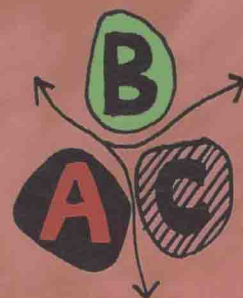
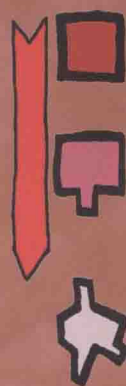


# panorama 万象

## architecture newspaper 当代建筑

马德里 MADRID 2013 · 中国版 CHINESE EDITION



《未来建筑》杂志社 编  
future architectures s.l. 编

### 城市针灸 Urban acupuncture

以及  
ARCHITECTS OF INVENTION拉兹卡市政大楼  
MVRDV DNB银行总部  
HERZOG & DE MEURON巴塞尔展览中心新展厅  
AND  
ARCHITECTS OF INVENTION WITH LAZIKA MUNICIPALITY  
MVRDV WITH DNB BANK HEADQUARTERS  
HERZOG & DE MEURON WITH MESSE BASEL-NEW HALL

天津大学出版社  
TIANJIN UNIVERSITY PRESS

《未来建筑》杂志社 编  
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# 万象当代建筑 8

panorama architecture newspaper 8

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future 未来  
ARCHITECTURAS 建筑

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日兴设计·NIKKO于一九九五年由日本独资创立于中国上海，旗下有五家设计联合机构，由一批海内外资深建筑师主持领衔，业务内容涵盖建筑设计、城市规划、环境景观、室内设计以及工程技术咨询等领域。

创立以来，日兴设计坚持以“博风汉骨”为创作思想，即以中国地域、历史文化为根基，博采众多异域文化之精华，努力探求传统与现代的契合，充分尊重城市文脉和地域环境，恰如其分地体现建筑与自然相辅相承之关系，营造人与自然相和谐的空间环境。

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ARCHITECTS NIKKO

上海市大連路970號海上海新城12F

邮编：200092

Tel：021-65038666/65038777

Fax：021-65010902

联系人：寿慧丽

021-65038666-27

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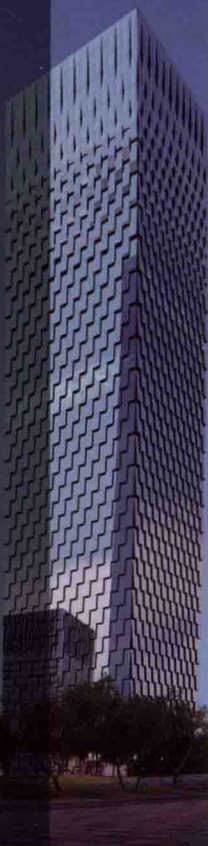
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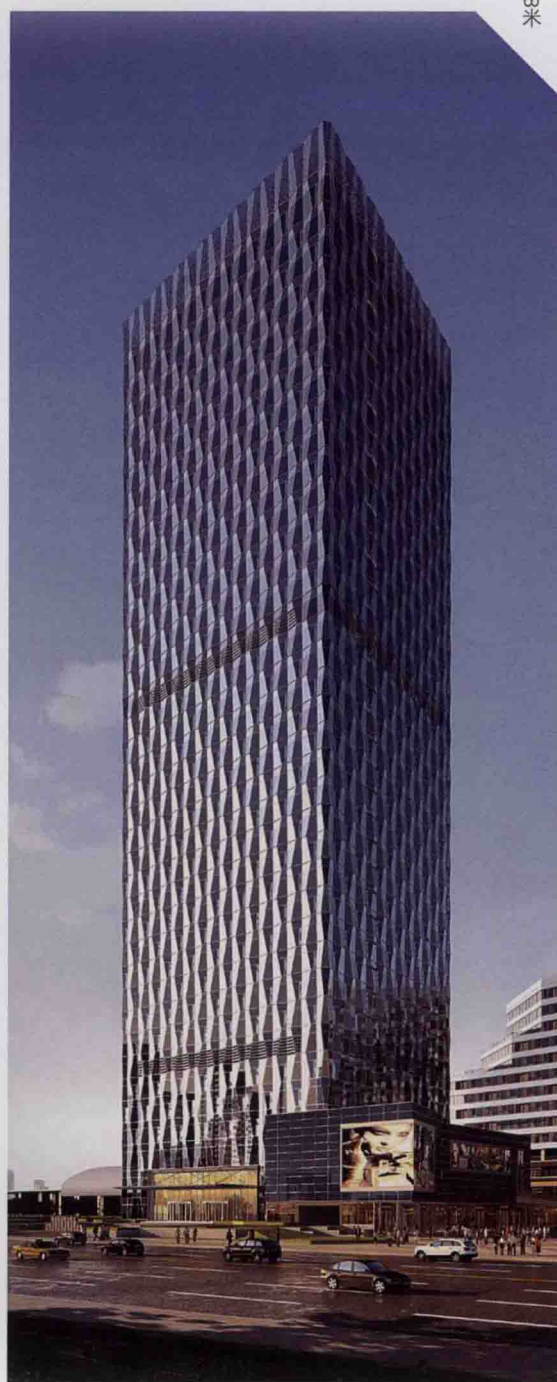
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超高层建筑是人类征服和改造自然的图腾式表现。近年来，随着中国经济的快速发展和人们越来越多地掌握超高层建筑的建造技术，超高层成为中国城市化进程中最为耀眼的一种建筑表现形式。超高层设计内涵丰富而广泛，需要设计团队对地域文脉、城市关注、建筑美学、结构体系、机电系统、幕墙技术、垂直运输系统、建筑物理、生态技术和计算机辅助设计等具有高度的整合和把控能力。UA近年来持续关注中国超高层建筑的发展，并积极参与到诸多设计实践中，逐渐形成了强大而专业的设计团队和知识优势，现已成为中国少数具备大型超高层建筑综合设计能力的设计机构之一。

