

RENZO PIANO



LONDON BRIDGE TOWER “THE SHARD”

伦敦桥“夏德大厦”

项目名称：伦敦桥夏德大厦

设计者：伦佐·皮亚诺建筑工作室 (Renzo Piano Building Workshop), Adamson Associates

委托人：Sellar Property Group

项目地点：英国 伦敦

建设时间：2000—2012年

总建筑面积：126 712m² (总面积)、83 104m² (净面积)

一期 (规划申请)：2000—2003年

设计团队：J.Moolhuijzen (责任合伙人), N.Mecattaf, W.Matthews with D.Drouin, A.Eris, S.Fowler, H.Lee, J.Rousseau, R.Stampton, M.van der Staay and K.Doerr, M.Gomes, J.Nakagawa, K.Rottova, C.Shortle, O.Aubert, C.Colson, Y.Kyrkos (建模)。

咨询顾问：Ove Arup & Partners (结构与服务); Lerch, Bates & Associates (垂直运输); Broadway Malyan (顾问建筑师)。

二期：2004—2012年

设计团队：J. Moolhuijzen, W.Matthews (责任合伙人及初级合伙人), B.Akkerhuis, G.Bannatyne, E.Chen, G.Reid with O.Barthe, J.Carter, V.Delfaud, M.Durand, E.Fitzpatrick, S.Joly, G.Longoni, C.Maxwell-Mahon, J.B.Mothes, M.Paré, J.Rousseau, I.Trissant, J.Winrow and O.Doule, J.Leroy, L.Petermann, O.Aubert, C.Colson, Y.Kyrkos (建模)。

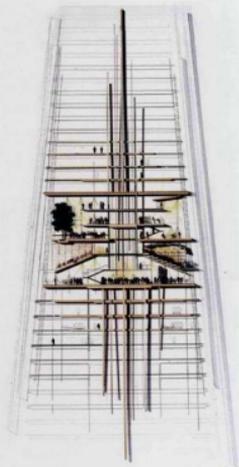
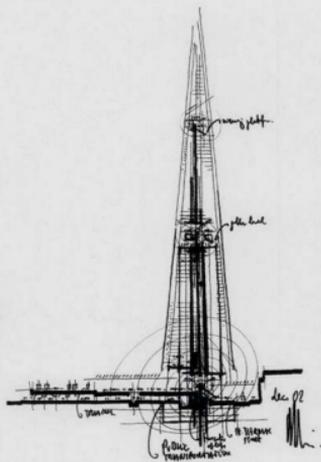
咨询顾问：WSP Cantor Seinuk (结构); Ove Arup & Partners (建筑服务); Lerch, Bates & Associates (垂直运输); Davis Langdon (成本顾问); Townshend Architects (景观); Pascall+Watson (执行建筑师)。



