

S_tadt B_a u A_telier

stadtbaumatelier · 德国 S B A 设计事务所 · 城市规划与城市设计

国 外 著 名 设 计 事 务 所 在 中 国 丛 书

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SBA

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本书是世界著名建筑和规划设计事务所Stadtbauatelier——德国SBA设计事务所在中国的作品专集。书中收录了该事务所自2001~2004年间在中国从事的19个设计项目，并被归入区域总体规划、城市改造与更新、新城规划、公共空间与地标性建筑物规划与城市设计、建筑设计5大类当中。本书收录了4篇文章，对该事务所的发展历程及在中国开展业务的经历进行了简要地回顾，并清晰地阐述了他们的设计哲学、设计理念，对于广大读者深入了解国外设计事务所的工作方法和汲取他们的设计经验，促进东西方建筑设计从业者的相互交流，势必会有很大的帮助。

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■ 前言

众所周知，中国是当今世界经济发展最快，也是基本建设量最大的国家。随着中国改革深化和开放扩大，以及中国加入WTO和即将举办2008年奥运会与2010年世博会等重大历史机遇，我们必将迎来新一轮的建设高潮。而在这一进程中，我国的建筑设计市场将进一步放开，国际交流将进一步加强。

其实早在20世纪80年代末期，就有一些境外事务所开始以不同形式涉足中国的建筑设计市场；而今天，大规模参与国内建设项目招投标的国外建筑设计事务所更是多得数以百计。近几年国内比较重要的标志性的建设项目的设计投标大多被国外的设计公司赢得，如：上海金茂大厦（美国SOM事务所）、浦东国际机场（法国巴黎机场公司）、中国国家大剧院（法国巴黎机场公司）、中国银行总行（美国贝氏建筑事务所）、北京2008年奥运会总体规划（美国SASAKI设计公司）等等。同时，国外设计公司往往会选择中国的设计企业作为合作伙伴，共同完成这些项目。可以说每个项目中都凝聚了中外建筑师共同智慧。这反映出当今中国建筑市场已经迈出了和世界接轨的第一步；信息的交流、技术的交流乃至人员的交流已经成为了今天中国建筑市场的主旋律。

在这个意义上，加强对国外高水平建筑设计事务所的学习和研究就显得十分必要。研究他们所应用的理论、设计过程和思考方法、关注外国建筑师是如何观察、分析并较好地解决中国的建设问题是我们在这个交流的时代所应该特别重视的。正因如此，编辑出版一些国外高水平设计事务所在华实践和成功经验的书籍以加强中外建筑界的交流与合作就显得十分必要。这也是本书出版的意义所在。



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■ 德国SBA设计事务所的工作队伍

The Team of SBA Stadtbauteilier

一家具有多面性的规划设计工作室

德国SBA设计事务所是一家具有多面性的规划设计工作室。它不仅是一个城市规划设计公司，同时也是一家建筑设计及室内设计工作室、一所私立的都市设计研究院、一家地方州政府的咨询公司，最后还远远不止如此的是，它是国际规划工作者网络的交点之一，代表着SBA国际这一联盟组织。除此之外，它还是多个生态及有机建筑方面的咨询公司，城市管理及政府研究规划部门的专业官员以及学术教授的摇篮，他们不仅遍及欧洲，还传播到南美洲及亚洲。

多种专业能力

德国SBA设计事务所这一工作团队中的个体拥有迥异的个人爱好、天赋与能力，并由此形成了其创造力汇集碰撞的激发点。他们具有包容性的专业能力，使他们能够处理丰富多样的业务活动。例如区域规划及城市发展规划、城市设计及公共空间设计、建筑设计、室内设计及道路设施设计是其中典型的一部分。同时，他们也从事高水准的学术研究，如进修博士论文或由政府资助的不同研究课题。最后，事务所在公众私人关系管理方面或市民参与的协同工作上，以及在举办展览会、进行图形设计和出版、组织学术论坛及会议方面，同样具有丰富的经验。



