

Liangzhu Museum

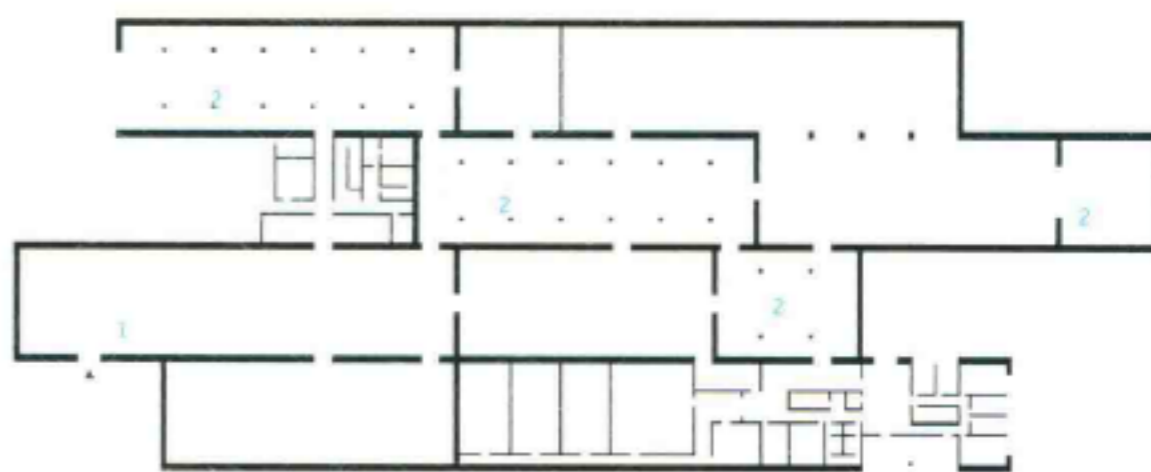
The museum houses a collection of archaeological findings from the Liangzhu culture, also known as the Jade culture (~3000 BC). It forms the northern point of the Liangzhu Cultural Village, a newly created park town near Hangzhou. The building is set on a lake and connected via bridges to the park.

The sculptural quality of the building ensemble reveals itself gradually as the visitor approaches the museum through the park landscape. The museum is composed of four bar-formed volumes made of Iranian travertine stone, equal in width (eighteen metres) but differing in height. Each volume contains an interior courtyard. These landscaped spaces serve as a link between the exhibition halls and invite the visitor to linger and relax. Despite the linearity of the exhibition halls, they enable a variety of individual tour routes through the museum. To the south of the museum is an island with an exhibition area, linked to the main museum building via a bridge. The edge areas of the surrounding landscape, planted with dense woods, allow only a few directed views into the park.

良渚博物院

良渚博物院内收藏着良渚文化（又称玉石文化，约公元前3000年前）的考古发现。博物院位于良渚文化村（一个靠近杭州的村落公园）的北角，建在湖上，通过栈桥与文化村相连。

当游客从公园向博物院接近时，建筑雕塑般的形象逐渐显露。博物院由四个长条形黄洞石建筑组成，宽均为18米，但高度不同。每座建筑都有个室内庭院。这些景观空间在展厅之间建立了联系，也为游客提供了休息空间。尽管展厅采用了线形结构，还是为游客提供了多样化的路径。博物院的南侧是一个展览岛，与主展馆通过小桥相连。博物院的四周种植着茂密的树木和植物，从公园内很难看到博物院的景象。



- 1. entrance
- 2. courtyard
- 1. 入口
- 2. 庭院

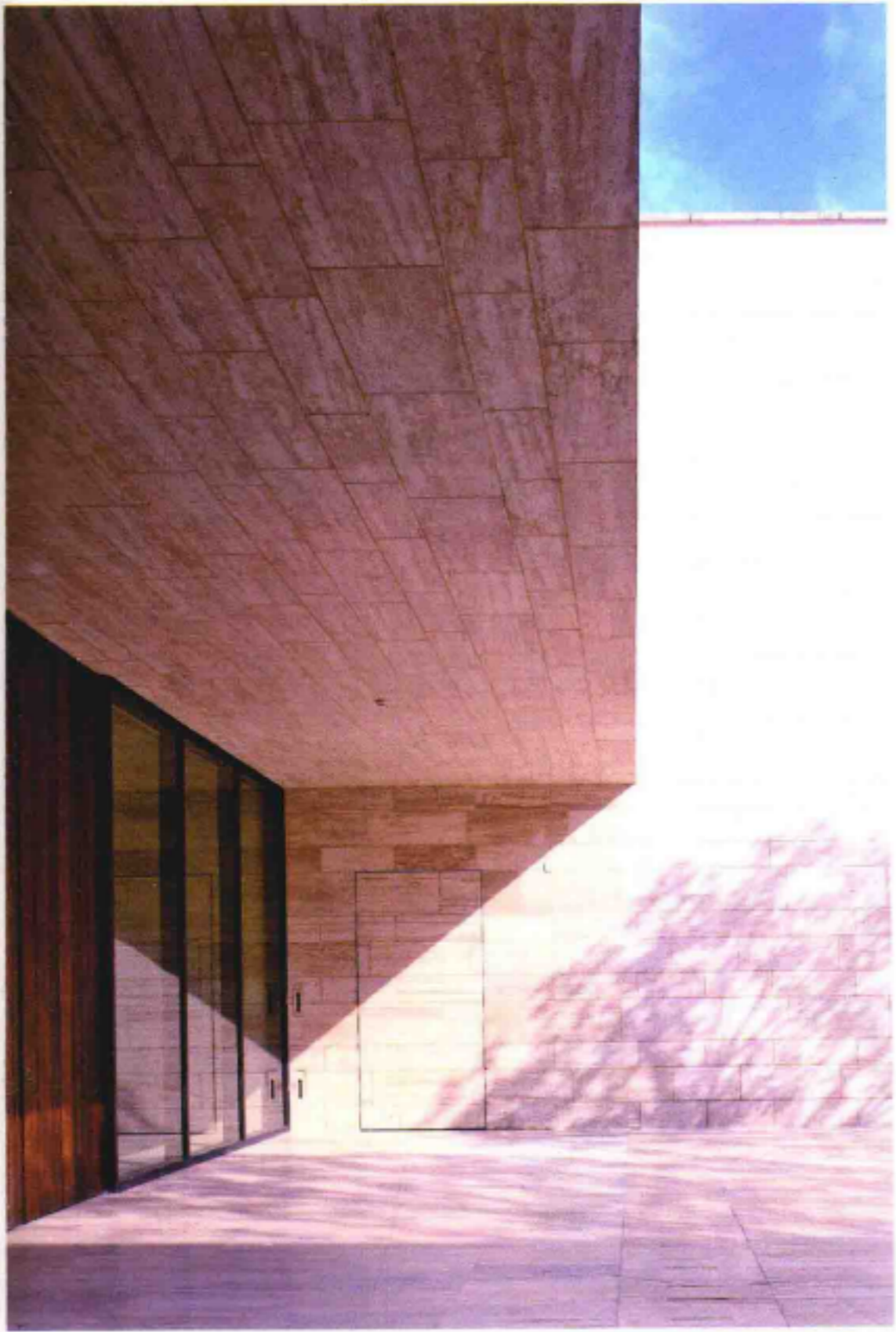


Photo: David Chipperfield Architects

Cultural

Completion Date: 2007

Architect: David Chipperfield Architects