WORLD ARCHITECTURE

世界建筑 I

Architects index (A to Z):
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Architects Collective
Arquitectos Anónimos®
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ARX Portugal Arquitectos
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Studio MAS
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Verónica Arcos
Zerodegree Architecture
Curated and Edited by Bruce D. Lan AADCU Program

凤凰出版传媒集团 凤凰空间
江苏人民出版社 FENGSPACE

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

世界建筑：英文/ 蓝青 编著.
-南京：江苏人民出版社，2011.5
ISBN 978-7-214-07099-9
Ⅰ.①世… Ⅱ.①蓝… Ⅲ.①建筑设计- 作品集—世界 Ⅳ.①TU206
中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2011)第079229号

世界建筑
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美国亚洲艺术与设计协作联盟(AADCU)

责任编辑：林溪　刘焱
责任监印：马琳
出　　版：江苏人民出版社
发　　行：天津凤凰空间文化传媒有限公司
销售电话：022-87893668
网　　址：http://www.ifengspace.cn
集团地址：凤凰出版传媒集团（南京湖南路1号A楼　邮编：210009）
经　　销：全国新华书店
制版印刷：北京建宏印刷有限公司
开　　本：889毫米x1194毫米　1/12
印　　张：41
字　　数：246千字
版　　次：2011年6月第1版
印　　次：2011年6月第1次印刷
书　　号：ISBN 978-7-214-07099-9
定　　价：578.00元(两册)

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江苏人民出版社 FENGSPACE

AADCU PUBLICATION
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ISBN: 978-7-214-07099-9

Project Director: Bruce Q. Lan
International Coordinator: Robin (Xiaoqu) Luo
Curator/Editor In Chief: Bruce Q. Lan
Book Design: Bruce Q. Lan with °C Office®
Edited and Published by: Beijing Office/United Asia Art&design Cooperation/bj-info@aadcu.org
In Collaboration with: d-Lab&International Architecture Research; °C Office®

编辑出版：亚洲艺术与设计协作联盟\美国\info@aadcu.org
协同合作：国际建筑研究与设计中心\美国;零度事务\美国
学术策划：蓝青
国际协调：罗小渠
书籍设计：蓝青，°C Office®

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This publication has been made possible with the help and cooperation of many individuals and institutions. Special thanks are due to the 46 contributors in this volume: ACXT - IDOM, AIR, AllesWirdGut, archi5, Architects Collective, Arquitectos Anónimos®, ARTEC Architekten, ARX Portugal Arquitectos, b720 Arquitectos - Fermín Vazquez, Barkow Leibinger Architects, Bevk Perovič Arhitekti, Boltshauser Architekten, Caramel Architekten, CC Arquitectos, Correia & Ragazzi Arquitectos, David Tajchman, Davide Macullo Architects, DCPP Arquitectos, Enota, Francisco Izquierdo + Maria Jose Varas, Germán del Sol, Gnädinger Architekten, Lgor Franić, J. MAYER H. Architects, José María Sánchez García, Kjellgren Kaminsky Architecture, Lin Finn Geipel + Giulia Andi, Luis Machuca & Associates, Magén Arquitectos, Manuelle Gautrand Architecture, Martínez Lapeña & Torres Arquitectos, MGP Arquitectura & Urbanismo, MA2, Minifaforms, modostudio, monovolume, nodo17 Architects, Ricardo Carvalho + Joana Vilhena Architects, realU, Sebastián Irarrázaval Architects, SOMOS Arquitectos, Studio mk27 (Marcio Kogan Architects), Studio MAS, Tham & Videgård Arkitekter, Verónica Arcos, Zerodegree Architecture.

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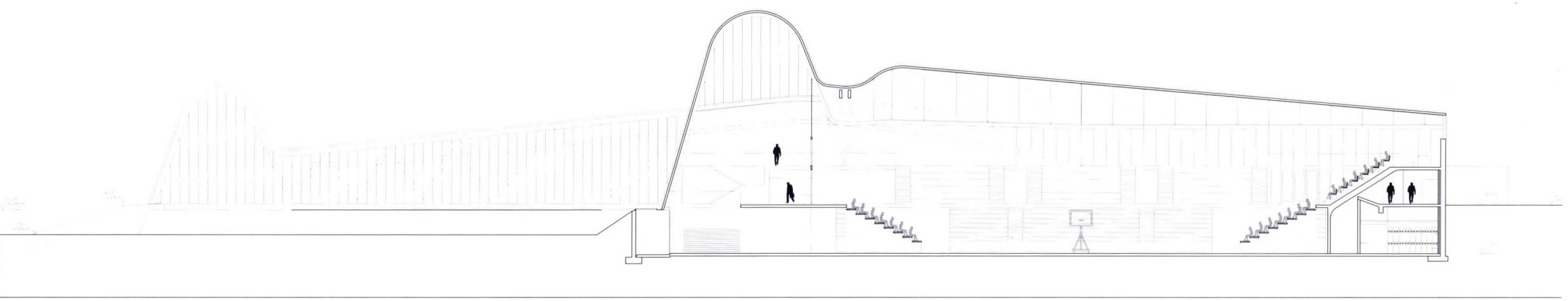
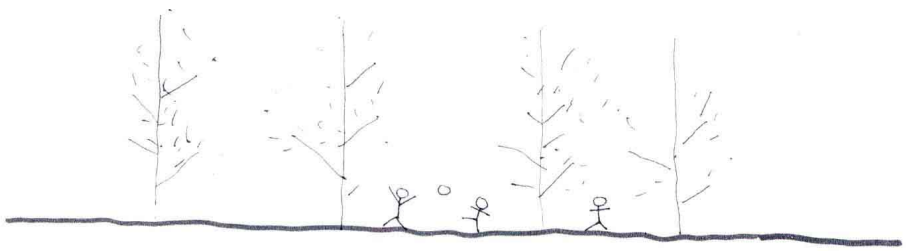
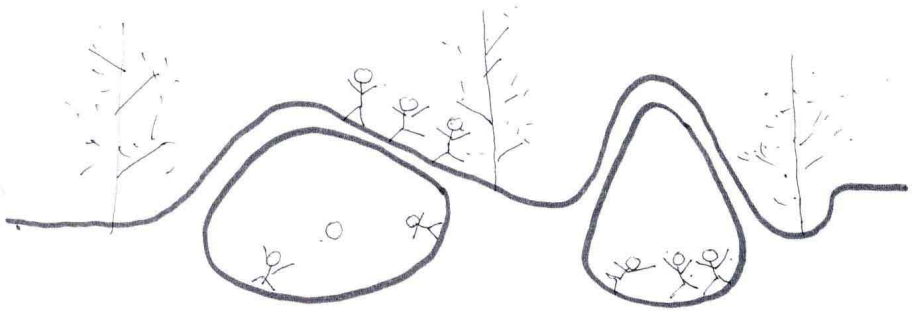
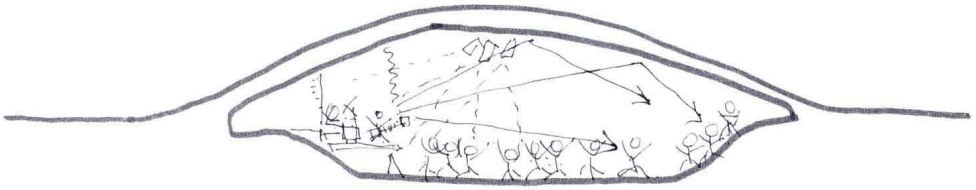
ACXT-IDOM ¶ SPORTS AND LEISURE CENTRE

