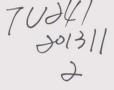
世界建筑 8

World Architecture 8

# Apartment Building





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## 公寓建筑设计

佳图文化 编





#### 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

世界建筑 8: 公寓建筑设计 II / 佳图文化编 . 一广州: 华南理工大学出版社,2013.3 ISBN 978-7-5623-3882-6

I. ①世··· II. ①佳··· III. ①住宅 - 建筑设计 - 作品集 - 世界 IV. ① TU206 中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2013) 第 034784 号

#### 世界建筑 8: 公寓建筑设计II 佳图文化 编

出版人: 韩中伟

出版发行: 华南理工大学出版社

(广州五山华南理工大学17号楼,邮编510640)

http://www.scutpress.com.cn E-mail: scutc13@scut.edu.cn

营销部电话: 020-87113487 87111048(传真)

策划编辑: 赖淑华

责任编辑: 王 岩 赖淑华

印 刷 者: 广州市中天彩色印刷有限公司开 本: 1016mm×1370mm 1/16 印张:17

成品尺寸: 245 mm×325mm

版 次: 2013年3月第1版 2013年3月第1次印刷

定 价: 298.00元

# Preface

As the sequel of "World Architecture 7 — Apartment Building I", it continues to introduce excellent apartment buildings worldwide. Apartment, as a kind of accommodations, is very important in our life. In this volume, we classify these selected cases into Commercial and Residential Complex, Social Housing, Apartments for the Elderly and Residential Community. All these projects are well explained with precious hand drawings, technical drawings, renderings, detail drawings, high-resolution photographs and full descriptions.

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Living Atmosphere Convenience Comfortability

## Logements Rue Riquet



Location: Rue Riquet, Paris, France Architect: François NOËL Architectes

Site Area: 4,925 m<sup>2</sup>

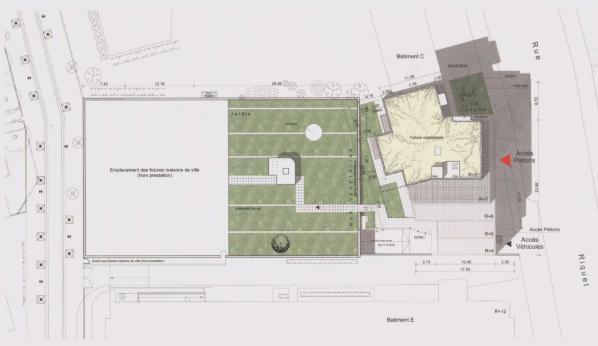
Photography: Martin Argyroglo
Architect Website: www.francoisnoel.fr



Conceived for Paris Habitat-OPH, the 45-apartment housing project on Rue Riquet in the 19th arrondissement in Paris is a follow-up to an award obtained in 2007. The 8-story street-side building is located on a parcel in the midst of a densely populated neighborhood, very close to avenue de Flandre.

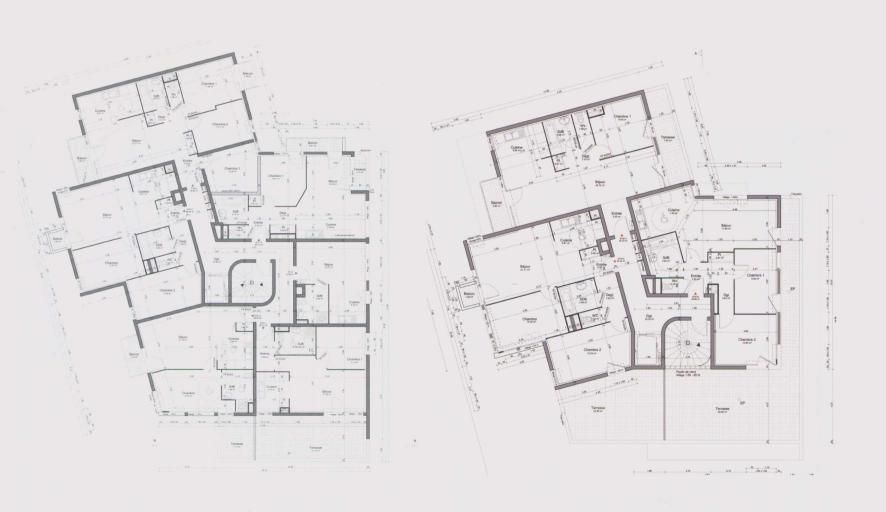
Its slender lines and interlocked volumes suggest tasteful modern architecture, inkeeping with the scale of the neighborhood. It replaces an old gas station, thus remodeling the block. The architecture of the neighborhood as a whole is characterized by high-rise buildings typical of 1970s housing projects.





The project, a very compact one so as to address energy restraint considerations, nevertheless plays the openness card, with its longitudinal perspectives looking out on Rue Riquet as well as with its widely unobstructed southward view. Numerous exterior surfaces were indeed created, a true privilege for housing projects located within Paris city limits.



