

现代世界建筑与景观(3)

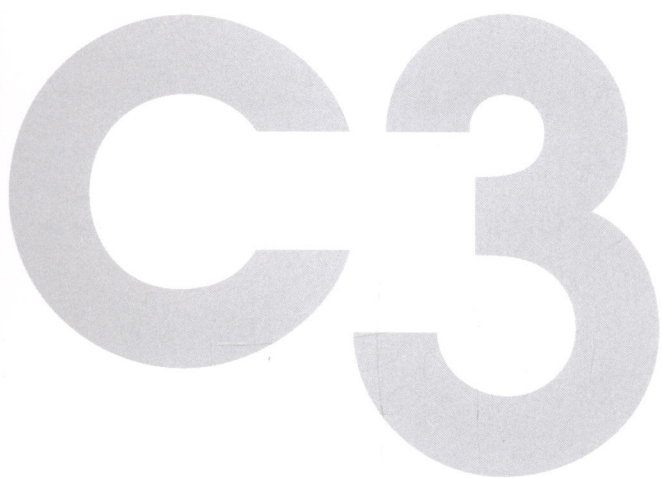
Global Architecture & Landscape Today

韩国C3出版公社

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大连理工大学出版社



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韩国C3出版公社

贾子光、王晶、王乐、张媛媛

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三体小宅
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生物气候混合功能塔

C3



Skin and Structure 表皮和结构

Owing to the development of technology and materials, structures and skins can be combined in a variety of organic ways rather than individually. In contemporary architecture, such various ways of organic combinations are represented in diverse tectonics, allowing architects to realize their own ideas.

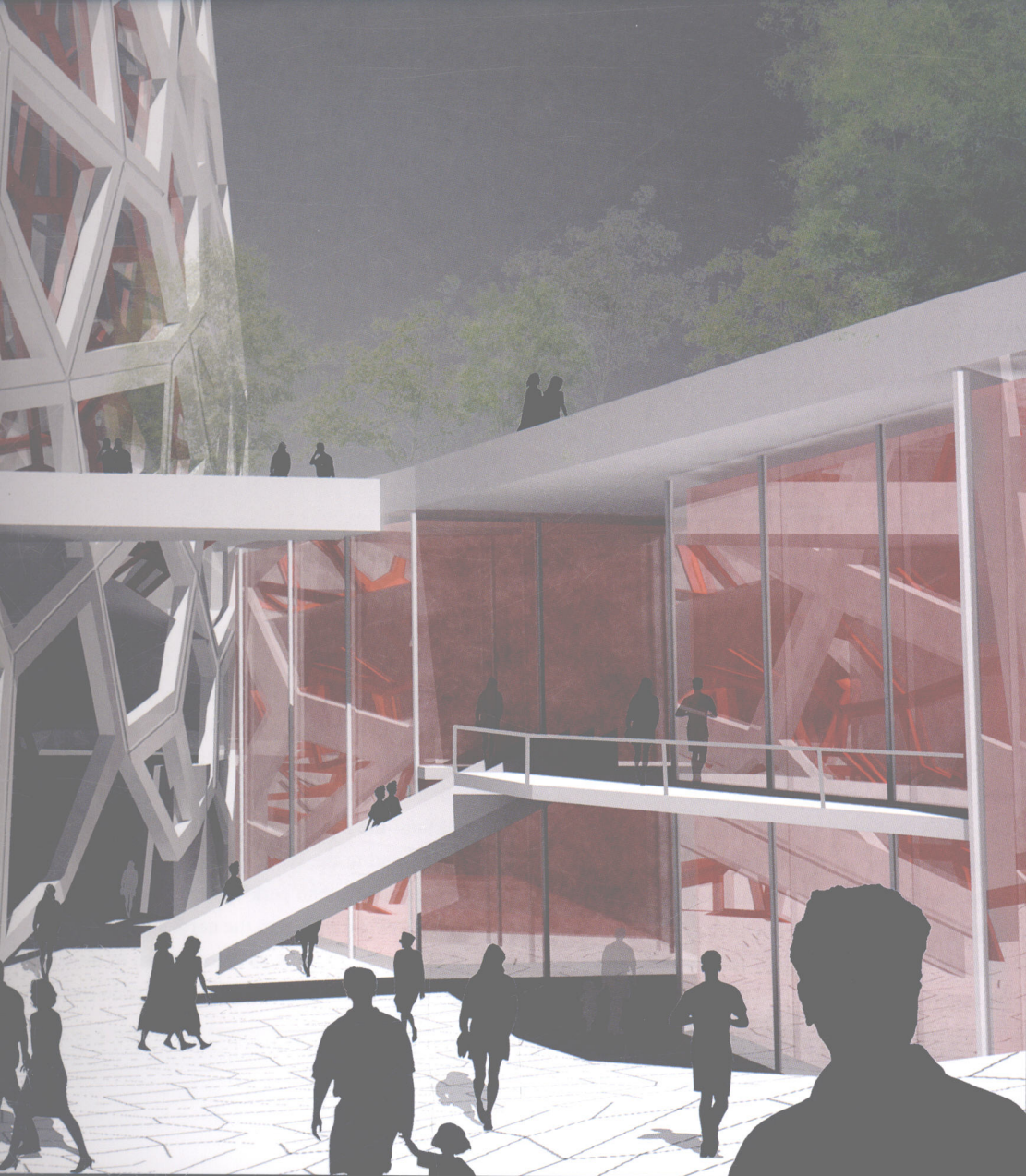
The 60 story Earth - Mark Tower was formed in such a way that its structured, aerodynamic skin wraps around its core mass - divided into 12 story units - in a geometric pattern, literally integrating the skin into the mass. The skin reveals its internal structure naturally, as if a well - fitting single piece was featuring the body line in a fluid mannerly. The relationship between the patterned dynamic skin and the structure is repeated similarly in the O - 14 Building designed by RUR Architecture. Such a way of organic combination between structure and skin of the tower type building creates a light but dynamic sense of visibility.

