Yiying Dai 戴昳颖 5795451

Redefining Monumentality in Tallinn:
A supplementary multimedia studio for the old radio building 塔林的新纪念性:
旧广播大楼扩建项目

AR3MET105 A Matter of Scale P5 Presentation

Tutors: Jorge Mejía Hernández Freek Speksnijder Willie Vogel

28 June 2024



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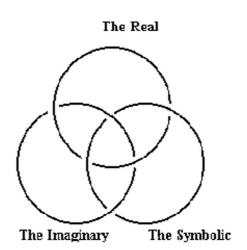
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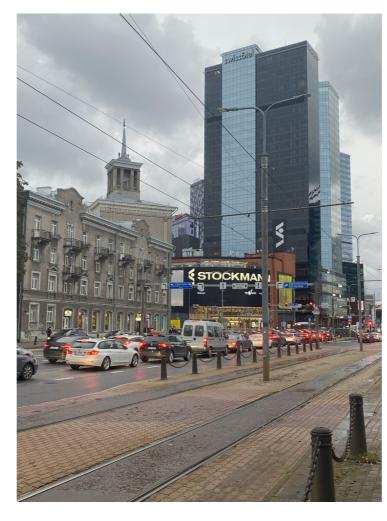
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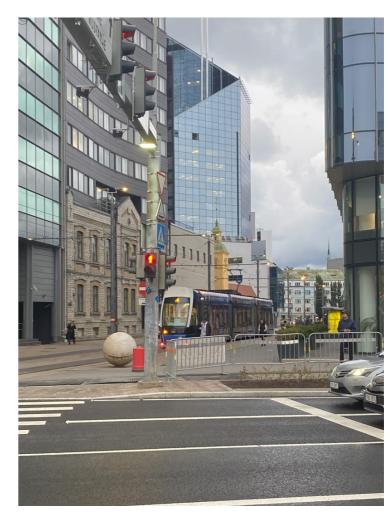
1. Research

研究课题



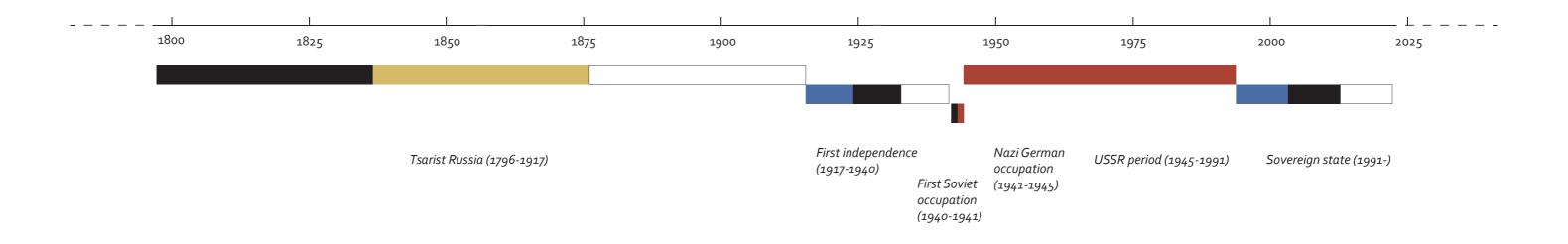




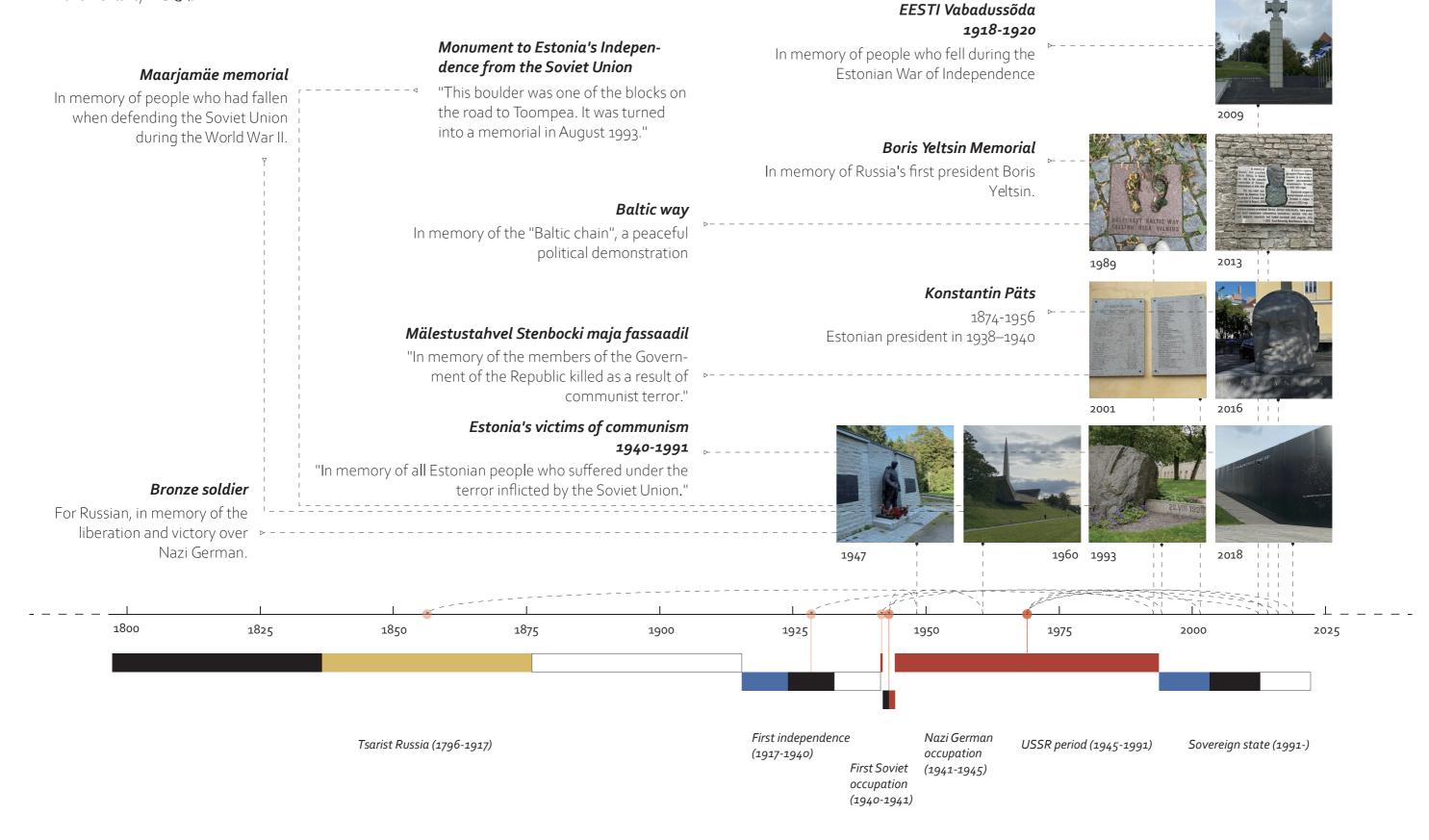


Linnahall Stockmann Stockmann

Hybrid city fabric



这种现象可以追溯到 20 世纪爱沙尼亚动荡的六个历史时期: 1917 年脱离沙皇统治, 1917-1940 短暂的独立, 1940-1941 苏联统治时期, 1945-1991 苏联统治时期, 苏联解体到如今为爱沙尼亚独立国家。



从纪念碑中,我们可以看到这六个时期对爱沙尼亚而言意味着什么。纪念碑主旨多集中于苏联占领及独立时期,纪念反抗苏联活动,纪 念独立,反抗社会主义意识形态等等。这引起了我的兴趣,因此我将研究的重心放在了纪念性上。 In 1923, In the Estonian village of Torma, a statue of a kneeling warrior was put up to confront the East. When the East tame a few years later. the statue was turned to face the west, **who then came and turned him around**. followed by the East, once more, who made him face the West, before **blowing him to pieces**. In Estonia, monuments dance.

"1923年,在爱沙尼亚的 Torma 村,一尊跪着的战士雕像被竖起,以对抗东方。几年后东方被制服了。雕像被转向西方,谁来到这里谁就控制它的转向,东方,西方,然后它被炸成碎片。在爱沙尼亚,纪念碑翩舞纷飞。"

Tadeás, Ríha, Linsi, Laura, and Reemaa, Roland, "Editors' introduction", International Architectural Exhibition (16th: 2018: Venice, Italy). Zurich: Park Books, 2018: 1-3.

在纪念碑中我们可以看到,他们的核心民族认同立足于对于外来者的反对,这种传统一直留到今日,形成了抵御"外敌"以达成民族内部统一的政治认同形式。这种认同是有时效性的,主观的,脆弱的,是从虚空中建立的皮壳,将将聚拢起整个国家。

Monument (n.)

Tomb / to remind / to think

墓/提醒/思考

纪念碑 (jì niàn bēi)

记录/怀念/墓碑

Record / memorize / gravestone



Bronze soldier

The meaning of the monument is different for different groups of people, sometimes creating dissensions.

对不同人而言, 纪念碑的纪 念主题不一样, 有时会引发 纷争。





Maarjamäe memorial Estonia's victims of communism 1940-1991

Two monuments representing contradictory stances are arranged adjacent to each other.

> 两个主题相悖的纪念碑被放在相近的地方, 展现出一种荒诞与冲突。



Mälestustahvel Stenbocki maja fassaadil

"Communism terror".

