

沙漠绿洲

Desert Oasis

卡塔尔石油集团总部

Qatar Petroleum Headquarter

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这里是卡塔尔首都多哈北部一望无垠的沙漠，降雨很少造访，沙尘暴却是这里的常客。得益于卡塔尔石油天然气经济的蓬勃发展，一个庞大的新卡塔尔石油集团总部即将在此拔地而起。石油总部的建筑形状就像从沙漠中生长起来的茁壮幼芽。是让这些建筑矗立于一片油绿色的森林之中呢？还是让他们自然的与周围的环境相融形成沙漠中的一小片绿洲？是让景观标新立异与建筑？还是让他们和建筑和睦相融？许多疑问不断在我们的脑海中闪现。

显然在这样恶劣的环境中，依照客户的意愿创造一座森林或者大片绿色草坪是不现实的和违反可持续发展原则的。建筑具有强烈的雕塑感，但是他们高大的身躯似乎在说：我们不属于这块平坦的沙漠！经过一番思考，我们深刻的感觉到我们必须摆脱熟悉的国际化设计语言，运用一个针对多哈特定时间，特定环境的设计手法。

首先，我们尊重建筑师的精彩的设计，正是他们的优美几何轴线孕育了基地中央的主要办公建筑和其他各种附属建筑。我们将他们独特的蜿蜒带状的几何轴线延伸到周围广阔的景观空间和建筑间的小庭院中。我们以此纽带系统为参照去塑造和划分地形、植栽和硬质铺装材料，无形的引导着卡塔尔石油总部的各类建筑从沙漠中冉冉升起。我们努力向人们体现这个理念：整个景观和建筑由相同的基因造出，脉脉相承（图01-02）。



图01 总平面
Fig.01 Master Plan

图01



图02

其次，我们着重向人们展现沙漠景观是如何渐渐向绿洲景观过渡的。与建筑形状相似的一系列沙丘状地形编织出的几何轴线构成了广阔的沙漠景观，其尺度感与高大的建筑相呼应。我们用当地的碎石建造这些沙丘地形，使他们能与基地周围典型的沙漠景观自然融合，并且可以有有效的抵挡大风和雨水的侵蚀。缀带花园散落在中央区的建筑之中，由耐阴的适应建筑围合小环境的绿色植物组成。这些绿色的缀带从中央的建筑密集区域逐渐向沙漠景观蔓延出去，在沙丘低谷处蜿蜒，慢慢的消失在基地的边界。缀带植物种类也渐渐由耐阴绿色植物过渡到适应当地气候的沙漠植物。考虑到多哈处于一个十分缺水和大风的恶劣沙漠环境中，我们决定利用沙丘状地形的低凹处创造为沙漠植物避风的小气候环境和作为收集雨水的最佳地点，为当地的动植物提供良好的小气候环境。这些沙丘状的地形很好的体现了这个项目的可持续发展策略（图03-09）。

在卡塔尔考察的过程中，我们注意到用高大棕榈树下的falaj水渠灌溉密集的绿色，这是当地延续千年的农业传统。我们运用这种传统语言创造了绿洲花园。它们点缀于室内外娱乐空间、企业培训中心建筑之中或停车场建筑之间。给人们带来一种亲近的尺度感和纹理感。

有人认为：在沙漠中建造美丽的风景是困难的。可是我们要说，正是基地的大尺度与沙漠相邻的特点赋予了这个项目极度的趣味和无限的想象空间。想欣赏与众不同波浪起伏的沙漠景色吗？那就造访卡塔尔石油集团总部吧（图10-12）。

