

建筑入景 Add in the Scape

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锡拉库扎古希腊剧院

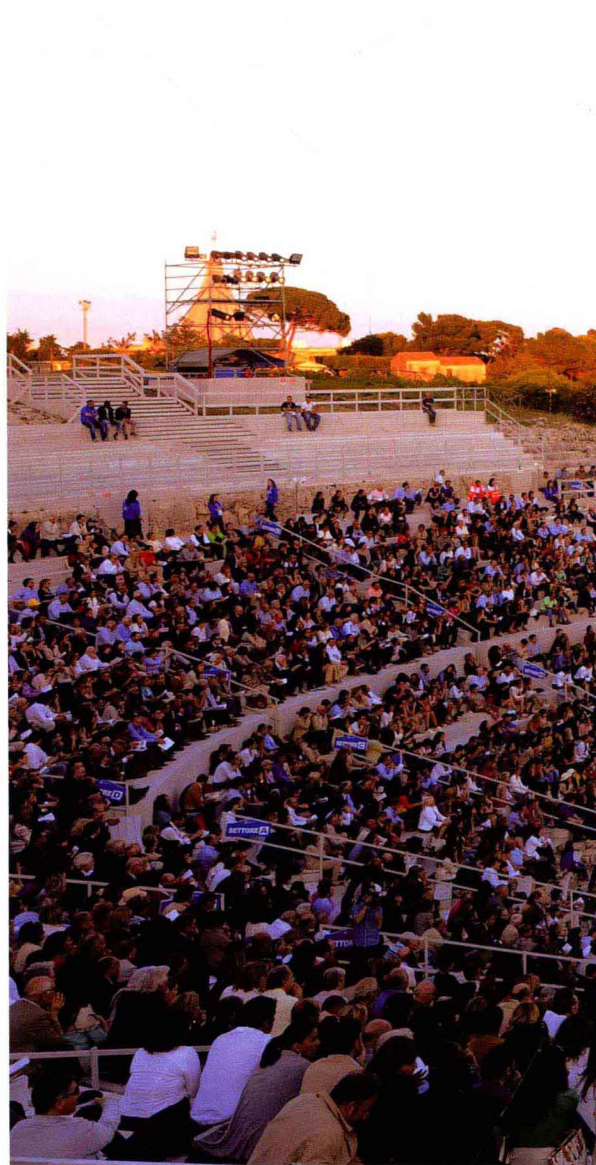
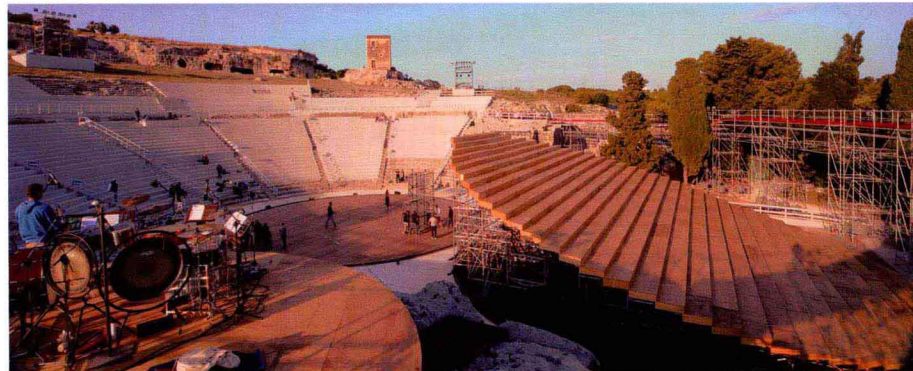
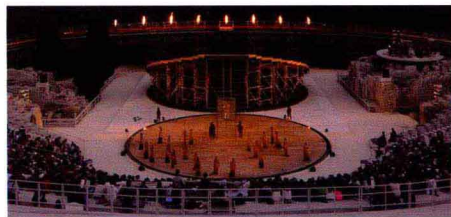
西西里岛锡拉库扎希腊剧院的舞台设计是由OMA完成的, 于2012年5月11日正式开幕, 首演剧目为埃斯库罗斯的《解放了的普罗米修斯》(由克劳迪奥·隆吉导演)。舞台设有三台临时建筑装置, 对这个始建于公元前5世纪的剧院空间进行了重新诠释。OMA的干预措施将在今年夏天的表演周期内得到最大化的开发和适应, 这个周期的表演由Istituto Nazionale del Dramma Antico组织, 剧目包括欧里庇得斯的《酒神的女伴》(由Antonio Calenda导演) 和阿里斯托芬的《鸟》(由罗伯特·托雷导演)。OMA的第一个干预措施是“环”, 这是一条悬浮的走道, 与梯级座位形成半圆形, 围绕舞台和后台, 为演员增加了一种入场方式。“机器”对戏剧表演而言是一个完全合适的背景: 一个7m高的倾斜圆形平台与圆形露天剧场形成镜像关系。该背景可以旋转, 象征着普罗米修斯承受折磨期间13个世纪的通道。它的中间是分开的, 也可以被打开, 作为演员的入口, 并象征着戏剧性事件, 如普罗米修斯被吞

噬进地球深处。“筏”是为演员和舞者设计的圆形舞台, 它使管弦乐队空间重新成为现代 thymele——古代专门用于酒神仪式的祭坛空间。OMA设计创新型表演空间已经有很长的历史, 希腊剧院舞台设计只是其中的一部分, 他们的设计包括荷兰舞蹈剧院 (1987年) 和达拉斯的威利剧院 (与Rex共同设计, 2009年), 以及台北表演艺术中心——三个适应性极强的剧院被融合到一个中央立方体中, 现正在中国台湾进行建设。