"共产恐怖主义"

这种虚无体现在纪念碑所带来的割裂感中。有的纪念碑对同一国家的不同人群有不同的意义;有的纪念碑明明纪念着截然相反的势力/ 意识形态,却被放在一起;有的纪念碑表达强烈的主观意识,否定自己曾信仰的道路。

1.2 Monumentality 纪	念性
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Anthropologist Sigrid Rausing identified three aspects of the 'social amnesia' about the Soviet world: the intentional lack of transmission of memories between the generations, the suppression of practices to which social memories are intricately linked, and an 'organised oblivion' of the state promulgating a fallacious version of history.

人类学家西格丽德·劳辛(Sigrid Rausing)确定了苏联世界"社会性遗忘"的三个方面:有意在代际之间隔绝集体记忆的传递,压制与集体记忆密切相关的实践,以及对全国发布虚假历史版本的"有组织性的遗忘"。

Martínez, Francisco. "The Past as a Rotting Place." In Remains of the Soviet Past in Estonia: An Anthropology of Forgetting, Repair and Urban Traces, 19–53. UCL Press, 2018.

而塔林社会正在进行的是不客观的记录, 不具有集体性的怀念, 无法给人们除了苦痛历史以外的任何警醒。



1 Limited amount of heritage

有限的建筑保护



2 Partial recognition of the history 3 Rough renovation treatment

偏执的历史认知



粗糙的遗产改造

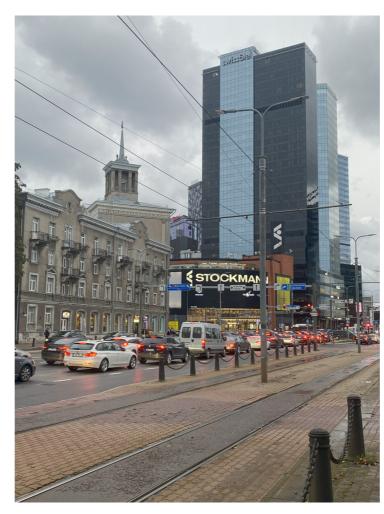


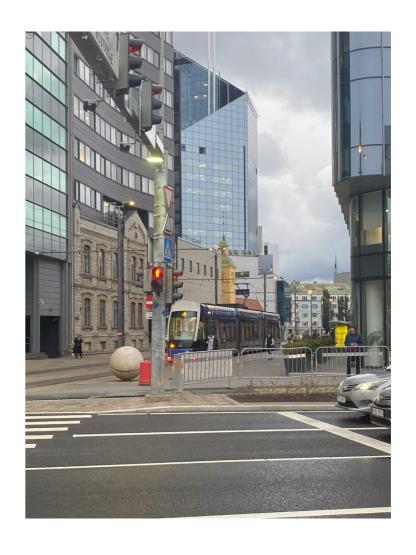
对于塔林政治的研究最开始是出于好奇,他们的态度与我所接受的教育相悖。我们更多的是着眼于苏联社会主义尝试想要实现的乌托邦愿景。你可以说苏联建筑破旧狭窄毫无美感,城市尺度过于巨大,但你无法否认这些房子在那个年代解决了诸多住房问题,也为城市带来的前瞻性的规划。



Subjective?
Arrogant?

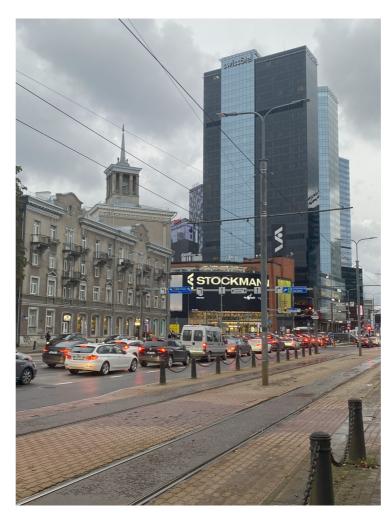


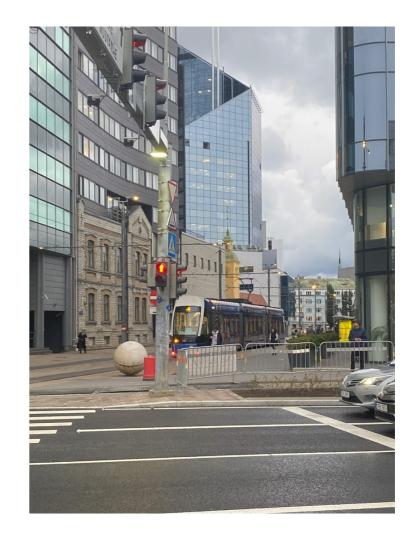




What is the fact? How to treat the controdictory history? How much should we let it influence our life now? 历史究竟是怎样的? 我们应该如何去研究历史? 我们又该让多少的历史继续影响如今的人们?



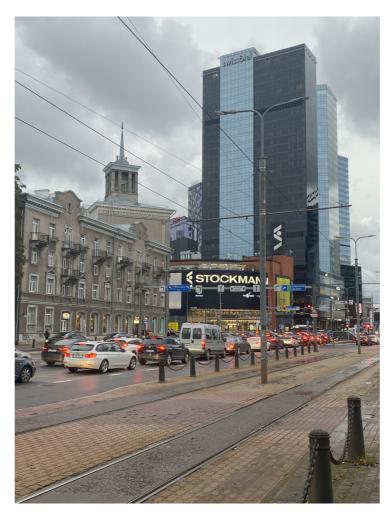


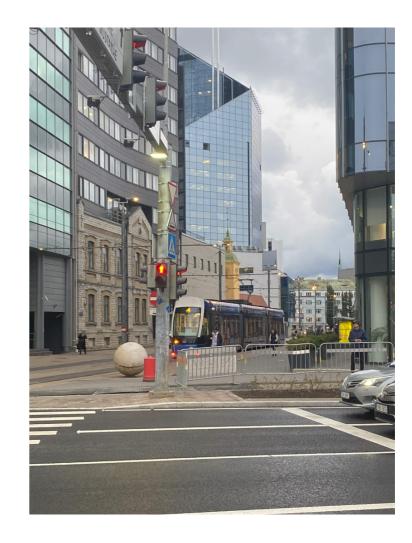


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Is there a perspective that we can remove the affect of politics and purely see the trace of history forming the city? 能否找到一个视角,可以去政治化地看待历史给城市留下的宝贵遗产,找寻到爱沙尼亚人们真正的精神?







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What can architecture do?

建筑又能在其中起到什么作用?



South Gates Microdistrict, Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan

Photoed by: Arseniy Kotov

LAYOUT

布局

"...emphasised existing landscape features but distance to Western models was maintained and a certain 'Soviet' touch was added from the outset, especially a greater degree of **standardisation**..."



Source: Soviet-Era Pictures



South Gates Microdistrict, Bishkek, KyrgyzstanPhotoed by: Arseniy Kotov

LANDSCAPE

景观

"...the architecture in the Baltic countries was **less grandiose** and there was **a stronger link to nature** compared to many other cities in the USSR and Eastern Europe."



Vaike-Oismae, Tallinn, Estonia

Source: https://www.likealocalguide.com/tallinn/vaike-oismae



TP-8 type dormitory building, Vorkuta, RussiaPhotoed by: Arseniy Kotov

MATERIAL

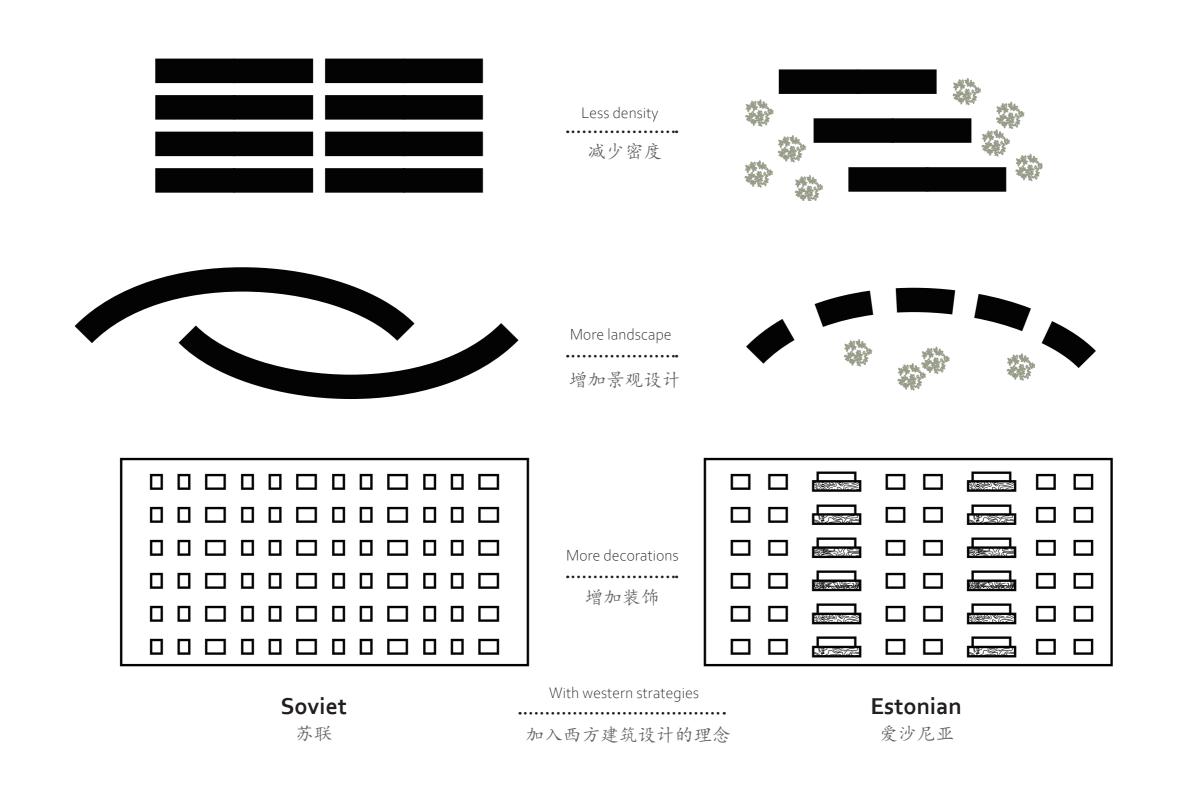
材质

"... architectural influences in Estonia from Finland are noticeable—including references to **organicism**, use of **natural materials** and naturalistic site layout..."

