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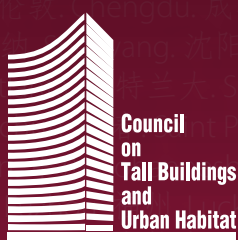
Future Cities 未来城市

Towards Sustainable Vertical Urbanism

迈向可持续的垂直城市主义

A collection of state-of-the-art, multi-disciplinary papers on tall buildings and sustainable cities

多学科背景下的高层建筑与可持续城市发展最新成果汇总

Editors (编者): Antony Wood, Shiling Zheng (郑时龄) & Timothy Johnson

Rethinking the Skyscraper

重新思考摩天大楼

Space Formations
空间形态

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German-born architect **Ole Scheeren** is founder and principal of Büro Ole Scheeren. He is currently working on a series of projects, including Angkasa Raya in Kuala Lumpur, DUO in Singapore, MahaNakhon in Bangkok, and an arts center in Beijing. Prior to founding Buro Ole Scheeren, he was partner of OMA, and responsible for the office's work across Asia. He successfully led the design and realization of the CCTV Headquarters in Beijing. Other projects include The Interlace and the Taipei Performing Arts Center.

奥雷•舍人是国际知名的德国籍建筑师，他是Buro Ole Scheeren的设计主持，并担任香港大学客座教授。舍人先生目前的项目包括吉隆坡市中心的Angkasa Raya、新加坡的一个大尺度综合开发区DUO、曼谷的MahaNakhon大楼、北京一个艺术家工作室/画廊以及一家中国最历史悠久的艺术拍卖行的总部，以及柏林斯普林格媒体总部大楼。 在成立Buro Ole Scheeren之前，舍人先生作为大都会建筑事务所(OMA)的总监及合伙人，负责事务所在亚洲的业务。他成功领导设计并完成了位于北京的中央电视台和电视文化中心,其他项目包括MahaNakhon大厦、新加坡大型住宅综合体翠城新景、The Scotts Tower、深圳的新市中心以及台北艺术中心。

Abstract

As architecture keeps expanding vertically – with ever taller buildings to emerge across the world, and with the skyscraper having long become the predominant typology of architectural production in most geographic regions of hyper-growth, we need to investigate and understand the consequences of vertical stratification and generate alternative typologies of spatial quality and communal responsibility. The effects of vertical isolation are further exacerbated by its dependence on private capital and investment – hardly any tall building is generated through public funds. The results are cities that no longer imbue a quality of public space as the guiding principle of their urban fabric, but that are collections of increasingly isolated and self-referential objects. This case study presents a series of architectural prototypes that generate shared spaces of communal and social interaction and manifest the creation of spaces not only within, but through and around tall buildings in an urban context.

Keywords: Space Formations, Social Interaction, Civic Nucleus, Urban Fabric, Communities, Space Generator

摘要

建筑不停地朝竖向扩展——比以往任何时候都高的建筑在世界各地涌现，摩天楼成为高速发展的大部分地区的主导建筑类型，我们需要调查理解垂直分层的影响，并且要探寻其他类型空间的质量及其公共责任。 垂直分层隔离（塔楼）的影响，在建筑依赖于私人资本和投资的情况下进一步加剧，几乎没有什么高层建筑是通过公共资金建造的（也因此事实上不会与公共或民间诉求密切匹配）。其结果是城市不再以公共空间品质作为城市肌理的指导原则，而随之成为越来越孤立和自成体系的建筑的集合。 本案例研究提出了一系列提供社区和社会交往的共享空间的原型，其公共性不仅体现在空间自身，同时也通过和建筑周围的城市文脉来共同达成。

关键词：空间格式，社会互动，城市核心，城市肌理，社区，空间创造

As architecture keeps expanding vertically – with ever taller buildings to emerge across the world and with the skyscraper having long become a predominant typology of architectural production in most geographic regions of hyper-growth, we need to investigate and understand the (sometimes problematic) consequences of vertical stratification and generate alternative typologies of spatial quality and communal responsibility.