Skyscraper is a totem-type representation for human to conquer and transform the nature. In recent years, with fast development of Chinese economy and emergence of more and more skyscraper construction techniques, skyscraper has become an eye-catching architectural manifestation during urbanization in China. Skyscraper design has comprehensive and extensive connotation and requires design teams to possess high-level integration and control abilities in the aspects of local culture, urban concern, architectural esthetics, structural system, electromechanical system, curtain wall technology, vertical transport system, building physics, ecological technique and CAD, etc. In recent years, UA has paid constant attention to the development of skyscraper in China and has actively participated in many design practices, gradually forming its own powerful and professional design teams and know-how. At present, UA has been one of few design organizations possessing comprehensive design ability of large skyscraper in China.

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# 蟾蜍沙发

设计师马克西莫·雷拉是一名拥有30多年设计经验的实践艺术家。除了主要从事摄影、油画和雕塑等艺术工作外，他目前正在设计“动物座椅”奢侈品系列。该系列的作品数量不断增加，其中涉及的动物种类包括哺乳动物、爬行动物以及昆虫，从章鱼和大象到海象和甲虫，如今蟾蜍也包括在内。

By Máximo Riera

## Toad Sofa

Máximo Riera has been a practicing artist for over thirty years. Whilst predominantly working in photography, painting and sculpture, he is working on his extravagant collection of “Animal Chairs”, The Animal Chair Collection. The ever-growing series of biologically accurate animals covers mammals, reptiles and insects from the octopus and elephant to walrus and beetle and now, the toad.



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# 思维景观 THINKSCAPE



# 访日本东北地区重建项目协调员山口干雄

## Interview with reconstruction project coordinator in Tohoku, Japan: Mikio Yamaguchi

interview by Andrea Gonzalez Marcolina

您为什么要辞去工作加入日本东北地区的重建项目中来?

地震发生时我不在日本,而是在伦敦。我认为媒体没有很好地传播日本遭遇地震灾难的消息,而我需要了解我的国家当时是什么情况。在那一段时间里,我最好的朋友也在日本死于癌症。对我来说,这是一个重大的决定。

在支持日本东北地区重建的过程中,您在社会结构中发挥哪些作用?

我的作用就是通过重大重建项目建立社会援助体系,帮助人们克服孤独感和忧伤情绪。那里的灾情真的让我难以置信,有时我感觉东北人民教会了我如何去面对人生。

所以您所提供的帮助就是发出号召,从社会角度协调各方面的重建力量,是吗?您如何评价在这种情况下建筑师们所提供的帮助?

