

DUTCH DESIGNS

Archipelontwerpers

Archipelontwerpers是一家荷兰的建筑设计公司，其设计和研究范围涉及整个建筑领域：城市规划、建筑设计、室内设计到新产品的研发设计。公司的设计师由具有不同理念的个体组成。在从事建筑设计的同时，公司还从事产品的设计、产品适应性研究和批量订做。Archipelontwerpers由建筑师Eric Vreedenburgh先生创立，坐落于荷兰海牙的Scheveningen港口。该建筑公司极具天赋，能够把人们生活的情感世界与建筑房屋的理性世界完美结合。在他们看来，一幢建筑物或一座城市不只是单独的项目，而是一个过程的结果。

The Baljurk (Gown)

项目名称：The Baljurk (Gown)
项目地址：Hague
建筑面积：4,599平方米
建筑师：Eric Vreedenburgh
设计团队：Coen Bouwmeester
Jaap Baselmans, Arjan mulder
Niels Groeneveld



Baljurk (晚礼服) 项目建设在海牙中心，紧邻古道。这条1882年建设的古道改变了城市的结构。在发生这个改变之前，Kettingstraat街和Achterom街之间曾有一条蜿蜒的河道，而Achterom事实上从前是一条溪流。海牙矩形的布置是独特的。由于古道建设的缘故，这个平缓的转角被改成了平角。Baljurk项目就位于该转角处。

城市的这部分（正如每个城市的历史性部分那样）涵盖了各种建筑风格和类型的收藏品。在此环境内，外界的一些新近建筑都表现得非常独特。

近二十年来，该处建立城市的机会并没有被注意到。街道和小巷成为海牙中心最荒无人烟的部分：不透光的、装甲的窗户，城墙上的涂鸦。一句话，这是荷兰王城阴暗的部分。

Baljurk计划是这个社区完整复兴的一部分。该计划包括八个有关历史的区域。在背面，Archipelontwerpers设计八个建造在较高水平面的特殊的房子。在该水平面以下，是购物区。他们重建八个中的七个作为对1880年之前城市的纪念，作为对他们设计的新的正面的敬意。因为理解城市处于不停地变化之中，所以Archipelontwerpers将以前历史上带有艺术革新风格的设计外观描述成了同时代流体建筑的一个组成部分。



Archipelontwerpers为Baljurk的正面打造了双重“皮肤”。里面的一层建造成玻璃幕墙，表面制成像皮肤纹理一般。外面的一层由钢铁编织成波浪状，仿佛纱一般。它可以过滤阳光，但更重要的是它代表这个街区“新时代”的到来。在两层“皮肤”之间，Archipelontwerpers设计了一把“易碎”的伞，由钢管以及拉杆组成。三脚架被应用到该钢铁编织上起到辅助的作用。这个“金色的屏”是由不锈钢构成，并且经过一种特殊的物质“铬”的处理才显现出这种特殊的颜色。

The "Baljurk" (evening-dress, ball gown) project is situated in the centre of The Hague, next to the old Passage. The construction of the Passage in 1882 has transformed the urban tissue. Before this transformation there used to be a meandering transition between the two streets "Kettingstraat" and the "Achterom", cause by the fact that the "Achterom" used to be a modest stream. This organic flow is unique in the context of The Hague's rectangular lay-out. By consequence of the construction of the Passage this smooth transition was converted into a straight angle. The Baljurk project is exactly placed on this corner.

This part of the city (like every historical part of the city) contains heterogeneous collections of different architectural styles and typologies. Quite unique are the presence of some art nouveau buildings in the environment.

For the last two decades the urban opportunities of this place has not been noticed. The streets and alleys became one of the most desolate parts of the centre of The Hague: blind and armoured windows, graffiti on the historical walls. In a word; this was "the backside" of the Dutch royal residence.