The effects of vertical isolation (of the tower) are further exacerbated by its dependence on private capital and investment – hardly any tall building is generated through public funds (and becomes therefore de-facto un-coupled from any immediate public or civic agenda). The result are cities that no longer imbue a quality of public space as the guiding principle of their urban fabric, but that are collections of increasingly isolated and self-referential objects – a collection of mostly inward focused buildings and gated communities that absorb and mute, rather than generate or propel public and social activity.

建筑不停地朝竖向扩展——比以往任何时候都高的建筑在世界各地涌现，摩天楼成为高速发展的大部分地区的主导建筑类型，我们需要调查理解垂直分层的影响，并且要探寻其他类型的空间质量及其公共责任。

垂直分层隔离（塔楼）的影响，在建筑依赖于私人资本和投资的情况下进一步加剧，几乎没有什么高层建筑是通过公共资金建造的（也因此事实上不会与公共或民间诉求密切匹配）。其结果是城市不再以公共空间品质作为城市结构的指导原则，而随之成为越来越孤立和自成体系的建筑的集合——一系列最具内向性的建筑和封闭的社区，吸纳和屏蔽而不是产生或推进公共和社会活动。

本文通过案例研究一系列提供社区和社会交往的共享空间的建筑原型，并重新明确建筑空间对于社会整体的责任。"空间形态"案例包括， 翠城新景，新近完成的新加坡1040单元的社区；双景坊DUO，两栋多功能塔楼围绕城市内核而成；以及"协作云"

This case study presents a series of architectural prototypes that generate shared spaces of communal and social interaction and reinstate an explicit responsibility of architectural space towards society as a greater whole. "Space Formations" of The Interlace, a community with 1040 apartments recently completed in Singapore; Duo, a pair of mixed use towers around a civic nucleus; and The Cloud, a design for a collaborative digital media headquarters in Berlin, manifest the creation of spaces not only within, but through and around tall buildings in an urban context.

Vertical Village

(The Interlace)

The Interlace presents a radically new approach to contemporary living in a tropical environment and is one of the largest and most ambitious residential developments in Singapore's history. Instead of following the default typology of housing in Singapore – clusters of isolated, vertical towers – the design generates an intricate network of living and social spaces integrated with the natural environment.

Vertical To Horizontal
The towers are toppled over… and the vertical is turned into the horizontal: 31 apartment blocks, each six stories tall and 70 meters long, are stacked in hexagonal arrangements around eight large-scale open and permeable courtyards. As a result, the interlocking blocks create a multitude of both shared and private outdoor spaces on multiple levels.

The blocks are arranged on four main 'Superlevels' comprising 3 'peaks' of 24 stories. The other Superlevel stacks range from 6 to 18 stories to form a stepped geometry, more resembling the dramatic topography of a landscape than a typical building envelope. By alternating the direction of the Superlevel blocks as they are stacked, multi-story openings through the massing allow light and air to weave into the architecture and through the landscape of the courtyards.

With 170,000 m² of built floor area, the development provides 1,040 residential units of varying size, with multidirectional views over the parks, courtyards, the city, and the sea. Sustainability features are incorporated throughout the project through careful environmental analysis and the integration of low-impact passive energy strategies.

Community
The Interlace generates ample spaces and opportunities for social interaction and shared activities while also providing intimate spaces of privacy and quietness – simultaneously fostering a sense of community and maintaining individuality and privacy.

Figure 1. The Interlace. (Source: OMA, Photo by Iwan Baan)
图1 翠城新景（出自：大都会建筑事务所，摄影：Iwan Baan）

，为柏林一个数字媒体总部所做的设计，三个案例体现空间的创建不仅从自身提供，也通过和建筑周围的城市文脉来共同达成。

垂直村落

（The Interlace翠城新景）
翠城新景代表着繁茂热带环境中的一种全新的当代生活方式，也是新加坡历史上规模最大、最具雄心的住宅项目之一。在新加坡住宅开发项目中，孤立、垂直的塔楼群落已经成为传统的设计形式，翠城新景的设计打破这种模式，在休闲娱乐空间与自然环境建立一种融洽的关系。

垂直到水平
塔楼的形态在此被颠覆，由垂直转变成水平：31座六层高的公寓楼体，各栋70米长，按六边形形状叠加摆放，形成了8个大尺度的开放的通透庭院。交错的楼体形成层层叠叠的多个共享或私人的露台空间。

