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Collection of famous German Architects



Karl-Heinz Schommer



Norbert Hensel



Kruger Schuberth Vandreike



Graetz Nofer Tyrra



Bernhard Winking



Jan Kleihues



Nietz Prasch Sigl Tchoban Voss



Gotz Guggenberger



Daniel Gossler

德国著名建筑事务所作品集

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Reinhard Muller



Rob Krier and Christoph Kohl



Steffen Lehmann



Winfried Brenne



Wolfgang Lutz



Bernhard Gossler



Mark Braun



Walter von Lom



Martin Kreienbaum



Walter Bolz



赖恩哈德·米勒建筑师

Reinhard Müller

著名的建筑师与城市设计人赖恩哈德·米勒于1979年在柏林建立了他的公司总部，当时他的工作目标是实现德国西部那些建筑的现代化。1990年，柏林墙被推倒后，东德出现了新的挑战 and 机遇。他成功的设计方案使哈尔伯施塔特、韦尔尼格罗德和埃伯斯瓦尔德城市中心又恢复了生机和活力。这些设计实践包括环形购物拱廊、市政管理大楼。其中最具典型意义的是重建哈尔伯施塔特城内1949年遭破坏的一座市政大厅。回到柏林后，米勒和他的同事致力于卡尔·马克思大街的大规模建筑群的现代化建设及其对可俯瞰施普雷河的两座历史悠久的仓库的改造。公司大多数后统一工程都是与地产开发商“wert-konzept Berlin”合作开展的，这家开发商是牢固的公司作业系统的一部分，同时还负责项目的开发工作。赖恩哈德·米勒公司已拥有员工大约30人，自建立之日起共开发建设了250个工程项目。



Architect and urban planner Reinhard Müller established his Berlin-based practice in 1979. At that time his work focused on the modernisation of listed buildings in the western part of the divided city, but new challenges emerged in eastern Germany when the Berlin wall fell in 1990. Successful projects revitalised the city centres of Halberstadt, Wernigerode und Eberswalde. The practice designed shopping arcades, new administrative buildings, and in Halberstadt even reconstructed the historical town hall, which had been destroyed in 1945.

Back in Berlin, Reinhard Müller and his team modernised Europe's largest ensemble, the complex along Karl-Marx avenue with its towers on Frankfurter Tor, and renovated two historical warehouses overlooking the River Spree. Most post-reunification projects were carried out in cooperation with the property developer »Wert-Konzept Berlin«, which forms part of the consolidated company network and took charge of project development. Reinhard Müller's studio currently employs approx. 30 staff. Since its foundation the practice has developed and directed 250 building projects.



