

domus
Vanke

THE
TAKING
OF

当代
城市语境营造

NEW
CHINESE
URBANISM

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新印象 New Impression 001

THE MAKING

**当代
城市语境营造**

Vanke

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OF

策划 & 主编: 于冰 & 优悱创作室

Initiator & Chief Editor: Yu Bing & Unique Editorial

NEW CHINESE URBANISM

目录 CONTENTS

当代城市语境营造 The Making of New Chinese Urbanism

建筑不仅是遮风雨之地，也是“诗意的栖居”；是自然的一部分，也是生命的延续。热爱、敬畏生命，让建筑赞美生命。
Architecture is not only a shield place for human, but "a poetic inhabitation". In other words, it has spirit, being a part of nature even as a continuation of life. Architecture draws love, respect and praise of life.

006	Preface 序言
209	Materials Research 材料研究
212	Press 媒体报道
214	Project Information 工程信息

绿色·多元·可持续 Sustainable Future on Green and Diversity

优秀的建筑倾听人类生命的呼唤，响应自然生命的需要。未来建筑的建造和使用，都应成为自然生命环境的有机组成部分。
Outstanding architecture listens to the evocation of life and response to the need of life. The construction and application of future buildings should be the organic component of life and natural environment.

018	Vanke Center Shenzhen 深圳万科中心
044	Vanke Pavilion, Shanghai Expo 2010 2010上海世博会万科馆
062	Liangzhu New Town 良渚文化村

记忆·传承·新人文 Humanities Spirit of Inheriting and Learning

在城市化进程中，人们越来越重视保留更多“都市的记忆”，让新的住宅建筑更多地获得与特定土地紧密关联的记忆滋养。
In the progress of urbanization, people pay attention to fostering rich "urban memory". New residences should access more closely to a specific place and feature greater memory.

090	The Commune 万汇楼
110	Tangyue 万科棠樾
120	The Village Shanghai 上海第五园
132	New Oriental Mansion 武汉金域华府

生命·栖居·再创造 Creative Space for Life and Inhabitancy

住宅建筑为生命而存在，又为了生命而发展。多样化的居住需要，促使人类生命所必需的生活空间呈现无限新的可能。
Residential buildings exist for life, and develop for life. Diversification of dwelling demands improves necessary space for human life, presenting with a new infinite possibility.

154	Park 5 公园五号
168	Vegavilla 万科大都会
178	No. 5 Xiaguang Road 曙光湾五号
188	No. 1 Song Shan Lake 松山湖一号

大事记/Events

图表、评论、访谈/Diagram, Review, Interview

图表、评论、访谈/Diagram, Review, Interview

图表、评论、访谈/Diagram, Review, Interview

序言

建筑的内涵

text • 王石

半个多月前，我受邀前往瑞士参加WWF五十周年年会，并尝试用英文作主题演讲。演讲内容是关于万科社区和树的故事，我向外国朋友介绍：万科正在推行的住宅产业化将会减少对热带雨林的破坏。一番话引起WWF高层的共鸣，他们在会间立即与万科工作人员洽谈，希望达成战略合作，开展木材认证，减少木材使用，保护热带雨林，并借此启动全方位的环保合作。

会后，安排在苏黎世进行建筑考察。瑞士是一个小国，谈起建筑，人们很少想到这个国家，但其建筑教育和思想却举足轻重。值得一提的是位于苏黎世的高等工业大学，1855年建校，曾经出过包括爱因斯坦在内的22位诺贝尔奖获得者，它的建筑系对中国的建筑教育有过深远影响。

考察日程上最重要的一项是马苏阿拉热带雨林植物园。这个巨大的温室重造了非洲马达加斯加的热带雨林生态，里面有478种植物、近百种动物，温度必须保持在20–30摄氏度之间，相对湿度超过80%，每天降雨量达6毫米。

此前我曾经来过两次，对其创新性、复杂性、丰富性印象深刻，但无缘见识后台的技术和管理。这一次，听说万科与WWF将在热带雨林保护方面开展合作，谨慎保守的馆长来劲了：整个温室没有使用任何温度湿度感应器，为什么？大自然并没有使用感应器，如果你使用感应器，那一定是错的。至于如何重造大自然的气候，你得到建筑的地下部分去看！

整个地下空间就像一个巨大的机器，源源不断为温室提供充沛的、恒定温度和湿度的风源。我们行走在地下室里，不如说是行走在一个气候控制器的主机和管道中，见识瑞士人如何精确地控制风的温度、湿度、走向、出口的角度——馆长骄傲地介绍：而这一切，还必须考虑温室的南北朝向而定。

所有管道铺设工整、干净、井井有条。建筑的科学性、精确性令人叹为观止。

接下来的考察，展现的却是建筑的另一面。

那是位于苏黎世北部厄利空区的几个公园。其中MFO公园占地0.7公顷，原先是一家兵工厂，四周是3–4层的办公建筑。现在公园被设计成一个17米高的3层钢框架走廊，围绕一个中央庭院，暗示这片用地上曾经的工厂建筑。在二层和三层走廊的局部突出平台，具有舞台功能。人们徜徉休憩其间。这个公园是由建筑师与景观师合作设计，103种计1100株爬藤植物缠绕着钢柱、走廊栏杆和屋顶的钢架，构成了一个空中花园。

另一头的Wahlenpark，是由5–6层的民居和两排山毛榉树围起来的一片草地，草地上散布尺度巨大粗笨的足球门架、灯柱、凉亭和水池。解说者解释：设计师根据周边建筑比

