

MUNICIPAL ARCHITECTURE

政府建筑

刘翰林 编 贺丽 译



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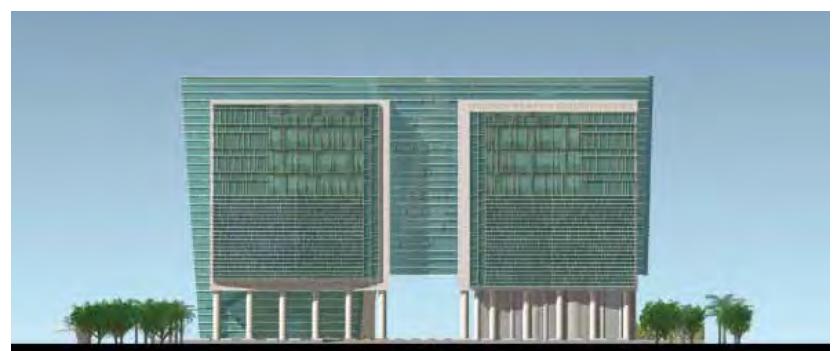
Wilkie D. Ferguson, Jr. United States Federal Courthouse

Completion date: 2007 **Location:** Miami, USA **Designer:** Arquitectonica **Photographer:** Robin Hill, Norman McGrath, J Espana © Arquitectonica **Site area:** 26,305sqm **Total building area:** 53,678sqm
Award name: 2007 AIA Academy of Architecture for Justice, Certificates of Citation

完成时间：2007年 项目地点：美国，迈阿密 设计师：Arquitectonica 设计工作室 摄影师：罗宾·希尔，诺曼·麦格拉思，J.埃斯帕纳/Arquitectonica 设计工作室 总面积：26,305平方米 总建筑面积：53,678平方米 获奖名称：2007年美国建筑师协会司法建筑学会认证



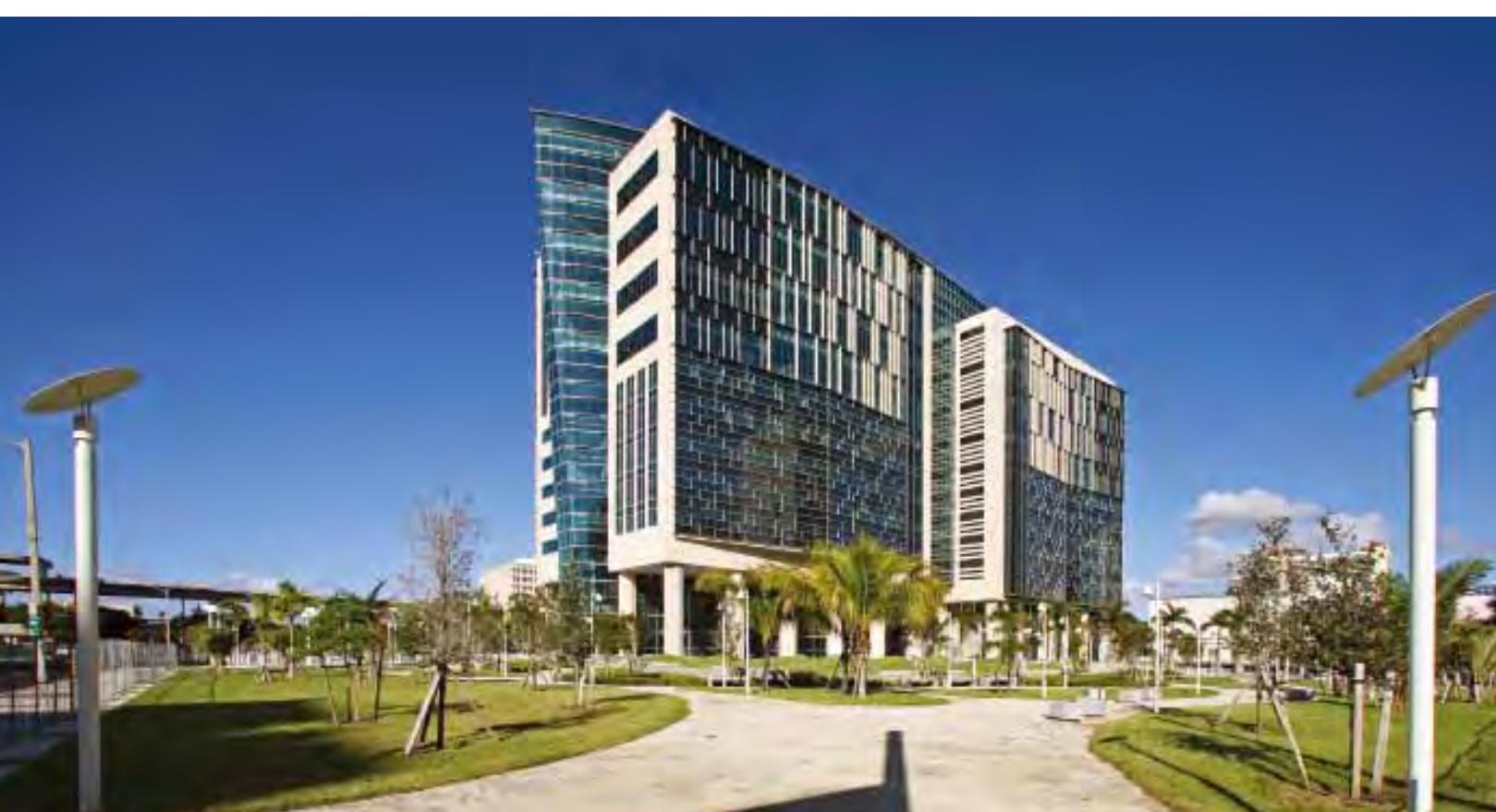
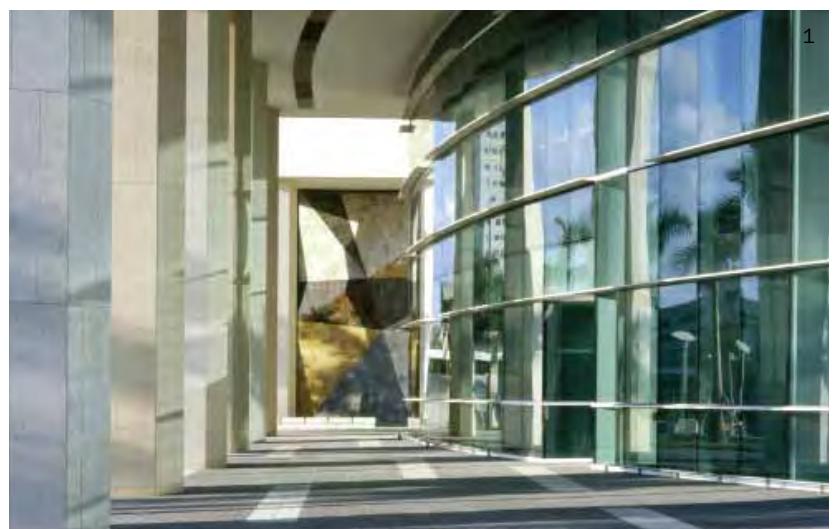
South Elevation
建筑南立面



East Elevation
建筑东立面

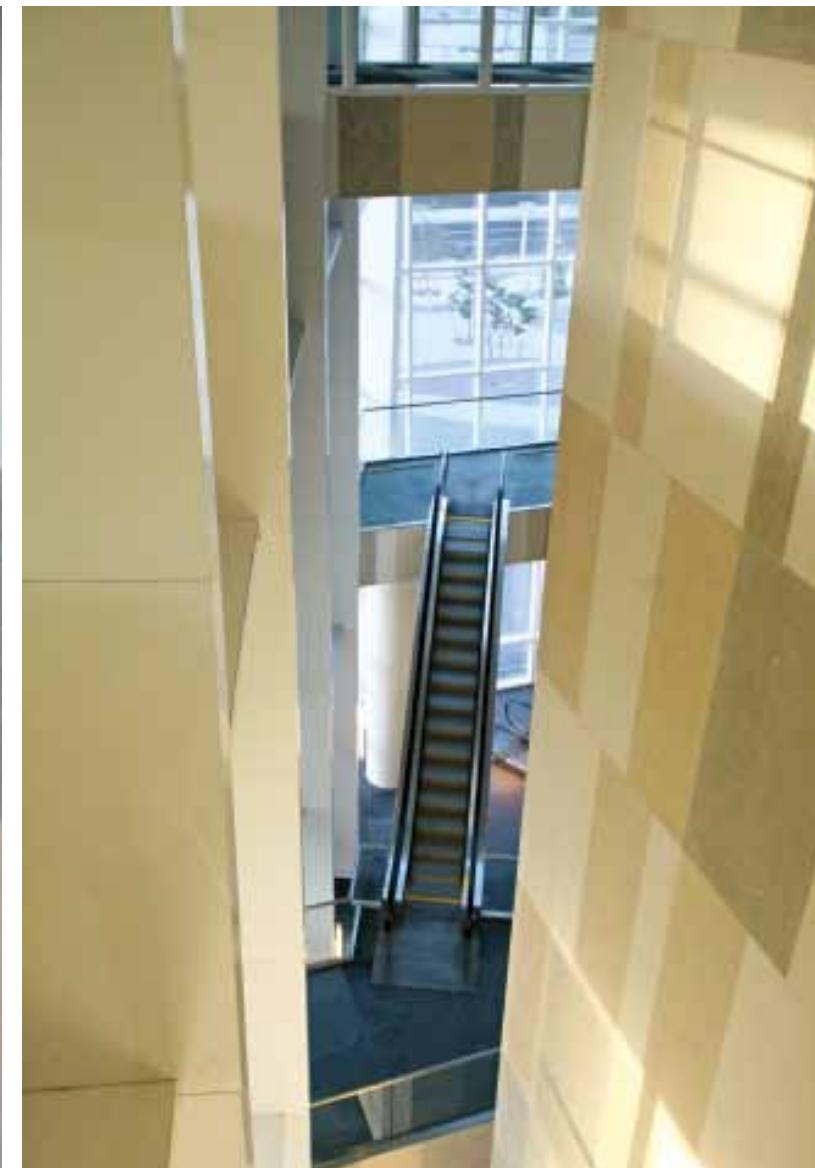
1. The three-colour stone colonnade
2. Pathways between the towers
3. The primary material for the north and the south façade of the tower is the same precast stone used to frame the curtain wall
4. The landscape surrounding the building

1. 三色石柱廊
2. 两个塔楼之间的通道
3. 塔楼北部和南部立面主要以人造石材为原料，与幕墙的构建材料一致
4. 建筑物周围的景观





1



2



4



3

该建筑坐落在由第四林荫大道形成的轴线的末端。然而，由于中庭的核心部分高于广场20多米，因此，无论从物理角度还是视觉层面来看，该轴线一直贯穿整个建筑。这一设计方案主要包括以原法院为基础的司法园区、法院配楼、劳伦斯国王大楼以及联邦监狱。

该项目的平面设计是在空间的每个楼层设置4个审判庭。两栋塔楼相对而建，经由一个开阔的流通大厅完美结合在一起，各楼层之间交汇贯通直至顶层，戏剧化的贯穿建筑的整个高度。一个美妙的圆锥形玻璃中庭巧妙地将各楼层之间自然衔接，并在穿透大厅的同时，随着体量的递减而最终在建筑的顶端构造出一个天窗。

该项目的总体规划是划分成两个截然不同的区域。第一个区域位于街面层，由密集种植本土植被以及点缀其间的座位和步行小径构成，专为当地的艺术展览会以及营销活动而设计。第二个区域是草坪区。这一区域约高于人行道1米左右，在建筑的周围形成了一个天然而安全的绿化带。建筑基底的墙壁上均设有座位。草坪地区的两个东象限地区被指定为艺术家玛雅·林开发的陶制设施“鼓翼”的专属地区。柱身主要由三种色调的预制铺路材料构成，与建筑的预制混凝土板相得益彰。

建筑由三个独立的因素构成：相对而建的两座大楼以及横跨两座大楼的玻璃“水晶体”。

两座大楼立面的东侧和西侧幕墙是建筑内部功能区的一个设计蓝图。水平和垂直遮阳篷交替变化的节奏、深度与色调完美地勾勒出大楼内部主要办公区、流通区、密室以及审判室的分布。

大楼北部和南部的立面采用坚固的预制混凝土结构，其中设有开窗，在有效强化外围结构的稳定性的同时，在东部和西部的立面上构建出不对称结构。

大楼的四个立面均设有引导标示。设于一楼的标识，向行人表达了热情的问候；而设于顶层的标示则作为一个横幅广告，专为开车的人士而设计。建筑的外观强调透明度和开放性，完美地彰显出法庭的公正严明，同时强调法律面前人人平等。

一个里程碑式的三色石柱廊令人自然联想起传统的法院建筑，并作为南部大楼的标志所在。位于北部的大楼坐落在车库之上，外部覆以石柱，坐落在不规则的区间和金属格栅之中。水晶幕墙横跨两座大楼，位于其中的一个中庭贯穿建筑的每一个楼层。

1,2. The main lobby and the elevator core are clad in a three-colour natural limestone
3. The glass crystal that spans between the opposing two towers
4. Far view of the corridor

1,2. 大堂与电梯井区均覆以三色天然石灰岩
3. “水晶体” 横跨两座相对而建的塔楼
4. 走廊远景

- 1 Court Room
- 2 Library
- 3 Main Lobby
- 4 Parking

- 1. 法庭
- 2. 图书馆
- 3. 大厅
- 4. 停车区



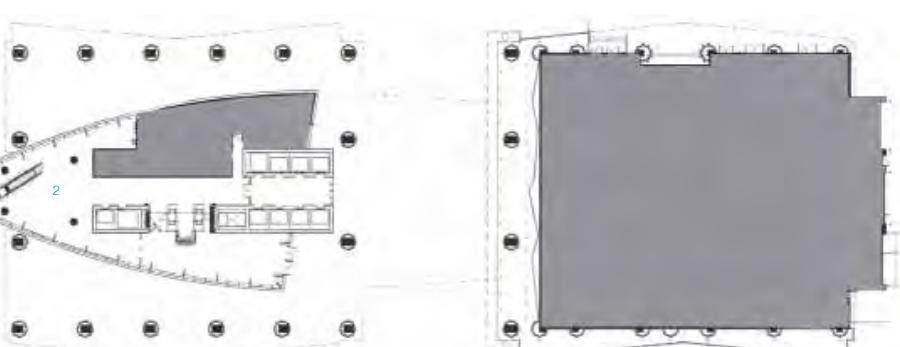


1. All millwork for the courtrooms are veneers of three different species of wood. Wood pew seating matches the walnut millwork
2. The ceiling is painted drywall in a custom designed "origami" shape

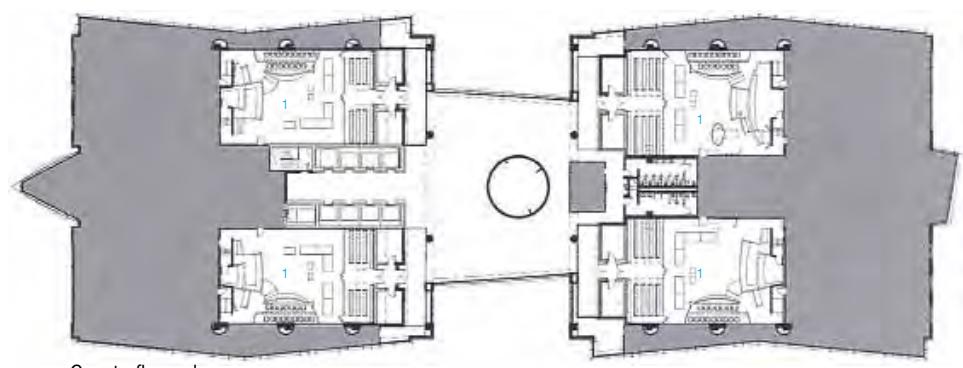
1. 所有审判室的木质建筑材料均系三种不同类型的薄木板。木质长凳与胡桃木材料相得益彰
2. 石膏天花板被精心设计成“手工折纸”的形状



1. Court Room
2. Main Lobby
1. 法庭
2. 大厅



Ground floor plan
一层平面图



Courts floor plan
法庭平面图



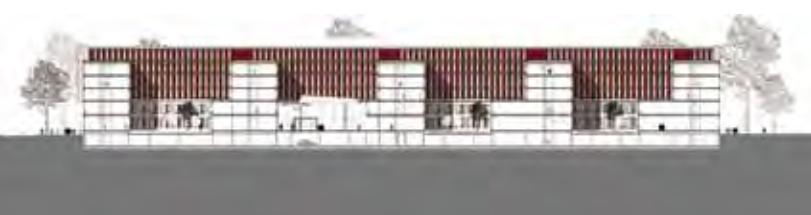
Site Plan
总平面图

司法与行政管理中心

Justice and Administration Centre

Completion date: 2010 **Location:** Wiesbaden, Germany **Designer:** KSP Jürgen Engel Architekten GmbH **Photographer:** Jean-Luc Valentin **Site area:** 65,405 sqm

完成时间：2010年 项目地点：德国，威斯巴登 设计师：KSP尤根·恩格尔建筑师事务所 摄影师：珍·卢克·瓦伦汀
总面积：65,405 平方米



The ensemble on Mainzer Strasse is an important element in the restructuring of the heterogeneous urban planning to the south east of Wiesbaden Station. It comprises two buildings standing parallel to one another: the Justice and the Administration Centre.

The two main buildings are each divided up into one long block five and six storeys high, and on the courtyard side, into five elements at right angles. These border a green corridor that runs along the new ensemble from north to south, serving as a public area. The public has access to the Justice and Administration Centres both from the green corridor and from the street. Tall end carcasses border the main plaza in the quarter, accentuating the entrance on the courtyard side.

The Justice and Administration Centres follows a uniform system in terms of structure, whereas the individual façades feature different detailed designs: the long façades are structured by breaks, recesses and passageways. The upper storeys boast white plastering and, with different-colour window elements on the courtyard side, form a contrast to the anthracite of the plastered and natural stone façades of the three and five-storey blocks at right angles. Together with the public green corridor, this makes for a highly diverse appearance, creating an ensemble that is visitor and user-friendly.

The justice building houses all the courts domiciled in Wiesbaden and the state public prosecutor's offices. The administration building assembles in one location some 600 workplaces that were previously scattered over different locations throughout the city. All those facilities involving dealings with the public are located on the lower floors. With several seats outside, the cafeteria is a place for communication and enlivens the main plaza.

坐落在美因茨大街上的建筑物是对威斯巴登车站东南部地区不均匀的城市规划进行调整的重要因素之一。该建筑物由两个平行而立的体量构成，这就是新近落成的司法与行政管理中心大楼。

这两个主要的建筑分别为五层和六层，而在天井的一侧，这两个建筑则形成了五个直角形状的体量。这五个体量的边界是一条绿色通道，沿着新建筑从北向南延伸，从而形成了一个公共区域。这一公共区域分别经由绿色通道和街面与司法和行政管理中心完美衔接。相对较高的部分，其终端与这一地区的主要广场相接壤，从而突出了天井一侧的入口所在位置。

司法与行政管理中心在结构的设计上遵循了统一的原则，而不同的细节设计赋予了个性化的立面效果；狭长的立面由断层、凹槽和通道构成。建筑的上层以白色灰泥墙面为主，而天井一侧的立面则运用了五彩斑斓的开窗，从而与直角形状的三层和五层建筑的灰泥墙和天然石材立面形成鲜明的视觉对比。这些巧妙的设计加上公共绿化通道的点缀，完美地打造了一个多样化的建筑外观，带给人以自然、亲切之感。

司法大楼内囊括了威斯巴登市所有的法院以及国家检查官办公室。行政管理大楼将之前分散在该城市不同地点的600多个办公场所进行整合。所有与公众接待事宜有关的设施全部设置在较低的楼层。此外，建筑的外部还精心地布置了座椅，温馨的自助餐厅在为公众提供交流空间的同时，也为整个广场增添了无限活力气息。

1. The main plaza accentuating the entrance on the courtyard side

2. The long façades are structured by breaks, recesses and passageways

3. The two main buildings are each divided up into one long block five and six storeys high

1. 主体广场突出了天井一侧入口的所在位置

2. 狹长的立面由断层、凹槽和通道构成

3. 这两个主体建筑的楼高分别为五层和六层，呈狭长状



2



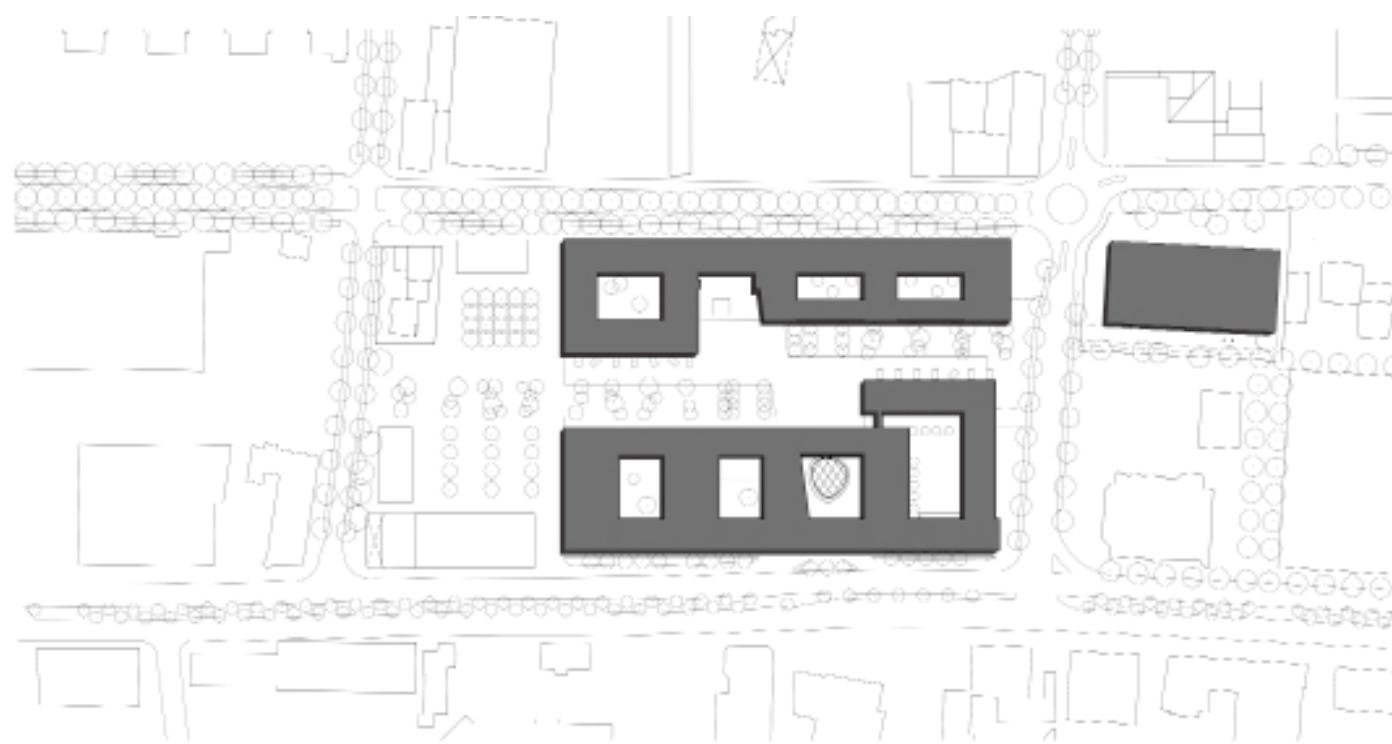
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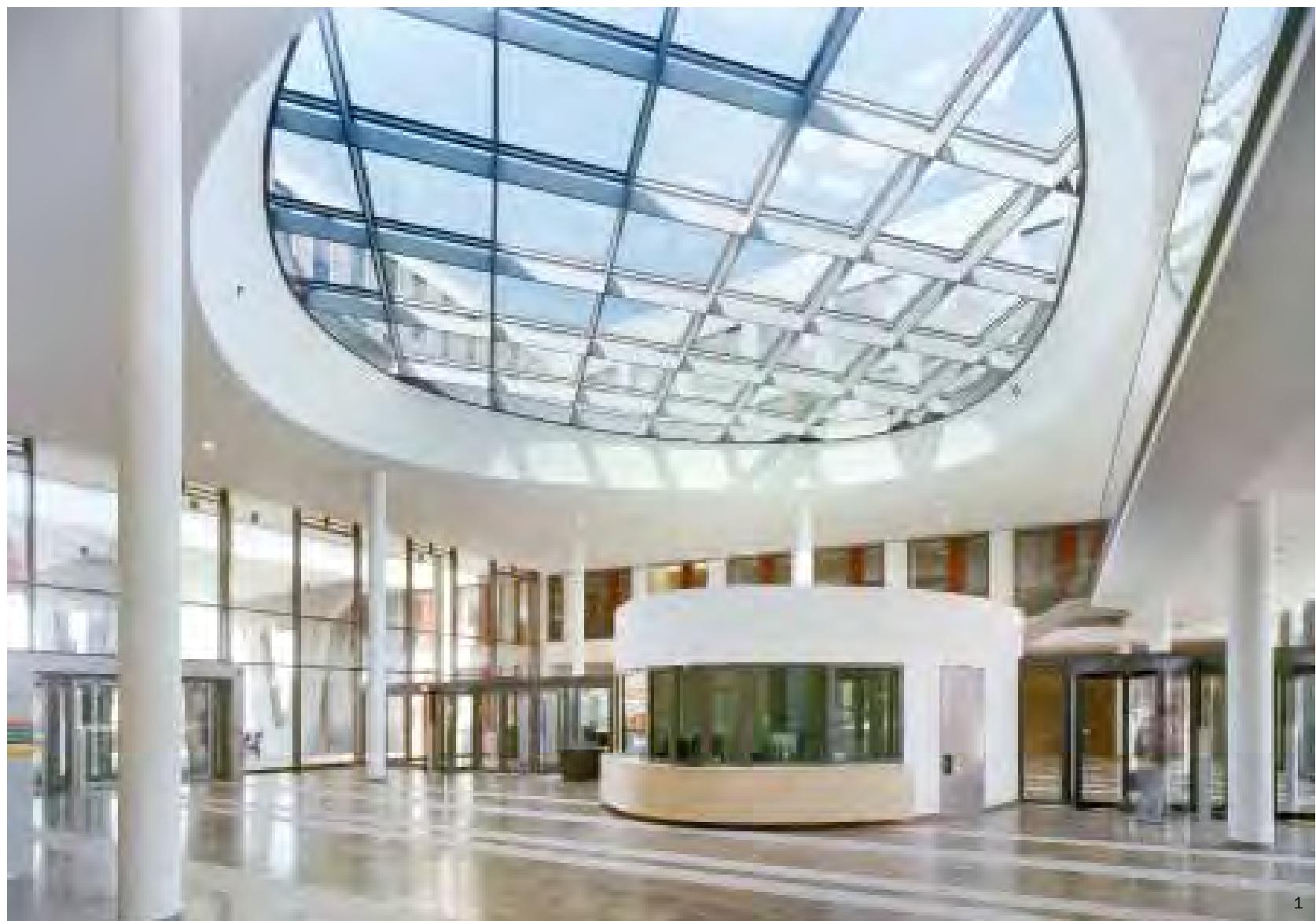


1, 2. The upper storeys boast white plastering and, with different-color window elements on the courtyard side, form a contrast to the anthracite of the plastered and natural stone façades of the three and five-storey blocks at right angles



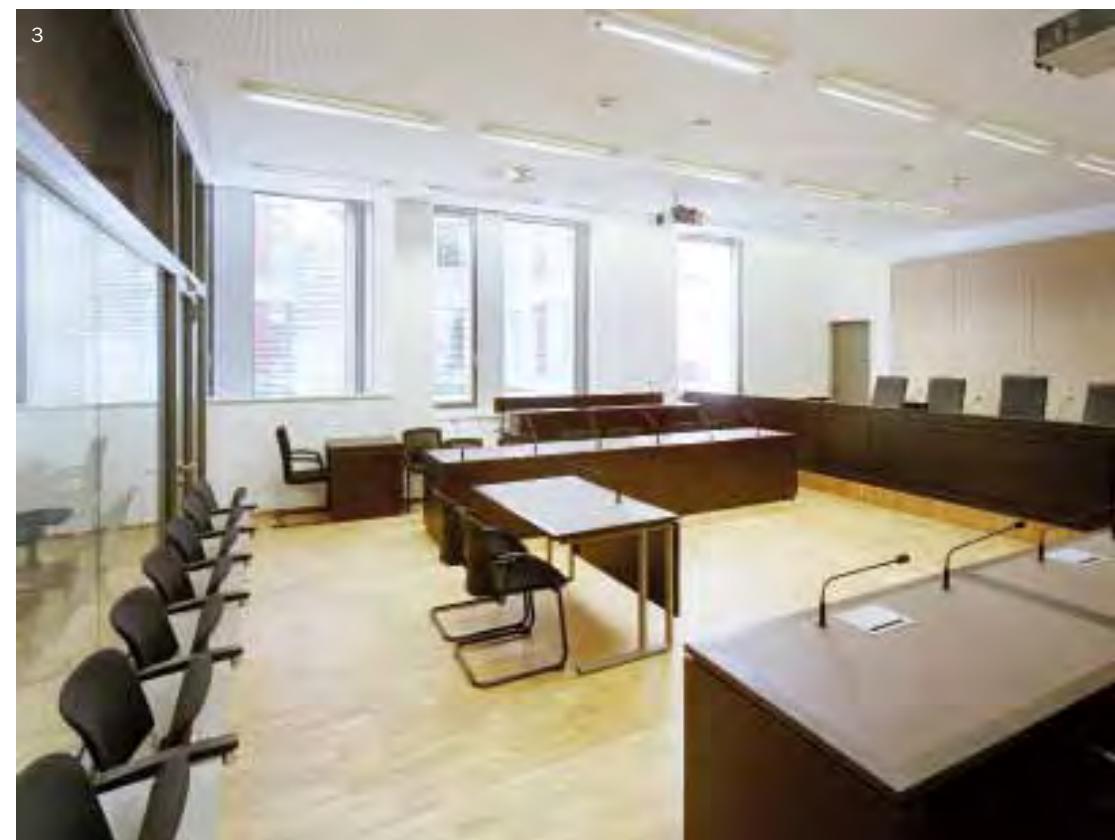
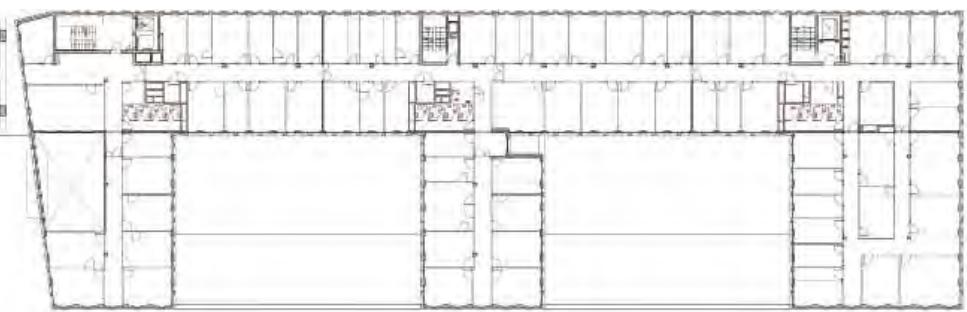
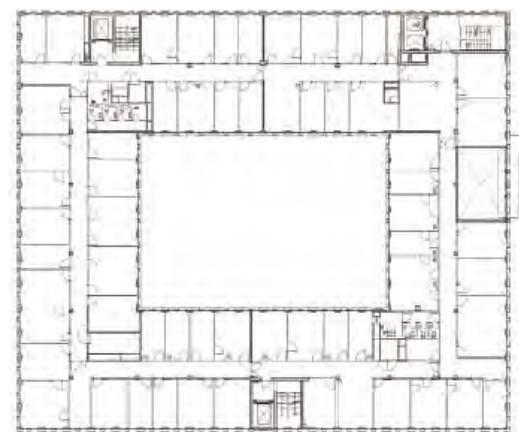
1, 2. 建筑的上层以白色灰泥墙面为主，而天井一侧的立面则运用了五彩斑斓的开窗，从而与直角形状的三层和五层建筑的灰泥墙和天然石材立面形成鲜明的视觉对比。





1. A unique skylight allows daylight to filter through the entrance hall
2, 3. The predominant use of white enhances the light and airy feeling of the courtyards.

1. 独特的天窗设计，使入口大厅充分接受自然光线
2、3. 白色调的大面积运用有效地强化了庭院的明亮与通透之感



Ground floor plan
1. Entrance
2. Security centre
3. Training area
4. Public areas for the regional court
5. Court cash
6. Public areas for the local court

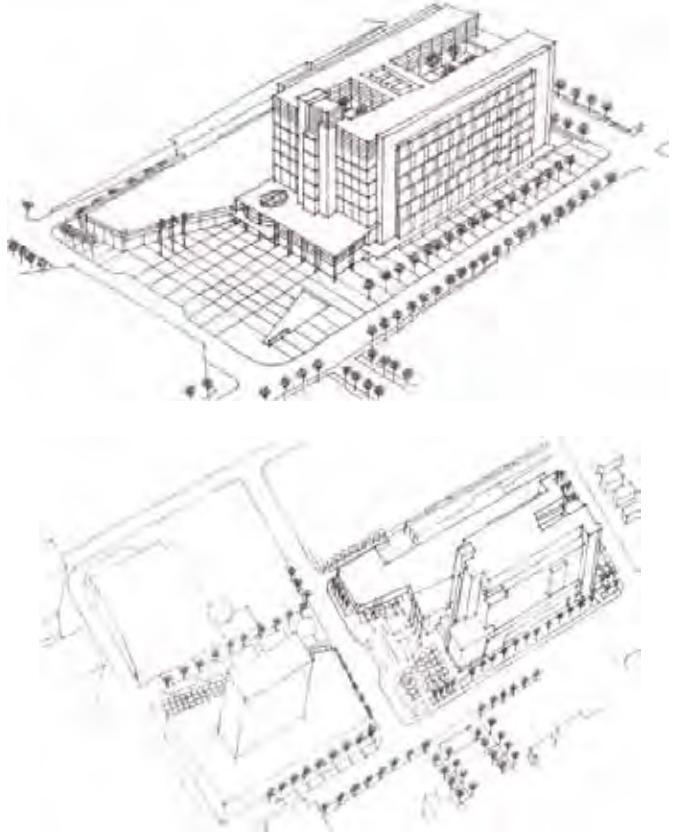
一层平面图
1. 入口
2. 安全中心
3. 培训中心
4. 州立法院公共区
5. 法院收款处
6. 地方法院公共区

达勒姆联合法院

Durham Consolidated Courthouse

Completion date: 2010 **Location:** Oshawa, Ontario, Canada **Designer:** WZMH Architects **Photographer:** Shai Gil **Total building area:** 41,957 sqm

完成时间:2010年 项目地点:加拿大, 奥沙华 设计师:WZMH建筑师事务所 摄影师:赛吉尔 总建筑面积: 41,957 平方米



1. Main entrance
 2. Details of the side building
 3. The front elevation of the courthouse is highly transparent, using clear glass with a rich mosaic of white ceramic frit glass panels
 4. Side view and illumination effect
 5. Night view of the main entrance
 1. 主入口
 2. 建筑侧面细节
 3. 建筑正立面，以透明玻璃和白色的陶瓷板为主要装饰材料
 4. 侧视图及照明效果
 5. 正门处夜景

With its richly patterned cladding of spandrel, clear glass and carefully scaled massing, the Durham Consolidated Courthouse, completed in January 2010, makes a significant contribution to the emerging urban framework of downtown Oshawa. Its bold, modern vocabulary emphasizes transparency and openness both for users and passersby.

A large outdoor public space, Courthouse Square, is the forecourt to the building entrance. The scale of the main entrance pavilion on the square establishes a sense of dignity, appropriate for the front door of a courthouse. Providing badly needed space for the Province's judicial system, this six-storey, 40,000 metres structure houses 33 courtrooms, associated support space and prisoner-holding facilities. For planning efficiency, high-volume functions are located at or close to grade. The public circulation system is highly legible for first time users.

Exhibiting a new typology for a typical courtroom floor, the design has a “back to back” arrangement of courtrooms that results in short walking distances for judges and staff. For participants in court proceedings, the availability of natural light and outdoor views in the courtroom waiting areas will provide some stress relief.

The courthouse represents a physical embodiment of our justice system interpreted in a modernist language. Solid building elements serve to express the stability and permanence of the courts. Welcoming to the public, the courthouse elevations are highly transparent, using clear glass with a rich mosaic of white ceramic frit glass panels. The scale of the main entrance pavilion creates a formality and sense of dignity, appropriate for the front door of a courthouse.

The project is the first LEED NC Gold Provincial Government Building to be completed. It has a compact plan that minimises the exterior envelope, contributing to an overall building energy consumption that is 42 per cent less than the Model National Energy Code for Buildings (MNECB).

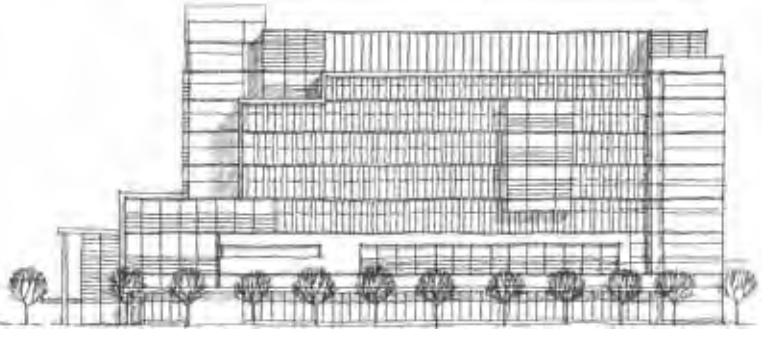
This is the first project to be delivered using the Province of Ontario's Alternative Financing and Procurement framework and is a good example of how design excellence can be achieved by utilising private financing.

The courthouse is setback from Carriage Works Road to create a Courthouse Square of significant size that acts as a formal forecourt for the building. Providing over one acre of new landscaped open space, the project gives the City a significant new public amenity. The single public building entry is centrally located on the Square. The building mass parallels the street grid. Building setbacks serve to mediate between the surrounding properties and the large mass of the proposed building: a continuous 10metres high street wall creates a strong urban edge and pedestrian scale along Bond Street compatible with the existing adjacent low structures; above the second floor the building steps back. On the west, the main building core is raised to create a visual terminus, looking east from the proposed linear park. At the southeast corner of the site, a column of glass that is illuminated at night creates a strong gateway to downtown Oshawa.





Courthouse Street Elevation
法院临街立面



Bond Street Elevation
邦德大街沿线立面



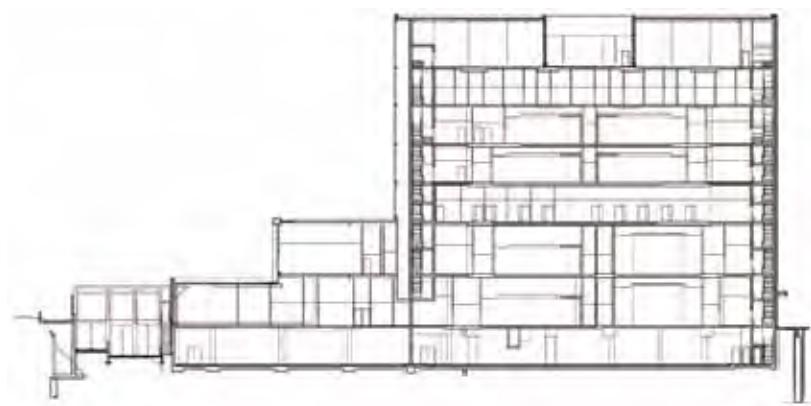
South Elevation
建筑南立面



West Elevation
建筑西立面



East-West Section
建筑的东西向剖面图



North-South Section
建筑的南北向剖面图

凭借图案丰富的上下层窗体、洁净剔透的玻璃以及细致的总体布局，这个于2010年1月完工的达勒姆联合法院为加拿大安大略省奥沙华商务中心区的城市框架构造做出了巨大的贡献。该建筑运用大胆、现代的设计语言突出了对用户和行人的透明性和开放性的原则。

法院广场，作为一个大型室外公共空间，是通往建筑入口的前院。建于广场之上的大规模入口亭自然地传递出庄严、肃穆之感，与法院的环境氛围相得益彰。

该建筑共六层，占地40,000平方米，囊括了安大略省所有的司法系统，包括33间审判室以及相关的辅助空间和拘留室。考虑到空间布局的有效性，这一高层多功能空间按照等级进行规划。公共流通系统尤其有利于首次用户的理解和使用。

同时，该建筑也展现了一个典型审判室楼层的全新布局类型，“背靠背”的布局理念大大缩短了法官和员工的步行距离。此外，沐浴在阳光下的法庭等候区和户外美景能够轻松为法庭诉讼的参与者减压。

达勒姆联合法院运用一个现代语言对我们的司法系统进行具体化的展现。刚性建筑元素表达了法院的稳固和永恒。法院的立面采用高度透明化设计，运用剔透的玻璃，并搭配白色陶瓷釉料玻璃嵌板，彰显出为民众服务的高度责任感。建于广场之上的大规模入口亭也向公众传达出庄严、郑重之感，尤其适用于法院的正门。

该项目是首个获得美国绿建筑协会授予的LEED.NC黄金认证的省级政府大楼。该建筑凭借紧凑的规划，使建筑的围护结构最小化，使整体建筑资源的消耗低于国家现行建筑节能设计标准的42%。

此外，该建筑也是首个利用安大略省选择性融资和采购框架项目，并为以后的利用私人融资手段打造杰出设计而树立了良好的典范。

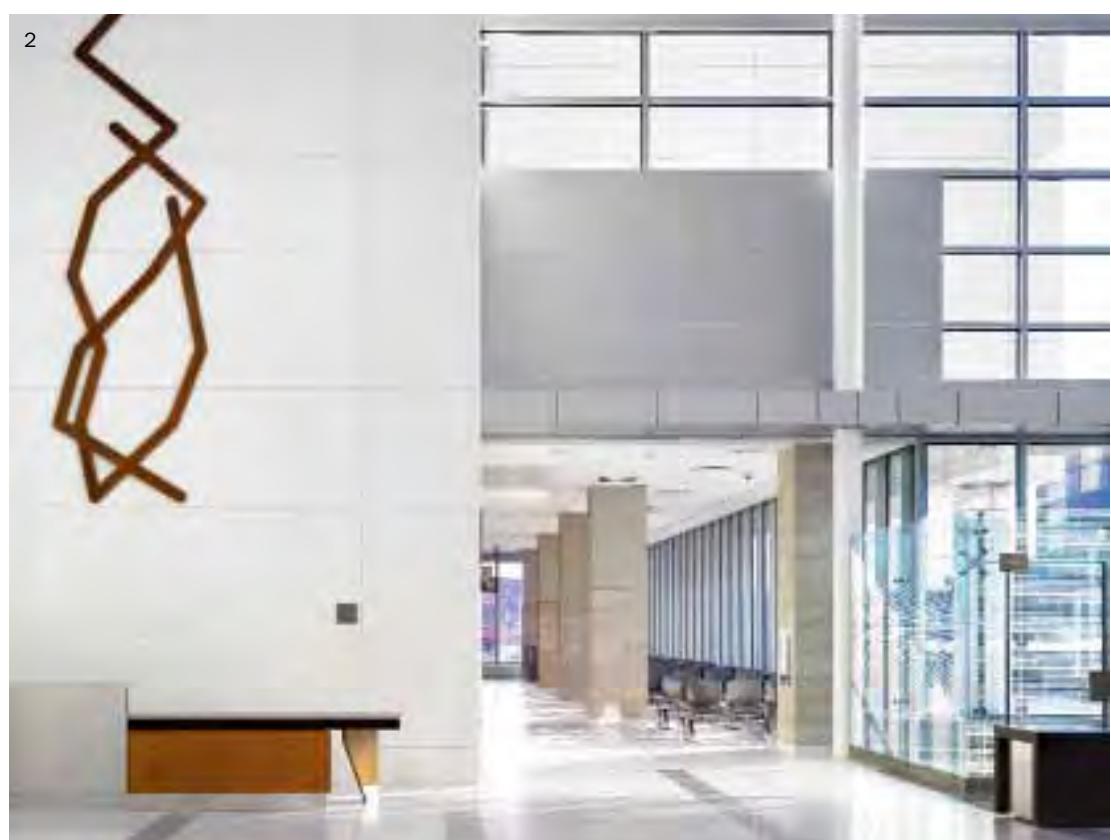
坐落在Carriage Works路上的达勒姆联合法院，外墙缩小后形成的法院广场扮演了该建筑的前院角色。4,047平方米的新开发式景观空间为整个城市营造了一个崭新的公共区域。独立的公共建筑入口坐落在这一广场的中央。建筑的总体体量与街道平行。建筑的缩进（二层以上进行缩进）有效地调节了周围设施和大型拟规划建筑（一个连续的10米高街墙在邦德大街沿线建立起一个强大的城市边沿和步行街道，并与原有的临近低矮建筑建立起和谐的联系）之间的视觉平衡。在西侧，主建筑的核心被抬高之后形成了一个视觉界标，俯视东侧的拟建带状公园。在建筑的东南角，在夜色中闪烁的玻璃柱为奥沙华商业区打造了一个醒目、耀眼的通道。



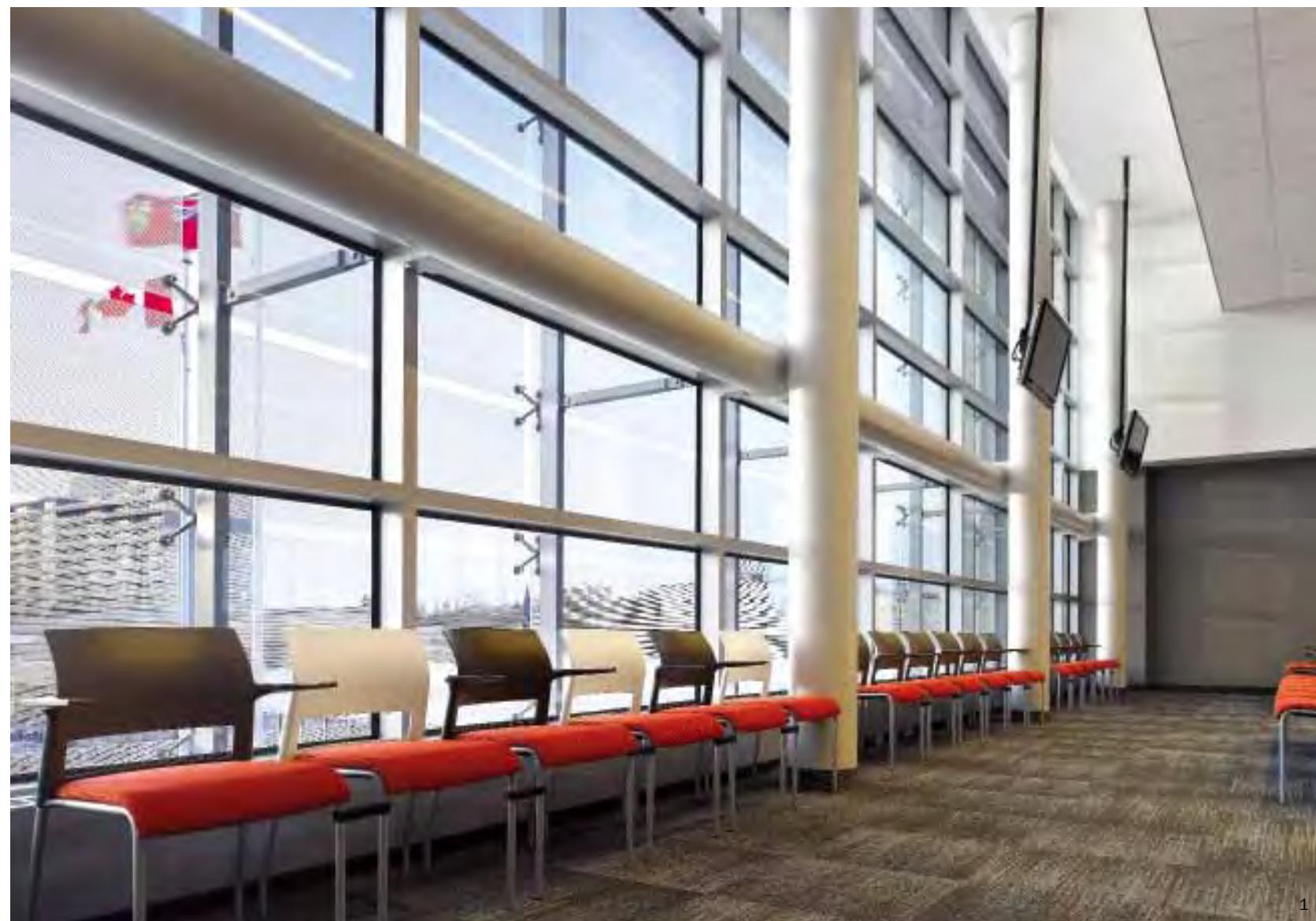
1

1. The open main entrance hall gives a sense of dignity
2. Reception area and far view of the lounge

1. 宽敞的主要入口大厅尽显庄严感
2. 接待处及休息区远景



2

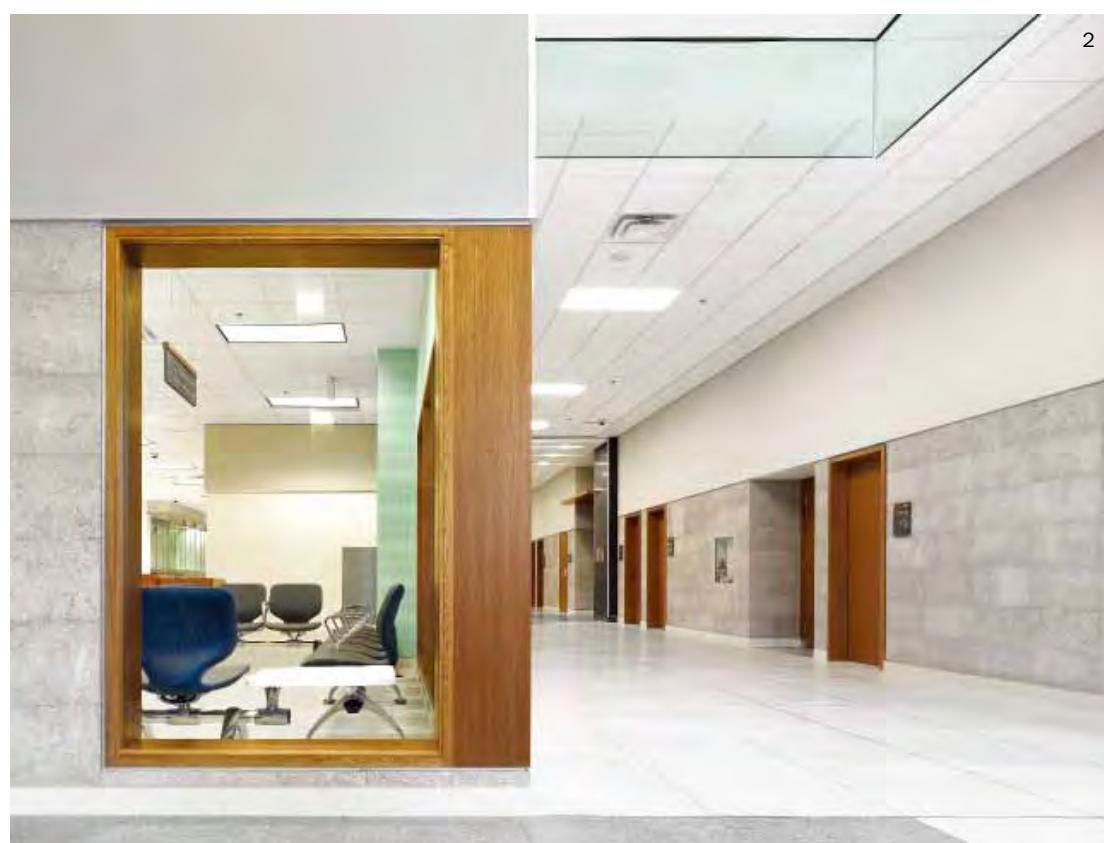


1. Waiting area
2. Corridor
3. Court

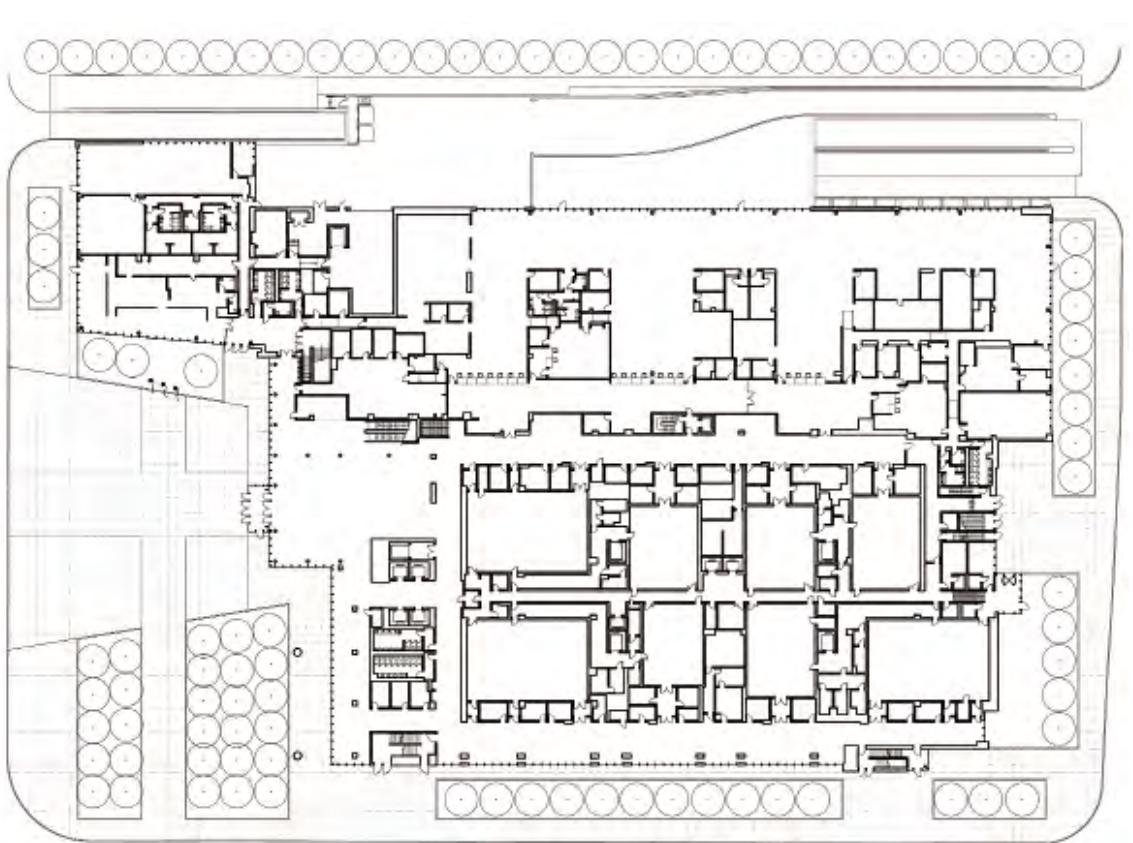
1. 等候区
2. 走廊
3. 法庭



3



2

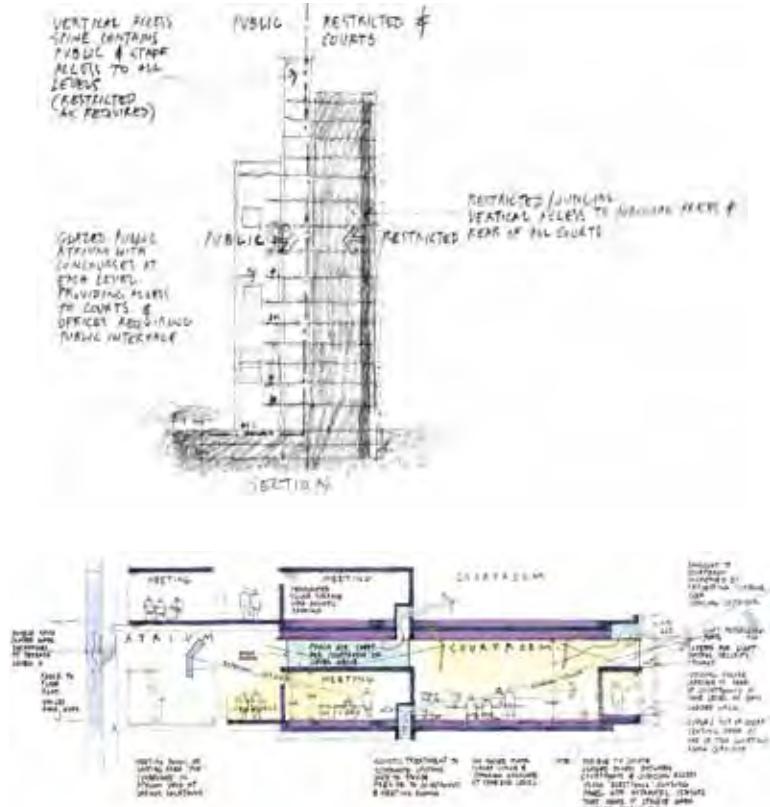


曼彻斯特民事法庭

Manchester Civil Justice Centre

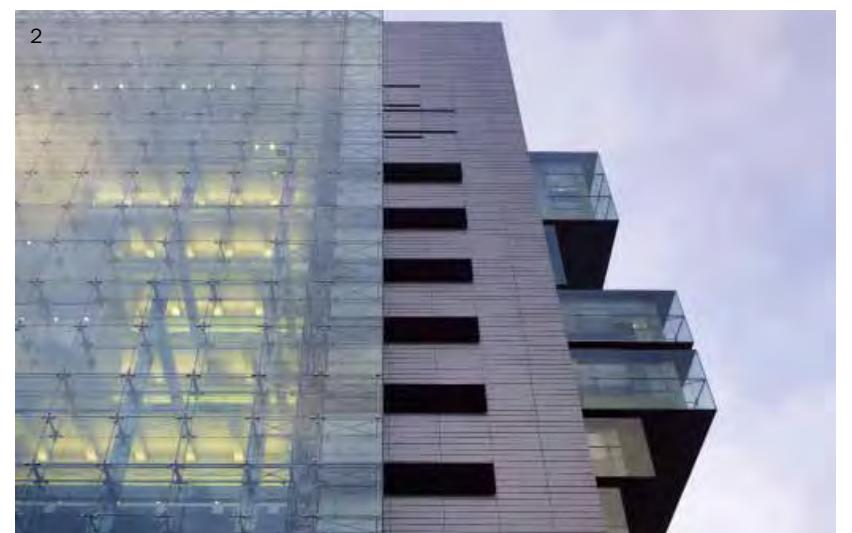
Completion date: 2007 **Location:** Manchester, UK **Designer:** Denton Corker Marshall **Photographer:** Tim Griffith, Daniel Hopkinson **Building area:** 34,000sqm **Award name:** 2008 RIBA National Award / 2008 RIBA National English Partnerships Sustainability Award / 2007 RAIA Jorn Utzon Award for Most Outstanding Work of International Architecture

完成时间：2007年 项目地点：英国，曼彻斯特 设计师：丹顿·考克·马歇尔 摄影师：蒂姆·格里菲、丹尼尔·霍普金森 总建筑面积：34,000平方米 获奖名称：2008年英国皇家建筑师协会金奖；2008年英国皇家建筑师协会国家英语合作伙伴关系可持续性设计奖；2007年澳大利亚皇家建筑师学会最杰出的国际建筑设计奖



1. The perforated wall acts as an environmental veil over the glass-clad courts
2. A clear-glazed window wall encloses the atrium, expressing transparency and increasing natural daylight to the interiors
3. At the north and south ends, court rooms project out over the main building frame

1. 穿孔墙为通透的玻璃法院建筑提供了一层有效的环境保护
2. 一个通透的玻璃幕墙将中庭进行完美地围合，给人以通透之感，并将更多的自然光线引入到室内
3. 在建筑的南北两端，法庭延伸至主体建筑框架之外



The Manchester Civil Justice Centre is the biggest court complex to be in the UK since the Royal Courts of Justice. It houses 47 courtrooms and 75 consultation rooms, in addition to office and support space. Sustainability has been a major consideration from initial concept, with natural ventilation to all areas contributing to its BREEAM rating of 'Excellent'.

The working courts and offices establish the substantive form of the building. They are expressed as long rectilinear forms, articulated at each floor level, and projecting at each end of the building as a varied composition of solid and void. Viewed in side elevation, these elements collectively establish a dynamic and distinctive building profile; in end elevation, they form a powerful sculptural interplay of light and shade, depth and complexity. The architectural implication is that the courts are not forbidden or concealed, but open and accessible.

The public domain is a glazed multi-level atrium with concourses serving all court levels and publicly accessed office areas. It is punctuated by meeting rooms and waiting areas, forming a complex of spaces within the void. From within this space it is possible to not only clearly comprehend the arrangement of the building, but also to relate outwards to the life of Manchester itself: a sense of expansiveness and connection, rather than enclosure and containment.

A filtering screen partially overlays the long rectangular forms of the courts. The screen is a veil, revealing and concealing the functions behind it. It provides degrees of visual privacy, security, solar screening, contained views, ventilation and daylight penetration into the building. The complex and varied composition of pattern, colour, texture and light and shade constantly varies depending on sun angle and weather conditions. This filtering veil presents a legible image that symbolises the complexity and intricacy of the law, yet reinforces completeness and consistency.

The judicial interface is seen as the principal city scale signal of the Civil Justice Centre. The eastern façade is a memorable 'sign' that clearly establishes this as the courts building and unlike any other building in the city.

英国曼彻斯特民事法庭是自英国皇家司法法院以来最大的民事司法法院。该建筑内共设有47个法庭、75个会议室，此外还包括办公室和辅助空间。该中心采用了先进的节能设计措施，以可持续性作为设计的核心理念，良好的自然通风系统，使之成为可持续设计的标杆，并获得了英国建筑环保评估体系认可的优秀等级评估认定。

法庭和办公空间确立了整个建筑的形态。每一层的法庭和办公室均采用长立方体结构，末端部分的进退不同，打造变幻多端的视觉效果，并在立面上构造出活跃和独特的形象，形成有光影、有空间感的复杂的有力雕塑般形象。这一建筑形象向公众完美地彰显出法院不是“隐蔽”和“禁止入内”的，而是开放的、充满亲和力的。

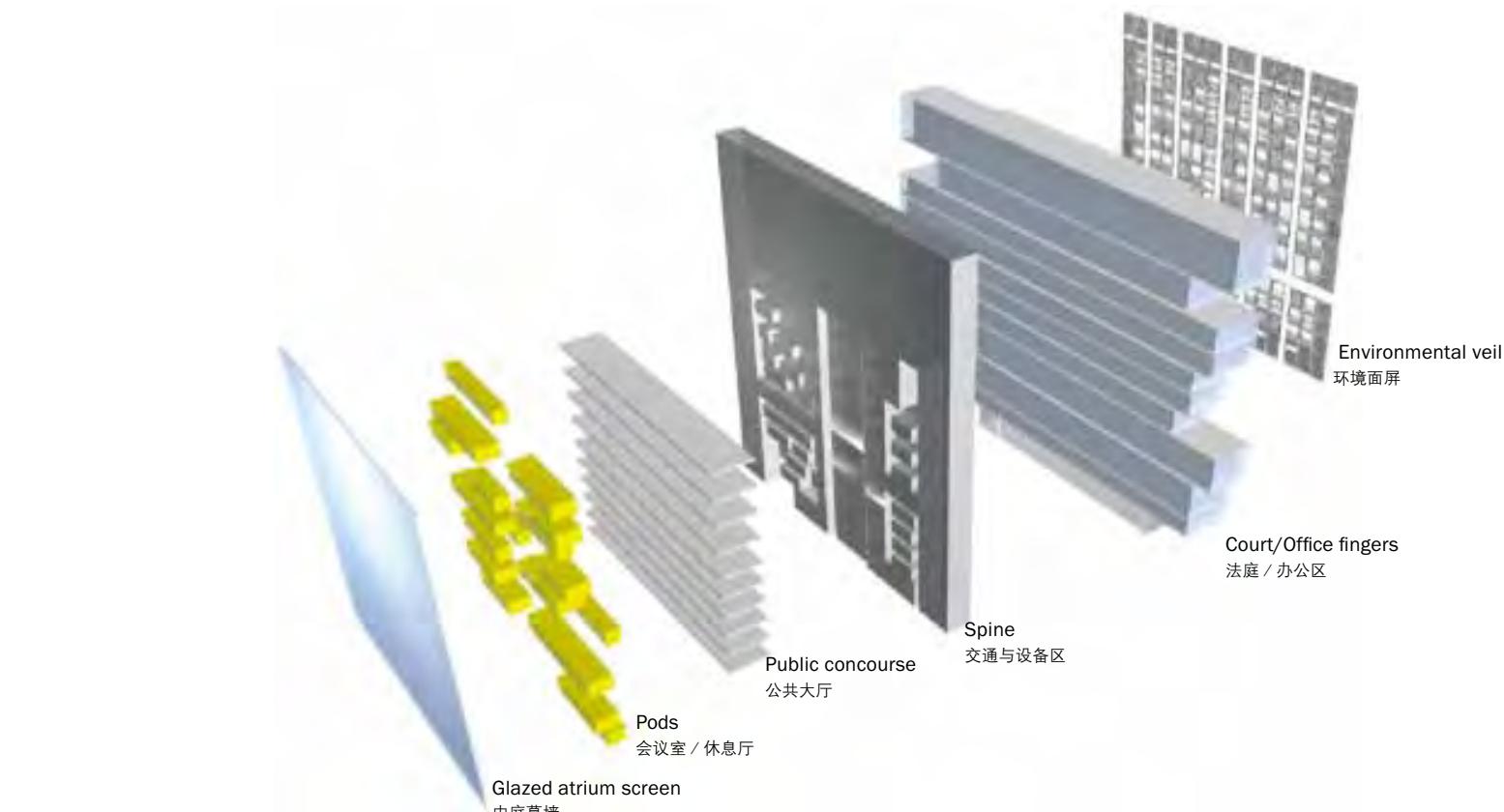
公共领域是一个晶莹剔透的带有中央广场的多层次中庭，与法院所有的楼层和公共办公区相通。穿插其间的会议室和等候区则形成了一个综合型空间。站在此处，不仅能够将整个建筑的布局一目了然，而且能够将建筑与曼彻斯特的城市生活完美联系起来，海纳百川、放眼世界，而不是闭门造车、裹足不前。

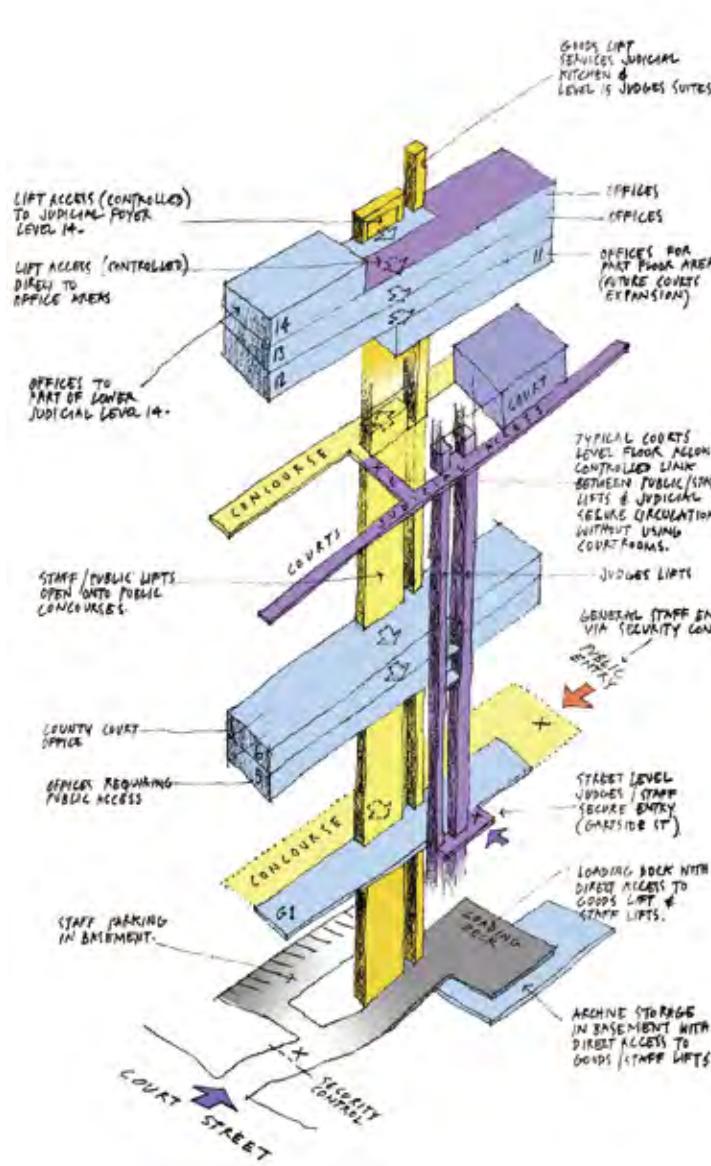
一个精致的滤光屏将司法中心的长方体外观部分进行了覆盖。该滤光屏犹如一个面纱，兼具展示与遮蔽的双重功能，其不仅能够营造出私密、安全的视觉效果，同时能够有效地对强光进行过滤，并自然地将室外风景引入室内，加强室内通风和采光。建筑的图案、色彩、纹理以及光影变幻效果随着太阳照射角度和天气状况的变化而变换。这一独特的过滤“面纱”既象征着法律的博大与精深，同时也有助于强化建筑元素的统一性和协调性。

庄重、肃穆的民事法庭被视为曼彻斯特城市的重要地标，东部立面是使该建筑与城市其他建筑物鲜明区分开来的显著“标记”。



3



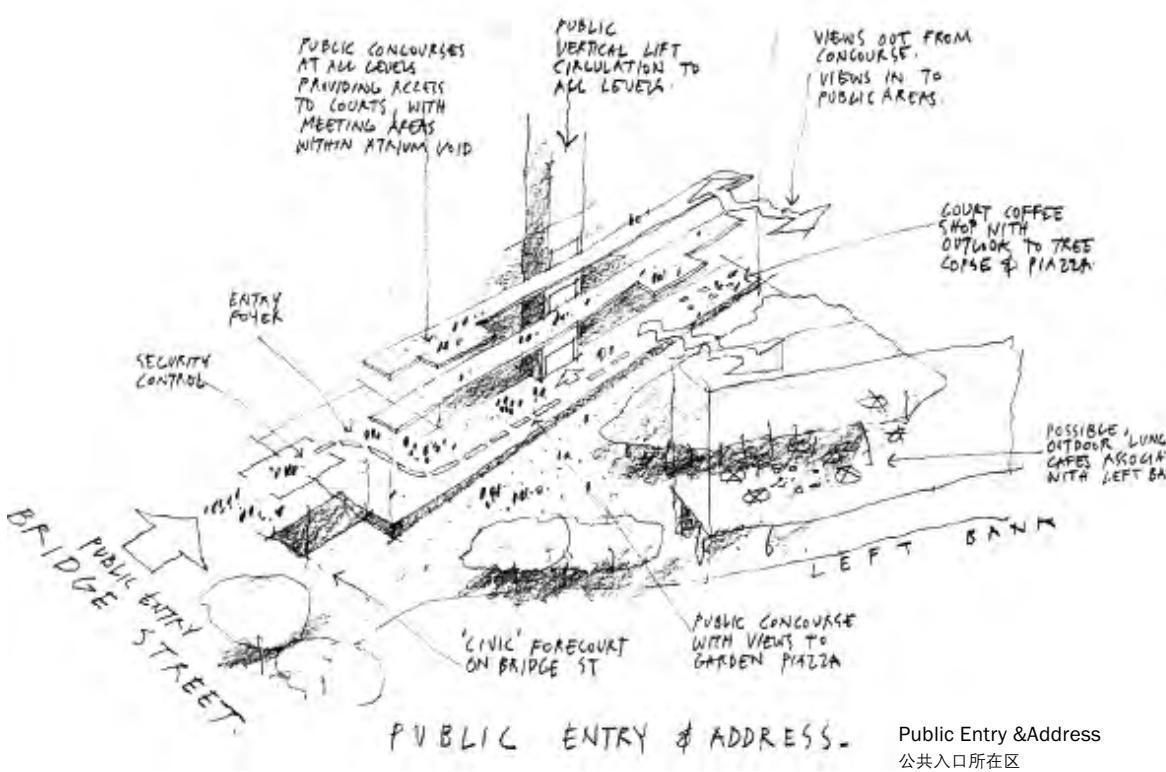


1. The building's projected court rooms. The striking profile and subtle use of glass and colour the city's skyline

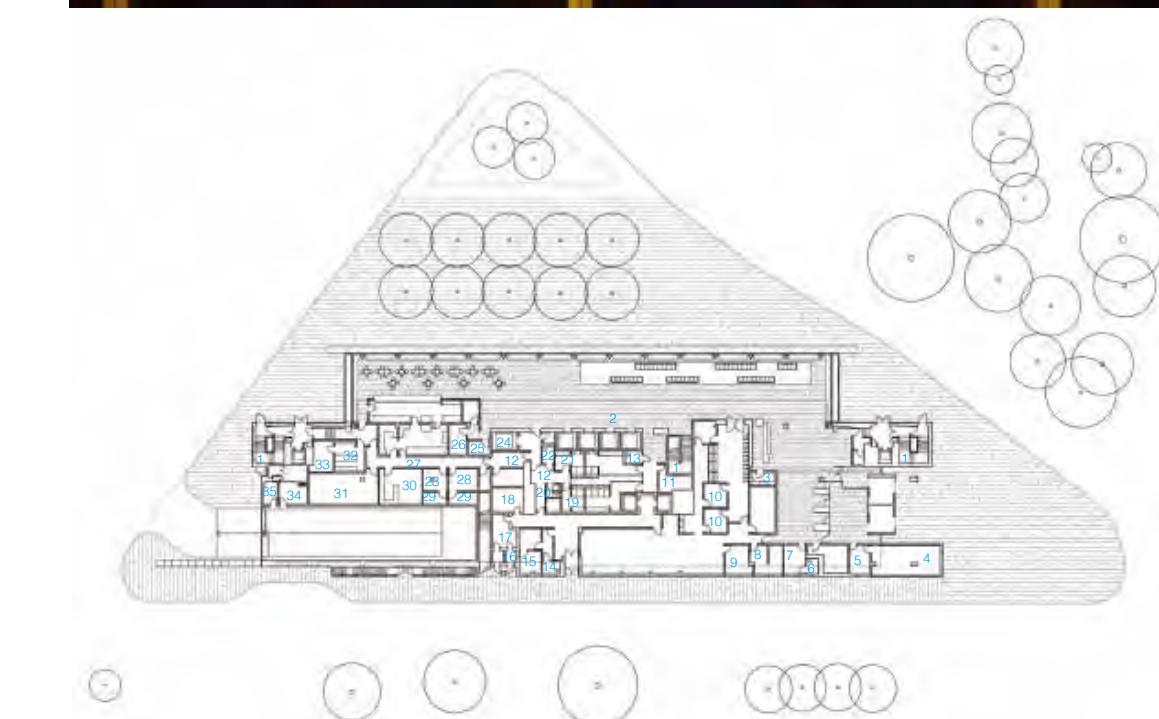
2. Court
3. Each concourse is equipped with aluminum-faced meeting rooms strung out over the atrium

1. 大楼内出挑法庭。醒目的建筑轮廓和玻璃与色彩的巧妙运用大大活跃了城市的天际线

2. 法庭
3. 每层中央广场均配备了一个铝合金表面会议室，随机地悬挂在中庭之中



Public Entry & Address
公共入口所在区



Ground floor plan

- 1. Stairs
- 2. Lift lobby
- 3. Reception store
- 4. Store / plant
- 5. Store
- 6. Disabled toilet
- 7. First aid room
- 8. District probate registrar
- 9. Probate manager
- 10. Interview room
- 11. Electrical room
- 12. Lobby
- 13. Public disabled toilet
- 14. Toilet
- 15. Video link room
- 16. Secure letter box
- 17. Post x-ray
- 18. Patching centre
- 19. Staff female toilets
- 20. Shower room
- 21. Staff male toilets
- 22. Staff disabled toilet
- 23. Cleaners store
- 24. Goods lift
- 25. Baby feeding room
- 26. Prayer room
- 27. Services corridor
- 28. Cleaners assembly / locker room
- 29. Store
- 30. Kitchen staff / dry goods & refrigeration storage
- 31. Comms room
- 32. Incident control room
- 33. Lockers
- 34. Service area / secure temporary store
- 35. Security point

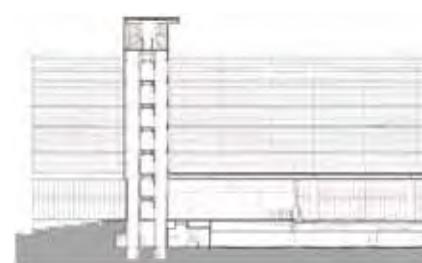
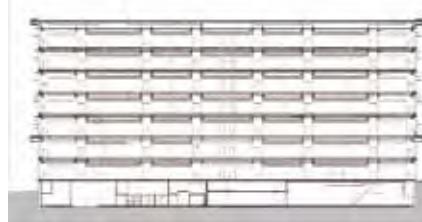
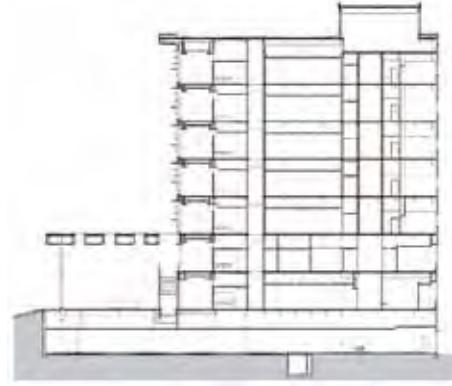
一层平面图

- 1. 楼梯
- 2. 电梯间
- 3. 接待处
- 4. 储藏室/设备间
- 5. 储藏室
- 6. x射线安全检查设备
- 7. 急救室
- 8. 地方遗嘱认证登记处
- 9. 遗嘱认证管理办公室
- 10. 采采访间
- 11. 电配间
- 12. 门厅
- 13. 残疾人士公共卫生间
- 14. 卫生间
- 15. 影音室
- 16. 安全信箱
- 17. 储藏室
- 18. 调停中心
- 19. 女员工卫生间
- 20. 淋浴室
- 21. 男员工卫生间
- 22. 残疾员工卫生间
- 23. 清洁用品储藏室
- 24. 货运电梯
- 25. 婴儿哺乳室
- 26. 祈祷室
- 27. 服务走廊
- 28. 清洁装置室/衣帽间
- 29. 储藏室
- 30. 员工厨房/干货与冷冻食品储藏室
- 31. 数据中心
- 32. 突发事件控制室
- 33. 衣帽间
- 34. 服务区/临时安全储存室
- 35. 安检站

弗兰克林郡法院 The Franklin County Courthouse

Completion date: 2010 **Location:** Columbus, USA **Designer:** Arquitectonica **Photographer:** Dave Emery, Brad Feinkopf **Site area:** 30,658 sqm

完成时间:2010年 项目地点:美国, 哥伦布 设计师:Arquitectonica建筑师事务所 摄影师:戴夫·埃默里, 布拉德·费恩科普夫 总建筑面积:30,658平方米



- 1 Far view of the building
- 2 Exterior Walls using glazed curtain walls with sun shading louvers and architectural pre-cast panels
- 3 Folding surfaces and planes set up a priority of scale at street level

1.建筑远景

2.建筑的外墙设置了玻璃幕墙, 同时伴有遮阳百叶窗和建筑预制板

3.折叠式界面和平面首先将街面层空间优化



A new county courthouse was designed as a modern expression of a traditional courthouse. A glass façade allows views to the interior and contributes to the LEED certification to which the city has aspired - the state's first green county courthouse. The \$105 million, 330,000 SF (30,658 Square metres) facility will accommodate 20 Common Pleas Courtrooms, 10 Magistrate Courtrooms, Special Proceedings Courtrooms, judge's chambers, offices and areas for support staff. High ceilings and an east/west orientation allow maximum light into courtrooms. The project includes a civic plaza, a green lobby canopy, and outdoor public spaces.

The building envelope allows the internal proceedings of the building to be observed from the outside, thereby increasing public awareness of the inner workings of the facility, while acting as a finely tuned, breathable membrane that increases efficiency and sustainability for the complex. Glazed curtain-wall systems with optimized louvers and screens are used to achieve the functionality of a high performance environment. Folding surfaces and planes set up a priority of scale at street level, which then go on to carefully contain the primary function of the project - its courtroom levels. This gesture is the key to identifying prominence on the main street as it strategically redirects to a civic building to the east, unifying the "court square."

The public areas are designed to reflect the professional and dignified nature of the courts and are made of high quality, durable, and easily maintained materials. Floors in the public lobby and public corridors are terrazzo. Walls are cherry wood paneling in the gallery corridor. The public lobby is enclosed by glass on two-sides, with skylights and precast columns. Public toilet facilities have porcelain tile floors and walls, GWB ceilings, stainless steel toilet partitions, granite vanities, and stainless steel accessories.

The courtrooms were designed to reflect the dignity of the court. High quality materials with durable, easily maintained finishes are used throughout. Courtrooms are carpeted with walls constructed of a combination of premium quality woodwork panels (6'-0" AFF), GWB, and acoustical wall panels. Various wood species and cuts were used. Ceilings are painted GWB with wood ceiling tile features. Spectator seating areas are fixed wood benches. Counsel tables, jury seating, lectern, and chairs are movable. Courtroom doors are 8'-0", flush, solid core, wood veneer doors with wood frames.

Chambers floors are carpeted, with ceramic tile at staff toilet and vinyl composition tile (VCT) at storage/file rooms and coffee galley. Each has painted GWB partitions with wood base and a wood chair rail. Staff toilets used painted GWB with ceramic tile wainscot. Ceilings are concealed spine ACT with painted GWB soffits. Doors are 8'-0", flush, solid core, wood veneer doors with wood frames.

Administrative areas reflect the professional, customer service side of the courts. Floors are carpeted, with ceramic tile at staff toilets and wet areas and VCT at storage/file rooms. Walls are painted GWB with vinyl wall base, and ceramic tile wainscoting for wet areas. Doors are wood with hollow metal frames. Furniture here is typical systems furniture with a mix of open office workstations and private office desks.