摄影：Michael Denance



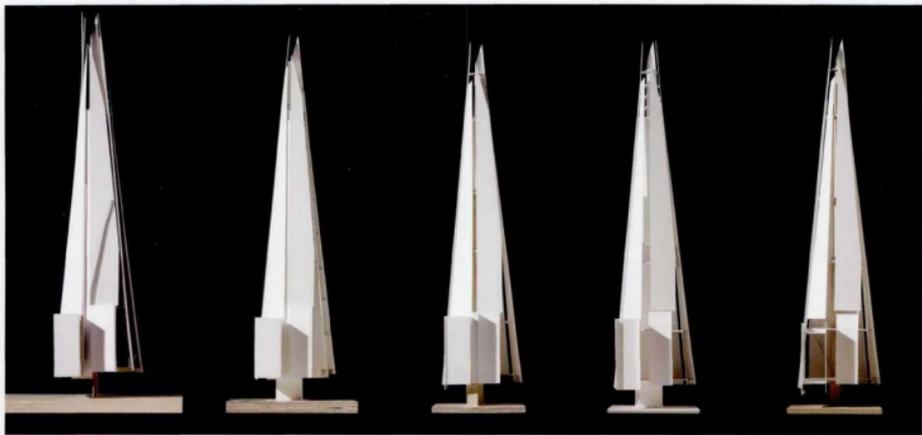
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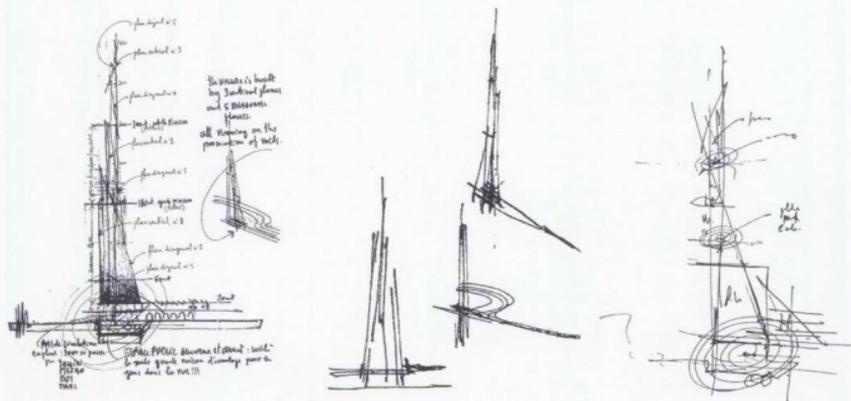
伦敦桥大厦，也被称为夏德大厦，是一座 72 层高的混合型用途的大厦。大厦位于伦敦桥站旁，泰晤士河南岸。伦敦桥车站作为火车、公交车和地铁的汇集点，每天的客流量达 200 000 人，是伦敦最繁忙的车站之一。本项目是针对伦敦市长提出的提高关键交通节点的高密度发展政策的一种回应。

大厦的形式取决于其在伦敦天际线的突出位置。与其他城市，如纽约或中国香港不同，夏德大厦不是现有的高层建筑群的一部分。参照物包括停靠在伦敦附近水域的船只的桅杆和议会大厦莫奈的绘画。

八面玻璃定义了大厦的形状和视觉效果。双层外立面整体采用了低铁玻璃，并通过机械滚轴堵住洞口来提供遮阳效果。大厦之间的断口为冬季花园带来自然通风。这些空间可被用作办公楼的会议室或分块空间以及住宅楼层的冬季花园。它们成为密封建筑中通常无法实现的与外部环境之间的重要连接。



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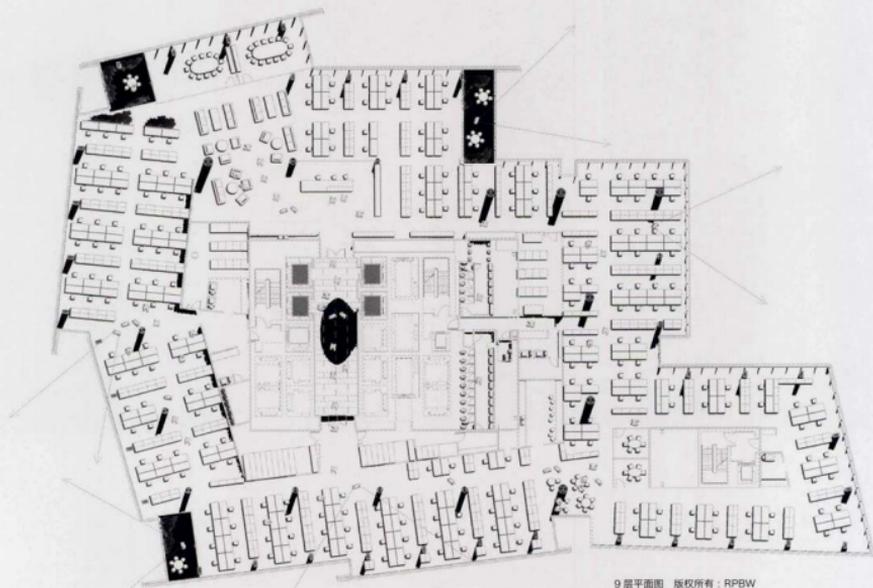


