

Linnaeusborg生命科学中心

Linnaeusborg Centre for Life Science

建筑师: Rudy Uytenhaak, Tanja Buijs-Vitkova

甲方: Property and Investment Projects,
University of Groningen

地点: Groningen, the Netherlands

面积: 36 000m²

摄影师: Pieter Kers



Linnaeusborg是格罗宁根大学数学与自然科学学院生命科学中心的新大楼。它是一座功能明确的建筑,尽管规模宏大,但并不是密不透风的庞然大物。它可被看成是一座拔地而起的建筑,从远处或倾斜的地表看上去,有一部分会消失不见。生命科学中心的三个研究分支分别位于大楼的两翼和连接桥内,三者共同构成了大楼的上部。一层的动物学侧楼与动物饲养室相连,与温室相通的南楼用于植物学研究。微生物系和生物技术系位于上面几层,在两翼之间起“桥梁”的作用。

建筑内部组织的基本原则有互动性、

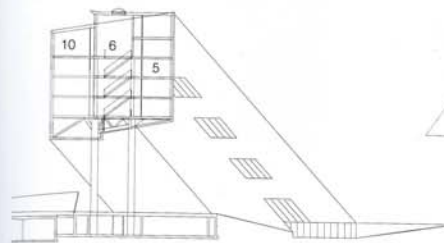
动态性和灵活性。大楼上半部分有若干个区,实验室和办公室位于两个相对的区内。这一模型的有效性和灵活性在增添了第三块分区后得到了进一步提升,此分区中融入了一系列附属区域。由于在人们共事的环境中“走廊”很重要,因此,以这种方式构建大楼是有利的,通过在相对较深的侧楼中央增设开放式分区和侧面连接结构,楼层与楼层之间同样搭建起了垂直回路。

上方开放区的光线及天空、地面、水域的景色将走廊内部与外部连在一起。实验室、附属区和办公室混排在一起,加上宽敞而功能性强的交通流线,整座建筑具

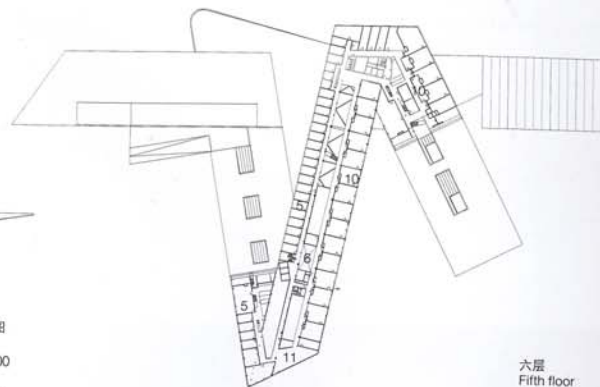
备了实用、轻巧及灵活的特点,在建筑和技术方面都表现出极高的有效性。这样,建筑就反映出外形与内容、建筑与校园、景观与水域、热情好客与协同合作的关系。

建筑有很强的可持续性,结构紧凑,外墙与地面面积之比很合适,材料和能源消耗方式都是可持续的。设计者推行楼层分区和设施分区配置这种灵活的办法,因此建筑在使用方面也经得起未来的考验。设计者特别设计了一款轻质、维护费用低的立面来节省成本,它采用与立面等长的新型预制聚酯组件,保温隔热高。

