

# 童眼看设计 幼儿园建筑 Kindergarten Design

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# 序

一提起幼儿园,我们就会联想起造型别致、空间丰富、色彩明快、环境优美的场所。孩 子们在幼儿园中快乐地成长,使身体、智力和心灵得以健康地发展。

当代社会,幼儿园的确是个必需品。几乎所有家长都会让孩子去幼儿园接受教育,学习家庭教育所无法给予的东西。幼儿教育是个体终身教育的重要基础阶段,因此幼儿园也就成了幼儿教育的主要场所。幼儿园设计不仅要满足使用功能的要求,还要运用建筑设计的手段,通过空间处理、造型设计、色彩搭配、材料运用、环境设计等方法,创造出让孩子们在其中受到有益影响的物质空间,以使他们触发联想、丰富思维、拓展视野、陶冶性情。幼儿园不会让孩子们感觉被关在其中,而是要让孩子们快乐地走进欢乐的世界,这才是一个理想幼儿园的最终目标。

当代中国,城市化进程加速,城市人口不断膨胀,作为社会必需品的幼儿园也出现了供不应求的现象。随着大规模居住区的建设,作为居住小区配套项目的幼儿园在一段时间内还将大量建设。社会、政府、企业、业主都希望幼儿园能成为精品,成为亮点,这就对建筑师提出了更高的要求。近些年来,国内建筑师在幼儿园设计方面也有很多探索,成功的设计案例也在学术期刊上发表过,对幼儿园设计产生了积极的影响。

本书主要选取了数十例近几年国外事务所设计的幼儿园,它们虽然在用地条件、建筑规模、使用要求、管理机制等方面与国内幼儿园有一定差别,但这些各具特色的幼儿园案例一定会对中国的建筑师产生积极的影响,它们不仅值得建筑师们参考与借鉴,还非常适合建筑学的学生们学习幼儿园设计。希望此书能成为幼儿园设计方面的优秀参考用书,对大家的设计与研究能有所助益。

王时原 2012年4月

# 前言 Preface

幼儿园一词的出现最初源自"人们把学校建成一座比喻意义上的花园"这一设想,以折射出一种浪漫情怀——孩子们就宛如一株株刚刚吐绿抽芽的植物,在温室的温煦怀抱中免受寒冬腊月的摧残。它同样会引起人们的其他联想,例如圣经中所描述的伊甸园般的纯真无邪、稚子对自然现象所折射出的纯真精神的本能喜爱、森林中野生狐狸幼崽的顽皮天性以及冬日里荡漾着原始岩石的山泉潋影。我们几乎可以确信,德国哲学家、教育家弗里德里奇·福禄倍尔(Friederich Froebel)是这个词汇的发明者,他相信幼儿园应该是一个微观世界,可以反映出自然环境中的积极因素。

有关童年的这些浪漫设想无疑是针对19世纪刚刚完成工业化的欧洲城市而提出的,反映出人们渴望回归更简单、更纯朴生活的愿望。然而,有人怀疑,现实生活中的第一批幼儿园项目应该会更讲求实际,着力避免工业革命期间许多幼儿在新落成的工厂和车间中所遭受的侵害,这是由于当时的母亲们别无选择,她们的幼子在6岁正式入学年龄之前只能和她们一样待在工厂里,因此时常被暴露于危险、有害健康的环境中。

当今的劳动力流动性异常加快,有些父母希望家庭内可以有两份收入,而大多数父母则是迫于生计而不得已如此选择,幼儿园则可以帮助他们实现这一目标,因此,对任何一种成功的工业或后工业经济而言,幼儿园都绝对是一种必备品。早先在大多数社区中,亲戚之间的互助是理所当然的现象,叔叔阿姨、祖父祖母都能提供广泛的支持,但现在的家族成员大为分散,他们往往居住在离父母、祖父母很远的地方。这同时也说明,决定我们在这个现代世界中的地位和身份的不是我们的家庭生活,而是我们的工作。家庭固然重要,但藉以谋生的工作也同样重要。

