

Garibaldi大厦，米兰，意大利

Garibaldi Towers, Milan, Italy



很多年来米兰政府一直在考虑通过再开发计划将Garibaldi-Repubblica区域重新转变为一个供人们休闲娱乐和交流的新区。

Garibaldi Business Centre建于18世纪末19世纪初，多年来一直是米兰城市景观的一部分，旁边有一个车站，此商业中心有两个从城市中任何一处都可看到的塔楼，现已成为城市地标。Garibaldi District是连接Porta Nuova区与Isola区的主要区域，它将成为整合和复兴米兰这一战略性区域的重要推动力。

Garibaldi Towers项目开始于2007年，设计师Massimo Roj的设计理念是将B塔、A塔连同周边区域的再发展分阶段实现，同时两座24层的塔楼将成为意大利第一个绿色建筑典范。塔楼的主要特点是安装可再生能源利用系统，其中冬夏季空调系统运用地源热泵产生能量，塔楼南立面安装太阳能板以自我产生电能，每层也设有生物气候性花房以减少能量消耗。另外在建筑顶部设有太阳能集热器来自行产生热水，并装有收集雨水箱用于厕所冲洗系统。

For years considered a 'non-place' the Garibaldi-Repubblica area of Milan is being brought back to life by the redevelopment project that is transforming it into a new design district, providing a home for creativity and communication.

Built between the end of the Eighties and the beginning of the Nineties as a support facility to the adjacent railway station, the Garibaldi Business Centre has been for years a blot on Milan's urban landscape, while the two towers, visible from every point in the City, have become a landmark.

The 'Garibaldi District' is a key location linking the Porta Nuova area with the Isola district, it represents the force behind the drive to integrate and revitalise this strategic part of Milan.

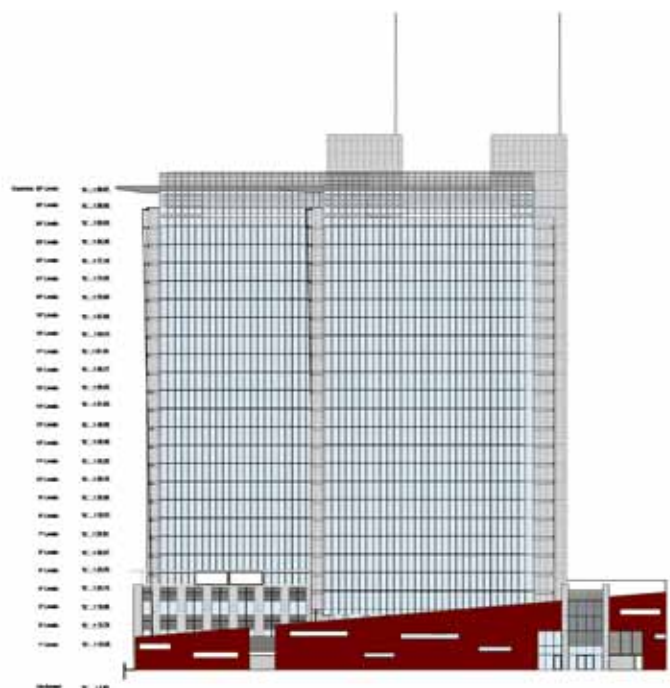
The requalification of the Garibaldi Towers, owned by Beni Stabili, started in 2007; the design concept of Architect Massimo Roj of Progetto CMR will be implemented in several phases, starting from 'Tower B', before moving on to 'Tower A' and concluding with the redevelopment of the surrounding area at the base of the towers.

The two towers with their individual 24 floors are the first Italian example of Green Towers; the main features are the installation of energy production systems coming from renewable sources:

- 1) A winter-summer air-conditioning system that uses Geothermics to produce energy, based on a heat pump driven by groundwater.
- 2) Installation along the southward facades of each of the Towers of a solar panels to be used in the self-production of electricity.
- 3) Bioclimatic greenhouses, on every floor, to reduce energy consumption.
- 4) Solar collector positioned on the roofs of the building for the self-production of hot water.
- 5) A tank, installed on the roofs, to collect rainwater to be used in toilet flush systems.
- 6) Solar chimney for the sanitaryware extraction.

The main facades are 'many-sides' with four different angles of inclination. They shine in the sun like diamonds, despite being the product of advanced technology, made up of cells providing interactive ventilation in order to assure a high degree of control over the internal climate. The natural stone walls give the buildings elegance and sobriety, the upwardly tapering glass surfaces lighten and streamline the two towers, whilst the cantilevered roof, at the top, recalls the glory days of Milanese rationalism in the 1950s. Technology, form and tradition combine to represent the new Milan, the city that will host Expo 2015.





塔楼主立面幕墙有很多面，带有四种不同角度的倾斜。在阳光的照耀下立面玻璃幕墙犹如钻石一般闪耀，事实上为了较好地控制室内温度，这些玻璃是由可交互式通风小室组成的先进技术产品。天然石材的墙面使得建筑具有一种优雅与稳重之感，上部的玻璃表面又令建筑变得更轻盈，而悬臂的屋顶设计又让人回想起上世纪50年代米兰理性主义者无上光荣的岁月。技术、形式与传统的结合，良好地体现出全新的米兰城市，并将迎接2015年世博会。**AT**