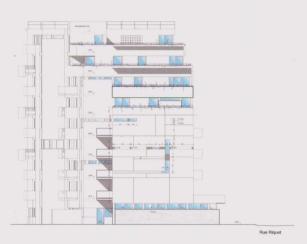


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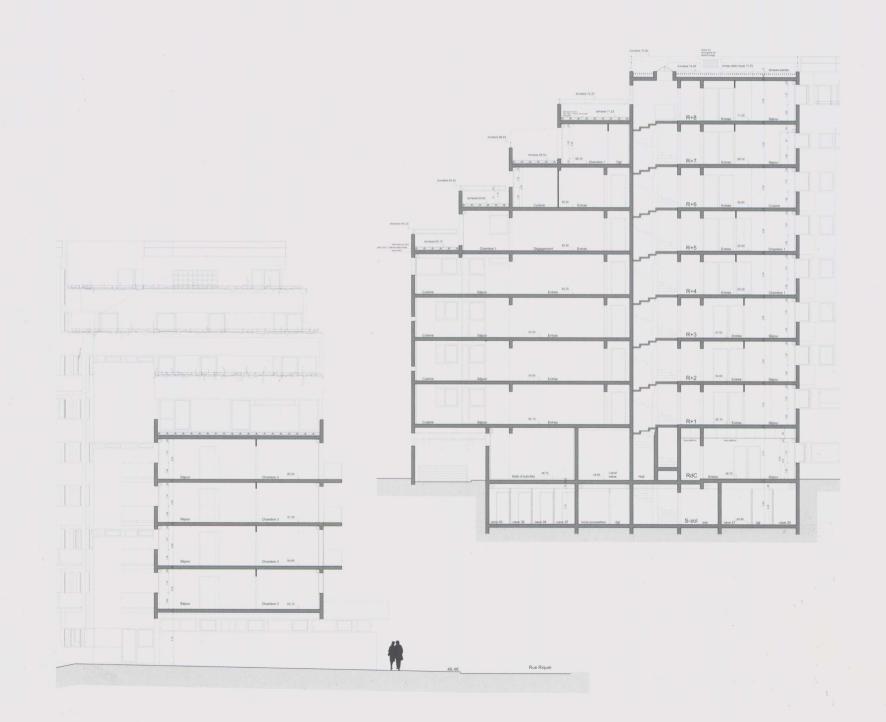












## Sydhavn/Sluseholmen



Location: Copenhagen, Denmark Architectural Design: Soeters Van Eldonk architecten Designer: Sjoerd Soeters Construction area: 135,000 m<sup>2</sup> Photographer: Daria Scagliola and Stijn Brakkee







The Copenhagen city government wanted a design for the transformation of the city's southern harbour district into a residential area, with the Java Island in Amsterdam as a model. A Danish committee had visited harbour developments throughout Europe, and the Java Island had been the most favourably received. The plan contains both similarities to and differences from the Amsterdam design. For one, Sydhavn is a very large area, five times larger than the Java Island. The design covers four peninsulas, which are being developed in different phases. Unlike the Java Island, Sydhavn consists entirely of city blocks, situated so as to be oriented toward the water on all sides. In order to achieve this, kilometres of canal were added to the area. This was much easier in Sydhavn than in Amsterdam, where U-shaped aqueducts first had to be installed in the water. In Copenhagen, retaining walls were enough, and the canal was then simply filled with water. The size of the blocks in Sydhavn was based on the dimensions of the large city blocks in the centre of Copenhagen. As on the Java Island, slightly curved bridges were built over the canals, lending rhythm to the public space. The twists and curves of the canals also create constantly changing spatial effects and sightlines.

The same urban-design principle is being used in all four sections of the plan, featuring city blocks surrounded by water, twisting canals and bridges.

#### Sluseholmen

Sluseholmen is the first application of the Sydhavn plan. The island is characterized by a panoramic view of the surrounding water and a more intimate inner side. The inner area is formed by a curved main canal and several

short lateral canals. The large city blocks are laid out with one side toward the great expanse of water and the other sides toward these new canals. The outlines of the canals were kept to a minimum: a narrow quay runs along the sunny side of each canal, and the buildings stand directly on the water on the opposite side. The lateral canals are not straight; they have a bend, so that one cannot look down their entire length at once. By giving the main canal a curve, the nearby industrial and office buildings are also hidden from view. The long side of the curved main canal is oriented to the south. Gardens have been laid in the courtyards of the blocks, with parking garages underneath.

Each city block is made up of different dwelling types: apartment buildings are located along the water and individual canal houses made up of stacked maisonettes line the lateral canals. As on the Java Island, the different sections were worked out by different architects, Danish architects in this case. Architectural guidelines were set for materials, colours, spatial effects and building height, to ensure that each city block remains unified and fits in with the greater ensemble. The Danish architects were initially sceptical about this approach and objected that they were reduced—as they saw it—to 'façade artists'. Now that the project is completed, however, they concede that this approach has produced good results.







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