The term "kindergarten" which originally derived from the notion of the school as a metaphorical garden, alludes to the romantic ideal of children as unfolding plants being nurtured in the warmth of a glass-house, protected from the cold of winter months. It also brings other analogies to mind, such as the biblical sense of innocence in the Garden of Eden, and the affinity of young children to the pure spirit of natural phenomena, the playful spontaneity of a wild fox cubs in the forest, the crystalline purity of a mountain stream pouring over primordial rocks in the winter. The German philosopher and educator Friederich Froebel, who almost certainly invented the term, believed that the kindergarten should be a microcosm of the world, reflecting the positive aspects of a natural milieu.

These romantic notions of childhood, were undoubtedly a reaction to the newly industrialised cities of Europe during the nineteenth century, and the yearning for a return to simpler, more rustic lives. However one suspects that in reality the first kindergarten developments were more practical, ameliorating the exposure many young children had to condition inside the new factories and workplaces of the Industrial Revolution. As mothers had no choice, their young ones had to spend time with them in the factories prior to the commencement of formal schooling aged 6, often in dangerous and insanitary conditions.

Today with an overwhelmingly mobile workforce where both parents sometimes want, but more often need, the financial security of two incomes within a single family, kindergartens to enable this are quite simply a necessity for any successful industrial or post-industrial economy. Whereas in former times the family network of carers was a given in most communities, with extended support from uncles, aunts and grandparents, in these times families are much more fragmented often living far away from parents and grandparents. There is also a sense that work rather than family life defines what and who we are as people in this modern world. Family is important but what you do for a living is equally important.

前面已经说过幼儿园是一种必需品,在此前提下,对其进行优秀的设计就显得非常重要。首先,人们需要了解幼儿园与学校之间的区别。不幸的是,某些提供教育服务的人们只是单纯地把学校环境向低龄化方向拓展,以此来满足日益壮大的劳工队伍对幼儿看护和教育的需求,这一倾向在当今英国表现得尤为明显。实际上,学龄前儿童在学习时凭借的是感观,而不是智力。有确切的研究结果证实,与传统校舍相比,供幼儿使用的建筑设施不仅要为每个孩子提供更多的空间,而且还应具备建筑价值,这将直接关系到幼儿在未来几年内爆发式成长过程中的认知和成就。

在本书所介绍的诸多项目中,我们都可以看到一种顽皮的跃动感,对幼儿具有直接的吸引力。像位于马德里的Ecopolis广场这样的标志性建筑可以让孩子们接触到他们幼小人生中的一出全新剧目,在那里,建筑与周围的自然景观相亲相爱,孩子们可以对它进行天马行空式的想象:它是一只正从山上爬下来的大昆虫,还是一艘外星飞碟呢?该建筑拥有极具表现力的特质,加上可以为孩子们提供许多有趣的玩耍机会,这使它得以在不损害功能性的前提下促进教育及社会的发展,由此达到了一种微妙的平衡。

本书中的其他项目还证明相对新颖的建筑形式可以在设计过程中激发出设计师的想象力,就像孩子一样。他们设计出异常新颖别致的造型,这也许有点儿孩子气,但绝对实用。像萨尔格米纳托儿所和Murgel儿童之家这样的项目则表明设计师乐于突破传统的建筑造型和材料,他们以一种绝对新颖的建筑形式,直接刺激了孩子们的新奇感和好奇的天性。与此同时,他们还为孩子们提供了保护措施,以鼓励他们从室内走出来。如果他们觉得惊险有趣,还可以四处探险;如果没有这种感觉,也可以回到安全的内心世界里。

Having said that kindergartens are a necessity, it is important to make the case for good quality design. Firstly one needs to distinguish between the kindergarten and the school. There is an unfortunate tendency amongst some educational providers particularly in the UK right now, to merely extend the environments of the school downwards, to meet the needs of an expanding workforce for early years care and education. However children during the pre-school years learn through their senses rather than their intellect. There is solid research to support the view that buildings for early years not only need to provide more space per child than the traditional school environment, but also need to facilitate architectural values which relate directly to the learning and attainment of young children during these years of explosive growth.

