



NEW SHANGHAI THEATRE, SHANGHAI, CHINA

上海大戏院

如恩设计研究室 | Neri&Hu Design and Research Office 收稿时间: 2017-03-02

项目名称: 上海大戏院
建设地点: 上海复兴中路1186号
设计单位: 如恩设计研究室
项目类型: 建筑改造和室内设计
改造总建筑面积: 845 m²
建筑材料: 石材, 金属, 胡桃木
建筑设备: Duravit
装饰照明: Neri&Hu Customize

设计团队: 郭锡恩 (主创建筑师), 胡如珊 (主创建筑师),
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建设周期: 2012年10月~2016年11月
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摄影: Pedro Pegenaute

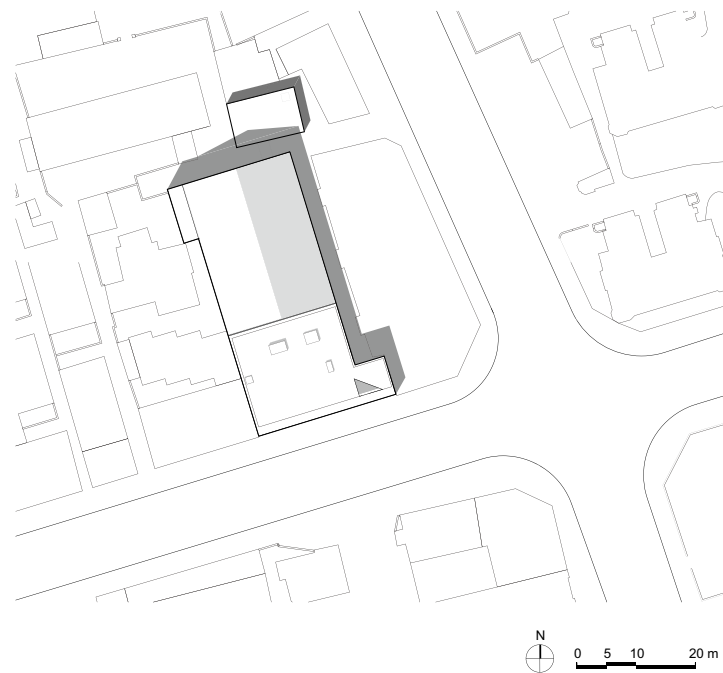


图1 总平面

项目的前身是一座建于20世纪30年代的电影院，现存的建筑在过去的几十年中经历了数番改造，期间剥除了很多原有的特色和细节，最后留下来的是一座糅杂了各种风格和功能的建筑。因此，设计所面对的最大挑战是如何清晰且统一地重现这座历史建筑，让它能够为现在所用的同时，更具有成为一座地标建筑的潜力，并持久地存在于上海这座千变万化的城市里。

从街面上看去，改造后的建筑如同一块悬浮在地面上的巨石，坦然且紧密地嵌入相邻的建筑物之间。除地上一层之外，其余楼层的表皮皆采用石材包裹，表面放弃开口，凸显出向内的天光。从剧院的功能汲取灵感，在室内外的中庭中，建筑师采用雕刻的手法，打造出犹如戏剧场景一般的空间；观众在深入体验建筑的过程中，能够感受到场景的戏剧感随着空间和光线的变化而不断增强。屋顶的天井为室内引入不断变化的自然光，从而制造出动态的空间，夜间的室内照明也模拟类似的光线变化，给室内增添了更多的戏剧色彩。

一层的内部空间采用带有弧形凹面的铜条装饰墙，有如旧时剧场的幕布一般，将观众引入剧场。幕布的轻盈与上层所用石材的厚重也形成鲜明的对比。戏院的入口和售票区向建筑内部退进，形成一个半开放式的公共广场，从而连通室内外的空间，模糊了两种空间之间的界限。因而，公众或任何偶然经过的路人，无论有没有买票，都能够或多或少地窥见这座建筑散发的戏剧气质。■

Occupying the site of a former theater dating from the 1930s, the existing building had undergone a series of renovations over the decades, during which much of the original character and architectural detail had been stripped away. The resulting building as we found it had become a pastiche of various styles and programmatic uses. As such, the primary design challenge was to recall the clarity and unity of the historic building in all its grandeur, while creating an architecture that would not only be relevant today, but have the potential to become a lasting and significant landmark in modern Shanghai.

