

Site plan
總平圖

Competition Procedure

The architectural competition was organized in two phases.

Phase 1 - The overall design and the Felleshus

The open international competition concerning an overall design concept for the building complex and the design of the building for mutual use was held in fall 1995.

1st prize winner Berger+Parkkinen Arkitekter

Berger+Parkkinen Arkitekter were commissioned for the design of the common building, the copper band, the outdoor facilities, the landscaping and the underground facilities. They were further commissioned for the urban coordination of the overall design.

Berger + Parkkinen Arkitekter were also commissioned to do the light design (with George Sexton Associates) and the interior design of the Felleshus

Phase 2: The design of the Embassies.

Separate competitions were held in each Nordic Country concerning the design of the embassies.

The winning proposal from phase 1 constituted the spatial limits and the architectural concept for the competition of.

競賽程序

設計競賽分兩個階段舉行。

第一階段—整體設計和 Felleshus

此次有關該大使館綜合建築群的整體設計理念以及共用辦公樓設計的公開國際競賽於1995年秋舉行。

第一階段選出建築師: Berger + Parkkinen

建築師 Berger + Parkkinen 被指定負責設計共同建築、銅質百頁、戶外設施、景觀美化和地下設施。此外，他們還被委任負責整體設計的城市協調工作。

建築師 Berger 和 Parkkinen 還被任命負責燈光設計（與 George Sexton 合作）以及 Felleshus 的內部設計。

第二階段 設計大使館

每個北歐國家就大使館的設計分別舉行了獨立競賽。第一階段選出的創意構成第二階段競賽的空間限制和設計理念。

下述各使館的建築師是1996年6月份由協調評委會選出的。

The Embassies of the Nordic Countries in Berlin

柏林北歐國家大使館

1st phase

Project team: Berger+Parkkinen Arkitekter

Architects: Alfred Berger, Tiina Parkkinen

Team: Margarete Dietrich, Antti Laiho, Ines Nacic, Kurt Sattler, Peter Thalbauer, Günther Unterfrauer, Ivan Zdenkovic

2nd phase

The following architects for the embassies have been chosen

by the coordinated jury-sessions in June 1996:

The Embassy of Denmark: Nielsen, Nielsen & Nielsen A/S, Arhus

The Embassy of Finland: VIIVA Arkkitehtuuri Oy, Helsinki

The Embassy of Iceland: Palmar Kristmundsson, Reykjavik

The Embassy of Norway: Snøhetta as, Oslo

The Embassy of Sweden: Wingårdh Arkitektkontor AB, Göteborg

第一階段

項目組建築師: Berger + Parkkinen

建築師: Alfred Berger 和 Tiina Parkkinen

小組: Margarete Dietrich, Antti Laiho, Ines Nacic, Kurt Sattler, Peter Thalbauer, Günther Unterfrauer 和 Ivan Zdenkovic

第二階段

丹麥大使館: Nielsen, Nielsen & Nielsen A/S, 奧爾胡斯

芬蘭大使館: VIIVA Arkkitehtuuri Oy, 赫爾辛基

冰島大使館: Palmar Kristmundsson, 雷克雅末

挪威大使館: Snøhetta as, 奧斯陸

瑞典大使館: Wingårdh Arkitektkontor AB, 哥德堡

The decision by the five Nordic countries on building their embassies jointly resulted from several years of co-operation and mutual trust. Financial reasons, including the possibility of utilising the prime location site efficiently, contributed to quick decision-making.

Despite the fact that the project was a joint venture, all countries wished to express their sovereignty and individual culture in their respective buildings. The inherent conflict in the task brought out the inevitable questions: what would represent the unity of the Nordic countries and how to express the individuality of nations? This leads designers directly to the heart of the basic solution.

Five rather small buildings in the increasingly densely built centre of Berlin might just constitute a group of five separate 'villas' set in the Tiergarten park landscape. No matter how attractive these buildings might be, this solution would not express the idea of a community. Designers needed a larger element that would bind the composition together, enclose the national embassy buildings and represent the community. Thus, the project was started by defining the massing of the block.

The free form of the mass derives from the site boundary, position of trees and location, by the Tiergarten park. The working process included dividing 'the critical mass', the adopted working title of the block, to create six separate volumes. The tension created by the empty space between the

北歐五國合建其大使館的決定源于他們多年的合作和彼此間的信任。一些經濟方面的原因，以及有效利用該黃金地點的可能性，共同促成了這一決議的形成。

儘管該項目是一個合資項目，但是所有參與國都希望在各自的辦公樓表現出他們的主權意識和獨具個性的文化。這一建設任務的內在矛盾帶來了一些不可避免的問題：以什麼來代表這些北歐國家的共同點？如何表達這些國家的個性特點？這些疑問將基本解決方案的核心理念直接擺在了設計者面前。

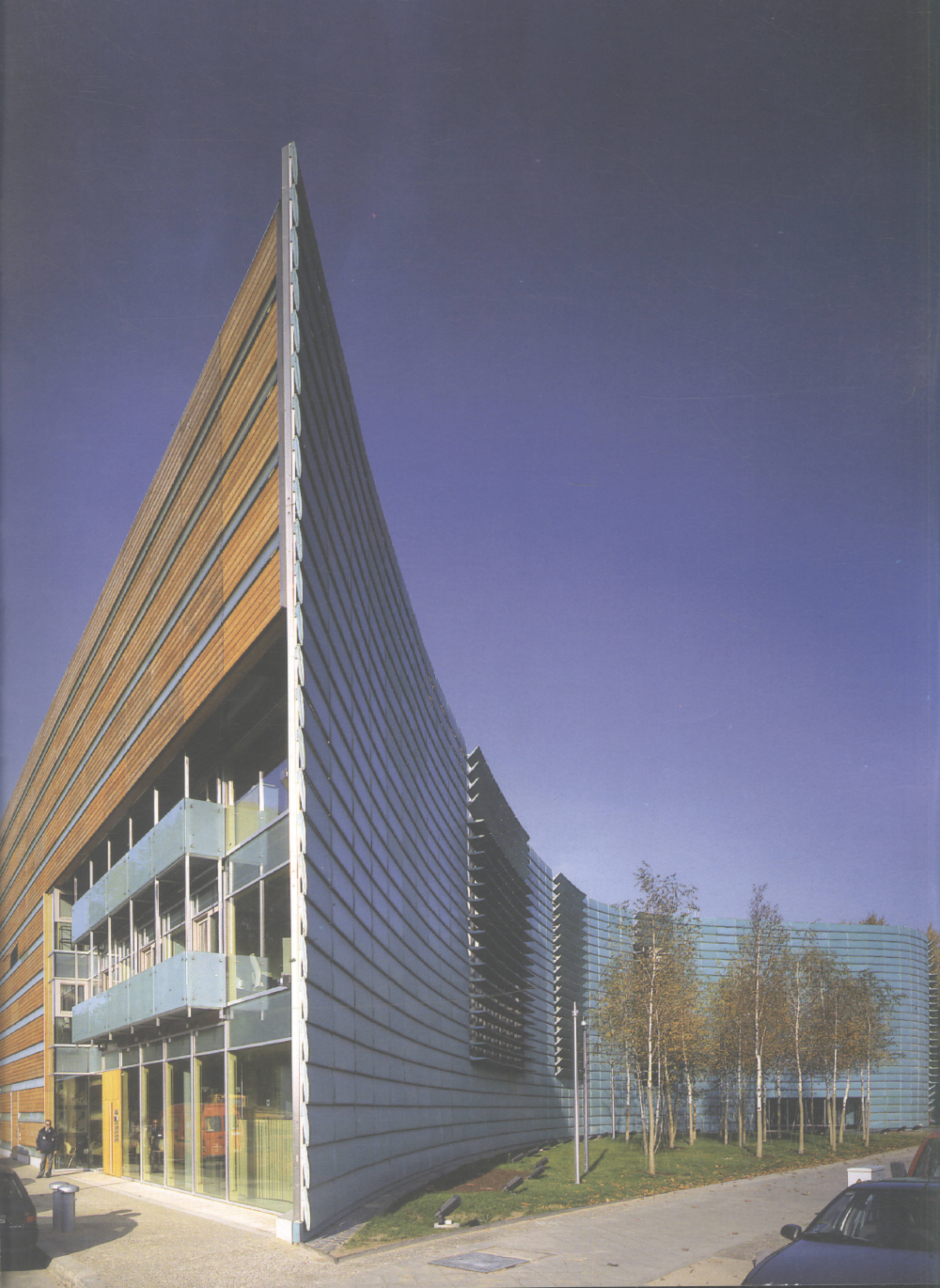
在建築密度日益加大的柏林市中心，五棟相當小規模的建築物所形成的可能只是以蒂爾加藤公園（Tiergarten Park）景色為背景的由五座獨立的“別墅”組成的群體。無論這些建築物如何吸引人，這一解決方案仍將無法表達北歐五國這個團體的理念。設計者需要一個更廣泛的元素，將這些成份結合到一起，溶入這些國家大使館建築物中並代表這一團體。因此，這一項目一開始就是在考慮該使館區的整體定義。