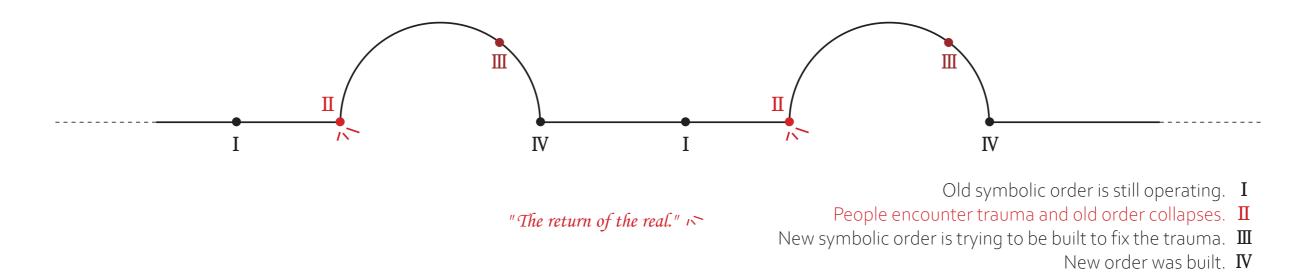


Pae, Tallinn, Estonia

当我了解了一些背景再去看这座城市,每一块石头,每一扇窗户,都变成了有意义的符号 ---- 那些东西方拉扯与历史信息的具象化。 爱沙尼亚对苏联意识形态的反对,不仅体现在纪念碑的明文中,也体现在城市建设的方方面面。

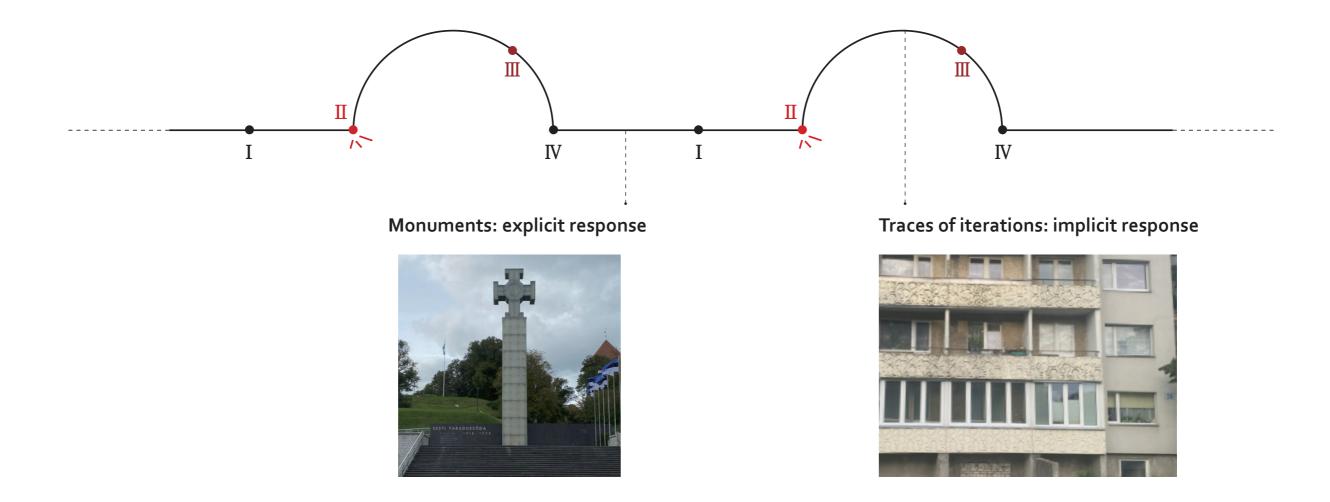


通过这样的视角,城市成为一座大档案馆,隐晦地承载了过去的种种,记录,警示,怀念。它是无字的墓碑,成为日常生活的一部分, 人们生活在这宏大的纪念中。 "Before this new moment of monumentality you mention, there was a boom in monuments and memorials in response to a general understanding of history as trauma."



The monumental features, namely traces of iterations, is where implicit monumentality reveals in ordinary architectures.

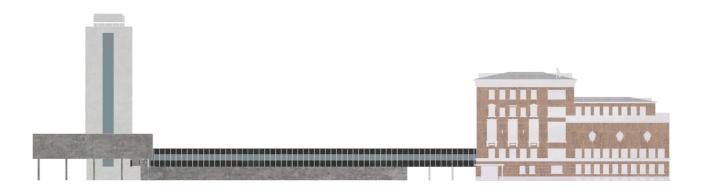
Foster, Hal. 2010. "New Monumentality: Architecture and Public Space." Perspecta 42 (2010): 136. http://www.jstor.org/stable/41679230



在这个崩溃与重建的迭代过程中,显性的纪念碑,档案文件,历史叙事,这些是在重建(创伤过去)之后的回应。而这个过程中的人们的行为和态度却只隐晦地藏在城市中不被提及,如上文提到的建筑设计中的对苏联意识形态的反抗。我认为与显性的纪念碑相比,这种隐晦的回应更加代表了经历了多种迭代,无法被一种体系/统一身份所概括的塔林。

2. Programme

项目设置

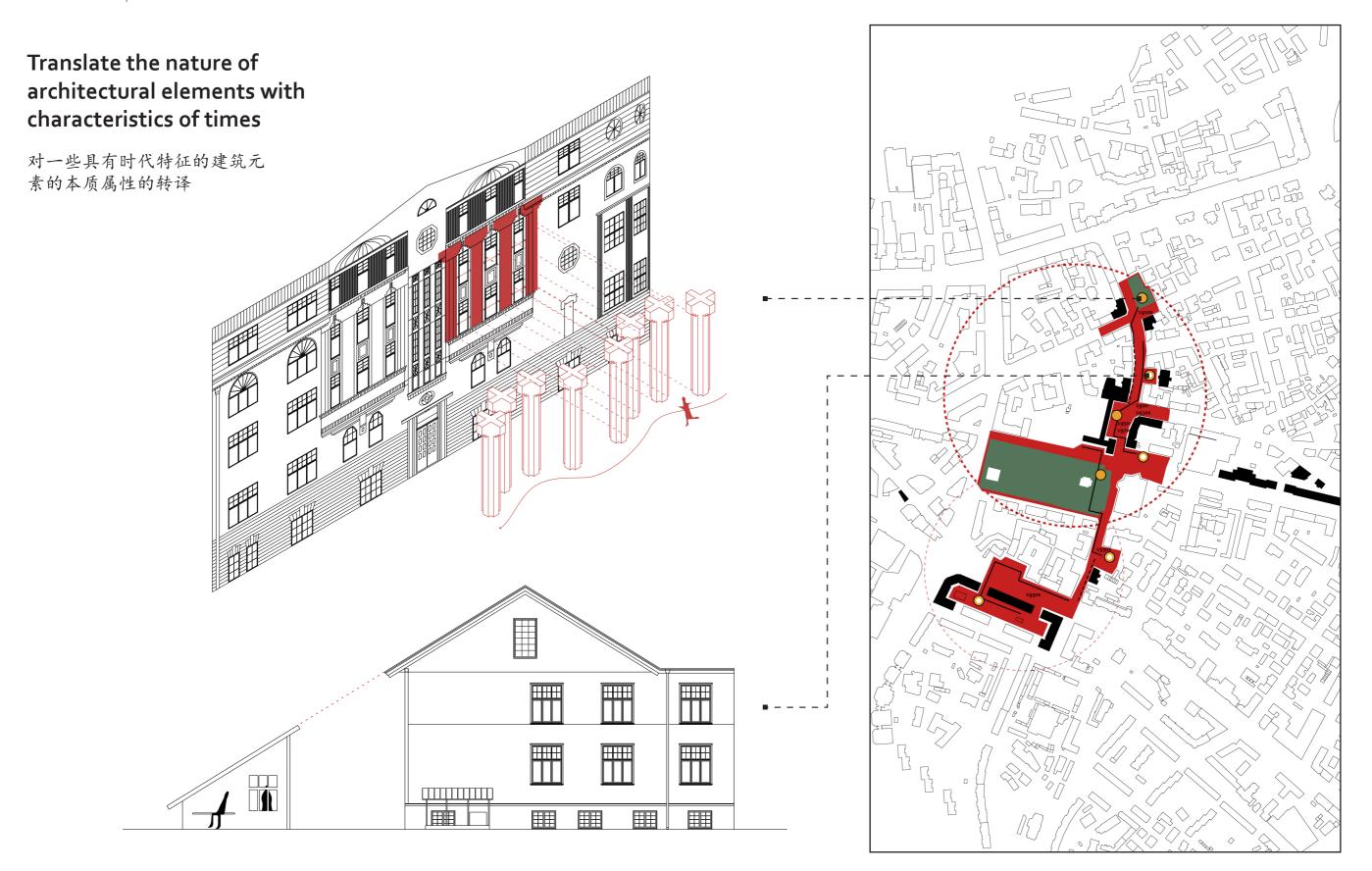


Research questions:

- 1. How to understand monumentality in Tallinn when the public monuments have chaotic language?
- 2. What should I design to response to/emphasize the new perspective and to let people understand and experience it?

