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**The Queen of Mexican Chic**

墨西哥室内设计女王 Gloria Cortina

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生活之友

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# Swiss Architecture as Seen by Ilai Llc

## 瑞士建筑设计浅谈



作者介绍:  
Adi Heusser和Iela Herrling于2007年10月创立 ILAI LLC。他们的作品具有地域特色。他们着眼于建筑元素和建筑与周围环境的关联之间的相互作用以及如何通过自然形状而不是隔墙来划分空间。如果一个空间具有某种地势,那么它本身的功能就来源于地势,而不仅仅只是来源于人们的需求。客户,建筑师,专家和所有参与施工的工匠之间密切合作以及他们丰富的技术知识,成为创建出独树一帜的建筑的先决条件。

文: Adi Heusser和Iela Herrling (瑞士Ilai Llc建筑事务所创办人)

瑞士是一个文化差异巨大的小国家。尽管四个主要区域地理位置接近,却犹如四个不同的国家。

瑞士的意大利语区在六十年代至八十年代兴起了一场轰轰烈烈的建筑革新运动。这场革新运动是由 Aurelio Galfetti, Luigi Snozzi, Livio Vacchini, 和MarioBotta等建筑师发起的。他们被称为Tendenza, 几乎形成了一个学派。他们之间的关联在他们的作品中得以充分表现,即:同样采用后现代主义建筑语言和暴露的混凝土结构。另一学派则是Peter Zumthor Rudolph和Valerio Olgiati所在的格劳宾登区。那些建筑泰斗各具特色,然而由于山区地势对他们作品的深远影响,他们被看作来自同一个特定区域。

在瑞士的法语区拥有更加活泼,实用的建筑,比如Made In。建筑设计在瑞士的德语区则表现出更

多的理性,优异的品质以及大众化的建筑表达方式令其尤为出众,比如Gigon Guyer建筑事务所设计的建筑。Herzog & de Meuron却是一个例外。数年来活泼并充满激情的建筑方式以及创新的思维始终贯穿他们的大部分作品中。

尽管这些区域独树一帜,却无一不体现典型的瑞士风格。拥有高品质的建筑工艺成为他们的共同特征。我们认为两大主要原因促成了这样的特点,一个是教育体制的原因。在瑞士,建筑工地上的每个操作技术都可以通过三到四年的职业教育来学得。这样的教育体制传递了大量的知识。一些手艺经百年流传,人们通过理论和实践汲取了很多知识。有了经过专业训练的技工,建筑的质量就大大提高了。不同于没有技术的劳动力,技工可以创作出令他们引以为傲的作品。

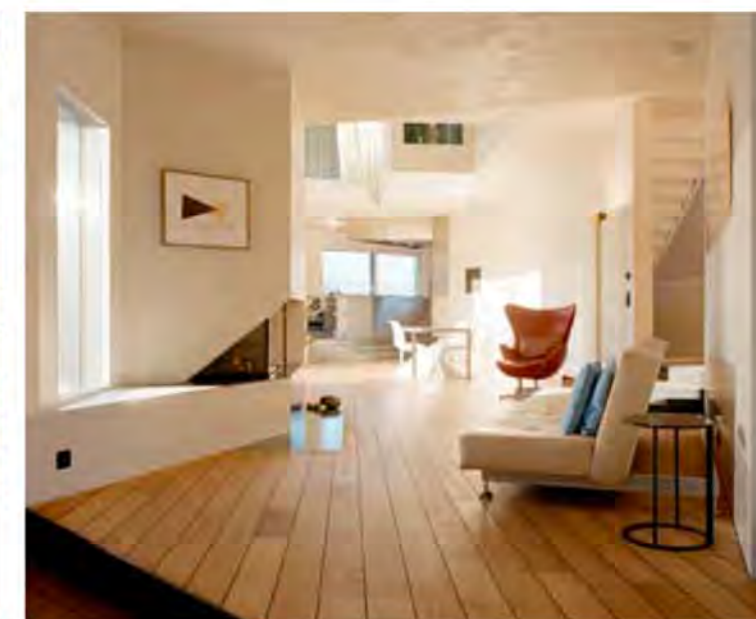
另一方面瑞士资源贫瘠,所以建筑技术对瑞士来说是非常珍贵的。建筑技术不仅是一种特质也是一种根深蒂固的文化遗产。