个性化的队伍

从整体来说，德国SBA设计事务所是一支由在城市规划及建筑设计方面具有独特品质能力和浓厚兴趣的人员组成的队伍。针对每一项目他们均组织一个相应的小组，面临文化交叉的项目则通常有来自两种文化背景的成员，在一个负责人领导之下，尽可能地以真正全面的合作方式进行设计与实施。这不仅有助于每个设计任务都得到一个个性化的方案，而且每个设计问题也得以形成各自的适宜性技术解决方案，它是事务所丰富的创造性源泉之一。

项目组进行必要的分析，发展设计理念，有时在全体规划设计师的共同帮助下，以“不介意谁是对的，重要的是什么是对的”的态度去寻求最好的解决办法。许多设计结果来自于一系列的设计过程推敲，直至其最终成为一个优秀方案，当一个设计者需要采纳别人的意见并以此为基础深化发展时，他总是以“我如何改进他或她的好意见”为前提。

公司团队的工作

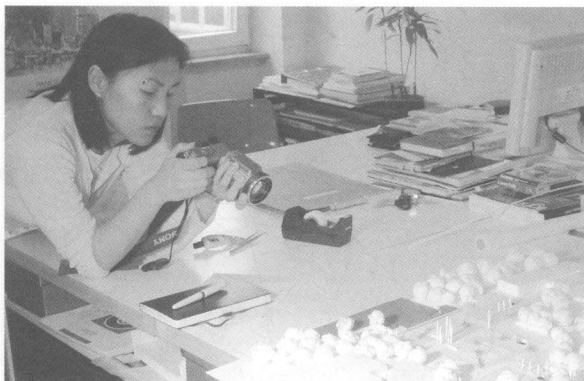
许多成功的设计是基于公司的一项重要政策，即尽可能的让每个成员承担更多的责任。“不仅是谈论责任，还要承担责任”是公司的又一工作原则，其主导理念不是在于批评，而是在于建设性地帮助。总之，德国SBA设计事务所的很多特别的工作氛围取决于规划师与设计师们在团队工作中所得到的对其品质的长久培训，如“无私”、“友爱”和“责任”。

建设发展

20世纪70年代末，德国SBA设计事务所在德国斯图加特市创立，迄今已有25年的历史。起初它是一家从事城市规划、城市建筑及城市设计的咨询公司。它成为由德国城市和州政府带给事务所创办者——斯图加特大学建筑及城市规划学院城市规划研究机构的城市设计及发展规划方面的专家米歇尔·特瑞普（Michael Trieb）教授——的城市规划问题及任务的解决工具。事实上，这些城市规划项目既需要研究，也需要实践。在这个双重任务的基础上，事务所发展至今，度过了三个阶段：即20世纪80年代、20世纪90年代及21世纪。

寻求城市个性

20世纪80年代，欧洲城市规划面临的重要问题是当时的城市在现代战争中被部分破坏后，如何理解和发展他们自己的建筑及城市个性。德国SBA设计事务所受地方或州政



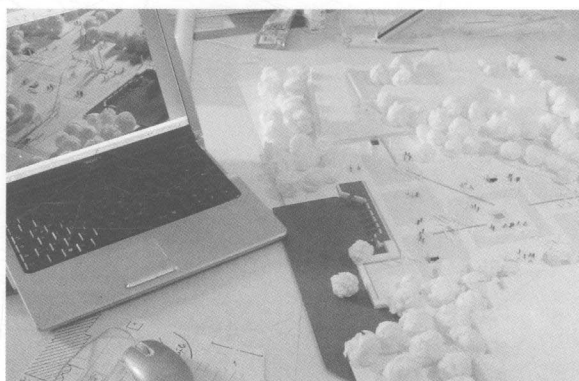
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One Office with different Faces

SBA Stadtbauatelier has different faces. It is an urban planning design company, an architectural design and interior design office, a private research institute in urban design, a consulting firm for local and state governments, and last but not least, the focus of an international network of planners, the SBA International Partnership. But it is even more: it is the cradle for specialized consulting offices in ecological and organic architecture, elected mayors, for leading planning officers in city administrations or government institutions as well as for academic professors, in Europe, South America or Asia.

