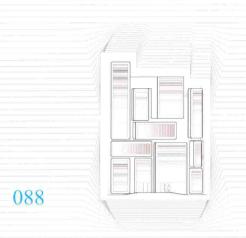
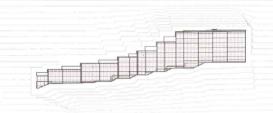
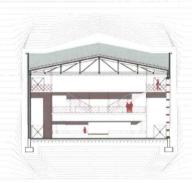
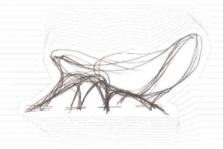


THE WHIRLPOOL, DANMARK 012 "蓝色行星"水族馆(丹麦) A COMET OVER MILAN 024 米兰的"彗星" STEDELIJK MUSEUM EXPANSION-RENOVATION, AMSTERDAM 032 阿姆斯特丹市立博物馆扩建及翻新 GRAND MUSÉE DE L'AFRIQUE, ALGIERS, ALGERIA 038 阿尔及尔非洲大博物馆(阿尔及利亚)









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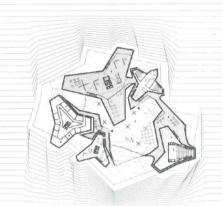
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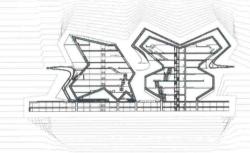
126



CHUNGHA BUILDING 088 Chungha 大厦 MUSEUM OF CONTEMPORARY ART & PLANNING EXHIBITION, SHENZHEN 096 深圳当代艺术及城市规划展览馆

WUXI GRAND THEATRE 108 无锡大剧院 TAICHUNG METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE 126 台中大都会歌剧院

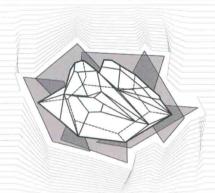


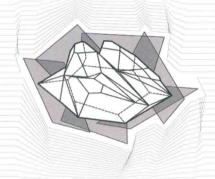


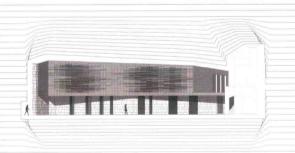
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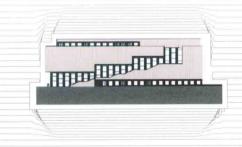
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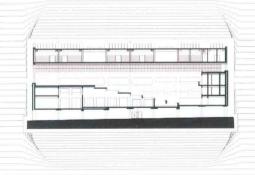












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123 DAEGU GOSAN PUBLIC LIBRARY 182 123 大邱 Gosan 公共图书馆

DIAMOND CITY 194 钻石城

232

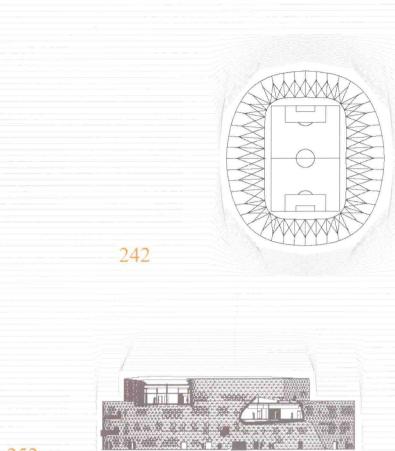
NEW MUNICIPAL LIBRARY IN GREVE IN CHIANTI, FLORENCE, TUSCANY, ITALY 意大利托斯卡纳佛罗伦萨 200 基安蒂格雷夫市立图书馆

216 TAICHUNG CITY CULTURAL CENTRE, TAICHUNG, TAIWAN 台中市文化中心(台湾)

222 ROZET, ARNHEM, THE NETHERLANDS 荷兰阿纳姆罗塞特

232 LIBRARY, MUSEUM, AND ART SCHOOL—"EEMHUIS" 集图书馆、博物馆、艺术学校 于一体的"Eemhuis"

200





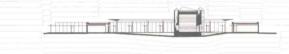


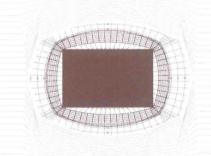
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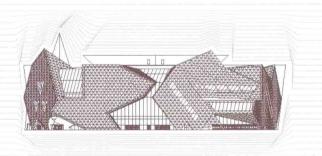
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302

