

panorama 万象 architecture newspaper 建筑新闻

马德里 MADRID 2012 · 中国版 CHINESE EDITION



重新规划一座城市 Remapping a city

以及
扎哈·哈迪德乐家公司伦敦展廊
OMA米尔斯坦会堂
NABITO ARCHITECTS感官花园

AND
ZAHA HADID WITH ROCA LONDON GALLERY
OMA WITH MILSTEIN HALL
NABITO ARCHITECTS WITH THE SENSATIONAL GARDEN

天津大学出版社
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翻译:王坤

future



万象建筑新闻 3

panorama architecture newspaper 3



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future 未来

ARQUITECTURAS 建筑

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迪拜破产

棕榈酒店将何去何从？ 城市重新规划的宣言

珠美拉棕榈酒店也被称为迪拜棕榈酒店，它不仅仅是最壮观的高档庇护所，在数字、内部空间组织和外部环境关系等方面也是一个建筑典范。这就是为什么该酒店项目既可作为评论的一个研究案例，又可作为一项改造试验。该项目的建造是为了迎合火热的房地产市场；它不是必需品，也不是用来居住的。

当今的奢侈庇护所必将被重新改造。这些庇护所将被划入未来开放城市更大的规划项目中，重新融入周边不断变化的环境中。

为何称这些优质空间为庇护所？从宏观空间角度来讲，很明显这些空间形成被包围的领土，从更大范围的城市或社会中脱离出来。在全球范围内，这些庇护所证明社会向片段式和分了等级的城市化发展的趋势，史蒂芬·格雷厄姆和西蒙·马尔文将这种趋势准确地描述为片段式城市化。

目前所面临的任务是如何将这些庇护所从一个传统自治都市(要塞镇)转变成为一个自治市镇，即城市景观中的一个完整功能区域。

SMAQ - architecture urbanism research
conceived for the 4th International Architecture Biennale Rotterdam (IABR)

Dubai is bankrupt

What will happen with the Palm? A manifesto of urban readjustment

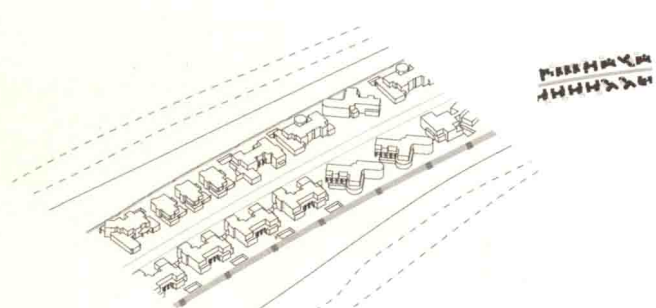
The Palm Jumeirah, also called the Palm Dubai, is not only the most spectacular upscale refuge but also the paradigm in terms of figure, internal organisation and external relations. This is why it serves as both a case study of critique and a test for transformation. It has been built to speculate on a heated real estate market, not on necessity nor to live in.

Luxury refuges of today will be inevitably reclaimed. They will be integrated into the larger context of tomorrow's open city and released into the surrounding dynamic environment.

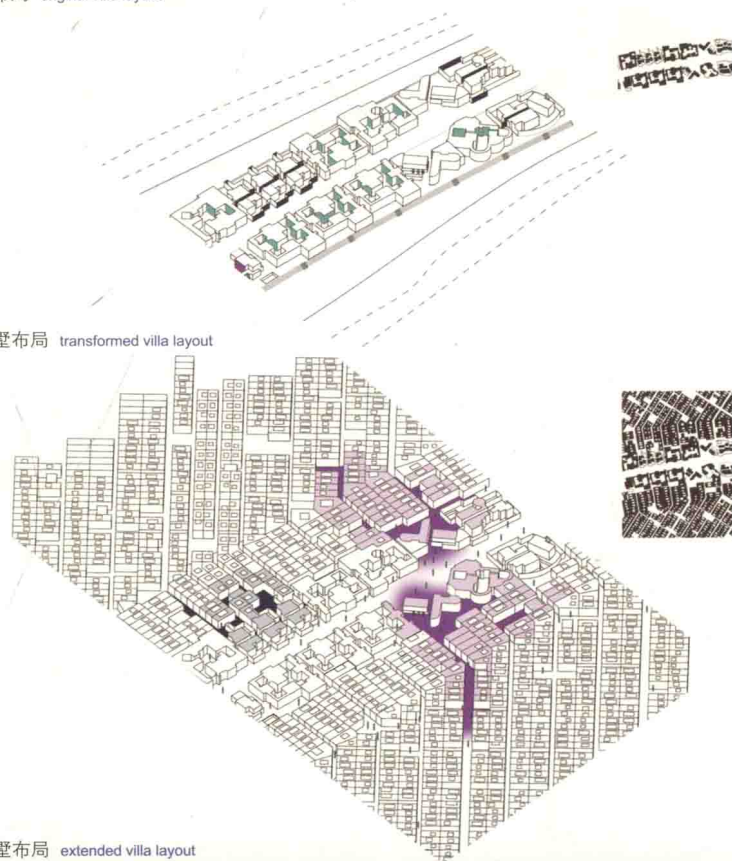
Why call these premium spaces refuges? From a macro-spatial perspective, it is evident that these spaces form enclaves which withdraw from the wider city, or withdraw from society altogether. Across the world, these refuges have been confirming the tendency towards the development of a fragmented and socially stratified urbanism, which was pertinently described as splintering urbanism by Stephen Graham and Simon Marvin.

The task at hand, now: How to turn the refuge from a traditional burgh (a fortified town) into a borough, a quarter that is a functional and thorough part of the urban landscape.

原别墅规划布局 original villa layout



转型后的别墅布局 transformed villa layout



扩建后的别墅布局 extended villa layout



思维景观 THINKSCAPE

焦点 ZOOM

住宅 RESIDENTIAL

设计 DESIGN

奖项 AWARDS

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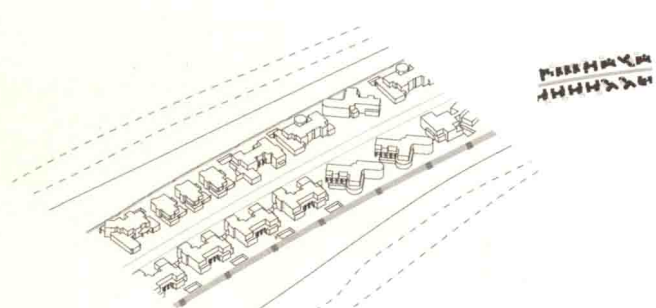
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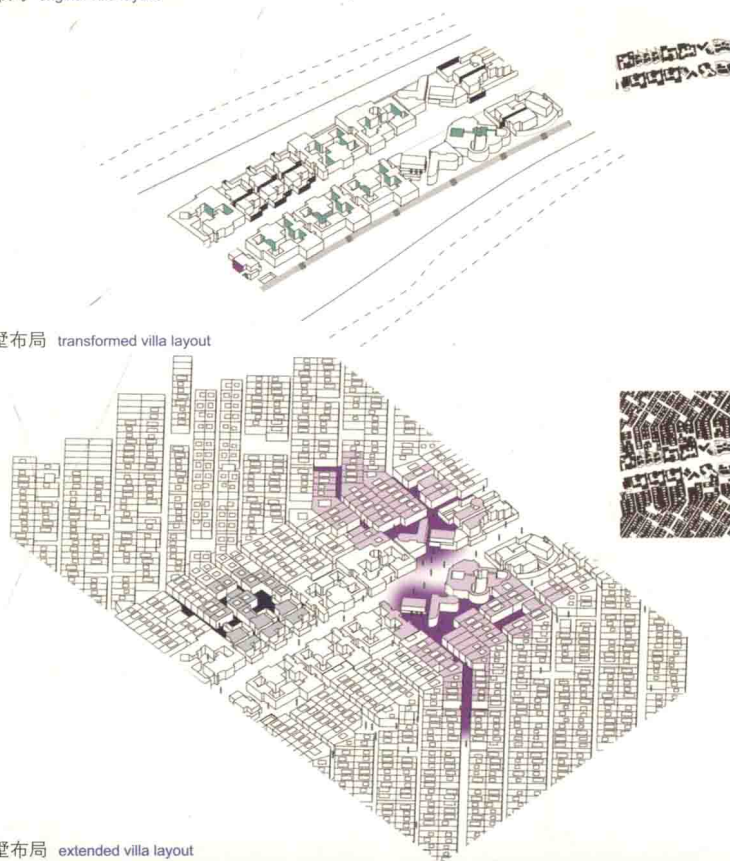
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焦点 ZOOM