楼体叠放成四个主"超级层"，在24层的高度上形成三个"高峰"。其他的超级层聚集在6-18层的高度，形成错落有致的高差和退台效果，比普通的景观地形更具戏剧性。通过在叠加时调整"超级层"的方向，建筑体量上不同楼层的开口使得光线和空气渗透到建筑当中，融入庭院的景观。

Figure 2. The Interlace. (Source: OMA, Photo by Iwan Baan)
图2 翠城新景（出自：大都会建筑事务所，摄影：Iwan Baan）

Figure 3. The Interlace. (Source: OMA, Photo by Iwan Baan)
图3 翠城新景（出自：大都会建筑事务所，摄影：Iwan Baan）

The notion of community life within a contemporary village is emphasized throughout the project by an extensive network of communal gardens and spaces. A variety of public amenities are interwoven into the lush vegetation, offering multiple opportunities for social interaction, leisure and recreation.

Multiple swimming pools and sun decks, children's playgrounds, barbecue areas, spa gardens, performance spaces, and other amenities are situated within landscaped areas, are integrated with the outdoors and offer a wide selection of communal activities for residents. A continuous loop around the site, which invisibly doubles as the fire truck access, provides a 1km running track and connects the 'internal' courtyards to the activities around the edge of the site.

Nature
A series of site specific environmental studies were carried out and evaluated (wind, solar and daylight analysis) to determine intelligent strategies for the building envelope and landscape design.

All apartments receive ample levels of daylight throughout the day while the unique massing of the project provides a sufficient level of self-shading in the courtyards which helps maintain comfortable outdoor spaces throughout the year and allows for continuous usage of the courtyards and their communal functions.

Water bodies have been strategically placed within defined wind corridors. This allows evaporative cooling to happen along wind paths, reducing local air temperatures and improving the thermal comfort of outdoor recreation spaces in strategic micro-climate zones.

Extensive balconies and protruding terraces form a cascading vertical landscape across the façades of the blocks and further connect the green roofs and shared public terraces between the building volumes. Overall, the project appears not only surrounded by the tropical vegetation but embedded within it.

All traffic and parking is accommodated in a single layer below the landscaped ground level. A large number of open-air voids allow light and air to the semi-sunken parking deck, creating areas of lush vegetation and trees below ground and connecting these spaces visually and through planting to the courtyards above.

The landscape design capitalizes on the generous size of the eight-hectare site and further maximizes the green area and presence of nature. By stacking the apartment blocks, the design has generated additional horizontal surfaces and thereby the opportunity for extensive roof gardens and numerous landscaped public terraces that in aggregate provide even more overall green area than the size of the unbuilt site.

Space
Eight courtyards and their individual landscape are defined as the heart of the project and form distinct spatial identities within the surrounding stacks of the building blocks.

The primary pedestrian route through the project leads residents from the main entrance through and to the courtyards as primary points of orientation and identification – you live in a courtyard, a space, rather a building or an object. Pedestrian circulation is grouped and bundled according to the density of residents around each courtyard in a central 'connector'. A system of secondary footpaths brings residents on the most direct route from the connector to the front doors of their homes.

Figure 4. The Interlace. (Source: OMA, Photo by Iwan Baan)
图4. 翠城新景（出自：大都会建筑事务所，摄影：Iwan Baan）

在已经建成的17万平方米建筑面积中，容纳了大小不同的1040个住宅单位，，提供多个面向公园、庭院、城市和大海的景观。通过细致的环境分析和低影响被动节能策略，可持续发展的特色涵盖了项目的方方面面。

社区
翠城新景提供了充足的空间，提供了社会互动和共同活动的机会，同时也提供私人的和安静的私密空间——这兼顾培育社区意识和维护个性和隐私。

当代乡村社区生活概念通过项目广泛的社区花园和空间构成的网络来进行强调。各种各样的公共设施融入郁郁葱葱的热带环境之中，提供多个社会互动的机会、休闲和娱乐的环境。

多个游泳池和阳光甲板、儿童游乐场、烧烤区、Spa花园、演出空间和其他设施坐落在景观区域，并且融入户外环境之中，为居民提供多种选择的公共活动。围绕基地的环线在无形中被成倍加宽，一方面可供消防车使用，另外也提供了1公里的跑道，并且连接起内部庭院以及基地周围的活动。