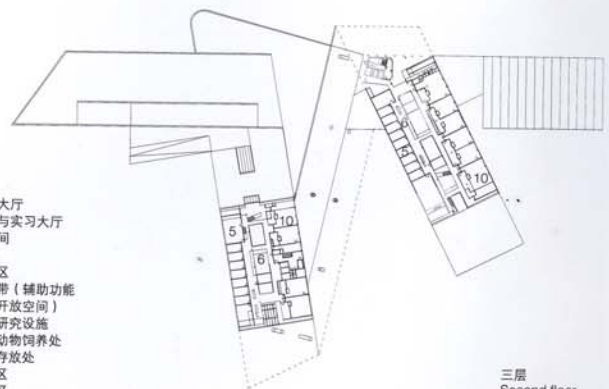
陈思 译/周荃 审



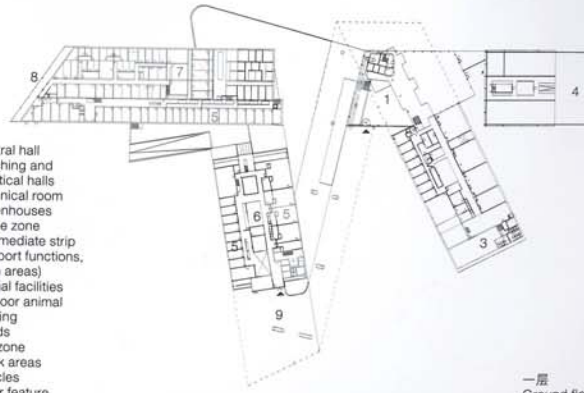
楼层平面图
剖面图
比例 1:2000
Floor plans
Section
scale 1:2000



六层
Fifth floor



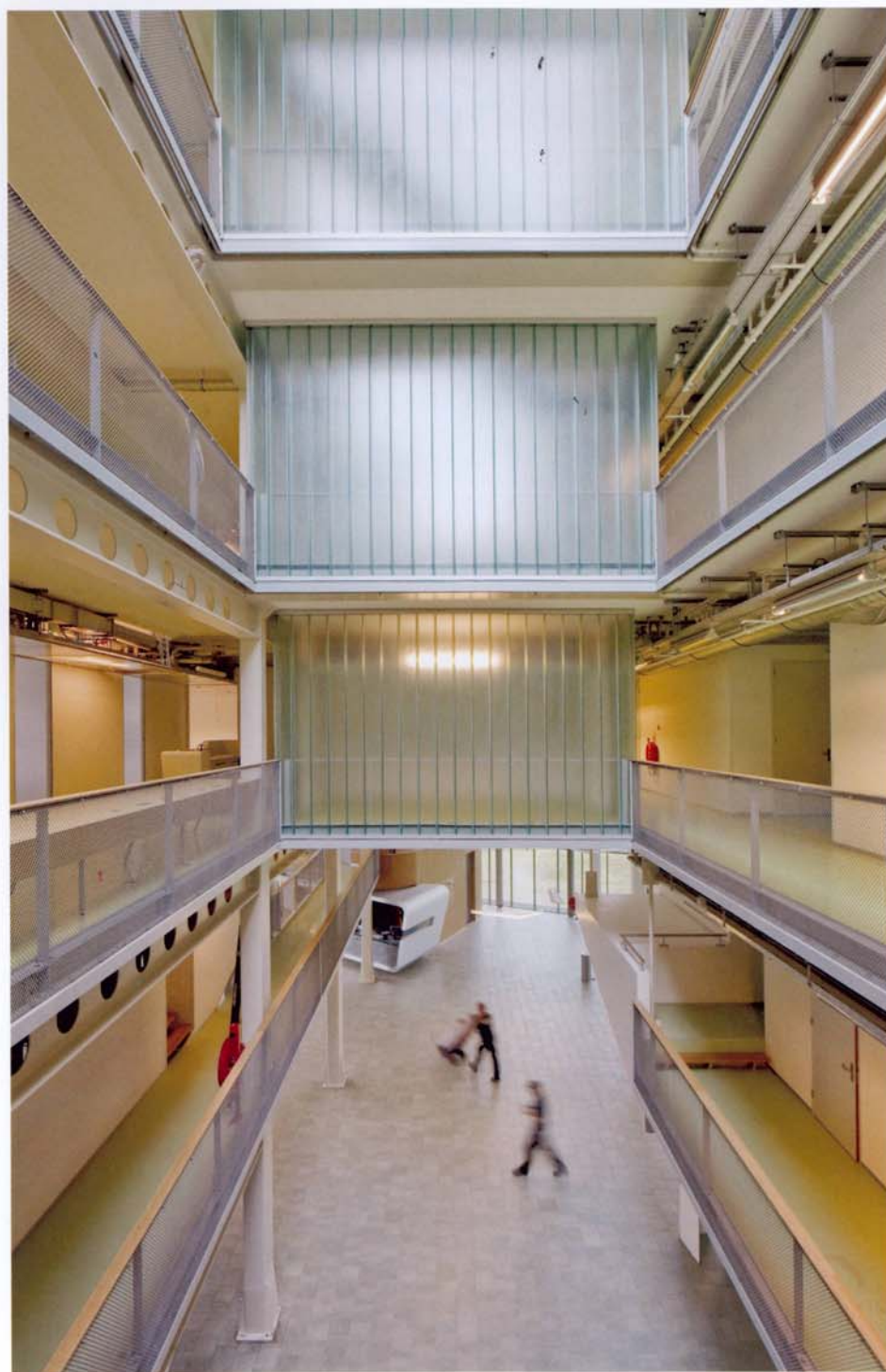
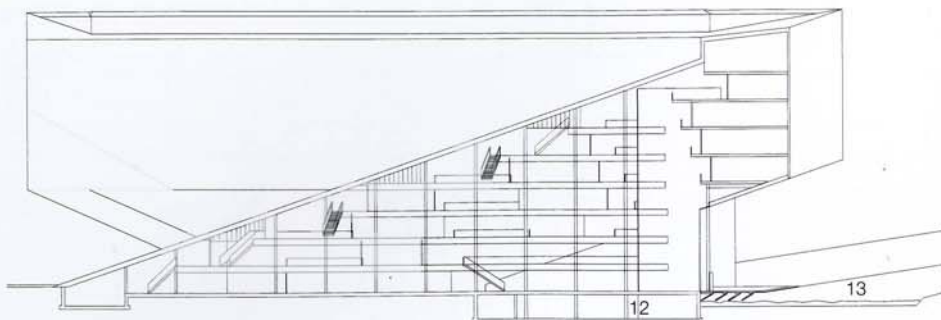
三层
Second floor