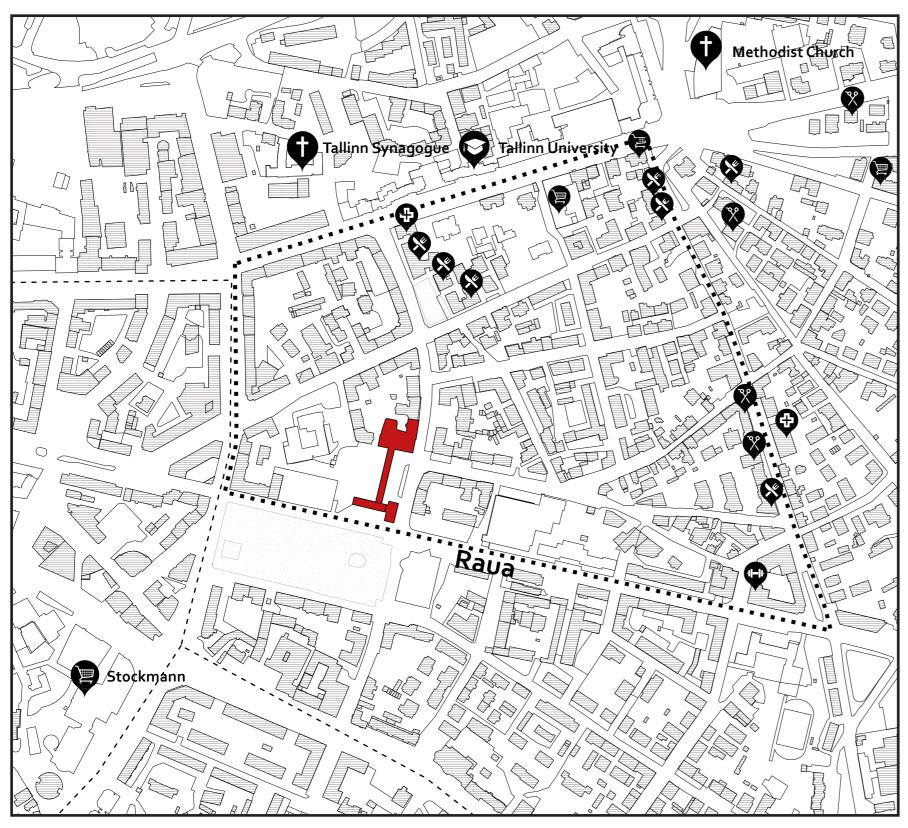
Aim:

- 1. More people can understand the implicit perspective to read monumentality in the city, by amplifying the hints/traces of historical iterations:
- a. Open interpretation
- b. A new apolitical perspective to understand the history, provide **reference** rather than **opinion** for the public.
- 2. Heritage protection can be more emphasized.
- a. Soviet architecture can be more protected.
- b. Renovation can be treated more sensitively.
- c. The space is more human-oriented.



最开始我希望沿着一条街道做一系列小的城市空间装置去转译建筑中的历史信息,以达到具象化/可视化隐晦的纪念性的效果。 但是零散的空间不足以编织一套完整的空间逻辑,反而使得项目重点分散。

2.3 Site decision 最终场地设置



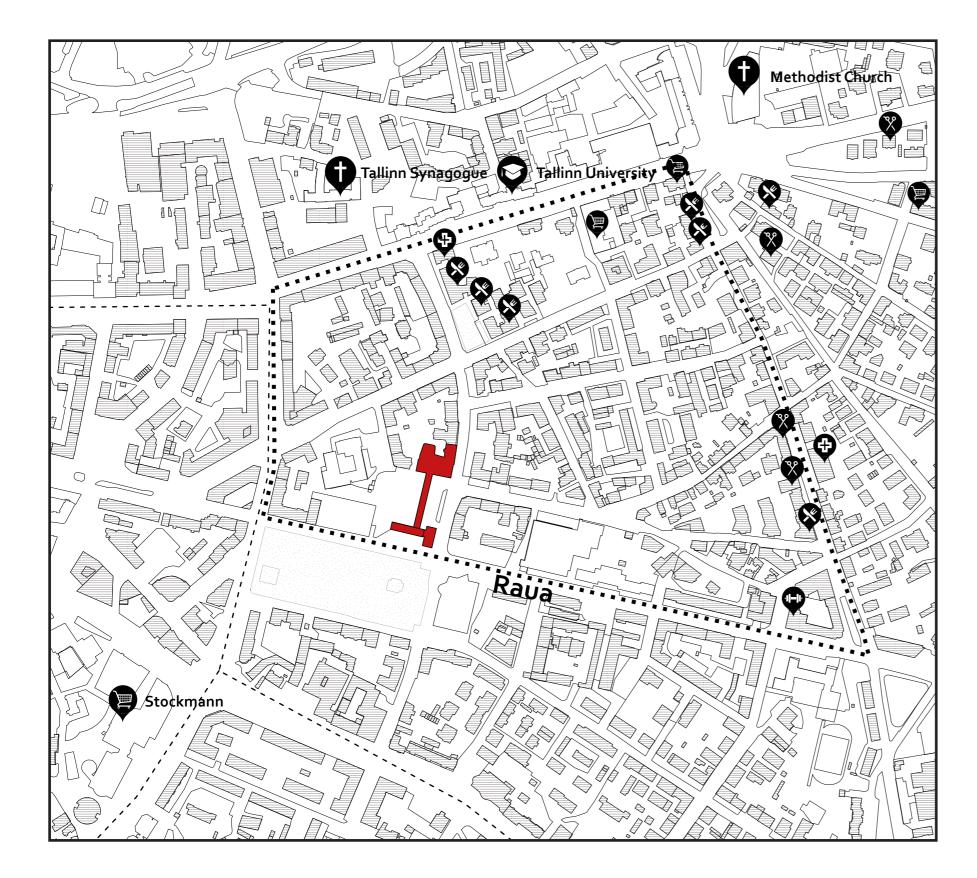


最终,我将重心放到了纪念性建筑改造上,我选择了 Raadiomaja 广播大楼。它坐落于塔林市中心附近,一个叫 Raua 的居民区内。





理由一:由于广播大楼办公属性及高层建筑的性质,与周边的酒店和公司形成了一条边界,阻隔了社区与绿地及南边的商业区,削弱了其公共性。我希望让人们贴近纪念性建筑,更希望它能成为人们生活的一部分。