自然
设计时曾就基地具体环境进行过一系列的研究和评估（风能、太阳能和日照分析），来确定智能建筑的外观和景观设计策略。

所有公寓均获得充足的日光，同时项目的独特体量也使得庭院中有足够的遮阳空间，这有助于维持全年舒适的室外空间，同时也允许住户连续使用庭院和其公共功能。

水体被策略性地放置在风道中，使得蒸发冷却随风发生形成一个小气候，降低基地气温和改善户外休闲空间的舒适度。

各个楼梯的外墙延伸的阳台和露台组成一个层叠的垂直景观，进一步连接起绿色屋顶和楼体间的公共露台。整体而言，该项目不仅被热带植被所环绕，自身也成为热带植被的一部分。

所有的交通和停车都在地面景观层下面的一层实现，多个天井允许光线和空气透入半下沉的停车甲板，创建多个茂密植被，同时与庭院中种植的树木连接起来。

The unusual geometry of the hexagonally stacked building blocks creates a dramatic spatial structure. Partly resting, partly floating, the blocks hover on top of each other to form open, permeable courtyards that interconnect with one another and the surrounding landscape and city. An expressive, interlaced space emerges that connects the multiple parts of the development into an open, inclusive community.

Urban Poché

(Duo)

The design for this Malaysian-Singaporean joint venture actively engages the space of the surrounding city to form a new civic nucleus in Singapore's modern metropolis. The two towers are not conceived as autonomous objects, but defined by the spaces they create around them.

Dilemma

Singapore consistently ranks as one of Asia's most livable cities. However, it is increasingly dominated by isolated individual towers that favor exclusion over social connectivity. The prescribed zoning confronts the project with a dual dilemma: it splits the site into two separate pieces, but also leaves large, bulky footprints for the resulting tower envelopes which risk overpowering the surroundings and the intimate scale of the adjacent historic Kampong Glam district.

Space Generator

The design for DUO subtracts circular carvings from the allowable building volumes in a series of concave movements that generate urban spaces – an 'urban poché' that strategically co-opts adjacent buildings and symbiotically inscribes the two towers into their context.

By generating the massing through a subtractive process, the elevations of the new towers are reduced to slender profiles. Vertical façades rise skywards along the adjoining roads, while a net-like hexagonal pattern of sunshades reinforces the dynamic concave shapes and improves the thermal protection of the building. The duo of tower volumes is further sculpted to feature a series of cantilevers and setbacks that evoke choreographed kinetic movements of the building silhouettes.

景观设计充分利用了八公顷的基地，并最大化自身的绿色区域和自然环境。通过叠加公寓楼体的设计，产生了额外的水平楼层——更多的屋顶花园空间和景观公共露台，增加了整体甚至于比基地本身还要大的绿化面积。

空间

八个庭院及其不同的景观是项目的核心，在各个叠加楼体的环绕下，定义了不同的空间形态。

项目主要的人行路线引导居民从主入口进入庭院，并以庭院作为主要的定位和识别——你住在庭院之中、一个空间，而非建筑物或一个物体之中。行人流线根据居民的密度在每个庭院中央（"连接器"）进行分组和集中。另外也有小路系统给居民从"连接器"到家门口的最直接的路线。

不寻常的六角形构建了一个戏剧性的空间结构，既有一部分是静止的，也有一部分是浮动的，楼体彼此相加，形成开放的，通透的庭院，彼此相通，也与周围景观和城市相连。这是一种表意的，交织的空间，将项目不同部分连接成一个开放的、包容的社会空间。

都市界定

(双景坊 Duo)

在新加坡这个现代大都市中，这个马来西亚和新加坡联合开发项目的设计积极与其周边环境互动形成新的城市内核。两栋塔楼不是自顾自己的设计，而是因应周围的城市空间而生。

困境

新加坡一直位列亚洲最宜居的城市之一。然而，其城市形态越来越被倾向于独立而非社会联系的孤立塔楼所占据。项目被允许的体量在基地上面临双重困境：它被分开在两个地块内，但也使得其占用地块空间巨大和笨重，将会与相邻的历史街区Kampong Glam距离太近，有压迫周围环境的风险。

