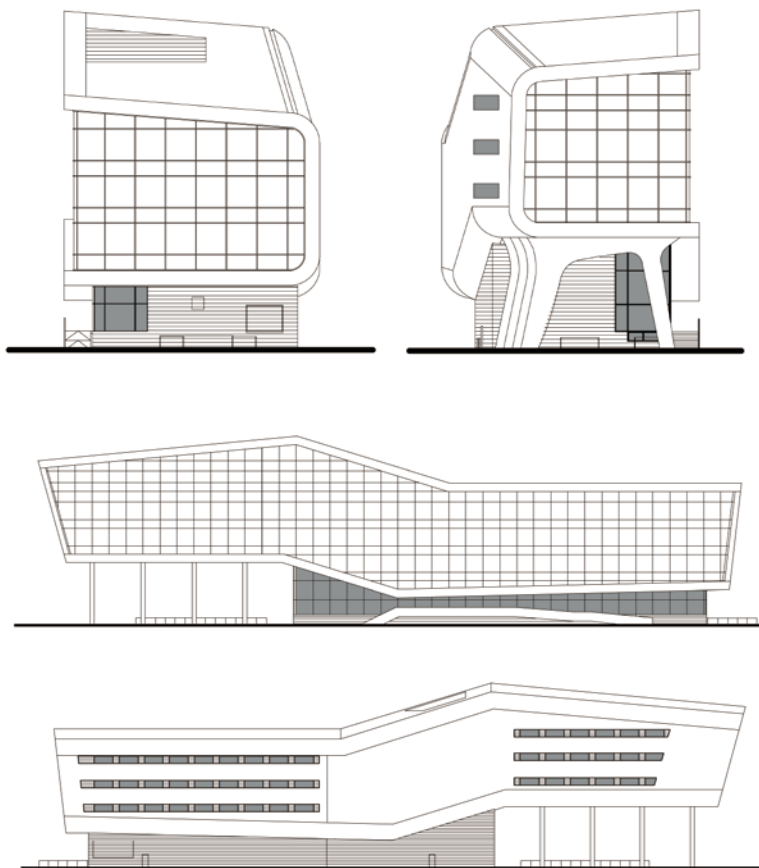
1. 教室
2. 学院行政处
3. 酒吧间-餐厅
4. 运动大厅
5. 观众看台
6. 引导区



罗莱克斯 RELAXX

Designer: AK2 architects/Andrea Klimková & Peter Kruay **Location:** Bratislava, Czechoslovakia
Completion date: 2008 **Photographer:** Ubo Stacho

设计师: AK2建筑事务所(安德烈亚·克林科瓦、彼得·克鲁凯) 项目地点: 斯洛伐克, 布拉迪斯拉发 完成时间: 2008年 摄影师: 鲁波·斯达克



The new building of sport and leisure centre RELAXX is situated on a long and narrow site in Einstein Street in Bratislava. It fits into a row of new mixed-use buildings between the Old and the New Bridge. Its nearest neighbours are furniture store Atrium, new office building of Tatrabanka and the Old Bridge. The site is surrounded by a busy traffic corridor of Highway ring from north and by an international railway track from south.

The basic shape of the building was determined by the long and narrow conditions of the site. The floorplan is approximately 100 metres long in its longest axis, 20 metres wide on western side and 14 metres wide on eastern side. Overall, the building can be described as both dynamic and poetic at the same time. Compact form is elevated on one side by two floors and sits on four up side-down U-shaped concrete pillars. The height of the lifted floor matches the height of the nearby Old Bridge. The other side of the building is set on a two-storey cuboid mass. With its overall six storeys, it is of the same height as the neighbouring furniture store Atrium.

The characteristic feature of this building is its play with transparency and opacity. Solid part of outer skin is covered by silver-grey titan-zinc cladding and wraps up the inner volume from top, back and bottom sides, creating a strong C-shaped profile figure visible from short elevations. North façade and two short side façades are transparent and fully glazed. Load-bearing structure is made of reinforced concrete monolith where the load-bearing system is based on columns and walls – all set up on basic 7.5x7.5 metres grid.

The main entrance into the building is provided by a pedestrian ramp and staircase from Einsteinova Street. In terms of function, the building is divided as follows: on the first floor there are retail and refreshment shops; the second floor is health and wellness centre; on the third floor there is indoor golf court, bio-restaurant, solarium and children's playground; the fourth and fifth floor is dedicated to sport and leisure activities divided into wet and dry zone. Dry zone on the fourth floor contains fitness, aerobics, yoga, spinning, changing rooms, whereas the wet zone on the fifth floor consists of swimming pool, whirlpool, sauna, massage room and snack bar.

Two underground storeys with parking and service rooms are accessible by ramps from both sides of the building. One of the ramps leads through an aisle between the U-shaped load-bearing pillars from east side of the building.

这座全新的体育休闲中心“罗莱克斯”位于布拉迪斯拉发市埃恩斯蒂诺瓦街上的一块狭长的土地上。这里在新旧桥之间有一排新的多功能大楼，罗莱克斯也是其中之一。离它最近的街区有：“心房”家具店、一家公司的新办公楼以及旧桥。这个地点周围有繁华的交通，北边是高速公路，南边是一条国际铁路线。

这座建筑的基本造型是由这块狭长的土地的形状决定的。平面布置图上，最长的中轴线上长约100米，西边宽20米，东边宽14米。总体上，这座建筑可以称得上集动感与诗意于一体。一边坚实的建筑体提升到两层高度，置于4根倒置的“U”形水泥柱上。提升的楼层的高度跟旁边旧桥的高度正好相当。建筑的另一边置于一个两层高的立方体上。建筑总共高6层，跟旁边的“心房”家具店的高度一样。

这座建筑的特点就是在透明与不透明之间嬉戏。建筑外层是坚固的不透明部分，覆盖着银灰色的钛锌覆层，从上方、后方和下方包裹着内部，从近处看，形成一种“C”形的轮廓。北部外立面和两侧较短的两个外立面都是透明的，闪闪发光。承重结构是钢筋混凝土单体结构，承重系统基于柱和墙，都建在7.5米x7.5米的结构上。

建筑的主要入口在爱因斯坦街的一个斜坡的人行道和一段楼梯处。从功能角度来说，这座建筑分为以下几部分：一楼是零售区和茶点店；二楼是健身中心；三楼是室内高尔夫球场、生态餐厅、日光浴室和儿童游乐场；四、五楼是进行各种体育休闲锻炼的场所，分为“干”“湿”两个区。干区在四楼，包括健身中心、有氧运动、瑜伽中心、旋转中心等；而湿区则在五楼，包括游泳池、漩涡泳池、桑拿室、按摩室和小吃店。

此外，建筑还有两层地下空间，包括停车场和服务设施，从建筑两边的斜坡路上都能到达这里。一条斜坡路通向建筑东侧的“U”形承重柱之间的一条走道。







Awarded:

2008 Public Building on Einsteinova Street in Bratislava, Slovakia/First Prize in the Competition

A private investor invited selected architectural studios for a competition, the solution of a polyfunctional building on Einsteinova Street, Bratislava. The aim of the competition was to make the best account of the location for public facilities. The investor selected the proposal which gave the most satisfaction of his ideas. The design has enough of inventions and verifies criteria for efficiency of utilisation of plot.

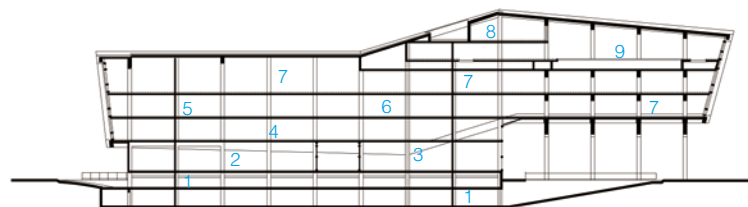
During the projecting, this polyfunctional/public building was forming the functional use of it – sport and relaxing centre, a pool, wellness, fitness, indoor golf court integrated with cafés and fast-food restaurants. The project was completed in the year 2007, and the construction was completed in autumn 2008. The name of the building is RELAXX Sport and Leisure Centre in Bratislava.

获奖情况:

2008年斯洛伐克布拉迪斯拉发埃恩斯蒂诺瓦街公共建筑——竞赛一等奖

这是一个私人邀请赛，投资者请了一些他们选中的建筑工作室来参加，竞赛的内容是在布拉迪斯拉发的埃恩斯蒂诺瓦街上设计一座多功能的建筑。竞赛的目标是最好地利用这块土地建一座公共建筑。这个方案能够中选，是因为它满足了投资者的想法。这个设计充满了创新，实现了对土地的最佳利用。

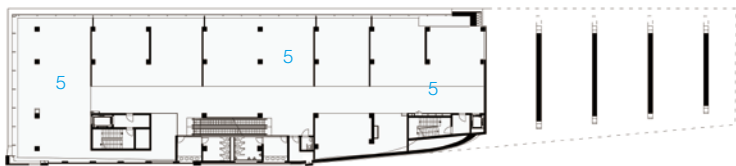
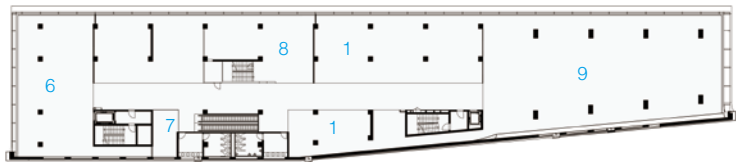
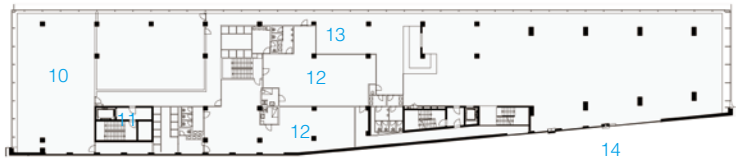
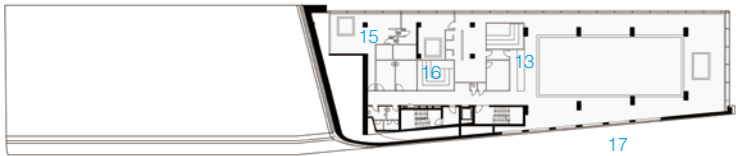
设计过程中，这座多功能、公共建筑形成了其功能用途：体育休闲中心、游泳池、健身中心、室内高尔夫球场，跟咖啡厅和餐厅融为一体。这个项目的设计于2007年完成，施工于2008年秋季完成。项目的全称是“布拉迪斯拉发罗莱克斯体育休闲中心”。



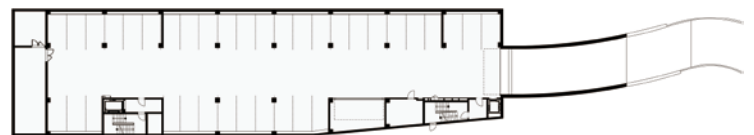
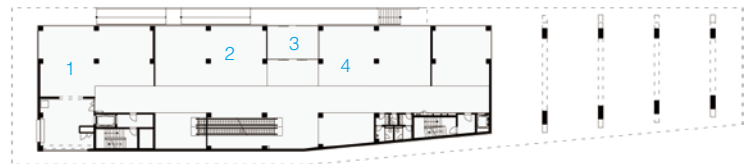
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|--|---------------|
| 1. Garage | 1. 汽车库 |
| 2. Coffee house | 2. 咖啡屋 |
| 3. Fast food | 3. 快餐店 |
| 4. Health care centre | 4. 医疗保健中心 |
| 5. Gastronomy | 5. 烹饪区 |
| 6. Shops | 6. 店铺 |
| 7. Sport facilities | 7. 运动设施 |
| 8. Office wellness facilities – wet zone | 8. 办公健身设施——湿区 |







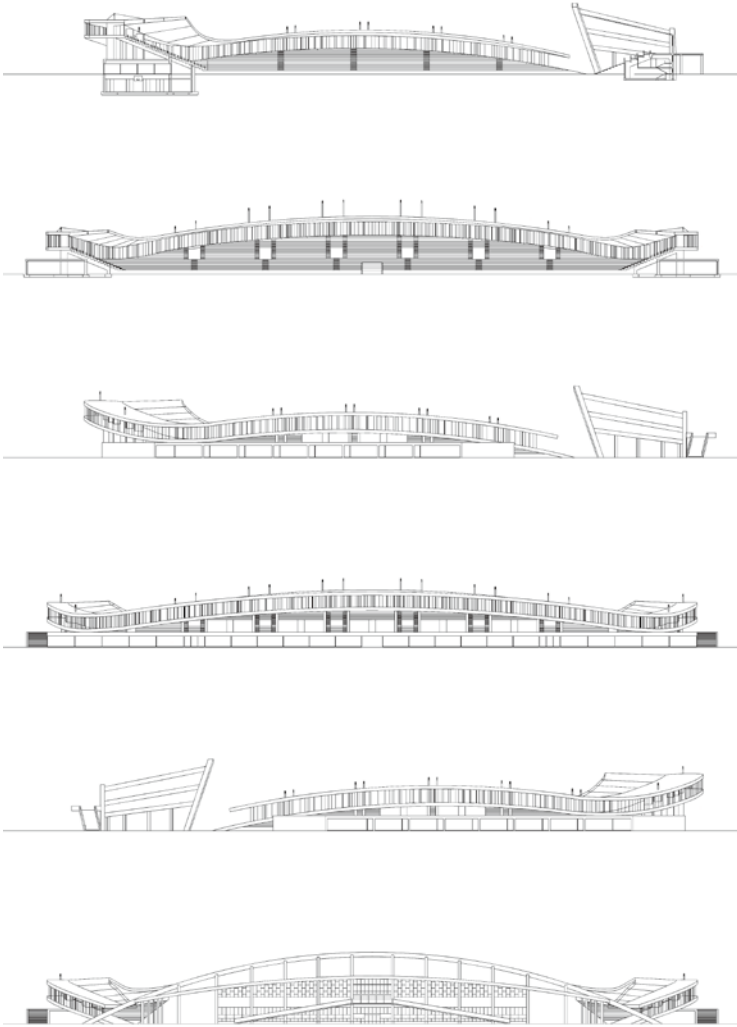
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|----------------------|---------------|------------|--------------|
| 1. Shop | 10. Aerobics | 1. 店铺 | 10. 增氧健身区 |
| 2. Coffee house | 11. Spinning | 2. 咖啡屋 | 11. 室内自行车训练区 |
| 3. Entrance | 12. Dressing | 3. 入口 | 12. 化妆区 |
| 4. Fast food | 13. Bar | 4. 快餐店 | 13. 酒吧 |
| 5. Health care | 14. Fitness | 5. 卫生保健中心 | 14. 健身区 |
| 6. Bio-restaurant | 15. Whirlpool | 6. 生态餐厅 | 15. 旋流区 |
| 7. Baby room | 16. Sauna | 7. 婴儿室 | 16. 桑拿区 |
| 8. Reception | 17. Pool | 8. 接待处 | 17. 泳池 |
| 9. Indoor golf court | | 9. 室内高尔夫球场 | |



环形足球场 The Ring Football Stadium

Designer: OFIS arhitekti & Multiplan arhitekti **Location:** Maribor, Slovenia **Completion date:** 2008
Photographer: OFIS arhitekti & Multiplan arhitekti

设计师：OFIS建筑事务所 & 多重规划建筑事务所 项目地点：斯洛文尼亚，马里博尔 完成时间：2008年 摄影师：OFIS建筑事务所 & 多重规划建筑事务所



Right: Matte perspex on steel structure

右图：钢结构上的磨砂有机玻璃



The brief was to convert the field into a football stadium and extend the existing building with covered tribunes (12,500 spectators, VIP and press facilities) and additional public programmes such as four big gymnasiums, fitness club with swimming pools, shops and restaurants. The project proposed a ring of tribunes woven above enclosed base with public programmes. The lowest and the highest point of the tribunes are defined by the quality of the view of the spectator.

In the corners of the field, where the views are restricted, the entrances to the tribunes are displaced. The ring is pulled down here to the level of the entry plateau. Then it rises gently and it reaches the highest point in the middle of the field. There the maximum number of the seats is provided, offering the best views to the field. The corridor of the ring has double skin and provides rooms for VIP, press and refreshments.

In the base, sport halls and shops are displaced. The roof of the base forms an entry plateau to the tribunes and also offers views to the smaller sport field at the side of the stadium.

In the past decade we have witnessed an unprecedented boom in the construction of sports stadiums. Most of the time, state-of-the-art technology, innovative structural engineering and enormous construction budgets have earned the stadiums the status of the new Cathedrals of the 21st century. The new football stadium in Slovene second biggest city Maribor might not be of an Olympic size; however, its exquisite architectural expression can join in the game of acquiring all of the prestigious adjectives.

The competition brief called for an addition to the existing 60s concrete shell, adding extra 12,000 seats and additional public programmes of four big gymnasiums, fitness club with swimming pools, shops and restaurants. OFIS' proposal clearly divided two functional elements, that of public programme and that of tribunes for spectators into two distinct forms. Public sports facilities are neatly packed on three floors below ground where its rectangular "roof" serves as a plateau for tribunes above. As a contrast to rectangular base, the main architectural feature of the project is the gently undulating ring, which embraces the tribunes around the perimeter. The ring serves as a hall and offers rooms for additional programme. Simultaneously it is a structural carrier of a translucent roof that elegantly hovers over the seating area inside the stadium.

The logic behind the setting of the undulation of the ring follows the idea of offering the best viewing positions to the visitors. Where the visibility of the football pitch is the lowest, the ring comes down and touches the plateau and where the visibility is the best, the ring reaches the highest point. "Blank" spots with low visibility are in return used as entry points to the tribunes. Clearly, what puts the design of the Stadium in Maribor on the map of world's stadiums is its conceptual precision. The orchestration of shapes with the existing concrete shell, its apparent simplicity of curved form and the selection of basic construction materials, all play part in generating an outstanding landmark building.

设计基本要求是把这块土地变为一个足球场，并把有棚看台进行扩展（12500个座位、贵宾席和媒体设施），此外还有公共活动场地，包括4个大的健身房、带泳池的健身俱乐部、商店和餐厅。这个项目设计了一个环形的看台，包围了中间的公共活动空间。看台的最高和最低点是由观众的视线要求决定的。







场地的角落里视线会有些限制，所以看台入口都布置在这些角落里。环形看台在这里会下降到跟入口相同的高度，然后又缓缓地升高，在球场中间的地方达到最高点。中间安排了最大数量的座位，这里拥有看球的最佳视线。走廊采用了双层表面，有贵宾室、媒体室和茶点室。

下面还分布了体育大厅和商店。这些底层建筑的屋顶就形成了看台的入口，在上面也能看见体育场旁边较小的运动场。

在过去的10年中，我们见证了修建体育场馆的前所未有的繁荣局面。大多数时间里，一流的技术、创新的工程结构和宏大的建筑预算为体育场馆赢得了“21世纪的新教堂”的地位。这座位于斯洛文尼亚第二大城市马里博尔的足球场可能没有奥运会场馆的规模，但是精良的设计赋予它的建筑表现力不负于任何溢美之词。

这次建筑竞赛是为了在原来的20世纪60年代的混凝土结构上增加12000个座位和一些公共活动空间，包括4个健身房、一个带泳池的健身俱乐部、商店和餐厅。OFIS建筑事务所的方案清晰地区分了两个功能元素，一个是公共活动空间，一个是观众看台，把它们设计成不同的形态。公共体育设施整齐地排列在地下的3层楼上，而这些建筑的呈长方形的“屋顶”则成了上面的观众看台。跟这个长方形形成对比的是这个项目的主要建筑形态——微波状的环形，在周围环绕着体育场。这一圈的建筑包括一个大厅和其他房间，为其他附加活动提供了场地，同时也为半透明的屋顶提供了一个结构载体，在体育馆里恢弘地盘旋于观众坐席之上。波状的环形设计源于为观众提供最佳的看球视野这样的初衷。球场的可见性最低的地方，环形就下降，接触到球场边缘，而可见性最好的地方，环形则上升到最高点。“空白视野”的地点可见性最低，都安排的是看台入口。显然，使马里博尔这座足球场跻身于世界体育场馆强林的地方就是它设计的精准性。建筑形态仿佛一曲管弦乐，跟原混凝土结构紧密结合，弧线形态简洁大方，基本建筑材料经过精心选择，这些都为建造出一座傲视群雄的标志性建筑增色不少。

Awarded:

2009 Mies van der Rohe Awards Nomination

1998 Competition First Prize

The Award draws attention to the major contribution by European professionals to the development of new ideas and technologies. At the same time, it offers both individuals and public institutions an opportunity to reach a clearer understanding of the cultural role of architecture in the construction of our cities. Furthermore, the Award sets out to foster architecture in two significant ways: by stimulating greater circulation of professional architects throughout the entire European Union in response to transnational commissions and by supporting young architects as they set off on their careers.

The title RING was the entry code of the winning competition back in 1998.

获奖情况:

2009年密斯·凡·德·罗提名奖

1998年建筑竞赛一等奖

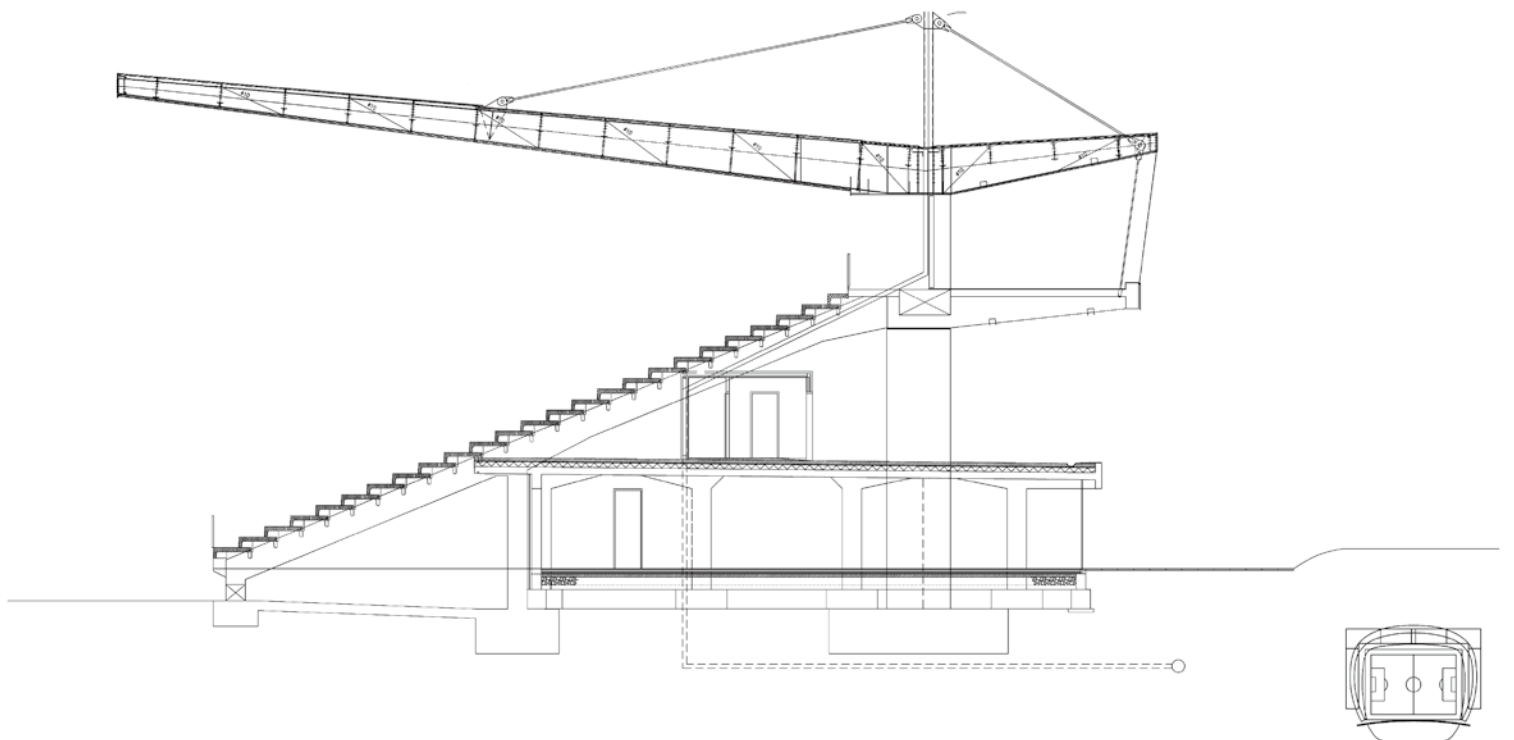
这个奖项是鼓励欧洲建筑行业对新的思维和技术发展所做的贡献。它让人们，既包括个人，也包括公立机构，能够有机会对我们的城市中建筑所扮演的文化角色有个更清楚的认识。此外，大奖旨在通过两种方式繁荣建筑业：一是通过让整个欧盟的职业建筑师之间加强沟通交流以促进国家间的设计事务发展，二是通过支持刚刚开始他们的职业生涯的年轻建筑师。

项目名称中的“环形”是1998年参加的建筑竞赛中这个项目的入围代号，该项目在竞赛中获胜。



Top right: The orchestration of shapes with the existing concrete shell

右上：优雅的姿态与原有的混凝土外观实现完美的和谐

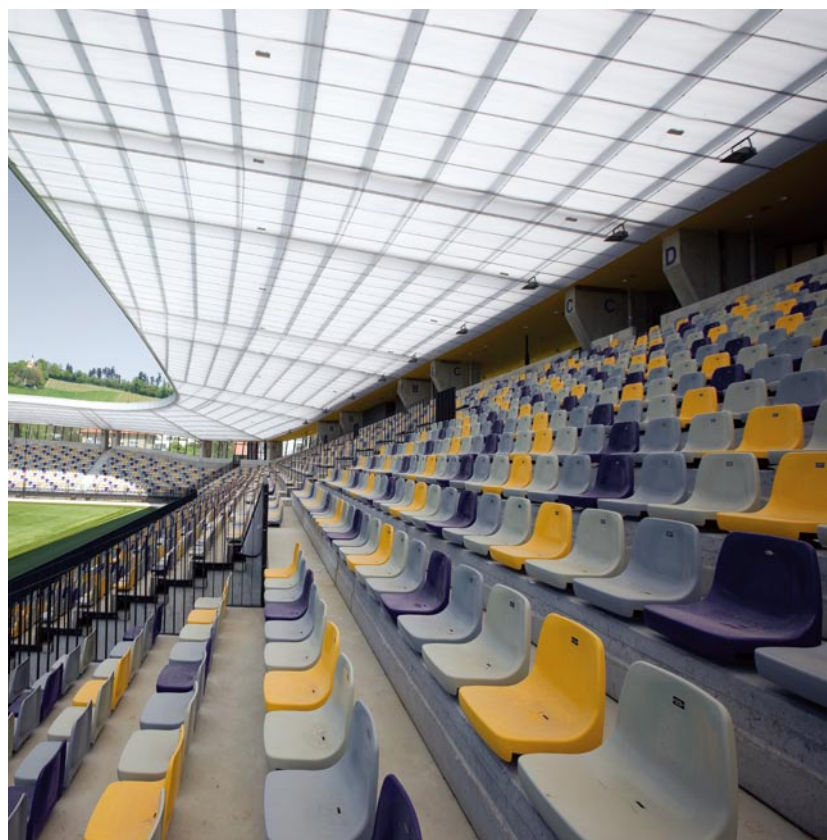
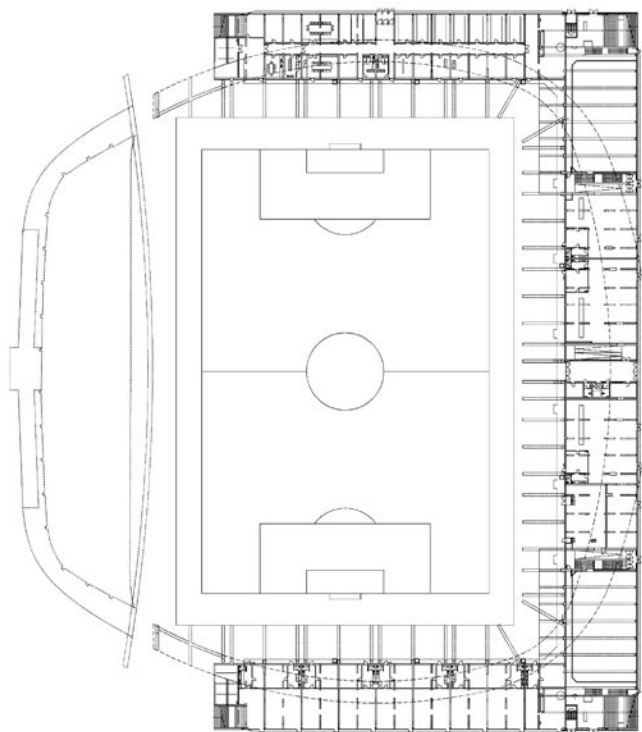






Left: The translucent roof elegantly hovers over the seating area inside the stadium

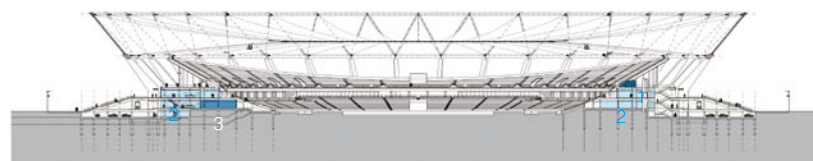
左图：半透明屋顶优雅的盘旋在体育场内座位区的上方



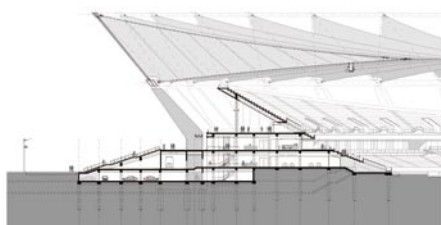
佛山世纪莲体育中心 Century Lotus Sports Park

Designer: Volkwin Marg / gmp – von Gerkan, Marg and Partners Architects **Location:** Foshan, China
Completion date: 2006 **Photographer:** Christian Gahl, Berlin

设计师: 福尔克温·马格 (gmp建筑事务所) 项目地点: 中国, 佛山 完成时间: 2006年 摄影师: 柏林克里斯琴·耶尔摄影公司



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| 1. Auditorium | 1. 观众席 |
| 2. VIP / sponsoring area | 2. 贵宾区/球场广告区 |
| 3. Athletes / media / organisation | 3. 运动员/媒体/机构 |



Right: White membrane roof

右图: 色卷材防水屋面



On the occasion of the 12th Guangdong Province Sports Meeting 2006, Foshan wanted to present itself to the public as a modern and growing city. A multipurpose stadium and a swimming hall serve all demands of international sports competitions, while training and leisure sports facilities offer a large variety of activities to the visitors.