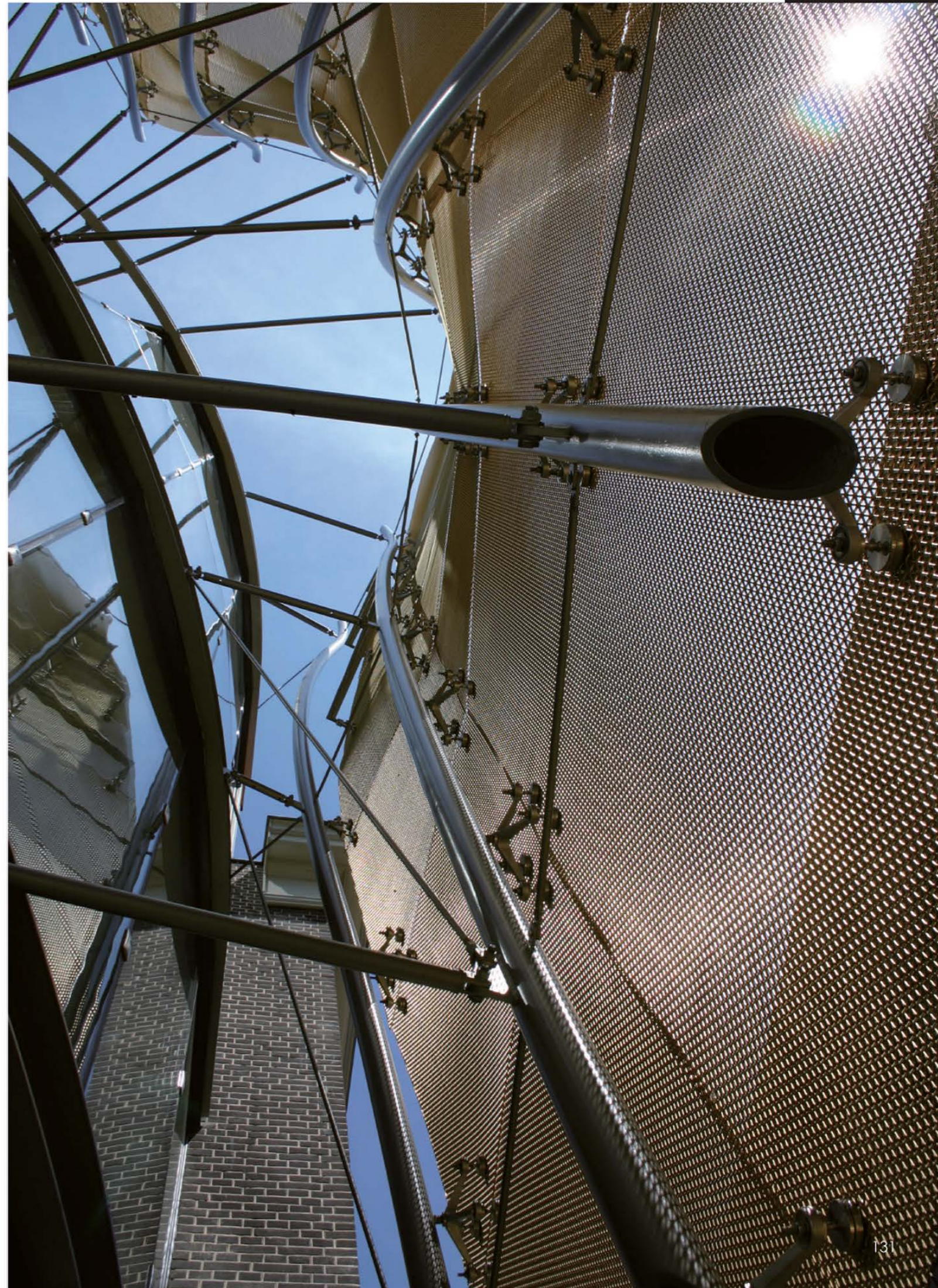


The plan for the Baljurk is a component of the integrated revitalisation of this neighbourhood. This plan contains eight historical plots. Behind these facades, Archipelontwerpers designed eight special houses, built on an elevated level. Under this level they planned shopping space.

They restored seven of the eight facades as a souvenir of the urban tissue before 1880, as a homage to the context they designed the new front. From the understanding that cities are changing continuously; Archipelontwerpers translated the once existing historical art nouveau facades into a contemporary fragment of liquid architecture.

