默森中心

Mawson Centre

地点 Mawson Lakes, South Australia
建筑设计 Guida Moseley Brown Architects
合作设计 Russell & Yelland Architects
建筑师 Harold Guida (GMB), John Held (R&Y)
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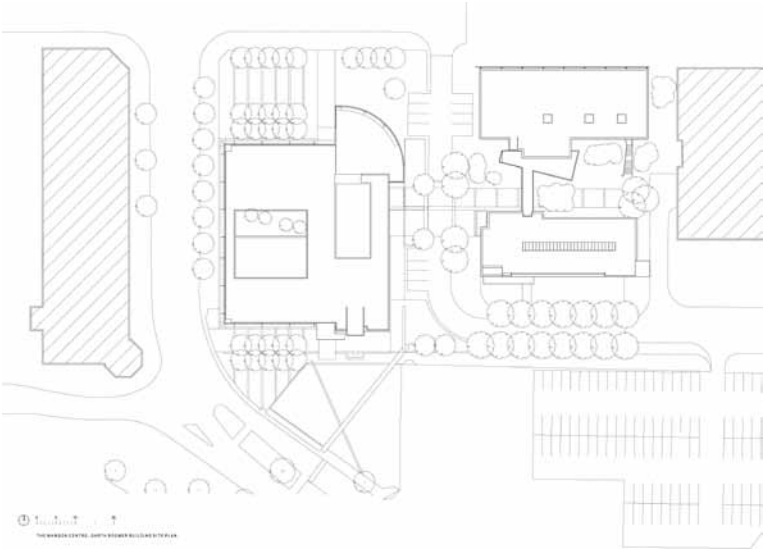
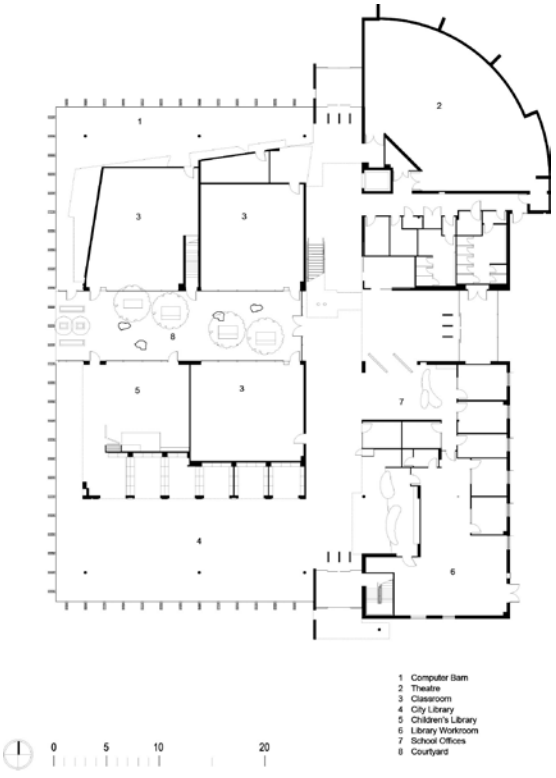
默森中心占据了南澳洲大学一大片土地，具有社区功能：包括255座的剧院、24小时/7日不间断计算机机房、大学导师室、个案研究和休息室、社区（索尔兹伯里城市和默森湖高中学校）公用图书馆、默森湖教育服务机构管理和信息中心、南澳洲大学分部办公室管理机构，以及许多展览空间。各种用户和需求使得建筑必须满足各式各样的使用功能，且能够灵活变化。建筑形式以向北面、南面、西面提供“城市风貌”为目标，与东部相邻的南澳洲大学加思·布默楼形成紧密联系。尽管默森中心不是一个大型建筑，但其传承着城市特性和社区功能，与西面的购物区相得益彰。