For example, we can see in many of the projects here, a sense of playful exuberance which appeals directly to the nature of young children. Featured buildings such as the Ecopolis Plaza in Madrid, expose the children to a new drama in their young lives, where the building married to its natural landscape can be interpreted in all sorts of imaginative ways: is it a large insect clambering down the hill or an alien spaceship? Its expressive nature and readiness to provide exciting play opportunities, enhance education and social development without becoming too impractical. It's a subtle balance to achieve.

Other projects illustrate the ways in which this relatively new building type can stimulate designers to be imaginative in their design work, just like a child. They develop startlingly new and innovative forms, childlike maybe yet completely functional at the same time. Projects such as the Sarreguemines Nursery and Murgel's Playhouse show a willingness to go beyond conventional architectural shapes and materiality, developing instead a radically new architectural type, which speaks directly to children's sense of wonder and natural curiosity. At the same time they provide shelter and protection which encourages the infant users to go out and explore if they are feeling adventurous, but settle into a safe internalised world if they are not.

当然,儿童建筑未必总要如此张扬,本书也展示了一些更为安静、更加素雅的幼儿园项目,尽管如此,这些项目与自家环境比起来仍然有趣得多。像位于Chateaurenaud的Louhans幼儿园和位于西班牙蒙卡达的La Rambleta幼儿园,这样的建筑案例更多地专注于感观质量,以营造出一片明显以儿童为主导的微观环境。我们必须时刻提醒自己:儿童看待事物的角度与成人不同,他们更多地是追随各种感觉,例如,在一段落满尘埃的清水混凝土结构墙体旁边,镶嵌着温暖的天然木质覆面,孩子们可以通过触觉和嗅觉来感受它,伴随着隔壁室内水景所传来的水花四溅声,美好的感觉便油然而生。这些时刻让年幼的孩子们体会到环境的绚烂缤纷,建筑本身也成了教学内容的一部分,与幼儿的身心高度协调。

过去25年间,无论是在社会影响方面,还是在城镇建筑格局方面,幼儿园都取得了很大的成就,这也包括我个人在这一专业领域中的亲身经验。要想为未来的城市居民提供适当的玩耍环境,达到本书所介绍的投资水平和结构精巧度尚有很长一段路要走。本书展示了世界顶级的幼儿园建筑水平,将有助于促进未来其他地区此类建筑的发展。还有什么会比这个更加重要的呢?现在为我们的孩子投资就是为全人类更加光明的未来投资。

Children's architecture does not always need to be so outspoken of course and there are some quieter, more modest kindergarten projects shown here which nevertheless provide a stimulating alternative to the home. Case studies such as Louhans Nursery School in Chateaurenaud and Nursery School "La Rambleta" in Moncada, Spain, appeal to more sensory qualities, providing a kind of micro-environment which is very much child orientated. We must always remind ourselves that children see things differently to grown-ups, being far more in tune with a range of senses, for example the touch and smell of a warm piece of natural wood cladding used adjacent to a dusty length of raw concrete structural walling, with the sound of an internal water feature splashing in the next room, promising sensory stimulations to come. These are the moments which enable young children to experience the environment in all its richness. The building becomes a lesson in its own right fully in tune with the infant's body and mind.

The kindergarten has come a long way both in terms of its social significance and its architectural presence in our towns and cities over the past 25 years, which covers my own experience in this area of professional endeavour. There is still a long way to go in providing our future citizens with appropriate environments for play reaching the levels of financial investment and architectural ingenuity illustrated here. This collection illustrates how the world's best kindergarten architecture can and will help to stimulate the future development of these buildings elsewhere. What could be more important? Invest in our children now and we are investing in a bright future for everyone.