266







FOOTBALL STADIUM ARENA BORISOV

242 鲍里索夫县足球场

276

GEORGES-FRECHE SCHOOL OF HOTEL MANAGEMENT, MONTPELLIER, FRANCE 252 法国蒙特利埃新的乔治-弗兰彻酒店管理学院

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列日市冰上运动场

342 NEW ICE RINK OF LIÈGE 348 BIOVAF RESEARCH CENTRE BIOVAF——丹麦科技大学研发中心 356 ASHKELON MUSIC AND DANCE CENTRE 阿什克伦音乐舞蹈中心

362 MALL OF ASIA ARENA 亚洲购物中心体育馆



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凝固的文化



HKASP | 先锋空间 主编

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PREFACE

序言

SHAPE & SKIN

In the beginning of architecture, when it was invented as a means to shelter the human body, we can assume that it was by definition prue envelope or skin. Later, we can speculate that shape and appearance will have begun to play a more important role, ultimately leading to that which distinguishes architecture from mere building: concept and meaning.

It is important to remember that, just like the proverbial human, a building should never be judged by its exterior alone – beauty is only skin deep. Or, differently put, for architecture it applies that it is not primarily about what it looks like, but just as importantly what it does.

Despite this basic maxim, the shape and appearance of structures are typically what attracts the most attention and debate, and not necessarily just out of a superficial regard: shape and skin are the primary ways in which buildings interact and communicate with their surroundings, and quite often simply become synonymous with the design itself.

So even though they may not fully reflect the deeper meaning of architecture, both form and envelope remain ever-important aspects of the architectural discourse; because of the way, they so directly engage our visual perception. Indeed, we can see them subject to innovative experiments, driven by equal parts image, i.e. the ambition to achieve the unique feature which is impacted by any built structure, good or bad, and must therefore be equally considered when judging a design.

Today, a new paradigm for form and skin is pushing these experiments ever further, and has led to a surprising overlay of new technologies and ancient vernacular wisdom: the drive for sustainable solutions, not least the passive climate controlling and energy conservation in buildings. Just as shape and skin are ways of communicating, they also define the way architecture climatically interacts with its surroundings, and are therefore a key feature to design the low-energy and liveable structures we should all strive to build.

The surprise element is that many of the new techniques in no small part consist of re-discovery or refinement of age-old knowledge of materials and shapes. In combination with cutting-edge building technology, they can become quite powerful tools to regulate and optimize the energy exchange between interior and exterior and this in turn is what determines indoor climate, energy loads, quality of daylight, and whether or not it will ultimately be a healthy building.

So if architecture must be judged by its face value, presence and performance should go hand-in-hand for a welcoming and well-tempered built environment.

造型与表皮

建筑在最初发明之时是被用来保护人类身体的,我们可以认为它是纯粹意义上的保护层或表皮。随后,我们推测造型和外观开始发挥更重要的作用,最终使得建筑在概念和意义上有别于纯粹的楼房。

众所周知,评判一个建筑不仅仅靠其外观,美丽只是表面上的东西,记住这些是很重要的。或者换句话说,对建筑来讲重要的不是它看起来像什么,而是它是什么。

虽然有这个基本准则,结构的造型和外观还是引起了大量的关注和争论,这并不是说人们认识肤浅,因为造型和表皮是建筑与周围环境互动和交流的基本方式,经常成为设计本身的代名词。