Archipelontwerpers drafted a double skin to compose the facade of the Baljurk. The inner shell is built up as a curtain wall of glass, this front works as the physical skin. The outer shell is the woven wave of steel: the voile. It filters the sunlight, but more important it represents the "new age" of this neighbourhood.

Between the two skins Archipelontwerpers designed a fragile umbrella like construction made of steel tubes and tension rods. Spiders join the woven steel with its sub-construction. The "golden screen" is made of stainless steel and is treated with a special "chrome" to obtain this special colour.





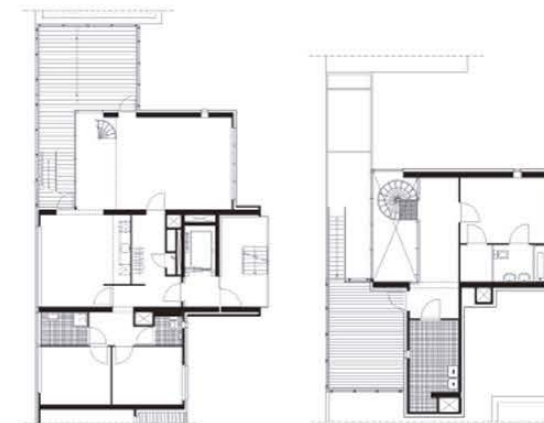
项目名称: Implants Apartment Block in IJburg
项目地址: 阿姆斯特丹
建筑面积: 11,803 平方米
建筑师: Eric Vreedenburgh, Vera Yanovshtchinsky
设计团队: Niels Groeneveld, Gerard Robbemont, Yvette Scheltema

Implants Apartment Block in IJburg

荷兰城区内的空间必须要更加集中地使用，但是可能性却是有限的。对于未来来说，主流的选择就是把住宅以及办公楼的平坦屋顶作为建筑基地使用。屋顶建筑能够加强现存城市空间，给城市注入新鲜血液，突破单一的邻里关系。到目前为止，对于屋顶空间的开发利用已经偶有发生，并且在现存的建筑屋顶上已经有所实现。同时“屋顶建筑”的理念对于新建筑也提出了新的策略。在彼此楼顶上建造建筑物，导致主题旋律的区别以及建筑的多样化。基于创造不同风格而产生的不协调，同所有内容都由同一个建筑师设计相比，是对于减少新建筑僵化性的一种挑战。这些不同的风格也需按比例分层，使得这些建筑更加有机地植根于城市空间。这组住宅形成了一幅由空间、规划以及材料所构成的画卷，各具特色，人们很少能够在新建筑中欣赏到。



这组庞大的公寓楼最近在IJburg落成，采用了相似的方法，但是规划以及细节却完全不同。对于这个位于阿姆斯特丹新区的街区，却是在好几个建筑师的共同努力下建成的。16A街区也是如此，在这里Vera Yanovshtchinsky Architecten公司与Archipelontwerpers的Eric Vreedenburgh先生共同设计了一个街区。该项目并未把街区分成不同的区域让两家公司分别进行设计，而是由Vera Yanovshtchinsky Architecten为其整体结构进行设计，在此结构下，由Archipelontwerpers引进一系列的植入体对结构进行丰富，这些植入体都是根据几个关于建设、通路、卷揽柱、管道系统以及材料的简单协定进行选择的。



六层平面图

七层平面图

The space in the urban environment in The Netherlands has to be used more intensively, but the possibilities are limited. One of the leading options for the future is the use of the flat roofs of residential buildings and office blocks as a building site. Rooftop buildings can intensify the existing city, inject it with new vitality and break through the monofunctionality of a neighbourhood.

So far the exploitation of rooftop space has been incidental and has been realized on top of existing buildings. But the concept of "rooftop building" also provides a new strategy for new building. Placing buildings on top of one another leads to programmatic differentiation and architectural diversity. The dissonance that the difference in styles produces is a challenge to deal less rigidly with new buildings than when everything is designed by the same architect. The different styles also entail a layeredness of scale, allowing these buildings to become more organically embedded in an urban context.