The aesthetics of the structure skin is also apparent in the Mensa Karlsruhe. Here, the structure becomes the facade, smoothly flowing inside smoothly to become walls and floors. Such a continuous structure links the exterior of the restaurant with its interior. When eating meals inside, the students can feel the outside; when they

随着现代科技的发展及材料的演变，人们可以把建筑结构和表皮以多种有机的方式结合起来，而非单独地存在着。在现代的建筑设计中，各种各样有机结合方式在不同的建筑学领域中展现出来，为建筑师们实现自己的构思创造了条件。

60 层高的地标大厦便是以这样的方式建造的：其流线形的构造表皮以及几何形的模式环绕着被分为 12 层单元的核心体量，逐渐把建筑表皮与内部体量融为一体。外部形式自然地展现了内部结构，如同一件剪裁合适的衣服流畅地展现了身体曲线。同样，由 RUR 建筑设计公司设计的 O-14 大楼也体现了动态的建筑表皮与内部结构之间的关联。这种高层塔楼的表皮与内部结构的有机结合方式给人以明快动感的视觉感受。

建筑表皮的美观性在卡尔斯鲁厄餐厅的建筑中也显而易见。结构部分变成了外立面，并自然地延伸至建筑内部充当了墙面和地面。这种连续结构将餐厅的内外连为一体。当在室内用餐时，学生们会有置



are outdoors, they can feel their space shared with the indoors. As a result, the restaurant will become a new space on campus.

In consideration of site conditions and building functions, Dance Center in Aix en Provence required an indoor space without columns or walls. Thus, the vertical load was transferred to the skin to enable the structure to unite with the skin in a natural way. The resultant formal aesthetics is evident on the facade, which becomes a skin with atypical patterns. Hence, the spatial aesthetics are rendered inside the building, allowing users' visual communication between the inside and outside.