这一全新落成的弗兰克林郡法院是对传统法院的一种现代诠释。由晶莹的玻璃立面打造而成的通透内外空间为其赢得了LEED认证，并成为俄亥俄州首个绿色郡级法院建筑。整个建筑耗资1.05亿美元打造，占地30,658平方米，容纳20个民事诉讼审判室、10个裁判官审判室、特殊诉讼审判室、法官室、后勤人员办公区与专属区。高耸的天花板与东西向的空间定位确保审判室的明亮与通透。除此之外，该建筑还设有公共广场、带有遮篷的绿色走廊以及户外公共空间。

通透的表皮结构将建筑内的诉讼程序完美呈现给室外空间，从而加深了公众对内部设施运作的了解，同时，作为一个精致的可透气性薄膜有效增强了这一综合型建筑的高效性和可持续性。带有百叶窗和遮屏的釉面幕墙系统营造出一个高性能的建筑环境。折叠式界面和平面首先将街面层空间优化，并将这种模式延续到上方的审判室层。这一设计手法旨在于主要街道上突出建筑的特色，策略地将这一东向建筑与“法院广场”完美结合。

公共区域的设计彰显出法院的专业与庄重，以优质、耐用、易于保养的材料为原料。公共大堂和公共通道中的地面采用水磨石结构。通道的墙面采用了樱桃木护壁板结构。公共大堂的两侧由玻璃围合，并设有天窗和预制混凝土廊柱。公共卫生间内全部设有瓷砖地面和墙面、石膏墙天花板、不锈钢卫生间隔断、花岗岩台面以及不锈钢配件等。

审判室的设计旨在彰显出法院的庄严。这一空间中均采用了优质、耐用、易于保养的材料。审判室墙壁上采用优质木工板、石膏墙板、吸声墙板等组合材料。木材品种丰富，切割手法多种多样。彩色石膏天花板上加以木料拼贴作为点缀。此外，观众席中还设置了固定的木条凳。律师席、陪审团坐席、讲台和座椅均可移动。审判室的出入大门均由实木的胶合板和木质门框构成。

法官室的地面铺设了地毯，而员工卫生间主要是瓷砖铺地，仓库/文件存储室和咖啡屋内则以乙烯成分瓷砖为地面材料。其中，每个房间均设有彩色石膏墙板隔断，并伴有木质基底和木质护墙板。员工卫生间运用

了彩色石膏墙板和瓷砖护壁板。此外，彩色石膏墙板拱腹天花板将天花板的背骨完美隐藏。此处的大门也同样由实木的胶合板和木质门框构成。

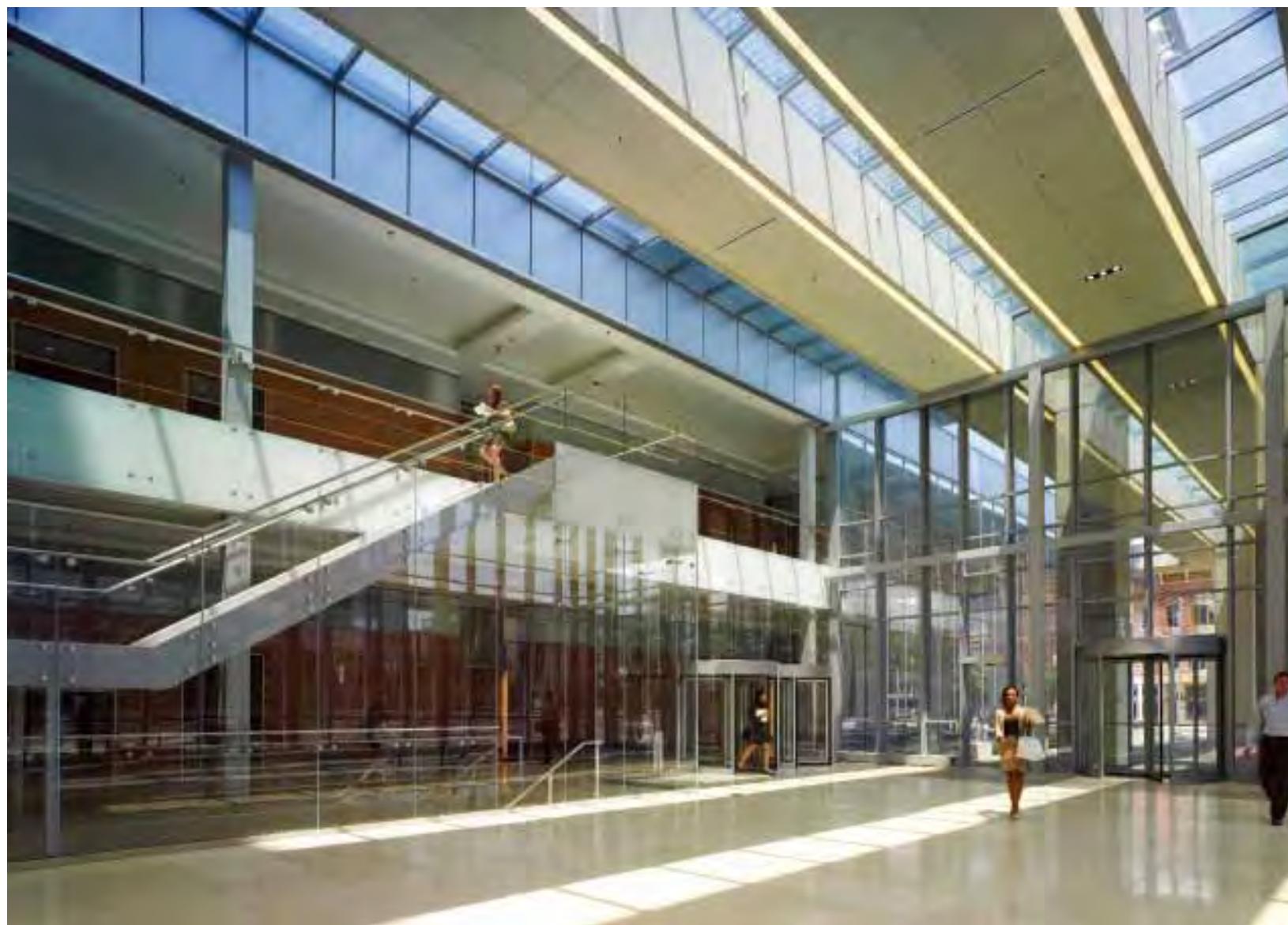
行政办公区的设计旨在更充分地彰显出法庭的专业性以及全心全意为客户服务的办公理念。此处主要是地毯铺地，员工卫生间和潮湿区采用瓷砖铺地，而仓库/文件存储室主要以乙烯成分瓷砖为地面材料。乙烯基墙座上运用彩色石膏墙板，而湿区则主要运用了瓷砖护墙板材料。这里，所有的出入门均以木质为主，并搭配空心金属门框。办公区的家具设计属于典型配置，遵循了开放式办公空间与私人办公桌相结合的原则。

1. Side view of the building
 2. Sun shading devices to minimize solar gain and maximize views
1. 建筑侧面景观
 2. 遮阳设备有效降低了自然光的过多摄入，同时开阔了空间的视野

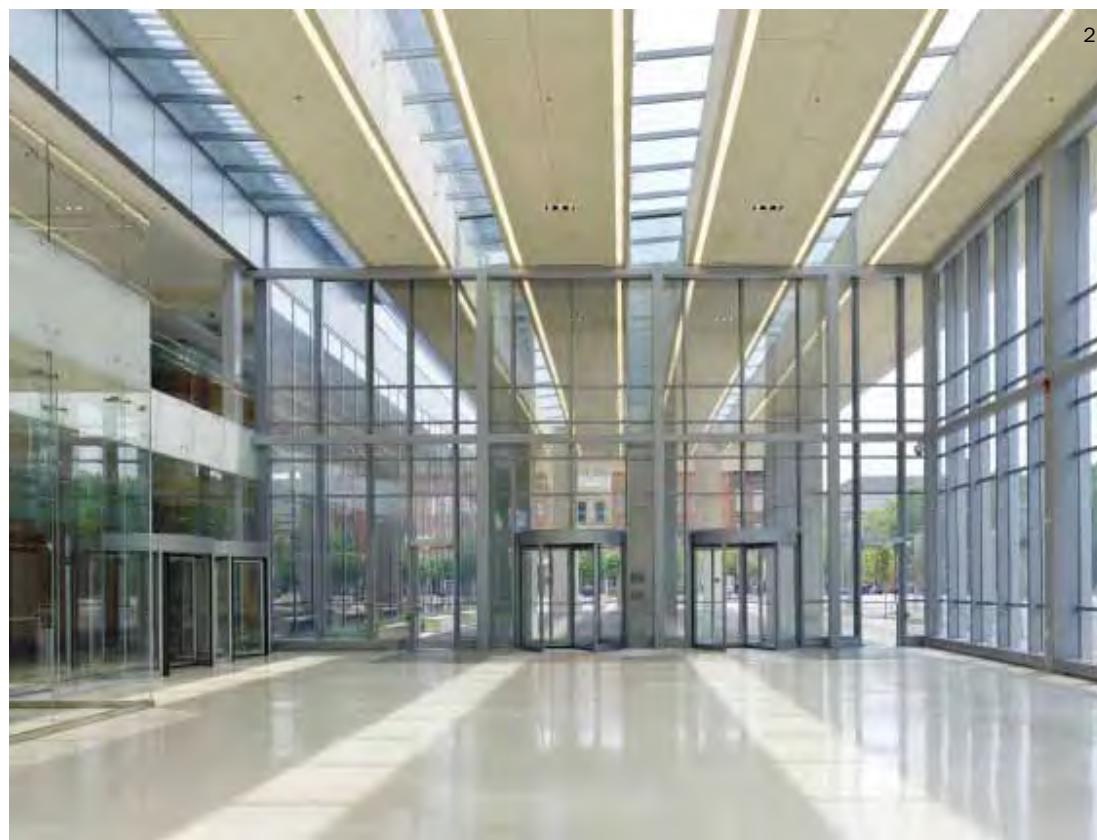


- 1. Central Holding
 - 2. Private Circulation
 - 3. Clerk
 - 4. Core/Mechanical
 - 5. Public Circulation
 - 6. Probations
 - 7. Jury Commission
 - 8. Building Support
- 1. 中央大厅
 - 2. 私人流通区
 - 3. 书记员办公室
 - 4. 核心/设备区
 - 5. 公共流通区
 - 6. 鉴定室
 - 7. 陪审团委员会
 - 8. 支撑构架





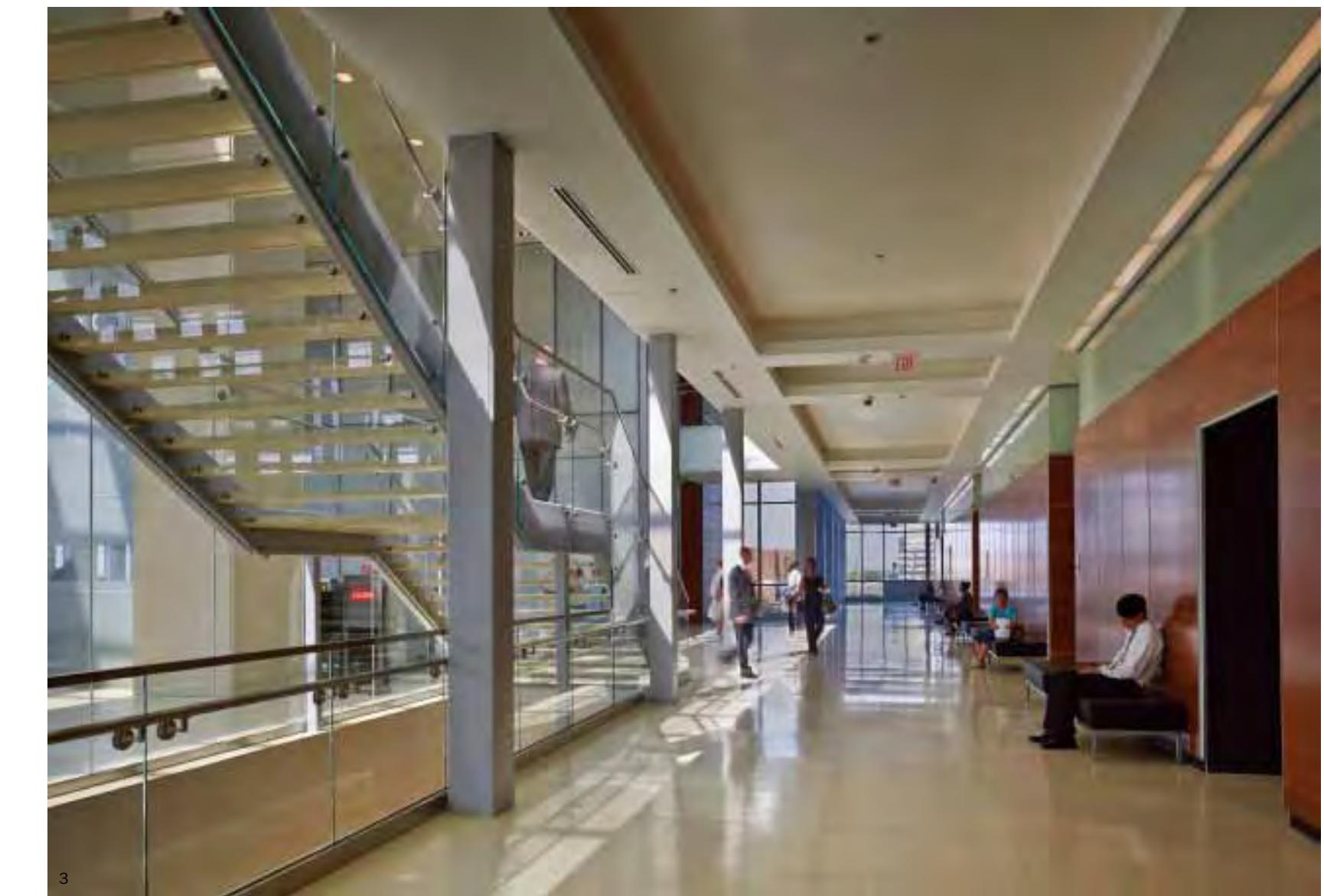
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2

1. The entrance lobby with skylights and precast columns
2, 3. Floors in the entrance lobby and public corridors are terrazzo

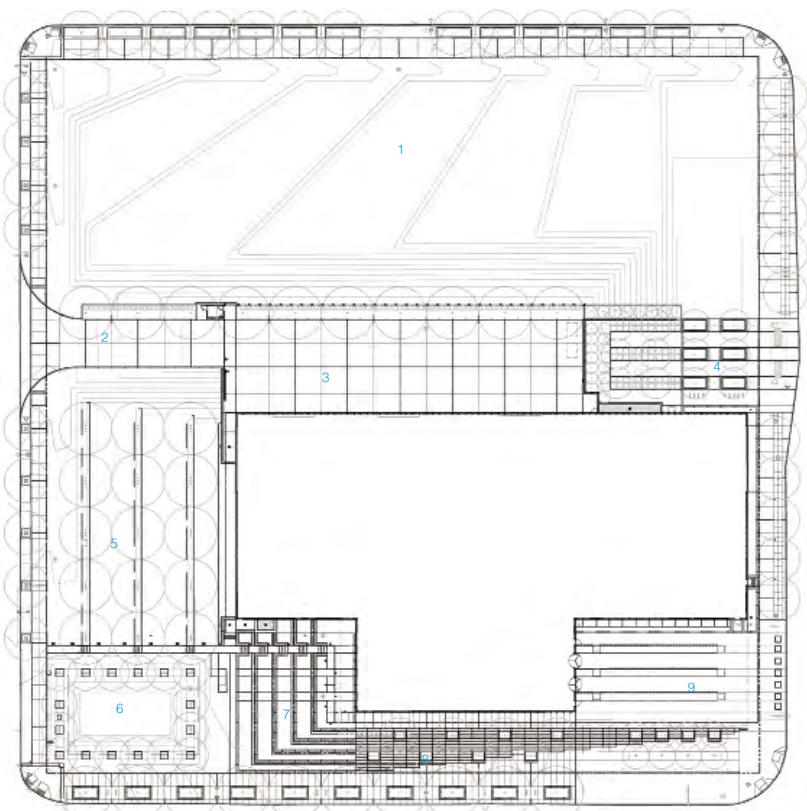
1. 带有天窗和预制廊柱的入口大厅
2、3. 入口大厅和公共走廊的地面均以水磨石为主



3

1. North Lawn
2. Service Drive
3. Service Court
4. Northeast Plaza
5. West Green
6. Rain Garden
7. Terraces
8. South Stairs
9. Fore Court

1. 北部草坪区
2. 服务车
3. 服务区
4. 东北部广场
5. 西部绿化区
6. 雨水花园
7. 露台
8. 南部楼梯
9. 前庭

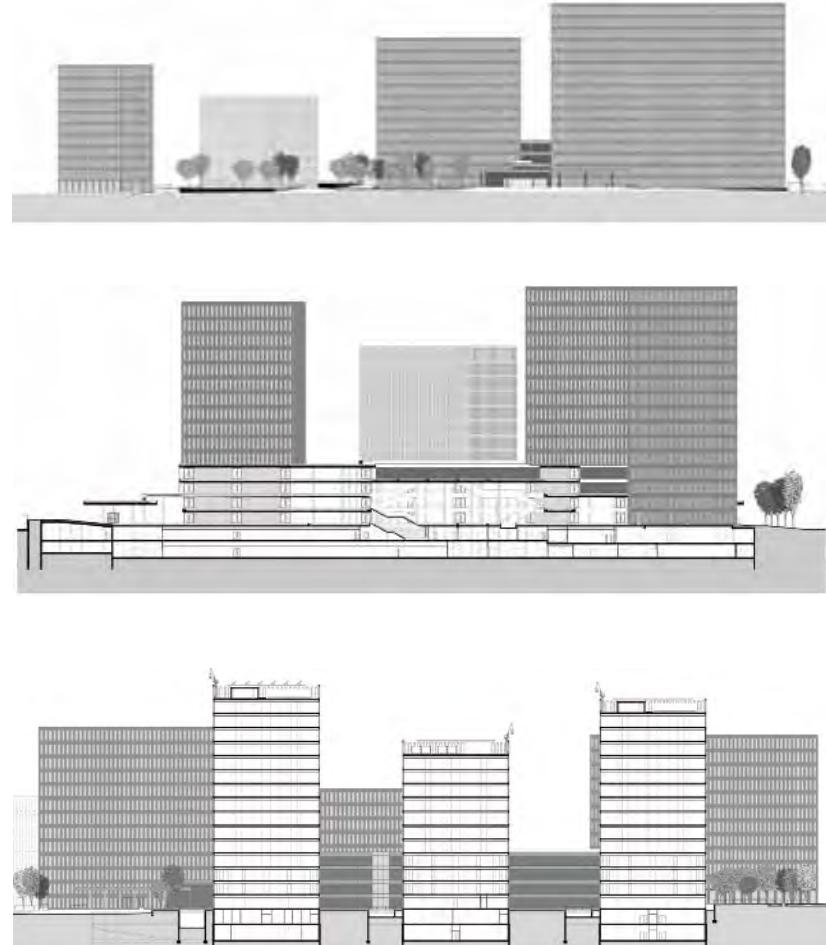


巴塞罗那司法城

Barcelona City of Justice and L'Hospitalet de Llobregat

Completion date: 2009 **Location:** Barcelona, Spain **Designer:** David Chipperfield Architects (DCA), b720 Fermin Vázquez Arquitectos **Photographer:** Christian Richters, Joan Argelés **Site area:** 241519.92 sqm **Award name:** 2010 RIBA Award / 2010 FAD Architecture Award

完成时间：2009年 项目地点：西班牙，巴塞罗那 设计师：切波菲尔德建筑事务所，b720菲尔明·巴斯克斯建筑事务所 摄影师：克里斯蒂安·里奇特，琼·昂格勒斯 总面积：241,519.92平方米 奖项名称：2010年英国皇家建筑师学会奖；2010年FAD建筑奖



1. The project is composed of eight different volumes, breaking the previous rigid image of the judicial construction

2. Coloured concrete is the main material of the smooth external wall

1. 该项目分为八个不同的楼宇空间，打破了以往司法建筑的刚性整体形象
2. 彩色混凝土塑造了光滑质感的外墙

The principle proposition of the project breaks down the massive programme requirements (241,519.92 Square metres of built surface area) into a series of separate but interrelated blocks on a public plaza, giving a spatial composition that attempts to break the rigid and monolithic image of justice. The proposal also attempts to provide equilibrium to the relationships between the different working areas, public areas and landscape.

A group of four large judicial buildings are situated around the perimeter of a linking concourse building: Building I (Lower Criminal Court), Building P (Criminal Courts), Building C (Civil Court), and Building F (Public Prosecutor's Office and Minors). They generally contain courtrooms at ground floor and a further three floors. All of these floors are accessed directly from the concourse building, which acts as a filter. The concourse building also gathers people at the start and completion of their judicial visit within a central public room, which overlooks the exterior plaza.

A second group of more autonomous buildings are used for a broader range of functions. Two of the buildings house various judicial services: Building G (the Institute of Legal Medicine) and Building H (Courts of L'Hospitalet de Llobregat). Buildings J and D are occupied by offices and retail facilities, while the remaining building is for complementary social uses.

The imposing façades are made of coloured concrete. Performed in situ, the pigment is added in the dosage (as part of the mass) and not afterwards. While the façades smooth texture is noticeable in a close perception, colour plays a key role at a global scale. The diversity of volumes and its homogeneous treatment are complemented by the colours that identifies each of the buildings: there are six colours to eight buildings. The pigments are basically iron oxide except green, which is chromium oxide. These pigments are stable (do not get altered with the effect of UV rays), insoluble and inert.

该项目的主要设计原则是巧妙利用这一241,519.92平方米的功能空间，构成一系列环绕广场空间的独立而又相互衔接的体量，从空间上打破司法机关僵化、单调的传统形象。此外，这一设计方案还力图在各种工作区域、公共空间和景观之间实现平衡。

该司法机构的四个大型建筑群围绕着一个流通大厅而建。这四个建筑分别是L大楼（低级刑事法庭）、P大楼（刑事法庭）、C大楼（民事法庭）、F大楼（检察官办公室）。这些建筑经由流通大厅自然衔接在一起。同时，这一流通大厅能够帮助人们在室内的公共空间内访问司法机构，并可俯瞰室外广场。

第二组更具独立性的建筑的应用功能则更加广泛。其中的两个建筑专门提供各种法律服务，这两个建筑分别是G大楼(法律医学研究所)，H大楼（L' Hospitalet de Llobregat法院）。J大楼和D大楼则专为办公区和商业零售而设计，而建筑的其余部分区域则作为补充的社交功能。

这座雄伟的建筑外墙采用了彩色混凝土原料。这里提到的彩色混凝土原料指的是在现场浇铸的同时注入颜料，作为整个体量的一部分。柔和的彩色色调在光滑的外立面中扮演了非常关键的角色。与此同时，丰富的色调也使建筑群富于变化，协调自然：8个建筑物拥有6种不同的颜色主题。这些色调包括绿色、铬绿色等。这些颜色稳定（不受紫外线照射的影响）、不溶于水、不易产生化学反应。



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2



1



2

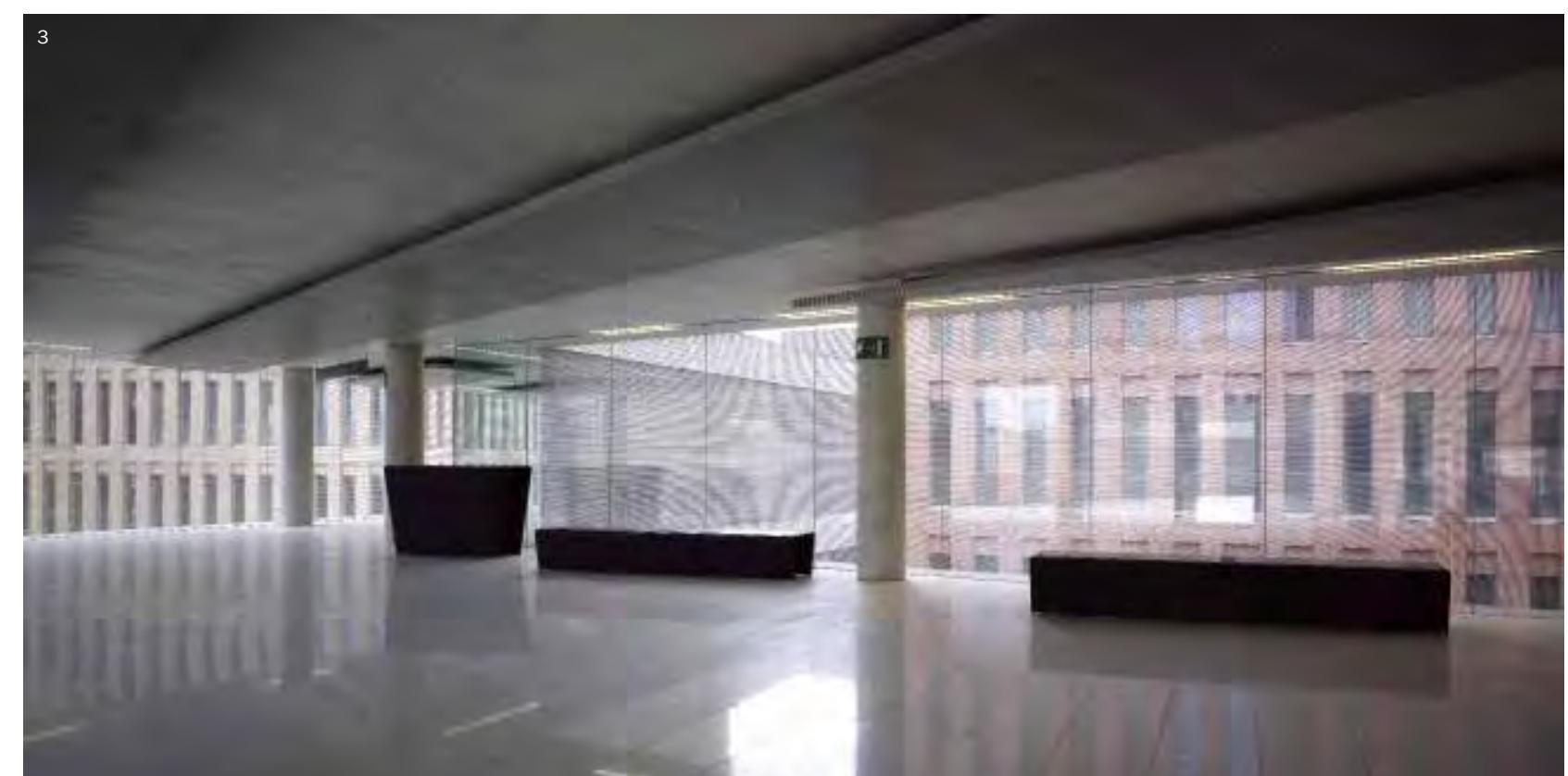
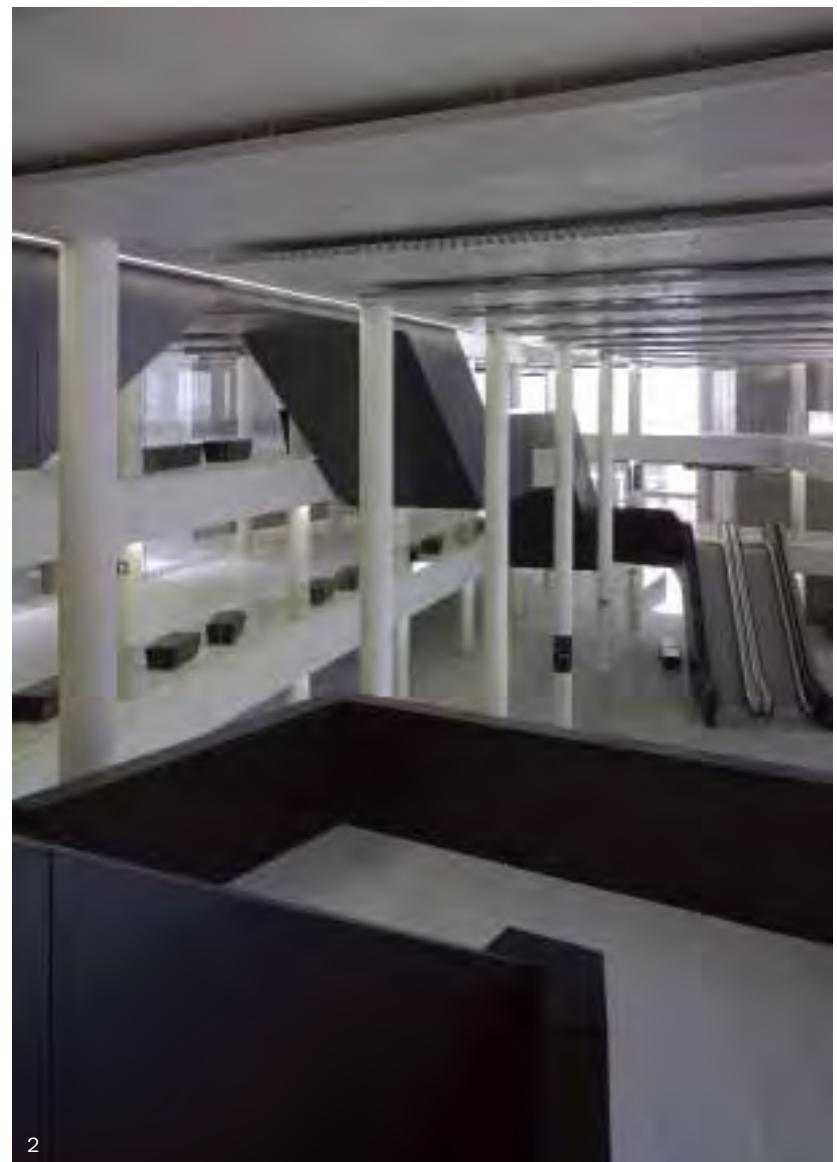
1. The colourful external wall comes from the added chromium dioxide and iron sesquioxide
2. Top view of the reception hall

1. 外墙的彩色效果主要是添加了二氧化铬和三氧化二铁
2. 俯瞰接待大厅





1. Far view of the reception area
2. Stairs
3. Public rest area on the second floor
1. 接待处远景
2. 楼梯
3. 二楼公共休息区



Typical court plan
1. Waiting area
2. Court room
3. Witnesses waiting room
4. Prisoners lifts
5. Judges office
6. Judges bathroom
7. Public bathroom
8. Public lifts
9. Judges lifts
10. Fire stairs

典型法院平面图
1. 等候区
2. 法庭
3. 证人等候室
4. 犯人升降机
5. 法官办公室
6. 法官浴室
7. 公共浴室
8. 公众电梯
9. 法官专属电梯
10. 防火梯



1

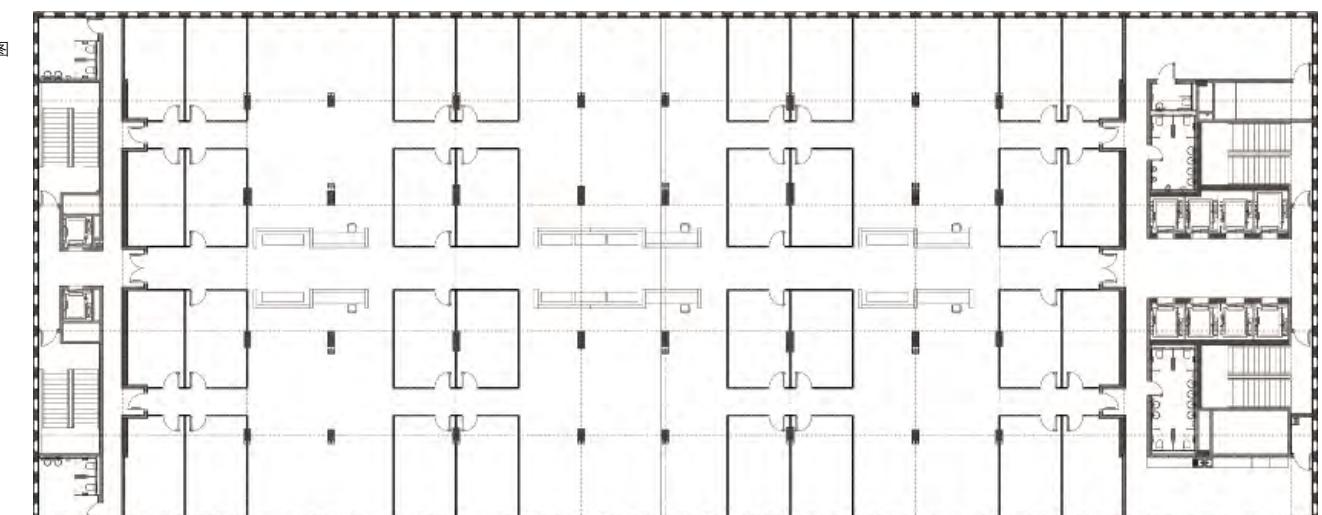


2



3

Office Plan
办公室平面图



1. Office area
2. Corridor of the office area
3. Court space
1. 办公区
2. 办公区走廊
3. 法庭空间

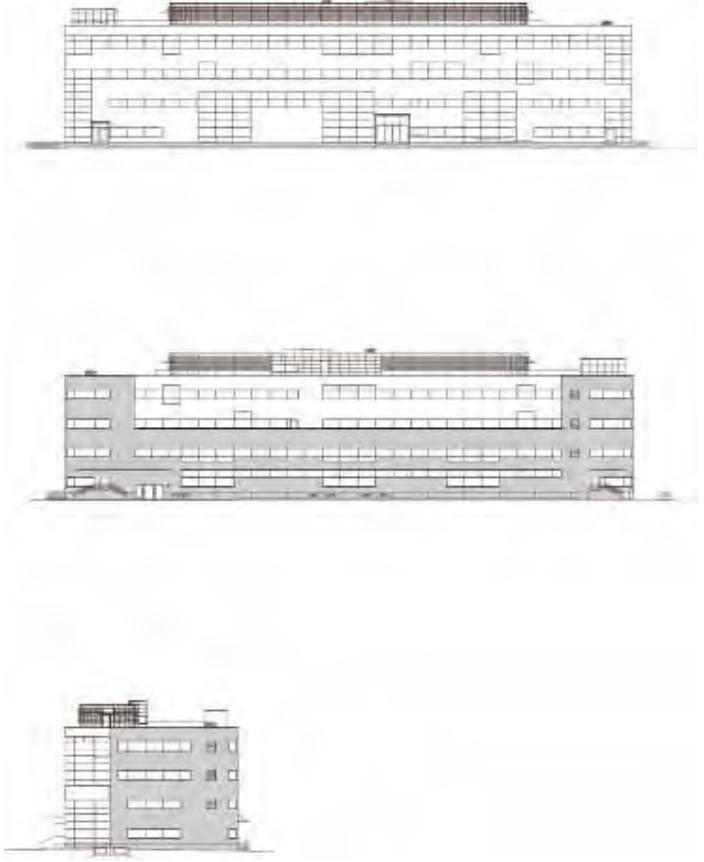
埃塔达地区法院

Attunda District Court

Completion date: 2010 **Location:** Stockholm, Sweden **Designer:** Svante Forsstrom Architects

Photographer: Daniel Hertzell, Holger Staffansson **Site area:** 3,500 sqm **Total building area:** 9,500 sqm

完成时间：2010年 项目地点：瑞典，斯德哥尔摩 设计师：Svante Forsstrom建筑师事务所 摄影师：丹尼尔·赫特泽尔，霍尔格·斯塔凡逊 总面积：3,500平方米 总建筑面积：9,500平方米



Transparency and Security of Justice

This district courthouse is part of a new efficient regional centre for justice in northern Stockholm, localizing police station, custody and district court next door to one another. The setting emphasizes the need for the contemporary courthouse to stand out with total integrity, announcing transparency, security of justice and serious dignity.

The entire building is organised by a logistic structure focusing on security issues and security of justice. This three-dimensional system facilitates separation of different parties to particular entrances to the building. The traditional courtrooms are also modern studios for audio and image recording as well as scenes for audio and image playback.

Working with transparency provides the opportunity to model light and contrast translucency to shimmering glass surfaces and dense wall parts. The courthouse faces the expansive local community centre and busy commuter train station with a largely glazed main façade. In three transparent axis light is let throughout the structure by large glazings and white atriums. The front façade corners are translucent by glazed stairwells. The dense wall parts of the main façade are precast white-on-white graphic concrete elements, the edge lines dissolved to merge wall and glazing. The wall parts float in the shimmering glass.

The front appearance is an accentuated contrast to the black plaster gables and rear façades. On the flat roof a smaller ship-like glass building stands like a lantern, lined with sunscreen louvers. The courthouse is based on a low platform of granite walls, planted with green grass and trimmed bushes. The public entrances are denouced with granite stairs and ramps and stout canopies made of steel and white precast concrete. The interior colour range is light and gentle with a prominent element of ash tree and white in the public spaces. Colour accents are concentrated to furnishings and public art.

这一通透而安全的法院大楼坐落在瑞典斯德哥尔摩北部，是一个崭新的高效地方司法中心，集警察局、拘留所、地区法院三个部门于一体。该项目突出了当今对法院建筑总体整合性的要求，完美地彰显出司法的透明度和公正性，并塑造出庄严、肃穆之感。

整座大楼的结构合理，布局清晰，以强调建筑的安全性和司法的公正性为原则。这一三维系统有助于各部门之间的有效分隔。传统的审判室同时也是现代音频和影像记录室以及语音、图像回放室。

通透的外立面成功将自然光线引入到室内之中，并与闪烁的玻璃表面和厚重的墙体部分形成鲜明的视觉对比。这一法院建筑面向开阔的地方社区中心而建，大型玻璃主立面一侧毗邻繁忙的通勤列车车站。从三个通透的轴线中投射出的灯光经由大型玻璃窗和白色中庭贯穿整个建筑。建筑正面拐角处设置了楼梯井令此处分外通透、明亮。主立面厚重的墙体部分采用了预制白色压花图案混凝土元素，边缘线与墙体和玻璃窗融为一体。墙面上的部分元素悬浮在玻璃窗之上。

建筑的正立面与黑色的灰泥山墙和建筑的背面形成鲜明的对比。屋顶平台上设置的一个小型船型玻璃建筑犹如一个灯笼式天窗，里面搭配遮阳百叶窗设计。整栋建筑坐落在一个低矮的花岗岩平台之上，环绕建筑的绿地和修剪整齐的灌木丛将这里点缀得生机盎然。公共入口处设有花岗岩楼梯、坡道和钢筋与白色预制混凝土制成的结实遮篷。室内以柔和、恬淡的色调为主，点缀其间的白蜡树以及公共空间的白色色调为室内营造出和谐的氛围。多彩的室内陈设和公共艺术为整个素色空间注入了活力气息。

1. Night view of the façade

2. Side entrance

3. The glazed glass is the main material of the external walls

1. 正面夜景

2. 侧面入口

3. 外墙以透明玻璃为主要材料



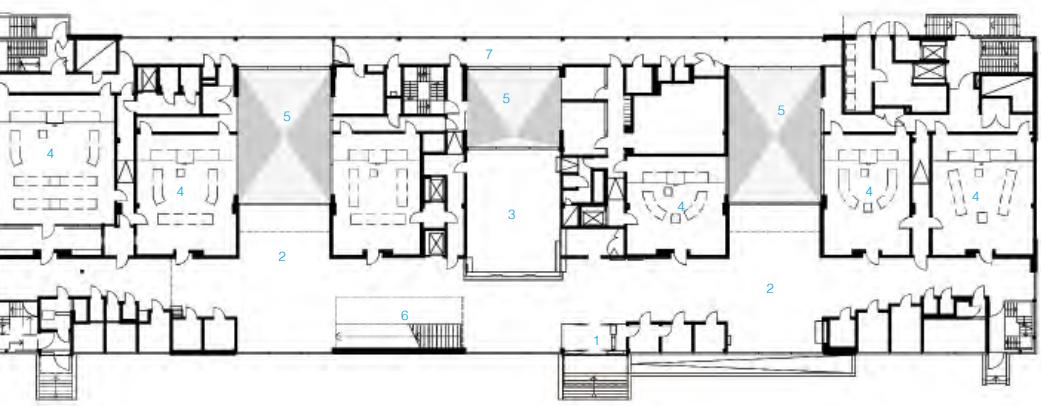


Ground floor plan (Floor plan court rooms)

1. Public entrance
2. Foyer area
3. Reception
4. Court room
5. Atrium
6. Stairway to upper floor
7. Protected area

一层平面图 (法庭平面图)

1. 公共入口
2. 门厅
3. 接待处
4. 法庭
5. 中庭
6. 通往楼上的楼梯
7. 保护区

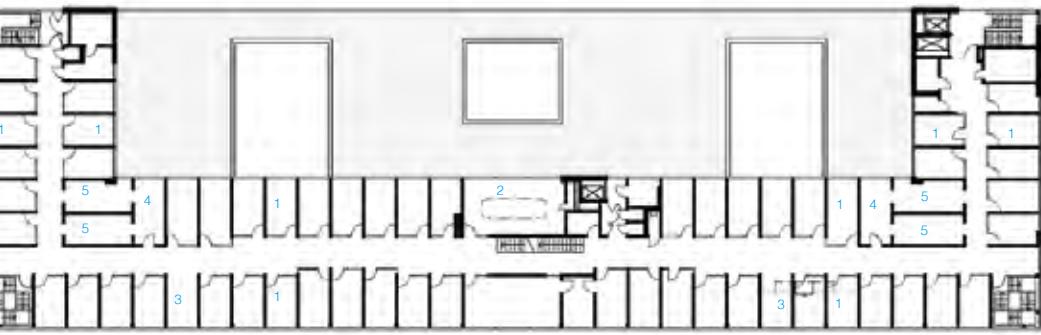


Third floor plan (Floor plan office rooms)

1. Office room
2. Conference room
3. Meeting space
4. Copy room
5. Case room

四层平面图 (办公间平面图)

1. 办公室
2. 会议室
3. 会客区
4. 复印室
5. 案件室





1



2

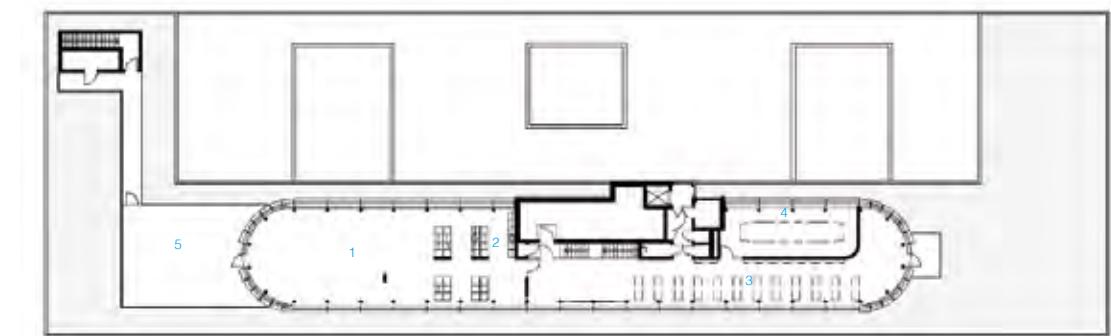
1. Foyer area, second floor
2. Office
3, 4. The court space is light and gentle with a prominent element of ash tree and white colour
1. 三楼门厅
2. 办公区
3、4. 法庭空间主要以白蜡木(ash tree)和纯白色做为装饰亮点



3

Fourth floor plan (Floor plan roof lantern)
1. Luncheon room
2. Pantry
3. Library
4. Conference room
5. Rooftop terrace

五楼平面图 (屋顶灯笼式天窗平面图)
1. 午餐室
2. 备餐间
3. 图书馆
4. 会议室
5. 屋顶露台

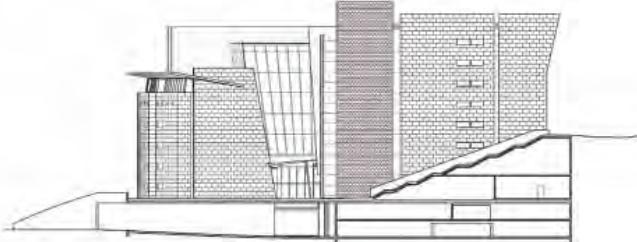


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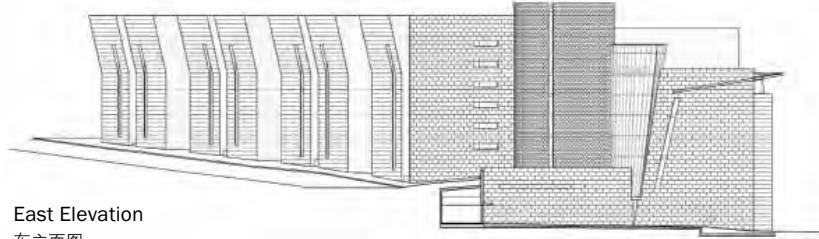
海法法院 Haifa Court House

Completion date: 2008 **Location:** Haifa, Israel **Designer:** Chyutin Architects **Photographer:** Ardon Bar Hama **Site area:** 100,000 sqm

完成时间：2008年 项目地点：以色列，海法 设计师：Chyutin建筑师事务所 摄影师：阿尔顿·巴尔·哈马 总面积：100,000平方米



West Elevation
西立面图



East Elevation
东立面图

Haifa is the main northern city of Israel, situated on the shore of the Mediterranean Sea, on the slopes of Mount Carmel. The building site is located at Haifa's downtown area, between two roads that define its boundary. The lower avenue serves as a main city thoroughfare, linking the city of Haifa to the northern part of Israel. The topographical situation is unique as the topographical soaring of Mount Carmel begins at the site's longitude parallel. As a result, the building's positioning is "double faced," i.e., one side facing the mountain and the other facing the sea. The structure has two public entrances. The main entrance leads from the urban square in the west directly to the upper entrance level. The secondary entrance from the urban square on the eastern side of the structure leads to the lower entrance level. The building's entrance square from the west is a meeting point of main urban pedestrian routes.

The main concept pertaining to the building's functional plan is expressed in the systematic approach, which regards the structure as a "law factory." The functional effectiveness surpasses considerations related to prestige or status. The building is composed of two wings, with unique functional and spatial characteristics. The southwestern judicial wing, which is positioned along the length of the upper street, contains the courtrooms and judges' chambers. The northeastern administration wing, which is positioned along the lower main avenue, features the administration of the various courthouses. The two wings demarcate a monumental entrance hall, which constitutes the bridging and connecting link between them. From the entrance hall one enters the general service activity area including the law library, a restaurant and the judges' club. A sweeping and wide ceremonial stairway, designed in the entrance hall, leads to the main levels, and overpasses link the judicial and administrative wings on the various levels.

The interior of the structure is designed as a covered urban system. The courthouse's entrance space is the continuation of the external pedestrian street, which is defined by the office buildings and stores along its length. The space is designed as a covered street defined on its sides by the administrative and judicial wings. The public activities (the library and restaurant) face the main space, like the stores on the main road. The secondary roads and lanes lead perpendicularly from the main space to the judicial clusters and the administrative service areas. The traffic of the various groups in the building is based on the principle of separating the routes of the different groups of users: judges, staff, detainees and visitors.

The penetration of daylight into all of the courtrooms and the adjacent judges' chambers is a guiding principle in the choice of the architectural solution. This principle dictated the bloc-related split of the judicial wing into four "judicial clusters," each of which contains six courtrooms. The main entrance hall is illuminated through an upper skylight.

1. Details of the building's appearance

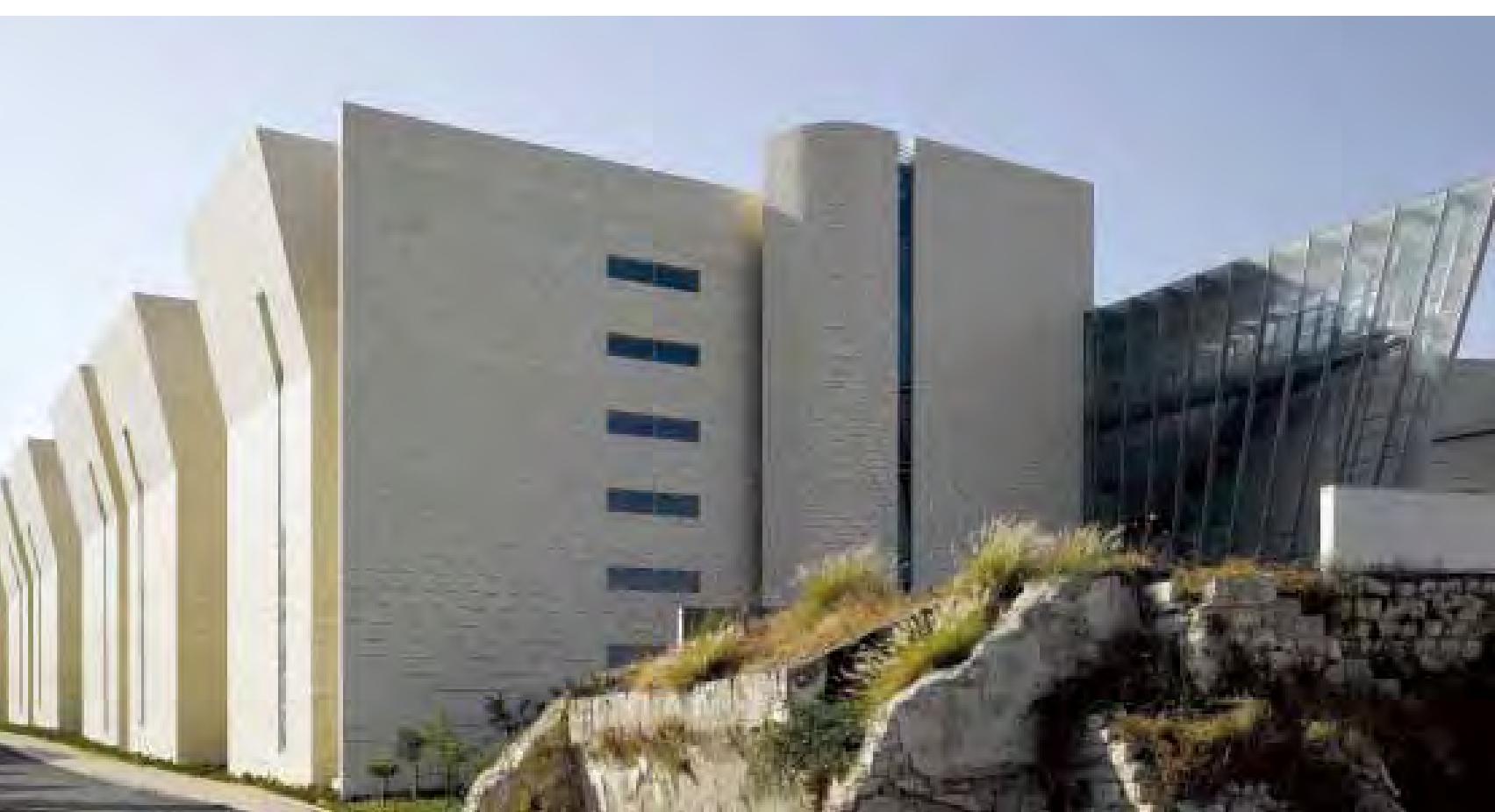
2, 4.The southwest façade of the building orients along the street

3. The main entrance plaza

1. 外观细节

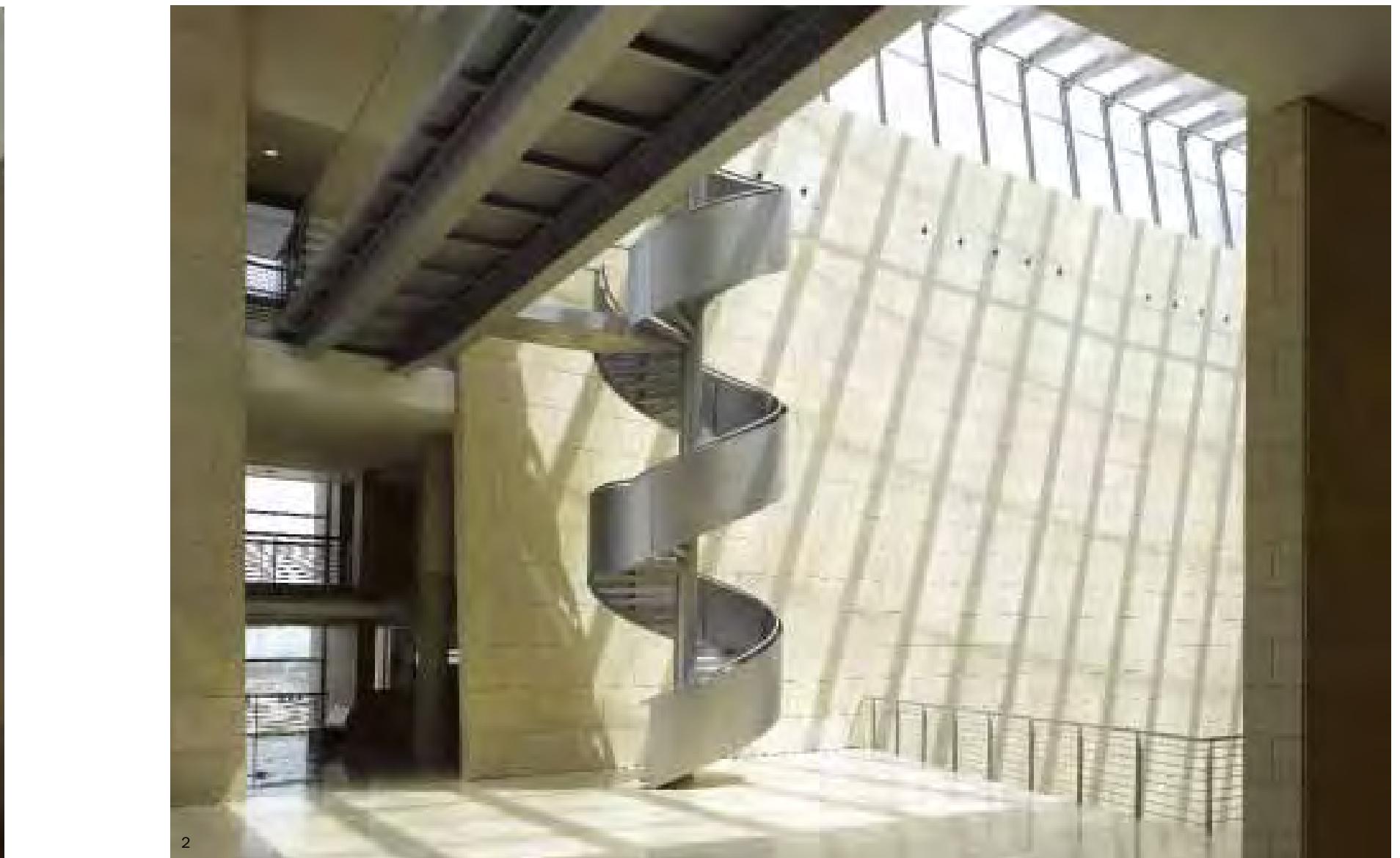
2,4. 西南立面，沿着街道方向定位

3. 主入口广场





1 The entrance hall connects the southeast and the northwest volume together
23. the atrium at the second floor



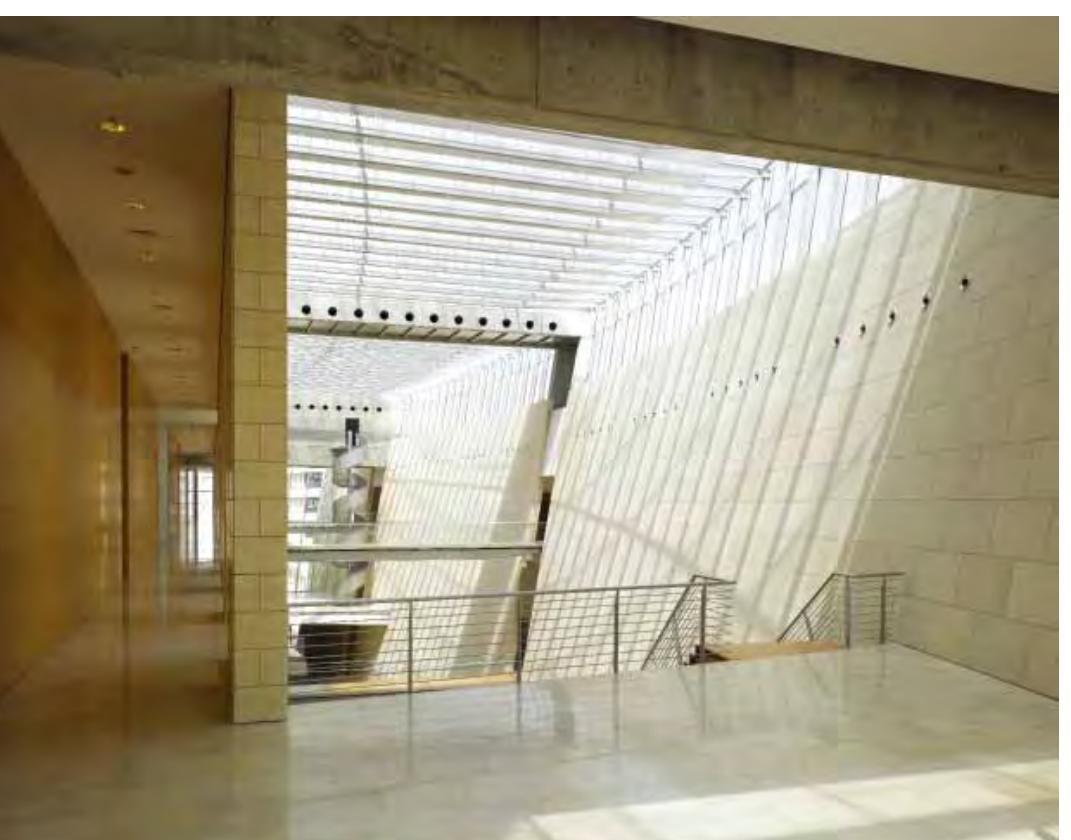
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海法是以色列北部的重要城市之一，坐落在地中海岸边，紧邻卡迈尔山脉。该法院大楼坐落在海法城的繁华地段，介于两条公路之间。标高较低的大街为城市主要干道，是连接海法城和以色列北部地区的干线。受高耸的卡迈尔山脉影响，该地的地形较为特殊，也因此，该大楼拥有了“双面建筑”的美誉，即一面朝海，一面朝山。而建筑的主要公共入口也有两个。主要入口将西侧的城市广场与入口以上的楼层联系在一起，而第二个入口则是将建筑东侧的城市广场与入口下方的楼层自然地衔接在一起。西侧的建筑入口广场是主要城市步行通道的交汇点。

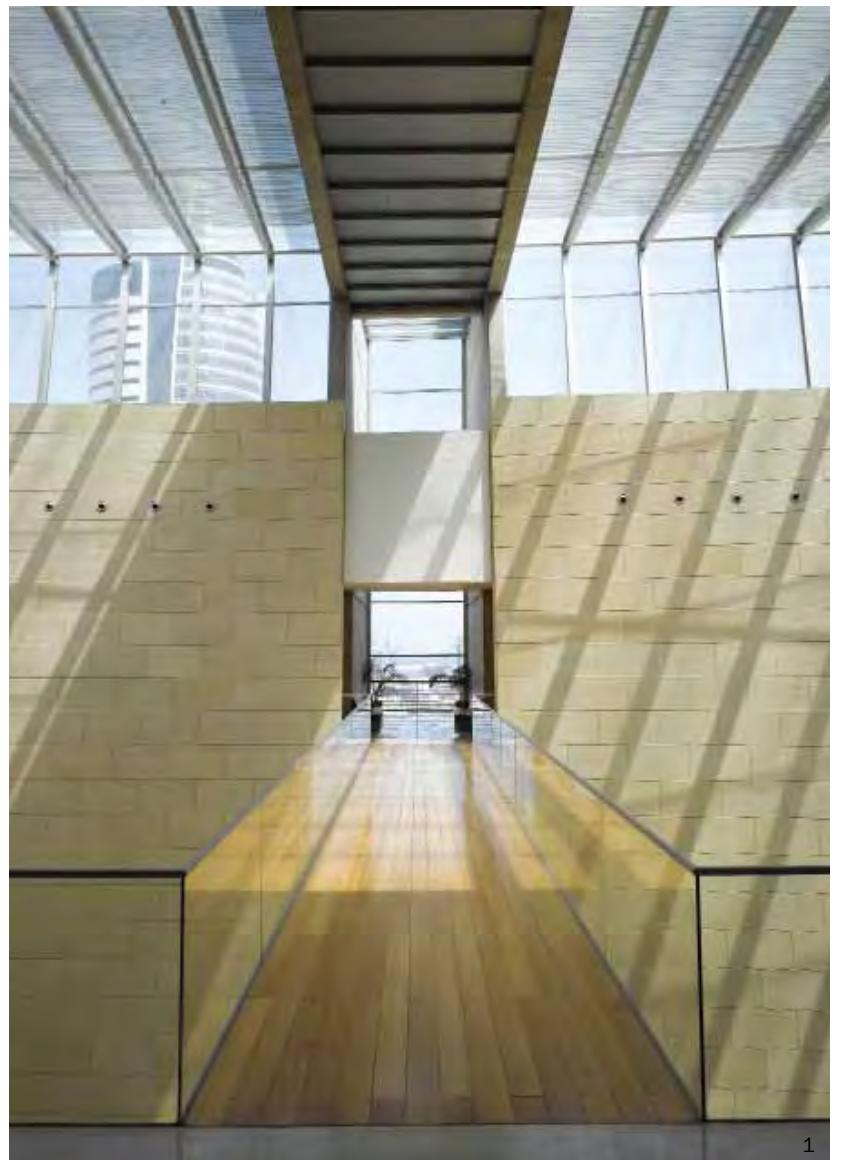
系统化的设计手法将建筑功能区的规划理念彰显得淋漓尽致，在整个建筑的规划过程中，设计师意图将这一结构视为一个“有关法学的工厂”。在他们看来，空间的功能性比起所谓的声望或名誉更为重要。该建筑由两个部分构成，这两个部分拥有各自的功能和空间特点。建筑的南侧是司法部，沿着标高较高的街面而设，内设审判室和法官内庭。建筑的北侧是政务部，沿着相对较低的街面而设。一个巨大的狭长入口大厅将这两个部分联系起来。访客通过大厅可直接抵达大众服务型活动区，包括图书馆、餐厅、法官俱乐部等。大厅内开阔、华丽的楼梯能够将访客输送到主要楼层以及连接司法部和政务部每个楼层的天桥之中。

该建筑结构的内部设计与城市交通体系相协调一致。办公大楼和沿着大楼而设的店铺完美地界定出一个外部步行街，而法院的入口空间则是这一外部步行街的延续。这一空间上方带有遮篷，其两端的轮廓由政务部和司法部两个建筑部分界定。公共活动区（图书馆和餐厅）依靠内部主要公共空间，犹如主要大街上的店面。二级通道和线路垂直地将来自主要空间的访客输送到司法部和政务服务区。因为空间的用户身份各异，设计师专为不同的群体（法官、工作人员、被拘留者、访客）设计了不同的路线。

此外，设计师在建筑设计过程中，对采光进行了充分的考虑，确保所有审判室以及相邻的法官内庭时刻光线充足。这一理念最终将司法部划分成了四个“司法群”，每个“司法群”包括6个审判室。主入口大厅的透明玻璃天窗将室外自然光线成功引入室内。



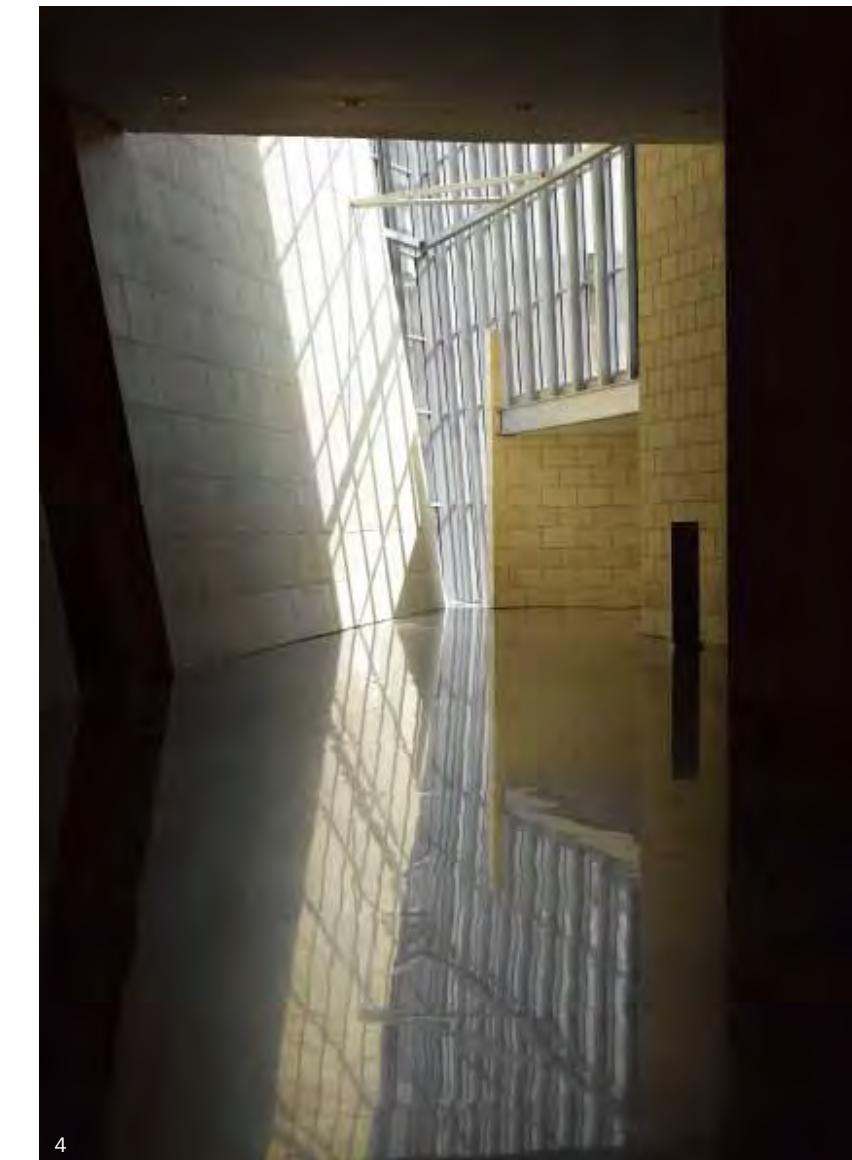
1. 入口大厅，成为建筑物东南和西北两部分的连接
2. 3. 二楼中厅



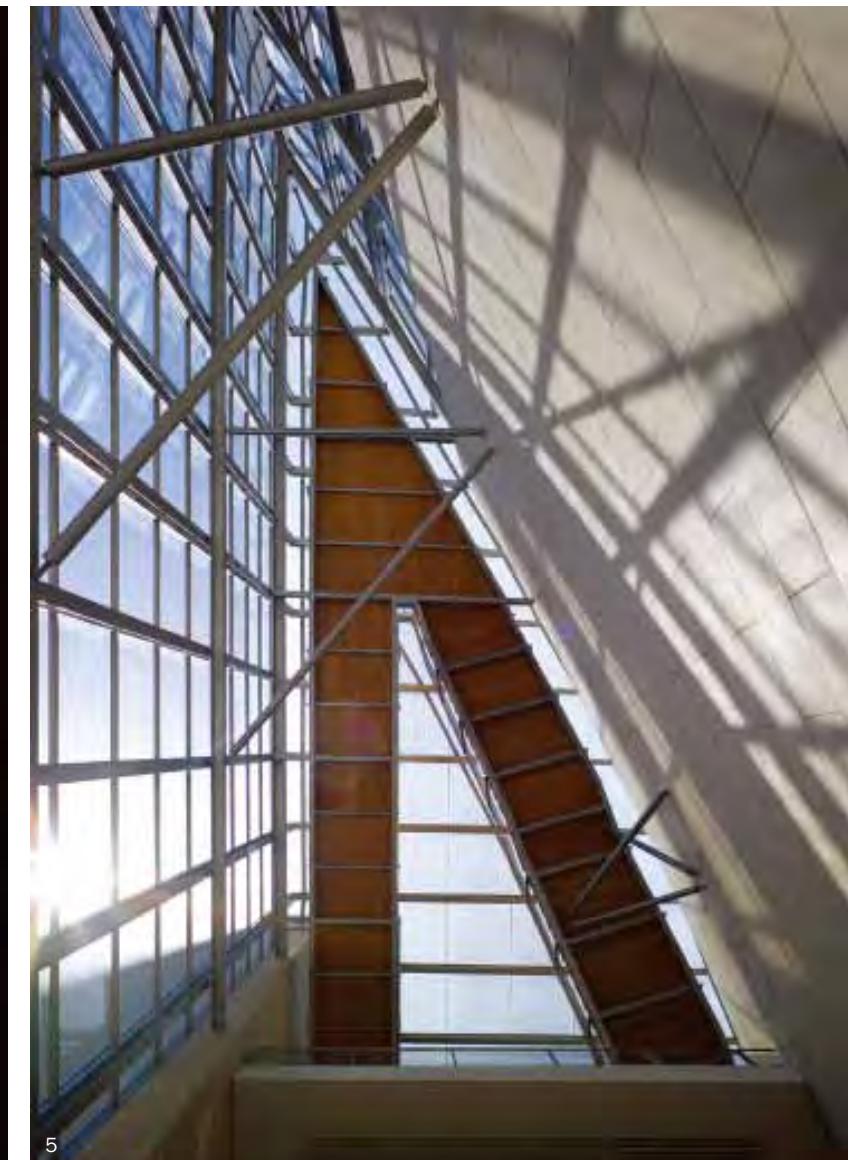
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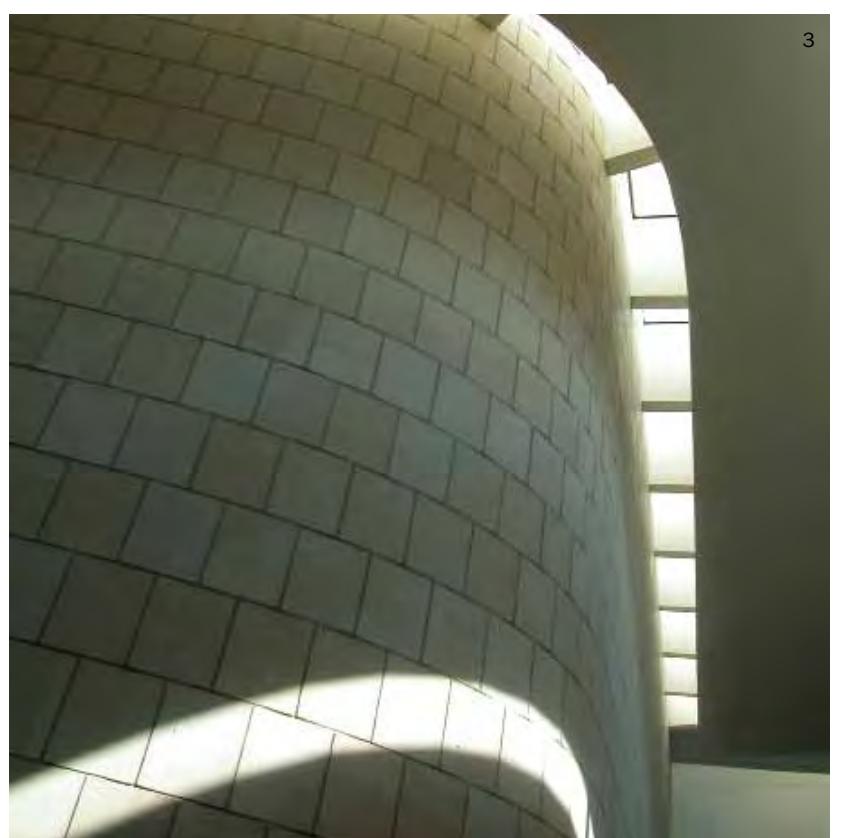
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4

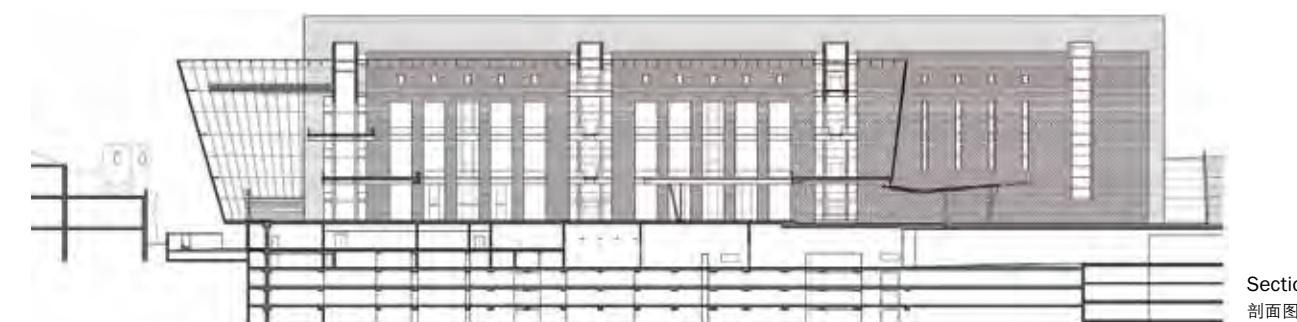


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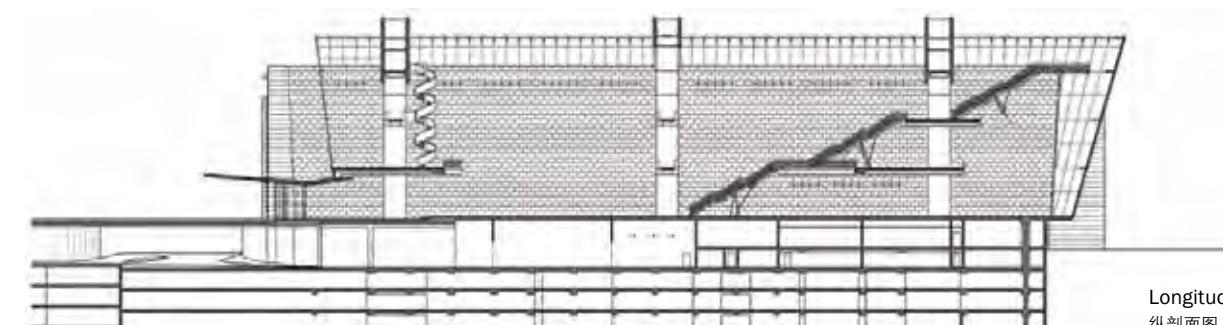


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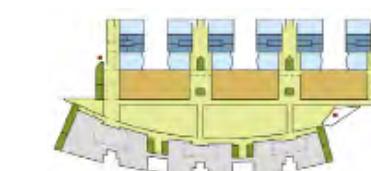
1 The overpass joints two volumes together
2, 3. Details of the skylight
4, 5. Details of the glazed glass curtain wall



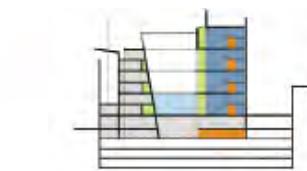
Section
剖面图



Longitudinal section
纵剖面图



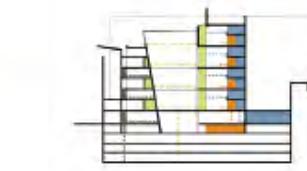
Ground Floor
一层



Functional Distribution Diagram
功能区分布图解



Main Floor
主楼



Circulation Diagram
流通图解



Gallery Floor
顶层楼座

- Main/Secondary Entrance
- Courtrooms
- Judges' Chambers/Judicial Wing
- Judges' Corridor
- Administration Offices/Wing
- Administration Corridor
- Public Facilities/Corridors
- Public Vertical Circulation
- Detainment
- Technical Facilities

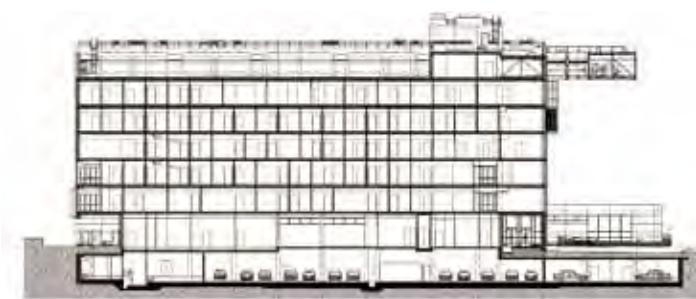
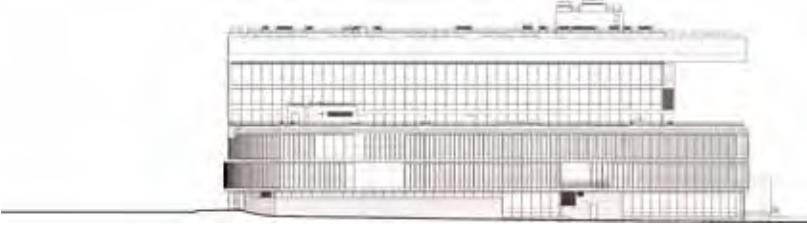
- 主入口/侧入口
- 审判庭
- 法官办公室/司法部办公楼
- 法官走廊
- 行政办公室/配楼
- 行政部走廊
- 公共设施/走廊
- 公共垂直流通区
- 拘留室
- 技术设备室

莫斯科地区联邦仲裁法院

**Federal Arbitration Court of
Moscow Region**

Completion date: 2007 **Location:** Moscow, Russia **Designer:** TPO Reserve **Architects:** V.Plotkin, I.Deeva, A.Borodushkin, D.Kazakov, A.Romanova, A.Logvinova **Photographer:** TPO Reserve **Site area:** 4,826 sqm **Total building area:** 24,426 sqm **Award name:** World Architecture Festival 2008 - Shortlisted **Award date:** 2008

完成时间：2007年 项目地点：俄罗斯，莫斯科 设计师：TPO Reserve 设计师事务所 建筑师：普洛特金, I.迪瓦, A.布罗达斯津, D.卡扎柯夫, A.罗曼诺夫, A.罗格维诺娃 摄影师：TPO Reserve 设计师事务所 总面积：4,826平方米 总建筑面积：24,426平方米 奖项名称：2008世界建筑节-入围 获奖时间：2008年



1. The panoramic view of the building

1. 建筑物的全景

2. The graceful curve of the public building

2. 拥有优美弧型曲线的公共建筑部分





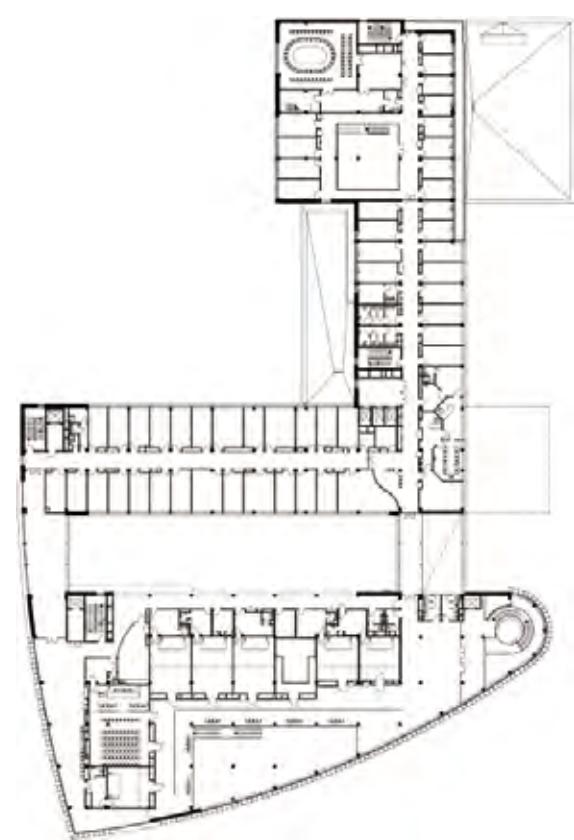
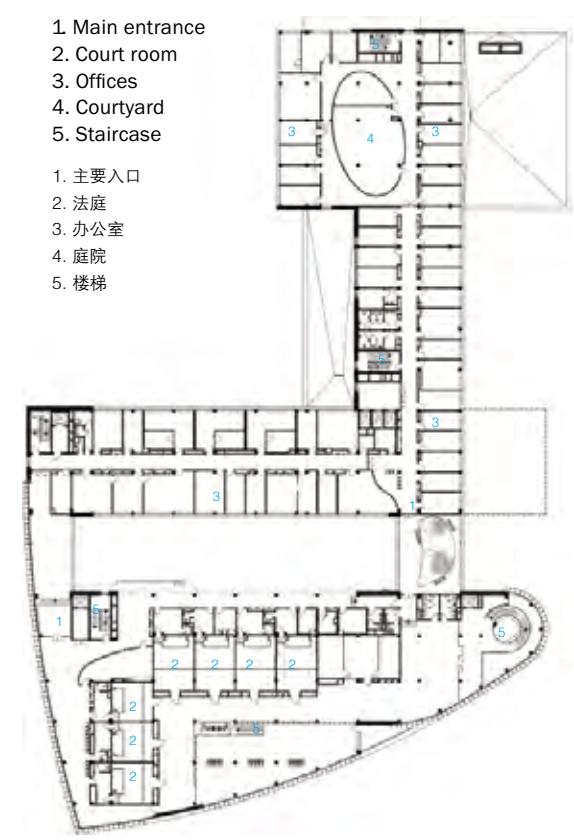
1. The sweeping shutters installed on the public building could effectively filter the strong sunlight, and also give a sense of grace
2. A seven-storey accessory building locates at the back of the building

1. 公共建筑部分大面积安装了百叶窗，既能有效阻挡强烈的日光，又形成了美感
2. 一栋七层的附属建筑位于整个建筑的后身



1. Main entrance
2. Court room
3. Offices
4. Courtyard
5. Staircase

1. 主要入口
2. 法庭
3. 办公室
4. 庭院
5. 楼梯

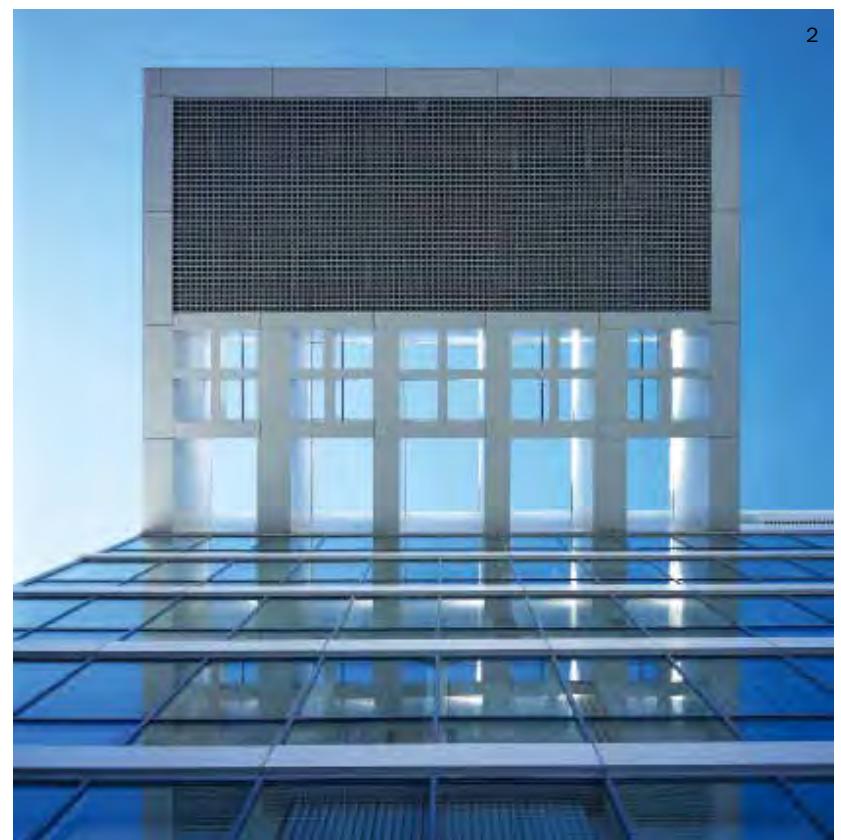




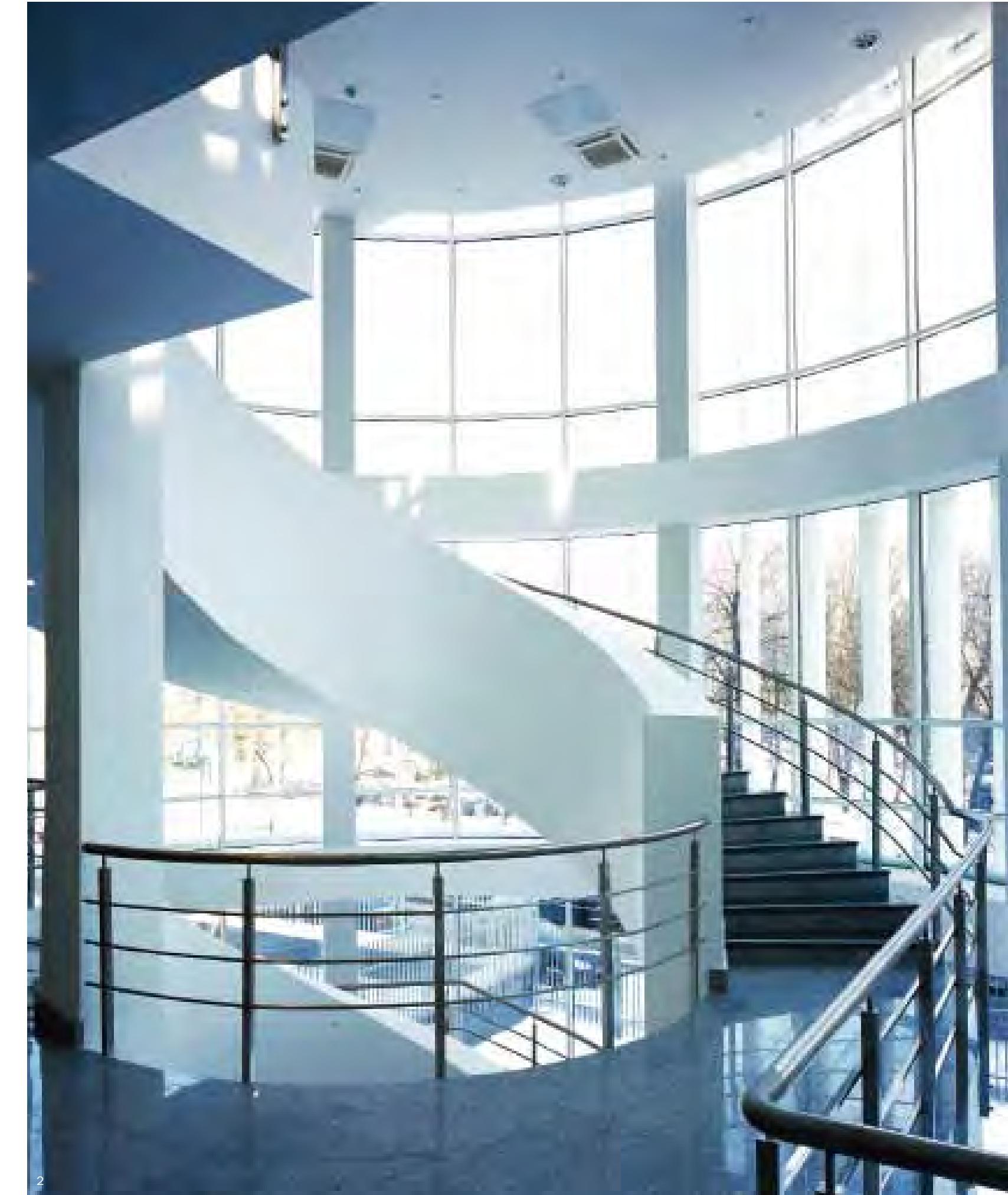
1

1. Both buildings are connected with each other by two passages on the second and the third floor
2. The cantilever structure of the building's façade
3. The spiral staircase in the public building

1. 整个建筑的两部分由二楼和三楼的通道连接
2. 建筑外部的悬臂结构
3. 公共建筑内部的螺旋式扶梯



2



2

法院与公共广场

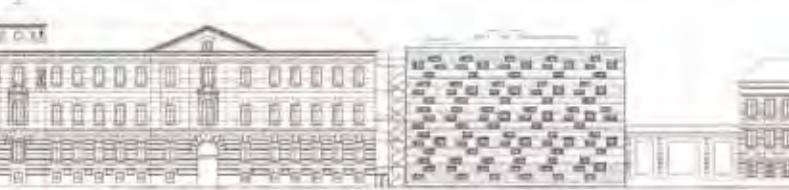
Courthouse And Public Square

Completion date: 2011 **Location:** Sankt Poelten, Austria **Designer:** Christian Kronaus + Erhard An-He Kinzelbach **Photographer:** Thomas Ott **Site area:** 600 sqm **Total building area:** 2,633 sqm

完成时间:2011年 项目地点:奥地利, 圣帕尔滕 设计师:克里斯蒂安·科罗纳斯 , 金安和 摄影师:托马斯·奥特 总面积:600平方米 总建筑面积:2,633平方米



East Elevation
东立面图



North Elevation
北立面图



Longitudinal section
纵剖面

1. Details of the benches at the citizen plaza
 2. Panoramic view of the citizen plaza
 3. The glossy golden colour of the new building's external wall gives the whole space a warm and active character
 4. The distinctive windows create new lighting effects for the interior space
1. 市民广场长椅细节
 2. 市民广场全景
 3. 新建筑外墙材料的金色光泽赋予建筑物温暖而活跃的特征
 4. 不同于以往的窗口设计可以为室内带来全新的照明效果



The project resulted from an open competition won by Architects Christian Kronaus and Erhard An-He Kinzelbach in collaboration with Vasko+Partner Engineers. The courthouse St. Pölten (Lower-Austria) asked for a building extension to house the higher regional court, district court and the state prosecutor's office. In addition, it required a redesign of the representative public square in front of the historic courthouse building with a new parking garage underneath.

