

# The New Marlowe Theatre, Canterbury, UK

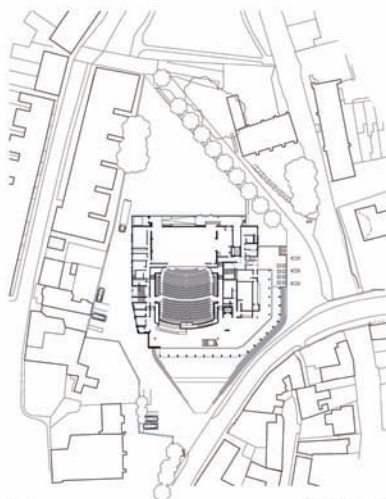
## 新马洛剧场，坎特伯雷，英国

建筑设计 Keith Williams architects



New Marlowe Theatre Site Context

区位图



Site Plan

总平面



摄影：Helene Binet



摄影：Helene Binet



摄影：Helene Binet



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剧场以坎特伯雷著名的都铎王朝剧作家克里斯托弗·马洛命名，这座具有象征意义的现代剧场位于历史名城坎特伯雷的核心地带，由获奖无数的伦敦 Keith Williams 建筑事务所设计。

新马洛剧场矗立在 Stour 河岸边，毗邻坎特伯雷天主教堂这一联合国教科文组织认定的世界文化遗产，给城市的天际线增添了醒目的一笔。项目动工时紧邻建于 20 世纪 30 年代的旧马洛剧场场址，旧建筑拆除后为新建提供了很多空间。

在赢得建筑竞赛后，建筑事务所于 2007 年 3 月开始进行深入设计，2008 年 8 月通过规划许可审查，2009 年 5 月开始动工建设，最终新剧场于 2011 年 10 月 7 日启用。

从外形来看，占地 4 850m<sup>2</sup> 的马洛剧场是一个构造复杂的场馆。它与参观者建立起了一种动态的关系，从城市的不同角度观看会得到不同的建筑与都市感官体验。从街道的层面来看，建筑由一系列 8m 高白云石柱廊组成，将入口构建成了一个多层次的幕墙大厅，塑造了一个与城市的重要历史街道 Friars 相称的建筑立面。大厅把所有主要的内部空间与河边平台及小径联系在了一起，白天就像一条水晶绸带，晚上则变成了一条光束。从建筑屋顶能够眺览整个历史城区，在主楼梯及以上区域能够包揽天主教堂的壮美。



摄影: Helene Binet



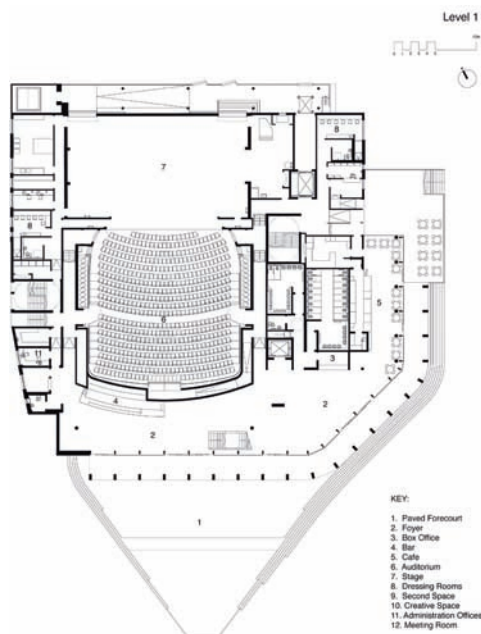
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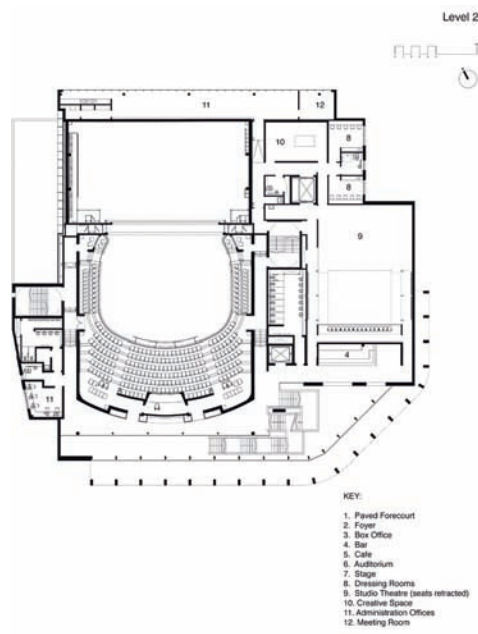
柱廊分布在 Friars 街道和更大范围上的两个剧场及舞台塔的中央。柱廊同时减少了面南大厅的曝晒量，并加强了建筑的整体性。马洛剧场所在的街角为一个新的公共广场提供了空间。旧剧场的舞台塔很引人注目，曾经是城市里仅次于中世纪教堂主塔 Bell Harry 的第二高构筑物。