空间发生器

设计用圆形雕切来递减建筑体量，建筑凹面自然生成城市空间——以一种"城市充囊"（urban poche）的策略方式使建筑界线变得空洞透明，相邻的两栋建筑同时融入到其周围环境之中。

通过减法的过程生成建筑体量，塔楼的立面最终变成细长的外形。其垂直的外墙沿街高耸挺立，而其网状的六边形图案的遮阳篷加强了动态的凹进感。双塔建筑进一步突出了其一系列的悬臂结构和退线，使得建筑轮廓产生了精心设计的运动感。

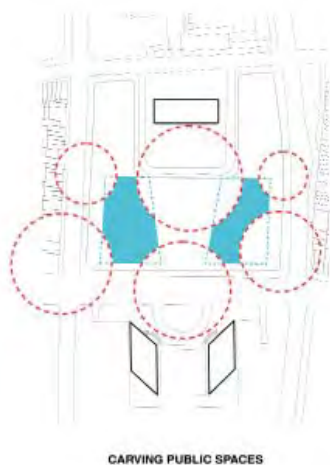Figure 5. DUO. (Source: Buro Ole Scheeren)
图5. 双景坊（出自：Buro Ole Scheeren）

Figure 6. DUO. (Source: Buro Ole Scheeren)
图6. 双景坊（出自：Buro Ole Scheeren）

Figure 7. DUO. (Source: Buro Ole Scheeren)
图7. 双景坊（出自：Buro Ole Scheeren）

Figure 8. DUO. (Source: Buro Ole Scheeren)
图8. 双景坊（出自：Buro Ole Scheeren）

Civic Nucleus

The buildings dematerialize as they reach the ground to provide a porous permeable landscape traversing the site. Leisure zones and gardens act as a connector between multiple transport hubs and establish a flow of tropical greenery and lively commercial activity, accessible to the public 24 hours a day. A plaza, carved into the center of the towers and integrating the neighboring building as part of its perimeter, forms a new public nexus between the historic district of Kampong Glam and the extension of the city's commercial corridor.

Multiple levels of vertical connectivity give access to large elevated terraces for the hotel and residents, a public observation deck and a sky restaurant atop the office/hotel tower, while establishing a direct connection to the adjacent underground MRT subway station. Vehicular traffic is lifted off the ground to allow uninterrupted pedestrian circulation across the site. Extensive landscape areas at the ground levels, elevated terraces, and roofscapes provide accessible green space equal to the entire site area.

Embracing spaces in a symbiotic relationship with each other and thereby transforming the surrounding multivalent urban fabric, the two sculpted towers act as urban space generators and generate a civic nucleus for the district and the city.

Collaborative Cloud

(Digital Media Headquarters for Axel Springer)

Digital Identity

In an age where (digital) work can be performed anywhere, architecture takes on the increasingly critical role of bringing people (physically) together. For a company whose output is virtual the necessity to provide an identifiable identity – not only an image of identity, but also a place of identity – becomes essential to its credibility and existence.

Collaborative Cloud

The 'Collaborative Cloud' forms the heart and nucleus of the project and manifests itself as the conceptual and spatial identity of the new headquarters: an expressive invitation that attracts the inhabitation of its potentials.

城市核心

大楼在到达地面时被消解并与多孔水景观相连。休闲区和花园作为连接器，交织起多个交通枢纽，建立起热带绿色植被和商业活动的流动活跃空间，并向公众一天24小时开放。一个广场嵌入塔楼之中，整合周边建筑形成它的边线，在历史街区Kampong Glam以及城市扩展的商业走廊之间形成了一个新的公共枢纽。

多层次的垂直连接除了可以直通邻近的MRT地铁站，还能为酒店顾客和居民提供了大型露台，以及通往位于办公室/酒店大楼顶楼上的一个公共观景台和高空餐厅。基地机动车交通被抬离地面，为行人提供不间断的步道。地面的景观、高架露台和屋顶景观一起为基地提供了等同于地块面积的绿色景观空间。