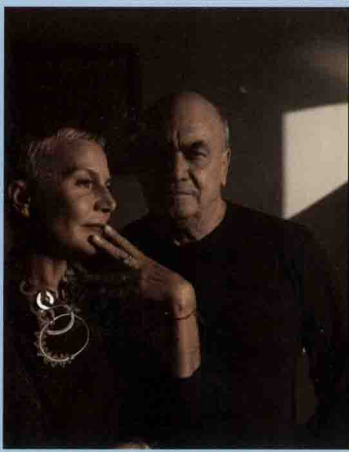
住宅 RESIDENTIAL

设计 DESIGN

奖项 AWARDS

思维景观 THINKSCAPE

罗马的一天 A day in Rome



Massimiliano and Doriana Fuksas

我们上午九点出发，绕法尔内塞宫的鲜花广场散步，并在Portico d'Ottavia的犹太人糕点店吃了早餐。

我们从一座19世纪的摩尔式建筑Sinagoga前经过，这是罗马一个非常独特的建筑，也是1861年意大利王国创建后建造的 第一个新型拓扑结构建筑。

我们回到鲜花广场，然后前往由波罗米尼重建的斯帕达宫(建于1548-1550年)。波罗米尼曾创建了有关封闭庭院内错视伪透视法的杰出作品。我们还访问了珍藏着众多杰出艺术作品的贝尔尼尼艺术馆。

随后，我们前往法尔内塞宫，这里目前已经成为法国驻意大利大使馆。小安东尼奥·达·桑迦洛、米开朗琪罗、雅格布·达·维尼奥拉和雅各柏·德拉·波尔塔等一些16世纪最著名的意大利建筑师曾参与该建筑的建造过程。

16世纪末，波伦亚著名油画家安尼巴莱·卡拉奇完成了法尔内塞画廊重要的连环壁画——《众神之爱》。

我们从法尔内塞宫回到朱利亚大街。这条街道上拥有一些意大利文艺复兴时期最有趣的建筑。

我们在Santa Maria dell'Orazione e Morte教堂前驻足，然后来到法尔科涅里宫，这里目前已经成为Ungheria学院的校区。建筑的部分立面由波罗米尼设计，走廊面对着河流，建筑内部设有楼梯和漂亮的天花板。

圣·卡特里娜教堂大概是巴达萨尔·佩鲁齐的作品，后人于18世纪对其进行了翻新。在左侧我们沿着Sant Eligio大街来到由拉斐尔设计的Sant Eligio degli Orefici小教堂。

教堂的立面设计采用了许多插入元素。

我们回到朱利亚大街，来到由杜梅尼科·丰塔纳于18世纪设计的Spirito Santo dei Napoletani教堂，教堂的建筑立面于19世纪进行了改建。

继续向前走，前面是特里布纳利宫，该建筑由建筑师伯拉孟特开始设计，但从未完成。随后，我们到达Santa Maria del Suffragio教堂(建于1668-1680年)，其米色大理石

立面由卡洛·伦纳迪设计。

位于66号的Palazzo Sacchetti可能是由小安东尼奥·达桑迦洛设计完成的。93号是一座16世纪的建筑，采用保罗三世创作的锁眼造型。拉斐尔馆位于85号，这位著名的油画家拉斐尔曾想将其住宅建于此地。

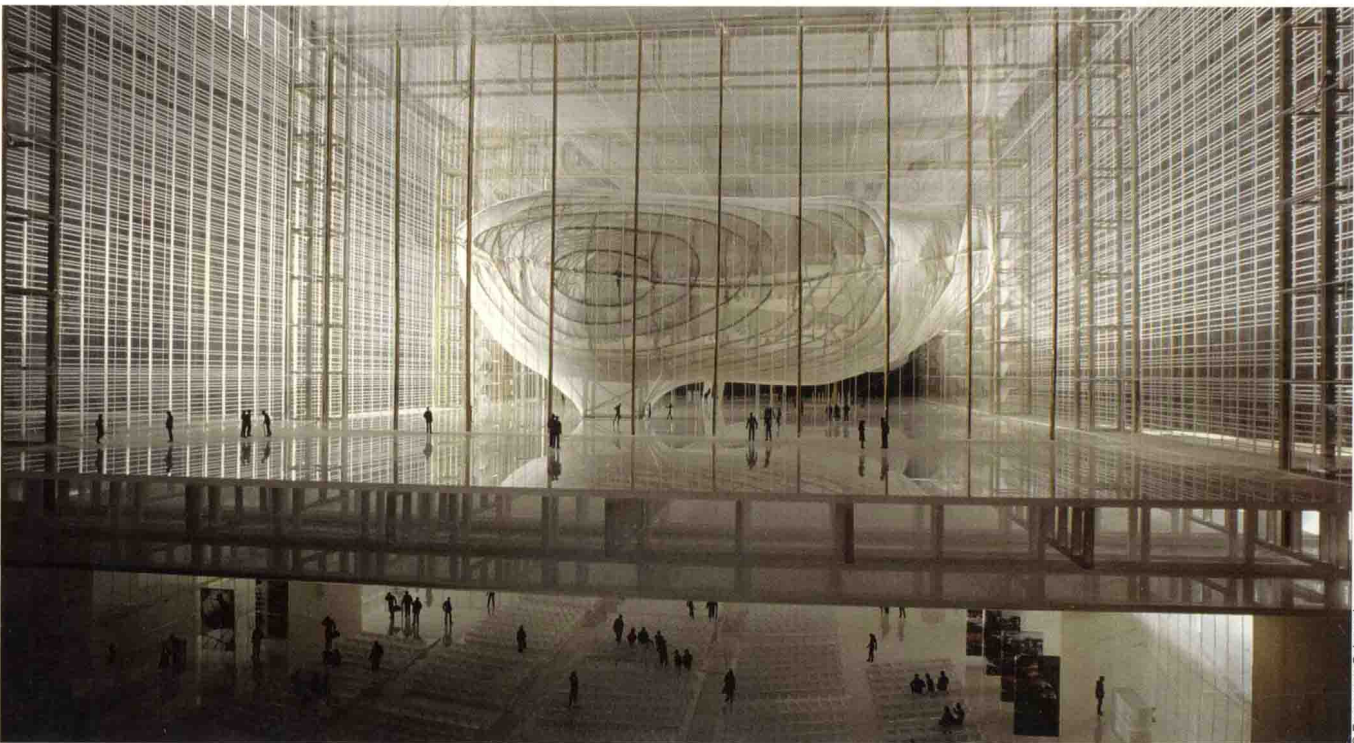
最后，我们参观了由教皇利奥下令修建的San Giovanni dei Fiorentini 教堂，该建筑由小安东尼奥·达·桑迦洛、巴达萨尔·佩鲁齐、米开朗琪罗、拉斐尔、雅各布·桑索维诺和波罗米尼合作设计。

在周边地区，我们可以在特莱维喷泉附近的Trattoria Al Moro或Via dei Giubbonari大街的Roscioli吃午餐。

晚餐我们可以在Via dei Chiavari大街上的Ristorante San Lorenzo享用美味的鱼类菜肴。



EUR New Congress Center / sketch is by Massimiliano Fuksas



© Francesco Colarossi

We start at 9 o'clock and walk around Palazzo Farnese Campo dei Fiori. We have breakfast at the jewish pastry in Portico d'Ottavia.

