

建筑立场系列丛书 No. 18

混凝土语言

Concrete Manifestos

from Core-form to Art-form

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from Core-form to Art-form

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龙山公园总体规划“康复中心：未来公园”

龙山公园的开发是2004年韩国和美国就重新布置美国驻扎在龙山的部队这一问题成功谈判的结果，第一步就是在2011年10月公布了龙山公园的分区和建造的综合性基本计划。随着部队按预定进行重新布置，园区的开发和建造正式开始。为了构建一个有创造性的、理性的最佳总体规划，工作组专门邀请了来自世界各地的设计师。

在4月23日，本次比赛的组织者——韩国国土部门、运输和海洋事务部宣布，West 8+IROJE赢得了韩国的龙山公园总体规划国际比赛。该项目选址在首尔市中心，占地面积较大，总面积约243万平方米，在日本占领期间和战后美国保护期间的很长一段时间内一直用作军事基地。

本次比赛的目标是创建一个在自然、文化、历史和未来等方面相和谐的公园。这座公园将成为还原、升华、延续历史以及该地区地

方特色的公园。该公园应能够重拾对大自然的尊重，修复已经消失和损坏的生态系统。它最终将成为一个具有崭新城市文化的公园，以保护绿地以及可持续发展的未来。

龙山国家公园的新的总体规划是由West 8+IROJE制定的，通过能接触到愈合这一基本概念的反反复复过程进行开发。愈合的行为是一个过程，通过历史意识将原有场地转变成一座世界级的公园，激发对自然的幻想，生态恢复和广泛的公园文化的产生。

场地的改造存在三个基本层次：

- 愈合的本质——“Sam Cheon Li Geum Su Gang San”
- 愈合的历史——对抗和曝光
- 愈合的文化——“公园和大都市的接触面”

根据评审团主席Christophe Girot的观点，该获奖项目对山体形貌进行了修整，重建了从

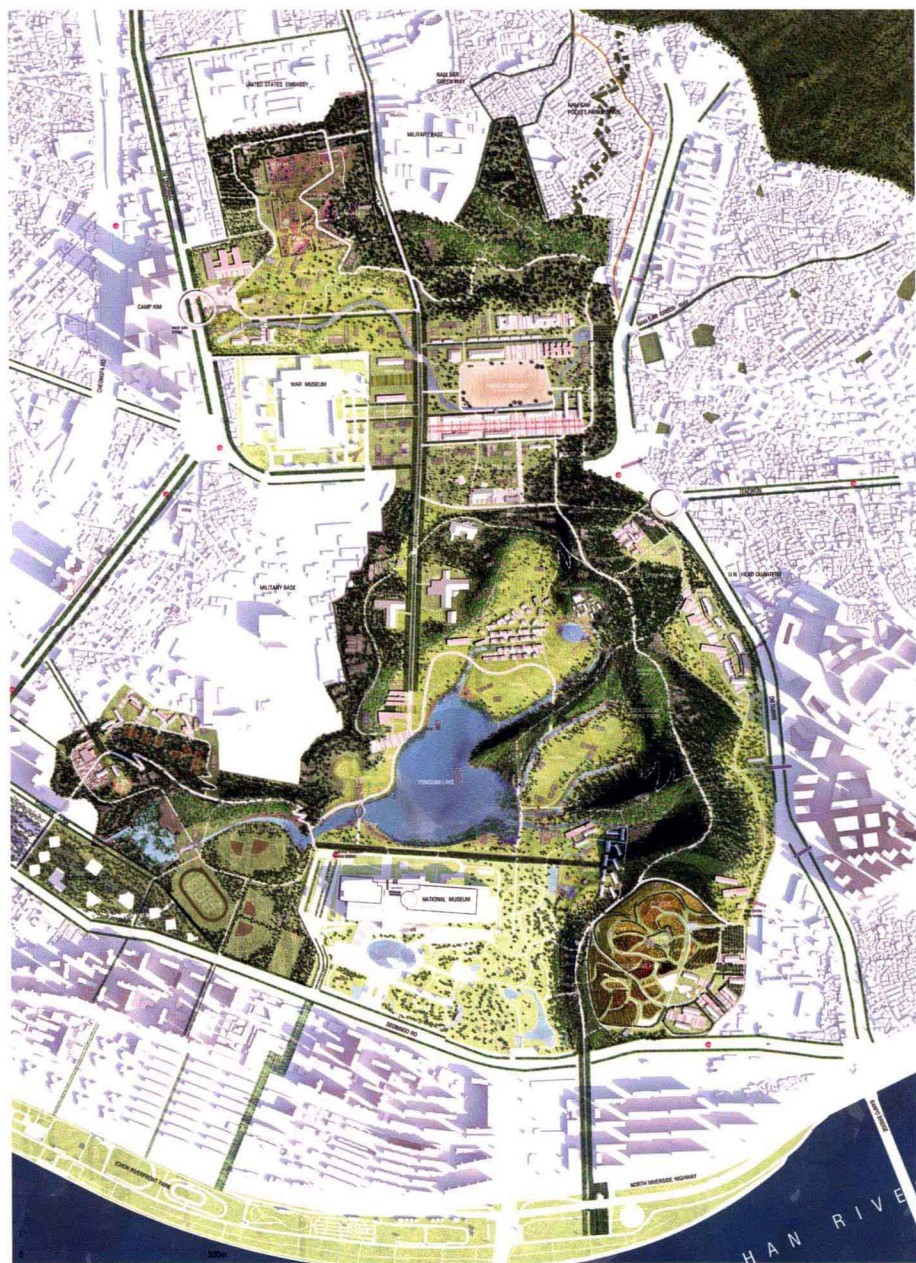
南山到汉江的南北力线。评审团特别赞赏这个项目的总体框架，以及其与当地城市文脉的关系。有关自然和尊重传统的新词汇是以创造韩国景观主题并辅以生态、照明和社会媒体等方面的技术创新方式产生的。评审团认为，这个项目可以发展并适应本土社区和深厚的文化价值。评审团认为，内部交通流线区应该更加尊重风水规则，建筑的修复和场地活动等规则。

YongSan Park Masterplan, “Healing: The Future Park”_West 8+IROJE

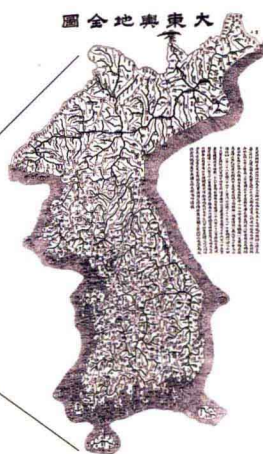
The development of the YongSan Park as a result of the successful negotiation between Korea and the United States in 2004 over relocating the U.S troops stationed in YongSan began its first step with the announcement of the General Basic Plan for the Zoning and Creation of the YongSan Park in October 2011. With the scheduled relocation of the troops, the development and construction of the park will officially begin. In order to attract a creative, rational, and optimal master plan, the task force invited designers from around the world.