Ancient Greek Theatre in Syracuse - OMA

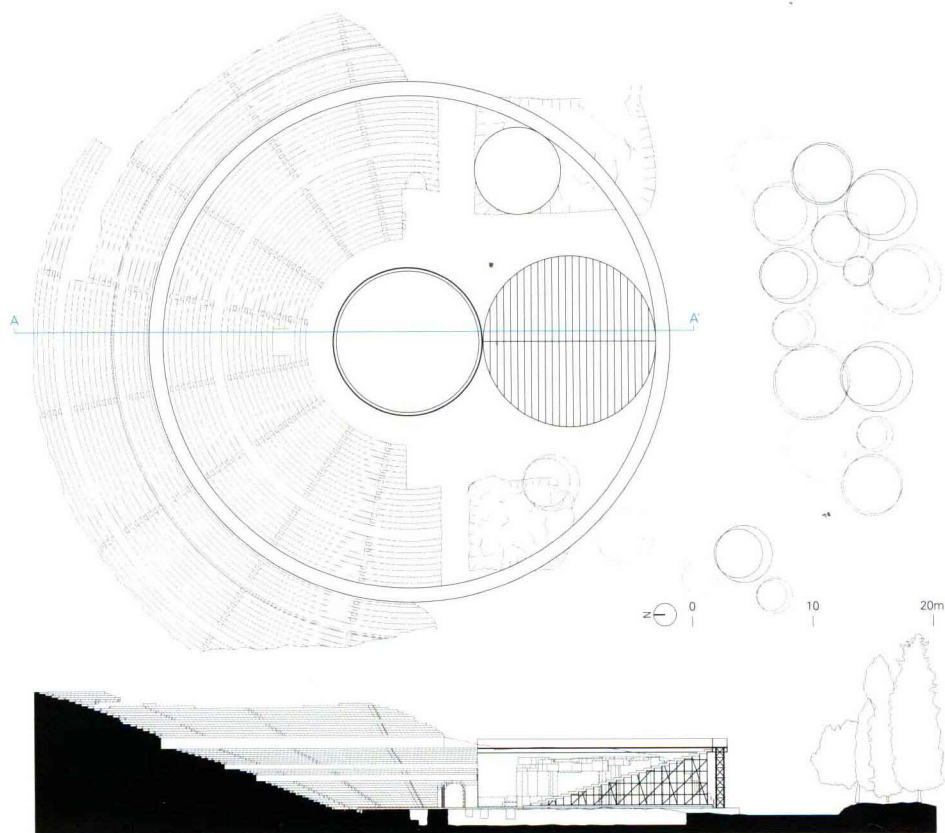
OMA's design for the stage set at the Greek Theatre in Syracuse, Sicily, was inaugurated on 11 May 2012 with the performance of *Aeschylus's Prometheus Unbound* (directed by Claudio Longhi). The scenography features three temporary architectural devices that reinterpret the spaces of the theatre, which dates from the 5th century BCE. OMA's interventions will be dramatically exploited

and adapted at strategic moments within this summer's cycle of plays staged by the Istituto Nazionale del Dramma Antico, which also includes *Euripides' Bacchae* (dir. Antonio Calenda) and *Aristophanes' The Birds* (dir. Roberta Torre). The first intervention, the Ring, is a suspended walkway that completes the semi-circle of the terraced seating, encompassing the stage and the backstage, and giving actors an alternative way of entering the scene. The Machine is a fully adaptable backdrop for the plays: a sloping circular platform, seven metres high, mirroring the amphitheatre. The backdrop can rotate, symbolizing the passage of 13 centuries during Prometheus's torture; split down the middle, it can also be opened, allowing the entrance of the actors, and symbolizing dramatic events like the Prometheus being swallowed in the bowels of the earth. The Raft, a circular stage for the actors and dancers, reimagines the orchestra space as a modern thymele, an



altar that in ancient times was dedicated to Dionysian rites. The Greek Theatre scenography is part of the office's long history of designing innovative performance spaces, from the Netherlands Dance Theatre (1987) and the Wyly Theatre in Dallas (with Rex, 2009), to the Taipei Performing Arts Centre – three adaptable theatres plugged into a central cube, now under construction in Taiwan, China.

项目名称: Stage Set for Ancient Greek Theatre in Syracuse
地点: Teatro Greco, Syracuse, Italy
主管合伙人: Rem Koolhaas
副主管: Ippolito Pestellini Laparelli
项目建筑师: Francesco Moncada
项目团队: Miguel Taborda, Barbara Materia
当地建筑师: Emanuela Reale (I.N.D.A.)
结构工程师: Sebastiano Floridia
脚手架与金属结构工程师: Mauro Ianno', Renato Ianno'
C.S.M.I. Srl Melilli
木覆层: Laboratorio Scenico I.N.D.A.
甲方: Istituto Nazionale del Dramma Antico (INDA)
用地面积: 8,374m² 建筑面积: 2,358m²
总楼面面积: 2,810m² 竣工时间: 2012
摄影师: ©Alberto Moncada (courtesy of the architect)
(except as noted)



A-A' 剖面图 section A-A'



视角寺庙

写作《无神论者的宗教》时, 阿兰·德波顿提出了各种切实可行的方法, 从中我们也许能够从宗教的角度出发改变世俗的现代世界。

他提出, 无神论者应该学习复制主要宗教, 建造寺庙。他还建议无神论者组织起来, 在各城市中建立一个新的寺庙网络。

该提案是德波顿众多争论中的一部分, 德波顿认为无神论者应停止对宗教的消极态度, 体验人们从宗教中获得的快乐。然后, 他们应复制它, 这完全与上帝无关。

德波顿认为, 像理查德·道金斯这样的无神论者永远都不会让人相信无神论是一种看待生活的有吸引力的方式, 除非他们能提供宗教一直使用的某种仪式、建筑、社区以及艺术作品。

德波顿已经采取了第一步, 使寺庙项目成为现实。他已经与Tom Greenall建筑师事务所以及Jordan Hodgson合作设计出第一座寺庙, 以后还将有不同的建筑师设计的众多寺庙, 共同形成理想的寺庙链。

这第一个结构被称为视角寺庙, 设计旨在让人们恢复生活中, 在多种刺激和现代世界混乱之中的角度感。

视角寺庙将在伦敦金融城建造, 它将是一个黑色塔形结构, 其结构代表了地球的年龄, 每厘米相当于100万年。该建筑物总高度为

46m, 塔的基本上将会有仅仅1mm厚的一条薄薄的金带, 代表人类在地球上的时间。

Temple to Perspective

— Tom Greenall+Jordan Hodgson

While writing *"Religion for Atheists"*, Alain de Botton came up with a variety of practical ways in which we may be able to change the secular modern world with insights drawn from religions.

He proposes that atheists should learn to copy the major religions and put up temples. He also suggests that atheists band together and build a network of new temples in cities across the land.

The proposal is part of a wider argument de Botton makes that atheists should stop being merely negative about religion and engage with what people actually enjoy about religion. They should then copy it – simply without the God-bit.

De Botton suggests that atheists like Richard Dawkins won't ever convince people that atheism is an attractive way of looking at life until they provide them with the sort of rituals, buildings, communities and works of art that religions have always used.