We pass in front of the Sinagoga, a Moresque 19th century building, which is a quite original architecture in Rome. It is the first architecture to be built after the creation of the Italian State in 1861 and a new topology.

We come back to Campo dei Fiori. We go to Palazzo Spada (built in 1548-1550), which was renewed by Borromini, who created the masterpiece of trompe-l'oeil false perspective in the covered courtyard. We also visit Galleria Bernini which hosts many masterpieces.

Later, we go to Palazzo Farnese which currently houses the French Embassy in Italy. Its building history involved some of the most prominent Italian architects of the 16th century: Antonio da Sangallo the Younger, Michelangelo, Jacopo Barozzi da Vignola and Giacomo della Porta.

At the end of the 16th century, the important fresco cycle of "The Loves of the Gods" of the Farnese Gallery was completed by the Bolognese painter Annibale Carracci.

From Palazzo Farnese we turn to Via Giulia. On this street there are some of the most interesting buildings of the Italian Renaissance.

We stop at church Santa Maria dell'Orazione e Morte. Later, we stop at Palazzo Falconieri, currently the venue of the Academy of Ungheria. The façade is partially done by Borromini. The loggia faces the river and the interior staircase and the beautiful ceilings are well designed.

The church of Santa Caterina, is probably a project of Baldassare Peruzzi and renewed in the 18th century. On the left, if we follow Via di Sant Eligio, we arrive to this little church Sant Eligio degli Orefici designed by Raffaello.

The façade has undertaken numerous interventions.

We are back to Via Giulia and visit church Spirito Santo dei Napoletani designed by Domenico Fontana in the 18th century and its façade was transformed in the 19th century.

If we keep forward we find Palazzo dei Tribunali, which was begun by Bramante but was

never finished. We later find Santa Maria del Suffragio (built in 1668-1680) with its travertino façade by Carlo Rainaldi.

At No.66 stands Palazzo Sacchetti, probably designed by Antonio da Sangallo the Younger. At No.93 stands a 16th century house with the escutcheon of Paolo III. At No.85 stands the House of Raffaello built on the site on which the famous painter wanted to

build his house. We can finish with a visit to church San Giovanni dei Fiorentini ordered by Pope Leone decimo with collaborative design by Antonio da Sangallo the Younger, Baldassare Peruzzi, Michelangelo, Raffaello, Jacopo Sansovino and Borromini.

Around the neighborhood, we can have lunch at la Trattoria Al Moro near Fontana di Trevi or at Roscioli in Via dei Giub-

bonari. At dinner we can eat good fish at Ristorante San Lorenzo in Via dei Chiavari.



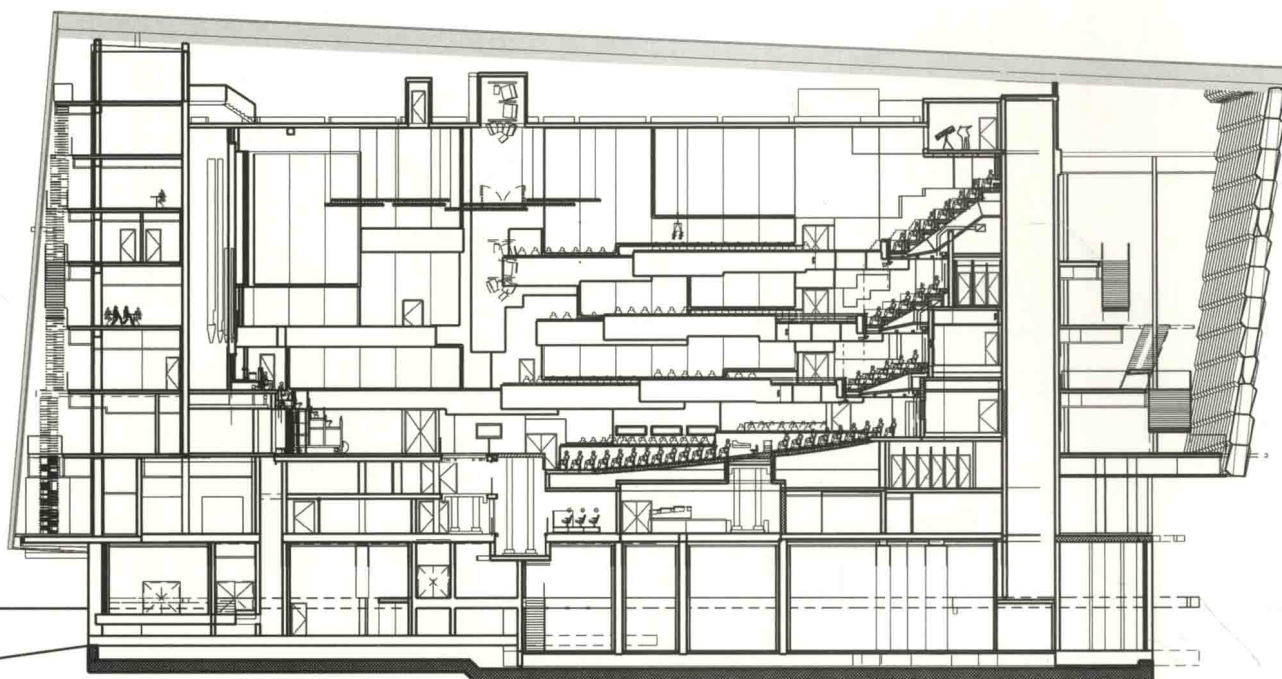
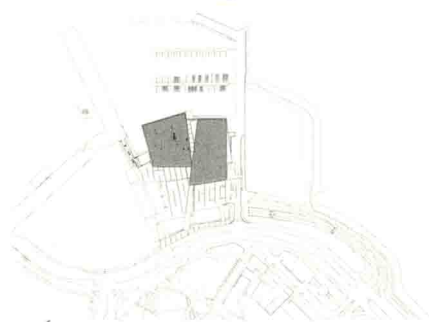
EUR New Congress Center. Building site © Moreno Maggi