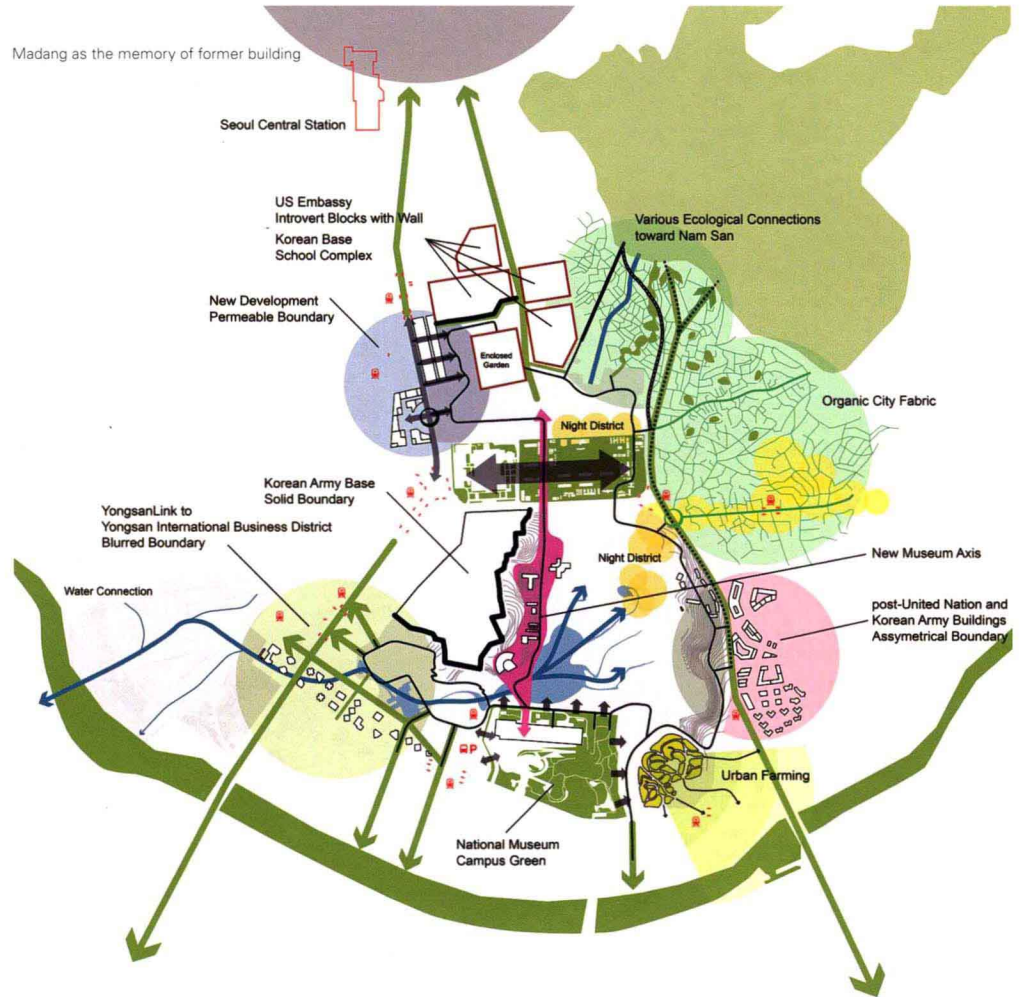
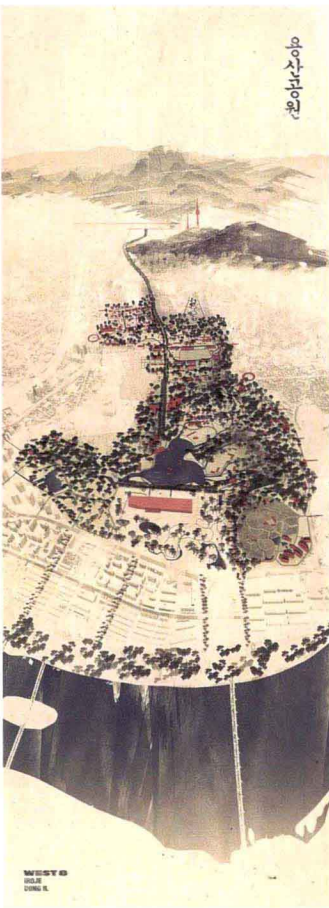
On the 23 April, the organizer of the competition, the Ministry of Land, Transport and Maritime Affairs of the Republic of Korea announced that West 8 + IROJE have won the International Competition for Master Plan of YongSan Park, Korea. The project site is a large area in the center of Seoul with a total area of circa 243 ha that has been in use as a military base for an extensive period both during the Japanese occupation and under post-War American protection.

The vision of the competition is to create a park in which nature, culture, history and the future are in harmony. It will be a park which restores, sublimates, and expands



mental DNA

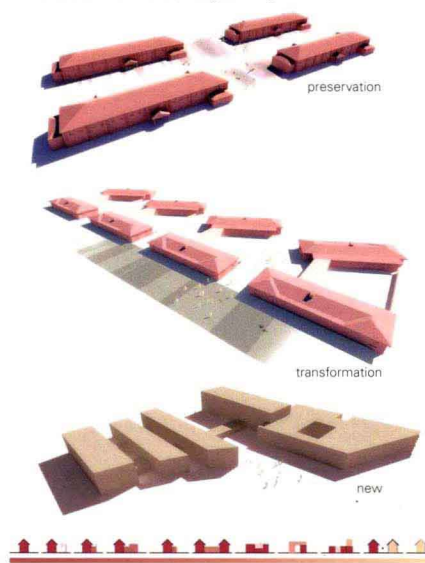
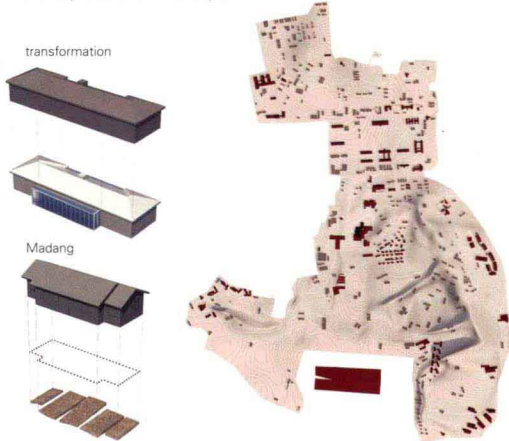




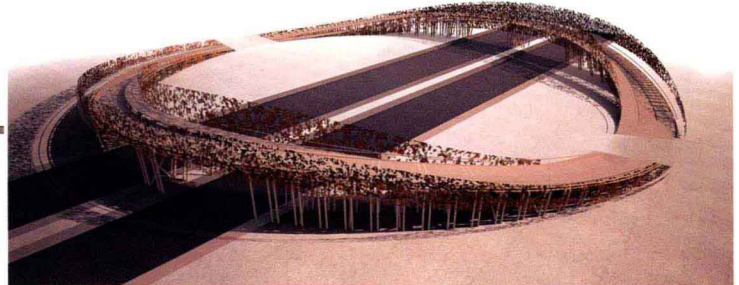
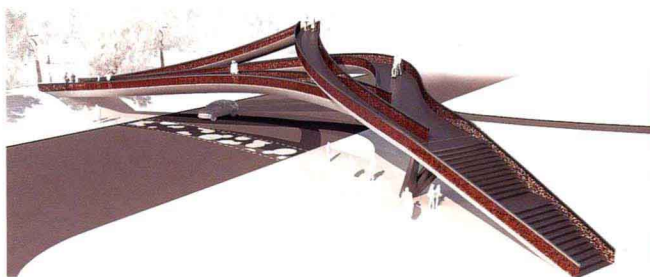
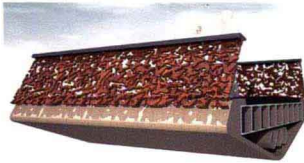
作为景观的历史遗迹
history traces as landscape