De Botton has taken the first step to making the Temple project a reality. He has come



together with Tom Greenall Architects and Jordan Hodgson to design the first of what will ideally be a chain of temples designed by different architects.

This first structure is called a Temple to Perspective and is designed to get people to recover a sense of perspective on their lives, in the midst of the multiple stimuli and clutter of the modern world.

The Temple to Perspective, which has been designed to be put up in the City of London, will be a black tower, whose structure represents the age of the earth, each centimetre equating to 1 million years. Measuring 46 metres in all, the tower will feature, at its base, a tiny band of gold a mere millimetre thick, standing for mankind's time on earth.



美国国家广场设计竞赛

美国国家广场是美国最受欢迎的国家公园。它为每一个美国人和国际游客提供了与美国的历史和英雄接触的机会。该公园是美国最知名的纪念碑和纪念馆的所在地，纪念碑和纪念馆用于纪念重要历史事件、民族英雄和民主理想。人们都十分喜爱这座公园。它每年接待2500万游客，举办3000场周年庆典活动。然而，建造这个占地2.8km²的公园不只是为了用于此用途，它一直没有获得足够的资源进行重建和维护，以发挥其在美国城市结构中不可替代的作用。因此，这个美国最重要的市民空间和象征空间将会被进行细致的修复和翻新，以使其永久发挥非常高的使用水平。所有用户的需求可以以一种富有吸引力的、方便的、高品质的、节能和可持续发展的方式得以满足。

美国国家广场设计竞赛使建筑师和景观设计师面临着挑战，他们要为满足广场的重建需求设计出具有创意的、可持续发展的解决方案。美国国家广场的规划着重关注三个地点：联合广场、在Sylvan剧院处的华盛顿纪念碑和宪法花园。

本次竞赛分为三个阶段，其中专业人士组成的陪审团将为美国国家广场规划中的三个需要重新设计的地点分别选择一支设计团队。这个过程包括：(1) 组合评估，为每个地点选择八名潜在的首席设计师；(2) 团队面谈，为每个地点选择五支潜在的设计团队；(3) 设计竞赛，为每个地点选择一个设计。六月初，美国国家广场信托机构已宣布选出了三支优胜团队，为美国“前院”被忽视的地点进行重新设计。

National Mall Design Competition

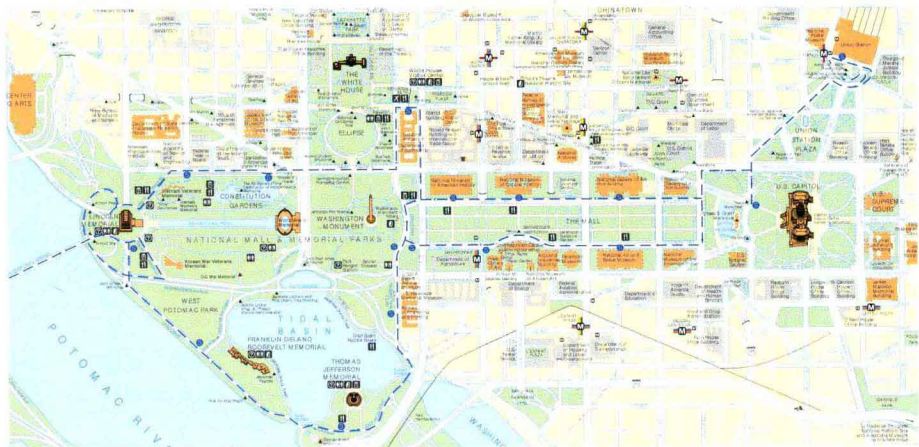
The National Mall is America's most popular national park. It provides every American and international visitor a chance to con-



McMillan为华盛顿Source剧院所做的规划，1901年
The McMillan plan for Washington Source, 1901



联合广场
Union Square



美国国家广场地图 The national mall map



总平面图 context plan

nect with America's history and heroes. This park is home to some of America's most recognizable monuments and memorials, all of which honor important historical events, national heroes, and democratic ideals. This park has been loved to death. It hosts 25 million annual visitors and 3,000 annual permitted events. However, this 2.8km² park was not built to withstand this level of use and has not received adequate resources to be restored and maintained to a level befitting its role as an irreplaceable piece of American fabric. Therefore, the premiere civic and symbolic space in USA, will be respectfully rehabilitated and refurbished so that very high levels of use can be perpetuated. The needs of all users can be met in an attractive, convenient, high-quality, energy-efficient and sustainable manner.

The National Mall Design Competition chal-

lenges architects and landscape architects to devise creative, sustainable solutions to the Mall's restoration needs. It focuses on three locations identified in the National Mall Plan: Union Square, Washington Monument Grounds at Sylvan Theatre, and Constitution Gardens.

This Competition is a three-stage, through which a jury of esteemed professionals will select a design team for each of three redesign sites identified by the National Mall Plan. The process includes (1) portfolio evaluations to select up to eight potential lead designers for each site, (2) team interviews to select up to five potential design teams for each site, and (3) a design competition to select a design for each site. Early in June, the Trust for the National Mall has announced the three winning teams selected to redesign the neglected sites of America's front yard.



朝向西面的美国国家广场，2010年
The national mall looking to the west, 2010



宪法花园
Constitution Gardens

Sylvan剧院处的华盛顿纪念碑
Washington Monument Grounds at Sylvan Theatre_OLIN+Weiss/Manfredi

华盛顿纪念碑位于美国国家广场中心，从数千米外即可见，是美国民族哲学层面的指南针，是永恒的精神象征，这种精神正是美国建立的基础。焕然一新的Sylvan剧院和Sylvan丛林从纪念碑这个中央地标处向外扩展，体现了莎士比亚森林给人带来的惊喜和神奇，莎士比亚森林是近一个世纪前原来剧院名称的灵感来源。

Sylvan丛林面向一系列设施，这些设施共同界定了一个新的表演景观。一片新生的枝繁叶茂的树冠和梯级草坪界定了圆形露天剧场，这里以华盛顿纪念碑的壮丽景象为背景，可进行一系列的表演和活动。上升的地貌重新定位了剧院的朝向，使其可以看到广场，隐藏了交通和旅游巴士线，并形成了连接潮汐盆地的新行人通道。最上面的观景台是种植了树木的“阳台”，它向下延伸，穿过道路，一直延伸到水边，连接了两个非凡但互不相连的景观——潮汐盆地和广场。