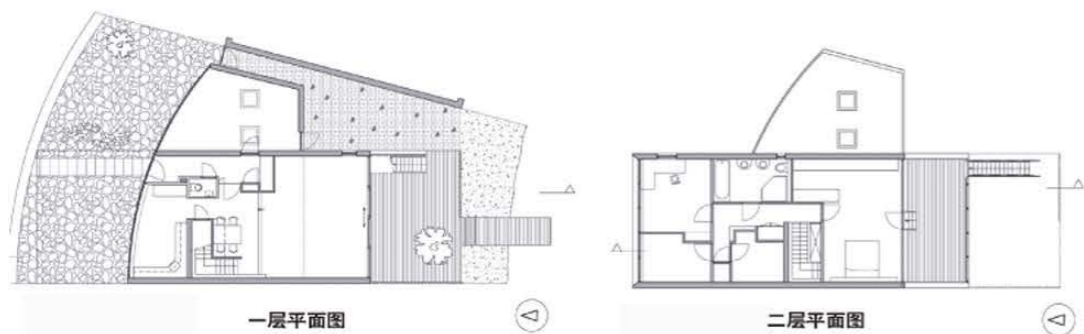
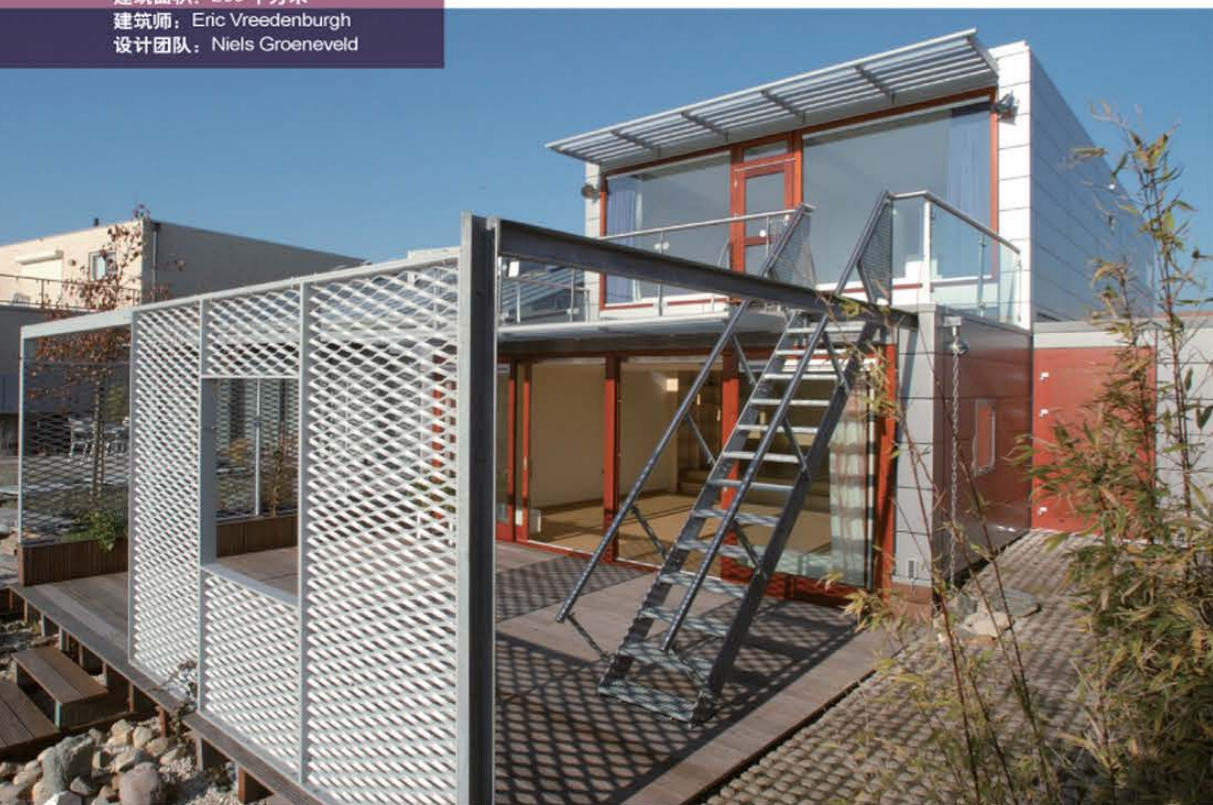
This collection of dwellings forms a collage of spaces, programme and materials with a diversity of character that one rarely comes across in new building projects.

