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Django Building

Architecture Design/建筑设计: KCAP Architects & Planners

Project Architect/项目建筑师: Han van den Born, Ralf Pasel, Frederik Künzel,
Teun van der Velden, Hashmat Fagirzada

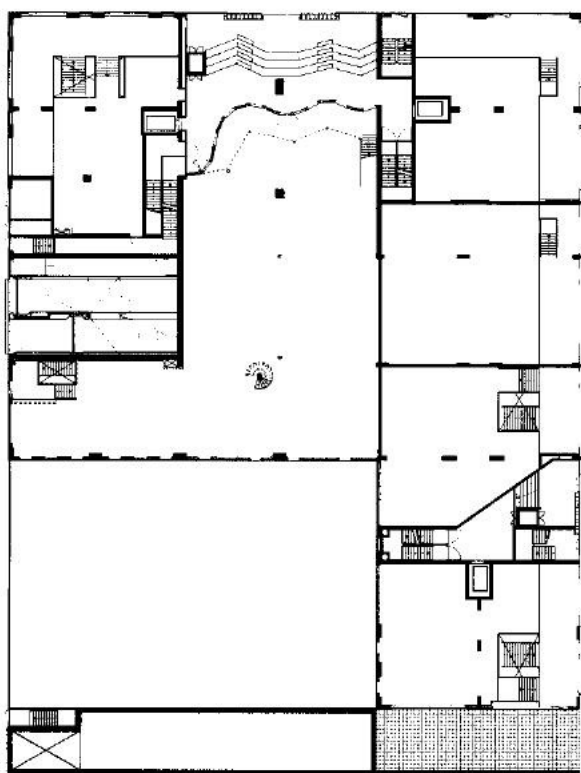
Location/地点: Amsterdam, Netherlands

Area/面积: 15,000m²

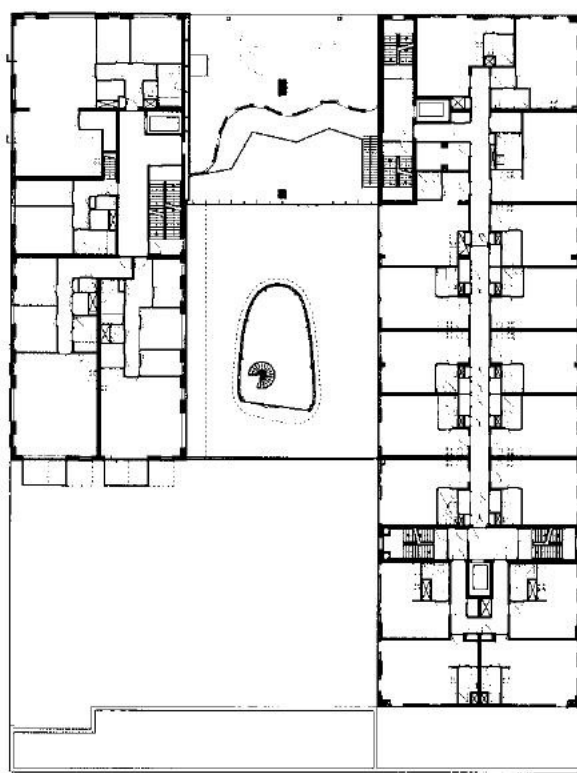
Photograph/摄影: Paulien Borst

Django Building is an apartment complex in Amsterdam's Zuidas development area. The building occupies lot 8 of Zuidas' Gershwin, cluster III, district for which KCAP previously completed a mass study.

Gershwin is the first district of Zuidas which focuses on housing with a diverse variety of apartment types. Of the total of 1,500 homes over the entire area approximately 300 will be realised in Gershwin III. The Django Building, one of the first completed residential buildings there, comprises of 108 rental apartments, commercial spaces and a one-storey underground parking garage by Inbo architects. The remainder of the buildings will be completed by 2015.



First Floor Plan/一层平面图



Second Floor Plan/二层平面图

With its 9 storeys, the Django building is the lowest city block between the highest building in the area, the 29-storey twin tower Amsterdam Symphony designed by the Architecten Cie, and the 20-storey Duke Tower designed by Ateliers Lion.

KCAP divides the 15,000m² total programme over two buildings, a sunken garden and several terraces. The lower floors, with mainly commercial spaces, are defined by a printed glass facade. Above, black brickwork and a repetitive but slightly shifted pattern of anodized window frames and balconies dominate the building's appearance. The all-sidedness of the facade enhances the sculptural character of the stone volumes on the glass plinth.

Constructively, the application of a load bearing facade allows for large window openings on all sides. All living areas are oriented in two directions and glazed from floor to ceiling. Innovative cold and warmth storage, with a closed source system, is employed to ensure sustainable cooling and heating in the apartments.

Django Building项目是位于阿姆斯特丹泽伊达斯开发区中的住宅建筑项目。该建筑占据了泽伊达斯Gershwin地区的8号地块。KCAP建筑师事务所预先在这里对该地块做了大量的调查研究。

Gershwin是泽伊达斯地区第一个注重建设多样化住宅的区域，整个区域设计规划建筑1500户住宅，有300户属于Gershwin第三期建设项目。其中，Django建筑是该地区最早建成的住宅之一，由108套出租公寓、商业空间和由Inbo建筑师事务所负责设计的一层地下车库组成。项目其余部分将在2015年完工。

Django公寓建造了九层，是这个高楼林立的区域中最低矮的建筑，它旁边矗立着由Architecten Cie设计的29层的双子楼“阿姆斯特丹交响曲”和Ateliers Lion设计的20层的“公爵大厦”。

KCAP建筑师事务所在总面积为15,000m²的地块中建造了两栋建筑，并在其中设计了一个下沉花园和多个露台。低楼层主要是商业空间，以印有花纹的玻璃幕墙作为其外立面的装饰材料，此外，还采用了黑色砖、重复且稍作变化的电镀膜铝窗、阳台的设计，并形成了建筑的整体外观。建筑整体的外观看起来仿佛是建立在玻璃基座上的石材质感的雕塑。

承重外墙的运用使其能够在所有立面上都采用大开窗式的设计。所有的起居空间都面朝两个方向，并在房间内安装通体式落地窗。该建筑物拥有封闭系统的冷热存储装置，能够确保公寓内持续的制冷和供热。



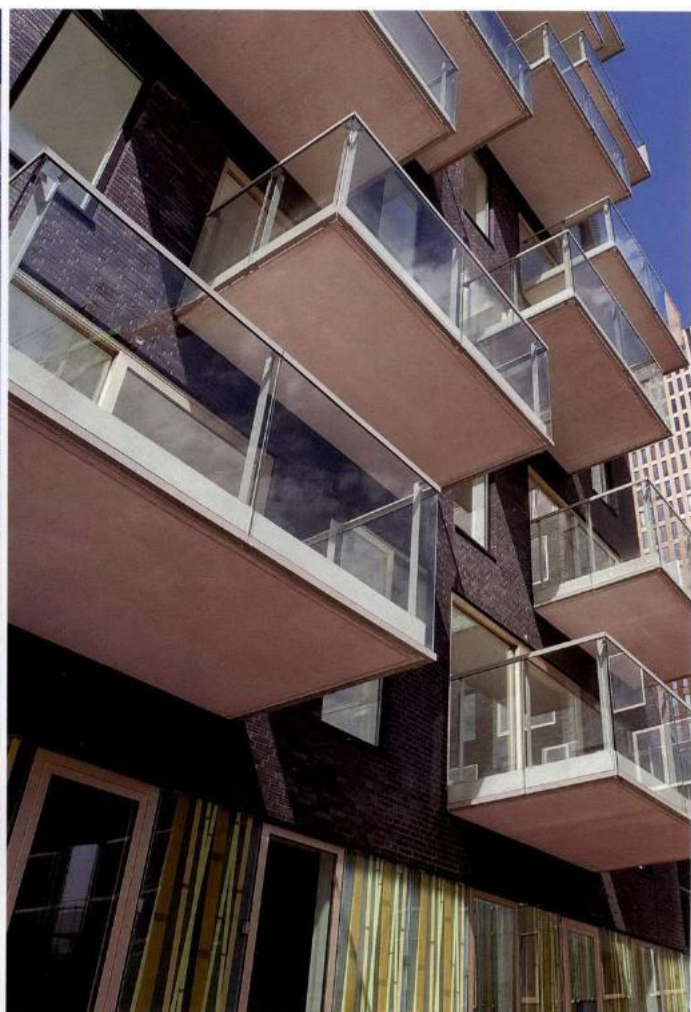
Sixth Floor Plan/六层平面图



Eighth Floor Plan/八层平面图







Section/剖面图



The Red Apple

Architecture Design/建筑设计: KCAP Architects & Planners

Concept lifestyle/概念设计: Jan des Bouvrie

Project Architect/项目建筑师: Han van den Born, Kees Christiaanse, Michael Trinkner,
Rik Houtman, Marcel Damen, Jochem Kolthof, Anneke Ritsema,
Frederik Künzel, Blazenska Simic-Boro

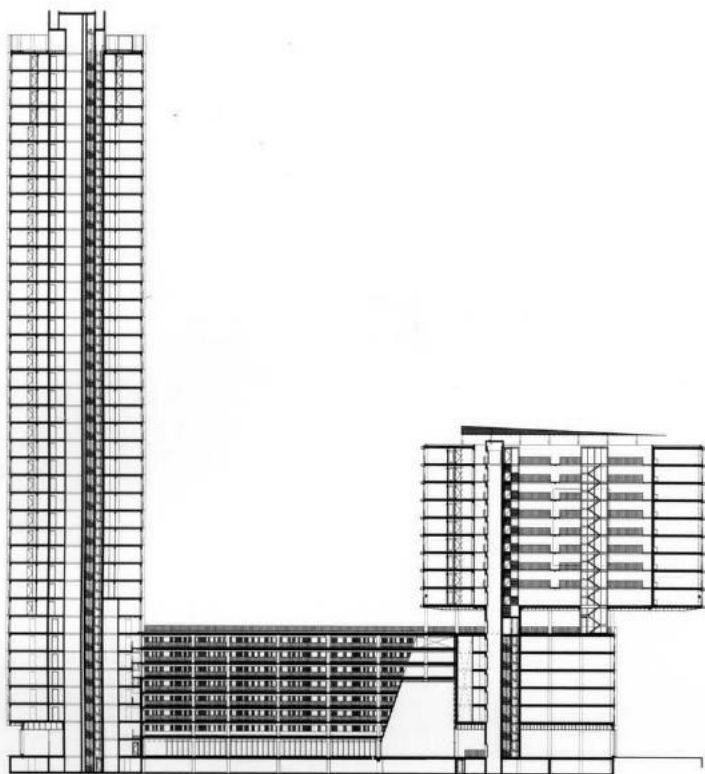
Location/地点: Rotterdam, Netherlands

Area/面积: 35,000m²

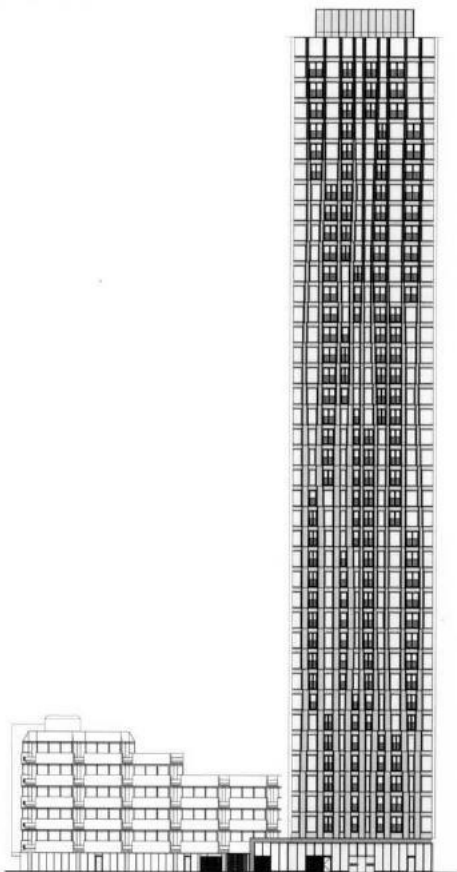
Photograph/摄影: KCAP Architects & Planners

The Red Apple is a residential complex with shops, cafés and restaurants and business space that towers skyward at the head of Rotterdam's Wijnhaven Island ('Wine Harbour' Island). It is being redeveloped using a dynamic transformation model, which provides development guidelines that ensure a balance between new and existing construction as well as the preservation of fine views and sufficient incidence of daylight throughout the area. The Red Apple is a highly varied architectural mass that integrates some existing structures. With a great diversity of apartments in intimate urban surroundings, it satisfies the demands of modern lifestyles.

The Red Apple stands in a visually prominent position: at the tip of the Wijnhaven Island, with water on three sides and views across the River Maas and the Oude Haven



Section/剖面图



Elevation/立面图

('Old Harbour'). The southwest corner of the site is occupied by a slender tower that reaches a height of 125m and is clad in red aluminium plating. The ground-floor entrance is a spacious glazed lobby with lifts. On the floors above there are live/work loft spaces, while above the 21m level there are apartments of various sizes and four penthouses. Since all the apartments are diagonally oriented, the views are optimal.

The converging lines of Wijnhaven Island meet at The Red Apple, outlining a five-sided volume, part of which extends beyond the substructure as a cantilever. Thanks to large apertures in the facade, this atrium offers a stunning vista across the city. The apartments in this volume are also designed on the diagonal, so they all enjoy extraordinary views. This volume is also clad in coloured aluminium panels, but because of its large expanses of fenestration it has a distinctly transparent character.

The Red Apple is a collaboration between KCAP and interior designer Jan des Bouvrie. The building and its environs were designed for the modern urbanite who has a flexible lifestyle that closely interweaves living, working and relaxing. It therefore offers a wide selection of live/work lofts and apartments in a diversity of types and dimensions. The surroundings exude an intimate urban character thanks to the shops, cafés and restaurants that are set behind street-level facades of wood and glass. There are wooden jetties and terraces ranged along the pedestrianized streets, and two new footbridges improve access to the area. A new arcade traverses The Red Apple complex, substantially expanding the area of public space.

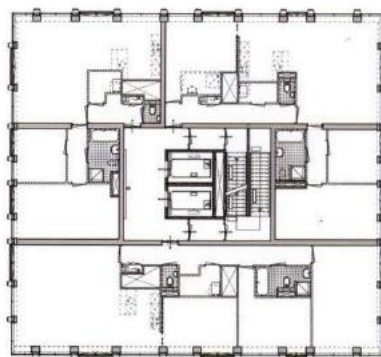
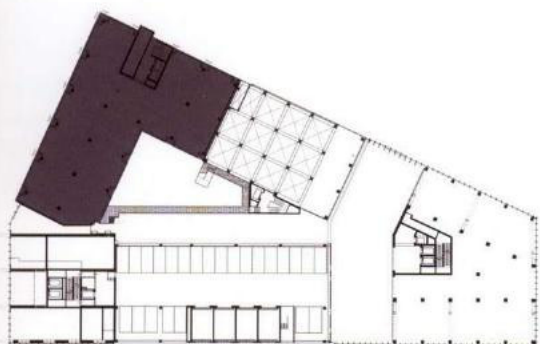
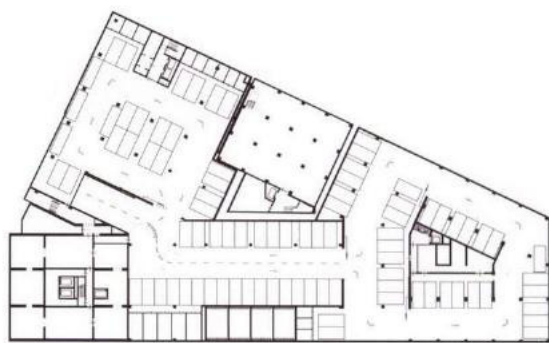
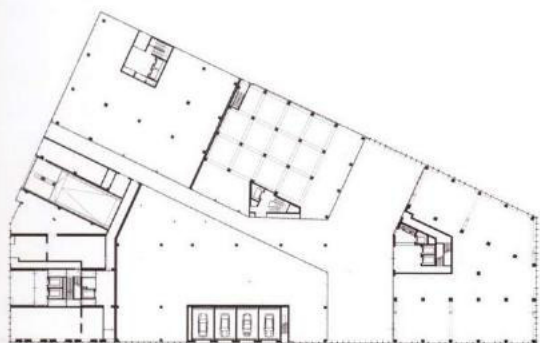
"The Red Apple" 项目是集商店、咖啡厅、饭店、商铺于一体的综合性建筑项目，它是鹿特丹Wijnhaven岛（“酒港”岛）上最高的建筑。这一区域采用了动态的转换模式进行重建，这样就指导了该区域规划建设的发展方向。即在确保新旧建筑和谐共存的同时，保证良好的景观和充足的光照。“The Red

Apple" 项目是一个融合了许多现有结构而建成的多样化建筑群，以其在有限城市环境中的多样化居住模式，来满足人们现代生活方式的需求。

"The Red Apple" 项目位于Wijnhaven岛上的突出位置，很显眼，它三面环水。住户身处其中，能饱览马斯河与Oude Haven（奥尔德港）的美景。这一地区的西南角是一栋镀着红色铝膜、高125m的建筑，其首层入口处是一个设有电梯间的宽敞玻璃大厅，中间的楼层是复式结构的生活或工作区域，21m以上的楼层设有各种规格的房间和4个阁楼。由于所有的房间都按照对角线方向布置，因此在这些空间中住户都能获得了最佳的景观视野。

该建筑呈五边形，其中一部分从建筑上悬挑出去。建筑立面中间的凹陷部分，使住户可以从中庭处俯瞰整座城市的壮观景色。同时，该部分的房间采用斜向布置方式，因此住户也可以饱览美景。该部分的建筑外立面应用了彩色铝板，并加以处理，通过大尺度的开窗设计营造通透的视觉效果。

"The Red Apple" 项目是KCAP建筑师事务所与室内设计师Jan des Bouvrie的合作项目。这栋建筑及其周围环境是专门为那些将生活、工作、休闲交织在一起的具有灵活生活方式的都市人设计的。因此，它可以为人们提供各种形式和尺度的生活和工作空间。建筑临街的外立面采用了玻璃和木质装饰。建筑后的各种商店、咖啡厅和饭店，使这里的人们置身于亲切的城市环境中。建筑师还设置了木制的码头，沿步行街铺设的露台以及两座新建的人行桥，方便了人们在该区域的通行。此处还有一个新建的购物中心横穿整个"The Red Apple" 项目，极大地拓展了该项目的公共空间。



Plan/平面图





H

arbour Isle Apartments

Architecture Design / 建筑设计: Lundgaard & Tranberg Arkitekter

Project Architect / 项目建筑师: Lundgaard & Tranberg Arkitekter

Location / 地点: Copenhagen, Denmark

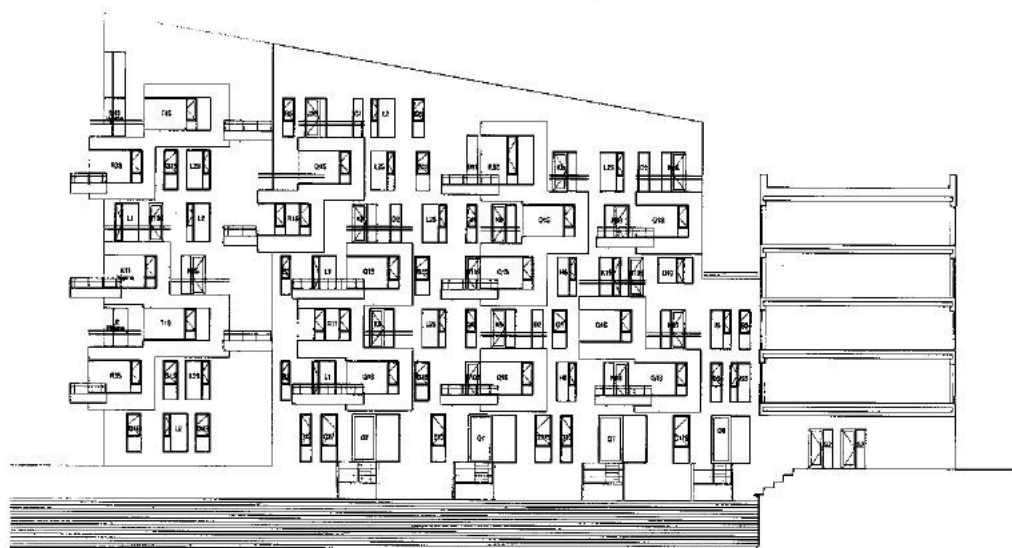
Area / 面积: 24,000m²

Photograph / 摄影: Adam Moerk, Lundgaard & Tranberg Arkitekter

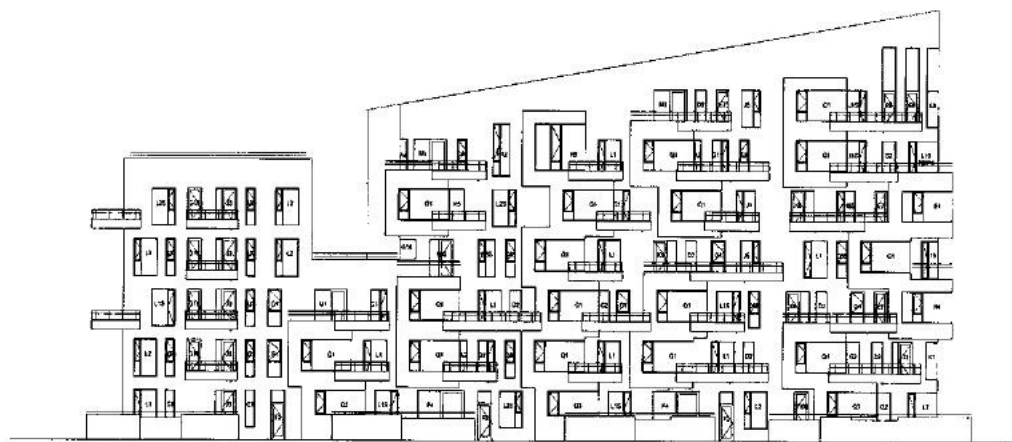
The project builds upon an urban plan that transforms a former industrial area to a modern, integrated residential and business zone, taking better advantage of the harbour front location. The project consists of 236 apartments in two U-shaped blocks with inner courtyards opening towards the harbour. Varying heights of 5 to 8 storeys visually reduce the scale of the project and, along with the thin proportions of the glass partitions, give the white facades a light and graceful appearance. The entire project, including the projecting bays, is rendered in warm white stucco with teak fenestration, giving the entire project a maritime feel.

Harbour Isle Harbour Isle is situated on an island next to Copenhagen's classic harbour entrance, near the city centre. Both of the new urban edifices are U-shaped, creating inner courtyards while opening onto the harbour fairway with elegant, white forms.

Radiant surfaces The light surfaces of Harbour Isle lend a serenity and coherence to the lively façade compositions of various balconies and bays. The luminescent façades brighten every corner of the complex – reflecting the hues of sky, waterfront and trees.



Elevation/立面图



Elevation/立面图

The untreated teakwood window profiles contrast with and accentuate the white plastered surfaces, manifesting in an overall textural impression, which is further reflected in the harbour.

Rhythmic pattern of buildings and water The 236 housing units are staggered in a rhythmic pattern, giving each dwelling the best possible daylight conditions and views of the water. Reminiscent of Amsterdam and Venice, the waterfront is brought right up to the buildings in a narrow urban canal, accentuated by a tower the canal entrance. The volumetric disposition of the complex effectively reduces the size of the buildings to a human scale. The overarching landscape theme is comprised of shore vegetation and slender, pruned trees, while the quay edges and promenades draw on the teakwood of the window profiles. There is a wide variety of residential units within the complex – comprising a Gate House, Townhouse, Garden House, Canal House and Tower apartment – all of which are legible in the façades, balconies and bays.

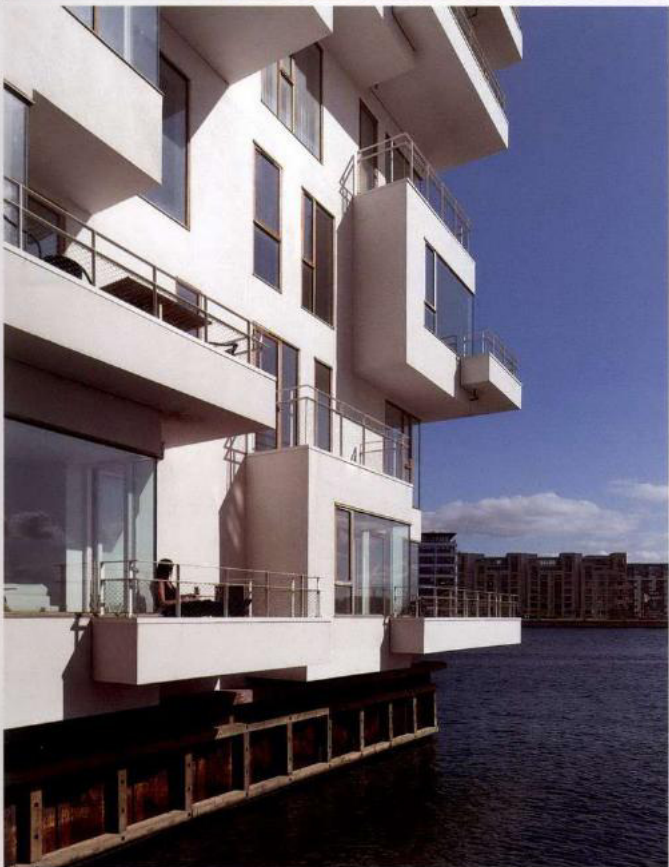
该项目是一个将原有工业区改造为住宅和商业的综合区的城市规划项目，项目位于海港边上，地理位置非常优越。该项目由两栋包含236套住宅单元的U形建筑体组成，其U形结构的中间部分面朝海港。建筑物的高度从5层到8层不等，不仅从视觉上缩减了建筑物庞大的体积，也使得玻璃砖隔墙的设计与建筑的设计风格得以统一，使建筑物由白色的外立面传递出一种轻盈与优雅的感觉。整个项目均采用暖色调的白灰泥作为装饰材料，并采用了棕色的柚

木窗框，极具海上风情。

海港小岛 该项目位于紧邻哥本哈根市港口入口处的小岛上，毗邻市中心。该项目的两栋大型建筑物均采用U形布局，以其雅致的造型，打造面朝港口航道的内部庭院式结构。

辐射表面 该建筑轻盈的白色外观与多种阳台、凹台生动地结合在一起，传递出一种平和连贯的感觉。这些反光的外立面照亮了整个建筑物的每一个角落，并折射出天空、海水以及树木的色调。未经处理的柚木窗框与白色的灰泥涂层形成鲜明对比，突出整体的白色色调，并给人一种厚重的质感。

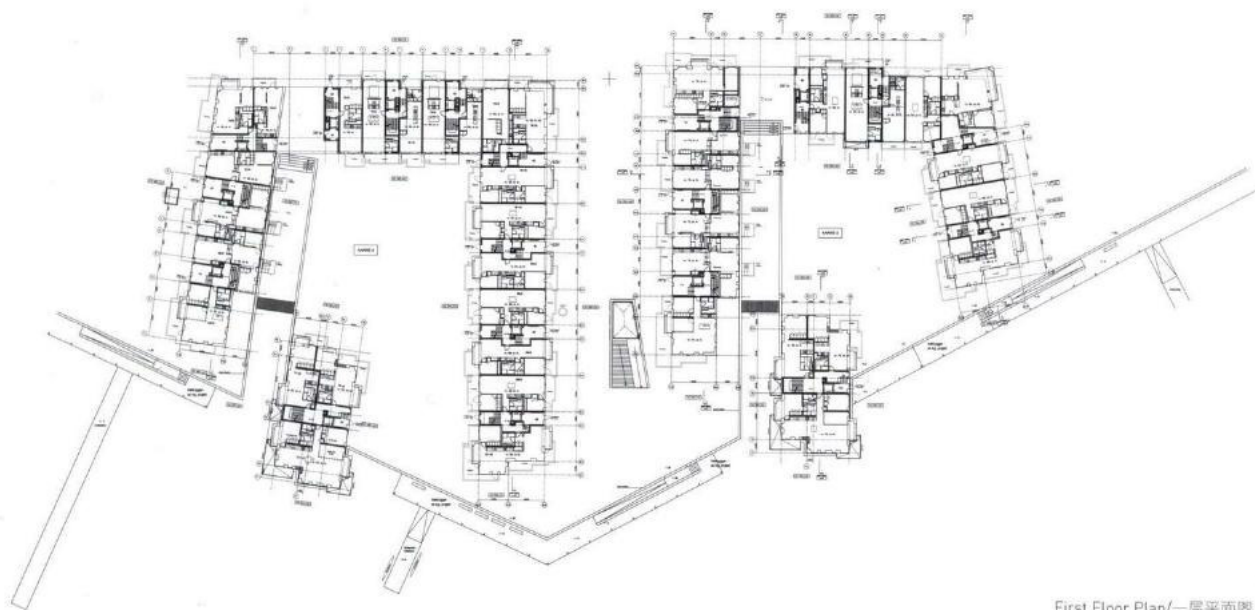
建筑物与海水的节拍 该项目的236套居住单元以错落有序的方式排列布置，保证每个居住单元都可以最大限度地采光，并拥有别致的水景视野。建筑项目的巧妙设计不由使人联想到两座水城阿姆斯特丹和威尼斯，它们也是通过城市狭窄的水道将水引至建筑物门前的。该建筑的分散式布局形式从视觉上缩减了建筑物的体积，使其成为一栋宜居的住宅。同时，建筑周边的景观以滨海植被和没有修剪过的小树为主，而码头和散步的走廊则采用了和窗框材质一样的柚木材质。建筑物内部设有多种类型的住宅单元，其中包括传达室、联排住宅、花园住宅、水上住宅及塔式住宅。可以通过外墙、阳台和凹台处将其一一辨认出来。







Plan/总平面图



First Floor Plan/一层平面图





Tietgen Dormitory

Architecture Design / 建筑设计: Lundgaard & Tranberg Arkitekter

Project Architect/ 项目建筑师: Lundgaard & Tranberg Arkitekter

Location/ 地点: Copenhagen, Denmark

Area/ 面积: 28,660m²

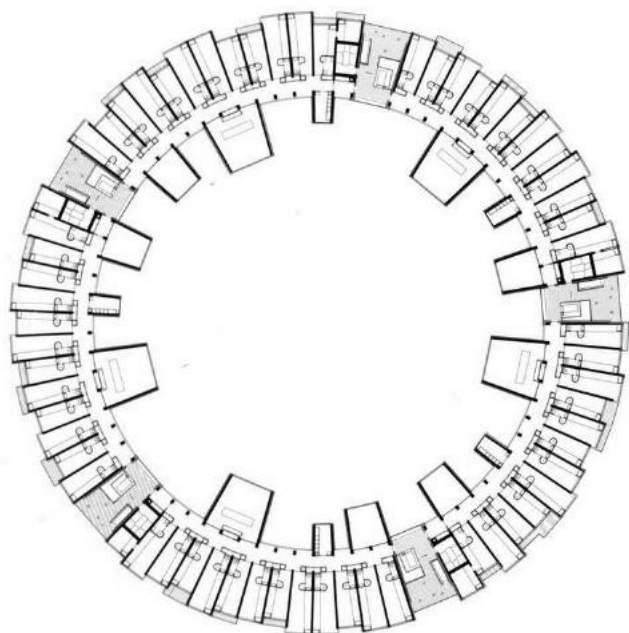
Photograph/ 摄影: Jens Lindhe, Lundgaard & Tranberg Arkitekter

The Tietgen dormitory project was made possible by a donation from the Nordea Denmark Fund. The intention of the donation was to make possible the realization of 'the dormitory of the future' through a clear and visionary architectural idea. Housing approximately 400 students, it is to be a reference project of international format.

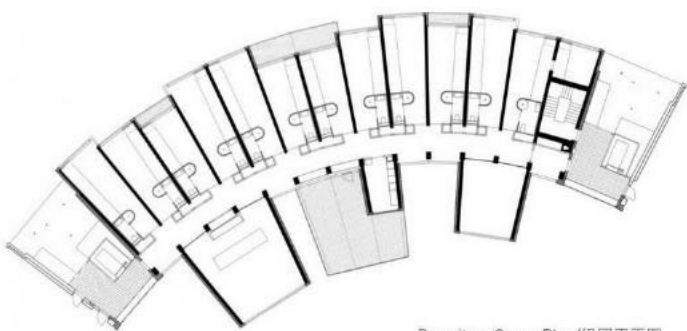
The site is located near Copenhagen University in Ørestad North, a recently planned neighbourhood characterized by flowing canals and a consistent, rigid building structure. The simple circular form of the Tietgen Dormitory is an urban response to the context, providing a bold architectural statement in the newly planned area.

The project's dynamic, sculptural expression is created by the contrast of the building's overall form with the honest expression of the individual programmatic elements. The building's circular form- symbol of equality and the communal is contrasted with individual, projecting volumes expressing the individual residences. The principle inspiration for the project is this meeting of the collective and the individual, a

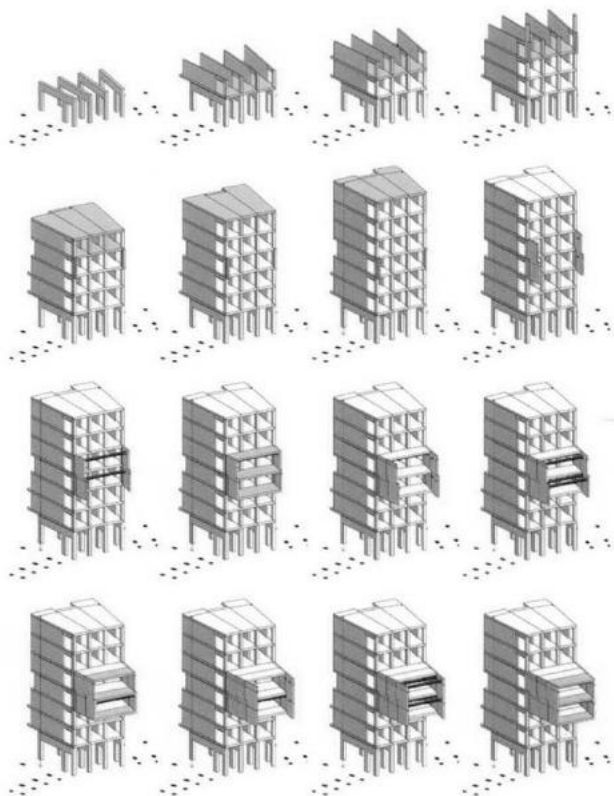




Plan/平面图



Dormitory Group Plan/组团平面图

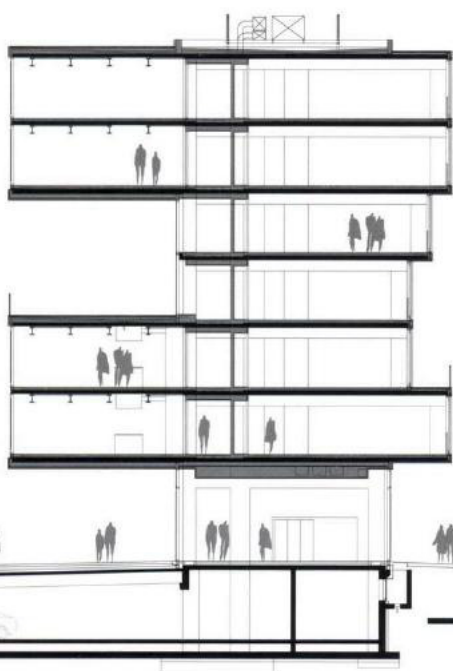


characteristic inherent to the dormitory building type. The cylindrical volume completes itself and orients itself around the inner courtyard. The upper levels are organized with residences along the perimeter with views to the surroundings, while the communal functions are oriented toward the inner courtyard. The communal areas find expression as dramatic, projecting forms pointing inward to the courtyard. The residences are of various depths in a changing tact, giving the outer contour its characteristic crystalline expression. The unique identity of each individual residence thus revealed, and the potential urban monumentality of the cylindrical form is neutralized. At ground level the courtyard is accessed via open passages, which in turn give vertical access to 5 building sections. On each floor, each of the 5 section consists of 12 residences organized around a communal area and kitchen. Facilities common to the entire dormitory are grouped at ground level.

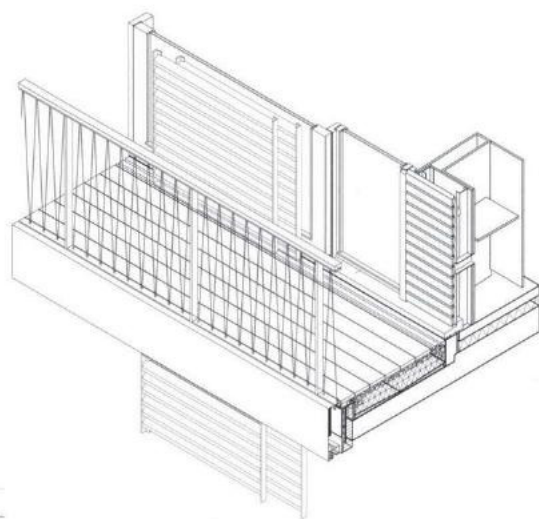
Tietgen Dormitory项目是由北欧银行荷兰基金资助修建的。此资助项目意在将明确的建筑理念转化为现实。该项目以“未来的宿舍”作为设计主旨。建成后，其住宅可供400余学生居住使用，同时，此建筑将成为日后同类项目的参照模式。

这个项目位于丹麦Ørestad北部，靠近哥本哈根大学。该区域是一个新规划的城区，以众多河道和突出的建筑结构为特色。该项目选用了简单的圆形结构，与周边的建筑风格达成了一致。

该项目活力十足又具有雕塑感，这与建筑物局部采用平实的设计元素形成鲜明的对比。该建筑物的圆柱形结构，是共有的特征，建筑外立面独立而凸出，在共同特性中表现出独特性。该项目的设计理念遵循宿舍建筑整体性与独立性兼具的特点。建筑圆柱形的结构是以中心庭院为轴修建的，完整而封闭。建筑师将该建筑物较高层的外围部分，设置为一系列的居住单元，身在其中，人们可以欣赏到周边的美景，而建筑物的公共区域则被设置在朝向庭院的内侧部分。建筑师采用变幻的设计手法，打造出不同纵深的户型，使建筑物在外观上呈现一种水晶切面般的装饰效果，并体现出每套住宅单元的个性，使这个庞大的圆柱形建筑结构显得不是那么突兀。在建筑物的一层，人们可以通过开放的通道可以进入中心庭院，同时，经由庭院也能通向5个不同的楼体部分。在建筑每一层，都围绕着公共区域与厨房设置了12个住宅单元，并将其分布在这5个不同的楼区中。供整栋宿舍楼使用的配套设施都被设置在了建筑的一层。



Section/剖面图



Detail Facade/立面细节图









S

ocial Housing for Mine-Workers

Architecture Design/建筑设计: ZON-E ARQUITECTOS

Project Architect/项目建筑师: Nacho Ruiz Allén, José Antonio Ruiz Esquiroz

Location/地点: Cerredo, Asturias, Spain

Area/面积: 2,385m²

Photograph/摄影: Ignacio Martinez, Jose Antonio Ruiz Esquiroz

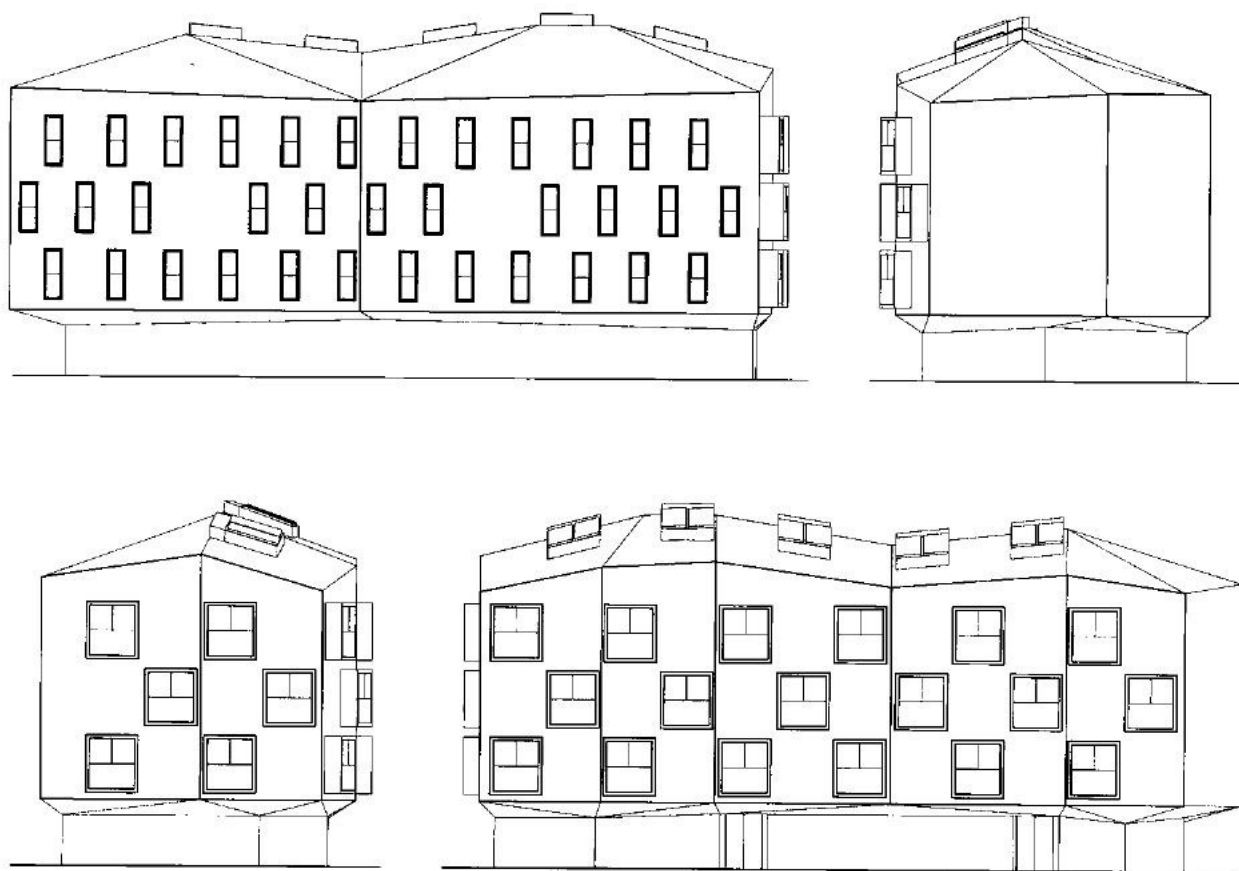
This project comes up from a tendering process to build state subsidized housing in Cerredo (Asturias), a mining town located in the very heart of the Cantabrian Mountains where no residential construction had been made for over 25 years.

The project has two stages that materialize in two perpendicular buildings forming an L. In the first stage we undertake the biggest building, which faces the road that crosses the town.

The volumetric we propose has an angular shape. It is a geometry crystallized from some elementary laws that are given by the town-planning regulations. The formal result is something halfway between a petrified object, a mountain's shape and a disturbing organism floating over the mountainside.

This "crystallographic" object has the same dark color as the local slate. Like a piece of coal, it absorbs almost all the light it gets and reflects a small amount of it, calmly showing us its rich geometry.

The building's unity contrasts with the individuality of each of the 15 apartments that show through some galleries in the facade. These are cubes which drill the volume



Elevation/立面图

using a herringbone pattern and work as heat and light exchangers. Each of the apartments is different, both in size and in its floor plan distribution, in the location of its gallery and in its roof's configuration. However, all of them enjoy cross ventilation and breathtaking views of Asturias' craggy landscape. The project's nature as object is emphasized by the way the ground floor is approached: this has been set back along its perimeter, reinforcing the idea of a "floating body."

这一项目是在Cerrede镇（位于阿斯图里亚斯地区）建设的由国家补贴住房的招标投标项目。Cerrede镇是位于坎塔布连山脉最深处的一个采矿小镇，这里已有25年没有建设过任何住宅项目了。

该项目分为两个建设阶段，由相互垂直成L形的两座建筑组成。第一阶段是修建面朝公路的全镇最大规模的建筑物。

建筑师构想建造出一个棱角分明的建筑形体，但根据城镇规划条例中的基本

规定，该建筑必须是几何形状的集合体。最终，建筑师将其设计为介于山石形状的规则体块和悬浮于山腰的奇特形体之间的一种形态。

这个“结晶体”建筑拥有如同地板岩一样的颜色——就像一块煤，几乎吸收了全部的光线，却只反射其中的一小部分。该建筑在静谧的环境中向人们展示了它丰富的几何形体。

透过建筑外墙上的走廊窗口，可以看到15个别具特色的房间，这样的设计将建筑物的对比与统一表现得淋漓尽致。这些房间就像一个个嵌入建筑物的立方体，它们还能将光热相互转换。

无论是在尺寸上还是在平面布局上，抑或是在走廊的设计和屋顶构造上，该建筑的每个房间都会有所不同，然而，相同的是所有的房间都可以享受到凉爽的穿堂风，欣赏到阿斯图里亚斯壮丽的峭壁景观。

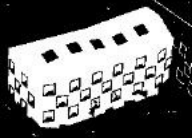
将建筑首层的入口沿着建筑物的边缘向里缩进，这样的设计方法强调了该建筑“漂浮体”的设计概念。





Plan/平面图





APPROXIMATE
POSITION
OF THE
BUILDING
IN THE
SCENE



APPROXIMATE
POSITION
OF THE
BUILDING
IN THE
SCENE



APPROXIMATE
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Apartment Block Close to The Highway

Architecture Design/建筑设计: ZON-E ARQUITECTOS

Project Architect/项目建筑师: Nacho Ruiz Allén, Jose Antonio Ruiz Esquiroz

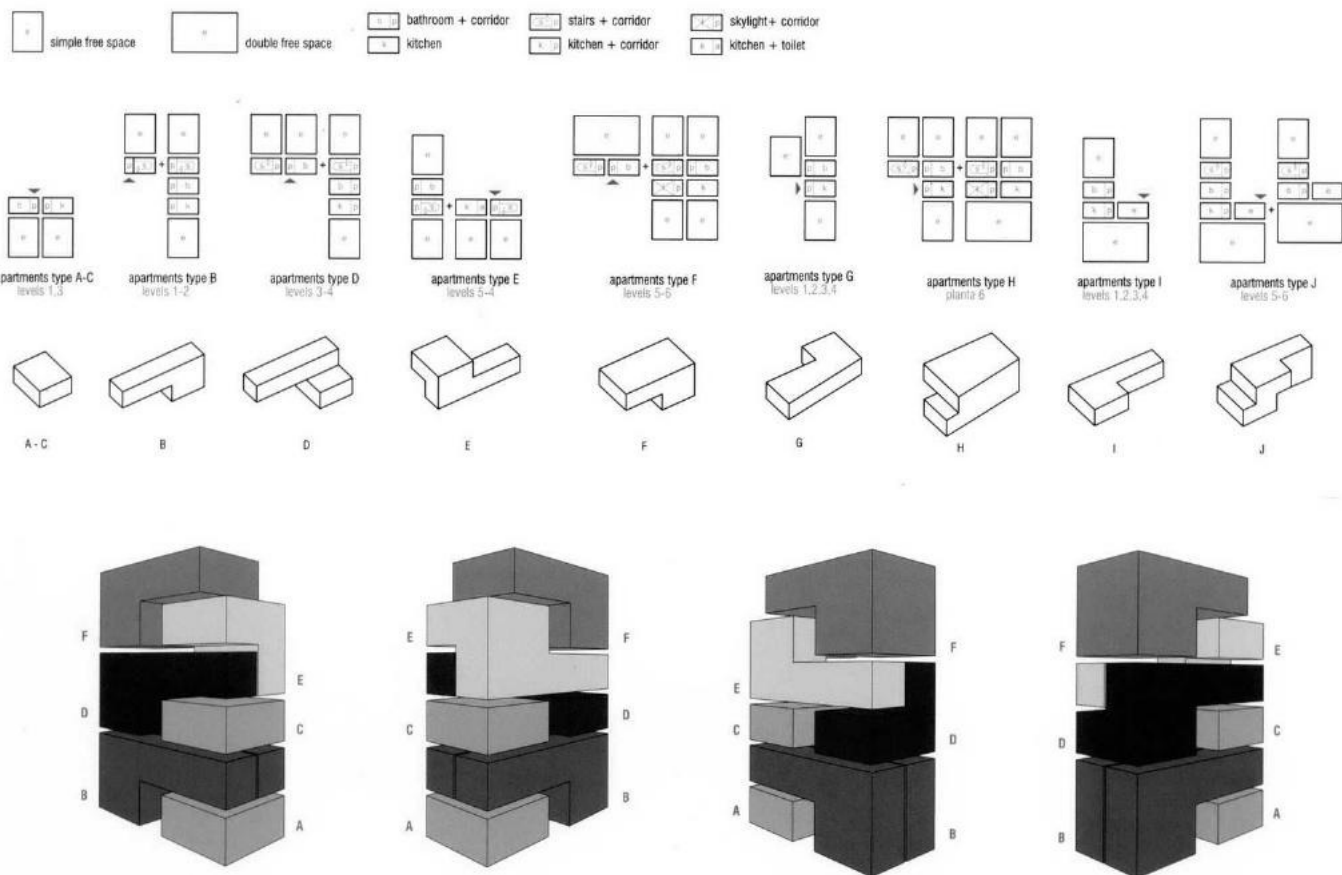
Location/地点: Noain, Navarra, Spain

Area/面积: floor 8,510m²

Photograph/摄影: Jose Antonio Ruiz Esquiroz, Miguel de Guzmán

The building is located near Pamplona, in the north of Spain, but its potential location would be nearby of any given highway. In this particular case, from every panoramic window, you may enjoy an amazing view to the highway that connects Pamplona with Madrid and Barcelona.

The shape and volume of this building responds to an urban masterplan which pretend to hide the back side of the existing urban fabric. The starting point for this project was, therefore, a curved building, about 60m long per 15m deep and 7 floors high. This building was conceived as a retaining screen where two different conditions were negotiated: on the one hand, the infrastructural, marked by speed, efficiency and generic language; on the other, the urban fabric, characterized by domesticity, quotidianess and specificity. This duality is solved consequently through a two-sided strategy: first, with a compact, horizontal and light façade facing the highway, which is materialized by a corrugated double-curved steel panel and red reflecting folding shutters; and, in the second place, with an abstract and fragmented façade on the opposite side of the building, facing the existing fabric. This façade has been built



with fibrocement panels and vertical windows. The housing typology offered here questions the homogeneity often imposed by the real estate bubble market, which only takes into consideration a specific and universal kind of family. As an alternative, we propose ten different types of housing, suitable to the different needs of the current heterogeneous society: small families with one or more children, couples without children, freelancers who may need a workspace at home, students, people who are single, retired, etc.

There are one to four bedroom apartments, measuring from 40 to 60m², and distributed in one or two levels. Each of these types of housing works as a three-dimensional puzzle piece. And all together they fulfill the geometry of the given shape as in a Tetris game, leaving in the section core, three hollows that work as corridors located at the first, third and fifth levels. The final result is a housing assemblage whose distribution refers directly to Le Corbusier's Unité d'Habitation. Besides, on the last two floors of the building there are courtyards through which natural light is permeated into the apartments and corridors. The hollows and materials in the two façades state the duality of the infrastructural and the urban context mentioned before, without revealing the complexity of its inner heterogeneous typology.

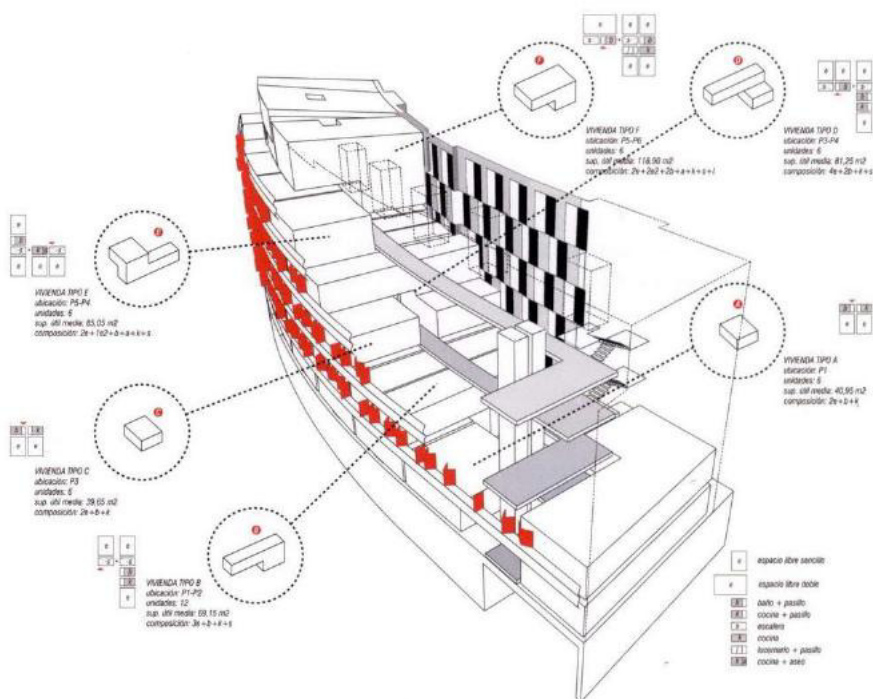
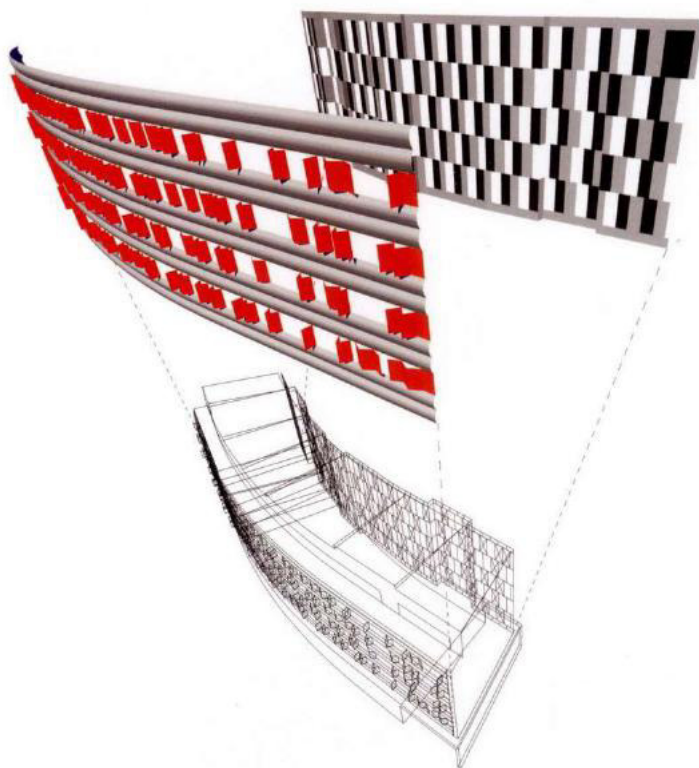
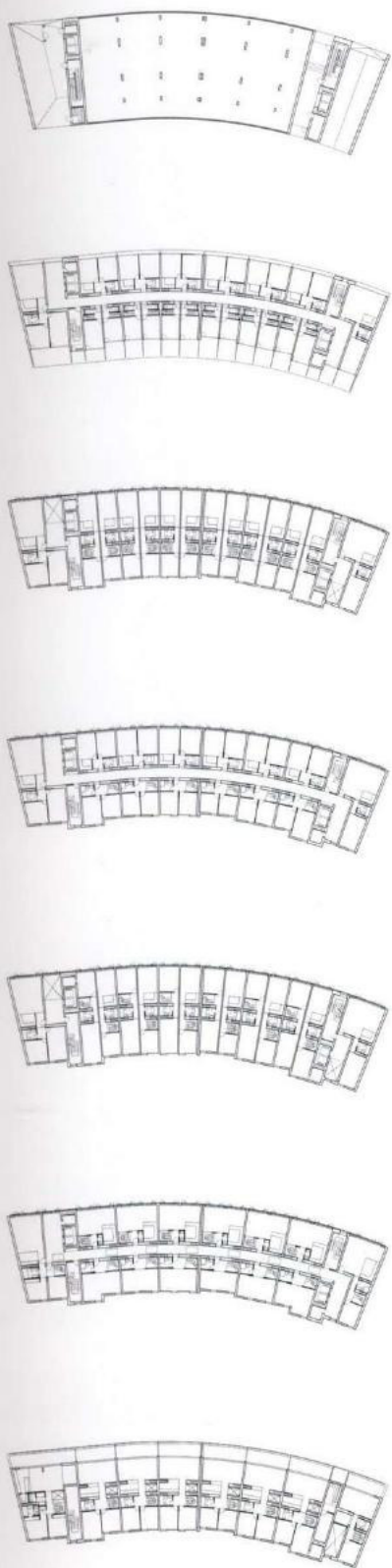
该项目位于西班牙北部，临近潘普洛纳市，其潜在优势是它可以建在任何一条公路的附近。透过该建筑物的全景式的窗口，可以欣赏到那条经由此处通向马德里和巴塞罗那的公路上的美妙景色。

这座城市的总体规划力求对现有城市结构中不合理的一面加以修饰，而该建筑物的形状和体量正是遵循了这一规划的主旨。该项目意在建造一栋长

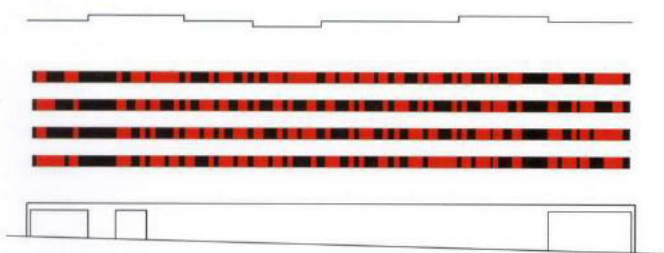
60m、纵深15m的7层弧形建筑。在该项目中，建筑师融入了两种不同的意识形态：一种是以速度、效率和通行的为建筑语言的城市基础性设施，另一种是那些由家庭生活、平凡或特异性所组成的城市结构。通过二者的碰撞融合，该建筑物成为“求同存异”的“诉诸平台”。在该项目中，建筑师采用了有效的策略解决了这个二元性问题：首先，建筑物面朝公路的那一侧采用波纹双曲钢板和红色百叶窗，以呈现简洁、水平且轻薄的建筑外观；其次，建筑物面朝现存城市结构的另一面，采用石棉水泥板和垂直玻璃窗，形成兼具抽象感和割裂感的外观。该项目所提供的住房类型对房地产市场只关注的一种特定且通用的同质性住房类型提出了质疑，作为其替代方案，建筑师提供了10种不同类型的住房，以满足当前复杂社会的不同需要：只有一个或多个孩子的小型家庭、没有孩子的夫妇、需要在家工作的自由职业者、学生、单身或者退休的人们以及具有其他居住需求的人群等。

这里的公寓有1~4个卧室，面积为40~60m²，有一层住宅或复式结构这两种类型。每一种类型的居住单元就好比是立体拼图中的一块，而当它们聚集在一起的时候，仿佛就形成了俄罗斯方块中特定的几何图形。建筑物核心地段有三处中空结构，分布在第一层、第三层和第五层，起到了走廊的作用。由于建筑师直接参照了现代建筑大师勒·柯布西耶的项目，最终这栋建筑物呈现出一种多个居住单元聚合在一起的建筑形态。另外，在建筑物最高的两层上还设有几处庭院，光线可以渗透到房间和走廊中。

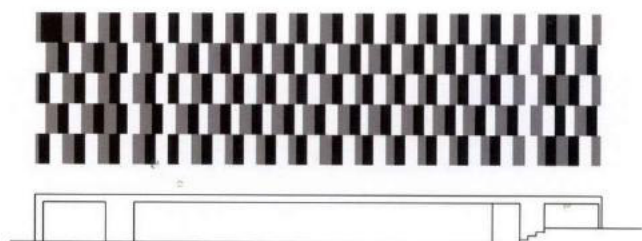
建筑物的两个外立面采用了中空结构，遮盖了建筑物内部的复杂而多元的住宅户型，使城市基础设施和城市环境的二元性得以和谐与统一。



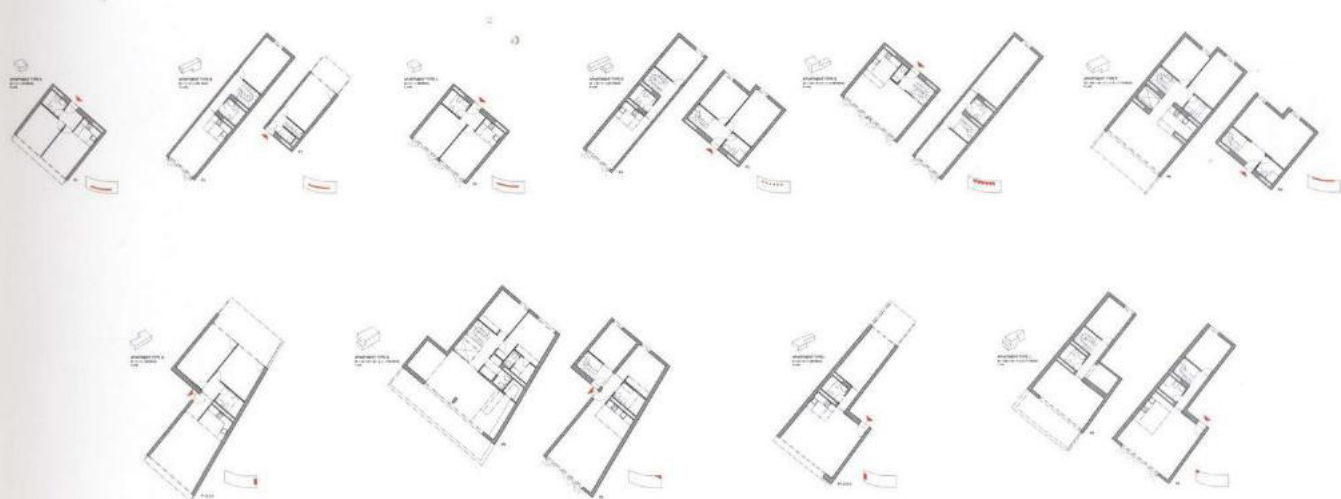
Plan/平面图

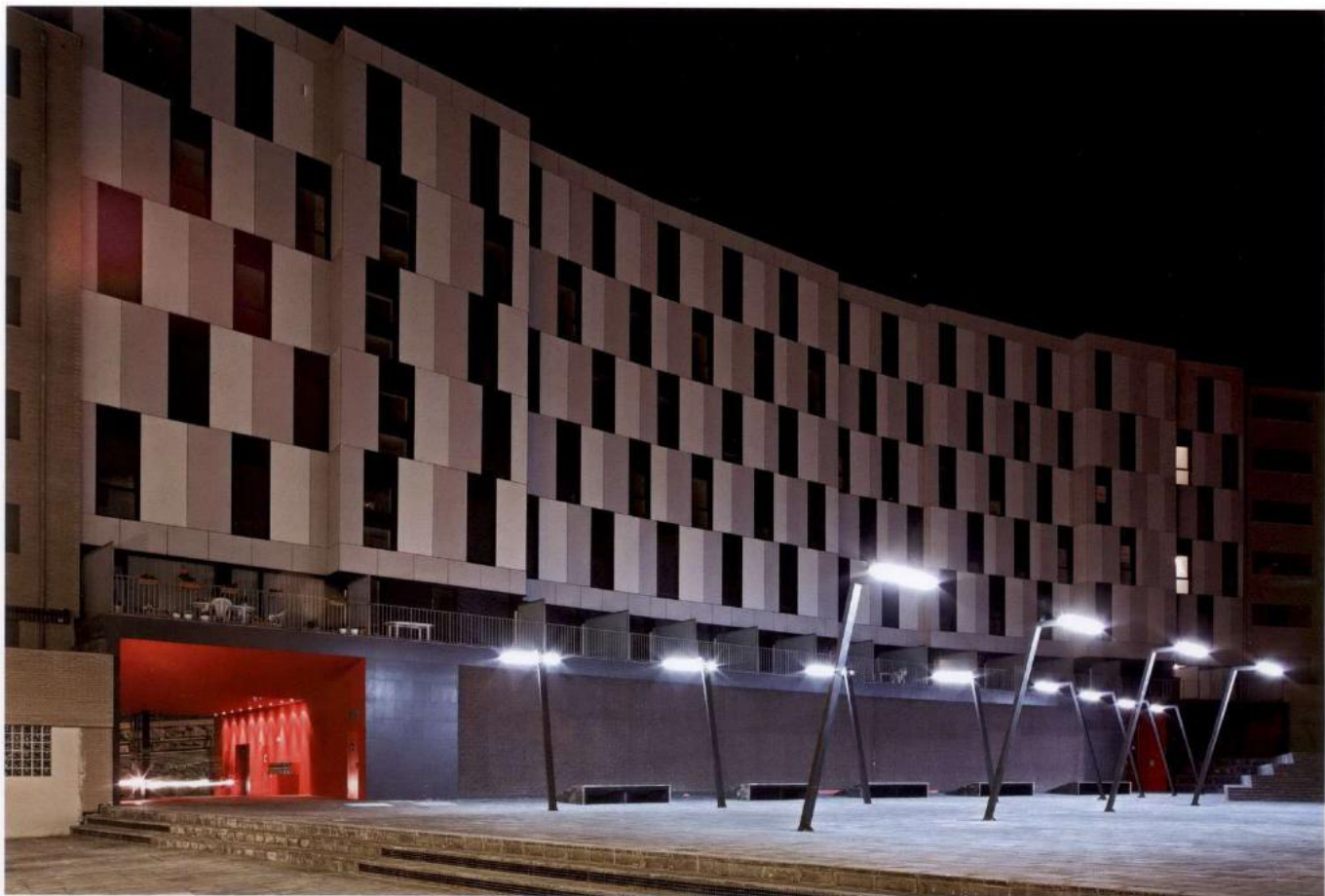


Elevation/立面图



Elevation/立面图







Lace Apartments

Architecture Design/建筑设计: OFIS ARHITEKTI

Project Architect/项目建筑师: Rok Oman, Spela Videcnik

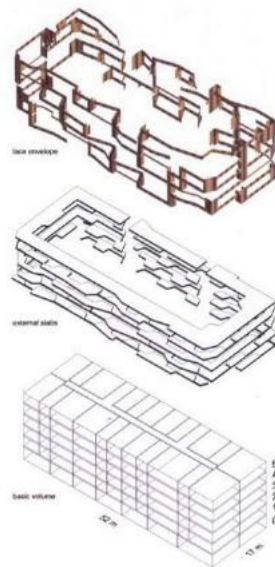
Location/地点: Slovenia

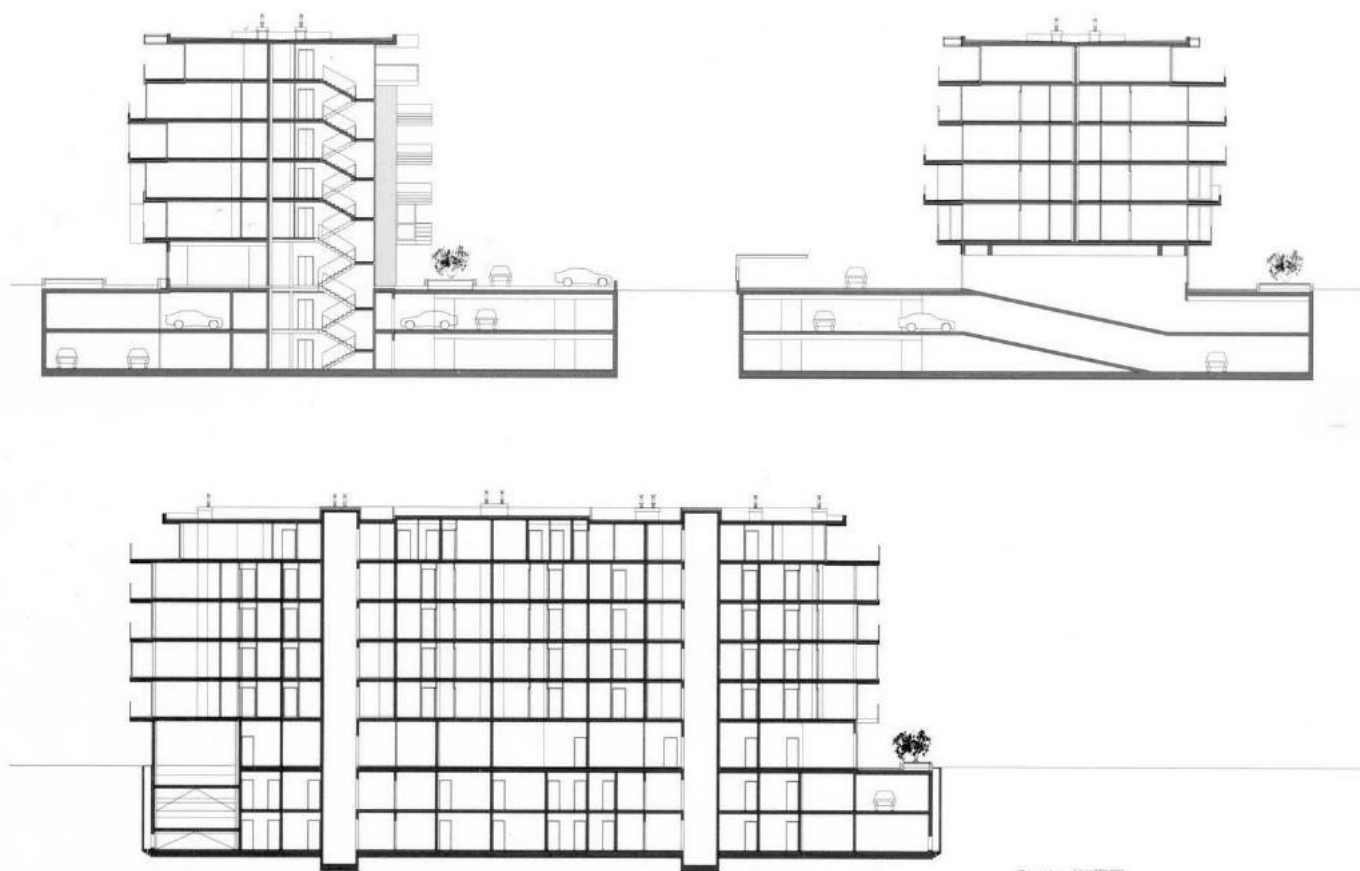
Area/面积: floor 1,200m²

Photograph/摄影: Tomaz Gregoric

The location of the apartment block is in the centre of Nova Gorica (population 32,000) – Nova Gorica is situated in the west of Slovenia, adjacent the Slovene – Italian border. It lies 92m² above sea level. The town has also very specific climate conditions – it is renowned as the hottest town in Slovenia in summer and also has very strong winds in winter.

The city with its climate, vegetation and way of living has Mediterranean character, where external shady space has high importance. Therefore the client demand was to design rich external spaces of different characters. Studying the different external spaces that existing houses in the area have we proposed types such as: balcony and terraces – both opened and covered with roof or pergola, loggias that are closed from the side and fully or partly glazed and fences of different characters – transparent with glass or metal fence, full and of different heights. Many balconies have integrated cupboards for storing external furniture. Using all this traditional elements apartments





Section/剖面图

gain different characters that are more exposed or intimate and that offer opened or partly enclosed views. Using the elements building reinstates three-dimensional lace which embraces its volume.

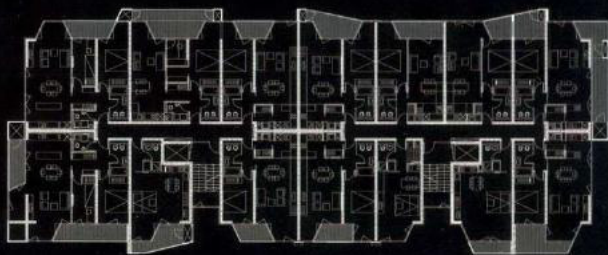
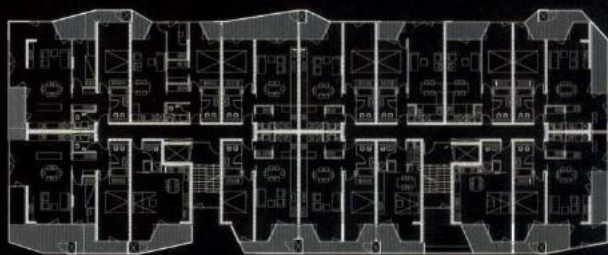
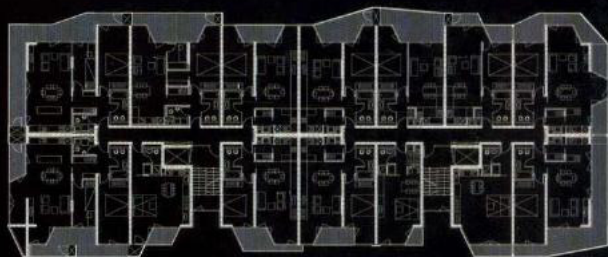
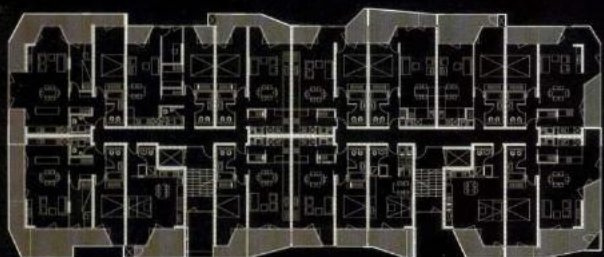
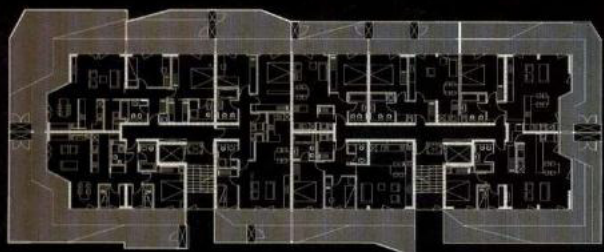
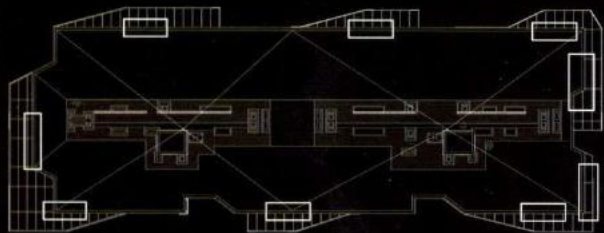
The fixed urban plot of the building had to be orthogonal block 48m x 16m x 5 floors. Clients brief was also clear with apartment's sizes and typologies that actually are simple and repeated. Over this simple structure the second skin of terraces provides each apartment different character and possibility to buyer to choose the one that responds to his lifestyle.

这个公寓区地处斯洛文尼亚新戈里察市的市中心（市内人口约有32 000人）。新戈里察市位于斯洛文尼亚的西部，紧邻斯洛文尼亚与意大利的边境线。该地海拔92m，夏季酷热，冬季有强风，这一独特的气候条件使这个城市远近闻名。

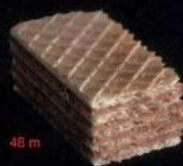
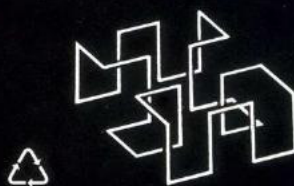
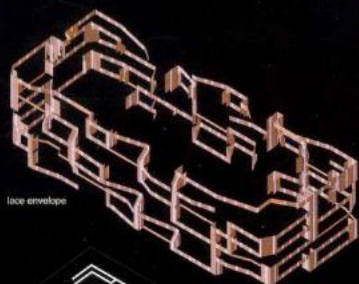
该城市的气候、植被和生活方式都具备地中海的地域特点，因此户外的阴凉空间

显得尤为重要，也正是如此，建筑师才需要设计出很多风格迥异的建筑物外部空间。在研究该地不同种类的户外空间时，建筑师提出了阳台和露台两种建筑形式。这两种形式均可通向室外，并运用屋顶、藤架或是亭廊进行遮盖，可以完全封闭，也可以部分封闭，同时设置风格迥异的防护网，比如不同规格的玻璃或金属栅栏。很多阳台设计了柜橱，用来收纳户外设备。通过运用这些惯用的设计元素，建筑师使公寓变得更具开放性或隐秘性，使其拥有了开阔或半开阔的视野，这样一来，建筑物不仅包裹了内部空间，也使建筑外观的立体装饰效果被充分展现出来。

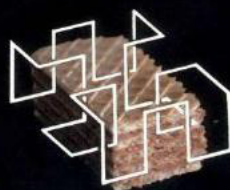
城市公寓建造的规格必须是占地48mx16m，总共建5层。同时，开发商也明确要求的公寓的规格和形体要简单，并加以重复。此外，在这个简单的建筑结构中，露台的外形设计要使每套房间呈现出不同的特点，这样就能够使购买者从容地选择适合自己生活方式的那一套专属房间。

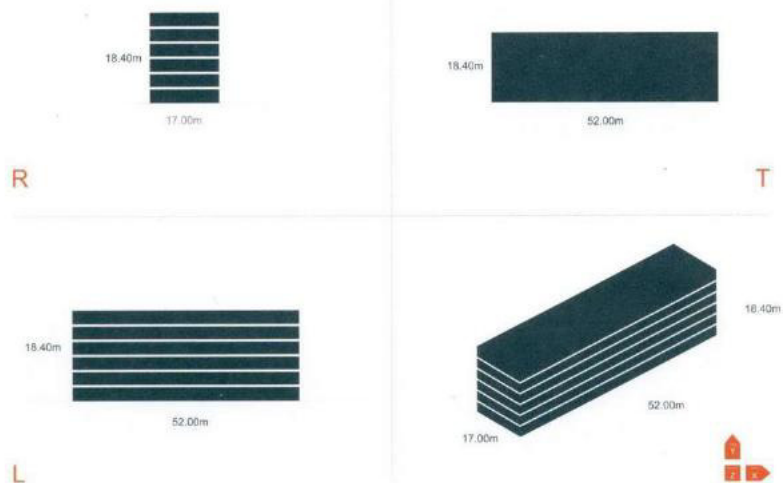


Plan/平面图



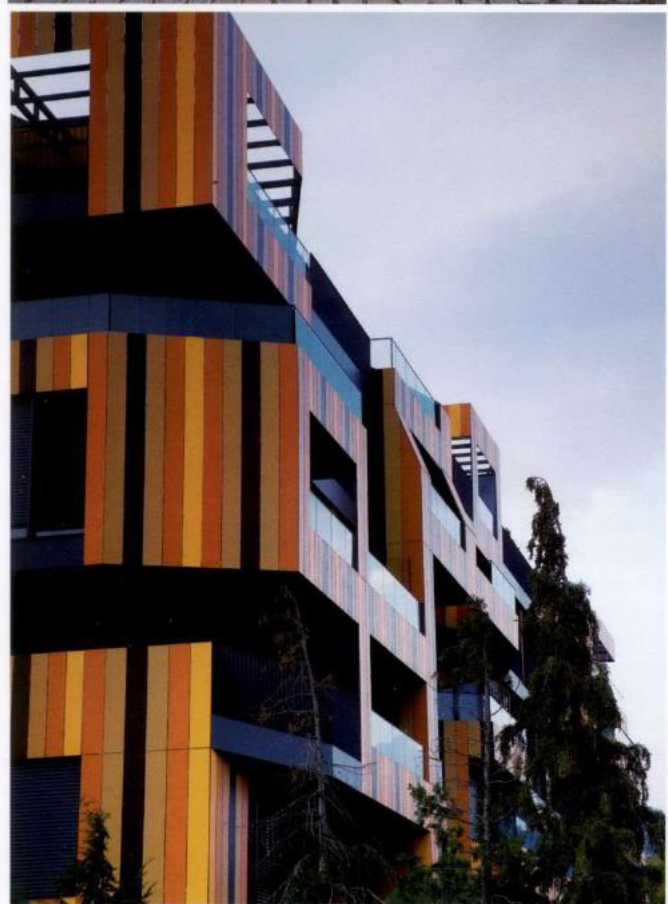
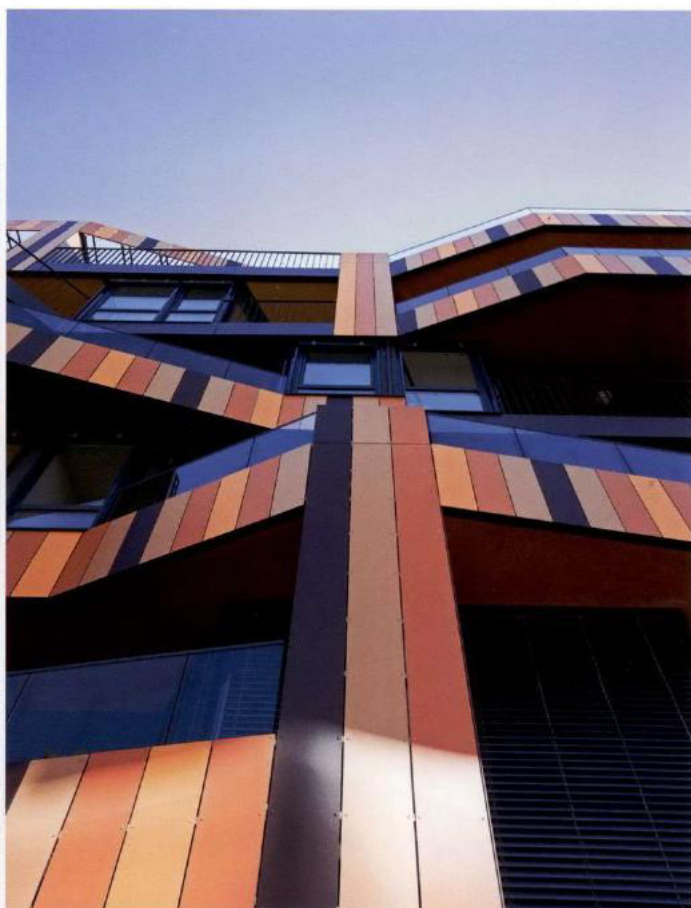
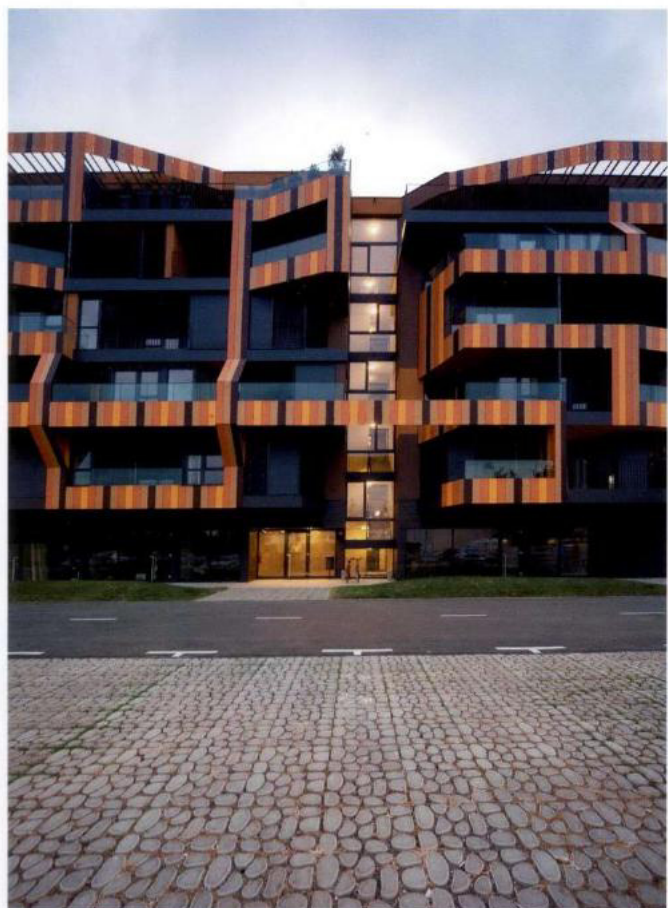
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Elevation/立面图







Rose Garden Islands

Architecture Design/建筑设计: OFIS ARHITEKTI

Project Architect/项目建筑师: Rok Oman, Spela Videcnik

Location/地点: Slovenia

Area/面积: 18,000m²

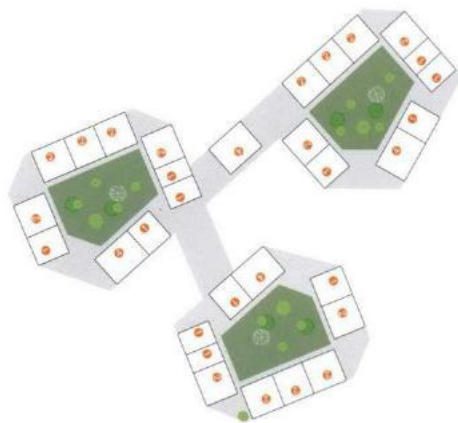
The project is located in the prominent green residential area of Ljubljana just on the edge of city centre. The main request was to develop 100 quality housing units with terraces surrounded by green.

3 Islands- elevated terraced villas

The concept proposes three enclosed islands starting from layout of typical house with garden in the area.

Apartment village is formed from individual houses with gardens and furthermore imposed on top of each other. In this way, green parterre is elevated on the upper floors. The islands are hexagonal shape, therefore there is no guidance, but floating in space. Housing units are arranged in 4 floors with inserted apartment volumes in between slabs. The arrangement creates terraces between volumes and possibility for apartments to be opened on three or four sides.

The height of the islands lowers towards the south creating terraces and therefore offers light, views and sun to the living units. Green area around buildings is formed with small hill-islands with trees and greenery.



Plan/平面图



Apartments-levelled houses

Since apartments have external entrances and are oriented on three or four sides they actually work like one family house with attached garden, lifted on different levels. Each family house unit has cross ventilated airy space and sun exposure.

Materials are wood, glass and concrete. Extensive green will be pre-planted on terrace edges.