At an urban scale, the new building closes the gap between the existing courthouse and the neighbouring prison. The former is a landmarked building with three floors. A key challenge in the design of the extension was to find a solution that would respect the historical context and coherently connect old and new while, at the same time, treat the new building as a structure in its own right, rather than as a mere annex. The mediation between the old and the new does not only function in formal terms but also on a spatial and organisational level. In particular, a system was developed that efficiently connects the three storeys of the courthouse building with the five storeys in the new building while, at the same time, mediating between the differing ceiling heights.

The overall design of the new project tries to extract as much as possible out of the organisational capacity of the existing building's façade. This particularly applies to the design of the square in front of the historic building. It replaces a previously hardly used forecourt, offering the city a new, attractive and programmed public space of urban quality and intensity. It is at once prominent, inviting yet protective towards the heavily used road. In order to integrate the building context into the square's design, the façade order is projected onto the square. This does not only establish a dialogue between the building and its immediate environment, but also conditions an urban field of elements with different additional functions. These urban furnitures as benches, planters at different heights and ventilation shafts form an artificial topography that caters to a multitude of urban activities and circulation patterns. The formerly determined forecourt with parking spaces thus transforms into a less determined and open field of urban furnitures that cater to more different uses and modes of appropriation. This renders the space as a lively, activated and differentiated urban public space as a place to stay, while it does not compromise on the given requirements for circulation and accessibility.

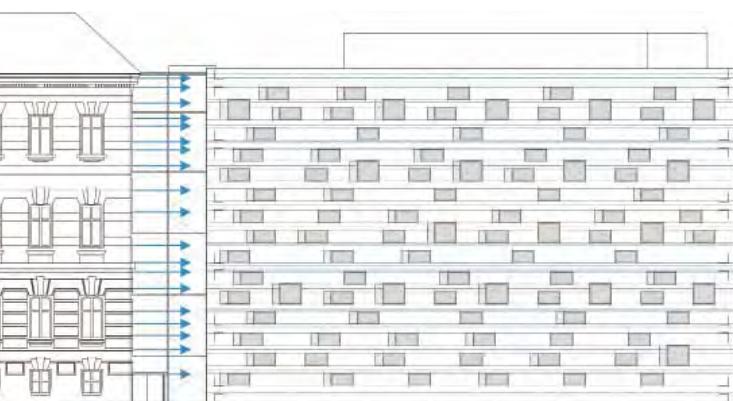
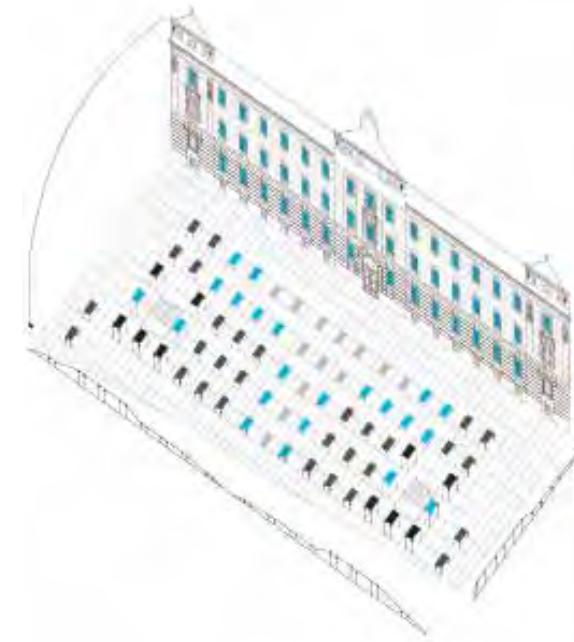
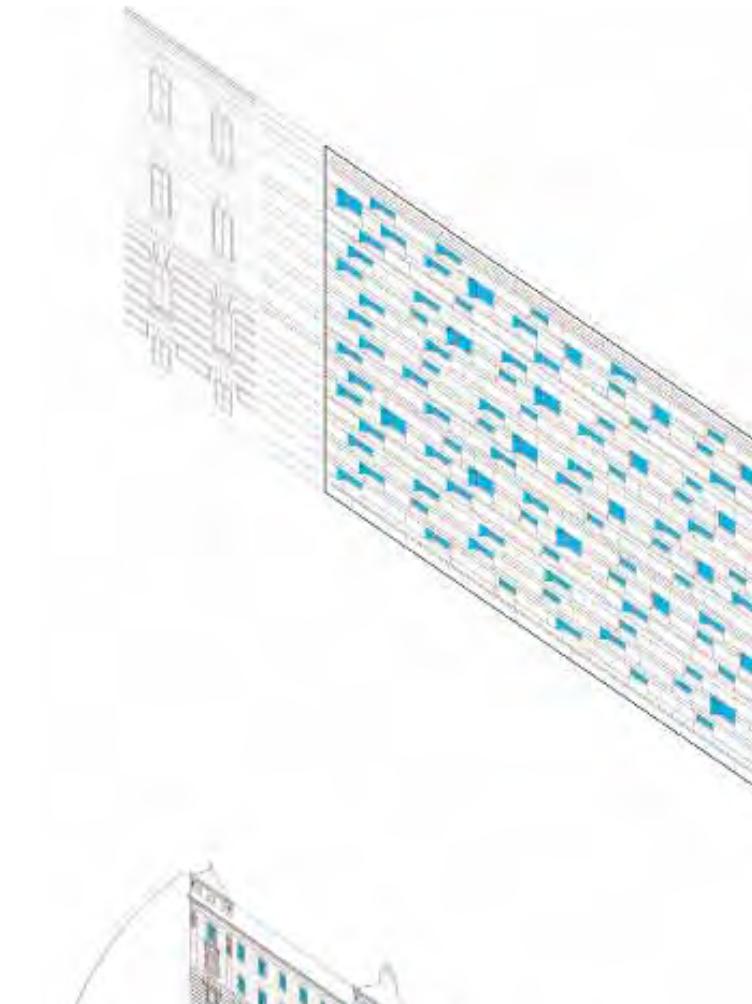
The programme of the extension building is divided into serving and served rooms. As a result, the building is composed of two distinct volumes, one holding the served spaces, offices and library, one holding all serving functions, such as stairs, elevators, bathrooms, server rooms and vertical shafts. The former has all flexibility, not least due to a exoskeletal structure with a minimum of internal columns and non-bearing partition walls, while the latter connects and mediates between the old and the new building. A performative folded wall divides the central corridor and the offices. It does not only separate spaces, but provides built-in file cabinets and closets for the office interiors, while adding value to the functional corridor by creating waiting and meeting areas in front of the office doors with integral benches and direct and indirect lighting fixtures.



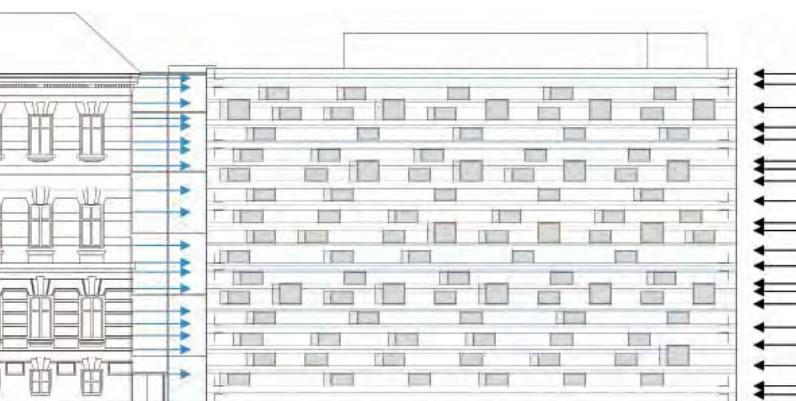
3



4



Façade and Square Diagramme 立面与方形图解	
Ventilation 通风设备	H=230 高度 = 230厘米
Tall Planter 高花槽	H=230 高度 = 230厘米
Low Planter 低花槽	H=90 高度 = 90厘米
Bench 长凳	H=45 高度 = 45厘米
Materials 材料	H=0 高度 = 0厘米



Longitudinal Section
纵剖面



1. View towards the new office building from the central staircase
2. Central staircase between the new and old buildings

1. 从中央走廊望向新办公楼
2. 新旧建筑之间的中央走廊



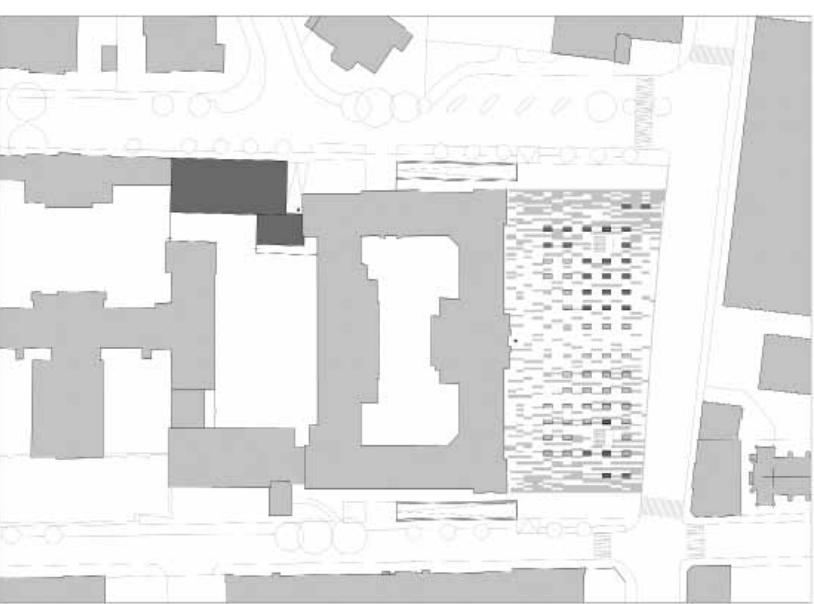
2

该项目是克里斯蒂安·科罗纳斯、埃哈德·安-赫·基泽尔贝琪与瓦斯科联合工程设计工作室合力打造的一个公开竞标大赛获胜作品。出于实际使用的需要，该法院要求新扩建后的建筑能够同时容纳高等法庭、地区法庭以及公诉人办公室，并对老法院建筑前的地标性公共广场进行改造，同时还要增设一个新的地下停车场。

从城市的规模角度来说，新建筑弥合了原有的法院建筑与其临近的监狱之间的空隙。原有的法院大楼是一座三层高的地标性历史建筑。新法院大楼设计所面临的最主要挑战是既要尊重地区历史背景、保持新旧建筑的一致性和连贯性，同时又要使新建筑以独立的结构而非附属建筑的面貌出现，赋予其独特的个性和魅力。此外，新旧建筑之间的协调性不仅要体现在功能上，还要体现在空间和结构层面上。因此，设计师专门构造出了一个连接系统，巧妙地将三层的老建筑和五层的新建筑连接起来，使之成为调和二者间层高差异的中转空间。

扩建项目的整体设计试图从原有建筑的外立面中提取尽可能多的空间组织能量。这种手法尤其适用于位于历史建筑前端的公共广场设计。新广场取代了之前利用率极低的前院，为城市提供了一个崭新、迷人、有序的公共空间。新广场一经建立，其影响力即刻显现出来，它一方面有助于疏散繁忙路段上的人流，同时能够在街道与建筑之间发挥缓冲的作用。为了将建筑背景整合到广场的设计之中，建筑外立面的形式被投射到广场的平面组织上。这不仅为建筑和周边环境建立了一种对话关系，同时也在一片城市天地中置入具有不同附加功能的元素。长椅、高低错落的植被以及通风井等城市设施，满足了各种城市活动和交通的需求。以前固定的带有停车区的前院被巧妙地转化为一个更为灵活、更为开放的区域，可以适应更多不同的城市活动和使用用途。因此，这使得该区域成为了一个充满生机和活力的多元化城市空间，人们可以在这里停下脚步，享受片刻的宁静。

扩建后的建筑按功能分为使用区和服务区。建筑是由两个不同的区块组成。一个是使用区，包含办公室和图书馆；另一个包括所有的服务功能，如楼梯、电梯、卫生间、服务器机房等。前者具有极大的灵活性，骨架式建造结构将内部的廊柱和非承重隔墙最小化，而后者将新旧建筑进行连接并成为二者之间的过渡区。一面折叠墙将中央走廊和办公室完美地隔离开来。这一折叠墙不只是分割空间，也为办公室内部提供了内置文件柜和壁橱，同时还在办公室门口利用长椅和直接与间接照明设备营造出等候区和会晤区，为走廊提供更多附加功能。



Site Plan
总平面图



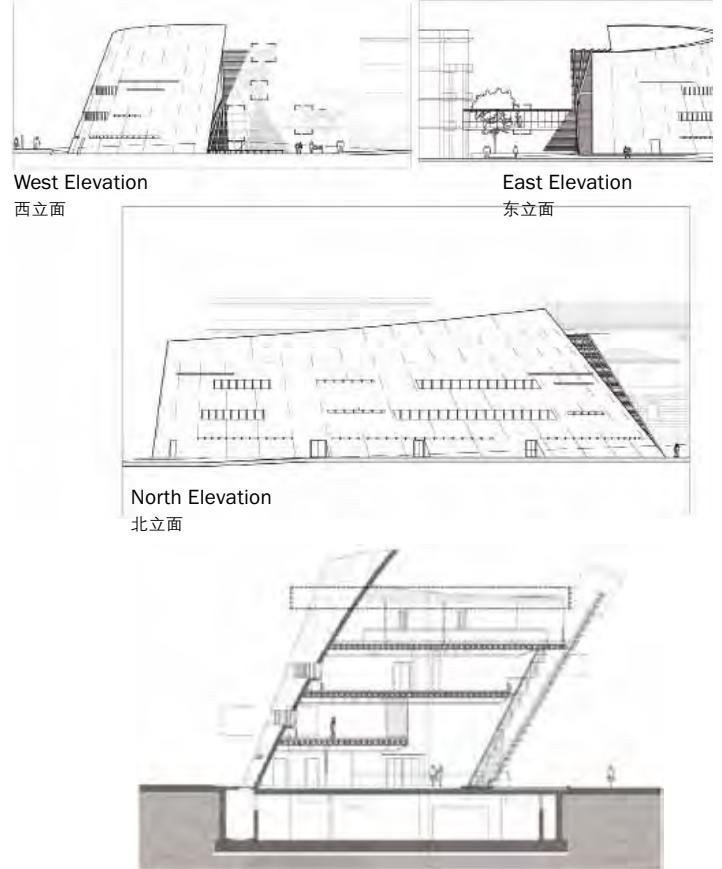
1. Window perforations from the interior
2. A folded wall provides integral lighting and zoning for the corridor and built-in cabinets and closets for the office interiors
3. Seating benches are integrated into the folded wall
1. 来自不同角度的光照效果
2. 走廊墙壁特殊的折叠效果为办公室的内置文件柜创造了空间
3. 走廊座椅与墙壁的不可分割效果的实现也得益于墙壁的折叠形状

新阿雷佐法院大楼

New Arezzo Courthouse

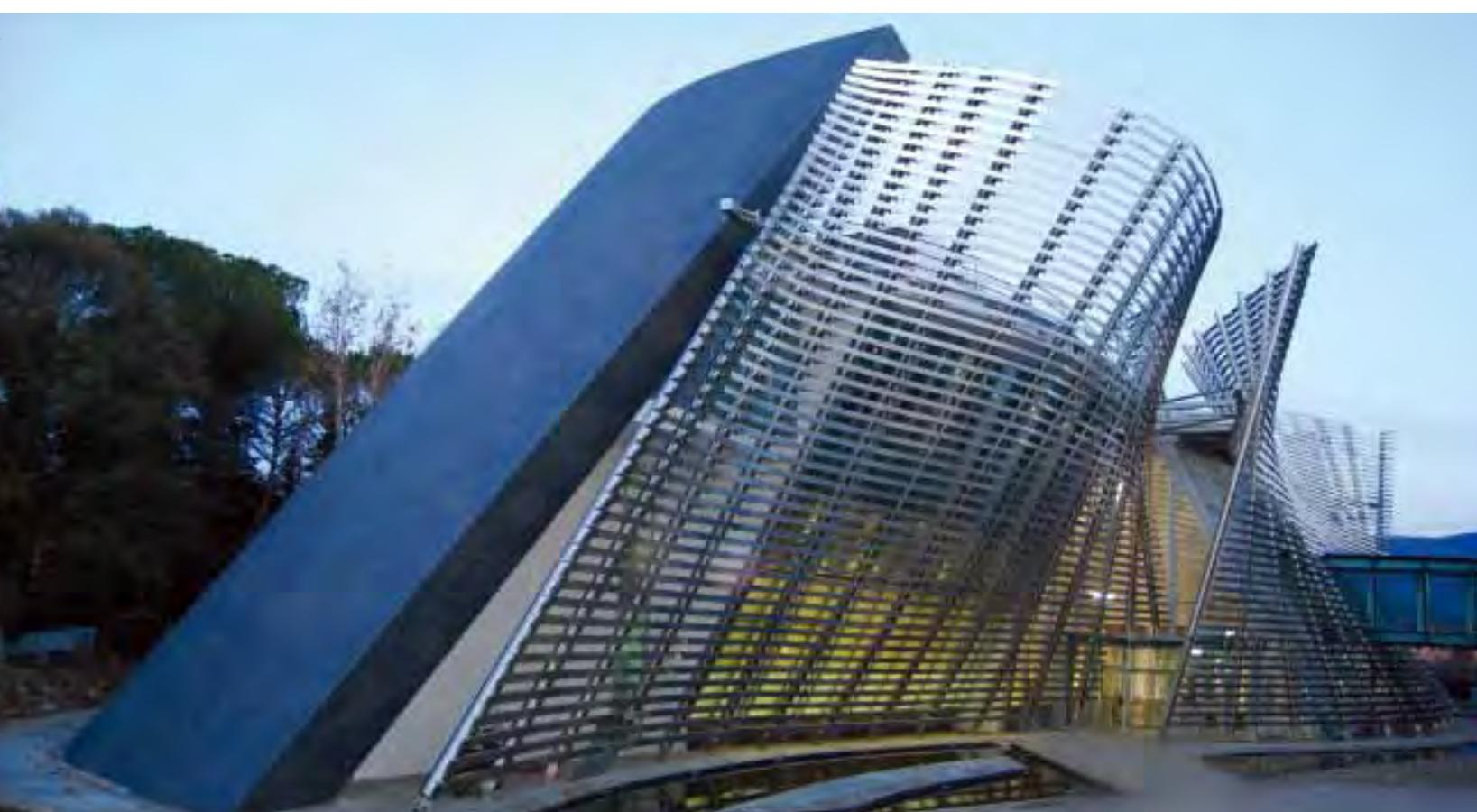
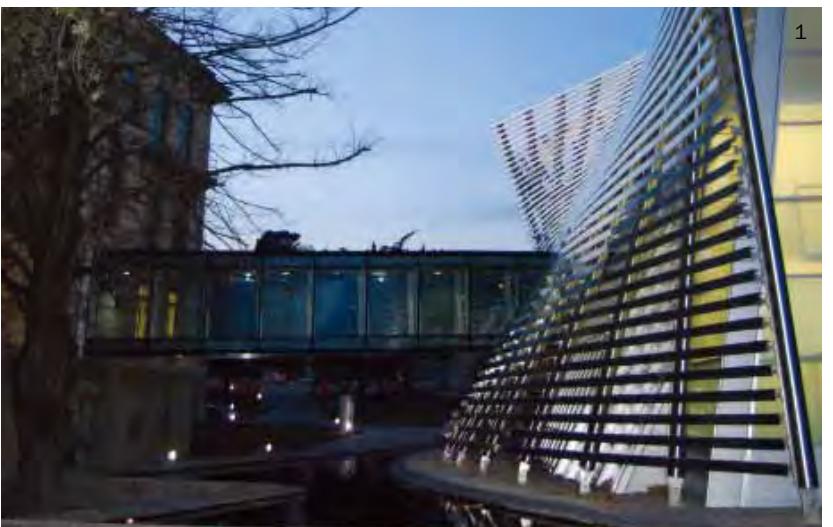
Completion date: 2007 **Location:** Arezzo, Italy **Designer:** Studio Nicoletti Associati **photographer:** Simone Levi – Studio Nicoletti Associati **Site area:** 23,000 sqm; new wing 5,000 sqm restored old building 18,000 sqm **Total building area:** 20,000 sqm

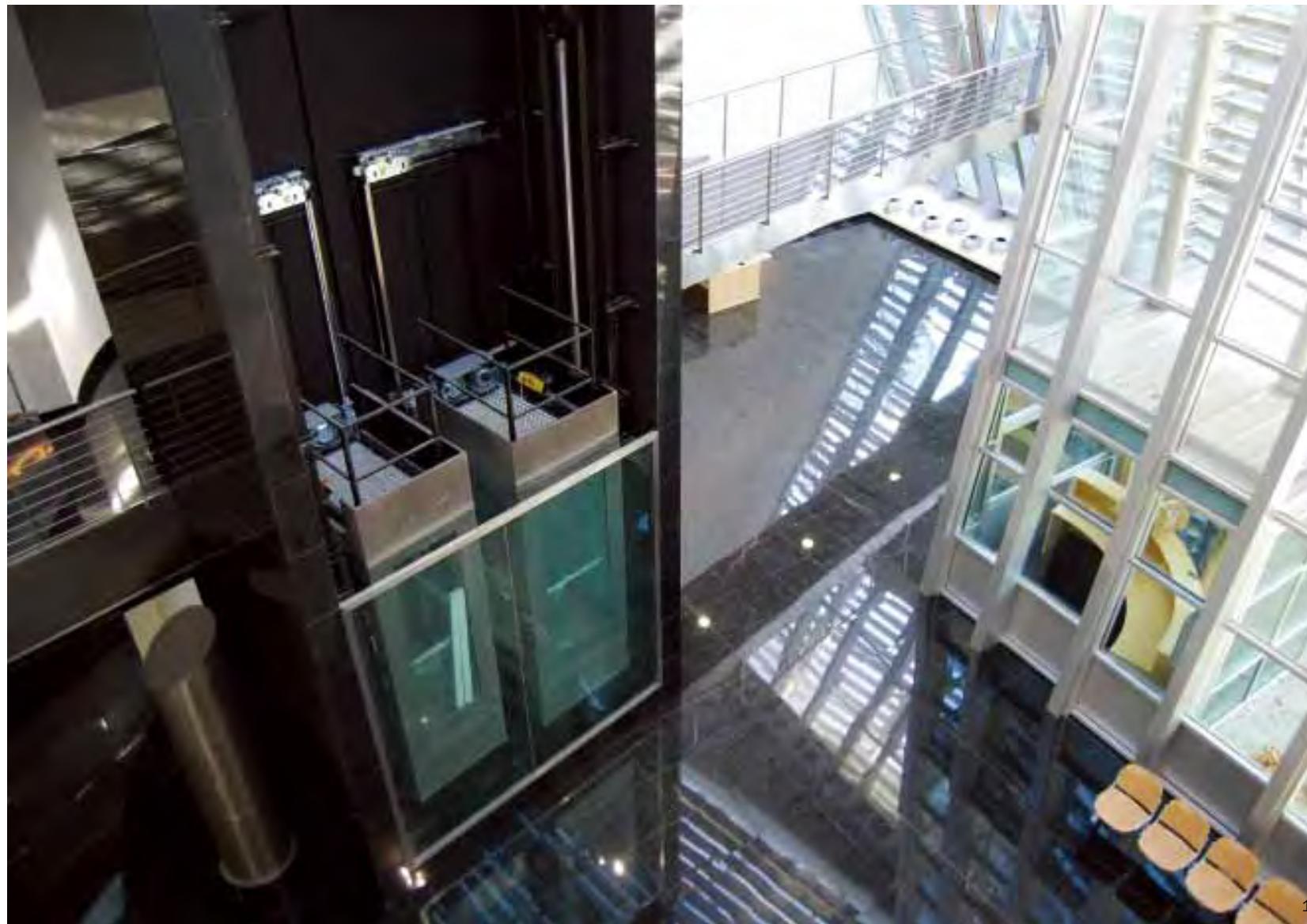
完成时间：2007年 项目地点：意大利，阿雷佐 设计师：尼克莱蒂联合设计工作室 摄影师：西蒙·利瓦伊 – 尼克莱蒂联合设计工作室 总面积：23,000平方米，新配楼面积5,000平方米，老建筑修复18,000平方米 总建筑面积：20,000平方米



- 1 The joint of the new and the old buildings
- 2 Details of the stainless steel sunscreen
- 3 The external wall is composed of black granite slabs
- 4 The south of the building has a double skin, which provides efficient shading from the sun while allowing natural ventilation

1. 新建筑与老建筑的连接处
2. 不锈钢防晒外罩的细节
3. 建筑物外墙是由黑色花岗岩建成
4. 建筑物南侧建造双层结构，可以有效实现遮阳和自然通风的目的





新阿雷佐法院大楼坐落在一个历史公园内，毗邻梅第奇家族城堡，内设审判法庭和司法总部。该建筑与由大型医院改建并作为办公室和档案室的新古典主义建筑相连。

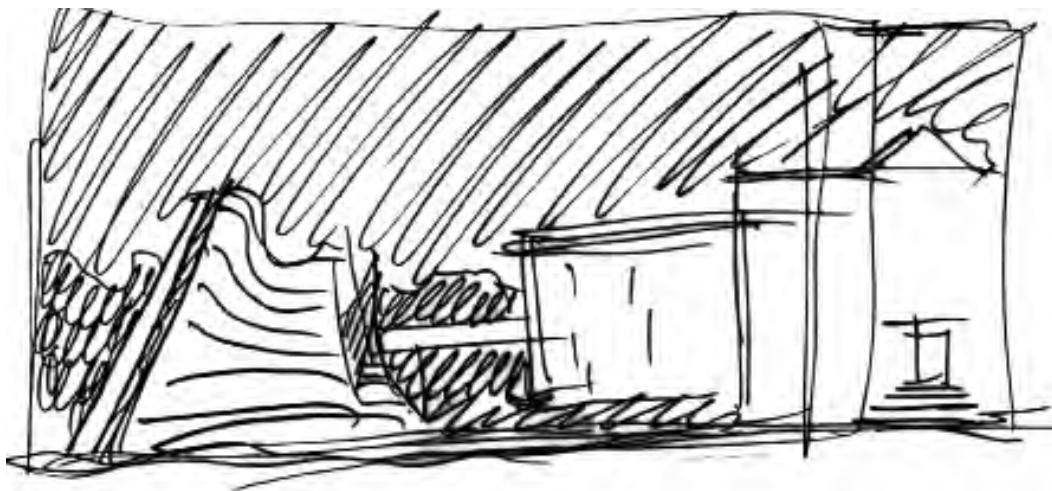
新配楼的设计，与其周围绿意盎然的花园、城市的中古世纪建筑遥相呼应；而中古世纪建筑的一侧由一面贝壳墙完美地保护起来，而建筑的另一侧则面向广场、花园等领域全面开放。

此外，一面黑色花岗岩砖墙将新配楼的北侧围合起来，墙体以暗灰色为基调。而新配楼南侧的正面，则是由许多跌宕起伏、晶莹剔透的遮光不锈钢材料组成。这些钢条形态的设计模仿许多生物包括树叶在内的表皮特征，呈几何状弯曲，而这些复杂的曲线形式，却仅仅使用直线元素打造。由此，银色的生物叶片利用光影对室内空间进行有效的保护，并将公园与周围的新古典主义建筑元素自然地融合为一体。

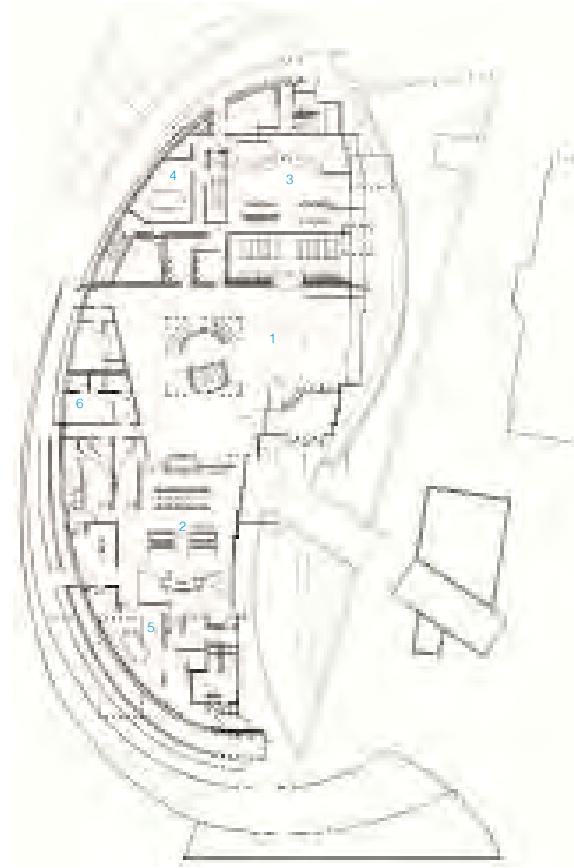
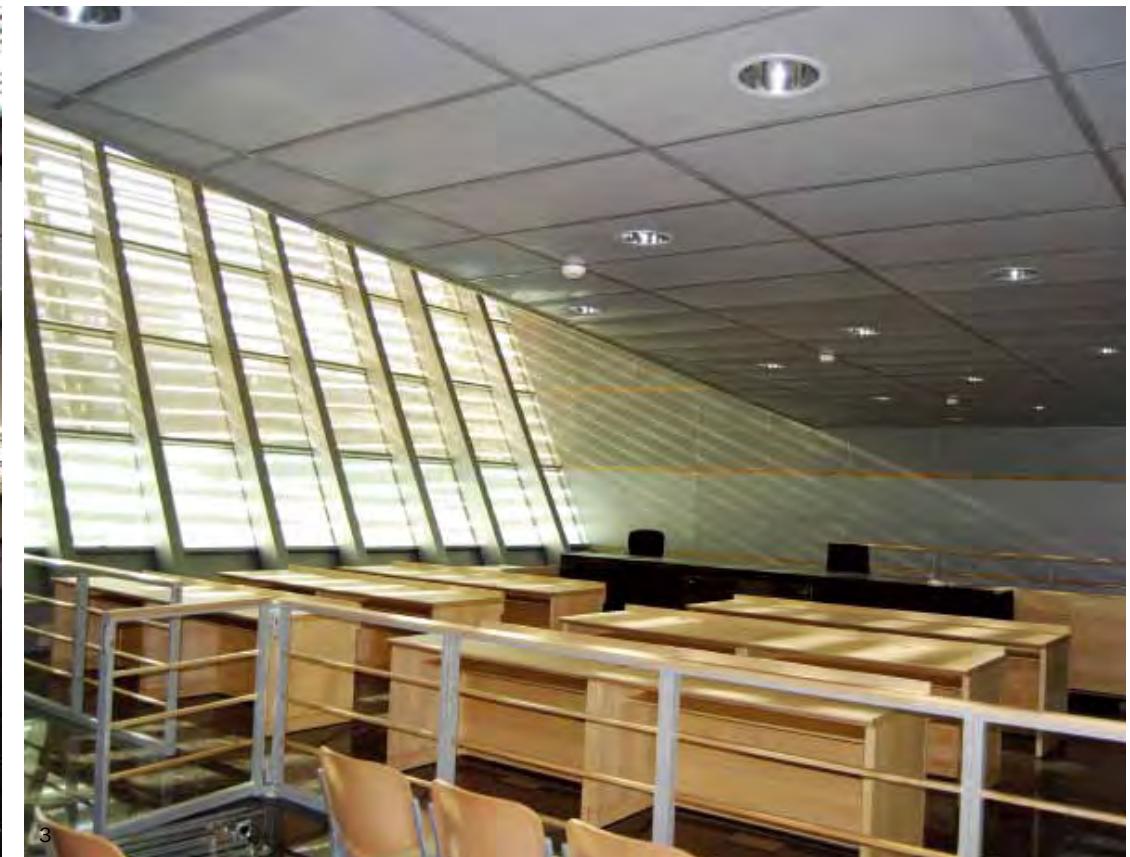
室内空间中，如镜的抛光黑色花岗岩地面反射出的映像与绿色釉面层以及经由淡棕色细带分隔的水平声效灰色板材形成鲜明的视觉对比。三层高的入口大厅将来自屋顶的自然光线成功引入，大厅中的垂直升降机同样采用了抛光黑色花岗岩材料，与光亮的地面交相辉映。

新建筑与周围景观和原有建筑实现了惊人的融合。新建筑内的审判庭与原有建筑（由戈尔巴索医院改建）中的办公空间相连。该项目的设计目标是使柔和的扭曲界面与绿草茵茵的公园和城市中的中世纪建筑（一侧由围墙保护，另一侧面向广场和公园开放）形成和谐的统一体。新建筑的北侧是一个连续的弧形墙壁，该墙壁由黑色的条纹中式花岗岩呈鱼鳞状构成，成为椭圆形平台上倾斜圆锥体的一个组成部分。建筑的南端是一个以铝材为原料的立面，这一立面由按照不同倾斜角度进行横向排列的钢条支撑。层压式曲折表面营造出一个通透与半通透的空间，带给人无限的遐想，从而对这一建筑的巴洛克风格进行现代的诠释。

外部遮阳系统是阻挡外部强光、改善室内制冷条件的关键。也正因此，该建筑的南端设置了双层皮肤，一边在提供有效遮阳功能的同时，加强室内的通风效果。



1. The three levels high entrance hall is dominated by the vertical elevator case
 2. The high entrance hall receives lights from the roof
 3. The exterior sunscreen ensures the interior court space get appropriate sunshine
1. 三层高的门厅以垂直电梯为连接
 2. 高大的门厅接受来自屋顶的自然光
 3. 外部的遮光结构使法庭内部接收适当的太阳光



Ground Floor Plan 首层平面图
 1. Foyer 1. 门厅
 2. Court room No.1 2. 一号法庭
 3. Court room No.2 3. 二号法庭
 4. Meeting room 1 4. 一号会议室
 5. Meeting room 2 5. 二号会议室
 6. Service room 6. 服务用室



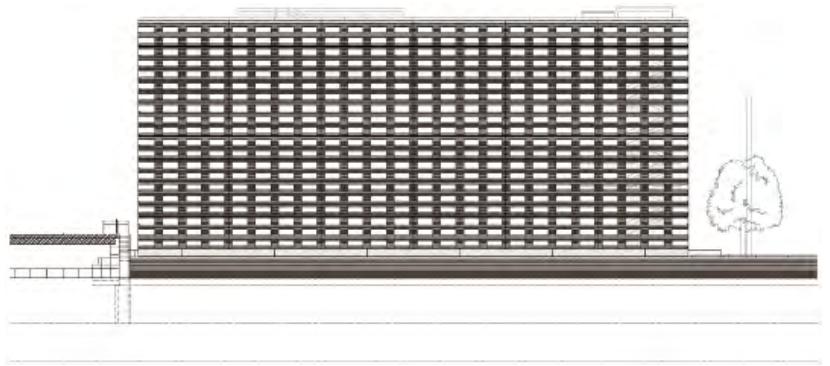
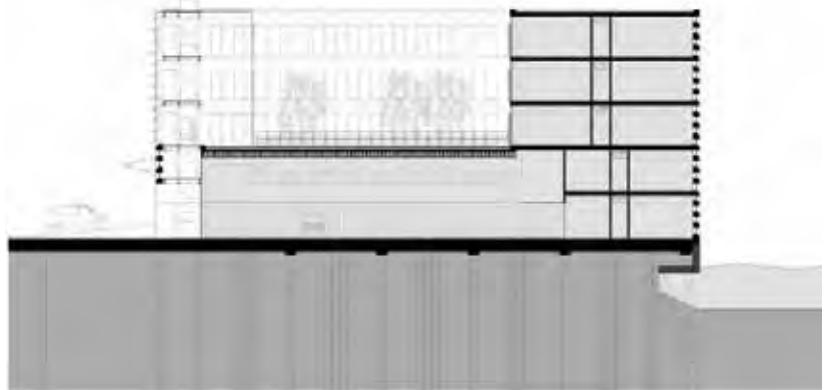
1st Floor Plan 二层平面图
 1. Connection with existing building 1. 与原建筑的过渡区
 2. Office No.1 2. 一号办公区
 3. Office No.2 3. 二号办公区
 4. Office No.3 4. 三号办公区
 5. Office No.4 5. 四号办公区
 6. Service room 6. 服务用室

阿姆斯特丹皇家宪兵团大楼

Koninklijke Marechaussee op de Marinekazerne te Amsterdam

Completion date: 2009 **Location:** Amsterdam, the Netherlands **Designer:** Wansleben-architekten, Norbert Wansleben **Photographer:** Thorsten Huempel / wansleben-architekten **Site area:** 2,000 sqm **Total building area:** 6,500 sqm

完成时间：2009年 项目地点：荷兰，阿姆斯特丹 设计师：瓦斯勒本建筑师事务所，诺伯特·瓦斯勒本 摄影师：托斯滕·胡梅佩尔，瓦斯勒本建筑师事务所 总面积：2,000平方米 总建筑面积：6,500平方米



The "KMAR - Koninklijke Marechaussee" can be described best as a police organisation with military status. Organisational it is since 1998 beside the army, the navy and the air force the fourth independent organisation unity of the Dutch Ministry of Defense.

In this we see an expression for the ambivalent situation of the users, between the institution and the individual whom you serve, between the policeman as a function in the uniform and the person in it, between the society which demands security, but which looks at security forces doubtfully. Through this the building receives meaning and can step in a dialogue with the viewer and user. It speaks to the town which has produced it. It provides a message about its identity to veil this also at the same time.

One figures to understand the building very fast, how-ever, with closer looking the uncertainties rise again. Is the building dark or bright? Is it closed or transparent? How many floors does it have actually? These questions cannot be answered any more unambiguously. Additionally different lighting conditions and weather cause different impressions.

The viewer forms his own judgment which is valid however only for the moment. The next encounter, the second look, leads to other perceptions. To mark the project in his meaning of utilisation, the typology of the fortress was chosen. Characteristics like the access about a ramp by a folding gate on a higher situated court or the spiral staircases between the floors are to be led back here. Town planning it is a counterpart to the National Maritime Museum (Scheepvaart Museum) and thus forms the begin and the end of a spatial urban sequence.

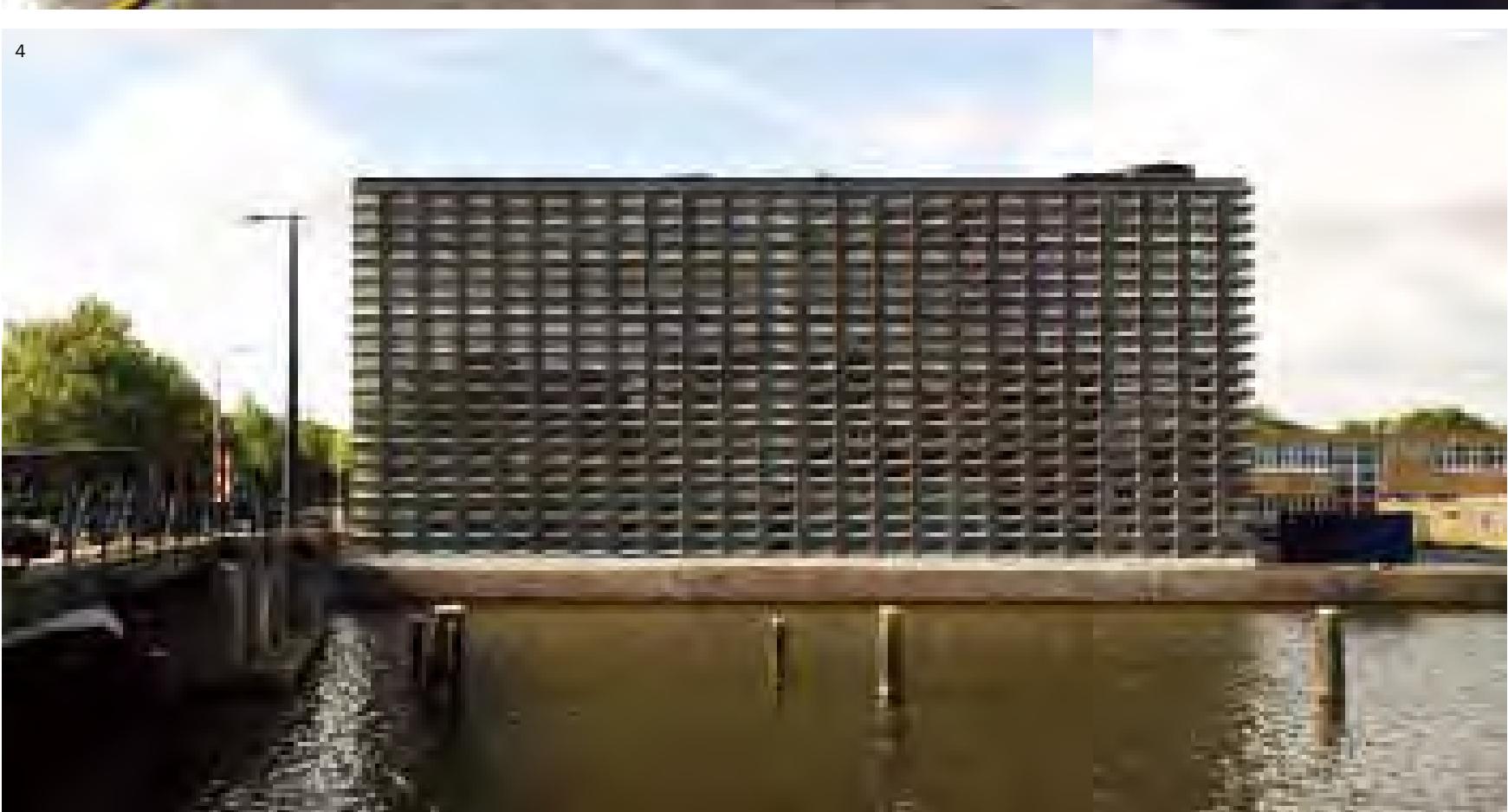
阿姆斯特丹皇家宪兵团大楼堪称是全球最杰出的国家军事管理机构之一。该机构隶属于荷兰国防部，是自1998年以来，继陆军、海军和空军之后的第四个独立组织。

在该建筑的设计过程中，来自瓦斯勒本建筑师事务所的设计师们力图通过这一建筑解决存在于机构本身、个人、警察乃至社会之间的矛盾，在公众和用户之间建立良好的对话关系，使之富有浓厚的地方特色，面向公众开放。该建筑以独特的形态展现了其特殊的身份和所行使的特殊职能。

从远处看似简单的建筑，却凭借精致的细节和巧妙地规划发人深思。建筑的基调是深沉的还是明亮的？建筑是封闭的还是通透的？整栋建筑确切有多少层？这些一开始看似简单的问题待人们走进建筑的瞬间似乎很难马上给以解答。此外，不同的照明条件和气候条件下的观感也会有所不同。

人们对这一建筑的感知会随着步伐的移动而改变。为突出该建筑的使用价值，设计师们巧妙地将类型学理念应用到设计之中。斜坡式入口十分耐人寻味，一个折叠门悬垂于其上方，而楼层之间的螺旋楼梯在输送人流的同时，为整个空间增添无限情趣和活力。从城市规划的角度来看，阿姆斯特丹皇家宪兵团大楼与国家海事博物馆交相辉映，完美地构建出一个有序的城市空间布局。

1. Detail of the wall
2. Main entrance and ramp – only access to the building
3. View from the south-west
4. View to the water front



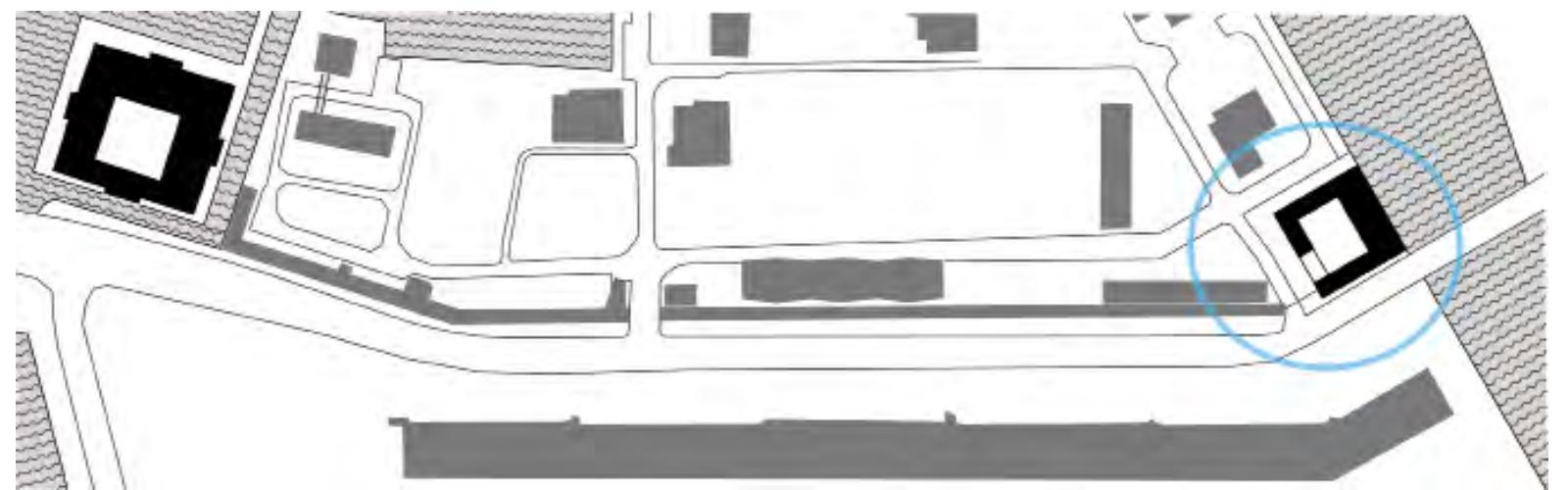


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1. Inner courtyard 1. 内部庭院
2. Main stairs 2. 主楼梯

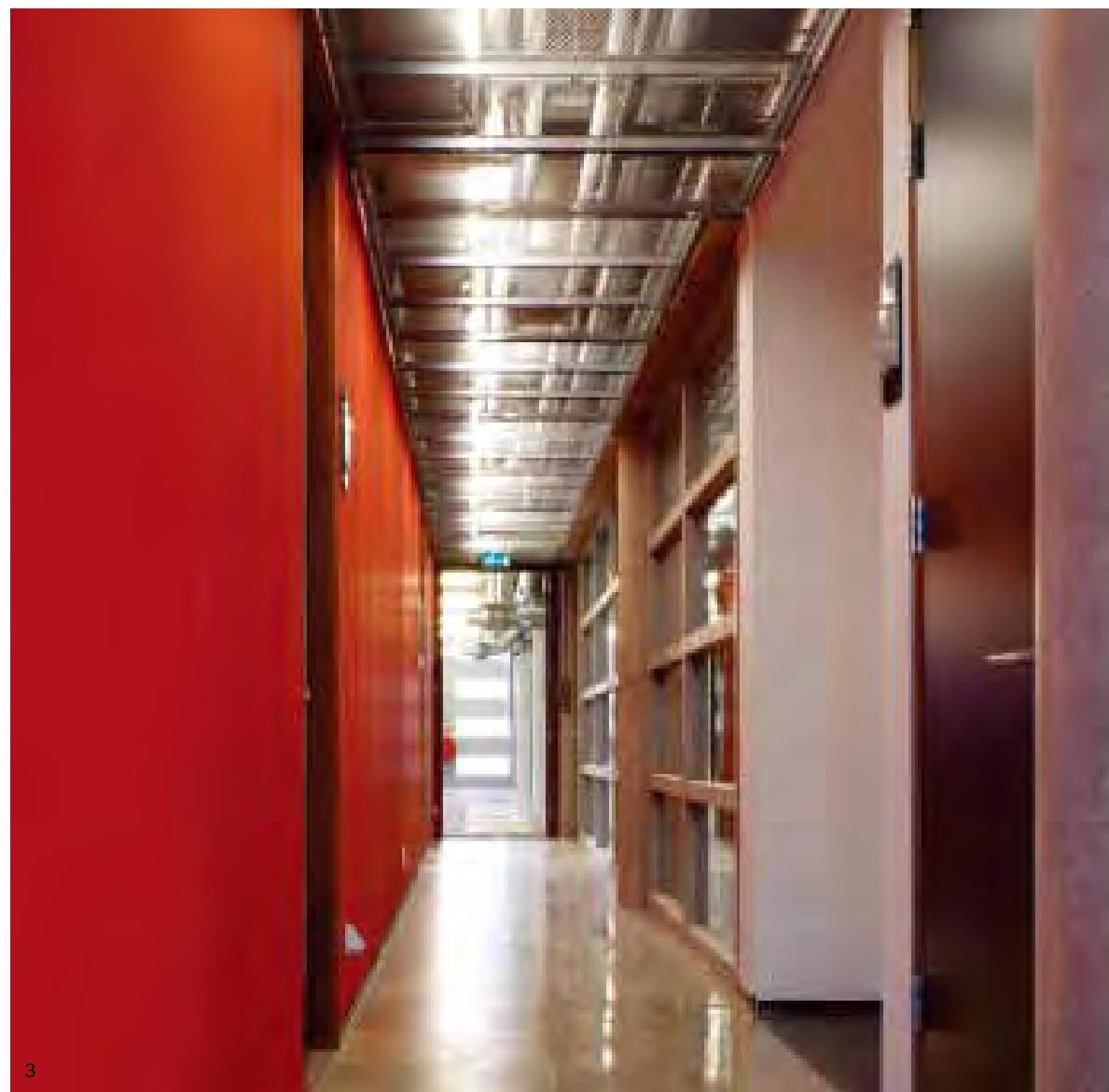


2





1. Car parking
2. Interior view from the corridor at the first floor to the car parking
3. Shows a floor, the technical infrastructure is visible and shown in the space above
1. 停车库
2. 从二楼走廊遥望车库
3. 技术架构在这一楼层的上方空间展露无遗

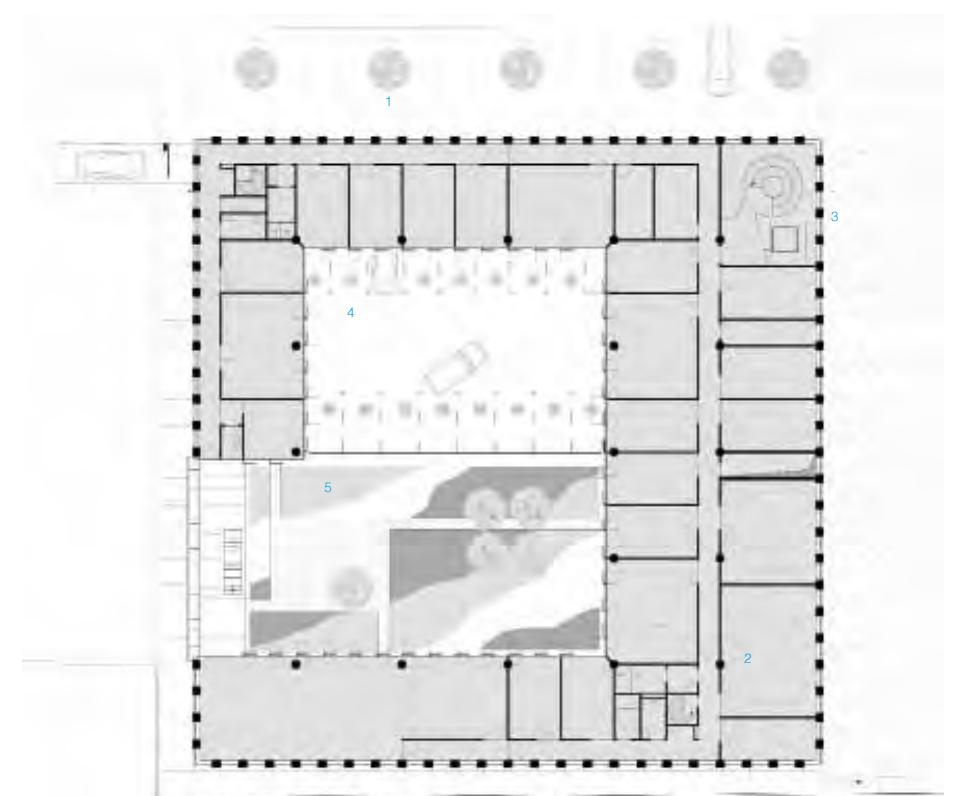


Ground floor plan

1. Parking area
2. Office
3. Elevator
4. Parking
5. Landscape

一层平面图

1. 停车区
2. 办公区
3. 电梯
4. 停车区
5. 景观区

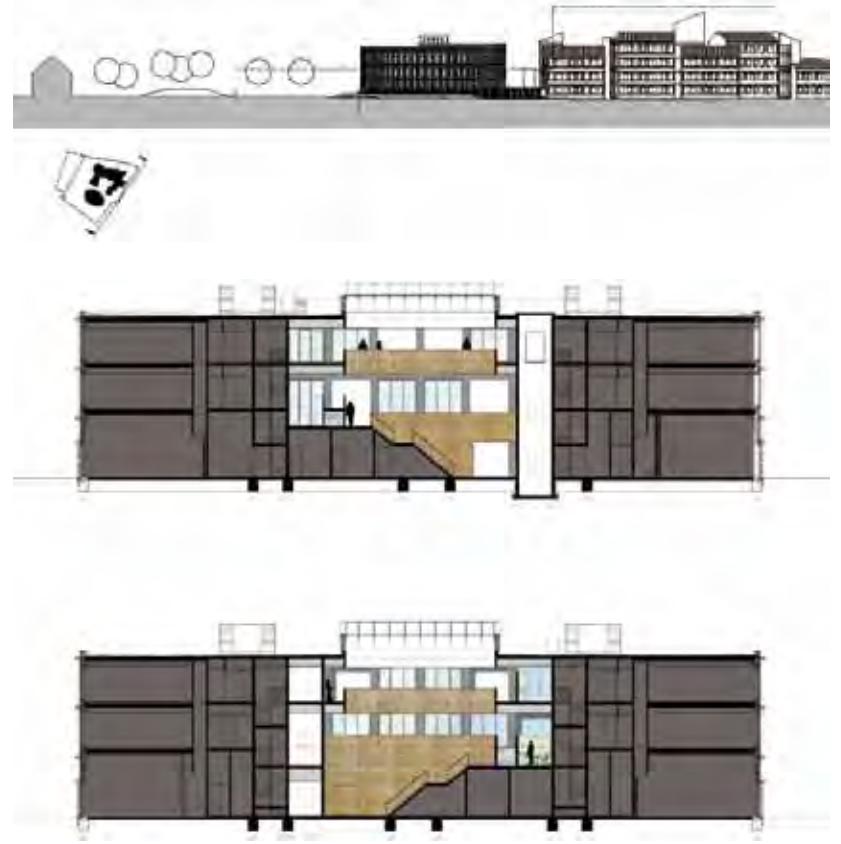


破坏与危机控制中心

Centre for Damage and Crisis Control

Completion date: 2010 **Location:** Maastricht, the Netherlands **Designer:** JHK Architecten
Photographer: Palladium Photodesign **Site area:** 8,500 sqm **Total building area:** 4,500 sqm

完成时间：2010年 项目地点：荷兰，马斯特里赫特 设计师：JHK建筑师事务所 摄影师：百略达图片设计工作室 总面积：8,500平方米 总建筑面积：4,500平方米



1. An artful aluminum shading device
2. Entrance
3. The ellipse shape of the building
4. The high windows give plenty of daylight to the offices and meanwhile their deep reliefs give enough privacy in the interior space

1. 铝合金制成的巧妙的遮阳设备
2. 入口
3. 建筑物呈现完美的椭圆形
4. 较高的窗户为室内提供了充足的阳光，同时深浮雕的效果也可以保证室内的隐私性



On the site of the existing police-station at the Prins Bisschopsingel in Maastricht, JHK Architecten made a design for a new Centre for Damage and Crisis Control, the Meld- en Coördinatiecentrum (MCC = Centre for Damage and Crisis Control). This new MCC replaces a former sport and storage building. The technical area of this existing building has been integrated into the new building.

Situated in the Jekerdale, the building for MCC is part of a carefully considered ensemble. The ellipse shape of the MCC is fluently positioned in its characteristic surroundings. The façade of the existing police-station has been a starting point for the horizontal articulation of the new façade and connects the new building to the old. The shape of the MCC presents itself as a perfect starting point for possible future developments in this area.

Brought together in a compact volume of approximately 4,500 square metres, the emergency room, the call centre and the several office functions give shape to the nerve centre of crisis control in the South Limburg region. This volume is lifted above a solid base of storage and shed facilities. This base level can easily be adapted to a possible extension of offices in the future. The heart of the building, shaped as an atrium, unfolds itself as a spot for relaxation and communication as well as a central pivot point, which connects several functions with each other. The glass roof of the atrium provides enough daylight in the heart of the building.

The MCC is connected to the inner area of the existing police-station. The entrance of this building follows the path to get from the existing building to the MCC naturally and leads to the middle of the atrium.

The bigger and introvert areas are oriented towards the inner atrium, the offices are directed to the residential surroundings of the Jekerdale. The entire design contains a high level of flexibility and user-friendliness, which makes the building a pleasant place to work now and in the future. The materialisation of the upper and lower levels of the MCC has been inspired by the classical, rich detailed and refined masonry architecture in its surroundings. The upper level is specific because of its modern and light charisma.

The strong rhythm of high windows gives plenty of daylight to the offices and meanwhile its deep relief gives enough privacy in the crisis room and the call centre. Beside this, the relief of the prefab-elements made of aluminum generates a great natural shading device. The solid base is made of rough masonry. The firm basement guarantees protection of the vital functions of the crisis control centre without hiding the building.





1

在荷兰马斯特里赫特市Prins Bisschopsingel大街上的警察局原址，JHK建筑师事务所最新打造了一个破坏与危机控制中心。这一中心取代了先前的运动—存储建筑。原有建筑的技术区被整合到新建筑之中。

破坏与危机控制中心建筑强调与周围建筑环境的协调。椭圆形的外观在和谐的环境中分外醒目。此时，原有警察局建筑的立面转变成了新建筑理念水平流动的起点，并巧妙地将新建筑与老建筑联系在一起。此外，破坏与危机控制中心的外形也为该地区的未来规划奠定了良好的基础。

这一紧凑的建筑体量占地约4,500平方米，突发事故处理中心、呼叫中心和几间办公室形成了南林伯格地区的危机控制中枢。这一体量居于储藏与周转仓库之上。这一基底空间较为灵活，可根据未来发展的需要而扩建为办公室。建筑的核心设有中庭，是人们放松和交流的最佳场所，同时也是连接各功能区的枢纽。中庭的玻璃天窗为建筑的中心地带提供了充足的光源供给。

破坏与危机控制中心与原有警察局建筑的内部空间相连。这一建筑入口经由一条小径与原建筑相通，并最终通向中庭的中央地带。

较大的内弯区域朝向内部中庭而设计，办公间面向Jekerdale大街上的住宅区。整个建筑的设计遵循灵活、方便使用的原则，确保营造出一个舒适、怡人的空间环境，并能够适应未来的发展。建筑的高层和低层空间的布局较为传统，强调细节的设计，并与周围的砖石建筑风格相得益彰。高层空间因其时尚和独特的照明设备而分外醒目。

有序排列的宽大玻璃窗时刻确保办公空间沐浴在阳光之中，同时，营造出安全的危机处理室和呼叫中心。除此之外，以铝材为原料的预制元素形成了一个大型天然遮阴装置。坚实的基底由粗糙的砖石材料构成。牢固的地下室时刻确保危机控制中心重要功能的安全。

1. The glass roof of the atrium provides enough daylight in the heart of the building
2. Call centre
3. Corridor of atrium and tea room

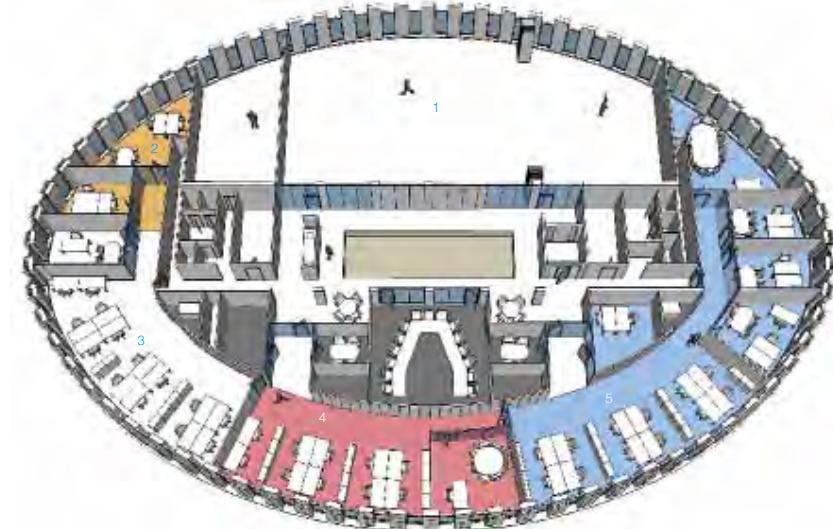
1. 中庭的玻璃屋顶将自然光线引入室内
2. 呼叫中心
3. 中庭走廊和茶水间



2



3



3D Impression Level 3 第三层三维效果图

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------|
| 1. Head quarters | 1. 总部 |
| 2. Municipal authorities | 2. 市政机关 |
| 3. Acute care | 3. 急症护理室 |
| 4. Fire department | 4. 消防部 |
| 5. Police | 5. 警卫部 |

荷兰警政署大楼

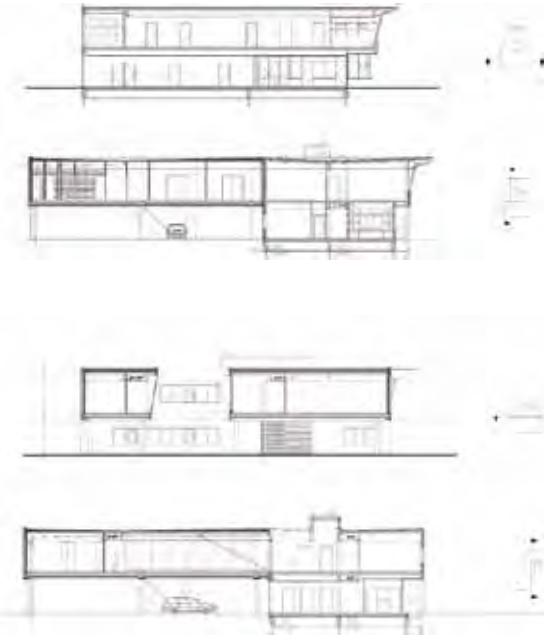
KLPD (Traffic Squad of The Dutch Police Services)

Completion date: 2008 **Location:** Maasbracht + Assen, the Netherlands **Designer:** Joost Gijsenaar (BAR architects), with Romain Muller, Anja Traffas, Carolina Contreras, Julia Schmid **Photographer building:** Rob 't Hart **Photographer Art work:** Tamar Frank

Site area Maasbracht: 1,000sqm **Site area Assen:** 1,200sqm **Total building area:** 400 sqm new building + 600 sqm renovation of the existing building

Award name: nomination Dutch Glass Award

完成时间：2008年 项目地点：荷兰，马斯布拉赫特，阿森 设计师：约斯特·格里森纳尔 (BAR建筑师事务所)，罗曼·穆勒，安雅·特拉法斯，卡罗琳纳·肯特雷拉斯，茱莉亚·施密 建筑摄影师：罗勃特·哈特 工艺品摄影师：塔玛尔·弗兰克 马斯布拉赫特区占地面积：1,000平方米 阿森区占地面积：1,200平方米 总建筑面积：400平方米新建+600平方米原有建筑改造



1. The extension needed to be raised, in order that the ground level would be fully available for parking purposes

2. The internal organisation is formed around a new, central patio which lets daylight into the car park

3. The existing office is built in a beige facing brick

4. The service stairs

1. 设计师巧妙地将一层空间抬高，为汽车营造出充分的停靠空间

2. 内部结构围绕一个全新的中央天井而展开，时刻确保下方的停车场光线充足

3. 原有的办公间以浅褐色的面砖为建筑材料

4. 服务区楼梯



1



2



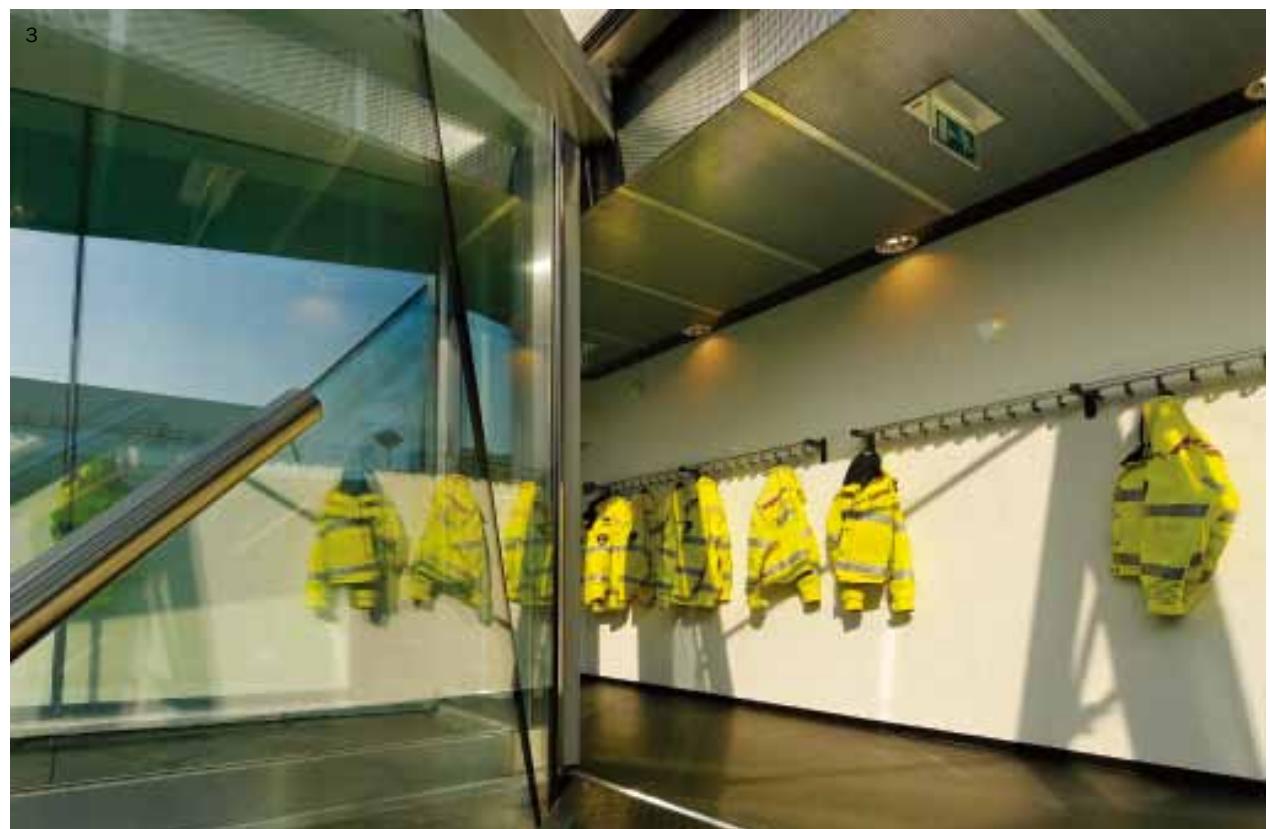
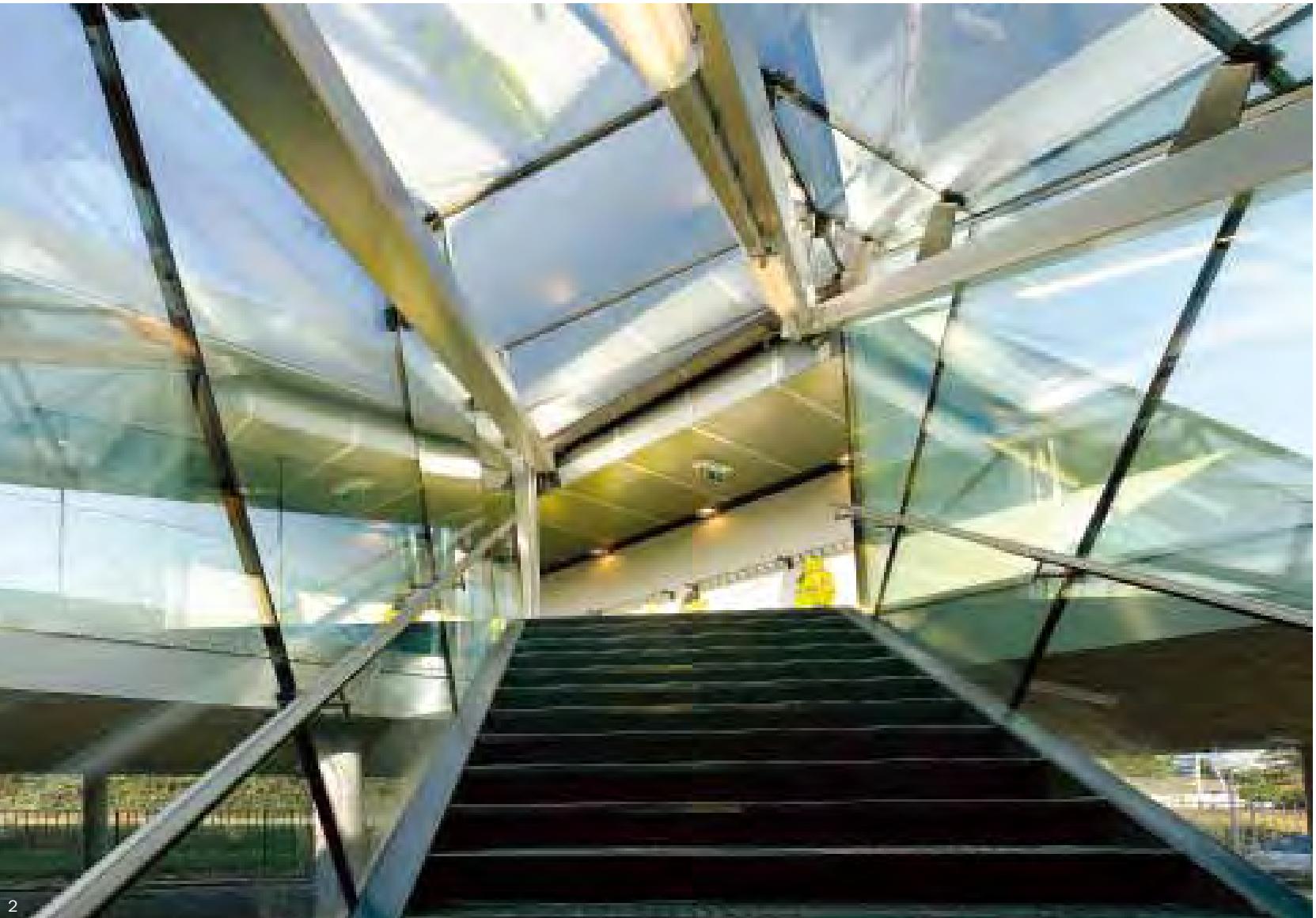
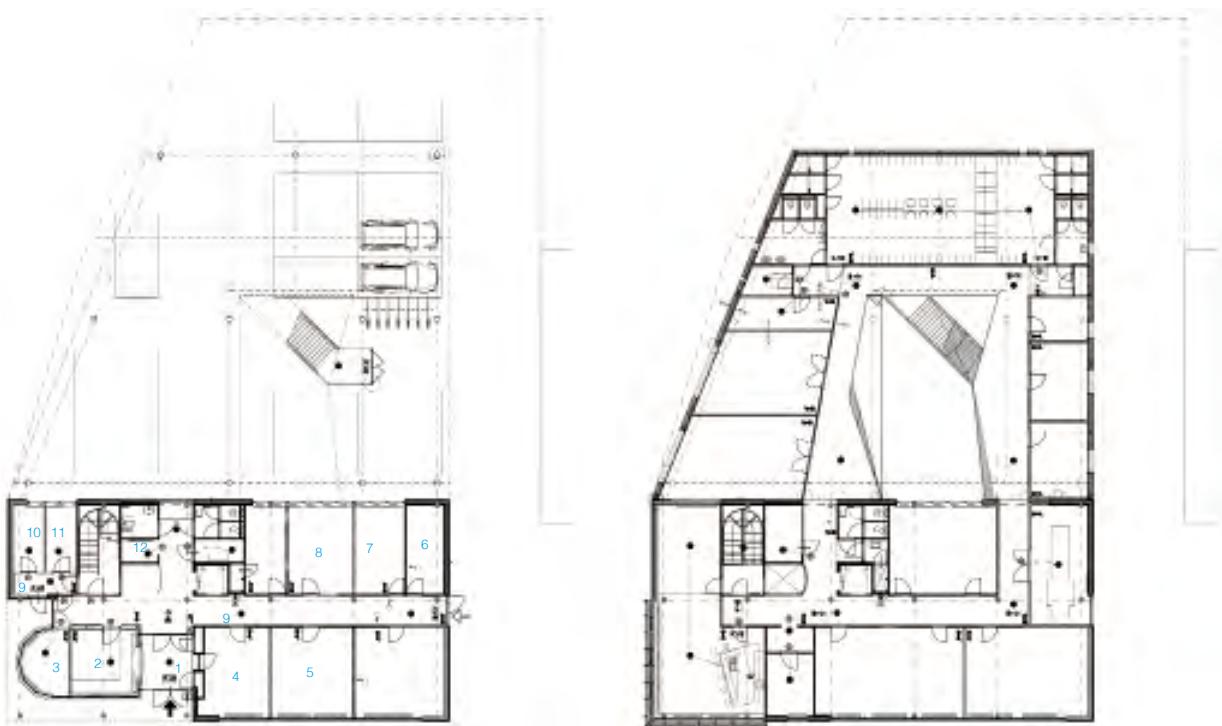
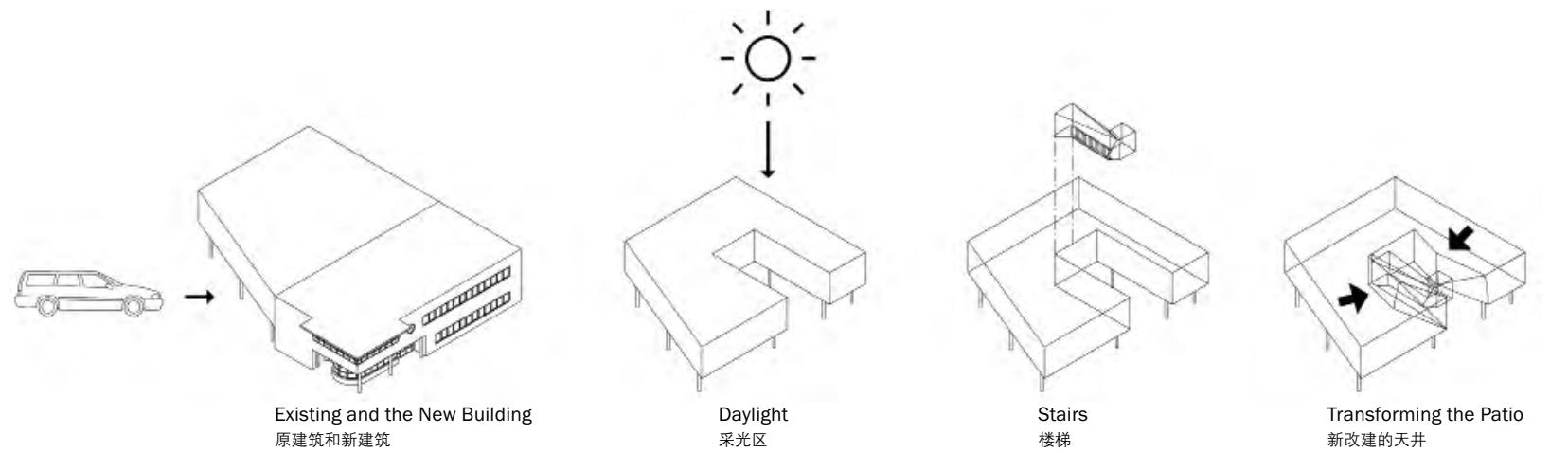
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4



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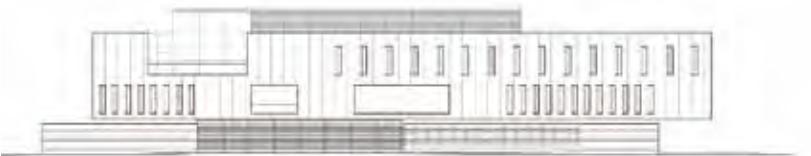


马尔托雷尔加泰罗尼亚地方警察总部

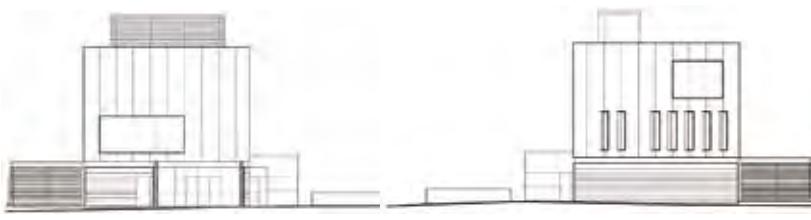
Mossos d' Esquadra Police Headquarters, Martorell

Completion date: 2007 **Location:** Martorell, Spain **Designer:** Jordi Farrando **Photographer:** Adrià Goula
Total building area: 3,087.38 sqm

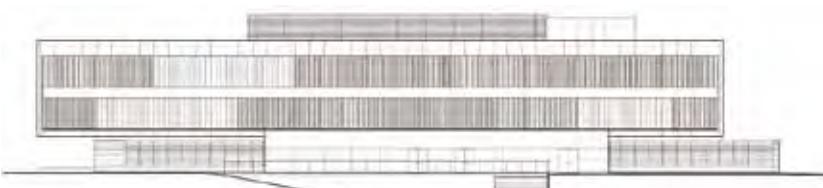
完成时间：2007年 项目地点：西班牙，马尔托雷尔 设计师：霍尔迪·法拉南多 摄影师：亚德里亚·格拉 总建筑面积：3,087.38平方米



East Elevation
东立面



North Elevation
北立面



South Elevation
南立面



West Elevation
西立面

- 1 Main entrance
2. The offices are situated at the first floor, with more discreet openings to prevent visual proximity to the exterior
3. The building comprises a basement and three above-grade floors
4. The lengthwise geometry of the plot has greatly maximised the space

1. 主入口
2. 二楼的办公区的窗户设计较为严谨，尽量避免外界对室内的干扰
3. 建筑由地下室和地上三层空间构成
4. 整个建筑纵向延伸，实现空间利用的最大化



Both the urban implantation and the characteristics of the site suggest a compact building that exploits the lengthwise geometry of the plot and respects the planning determinants (maximum occupation and regulatory distances from adjacent properties). The inherent security requirements of the programme dictate this compactness.

The building comprises a basement and three above-grade floors and is laid out in keeping with the structural grid. Crosswise, the distance between columns is 4.80 metres; lengthwise, the two side bays are 4.80 metres wide, opposed to the 6 m of the central bay. On the basement floor, this arrangement produces a car park with a central passage (6 metres wide) with two side strips for parking (each 4.80 metres deep). On the other floors, the six-metre bay houses service spaces and circulations, whereas the 4.80-metres bays accommodate offices and public spaces.

The public area is in the building's entrance, with an information desk facing the door. One passage leads to the interview rooms, while another provides access to other areas. There is a separate entrance for the Mossos facing the communications shaft, which also provides direct communication between the public and the restricted areas. The custody suite is situated at the far end of the site. Its distribution repeats the logic of the public area, laying out custody cells to one side and the remaining spaces to the other. Once again, a two-corridor system separates circulations according to uses and prevents overlapping. There is only one point of access from the general distribution passage to the custody suite. A second communications shaft (stairs and lift) at the rear of the building provides direct access from the car park.

The custody suite and identification room act as a buffer between the cells for minors and adults, allowing separate direct access from both areas. They also allow visitor access without having to enter the rest of the area. The detained persons arrive by patrol vehicle and enter this buffer area via a metal security gate in the east façade. The technical services are located in the third bay on the ground floor, separate from the public area and custody suite, with their own entrance from the exterior if needed.

The first floor is where restricted activities take place. It comprises two bays: one houses the communications shaft, services and auxiliary spaces, and the other the offices. The entrance corridor is situated on the west side, enjoying a degree of transparency and exploiting natural lighting. The offices are situated in the east, with more discreet openings to prevent visual proximity to the exterior.

The second floor holds the most private spaces, the police officers' service area. The layout is similar to that of the first floor. One bay contains the entrance passage and services, and another houses staff spaces: changing rooms to the north, dining room and rest areas to the south (with views of the river Llobregat valley) and, at the centre, the briefing room and a protected terrace that provides indirect lighting for the hall and easy access to the exterior.