较高大厚重的风格，设计了这个公园，他的意图是让成人体验孩童的感受，在孩童的眼中，所有事物都是大一号的……

设计和解说都让人感觉温馨而周到。

瑞士考察给我最深刻印象的，是建筑中的科学性和人文性。我随即又感受到，这种科学和人文气质，是渗入瑞士人的文化和日常生活中的。

我们获邀请到一户普通公务员家做客，在阳台喝下午茶时，有几种器具引起我们注意，这是什么？主人家解释：测降雨量的量筒，你看，昨天晚上刚下了6毫米的雨。不光要测雨量，一旁有温度计、湿度计、气压计，还有一个小风车，麻雀虽小，五脏俱全；园艺是小事，但也要科学依据。

我们又问，为什么阳台上有两个水龙头？主人的回答引起万科人小小的惊呼：“滴灌！”我们这才注意到，阳台上布了细细的水管，延伸到每株植物盆边。主人开心地说：喝一杯啤酒心情舒畅，喝两杯精神抖擞，这时候动手调节滴灌，可以精确到所有植物的盆中刚刚好同时浇透，又不渗出一滴水来。

为什么会在阳台上搭架子种葡萄呢？这多少有点罕见。主人解释，他在一个葡萄园里度过童年，长大后，哥哥也还在从事葡萄种植。这一株葡萄，常常能让他回忆起童年，回想起和父母、哥哥在一起的快乐时光……

严谨的背后却是温馨的人性。科学和人文，交织在瑞士人的性格中。

科学和人文，是人类文明最普世的内容。绿色环保，则是人类对文明进步所带来副作用的反思和反应。这两方面的三个要素，深刻影响我们这个时代的价值观念，也是建筑必须面对的主题。2010年，万科销售面积达898万平方米，这些建筑和社区已经成为城市生态最重要的肌体——其中有越来越多的好作品，例如万科中心、万科世博馆、万汇楼、良渚博物馆等。这些作品是我们价值观念的表达，是科学、人文和绿色的凝固的交响乐。

国际化的时代，万科与许多国际级建筑大师进行合作，包括霍尔、哈迪德、里伯斯金、赖斯、安藤忠雄等。大师的参与当然有助于提升我们的工作，但能否与大师们有效沟通，传递市场和客户的需要？能否领会大师的设计意图，落实到建筑中？能否建立一个科学、人文、绿色的产品平台，把最先进的设计理念和建筑技术传播到万科所有项目上？单单请来大师是不够的，万科内部必须建立起一个科学、人文、绿色的工作系统——而这一切，又要求我们每一个人，培养一种科学、人文、绿色的精神涵养和生活方式。

Preface

The Connotation of Architecture

Half a month ago, I was invited to attend WWF's 50th Anniversary Conference, and tried to make a speech in English. The speech was about the story of trees and the community built by Vanke, and I introduced to foreign friends that the housing industry promoted by Vanke would reduce the destruction to the tropical rainforest. Feeling interested, the seniors of WWF immediately talked over with the staff of Vanke about the strategic cooperation.

After the conference, an architectural survey was arranged in Zurich. As a small country, Switzerland hardly comes into mind when people talk about buildings, but its architectural education and thoughts play a decisive role. What deserves to be mentioned is Eidgenössische Technische Hochschule Zürich (ETH Zürich), which was founded in 1855 and came out 22 winners of Nobel Prize, and Chinese architectural education was profoundly influenced by its achievements.

The most important schedule in the survey was to visit the botanic garden of tropical rainforest in Masoala. Recreating the African rainforest ecology in Madagascar, with 478 kinds of plants and nearly a hundred kinds of animals, the huge green house keeps the temperature between 20–30 degree centigrade, the humidity over 80% and the rainfall of 6 millimeters everyday.

I had come here two times previously, deeply impressed by its innovation, complexity and diversity, but unfortunately had no chance to experience the technology and management in backstage. Heard of Vanke's cooperation in protection of the tropical rainforest with WWF, the conservative director excitedly introduced that there is no inductor to the temperature and humidity used in the entire greenhouse. Because no inductor is used in the nature, it will definitely be wrong if we make one. As for how to recreate the natural climate, you have to see the underground of the construction.

The entire space underground is like a huge machine, continuously providing abundant wind source with constant temperature and humidity for the greenhouse. We walked in the main engine and tubes of a climate controller rather than in a basement to experience how the Swiss to control precisely the temperature, humidity, direction and outlet angle of the wind. Proudly the director told us, all of these must be settled by considering the north – south orientation.

All of the tubes are neat, clean and in perfect order. The rationality and accuracy of the construction was amazing.

The following investigation showed another aspect of architecture.

We visited some parks in Oerlikon area of northern Zurich. MFO Park takes up 0.7 hectare, originally a military factory, with three or four storeies office building around. Now it is designed to be a 17 meters high corridor of 3 storeies steel frame, encircling a central courtyard. The protruding platform on the second and third floor of the corridor could function as a stage. People could wander and rest in the hanging garden collaboratively planned by the architect and landscape designer.

The Wahlen Park on the other end is grassland enclosed by five or six-storey

residential buildings and two rows of beech, with bulky football mast, lamp posts, pavilion and pool scatter on it. The narrator explained that the designer planned the park according to the tall and heavy style of the surrounding construction, and his intention was to bring back the feeling of childhood.