EUR New Congress Center. Building site © Moreno Maggi

焦点 ZOOM

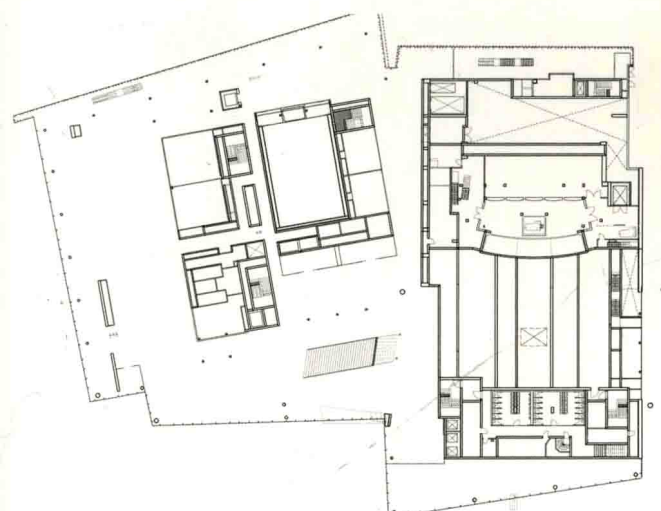
轻型透明建筑

Light and transparency

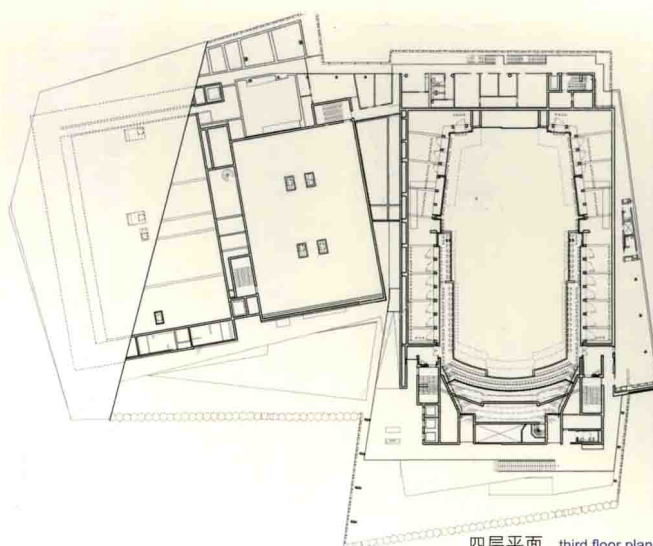


主剖面 main section

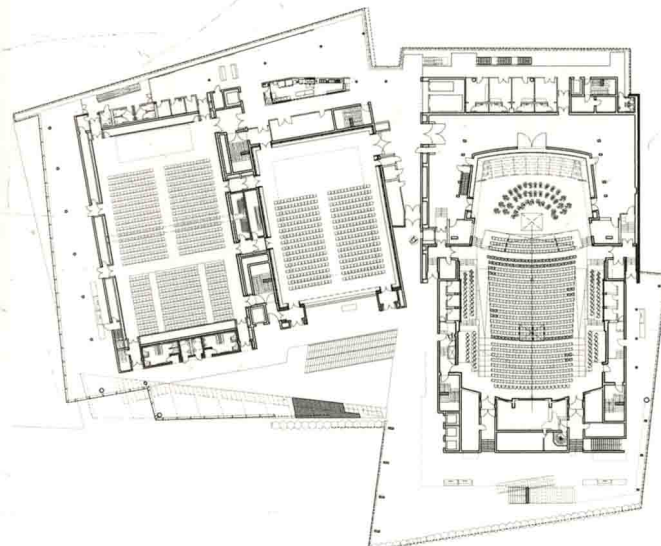




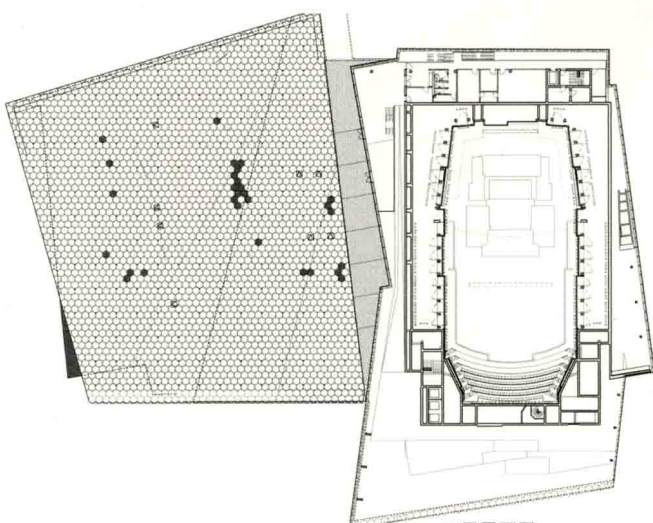
地下一层平面图 underground floor plan



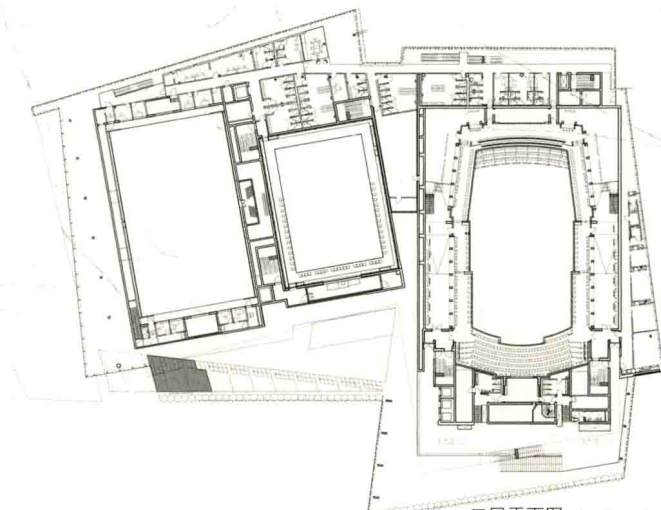
四层平面图 third floor plan



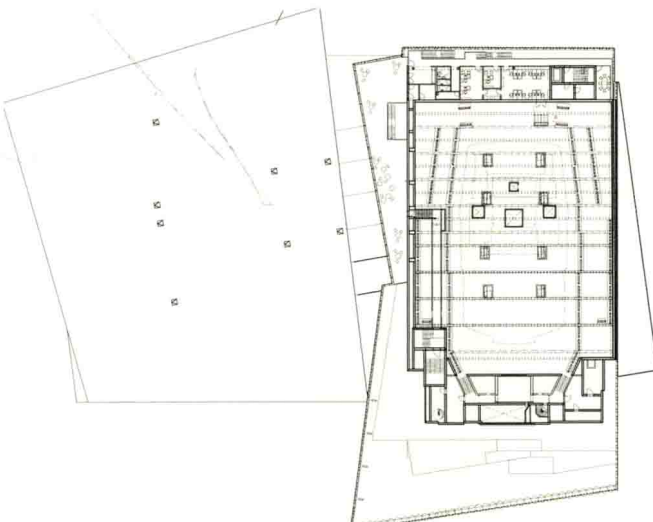
底层平面图 ground floor plan



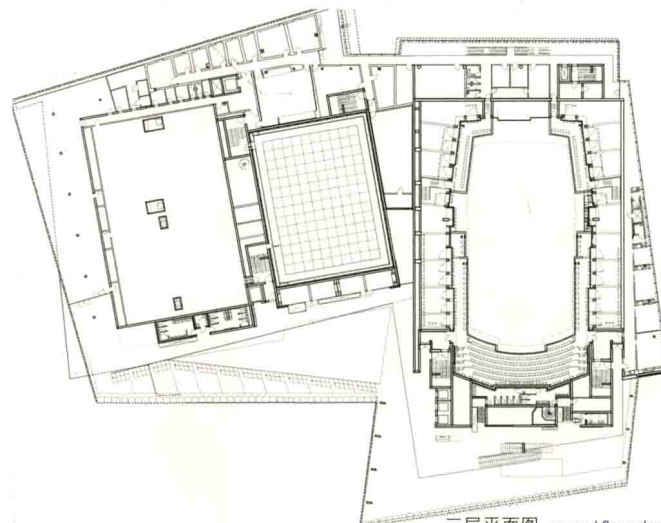
五层平面图 fourth floor plan



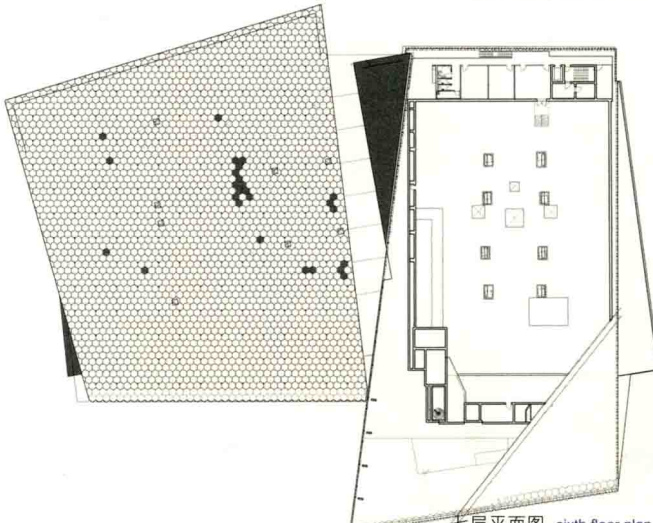
二层平面图 first floor plan



六层平面图 fifth floor plan



三层平面图 second floor plan



七层平面图 sixth floor plan

Henning Larsen Architects
 "Harpa Icelandic Concert and Conference Hall", Reykjavik, Iceland
 "冰岛Harpa音乐厅/会议中心"
 雷克雅未克, 冰岛