Sylvan馆是Sylvan丛林的扩建建筑。它能

够举办即兴表演，并为到广场观光的游客提供全天开放的咖啡厅和多功能场地。该馆沿着一条向南通往独立大道的小径弯曲，在独立大道处有一个新的展览中庭，是为旅游巴士准备的到达广场和乘降点。Sylvan馆还能看到广场和各种表演的全景。

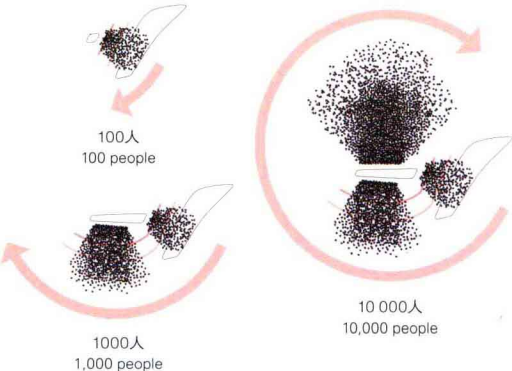
新的圆形露天剧场地形有利于各种规模的演出。咖啡厅旁细长的露天剧场可用于各种私密的和自发性的活动。

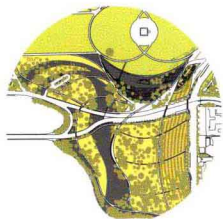
Sylvan丛林以新的表演景观复兴了纪念碑广场，明晰了白宫、华盛顿纪念碑和杰弗逊纪念堂之间的视觉联系，在广场文化景观和潮汐盆地之间形成了新的物理连接，最重要的是，为美国最显眼的中心舞台创建了一个经过改造的背景环境。

At the heart of the National Mall and visible for miles, the Washington Monument is the literal and philosophical compass for America – a timeless symbol of the spirit

upon which America was founded. Extending from this central landmark, the rejuvenated Sylvan Theatre and Sylvan Grove embody the surprise and magic of the Shakespearean forest that inspired the name of the original theatre nearly a century ago.

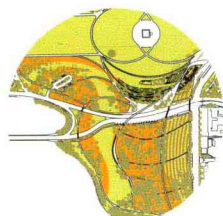
The Sylvan Grove is oriented around a sequence of settings that together define a new performance landscape. A new wooded canopy and terraced lawn define the amphitheatre, where a wide range of performances and events are seen against the stunning backdrop of the Washington Monument. This ascending landform re-oriens the theatre to views of the mall, conceals traffic and lines of tour buses, and creates new pedestrian connections to the Tidal Basin. The uppermost viewing terrace, a tree lined “balcony”, continues across the roadways to descend to the water’s edge, linking the Tidal Basin and the Mall, two extraordinary but disconnected landscapes. The Sylvan Pavilion is an extension of the Sylvan Grove. It hosts impromptu performances, and offers an all-weather café and multi-use destination for visitors to the Mall. The pavilion bends along a pathway south to Independence Avenue, where a new exhibition atrium frames an arrival plaza and drop-off for tour buses. It also offers panoramic views of the Mall and performances. The new amphitheatre topography supports performances of all scales. The slender amphitheatre adjacent to the café supports intimate and spontaneous events. The Sylvan Grove reinvigorates the Monument Grounds with new landscapes of performance, clarifies the visual connections between the White House, the Washington Monument, and the Jefferson Memorial, provides new physical connections between the cultural landscape of the Mall and the Tidal Basin, and most importantly, creates a transformed setting for America’s most visible general stage.





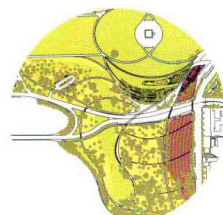
508,550 SF
PROPOSED
LAWN

1,322,795 SF
existing lawn



578,025 SF
CONSERVATION
ZONE

1,322,795 SF
existing lawn



209,176 SF
WORKING
LANDSCAPE

1,322,795 SF
existing lawn



联合广场

Union Square_Gustafson Guthrie Nichol+Davis Brody Bond

联合广场是纪念美国某些最重要的共享记忆的设施。它是美国人民在民族危机和庆祝时刻的聚集地，是一个表现美国人民团结的标志性公共空间。

今天，联合广场是一个充满水和草坪的广阔的、未修饰的平面区域。现在有了用其他不太正式的空间、特点、纹理来覆盖和丰富这个广场的机会，特点和纹理是根据此处的潜在自然地貌而设计的，每天穿过城市结构的运动模式以及全年来这里的人们的多种需要与愿望也使广场的设计更加丰富。

联合广场设计规模巨大，给游客留下了深刻印象，设计还为一系列的体验和声音提供了舒适场所。大型集会的主要焦点将是一个由倒影池和格兰特纪念碑定义的大型中央空间。这个水池的水只有浅浅的一层，下面是一层铺砌表面，可以排光所有的水，形成一系列不同大小的集会空间。铺砌道路沿对角线方向穿过水池表面，可以满足穿越这个大水池的行人的需要，但也允许人们在水面上玩耍，使这个正式空间充满活力和人性化。

景观形成了一系列个性鲜明的室外空间，高度的微妙变化形成了梯级和低矮的挡土墙，这些挡土墙可以为人们提供座位，还能让人们欣赏到这些室外空间。

广场利用种植原有成熟的树木对内部空间进行了进一步定义。建筑师选用了特定的材料以突出组成空间的不同特征，同时创造持久的室外空间，这些室外空间可以在该项目的生命周期内得到高效维护。

联合广场由独特的单个元素组成，具有统一的特点，它的建成来源于丰富的空间纹理排列和人类经验，然而却获得了象征性作用在美国所必需的独有的特点和力量。

Union Square is the setting for some of America's most powerful shared memories. It is the ground on which Americans gather at moments of national crisis and celebration and an iconic public space that expresses their unity.