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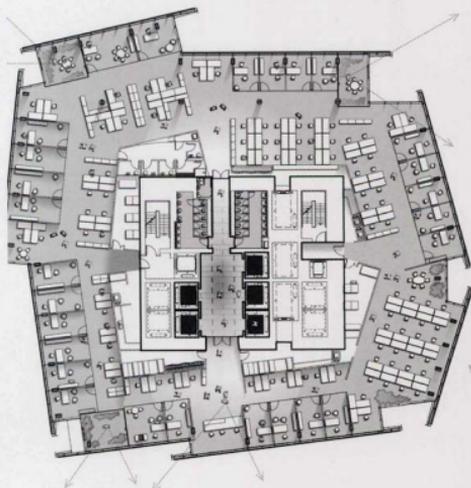
London Bridge Tower, which is also known as the Shard, is a 72 storey mixed use tower located besides London Bridge Station on the south bank of the river Thames. The station, which combines train, bus and underground lines, is one of the busiest in London with 200,000 users per day. The project is a response to the Mayor's policy of promoting high density development at key transport nodes.

The form of the tower was determined by its prominence on the London skyline. Unlike other cities such as New York or Hong Kong, the Shard is not part of an existing cluster of high rise buildings. References included the masts of ships docked in the nearby Pool of London and Monet's paintings of the Houses of Parliament.

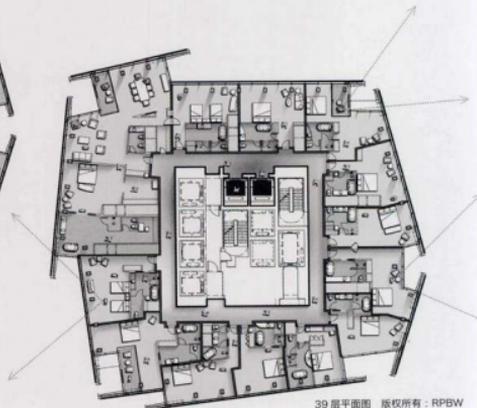
Eight glass shards define the shape and visual quality of the tower. The passive double façade uses low-iron glass throughout, with a mechanised roller blind in the cavity providing solar shading. In the "structures" between the shards opening vents provide natural ventilation to winter gardens. These can be used as meeting rooms or break-out spaces in the offices and winter gardens on the residential floors. They provide a vital link with the external environment often denied in hermetically sealed buildings.