Architects: ACXT-IDOM ¶ Location: Langreo, Asturias, Spain ¶ Project architect: Javier Pérez Uribarri ¶ Site supervisors: Javier Pérez Uribarri, Alejandro Alcazar, Antonio Jiménez, Teodoro Ramos ¶ Project team: Fernando Ortega Platel, Marina Durán, Borja Boraita, Inés López Taberna, Ibon Ibarlucea, José Sáenz de Argandoña, Luis Rojano, Ziortza Bardeci Guinea, Juan Dávila ¶ Structure: Natec Ingenieros ¶ Project year: 2002 – 2006

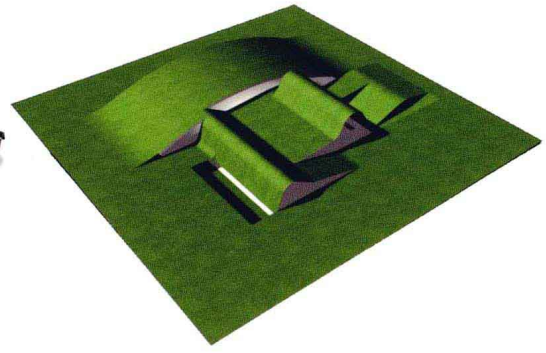






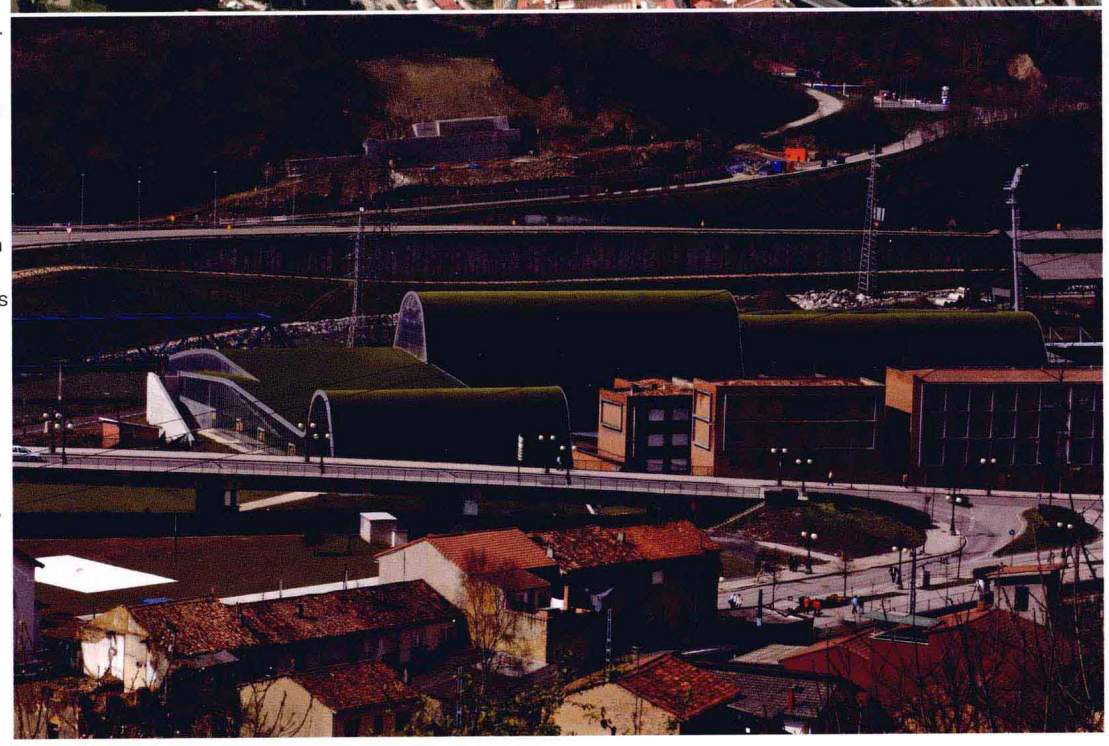


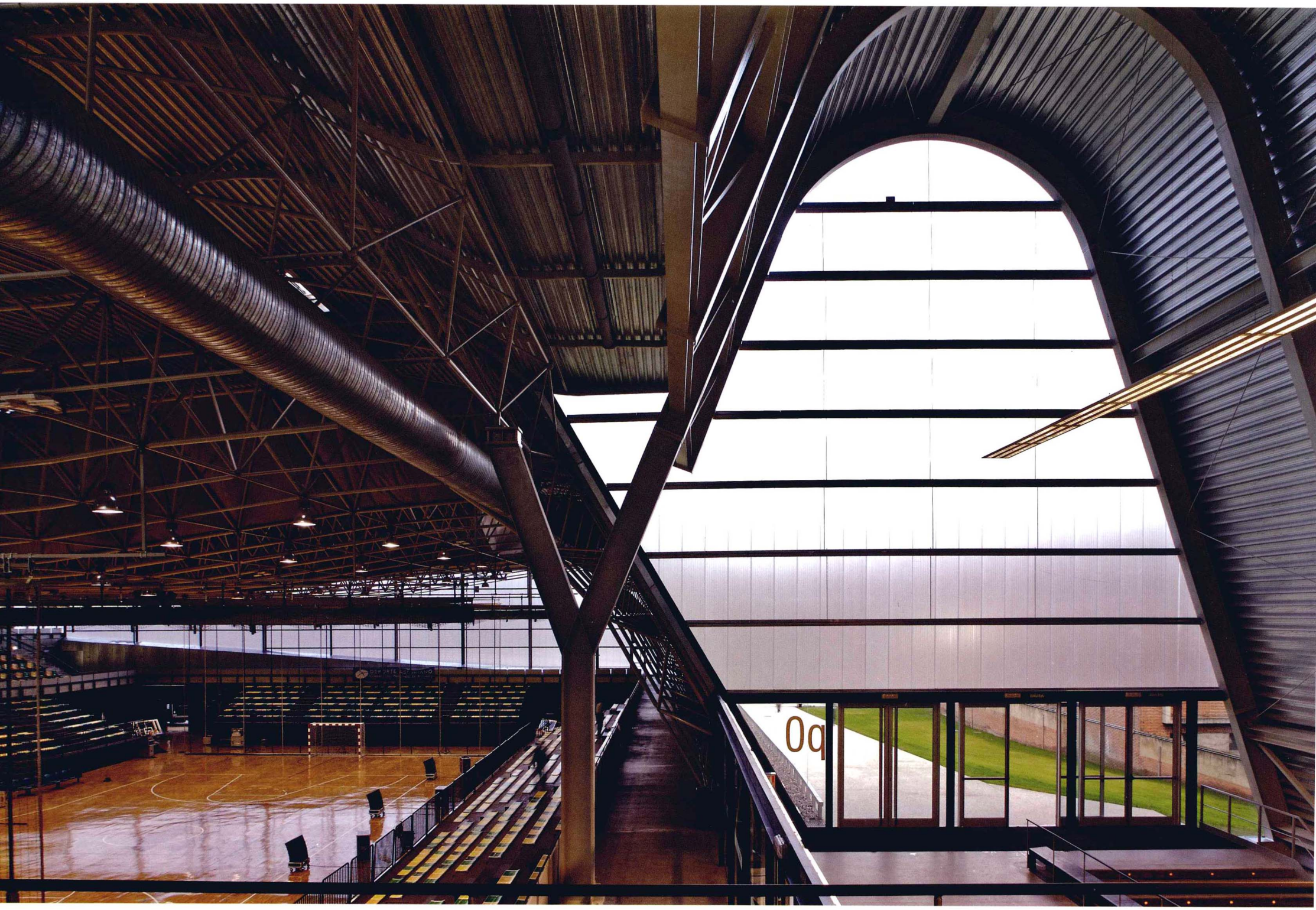
"La Ciudad de Langreo", Asturias: Capital of the coal mining industry in Spain, the town is a very dense conglomerate surrounded by mountains, with a mix of housing, industrial buildings, mineshafts, large cooling towers, heat generating plant, etc. The town centre twists and turns along the banks of the river Nalón. ¶ The project has been developed within a plan to transform and regenerate the coal-mining area of Asturias, following a deep crisis in a sector that until now had been its main source of wealth: its coal mines. ¶ We understood that within this context, the building should have a symbolic, turn-of-the-century appeal, marking a turning point in the life of the coalfields of Asturias. ¶ A final decision as to the exact location of the site was yet to be taken at the competition stage. The project brief asked for an idea, a design concept. ¶ In Langreo, the general impression is that there is little land available. The existing space was taken up by the surrounding mountains, the hitherto booming industrial area and the homes of all those who had found work there. ¶ The idea submitted was based on this concept: to propose a new landscape rather than a new building, and to waste nothing of the existing available land. ¶ A composition made up of folds and green waves, in which each of these correlated with the different interior spaces: the swimming pool, a sports hall which could be converted for concerts, gymnasia, etc. ¶ After the competition, the Town Hall told us where the complex was to be sited. A piece of land in the form of an "L". A restricted space with a certain air of a "backyard" between the three largest population centres in Langreo, Sama and La Felguera. A space bordered by: a railway track used by local train services run by Spanish Railways, the Civil Guards barracks, the river Nalón, the football ground of the local team and the visual impact of a major road junction: the Sama exit on the Nalón corridor motorway. ¶ Having resolved the functional fit of the programme and organised the layout and levels, the external volumes were designed (according to our proposal submitted at the competition stage) as the direct expression of the volumetric requirements of the complex: greater height for the sports hall, even more height for the rhythmic gymnastics area, less height for the swimming pool, with the exception of the high-diving area, etc. The roof was given the form of folds in the terrain. ¶ The aim of the design was to provide a model for the redevelopment of the most immediate area. The surface area of the green roofs could be extended to form plazas and gardens in adjacent areas currently occupied by ruined buildings.

