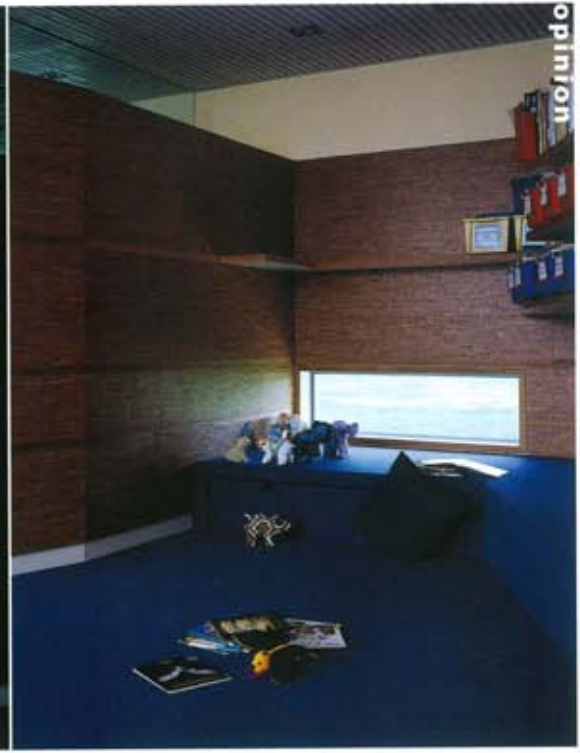
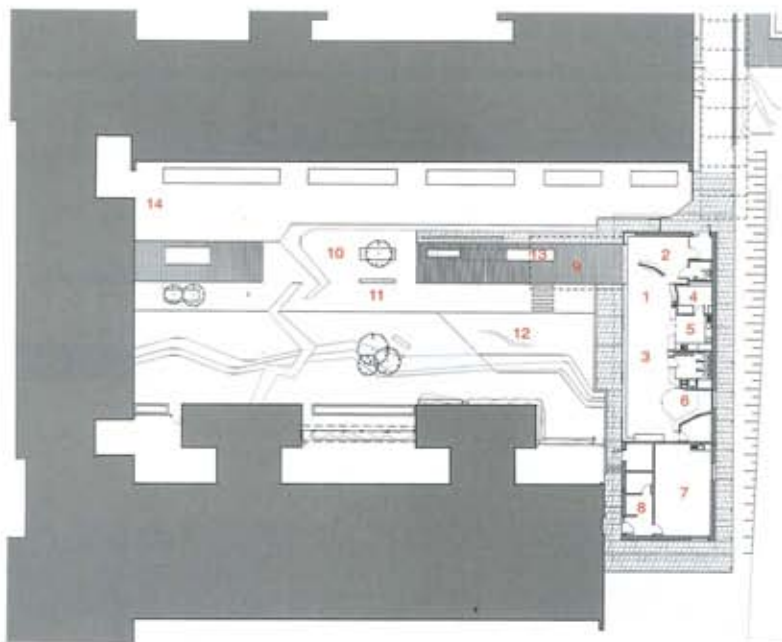


右頁上右圖：景觀牆細部
右頁上左圖：室內景觀牆細部
右頁下圖：兒童工作室
左頁：約翰·派里育幼院傍晚全景









平面圖 1. 入口處 2. 接待區 3. 育兒室 4. 辦公室 5. 廚房 6. 安靜區 7. SEN室 8. 員工辦公室
9. 懸臂樣頂篷 10. 日光泉水區 11. 黑板牆 12. 平衡木 13. 沙堆 14. 原有建築物

PLAN 1. entrance 2. reception 3. nursery 4. office 5. kitchen 6. quiet area 7. SEN room
8. staff office 9. cantilevered canopy over 10. solar fountain 11. blackboard wall 12. balance bar
13. sand pit 14. existing building



右頁：學校遊戲間立面

左頁：育幼院側向入口處、懸臂樣屋蓬與戶外遊戲區

約翰·派里育幼院

John Perry Nursery

DSDHA

建築師 · Deborah Saunt · David Hills

結構工程 · Price & Myers

工程設計 · M + E Engineer (Pearce Associates)

建造單位 · Forest Gate Construction Co. Ltd

荷蘭建築 · 托兒所

圖則 · London Borough of Barking and Dagenham

竣工日期 · 2003.12

工程預算 · 495,000 英鎊

繪畫 · Hélène Bine

採訪 · 趙維康 · 譚麗姿 · 關若怡

文評 · DSDHA

Architects · Deborah Saunt · David Hills

Structural · Price & Myers

Engineering · M + E Engineer (Pearce Associates)