该项目建在斯洛文尼亚卢布尔雅那市中心外围绿化率较高的住宅区。其主要的设计要求是建造100套配有露台同时被绿色景观环绕的公寓房。

三个独立建筑——高架式的梯台别墅

建筑师由三栋带有花园的标准房屋的设计，延伸构想出修建三个封闭且独立的建筑物。

几个带有花园的独立住宅，互相叠加起来，就构成了公寓群，这样一来，楼

上的居民就能享有各自的小花园了。这三个独立的建筑都采用了六边形的平面布局形式，因此不需要过多的设计，只需要营造出一种漂浮的空间感即可。建筑师以四层隔板来划分不同的公寓空间，在建筑的每一层创造出了露台空间，同时公寓还可以朝三四个方向敞开。

建筑物南侧露台被设计得稍低一些，这样就赋予了居住空间更多的光照和更开阔的视野。栽种着各种树木和绿色植被的小山丘，构成了房屋周围的绿色风景。

公寓——水平的房屋

由于每个公寓都拥有设在室外的入口，并朝三四个方向敞开，因此这些公寓仿佛成了一套带有独立花园的家庭住宅，并分布在不同的楼层。每一套公寓都有通透的室内空间和良好的光照条件。

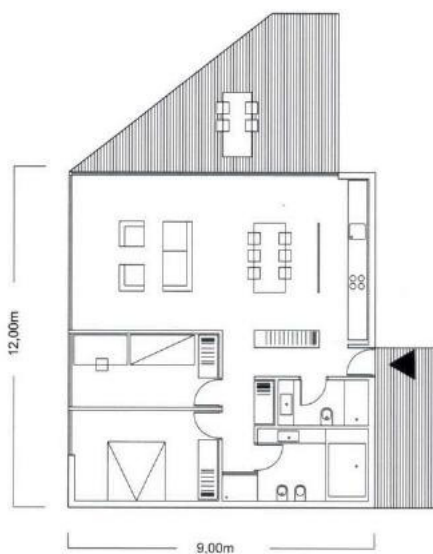
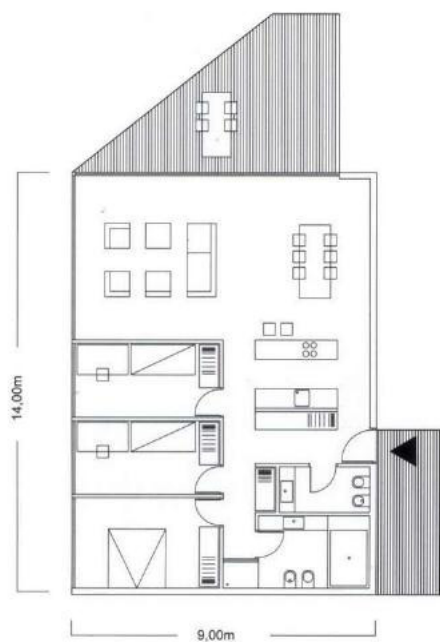
该建筑物主要选用木材、玻璃和混凝土作为建造材料。扩建的绿色区域位于露台的边缘位置，即将预先栽种植被。



Reheating coil for water
 Surface fan if pressure difference due to stack effect is not sufficient
 Earth duct from air supply preheating air during winter precooling the air during summer
 Electricity supply for lighting, data, kitchen
 Connection to grid as electricity buffer storage
 Supply for heating in cold system, reheating of fresh air and precooling of return air during the cold system

Section/剖面图





Typical Plan/户型图





S park

Architecture Design / 建筑设计: ARTEC Architekten, Bettina Götz and Richard Manahl

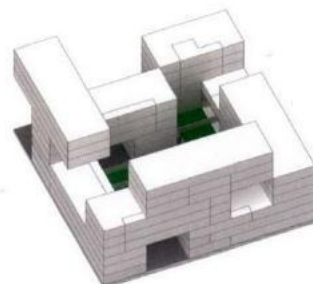
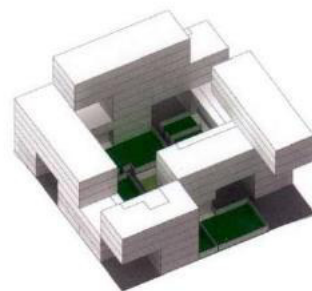
Project Architect/ 项目建筑师: Michael Murauer, Gerda Polig, Anna-Maria Wolf

Location/ 地点: Bratislava, Slovakia

Area/ 面积: site 47,110 m² / building footprint 19,164m² / net floor 85,670m²

The total site for Spark in its final form equals over 240 hm². It is located on the edge of Bratislava, by car, around 15 min. distance from the airport. The site borders the highway D1 leading from Bratislava to the northeast of Slovakia. In the near future the highway will be widened and a new exit will service the site of Spark. Very close to the site of Spark will be the planned ring of Bratislava the D4. The economic growth of Slovakia in general enhanced by foreign industrial investments in the neighbourhood has initiated widespread development in the area. Low-density housing borders the site to the north and southwest while further low-density development to the north is about to be built. With the planned infrastructure and industrial expansion the expectation is that this area will grow considerably in the coming years.

With the current developments surrounding the site the transformation from rural to built land is already well on its way. Agricultural land retreats step by step making way for small and larger individual projects, in most cases villas. This is happening, here and in many other places in Slovakia, without any greater structural planning. Therefore the new development is heavily depending on existing infrastructure. This dependency on the city and existing roads adds to already heavy traffic jams. While the area is





Section/剖面图

growing, no investments are made in the public domain creating a void in basic public services areas such as schools, health and culture facilities etc. Spark's ambition is to break through this piece meal development by creating a whole new center right at the heart of this transformation from farm land to city.

Spark is not an extension of Bratislava but a city in its own right with all the diversity in program and services a city should contain. Together with the suburban development and the existing villages, this new city could grow to become in size comparable to many other self sufficient cities in the country outside of Bratislava.

Although the final layout of Spark will occupy land on both sides of the highway, the heart of Spark is planned on the north side in the area dominated by Cierna Voda, or Black Water. It runs from the bottom of the Small Carpathians through the area. The major part of the plan consists of development in high-density. Spark, in other words, is a development with clear urban quality combined with large public spaces serving not only the new center but all the housing and villages around it.

The project will be developed in several stages the first two stages are worked out in a master plan. The first stage of the project involves the area to the north around the river. The second stage is located around the highway."

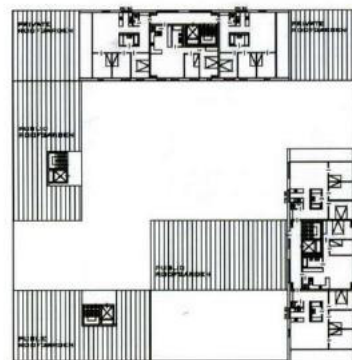
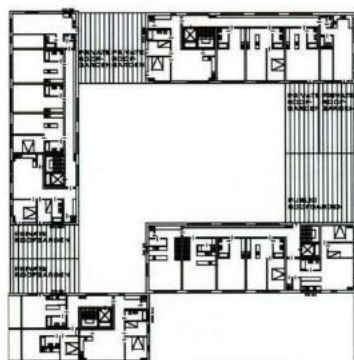
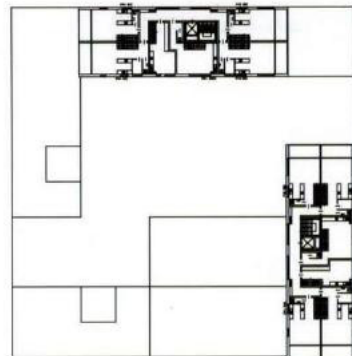
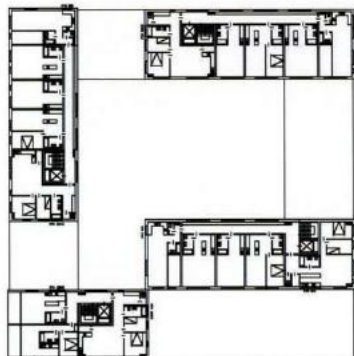
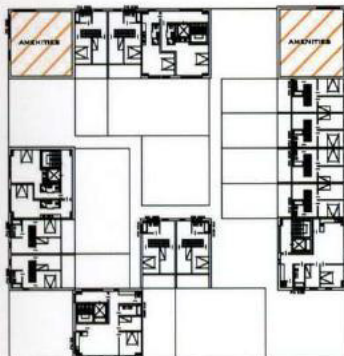
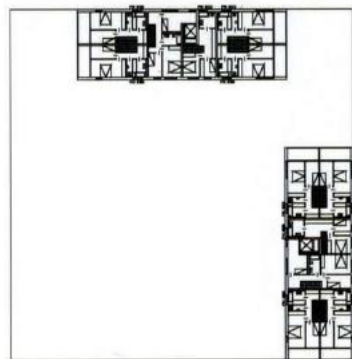
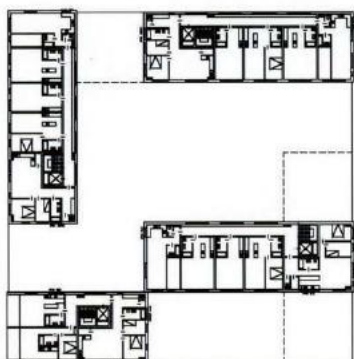
Spark项目占地面积约为240hm²，建在斯洛文尼亚伯拉第斯拉瓦市的边缘地带，距当地机场约15min的车程。该地毗邻从伯拉第斯拉瓦市通向斯洛伐克北部的D1高速公路，在不久的将来，这条公路将被拓宽并增设一个供Spark项目使用的新出口。紧邻该项目用地的区域还将计划修建伯拉第斯拉瓦市的D4环路。由于周边国家对斯洛伐克的大力支持，斯洛伐克的经济持续增长，伯

拉第斯拉瓦市也迎来了大好的发展机会，因此，这个项目用地的周边也将修建一个个低密度的住宅区。基于当地基础设施以及产业扩张的情况，可以预期在未来几年内，该区域将得到迅猛发展。

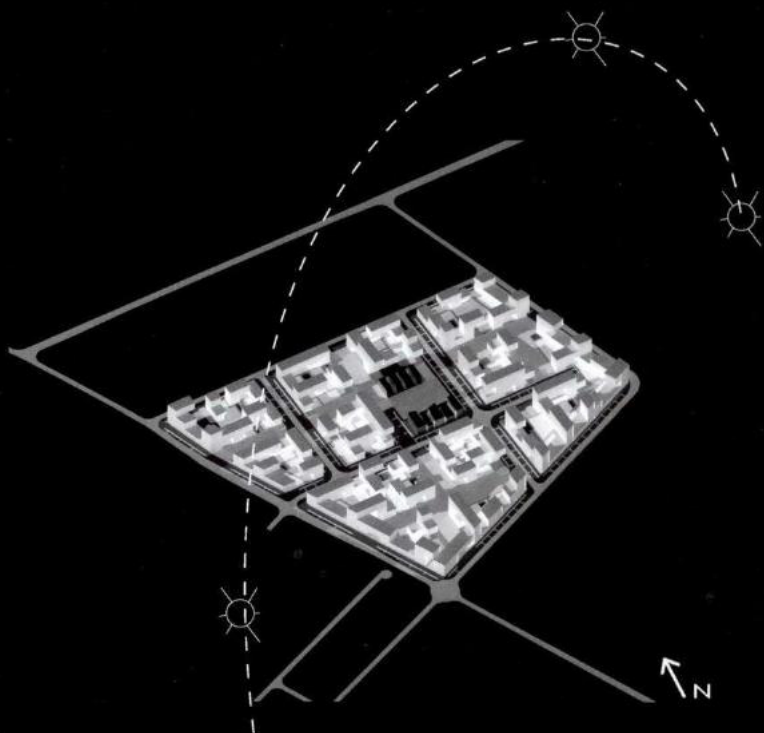
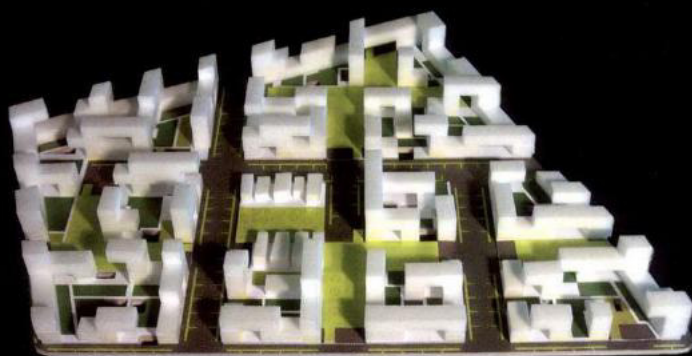
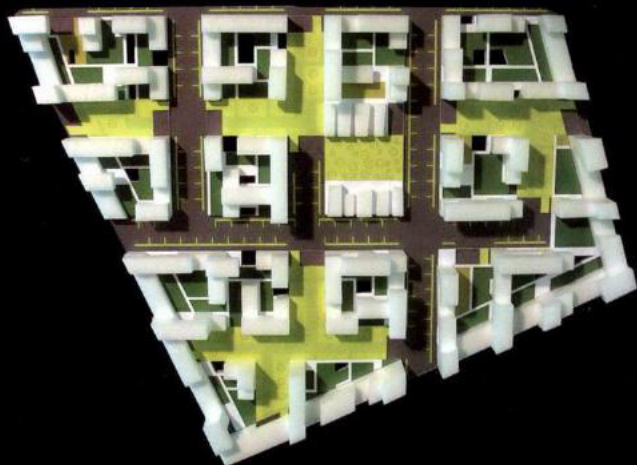
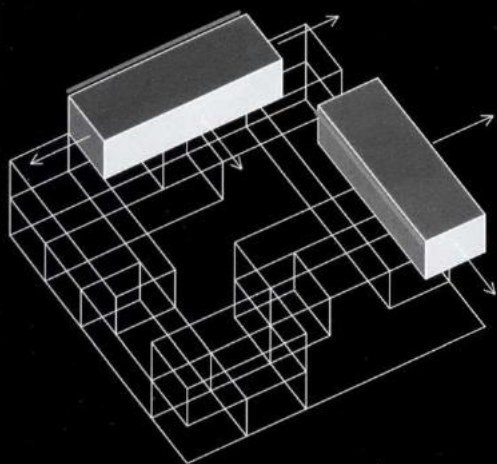
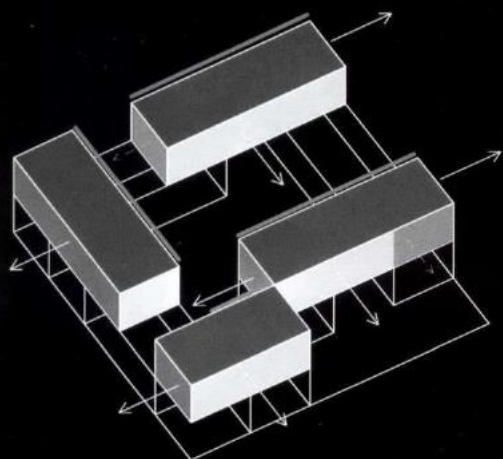
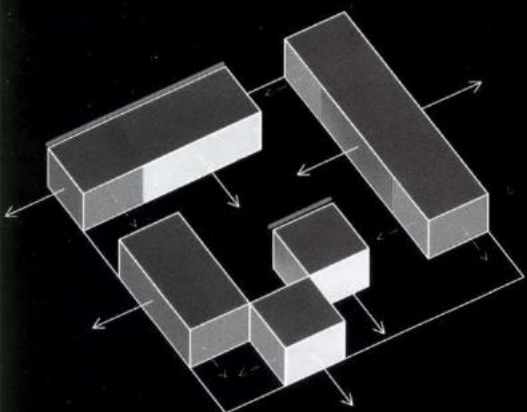
随着城市规划的发展，原有的乡村已逐步转变为在建的城区，农田也一步步变成小型或大型项目的建设用地，其中的大部分是用来建造别墅的。伯拉第斯拉瓦市正在经历这种变革，而在斯洛伐克的其他地区，也不例外。由于没有合理的规划布局，新建的住宅项目不得不严重依赖现有的基础设施，导致原本就很拥堵的城市和公路愈发不堪重负。尽管伯拉第斯拉瓦市的经济得到了发展，但是公共设施配套方面依旧欠缺相应的投资建设，造成了学校、医疗和文化等功能设施的极度匮乏。Spark项目就是要在农田向城市转变的进程中，打造出一个全新的核心区，彻底打破现有的城市发展局面，以形成良性发展的态势。

Spark项目不是伯拉第斯拉瓦市的新设分区，而是一个有着合理的规划布局和完备配套设施的独立城市，它将会与周边的住宅区和现有的村庄一起，在伯拉第斯拉瓦市外构建出一个新的城市，其日后必定成长为一个可以与其他城市媲美的新城市。该项目的主要部分由高密度的住宅区组成，换句话说，Spark项目是一个有着城市品质的住宅区，同时大面积的公共空间的融入，不仅为该项目还为周边所有住宅和村庄提供了基础设施。

该项目将分几个阶段进行建设，前两个阶段属于总体规划期，其中，在第一个阶段中，项目的建设将向北扩至河边，而在第二个阶段中，该项目将设在高速公路周边。



Plan/平面图









Terrace House Tokiostrasse

Architecture Design / 建筑设计: ARTEC Architekten, Bettina Götz and Richard Manahl

Project Architect/项目建筑师: Michael Ivancsics, Ronald Mikolics, Heinrich Büchel,
Helmut Lackner, Michael Murauer, Lena Schacherer,
Burkhard Schelischansky, Irene Yerro, Ivan Zdenkovic

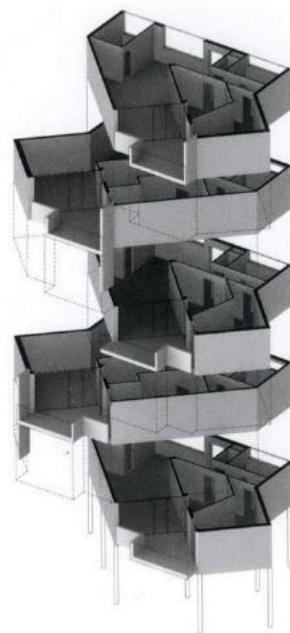
Location/地点: Vienna, Austria

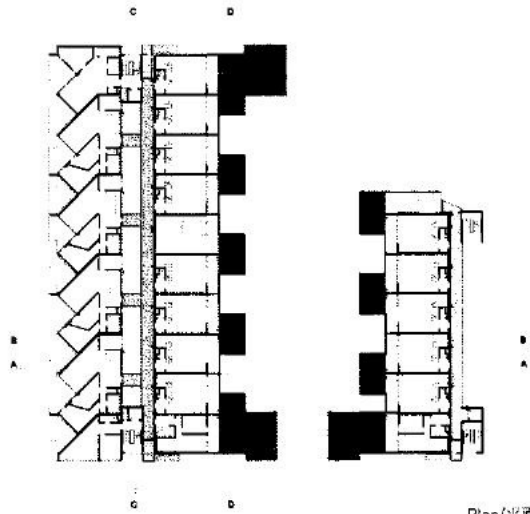
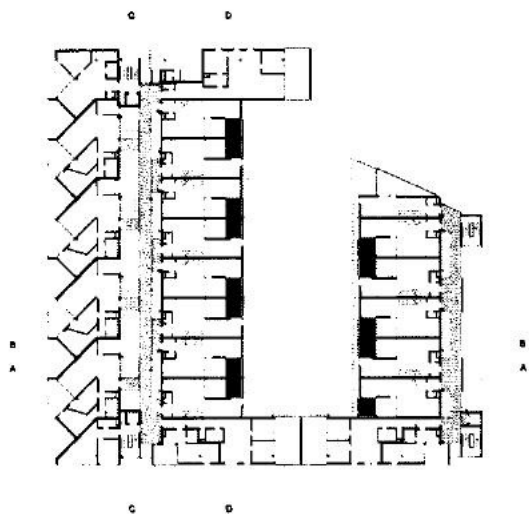
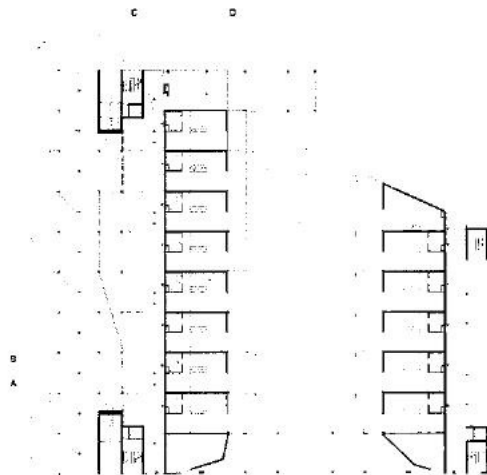
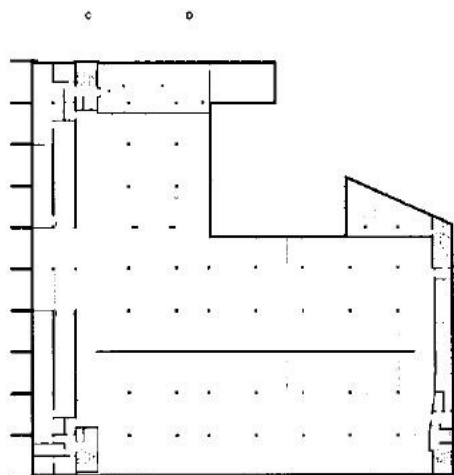
Area/面积: site 3,549m² / building footprint 2,485m² / gross floor 14,859m²

Photograph/摄影: ARTEC Architekten

This typology is capable of assimilating the zoning restrictions; the superimposition of the actual site results in one wing oriented to the west, with double-story loggias as a buffer to the street. On the east side, and oriented toward the center of the site, the "stack" typology is put to work. Coupled with the second wing, which is oriented to the west, it gives rise to a sculpted courtyard space – its specificity originates in the various ways the individual terraces are planted. The orientation and spatial termination of the different apartment types provide protection from one another's prying eyes.

To the south and north, the wings running along the property lines and enclose the courtyard are only two stories high (the first and second stories). These apartments block neither the neighboring buildings' sunlight nor their view, and the building massing





Plan/平面图

has been modulated, to arrive at small-scale structuring.

The ribbon of planting at the center of the complex is linked to the streetscape via the open ground floor zone. The sculptural building massing is articulated to provide the apartments with a pronounced southern orientation. Every apartment has its own adjoining outdoor space – each potentially a compact garden. In addition, the residents have access to the roof surface atop the west wing, with its green terrace, swimming pool and sun deck; the playgrounds on terraces are situated at “mid-level”, and the ground-level courtyard is a recreational area and playground, as well.

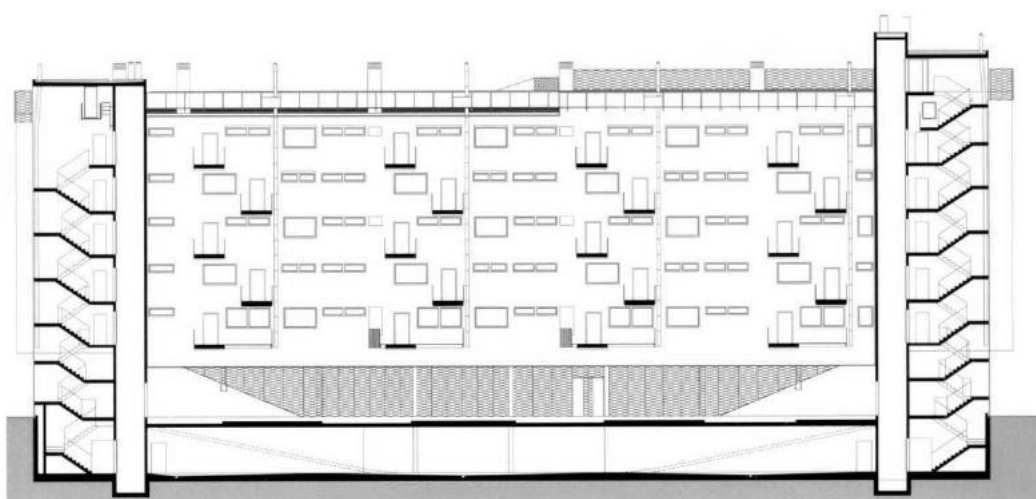
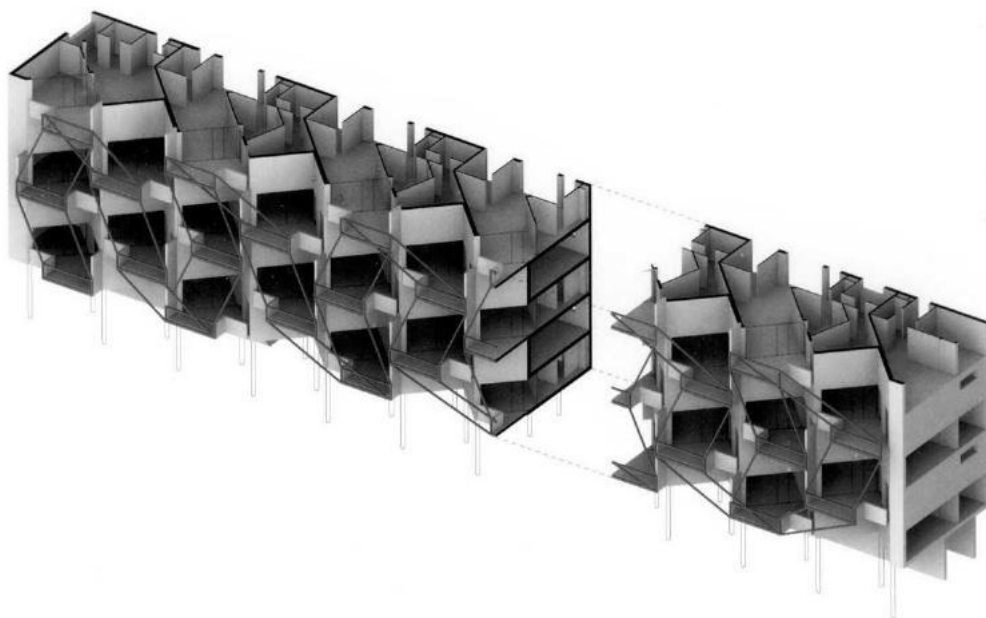
A playroom faces the courtyard; another double-story, multi-purpose room is located on the first floor. A wine cellar with earthen floor rounds out the shared spaces. Trees were planted in part of the courtyard, and the entire space was landscaped. The garage’s skylights also double as seating and illuminaires in the courtyard. All apartments are cross-ventilated; the kitchens and bathrooms receive daylight and have natural ventilation.

这个项目的设计克服了该区域的种种不利条件，建筑师设计了一个西向的建筑体，并设有二层高的遮阳廊，以此作为街道和住宅的过渡区。在建筑物的东侧，朝向该规划用地中心的区域，矗立着一栋“堆叠”状的建筑物。而在西向的楼体部分，建筑师则精心打造出一个个庭院空间，任由住户根据自己的喜好栽种植被，最终呈现出多种优美的庭院景观。建筑师设计了不同朝向

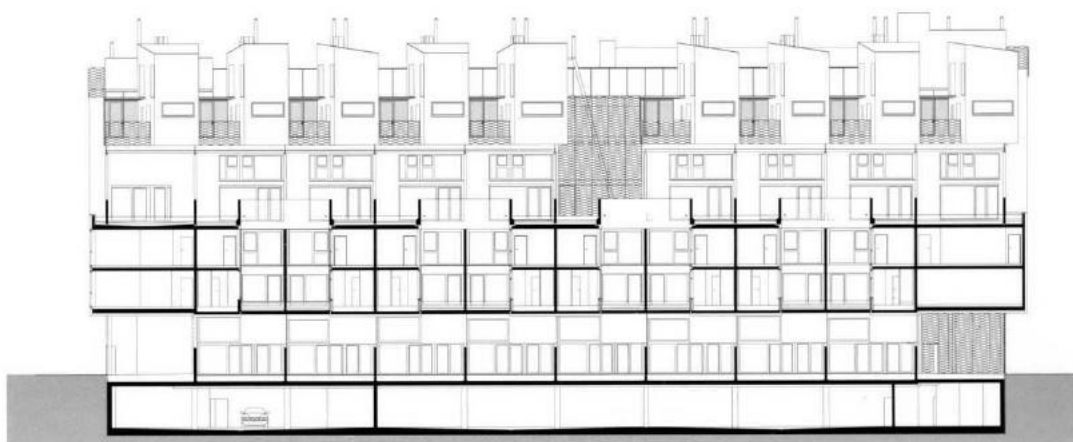
的封闭的公寓户型，力求保证住户之间的隐私。

在该区域的南、北两侧，建筑师沿着该地块的边缘线修建了二层的建筑体，围合起了整个院落。在建筑师的精心设计下，该项目中的公寓既不影响周围建筑的采光也不遮挡其视野，同时，建筑物中间的绿化带与外面的街景融为一体。这个雕塑般的建筑体为公寓单元设计提供了良好的朝向，每套公寓都拥有与之相连的户外空间，住户可将其设计成一个个紧凑的小花园。另外，住户可以到西侧楼体的屋顶上去，那里有绿色景观的露台、宽大的游泳池以及日光浴台。建筑师还在中层的露台上设置了游戏区，一层的庭院也可用于娱乐、休闲。建筑的一层，设有一个挑高的多功能室和一个正对着建筑中心的公共庭院，在庭院的地下层，还建有一个酒窖。同时，庭院有一部分栽种了树木，其余部分都做了美化处理。建筑师设计了较大的车库天窗，以自然光照亮整个车库。这里所有的公寓单元都采用对流换气的方式，厨房和浴室也都可以自然通风换气和采光。

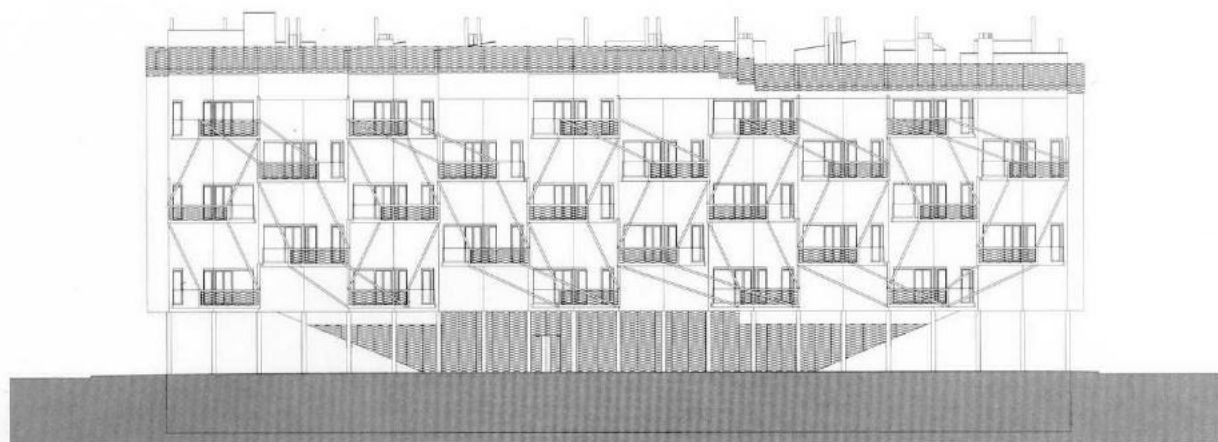
建筑物的外部，设有各种形态的中庭和各种式样的露台，彰显了该项目的特色。建筑物底层的通透设计，使其以轻盈的姿态融入当地的街景之中。建筑师还设计了一个面朝街道的拱廊和一个个的凹窗，为居民在雨天提供了避雨、观雨的场所。



Section/剖面图



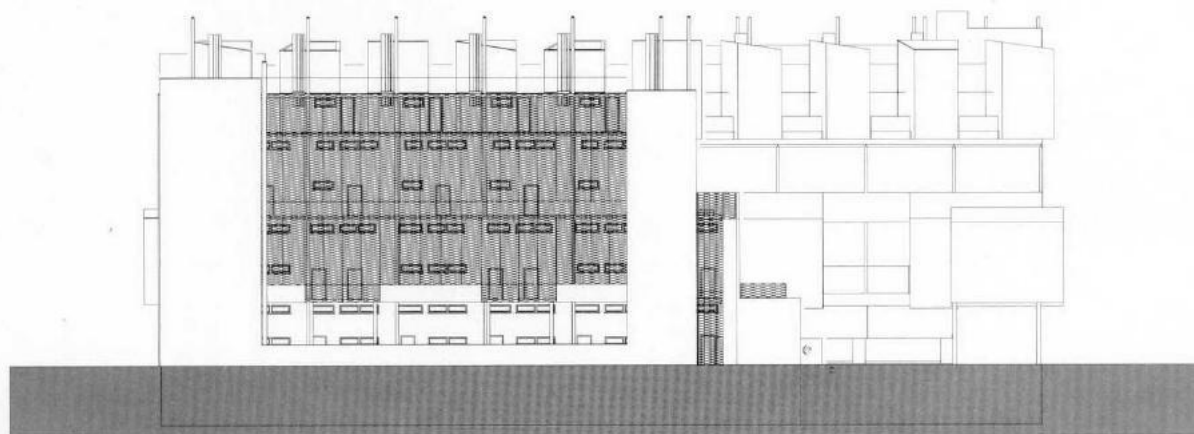
Section/剖面图



Elevation/立面图



Elevation/立面图

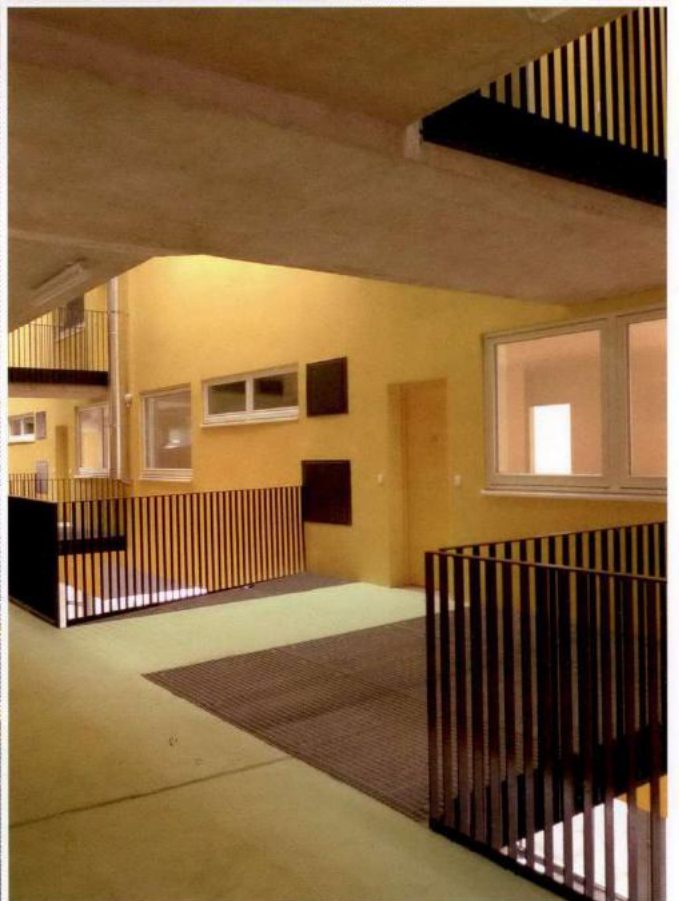


Elevation/立面图











Adelaide Wharf

Architecture Design/建筑设计: Allford Hall Monaghan Morris

Project Architect/项目建筑师: Allford Hall Monaghan Morris

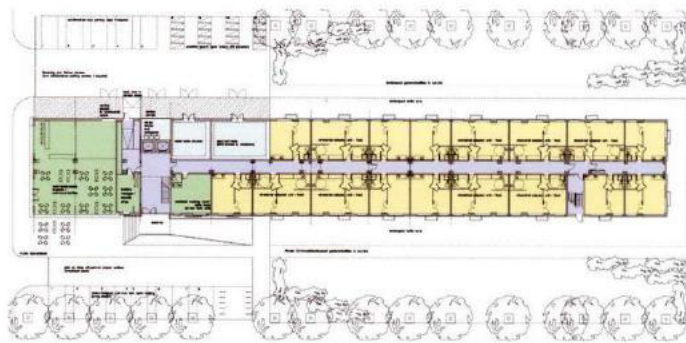
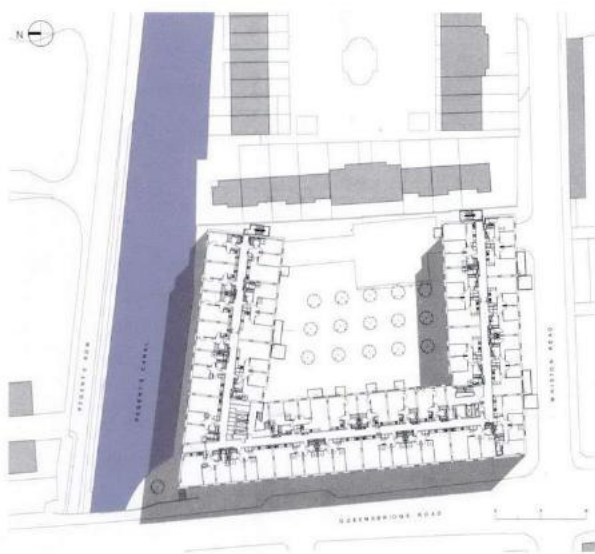
Location/地点: London, United Kingdom

Area/面积: gross external 14,800m²

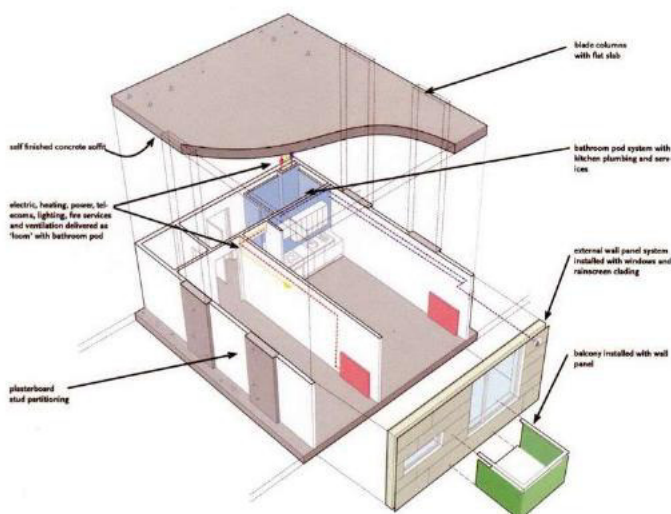
Photograph/摄影: Tim Soar

Adelaide Wharf is a pioneering mixed tenure housing scheme comprising 147 new homes and 650m² of workspace. Located on the Regent's Canal in Hackney, a key regeneration area of London, First Base has created sustainable, adaptable and well designed homes set within a safe environment with communal facilities for all residents. Whilst the private apartments overlook the canal the social housing element enjoys views over the expansive park to the south and beyond to the city skyline.

The six storey block wraps around three sides of a landscaped courtyard defining the edges of the city block, and the two street elevations have colored entrance courts lined in glossy vitreous enamel cladding panels punched through between streetscape and courtyard, linking into the circulation cores in each corner. They emphasize the break in the block at street level and frame views of the garden from the streetside. Graphics and the strong color give each entrance a clear identity and address. Enclosed stair



Plan/平面图



lobbies, post-boxes and concierge's facilities for the housing above are located to the side of these entrance courts. The cores take up the shift in the building grid at each corner, and the break is used to provide a full height slot window from lobby glazing up to a roof light, maximizing daylight in the circulation, and providing views into the landscaped courtyard from each lift and stair landing. The ground floor is a smooth engineering brick base, taking up the changes in level as the road climbs towards the canal bridge. Recesses and projections on the ground floor create a series of events on the street, with colored doors acting as a contrast to the brick.

The courtyard at the heart of the scheme is a shared garden for use by the residents, the landscaping providing a focus when viewed from above and from the street. Simple use of geometric lines relating to the facades, circulation and lines of movement through the site create a variety of smaller spaces for the use of different groups of people for resting or playing in the space simultaneously. These are formed by lines of hedges and trees delineating different simple surface finishes.

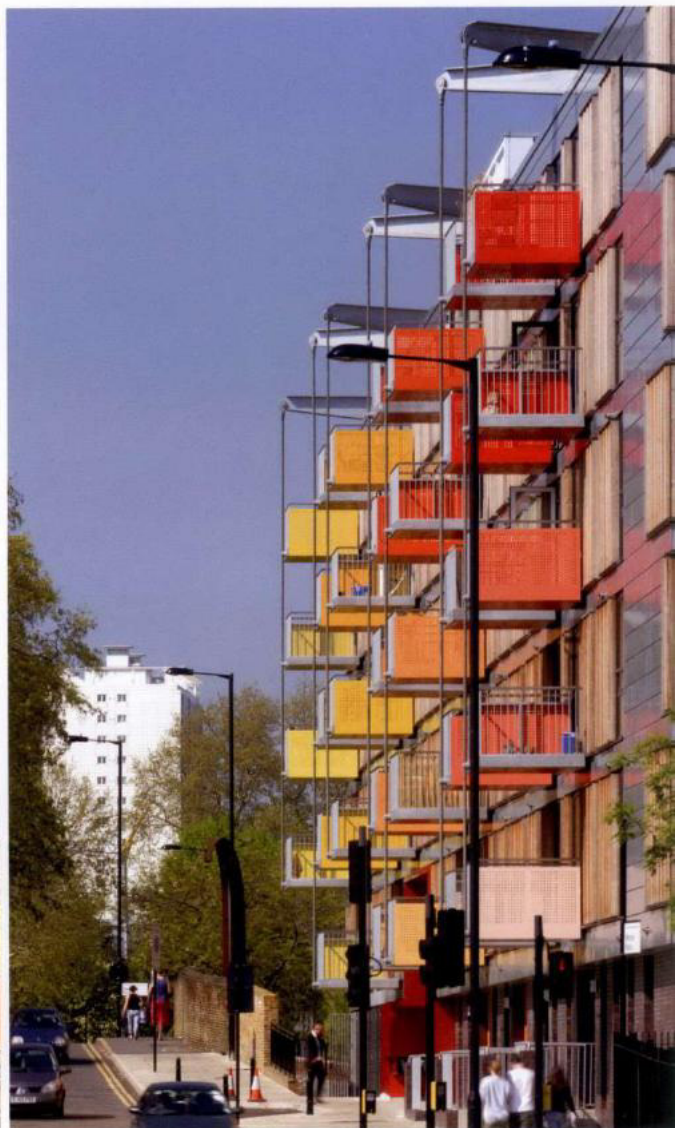
Adelaide Wharf项目是一个全新的综合性住宅项目，由147个居住单元和650m²的工作区构成，位于英国伦敦的哈克尼区，坐落在摄政运河边上。项目的设计目标是为用户创造一个配套设施完备的社区环境和可持续性住宅。

该项目的私人公寓部分可以欣赏到摄政河的风景，而公共住宅部分则可以欣赏到南侧的摄政公园以及城市的全景。

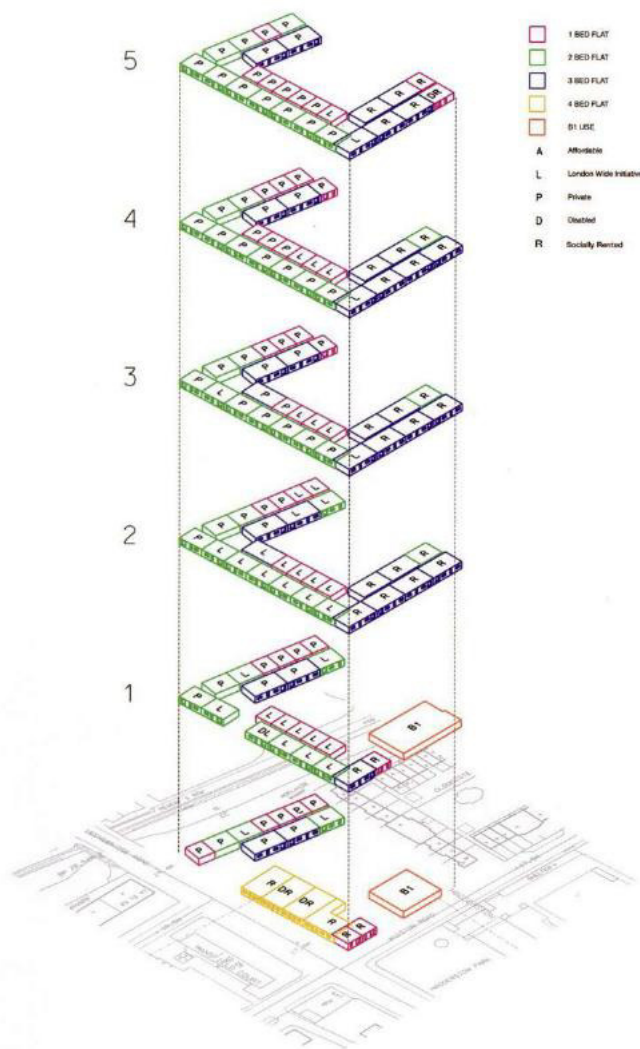
该建筑将一个景观别致的庭院环绕起来，面朝街道入口处的外墙选用了光滑的釉瓷墙板加以装饰，街道与庭院之间设计了两个彩色的洞口，可通向建筑两侧的通道。入口的设计打破了建筑的整体感，街道上来往的行人还可以透过入口看见内部美丽的花园庭院。鲜明的色调，别致的设计，使每个入口都具有不同的特色。同时，建筑师将封闭的楼梯间、邮箱以及门厅等设施都设置在入口处。建筑物的两侧，均设有垂直的通道，这样上下通透的设计，使住户即使站在底层门厅，抬头也能看到天窗，不仅增加了通道的采光，还使住户在每层的电梯处和楼梯口就能欣赏到美丽的内部庭院。

建筑物的首层采用高强砖平整铺设，考虑到通向运河大桥的临街路面是逐渐攀升的因素，建筑师特地在建筑首层的水平方向上作了一些调整，并在建筑物的外立面上做了一系列缩进与凸出的设计，其多样的形态设计丰富了街景。建筑中的门也选用了鲜明的色调，与地砖的颜色形成对比。

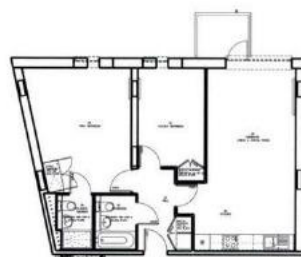
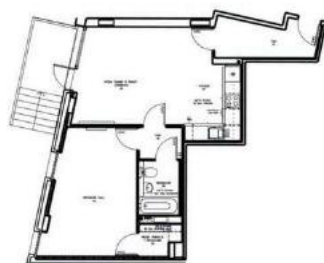
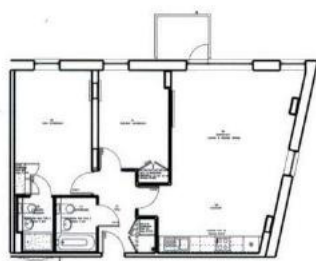
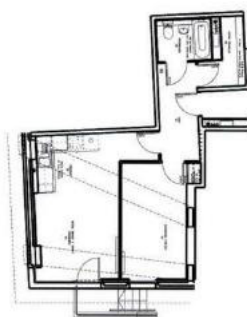
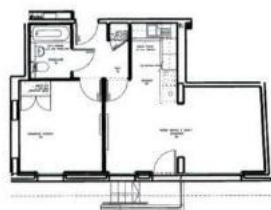
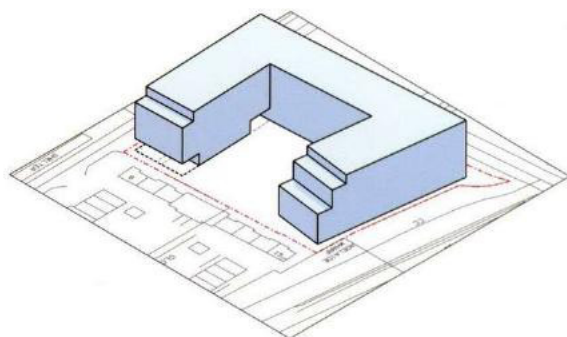
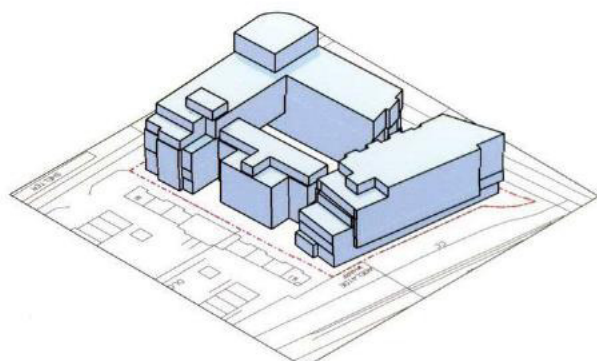
该设计用地的中心庭院被设计为一个公共花园，供所有住户使用，从楼上和街道上都能看到它。建筑师考虑了该建筑物的外观以及动线，将其庭院的平面布局设计为简单的几何线条，并栽植成排的树篱加以简单装饰，由此，休息和玩耍的人群就能互不妨碍，得以同时享用这片公共区域。



Elevation/立面图



- 1 BED FLAT
- 2 BED FLAT
- 3 BED FLAT
- 4 BED FLAT
- B1 USE
- A** Affordable
- L** London Wide Initiative
- P** Private
- D** Disabled
- R** Socially Rented



Typical Plan/户型图



Barking Central

Architecture Design/建筑设计: Allford Hall Monaghan Morris

Project Architect/项目建筑师: Allford Hall Monaghan Morris

Location/地点: London, United Kingdom

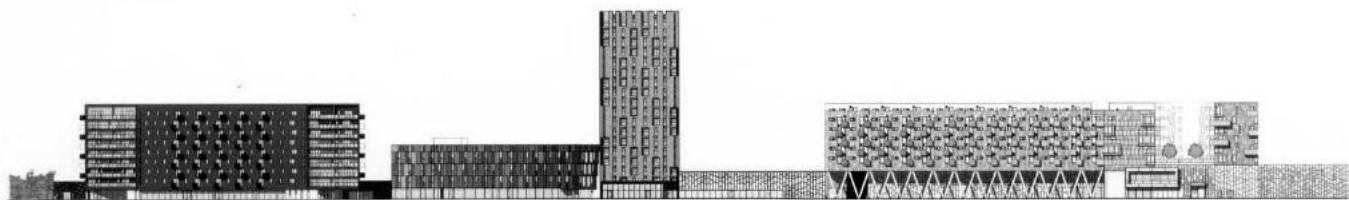
Gross External Area/外立面面积: Rope Works 14,000m², Bath House 6,278m²,
Lemonade Building 9,541m², Axe Street 3,361m²

Photograph/摄影: Tim Soar

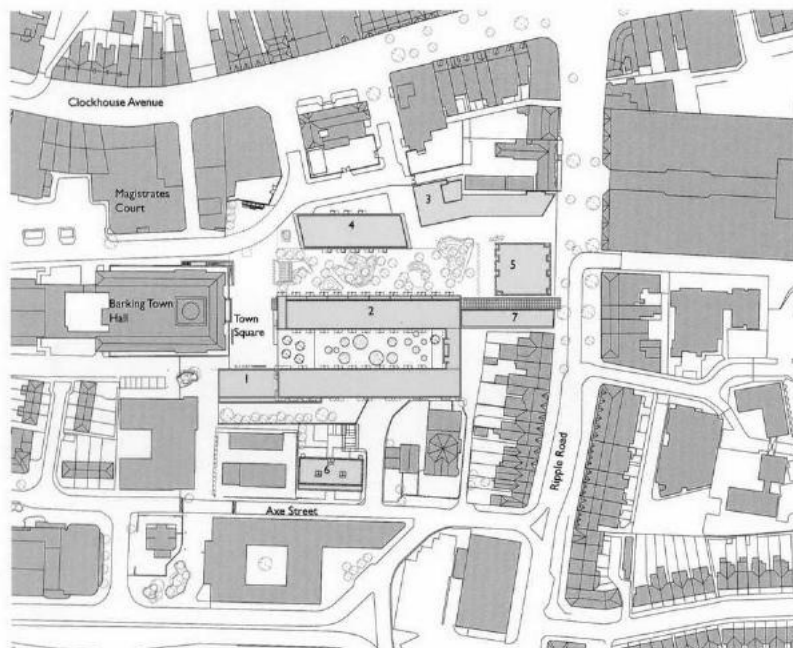
Barking Central is one of the most successful regeneration projects in the UK. It has revitalized Barking town centre with a large mixed-use scheme of 7 new buildings including a new Learning Centre, over 500 residential apartments, a 66 bed hotel, a bicycle shed for 250 bikes, 9 retail units, a café, a new town square and an arboretum.

Delivered in two phases over 9 years, Allford Hall Monaghan Morris (AHMM) masterplanned and designed the buildings overcoming many challenges to create a scheme that symbolizes the regeneration of this Thames Gateway town.

Officially opened in September 2007, Phase I of the development included the creation of the new Barking Learning Centre with over 250 apartments above and a public square, located opposite the existing Town Hall. The key construction challenge was the retention of the original 1970s library building and the design of a new concrete frame and transfer structure built over library to support the new housing above. Phase I was delivered four months early and within budget.



Elevation/立面图



- KEY
- 1. Barking Learning Centre
 - 2. Rope Works
 - 3. Piano Works
 - 4. Bath House
 - 5. Lemonade Building
 - 6. Ave Street
 - 7. Bike Shed

Plan/总平面图

As with any large scale regeneration, the scheme faced challenges that were overcome with a positive attitude towards finding solutions and the successful working relationships with a complex client group including local authority, community organizations and developers. Despite the protracted programme and the difficult procurement process, high quality design remained central to the whole team's ambition of what could be achieved. The quality and innovation throughout the scheme prove that public/private investment can work with the right team in place.

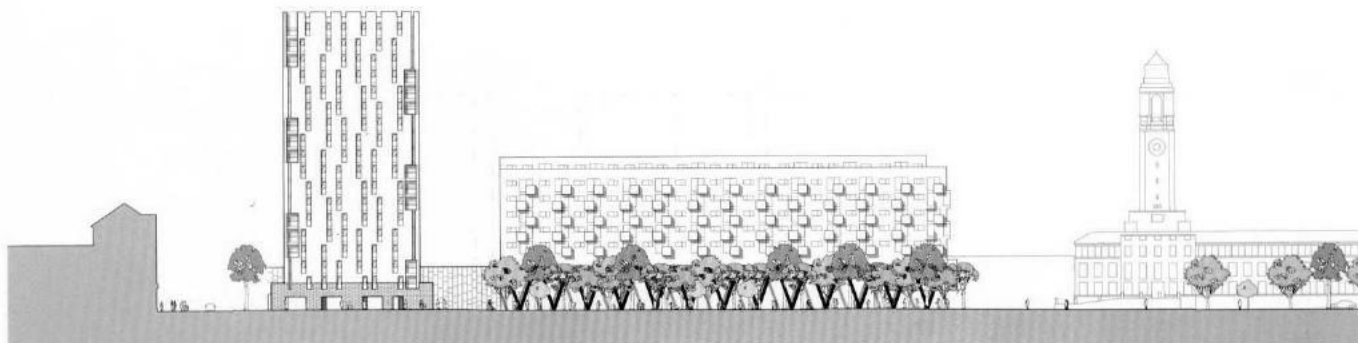
Barking Central项目是英国最成功的重建项目之一，项目的内容是将Barking市的市中心进行重建，并修建了7栋新建筑（包括1个教育中心）、500余个住宅单元、1个设有66个床位的旅馆、1个可容纳250辆自行车的车棚、9个零售商铺、1个咖啡馆以及1个中心广场与1个植物园，它们构成了这个大型的综合建筑群建造项目。

Allford Hall Monaghan Morris (AHMM)设计师事务所历经九年寒暑，克服重重困难，倾力打造了这个分为两期的建筑群，独特的设计风格象征了泰晤士河上门户重镇的崛起。

该项目的第一期建设阶段于2007年9月正式动工，包括修建新的Barking市教育中心和教育中心上的250余个住宅单元，还有1个位于市政厅对面的公共广场。在该项目中，一栋建于20世纪70年代的图书馆建筑需要保留下来，在它的上面还要建造新的混凝土结构以支撑新的建筑物，这些都给建筑师的设计带来了巨大的挑战。尽管如此，第一期的项目建设还是提前4个月竣工了，而且没有超支。

与其他的大型重建项目一样，该项目的建筑师面临诸多挑战，幸运的是，建筑师以积极的态度与包括当地政府、社会组织以及开发商在内的客户群顺利地开展工作，最终克服了种种困难。尽管该项目的方案有所拖延，而且整体采购过程有些艰难，整个设计团队仍然坚持以设计出高品质的作品为核心，全力以赴去完成这个重建项目。该项目的高品质和创新之处，也说明了不管是公共投资项目还是私人投资项目，只要有合适的设计团队，项目就一定能顺利完成。

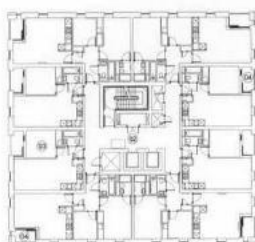




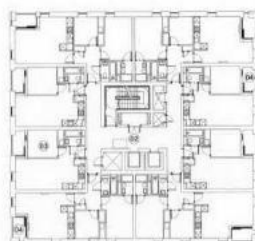
Elevation/立面图



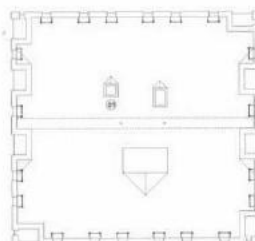
Elevation/立面图



FLOOR TYPE E:
FLOOR 05
FLOOR 11
FLOOR 17



FLOOR TYPE F:
FLOOR 06
FLOOR 12

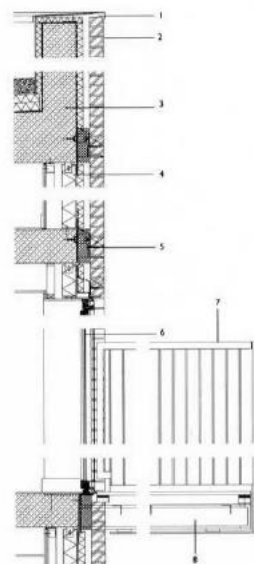


ROOF PLAN

BUILDING 3 PLANS

KEY

- 01 Maintenance access
- 02 Circulation core
- 03 Residential units
- 04 Wall balconies to residential units



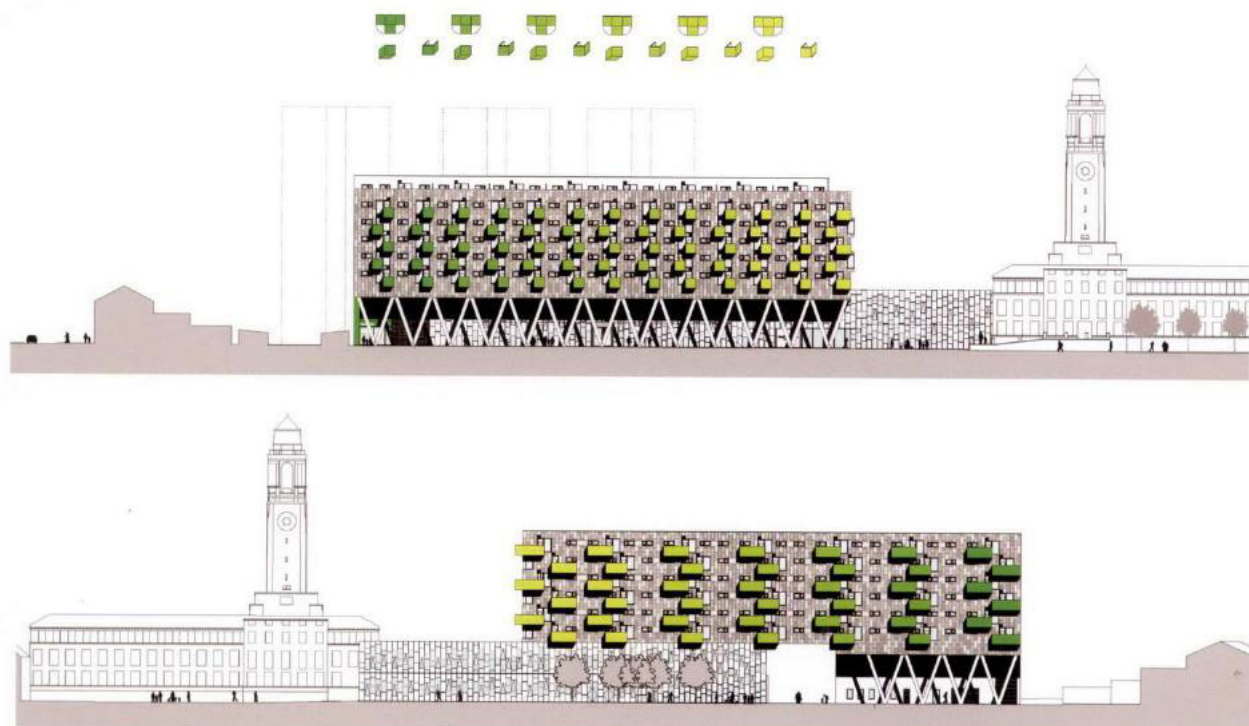
KEY

- 1 PPC aluminium coping
- 2 Istock Cheddar brown bricks. Standard special 'Cant' every 4th brick. On s/s support system. Celotex insulation. Air gap.
- 3 Reinforced concrete upstand.
- 4 SFS system with cement board.
- 5 Fire stop.
- 6 Letab composite / door frame with PPC metal externally & treated timber internally.
- 7 Galvanised steel flat balcony balustrade with PPC finish.
- 8 Cantilevered galvanised steel support frame.
- 9 Cement board soffit with perimeter lighting.
- 10 Thermally broken PPC curtain walling system fitted with single glazed clear units.
- 11 Granite paving to MUF details.

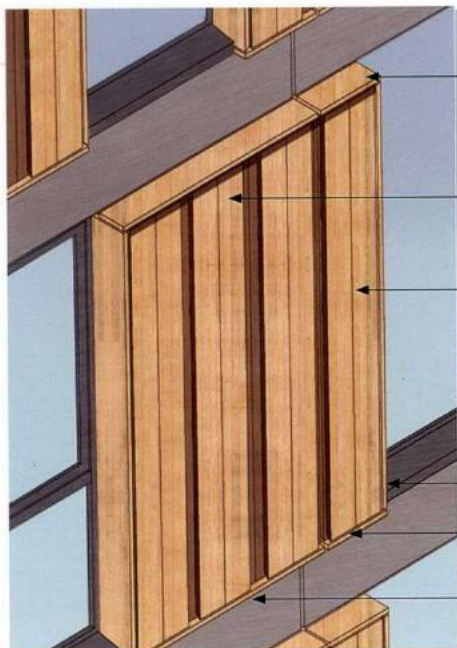
Lemonade Building Plan/Lemonade Building平面图

Detail/细节图





Elevation/立面图



Timber capping piece:

1. Protects end grain of the vertical boards
 2. Angled at the top to allow fast water run off
- Timber capping piece will darken quickest as has most exposure to sun/rain

Top of boards will retain colour longest as they are protected from sun/rain by capping piece

Vertical boards arranged in 'Board on Board' design:

1. Creates 'corduroy' effect to disguise any differential weathering
2. Joint between cladding panels can be easily disguised in recessed area
3. Doubled boards create the impression of a larger module width

Timber side piece/reveal to window

Vertical boards are angled at the top and bottom to encourage water run off

Timber base panel/Cill piece:

1. Conceals the cut ends of the vertical boards
2. Is angled at top to allow fast water run off and direct water

Detail/细节图



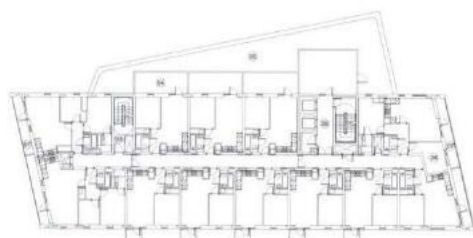
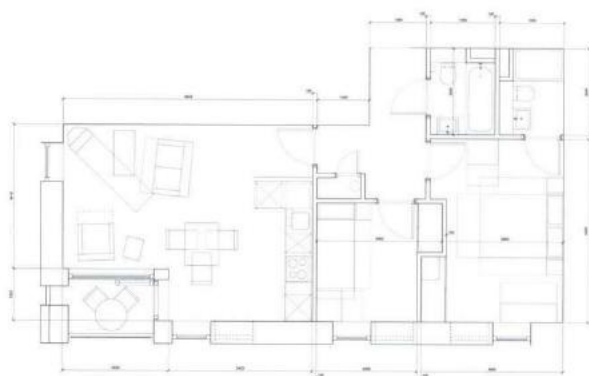




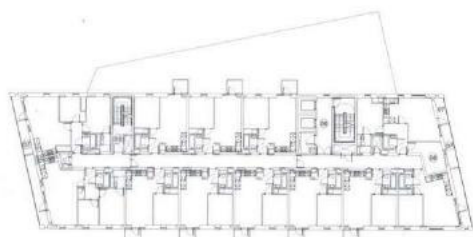
Elevation/立面图



BASEMENT PLAN



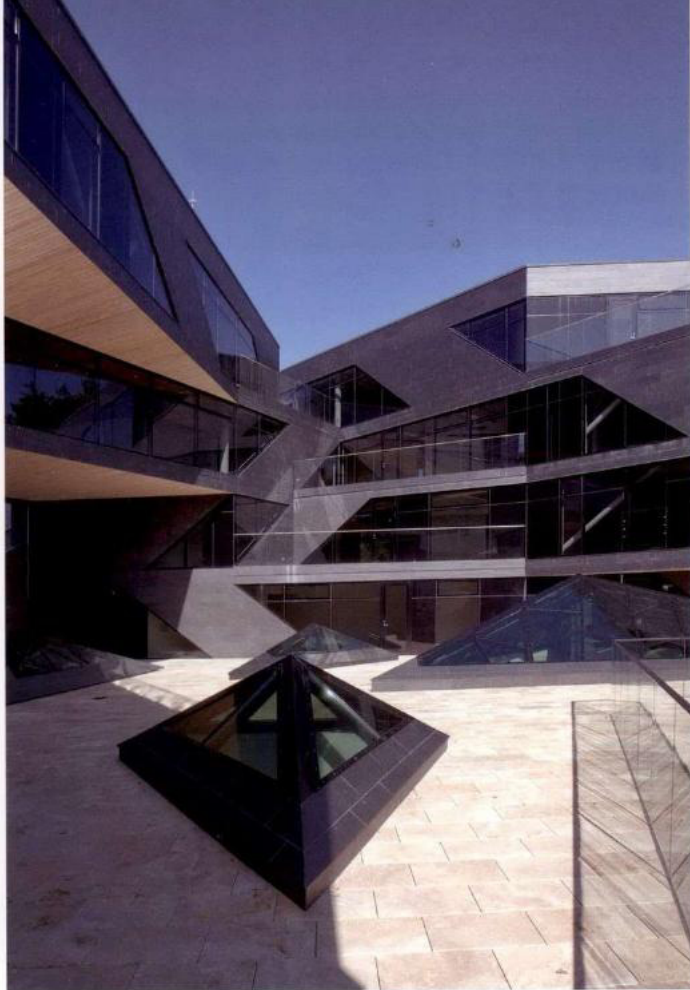
FIRST FLOOR PLAN



TYPICAL PLAN

Bath House Plan/Bath House平面图

Typical Plan/户型图



Aiamaja

Architecture Design/建筑设计: KOSMOS

Project Architect/项目建筑师: Ott Kadarik, Villem Tomiste, Mihkel Tüür

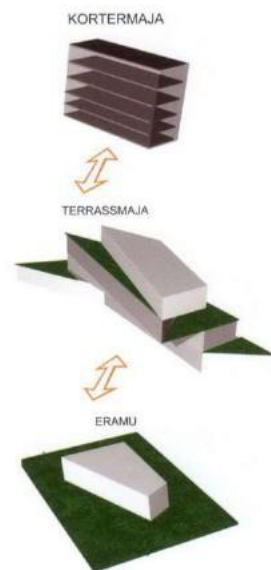
Location/地点: Old town, Tallinn, Estonia

Area/面积: 4,817m²

Photograph/摄影: O.Kadarik, P.Ulman

The 5-story apartment building is situated on the edge of the medieval old town of Tallinn. It is not dominant from the street level, nor does it seem too high in the surrounding context. The dynamic mass of the building is situated in the northern and western side of the plot. In connection with some old historically valuable buildings, it creates an environment of small interconnected units, characteristic to the architectural whole of the old town. Every apartment has a large terrace, bringing private house typology into the very center of the city. The ground level opens to the street as an active shopping space.

The construction of the building is a combination of reinforced concrete and steel frames. The non-supporting walls are finished with natural stone tiles, making the building visually smaller, while alluding to the surrounding stone houses of the old town.





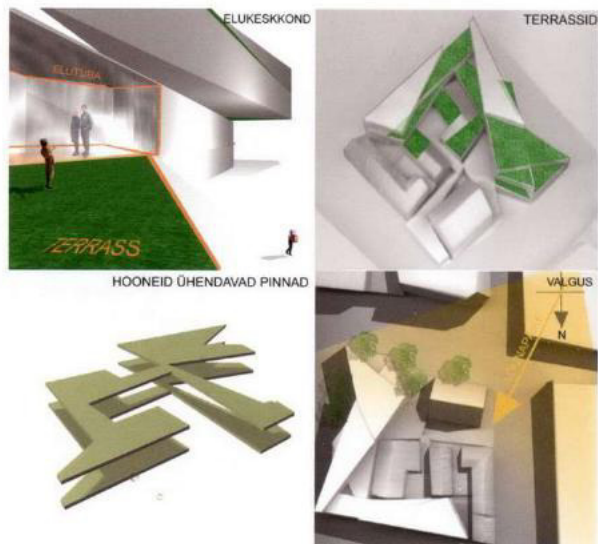
Section/剖面图

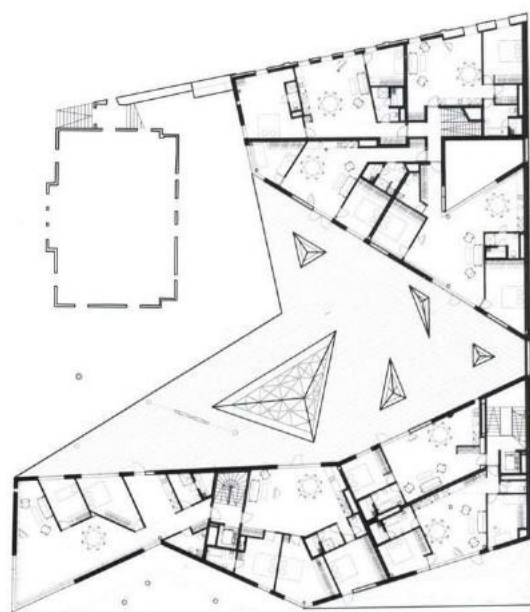
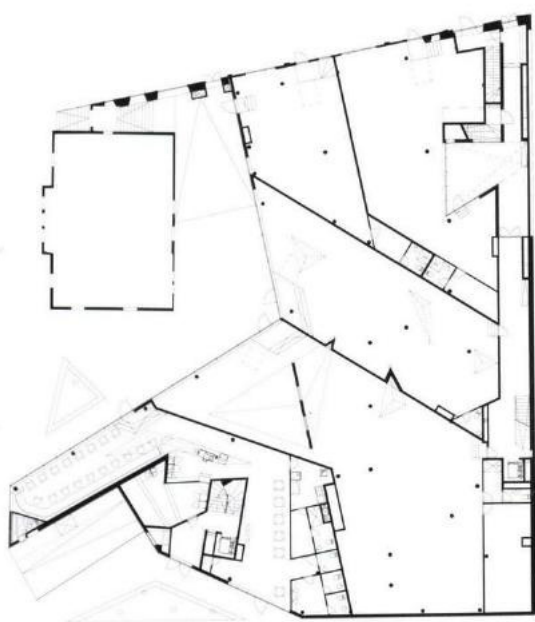


The timber-clad terraces and the horizontal surfaces of the overhangs link the apartment block to the neighboring wooden house, while decomposing the building's volume into a variety of spaces. It is an inner-city landscape house of different qualities.

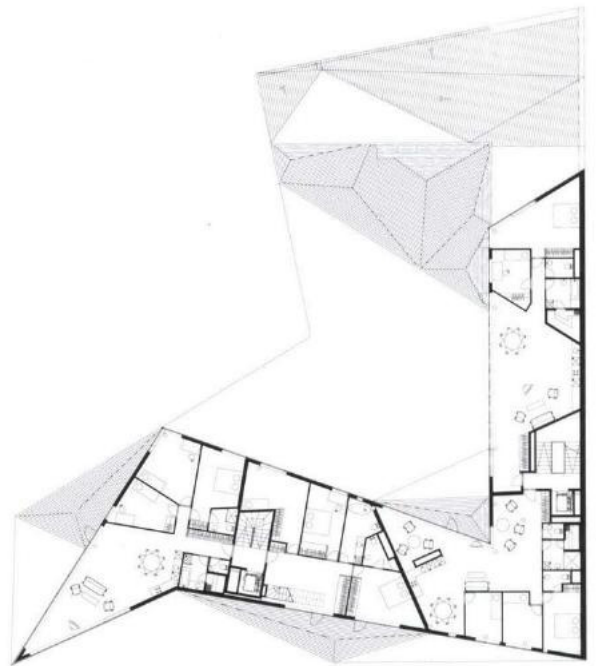
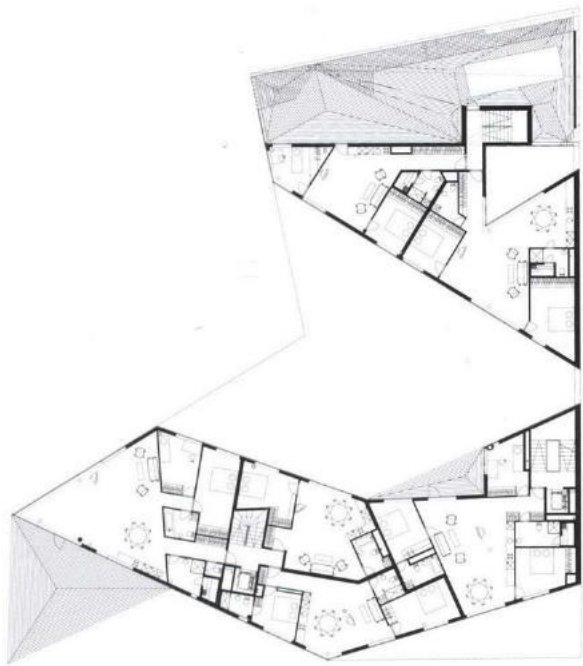
这栋5层楼高的公寓建筑位于爱沙尼亚塔林市的古老城镇上，带有浓郁的中世纪风格。建筑建在了该地段的西北侧，从街道上望去，它并不显眼，与周围的建筑相比它也并不突出，但它充满了活力。考虑到建筑建成后会与一些古老建筑相连的因素，建筑师将其设计成一个内部单元相互连通的公寓建筑，使其成为这个古镇上一道独特的风景。每套公寓房都设有宽敞的露台，即使这栋建筑地处市中心也拥有了独立住宅的特色。建筑物的底层面面向街道开放，成为繁华的购物场所。

该建筑由钢制结构和钢筋混凝土建造而成。非承重墙的墙面选用了自然的石质瓷砖作为饰面材料，从视觉上缩小了房屋的体积，同时也与周围其他古老的石砖建筑相统一。木饰面的露台和悬空的水平面使该建筑与邻近的木质房屋有机地联系起来，同时也划分了公寓内的各类空间。

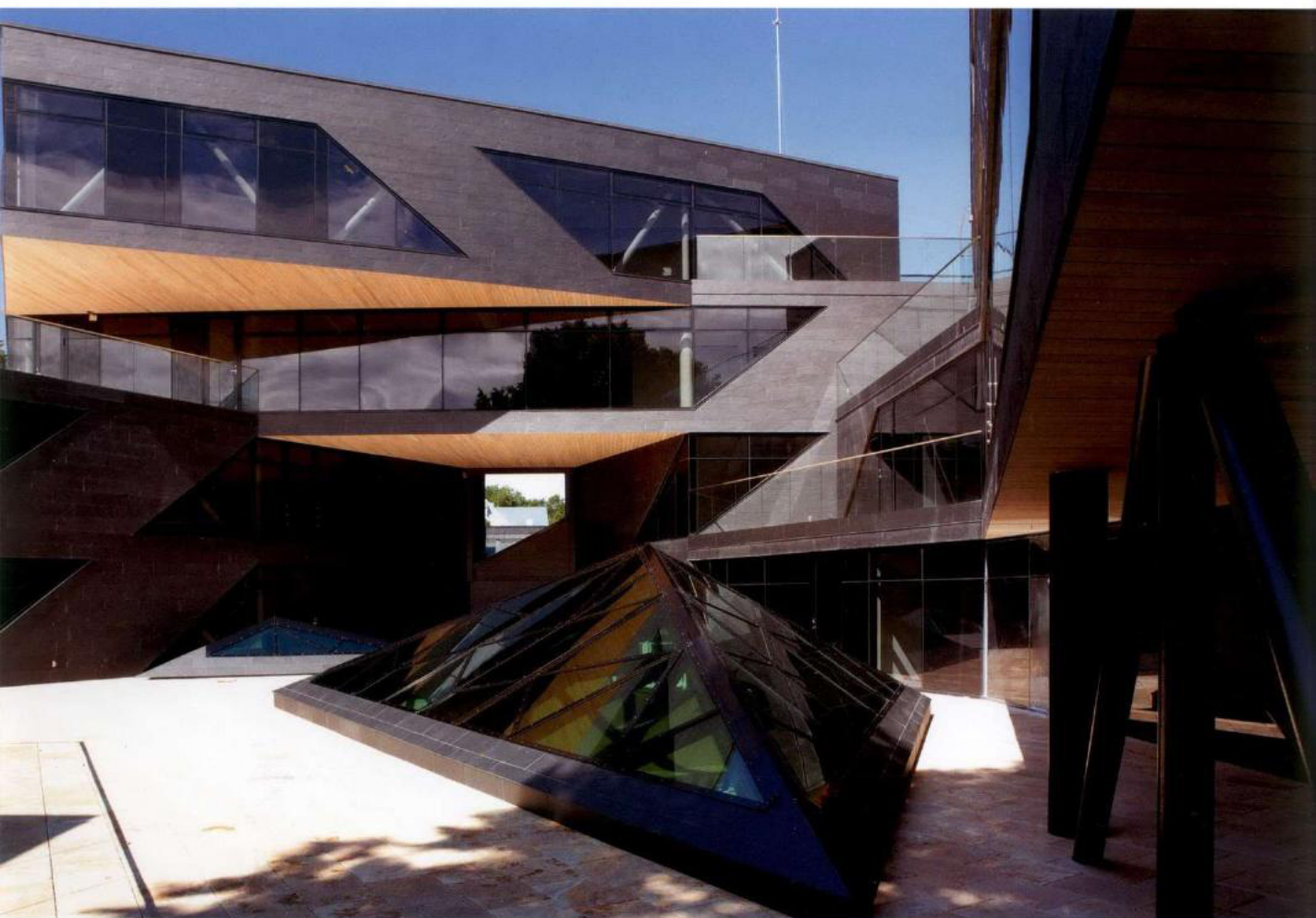




Plan/平面图



Plan/平面图









Veskitammi 17

Architecture Design/建筑设计: KOSMOS

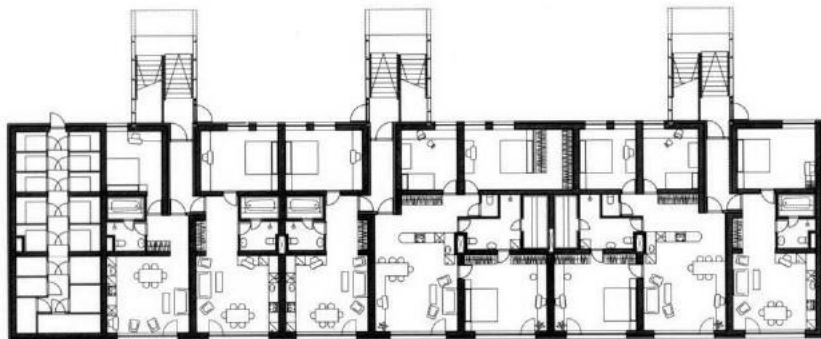
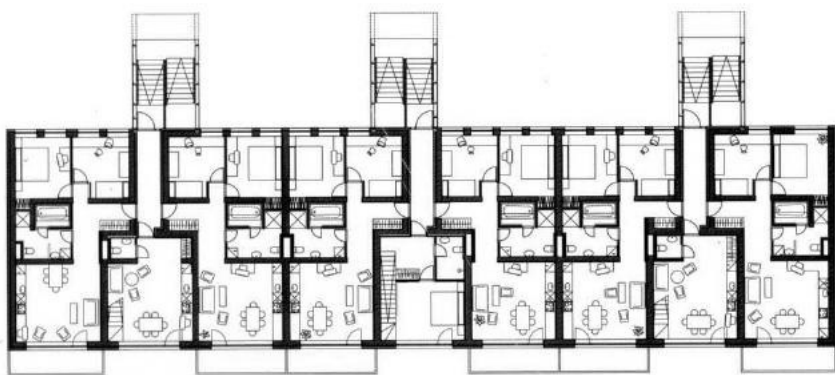
Project Architect/项目建筑师: Ott Kadarik, Villem Tomiste, Mihkel Tüür

Location/地点: Laagri, Estonia

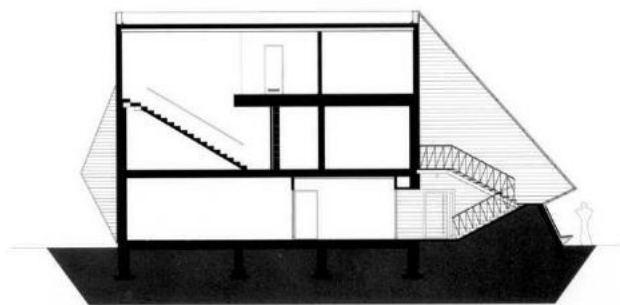
Area/面积: 2,616m²

Photograph/摄影: O.Kadarik

The three buildings forming the group of apartment houses offer a living quality characteristic to private houses with its private and very environment-bound apartments on the outskirts of the city. All the rooms on the ground floor open straight to the courtyard, the first floor flats have balconies hanging over the common garden and the apartments on the second floor have 100 m² terraces with wooden floors like large skylight extra rooms. There are very many different apartments in the buildings in order to form an enriching symbiosis of many different people and life styles. The buildings form a strong whole with the garden. The projecting volumes of the staircases along with the whole form-concept of the apartment-blocks echoes from the folded landscape of the common inner courtyard. Triangular shapes with wooden barriers make a great space for playing children. A perspective garden with apple-trees, playgrounds and places to sit will be built beside the plot to make a universe friendly environment with the nearby apartment houses and row houses.



Plan/平面图



Section/剖面图

由三栋建筑物组成的公寓群地处城市郊外,其公寓建筑的设计为每个住户提供了相应的户外庭院。一层的所有房间都直通庭院;二层的公寓设有悬挂式阳台,横跨了花园;三层公寓则设有100余平方米的铺设了木地板的露台,形成一个巨大的飘窗式房间。考虑到将会有各种不同生活方式的人群生活在这里,建筑师特地设计了许多不同户型的公寓房以满足客户的不同需要。该建筑的设计风格与花园的设计相统一,楼梯内的声音会沿着整个公寓传向内部庭院。三角形的木质栅栏为孩子们创造了一个游玩的好去处,旁边将建起一座有苹果树、游乐场和长椅的花园,这样这三栋建筑物就与周围的住宅建筑一起营造出一个和睦融洽的生活环境。







44 SOCIAL HOUSING

Architecture Design/建筑设计: Magén Arquitectos

Project Architect/项目建筑师: Jaime Magén, Fco. Javier Magén

Location/地点: Spain

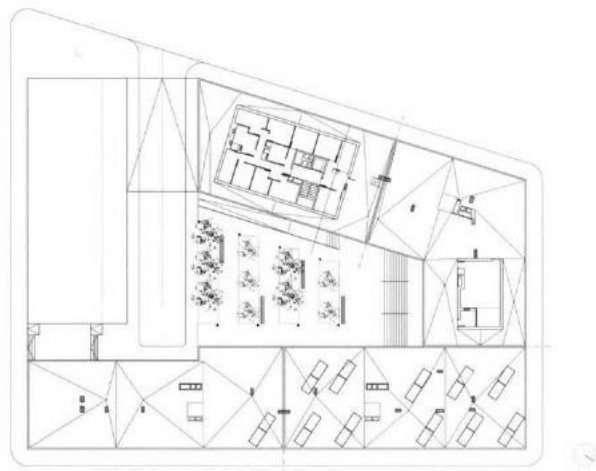
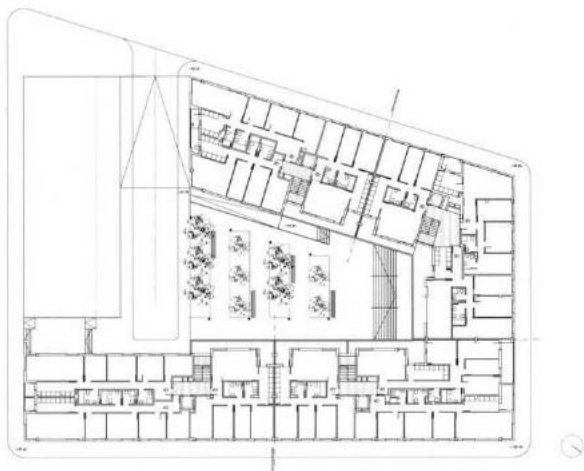
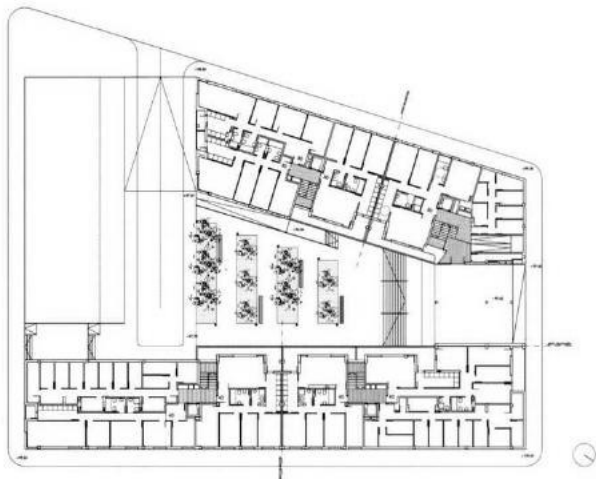
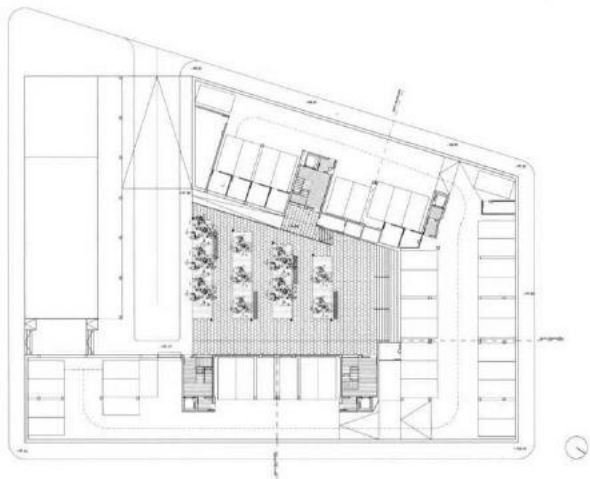
Area/面积: 6,546.10m²

Photograph/摄影: Jesús Granada

The origin of the project starts from the analysis of the connection between public and private spaces. Planned in the regulation as a city block, the organization is defined for the pre-existing building on the south and the new building, with a "U" shape plan. The definition of the interior public space is able to generate connections with the pre-existing buildings in the surrounding and to provide with attractive transition spaces. It also improves housing conditions, limited due to their social character, giving them an external space of access, meeting and gathering.