The circular stadium dominates the silhouette of the sports park with its huge, white membrane roof. BEING Situated on a green hill, it looks like a lotus in blossom.

The stadium's spokes-wheel roof construction with the folded membrane covering measures 350 metres in diameter and covers not just the stands but the outer concourses as well. Above the field, the roof can be opened and closed according to demand. With a grand and generous gesture, it links the stadium bowl to the surrounding park and becomes a symbol for the games of 2006.

The second venue in the sports park, the swimming pool, reflects the architectural language of the stadium, allowing the two buildings to appear as an ensemble without undermining the unquestioned dominance of the stadium.

The translucent membrane roof appears to hover unsupported above the water, and the stands and pools are embedded into the plateau of dike topography. The pools are constructed in a series and set into ground which has been built up to a height of one or two storeys.

Unlike the stadium, the folding membrane over the swimming complex is held up by a linear structure of more than seventy-metres-long diagonal steel supports, whose tension is taken up by triangular abutments. Supporting cables stretch between these abutments ensuring the stability of the membrane roof.

The architectural practice von Gerkan, Marg and Partners was founded by Meinhard von Gerkan and Volkwin Marg in 1965. Since its inception it has grown to include four partners one partner for China eleven associate partners more than 500 employees in ten offices in Germany and abroad. gmp is one of the few practices with a generalist position, which takes responsibility for a project from the design idea and its realisation right through to the interior design.

借2006年第12届广东省运动会举办之机, 佛山市要作为一座快速发展的现代城市向世人展示自身。一座多功能体育馆和游泳馆能够满足国际体育竞赛的各种要求, 而各种训练和休闲体育设施又能够为游客提供多种活动的场所。

这座圆形的体育场占据了体育公园的大部分面积, 有一个巨大的白色防水屋顶。体育场坐落在一座绿色的小山上, 看起来就像一朵盛开的莲花。

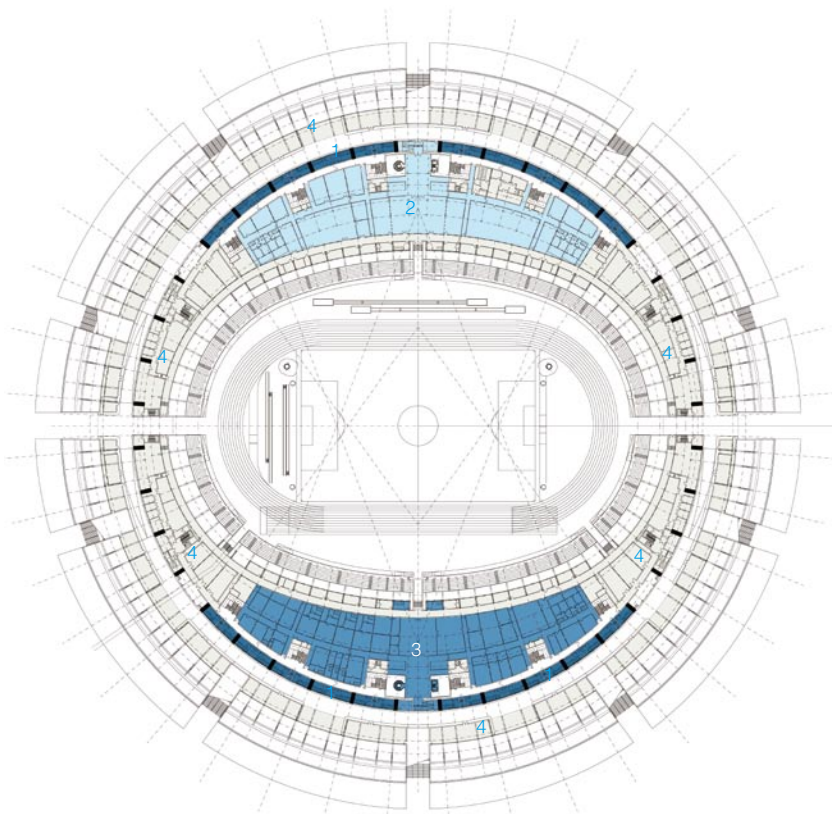
体育场的辐辏模式的屋顶带有折叠防雨层, 直径为350米, 不仅覆盖了看台, 也覆盖了外面的广场。比赛场上方的屋顶根据需要可以打开也可以合拢。屋顶的这个开合的动作就将体育场跟周围的公园连为一体, 成为2006年运动会的一个象征。体育公园里的第二个场馆就是游泳池。游泳池体现了这个体育场的建筑语言, 让两座建筑显得是个整体, 同时又不会影响体育场的绝对主导地位。

半透明的防雨层仿佛不用任何支撑地盘旋在水上, 看台和泳池都嵌进进水坝形状的地形中。泳池是按照顺序排列修建的, 陷入地下, 地面已经修到一层或两层高度了。

跟体育场不同, 游泳馆上方的折叠防雨层是用一种线性结构支撑的, 倾斜的支撑钢索长70余米, 通过三角桥基缓解了张力。支撑钢索在这些桥基之间延伸, 保证了防雨层的稳固。

德国gmp建筑事务所由迈恩哈德·凡·格康和福尔克温·马格于1965年建立。成立以来, 事务所已经成长为包括4家合作机构、7家附属机构以及500多名雇员的大公司, 10个工作室遍及德国及海外。gmp建筑事务所是为数不多的多面手公司, 对于承接的项目, 从设计构思到施工甚至到室内设计, 全部负责。





Awarded:

2009 IOC/IAKS Award / Silver Medal

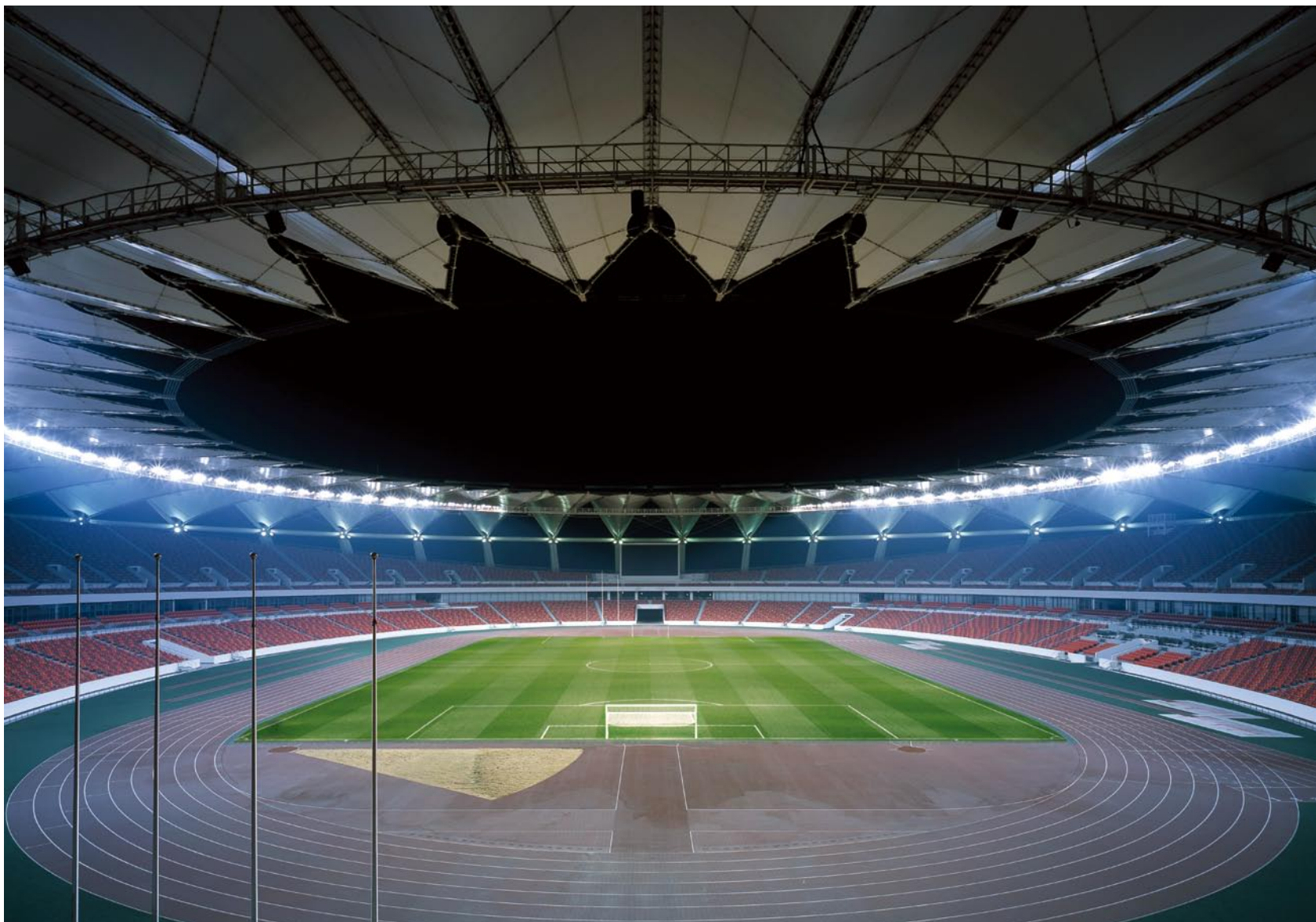
The IOC/IAKS AWARD is the only international architecture competition for sports and leisure facilities. Its aim is to bring public attention exemplary buildings and complexes in which good functionality harmonises well with high-quality architectural design inside and outside, with environmental compatibility and with considerate integration into the urban or rural landscape.

获奖情况:

2009年IOC/IAKS国际建筑奖银奖

IOC/IAKS大奖是唯一一个为体育休闲类设施而设的一个国际建筑竞赛。竞赛的目的是将公众注意力吸引到那些杰出的大型体育建筑上来，这些建筑良好的功能性结合了室内外高品质的建筑设计，配以良好的环境兼容性和城市或乡村景观融合性。

1. Auditorium
2. VIP / sponsoring area
3. Athletes / media / organisation
4. General surfaces
1. 观众席
2. 贵宾区/球场广告区
3. 运动员/媒体/机构
4. 全视图



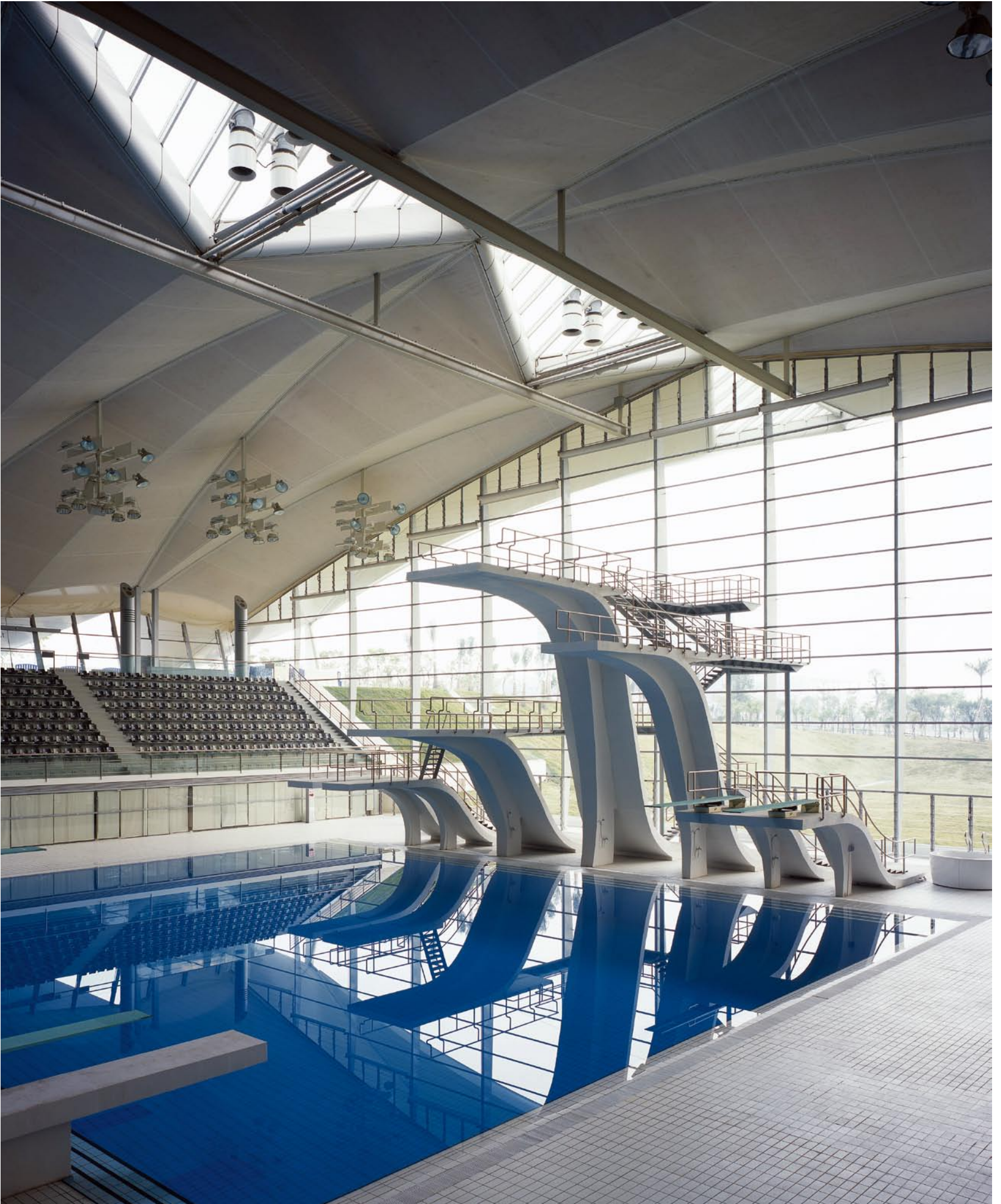
Left: Lighting effects of the stadium at night

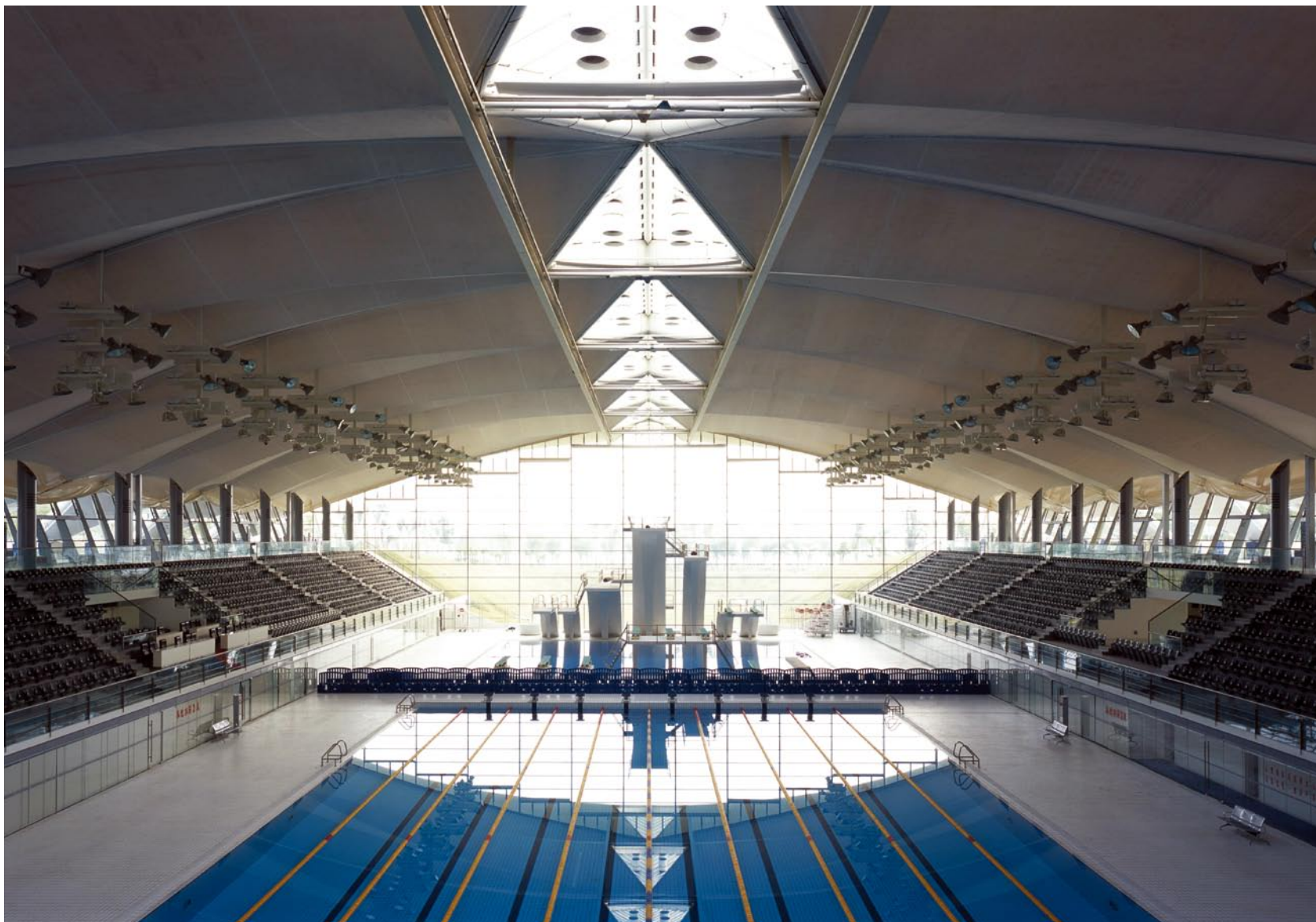
Top right: Folded membrane covering measures 350 m in diameter

左图：体育场的夜景照明

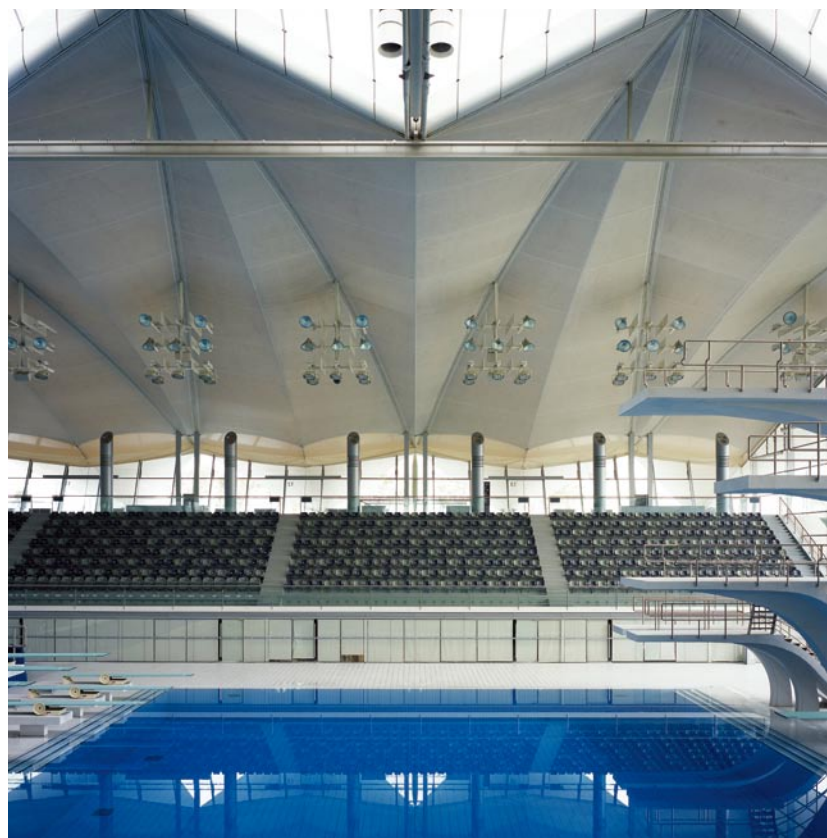
右上：卷材防水屋面，直径350米







Top right: The translucent membrane roof appears to hover unsupported above the water
右上：半透明的卷材防水屋面仿佛漂浮于水面之上



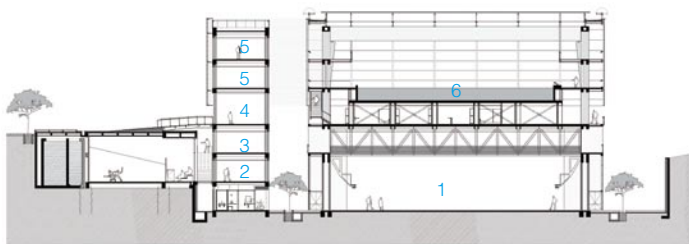
洛斯安第斯大学体育馆

Sports Facilities, Universidad de los Andes

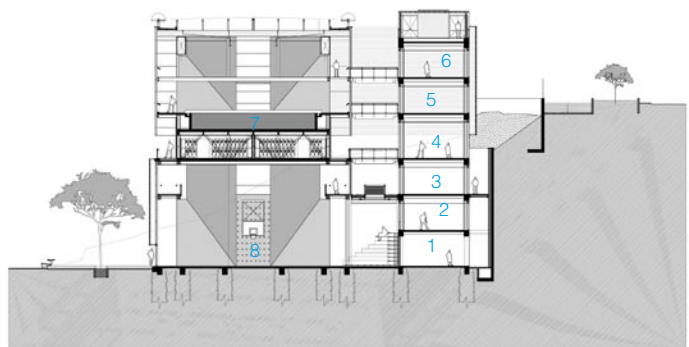
Designers: MGP Arquitecturay Urbanismo / Felipe González-Pacheco Mejía, Álvaro Bohórquez Rivero

Location: Bogotá, Colombia **Completion date:** 2009 **Photographer:** Andrés Valbuena **Awarded date:** 2010

设计师: MGP建筑设计事务所(费利佩·冈萨雷斯-帕切科·梅西亚, 阿尔瓦罗·彼霍奎兹·里韦罗) 项目地点: 哥伦比亚, 波哥大 完成时间: 2009年 摄影师: 安蒂拉斯·瓦尔布纳



- | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|----------|---------|
| 1. Multiple court | 4. Student's room | 1. 多功能庭院 | 4. 学生宿舍 |
| 2. Cafeteria | 5. Gym | 2. 自助餐厅 | 5. 健身房 |
| 3. Dance room | 6. Pool | 3. 舞蹈室 | 6. 泳池 |



- | | | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|----------|
| 1. Storage/multipurpose court | 5. Gym | 1. 储藏室/多功能庭院 | 5. 健身房 |
| 2. Ping pong room | 6. Administration office | 2. 乒乓室 | 6. 行政办公室 |
| 3. Board games room | 7. Pool | 3. 棋类游戏室 | 7. 泳池 |
| 4. Multipurpose room | 8. Multiple court | 4. 多功能室 | 8. 多功能庭院 |

Right: Transparency of façade elements

右图: 透明的立面元素

This project was awarded first prize in an architectural contest. The aim of such contest was to design a building for inner sports activities, which could blend with its outdoor surroundings. The site given for such challenge is called La Gata Golosa, located at the highest part of the University, in the boundaries between the city and the mountain in Bogotá, in a site of wonderful natural conditions, next to the emblematic Cerros de Monserratey Guadalupe. The city regulations were very strict in terms of site occupation, allowing the project to occupy the 5% of the whole lot. This implied proposing a compact building, locating the sport activities one on top of the other, in particular the pool and the multifunctional covered courts.