Varying professional Talents

The varying professional talents of the individual members leads to a rich variety of capacities - a melting pot of creativity. Regional planning as well as urban development planning, urban design as well as public space design, architecture, interior design or street furniture design, is one field of activity. But at the same time members can do research at a very high academic level, i.e. Ph.D. level or equivalent in government research programs on very different research themes. Last, but not least, SBA Stadtbauatelier has a lot of experience in the management of public-private partnerships or citizen participation, as well as in making exhibitions, designing and producing publications or organising seminars and conferences at an academic level.



3

Forming a Team of Individuals

The SBA Stadtbauatelier is a team- in fact a relatively small one- of individuals with special qualities and an personal deep interest in urban design and architecture. They form for every project a new team, in cross-cultural projects usually with members of both cultures. A responsible team leader organises the team, but as far as possible all work in real partnership together. This helps not only to find an individual solution for every design task, but also to make an individual contribution to the design problem. The creative variety of the projects has here one of its roots.

The team makes the necessary analysis, develops design ideas in several alternatives, sometimes with the help of a brainstorming session of the whole office, and tries to find the best solution in an attitude of "It doesn't matter who, but what is right". Many projects achieved in a consecutive design process the best, final solution, when the members of the team took over the idea of each other and developed them further with a feeling of "how can I ameliorate her or his good idea".

Work of the office

A lot of design success is based on the office policy to give as much as possible responsibility to the individual member of a team. "Not talking about responsibility, but taking responsibility" is a third work principle of the office, not to criticize, but to make it better, is the leading idea.

1 专案团队的讨论会
2~3 模型制作和电脑检视

1 brainstorming with the project team
2~3 modell making and computer control



府委托，从事了大量研究与实践工作，并通过一系列对城市建筑进行分析与规划的方法，以一种在法定程序过程中以及在形成城市设计导则和地方城市设计法规过程中都能为人理解和接受的方式，将研究与实践紧密结合起来。

实践任务

自事务所成立伊始至今，我们也从事了大量的规划设计工作，从城市景观规划与公共空间设计（吕贝克市和伦茨堡市等著名历史城市乃至世界遗产保护城市），到建筑总图规划、结构规划，以及城市发展规划（乌尔姆、埃斯林根市等）。但规划设计的重点则是对村镇和城市整体建成环境理念——村镇和整个城市的统一三维设计理念的发展研究，它已成为城市设计和地方城市设计推荐准则的社会和法律基础。因此，像德国北部的吕贝克、莫尔恩、伦茨堡，南部比提希海姆、路德维希堡、斯图加特等城市在我们的帮助下已经发展了各自的城市规划法律导则。

服务功能

除此之外，德国SBA设计事务所还为城市承担服务功能，如申请建造许可的协助控制、重要的城市改造工程的协调或城市关键部位建筑物的示范性设计。因此，这些年来，事务所常常成为一些城市特别区域的公共建筑许可的补充性管理机构，并承担立法的任务。

同时德国SBA设计事务所也为大量重要城市改造区域的重要工程进行建筑设计，它们通常由地方政府负责，目的在于展示通过城市设计导则和法律如何建设一项好

的建筑工程。它们部分由事务所直接担任建筑设计，部分则是配合其他主持建筑师共同完成。所以在像腓特烈希港、海尔布隆、安克拉姆、施特拉尔松等城市可以找到大量德国SBA设计事务所设计的办公的、技术性的及混合用途的建筑作品。

在这个阶段的最初七年由米歇尔·特瑞普教授独自经营，而后有亚历山大·施密特（Alexander Schmidt）加入为合伙人，李石贞（Seog-Jeong Lee）加入为重要工程领导者之一。

为德国的重新统一服务

20世纪90年代，随着德国的重新统一，除了20世纪80年代的经验外，还要求针对新的城市发展规划问题寻求解决的办法。应政府研究机构、市政府和重要的半公立城市改造机构的要求，德国SBA设计事务所加入到修正发展前东德的城市规划理念和规则的相关系统的巨大任务中。发展新城市设计理念、结构规划和相关的城市发展规划，使城市适合于统一的德意志联邦共和国，形成社会主义市场经济，个体私营资本和社会控制间的转化，是事务所在前德意志民主共和国的20多个城市中大量工作的中心任务。