受城市规划和地形特征等因素的影响，马尔托雷尔地区的加泰罗尼亚地方警察总部大楼的设计较为紧凑，沿纵向进行延伸，充分尊重规划中的决定因素（空间利用的最大化，与周围建筑间隔的合理化）。内部空间的安全要求最终促使了这一紧实空间的形成。

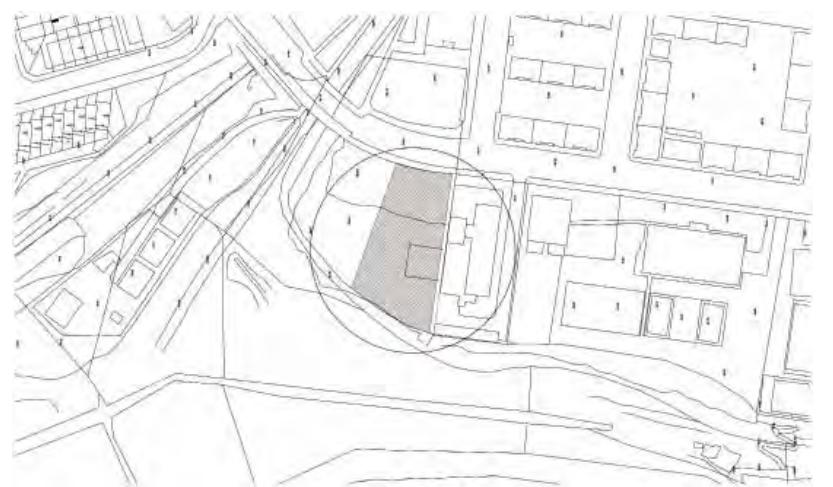
该建筑由一个地下室及其上方的三层空间构成，布局方式尽量保持与结构网架相一致。从横向的角度来看，廊柱之间的距离为4.80米；从纵向的角度来看，两侧的凹进处为4.80米宽，中央凹进处为6米宽。在地下室层，这种布局衍生出了一个带有中央通道（6米宽）的停车场，通道的两端设有停车带（每个车位4.80米长）。在其他楼层，6米宽的隔间中专门设置了服务区和流通空间，而4.80米宽的隔间中则专门设立了办公间和公共区域。

公共区位于建筑的入口处，一个接待台面向出口而设。一条通道将入口与接见室相连，其他通道则将一楼空间与其他区域联系起来。该建筑设有一个独立的入口，面向电梯而设计，便于公共区和限制区之间的直接沟通。拘留所被设置在该建筑的最末端。该区域的布局依然遵循了公共区域的规划逻辑，将拘留室设置在一侧，保留另一侧的空间。再一次，一个双通道系统根据区间的功能和避免重复的理念将流通通道进行分隔。主要流通通道与拘留室之间仅有一个出口。第二个流通枢纽（楼梯和电梯）位于建筑的后侧，便于访客从停车场的直接进入。

拘留套间和鉴定室对未成年室和成年室之间进行了缓冲，并设有两个独立的入口，便于访客直接进入这两个区域。被拘留的人员从巡逻车走下来之后穿过东部立面的一个金属安全门抵达这一缓冲区。技术服务区坐落在一层空间的第三个隔间内，与公共区和拘留室相分离，拥有各自的入口。

第二层空间主要是受限活动区。该区域由两个隔间构成：其中一个隔间内设有楼梯、电梯、服务和辅助空间，而另外一个隔间则为办公专属区。一条出入通道设于西侧，紧邻通透的开窗，从而时刻沐浴在阳光之下。办公间坐落在这一层的东端，开窗设计较为谨慎，有效地格局室外对内部环境的视觉干扰。

第三层空间内主要以私人空间为主，同时也是警员服务区所在地。该层空间的布局与二层相似。一个隔间内囊括了出入口通道和服务区，而另一个隔间内则为员工专属空间，包括北向的更衣室、南向的餐厅和休息区（能够饱览格拉纳达山谷美景），此外，这一空间的中央还设有接待室和带有防护设施的露台，确保为大厅提供间接照明以及通往室外的便捷通道。



Longitudinal Sections
纵剖面



Cross Sections
横剖面

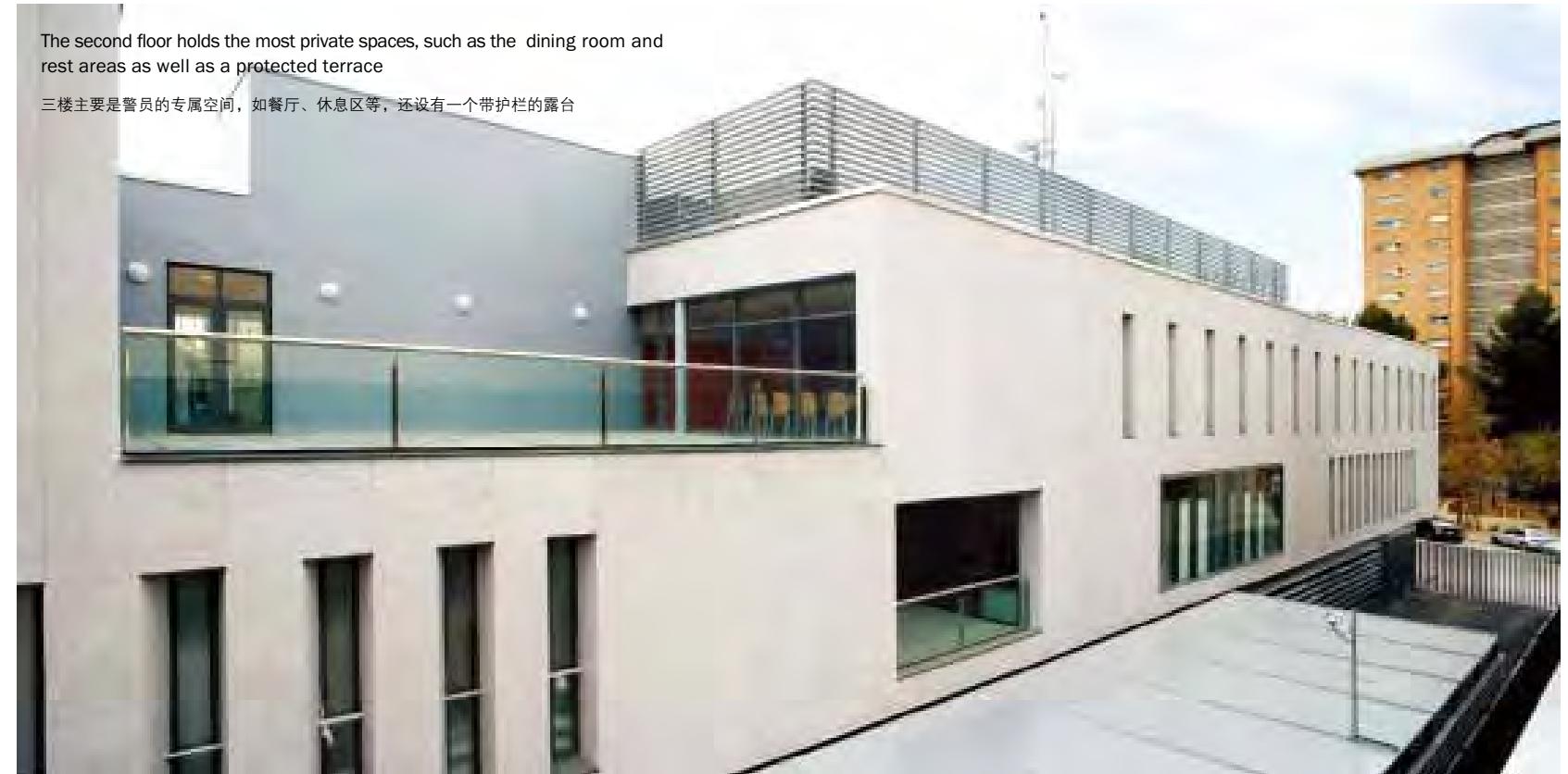
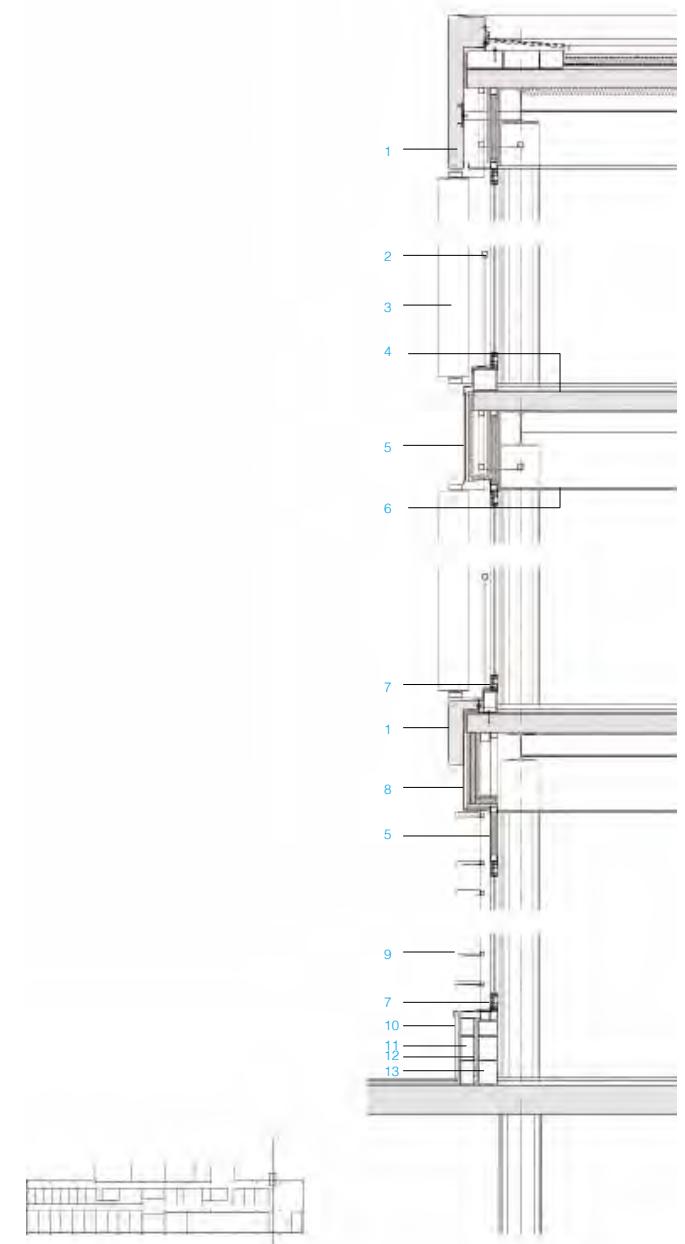


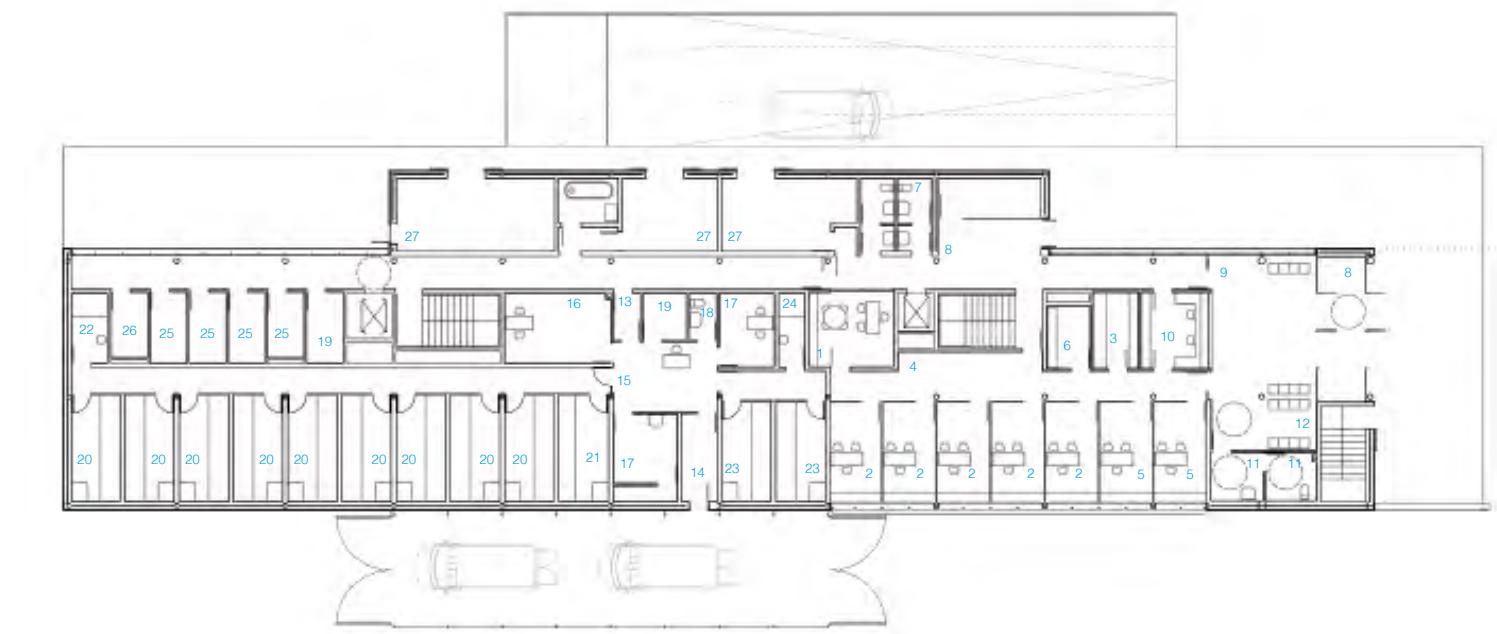
Façade Details

- 1 Prefabricated concrete panel E: 120mm
- 2 Stainless steel railing, 50/3mm diameter handrail
- 3 250mm Lacquered extruded aluminium slat Tamiluz Ducasun F+ Type
- 4 Fine grain terrazzo pavement, 30mm
- 5 Aluminium steel sheet on a waterproof panel
- 6 Ceiling. Heraklith Fiber 25mm plates
- 7 Lacquered aluminium frames. Various models
- 8 4mm Steel sheet on a 22mm waterproof panel
- 9 Quartzite slat, black tone, 210x30mm, L: 1200mm subjected to the frame thanks with a L-shaped metallic sheet (30mm) and a 30.30.15mm tube
- 10 Exterior quartzite coating, black tone 250x30mm. L: Free
- 11 Concrete block wall 110mm
- 12 Thermal isolator. Extruded polystyrene rigid plates. E: 40mm
- 13 Concrete block wall 150mm

立面细部构造

1. 预制混凝土板 E:120毫米
2. 不锈钢栏杆, 扶手直径50/3毫米
3. 喷漆挤压铝板, 250毫米
4. 细纹水磨石路面, 30毫米
5. 防水板上的铝合金钢板
6. 天花板。Heraklith纤维板, 25毫米
7. 喷漆铝合金框架。各种型号
8. 一个22毫米厚的防水板上方是4毫米厚的钢板
9. 210毫米×30毫米×1200毫米的黑色石英岩板由一个L形金属板（30毫米）与一个30毫米×30毫米×1.5毫米管材构成的架构所支撑
10. 户外石英岩涂层, 黑色, 250毫米×30毫米, 长度不限
11. 混凝土砖墙, 110毫米
12. 隔热系统。挤塑聚苯乙烯刚性板材。宽度: 40毫米
13. 混凝土砖墙, 150毫米





Ground floor plan

Public Area

- 1 Head officer room
- 2 Visiting room
- 3 Archive
- 4 Fotocopies
- 5 Victim's attention
- 6 Victim's waiting area
- 7 On duty guards washroom
- 8 Entrance
- 9 Hall
- 10 Information and visitor's control
- 11 Public washroom
- 12 Waiting area

一层平面图

公共区

1. 负责人办公室
2. 接待室
3. 档案室
4. 影音室
5. 受害者关注室
6. 受害者等候区
7. 值班警卫盥洗室
8. 入口
9. 大厅
10. 问讯处与访客管理室
11. 公共盥洗室
12. 等候区

Detention Area

13. On duty guards hall
14. Detention hall
15. Custody hall
16. Identification room
17. Visiting room
18. On duty guards washroom
19. Storage
20. Adults detention cells
21. Public health detention cells
22. Adults shower room
23. Minors detention cells
24. Minors shower room

拘留区

13. 值班警卫门厅
14. 拘留厅
15. 监护厅
16. 鉴定室
17. 接待室
18. 值班警卫盥洗室
19. 储藏室
20. 成人拘留室
21. 公共健康拘留室
22. 成人浴室
23. 未成年人拘留室
24. 未成年人浴室

Other Services

25. Central archives
26. Cleaning room
27. Facility room
25. 中央档案室
26. 清洁室
27. 设备间



格拉斯警察局大楼

Commissariat De Grasse

Completion date: 2008 **Location:** Grasse, France **Designer:** Jean Pierre Lott - architecte **Photographer:** Jean Michel Landecy **Total building area:** 3,500sqm

完成时间：2008年 项目地点：法国，格拉斯 设计师：珍·皮埃尔·洛特建筑师事务所 摄影师：约翰·米希尔·兰黛西 总建筑面积：3,500平方米



Longitudinal section
纵剖面

Situated on a completely exceptional site, the police station, the major public equipment, has an important urban role. The building is partly dedicated to the public, partly to the police corps. The public part (hall, public utilities) is shown by curves, and the building has a welcoming and bright character. The curved façades also serve as marks, visual from the city. The building is conceived on four levels.

By positioning the main entrance and the service access on two different levels, there is no view, no crossing between the public and the police officers. The public enters the building by a large staircase, visible from different angles. An elevator serves the public with walking difficulties.

On the ground floor there are two different entrances; one for the public and one for service. These two different entities do not cross. On the first floor the designer have situated the internal services of the police station. The public has access only on invitation or when accompanied by an officer. On the second floor, the designer have situated the fitness room for the police officers, with a breathtaking view on the valley. On the parking level, the designer have positioned, besides parking spaces, the changing rooms and a rest area.

坐落在一个非常特殊地段的格拉斯警察局大楼，作为一个最主要的公共装备，在城市中扮演着极为重要的角色。该建筑由公共区和警察办公区两个部分构成。其中，公共区（包括大厅、公共设施）呈弧形设计，空间氛围温馨而明亮。弧形的外部立面同时也扮演了城市地标的角色。该建筑共四层。

主入口和服务区的入口设置在两个不同的楼层，公共区和警员办公区之间相对独立，互不干扰。公共区设置的一个大型楼梯，从不同的角度均可见。一部升降电梯能够为有步行困难的人士提供帮助。

在建筑的一层，设有两个不同的入口：一个专为公众设计，而另一个则为服务专用。这两个不同的入口相对独立，没有交集。在二层空间内，设计师巧妙地将警察局的内部服务区设立在此。非警务人员未经允许或在警员的陪同下不得进入此地。建筑的第三层是警员的健身场所，可以饱览远处的山谷美景。在停车层，除了停车空间之外，更衣室和休息区也设立在此。



3



4

1, 2. Details of the building's façade

3. The building is partly dedicated to the public, partly to the police corps

4. Façade of the building

1, 2. 建筑物外立面的细节

3. 该建筑一部分是提供公共服务，一部分提供警察的执法功能

4. 建筑物正立面



1



2



1, 2. On the ground floor there are two different entrances; one for the public and one for service
 3. The public part is shown by curves
 4. Courtyard

1、2. 一楼的两个不同入口，服务于建筑的两个部分
 3. 建筑的公共部分外观为独特的弧形
 4. 庭院





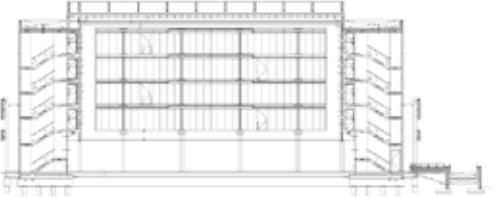
■ Public area
■ Offices
■ Prisoners
公共区
办公区
拘留区



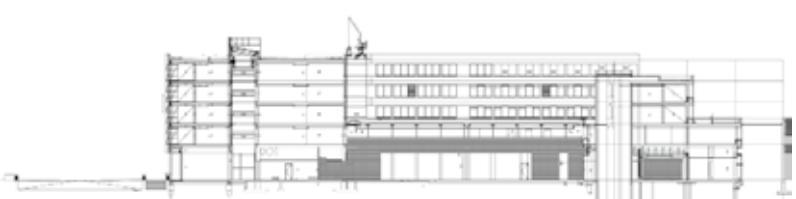
奥斯市政厅 Town Hall Oss

Completion date: 2010 **Location:** Oss, the Netherlands **Designer:** Architectenbureau De Twee Snoeken / Maarten Willems Tanja Lamers (Project architect), Bert Kaasjager (Project manager) **Photographer:** Norbert van Onna & Yvonne Lukkenaar **Total building area:** 18,500 sqm **Award name:** Nominations Welstand 2008 **Award date:** 2008

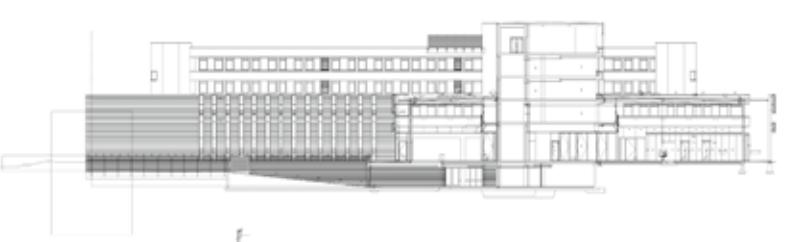
完成时间：2010年 项目地点：荷兰，奥斯 设计师：De Twee Snoeken建筑师事务所，马滕·威廉姆斯·塔尼娅·拉默斯（项目建筑师），伯特·卡塞格勒（项目经理） 摄影师：诺伯特·凡·翁纳&伊温妮·卢卡纳尔 总建筑面积：18,500平方米 奖项名称：2008年财富奖提名 获奖时间：2008年



Elevation a



Elevation b



Elevation c

1. Details of the outer structure

2. Narrow windows could well control the daylight penetrate deep into the building
3. Narrow windows at the south façade are covered with translucent solar panels

1. 外部结构的细节

2. 窄窄的窗户可以控制进入室内空间的热量
3. 建筑物的南立面安装狭窄的窗户，覆盖半透明的太阳能电池板



The assignment was to renovate the old town hall of the city of Oss (The Netherlands). The town hall no longer fitted modern requirements for local government and work spaces. The old town hall was partly reused and a new wing was added to the existing building.

The renovation was executed in phases between 2006 and 2010. In this way civil servants could keep on working during the building process. The existing south block was extended with new offices. A larger public hall, combined with a new office building was built, and a conference centre was added. Also a new wedding room was designed, and a new city hall council chamber was built for meetings of local government officials. The interior design was part of the assignment, and was also executed by De Twee Snoeken.

The choice to partly renovate the existing building, and not to demolish it entirely, was the biggest contribution to a sustainable architectural solution. Further measurements were taken to enhance the sustainability of the building, and to increase energy efficiency. For example by means of the application of a geothermal heat pump. The surrounding 'ribbon' of the building functions like a skylight shade. Daylight is able to penetrate deep into the building, however without letting in the heat. The south façade of the building consists of narrow windows, covered with translucent solar panels. On the top of the building a green roof, solar panels and wind turbines are applied.

By means of these solutions the town hall has become a very sustainable building. The old town hall had energy label G (the worst possible score). Thanks to the renovation the building has now reached energy label A+, which is a very big improvement. The building is presently the most sustainable renovated town hall in the Netherlands.

该项目的设计目标是完成对奥斯市政厅老建筑的改造。随着时间的前行，原有的市政厅建筑已远远不能满足地方政府和工作空间现代化的需求。最终的解决方案是对老建筑的部分空间进行再利用之后，在原建筑的基础上添加新的附属建筑。

这一改造方案在2006年和2010年之间分阶段实施，从而确保建筑在整改的过程中，不影响公务员们的正常工作。原有的南侧体量被扩建之后作为新的办公间使用。设计师巧妙地打造了一个大型公共厅堂，使之与一个新办公大楼相连，并同时设置了一个会议中心。此外，设计师还专门设计了一个全新的婚姻注册室，此外，还包括一个专为地方政府官员而设计的新会议厅。室内设计同时也是该项目规划中的一个部分，这一部分由设计师迪·特维·斯诺肯亲自操刀设计。

对于原有建筑的改造，设计师并不主张大刀阔斧，而是以其为基础，遵循可持续性的设计原则，从而实现使其焕然一新的目标。地热热力泵等设施的应用强化了建筑的可持续性，从而大大提高能源利用率。环绕建筑的“缎带”扮演遮阳篷的角色，在确保自然光线进入室内的同时，对室内温度进行调节。建筑的南部立面设置了一系列狭窄的开窗，外部均覆以半透明的太阳能电池板。建筑的上方还设置了一个绿化屋顶，太阳能电池板和风力涡轮机也被设置于此。

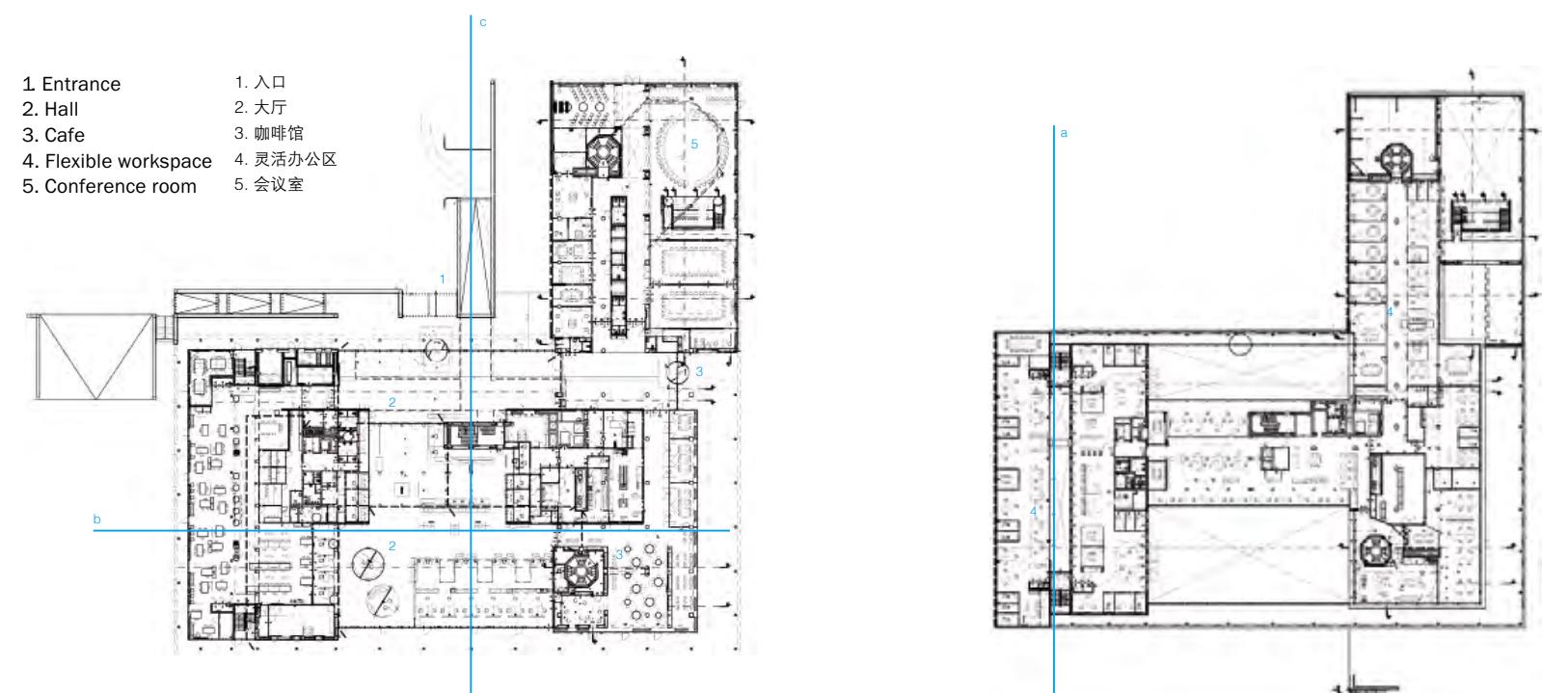
如今，新改建的市政厅建筑已经变身为一个可持续建筑的典范。原有市政厅建筑的能源消耗级别为G级（几乎是差最差的级别）。翻新后建筑的能源级别则上升至A+，其改善程度清晰可见。如今，该建筑已是荷兰最具可持续性的翻新市政厅大楼。



1. The surrounding 'ribbon' of the building functions like a skylight shade
2. Public service window
1. 外部的带状结构设计可以起到遮阳的功能
2. 公共服务窗口

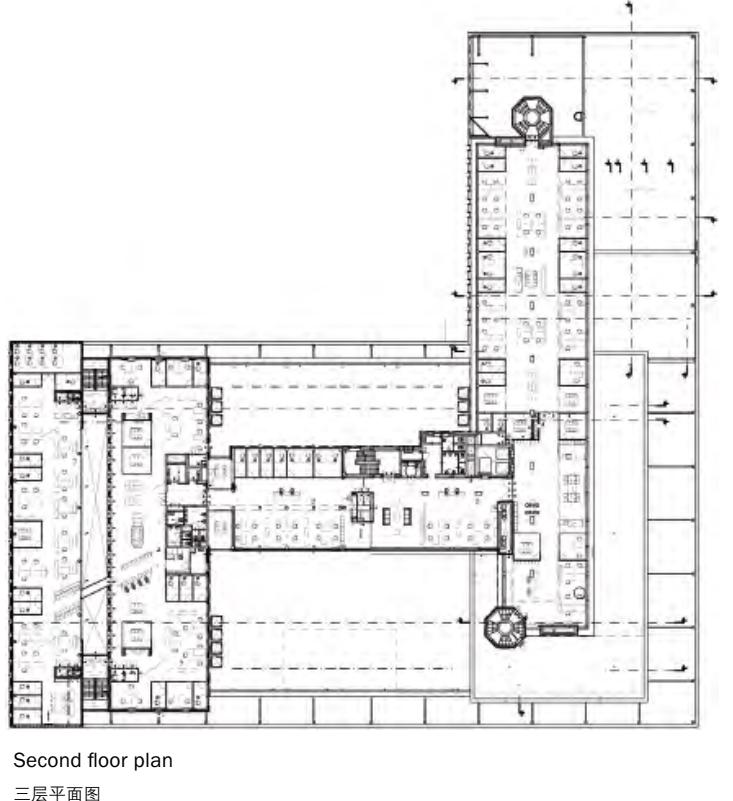


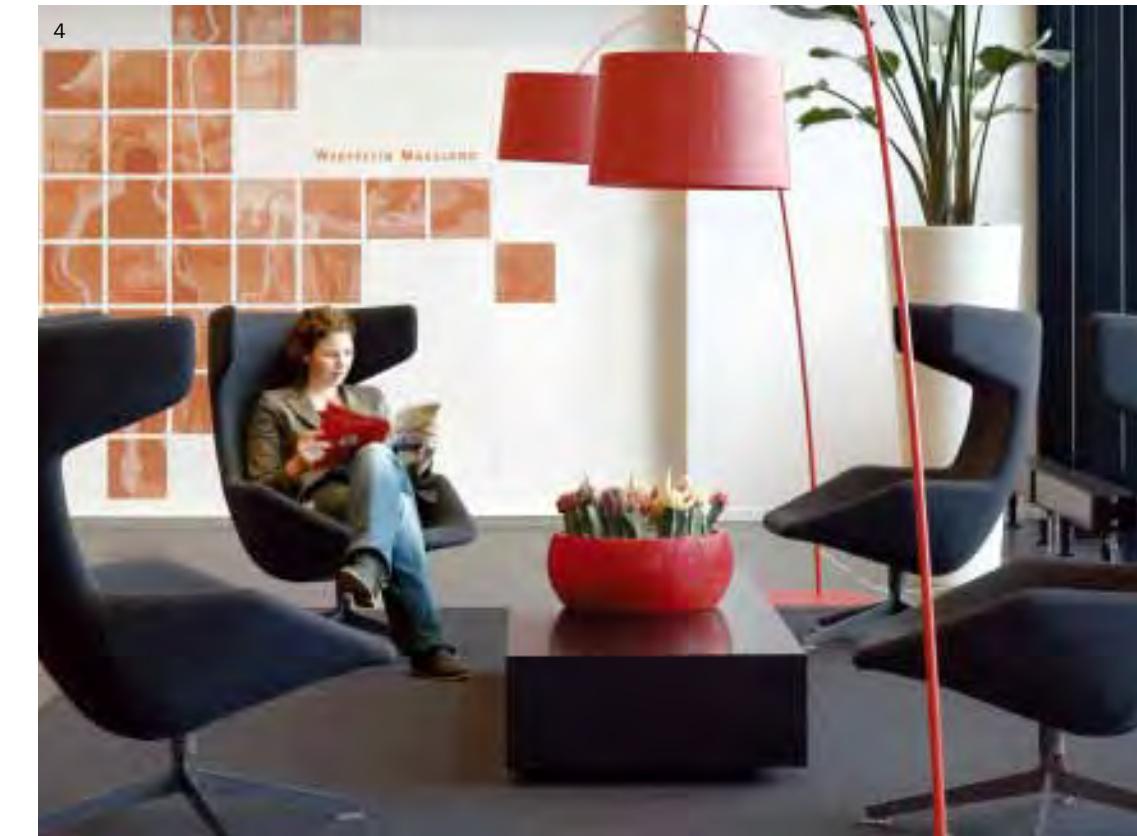
1. Entrance
2. Hall
3. Cafe
4. Flexible workspace
5. Conference room
1. 入口
2. 大厅
3. 咖啡馆
4. 灵活办公区
5. 会议室



Ground floor plan
一层平面图

First floor plan
二层平面图





1, 2. Conference room

3. Restaurant

4. Waiting area

1、2. 会议室

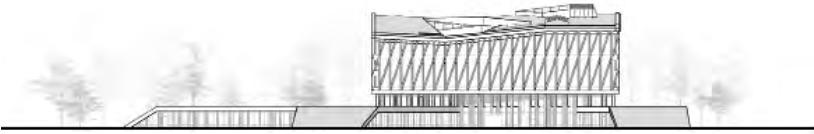
3. 餐厅

4. 等候区

维堡市政厅 Viborg Town Hall

Completion date: 2011 **Location:** Viborg, Denmark **Designer:** Henning Larsen architects **Photographer:** Thorbjørn Hansen Kontraframe **Site area:** 19,000 sqm **Award name:** First prize in international competition

完成时间：2011年 项目地点：丹麦，维堡 设计师：亨宁·拉森建筑师事务所 摄影师：托尔伯恩·汉森·肯特拉弗雷姆 总面积：19,000平方米 奖项名称：国际大赛一等奖



- | | |
|-------------------|----------|
| 1. Atrium | 1. 中庭 |
| 2. Office | 2. 办公间 |
| 3. Kitchen | 3. 厨房 |
| 4. Technical Room | 4. 技术设备间 |
| 5. Roof | 5. 屋顶 |



1. With its complex faceted shapethe building becomes a symbol of the new large municipal community

2. Solar cells on the roofed parking spaces

3. The northeast facade of the building

1. 建筑物以其独特的外观而成为城市的标志

2. 停车场的顶部安装有太阳能板

3. 建筑物东北立面



With its complex faceted shape Viborg Town Hall becomes a symbol of the new large municipal community that opens in the wake of the municipal merger. The interplay between house and park creates a new place in the town where the large inner atrium is the heart that joins the town hall's professional community with the community of the citizens.

The town council hall is flexibly designed and together with the canteen, foyer and an adjoining meeting room it can be converted into a conference centre. The café on the top floor of the building has direct access to the roof garden with a view of Viborg Cathedral.

The energy consumption of Viborg Town Hall will meet the requirements for low-energy class 1 according to Danish building regulations (max 50 +1100 / A kWh/m²a (A = the heated floor area).

A compact building geometry

- Treble glazing
- Natural ventilation (hybrid ventilation) - ensuring an energy-efficient ventilation of the building. An intelligent IT system measures the air quality and temperature and controls openings in the building envelope
- Mechanical ventilation in part of the building - requiring efficient heat recovery
- Absorption heat pumps powered by district heating
- Passive and active cooling of the building stock (concrete floor, open suspended ceilings)
- Groundwater cooling
- Daylight - the building has been designed to benefit the most from the daylight
- External solar protection
- Movement sensors and use of energy-efficient light sources to reduce electricity consumption
- Solar cells on the roofed parking spaces (approx. 1,265 mono-crystalline solar cells)
- Rainwater collection and percolation

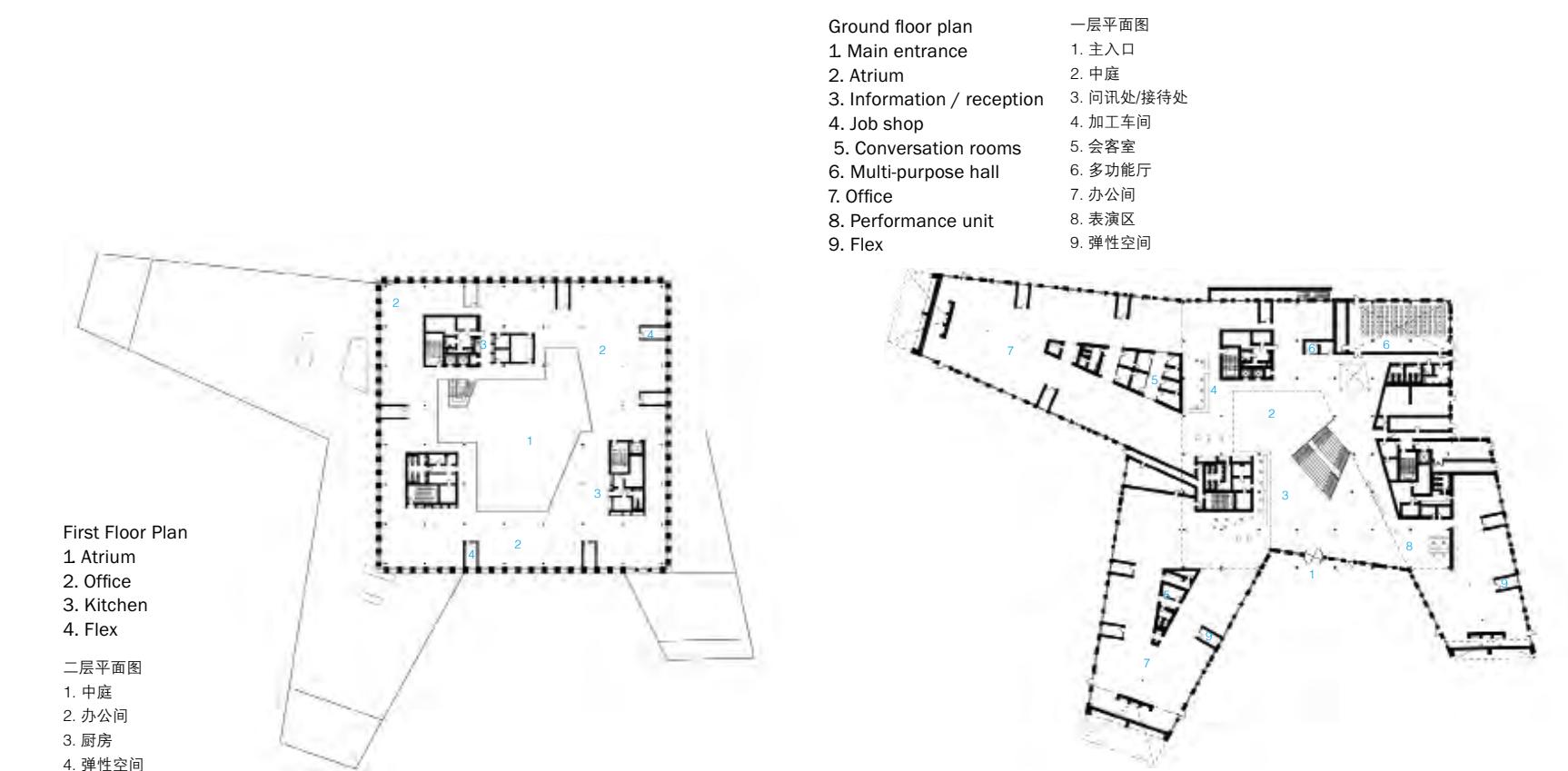
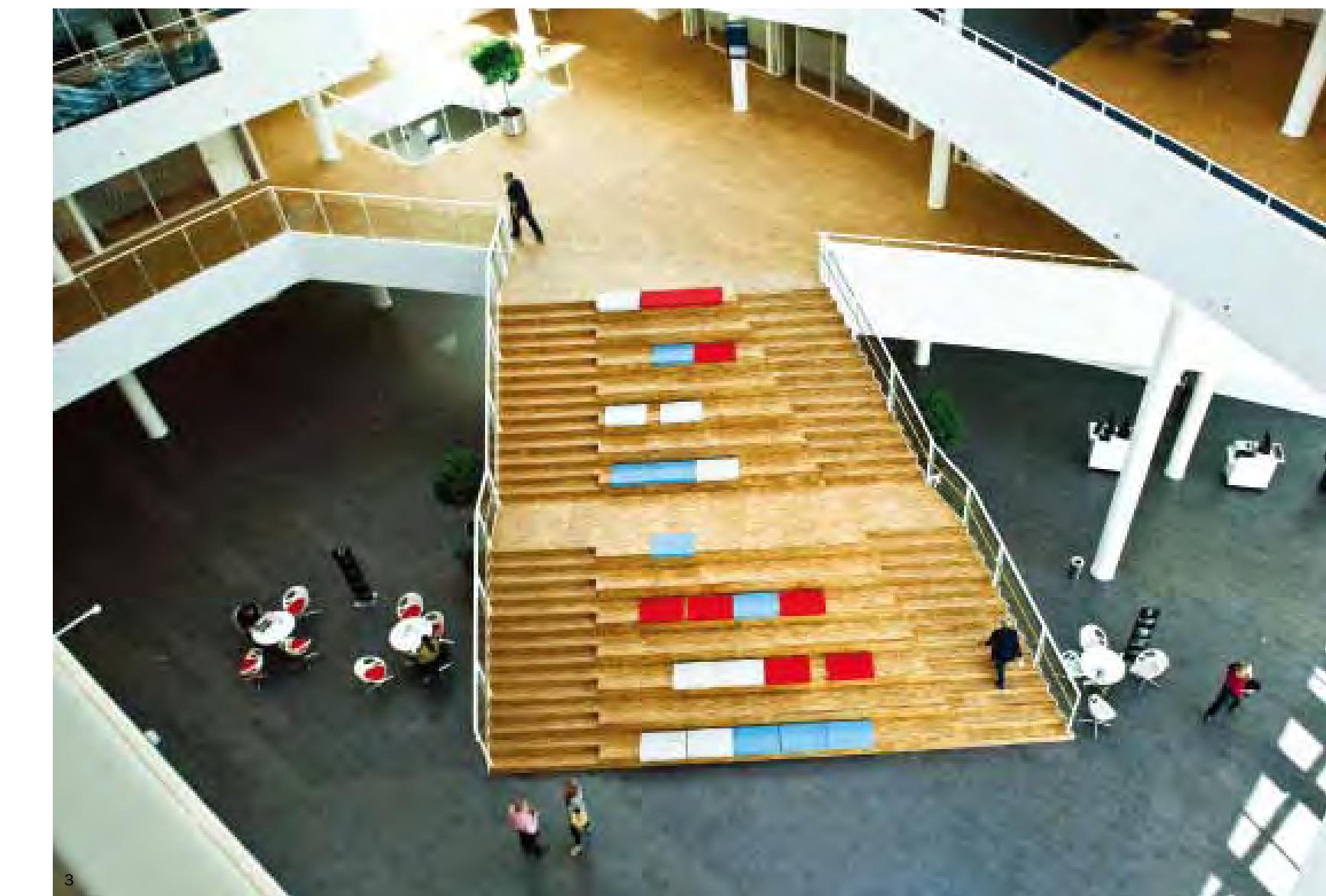
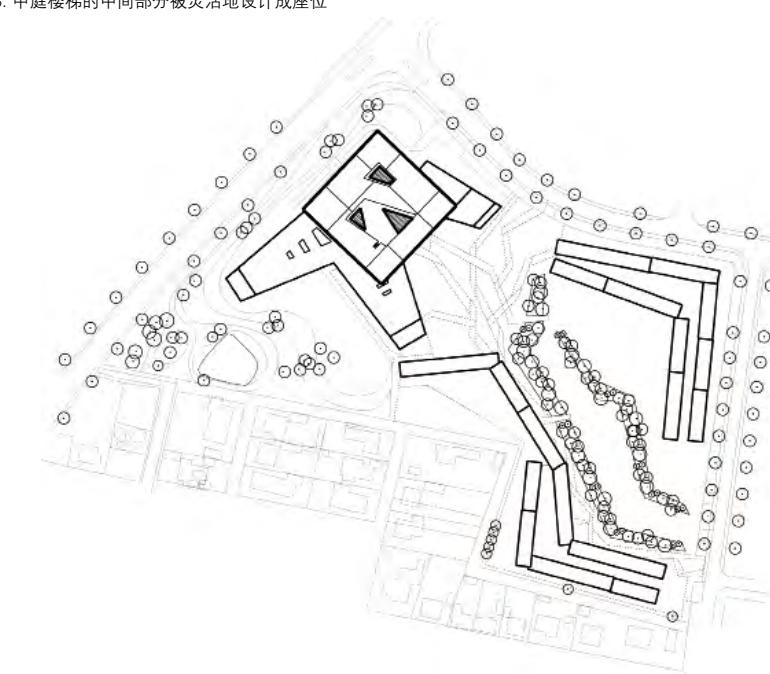
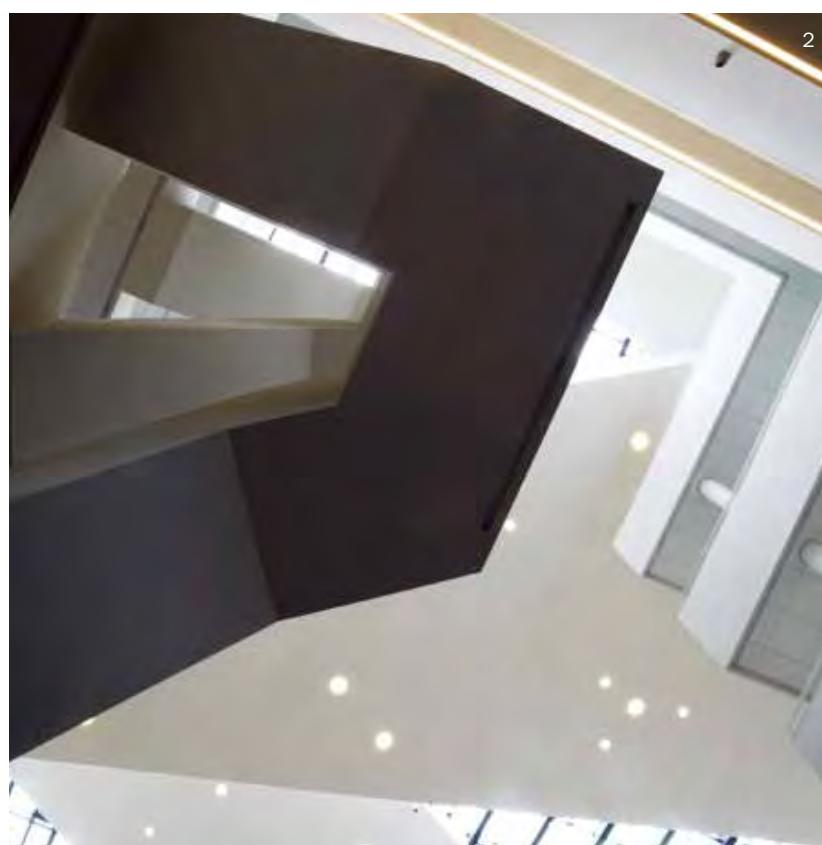
维堡市政厅建筑凭借复杂多面的外形，成为城市合并之后所形成的全新大型城市共同体的标志。该建筑与公园相互作用，在城市中构建出了一个新的场所，该场所的中心是一个大型室内中庭，与市政厅专业部门和市民部门相连。

市议会大厅的设计较为灵活，大厅与食堂、休息室以及毗邻的会议室可以共同转变成以个会议中心。建筑顶层的咖啡厅直接通向屋顶花园，在花园里可以看到维堡大教堂。

维堡市政厅的能源消耗率满足了丹麦建筑规章中要求的一级低能耗标准。这一标准的实现通过一下几种可持续性方案完成，包括：

- 一个紧凑的几何型建筑
- 三层上釉玻璃
- 自然通风（混合动力通风） – 确保建筑垂直空间能源的有效利用。一个巧妙的管理系统对室内空气质量进行测量，并对建筑外围的开窗进行有效控制
- 建筑部分空间的机械通风 – 随有效的热量进行回收
- 集中供热带动吸收式热泵
- 建筑存量的被动与主动制冷（混凝土楼板，开放式吊顶）
- 地下水制冷
- 自然光线，这一建筑以最大的利用自然光线为设计原则之一
- 外部太阳能保护
- 移动侦测，使用节能光源，降低电能损耗
- 带屋顶的停车位上方设置太阳能电池板（大约1,265个单晶体太阳能电池）
- 雨水采集和过滤



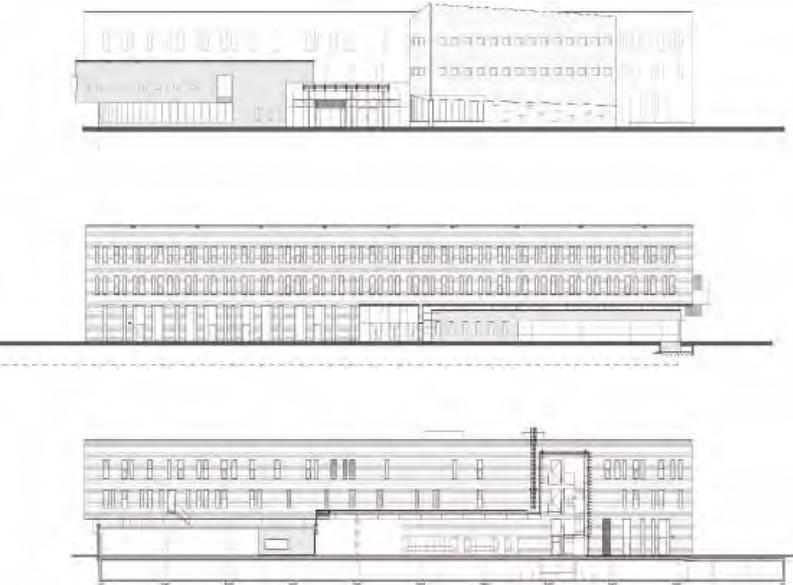


赫姆斯格市政厅

Heemskerk Town Hall

Completion date: 2011 **Location:** Heemskerk, the Netherlands **Designer:** BD Architectuur Leiden/Arnhem, Johan Meijer & Chris Hiep **Photographer:** Michel Kievits **Total building area:** 12,100 sqm

完成时间：2011年 项目地点：荷兰，赫姆斯格 设计师：莱顿BD 建筑师事务所/阿纳姆，约翰·梅耶尔，克里斯·希普 摄影师：米歇尔·基维茨 总建筑面积：12,100平方米



The new town hall and public library is situated near the centre of the Municipality of Heemskerk. The most important starting point in the design has been a durable and flexible building, appropriate in its surroundings. The architects of BD Architectuur chose to accommodate the programme in a composition of three recognizable building parts. Each building part has its own specific forms, materials and colour scheme. Applied façade materials are brick and stainless steel losange. Two parts constitute the Town Hall. The third section houses the library. In a natural way these volumes enclose the central hall. Here, the exterior and interior flow smoothly into one another, creating an inviting and hospitable welcome.

The building has an open and transparent character. The ground floor houses all public functions, including the library, the public counters, the boardroom and the internet cafe. On the floors the workstations are located. Underneath the building an underground parking garage is located.

The building was built with great care for the environment and sustainability. This has resulted in a sustainable building with the most optimum use of energy. In addition, the design is such that any future adjustments to office spaces can be achieved at minimal cost. This includes the use of moveable partitions and a flexible ceiling.

新赫姆斯格市政厅和公共图书馆毗邻荷兰赫姆斯格的城市中心。该设计最重要的一个初衷是打造一个耐久、灵活的建筑，并与周围环境自然地融为一体。莱顿BD 建筑师事务所巧妙地设计了三个建筑体量，并力图将三个建筑完美衔接。每个建筑部分拥有独立的形态、建设材料以及配色方案。立面所应用的材料为砖石和菱形不锈钢板。其中的两个建筑体量构成了市政厅办公所在地，而其余一个建筑则专为公共图书馆而设。这三个体量自然、和谐地将中央大厅环抱。在此，三部分空间自然过渡，巧妙地营造出迷人、舒适的空间氛围。

整体建筑的风格开放而通透。建筑的一层是所有公共区的所在地，包括图书馆、公共服务窗口、会议室和网络咖啡屋。二层以上的空间主要是办公区。同时，建筑的最底层还专门设置了一个地下停车库。

这一建筑以环保和可持续发展为首要设计原则，对能源的最有效利用最终使其成为可持续建筑的成功典范。除此之外，设计师还在建筑内巧妙地设置了可移动隔离墙和灵活的天花板，弹性设计结构便于将来以最小的成本调整办公空间。

1. Office building part of the town hall locates at the back of the volume, with harmonious and strong colour, echoing with the surrounding waterscape

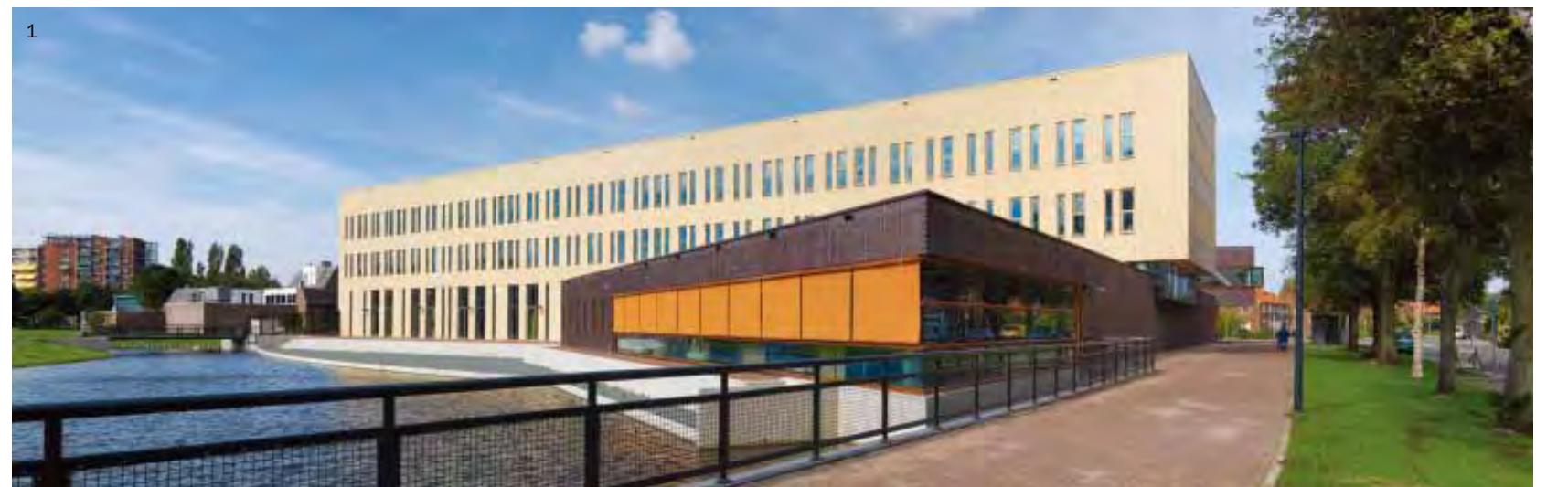
2. At the main entrance, applied façade materials are brick and stainless steel losange

3. The curve façade of the public library with unique colour scheme, goes harmoniously with other buildings

1. 市政厅办公楼一部分位于建筑物的后方，色彩协调而鲜明，与周边水景相互辉映

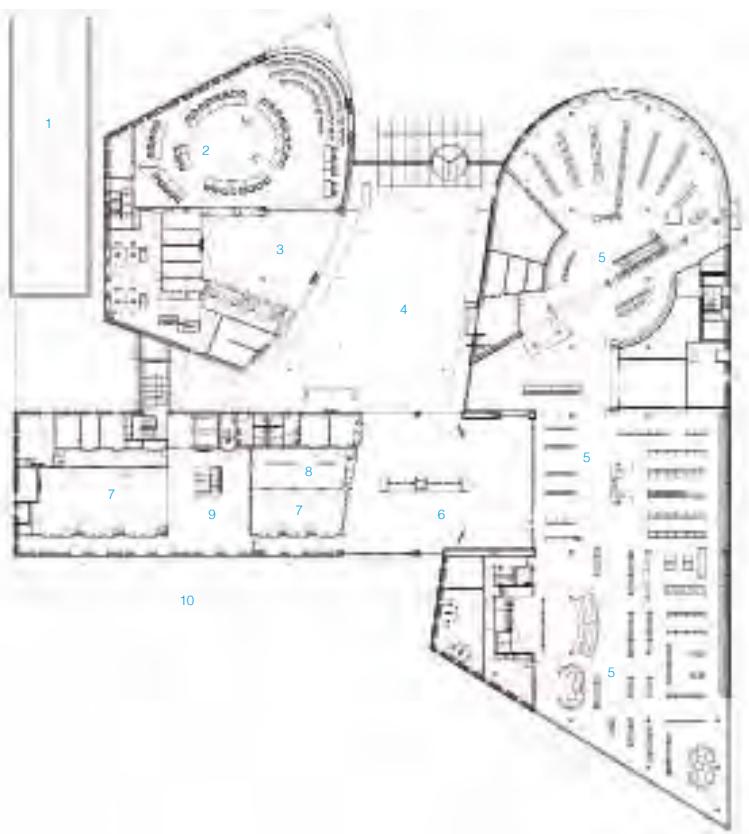
2. 市政厅的主入口，正立面为使用了菱形不锈钢板覆盖

3. 公共图书馆拥有弧形的立面，独特的色彩，与其他的建筑和谐衔接



2
3





1. Overlooking the entrance from the central hall
 2. From the central hall, the exterior and interior flows smoothly into one another
 3. Population affairs
1. 由中央大厅望向入口处
 2. 从中央大厅可以自然地过渡到各个空间
 3. 人口事务办理处





1



2

- 1. Central hall of the public library
 - 2. The ground floor houses restaurant, internet cafe and other public functions
 - 3. Meeting room on the ground floor
1. 公共图书馆的中央大厅
 2. 一楼的餐厅、网络和咖啡吧等服务区
 3. 一楼的会议室

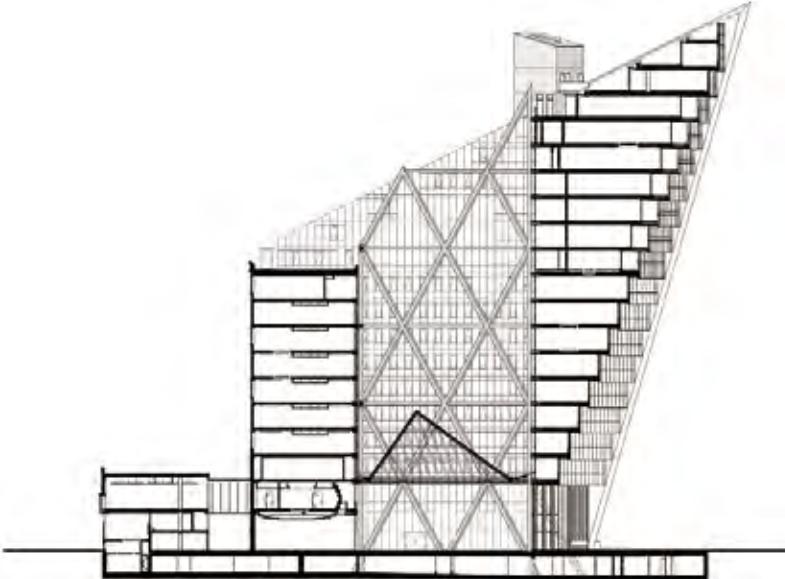


3

Leyweg市政厅 City Hall Leyweg

Completion date: 2011 **Location:** Hague, the Netherlands **Designer:** Rudy Uytenhaak **Photographer:** Pieter Kers **Total building area:** 32,600 sqm

完成时间：2011年 项目地点：荷兰，海牙 设计师：鲁迪·乌滕哈克 摄影师：皮特·科尔斯 总建筑面积：32,600平方米



Longitudinal Section
纵剖面

- 1. The balcony details
- 2. Façade appartments from inside out
- 3. View of south side
- 1. 阳台的细节
- 2. 建筑立面细节
- 3. 建筑南端景致



1

2



3

As a result of the urban development plan for The Hague South West, the Escamp District of the city will experience a wave of renewal in the coming years. The main aim is to give the area a more varied and dynamic atmosphere. One element of this plan is the new municipal office, which as the social and administrative heart of the district deserves to become an icon for The Hague South West/Escamp. Inspired by the genius loci of the plan by Willem Marinus Dudok: an open city, in which primary volumes define the space of a spacious 'park city'. Buildings are placed like ships throughout the park city: objects standing free in space rather than walled-in streets.

The municipal office, with its robust prow, will acquire a strong role as an orientation landmark in the 'mental map' of the area. The independence of the municipal office is emphasised by the orientation of the upper section of the building as an object on a rising plane.

The design of the building has an autonomous form, but is in keeping with the existing buildings in its colouring and situation, representing a new interpretation of the original light and 'modern' architectural heritage. The service building on the rising plane has information square at its centre, opening up onto the various public functions and the collective office building. On the ground floor, in addition to facilities functions, are the public service desks of the municipal services, information facilities and a library. The wedding hall, the staff restaurant and the meeting centre are located on the first floor. On a higher level, above the atrium roof, is the municipal health service, while the multi-purpose building unfolds around the triangular atrium. The upper nine storeys are made up of homes.

The Hague Municipal Council aims to be a transparent organisation. In this new municipal office, contact both with the outside world and within the organisation is enhanced by the building's triangular form. Because the workstations are placed in an open-plan office design around the atrium, staff has sightlines to each other and to other departments. By breaking open the corners of the triangular form, every department's area is provided with special points with outside views. There is a corridor circuit on each storey, so encouraging informal contact between employees and different departments. There are stairways at regular intervals in these corridors, so vertical circuits are also created.

In an inventive manner, the Leyweg municipal achieves a result that is expressive in its form, spatially surprising, flexible and functional, and in which the logic of sustainable construction has been optimally applied.

In the structural concept of the Leyweg municipal office, spaciousness, construction and installation technology are optimally attuned to one another, with sustainability and economic intelligence as the primary criteria. So, for example, all ducts and installations are integrated in a climate-control floor with concrete core activation, which also has acoustic and fire prevention functionality. Hanging ceilings are therefore not necessary, enabling a spacious total storey height. Using the principle of load-bearing exterior walls, the office areas are fully flexible in their layout, and therefore flexible in use. The meticulous fine-tuning of all these aspects with one another results in a businesslike and efficient office building that makes use of simple, 'proven' construction techniques.



作为海牙市西南地区城市规划的一个目标，埃斯坎普区将在未来几年经历一次复兴革命，旨在为这一地区营造出更加丰富、活泼的环境氛围。

在这一规划中，新市政办公空间的建设是一个重要的组成部分。新市政办公空间将作为该地区社交和行政的核心，成为海牙西南地区埃斯坎普区的一个崭新的地标。该建筑的设计灵感源自设计师对建筑师杜多克地方特色规划的参考，即强调突出城市的开放性，运用主要体量定义出一个开阔的“公园城市”空间。建筑如船只停泊在整个“公园城市”之中，各建筑物自由地布局在这一空间，而非整齐地罗列在街道之上。

市政办公间以强健的“船头”形象在这一地区的“意境地图”中扮演了重要的方向标角色。此外，坐落在上升平面上的上层空间将办公间的独立性完美地突显出来。

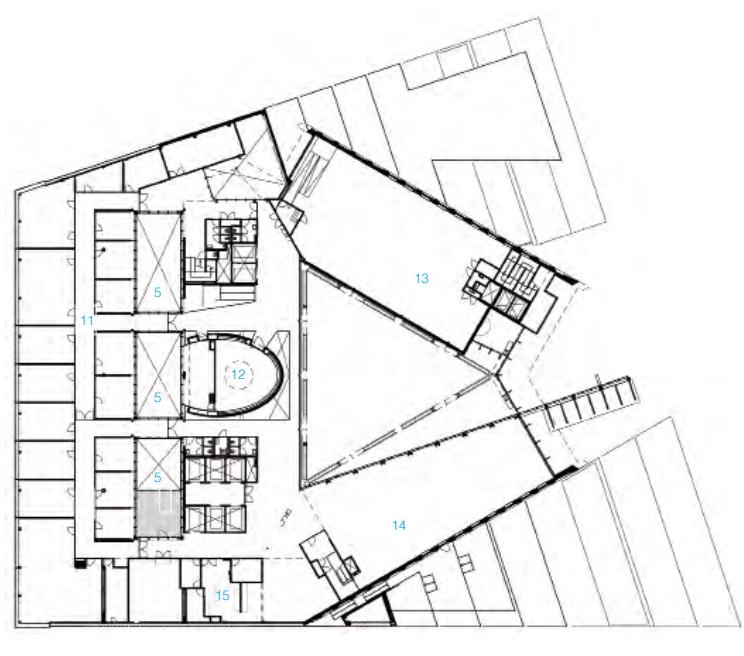
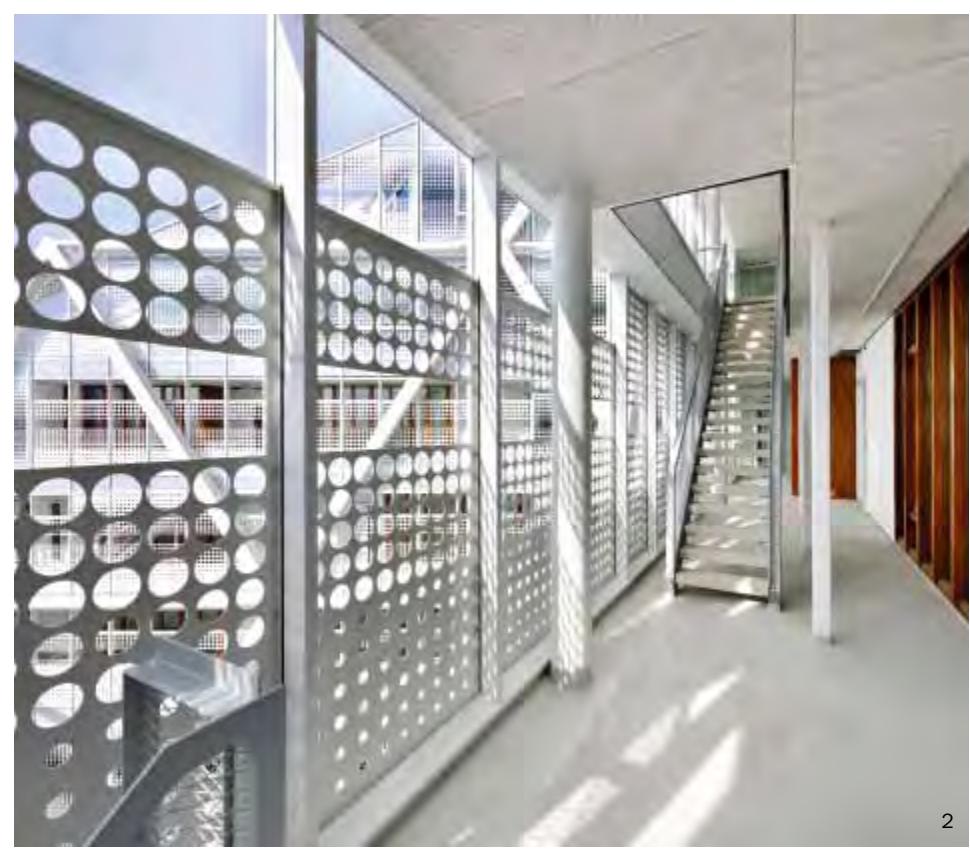
建筑的形态较为自由，突破了原有政府办公建筑呆板、严谨的形象，同时在配色和定位方面强调与周围环境的契合，旨在对最初的光线和“现代”建筑传统进行全新的诠释。位于上升平面上的服务大楼在其中心设有信息广场，承担多样化的公共职能，并面向办公建筑开放。

在建筑的一楼，除功能设施之外，市政业务公共服务台、信息设备和图书馆也设立在此。婚姻登机处、员工餐厅和会议中心均设置在二层之中。在中庭顶端的以上空间是公共医疗卫生服务室，而这一多用途建筑围绕三角形中庭展开布局。建筑上方还专门设置了九层住宅空间。

透明化办公是海牙市议会的一个主要目标。这一全新的市政办公建筑，巧妙运用三角形的形态将外部世界与组织内部建立起密切的联系。办公区围绕中庭进行开放式布局，巧妙地促进了员工之间的交流。三角形建筑的拐角被打开之后，每个部门均拥有一个独特的欣赏外景的视角。建筑的每一个楼层均设有一个环行楼梯，从而加强员工和不同部门之间的沟通，而在这些走廊之间有规律分布的楼梯则巧妙地营造出垂直流通地带。

设计师以一种别出心裁的方式打造了这个外形独特、空间灵动而极具功能性的Leyweg市政建筑，在此，可持续建筑原理得到了最佳的运用。

从Leyweg市政厅的结构理念出发，空间感、结构和安装技术实现了最佳的融合状态，以可持续性和经济实用性为主要标准。所有管道和设备被整合在一个采用混凝土芯活化技术设计的可控温楼板之中，该楼板同时具有隔音和防火的功能。建筑内拆除吊顶之后，使空间更为宽敞。考虑到承重外墙的设置，办公区的布局较为自由，因此使用起来也较为灵活。这些巧妙、精致的设计细节相互作用，搭配简约、精湛的建筑技巧，营造出一个高效、节能的办公大楼。

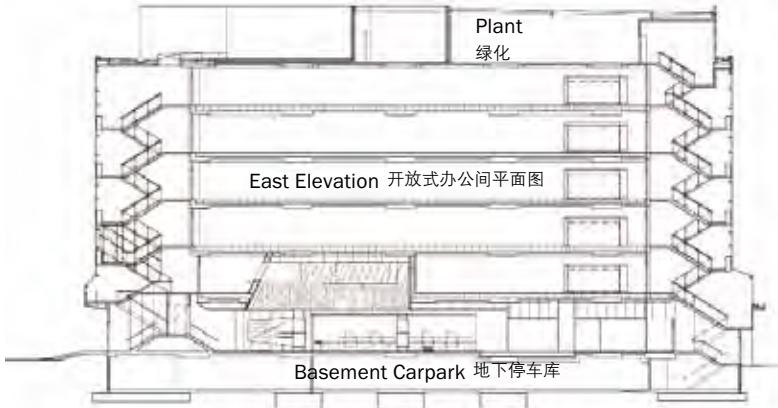


休姆市议会大楼

City of Hume, Council Offices

Completion date: 2007 **Location:** Broadmeadows, Australia **Designer:** Lyons **Photographer:** John Gollings
Site area: 77,602sqm **Award name:** 2008 Australian Institute of Architects, National Design Award - The Harry Seidler Award (Commercial Architecture) / 2008 Australian Institute of Architects, Victorian Chapter Award (Sustainability)

完成时间:2007年 项目地点:澳大利亚, 布罗德梅多斯 设计师:莱昂斯 摄影师:约翰·高林斯 总面积:77,602平方米 奖项名称:2008年澳大利亚建筑师协会国家设计奖——哈里·赛德勒奖(商业建筑); 2008年澳大利亚建筑师协会维多利亚分会奖(可持续建筑)



Hume City Council, based in Broadmeadows, is committed to the Transit City Vision articulated in the Melbourne 2030 planning framework. The Council proposed to consolidate their Sunbury and Broadmeadows offices into one united and seamless organisation, to build a sustainable city of higher density around a strong transit node.

This commission, won through a national design competition, provided a significant opportunity to design a 5-Green Star office building for a progressive organisation. Built opposite a major shopping centre the new Council office is an important civic marker in Melbourne's fastest growing suburb.

The design is a compact six-level form built up to the local planning scheme's height limit, creating a narrow footprint to allow natural light deep into the interior. The vertical scale of the building in contrast to the horizontal retail centre, is a precedent model for a suburban metropolis. The orientation of the site favoured a long floorplate facing northeast. Lifts, amenities and open circulation escape stairs are pushed to the east/west ends of the building allowing for the seamless occupation of office space. The open stairs create an internal circulation axis to encourage ease of access between departments. Meeting rooms are located adjacent to the stairs to encourage sharing.

Externally, an 'environmental' skin, rendered as a bright white skin and bright green line, wraps around the whole organisation. This singular and dynamic gesture attempts to express the ethos of the Council; equal measures civic and corporate. Expanding at top and bottom to accommodate the staff lounge and public meeting room, the envelope then folds over the foyer to form a generous public space.

The foyer is an extension of the external public realm, visually connected to the generous entry plaza. Recycled timbers contrast with 'Welcome' super graphics, mediating the relationship between public and private.

Our approach to sustainability was threefold; low energy usage, water conservation, and most importantly, occupant comfort. This was in response to the Council's understanding that motivated, happy staff provides better service to the public. Passive design principles - good orientation, sunshading, thermal mass and high performance glass - come as standard. A low energy subfloor displacement air-conditioning system delivers air at the occupant level, stratifying the hot air at a high level. Occupants can adjust the floor vent directions and locations. Ceilings are removed, exposing high concrete soffits to perform as thermal sinks. The higher floor to ceiling heights assist in the deep penetration of natural light and the up and down-lighting makes ideal occupant comfort lighting conditions.

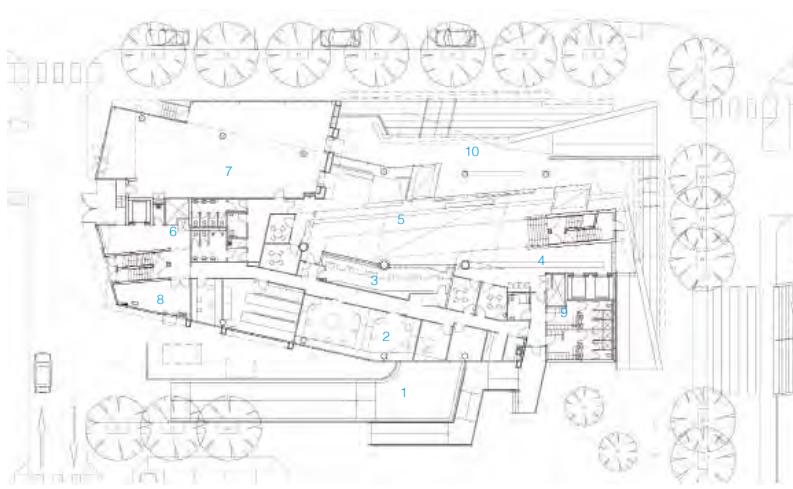
1 Entrance

2. A bright white skin and the bright green line, wrap around the whole building

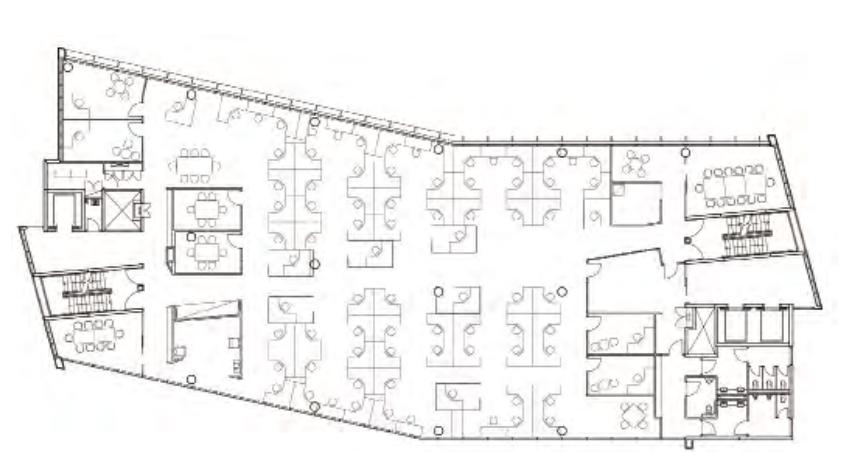
1. 入口

2. 净白的表皮搭配翠绿色线条的边缘使整个建筑散发着生机

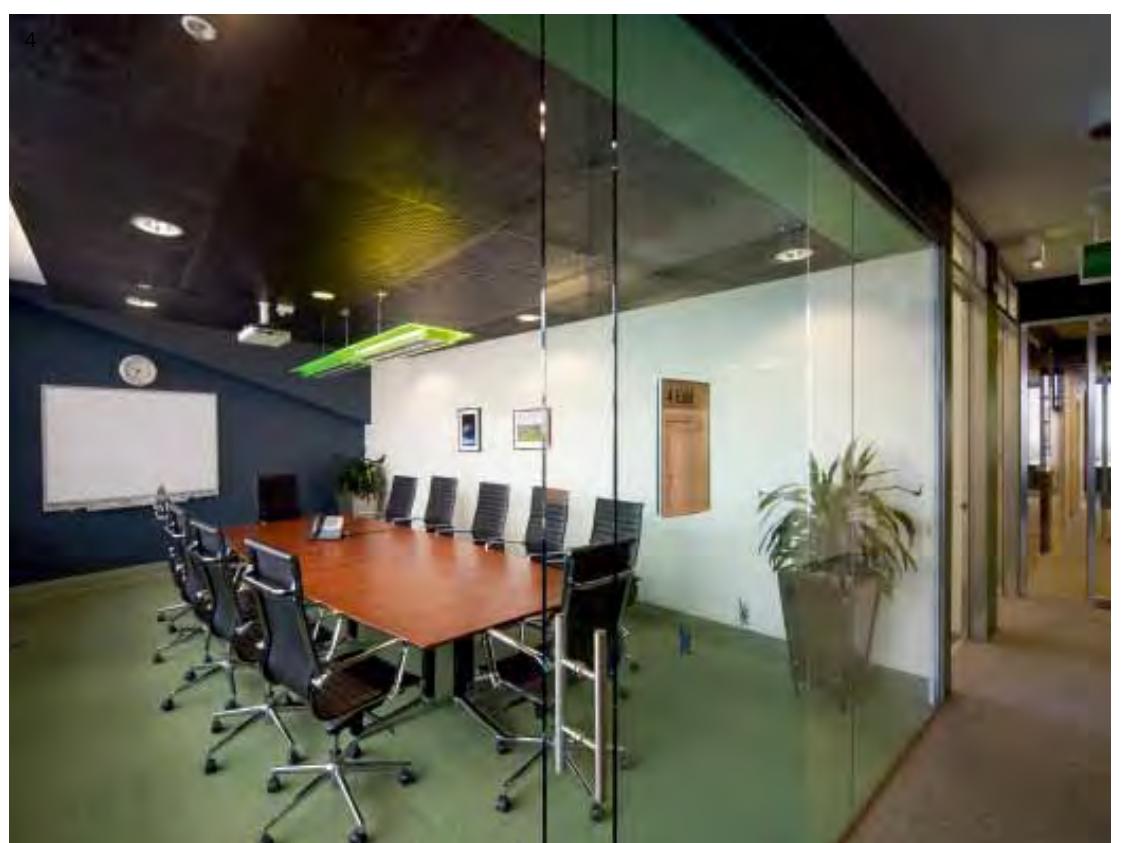




Site & Ground floor plan 项目地点&一楼平面图
 1. Carpark entry 1. 汽车库入口
 2. Callcentre 2. 呼叫中心
 3. Reception 3. 接待处
 4. Lift lobby 4. 电梯间
 5. Foyer 5. 门厅
 6. Lift lobby/loading 6. 电梯间/卸货区
 7. Cafe 7. 咖啡间
 8. Waste 8. 废物存放室
 9. Staff amenities 9. 员工活动室
 10. Forecourt 10. 前院



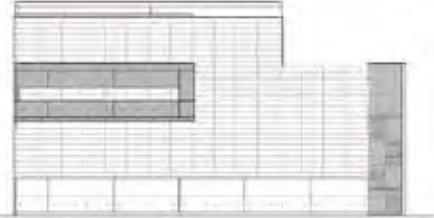
Typical office floor plan 典型的办公区平面图



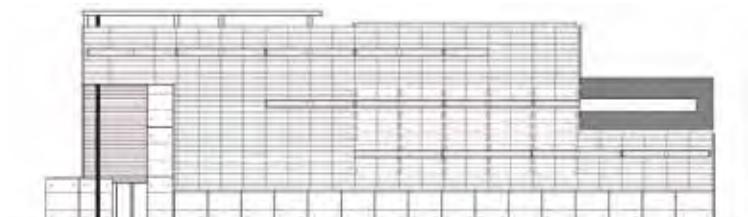
市政工程部大楼 Ministry of Public Works

Completion date: 2010 **Location:** La Coruña, Spain **Designer:** Arturo Franco **Photographer:** © Santos-Díez | BISIMAGES **Site area:** 1830,00 sqm **Total building area:** 4,696.89 sqm **Award name:** A+ Architecture Awards – Finalist

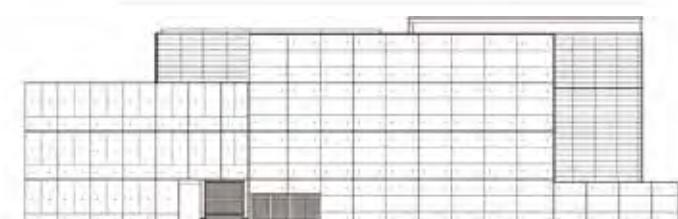
完成时间：2010年 项目地点：西班牙，拉科鲁尼亚 设计师：阿图罗·弗朗哥 摄影师：Santos-Díez摄影工作室，BISIMAGES摄影工作室 总面积：1,830.00平方米 总建筑面积：4,696.89平方米 奖项名称：A+建筑奖入围



South Elevation
南立面



West Elevation
西立面



East Elevation
东立面

1. Concrete is the main material of the load bearing wall

2, 3. Glass for the double panels of the three façades gives a sense of transparent and lightness

1. 建筑的承重墙以混凝土为主要材料

2、3. 建筑的三个立面使用双层玻璃，打造出通透、轻盈之感



1

The building holds out the prospect of becoming a quiet functional part of the city which was designed for administrative purposes. The solemnity and rigorousness of a ministry requires a specific treatment that addresses both its effectiveness as an urban organisational focal point and reference, as well as its internal operations and its operations linked to strict public and private circumstances.

This outstanding achievement appears as a reference point in access to the city from one of its main thruways. The robustness of its volume is resolved through parallelepiped glass on a concrete base. A ventilated double-glass skin surrounds the interior spaces, covering its three main façades conceived in its eastern orientation. This piece is designed for vertical circulation and installations, with the back of the building facing a residential area in need of much repair.

The interior spaces were planned to soften the rigidity of the programme, unfolding to achieve distinct visual connections, being the central courtyard, the main spatial fracture that gives access to the three floors for public use and expands the Ministry from a functional standpoint. An intentional open space compensates for a busy schedule of administrative offices.

The building was constructed using concrete, steel and glass. Concrete for the structure and partitioning the load. Glass for the double panels of the façade and the interior layout of the offices and steel for the frames and construction details of the building.

In a city with 1,500 hours of sunlight per year, concrete and glass, in both their façades such as covered façades, seek to firstly, free up interior space and secondly, to provide a weightlessness and transparency that allows the passage of light in all directions.

With a programme designed to house the various offices of the engineers, a storage area for files, lounge areas, installations and services, rest rooms and a central courtyard, which distributes light, the building combines its mixed structure of columns and load-bearing walls, on one hand, to support the corresponding areas of the installations and vertical communications, and on the other hand, to free up the parts of the building designed for offices, lounge and reception areas.

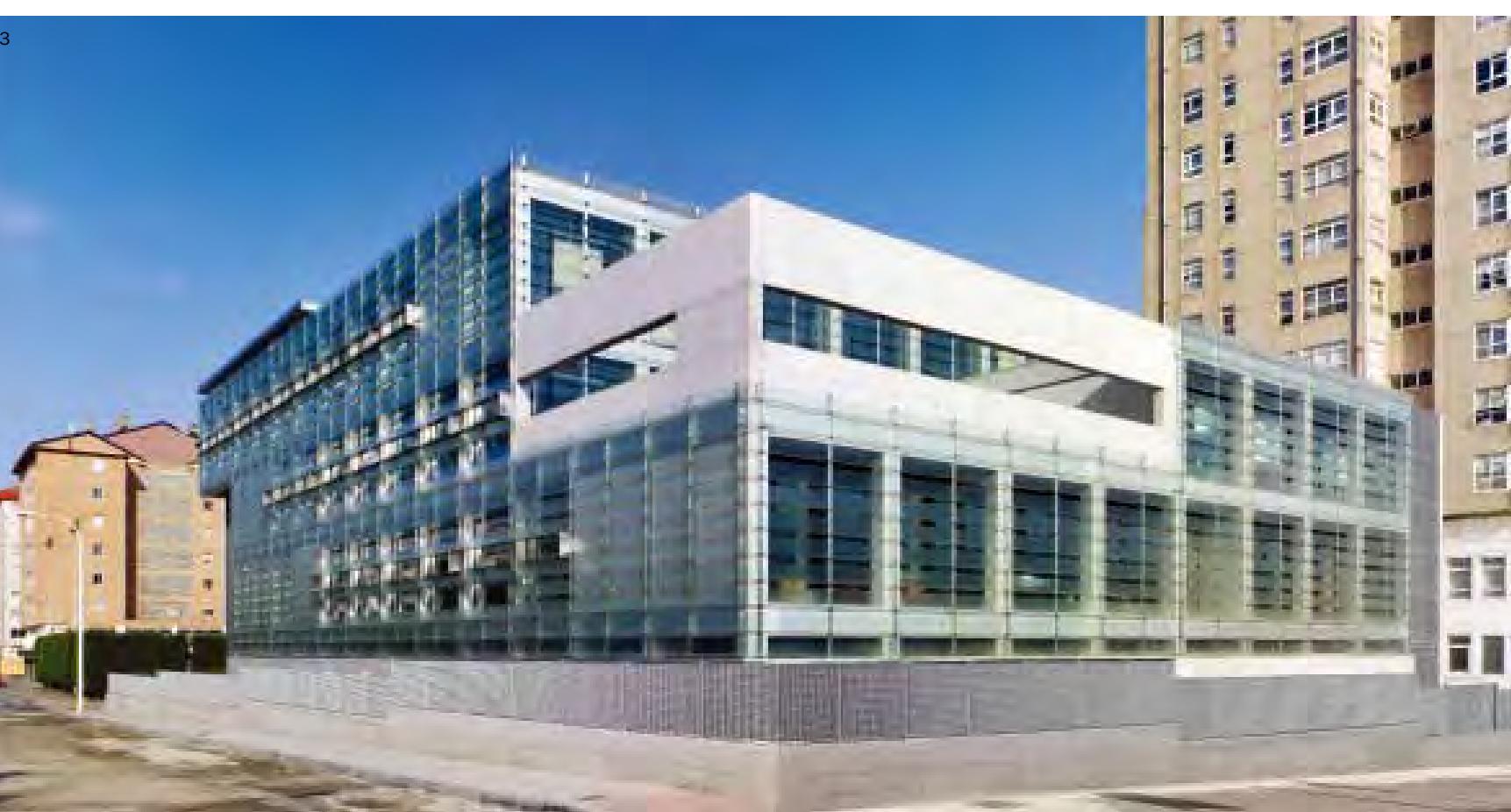
As can be observed, a handicap that accompanied the design of the building over the course of its definition, as well as the various modifications undertaken since the beginning of the works, was to use the minimum number of materials for its construction with which to define each detail. These were mainly steel, glass and concrete.

Building facilities, driven vertically by the eastern side, are distributed over the surface of the different floors by using a micro perforated technical false ceiling, which enables both the inclusion of lighting fixtures, such as hiding the required pipes and cables, but leaving enough visibility to demonstrate they are there.