這一地區的自由式格局來源于圍繞蒂爾加藤公園展開的建築物分界、樹木位置和分布。施工流程包括劃分“關鍵區塊”，即該大使館區採用的施工名稱，以便創造出六個不同的單元。這些單元之間的空間所造成的壓力感旨在表現先前各個單元的原始狀態。這些“中間空間”成為了主要的戶外“廣場”。大使館綜合建築群就是圍繞這一廣場興建的。這些施工單元的幾何數據在設計大綱中附有詳細的說明。

北歐五國各自舉辦了設計競賽，由此產生五棟大使館建築物的最終設計方案。建築師 Berger 和 Parkkinen Arkitekter 被指定設計第六棟所謂的共同建築，實施整個大使館區的總體設計方案並協調項目。

所有大使館的正面和入口均面向中心的“廣場”，以表達其相互尊重以及與對方交流的意願。在這一隱蔽的城市廣場範圍之內，每棟辦公樓都得以表達其個性以及所屬國的獨特身份。

為了創造出一個可以代表整個團體的元素，









units is reminiscent of the original state of the former unit. This 'in-between-space' became the central outdoor 'plaza', about which the embassy complex is organised. The geometries of the building volumes were carefully defined in the outline design.

Separate architectural competitions were held in each of the respective countries to resolve the final design of the five embassy buildings.

Berger + Parkkinen Architekten was appointed to design the sixth, the so-called common building, to carry out the overall design of the block and to co-ordinate the project.

The front facades and entrances of all the embassies face the central 'plaza', which expresses their mutual respect and will to communicate with one another. Within the bounds of this intimate urban square, each building is allowed to represent itself, and the unique identity of the country.

To create a composition that would represent the whole community, Berger and Parkkinen Architekten developed a copper band that ties up the building mass. The band incorporates all the six buildings within its boundaries and forms an unbroken and independent element with a character of its own. Its flowing, uninterrupted movement introduces a new scale to the complex and transforms the six, rather small buildings into an element, whose scale corresponds with that of the urban context. The open parts of the copper band reveal details of the inside. The band links and conceals elements, but only partly attracts attention to the multifaceted interior. It is landscape form, through which individual buildings can be seen.

The 15-metre-high and almost 250-metre-long band consists of almost four thousands identical copper lamellae. Most of the lamellae surface is closed, but some of the lamellae have been opened out horizontally, or at a 45°-angle. This has been done in response to a need for light, shade, ventilation, visibility, or for



security reasons. Berger and Parkkinen Architekten call this copper band an autogenerated facade.

By revealing only some of its secrets, the band shifts the viewer's interest from the noisy main street to the more secluded side street, Rauchstrasse. From this vantage point, the entire interior world of the embassy complex opens out, and the viewer can discern the sophisticated interplay between the buildings at a glance. Here the visitor will find the entry to the common building, and further to the embassies.

The common building 'Felleshuset' forms the gate to the complex and functions as a meeting place for the embassies' staff, visitors and people of Berlin alike. It is the centre for cultural exchange and information. To allow free movement of visitors, all the functions of the building take place beyond the internal security zone of the embassies.

The plan of the building is organised around a central glazed atrium. A glazed staircase connects the different levels of the building. In addition to entrance facilities, the ground floor also houses the auditorium and the Consulates of the Nordic countries, which have a shared entrance on the Rauchstrasse.

The first floor of the building has large terraces and its character is both open and transparent - glimpses of the copper band are visible already when approaching the entrance. On this level, the atrium is surrounded by a zone of exhibition spaces, which will also be used for receptions, parties and other events. Conference rooms and staff dining are located in a secluded area above the exhibition spaces.

The facade of the building consists of wooden cladding articulated by glass ribbons. The materials and structure create an air of transparency and