任务的新种类

在这个阶段，德国SBA设计事务所的工作中增加了新的类型，特别是为波茨坦、斯特拉尔松等城市所做的城市综合发展规划，为波茨坦、威尔茨堡等世界遗产城市所做的规划，以及为波茨坦、耶纳、格腊等城市的原有大面积巨构住宅区所做的设计和改造等。这些项目，与道路及广场设计和实施等公共空间工程、工业区的城市设计和其他德国的城市规划设计工作平行发展。最后还远远不仅如此的是，德国SBA设计事务所开始于这一时期承接大量国际项目，其中包括南美的咨询项目和工程，例如在智利的圣地亚哥，与智利大学合作的城市改造规划和设计规划；在另一世界遗产城市塔尔卡瓦诺，与智利Bio-Bio大学合作的城市设计和城市发展规划等。

在这个阶段的开始，汉斯·海尔曼（Hans Hellmann）和李石贞加入作为新的合伙人；20世纪90年代末，亚历山大和汉斯由于个人原因离开了公司。李教授和特瑞普教授继续主持德国SBA设计事务所。

设计新的城市

在当前的21世纪，德国SBA设计事务所的规划设计活动向公共空间设计和工业区规划领域继续拓展，此外还有城市夜景照明规划的进一步发展，以及在韩国、中国进行的人口规模达到20万的多个得以实现的新城规划。现阶段的工作一方面包括部分室内设计项目的设计与实施，以及埃斯林根和斯图加特等城市中的大量道路和广场的设计与实施；另一方面包括大量综合的公共空间设

So, in summary, a lot of the special work atmosphere of the SBA Stadtbauatelier team depends on the permanent training of human qualities in teamwork like "selflessness", "brotherliness" and a "sense of responsibility".

The Development of SBA Stadtbauatelier

The SBA Stadtbauatelier was founded at the end of the 70ies in the twentieth century in Stuttgart/ Germany, and exists now since 25 years. From the beginning it was conceived as a consulting office in city planning, city architecture and urban design. It served as an instrument to work on urban planning problems and tasks, which have been given by German city and state governments to the founder of SBA Stadtbauatelier, Michael Trieb, as specialist and professor for urban design and urban development at the Institute for City Planning in the Faculty of Architecture and City Planning of the University in Stuttgart. Due to the fact, that most of these urban planning tasks asked for research as well as for practical solutions, the SBA Stadtbauatelier had to connect in these projects research work and practical planning. Based on this double task, SBA Stadtbauatelier developed, up to now, in three periods: the 80ies, the 90ies and the actual period of the twentyoneth century.

Looking for City Identity

The main question in the 80ies in urban planning was, how the existing german cities could understand and develop their own architectural and urban identity, after having themselves partly self-destroyed in the euphoric period of modern postwar reconstruction. Methods of analysing and planning city architecture, in a way, which is understandable for every-

body, also in legal proceedings and of formulating urban design guidelines and local urban design laws, have been therefore combined research and practical tasks, which have been given to SBA Stadtbauatelier by local or state governments.

Practical Tasks

From the beginning the consulting office worked on a broad range of planning tasks, from public space design, for instance for the cities of Lübeck and Rendsburg up to building plans, structure and urban development plans for cities like Ulm, Esslingen or Rendsburg. But the main emphasis of the planning projects was the development of village and city architecture concepts – three dimensional urban design concepts for villages and whole cities – which served as communal and legal basis for urban design recommendations and local urban design statutes. So urban design plans and statutes have been developed for cities like Lübeck, Mölln, Rendsburg in Northern Germany, and for Bietigheim, Ludwigsburg, Ulm or Stuttgart in Southern Germany.

Service Functions

Beside this, the SBA Stadtbauatelier began to take over service functions for cities, like the control of applications for building permissions, coordination of important urban renewal projects or test designs for individual buildings in urban key positions. So, the SBA Stadtbauatelier was –sometimes for years – for some cities a supplementary communal building permission administration for special areas of the town and had legislative tasks.