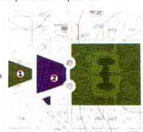
Today, Union square is a broad and unmodulated plane of water and lawn. There is the opportunity now to overlay and enrich this plaza with other less formal spaces, features and textures that respond to the underlying natural landform of the site, the day-to-day patterns of movement through the city fabric and the diverse needs and desires of the people who populate this place throughout the year. This design for Union Square engages visitors with an impressive monumental scale, but it also provides comfortable places



公共广场+水池 public plaza + pool



公共广场+水池
public plaza + pool
L'Enfant plan, 1791



公共花园+植物园
public +
botanical garden
report of the commissioners,
distinct columbia, 1891 from
Andrew Jackson Downing
design, 1851-1852



公共广场
public square
The McMillan plan, 1901



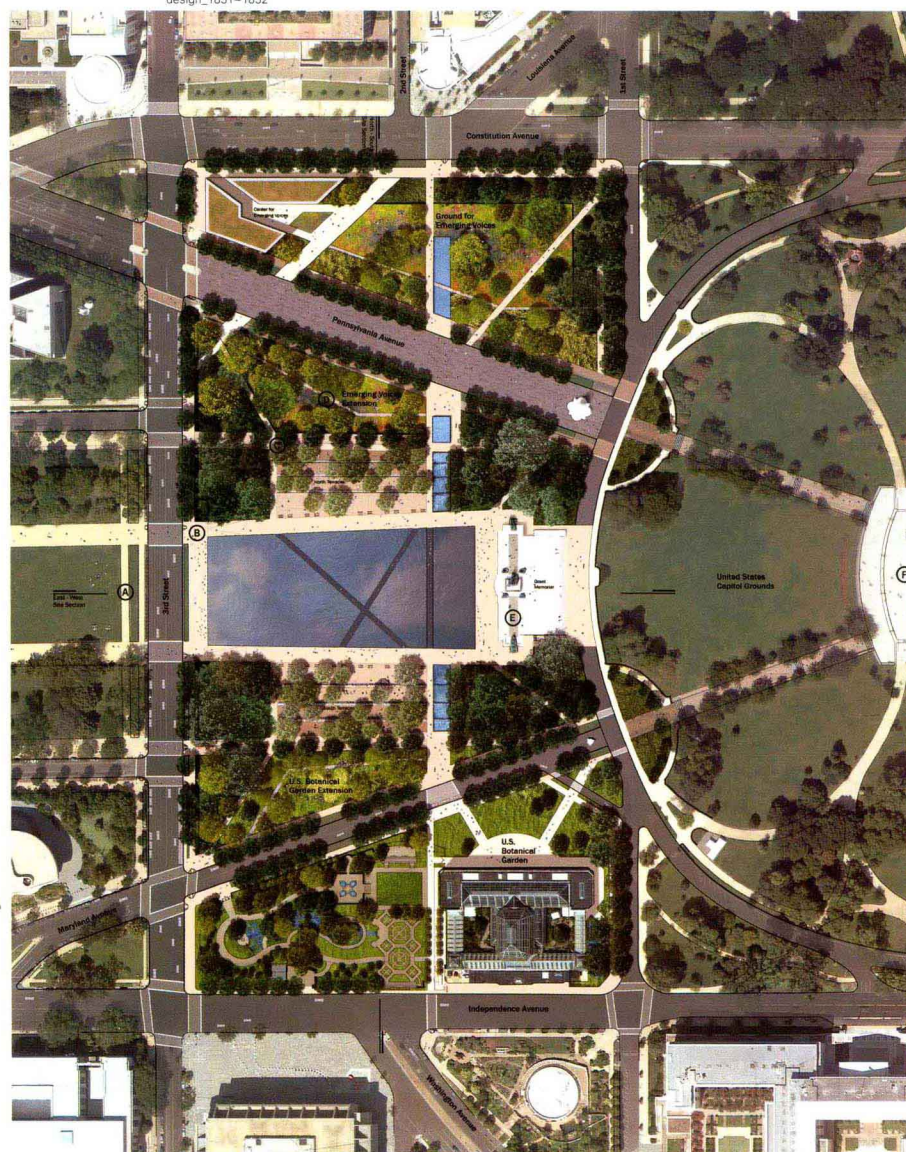
框架界定的轴线+纪念碑
framed axis +
monument
McMillan plan adaptation by
Frederick Law Olmsted,
Jr. 1932-1936

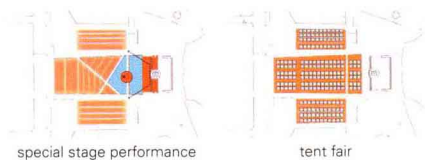
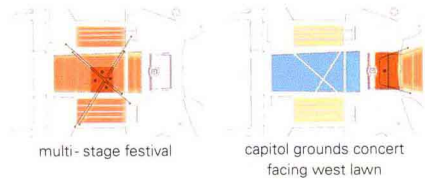
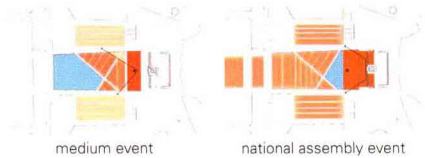
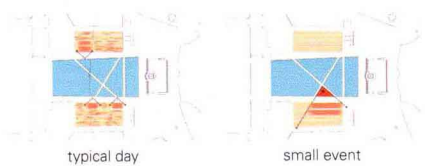
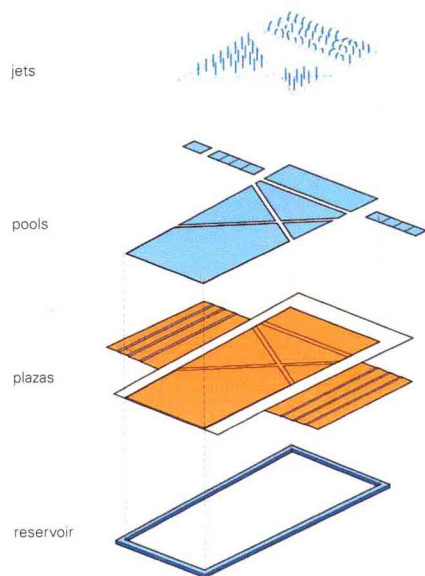


纪念碑水池
monument pool
existing condition, from
1976 development plan by
Skidmore Owens and
Merrill with Dan Kiley



当前设计：统一的场地
current proposal:
unified ground
proposed condition





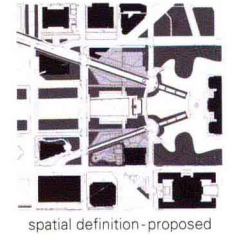
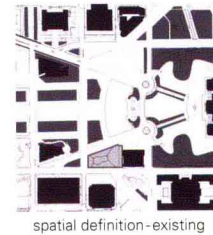
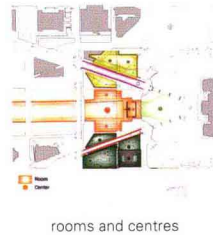
for a range of experiences and voices. The major focus for large assemblies will be a grand central space defined by the reflecting pool and Grant Memorial. Consisting of a shallow sheet of water over a paved surface, this pool can be drained to create a range of differently sized assembly spaces. Paved paths running diagonally at the surface of this pool serve the need of pedestrians to traverse this large water feature, but they also allow people to inhabit the water's surface, enlivening and humanizing this formal space.

