

## 詹森园区

### Jansen Campus

建筑师：Davide Macullo Architects

甲方：Jansen AG

地点：Oberriet, SG, Switzerland

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#### 背景

詹森新园区位于莱茵河谷里的Oberriet，所在场地的工业化程度是全瑞士最高的。新园区的建造动机是创造一个对公司管理人员、研究员和职员创造力有积极影响的空间。

该项目从设计理念到变成现实历时三年，在当地极具重要性，也代表了瑞士真正的质量、设计、工艺、建造和经济水平。新建筑符合迷你能源标准，能高效地利用能源并减少对环境的污染，以保证提高用户的生活质量，同时减少维护成本，提高竞争力。例如，新建筑采用地下水进行供热和制

冷，并拥有一个热回收系统，引起人们对该公司的节能和光伏构件产品的关注。

#### 詹森园区——连接地区特色与未来的桥梁

詹森新园区的建造场地位于工业区的北部边缘，其附近有Oberriet的小型住宅扩建区。场地的特殊性使新建筑可以连接起两种规模的城市结构——一方面表现出工业区的外观，另一方面具有村落的规模。规模上的减小是通过将建筑一分为四来实现的。

Oberriet像瑞士其他人造景观一样，

以拥有许多大小不一的斜坡为特征，斜坡方向不同，从而获得了一种显著的视觉和空间平衡感。该地建筑物的特色是斜屋顶、阴影的活动以及白天产生的反射。在感知层面上，建筑的立面已经失去了它们的实际重要性，只成为斜屋顶的支撑构件。詹森园区的新几何形状就是从“斜面的复杂游戏”中产生的。

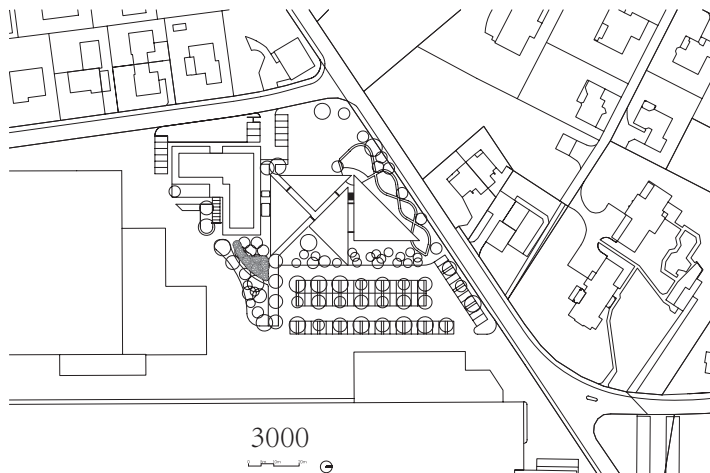
建筑内部的景观集中，成为一个连贯的空间，好像是通过将村庄的街道延长而形成的，是建筑物和空间在各个方向上的延伸构成的系统。新建筑主要体量的内部充满了从大型切口洒进来的自然光，从而





总平面图  
比例 1:3000

Site plan  
scale 1:3000



使内部成为隐形的。大型片状悬垂结构将用户引向外部景观。

詹森园区还以研究为特色，在设计中进行研究，以找出新型材料和技术解决方案——一些方案在该建筑中是首次亮相，比如詹森公司生产的半结构式立面就是一种新系统，它所采用的生产方式是为了保证建筑的反射、玻璃和透明构件不需要借助外部的支撑装置就可以连贯起来。

为了给建筑建造斜屋顶，建筑师开发出一种在混凝土浇筑过程中加入纤维的系统。通过加入纤维来保证浇筑的水泥和金属加固构件贴合。创新辐射系统（部分由

詹森公司生产）以热质量原则为基础，也被融合进建筑结构中，供热和制冷环线直接安装进地板和天花板的混凝土结构中，保证了所有空间的空气调节质量。

立面上覆有穿孔的深色Rheinznk金属网。这种特殊的饰面赋予建筑材质的颜色类似于周边区域的木建筑的色调。它是第一次被用作外部覆层，和反射光与阴影交相辉映，在一天之中不断变化。模块化的设计和张紧的金属网在建筑规模的确定上起到一定作用，并使建筑在到访的游客眼中显得生动而有趣。