改造现有建筑物
transformation of existing building

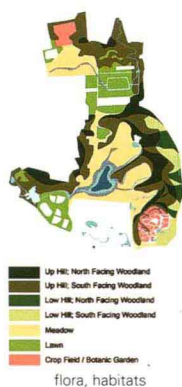
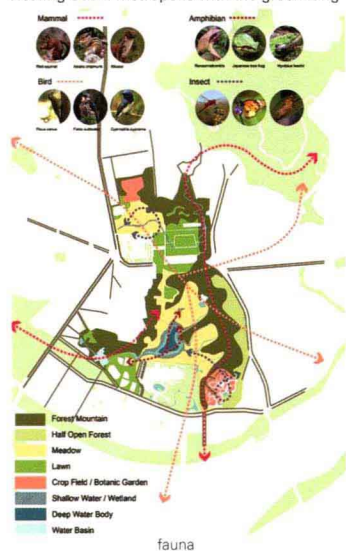
改造后建筑物的激活项目
active programming for transformed buildings



Oh Jak Gyo: 鸟儿们筑就了一座人们和公园之间的桥梁
Oh Jak Gyo:
birds building a bridge between the people and the park

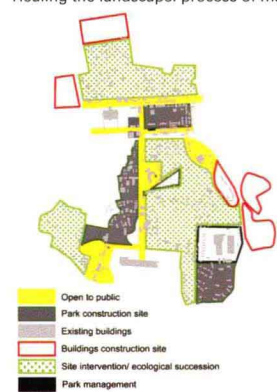


用绿地修复首尔大都市 Healing Seoul metropolis with the green lung



修复景观：公园建造过程

Healing the landscape: process of making the park



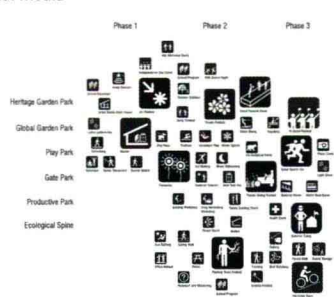
phase 1_survey and seeding

phase 2_recovery and experimentation

phase 3_completion of the park,
opening of the unit parks

社会媒体的亚文化占据的公园

Park colonized by subcultures using social media





upon the history and local characteristics of the area. This park shall regain the respect for nature and reclaims the lost and damaged ecological system. It will eventually become a park of new urban culture for the preservation of green spaces and a sustainable future.

The new Master Plan for YongSan National Park by West 8 + IROJE has been developed through an iterative process that has consistently returned to the fundamental concept of healing. The act of healing is a process that transforms the existing site through an awareness of its history into a world-class park that inspires illusions of nature, ecological restoration and a wide ranging urban park culture.

It is developed on three fundamental levels in the transformation of the site:

- Healing nature – “Sam Cheon Li Geum Su Gang San”
- Healing history – Confrontation and exposure
- Healing culture – “Park-metropolis interface”

According to Christophe Girot, the chairman of the jury, the winning project repairs topography of the mountains and reestablishes the north-south line of force extending from NamSan to the Han river. The jury particularly appreciated the overall framework of the project as well as its relationship to local urban context. A new vocabulary of nature, respect of traditions, is produced by creating Korean landscape themes supplemented by technological innovation in ecology, lighting and social media. The jury believes that this project can evolve and adapt in response to expertise of the local community and to deeper cultural values. The Jury considered that internal

circulation should be more respectful of the rule of Feung-shui and the repartition of building and activities on the site.

项目名称: International Competition for Master Plan of the Yongsan Park, “Healing: The Future Park”

地点: Seoul, Korea

合作者: IROJE architects & planners, DONG IL Engineering Consultants, Prof. Kim, Bong-ryol, Prof. Kim, Nam-choon

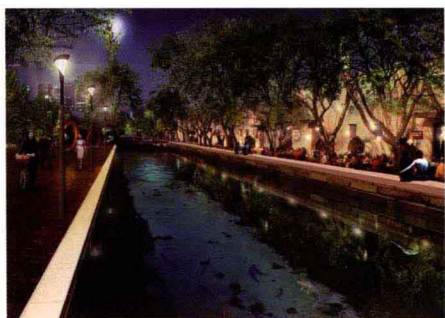
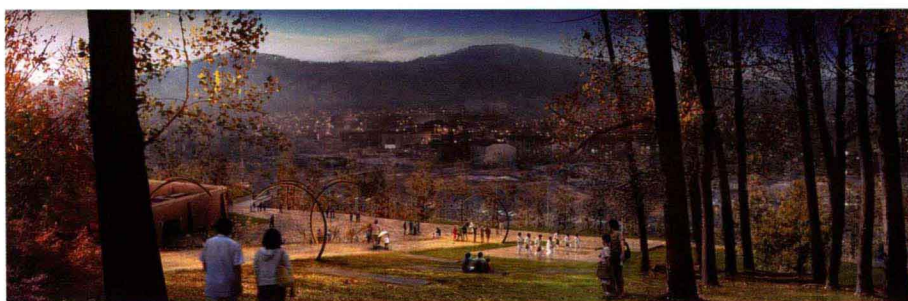
项目团队: Adriaan Geuze, Martin Biewenga, Edzo Bindels, Karsten Buchholz, Hyeyoung Choi, Juan Figueroa Calero, Maria Castrillo, Kenya Endo, Gaspard Estourgie, Shane Fagan, Pieter Hoen, Perry Maas, Winnie Poon, Eva Recio, Mart Reiling, Matthew Skjonsberg, Daniel Vasini, Joris Weijts, Marco Medrano, Igor Saitov

甲方: Ministry of Land, Transport and Maritime Affairs of the Republic of Korea

用地面积: 243 ha 造价: USD 1.2 billion

设计时间: 2012 竣工时间: from 2017

摄影师: ©West8 urban design & landscape architecture



Groot Vijversburg公园

Groot Vijversburg公园, 位于荷兰北部, 建立于19世纪, 具有丰富的植物群和动物群历史。一年四季, 公园举办多种活动, 如当代艺术国际展览、音乐表演、教会服务和短途游览。Tysjerk地区的Groot Vijversburg公园将扩大至15万平方米, 是整个现有园区面积的两倍。

日本的Junya. Ishigami+Associates和荷兰MAKS工作室赢得了比赛, 将共同为这座位于荷兰北部的19世纪公园设计一所游客中心。

园区扩建的第一阶段于2005年完成。这一阶段建造了带有新的综合性入口的停车场和一座位于高速公路北侧的花园。第二阶段包括面积为15万平方米的区域扩建, Vijversburg别墅和温室的修复, 一所新的游客中心、展览空间

和乐队指挥台的建造。

扩建后, Groot Vijversburg公园将不再仅仅是一座地区性公园。为了增加其吸引力, 主办单位不仅为新建筑和景观制定了高标准, 也为扩建部分彼此之间以及与现有的公园之间的连贯性制定了高标准, 以使整座新公园连贯统一, 富有多样性。公园的修复工作预计在2014年完成。