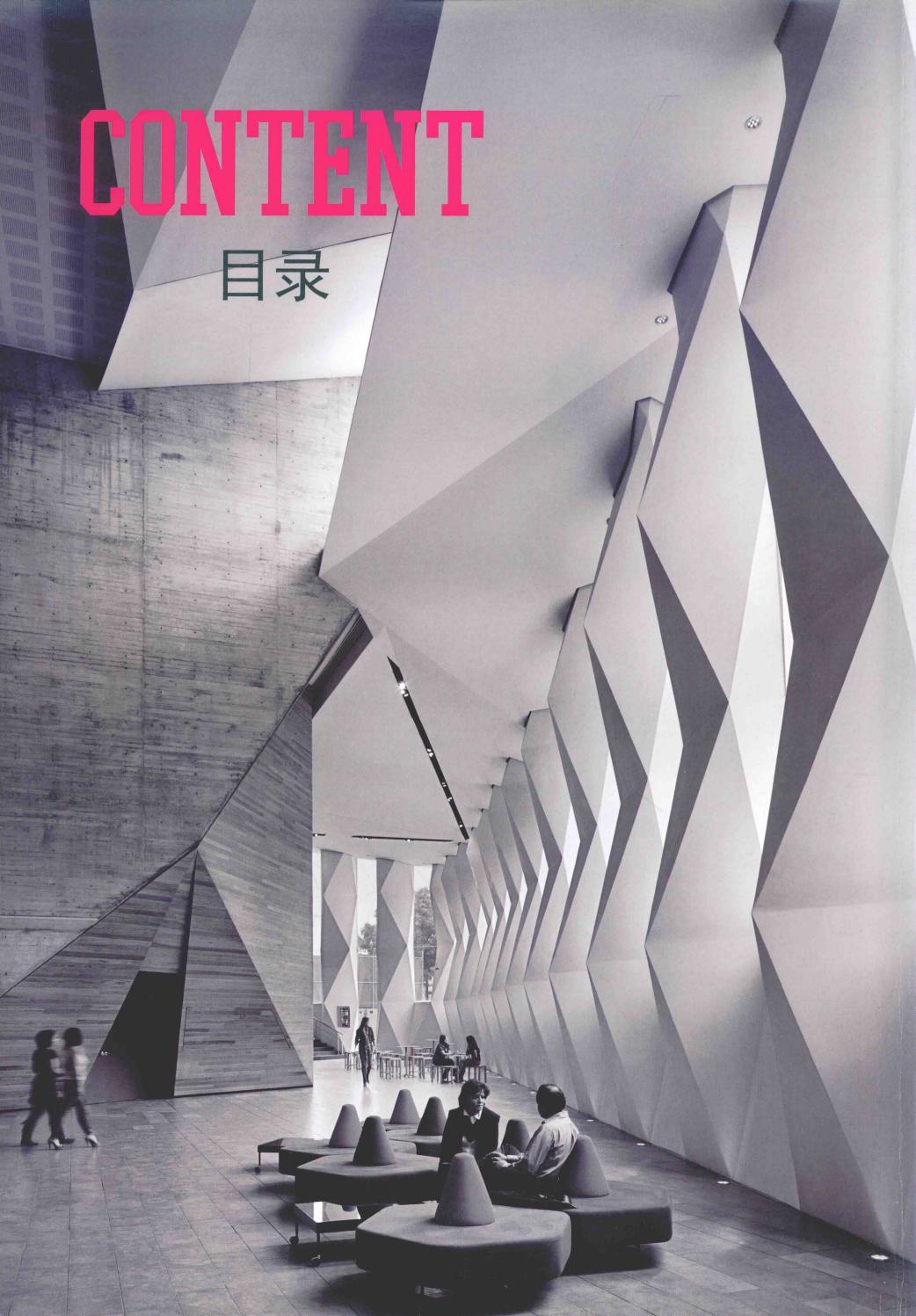
因此,即使它们可能不会完全反映建筑的深层含义,造型和表皮仍然是建筑行业永恒的话题,因为它们直接影响我们视觉感知的方式。事实上,我们可以看到它们受到创新实验的影响,由等量的形象驱动,彰显其自身的独特性,这些公共领域受到一些良莠不齐的建筑结构的影响,因此在评判一个设计时必须均衡考虑。

