

交通枢纽 transportation junction



深圳特别合作区中心区中央车站 Shenzhen-Shantou Special Cooperation Zone Central Station

联邦广场
迪拜文化岛枢纽站
塘沽南站
三亚火车站站前区
厦门海峡旅游服务中心 交通枢纽站
南京下关滨江 交通枢纽站
深圳特别合作区中心区 交通枢纽站
深圳特别合作区滨海地区 鲛门站区
深圳湾超级总部基地
重庆市广阳岛智创生态城 东港站区

Federation Square 联邦广场

Melbourne, Australia

澳大利亚 墨尔本

type: mixed-use cultural facility, public square, retail, city park
food + beverage, care park, transportation junction

site area: 71 ha

gross floor area: 98,400 m²

项目类型 综合文化中心, 广场, 商业, 城市公园, 餐饮, 停车场, 交通枢纽

用地面积 7.1 公顷

建筑面积 98,400 平方米

The Federation Square project created a new cultural precinct and civic hub for the City of Melbourne, on a vacant area of railway land at the very centre of the city, at its most important intersection.

The focus of the project is the Square. This unique and flexible public space, in the form of a sloping and open-air amphitheatre, is used for a wide variety of events and performances, and is capable of accommodating up to 35,000 people. Complementing this are the interior public spaces: the large glazed atrium and the BMW Edge performance space.

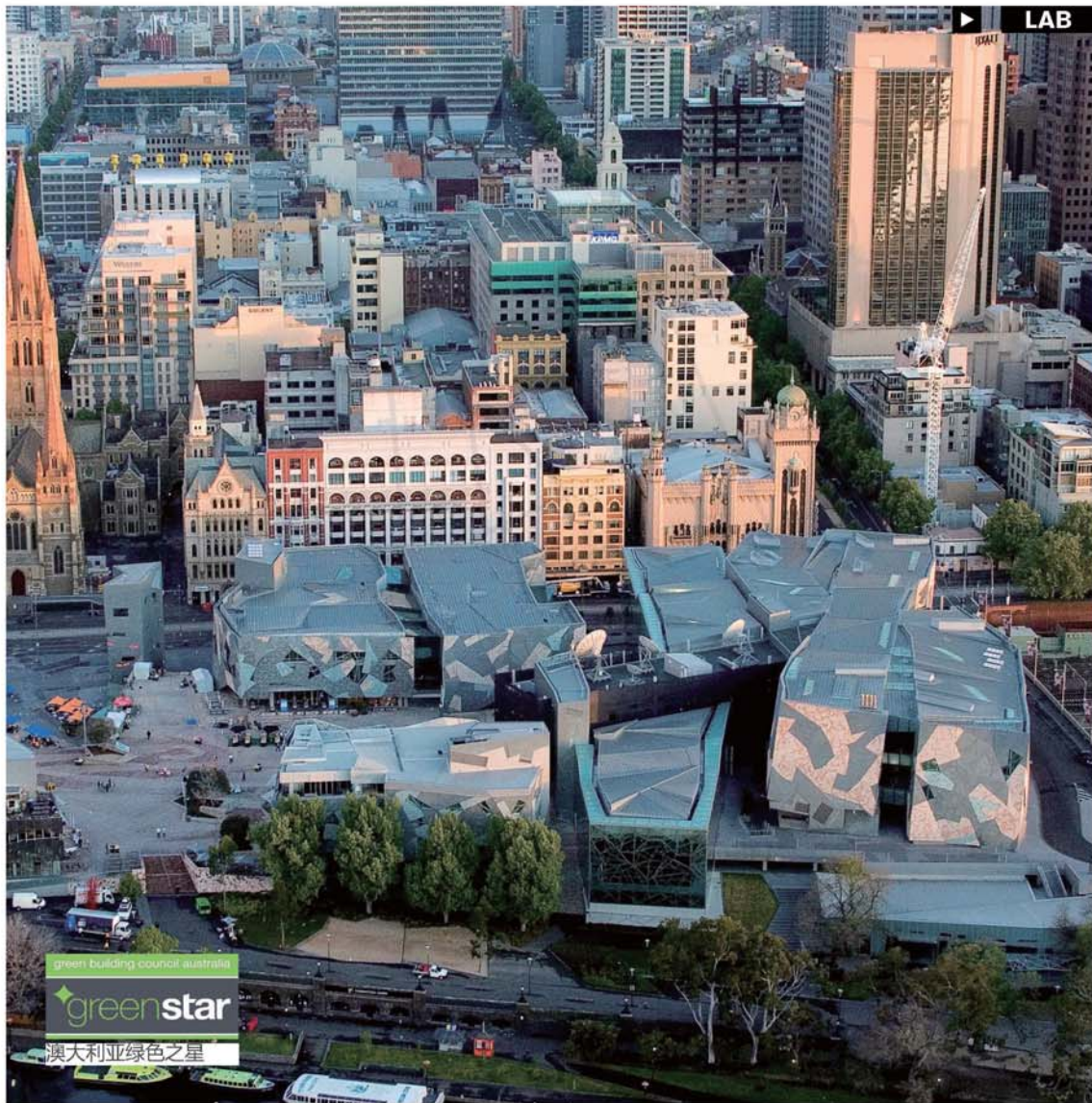
The precinct is composed of cultural and commercial buildings. These facilities total almost 55,000m² and include new galleries: NGV Australia Collection, the Australian Centre for the Moving Image (ACMI), with offices, studios and galleries; facilities for the Special Broadcasting Service (SBS); as well as numerous restaurants, cafes and commercial tenancies. All this exists on a site of 3.6 hectares, equivalent to the construction of a new city block for Melbourne.