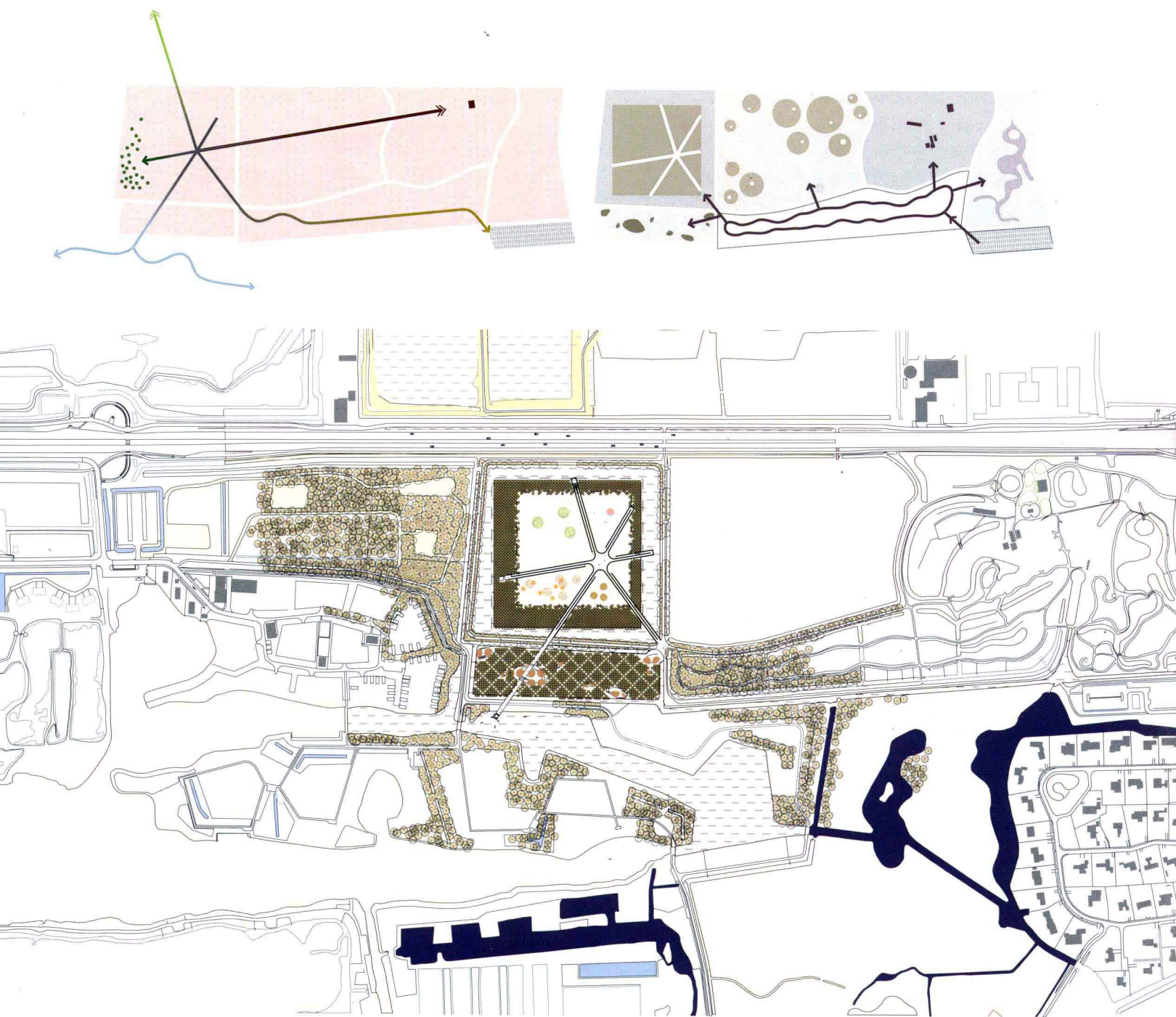
Park Groot Vijversburg

Park Groot Vijversburg, located in the north of Holland was established in the 19th century and contains a rich history of flora and fauna. Throughout the year, the park hosts many events such as international exhibitions of con-

temporary art, musical performances, church services and excursions. The Groot Vijversburg in Tysjerk is going to expand by 15 hectares, doubling the area of the entire park.

Japanese architects Junya. Ishigami+Associates and Dutch studio MAKS have won a competition to co-design a visitor centre for a nineteenth century park in the north of the Netherlands.

In 2005 the first phase of the park expansion was finished. This phase entailed the realisation of a parking area with a new, integrated entrance, and a garden north of the freeway. The second phase consists of an area expansion of 15 hectares, the restoration



of Villa Vijversburg and the greenhouses, the building of a new visitor centre, exhibition space, and a podium.

After the expansion, Groot Vijversburg will be a park with more than regional appeal. To give content to the attractiveness of the park, the organizer set high standards not only for the new architecture and landscaping, but also for the cohesion between the different parts of the expansion amongst each other and with the existing park, in order for the new whole to grow into a coherent unity and diversity. The renovated park is scheduled to complete in 2014.



Groot Vijversburg公园

游客中心

Junya, Ishigami+Associates和MAKS工作室被选定负责设计建造荷兰Tytsjerk地区Vijversburg公园的一系列嵌入建筑。

游客中心是主要的提案之一，将邻近历史别墅进行修建。从外形看，它仿佛在三个方向上被紧紧拖拉，同时保留了所需的主要大厅。随着主要大厅的延伸，它逐渐成为一条路径——自然地转化成一条公园小径。

建筑物内建立了一座与之类似的大型公园，同时，封闭的空间营造出了小规模才有的气氛和亲密感。

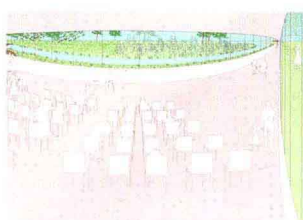
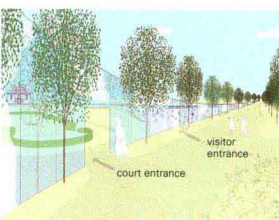
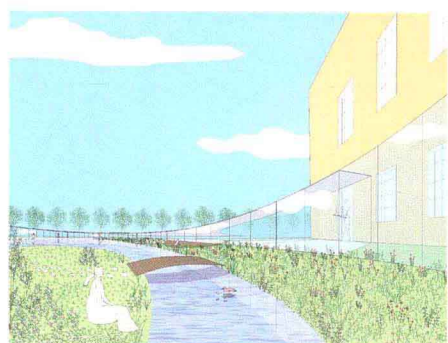
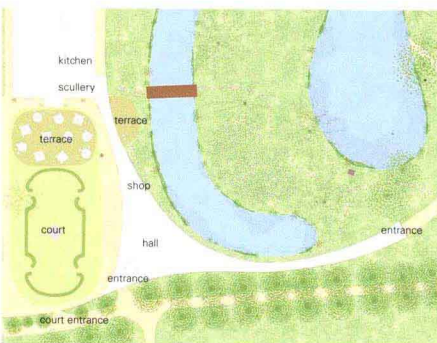
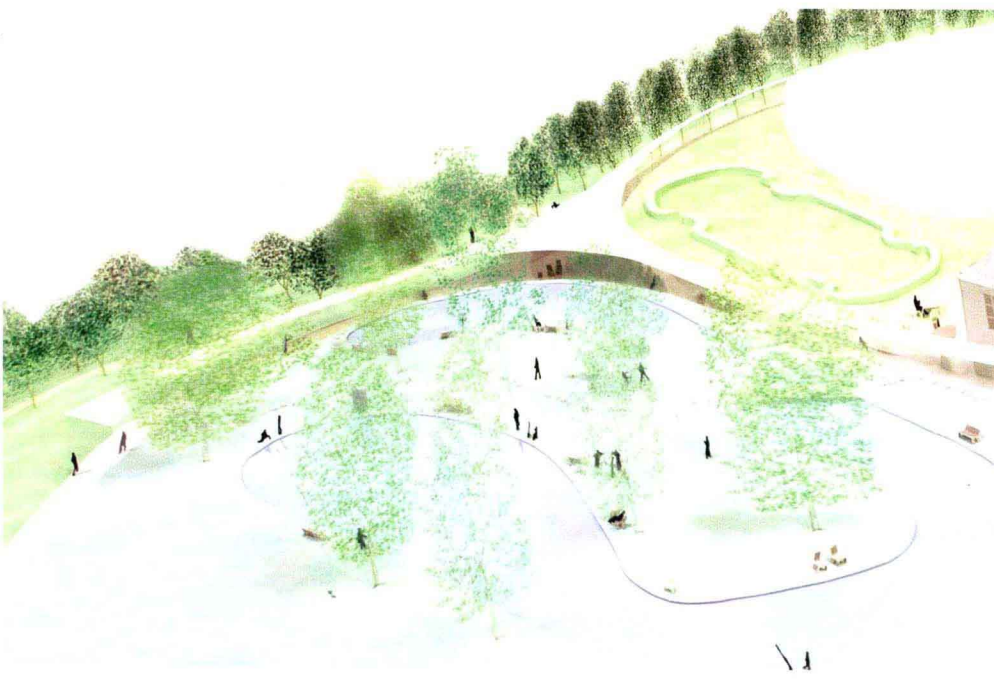
Park Groot Vijversburg Visitor Center