Harpa项目位于雷克雅未克市内一个偏僻而安静的区域, 面对广阔的大海和高大的群山。建筑从地面凸起, 就像一座大型的光芒四射的雕塑, 映衬着蔚蓝的天空和广阔的海港, 将该区域转变成一个极具吸引力的城市空间。这里将成为冰岛交响乐团和冰岛歌剧院的新地址。

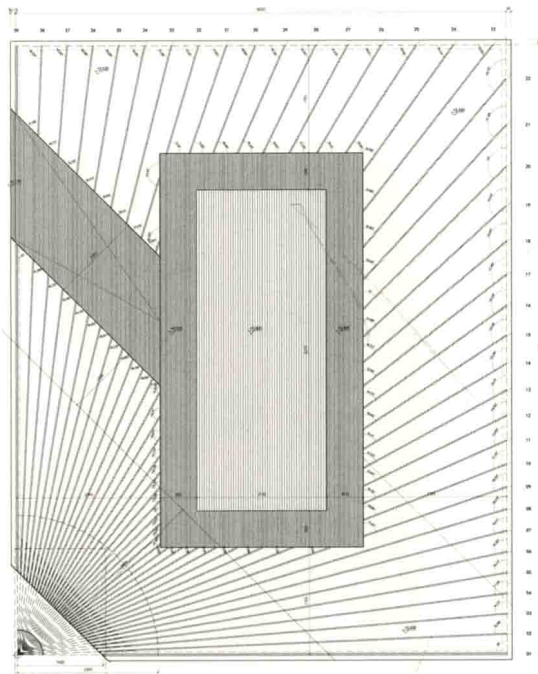
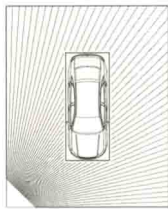
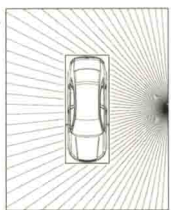
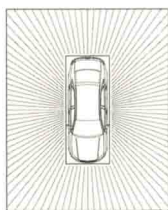
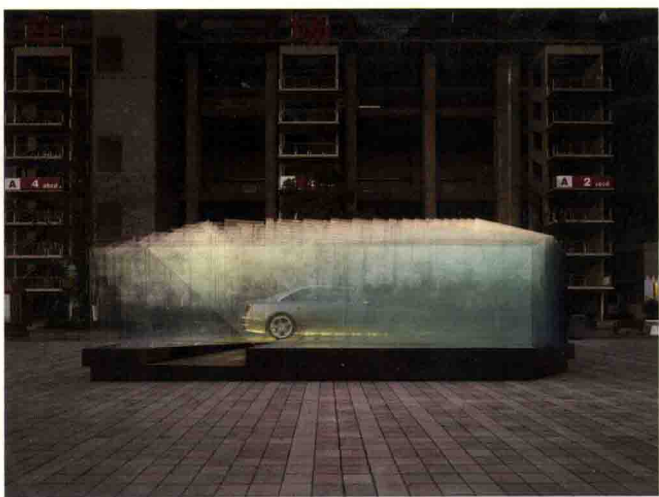
我们的规划理念是为整个雷克雅未克市打造一个催化剂式的建筑

建筑的玻璃外观真正表现出该结构的独特性。华丽多彩的多面体玻璃立面是著名的建筑师奥拉维尔·埃利亚松和海宁·拉尔森合作创造的完美效果。建筑的南立面采用1 000多块由玻璃和钢材填充的十二边形“类砖石”进行装饰, 呈现出缤纷绚丽的彩色效果。其他几个立面和屋顶的部分区域也采用这一几何造型, 形成二维平面立面结构。

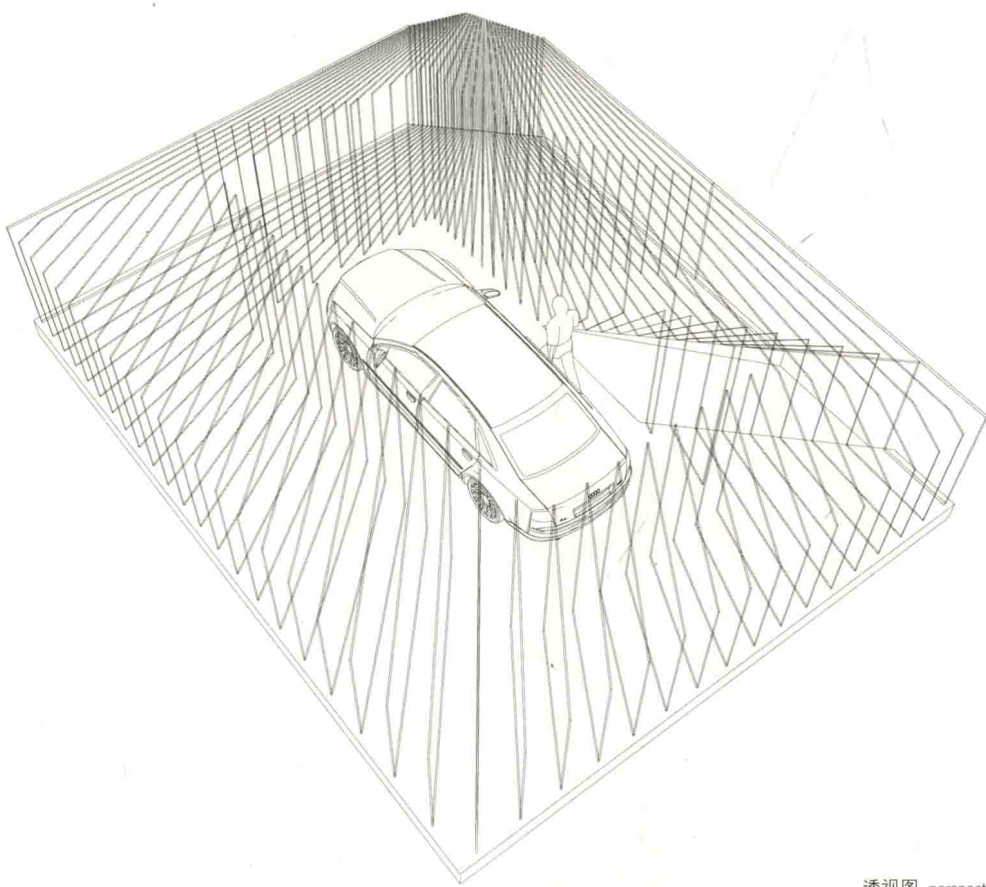
Situated in a solitary spot, with a clear view of the enormous sea and the mountains surrounding Reykjavik, Harpa stands out like a large, radiant sculpture reflecting both sky and harbor space and transforming the area into an attractive urban space for the citizens. It will become the new home of the Iceland Symphony Orchestra and the Icelandic Opera.

We have aimed at creating a catalyst for the entire city of Reykjavik

It's the building's incredible glass façade that truly defines the structure. The multifaceted glass façades are the result of the collaboration between renowned architects Olafur Eliasson and Henning Larsen. Made of a twelve-sided space-filler of glass and steel called the "quasi brick", the building appears as a kaleidoscopic play of colors, reflected in the more than 1,000 quasi bricks composing the southern façade. The remaining façades and the roof are made of sectional representations of this geometric system, resulting in two-dimensional flat façades.