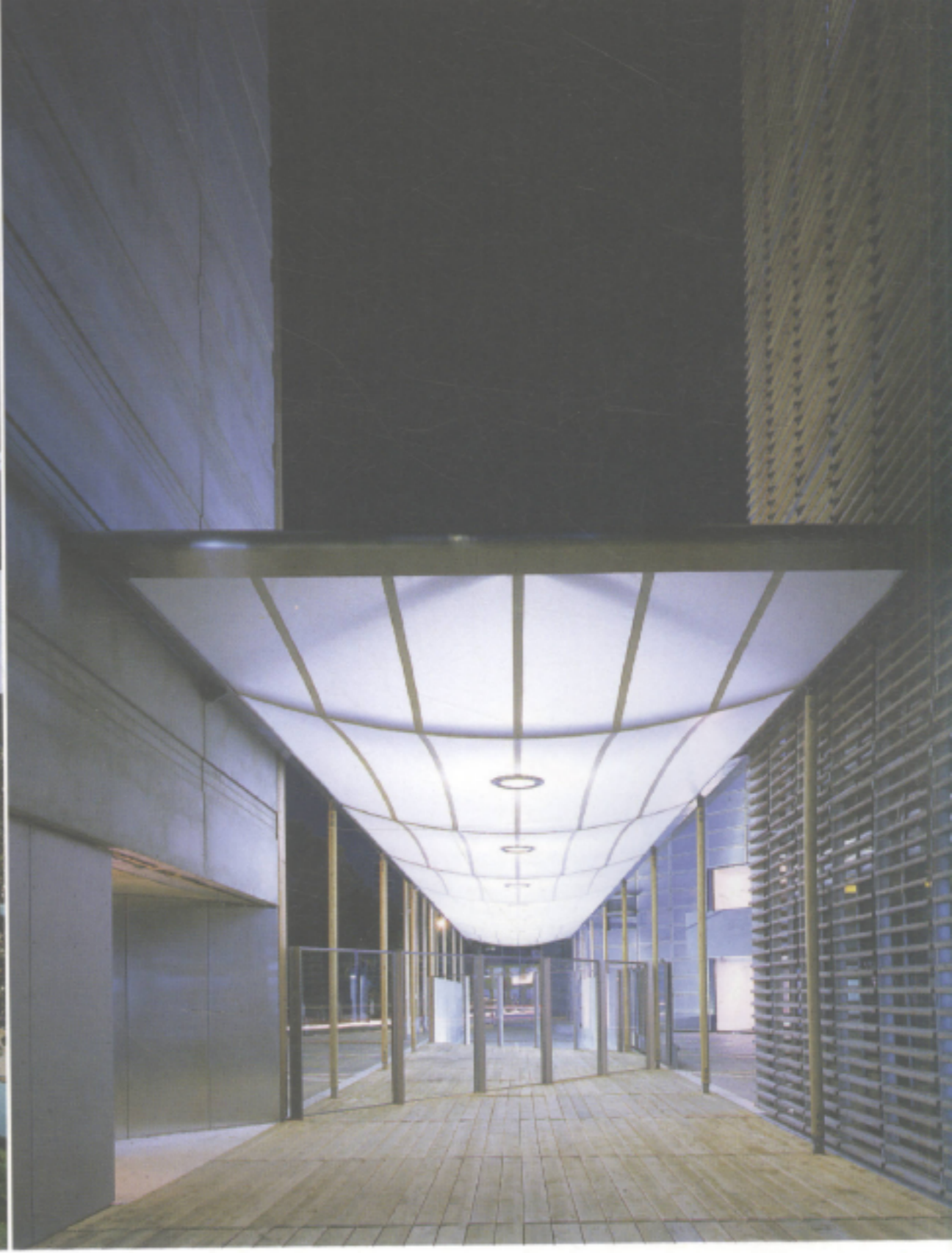
lightness.

The common building that is first revealed behind the copper band is the edifice that represents the embassies in the urban milieu. Together the embassies of the Nordic countries form a composition that is more than the sum of its parts.









Berger和Parkkinen Architekten設計了一個聯系這些施工區塊的銅質百頁，將所有六棟建築物連結起來，并形成了一個堅不可摧且個性十足的獨立元素。其流暢、不間斷的動態為大使館綜合建築群帶來了新的格調，將這六棟相當小規模的建築物融合成爲一個整體，而這一元素的風格與周邊的城市環境十分相稱。銅質百頁的開放部分講述着內部的種種細節。這些百頁聯系并隱藏着的元素僅僅是多面的建築內部之所以吸引人的部分原因。它是風景的表述，通過它可以看見每棟建築物。

銅質百頁15米高，接近250米長，由將近4000片相似的薄銅片組成。大部分薄片的表面是閉合的，但是有一些薄片則呈水平或45度角展開狀。這樣做的原因是為了滿足對光、避光、通風和可視性的要求，或是出于安全的考慮。Berger和ParkkinenArchitekten將這一銅質百頁稱爲自成的正面。通過透露其部分奧秘，該百頁將觀衆的興趣從嘈雜的大街轉到了相對隱蔽的邊道——Rauchstrasse。從這一有利位置看去，整個大使館綜合建築群的內部乾坤盡現眼前，并且觀衆一眼即可洞悉這些建築物之間的相互影

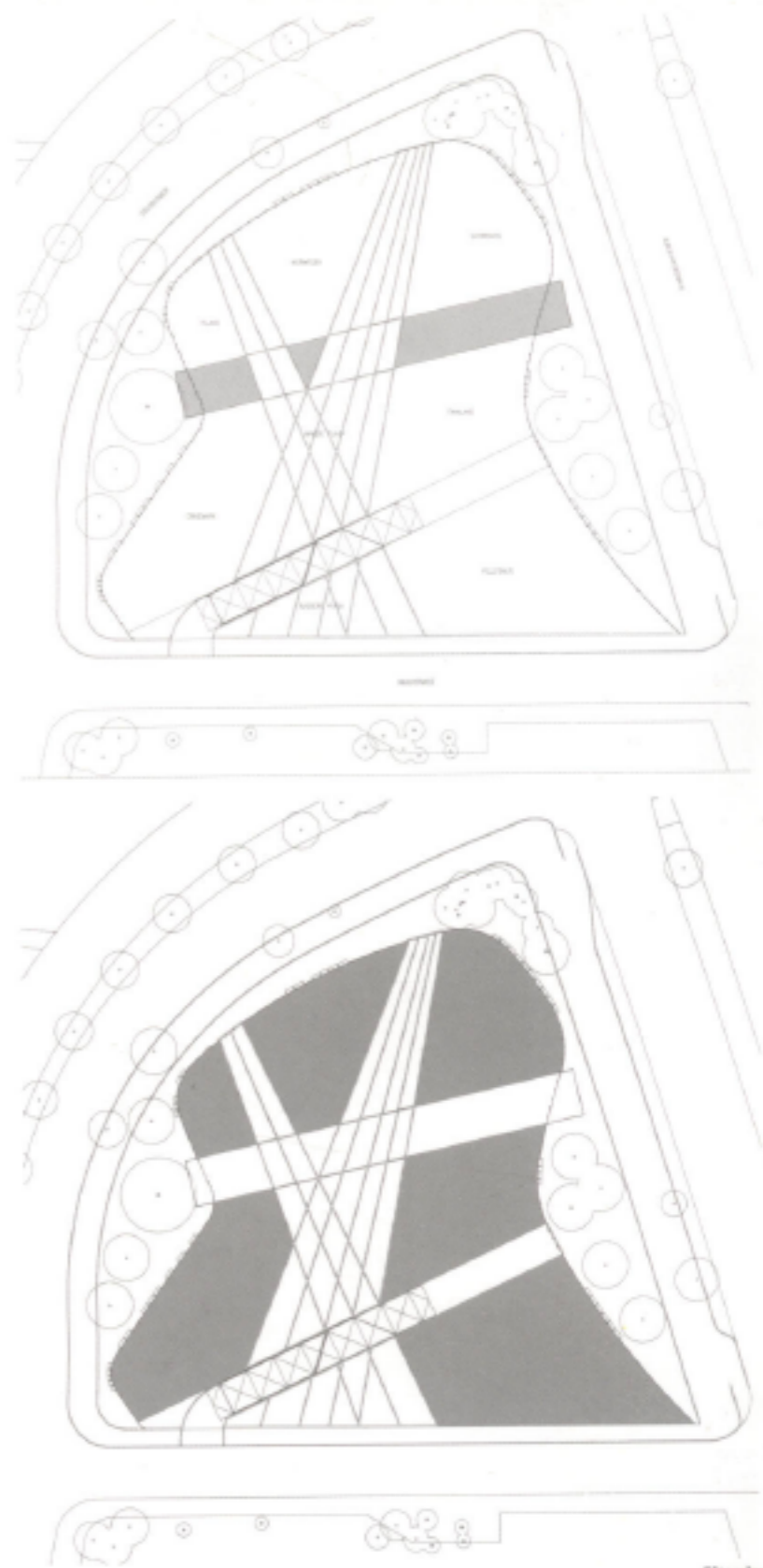
響。在這裏，訪客將找到前往共同建築的入口，然後進入各個使館。

共同建築“Felleshuset”是大使館綜合建築群的大門，是大使館工作人員、訪客和柏林人等聚會的地方，還是文化交流和信息中心。爲使訪客能行動自由，該建築所有的功能區都在各個使館內部安全區域之外。這棟建築是圍繞一個居中的透明中庭規劃的。透明的樓梯連接了該建築物的各個樓層。除了入口設施，底樓還設有會堂和這些北歐國家的領事館。這些領事館的入口都設在Rauchstrasse上。