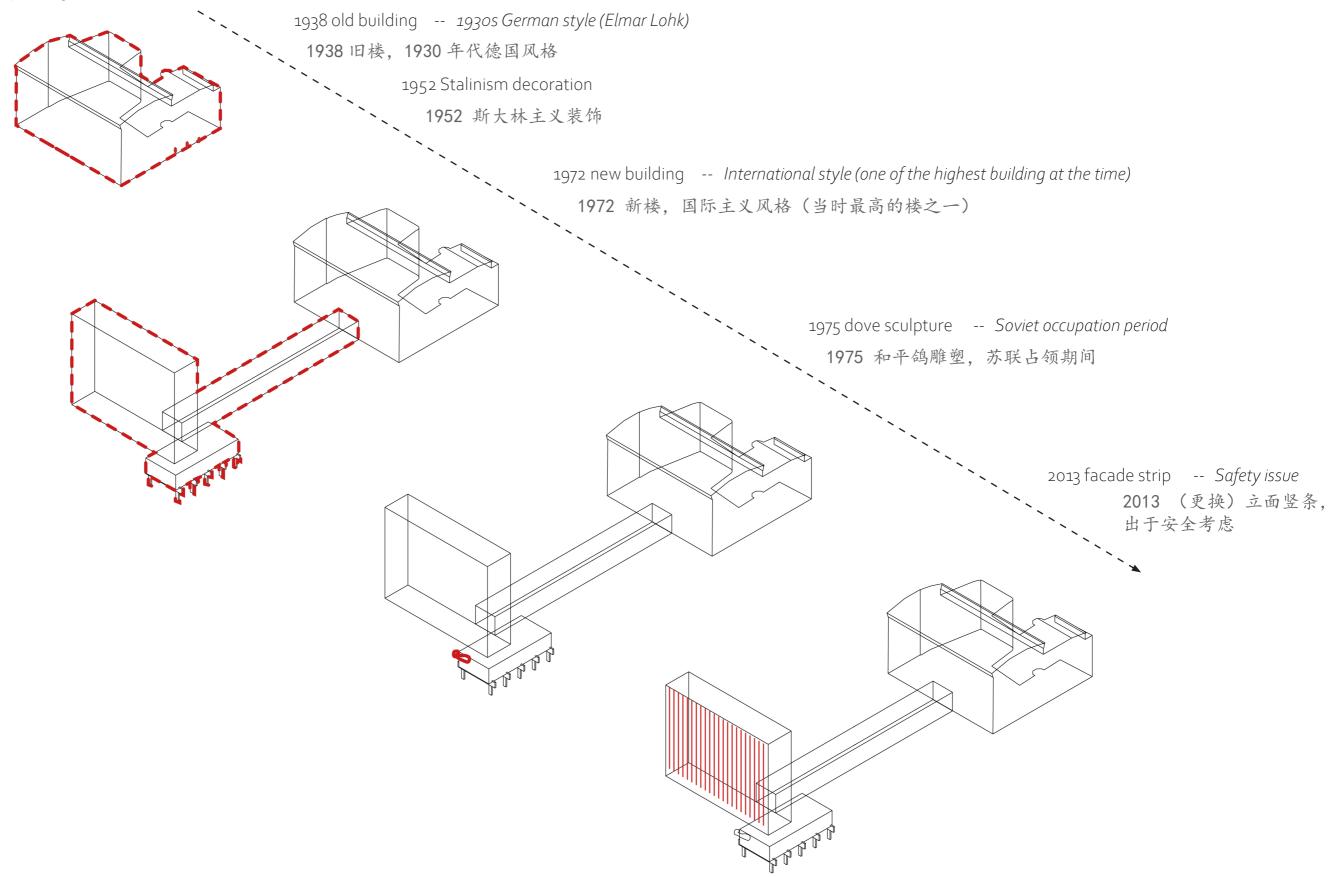
1938-1952 Old radio building



1972 New radio building + hall + passageway 2013 Facade repair

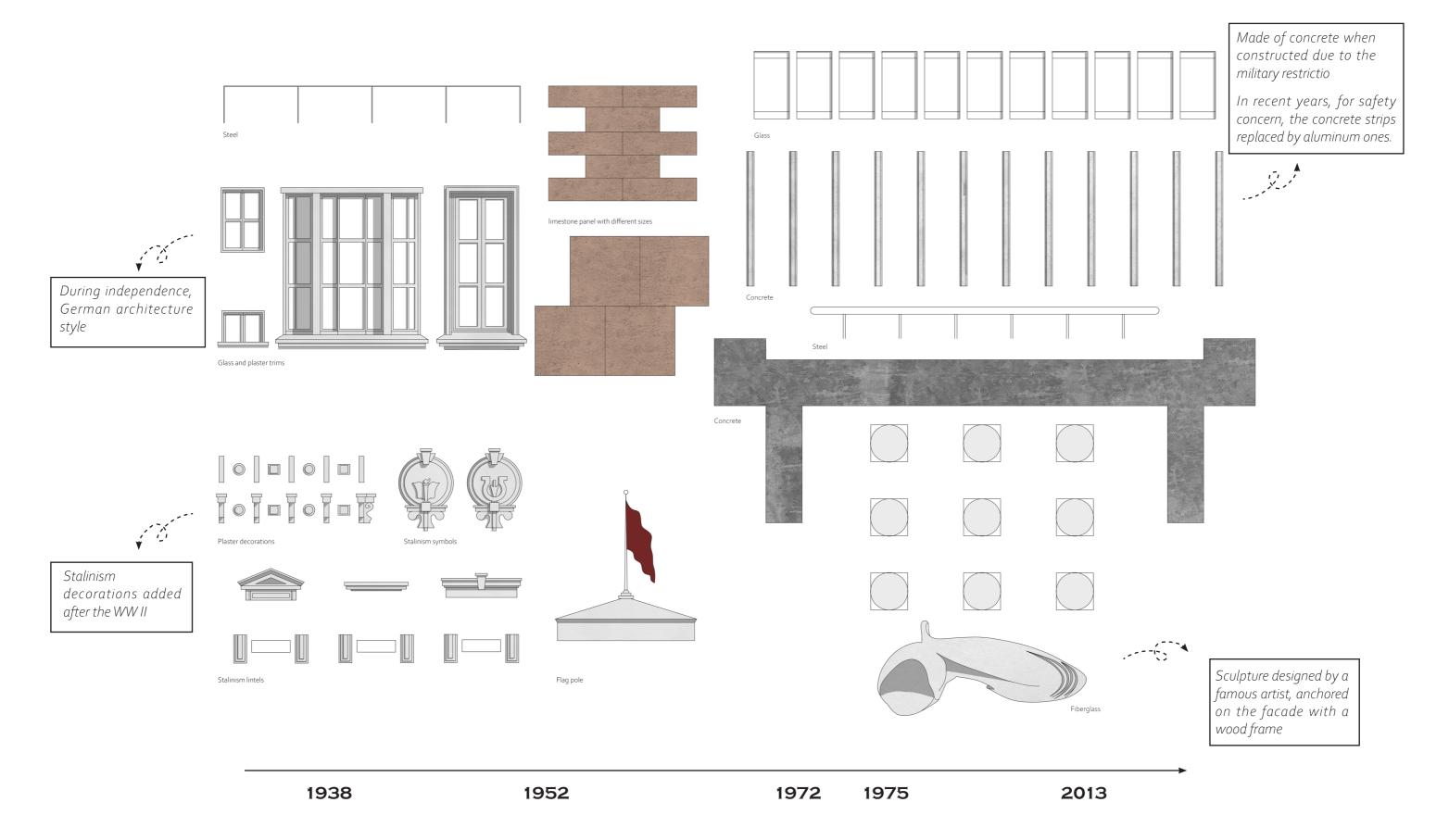
理由二: 这是一个完美复合新纪念性定义的建筑群,建造时期横跨将近80年,受到了爱沙尼亚几乎每一个重要历史时期的影响。时期越长, 迭代越多,包含的历史信息就越多,就越可见纪念性。

2.3 Site decision 最终场地设置



老楼从1938年开始建造,受到二战的影响,它停工了,直到1952年才完工。接手的苏联建筑师加入了斯大林风格的立面装饰。1972年,国际主义的新办公楼,礼堂和一条长廊完工,三年后,著名爱沙尼亚艺术家在礼堂的一角加上了和平鸽。2013年,他们将立面的混凝土条换成了铝条。原本使用混凝土也是因为苏联时期的铝只能被用于军事。

2.3 Site decision 最终场地设置



可以看到,从最开始的德国建筑风格,到斯大林装饰,到混凝土立面条,再到和平鸽,每一次迭代都代表了那个时代的一部分社会变迁。

A supplementary multimedia studio for the old radio building

旧广播大楼的附属工作室

Book, video, music. 书、影、音

Produce Purchase Display 制作 购买 CD shop Listening booth Recording room PC room Cinema / screening Hall / auditorium 录音室 音像店 音乐亭 影院/放映室 礼堂/剧院 机房 Visitor **Audience**

Main users of the extension

Staff

Work

工作

Only use a part of the extension

Customer

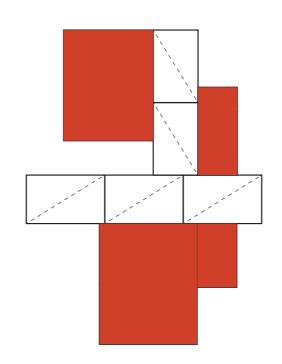
Entertain

娱乐

我将功能定为办公楼的附属工作室空间, 兼具社区公共活动的功能。它被分为工作空间与公共空间两部分, 工作空间可以对外租赁, 主 要是录音室、机房、及档案馆。公共空间为影像店、配套的私人影厅、及一个较大的非正式展演空间。