_Junya.Ishigami+Associates+MAKS

Junya.Ishigami+Associates and MAKS have been selected for a set of architectural interventions for Park Groot Vijversburg in Tytsjerk, the Netherlands.

The visitor center, which is one of the main proposals, will be constructed next to the historical villa. The form is as if pulled tightly in three directions while maintaining a required main hall. As the main hall stretches, it gradually becomes a path – naturally transforming into a park trail.

The building establishes a large scale park similar to that of the generous park, and at the same time, the enclosed space provides small scale ambiance and intimacy.



项目名称: Expansion and Renovation of Park Groot Vijversburg
地点: Tytsjerk, The Netherlands
建筑师: Junya. Ishigami+Associates, MAKS
用途: Visitor center
建筑面积: 1,000m²
竣工时间: 2014

Groot Vijversburg公园

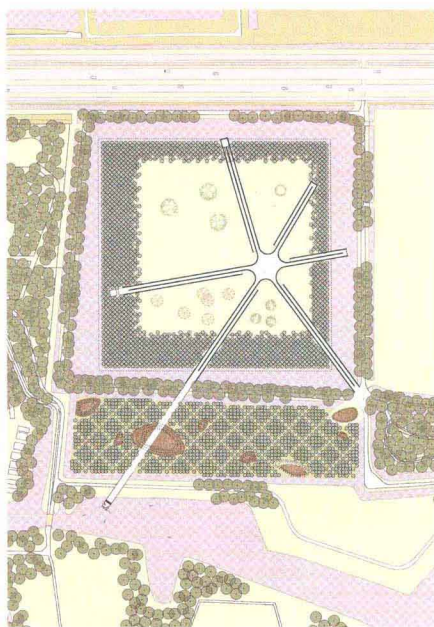
公园扩建



LOLA, Deltavormgroep和Piet Oudolf赢得了通过全国招标的委任项目。这个项目中五个团队被选中。其他的设计团队是B+B, Michael van Gessel, OKRA和Hosper en Strootman。位于荷兰北部的Groot Vijversburg公园是一个浪漫的公共园区，有越来越多的艺术藏品。园区正在扩大其边界，并雄心勃勃想成为一座国家级公园。获奖的景观设计对将历史公园、战后的休闲区和自然保护区联系在一起的两个新园区进行了现代诠释。

设计的核心要素是“星形迷宫”，是两座历史公园特征的混合：星形森林和迷宫。这种结构由高大的树篱组成，树篱的功能类似于房屋，将现有的草地隔断，并创建多个适用于各种用途的公园空间。在此之上，该结构建立了与周围景观的联系，并对各个领域的通达性进行了布置。“星形迷宫”的每个终点都有一个功能，如能够观赏自然保护区的景观阳台、休闲区的独木舟游客码头，可以看到主公园别墅区的景观窗口和用于湿地探索的橡胶棚。第二个公园区可以定期浇灌，在一片被截去树梢的柳树林中包含了长着多年生植物的山体。人们可穿过一个小堤坝网格结构到达该山体。

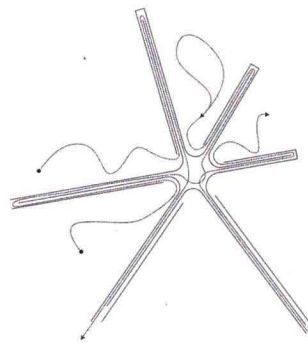
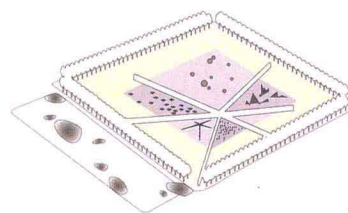
这种设计为穿行于公园中的游客提供了极大的自由选择空间。游客需要通过“星形迷宫”找到自己到达不同地区的方式。中央空间提供了所有方向的概况，但其本身并不具备任何方向。这样一来，设计就超出了附近浪漫公园和现代风格休闲景观所基于的公众情趣培养和公众健康的理想，它给游客使用公园以最大的自由。该项目将于2013年开始建设。



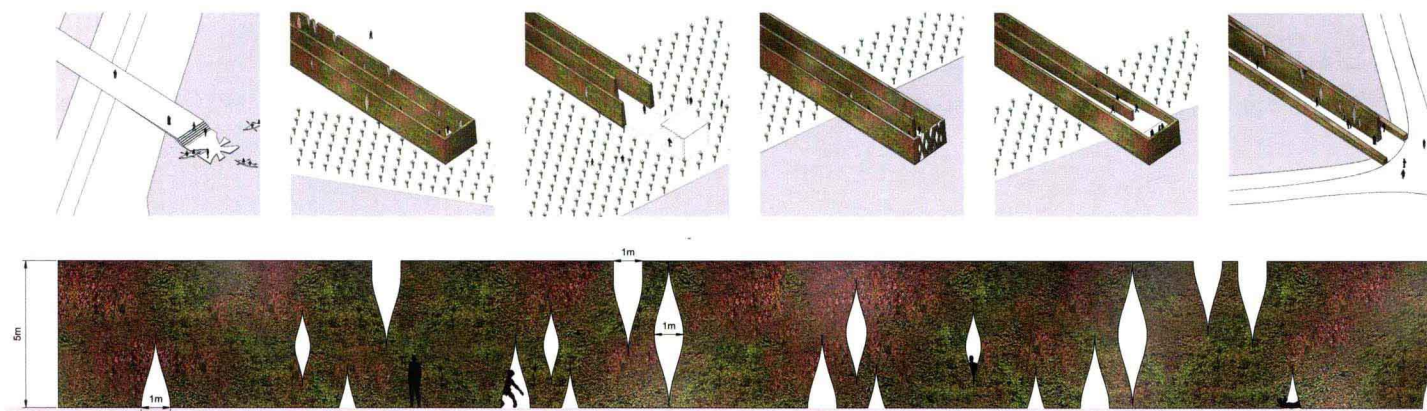
Park Groot Vijversburg

Park Extension_LOLA+Deltavormgroep+Piet Oudolf

LOLA, Deltavormgroep and Piet Oudolf have won the commission through a national tender, for which five teams were selected. The other design teams were B+B in collaboration with Michael van Gessel, OKRA, Hosper en Strootman. Park Groot Vijversburg is a romantic public park with a growing art collection, located in the north of the Netherlands. The park is broadening its boundaries and is ambitious to become a national destination. The winning landscape design gives a contemporary interpretation to two new park chambers which create a link between the historical park, a post-