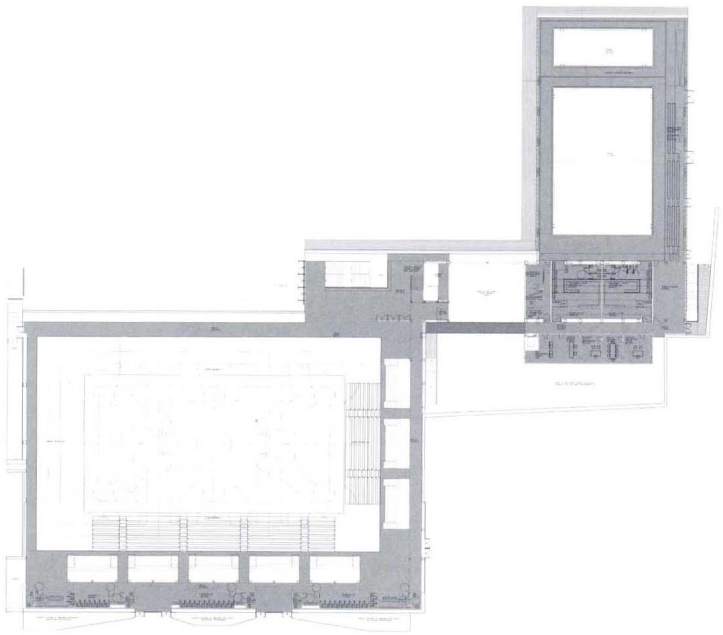


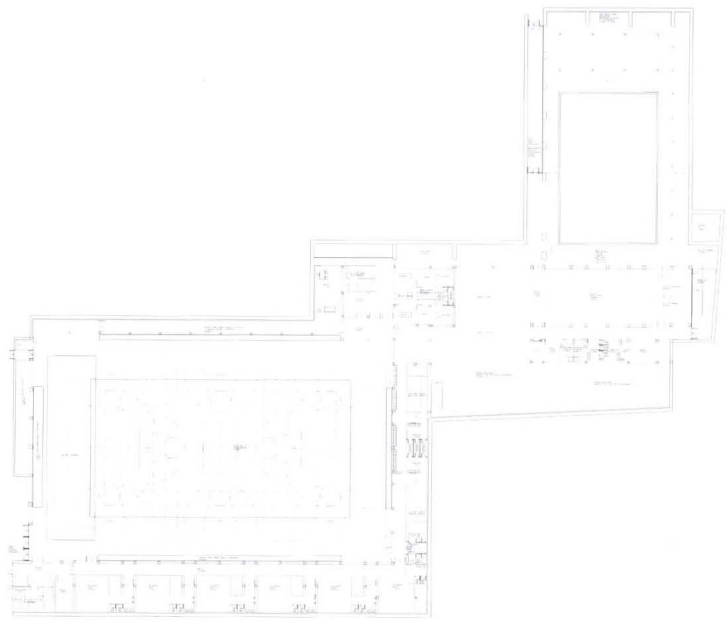
CENTRO POLIDEPORTIVO Y DE OCIO
Langreo / Asturias
EMPLAZAMIENTO

Calle Jovellanos s/n
(al lado del cuartel de la Guardia Civil)
BARRIO DE LA FELGUERA