In the six years since the project opened, it has exceeded all expectations. Originally projected to have up to 4 million visitors annually, the precinct has welcomed on average 6.5 million each year, and has become the most visited cultural destination in Australia with over 31 million visitors since opening. The NGVA and ACMI have both greatly exceeded their anticipated visitor numbers and Federation Square has undoubtedly become the new centre – the new social, political and cultural heart of Melbourne.

联邦广场为墨尔本创造了一个新的市民文化活动中心。他坐落在铁路空置的土地上，是城市中心最重要的交叉点。

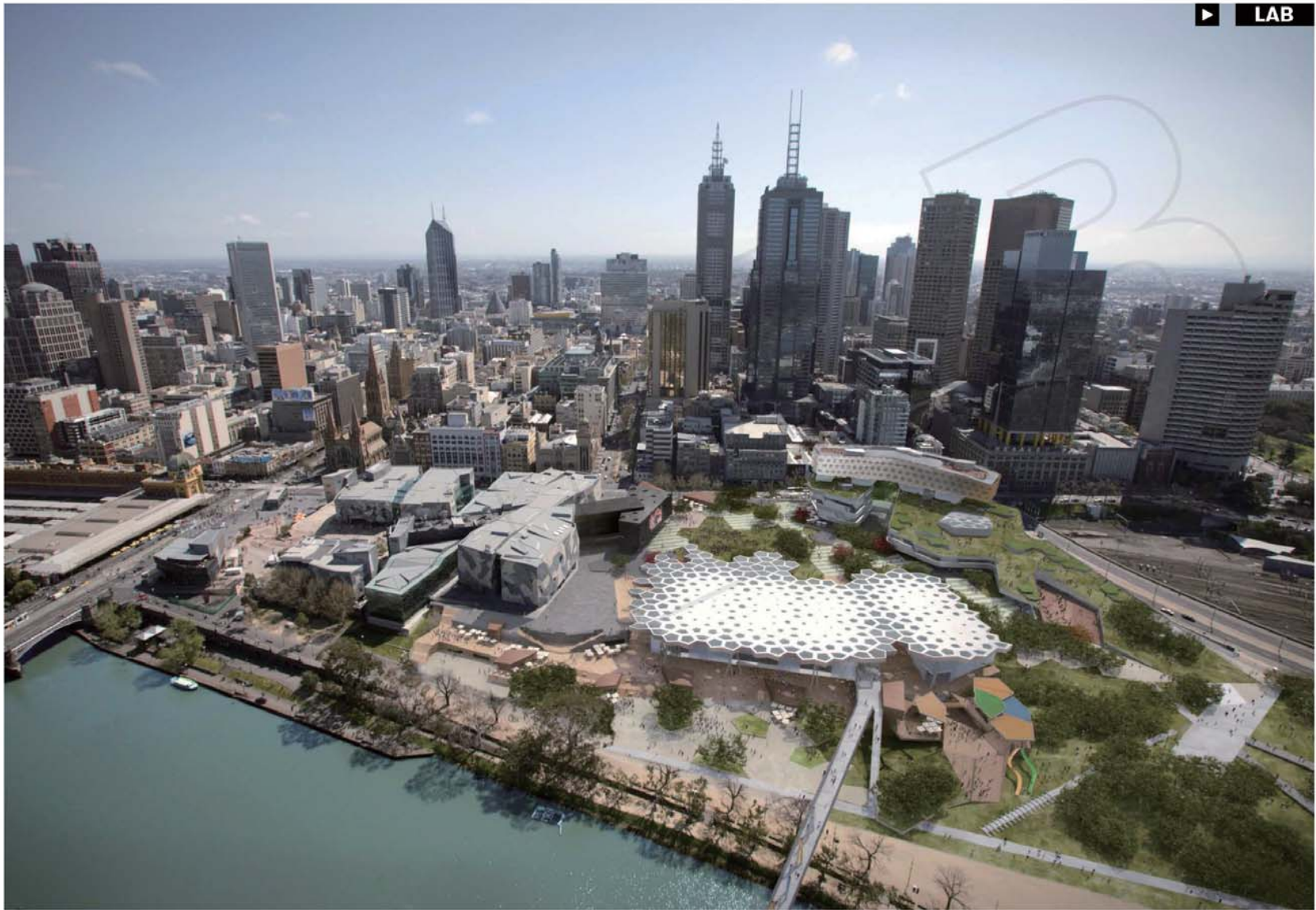
设计的重点是广场。这是独特的自由公共空间。微微倾斜的露天剧场可以服务各种活动和表演。这个室外露天剧场最多可以容纳35,000人。另外，广场上还有其他的内部公共空间，如巨大的玻璃中庭以及BMW Edge表演空间。