拥抱彼此空间的共生关系，从而改变周围的多样态城市结构，两个雕塑般的塔楼作为城市空间发生器，为城市以及这个地区提供了一个城市核心。

Figure 9. Axel Springer Cloud. (Source: Buro Ole Scheeren)
图9. 斯普林格云（出自：Buro Ole Scheeren）

Identity is defined not as object, but as space – a pixelated void is carved into the center of the building to create flexible permeable places for imagination, collaboration, and interaction. Standardized flexible work spaces are arranged along the perimeter of the building, which dissolve and merge into zones of informal work environments within the Cloud.

The invisible alchemy of the digital world is given an open spatial identity, which grounds the virtual in the real and manifests the values, production, and genus loci of Axel Springer as a contemporary digital media company.

An exterior envelope of generic workspaces that strictly follow the notion of rigorous efficiency tightly wraps around an inner core of collaboration and creativity. Spaces for informal collaboration occupy the collaborative cloud and are organized around the 'digital void' which joins the network of enterprises into a shared sphere of experience and common spirit.

The combination of spaces for informal collaborative interactions towards the center with more formally organized work along the perimeter, provide a gradient of multiple work environments within the building. Digital natives and immigrants are free to occupy and co-opt spaces with various work styles and participate in shared activities within immediate proximity without compromising the serenity of fixed workplaces. The future of the workplace is coexistence with a multiplicity of choices.

An orbit of circulation around and through the collaborative cloud provides further connectivity and access in a continuous bi-directional loop throughout the building. The production of digital content is given a circuit that links the digital enclaves into a common unified whole, while maintaining a sense of 'neighborhoods' and independence.

The organizational structure of the building simultaneously provides a shared framework for the organization itself and generates its image and new identity – a conflagration of content and image for a digital enterprise.

Urban Integration
The design proposes an explicit mix of flexible and collaborative office typologies with a diverse array of urban activities and amenities to create a building not only dedicated to internal production, but to the interaction with the city and public domain surrounding it.
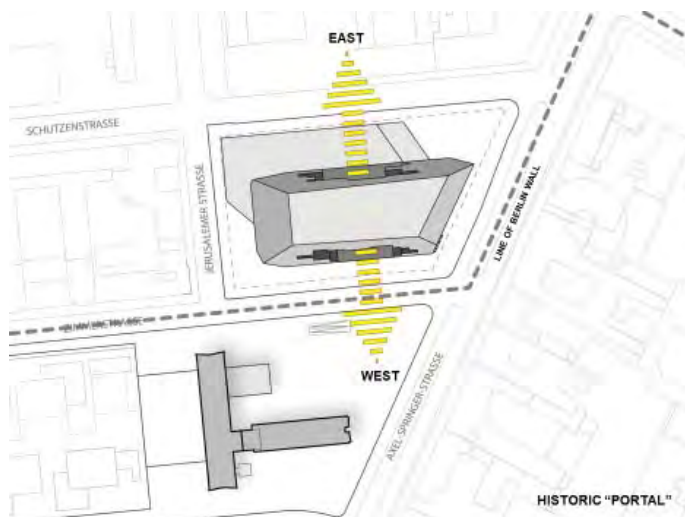
协作云

（斯普林格数字媒体总部）

数字标识
在一个（虚拟数字）工作可以在任何地方开展的时代，建筑担负起将人们聚集起来的重要角色（物理实体），对于一个输出数字媒体的公司而言，提供一个可辨识的标识——不仅仅是一个标识的图像，同时也是一个标识的场所，将成为其信誉和存在的重要条件。

协作云
"协作云"形成项目的核心，自身从概念和空间形态上体现新总部的标志：一个富有表现力和开放的空间，吸引使用者开发其潜力。

在这里，标识并非是一个具体的物体，而是一个精雕细刻的物理空间，以及空间中所容纳的各种创造、合作和互动。标准化且具灵活性的办公空间沿着建筑刻面设置，身处"云"中，成为整个环境的一部分。