场地关系

默森中心地处城镇中心，在北面和南面都有公共出入口。建筑由大学、州议会图书馆、高中学校办公室和日常的公共使用空间组成，已成为大学和城镇中心环境中的标志性

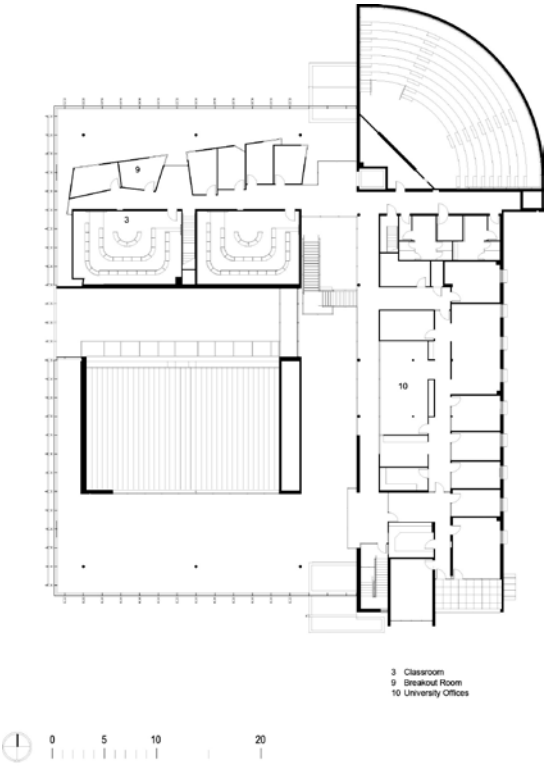


总平面图



THE MAWSON CENTRE LEVEL 1 / GROUND

一层平面



THE MAWSON CENTRE LEVEL 2

二层平面

建筑。建筑尺度与沿东西向绿色林荫道边的两层高的大学教学楼以及西北面的商业建筑相协调。东边的小路界定了封闭的私密空间，另外三面由玻璃墙围合，里外通透。玻璃建筑部分用复合木板和金属遮阳板调控建筑环境。讲堂的弧形墙呼应校园新建筑的拱廊，成为大学城中心北侧入口的标志，指示了两个重要的方向。在北面、东面和南面设有易于识别的主要入口。在西侧则是一个可直通街道的大门，仅在重要活动时提供穿越中心庭院的通道，也同时增加了立面的变化。

组织

主要规划和布局是建筑师与这座建筑的几大用户群反复磋商逐步形成的。考虑到开放性，建筑在空间上被设计为可自由分隔或合并使用的形式，可以选择局部重新布置或维护以拓展使用功能。日常私人办公空间均设置在东侧，使东立面形成一种坚实的背景效果，其余的建筑则像一系列大小空间笼罩在一座凉亭屋顶之下。公众使用的研究室和图书馆进出方便，并朝一个内部庭院开放。庭院还有一个用途就是让北侧的阳光照射到两层高的图书馆空间。

24小时/7日不间断计算机房设置在北侧，也向公众开放，与东西向的大学商城联系紧密，为大学城中心节点提供了积极的驻留空地和安全的入口。因图书馆需要更安静的环境并为限时开放，因此放在南面，在此可以远望公园和湖面，景致优美。校长办公室和学术会议室也同样处于可观景的朝向。

设计理念

建筑师希望能在大学城中心建立一个独特的标志性公共建筑，形成积极的公共空间、良好的社区，并希望通过设计为街景提供长久的视觉活力。

建筑外部的色彩一方面与毗邻的大学建筑相协调，另一方面也体现了相关的使用功能。例如，讲堂鲜艳富于对比的戏剧性用色，体现了这里是公众观赏戏剧和音乐的地方，是由其内部使用性质和多功能性决定的。连其外部标志都被设计为建筑的一部分，别具一格又与建筑形式很好地结合。

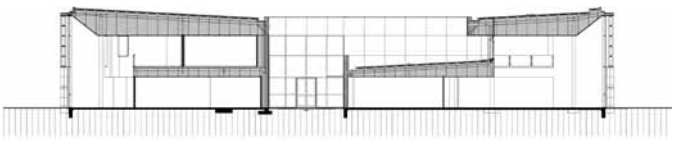
Working in context of an existing Campus Master Plan a precinct plan was developed for the sitting of two new buildings at the University of South Australia, Mawson Lakes Campus. The first building was for the University Department of Education, and the second, The Mawson Centre, is a shared–used building, integrating University facilities, a branch of the local government Salisbury Library, the Mawson Lakes School administrative facilities, as well as the provision of facilities for general community usage. After broad consultation with users and council, the precinct plan establishes the integrated relationship between the University and the new Town Centre, and creates two new public squares framing the Mawson Centre, identifying it as a major town centre facility.