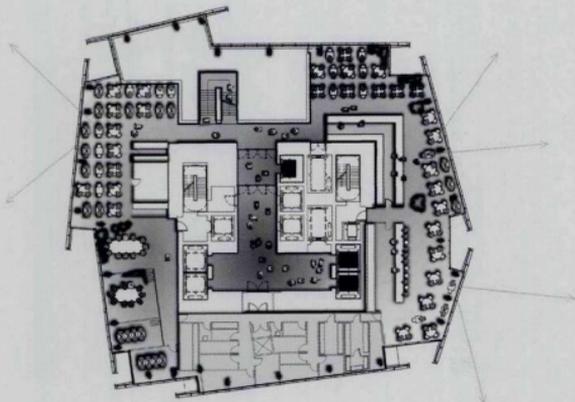
9 层平面图 版权所有：RPBW



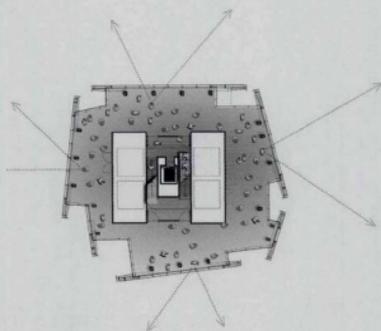
23 层平面图 版权所有：RPBW



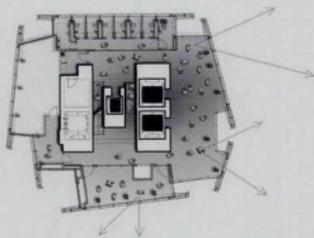
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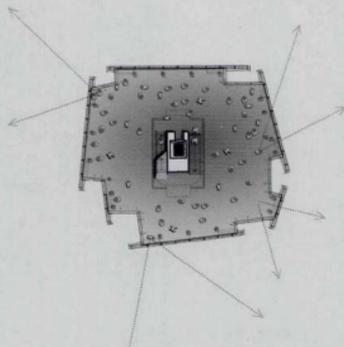
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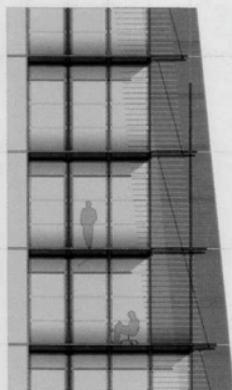
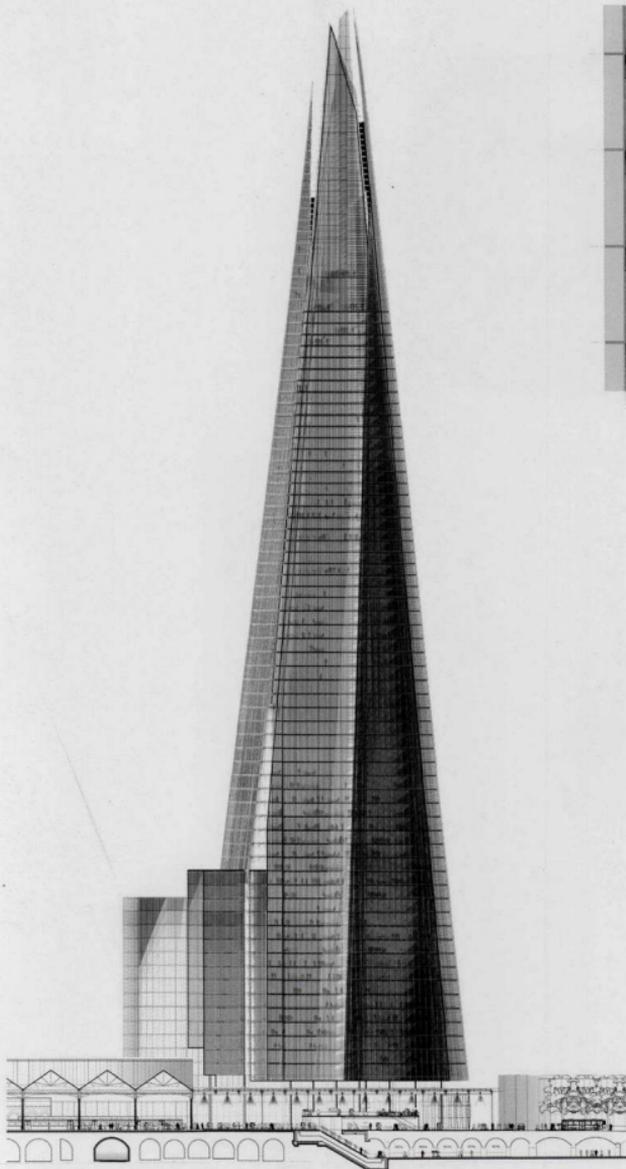
69 层平面图 版权所有：RPBW