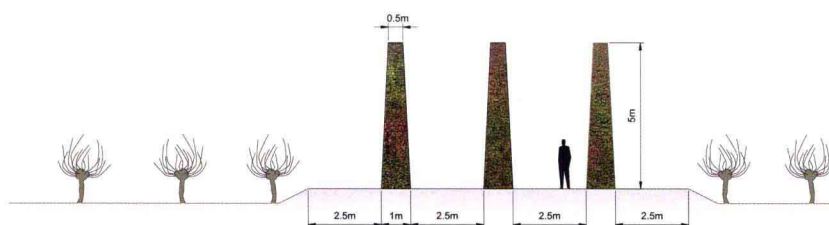


war recreational area and a nature reserve. Central element in the design is the "Star Maze", a remix of two historic park figures: the star shaped forest and the labyrinth. This structure consists of tall hedges that function like room dividers for the existing meadow and create several park spaces suitable for various use. On top of this, the structure creates connections to the surrounding landscape and arranges the accessibility to the various fields. Each ending of the "Star Maze" has a function, such as a landscape balcony with a view over the nature reserve, a pier for canoe travelers

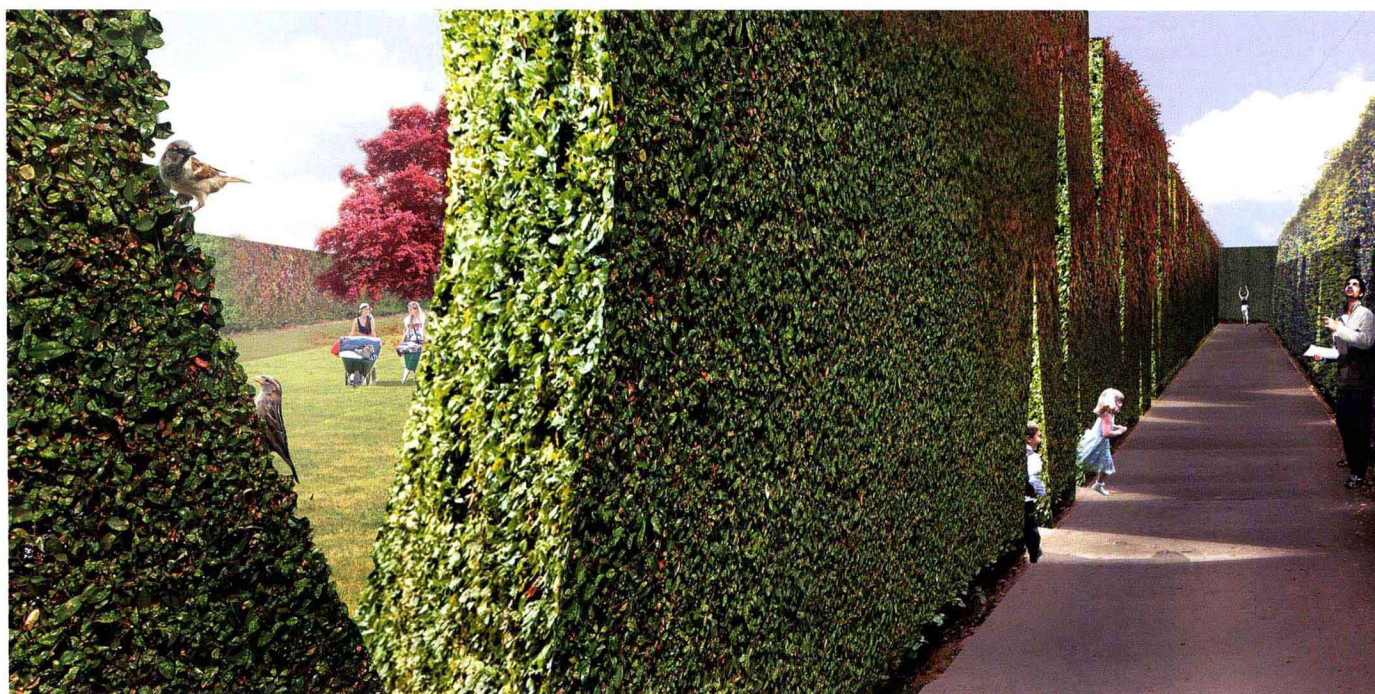


in the recreational area, a window with a vista to the main park villa and a shed with rubber boots, to explore the marshland. The second park chamber, which can be flooded regularly, contains several hills with perennials in a field of pollard willows. The hills can be reached through a grid structure of small dikes.

The design offers the visitor a great freedom of choice in the way he can move through the park. The visitor has to find his own way through the "Star Maze" to the different areas. The central space gives an overview in all directions but at the same time doesn't impose any direction. By doing so, the design goes beyond the ideals of public cultivation and public health on which the nearby romantic park and the modernistic recreational landscape are based, and it gives the visitor maximum freedom to use the park however he wishes to. Construction will start in 2013.



项目名称: Expansion and Renovation of Park Groot
地点: Park Groot Vijversburg, Tytsjerk, Netherlands
建筑师: LOLA, Deltavormgroep, Piet Oudolf
项目团队: Peter Veenstra, Vanessa Chan Tsz Wai, Francesco Garofalo
合作者: Jelle Bennema, Michiel Huls, Piet Oudolf
用地面积: 8 ha 设计时间: 2011



2012年马拉喀什双年展——大阿特拉斯

Marrakech Biennale 2012 – Higher Atlas

马拉喀什双年展，原来被称为马拉喀什艺术 (AiM) 双年展，是摩洛哥当代国际文化的盛会。自2005年以来，它作为北非前沿现代艺术、文化和电影的主要盛会，每两年举办一次。双年展汇集世界各地的艺术家、电影制作人和作家，旨在提高艺术家的地位，促进北非现代文化发展，并活跃本地创意领域。马拉喀什双年展通过一种强调艺术家、学生和公众的教育手段，促进跨文化、多学科的交流。

马拉喀什双年展于2012年2月举办第四届，会议主要将邀请文学、电影和视觉艺术领域的关键人物。作为双年展的一部分，大阿特拉斯这一盛大视觉艺术展览由卡森·陈和纳迪姆·萨门策划，在马拉喀什的皇家剧院举行

