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欧洲医疗建筑：
布鲁奈+索尼埃建筑事务所

EUROPEAN HEALTHCARE ARCHITECTURE:
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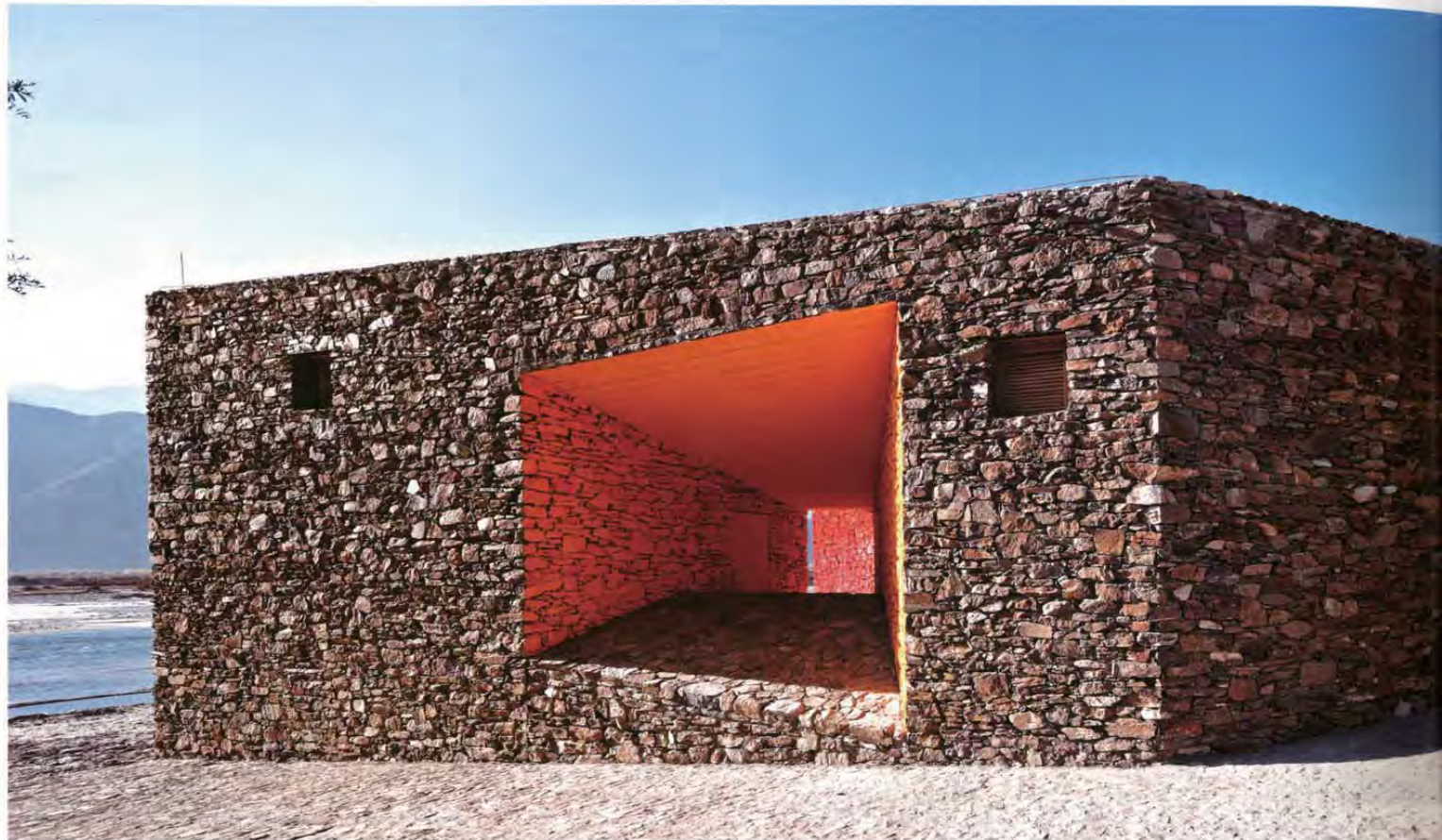


林芝尼洋河谷游客接待站，西藏，中国

NIYANG RIVER VISITOR CENTER, LINCHI, TIBET, CHINA, 2009

建筑设计：标准营造赵扬工作室

ARCHITECT: Standardarchitecture Zhao Yang Studio



米瑞公路是318国道（川藏线）在林芝县分出的一条旅游公路。这条公路沿着尼洋河谷东岸蜿蜒起伏的河岸线向南延伸，在通往雅鲁藏布江大峡谷的20km距离内，尼洋河谷独特的地貌一览无余。公路沿线的达则村被选为这条观光线路的起点，达则村的可建设用地所剩无多，村口的一片滩涂因此成为修建游客接待站的不二选择。

