景观设计师

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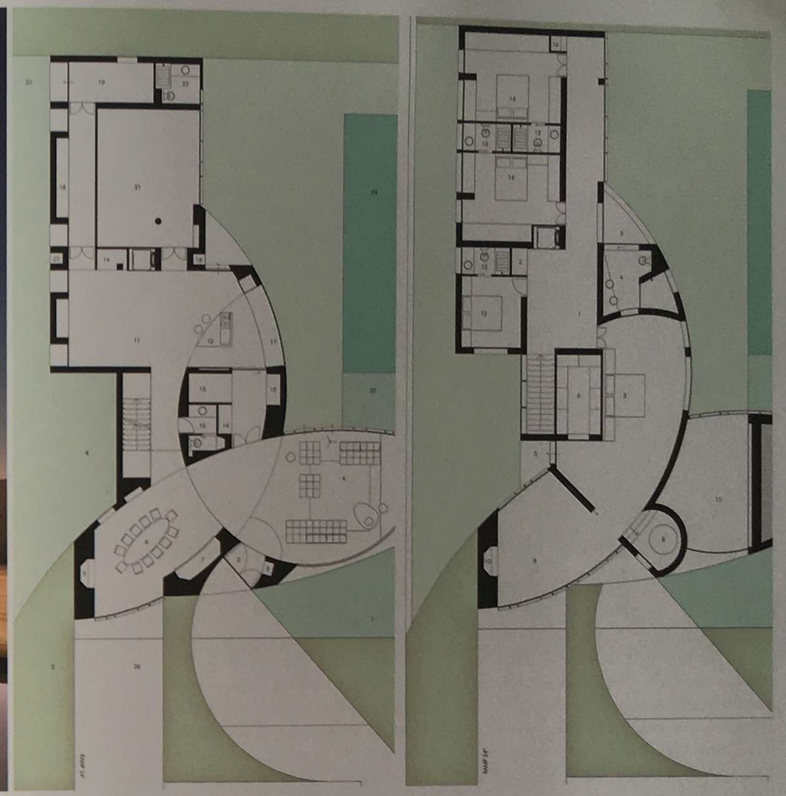


再现远古的经典——12号住宅

Reproduce an Ancient Classic — House of Twelve

撰文/图片提供　Antonino Cardillo
翻译　赵玮

该项目的设计灵感来自于古罗马的遗址——那些拥有令人难以捉摸的完美曲线的18世纪建筑，似乎已成为了吸引欧洲游客旅行的极佳首选地。尽管这些建筑遭受了不断的破坏，但与它们刚建成的时候相比，那些雕刻造型历经了几千年却依然令人着迷。古老的建筑向人们讲述了岁月的流逝，那些随时间慢慢逝去的美丽以及交织于历史长河中的往事，仿佛记录着建筑和其历史之间的一切。

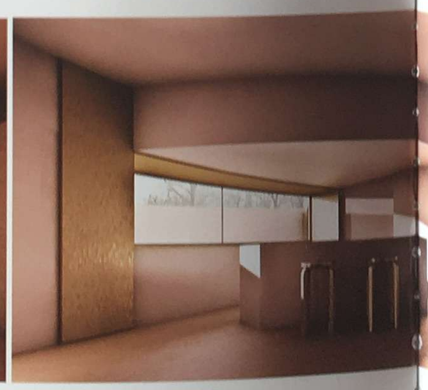
该项目的设计融合并提炼了当代设计理念和远古时代的精神。设计师以环状交叉和并列的方式排列空间，形成丰富的空间层次和形式。这座建筑的前部和公共空间以圆润的曲线为外表特征，并结合了弗兰克·劳埃德·赖特所设计的罗马皇帝哈德良位于蒂沃利的宫廷别墅以及弗兰克·欧文·盖里在巴黎设计的美国文化中心。该项目的设计恢复了房屋正立面的厚重感，这样的处理能够使冬日的阳光更多地照进室内。透过后庭院的草地反射的光线通过门窗也照进了室内。尤其是起居室，半透明的拱顶镶嵌了金色的水波纹的图案，各种光线的折射将主庭院映射成充满巴洛克风格的“光室”，而该项目的设计则是以现代都市的笔调重新设计使用的。