平面图 plan



透视图 perspective

动态展馆 A dynamic pavilion

非常建筑工作室 Atelier FCJZ
"Audi Haus", Shanghai, China
"奥迪展场", 上海, 中国

中国建筑师们打造了一个由玻璃隔板组成的结构，里面是一辆被玻璃板所包围的奥迪轿车。当参观者围绕展品移动时，会感受到动态旋转的幻觉效果。该展场建筑正在中国上海国际F1赛车场进行展示。

通过对玻璃板的布置可对轿车产生多重反射效果

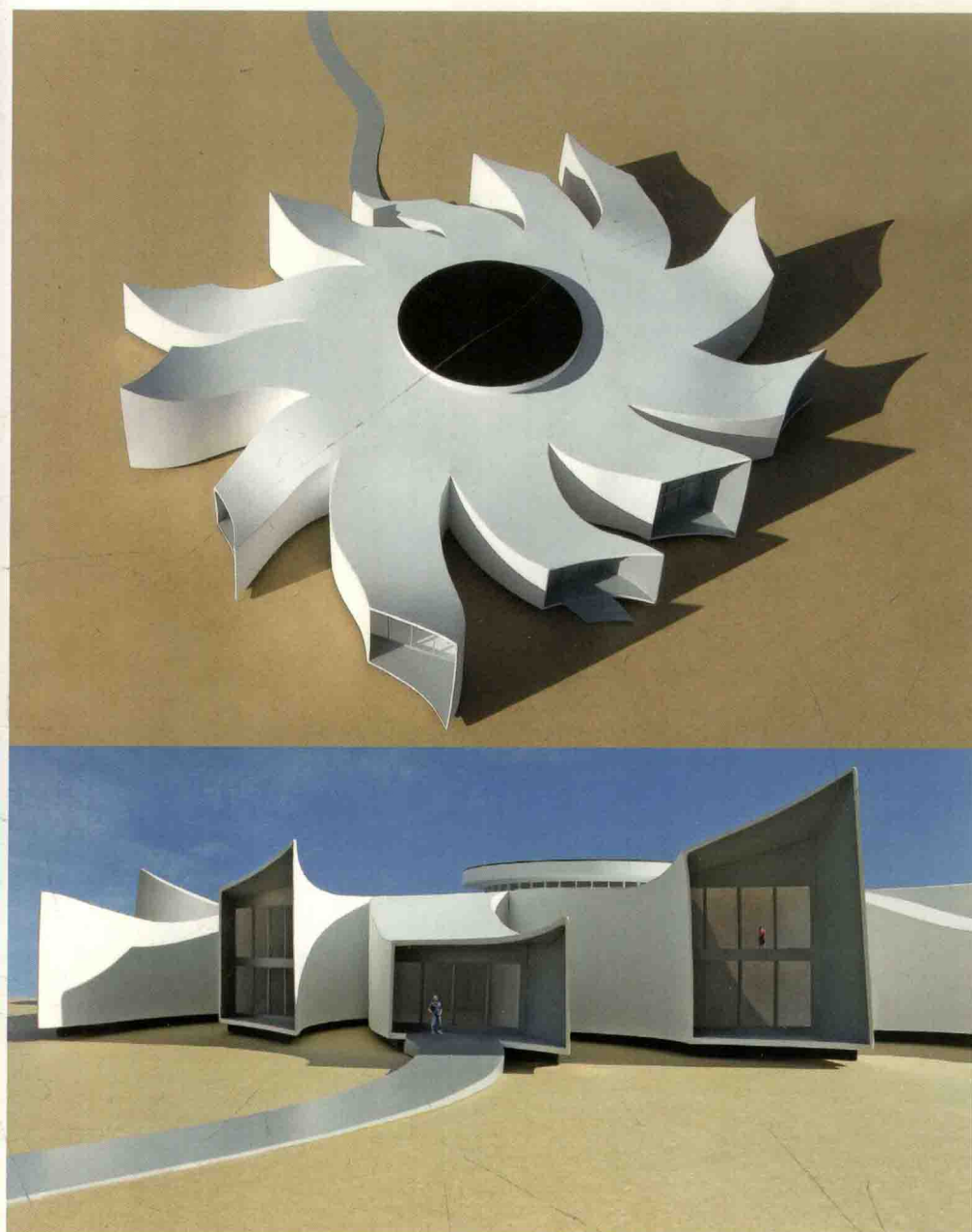
参观者可以走进展馆近距离观赏这款车型，并亲身体验展厅内部梦幻般的效果，其中的玻璃窗格将外界环境变得模糊。

Chinese architects have created an installation consisting of glass partitions encompassing an Audi vehicle inside, creating the illusion of movement and rotation as the viewer walks around the display. It has been on display at the F1 international racing circuit in Shanghai, China.

The glass panels are arranged to produce multiple reflections of the car

Visitors could walk inside the pavilion to have a closer view of the car and experience a more intimate setting where the glass panes blur the outside surroundings.





减少碳足迹 Mitigating carbon footprint

Michael Jantzen
"The Black Hole Research Center"
"黑洞研究中心"

该项目是对位于干燥炎热地区的一个大型太阳能建筑的概念设计。结构外观设计类似一个位于大型螺旋状星云中央的黑洞。

轻型生态混凝土
复合材料

结构中央的黑洞实际上是一组巨大的光伏太阳能电池阵列，将为研究中心的大部分建筑提供电能。与黑洞吸引光线的性质相比，这个位于中央的巨大的太阳能电池阵列将吸收太阳光，并将其转化为一种可持续发展的能源。

It is a conceptual design proposal for a large, solar powered building designed to be located in a hot dry area. The structure's design is symbolically based on the image of a large black hole located in the center of a large spiral galaxy.

*Light,
eco-friendly,
concrete
composite
materials*

The symbolic black hole in the center of the structure is actually a very large array of photovoltaic solar cells that would power most of the research center. In clear allusion to a black hole pulling light, the grandiose solar array of the center will absorb light, and then convert it into a final form of usable and sustained harnessed energy.

从汽车到公交车辆 From car to public transport

KCAP Architects&Planners
"P+R facilities De Uithof", Utrecht, Netherlands
"P+R De Uithof停车场", 乌德勒支, 荷兰

P+R De Uithof停车场项目已经开始施工。项目设计由KCAP建筑师和设计师事务所与SK工作室和乌德勒支Ingenieursbureau建筑事务所合作完成，它能够提供2 000个停车位，将成为乌德勒支最大的停车场。本项目计划于2013年竣工。

Construction work has started for the P+R facilities De Uithof. The design developed by KCAP Architects&Planners in cooperation with Studio SK and Ingenieursbureau Utrecht will be the largest parking of Utrecht with 2,000 parking spaces. Completion is planned in 2013.

该项目的特别之处在于其在地面上将公共汽车/有轨电车站与建筑整合成一个整体

What makes the project special is the integration of a bus/tram station into the building on ground level

该建筑共10层，为医院、大学、应用科技大学及大众提供停车空间。项目还包括一个自行车棚，并作为一个过渡空间将快速公交系统与市中心连接起来。

The 10-storey building offers parking facilities for the hospital, the university, the Hogeschool and public use. It contains a bike shelter and serves as a transfer connecting the fast public transport to the city center.



© Studio SK

© Studio SK

超现实主义空间

A surreal space



朱镔建筑事务所 Studio Pei-Zhu
"OCT Design Museum", Shenzhen, China
"OCT设计博物馆", 深圳, 中国

该项目的设计灵感来源于临近海湾的地理环境以及该项目的功能要求, 即提供一个可以展示设计作品的超现实主义空间。闪亮的银色外观上分散着三角形的小窗户, 看起来像是鸟儿正在云层或浓雾中飞翔。

The inspiration for the project comes from both the location close to the bay and the needs of the program, a surreal space for design exhibitions. The silver shiny exterior with scattered triangular small windows seems to be part of a cloud or dense fog with birds in flight.