What impressed me most during the investigation in Switzerland is the science and humanity in the architecture. Moreover I felt that the scientific and human temperament is infiltrated in the culture and daily life of Swiss people.

We were invited to a common civil servant's home. Enjoying the tea time at the balcony, we were attracted by some appliances and asked what they are. The host explained it's a cylinder measuring the rainfall, you could see it rained 6 millimeter last night. Besides the rainfall measurer, there were also the thermometer, hygrometer, barometer and a small windmill, though small but functional. Gardening is a trifle but should be based on science.

We were curious why there were two faucets on the balcony. The staff of Vanke exclaimed by the host's answer: "Drip irrigation!" Then we noticed the thin pipes stretching to every pot of plants.

It was a little bit infrequent to build a framework for growing grape on the balcony. The host told us he spent his childhood in a vineyard and his brother is still engaged in grape planting. The grape on the balcony often recalls him of the childhood and the happy time together with his parents and brother.

It is the warm humanity behind the preciseness. Science and humanity are interweaving in the character of Swiss people.

Science and humanity are the most universal content in the civilization of mankind. And the environmental protection is human's introspection and reaction to the side effects brought by the progress of civilization. The three factors in two aspects have deeply influenced the values in our era, and they are the themes of architectures. With the sales area of 8.98 million square meters in 2010, the construction and communities of Vanke have become the most important organism in urban ecology – among them are more and more good works like Vanke Center, Vanke Pavilion in Shanghai Expo, the Commune, and Liangzhu Museum, etc. The works are the expression of Vanke's values, and the concreted symphony of science, humanity and green.

In the era of globalization, Vanke has cooperated with many international master architects, including Steven Holl, Hadid, Libeskind, Rice and Tadao Ando, etc. The participation of master will surely promote our work. However, have we communicated the need of the market and clients efficiently with the masters? Have we understood the master's design intent and implement it into the construction? Have we established a scientific, human and green platform that transmits the design concept and constructing technology of the most advanced to all of the projects of Vanke? It is not only inviting the masters, Vanke must internally set up a scientific, human and green work system, while all of these request every one of us to foster the virtue and lifestyle that are scientific, human and green value.

序言 信仰与协作

text • Steven Holl

“万科中心”是我一生中最得意振奋的作品之一。怀着对建筑的信仰与协作的理念，王石和他的同仁可谓中国乃至世界最与众不同的甲方。

项目过程中的每一步推进都让人欣喜若狂。从竞赛第一次陈述最初步的概念，到设计深入至方案的具体细节，万科都对我们鼎力支持。

多重感官体验，是我们做这个项目时的中心目标。概念可能是项目设计背后的推动力，但真正检验建筑的，是对多种交叉视角、光线流动和色彩映像的表现。

万科中心和其他企业园区项目的不同之处在于，它集合了工作、生活、文化等各个功能体。在基地内创造一个对公众开放的热带园区，这是实现“水平摩天楼”概念的关键。我们在方案中设定的绿地面积是总体规划中的3倍。

我们的主要目的是创造公共空间，而不是孤立的物体。万科中心是我们朝着这个目标进一步前进的典范，最终成为一个集工作、生活、休闲、文化各项功能的开放的大园区。

该项目在用料与细节上的精益求精，在中国大概绝无仅有。建筑是一门极其别致的艺术，而万科在这方面确实出类拔萃，其对于设计、用料、细节的独特追求，实在让我毕生难忘。

谨致以深深的谢意！

Preface Believe and Collaborate

Realizing the Vanke Center was one of the most pleasurable and inspiring works of my life. In their belief and collaboration towards architecture, Wang Shi and his staff are truly exceptional clients in China and the world. Each step of the process was a joy. From the first presentation of our radical concept for the competition, to the design's development in programmatic detail, Vanke was positively supportive. Multiple sensory experiences are at the heart of our aim to realize architecture. While an idea may drive a design, it is in the expression of overlapping perspectives, washes of light and reflections of color that is the test of architecture.

The Vanke program is different from most enterprise-park programs in that it has work, living, and cultural aspects as part of a hybrid of different functions. Our impulse to open the site to the public in a vast public tropical garden was key to arriving at the "horizontal skyscraper" concept. Our competition scheme provided three times the green area as the existing master plan.

The formation of public spaces, rather than isolated objects was a primary aim. Vanke Center is an example of taking those aims further, forming a large public tropical garden space with working, living, recreational and cultural functions juxtaposed.

The level of material and detail excellence shown in this project are like no others in China. Architecture is an incredibly fragile art, and Vanke is a very rare organization. Their aim for unique design and the highest level of material and detail I will never forget.

With deep gratitude.



深圳万科中心
VANKE CENTER SHENZHEN

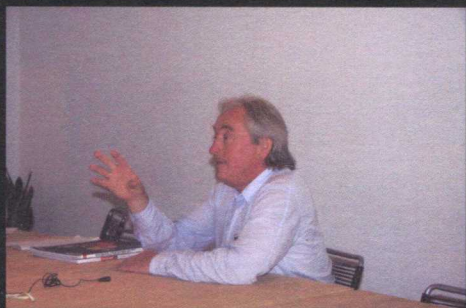
万科总部建筑的桩基工程开工运行。
The pile foundation of Vanke Center Shenzhen started running.