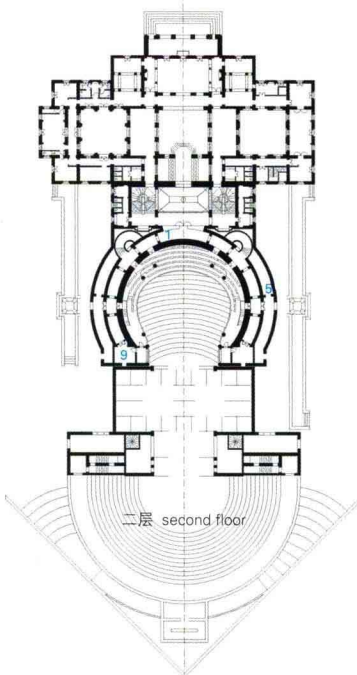
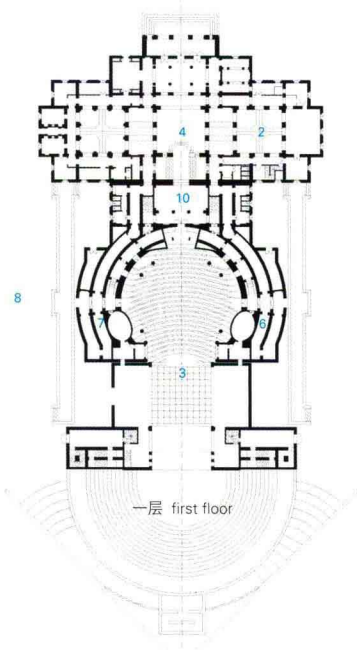
(2012年2月29日至6月3日)。“大”寓意梦想和超越。

大阿特拉斯意味着超越普遍意义的制图法。所有作品都是场地特有的新委托任务，其构思和创作将由当地手工艺人和制造商完成。37位国际艺术家、建筑师、作家、音乐家和作曲家将展示他们的作品，包括Karthik Pandian, Aleksandra Domanovic, Jon Nash, Juergen Mayer H以及获得特纳奖提名的Roger Hiorns。展览会寻求与城市开展广泛的对话。主要策划展览人之一卡森·陈认为：“在尝试策划一种能够成为摩洛哥部分现代文化特性的展览时，我们也向其他地方所采用的传统常规双年展的方法提出挑战。我们必须展示艺术吗？为什么

不通过小说、交响乐、画册或祈祷来展示？”

马拉喀什双年展旨在突出摩洛哥作为当今思想的活跃中心地位，并确保其智慧连续不断地运用到国际舞台上。无论从当地还是国际角度出发，双年展的角色都随着时代背景演变。从北非近来发生的事件来看，双年展的目的与之紧密相关。除了倡导为区域和居民带来显著而持续的社会、经济和文化利益，双年展旨在向外界社会展示摩洛哥是一个开放的国家，提倡表达和辩论的自由。

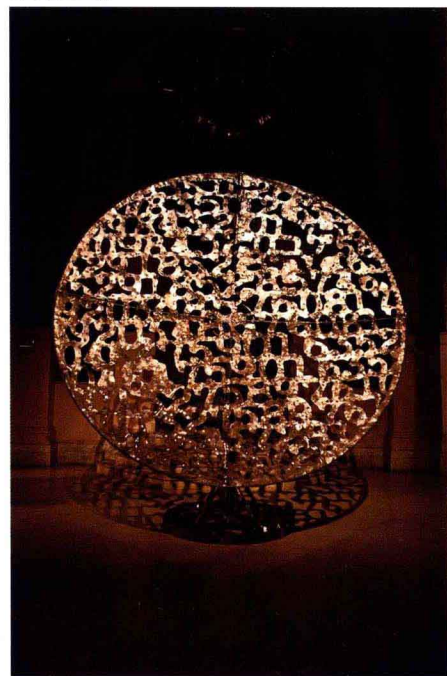
The Marrakech Biennale – formerly Arts in Marrakech (AiM) Biennale – is the Moroccan festival of contemporary international culture. Held every two years since 2005,



皇家剧院地图 Royal theater map



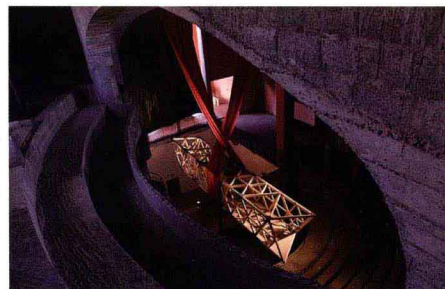
1. So I don't really know sometimes if it's because of culture _ Chi Wo Leung



4. Satellight _Juergen Mayer H.



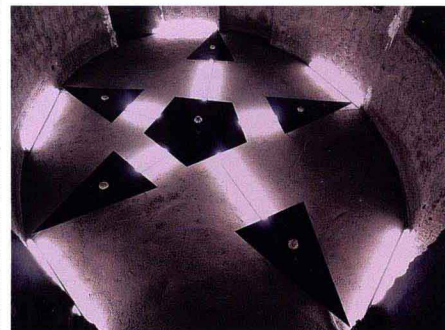
2. Rosace No. 2 _Faouzi Laatiris



3. The rise and fall _Alex Schweder La & Khadija Carroll La



5. Le Toit Du Monde _Hassan Darsi



6. The Star Platform _Luca Pozzi

©Alia Radman (courtesy of Marrakech Biennale)

©Alex Schweder La & Khadija Carroll La (courtesy of Marrakech Biennale)

©Alia Radman (courtesy of Marrakech Biennale)

©Luca Pozzi (courtesy of Marrakech Biennale)

it is the major festival in North Africa focusing on cutting-edge contemporary art, literature and film. By bringing together artists, film makers and writers from around the world the Biennale aims to promote the status of the artist and contemporary culture in North Africa and to dynamize the regional creative scene. The Marrakech Biennale promotes inter-cultural and inter-disciplinary exchanges through an educational approach that addresses art professionals, students and the general public.

In February 2012 the Marrakech Biennale will launch its fourth edition, *surrender*, featuring key figures in literature, film and visual arts. As part of the Biennale, *Higher Atlas*, a major visual arts exhibition curated by Carson Chan and Nadim Samman, has

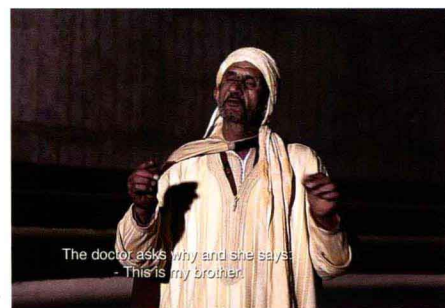
been taking place at the Theatre Royal in Marrakech (29th February to 3rd June 2012). "High" connotes reverie and transcendence. *Higher Atlas* suggests a cartography of the beyond. All works will be new site-specific commissions, conceived and created on location with local craftspeople and manufacturers. Thirty-seven international artists, architects, writers, musicians and composers will be showing their work, including Karthik Pandian, Aleksandra Domanovic, Jon Nash, Juergen Mayer H and Turner Prize nominated Roger Hiorns. The exhibition seeks to engage in an expansive dialogue with the city.

Co-curator Carson Chan notes: "While trying to curate an exhibition that could become part of a contemporary Moroccan cultural identity, we can also challenge the

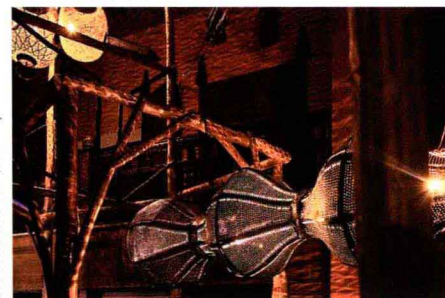
received methods of biennale making that is routinely practiced elsewhere. Do we have to show art? Why not commission a novel, a symphony, an album or a prayer?" The Marrakech Biennale aims to highlight Morocco as a dynamic hub for current ideas and to establish its continuing intellectual involvement on an international stage. The biennale's role, both locally and internationally, has evolved along with the climate of the times. In light of recent events in North Africa, its goals could not be more pertinent. In addition to sponsoring significant and lasting social, economic and cultural benefits for the area and its inhabitants, the Biennale aims to show the outside world that Morocco is an open society that encourages freedom of expression and debate.