The building is located at the south urban edge of Tauste, which is situated 50km away from Zaragoza. The project avoids the direct dialog in a formal way with the closest out of context surrounding – the site borders at the north with a green space, at the south with housing buildings, at the east with an industry zone and at the west with the access road from Zaragoza and the municipal sports centre. The interior public space establishes connections with the adjacent spaces to get an appropriated integration in the place.

With the purpose of dealing with the urban character of the interior of the city block two



Plan/平面图

restrictions are proposed: the first one is to fit the garage of the semibasement floor in the same width as the other floors, renouncing the allowed highest occupation, in order not to reduce the dimensions of the public space; the second one is to free a big porch at the north side, under the building, which relates the interior space with the pre-existence green space. This opening, together with the openings situated at the west and the south of the site, the trees and the urban furniture, helps understand the interior of the block as a public space.

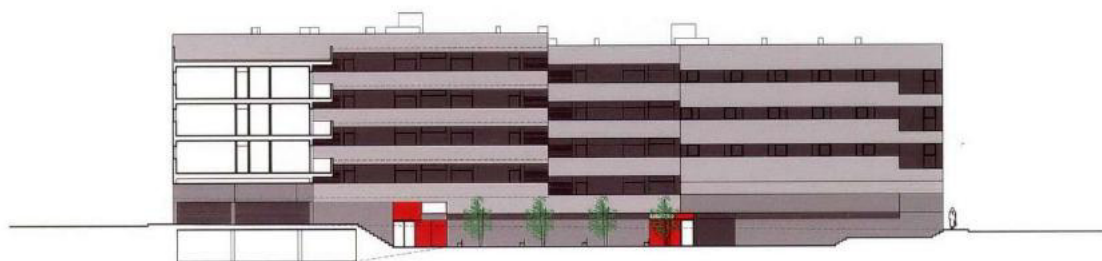
The project also had to respond to the topography of the site, with an important slope between the beginning and the end of the block, and to the programmatic and economic limitations, which are common in this kind of development. The determining factors of the project – the economy present in the material election and the adaptation to the slope – are converted into the formal arguments of the building by means of an abstract language based on horizontal leveled black and white strips. This composition, which arranges and brings together the different openings of the housing units, gives a certain horizontal dynamism to the volume of the block. The detail between the building and the floor is resolved with panels of white limestone.

这一项目设计原则的制定源于对公共空间与私人空间之间关系的分析。按照城市街区的规划要求，新建筑与南侧现有建筑一起构成了一个U形的建筑群。室内公共空间的设计，促使该建筑与周围现有建筑有机地联系起来，并为这一建筑群提供了室内外的过渡空间。基于该项目的社会属性，它不仅要有有效地改善

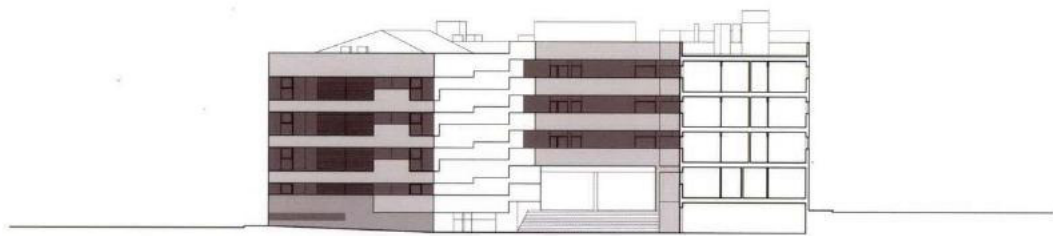
当地居民的居住条件，还要为人们提供了出入停留和集会的场所。这栋建筑位于Tauste市南部的城郊地带，距离Zaragoza市有50多千米。该项目没有采用生硬的方式直接与周围环境“对话”（它的北面与一片绿地相接，南面毗邻一片建筑群，东面为一片工业用地，西面是一条通向Zaragoza市以及市体育中心的道路），而是通过室内公共空间与邻近空间构建起一种关联，从而使该地的建筑群得到了有效的整合。

为了与城市街区的特色保持一致，该项目需要遵守以下两条原则：第一，半地下室的车库宽度要与其他楼层一致，而不是尽可能地占据空间。这样一来，该建筑就避免了过多地占用外部街区的公共空间；第二，要空出建筑底侧北面的门廊，使其能有效地联系室内空间与现有绿地。这个开放空间，与西侧和南侧的开放空间，周边树木、城市配套设施一起，成为这一街区的公共空间。

该项目还需要顺应此处的原有地形——一个明显的斜坡贯穿了整个街区。同时，该项目还受到在开发建设同类项目中常见的规划和经济因素的限制，因此，该工程推进的决定性因素则是对材料选取上的节省和对斜坡的顺应。建筑通过采用横向相间黑白条纹的方式，构建出一种抽象的建筑语言，形成了形式上的视觉冲击。这样一来，不同的居住单元就有了迥然不同的门窗设置，使该街区展示出了横向的张力。该建筑与地面之间连接处的细部则采用白色的石灰岩面板装饰而成。



Section/剖面图





JOH 3-Apartmenthouse Johannisstraße

Architecture Design/建筑设计: J. MAYER H. Architects

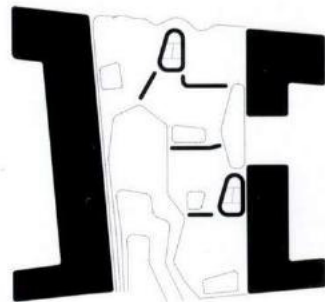
Project Architect/项目建筑师: Juergen Mayer H., Hans Schneider, Wilko Hoffmann, Filipa Frois Almeida

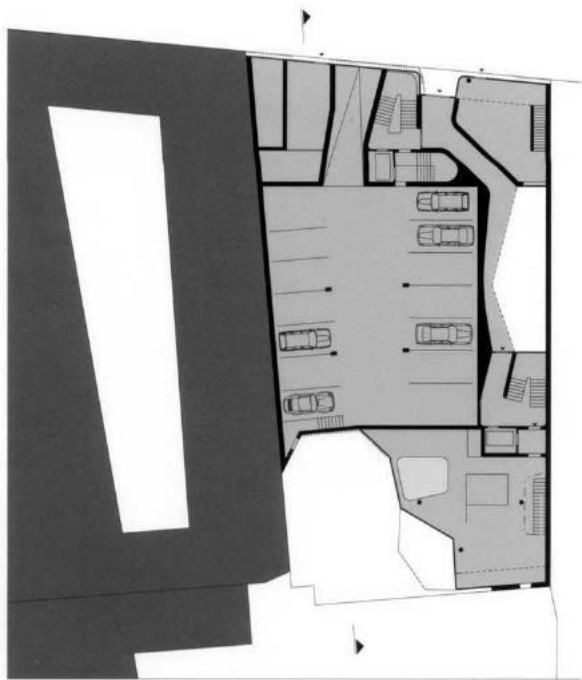
Location/地点: Berlin, Germany

Area/面积: total floor 3,037m²

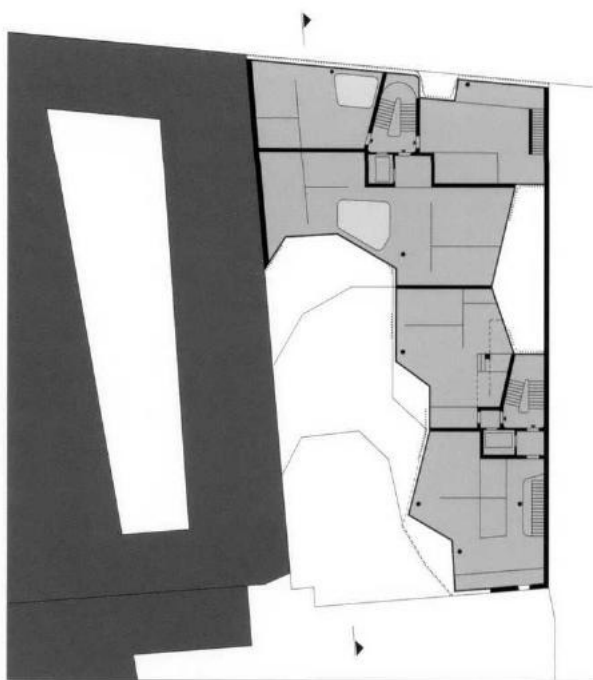
Property development group Euroboden is building a unique apartment house at Johannisstrasse in Mitte, Berlin's downtown district. J. MAYER H. architects' design for the building, which will soon neighbor both Museum Island and Friedrichstrasse, reinterprets the classic Berliner's Wohnhaus with its multi-unit structure and green interior courtyard. The sculptural design of the suspended slat facade draws on the notion of landscape in the city, a quality visible in the graduated courtyard garden and the building's silhouette and layout. Plans for the ground floor facing the street also include a number of commercial spaces.

The generously sized apartments will face south-west, opening themselves to a view of the calm, carefully designed courtyard garden. Spacious, breezy transitions to the outside create an open residential experience in the middle of the city that, thanks to the variable heights of the different building levels, also offers an interesting succession of rooms. The units' varying floorplans and layouts indicate a number of housing options; condominiums are organized into townhouses with private gardens, classic apartments

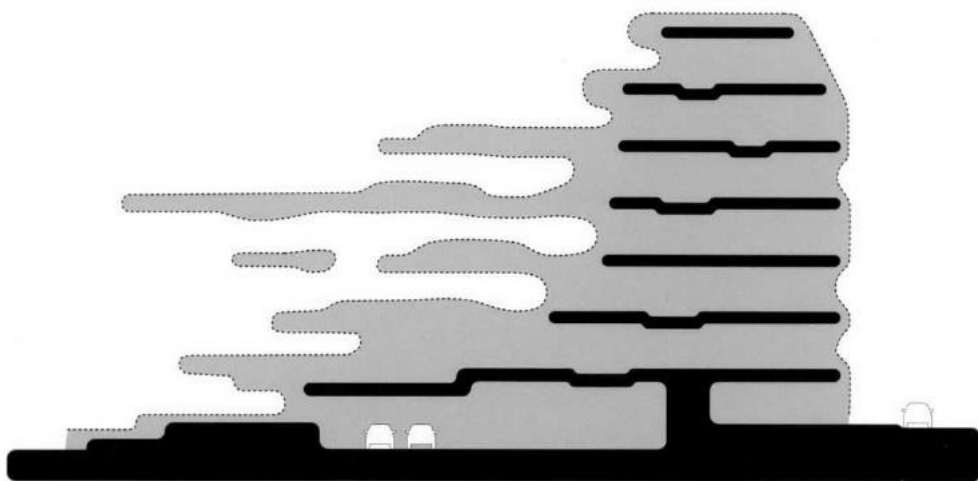




First Floor Plan/一层平面图



Second Floor Plan/二层平面图

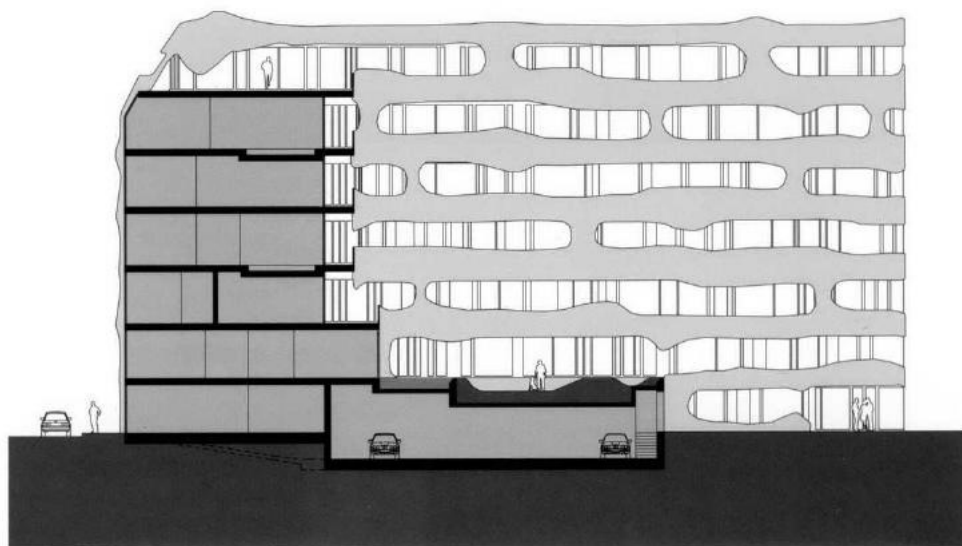
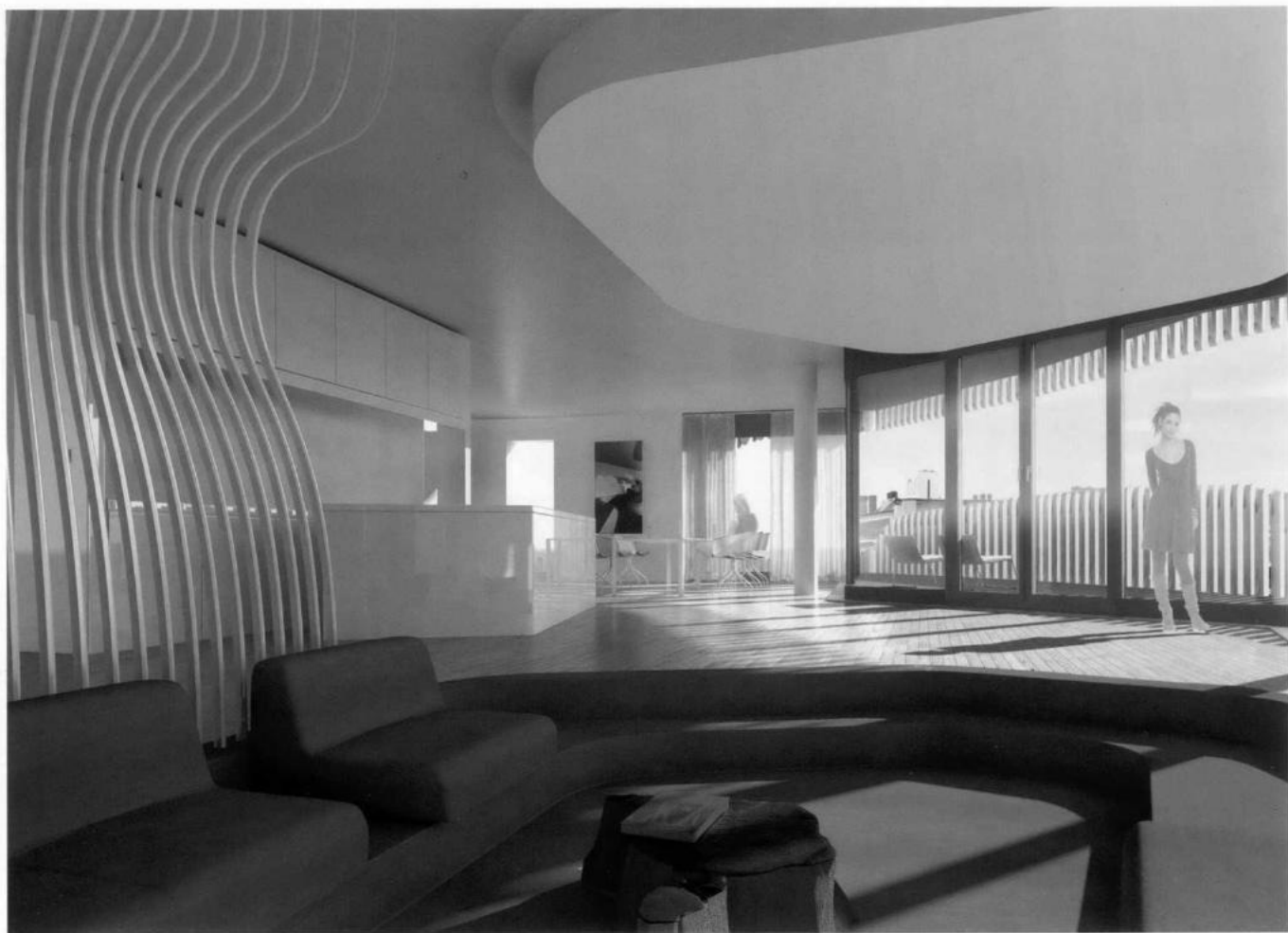


Diagram/概念示意图

or penthouses with a spectacular view of the old Friedrichstadt. The integrated design concept, which incorporates everything from façade to stairwells, elevators to apartment interiors, promises a unique spatial and living experience with an eye to high design.

Euroboden物业发展集团计划在德国柏林市中心的米特区修建一栋别致的公寓建筑。这一建筑由J. MAYER H. 建筑师事务所负责设计。该建筑物很快将成为Museum Island 和 Friedrichstrasse大街的新邻居。建筑将以其多重结构和绿色的室内庭院重新诠释典型的柏林式住宅。建筑物的立面采用了具有雕刻设计感的悬浮面板。同时以建造美好城市景观的设计理念打造出高品质的花园庭院。建筑外形和户型布局。建筑的底层面向街道，形成了一些商用空间。

建筑师将面积较大的公寓套间设计为西南朝向，从而面朝那片精心打造的宁静花园。同时，由于该建筑不同楼层间具有多种楼面高度和宽敞的通风区域，因此，实现了在市区中心建造开放式居住环境的目标，还创造出了一系列有趣的房间。不同的套间设计和布局提供了可供选择的多样化的房屋，其中包括带有私人花园的联排别墅。住户在标准的公寓或阁楼内，可以看到古老的Friedrichstadt大街的壮观景色。这套完整的设计理念贯穿于建筑设计的每一部分，从外立面到楼梯井，从电梯到公寓内部设计，都确保能够为住户提供一种独特的空间感受和全新的居住体验。



Section/剖面图









Sonnenhof

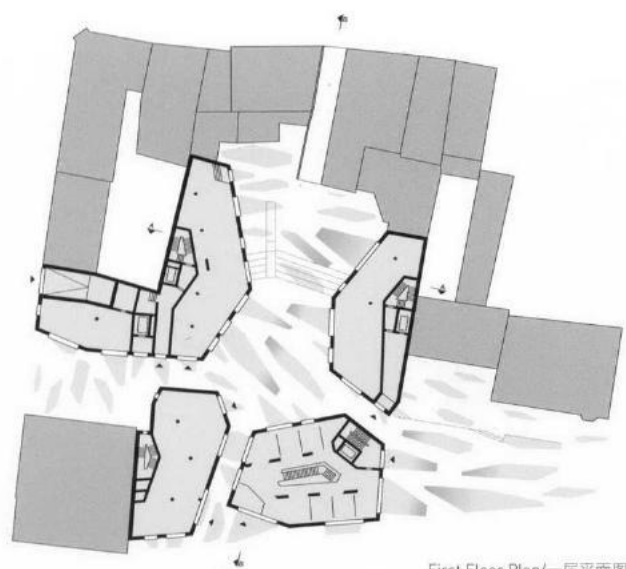
Architecture Design/建筑设计: J. MAYER H. Architects

Project Architect/项目建筑师: Juergen Mayer H., Jan-Christoph Stockebrand, Christoph Emenlauer,
Jens Seiffert, Max Reinhardt, Christian Pälme, Jesko Malkolm Johnsson-Zahn

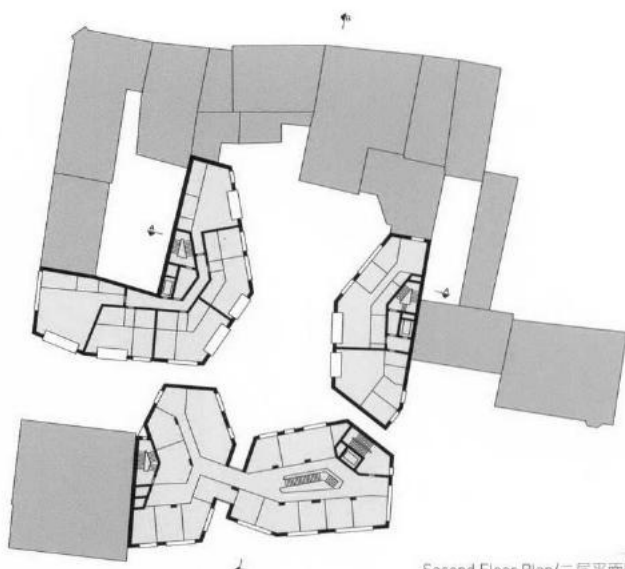
Location/地点: Jena, Germany

Area/面积: total floor 10,000m²

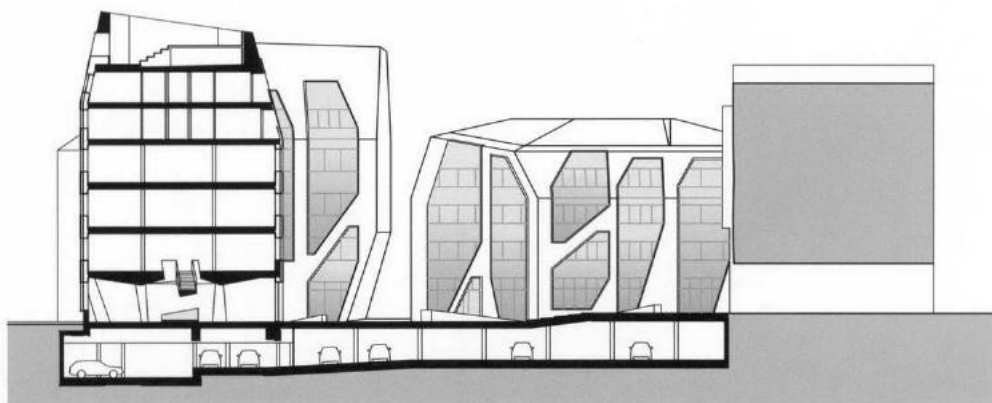
Sonnenhof consists of four new buildings with office and residential spaces. Located on a consolidated number of smaller lots in the historical center of Jena, Germany, the separate structures allow for free access through the grounds. Their placement on the outer edges of the plot defines a small-scale outdoor space congruent with the medieval city structure. Its outdoor facilities continue the building's overall design concept past the edges of the lot. The planned incorporation of commerce, residence and office enables a small-sectioned and flexible pattern of use that also integrates itself conceptually into the surroundings.



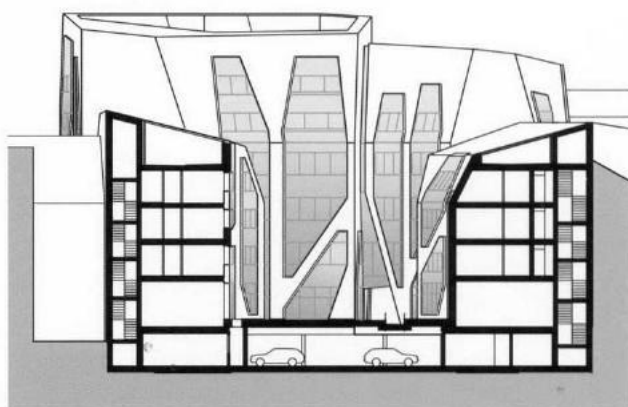
First Floor Plan/一层平面图



Second Floor Plan/二层平面图

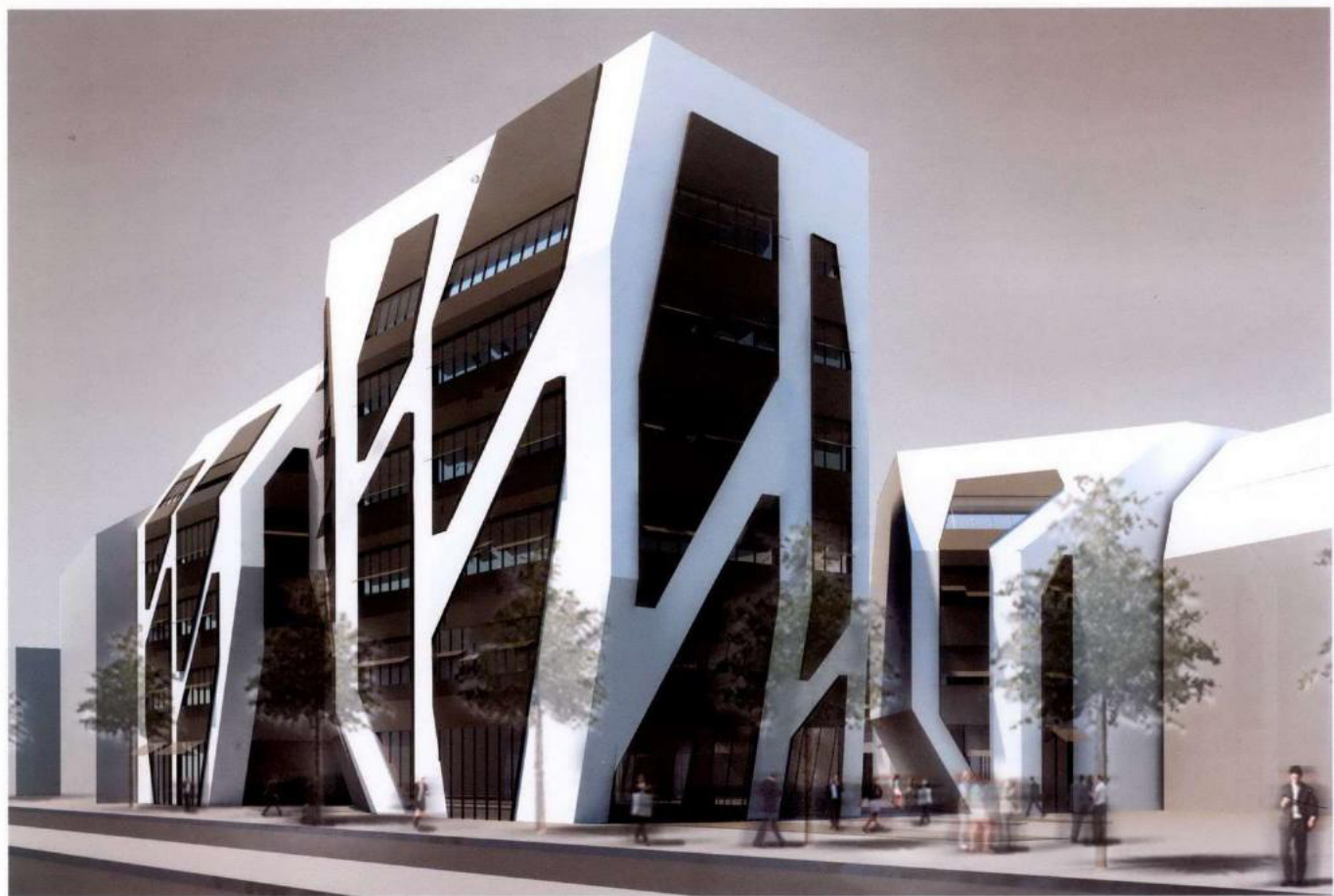


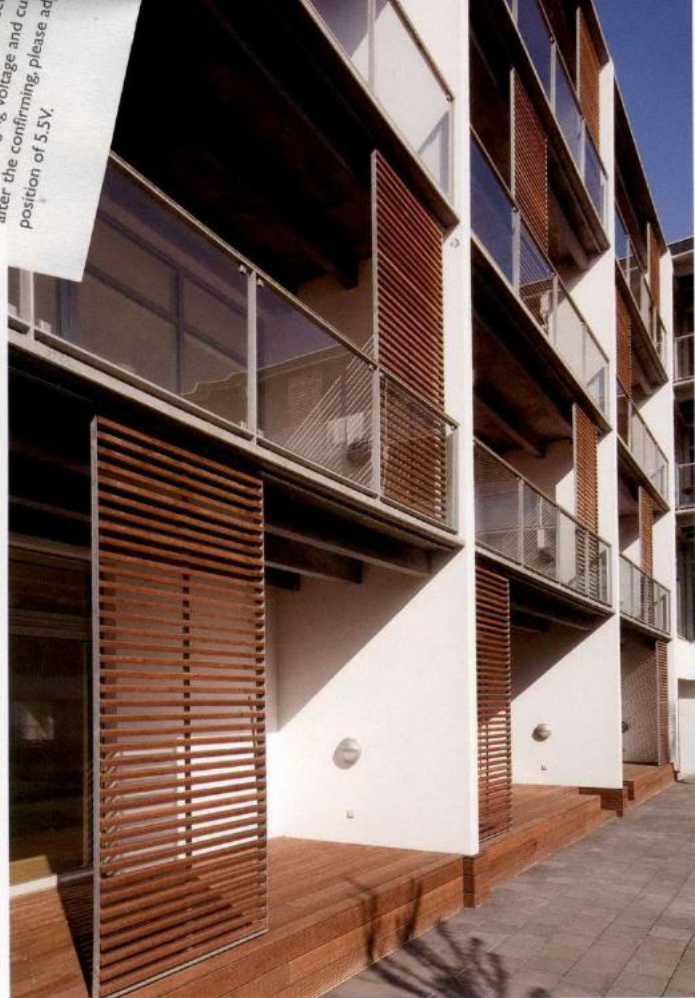
Section/剖面图



Section/剖面图

Sonnenhof项目由四栋新建筑构成，包含办公与住宅空间。项目地块位于德国耶拿市曾经的市中心，由数个较小面积的地块整合而成，这样分散的建筑布局可以使行人自由穿梭其中。建筑物建在地块的四周，将地块中心围合成一个小型的户外空间。建筑设计体现了中世纪城市的建筑风格，而其户外设施的设计也延续了这种风格。在设计方案中，设计师为建筑设置了商业、住宅以及办公的功能。这样，该项目就被划分为一个个使用灵活且与整体风格一致的小空间。





Finderup Park

Architecture Design/建筑设计: C. F. Møller Architects

Project Architect/项目建筑师: C. F. Møller Architects

Location/地点: Aarhus, Denmark

Area/面积: housing 8,200m² / commercial 1,500m²

Photograph/摄影: Julian Weyer, Helene Hoyer Mikkelsen

Located next to the western ring road of Aarhus, Finderup Park is a new mix-use complex with 92 housing units and 1500 m² commercial space at ground level. The design is a dense, urban cluster—a city within the city—with many levels, passages, atrium-gardens and planted terraces surrounding the spacious common courtyards inside the plot, where social interaction can unfold.

The 4 storey complex aligns with the surrounding context in height, and shifts in levels adapt to the slope of the adjacent ring-road. Inside, a main passage links all accesses to the apartments, and terminates in a broad stair to the ring-road. The passage serves as an internal pedestrian street, and combines a series of vistas through various courtyard spaces and openings.

The layout of the development is complex and unusual. The 92 housing units are diverse, and all receive sunlight in the course of the day. They all feature generous balconies or terraces, oriented towards the inner green courtyards. The complexity and density of the





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Location/地点: Aarhus, Denmark

Area/面积: housing 8,200m² / commercial 1,500m²

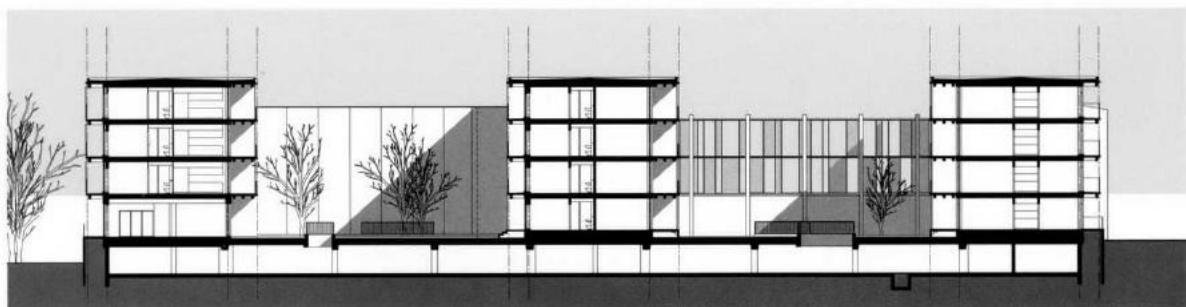
Photograph/摄影: Julian Weyer, Helene Hoyer Mikkelsen

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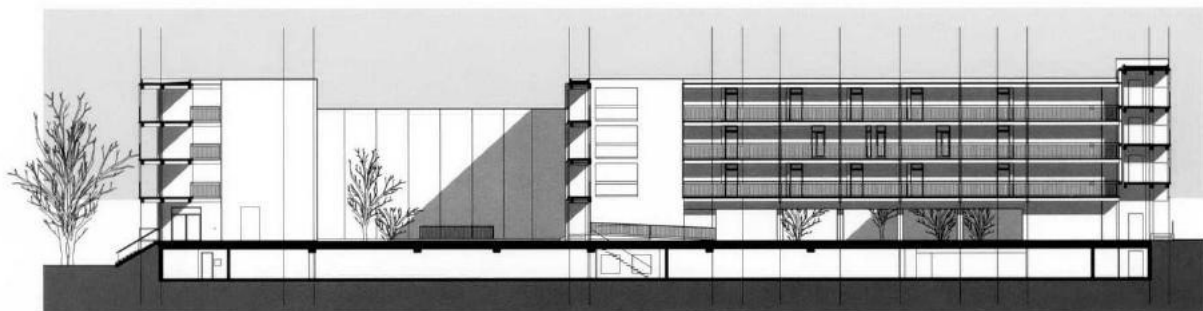
The 4 storey complex aligns with the surrounding context in height, and shifts in levels adapt to the slope of the adjacent ring-road. Inside, a main passage links all accesses to the apartments, and terminates in a broad stair to the ring-road. The passage serves as an internal pedestrian street, and combines a series of vistas through various courtyard spaces and openings.

The layout of the development is complex and unusual. The 92 housing units are diverse, and all receive sunlight in the course of the day. They all feature generous balconies or terraces, oriented towards the inner green courtyards. The complexity and density of the





Section/剖面图



Section/剖面图

scheme makes the special sequences inside the development varied and exciting. The variations in the atriums include raised terraces, and surrounding building heights between 3 and 4 stories. They are shielded from the surrounding streetscapes by large, partially frosted, glass screens to the north and south, which let the light through but dampen noise levels.

The urban character is especially clear in the facades along the ring-road, which have a clear motive of rhythm and variation, and a pronounced entry point with stairs that underline the site's sloping terrain. The light rendered facades, and the repetitive glass-panels suspended in front of the balustrades, create a simultaneous sense of openness.

The apartments' balconies have sliding shutters, to allow various degrees of privacy and shading. The size and sheltering of the covered terraces means that they function like an extra outdoor room in conjunction with each dwelling unit.

The development has a total of 20 different housing typologies, ranging from small flats of approx. 55m² ca. up to approx. 97m², and including 8 maisonettes. The various types are aimed at an equally diverse array of tenants, including students, singles and families. Parking spaces are located in an underground car park, covering the entire building footprint. This means all circulation and ground-level spaces are free of vehicular traffic.

Finderup项目紧邻丹麦奥尔胡斯市的西环路，是一栋新建的综合性建筑，包含92个居住单元以及1500m²的底层商业空间。建筑师力求打造出一个高密度城市居住群即城内城——在其宽敞的公共庭院周围，修建拥有很多楼层、通道、中庭花园以及栽种着植被的露台。而这里的住户可以在这个庭院里进行邻里间的沟通与交流。

该建筑共4层，其高度与周围其他建筑物一致，而由于临近环路的坡度变化，使得建筑一层的标高也随之产生了相应的改变。在建筑物内部，一个主

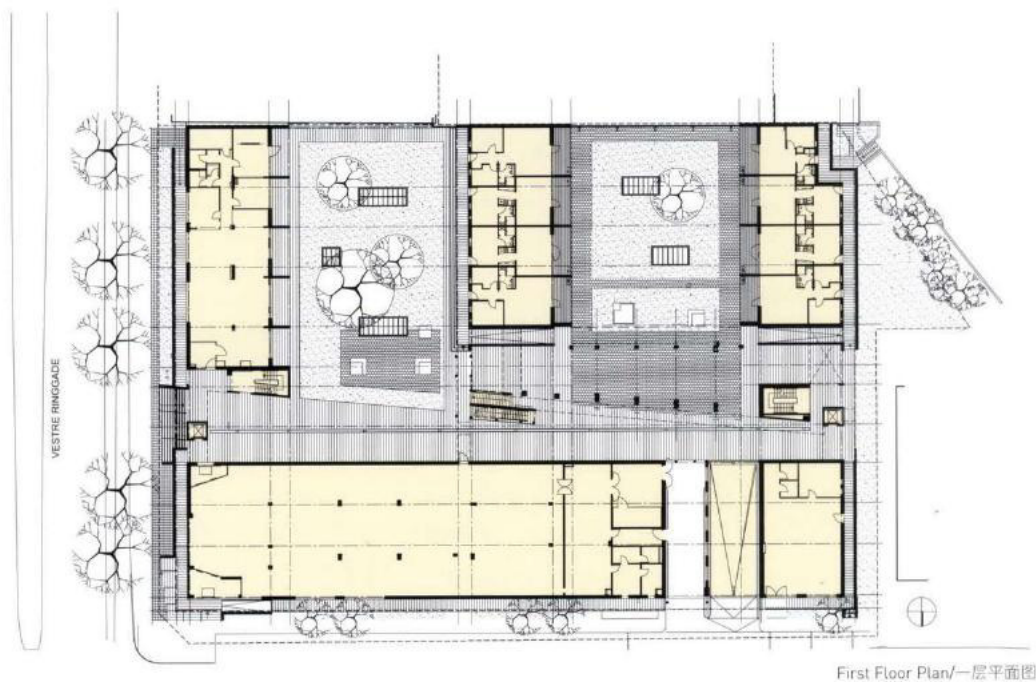
廊通向所有公寓套房的入口，而主廊的尽头是一个通向环路的宽大台阶，往来其间的住户将其视作建筑内部的步行街，在这里可以欣赏到庭院和入口处的景色。

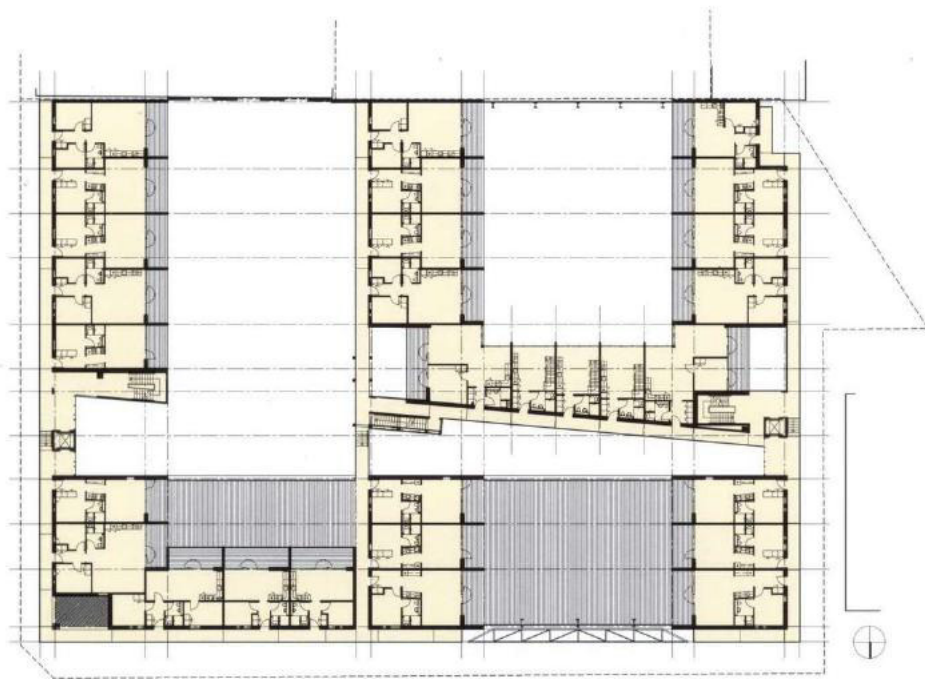
该建筑的布局结构复杂且不同寻常，建筑师将92套住宅单元分散布置，这样所有的单元都能在白天的不同时段得到阳光的照射。所有的单元都设有显眼的大阳台或露台，这些阳台或露台均朝向建筑内部的绿色庭院。这种复杂且高密度的设计使建筑内部独特的空间布局显得愈发多样化，让人充满了期待。中庭的设计更是富于变化，这主要体现在升高的露台上。由于项目周围建筑物的高度处在该建筑物的三层与四层之间，建筑师便在建筑的南北侧设计了大面积的磨砂玻璃墙，这样就完全遮蔽了周围的街景，在不影响光照的情况下有效地阻隔了周围环境的喧嚣与嘈杂。

建筑师将建筑物靠近环路一侧的外立面赋予了鲜明的城市特色，旨在鲜明地彰显城市的节奏感与变化性，并在带有台阶的入口处做了显眼的造型设计，使其与该地倾斜的地势形成呼应。

在白天，被阳光照耀的建筑外立面与一个个悬挂在栏杆间的玻璃板，营造出了一下既开阔又封闭的感觉。

公寓的阳台设有滑动式百叶窗，这样就可以满足住户的隐秘和遮阳的需要。带屋顶的露台，其大小及封闭的程度，意味着每套公寓的住户都可以将其视做一个额外的户外空间。该项目共有20种不同的户型，其中小型公寓的面积为55~97m²，另外还包括8个复式公寓。这样多样化的户型设计使建筑能面向包括学生、单身贵族以及以家庭为居住单位的不同人群。停车库设在地下，占据了与建筑物同样大小的地下空间，由此，有效地避免了车辆占据地上空间的情况。

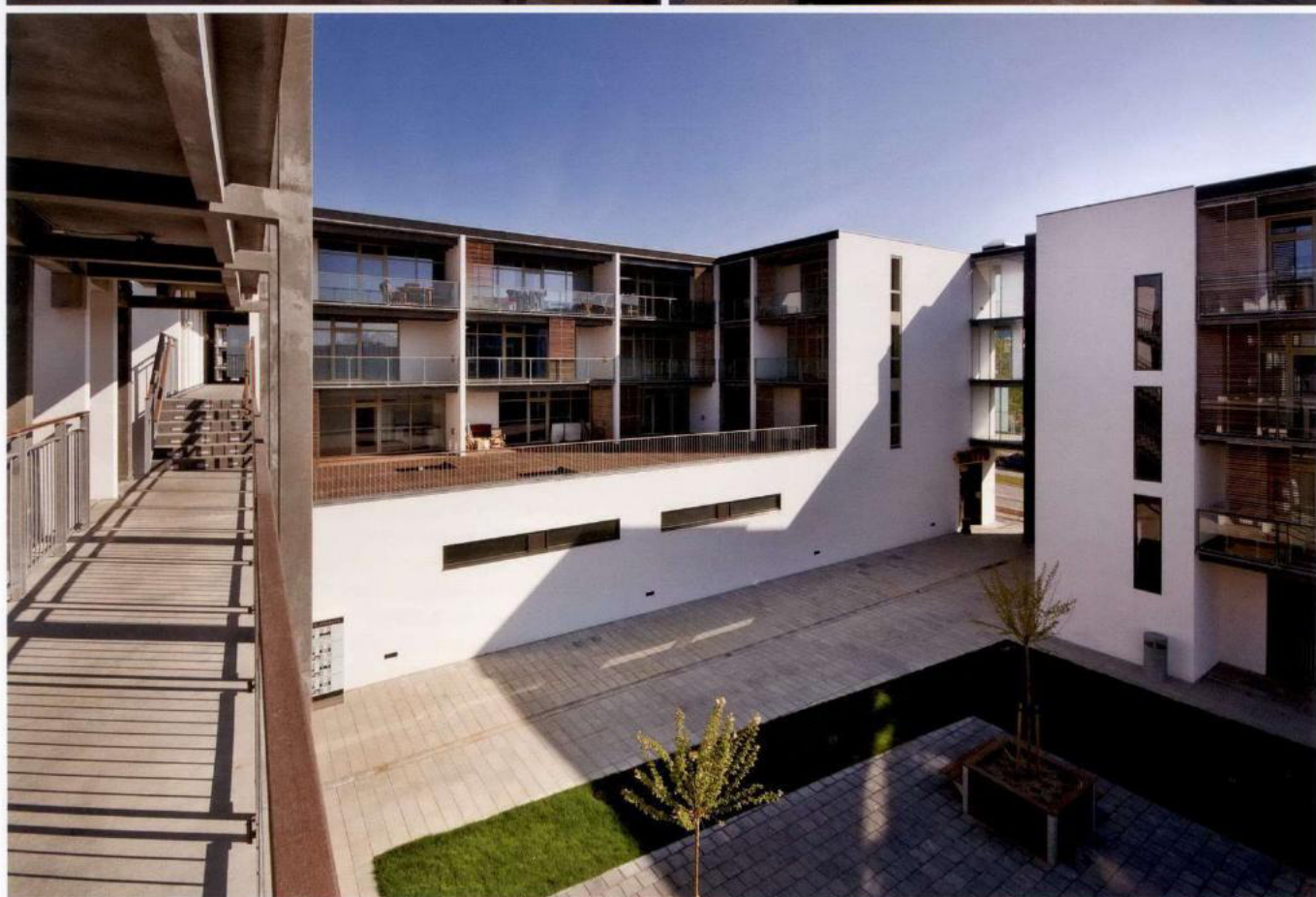


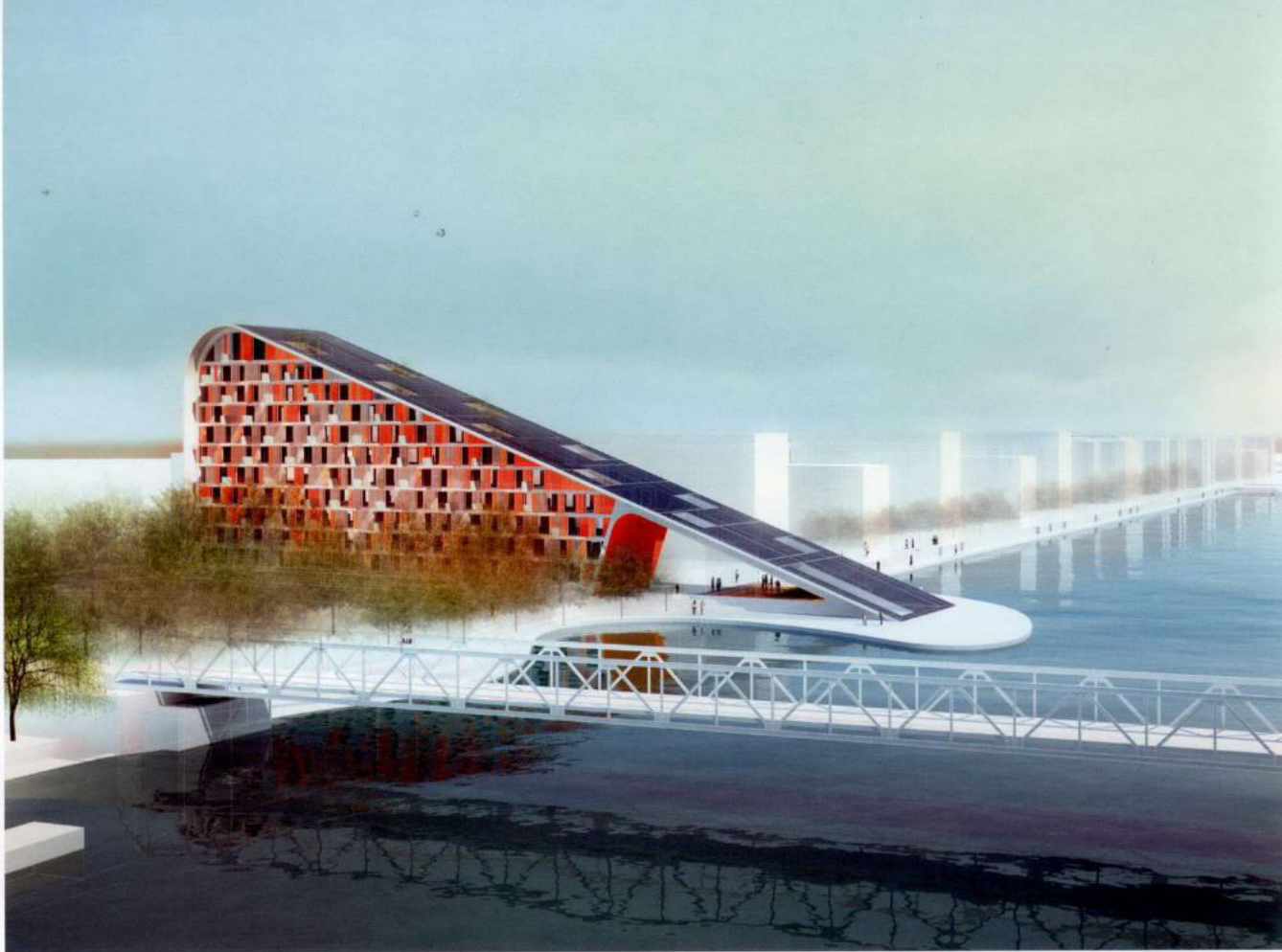


Second Floor Plan/二层平面图









Housing+

Architecture Design/建筑设计: C. F. Møller Architects

Project Architect/项目建筑师: C. F. Møller Architects

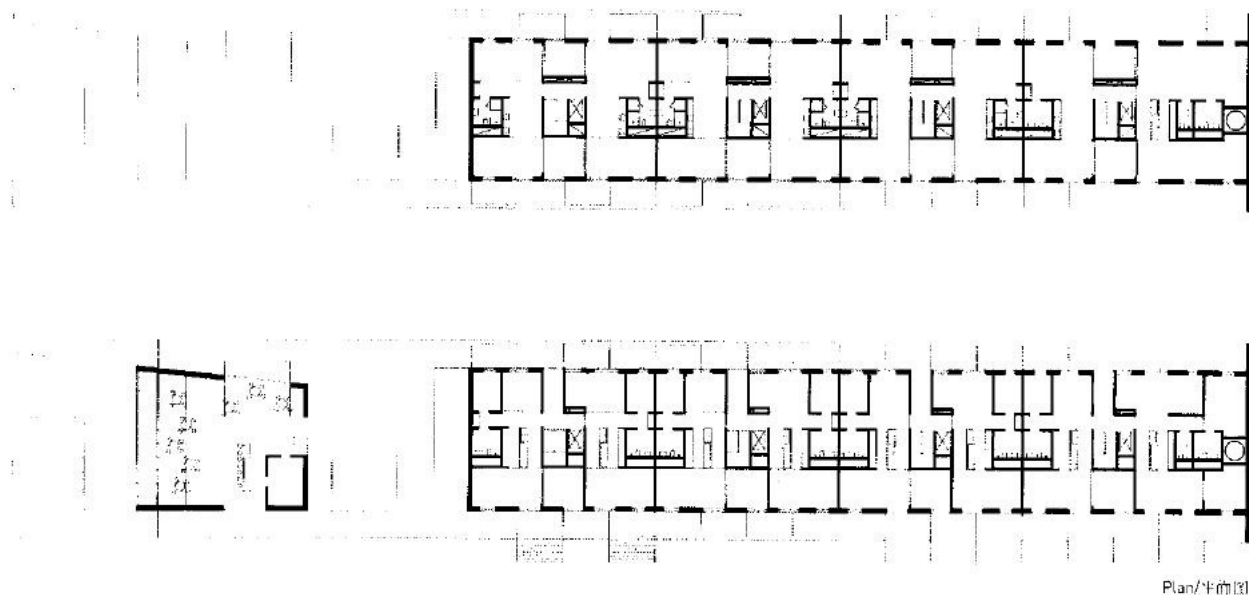
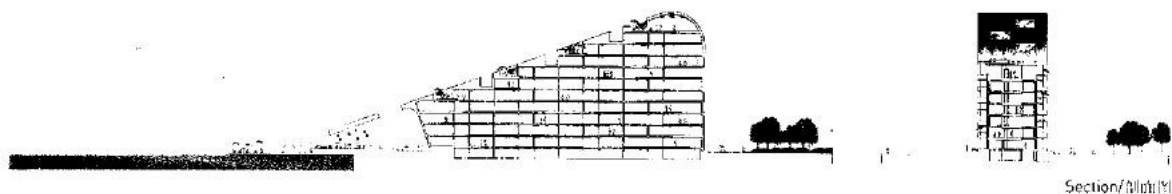
Location/地点: Aalborg, Denmark

Area/面积: 7,400m²

Photograph/摄影: (CGI) C. F. Møller Architects

The Housing+ concept sets the ambitious target of a zero-energy housing scheme, which also includes the tenant's primary household energy consumption. The complex will thus be 100% relying on renewables.

Central to the project is the use of integrated energy-design to generate the concept of tomorrow's housing, producing more energy than it consumes. This is achieved by optimizing the inherent passive gains of the main volume, and shaping it to take advantage of the orientation and potential for active solar energy-collection. The project's building mass is therefore deliberately overstepping the prescribed zonal masterplan envelope, to achieve economical sustainability through a better balance between the initial building costs and the necessary investment in renewable energy sources, something which many existing masterplans do not take into account. The 60 units take the form of a sloped volume, from 12 to 4 storeys, creating a large south-facing roof-plane, ideal for solar energy, and just the right size to supply the housing units. This optimized shape also creates a landmark silhouette, prominently positioned between Aalborg's bridges. The extension of the roof underlines the dramatic shape



of the building, and the entire surface of the roof becomes the building's power plant using both solar cells, solar heating and a combination of the two.

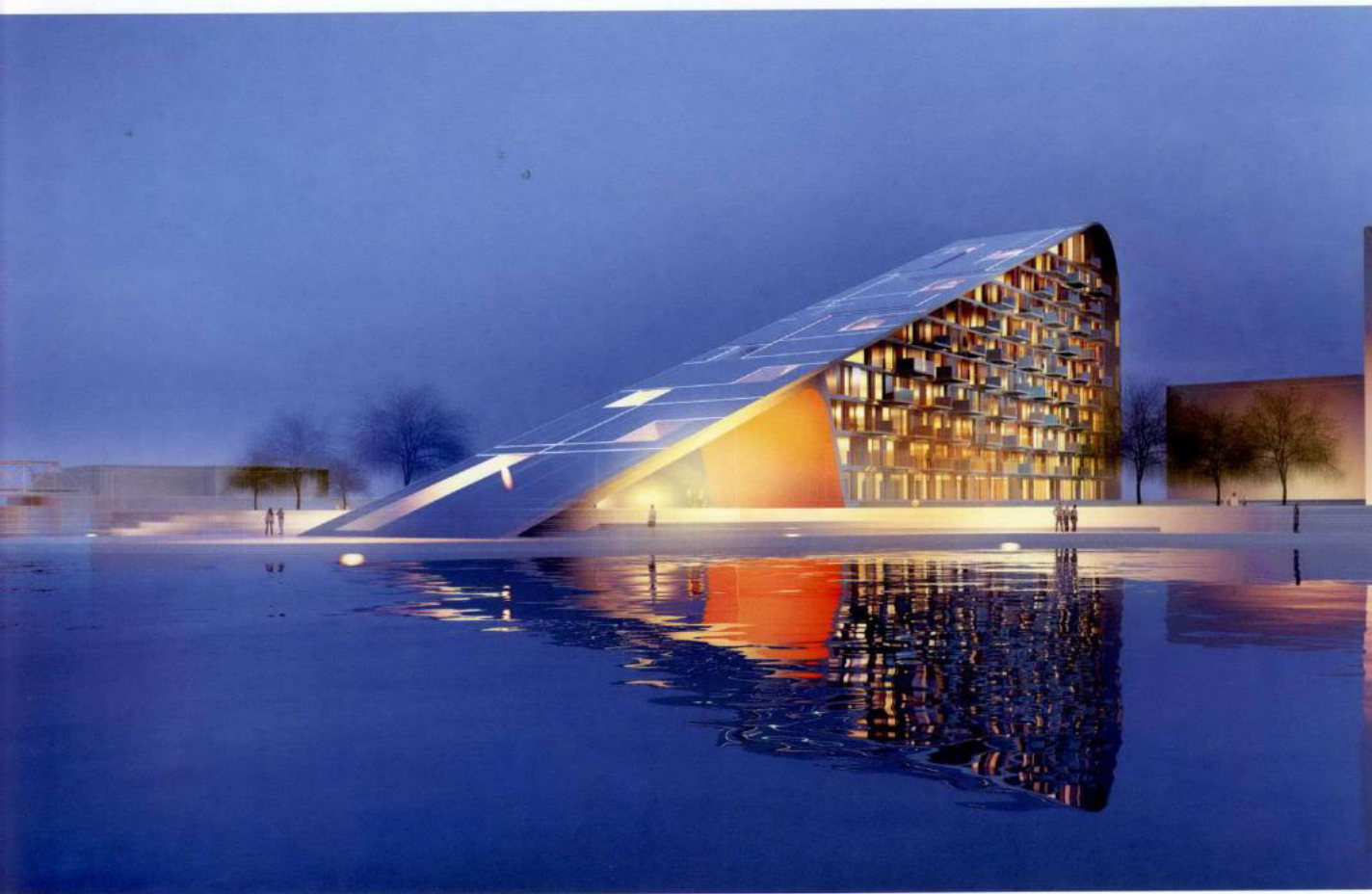
The housing is built to passive-house standards, ensuring reduced energy consumption for heating and hot water supply, which can thus be covered by the solar array and heat pumps operating on fjord water temperatures. A 3 meter wide by 12m² tall highly insulated water-tank is integrated to store the generated energy during daytimes. The 1,200m² solar array produces sufficient power to cover the annual 1,740 Kwh electricity demand of each unit, a total of 104,400 Kwh. The building need not be connected to an external CHP. 4 vertical low-noise wind turbines take advantage of the windy location for additional power generation, and to recharge electric cars. The jury report highlights the project, among other things, as "a radical proposal, which by deliberately overstepping the planning regulations raises important issues about how existing and future masterplans can or should enable on-site renewable energy generation, at a scale to achieve true zero-energy schemes."

设计Housing+项目的建筑师力求打造一个零能耗的住宅，同时也要满足住户日常生活的能耗需求。该项目建成之后，将完全依赖可再生能源。

项目的中央部位设有集成能源设备，不仅产生了比其自身消耗还要多的能源，还为未来的住宅设计提供了依据。这项设计优化了房屋主体内被动式获取能源的方式，并充分利用了朝向的特点，从而为利用太阳能资源创造了积极条件。通过这些举措，该项目零能耗的设计理念得以实现。由此，建筑师

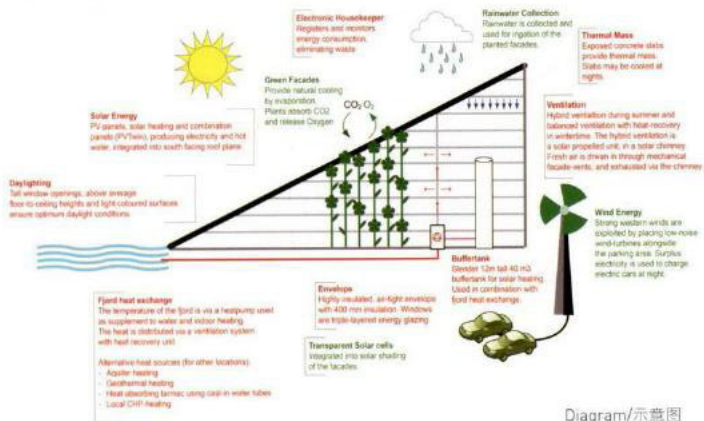
有意将该建筑物的主体部分设计得超出总体规划的范围，力求在原有的建筑成本与可再生能源所需的投入之间寻找到平衡点，以实现经济实用的可持续性居住方式。该建筑物包含60个住宅单元，采用了一个倾斜的建筑外形。建筑师以一个巨大的朝南的屋顶平板倾斜地搭设在12层与4层之间的横面上。这样的设计使倾斜的屋顶成为理想的太阳能装置，以其恰当的规格满足了所有居住单元的能耗需求。建筑师将以最佳的造型打造出一个地标性的建筑物，使其坐落在丹麦奥尔堡大桥之上。扩张的屋顶结构凸显了该建筑物独特的造型，屋顶的整个表面也变成了建筑物的能源工厂，通过利用太阳能电池与太阳能供热以及二者相结合的方式，实现建筑物的被动式节能理念。

这栋住宅按照被动式节能房屋的标准严格建造，以确保降低供暖以及热水供应所需的能耗。这样一来，太阳能电池板和运转的排热泵就可以满足其能耗需求，另设有一个宽2m、高12m的水箱，其隔热性能良好，能够储存白天产生的能量。这个面积为1 200m²的太阳能电池板，一年内能够为每个居住单元提供约为1 740kW·h的电能，全年总计提供104 400kW·h的电能。该建筑也不需要连接到外部的热电联合系统，而只需通过4个竖向的低音涡轮机将该地的风力加以利用，从而产生额外的能量，并为电动汽车充电。该项目得到了较高的评价，将其描述为“一个激进的构想，其有意跨越总体规划范围的举措和以就地能源的获取而实现真正零能耗的设计方案，都引发了人们对现有及未来建筑总体规划的深刻思考”。

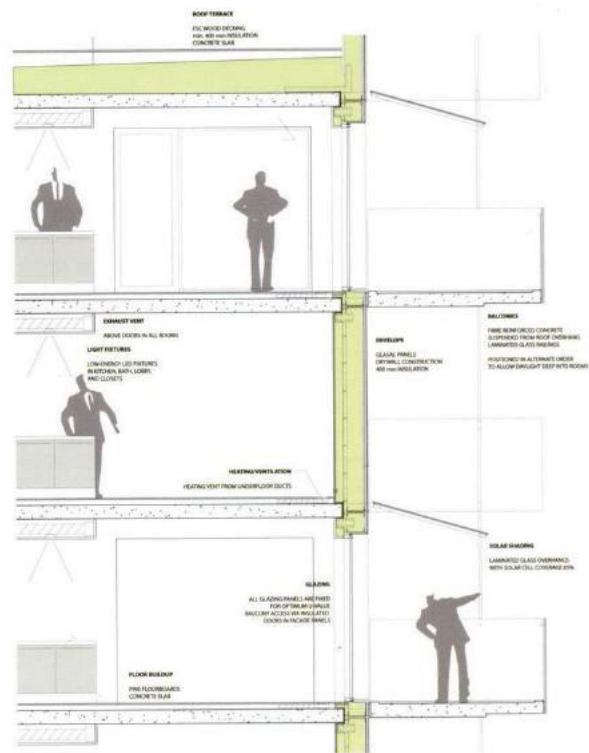


Elevation/立面图

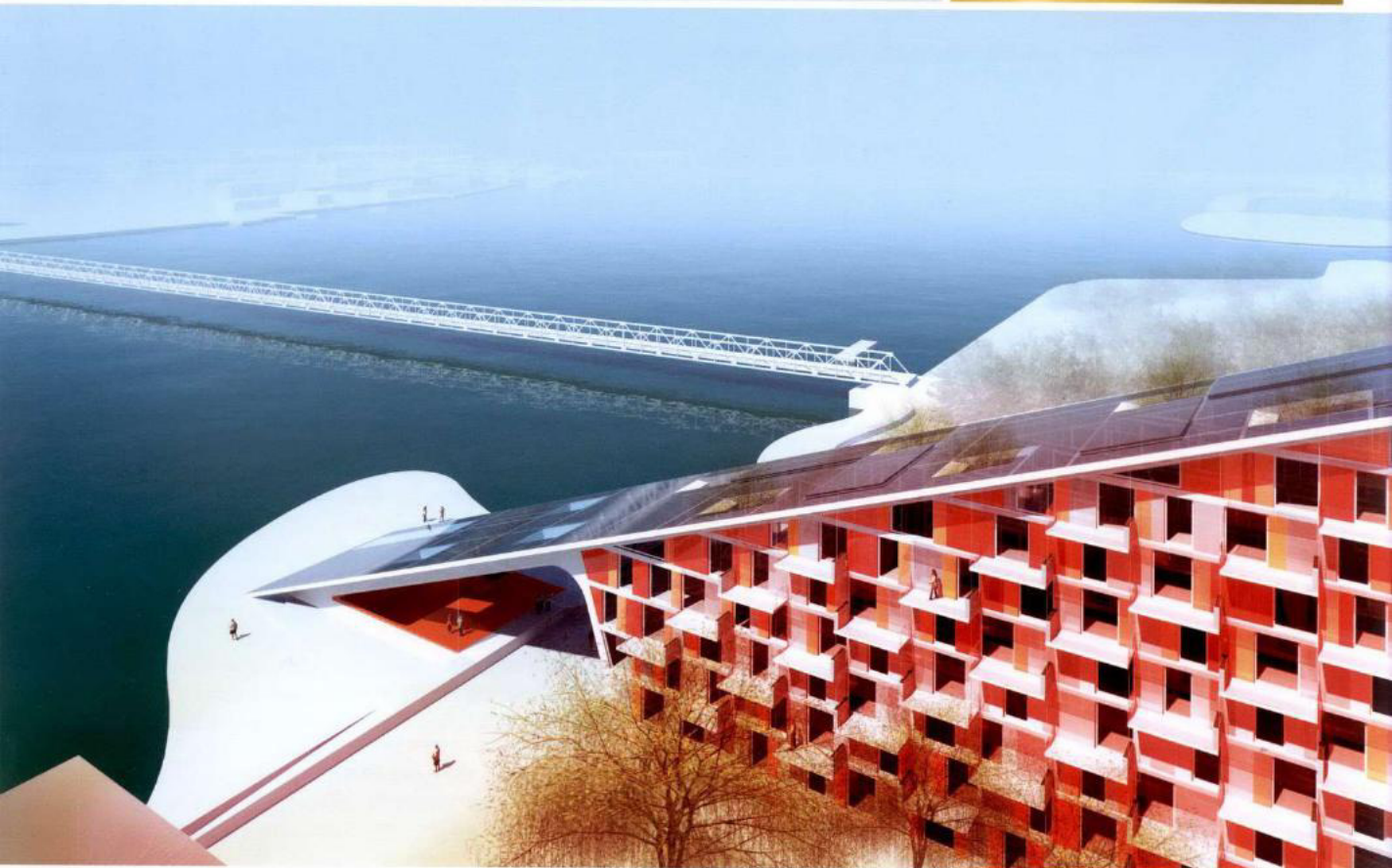
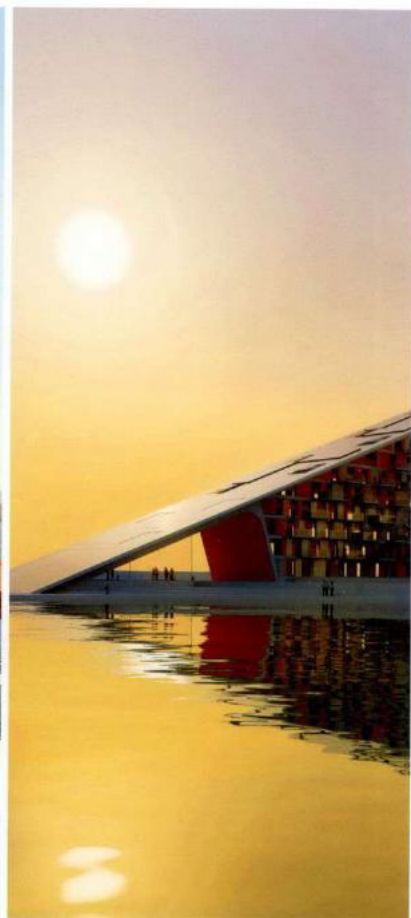
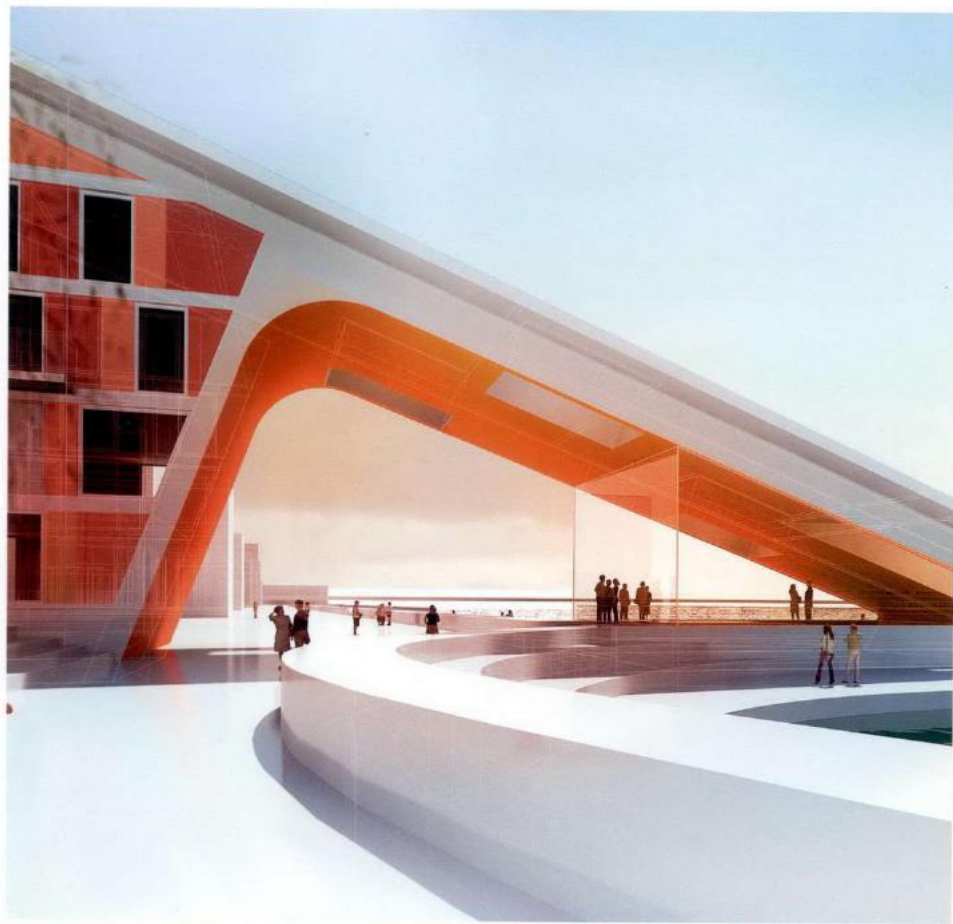
HOUSING+ AALBORG = BASIC CONCEPT (NEED TO HAVE) + ADDITIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL FEATURES (NICE TO HAVE)



Diagram/示意图



Section Detail/细节剖面图





NORDLYSET

Architecture Design/建筑设计: C. F. Møller Architects

Project Architect/项目建筑师: C. F. Møller Architects

Location/地点: Copenhagen, Denmark

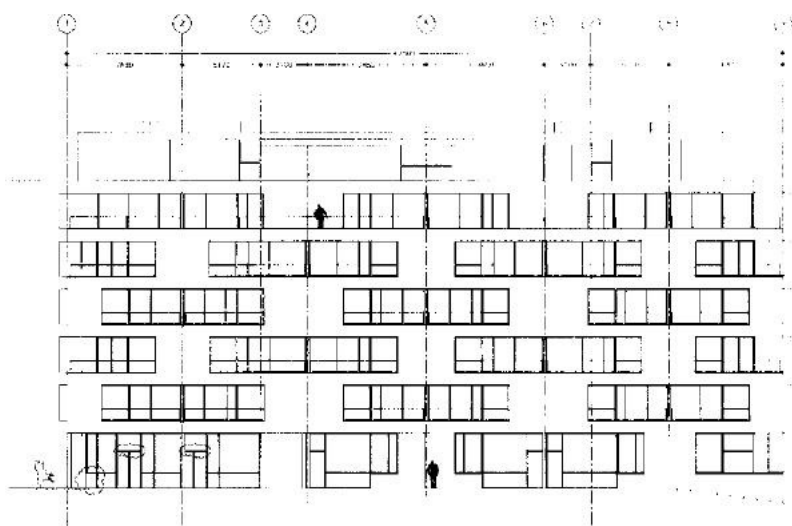
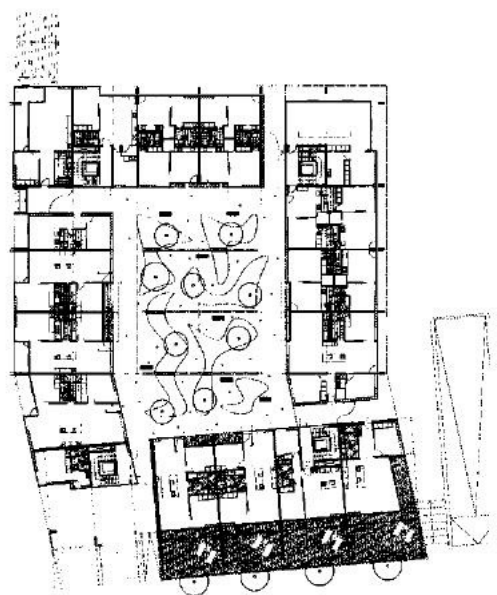
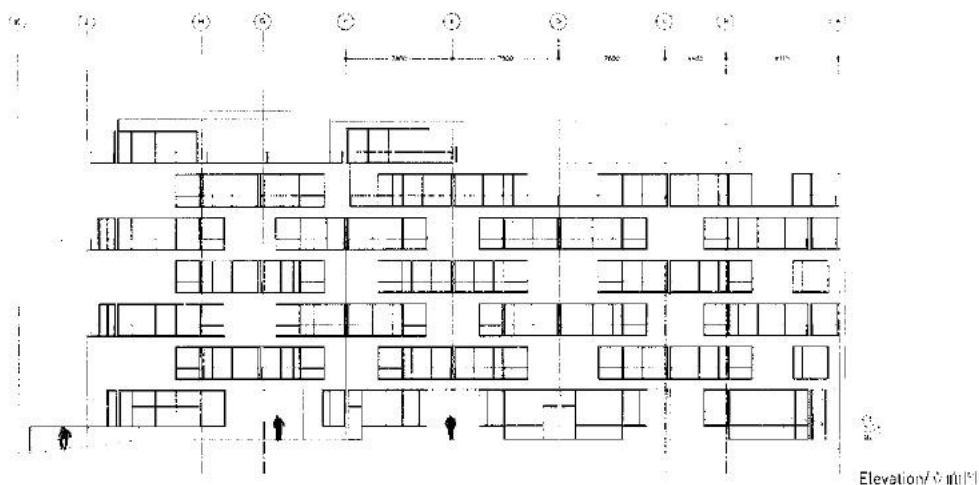
Area/面积: 11,000m²

Photograph/摄影: Torben Eskerod, Jørgen True

The Nordlyset residential block on Amerika Plads has been designed as a part of a larger general development plan for the area around the harbour of Søndre Frihavn in Copenhagen. The visions for the plan arose out of a joint project between Copenhagen Port, Copenhagen Municipality and the well-known Dutch architect Adriaan Geuze of the architectural firm WEST 8.

The basic idea of the plan is to create a new urban district with a sufficient density to give the impression of being in a genuine and vital city, where people both live and work. One of the models for the plan was the Hornbækhus housing block in Copenhagen, designed by the architect Kay Fisker. A prerequisite of the plan was that an artist should be involved in the project.

Nordlyset is a six-storey, white-polished block which forms a clear, angular and smooth "body" in the densely built-up block district. The facades are broken by protruding glass panels in light colours, mounted at right-angles to the facade alongside the balconies. The principal idea of the building is represented by the interplay between the heavy,



First Floor Plan/一层平面图

Elevation/立面图

precise, smooth forms on an urban scale and the crystalline, transparent, crisp glass panels on a more human and personal scale. The block's physical "twist" and displacements are moreover specifically determined by its place in the general plan and by the passage of the sun across the site, so as to secure the best possible light and view for the residents.

The western facade of Nordlyset forms an outdoor wall in the new Amerika Plads. Many people pass by here, including those on their way up and down to the underground car park, café guests in the reborn Freeport Station building, and commuters travelling between Østerbro Station and the nearby DFDS terminal. The Nordlyset facade is bisected by an archway in the northernmost part which provides access to a staircase/lift and the planted courtyard in the interior of the block. The building is recessed by the archway to allow room for the complex's café on the corner. The café is located so as to create an opportunity for social contact as a contribution to the general life on the square. The facades are smooth, white and polished, and are quite consciously intended to underline the impression of a solid building body. To support this impression, the balconies have been "dug" out of the heavy form like holes in a surface. The balcony recesses are also staggered in a bond-like pattern – again to emphasise the surface.

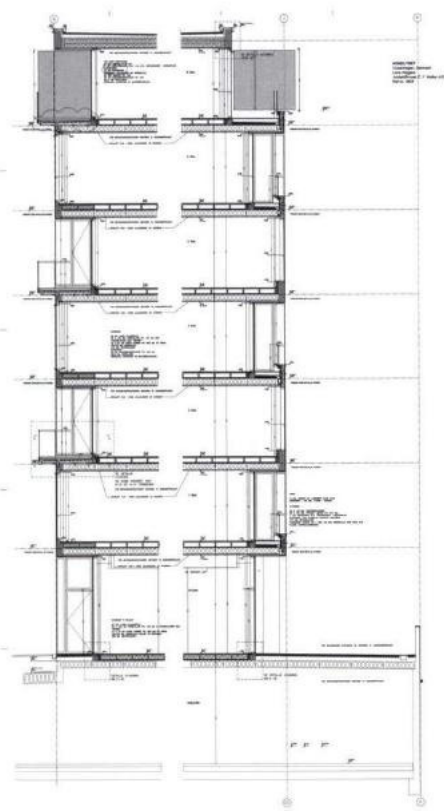
位于AmerikaPlads的Nordlyset居住区设计规划项目是丹麦哥本哈根市内一个紧邻Søndre Frihavn港的综合项目的一部分。该建筑物是一个由哥本哈根港、哥本哈根市政府以及WEST 8建筑师事务所的知名荷兰建筑师Adriaan Geuze共同筹划的项目。

建筑师的基本构想是要打造一个高密度的新城区，这个新城区既可以工作也可以居住，是一个充满活力的繁华都市。可供该项目参考的一个范例是位于哥本哈根市的Hornbækhus住宅区，由建筑师Kay Fiskers设计建造。该项目的先决条件就是建筑师亲身参与到整体项目中来。

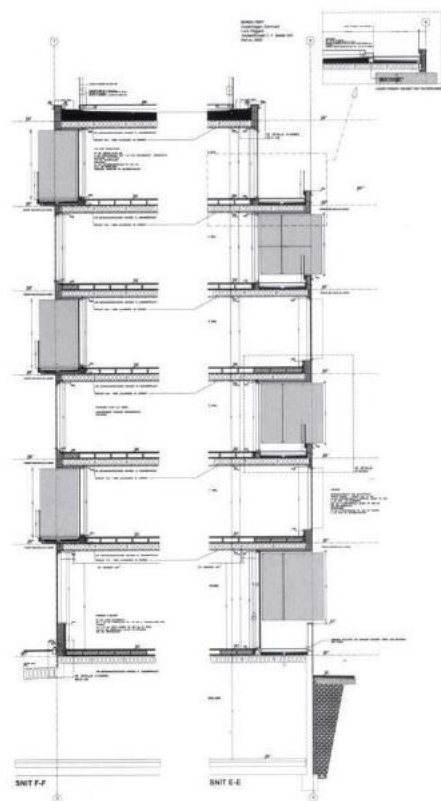
Nordlyset项目是一栋6层高的白色抛光建筑，这样就在高密度的城区地带构建出了一个一目了然、棱角分明的平滑“躯干”。建筑师沿着阳台安装了凸出的浅色玻璃板，使建筑物的外立面形成一种割裂感。按照城市规划尺度设计的建筑物表面，厚重、细密、光滑，与按照人性化尺度设计的透明、轻薄的玻璃板相互呼应，这就是该建筑物的主体设计思路。另外，建筑物的“扭曲”造型与移位设计更是依据于它在总体规划中所处的方位以及太阳照射该地的轨迹，这样一来，住户们就可以拥有最大限度的采光和最佳的视野范围。

Nordlyset项目的西立面成为Amerika Plads地区的一道外墙，当地居民在往来于地下车库时，光顾新建的Freeport Station大楼的咖啡馆时，往返于Østerbro车站与附近的DFDS航站楼时，都会经过这里。最北侧的拱门切断了建筑物的外立面，使建筑通向楼梯、电梯和栽种着植物的庭院。建筑物在拱门处缩进了一些，为拐角处的咖啡店腾出了空间。这个咖啡店的修建，为邻里间的社交活动提供了场所，有助于社区形成良好的居住氛围。

建筑物的外表是白色的，平滑且经过了抛光处理，这样的设计旨在彰显建筑物的厚重感。与之相呼应的是阳台的设计，这种设计如同是从整体的厚重结构中“挖去”一块，阳台错列缩进式的布局方式，也是为了凸显出建筑外立面的特点。

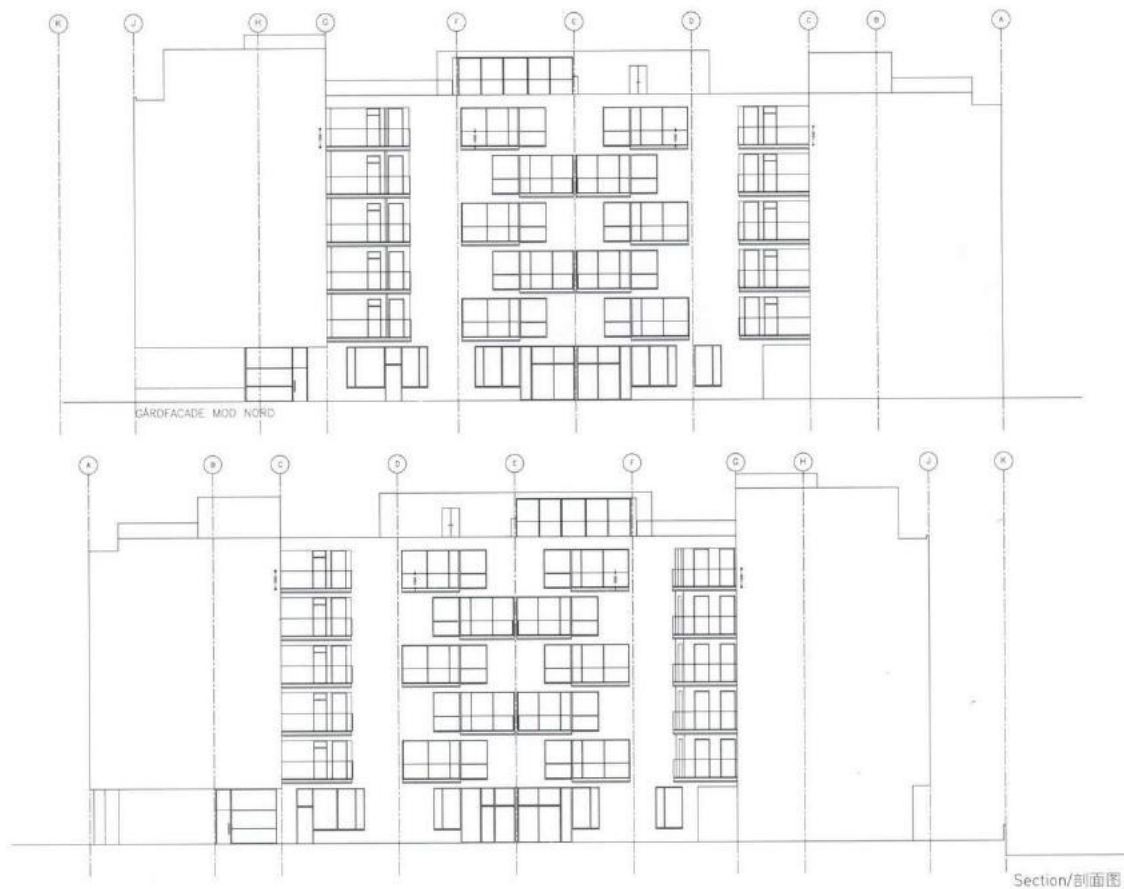


Section/剖面图



Section/剖面图









ØSTERBROGADE 105

Architecture Design/建筑设计: C. F. Møller Architects

Project Architect/项目建筑师: C. F. Møller Architects

Location/地点: Copenhagen, Denmark

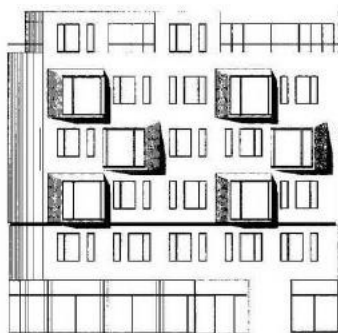
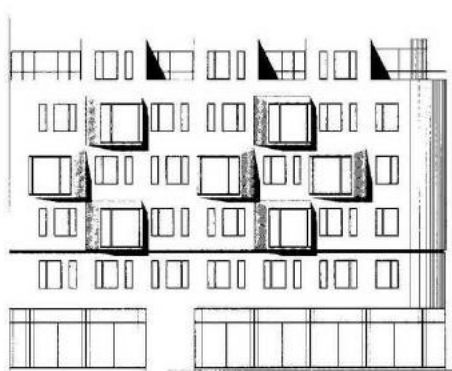
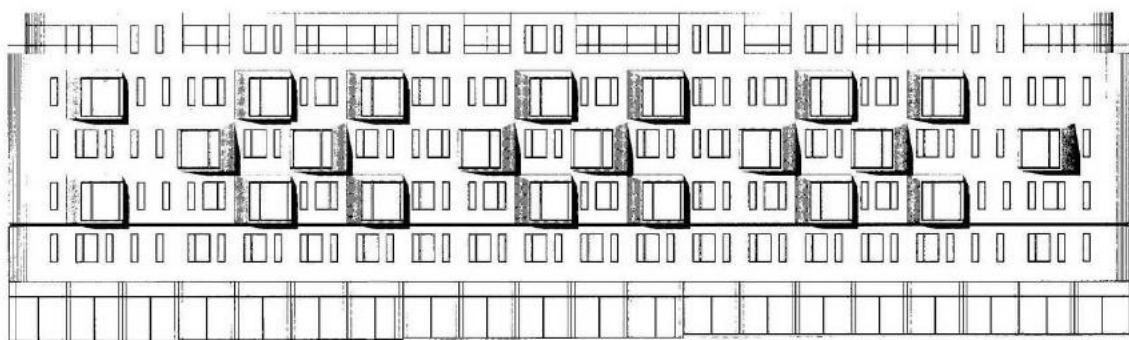
Area/面积: 5,700m²

Photograph/摄影: Torben Eskerod

Østerbro is a middle-class area close to Copenhagen city centre, situated just north of the lakes which divide the medieval town from the city of the industrial age. Seen from the air, Østerbro is a typical residential district from the end of the 19th century. The area is densely built up, with large, closed blocks 5-6 storeys in height. The architectural expression is very homogenous. The surfaces are mostly of red brick, with bays in sandstone, or painted surfaces. The bays are equipped with many reliefs and curlicues, with the windows placed just a couple of centimetres inside, contributing to the typical motifs of the time. The buildings possess a certain graciousness that makes Østerbro an attractive residential area.

The development Østerbrogade 105 was constructed on one of the few vacant sites in the district, where a car dealer formerly had a multi-storey building which was not deemed worthy of preservation. In the solution of the task, it was very important to us to establish a dialogue with the distinguished surrounding buildings, one of which was designed by one of Denmark's best architects of the day, Anton Rosen.