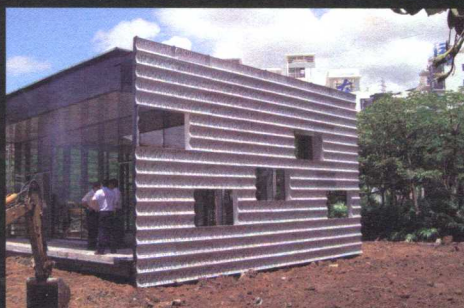
斯蒂文霍尔展示手绘水彩设计理念。
Steven Holl displayed design concept by hand-painted watercolor.



万科总部项目工作组成员通过建筑模型进行形体研究。
Team members of Vanke Center's Project carried out research of form and structure by building models.



斯蒂文霍尔向万科总部项目团队汇报设计方案。
Steven Holl reported the design plan to the team of Vanke Center Project.



施工现场对穿孔透光铝板遮阳幕墙进行各项测试。
Tests for sun wall of perforated aluminum plate at construction site.



绿色覆土屋顶试验, 保湿毯施工过程。
Test for green roof with soil, construction process of moist blanket.



大楼主体建造完成, 实现结构封顶。
Complete the construction of the main building, accomplish the structure capping.



2009年10月1日深圳万科总部大楼正式启用。
Vanke Center Shenzhen officially opened on October 1, 2009.



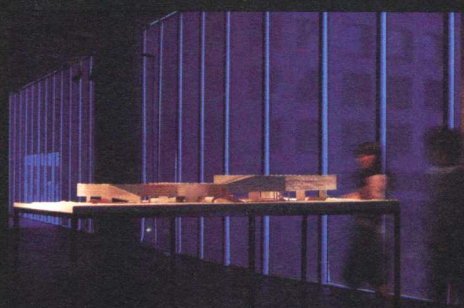
2009年12月7日, “都市主义: 斯蒂文霍尔+李虎—斯蒂文霍尔建筑师事务所在中国的七个作品”在深圳万科中心首次启动。
“Urbanism: Steven Holl + Li Hu – seven works in China of SHA” first started at Shenzhen Vanke Center on December 7, 2009.



无形的“海水”悄然褪去, 留下建筑架空在开阔的场地之上。
Invisible “seawater” quietly faded, remained construction overhead on the open site.



斯蒂文霍尔建筑事务所与万科企业股份有限公司, 在深圳大梅沙万科中心联合举办招待酒会。
Steven Holl Architects and China Vanke Co., Ltd. held reception in Vanke Center, Dameisha, Shenzhen.



2010年5月15日, 巡回展览在北京当代MOMA展出。
Exhibition tour was on show in MOMA, Beijing on May 15, 2010.



2010上海世博会万科馆
VANKE PAVILION, SHANGHAI EXPO 2010

2009年7月29日, 万科馆启动奠基仪式。
Vanke Pavilion held foundation laying ceremony on July 29, 2009.



万科世博系列论坛之一, “尊重的可能”在奠基后举行。
One of Vanke Expo series forum, *The Possibility of Respect* was held after the foundation laying.



2009年8月11日, 基础挖槽及基础施工。摄影: 陆翔
Foundation chamfering and foundation construction on August 11, 2009. Photo: Xiang Lu

序言

text • Ste

“万科中心”
石和他的同

项目过程中
入至方案的

多重感官体
但真正检验

万科中心和
体。在基地
我们在方案

我们的主要
一步前进的

该项目在居
术，而万科
生难忘。

谨致以深深



2010年2月2日，外墙及屋面施工完成，外墙做临时保护，景观水池、门斗开始施工。摄影：王岩石
Outer wall and metal roofing construction had been finished on February 2, 2010. Photo: Yanshi Wang



2010年5月1日，万科总裁郁亮宣布万科馆正式开馆，运营接待第一批游客。
Yu Liang, the president of Vanke announced Vanke Pavilion officially opened and received the first visitors on May 1, 2010.



2010年6月25日，西萨·佩里一行参观万科馆，并对其环保理念进行了深入了解。
Cesar Pelli visited Vanke Pavilion, and had a deep understanding of the sustainable concept on June 25, 2010.



2010年9月20日被定为上海世博会万科馆日。万科馆被大型喷绘“冰川”覆盖，以倡导保护生态环境。
Vanke Pavilion was covered with huge jet-drawing 'glacier' to advocate protecting the environment on September 20, 2010.



两场主题围绕城市与可持续发展话题的高峰论坛在万科馆举行。
Two summit forums with the theme about city and sustainable development were held in Vanke Pavilion.



嘉宾就城市化对于中国经济腾飞的作用，以及如何应对城市化进入新阶段带来的挑战，深入交换了意见。
The guests exchanged views about the role of urbanization to Chinese economic boom, and the challenges of new stage.



良渚文化村
LIANGZHU NEW TOWN

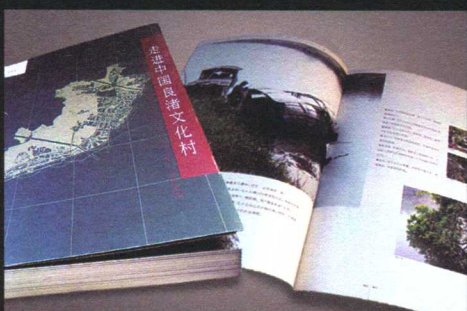
2000年10月27日，浙江南都房产集团公司与余杭市人民政府在西湖博览会上签订良渚文化村项目开发协议书。
Zhejiang Vanke Narada Real Estate Co., Ltd. signed Development Agreement of Liangzhu New Town on October 27, 2000.