Contractor · Forest Gate Construction Co. Ltd

Character of Space · Nursery

Client · London Borough of Barking and Dagenham

Completion Date · Dec. 2003

Cost · £495,000

Photos · Hélène Binet

Interview · Greg Sheng · Reem Charif · Rowena Liu

Text · DSDHA

業主簡介

本案是設計一個「兒童工作室」，於現有的中庭旁邊加蓋第四道牆壁來營造美麗的戶外活動與教學區域，藉此搭配舊幼兒教室與新育幼院的室內教學場所。達根罕(Dagenham)的孩童每日都以汽車接送就學，回家後又只顧著看電視，這讓業主珍妮特·哈禮絲(Jeanette Harris)覺得孩童們的視野十分狹隘。因此，她便提出要求，堅持要讓建築設計儘量呈現戶外的感覺。珍妮特想讓孩童多接觸大自然、陽光與週遭環境，並且提議使用聚碳酸酯(polycarbonate)，讓建築就像是可供幼兒揮灑創意的「兒童工作室」，而非重新複製舒適的室內空間。這個戶外世界要帶來歡樂，並且為教室提供安穩的週遭環境。業主依據此種原則，要求建築師規劃出專供幼童探索體積大小與層次的學習環境，同時希望建築設計能成為可持續使用的藍圖，以便於貧民區興建26所專門的全日制育幼院，並在未來興建50所提供日間托兒服務的幼童中心。由於本案順利完成，DSDHA目前正受聘去進行發展計畫的第二階段。建築師在規劃時曾仔細聽業主的請求、願望與後續問題，甚至曾聽愛維斯(Swiss)的「芭芭拉·海普渥斯工作室與雕塑花園」(Barbara Hepworth studio and garden)之類的保存公園進行設計時，也曾與業主相互激盪創意。

設計限制

育幼院第一階段的設計場地靠近現有的1950年代教室，興造的建築並未超出場地邊界。建築師於規劃時曾顧及原有教室的大小與體積，但為了突破傳統而採用諸如聚碳酸酯(Rodeca)的新建材來填高中庭，此舉受到規劃者與教育部的鼎力支持。為保護中庭填高地基而在邊疆區鋪設的大範圍彩色荷蘭磚能夠反射光線，讓規劃區的亮度無須過度依賴天空的明亮程度。

建築材料與方式

本案就是要在庭園式的「箱型」外觀(簡單、經濟與沉穩)與多采多姿的內部(複雜、歡樂、視野繽紛與動靜努力)之間建立對話。建築師曾經先以3D軟體描繪觀景牆(Landscape wall)，因此觀景牆於實際興建時順利完工。絕緣木料壁骨的東面外側砌上磚瓦而形成一道牆，而此牆朝西面向中庭填高處的一側以聚碳酸酯(Rodeca)與鉛片來製成窗戶。完成後的整體設計顯現出數種層次。磚瓦牆的頂部有一層透明玻璃，這層玻璃從內部看起來高於觀景牆，若從底層的聚碳酸酯牆向外望去，可由不同角度欣賞戶外風景。長達20公尺的懸臂樑固定於四根主要鋼樑，讓屋頂看似正在乘風滑翔，甚是饒富趣味。

Clients Brief

The design of a "studio for children" provides the fourth wall to an existing courtyard, creating an integrated landscaped activity and teaching area outdoors to complement the indoor classroom spaces, of both the existing infant classrooms and the new nursery. Here, the client Jeanette Harris was determined to make the project feel as exterior as possible in a similar way. The children in Dagenham get ferried to school by car and go home to a diet of non-stop TV inside. Their view of the world is limited according to her experience. She wants to make children connect as much as possible with nature, daylight and the environment and she pushed for the use of polycarbonate to make the building feel more like a "studio for children" to create in, rather than a cosy reiteration of the domestic interior. The external world is designed to create delight as well as providing environmental stability for the building. Within this framework, the demand was to create a child focused environment exploiting scale and levels. The client sought a design approach to provide a sustainable strategy to create a purpose-built 26 place FTE Nursery for local children within a deprived area, with the design capacity for a future 50 place Children's Centre with day care. Following the success of the building, DSDHA are now well underway with the second phase of the development. The design has been developed by listening closely to the client's individual needs, aspirations and logistical problems, and finding shared inspiration in protected garden environments such as the Barbara Hepworth studio and garden in St Ives.

Planning Constraints

The site for Phase 1 of the nursery is close to the existing 1950's school buildings, and well within the site boundary. The design respects the existing school in scale and massing but challenges convention with the use of new materials such as Rodeca (polycarbonate) for the courtyard elevation, which received full support from the planners and the Education Department. The extended proportions and iridescent quality of the Dutch bricks protecting the elevation to the playing fields brings a quality of light reflectance, which changes dependent on the luminance of the sky.

Materials And Method Of Construction

The construction sought to establish a dialogue between the pavilion "box" exterior (simple, economic, calm) and the landscape narrative of the interior (complex, delightful, visually sophisticated, hardworking). 3D software was used to project the construction of the landscape wall so that it was easy to build on site. The external enclosure of insulated timber stud is clad with a brick external skin to the east, and this opens up to a wall of Rodeca polycarbonate and aluminium windows, on the courtyard elevation to the west. The design was banded in layers of clear glazing at high level above the brick elevation; internally above the landscape wall; and at low level through the polycarbonate wall to gain varied visual connections to the landscape. The striking 10m cantilever is tied back to four columns of the primary steel structure to create the effect of a sailing plane of roof.

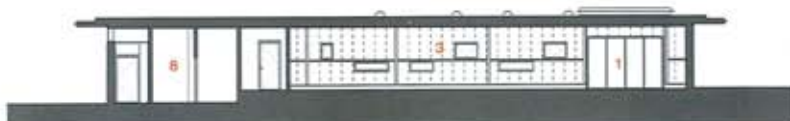
1. 入口處 2. 接待區 3. 育兒室 4. 辦公室 5. 廚房 6. 安靜區 7. SEN室 8. 員工辦公室

1. entrance 2. reception 3. nursery 4. office

5. kitchen 6. quiet area 7. SEN room 8. staff office



東向剖面圖 EAST SECTION



西向剖面圖 WEST SECTION

左頁：育幼院入口處、懸臂樑屋簷與戶外遊戲區

