

# 英国伦敦艺术大学国王十字地区中央圣马丁艺术与设计学院新校园

New UAL Campus for Central Saint Martins at King's Cross, London, UK

■ Stanton Williams建筑师事务所 李健美译 ■ Stanton Williams Translated by Li Jianmei

国王十字和圣潘克拉斯国际火车站北部 27hm<sup>2</sup> 的荒地作为欧洲最大规模的城市更新项目之一，将建设成为充满活力的混合功能区域。其空间及创造力的核心正是伦敦艺术大学新校区，即中央圣马丁艺术与设计学院所在地。

耗资两亿英镑的新校园首次将圣马丁艺术与设计学院的各种活动统一在一个屋顶之下。这座全新的建筑与其南端艰难保留至今、记录该地曾经的工业辉煌的 Granary 大楼相连，不仅以其先进的设施满足了老学院的使用需求，更激发了学生的创造力、交流与合作。

Granary 大楼作为学院重要的“前脸儿”被重建。面向通往摄政运河的新的公共广场，Granary 大楼始建于 1851 年，曾用来转运从林肯郡麦田运来的谷物。这栋坚实的 6 层立方体量的建筑原本是 50m 宽的未作装饰的砖砌立面。在其西侧扩建的办公部分将其建筑宽度延伸至 100m。其北侧两边平行布局着两栋 180m 长的中转货栈。Granary 大楼被保留下来作为学院图书馆等。东侧货栈则被改造成供学院使用的最佳工作坊。西侧货栈面向街道的空间开设商店和酒吧，使该区域更有活力。东侧货栈下面的古老马厩改建为自行车存车处供学生和教师使用。

新建的学生宿舍和建于用地北端、两列货栈之间的新工作室大楼的立面设计极具现代感。扩建部分的尺度与 Granary 大楼相呼应。沿沿地段的长边延续了大楼的体量。超过货栈的高度使它如灯塔一般耸立，加之现代材料的应用，使其成为伦敦这一快速发展区域中学院的象征。新建的两座四层工作大楼位于有顶的中央“大街”两侧，“大街”约 110m 长、12m 宽、20m 高，其上覆盖着半透明 ETFE 屋顶。其内规律布置着电梯、楼梯、卫生间等服务核。位于北端新建的表演艺术中心包含一座带有舞台飞塔、排练空间和教学空间等齐备设施的剧场。

中央“大街”被构想成一个活力区域，好似从前学院主楼中深受喜爱的中央大楼梯，成为学生生

活的舞台。连接各种服务核及工作区的廊道形成了大量分散的空间，供学生开会、放松、看人和交流。中央“大街”空间足够搭建临时展馆，可用作展览、时尚秀和表演，促进了各专业学生之间的互动和交流。

另一条有顶的“街道”位于新建筑南端，与 Granary 大楼北端平行，成为横穿内部的公共通道。其内上下穿梭的电梯让人联想起当年谷物的传送，勾起人们对老建筑最初功能的回忆。谷场曾经的转车或被保留或在其原来位置的地面加以暗示。起重机也被保留，安置在 Granary 大楼新加设的天井中。出入口统一以玻璃进行简洁处理，有规律地呈现于 Granary 大楼的主立面。

占地约 4hm<sup>2</sup> 的校园将容纳 4 000 名学生以及 1 000 名教师。建设使用了超过 130 万个木材块和足够建造 8 个奥运会游泳池的混凝土。

Stanton Williams 建筑师事务所合伙人 Paul Williams 说：“能够参与重新赋予 Granary 大楼生命这一雄心勃勃的计划是十分难得的机会。我们从它极为鲜明的维多利亚建筑风格和尺度寻找设计灵感，并且引入极高现代感的元素。通过诸多细节的处理实现了过去与现在的共存与对比。让 4 000 名学生在在这座曾经废弃的建筑中开展日常生活的构想太有挑战性，我们的设计目标在于创造一个可以转变的舞台。一个能根据学生和教师需要协调安排的空间框架，各专业之间产生新的互动与干预、机会和实验。中央圣马丁艺术与设计学院将开启这所有的可能。”■

To the north of King's Cross and St Pancras International railway stations, 67-acres of derelict land are being transformed in what is one of Europe's largest urban regeneration projects. The result will be a vibrant mixed-use quarter, at the physical and creative heart of which will be the new University of the Arts London campus, home of Central Saint Martins College of Arts and Design.

Stanton Williams' design for the £200m new campus unites the college's activities under one roof for the first time. It provides Central Saint Martins with a substantial new building, connected at

its southern end to the Granary Building, a rugged survivor of the area's industrial past. The result is a state-of-the-art facility that not only functions as a practical solution to the college's needs but also aims to stimulate creativity, dialogue and student collaboration. A stage for transformation, a framework of flexible spaces that can be orchestrated and transformed over time by staff and students where new interactions and interventions, chance and experimentation can create that slip-stream between disciplines, enhancing the student experience. The coming together of all the schools of Central Saint Martins will open up that potential.

The Granary Building itself has been restored as the main "front" of the college, facing a new public square that steps down to the Regent's Canal. The building was designed in 1851 to receive grain from the wheat fields of Lincolnshire, unloaded here from railway wagons onto canal boats for onward transport to the capital's bakeries. It comprises a solid, six-storey cubic mass, with an unadorned, 50-metre wide brick elevation, extended to 100-metres by office additions flanking the building. To the north, located one to each side of the Granary Building, are two parallel 180 metres long Transit Sheds. The design strategy retains the Granary Building, adapted to include functions such as the college's library, while the Eastern Transit Shed behind is converted to create spectacular workshops for the college. Within the street-level openings of the Western Transit Shed, new shops and bars will add further life to the area. The historic horse stables below the Eastern Transit Sheds have been transformed to new cycle stores for students and staff.