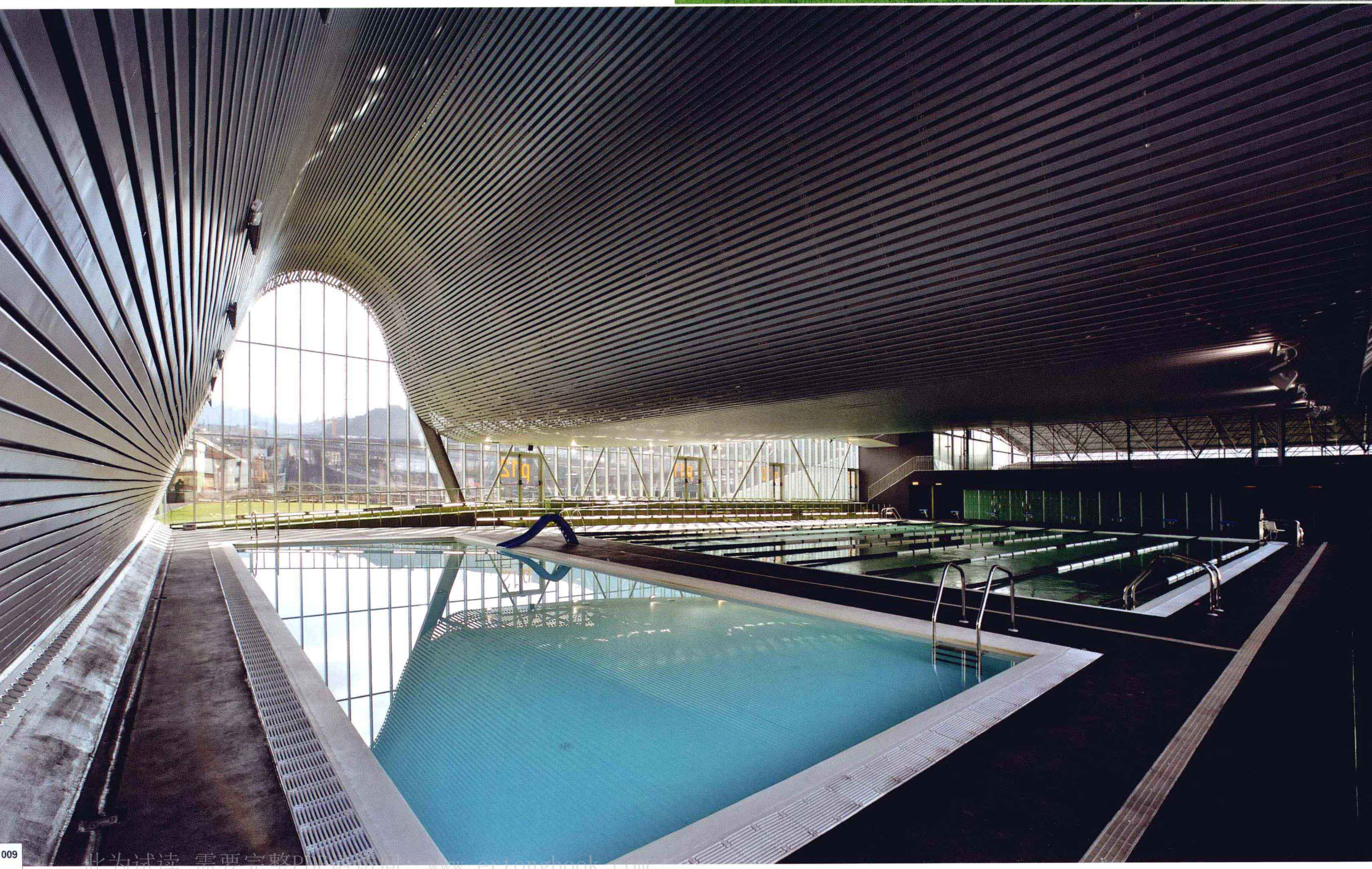


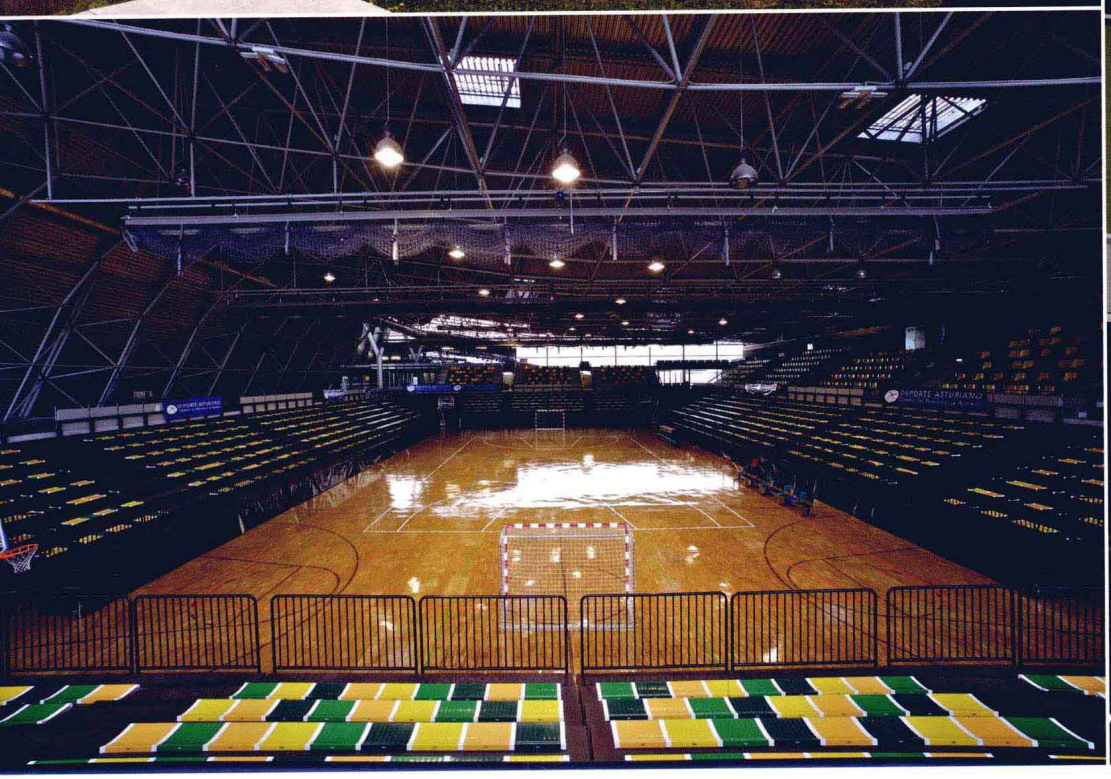


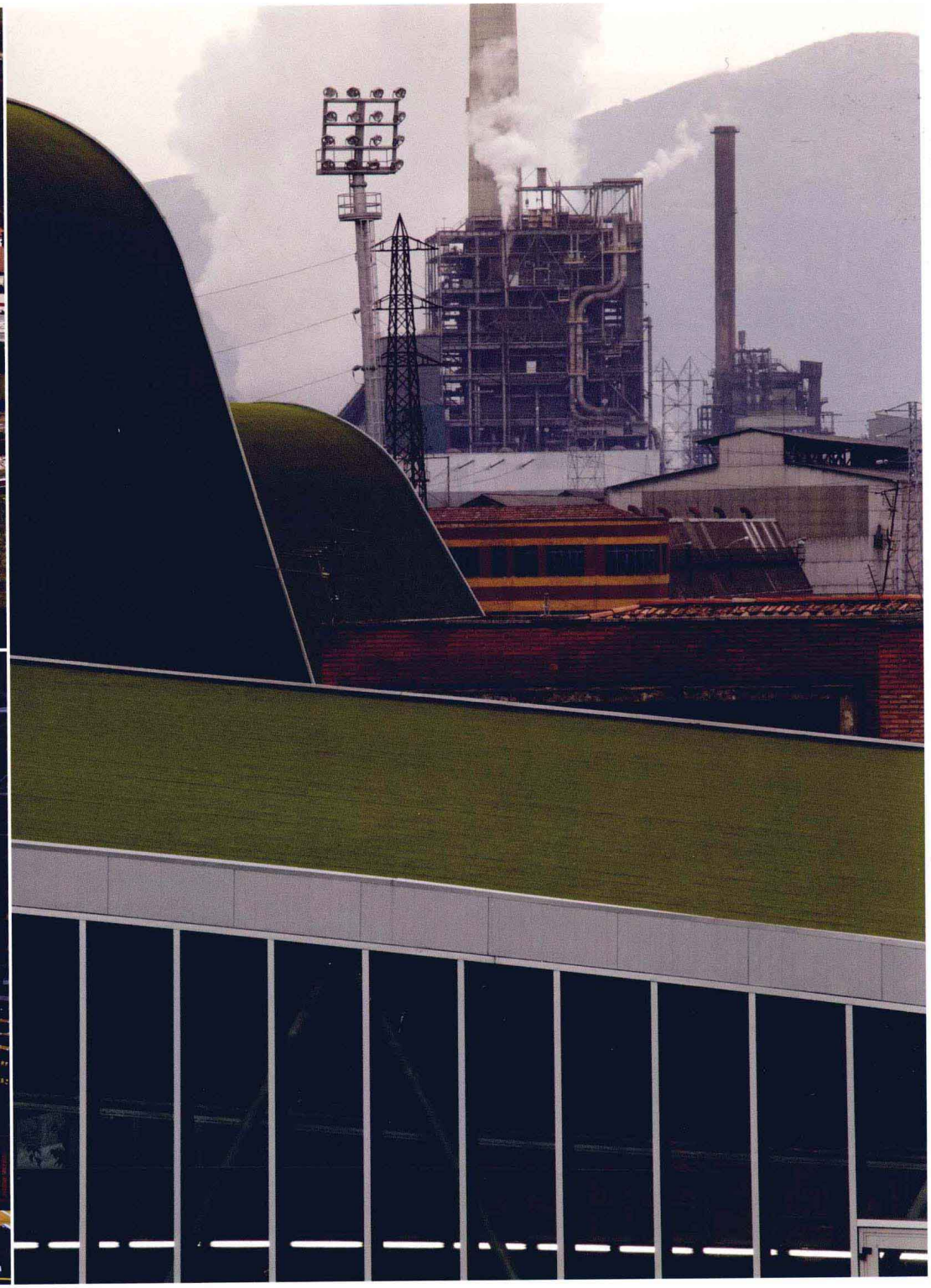




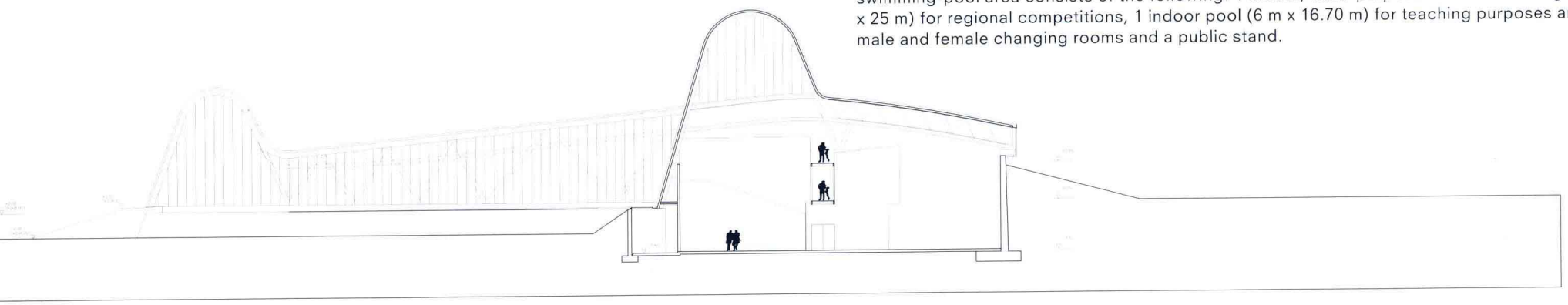
The initial idea of designing the roofs for people to walk on them was abandoned due to the danger of accidental falls and the high maintenance costs. These were finally covered with artificial grass. ¶ There are three roofs corresponding to the three well-differentiated areas into which the programme is divided: 1. Multi-purpose sports hall (sports + concerts), 2. Swimming pool area (walls formed by TECHNAL curtain walls), 3. Area for the remaining services (offices, multi-purpose rooms, sauna, etc). ¶ Black dominates the colour scheme for the interior of the "hills". Large walls of Rudolph-type concrete blocks, painted black, as a tribute to the coal-mining tradition that gave life to the area. Blacks contrasting with greens (representative of the ever-present green meadows of Asturias) as well as ochres, yellows and oranges. The symbolic folds of the surface skin of the terrain reveals the strata and huge carboniferous masses of the subsoil, like the area surrounding the swimming pool, painted black: we are in the capital of the Spanish coalfields. ¶ As occurs inside mines, we designed buildings within the building: such as the volume that houses the offices; folds and faults: like the slanting planes under the stands that make up the ceiling of the dressing rooms; bridges to span spaces and faults, like the walkway that connects the entrance and the swimming pools, and so on. ¶ The materials used for finishing the interior are hard, long-lasting and restrained: painted concrete blocks, plasterboard painted with epoxy resin, flooring made with epoxy resin, visible structure on ceilings; the wood used for the court in the sports hall is the warmest of all the finishes. ¶ Around the perimeter of the court and in order to improve its acoustic quality for concerts and similar activities, some of its faces are clad in perforated mini-corrugated sheet, painted black, with rock wool panels at the back. ¶ Apart from the artificial grass, the roof has 10 cm of rock wool insulation, which provides this with excellent thermal and acoustic insulation. ¶ The ceiling of the swimming pool area consists of perforated strips with an absorbent veil, which does a great deal to attenuate the unpleasant echo typical of these structures. ¶ This is the only area in the whole building designed with a transparent skin – a curtain wall. ¶ The design of the roof is such that the installation of any air-conditioning or ventilation units would be totally incompatible. A number of units, such as those used for the sports hall, were designed to be installed against the façade (next to the railway line run by Spanish Railways). For the remaining installations, including the boiler room, we designed a kind of patio or pit (under the gradient) in those areas where the roofs "touch" the ground. Although the machines are concealed, their adequate ventilation is guaranteed.