整体规划历时4年，包括加拿大Civitas、英国DCA、美国Jerde、德国Bernhard Winking等20余家中外著名团队参与。
The whole planning took four years with the participation over 20 famous teams home and abroad.



2001年，作家余华先生、余秋雨先生被聘为良渚文化村项目文化顾问。
Yu Hua and Yu Qiuyu was appointed cultural advisor of Liangzhu New Town in 2001.



2003年，《走进中国良渚文化村》成书，第一次以复合田园城镇定位，阐述良渚文化村的规划理念、结构及地理文脉属性。
The book Entered the Chinese Liangzhu New Town first time in composite rural town location in 2003.



2002年9月20日，英国著名建筑师大卫·奇普菲尔德来杭州研究建筑设计。
British famous architect David Chipperfield came to Hangzhou for the research of construction design on September 20, 2002.



2002年10月18日，良渚文化村举行启动仪式。
Commencement ceremony of Liangzhu New Town was held on October 18, 2002.



2004年10月22日，良渚文化村第一个住宅产品白鹭郡北建成。
The first residential product of Liangzhu New Town, North Heronshire was completed on October 22, 2004.



2006年2月21日，竹径茶语茶苑建成。
Tea room at Bamboo Valley was completed on February 21, 2006.



2007年8月13日，白鹭郡东建成。
The Bailujun East was completed on August 13, 2007.



2007年9月20日,阳光天际一期建成。
The first phase of Sunridge Vista was completed on September 20, 2007.



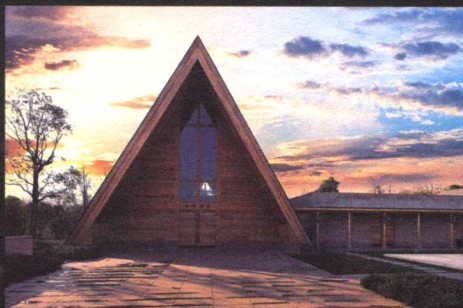
2008年5月18日,白鹭郡南一期建成。
The first phase of South Heronshire was completed on May 18, 2008.



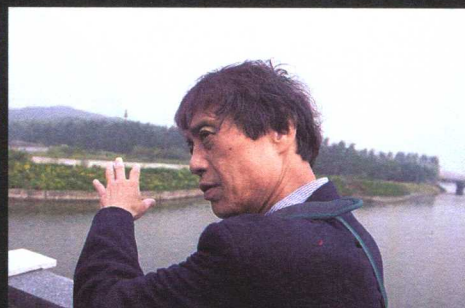
2008年3月28日,良渚君澜度假酒店开始运营。
Liangzhu Aigrette Resort began operations on March 28, 2008.



2008年9月29日,良渚博物院开馆。
Liangzhu Museum opened on September 29, 2008.



基督教美利洲教堂于2010年12月25日落成。
Meilizhou Church inaugurated on December 25, 2010.



安藤忠雄考察良渚文化村基地状况,为玉鸟流苏文化艺术中心设计做前期准备。
Tadao Ando investigated the site condition of Liangzhu New Town for the Festival Place Cultural and Art Center.



2008年10月3日,玉鸟流苏创意街区一期落成开放。版画馆、音乐会所、摄影基地、精品超市等陆续进驻。
The first phase of Festival Place creative blocks was opened on October 3, 2008.



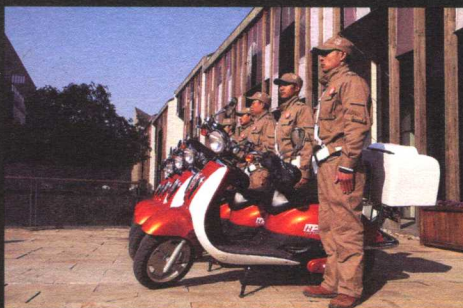
2009年至2010年,喜士多便利店在阳光天际、竹径茶语、白鹭郡北、白鹭郡南、白鹭郡东陆续开业。
C-store opened continuously in Sunridge Vista, Bamboo Valley, North Heronshire, and East Heronshire, 2009 to 2010.



2009年12月10日,浙大一院良渚门诊部及浙江数字医疗卫生技术研究院入驻良渚文化村。
Liangzhu Clinic of the First Affiliated Hospital of Medical School of Zhejiang University were settled on December 10, 2009.



2010年5月30日,百年老店知味观良渚文化村味轩餐厅开业。
Weixuan Restaurant of 100 years old restaurant Zhiweiguan opened on May 30, 2010.



小镇服务“村急送”为村民提供方便快捷的服务。
Town service 'village delivery' provides convenience for residents.



2010年8月9日,良渚食街开业。1600平方米,8家特色餐厅,200个座位。
Liangzhu Food Street opened, with 1600 square meters, 8 characteristic restaurants, 200 seats, on August 9, 2010.



2010年8月31日,社区环线巴士491A开通。
Community bus 491A was put into operation on August 31, 2010.



2009年9月28日,玉鸟幼儿园开学。
Yuniao Nursery School opened on September 28, 2009.



2010年9月1日,有57年历史的安吉路实验学校在良渚建立分校。
57 years old Anjilu Experimental School established a branch school in Liangzhu on September 1, 2010.

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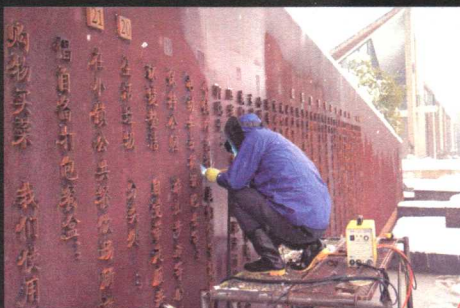
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谨致以深深



村内设置了全国首个社区公共自行车系统，业主可凭“村民卡”自助使用自行车。
The first public community bicycle system all over the country was set up, proprietors could use it by 'village card'.