整个区域由文化和商业建筑组成。建成七年来，联邦广场超过了所有的预算。项目最初预计每年有四百多万游客，然而现在，联邦广场每年要接待超过650万的游客一半成为游客人数最多的文化景点。联邦广场无疑已成为墨尔本新的社交、政治和文化中心。











Culture Island 文化岛

Dubai, UAE (2006-2007)

阿联酋 迪拜

type: museum, gallery, performance venue, retail,
food + beverage, transportation hub
site area: 3.9 ha
gross floor area: 45,000 m²

项目类型: 博物馆、画廊、剧场、商业、餐饮、交通枢纽站
基地面积: 3.9公顷
建筑面积: 45,000平方米

The Cultural Island project is located in the center of Dubai's new planned Cultural Village, and infrastructure is currently under construction. The entire project consists of museums, galleries, amphitheatres, restaurants and retail shops. Among them, the museum is the part of the project that focuses on displaying Dubai culture and is expected to become a new important tourist attraction in Dubai.

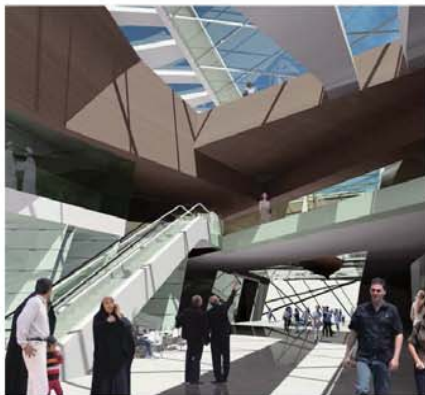
Its internal organization allows for a continuous flow of people on foot from the souk to the cultural island, and allows for a clear entrance to the museum and art gallery. This sequence of streamlines also leads to an amphitheatre that can be acoustically and environmentally closed or open, and ends at the end of the island, where commercial art galleries, restaurants, coffee, bookstores, craft and retail shops are located gathering place.

The building's façade and skin design are translated from Arabic geometric patterns and visually and structurally integrate this art form into the building.