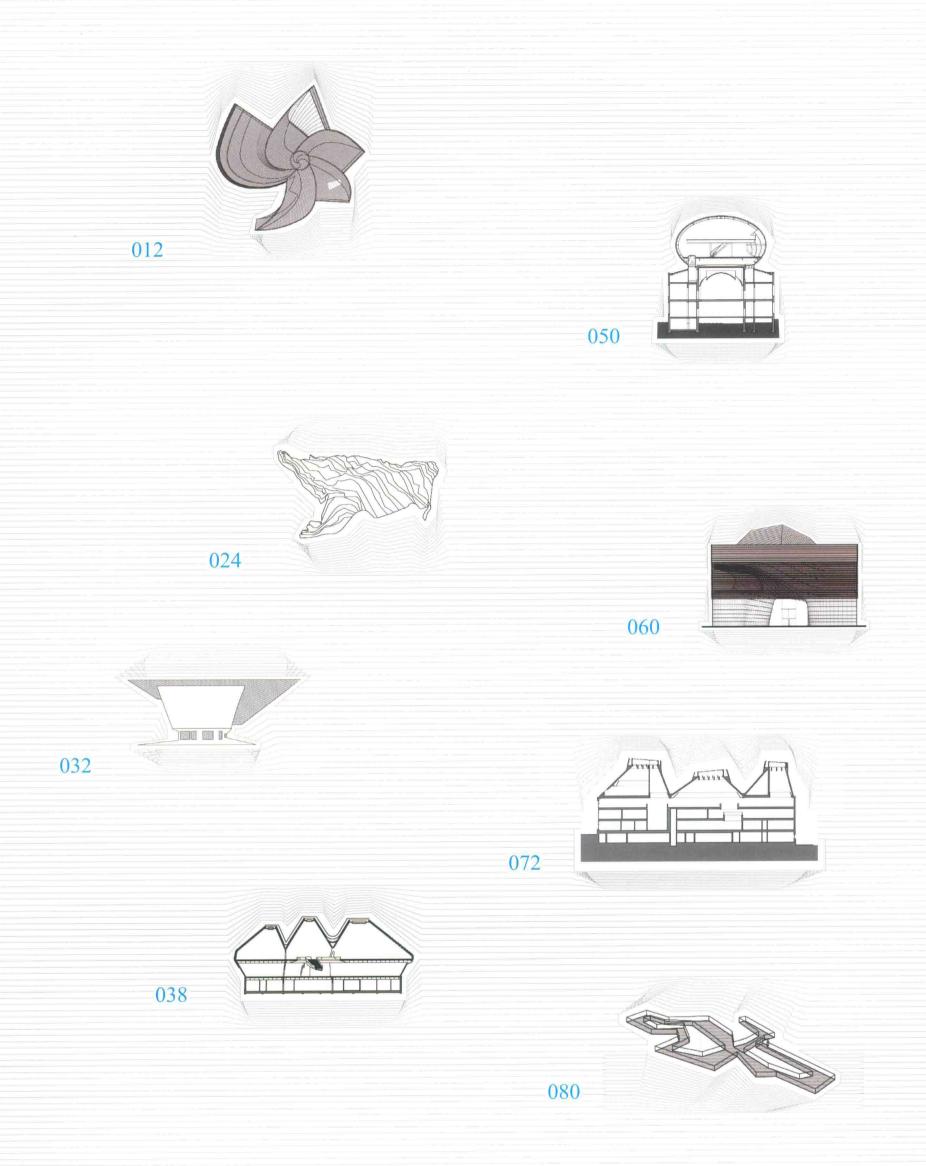
如今,一种创新型的造型与表皮推动这些实验的进一步发展,使新技术和古代民间智慧得以广泛传播:可持续解决方案的推动,尤其是建筑设计过程中被动的气候控制和能源节约。正如造型和表皮是一种交流方式,它们不仅明确了建筑在气候上与周围环境互动的方式,还是我们都应努力打造的低能和宜居型建筑结构的一个主要特征。

出其不意的元素在很大程度上是运用新技术将古老的材料和造型改进而成的。结合先进的建筑技术,它们可以成为相当有力的工具来调节和优化内外部之间的能量交换,这反过来决定室内气候、能源负荷、光线的质量及最终是否是有益于建筑的可持续发展。