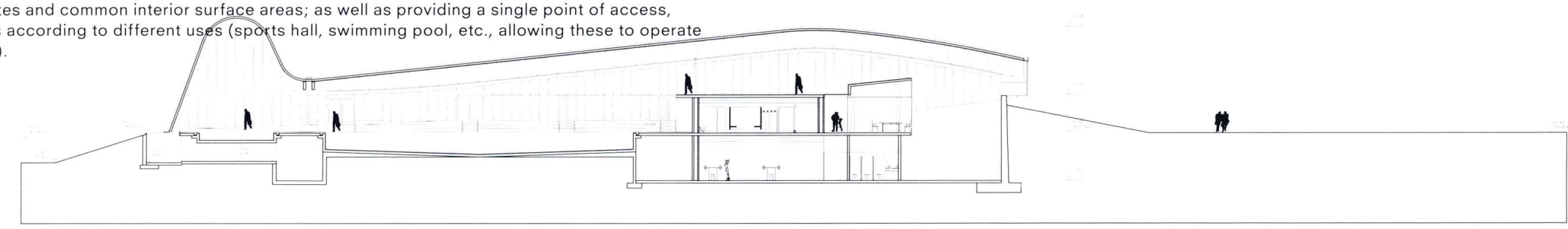


The interior lighting is largely resolved with "lines of light", luminaires with fluorescent lamps mounted in continuous lines, drawing in the air the direction of the main circulations or the curvature axis of the vault hills. ¶ The building has two well-differentiated areas: a sports hall and an indoor swimming pool area. ¶ The sports hall consists of the following: sports court with a stand for seats for approximately 2088 spectators and a maximum audience for concerts (on the court) of 5088 spectators, with a central playing area (longitudinal) for 5-aside football, basketball, volleyball and handball; 3 courts for training and unofficial championships (crosswise); 6 changing rooms for equipment and referees; 2 changing rooms for general use (male and female); storerooms for general use and for sports equipment. ¶ The swimming-pool area consists of the following: 1 indoor, multi-purpose 8-lane swimming pool (16.70 m x 25 m) for regional competitions, 1 indoor pool (6 m x 16.70 m) for teaching purposes and for children, male and female changing rooms and a public stand.



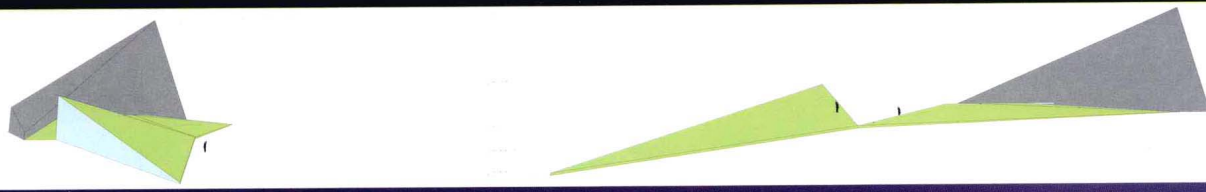
Between both pools, a rhythmic gymnastics area has been provided (the area with the highest roof in the whole building); a muscle-building and aerobics room; a multi-purpose space (artificial rock climbing wall, archery, warm-up area, etc.); a multi-purpose space (with access for non-members) for vending machines, cultural meetings, exhibitions, miscellaneous public events, etc.; a sauna and massage room with separate access to that of the centre (for non-members – this area could be rented off and therefore the project does not include any installations for this); a medical centre and first-aid room; and offices, staff changing rooms, cleaning materials room, installations and utility rooms. ¶ The functional criteria according to which all these installations have been arranged are as follows:

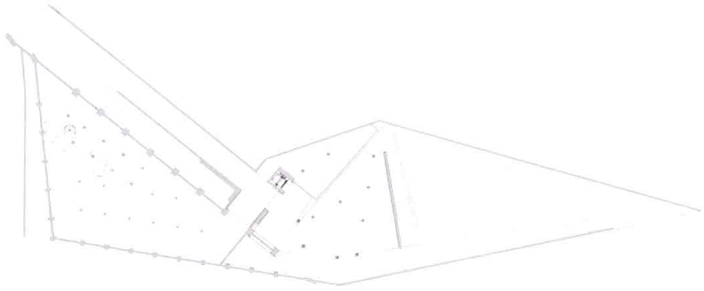
- A single entrance for access and control (for concerts and sports events, other entrances have been provided for).
- Representative hallway.
- Removal of architectural barriers in all routes.
- Minimise routes and common interior surface areas; as well as providing a single point of access, separate areas according to different uses (sports hall, swimming pool, etc., allowing these to operate independently).