文化岛项目位于迪拜新规划文化村的中心。现阶段正在进行基础设施的建设。整个项目由博物馆、画廊、圆形剧场、餐馆和零售商店组成。其中博物馆是项目中重点展现迪拜文化的部分。并预计将成为迪拜新的旅游景点。

它的内部组织使从露天市场到文化岛之间有连续不断步行的人流。并且让博物馆和艺术画廊有着很明显的入口。该流线序列也通向可以在声学上和环境中封闭或者开放的圆形剧场。这条流线的终点在岛的终端。那里是商业艺术画廊、餐馆、咖啡馆、书店、手工艺和零售商店的聚集地。

建筑的立面和表皮设计从阿拉伯几何图案中转化而来。并在视觉和结构上将这种艺术形式整合到了建筑中。





Tanggu Riverfront 塘沽南站城市设计

Suzhou, Jiangsu, China (2011)

中国, 天津

type: urban design, public space, landscape

site area: 46.6 ha

gross floor area: 45,900 m²

项目类型: 城市设计、公共空间、景观设计

占地面积: 46.6公顷

建筑面积: 45,900平方米

The design concept of the project is to design the riverside recreation area into a comprehensive riverside recreation area, connecting the business center of Tianjin Binhai New Area and the Hahe River.

The design runs through the entire site with a smooth and meandering ribbon space, emphasizing the continuity of the riverside landscape promenade and closely connecting the adjacent landscape areas in the north and south. In order to strengthen the connection with the key nodes of the surrounding cities, this belt-like structure traverses the site with a meandering fluid curve, "stitching" the city and the Hahe River into one. In the southern part of the site (between Yongtai Road and Xingang No. 2 Road), the structure is extruded and oriented east-west to connect the adjacent subway station, the large public green space and the intersection of Xinhua Road and Xingang No. 2 Road. In this way, the future urban center of Binhai New Area will form a close connection with the waterside leisure area and its leisure and entertainment facilities. At the same time, in the north of the base, due to the limitation of the site width, the strip structure will highlight its slender linearity.

While different grades of roads, bridges and other infrastructure detract from the integrity of the riverside recreation area, the flowing, meandering ribbon forms a coherent public realm. At the same time, this structural system divides the entire area into a series of landscape spaces with suitable scales, distinctive features and rich greenery and activity places.

项目设计理念是将河畔休闲区设计成为一个综合性的河岸休闲区, 衔接天津滨海新区商务中心和海河水畔。设计以一条流畅蜿蜒的带状空间贯穿整个场地, 强调出滨水景观长廊的连贯性并紧密连接南北毗邻的景观区, 为强化与周边城市关键节点的联系, 这一带状结构以蜿蜒的流体曲线横贯基地, 将城市与海河水畔“缝合”为一体。在场地的南部(永台路与新津二一路之间), 这一结构被挤压并呈东西向, 以连接临近的地铁站, 大型公共绿地以及新华路与新津二一路的交叉口。如此一来, 滨海新区未来的城市中心将与水畔休闲区及其休闲娱乐设施形成紧密联系。同时, 基地北部, 因受场地宽度的限制, 此带状结构将突出其修长的线性形态。虽然不同等级的道路、桥梁及其他基础设施削弱了河畔休闲区的整体性, 但是流畅蜿蜒的带状结构形成了连贯一体的公共活动领域。同时, 这一结构体系将整个区域划分成了一系列尺度适宜, 有特色且具有丰富绿化与活动场所的景观空间。





Sanya Railway Station 三亚火车站站前区城市设计

Sanya, China (2012)

中国, 三亚

type: railway station, urban design, masterplan

site area: 90 ha

gross floor area: 1,106,449 m²

项目类型: 火车站, 城市设计, 总体规划

占地面积: 90公顷

建筑面积: 1,106,443平方米

The Sanya Railway Station is a high-speed and efficient core urban complex in Sanya, the southernmost city in China. The Sanya Railway Station will be a main component of this international tourist city.

The composition of the project plan extracts representative symbols from the geometric patterns of Li Jin, the most valuable cultural heritage in Hainan, to change and combine, to form a modern urban space through roads, pedestrian systems, landscapes, water features and buildings.

The interchange between the station and the urban commercial complex is barrier-free, free communication, and direct access to the railway station and surrounding business, commercial, residential and campus spaces from any location.

