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建筑设计 Keith Williams architects

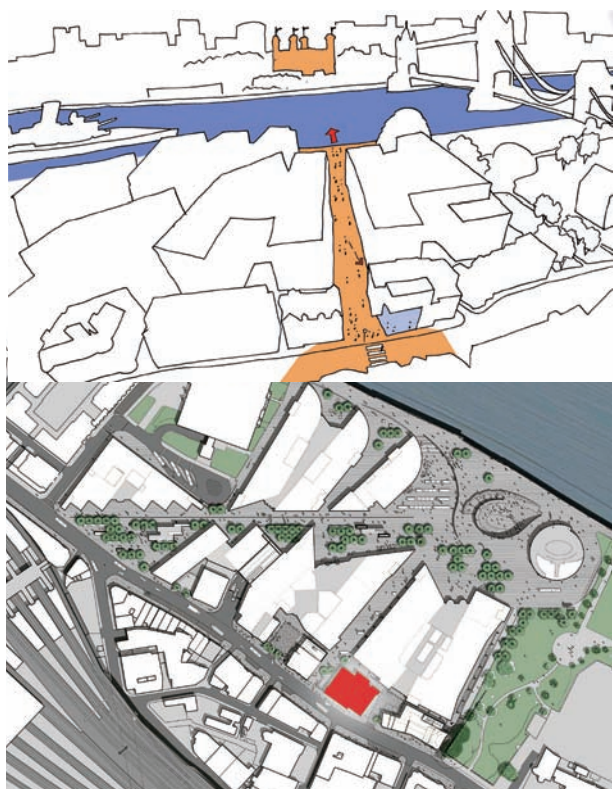
竞赛 伦敦东南一区，2001~2005竞赛获胜项目

照片提供 Helen Binet

模型照片提供 Eamon O'Mahony

The Unicorn Theatre

独角兽剧场

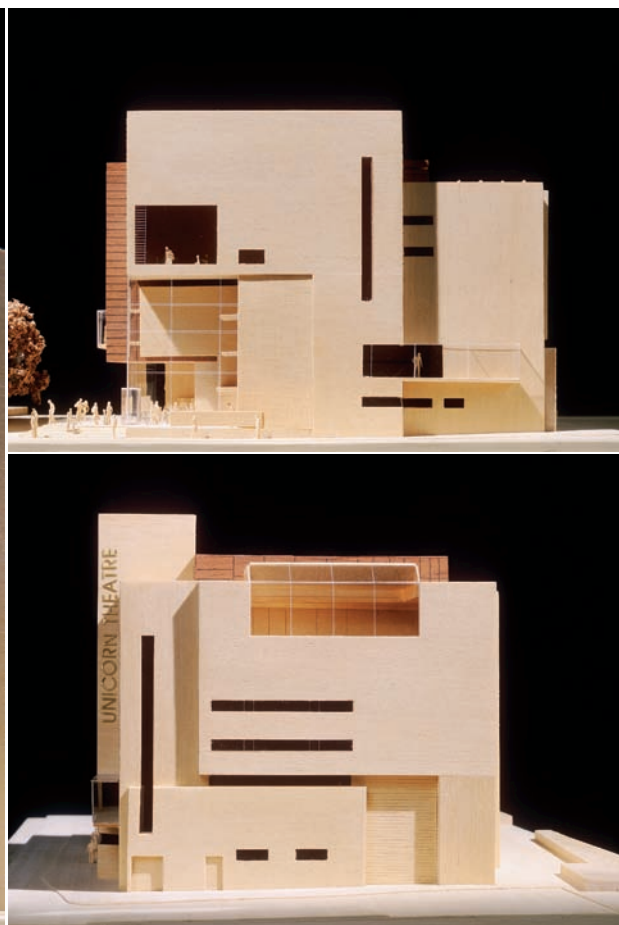


获奖无数的独角兽剧场位于近伦敦桥和泰晤士河的 Tooley 大街，主要面向儿童和青年观众。独角兽剧场是 1976 年国庆日至今唯一一座新建于伦敦中心区域的剧场。剧场包含可容纳 320 个座位的小剧场、实验剧场、教学及排练空间、公共大厅及咖啡厅，它是英国最贴近儿童需求并集教育与剧场功能于一体的项目。

剧场由 Caryl Jenner 于 1947 年创立，初期在两辆改装卡车上进行巡演。从 1967 年开始，独角兽剧场开始在科芬园的艺术剧场中占有一席之地。1999 年，独角兽剧场从艺术剧场搬出，终于有了自己独立的场地。2000 年下半年，独角兽剧场发起了一个欧洲范围内的建筑竞赛，最终由 Keith Williams 夺冠。Williams 的夺冠设计深受艺术大师 Tony Graham 的代表性剧场作品的影响，也来源于建筑师对内部设计的整合以及对新建筑所处环境所持有的谨慎认真的态度，同时建筑师以一种雕塑化的创意构建项目的形式。