The landscape forms a series of outdoor rooms of distinct character; subtle changes in grade are used to form terraces and

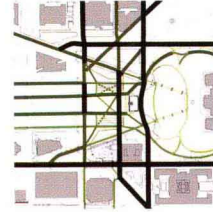
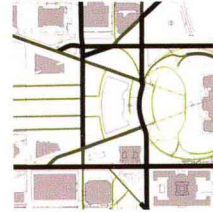
low retaining walls that provide seating surfaces and views into these rooms. Planting further defines the spaces within, utilizing the existing mature trees on the site. Materials have been selected to reinforce the different identities of the constituent spaces, as well as to create durable outdoor spaces that can be efficiently maintained through the life cycle of the project.

A unified composition, composed of distinct and individual pieces, Union Square is built from a richly textured array of spaces and human experiences, yet achieves the singular identity and power necessary for its symbolic role in America.

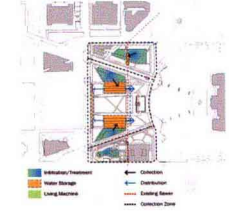
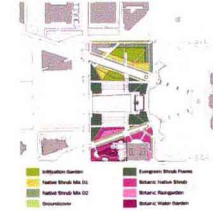
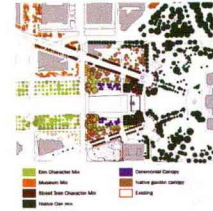
表现美国民族特点
to express national identity



遇到差异
encounter difference



共享发现
share discoveries



宪法花园

Constitution Gardens_Rogers Marvel Architects+Peter Walker and Partners

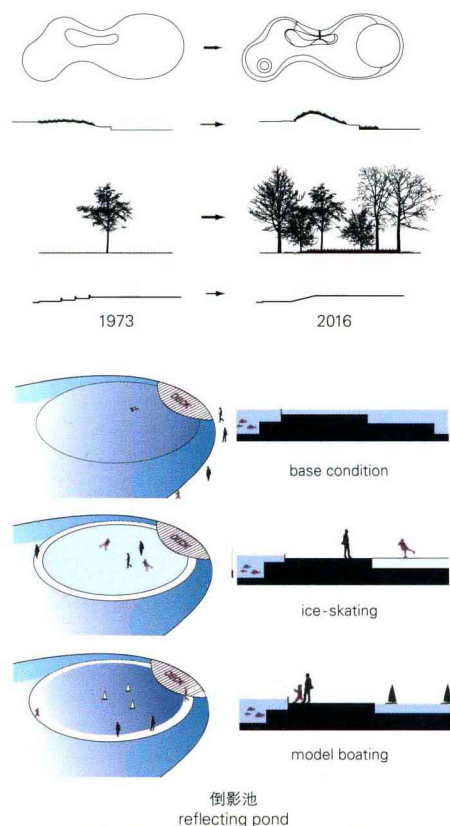
宪法花园的设计尊重原有的规划,旨在提高其非凡的特性,提高其形式美,明确其目的,刺激人们所有的感官。该设计为对基地进行生态和社会再生建立了一个动态框架,尽管年久失修,但这里仍然是一个重要的值得保存的现代景观。

宪法花园将作为一个美观的生态园进行重建。通过对规模、形态和景观各组成部分功能的精心改进,建筑师将创造一个美好的、具有生态生产力的集成环境。建筑师将把湖改造成水基础设施的一个关键部分,水基础设施能减少雨水的破坏性影响,同时创造可再利用的水资源。宪法花园仍将是一个理想化的自然景观,但它会打破生态与美观的对立状态,形成一个二者兼顾的景观。

湖东端的新展馆将同时作为宪法花园的门槛、锚固点、活动之间的连接。展馆从规模到体量和材料,都融入到了景观之中,毫不含糊地吸引着人们并保护着景观。新的草地圆形露天剧场可容纳数千观众,也是日常野餐和休闲的好去处。

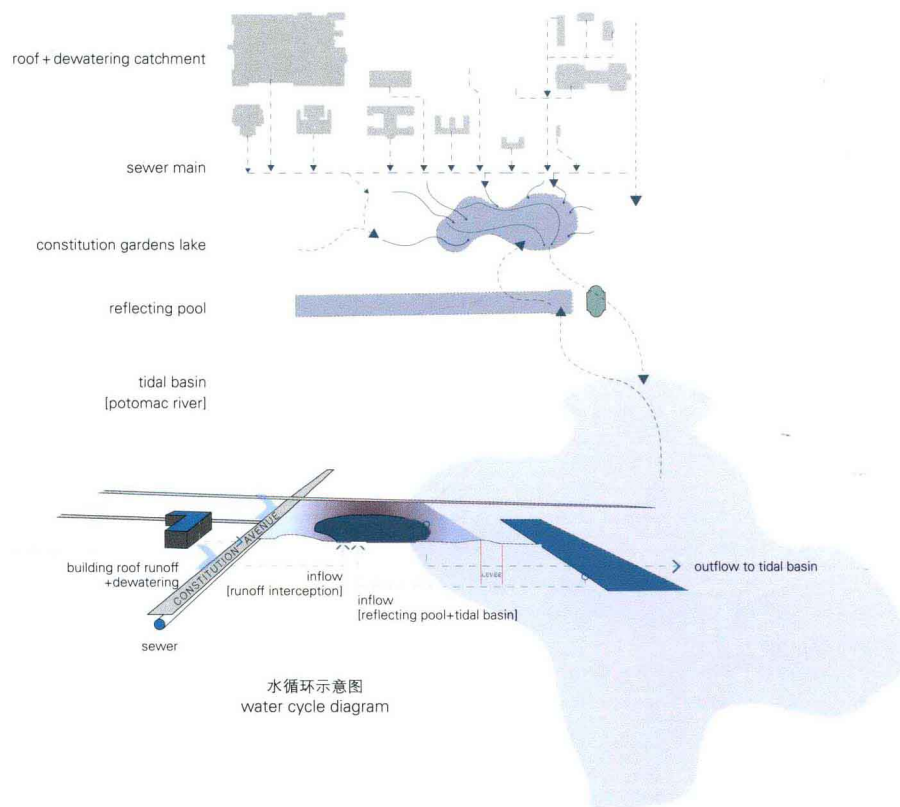
宪法花园将保留其作为乡村设施的初衷,但无论在什么季节,不管是白天还是夜晚,都能提供新的用途。