2011年2月27日，《村民公约》经众村民借万科斟酌推敲正式发布。
The Villager Convention was issued under the careful consideration of residents together with Vanke on February 27, 2011.



2011年5月1日，玉鸟农贸市场落成。
Yuniao Fair opened on May 1, 2011.



万汇楼
THE COMMUNE

2006年11月26日，万科“中低收入住宅”试点项目，万汇楼在广东南海区奠基。
Vanke pilot project of 'low-income housing', the commune laid foundation in Nanhai District, Guangdong Province on November 26, 2006.



建筑外圆防水部分紧张施工中。
The waterproof cylindrical part of building was under construction.



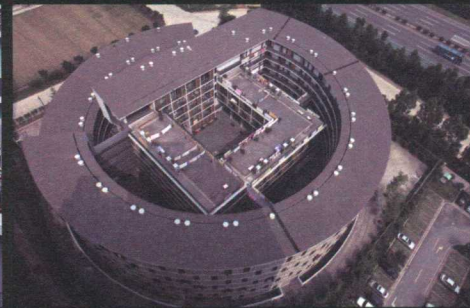
中庭一层顶板支模工程施工。
The formwork engineering of courtyard floor roof was constructed.



结构封顶完成。
Structure capping was completed.



2008年7月，建设历时20个月的万汇楼投入运营。
The Commune was put into operation after 20 months construction on July 2008.



万汇楼为解决城市低收入者的居住问题提供了一个实验性的范本。
Wanhui Building provided an experimental model for the solution to housing problem of the low-income in city.



万汇楼以“企业出资面向低收入群体租赁住房试点项目”的身份，作为广州市住房保障体系的重要组成部分接待参观。
The Commune received visitors as important part of Guangzhou housing security system.



土楼公舍获得2008年度中国建筑传媒奖[居住建筑特别奖]。
Urban Tulou won Residential Architecture Award of 2008 China Architecture Media Award.



2008.10-2009.04，土楼公舍-中国廉租住宅在纽约第五大道的库帕·休伊特国家设计博物馆展出。
Urban Tulou was displayed in Cooper Hewitt National Design Museum, from October 2008 to April 2009.



万科棠樾
TANGYUE

2005年6月2日，万科设计师一行前往婺源实地考察老房子并最终选定将其搬入深圳万科棠樾。
Vanke designers went to Wuyuan to investigate the old house, and finally decided to move it to Tangyue Shenzhen on June 2, 2005.



2006年10月15日，开始了深圳万科棠樾第一期建设。
The first phase of Tangyue construction started from October 15, 2006.



2007年5月6日，老房子落户深圳万科棠樾，深圳万科棠樾戏台开始进入拼装搭建阶段。
The old house was settled in Tangyue, the stage of Tangyue began to assembly construct on May 6, 2007.



2008年4月28日,“万科棠樾&叶锦添东方美学巡展媒体答谢晚宴”在万象城拉开序幕。
‘Vanke Tangyue & Tim Yip Art Exhibition of Oriental Aesthetics’ opened in the Mixc on April 28, 2008.



万科于2008年8月31日,在具有浓厚东方气息的棠樾会所中,正式启动了旗下的“V-Nature自然珍藏计划”。
Vanke officially started its ‘V-Nature Plan’ in Tangyue club with a strong oriental flavor on August 31, 2008.



2009年8月20日,经过艰辛的建设,最终深圳万科棠樾第一期项目顺利竣工。
After hard construction, the first phase of Tangyue Shenzhen was successfully completed on August 20, 2009.



2009年,万科棠樾“自然之夜”在美国加州南部的圣迭戈举行的Special Event展会上获得两项公关界一等奖。
‘Nature Night’ of Tangyue won two PR awards on Special Event Exhibition held in San Diego, south California, US, 2009.



2010年6月16日,万科棠樾会馆正式揭牌。
Vanke Tangyue Club officially opened on June 16, 2010.



建筑造型简洁大方,体量错落有致,注重整体性。
The architectural style is simple and elegant, delicately scattered and holistic.



上海第五园
THE VILLAGE SHANGHAI

2009年4月2日,2009年4月30日,万科设计师一行两度前往北京实地考察老房子并最终选定将其搬入上海万科第五园。
Vanke designers went to Beijing twice to investigate the old house, and move it to The Village Shanghai on April 2 and April 30, 2009.



2010年1月15日,老房子落户上海万科第五园,开始进入拼装搭建阶段。
The old house was settled in The Village Shanghai, began to assembly construct on January 15, 2010.



上海第五园住宅桩基施工阶段。
The residential pile foundation of The Village Shanghai was in construction phase.



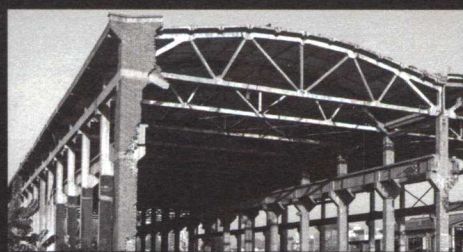
2010年9月12日晚,上海万科2010新品发布会在浦东“万科第五园”项目中拥有600多年历史的老房子隆重举行。
2010 New Product Release of Shanghai Vanke was held in the old house of The Village Shanghai on September 12, 2010.