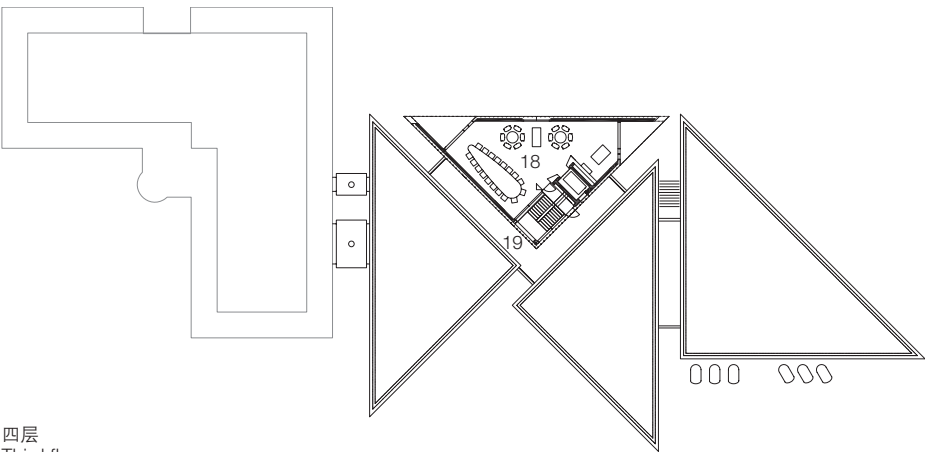
詹森园区的北部和外部采用的材料几

乎全部来自方圆几公里之内。这突出了该公司在该地的企业能力、遵守可持续原则的决心和努力节省能源的重心。

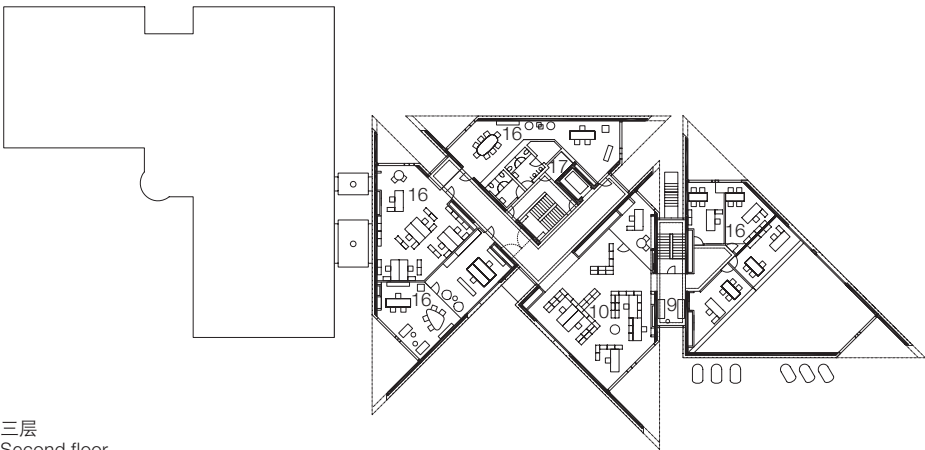
#### 内部功能

为了使一天的工作可以顺利进行，公共空间大都被安置在主电梯和楼梯附近，而更为私密的工作区则远离交通流线区。该建筑的结构功能由三角形体量的围墙肩负起，这样就使内部空间可以自由布局，并为将来的分区提供极高的灵活性和可能性。现在，所有空间按照三维网状格局排布，与公司的功能结构相呼应。