The result is a building decomposed in 6 architectural pieces set together in a way that the mountains, the city and the sky are involved in the project as part of the limits of the space. The strategy allows that each activity is seen by others, in a transparent building designed to practice sports but also to see the practising of sports, encouraging the students to get involved with what it offers.

The limits of the spaces inside or outside are undefined, and the building offers an unlimited number of possibilities to move around from one activity to another. The high level of transparency of the architectural pieces lets the light and the sight go through the volumes, allowing the building to be scanned from any angle or level the observer is at.

From the technical point of view, the architectural design resolves the challenging but strong position of locating the pool in the upper level, above the main court, by making four concrete elephant feet attached by a metal structure, in a high-risk earthquake zone. In this way the floating pool could take advantage of the imposing presence of the mountains and the impressive city view.

该项目在建筑设计大赛中荣获了一等奖的殊荣。该设计大赛旨在构建一个室内体育馆, 同时与周围建筑形成完美的统一体。建筑所在地被命名为“戈塔-格罗萨”, 位于洛斯安第斯大学的至高点, 介于波哥大山脉和城市之间, 周围自然环境优越秀美, 毗邻瓜达卢佩山。城市的规划条例对基地内的建筑面积有着严格的规定, 建筑只能占据总面积的5%。这就要求一个紧凑、精致的建筑具有多样化使用功能, 建筑的顶端, 尤其是游泳池和球场上方的多功能室为各种体育活动的进行提供了充足的空间。

整个建筑由六个部分构成, 巧妙地排列将山脉、城市和天空完美融入到项目之中, 成为该空间的边界。建筑的外观采用透明处理, 室外的学生能够将室内进行的各项体育活动尽收眼底, 从而积极参与体育运动, 融入到室内活跃的氛围之中。

通透的外观设计弱化了建筑的内外空间界限。大量的通道, 设计合理、有序, 方便师生们在各个活动空间中自由穿梭。高度透明的建筑让光线和视线穿透整个建筑的体量, 为人们提供全方位的观看视角。

从技术角度来看, 建筑位于地震高风险区, 四根钢筋混凝土象脚柱将泳池缓缓托举起来, 悬置于空中。该悬垂泳池充分利用了壮观的山景和秀美的城市景观。

Awarded:

CEMEX Prizes, Colombia, May 2010

Institutional / Industrial Architecture – First Place

CEMEX International Prizes, October 2010

Institutional / Industrial Architecture – First Place

获奖情况:

2010年5月哥伦比亚西麦克斯水泥奖 – 机构/工业建筑类一等奖;

2010年10月国际西麦克斯水泥奖 – 机构/工业建筑类一等奖







Left: View from exterior court

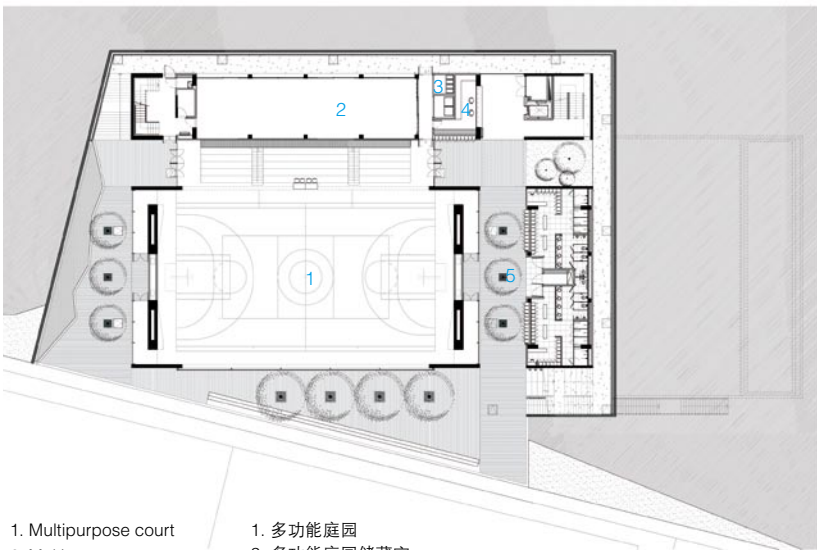
Top right: Building's transparency

Bottom right: Between architectural pieces

左图：外部庭园景致

右上：透明的建筑

右下：建筑各区间



1. Multipurpose court

1. 多功能庭园

2. Multipurpose court storage

2. 多功能庭园储藏室

3. Security

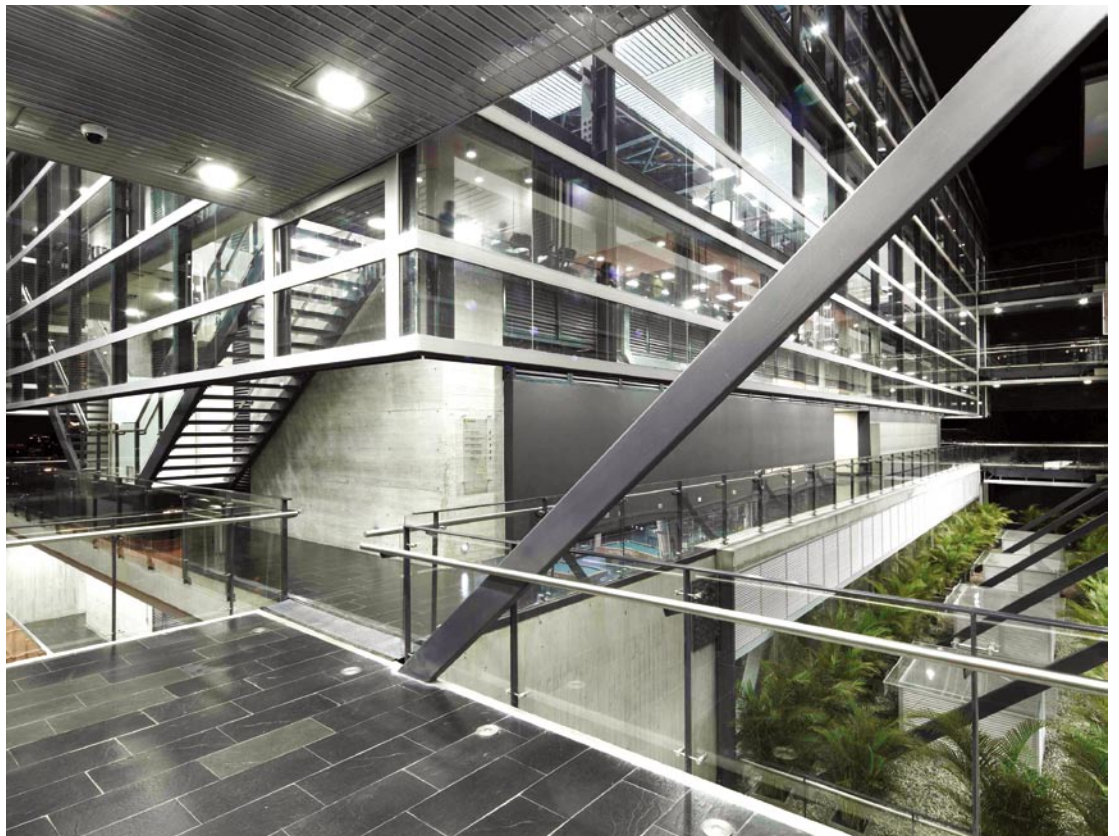
3. 安保处

4. Reception area

4. 接待处

5. Changing room

5. 更衣室





Top left: Main access

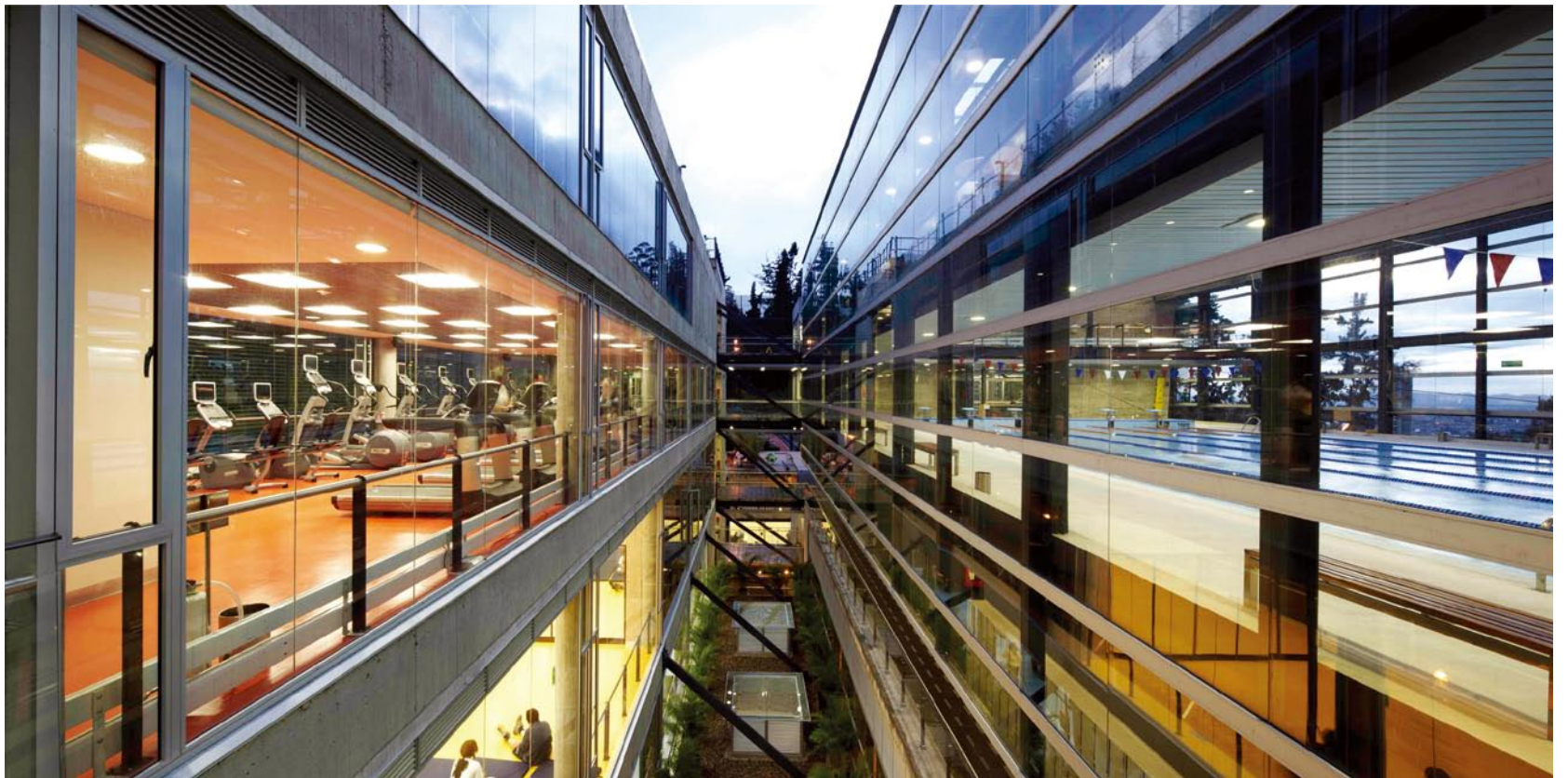
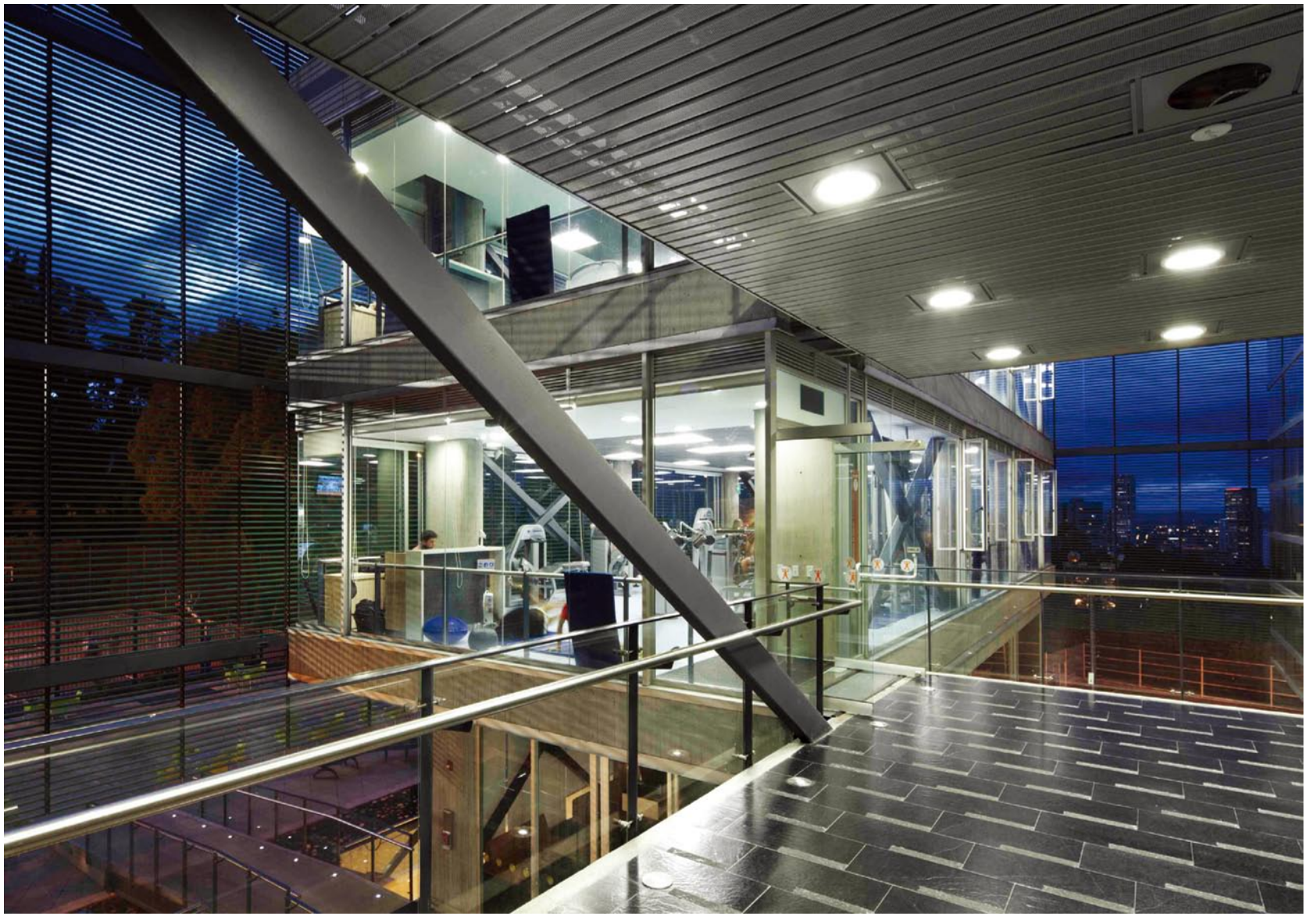
Top right: Transparency between pieces

Bottom right: Practising sports and watching practising sports

左上：主入口

右上：区域间的透明处理

右下：体育运动与观赏体育运动







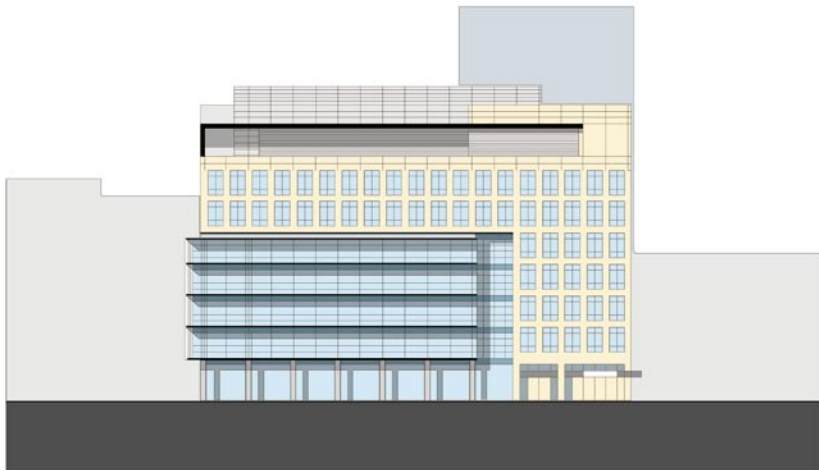
布洛得研究所 Broad Institute

Designer: Elkus Manfredi Architects **Location:** Massachusetts, US **Completion date:** January 2006
Photographer: Anton Grassl / Esto

设计师：艾尔卡斯·曼弗雷迪建筑事务所 项目地点：美国，马萨诸塞州 完成时间：2006年1月 摄影师：安东·格拉索/伊斯图



- | | |
|-----------------|----------|
| 1. Loading | 1. 装货区 |
| 2. Lecture hall | 2. 报告厅 |
| 3. Lobby | 3. 大厅 |
| 4. Parking | 4. 停车场 |
| 5. MBTA | 5. 地铁 |
| 6. Lab | 6. 实验室 |
| 7. Mechanical | 7. 机械设备室 |



Left: The building's gridded façade creates a defined streetwall for the intersecting main street
Right: The ground floor lobby is wrapped in full height glass and controls for digital information screens

左图：建筑的格栅立面为交叉的主要街道打造了一个精致的街面隔离墙
 右图：一楼的大厅被笼罩在全高的玻璃中，并对数码信息屏进行控制



At the roof, the building terminates with a volumetric composition of voids and foils that form a rational and sculptural composition while integrating the 1.26-metre-tall mechanical penthouse needed to support laboratory systems. Furthering the Institute's mission of community participation, the ground floor lobby functions as an interactive museum exploring the scientific, political, and social aspects of the research performed in the labs above. The second floor contains flexible meeting rooms and a garden terrace that covers the loading dock, providing gathering and breakout spaces for up to 100 visitors and a direct link to the adjacent parking garage. The laboratories on the western half of each floor consist of innovative BL1 and BL2 spaces with flexible bench cabinetwork, prep rooms, instrument rooms, and bioinformatics computation rooms. At the eastern half, office areas are organised around "science living rooms" and feature full-height glass partitions, encouraging staff interaction and facilitating daylight penetration.

在屋顶上，根据测算好的面积，建筑的空隙和金属薄片构成了一个合理的、雕刻般的组合，并把那些维护实验室系统所需的1.26米高的固定雨篷整合进去。

为了推进研究所的社区共享，将一层大厅开辟为互动式博物馆，人们在其中可以了解楼上的实验室中开展的有关科学、政治和社会等方面的研究。

二楼的参观区包括几个可变式会议室和一个花园式露台，可以为100位参观者提供聚会和休憩的场所，并可以直接通向附近的停车场（也是项目的一部分）。

西半部的每层实验室由BL1和BL2空间构成，并配备了长椅、准备室、仪器室和生物资料分析计算室。在东半部，办公室围绕着“科学起居室”分布并以全高玻璃分隔，以促进员工之间的互动并加强日光的渗透。

Awarded:

2007 R&D Magazine, Laboratory of the Year, High Honour

The building's gridded façade creates a defined streetwall for the intersecting main street, while the prominent glass box that punctures the grid celebrates the terminus of the axis that comes diagonally to the site. Functionally, this glass box exhibits research activity to the street below while suffusing labs with natural light and a sense of openness.

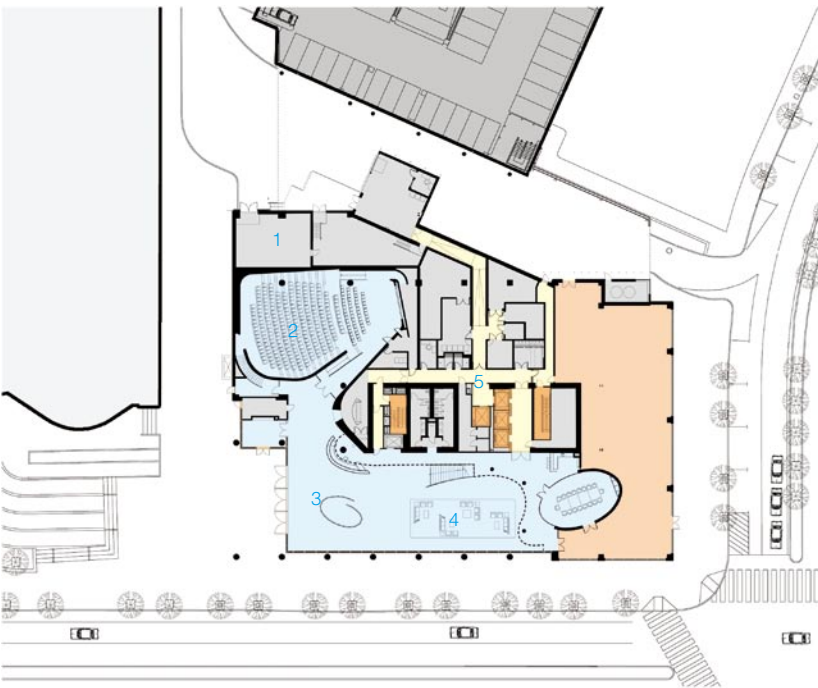
获奖情况:

2007年《研究与发展》杂志最佳实验室设计奖

该建筑栅格状的立面，为交叉的主要街道创造出特定的“连绵街墙”效果。同时，嵌在这些栅格中凸起的“玻璃盒子”强调了位于建筑对角处的主轴末端。就功能而言，这些“玻璃盒子”可以向下面的街道展示其进行中的研究活动，同时使实验室中洒满阳光，并产生一种开放的感觉。







1. Loading
 2. Lecture hall
 3. Lobby
 4. Lounge
 5. Corridor
1. 装货区
 2. 报告厅
 3. 大厅
 4. 休息室
 5. 走廊







Left: Flexible meeting rooms provide gathering spaces for up to 100 visitors

左图：灵活的会议室能够同时容纳100位访客

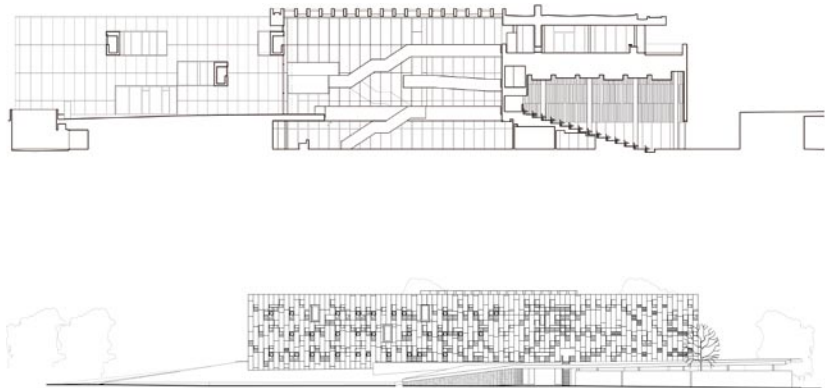


圆周理论物理研究所

Perimeter Institute for Research
in Theoretical Physics

Designer: Saucier + Perrotte Architectes / André Perrotte **Location:** Waterloo, Ontario, Canada
Completion date: 2004 **Photographer:** Marc Cramer

设计师：索希尔+佩罗特建筑事务所（安德烈·佩罗特）项目地点：加拿大，安大略省，滑铁卢市 完成时间：2004年
摄影师：马克·克雷默



Riding the controversial line between public and private space, this research institute attempts to subvert the usual hard thresholds established by private enterprise in the public realm. The site is on the shore of Silver Lake, at the northern edge of Waterloo's downtown core and the southern edge of the city's central park. Adjacent to the primary pedestrian access between the university campus and the city centre, the site is an urban wilderness between clearly defined worlds.

The design takes inspiration from the wide-ranging, hard-to-define concepts that make up the subject matter of theoretical physics, at once micro- and macro-cosmic, rich in information and of indeterminate form and substance. Between the city and park, the Perimeter Institute expands and inhabits the improbable space of the line separating the two. The building defines the secure zones of the Institute's facilities within a series of parallel glass walls, embedded in an erupting ground plane that reveals a large reflecting pool. The north façade, facing the park across this pool, reveals the Institute as an organism, a microcosm of discrete elements. The south façade, facing the city across train tracks and the city's main arterial road, presents the Institute as a unified but transforming entity, of enigmatic scale and content. Entry to the Institute is possible from both the north, along the reflecting pool, and the south, under the new ground plane.

The interior of the Institute is organised around two central spaces, the main hall on the ground floor and the garden on the first. Spaces for administration, meeting and seminar rooms, leisure and fitness spaces, and a multipurpose theatre for symposia and public presentations, have direct access to the main hall. The circulation corridors running east-west are positioned between the opalescent glass planes, which are occasionally punctured and shifted to reveal views across the interior space of the hall. Vertical circulation climbs these walls, tendrils of ground that run from the garden through the building. The garden – nature emerging from the vacuum – is crossed by three bridges that puncture all the planes, as well as the north and south façades. The bridges provide quick access to information, facilities and research colleagues. These conduits, which formally bind together the Institute, are routes crossing the improbable space between theoretical physics and everyday life.

圆周理论物理研究所坐落在美丽的银湖湖畔，地处加拿大安大略省西南的滑铁卢市北部，城市中央公园的南部。紧邻的主要行人通道连接着大学校园和城市中心。研究所既非私有，也非公有。无论是郁郁葱葱的春夏，还是满城红叶的秋天，或是银装素裹的寒冬；无论是从远处遥望研究所，还是从研究所极目远眺，都别有一番滋味。

大小不一的立体窗户、错落有致的办公室幕墙、一池浅浅的具有象征意义的水，增添了该研究所特色，突出了这里严谨的氛围。北面，公园和一池碧水连为一体，传达出研究所是一个有机体的意义。南面，紧邻的城市主干道上的车来车往，又使得研究所成为一个有着神秘色彩的建筑物。北面沿着倒映池，南面穿过新的地下通道都可以直达研究所。

研究所内部由两个中心空间组成，包括一层的大厅和二层的花园。从行政办公室、会议研讨室和休闲健身会所、多功能研讨和报告厅都可以直达大厅。整个大厅被乳白色玻璃环绕，东西走向的楼梯使得人们可以在大厅内自由行走。花园里的卷须爬满了外墙，三座桥可以通向花园和研究所的南北，因此，人们足不出户便能在这里学习、交流、锻炼、娱乐和休闲。

Right: South façade and erupting ground plane

右图：南部立面与突出的地平面设计







Awarded:

2006 Governor General's Academic Medal

Lord Dufferin, Canada's third Governor General after Confederation, created the Academic Medals in 1873 to encourage academic excellence across the nation. Over the years, they have become the most prestigious awards that students in Canadian schools can receive.