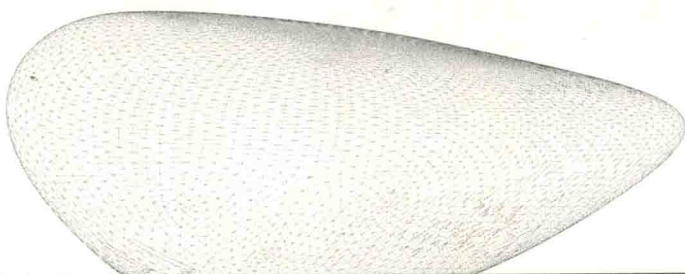
外观像一个飞碟

在一般情况下, 一辆汽车看起来很沉重, 但在如此广阔的空间里, 汽车则变得非常渺小。该建筑的轮廓曲线、阴影以及强烈的颜色成为人们视线中的焦点。

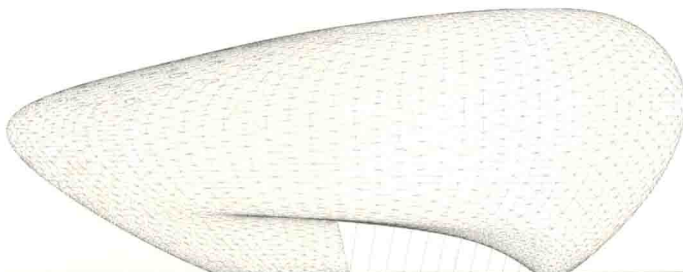
Reminiscent of a flying saucer

Typically an automobile looks very heavy but in this limitless space it becomes weightless, letting its curves, shadows and intense colours become the focal point of the show.

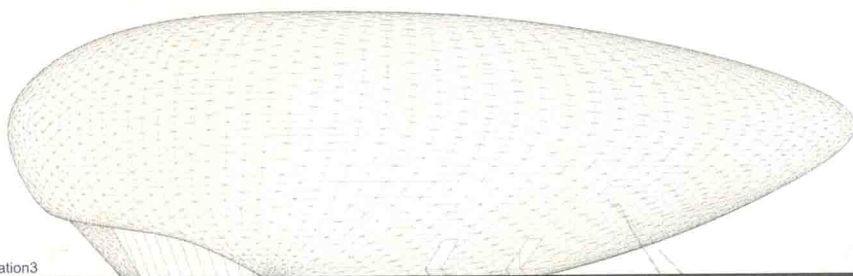
立面图 1 elevation 1



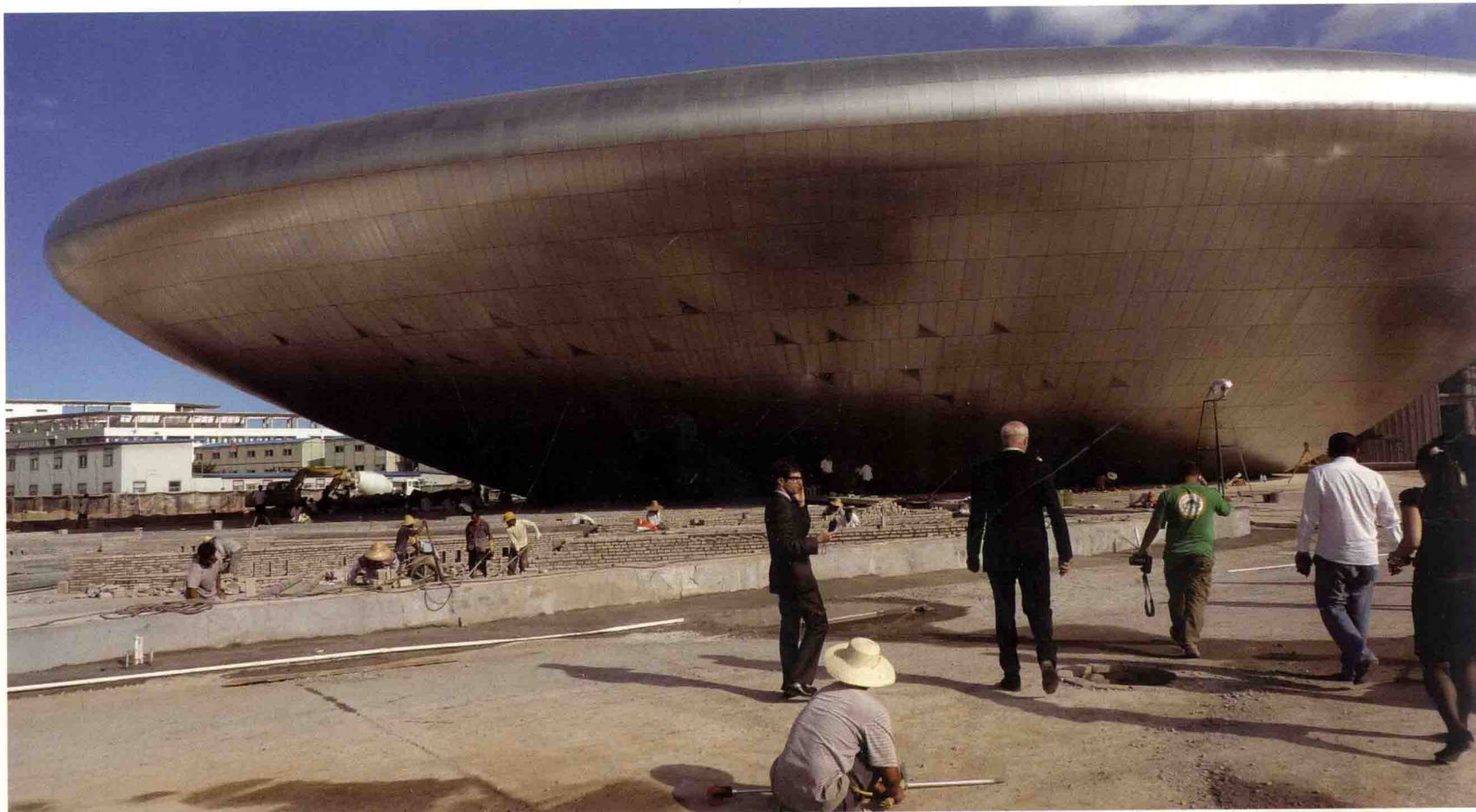
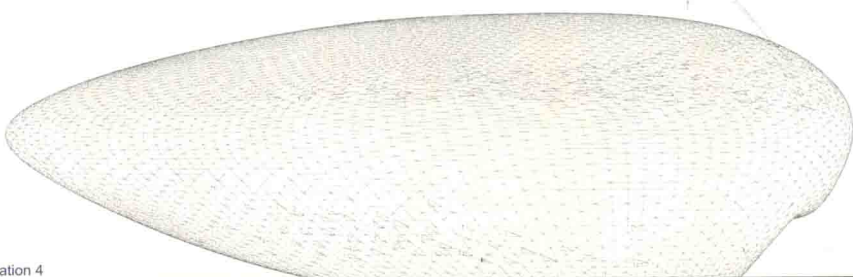
立面图 2 elevation 2