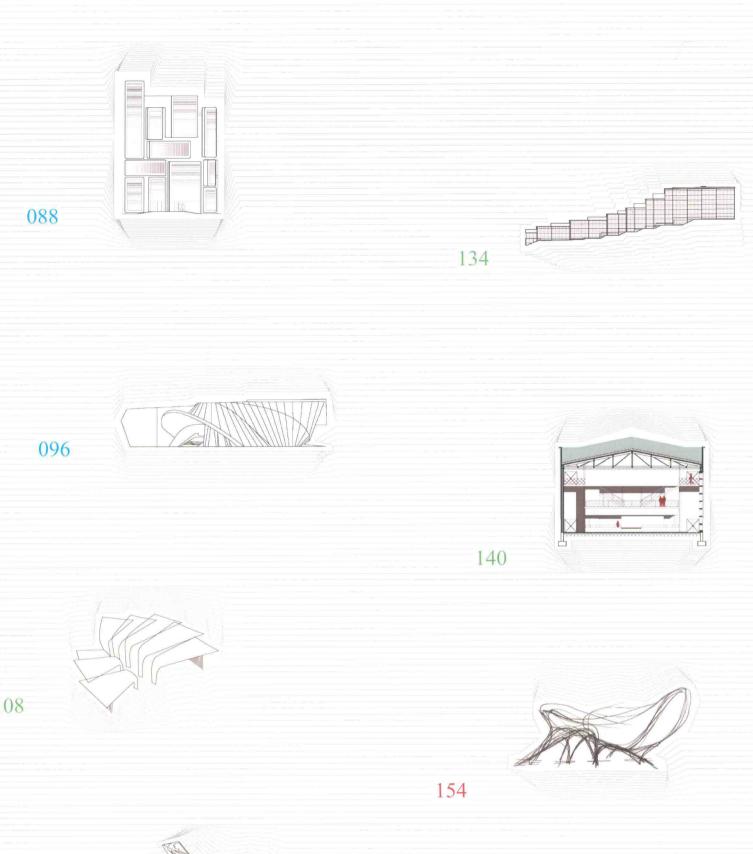
因此,即使建筑必须依据外观来判断其价值,风采和性能对创建受欢迎且适宜的建筑环境的作用仍然不容小觑。

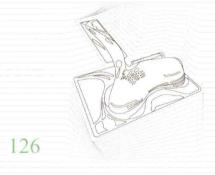
Julian Weyer
Partner, Architect
C.F.Møller Architects





THE WHIRLPOOL, DANMARK 012 "蓝色行星"水族馆(丹麦) A COMET OVER MILAN 024 米兰的"彗星" STEDELIJK MUSEUM EXPANSION-RENOVATION, AMSTERDAM 032 阿姆斯特丹市立博物馆扩建及翻新 GRAND MUSÉE DE L'AFRIQUE, ALGIERS, ALGERIA 038 阿尔及尔非洲大博物馆(阿尔及利亚)







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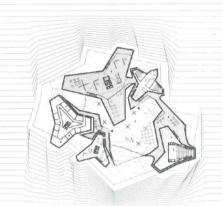
WUXI GRAND THEATRE 108 无锡大剧院

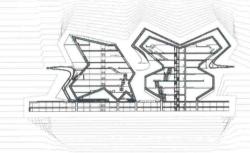
164

TAICHUNG METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE 126 台中大都会歌剧院

| 134 NO99 STRAW THEATRE | NO99 稻草剧院 140 CONCEPTION AND REALIZATION OF THE JEAN-CLAUDE CARRIERE THEATRE Jean-Claude Carriere 剧院设计概念与实施 THE ARC-RIVER CULTURE MULTIMEDIA THEATRE PAVILION DAEGU SOUTH KOREA 韩国大邱河流文化展览馆

164 CENTRO CULTURAL ROBERTO CANTORAL 罗伯托 Cantoral 文化中心

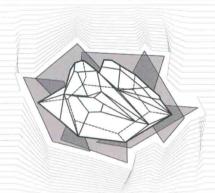


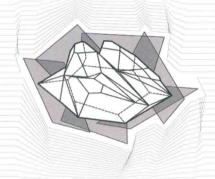


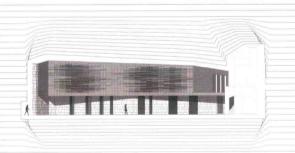
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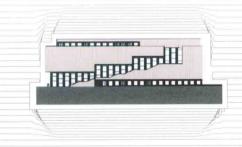
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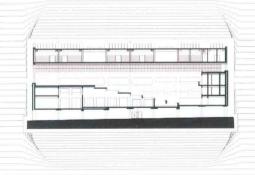