The effects created in the space by both structure and skin appear somewhat differently in the synagogue in Munchen, where the seemingly light upper part involves an iron frame, metal net, and glass supporting one another. The Jewish Center, open to the sky with its multi-layered skins integrated into the lightweight structure, creates an open space, while the geometric pattern produced by the iron frame and metal net renders a sense of mystique indoors. *By JungHa Bae*

身于室外的感觉；而当他们在餐厅外部时，也会感觉到和室内的人一起分享同一空间。因此，这家餐厅将成为校园里一处新的空间。

考虑到用地条件和楼宇的使用功能，普罗旺斯舞蹈中心需要建造一处没有墙面或立柱的室内空间。因此，竖向荷载便被移至表皮部分，以使内部结构与外部表皮能够自然地连接起来。最终的形式美观性表现在外立面上，并成为一种非典型模式的建筑表皮。因此，空间美学在建筑内部得以展现，满足了使用者对室内外空间的视觉交流。

位于慕尼黑的犹太中心，其内部结构与外部表皮所创造出的空间效果却给人以不同的感觉。看起来轻盈的上部结构实际上是由铁架，金属网和相互支撑的玻璃组成的。犹太中心的顶部开敞，多层的建筑表皮与轻质结构融为一体，形成了开阔的空间，而由铁架和金属网构成的几何模式则为室内空间增添了神秘色彩。

JungHa Bae 著

Fashion Mall in Stuttgart

斯图加特时尚购物广场

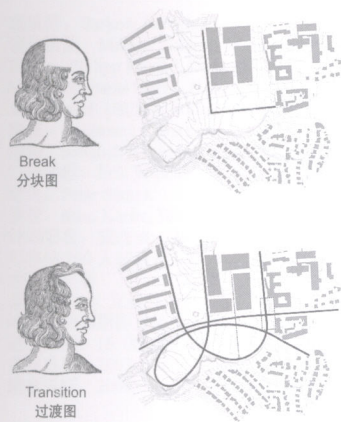
Barkow Leibinger Architects

Located in Stuttgart's Killesberg, near the historical Weisenhofsiedlung from the 20's, Barkow Leibinger has won an invited competition for a 16,000m² "Fashion Mall" for Franz Furst, a wholesale center for fashion retailing, to be completed in 2009. Conceived as the first step in a master plan to replace the old Stuttgart Trade Fair the city and client look for new programs to activate this now desolate corner of Stuttgart. Constructed in the immediate context of a former stone quarry the building is an extension and completion of the "Rote Wand", the red sandstone wall which defines the space of the old quarry. As a new building model and programmatic type (replacing the old buildings of the Stuttgart trade fair) the building mediates between the hard edge of the street front and the soft edges of a park side. The form of the building is defined by a series of scalloped surfaces which define at three different scaled spaces adjacent to the building: the square of the Brenz Church to the east, an amphitheater / park to the south and the Park vor der Roten Wand to the West. The scalloped forms act as a continuation of the serpentine wall of the quarry and create a series of urban park-spaces which link with Stuttgart's "Grüne Fuge" a series of continuous urban parks. The hard - edged facade to the north aligns with the entrance street. The folded roof-form, at once regional / vernacular is green and acts as an extension of the rim of the landscape / quarry. It is a form both new (in the scale of a large building) and familiar to the gable-roofed houses and churches nearby.