Main pedestrian thoroughfare divides linear areas in the East/West direction forming a central canyon footpath with dramatic effect. Retail and business frontage spans both sides of the canyon street, with direct connections to bus terminal areas.

Leisure areas form a second core axis in the north-south direction, connecting the main station precinct to leisure campus areas, hotels, galleries, and parklands.

三亚火车站是三亚这个中国最南端的城市里一个高速、高效的核心理念综合体。而这个火车站也将会是三亚作为一个国际性旅游城市的关键组成部分。

项目规划的理念从海南最有价值的文化遗产——黎族的几何图案中提取具有代表性的符号进行变化组合，通过道路、步行系统、景观、水景和建筑形成一个现代的城市空间。

车站换乘与城市商业综合体之间无缝对接，自由沟通，从任何位置都可以直接通达火车站和周边商务、商业、居住及校园空间。

东西贯穿整个核心区中央地带，形成有戏剧性效果的中央峡谷步行街，零售商业并立于峡谷街两侧，同时又方便与公交车总站站点的联系。

南北向休闲区贯穿于站前广场并通过下穿步行直抵核心区南端的校园休闲区，与校园、酒店和航空艺术馆形成无缝衔接，形成南北的休闲景观核心轴。





Xiamen Haixia Tourism Centre 厦门海峡旅游服务中心 交通枢纽站

Xiamen, Fujian, China (2011)

中国, 福建, 厦门

type: ferry terminal, transportation hub station, tourist centre, convention center, hotel, office
site area: 18.82 ha
gross floor area: 261,800 m²

项目类型: 轮渡码头, 交通枢纽站, 游客中心, 会展会议中心, 酒店, 办公

占地面积: 18.82公顷
建筑面积: 261,800平方米

Like many famous passenger ports (airports and seaports) in the world, whether it can make passengers feel at home is often a measure of the quality of a port. What our port wants to tell travelers is "Homecoming".

The core of the plan is low-carbon, efficient and sustainable development. As a livable city in China, Xiamen's response to the ecological environment must be given top priority in the design. As a port city block, the design aims to plan a lifestyle, not just a complex of buildings. Human life is the foreground, and the city is the background. The design concept of the Straits Tourism Service Center hopes to integrate the comprehensive functions of various blocks through architecture, and hopes to provide the possibility of connecting various functions to public through the connection of buildings, so as to maximize the comprehensive benefits. There is an escalator in the center of the open space, which leads directly to the exhibition hall on the ground floor of the building. At the same time, through the central corridor on the third floor of the building, it can be connected with Pipot Wutong Hotel and Tourism Expo Center respectively. There is a parking lot on the west side of the passenger station for buses, and a small car parking lot is located on the five-second basement floor. The Tourism Convention and Exhibition Center is positioned as the permanent venue of the National Tourism Expo, the best venue for small and medium-sized professional exhibition projects, and the best small and medium-sized exhibition hall with complete functions.

和许多全世界著名的客运港口(空港、海港)一样,能否让旅客有回家的感觉,往往是衡量一个港口品质的标尺。我们的港要告诉旅客的就是“宾至如归”。“高质如何?”是城市规划的核心是低碳、高效和可持续发展。厦门作为中国的宜居城市对于生态环境的呼应必须放在设计的首位,作为港口城市街区,设计旨在规划生活方式,而不是仅仅规划建筑群。人的生活是前景,城市是背景。

海峡旅游服务中心的设计理念中希望通过建筑的方式将各地块综合功能进行整合,并且希望通过建筑为各种功能提供连通公用的可能,将综合效益发挥到极致。在开放空间中设置自动扶梯,可直接位于建筑首层的展览大厅。同时,通过位于建筑三层的中央走廊可分别与梧槽五通酒店及旅游博览中心相互连通。客运站的西侧设有停车场,供大巴车停放,小型车停车场设置于地下二层。旅游会展中心定位为国家级旅游博览会的永久会址,中小型专业性会展项目最佳举办场地,功能齐全的最佳中小型展览馆。





Xiaguan Riverfront 南京下关滨江

Nanjing, Jiangsu, China (2011)

中国 江苏 南京

type: sustainable masterplan, transport hub station

site area: 246 ha

gross floor area: 4,200,000 m²

项目类型 可持续发展总体规划, 交通枢纽站

用地面积 246公顷

建筑面积 4,200,000平方米

The design vision for this project is to combine emerging ideas and opportunities to develop a cutting-edge urban center and make it a model for a new sustainable urban center. In order to create a good community of public spaces, unique regional and neighborhood spaces, diverse living forms and work spaces, and changing urban textures.