Elevation/立面图

Østerbrogade 105 is intended to be a contemporary, modern concentration of the building mass. The heavy brickwork that rounds off and concludes the block stretches along its entire length above a light glass wall which encloses the tall ground floor. The contrast of the heavy surface floating above the light, tall glass facade gives the building a touch of modernity and an unexpected base. Towards the sky, the building expresses a narrative on the classical compositional principles. Here, the building's substance is accommodated, concluding at the top in a dialogue with the neo-Renaissance attic windows of the neighbouring building, thereby creating terraces without changes in materials or a banal penthouse solution.

Into this surface, the new, modern bays are inserted like large eyes upon the world. The residents can thus step out from the surface and capture the lines of perspective of the street. The bays are serially staggered in relation to each other. Their internal architectural relations represent not just an architectural variation, but also a diagonal displacement of the plan solution within the apartments. The necessity of bringing the light from the south (i.e. the terraces) well within the bays created an unexpected dynamic between the rooms. The movements in the sloping surface culminate in the bays, while the plan is simply divided into four zones. Here you can choose for yourself where you wish to sleep and spend your waking hours.

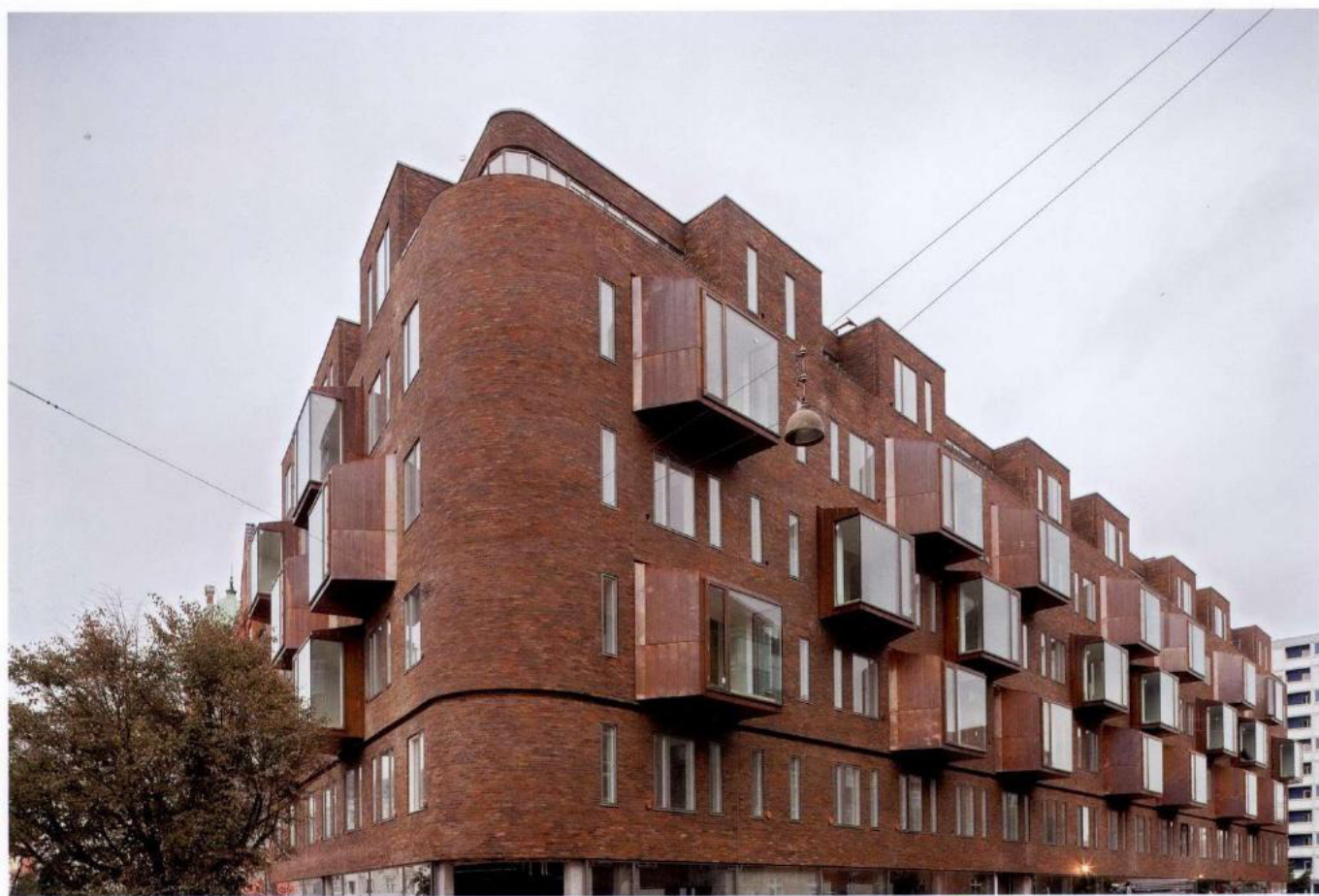
Østerbro地区是一个为丹麦哥本哈根市中心附近的中产阶级群体打造的住宅区，那里的河流将一座中世纪风格的古镇从工业时代的现代城市中划分出来，而该建筑就建在了河的北岸。从空中望去，该地区就是一个19世纪末典型住宅区，那里密布着五六层楼高的大型建筑物，其设计风格高度一致，

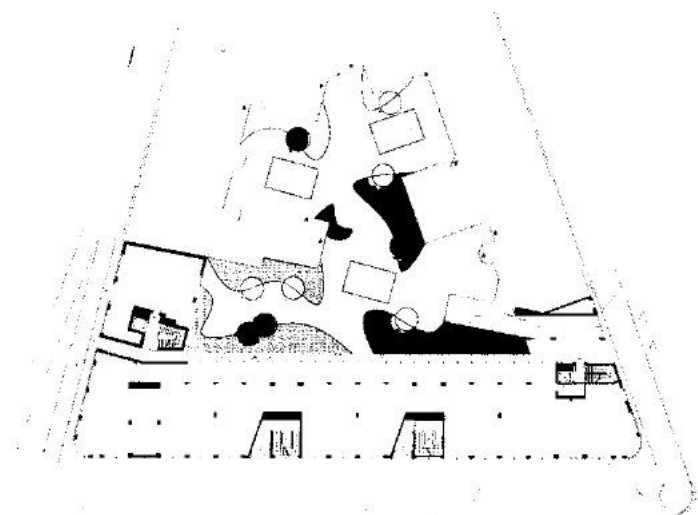
外墙大都采用了红砖，并以砂岩或喷漆的凸窗做装饰，这些凸窗刻有精美的图案和花纹，大部分的结构都悬挂在墙体之外，只有几厘米的部分深入建筑内部，这样的设计体现了19世纪末的典型风格和式样，而建筑物本身也传递出一种亲切感，使其成为一个吸引人的住宅区。

Østerbro 105项目就建在该住宅区的一处空地上——原本被一个汽车商所建的高层建筑占据，由于原建筑物不具备保留的价值，因此便被拆除了。在该项目中，建筑师要使其与那些著名的现有建筑之间形成一种对话，这一点至关重要，同时也很棘手，要知道这片建筑中有一栋建筑物是由当年丹麦最好的建筑师Anton Rosen设计建造的。

该项目旨在建成一栋具有现代风格且又能融入原有建筑群精华的建筑物。该建筑物的底层稍稍高出地面，四周采用了轻型的玻璃墙结构，建筑物底层则采用了厚重的砖砌结构。轻型的落地玻璃结构与厚重的墙体形成了鲜明的对比，使建筑物在具有现代感的同时形成了一个不同寻常的地基结构。建筑师充分考虑了建筑物的实质，以与其他建筑相同的材质、现代化的设计手法建造了露台，与周围具有文艺复兴时期风格的建筑顶窗形成了呼应。

新型、现代的凸窗，仿佛一只只大眼睛镶嵌在建筑物的表面，住户可以将头探出窗外，欣赏街道上的景色。由于建筑物内部结构多样化且采用了对角位移的设计手法，因此这些窗户也相应地采用了错列的排布方式。建筑师要让南侧（比如露台）的阳光穿过凸窗照进房间里，使房间中充满了生机和活力。房屋内部被简单地划分为四个区域，住户可以根据自己的偏好选择休息和起居的场所。

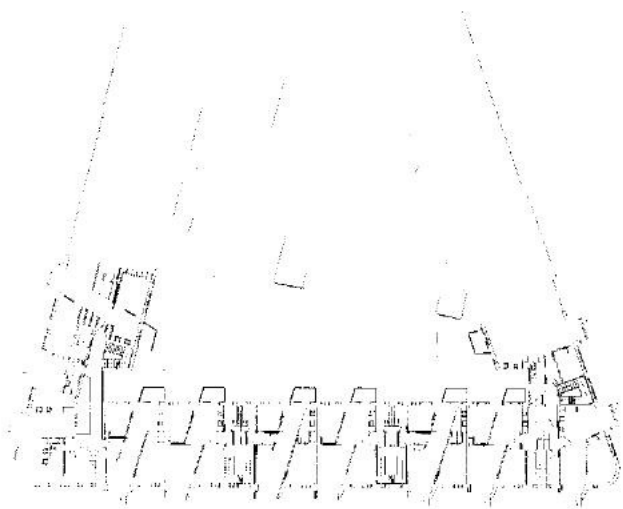




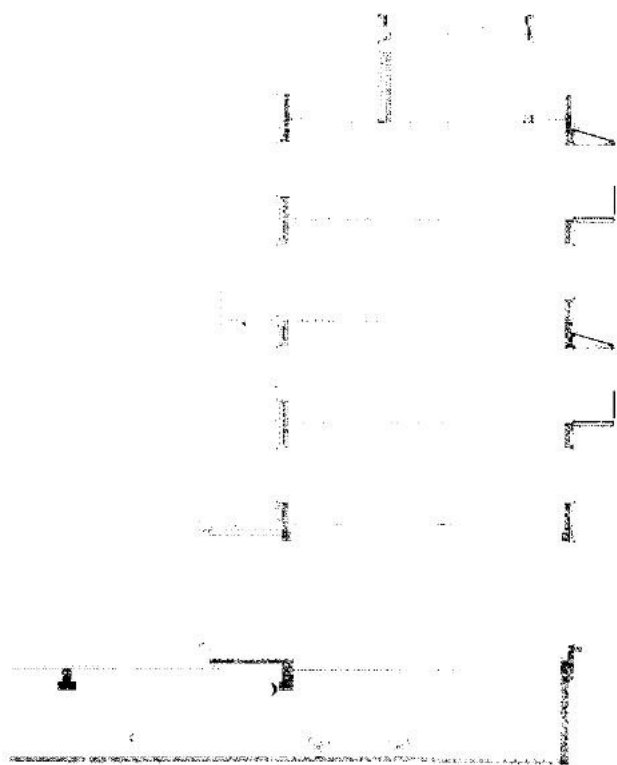
Plan/平面图



Plan/平面图



Plan/平面图



Section/剖面图



Siloetten

Architecture Design/建筑设计: C. F. Møller Architects

Project Architect/项目建筑师: C. F. Møller Architects, Christian Carlsen Arkitektfirma

Location/地点: Aarhus, Denmark

Area/面积: 3,000m²

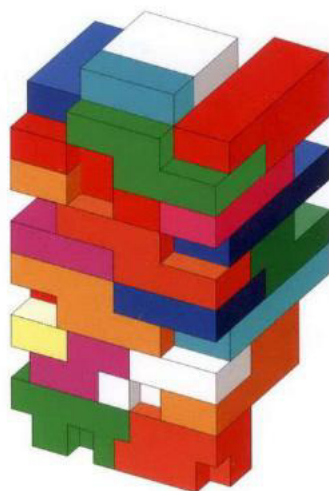
Photograph/摄影: Julian Weyer

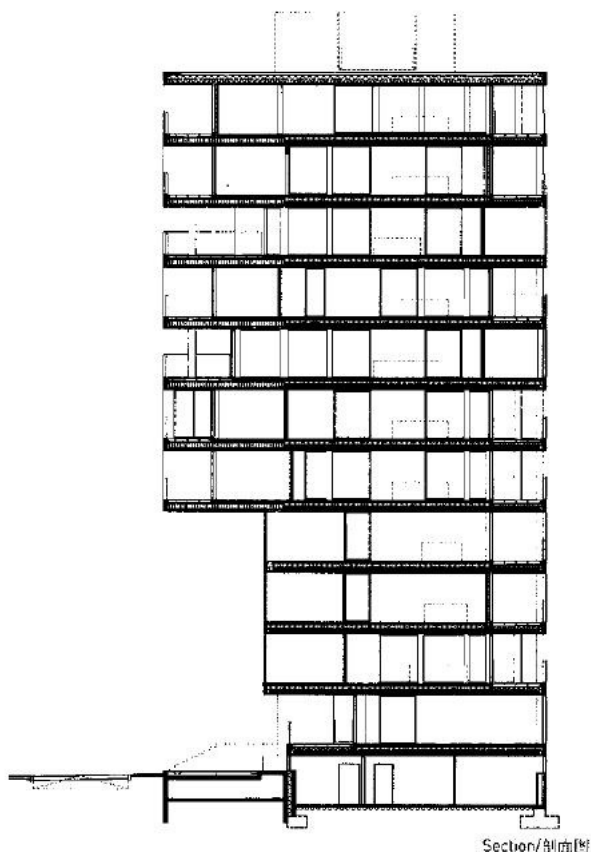
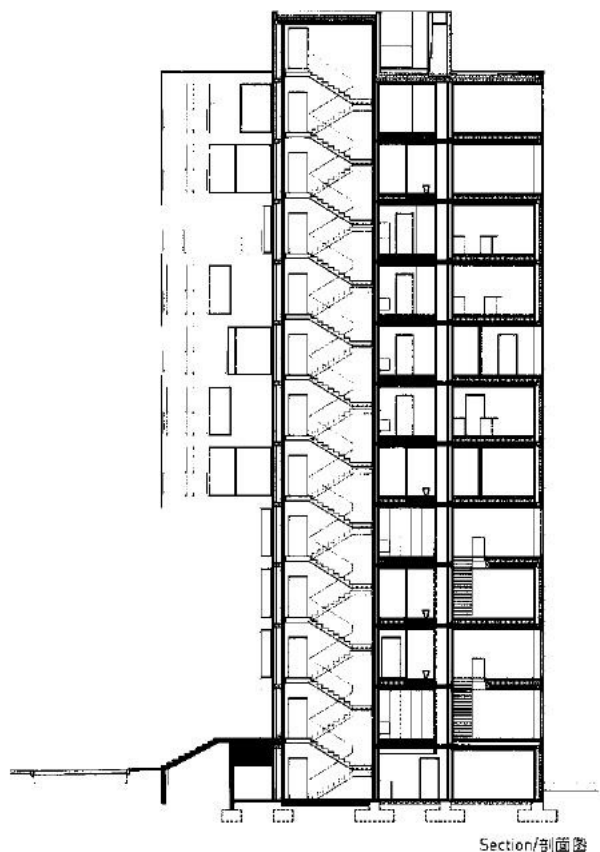
Many towns in Denmark have centrally located industrial silos; most are no longer in use, but continue to visually dominate the local skyline. This is also the case in the town of Løgten north of Aarhus, where the former silo complex has been transformed into a 'rural high-rise', with 21 high-quality residences composed as individual and unique 'stacked villas'.

They are an alternative to standard apartments or to detached suburban sprawl, and are a mix of single storey flats and maisonettes, meaning that even the lower levels fully get to enjoy the views, and that no two flats are the same.

The actual silo contains staircases and lifts, and provides the base of a common roof terrace. Around the tower, the apartments are built up upon a steel structure in eye-catching forms which protrude out into the light and the landscape – a bit like Lego bricks.

This unusual structure with its protrusions and displacements provides all of the apartments with generous outdoor spaces, and views of Aarhus Bay and the city itself.





Similarly, every apartment enjoys sunlight in the morning, mid-day and evening, whether placed to the north or south of the silo structure.

At the foot of the silo, a new 'village centre' is created, with a public space surrounded by a mix-use complex with shops, supermarket and terraced housing, and a green park containing small allotments for the residents.

The nature of the silo's 'rural high-rise' remains unique – since it is a conversion, no other building in the area can be built to the same height, and it will remain a free-standing landmark. It is an example of how the transformation of redundant structures can hold the potential to both give a new identity, and introduce density to suburban outskirts.

The body of the silo is deliberately left visible on the side of the building facing the new centre, to ensure a continued legibility of the history of the site, and to acknowledge that these types of structures have an equal validity as rural historical markers as do for instance the church bell-tower or historic windmills.

丹麦很多城镇的中心位置都建有工业时代的粮仓，尽管绝大多数都已停止使用，但它们依然是城市景观中的重要组成部分。奥尔胡斯市北部的Løgsten地区，也是这种情况，但稍有不同的是，当地曾经的粮仓建筑现已成功变身为一栋“乡间高层”住宅——设有21个高级住宅单元，构成了相互独立且独特的“叠拼式别墅”。

这种设计为标准公寓房以及郊区独立的无序化建筑提供了新的选择。粮仓建

筑由单层公寓和复式公寓组成，意味着即使再低的楼层也可以享受美景，并且每套公寓都可欣赏不同的风景。

粮仓建筑设有楼梯和升降梯，并有一个可以作为屋顶花园的平台。建筑围绕着塔式结构修建，以其钢架结构、引人注目的外形在该处高高耸立。其造型与乐高积木颇有几分类似。

这个不同寻常的粮仓建筑结构，是由一个个的突起部分组成的，这样就为每套公寓提供了宽阔的户外空间和奥尔胡斯湾的美景，同时保证了建筑物的南北侧能在早晨、中午和傍晚的不同时段照射到阳光。

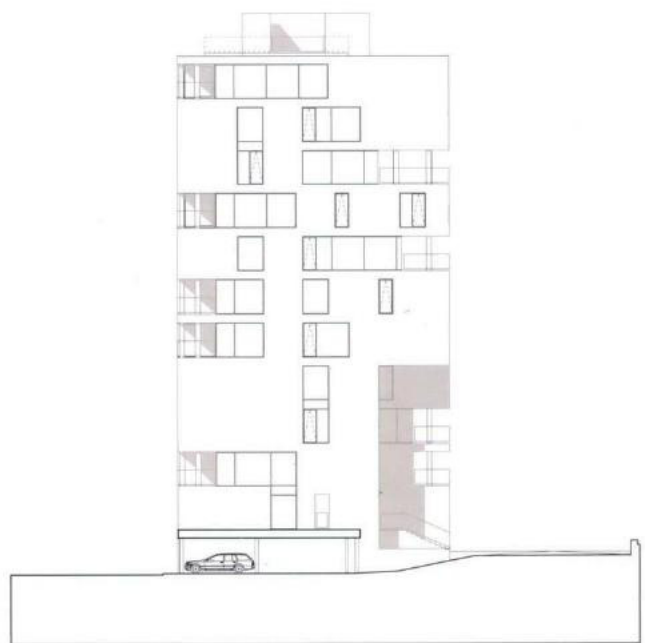
在粮仓建筑的底部，建筑师在一个公共区域周围建造了一个综合性建筑物，这里设有商铺、超市和连栋房屋以及一个划分为许多小地块的绿色停车场，成为新的“乡村中心”。

这栋粮仓式“乡村高层”的建筑物保持了鲜明的特色。由于该建筑采用了结构转换的方式，同时又远远高出该地的其他建筑物，因此它成为一个独立的地标性建筑物，为其他结构复杂的建筑转换新形式和在市郊进行集中式规划提供了很好的范例。

从新的乡村中心望去，可以看到建筑师刻意保留的粮仓的主体部分。这样的做法确保了该地历史的传承，并提醒人们该粮仓建筑和包括教堂的钟楼、古老的风车在内的其他乡村历史遗迹一样，有着重要意义。



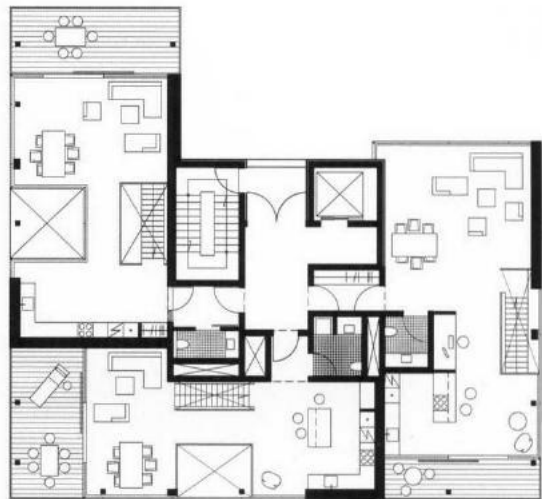
Elevation/立面图



Elevation/立面图



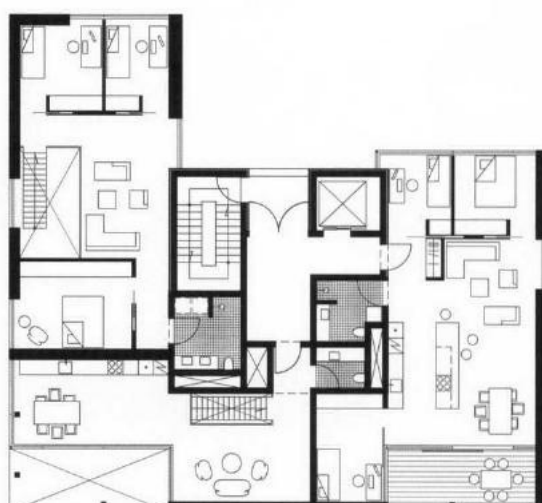
First Floor Plan/一层平面图



Second Floor Plan/二层平面图



Third Floor Plan/三层平面图



Fourth Floor Plan/四层平面图



Fifth Floor Plan/五层平面图



Sixth Floor Plan/六层平面图







Abito Apartments Greengate

Architecture Design/建筑设计: BDP

Project Architect/项目建筑师: Gavin Elliott, Jasper Sanders

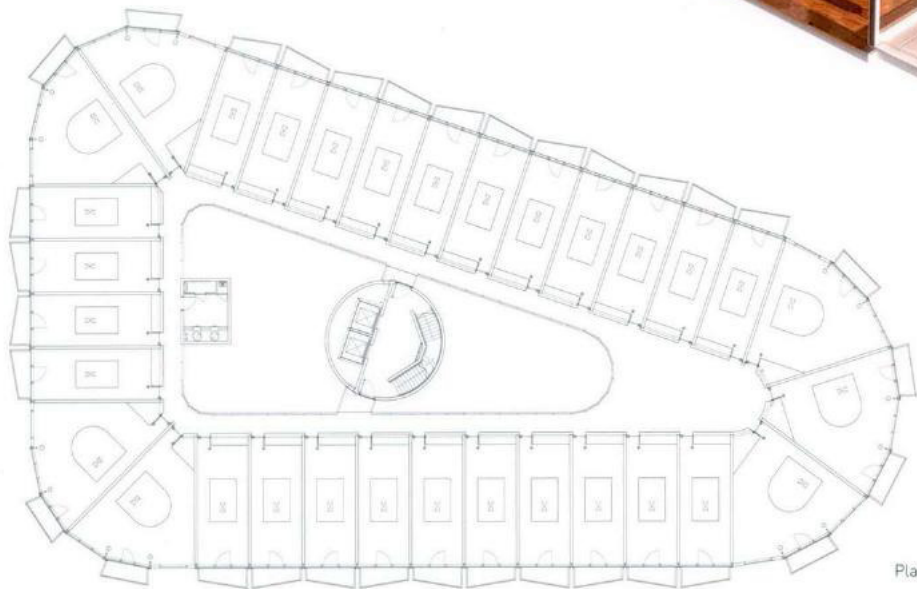
Location/地点: Manchester, United Kingdom

Photograph/摄影: David Barbour, Martine Hamilton Knight

In order to test the livability of the apartments a full sized mock-up was constructed in a nearby warehouse, and then trialled with various focus groups, with an overwhelmingly positive reaction.

Once the design of the apartment had been signed off Abito set about looking for a site. The one they found was a beauty! Set within the Greengate area of Salford, just a stones throw from the Manchester-Salford border, and the City's commercial heart, the site was part of the Greengate regeneration area, which was itself being developed by Ask, Network Rail and Salford City Council.

The triangular site lies just three minutes walk from the city centre, with its triangular point looking back towards Manchester Cathedral. Our building pushes the apartments to the edge of the site, creating an urban block, and allowing the inner space to become a covered semi-external residents courtyard, containing the building's main vertical circulation (as well as 24hr concierge, bicycle racks and post boxes). Standard flats run down the 3 long sides of the plan, while the corners accommodate larger 'Abito plus'



Plan/平面图

apartments. The apartments are accessed from a series of walkways which run concentrically around the inner edge of the courtyard.

The building was built to a tight budget with the emphasis placed on a WYSIWYG approach to materials and technology. Concrete has been left as struck, floors painted and metal galvanised. The idea was to create a very honest, paired down, 'punk' aesthetic, where the generous spaces, and the building's soft form provide a counterpoint to the low-tech materials.

Great emphasis was also placed on prefabrication, buildability and speed of construction. The apartments were constructed in reinforced concrete using a modular tunnelform system. The central utilities pods were prefabricated in Germany and lifted into place. The balconies were also constructed off site and craned into position at the rate of one every 15 minutes. Similarly the tented canopy which provides the residents courtyard with weather protection was craned into place on a single (windy) Sunday afternoon.

为了检测公寓的可居住性，建筑师在附近的仓库旁建造了一个与实际尺寸相同的实体模型，然后让多个目标群体对其进行测试，最终，支持者以压倒性比例积极赞成该项目的实施。

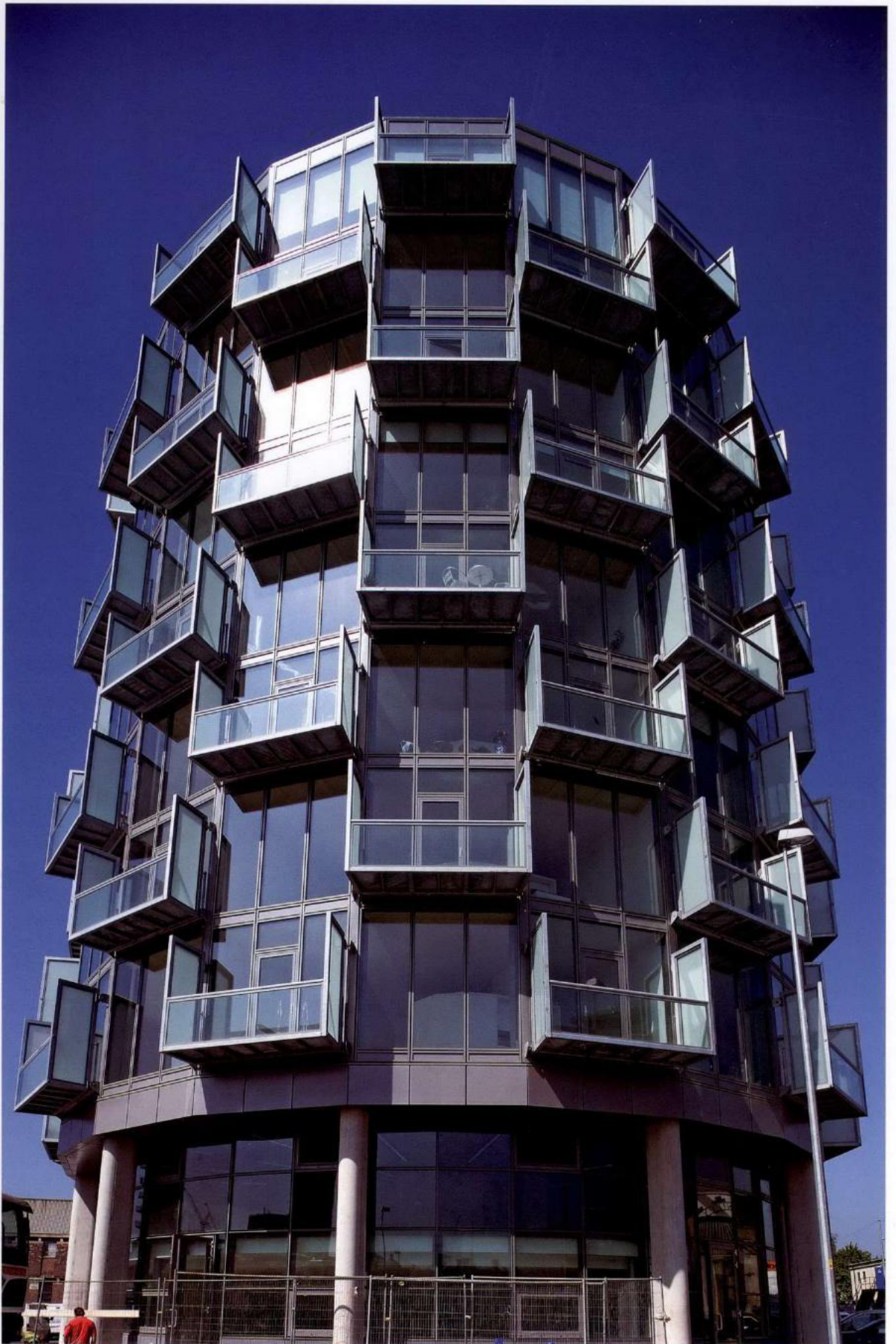
当这个项目的获得批准后，选址工作便正式开始了。最后所找到的这个地方实在是太完美了！项目的地点位于索尔福德市的Greengate地区，紧邻英国索尔福德与曼彻斯特市的交界处，毗邻该市的商业中心。这里也是

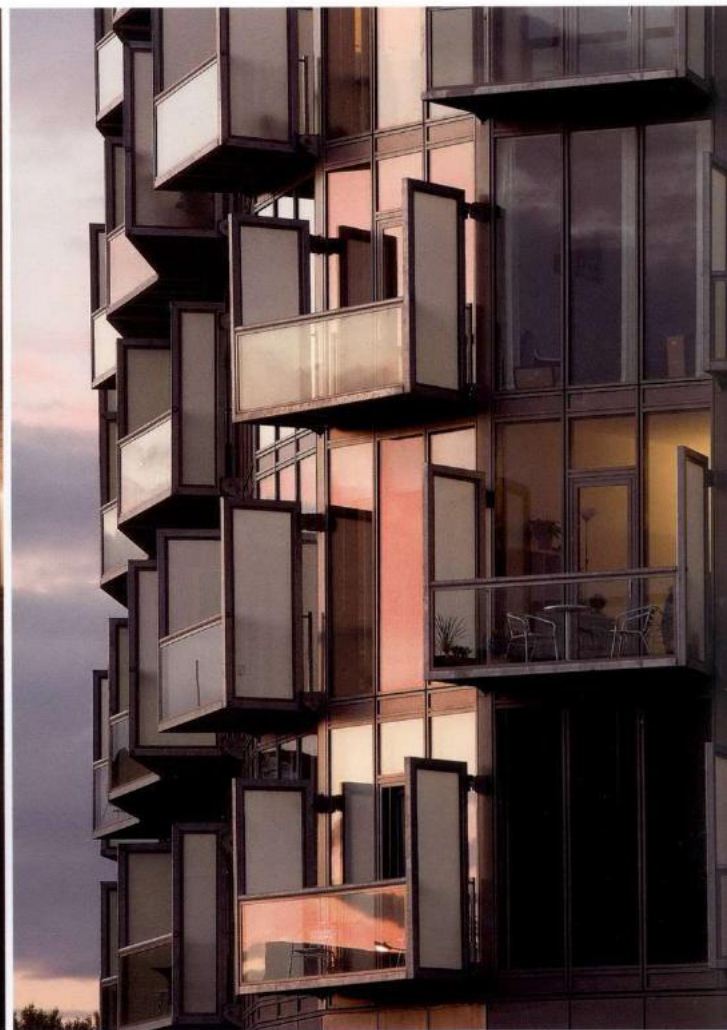
Greengate重振区域的一部分，由Ask、Network Rail和索尔福德市政府共同开发。

这块地是三角形的，距市中心只有3min的步行路程，其后面是曼彻斯特市的大教堂。建筑师充分利用此地的地形特点进行建造，力图将其打造为一个城市街区，并使其室内空间变身为一个有屋顶的半开放式居民庭院，同时还涵盖了建筑上上下下所有的功能设施（比如24h的安保、自行车停车架和邮箱）。标准的公寓房沿着该三角形地块的三边分布，而转角部分则设置了大面积的公寓房，住户可沿着一条环绕在内部庭院边缘的通道进入每一套公寓。

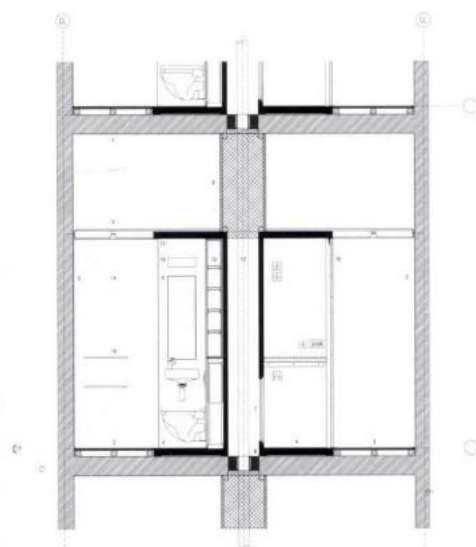
该项目的经费紧张，强调钱要花在看得见、摸得着的地方，比如应用在材料和技术方面。在建筑的建造过程中使用了大量的混凝土、地板漆和镀锌金属板。设计的初衷是修建一栋朴实、对称，略有“朋克”风格的建筑，鉴于这样的设计初衷，设计师力求建造宽敞的空间和朴实的建筑外形，并采用低端技术和低廉材料。

建筑师将建造重点放在了配件预先制作、建造能力和施工速度等方面。施工时，工程师运用隧道传输系统运输混凝土，建筑中央的公用设施是在德国预先制造完成后，才调运到工地，同样，阳台也在其他地方预先制作完成后，再用吊车安装至指定位置，每一个阳台的安装时间仅需要15min，还有那个能够抵御恶劣天气的顶棚，也是在一个（有风的）周日的下午，用吊车安装到庭院的顶部的。





Section/剖面图



Detail/细节图



Abito Apartments Salford Quays

Architecture Design/建筑设计: BDP

Project Architect/项目建筑师: James Birkin

Location/地点: Manchester, United Kingdom

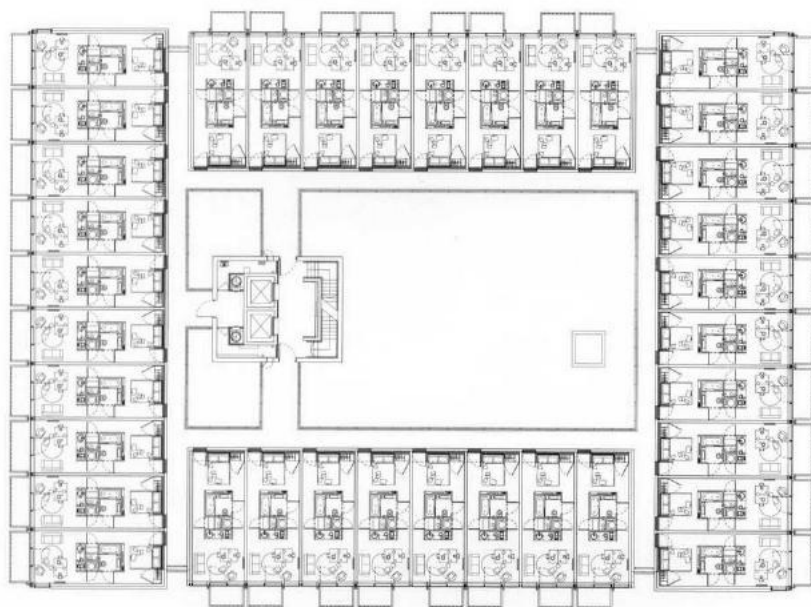
Photograph/摄影: David Barbour

The new Abito residential development at Salford Quays is the second generation of BDP's design for compact living.

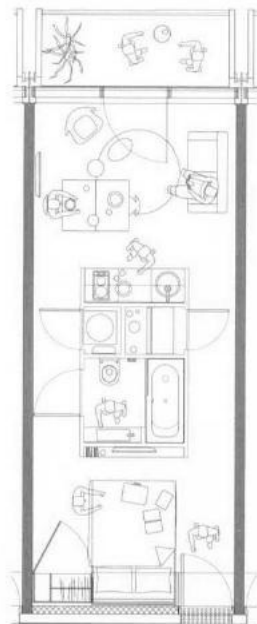
A refinement of the first, multi-award winning Abito building at Greengate, Manchester, the Salford Quays scheme enjoys a waterfront location on the site of a former dock warehouse. The 12 storey 50m high building commands stunning views of The Lowry arts centre, The Imperial War Museum North and Old Trafford football stadium as well as Manchester city centre and the hills beyond.

The original Abito concept maximises space and minimises cost through smart design. 282 of the 290 apartments at Salford have their own generous balconies and follow the same one-bed 'pod' approach of Greengate - with the living and sleeping spaces clearly divided by kitchen and utility island in the centre of the unit.

The one-bed apartments also feature the fold-away double bed, extensive built in-storage and other practical space-saving features. But one extra benefit enjoyed by Abito Salford Quays is the presence of a full size bath in addition to shower.



Plan/平面图



Typical C Plan/C户型图

Also, at Abito Salford Quays, there are eight apartments with their own spacious, private terraces. Two of these are studio flats, the other six being two-bed apartments featuring separate sleeping, dining and living areas. These apartments are located on the south-facing side of the building with views of the quays, whereas one-bed flats on the north-side enjoy direct views of the Manchester ship canal.

The exterior design has been influenced heavily by Salford Quays' docks and industrial heritage. The interior courtyard is covered by 1250m/sq tensile fabric canopy suspended at top of the building and anchored by nautical-style masts. This horizontal 'sail' not only allows courtyard to 'breathe', it also lets residents see the skyline around the clock and experience gentle misty clouds of water spray when it rains. The docks theme is also reflected in the stepped nature of the apartment balconies, reminiscent of the stacked cargo containers that once dominated the adjacent quayside.

In addition to the large-scale industrial design aesthetic that informs much of the Abito's structure and appearance, the actual construction of the building is itself based on mass-scale and uniform production methods. Prefabricated bathrooms were manufactured in Europe before being shipped to the UK and installed by crane into each apartment shell. The balconies were specifically designed to be easily clipped on to the building's exterior via a simple 'slot and pin' method and the windows of the (290) apartments were pre-glazed and installed as 3.6m² unitised panels.

在英国索尔德福码头新修建的Abito公寓是由BDP建筑师事务所设计的紧凑型生活住宅项目的第二期。

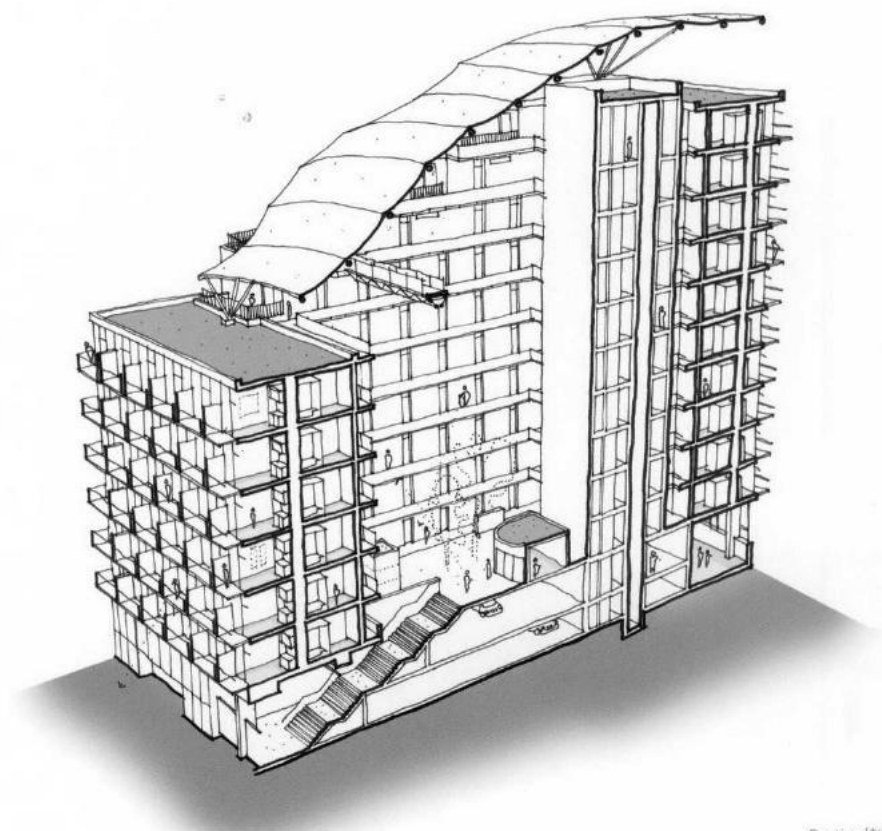
项目最初所做的一些改良,使得Abito项目赢得了曼彻斯特市Greengate地区的多个奖项。Salford Quays项目位于滨水区原有的码头仓库上。该建筑高约50m,建有12层。住户身在其中能够饱览洛利艺术中心、帝国战争博物馆北侧、特拉福德足球场旧址、曼彻斯特市中心和后面的山丘等纷繁的城市风景。

Abito项目最初的设计理念是通过巧妙的设计,尽量降低建造成本,同时最大限度地利用空间。290套房间中的282套房间都拥有独立的大阳台,并都采用了开间设计。通过设置厨房和多功能区可将客厅、卧室区域清晰的划分出来。开间式公寓也设计包含了可折叠的双人床和嵌入式储藏间,体现设计充分利用空间的理念。不仅如此,建筑师还特地为住户增设了标准尺寸的浴缸,提升了住户们的生活品质。

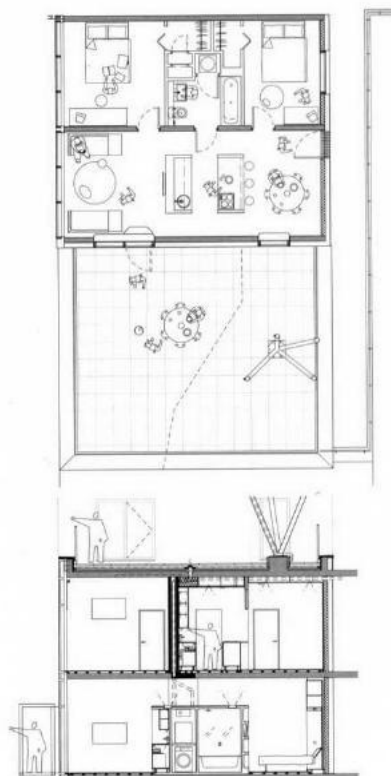
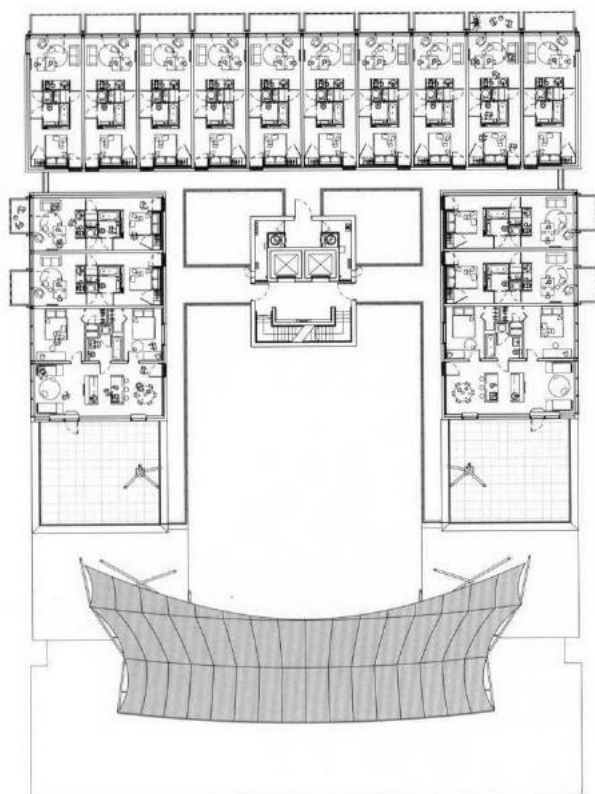
另外,在该项目中,有8套房间还设置了宽敞的独立露台,其中的两套是一室的户型格局,其余6套属于两室的户型格局,并带有独立的卧室、餐厅与起居室。那些朝南的房间,可以欣赏到码头的景色,而朝北的开间式房间则可以直接领略曼彻斯特运河的风采。

建筑物的外观设计深受当地码头和工业遗址的影响。建筑物上面铺设了抗拉纤维结构的天篷,并用浓郁的海上风情的桅杆加以固定,从而将内部的庭院遮盖起来。这艘“帆船”造型的建筑物不仅可以保证庭院的“透气”,也能够让居民们欣赏到码头周围的景观,当下雨的时候,还可营造出细雨朦胧的浪漫感受。在公寓的阳台设计上,也同样采用了码头景观的主题设计风格,不禁勾起人们对那个曾摆满了集装箱的码头的无限回忆与遐想。

该项目除了大面积采用工业时代的设计风格之外,其自身的设计还采用了大量的预制产品。浴室设施就是先在欧洲其他国家生产出来,再装船运到英国,接着用吊车安装到每套房间里。阳台也是经过特别设计的预制品,建造时可以直接很轻松地将其卡入建筑外表上的预留槽里。



Section/剖面图



Plan/平面图



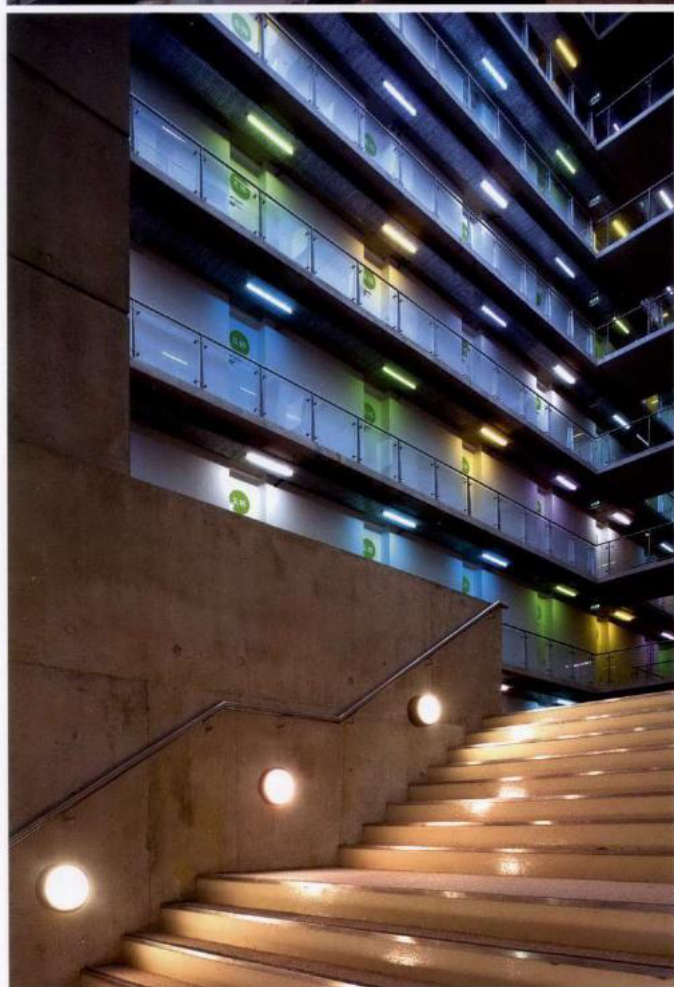
Elevation/立面图



Elevation/立面图









W ohngarten Sensengasse

Architecture Design/建筑设计: Josef Weichenberger architects & room8 Architects

Project Architect/项目建筑师: Stefan Fussenegger, Friedrich Hähle, Martin Mostböck,
Sandy Panek, Stefan Pfefferle, Ines Standhartinger,
Mark Steinmetz, Johann Posch, Patric Arlach,
Conrad Bauer, Katrin Bernsteiner, Daniel Doldt, Benno Wutzl

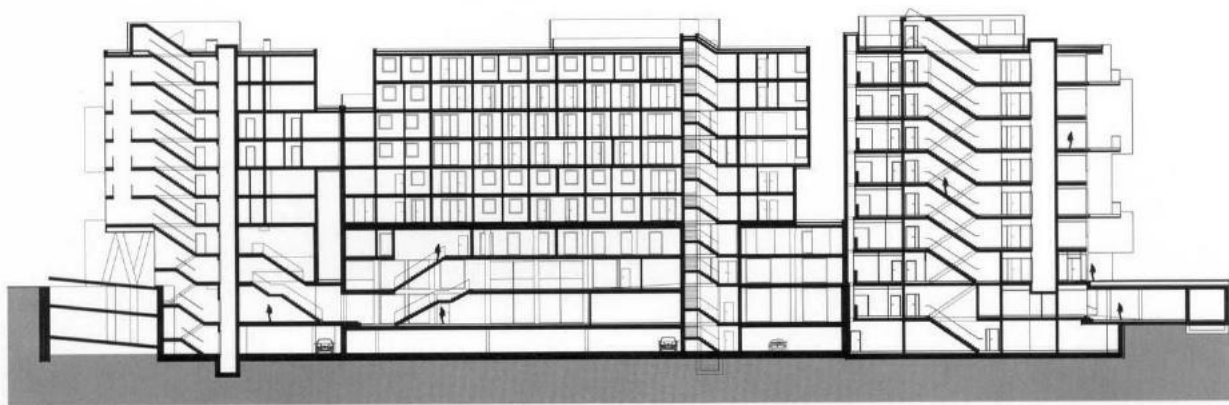
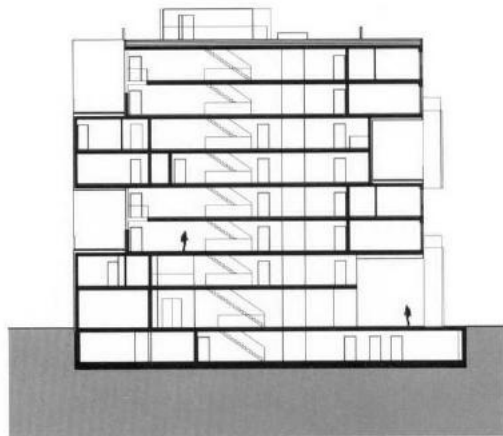
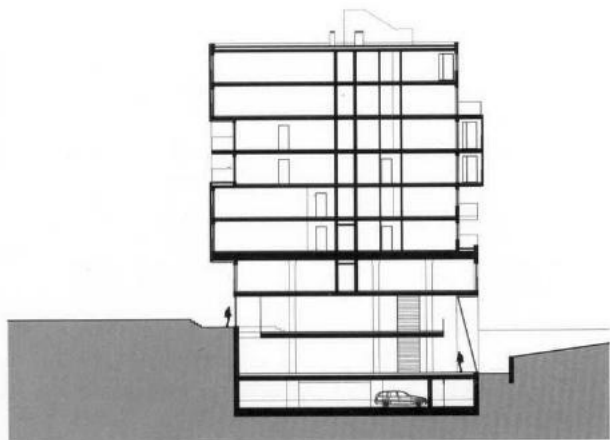
Location/地点: Vienna, Austria

Area/面积: build 3,050m²

Photograph/摄影: Lisa Rastl

The arrangement, structure and conception of these buildings create great variety and a combination of residential types with different open and green spaces such as floor, roof and façade gardens on the one hand and the optimal amount of illuminated façade areas. The treetops along Sensengasse are "close enough to touch" for many of the apartments and create protection from both dust and noise at the same time. The algorithm of the formal concept is based on the sequential staggering of 2 floors which are brought together to form a unit on the one hand and the spatial intertwining of angular-shaped elements.

The alternating forward and backward bounds in connection with the opening of the construction create the effect of spaciousness and intricacy of design which make it possible to bring light and air deep into the building. In this way, smaller B-types



Section/剖面图

can also be exposed and "pointed through". The modularity of this system, when consistently applied, enables a high variability in the configuration and amalgamation of the individual apartments to be achieved, and that in all three dimensions – side by side, behind one another, and above each other in the form of maisonnettes. In the end, it is exactly these irritations of the system which disintegrate the structure's large form and bring it to life.

Furthermore, there lies an additional quality due to the interesting views made possible through the exposed perimeter. The apartments are arranged so that between 3 and 6 apartments can be entered on each floor with a central, but still naturally illuminated, staircase which creates interesting views and light effects through the various indentations.

The "point-house" is to be found in the park and has been designed in such a way that the apartments demonstrate various sizes and combinations. Among them are single-storey and maisonette types which are suitable for differing generations as well as loft apartments in various sizes.

Great value has been placed upon the creation of private greenery in the form of two-storey integrated gardens as well as hanging façade greenery. The roof areas are allocated to the apartments below by means of roof gardens, terraces and atria. Furthermore, it is planned that there shall be green areas on the roofs of the buildings along Sensengasse available for common use.

建筑师通过独特的布局形式、建筑结构以及设计理念打造出一系列多种多样的住宅户型。一方面各个居住单元在楼板、屋顶和外墙处都有着不同的开放式绿色空间，另一方面，这些建筑单元都拥有具有最佳照明装饰效果的外墙。

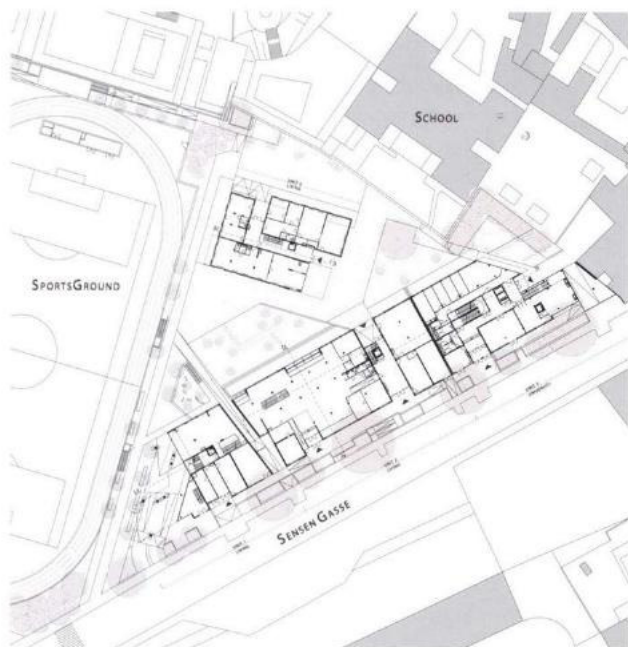
人们在房间内就能摸到Sensengasse大街上的树木，这些树木有效地隔离了灰尘与噪声。此种设计理念通过将两个两层楼的建筑结构按照有序布局方式错落地搭建在一起而得以实现。同时在设计中融入了不规则形状的设计元素。

在该项目中，建筑物外墙上前凸后凹的造型设计及其开窗方式，形成了宽敞、错综复杂的视觉效果，并有效地促进了室内的采光与通风。这个组合式的建筑体，通过融合多个独立的居住单元，呈现出丰富多变的布局形态：其中有并排式的，有一个紧接一个式的，还有堆叠复式的。最终，正是这些奇特的布局形态打破了建筑物原有的僵硬感，赋予建筑无限的生命力。

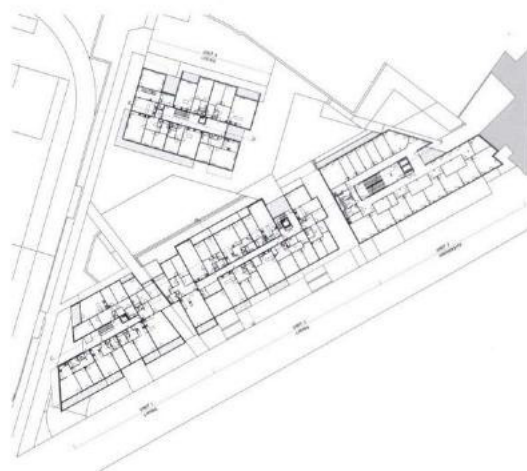
另外，建筑师在建筑物外墙上那些外露的部分，构建出了许多有趣的景致，为该项目增加了特色。3~6层之间的每套住宅单元可以直通每层中央的楼梯间，那里，阳光透过多种各样的凹洞照射进来，不仅营造出闲适的公共空间还形成了奇妙的光影效果。该项目即将在公园落成，并像项目描述的那样，将多个不同规格的居住单元以各种形式组合在一起。其中，有包括单层户型和复式户型在内的，多种规格的户型，能够满足不同人群的不同需求。

建筑师通过两个楼层间的共享花园和在外墙处栽植绿色植物的方式，为该项目创造出私人的绿化空间，大大地提升了该住宅的品质和附加值。屋顶被设计为屋顶花园、露台以及天井，划归为楼下的住户所有。

另外，按照原定计划，建筑师还要为那些沿着Sensengasse大街建造的建筑物的屋顶部分设计出公共的绿化空间。

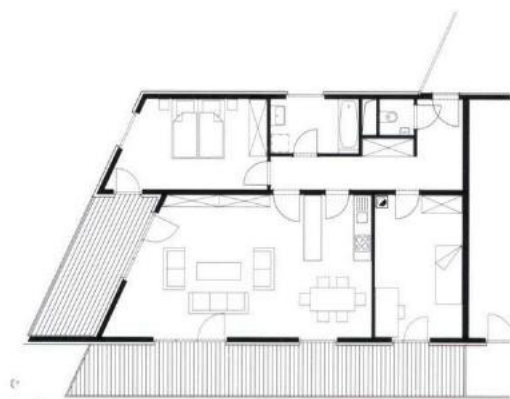
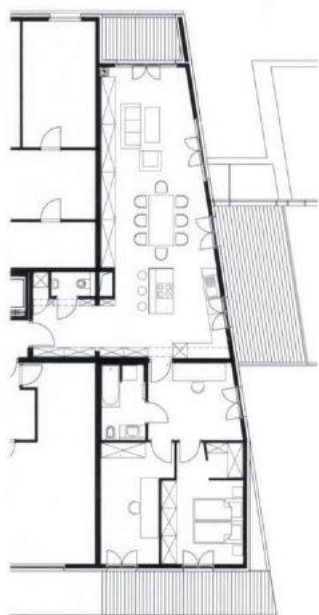


First Floor Plan/一层平面图

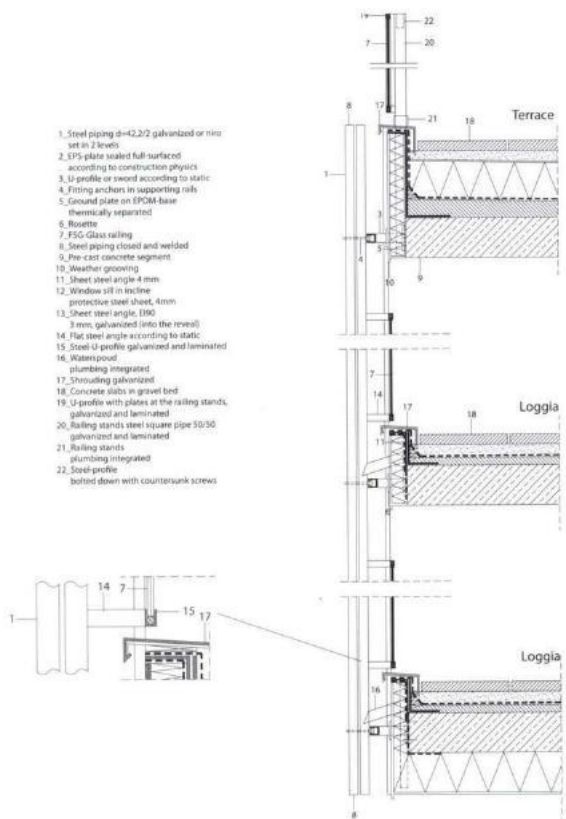


Standard Floor Plan/标准层平面图

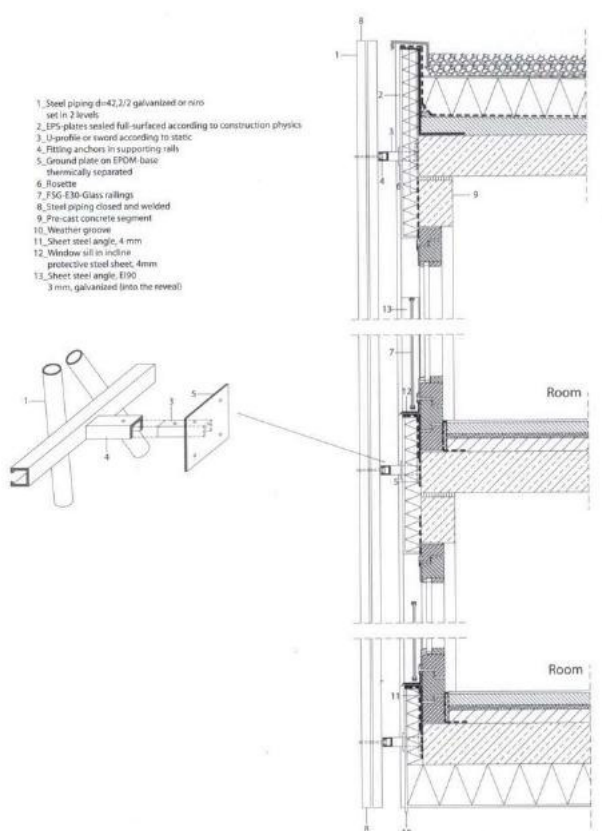




Typical Plan/户型图



Section Detail/剖面细节图



Section Detail/剖面细节图





72 Collective Housing Units

Architecture Design/建筑设计: LAN Architecture

Project Architect/项目建筑师: Benoit Jallon, Umberto Napolitano

Location/地点: Quartier Terres Neuves, Bègles (33), France

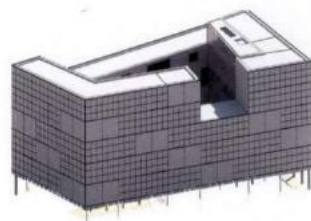
Area/面积: 6,500m²

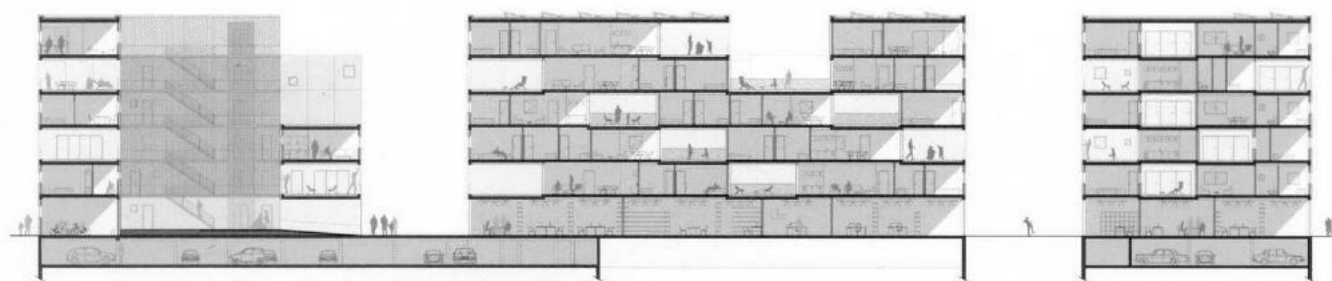
The project's richness and major interest lie in the possibility of inventing an urban lifestyle set in a highly experimental framework enabling the affirmation of new ecological and contemporary architectures. The diversity of architectural propositions and communal and private spaces had to ensure and enhance this specificity.

The first stage was to 'sculpt' the volumes in order to exploit their urban potential and intrinsic spatial qualities. We directed our research towards a hybrid typology combining the house and the apartment.

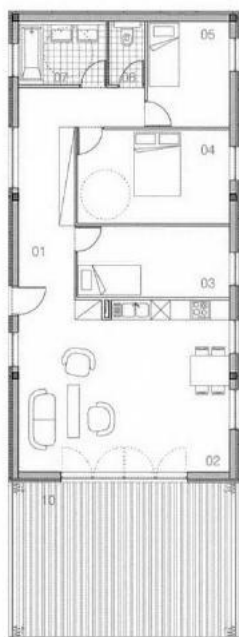
The principle underlying our approach was that of stacking containers, and careful study of habitat modes, climatic conditions and the sun's trajectory throughout the year suggested the way to organise this. The project's column-slab supporting structure has a system of lightweight façades providing ultra-high performance insulation levels.

The relative narrowness of the buildings dictated a strategic search for compactness. The idea of variable compactness introduced the notion of a housing unit's adaptability to seasons and times of day. All residents have the possibility of using their exterior





Section / 剖面图



Typical Plan / 户型图

space as a windbreak, a mini-greenhouse or, conversely, as a means of cooling or ventilating. The morphology of each unit stems from the wish to develop housing units enabling a variety of uses very simply and with no extra technological input. We are therefore proposing cross-building units with adaptable exterior spaces and at least two different orientations.

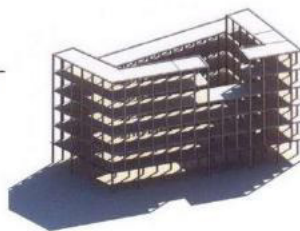
在一个新生态学的现代建筑构成的实验性框架下，创造性地实现了一种全新的生活方式，这就是这个项目的特色所在。该项目以多样的设计主题、丰富的公共和独立空间，确保并进一步提升了设计的独特性。

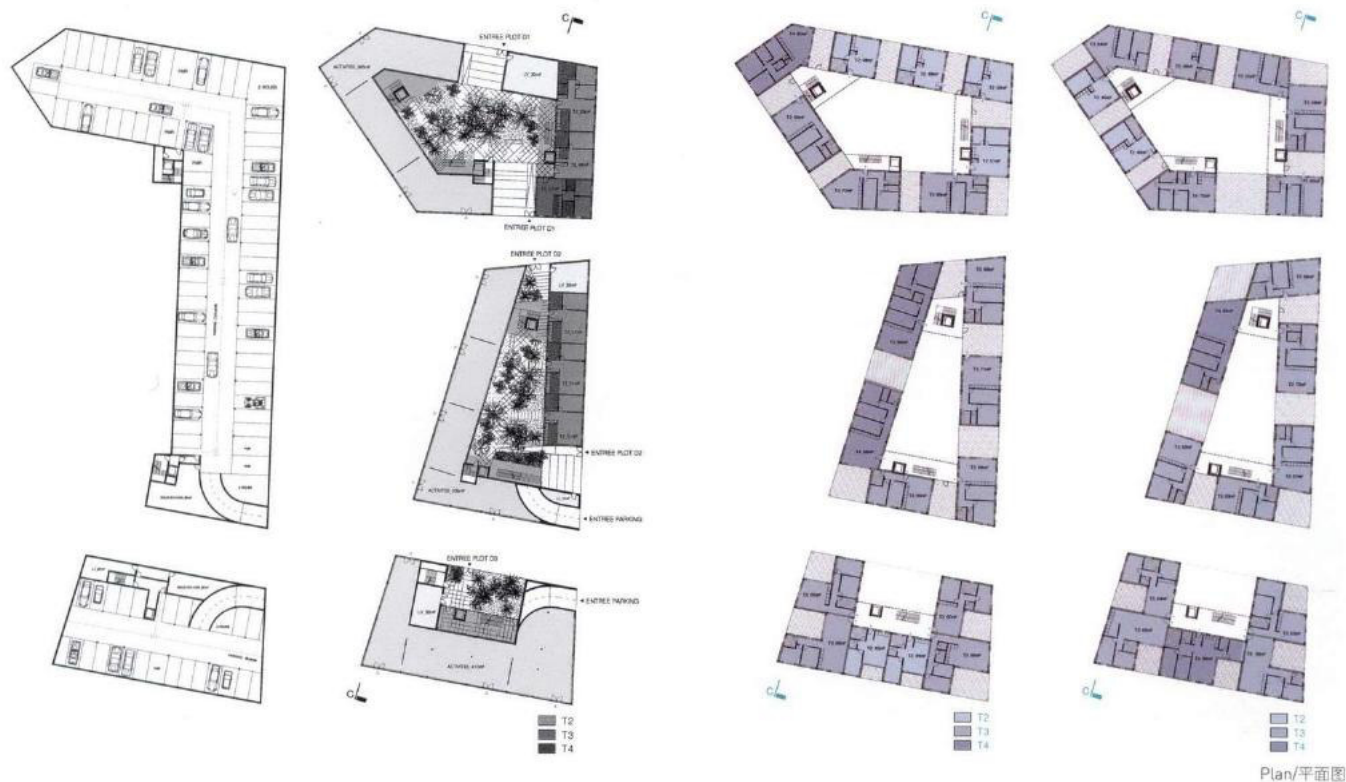
在项目的第一个阶段，建筑师精心地规划设计了建筑物的体量，力求挖掘城市空间的无限潜能和内在特性，最终，设计选用了融合独立住宅与公寓的混合建筑布局形态。

根据以上思路，建筑师在细致地研究了当地的居住模式、气候条件以及全年

的光照情况之后，设计出了堆叠式的不规则建筑体。建筑物的外表设有整齐排列的外墙饰面板，不仅呈现了一个轻型的建筑外观，而且外墙保温隔热的效果极佳，为住户提供了舒适的室内环境。

该建筑物相对紧密的布局方式，体现建筑师力求建筑紧凑的设计理念，这个紧凑型设计理念使一个居住单元能够适应全天以及全年气候变化。建筑师为每套住宅配置了外部空间，任由住户设计布置，既可以挡风，又可以变成一个小型的温室花园，需求可以作为一个通风换气的通道。建筑师希望每个居住单元都能满足多重功能。在方便使用的同时，还不需要额外的技术投入。在这样的构想之下，建筑物的内部形态得以诞生。建筑物内部的居住单元以“十”字形排布，并设有可调节的外部空间，更重要的是，这种布局方式产生了至少两种不同朝向的住宅单元。





Plan/平面图





Sd1

Architecture Design/建筑设计: tissellistudioarchitetti

Project Architect/项目建筑师: filippo tisselli architect, cinzia mondello architect,
filippo tombaccini architect

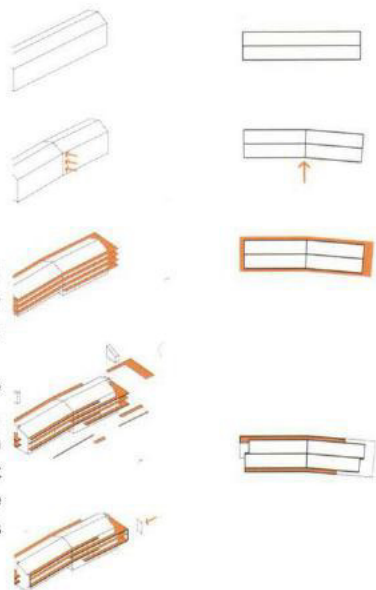
Location/地点: Cesena, Italy

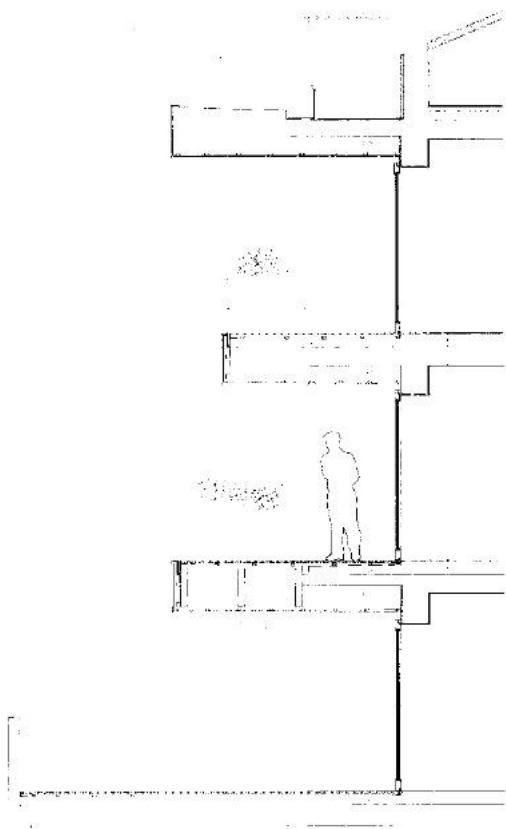
Area/面积: site 3,331m² / gross floor 7,174m²

Photograph/摄影: tissellistudioarchitetti

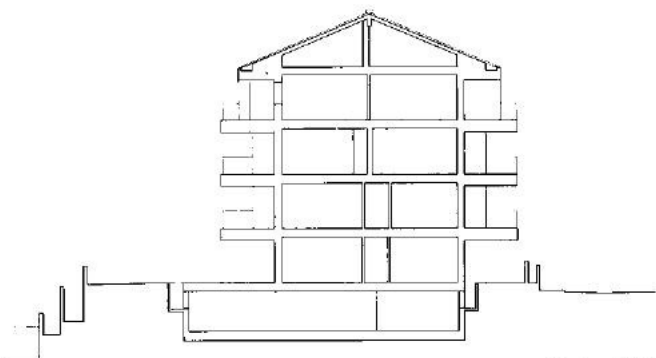
The aim of the project was to revitalize a dismissed industrial area with a residential building. The challenge was to work within the parameters of good design and a low budget to provide the city with quality architecture while respecting the commercial space requirements of the client.

The resulting project provides a substantial architectural impact with respect to the smaller buildings of the area that are characterized by a broad range of building styles. The decision to use a traditional structure allowed the architects to focus their design energy on the details and the finances on finishing material, which afforded the pursuit of innovative design. The complex characteristics of the site required a comprehensive and functional solution, taking into account the slope of the lot. The resulting building is composed of superimposed layers, developed longitudinally.

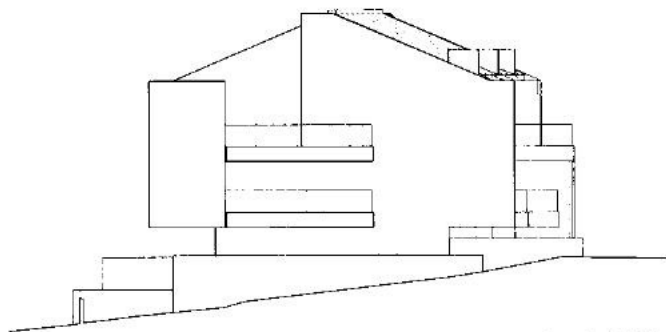




Section/剖面图



Section/剖面图



Elevation/立面图

Each 'layer' has a specific designated use: the first level is reserved for parking, the second level contains more parking in addition to outside living space, and the remaining levels are dedicated to the 28 residential units. A system of ramps and pedestrian walkways unifies the structure and provides pedestrian and vehicular access to all levels. The elevation integrates with the surrounding area while maintaining a strong architectural identity. Wide balconies run the entire length of the building to emphasize the horizontal progression of the structure while providing access to the rear residential units. As a play on depth, two bands enclose the structure in a unique graphic gesture, providing order to an otherwise fragmentary façade and serving as the identifying symbol of the building.

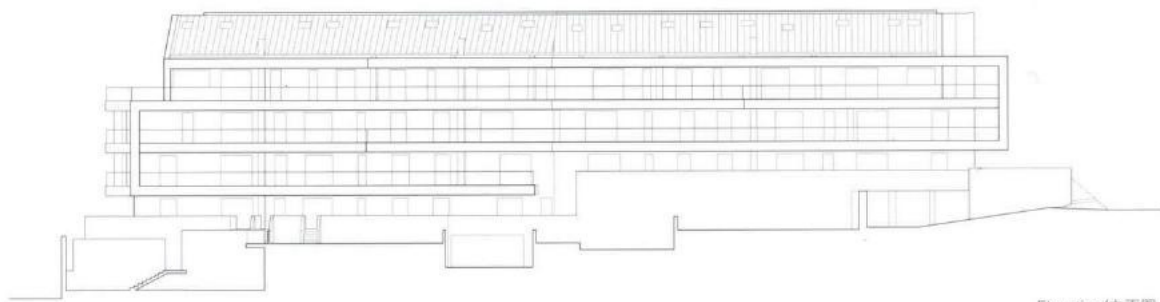
In short, it is deep overhangs that characterize the building's front: the articulation of interior spaces is therefore completely free of the constraints that can result from the positioning of openings in the façade. This imparts the advantage of being able to make even significant planimetric variations during the project's execution, without compromising the final aesthetic result.

建筑师力求通过建造一栋住宅楼为原有的废弃工业区带来生机。在这个项目中，建筑师既要考虑到客户提出的建造商业空间的要求，又要在紧缩的预算条

件下设计出一栋高品质的住宅建筑，这对建筑师而言无疑是一个巨大的挑战。由于该区域的小型建筑采用了各种各样的设计风格，因此在该项目中，建筑师决定采取传统的建筑结构，将精力投入到细节的设计以及装饰材料的节省使用上，从而打造出一栋有所创新的建筑。建筑师结合该用地的倾斜地形，制定了综合性和多功能的设计方案，设计出这个层层叠加的建筑体，建筑每层的设计各有不同之处。

建筑的每层都有特定的用途：第一层设置为停车区，第二层设有停车区和户外区，其余的楼层则设置了28个居住单元。在该建筑中，一系列的坡道与步行通道方便车辆与行人快速地抵达每一层，以形成一个畅通无阻的内部空间体系。建筑物的外观与周边环境有机地融合在一起，又保持了一种鲜明的建筑特色。建筑师采用了通体式大阳台的设计，使建筑不仅呈现出一种横向的连贯感，使住户进入后面的居住单元。

简而言之，建筑物正立面的突出部分，是该项目的点睛之笔。通过在建筑物外立面上设置入口，使建筑的内部空间不受任何限制，可以由住户随意布局，更重要的是，这样一来，建筑师在项目的建设过程中可任意安排设计各个住宅单元的户型，而不必担心影响建筑物最终的总体效果。

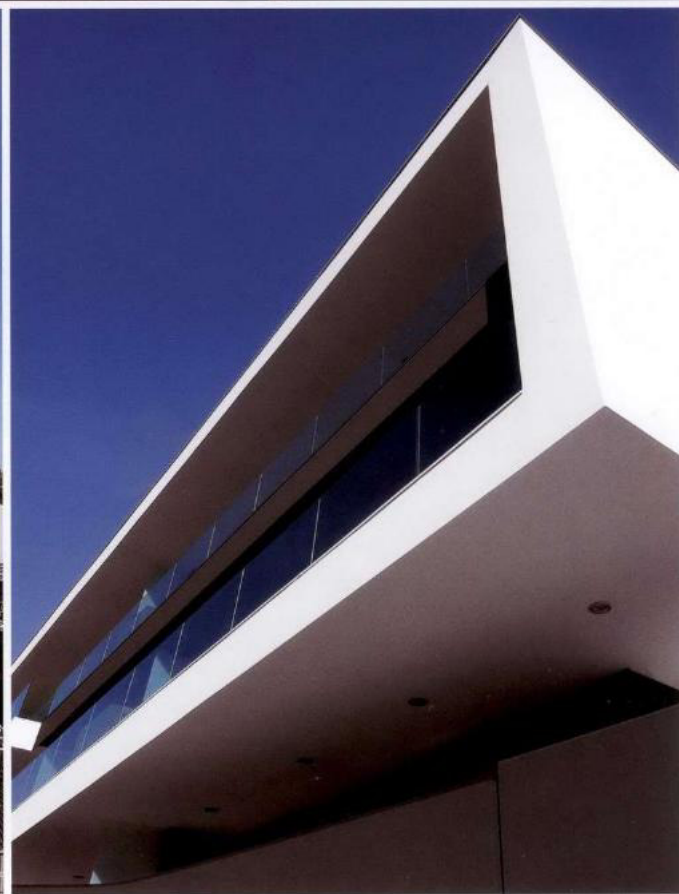


Elevation/立面图



Plan/平面图









Solaris Apartment building

Architecture Design / 建筑设计: MANUELLE GAUTRAND ARCHITECTURE

Project Architect / 项目建筑师: Manuelle Gautrand

Location / 地点: France

Area / 面积: 9,000m²

Photograph / 摄影: Philippe Ruault

Although this programme concerns social housing and facilities in the north-eastern suburbs of Rennes – 100 flats plus a community and sports centre for neighbourhood associations – the goal was to implement high quality environment solutions.

The site plan shows three separate buildings set north-south and interconnected at ground level by the community and sports centre, which lies perpendicular to them.

The elevations of the blocks of flats differ depending on the direction they face: few openings to the north, where the bedrooms are; a lot to the south, for the benefit of day and living-room spaces. The south front also features cantilevered loggias, which in winter pre-heat the air around living rooms. They are glazed like winter gardens, and besides improving comfort they add extra floor-space. Their glazed partitions can slide wide open in summer.



Elevation/立面图

该项目位于法国雷恩市东北部的郊区，包括100套居住单元、1个社区中心和1个体育中心，属于一个关注民生的住宅项目，不仅如此，它更是一个拥有高品质居住环境的项目。

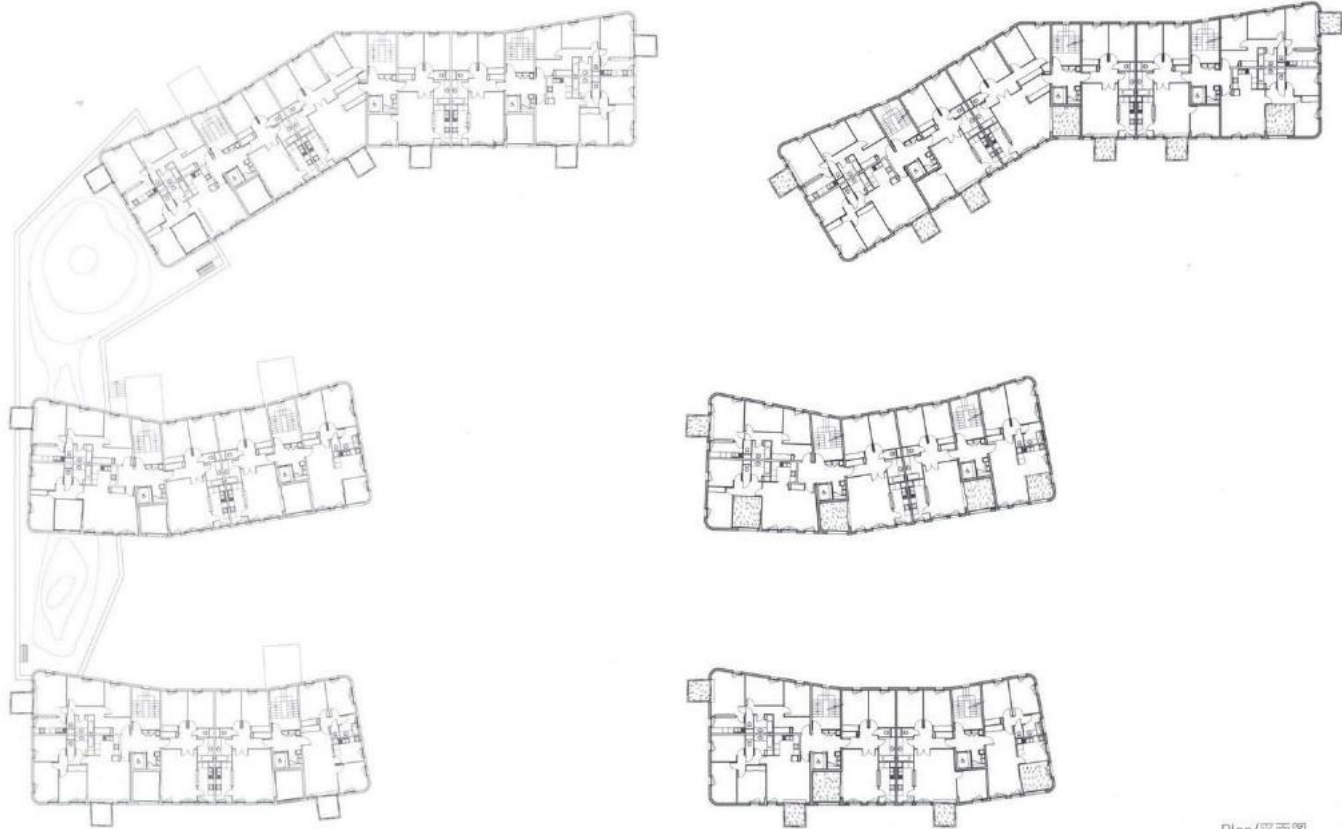
该项目设计修建了三栋独立的住宅楼，南北朝向，通过底层的社区中心与体育中心将三个独立的建筑有机地联系在一起。

住宅楼的外观根据公寓单元的不同朝向而有所不同。北面没有门窗，设计为卧室区；南面由于采光的缘故，设计为起居空间。另外，南面还设有悬臂式的阳台，这种全封闭的阳台不仅使建筑看起来造型别致，而且还有效地阻挡了冬日寒风的侵入。阳台以玻璃为主要建筑材料，使住户仿佛置身于温室之中，同时，阳台的设计还为住户提供了一片额外的室内空间。阳台上的玻璃窗，在夏日可以完全敞开，满足了室内空间通风换气的需求。









Plan/平面图







The Wave in Vejle

Architecture Design/建筑设计: Henning Larsen Architects

Project Architect/项目建筑师: Henning Larsen Architects

Location/地点: Vejle, Denmark

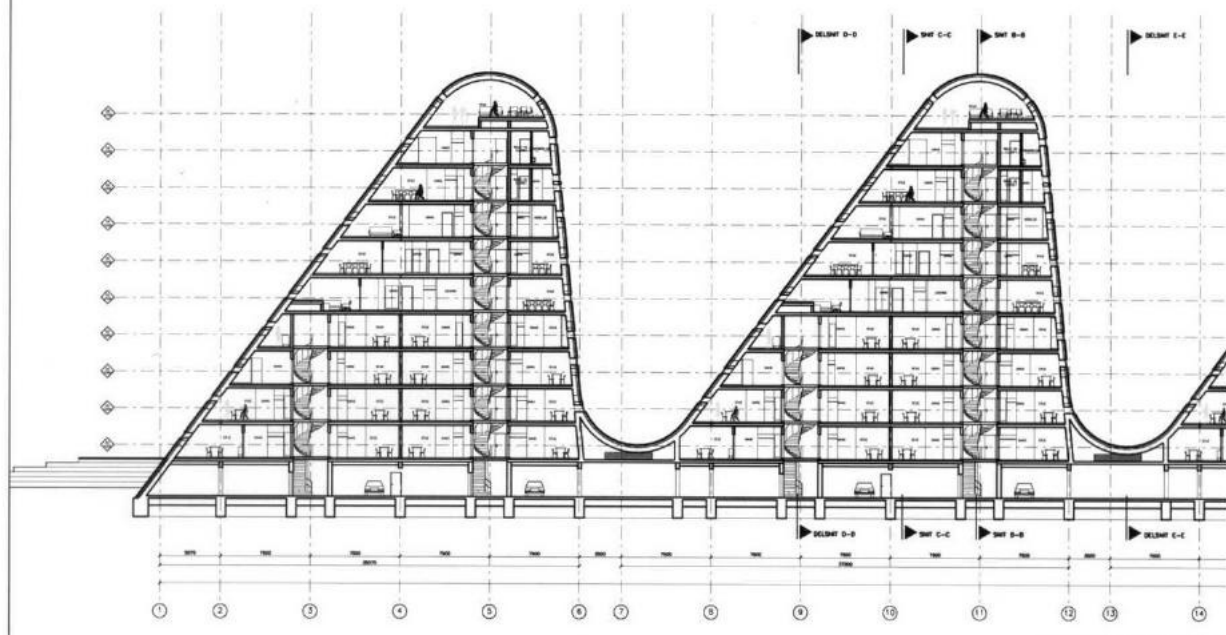
Area/面积: 14,000m²

Photograph/摄影: Thomas Mølvig

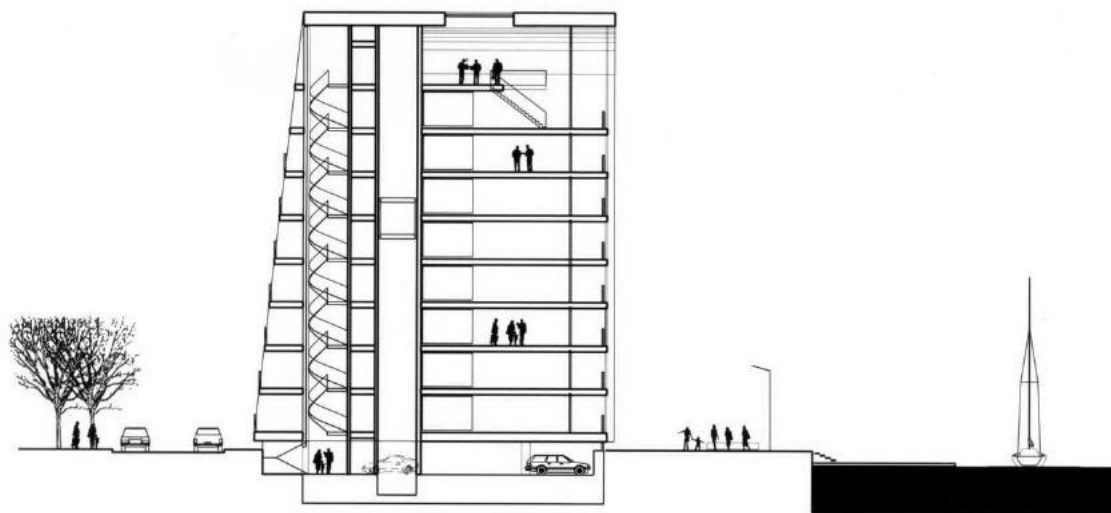
The Wave in Vejle is a new unique housing and with its sculptural and organic forms it will become the new landmark of Vejle. With the magnificent location overlooking the promenade and the bay the characteristic building both respects and challenges the potential of the area.