But the SBA Stadtbauatelier did also architectural de-

4-6 从水彩初稿到电脑模拟到现实状况

4-6 From aquarell sketches to computer simulation and reality



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计、道路与广场及其设施的设计导则制定、综合的城市照明规划的继续实施。这些工程更多的是以公私联合、市民充分参与设计和决定过程的新方式来完成。工业区的规划、建筑总图规划和设计导则制定等领域的研究和实践已经成为事务所在欧洲活动的重要组成部分。

在亚洲的工作

同一时期德国SBA设计事务所的国际业务包括在欧洲的发展，特别是参与了法国巴黎 Cergy-Pontoise 新城的规划建设；同时也包括参加了部分亚洲很大规模的项目工作。从最初的在韩国汉城的中心商贸区及大型住宅区的城市规划工程，到随后的在汉城和釜山周边的多个新城设计，另外还有少量室内设计、高档别墅、附属市郊的商业购物中心等多种工程。同时还有本书中所展示的事务所在中国的规划设计任务，尤其是在建筑、公共空间、城市改造、大规模住宅区、新城规划、专业城市发展规划及区域规划理念等领域。事实上，由于我们在世界遗产地区、度假胜地的区域规划活动和其他一些规划工程中的大量经验，我们的工作还在继续拓展中。

这一时期，Kerstin Dengler，Markus Ritter，Chu-Young Tchah，Philipp Dechow，张亚津等已经加入到李教授和特瑞普教授主持的德国SBA设计事务所之中。

德国SBA设计事务所的任务

思考与实践

作为规划设计工作室和研究机构的结合体，德国SBA设计事务所的工作领域包括大量不同的任务。这些活动可分成研究和规划设计实践两部分。

研究任务

研究工作中，事务所中大量的成员从事不同的研究题目，包括中国历史古城建筑元素组成、城市照明的设计原则、城市的空间序列规划、工业区的生活质量、城市设计导则、城市建筑的文化差异以及中国的新城规划。德国SBA设计事务所目前正在进行的工业区及住宅区的整体覆气气候罩研究项目由德国政府资助，与SBP工程联合事务所合作进行。

实践任务

公司的实践主要有两个领域。一方面是缜密的区域规划、城市发展规划、城市总体规划、土地使用规划、城市结构规划、建筑总图规划、城市设计以及城市设计法规的制订。另一方面是更富于想像力的公共空间的规划与实施，道路及广场的设计，包括从街灯到小品的各种道路设施的设计和实施。在某些特殊情况下，还包括城市中特殊场所的地标式或具有普遍意义的建筑的设计和建



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signs for key projects in important urban renewal areas in a number of cities, always charged by the local government to demonstrate how a good architectural project could be developed following urban design guidelines and statutes. This was partly designed as SBA Stadtbauatelier, partly "undercover" as designers for the architect in charge. So office-, technical-, and mixed use- buildings of SBA Stadtbauatelier can be found in cities like Friedrichshafen, Heilbronn, Anklam or Stralsund, for example.

In this period the SBA Stadtbauatelier was directed alone by Michael Trieb for the first seven years, then Alexander Schmidt joined in as partner and Seog-Jeong Lee as project leader.

Serving the Reunion

In the 90ies, with the reunion of Germany, the experience of the 80ies as well as problem-solving

the work portfolio of the SBA Stadtbauatelier. Especially in the field of comprehensive urban development planning as for Potsdam and Stralsund, planning for world heritage cities for example in Potsdam and Würzburg and urban design and architectural remodelling concepts for prefabricated mass housing areas for cities like Potsdam, Jena, Gera und Stralsund. These tasks went parallel to ongoing projects in the field of public space, i.e street- and square design and realisation, urban design for industrial areas, urban planning and urban design in Germany. Last, but not least, began in this period the international activity of the SBA Stadtbauatelier with consulting activities and projects in South America. In Santiago de Chile, urban renewal plans and urban design plans have been developed in cooperation with the University of Chile, and in Talcahuano urban design and urban development plans in cooperation with the Universidad de Bio-Bio.