Williams 建筑事务所和独角兽剧场进行了长达 5 年的合作使建筑方案最终成行。剧场建筑“粗犷但美丽”的外形也不禁让人想起 Graham 在揭幕典礼上首次对建筑进行的描述。

从城市的角度来看，新独角兽剧场延续了 Tooley 大街沿途已有建筑的多样性规模，以 Foster and Partners 建筑事务所设计的体量更大的幕墙办公楼为背景，挺立在泰晤士河与街道之间。



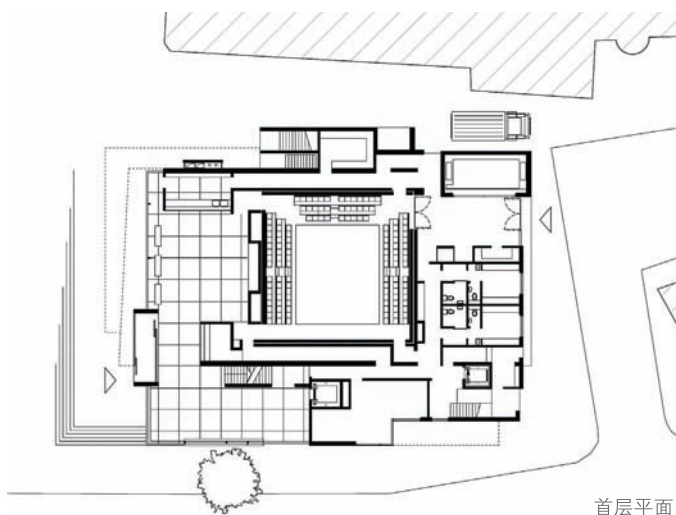


建筑的含蓄朦胧增加了它的内涵与意味。新的剧场建筑是一个不对称的形体。建筑立面在一定范围内是开放和透明的，让公众对建筑的内部一览无余；间断排列而又精心布置的窗户和天窗让建筑立面又有种如固体和悬崖般的体量感。这种设计方法带来了鲜活的未来感，开创了伦敦这个街区的建筑先例。这个街区曾经被狭窄的街道及仓库所占据，并临近建于 19 世纪的著名伦敦桥地铁站的高架桥，新建筑的出现为这个区域注入了新的活力。

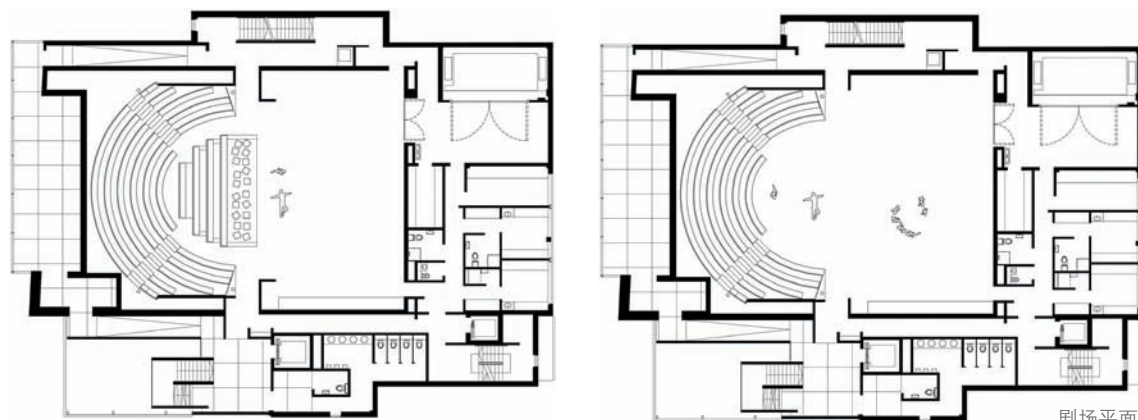
L 形的大厅外围由透明幕墙构成，紧临 Tooley 大街和一条随意命名的通往泰晤士河的独角兽小路。多层大厅透明可见，可以看到实验剧场及宏大的楼梯。楼梯通往位于 7m 高处的 Weston 剧场主观众厅，剧场外围以预氧化铜板为装饰，很好地平衡了大厅之上建筑与独角兽小路的感官体验。建筑中自由并精确地运用了各种材料，把各个建筑体量有机地组织在一起，形成抽象不对称的、雕塑般的建筑立面。Weston 剧场的铜板装饰与环绕舞台的蓝色幕墙陶砖形成了鲜明对比。其他很多地方还使用了明亮的拉毛装饰和蓝色工艺砖。