马克·杜德克 伦敦, 2012年4月 Mark Dudek London, April 2012

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### Timayui幼儿园 Jardín Social Timayui

建筑师: Giancarlo Mazzanti

参与设计建筑师: Susana Somoza, Andrés Sarmiento,

Néstor Gualteros, Oscar Cano, Lucia Largo

结构工程师: Nicolas Parra 摄影师: Jorge Gamboa



地形示意图 Topography diagram

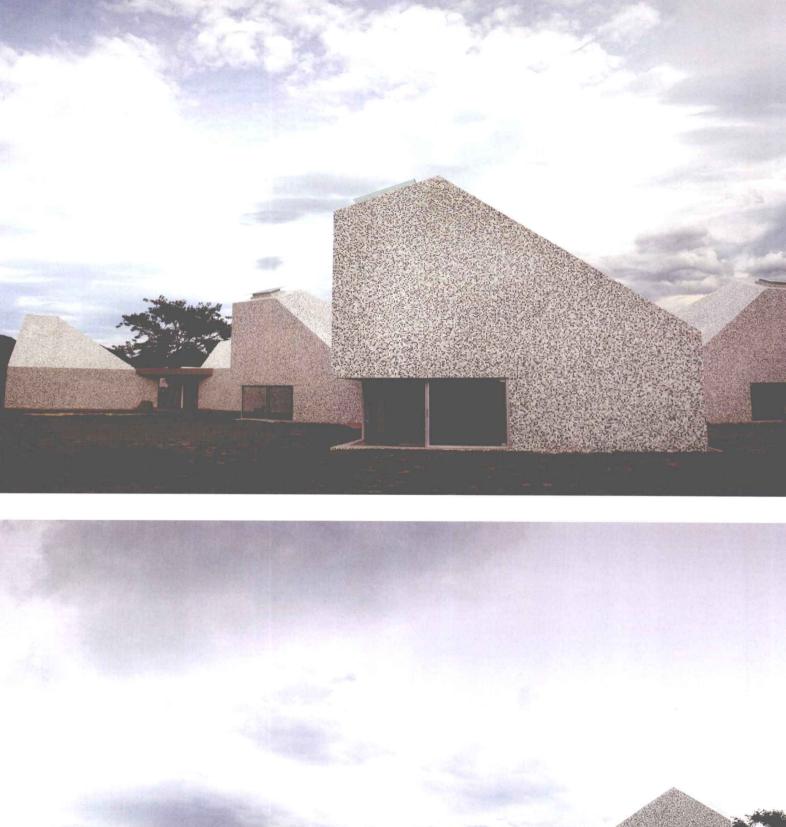
建筑采用混凝土承重墙系统,易于实施,而且安装迅速,这些墙体作为支撑构件,取代了传统支撑结构的柱和梁,使教室末端的悬挑高度可以达到 4m。这些墙体用陶瓷构件(威尼斯马赛克)覆盖,使建筑的清洁和维护变得很容易。

建筑系统的使用使得1450m²的建筑结构得以在七个月内完工,模块化板材可以在其他工程中继续使用。

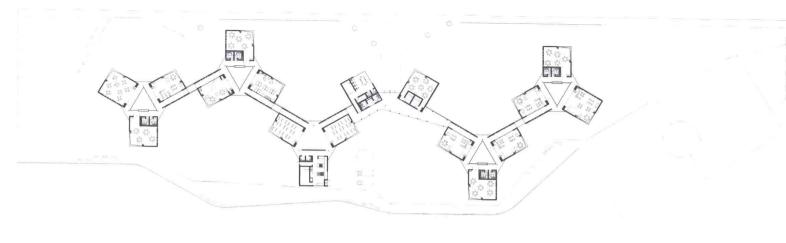
The buildings have a bearing wall system in concrete, easily implemented and of rapid construction. These walls act as support membranes removing the columns and beams of a traditional supporting system, allowing overhangs of 4 metres at the end of the classroom. These walls are covered with ceramic elements (Venetian mosaics) which contributes to the maintenance and cleaning of the building.