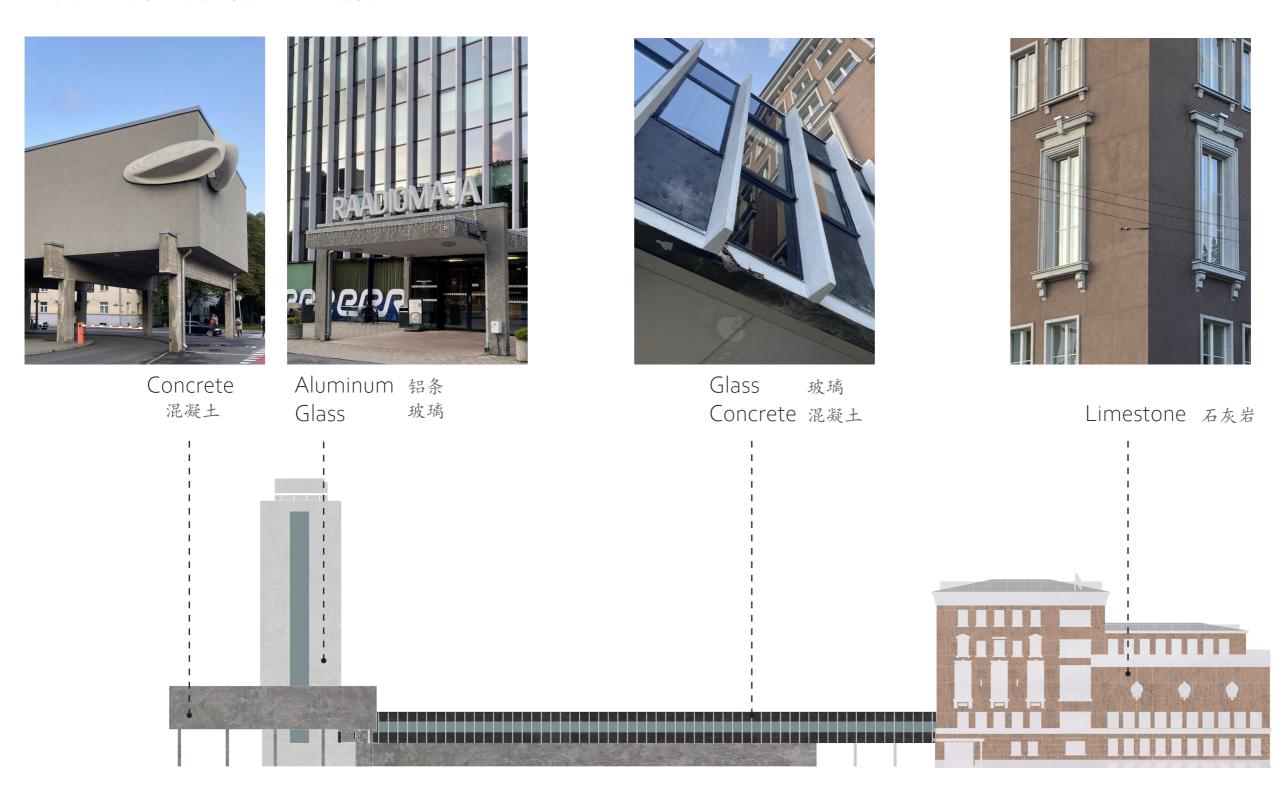
3. Design concept

空间概念

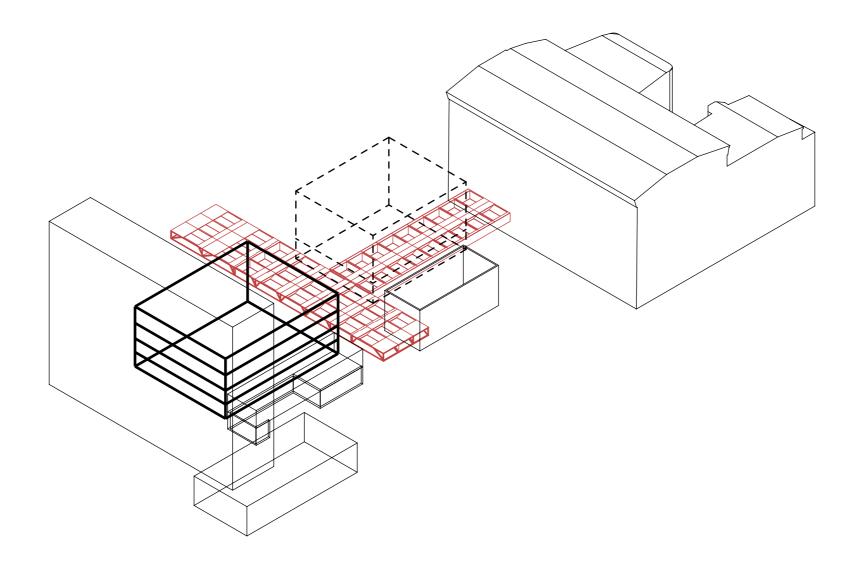


1 Translation of iteration: Materiality and sense of spaces it creates

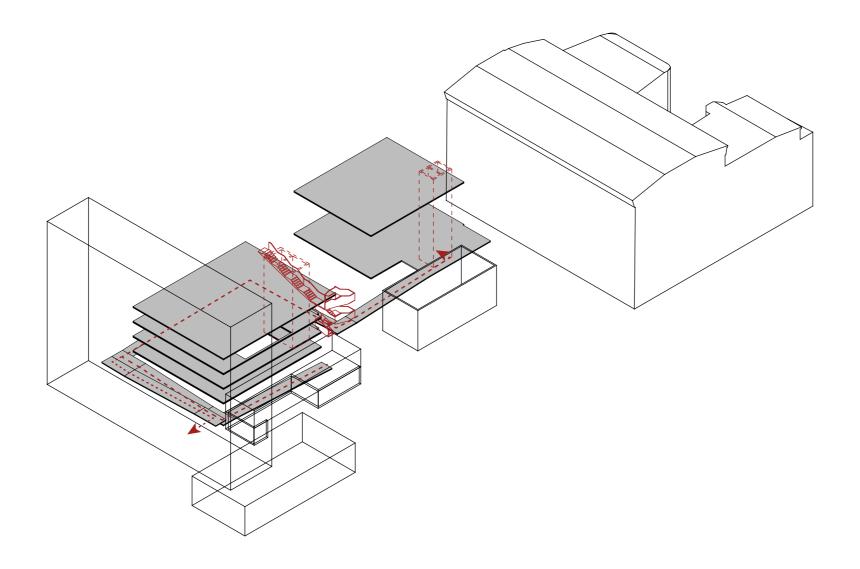
历史更迭的转译: 材料及其营造的空间氛围

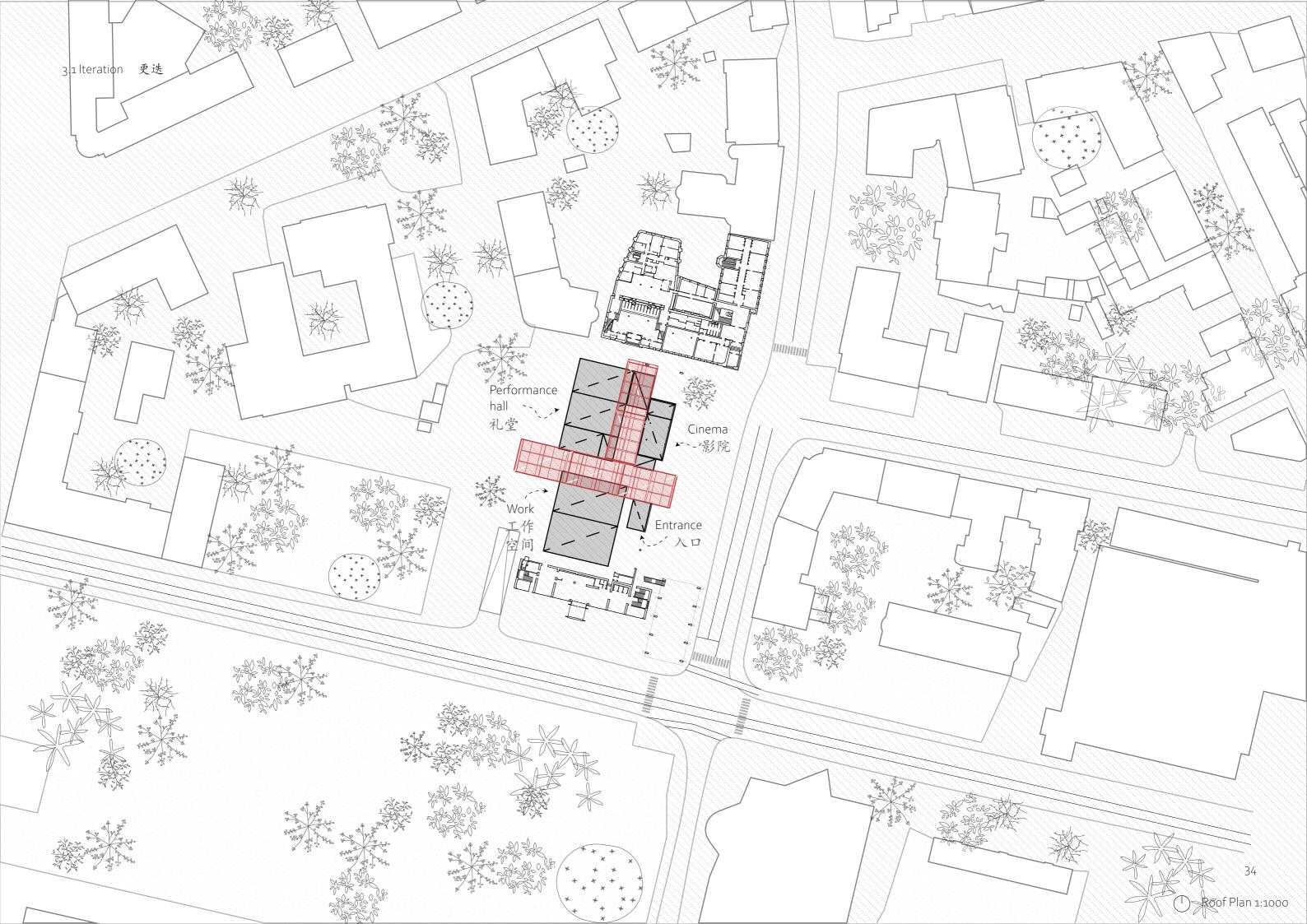


最鲜明的更迭便是风格与材料的转变,由古典逐渐转向现代,而材料也从石头转向混凝土,钢,与玻璃。其产生的空间从昏暗,厚重的 闭合空间转为明亮,轻盈的开放空间。



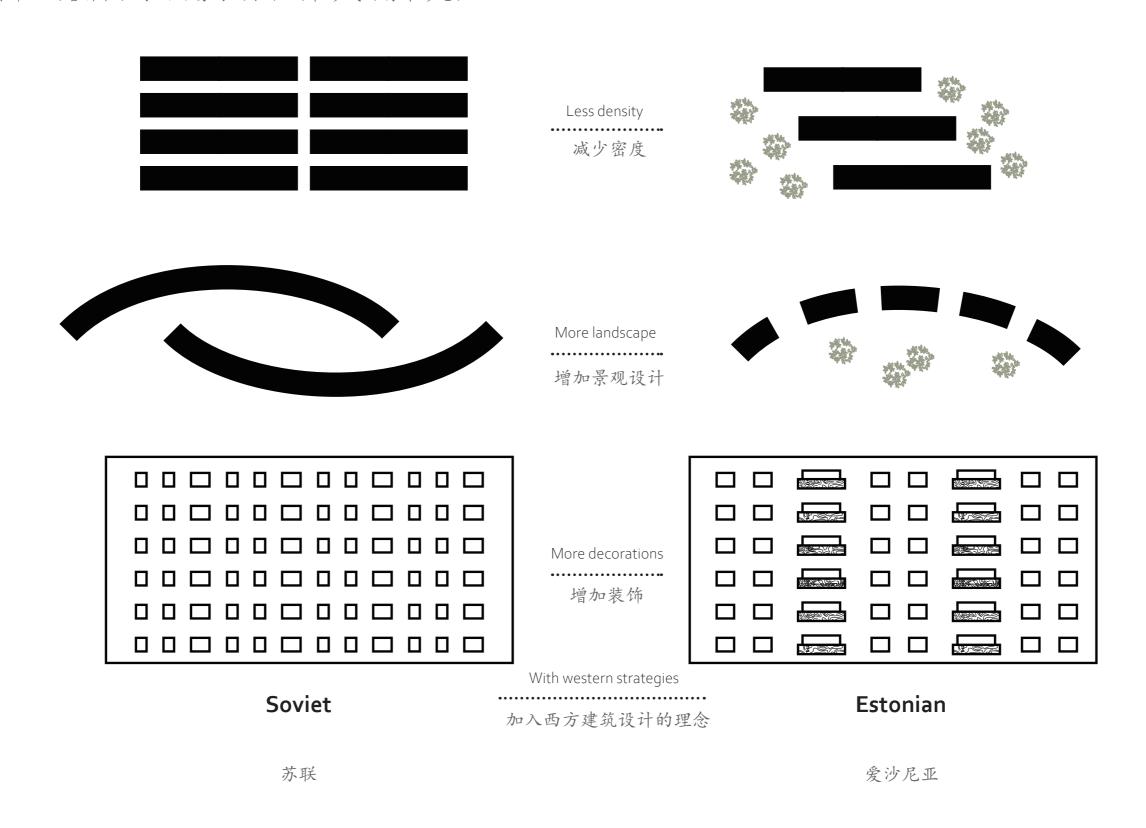
工作功能更为私人,需要更少的自然光,被安排在办公楼附近,而开放功能更公共,需要更多自然光,在更开阔的位置。