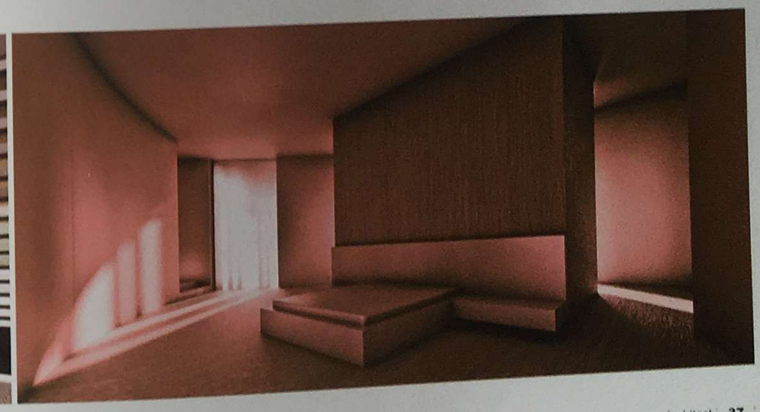
步入室内，依照不同的高度把公共区域分成两块主要的空间——餐厅和起居室，这两个空间内的所有矮墙都是以弧线交叉为造型，但从平面图上看仍是连贯相通的。此外，即使把这两个空间的墙体外缘设计为门窗，也并不会改变其整体轮廓。由于室内的南侧是私人空间且紧邻街道，所以设计要相对隐蔽。因此就会遇到采光难的问题，所以尽量延长边的设计。除此之外，建筑的外立面被分隔成几段，这样保证了绝大部分房间都有最好的采光。楼下的厨房同样也把窗户设计成流动的曲线形，窗外便是一个面向庭院水池的宽敞吧台。狭窄而细长的小型游泳池，能使人联想起中世纪的伊斯兰庭院。第一层的主卧室仍然是流线形的开放空间，在主卧室的周围设置了一些小房间，如浴室、卫生间、衣橱等。位于主卧室最里面的是一间私人书房，其造型与卧室的主要轮廓相一致，并安装了滑动门。外墙为玻璃材质，这样可以将室内和户外街道、庭院等各种景观连接起来。

It was the ruins of ancient Rome that inspired this project, those unpredictable warps that in the eighteenth century appeared to European travellers on the Grand Tour as fantastic visions. Rather than the historic original, what fascinates still today is this state of progressive destruction that millennia carve in the forms, unveiling their most obscure recesses. So the ruin tells us of time passing, of slowly dying beauty, and in this its slow decay evokes a transverse narrative, as if trapped between the architecture and its definitive destruction.

"House of Twelve" tries to invent a fantastic response to an interrupted story, following an empirical path made by progressive mutation of contemporary ideas and those of late antiquity, such as the theme of intersecting rings or the horizontal sequence of multiple spaces and forms, concatenated and directed according to a centrifugal expansionism, which unites works of Frank Lloyd Wright with the villa of the emperor Hadrian at Tivoli. Collisions and juxtapositions, furthermore – distant echoes of the American Center in Paris by Frank Owen Gehry – characterise the front and the public space of the house, whose roundnesses appear, from the road, to be deeply sculpted. As well as restoring thickness to the façade, these excavations make it permeable to the winter sun, which reaches to illuminate – with a grazing light, interpreted by the cavities – the courtyards at the rear. In particular, the living space, with its diaphanous vault in gold mosaic, the ripples of the mirrors of water at the edges and the consequent manifold reflections of light, appears from the main courtyard as a baroque "room of light", here reinvented in an urban key.

Inside, the public space is divided into two main rooms of different heights. Even the dining and living room are spatially continuous and united in the plan from the shape of a curve crossing the entire short side of the lot, they keep their formal identities. In addition, the perimeter of the two rooms is designed by openings and windows that do not change the profile of space. Lying to the south, the private area would come to be overshadowed by the front of the street located on the north side of the site (noon Southern). To avoid this issue, the house was developed along the long side of the lot. Moreover, its perimeter was fragmented to allow many rooms of the house to receive as much sunlight as possible. Downstairs, the kitchen features a sliding curve window while the outside becomes a wide bar counter open to the courtyard pool. Narrow and long, the "lap pool" visually recalls the medieval Islamic courtyard, such as the "Court of the Myrtles" of Alhambra at Granada (Spain). On the first floor the master bedroom features a curved open space, on the edge of which are inserted small rooms dedicated to the ancillary functions: bathroom, toilet, wardrobe. At the bottom of the master bedroom, a sliding door introduces to the private study. Its shape follows the curved profile of the main bedroom, but its outer walls here become suddenly glassed, linking the diverse landscape of the suburban street and the small courtyard behind. LD





景观设计：Antonino Cardillo 建筑设计事务所
项目位置：澳大利亚墨尔本
建成时间：2010 年 6 月
建筑面积：790m²
占地面积：280m²

Landscape Design: Antonino Cardillo architect
Location: Melbourne, Australia
Completed Time: June 2010
Site area: 790m²
Site coverage: 280m²