During the day the white waves are reflected in the sea and at night the characteristic profile will look like illuminated multi-coloured mountains. The building has 140 attractive apartments many with two-story house plans, all with a wonderful view.

The Wave is inspired by the characteristics of the area: the fjord, the bridge, the town and the hills. The clear and easily recognisable signature of the building connects the residential area with the sea, the landscape and the town.



Section Detail/剖面细节图

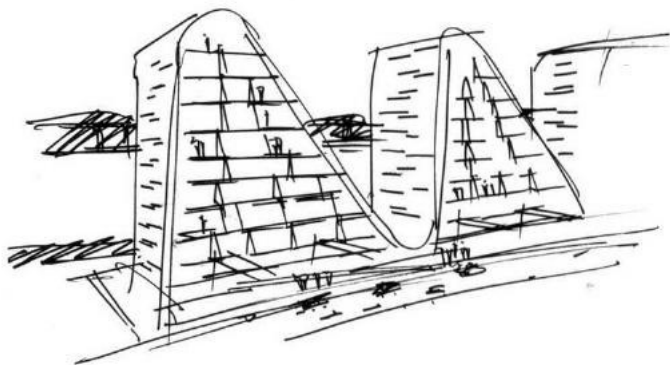


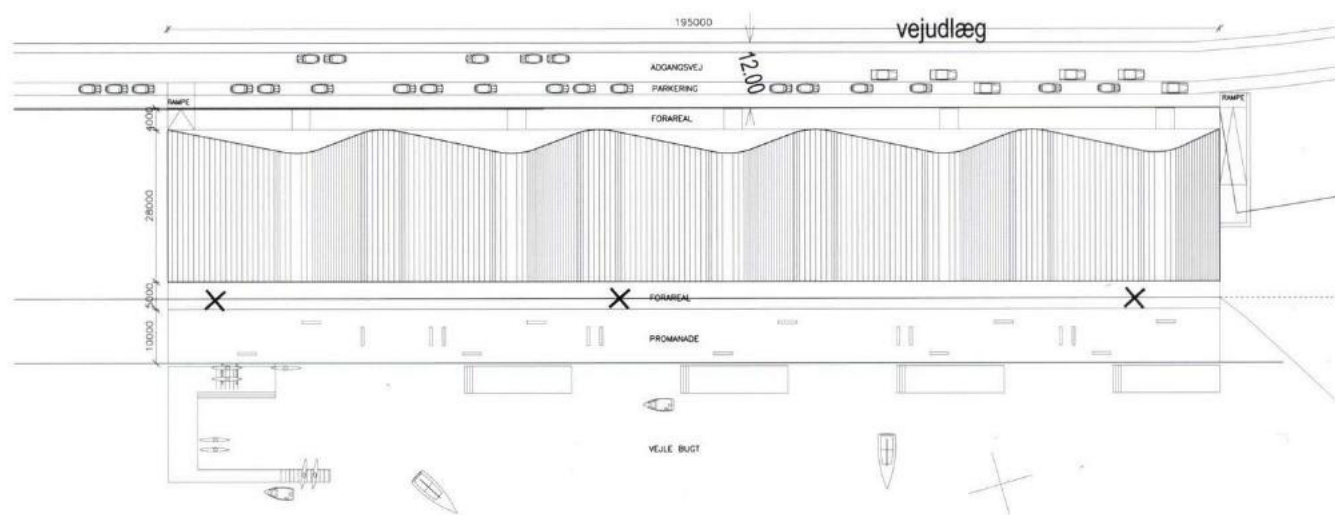
Section/剖面图

The Wave in Vejle项目是一栋别致的住宅建筑，它以充满雕塑感的有机形态，成为Vejle市的一座新地标。该项目的地理位置十分优越，住户在此可以欣赏到海滨长廊以及海湾的美好景色。这个项目不仅充分考虑了这个区域的周边环境，还进一步发掘了该区域的内在特性。

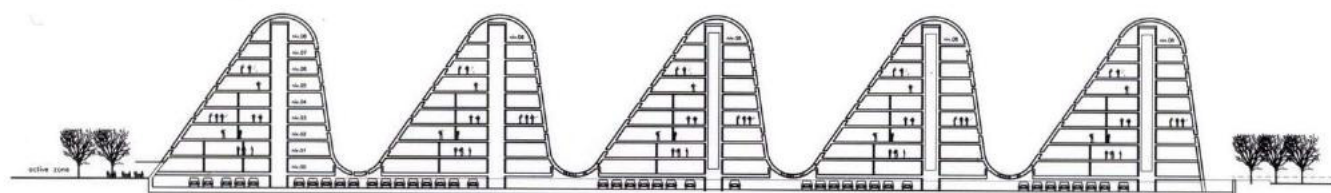
白天，住户可以远眺大海；晚上，远远望去，建筑独特的造型，仿佛灯光照耀下的一座山体，五光十色。该建筑物设有140个造型独特的房间，其中有很多两层的复式结构。不管是什么户型，建筑师都为其创造了良好的视野。

该项目的设计灵感源自这个区域的特色：峡湾、桥、城市与山丘。由此，建筑师设计出的建筑，其造型简单、明快且辨识度高。这样该住宅区就与长长的海岸线、优美的风景以及这座城市紧密地联系起来，并共同构成了和谐的居住环境。



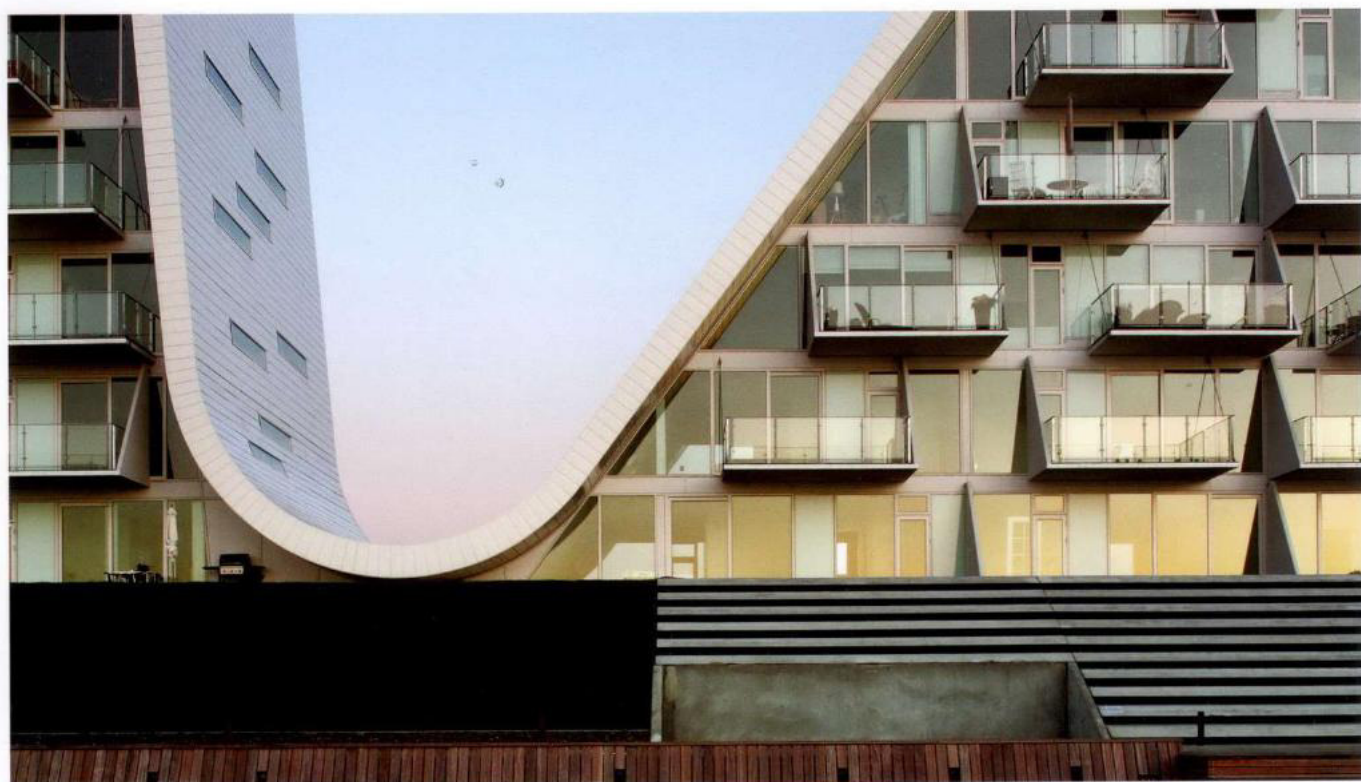


Plan/平面图



Section/剖面图









Koidula apartment building

Architecture Design/建筑设计: 3+1 architects

Garden Design/花园设计: atelier le balto

Project Architect/项目建筑师: Markus Kaasik, Andres Ojari, Ilmar Valdur,
Merjer Mõürisepp

Location/地点: Tallinn, Estonia

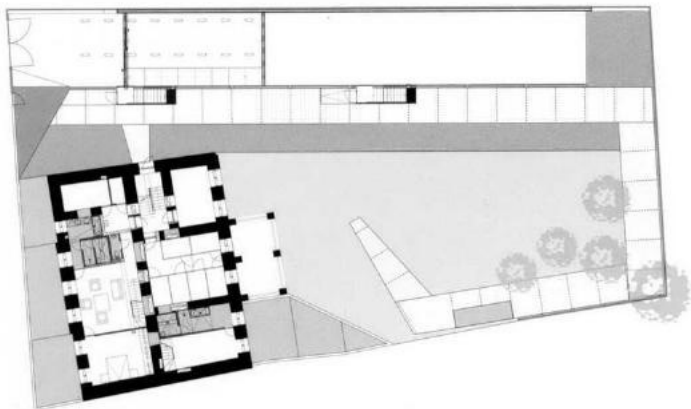
Area/面积: renovation 694.3m²/extension 1,267.7m²

Photograph/摄影: Kaido Haagen, Arne Maasik

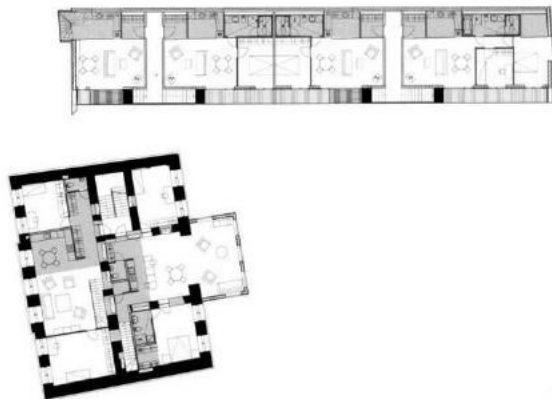
Building is located close to the Kadriorg park, one of the most important and historical green areas in Tallinn. Currently the socially and historically rich district is developing quickly into prestigious living area. The residential buildings along Koidula St. date from different periods and it has caused the chaotic structure of the street.

The building is composed by the old renovated part and the new wing, which is in place of the old courtyard wing. Covered passageway connects the new wing to the existing building. The aim was to keep the courtyard and Le Balto office (Berlin) is designing a private garden there. It is possible to see the depth and beauty of the plot also from the street.

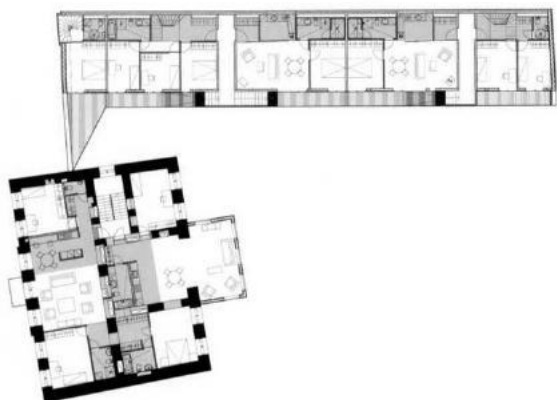
The room structure of the apartments in the older part is changed, creating new connections through the floors. The new wing situates along the border of the plot and it opens only to the courtyard garden. The house could be divided into three linear



First Floor Plan/一层平面图



Second Floor Plan/二层平面图



Third Floor Plan/三层平面图



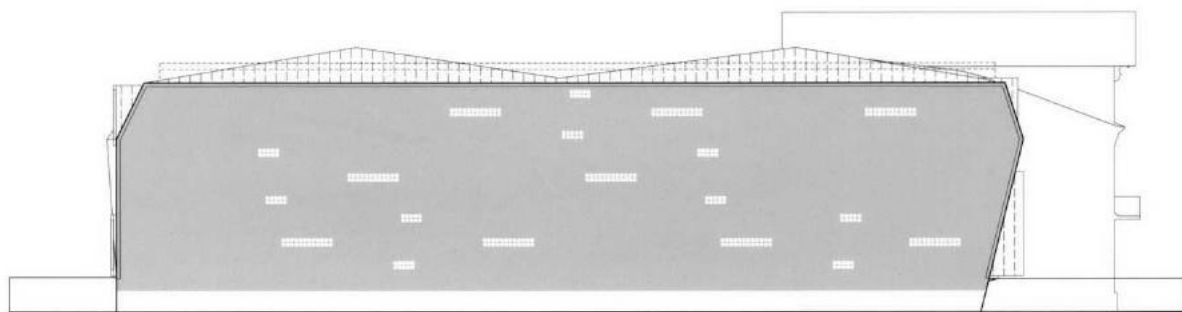
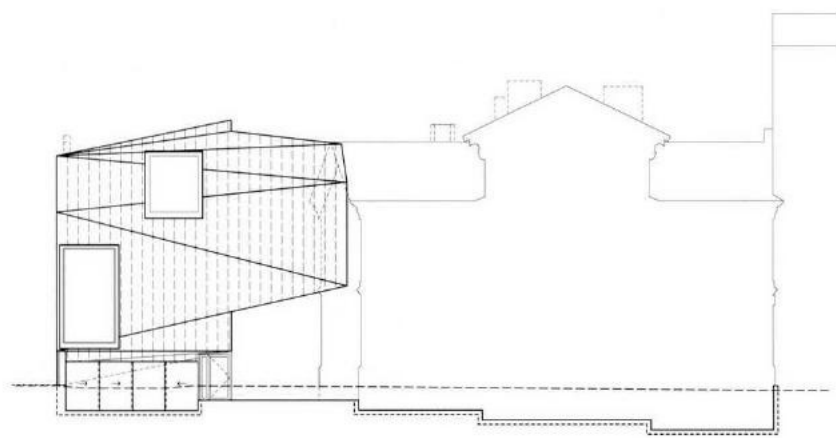
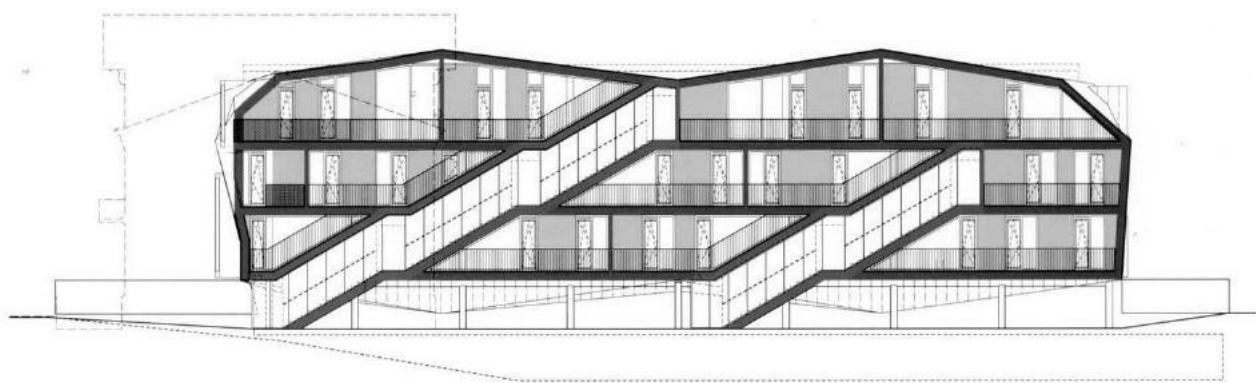
Fourth Floor Plan/四层平面图

sections. The first section opening only to the garden contains stairs to the apartments as well as terraces of all apartments. In the middle section there are living zone along with the bedrooms, the third section along the plot of the border contains so-called servant zone – kitchens, bathrooms, saunas and connections inside of the apartments.

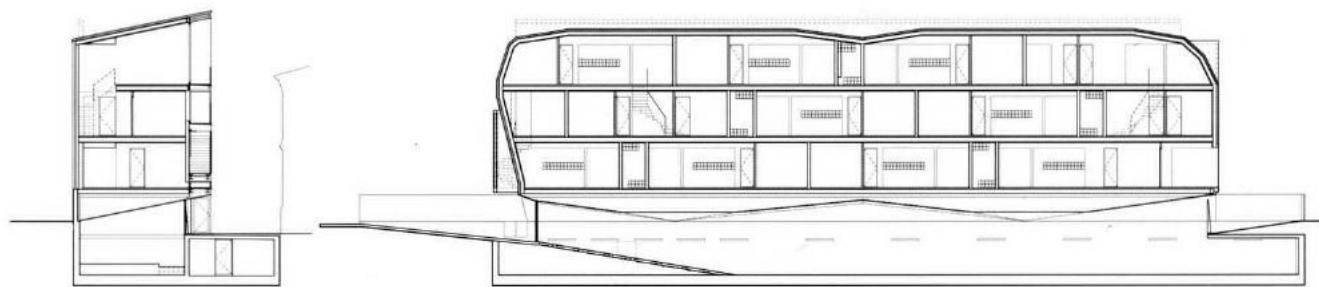
该项目修建在Kadriorg公园附近，Kadriorg公园是爱沙尼亚塔林市历史上著名的绿化区。现如今在这片区域上，一栋栋新建的住宅建筑拔地而起，该区域将会很快发展成为一个远近闻名的住宅区。Koidula大街就坐落在这片区域之中，街面上不同风格的住宅建筑建于不同的时期，由于迥异的建筑形态使得现在的街道杂乱无章。

这栋建筑物由改造的原建筑部分和新建的配楼部分组成，新建部分取代了原有的庭院配楼。建筑师修建了封闭的玻璃通道，使新建部分与原有部分有机地联系起来，还使原有的庭院被保留下来，以便Le Balto的柏林公司日后在那儿设计出一个私人花园。街道上的行人路过此处时，也能看见院落深处美丽的风景。

建筑师将原有建筑的住宅单元重新进行布局设计，在各楼层间创造了新的格局，新建部分的建筑紧临该项目用地的边缘，并面朝庭院花园。这栋住宅被划分为三个线性区域，第一个区域仅面向花园开放，设有通向公寓的楼梯与露台；第二个区域是设有卧室的居住区；第三个区域建在该项目用地的边缘，是服务区，设有厨房、卫生间、桑拿室以及公寓内部的通道。



Elevation/立面图



Section/剖面图









Housing Pylon

Architecture Design/建筑设计: bevk perović arhitekti

Project Architect/项目建筑师: Matija Bevk, Vasa Perović, Davor Počivašek,

Nataša Šprah, Ida Sedušak, Ana Čeligoj, Andrej Mercina

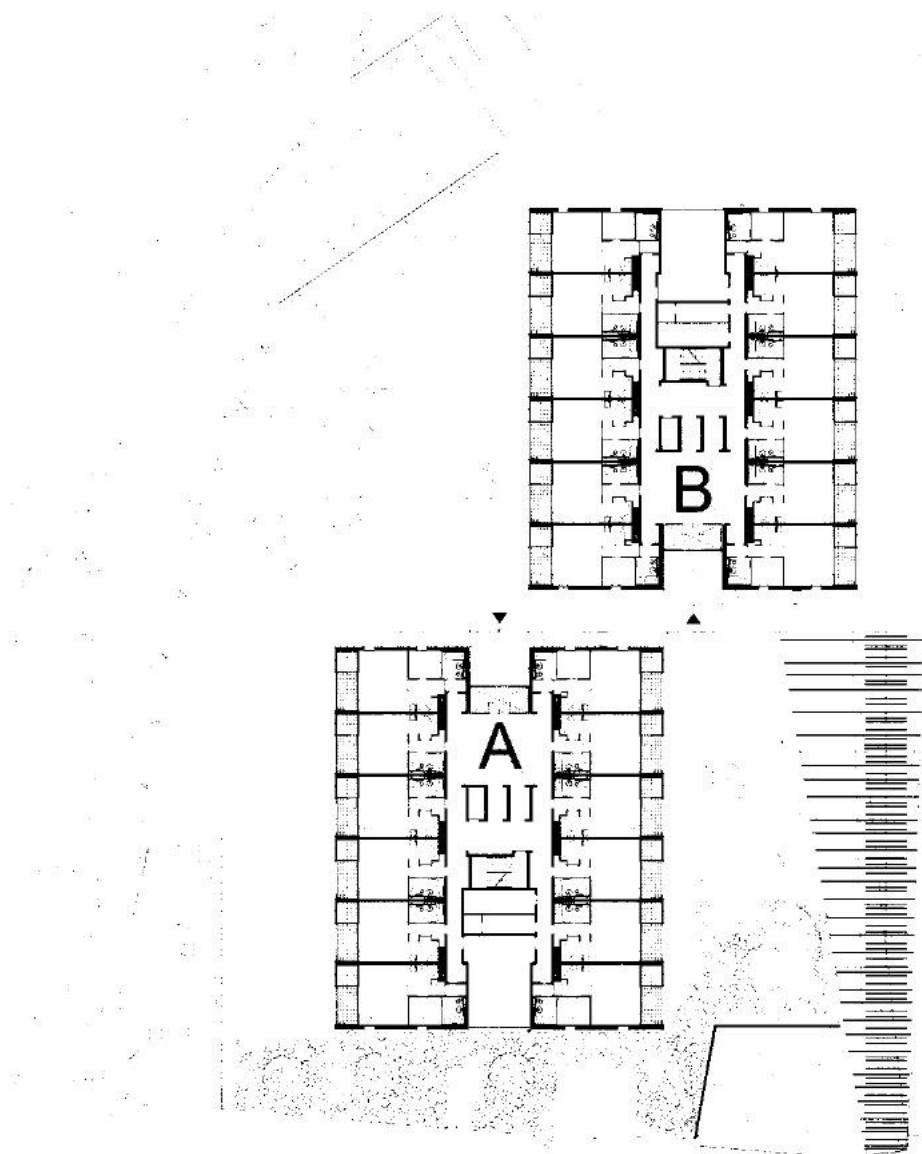
Location/地点: Ljubljana, Slovenia

Area/面积: floor 11,500m²

Photograph/摄影: Miran Kambič

Housing Pylon stands in an unusual location, on the site of an abandoned quarry next to main Ljubljana ring road. The remains of the quarry previously appeared as a 'wound' in the natural landscape with an old, lime-kiln building made of stone in the corner of the site, which was protected as a cultural monument. The question was how to position a new large housing complex in such delicate surroundings, how to preserve the quarry and design the housing as new landmark related to the highway passing right next to the site. The location was treated sensitively. The rock wall was preserved, protected against crumbling and planted with greenery. 140 apartment units were structured into a complex of two separate buildings that are further divided into two slabs connected by communication cores.

The internal structuring of the complex follows the idea of 'condensation' of the city condition vertically: smaller, single person units are positioned in the lower part of the buildings. They are followed by duplex apartments which are organized as patio villas



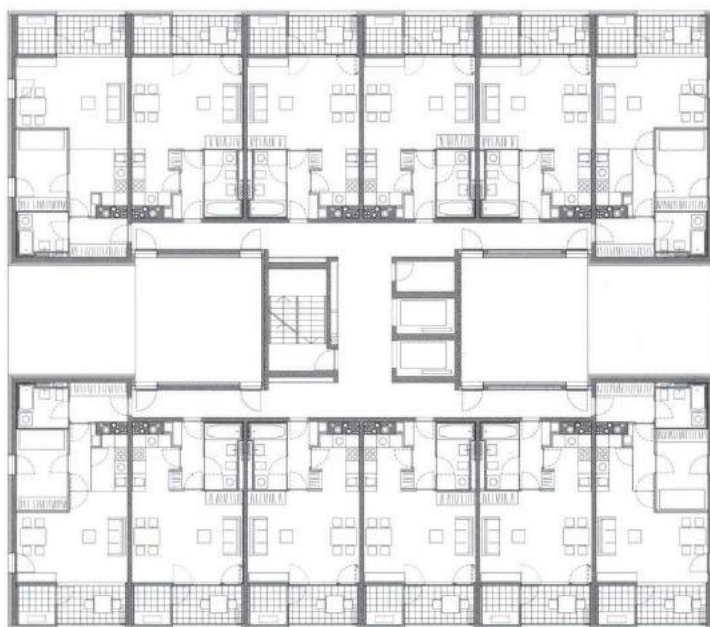
Site Plan/总平面图

around open, double height courtyard spaces. Luxurious small penthouse apartments are built on top. These different typologies are clearly visible on the facade, yet the overall image of the complex appears homogenous. The complex is in tune with the silhouette of the hill and is simultaneously paying a kind of 'homage' to the former quarry but at the same functions as a eyecatching 'landmark', a strong orientation point on the Ljubljana ring road.

该项目的地理位置比较特殊，位于斯洛文尼亚卢布尔雅那市主环路附近的一个废弃的采石场内。采石场的一角有一栋破旧的水泥抹灰的石楼，与周边美丽的自然景观格格不入，仿佛是大自然的一道伤疤，它却被作为当地的文化遗迹被保留至今。如今要在这个脆弱的用地环境下修建起一个大型的住宅项目，不仅要考虑如何能更好地保护这个采石场的问题，还要考虑如何利用途经此处的城市主干道，来打造一个新的城市的新地标，这些困难对于该项目

的设计师而言都是巨大的挑战。

在这个项目中，建筑师十分谨慎地对待该地的现有环境。石垛带被完好地保留下来，并用绿色植物将其加固并保护起来。建筑师将140套住宅单元设置在两栋独立的板楼建筑中，这两个建筑体通过项目核心公共区的设置得以连通。建筑师在内部布局时遵循了城市规划中“聚集”的理念，将小型的单人公寓设置在建筑物的底层部分，接着设置复式结构公寓，这些复式公寓围绕着两层楼高的开放式庭院进行布局，这样就形成了一栋栋的花园别墅，最后再将奢华的小型顶层公寓设置在建筑的最高层。从建筑物的外观上可以清楚地分辨出这些不同的户型结构，建筑师巧妙的设计手法使建筑物的外观看起来和谐统一。建筑物的外形设计近似于山丘的轮廓，既表达出对原有采石场的一种“敬意”，又在卢布尔雅那的环路显眼的位置上打造出一个引人注目的新地标。



Plan/平面图



Plan/平面图





Social Housing Poljane

Architecture Design/建筑设计: bevk perović arhitekti

Project Architect/项目建筑师: Matija Bevk, Vasa J. Perović, Jernej Bevk, Špela Jerin, Andrej Mercina, Mitja Zorc, Sanja Škrinjar

Location/地点: Maribor, Slovenia

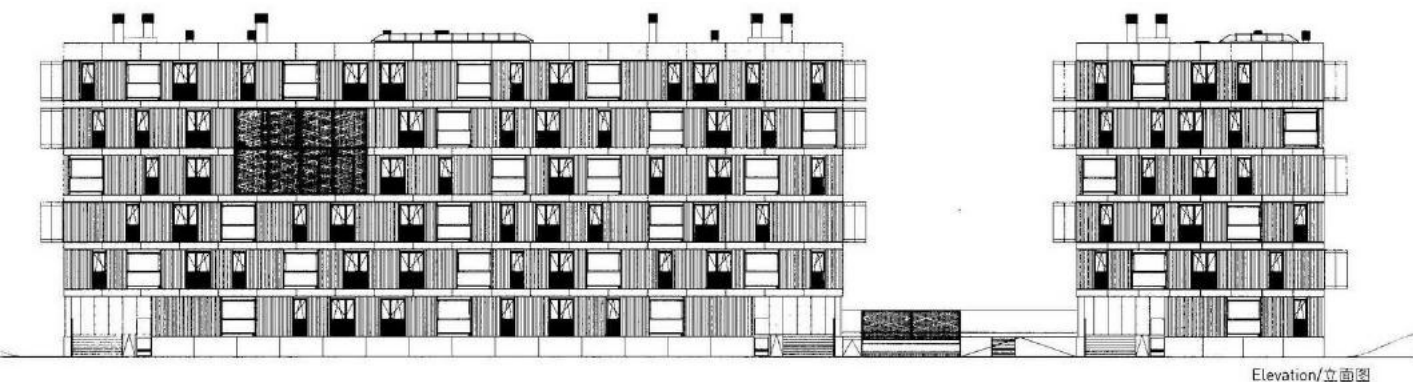
Area/面积: total floor 16,500m²

Photograp/摄影: Miran Kambič

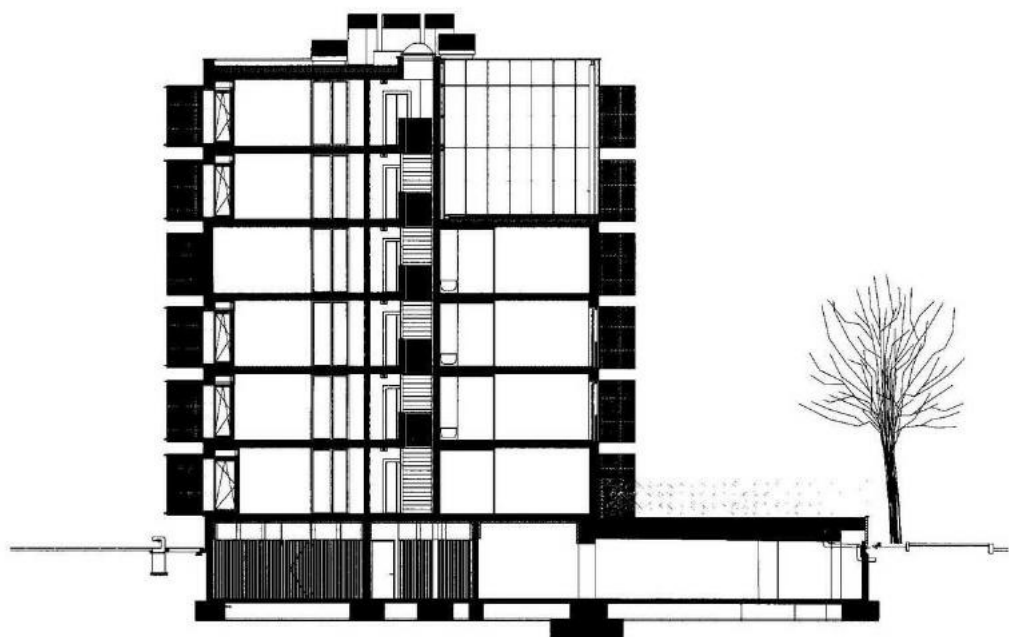
Social housing settlement Poljane is located near a busy crossroads on the outskirts of Maribor. It consists of four buildings (2 slabs + 2 towers), a total of 130 social apartments. Project – limited with the existing rigid urban plan of the area, which had to be followed to a dot – replaces the missing exterior public spaces with collective areas inside the buildings.

Vast empty spaces – public 'rooms' – are carved out of the volumes of the blocks and designated for public programmes. This spaces are either covered – designed as covered open-air playgrounds or open – as roof gardens oriented towards the sun.

The apartments, arranged around the central communication core are of a standard typology, but their individuality is expressed with colourful balconies, inserted into the apartment plans. The balconies appear in different positions on the façade and work as accents which give the whole settlement a dynamic character.



Elevation/立面图



Section/剖面图

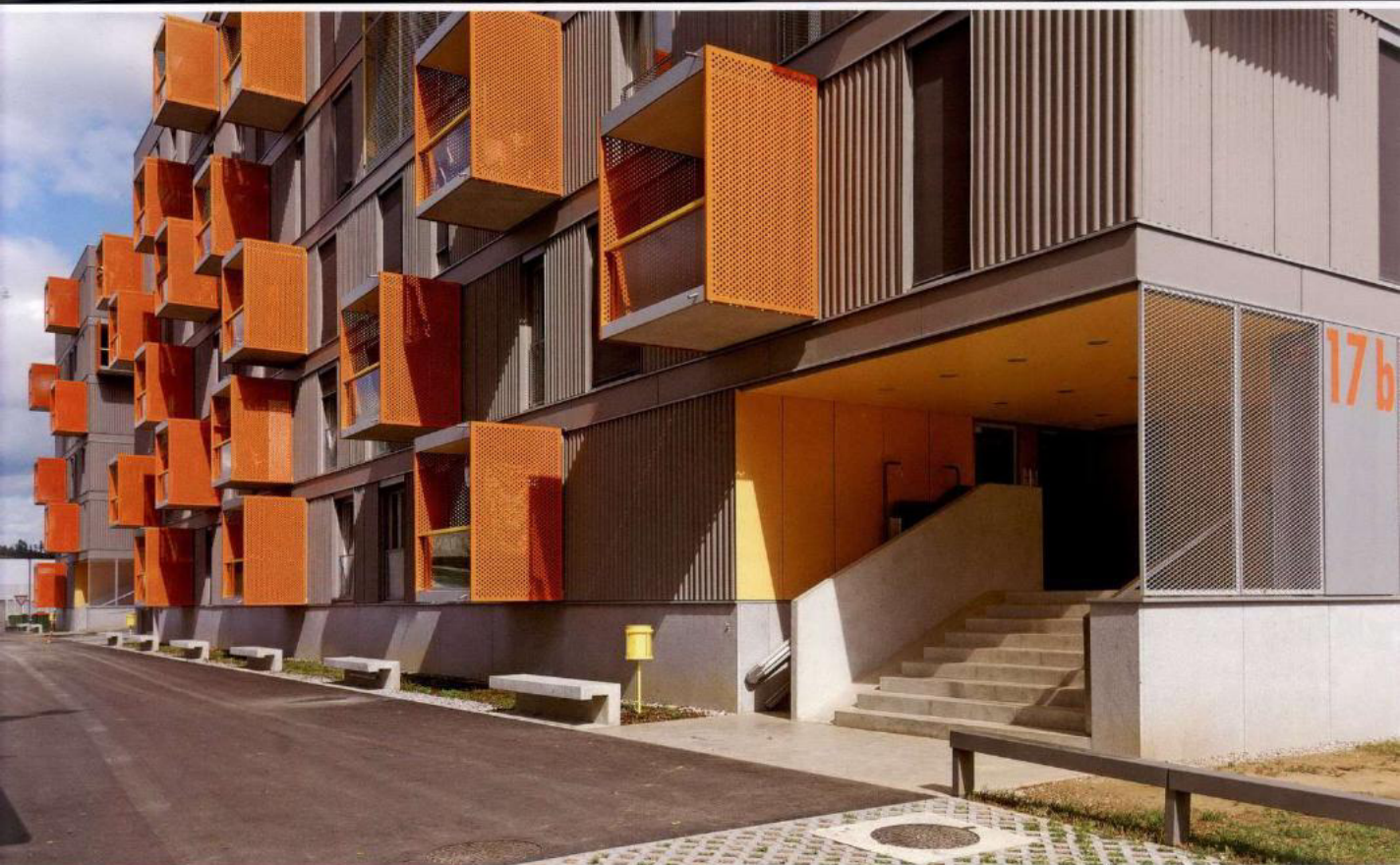
The section of the block is also readable on the facade. The stacking fields of undulated cement facade panels mark the apartments while the smooth horizontal belts mark the floor plates. The choice and appearance of facade materials follows the industrial character of the surroundings.

这个项目是一个安居工程，位于斯洛文尼亚马里博市郊，毗邻一个繁华的十字路口。它由4栋建筑构成（2栋板楼和2栋塔楼），共有130套住宅单元。设计用地所在的区域有着严格的城市规划要求，该项目的设计不得不一一遵循，因而受到了种种限制，最终，建筑师采用以内部公共空间代替原有外部公共空间的方案。

在该项目中，建筑师设计了大面积的空置区域，将其用做公共空间并安设配

套设施。这些公共空间有的设计为有屋顶的户外活动场地，有的则设计为朝向太阳的开放式屋顶花园。围绕着这些核心区，建筑师将公寓进行有序的排列布置，并为其设计了色彩鲜明的阳台，呈现出个性十足的建筑外观。阳台以不规则的布局设置，独特的造型成为该项目的点睛之笔，彰显活力十足的建筑个性。

从建筑物的外立面上可以直观地辨别出建筑物内部的结构，一块块拼叠的褶皱水泥面板显示出公寓的结构，而一条条光滑的横带，则表示地板的位置。建筑师按照周边建筑的工业化特点选择建筑材料，并设计出这样一个造型新颖的建筑外观。





Plan/平面图





S tudent Housing Poljane

Architecture Design/建筑设计: bevk perović arhitekti

Project Architect/项目建筑师: Matija Bevk, Vasa J. Perović, Ana Čeligoj, Ursula Oitzl,
Davorin Počivašek

Location/地点: Ljubljana, Slovenia

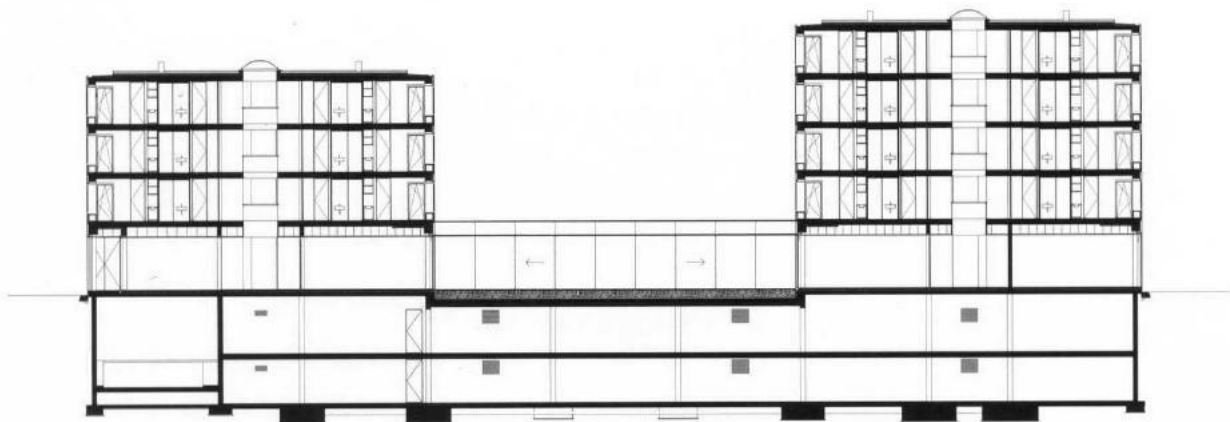
Area/面积: total 13,000m²

Photograph/摄影: Miran Kambič

Student Housing project by Bevk Perovic Arhitekti is a building on the edge of Ljubljana city centre, near the river bank, comprising of 56 dwelling units for students of Ljubljana University.

It is a building of high programmatic clarity – a series of public programs (spaces for teaching, communal living and leisure) are concentrated in a horizontal transparent base – while series of student living units hover above in two slabs.

Student units are organized around central service cores containing bathrooms and kitchen/dining rooms, which appear on the elevation of the buildings as huge openings – windows like 'eyes', overlooking the street. Adjoining student bedrooms are, in turn, screened from the street by series of folding panels in aluminium, intricately perforated, protecting private lives of inhabitants from the street bustle.



Section/剖面图

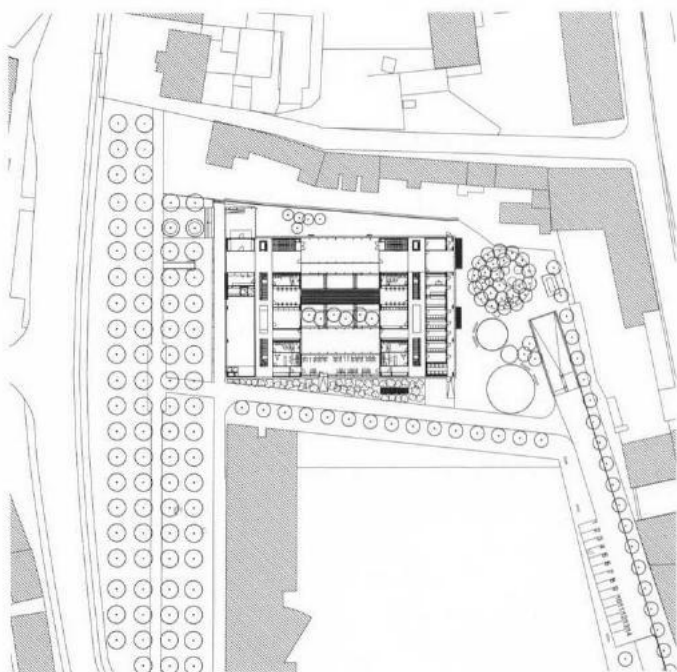


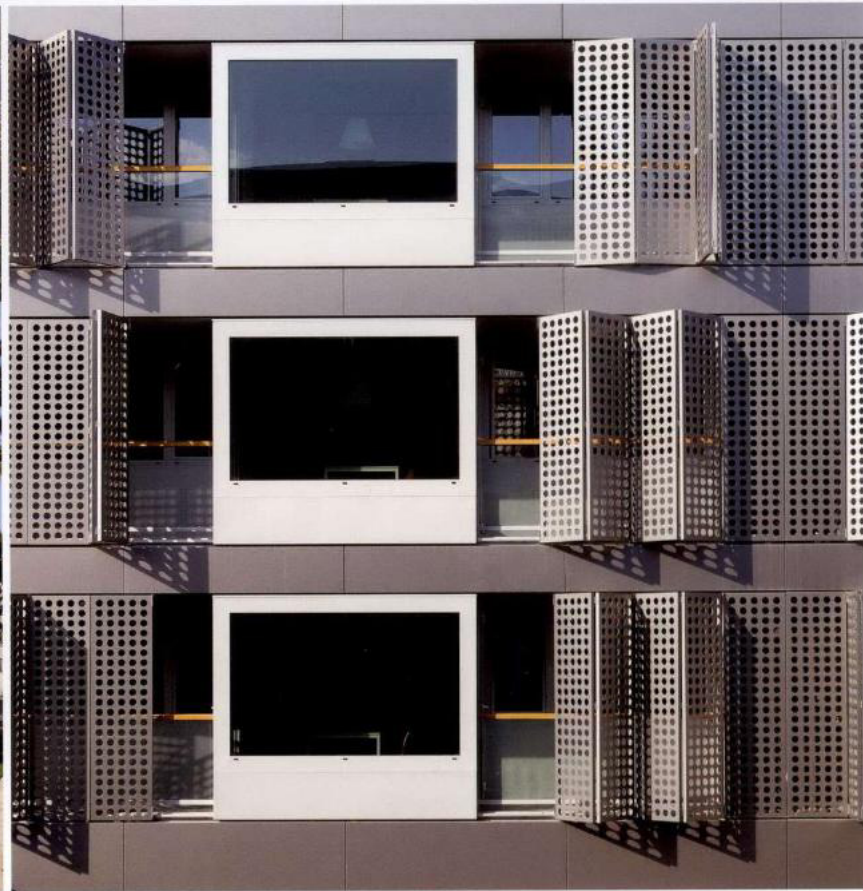
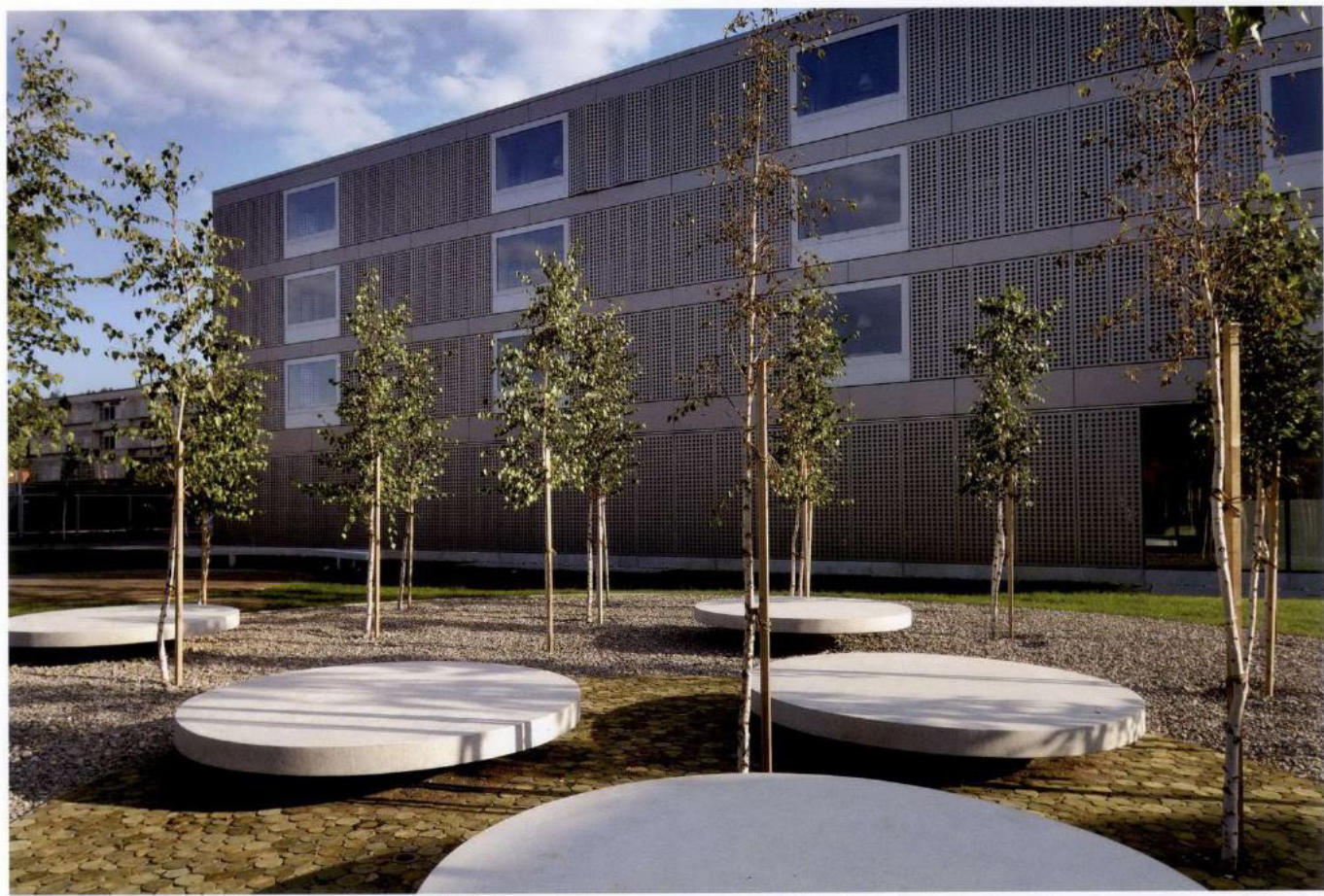
Elevation/立面图

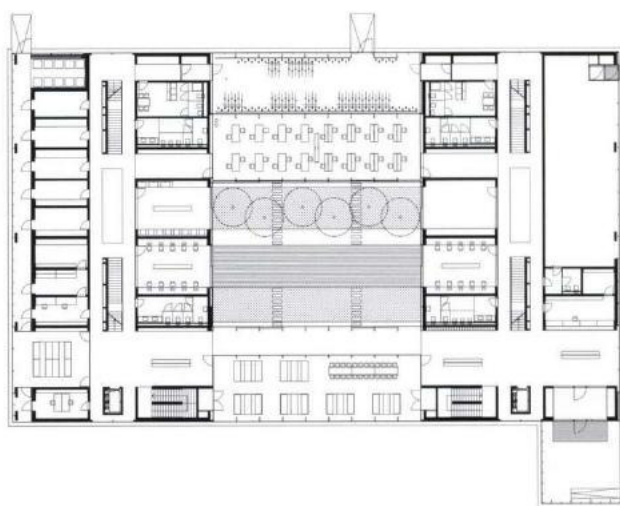
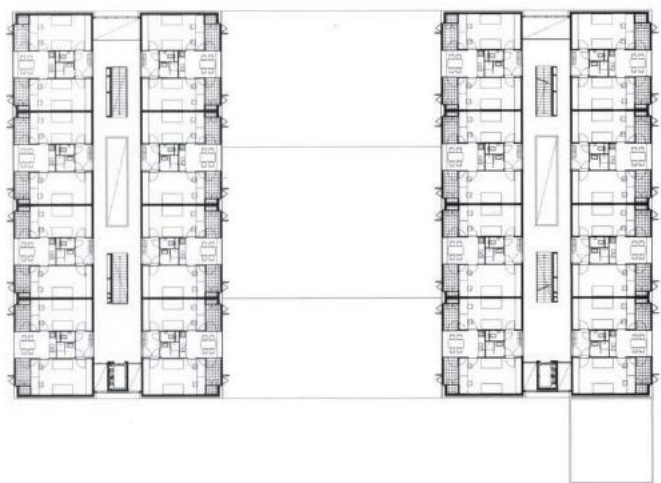
该项目是Bevk Perovic建筑师事务所设计修建的一栋建筑，地处斯洛文尼亚卢布尔雅那市中心附近，位于河畔边，由56个居住单元组成，供卢布尔雅那大学的学生使用。

该建筑物有着明确的功能划分，建筑师将一系列的公共项目（教学区、公共交流区与休闲区）集中设置在一个水平的通透的底座周围，而将学生住宿区设置在两栋板楼建筑内。

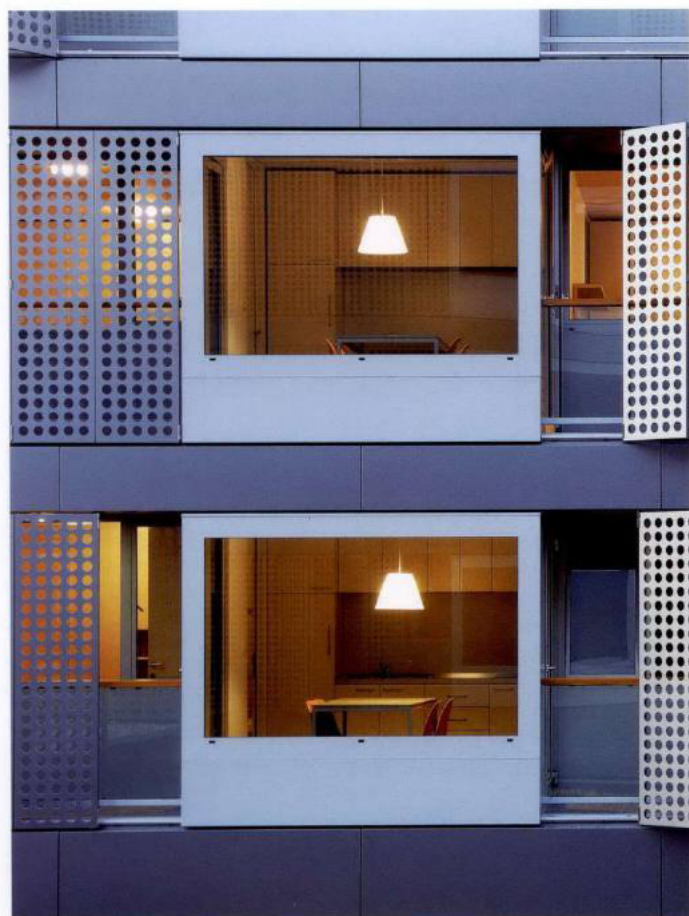
学生的居住单元围绕着中心服务区进行布置，服务区内设有浴室、厨房和餐厅，巨大的窗户看上去仿佛是一个个俯视着街道的大眼睛。旁边的学生宿舍外则设有铝制的多孔面板，有效地阻隔了城市的喧嚣，同时很好地保护了学生的隐私。







Plan/平面图





36 Apartments and Medical Centre

Architecture Design/建筑设计: HAMONIC + MASSON

Project Architect/项目建筑师: Gaëlle Hamonic, Jean-Christophe Masson,
Marie-Agnès de Baillencourt, Christiaan Weiler

Location/地点: France

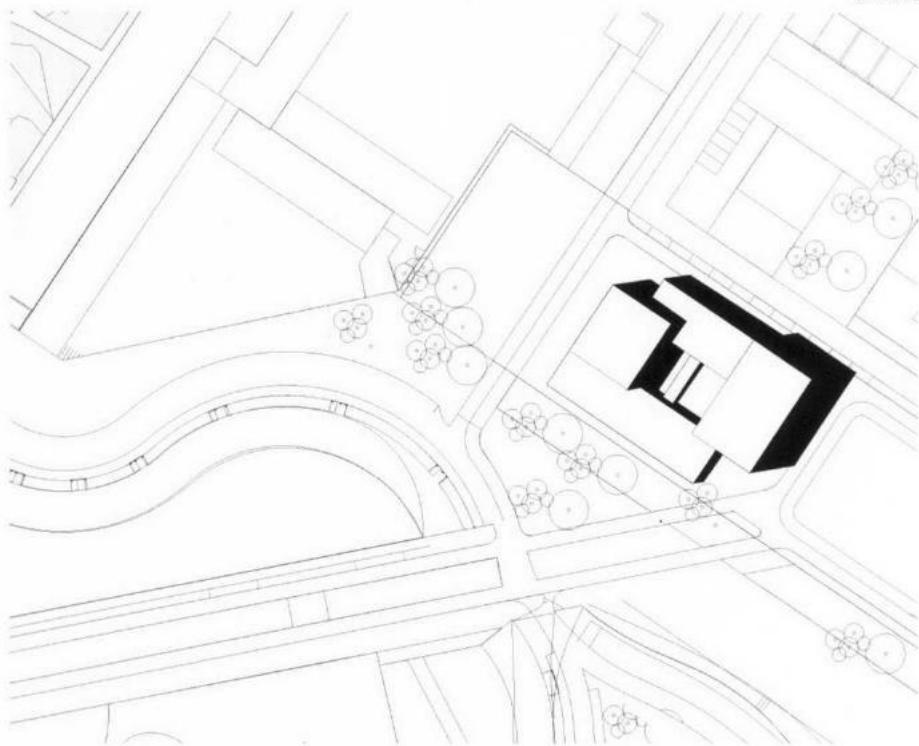
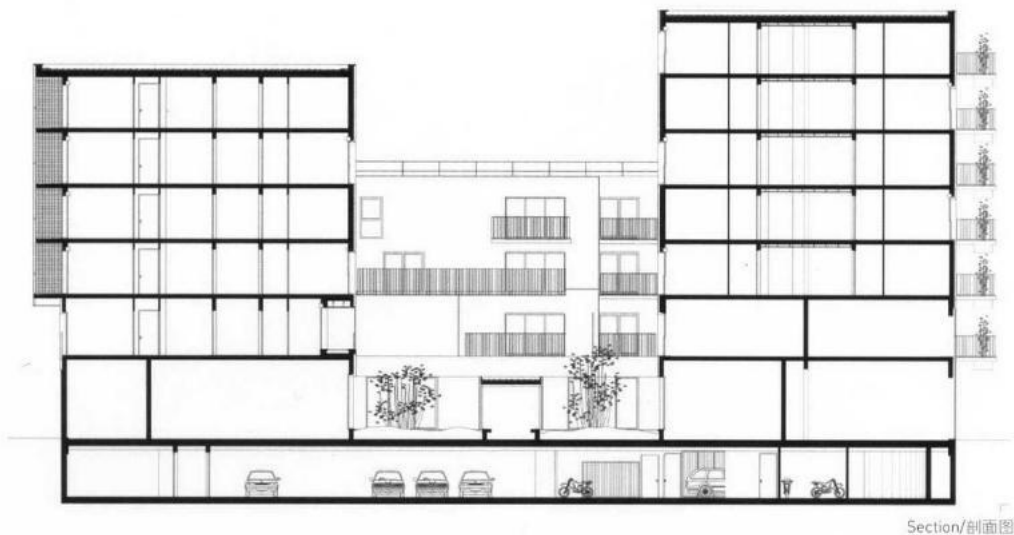
Area/面积: floor 4,200m²

Photograph/摄影: Hervé Abbadie

The project finds itself at the heart of the AUC's redevelopment project for the Courtilières quarter, both physically and politically. Giving back to a troubled neighbourhood several public facilities (medical centre, dentist, chemist) and rehousing a neighbouring dilapidated 1960s housing project, the building represented a commitment to urban rebirth.

Defined by the duality of its programme, the building provides an important dialogue between public and private, where the housing is enriched by the presence of the medical centre, and vice versa. Their coexistence is put into evidence by the game of peek-a-boo created by the courtyard at the heart of the building, giving chance views into the inhabitants' daily life and social interactions.

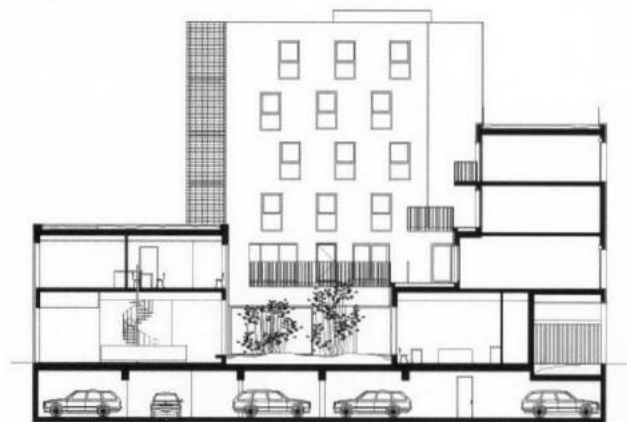
The medical centre, located on the ground floor, acts as a continuation of the street: spacious, well lit and welcoming, with a glazed facade. Emerging from this public podium are the housing volumes, distinguished by their dark metal cladding and generous balconies.



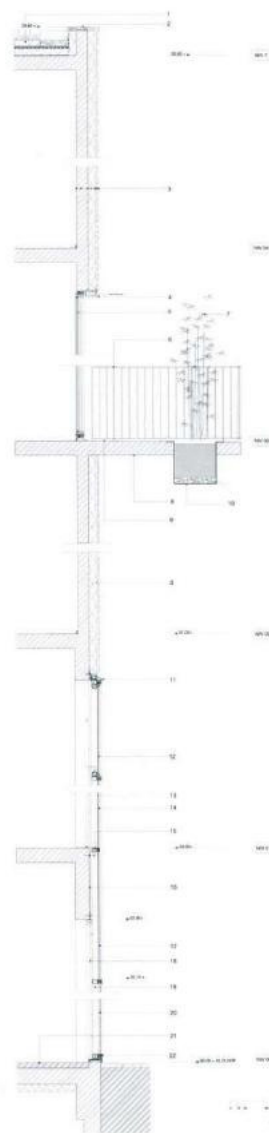
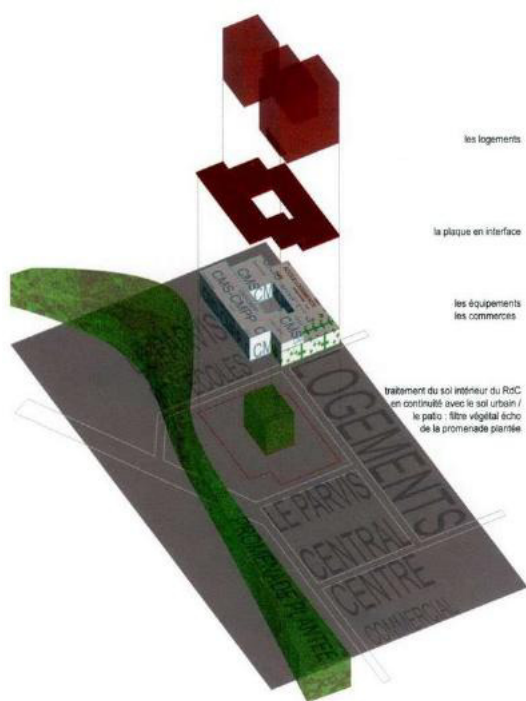
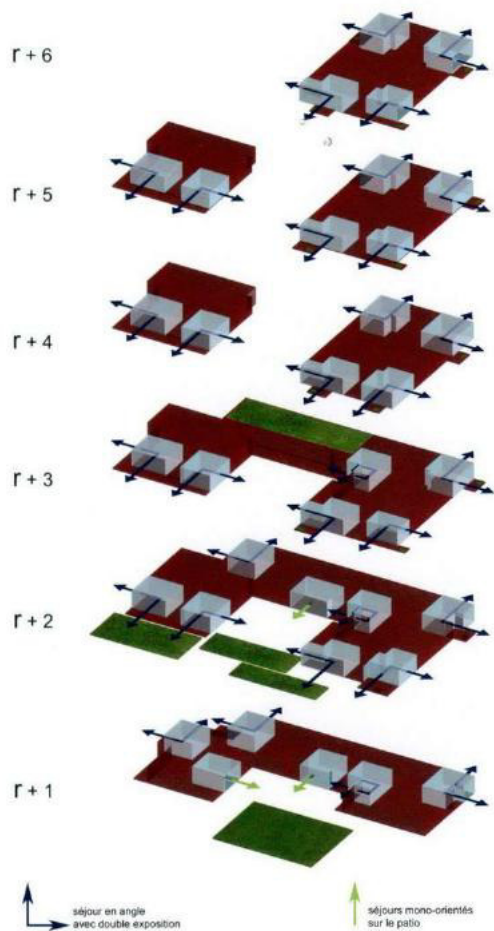
该项目位于法国Courthillères区的AUC重振项目的核心位置上，有着举足轻重的意义。环顾周边的环境，这里仅有一些公共设施（医疗中心、牙医诊所和药店），还有一个始建于20世纪60年代但现已荒废的住宅项目，显得混乱不堪，由此可见，该项目的成功将带动该区域的重生。

由于项目具有二元性特点，建筑师在设计中特地将私人空间中融入公共空间，形成两者间的对话，使住宅项目因为一层医疗中心的存在而显得更加丰富，反之亦然。建筑师参照了捉迷藏的游戏规则，在建筑物内部设计一片公共庭院，来实现公共空间与私人空间的共存，这样，住户们的日常生活被融入公共庭院当中，庭院也因此成为邻里交流沟通的好去处。

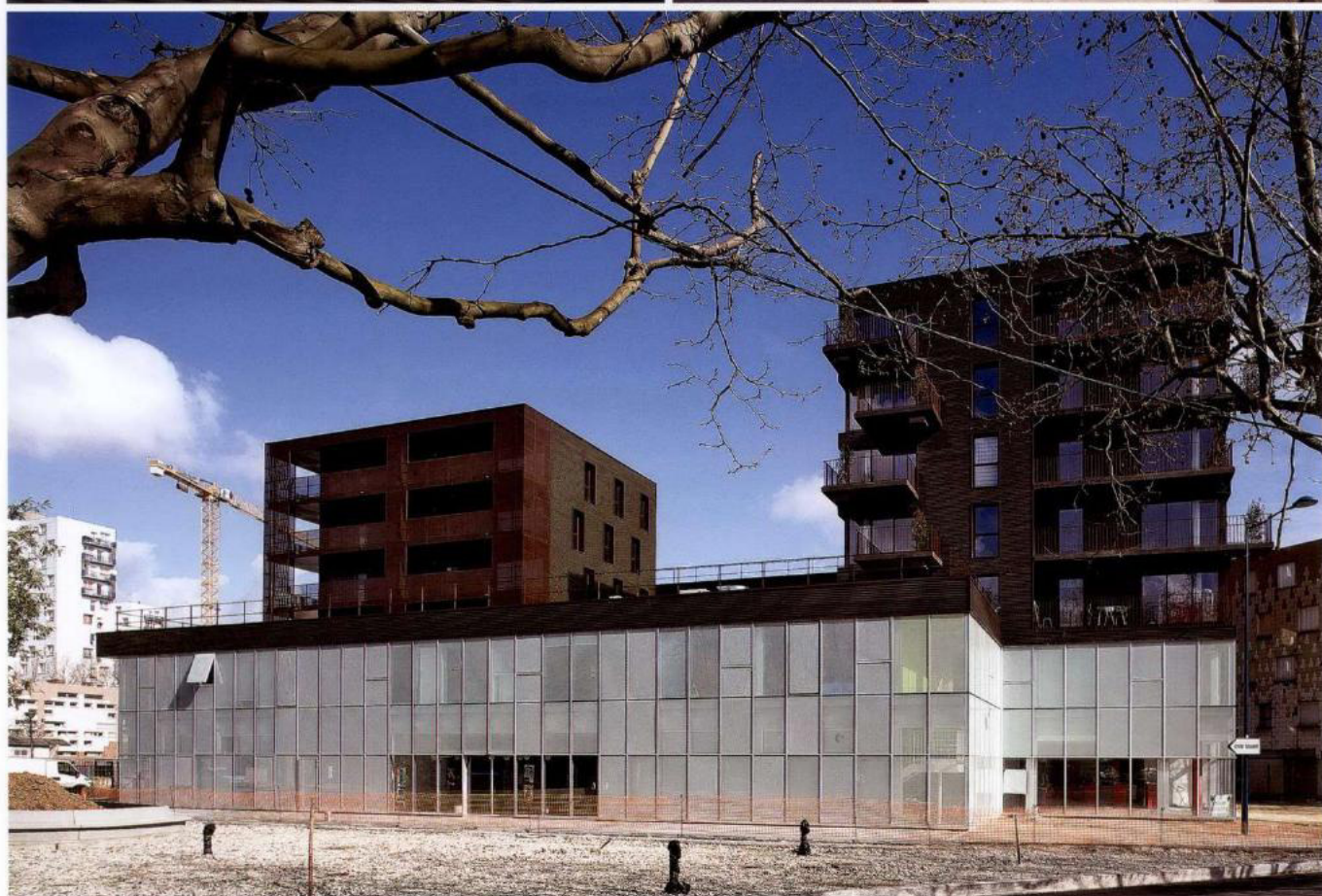
医疗中心设置在建筑的一层，仿佛是街道的延伸。它的场地宽敞，有着良好的照明条件，外立面上采用了玻璃幕墙，呈现大气、沉稳的姿态。住宅部分则设计在公共平台附近，以黑色的外观、宽大的阳台，打造出舒适的私人空间。

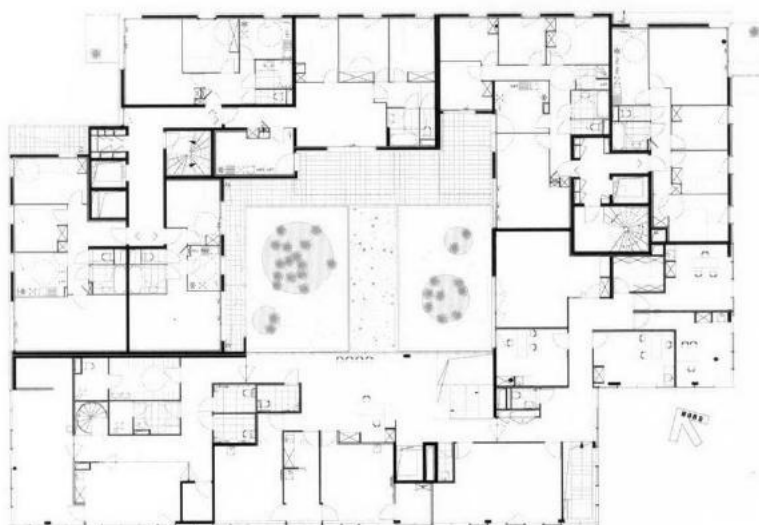
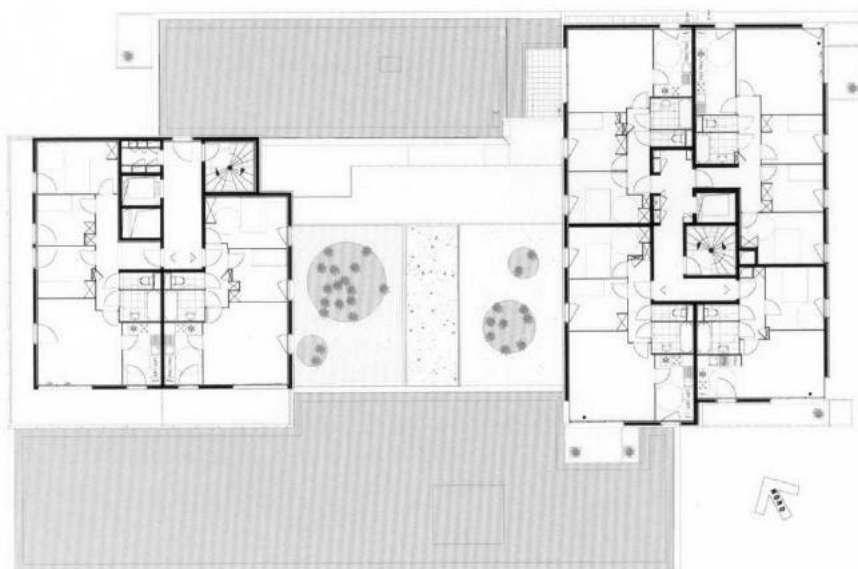
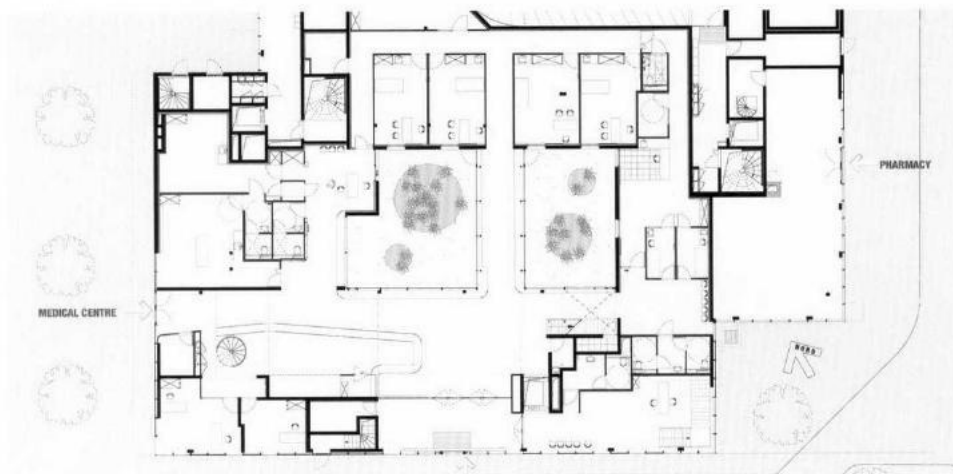


Section/剖面图



Detail/细节图





Plan/平面图





65 Student Apartments

Architecture Design/建筑设计: HAMONIC + MASSON

Project Architect/项目建筑师: Gaëlle Hamonic, Jean-Christophe Masson,
Julien Gouiric, Cédric Bregeot

Location/地点: France

Area/面积: site 726m² / gross surface 1,720m² / rentable surface 1,126m²

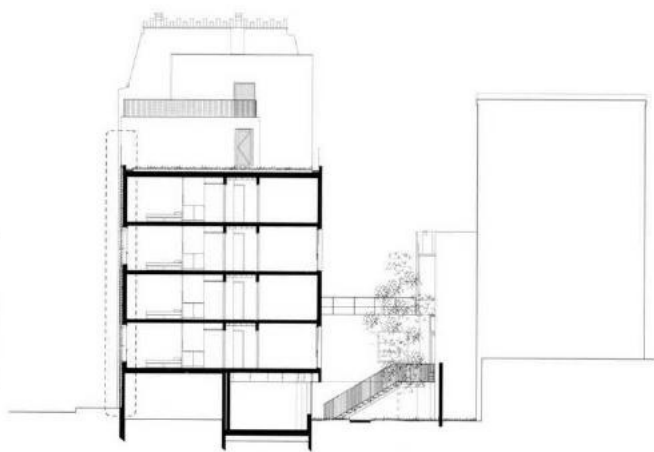
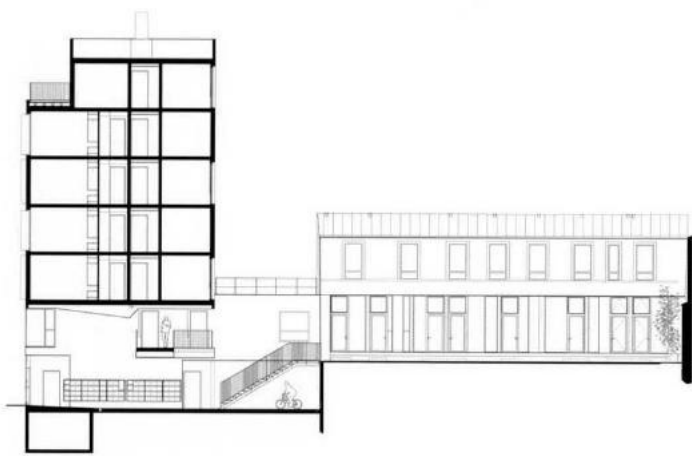
Photograph/摄影: Hervé Abbadie

While climbing the steep and bustling road of Ménilmontant the student residence slowly reveals itself in a series of paradoxes: deeply rooted in the context of the Parisian apartment block, it also stands out as something unexpected and intriguing. The strict street alignment imposed by planning regulation is punctured by a two-storey porch, bursting with color and light, begging the viewer to look deep into the heart of the Parisian block where a hidden world awaits: two rows of former workshops, rehabilitated into 16 loft apartments, a street-like space between.

The spatial connection between these workshops and the porch, accentuated by a topographical shift, provides a vibrant outdoor gathering space for the students. Here, a consistent approach to color and lighting is established that then continues to each of the floors, giving life to the circulation zones. The beige of the surrounding buildings has been answered in the street facade by an ever-changing pattern of reflections,



Elevation/立面图



Section/剖面图

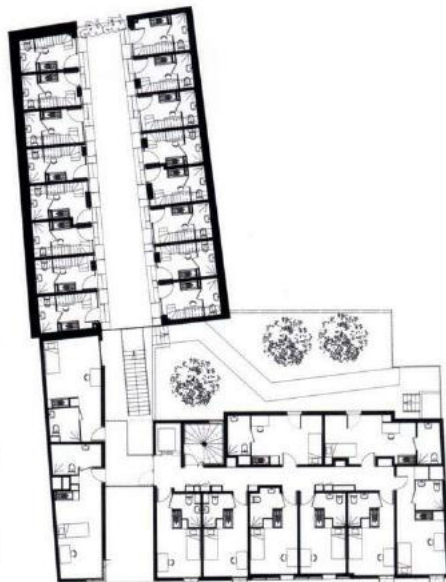
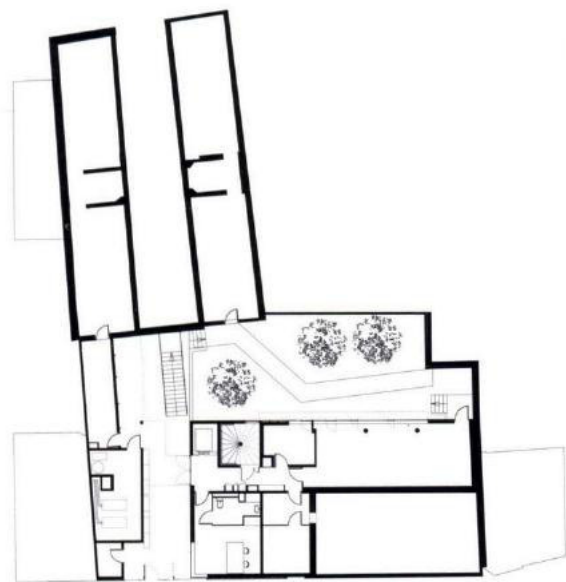
light and tone through the use of reflective stainless steel shutters, aluminium louvers and an iridescent render. The various forms of sun-shading devices act as a peephole into the student's lives: who is at home, who is studying, who is sleeping.

人们来到熙熙攘攘的法国Ménilmontant大街时，会惊奇地发现一栋不同寻常的宿舍楼。尽管它置身于巴黎的高级公寓区内，但它的造型依旧显得别致有趣，出人意料。

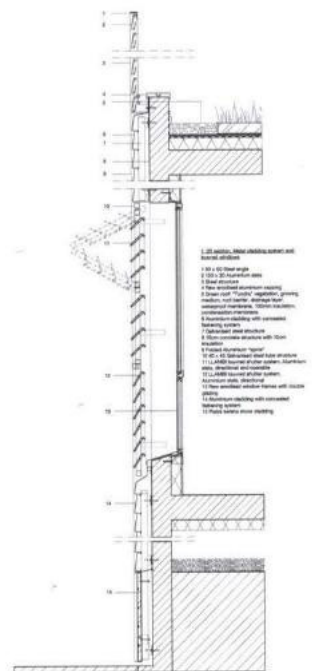
在该项目中，建筑师设计了一个两层楼高的大门厅，打破了该区域的街面布局。通过对色彩与灯光的巧妙运用，使路过的行人不禁萌生一探究竟的想法。在这个巴黎公寓区的核心地带，到底还藏着一个怎样的小世界。其实，

这里原本是两排工作室，现已重新改造为一栋有着16套复式住宅单元的建筑，其内部的空间布局犹如街道般纷繁复杂。

这些经过重新改造的公寓建筑，由于所处地形的突然升高，因此建筑师设计了一个较大的门厅，这为学生们提供了一个室外集会的大好场所。建筑物的其余部分也延续了色彩与灯光相结合的设计手法，使整个建筑物呈现出一个五光十色的鲜活外观。建筑师通过采用反光的不锈钢、铝制百叶窗以及与周边建筑外观近似的色调，搭配以灯光效果，使建筑完美地融入到整体街区环境之中。各种形态的遮光装置，使学生们的生活隐约地呈现在人们的眼前：谁在家，谁在学习，又有谁在睡觉，这样巧妙设计满足了人们对学生生活的向往之情。



Plan/平面图



Detail/细节图





Apartments S

Architecture Design/建筑设计: dmvA

Project Architect/项目建筑师: David Driesen, Tom Verschueren, Hans Verbessem,
Sacha Bratkowsky

Location/地点: Mechelen, Belgium

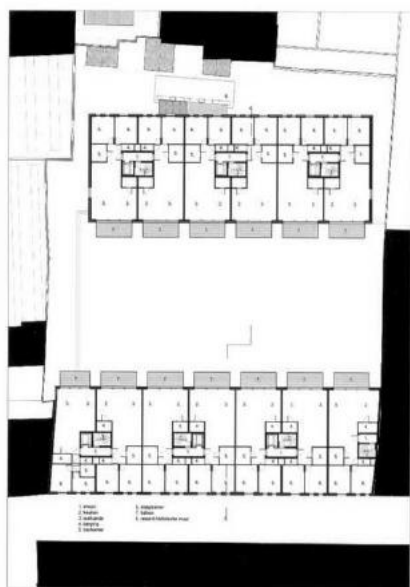
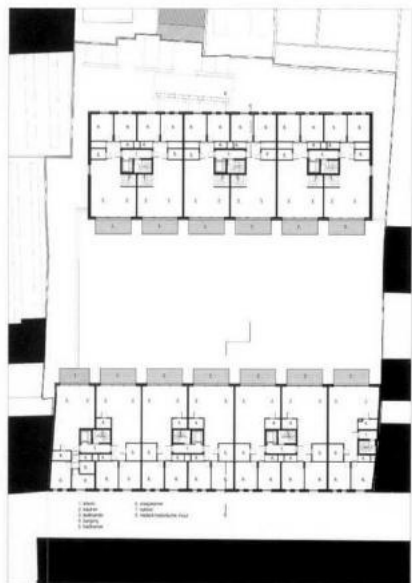
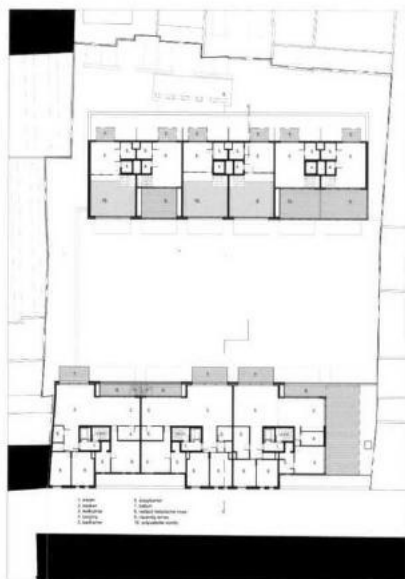
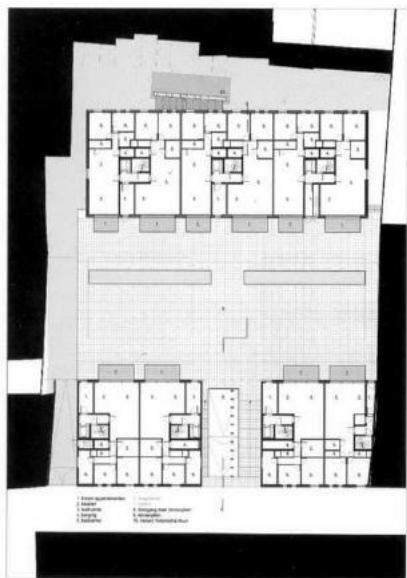
Area/面积: 6,500 m²

Photograph/摄影: Frederik Vercruysse

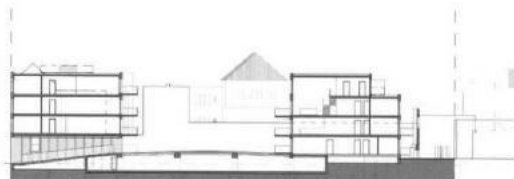
The vanishing of the school functions on the CDO site created the possibility to realize a new input of living in the centre of the city. The development of the Lamot site led to an increase of importance to the Begijnenstraat, being the opening of the cultural axe between the new museum, art centre nOna and the cathedral St. Rombouts. As a logical result of this development the area is now devoted to housing.

The apartments are realised in two volumes, divided by an inner-area, oriented on the cathedral.

The volume at the Begijnenstraat is built in between two houses, and responds to the opposite convent, Lorette. The varying cornice heights in the street are reflected in the apartment building. The height is linked to the height of the house at the Vismarkt.



Plan/平面图



Section/剖面图

在CDO区域，原有学校将不复存在，这栋新建的建筑物使人意识到在市中心实现一种新式生活的可能性。Lamot区域的发展带动了Begijnenstraat大街的发展，形成了新型博物馆、nOna艺术中心和St. Rombouts大教堂之间的文化组合。由于这个地区的发展，该地块被顺理成章地规划为住宅用地。面向大教堂方向建成的住宅楼将其室内空间一分为二，形成两个部分。该建筑临近Begijnenstraat大街的部分正处于这两座房子之间，与对面的Lorette修道院风格一致。该建筑采用了类似于周边建筑的檐口设计方法，其檐口高度与Vismarkt地区其他住宅的檐口高度保持一致。







HOUSING 137

Architecture Design/建筑设计: H ARQUITECTES

Project Architect/项目建筑师: David Lorente, Josep Ricart, Xavier Ros, Roger Tudó

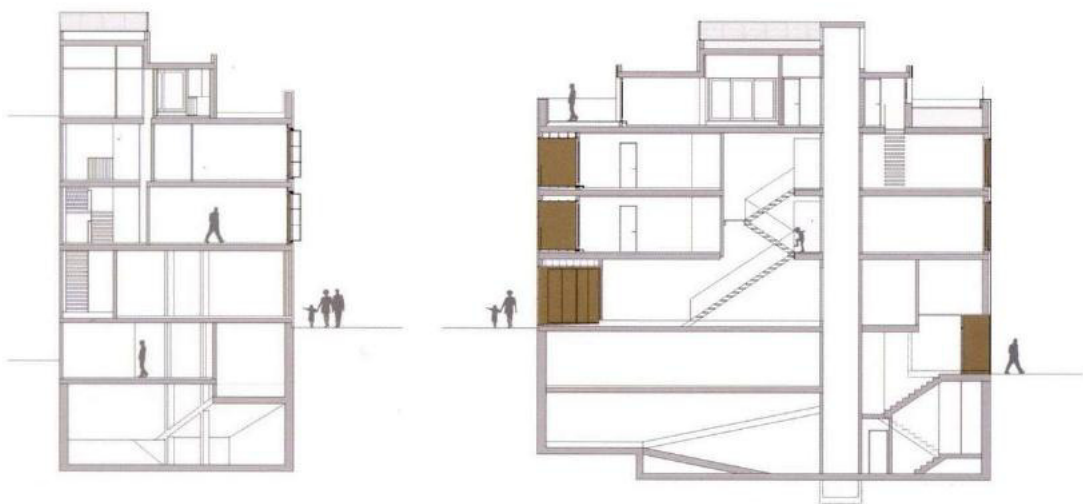
Location/地点: Catalunya, Spain

Area/面积: 1,086.05m²

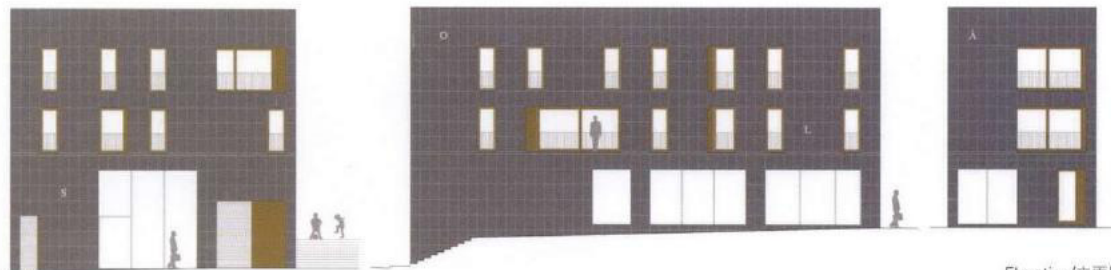
Photograph/摄影: Starp Estudi

The special plan of placà of l'església of Granollers tries to recover the paper of the seat in the set of the old helmet of the city. Our parcel is key in the consolidation of this centralidad, because it occupies the space that gives the continuity to the Barcelona street and connection with placà of the Porxada.