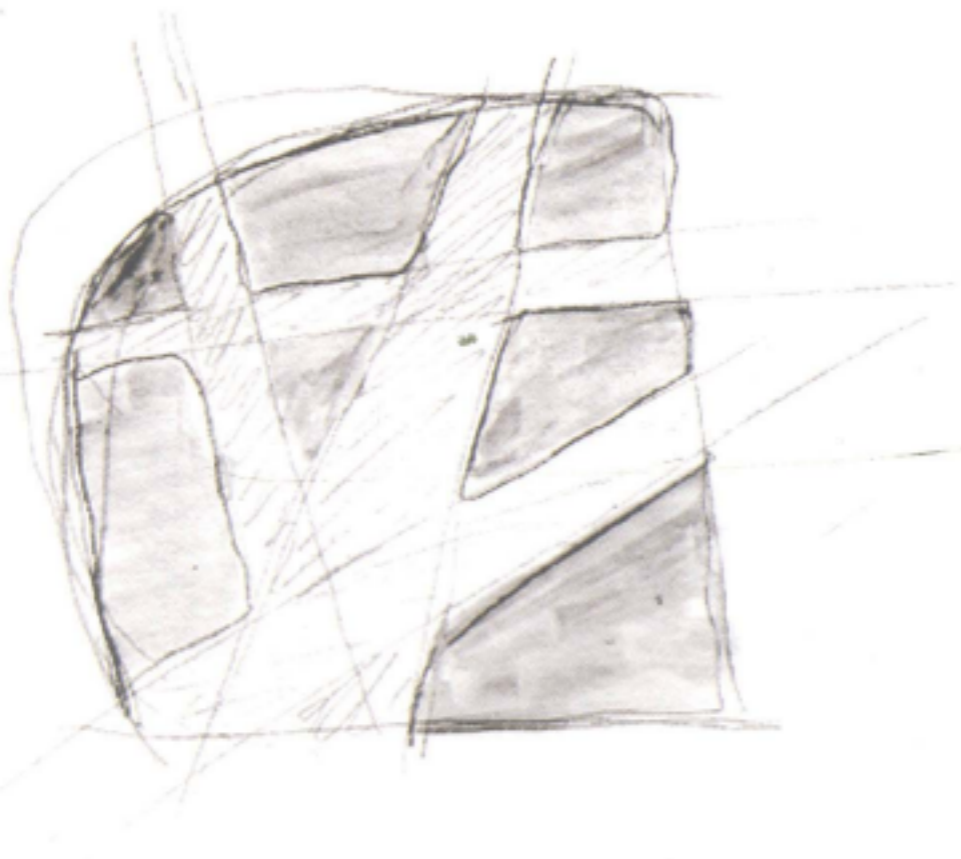
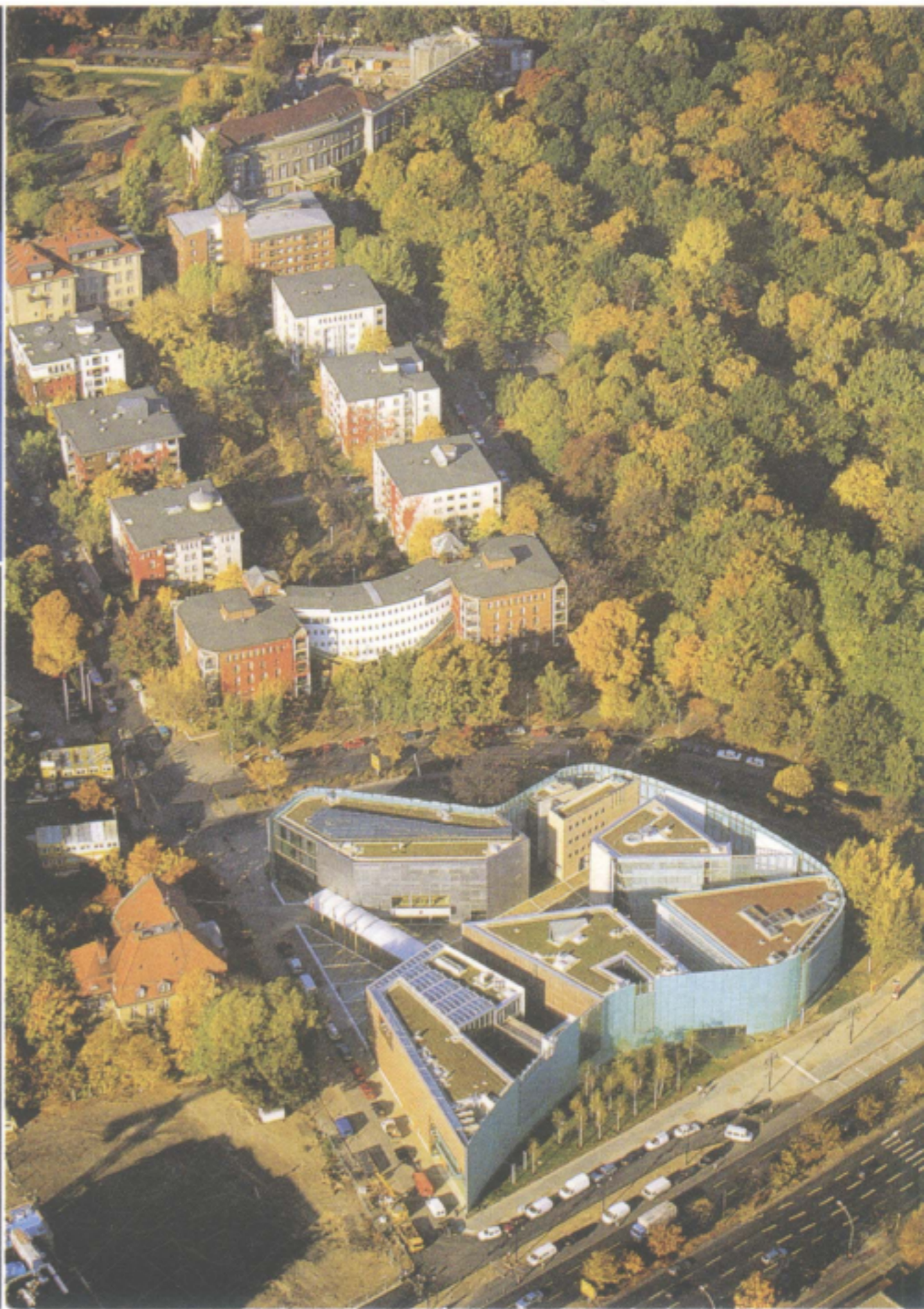
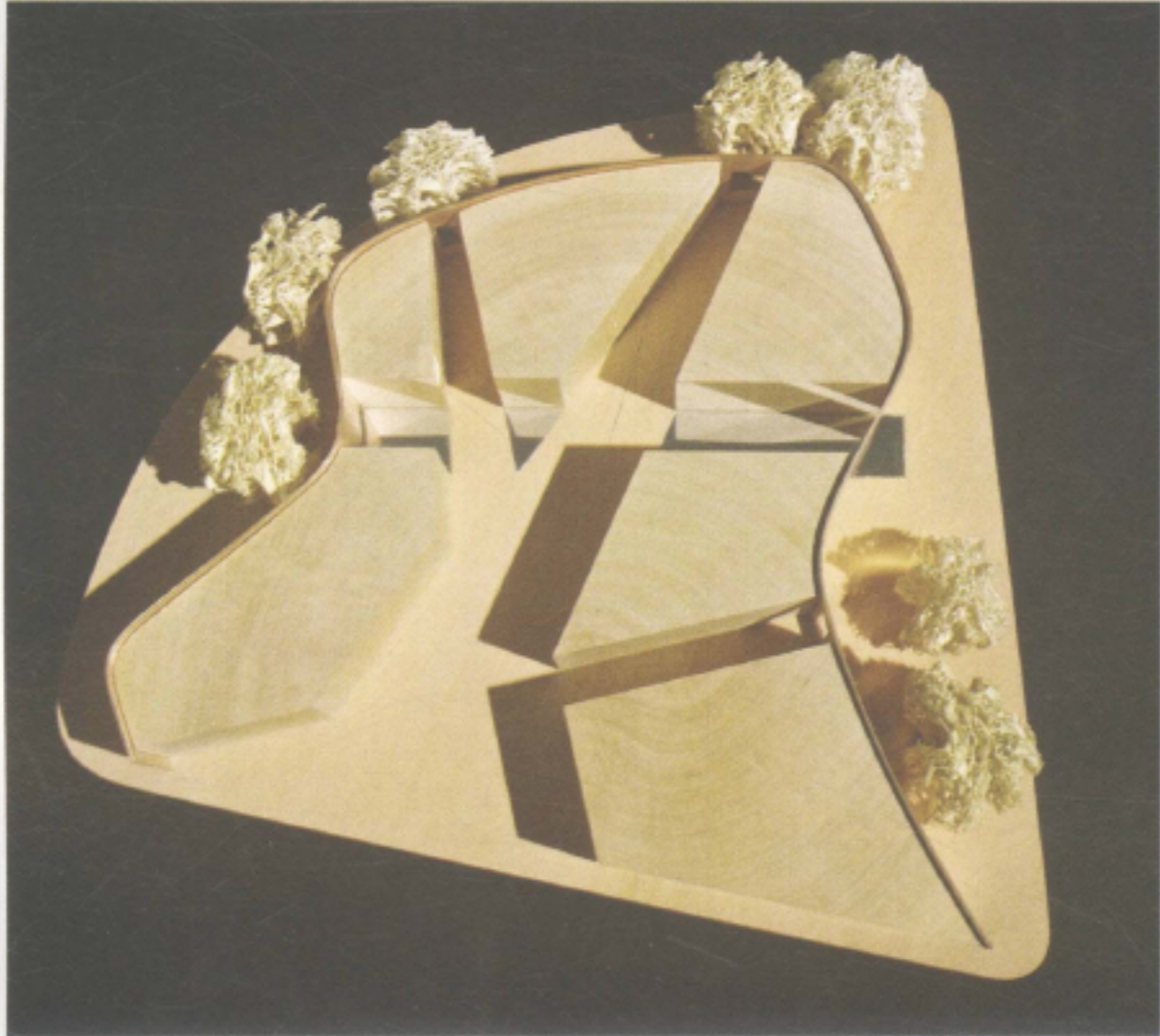
該建築物的一樓設有很大的開放式透明陽臺，接近入口時就能看見銅質百頁。在一樓，中庭周圍是用于接待、聚會和其他活動的展覽區。會議室和員工餐廳位于展覽區上方的一個相對隱蔽的區域。