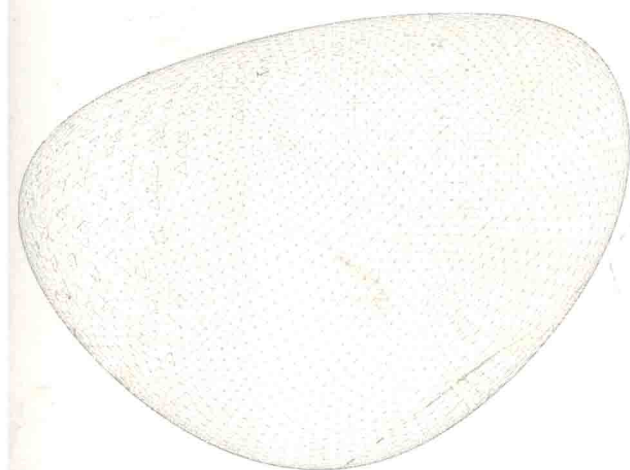


立面图 3 elevation 3

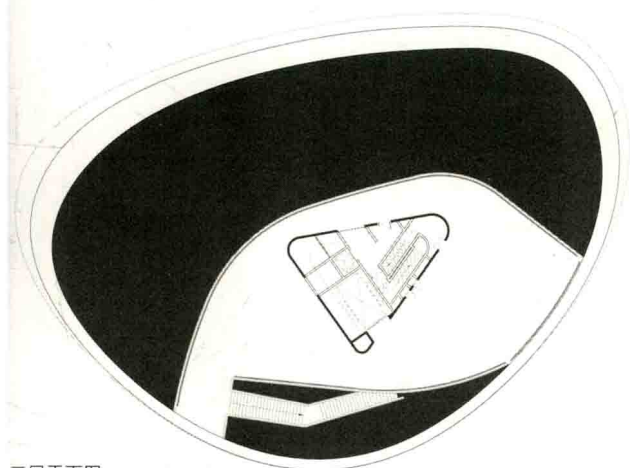


立面图 4 elevation 4

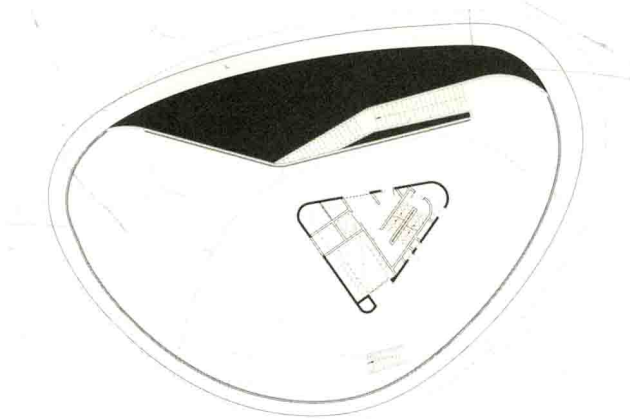




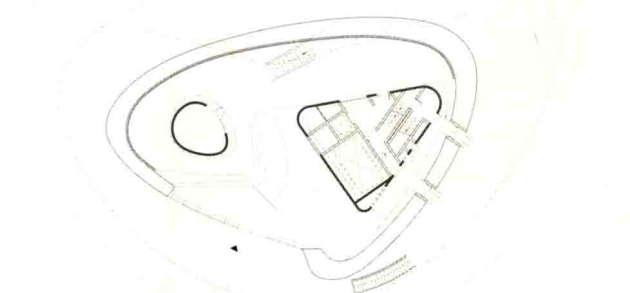
屋顶层平面图 roof plan



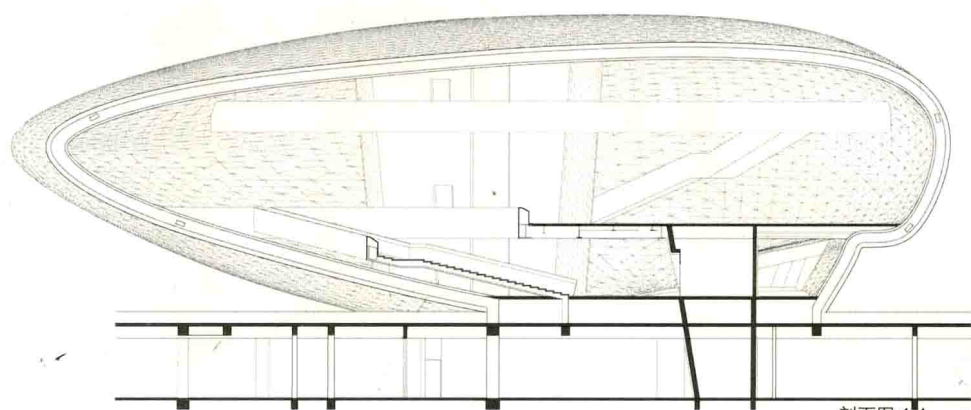
三层平面图 second floor plan



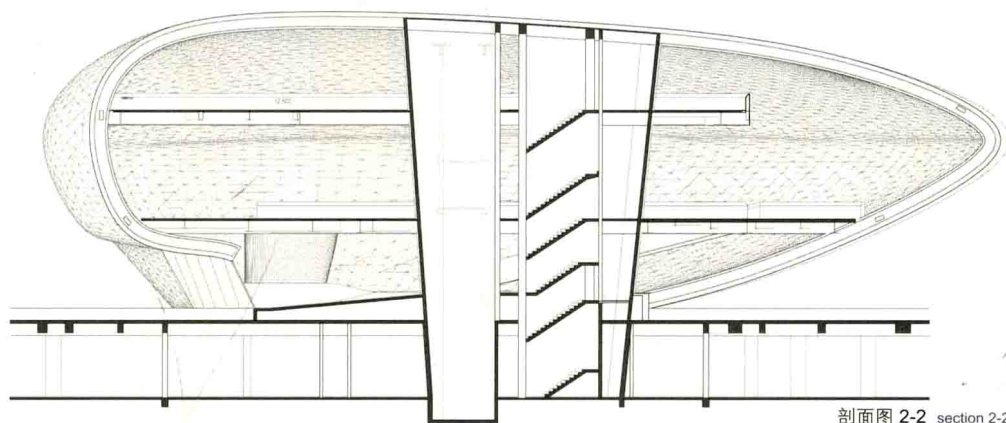
二层平面图 first floor plan



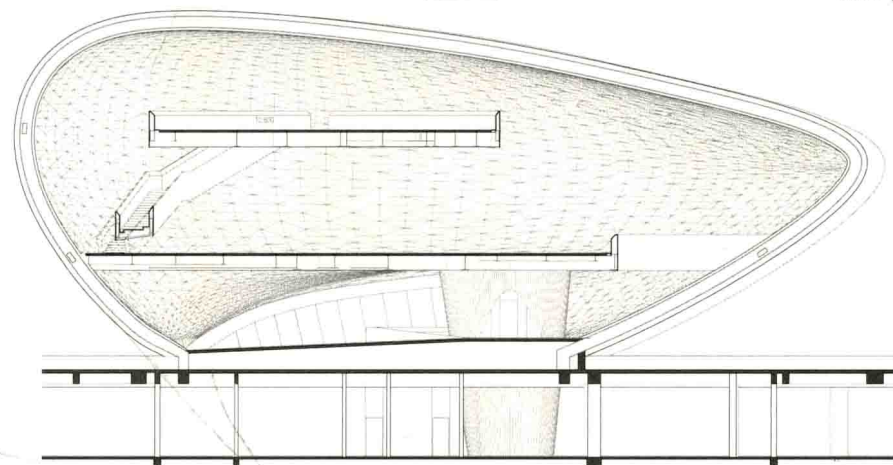
底层平面图 ground floor plan



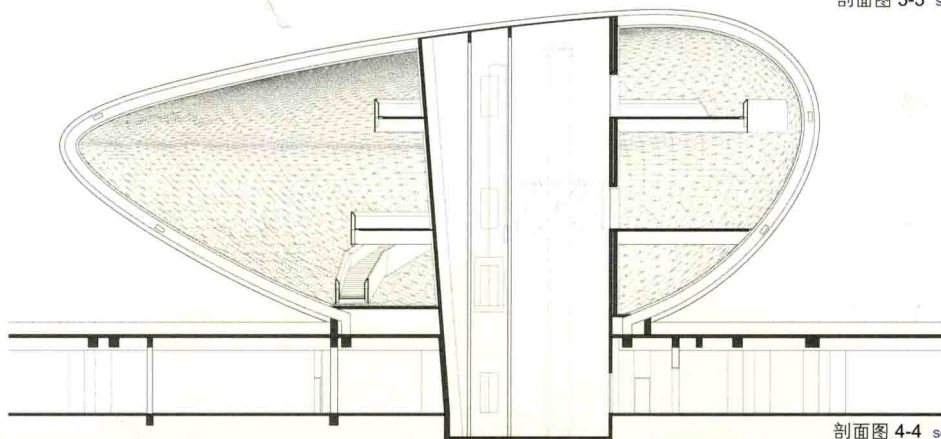
剖面图 1-1 section 1-1



剖面图 2-2 section 2-2



剖面图 3-3 section 3-3



剖面图 4-4 section 4-4