The three facades are based on a single skin that, by means of the continuous treatment of the stone and the shutters of the openings, unifies the volume and consolidates the dominion of the plenary session on the emptiness characteristic of the historical center. A basaltic stone has been used that by its porosity and texture constantly changes of color and reflection according to the different environmental humidity degrees. In addition the inscriptions to letters give a personal and human face to the building. Mobility changing the shutters that appear and disappear (open and they are closed) materialize in facade the inner life of the building. Altogether the building reflects the passage of time and transmits an organic



Section/剖面图



Elevation/立面图

atmosphere, it is of panel type VIROC of cement and wood fiber that has a color and texture very similar to the one of the stone but much lighter and it holds the impacts of opening and to close.

When it is closed the contraventana is in the plane that the stone and disappears in the modulation of the ventilated facade. The only exceptions in this dark treatment and massive uniform will be the ample openings of the commercial premises in ground floor and terraces that, dealt with wood, generate great cavities that emphasize in facade the inner distribution and give relief and volume for negative building. The tipologías are based on the continuity between room and cooks by day in "L" creating an only space that crosses the building a great emptiness that relates to the two facades and the two directions and that end up boring form of the facades.

l'església广场位于西班牙格兰诺耶尔市，其独特的平面布局，旨在重现当年的古城风貌。由于项目地块占据了通向巴塞罗那大街以及连接Porxada广场的区域，因此它的地理位置在整体规划中就显得至关重要。

建筑物的三个外立面都采用了同样的设计方案，通过对石材的处理和百叶窗

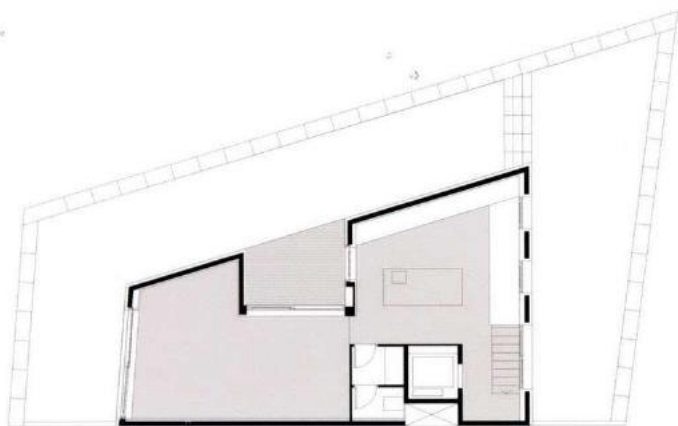
的运用，将建筑物的整体风格统一，这样的设计强化了历史中心区的空寂感。建筑物朴实无华的建造材质和若隐若现的百叶窗，将一种浓郁的生活气息注入到这个古老的建筑环境中来。

鉴于玄武岩多孔且多变的特性，建筑师特地采用了这种石材，由此，建筑的墙体就可以根据不同的环境湿度来改变自身的色彩与反射度。另外，建筑师将建筑物的外表设计为简洁明快的风格，力求呈现出一个人性化的建筑外观。通过采用滑动的百叶窗，将室内的生活以一种若隐若现的方式呈现出来，建筑师希望在其设计中展现时光的流逝，并呈现出一种有机的生命力。

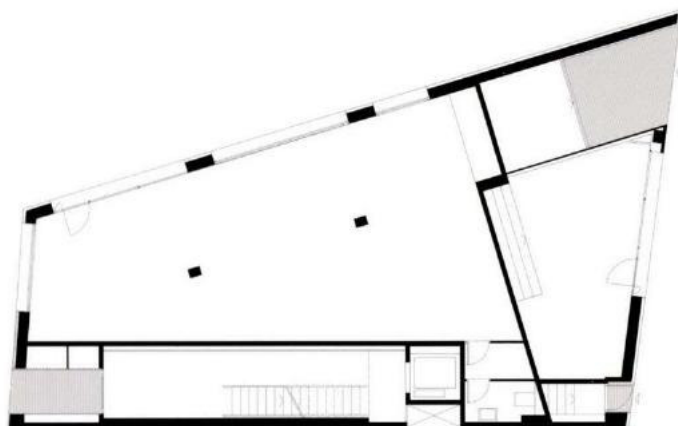
当百叶窗关闭时，建筑物呈现出完整封闭的石块状外表，而当百叶窗敞开时，室内的空间仿佛得以扩展，建筑物立刻呈现出不同的姿态。建筑师不仅在底层商铺和每层露台采用了大开窗的设计，还在其他部分采用大面积的黑色石材进行装饰，这样简洁的设计风格旨在突出建筑物复杂的内部结构，并使建筑风格与当地古朴的环境相统一。建筑的平面设计采用L形的排布方式。建筑物的中间区域还设有一处空地，以改变原本单调的布局，并营造出开阔的视野。



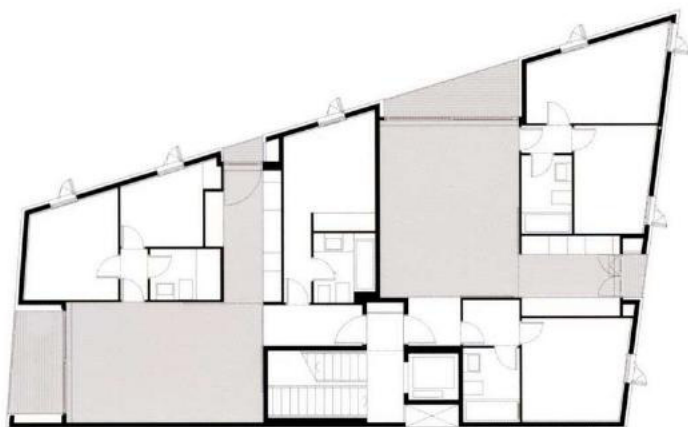




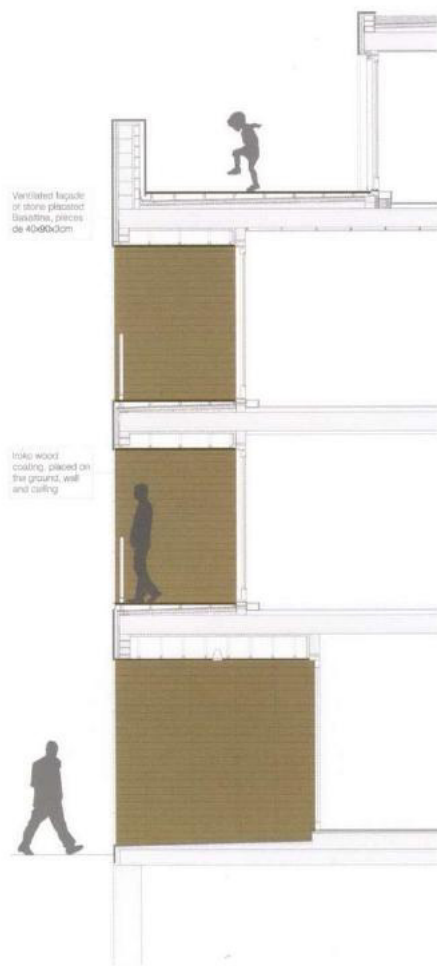
Top Floor Plan/顶层平面图



First Floor Plan/一层平面图



Second Floor Plan/二层平面图



Ventilated facade
or stone plastered
Bavaria, pieces
de 40x60cm

trick wood
coating placed on
the ground, wall
and ceiling

Detail/细节图





Five Franklin Place

Architecture Design/建筑设计: UNStudio

Project Architect/项目建筑师: Ben van Berkel

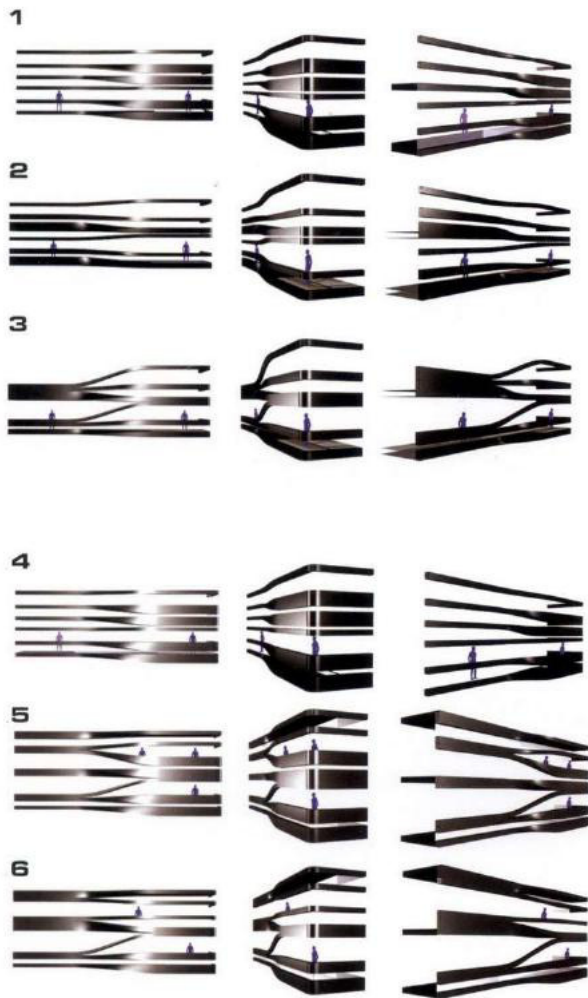
Location/地点: USA

Area/面积: 11,568m²

Visualisations/效果图: Archpartners 2008

Located in the Tribeca Historic Cast Iron District in Downtown Manhattan, Five Franklin Place will be the first major American building by internationally admired Dutch architect Ben van Berkel of UNStudio. The building will rise 20 stories, offering impressive panoramic views of the Hudson River, East River and Manhattan Skyline. It will contain 55 homes.

The building will boast a dramatic, highly decorative exterior inspired equally by the applied metal facades of Tribeca's 19th century cast iron architecture and such contemporary sources as couture fashion, with its dramatic seams and construction techniques. Gleaming black horizontal ribbons of metal will wrap the facades, twisting and torturing into functional elements — balconies, terraces, and sunshades — and framing views from within the building. Van Berkel's horizontal geometries are integrated into the residences of Five Franklin Place, where space is configured to allow the maximum amount of interpretation by those who live inside and key fixtures are custom-designed and streamlined to emphasize the great horizontal planes of windows that offer views of the city and bring light indoors.



The entrance to Five Franklin Place is located on Franklin Place, one of the most historic and atmospheric passageways of Downtown.

Five Franklin Place will have three distinct residence types, each with its own unique aesthetic, materials palette and special features. Duplex Loft Residences occupy floors 2 through 7.

City Residences occupy floors 8 through 18. Sky Penthouses are duplexes that occupy the top floors of the building. On the building's sub-grade, residents will enjoy a private fitness area featuring weight room, wet spa with mosaic tiled steam pavilion and sauna, Pilates and yoga room, and other features.

Interiors at Five Franklin Place will be executed through a unique collaboration with the contract division of renowned Italian design manufacturer B&B Italia, which has engineered and will install an array of highly customized fixtures and features designed by Ben van Berkel for the building.

Five Franklin Place项目建在历史上著名的美国曼哈顿特里贝克铸铁区，是由UNStudio建筑师事务所备受瞩目的荷兰建筑师Ben van Berkel在美国设计的第一座建筑。该建筑物总共有20层，包括55套住宅单元，在此建筑中，可以欣赏到哈得逊河、东河的美丽风景以及曼哈顿的城市全景。

该建筑将会呈现出一个引人注目的外观，在这个极富装饰性的建筑外观中所运用的精湛金属接缝和施工技术源于19世纪特里贝克地区铸铁行业的建筑

物金属立面和时装设计等现代设计元素。建筑物的外墙上包有闪亮的黑色金属带。金属带经过扭曲变形设计后，演变成实用的建筑元素，如阳台、露台和遮阳板，为室内构建了新的景观空间。建筑师Van Berkeley将他的平面几何理论融入该住宅的设计中，力求使住户能最大限度地使用这个空间。通过摆放最新型的定制家具，凸显巨大的落地玻璃窗。公寓室内洒满了阳光，曼哈顿的城市全景也尽收眼底。

该项目的入口就坐落在历史上最著名的市中心大道之一的Franklin Place大道上。

Five Franklin Place项目有三种截然不同的居住户型，每一种都拥有各自的特色。从二层到七层是复式结构的公寓，从八层至十八层则是普通的公寓，同时建筑的顶层也是复式结构的户型设计。建筑物的底层为住户提供了休闲娱乐的好去处——减肥健身室、用陶瓷锦砖装饰的水疗室以及桑拿房、普拉提和瑜伽室等。

Five Franklin Place项目的室内装修将承包给世界著名的意大利设计制造商B&B Italia，他们会根据建筑师Ben van Berkel的设计，设计定制一整套的室内装置和部件，并加以安装。

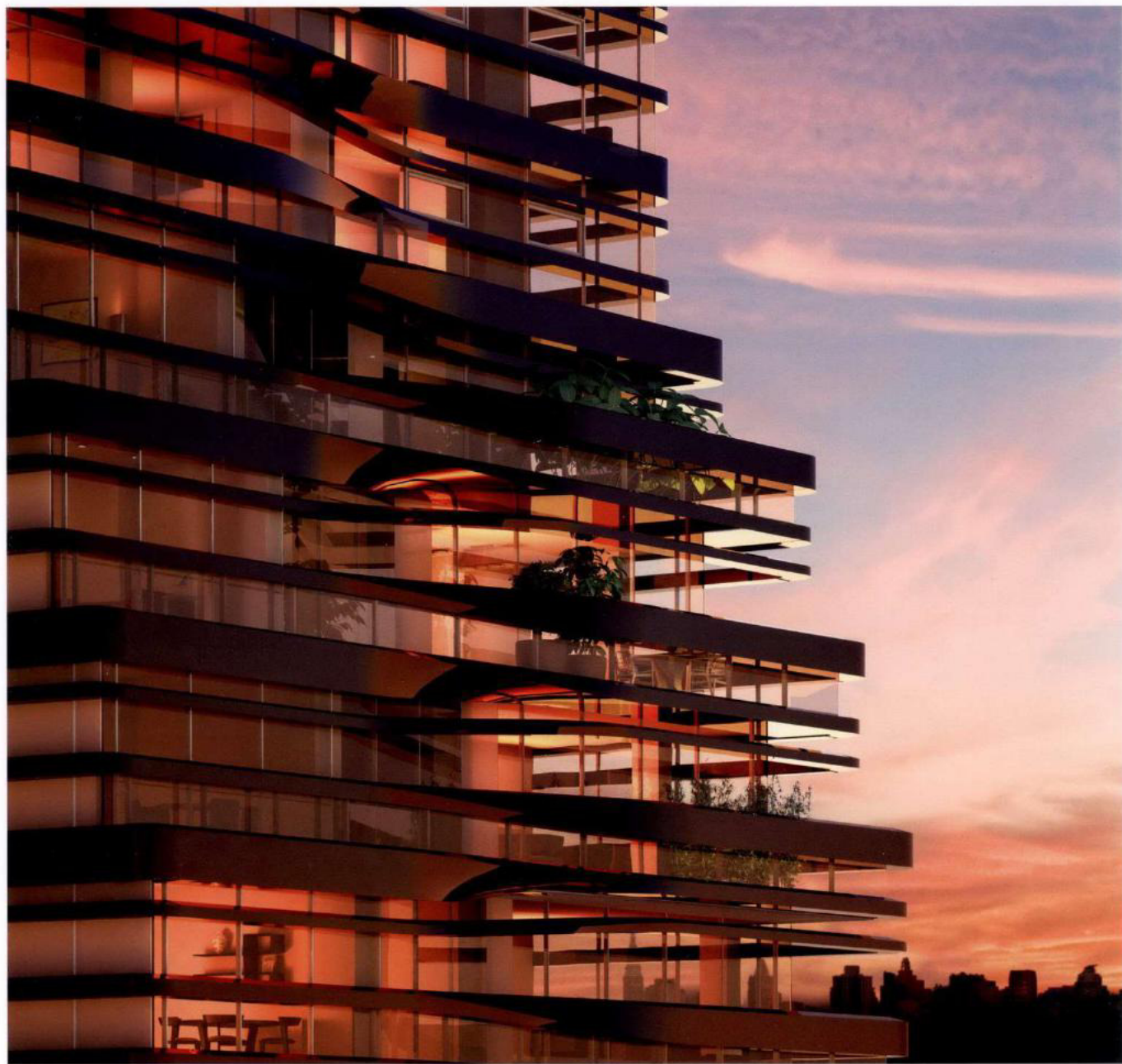




Diagram Elevation/立面示意图

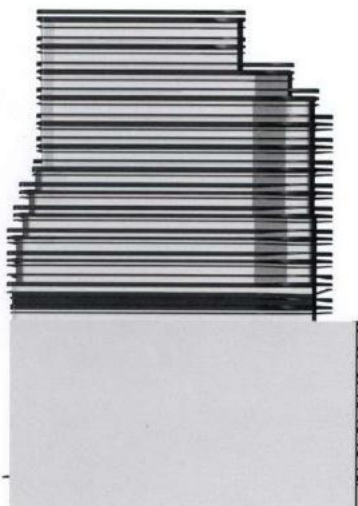
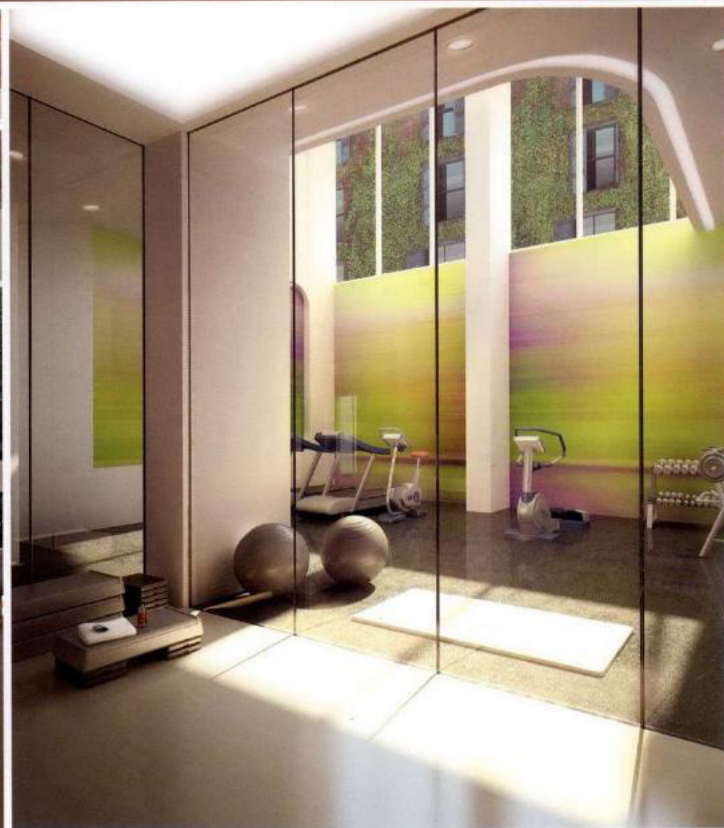


Diagram Elevation/立面示意图









East Village Lofts

Architecture Design/建筑设计: Bercy Chen Studio

Project Architect/项目建筑师: Fred Hubnik, Thomas Bercy, Calvin Chen

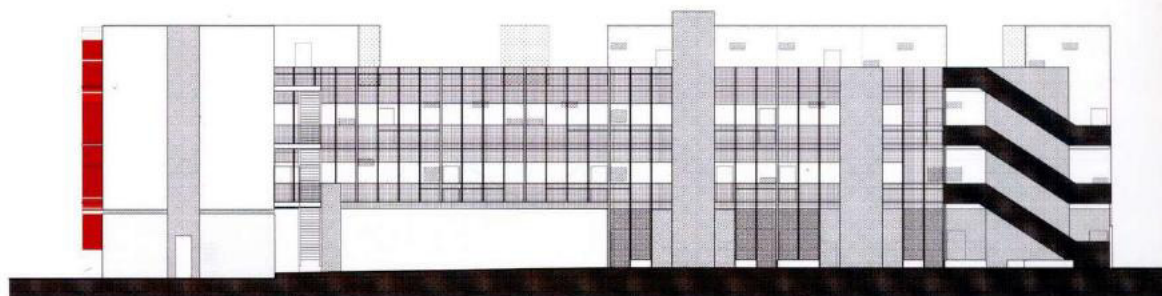
Location/地点: USA

Area/面积: 2,601m²

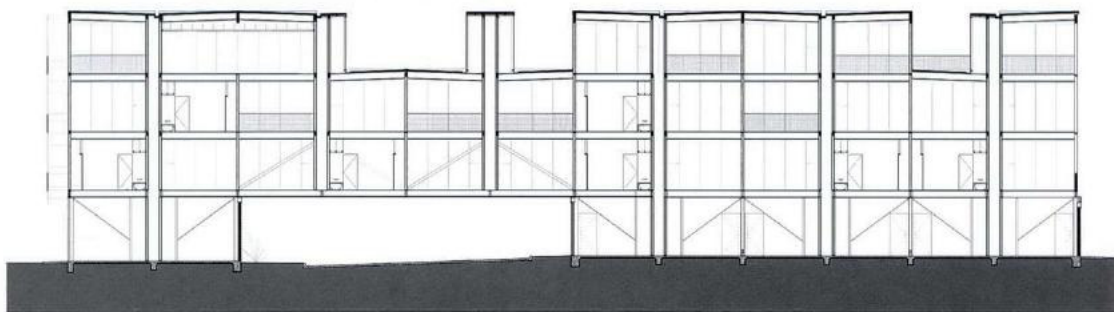
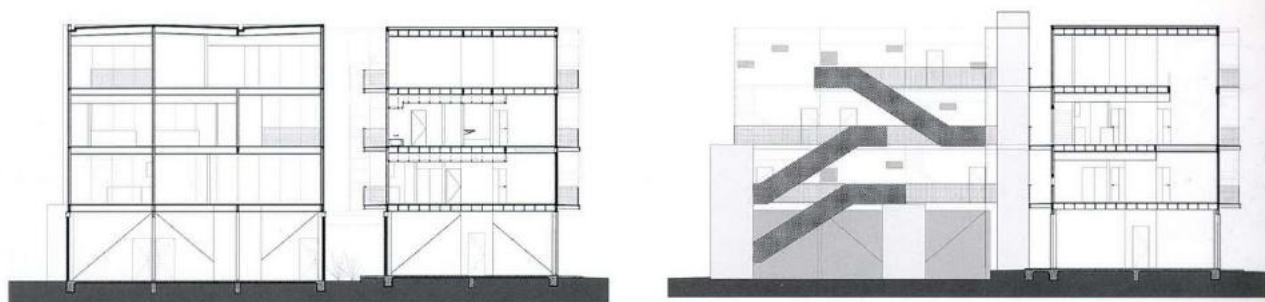
Photograph/摄影: Ryan Michael

Located in the Revitalization District of East 11th Street, this vertical mixed-use project will become unique focal point in a quickly growing neighborhood. The project includes 11 retail stores and offices, 20 residential condominiums, and roof top decks accessible by all residents. The unique solar screen is just one of the many aspects of the design that contributes to the 3-Star Green Building Rating.

The design of the building incorporates modest materials in creative and dynamic ways. The entire ground level is full height glass mounted in front of a steel structure. This gives the illusion of the entire building floating on cubes of glass. To further enhance the visual 'lightness' of the building, the entrance to the site is under a long span steel truss that supports 2 stories of residential units across a 65ft span. The upper south and west facades are shielded from the hot Texas sun with a multi-faceted colorful steel panel screen which double as a shading device and guardrails for the residential balconies.



Elevation/立面图



Section/剖面图

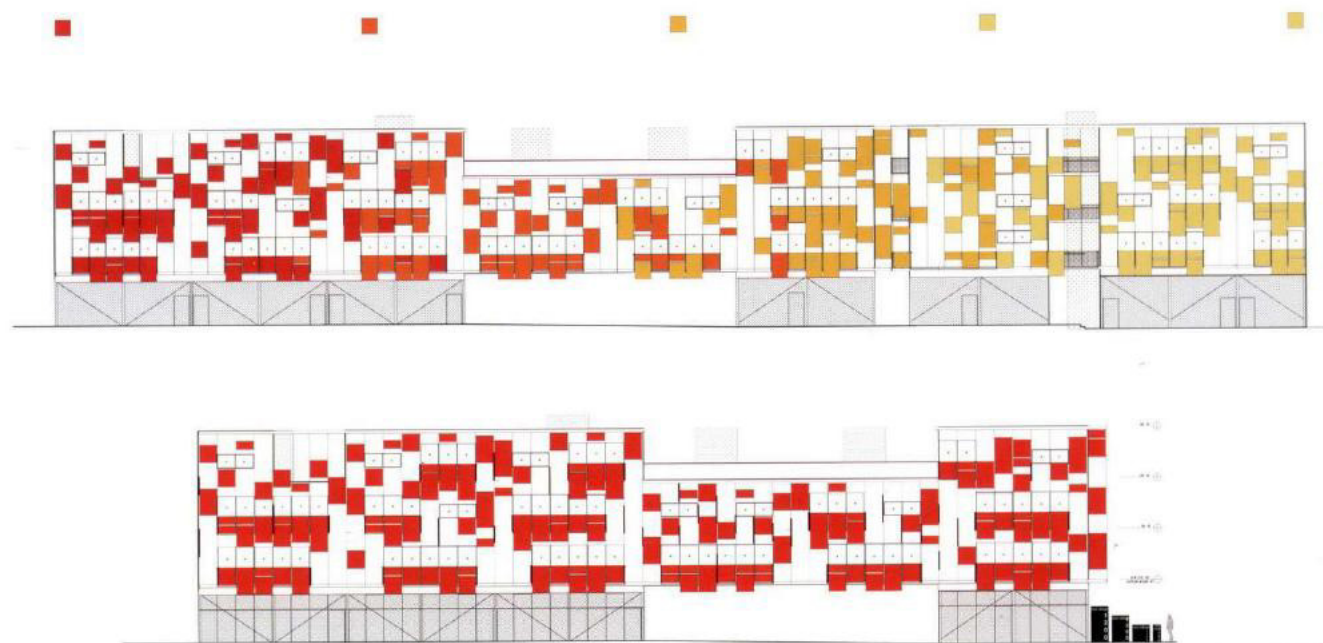
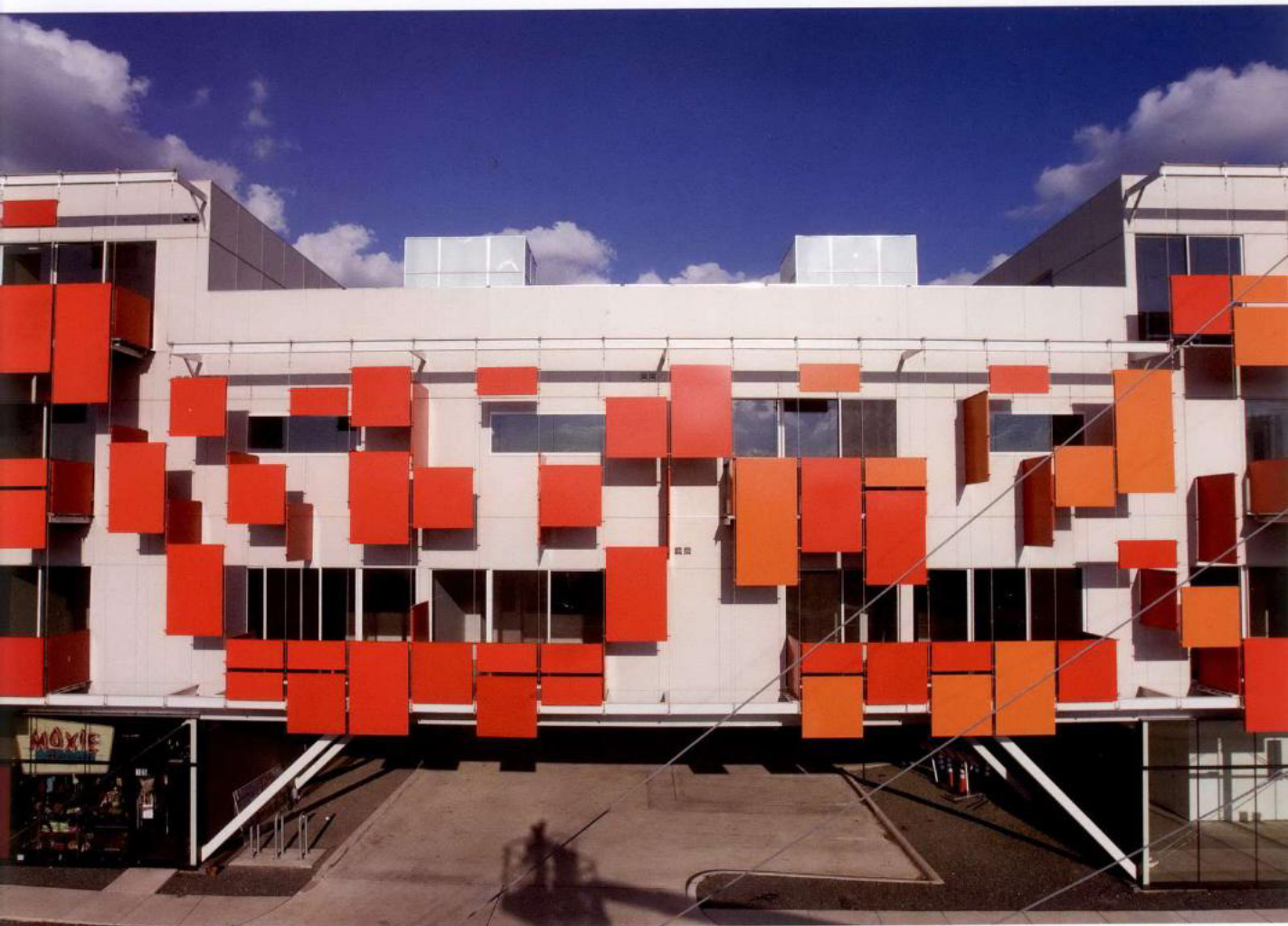
East Village seeks to capture the diversity of the neighborhood by developing a dynamic and creative environment for its residents, combining retail shops and small commercial offices with residential units on the upper floors. On the fourth floor are two green roofs; each with a wonderful view into downtown.

East Village项目位于振兴区东部的11号大街，作为一个综合性项目，它将很快成为周边环境当中一道亮丽的风景。该项目包括了11家零售商铺，办事处以及20套居民公寓，同时，该建筑物的顶部空间由所有的住户共享。在该设计中，建筑师采用独特的太阳能帆板和其他节能技术，将其打造为一栋三星级的绿色环保建筑。

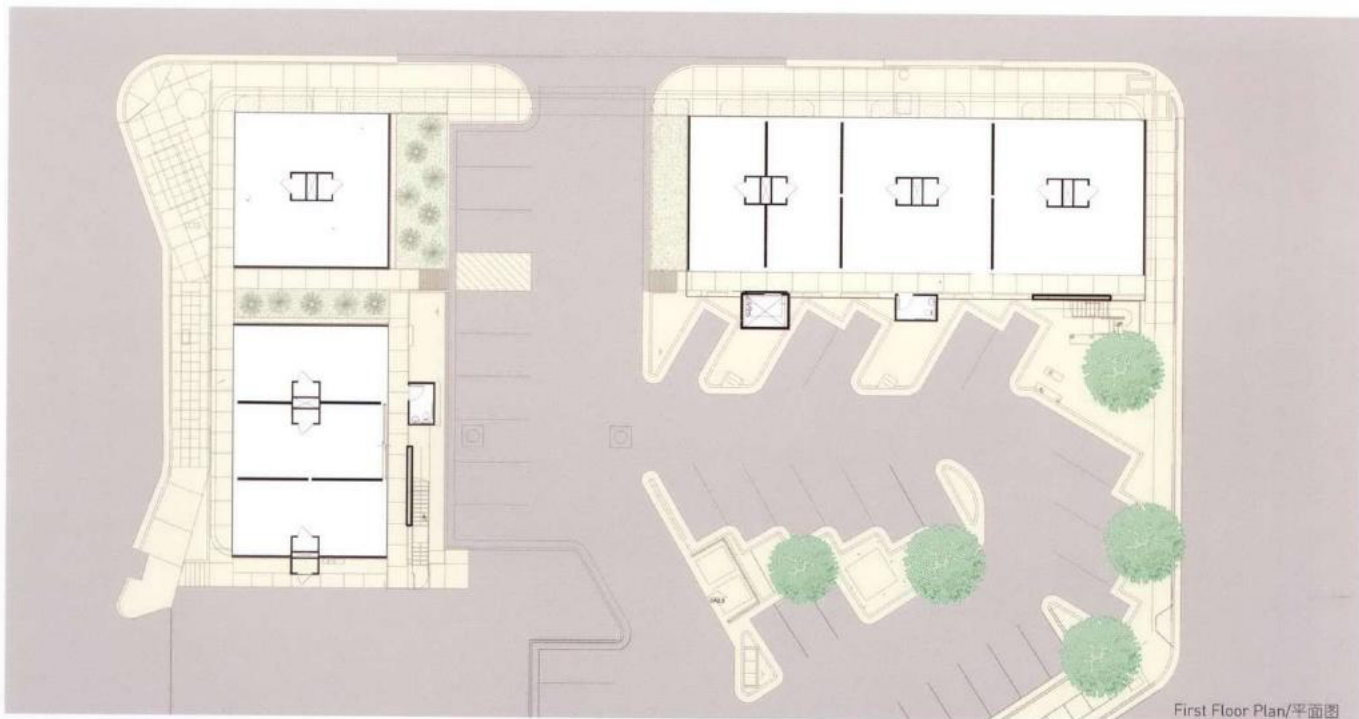
在设计上，建筑师创造性地运用了一些朴实无华的建筑材料。建筑物的底层

是一个完整的钢架玻璃体，这种结构使建筑看起来仿佛浮在玻璃体上。另外，建筑师在入口处设计了一个跨度很大的钢桁架，支撑起两层跨度约为19.812m的公寓单元，这样的钢桁架设计使建筑看起来更加轻巧。建筑物上部南侧与西侧的外墙上安装了一个多面的彩色钢制面板，既有效地遮挡了得克萨斯州炙热的阳光，也很好地保护了住户的隐私。

East Village项目紧紧抓住周边环境多样性的特点，通过将零售商铺、小型商业办事处和居民公寓楼结合的方式，力求为当地居民营造出一个充满活力与创造力的居住环境。在建筑物的顶层，设有两个巨大的绿色屋顶，在那里可以饱览市区的美景。



Elevation/立面图



First Floor Plan/平面图





BROADWAY COURT

Architecture Design/建筑设计: Brooks + Scarpa

Project Architect/项目建筑师: Lawrence Scarpa, Angela Brooks, Gwynne Pugh,

Chris Ghatak, Ching Luk, Silke Clemens,

Vanessa Hardy, Heather Duncan, Stephanie Ericson,

Casey Carruth-Hinchey

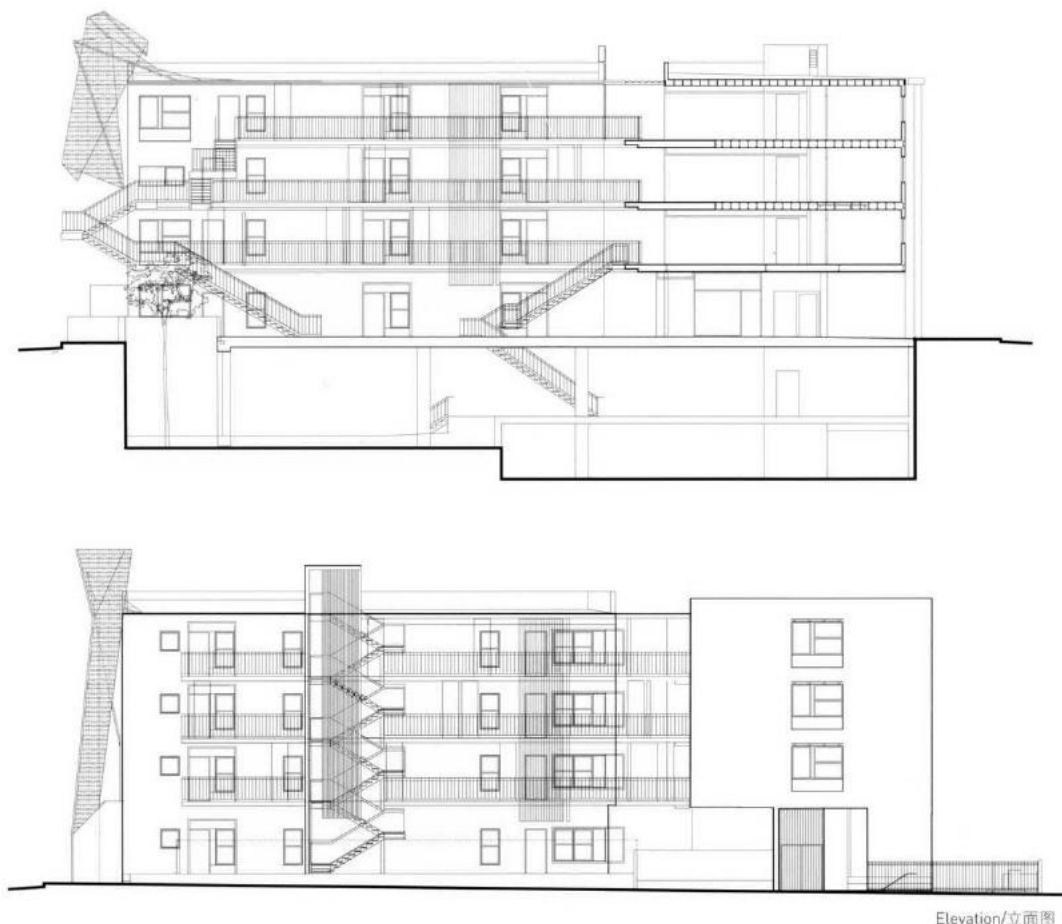
Location/地点: USA

Area/面积: total 4,487m²

Photograph/摄影: Marvin Rand

Broadway Court is a new bright spot for Santa Monica. Breaking the stucco box mold, this 41-unit affordable family housing project located in downtown Santa Monica, CA.

Broadway Court distinguishes itself from most conventionally developed projects in that it incorporates energy efficient measures that exceed standard practice, optimize building performance, and ensure reduced energy use during all phases of construction and occupancy. The planning and design of Broadway Court emerged from close consideration and employment of passive solar design strategies. These strategies include: locating and orienting the building to control solar cooling loads; shaping and orienting the building for exposure to prevailing winds; shaping the building to induce buoyancy for natural ventilation; designing windows to maximize day lighting; shading south facing windows and minimizing west-facing glazing; designing windows



Elevation/立面图

to maximize natural ventilation; shaping and planning the interior to enhance daylight and natural air flow distribution. While California has the most stringent energy efficient requirements in the United States Broadway Court incorporates numerous sustainable features that exceed state mandated Title 24 energy measures by more than 30%.

The building is loaded with energy-saving and environmentally benign or "sustainable" devices. Materials conservation and recycling were employed during construction by requiring all waste to be hauled to a transfer station for recycling. The overall project achieved more than a 75% recycling rate. Specifying carpet with a high-recycled content, insulation made from recycled newspapers, and all-natural linoleum flooring also emphasized resource conservation. The project also uses compact fluorescent lighting throughout the building, insulation made from recycled material and double-pane windows. Each apartment will be equipped with water-saving dual flush toilets and many other energy conserving devices.

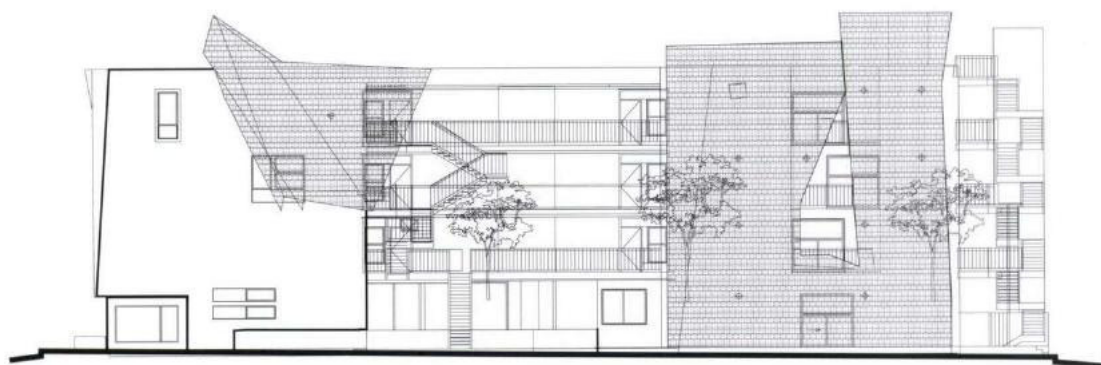
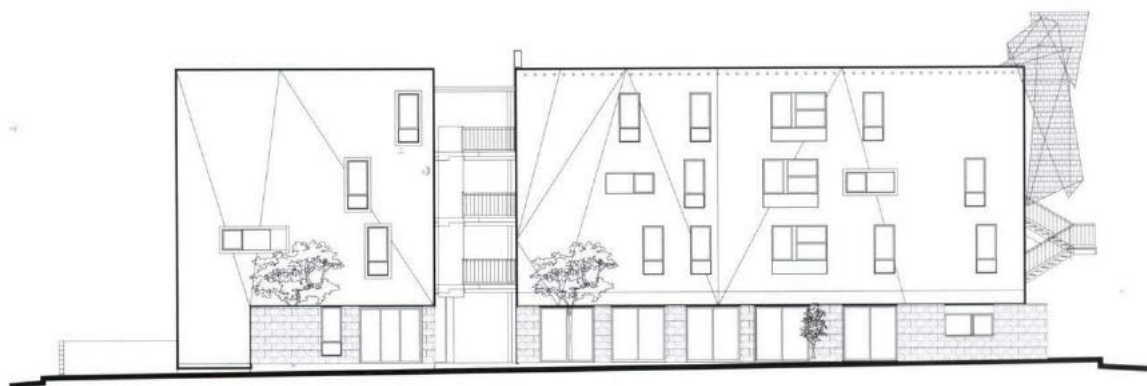
The building also includes other environmentally friendly materials including a building skin partially clad with recycled aluminum cans formed into building blocks. This required state approval to work with a local recycle center to fabricate and obtain the custom pressed blocks. In addition, the project is designed to incorporate a rooftop hydronic solar panel heating system, which will be implemented in a second phase to minimize the client's initial costs.

Broadway Court项目建成后将成为美国圣塔莫尼卡市一道绚丽的风景线。设计师颠覆了传统建筑粉刷盒般的造型设计，在加州圣塔莫尼卡市中心区建造了这栋住宅建筑。该建筑拥有41个价位适中的房间。

该建筑不同于其他传统的建筑物，它采用了超越节能标准的节能措施，这种措施优化了房屋的性能，确保其在建设和使用阶段的低能耗运作。经过建筑师深思熟虑后决定在该项目中采用被动式太阳能设计方案，方案包括按照太阳能制冷的设计装置设置房屋的朝向，将房屋形状和朝向均设计为顺应当地盛行风的状态，使窗户和室内布局的设计能最大限度地采光和通风。由于加利福尼亚州拥有全美国最严格的节能规定，因此，该项目通过采用众多的节能技术实现了低能耗，甚至采用了比加利福尼亚州强制的24项节能措施还要多出近30%的节能措施项目。

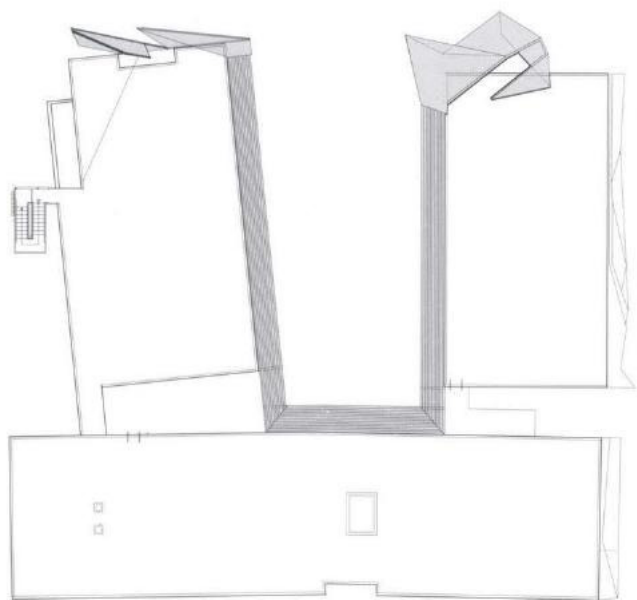
建筑师在该项目中设计安装了多种节能环保和“可持续”装置。在其修建的过程中，建筑师就很注重材料的重复利用和环境的保护，将所有的废弃物统一送到传输站进行回收利用。由此，该项目实现了整体75%的回收率。通过使用可循环利用材料加工而成的特定地毯、废报纸加工而成的隔热材料以及纯天然的漆布地面，建筑师再次传达了保护资源环境的理念。每套房间内即将配置节水的双向冲水马桶以及其他的节能环保装置。

建筑物还采用了其他一些环保材料，比如墙体外侧的金属板网就是利用回收的铝制易拉罐制成的，该设计得到了政府方面的许可，并在当地回收中心的大力配合之下，定制出所需的压缩板材。另外，在该项目的第二期建设阶段，还计划实现可循环的太阳能电池板加热系统，以减少住户的能源开销。

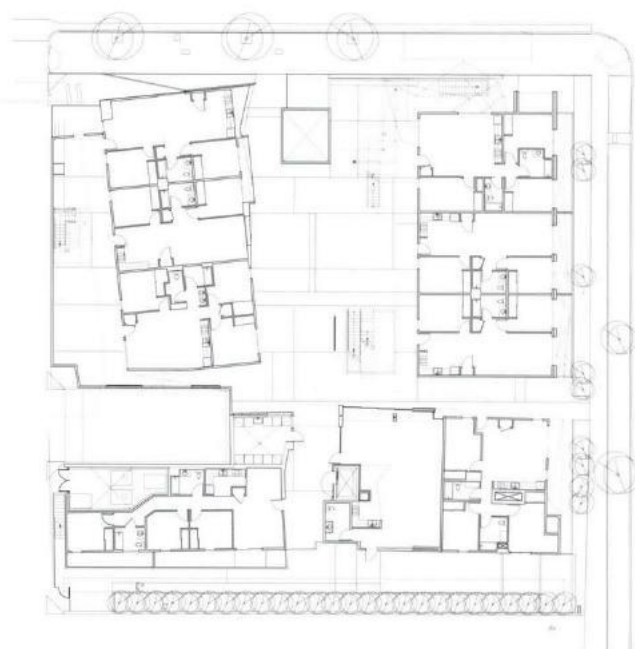


Elevation/立面图





Roof Floor Plan/顶层平面图



First Floor Plan/一层平面图



Lofts at Cherokee Studios

Architecture Design/建筑设计: Brooks + Scarpa

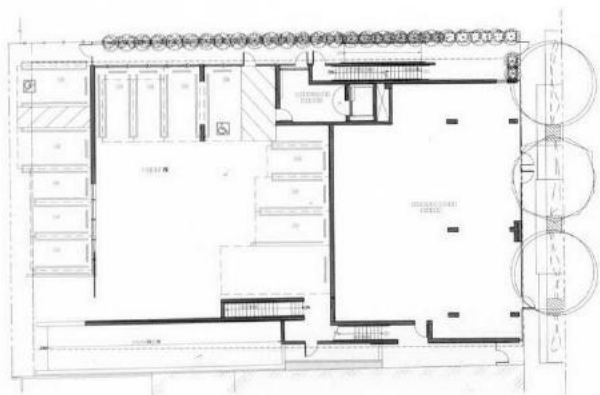
Project Architect/项目建筑师: Lawrence Scarpa, Stephanie Ericson, Angela Brooks, Silke Clemens,
Joshua Howell, Ching Luk, Charles Austin, Gwynne Pugh

Location/地点: USA

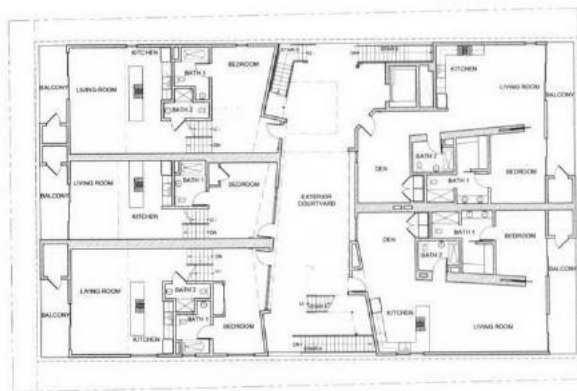
Area/面积: total 2,973m²

Photograph/摄影: John Edward Linden, Tara Wujcik

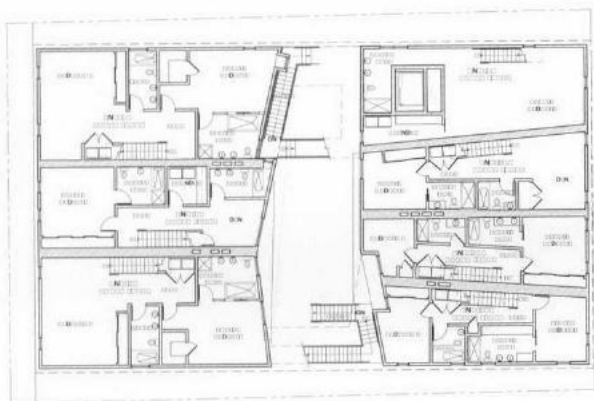
Cherokee Mixed-Use Lofts is an urban infill, mixed-use, market-rate housing project. The building is inspired by "Perspectivity," the series of paintings by the British artist Patrick Hughes, whose paintings appear to be ever-changing and physically moving while being viewed. At Cherokee the main architectural feature of this project is the building's owner-controlled operable double façade system. By allowing the occupant to adjust, at will, the operable screens of the building façade, the facade is virtually redesigned "live" from within the space, reflecting the occupants of the building within, in real time. The screens also enhance the existing streetscape and promote a lively pedestrian environment. By visually breaking up the façade into smaller articulated moving elements, the building appears to move with the passing cars and people. In effect, it becomes a live canvas to be painted upon daily or more often. Like many features of the building, the façade is multivalent and rich with meaning, performing several roles for formal, functional and experiential effect.



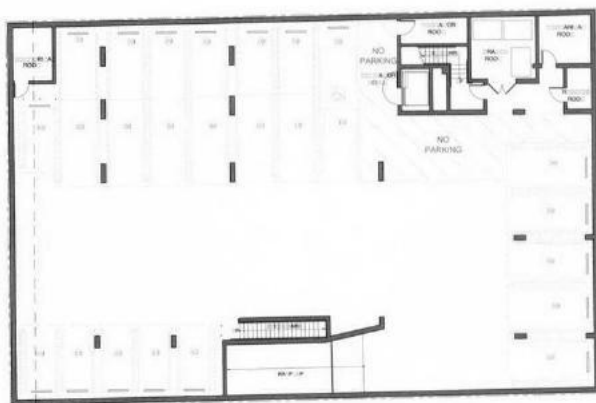
First Floor Plan/一层平面图



Second Floor Plan/二层平面图



Third Floor Plan/三层平面图



Roof Floor Plan/顶层平面图

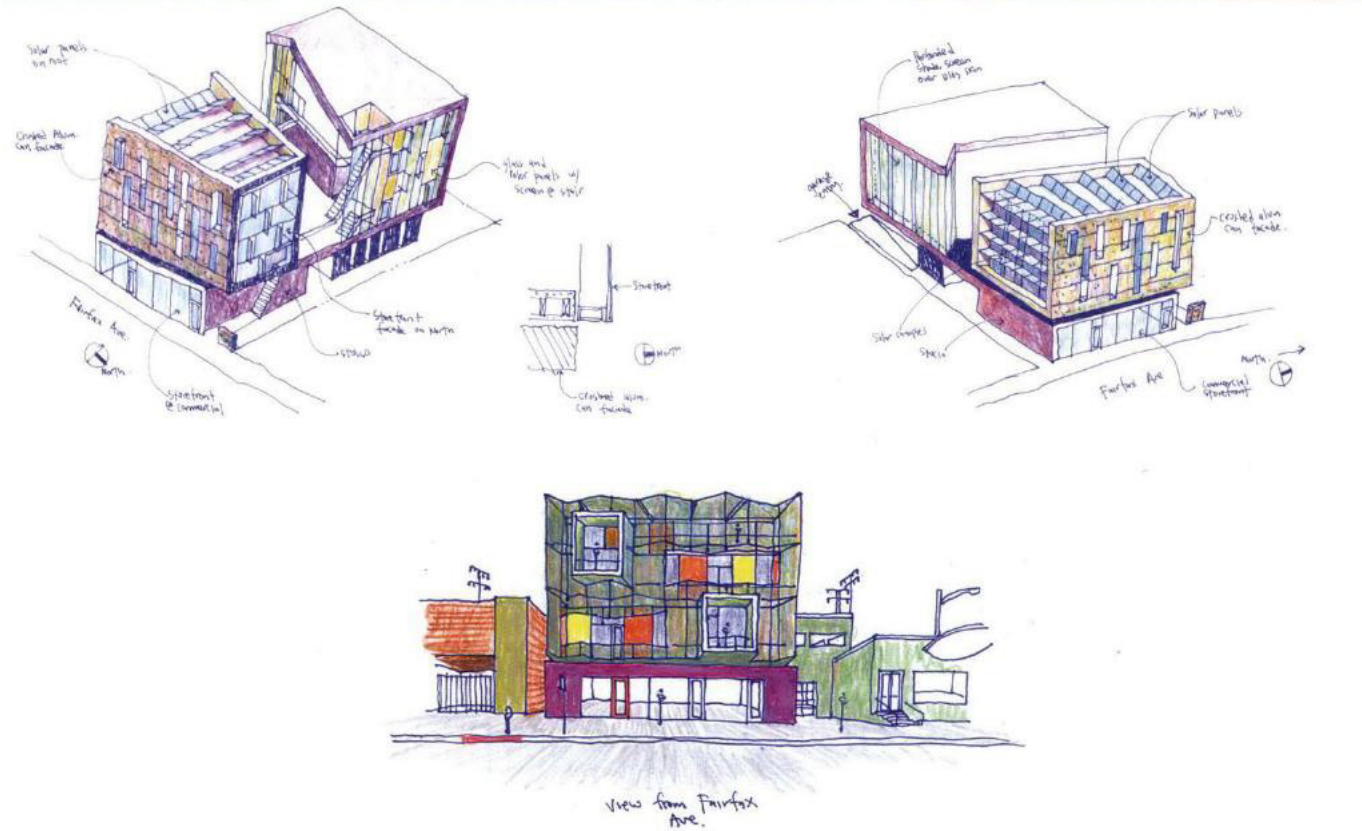
The perforated anodized aluminum panels of the building create an ever-changing screen that sparkles in the sun and glows at night, while simultaneously providing shade to cool the building, reducing noise, enhancing privacy, and still allowing for spectacular views, great natural light and ventilation from ocean breezes which pass through its millions of perforations even when all panels are closed. The material reappears as a strategic arrangement of screens on the east-, west- and south-facing walls, lending a subtle rhythm to the exterior circulation. South-facing screen walls filter direct sunlight that lends unexpected visual depth, while creating a sense of security for the occupants. Enhancing the structure's geometric texture, the irregular array of moveable openings variably extrudes from the building's surface. Its unique architectural form and integrated function creates a high-performing building that is an expression of the people who live there and the environmental and cultural context in which it is built.

Cherokee is the first LEED (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design) Platinum (pending) Certified building in Hollywood and is the first LEED Platinum Certified mixed-use or market rate multi-family building in Southern California.

Cherokee 复式建筑体是一个城市内的综合住宅项目。该建筑的设计灵感源自英国画家帕特里克斯名为《透视》的系列作品，他的作品有着千变万化的特点，特别是在人们观看的时候，会产生一种移动的视觉感。基于这种灵感设计的项目，其主要特色是由住户控制的双面外观系统。在这个系统中，建筑物的外观可由住户操控调节，这样从真正意义上实现了在室内即可重新

设定建筑物外观的构想。这种设计不仅能够及时反映出室内住户的状态，还能够美化现有的街景，并有助于营造出一个生动、鲜活的都市氛围。经过设计调控，建筑的整体外立面立刻转变为一个个相连的小移动体，远远望去，该建筑体呈现出一种动态感，仿佛与穿梭的汽车和人流一起移动着。实际上，这栋建筑已成功变身为一块画布，等待着人们去涂抹。这样奇妙的设计给予了建筑物一个多重内涵的外观，使其形成多种迥异的外观效果。

建筑物采用了多孔的阳极电镀锌板，打造出一个能在白天吸收光线，在晚上发出亮光的不断变化的屏幕。这些电镀锌板不仅为该建筑物遮挡了炎炎烈日，还降低了噪声干扰，增强了建筑私密度。兼具这么多的功能，建筑依旧能够确保住户可以欣赏到别致的城市美景，即使是关闭了所有的幕板，也可以通过数以百万的小孔获取光照，并通风换气。建筑物的东侧、西侧和南侧的墙体外部都设置了同样材料的幕板，由此，整体外观更加和谐统一。建筑南侧的幕板墙可以过滤直射的阳光，形成意想不到的视觉效果，同时也增强了住户的安全感。一系列可移动的不规则窗口凸出于建筑外墙，强化了建筑物的几何美感。通过独特的建筑形式以及集成的功能设置，建筑师打造了一栋高性能的建筑物，这栋建筑是当地居民所处环境和文化氛围的集中表达。该项目是好莱坞地区首个获得LEED（能源与环境设计先导）金奖认证的建筑物，也是南加利福尼亚州地区首个获得LEED金奖认证的多功能或多户数的建筑物。







S

tep Up on Fifth

Architecture Design/建筑设计: Brooks + Scarpa

Project Architect/项目建筑师: Lawrence Scarpa, Angela Brooks, Brad Buter,
Silke Clemens, Ching Luk, Matt Majack, Luis Gomez,
Omar Barcena, Dan Safarik, Gwynne Pugh

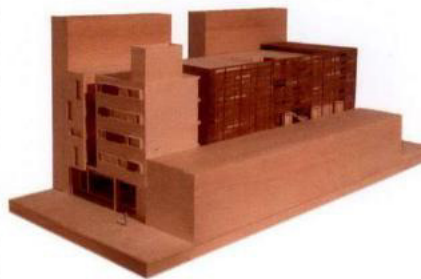
Location/地点: USA

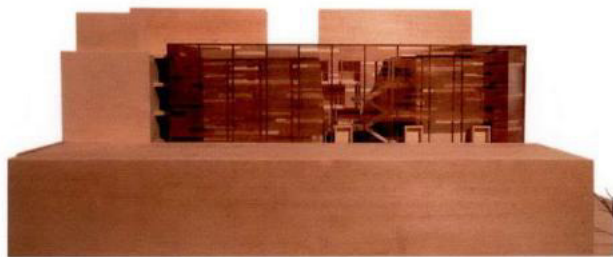
Area/面积: total 2,936m²

Photograph/摄影: John Edward Linden

Step Up on Fifth is a bright new spot in downtown Santa Monica. The new building provides a home, support services and rehabilitation for the homeless and mentally disabled population. The new structure provides 46 studio apartments of permanent affordable housing. The project also includes ground level commercial/retail space and subterranean parking. The density of the project is 258 dwelling units/acre, which exceeds the average density of Manhattan, NY (2000 USA Census Bureau Data) by more than 10%.

A striking yet light-hearted exterior makes the new building a welcome landmark in downtown Santa Monica. Custom water jet-anodized aluminum panels on the main façade creates a dramatic screen that sparkles in the sun and glows at night, while also acting as sun protection and privacy screens. The material reappears as a strategic





arrangement of screens on east and south-facing walls, lending a subtle rhythm to the exterior circulation walkways and stairs. South-facing walls filter direct sunlight with asymmetrical horizontal openings that lend unexpected visual depth while creating a sense of security for the emotionally sensitive occupants. Enhancing the structure's geometric texture, the irregular array of openings variably extrudes from the building's surface.

The small-scale elements on the façade enhance the existing streetscape and promote a lively pedestrian environment. By visually breaking up the façade into smaller articulated elements, the building appears to move with the passing cars and people.

At the second level above the retail space two private courtyards provide residents with a secure and welcoming surrounding while connecting directly to 5th street and downtown Santa Monica via a secured stairway integrated into the building storefront at street level. Community rooms are located on every other floor of the project overlooking the private courtyards protected from the street. These community rooms along with the private courtyards serve as the principal social spaces for the tenants of the building.

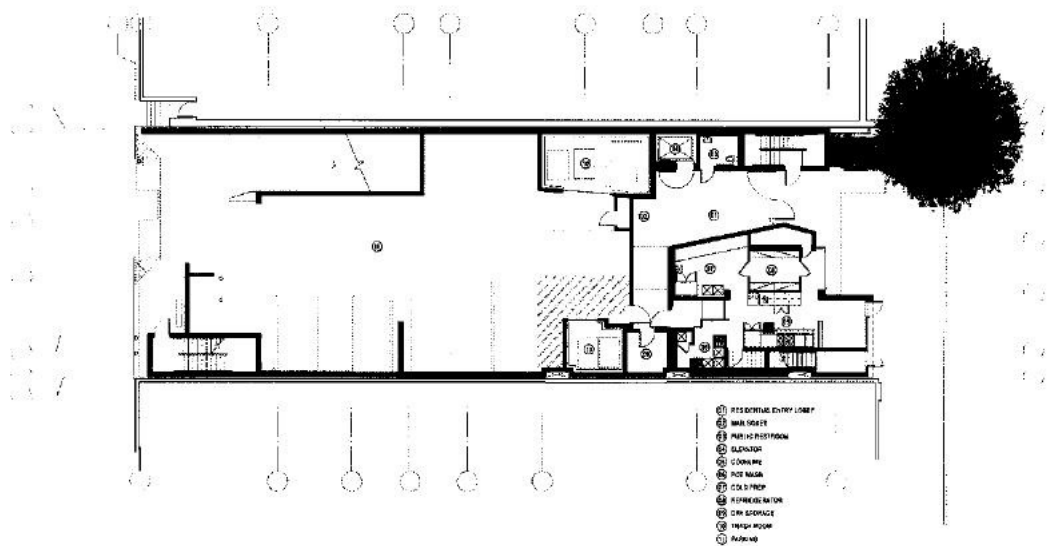
Step Up on Fifth 项目是美国圣塔莫尼卡市中的一道亮丽的风景。这栋新落成的建筑物配套设施完善，为那些无家可归或有智力缺陷的人提供了一个温

暖的家。该项目共有46个平价的住宅单元，并设有一层的商用或零售空间和地下停车场。

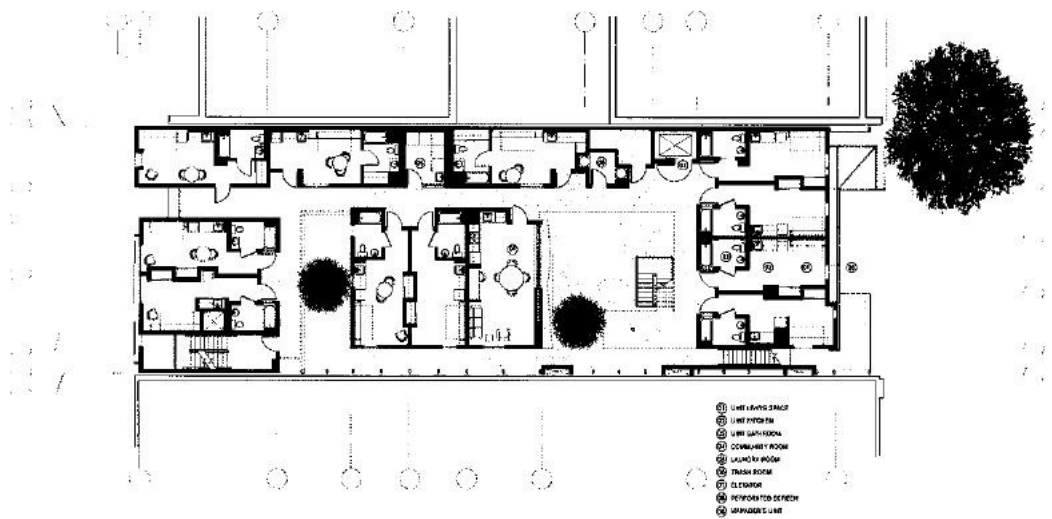
建筑师为该建筑物设计了一个醒目又明快的外观，使其成为圣塔莫尼卡市区一个颇受欢迎的地标性建筑物。建筑物外表采用了定制的铝板，既可以白天发光、夜晚发亮，又充当了遮阳板，有效地保护了居民的隐私。东侧和南侧的墙体也采用了同样的遮板设计，这样就为外侧的通道与楼梯增添了整体感。南侧的墙体上设有不对称的窗口，可以过滤直射的阳光，并营造出一种独特的视觉感，同时为那些较为敏感的居住者提供较为私密的空间。另外，在建筑体的表面设计了凸出或缩进的窗户，强化了该建筑的几何形体。

建筑物外表上细密的装饰风格美化、提升了现有的城市街道景观，有助于营造出一种生动的城市氛围，通过将建筑整体的外观切割为一个个相连的小结构，使其融入穿梭的车辆与涌动的人流之中。

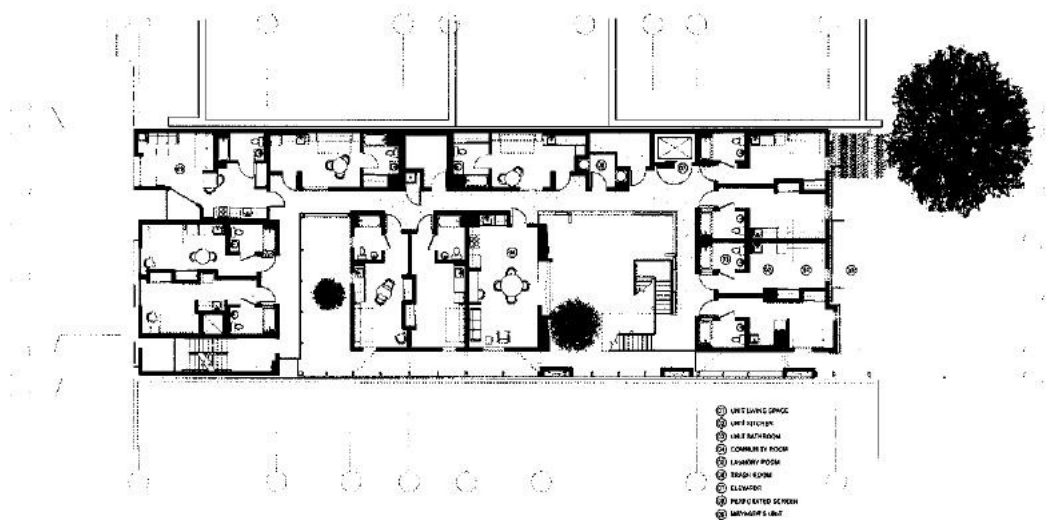
建在底商之上的二层空间，设有两个独立的庭院，通过一个隐秘的楼梯直达建筑物的街边商铺，与第五大道与圣塔莫尼卡市中心相连。建筑师设计了一些社区活动室，它与这两个独立的庭院一起，为该楼住户提供了主要的社交场所。



First Floor Plan/ 1.1 平面图



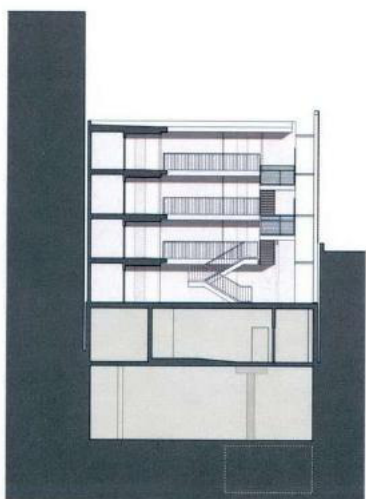
Second Floor Plan/ 2.1 平面图



Third Floor Plan/ 3.1 平面图



Elevation/立面



Section/剖面图







D a Vinci Residential Tower

Architecture Design/建筑设计: Pascal Arquitectos

Project Architect/项目建筑师: Carlos Pascal, Gerard Pascal

Location/地点: Mexico

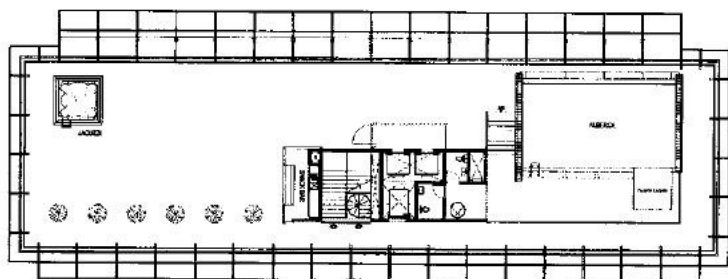
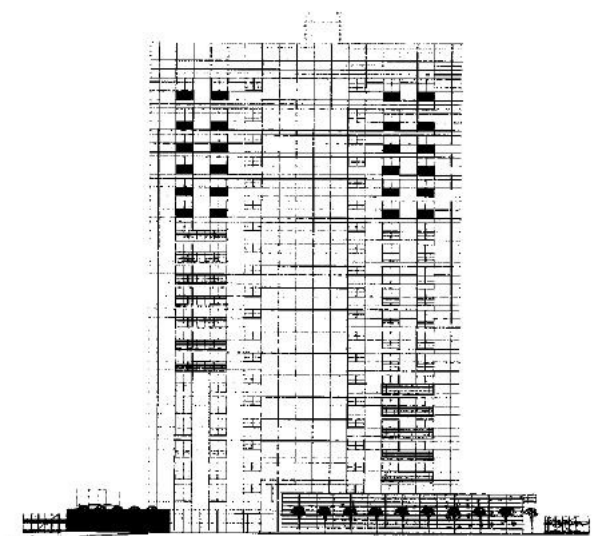
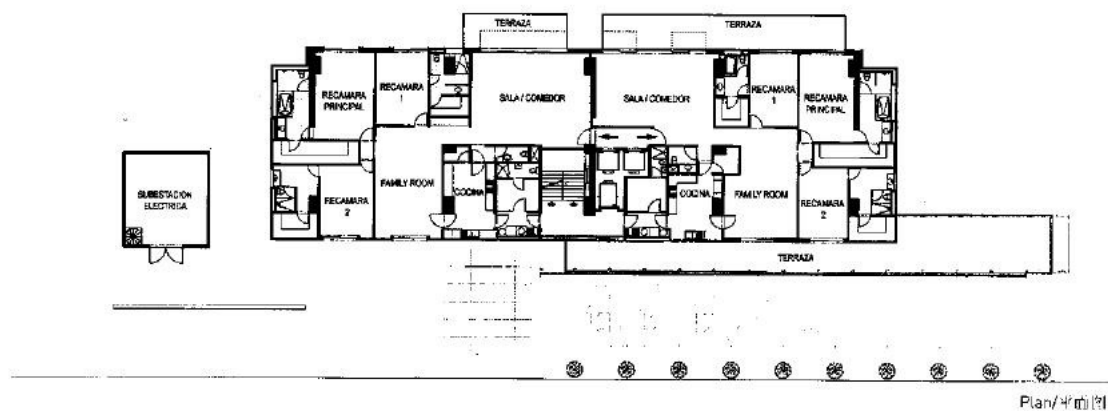
Area/面积: 16,650m²

Photograph/摄影: Sófoeles Hernández

This condominium tower includes 38 apartments. The service areas include a multi-purpose room, paddle tennis court, open swimming pool at the roof garden, lounge, SPA with a two lane lap-pool, jacuzzi, restrooms, dressing room, and a balcony with a fantastic view to the gardens.

Each apartment has 3 bedrooms, all with bathroom and a walk-in closet, dining room, living room, family room, full kitchen, service room; resulting in two types: one of 272.61m² and the other of 268.99m².

All facade covering elements are hanged, attached with screws or staples, making them completely detachable. All these creates a thermo-meteorological acoustic barrier and in consequence this is very energy efficient building. At the same time, this system facilitates façade maintenance and replacement and a convenient access to hydraulic and sanitary installations that go through along the perimeter of the building.



Roof Floor Plan/屋顶平面图

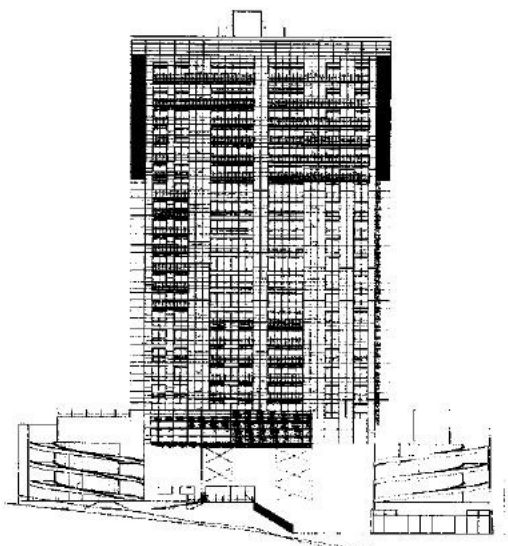
Elevation/立面图

All of the residual water is treated and re-used in garden watering, car wash, and toilets. This building also comprises intelligent systems regarding access control, closed circuit, energy saving lighting controls and lamps.

这栋住宅楼有38套房间。其功能服务设施包括了1个多功能用房, 1个网球场, 屋顶花园上还有1个露天游泳池, 1个休息厅, 1个有着双道水池、按摩浴缸、卫生间和更衣间的水疗室, 还有1个可以看到花园美景的阳台。每套房间的卧室都设有浴室和步入式衣帽间, 同时还设有餐厅、客厅、家庭娱乐室、整体厨房以及机房。公寓共有两种户型, 一种是房间面积为272.61m²的户型, 另一种是房间面积为268.99m²的户型。

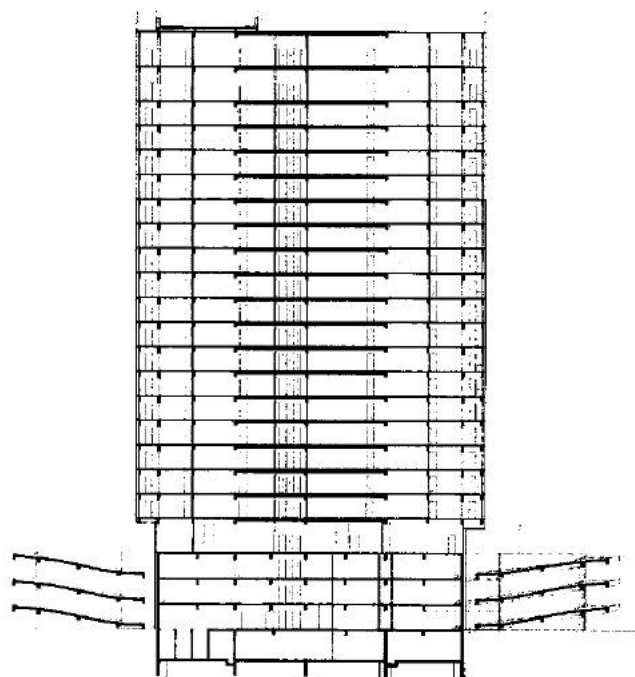
建筑物外墙上的覆盖物都是用螺钉或U形钉外挂安装的, 可拆卸。由于这些设计打造了一个隔热、隔声的屏障, 因此该建筑物非常节能。同时, 这一系统极大地方便了外墙的维护与更换, 并提供了便捷的通道, 以便于建筑物外圈的排水系统与卫生装置的维修。

这里所有的生活污水都会经过处理, 然后用于花园浇花、洗车和厕所冲水等方面。同时, 该建筑物还配有智能门禁系统、闭路电视系统和节能照明控制系统。

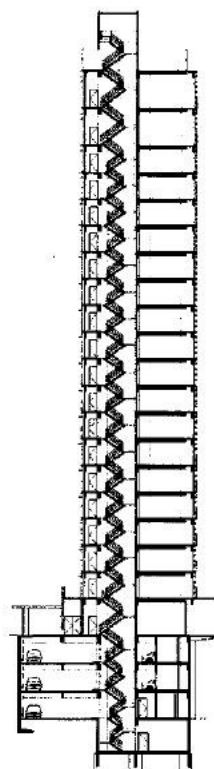


Elevation/立面图

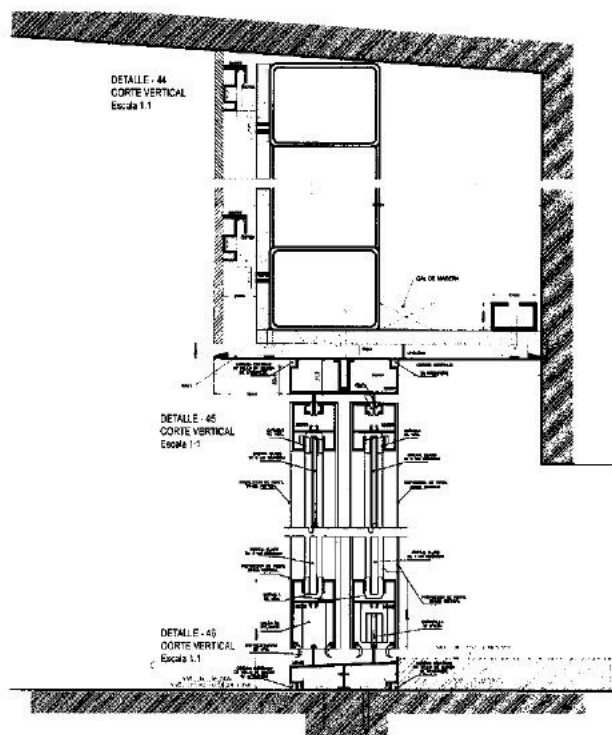
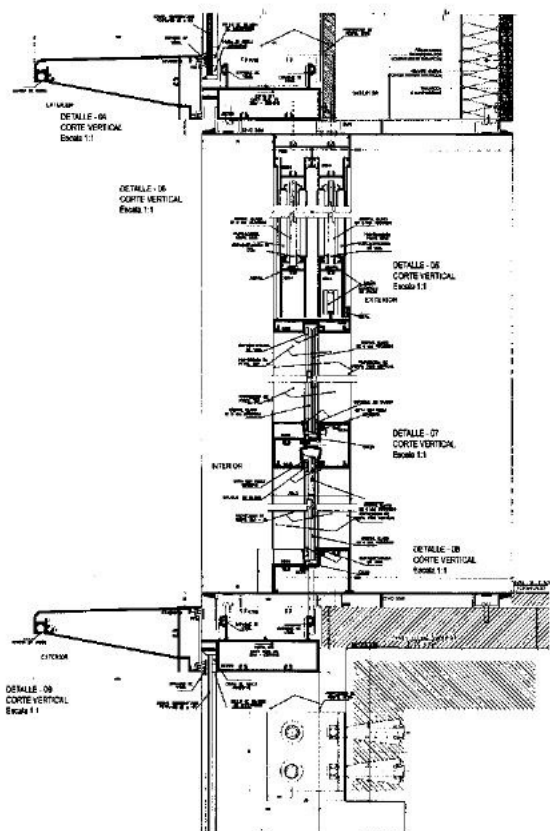




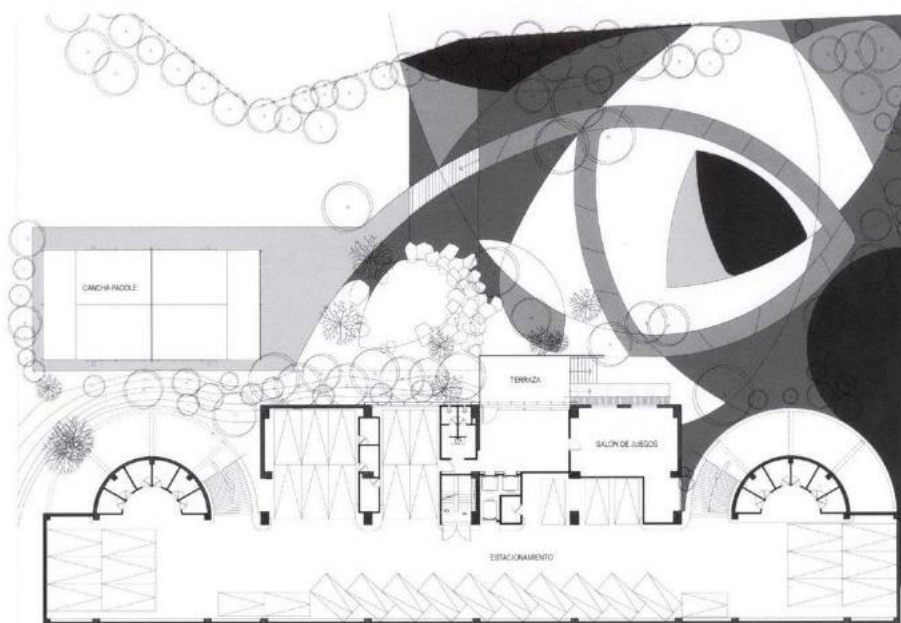
Section/剖面图



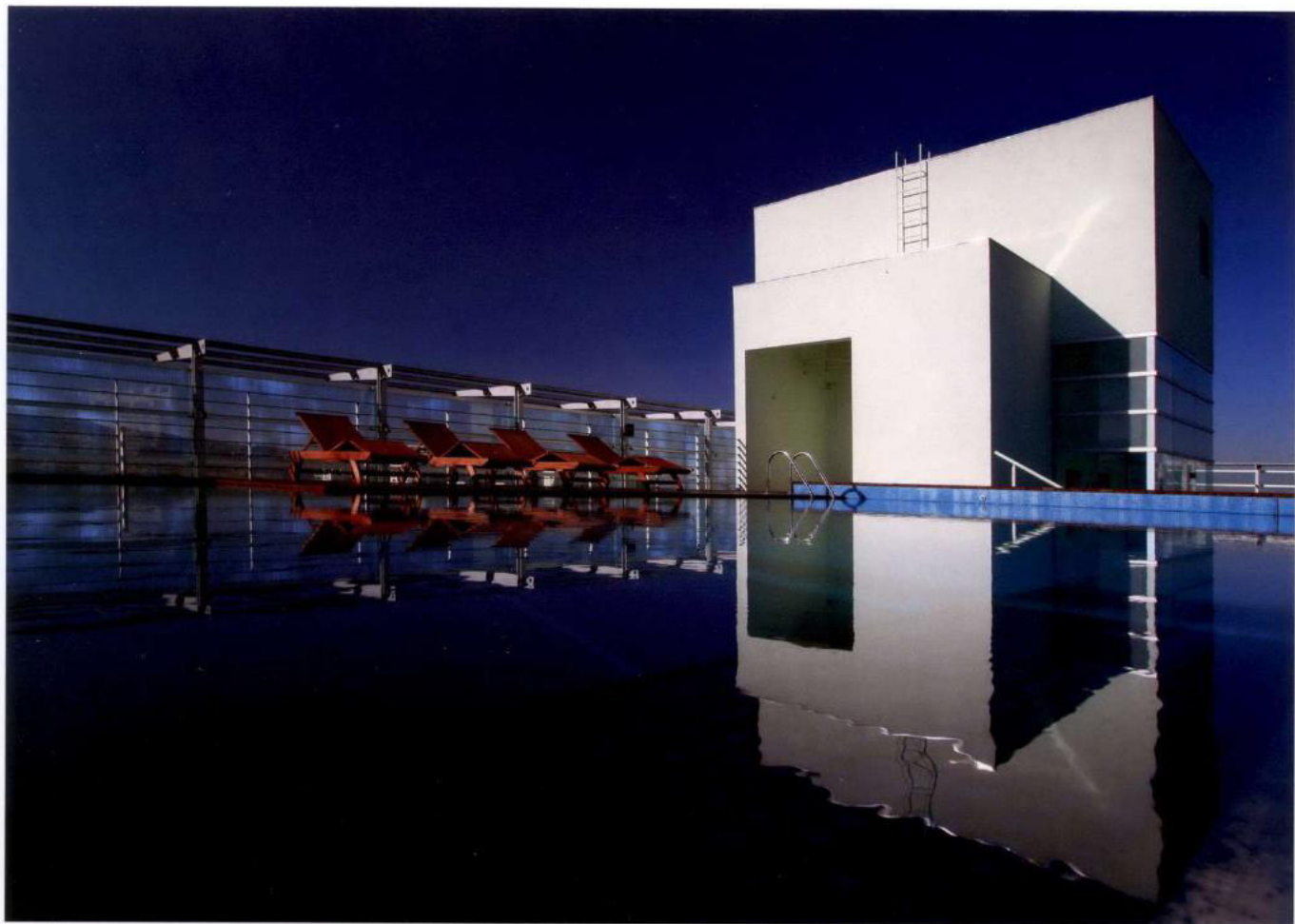
Section/剖面图



Detail/细节图



Garden Plan/花园平面图





Galileo Apartment Building

Architecture Design/建筑设计: Pascal Arquitectos

Project Architect/项目建筑师: Carlos Pascal, Gerard Pascal

Location/地点: Mexico

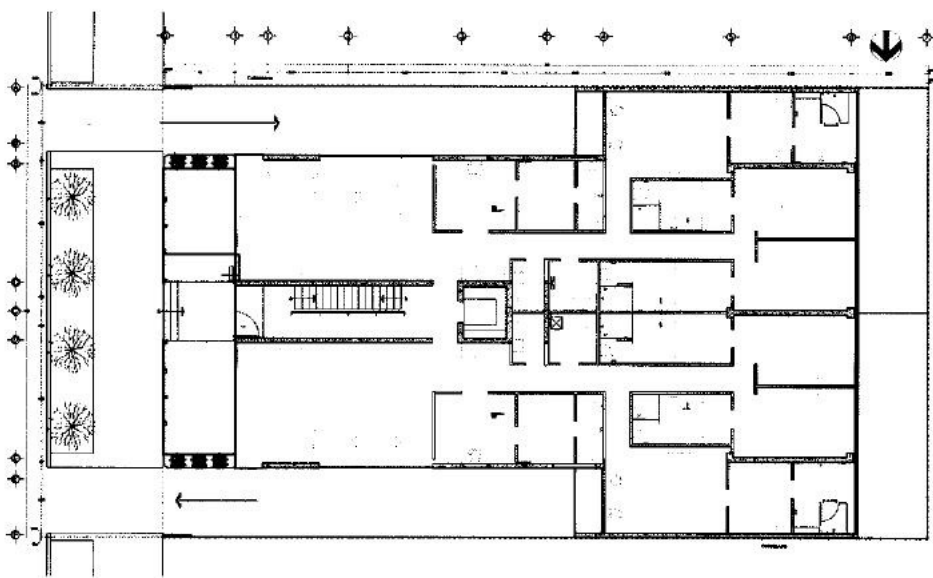
Area/面积: total 1,248.71m²

Photograph/摄影: Sófocles Hernández

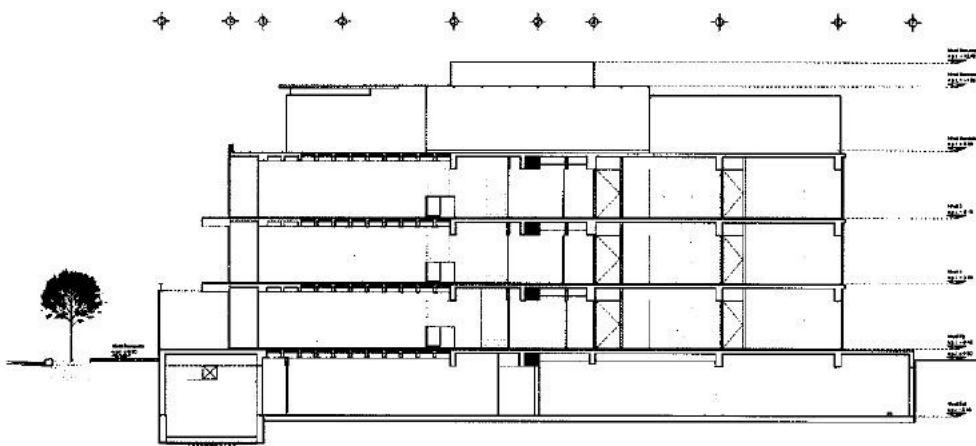
Residential building located in Polanco in which its façade achieves transparency and at the same time privacy by combining different cristal, wood and concrete opacities. A contrasted dialogue with the surrounding constructions takes place, setting as well a guideline towards the modernity of what should be developed in the future; in the inside, all areas are naturally illuminated and ventilated without being exposed to the exterior. The combination of all these elements with the side apparent concrete facades and balconies, breaks up and emphasize the building volume rigidity. The back façade follows the same design tendency although with a different construction system.