On the basis of the demonstration and revision of the existing plan, the following points are emphasized: adding various types of urban connection forms; adding a second urban center, transforming the fragmented urban context into a multi-center urban zoning target; multiple services facilities and activity centers form a frame system; maximize the economic value of river banks, create urban spatial structures of multiple scales, replacing a single, repetitive urban frame.

本项目的设计愿景是结合新兴的想法和机遇去开发一个走在时代前端的城市中心, 并使其成为新型可持续发展城市中心的典范。以创造良好社区的公共空间, 独特的区域和邻里空间, 多样化的居住形式和工作空间, 多变的城市肌理。

在对现有规划的论证和修正基础上, 着重以下几点: 增加各种类型的城市连接形式; 增加第二个城市中心, 将零散的城市脉络, 转型成为多中心城市分区目标; 多个服务设施与活动中心, 构成一个框架系统; 最大限度地增值河岸的经济价值; 创造出多种尺度的城市空间结构, 取代单一的、重复的城市框架。

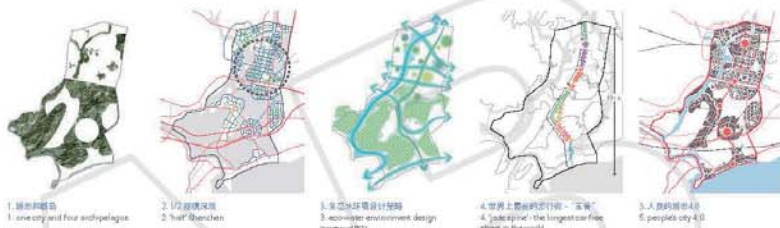




Shenzhen New City 深汕特别合作区中心区城市设计

Shenzhen, China
中国 深圳
type: urban design
site area: 00 km²
项目类型: 城市设计
用地面积: 50 平方公里

五个关键要素
five key elements



This document outlines a vision proposal for the development of the newly proposed urban development of Shenzhen. The new city development is placed into the sensitive green areas, along the new infrastructural nodes connecting Shenzhen and Shanwei.

The vision for the Regenerative Shenzhen starts with the self-correction of the current conditions established with the last decades of Shenzhen's rapid urbanisation, which concluded in the exacerbating environmental disturbs, dismissal of inexpensive land and low-cost labour. A new type of urbanisation is therefore needed.

The Regenerative Shenzhen responds with the new vision by promoting a new kind of people-centred development that favours slower economic growth, people well-being, innovation, domestic market development and that is devoted to environmental protection and sustainability.

新的城市发展坐落于敏感的绿色区域中，沿着新的公共设施节点展开，同时连接了深圳和汕尾两座城市。

再生深圳的愿景始于对深圳过去几十年快速城市化现状的自我修正。其结论是加剧环境干扰，解放廉价土地和低成本劳动力。因此需要一种新型的城市化模式。

再生深圳回应新的愿景通过地产新型的以人为本的发展。该模式有利于经济增长放缓，人民的福祉，创新以及本地市场的发展，并致力于环境保护和可持续发展。





The Coastal Area of SZ22 Houmen Station Area 深汕特别合作区滨海地区 鲘门站区

Shenzhen, Guangdong, China

中国 广东 深汕

type: urban design
(Transportation hub, innovative business, hotel, residential, commercial, industrial, vacation)
site area: 19.27 km² (urban design scope)
126.53 ha (Houmen Station Area)

项目类型 城市设计 (交通枢纽, 创新商务区, 酒店, 住宅, 商业, 产业, 度假)

用地面积 19.27 平方公里 (城市设计范围)
126.53 公顷 (鲘门站区)

Houmen station area will be the Centre of the whole Shenzhen coastal area.

Station will be refurbished and expanded as the "botanical station". The green ring around the city connects the station hub, the harbor, the CBD, the residential and high-tech park with the biotope corridor. The station and the coast will be connected via the skybridge and the river-front park.