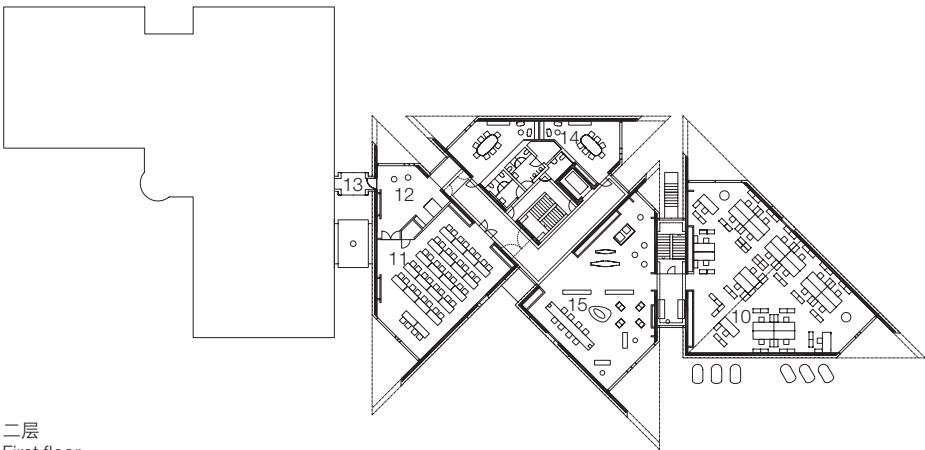




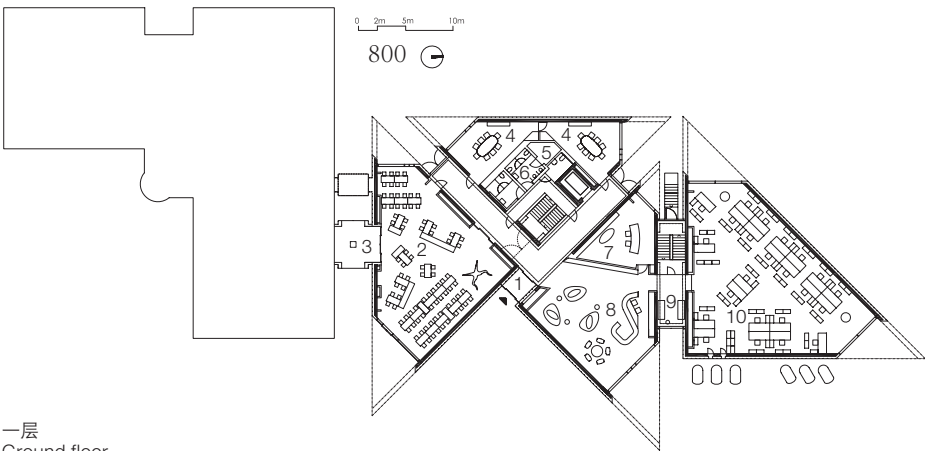
四层  
Third floor



三层  
Second floor



二层  
First floor



一层  
Ground floor

楼层平面  
比例 1:800  
剖面图  
比例 1:500

Floor plans  
scale 1:800  
Section  
scale 1:500

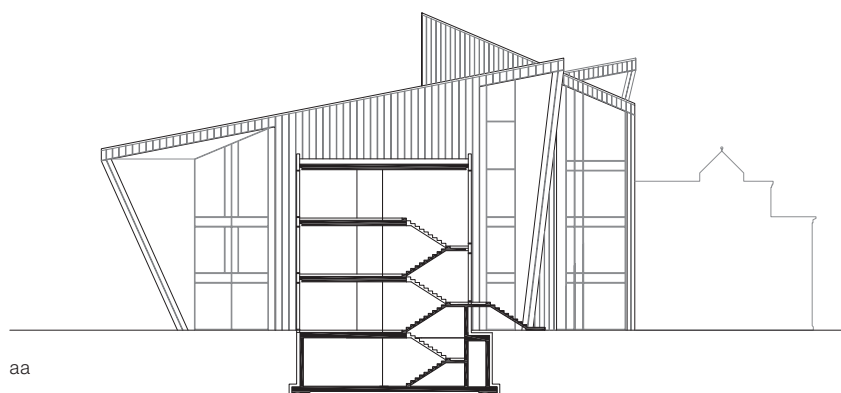
一层的接待处具有公共功能。从这里开始,会议室、商务餐厅和餐厅纷纷出现。同样是在一层,接待处旁边是“任务控制”办公室,代表了公司的运作中心,它像股票交易市场那样,将公司所有的运作信息在这里实时处理。二层有一处“创意空间”,是向所有人开放的工作区和非正式会议区,深受职员们的喜爱,同时也是一间带门厅和其他会议室的教室。交流区的开放式办公区位于三层,四层有一间董事会议室和一个全景露台。

私人办公室和较小的工作区要求更高的私密性,它们分布在旋转楼梯周围,随着旋转楼梯的升高面积逐渐增大。最北部的三角形建筑包含了公司运作的翼楼(下面两层),上面的楼层是负责这一区域的主管办公室。南部的三角形建筑的三层有质量控制室和对其负责的管理人员办公室。地下室约留有1000m<sup>2</sup>的区域作为档案库、机





- |           |                           |
|-----------|---------------------------|
| 1 入口      | 1 Entrance                |
| 2 餐厅      | 2 Restaurant              |
| 3 连接处     | 3 Connection              |
| 4 商务餐厅    | 4 Business lunch          |
| 5 机械设备间   | 5 Mechanical              |
| 6 卫生间     | 6 W.C.                    |
| 7 任务控制室   | 7 Mission control         |
| 8 接待处     | 8 Reception               |
| 9 休息室     | 9 Lounge                  |
| 10 开放式办公区 | 10 Open space of-<br>fice |
| 11 教室     | 11 Classroom              |
| 12 门厅/休息区 | 12 Foyer/lounge           |
| 13 连接处桥梁  | 13 Connection<br>bridge   |
| 14 会议室    | 14 Meeting room           |
| 15 创意空间   | 15 Creative space         |
| 16 办公室    | 16 Office                 |
| 17 维修间    | 17 Maintenance            |
| 18 董事会议室  | 18 Boardroom              |
| 19 露台     | 19 Terrace                |



### Background

The new Jansen Campus lies in the village of Oberriet, in the Rhine valley, one of the most industrialised areas of Switzerland. And the motivation behind the construction of the new building has been to create a space that would have a positive and productive effect on the creativity of the executives, researchers and employees of the company.