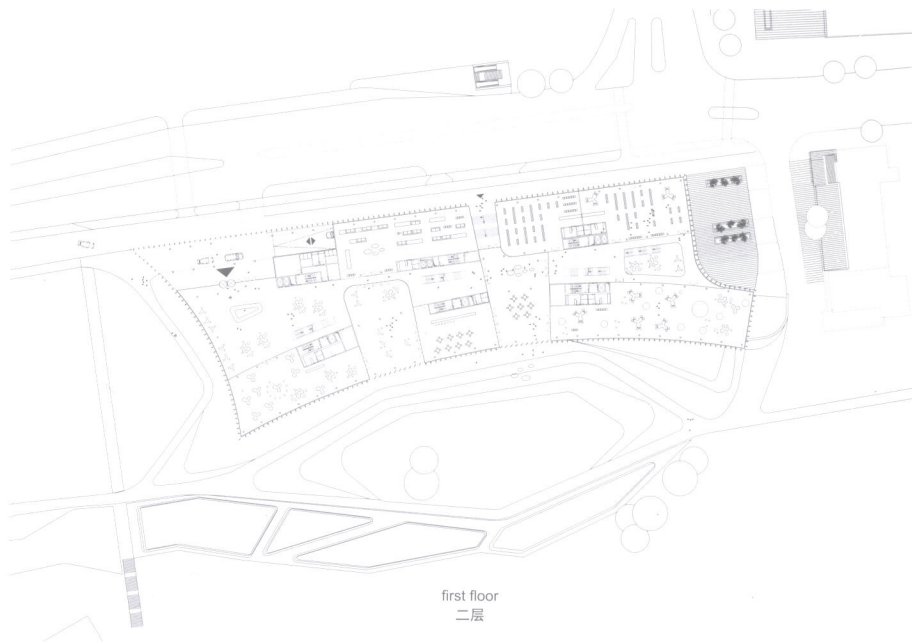
The organization of the 3 to 4 story building on a sloping site (like a cat - walk) consists of two linear bars that are connected by a central atriums that provides light, air and atmosphere through large openings extending to the perforated / skylight roof. Two lobbies at either prominent street - corner offer entrances for the Premiere and Mainstream brands. At the split - level ground floor restaurants, shops and a public passage, which allows public access through the building, complement lobbies. The wholesale shops are located above and are accessed through the lobbies. The six cores of the building are complemented by six loggia / winter gardens, which contribute to a sustainable energy concept. The interior spaces are material of fact and flexible allowing divisions of space as needed per wholesale brand. Contributing to this concept is a simple and redundant concrete pre-cast system of columns and hollow-plank floor slabs, a system built over an underground parking structure.

The slatted facade is conceived of as a soft textile wrapper, the twisted coreten steel fins resembling threads. When seen frontally the facade is light and transparent. When seen oblique it is opaque and solid helping further to mediate between a building and a landscape.



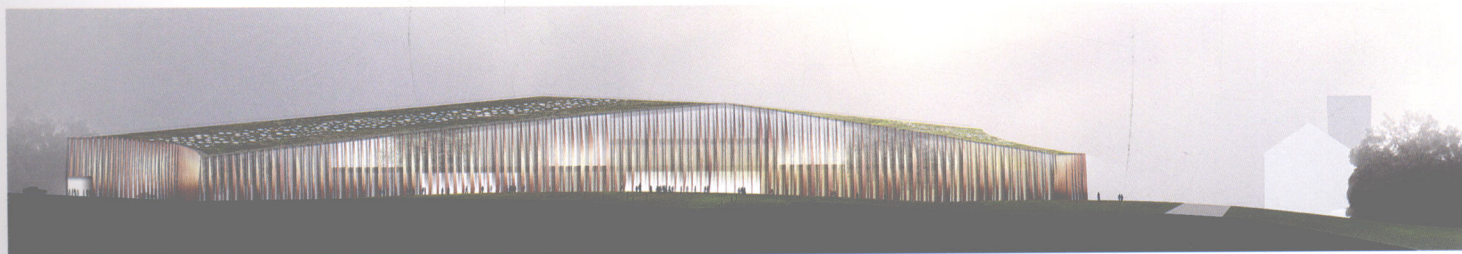
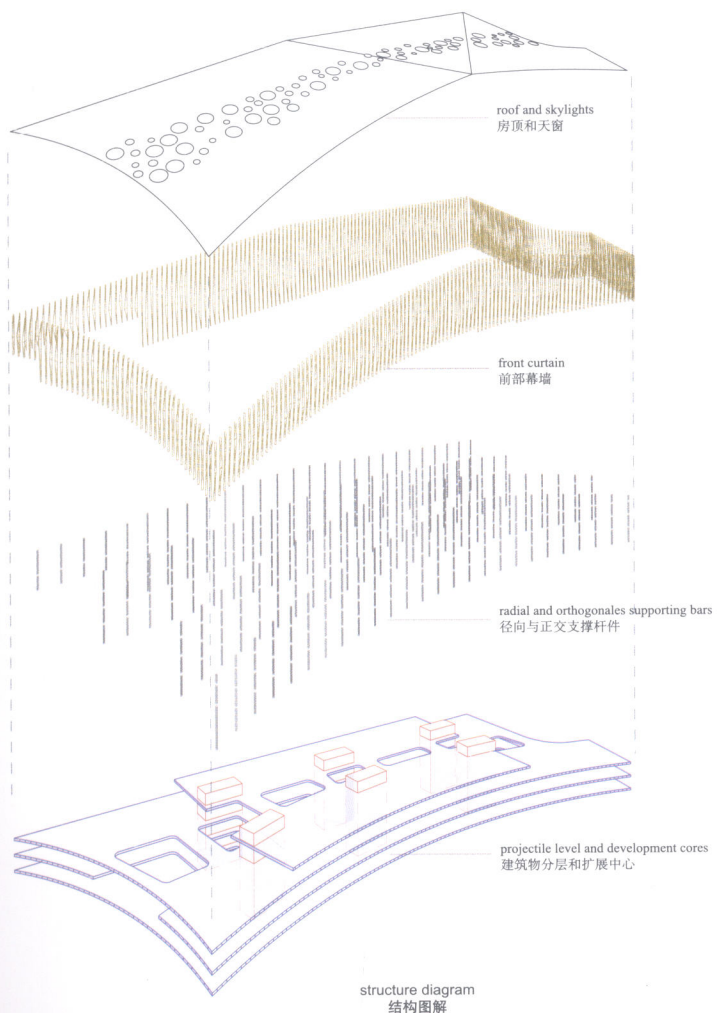