The building system allows the construction of 1,450m<sup>2</sup> in seven months, typifying or modulating the panels to be reused in other models.

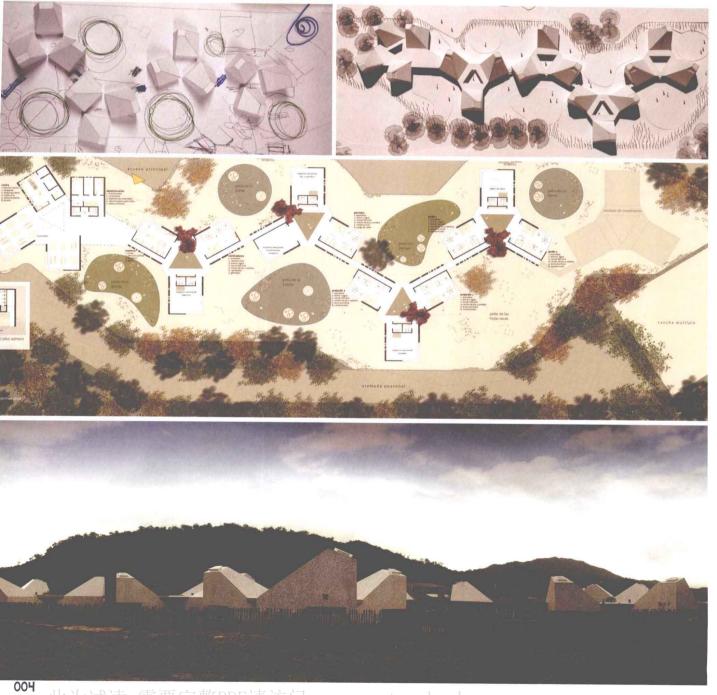








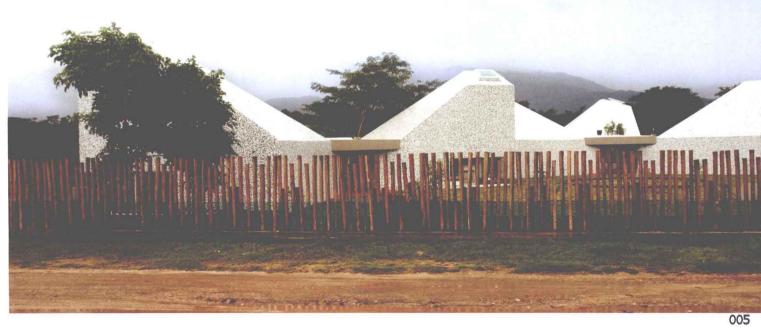
一层平面图 Ground floor plan

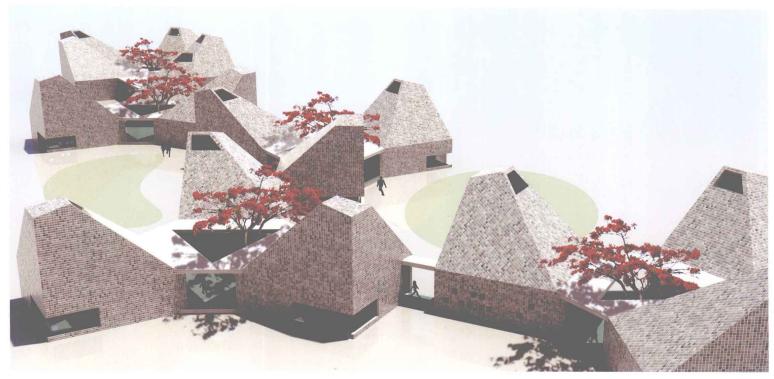


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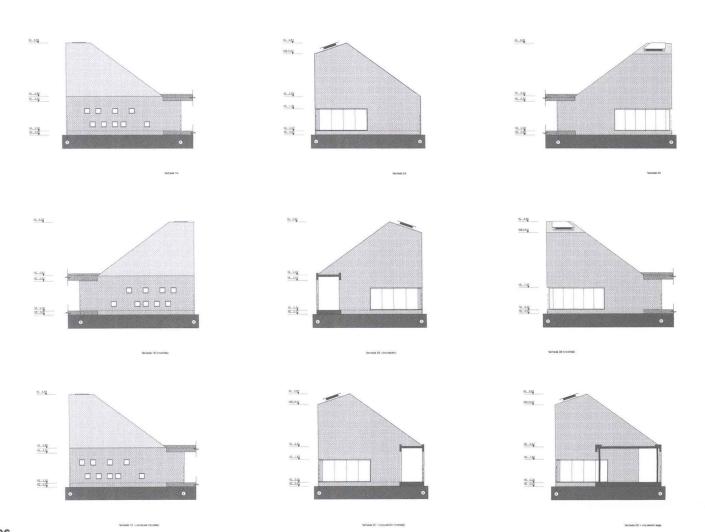


