



报道 213

L' Arbrisseau邻里中心

Neighborhood Centre of L'Arbrisseau

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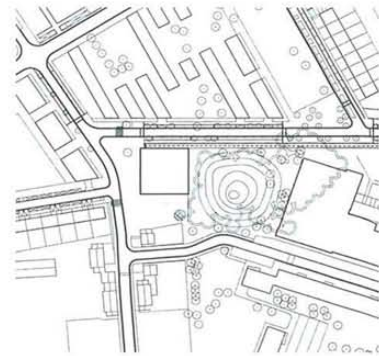
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地点: Lille (59000) FRANCE

设计时间: 2007.10

竣工时间: 2011.6

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总平面图
Site plan



位于法国的L' Arbrisseau邻里中心非常引人注目。建筑的螺旋形状、侧面蜿蜒而上的楼梯、像太空飞船一样的铝质表面，都令这座建筑异常夺目。这些都和与其相脱节而又有时恶劣的都市环境形成鲜明对比，然而这座建筑却可以给人带来一些令人欢欣的惊喜，例如围绕建筑后身、修建于20世纪70年代的向日葵游泳池。

虽然这座建筑看起来好像并不协调，但它却是由当地居民和市政府共同设计建造而成的。项目的最终方案满足了用户们提出的所有意见——从最琐碎的到最隐喻

的意见。他们想要的养鱼池就设在前台后面，他们想要的图书馆也设在建筑中。他们还想要种植一棵树，作为邻里中心的标志，该中心的名字为L' Arbrisseau (arbre的法语意思是“树”)。最终，用户们如愿以偿地得到了一棵12m高的生命之树。建筑的每层都设有一个露台，在其顶端可以欣赏全景。

里尔市政府希望在郊区创建一座美观、优质的建筑，所以，这个项目应运而生。L' Arbrisseau位于里尔南部，这是一个经过多年社会和经济衰退后正在快速

恢复发展的地区。这里的政治目标明确，而且多种多样的城市景观提供了巨大的开发潜能。这是一个联系紧密的社区：在L' Arbrisseau出生的人一般都会终身居住在那里。该项目面临的挑战是体现出该地区的重建状态以及某种社区精神。

这座建筑围绕着一个中庭而呈螺旋状布局。这意味着建筑没有固定的朝向，相反，它能够以一种平等的姿态面向所有人。未经处理的普通铝质覆层立面突出了将建筑侧边规范化的愿望，且增加了建筑的魅力。建筑可以将光线捕捉住，并将阳光集中



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楼层平面图
比例不详
Floor plans
not to scale

起来,形成一个闪闪发光、引人注目的整体结构。

该项目的一个与众不同的特点是其可以面向所有年龄段的人开放。一层为幼儿区,设有一个妇幼保健中心和一个接纳0-4岁幼儿群体的空间。年龄小的儿童和稍微大一点的儿童被安置在二层,这里设有一个日托中心(接纳4-6岁的儿童)、一个“小翅膀”区、供6-12岁儿童活动的活动室以及一个读书角。三层为成人区。这里设有一个多功能厅(可举行婚礼和其他私人、公共庆典),还有一个专门为成人开办烹饪、计算机等综合课程的区域。建筑四层设有多个行政办公室和一个包含四间房间的内部员工公寓,公寓内还有一个南向的露台。

这座建筑的布局设计使所有年龄段的人都可以直接上下贯通,这就是该建筑的独特所在。妇幼保健中心与二层的4-12岁儿童区之间通过一个错层式花园相连接,小孩们可以直接进入花园。二层还通过双层图书馆与青少年和成年人所在的楼层相连接,而且其中还设有一个“悬浮”在花园上方的露台。青少年和成人所在的楼层可进行各种活动,从可举办音乐会、婚礼的多

功能厅,到烹饪班以及缝纫班,种类繁多。露台成了建筑大厅的延伸部分,在地面上方向北面伸出。同时,这一层还与建筑的顶层相通。

将各种方案叠加的目的在于将建筑底部周边最适合建成花园的空间空出来。纵向地拉伸建筑使其更加引人注目、更加声名远播。所有不同的设计方案都围绕着一个普通的中庭而统一起来,最终形成的混凝土塔状结构内包含着各种设施、楼梯、电梯,支撑着整座建筑。这种塔状结构的设计将对其有支撑作用的结构连接起来。结实而矿质的结构体及其仿佛挤压成型的外观也会令人联想起该地区特有的地下白垩土矿。

内部的楼梯按照仿佛修剪而成的外立面形状而建造,这样,照进露台的光线就可以射入树枝状的塔状结构中,在中庭产生复杂而不断变换的影子图案。

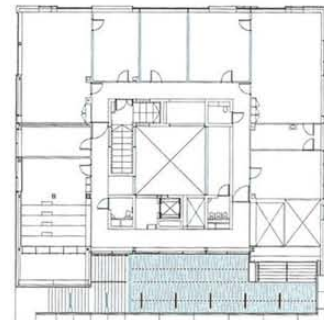
每一层盘旋在建筑外部的螺旋状楼梯处都设有一个楼梯平台或露台,每个露台都通过楼梯与下一层相连接。用户可以从外面直接进入活动区,也可以爬到该结构的屋顶。在那里,设有一个全景观景台,置身其上可以将L' Arbrisseau的临近建筑