third floor
三层

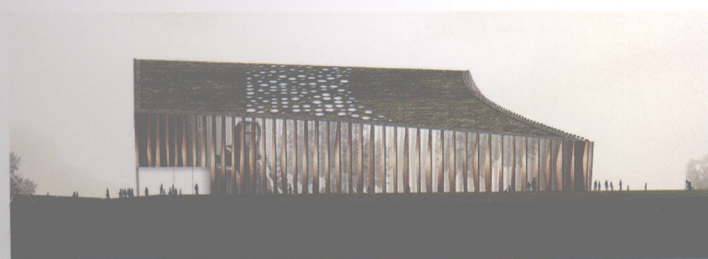
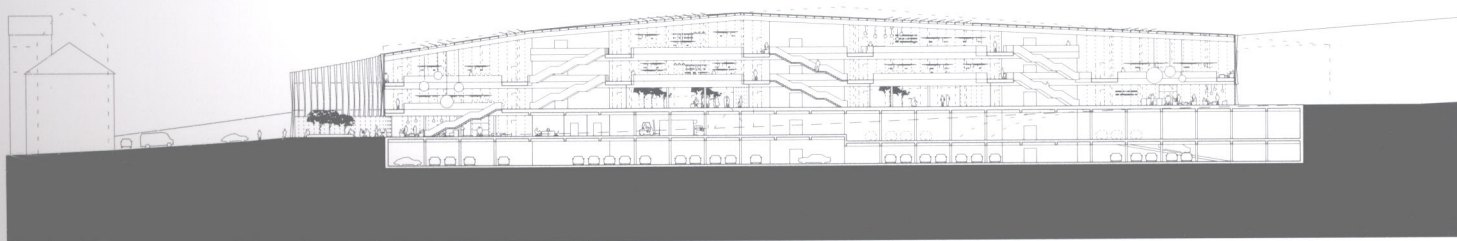