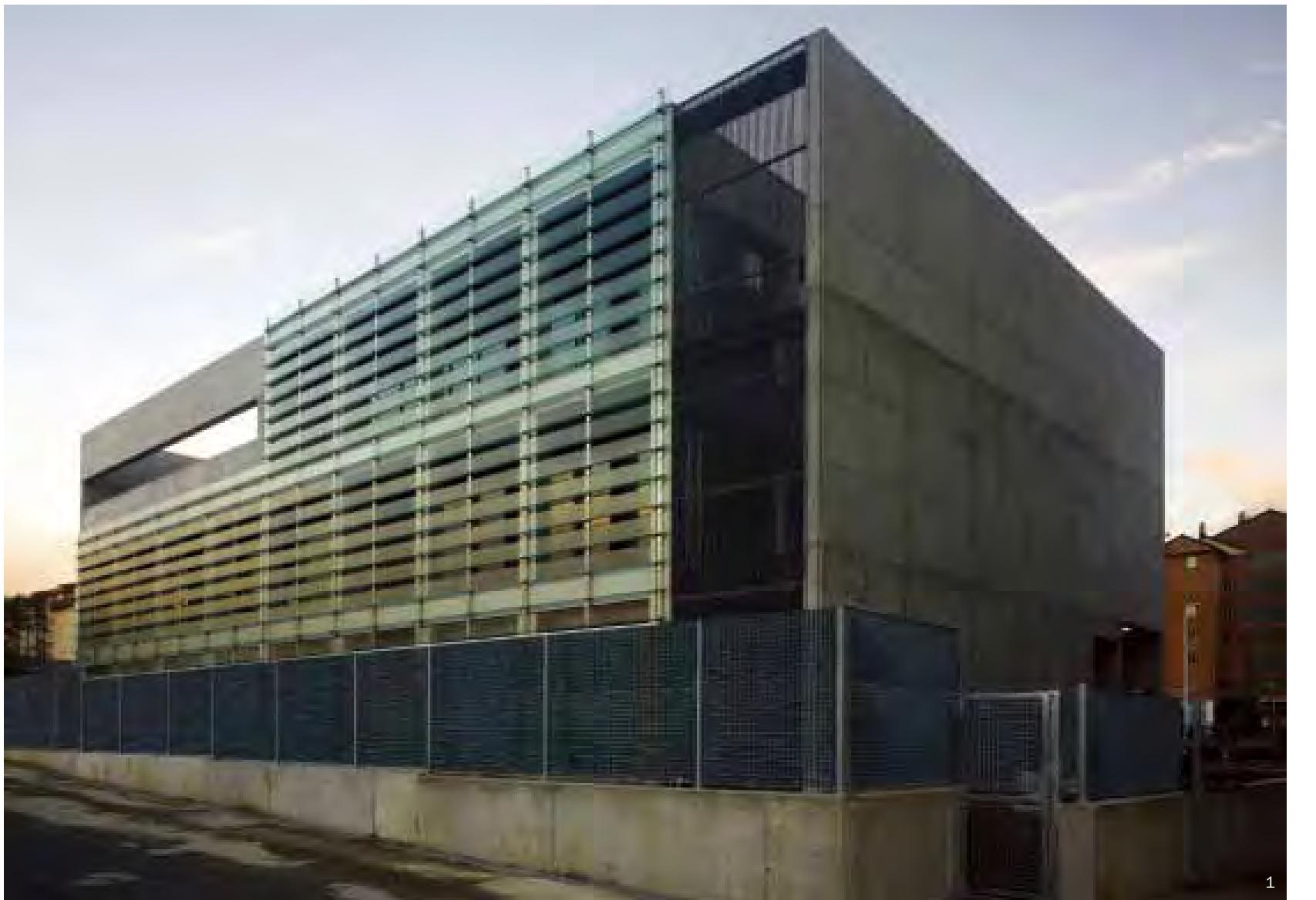
The main lounge area located on the second floor is not the only one. There are others located in different areas such as by exit doors to the outside of the building and a walkway outdoor terrace which is accessible from the third floor.



2



3



1

In a building where the façades are mainly constructed of concrete, framework and carpentry, it was necessary to resolve any potential problems caused by thermal bridges which could occur along the frontage of the building. This can be resolved by placing special pieces in the steel frames and exterior columns, composed of steel and filled with insulation material to prevent the potential appearance of humidity on the concrete in the inside of the building.

The building's vertical communications occur in three different ways. Through the building's lifts, the interior emergency stairwell or cantilever cement stairs from the central courtyard. This layout allows flexibility in the circulations of the building, in the connection between all offices, private offices and meeting rooms in a fluid and effective manner.

市政工程部大楼落成之后成为拉科鲁尼亚城一个重要的行政办公机构。庄严、肃穆的建筑既强调作为城市重点机构的空间高效性，同时注重自身内部运作与周围公共和个人环境的完美结合。

独特的建筑外观成为城市高速入口区的一个醒目的地标。这个牢固的平行六面体玻璃建筑坐落在一个坚实的混凝土基座之上。一个通风性能良好的双层玻璃表皮将室内空间进行包裹，并覆盖建筑的三个主要立面，旨在促进空间的垂直流通，并为装置的安装提供空间。建筑的背面面向一个住宅区。室内空间规划旨在柔化这一项目的刚性格调，从而促进多样化的视觉联系。中庭空间与作为公共用途的三个楼层相通，并从功能的角度对这一建筑进行延伸。一个专门设计的开放空间为忙碌的行政办公室提供有效的补偿。

该建筑以混凝土、钢材和玻璃为原料。其中，建筑的结构和承重墙以混凝土为主要材料，而建筑立面的双层板材以及办公空间的内部布局选用了玻璃材料，建筑的框架和结构细节则以钢材为原料。

在一个城市中，平均每年光照时间为1,500小时，混凝土、玻璃立面更好地将室内空间解放出来，并将光线从各个方向引入室内，从而营造出轻盈、通透之感。

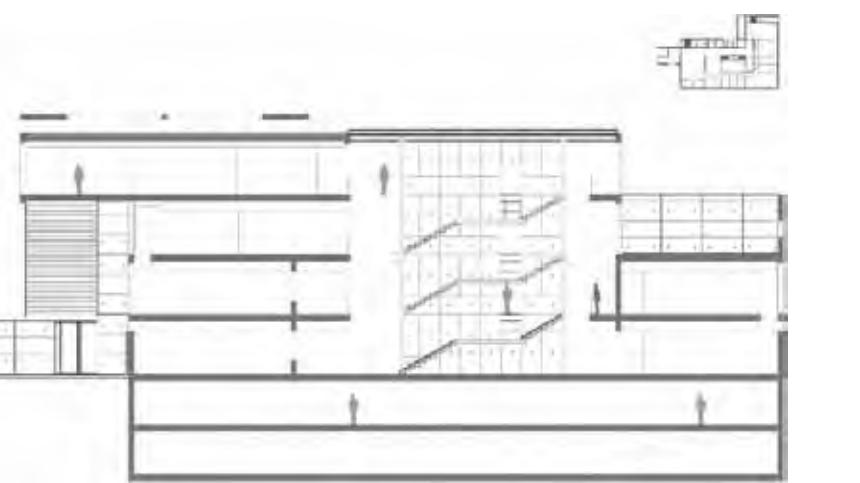
室内空间依据功能划分成工程师办公室、文件存储室、休息室、设备与服务室、卫生间以及分散光线的中庭。廊柱和承重墙等混合结构一方面为设施和垂直流通区域提供支撑，同时在另一方面将办公、休息室和接待处等部分空间解放出来。细心的访客，不难发现设计中的不利因素通过少量材料的运用已经得到了最优化的调整和利用，而这些材料主要包括钢材、玻璃和混凝土等。

设计师巧妙运用一个小巧的穿孔技术假吊顶，将功能区分布在不同的楼层，而这一假吊顶则在将照明设备所使用的管线和电缆完美隐藏的同时，并为他们保留了一定的能见距离。

主要的休息区坐落在二层空间内。同时，其他休息区还分布在出口和户外露台的通道旁，而户外露台与第三层相通。

一个立面采用混凝土和木料框架结构的建筑，需要对建筑立面中热桥所带来的潜在问题进行充分的考虑。因此，在该项目的设计过程中，设计师巧妙设置了钢架和外部带有涂有绝缘材料的钢柱，以阻止湿气对建筑内部混凝土结构的不利影响。

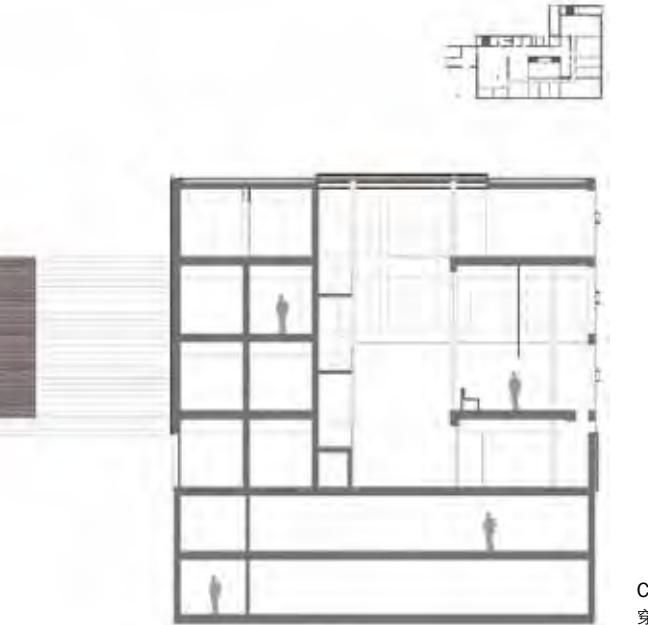
该建筑物设有三种垂直流通方式。用户经由室内电梯、逃生楼梯井或普通水泥楼梯均可抵达中央庭院。这一布局有效地促进了建筑内部的灵活流通，以一种流畅而有效的方式加强所有办公室、私人办公间以及会议室之间的互动。



Longitudinal Section West
建筑的西侧纵切面



2

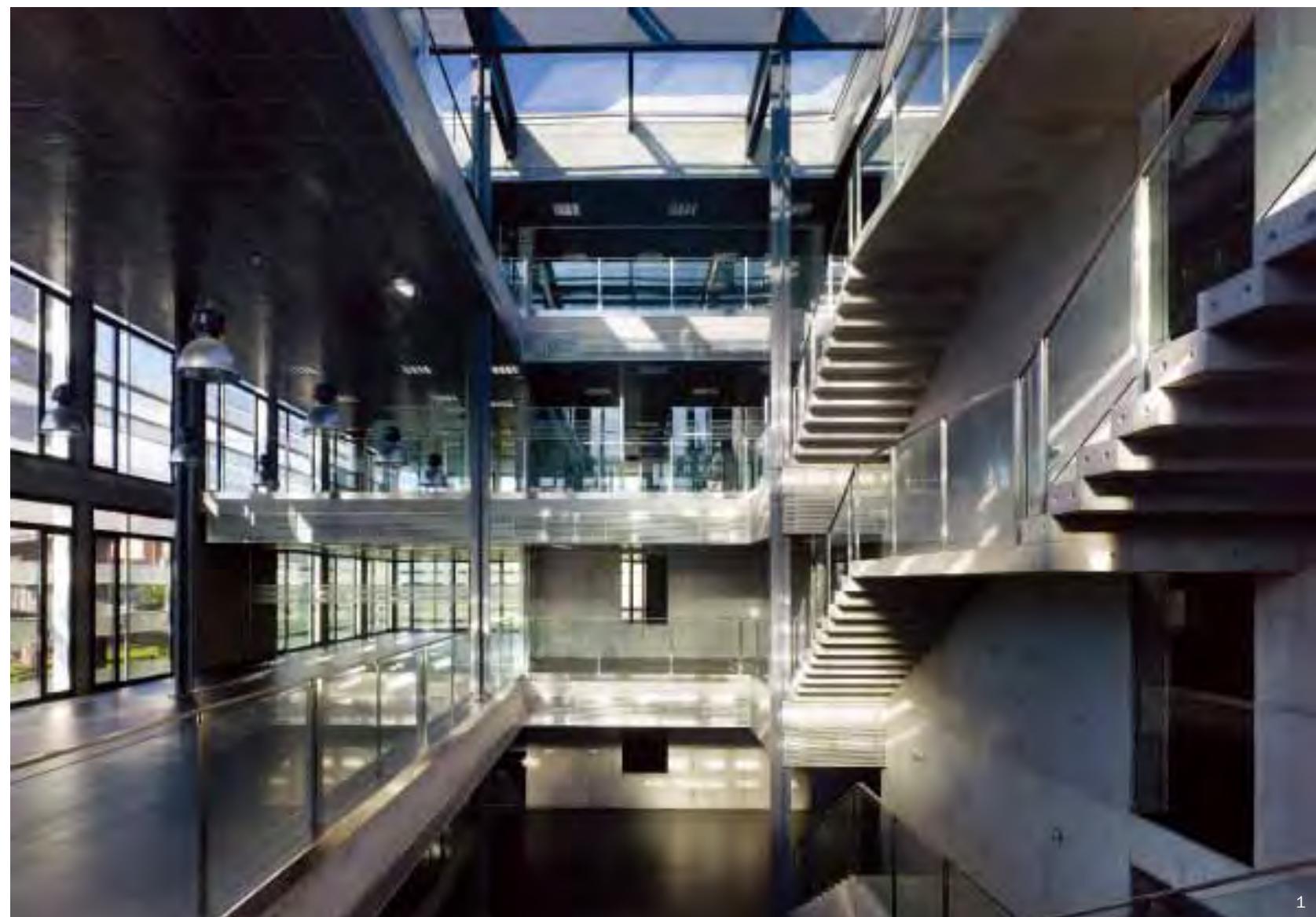


1. The integration of the concrete, steel and glass materials has interfused pliability with hardness
2. The organisation of the interior space mainly uses glass and steel material

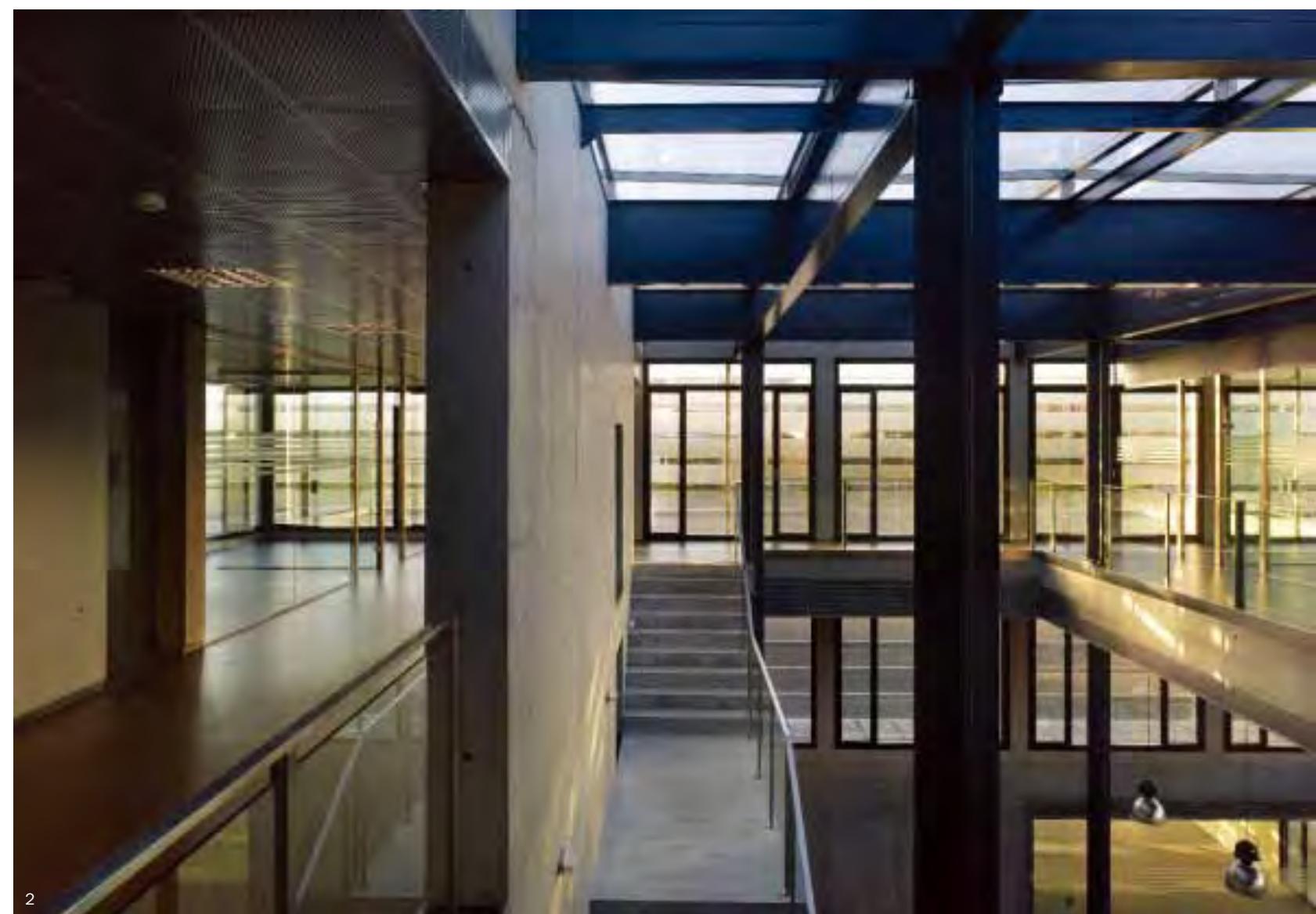
1. 混凝土、钢材和玻璃的结合产生刚柔并济的视觉感受
2. 室内空间的布局大量使用了玻璃和钢材

1. 混凝土、钢材和玻璃的结合产生刚柔并济的视觉感受
2. 室内空间的布局大量使用了玻璃和钢材

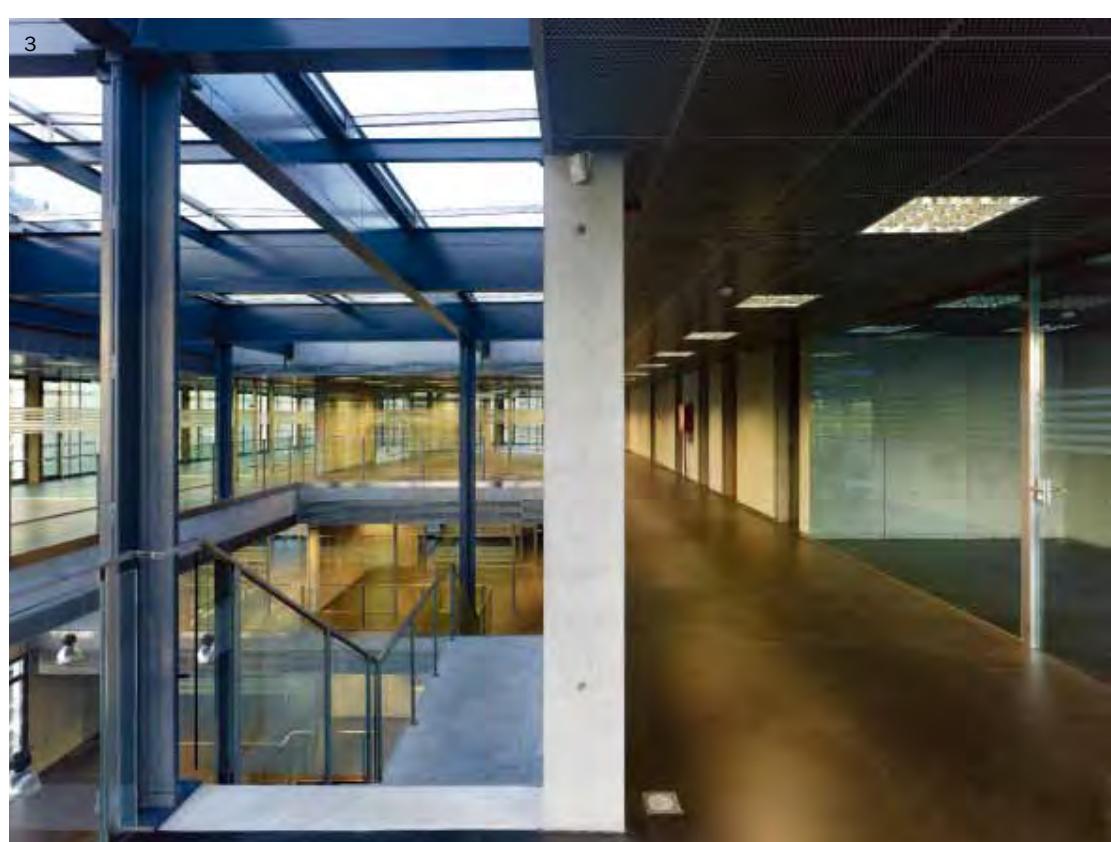
Cross Section Through Stairs
穿过楼梯的横截面



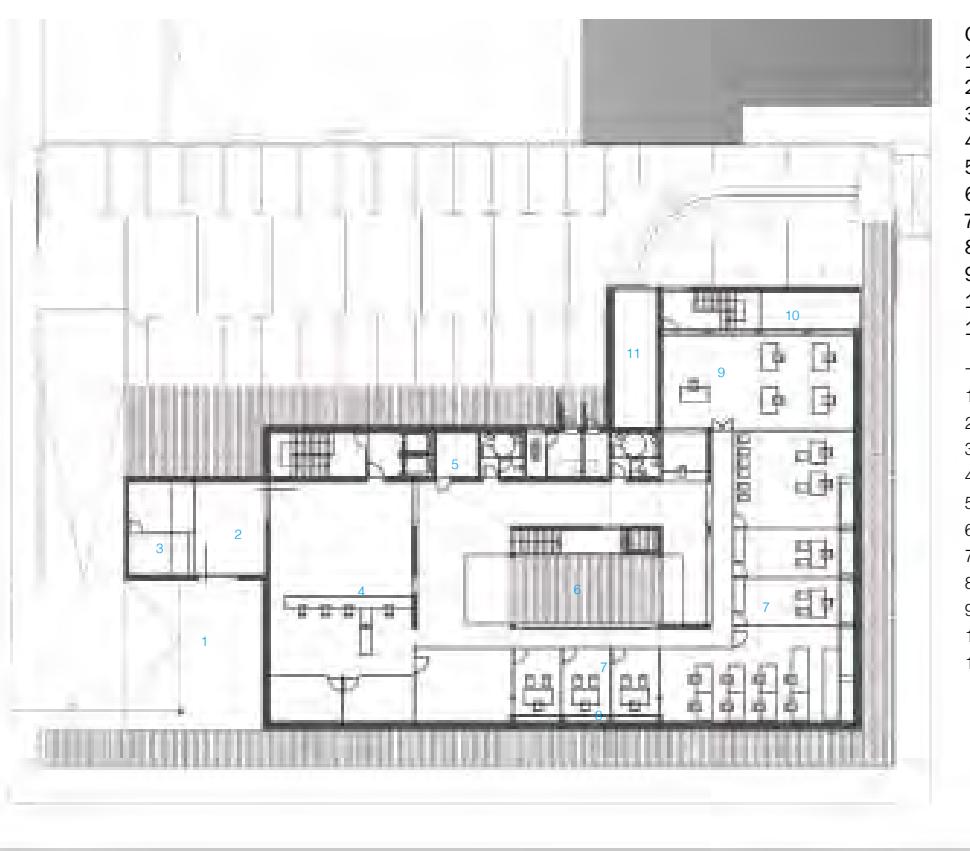
1



2



3



伯恩山办事处 Bourne Hill Offices

Completion date: 2010 **Location:** Salisbury, United Kingdom **Designer:** Stanton Williams **Photographer:** Hufton & Crow **Total building area:** 2,600sqm New Build, 1,550 sqm Refurbishment **Award name:** 2010 Salisbury Civic Award; 2011 AJ100 Award - Finalist; 2011 RIBA Regional Awards; 2011 BCO Awards

完成时间：2010年 项目地点：英国，索尔兹伯里 设计师：斯坦顿·威廉姆斯 摄影师：胡夫顿&科劳摄影工作室 总建筑面积：2,600平方米（新建），1,550平方米（翻新） 奖项名称：2010年索尔兹伯里公共建筑奖；2011年AJ100奖 – 入围；2011年英国皇家建筑师协会区域奖；2011年BCO奖



Longitudinal Section
纵剖面



Cross Section
横剖面

Stanton Williams were commissioned following a RIBA competition in 2004 to develop proposals for the redevelopment of a sensitive historic site at Bourne Hill, Salisbury, as the head offices for the local council. Central to the project is an integrated vision that combines contemporary interventions with enhancement of the site's natural assets and recognition of its significant historic context, which includes attractive gardens, the remains of Salisbury's city walls, and St. Edmund's Church, now used as an arts centre.

The new building is set slightly apart from the historic house with a narrow glazed section delineating the boundary between the two. It comprises two interlocking cubic volumes, each reading as an L-shaped unit. One is of two storeys, the same height as the house itself, whilst the other is taller. The impression, therefore, is of a building stepping back as it meets its historic neighbour. Within, 2,600 square metres of flexible, open plan offices enjoy good views of the surrounding gardens.

Movement within the building is focused along a central route that links the mansion entrance to the new garden entrance via two triple-height glazed spaces. Adjoining this route, a central vertical circulation core in the new building gives access to all levels – including the 17 different levels of the old building.

Externally, the new building is given presence and scale through the use of a full-height colonnade set in front of its glazed elevations. The colour and texture of its Roach-bed Portland stone adds visual interest whilst also responding to the materials of St Edmund's Church and the historic city. Its use thus creates a striking visual link between old and new. The colonnade creates an attractive place in which to walk at the boundary between architecture and nature, with its columns framing glimpses of trees in the garden beyond that are reflected in the glass behind. The result is a rich interplay of transparency, reflection, light and shadow.

There is a strong relationship between the architecture and the external landscape. Inside and outside spaces interlock. The colonnade is conceived as a “screen” and part of this landscape space. The reflective surfaces of the emphatically vertical glass façade replicate the surrounding trees and views, and bind the building to its context.

- 1 Natural views of the surrounding
2. Salisbury Arts Centre
3. Externally, the new building is given presence and scale through the use of a full-height marble colonnade, which plays the role of screen, and creates an attractive place in which to walk at the boundary between architecture and nature

1. 建筑周围的自然景观
2. 索尔兹伯里艺术中心
3. 新建筑外面大理石纹理的立柱，起着屏风的作用，同时营造了一个漫步的空间





1

设计师斯坦顿·威廉姆斯在2004年英国皇家建筑师协会大赛中获奖之后，应邀为英国索尔兹伯里市伯恩山地区一个敏感的历史区域进行重新开发，计划打造一个伯恩山地区的政府办事处。这一项目的核心理念是运用一个综合性设计视角，将现代化的干预措施与建筑周围的自然资源和重要的历史文脉相结合。周遭迷人的花园、壮观的索尔兹伯里城墙遗迹以及现作为艺术中心的圣·埃德蒙教堂为这一建筑提供了强大的环境背景。

一条狭窄的玻璃截面将新老建筑巧妙地分隔开来。新建筑由两个相互衔接的立方体体量构成，每个体量呈L形。其中一个体量设有两个楼层，与原有建筑等高；而另一个体量则相对较高一些。如此，通过将一个建筑缩进，与周围的历史建筑实现了完美衔接。占地2,600平方米的办公空间，布局灵活而开放，能够将周围园林的自然美景尽收眼底。

建筑内部空间的一个中央通道穿过两个三倍高的玻璃空间将主入口和新园林入口相连。濒临这一中央通道，位于新建筑内的一个中央垂直流通核心能够成功将人流输送到建筑的各个楼层，其中包括老建筑的17个楼层空间。

从外观来看，新建筑表面全高的柱列与其背后的玻璃立面交相辉映。波特兰大理石的色调和纹理为建筑增添了无限的意趣，并与圣·埃德蒙教堂的建筑材料以及这座古老的历史之城相得益彰。这种独特的使用方法巧妙地在新老建筑之间建立起一个醒目的视觉衔接。与此同时，牢固的柱列也在建筑和自然之间营造出一个迷人的漫步地带，并将旁边花园中枝繁叶茂的绿树映射到柱列后方的玻璃立面之上。通透的玻璃窗，在阳光的照射下与映射在其上的倒影形成了美好的光影效果。

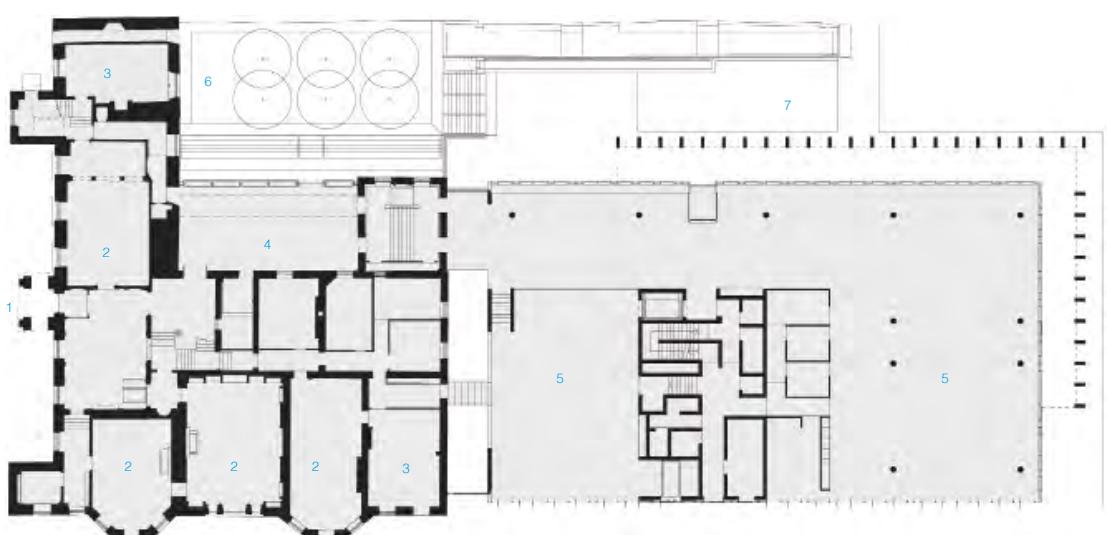
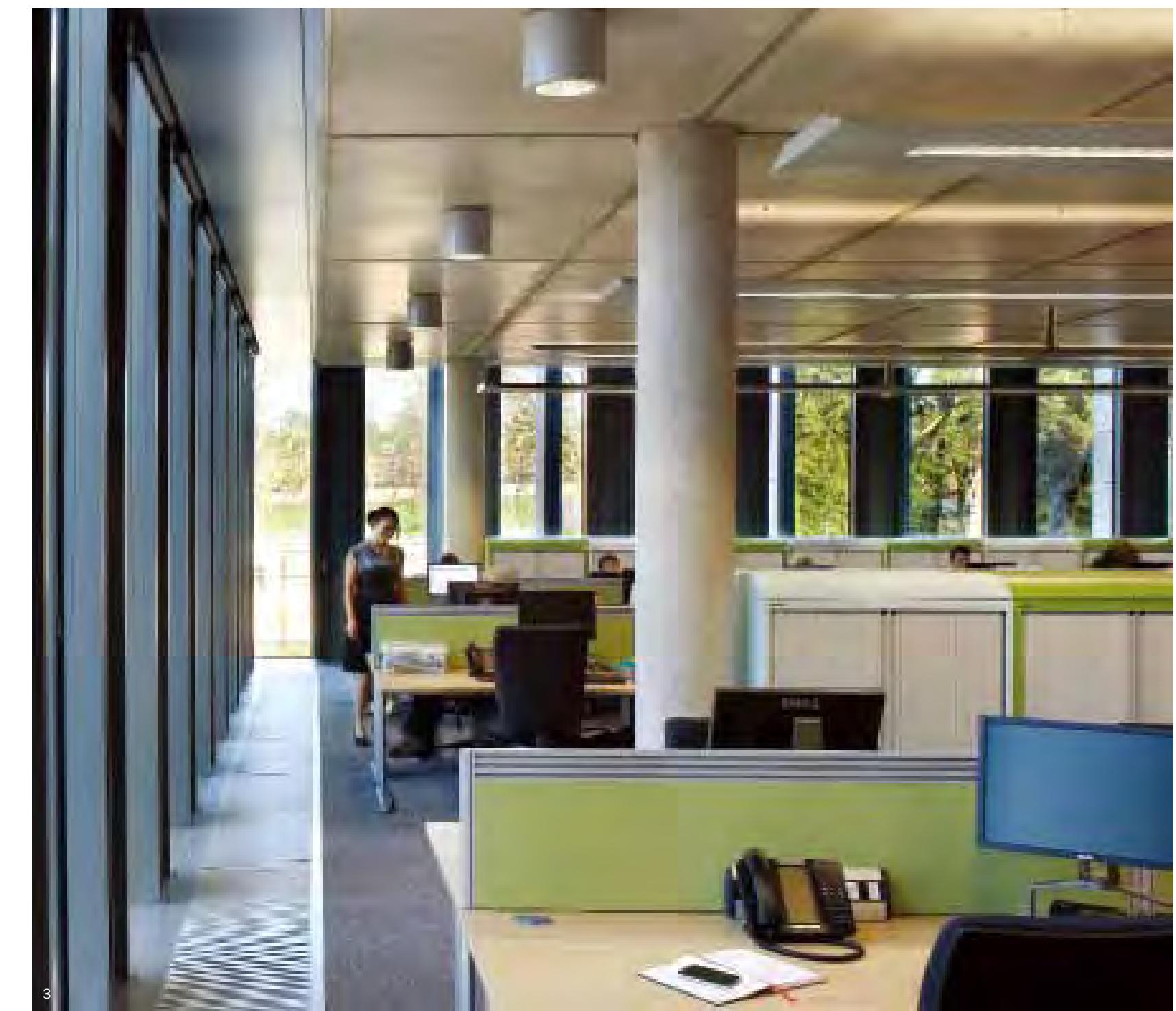
这一建筑和室外景观之间的联系非常紧密，同时，室内外空间之间衔接自然。在此，柱列扮演了“屏风”的角色，并成为这一景观空间的一个重要的组成部分。垂直立面玻璃的反射界面将环绕建筑的绿树与自然美景进行复制，从而将建筑与周围环境完美地融为一体。



2

1 Trees in the garden reflected in the glazed behind which creates a beautiful visual effects
2. The new building comprises two interlocking cubic volumes. One is of two storeys, the same height as the house itself, whilst the other is taller

1. 玻璃立面反射出户外繁茂的植物的影像，形成了美好的视觉效果
2. 新建筑由两个互相衔接的立方体构成，其中一个有两层楼，和原建筑等高，另一个则较高一些



Ground floor plan

- 1. Entrance
- 2. Public rooms within house
- 3. Office/meeting space within house
- 4. Link structure
- 5. New open plan office space
- 6. New external courtyard
- 7. New garden

一层平面图

- 1. 入口
- 2. 室内公共空间
- 3. 办公/室内会议空间
- 4. 连接结构
- 5. 新建开放式办公空间
- 6. 新建室外庭院
- 7. 新建园林

**1. High level link bridge
2. Link structure
3. New open plan office space**

**1. 高层连接天桥
2. 连接结构
3. 全新的开放式办公空间**

**1. 入口
2. 室内公共空间
3. 办公/室内会议空间
4. 连接结构
5. 新建开放式办公空间
6. 新建室外庭院
7. 新建园林**

议会大厦附属建筑

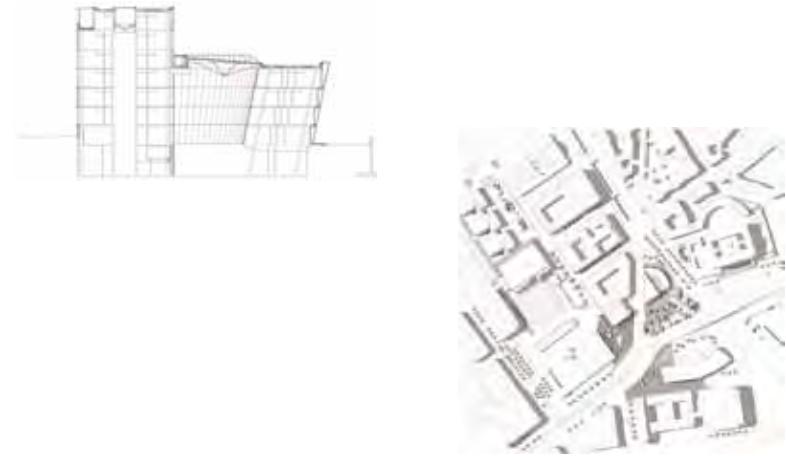
Parliament Building Annexe

Completion date: 2006 **Location:** Helsinki, Finland **Designer:** Pekka Helin, Peter Verhe, Mariitta Helineva, Seija Ekhholm **Photographer:** Michael Perlmutter, Voitto Niemelä **Award name:** The Finnish Steel Construction Award **Award date:** 2006

完成时间：2006年 项目地点：芬兰，赫尔辛基 设计师：佩卡·赫林，彼得·韦尔赫，玛利塔·赫理尼瓦，塞哈·埃克豪姆 摄影师：迈克尔·浦大卫，维依图·涅梅莱 奖项名称：芬兰钢制结构奖 获奖时间：2006年



Façades from the Main Road
主马路沿线立面



- 1 At night, the transparent partial cone appears spectacle and charming
- 2 The nightview of the south façade
- 3 The south façade is clad with dark-coloured fired clay bricks
- 4 Two parts of the building go harmonioously with the surrounding enviroment

1. 透明玻璃的局部圆锥体在夜晚室内灯光亮起之时，显得壮观而迷人
2. 南立面的夜景
3. 建筑的南立面用深色的耐火砖铺设
4. 建筑的两个部分与周边环境实现了完美的融合



1



2

The two part visual image of this buildings fits well with the urban surroundings of the parliament building and the lines of Kamppi's building blocks. In the matter of room structure and practical usage this building is the most effective and complete of the proposals. The building is also the most energy efficient because of its compact size, well planned technical solutions and space structure.

The Annexe of Parliament House is situated at a nodal point in Helsinki's cityscape, where the system of coordinates shifts direction, at a site surrounded by buildings of strong architectural character from different eras. Arkadiankatu Street intersects the east-west row of the city blocks of the Kamppi district, cutting a chunk out of it. This gap has been filled in by a building with an eave height that coincides with the cornice of the adjacent Hankkija building. The other visible part of the composition, a volume in the form of a partial cone, relates to the syntax of the existing parts of the Parliament building. Meeting and conference facilities, which for reason of security are not open to the public, are located underground.

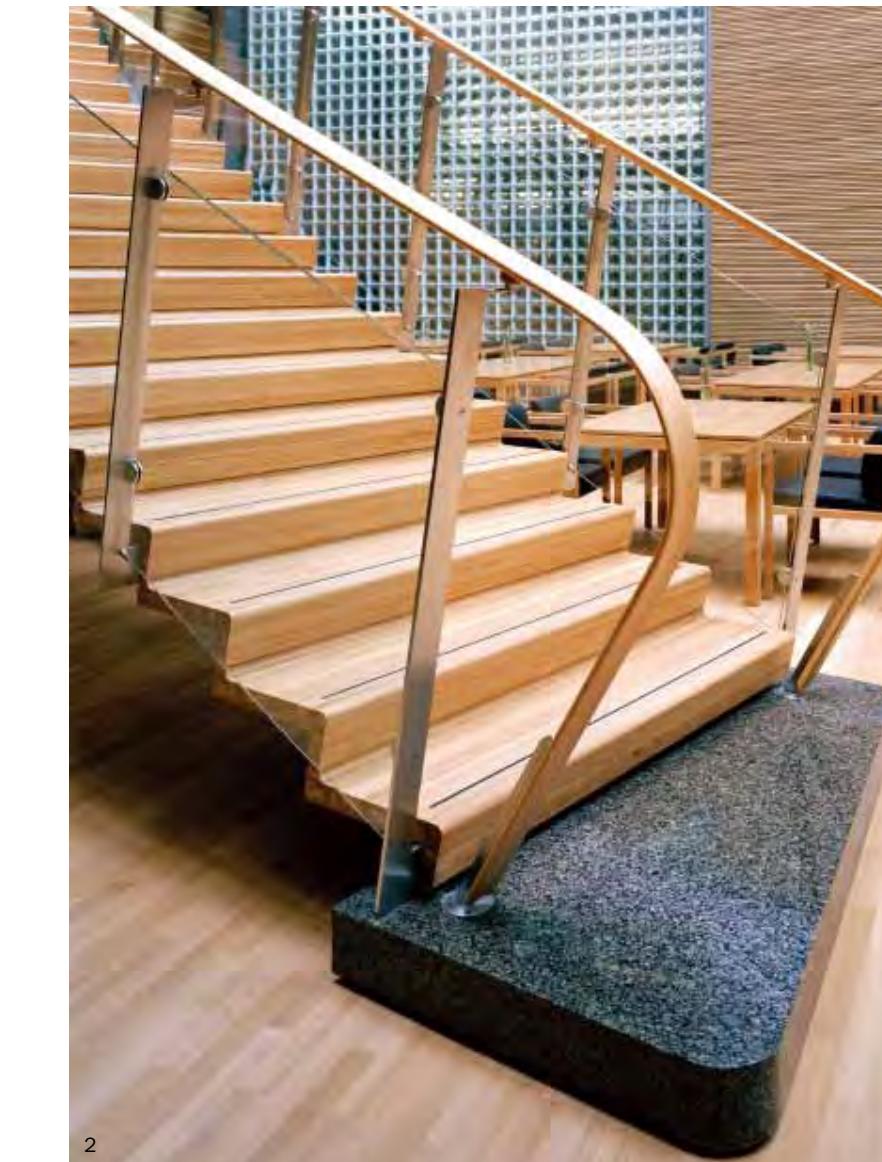
Through architecture it is possible to express the ideals of the Nordic and Finnish practice of government; humanity, openness and understanding of the surrounding reality. The competition entry opens out the work of the Members of Parliament and their aides towards the city. The surfaces visible to the outside as well as those inside, the linings of rooms and the curtain-like sliding screens were of wood, which still - in a primitive way - is a material for which people have affinity.

After the competition in 1999 the openness was restricted on grounds of security and the townscape. The curved section is open as originally intended and technically executed as a double façade. The end of the building is clad with pink granite from Kalvolta, like the old main building. In order to adapt it to the adjacent Hankkija building and the townscape, the surfaces of the triangular section are to be clad with dark-coloured, fired clay bricks with wide flush joints. The crescent shaped atrium, which is enclosed by an upward-opening conical surface, is the main space of the building. The skin is formed of flat glass panels fixed in place like fish scales. The entity becomes a sort of fused chronological mapping device and kaleidoscope, it reflects and partly forms multiple images of people's movements in the building, the passing of clouds in the sky and the light of the moon or the sun - all depending on the position of the person observing, the time of the year and day.

One floor above are the main entrance, the office facilities and an information room and cafe for the public. On floors 1-6 are the offices of the MP's and their aides, the office of the Parliamentary Ombudsman, the international Department and the facilities of the different parliamentary committees.

Owing the required floor height, the interconnection of the different functions and the planned shape of the building, the design and execution of the structural components was a particularly demanding task. The frame consists mainly of in-situ RC columns and tensioned slabs without supporting beams. Steel is featured in the beams of the façades, the structural members of the double façade, the canopy, the gangways and the structural members of the conical interior surface and the glass roof.





从外观上来看，该建筑的两个部分体量与议会大厦周围的城市环境以及康比建筑模块的线条完美融为一体。房间结构和建筑的实际应用是该方案的关注焦点。紧凑的空间、精心巧妙的技术方案以及灵活的空间结构帮助这一建筑实现了最佳的节能效果。

议会大厦附属建筑坐落在芬兰赫尔辛基市城市景观的一个节点地带，这一地区的建筑因富有不同时代的特色而自成一道风景，阿勒嘎迪安大街与康比地区城市楼群的东西水平方向交叉之后，使这一地带出现了一个很大的缺口，而一个毗邻Hankkija大楼，并与之和谐共融的带屋檐建筑恰好弥合了这一空白区。此外，该建筑另一个显著的特色，是一个局部圆锥体与原有的议会大厦的完美结合。针对安全性和隐秘性的考虑，会议及会议设施均被设置在了地下层。

设计师旨在通过这一建筑完美地彰显出北欧和芬兰政府倡导的实践准则，即强调民主主义、开放性以及认清周围现实。这一项目帮助民众更好地了解议员们的工作流程。室内外空间的表面以及房间内的衬板和帘式滑动屏风均以与人类生活极为密切的木料为主要材料。

自1999年议会大厦建筑设计大赛落幕之后，开放性出于安全性和城市景观因素的考虑而受到了一定的制约。弧形部分空间保留了最初的开放性，并经过技术处理作为建筑的一个双重立面。建筑的末端被覆以粉红色花岗岩，与原有的老建筑相得益彰。为了与附近的Hankkija大楼以及城市景观相协调，三角形部分空间的表面被覆以深色的耐火黏土砖，并带有较宽的平缝。

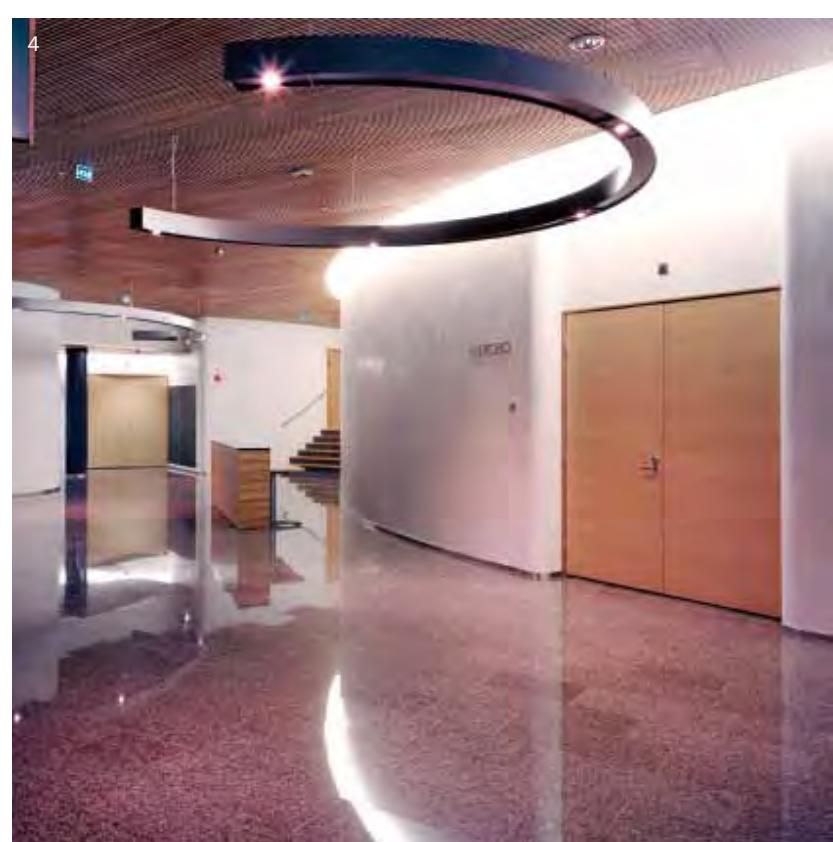
一个新月形状的中庭，由一个向上开口的圆锥界面围合，是该建筑的主要空间。平板玻璃板的鱼鳞式固定安装形成了建筑的表皮。这一实体既是一个时间记录器，同时也是彰显人们在建筑内的各种活动场面以及空中云卷云舒、日月更替现象的万花筒，而这一万花筒内的场景则完全取决于观察者所在的位置以及时间。

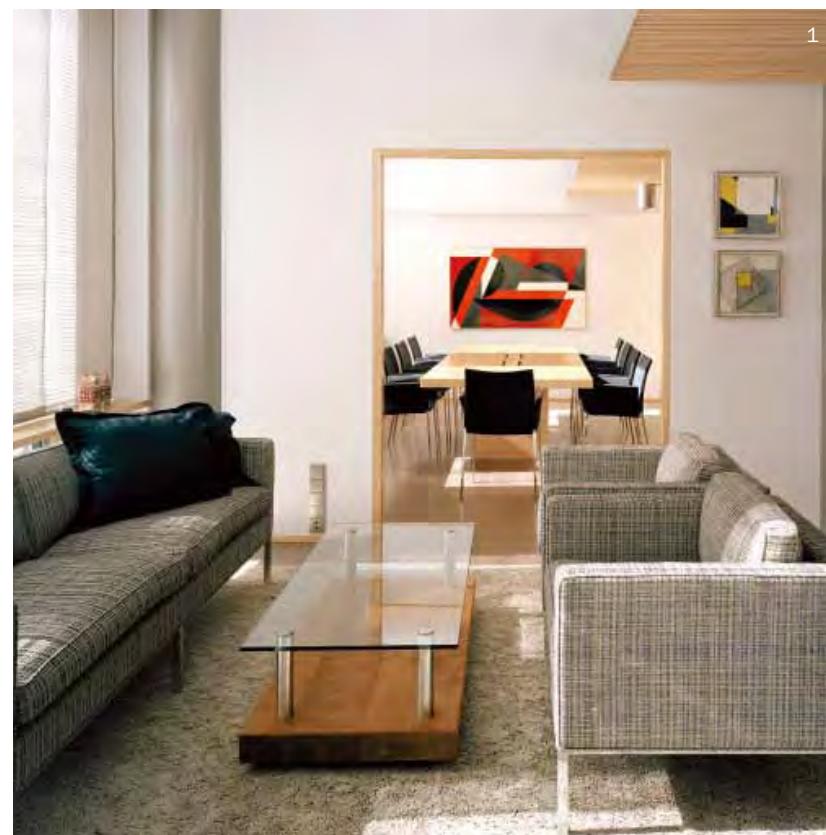
一层之上的空间设有主入口、办公设备、信息室以及公共咖啡馆。一至六层的空间内设置了国会议员以及他们助手的办公室、议会特派员办公室、国际业务部以及各种议会委员会设施区。

受限高因素的影响，建筑的不同功能分区、建筑形态的规划、结构元素的设计与实施等等成为了整个设计方案的难点所在。该建筑的框架主要由钢筋混凝土柱和具有一定张力的厚板制成，无须支撑梁。钢材不仅是建筑立面横梁的主要材料，同时也是双重立面的结构元素以及遮阳、通道和圆锥形室内空间和玻璃屋顶的结构元素之一。

1. Steel is the structural element of the conical interior surface and the glass roof
2. Details of the staircase to atrium
3. Steel is also the structural element of the gangways

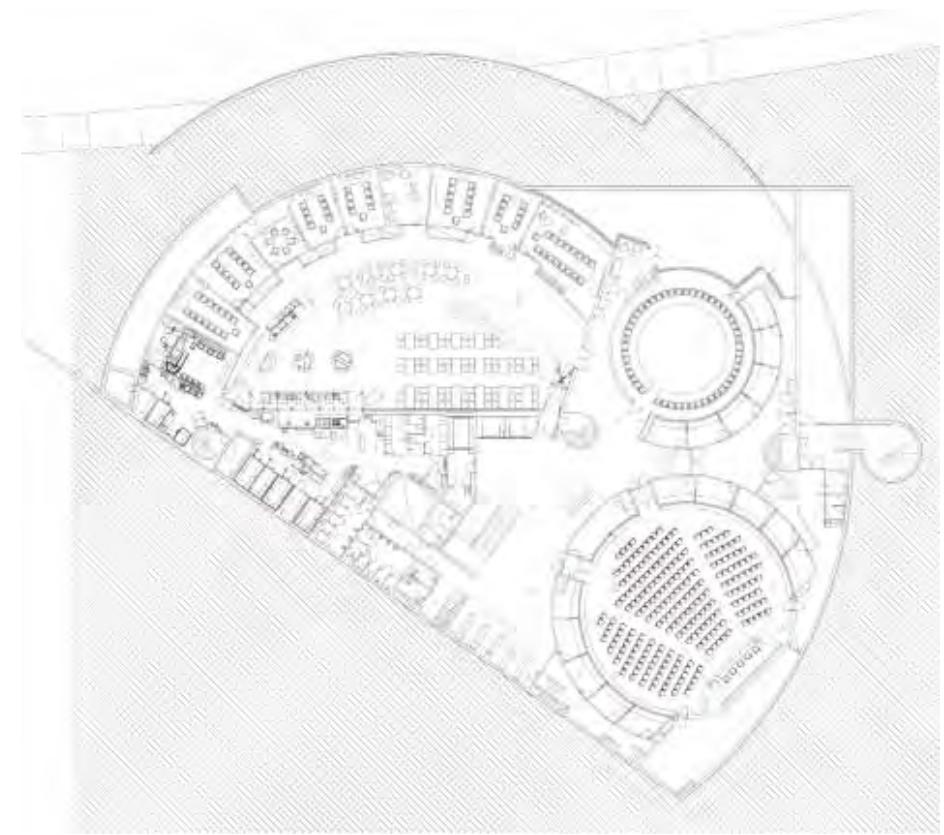
1. 钢材是圆锥形室内空间和玻璃屋顶的主要建筑结构材料
2. 中庭楼梯的细节
3. 室内通道中钢材也扮演了重要的角色





1. Ombudsman's office
2. Office room towards atrium
3. Grand committee meeting room

1. 议会特派员办公室
2. 面向中庭而设的办公室
3. 开阔的委员会议室

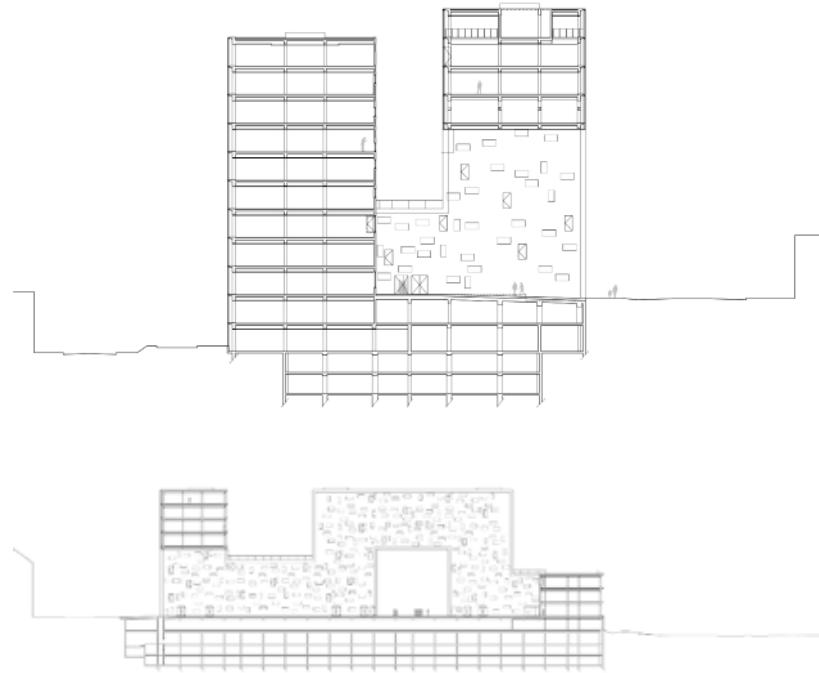


圣艾蒂安市政厅

“La Cite Des Affaires” in Saint-Etienne

Completion date: 2010 **Location:** Saint-Etienne, France **Designer:** Manuelle Gautrand Architecture
Photographer: Philippe / Vincent **Site area:** 25,000sqm

完成时间：2010年 项目地点：法国，圣艾蒂安 设计师：曼努勒·戈特德建筑事务所 摄影师：菲利普，文森特 总面积：25,000平方米



1. The idea is to develop a unique shape on the site to interact with adjacent streets. A linear construction forms a low accessible building - one that opens spacious courts and lifts bold overhangs.

2. The low part forms a balcony

3. The bright yellow colour of the large bays brings a powerful visual impact

4. Varied shapes in different angles

1. 建筑与街道紧密连接，抬高的悬臂和较低形态的设计，使建筑形成独特的造型

2. 较低建筑部分形成的天台

3. 建筑的凹口部分是鲜艳的黄色，形成强烈的视觉冲击

4. 不同角度都有着独特的形态



The site is a vital liaison point between the centre of Saint-Etienne and the new Chateaureux neighbourhood, to which it forms a major entranceway. It also constitutes a pole grouping several government bodies that will set up there: Regional Development Authority, Tax Services, Epura, Saint-Etienne Métropole, and so on. Service and leisure facilities will also be part of the mix: shared corporate restaurant, café, tourism bureau for the metropolitan area.

The idea is to develop a long built ‘continuum’ on the site to interact with adjacent streets. A linear construction that rears up and unfolds but also hugs the ground line to form a low accessible building - one that opens spacious courts and lifts bold overhangs. Each of its large bays serves an access route: the main portal opens to the concourse on avenue Grüner, which draws pedestrians into the project in a sliding movement. A high ceiling shelters and magnifies this entranceway, which is the finest and largest of three. The other two large ‘ports’ open the project to the streets that irrigate the lot, interconnecting pedestrian itineraries in the area.

The desire for continuity in construction does not simply reflect the idea of building a legible and unitary urban landmark, it also provides the flexibility that the project needs. In fact, the principle behind this continuum is to imagine a set of ‘communicating parts’ that enable the user-administrations to merge into a whole, one and all, and to evolve according to their needs in harmony with those of other tenants. The absence of breaks in surfaces will ensure that things remain open-ended, with the possibility of extending or reducing space. The project is like a large ‘Aztec serpent’ rising on the lot. Its body has three identical outer faces, and an underside that is different: a skin of silvery transparent scales and a bright yellow ‘throat’, shiny and opaque.

This dual treatment of surfaces obeys a simple logic shared throughout, which aims at expressing clarity in folds. Depending on these movements, the yellow underside is either a floating canopy or an interior vertical wall, accompanying internal pedestrian movements with its rich luminous presence. The nearness of so much gorgeous yellow brightens up pavements and glazed elevations, casting golden washes over them like sunlight...This is a project that is about bringing together yellow and grey, silver and gold.

该项目的所在地是圣艾蒂安市中心与新Chateaureux周边地区之间的重要枢纽地带，是进入这两个地区的主要入口。此外，区域开发管理局、税务服务中心、圣艾蒂安市政府等多个政府机构均设置在此。同时，服务和休闲设施也是这一综合性地带不可或缺的一部分，包括共享的公司餐厅、咖啡厅、都会区旅游局等。

设计师意在开发一个狭长的“连续体”，使建筑与相邻街道联系紧密，与环境互动。通过将一个线性结构进行纵向和横向的设计，围绕地平面形成一个较低建筑，开辟宽敞的场地，大胆地抬高悬臂。每一个大型凹口扮演着入口的角色：主入口面向Grüner大街上的广场而设，吸引广场上行人的目光。一个高耸的天花板使这一入口与其他两个入口相比更加醒目、开放。另外两个大型“入口”面向交叉的观光步行街而设。

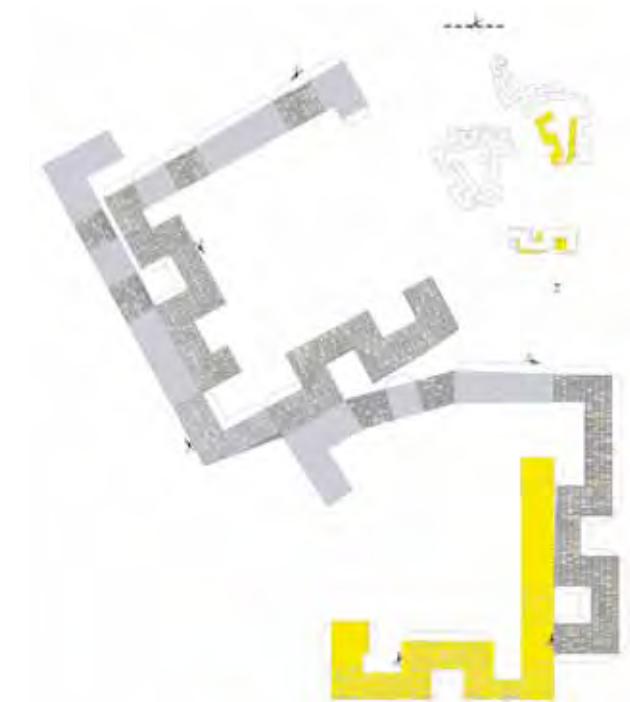
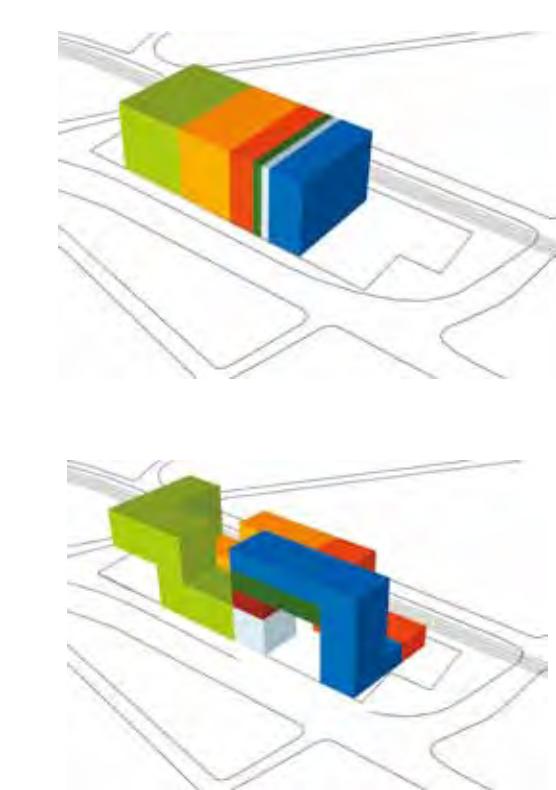
设计师希望建筑结构的连续性并不是简单地彰显出建筑清晰的设计理念，确立城市地标的地位，同时也具有灵活的使用性。事实上，这一连续的设计理念是设想出一系列“流通部件”，以根据用户需求变为整体，或者分散出租。连续的界面能够在确保空间开放的同时，能够对空间进行灵活的延伸或缩小。

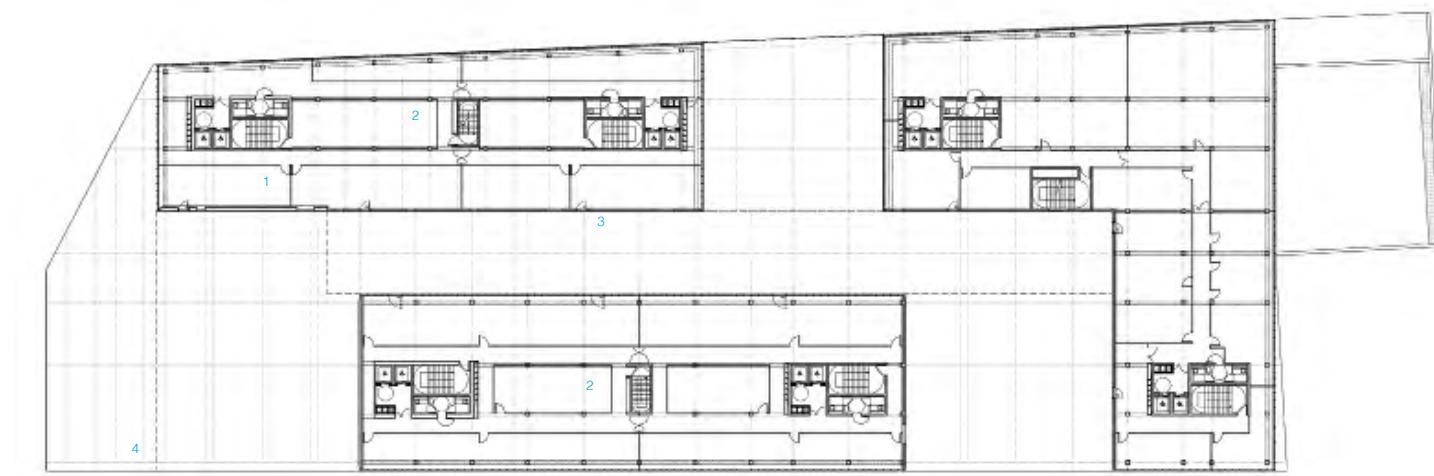
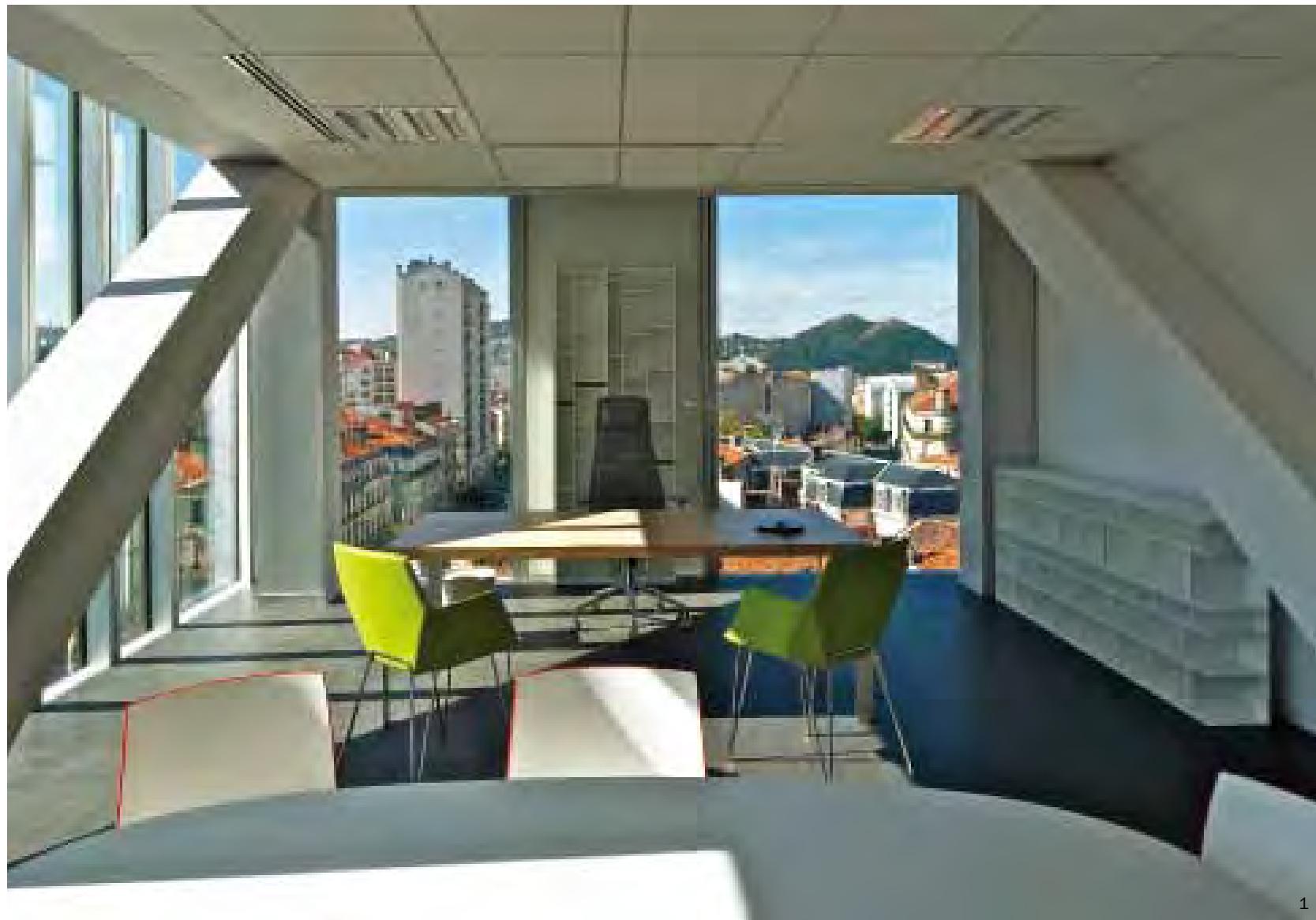
整个项目犹如一条巨大的“阿兹特克蛇”盘踞在此。其身体拥有三个相同的“脸庞”，不同的“腹面”：

通透的银色鳞片式皮肤、醒目的不透明亮黄色“咽喉”。

这一表面的双重处理设计所遵循的逻辑非常简单，形成的效果却清晰直观。黄色的“腹面”既可以是一个浮动的遮篷也可以是一个室内垂直墙体，为行走在室内的行人增添一抹亮色。鲜亮的黄色对光的折射非常强烈，带给行人阳光般的体验。该项目巧妙地将黄色和灰色、银色与金色完美地融为一体。







萨尔皮边境检查站

Sarpi Border Checkpoint

Completion date: 2011 **Location:** Sarpi, Georgia **Designer:** J. MAYER H. Architects **Photographer:** Jesko Malckom Johnsson-Zahn, Beka Pkhakadze **Site area:** 16,500 sqm **Building area:** 4,443 sqm **Total floor Area:** 7,351 sqm

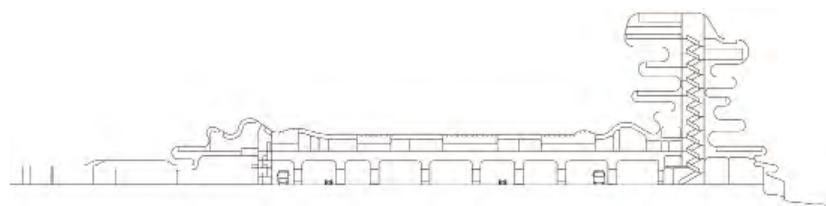
完成时间：2011年 项目地点：格鲁吉亚，萨尔皮 设计师：J. MAYER H.建筑师事务所 摄影师：杰斯科·迈尔科姆·约翰逊·扎恩，贝卡·帕克哈卡兹 总面积：16,500平方米 建筑面积：4,443平方米 总建筑面积：7,351平方米



North Elevation
北立面



South Elevation
南立面



Longitudinal Section
纵剖面

The drivers crossing the coastal border between Turkey and Georgia will now pass below a knobbly observation tower by Berlin architect J. Mayer H, situated at the Georgian border to Turkey.

The fascinating uniqueness of the Sarpi Border Checkpoint meets the undulating coast of the Black Sea in the small village of Sarpi, Georgia. The village is a major business travel checkpoint, and this required a contemporary iconic checkpoint building that would unite people and ideas in a unique customs headquarters. The bumpy tower, which sits atop the Sarpi Border Checkpoint building, houses a series of elevated terraces within its folds.

In addition to the regular customs facilities, the undulating structure also houses a cafeteria, staff rooms and a conference room on the two-storey building on the ground, while the tower's multiple floors allow it to be used as a viewing platform overlooking the steep part of the coastline and the calming stretches of water of the Black Sea.

The building welcomes visitors to Georgia, representing the progressive upsurge of the country. The client – Georgia's Ministry of Finance – needed the construction to welcome visitors in a way that would visually describe the country's "progressive upsurge", as the architects put it.

由来自柏林的J. MAYER H.建筑师事务所倾力打造的萨尔皮边境检查站坐落于格鲁吉亚地区，毗邻土耳其边境，建成之后吸引了无数经过此地的游客的目光。

这一独一无二、令人叹为观止的边境检查站充分利用了格鲁吉亚萨尔皮地区黑海沿岸起伏的地形。尽管萨尔皮是格鲁吉亚的一个小村庄，然而却是一个重要的商务旅行检查站，在此兴建的这一现代化边境检查站，将成为该地区的地标型建筑，并完美展现该地独具特色的风土人情。迂回迤逦的塔楼坐落在萨尔皮边境检查站之上，巧妙地在其内部“褶皱”内打造了一系列空中露台。

除配备常规的海关设施之外，这一“波浪起伏”的建筑还在最下方的两层空间内设置了自助餐厅、教员休息室和会议室，而层次丰富的这一塔楼，犹如一个开阔的瞭望台，驻足于此，可以将黑海曲折的海岸线和平静的海面尽收眼底。

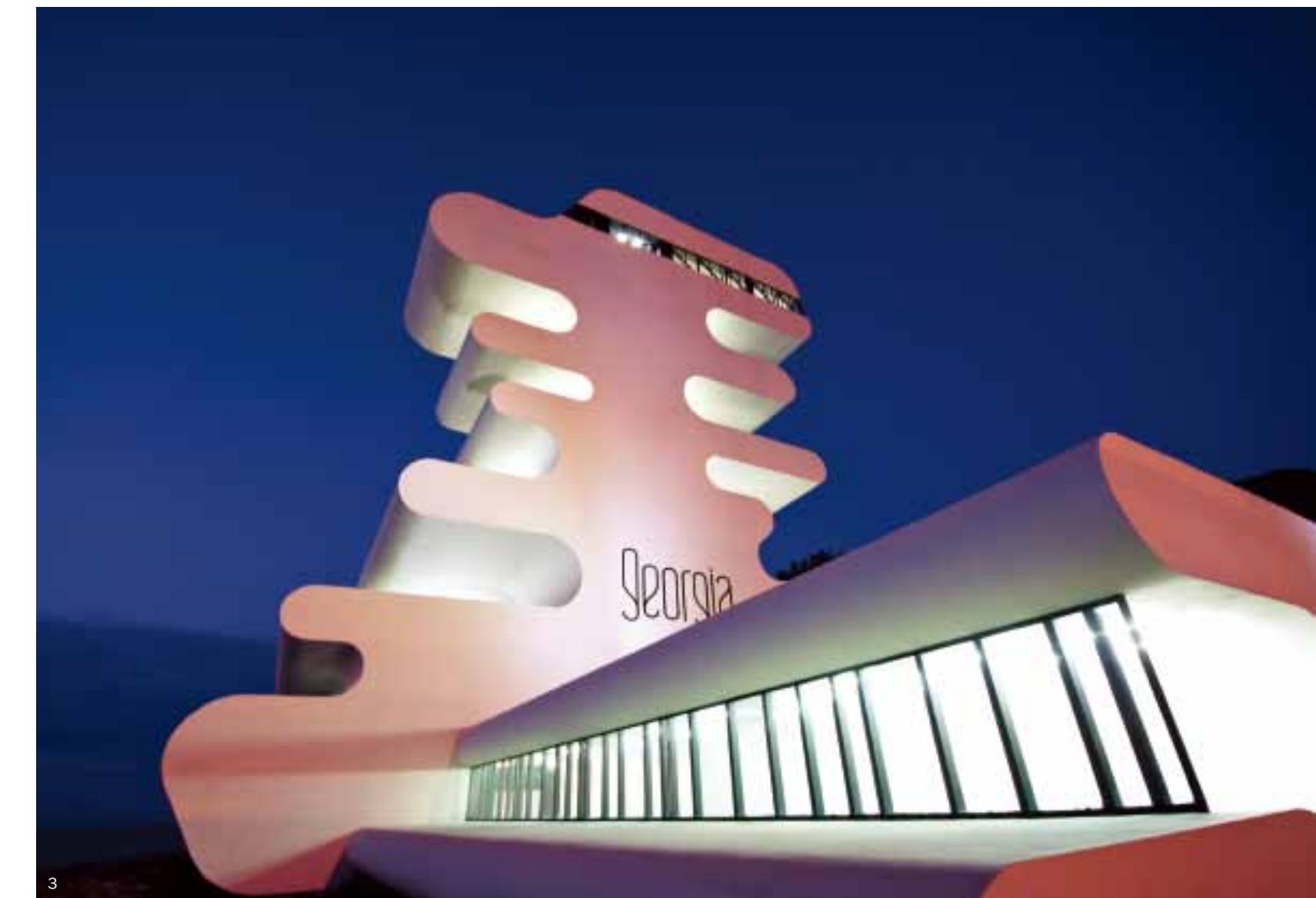
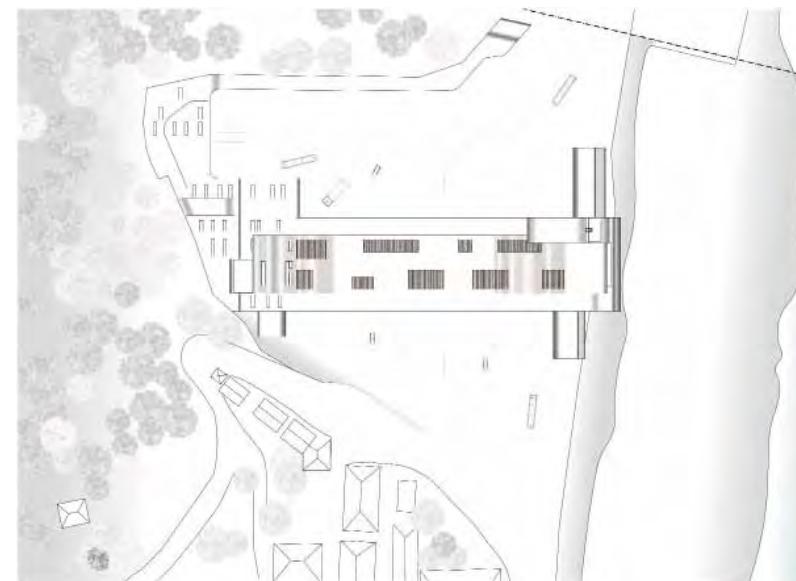
建筑如同一面旗帜，象征着格鲁吉亚正在不断地前进、发展，欢迎世界各地的游客到访。该项目的客户格鲁吉亚财政部希望建筑能够从视觉的角度彰显出格鲁吉亚的日新月异，而这一建筑的巧妙设计恰恰符合了这一要求。

1. The checkpoint building that locates along the coast of the Black Sea is a contemporary landmark in the village

2. The bumpy tower houses a series of elevated terraces within its folds

1. 检查站位于黑海沿岸，是该地区的标志性建筑
2. 塔楼的褶皱造型内巧妙地打造成为空中露台





- 1. The bumpy structure of the Sarpi Border Checkpoint meets the undulating coast of the Black Sea
 - 2. Entrance of the customs hall
 - 3. Night view of the tower
 - 4. Details of the folding parts
1. 建筑的外立面运用了起伏的波浪造型，与黑海曲折的海岸线互相辉映
2. 海关大厅的入口
3. 塔楼的夜景效果
4. 塔楼褶皱处的细节展示

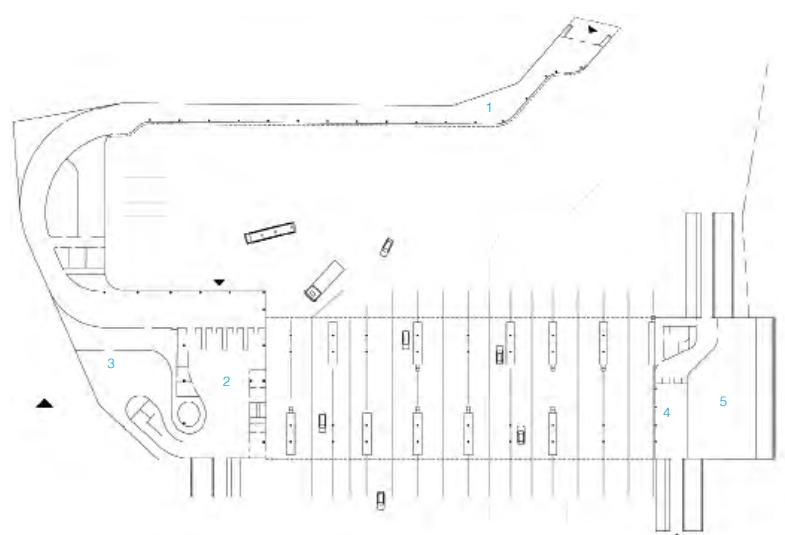




1

1. Customs checking hall
2. The tower's multiple floors allow it to be used as a viewing platform overlooking the calming stretches of water of the Black Sea
3. Pedestrian tunnel for entering Georgia

1. 海关检查大厅
2. 从塔楼中可以欣赏到黑海平静的海面
3. 进入格鲁吉亚的行人隧道



Ground floor plan
1. Pedestrian tunnel for entering georgia
2. Customs hall for entering georgia
3. Baggage control
4. Customs hall for leaving georgia
5. Duty free shop

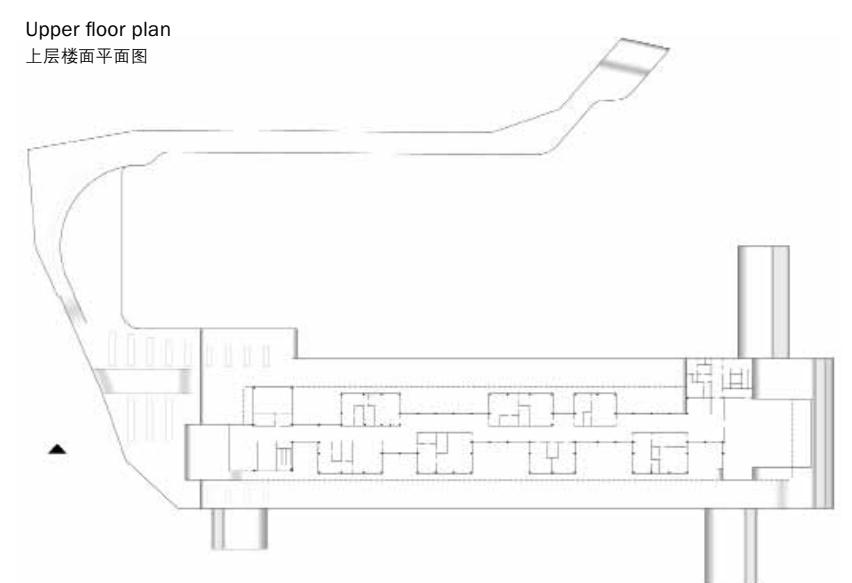
一层平面图
1. 格鲁吉亚边境人行隧道
2. 格鲁吉亚边境海关大厅
3. 行李管理处
4. 出境海关大厅
5. 免税店



2



3

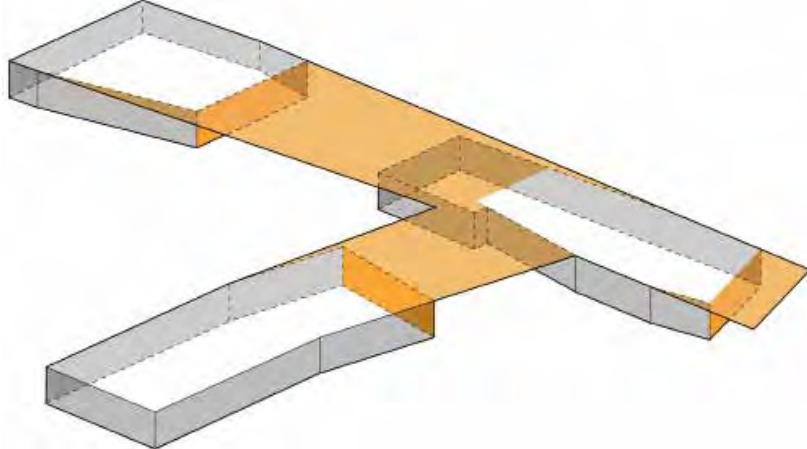


Upper floor plan
上层楼面平面图

瓦路德陆路口岸入境处 Warroad Land Port of Entry

Completion date: 2010 **Location:** Warroad, MN, USA **Designer:** Julie Snow Architects **Photographer:** Paul Crosby **Site area:** 3,726sqm

完成时间:2010年 项目地点:美国, 瓦路德 设计师:朱莉·斯诺建筑师事务所 摄影师:保罗·克罗斯比 总面积: 3,726平方米



Wood Diagram Axon
木料结构解析

The Warroad Land Port of Entry is a 40,108 square foot facility that supports the mission-driven demands of US Customs and Border Protection (CBP), the federal agency responsible for securing the nation's borders and promoting legal trade and travel. Conceived as a specific response to the vast open landscape along the Minnesota-Canadian border, its form reiterates the dominant horizon of the landscape while making reference to the East-West border. Inflected building forms facilitate intuitive use by visitors, the officers' ability to survey the entire site, and vehicle access to secondary and commercial inspection areas. The entire facility is clad in sustainably harvested cedar siding, embracing the "north-woods" identity of the region. Vehicular inspection areas (experienced primarily from the car) and the public spaces use expanses of glass and warm, stained cedar siding to create a transparent, welcoming presence. The exterior cedar siding is finished in a black stain, anchoring the building to its site. This strong contrast reinforces the threshold, creating a material warmth and richness in the cold winter months for officers and visitors through the port.

The port design manages a complex set of operational issues including site circulation of commercial, POV, and recreational traffic, state of the art vehicle inspection areas, holding areas, and officer training and work areas. All while integrating the latest technologies for securing the border and meeting the demands of an energy efficient and sustainable building. Life cycle cost analysis was used to ensure that long term cost and energy reductions were met and the project is in line to receive LEED Silver Certification. Geothermal heating and cooling, rain water capture, and daylight harvesting are among just a few of the strategies that allowed the design team to meet this certification. In addition to meeting these programmatic and operational issues, the port must also stand as a gateway to our nation, representing the open and democratic values of transparency, dignity, fairness and humaneness of the federal government.

The Warroad Land Port of Entry sets a new standard for remote, small ports in achieving the highest design standard for public buildings, conveying the ideals of the country while advancing the efficiency and comfort of federal officers. Its success is defined not only by the impact of its design, but also its open, timely, collaborative process that respects the nation's fiscal and natural resources. The design's success can be measured across all standards of design performance.