我的作用是通过协调外来救援和重建项目来为当地居民提供帮助。在我们的组织(RCF)中,我们通过周会的形式来收

集人们最迫切的需求。在整个援助体系中,建筑师的作用非常重要,因为即使领导者再聪明也不可能知道所有人的共同要求,因此建筑师们想尽一切办法从市民那里得到准确的信息。

**地震、海啸和2011年核危机之后,您有哪些社会发现?**

北方人民向我们展示了他们的坚定信念,我想他们已经看到前进的可能性,虽然前进速度会很缓慢。以前封闭的社区正在慢慢地对国际救援开放,使那些需要互相帮助的人们开始改变思想。

**老年人的情况如何?日本北方地区如何面对人口增长和两极乡村地区沙漠化等问题?**

该地区的老年人都非常坚强。我以为他们会很悲伤,然而通过运动和活动,我们使他们逐渐看到重建过程中积极的一面。人口增长是日本所有人需要面对的一个难题。人们说政府正在想办法解决这一问题,但是我还没有看到有效的方法。

**您如何评价东京的年轻志愿者们从2011年至今所做的贡献?**

每个月都有数百名志愿者前来陪伴和鼓励老年人,这种精神支持让老年人看到希望和未来。这种志愿者服务具有典型示范作用,我们为这些日本青少年和他们的行为感到骄傲。多亏了这些志愿者,许多科技援助才能到达东北地区,如互联网服务、博客和交互式论坛等。

**您如何评价从政府、公众以及个人等不同渠道获得的帮助?**

最大的援助当然是政府在较长时期内所提供的援助。个人援助行动迅速,以集中和公共组织的形式提供人员援助。我认为私人援助主要集中在帮助岩手县和宫城县的鱼类贸易。例如,几天前一个未留姓名的捐款者为宫城县石卷市的鱼类市场捐赠了一大笔善款。

**“福岛效应”对北方地区有哪些影响?**

影响很大。起初,甚至连东京的人们都拒绝与岩手县和

宫城县进行贸易,不购买他们的产品。但是,在进入市场之前,所有产品都要经过检查,如果存在任何放射性危险,就会被立刻除去,并且追查产品的来源。虽然我们以前遭遇过海啸和地震,但是这次核灾难是日本东北地区遇到的新敌人。

**您是否收到过国际组织的访问或援助?**

是的,这看起来有些不可思议,很多外国人前来学习我们是如何控制此次危机的。他们当中许多人离开的时候都觉得自己已经学到了经验并且已经帮助灾民重建了北方地区。

**您如何看待日本东北地区未来的城市发展?您准备好应对类似日本东部地区所遭受的地震那样的灾害了吗?在您看来,日本社会的美好憧憬和城市规划应该朝什么方向发展?**

如果明天我们遭遇海啸,我想这个城市将会被毁灭,但是如果人们清楚地知道他们应该做什么,就能够挽救很多生命。我希望未来的城市应该继续保持这种社会意识,因为我

们身处一个拥有危险自然力量的国家。我所想象的城市主要包括快速逃生通道、坚固的建筑防御以及与近年来日本所发生事件相一致的法律规定等。当然,这些事情我说了不算。对于核电方面,我也不太清楚未来的发展方向。我想人类应该把核电当做寻找燃料过程中的一个中间步骤。将来,我希望能够为后代找到不会对地球造成污染或危害的新能源。





**What are the reasons that you quit your job and participate in the reconstruction of Tohoku?**

I was not in Japan the day of the earthquake. I was in London. I felt that the media did not transmit well the information and I needed to know what was the situation in my country. At that time, my best friend also died of cancer in Japan. For me it was a vital decision.

**What is your role in the social structure to support the Tohoku region?**

My role is to create a structure of social assistance and help people to overcome the loneliness and sadness through a vital project of reconstruction. It's unbelievable to me, sometimes I feel that people from Tohoku have best taught me to face the life.

**So your help is to give voice and coordinate reconstruction efforts from the sociological point of view? Isn't it? How do you value the help that architects are providing in this situation?**

My role is to help local people through the coordination of external aid and reconstruction projects. In our association (RCF), we collect popular requests through weekly meetings. The role of architects in this assembly is vital, since there are no clear leaders who know the joint requests of each population and they are working exhaustively to clearly obtain the messages from citizens.

**What have you observed in society after the earthquake, the tsunami and the 2011 nuclear crisis?**

The people from the north are known for their strength and I think they have seen that there is a possibility to move forward even though it would be very slow. The communities that were previously enclosed are opening very slowly to international aid and this is causing a change in people who know they need to help each other.