first floor
二层





south elevation
南立面

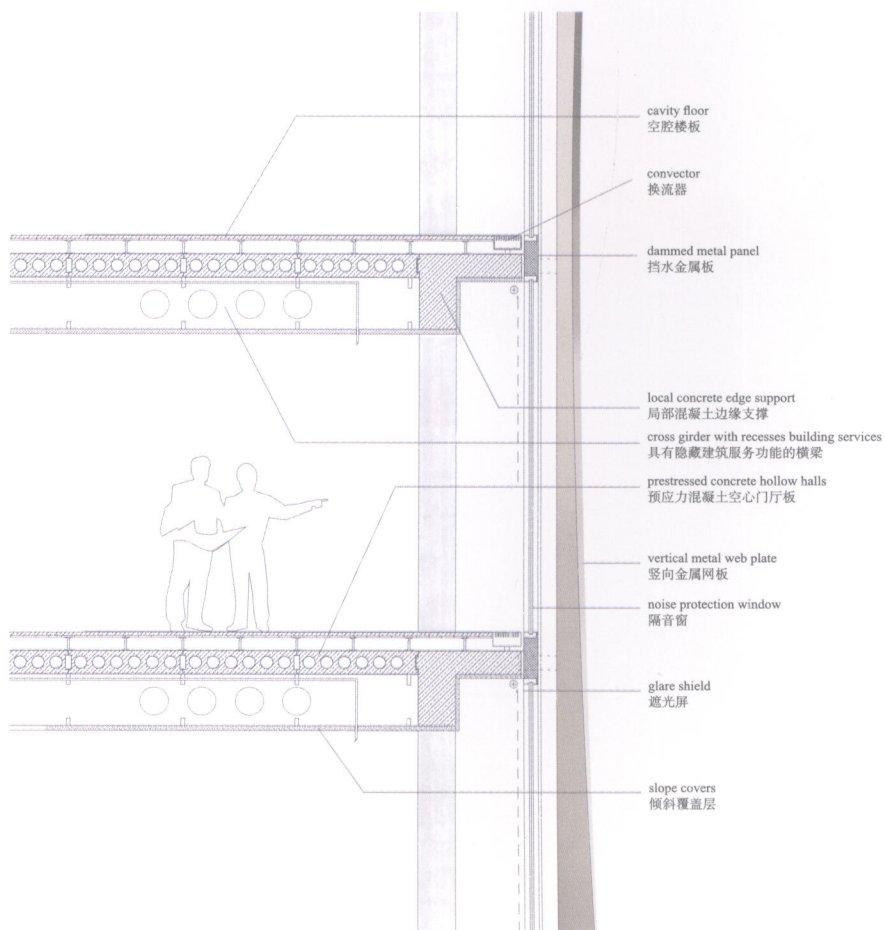