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232

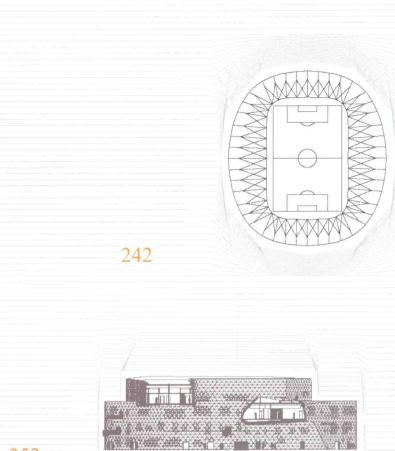
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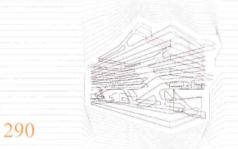
222 ROZET, ARNHEM, THE NETHERLANDS 荷兰阿纳姆罗塞特

232 LIBRARY, MUSEUM, AND ART SCHOOL—"EEMHUIS" 集图书馆、博物馆、艺术学校 于一体的"Eemhuis"

200

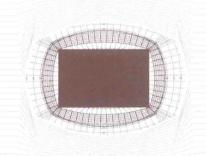


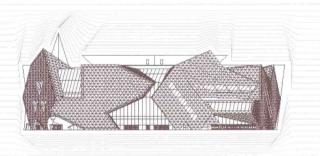




284

294





FOOTBALL STADIUM ARENA BORISOV 242 鲍里索夫县足球场

266

276

GEORGES-FRECHE SCHOOL OF HOTEL MANAGEMENT, MONTPELLIER, FRANCE 252 法国蒙特利埃新的乔治-弗兰彻酒店管理学院

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302

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MALL OF ASIA ARENA 亚洲购物中心体育馆



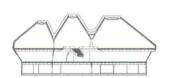
The Whirlpool, Danmark "蓝色行星"水族馆(丹麦)



A Comet over Milan 米兰的"彗星"



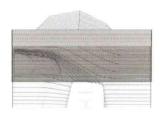
Stedelijk Museum Expansion-Renovation, Amsterdam 阿姆斯特丹市立博物馆扩建及翻新



Grand Musée de l'Afrique, Algiers, Algeria 阿尔及尔非洲大博物馆 (阿尔及利亚)



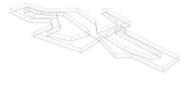
Extension of Museum De Fundatie De Fundatie 博物馆扩建



Louisiana State Museum and Sports Hall of Fame 路易斯安那州立博物馆及体育名人堂



The Hive "蜂巢"



Open-Air Exhibition Grounds of the Estonian Road Museum



Chungha Building Chungha 大厦



Museum of Contemporary Art & Planning Exhibition, Shenzhen 深圳当代艺术及城市规划展览馆



WHIRLPOOL, DANMARK

"蓝色行星"水族馆(丹麦)

Architect: 3XN A/S 设计公司: 3XN A/S

Client: Bygningsfonden Den Blå Planet Location: Copenhagen, Danmark

Area: 10,000 m²

客户: Bygningsfonden Den Blå Planet

项目地点:丹麦哥本哈根项目面积:10 000 m²

SHAPE FEATURES

Blue Planet is shaped as a great whirlpool, From the air, almost entirely white, its contours are reminiscent of a starfish. From the front, the building's organic lines are evocative of silverygrey waves or a vast sea creature, and on closer inspection, the facade patterning is reminiscent of fish scales.

造型特点

"蓝色行星"水族馆的外形就像一个巨大的漩涡,从天空往下看,整体一片白的外形使人联想到海星;从正面看,建筑的有机线条如同激起的银灰色海浪或一头巨大的海洋动物;靠近细看,表面图案又像鱼鳞。