规划宏伟的主观众厅和立于侵蚀基础上的具有复古风格调的角楼都展示出了更大的建筑意图，标志着新建筑的城市风格以及专注于满足儿童需求的考究的细节设计。舞台、楼座、观众座位和主观众台的形式都适合于给儿童讲故事，所有精致适宜的设计及规模也都是为儿童量身定做。

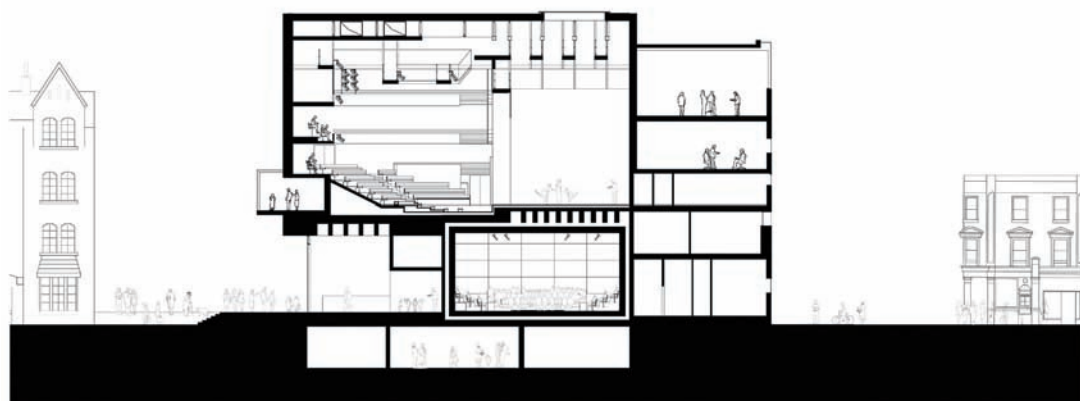
2005 年 12 月 1 日，占地 3 650m² 的剧场由爱登堡勋爵宣布开启运营，受到了社会各界广泛的好评与赞誉。在众多奖项之中，曾入围 2006 年英国皇家建筑学会主办的斯特灵奖评选的倒数第二轮建筑作品中。（译 / 方朔，校 / 吴春花）