看不见的数字世界的制作被赋予一个开放的空间，虚拟在此变成现实，并体现斯普林格作为一个当代数字媒体公司的价值、生产和场所精神（genus loci）。

普通工作空间形成的外部表皮严格遵循效率概念，紧紧围绕在内部协作和创造的核心区域。创新的工作空间占据"协作云"区域，围绕"数字中空"部分设置，并以此体现共享的企业经验和集体精神。

创新的工作空间组合向中央伸展，而普通工作空间沿着建筑边线设置，在大楼内提供一个具有不同工作环境的梯度空间。可移动办公人员和新增人员可自由使用或被指派到不同工作风格的工作场所和参与共享的活动，而且不影响其他固定工作场所的平静。未来的工作场所提供了共存的多样性选择。

围绕和通过"协作云"形成的双向循环流线提供了大楼内进一步的连接和通道。数字内容的生产被赋予了一个流线，连接数字飞地到一个共同的整体，但同时还保持一种"社区"的感觉和独立性。

与此同时，大楼的组织架构自身提供了一个共享的框架——作为数字企业快速开始生产内容和图像的形象和新的标识。

Figure 10. Axel Springer Cloud. (Source: Buro Ole Scheeren)
图10. 斯普林格云（出自：Buro Ole Scheeren）

Figure 11. Axel Springer Cloud. (Source: Buro Ole Scheeren)
图11. 斯普林格云（出自：Buro Ole Scheeren）

The facetted building envelope is derived from a three-dimensional interpretation of Berlin's 'distance area' planning regulations, with the vertical façades folding back at the typical urban block perimeter height. Two diagonal slices narrow the volume towards the bottom and generate two public plazas, one as connector to the existing Axel Springer Tower and the other towards the public along Axel-Springer-Street.

A public 'passage', one of Berlin's ubiquitous typologies, traverses the building, retracing the path of the former border between East and West Germany, and connects the two surrounding plazas. The ground levels of the building form a civic base, a 'market-place' like environment with cafes and restaurants that animate the plazas, and a terraced 'concrete-scape' further connects inside and outside and offers a flexible surface for exhibitions, film screenings and ad-hoc urban activities. An extensive garden forms a green lung on top of the plinth level of the building, which anchors the structure along the block perimeter, while a rooftop space provides a special area for events, with an outdoor terrace offering views across the city of Berlin.

Historic (Re)Unification
The project positions itself in an explicit symbolic resonance with the urban context and the historically charged site – adjacent to the former Berlin Wall, which once divided the city and the world, the building forms a contemporary counterpart to the Axel Springer Tower, Berlin's first skyscraper. The new building opens a space of imagination and collective experience within the city and conceptually reunites the former East and West, emerging as a symbol of transparency and historic awareness.

The Axel Springer Cloud not only forms an actual space of shared ideas and collaboration, but also projects its open image as a powerful gesture towards the city, conceptually reuniting its historic divide, as well as the workplace and the city itself in a space of social interaction and shared digital identity.

Conclusion

Besides the necessity to investigate the consequences of vertical stratification, and in so doing, generate alternative typologies of spatial quality and communal responsibility, we must also recognize and assess the prevailing processes of visual communication and scrutinize their impact on the capacity to direct the dialogue of tall buildings towards a more holistic and comprehensive understanding of its place in the creation of cities and social realities.

We live a world increasingly dominated by the image – in the abstract sense of image as (brand) identity, but even more prevalent, in the literal sense of image as picture, depiction, and visual representation. The dominance and primary importance of the image has exponentially increased in the realm of the digital – of both digital production (virtual image making) and consumption/dissemination (digital/social media). Simultaneously, the image is most powerfully suited to the depiction of objects – easily consumable, immediately digestible, and impactful in their singularity – but struggles with the notion or comprehension of space or any more complex constellation or structure. Architecture, owes much of its "iconic struggle" to this condition, often being perceived and judged primarily on the grounds of its capacity and suitability to produce objects as images.