該建築的正面包括由玻璃帶連接的木質覆層。這些材料和結構營造了一個明快、敞亮的氛圍。

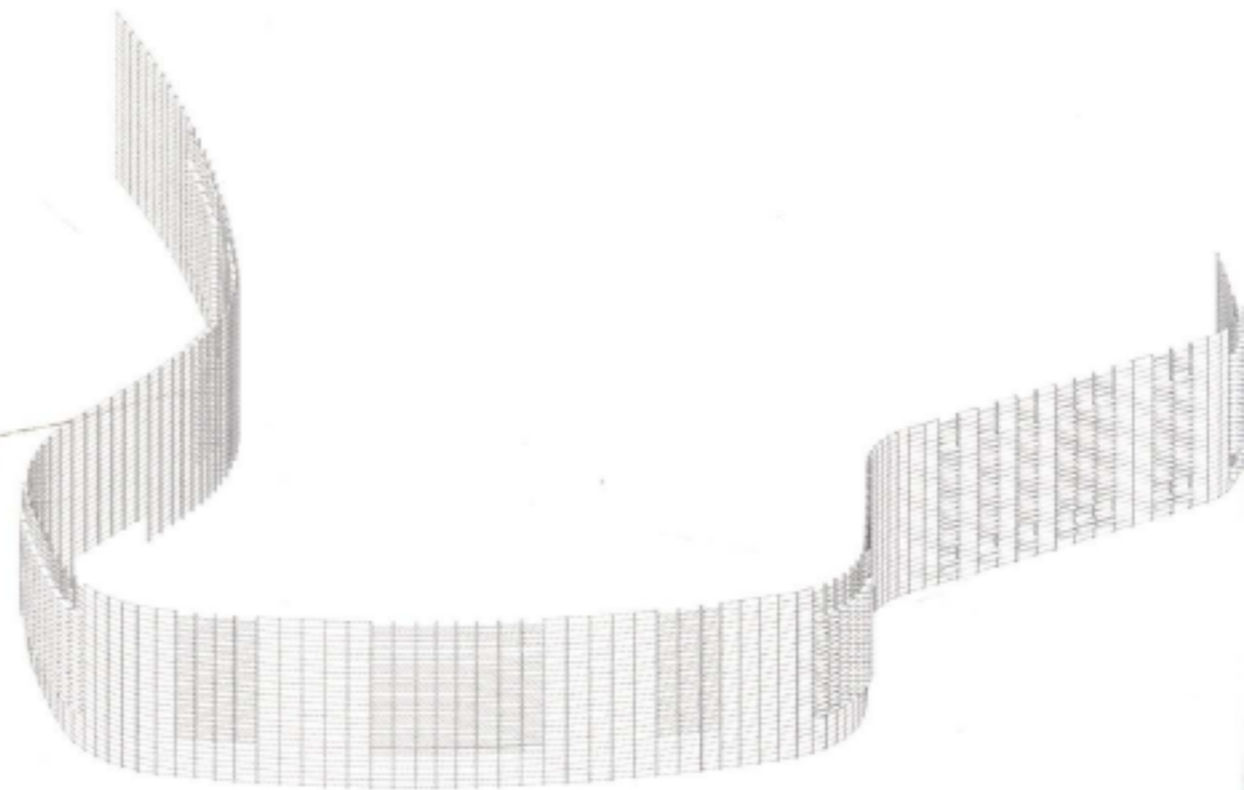
銅質百頁后面最先映入眼簾的共同建築代表了這一都市環境裏的大使館。這些北歐國家大使館構成的整體勝過其各部分相加之和。