At the beginning of this period Hans Hellman and



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of new urban development tasks have been asked for. The SBA Stadtbauatelier has been asked by government institutions, city governments and important semi-public urban renewal institutions to participate in the giant task to develop a coherent system of urban planning concepts and urban planning regulations for the former East-German cities. To develop urban design concepts, structure plans and comprehensive urban development plans and adapt the cities to the mechanism of the social-market economy of the Federal Republic of Germany, this swinging play between individual capitalism and social control, was the task of SBA Stadtbauatelier in more than twenty cities of the former German Democratic Republic (DDR).

New kinds of Tasks

In this period new kinds of tasks have been added to

Seog-Jeong Lee enlarged the partnership, but at the end of the 90ies Alexander Schmidt and Hans Hellmann left the office for individual reasons. Since then, Seog-Jeong Lee and Michael Trieb took over the responsibility for SBA Stadtbauatelier.

Designing new Towns for new Generations

In the ongoing period of the 21. century the planning activity of SBA Stadtbauatelier was deepened in the field of public space design and industrial planning enlarged through the new working fields of city lightning and the planning of new towns up to 200.000 inhabitants in Korea and China. Planning and realisation of interior design projects and street- and square designs for cities like Esslingen or Stuttgart on the one side, comprehensive public space masterplans as well as street furniture design and guidelines and comprehensive city light plans, as for the City of Esslingen, on the

7 每周的办公室会议
8~11 各种工作场景

7 weekly office meeting
8~11 various creative working situations

造,如住宅、饭店、写字楼、旅馆及其他特别的建筑。

从思路的凝聚到创造

自建立伊始,德国SBA设计事务所就是城市规划设计公司 and 城市研究机构的综合。它的任务不仅是为规划问题寻找合适的解决办法,还试图测试和推荐城市设计的新的理论概念——城市设计原则、城市建筑活动的分析控制和具有新意的城市规划方法,以及寻求城市规划工程的设计与实践相结合的新道路。

例如,斯图加特学派的城市设计理论的应用和进一步发展,是正在进行的一项实践研究工作。用一种客观的量化方法分析城市建筑的主要元素,以显示对于城市形象来说哪些城市建筑具有重要意义,已经成为城市设计分析的研究实践中的重要手段。

城市设计原则的发展,如同给予一个法定的框架,同时为个性化建筑设计提供一个巨大的创造性空间,最后赋予其法律效力,这一整体操作过程是我们的另一个发展方向。我们的设计方法也在发展,现在一项工作可以由具体的草图开始,到进一步的三维模型制作伴同设计同时进行,最后到高品质的CAD图纸与透视模拟、模型照片或计算机模型与现场照片拼接模拟等一系列方法的综合运用。

未来的任务

现在和未来的任务必须继续由这个思考集体产生。当然存在许多问题,其中包括:城市空间序列规划如何成为城市设计实践的重要问题?什么是亚洲城市建筑中的永久性元素?如何看待城市规划设计中的城市文化差异?什么是新城建设中能经历时间和空间发展的真正重要设计元素?在城市设计中哪些设计原则是本质的?如果城市形象是生活品质的关键问题,如何在规划过程中发展它?如何将城市生态规划的总系统推介到新城的设计理念、设施及管理中去?

当然,所有这些问题及其他一些问题已经在书中所陈述的工程里以看得见或看不见的方式出现。到目前,一步一步,一个工作接一个工作,在城市形象问题、生态方面、系列规划方法、城市设计导则、地区城市建筑和城市规划的其他重要方面都进行了大量实践。没有任何问题得到了最后的答案,但有些方面已得到相关发展,有些在以后的工程中将得到进一步发展。这也表明了德国SBA设计事务所的研究方法:提出问题,结合实践来寻求答案,检测结果,重新发现问题,再通过下一个工程来继续完善……