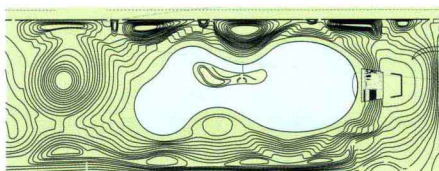
The design for Constitution Gardens respects its original plan and seeks to heighten its unusual nature, enhance the



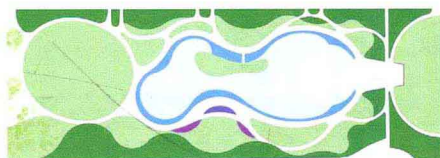
beauty of its forms, clarify its purpose, envelop all the senses. This proposal establishes a dynamic framework for ecologically and socially regenerating a site that, though in disrepair, is an important modern landscape worth preserving. Constitution Gardens will be rebuilt as an aesthetic ecology. By carefully refining the scale, shape, and function of each component of the landscape, the architects will create a beautiful integrated environment which is ecologically productive. The architects will transform the lake into a critical piece of water infrastructure that reduces the damaging impacts of storm-water while creating a source of water for reuse. This gardens will still be an idealized

version of nature, but it will break out of the false dichotomy of ecological versus aesthetic to create a landscape that is both. A new pavilion at the east end of the lake will operate simultaneously as a threshold, an anchor point, and a nexus of activity for Constitution Gardens. From scale to massing and materials, the pavilion is designed to integrate into the landscape, to entice and protect without obscuring. A new grass amphitheatre can accommodate an audience up to several thousand and also make a great spot for everyday picnicking and relaxation. Constitution Gardens will retain its original purpose as a pastoral setting, but offer new uses and events, in all seasons, day and night.

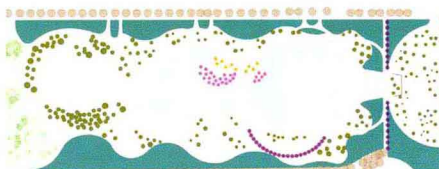
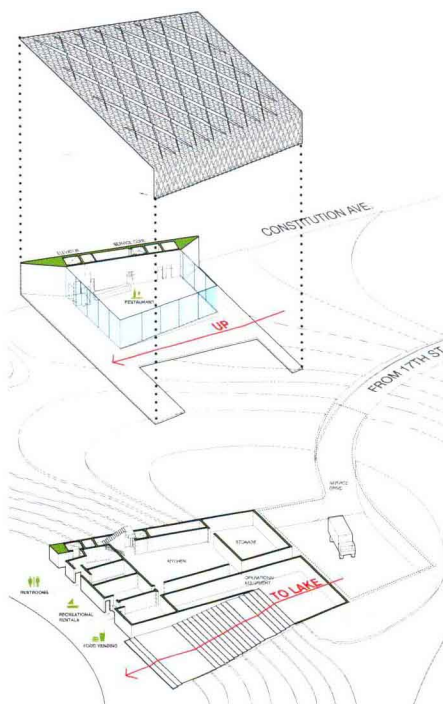




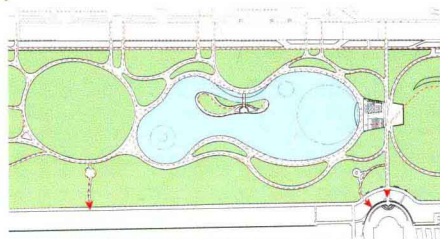
The landform will be subtly made more elegant with higher elevations toward Constitution Avenue and Seventeenth Street providing separation and locations for viewing the park.
地形 topography



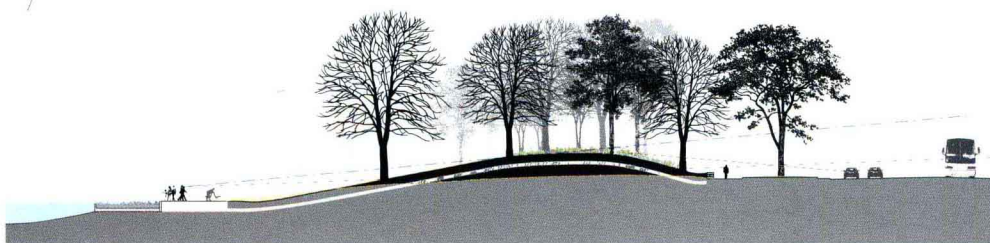
woodland lawn + meadow lowland garden
upland garden aquatic shelf
下层植被 understory planting



woods specimen tree magnolia willow
existing elm formal row
树木 tree planting



wider paths surrounding the lake as well as smoother pedestrian connections will encourage use of the garden and provide better access to other memorials and monuments on the mall
交通流线 circulation



阿尔梅勒奥斯特沃尔德的城市规划

阿尔梅勒东侧的开发区域是城市“大飞跃”的一部分，是城市和开拓地农业景观之间的过渡地带。它为人们的生活、工作和娱乐提供了具有绿色和乡村特色的空间。该开发区域将具有非常低的建筑密度，从而反衬出城市西侧的高度城市化发展。

阿尔梅勒奥斯特沃尔德为单独和总体设计提供了最大的自由度，将实现较长时间的有机增长。为了促进阿尔梅勒市可持续发展目标的实现，50%的面积将被用于发展城市农业，为城市生产与当地生产规模相同的产品，并保持当前的农业特色。该开发战略是以单独设计为基础的，将会整合绿地和城市规划，将大规模开拓地转变为更加具有差异性的景观。