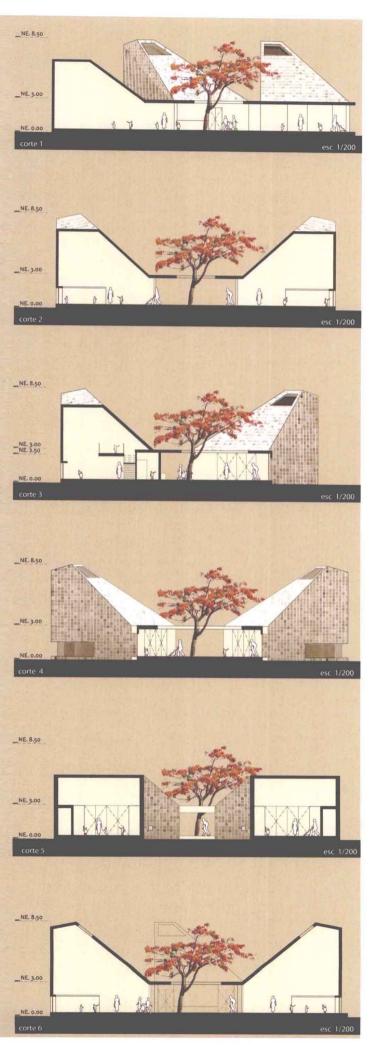


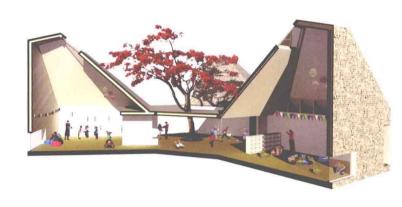


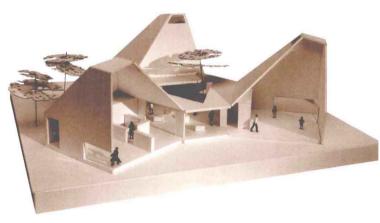


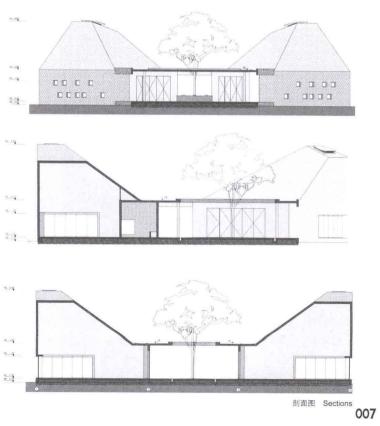
立面图 Elevation



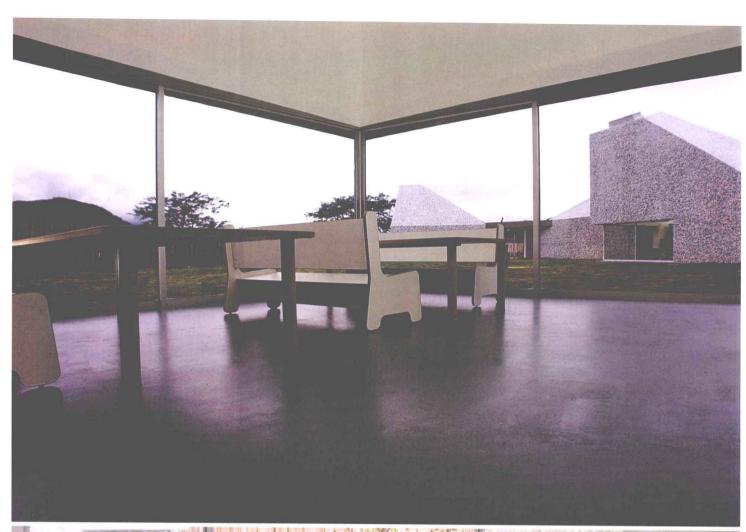








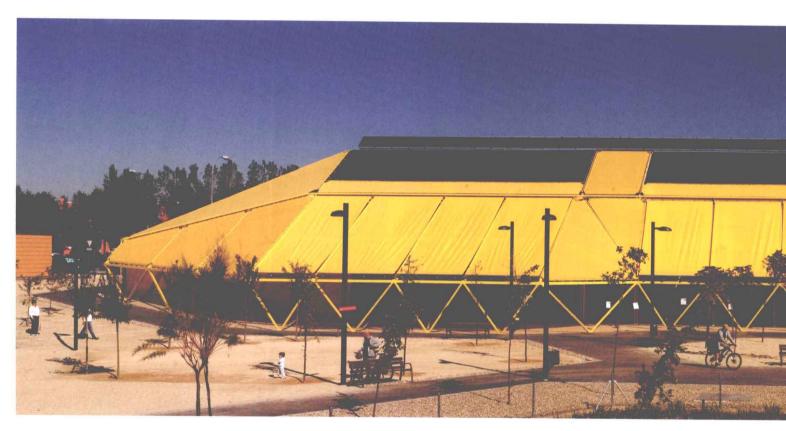






#### Ecopolis广场 Ecopolis Plaza

建筑师: ecosistema urbano 摄影师: Emilio Doiztua



在马德里的城市扩张计划中,一个由工业区和拥挤的交通基础设施围绕的、名不见经传的地区被转变成一个能进行社会互助活动的场所,并为儿童们提供了一座建筑。

Ecopolis广场项目意图将持续性的思想融入到日常生活中。建筑物的布局形成了一个公共空间,用来为当地居民提供服务。工程的另一个显著特征是这个公共空间仿佛是一个"开放的环境课堂",可以为孩子们灌输完整的环境教育理念,项目的目的是改善城市环境,其中的重点之一是适应基于自然过程的水净化系统。

在Ecopolis项目中使用的技术促进了最初的生物气候设计方案的形成。方案的基本要求是减少在能源和自然资源方面的消耗。一旦消耗量显著降低,设计师就可以对基于非传统能源的主动系统的使用进行分析。

建筑物半掩埋部分的一个重要区域和一个朝南的大型玻璃立面是建筑物和环境间形成物理关系的基本要素。一个轻型钢结构上面覆盖着一层生物气候织物层,这层织物裹住了这座建筑物理论上的混凝土核心筒。织物是室内外空间的界面,模糊了私人和公共空间的界限,扩展了公共空间的内部舒适感。

建筑打破了广场的局限性,它的一部分功能设施被放置在外面,使公众更容易看见,增强了人们节约自然资源的自觉意识。下水道系统的终点位于建筑物前端的环礁湖,来自这座建筑物的所有废水都会通过这里的大型植物进行自然净化。所有的净化水用砾石水罐储存在地下,用来灌溉广场上的植物。人造景观模拟了自然河堤。

一个人工地形被作为围墙和防护网来隔离外面嘈杂的工业环境。置身于广场之中,人们很容易忘掉周围的环境,想象着自己处身于某处,贴近自然。 Ecopolis项目每平方米的成本低于传统建筑成本的35%以上。