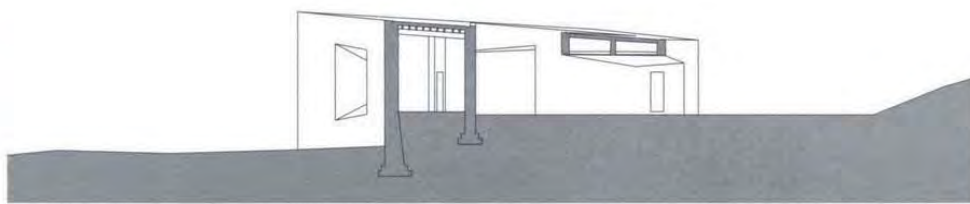
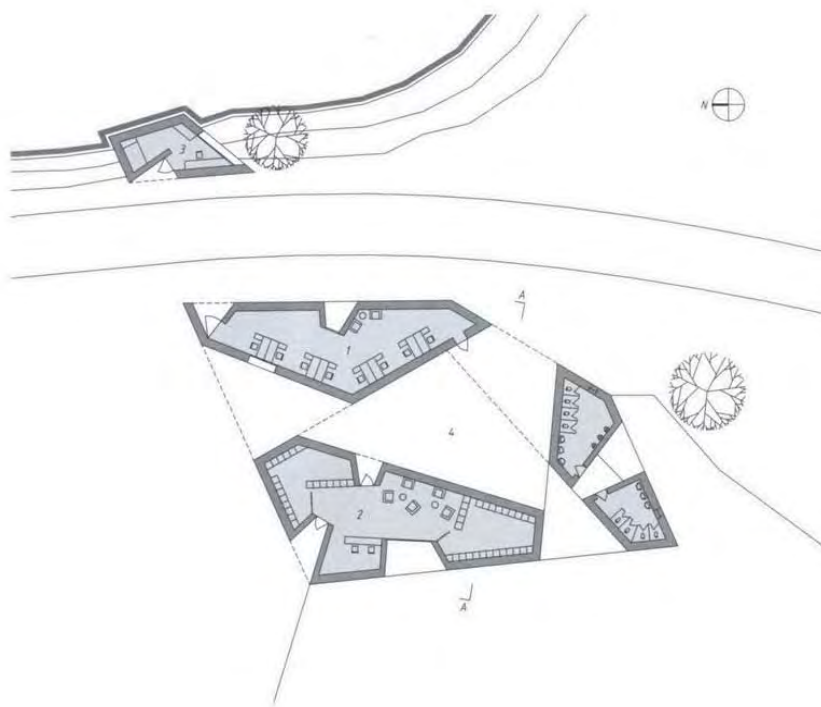
公路切断了河滩和山体的联系。于是，如何把一个孤立场地和它周围的环境重新联系起来成为这个设计的首要问题。从平面上看，建筑的外轮廓，在西、北两面以肯定的直线朝向开阔的河谷；东南面以一条连续的折线呼应公路的走向和山体的转折。而建筑内部空间的轮廓是从外轮廓包裹的不规则形体中“切割”出来的。内

部空间以一个不规则四边形庭院为中心，连接了建筑的4个开口，呼应了景观朝向和流线安排。“切割”剩下的室内空间分别容纳建筑的3部分功能——售票、漂流活动更衣室和卫生间。这个看似随意的平面实际上是被流线、功能和场地条件限定的结果。形体和空间的几何特征把建筑和环境联系起来。

整个工程采用并发展了西藏民居的传统建造技术。混凝土基础以上便是600mm厚的毛石承重墙体。大部分门窗洞口都深深地凹入墙面，洞口两侧的墙体作为扶壁墙在结构上增加了建筑的整体刚度，同时也减小了室内空间跨度，屋面采用简支梁和檩条体系的木结构，局部跨度较大的木梁用200mm×300mm的木材拼合而成。卷材防水以上覆盖了150mm厚的阿嘎土。阿嘎土

是西藏建筑中常见的屋面防水材料，疏松的粘土在加水反复拍打后板结，形成可靠的屋面防水层和保温层。我们还利用阿嘎土的塑性在檐口内侧拍打出檐沟，并用槽钢加工的雨水口形成有组织排水。