新马洛剧场的舞台塔比旧有的舞台塔还要高 9m，塑造成的哥特式小尖塔形式直面教堂，给城市的天际线增加了新的韵律和轮廓。高耸的舞台塔可以被看作历史名城里尘世建筑的象征，同时要确保高出舞台塔近 2 倍的中世纪教堂主塔 Bell Harry 这一精神建筑的绝对统治性地位。从东面来看，舞台塔统治了街道的景观，宣告了这个主要的城市新文化工程的存在。舞台塔以不锈钢材质肌理打面，比银电镀铝面板防水层高出 600mm。这就很好地处理了建筑的外形，每当建筑白天沉浸在各种色彩之中或是沐浴在夕阳西下的余晖里时，表面就会泛出美妙的光彩。



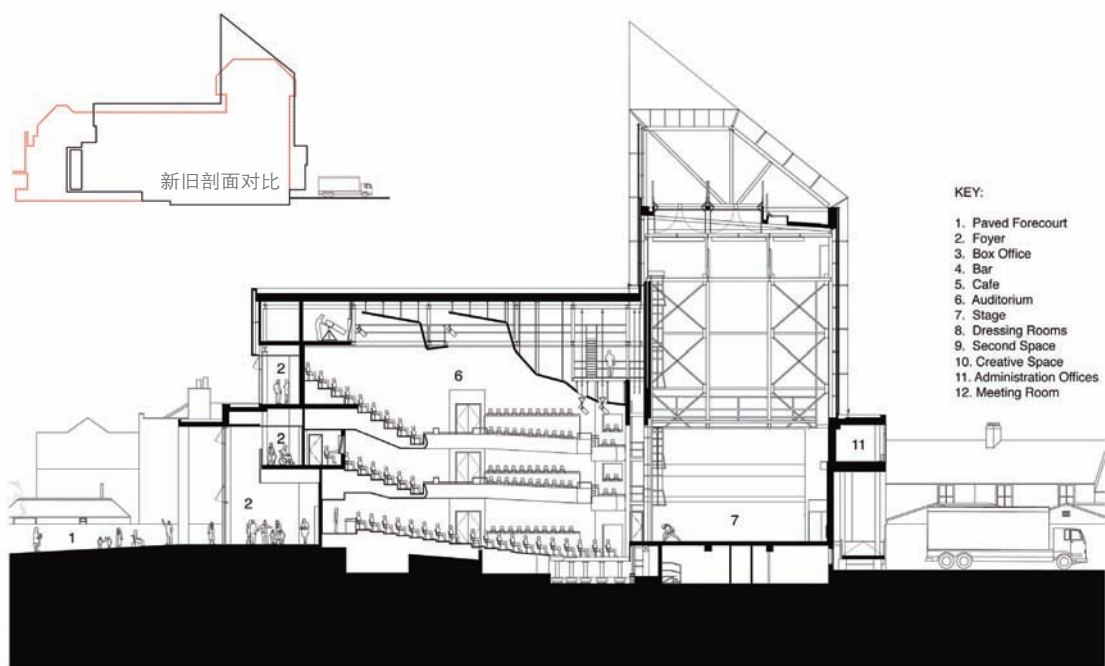
- KEY:
1. Paved Forecourt
  2. Foyer
  3. Box Office
  4. Bar
  5. Cafe
  6. Auditorium
  7. Stage
  8. Dressing Rooms
  9. Second Space
  10. Creative Space
  11. Administration Offices
  12. Meeting Room

一层平面



- KEY:
1. Paved Forecourt
  2. Foyer
  3. Box Office
  4. Bar
  5. Cafe
  6. Auditorium
  7. Stage
  8. Dressing Rooms
  9. Studio Theatre (seats retracted)
  10. Creative Space
  11. Administration Offices
  12. Meeting Room