A large apartment block that was recently built in IJburg is similar in process, though the programme and elaboration are completely different. Several architects had to work together on one block for this new district of Amsterdam. The same applied to block 16A, where Vera Yanovshtchinsky Architecten designed a block together with Eric Vreedenburgh of Archipelontwerpers. Instead of dividing the block into a number of plots to be designed by the two architects, it was decided that Vera Yanovshtchinsky Architecten would design a total structure within which Archipelontwerpers would introduce a number of implants, based on a few simple agreements regarding construction, access, cabling and piping, and materials.



项目名称: Steel Study House
 项目地址: 路特米尔
 建筑面积: 200 平方米
 建筑师: Eric Vreedenburgh
 设计团队: Niels Groeneveld

Steel Study House



利用城市变革的形式与方法，因为我们的生活方式正在变化。今天，城市消耗了75%的世界能源，并且导致大量污染。这一切导致复杂的变化，持续的连锁反应。住宅具有了各种含义，它反应文化以及亚文化并且与某一时间段紧密相联。它似乎只按照自己的意志生活，而且人们并不能通过矩阵、假想以及目视参考布局驾驭与预测这种生活。这就是寻找建造工业建筑其他策略的重要性，这些策略并不是要用于建造单一性建筑，而是能够建造出具有适应性、互动

性、个性化建筑元素的策略。本文所说的大批量订做是指在工业处理方式的逻辑下建造个性住宅：探索个性化的活动房屋。但是大批量订做并不是单纯就设计来讲，重要的是它是发展的趋势。所以设计与产品、建筑师与工厂、体制与消费者之间的相互作用才是根本。建造Steel Study House的设计目标乍看起来似乎是矛盾的：Archipelontwerpers建造的这栋房屋80%是由pc构成零部件，同时它还拥有自己的风格。换句话说：这栋房子会消除人们认为“钢制结构屋就是些

用便宜材料建造的千篇一律毫无个性的建筑”的成见。这栋房子位于荷兰Zoetermeer市郊内的Noordhoven。小区内有大量的空置建筑用地用于发展私人住宅。在荷兰，这样的建筑用地通常面积都很小，以至于小区内每幢房子都紧紧挨在一起。对于这些区域的城市设计，包括了大量的建筑和区域划分的规则，在不超过最大体积的范围是被允许的。所以对建筑设计来说，要尽可能地了解这些规则，并尽可能简单地得到最大的建筑体积。

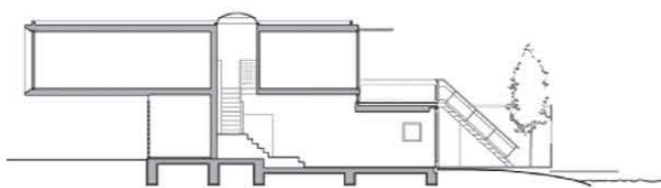




基本体积是二个简单变形的结果：一是把一个矩形的空间分割成二个空间，二是这两个空间在不同的方向。房子的前方会有一个巨大的悬臂，后部则有一个阳台。直接沿着这两个层叠的长方形空间，地面上有一堵曲线型的玻璃墙。墙面上包括两扇钢制门，将房间分为公共区域和私密区域。墙面的曲线完全贴合建筑线。悬臂的尺寸和阳台取决于城市设计。有一条笔直的小路贯穿五间不同风格的房间。从公共区域到私人房间：位于悬臂下的开放空间上有一条石板铺成的人行道；厨房位于玻璃墙后部；用餐区通过煤筒和房子中央的天窗得到照明；起居室和位于户外的“阳光房”由一张展开的金属网围住。最后这一项或多或少能够代替一个真正的花园。在城郊，房子间都挨得很紧，因此 Archipelontwerpers 没有设计花园。但他们设计了不同的户外空间：一楼的阳台；位于底楼的“阳光房”和旁边与屋子相邻的石板凉台。阳台和“阳光房”由户外楼梯相连接。