For more than 125 years, the Governor General's Academic Medals have recognised the outstanding scholastic achievements of students in Canada. They are awarded to the student graduating with the highest average from a high school, as well as from approved college or university programmes. Pierre Trudeau, Tommy Douglas, Kim Campbell, Robert Bourassa, Robert Stanfield and Gabrielle Roy are just some of the more than 50,000 people who have received the Governor General's Academic Medal as the start of a life of accomplishment.

Today, the Governor General's Academic Medals are awarded at four distinct levels: Bronze at the secondary school level; Collegiate Bronze at the post-secondary, diploma level; Silver at the undergraduate level; and Gold at the graduate level. Medals are presented on behalf of the Governor General by participating educational institutions, along with personalised certificates signed by the Governor General. There is no monetary award associated with the Medal.

获奖情况:

2006年总督学术勋章奖

达弗林勋爵——加拿大实行联邦制后的第三任总督——于1873年创建了该学术奖章，以鼓励全国的学术发展。多年来，该奖章已成为加拿大学生能够获得的最有声望的奖项。

一百多年来，已有许多加拿大学生的杰出学术贡献得到总督学术奖章的认可。他们授予的毕业学生一般具有高中或者已获得承认的学院或大学学历。皮埃尔·特鲁多、汤米·道格拉斯、金·坎贝尔、罗伯特·布哈萨、罗伯特·斯坦菲尔德和加布里埃·罗伊等人是50多万获得总督学术奖章的代表人物，他们以此作为开始职业成就的起点。

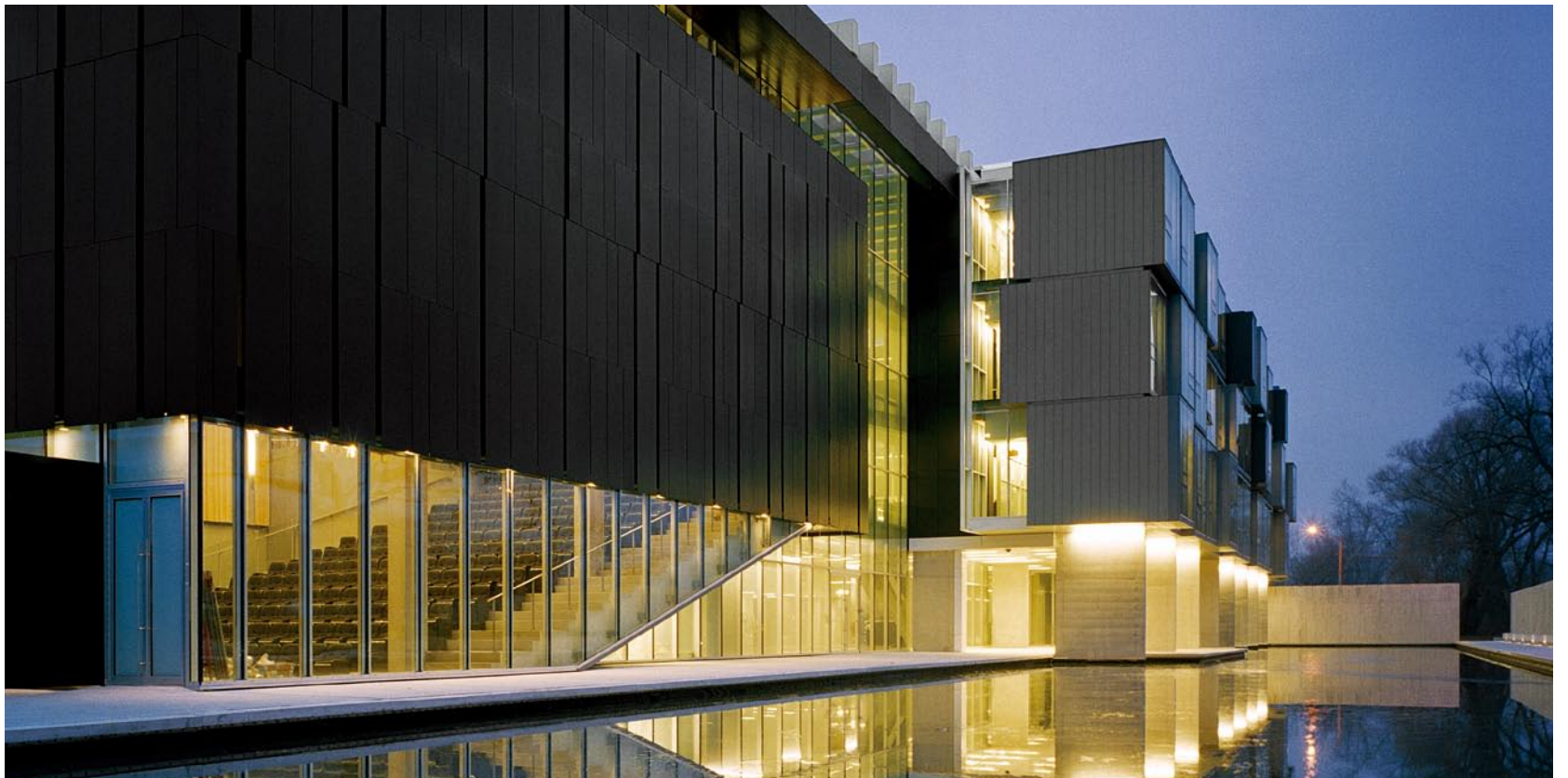
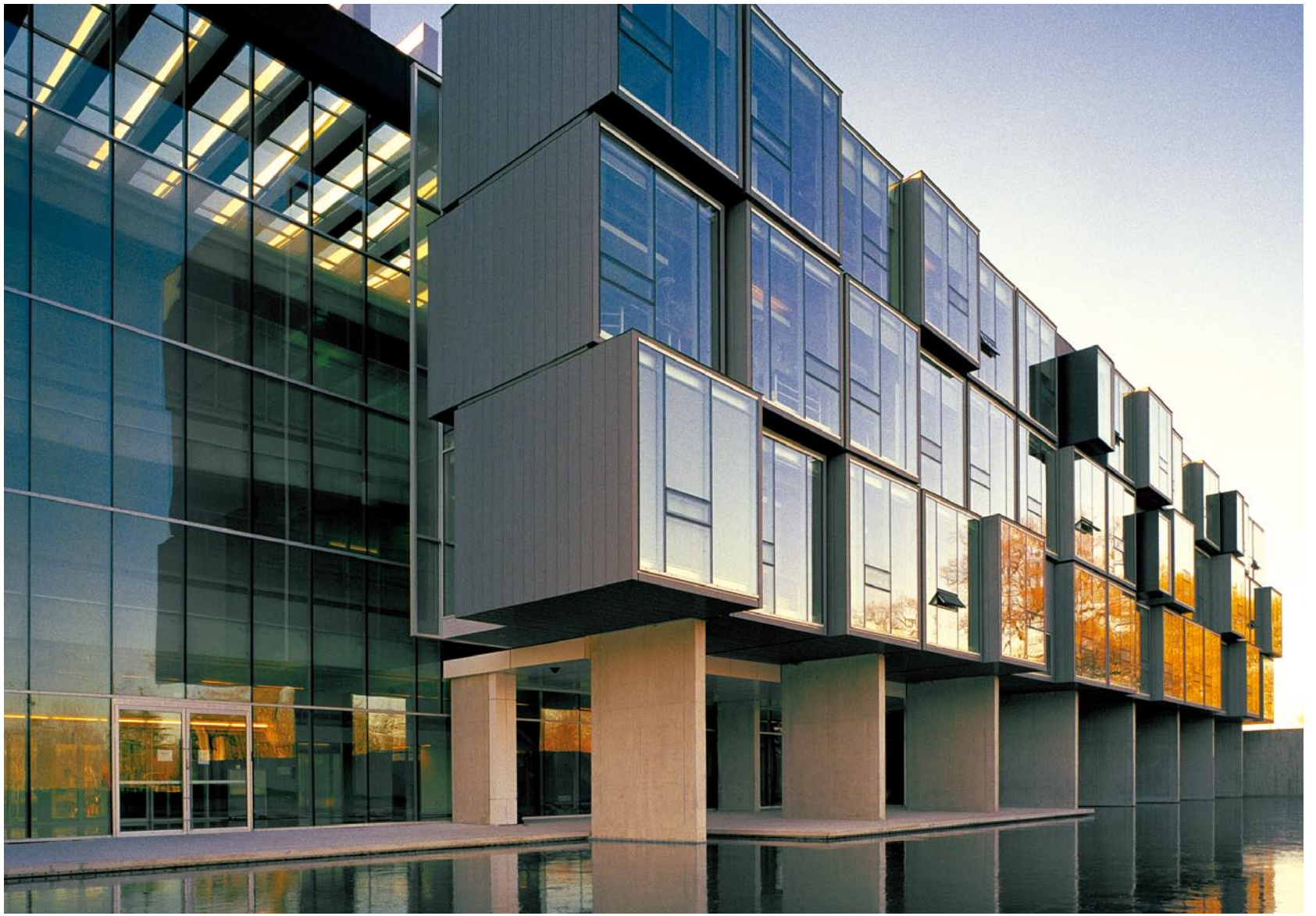
如今总督学术奖章分为四个不同层次授予：中学层次为铜质奖章，高中为学院制铜质奖章，大学为银质奖章，研究生为金质奖章。这些奖章由参与的教育机构代表总督颁发，并且会颁发带有总督签名的个性化证书。该奖项只有奖章，没有任何奖金。

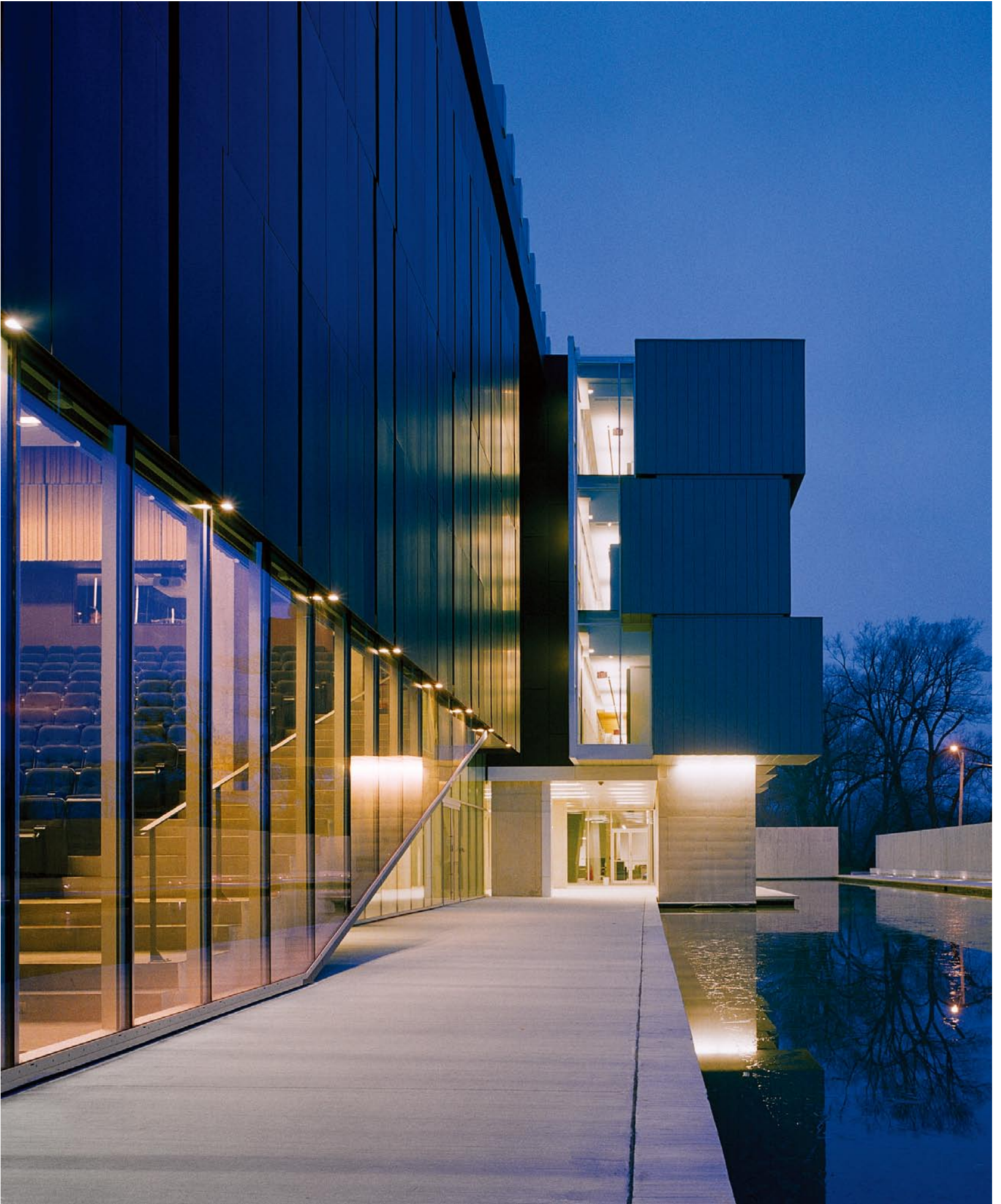
Top right: Northern entrance and reflecting pool

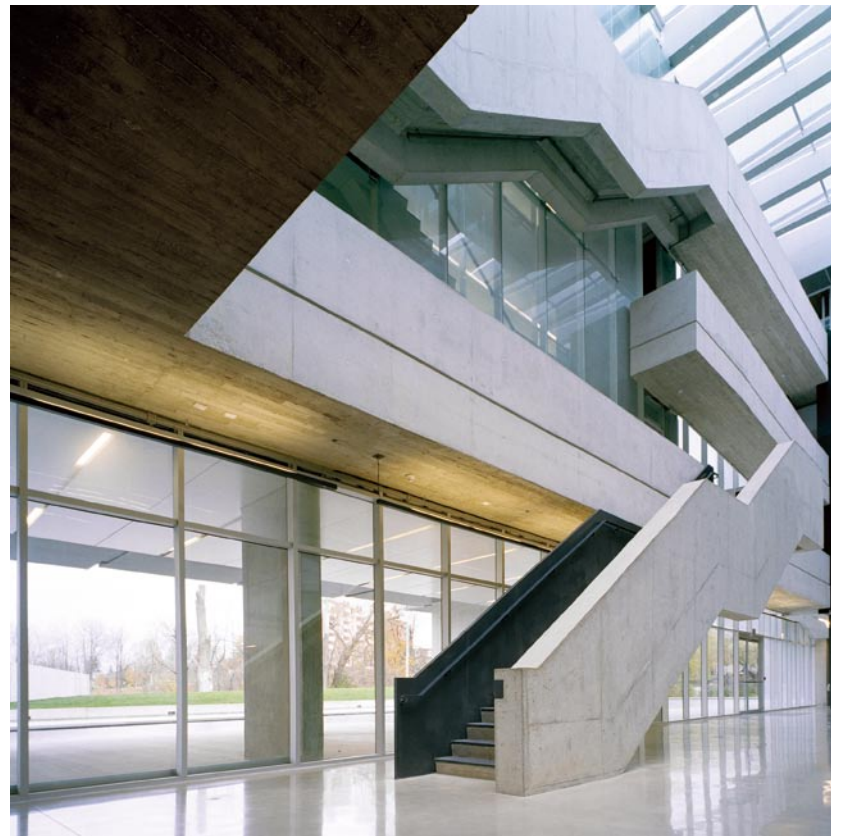
Bottom right: Northern façade, reflecting pool and auditorium

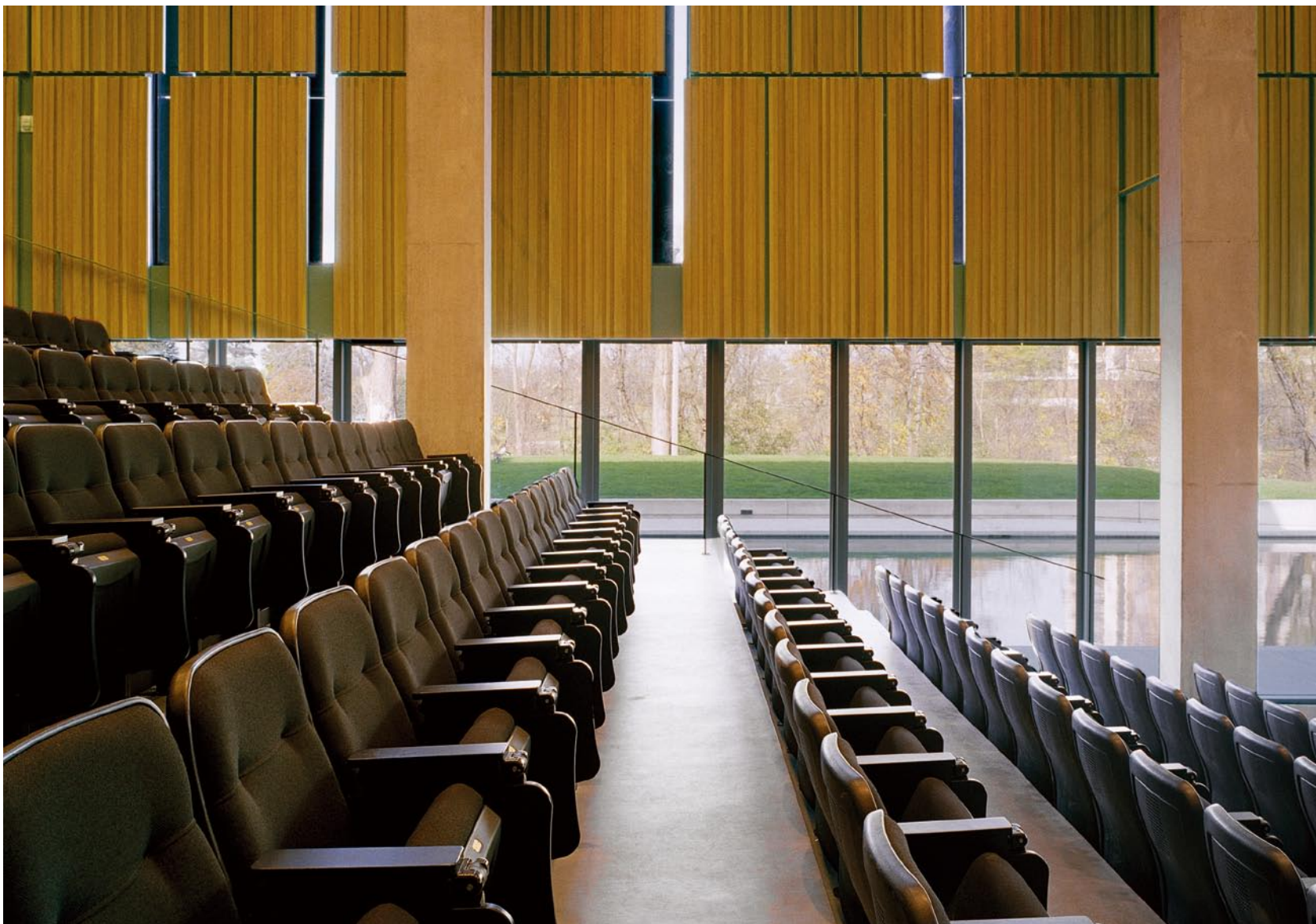
右上：北部入口和倒影池

右下：北部立面，倒影池和礼堂







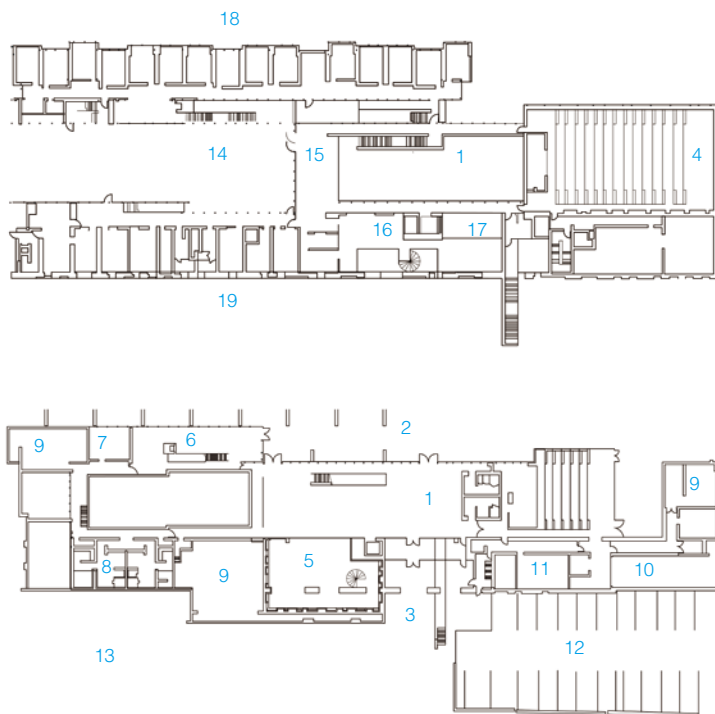


Left: Auditorium

Right: Cafeteria / space for informal group gathering and discussion

左图：礼堂

右图：自助餐厅/非正式团体聚会和讨论空间



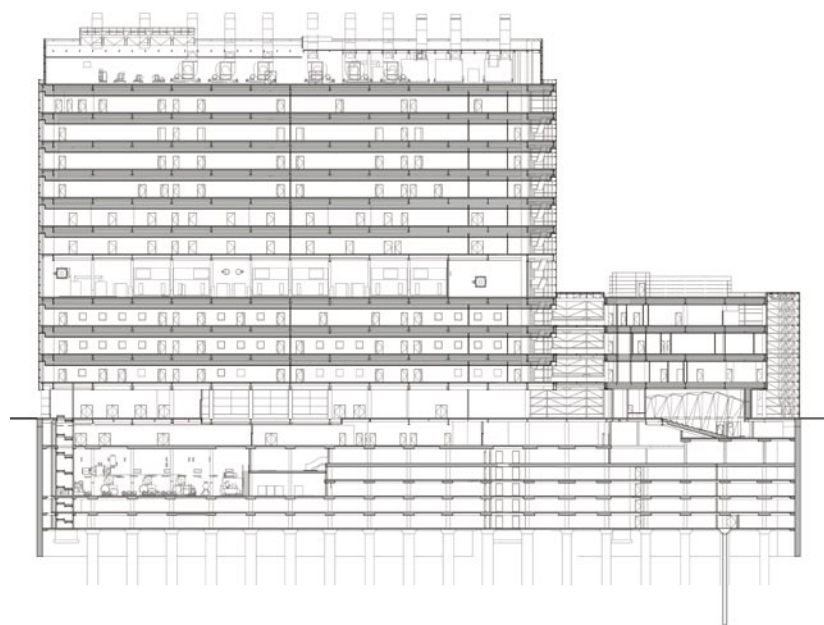
- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------|
| 1. Main hall | 1. 主厅 |
| 2. North entrance | 2. 北部入口 |
| 3. South entrance | 3. 南部入口 |
| 4. Lecture theatre | 4. 报告厅 |
| 5. Library | 5. 图书馆 |
| 6. Lounge | 6. 休息室 |
| 7. Gym | 7. 健身房 |
| 8. Changing rooms | 8. 更衣室 |
| 9. Mechanical | 9. 机械房 |
| 10. Loading dock | 10. 装货区 |
| 11. Storage | 11. 储藏室 |
| 12. Parking | 12. 停车场 |
| 13. Squash (basement) | 13. 壁球室 (地下室) |
| 14. Garden | 14. 花园 |
| 15. Mezzanine (hall) | 15. 夹楼 (大厅) |
| 16. Mezzanine of the library | 16. 图书馆夹楼 |
| 17. Reading room | 17. 阅览室 |
| 18. Researcher's offices | 18. 研究员办公间 |
| 19. Administrative offices | 19. 行政管理办公室 |

波士顿默克研究实验室

Merck Research Laboratories
Boston

Designer: KlingStubbins **Location:** Boston, USA **Completion date:** 2004 **Photographer:** Paul Warchol
Photography, ChristopherBarnes.com

设计师: KlingStubbins建筑事务所 项目地点: 美国, 波士顿 完成时间: 2004年 摄影师: Paul Warchol摄影、
ChristopherBarnes.com



Right: View of entrance

右图: 入口景致



Merck Research Laboratories Boston is a 12-storey research laboratory tower with six levels of below-grade parking located in the Longwood Medical Area of Boston, a highly active educational, cultural, and historical environment. The site is at the juncture of high-rise institutional buildings to the west and south, and lower-scaled academic buildings to the east and north. As a result of the building's adjacencies, considerations of scale, material, function, and site geometry were paramount in the design process. The context within which MRL Boston exists is one toward which a sympathetic, not similar, response seemed appropriate. To achieve a singular identity, the materials and colouration chosen allow the building to present itself uniquely.

Massing is a direct reaction to the site limitations, and the very different context on each of the four sides. The laboratory tower is similar in scale to the research and health care facilities to the south, and the northern extension corresponds to the scale of Emmanuel College. The juncture between the two components is given definition by an atrium that is at the terminus of the entry drive. Here, the various geometries of the site converge to define the atrium space – a space that serves as a collector of people and events on the ground floor and as an artery that binds the tower to its lower wing with bridges on the second, third, and fourth floors.

The programme's resolution was the obvious point of departure; and although there existed many dictates respective to adjacency and interrelationship, the design was further influenced by concerns for flexibility and adaptability. The complex programme consists of chemistry, biology, and pharmacology laboratories, as well as offices, conferencing and interaction areas, cafeteria, auditorium, and library. The private functions of research are housed within the tower with restrictions of access. The open and shared spaces are located in the low wing with fewer access restrictions. Plan determinations were made with consideration for movement from public to private, and along routes which are conducive to promoting interaction.

The character of the building was influenced by issues of programme and adjacencies, but more directly by willful decisions involving imagery. The design is very much about the interface with light; no other consideration is seen as so contributory to ultimately providing a range of experiences. The building's enclosure, while satisfying criteria of comfort, containment, and security, is more about the myriad of presentation possibilities than it is about boundary. The architectural character endeavors to be understood in terms which are readily associated with scientific research, technology, discovery, and affording both the viewers of the building and the participants within layers of experience.