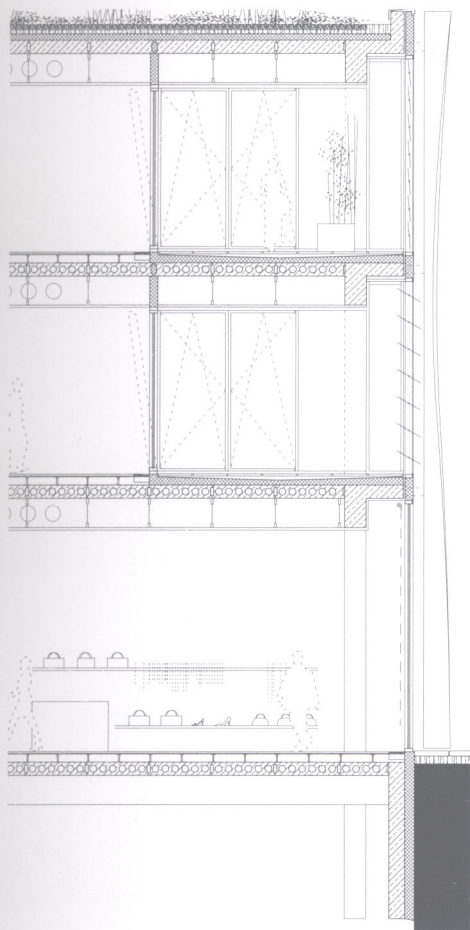
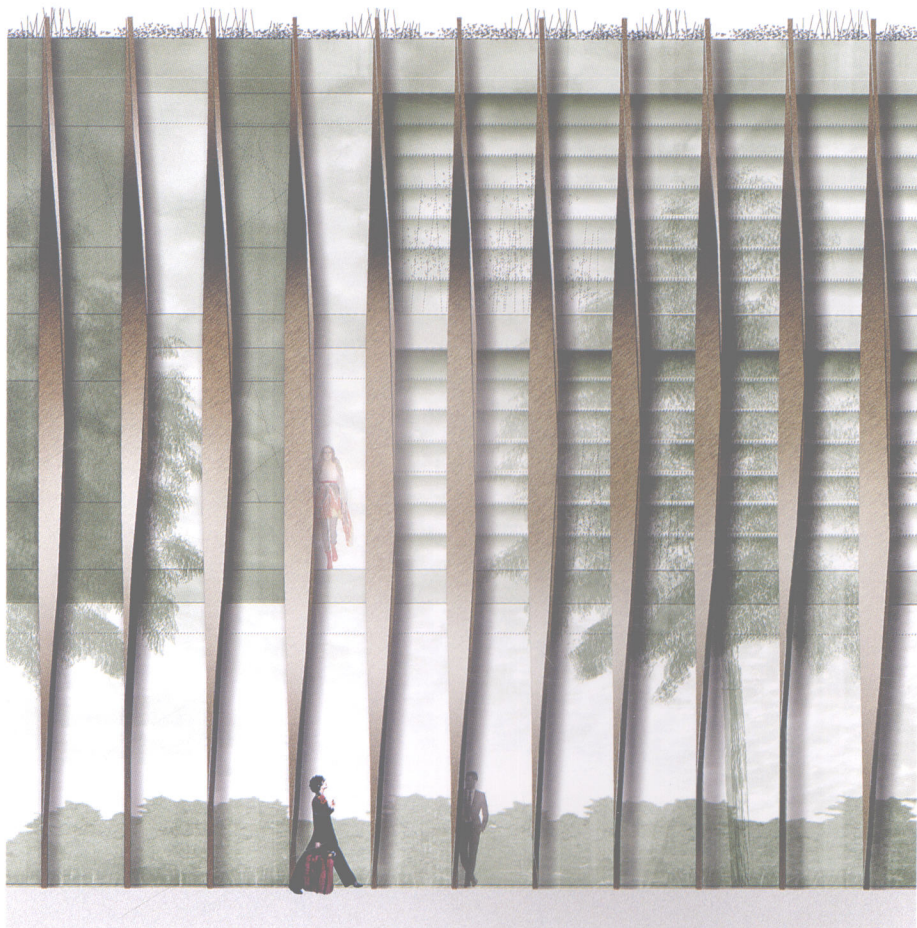