颜色是西藏视觉文化传统的重要元素。我们把一个颜色的“装置”引入这个建筑内部的公共空间。西藏的矿物颜料被直接涂刷在毛石墙面上。颜色的转换强化了空间的几何转换。从日出到日落，不同方向和高度角的阳光射入各个洞口，从建筑中穿过时，人们可以在不同的角度和时刻体验到不断变化的色彩效果。这些颜色没有西藏传统文化中的象征性，它们是单纯而抽象的，强化了建筑的空间体验，同时也作为独立于建筑的“装置”演绎颜色本身的魅力。□



Mirui Road is a tourist road that meets Highway 318 connecting Tibet and Sichuan province. This road meanders southwards along the Niyang River. Within this 20km distance to the Brahmaputra Canyon, the specific terrain and landscape of Niyang River can be enjoyed from the road. Daze Village was chosen to be the entrance to this tourist attraction. There is little land left for further development in this village, therefore the river beach along the road was the only choice for the site of a tourist center.

The road separates the river beach from the nearby mountain. How to establish relationships between an isolated building and its surroundings is



- 1 外景 / Exterior view
- 2 平面 / Plan
 - 1- 票务室 / Ticket office
 - 2- 漂流更衣室 / Dressing room for rafting
 - 3- 门房 / Gate house
 - 4- 庭院 / Courtyard
- 3 A-A 剖面 / A-A section
- 4 外景 / Exterior view



the main concern of our design. The building's exterior boundary is a response to the border conditions. The inner public space is "carved" out from the irregular-shaped volume. The central courtyard connects four openings, responding to the orientations and circulation. The left over mass after "carving" accommodates three major interior functions: a ticket office, a dressing room for rafting and toilets. This seemingly arbitrary plan is actually shaped by circulation, program and site conditions. The geometric character of the volume and space forms a dialogue with the surrounding landscape.

The construction of this building adopted and developed the techniques of the Tibetan vernacular.

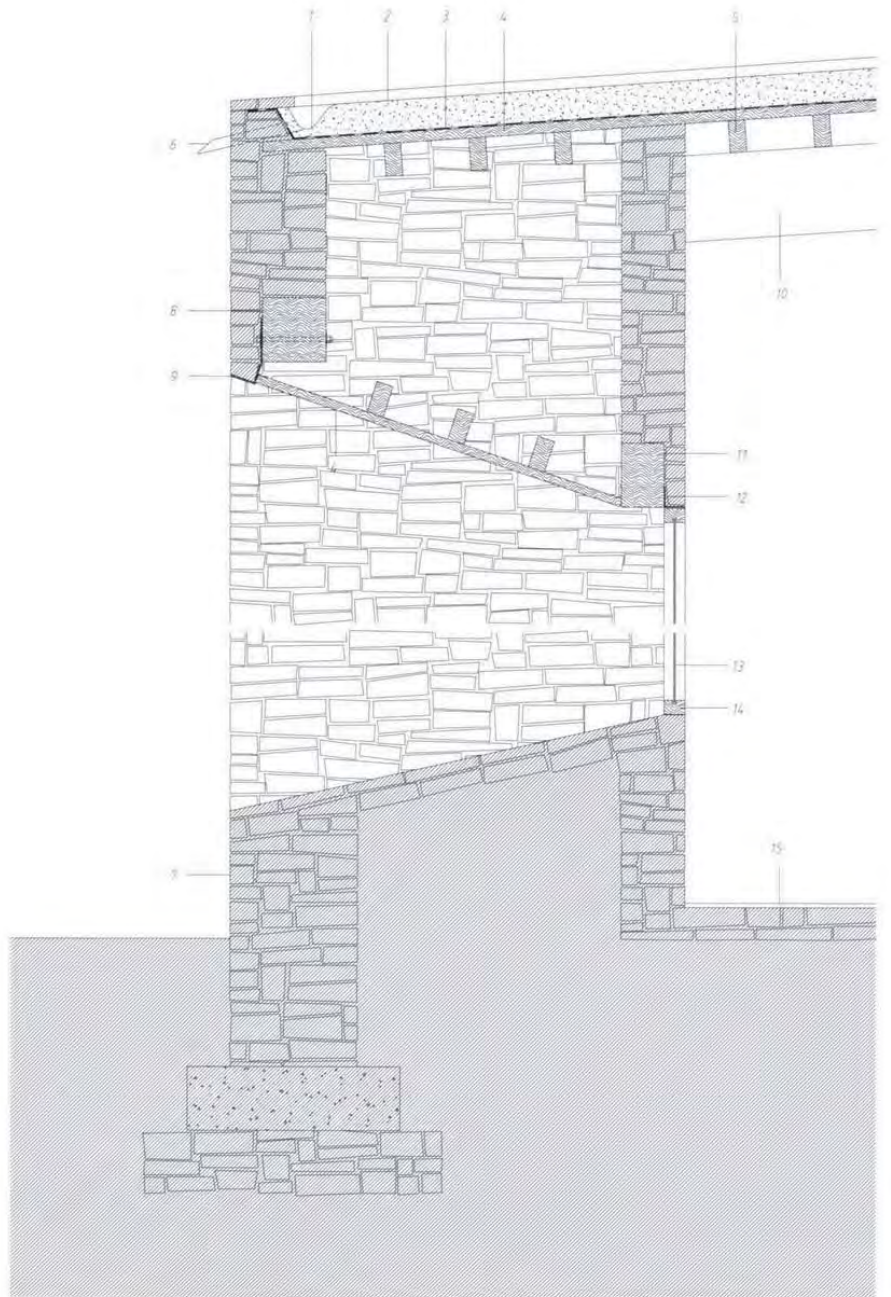
On top of the concrete foundation a 600mm thick load-bearing wall is erected. Most openings have deep recessions. The 400mm thick walls at both sides of the openings work as buttresses, increasing the overall structural stability and reducing the interior span as well. Beams for bigger spans are made from several small logs bonded together. A 150mm thick layer of Aga clay covers the waterproof membrane. Aga clay is a vernacular waterproofing material. It stiffens when tampered with water and works as another layer of waterproofing and heat insulation. Its plasticity allows gutters to be shaped. Roof drainage is well organized with these gutters and channel steel scuppers.