建筑的基调是柔和的灰点缀以柔和的白,沉稳的木色则是高墙后重要的发现。
Soft gray strewn with delicate white makes the keynote of the construction, while the calm wood color behind the wall.



2011年1月6日上海万科第五园获得第二届“第一财经·第一地产”品质金奖及创新设计奖。
The Village Shanghai won the Award of the Second ‘First Finance and Economics, First Real Estate’, January 6, 2011.



万科金域华府
NEW ORIENTAL MANSION

武汉建筑构件二厂的使命结束,建筑师将保留旧厂房的混凝土柱列,包括阴影。
The former Second Wuhan Construction Components Factory ending its mission, architects would reserve the concrete columns.



2009年4月,工程正式开工。
The project started in April 2009.



旧厂房混凝土立柱整体搬迁。
The concrete columns in former workshop were overall relocated.

序言 信仰

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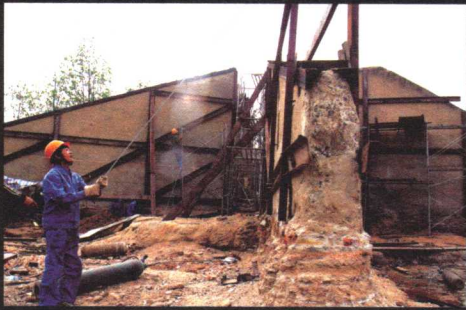
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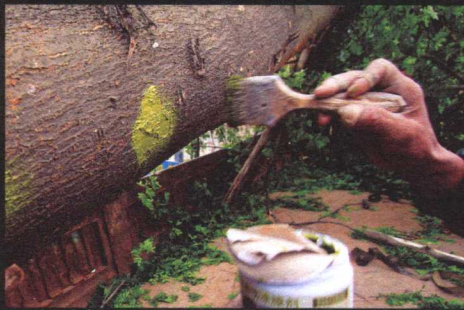
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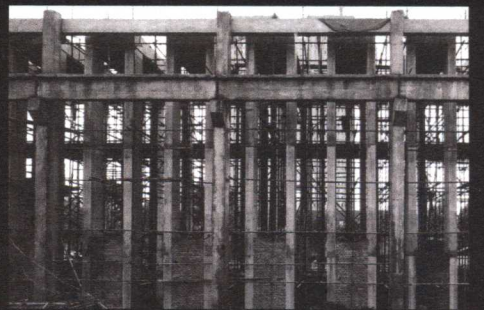
谨致以深深



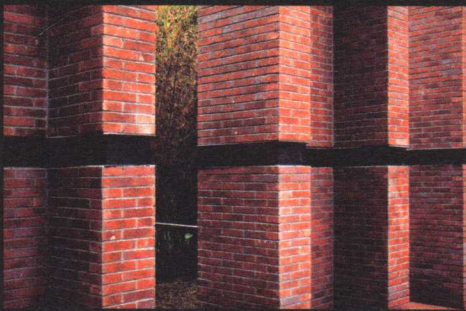
为避免施工过程中对墙体产生重大荷载或剪力，用扁铁做箍筋按一定间距布置，封闭出搭接焊。
To avoid heavy load or shearing force by construction, hoops reinforcement of flat iron were arranged with distance.



2009年5月，进行植物移栽工程。
Vegetation was transplanted on May 2009.



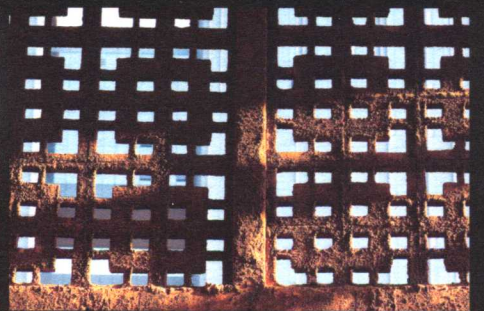
2009年6月15日，保留下来的混凝土立柱已经安装完毕，“长廊”呈现出来。
The installation of reserved concrete columns was completed, that 'corridor' emerged on June 15, 2009.



砖在严格的技术限定内砌筑，并将“精准”、“厚实”的工程感表现出来。
Bricks were laid with strict technical limits, to show the 'accurate' and 'solid' project.



搅拌站原有框架结构得到了较为完整的保留。
The original framework of mixing plant was reserved completely.



旧厂房窗饰仍保留修旧如故。
The window decoration of the old workshop was reserved and repaired as the original.



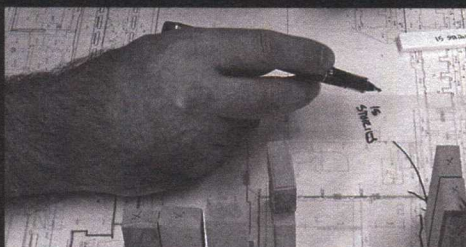
日本建筑师伊东孝先生参观金域华府施工现场。
Japanese architect Takashi Ito visited the construction site of New Oriental Mansion.



新建住区以局部透明的方式覆盖基地，部分厂址遗存与新的住区并置共生。
The new residence partially covers the site to coexist with sections of the site remains.



2009年11月，样板房开放，前来参观的人络绎不绝。
Sample house opened, people visited in an endless stream in November 2009.