**What about the elderly? How does the north of Japan face population growth and desertification of rural poles?** Older people of this region are very solid. We feel there is great sadness but gradually, through sports and activities we are making them see a positive side in the recovery. The question of population growth is a problem for everyone in Japan. They say the government is considering solutions but I do not see it clear.

**How do you value the contribution of young volunteers in Tokyo from 2011 until today?**

Each month, hundreds of volunteers come to stay with the elderly and encourage them and this moral support is the sign that shows that there is a future and hope. The contribution has been exemplary and we are proud of the young Japanese and their initiative. Thanks to them, many of the technological solutions have come to Tohoku, as Internet services, blogs and interactive forums.

**How would you rate the different kinds of help that you have received from the government, the public and private entities?**

The largest contribution is certainly the government assistance that has been set in a longer period. Private aid has acted quickly and in a concentrated and public organization provides human assistance. I would say that private aid has concentrated much on helping the fish trade in the regions of Iwate and Miyagi. For example, a few days ago an anonymous benefactor has donated a significant amount to the fish market in the city of Ishinomaki, Miyagi.

**How do you think about the "Fukushima effect" on the north region?**

It was devastating. The trade and products of Iwate and Miyagi were at first refused even by people in Tokyo. However, all products are checked before entering the market, and if there is any danger of radiation, they are removed and their provenance is traced. We have faced tsunamis and earthquakes before, but this nuclear disaster is a new enemy in Tohoku.

**Have you received visits or aid from international organizations?**

Yes, it seems incredible, but foreigners come to learn about how we have managed this crisis. Many of them left with the idea of having learned a lesson and helped to rebuild the north.

**How do you see the city of the future in Tohoku? Are you ready to assume disasters like the earthquake in eastern Japan? Where do you think Japanese society is driving their energetic expectation and urban planning?**

If we had a tsunami tomorrow, I think the city would be destroyed, but if the people are fully aware and know what to do, I think that many lives would be saved. I think the city of the future should maintain this social consciousness, because we are in a country with dangerous natural forces. My idea of the city consists primarily of fast escape routes, solid architectural barriers and consistent laws coherent with what happened in

Japan in recent years. Of course, that does not depend on me ultimately. With regard to nuclear power, I am not sure. I think humanity should see nuclear power as an intermediate step in the search for fuel. In the future, I hope we can find new energy that does not pollute or harm the earth for future generations.



Mikio Yamaguchi+Mikiko Sugawara, Rikuzentakata pavilion, Iwate





# 焦点 ZOOM

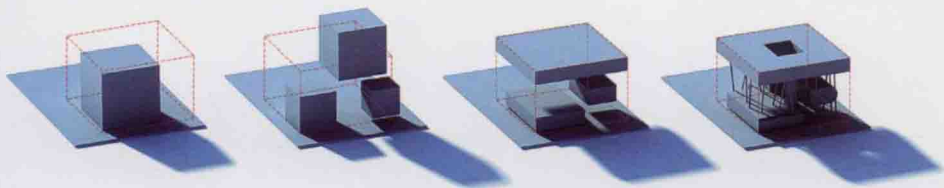


# 规划中的城市

新城中的第一批建筑

## Instant city

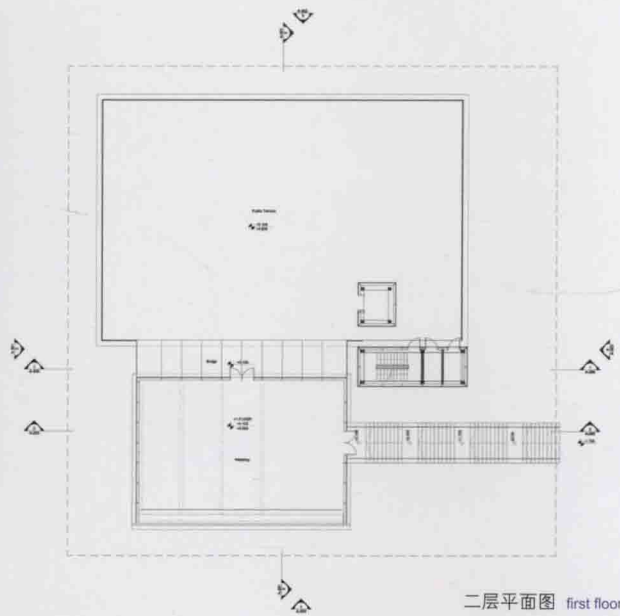
One of the first buildings of the new city