The main staircase is also the foyer access of each level to the apartments. Its design comes from the translucent effect intention in order to create the building core. The loose step design, the cristal screen and handrail, and the solid concrete structure, allows light and shadows, increasing the spaciousness sensation.

The roof is used as fifth façade and common area that includes a pool and sunbath area, recreational areas and a gym.

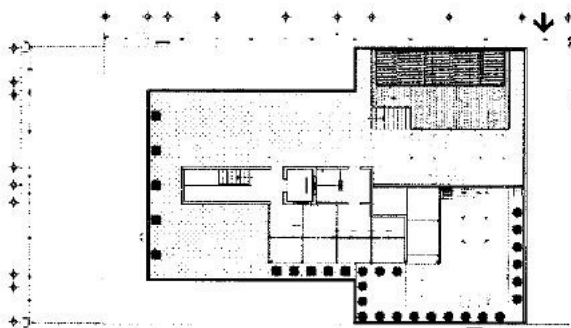


First Floor Plan/ 一层平面图

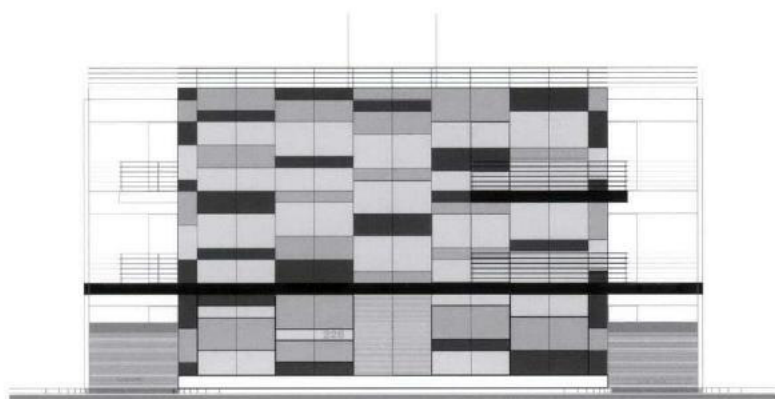


Section/剖面图

该住宅建筑坐落在墨西哥Polanco市，其建筑表面采用了不同类型的水晶玻璃、木材和混凝土等建筑材料，力求营造出一种通透感，同时能有效地保证住房的私密性。别具特色的建筑风格与周围的建筑形成鲜明的对比，该项目的修建为日后新式建筑的发展起到了指引作用。建筑师没有将建筑的室内与室外连通，却实现了自然采光与通风，这些设计元素与混凝土外墙以及阳台结合在一起，视觉上分割了该建筑物的庞大形体，并凸显了建筑特色。虽然建筑外墙背面的结构体系与其他三面不同，但依旧保持了一致的设计风格。建筑内的主楼梯间也可作为通向每层住户的门厅，意将其打造成为该建筑的核心区域。宽敞平缓的楼梯台阶、透明的屏风、栏杆以及坚固的混凝土结构设计，使阳光照进室内形成阴凉，并使室内空间显得更加宽敞。屋顶是该建筑的第五面，建筑师在此设计了露天泳池、阳光浴场、娱乐休闲区和健身区。



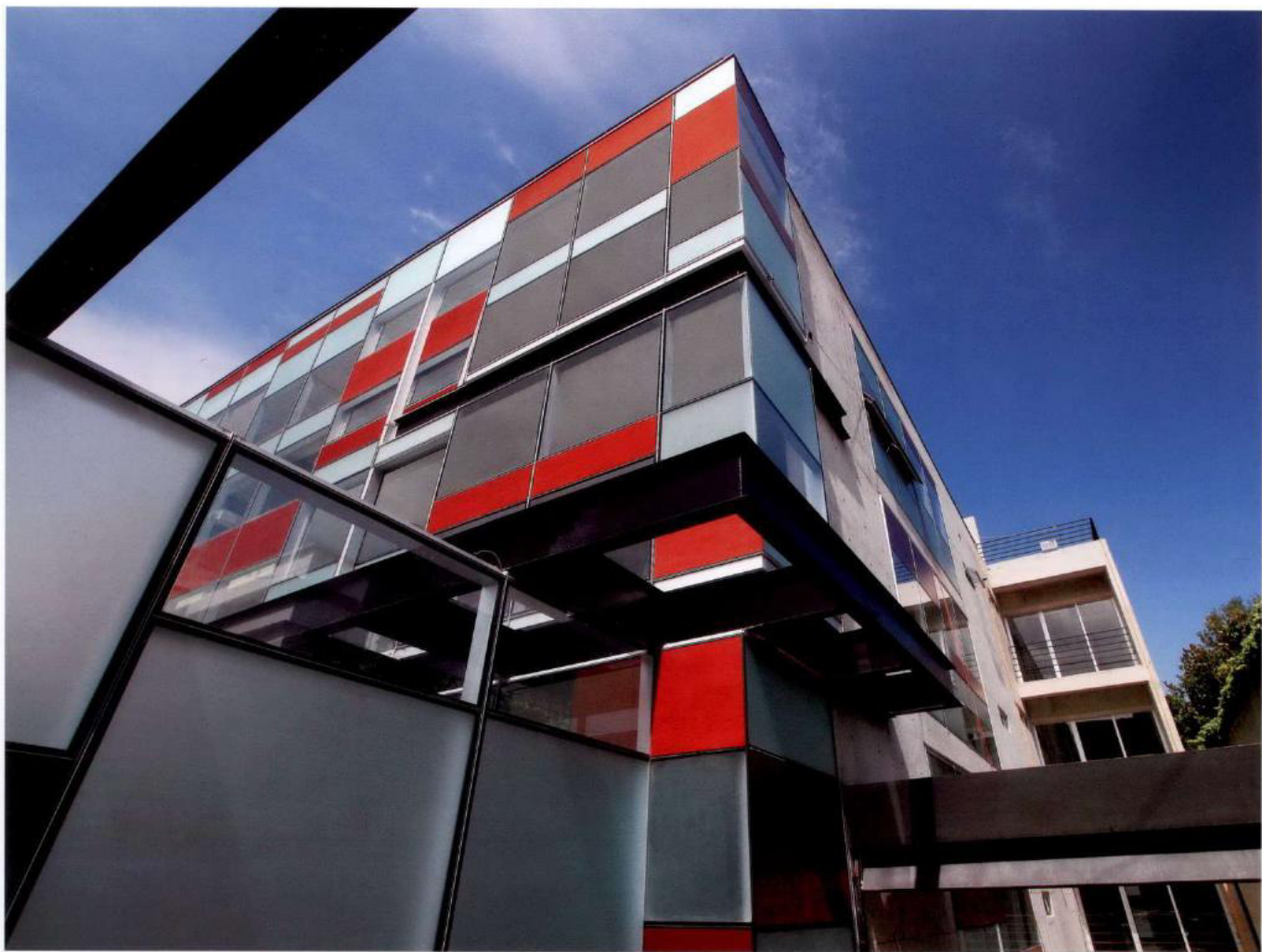
Roof Garden Plan/ 屋顶花园平面图



Elevation/立面图



Detail/细节图





P

ortofino Residential Condominiums

Architecture Design/建筑设计: Pascal Arquitectos

Project Architect/项目建筑师: Carlos Pascal, Gerard Pascal

Location/地点: Mexico

Area/面积: 30,000m²

Photograph/摄影: Jaime Navarro

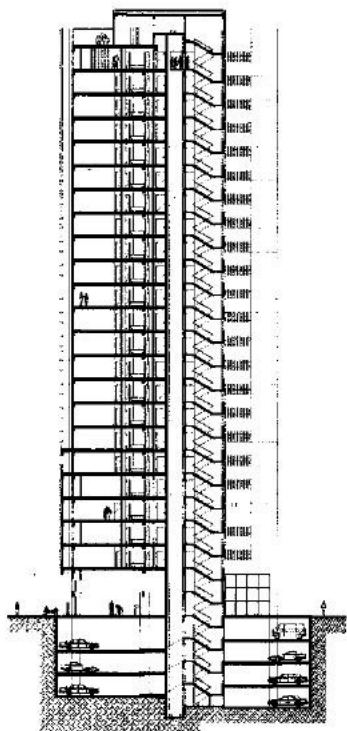
Portofino condominium is located in an exclusive residential area in Mexico City. It occupies a 15,000m² terrain with deep slopes with 30,000m² of construction.

This project includes three apartment towers, two per floor, and a common area with panoramic views. Also, as a complementary service to the complex apartments, it has a club house situated independently from the towers.

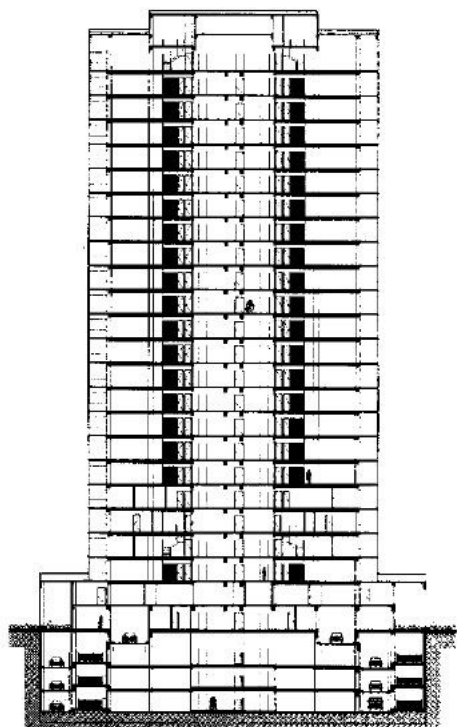
The shape of the towers is symmetrical, like a regular prism, that shows a change of material at the middle of its height, displaying at the beginning beige hindu sandstone and on the upper section white concrete precast, obtaining a lighter visual effect and the urban integration with the rest of the surroundign buildings which are lower and coincides with the ground level.

Each apartment is 450m² containing a living room, a dining room, a kitchen, a family room, services area and three bedrooms with bath and dressing room.

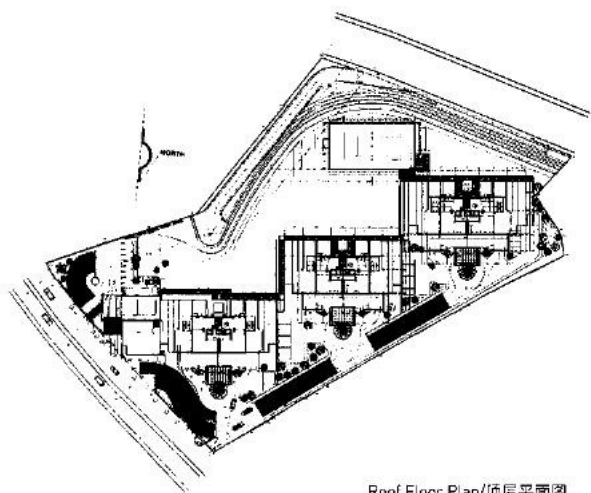
The club house counts with a ballroom for 350 people, a business center, tennis courts, a complete spa, swimming pool, gym, beauty parlor, playground and a small supermarket.



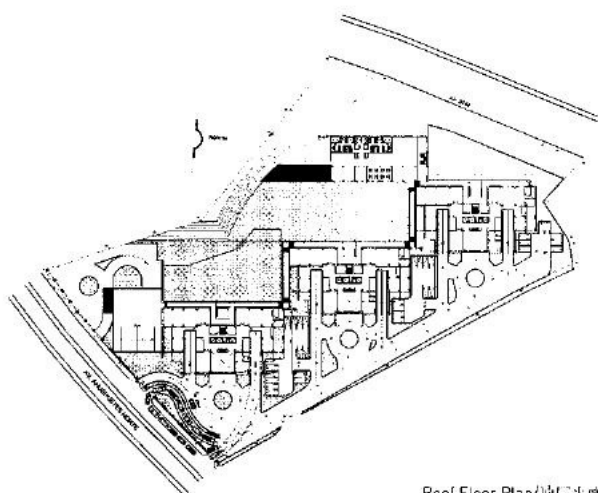
Section/剖面图



Section/剖面图



Roof Floor Plan/顶层平面图



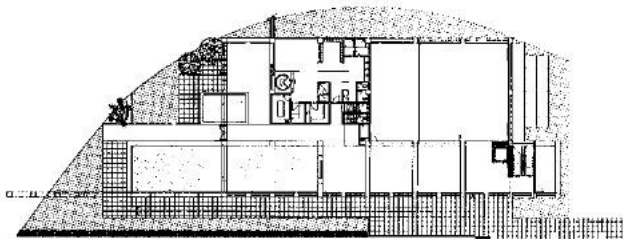
Roof Floor Plan/顶层平面图

该项目位于墨西哥城内一个高档的住宅区内，占地面积约为15 000m²，同时，在该地块的一个大斜坡上还建有3 000m²的建筑。

该项目共建有三栋住宅楼，每层设置两个房间，其公共区域能够饱览住宅区的全景。同时，为了补充综合公寓的服务设施，公寓楼外还设有独立的会所。建筑物的外形很对称，像一个正棱柱体。建筑的底部是米色的印度砂岩，上部是白色的预制混凝土，楼身的中间部分则选用了不同的建筑材料，这样就从视觉上减轻了建筑的沉重感，使其能够与周围较低的建筑一起融入到当地的景观之中。

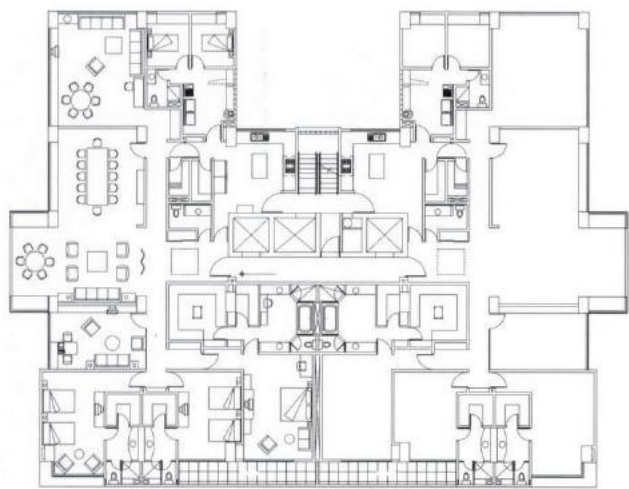
每套房间的面积为450m²，设有1间客厅、1间餐厅、1个厨房、1个家庭娱乐室、服务区和3间配有浴室和更衣室的卧室。

会所建筑设有一个能够容纳350人的舞厅、商业中心、小型的超市、完备的水疗设施、游泳池、健身房、网球场、美容院和娱乐场。

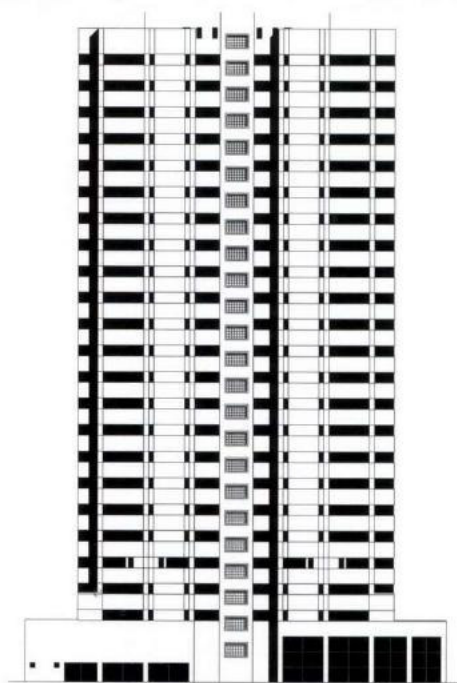


Club House Plan/俱乐部平面图



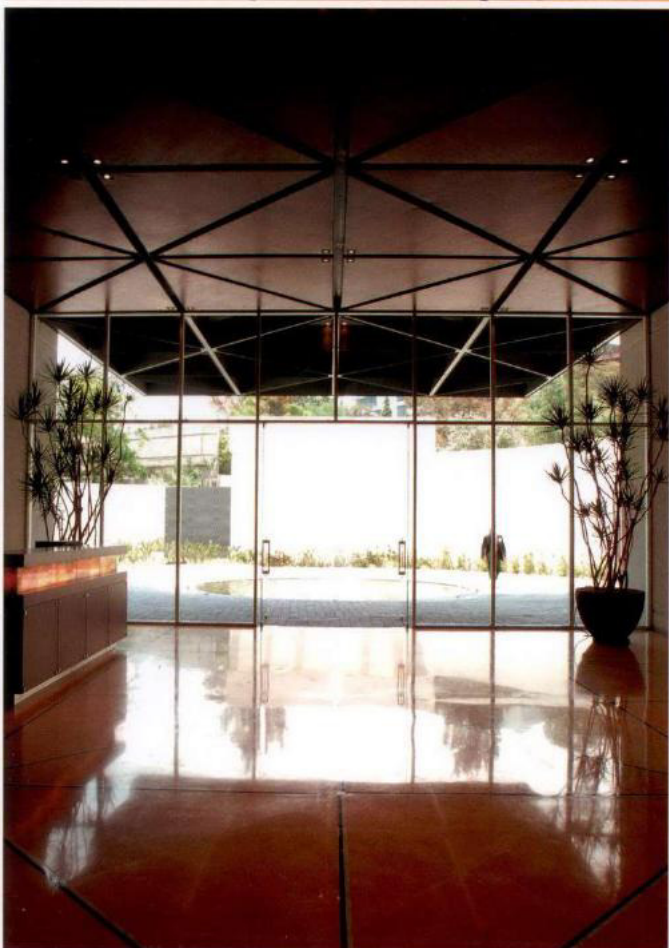


Plan/平面图



Elevation/立面图







Puerta del Sol Towers

Architecture Design / 建筑设计: Gilberto L. Rodríguez/GLR arquitectos

Project Architect / 项目建筑师: Gilberto L. Rodríguez

Location / 地点: Monterrey, Nuevo León, Mexico

Area / 面积: 58,200m²

Photograph / 摄影: Alejandro Rodríguez, Felipe Dorado

This project, located in a large development area within the urban sprawl of the city of Monterrey, offers a mixed use complex with 300 apartments, 6,000m² of commerce, and 2,500m² of offices.

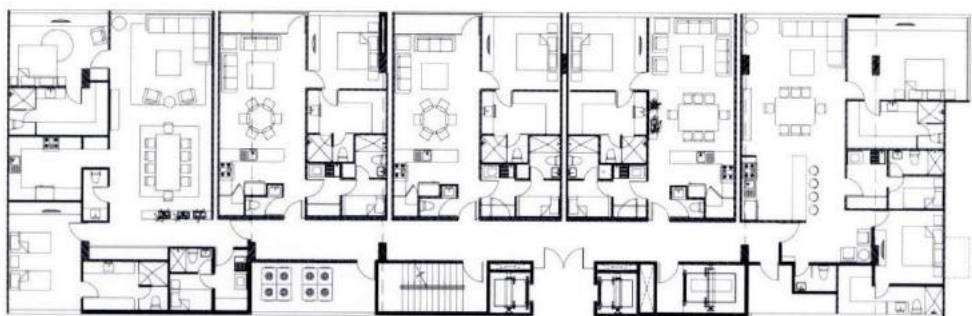
The intention in this project was to locate the commercial premises in the first two levels, facing the Puerta del Sol Avenue, while the offices were located in the third level. The body of this premises and offices is detached from the apartment building by an inner vehicular circulation. This way, the different areas that conform the complex are separated, even the parking zone.

The first floors of the complex, will lodge the biggest apartments and these will have access to the natural garden and the waterfall that's been proposed in the area. The arrangement of apartments in the towers, however, was created considering that the penthouses would be located the upper levels, while the rest of the apartments would





Section/剖面图



Typical Plan/户型图

be placed in the lower levels of the building. The smaller the apartment, the lower the level.

The location of the towers within the site was determined by phasing of the project. The first phase would be the higher tower of apartments, and all of the commercial areas. The second phase would be the middle tower and the offices. The final phase would be the smaller tower.

The skin of the towers facade, with its main material being precast concrete, is put together by a window pattern based in five different modules, arranged randomly to create a certain rhythm in the composition.

该项目作为一个位于墨西哥蒙特雷市扩建城区的大型住宅区项目，包括了300个住宅单元、6 000m²的商业区以及2 500m²的办公区，是一个多功能综合性建设项目。

在该项目中，建筑物的一、二层部分正对着Puerta del Sol大街，被规划为商业区，第三层则被设计为办公区。建筑师通过设计一个内部的车道，使商业区与办公区与公寓部分分离。同时，建筑师还进一步划分了项目的不同区域，即使是停车区域，也被独立出来。

建筑的首层，将设置为数目众多的居住单元，居住单元可以直通美丽的公共花园，在这片区域中还将规划建造一座小型瀑布。建筑师在顶层设置了大户型的房间，其余的房间则按照面积越小、楼层越低的方式进行排布。

该项目的塔楼将分期建设。较高的公寓住宅塔楼与所有的商业区将属于第一期建设阶段，而中高的塔楼与办公区则属于第二期建设阶段，较低的那栋塔楼将会在第三期建设阶段完成。

塔楼外观的主要材料选用了预制的混凝土，并配以五种不同模块的窗户式样，看似随意的布局，实际上却展示出建筑物错落有致的外观造型。



Section/剖面图





Plan/平面图





Urbania

Architecture Design/建筑设计: Gilberto L. Rodríguez/GLR arquitectos

Project Architect/项目建筑师: Gilberto L. Rodríguez

Location/地点: Monterrey, Nuevo León, Mexico

Area/面积: 12,873m²

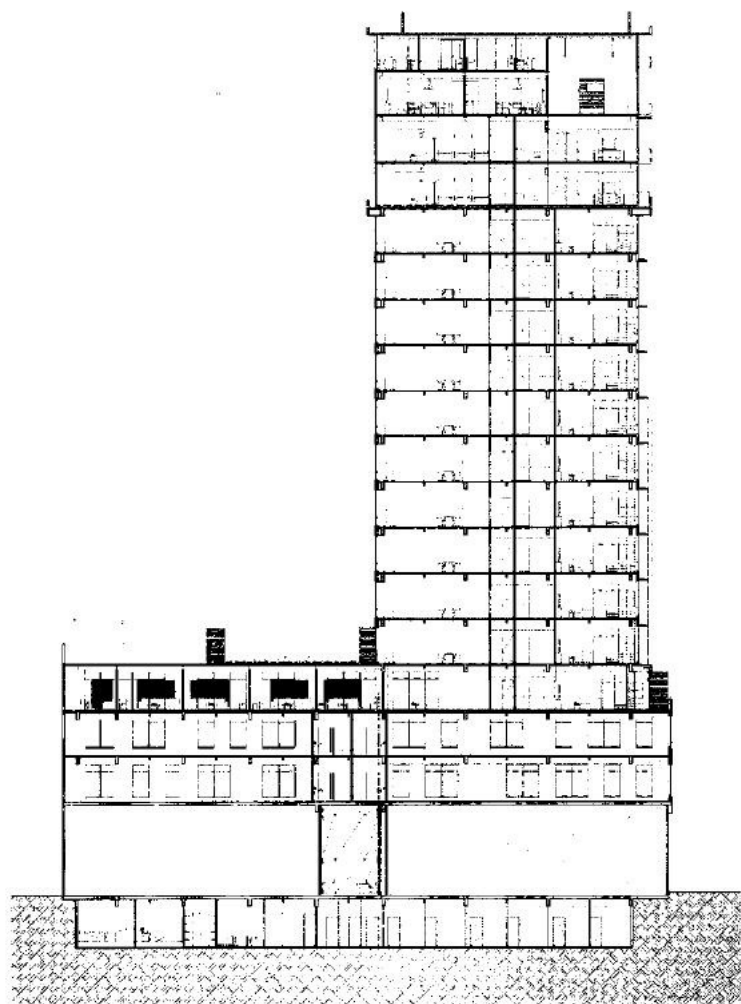
Photograph/摄影: Jorge Taboada

Urbania is an urban recycling project located in downtown Monterrey. The task was to work with a building that used to house the old headquarters of the "Monterrey-New York Life" insurance company.

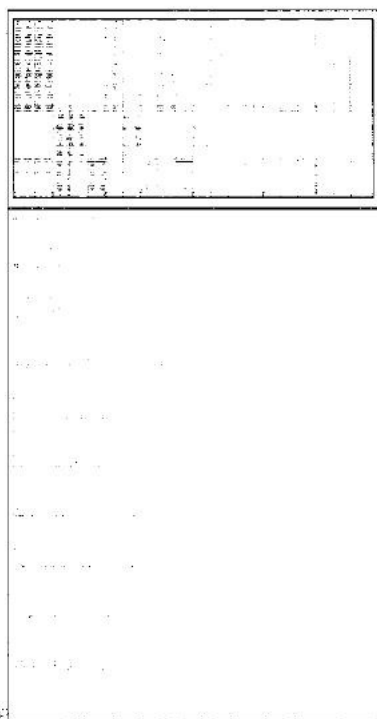
Originally built in the late fifties, this building was converted into a rental residential project, with 130 units ranging from 500 to 1,650 square feet each.

The building underwent an extensive transformation in both its interior and rooftop. Four new light structure floors were added over the existing fifteen stories, providing a new crowning to the building.

Levels 1 and 2 kept their commercial use. The rest of the structure and the original brick façades were carefully restored due to the building's architectural value as a fine example of mid-twentieth century modern architecture. The character of the building was partially maintained by leaving all of the ceilings with the original fifty-year-old exposed concrete.



Section/剖面图



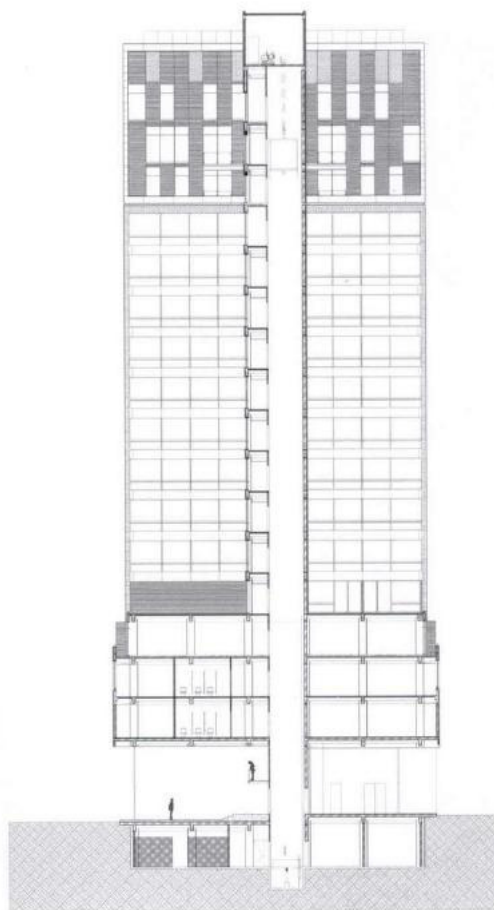
Elevation/立面图

In addition to the apartments and commerce, the building contains certain amenities such as a social lounge, terrace and fitness center on the 16th floor. Urbania will bring life back to a largely neglected zone that had slowly been abandoned by former downtown residents. It also bets on public transportation, since it is located in a pedestrian area close to restaurants, shops, cafes, and bus and subway stations.

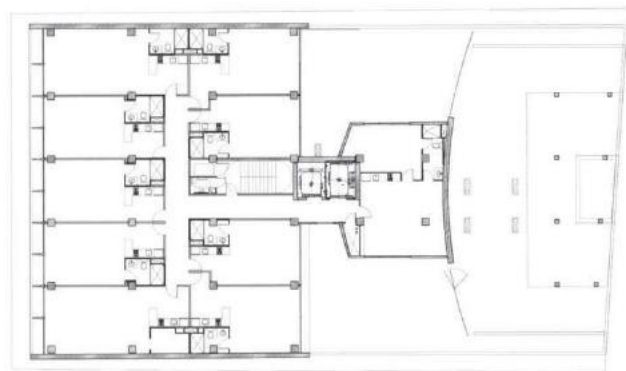
这是墨西哥蒙特雷市中心区的一个改造项目，旨在将一栋原有的旧建筑修葺一新。在此之前，“蒙特雷-纽约生活”保险公司的总部曾坐落于此。该建筑物始建于20世纪50年代晚期，曾一度被用做租赁式住宅，设有130个居住单元，面积从46m²到153m²不等。

这栋建筑物的改造主要集中在建筑物室内与屋顶两大部分。建筑师在现有的15层建筑结构之上增设了4个轻型的新屋顶，使该建筑呈现出一个崭新的面貌。建筑物的第一层与第二层仍作为商用。由于该建筑物作为20世纪中期的建筑典范，有着深远的建筑研究价值，因此其余的楼层设计与原有的砖墙外观被精心地保留下来。然而，建筑物的天花板和外露的水泥墙，由于年久失修，建筑师不得不对其进行改造。

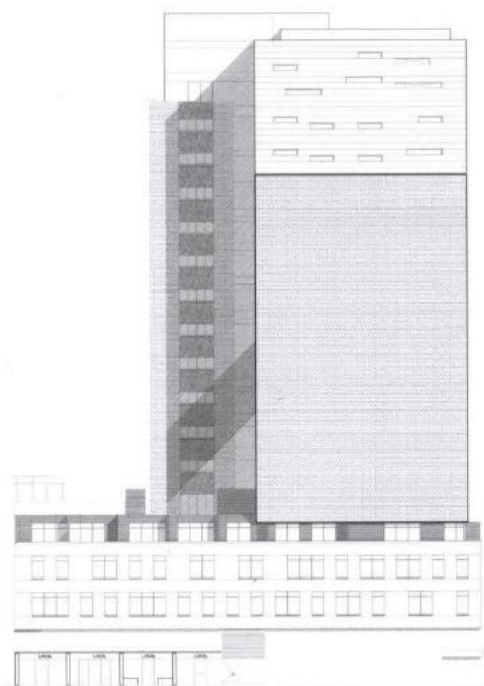
Urbania项目的建成，使这片逐渐被当地居民遗忘的区域又重新获得了生命。该区域设有步行商业区、餐馆、商店、咖啡店、车站以及地铁站等城市功能设施，便利的交通将进一步保证该区域的顺利发展。



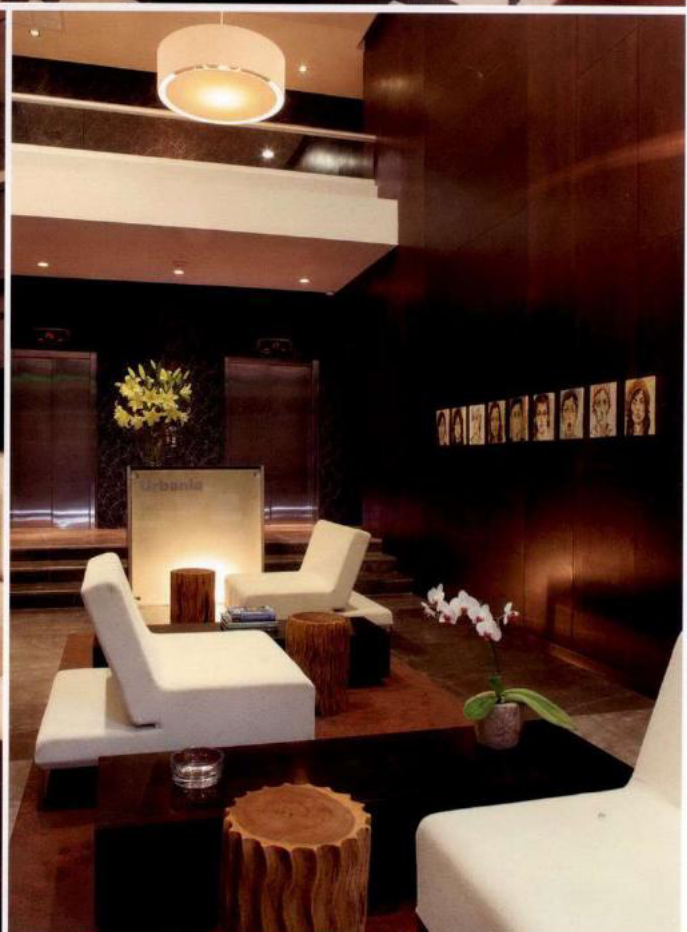
Section/剖面图



Plan/平面图



Elevation/立面图





12 Degrees

Architecture Design/建筑设计: Core Architects Inc

Project Architect/项目建筑师: Charles Gane

Location/地点: Toronto, ON, Canada

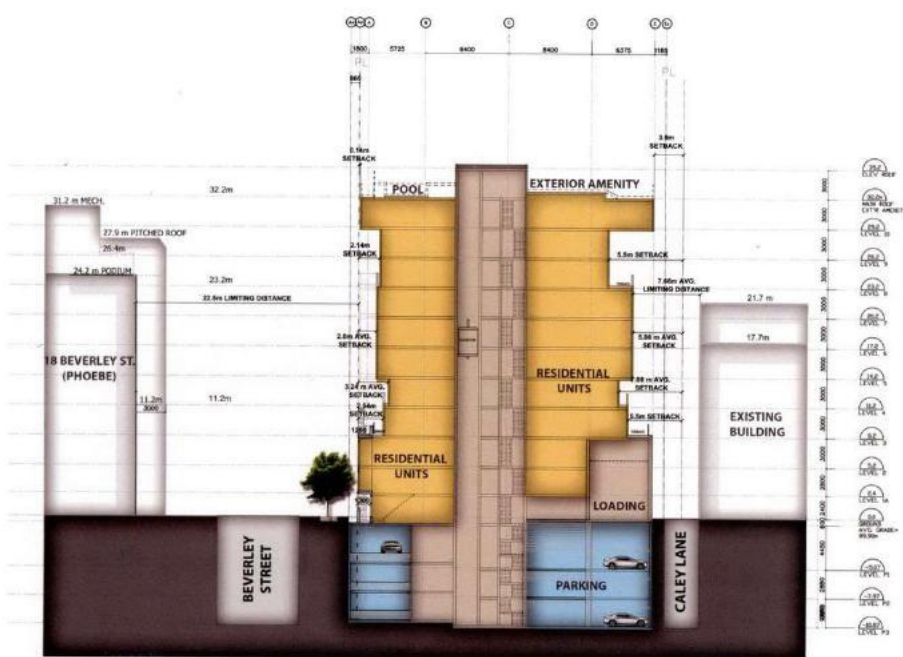
Area/面积: total gfa 8,000m²

This boutique residence, steps from Queen Street West, 12 Degrees is an 11 storey/ 90 unit structure inspired by the collective creativity of Toronto's Grange neighborhood, including the Frank Gehry's revised Art Gallery of Ontario (AGO) and Will Alsop's Ontario College of Art and Design (OCAD).

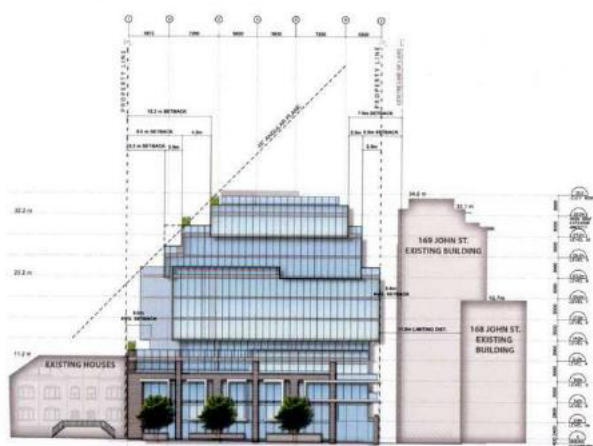
Intimate in size but awesome in energy, tall limestone piers create a rhythm the mimics that of the antique house-fronts up and down the street.

The façade starts its climb to the 11th storey tamely enough, with five two-storey townhouses. The unusual and dramatic play with residential volumes distinguishes this residence from other downtown projects. A glassy four-storey horizon of condominiums canters 12 Degrees off the building's north-south axis. It corrects the orientation to the street, going upward in a sequence of great stacked blocks that are roofed with a terrace and seasonal swimming pool.

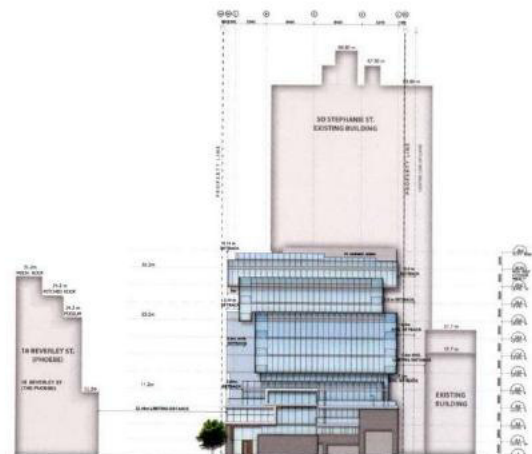
The development also introduces 2 and 3 bedroom suites, offering the opportunity for families to live in the vibrant downtown core of Toronto. The complex has 10 3-bedroom suites and 20 2-bedroom suites providing for more than singles and couples to live in the heart of gallery and club district.



Section/剖面图



Section/剖面图

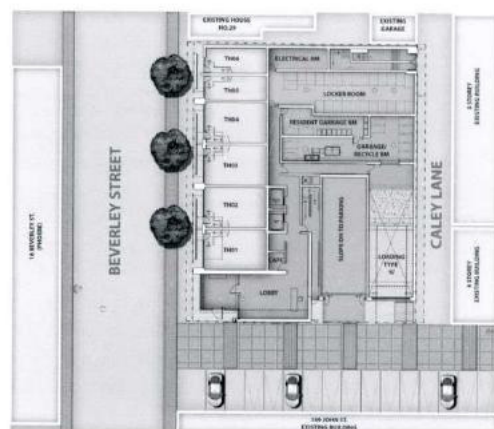


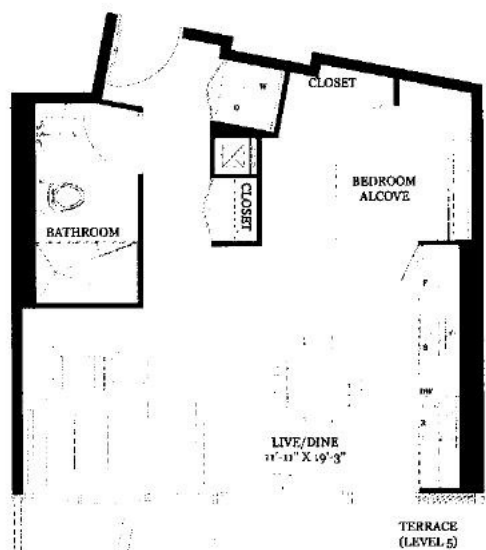
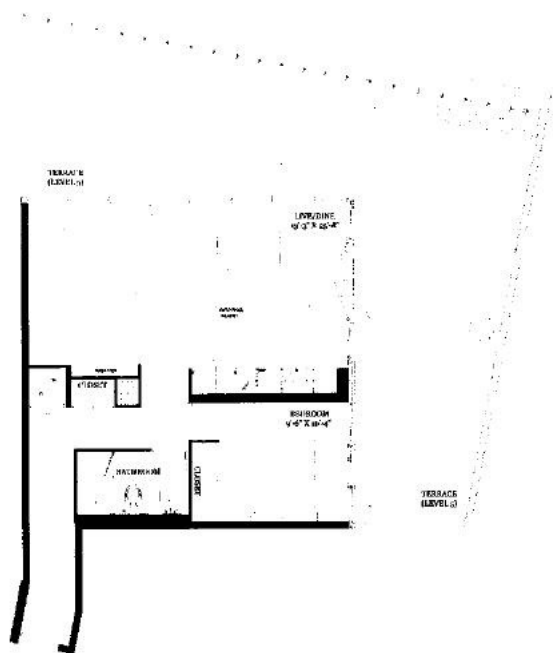
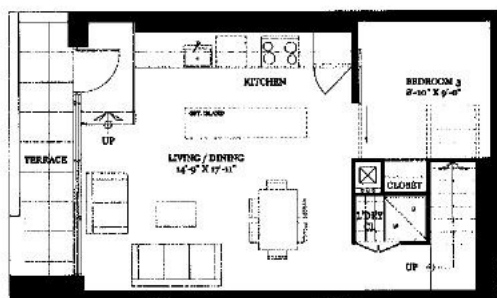
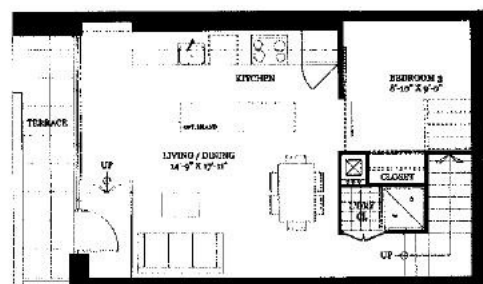
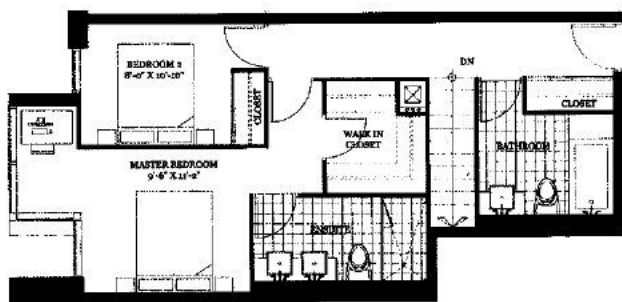
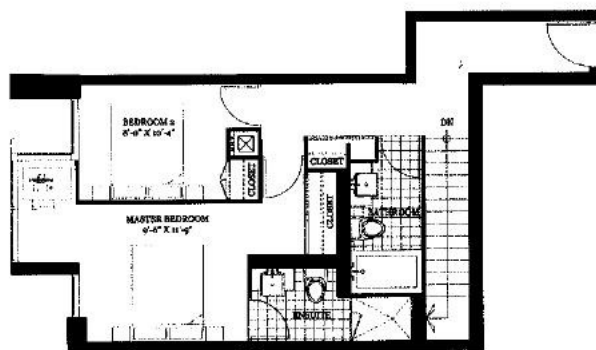
Section/剖面图

12 Degree项目是Queen西大街附近的小型住宅项目，建有11层，总共有90个住宅单元，其设计灵感源自临近的多伦多市著名的庄园，这个庄园有著名建筑师Frank Gehry翻新设计的安大略湖艺术画廊（AGO）和建筑师Will Alsop设计的安大略湖艺术设计学院（OCAD）。

该建筑物仅有11层，其中设有5个双层联排住宅，独特的外观造型使其成为一个区别于周边建筑的住宅项目。在该建筑物的第四层，建筑师设置了一排具有玻璃外墙的住宅单元，其方位设置稍稍偏离了该建筑的南北轴心，位置的偏差值是根据临街的方位测算出的，这样的设计使建筑结构错落有致。建筑师还在这些部分特地设计了露台和露天泳池。

设计师设计了两室和三室的户型，这样就满足了大家庭住在多伦多市中心区的需求。该项目总共有10个三室，20个两室的住宅单元，不仅可以满足单身和一对夫妻的家庭需求，还为拥有更多家庭成员的家庭住在繁华的市区提供了条件。





Typical Plan/户型图





455 Adelaide

Architecture Design/建筑设计: Core Architects Inc

Project Architect/项目建筑师: Charles Gane

Location/地点: Toronto, ON, Canada

Area/面积: total gfa 11,148m²

Photograph/摄影: Paul Orenstein

This residential condominium project is 10-storey high and includes 8 sky penthouses, 24 upper and lower penthouses, 61 new lofts, and 10 modern glass townhouses. The 120,000 square foot development has been designed with elements at a grand scale that refers to the robust unselfconscious early industrial architecture of the surrounding buildings. Huge floor-to-ceiling windows and sliding glass doors look out onto spectacular park and city views. The basic 'L' shaped plan of the overall building is a simple armature that provides a backdrop for the presentation of a variety of architectural elements including concrete shear walls, canopies, and projecting stair towers.

This project is part of the transformation of Toronto's 19th century warehouse district into a vibrant live-work neighborhood. Located west of the needle trade's famed Spadina Avenue on Adelaide Street West, 455 mediates between the simple masonry volumes of warehouses and modern glassy residential buildings. The ambition of this project



is to make a modern community of residences, new lofts, sky penthouses and modern townhouses where the residents share a peaceful protected garden that is in the middle of a busy city. We believe that architecture such as this is part of a comprehensive environmentally sustainable movement whose benefits to the environment supercede many LEEDS certified buildings. Architecture like this project at 455 Adelaide Street makes urban living a pleasant experience, and encourages greater levels of urban density by demonstrating that a high quality life can be lead in a well-designed multi-residential building in the middle of the city.

In this project we strived to bring the same level of design ambition often found in single-family houses to the lobby and surrounding outdoor space of this residential condominium. This building is formed to provide a protective shield around a landscaped atrium/garden. This peaceful crisply detailed space has been equipped to include a stand of birch trees, stone-lined reflective pool of water and fountain, and an ambitious sculpture garden.

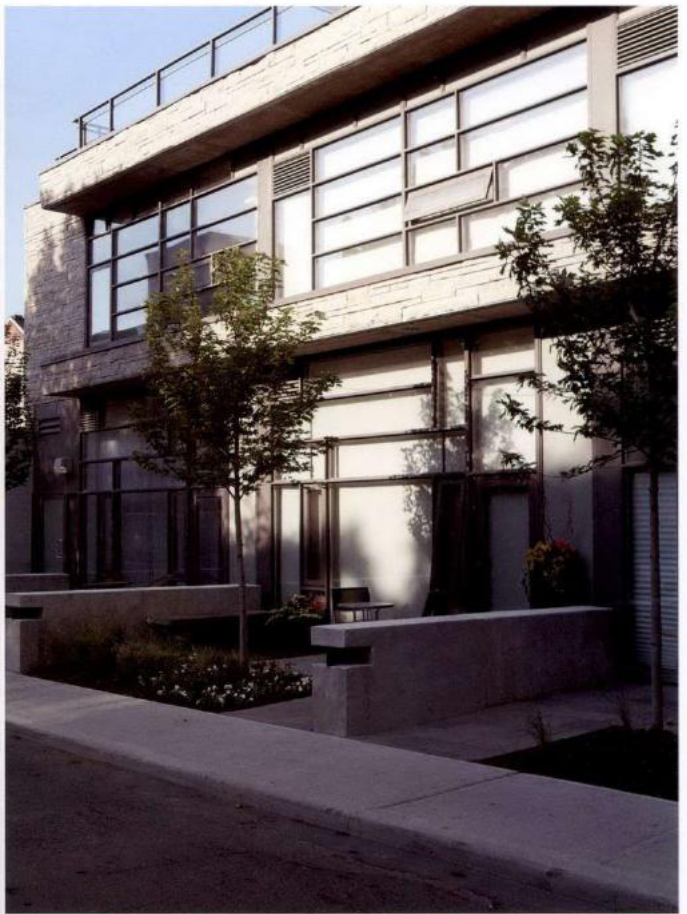
该住宅项目建有10层，包括8个超高的顶层公寓，24个中高层和低层的顶层公寓，61个复式公寓以及10个现代的联排住宅。该项目占地面积为111 148m²，鉴于周围早期工业时代的建筑物有着粗犷自然的建筑风格，建筑师预先建造一

栋风格大气的建筑物。巨大的落地窗以及滑动式玻璃门的设计，可以使住户领略到公园和城市的美好景致。建筑整体采用了一个简单的L形造型，与其多种复杂的建筑设计元素形成了鲜明的对比，凸显了混凝土剪力墙、天篷和高耸的塔楼。

作为19世纪多伦多市著名的仓库区，该区域正逐步转化为工作区和住宅区，该项目正是其中的一部分，位于以定制服装闻名的Spadina大街西侧，Adelaide西大街的455号。建筑师将其外形设计为介于简单的仓库与现代住宅楼之间的一种形态，力求为这里的住户创造出一个现代化的社区，使其拥有多种居住类型的同时，能够在繁华的中心城区享有一个独立的宁静花园。这样的住宅，将有助于营造一个可持续的整体环境，这些举措势必要超越现有LEED(能源与环境设计先导)认证的建筑设计理念，并成为日后的发展趋势。像该项目这样的建筑物，为众多城市居民打造一个宜人的生活环境。项目以其精心的设计规划，在市中心实现了高品质的生活方式，引领了城市密集型住宅的发展方向。

建筑师希望能够在这么庞大的公寓建筑中，实现独栋式住宅的生活方式，使住户们拥有独立的门厅与相应的户外空间。根据此构想，建筑师还设计了一个景致优美的中庭花园，并将其围合起来，再栽种一片桦树林，还设置了一个用石头堆砌而成的喷水池和一个生机盎然的小花园。







DIA

Architecture Design/建筑设计: Core Architects Inc

Project Architect/项目建筑师: Babak Eslahjou

Location/地点: North York, ON, Canada

Area/面积: total gfa 11,520m²

Photograph/摄影: Paul Orenstein

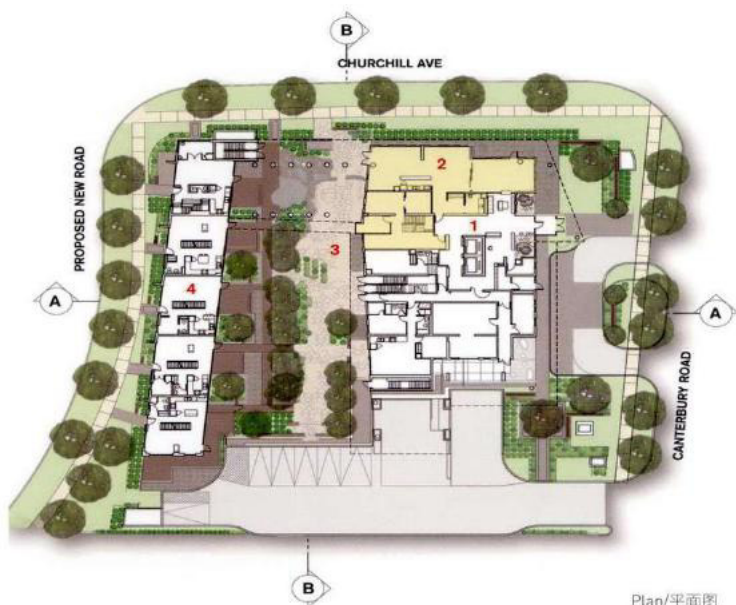
The project is intended to resemble a small community or precinct, offering many choices for living including suites and lofts in a podium and an 18-storey tower as well as grade-related two-storey townhouses. The consequent form appropriately mixes low-rise, mid-rise and hi-rise masses on one block, creating a microcosm of the ideal mixed community of which it is a part. The distribution of building mass produces a variegated array of forms, a simulacrum of the accretive aggregation of forms that constitute the physical presence of the city itself.

Dia has been designed to provide distinctive types of public and private spaces. The project is conceived to form an urban courtyard that is both protected by the built form and secured for the enjoyment and use of its residents. Landscaped and paved as a quiet, restful place, it suggests both a connection to outdoor living as well as subtly refers to the ideal of the restful garden.

Around this contemplative courtyard garden, there are three types of residential formats: townhouses, lofts and a tower. The townhouses are from a low edge on the west side.



Elevation/立面图



Plan/平面图

The lofts soar over the courtyard entry and extend to the east while at the same time framing the entry to the tower.

The massing is meant to both blend with the scale of existing houses as well as provide for a comfortable pedestrian environment. At the same time, we have achieved a respectable urban density of 6.5 GFAR, which if continued in other parts of this area would allow for numbers of residents sufficient to support mass transit and a variety of other sustainable urban conditions.

DIA项目旨在打造一个小型的社区环境。建筑物共计18层，设有一个墩座，墩座之上是一栋塔楼建筑，包含套房、复式公寓以及双层的联排住宅。这个项目由低层、中高层以及高层的建筑体组合而成，创造了一种配套设施齐全的小型社区环境。实际上，该项目只是整个社区项目的一小部分。建筑师通过巧妙的布局使该项目呈现出富于变化的外观，其高低错落的建筑造型，构成了都市里独特的风景。

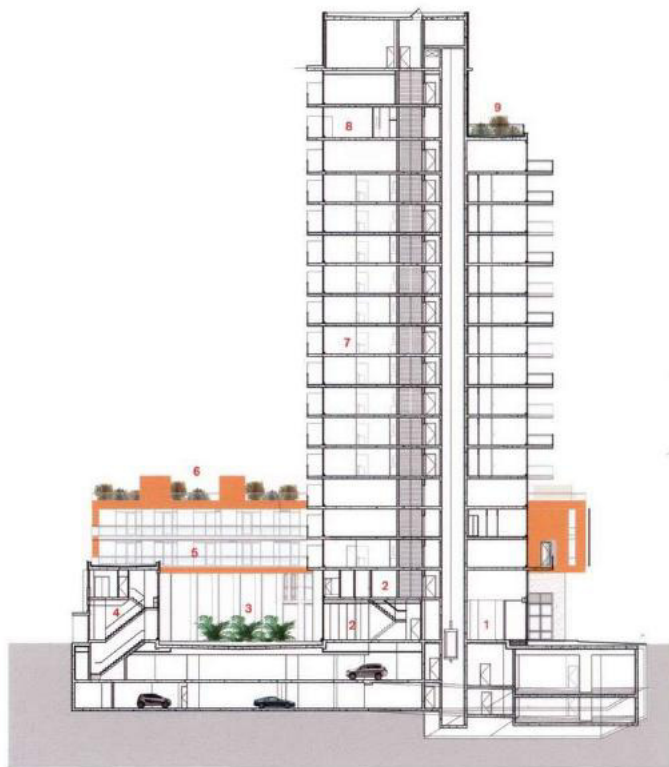
建筑师为该项目设计出多种姿态的公共和私人空间，并设计出一个城市深处的小庭院，庭院由建筑物围合起来，供住户们休闲娱乐使用。建筑师还在这片区域铺设了道路，并进行了绿化设计，使其成为一个宁静的休闲场所，既为人们的户外活动提供了场地，也打造了一个休闲娱乐的花园。

围绕着这个宁静的花园庭院，建筑师布置了三种不同的住宅户型：联排住宅、复式公寓和塔楼式住宅。其中，联排住宅建在设计用地西侧的一个地势较低的区域；复式公寓位于庭院入口之上，并向东延伸，并在复式公寓中构建出了通向塔楼的入口。

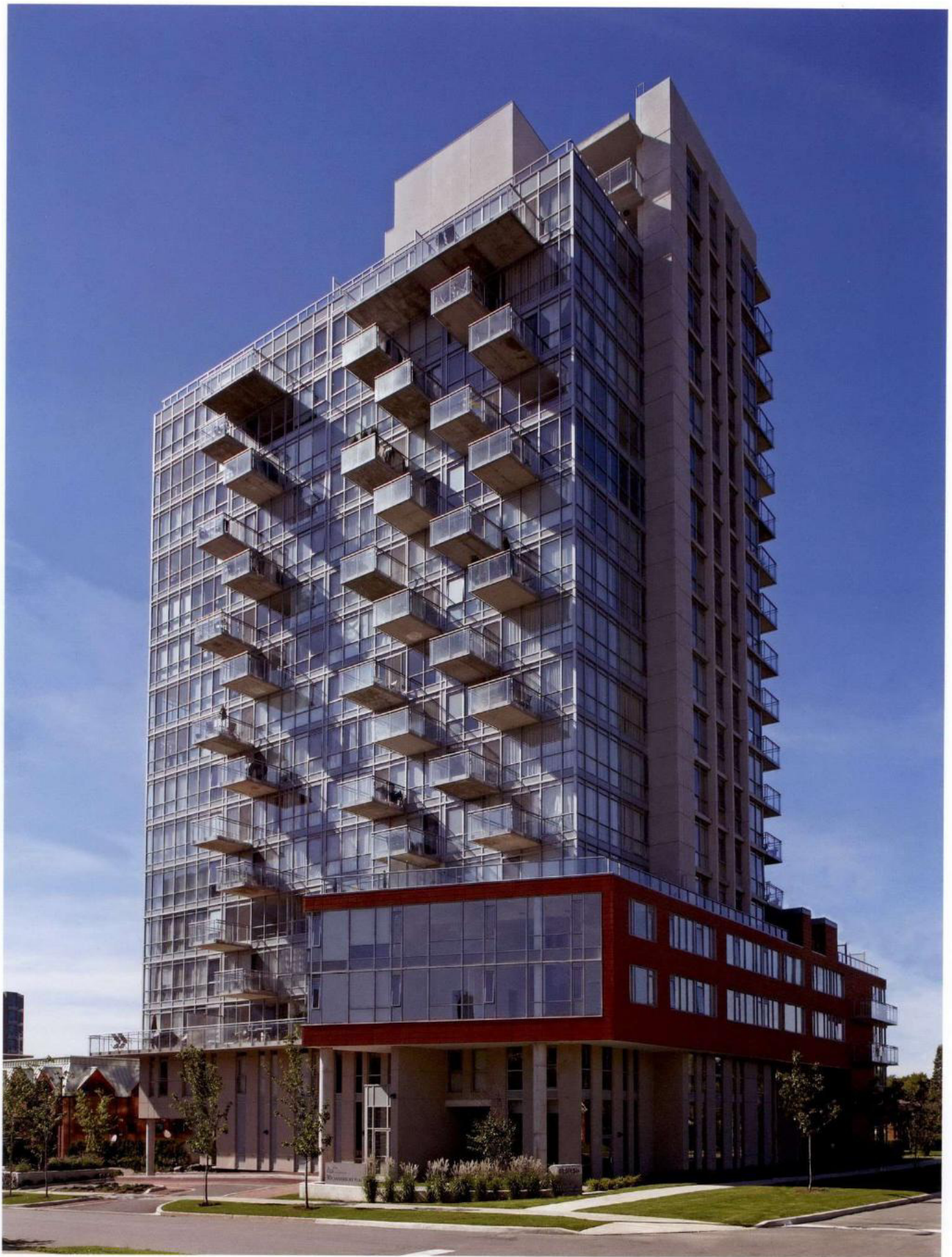
该项目的设计布局，旨在将建筑与周边建筑融为一体，并为住户提供一个舒适的散步的环境。与此同时，该区域内的人口密度已达到城市规划的基本水平。如果周边其他的项目也规划同样的人口居住密度，那么不久的将来这里就会修建起大型的公共交通设施和其他的城市配套设施。



1. LOBBY
2. AMENITY SPACE
3. COURTYARD
4. TOWNHOUSES
5. LOFTS
6. LOFT ROOF GARDEN
7. TOWER UNITS
8. PENTHOUSE
9. PENTHOUSE GARDEN



Section/剖面图





Elevation/立面图



Elevation/立面图







East Market Lofts

Architecture Design/建筑设计: Core Architects Inc

Project Architect/项目建筑师: Deni Poletti

Location/地点: Ottawa, Canada

Area/面积: total gfa 32,422m²

Photograph/摄影: Paul Orenstein

The first large-scale residential development in Ottawa's trendy Byward Market, the East Market is a three-phase, 350,000 sq. ft. complex which includes loft-style residences, residential flats, a residential tower and Mews-style units, all sitting above a contiguous two-level, below-grade parking garage. Approximately 400 units range from 500 sq. ft to 1500 sq. ft and feature premium 10' ceilings.

The buildings' Phase 1 -11-storey tower (at York and Cumberland streets), Phase 2 -14-storey tower (at George and Cumberland streets) and Phase 3 - 22-storey tower (on George Street), provides most units with corner glazing to capture maximum natural lighting and take advantage of the spectacular views of the city including the Parliament Buildings, the Ottawa and Rideau rivers.

The complex is a modernist interpretation of industrial building design, which is in keeping with the market's character. Extensive glass is used in the units to marry the interior with the surrounding community. Utilizing a large amount of glass permits the buildings to come alive at nightfall maximizing the light of the interior spaces.

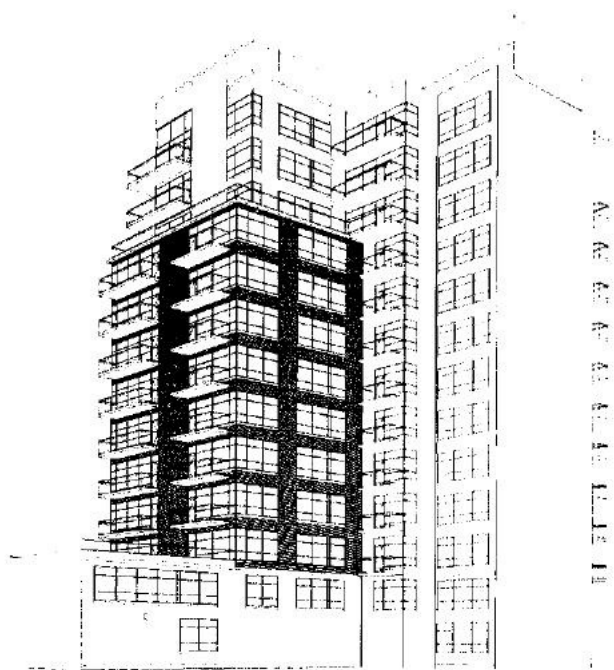


Elevation/立面图

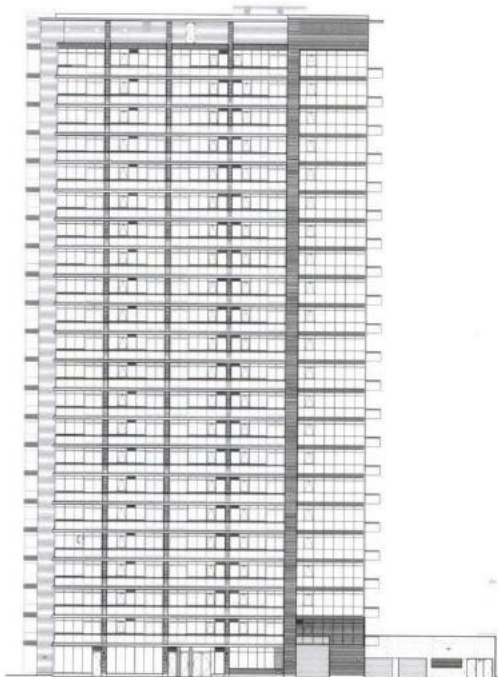
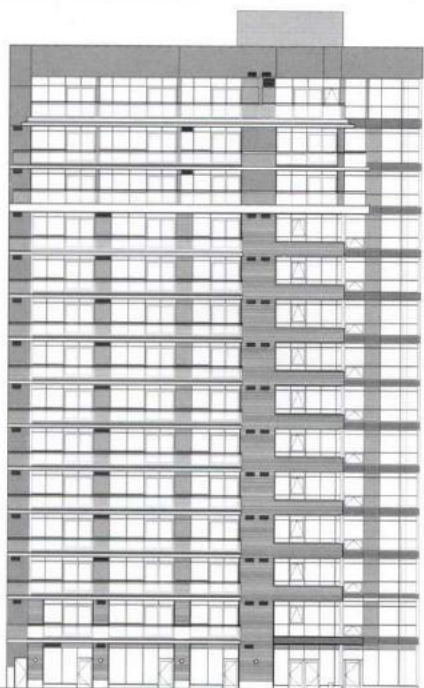
East Market项目位于加拿大渥太华市的时尚潮流所在地拜尔德市场内，是该区域内的首个大型住宅项目。该项目共有3期，建筑面积约为32 516m²，包括复式住宅、公寓住宅以及塔楼式住宅、小户型住宅，地下还设有一个两层的停车场。这400余个居住单元的面积从46m²到239m²不等。

该项目的三期工程都修建为塔楼，其中，一期建筑有11层（位于York和Cumberland大街上），二期建筑有14层（位于George和Cumberland大街上），三期建有22层（位于George大街上）。在建筑师的精心布局下，绝大多数的居住单元都能最大限度地采光，并且能够眺望欣赏到议会大楼、渥太华市区以及里多河的美丽景色。

建筑师通过现代的设计手法，重新诠释了工业时代建筑物的风格，并与所处的周边环境保持了高度统一。每个单元都应用了大面积的玻璃窗，这样使室内与外界环境很好地融合在一起，不仅在白天有效地增加了室内的采光，在夜晚还能呈现出整齐、透明的外观。







Elevation/立面图



FASHION HOUSE

Architecture Design/建筑设计: Core Architects Inc

Project Architect/项目建筑师: Charles Gane

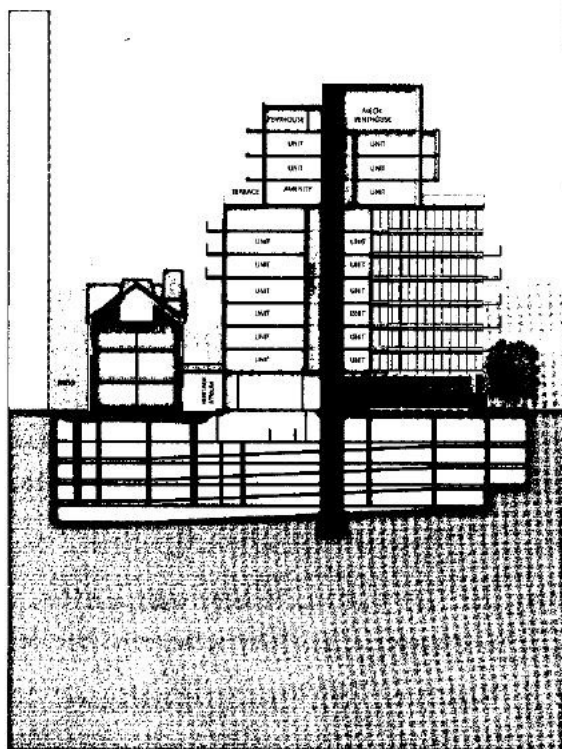
Location/地点: Toronto, ON, Canada

Area/面积: total gfa 30,657m²

Inspired by the Fashion District, the local neighborhood historical known for its garment design, manufacturing and retail businesses, Fashion House seeks to recapture the eclectic and creative energy of the area. The project is a unique interface of developer, architect, community and fashion designers. A juxtaposition of business drives with raw creativity within a community setting.

The new residential development concept was themed and designed with the Fashion community. Ten of Toronto's leading fashion designers are working with the architect and developer on themed public spaces and suites being designed to reflect their sensibilities and expression of fashion. Fashion House is rapidly becoming the social setting for the fashionista and an expression of "fashion as art".

Community space and public venues are important to this development. Trying to avoid the cloistering effect of urban high-rises, the street level features public spaces. Attentive to pedestrian connectivity, public thoroughfares pass through these buildings at street level, connecting Morrison Street to the heritage building and King Street.



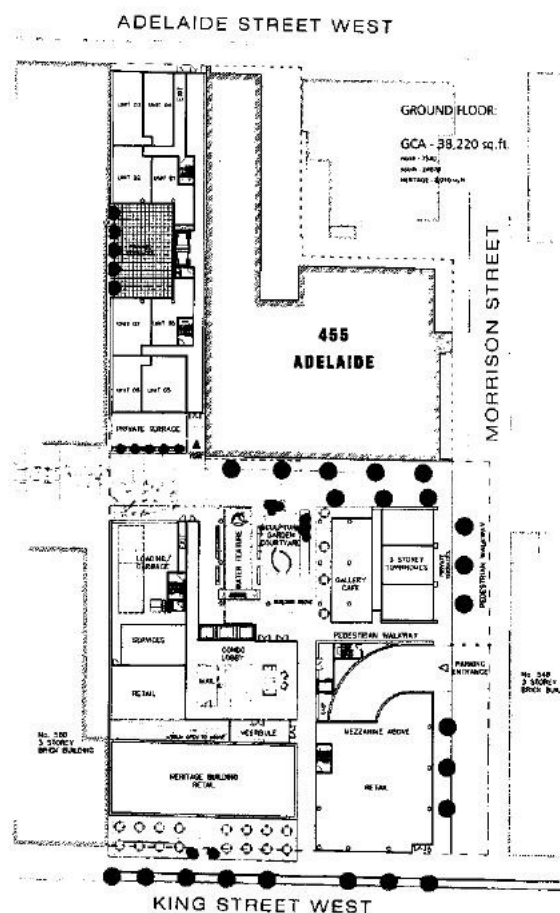
Section/剖面图

The heritage building is being re-used for restaurants with patios and retail. Maintaining the integrity of the building, it remains a free-standing building connected only by a skylight, at the rear of the building. The retail store front on King Street will feature full height glass reducing the visual competition for the heritage building and streetscape, and creating a transparency to the public spaces in back.

Blocks of units are stacked, some recessed, or cantilevered or set perpendicular to each other, creating a striking visual interest. The 10th floor, the pool and amenities area for residents is a glass enclosed floor, creating the visual illusion to the top block floating above the rest.

这个项目的灵感源于附近时尚区内的元素——一向以服装设计、制造业以及零售业而著称。设计师希望通过该项目重新挖掘出该区域创新的潜力。该项目即将成为为开发商、建筑师、社区以及时装设计师的交流的平台。通常情况下，在一个社区环境下同时开发商业项目，这些项目往往缺乏创新设计。

这个住宅项目选取时尚社区的设计理念，并以时尚为主题。依据此构想，建



Plan/平面图

筑师、开发商与十位多伦多市顶尖的服装设计师，一起设计主题公共区域和配套设施，以充分展示服装设计师敏锐的洞察力以及对时尚的追求。Fashion House项目即将迅速成为时尚人士的首选，成为他们日常交流的平台，并通过独特的设计有力地阐释了这一观点：“时尚是一门艺术”。

在该项目中，社区环境与公共道路显得尤为重要。建筑师为了避免高层住宅封闭独立的局面，特地在街面上设计一个公共区域。这个公共区域可以抵达原有建筑物所在区域，并与King大街相连。

原有建筑物现已重新投入使用，设有餐厅与零售店，这些餐厅、零售店与新建建筑相连，依旧保留了原有的独立性。King大街上的零售店都采用了大型的落地窗，弱化了街面上的视觉冲击，同时为其身后的公共区域打造出通透的环境。

建筑师将住宅单元堆叠设置。从外观上来看,建筑采用了凹进和凸出的设计方式,有些部分还呈现出相互垂直的形状,给人以强烈的视觉冲击。建筑物的第10层是供所有住户使用的游泳池和活动区,建筑师将其设计为全封闭的玻璃房,远远望去,10层以上的建筑仿佛漂浮在空中,奇妙无比。







Apartment in Katayama

Architecture Design/建筑设计: MITSUTOMO MATSUNAMI ARCHITECT & ASSOCIATES

Project Architect/项目建筑师: Mitsutomo Matsunami

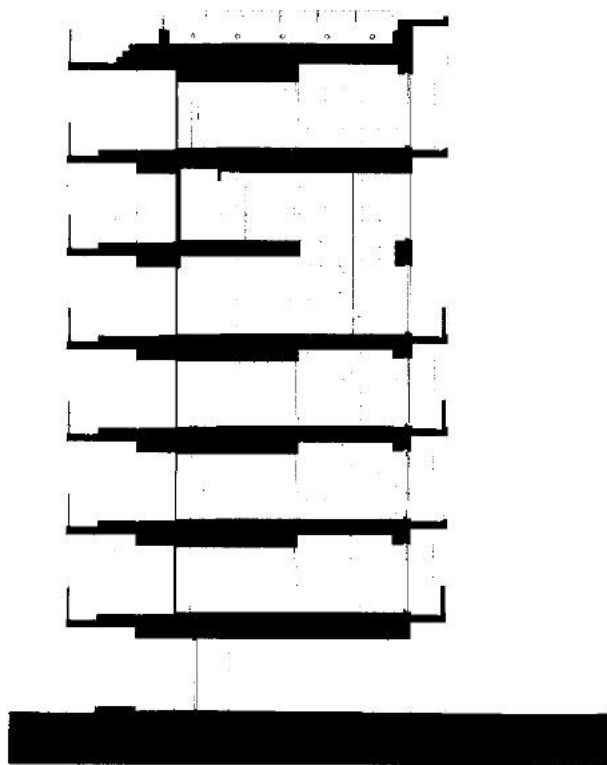
Location/地点: Osaka, Japan

Area/面积: site 110.55m² / construction 69.97m²

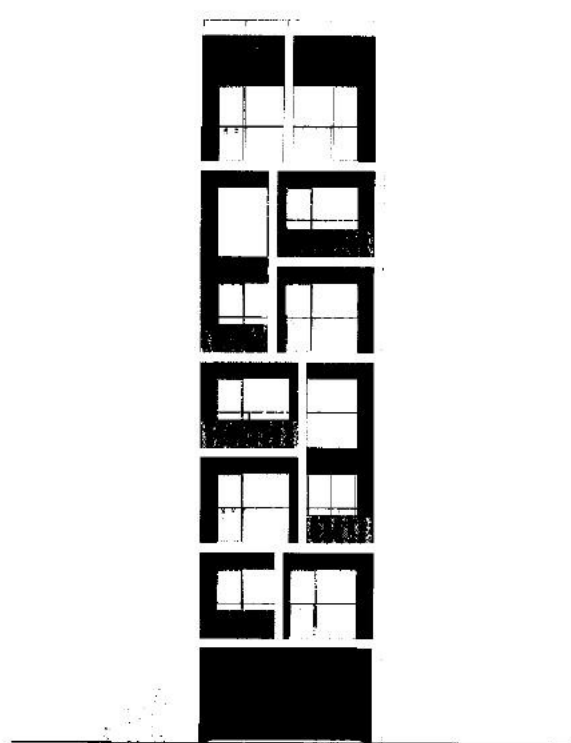
Photograph/摄影: Mitsutomo Matsunami

As the apartment has 'A room arrangement matching that of the window pattern', the part that was once unavoidable has now become a large subject of the design. Taking the challenge of a small apartment within those conditions, whilst dealing with a strict budget, the Katayama apartment was born.

The Katayama Apartment is a small apartment block built on a site of 110m² and consists of 7 stories, 2 apartments per floor and a total of 10 apartments. On the north side is located the elevator, stairs and the passage with the basis being a flat plan. However, in part there is a high-ceiling maisonette covering 2 floors incorporated like stacked blocks. The layout is quite apparent when viewed from the façade of the south side. The sectional structure is reflected as it is in the outline of the façade. In other words, the lifestyle inside the apartment itself designed the façade, reflecting the intent



Section/剖面图



Elevation/立面图

to let the vitality of life spread out into the landscape of the homogenous rows of houses in Katayama.

In order to realise this façade design, restrictions due to the evacuation plan had to be overcome. Various patterns that would not impose on the balcony standard for emergency evacuation were considered and resulted in this design. The variation to the cross-sectional design was brought about by the strategy of the business proprietor of 'How can additional value be achieved'. Since supply of article for lease affair in this area meets the demand, distinction from other properties and elevated value was an absolute necessity. Since legal height restrictions permitted, a high ceiling room was integrated and, bringing together 3 plan types and finishing materials, a combination of 10 patterns was fashioned. By these means, a space offering both diversity and economic efficiency was obtained. It is these elements which makes the characteristic façade and maintains no apartment vacancies to date.

建筑师将该项目设计成“一个窗口模式匹配一个房间”的布局形式。原本这种设计方法是不得已而为之的，现在却成为了该建筑物的设计方向。建筑师克服了小公寓建筑种种不利的条件，在预算紧张的情况下，建造出了这栋位于日本片山的公寓建筑。

该项目是一个占地面积约为110m²的7层小型公寓建筑，建筑每层有2套公寓房，总共10套。建筑物北侧原本是以公寓的形式布局设计的，现在则将此处改为电梯、楼梯以及通道的场所。建筑物内部，设有挑高的类似拼叠而成的二层复式结构。从建筑物南面看去，其组合式的结构也在建筑物的外立面上得以充分展现。换句话说，居住者的生活方式决定了建筑外部的设计形式，这样的设计手法体现了建筑师希望为该地区单调的建筑环境注入全新生命力的设计理念。

在设计建筑的外立面时，建筑师要克服由紧急疏散要求而产生的种种设计限制。鉴于紧急疏散的问题，很多阳台的设计方案不得不反复考虑。其实，建筑剖面的独特设计源自开发商的一个商业理念：“如何实现附加值”。由于该地对外出租房屋的供应量基本满足了承租人的需求，因此这栋建筑就必须拥有区别于其他房屋的特色和附加值。因为该建筑物的高度不能超出该地的法定限制，所以建筑师便设计了挑高结构的房间，并运用了3种不同的布局类型以及3种不同的涂料，从而打造出10套不同风格和式样的公寓。通过这些设计，建筑的内部空间显得富于变化，而又经济实用。这些看似普通的设计元素，却打造出别具特色的建筑立面，并实现了不浪费一寸建筑空间的设计理念，因此这种设计手法值得我们参考学习。



1. Approach 4. Storage 6. EV 9. Closet
2. Parking 5. Passage 7. Veranda
3. Bicycle Parking 8. Living-room

Plan/平面图





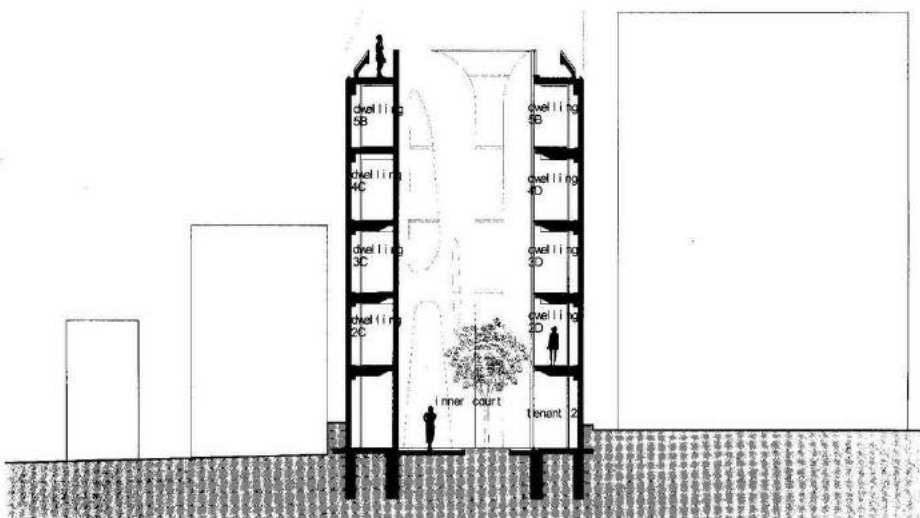
Slit Court

Architecture Design / 建筑设计: EASTERN design office
 Project Architect / 项目建筑师: Anna Nakamura, Taiyo Jinno
 Location / 地点: Kyoto, Japan
 Area / 面积: site 440.12m² / total floor 859.42m²
 Photograph / 摄影: Koichi Torimura

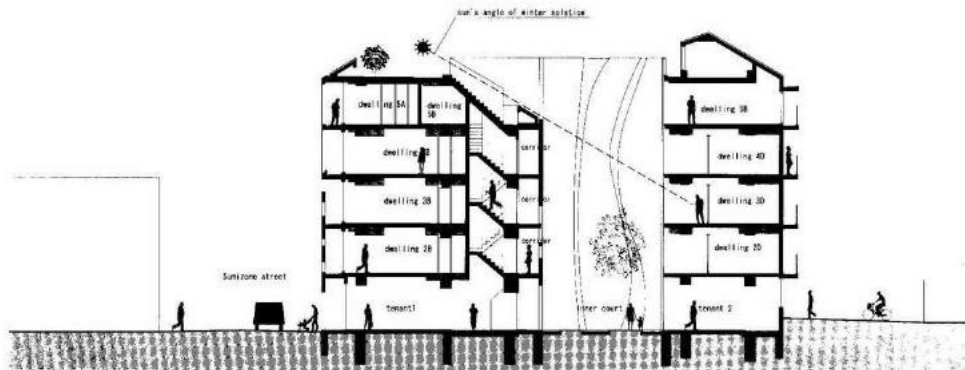
The essence of this architecture lies in an inner court. The site is at Sumizome, Fushimi, Kyoto. It is a small town with a long and distinguished history, situated south of Tofukuji temple. Facing to south, the building is built on a gentle slope. It is a collective housing of five stories. Two tenants occupy the front and back side of the first floor. There are four units on the second to fourth floor and two units on the fifth floor.

The site of a Japanese house is generally small and a narrow lot is facing to a narrow street. Even in a historic town, it happens that such a narrow street is turned to a main street to be the transportation route for cars, then it is no more a place where town people had once shared joy of living together. Therefore in our architecture, we make the inner living space a place to protect what matters in life. We try to protect sky, land and light inside the building.

In this occasion, we are asked how the way should be that will lead us to an important place. One's beautiful life shares the destiny with a town. And the first place where people encounter the outside world is a path. We, therefore, try to adjust the form of



Section/剖面图



Section/剖面图

the path to the history of the town, the clients' way of living, and the way of existence of the town people living there. The resident of the architecture built on the basis of such notions declares that this is the way how his beautiful life should be.

We made architecture with an inner court. This inner court redefines how the form of "people, town and path" should be in Kyoto. This inner garden reminds us of entering temple precincts. Is the inside of temple precincts a garden? An entrance? Is it real or unreal? There is no way knowing it. Is unreal a denial of being real, or is unreal a part of being real? We built a vertically stacked collective housing on a narrow lot and made a place beyond such senses by placing a gaping void inside the building. This is a new characteristic. This inner court is not just a so called void, but it has a symbolic meaning which will be clarified to the following: (1) Device of the inner court, (2) Form of the inner court, (3) A path that passes under cherry trees, (4) Meaning of the inner court.