1. Far view of the Warroad land port of entry

2. Departure port

3. The entry port building and the annex use expanses of stained cedar siding

1. 出入境大楼远景

2. 出境口

3. 入境口及附楼大量使用涂黑的雪松木板



1



2



3



1

瓦路德陆路口岸入境处占地3,726平方米，专为美国海关及边境保护局而设计，其职责是确保国家边界安全、促进合法贸易和旅游业的发展。建筑依据明尼苏达州与加拿大边境上大片空地的地理环境而特别设计，成为此处东西走向地带的一道亮丽风景。建筑的结构与外形不仅方便过路司机及游客观赏周围景色，同时也便于工作人员视察整个场地、监测通往复检及商务检验区的车辆。整个建筑设施采用雪松木板作为幕墙，恰巧与该地区的“北方森林”之美誉交相呼应。车辆检查区域和公共区域使用大块的玻璃窗和保暖性能好、着色的雪松木板构成建筑通透明亮、热情奔放的外观。外面的雪松木板喷涂成黑色，使建筑稳稳的立于地块之上。强烈的色彩对比使出入境大楼更显庄严和牢固，也使建筑材料更加温暖与厚重，令这里的官员和过境的旅客在严冬日里感觉到暖意。

入境处大楼内设置了若干运营结构，包括商务车辆、私家车辆和娱乐履行车辆的通行区域、大型车辆通行区域、候检区、官员培训和工作区等。这里不仅拥有最新的过境检查设备，同时也具有良好的节能、环保性能。生命周期费用分析可以用来保证长期使用费用的最小化，能源减排设备则达到了美国绿色建筑协会的银级标准。地热供暖及制冷设备、雨水收集设备、日光储备设备等仅仅是出入境大楼环保设备的一小部



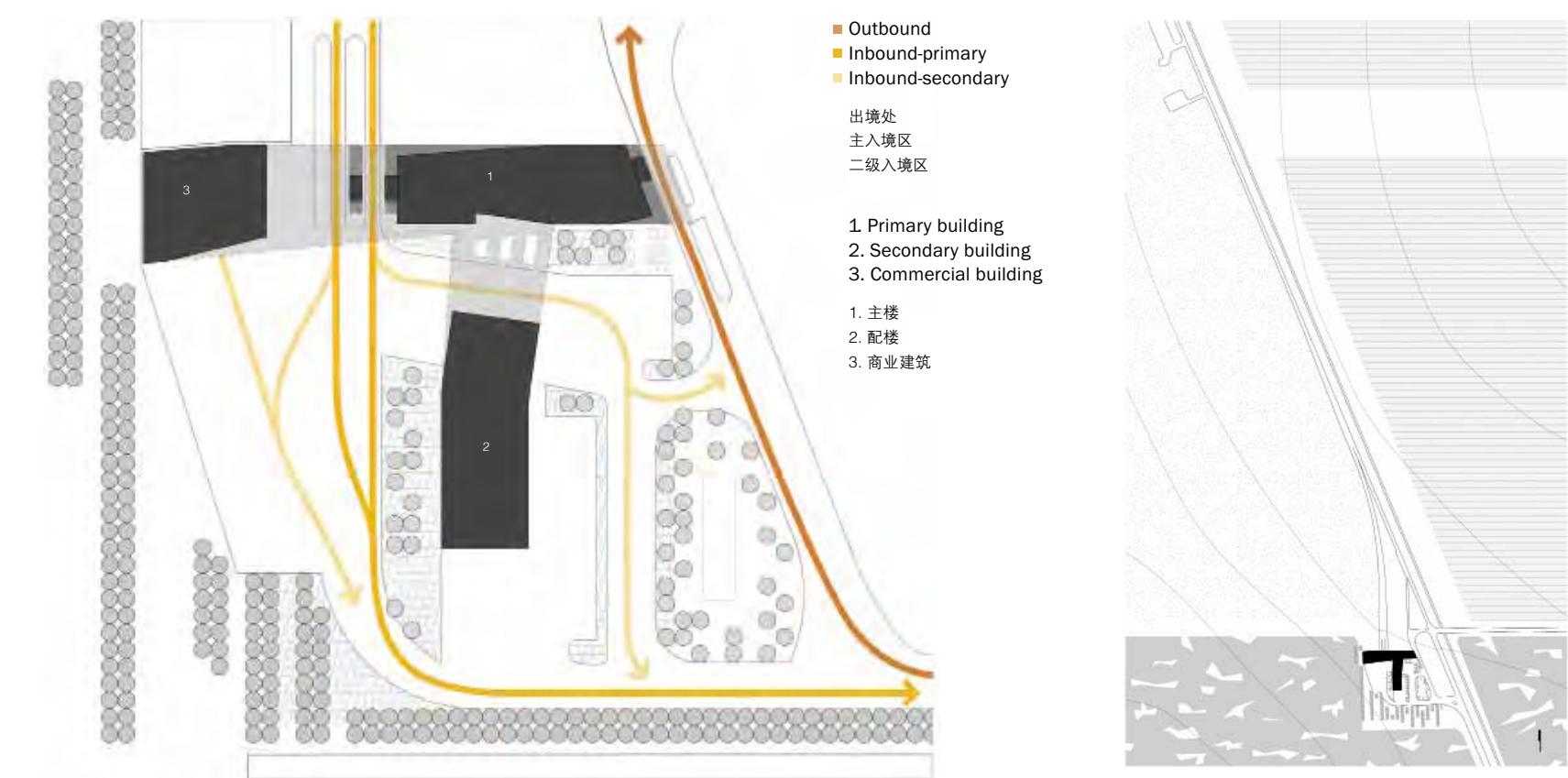
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1. Vehicular inspection areas use expanses of glass and orange cedar siding to create a transparent, welcoming presence
2. Vehicle traffic area

3. Details of the black cedar siding
1. 车辆检查区巨大的玻璃窗和橘色的雪松木板营造一种通透、活跃的视觉感受
2. 车辆通行区
3. 黑色的雪松木板表皮细节



3



法国驻北京大使馆

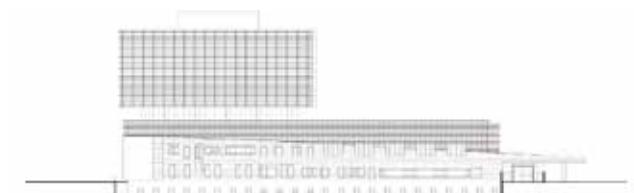
French Diplomatic Campus - Beijing

Completion date: 2011 **Location:** Beijing, China **Designer:** Alain Sarfati/SAREA Alain Sarfati
Architecture Photographer: Noëlle Hoeppe / ADAGP ,François LAMARRE **Site area:** 19,500 sqm

完成时间：2011年 项目地点：中国，北京 设计师：阿兰·萨尔法提/ SAREA建筑师事务所 摄影师：诺勒·霍佩/弗朗索瓦·拉马尔--ADAGP工作室 总面积：19,500平方米



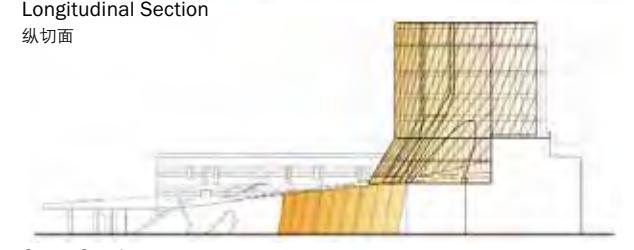
West Elevation
西侧立面图



South Elevation
南侧立面图



Longitudinal Section
纵切面



Cross Section
横切面

- 1. Entrance
- 2. Details of the building's external wall
- 3. Looking towards the external wall from streets
- 4. Panoramic view of the courtyard

- 1. 入口
- 2. 建筑物外墙的细节
- 3. 从街道看建筑的外墙
- 4. 庭院的全景



1



2



3



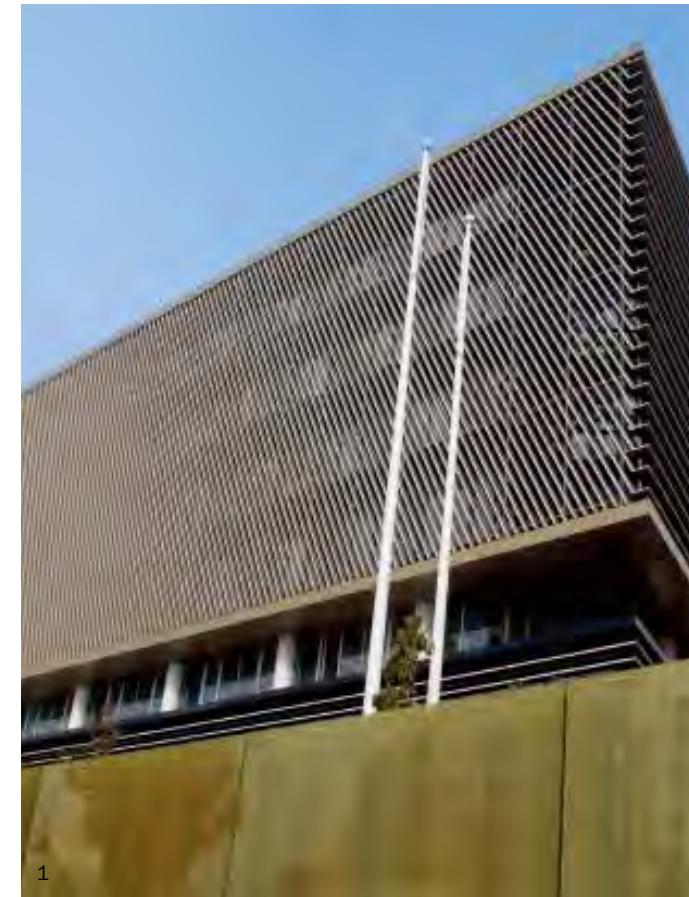
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South and West Façade Details of Breezes Sun

1. False ceiling
2. Wooden shelf
3. Concrete insulation coil
4. Aluminum louver. Lacquered smooth mesh grating

遮阳系统的南侧与西侧立面细部
1. 假吊顶
2. 木架
3. 混凝土绝缘线圈
4. 铝合金遮板。光滑的喷漆网眼格栅



这一方形的大使馆建筑在前院、服务庭院、低浅的护城河以及绿茵小路的簇拥下分外醒目，花园式设计具有浓郁的法国浪漫气息。行走在诗情画意的建筑之中犹如在一个花香鸟语的后花园中徜徉。

这一壮观、美妙的建筑是法国以及所有法国人在北京的新家，其外部由一个极富象征意义的装饰墙进行防护，该墙体是设计师专为中国首都第三使馆区而设计，取代了传统的防御墙。第三使馆区这一称谓是以历史、地理位置等因素为参照物，与其他使馆区进行对比之后而形成。该区靠近通往三环路的亮马桥。坐落于此的法国大使馆犹如一个醒目的瞭望塔，吸引过往行人的目光。

四周围绕核心而设计的理念巧妙地在视觉上将空间延伸。该使馆是法国人与中国朋友相遇、相识、相知的开放场所，是为促进法中、欧中充分交流、对话合作的重要平台。它在强调功能性的同时，巧妙地将中法两国文化进行融合、求同存异，完美展现了法国文化的价值观。这一方案的设计以笛卡尔理念为指导，将花园设为核心，建筑物围绕这一中央花园而设计。微妙的法国气息为这一建筑增添了梦幻、优雅、高贵之感。

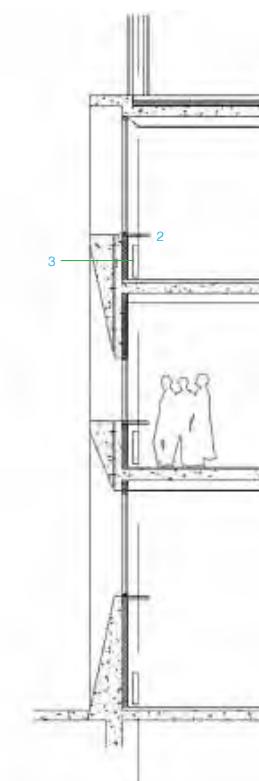
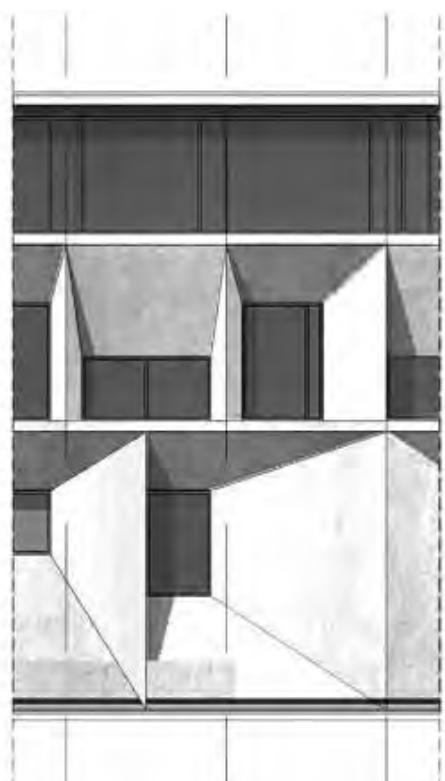
使馆办公区、领事馆和私人公寓构成了建筑的三个面。第四个面由根据季节或实际需要而设计的花房、展览室或冬季花园构成。私人公寓和使馆办公区分别俯瞰面向花园的接待大厅和会议室。建筑中央的花园景观分为官员区和职员区。使馆办公区和领事馆坐落在亮马桥大街拐角的服务大楼内。

尽管使馆的规模与临近的中国建筑相比稍小一些，然而这丝毫不动摇不了其地标型建筑的地位。这一安静地矗立在街角的建筑，耀眼而迷人。立面上的玻璃窗，犹如薄纱一般，从办公楼顶部倾斜下来，悄悄淡化了与周围环境的界限。沿前院设有两条进出通道，一条是官员通道，与接待室相通；而另一条是非正式通道，面向一层的塔楼而设。独特的空间、不同的氛围，却和谐地融为一体，将北京蓝天下美妙的花园景观尽收眼底。

建筑的总体布局和开窗设计旨在确保每个角落的自然通风。会议室内设置的一系列如同烟囱的通风孔更有效地强化了这一通风效果。此外，私人公寓还可以从天井中获得有效的自然通风。

建筑采用集中供暖的方式，木材和玻璃材料的运用能够将热量进行有效的收集和储存。

石材的选用充分遵循了环保的原则，石材和硬橡胶是主要的建筑材料。花房内专门设置了一个太阳能吸热壁：一个黑色片岩墙有效地吸收白天的光线，并将其转化成附加热量。



West Façade Bedrock Detail

1. False ceiling
2. Wooden shelf
3. Stone seal glue reinforced concrete insulated coil

基岩西侧立面细部

1. 假吊顶
2. 木架
3. 将线圈置于钢筋混凝土中并运用专用胶水进行密封

1. Details of the west façade of the building

2. The stone was chosen to save the energy

1. 建筑西立面的细部

2. 石材的运用是出于节约能源的考量



1. North façade wrapped in a screen-printed glass

2. Screen-printed glass details

3. Corridor

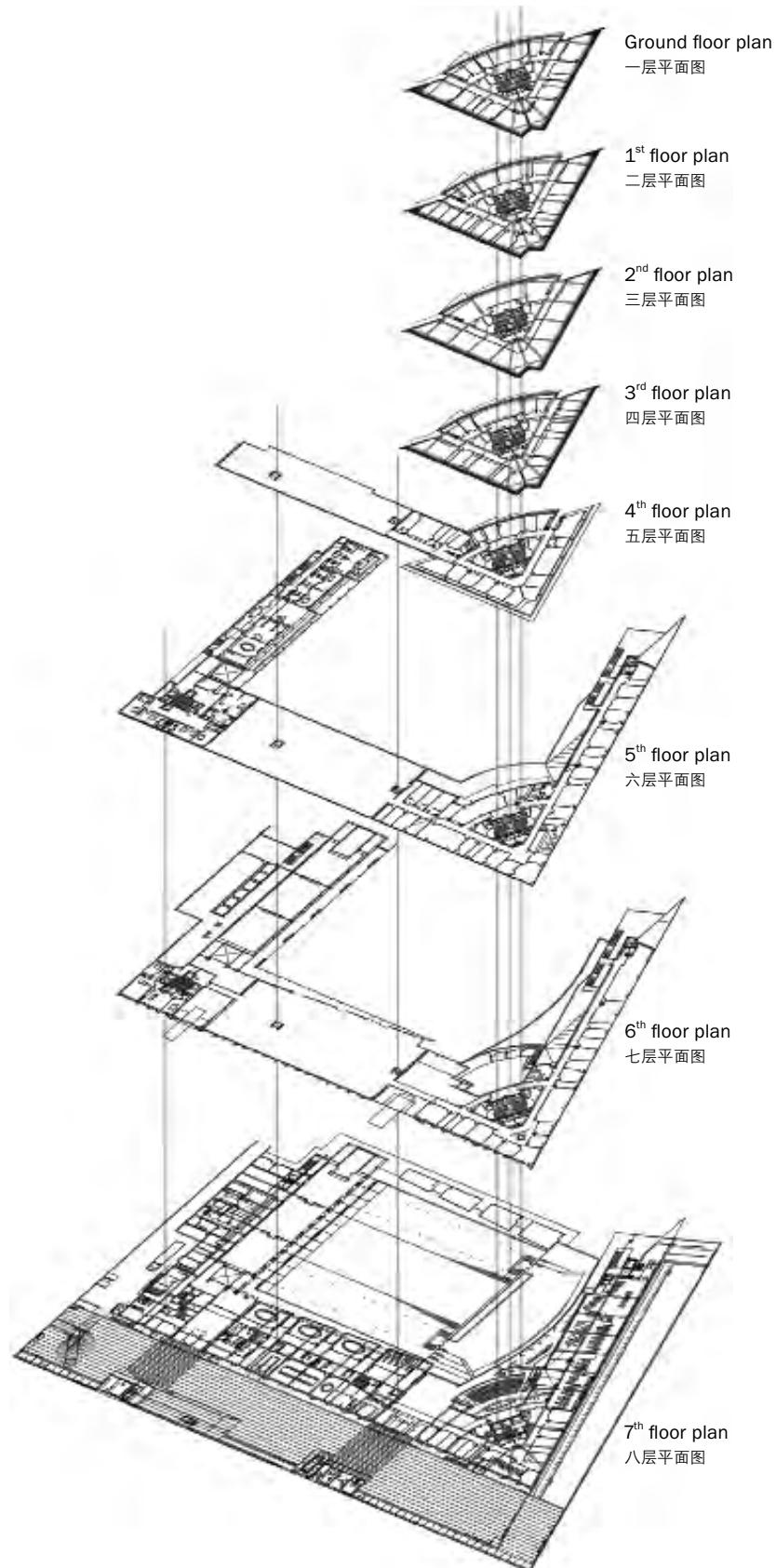
1. 建筑的北立面外部覆以丝网印刷玻璃

2. 丝网印刷玻璃的细节

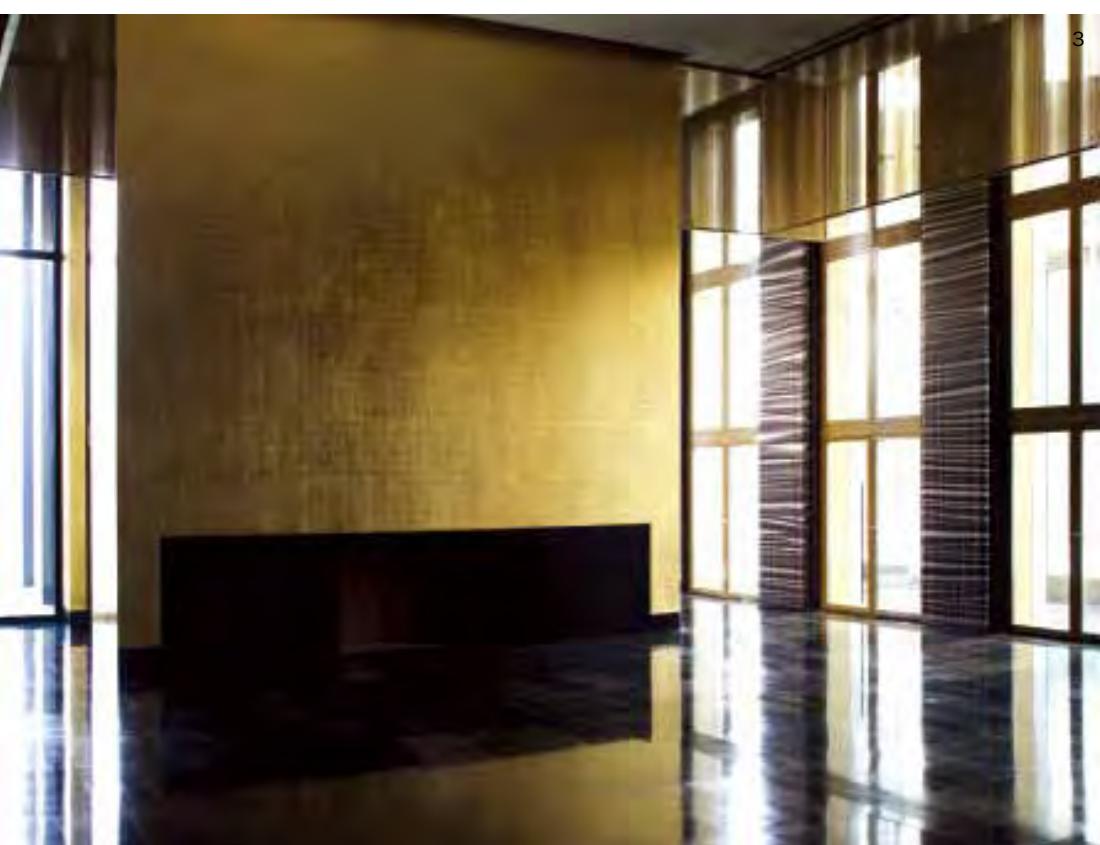
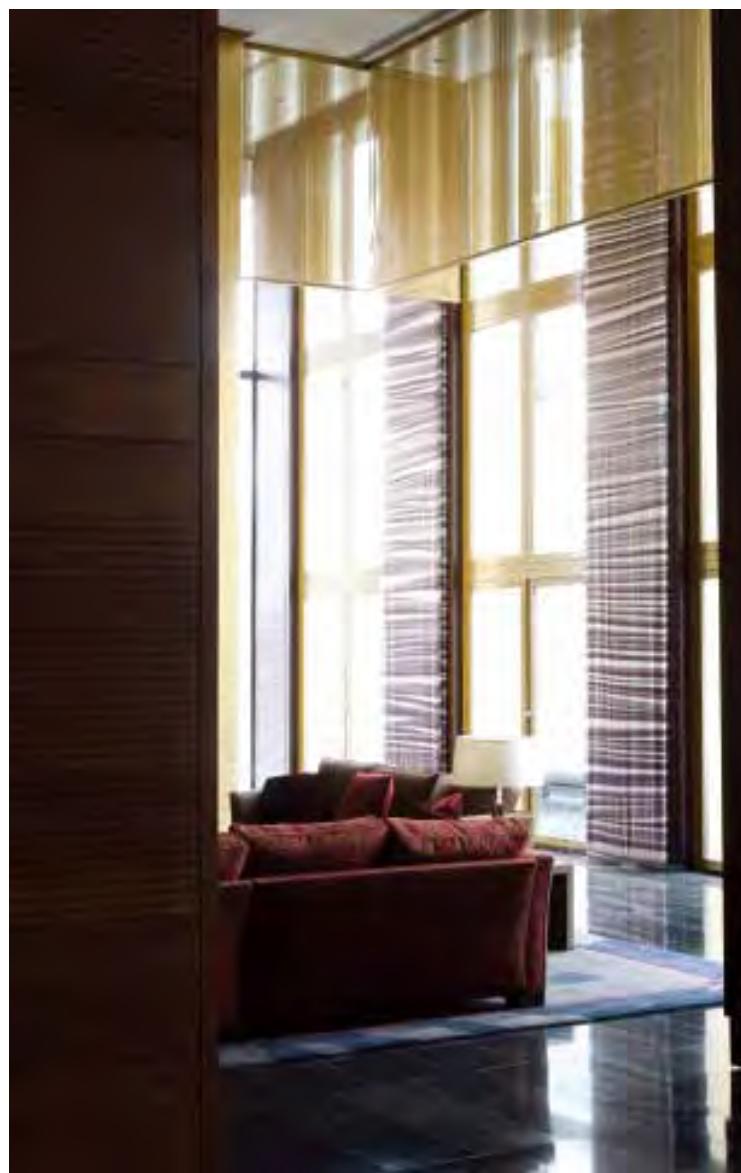
3. 走廊



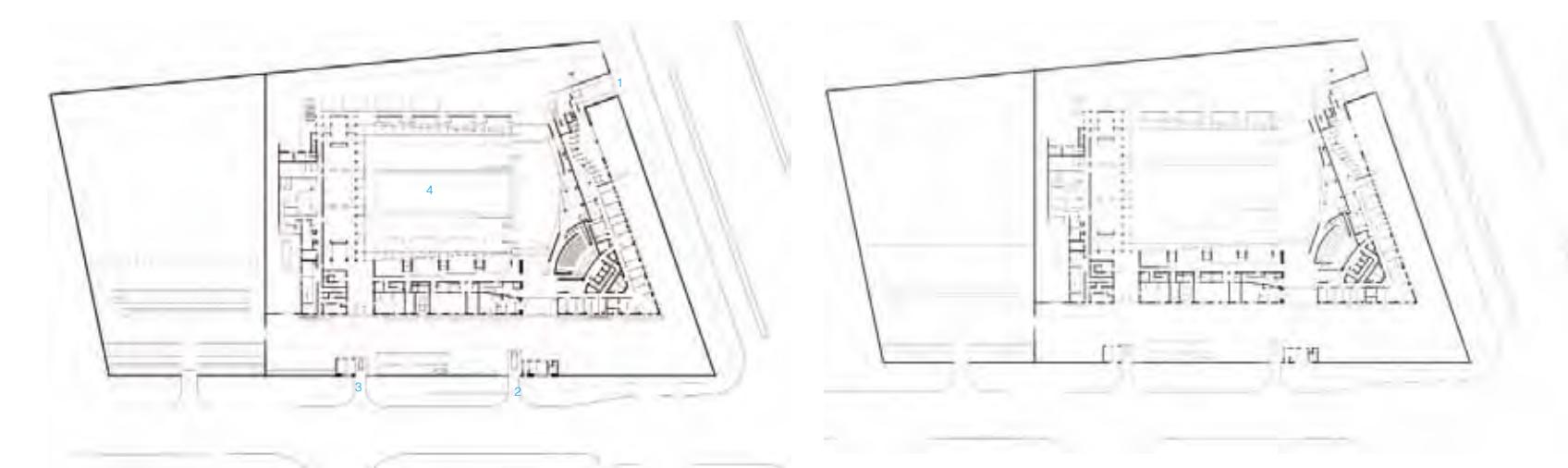
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3



1, 3.Reception area and reception room
2. Details of the doors
4. Auditorium
1、3.接待处和接待室
2. 门的细节
4. 礼堂



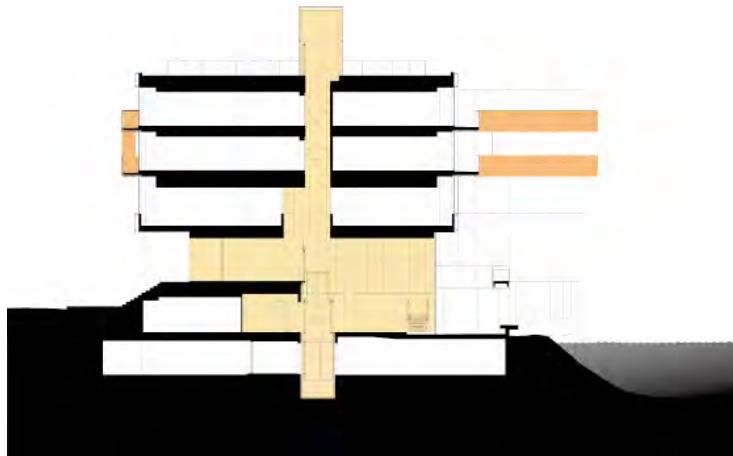
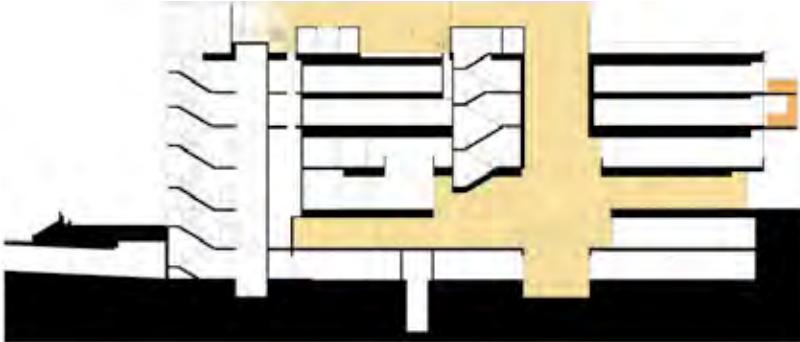
Ground floor plan
1. Entrance
2. Chancellery entrance
3. Residence entrance
4. Garden

一层平面图
1. 入口
2. 大使馆入口
3. 住宅区入口
4. 花园

瑞典驻华盛顿大使馆 House of Sweden

Completion date: 2006 **Location:** Washington D.C., USA **Designer:** Wingårdh Arkitektkontor AB **Total building area:** about 8,156 sqm, incl 1,561 sqm garage

完成时间：2006年 项目地点：美国，华盛顿 设计师：Wingardh Arkitektkontor AB 建筑公司 总建筑面积：约8,156平方米，其中包括1,561平方米的车库



1. House of Sweden from the Potomac. The prominent location, on the confluence of Rock Creek and Potomac River, gives the building a unique position in Washington

2. The South façade. A belt provides privacy to the upper floors

3. The entrance from the 30th Street at night. The multi-task building combines apartments, offices and exhibition venues

1. 瑞典驻华盛顿大使馆的地理位置十分优越，位于波多马克河与石溪交汇的一个狭长的半岛上，醒目的地理位置为其提供了良好的先决条件

2. 建筑的南部立面。平行的阳台为上层楼面营造出较好的私密空间

3. 第30号大街入口夜景。这一多功能建筑集公寓、办公和展览空间于一体



Sweden has the chance to win a spectacular site – a peninsula surrounded by the Potomac and Rock Creek.

The National Swedish Property Board, with Jan Thews as its representative, has a clear goal. The city plan allows a certain volume and that has to be exploited to make the project financially reasonable. There is one drawback with this site, however – it floods regularly.

What the designer propose to do is to create a seven-level building, including a rooftop terrace and underground parking, and to build at least to the property boundary, except at entrance level. The entrance level lies at the highest point to which the Potomac River is expected to rise.

A large flight of steps and a ramp along the entrance side of the building leave the pillars exposed and create a loggia in a classicistic and classically modern style (compare this with Villa Savoie). Here, the cars will draw up and deliver the guests arriving at the embassy.

The Swedish Government has approved guidelines for how embassies should be designed and how they should act. One has to bear in mind that embassies should serve as display windows for Sweden where procedures are completely open and transparent and where exhibitions, talks and conferences are important and should be available to the general public.

The entrance floor is the hub of all operations. The part of the building used exclusively for the embassy is on the left with its reception area and with offices up on the next floor. The public part of the building has its reception on the right, with a large, glazed exhibition space (the Anna Lind Hall) facing the Potomac River and with a series of multi-purpose exhibition and conference rooms leading off a lower lobby.

Never before have the public areas been allowed to take up so much room, and the building really attracts the public. There are constant streams of people moving along the banks of the Potomac. Massive sliding doors make it possible to open up the Anna Lind Hall at both corners. The public is welcome to gaze from any side through the entrance hall, where interior and exterior walls made entirely of glass provide unobstructed views.

The top two floors of the building are a residential area, with 19 apartments. The two belts of balconies form a projecting box-like structure that encircles these two floors.

What is typically Swedish?

The answer is the red light that appears with the low setting sun at dusk. Sweden's northern latitude is radically different to Washington's geographical location. The designers wanted to create "the Nordic light in the dark Southern night". This was achieved by backlighting the panels cloaking the balconies around the building. The architects originally intended to use real wooden veneer on the balconies, enclosed between two sheets of glass. However, they decided instead to use computer-generated images, which were printed straight onto the laminated film. Six different patterns of exaggerated wood grain were combined to form an elegant façade around the private apartments. The whole of the façade is illuminated from behind in the evenings and at night, making the building glow like a huge lamp.





1

瑞典驻华盛顿大使馆的地理位置十分优越，位于波多马克河与石溪交汇的一个狭长的半岛上。以简·德鲁为代表的瑞典国家资产委员会希望这一建筑能够在保证合理的资金运算的条件下打造。然而，该地区定期的洪涝灾害成为了建筑设计的重要挑战之一。

该建筑共七层，其中包括一个屋顶天台和一个地下停车库。此外，来自Wingardh Arkitektkontor AB建筑公司的设计师还在入口层之外的地区建立了边界线，从而为建筑提供有效的保护。入口层被抬高之后，能够更好地应对每次波多马克河水位的上涨。

一个开阔的台阶和一个沿建筑入口一侧而设计的坡道在将柱列裸露出来的同时，打造了一个富有浓郁的经典现代风格的凉廊。汽车可以停靠在此，将访客输送到大使馆。

该建筑的设计原则强调公开与通透性，这一原则受到了瑞典政府的认可。设计师意在将其打造成一个能够反映瑞典政府公开、透明化外交程序的一个窗口，同时兼具其他的公共与商业功能，如展览厅、研讨会与会议室等。

入口层是所有运营系统的枢纽。建筑的一部分空间专门用作美国大使馆办公区，其中，左侧是接待区，楼上则是办公室。建筑的公共部分在右侧设有接待处，一个开敞而通透的展览空间（安娜·林德厅）面向波多马克河而建，其中设有一系列多用途展览和会议室，并与下方的大厅相通。

在此之前，公共区域从未被允许设计如此多的房间。然而，这一独特的建筑风格却深深地吸引了公众的目光。在波多马克河岸边经常会人流涌动。宽大的推拉门可以确保用户从两侧进入安娜·林德厅。公众可以透过入口门厅的任何一端窥见到室内的动态，而室内外透明墙体的设计更加确保了视线的畅通。

建筑最上面的两层空间是一个住宅区，共设有19套商务公寓。两层平行的阳台形成了一个突出的盒式结构，将这两个楼层环抱。

那么，这栋建筑真正体现瑞典风格的特色是什么呢？

1. The entrance hall towards the reception. Glass works by Swedish artist Ingegerd Råman and sensitive woodworks were the visitor touches the building
2. The Concierge in the entrance hall, white lime stone flooring with black marble stripes, laminated ceiling in maple wood
1. 面向接待处的入口大厅。由瑞典艺术家英格耶德·萨拉曼倾力打造的玻璃制品以及各种精致巧妙的木工制品为刚刚进入空间的访客留下了深刻的印象
2. 入口大厅的门房以白色的石灰石为地面材料，并搭配深色大理石条纹，与淡棕色层压天花板交相辉映



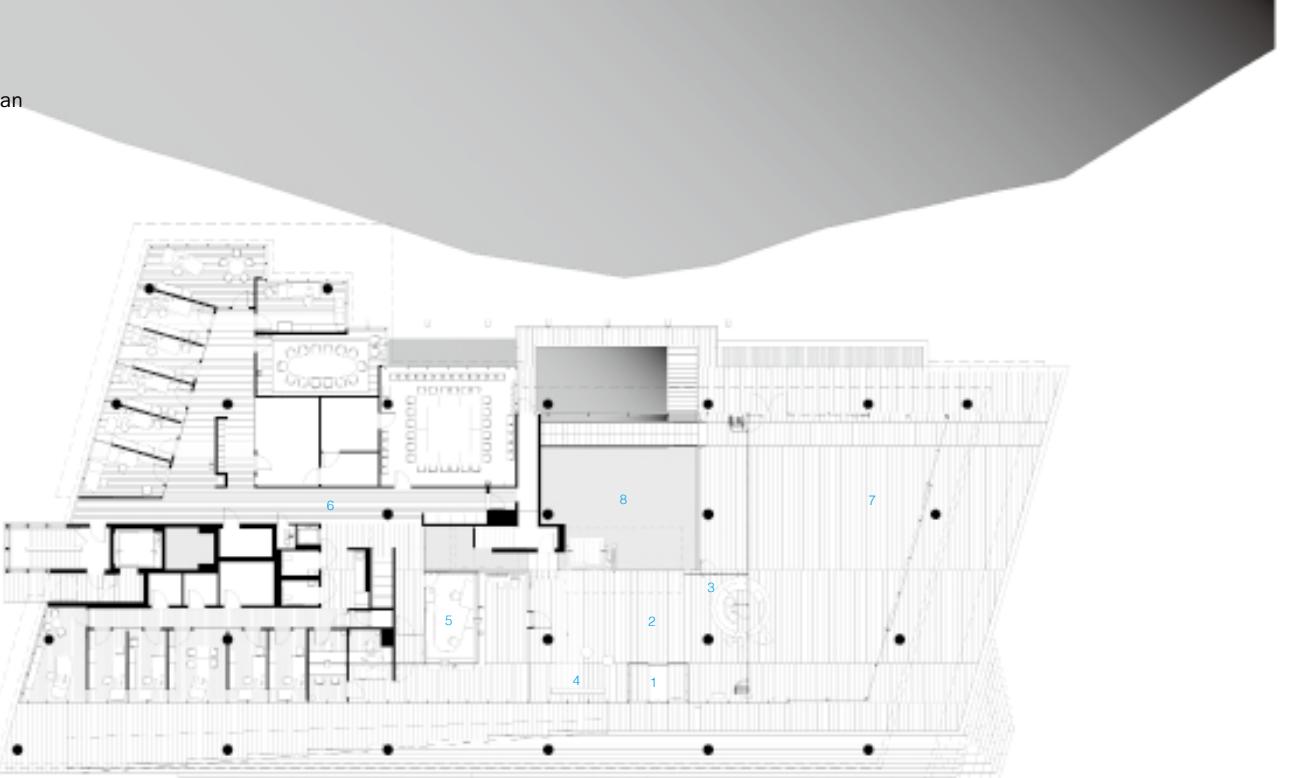
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Entrance Floor

1. Entrance
2. Main Lobby
3. Concierge
4. Art Work "March 6 A.M." / Ingegerd Råman
5. Reception Embassy
6. Embassy
7. Exhibition Hall
8. Void

一层

1. 入口区
2. 大堂
3. 门房
4. 艺术品“3月6日上午”/英格戈尔德·拉曼
5. 使馆接待区
6. 使馆区
7. 展览厅
8. 空置区

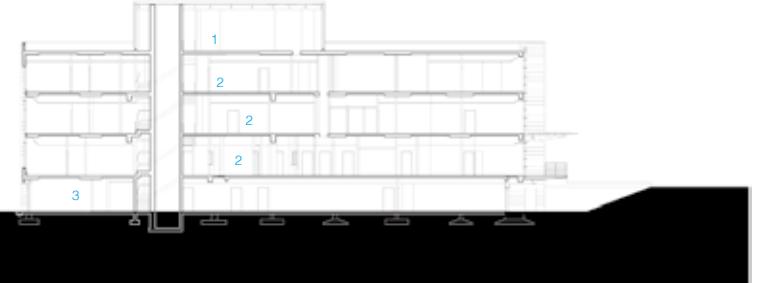


加拿大驻华沙大使馆

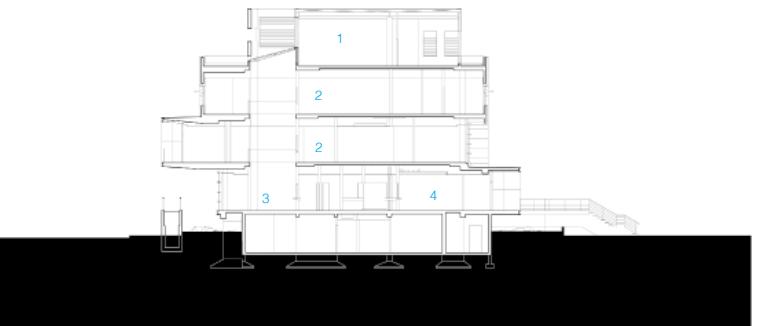
Canadian Embassy in Warsaw

Completion date: 2001 **Location:** Warsaw, Poland **Designer:** ABSTRAKT Studio Inc. / Voytek Gorczynski Architect/Hady Lotfy, Paul Marcoccia, Natasha Djordevic, Kwang Kim, Rosmal Sereviratne
Photographer: Wojciech Krynski **Award name:** The Best Public Service Building - Mayor of Warsaw Award in Architecture. **Awarded description:** Organised by the ofce of the Mayor of Warsaw. The award is granted every year in three categories: The best ofce building; The best public service building; The best residential building **Award date:** 2007

完成时间：2001年 项目地点：波兰，华沙 设计师：ABSTRAKT设计工作室有限公司/弗伊泰克·格里克斯基，哈迪·罗福特，保罗·马克西亚，娜塔莎·迪奥德威克，光·金姆，罗斯梅尔·塞拉维拉特 摄影师：沃吉塞克·克莱恩斯基 奖项名称：华沙市长建筑奖——最佳公共服务类建筑 奖项描述：该大赛由华沙市长办公室主办，每年举办一次，设有三个类别奖项，分别是：最佳办公建筑；最佳公共服务类建筑奖；最佳住宅建筑奖 获奖时间：2007年



Longitudinal Section 纵切面
 1. Mechanical penthouse 1. 顶层设备间
 2. Office 2. 办公间
 3. Garage 3. 车库



Cross Section 横截面
 1. Mechanical penthouse 3. Consular entrance lobby
 2. Office 4. Immigration entrance lobby
 1. 顶层设备间 3. 领事馆入口大厅
 2. 办公室 4. 移民局入口大厅

1. 2. Walk-out terrace and landscape
 3. The Embassy is clad in French limestone, anodized 4mm aluminum panels and clear glass

1. 2. 户外露台与景观
 3. 建筑物的外观以法国石灰石、4毫米阳极氧化铝板和玻璃为主要材料



Canadian Embassy in Warsaw has been officially opened at the end of October 2001. New building replaces 36-year-old technically outdated existing structure. It provides 3,800 square metres of new offices and exhibition spaces doubling the size of the original Embassy. It has been partially built on the foundations and the basement of the existing building.

Situated in Warsaw Embassy district in close proximity to Polish Parliament (Sejm), the Embassy is surrounded by city parks, French Embassy compound and the eighteenth century buildings. Detached from its immediate context the building affords uninterrupted views of the neighbouring parks and gave architects a rare opportunity in urban environment to integrate the building with the surrounding landscaping.

Canadian indigenous plants as well as large boulders emblematic of Canadian Shield have been used as the main "dry riverbed" landscaping elements replacing reflecting pools eliminated in the design process.

Two separate entrances to the Embassy have been maintained with the consular entrance accentuated by large cantilevered portion of the second floor, which also serves as a canopy. The immigration entrance on the opposite side of the building echoes consular entrance, and has been resolved in more subdued form.

The internal circulation in the building and clear duality of functions - the consular and commercial versus the immigration function - formed the basis of the architectural concept, focusing on the counter clockwise entrance movement sequence around the central, circular back-to-back main reception and culminating in three-storey skylit atrium of the consular area.

In the design process it was important for architects to maintain interplay between the openness and transparency of the publicly oriented functions, and the sense of security and impenetrability that is still very necessary in an embassy. This sense of security is most clearly expressed in the top floor of the Chancery with its solid stone cladding and horizontally slit windows.

Double height multipurpose room located near the immigration entrance opens up into the lobby, accessible from the Public Zone, thereby providing an opportunity to host a variety of public functions. On occasions when a reception or exhibition is taking place, the transparency of the glazed two-storey street elevation of this space conveys a sense of openness to the passerby. This space also has walk out access to a terrace and the Chancery garden beyond. The Embassy is clad in French limestone, anodized 4millimetre aluminum panels and clear glass.





1

加拿大驻华沙大使馆正式落成于2001年10月底。这一新技术设计下的建筑取代了拥有36年历史的老建筑。新建筑占地3,800平方米，内设办公室和展览区，扩建后的空间是原大使馆的两倍。新建筑分别建立在房基和原建筑的地下室之上。

加拿大驻华沙大使馆坐落在华沙使馆区，毗邻波兰议会，由城市公园、法国大使馆综合体和18世纪古建筑环抱。在这一城市环境中，该建筑在彰显独特之美同时，强调与周围园林景致的完美衔接。

加拿大本土植物以及象征加拿大地盾的巨石被巧妙地应用到设计之中，作为主要的“干河床”景观元素，以取代在设计过程中否决的倒影池。

在设计过程中，通往大使馆的两个独立入口与二楼大型悬臂衬托出的领事馆入口被保留了下来，领事馆入口同时也扮演了遮篷的角色。移民局入口坐落在建筑的对面，与领事馆入口遥遥相对，外观较为柔和。

建筑的内部流畅和清晰的双重功能性（领事办公、商用功能与移民功能）形成了建筑理念的基础，强调入口的位置围绕中央环形背靠背主接待区进行逆时针方向运动，并以领事区的三层中庭的至高点为终点。

对于设计师来说，在设计过程中，正确处理以公众为导向的服务职能的公开性与透明度之间的相互作用十分重要，而确保安全性和隐秘性仍然是大使馆空间的一个重要设计原则。由牢固的石头外墙和水平开窗构造的档案馆的顶层将这种安全性诠释得淋漓尽致。

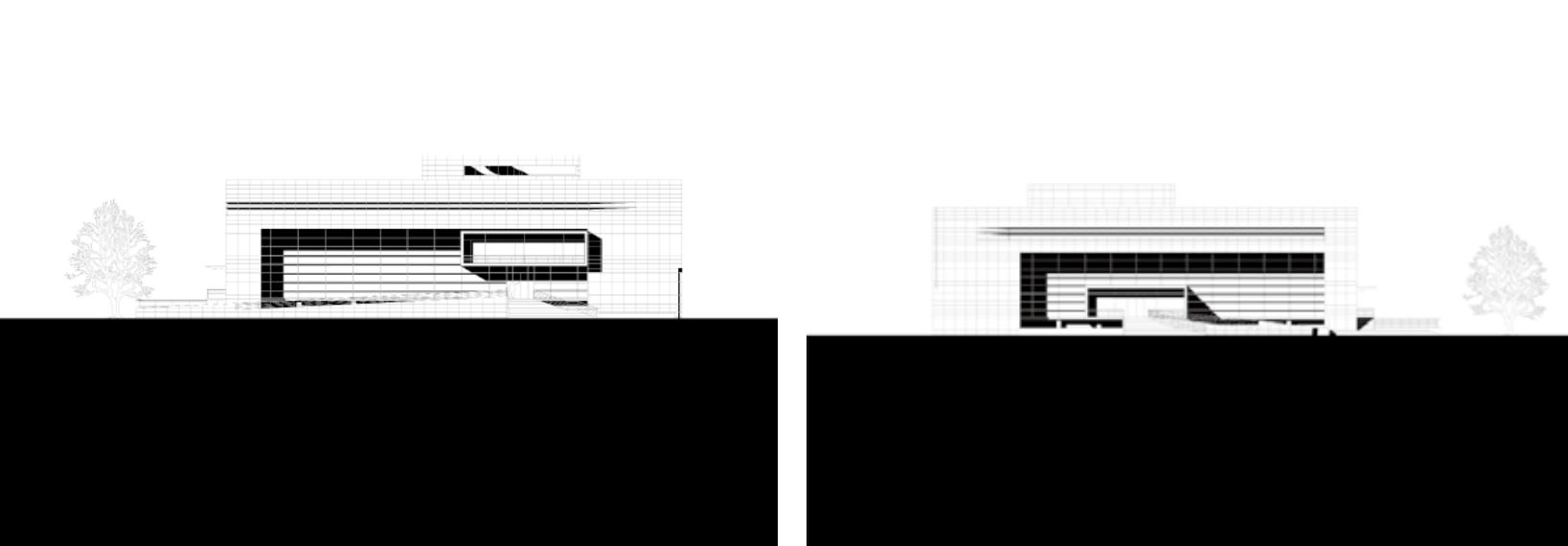
双层高多功能室紧邻移民局入口，所形成的大厅与公共区相通，可用来举办各种公共活动。当接待会或展览会在此举办时，临街的两层玻璃立面向行人婉转的传递出开放、开阔之感。此外，该地区还专门设有通往露台和档案馆花园的通道。大使馆建筑的外部覆以法国石灰石、4毫米阳极氧化铝板和玻璃材料。

1. The large cantilevered portion at the entrance also serves as a canopy
2. The transparency of the glazed two-storey street elevation of this space conveys a sense of openness to the passersby

East Elevation
东部立面



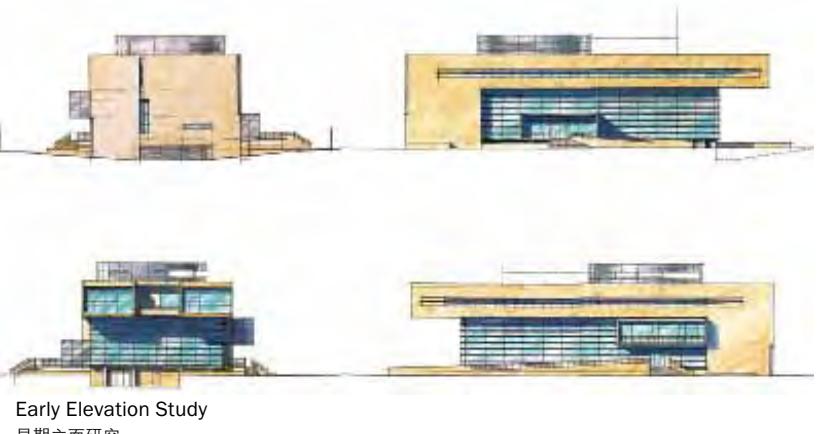
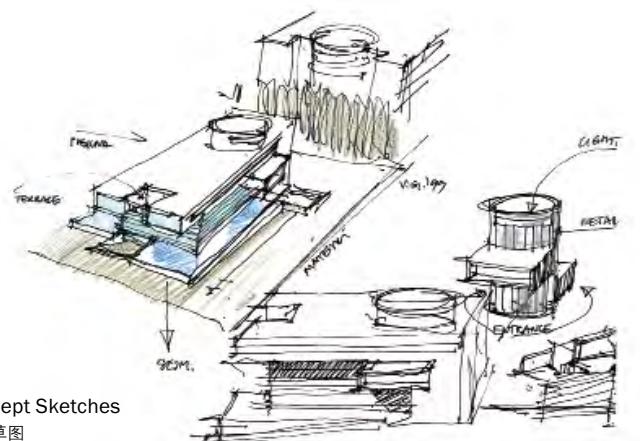
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North Elevation
北立面

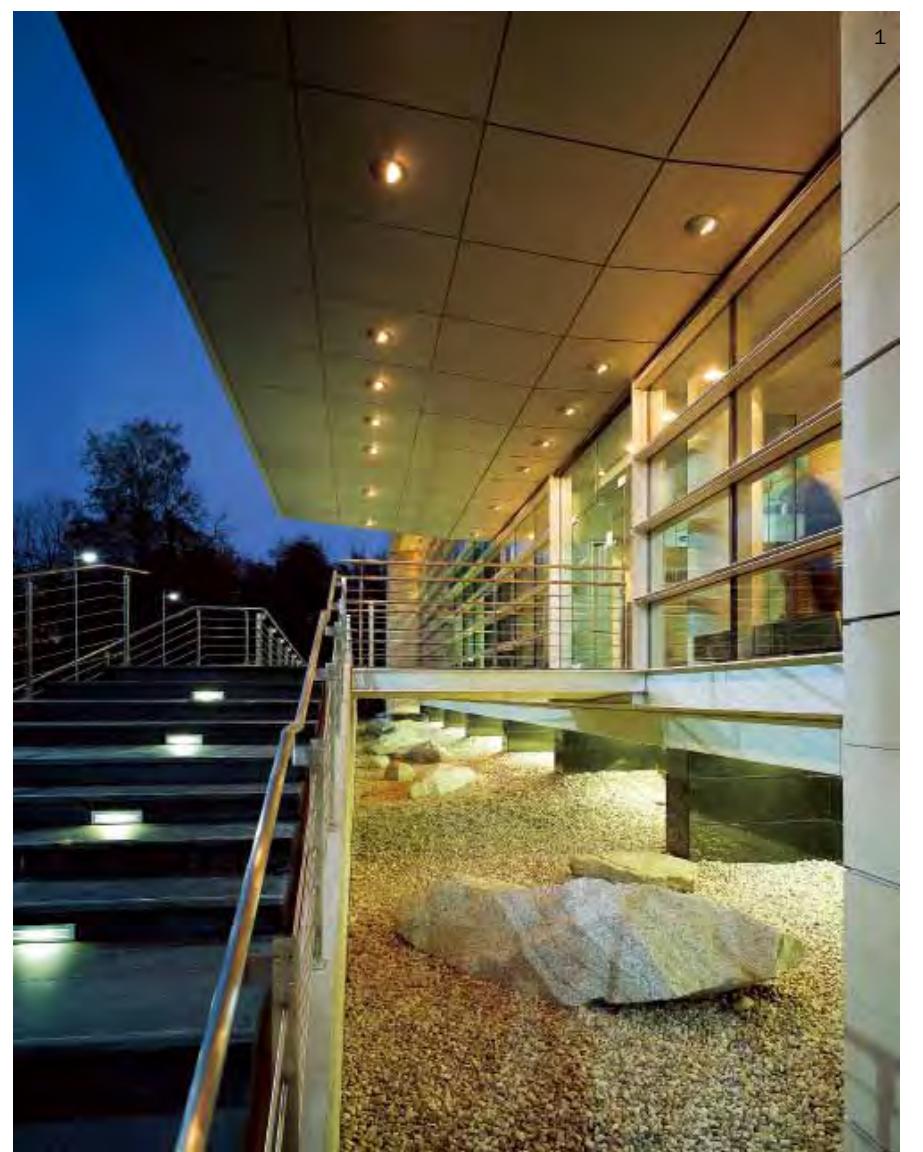
South Elevation
南部立面

1. 建筑入口设置的悬臂结构同时起到遮阳篷的作用
2. 移民局入口处的双重玻璃外墙传递出通透开放之感



1 Stairs and “dry riverbed” landscaping elements below
2. Three-storey skylit atrium and central circular main reception

1. 步行梯和下面“干河床”的景观设计元素
2. 三层高的中庭及中央环形主接待区



- Ground floor plan
1. Immigration entrance
2. Immigration waiting/seated
3. Reception
4. Consular waiting and display
5. Consular entrance
6. Kitchen
7. Multi-purpose room
8. Terrace
9. Garden
10. Landscape area

- 一层平面图
1. 移民局入口
2. 移民局等候区/座位区
3. 接待处
4. 领事馆等候区与陈列区
5. 领事馆入口
6. 厨房
7. 多功能室
8. 露台
9. 花园
10. 景观区

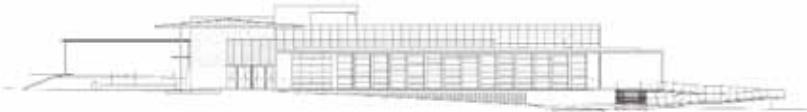


新加坡驻菲律宾马尼拉大使馆新大法官法庭

New Chancery for the Singapore Embassy in Manila, Philippines

Completion date: 2008 **Location:** Manila, the Philippines **Designer:** Forum Architects Pte Ltd
Photographer: Albert Lim **Site area:** 4,500 sqm **Total building area:** 4,130 sqm **Award name:** The 10th Singapore Institute of Architects (SIA) Architectural Design Award / - New Chancery for the Singapore Embassy in Manila (Honourable Mention - Community Category 2010) / President's Design Award, Singapore / The Singapore Chancery In Manila, Philippines (Honourable Mention - Design of the Year 2008)

完成时间：2008年 项目地点：菲律宾，马尼拉 设计师：论坛建筑私人有限公司 摄影师：艾伯特·林姆 总面积：4,500平方米 总建筑面积：4,130平方米 奖项名称：第十届新加坡建筑师协会建筑设计奖；新加坡驻马尼拉大使馆（荣誉奖-2010年团体类）；新加坡总统设计奖；新加坡驻马尼拉大使馆（荣誉奖-2008年年度设计）



Front Elevation
正立面图



Left Elevation
左视图



Rear Elevation
后视图

The challenge in the project was to derive an architectural image of the Chancery that would befit Singapore. The architects saw this in diplomatic terms rather than cultural ones. Singapore projects itself to its neighbours as a no-nonsense, efficient and well-mannered country. At the same time, it wants to be friendly and open. Its garden city image is also portrayed in the way the building sits amidst manicured landscape.

Large overhangs anchor the interplay of volumes to create large indoor and outdoor spaces. Both these types of spaces constantly relate to water, foliage and sky and conveys an imagery of a building set in a garden.

The lines of the buildings are slender and minimal conveying an efficiency, for which Singapore is so renowned for. Precision in the details and in laying of tiles, the modular considerations, as well as the overall control of building edges are all intended to lend the image of a crafted building.

Lifting the ground plane of the building gives the building a lightness, contrary to the reality as the building is practically surrounded by solid walls, a response to serious security threats. The floating elements of the entrance roof, the portal frame, the disabled access ramp as well as the cantilevered volume over the lobby of the main hall, contribute to the perception of lightness.

Spaces are layered to allow openness at the outer layer. As a Chancery, many areas are restricted beyond the first layer. The overhanging portal allows visual transparency, signaling a welcoming gesture. The entrance to the building is lined with reflective pools and a voluminous porte cochere.

To provide internal views, courtyards are created to allow its residents and users to have views outwards. These courtyards provide further security buffers for restricted areas.

As a mark of appreciation to the host country, patterns of the traditional fabric, the pina, (made from pineapple fibre) were graphitized and replicated as frit patterns on the glass cladding as well as the skylight. Shadows cast by these patterns can be seen in the lobby of the main conference room.

The attitude of precision and lightness continues in the aesthetic expression of the interiors.

该项目的设计挑战在于如何打造一个与新加坡国家形象相协调的使馆建筑，从外交的角度而非单纯的文化角度出发进行设计。最终的设计目的是通过这一新加坡项目，完美地突显出新加坡是一个注重实际、讲究效率的礼仪之邦，并向周围传递出建筑的亲和力和开放性。在修剪整齐的景观簇拥下的这一建筑也恰恰与新加坡的花园城市形象相得益彰。

大型悬臂结构对体量进行巧妙衔接，并完美地营造出开敞的室内外空间。这两种类型空间围绕水、植物和蓝天等元素设计，自然地彰显出花园建筑的特色之美。

建筑的线条纤细而简约，充分地彰显出新加坡闻名全球的高效办公。精致的细节设计、巧妙的瓷砖铺设、周详的考虑以及对建筑边界的全面掌控，将这一建筑打造得美轮美奂、匠心独运。

建筑的地平面被抬高之后，为建筑增添了一种轻盈的色彩，与为确保空间安全而利用牢固墙壁环抱的实体建筑形成强烈的对比。此外，入口屋顶、桥门构架、无障碍坡道以及大堂门厅上的悬垂体量等非固定元素将轻盈的理念诠释得淋漓尽致。

空间的分层强调隔绝层的开放性设计。从使馆的功能区角度来看，除一层之外的很多区域要求良好的封闭性设计。悬垂入口在打造通透的视觉效果的同时，以一种热情的姿态欢迎访客的靠近。大楼的入口还精心设置了倒影池和一个迂回的车辆门道。

独具匠心的庭院设计巧妙地为住户和用户将室内外风景衔接在一起。除此之外，这些庭院还为保密区提供进一步的安全缓冲。

为向项目所在国家表示敬意，设计师在建筑中巧妙添加了代表菲律宾特色的凤梨麻（由菠萝纤维制成）图案，并将其进行石墨化和复制之后作为玻璃幕墙和天窗的烧结图案。

精致而轻盈的设计理念在室内环境的美学表达中继续延续。

1, 2. The waterscape around the building

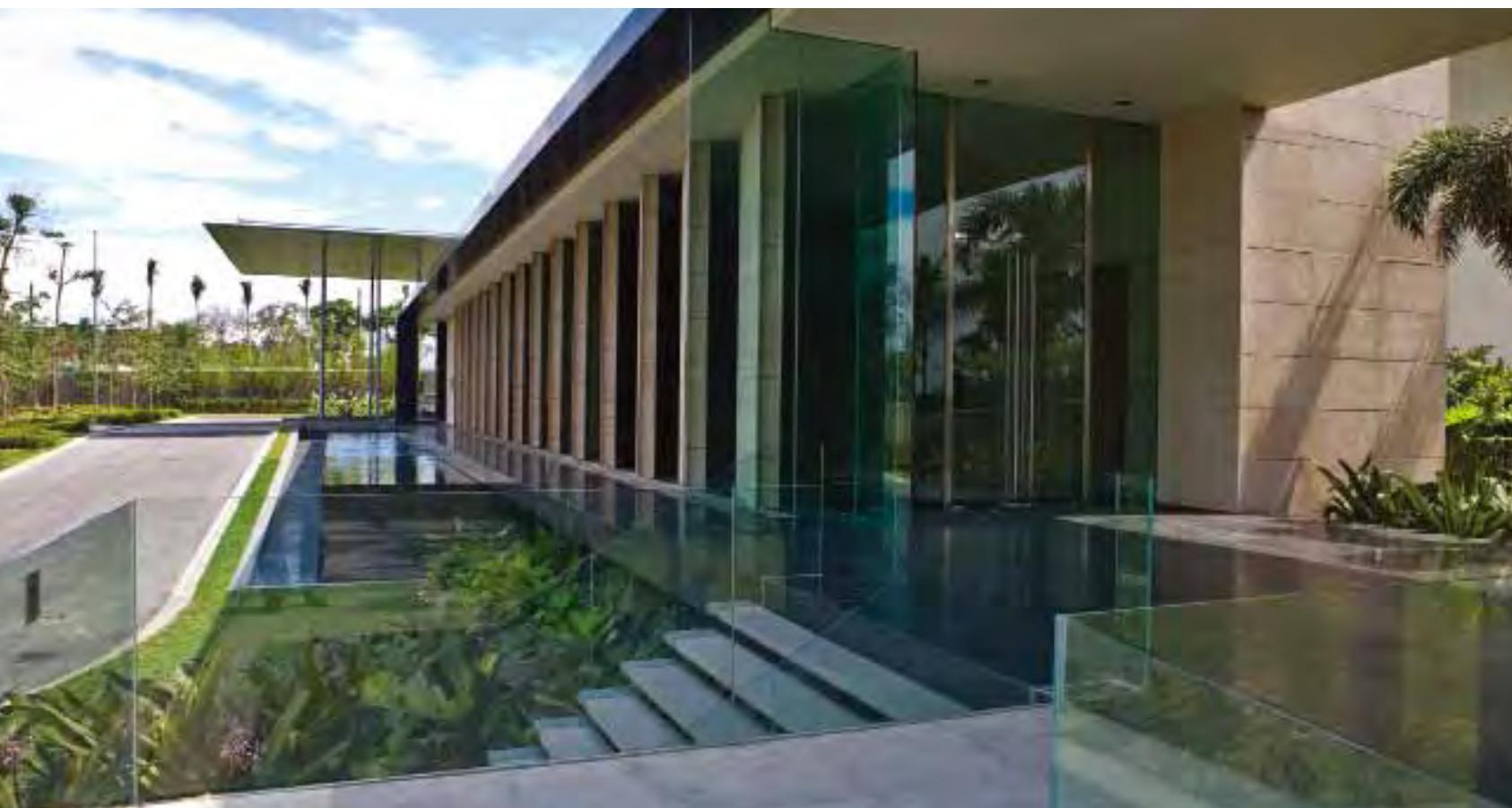
3. Large overhangs anchor the interplay of volumes to create large indoor and outdoor spaces

4. The solid wall cladded with crafted tiles gives the building a lightness

1, 2. 建筑周围的水景

3. 悬垂的入口打造出宽阔通透的室内外空间

4. 坚固的墙体以精美的瓷砖包覆，使建筑物增加了几分精致和轻盈





1



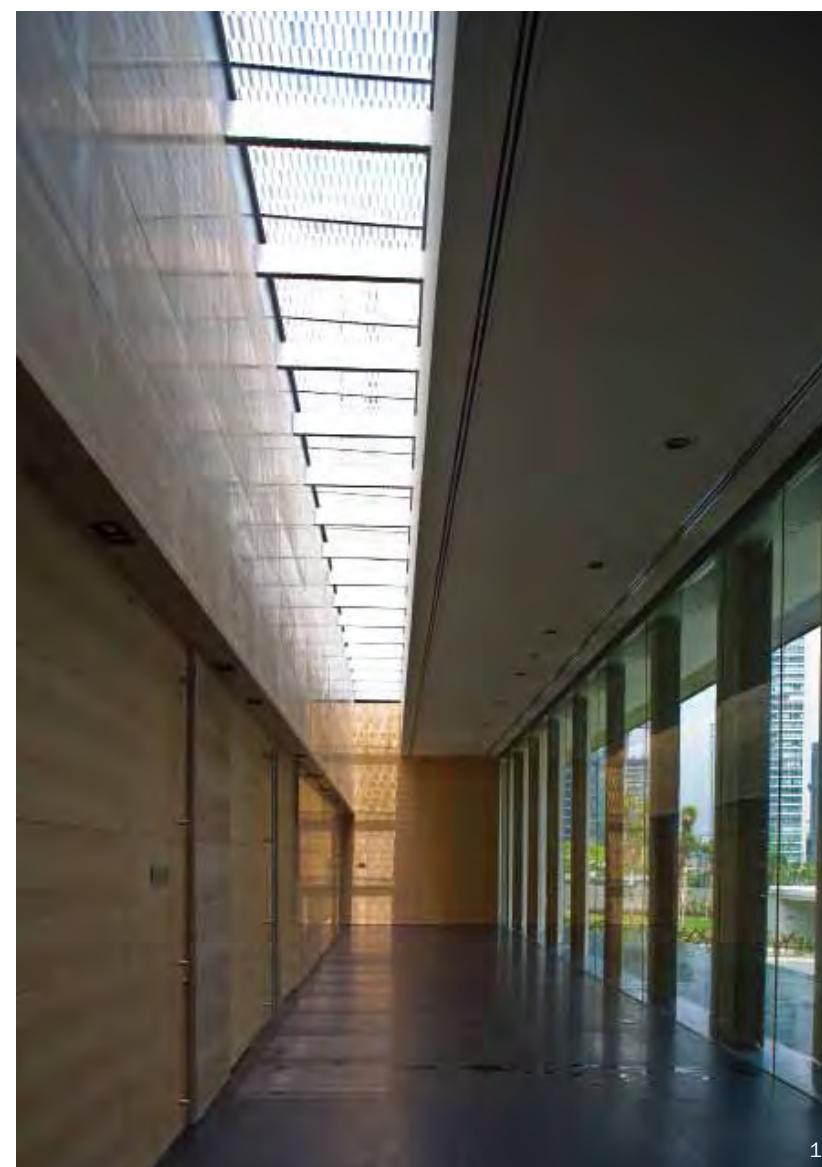
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3

1. Lighting effects of the entrance
2. The entrance to the building is lined with reflective pools
3. Singapore's garden city image is also portrayed in the way the building sits amidst manicured landscape

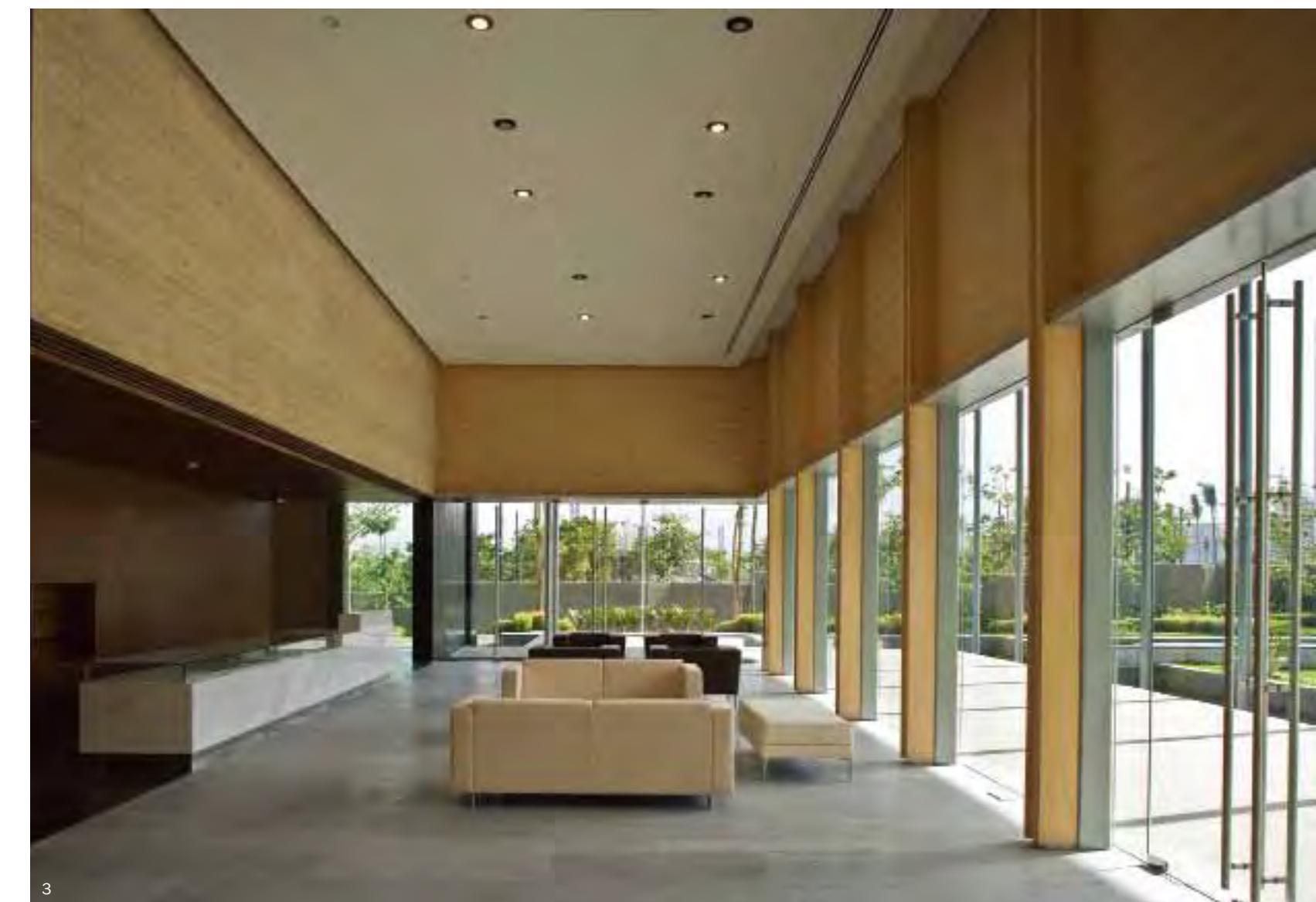
1. 入口处的灯光效果
2. 入口处设置了一个精巧的倒影池
3. 建筑周围以水景和植物环绕，尽显新加坡的花园城市形象



1



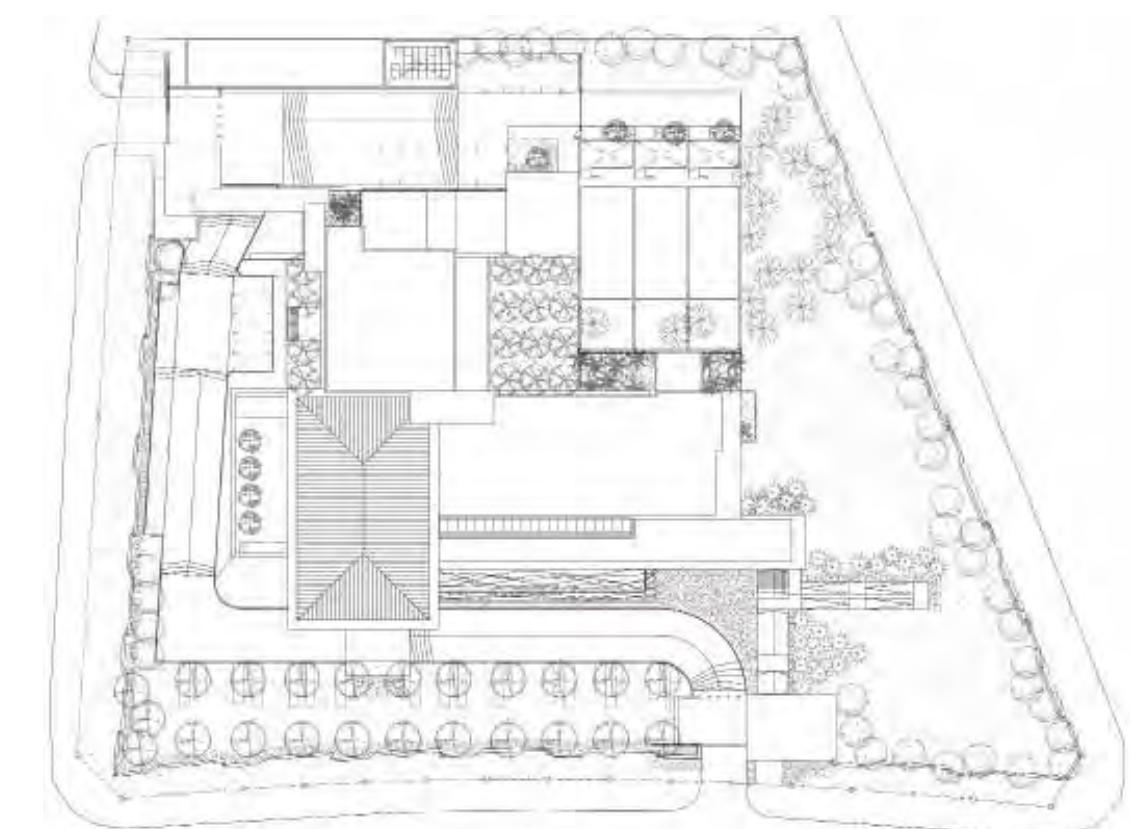
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3

1, 2. The outside waterscape echoes with the interior sunlight that penetrates into the skylight
3. Entrance hall

1、2. 户外的水景与室内天窗投射的光线相互辉映
3. 入口大厅



加拿大驻韩国大使馆

Canadian Diplomatic Complex

Completion date: 2007 **Location:** Seoul, Korea **Designer:** Zeidler Partnership Architects **Photographer:** Kim Yong Kwan
Site area: 7,530sqm **Award name:** Canadian Society of Landscape Architects (CSLA), National Honour Award of Excellence **Award date:** March 2008

完成时间：2007年 项目地点：韩国，首尔 设计师：加拿大蔡德勒建筑师事务所 摄影师：金容宽 总面积：7,530平方米 奖项名称：加拿大风景园林设计师协会 - 国家杰出荣誉奖 获奖时间：2008年3月



The design of the Canadian Embassy in Seoul creates a dialogue between Korean and Canadian cultures, expressing common links and in particular a shared reverence for nature. This unique site shares a "place" with a 520-year-old tree, a living symbol of nature, called Hakjasu or "scholar" tree in the historic Jeong-dong district near Deoksoo Palace.

The composition pulls back and suspends the two main building masses creating an entrance plaza and gathering place with this tree at its focal point. The building base ties together these two main blocks. This undulating mass is wrapped with a continuous wooden screen composed of western red cedar. Its soft curves frame the public space around the tree adding to the rich composition of textures and materials at the entrance to the building. The linear wood panels of the screen are hinged, allowing window cleaning. The wood will age to resemble the undulating walls surrounding Deoksoo Palace.

The historic Jeong-dong context plays an important part in the building materials and organisation of the embassy. Jeong-dong is built of stone, brick and wood in varying hues ranging from grey to red. Embassy materials have been chosen carefully to harmonise with these colours and textures and to extend the pedestrian walk that meanders along the undulating Deoksoo Palace's wall.

A protection plan for the 520-year-old tree was critical. The massing was designed for minimum impact on the tree root-ball. Using an existing urban site, directing drainage into landscaped areas, coordinating with local materials, minimizing parking through a high density automated system, providing open space, reducing light pollution by screening and curtain wall design, maximizing energy efficiency, commissioning - these were all measures taken to promote sustainability.

加拿大驻韩国大使馆建筑巧妙地在加拿大和韩国两国文化共性之间建立起对话，充分地彰显出对大自然的尊重。该项目位于首尔市中区贞洞的德寿宫附近，地块中保留了一棵名为“Hakjasu”又名“学者”的拥有520年历史的古树，犹如一个活地标伫立在此，从而将尊重自然的理念诠释得淋漓尽致。

两个建筑体量的缩进与悬浮式设计巧妙地构建出一个入口广场，并将这棵古树作为地域的焦点。建筑的基底将这两个体量完美融为一体。这一波动的建筑其外部由一个以西方红雪松为材料制成的连续木质遮屏包裹。柔和的曲线围绕古树构建出一个公共空间，在入口处使建筑的肌理和材料更加丰富。遮屏的线性木板完美地连接在一起，便于窗体的清洁，同时依照墙体的波动而相应地变化，将德寿宫环抱其中。

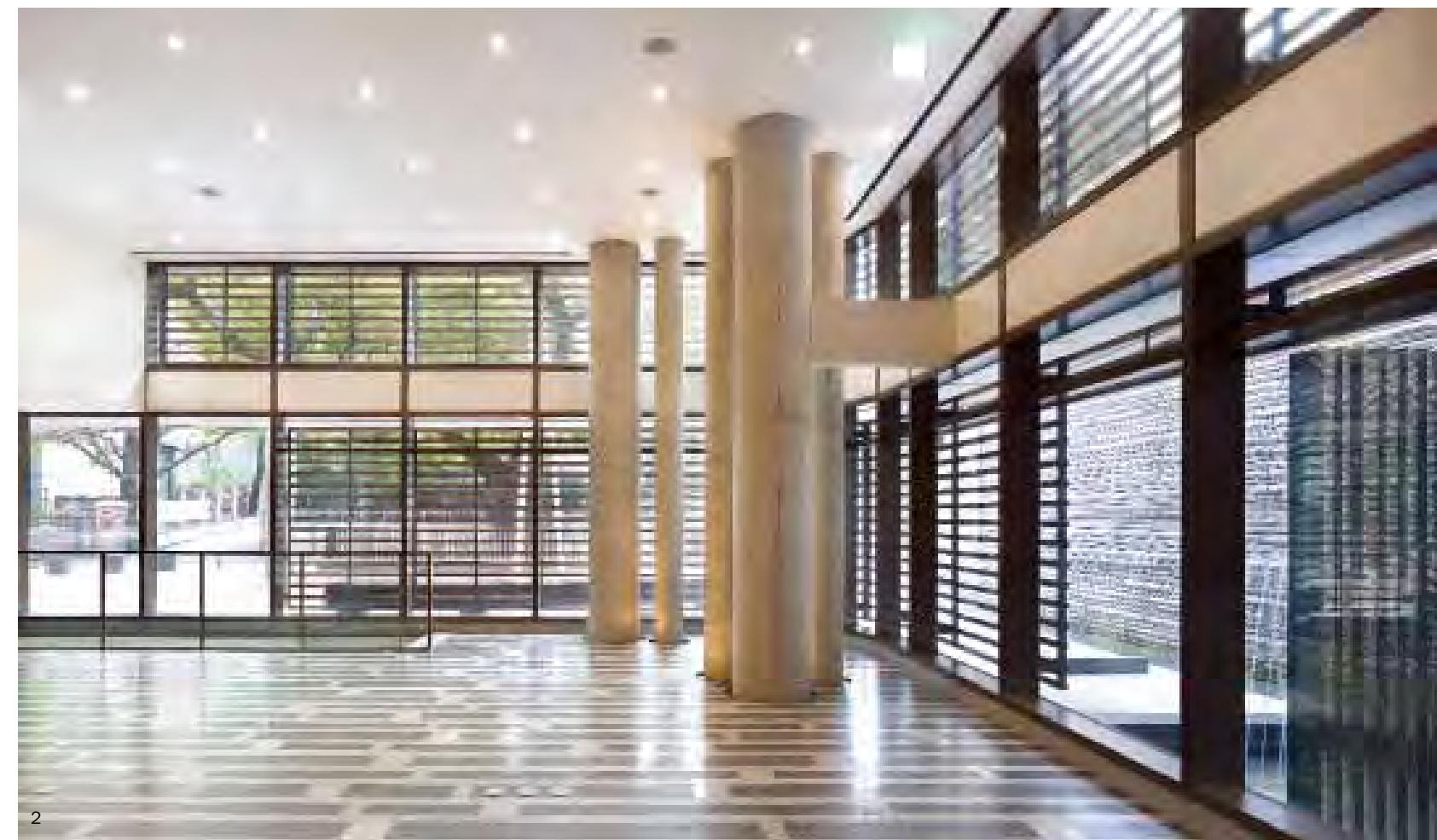
历史悠久的贞洞地区这一环境背景在使馆的建筑材料和结构设计中扮演了极为重要的角色。这一地区的建筑以砖石和木材为原料，并以灰色到红色为基调。精选的使馆建设材料与这些色调和纹理和谐共融，并将沿德寿宫起伏的外墙而设计的步行街进行延伸。

对这个520岁的古树进行有效的保护也是设计方案的一个重点。该建筑的设计强调尽可能地降低对树根的消极影响。设计师巧妙地运用现有的都市场地将排水系统引入景观地区，配合使用当地材料，通过一个高密度自动化系统优化停车空间，并提供开放空间，减少遮屏和幕墙设计所产生的光污染，提高能源效率等，最终提高建筑的可持续性应用。

1. Entrance plaza
2. Reflective pool
3. The undulating mass is wrapped with a continuous wooden screen composed of western red cedar

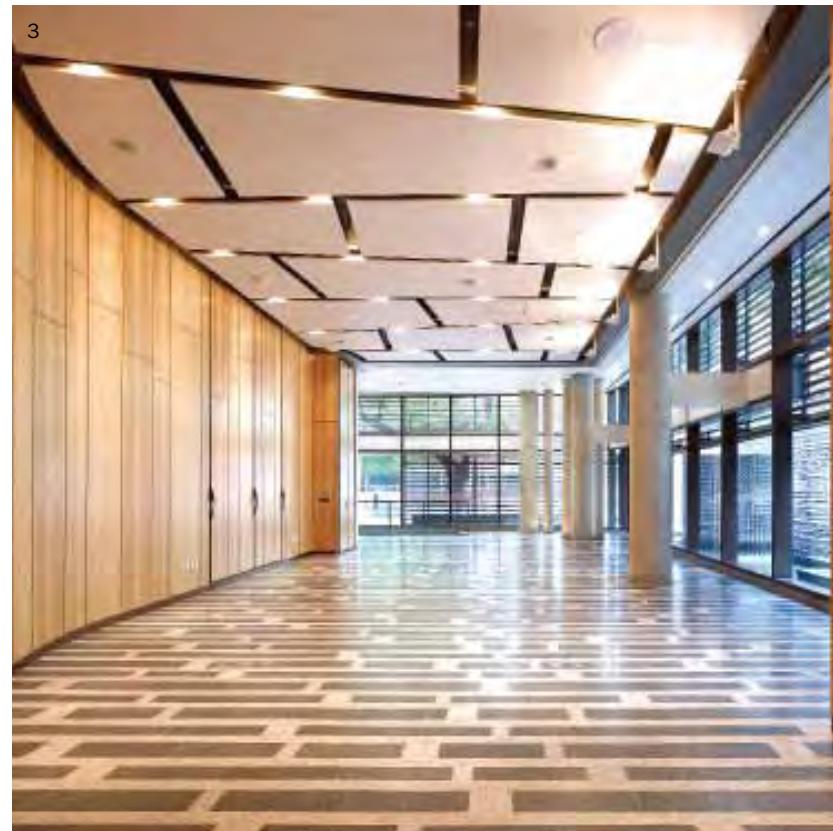
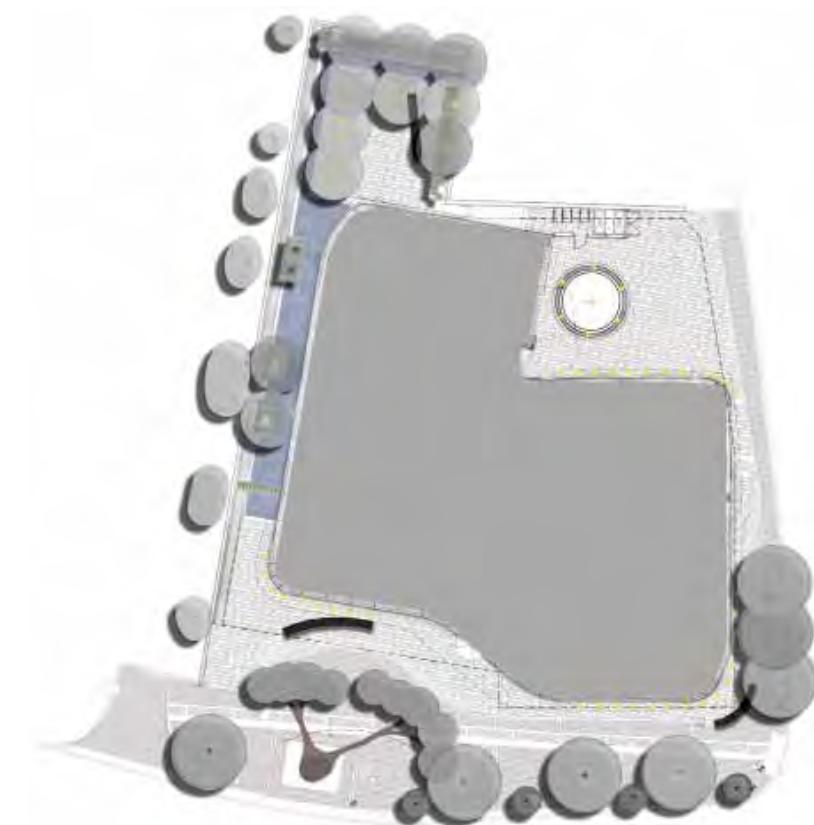
1. 出入口广场
2. 倒影池
3. 建筑外部浮动的部分由一个以西方红雪松为材料制成的遮屏包裹





- 1. Embassy materials have been chosen carefully to harmonise with the colours and textures of the surrounding buildings
- 2. The materials and textures of the flooring at the entrance hall go harmoniously with that of the entrance plaza
- 3. The tone and lines of the ceiling and floor as well as the wall give a sense of harmony and unity

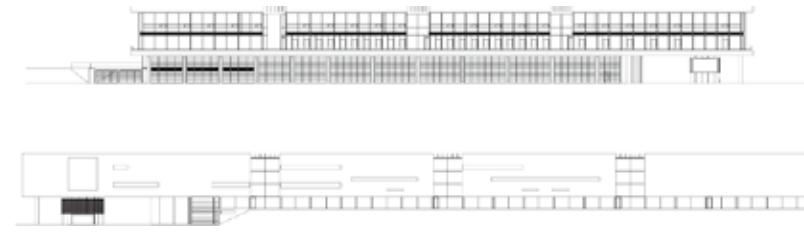
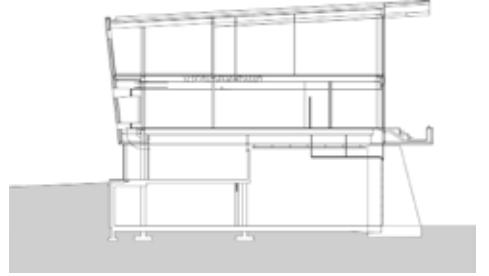
- 1. 建筑外观的材料与周边建筑的色调和纹理相互融合
- 2. 一楼大厅地面铺设的材料纹理与入口广场地砖的纹路形成自然的衔接
- 3. 天花板、地面和墙壁的色调以及营造的纹路效果都体现了一定的和谐与统一元素



卑尔根市消防站 Bergen Fire Station

Completion date: 2007 **Location:** Bergen, Norway **Designer:** Stein Halvorsen Architects **Photographer:** Kim Miler **Award name:** First Prize, Architectural Competition **Award date:** 2007

完成时间：2007年 项目地点：挪威，卑尔根 设计师：斯坦·哈尔沃森建筑师事务所 摄影师：金姆·米勒 奖项名称：建筑竞赛一等奖 获奖时间：2007年



The Fire station is located in the centre of Bergen, capital city of western Norway.