The skyline of the area is topped with the 300m high landmark tower on the edge of the city, adding another mountain landscape in the valley.

The mangrove will be harvested towards the Shipai coastal area strengthening the resilient coast line to prevent the city from the flood. The green ring will also function as the water basin when there is a risk of flood.

鲘门站区将成为整个深汕沿海地区的中心。

高铁站将进行翻新并扩大为“植物站”，城市圆形的景观环线将车站枢纽、港口、中央商务区、住宅和高科技园区与生物群落走廊连接起来。车站和海岸将通过天桥和滨水公园建立联系。

该地区的天际线顶部是300m高的地标塔楼，而城市的边缘则较低。在山谷中赋予了另一处山地景观。

石排沿海地区将大面积种植红树林。红树林形成了有弹性的自然环线，可以防止城市遭受洪水侵袭。当有洪水危险时，绿色环线将发挥蓄水疏导的作用。







Urban Design of Shenzhen Bay HQ Base 深圳湾超级总部基地城市设计

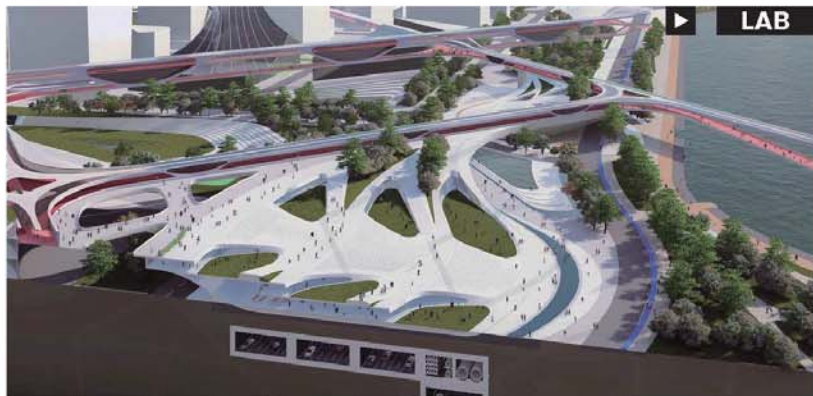
Shenzhen, Guangdong, China

中国 广东 深圳

type: urban design, commercial office, retail,
culture, Parks
site area: 118 ha

项目类型: 城市设计, 商业办公, 零售, 文化, 公园

用地面积: 118 公顷



The Shenzhen Bay Super Headquarters Base aims to create a new financial centre with top headquarter offices for global corporations and related venues for international conferences, exhibitions, and cultural programs.

Built upon a reclaimed waterfront, and already layered with an infrastructural grid, the main remaining challenge is the creation of a district that will be liveable, attractive to capital, respectful to the local context, technologically innovative and decarbonizing the planet.

The masterplan proposal by LAB is a pedestrian-friendly, multicolour masterplan concept that focuses on addressing these challenges with seamless integration of horizontal and vertical functions and urban principles that prioritize publicness.

Our vision is to facilitate the headquarter area of the Shenzhen bay as the real leader of this new regional superpower. The bold vision of the city will be setting urban standards for advanced, yet human and planet-centric urban development.

深圳湾超级总部基地旨在建造一个全新的金融中心，为全球知名企业和相关场所提供国际会议、展览和文化创意项目的总部办公室。基地位于一片再生海滨区域，在基础设施网络分层之上。我们的主要挑战是打造一个和谐宜居、有吸引力、充分尊重当地资源环境、科技创新、绿色低碳的永续生态可建地区。LAB的总体规划提案是一个适宜步行的、多节点的总体规划概念。侧重于通过水平和垂直功能的无缝连接以及优先考虑公共性的城市原则来应对这些挑战。

我们的愿景是促进深圳湾总部区域成为这个超级经济体的真正领导者。该城市的大胆愿景将为先进的、以人类和地球为中心的城市发展设定规划设计标准。横向和纵向连接一体化提供了行人高线的连接，从而产生了宜人尺度的、鼓舞人心和可持续发展的滨水城市环境。







LAB ARCHITECTURE STUDIO
MELBOURNE - SHANGHAI
www.labarchitecture.com