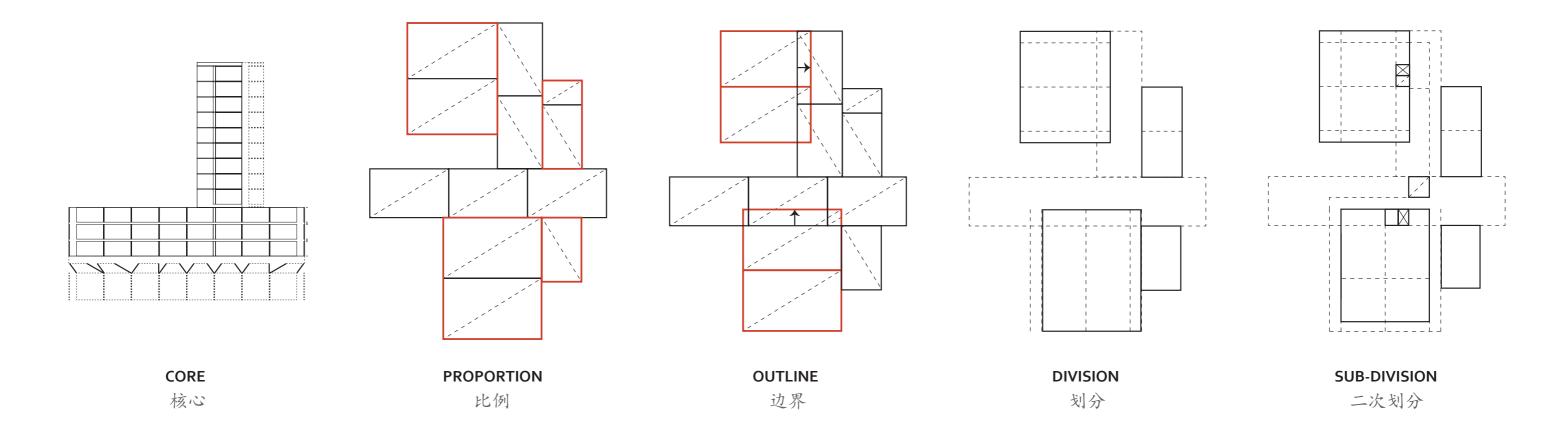


2 Translation of response: the sense of sundering between west-east tendency

回应的转译: (塔林在)东西方势力的拉扯(中形成的特殊形态)



回到我们之前提到过的新纪念性在城市中的体现, 塔林为了反对苏联的统治而在社会主义建筑中增加了亲西方的设计概念。

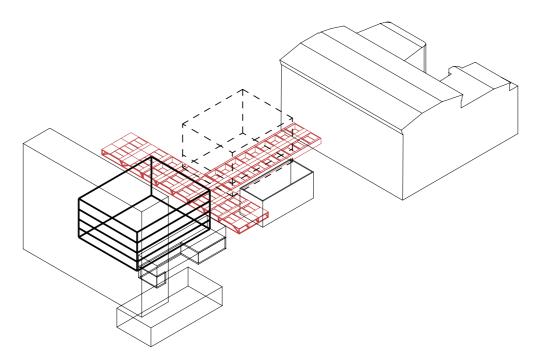


4 Rules for spatial arrangement:

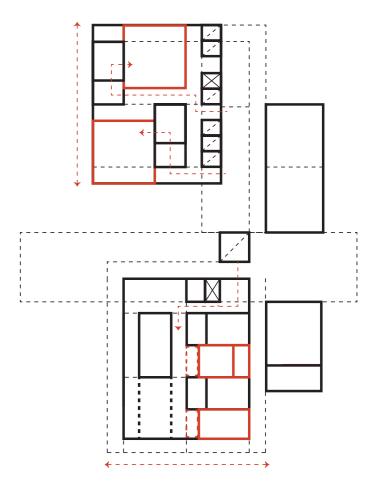
四条空间布局原则:

- 1. **Configuration**: servant space with four boxes attached.
- 2. All the boxes are in the same proportion/comprised of a few boxes in the same **proportion**.
- 3. To **prevent sound leaks**, partitions are not aligned on the same line.
- 4. **Important spaces** on each floor are moved a little bit from the grid to stand out.
- 1. 布局: 动线空间连接四块功能体块。
- 2. 所有功能体块遵循同等比例或由同等比例的矩形组成。
- 3. 为了更好的隔音效果,片墙错开分布。
- 4. 每层楼层中的重要空间被小幅度移动出现有框架以突出其存在感。

4. Design 设计







Limestone (working) box:

Small-sized recording room

Communal area & Transparent (entertainment) box:

CD shop, private cinema, and listening booth Rehearsal room, preparing performance for the music hall upstairs

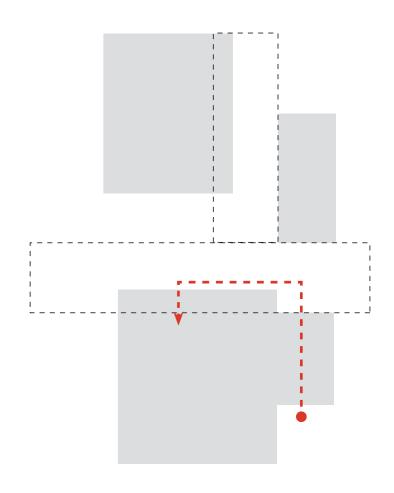
石灰岩(工作)区域: (可以对外出租的)小型音乐录音棚

公共/玻璃(娱乐)区域: 音像店,私人影院和音乐亭 排练室,可以为演出做准备。

1 Rest room	休息室
2 Cloakroom	更衣室
3 Control room	控制室
4 Researsal room	排练室
5 Listening booth	音乐亭
6 Private cinema	私人影院
7 Office	办公室
8 Meeting room	会议室
9 Recording room	录音室
10 CD shop	唱片店