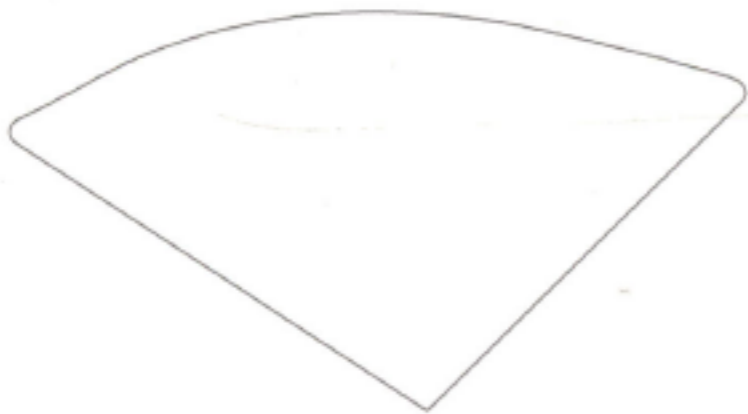
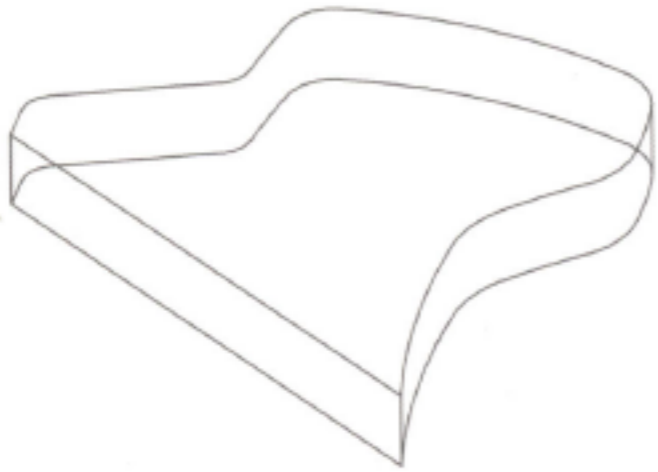
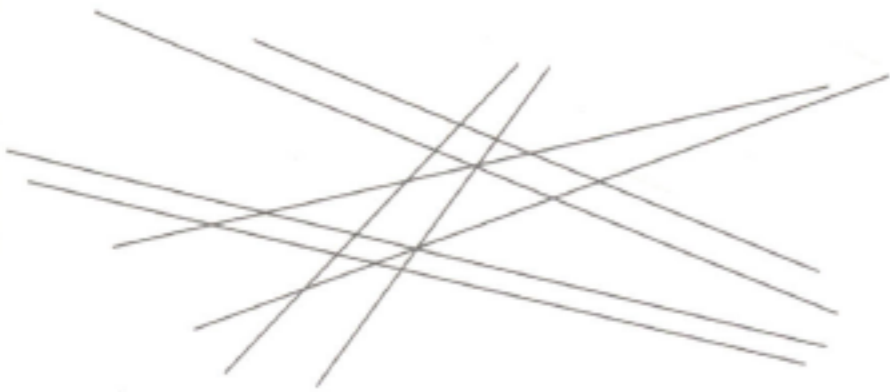
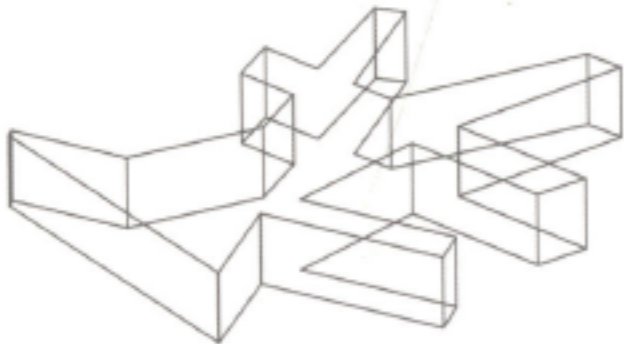
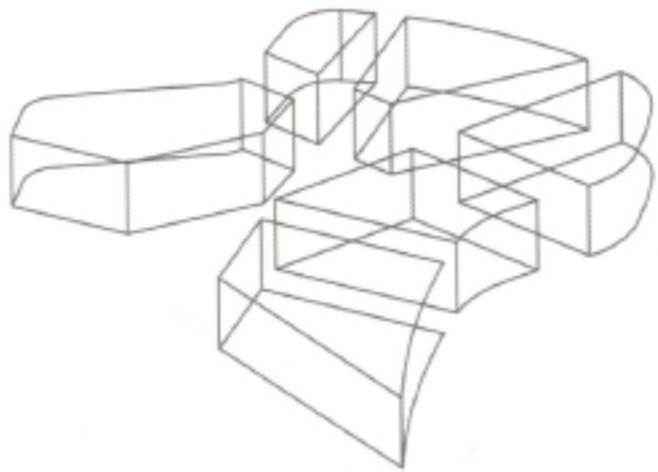
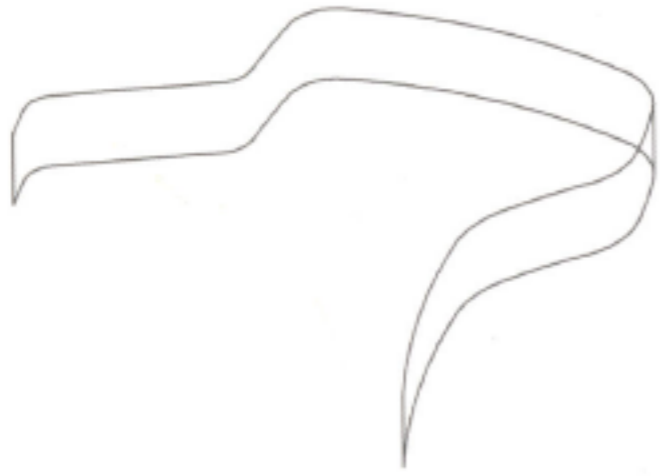
Site plan
總平圖