The aim was to create a functional and well-proportioned project, to establish good working conditions and to address the following main points:

- to incorporate the special qualities of the site; the lakeside view and the view towards the 7 mountains embracing the city of Bergen
- to minimise the negative effect of the neighbouring motorway
- to take into account future planned development – the fire station is located on the boundary of planned development

The building is curved. The outer curve -facing the motorway – forms the back of the building. It is solid and functions as protection towards the noise allowing the building to open up towards the courtyard facing the lake and the planned development. The shape of the building reflects the curved lines of the traffic machine and it follows the perimeter of the site in order to maximise the courtyard.

Four elements form the main architectural composition: the base, the shield, the tower and the bridge.

The 'base' (ground and the first floor) houses the garage and the heavy duty working areas. The main material is in-situ concrete.

The 'shield' is the dominating feature of the building covered with copper housing the offices, sleeping rooms, alarm centrals all within a singular shape opening up towards the courtyard away from the motorway.

The 'tower' is given an asymmetrical position to mediate between the courtyard and the main building. The tower is part of the fire station's training premises.

The 'bridge' spans from the 'shield' and connects the tower to the main building.

卑尔根市消防站坐落在挪威西南部城市卑尔根的中心地带。

其设计的目的是创建一个功能性极强、布局合理的项目，营造出一个良好的工作环境，并实施以下几点原则：

将这一建筑与特殊的地理形态相结合；并使建筑与美妙的湖边景致相融合，突出七座大山环抱下的卑尔根特色风景；

尽可能地减少周围高速公路对建筑所带来的消极影响；

由于卑尔根市消防站坐落在未来规划区的边缘地带，因此，在设计过程中，充分考虑未来发展规划因素。这一消防站采用的是一个环形的结构，面向高速公路的一侧呈弧形状，是该建筑的后身。这一坚固的表面既能够有效隔绝高速公路上传来的噪音，又能够确保面向湖面和规划区的空间的安静与舒适。这一曼妙的弧形线条沿着地形延伸，从而使可用空间尽可能最大化。卑尔根市消防站的设计由四个重要的基本要素构成，它们分别是基底、遮屏、塔楼和天桥。

基底(1~2楼)，这一区域主要是车库、紧急更衣室、技术室的所在地。该区域的主要建设材料是现浇混凝土。

遮屏，是整个建筑最显眼的元素，外部涂以铜板，主要涵盖意外事故小组用的卧室和起居室，以及行政管理室。遮屏与前院、大海和山脉遥遥相对，远离高速公路。

塔楼，位于基部之上，这种不对称的布置和前院有关，形成紧绷感。塔楼是建筑整体的一部分，也是一个醒目的标志。

天桥，位于层面之下，并将塔楼与主要建筑相连。

1. Aerial view of the building

2. The base, the shield, the tower and the bridge form the main architectural composition

1. 建筑物鸟瞰图

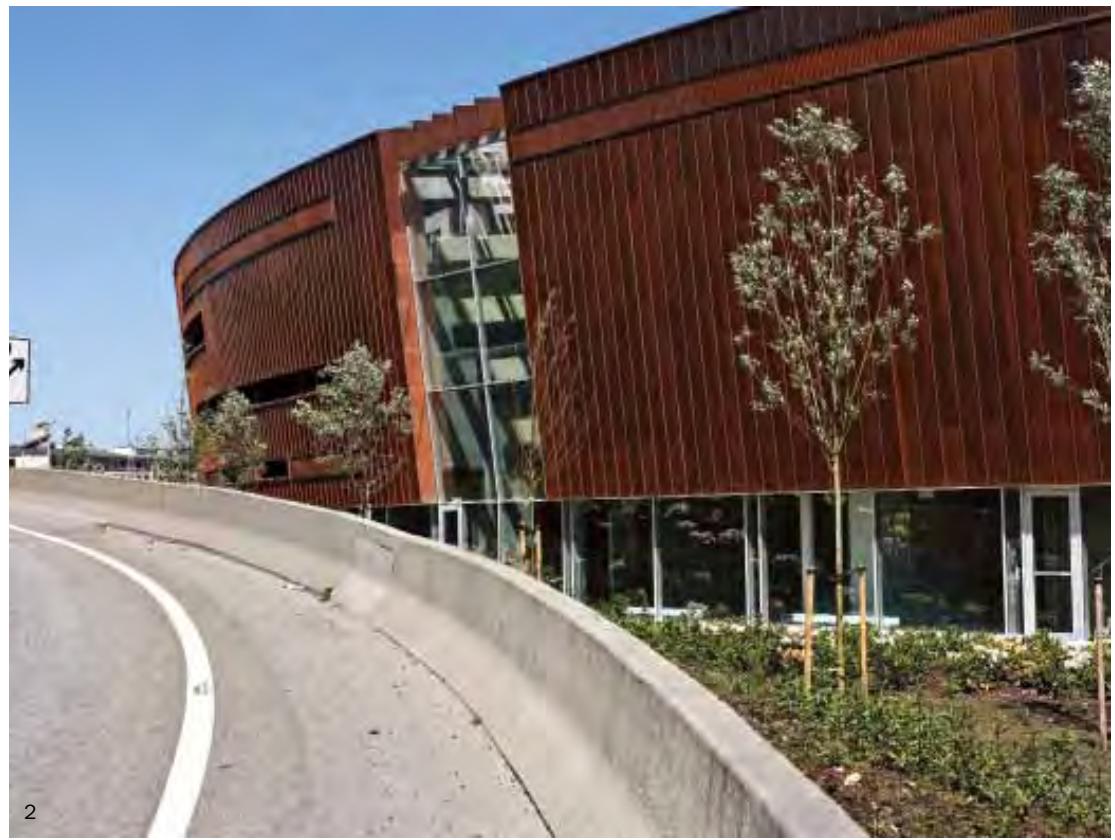
2. 整个建筑由基底、遮屏、塔楼、天桥四部分组成



2

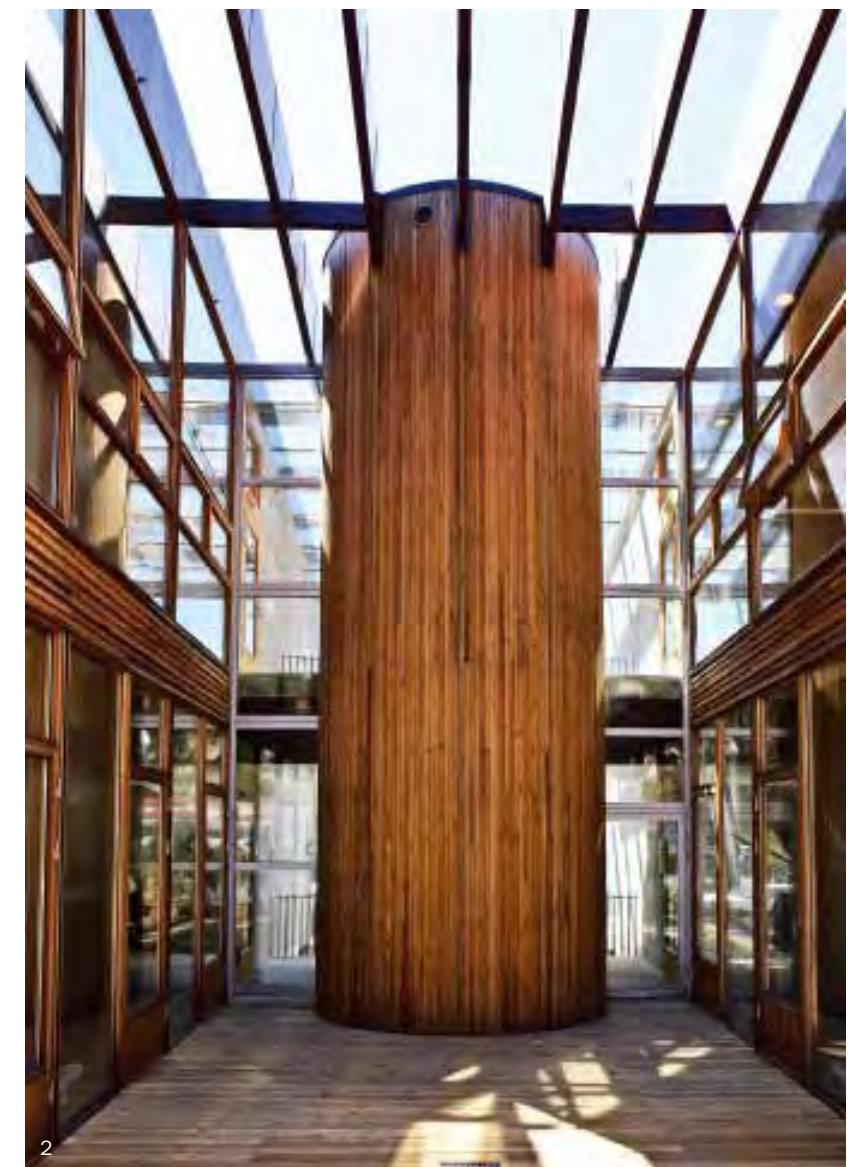


1. Side view of the building facing the motorway
 2. The curve shape of the building follows the perimeter of the site in order to maximise the courtyard
 3. Far view of the tower and the rest area after training
1. 建筑物朝向公路的侧面景象
 2. 整个建筑依地形而建，呈现优美的弧形，实现了空间的最大化
 3. 塔楼的远景以及训练休息区





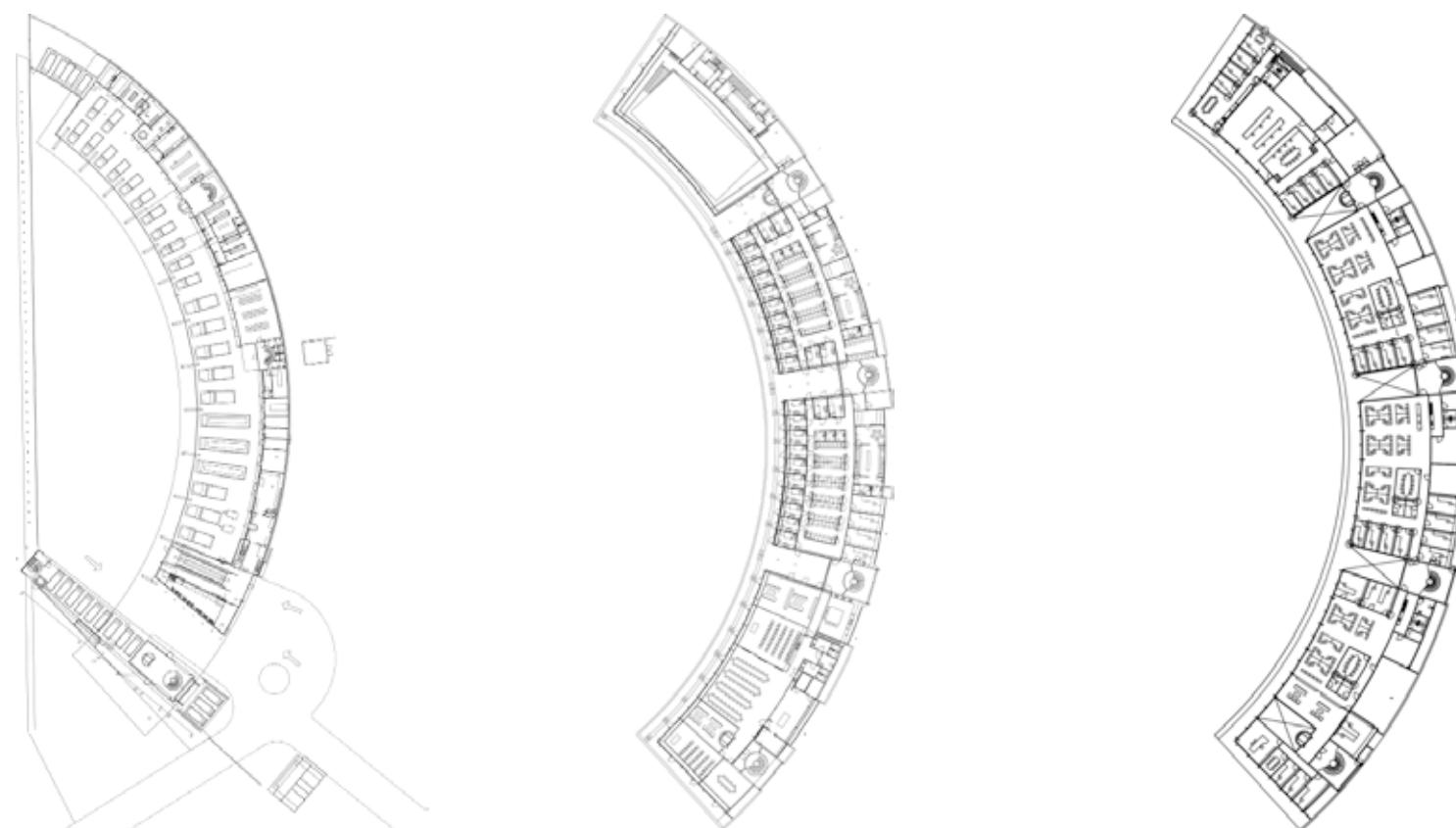
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1. Fitness training hall
2. Pillar above the base
3. Climbing pole training area

1. 体能训练厅
2. 基座上方的支柱
3. 攀杆训练

特隆姆瑟消防站 **Tromsø Fire Station**

Completion date: 2010 **Location:** Tromsø, Norway **Designer:** STEIN HALVORSEN AS sivilarkitekter MNAL
Site area: 5,300 sqm

完成时间:2010年 项目地点:挪威, 特隆姆瑟 设计师:斯坦·哈尔沃森·塞维拉基特科特建筑设计公司 总面积:5,300平方米



East Elevation
东立面



North Elevation
北立面



West Elevation
西立面

1 Garage

1. 车库

2. The fire tower with a cantilever structure

2. 消防站塔楼设有一个悬臂式的结构



Tromsø's new fire station marks the beginning of Stakkevollveien - a transformation area between Coal Crane Swing and Campus, and will hopefully set the standard for future developments.

On the site's lower level - addressing the Stakkevollveien - carriage hall and associated functions are located, while functions as public facilities, prevention division, monitoring room, administration, bedrooms for contingency crew and exercise room are on the top floor addressing Forsøket.

The topography of the site is exposed by a continuous wall that separates the lower and upper level. Large glazed garage doors penetrate the wall in order to expose the emergency vehicles, while the pavilion-like building literally floats above the wall. Façade cladding of the pavilion is orange insulating PC panels. The colour and materiality gives the building a distinctive character which highlights it in the cityscape. The combination enhances the signal effect the station has both in content and form.

Fire station is a two-storey building with a mezzanine in the carriage hall. The relatively low building is not dominating the neighbouring buildings, mostly residential, to the south and west.

The duality of the building is visible in both form and content; the emergency vehicles belong to roughness of the concrete walls and glass doors, while areas for crew and employees belong to the lightness of the pavilion.

The fire tower is a feature of great importance, and is given a distinctive design; the cantilever of the building towards the east gives the tower a dynamic character. The interior of the fire station is designed with a high awareness of the building's function. Detailing and use of colour is toned down, and it was important to create a unified expression for the fire station in general and for the carriage hall in particular. Emergency area on lower level is clear and uncluttered plane. Functions on the upper level and vertical communication are linked to the "street" which runs through the entire building. Wherever you are in the building, you are close to the garages when the alarm goes off!

Fire station has one main and two secondary access doors on the upper level, all featuring open glass façades, but only the main entrance is characterized by a canopy.

Public areas are reached through the main entrance in the building's southern part and features large panoramic window overlooking the valley, Tromsdalen, while administration occupies middle section. Monitoring room, living room, bedrooms and gymnasium are situated in the building's northern section with quick access to the emergency units dressing room.

Canteen is located in the transition area between the daytime-only (administration) and the around-the-clock operations.

Transparency and visibility in the interior is emphasized in order to ensure overview and outlook at all times.

The interior is kept neutral and bright to a large extent, with light grey floors, white walls and simple white ceiling system. The main street of upper level is added an orange wall in order to emphasize the importance of the main communication route in the building.



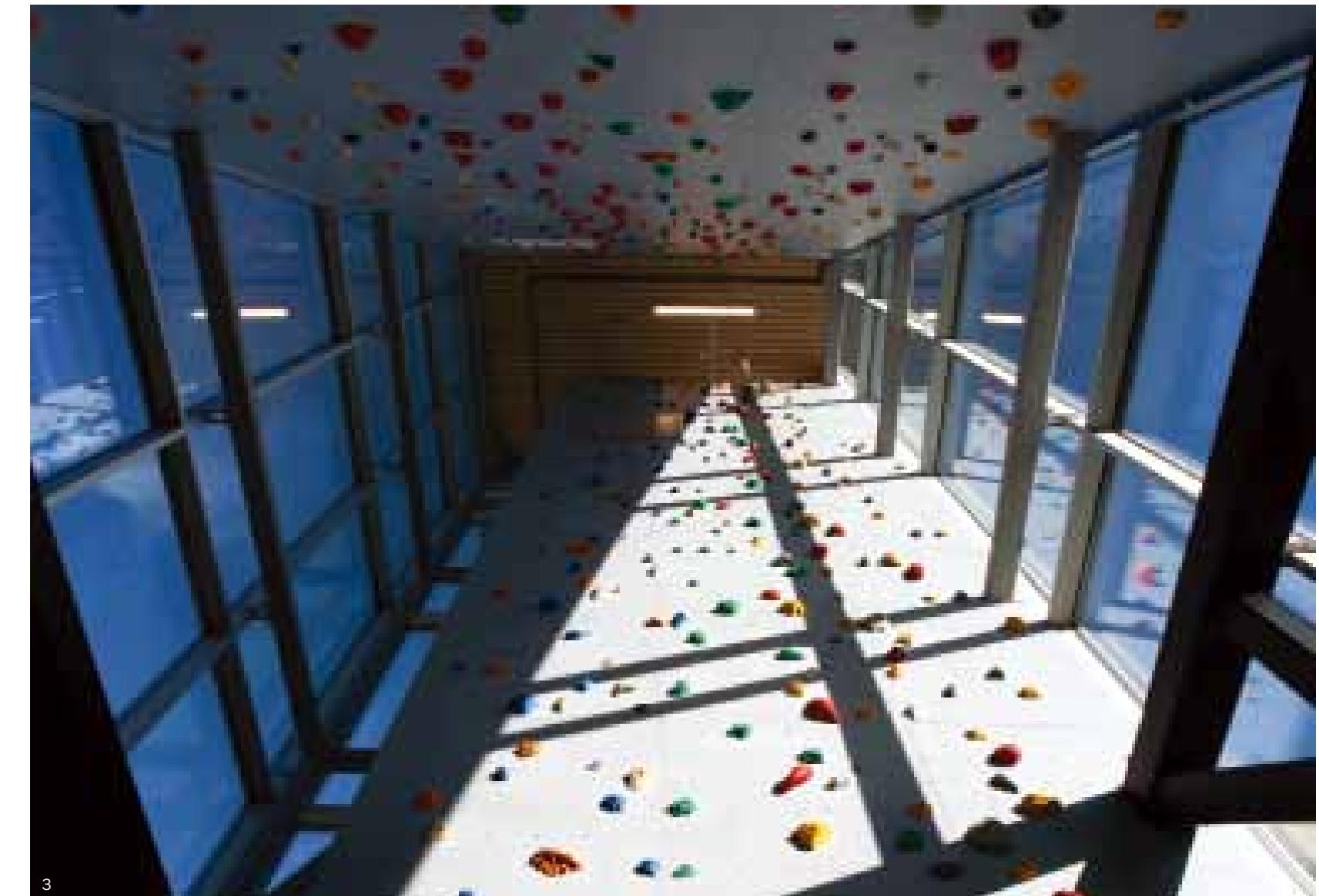
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3

特隆姆瑟新消防站的落成是特隆姆瑟Stakkevollveien转型区复兴规划的开篇，并将为未来规划树立全新的标准。

建筑的最底层，面向Stakkevollveien大街，设有运输大厅及其相关的功能设施区。公共设施区、防火监督处、监控室、行政管理处、火灾应急人员、消防人员卧室与训练室均设在顶层，面向Forsoket大街。

依据地形而建的一个连续墙体将上下层空间分隔开来。巨大的玻璃车库门伸进墙面，从而将紧急救援车展现于众，遥望建筑，凉亭式的造型完全漂浮在墙面之上。建筑的表皮以橘色的绝缘PC板为材料。这一颜色和材质赋予了建筑独特的魅力，点亮了整个城市容貌。与此同时，这一颜色还加强了消防站的警报作用。

该消防站共两层，运输大厅中设有夹层。这一相对低矮的建筑对南侧和西侧的大部分住宅区不会产生太大的影响。

建筑的形态和布局完美地展现了其双重性的特点：紧急救援车辆的存放处是坚固的混凝土墙壁和玻璃门，而消防员和员工专属地带则采用了轻盈的“凉亭”结构。

这一消防站塔楼建筑设计风格独特而醒目；建筑的悬臂式结构面向东侧伸展开来，巧妙地为塔楼增添了些许活力气息。

消防站的内部设计旨在充分地突显出建筑的功能性。细节点缀和色彩的运用较为柔和，设计师巧妙地在统一整个建筑格调的同时，有力地彰显出运输大厅的个性。紧急事故处理区坐落在建筑的下层空间，布局清

晰、规整。上层和垂直流通地带的功能区与贯穿整个建筑的“街面”相连。无论消防员处在建筑内的任何位置，一旦听到警报，都能够马上抵达车库。

这一消防站在上层设有一个主入口和两个二级入口，全部拥有通透的玻璃立面，主入口处增设的一个遮篷将其与其他两个入口区别开来。从建筑南端主入口可进入公共区域，公共区的一个大型全景玻璃窗能够将远处的Tromsdalen山谷景致完美呈现，此外，这一区域的中央地带还专门设置了行政管理区。监控室、起居室、卧室和健身室均设置在建筑的北侧，经由一个快速通道与应急更衣室相通。餐厅位于日间行政办公与24小时操作区之间的过渡区域。

室内设计强调通透性和可视性原则，以始终确保室内外视线的畅通。

室内设计的格调较为中性，运用浅灰色地板。白色墙面和简单的白色天花板系统营造出明亮、透彻的视觉效果。此外，设计师还将上层空间内主要通道的一侧墙面涂成橘色，以有力地突显出建筑内主要流通区域的重要性。

1. The panoramic view of the tower

2. Façade cladding of the pavilion is orange insulating PC panels; the colour and the material give the building a distinctive character

3. Interior rock climbing training area

1. 建筑的外观全景

2. 建筑的外表材料是橘色的绝缘PC板，美观而醒目

3. 室内攀岩训练



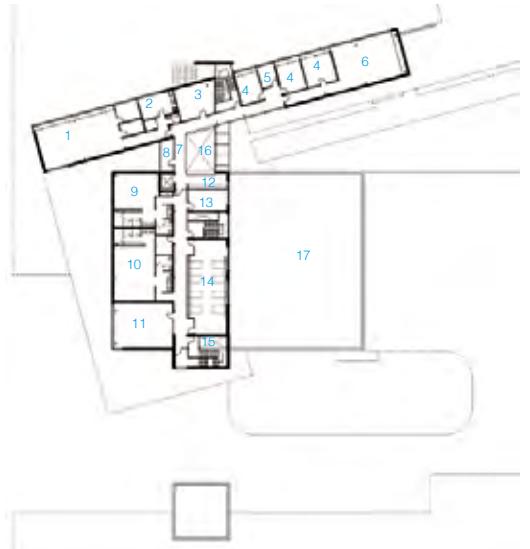
1 Vertical communication area
2. Restaurant
3. The emergency unit dressing room
1. 垂直通道
2. 餐厅
3. 应急更衣室



布兰登第一消防局 Brandon Firehall No.1

Completion date: 2010 **Location:** Brandon, Canada **Designer:** Cibinel Architects **Photographer:** Mike Karakas **Size area:** 2,787sqm **Award name:** F.I.E.R.O. Fire Station Design Award of Merit **Award date:** 2009

完成时间：2010年 项目地点：加拿大，布兰登 设计师：Cibinel建筑师事务所 摄影师：迈克·卡拉卡斯 总面积：2,787平方米 奖项名称：F.I.E.R.O.消防局设计优秀奖 获奖时间：2009年



First floor plan	9. Female locker room	二层平面图	9. 女士衣帽间
1 E911 call centre	10. Male locker room	1. 911呼叫中心	10. 男士衣帽间
2. Kitchen	11. Physical fitness room	2. 厨房	11. 健身室
3. Store room	12. Study	3. 储藏室	12. 研究室
4. Office	13. Captains room	4. 办公室	13. 领导办公室
5. Quiet room	14. Sleeping quarters	5. 静修室	14. 休息区
6. Classroom	15. Hose tower	6. 教室	15. 水管塔楼
7. Glulam bridge	16. Open to below	7. 胶合木梁	16. 上下空间通道
8. Exterior deck	17. Roof	8. 露天平台	17. 屋顶

The dynamic new 2,787 square metre Brandon Fire and Emergency Services Building validates the idea that a primarily utilitarian programme, which often times results in a prefabricated solution, can become a sophisticated architectural project that contributes to its surrounding community and landscape while still fulfilling its demanding functional requirements and modest budget.

The facility is divided into two formal components, a fire hall wing and an administrative wing. Severing the two components through the formal gesture of a pivot appropriately orients the fire hall wing with the street and aligns the administrative wing with the creek to the northwest. The separation allows daylight to penetrate the buildings on all sides, and a single-loaded corridor animates the façade with human movement and activity. A minimally detailed, non-programmed transparent volume situated between the two wings acts as a dramatic entry into both sections of the facility, mediating the two programmes with a thin hovering glulam bridge.

The public entry engages and welcomes the community with a generous landscaped public 'plaza' enclosed by the museum to the north, and the apparatus floor to the south. The museum features a "Bickle", an 80-year-old fire truck situated as if it is ready to take off to the next call, while the apparatus floor houses the current emergency fleet. Extensive glazing surrounding the plaza highlights the rich history of the fire department in the City, and allows visitors a glance into a state of the art facility.

A dramatic hose tower stands proud in the landscape and acts as an urban marker for people entering the City along the neighbouring street. Through a series of walls and fire separations, the tower also acts as a training facility and exit stair connecting the apparatus floor with the dorms on the second level. By integrating training facilities within the building, the availability of low cost no-cost training opportunities was expanded. Impervious dark brick cladding descends the tower and wraps around the building's horizontal walking surfaces, allowing for a natural runoff of water to be reabsorbed by the site's indigenous grasses.

The solution integrates functionality seamlessly into the aesthetics, giving appropriate expression to the demands of the facility while creating unique and effective civic presence in the community.



2



3



1



1. The facility is divided into two formal components, an administrative wing and a fire hall wing, among which the dark brick cladding tower is the prominent part

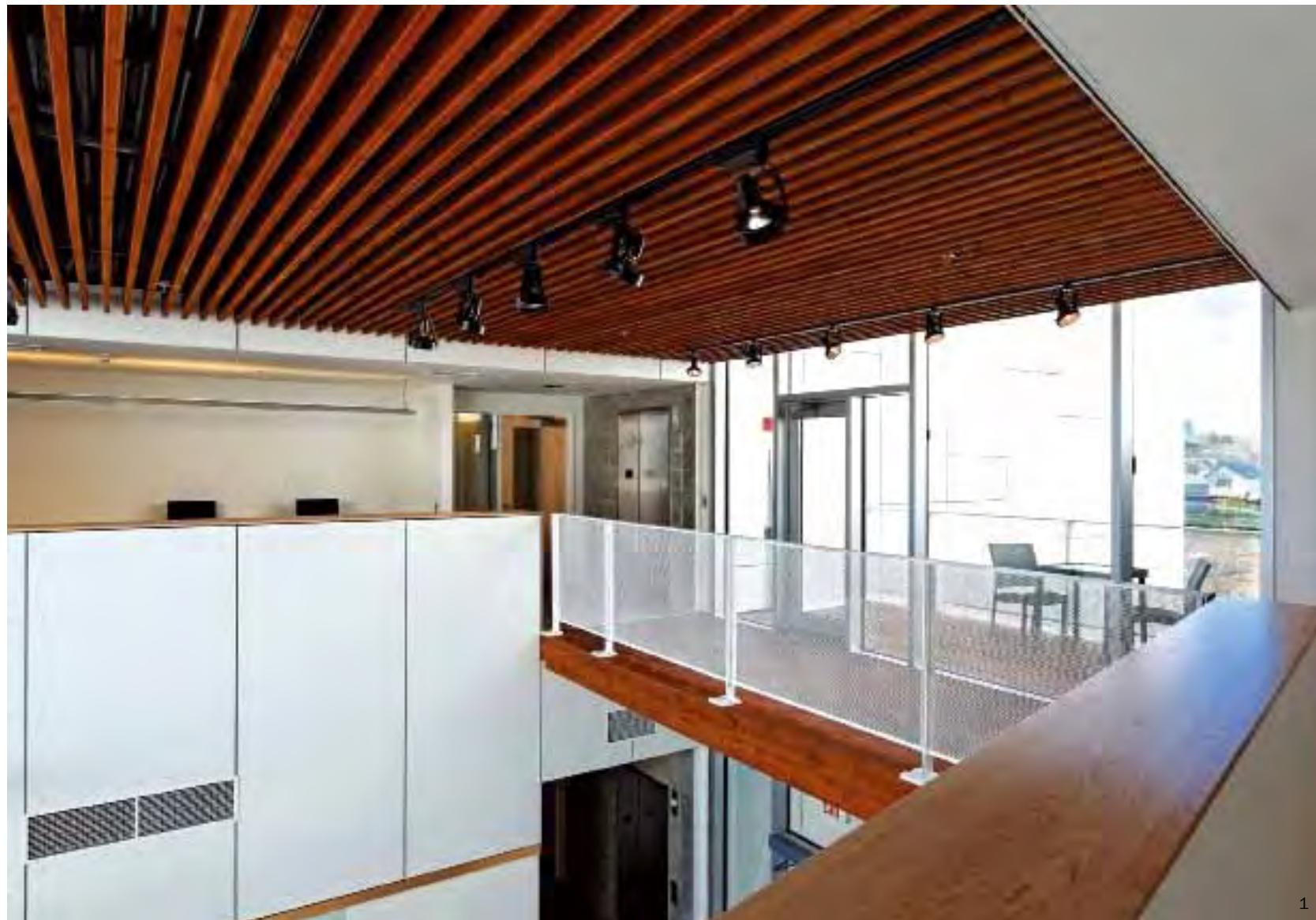
2. Night view of the building, the lights reflect training facility to the south and museum to the north

3. Two formal components have naturally enclosed a public 'plaza'

1. 建筑分为办公楼和消防楼两部分，黑砖石的塔楼成为整个建筑凸显的部分

2. 建筑的夜景，灯光映衬出南向的设备区和北向的博物馆

3. 两部分建筑自然地围合出一片广场



1



2

这个活力四射的新布兰登消防局占地面积2,787平方米，其成功落成验证了一个观念，即一个基本的实用方案经过加工之后能够生成一个精致的建筑项目，而这一项目恰恰又能够在保证与周围的环境以及自然景观完美融合的同时，满足空间功能的需要，同时使资金得到最优化的利用。

该建筑分为两个部分，它们分别是消防大楼（功能楼）和一座办公楼。功能楼面对大街，办公楼则朝向西北角，其布局一目了然。日光从各个方向渗透到建筑中，而立面则反射出周围人群的移动和活动。一个造型简约的非规划透明体量坐落于两座建筑之间，完美地变身成一个通往两个大楼的入口，利用一个步行天桥将两座建筑自然衔接。

公共入口处设置的一个开阔的公共景观“广场”为整个建筑增添了活跃、热闹的氛围，该“广场”由北向的博物馆和南向的设备区所围合。博物馆中陈列的一辆拥有80年历史的“比克尔”消防车，犹如一个忠诚的士兵时刻准备待发；而设备区中安放的主要是一些目前最好的消防装备。环绕广场的大规模玻璃窗有力地彰显出该城市消防部的悠久历史，并将当今消防设备发展水平呈现给访客。

一个美妙的配备了水管的塔楼成为了景观中的一个焦点，并作为城市的一个全新地标，使访客在沿临近街道进入城区之后即刻被其醒目的设计而吸引。凭借坚固的墙体和防火隔离带等元素，这座塔楼同时还可以作为训练设备区和出口楼梯，将设备区与二层空间的宿舍相连。设计师通过巧妙地将训练设备整合到建筑之中，有效地增加了无消费训练的机会。塔楼的立面以及水平通道表面由非渗透性黑砖包覆，雨水从上方流下来可以重新被周围草木吸收。

这一设计方案巧妙地将功能性和美学理念完美地融为一体，在适当地处理功能需求的同时，为民众树立了一个独特、高效的建筑形象。

- 1. Patio
- 2. Entrance of the main façade
- 3. Training facility
- 4. Meeting room
- 1. 天井
- 2. 正面入口
- 3. 设备区
- 4. 会议室



3

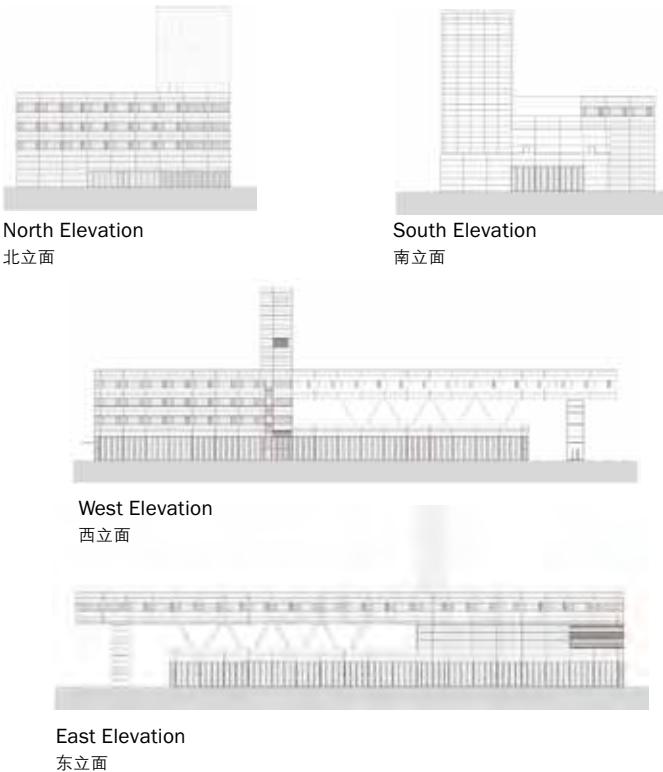


4

新消防站 New Fire Station

Completion date: 2007 **Location:** Heidelberg, Germany **Designer:** Peter Kulka Architektur
Photographer: Lukas Roth **Site area:** about 15,000 sqm **Total building area:** 9,959 sqm **Award name:**
 1.distinction "Good Building 2008" Baden-Würtemberg; 2.Recognition Gemany Façade Award 2009;
 3.Nominated Mies van der Rohe Award 2009

完成时间：2007年 项目地点：德国，海德堡市 设计师：皮特·库尔卡建筑师事务所 摄影师：卢卡斯·罗斯 总面积：15,000平方米 总建筑面积：9,959平方米 奖项名称：1. 巴登-符腾堡州“2008年最佳建筑”；2. 2009年德国外立面建筑奖；3. 2009年密斯凡德罗奖提名



1. Panoramic view of the building
2. The 35-metre-high hose and training tower places emphasis on the vertical

1. 建筑物全景
2. 35米高的训练塔楼在整个建筑中十分醒目



Situated at the transition between periphery and inner city the sculptural structure of the new fire station forms a distinct figure at the entry to Heidelberg.

On three sides the garage, where the fire engines are parked behind see-through foldable gates, wraps around a maintenance core. Together with the entry hall this constitutes the base of the building, sitting underneath the upper levels which are constructed according to the PassivHaus standard. On the eastern side the top floor continues as a bar that houses the administrative rooms on delicate v-shaped pillars. The 35-metre-high hose and training tower places emphasis on the vertical.

Through the combination of aesthetically and functionally sophisticated architecture with the energy standard of a PassivHaus entirely new opportunities are opened in the field of fire stations.

The whole structure is a steel and concrete frame construction that is thermically decoupled. The planning of the façade was of particular importance and consists of non-bearing aluminum panels, which make up the skin of the building together with lines of windows and thus increase the sculptural effect of the building. Photovoltaic cells were integrated into the façade of the tower following the same aesthetic specifications. In the process 135 monocrystalline solar modules were installed into a aluminum post-and-beam construction. The 350 square metres system blends in to the whole as an independent element. Another solar power plant was included in the planning for the office wing. Energy saving and resource-friendly performance makes the Heidelberg fire station an economically highly efficient building. Compared to a conventional fire station, for instance, 90% of the energy for space heating is saved and the integrated photovoltaic modules feed electricity into the municipal grid equal to what 14 three-person households use annually. By orientating the fire station and making sure that the solar-active components are not obscured by shade, the "passive" solar heat gain was optimized and became an essential heat source. The compactness of the building makes the PassivHaus-Standard possible even without a major south orientation. By using building material according to the "Guide for Healthy and environmentally sound building materials" of the city of Heidelberg and the application of diverse resource-friendly measures such as insulation, energy-efficient window glazing, earth heat exchanger, heat recovery and on site rainwater absorption, the fire station is a landmark example of sustainable architecture.





1



2

1. On the eastern side the top floor continues as a bar that houses the administrative rooms on delicate v-shaped pillars
 2. South facade of the building
 3. Southwest facade of the building: the base mainly serves as the garage with folding doors
1. 建筑的东立面，V形的柱梁上方是行政办公区
2. 建筑的南立面
3. 建筑物西南立面，基底部分主要功能是安装有折叠门的车库

新消防站坐落在市中心与郊区之间的过渡地带。这一精雕细刻的新建筑成为了海德堡入口处的一个醒目地标。

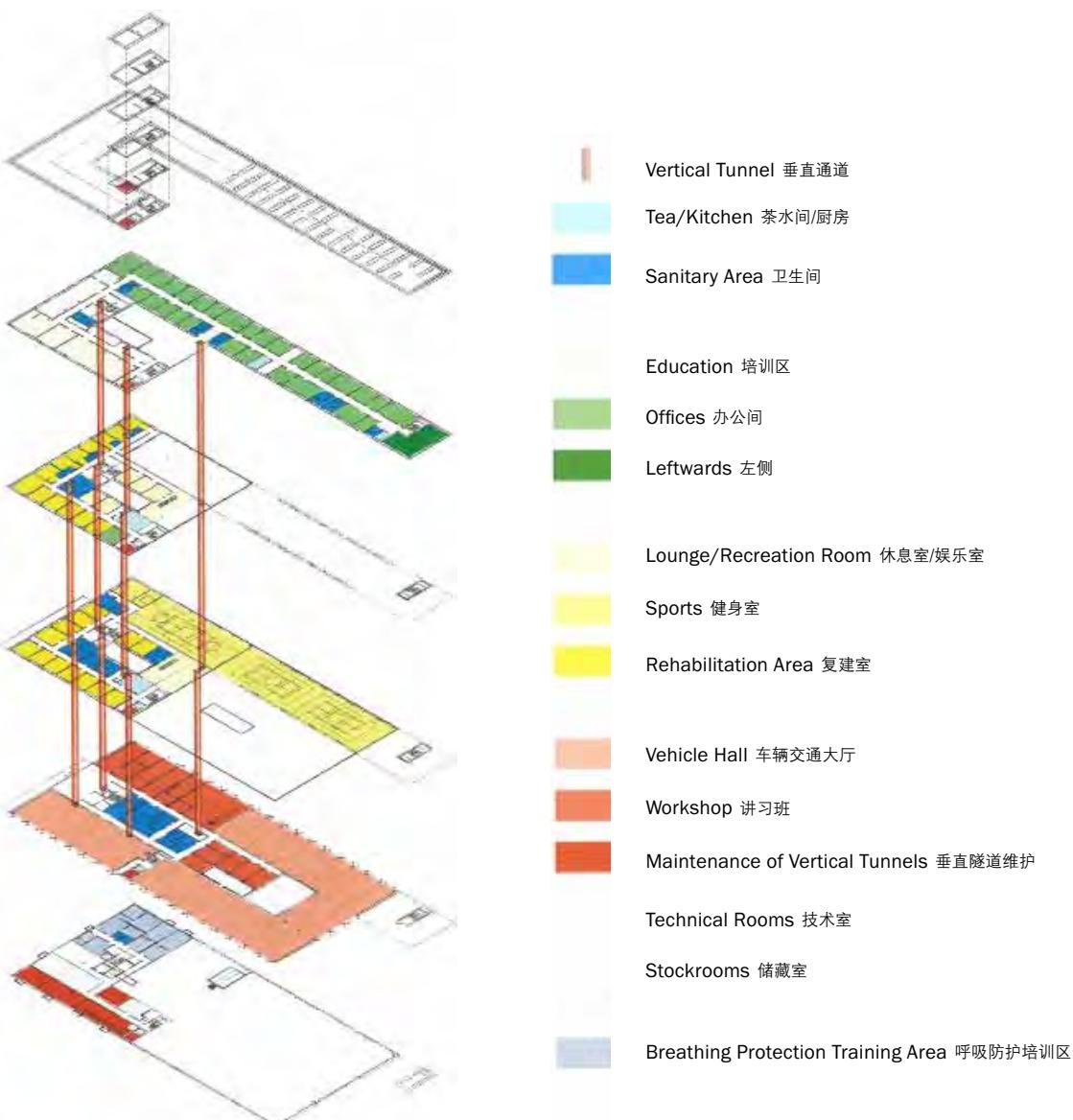
车库的三面环绕一个维修中心而设计，通透的折叠门将停靠在其中的消防车清晰展现。车库与入口大厅一同打造了该建筑的基底，为依据被动式建筑标准而设计的上层空间提供坚实的基础。在建筑的东侧，顶层空间继续扮演标杆的角色，精致的V形柱梁内设有行政办公室。35米高的直立训练塔楼在整个周边区域十分醒目。

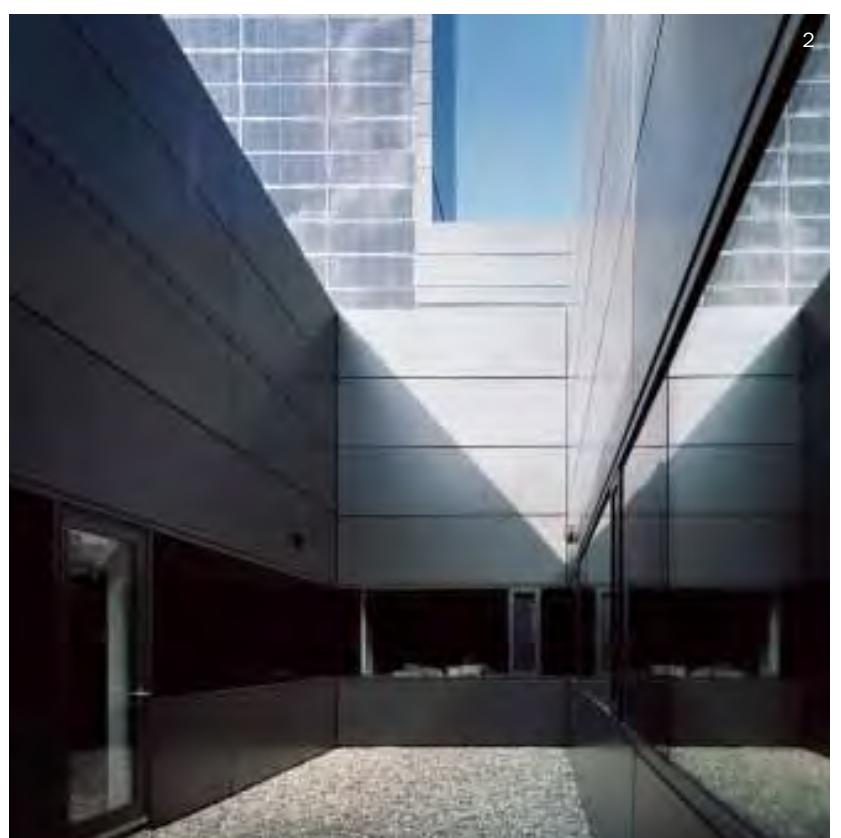
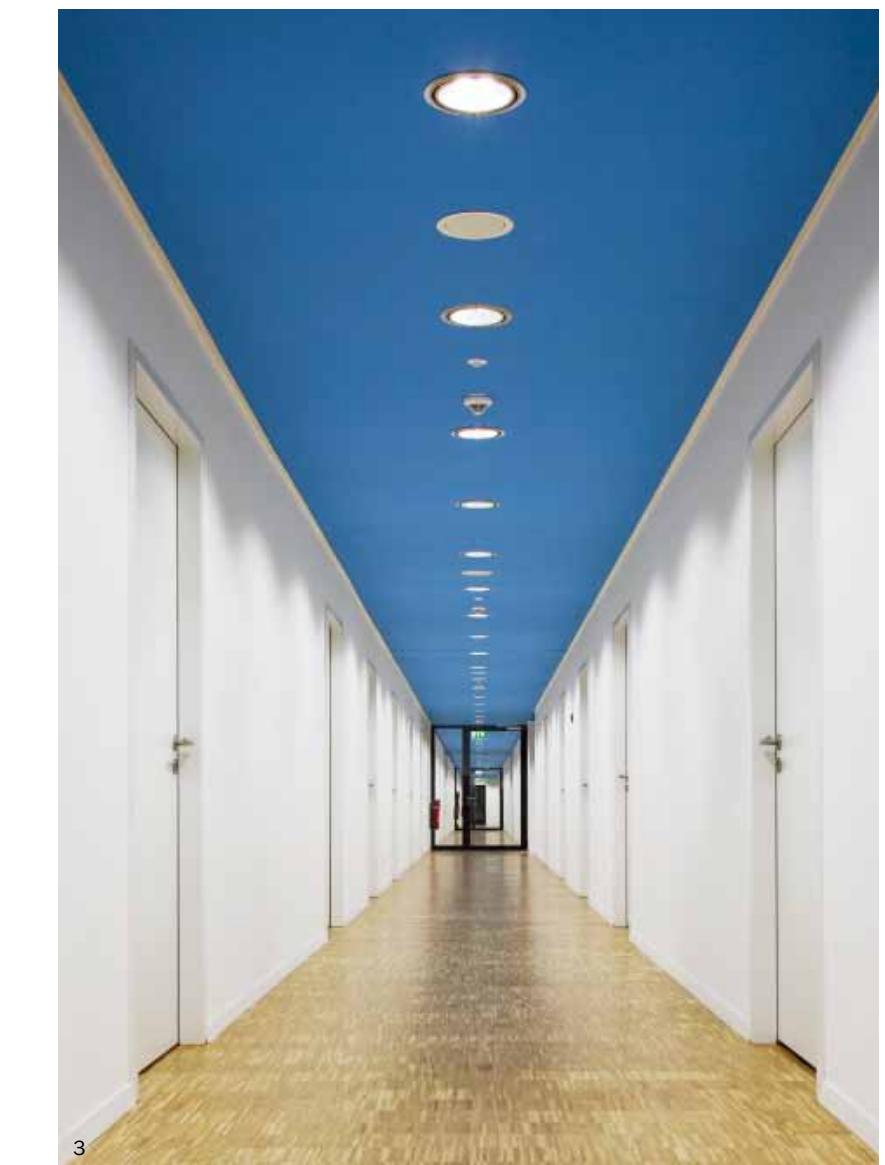
该建筑巧妙地将精致的美学理念和强大的功能性相结合，并以被动式房屋的标准为设计指导，其成功落成为消防站的设计打开了崭新的篇章。

整个建筑采用了钢筋混凝土框架结构，具有良好的保温和减震作用。立面的规划是整个设计的重点，均由非承重铝板以及通透的开窗构成，具有浓厚的雕塑之感。与此同时，设计师还依据相同的美学规范，在塔楼立面内添加了光电管。在设计过程中，135个单晶硅太阳能电池组件被安装到了一个铝制梁柱结构之中。这一占地350平方米的梁柱系统作为一个独立元素与建筑整体完美融合。此外，办公楼内还在设计的过程中植入了另一个太阳能动力装置。有效的节能和环保措施使海德堡消防站大楼成为一个经济型高效建筑。举例来说，与传统的消防局相比，该建筑空间节省了90%的热量，集成光伏组件输送到市政电网中的电量相当于14个三口之家的年用电量。消防站的恰当定位确保了太阳能动力组件不被遮光物所掩盖，而“被动”的太阳热量的获取在得到最优化利用的同时，成为一种重要的热源。巧妙的密集型设计，即使建筑不是南向，也符合了被动式房屋的设计标准。设计师依据海德堡市“健康与环保建材指南”挑选建筑材料，运用多样化节能措施，例如绝缘、节能玻璃窗户、地面热量交换器、热回收以及原位雨水吸收等，这一消防站的完美落成堪称是可持续性建筑的一个里程碑。

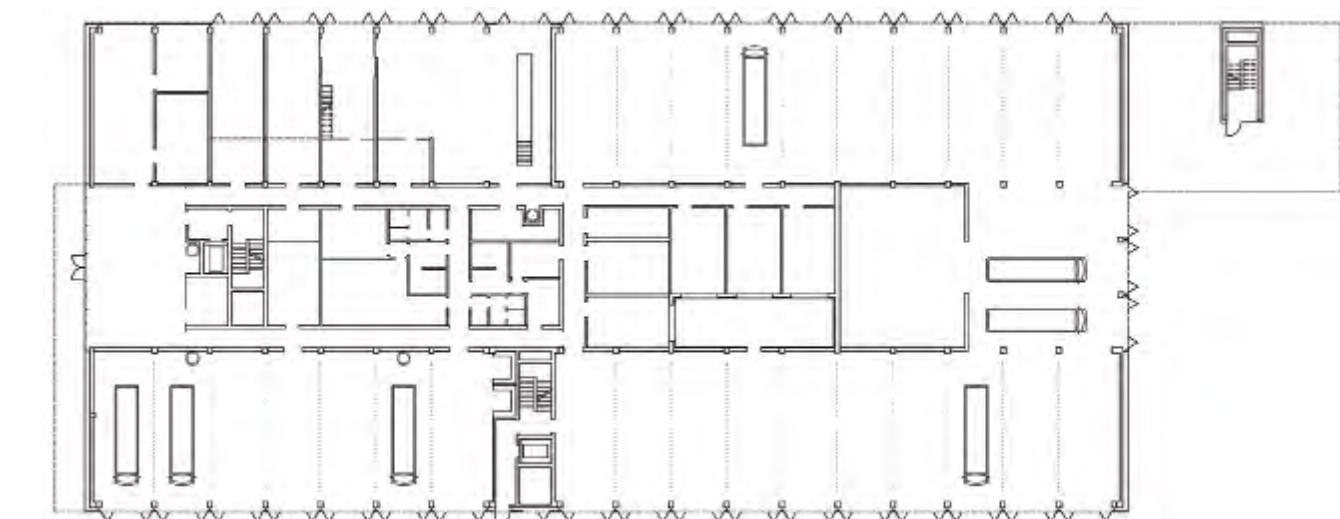


3





1. The inner space enclosed by the v-shaped pillars is a good training area
 2. A corner of the courtyard
 3, 4. Different colours of the ceiling at corridor play the role of signage
 1. V形柱梁围成的内部空间是一个训练场地
 2. 庭院的一角
 3, 4. 不同色彩的走廊天花板，具有一定的标志性功能



蒂宾根新消防站

New Fire Station in Dußlingen

Completion date: 2010 **Location:** Dußlingen, Germany **Designer:** weinbrenner.single.arabzadeh / Architektenwerkgemeinschaft **Photographer:** Gerd Jütten - fotodesign.de **Site area:** 4,965sqm **Total building area:** Main building: 1195.00sqm; Annex: 46.40 sqm

完成时间：2010年 项目地点：德国，蒂宾根 设计师：weinbrenner.single.arabzadeh.建筑师事务所 摄影师：格尔德·祖腾摄影工作室 总面积：4,965平方米 总建筑面积：主楼：1,195.00平方米，附属建筑：46.40平方米

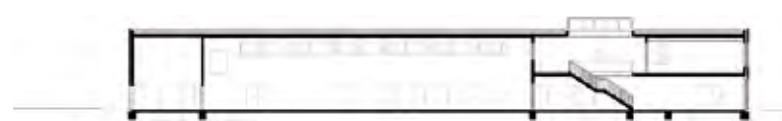


East Elevation
东立面

North Elevation
北立面



Cross Section
横剖面



Longitudinal Section
纵剖面

1. An elongated building structure parallels to the main road

2. Alarm entrance

3. A huge glazing and the anthracite-coloured bricks make up the building's materials composition

1. 整个建筑为长条形，平行于主街道而建

2. 消防站的警报入口

3. 建筑外观以巨大的玻璃门和无烟煤色砖石为材料



The new fire station of the Volunteer Fire Department Dußlingen is located directly at the southern entrance of the community and is parallel to the main road B27. With its clear and confident architecture language, the solitaire building manages to appear as a "Namecard" of the community Dußlingen who drive past the main road.

This project has several challenges: on one hand there are meticulously structured processes of the fire department, and on the other hand there are spatial needs of the various technical equipments and vehicles. In addition, the cost limit of the three million Euro project has to be strictly followed.

An elongated building structure parallel to the main road forms the "exterior look" of the new building. A huge glazing in the entrance area and vehicle hall makes a significant contrast to the closed façade made of anthracite-coloured bricks.

The clarity of the building form continues as a design concept in all areas of the building and grants the new building a desired charm. The centre of the building is the radio room, which is centrally located between the vehicle hall and the entrance areas.

The foyer forms the heart of the building. It is accessed via the main entrance, the vehicle hall and the alarm entrance in the north. The staircase leads to the training and the Youth Room and their secondary rooms in upstairs. Additionally the foyer and the staircase areas are supplied by daylight by a huge skylight.

North of the new building are the parking lots for firemen. The changing rooms are directly located between alarm entrance and vehicle hall in order to make the shortest route for the firemen. This ensures that the vehicle hall can be reached immediately and the fire vehicle could get directly to the main road as soon as possible.

The wash hall - in the southern part of the new building - is used as an additional parking space in everyday life and thus increases seven of parking spaces.

蒂宾根志愿消防部的新消防站坐落在志愿消防部的南端入口，与B27大街平行。凭借清晰、自信的建筑语言，这一坚实的建筑物自落成之后已为这一地区的“名片”，吸引无数从此经过的行人的目光。

该项目的设计存在很多挑战：一方面，防火部门的设计和规划需要一丝不苟；另一方面，需要满足各种技术设备和消防车对空间的要求；除此之外，整个项目的构建需要严格地遵守限额300万欧元的政策，将资金花费控制在300万欧元以下。

一个长条形建筑结构，平行于主要街道，形成了新建筑的“外部形象”。入口区和车辆停放大厅内巨大的玻璃窗与以无烟煤色砖石为原料的闭合型立面形成鲜明的视觉对比。

建筑的清晰化设计理念延续到各个角落，并赋予新建筑以独有的魅力。建筑的中心是一个无线电室，这一房间介于车辆停放大厅和入口区的中间地带。

门厅是建筑的核心，与主入口、车辆停放大厅和北部的警报入口相通。精心的楼梯布局，轻松地将人员输送至训练室以及楼上的附属房间。除此之外，从大型天窗倾洒下来的阳光将门厅和楼梯处打造得分外明亮。

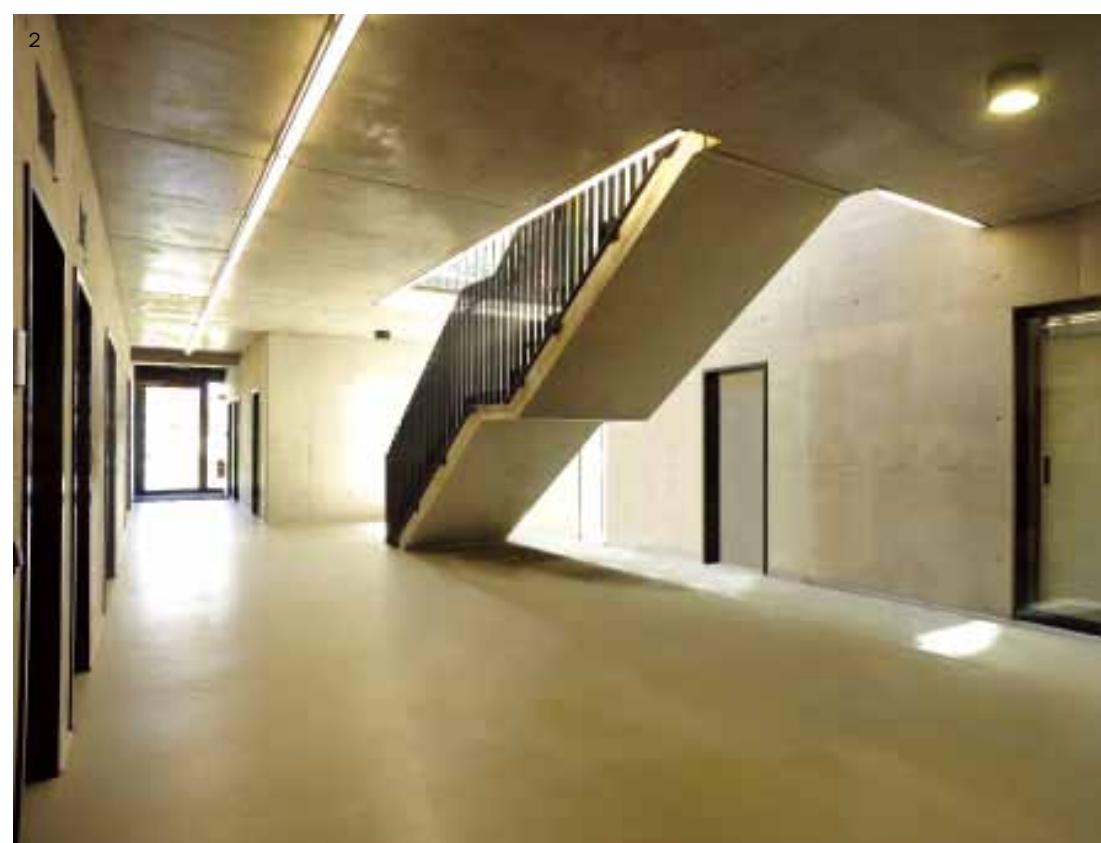
新建筑的北部是消防员的专用停车场。更衣室直接位于警报入口和车辆停放大厅之间，旨在有效地缩短消防员的移动距离，获得更多的营救时间，最终确保消防员能够迅速抵达车辆停放大厅，并尽快驾驶消防车直达交通要道。

洗车大厅坐落在新建筑的南端，是日常生活中一个额外的停车空间，设有七个泊车位。





1



2



3



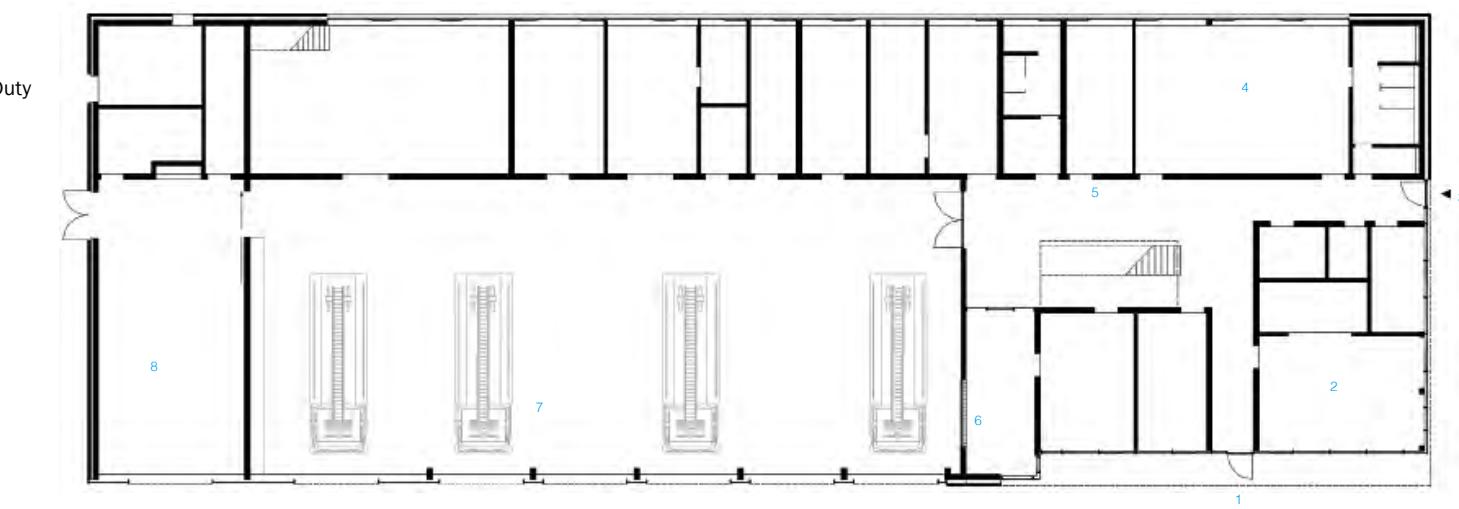
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- 1. Training room
 - 2. Foyer
 - 3. The foyer and the staircase areas are supplied by daylight by a huge skylight
 - 4. Vehicle hall
- 1. 训练室
 - 2. 入口门厅
 - 3. 宽阔的天窗将自然光线引入门厅和楼梯处
 - 4. 车辆停放大厅

Ground Floor Plan

- 1. Entrance
- 2. Room for Stand Duty
- 3. Alarm Entrance
- 4. Changing Room
- 5. Foyer
- 6. Radio Room
- 7. Vehicle Hall
- 8. Washing Hall

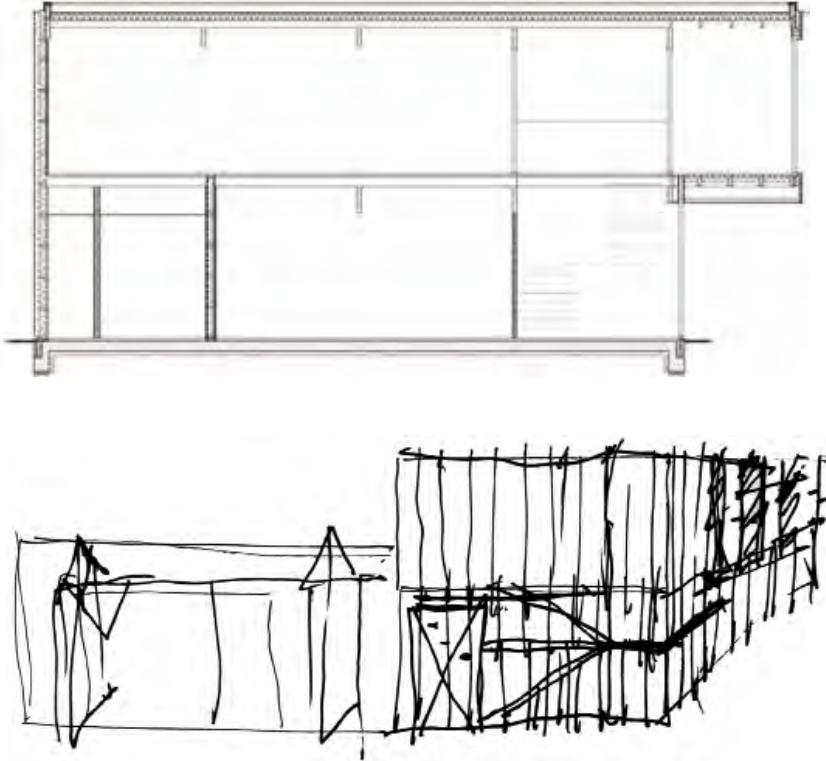
一层平面图



霍顿消防站 Fire Station - Houten

Completion date: 2010 **Location:** Houten, the Netherlands **Designer:** Jeanne Dekkers Architectuur
Photographer: Scagliola / Brakkee **Site area:** 600sqm **Total building area:** 260sqm

完成时间：2010年 项目地点：荷兰，霍顿 设计师：珍妮·德克沃克建筑师事务所 摄影师：司凯格里拉，布拉克 总面积：600平方米 总建筑面积：260平方米



The fire station is situated on the edge of Houten, in an area of allotments along the De Kruisboog Road. It was the architecture of the allotments that served as an inspiration for Jeanne Dekkers Architectuur. Wood and transparent materials from the architecture of greenhouses were translated into the building in a contemporary manner, with an emphasis on the detailing. The reference to the name Houten (which means 'wooden' in Dutch) is not entirely coincidental.

The new fire station can accommodate one fire truck with additional room for about 20 volunteer firefighters. The simple brief included a changing room with showers and toilets, and a meeting / instruction room with a kitchenette. A clear design resulted from this programme, fully based on the logistics; the fire station runs like a machine.

The building has a timber supporting structure with double walls of transparent plastic sheets and a black recycled plastic, which, if necessary, makes it easy to demount and rebuild. The transparent facade elements are made up of polycarbonate sheets applied vertically over the whole height of the building. By using transparent materials, the inner workings of the fire station are made visible. Especially in the evening the transparency of the building ensures a luminous appearance like the greenhouses. The black recycled panels are horizontally orientated, contrasting with the transparent elements. Despite the fragile nature of the cladding material, the building is robust. This expresses the ruggedness of the fire brigade.

Since the building is not permanently in use, Jeanne Dekkers Architectuur developed a clever and optimized energy management, strategically designed for this use. An example is the relatively inexpensive heating system. Heating is most needed for drying the firefighters suits, so the dressing room is the most heated space. This warm air can also rise to the top floor because the floor is kept separate from the facade.

The design has a simple beauty; it not only looks attractive but is also extremely sustainable and durable. The choice of materials like wood and recycled plastic, with sober and clean detailing, resulted in significant savings in material usage and expenses. The ambition to make a landmark for the fire brigade of Houten has certainly succeeded.

1. The transparent plastic sheets and a black recycled plastic make up the building's surface materials composition

2. The building has a timber supporting structure and the garage only accommodates a fire engine

1. 建筑的外表材料由透明的薄板和黑色再生塑料板组成

2. 建筑拥有木质的支撑结构，车库仅容下一台消防车





1



2

霍顿消防站坐落在霍顿地区的边缘地带，临近De Kruisboog公路，由珍妮·德克沃克建筑师事务所倾力打造。整个建筑采用了木材和透明材料，这些通常用于温室建造的材料，被以一种现代化的风格和细致入微的设计完美诠释。霍顿消防站这一名称的由来并不完全是巧合（“Houter”在荷兰语中寓意“木制的”）。

新消防站能够容纳一辆消防车，并为20多位志愿消防员提供了额外的房间。这些房间包括一个带有淋浴和卫生间的更衣室、一个配有厨房的会议室或教室。合理的设计理念为清晰的空间布局奠定了良好的设计基础；整个消防站犹如一部正常运转的机器。

该建筑拥有一个木质支承结构，由双层透明塑料薄板墙体和一个黑色再生塑料板构成，这一灵活的结构便于拆卸和改建。通透的立面元素以聚碳酸酯板材为原料，垂直应用到整个建筑之上。透明材料的运用将消防队员的日常活动清晰地呈现。尤其是在夜幕降临之时，这一通透的建筑犹如一个明亮的花房。黑色再生塑料板的水平设置，透明元素形成了鲜明的视觉对比。尽管建筑外部的覆层材料属于易碎品，然而这丝毫不影响到建筑的坚实形象。坚实的建筑恰恰象征着消防人员的铮铮铁骨。

由于这一建筑仅仅是临时使用，因此，来自珍妮·德克沃克建筑师事务所的设计师专门开发了一个巧妙的能源优化管理方案，以应对这一建筑的特殊性。举例来说，这一建筑的供暖系统造价较低。供热的主要目的是烘干消防员的衣物，因此，更衣室的温度被设为最高。楼层与立面的分离巧妙地将更衣室的热流吸收到建筑的顶层。

这个建筑简约而不失美感；迷人的设计同时具有极强的可持续性和耐久性。木材和可再生塑料的选择搭配稳重、干练的细节设计，大大降低了材料的使用率和费用。最终，将霍顿消防站打造成一个区域地标的目标得以实现。

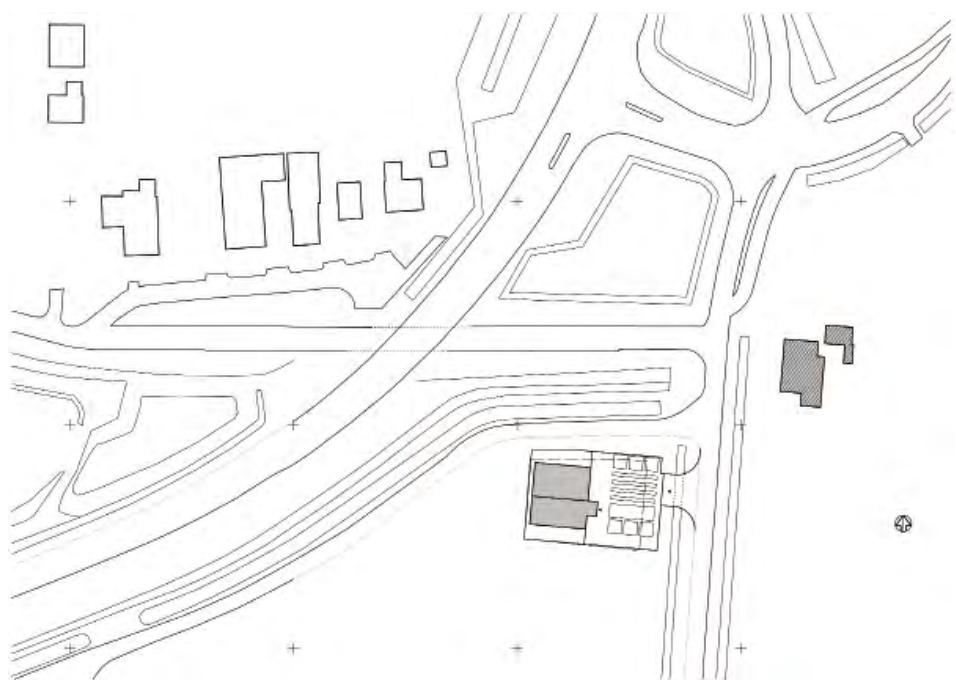


3

1. The choice of materials like wood and recycled plastic resulted in significant savings in material usage and expenses, and also a simply beautiful appearance is created

2. Details of the garage inside
3. Meeting room/ instruction room

1. 整个建筑由木材和再生材料建成，既节约成本又不失美感
2. 车库内的细节
3. 会议室/教室



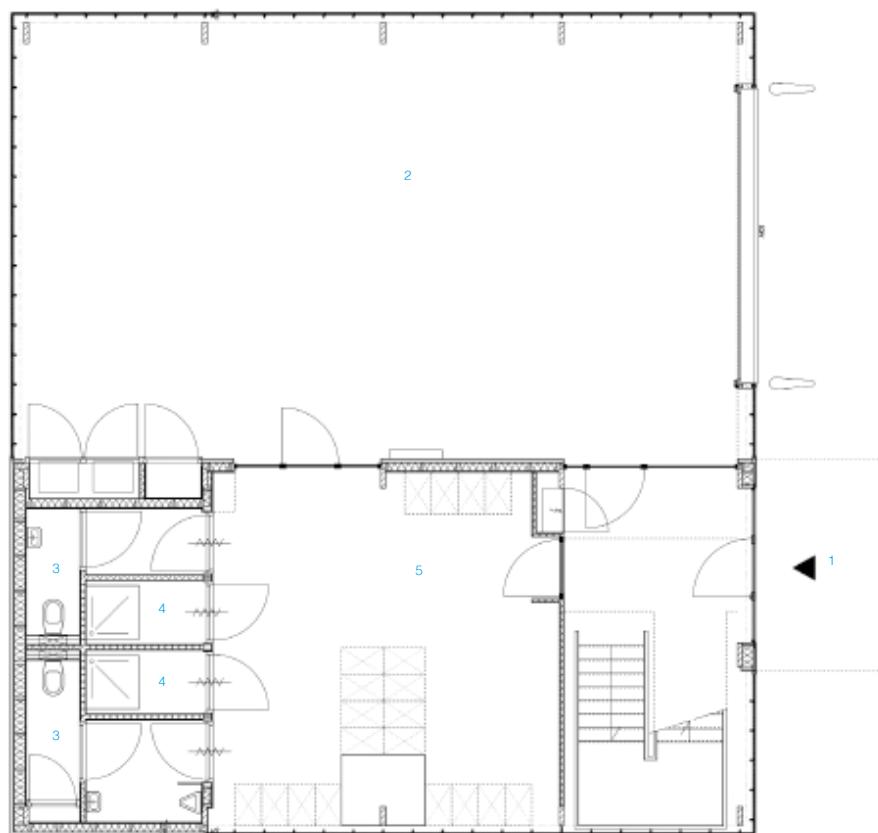


1. Stairs to the first floor from the ground floor
2. The changing room on the ground floor

1. 一楼通往二楼的楼梯
2. 一楼的更衣室

Ground floor plan
1. Entrance
2. Apparatus bay
3. Toilet
4. Utility room
5. Changing room

a—层平面图
1. 入口
2. 设备间
3. 卫生间
4. 杂物间
5. 更衣室

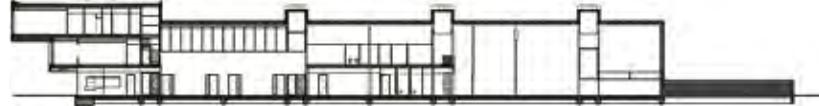


赖斯韦克消防站

Fire Station- Rijswijk

Completion date: 2009 **Location:** Rijswijk, the Netherlands **Designer:** Jeanne Dekkers Architectuur
Photographer: Scagliola / Brakkee **Site area:** 4,300sqm **Total building area:** 3,400 sqm

完成时间：2009年2月 项目地点：荷兰，赖斯韦克 设计师：珍妮·德克沃克建筑师事务所 摄影师：司凯格里拉，布拉克 总面积：4,300平方米 总建筑面积：3,400平方米



A new fire station was built at the intersection of the Churchilllaan and Beatrixlaan in Rijswijk. The building manifests itself as a show window for fire vehicles towards the broad, green avenue. Passengers can look into the huge hall through the transparent overhead doors. Especially at night when the lights are lit inside, this façade becomes the eye catcher of the building. Designed to provide around-the-clock accommodation, the station features a lounge, bedrooms and a gym.

The entrance, at the far end of the building, is accentuated by a series of floors that form gradually widening 'steps'. This end of the building is constructed of brick and glass surfaces. Thanks to the glazed façades, the living room, canteen and chief fire officer's quarters are visible from the street. The upper overhang seems to float because the lower floor has a storey high window strip, which goes around the corner. Because the corners are not supported by columns, the floating effect is dramatised.

The other side of the building connects with the underlying quiet residential area. The layout of the brick wall refers to the small scale of the opposite houses and the aluminum cap refers to the sloping roofs. Behind the façade next to the residential street are the bedrooms and classrooms located.

The most strikingly part of the exterior are four 'rafters', which are towering above the roof and stand at right angles to the interior network of corridors. Fitted with strips of glass, it seems like the volume is split open to allow light and air into the interior. It also creates beautiful 'light streets' inside and out. The rafters also play a structural role in the floor plan, because they split the zone into public and private functions. Because of the architectural concrete and the visible structure, the building also has a sturdy appearance from the inside. But according to Jeanne Dekkers Architectuur firefighters are not only strong but they also have a soft side. To reflect both properties in the interior, pastel colours are applied in the traffic areas, panel curtains are hung in the living room and the cafeteria, and the kitchen are painted green.

Because of the combination of robust elements with soft colours and transparency, the building becomes a convincing effect of tension between sociability and machinery.

1. The building manifests itself as a show window for fire vehicles towards the avenue
2. The massive masonry structure echoes with the window strip that goes around the corner, creating a floating effect

1. 车库以橱窗展示的形式面向街道建

2. 建筑物外部厚重的砖石结构与中间拐角处的开窗带相互衬托，打造出浮动的效果





1



2

新赖斯韦克消防站坐落于赖斯韦克地区Churchilllaan与Beatrixlaan两个大街的交叉口。整个建筑的设计旨在以橱窗展览的模式将消防车辆完美呈现给开阔的大街上的行人，并通过通透的升降门将大厅内消防员的活动清晰地展现。尤其当夜幕降临之后，灯火通明的大厅内将外立面烘托得分外醒目。该建筑是一个全天服务站，设有休息室、卧室和健身室。

入口位于建筑的一端，在几个由下至上逐渐变宽的楼层的衬托下分外醒目。建筑的这一段由砖石和玻璃界面构成。通透的立面将卧室、食堂和首席消防官员生活区清晰地呈现给街道上的行人。由于建筑的下层空间设有一层高的圈式开窗带，因此，最上方的悬垂结构仿佛飘浮在空中。开窗带环绕整个建筑的拐角而设，无廊柱的支撑，从而将这一浮动效果衬托得更加美轮美奂。

建筑的另一侧与最下面的居住区相连。砖墙的设置与消防站对面的小规模住宅区遥遥相对，而铝材屋顶则与斜坡屋顶相得益彰。立面的后身紧邻住宅区街道，因此，卧室和教室被设立于此。

建筑外部最醒目的部分应该是四个“椽条”，这几个“椽条”高架于屋顶，并形成合适的角度以适应室内的走廊通道。这些元素全部用玻璃带加以修饰，使建筑从远处眺望犹如被劈开一条裂缝将光线和空气引入室内，并创造出美丽的内外图景。

这些“椽条”同时也在平面图中扮演了一个构造角色，它们巧妙地将建筑分成公共和私人功能区两个部分。装饰用混凝土和可视化承重结构使建筑由内至外散发出坚实、牢固的气息。然而，在珍妮·德克沃克建筑师事务所的设计师眼中，消防员们不但拥有铮铮铁骨，同时也具有铁汉柔情的一面。为此，设计师巧妙地在室内流通区内采用了柔和的色调，并在起居室中悬挂幕帘，将自助餐厅和厨房涂成活泼的绿色。

刚性与柔性元素的完美结合，并搭配透明化处理，这一建筑巧妙地化解了社交与机械之间的张力，堪称是一部成功之作。



3

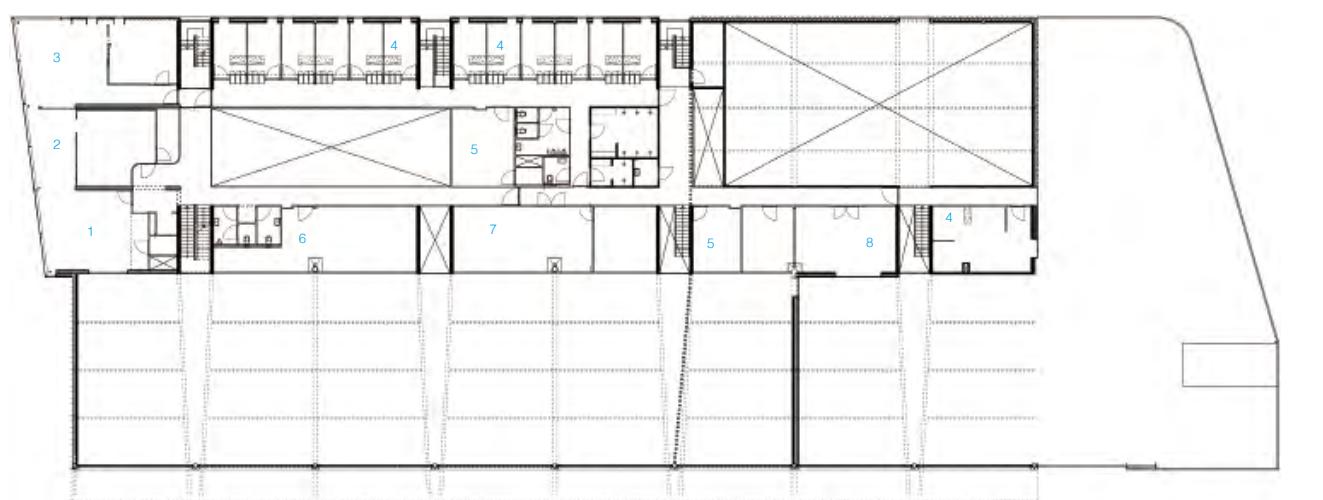
Ground floor plan 一层平面图

- 1 Entrance 1. 入口
- 2 Reception 2. 接待处
- 3 Central hall 3. 中央大厅
- 4 Offices 4. 办公间
- 5 Instruction 5. 教导室
- 6 Practice room 6. 练习室
- 7 Storage 7. 储藏室
- 8 Facilities 8. 设备间
- 9 Bicycles 9. 自行车存放室
- 10 Control room 10. 管理室
- 11 Parking 11. 停车库
- 12 Garage 12. 车库





1. Overlooking the entrance hall from the corridor at the first floor
2. Details of the inner structure
1. 从二楼走廊望向一楼大厅
2. 内部结构的细节展示





1. Garage
2. Fitness room

1. 车库
2. 健身室



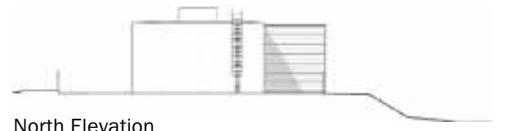
马塔罗消防站 Mataró Fire station

Completion date: 2007 **Location:** Mataró, Spain **Designer:** Jordi Farrando **Photographer:** Adrià Goula
Total building area: 1,940.37 sqm

完成时间：2007年 项目地点：西班牙，马塔罗 设计师：霍尔迪·法兰朵 摄影师：亚德里亚·格拉 总建筑面积：1,940.37平方米



East Elevation
东立面



North Elevation
北立面



South Elevation
南立面



West Elevation
西立面

The specific requirements of the fire station and the volume of surrounding constructions constitute major constraints on the implantation of the building. Firstly, the garages had to be located to enable a quick exit for the fire engines in emergencies and easy entry when they return. Then a large open space was needed at the centre of the plot for exercises and drills, with space for a sports court. Finally, to continue the built characteristics of the area, the most appropriate solution was a two-storey building along Via Sèrgia.

For these reasons, the fire station is laid out in a long volume aligned with the street, and divided functionally into two parts: the garages and the living areas. The garage building is both high and deep to house the fire engines and all the annexed spaces (storehouse, compressor, workshop, drier for personal protective equipment). The garages face the street directly and open at the rear onto the yard.

The living area is laid out over two floors.

The ground floor houses administration (control, offices, filing system), a multipurpose hall used mostly for visitors (mainly school children), the changing rooms and associated washroom facilities, and the gym. These three main areas are clearly differentiated in the floor plan, with direct access to each from the foyer so that they can be used independently without causing inconvenience. At the same time, the distribution of the spaces in lengthwise strips allows for dual clean/dirty circulation and concentrates the bathroom and kitchen areas in a single strip.

The first floor houses spaces where the fire station staff spend most of their time when they are not drilling or out on call: the living-dining room, kitchen and bedrooms. Concentrated on the street side are circulation areas and the entrances to all the rooms and, on the opposite side, there is a large terrace opening up onto the inside of the plot.

The kitchen and living-dining room are separated by an intermediate space, the larder, which houses personal lockers and the industrial fridges. The dining room and living room are organised to be able to tell them apart. The bedrooms have more lockers opening onto the circulation space outside the sleeping area to prevent disturbing those who are sleeping.