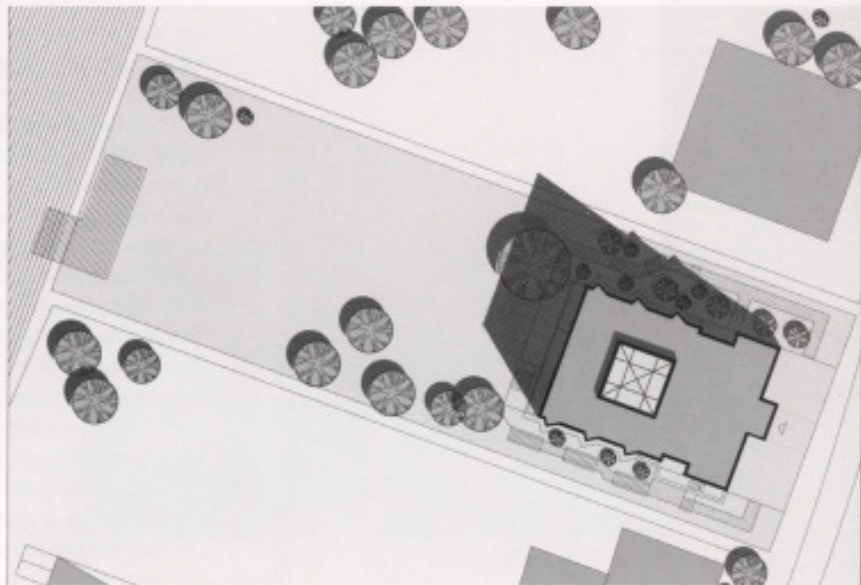


乌兰和海内地区以其艺术珍品聚集地和独具艺术风范的别墅区而美名远扬，声誉已超出德国和欧洲范围。柏林建筑师赖恩哈德曾授命设计“Pietzsch”别墅。该项目最大的挑战在于房间的安排要同时满足收藏者和收藏品的需要，空间和照明系统的构成轻易地实现这一艺术目标，其主要途径是通过灵活组合一些起居功能设施以防止把房间变成博物馆。室内楼层面积共970平方米，陈列着大量的艺术作品，令当地居民和他们的客人骄傲不已。这块地位于汉德克里斯湖上游的一个斜坡上，占地面积1900平方米。其特殊地形使得人们从大街上只能望见大楼的2层，而在2层上又可以俯瞰湖面。宽阔的汽车道把游客带入别墅白色的中心入口处。入口的厅堂敞开3层空间。从带有天窗和画廊的中央大厅可以进入用于交流和观赏艺术品的房间，中央大厅处于中部。上层是双人书房和卧室，下层面对湖水，内部是宽敞的采光井，别墅内设游泳池和蒸汽浴室，另外，这里设有玻璃阻隔，可直接通向花园。水力玻璃电梯将不同楼层连接起来方便人们快速便捷地进入。别墅的结构框架是为这里的艺术和这儿的居民而特别设计的。其建筑风格有意地避开了当时的流行时尚。

Ulla and Heiner Pietzsch have assembled an art collection that is famous far beyond Germany and Europe – as is the villa they share with it. Berlin-based architect Reinhard Müller was entrusted with planning the Villa »Pietzsch«. The challenge was to create rooms accommodating the needs of both collectors and collection. While the composition of space and lighting serves the art objects, a cunning integration of living functions prevents the house from turning into a museum. This is no place of distanced contemplation, but of close intensity. The net floor space of 970 square metres today holds a large number of art objects to stimulate, puzzle and inspire the inhabitants and their numerous guests. Situated on a slope above Lake Hundekehlesee, the plot comprises 1,900 square metres. Its topography allows two storeys to be visible from the street while two further floors overlook the lake. A sweeping driveway takes visitors to the white cube's centrally located entrance. The lobby opens up three levels. The intermediate space provided by the central hall with its skylight and gallery gives access to rooms reserved for communication and the contemplation of art objects. Private spaces unfold above and below, with the couple's studies and bedrooms on the top floor and a spacious wellness area at the bottom level facing the lake. It includes a swimming pool, sauna and steambath. Disappearing glass elements open this area to the garden. A hydraulic glass lift links the different levels to provide quick and easy access. The house sets the frame, for the art presented here, and for the people who live here. Its architecture deliberately ignores the dictates of fashion.



(上图) 内部
(右图) 从公园角度观看
(右外侧面) 总平面图
Interior (above)
View from the garden
(right)
Site plan (right outside)



施普雷河畔的仓库大楼改建工程

柏林

Warehouse Renovation on the River Spree Berlin

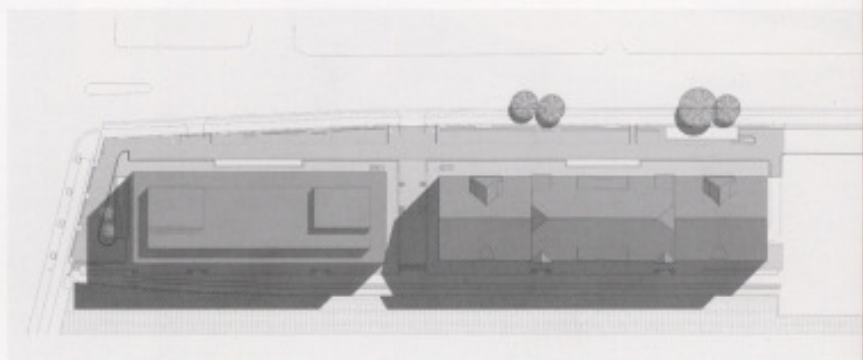
坐落于柏林施普雷河岸奥斯特芬海岸一带的建筑群中有两处历史性建筑物，它们是毗邻海滨的冷藏仓库和粮库。这两座仓储大楼始建于1913年，直到20世纪90年代才被停止使用，因为当时对储藏力的要求已日渐降低。2000年，IVG股份公司委托赖恩哈德·米勒建筑设计公司开发一项改建策略。这样，粮库正面的窗户恢复到其原来的形状；在山墙尽头安装大面积玻璃窗格以代替原来割裂状的表层，从而提高采光性能。屋顶的西半部分在二战时遭破坏，现在其外表面已被全部砌以砖石。顶楼的布局浑然一体。同时，建筑师针对仓储室棚高有限的特点设计了简单有效的解决方案。标准楼层的宽度为3个开间，高度为6个开间。在天棚中间部分引入开口可使其空间扩展到楼上部分，从而便于在楼内采光较差的部分安装内部露明楼梯。冷藏仓库可存储750万个鸡蛋，因此得名“鸡蛋冷藏室”。波状铁皮的覆盖面在原建筑中作用不大，故而在第一阶段的改造工程中就被取消了。建筑师们竭尽全力使原建筑引人注目外貌重新发挥作用。东、南、北三面护墙上的玻璃开口与建筑物整体比例协调一致，南面还同时安装了玻璃百叶板窗，给人以相对的平衡之感。西面因其独特特色的外观而得以保留。