房屋内部被很好地装饰过。一方面，位于房屋中央有悬臂下附加的金属天花板，另外，也有阳台上的木地板、通向起居室的木地板、墙和楼梯。木头和金属这两种不同的材料混合，使房子内部显得生动而不呆板。同时，材质的混搭与楼梯的格调也很相配。透过天窗还可以看到星星。

在这个小区内，所有的房子都围绕着一个小小的肾型广场建造。Steel Study House 的建筑区域在这块地方占据了十分好的位置，因此将悬臂从正方形空间里独立出去是必要的。同时，悬臂也将成为这个建筑别致的开始。



剖面图



Forms and ways of using the city change, because our way of life is changing. Today cities consume about 75% of the world's energy and cause most of its pollution.

This leads to a complex dynamic, a continuous interaction of action and response. Housing is open to many interpretations, it reflects cultures and subcultures, and is bound to a certain period. It seems to live a life of its own, a life that cannot be domesticated and predicted by matrices, scenarios or visual reference plans.

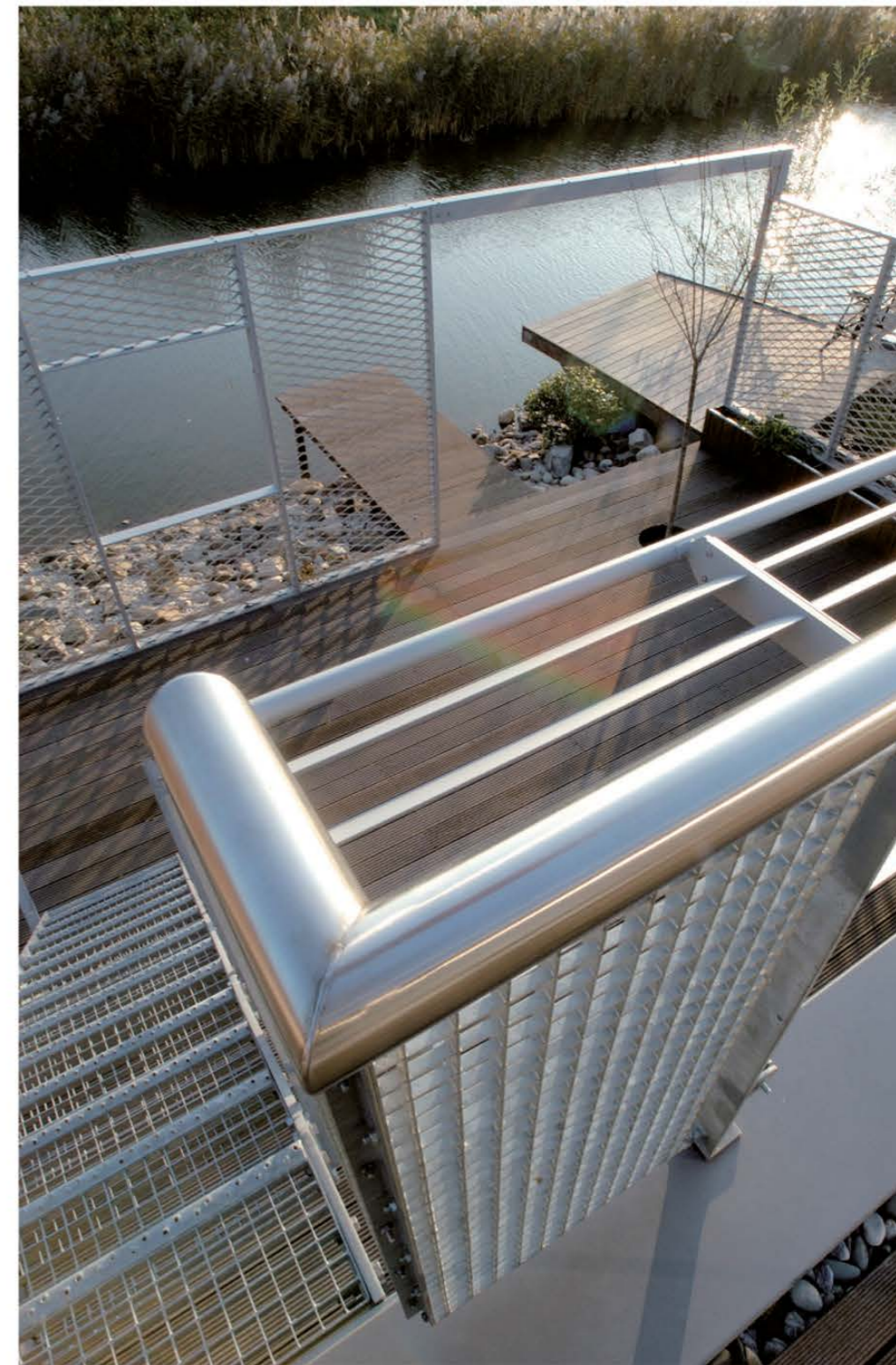
That is why it is important to search for other strategies of industrial building – not strategies that are geared to the production of monocultures, but strategies with flexibility, interaction and individual choice as ingredients. In this context mass customisation means the production of individual houses within the logic of an industrial pipe-line process: prefabricated houses with an individual approach. But mass customisation is not only a matter of design, but above all things, it is a matter of development. So the interactions between design and production, between architect and factory, between system and customers are essentially.