Color is a crucial element of Tibetan visual

culture. We introduce a color installation into the building's inner public space. The local mineral pigments are directly painted on the stone surfaces. The transitions of colors highlight the geometric transitions of space. From morning to dusk, the sunshine changes its direction and altitude angle, penetrating through the different openings. When passing through the building, people perceive ever-changing color combination from different perspective and at different time. There is no cultural symbolism in this color concept. These colors are abstract. They multiply the spatial experience and also work as a performance of colors independent from the concept of architecture. □



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5 庭院/Courtyard

6 外景/Exterior view

7 墙身剖面/Facade vertical section

1- 檐沟(阿嘎土拍打而成)/Gutter shaped with 'aga' clay

2- 150mm厚阿嘎土, 作为防水层、保温层和防水卷材保护层/
150mm thick 'aga' clay, working as thermal insulation, water
proofing and protection for the waterproofing membrane underneath

3- 6mm厚SBS卷材防水/6mm thick SBS water proofing membrane

4- 50mm厚木板(当地高山松木)/50mm thick larch board

5- 木椽, 150mm x 80mm/Larch rafter, 150mm x 80mm

6- 槽钢雨水口, 50mm x 100mm/Channel steel scupper, 50mm x
100mm

7- 600mm厚毛石承重墙/600mm thick natural stone wall load-
bearing wall

8- 外窗洞木过梁, 300mm x 300mm/Larch beam, 300mm x 300mm

9- 8mm钢板滴水, 用螺栓和木过梁连接, 承托木梁外毛石饰面/
Steel finishing holder and drip edge made from steel panel, 8mm

10- 屋面木结构梁, 400mm x 200mm/Larch beam, 400mm x 200mm

11- 内窗洞木过梁, 300mm x 200mm/Larch beam, 300mm x 200mm

12- 100mm x 100mm角钢, 承托过梁外侧毛石饰面/Steel
holder made from corner steel, 100mm x 100mm

13- 8mm厚安全玻璃/8mm thick security glass panel

14- 木制窗框, 100mm x 70mm/Larch window frame, 100mm x 70mm

15- 20mm厚水泥地面/20mm thick cement floor



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8.9 基地附近琅玛岭寺大殿墙面色彩运用 / Colors applied on the wall of a local temple