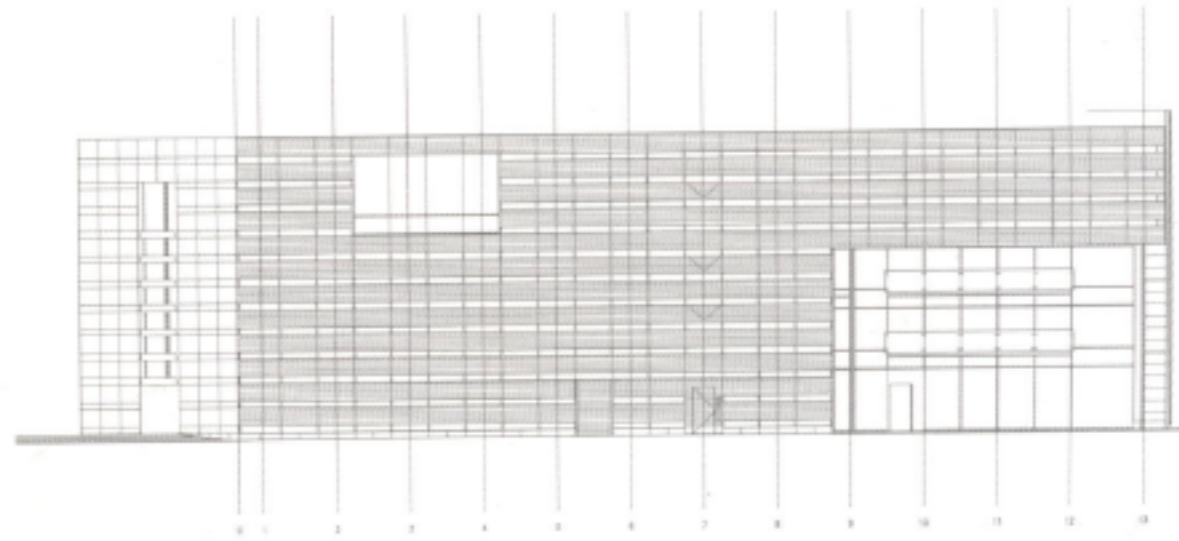
Sketch
草图



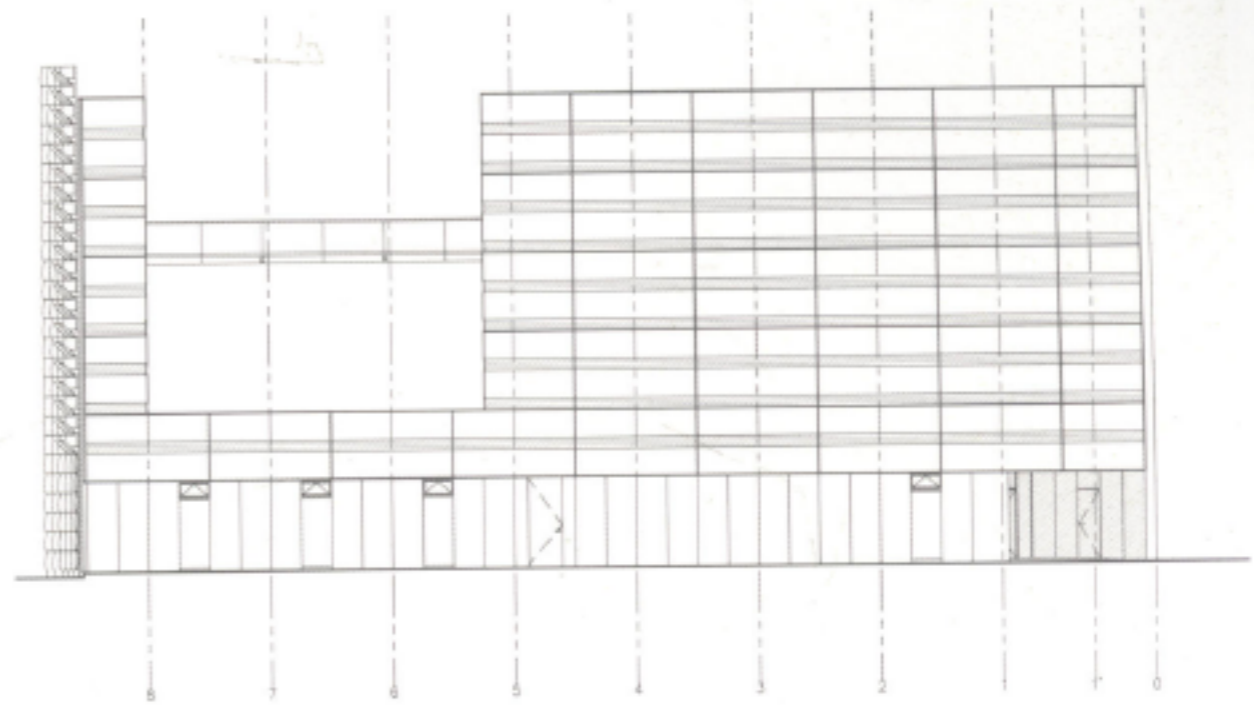
Perspective
表皮透视图



Design steps
設計步驟



North elevation
北立面圖

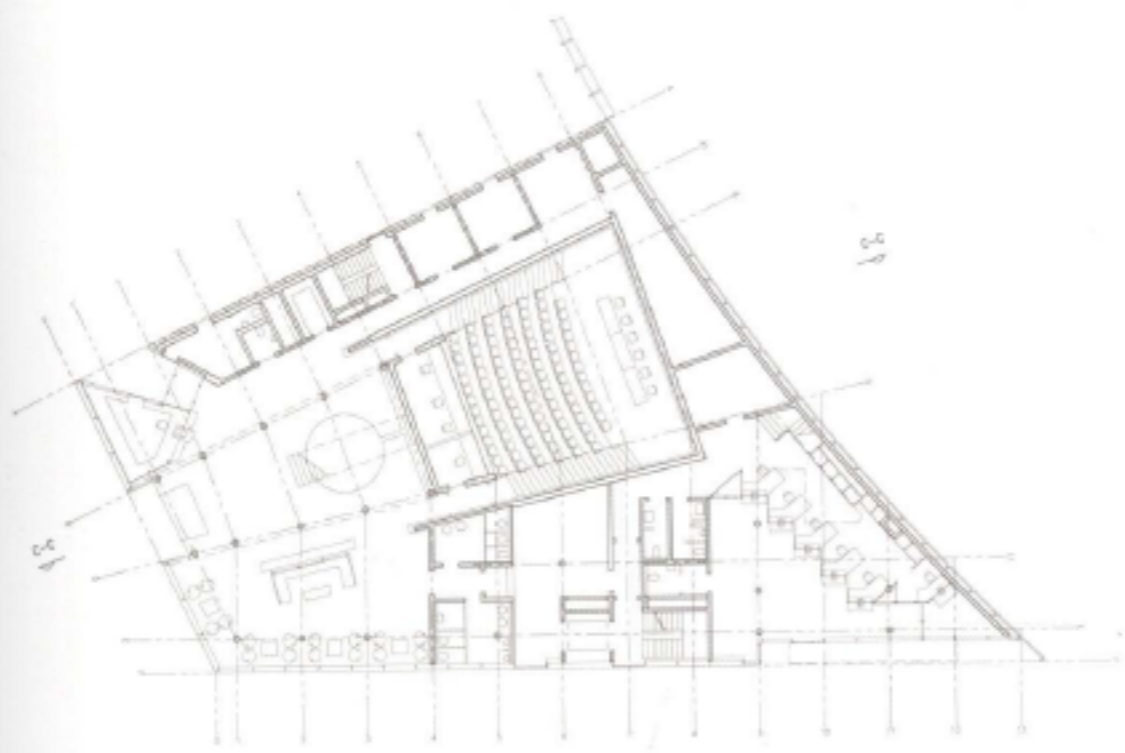


South elevation
南立面圖

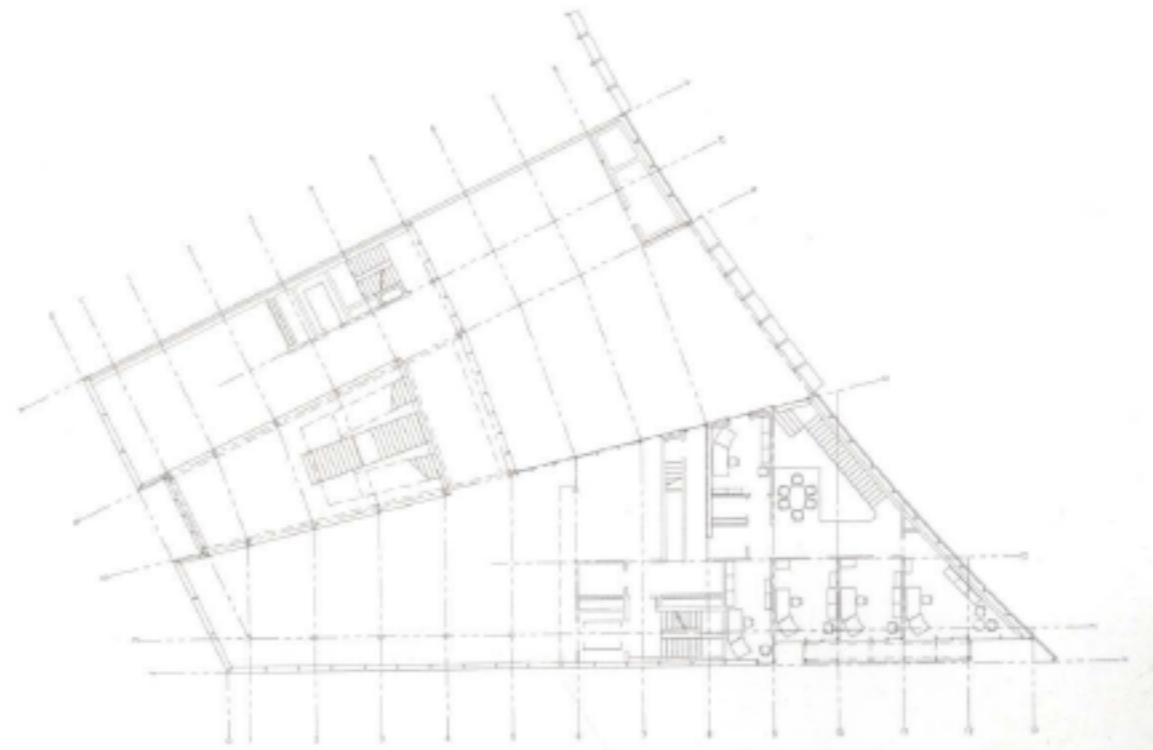
Clients: Danish Ministry of Housing and Building, Copenhagen
 Finland: Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Helsinki
 Iceland: Government Engineering Contracts, Reykjavik
 Norway: Statsbygg / Public Construction + Property, Oslo
 Sweden: Statens Fastighetsverk, Stockholm
 Description: A building complex, containing five embassies, a building for mutual use and a general basement with parking for 90 cars, enclosed by a 226 m long copper band.