The Mawson Centre site established in the Town Centre has both a northern and southern ok open space presence established to existing town centre pedestrian routes and related open space at the lakes edge, and it was conceived to be easily identifiable as a unique structure within the University and Town Centre environment.

The scale of the building relates to both the two–storey University teaching buildings along the east–west campus green pedestrian mall, and to the variety of commercial buildings to the north and west. The building Brief required a limited number of enclosed and private spaces and these have been grouped and located along the eastside service road, whilst the other three sides are composed of shielded glass walls, allowing an inward and outward sense of activity. The “glass box” is shielded selectively by composite timber and metal screens that serve environmental functions and engage the pedestrian. The curved wall of the lecture theatre has been placed and formed to engage an alignment with the arcade of the campus buildings, and to act as a marker of entrance at the northern plaza that unities the University and the Town Centre. The integrated signage alludes to the two important orientations.

Primary access was determined to be from the north and south and easily identifiable entrances are provided, however, a large gateway integrated into the repetitive modular elevation of timber and metal screens at the west provides for special event accessibility through a central internal courtyard, as well as providing subtle variation within the relative uniform elevation.

The general establishment of the Brief and the general organizational



剖面

planning was developed in a continuous consultation process between the architects and the several user groups engaged in the shared–use intentions for the building. The building has been planned for loose definition, or the blurring of spatial usage, and for considerable openness; the building can be selectively rearranged and/or secured so as to add to the extended character of use. Generally the private spaces are grouped as a solid backdrop at the eastern perimeter as described above, and the remainder of the building has been designed like a cluster of smaller buildings under a pavilion roof.

A north – south gallery links the two primary entrances and is generous enough for public gatherings, exhibitions, and informal meetings. This gallery interlinks all of the various uses including the external courtyard and receives daylight from many sources. The corner café activates the cross passage from the University and patrons also use the landscaped courtyard. The highly accessible academic and library spaces are intended for broad community use and many of them also open onto the external courtyard. The built form of the rooms facing onto the courtyard have been composed to allow for controlled northern light into the large two–storey space of the Library, as well as providing a sense of openness to the court.

The 24/7 University "computer barn", that is also accessible to and available to the public, is placed at the northern elevation providing a direct linkage and association to the University through the proximity to the east–west University mall, and provides active presence and secure entry at this Town Centre node. The Library, with more limited hours and a preference for quieter surroundings, is located at the south, overlooking the plaza garden and lakefront, a more reflective setting.

The library has been designed with three types of spaces; a workroom and offices at the eastern perimeter, a large two–storey reading room and a number of small alcoves. The various shelving units and other furniture in the reading room are on wheels and can be wheeled into the alcoves and closed off with rolling doors built into the head of the openings to recreate the reading room as a gathering space for larger scale community functions.

The architectural expression follows from the requirement to create a "public" building with an active presentation to the Town Centre while establishing its own distinctive identity. The Mawson Centre was also intended to be a good neighbour and contributor to the streetscape, the University and to the lakefront through design and long hours of visible activity.

The basic establishment of the three–sided glass box with pavilion–like roof and visible internal activities was intended to provide the later of these attributes, whilst the abstraction of form, the uncommon presence of the "rough" recycled timber pylons with perforated metal, was intended to create a personable, identifiable uniqueness. The timber elements both attract the pedestrian and keep them an appropriate distance from the glass wall, and together with the perforated metal contribute to solar control.

The glass box is made–up of several types of glass to further contribute to solar control and to provide some selected sense of privacy. The perforated metal and glass work together at night to establish a lantern–like quality. Inside the glass box, each element of enclosure is produced in different colors, creating a visually attractive internal character.

The external colors are related to the University buildings adjacent, and to show a relatedness of use. The contrasting character and dense interior colours of the University lecture theatre, which is accessible for public meetings, dramatics, and music performances, has a more dramatic coloration, expressive of it as a wholly internal nature, and of its many uses.

The external signage was conceived as part of the building in both it's free–standing and integrated forms, as was the design of interior signage markers and the choice of interior colours and fabrics. A1