波士顿默克研究实验室共有12层，地下有一个6层的停车场。项目位于波士顿长木医学区，长木医学区是一个集教育、文化、历史于一身的特殊区域。项目紧邻西南方向的高层研究楼和东北方向的小规模教学楼。出于对周边环境的考虑，项目的规模、材料、功能性和占地面积等在设计过程中至关重要。波士顿默克研究实验室所处的环境和谐而适宜。项目所选择的材料和色彩让它独树一帜。

项目的体量对场地的限制和四周的不同环境作出了直接的反映。实验楼和南面的研究和医疗机构的规模相仿；而北侧的扩展部分则和伊曼纽尔学院大小相似。建筑的两个部分由直通大楼入口的中庭相连。不同的空间汇聚在中庭，在一楼形成了一个集会和活动的空间。作为连接建筑的主干道，中庭的三、四、五层都有廊桥将实验楼和扩展部分连接在一起。

项目明显与周边的建筑分隔开来；尽管与四邻有这紧密的联系，设计却更多地被项目的灵活性和适用性所影响。整个项目包含化学、生物、药学实验室，以及办公室、会议室、会客室、餐厅、礼堂和图书馆。私密的实验研究工作室被设在实验楼里，设有入门限制。开放的公共区域则设在较低的扩展部分，很少有入门限





制。室内布局充分考虑了私密区域和开放区域之间的互动性，内部的线路将二者紧密连接在一起。虽然建筑的设计被项目的功能性和周边环境所影响，但它仍然充满了想象力。项目融入了大量光与界面的变换设计，最终形成了一种独特的视觉体验。建筑的外墙在保证舒适、密闭和安全性的同时，也为人们呈现了不计其数的可能性。设计的特点尽量让人们联系到科学研究、技术和探索，为建筑的参观者和使用者提供不同层次的体验。

Awarded:

2006 Building Information Model (BIM) Awards

The Building Information Model (BIM) Awards, given by AIA Technology in the Architectural Practice Knowledge Community (TAP), honour projects that highlight proven strategies and the latest trends in design and technology in the building industry.

2004, Gold Medal

Organization: American Institute of Architects Philadelphia Chapter Reason: "Doing a large building well is more difficult than doing a good small building. They have taken what is usually a very introverted program and opened it into a beautifully layered structure. It has a sophisticated glass skin that allows lightness and special qualities to be revealed. It is beautiful, elegant and sophisticated. The different degrees of transparency allow spatial expression of interior volumes...literal and figurative transparencies. Compositionally, the

scale of the building is a well-articulated series of volumes. The plans, sections and elevations of the building elegantly reduce from the urban scale to that of the user." Richard Gluckman, FAIA, speaking for the AIA Philadelphia Jury

获奖情况:

2006年建筑信息模型奖

建筑信息模型奖由美国建筑师协会建筑实践知识协会颁发。旨在奖励那些使用验证策略和引领建筑业最新技术风潮的项目。

2004年金奖

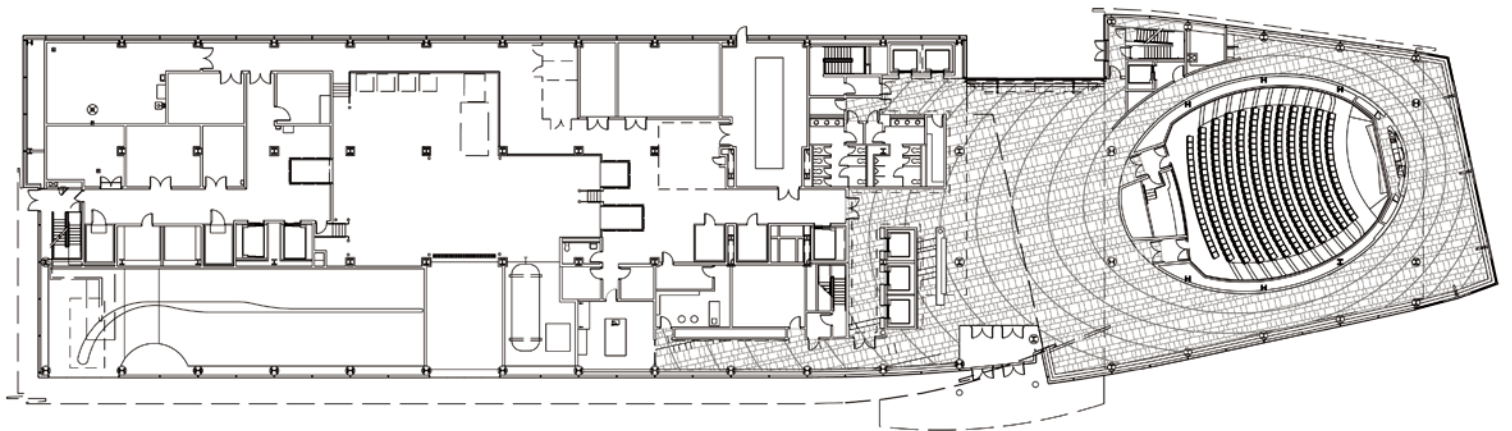
颁奖机构: 美国建筑师协会费城分会

获奖原因: "设计一座大体量建筑要比做好小型建筑难得多。该项目的设计师出色地将通常认为非常闭塞的功能区设计成开放式格局。这座建筑拥有令人目眩的玻璃表皮，赋予了建筑以轻盈、通透等特质，美丽、优雅而雕琢。不同程度的通透性让室内空间呈现出不同的空间表现。在组成上，整座建筑是一系列空间的巧妙连接。平面、立面、剖面都从建筑使用者着眼，凸显体量上的人性化。"

Right: View of entrance from south

右图: 南向入口景致









Left: View towards skylight indicating atrium curtainwall and canopy structure.

View of staircase in north atrium

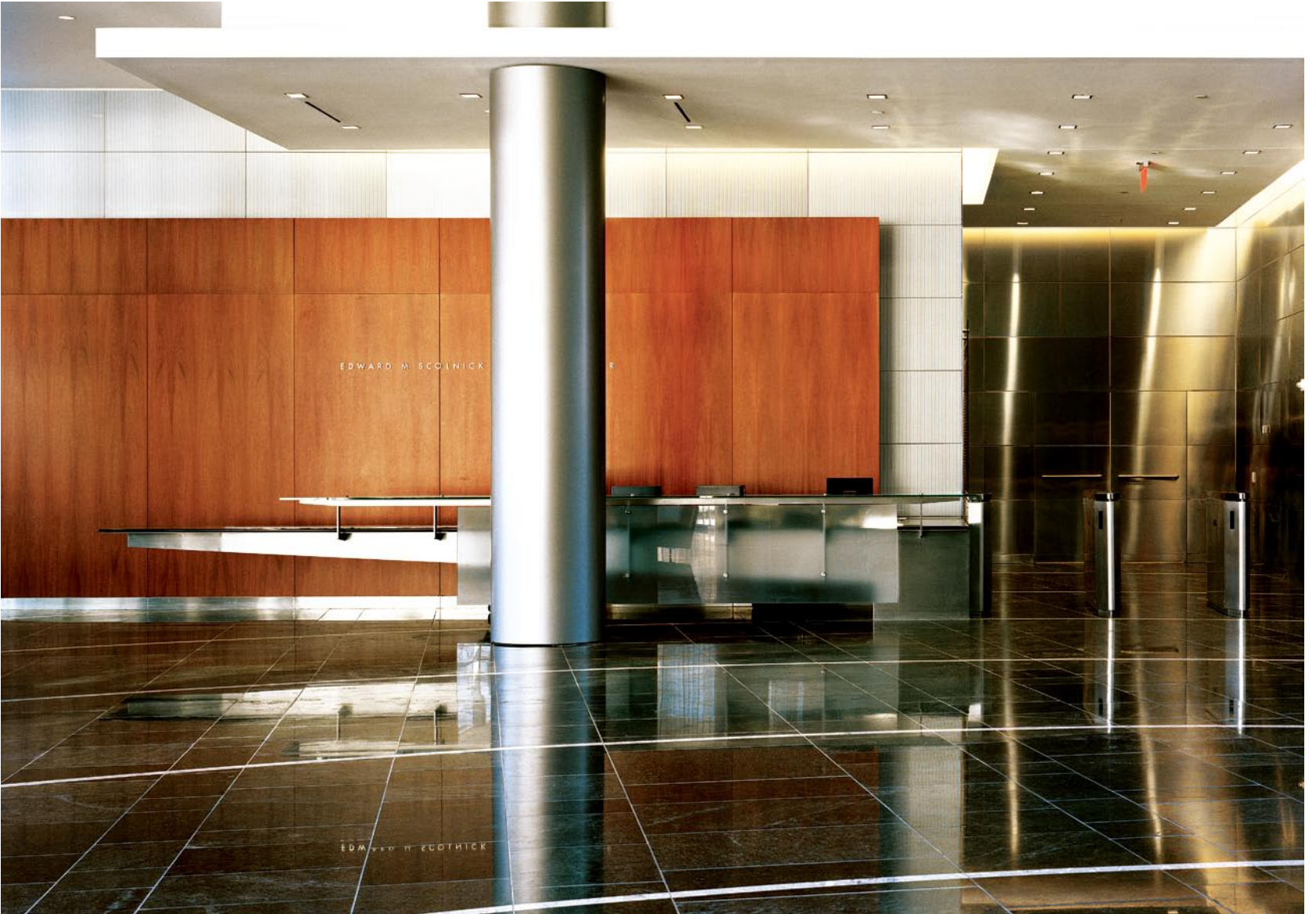
Right: Corridor from lobby leading to display laboratory

左图：中庭天窗、玻璃幕墙与穹顶结构

北侧中庭里的楼梯

右图：从大厅通往陈列实验室的走廊







Top left: Reception desk

Bottom left: Auditorium

Top right: Typical chemistry lab

Bottom right: Corridor around auditorium

左上：接待台

左下：礼堂

右上：独特的化学实验室

右下：礼堂周围的走廊

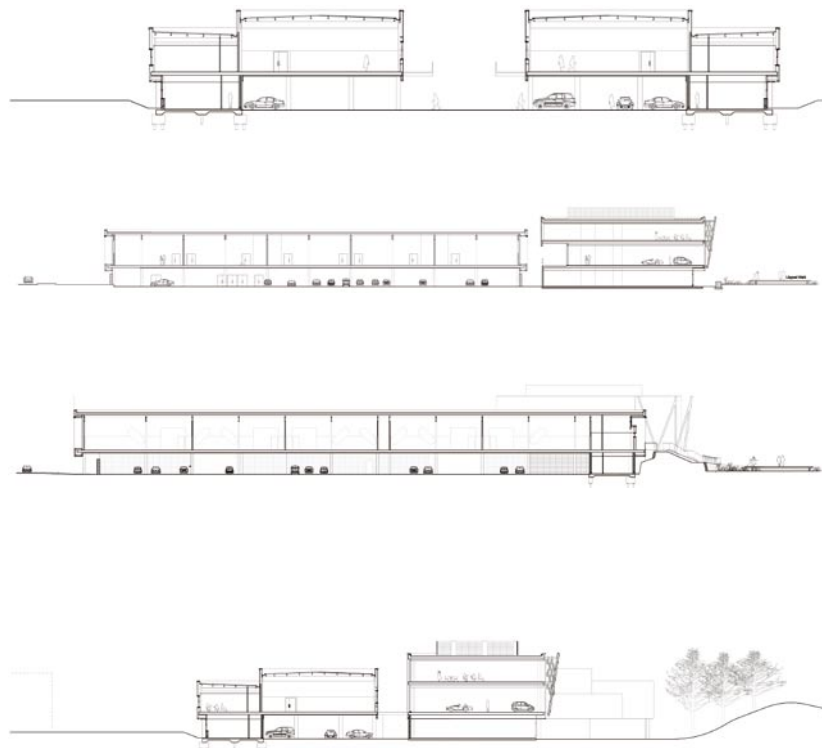


海菲尔德汽车和工程培训中心

Highfields Automotive and Engineering Training Centre

Designer: Hawkins\Brown **Location:** Nottingham, UK **Completion date:** 2008 **Photographer:** Tim Crocker

设计师：霍金斯，布朗 项目地点：英国，诺丁汉 完成时间：2008年 摄影师：提姆·克罗克



The 6,600 sq m Training Centre brings into partnership Castle College, the largest provider of further education and community learning in Nottingham, and car manufacturer Toyota. Seen as an exemplar of collaboration, it provides high-level training and research facilities for automotive engineering, including hybrid engine technology and biofuels. Within the centre teaching staff and trained Toyota engineers work along side students and school children, making it the first centre in Europe to offer specialist training for 14 yrs through to adult in one location.

Located within the Highfields Science Park site, the building form continues the logic of the master plan, engaging with the central public space by allowing the landscape to flow through and around its structure. The imaginative form of the building is derived from the linear footprints of the other buildings on the master plan so that the building emerges like a new species from the same family of insects. It perches on the edge of a water meadow, accessed by the Science Park's central pedestrian spine "the lily pad boardwalk".

The two wings occupied by Castle College and Toyota extend out across the landscape, sheltering and screening 80 car parking spaces beneath. The wings feature the centre's principal facilities – ten 250 sq.m workshops, 1,100 sq.m of training and office space, breakout spaces and changing rooms. The wings are linked by a three-storey high hub, which contains all the communal spaces including a library and IT centre, restaurant and reception.

Clad predominantly in a glazed curtain wall, the hub is shaded by 160 capsule-shaped perforated panels held in place by a faceted cone around the building. The large volumes of the workshops are clad in finely ribbed silver composite panels and are supported by rows of smooth, circular concrete columns. The smaller training blocks are clad in a riot of mixed greens, nestling around and softening the bulk of the principal workshops.

占地6,600平方米的培训中心是诺丁汉最大的继续教育学院、学习社区——城堡学院和丰田汽车制造商共同合作的结晶，并作为协同合作的典范，为汽车工程学（包括混合动力发动机技术和生物燃料）提供高层次的培训和一流的研究设施。培训中心的教师、丰田汽车培训工程师与学生和学校中的孩子们一同工作，为当地年满14岁以上的人们提供特殊的培训环境，打造欧洲首家汽车和工程培训中心。

建筑位于海菲尔德科学园原址，其外形延续了总体规划的逻辑，在中央公共空间的内部和周围打造出优美的自然景观。匠心独运的建筑形态源自对总体规划中其他建筑的线性足迹的参考，独特的形态如同一昆虫系的一个新物种的诞生。建筑坐落于一个草甸的边缘，与科学公园的中央步行区“睡莲木板路”相通。

城堡学院和丰田汽车的两个侧楼穿过景观区向外延伸，为下方的80个停车位提供有效遮挡。侧楼中央的主要设施空间是该地区的主体，包括10个占地250平方米的工作间、1,100平方米的培训和办公空间、休息室和更衣室。一个三层高的公共区作为一个重要的空间枢纽将两个侧楼自然衔接在一起。公共区中设有图书馆、信息技术中心、餐厅和接待中心。

公共区的外围覆以透明的玻璃幕墙，160个胶囊形状的穿孔板被环绕建筑的一个刻面圆锥体固定之后为公共区提供完美遮蔽。工作间的大型体量外覆以精致的棱纹镀银复合板，并由光滑的混凝土圆柱群进行支撑。小型培训区外涂以混合的绿色色调，为主要的工作间增添无限活力气息。

Awarded:

RIBA Award 2009

RIBA LSC Further Education Design Excellence Award 2009

获奖情况:

2009年英国皇家建筑师学会奖

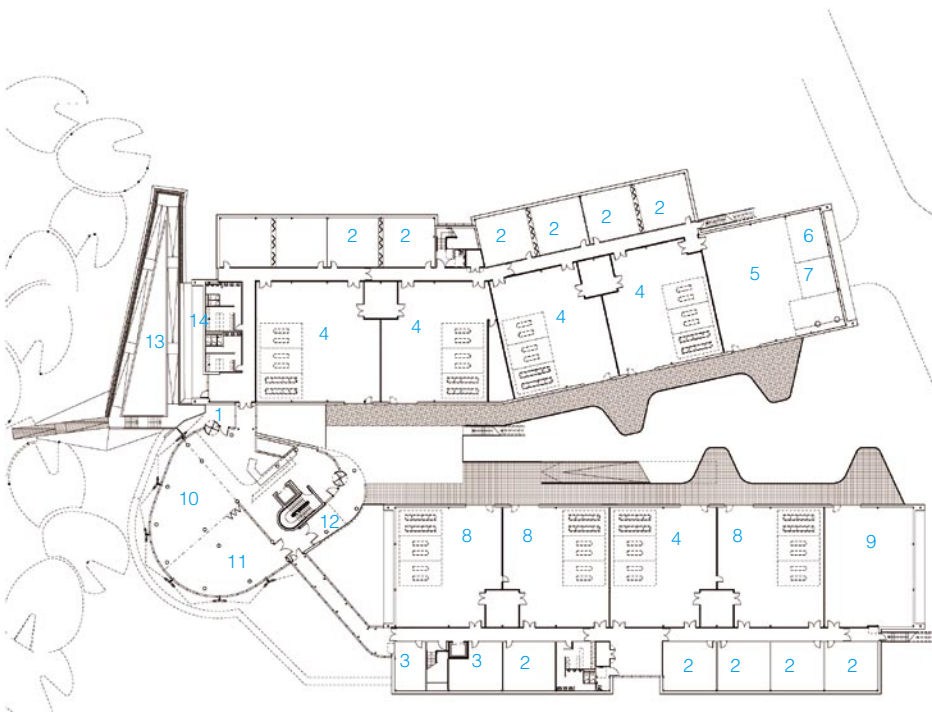
2009年英国皇家建筑师学会大型计算机继续教育优秀设计奖

Bottom right: The buildings are arranged around a central reed bed punctuated by timber lily pad shaped decks

右下：建筑围绕一个中央草地进行布局，草地上的睡莲形状平台为空间增添了无限生机







- | | |
|--|------------------------|
| 1. Entrance | 1. 入口 |
| 2. Training room | 2. 培训室 |
| 3. Office | 3. 办公间 |
| 4. Workshop | 4. 车间 |
| 5. Bodyshop | 5. 造型中心 |
| 6. Storage | 6. 储藏室 |
| 7. Mixing room | 7. 混调室 |
| 8. Engineering | 8. 管理室 |
| 9. MOT diagnostic and test | 9. 技术管理诊断与测试 |
| 10. Lexus showroom | 10. 雷克萨斯展示间 |
| 11. Toyota showroom | 11. 丰田展示间 |
| 12. Vehicle access | 12. 车辆入口 |
| 13. Ramp and stairs to Landscape Designer's Specifications | 13. 通往景观设计师技术规范区的坡道和楼梯 |
| 14. Balcony | 14. 阳台 |



Left: The Hub is a learning and event space that is wrapped in 'tyre-tread' solar shading, composed of 160 capsule shaped perforated panels

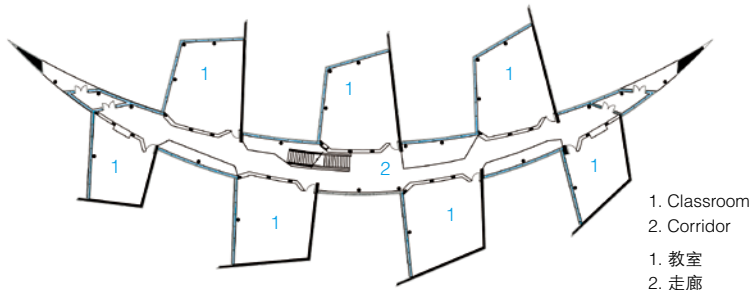
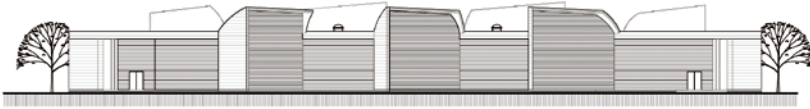
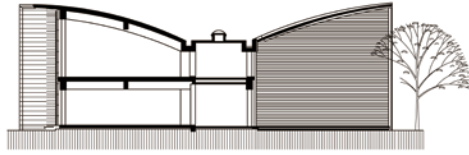
左图：这个中心为学习和活动的举办提供了空间，外部覆以轮胎面太阳能遮阳板，该遮阳板由160个胶囊形状的穿孔板材构成

沙木卓海事研究院

Samundra Institute of Maritime Studies

Designer: Christopher Charles Benninger Architects Pvt. Ltd **Location:** Pune, India **Completion date:** 2007 **Photographer:** A. Ramprasad

设计师：克里斯多夫·查尔斯·贝宁格建筑有限公司 项目地点：印度，普纳 完成时间：2007年 摄影师：A. Ramprasad工作室



1. Classroom
2. Corridor
1. 教室
2. 走廊

Top right: Informal Cadet's Mess Adorned with Aquatic Scenes in Exposed RCC
Bottom right: South-facing Solar Wall generates 90 KW s of photovoltaic energy

右上：海军学生非正式食堂，裸露的碾压混凝土中设置优美的水景
 右下：南向的太阳能墙体能够产生90千瓦的光伏能源

The Samundra Institute of Maritime Studies (SIMS) near Mumbai was established by Executive Ship Management (ESM) Singapore, to fulfill its new vision of an industry driven by environmental protection, safety and efficiency. Realising that it must drive this mission through human resources, it embarked on the creation of a sophisticated, state-of-the-art, world-class green campus where the full range of pre-sea and post-sea studies can be imparted.

Like ships floating upon a vast undulating sea, the sculptresque buildings appear to float on the grass lawns. Steel and glass were employed to give the cadets a taste of sea life.

On the campus, which was completed in 2007, housing 480 cadets, energy efficiency begins to walk the talk with the campus producing 90 KW of energy through its photovoltaic panels, which lend unique character to façades whose appearance is driven by efficiency and not fashions! Photovoltaic cells, both translucent and opaque, became modern-day Indian "jaalis", allowing in natural light while blocking heat via the 300-foot-long photovoltaic solar wall in the Maritime Workshop; Asia's longest, it produces 90 KW daily! Operable glass on the north façade brings in natural light, giving the testing equipment and machinery all-round illumination and ventilation. The Administration Building cleverly exploits northern light through its wavy glass atrium wall, while generating electricity through the grand photovoltaic south-facing façade that produces 30 KW. The structure is made of two walls, like a ship, that fall apart in the middle and then rejoin back in the end.

The long Students Hostel structure, which is a two hundred and fifty metres long, glides over the grass ocean, like a catamaran in full wind! 400 cadets and post-sea officers are accommodated within five "ships" anchored at either end by the Auditorium (South) and the Catering Centre (North). Aluminum louvers keep the bright sun off of the fenestration and the three Dining Halls are glass prisms facing north, with protective cladded concrete walls to the South and West. The interiors are cast-in-place concrete murals. This long ship floats above the Infinite Corridor, which acts as a covered walkway. The Academic Building is a composition of fourteen large classrooms, with cladded walls to the south and louvered glass. The large lineal atrium connects them all into one composition, with pointed, ship-like porches at either end.

孟买附近的沙木卓海事研究院由新加坡船舶行政管理投资兴建，旨在推动一个以环境保护、安全和效率为驱动的产业的飞跃发展。项目的设计宗旨在于通过人工设计打造一个先进、世界级的绿色校园，并将前海和后背研究分割开来。

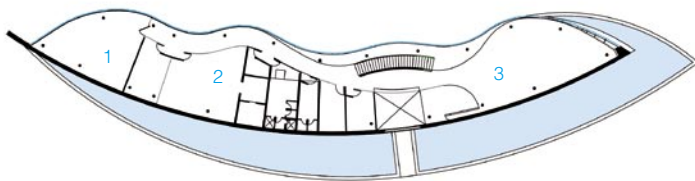
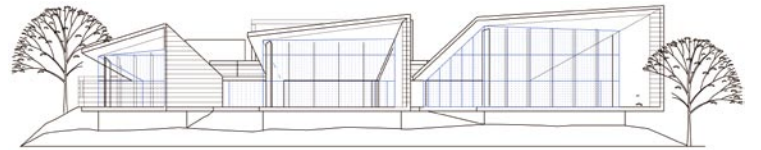
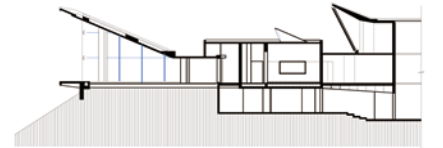
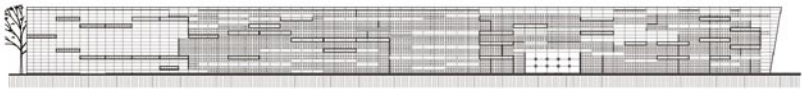
精雕细刻的建筑“悬浮”于草坪之上，犹如一个行驶在浩瀚大海中的轮船。建筑以钢材和玻璃为原料，营造出特有的海洋生活气息。

校园于2007年完成，可容纳480名学员，光电板每天能够产生90千瓦的能量，高效的能源利用使建筑的立面更具特色，而并不单凭借华丽的外表吸引人们的眼光。半透明和不透明的光伏电池在此刻转变成印第安式的格栅，有效增强了室内采光效果，并通过海事工作间中91米长的光伏太阳能墙体进行隔热。这个亚洲最长的光伏太阳能墙体每天能够生产90千瓦的能量。北部立面上的可移动玻璃窗成功将自然光线引入室内，并为检测设备和机器提供照明和通风。行政大楼巧妙地利用穿过波浪状玻璃中庭墙体的北部光线，并将南向立面大型光伏板所生成的30千瓦能量转化为电能。该结构由两个墙体构成，犹如一艘行进中的轮船，在中间的部分分开后在末端再次合并。

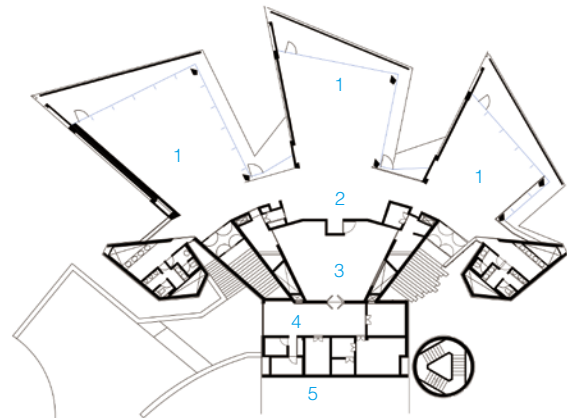
学生公寓沿横向向两端延伸，总长为250米，横亘于草坪之上，犹如一艘迎风前行的游艇。400名学员和后背工作人员被安置在五艘“轮船”内，南端的礼堂和北端的餐饮中心将“轮船”的两端进行固定。铝制百叶窗能够对强光进行有效过滤，3个就餐大厅采用玻璃棱镜设计，面北而居，南向和西向的墙体上覆有保护层。室内设置了现浇混凝土壁画。这艘狭长的“轮船”悬浮于悠长的走廊之上，而覆有遮棚的走廊同时也扮演着步行街的角色。教学楼由14个大型教室构成，南端墙体和百叶窗外覆以包层。大型线型中庭将整个空间完美结合在一起，两端设有尖尖的如船形状的门廊。







1. Conference
2. Visiting faculty
3. Reception&waiting
1. 会议室
2. 访客接待室
3. 接待处与等候区



1. Hall
2. Servery
3. Kitchen
4. Kitchen foyer
5. Towards hostel
1. 大厅
2. 备餐室
3. 厨房
4. 厨房门厅
5. 旅馆方向



Awarded:

2009, J.K. Cement-Architect of the Year Awards, Best Educational Institute Award
 2008, Indian Institute Architects Award, Excellence in Architecture for Best Public Building
 2009, Institute of Steel Development & Growth (INSDAG), Runner's up for Best Steel Structure in India
 2009, ArchiDesign Awards, Architect of the Year Award
 2009, World Architecture Festival Award, Barcelona, Category: Education – Finalist

获奖情况:

2009年J.K.混凝土建筑年度奖, 最佳教育学院奖
 2008年, 印度建筑师学会奖, 最佳公共建筑奖
 2009年, 钢材开发与发展研究所印度最佳钢结构银奖
 2009年, ArchiDesign奖, 建筑师年度奖
 2009年, 巴塞罗那世界建筑节教育类——决赛入围

Top left: Main entrance to Academic Centre with louvered facades to cut glare

Top right: Glass wave in atrium shares green landscape

Bottom right: Administration block, with southern photovoltaic wall generating electricity and mondrian-like façade

左上: 通往学术中心的主要通道, 百叶外立面能够有效地遮挡强光的照射

右上: 中庭的波纹玻璃对绿化景观进行了完美折射

右下: 行政管理区, 南端的光电墙能够进行发电, 并打造出蒙德里安绘画风格的立面





Top left: Auditorium wall becomes stage backdrop for amphitheatre

Bottom left: Silo-like stairs hold Floating Hostels to the landscape

Top right: Academic block, interlocking classrooms and landscape

Bottom right: Catering centre opens out to the landscape

左上：礼堂的墙体成为圆形露天剧场的舞台背景

左下：筒仓式楼梯将漂浮旅馆与景观紧密地联系在一起

右上：学术区，连锁教室与景观设计

右下：就餐中心面向绿化景观而设



雷特科技中心 LITE Technology Centre

Designer: Eskew+Dumez+Ripple / Guidry Beazley Architects, A Joint Venture **Location:** Louisiana, USA **Completion date:** 2006 **Photographer:** Timothy Hursley

设计师: Eskew+Dumez+Ripple 建筑师事务所/Guidry Beazley 建筑师事务所联合设计 项目地点: 美国, 路易斯安那州 完成时间: 2006年 摄影师: 蒂莫西·赫斯利



Right: By day, the glass façades reflect the sky and surrounding natural amenities
Bottom right: The dual-winged building creates an entry plaza that acts as a great overflow space during special events.