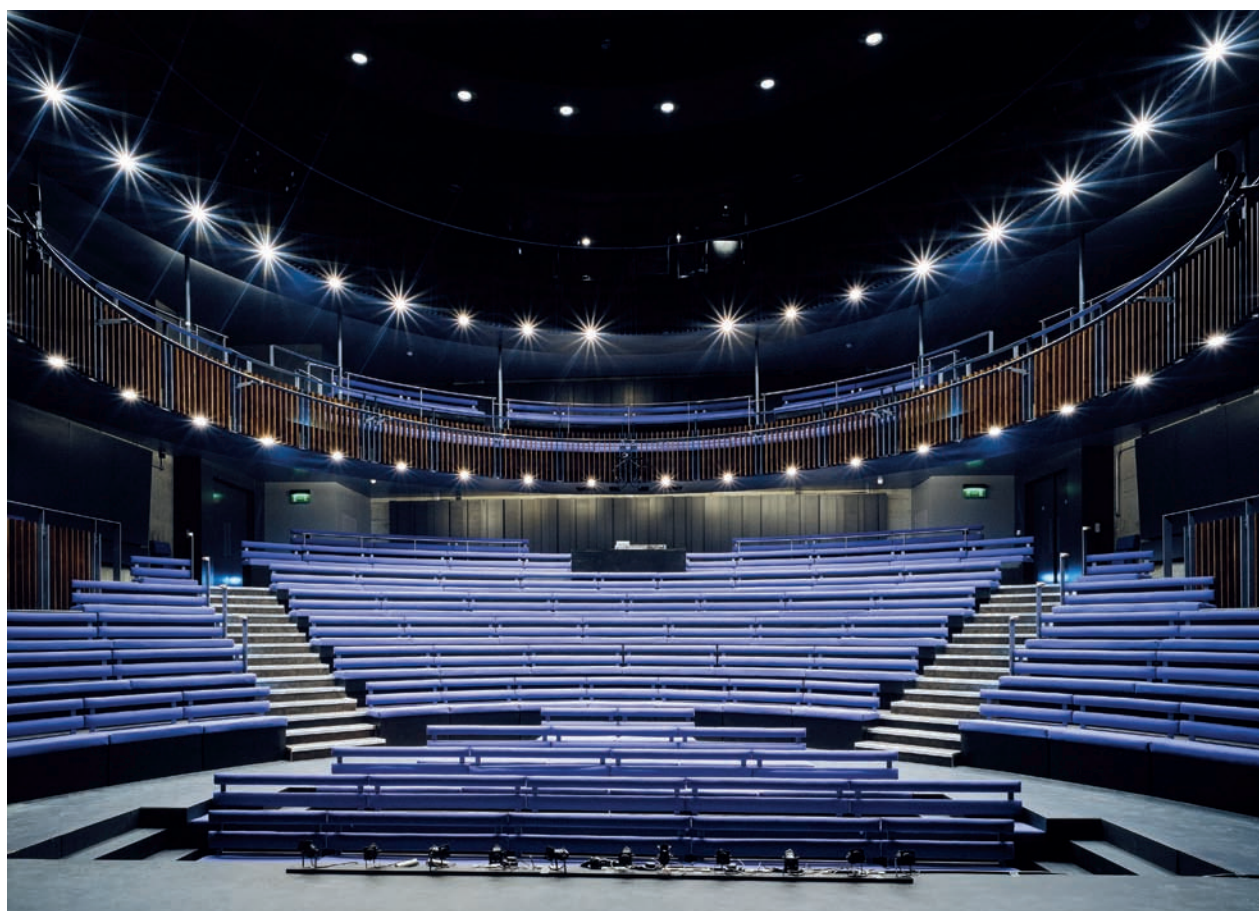
首层平面



剧场平面



剖面





The Unicorn Theatre, London SE1 2001 – 2005 : Competition Winning Project

The multi-award winning Unicorn Theatre for children and young people, is located on Tooley Street near London Bridge and the River Thames. The Unicorn is the only new central London theatre to be built since the National in 1976. It houses a 320 seat theatre, a studio theatre, education, teaching and rehearsal spaces, public foyer and café, and is the most far reaching child focussed educative and theatrical institution in the UK.

Founded in 1947 by Caryl Jenner, the Unicorn began life touring in two ex-MOD trucks. From 1967 it shared space at the Arts Theatre in Covent Garden before vacating in 1999 to acquire a permanent base of its own. In late 2000 the Unicorn launched a Europe wide architectural competition which was won by Keith Williams.

Williams' winning designs were influenced by artistic director Tony Graham's ground breaking theatrical work, but also derive from a careful assimilation of the internal program, a careful attitude toward the new building's context, and the opportunity to treat the project's formal composition sculpturally.

The resultant building grew from a 5 year collaboration between Williams' office and the Unicorn Theatre. It must be "rough yet beautiful" to recall Graham's opening remarks when first briefing his architect.

In urban terms, the new Unicorn continues the varied scale of existing buildings along Tooley Street, with Foster and Partners much larger glazed office buildings as its backdrop, separating it from the River.

That the architecture is deliberately equivocal adds to its richness. The new building is an asymmetric pavilion. Its elevations are open and transparent where they need to be, revealing the heart of the building to the public, yet elsewhere deliberately solid and cliff like, punctuated by carefully controlled window openings and toplight. This approach recognises a dynamic future as well as the architectural precedent of this part of London, the narrow streets and warehouses which once occupied the site, and nearby the great 19th century railway viaducts of London Bridge station.

The L shaped foyer presents a glazed transparent front along both Tooley Street and the serendipitously named Unicorn Passage, the pedestrianised route to the River Thames. The foyer is multi-level and transparent, revealing both the studio theatre



and the grand stair, which leads to the Weston Theatre (the main auditorium) 7m above, which, clad in pre-oxidised copper panels, balances spectacularly above the Foyer and Unicorn Passage.

The materials are freely but precisely arranged reinforcing the building masses which coalesce to form abstract asymmetrical sculptural compositions for each elevation. The copper of the Weston Theatre contrasts with the blue glazed brick faïence which surrounds the stage door. Bright stucco and blue engineering brick are used elsewhere.

The larger architectural gestures of the spectacularly projecting main auditorium and the mannerist corner tower with its eroded base, signal the new building at an urban level, yet the designs are rich in child scale detail. The stages, balconies, seating and in particular the form of the main auditorium itself derived from narrative story telling, all bring a delicate and appropriate scale to a unique new theatre for children.

The 3,650sqm Theatre was opened by Lord Attenborough receiving huge critical acclaim on 1 December 2005 and among many awards, was shortlisted for the penultimate round of the 2006 Stirling Prize. 