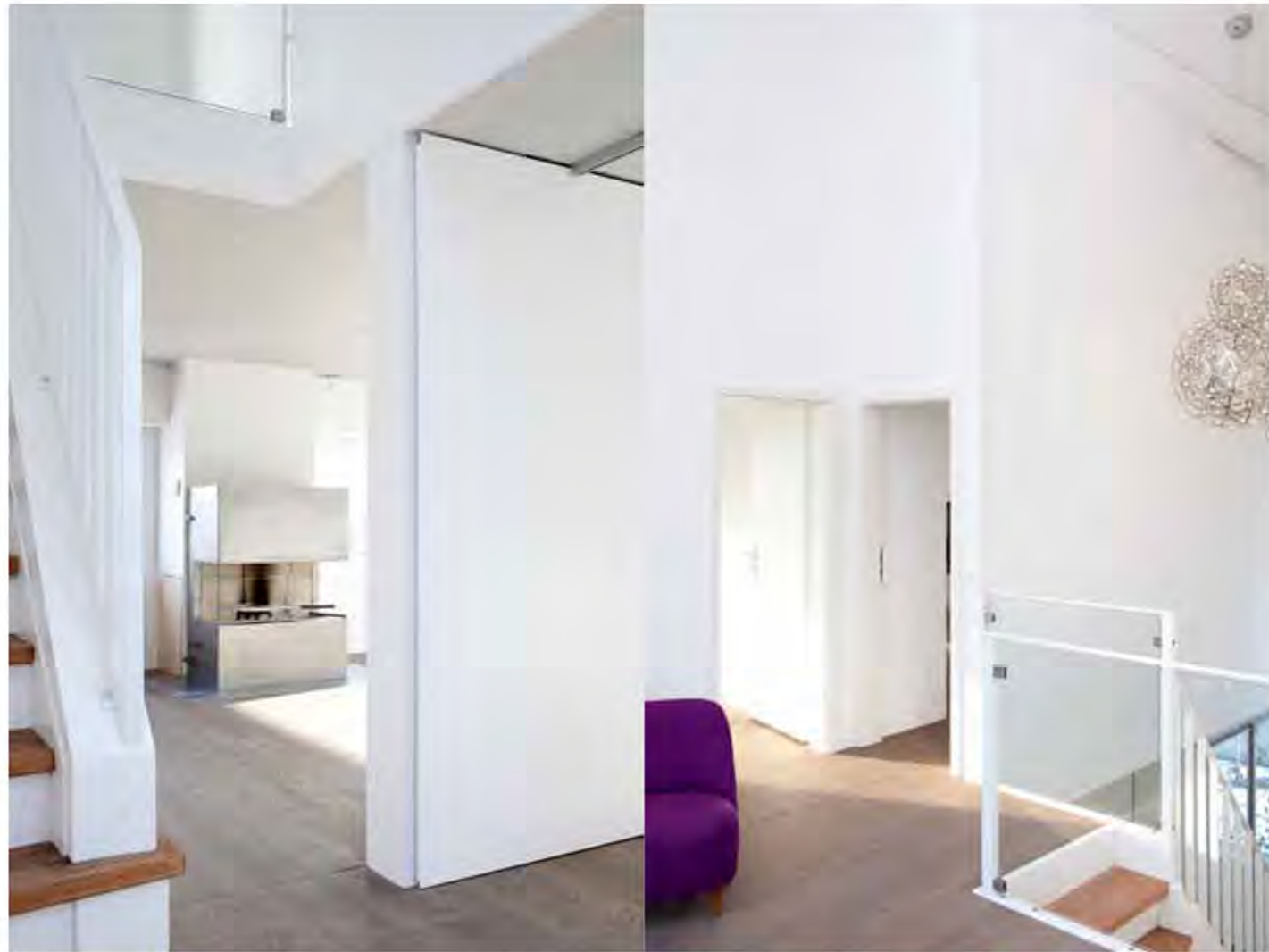
公共机构对于瑞士的建筑文化起着至关重要的作用。公共机构作为各色建筑事务所的主要客户之一,经常通过广为流传的开放式或预选赛方式举办大量的建筑设计大赛。这种竞赛理论上都是公平和完全公开的。正是这种竞赛方式使各个建筑事务所成功获得设计任务。如果没有竞赛,那些小型或者是刚起步的事务所很难接到私人客户的设计任务。