From the street, the building reads as a heavy stone volume hovering just above ground level, lodged firmly between its neighbors, it announces its presence unabashedly. Encased entirely in stone, the upper two floors relinquish any outwardly visible openings in favor of vertically carved apertures. Drawing inspiration from the theatrical acts which take place within, the carved spaces of the interior and exterior atriums were conceptualized as series of dramatic scenes; scenes of varying spatial and lighting configurations are experienced as one moves throughout the space, intensifying as one explores deeper into the building. Several apertures takes advantage of the changing light conditions throughout the day to create an ever-changing and dynamic environment while supplemental evening lighting mimics these conditions for added drama.

To guide theatergoers into the building, fluted bronze walls - reminiscent of a theater curtain cloaking the drama of the main stage behind it - provide a sense of weightlessness in contrast to the heaviness of the stone above. The entry and ticketing area are recessed back from the pedestrian walkway in order to create a covered plaza that is not only a shelter from the elements, but gives public space back to the street and begins to blur the boundaries of public and private. As such, the public at large, or any casual passerby, is permitted to glimpse and experience part of the building's theatricality, with or without a ticket.



图2 戏院的入口和售票区向建筑内部退进，形成一个半开放式的公共广场



图3 观众厅

- 1 入口广场
- 2 观众厅
- 3 洗手间
- 4 售票处
- 5 衣帽间
- 6 剧场入口
- 7 观众席
- 8 舞台
- 9 储物室
- 10 配电间