二层平面



A-A剖面

在建筑内部，双层高的大厅和独具特色的台阶通向共3层的主观演厅。主观演厅的墙壁饰以成条的美国黑胡桃木，红/橙色的皮革座位共可容纳1200名观众。乐池能供80名音乐家同时表演。马洛实验剧场是第二大表演场所，这是一个可容纳150人的具有弹性规模的演艺厅，是第一个把前卫项目、社区及教育项目结合在一起并与当地和地区的艺术团体合作，不断推出新作品的剧场。马洛实验剧场坐落在大厅6m以上的位置，这就使得空间可以不断向河边平台及岸边延伸，同时能让人饱览大教堂的胜景。公共区域包括一个酒吧和咖啡厅。在一个新建的全天候开放的河边走廊里，游客能够欣赏到全年不间断的各种活动与展览。位于建筑内部和外部的公共区域由具有黑刚玉肌理表层的花岗岩连接而成。（译/方朔，校/吴春花）

Named after Christopher Marlowe, the city's famous Tudor playwright, this iconic modern theatre in the heart of the historic city of Canterbury has been designed by the award-winning London-based Keith Williams Architects. Standing on the banks of the River Stour, nearby Canterbury Cathedral's UNESCO World Heritage Site, the new Marlowe Theatre makes a bold statement on the Canterbury skyline. The project has been constructed on the site and adjoining lands of the old Marlowe Theatre, a converted 1930s cinema, which was demolished to make way for the new project. Williams' office started work on the project in March 2007, after winning the architectural competition, and, following the grant of planning permission in August 2008, construction began in May 2009, with the new building opening on the 7th October 2011.



摄影：Helene Binet



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The 4,850sqm Marlowe is, in formal terms, a complex pavilion. It sets up a dynamic relationship with its viewers, giving different architectural and urban emphasis depending from where in the city it is viewed. At street level, its architecture is ordered by an 8m high colonnaded loggia in white cast Dolomite stone, which forms a portal to the multi-level glazed foyer, and sets up a civic elevation to the Friars, an important historic street within the city. The foyer connects all the major internal spaces to the riverside terraces and pathways, and is seen as a crystal ribbon by day transforming into a blade of light by night. New views of the roof tops of the historic city and its cathedral open up from the main stairs and upper levels.

The colonnaded loggia mediates between the street scale of the Friars and the necessarily larger forms of the two theatres and the flytower. The colonnaded overhang also provides shelter to the south-facing foyer from high angle solar gain and provides an architectural unity to the composition. A new public square has been created by setting the Marlowe back from the existing street



C—C剖面



摄影：Tim Stubbings

edge. The flytower of the old theatre, widely regarded as an eyesore, was the second tallest structure in the city after Bell Harry, the medieval Cathedral's principal tower.

The new Marlowe's flytower is 9m taller than its predecessor, allowing it to be sculpted to create a pinnacle form facing toward the Cathedral, adding accent and silhouette to the city's skyline. Its form can be seen as a prominent pinnacle of secular architecture within the historic city whilst ensuring that Bell Harry, the tower of the mediaeval Cathedral's spiritual architecture (nearly twice as high) retains its pre-dominance. From the east the flytower dominates the street scene announcing this major new cultural project within the city.

The flytower is clad in a stainless steel mesh skin held 600mm off a weathering skin of silver anodised aluminium panels, causing its form to dematerialise and its surfaces to shimmer and sheen whilst subtly reflecting the changing hues of the daytime sky and sunset.

Internally, the double height foyer and feature staircase leads to the main auditorium set over three levels and lined with black American walnut. The auditorium, lined in black American walnut, seats an audience of 1,200 in fiery red/orange leather seats. The orchestra pit can accommodate 80 musicians. A second smaller performance space, The Marlowe Studio, a flexible format studio theatre seating 150, for the first time, accommodates alternative, community and educational projects and produces and presents new work, in partnership with local and regional arts organisations. The Marlowe Studio is placed 6m above the foyer allowing its spaces to flow uninterrupted toward the riversides terraces and bankside, whilst also giving views toward the Cathedral. The public areas including bars and cafes, a new riverside walk and piazza are open throughout the day where visitors can enjoy a year round programme of daytime activities and exhibitions.

The main public spaces, both external and internal, are united through a surface of black flame textured granite. **AT**