德国SBA设计事务所的哲学

人是中心焦点

德国SBA设计事务所的工作从一开始就以人类哲学和城市设计理论为依据。人是工作的中心焦点——不分性

别、年龄、人种和文化。千百年来,所有人的文化特性通过各个先知们的研究而得以为人所了解。人作为个体,是独一无二的,不仅包括肉体 and 灵魂,还有精神;肉体、性别和人种应被视为是人临时的衣裳。正由于这个原因,人是一个自我意识个体,有生理、心理及精神需求,必须依靠他所存在的环境才能得以满足。

城市是任务

城市就是这个环境,他们被视为人类的第三件衣裳——第一层是衣服,第二层是住房,城市尤其是公共空间是人的第三层保护。城市被理解为真正的微型宇宙空间,小小的人造世界,它满足人类的所有需求,从出生到死亡的种种生理、心理及精神的需求。

因此,城市不是建筑的总集,全世界大量的城市规划与设计者都没有意识到这一点,但在贯穿的时空之间发生的各种创造性的叠加赋予了每一个城市自己的形象,它有自己的设计语言,如同建筑设计一样。

服务于人类的需求

德国SBA设计事务所的基础任务不仅是满足人类的生理需求——这只是先决条件,还要特别重视满足人类的心理及精神需求。以哲学方式来看,这表明在城市环境中的生活质量,城市空间的精神印象及多样性的品质,他们与住房、工作、交通等物质生活条件一样重要。

创造感情和体验

在城市设计的心理学原则和视觉工具的帮助下,规划设计将直接产生丰富的精神体验,创造具有吸引力的精神氛围,这是德国SBA设计事务所工作的真正目标。它当然必须在物质条件高度发展的基础上才能实现。这是显而易见的,也是事务所每一项工程的基础。因此城市设计理念诸如城市设计意象的发展或城市设计原则的应用,如规则与多样、延续与变化的平衡、创造性的阴阳结合的设计转化,都是事务所的重要设计方法。这些方法的应用可以在本书中介绍的中国项目中查找到。

将城市看作是一件艺术作品

最后,德国SBA设计事务所的设计哲学要求将城市设计视为一件艺术品,千万年以来世界上所有文化中,伟大的领导者均作出了同样的抉择。作为艺术品,城市不是为了满足少数人的审美欲望,而更重要的是创造出实用的、丰富活泼的、而且美丽的城市环境。永恒的真理——人类首先创造了环境,但环境也同时改变人类,在今天和过去一样有效。现代化的、生机勃勃而美丽的城市,是教育、培养和发展人类及其文明最好的方式,人类的精神方面、道德品质方面也是一样。在这一点上,德国SBA设计事务所遵从一句非常古老的名言:只有美丽才能救赎人性。

other side. A part of these projects have been elaborated in new forms of private-public partnership and in intensive citizen participation design and decision processes. In the field of industrial area planning, building plans and design guidelines as well in research and as in practice have been and are an important part of the activities of SBA Stadtbauatelier in Europe.

Working for Asia

In the same period the international activities of SBA Stadtbauatelier have been enlarged in Europe, especially in France with projects for the New Town of Cergy-Pontoise/Paris and in a large scale in Asia. At the beginning with urban planning projects for central business districts and housing areas in Seoul/South Korea, later then followed by planning projects for different tasks as interior design, individual houses, planning of suburban technical shopping malls in Seoul and Busan. Last, but not least, masterplans for some new towns in and around Seoul have been developed. Later followed, as shown in this book, the planning tasks of the SBA Stadtbauatelier in China, especially, up to now, in the field of architecture, public space, urban renewal, mass housing, planning of new towns, special urban development plans and regional planning concepts. Actually, they are enlarged by activities in the fields of regional planning for world heritage areas, holiday resorts and other planning tasks.

In this period Seog-Jeong Lee and Michael Trieb as partners have been joined by Kerstin Dengler, Markus Ritter, Chu-Young Tchah, Philipp Dechow and Yajin Zhang as

associate partners of the SBA Stadtbauatelier.

The Tasks of SBA Stadtbauatelier

Thinking and Action

The working field of SBA Stadtbauatelier as planning office and research institute contains a lot of different tasks. These activities can be divided in Research and Planning Practice.