尽收眼底,还能看到远处里尔市政厅的钟楼。这使得L' Arbrisseau重新恢复成为里尔市的建筑结构,同时还巩固了里尔当地的根基。

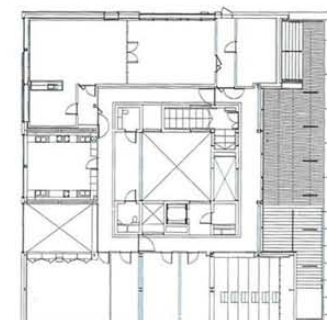
最重要的是这座建筑的关键结构,即图书馆,其双层的高度创造出一种有趣的空空间效果和视觉效果,同时还设有可以俯视讲台的座位。这样,人们就可以灵活或临时使用该空间。在这里,人们可以很方便地针对某一特定主题来举办讲座、播放视频、布置读书角;露台可以瞬间成为孩子们的游乐场,一会儿又可以成为成年人的活动场所,还可以放映电影、举办展览,甚至可以作为露天剧场。

L' Arbrisseau邻里中心特别的体量分布通过其未经处理的铝质和玻璃外壳而着重表现出来。建筑到处都设有开口,以安装平板玻璃窗,透过这些窗户可以欣赏到不同的室外景色,并且光线也可以通过这里进入室内。它们都被金属覆层、镜面玻璃等材料所遮盖,这些材料的选择都是遵循生态设计原则的,以确保用户在冬夏季都可以拥有最佳的视觉效果以及最适宜的温度环境。

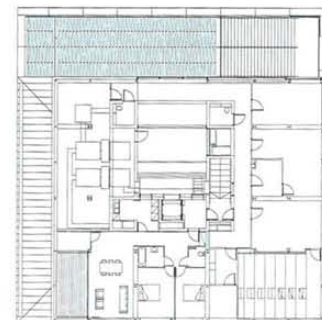
李硕 译/方拓 审



1F



2F



3F



It's impossible not to notice the L'Arbriiseau in France. Its helical shape, the staircase that winds itself up around the sides of the building and its aluminum cladding, like a space vessel's, all make it stand out. They create a contrast with a rather disjointed and sometimes deprived urban environment that nonetheless holds some pleasant surprises, including a sunflower swimming pool around the back that is straight out of the 1970s.

However incongruous it might seem, the building was indeed built and designed together with local people and the city council. Users came up with ideas – ranging from the most trivial to the most metaphorical – that were included in the final project. They also wanted a tree to be the symbol of their neighborhood, which is called L'Arbriiseau ("arbre" is French for tree). And so they got a tree – a 12-metre tree of life. The building has a terrace nestling on each level and a panoramic viewpoint at its top.

It was Lille City Council's ambition to create something beautiful and high quality in the suburbs. L'Arbriiseau is in the south of Lille, an area that is undergoing radical redevelopment after years of social and economic decline. There is clear political ambition and varied urban landscape which offers great potential. The challenge for this project was to embody this sense of renewal as well as a certain community spirit. The building is arranged in a spiral around a central atrium. This means that it faces no particular direction but instead speaks to everyone equally. The plain untreated aluminum cladding of the facade underscores this desire to standardize the sides of the building and adds to its magnetism; the building catches the light and focuses the sun's rays to form an attractive, shimmering whole.

The project's distinctive characteristic is that it is open to people of all ages. The tiny tots are on the ground floor, with a mother and child care centre, and a space to receive several groups of 0–4 year olds. Small and slightly older children are accommodated on the first floor, where there is an infant day centre (4–6), a "little wings" area and activity

rooms for 6–12 year olds as well as a reading corner. The second floor is the domain of the older generations. There is a multi-purpose hall (intended for weddings and other private and public celebrations) as well as an area used especially for adult integration courses such as cookery and computing. The third floor contains administrative offices and a four-room, on-site staff flat that includes a south-facing terrace.

The building's layout allows each age group to relate directly to the one below it and the one above it. This is what makes it unique. The mother and child care centre is linked to the first floor centre for 4–12 year olds by a split-level garden. The tiny tots have direct access to the garden. The first floor in turn connects with the teenage and adult floor via the double-storey library. It also enjoys a terrace overhanging the garden. The teenage and adult floor offers a variety of activities ranging from the multi-purpose hall for concerts or weddings to cookery and sewing workshops. A terrace acts as a continuation of the hall and looks out over the grounds to the north. This floor communicates with the top storey of the building.

The aim of superimposing the various schemes was to free up the greatest possible space for a garden around the bottom of the building. Stretching the building vertically increases its visibility and its prestige. All of the different schemes are united around a common atrium. A concrete tower houses the facilities, staircases and lifts, as well as supporting the building. The design of this tower articulates the structural forces acting upon it. The solid, mineral mass and its extruded appearance also bring to mind the region's characteristic underground chalk quarries.

The inside staircase echoes the facade of the building, allowing the light captured by the terraces to filter through the tower-like tree branches to produce complex and changing patterns of shadows in the atrium. The spiral staircase that curls around the outside of the building has a landing or terrace on every level, each connected to the next by stairs. Users can get to their activities from outside and also climb up



onto the roof of the structure. Here there is a panoramic viewpoint overlooking the L'Arbriiseau neighborhood with the belfry of Lille City Hall in the distance.

Last but not least, the fact that the building's key elements – the libraries – are two storeys in height creates interesting spatial and visual effects as well as allowing the installation of raked seating. This encourages flexible and improvised use of the space. It is easy to organize lectures, show videos or arrange reading corners on a particular theme; the terraces can be turned into a children's playground at one moment and an area for adult activities the next and can also host film screenings, exhibitions and even open-air theatre.

The very particular volume distribution of the L'Arbriiseau neighborhood centre is emphasized by its untreated aluminum and glass sheathing. There are openings here and there for plate-glass windows that afford different views and let light in. These are covered in materials (metal cladding, mirror glass) selected in accordance with the principles of eco-design and to guarantee users optimum visual and thermal conditions in both summer and winter.



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