Marrakech Biennale 2012, *Higher Atlas* exhibition, Karthik Pandian-untitled



9. *The Story teller*_Katiz Kameli



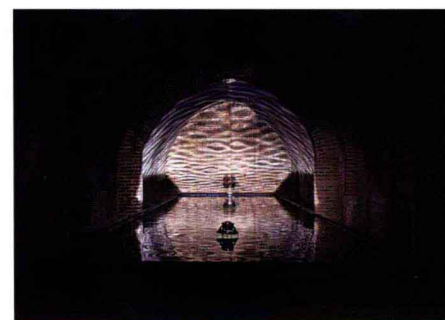
10. *Skies of the Heart*_Hadley + Maxwell



7. *Deep Space*_Joe Clark



8. *Agravitation*_Alexander Ponomarev



Koutoubia_Finnbogi Petursson



Loom-Hyperbolic_Barkow Leibinger Architects

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织布机-双曲线

Loom-Hyperbolic_Barkow Leibinger Architects

马拉喀什展示了本土极富创造力、生动的手工艺文化，介于极其低俗和原始光辉之间。这些技术显然已经可以运用，并且可以恰当地运用到本届双年展的方案中。建筑师们面临的问题就成了：何种技术和知识类型能够运用到此展览中，能够开始思考这些建筑师们在现场发现的内容？通过思考马拉喀什建筑中所发现的几何形状和通过使用现有运算软件程序（例如Grasshopper, Rhino）制作出来的形状，然后开始计算这些形状怎样通过当地工艺技术和材料得到再现（物质制造），能够产生怎样的效果？这样，作品反映了与当地熟悉的方面，还有另一些普遍方面。这并不完全是一种线性程序，而是有很多反复、试验和错误，并在同种目标下测试不同的模型。

当地众多手工艺中最令人叹为观止的是摩洛哥基于木质织布机的传统编织法，将毛线或者棉纱排列组织成直线阵列（尤以彩色为主），纱线弯曲穿过织布机，经过编织卡紧产生织物表面。织布机的木质结构是刚性构造框架，用于将纱线固定到位，一系列平行线构

成了建筑的表面，采用的技术是建筑师在建筑领域重新运用的，试图产生三维而非二维的平面，并在一系列固定的木质结构上延展开来。

建筑师作品的最终地点位于库杜比亚清真寺的废墟之上，定位了计划工程并确立了作品的规模。通过这种方式，作品成为该地区所特有的，它的限制条件及机遇也是地区特有的。中间断裂的柱子构成 $5\text{m} \times 5\text{m}$ 的网格，其安装是通过将它分成 $2.5\text{m} \times 2.5\text{m}$ 的网格来完成的，按照双曲面逻辑并考虑到参观者，建筑师建造了 2.5m 高的框架，确保参观者能够在其周围走动或穿行其中。废墟上重复的柱网同样构成双曲线状织布机的多孔网格，融入到开放但稍有些压抑的平台里，平台在三侧都被废墟的网格所包围。显而易见的是，除了它形成的连续性/多孔式空间矩阵，它也受到当地强烈日光的影响，在周围古老建筑的表面投下阴影。

间距约为 $1\sim 2\text{cm}$ 的纱线将双曲线固定了18次。这种间距产生了足够空间来界定这些形式，同时，从不同角度来观察，与周围不透明但美观的砖石表面相比，它又使这些结构看起来

更为透明、短暂且层次分明。建筑师选择了当地浅色的手工去皮松树干结构附着在钢板和管上（用于建造和固定几何形状），然后将纱线缠绕到框架上，纱线相互交错并扎紧，仿佛缠绕在密集的巨大织布机上。木杆轻微弯曲的不规则形状使建筑师们数字电脑图纸中的呆板几何图形变得更为柔和。纱线产生构成双曲线表面的线性“规则几何图形”。

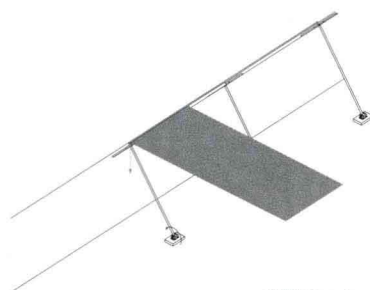
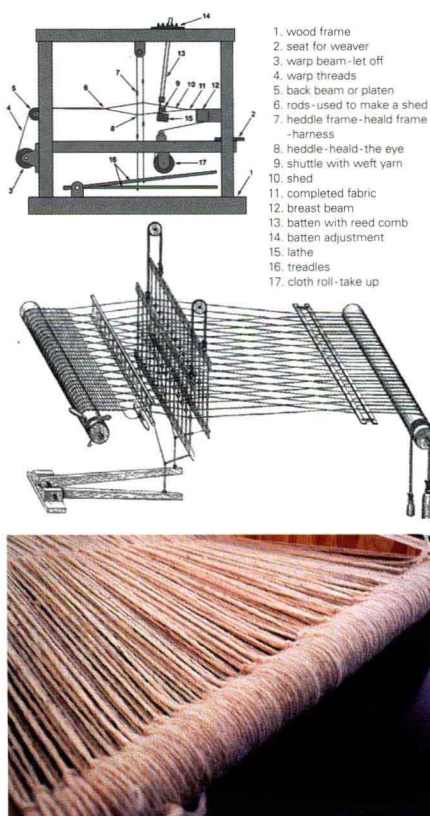
这一装置可以从废墟上方看到，它还可以自由移动或供人们穿行，因为它的大小相当于一系列帐篷。该场地的公共特性确保项目在白天或黑夜均可参观，同时保证它既让人感到熟悉，又具有异域风情。

Marrakech is a city that offers an indig-enous, madly inventive, and vivid handcraft culture oscillating between ad-hoc kitsch and the archaic sublime. It is apparent that these techniques are readily available and could be appropriated for a proposal for this Biennale. The question for us became: what techniques, which form of knowledge



can be brought to this situation that could start to mediate those that we find on-site and as-found? What effects can we produce by considering geometrical form as found in the architecture of Marrakech and as constructed by using current algorithm software programming (Grasshopper, Rhino for example) and then begin to speculate how these forms might be rendered (made physical) by local craft techniques and materials? In this way the work reflects these aspects, which will be familiar as local and other aspects, which can be understood as universal. This is not totally a lineal process and there is a lot of back and forth, trial and error, and testing of different models but with a similar goal.

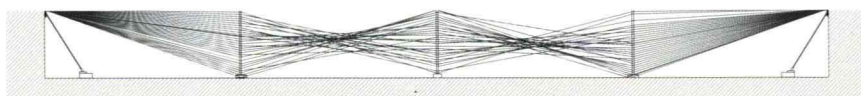
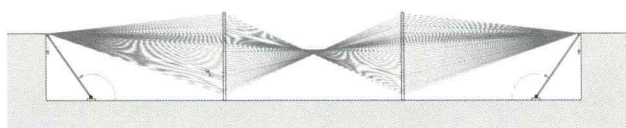
One of the local techniques that became compelling is traditional Moroccan weaving on a wood frame loom a craft which involves organizing wool or cotton yarn into an array of (typically colored) lineal lines of yarn warped through a loom weav-



轴视图
axonometric

经轴 Warp beam

All strings are wrapped around the warp beam, this could be replaced by a laser-cutted, open metal tube.



示意图剖面 schematic section