图02 实体模型

Fig.02 Physical Model

图03 娱乐区平面图

Fig.03 Recreational Area Plan

图04 娱乐区剖面图

Fig.04 Recreational Area Section

项目委托：卡塔尔石油集团

景观设计：玛莎·舒瓦茨及合伙人有限公司

建筑设计：SOM

工程设计：浩克罗集团

灯光设计：Bartenbach

项目地址：卡塔尔首都多哈

项目面积：50hm²

预计竣工时间：2012年

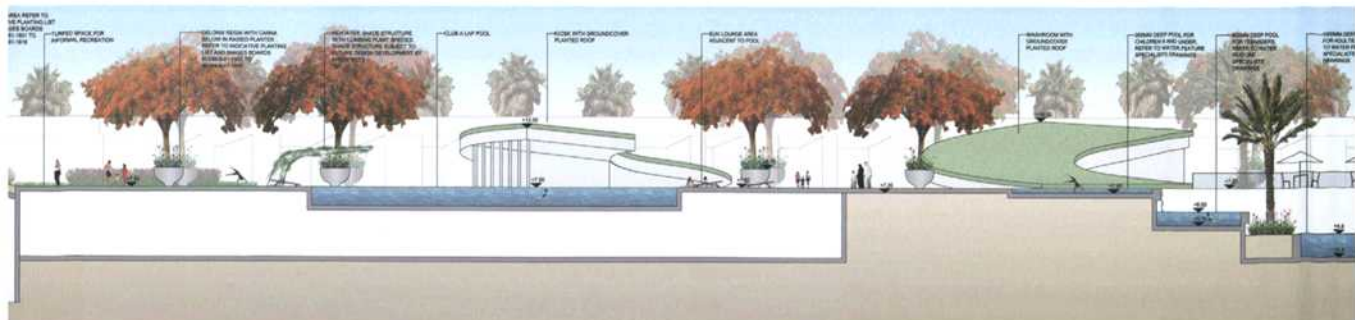




图05

图05 娱乐区

图06 咖啡花园平面图

图07 咖啡花园

图08 停车场花园早期概念

图09 停车场花园早期概念

图10 停车场花园早期概念

图11 停车场花园早期概念

图12 停车场花园早期概念

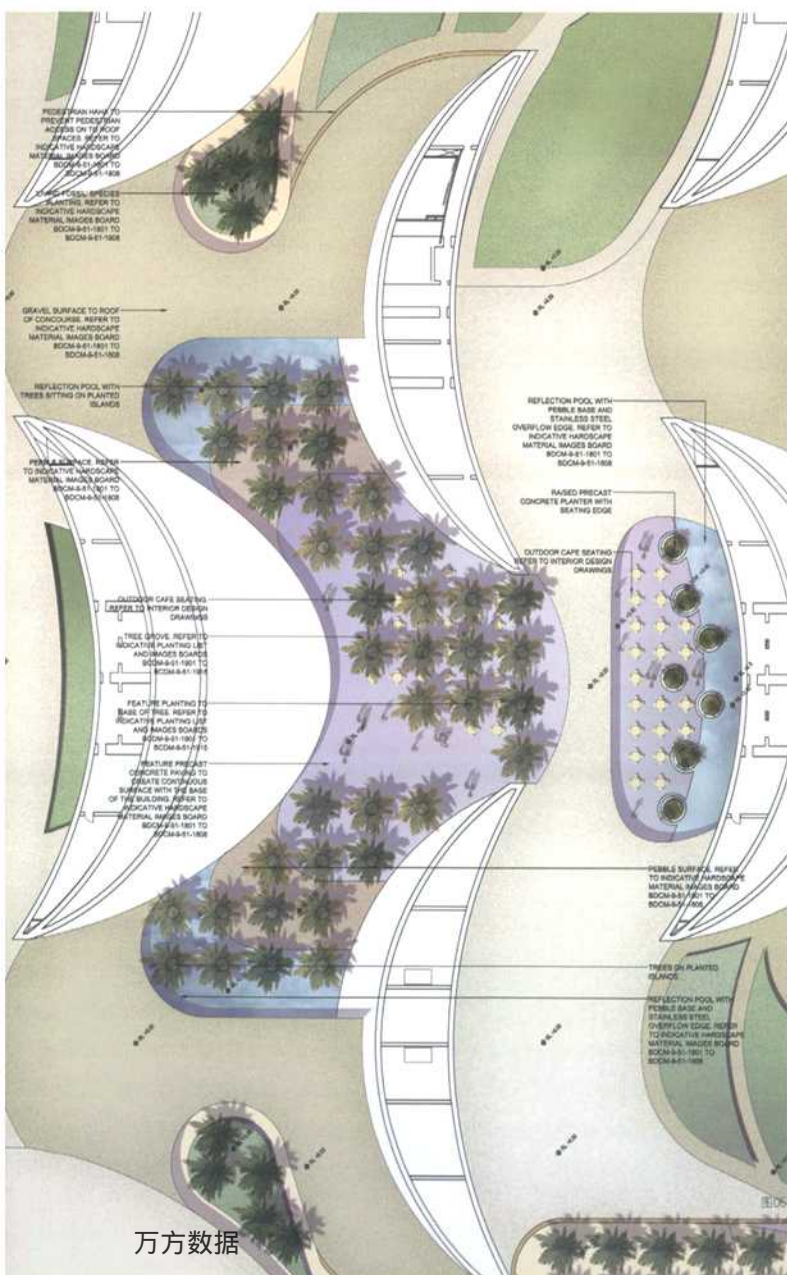


图06

This is an extensive desert located in the north of Doha, the capital of Qatar, with little rain and massive sandstorm all the year round. Benefitting from the rapid economic growth of oil and natural gas, the large Qatar Petroleum Headquarters will erect from the vast desert. The shape of buildings is similar to the way desert flowers grow and bloom from the ground. Do we want these buildings to sit on a glossy green landscape? Do we let them blend with the surrounding desert to become a small oasis? Do we make our landscape stand out from the architecture? Or do we want our landscape to be with the architecture harmoniously? We come up with lots of questions.

Apparently, it is unreal and unsustainable to create a large forest or green lawn in such a vast desert. The buildings are very lofty and sculptural, but they seem to say "we do not belong to this flat desert." After careful consideration, we feel that we have to evolve beyond the international design language and become specific to its time and place of Qatar Petroleum.

We love architects' design. The architecture has an underlying curving grid which informs the shape of the office building leaves as well as many of the other building structures on site. We extend the architectural geometries into our extensive landscape, small courtyards and garden spaces. We use their grid to guide our sculptured landforms, hardscape material layouts and arrangements of tree and shrub planting so that the buildings are growing out from the landscape. We try to make the whole site read as one, with a consistent geometric DNA providing a unifying link (Fig.01-02).

We aim to improve the transition from desert landscape to oasis landscape smoothly. The grid ribbons which are made of a series of 2.5 high dunes weave towards the extensive desert landscape.



图07



图08



图09