右图: 晴空下, 玻璃外立面与天空和周围的自然环境交相辉映
 右下: 建筑的两个侧楼巧妙构建出一个入口广场, 作为举办特别活动的一个大型公共空间



A cooperative endeavor between the Lafayette Economic Development Authority (LEDA) and the University of Louisiana at Lafayette, the Louisiana Immersive Technology Enterprise was conceived as an economic generator for the greater Lafayette region and conceptually developed in 2003-2004. The completed 62,000-square-foot technology centre provides unprecedented research and development opportunities for the State of Louisiana utilising computer visualisation technologies for a wide range of potential clients, from oil and gas exploration companies to university researchers.

In addition to the 40,000 square feet of office space designed for several data technology companies and start-ups, the project contains a variety of high-performance immersion environments including a 200-seat auditorium, two teaching conference rooms and a 3-D visualisation cube called the Total Immersion Space (TIS). It is the first total immersion environment of its kind in the state, and one of only a handful in the nation. The TIS is an advanced 10-x 10-foot, six-sided cube (screens are on each of four walls, ceiling and floor) using multiple projectors in a motion-tracking environment. In order to call attention to the high-performance technology contained within, the client requested that the cube be featured as a prominent visual element within the design. To accomplish this goal, the designers wrapped the self-contained cube within an outer skin of translucent glass. The interstitial space between the glass envelope and the interior cube is illuminated at night, providing an ethereal glow of ever changing coloured light.

Since LITE has such a complicated purpose, the building was designed to simplify its functions. The design strategy was a direct result of translating the different functions into simple forms and wrapping them in different materials and textures. The exterior of the auditorium mass is a solid, cantilevered brick, while the two-storey volume is constructed of brick incorporated with glass. All circulation areas are clad in glass, and equipment and technology areas are wrapped in black zinc.

The cantilever over the entry plaza is clad in Ipe, with several concrete benches lined across from a gradually-sloped water feature clad in the same black zinc.

雷特科技中心是拉法叶经济发展局和拉斐特路易斯安那大学共同合作的结晶, 路易斯安那州融进科技企业被视为2003-2004年度推动拉斐特地区和概念开发的经济催化剂。这个占地5,760平方米的技术中心大楼将为路易斯安那州利用计算机可视化技术为广泛的潜在客户, 涉及石油和天然气勘探公司以及大学研究人员等服务而提供前所未有的研发空间。

除几个数据技术公司和新兴公司的办公间占用了3,716平方米之外, 建筑中还设置了一系列高性能附属空间, 包括一个设有200个座位的礼堂、两个教学会议室和一个三维可视化多维数据空间(或称之为全入式空间)。这是该州首个全入式环境, 在整个美国地区也是凤毛麟角。六面立方体空间(四面墙壁、天花板和地板均设有屏幕)面积为3米×3米, 运用多台投影机形成一个运动捕捉环境。为强调其蕴含的高性能技术, 客户要求该立方体的设计能够匠心独运, 作为一个突出的视觉元素。为了实现这个目标, 设计师在这个独立的立方体外覆以半透明的玻璃表层。

介于玻璃表层和立方体内部的空间在夜幕降临之时, 在精致的照明设备的烘托下, 散发出五彩斑斓的光线, 打造了一个光怪陆离的世界。

由于建筑所行使的功能较为复杂, 因此建筑的外观设计遵循了简约、清晰的原则。设计的主旨在于将不同的功能转化为简约的形态, 并运用各具特色的材料和纹理将其进行覆盖。礼堂的外部采用坚固的悬臂式砖墙结构, 两层体量以砖和玻璃为主要原料。所有的流通空间皆覆以玻璃表层, 设备和技术等区域则采用黑色的锌板进行覆盖。入口广场的悬臂外覆以重蚁木, 几个混凝土长凳与对面同样采用黑色锌板覆盖的缓缓倾斜的水景遥遥相望, 别有一番意境。





Awarded:

2008 AIA New Orleans Award of Merit
 2008 AIA Gulf States Award of Merit
 2007 AIA Louisiana Honor Award
 2007 South Central Construction Judge's Award for Design
 2007 Louisiana Contractor Judge's Award

获奖情况:

2008年美国建筑师协会新奥尔良优异奖
 2008年美国建筑师协会海湾国家优异奖
 2007年路易斯安那荣誉奖
 2007年中南部建筑设计评审奖
 2007年路易斯安那州承包商评审奖



- | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Immersive technology space 融进科技空间 | 2. Public space 公共空间 |
| 3. Leasable tenant areas 租赁区 | 4. Parking area 停车区 |



Left: From the adjacent roadway, the 3-D cube and reflective cantilever over the retention pond draw visual interest

Top right: The interior lobby, adjacent to the auditorium, is lit almost entirely by natural light by day

Bottom right: The 200-seat auditorium, with desktop surfaces for all attendees, is available for tenant use and often plays host to greater community meetings

左图：从邻近的公路望去，三维的立方体结构和澄清池上方的悬臂十分引人注目

右上：室内大厅与礼堂毗邻，白天沐浴在充足的自然光下

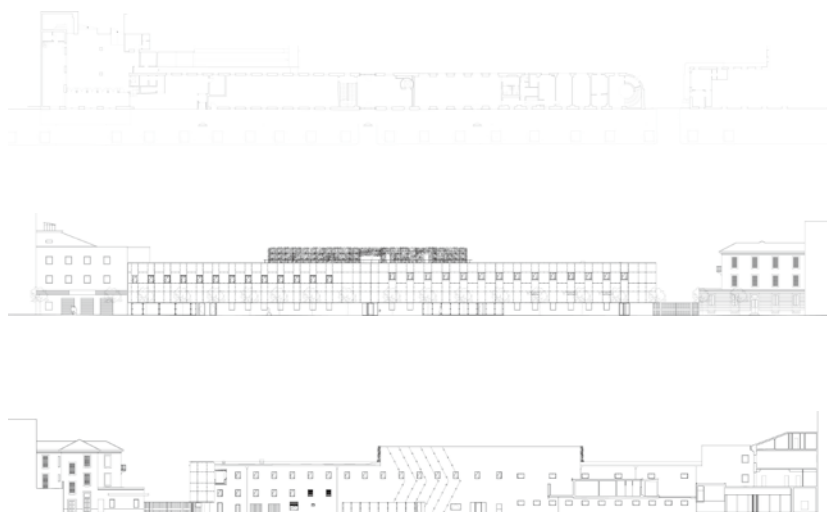
右下：拥有200个座位的礼堂中与会者提供了独特的桌面设计，为租赁用户和大型团体会议的举办提供有利条件



斯泰卡造冰厂 Stecca

Designer: 5+1 AA -Alfonso Femia, Gianluca Peluffo **Location:** Milan, Italy **Completion date:** 2006
Photographer: Emesta Caviola, Pietro Savorelli

设计师: 5+1 AA建筑事务所(阿方索·费米亚、吉昂鲁卡·派洛弗) 项目地点: 意大利, 米兰 完成时间: 2006年
 摄影师: 埃米斯塔·卡维奥拉、皮埃特罗·萨沃莱利



Frigoriferi Milanese overlooks this road through a low, long, uninteresting building, which anyway plays a main role from the perspective point of view with respect to the other two important buildings beyond the line. Thanks to its 100 metres length, the building plays with perspective and it points out as a big, bright arrow the entrance to the area, becoming a "Plug Building", an element of communication, connecting the activities taking place inside the area with the city.

The Open Care Café, located in the basement of the "Stecca" overlooking via Piranesi, identifies two territories where it is possible to enjoy the space in different ways: one slow and homelike, with a fireplace; the other fast and urban with a counter made of wood, steel and glass. Two strips of white and glossy resin define the rules for crossing the space, separating the Open Care Café from the road and the outside landscape. The sky is enriched by Bubble-Norlight and the sittings by Sottsass for Segis (Trono). Open Care Café is the new "epi-centrum" of Milan. It is the first entrance to a different world, anticipating the great transformation of Palazzo dei Frigoriferi and Palazzo del Ghiaccio.

斯泰卡造冰厂俯瞰整条街, 街边都是矮小、索然无趣的建筑。但是鉴于对面两座重要的建筑, 它们还是能够发挥重要作用的。多亏了这100米的长度, 大楼作为一个大型的明亮箭头指引着这片区域的入口, 成为一个“插入式建筑”, 优雅地与外界保持沟通, 联系着城市内部发生的活动。

坐落在斯泰卡地下室的开放咖啡厅, 其中的两个区域可以带给客人与众不同的感受: 一个是步调轻缓、有壁炉且如家一般舒适的区域; 另一个是快节奏的、都市感较强的区域, 有木材、钢铁和玻璃制作的柜台。两条白色的、有光泽的树脂带定义了空间跨越的规则, 使咖啡厅与马路界限分明。开放的咖啡厅是米兰新的“外延中心”, 这将是进入另一个世界的第一个入口, 期待着将给这个地区带来的巨大转变。

Awarded:

2007 "The Colour: Architectonical Material" International Prize
 Via Piranesi is characterised by one long and compact front mainly "productive" and another equally fragmented, but "residential".

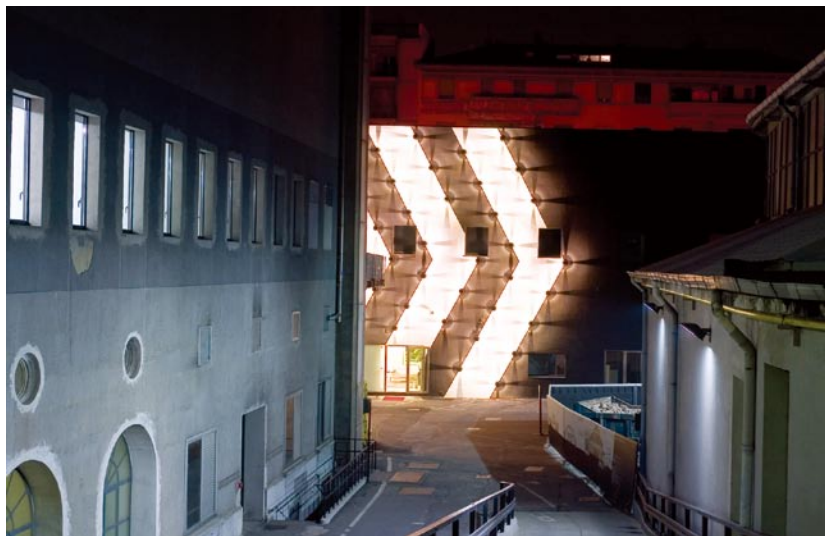
The lack of personality of the long and low building will be highlighted by two simple processes: on the one hand, a coat of black paint will replace the grey colour, a blob which assails everything: walls, windows, profiles, in order to obliterate any form of architectonic ratiocination and to transform the structure into a black hole, swallowing everything; on the other, a new shiny "skin-peel", made of glass, will be overlapped in order to create a chromatic effect with respect to the monotone geometry of the surrounding area; it unedges the volume with a bi-dimensional and "night" effect.

获奖情况:

2007年“颜色——建筑材料”国际大奖

该建筑的特点是修长且紧致, 这样的结构促进了效率, 同时又适宜居住。

这片缺乏个性的修长且低矮的建筑群, 将被两步简单的操作彻底改变。一方面, 以黑漆代替灰色; 斑点侵袭所有表面: 墙壁、窗户、横断面, 以消灭任何形式的建筑推理, 把建筑变成了一个黑洞, 吞噬一切。另一方面, 一个由玻璃组成的崭新发亮的“表皮”将覆盖建筑表面, 与周围的单调几何结构建筑产生色差效应。它将建筑分成二维结构并且具有“夜”效应。

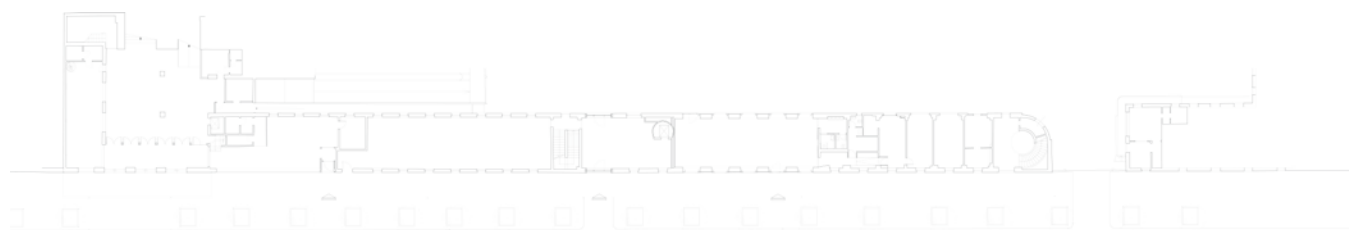


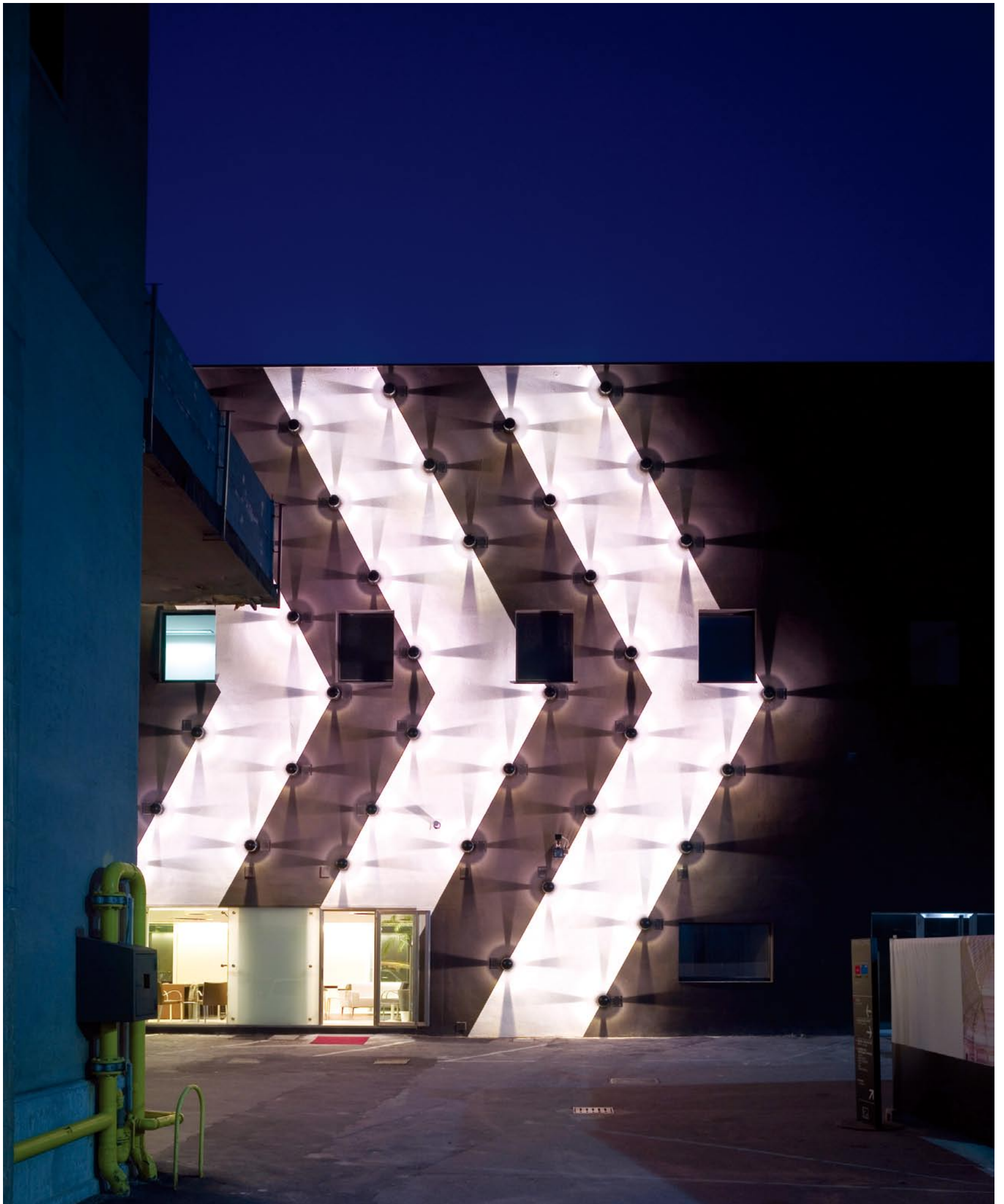




Left: new shiny "skin-peel", made of glass, will be overlapped in order to create a chromatic effect with respect to the monotone geometry of the surrounding area

左图：熠熠生辉的玻璃皮肤采用重叠设计的手法巧妙打造出色彩绚丽的视觉效果，与周围地区单调的几何形状交相辉映









Top right: The Open Care Café is possible to enjoy the space in different ways

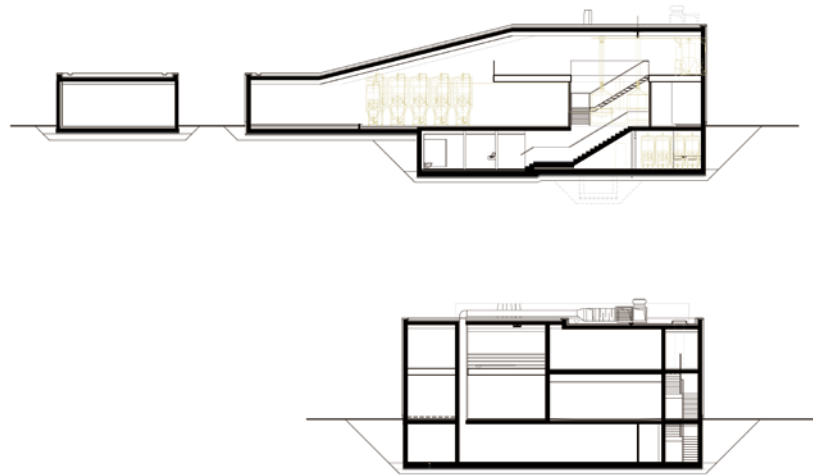
右上：开阔的咖啡厅能够从不同角度欣赏建筑



高尔德安格酿酒厂 Goldener Engel

Designer: Franken Architekturbuero **Location:** Ingelheim, Deutschland **Completion date:** 2007
Photographer: Franken architekturbuero

设计师：弗兰肯建筑事务所 项目地点：德国，英格海姆 完成时间：2007年 摄影师：弗兰肯建筑事务所



Right: Façade strip with musical pattern of openings

右图：条状外立面与窗口的优美图案实现完美的和谐



The Goldener Engel is a brewery house, positioned among religious buildings, and thus re-interpret the brewery-house tradition. Excitingly the sublime tone of religious buildings and the profane tradition of brewing culture are put in sharp contrast, not to mention between tradition and modernity.

The brewery house, located in Kloster Eberbach on the side of the Rhine, could be dated back to Baroque days, with sharp-edged cross vaulting resting on two sturdy central pillars, reminiscent more of a church nave than a factory hall.

The spatial configuration of the brewery house is a V that runs in one continuous façade strip round a courtyard. The two legs of the V embrace the courtyard, which is thus protected and faces west to the evening sun. The deep wall jambs on the inside trigger interplay of light and shadow, and by running from floor to ceiling, trigger associations with religious places. The courtyard becomes a cloister, with an arcade around it.

The Goldener Engel is so coherent not by superficially quoting traditional brewery houses or trivially borrowing from beer-related clichés, but by using the long-standing tradition of an affinity between places of transformation of matter into finest matter, of meals and evening meals.

高尔德安格酿酒厂为我们重新阐释了酿酒文化的传统。建筑坐落在一片宗教建筑群里，酿酒文化反宗教的传统与宗教建筑庄严肃穆的气氛形成对比，也是传统与现代的鲜明对照。

位于莱茵河岸的这家酿酒厂可以追溯到巴洛克时代。其线条锋利的交叉拱顶建在两根坚实的中柱之上，使之看起来更像一间教堂的正厅，而不是酿酒厂大楼。

酿酒厂坐落在一个院子里，整体的立体构型呈连续不断的V字形。V字的两脚仿佛拥抱、保护着朝夕阳的庭院。里面高高的侧板使光与影交相辉映；侧板从地面一直延伸到天花板，使人联想到宗教区的建筑。这样院子里就形成了环绕着拱形走道的回廊。

高尔德安格酿酒厂不是表面上遵从酿酒厂建筑传统或是简单借鉴与酒相关的千篇一律的建筑造型，而是沿袭了这样一种传统：化腐朽为神奇。

Awarded:

P3D Award "Die goldene Flamme 2007"

2007 DDC Gold Award

2008 ADC Award

2009 Designpreis der BRD Nomination

2008 Leaders Club Award Nomination

In the brewery house, the wall design varies from completely sealed via perforated façades to columned arcades. The open flanks of the folded strip are closed by means of a façade strip. Slits in this façade are positioned according to a rule-based procedure and, reminiscent of local building traditions, enclosed by massive jambs. The façade can be read as a musical score, in which the scale is stated by the height of the slit, the length of the tone by its width, and the rhythm by the distances between the slits. Here, the building references classical temples in Athens, whose columns were set in order determined by the principles of harmony, not to mention Alberti's Renaissance façades, which were devised according to numerical ratios.







获奖情况:

DP3D2007年“金色火焰”奖

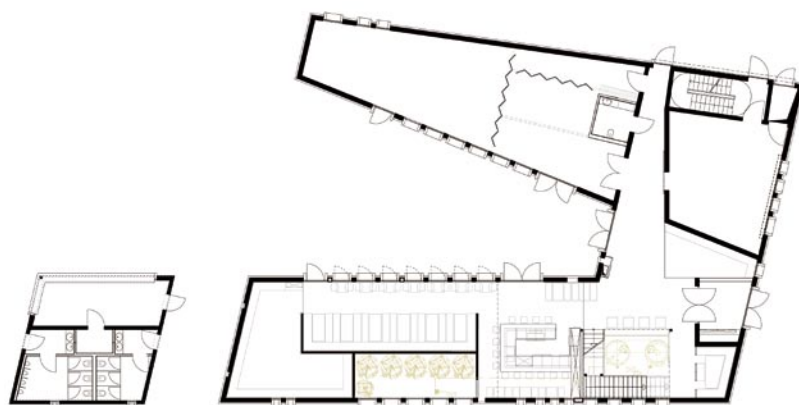
DDC2007年金奖

2008年ADC奖

2009年德联邦设计奖提名奖（德国官方最高设计奖项）

2008年领导者俱乐部提名奖

酿酒厂墙上的开窗方式多种多样。有的墙面没有开窗，有的采用穿孔形式，有的用圆形立柱排列成墙，外面再修一面封闭墙。这种墙面上狭长的开口布局遵从当地的建筑传统。墙面仿佛音乐：音高就是墙面上狭长的开口；音长就是墙宽；节奏则是开口的间距。这座建筑参考了雅典的古典神殿，神殿的圆柱都是和谐地按规律排列；文艺复兴时期伟大的建筑师阿尔伯蒂设计的墙面就更不用说了，甚至是按照比例精确计算的。



Left: Here, the building references classical temples in Athens which were devised according to numerical ratios

左图：在此，建筑的设计对雅典古代的庙宇进行了充分参考，强调根据数值比率进行空间创建

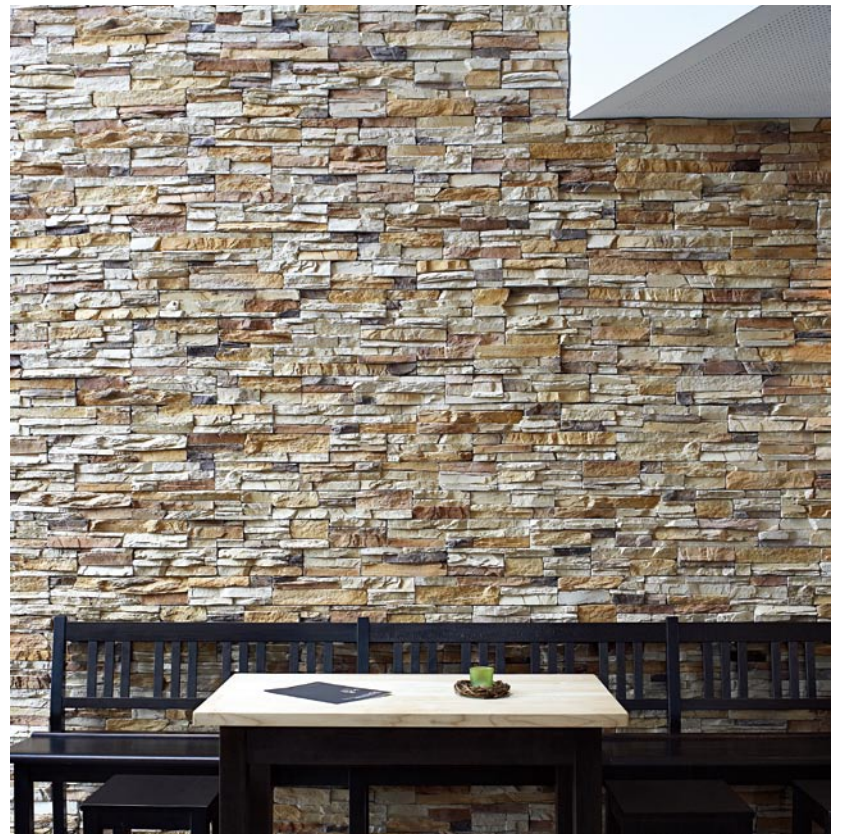






Left: Rough stone texture enhances the tactile experience

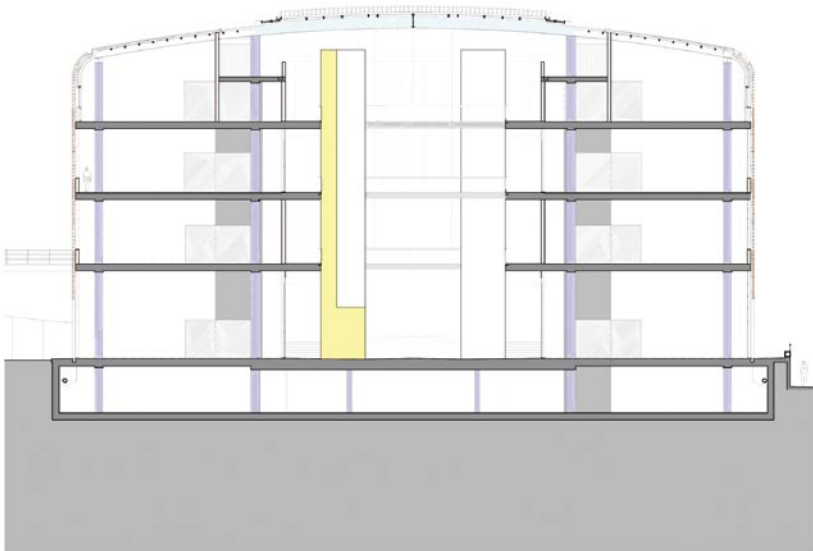
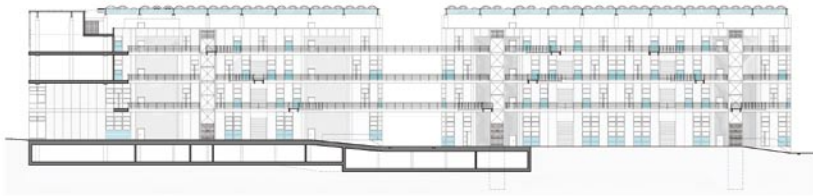
左图：粗糙的石材肌理增强了触觉的体验



"维塔利园"工厂建筑 Vitali Park

Designer: Cristiano Picco, Jean Pierre Buf **Location:** Turin, Italy **Completion date:** 2008 **Photographer:** Antonella Guerrini

设计师：克里斯蒂亚诺·皮科、简·皮埃尔·布菲 项目地点：意大利，都灵 完成时间：2008年 摄影师：安东内拉·格里尼



"Vitali Park" is located in via Orvieto, right in the core of "Spina 3", the largest field of contemporary transformation in Turin, where are happening the conversion of important areas occupied by old industries, the creation of a large urban park along the river Dora and the settlement of other important urban functions. The building is designed to hold traditional and innovative productive economic activities, and it is characterised by wide adaptability and flexibility of spaces.