The goal for the design of the Steel Study House seems to be contradictory: Archipelontwerpers wants to develop a house which is based on 80% prefab components and at the same time producing a personal character. In other words: the house should take away the prejudice that prefab steel houses are always clean cookie-cutter structures built up with cheap chilly materials.

The house is located in the new suburb Noordhoven in Zoetermeer. This neighbourhood contains free building plots to develop private houses. As usual in Holland these plots are too small, so the houses in this neighbourhood are piling up.

The urban design of these sites includes a lot of building and zoning regulations, which together dictate the maximum volume that is permitted. The architectural design of the house is the minimal interpretation of these regulations, as pure as possible, to get the maximum volume build.

The basic volume is the result of two simple transformations: 1. split a rectangular volume in two volumes; 2. pull each of the two volumes in an opposite direction. This results into an enormous cantilever at the front of the



house and a sunny terrace at back. Squared on the two “stacked” rectangular volumes, there is a curved wall of glass bricks on the ground floor. This wall contains two steel doors and marks the boundary of the private and the public part of the house. The curved shape of the wall follows exactly the building-line. The dimensions of the cantilever and the terrace were determined by the urban design. This transformation results in a linear path through 5 different rooms with a variety of atmospheres. From public space to private room: the open void under the cantilever with a pavement of

flagstones, the private kitchen behind the glass bricks, the inner space enlightened by a scullie and a skylight in the middle of the house, the living room and an outside “open air room” enclosed by a screen of expanded metal mesh. The last one is more or less a substitute for a garden. In this suburb the houses are piling up, because of that Archipelontwerpers did not design a garden, but different outside spaces: a terrace on the first floor, and on the ground floor an “open air room” and beside that a little patio. The terrace is linked by an outside stairs to the “open air room”.



The interior of the house is dressed up, on one hand by the continuation of the metal ceiling under the cantilever to the middle of the house and on the other hand by the continuation of the wooden floor of the terraces towards the wooden "plexwood" floor of the living room, the wall and the staircase. These two materials shake hands in the middle of the house. This is the place where the staircase is situated and people can see the stars through the skylight.

In this neighbourhood all the houses were built round a little kidney shaped plaza. This building plot of the Steel Study House takes a distinguished position on this place. Therefore it was essential to make the cantilever to leave the space of the square open. At the same time this cantilever becomes the starting-point of the special construction.