Figure 12. Axel Springer Cloud. (Source: Buro Ole Scheeren)
图12. 斯普林格云（出自：Buro Ole Scheeren）

城市一体化
设计提出了一个明确的灵活组合和协作的办公室类型，与多样化城市活动和设施共同创建一个建筑，不仅致力于内部的制作，也与周边城市和公共领域互动。

建筑的多面体体量的形成来自于对柏林"空间间隔"规划条规的立体解读，一个垂直的外皮折回到典型城市街区周边高度。两个对角切片缩小建筑体积，在底部生成两个公共广场，一个连接起现有的斯普林格大楼，另外一个朝向斯普林格街对公众开放。

一条柏林极为典型的公共"通道"横贯建筑，折回到前东西德的边界，连接起两个周边的公共广场。大楼的地面层形成一个有着浓郁聚会氛围的空间；一个部分凹陷的混凝土景观提供了多层面的展览、放映和各类活动空间。一个延伸开去的花园覆盖平台层，拥围着整栋大楼；顶层空间则提供特别的活动区域，并有一个室外露台可欣赏到整个柏林城的景色。

历史(重新)统一
项目基地位于曾经将柏林城和世界一分为二的柏林墙的边缘，与曾为柏林第一高楼的斯普林格大厦正对呼应，在此城市文脉中以一种复兴的象征意义定位自己。新建筑在城市中扩展了想象空间和集体经验，从概念上连接起曾经的东西柏林两个地缘，建筑的通透象征着透明以及强烈的历史意识。

斯普林格云不仅形成实际的创意分享和合作的空间，同时在城市中投射出其强大的开放形象，从概念上重新联合曾经被分割的历史，也在一个社会互动与共享数字标识的空间中连接起城市与工作场所的关系。

结论

除了探讨垂直分层的结果的必要性，并在此过程中，探讨产生不同空间形态质量和社会责任之外，我们必须承认和评估视觉沟通的主要形式，考察视觉沟通引导高层建筑朝着更为全面和完整地与城市和社会现实的创建进行对话的能量。

我们生活在一个越来越被图像主导的世界——抽象概念所指为图像（品牌）标识，但更为普遍的是在字面意义上的图像，即图片、描述和可视化表示。图像的主导地位和重要性在数字时代已成倍增加——无论是数字化生产（虚拟图像制作），还是消费/传播(数字/社交媒体)。同时，图像是最有力的并适合被用于描绘对象的——自身容易被消费、即刻可被理解并具有冲击力，但当事关"空间"或其他更为复杂的架构或者结构时，图像对意图或全面性的理解就颇受局限。在这种情形下，建筑缺乏对于"标志性的批判"，人们经常从建筑的外观和体量层面去感知和判断建筑的价值。

The importance of looking beyond the object of architecture, and penetrate its outer shell to reveal both its inner contents and qualities, as well as its actual ability to generate relationships – spatial, environmental, and social – is most evident. The three case studies described above illustrate three distinct and, in their specific configurations, unique strategies to (re)address and (re)instate the importance and quality of space within architectural production, and its responsibility towards a greater whole – to inhabitants, the city, and the society.

Nonetheless, all three projects simultaneously function in the world of the image – and generate images that remain (also digitally) communicable in their coherent and legible appearance. In the age of digital representation and dissemination, the production of architecture can no longer rely solely on the experience of actual space, and its relevance requires the ability to communicate intentions and physical space through the virtual image. But it is important to note that these images are not self-referential, not self-satisfactory, but emerge out of distinct spatial intentions and strategies for interaction. This, in effect, is what generates their difference – and their meaning.

超越建筑本身，以及透过建筑外观来探寻其内部功能和质量、以及其空间关系的产生、环境和社会关系的产生是最为明显和重要的。上述三个案例在各自具体情况下,阐述了三个独特的策略: 重新强调和阐明建筑创造中空间质量的重要性，以及建筑创作应该着重更广义的整体——居民、城市和社会的责任。

尽管如此，上述三个案例同时也适用于图像的世界——并且也产生了相应（虚拟）的图像来展现其连贯的清晰的外观。在一个电子媒介主导展示和扩散的年代，建筑的创作不再可能仅仅依赖于实际空间经验，建筑相关的内容要求通过虚拟图像来沟通设计意图和物理空间。但很重要的一点是，这些图像应该不是自话自说、不是自我夸耀，而其产生是基于一个空间的意图和进行互动的策略。实际上，这一点正造就了其不同之处及其意义所在。