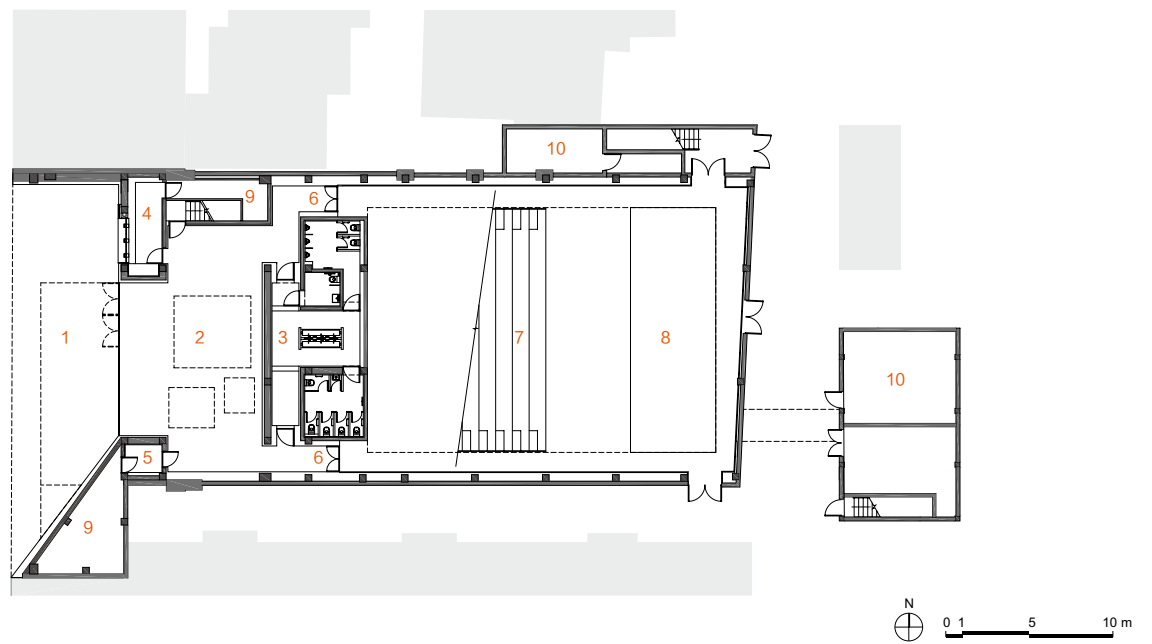


图4 一层平面



图5 公共广场连通室内外的空间，模糊了两种空间之间的界限

- 1 多功能厅
- 2 画廊
- 3 控制室
- 4 员工办公室
- 5 马道
- 6 下空
- 7 化妆间

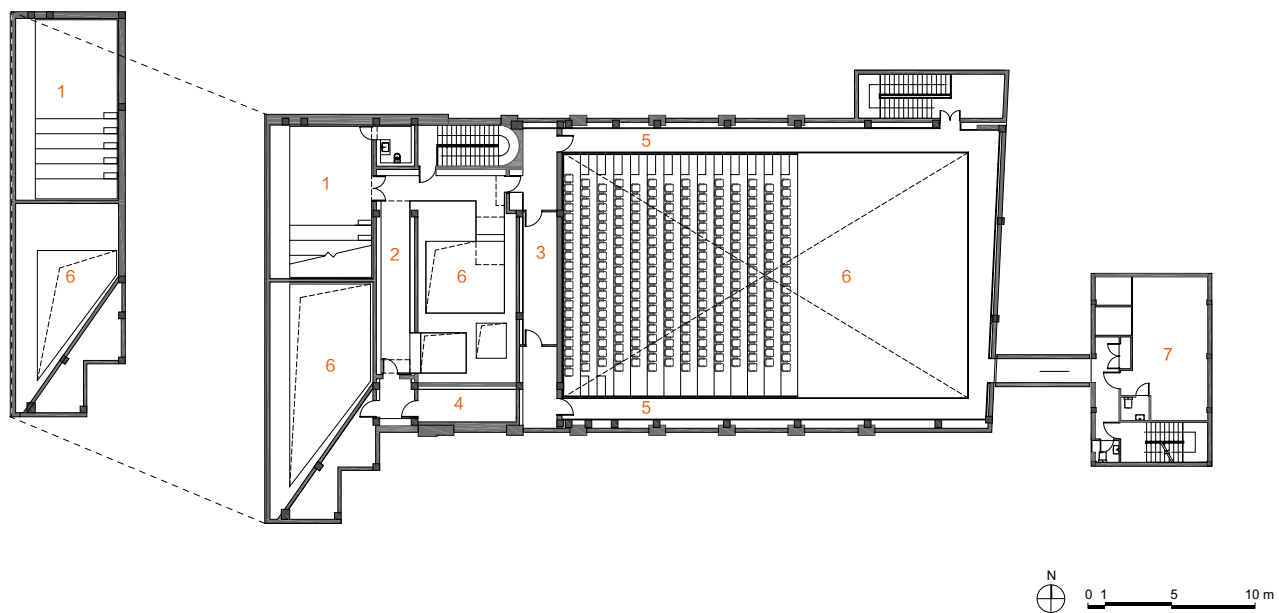


图6 二层平面



图7 一层的内部空间采用带有弧形凹面的铜条装饰墙，有如旧时剧场的幕布一般



图8 场景的戏剧感随着空间和光线的变化而不断增强



图9 幕布的轻盈与上层所用石材的厚重形成鲜明对比

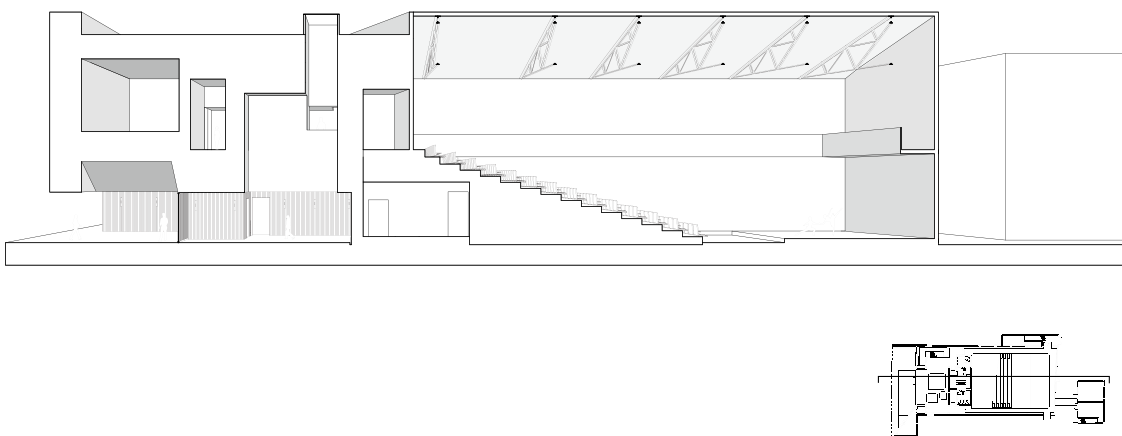


图10 剖透视



图11 促进室内外空间沟通的隔断墙



图12 屋顶的天井为室内引入不断变化的自然光，从而制造出动态的空间