公园五号 PARK 5

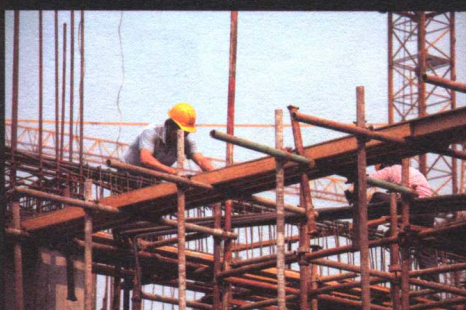
GBBN建筑事务所模型研究过程。
GBBN Architects researched on model.



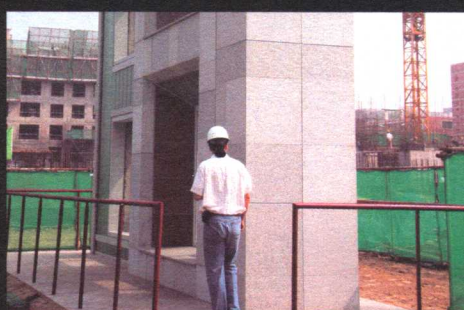
GBBN建筑事务所合伙人Jervy Zhu与团队一起对设计方案进行研究。
Jervy Zhu of GBBN Architects and the team made a study of the design.



2009年6月9日，万科公园五号9号楼工地举行开放日活动。
Open day on No. 9 building's site of Vanke Park 5 on June 9, 2009.



工人在紧张的施工过程中搭建脚手架。
Works made scaffolding of the construction.



现场对墙面材料的具体做法和呈现效果进行研究测试。
Research and test on site for the implement and effect of surface material of wall.



2009年7月，9号楼结构封顶仪式。
Structure capping ceremony of No. 9 building was held in July 2009.



通过建筑体量的几何化和模数化,创造出了连续性的城市界面。
Continuity urban interface was created by geometry and modulus of the building size.



园林试验样板地竣工,景观设计概念在楼丛中穿插与整合了一序列的花园空间。
Experimental model of gardening was completed, a succession of gardens were interspersed and integrated among buildings.

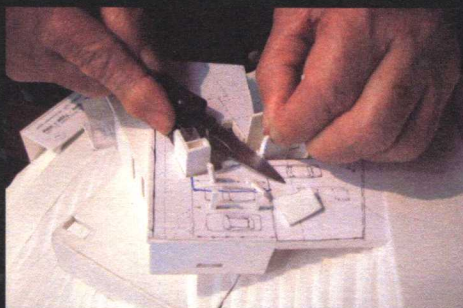


2009.10.31—2009.11.1万科公园五号在5号咖啡厅举办“IN CBD IN BEIJING”为主题的CBD东扩图片展。
Picture exhibition of CBD eastward enlargement was held at No. 5 Café of Park 5, from October 31 to November 1, 2009.



万科天琴湾 VEGAVILLA

Line and Space小组主持建筑师Les Wallach对方案进行研究。
Chaired architect Les Wallach of Line and Space studio studied the plan.



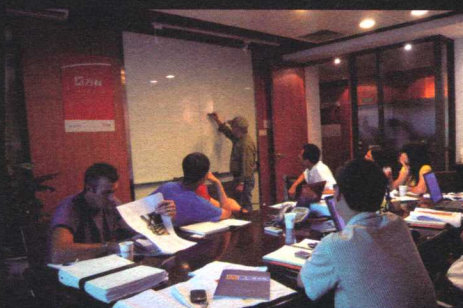
双方设计人员对建筑模型进行现场推敲和修改。
Designers of two parties made scrutiny and modification on site to the building model.



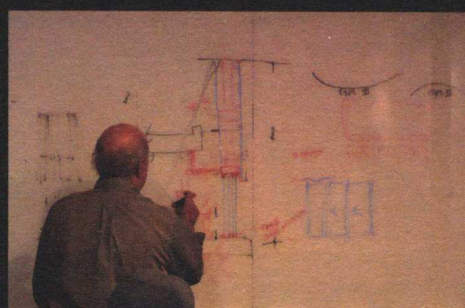
Line and Space小组现场勘察基地情况。
Line and Space studio inspected condition on site.



由于石头是典型的天然建筑材料,小组寻遍全中国以找到一种合适的石材和来源。
For stone, the typical natural building material, Line and Space looked for appropriate stone and source throughout whole China.



Line and Space与负责工程、现场管理等的实体深大设计研究院合作,帮助他们了解建筑设计的意图。
Line and Space cooperated with Shenzhen University Institute of Architectural Design and Research responsible.



Les Wallach为大家讲解节点设计细则。
Les Wallach explained node design details.



建筑施工现场,透过建筑框架能看到海景。
On the construction site, seascape could be seen through the building frame.



完成后的会所屹立在突出的半岛上,临眺广阔的海平面。
The completed club erects on the protruding peninsula to overlook the broad sea.



天琴湾刊登在国外杂志《2011年亚太区物业奖会刊》,并于5月31日颁奖典礼后正式发行。
Vegalla published after the reward in Asia Pacific Property Awards 2011 journal since May 31, 2010.



霞光道五号 NO.5 XIAGUANG ROAD

建筑土建工程完成,霞光道五号建筑初具雏形。
The construction of NO.5 Xiaguang Road took shape with the completion of civil engineering.



工人们冒雪在工地加班施工,保证工期能按时完成。
Workers constructed overtime to ensure the project completed on time.



项目采用组团式的布局方式,便于形成邻里交流环境。
The project adopted group style layout so that to form communicative environment for neighbors.