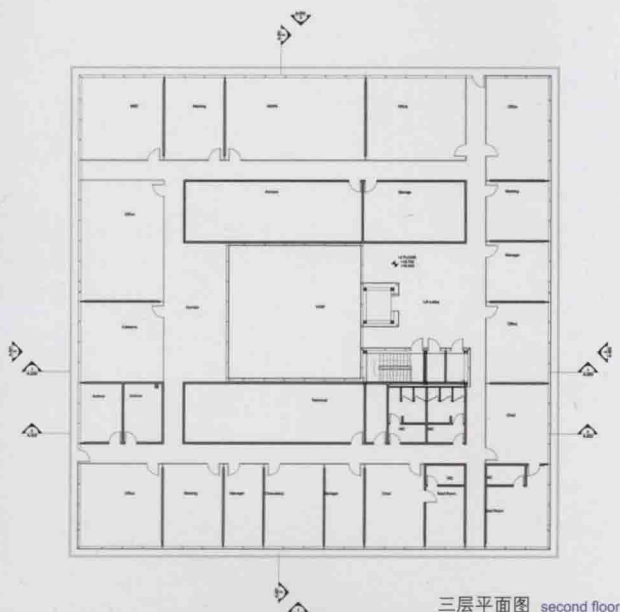
模型组合 model assemblage



底层平面图 ground floor plan



二层平面图 first floor plan



三层平面图 second floor plan





## Architects of Invention

"Lazika Municipality", Lazika, Georgia  
"拉兹卡市政大楼", 拉兹卡, 格鲁吉亚

为应对不断增长的城市人口，格鲁吉亚当局将规划一个新城市。格鲁吉亚总统米哈伊尔·萨卡什维利于2011年底启动了此规划项目，在黑海边缘的沼泽地外延区域建造拉兹卡城。

建筑师事务所已经完成了一栋公共服务大楼的设计，大

Georgia will add a new city to its growing urban population. Georgian president Mikheil Saakashvili launched the plan at the end of 2011 to construct the city of Lazika on a stretch of marshy land at the edge of the Black Sea.

The architects have completed a public services building as a juxtaposition between a building and a sculpture, each vo-

## 采用统一材料建成的雕塑式建筑

## *A building as a sculpture made out of one material*

楼与一栋建筑和一个雕塑并列，每个建筑体块均具有独立功能。

据Architects of Invention事务所的创始人贾帕里泽介绍：“该建筑由一系列悬浮结构组成，在这片沼泽地上为新城搭建了一个宽敞的舞台。当地建筑根据历史习俗采用支柱支撑，为该项目提供了天然的设计案例。”

lume of the building can function separately from the other. "This is a series of floating objects—which should set the stage for this new city on the marshlands. The local architecture was historically stilt-supported, so there is natural precedent here," says Japaridze, founder of Architects of Invention.





# 低影响建筑

## Low impact



24H-Architecture  
"Panyaden School", Chiang Mai, Thailand  
"潘雅顿小学", 清迈, 泰国

潘雅顿小学位于泰国北方的文化核心区域，安静地矗立在一片稻田之间，距离市中心仅15分钟的车程。

从热带植物鹿角蕨的独特形状中获得灵感，这所占地5 000平方米的小学由一系列建筑体块随意组合而成，与优美的自然景观相得益彰。

壁橱和书架全部嵌入围绕洗手间展开的土坯墙内。竹屋

### 一堆巨大的落叶

顶结构的弯曲轮廓仿佛周围起伏的山峦。

整个学校完全采用当地泥土和竹子建造而成。

Situated in the cultural heart of northern Thailand, Panyaden School is peacefully located among rice fields just 15 minutes drive from the city centre.

Inspired by the shape of the tropical platycerium, this 5,000 m<sup>2</sup> primary school consists of an informal arrangement of pavilions as an ode to nature's beauty.

Cupboards and shelves are all integrated in an adobe wall curving around the sanitary block. The curved contours of the bamboo roof structure mirror the mountains at the horizon of

### *A group of enormous fallen leaves*

the site.

The entire school has been built from local earth and local bamboo.