The project's objective is to achieve a high level of environmental comfort in workplaces, from thermal, acoustic and natural lighting viewpoints.

It encompasses two main structures in parallel levels as well as a tall central gallery with transparent roofing. The horizontal connecting system throughout all floors is designed with metal flying bridges hanging to the roofing and balconies looking onto the gallery. The vertical one is structured with staircases blocks inside the buildings' corridors. In addition, a range of loading lifts has been positioned right inside the central covered gallery, functional space and a space relations, completely covered with transparent polycarbonate elements.

This highly structured interior space is in contrast with the homogeneous profile of the eastern and western fronts, being characterised by horizontal terracotta strips with variable scan, mounted on metal profile frames.

The outside longitudinal façades are covered with a "brise-soleil" system in terracotta strips, specifically designed for this project. These strips are mounted on metal profile frames with variable scan (more sparse for transparent parts and more dense for the matt ones).

The northern and southern sides have been made with a complex scan of matt elements (concrete panels) and transparent ones (aluminium window frames), all framed by spandrels in pre-painted metal sheet.

"维塔利园"位于都灵奥维多路，该地区也是当今都灵最大的改革试点区以及重要的工业园区"Spina 3"的核心部分。该地区通过对原有老工业进行转型，并沿多拉河构建大型城市公园及其他城市设施等，已成为都灵地区的一处重要亮点。该建筑要求能够为传统和创新的生产性经济活动提供完美的空间，并具有良好的空间适应性和灵活性。

该项目的设计目标在于打造一个高水平的工作空间，具有良好的受热、隔音效果，能够实现完美的空间采光。两个并行的建筑在一个带有玻璃屋顶、狭长的中央走廊的衔接下完美融合在一起。贯穿所有楼层的水平衔接系统采用金属吊桥式结构，与屋顶和露台紧密相通，人们站在露台之上可将走廊上的景致尽收眼底。垂直状态的衔接系统由建筑廊道内部的楼梯群构成。除此之外，一系列的货物升降机位于中央走廊、功能空间等内部，全部采用完全透明的聚碳酸酯元素进行覆盖。

这种高度结构化的内部空间与统一的东部和西部立面形成鲜明的视觉对比，横向古铜色条带与安装在金属框架架外的百叶窗将东部和西部立面打造得格外出色。

纵向外墙表层覆以古铜色条状百叶窗系统，该系统专为建筑特殊设计。这些条带被固定在金属框架之上，跨度富于变化（透明区域较稀疏，不透明地区较密集）。

建筑的北部和南部将亚光元素（混凝土板）和透明元素（铝制窗框）相结合，并由彩涂金属板的拱肩进行加框处理。

Right: The outside longitudinal façades are covered with a "brise-soleil" system in terracotta strips

右图：外部纵向立面由赤土色条状百叶窗进行遮盖

Awarded:
International Competition

获奖情况：
国际设计大奖

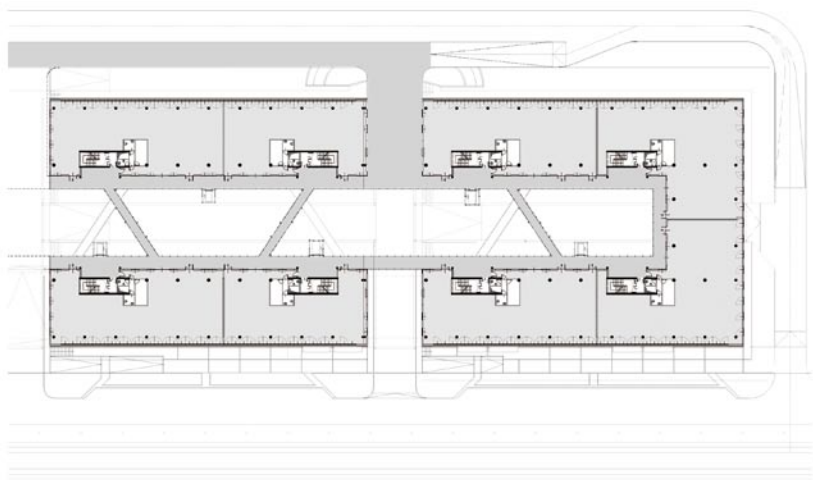


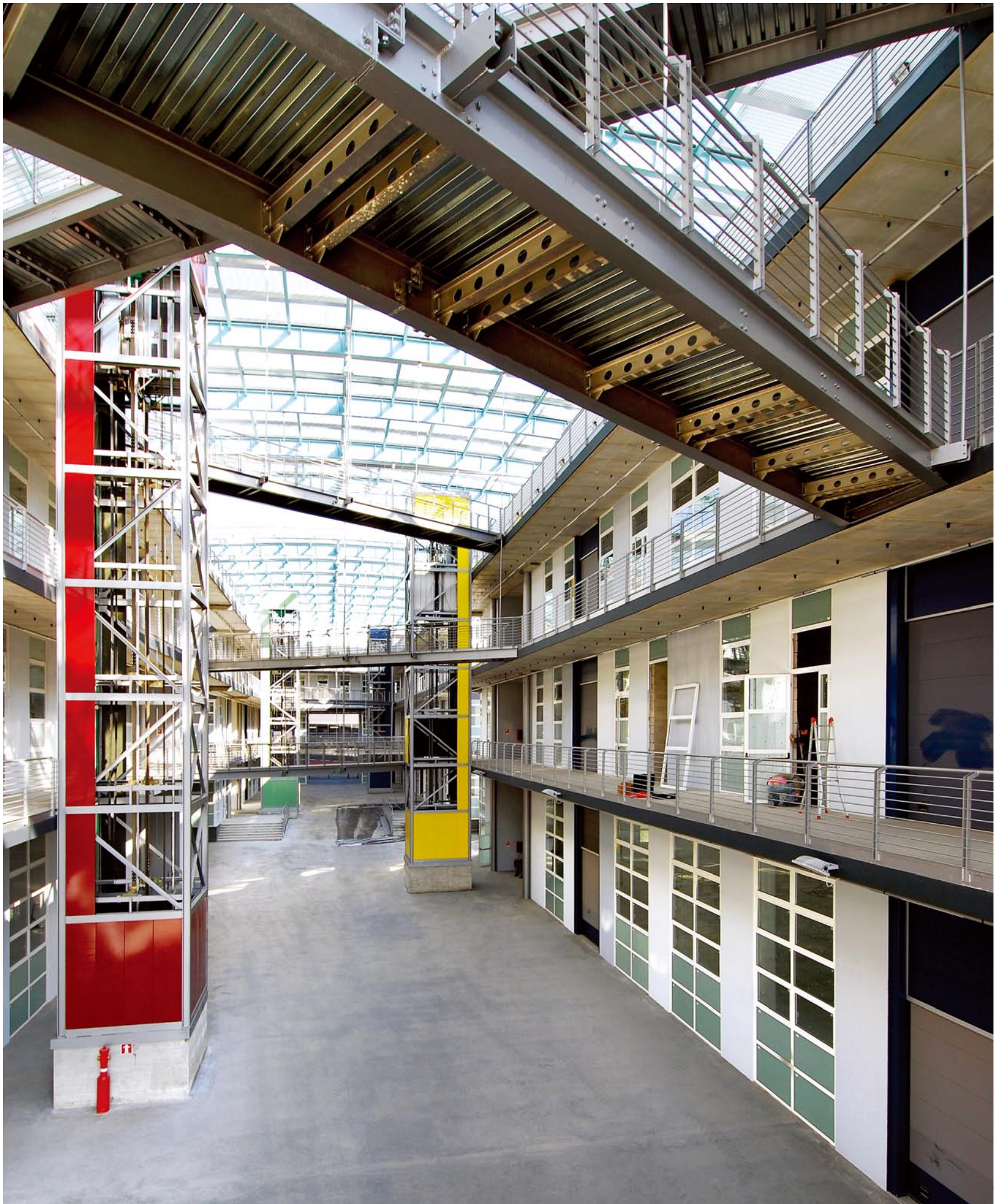




Right: The vertical space is structured with staircases blocks inside the buildings' corridors

右图：垂直空间由建筑走廊内的楼梯区构成



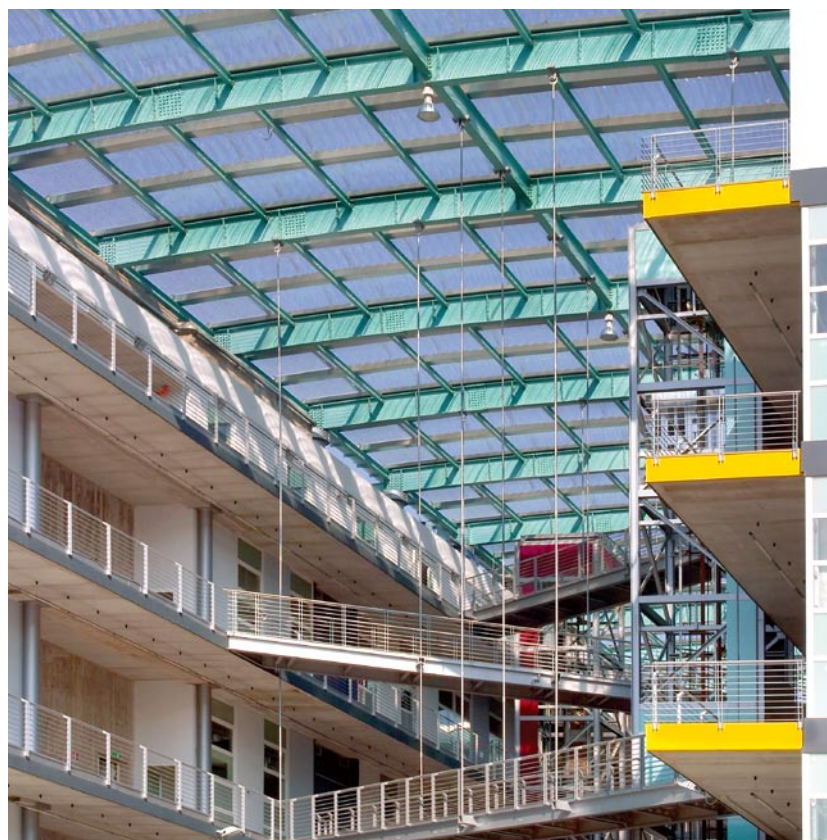






Left: The loading lifts are covered with transparent polycarbonate elements
Right: Transparent roofing

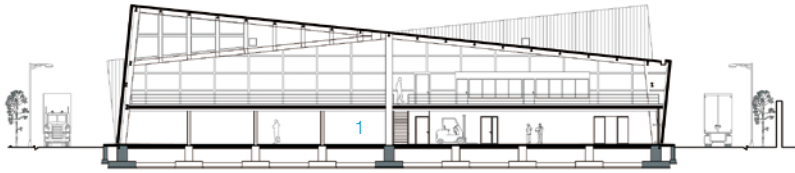
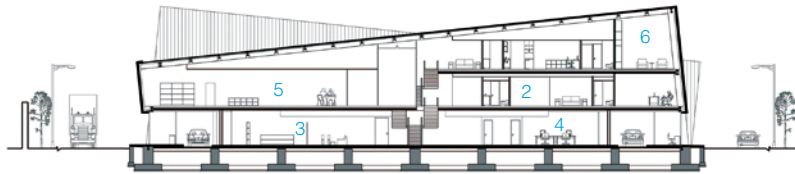
左图：载货梯由透明的聚碳酸酯元素进行覆盖
 右图：透明屋顶



佩卡·博彦板材厂 Paykar Bonyan Panel Factory

Designer: ARAD Architechrural Research & Design, Bahram Kalantari, Kourosh Dabbagh **Location:** Tehran, Iran **Completion date:** 2007 **Photographer:** Ali Daghigh, Kamran Adl

设计师：建筑研究与设计事务所（布拉姆·卡兰特里、库洛斯·戴博格）项目地点：伊朗，德黑兰 完成时间：2007年 摄影师：安东内拉·格里尼



- | | |
|----------------------|----------|
| 1. Production plant | 1. 生产设备间 |
| 2. Server room | 2. 服务器机房 |
| 3. Showroom | 3. 陈列室 |
| 4. Accountant office | 4. 财务室 |
| 5. Conference room | 5. 会议室 |
| 6. VIP suit | 6. 贵宾套房 |

Top right: North façade at night
Bottom right: East façade –office passage way

右上：夜色中的北部立面
右下：东侧立面——办公间通道

The project is a factory that contains a prefabricated building system, production plant plus an office & ancillary building. The site location is an industrial city for non-pollution factories, 35 kilometre away from Tehran, Iran. The Client Goal is to change the traditional construction system to an industrial building system which can fulfill the enormous demand of construction in Iran. The client, therefore, wanted the factory to be indicative of this goal in terms of architectural quality in industrial building system with no resemblance to traditional factories in Iran. The program me is a 3,700 sq.m production plant with a 350 sq.m mezzanine for settlement of technical management team and 500 sq.m for technical office and showrooms and mechanical room that must be close to and with a good access to the production plant. There is also a 500 sq.m management building with a VIP suit and receptions that is connected to the main block with a bridge. The ancillary building with 200 sq.m area is in a separate building in the site. These types of buildings always possess some characteristics such as large span, modular structure and homogeneous space. Architect's approach towards designing a distinctive building is to bear in mind the above-mentioned characteristics. As regards this project, not only have the characteristic aspects been regarded but also the designers have been able to get the maximum use of a kind of architecture which provides for all quantitative and qualitative architectural demands.

The emphasis was to apply a simple geometry of space to be able to meet all the prospects foreseen in the project such as the program me and the required connectivity, and moreover be able to create a new atmosphere which makes turn a globe either in section or in plan as well as the project façade (interior and exterior) into a homogeneous object. The building is located North-South lengthwise and the main administration building which overlooks Alborz mountain has a uniform glass view.

该项目是一个工厂建筑，包括一个预制建筑系统生产工厂和一个办公与配套设施大楼。工厂距离伊朗首都德黑兰35公里，位于一个工业城市的非污染厂区。客户希望该建筑能够改变传统的建筑体系，代之以工业建筑体系，从而满足伊朗对新建筑结构的巨大需求，并希望该工厂的形象能够完美表达这一目标，即建筑体系必须与传统伊朗的建筑体系完全不同。该生产工厂共占地3,700平方米，技术管理团队的办公间位于350平方米的阁楼之中，技术办公室、机械室和展示空间共占地500平方米，靠近生产区，便于工作人员出入。此外，还有一个500平方米的管理建筑，用于接待来宾，经由一座天桥与主楼相连。独立式附属建筑占地面积为200平方米。该工厂同时也具备同类型建筑的一些共同特点：如大跨度、模块化结构和均衡的空间布局等。建筑师在构思一个独一无二的工厂建筑的过程中，将上述若干特点进行了充分考虑。对该项目而言，它不仅拥有各方面的特点，同时也最大限度地利用了结构，满足了建筑所需的功能和质量要求。该建筑的重点在于运用一个简单的几何空间，满足未来所有的空间变化要求，如规划、必要的衔接贯通等等。除此之外，这种新的建筑形式在平面、剖面或立面上都能够形成一个整体。该建筑呈南北纵向设置，主要行政区的透明大玻璃窗可以俯瞰远处的厄尔布尔士山脉。

Awarded:

"Memar awards first prize" Memar magazine, no. 46, December - January 2007-2008

World Architecture Festival 2008 - Shortlisted

获奖情况:

2007年12月-2008年1月《Memar》杂志第46期，“Memar”奖第一名
2008年世界建筑节 - 入围

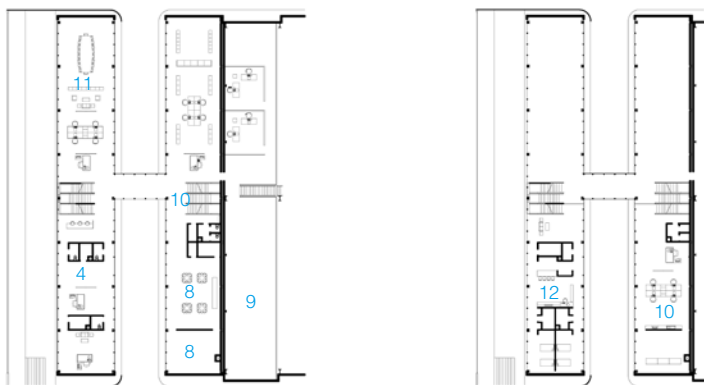
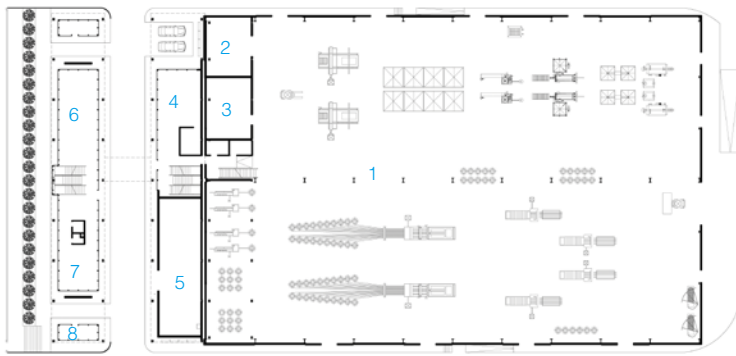






Left: Technical platform – interior
 Top right: Production plant interior with the entry of indirect light
 Bottom right: Central staircase –offices

左图：技术平台——内部
 右上：生产设备间内部与间接照明口
 右下：中央楼梯——办公间



- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------|
| 1. Production plant | 1. 生产设备间 |
| 2. Electrical room | 2. 配电间 |
| 3. Storage | 3. 储藏室 |
| 4. Server room | 4. 服务器机房 |
| 5. Mechanical room | 5. 机械设备室 |
| 6. Showroom | 6. 陈列室 |
| 7. Accountant office | 7. 财务室 |
| 8. Guard | 8. 安保处 |
| 9. Production mezzanine | 9. 中层加工楼 |
| 10. Technical office | 10. 技术办公间 |
| 12. Conference room | 12. 会议室 |
| 13. VIP suite | 13. 贵宾套房 |

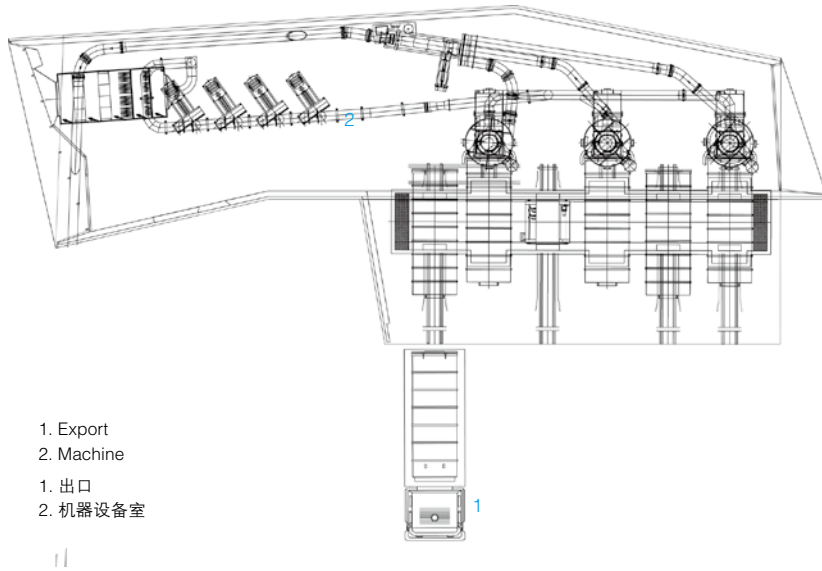


城市固体垃圾收集中心

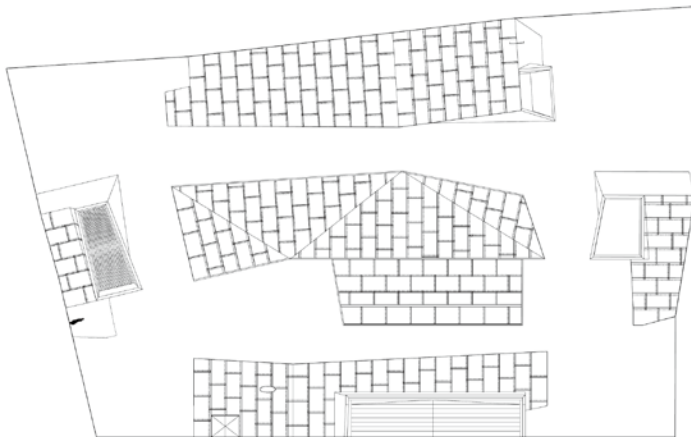
CUSWC — Central Urban Solid Waste Collection

Designer: Vaíllo & Irigaray + Galar **Location:** Navarra, Spain **Completion date:** 2009 **Photographer:** Jose M. Cutillas

设计师: Vaíllo & Irigaray + Galar 建筑师事务所 项目地点: 西班牙, 纳瓦拉 完成时间: 2009年 摄影师: 约瑟·M. 卡特拉斯



- 1. Export
- 2. Machine
- 1. 出口
- 2. 机器设备室



Right: The building is able to coexist with other uses of the city

右图: 建筑与城市周围的景观实现完美地融合

A CUSWC — Central Urban Solid Waste Collection- is a big urban stomach: It aspires all kinds of waste from where they originate, the swallows, separate and compact trucks to evacuate through the various points of treatment, reuse and recycling. Vacuuming and compacting are the specific tasks of the plant.

A big sucker managed to introduce waste into the plant through a pipeline, which works greatly as a small city.

The compact package waste classified in different formats minimised geometric volume.

It also functions as and a great waste finisher, allowing different types of treatment and recycling.

A CUSWC is a clean building, a building able to coexist with other uses of a city is not a building that has to hide, but most of them are factory buildings, industrial, "blind", insensitive to environment. In this sense the designers wanted the central bio-morphic traits, to be able to accentuate its personality for coexistence: it is a building that looks and smells; it has a nose and eyes.

Its own inner workings, however, require a noisy guts building: it is necessary to generate a building with different shells and layers of noise protection. A recognisable coating fitted with a scale capable of being likened by some form of mimesis, perhaps conceptually adds to the peculiarities of place and "culture" to be generated: ecological culture, a "green culture".

The contorted volumetric flakes wrapped with the same material, same construction system, and façades and deck-large format sheets (2.5mx1.5m) are composed of leaf-lacquered aluminium that can recycle, with minimum thickness. The construction system of the coating is based on a process of "optimisation of the coating material" and therefore makes its own strain on the thin veneer: it allows and encourages such a strain to generate an image of "scales swollen" capable to provide the appropriate scale to the composition of the pieces that make up the volume, while recalling that all digestion generates swelling due to internal gas of the process. The image of "patchwork" of focusing the intensity is desired in the iconography.