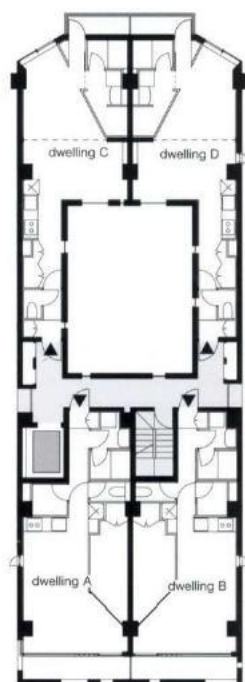
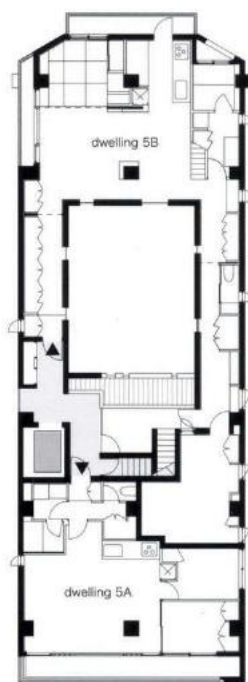
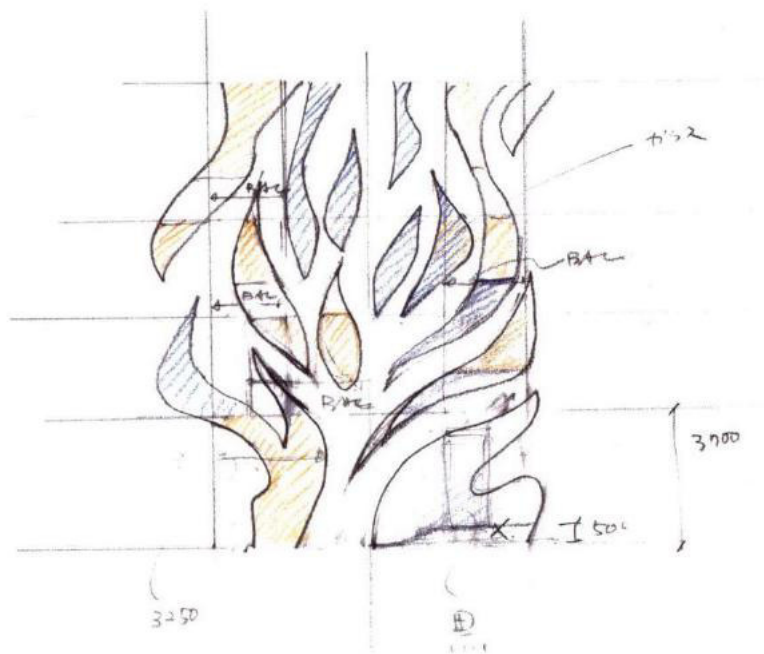
建筑的室内庭院是该项目的核心所在。该项目位于日本东京Fushimi地区的Sumizome镇上。这个小镇位于Tofukuji寺院南部的一个有着悠久历史的小镇。朝南修建在一个缓坡之上。该项目是一栋5层楼的住宅建筑。其中，建筑的一层设有2个公寓房，分别位于建筑的前后，二层到四层之间，每层设有4个公寓房，五层的布局设置则和一层相同。

在日本，土地资源比较紧张，通常一栋住宅占地面积都非常狭小且又面朝拥

挤的街巷，即使在这样一座历史古镇，也不例外。该项目的建造之初，正面临着小巷扩容，为通行机动车辆的城市大街，街道改造之后小镇上的居民就将丧失从前那种街坊邻里的幸福感，由此，该项目的建筑师刻意将建筑物的内部打造出一片区域来留存那些生命中不可或缺的元素，例如天空、土地和阳光。

由于当地居民的生活与古镇息息相关，所以该建筑师反复地构想路的修建方式，力求使住户们一出门，便有一种独特的感受。沿着这样的思路，建筑师按照古镇的历史、客户的生活方式以及古镇上的生活环境对这条路的形态进行了设计改造。这样一来，这里的住户就可以自豪地说：“这才是我们的精彩生活。”

在该项目中，建筑师设计的一个室内庭院，重新定义了东京的“人、城镇与路”之间过渡和相处的形式，用建筑与空间提醒着人们进入了寺庙范围。这个地处寺庙范围内的室内庭院，是花园？还是入口？是真是假？空虚是否是对现实的否定？抑或空虚本身就是现实的一部分？建筑师将若干个居住单元堆叠在这个狭小的区域，并通过在建筑物内部设计一个中空结构的庭院，大大地拓展了庭院的空间感，这算得上是本项目的一大特色。这个内部庭院并不是像所说的那样空虚，它只是一种设计理念和象征，以下几点将对其加以澄清：(1) 内部庭院安装有配套设施；(2) 内部庭院的形态；(3) 樱桃树下的一条小径；(4) 内部庭院的真正含义。



Plan/平面图





Villa Saitan

Architecture Design / 建筑设计: EASTERN design office

Project Architect / 项目建筑师: Anna Nakamura, Taiyo Jinno

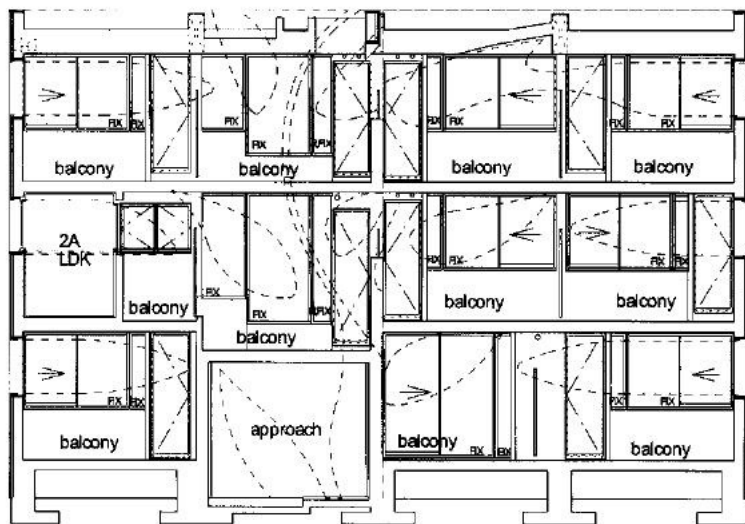
Location / 地点: Kyoto, Japan

Area / 面积: site 301.82m² / total floor 557.70m²

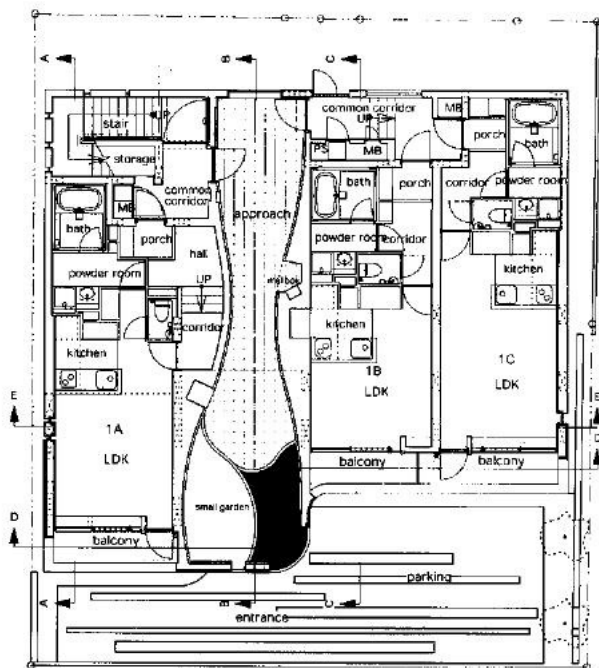
Photograph / 摄影: Koichi Torimura

The site is in Nishioji-hachijo, Kyoto. From the main street we enter into a covert place along an alley of 4 meters in width. This construction is a collective housing consisting of 11 units. The impersonality of most segmental housing complexes is completely concealed in this architecture. Instead it is built to be seen as one big house.

The architecture is covered with a wall in which holes are cut. The shape of the holes resembles a trunk, leaves, a root and bulbs. It also can be seen as clouds floating over the trees. The concrete shape which is based on nature turns into a hollow cave: light, and sunbeams filtered through trees. The idea of windows like sunbeams filtered through trees developed with the following methods: lined up balconies of average collective housing are completely hidden here; there is no balcony for each room; the ceiling height of one room is raised; dwelling units are elevated one meter from the ground; floor level of entrance and apartments is different; center of the wall surface is curved; the center of the façade of the architecture is sculptured; a curved winding slit



Section/剖面图



Plan/平面图

is made on the curved wall surface; the shape of the holes matches with the winding slit; the result is one shape of a plant growing roots undulating from it. Since curved holes are made on a carved wall surface, it is inevitable that the section of the holes is also twisted. This distortion resembles the shape of plants and the organic and free style of nature. The entrance to the house is from the root carved into the center of the front wall. An inner pathway peculiar to Kyoto can be found there. An inner pathway is a narrow corridor which runs from street to street and from lot to lot. We, therefore, designed a building which does not take vaguely a shape of a tree, but rather an intense and massive form with a hint of movement. The lot size is 16m×19m. This architecture provides an answer to how to build a low collective housing in a quiet but dense place.

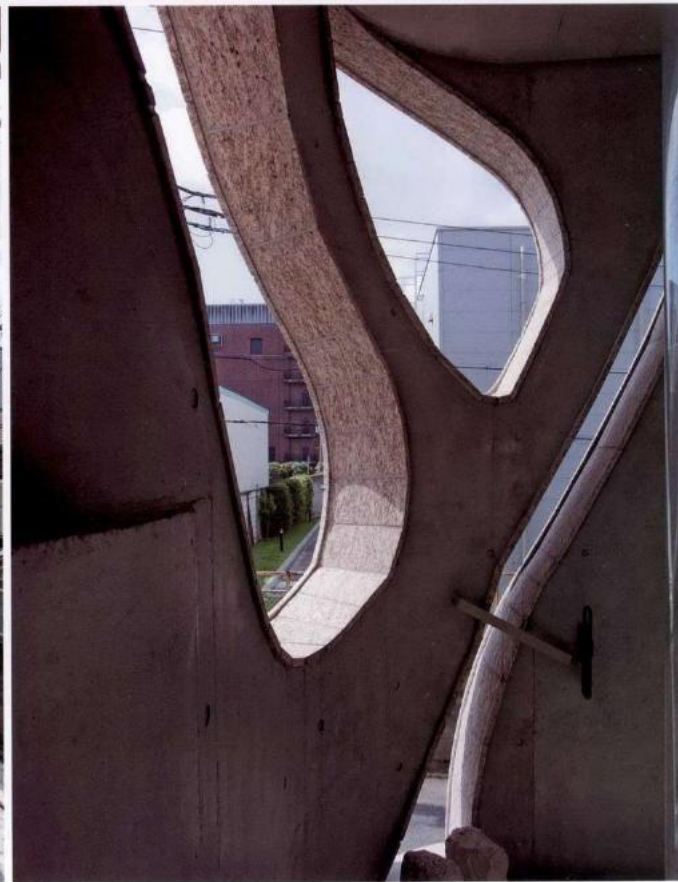
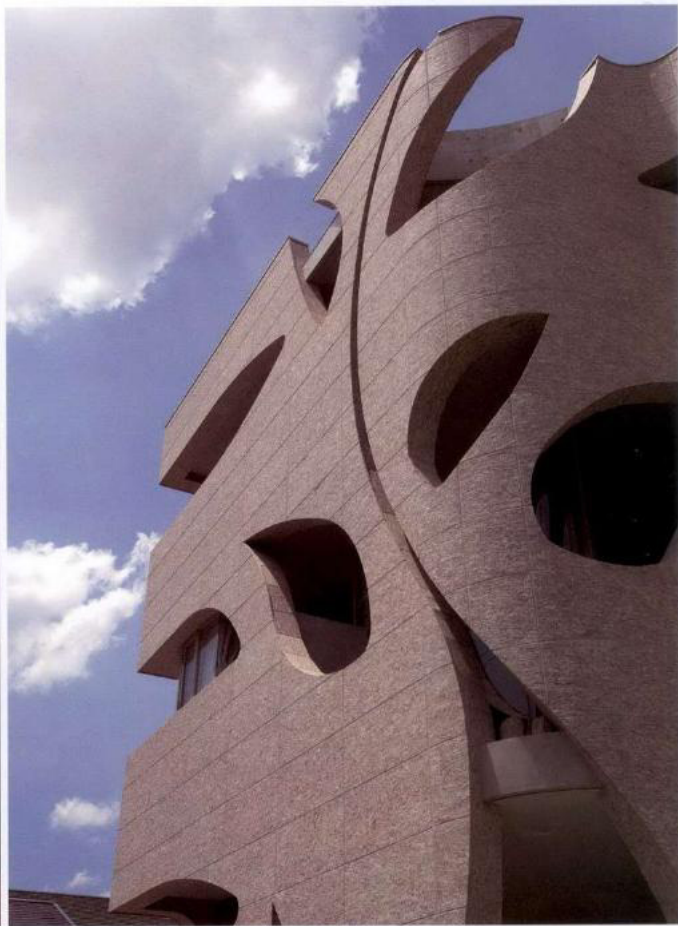
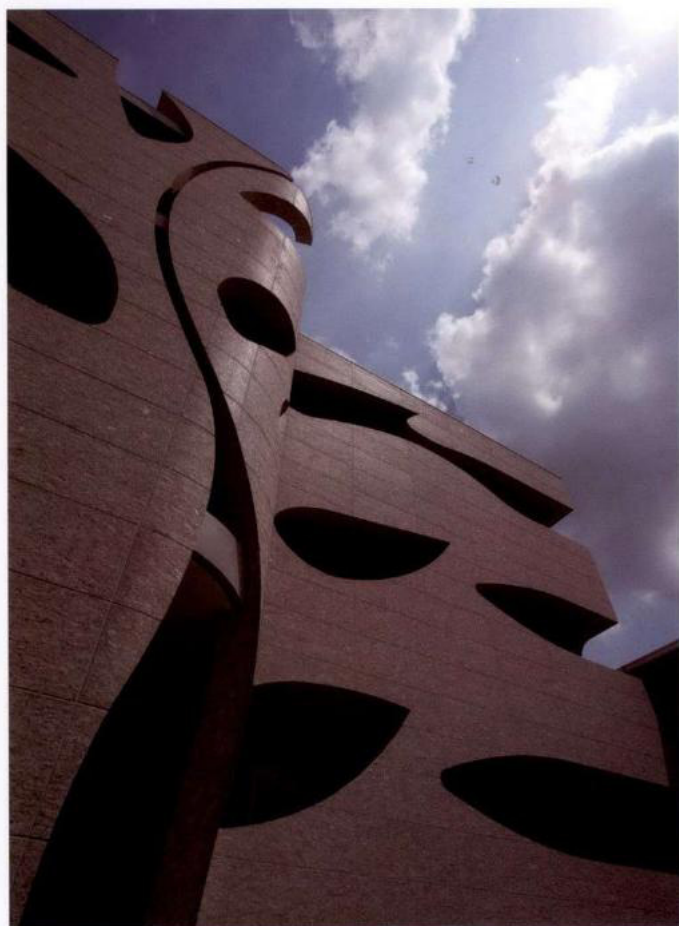
该项目位于日本京都的Nishioji-hachijo地区，穿过大街，沿着一条宽4余米的通道，便可以来到这个较为隐秘的项目所在地。这栋建筑物由11个住宅单元构成，丝毫没有其他复合体住宅建筑物的刻板与僵硬感，看起来像一栋大房子，使人感到温馨和舒适。

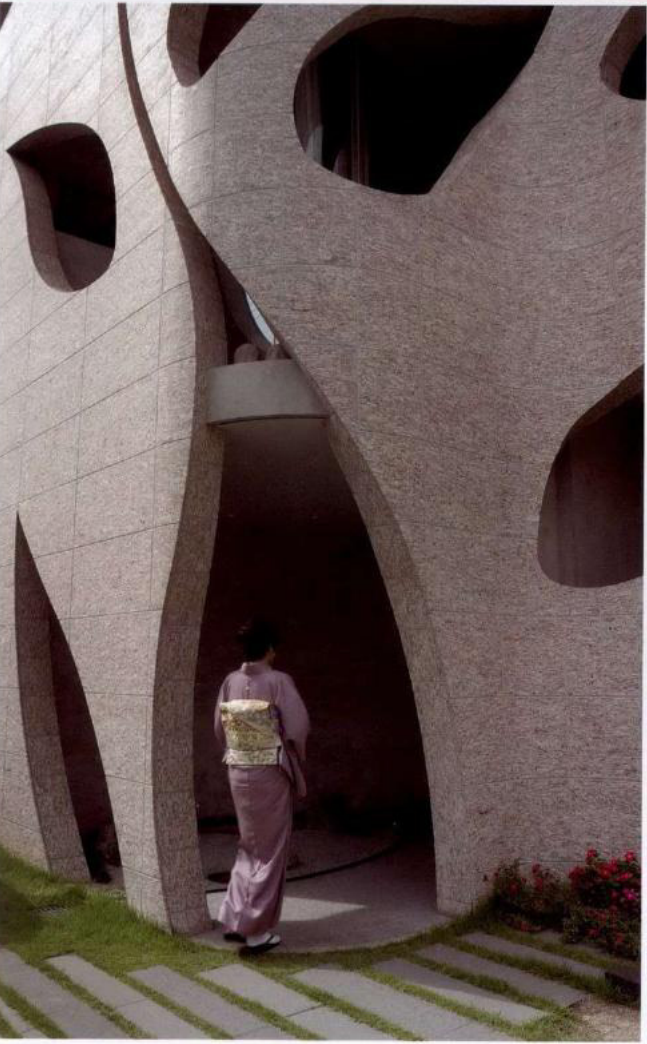
建筑物的外表设有一面墙，建筑师按照树干、树叶、树根以及藤蔓的形状在墙面上进行雕刻，雕刻出的图案也可视做树上飘过的云朵。这些按照自然图形设计出的形状，在墙体上呈现出一个个空洞，这样，阳光就能穿过墙上的

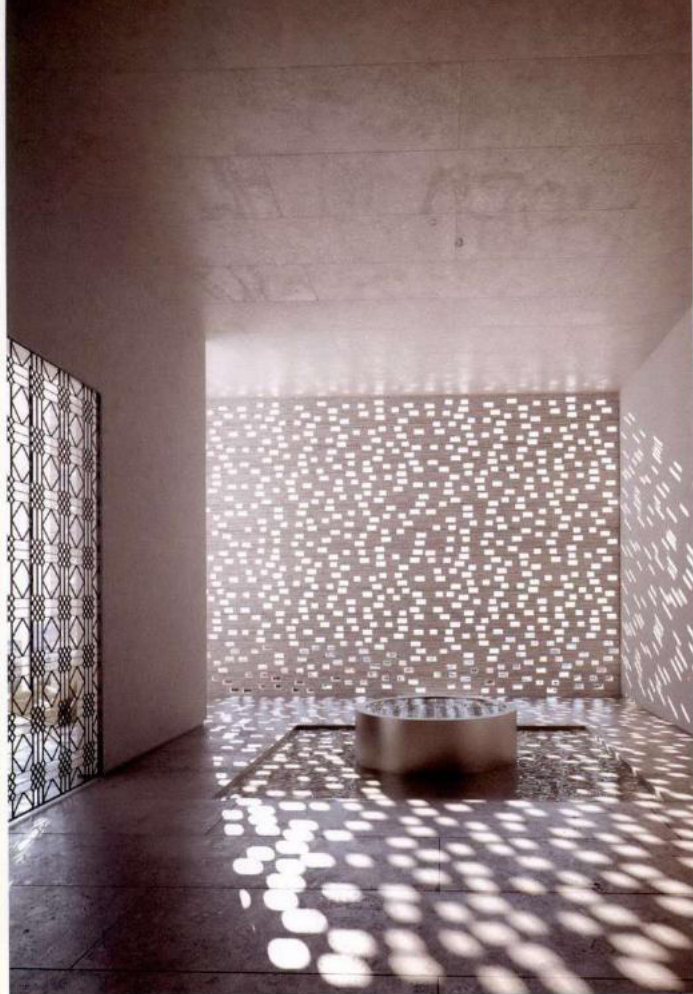
这棵树照进室内，这种独特的开窗方式是建造师通过以下方法实现的。建筑师将每个拥有阳台的居住单元隐秘地排布在雕塑墙体的后面，并在没有阳台的房间设计了挑高的屋顶，由此，居住单元的高度均被提升了1m。房间入口处与公寓部分有着不同的楼面高度。建筑外墙的中心位置做了弯曲处理和切割处理，弯曲的墙体表面设有一道弯曲的裂缝，那些挖开的洞口形状要与这道裂缝相匹配。通过这样的设计建筑师描绘出一幅植物蓬勃生长的画面。由于那些弯曲的洞口设在建筑墙体的表面，所以洞口这部分墙体也需要设计为扭曲的外观，这样就使墙体更接近于真实植物的形态，有效地表现出建筑物如大自然般的生机盎然与自由形态。建筑物的入口是建筑外墙中心位置，如同植物根部的洞体。另外还有一条通往京都的狭长的内部通道的被建在街巷之间，与该项目连接起来形成一个个区域。在该项目中，建筑师没有简单地采用一棵树的形态来传递无限的动感与生命力，而是运用视觉感很强的厚重形态。该地的占地面积只有16m×19m，却建造出了如此壮观的建筑物，为这个项目的建成之后在密度地区建造低层的集体式住宅提供了很好的参考。











486 Mina El Hosn

Architecture Design/建筑设计: LAN Architecture

Project Architect/项目建筑师: Benoit Jallon, Umberto Napolitano

Location/地点: Lebanon

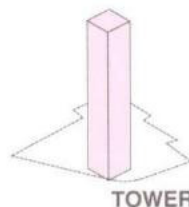
Area/面积: 125,000m²

The starting point of the project was to imagine Beirut in all its complexity. We have imagined the city as an 'un-finished' superposition of histories, contexts, architectures and situations. Our project was conceived as an interface, an algorithm that generates new connections and that creates new view axis, ways of observing the history, the present and the future.

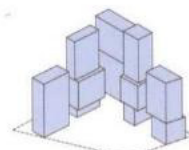
This wish has been traduced in three different approaches, corresponding to the program demands as to the diverse scale units of the project.

1. The topographical / territorial and spatial scenery: the BASIS. The project is located in proximity of the Marina and Solidere district, alongside Omar Daouk and Fakhreddine Street, a zone marked by its high-rise buildings. Our answer consists in resolving different conflicting elements being the pedestrian flow coming from the port and the significant car traffic on Fakhreddine Street, this on top of the height difference of the plot, 8 meters approximately.

2. The continuity of housing typology: the CLUSTER HOUSES. The residential part is the most important program unit and without a doubt the most fundamental event of our reasoning. We wanted to realise a continuity of typology as to the traditional oriental



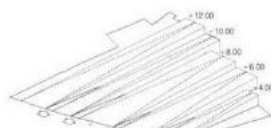
TOWER



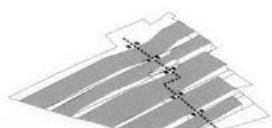
CLUSTER HOUSES



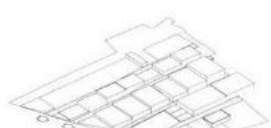
BASE



AXONOMETRY_01_ALTIMETRY



AXONOMETRY_02_FOLDED ALTIMETRY



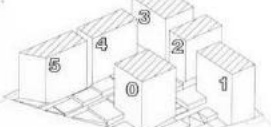
AXONOMETRY_03_TERRACED ALTIMETRY



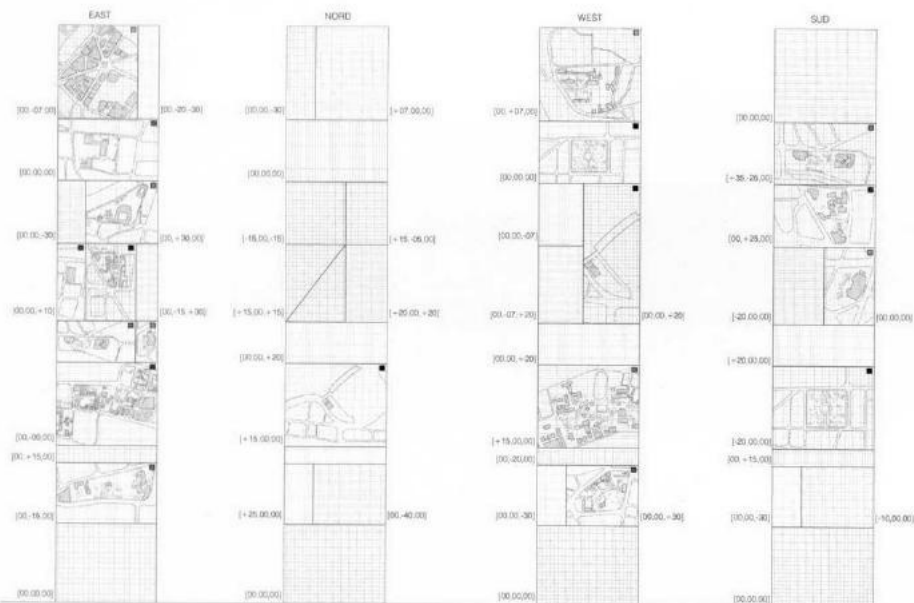
AXONOMETRY_04_PUBLIC SPACES



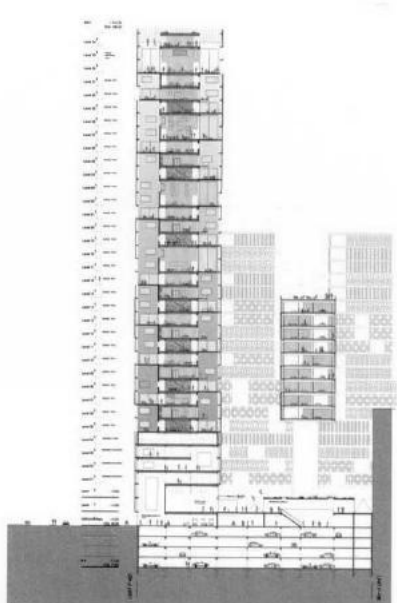
AXONOMETRY_05_NORTH SOUTH PROMENADE



AXONOMETRY_06_NOMENCLATURE



Elevation/立面图



Section/剖面图

patio house, with its rich relation between interior and exterior, and this in a vertical type of building. We have applied this concept on two levels, the interior / scale of the apartment, and the exterior / building scale.

3. Hyper-contextuality and meta-territory: the TOUR. The tower represents the central element of the project, and was envisioned as the most literally translation of the idea of a connecting interface. The project is to be more than a formal object, it has to override its specificities and become bearer of a new meaning. We therefore decided to make use of the primary idea of meta-territory.

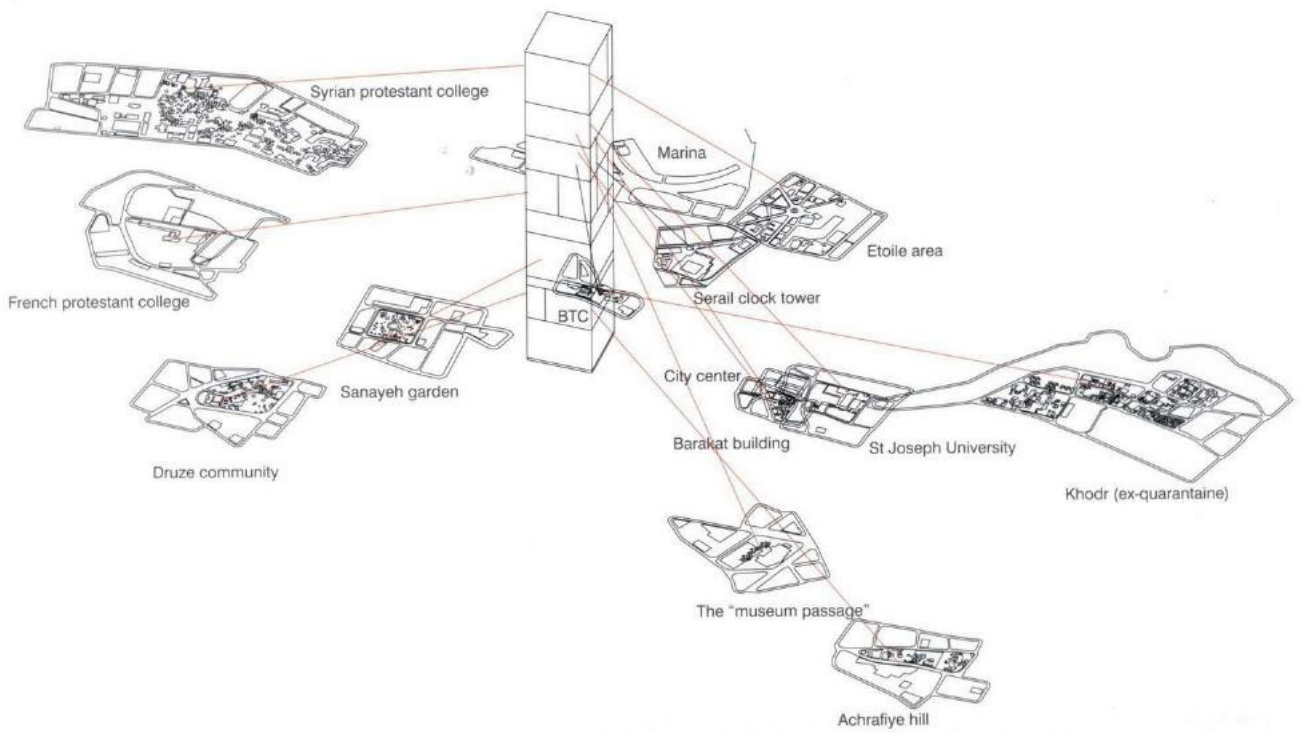
在这个项目构想的最初阶段, 建筑师充分考虑了黎巴嫩贝鲁特的复杂城市形态。他将这个城市视做一种由历史、环境、建筑以及社会背景构成的不完整的叠加形态。由此, 建筑师将该项目构想为一个交界面, 使建筑不仅与周边环境构建出一种新的联系, 呈现出新的城市景观, 还寻找到一种使其与该城市的过去、现在、未来的各种形态并存的方式。

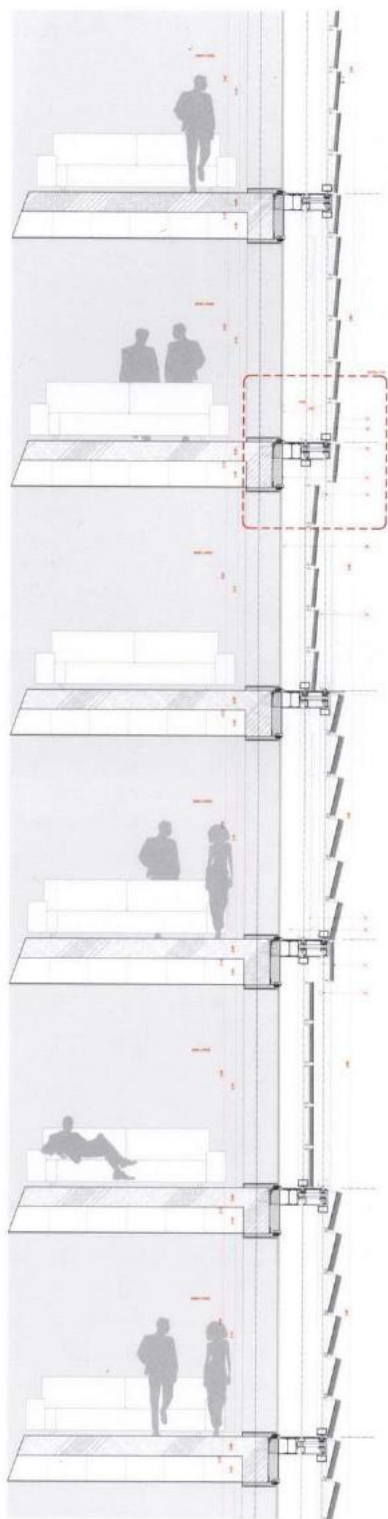
建筑师将设计构想转换为三种不同的设计手法, 以满足客户对多种不同户型的需要。

1. 地形、区域和空间景观是设计基础所在。该项目位于Marina区和Solidere区附近, 坐落在Omar Daouk街道与Fakhreddine街道之间的一片区域, 周边有着众多高层的建筑物。在该项目中, 建筑师面临了一系列矛盾的挑战, 包括从港口方向涌入的人流与Fakhreddine街道上拥堵的交通之间的矛盾, 以及该项目与邻近建筑物之间只能有最多8m高差的矛盾。

2. 房屋类型的延续性体现在住宅群的设计上。在该项目中, 住宅理所当然地成为其中最重要的组成部分, 并构成了建筑师设计的基础环节。通过室内外的紧密联系, 建筑师力求在这个高层建筑中延续传统的东方庭院式住宅的类型。

3. 高层的视野与超越区域的设计理念打造了一个全新旅程。建筑师选用高耸的塔楼式结构作为主要的设计元素, 并以最恰当的方式诠释了该项目的设计理念。这种设计理念使该项目不仅仅是一栋常规的建筑物, 更是透过种种独特的设计, 被赋予全新的含义。





Detail/细节图





The Centrio

Architecture Design/建筑设计: ONG & ONG Pte Ltd

Project Architect/项目建筑师: Michael Wong (Director), Aye Aye Naing, Olive Siok

Location/地点: Singapore

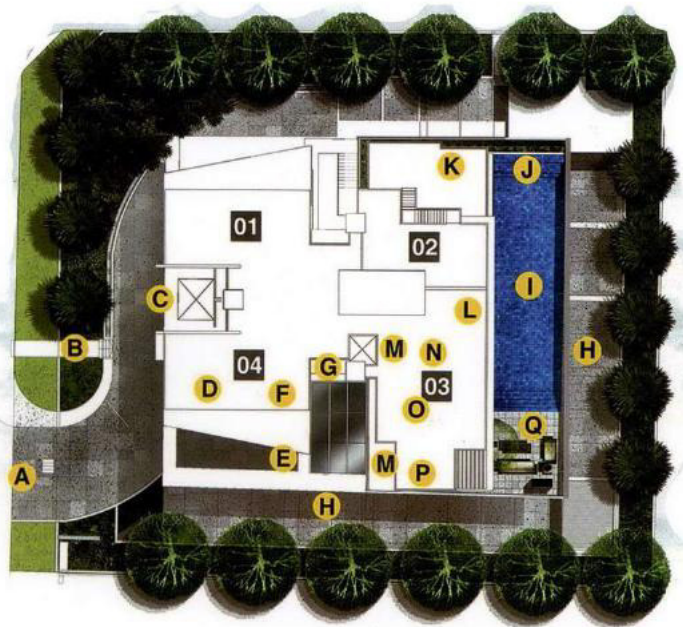
Area/面积: site 1,818.10m² / total gfa 5,572.402m²

Photograph/摄影: photos courtesy of ONG & ONG Pte Ltd

The Centrio offers a private space in central Singapore that's just minutes away from Orchard Road. Beautiful landscaping envelopes its lobby, immersing residents and visitors alike into a world of luxury and comfort.

Elegantly styled, each unit exudes an aura of lavish living while also maintaining a contemporary and comfortable design. The wide balconies grant breath-taking views of the city and enhances the living space.

A lofty deck pool at ground level is ideal for relaxing and watching the world go by, while poolside barbeque pits create opportunities for evening parties with friends and loved ones. For times when solitude is desired, one may prefer to escape to the gymnasium for a invigorating workout instead.



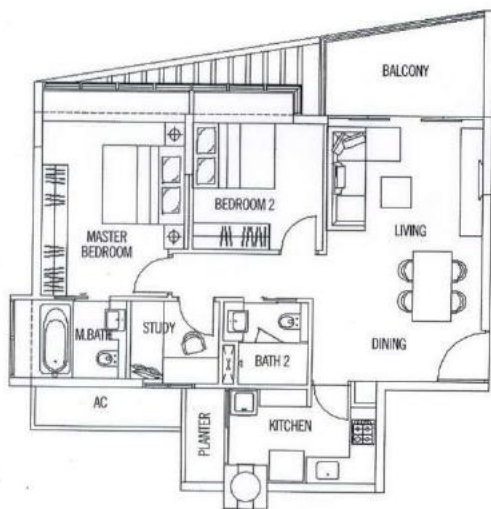
1st Storey

- A Ingress & Egress
- B Pedestrian Entrance
- C Ramp to Carpark
- D Security Counter
- E Drop-off Point
- F Water Feature
- G Lift Lobby
- H Carpark

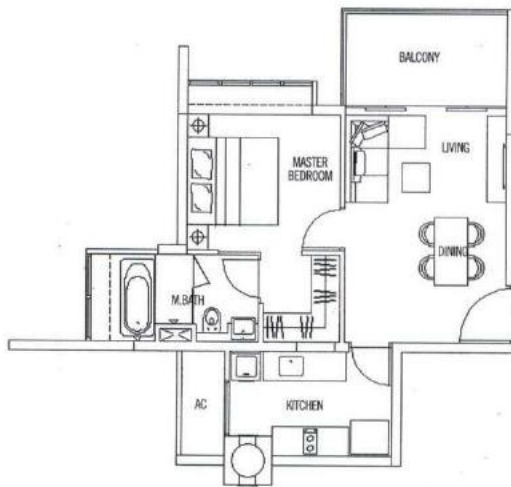
2nd Storey

- I Swimming Pool
- J Jacuzzi Seat
- K Jacuzzi Bed
- L Pool Side Deck
- M Water Feature
- N Restroom
- O Indoor Gym
- P Children's Wading Pool
- Q Barbeque Deck

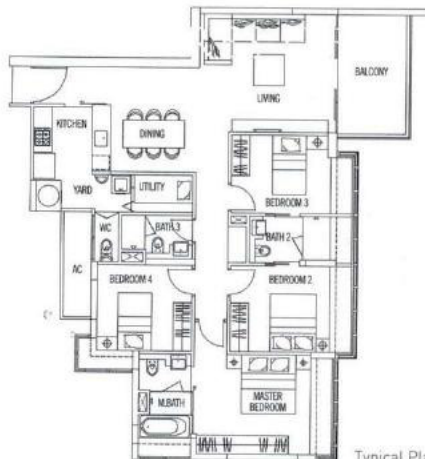
Plan/平面图



Typical Plan/户型图



Typical Plan/户型图

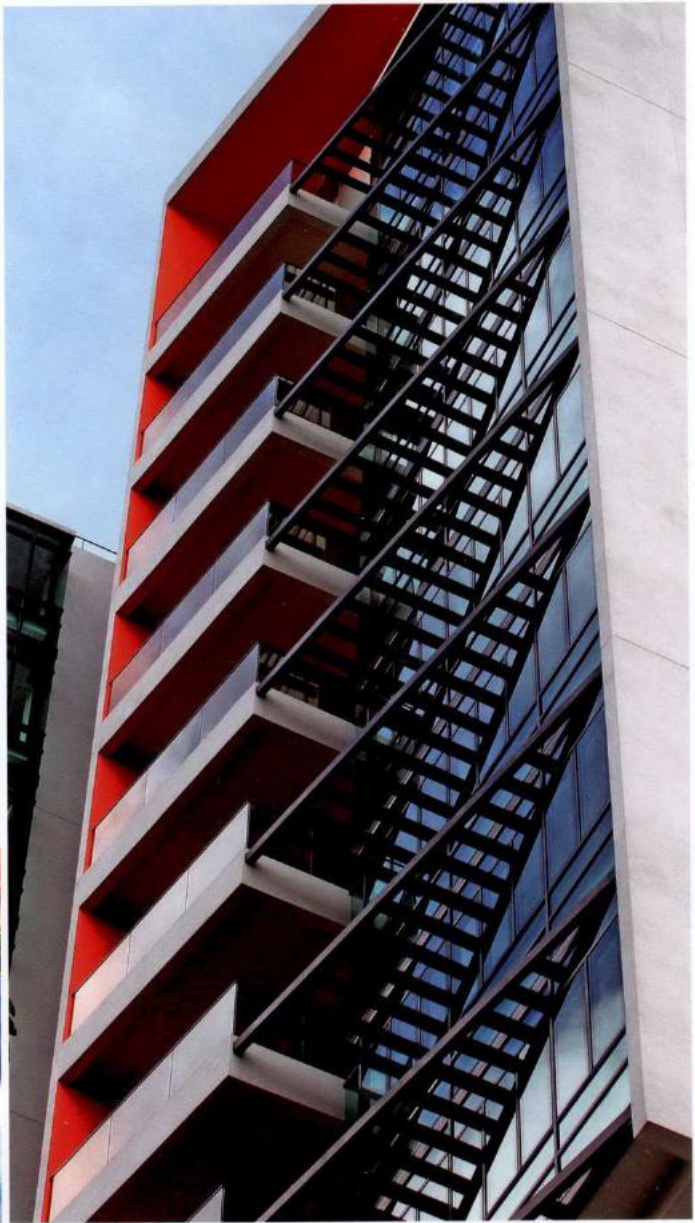


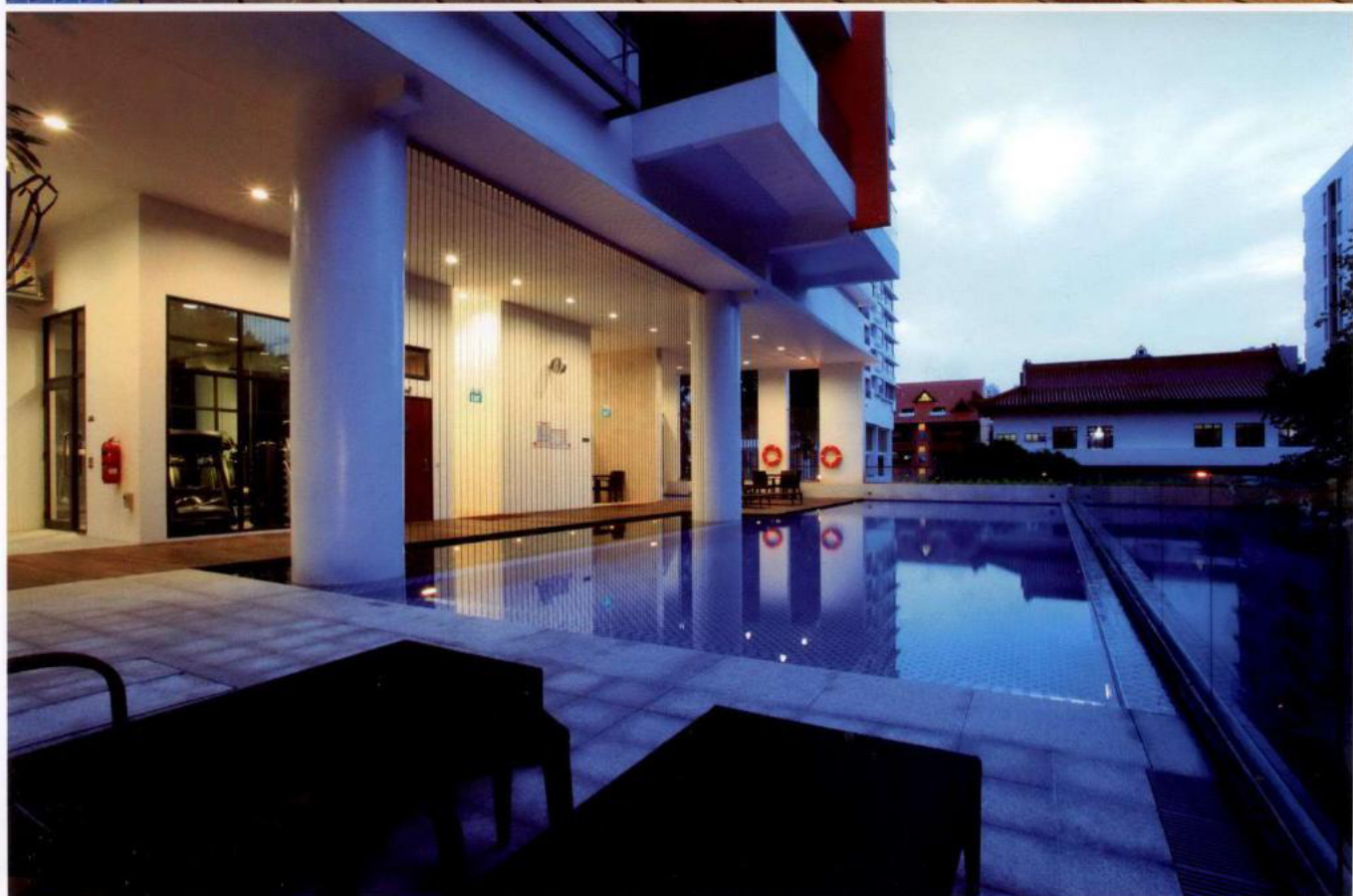
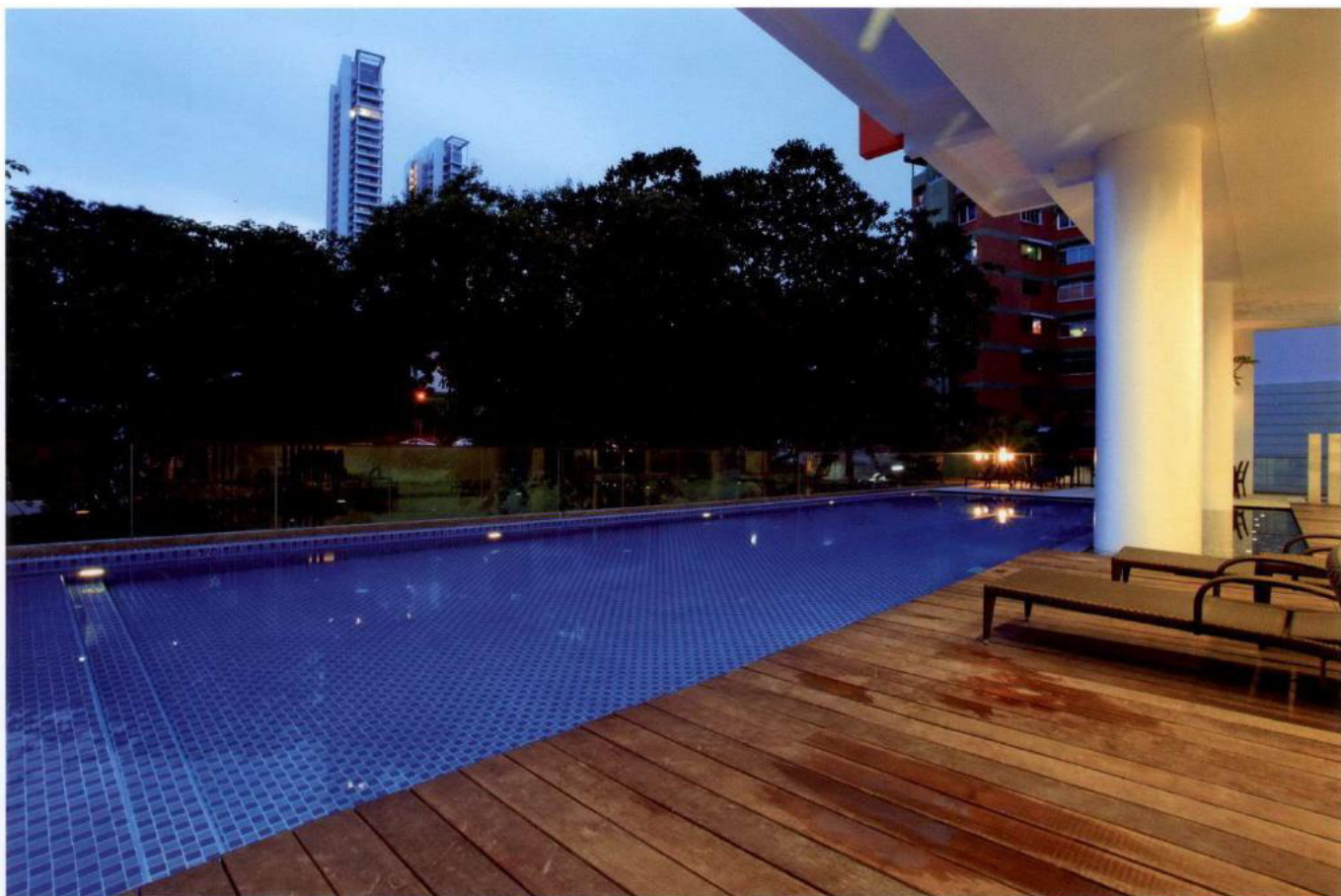
Typical Plan/户型图

Centrio项目距离乌节路仅有几分钟的路程，该项目的建成，使其成为新加坡中心地段一处稀有的私人空间。在这里，建筑大堂被美丽的景观环绕，使当地的居民和游人置身于奢华、舒适的世界。

该项目的设计风格典雅别致，每一处细节都彰显奢华的生活格调，同时体现了现代、舒适的设计风格。宽阔的阳台设计，可以使住户领略到这个城市令人叹为观止的景色，也大大增加了住户生活空间的面积。

建筑一层的高级游泳池，是放松身心和感受生活的最佳场所，池边还设有烧烤的炉灶，为住户及其朋友的晚间聚会创造了条件，而健身房会所的设置，使住户能随时进行锻炼。







FAKE HILLS

Architecture Design/建筑设计: MAD建筑事务所

Associate Engineers/设计配合: Jiang Architects & Engineers (JAE)

Director in Charge/主持建筑师: Ma Yansong, Qun Dang

Design Team/设计团队: Xue Yan, Xu Dongxin, Wang Wei, Tang Liu,

Zhang Jie, Ren Xiaowei, Kristie Park, Dinah Zhang,

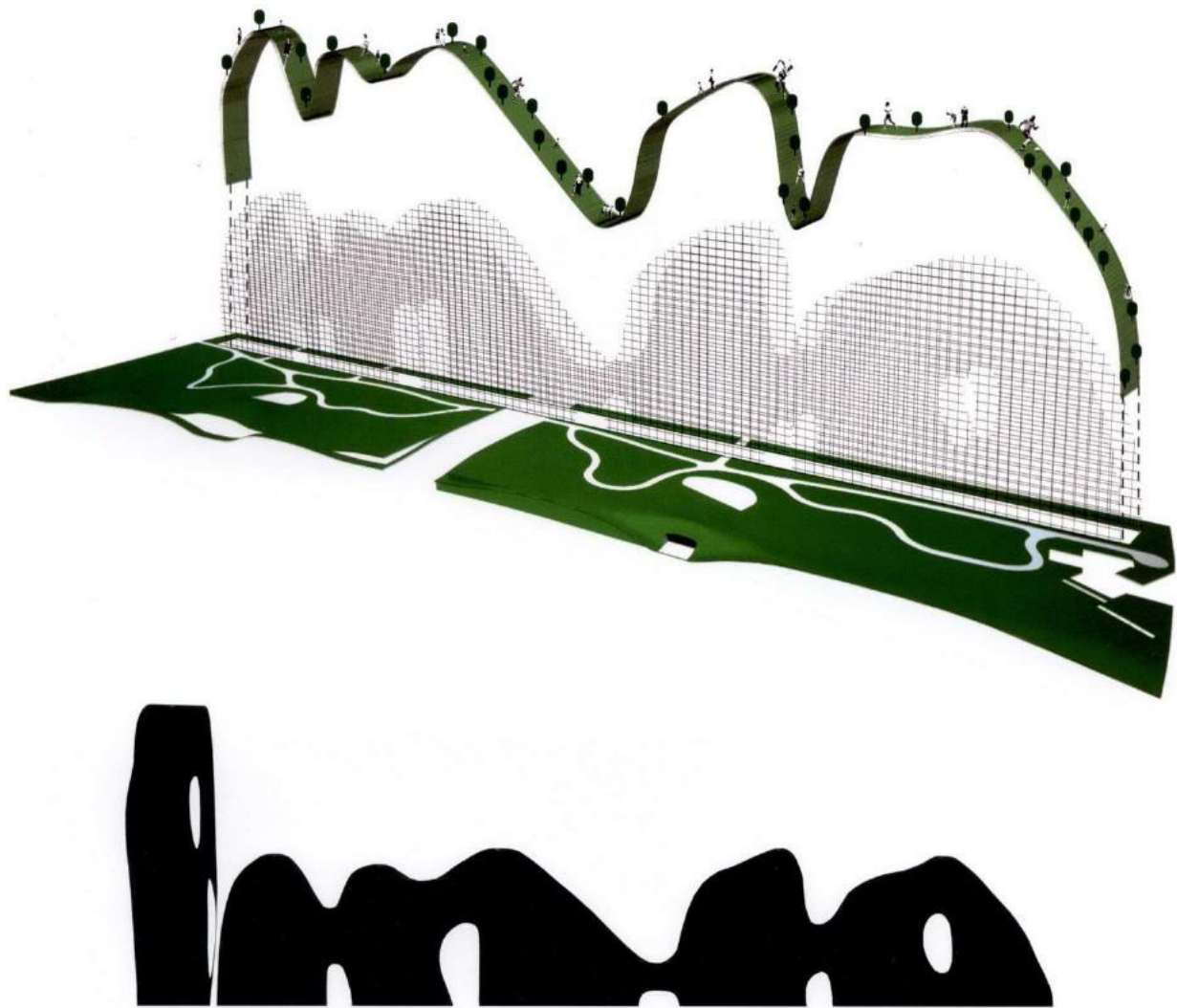
Fernie Lai, Fu Changri, Zheng Tao

Location/地点: Beihai, China

Area/面积: site 109,203m²/building 492,369m²

Throughout China's ultra-rapid urbanization, attention has been focused on set-piece architecture: opera houses, museums, stadiums. However these would-be icons are the exception rather than the rule. The vast majority of development in China's new cities takes the form of residential schemes, often standardized and cheap to guarantee a quick return for the developer. Is it possible to build high-density, economically viable housing that is also architecturally innovative?

This development is located in the coastal city of Beihai, on a long, narrow waterfront site. The design concept combines two conventional structures (high-rise towers and



long slabs) to create the curved outline in the form of the man-made hills. This shape can maximize the views of residents; it also builds up a close relationship with the waterfront and the land behind it. The continuous platform along the roof becomes the public space for the residents, with green space, tennis ground, swimming pool etc. on top of the man-made hills. Openings cut through the structure, allowing sea views and wind to penetrate it.

A further reference point is traditional Chinese architecture's obsession with nature. Rather than setting the building in a perfect, man-made natural garden, our structure becomes the man-made natural shape itself: fake hills for the residents to live on. The design provides both a high density solution and a new landmark for the city.

随着中国飞速发展的城市化建设，大众对城市建设的注意力都转向了剧院、博物馆以及体育场等标志性建筑。这些标志建筑只是中国现行建筑模式中的一些特例，新兴的城市仍然是以住宅开发项目为主。那些开发商大都会选择廉价和毫无特色的住宅方案，以谋求快速收回成本赚取利益。有没有可能以

一种经济可行的方式，修建出高密度而又有所创新的特色住宅呢？

这个项目地处海滨城市北海，位于一个狭长的滨海区域之上。建筑师在该项目中融入了两种常规的建筑结构（高层塔楼以及长楼板），打造出一个山形的建筑物。起伏的建筑轮廓与长长的海岸线以及宽广的地平面浑然一体，为居民提供了最佳的视野。建筑师还在顶层修建了连续的屋顶平台，并在平台上设置绿地、网球场、游泳池等设施，为居民提供公共活动空间。在该建筑的立面上，还设有一些开洞，这样住户就可以更好地欣赏海景并能够真切地感受海风。

中国的传统建筑，大多遵循着与大自然融合的设计思想，该项目同样运用了这种设计思想，没有刻意建造一座精雕细琢的人工花园，而是人为地造就了一处“自然景观”，设计了一座供人们居住的“假山”。这样的设计既实现了高密度的居住模式，又使得该建筑成为这座城市的新地标。











Tian Ti Town Master plan

Architecture Design / 建筑设计: schmidt hammer lassen architects

Project Architect / 项目建筑师: schmidt hammer lassen architects

Location / 地点: Wuxi, China

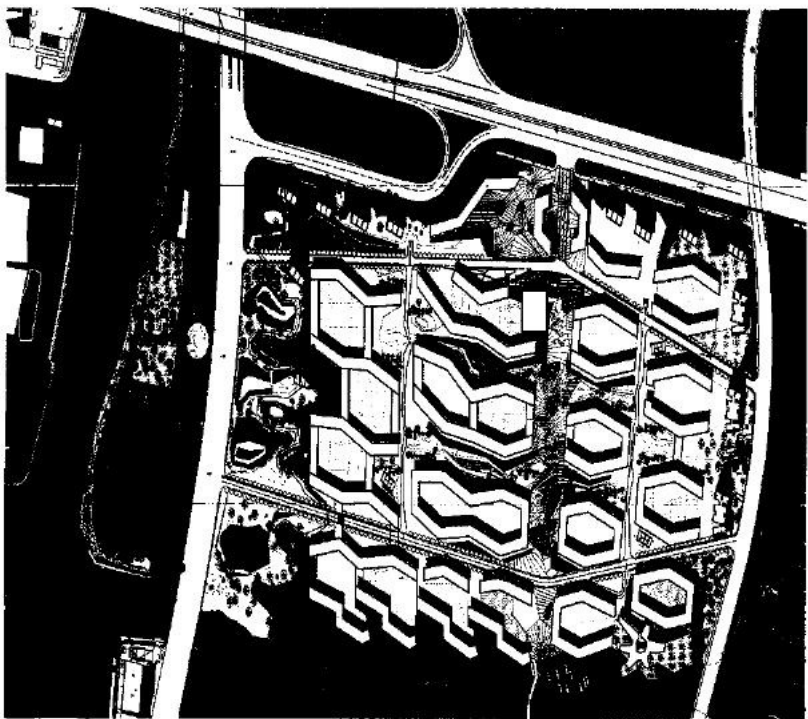
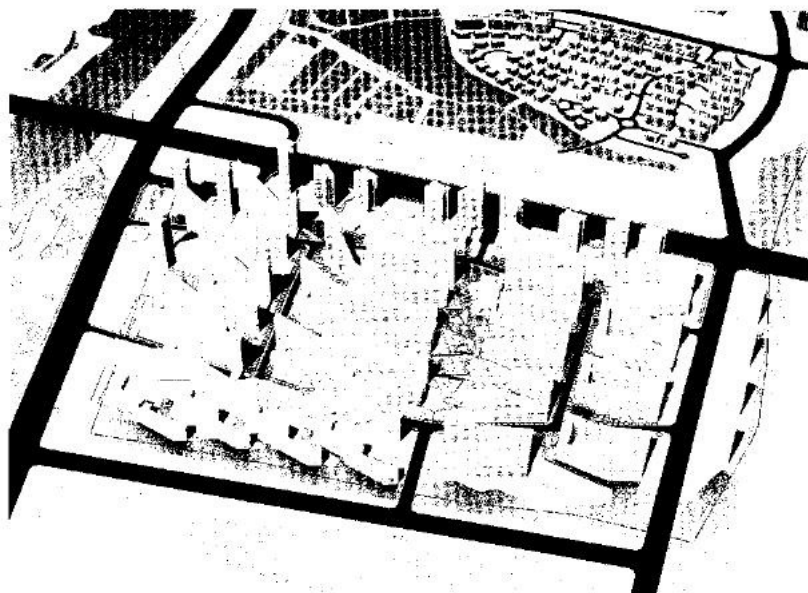
Area / 面积: 780,000m²

Photograph / 摄影: Adam Mørk

Tian Ti Town Master plan is a visionary new housing development by Sunshine 100 at the outer ring of downtown Wuxi. It is a wetland area very close to the water surface and surrounded on all sides by rivers and canals.

The new city will manifest itself as three islands. This description relates to phase A which is the first phase of a larger master plan of two million square metres designed by schmidt hammer lassen architects. We have adapted a green approach by locating all public amenities within walking distances of each building, minimizing the vehicular circulation within the plan. Each building is designed, oriented and placed so that the green environment is encircled as much as possible.

The characteristic profile of the buildings is a direct consequence of the optimization of the individual dwelling according to its location. The zigzagging plan has a direct consequence for the profile of the buildings, as all the buildings will have steep slanting



Plan/平面图

roofs. Thus more sunlight penetrates the building mass into the public areas and the dwellings alike and the buildings achieve longer views from within the dwellings.

The plan is shaped around three major landscape features: an outer ring of wetland and dense vegetation, an inner green ring imagined to be a play zone in which all leisure facilities and civic functions is located to minimize the travel distances within the plan, and then a central garden area, providing a green retreat in the centre.

这个项目是由阳光100开发商在无锡市外环路新开发的住宅项目，该区域是一片湿地，周围环绕着众多河流。

这个新区的开发项目由三部分组成，其中，第一期设计规划面积为2 000 000m²，由schmidt hammer lassen建筑师事务所负责设计建造。建筑师设置的公共

配套设施距离每一栋住宅楼都不远，并应用合理的平面布局形成减少了园区内的车辆动线，实现了绿色节能的设计理念。依照这理念，每一栋建筑物的朝向与布局都是经过建筑师细心揣摩与研究的，以保证环保理念在该项目中贯彻实施。

在该项目中，所有独立的建筑单元都根据其所处的位置采取最佳的排列布局方式。建筑师为建筑外观制定了锯齿形的方案，设计出一个个倾斜扭曲的屋顶，给人以强烈的视觉冲击。不仅如此，这样的设计还能使更多的阳光照射进室内，有效地提升了公共区域与居住区的采光度。

围绕着该地区的三大景观特色，该项目的最终设计方案得以成形：一种是外环路的湿地景观和丰茂的植被，一种是规划设计的内环休闲娱乐区，还有一种是位于住宅区中央的花园区。







Cappella Apartments

Architecture Design/建筑设计: Francis-Jones Morehen Thorp

Project Architect/项目建筑师: Francis-Jones Morehen Thorp

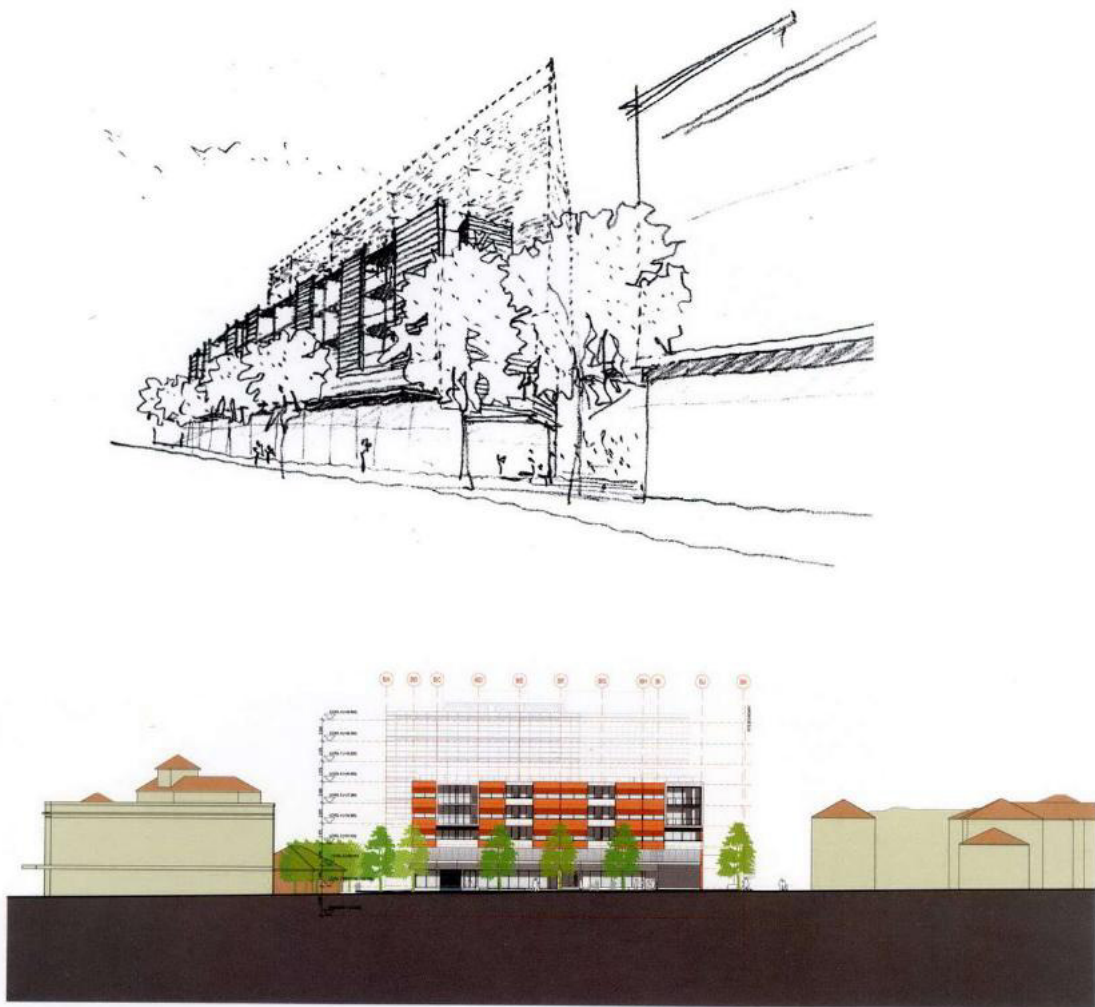
Location/地点: Kensington, NSW, Australia

Area/面积: gross floor 18,750m²

Photograph/摄影: John Gollings, Andrew Chung, Mark Donaldson

This mix use project for 164 apartments has given us the opportunity to develop open space, urban design, and architectural form ideas within an important and sensitive district of Sydney.

Formally the project is a sequence of intersecting layers and volumes: A landscaped podium forms a folding groundplane of open spaces and gardens while absorbing car park loading and back of house retail accommodation. 'Resting' on this solid platform are two composed and articulated forms of tiled precast and frame that extend out to hold the line and scale of the street. Free from the scale and modulation of the street are two fully glazed distorted rectangular forms of precise geometry that 'hover' and intersect the street forms. These suspended glass angled forms give the project a direction and energy towards the urban corner while creating a peaceful, simple and calm definition of the triangular communal gardens in contrast to the busyness of the street.



Elevation/立面图

At the heart of this project is the creation of a new open space sequence that begins with the broadening of the footpaths through stepped terraces and setback shops and extends into a new landscaped public square that connects two existing streets. This new public square has been created on previously private land. It is orientated north to receive sunlight through the sharp angled forms of the new apartment volumes and is bordered by a stepped series of landscaped terraces that open into the shared communal gardens of the apartments. This communal landscaped open space of gently folding planes pool and trees follows a triangular geometry, is defined and embraced by the two wings of apartment volumes and opens wide to the northern sun. Within the intersecting forms are a wide range of apartment types with varying section and plan forms. The street front form incorporates deeply recessed and protected terraces creating open space 'rooms' while giving daylight to multiple interior spaces.

This project has also given us the opportunity to continue to explore the elaboration of architectural form through the editing expression of construction techniques, systems and natural materials.

这栋综合性建筑包含164套房间，为建筑师在澳大利亚悉尼这个重要且敏感的地带进行城市化设计和实践全新建筑形式的全新理念提供了良好的机会。从外表上看，该建筑物是一个纵横交错的结构：带有开放式空间和花园的平

台，既方便了汽车卸货，又吸引了零售商铺的入驻。在这个平台上，休息区铺设的预制钢架一直被延伸到街边。人们在此看到的是一栋不规则的长方形建筑物，其外墙材质细密而有光泽。盘旋设置的横切建筑空间的通道连接起建筑内部的各个空间。这些倾斜的悬浮玻璃窗为城市空间的设计带来了新的方向和灵感。另外，建筑师还修建了宁静的三角形花园与喧嚣的街道形成鲜明的对比。

这个项目的创新之处在于建筑师设计了一个连续性的开放空间，加宽了梯台与店铺之间的人行通道，由此延展出一个全新的公共景观广场，并与现有的两条街道连接起来。该公共广场建在原有的私人土地上，朝向北面，广场的旁边建有一系列的装饰性台阶，可通向公寓的花园。这一片开放景区的水池和树木也都按照公寓的三角形平面布局形式进行摆设与种植。公寓与两个配楼一起“环抱”着这片开放的景区。

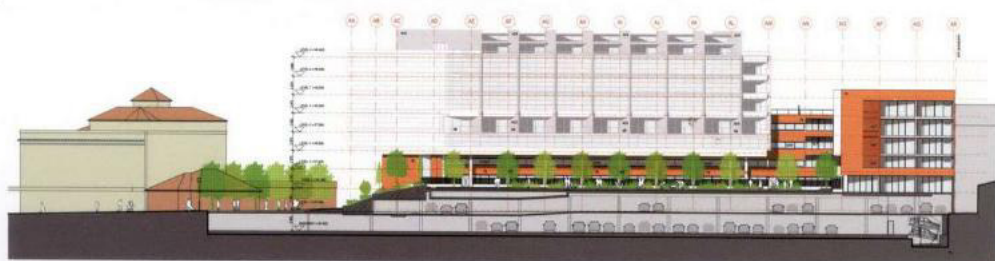
交错的建筑结构内包含了多种不同户型的房间。临街的公寓外墙深深地凹陷，这样腾出的空间就变成了一个个有遮挡物的露台，既打造出室外的“房间”，又保证了室内能照射到充足的阳光。

该项目为建筑师提供了一个很好的实践机会，使他们可以根据不断发展的建筑技术、体系和自然材料继续探索建筑外形的完美表现形式。



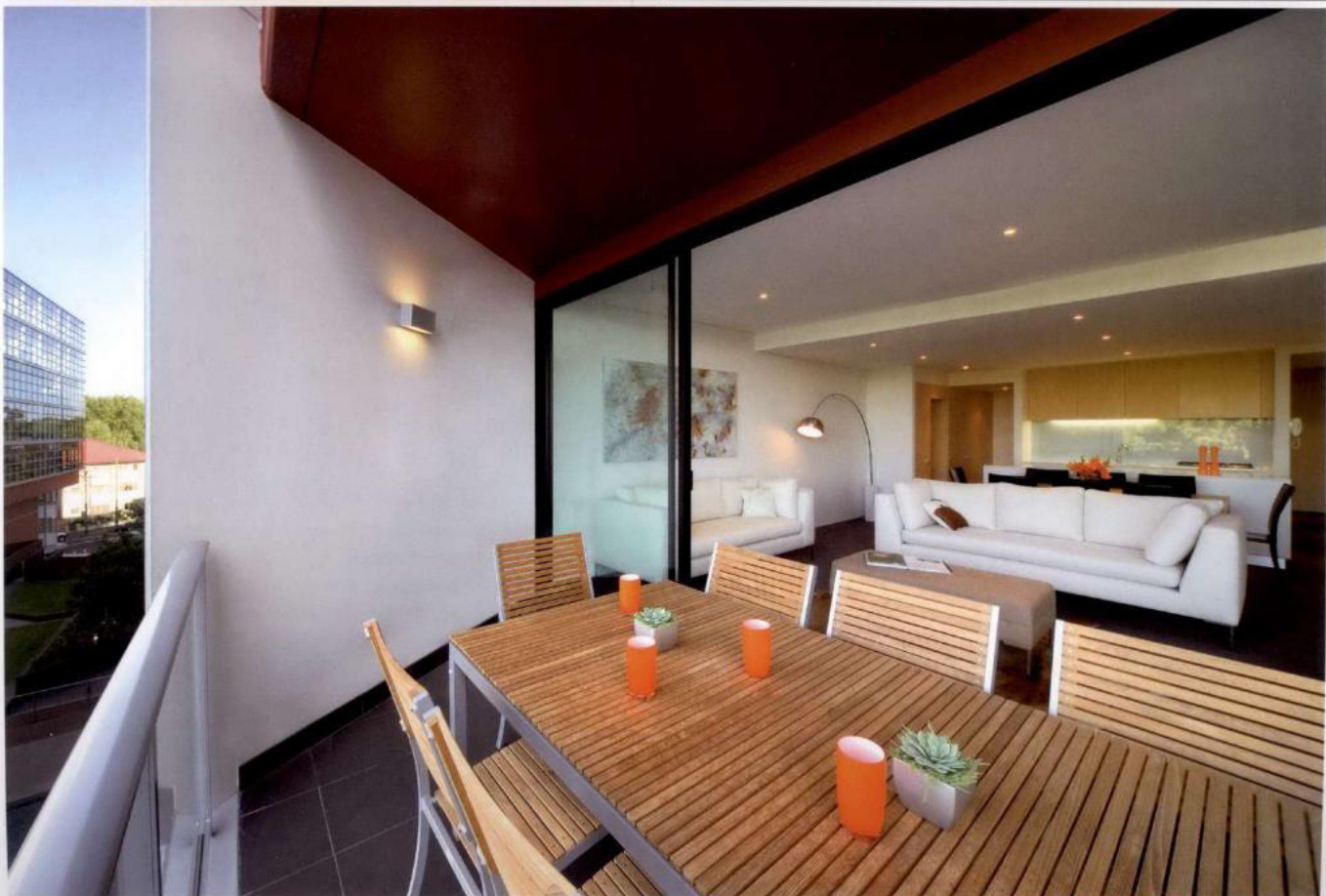
Plan/平面图





Section/剖面图







Rose Bay

Architecture Design/建筑设计: Francis-Jones Morehen Thorp

Project Architect/项目建筑师: Francis-Jones Morehen Thorp

Location/地点: Rose Bay, NSW, Australia

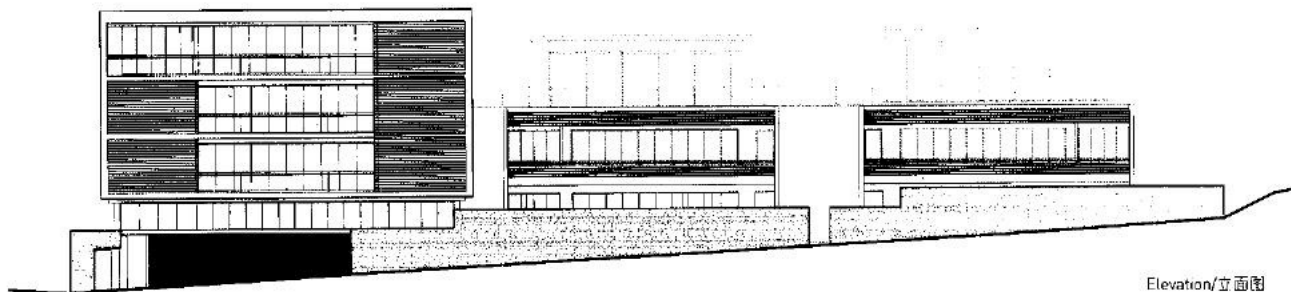
Area/面积: total 2,792m²

Photograph/摄影: Mathieu Faliu

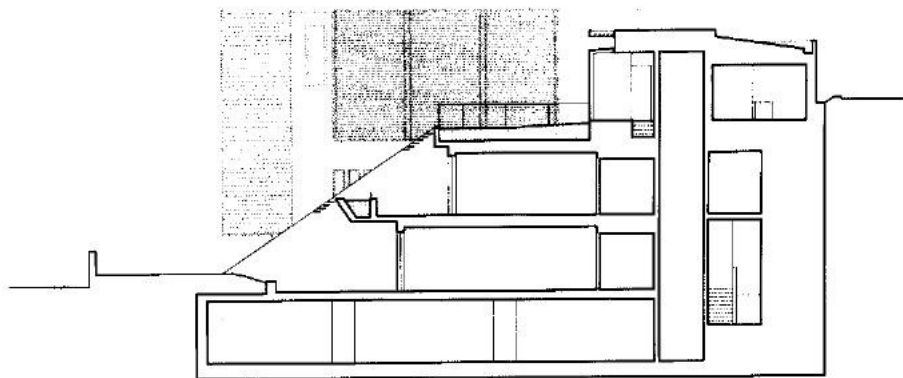
Our inspiration for this project came from the unique nature of the site, a gently sloping landscape right at the edge of the waterfront of Rose Bay. The natural sandstone walls of the bay, the grey Ironbark of the boardwalks and wharfs, the great figs and richness of the landscape and foliage as it meets the bay have been the elements we have looked to for inspiration in the design of these apartments.

The project has been conceived as two separate but related residential accommodation types: a series of individual garden apartments merging with the topography and landscape; and a series of generous single level apartments in a cubic pavilion structure.

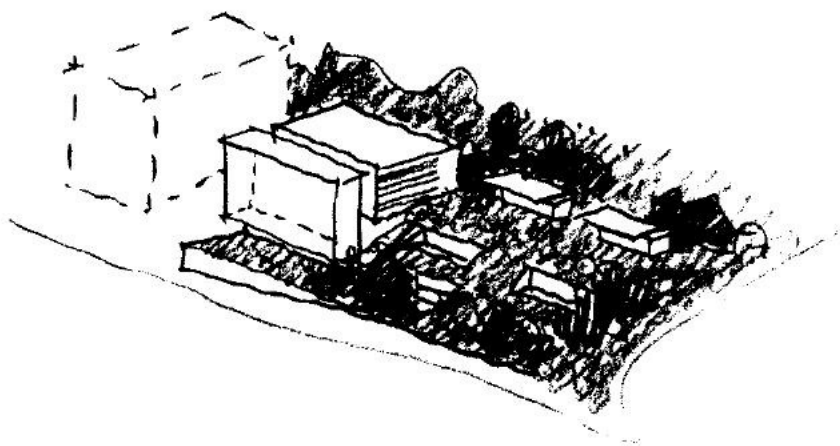
The garden apartments are nestled into the gently sloping landscape of the site. Each level of these apartments opens onto terraces, courtyards and gardens. They are entered through a gazebo-like entrance conservatory that gives views over the garden to the bay. The apartments are deeply nestled into the landscape for insulation and thermal comfort to the interiors, and are characterised through their garden setting.



Elevation/立面图



Section/剖面图



The materials of these apartments, stone, timber and masonry emphasises the relationship to the landscape while the large glazed doors and windows open to the view and fresh air.

The pavilion apartments are created within a timber cubic structure with an expressed timber frame and louvre screens. This carefully proportioned pavilion is inspired by the nearby waterfront structures and wharfs made from Ironbark and weatherboards. Automated louvres, sunscreens and large operable glazing shield the interiors from the sun, filter daylight and modulate vistas towards the Bay in response to the varying climate conditions and preferences of the occupants.

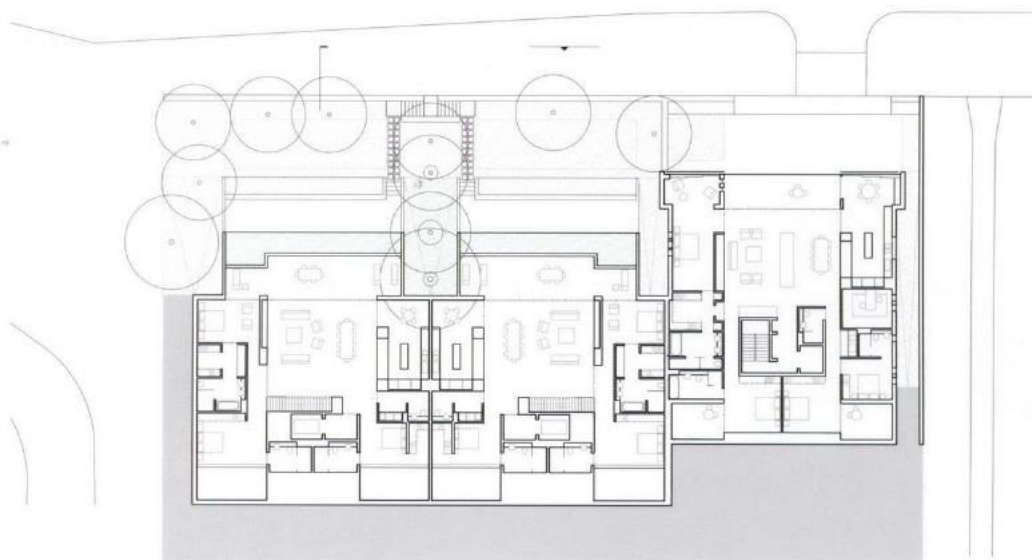
该项目位于玫瑰湾码头边的缓坡上，其设计灵感源自该地独特的自然环境。玫瑰湾上天然的砂岩墙、木板路上灰色的铁皮树、小码头、硕大的无花果树以及丰富的地貌和植物景观，这些元素都为建筑师设计该公寓提供了无限的灵感。

建筑师构想设计出两种既独立又相关的住宅类型：一种是按照地形与景观条

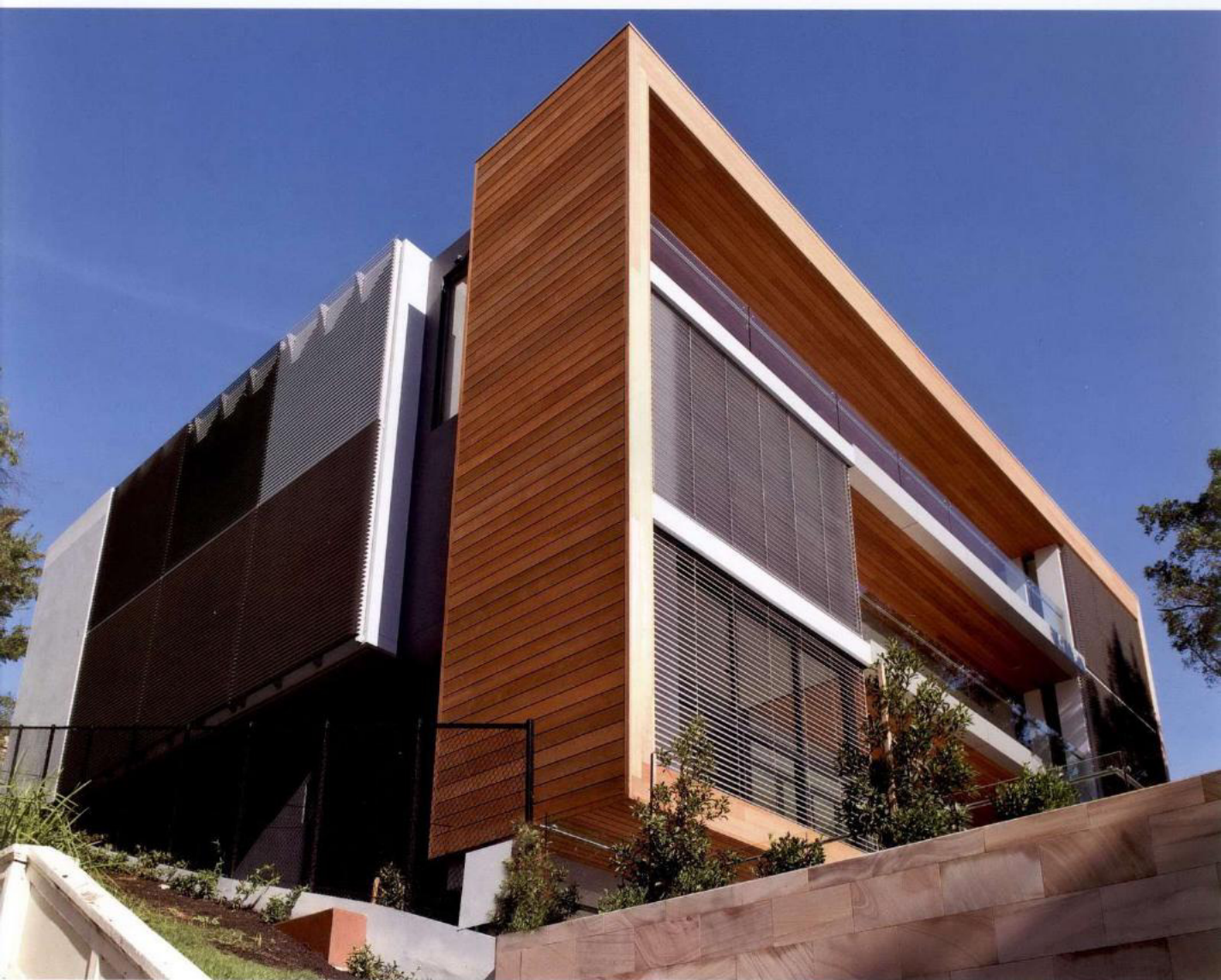
件设计的带有独立花园的公寓，一种是按照方形的展馆结构设计的大面积单

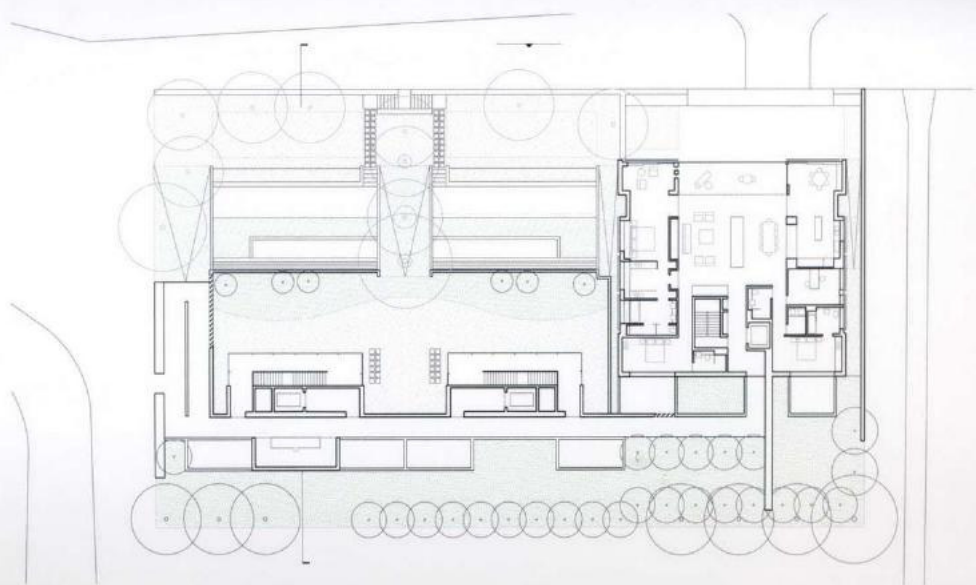
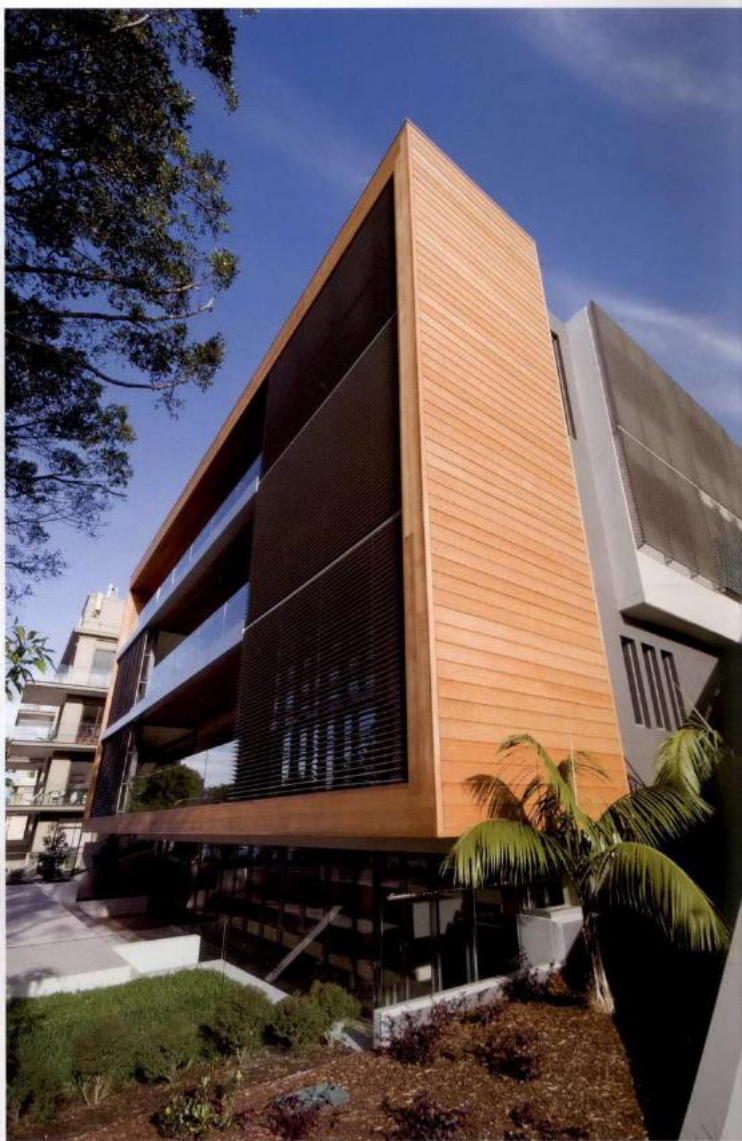
层公寓。建筑师将带花园的公寓部分修建在该地的缓坡上，住户穿过一个能眺望到玫瑰湾的露台式封闭空间就可以进入公寓，而公寓的每一层，都能通向露台庭院和花园。这些公寓建筑已融入该地形之中，既能隔热又利于室内的保暖，通过其花园的设置，项目的特色愈发得以凸显。该建筑中石材、木材以及砖的使用，加强了建筑与当地景观之间的联系。大玻璃门和大玻璃窗的设计，在开阔了视野的同时，还增加了建筑物通透性。

展馆式的公寓由一个木质的立方体结构建造而成，采用了设计感很强的木质框架以及百叶帘。由于附近码头上的建筑都在结构中采用了铁皮树以及檐板，因此建筑师深受启发，精心设计了这样一个展馆式的建筑结构，自动的百叶帘、遮阳屏以及可操控的玻璃窗能够有效地遮挡炎炎烈日，还能根据不断变化的气候条件以及住户的偏好，随时调节眺望玫瑰湾的视角。



Third Floor Plan/三层平面图





Fourth Floor Plan/四层平面图