west elevation
西立面



Architect : Barkow Leibinger Architects
 Competition project team : Markus Bonauer, Martina Bauer, Philipp Heydel, Dominik Mohs, Constanze Stark, Gabriel Tamez, Jens Wessel (Model), Adrian Konig (Visualisierung)
 Cost planning : Gassmann + Grossmann
 Structure : Schlaich Bergermann and Partner
 Mechanical : Erik Willner
 Fire safety : Peter Stanek
 Landscape : Buro Kiefer, Tancredi Capatti
 Program : Showrooms, Offices, Conference rooms, Lobby for the reception of 200 people, Restaurant, Lounge, Underground parking
 Client : Furst Developments
 Location : Stuttgart, Killesberg, Germany
 Size : 16,000m²
 Competition : 2007. 5
 Completion : 2009

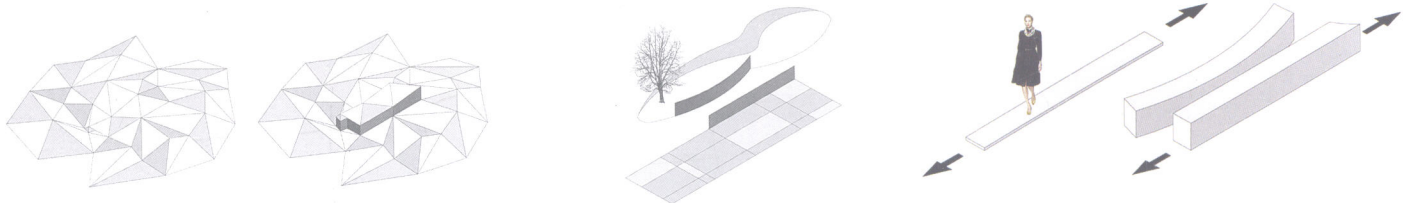
建筑师 : Barkow Leibinger Architects
 设计团队 : Markus Bonauer, Martina Bauer, Philipp Heydel, Dominik Mohs, Constanze Stark, Gabriel Tamez, Jens Wessel (模型), Adrian Konig (视图)
 预算 : Gassmann+Grossmann
 结构 : Schlaich Bergermann and Partner
 机械操纵 : Erik Willner
 防火 : Peter Stanek
 景观 : Buro Kiefer, Tancredi Capatti
 计划项目 : 盥洗室, 办公室, 会议室, 可容纳 200 人的通道, 饭店, 休息室, 地下停车场
 客户 : Furst 发展公司
 地点 : 德国斯图加特市 Killesberg
 建筑面积 : 16 000m²
 竞标日期 : 2007.5
 建成日期 : 2009



Barkow Leibinger 建筑师事务所的设计方案在 Franz Furst 公司的邀请赛中竞标成功，获得了 16000m² “时尚购物广场”的设计权。坐落于斯图加特市的凯里斯博格，靠近始于 20 世纪 20 年代古老的 Weisenhofsiedlung，购物广场将成为时尚零售商品的批发中心，并计划于 2009 年完工。兴建购物广场只是取代斯图加特市贸易市场总体规划的第一步，市政府和开发商们还寻求新的项目来激活荒凉的斯图加特市一角。建于毗邻旧采石场的环境中，购物广场被视为对 “Rote Wand” ——划分旧采石场空间的红色砂岩墙的扩建和完善。而作为一个新的楼宇模型和项目类型（取代旧的斯图加特贸易市场的建筑），它要对前方街道的硬质边缘和旁边公园的软质边缘起到缓冲协调的作用。在毗邻建筑处划分了三个不同范围空间的一系列扇形表面定义了建筑的构成形式：布兰兹教堂广场在东面，南面有一个圆形露天广场，vor der Roten Wand 公园在西侧。扇形形式被作为采石场蜿蜒墙面的延续并创造了一系列的城市公园空间，与斯图加特的 “Grüne Fuge” ——连续的城市花园相连。硬质边缘的北立面与街道的入口在同一水平面上。折叠的屋顶形式，立刻呈现出当地绿化的特色，并作为周围景观轮缘的延伸。这种形式不仅新颖（建筑规模大）而且又与周围山墙屋顶的住宅和教堂相似。

建筑物的 3 层 ~ 4 层建在一个坡地上（像一条猫道），并设有两间与中庭相连的酒吧间。中庭通过通向天窗的大面积开敞空间为建筑提供了采光和通风。在两个重要的街角处均设有通道，作为购物广场的入口。在一层夹层设有饭店、商店和公共走廊，作为通道的补充，允许行人由此进入购物广场。批发商店位于其上方，可经由通道到达。购物广场内的六处中心夹层利用凉廊花园来衬托点缀，体现了可持续能源的理念。建筑内部空间使用实用、灵活的建筑材料，可以满足每个品牌空间划分的不同需求。一种简单并可重复的混凝土预制柱和空心板体系对这种理念的实现起到了很大的推动作用，而这种体系被建于地下停车场结构之上。

覆有条形板条的立面如同一件柔软的针织外套，而螺旋状的低合金高强度钢筋片就像细线一样。正面看去立面轻快透明；而斜侧看去，则是不透明而坚实的，从而使建筑本身游离于建筑和景观之间。





Jewish Center

犹太中心

Wandel Hoefer Lorch Architects