The project began three years ago with a concept design and has become a reality that has taken on regional importance, representative of genuine Swiss quality, design, craftsmanship, construction and economy. The building meets the exacting Minergie standards, with efficient energy use and the reduction of environmental pollution ensuring the enhanced quality of life for the users of the building and a competitiveness in maintenance costs. The building for example uses ground water for the heating and cooling and runs on a heat recovery system, drawing attention

to the company's experience in energy efficiency and production of photovoltaic elements.

### *Jansen Campus-a bridge between the DNA of a place and its future*

The site for the construction of the new Jansen Campus lies at the north end of the industrial complex and is bordered by the small scaled residential expansion of the village. This particular site allows the new building to insert itself as the link between two different urban scales- at once acting as the face of the industrial area while also reducing to the scale of the village. This reduction in scale has been achieved by fragmenting the mass of the building into four.

Oberriet, like many other built landscapes in Switzerland, is typified by a multitude of different sized inclined planes, sloping in different directions, that manage to achieve a remarkable visual and spatial balance. It is the sloping roofs and their game of

shadows and reflections throughout the day that characterise the built space of this place. In fact, at a perceptive level, the facades of the buildings lose their importance, assuming the supportive roles of these great inclined planes. The new geometry of the Jansen Campus has been generated by this complexity of the games of planes.

The internal landscape is articulated as a fluid space, almost as if it were formed by an extension of the urban streets of the village, a system of solids and voids expanding in all directions. The apparent mass of the new building is dematerialised internally, flooded with natural light teeming through the generous openings and the grand slicing overhangs that project the users out to the landscape.

The new Jansen Campus is also characterised by research, carried out during the design, on innovative materials and technological solutions - some used for





the first time in construction. For example the semi-structural facade, produced by Jansen, is a new system produced in such a way as to guarantee a continuity of the reflective, glazed and transparent elements of the building, without the need for external support mechanisms.

In order to build the sloping roofs of the building, a system of adding fibres to the concrete casting was developed. By doing this, this guaranteed that the poured cement would adhere to the metal reinforcements. An innovative radiant system (TABS), partly produced by Jansen, based on thermal mass principles, has also been integrated into the structure; heating and cooling circuits have been installed directly into the concrete structure forming the floors and ceilings, ensuring the quality conditioning of all spaces.

The facade is clad in a dark pre-patinated perforated Rheinzink mesh. This particular finish gives the material a colouring that evokes the density of the tones of the wooden buildings of the surrounding area. Used for the first time as an external cladding, this shimmers with reflections and shadows, changing throughout the day. The modular design and the tight stretched mesh play a role in the scale of the building and make it interesting and pleasurable for approaching visitors.

The Jansen Campus, both internally and externally was almost entirely built using resources available within a few kilometres of the site. This fact highlights the entrepreneurial strength of the region, the commitment to sustainability principles and the focus of efforts towards effective energy savings.

#### *Internal functions*

In order to allow for the fluid flow of daily working life, spaces intended for collective use have been placed adjacent to the main lifts and stair while the more intimate working spaces lie further along from this circulation. The structural functions of the building are assumed by the perimeter walls of the triangles, thus allowing for a free plan internally with a high degree of flexibility and possibility for future division. Currently the spaces are organised about a three-dimensional grid that corresponds to the company's functional structure.

The public functions are distributed from a reception zone on the ground floor. Rooms for meetings, business lunches and a restaurant all lead off this area. Also on the ground floor, beside the reception is an office known as Mission Control representing the operational heart of the company and acts almost like the stock market floor, where all information regarding the operations of

the company is processed here in real time. On the first floor there is a space named "Kreativbereich", a workplace and informal meeting space open to all, much appreciated by the employees, a teaching room with foyer and other meeting rooms. An open plan office for the communications section is located on the second floor and on the third is the boardroom with a panoramic terrace.

Individual offices and more intimate working spaces requiring more privacy are distributed along a spiral, with their area increasing as the spiral rises. The northern-most triangular block houses the operations wing of the company across two floors and on the upper floors are the offices of the directors responsible for this sector. The south triangle houses quality control and the executives responsible on the second floor. In the basement there are ca. 1000sqm reserved for archives, mechanical rooms and technological systems.

Despite its apparent sophistication, the atmosphere of the internal landscape reflects the principle of reducing details to a minimum. The constructive elements are therefore always explicit and follow the rationale and economy of the site and the project, giving the space a technical, industrial atmosphere.