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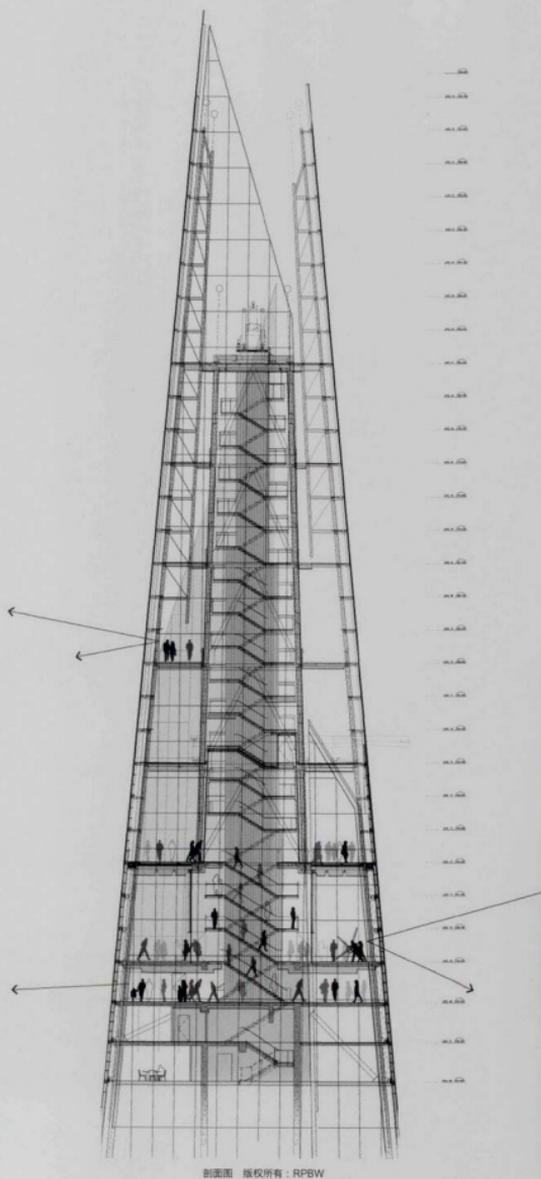
72 层平面图 版权所有：RPBW

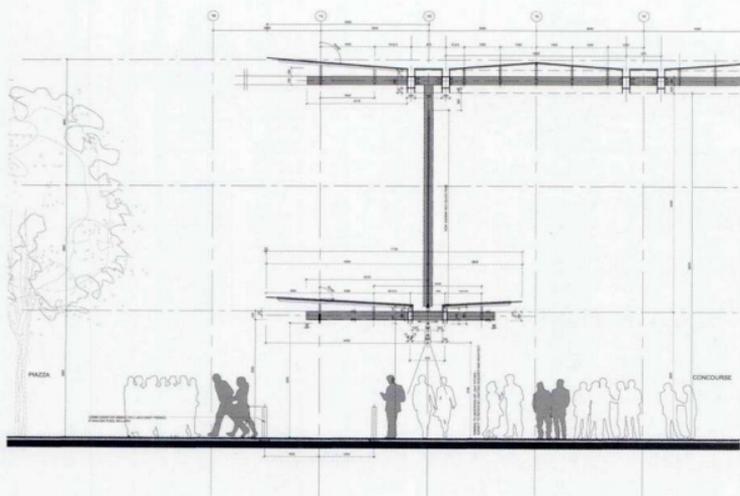
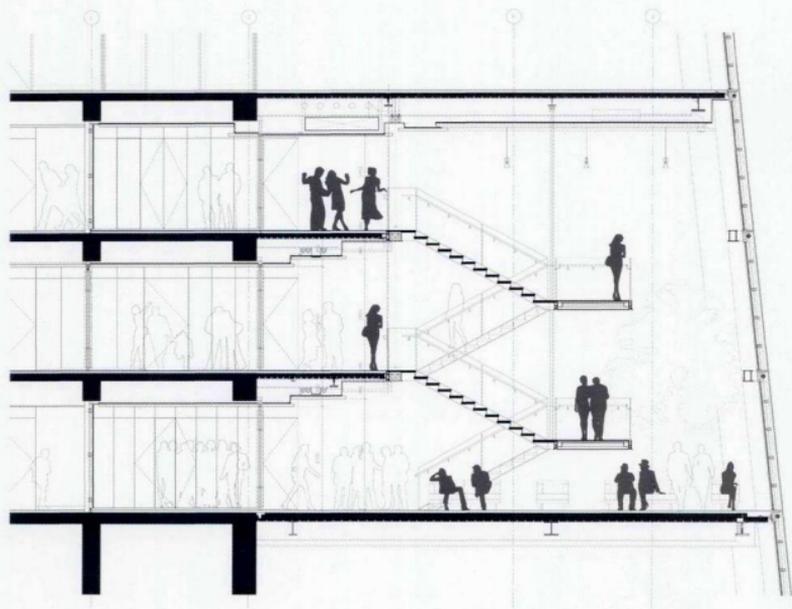


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节点大样图 版权所有：RBPW