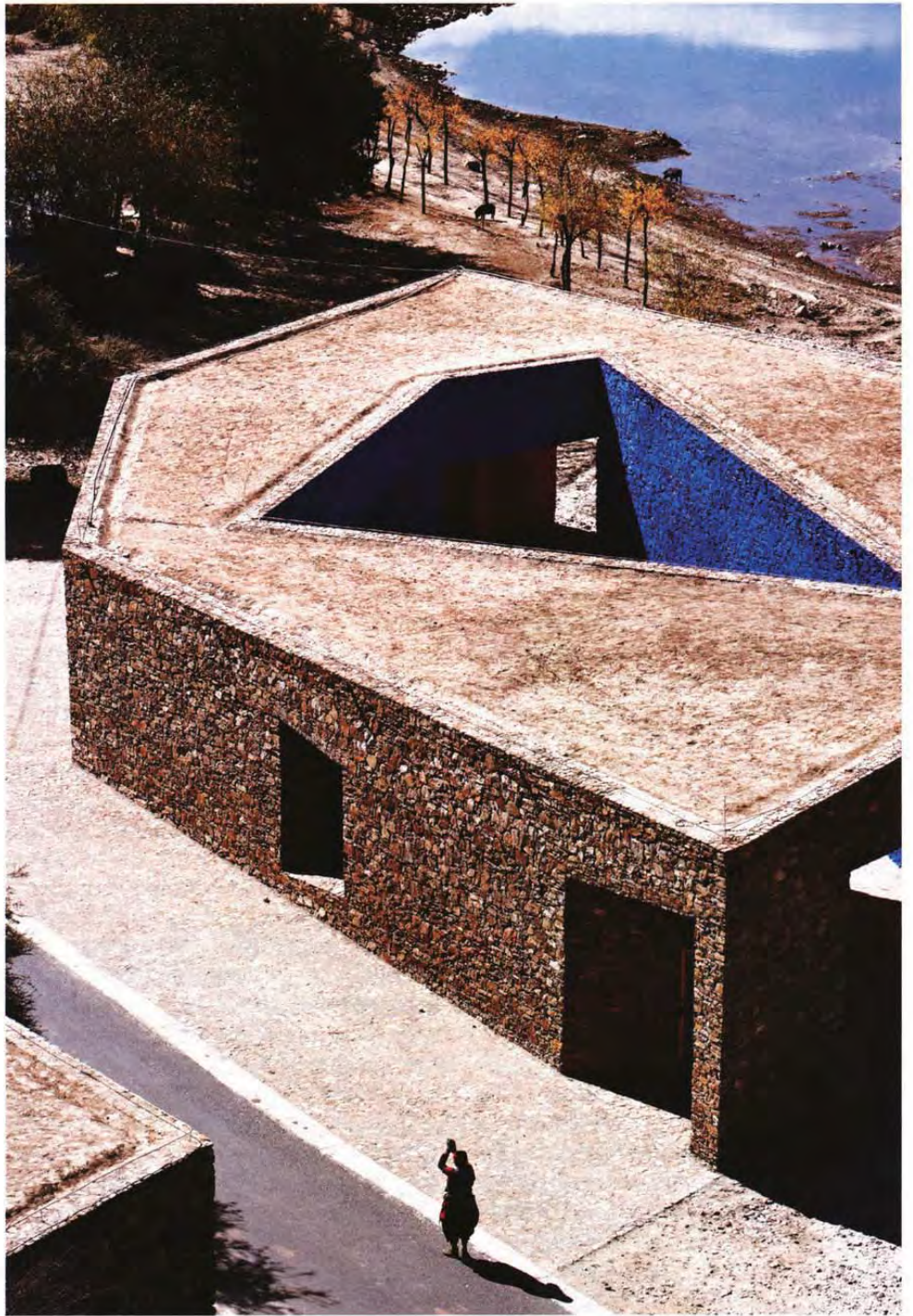
10 从卫生间前室看庭院 / View from the opening between toilets to the courtyard

11 鸟瞰 / Birdview

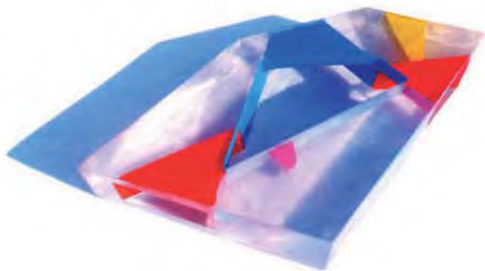
12 概念模型 / Conceptual models



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建筑面积 /Total Area: 430m²

结构形式 /Structure System: 毛石承重墙+筒支木结构屋面 /Stone load-bearing wall + timber roof.

工程造价 /Cost: 1000 000 rmb

设计时间 /Design Phase: 2009.01-2009.05

建造工期 /Construction Phase: 2009.06-2009.10

设计团队 /Design Team: 赵扬, 陈玲 /Zhao Yang, Chen Ling

设计批评团队 /Critic Team: 张轲, 张弘, 侯正华 /Zhang Ke, Zhang Hong, Hou Zhenghua

工地技术员 /Contractor: 胡启良 /Hu Qiliang

摄影 /Photographer: 陈溯 /Chen Su