ACXT-IDOM ¶ TECHNOLOGY INTERPRETATION CENTER

Architects: ACXT-IDOM ¶ Location: Derio, Bizkaia, Spain ¶ Project architect: Gonzalo Carro ¶ Collaborators: Carlos Miguel Guimaraes & Javier Pérez Uribarri ¶ Project development: Gonzalo Carro & ATHOS (Pedro Berroya, Aitziber Goikoetxea) ¶ Structure: Javier Eskubi, Amaia Oyón, Ángel Gómez ¶ Project area: 2,600 m² ¶ Project year: 2006–2009





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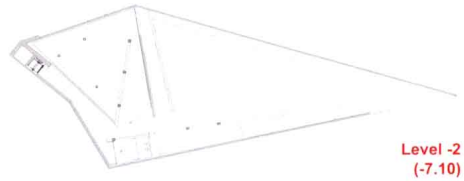

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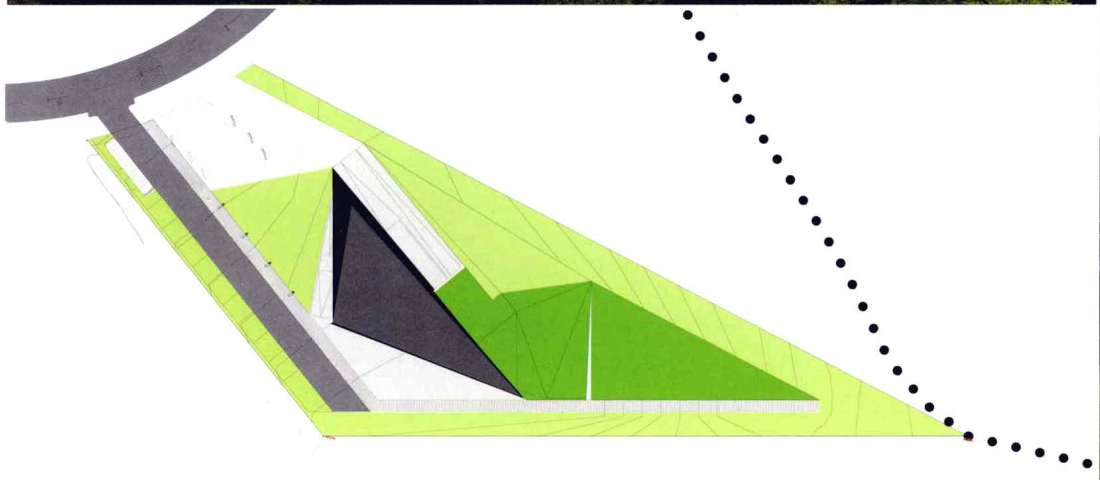
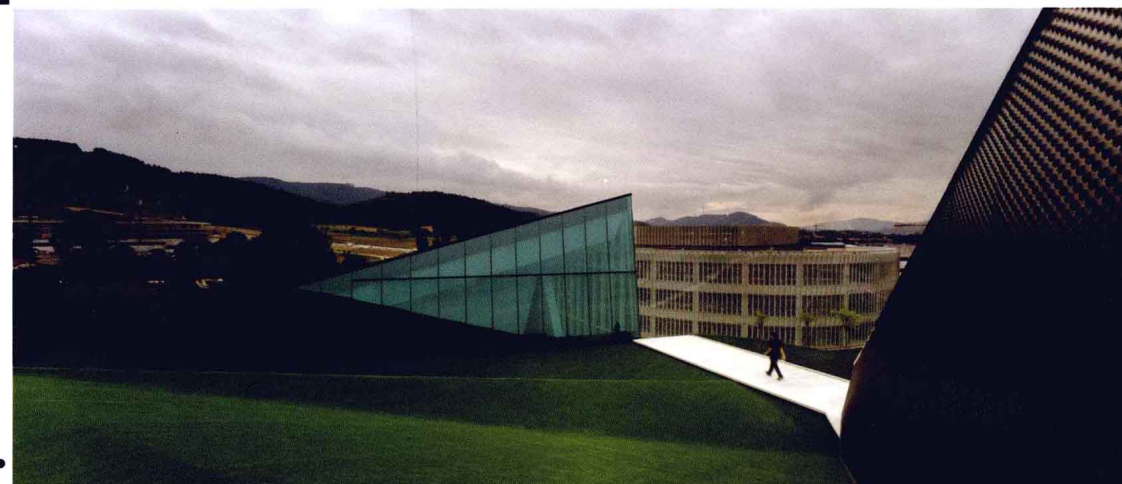
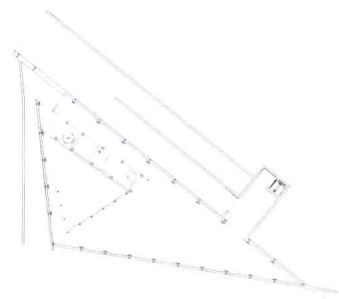




BTEK is designed for student visitors. Its goal is to encourage an interest in science among young people, especially in light of the continued decline in students studying science at the university level. For this reason, it is fundamental that the architecture be a surprising experience; attractive and emotional, singular in form and unrelated to conventional spaces and scales; a place that creates an environment where young people will be receptive to learning. ¶ The building was envisioned as a landmark, a reference point that is integrated into the landscape through two apparently uninterrupted pyramid-shaped volumes. The first a heavy, black volume that seems to emerge from the earth, whose cover is formed by a specifically designed patterned network of perfectly integrated solar panels. By contrast, the other volume is formed by two glass facades and a cover of grass that constitutes an extension of the terrain. ¶ The complex is terraced on three levels that follow the slope of the terrain. Large stairways and ramps form connections, following the building geometry and volume in a sequential path, constantly changing the perception of the space. The building has a low environmental impact, thanks to excellent insulation and low energy demand, along with energy efficient building services. Geothermal power is used, in the most efficient way possible, for both heating and cooling (low water temperatures for heating and high for cooling, energy recovery ventilation and free cooling). A photovoltaic system connected to the electricity grid at 60 kW (panels at a 30° plane for maximum output) produces as much electrical energy as the building consumes, making it CO_2 neutral to use. ¶ The concepts of bio-climatic design, energy savings and sustainability have been incorporated into the exhibit contents, including tours of the geothermal building services room and a visualisation console displaying the energy produced by the photovoltaic panels and the reduction in CO_2 emissions. ¶ The spaces have been designed to try to match the appropriate environment to the different exhibit contents, providing a framework to concentrate the message being transmitted, all with the aim of providing a base for young people to increase their awareness and sensitivity.



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