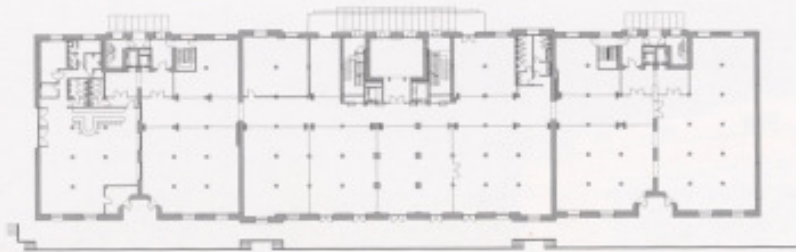
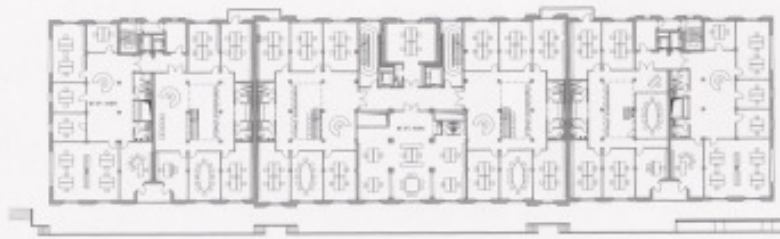
The plot in Berlin's Spree-side Osthafen harbour complex includes two historical buildings. Both the cooling warehouse and the grain store are located immediately on the waterfront. The warehouses were erected in 1913 and used for storage until early in the 1990s, when the demand for storage capacity declined. In 2000, the client, IVG AG, commissioned Reinhard Müller architects to develop a conversion strategy. The windows in the grain store's façade were returned to their historical shape. At the building's gable ends, large frame-mounted glass panes replaced the rendered surfaces and improved lighting conditions. The western part of the roof section had been destroyed in World War II. Its outside has been reconstructed down to the last detail of masonry. New dormer windows providing the top-floor lofts with light are oriented on historical proportions and integrated into the original layout. The limited ceiling height in the warehouses posed a challenge to which the architects developed a simple but effective solution. The standard floor plan is three bays wide and six bays deep. Introducing a central opening in the ceiling extended this space to the floor above, creating a spacious room with an internal open staircase at the less well-lighted core of the building. The cooling warehouse could store up to 75 million eggs, which is why it was also called «egg-cooling house». The corrugated iron cladding did not form part of the original construction and was therefore removed in the first renovation phase. The architects did their utmost to reconcile the striking exterior of the historical building with new uses. An glazed opening with proportions adapted to the building's overall balance was introduced in the curtain walls of the south- east- and north façades. The south face was also equipped with a glass louvre shading system. The original appearance of the remarkable west façade was preserved as a characteristic element.

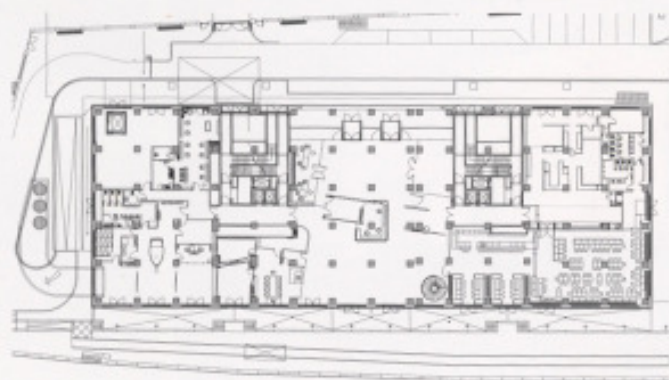




(上图) 从施普雷河上看
(右图) 总平面图
View from river Spree
(above)
Site plan (right)







(右图和左上图) 平面图
(上图) 西立面
(左图) 餐馆内部

Floor plans
(right and top left)
West façade (above)
Restaurant interior (left)