The vast scale of landscape responds very well to the tall architecture. We use local desert rocks to construct the dune-like landforms to prevent the erosion resulting from massive sandstorm and heavy rain and blur the boundaries between the constructed and natural landscape. The ribbon gardens are a series of shady and green garden spaces located in the shaded micro climates as created by the buildings. The green ribbons reach out from the architectural centres towards the desert landscape. The ribbons weave between the dune land forms and slowly dissipate as they approach the edges of the site. The plant species in the ribbons will slowly change to being more desert like as they move away from the protective microclimate of the buildings. Considering that Doha is situated in a drought and windy desert environment, we use the low bit of these dune-like forms to collect water and provide micro climates for flora and fauna to occupy. These dune-like forms well represent the sustainable strategy of this project(Fig.03-09).

During our visit in Qatar, we noticed that local people still keep their traditional agricultural methods by using traditional Falaj irrigation channels under the shade of large palm grove to irrigate heavy planting. We absorb this traditional language to create oasis gardens which scatter in recreational area, corporation training centre and between carpark buildings to give people the feeling of scale and texture.

Some people may think it is difficult to create beautiful landscape in desert. But we have to say it is the large scale and desert scene making this project so interesting and full of imagination. Do you want to enjoy a unique waving desert landscape? Come and visit Qatar Petroleum Headquarters(Fig.10-12).

Biography:

ZHOU Liang-jun, who received his Master Degree of Landscape Design from the University of Sheffield, is a landscape architect at Martha Schwartz Partners Ltd London office.

Client: Qatar Petroleum
Landscape Architect: Martha Schwartz Partners Ltd.
Architect: SOM
Engineer: Halcrow Group
Lighting Design: Bartenbach
Location: Doha, Qatar
Size of Project: 50 hectares
Estimated Completion Date: 2012
Photo Credit: Martha Schwartz Partners Ltd.

图09 停车场花园

Fig.09 Carpark Garden

图10 沙漠景观早期概念2

Fig.10 Desert Landscape 2 (Earlier Concept)

图11 沙漠景观灯光示意图

Fig.11 Night View of Desert Landscape



图10



图11