 Time: 1995-1999
 Location: Rauchstrasse 1, D-10787 Berlin
 Total site Area: 7,290 m²
 Built area: 3,425 m²
 Gross floor Area: 15,551 m²
 Overall cost: 49.5 Mio. Euro

業主: 丹麥住宅建設部 (Danish Ministry of Housing and Building), 哥本哈根
 芬蘭: 外交部 (Ministry for Foreign Affairs), 赫爾辛基
 冰島: 政府工程合同, 雷克雅未克
 挪威: Statsbygg / 公共建設和房地產, 奧斯陸
 瑞典: Statens Fastighetsverk, 斯德哥爾摩
 描述: 一棟綜合性共用大樓, 容納了5個大使館, 擁有一個90車位的地下室, 周邊是226米長的銅質百葉。
 時間: 1995年-1999年
 基地位置: Rauchstrasse 1, D-10787 Berlin
 總面積: 7,290平方米
 建築面積: 3,425平方米
 總樓面面積: 15,551平方米
 總成本: 4950萬歐元





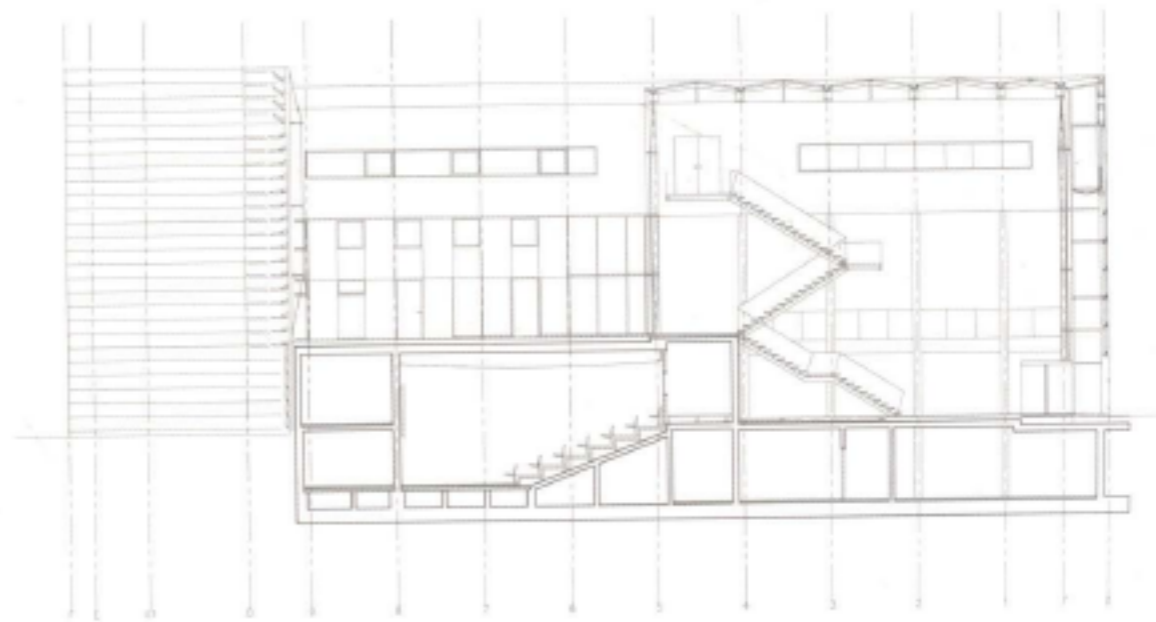
Level-0
一層平面圖



Level-1
二層平面圖



Level-3
四層平面圖



Section
剖面圖