城市固体垃圾收集中心犹如一个城市的胃, 它吸收、分离、压缩各种垃圾, 进而进行再利用。真空处理和压缩是这个工厂的主要任务。

一个巨大的吸盘将垃圾通过管道吸入工厂, 进而进行一系列复杂的处理, 工厂俨然就是一个忙碌的小城市。

压缩的包装垃圾依据不同的小几何体量模式进行分类。

它同时也扮演能源浪费终结者的角色, 允许不同类型的处理和回收。

建筑的外观较为简约, 周边设有很多工厂建筑, 工厂建筑往往因自身的特点对周围环境的反应并不十分敏感。因此, 设计师旨在打造一个造型独特、能够呼吸的建筑以展现其独一无二的个性魅力。

建筑内部环境较为嘈杂, 这同时也是该类型建筑的特点所在。设计师通过不同的隔断和声音隔离层对空间的声音效果进行调节。一个大众化的涂层搭配一系列比拟形态, 从概念的角度彰显空间的独特性以及生态文化或称之为“绿色文化”。

扭曲的薄板外由相同的材料和建筑系统进行包覆。立面和平台上的大型板材(2.5米×1.5米)由涂有银箔的可回收超薄铝板构成。

涂层的结构系统基于“涂层材料的优化”过程而设计, 因此对薄板材具有一定的张力: 它允许并刺激这种张力最终生成“规模膨胀”的状态, 并为该体量的构成部分提供适当的尺寸, 同时与内部气体的加工而造成的“消化肿胀”相得益彰。“拼凑”的形象寓意深刻。

Awarded:

COAVN Awards Finalist 2010

获奖情况:

2010年COAVN奖入围







Right: A recognisable coating and fitted with a scale capable of likened by some form of mimesis

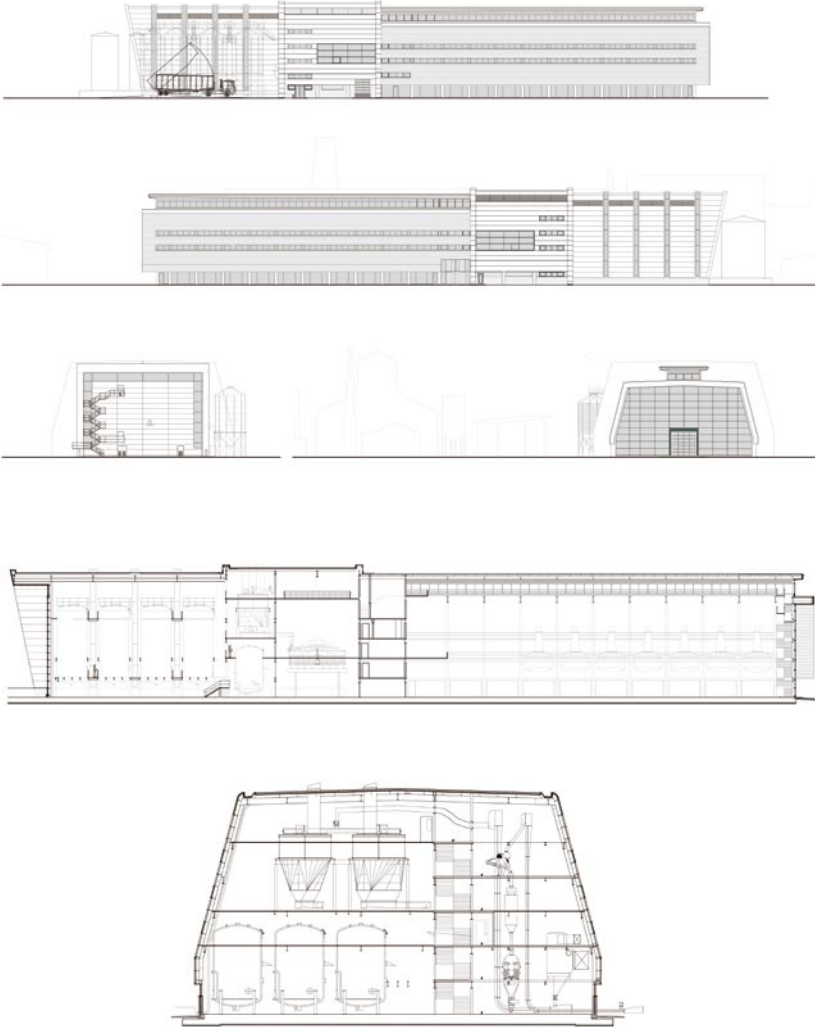
右图：独特的外观、仿生的形态十分引人注目



罗塞利酿酒厂 Roseisle Distillery

Designer: Austin-Smith:Lord **Location:** Morayshire, UK **Completion date:** 2009 **Photographer:** Keith Hunter Photography

设计师: Austin-Smith:Lord建筑师事务所 项目地点: 英国, 莫里郡 完成时间: 2009年 摄影师: 基斯·亨特摄影工作室



Top right: ThermoWood cladding on the Still House (south elevation)

Bottom right: View of the distillery from southwest

右上: 蒸馏室(南侧立面)外覆以碳化木

右下: 建筑西南向立面



Diageo's new £40m malt whisky distillery in Roseisle, Morayshire, is the first major distillery built in Scotland for 30 years. Designed by award-winning, international design practice, Austin-Smith:Lord, the rural distillery, with a potential output of 10 million litres of malt whisky per year, combines centuries of accumulated distilling knowledge and expertise with cutting-edge design and technology. Whilst accommodating traditional distilling techniques, the distillery was designed to be highly energy-efficient and technically advanced, as well as architecturally sensitive to its visual and environmental impact.

The building is a modern interpretation of the traditional still house and maximises natural ventilation and daylight. The architects worked closely with Diageo's production team and consulting engineers, AECOM, to accommodate evolving designs. Stack-effect natural ventilation was incorporated into the design to reduce overheating within the still house (air is introduced at low-level and expelled at high-level) and some hot water is recovered for use in the maltings. A water reclamation plant aims to recycle 300,000m³ of liquid produced by the distillery as potable water, thus helping to replenish its intake. The draff (grain remaining after mashing) is used as biomass fuel to generate the steam that charges the stills, reducing potential CO₂ emissions by approximately 13,000 tonnes through direct savings on fuel use for steam raising.

The impressive plant sizes dictated the overall scale of the building's 3,000m² gross internal area. The layout and massing of the building express the three main processes of whisky-making-mashing, fermentation and distilling. Each section was afforded a distinct volume and architectural style. For architectural reasons, the mash house was designed with a higher roof than necessary in order to maintain the proportionality of the building, and a "cathedral space" was created within the still house, and the 8-metre-high copper stills are displayed like highly crafted sculptural objects.

这个耗资4,000万英镑的项目由英国Diageo饮料公司授权建造,也是苏格兰近30年来第一个大型酿酒厂项目。该项目由多次获得国际设计大奖的Austin-Smith:Lord建筑师事务所设计,有了这座工厂,Diageo公司的年产量将增加1000万升,几个世纪积累下来的蒸馏知识与尖端设计和技术在这里得到了完美结合。在为传统的蒸馏技术提供发挥空间的同时,该酿酒厂凭借高效的能源利用率、先进的技术以及独特的建筑外观在整个周围环境中扮演着独一无二的角色,具有较强的视觉冲击力。

该项目是对传统建筑的一种现代诠释,尽可能保持空间的自然通风和采光。Austin-Smith:Lord建筑师事务所与AECOM工程公司和Diageo的生产团队合作,不断对设计进行改进。堆栈效应自然通风被纳入到设计规划之中,以避免蒸馏房内温度过热(从低层空间进入的空气在上层得到疏散),多余的热量可供应给麦芽生产厂。剩余的麦粒和残渣将作为生态燃料来产生蒸汽,而每年回收的水达到30万立方米,同时减少了13,000吨燃料释放出的二氧化碳的排放。

占地3,000平方米的整体建筑规模着实令人震撼。布局和体量鲜明地传达了威士忌制作的三个主要加工过程,即糖化、发酵、蒸馏。每个部分拥有独立的建筑空间以及设计风格。出于建筑的考虑,糖化空间的屋顶设计较高,与建筑的比例相得益彰。蒸馏空间中设置了“教堂空间”,耸立的8米高铜制蒸馏器犹如精雕细刻的雕塑品为空间增添精致之感。

Awarded:

(Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors) RICS Scotland 2010 Awards – Sustainability Project of the Year / Overall Project of the Year
Scottish Design Award 2010 – Commercial Project category

获奖情况:

2010年皇家特许测量师学会苏格兰测量师学会——年度可持续项目奖/年度项目
2010年苏格兰设计奖——商业项目类







Left: Internal Tank Farm (looking west)

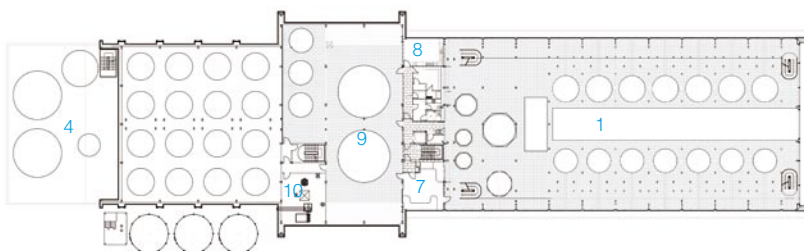
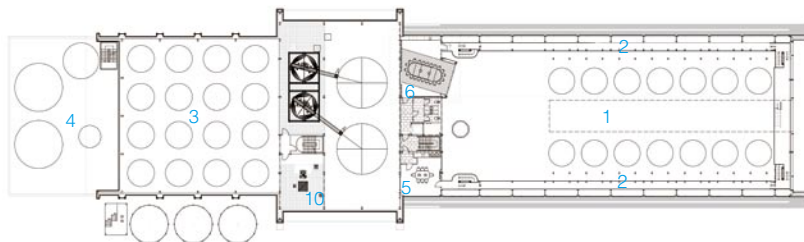
Top right: Still House on the third floor (looking east)

Bottom right: Detail of the tuba-like copper stills (looking east) and the Still House with a window to the Conference Room at the end wall

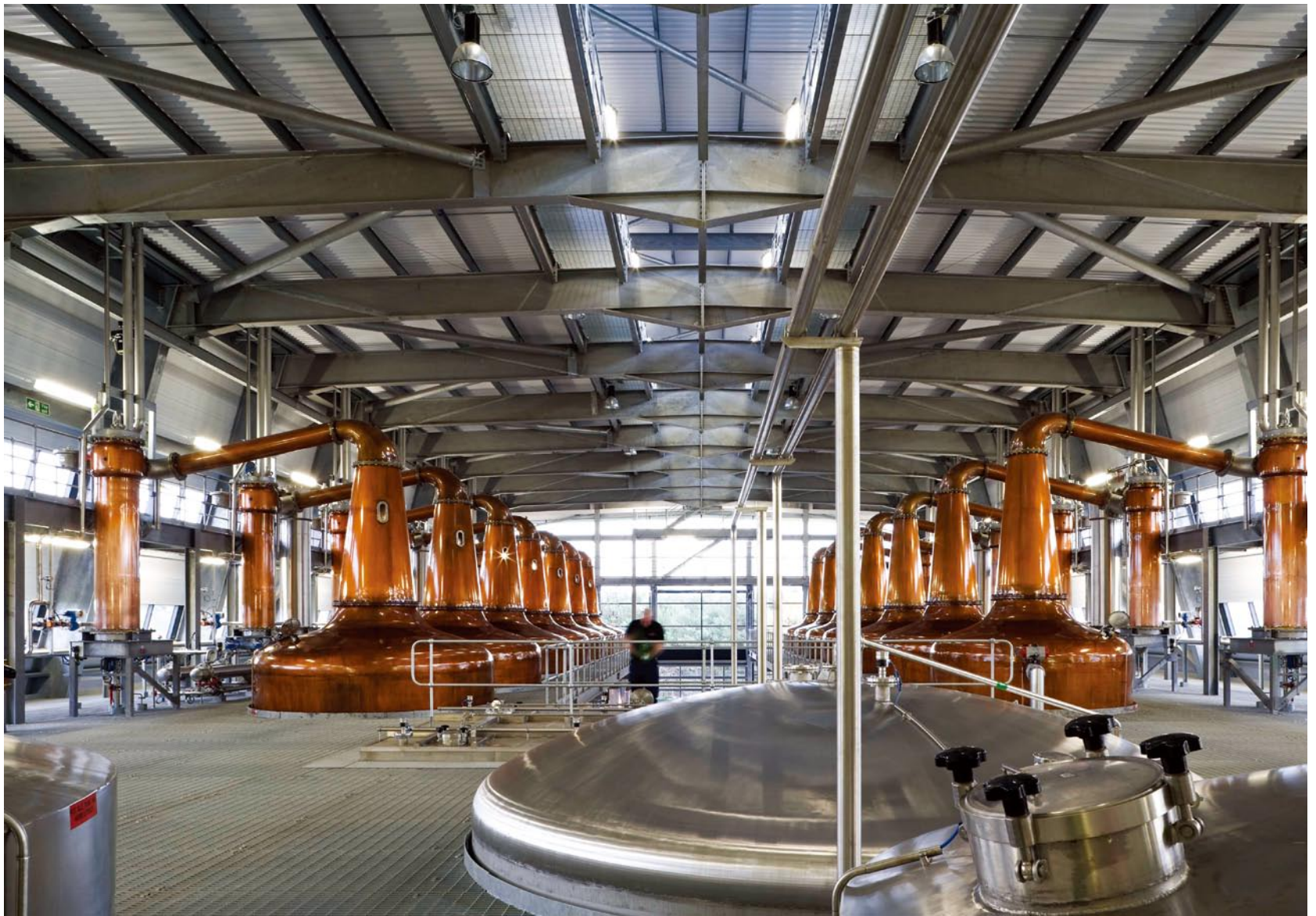
左图：储罐群内部（西向）

右上：位于第三层的蒸馏室（东向）

右下：大号形状的铜质蒸馏炉(东向)细节，从蒸馏房的窗口能够窥见墙尾的会议室



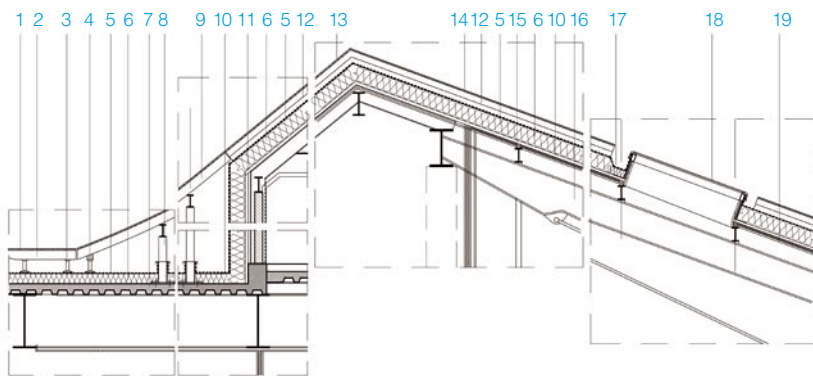
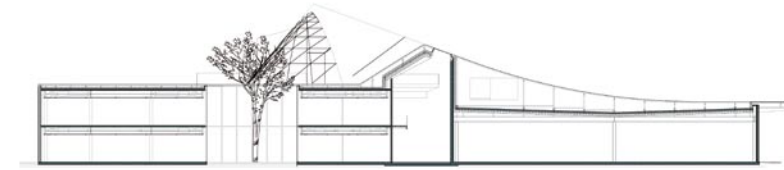
- | | |
|------------------|-----------|
| 1. Still House | 1. 蒸馏房 |
| 2. Access Gantry | 2. 吊架入口 |
| 3. Tank Farm 1 | 3. 1号储罐区 |
| 4. Tank Farm 2 | 4. 2号储罐区 |
| 5. Meeting Room | 5. 会议室 |
| 6. Board Room | 6. 董事会会议室 |
| 7. Control Room | 7. 配电室 |
| 8. Mess Room | 8. 餐厅 |
| 9. Mash House | 9. 麦芽浆室 |
| 10. Mill Room | 10. 磨坊 |



金鸡全球总部 Rossignol World Headquarters

Designer: Hérault Arnod **Location:** Villages de la Buisse and Saint-Jean-de-Moirans, France
Completion date: 2009 **Photographer:** André Morin, Gilles Cabella

设计师: 赫罗特·阿诺德 项目地点: 法国, 拉比斯&圣让德穆瓦朗 完成时间: 2009年 摄影师: 安德烈·莫兰·吉斯·卡贝拉



- | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|------------------|
| 1. Wood slats terrasse | 12. Eaves | 1. 木板条阳台 | 10. 护角 |
| 2. Wood Joist | 13. Overroof wood blade | 2. 木格栅 | 11. 金属或木料支撑物 |
| 3. Plot PVC | 60x22mm | 3. 聚氯乙烯地基 | 12. 屋檐 |
| 4. Joist fixed with studs | 14. Overroof wood blade | 4. 用双头螺栓固定的托梁 | 13. 屋顶板条60x22毫米 |
| 5. Sealing | 140x22mm15. Girder | 5. 密封层 | 14. 屋顶板条140x22毫米 |
| 6. Insulation and vapor barrier | 16. Metal beam subtended | 6. 绝缘层与蒸汽屏障 | 15. 纵梁 |
| 7. Composite floor | 17. Folded sheet | 7. 合成地板 | 16. 对向金属梁 |
| 8. Candle support of overroof | 18. Canopy | 8. 屋顶烛形支撑 | 17. 折叠板 |
| 9. Chevron wood | 19. Perforated wood ceiling | 9. 拼花木地板 | 18. 遮篷 |
| 10. Angle bead | | | 19. 穿孔木质天花板 |
| 11. Support metal or wood | | | |

The image of Rossignol, a historic leader in the world of skiing, is intimately linked with the mountains and with snow. The project for its worldwide headquarters has nothing to do with the stereotypical office building, but is in harmony with nature and the peaks, and at the same time with technology, which is inseparable from high-level sport. The plot stands in the middle of a plain surrounded by mountains. It is a stretch of former farmland, marshy and perfectly flat, bounded on the northern side by the Lyon/Grenoble motorway. The architecture has been designed specifically for Rossignol, a fusion of the company's functional and imaginative aspects, in a radical and minimalist form: it is inspired by board sports, by fluidity of motion, and also by reliefs, snow and glacier sculpted by the elements. The roof, which envelops the whole project, is a topography in osmosis with the landscape. Its organic, timber-clad shape echoes the profile of the mountains that surround the site.

The company needed to create the "home of Rossignol", a place to unite the different entities that had spread across the country as the company grew.

On the motorway side, the façade creates a kinetic and dynamic effect, curving upwards to form a roof over the workshops and then on to the apex, before descending again on the southwestern side to cover the office area. It is then broken up with shale-paved patios planted with magnolias, so that nature and building overlap in an interplay of the transparencies. The irregular profile of the roof and office façades leave the opportunity for future extensions as required. Additions can be built without disrupting the balance and identity of the project. From the start, the architecture embodies its own growth process. The roof ridge, with a glasshouse running along it, is positioned above the street, an elevated space giving onto the "high-altitude restaurant", the highest point of the structure, a reminder of ski slope restaurants.

Inside, the building functions like a "hive" in which the different activities intersect and communicate. The originality of the programme is that it unites very different functions, from production to services, under a single roof. The aim of this assembly is to create a global synergy which prevents barriers – engineer, designer, technician, secretary, salesman, etc. – meets in reciprocal encounter. To encourage this internal communication, social spaces are distributed around the building. The restaurant, situated right at the top and at the centre of gravity of the street, is designed as the primary nucleus of company life: two great glasshouses divide up the panoramic views to the sky and the mountains, on one side to the Vercors and on the other to the Chartreuse. A large roof terrace is provided for alfresco lunching, protected from the noise of the motorway.

Only two materials are used for the external envelope: wood (natural larch) and glass. The structure is made of steel, like an organic skeleton that outlines the shape with its many warped surfaces. The roof frame is visible in the workshop and offices. The post-and-beam frame of the service floors spans distances of 12 to 16 metres to leave the space as free as possible.

金鸡品牌, 是世界滑雪运动历史上领军企业, 与山峰和白雪有着不解之缘。该品牌全球总部的项目设计并不是打造一个常规化的办公大楼, 而是构建一个与自然和山峰和谐交融, 同时集高水平运动技术于一体的上层







空间。建筑矗立在一个群山环抱的平原中部地带，是一个原有耕地的延伸部分，湿润、平坦，其北侧紧邻里昂/格勒诺布尔高速公路。该建筑专为金鸡公司而设，意在集中展现公司的职能与独特形象，外观前卫而简约：设计灵感源自对滑板、液体流动、浮雕、雪和冰川等元素的参考。覆盖整个建筑的屋顶与周围地形和景观实现完美的和谐。结构化的屋顶木料包层与环绕建筑周围的山脉相得益彰。

该公司旨在创建一个温馨的“金鸡”之家，一个能够随着公司发展而不断延伸出的不同实体凝聚于一体的理想空间。

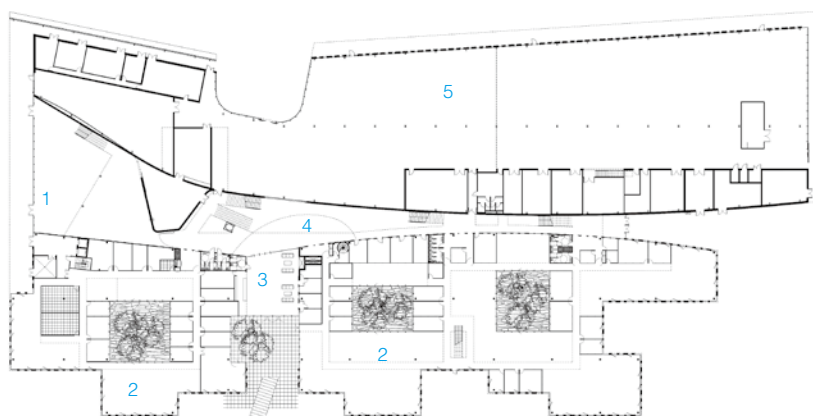
在高速公路一侧，建筑的立面创建了一个动态的视觉效果，向上弯曲的同时为工作间构建出一个充满动感气息的屋顶，随后在西南侧下沉覆盖整个办公区，最后到达顶点。铺有页岩，并种植了木兰花的天井打破了这一格局的同时，为建筑带来了无限绿意和光亮。不规则的屋顶轮廓和办公立面为空间未来的扩展提供了有利条件。未来增设的空间设计完全可以在不打破项目的平衡与外观的前提下进行。从一开始，该架构即体现了其自身的发展过程。沿屋脊而设的玻璃屋悬置于街面之上，作为该结构的至高点，是滑雪场空中餐厅的位置所在。

建筑的内部犹如一个巨大的“蜂巢”，承担着各种活动与沟通职能。该方案的独创性在于，其巧妙地将截然不同的功能区完美地凝聚到一起，从生产到服务在同一个屋檐下实现无缝衔接。该设计的目的是创造一个全球性的协同作用，避免设计、服务和技术障碍的产生，鼓励该群体中的每一个人，包括工程师、设计师、技术员、秘书、推销员之间进行内部沟通。社交空间均匀地分布于建筑的周围。位于建筑顶端，街面重心的空中餐厅扮演着该公司生命核心的角色：两个大玻璃房子将天空和山脉的全景一分为二，一端面向薇河山区，另一端则面向沙特勒修道院。大型屋顶露台有效隔绝了来自高速公路上的噪音，为露天午餐提供了一个优雅、宁谧的氛围。

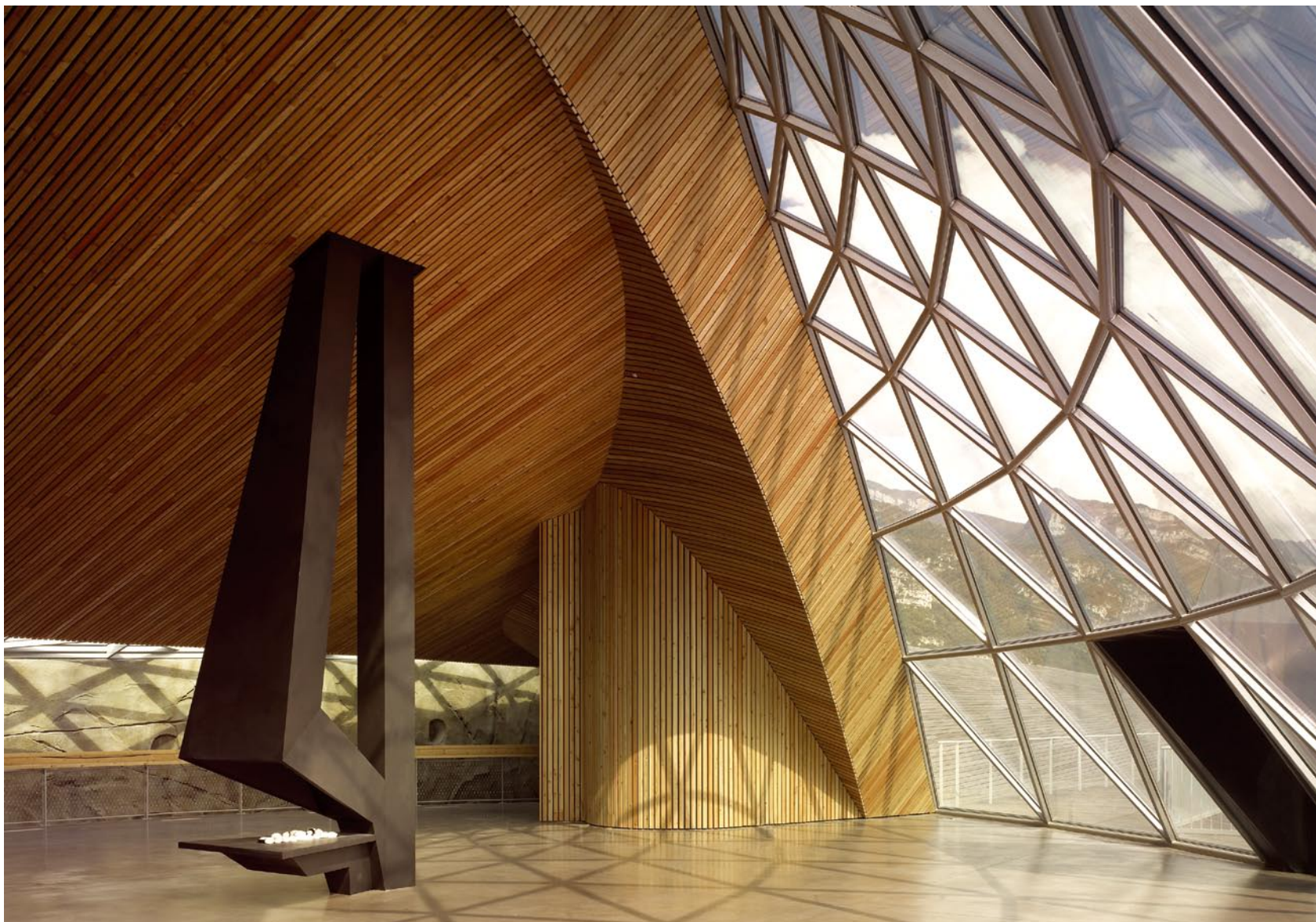
外围护结构以木材（天然落叶松）和玻璃为主要材料。建筑结构由钢材制成，犹如一个拥有许多扭曲表面的有机框架。屋顶框架在车间和办公间可见。服务层的柱和梁跨度为12至16米，因此，空间较为灵活、自由。

Awarded: Grand Prix SIMI

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- | | |
|-------------|--------|
| 1. Showroom | 1. 陈列室 |
| 2. Bureaux | 2. 办公间 |
| 3. Hall | 3. 大厅 |
| 4. Road | 4. 通路 |
| 5. Atelier | 5. 工作室 |



Top left: Restaurant

Bottom right: Open-space offices

左上：餐厅

右下：开放式办公室







Left: Lift
Top right: Showroom
Bottom right: Factory

左图：电梯
右上：陈列室
右下：工厂



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50 AWARDED ARCHITECTURE

50个获奖建筑

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