Research Tasks

In research, members of the SBA Stadtbauatelier have or are working on a variety of research themes as "Elements of historical Chinese City Architecture", "Design Principles in City Lightning", "Planning of Urban Sequences", "Life Quality in industrial areas", "Urban Design Guidelines for Architecture", "Cultural Differences in City Experience" or "Planning of New Towns in China". Further, the SBA works on a research project on climate shelters for the industry and housing areas, financed by the German government, in cooperation with SBP Schlaich, Bergerman and Partner, Consulting Engineers as projectleader.

Practical Tasks

In Practice the office works in two main fields. One main working field is the elaboration of regional plans, urban development plans, masterplans for entire cities, landuse plans, urban structure planning, building plans, urban design planning with urban design recommendations and local urban design laws. Another working field is the planning

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and realisation of public space, street and square designs from the planning of street lamps up to street furniture. In some special cases the tasks contain the design and building of individual houses, restaurants, office buildings, hotels, and special building projects.

From Brainstorming to Creation

The SBA Stadtbauatelier was right from the beginning an urban planning office and urban research institute. Its task has always been not only to find appropriate design solutions for planning problems, but also to test and introduce new theoretical concepts of urban design, urban design principles, city architecture analysis, and new urban planning methods- but also to find new ways of design and presentation of urban planning projects.

For example is the application and further development of an "urban design theory", which has been developed at the University of Stuttgart, one ongoing practical research task. The development of an objective method to analyse the main elements of city architecture to understand and show, what are the important parts of city architecture for the image of a city, became an important issue of practical research, which later up to now serves well in practical urban design analysis tasks.

The development of urban design principles, which don't fix a three-dimensional form, but rather give a legal framework with a large creative scope for the individual building design, and her transformation into legal laws, was another development task for the office. And this included also the development of internal design methods, which now can begin in a projects with half abstract aquarelle sketches, passing over an intensive three-dimensional model work up to high-quality CAD- perspectives.

Future Tasks

Now and in the future further tasks have to be treated by the think-tank. There are, of course, a lot of questions. So, among others: How can urban sequence planning become the main issue in practical urban design? What are timeless elements of Asian city architecture? How can cultural differences in city experience be considered in urban design planning? What are the real important design elements for the development of new towns in space and time? Which design principles are important for urban city design by night? If the image of a city is the key issue for quality of life, how can it be developed in the planning process? How can a comprehensive system of ecological city planning be

introduced in the conception, realisation and management of new towns?

All these – and other- questions are, of course, already treated in a invisible or visible way in the projects here presented. Step by step, project by project, has been worked out, already up to now, on image questions, ecological aspects, sequence planning methods, urban design guidelines, regional city architecture and other important aspects of city planning. Nothing is finished, but some aspects are relatively far developed, others have to be deepend much more in the next projects. And this shows the research method of SBA Stadtbauatelier: questions are asked, projects are used to develop answers, results are checked, questions refined, next projects are used...

The Philosophy of SBA Stadtbauatelier

Man is the Focus

From the beginning, the work of SBA Stadtbauatelier has been backed by human philosophy and an urban design theory, which based on it. Man is the focus of the work of the Stadtbauatelier. Man, independent of sex, age, race, culture. Man, as he has been understood since thousands of years by cultivated initiates in all cultures.

Man is seen as an individuality, which is unique as an ego and has not only body and soul, but also spirit; body, sex and race are seen as temporary dresses of Man. For this reason Man is a human being, which has physical, mental and spiritual needs, which must be satisfied by his environment.

Cities are the Task

Cities are this environment; they are seen as the third dress of Man: clothes the first, houses the second and cities, especially the public space, as the third envelope of the human body. Cities are understood as real microcosms, small man-made worlds, destined to satisfy all needs of man, physical as well mental and spiritual from birth to death.

Cities, therefore, are not understood as the accidental compilation of buildings, as the overwhelming number of cities like that all over the world could make believe, but as creative, comprehensive design tasks in space and time, giving every city her own image, her own design, a city architecture designed like a building.

Serving Human Needs