这种竞赛机制的缺点是公共机关意味着大量的规则和章程,以此来及时确保财政收入。通过这种程序当代建筑工程趋向于变得非常正式、统一。当然也有例外的情况。



H47\* 18' Ilai建筑事务所的建筑项目2010 © LUKAS WASSMANN, SALLY MONTANA





Switzerland is a very small country composed of a high density of cultural differences. The four main regions are geographically near but almost four different countries in one.

In the Italian part there was a strong architectural movement between the 60's and 80's lead by such architects as Aurelio Galfetti, Luigi Snozzi, Livio Vacchini, and Mario Botta. They were called Tendenza and acted almost as an intellectual school, their connection was also quite evident in their works, using post-modernist languages and exposed concrete structures. On the other

hand there is the region of the Graubünden where the likes of Peter Zumthor Rudolph and Valerio Olgiati come from. Those architects are strong individualist figures but nevertheless they can be recognised as being from their specific region as the strong topography of the mountains influences their work enormously.

There is also the French speaking part that produces more playful, experimental architecture, from the likes of Made In and the Swiss German part that stands out through a more rational, well made but of

average architectural expression like for instance the buildings of Gigon Guyer. One major exception would be Herzog & Meuron, as they managed to retain their playful approach and innovative mind over the years and throughout most of their work.

Even though all those different regions are quite unique in themselves they are all distinctly swiss, mainly connected through the high quality of it's executed craftsmanship. We believe this to have two main reasons. On one hand there is a structural reason for it. The education system

is set up in such a way, that every trade needed on a building site can be learned through a 3 - 4 years apprenticeship. This in itself transmits a huge amount of knowledge, some trades go back hundreds of years, and what has been learned from it, is being taught in theory and practice. By having professionally trained craftsmen the level of quality is augmented as the individuals manifest more pride in their art, opposed to a unskilled laborer.

On the other hand the country doesn't have much to offer in terms of resources, so craftsmanship has always been a valuable item for the Swiss, not only as a distinction but also as an engrained cultural heritage.

One important fact in connection to swiss architecture is the role of the public authority. Through the very widely spread practice of open and/or preselective competitions, the public authority has become one of the major clients for architecture offices of all sizes and backgrounds. Competitions are in theory equal and open to all. This creates the possibility to receive a mandate in a category that would have been quite impossible through a private client, especially for small or starting offices.

The downfall of the competition system, is, that the public authority implies a large number of regulations and procedures to guarantee the financial outcome in a timely manner. It has become quite obvious that through this process the contemporary architectural projects tend to become formally and spatially rather uniform. Of course there are always exceptions to the rule.

ilai GmbH Für Architektur:

ilai LLC was founded in October 2007 by Adi Heusser and Iela Herrling. Their work is topographical, they are interested in the interaction between the built element and the connection to it's surroundings and how spaces can be defined through shapes rather than just through a succession of dividing elements. If a space has a certain topography, the function itself becomes rooted in it, more than just applied by needs. An intensive collaboration between client, architects, specialists and all those involved in the construction, and an enormous technical knowledge on their part is the necessary prerequisite to being able to create unusually detailed architecture.



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