The bulk of the college's accommodation, however, is located in a major addition to the site, two substantial new studio buildings that occupy the space between the two transit sheds and which at the North end of the site present a contemporary elevation to the surrounding area. The scale of the new addition responds closely to that of the Granary Building, essentially continuing its massing along the length of the site. It rises above the level of the transit sheds, using contemporary materials so that it will stand, beacon-like, as a symbol of the college's presence within this rapidly-evolving part of London. The two new four storey studio buildings

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1 校园全景

are arranged at either side of a covered central 'street', some 110m long, 12m wide and 20m high, covered by a translucent ETFE roof and punctuated by a regular rhythm of service cores that accommodate lifts, stairs and toilets. At the northern end, a new centre for the Performing Arts will house a fully equipped theatre complete with fly-tower as well as rehearsal and teaching spaces.

The internal 'street' has been conceived as a dynamic area, an arena for student life, akin to the much-loved stair at the centre of the college's previous main building. Bridges linking the various cores and workspaces cross it, offering break-out areas for meeting, relaxing and people-watching and exchanging ideas. The street will be used for exhibitions, fashion shows and performances, the spaces being large enough to build temporary pavilions for example. Viewing points allow students to watch others working or performing, and the work of other disciplines can be seen and exhibited.

At the southern end of the new block and running parallel with the north end of the Granary Building is a second covered 'street', offering public access through this part of the building interior. Lifts rising through this space recall the vertical movement of grain, which gave the complex its original purpose. Flooring details either retain exist-

ing turntables or hint at their historic location, while within the Granary Building itself, the hoists have been retained, crowning a newly inserted lightwell. Simple glazing maintain the integrity of the unbroken openings, rhythmically punctuating the Granary Building's main facade.

The £200m campus brings together 4,000 Central Saint Martins students and 1,000 staff under one roof. It is made up of: 10 acres of floor space, over 1.3 million timber blocks, enough concrete to fill eight Olympic swimming pools.

'It has been a privilege to work on such an ambitious scheme that will bring life back to the Granary Complex. Our design draws inspiration from the ambition and scale of its Victorian architectural setting and introduces a strong contemporary intervention that celebrates the juxtaposition of old and new in its detailing. The thought of 4,000 students inhabiting this once redundant and isolated building on a daily basis is breathtaking. Our consistent aim has really been to create a stage for transformation, a framework of spaces that can be orchestrated and transformed over time by staff and students where new interactions and interventions, chance and experimentation can create that slipstream between disciplines. The coming together of all the schools of Central Saint Martins will open up that potential.' Paul Williams.

#### 项目概况

项目名称: 伦敦艺术大学国王十字地区中央圣马丁  
艺术与设计学院新校园

建设地点: 英国伦敦国王十字区  
业主: 伦敦艺术大学

开发商: Argent

设计单位: Stanton Williams

建筑面积: 3.2万m<sup>2</sup>

建筑层数: 3层

项目造价: 2亿英镑

建筑设计: Stanton Williams

结构设计: Scott Wilson

环境/机电工程: Atelier 10

照明设计: Spiers and Major

工料测量师/雇主代理商: Davis Langdon

景观设计: Townsend Landscape Architects.

设计时间: 2008年1月

建成时间: 2011年10月

图纸版权: Stanton Williams

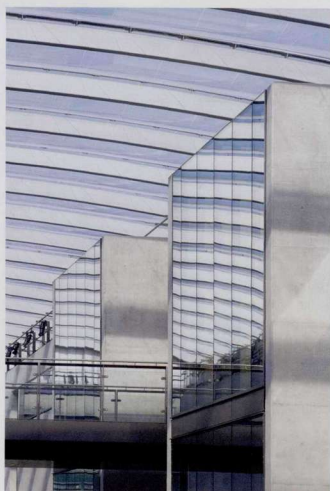
摄影: Hutton+Crow, John Sturrock



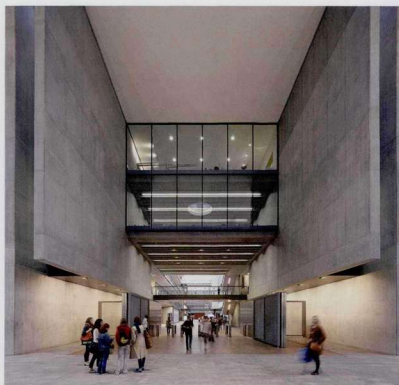
2 新建建筑屋顶平台与老建筑相连



3 阳光大厅内部垂直交通



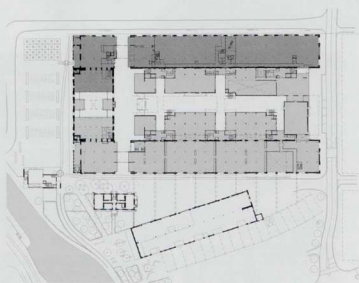
4 中央“大街”顶部覆ETFE屋面



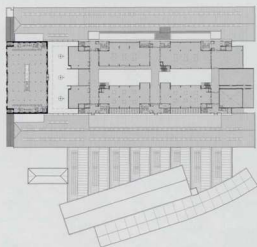
5 大厅入口



6 新旧建筑间的交通空间



7 7层平面



8 8层平面



9 东西向剖面



10 南北向剖面





11 动漫工作室



12 服装设计工作室



13 旧建筑改造为学院图书馆