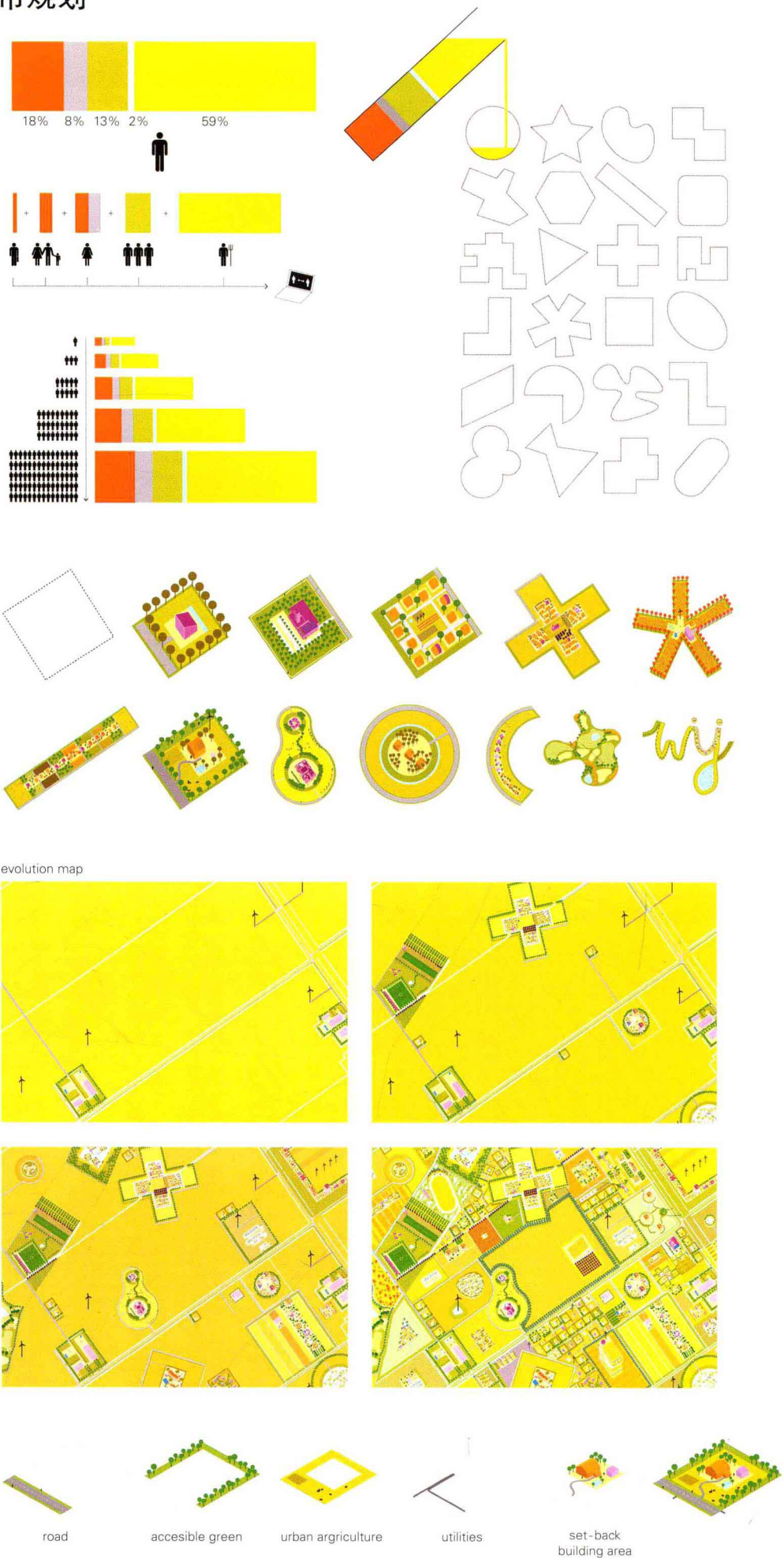
该开发项目的每个设计者都将遵循一套原则，但以一个主要的原则为基础：你可以做你想要做的一切，但你必须自己规划好一切。设计者将根据预先确定的分支项目开发他们的试点项目的所有元素，分支项目包括一段公共道路、绿地、水缓冲区域和城市农业空间等。每个试点项目周围都设有连续“路径”和为所有建成项目所做的从道路处回退的设计，这将保证形成可渗透的、连续的绿色景观。

阿尔梅勒奥斯特沃尔德的开发战略将引进一种全新的城市模型，这种模型完全面向用户，更加灵活，从而可将这个区域改造成为一个具有多样性、实验性和充满惊喜的区域。它将阿尔梅勒的私人委托开发策略推向了集体城市规划的更高水平。

Urban Plan Almere Oosterwold

_ MVRDV

The development of the eastside of Almere, part of the "quantum leap" of the city, is the transition zone between the city and the agricultural landscape of the polders. It offers space for living, working and recreation with a green and rural character. The area will be developed with a very low building density, and will thus counter the highly urban developments on the west side of the city. Almere Oosterwold offers maximum freedom for individual and collective initiatives and will grow organically over a longer period of time. To contribute to the city's sustainability goals, 50% of the area will be used as urban agriculture, producing products for the city on a local scale and maintaining the current agricultural character. This development strategy based on individual initiatives will transform the large-scale polders into a more differentiated landscape, integrating green and urban programs.



The development will be guided by a set of principles for each initiator, based on one main principle: you are able to do everything you want, but you have to arrange everything yourselves. The initiators will develop all elements of their plot according to a predefined programmatic division, which includes a piece of public road, green space, water buffer and space for urban agriculture. A continuous accessible "path" around each plot and a set-back from the roads for all built program will guarantee a permeable and continuous green landscape.

This development strategy for Almere Oosterwold will introduce a radical new urban model which is completely user-oriented, more flexible, and will thus transform the area into a district that breathes diversity, experiment and surprise. It takes Almere's well developed strategy of private commissioning to the next level of collective urban planning.

项目名称: Almere Oosterwold, NL
地点: Almere Oosterwold, the Netherlands
建筑师: MVRDV
设计团队: Winy Maas, Jacob van Rijs, Nathalie de Vries, Jeroen Zuidgeest, Klaas Hofman, Chiara Quinzii, Mick van Gemert, Sara Bjelke, Jonathan Telkamp, Maarten Haspels, Wing Yun
景观设计: DLG; Niels Hofstra
基础设施、能源、卫生设备: Grontmij; Alex Hekman, Martin de Jonge, Jasper Groebe
城市农业: Wageningen University, Jan Eelco Jansma
艺术效果图: MVRDV
甲方: Werkmaatschappij Almere Oosterwold / Municipality of Almere
用地面积: 4.300ha
规划: 15,000 dwellings, 26,000 jobs, 135ha business, 20ha bvo offices, facilities, 400ha new landscape
设计时间: 2011.4 — on going 竣工时间: 2013