1. The whole volume is divided functionally into two parts: the living areas and the garages

2. The living areas

3. The courtyard at the back of the building

1. 整个建筑分为生活区和车库两部分

2. 生活区部分

3. 建筑后方的庭院





消防站空间的特殊要求和周围建筑物体量构成了这一建筑的主要制约因素。

首先，车库的位置需要精心的规划，以便于消防车的快速出入。此外，空间还需要一个宽敞的开放区域，并位于建筑的中央，专门作为演习和练习之用，同时一个运动场也是必不可少的。最后，为了延续建筑的特色，一个最适当的解决方案是沿Via Sèrgia大街建立一个双层的建筑物。

介于这些原因，设计师最终设计了一个长条形的建筑体量，与主要街道平行，并按照功能分成车库和生活区两个部分。

为停放消防车，并营造出各种附属空间（包括仓库、压缩机、车间、个人防护设备、干燥机等），设计师巧妙地将车库建筑的楼层抬高。车库直接面对大街而建，其后身与庭院相通。生活区被设置在了两层楼上。

地面层设置了行政办公区（包括管理室、办公室和归档系统）、专为访客（主要是学校的孩子们）而设计



1, 2. A large open space outside of the garages could provide a quick exit for the fire engines to go out and come in, and also serve as a space for exercises and drills
3. The annexed spaces

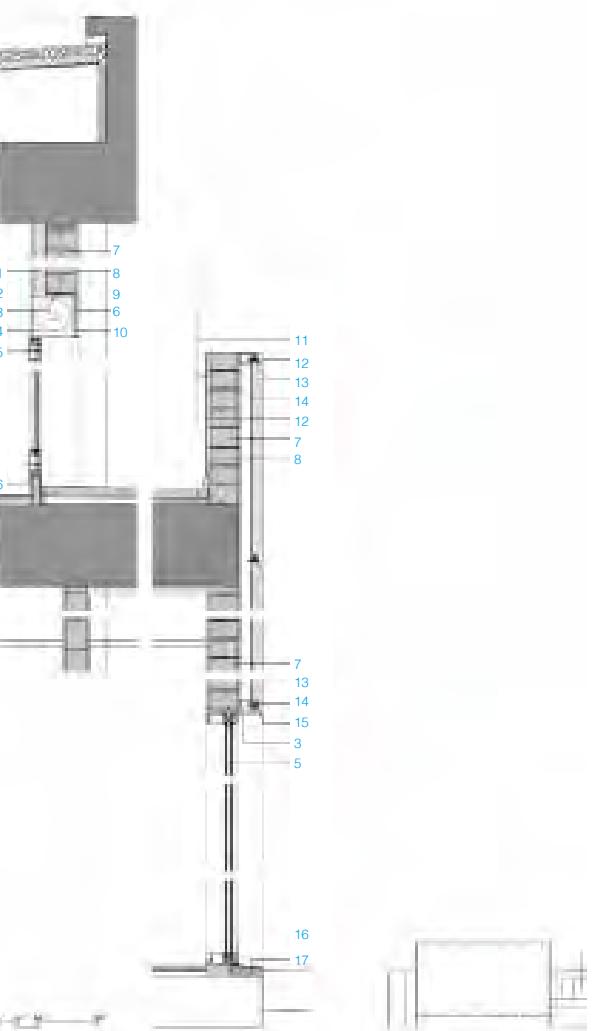
1、2. 车库外有充分的空间供消防车的出入，同时也是操练和演习之所
3. 附属空间

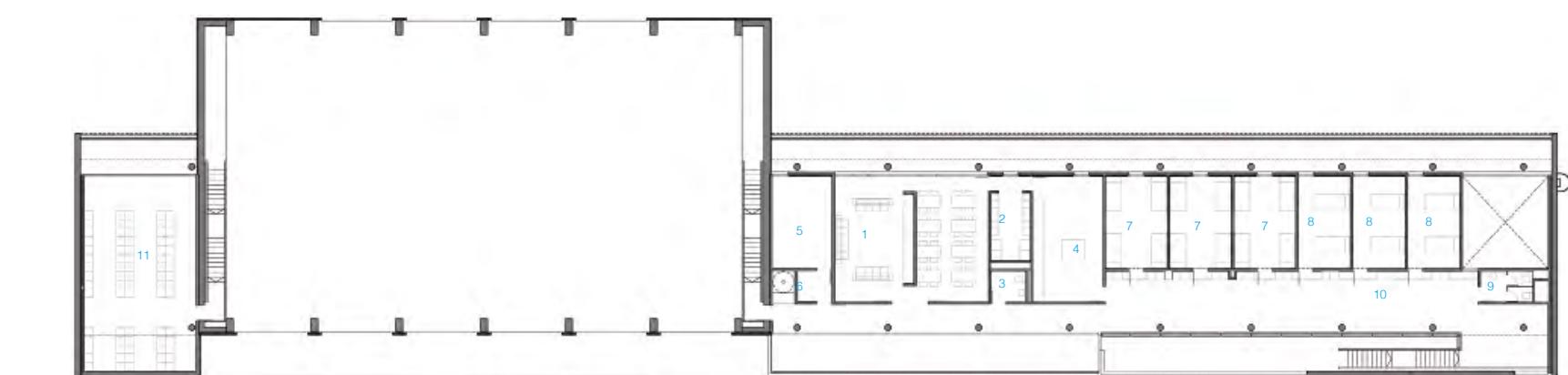
Façade details

1. Thermal isolator. Extruded polystyrene rigid plates E:50mm.
2. Vertical interior revetment of painted gypsum panels
3. Galvanised steel sheet lintel, 8mm thick
4. Aluminium "Monoblock" roll-up blind
5. Aluminium frames, "Technal" "MC Plus" type
6. "Mallatex"
7. Brick wall, 140mm
8. Mortar, 15mm
9. Galvanised and painted metallic sheet, E:40mm
10. Galvanised metallic U-shaped sheet 24x24x2.
11. Metal railing
12. Galvanised and pre-lacquered metallic sheet.
13. Galvanised and pre-lacquered aluminium sandwich panel E:50mm., W:1000mm
14. Painted substructure for subjecting sandwich panels
15. Pre-lacquered metallic piece with double folded runoff
16. Galvanised runoff metallic sheet
17. Waterproofing sheet

立面细部

1. 隔热装置。挤塑聚苯乙烯刚性板。E:50毫米
2. 室内彩色垂直护墙板
3. 镀锌钢板檩梁，8毫米厚
4. 铝合金“整体”卷状百叶窗
5. 铝合金框架，“Technal”与“MC Plus”两种型号钢材
6. 玻璃纤维网
7. 砖墙，140毫米
8. 灰泥板，15毫米
9. 镀锌与彩色金属板，E:40毫米
10. 镀锌金属U形板24毫米x24毫米x2毫米
11. 金属栏杆
12. 镀锌与预涂金属板
13. 镀锌与预涂铝制夹层板。E:50毫米，W:1000毫米
14. 喷漆结构为夹芯板提供支撑
15. 双层折叠预涂金属板
16. 镀锌金属板
17. 防水板材







Ground floor plan

1. Hall	8. Multipurpose hall
2. Control room	9. Accessible toilet
3. Control office	10. Cleaning room
4. Small office	11. Men changing room
5. Small office 2	12. Men washroom
6. Archive	13. Additional changing room
7. Corridor 1	14. Additional washroom
	15. Officers changing room

16. Officers washroom	8. 多功能厅
17. Women changing room	16. 官员浴室
18. Women washroom	17. 女士更衣室
19. Gym	18. 女士浴室
20. Corridor 2	21. 走廊3
21. Corridor 3	22. 走廊2

一层平面图	8. 多功能厅	16. 官员浴室
1. 大厅	9. 卫生间	17. 女士更衣室
2. 控制室	10. 清洗室	18. 女士浴室
3. 管理办公室	11. 男士更衣室	19. 健身室
4. 小型办公室	12. 男士浴室	20. 走廊2
5. 小型办公室2	13. 附加更衣室	21. 走廊3
6. 档案室	14. 附加浴室	
7. 走廊1	15. 官员更衣室	

Garage area

22. Garage	车库区
23. Workshop	22. 车库
24a. Cleaner	23. 研习班
24b. Drier	24a. 清洗室
25. Storehouse	24b. 烘干室
26. Corridor 4	25. 储藏室

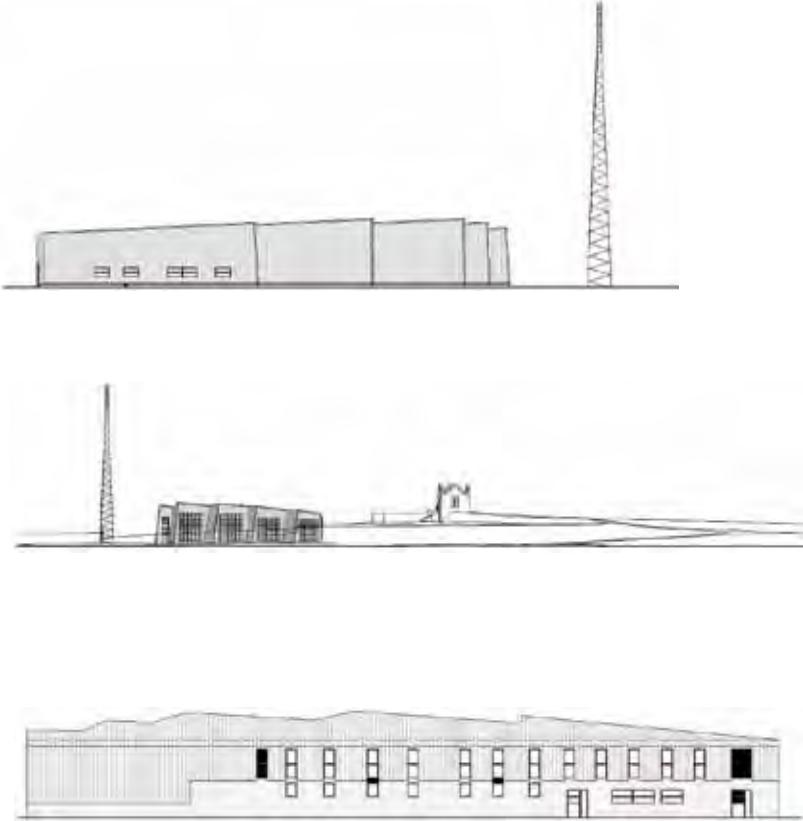


2

塔拉戈纳消防站 **Parc de Bombers**

Completion date: 2005 **Location:** Tarragona, Spain **Site area:** 893.37 sqm

完成日期：2005年 项目地点：西班牙，塔拉戈纳 设计师：ARRIOLA & FIOL建筑师事务所 总面积：893.37平方米



1. The back of the building and the sports court
2. Details of the façade



1

2

The project site is located in the town of Montblanc, in the industrial park located in the N-240, at the north of the village.

The fire station building is projected from the understanding that the fundamental part of the programme is the garage of the fire engines. This understanding is based on both the weight of the programme area (where it represents nearly 50% of all of this), the same load as representative of the vehicles in the same popular image of the fire fighters corp.

The proposed fire station in Montblanc could therefore be described as a proposed 'equipped garage' with annexes that will cover the other needs of the programme: stay, eat and sleep. This conception of the building is evident from the same shape and constructive solution of the station, where the roof of the garage's construction system solves almost all the façades of the building.

Also the disposition and the presence of the garage doors emphasize these features while reinforcing the dynamism and movement in and out of the fire engines. Finally, the outer envelope and serrated profile of the building look for an integration in the landscape of the Montsant mountain range, meaning that the best way to integrate the building is becoming an accident on the topographic landscape of the Conca de Barberà, more than only being a small warehouse in an industrial zone. The programme of the station is developed under a unique covering where the spaces on the ground floor are organised around the garage, and in the first floor are opened to the central room. In the garage level is placed the control room that separates it from the rest of the spaces located at the ground level, and controls the access from the same garage and from the outside.

From the same garage is given access to those parts of the programme that can be incorporated: laundry and cleaning equipment, cleaning, storage and garage. The staircase acts as a lobby-service distributor of the programme while it has direct access to the outside, to the most private part of the plot.

Separated from the garage, we can find the other dependencies at this level: changing rooms, toilets, dining room, kitchen and store. At the top level there are the bedrooms, the office of the chief, the gym and training room with a lift that solves the accessibility between the two levels. Both the bedroom and the dealer's head office and gym are open to the garage, establishing a direct visual relationship with the station's central activity. This level is understood as an upper level attic, a balcony above the ground floor.



2



该项目坐落在西班牙塔拉戈纳市Montblanc镇北部的一个工业园内。

这一建筑的设计旨在完美地体现出消防站停车库在整个设计中的基础性地位。这一重要地位主要表现在两个方面，一个是车库面积在整个建筑面积中的比重（车库面积占整个占地面积的近50%），另一个则是消防车与消防员的同等地位。

因此，Montblanc地区消防站的规划可以被视为一个“装备汽车库”并伴有一个承担办公、饮食和休息功能的附属建筑。相同的形态和构造方案将这一建筑的设计理念诠释得淋漓尽致，车库的屋顶结构系统与建筑立面的结构相得益彰。

车库门的结构和外观设计在突出独特的立面结构的同时，有力地衬托出消防车的动态与活力。最后，建筑的外围和锯齿状剖面意在与远处的Montsant山脉景色完美融合为一体，并将建筑打造成Conca de Barberà地区地形景观上的一个偶然产物，而不仅仅是一个工业地带中的小型仓库。该消防站的规划以一个独特的包层结构为基础，强调一层空间围绕车库展开布局，二层向中央房间开放。设置在车库层的控制室巧妙地将车库与一层的其他空间分隔开来，对车库的入口进行有效控制。

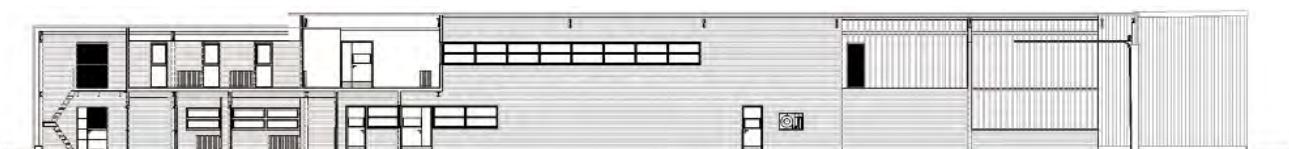
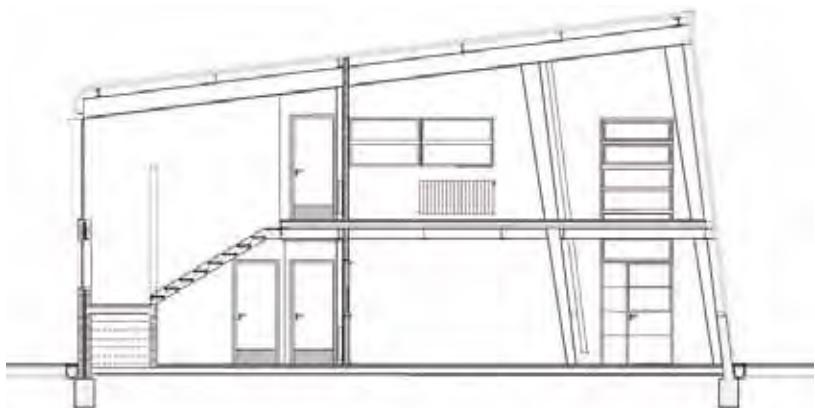
同一个车库与洗衣房与设备清洗间、清洗室、储藏室和车库相通。楼梯作为一个大厅服务分配器，将人流自然输送到外部以及建筑的私人区域。

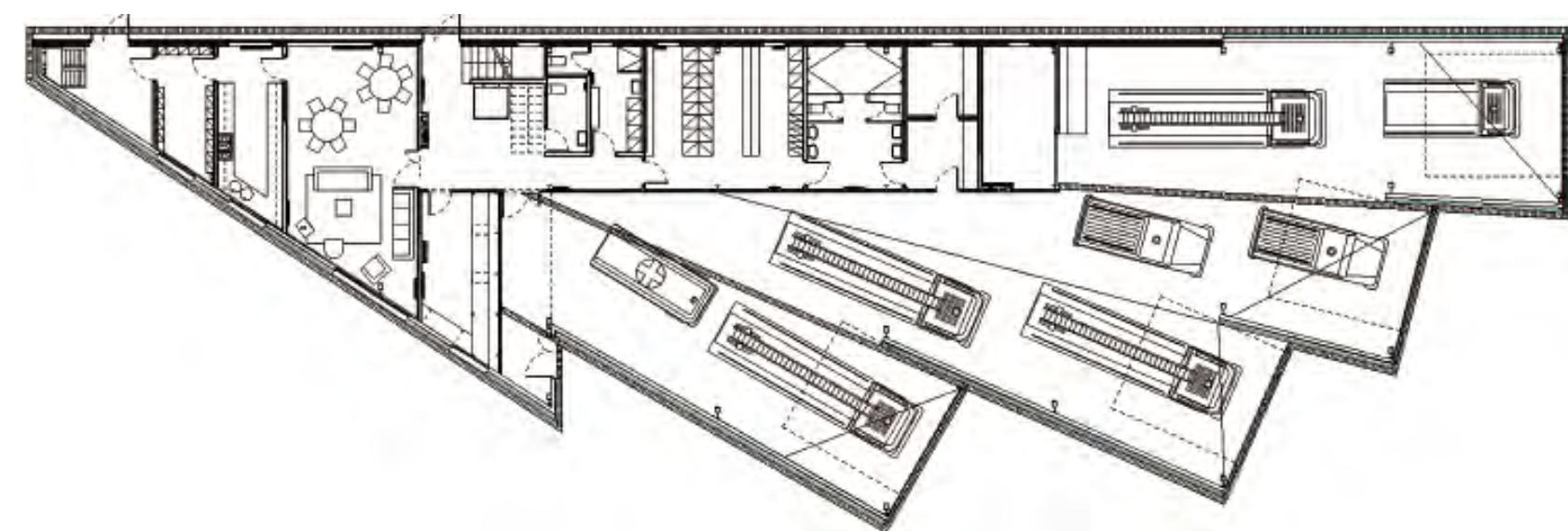
此外，同在这一层的更衣室、卫生间、餐厅、厨房和商店与车库分离开来。建筑的顶层设有卧室、行政办公室、健身房和训练室，一部设计考究的电梯确保两个楼层之间畅通无阻。卧室和负责人办公室与健身室面向车库而建，巧妙地与消防站活动中心建立起一个直接的视觉联系。二层空间可被称之为一个顶层阁楼，抑或是俯视楼下的一一个阳台。



1. The outer envelope and serrated profile of the building look for integration in the landscape of the surroundings
2. The ground floor is organised around the garage

1. 建筑的外观设计成锯齿状，与周边环境相融合
2. 该建筑以一层空间的车库展开布局





州立紧急救援中心

State Emergency Operations Centre

Completion date: 2005 **Location:** Springfield, USA **Designer:** DeStefano Partners **Photographer:** Barbara Karant (Karant + Associates) **Size area:** 5,575 sqm **Award name:** Association of Licensed Architects, 2006, Gold Medal; Metal Architecture, Design Award – Decorative Metal, 2006; Society of American Registered Architects, 2006, Design Award of Excellence

完成时间：2005年 项目地点：美国，斯普林菲尔德 设计师：德斯蒂凡诺事务所 摄影师：芭芭拉·卡兰特（卡兰特事务所） 总面积：5,575平方米 奖项名称：2006年注册建筑师联盟金奖；2006年金属建筑设计奖——装饰金属类；2006年美国注册建筑师协会优秀设计奖



East and West Elevation
东西方向立面



North and South Elevation
南北方向立面

1. Building detail at copper screen wall
2. Detail of front façade
3. Front façade at public approach and parking area

1. 镀铜围墙细节展示
2. 建筑正立面的细节展示
3. 公共区及停车区的正立面



1



2



3

The State Emergency Operations Centre (SEOC), the new home for the Illinois Emergency Management Agency (IEMA), is among the first of a new generation of emergency operations facilities in the U.S. designed to coordinate responses to natural disasters and security or terrorist threats. Designing SEOC was an opportunity for the DeStefano Partners team and the State of Illinois to reinvent this type of facility with specific responses to both contemporary technology requirements and the human interactions that the technology supports.

This 5,575 square metres building houses meeting and conference spaces, offices, computer labs, data centres, and mission-critical audio-visual and telecommunications facilities to expedite the administration, coordination and monitoring of the emergency efforts of 27 state agencies. Several factors drove DP's design response: an extremely aggressive schedule, dictated by Department of Homeland Security funding deadlines; a desire to radically improve the working environment for the more than 50 IEMA employees, whose prior working conditions were located in a crowded basement, and create an environment where the permanent staff could work efficiently with the expanded staff of emergency responders. A desire to respond to demanding performance requirements in a creative, contemporary design. A goal to deliver a secure building and site based on input/directions from the client. The design incorporates a number of innovative strategies for securing the facility without making it look like a bunker or creating an inhospitable work environment for the centre's full time staff.

As the State's public face in an emergency, the SEOC also presents a highly visible image. Accordingly, another goal in the design process was to shape the SEOC as a symbol of government at its optimal efficiency. Security and technology were not only key functional elements of the SEOC, but also outward expressions of the degree of control and competence expected of emergency responders. With its contemporary look and frugal use of materials (many locally fabricated, such as limestone from nearby Bloomington, Indiana), the SEOC relays simultaneous messages about preparedness and judicious use of government funds. Cost estimating, though not unique to this job, was a critical exercise to keep this project on budget.

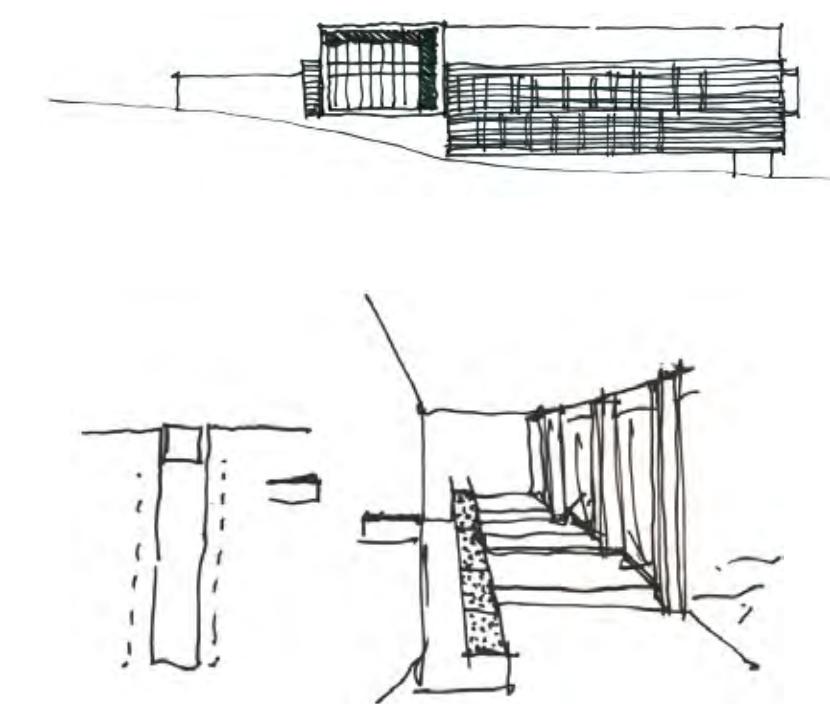
州立紧急救援中心是伊利诺伊州紧急处理局的新址，是美国第一批新一代用来应对自然灾害、安全或恐怖袭击的急救设施。对于德斯蒂凡诺事务所和伊利诺伊斯州来说，应急中心的设计是一个良好的机遇。运用技术的支持，作出快速的、准确无误的反应，积极应对当代科技的需求和协调人类之间的互相关系，进而重塑这一设施的形象。

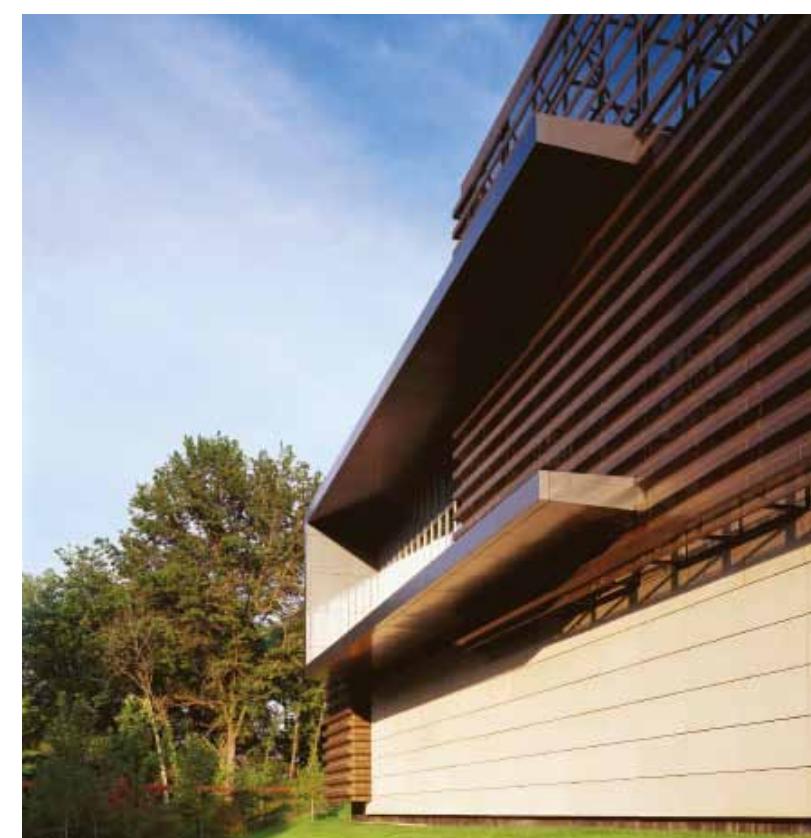
总面积为5,575平方米的建筑包括会议空间、办公室、计算机实验室、数据中心以及关键事务视听和通讯设施。完善的设施和合理的功能布局，提高了27个有关紧急事件的国家机构的行政管理、协调和监督效率。设计师的设计受以下几个因素影响：国土安全部提供资金和期限并进行了极端紧迫的日程安排；伊利诺伊州紧急处理局工作人员急需大幅度改善其工作环境，他们曾在拥挤的地下室工作，新环境要让长期雇员与紧急情况临时雇员有效地合作；设计既要保证性能要求，又要充满创意和现代感；根据委托人的指示打造一座安全的建筑。为了保证建筑的功能性，为中心的员工打造舒适的环境，同时也避免建筑看起来乏味，设计运用了一系列的创新策略。

与州政府在处理紧急情况时的形象相同，州立紧急救援中心也要具有视觉冲击力。因此，设计的另一目标就是将州立紧急救援中心打造成政府的标志，展现它的最佳效率。安全与技术不仅是救援中心的主要功能元素，还是紧急事件应对者所期望的控制和胜任力尺度的外在体现。现代的外形和朴素的材料运用（主要是本地装配，如从印第安纳州布鲁明顿运来的石灰岩）让救援中心巧妙而有计划地使用了政府的资金。成本预算对这一项目的成功起到了至关重要的作用。



1. View of entry façade showing layering of the limestone panels
 2. Layering of limestone at public façade with the copper screen on the balance of the building
1. 入口立面的层压式石灰石板材
 2. 公共立面的层压式石灰石板材与镀铜围墙完美地融为一体



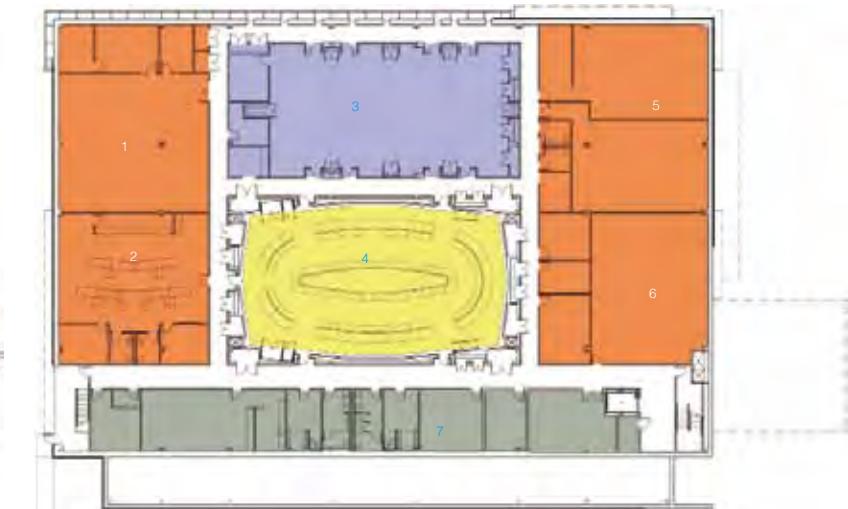


1. View of north façade
2. Detail of the rain screen showing all three of the material treatments coming together
3. Composite of aluminum panels, copper and limestone
4. View of building from the south

1. 建筑的北立面
2. 防雨屏的细节设计完美展现了对三种材料的巧妙处理
3. 铝材、铜、石灰石三种材料融合得恰到好处
4. 建筑的南端景致



Ground floor plan
1- Offices
2- Media room
3. Conference room
4- Terrorism task force
5- Public lobby



First floor plan
1. Data centre
2. Telecommunications
3. Conference centre
4. State incident response centre
5. Radiological assessment
6. Terrorism task force
7. Support

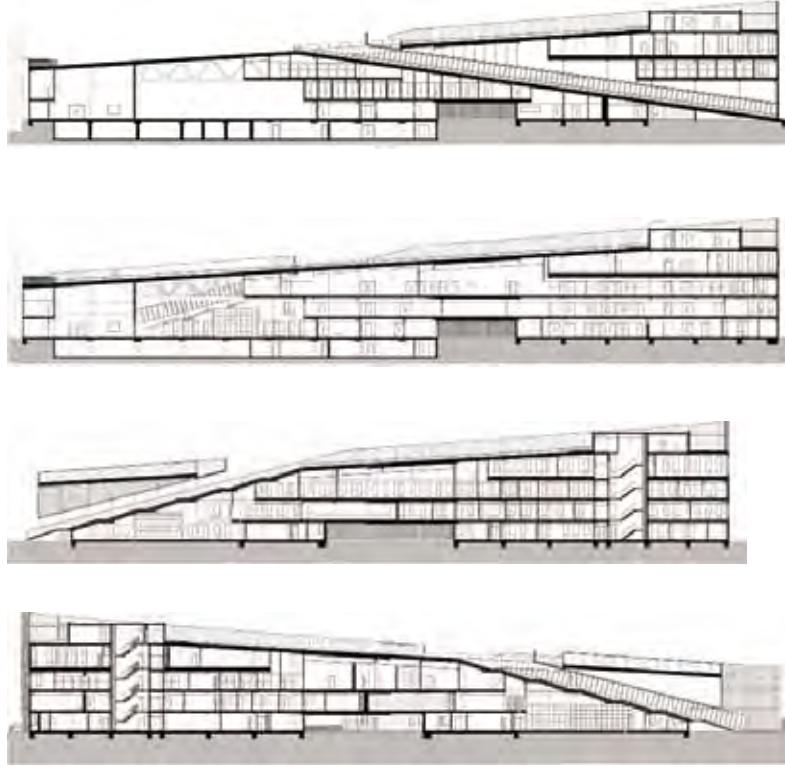
二层平面图
4. 州立事件应急中心
1. 数据中心
5. 放射性检查室
2. 远程通信室
6. 反恐特遣部队
3. 会议中心
7. 支持空间

阿尔克马尔消防局

Fire Station Alkmaar

Completion date: 2010 **Location:** Alkmaar, the Netherlands **Designer:** LIAG architects, Erik Schotte
Photographer: Bernard Faber, Wim Daneels **Site area:** 3,595 sqm **Total building area:** 8,515 sqm
 (ofce) + 3,300 sqm (parking on the roof) **Award name:** European Architecture Award 2011 Energy +
 Architecture (Honourable mention)

完成时间：2010年 项目地点：荷兰，阿尔克马尔 设计师：LIAG建筑师事务所，埃里克·斯科特 摄影师：伯纳德·费博，维姆·丹尼尔斯 总面积：3,595平方米 总建筑面积：8,515平方米(办公室)+3,300平方米(屋顶停车场) 奖项名称：2011年欧洲能源建筑奖（荣誉奖）



1. Far view of the building
 2, 3. The visible strong slanting line on the front and back of the building forms the access ramp for the parking on the roof

1. 建筑物的远景

2, 3. 建筑物正面和背面倾斜的坡道通向屋顶的停车空间



This new building is a collective building for the municipality of Alkmaar, which houses a fire station, a day-care centre for the care and treatment of drug addicts, a parking management centre, a video observation post and a facilities service department.

The building is characterised by a complex structure, partly the result of the necessary close proximity of the fireman's rooms to the depot in a volume that must conform to stringent town planning conditions. A design was chosen as a new addition to the council offices precinct, towards the railway tracks, rising to a height of about 20 metres, thereby accentuating the entrance to the city centre. The visible strong slanting line on the front and back of the building forms the access ramp for the parking on the roof.

The realisation of the building attracted much attention because of its ambitious approach with regard to its sustainable and energy-friendly way of building. Besides a well-balanced choice of materials, whereby the environmental consequences were taken into account when producing and recycling the materials, building elements were used that could be recycled easily as regards their dimensions and details, and which are in line with the principles of 'Cradle-to-Cradle'.

It was decided to use a heat/cold storage installation that provides the basic demand for heat and cold energy. Extra capacity is created by using the (parking) roof as a solar collector, so that the current offices also receive basic heating and coolness. Moreover, the parking level also functions as a collector for the greywater system. The level has underfloor heating with antifreeze and a green colour instead of black, in order to minimise shrinkage and in order to keep the working of dilatations as small as possible.

该项目是荷兰阿尔克马尔市政当局的一个全新集体建筑，内设一个消防站、一个吸毒人员日间护理中心、一个停车场管理中心、一个视频观测点以及一个设施服务部。

这个建筑的结构十分复杂，部分原因是由于消防队员的房间必须布局在合适的地方，便于紧急出发。委员会办公室的一个附加空间一直延伸到火车道旁，总高度达20米，使从这里通向市中心的入口更加突出。屋顶是一个停车空间，建筑正面和背面清晰可见的倾斜线条形成了停车场的入口坡道。

这一以可持续发展和节能理念为设计原则的建筑获得了广泛的关注。选材方面，除了在循环制造方面考虑对环境的冲击，还要考虑到材料的尺寸和细节，看是否能够回收利用到建造过程当中。如此，材料在建筑的使用寿命终结后，可以回收利用。

设计师埃里克·斯科特巧妙地运用一个加热/冷却存储装置，为空间提供基本的加热或制冷条件。为了能够更进一步使用这个系统，停车场平台也兼具了太阳能收集的功能，确保办公空间冬暖夏凉。此外，停车场同时也扮演废水系统收集器的角色。这一层运用了地板辐射采暖系统，具有良好的防冻的性能，并以绿色色调取代黑色，有效确保空间密度的适中。



2



3



1. The visible strong slanting line on the front and back of the building forms the access ramp for the parking on the roof'

2. Details of the fire engine garage

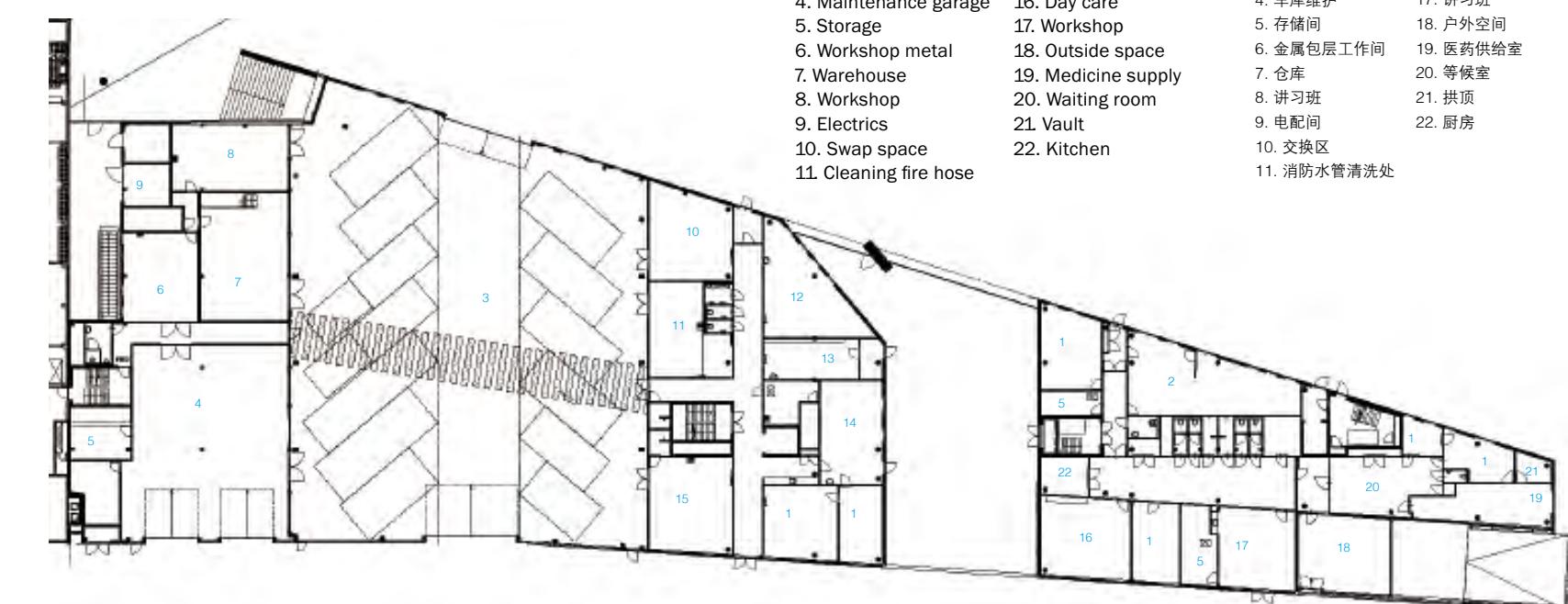
1. 建筑物正面和背面倾斜的坡道通向屋顶的停车空间

2. 消防车库的细节



2

Ground floor plan	12. Workshop car	一层平面图
1. Office	13. Storage air	1. 办公室
2. Reception	14. Briefings room	2. 接待处
3. Depot	15. Ware chase diving gear	3. 停车场
4. Maintenance garage	16. Day care	4. 车库维护
5. Storage	17. Workshop	5. 存储间
6. Workshop metal	18. Outside space	6. 金属包层工作间
7. Warehouse	19. Medicine supply	7. 仓库
8. Workshop	20. Waiting room	8. 讲习班
9. Electrics	21. Vault	9. 电配间
10. Swap space	22. Kitchen	10. 交换区
11. Cleaning fire hose		11. 消防水管清洗处
		13. 氧气存储室
		14. 指导室
		15. 陶瓷跟踪潜水装置
		16. 日托
		17. 讲习班
		18. 户外空间
		19. 医药供给室
		20. 等候室
		21. 拱顶
		22. 厨房



“流浪者城市之家” – 全护公司

OmniCare, City Palace for the Homeless

Completion date: 2008 **Location:** Apeldoorn, the Netherlands **Designer:** FBW architecten
Photographer: Christian Richters **Site area:** 1,265 sqm **Total building area:** Total of 4,400 sqm, Inclusive underground garage **Award name:** Apeldoorn Architecture Prize 2008, nominated; Winner of the Daas Brick Architecture Prize 2010; Winner of the Gelderland Provincial Prize 2010 voor Spacial Quality

完成时间：2008年 项目地点：荷兰，阿培尔顿 设计师：FBW 建筑师事务所 摄影师：克里斯汀·里奇特 施工面积：1,265平方米 总建筑面积：4,400平方米，包括地下车库 奖项名称：2008年阿培尔顿建筑奖提名；2010年Daas砖石建筑一等奖；2010年格尔德兰省空间质量奖



1. Entrance of the building
2. The various colours of the shutters emphasize the character of the building
3. The outside façade of the building is in brick. A special finish provides the bricks with a brilliant glow when sunlight hits the surface

1. 建筑物入口
2. 色彩缤纷的百叶窗突出了整个建筑的持有魅力
3. 建筑外观以砖石结构为主，抛光技术令其产生光亮效果

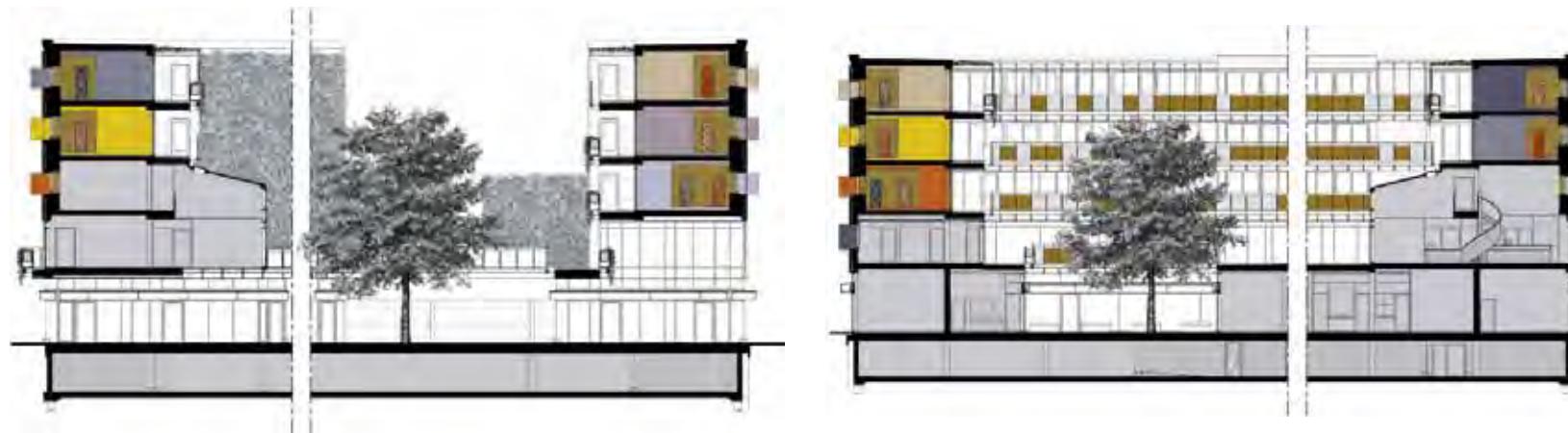




1

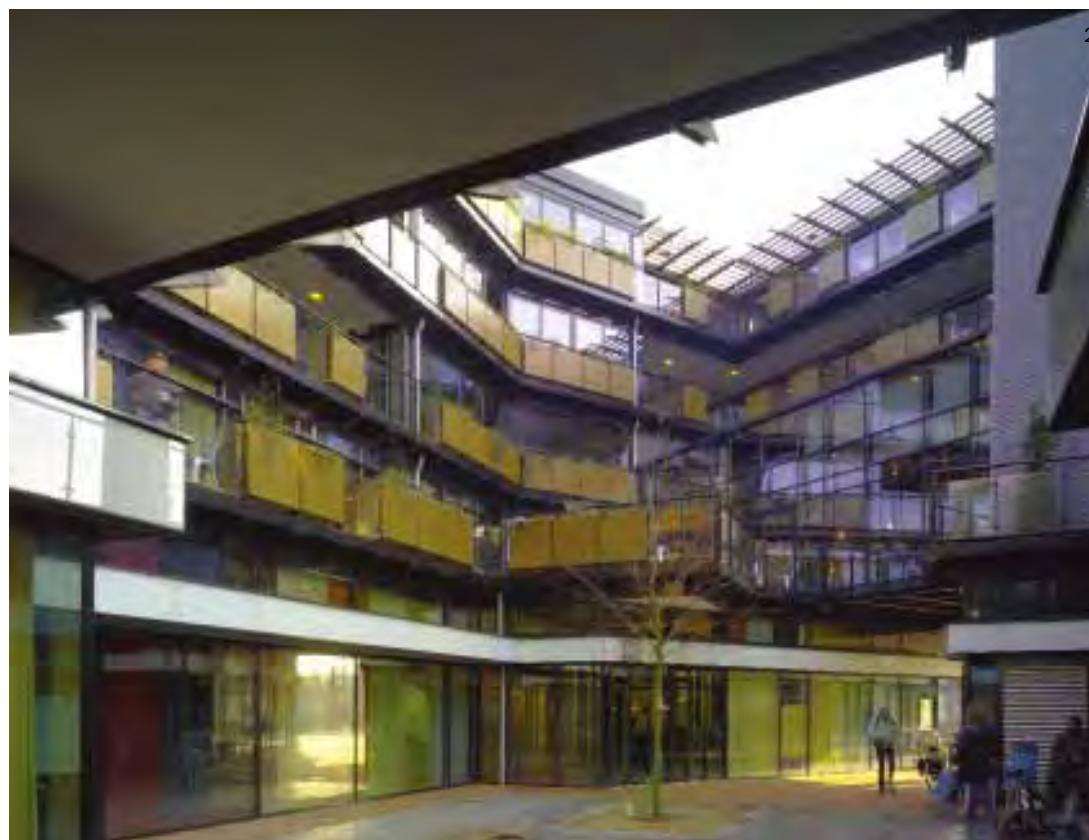
这一建筑象征着康复和尊重。这是一个流动着积极、平和与秩序气息的空间。尽管这里并不是每个人的最后归宿，却是一个完美的暂时寄居地。这里，是开始新生活的第一站……整天无所事事的流浪汉和吸毒者常常容易引发一系列社会问题和困扰。为了改变这一不利因素，市政当局和阿培尔顿的看护机构联合在城市中心打造了一个综合性的护理机构。最终，这一护理机构的地址被选在一个城市改造区域，这一地段位于市区的最深处，便于在中央创建一个开放式庭院，从而为这里的帮扶对象提供自己的户外庇护空间，从而避免对公共领域以及街道造成妨碍。从一个公共通道可以直达内部庭院，并沿着主入口进入建筑内。这一通道将火车站路与一个未来广场自然相连，并被自动洗衣店、礼品店、职业介绍所等设施环绕。建筑的一层设置了最重要的空间，包括餐厅—咖啡馆、画室以及酒吧，这些空间全部南向而设，并位于建筑最隐蔽的一角。为了满足用户的需求，设计师还专门设置了一个特殊空间以为客户沉思、独处、创作音乐之用。楼上的空间主要是卧室，沿环绕内部庭院而建的开放式画廊而设。建筑内设有85个床位，并按照逗留的时间和卧室编号进行分类，包括单间、双人间、六人间、四人间、女士专用间等。建筑的外部立面以一

个高耸的透明底座为基础，采用砖石结构，独特的抛光手法令砖石在光线的照射下熠熠生辉。此外，这一材料也为带有百叶窗的开窗设计营造了一个中性、温暖的背景。这些百叶窗寓意为室内的用户以及周围的邻居营造一个更为私密的环境。五彩斑斓的百叶窗充分地显示出室内住户的多样化个性特征。内部庭院的立面强调通透的视觉效果，与建筑外围的闭合立面形成鲜明的视觉对比。沿画廊和栏杆而种植的植物自由地向四面生长。其中，一棵洋溢着丰富艺术气息的绿树在整个建筑中扮演了核心角色。为了契合这一绿意盎然的环境，设计师还巧妙地在其中一面绿墙之上设置了一个瀑布，从而为这一庭院添加一个和谐之音。在建筑的内部，设计师巧妙地运用天然材料和品质对“康复和尊重”理念进行诠释。色彩是塑造建筑特色的一个重要工具；因为这一空间本身需要与形形色色的人群打交道。百叶窗的颜色决定了其所在房间的色调。每个卧室均设有独立的盥洗室。这一空间与一个金色的穿孔钢板完美结合。通往这一区域的门户则饰有非洲抽象纺织艺术图案。这种艺术由扎伊尔库巴人开发。这些从不匹配的几何图案常带给人以耳目一新之感。



1. The painted colour creates an energetic façade
2. The public passage leads to the inner courtyard

1. 外立面色彩鲜明，充满活力
2. 进入庭院内的公共通道



1. All focus is on the sumptuous plants along the galleries and balustrades, to grow without restriction in all directions
2. The façades of the inner courtyard are as transparent as possible

3. The public domain at the ground floor
4. Dinning area

1. 庭院内沿着阳台栏杆和墙壁生长的绿色植物营造出生机盎然的景象
2. 庭院内部的立面打造成通透的视觉效果
3. 一楼的公共活动空间
4. 餐饮空间

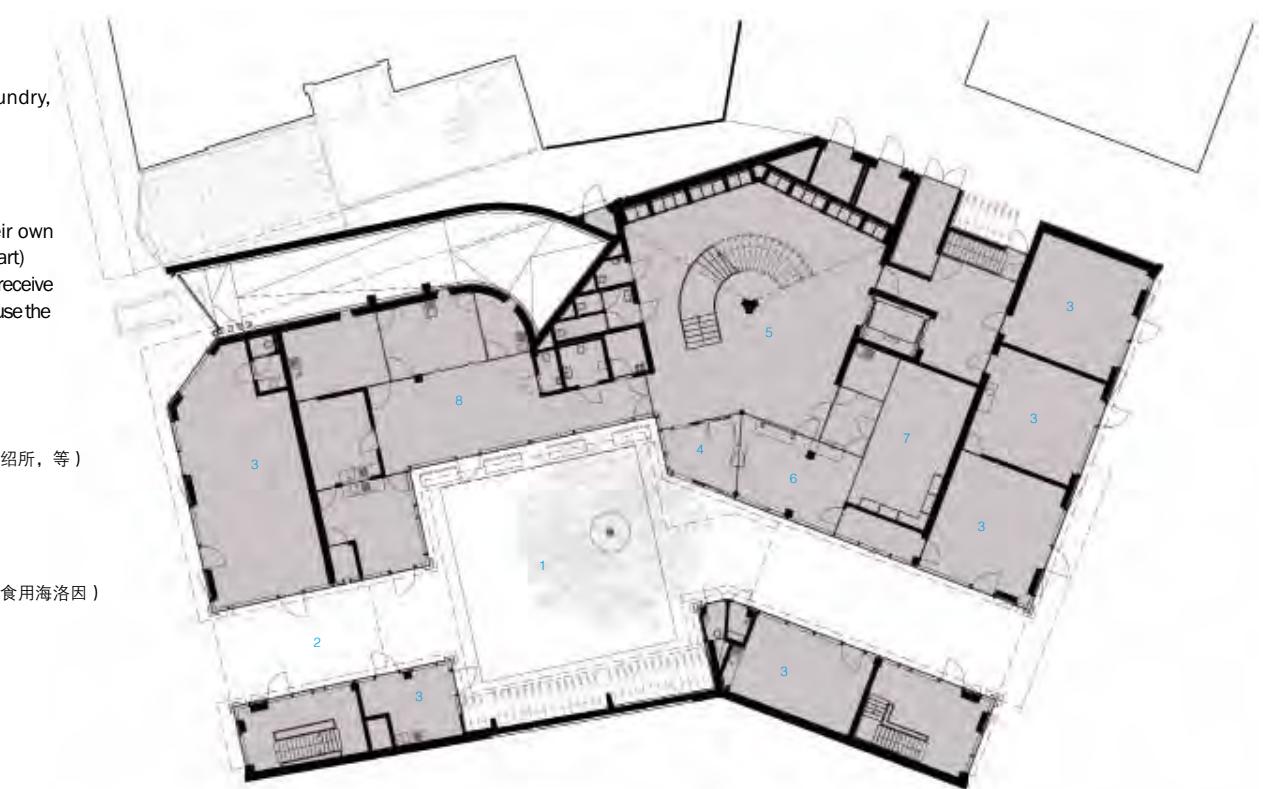


Ground floor plan

1. Courtyard
2. Passage
3. Project space (2nd hand store, (public) laundry, temporary employment agency, etc..)
4. Main entrance Omnidzorg
5. Entrance Hall/ main staircase
6. Porter's lodge/security
7. User space carry in drugs (patients bring their own drugs and are allowed to use the drugs in this part)
8. Dispensary and user space heroin (patients who receive heroin on a doctor's prescription can collect and use the drugs in this part)

一楼平面图

1. 庭院
2. 走廊
3. 项目空间（二号旧货店，公共洗衣房，临时职业介绍所，等）
4. 主入口
5. 大堂/主楼梯
6. 门房/保卫处
7. 药品食用间（患者在此服用自带药物）
8. 医护室与海洛因吸食区（患者按照医生的处方在此食用海洛因）

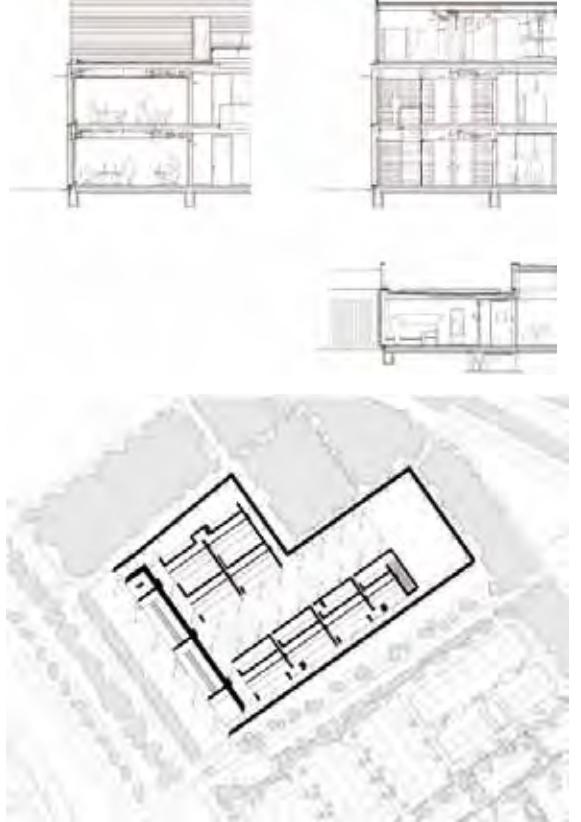


“Oostvaarderskliniek” 收容机构

FPC De Oostvaarderskliniek

Completion date: 2008 **Location:** Almere Buiten – Oost, the Netherlands **Designer:** Studio M10 Architecture and Urban Design **Photographer:** René de Wit **Total building area:** 15,600 sqm **Award name:** National winner, BNA Building of the Year 2009; Daylight Award 2010

完成时间：2008年 项目地点：荷兰，外阿尔梅勒 建筑师：M10建筑与都市设计工作室 摄影师：雷内·德·维特 总建筑面积：15,600平方米 奖项名称：2009年BNA国内建筑一等奖；2010年日光奖



1 Courtyard

2. The glazing exterior wall could help to well control the inner temperature
3. The glazing exterior wall also reduces the energy consumption of illumination

1. 庭院

2. 透明的玻璃外墙有助于室内温度的调节
3. 玻璃外墙也使照明的能源消耗减少



It has been decided to position the complex of buildings on the east side of the area 3T-9 at the Wijkverzamelweg, on a site measuring 5.4 hectares. The secure hospital is a large group of buildings for 174 patients and approx. 500 members of staff. The most representative side of the building complex, including the entrance and dispatch, lies along the neighbourhood's access road. The 154 parking spaces in front are easily accessible both from the north and south. Immediately south of the building complex lies the stop of the high-quality public transport line.

The multi-purpose building stands parallel to the neighbourhood's access road, and houses the treatment department (the 'therapy and training', 'learning and working', and 'leisure activities' clusters), the services department (staff and service rooms, management, administration and supporting services, and common areas), the entrance area (staff and visitors entrances, depot, reception and technical rooms) and the re-socialisation department.

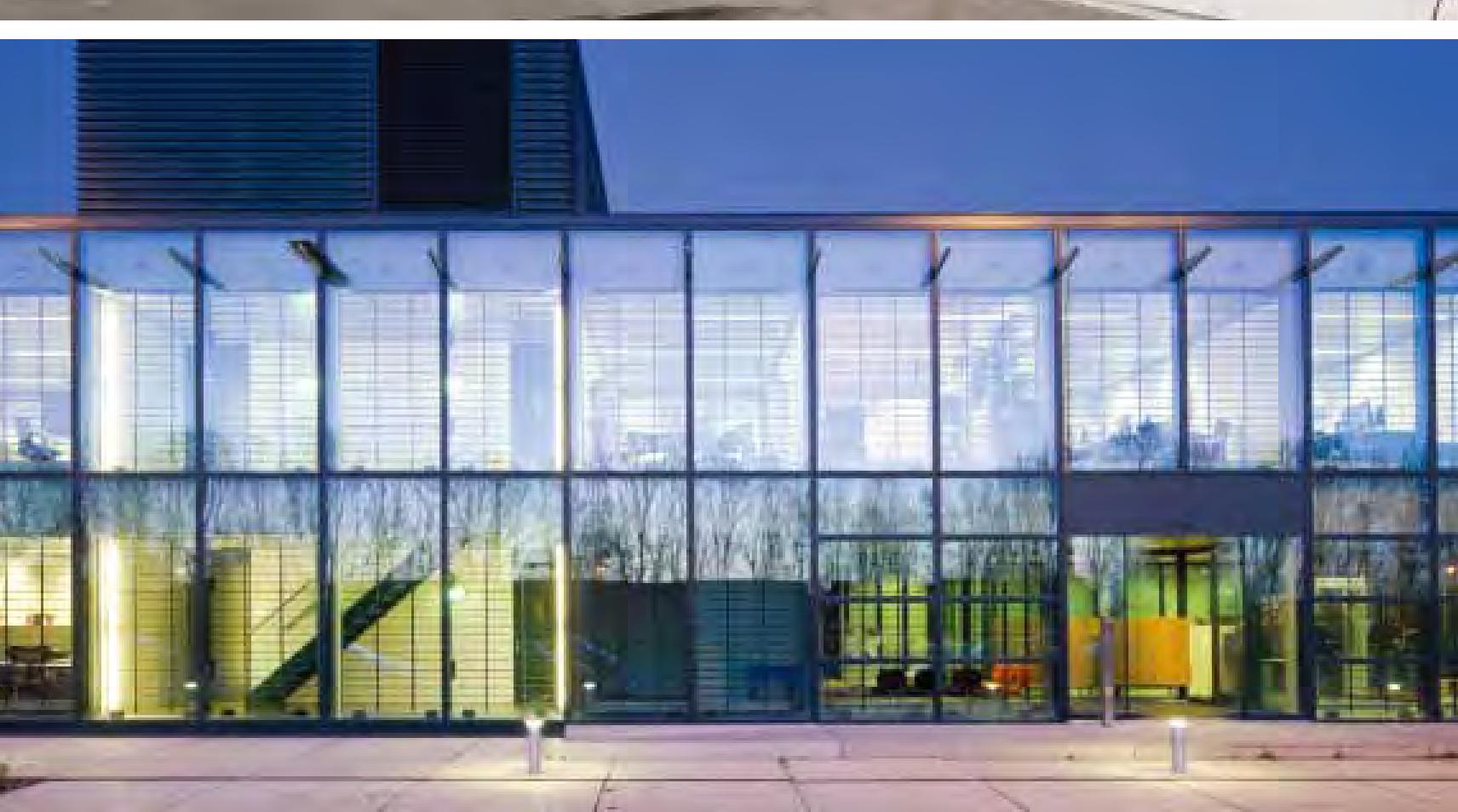
The multi-purpose building is seen as an elongated building with a central 'street' across two floors that are interconnected in the public area by means of double-height atriums. The 'street' is the actual organisational principle. The building provides good accommodation and has been fitted with all facilities required for the functioning of the treatment and services sector. The aim was maximum flexibility from architectural, constructional and electrical and mechanical points of view, with a minimum of 'fixed' elements.

The stairwells, lifts and sanitary units of the multi-purpose building are evenly spread in coherence with the required compartmentation. The maximum and normal security residential areas are ground-oriented in the lower section of the building. They are situated on the west side, at right angles to the multi-purpose building. In between the residential areas mentioned above lies the outdoor accommodation for the normal secured sector (the courtyard, the market garden, sports area, etc.).

Staff, patients on leave and visitors all use the main entrance in the centre of the multi-purpose building. New patients and patients to be transported gain access via the DV&O garage along the entrance of the multi-purpose building. On the side wall on the northside, goods are loaded and unloaded via a transhipment area. The depot of the building complex (calamities, maintenance, etc.) also stands on this side of the building, between the side wall of the multi-purpose building and the ring wall. The civic amenity site lies along the ring wall, near the multi-purpose building. The bicycle and motorbike shed stands near the side wall on the south side of the multi-purpose building, against the ring wall.

The structural design of the buildings is based on unity and simplicity in its structural elements.

The structure of the multi-purpose building comprises a prefab concrete frame of two floor elements, i.e. columns and beams. The stability of this overall structure is provided by longitudinal walls and cross walls that absorb the wind load related eccentricities. They have been realised near the stairwells and sanitary units. The modular distances are based on a multitude of the modular distance of 3.60 metres. The building structures of the residential areas consist





of prefabricated concrete floor slabs. The modular distances are based on a multitude of 2.40 metres.

The infrastructure of the technical systems is clear and logical. With a view to the extensive layout of the building, a lot of attention has been paid to the infrastructure for heating, cooling, electricity, security, etc. In the design, the residential areas are fitted with underground system ducts. Principles with regard to reducing energy consumption also played a major role in the system set-up. Finally, a thorough security structure has been set up, taking into account the restriction and freedom of movement of residents and members of staff.

As for the treatment of the materials: the designers express the material, nothing more, nothing less. They have opted for durable materials. The building complex will have a distinguished light appearance, both inside and outside. The ring wall, bars and gates form an emphatic part of the architecture. The building complex will primarily consist of 'fair-face' concrete, steel, aluminium and glass.

这一综合性建筑坐落在荷兰Wijkverzamelweg地区的东侧，占地约21,853平方米。这一大型综合性机构为174位患者和将近500名员工提供良好的医疗和办公空间。沿临近通道而建的入口和分配中心是整个建筑的亮点。建筑前方的154个停车位从北部和南部均可进入。此外，建筑的南端位于一个主要公交线的站点。

这一多功能建筑与周围的通道平行，内设治疗部（心理治疗与训练、学习与工作、集体休闲活动）、服务部（员工与服务室、管理室、行政与配套服务室、公用区）、入口区（员工与访客入口、停车场、接待处以及技术室）、再社会化部。

该建筑的外观呈细长状，一个中央“街道”贯穿两个楼层，经由一个双倍高的中庭在公共区完美衔接。这一“街道”四队组织原则的一个真实体现。该建筑在为患者提供良好的居住环境的同时，更以系统化的配备设施满足治疗和服务部门的功能需求。这一项目的主要目标是运用极少的“固定”元素打造出灵活的空间、建筑结构、电气与机械系统。

这一多功能建筑的楼梯、电梯和盥洗室的设置原则与必要的空间隔断相得益彰。最大、最标准的安全住宅区位于建筑西侧的低层空间内，恰恰与多功能建筑成直角设计。在上述提到的住宅区之间设有户外接待设施（包括庭院、市场花园和运动区等）。

员工、患者和访客主要利用多功能建筑中央的主入口进出。新到的患者和住院患者穿过沿多功能建筑入口而建的DV&O车库进入建筑内部。建筑北部的侧壁一侧，是一个商品装货与卸货区。建筑的停车场同样也位于这一侧，介于多功能建筑侧壁和环壁之间。公共便利设施沿环壁而建，靠近多功能建筑。自行车和摩托车棚则位于建筑南端的侧壁附近，与环壁相对。

建筑结构的设计以统一而简约的结构元素为基础。这一多功能建筑的结构由一个预制混凝土框架构成，运用圆柱和横梁两种元素。整体结构的稳定性由纵向墙体和横壁塑造，有力地承受风力荷载。这些墙壁靠近楼梯井和盥洗室。模块间距离大多数为3.6米。住宅区的建筑结构由预制混凝土楼板墙构成。这一区间的模块距离大多为2.40米。

技术系统的基础架构清楚而符合逻辑。着眼于建筑的开阔布局，设计师对供暖、制冷、电器输送和安全性能等进行了认真的思考，并在设计中，对在住宅区安装地下管道系统。此外，降低能耗原则也在这一技术系统的设置中扮演了一个重要的角色。最终，设计师建立了一个全面的安全结构，并将其对用户和员工活动的限制和自由进行充分的参考。

至于建筑的材料选择，设计师们强调简约化的原则。他们强调运用耐久的材料。建筑内外空间通透的视觉效果营造出轻盈、明亮之感。环壁、栅栏和门形成了建筑一个亮点。这一综合型建筑主要以“镜面”混凝土、钢材、铝材和玻璃为原料。

1. The building complex primarily consists of 'fair-face' steel, aluminium and concrete, etc.
2. The building is composed of several modules, and design of which is based on the principle of unity and simplicity
3. Dining area and corridor

1. 建筑外部运用了耐用的钢材、铝材、混凝土等材料
2. 整个区域由多个模块组成，设计以简约和统一为基本元素
3. 就餐区域和走廊

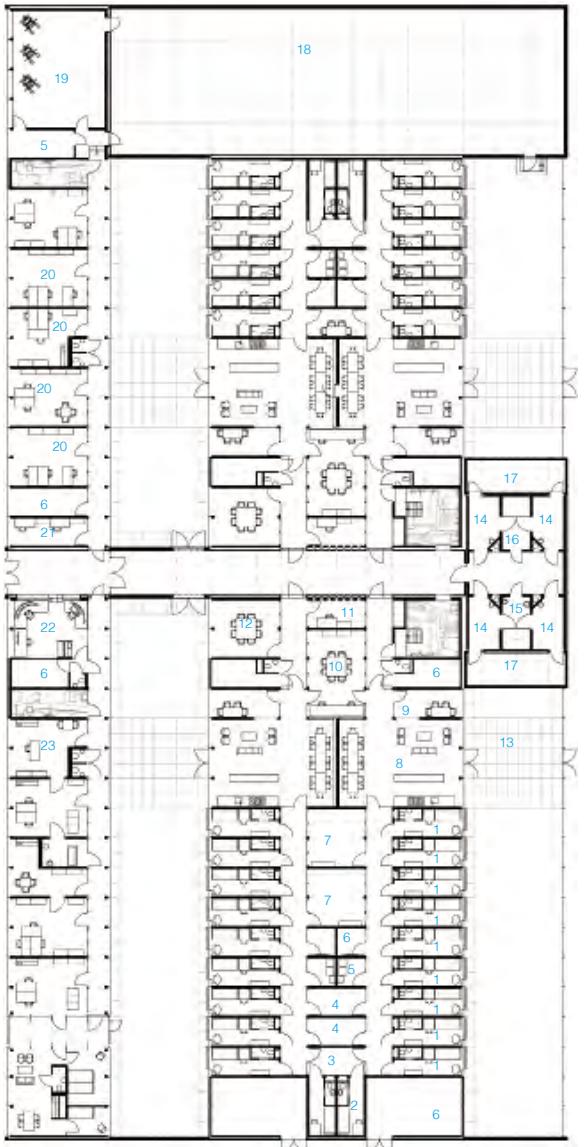


1. Two floors and a central 'street' are interconnected by means of double-height atriums

2, 3. The structure of the multi-purpose building comprises a prefabricated concrete frame of two floor elements, i.e. columns and beams

1. 内部一个巨大的中庭将两层楼和中央走廊相互衔接

2、3. 建筑为混凝土框架结构，直接体现在立柱和横梁



Ground floor plan

- 1. Patient room
- 2. Safe cell
- 3. Entrance security lock
- 4. Linen room
- 5. Laundry room
- 6. Storage
- 7. Activity room
- 8. Living room / kitchen
- 9. Consulting room
- 10. STM observation room
- 11. Section manager
- 12. Meeting room
- 13. Patio
- 14. Segregation unit
- 15. Consulting room
- 16. Bathing room
- 17. Open-air-area
- 18. Outdoor exercise accommodation
- 19. Indoor exercise accommodation
- 20. Treatment facility
- 21. Team manager
- 22. Central security post
- 23. Team room
- 24. Medical service
- 25. Stay-over accommodation

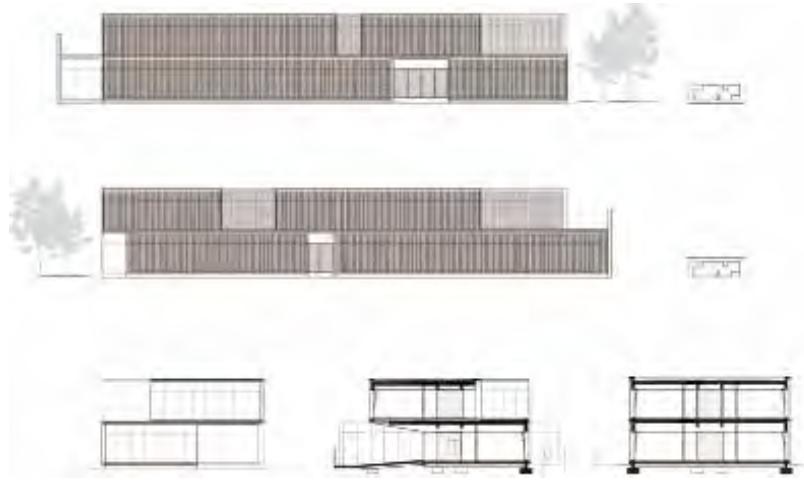
一层平面图

- 1. 患者室
- 2. 安全室
- 3. 入口安全区
- 4. 被服室
- 5. 洗衣房
- 6. 储藏室
- 7. 活动室
- 8. 客厅/厨房
- 9. 诊疗室
- 10. STM观察室
- 11. 部门主管室
- 12. 会议室
- 13. 天井
- 14. 隔离室
- 15. 诊室
- 16. 浴室
- 17. 户外区
- 18. 室外运动区
- 19. 室内运动区
- 20. 护理设施
- 21. 团队管理室
- 22. 中央安全岗位
- 23. 团队室
- 24. 医疗服务室
- 25. 通宵休息室

流浪者之家 Shelter Home for the Homeless

Completion date: 2010 **Location:** Pamplona, Spain **Designer:** Javier Larraz Andia **Project Team:** Belén Beguristán Lahuerta, Juan Miguel García **Photographer:** Iñaki Bergera **Size area:** 995.76 sqm (construction) + 460 sqm (development)

完成时间：2010年 项目地点：西班牙，潘普洛纳 设计师：哈维尔·拉莱兹·安迪亚 项目组成员：贝伦·贝格里斯坦·拉呼尔塔，胡安·米格尔·加西亚 摄影师：因亚吉·贝格拉 总面积：995.76平方米（建筑面积）+ 460平方米（开发面积）



What the construction of the new Shelter Home for the Homeless offers, beyond satisfying the needs of shelter and food for the residents, is an opportunity for improving the quality of life of a socially excluded group, whose needs reach further than the simple fact of finding a place to sleep.

The proposal defines a sound volume, able to assume with personality the intensity of use to which it is going to be subjected to, and being at the same time flexible in its functioning, where the interior configuration facilitates the coexistence among the different groups of users, and allows for undertaking the different needs that are found in a relatively complex programme in spite of its limited space: bedrooms, dining rooms, occupational workshops, leisure rooms, etc.

A silent box is proposed, that protects its contents from the curiosity of the onlookers, and that adequately integrates its reduced scale in a semi-urban, bleak environment.

The project has undertaken an exercise of careful contention in various levels:

- Spatial: An extremely rational distribution is disposed, modulated and adjusted, where the programme of needs exhausts the meagre area at our disposal.

- Formal: A discreet, sensible and contained architecture is proposed, with no room for fancies.

- Economic and Temporal: The construction works were undertaken in the adjusted period of 6 months, at an amount of 870 per square metre.

- Energetic: the building holds an A level energetic qualification.

The centre offers shelter and food for its users. In exchange of these, they must get involved in the daily tasks of maintenance, such as cleaning, washing, gardening, painting,...searching in this way for a personal compromise and positively focusing the respect for the new installation.

The building integrates two different uses: a user hostage service and a medium stay centre for stable homeless persons in the city. Although both groups live together in the same volume, the project must avoid interferences amongst both programmes, facilitating its functional independence. For this reason two independent accesses are proposed, through each of two opposed longitudinal façades.



2



3

1. Panoramic view of the building
2. Unique shape of the volume with clear and logical layout
3. Panoramic view of the back of the building

1. 建筑物的全景
2. 独特的模块形态，实现合理的空间分布
3. 建筑物的背面全景



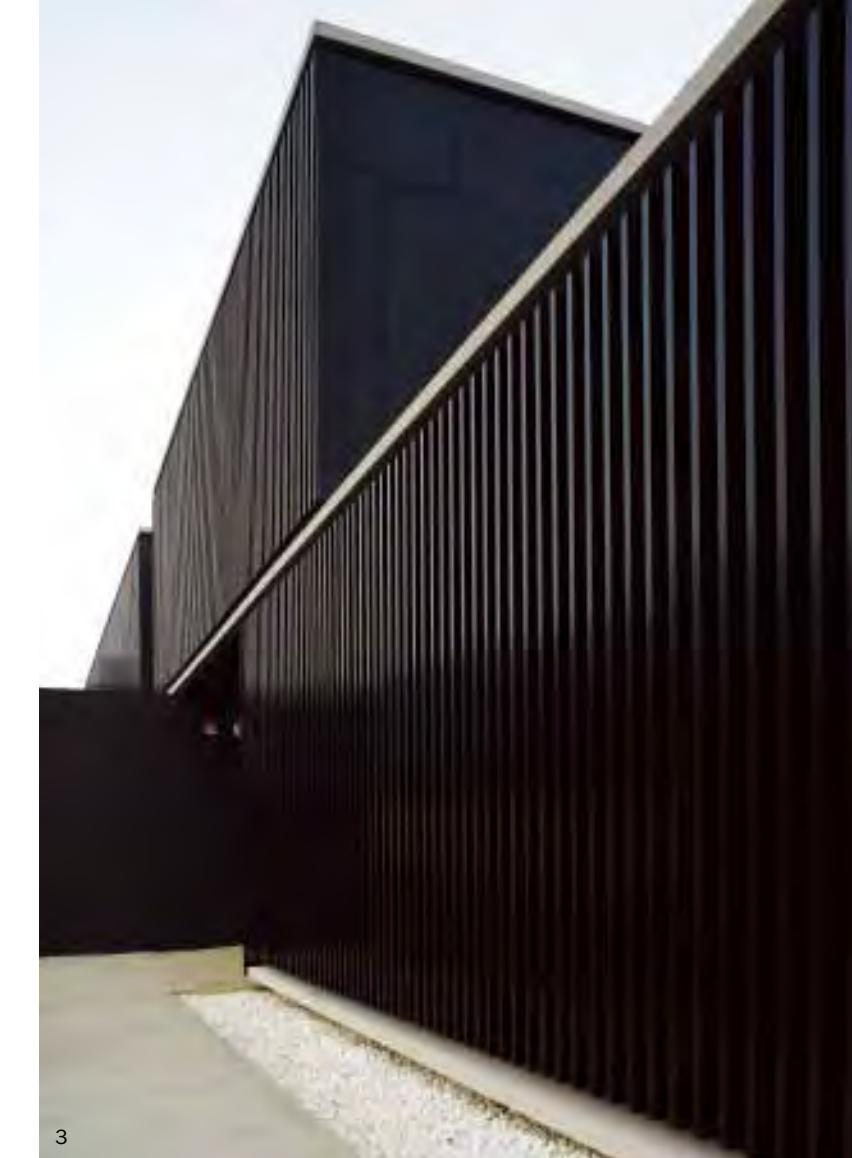
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1



2



3



4

这一全新的“流浪者之家”建筑不仅能够为用户提供良好的居住与饮食环境，同时也为改善那些社会边缘的群体的生活质量提供了一个绝佳的机遇。事实上，这些群体需要的不仅仅是一个落脚之处。

这一提案最终定义了一个合理的建筑体量，能够满足各种独特空间的需要，同时具有灵活的功能性，确保室内配置能够促进不同用户群体之间的资源共享，并在有限的空间内营造出一整套综合设施，包括卧室、餐厅、职业研讨会、休闲室等。

宁静的空间氛围，有效地隔绝了外界对室内的干扰，并以压缩的形态巧妙地与远离城郊、相对荒凉的环境完美结合。

该项目在设计的过程中，对以下几个方面进行了仔细的研究：

- 从空间的角度：设计师巧妙地设计了一个极为合理的布局方案，并对其进行适度地调整，使每个空间都能够得到充分地利用。

- 从形式上来看：这一建筑低调而不失特色，从容而不失灵巧，强调实际的应用性，而非凭空幻想。

- 从建造成本和工时角度：这一建筑历经6个月完工，约每平方米耗费870欧元。

- 从能源消耗的角度：良好的能源利用为这一建筑赢得了高级能源认证。

这一空间为用户营造了一个完美的住宿和饮食环境。然而这一良好的环境需要所有用户的共同参与和维护，他们通过打扫房间、洗涤衣物、园艺、绘画等活动树立起自食其力的思想，并获得与他人协作产生的愉悦之感。

该建筑整合了两种不同的空间用途：一种是用户的临时寄宿；另一种是城市中长期流浪人士的中介收容机构。尽管这两种人群居住在同一屋檐下，然而，为避免两种群体之间的干扰，建筑在设计中强调了功能的独立性。因此，这两个截然不同的纵向立面拥有各自的独立入口。

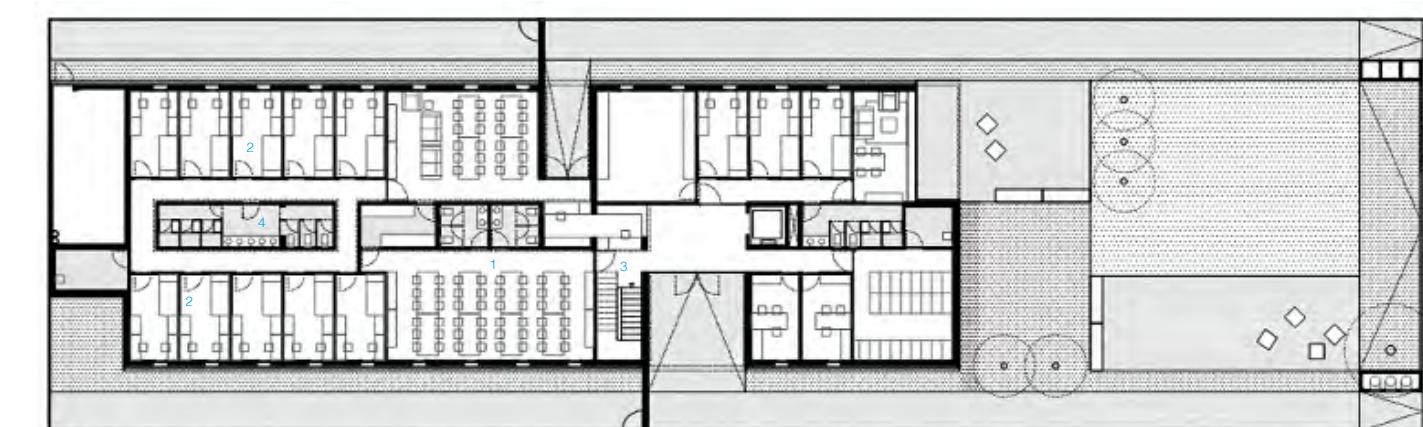
1. Entrance
2. Entrance hall
3, 4. Details of the building's skin

1. 入口（换后）
2. 入口门厅

3. 4. 建筑物表皮的细节展示

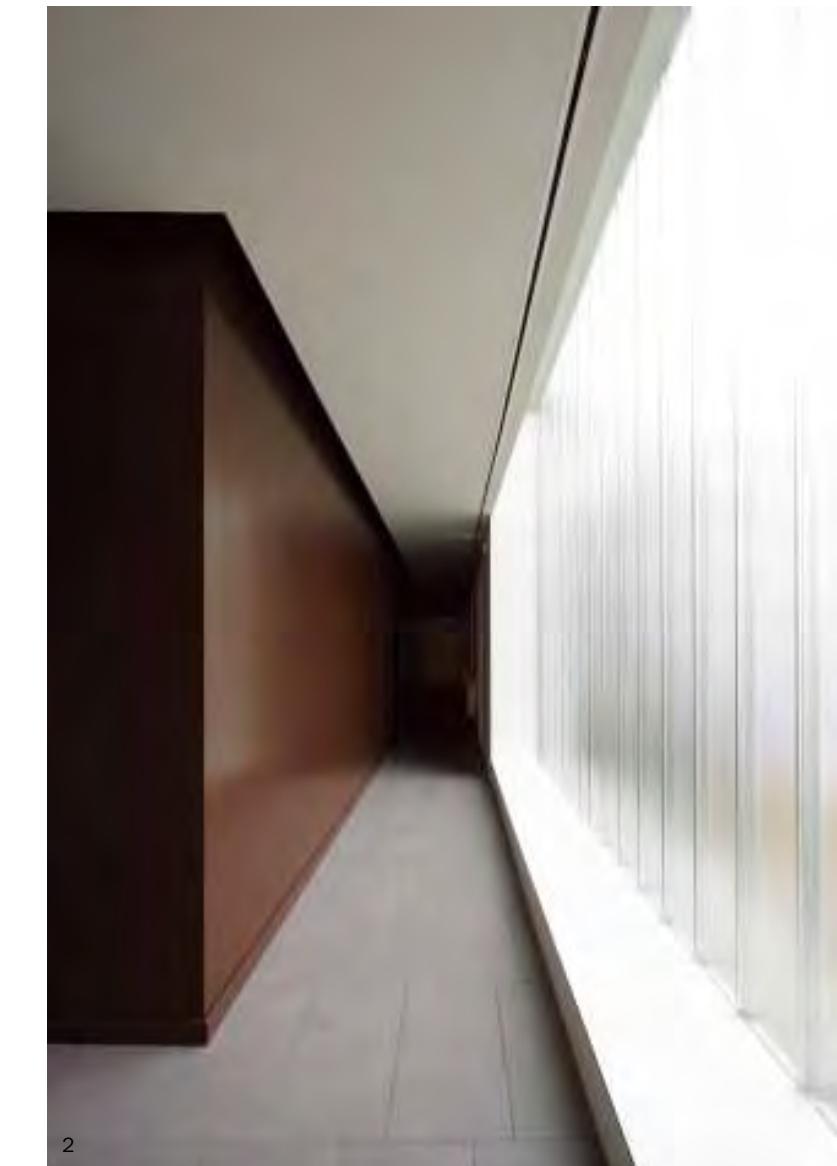
1. Dining room
2. Rooms
3. Stairs
4. Washing room and lavatory

1. 餐厅
2. 房间
3. 楼梯
4. 浴室与卫生间





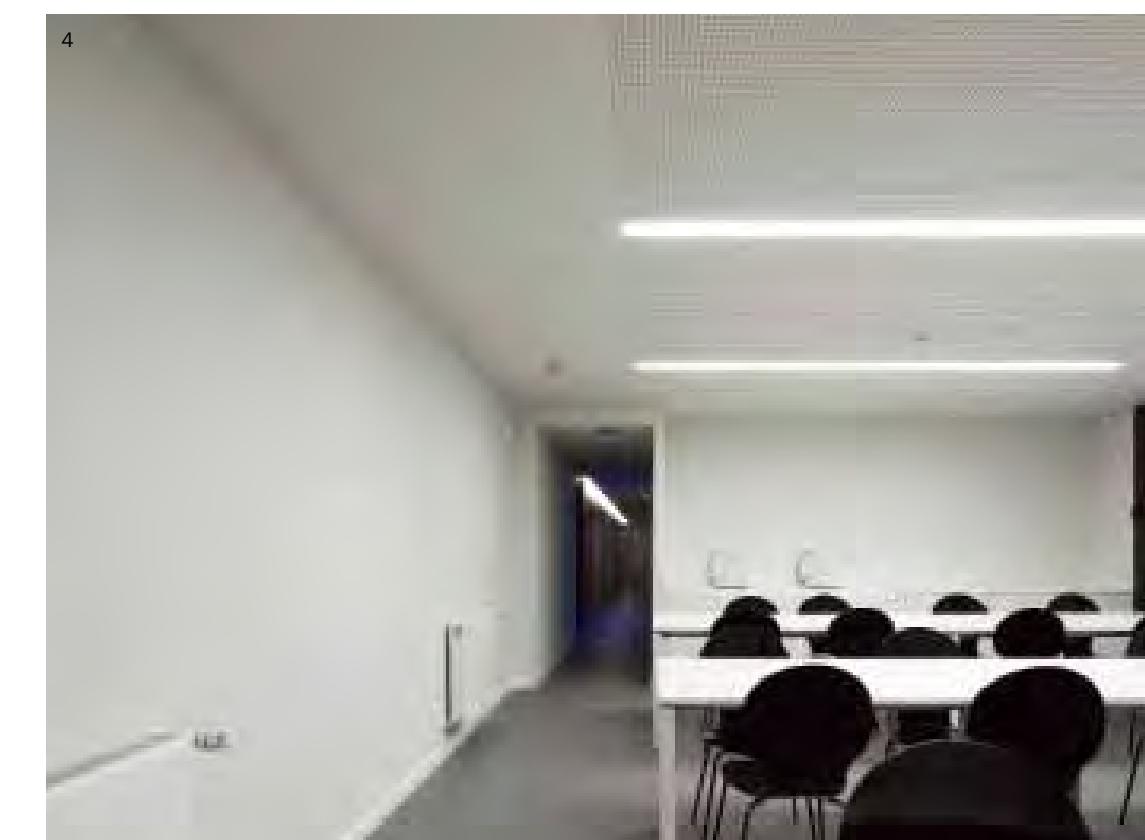
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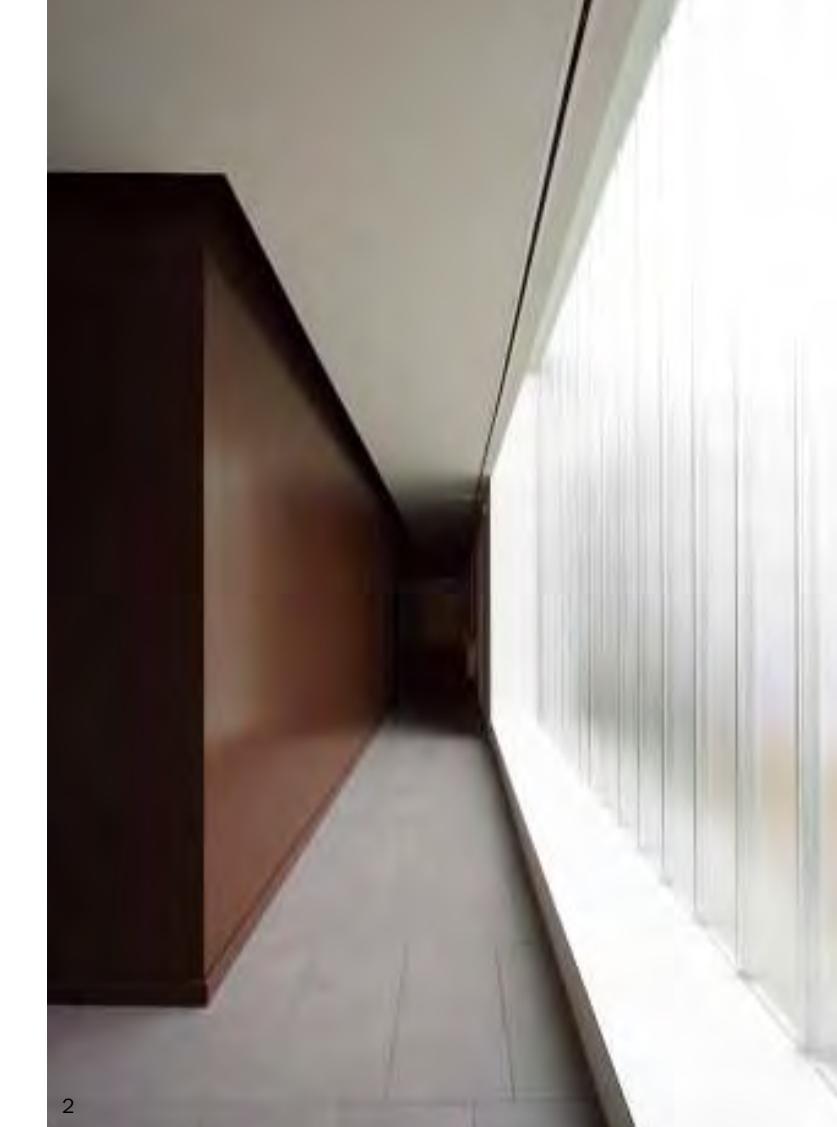
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3



4



1. Leisure room
2. Corridor
3. Stairs
4. Occupational workshop

1. 休闲室
2. 走廊
3. 楼梯
4. 职业研讨会

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