一层
Ground floor

- 1 中心大厅
- 2 教学与实践大厅
- 3 设备间
- 4 温室
- 5 办公区
- 6 中间带(辅助功能区, 开放空间)
- 7 动物研究设施
- 8 室外动物饲养处
- 9 物品存放处
- 10 实验区
- 11 休息区
- 12 自行车存放处
- 13 水景

- 1 Central hall
- 2 Teaching and practical halls
- 3 Technical room
- 4 Greenhouses
- 5 Office zone
- 6 Intermediate strip (support functions, open areas)
- 7 Animal facilities
- 8 Outdoor animal housing
- 9 Goods
- 10 Lab zone
- 11 Break areas
- 12 Bicycles
- 13 Water feature



Linnaeusborg is the new building for Centre for Life Sciences of the Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences of University of Groningen. It is a functionally determined building that, though large in scale, isn't an impenetrable mass. It can be interpreted as a body rising from the ground and partly vanishes in the perspective and the sloping ground level. Three research fields of the Centre are in two wings and a bridge that together form upper part of the building. From the ground floor arises a zoology wing connected with the animal housing. The south wing, linked with glasshouses, is used for botany. Between them, on the building's upper floors, the wings are "bridged" by microbiology and biotechnology departments.

Basic principles for internal organisation are interaction, dynamism and flexibility. The upper part is zoned, with laboratories and offices located in two facing areas. The efficiency and flexibility of this model are enhanced by adding a third zone incorporating a range of ancillary areas. Since "corridors" are important in places where people work together, it is beneficial to construct the building in such a way. By adding open areas and lateral connections in the centre of the relatively deep wings, vertical circuits between storeys are created as well.

Light from above through the open areas and views of the sky, ground or water link interiors of corridors to the outside. The mix of laboratories, ancillary areas and offices with spatial and functional qualities of circuits results in a practical, light and dynamic whole highly efficient in architectural and technical terms. In this way, Linnaeusborg expresses relationships between form and context, building and campus, landscape and water, hospitality and collaboration. It is highly sustainable in terms of materials used and energy consumption. It is compact, with a favourable exterior wall to floor ratio. Consistently applied floor plan zoning and installations make the building future-proof in usage. Architects developed a light, low-maintenance facade made up of innovative, facade-length prefabricated polyester wall elements with an high insulation value.