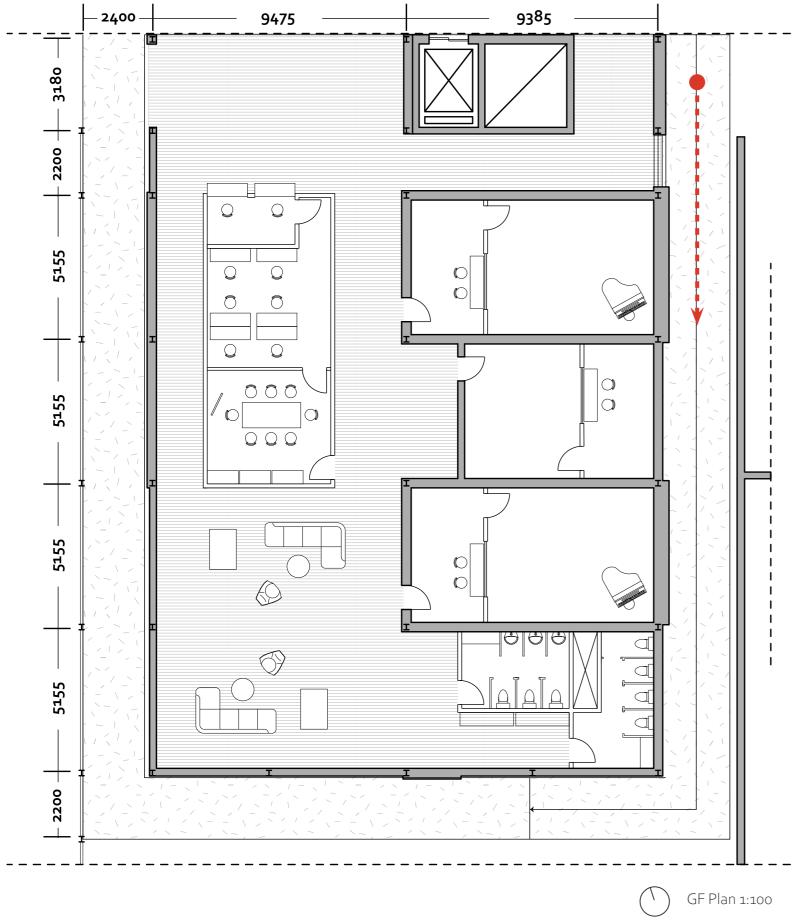


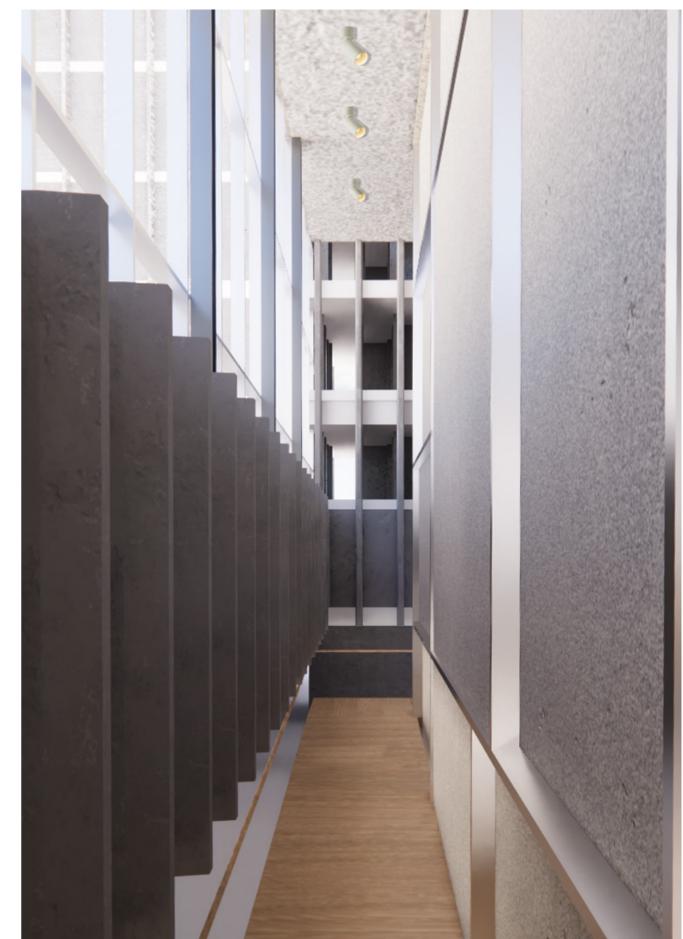
Staff route

工作人员流线

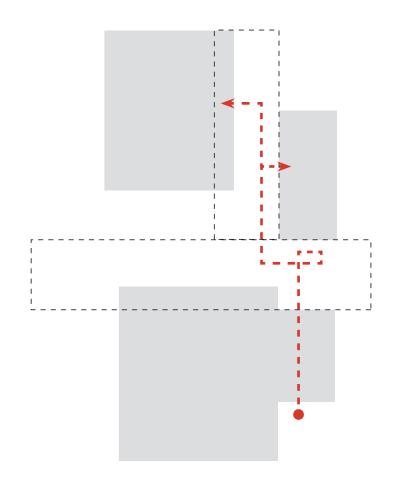
Staff from the radio building or composers/singers renting the recording studio can enter from the entrance and turn left.

广播大楼的工作人员或租录音室的人可以直接 从入口左拐进入工作空间。







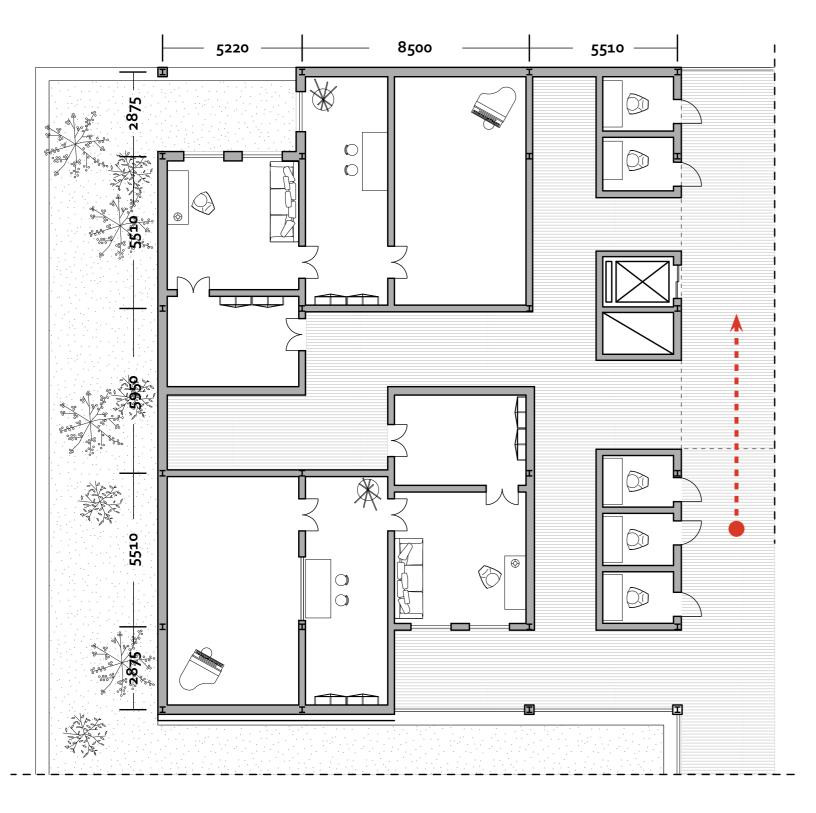


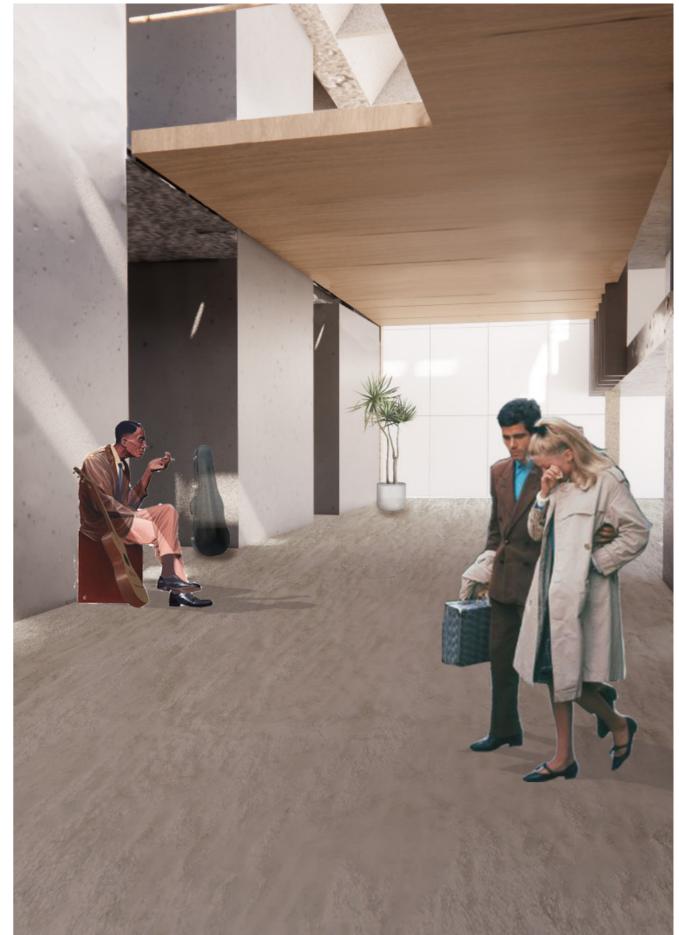
Public route

公众流线

Visitors can visit the CD shop to buy CDs or movies and continue the route to reach the private cinema or listening booth. Performers follow the same route to get to the rehearsal rooms.

访客可以去音像店购买 CD 或者电影, 然后去私 人影院和音乐亭体验。演职人员也通过同样的 路径去排练室准备演出。

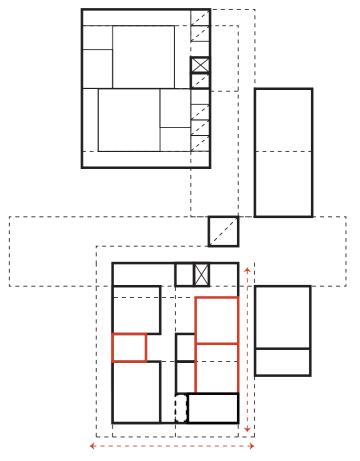




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GF Plan 1:100





Limestone (working) box:

Main recording areas with lobby, rest room, control room, recording room and guitar room. The two-story recording room can record music for bands.

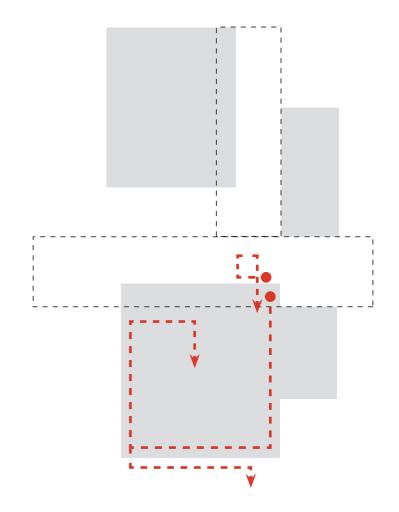
石灰岩(工作)区域:

正式的录音室空间, 由准备室, 休息间, 控制间, 录 音间和吉他录制间组成。其中二层的录音间可以提供 给乐队演奏。

1 Private cinema 私人影院 2 Recording room 录音室 3 Control room 控制室 4 Storage 储藏室 5 PC room 机房 6 Cloakroom 更衣室 休息室 7 Rest room 吉他录制间

8 Guitar chamber





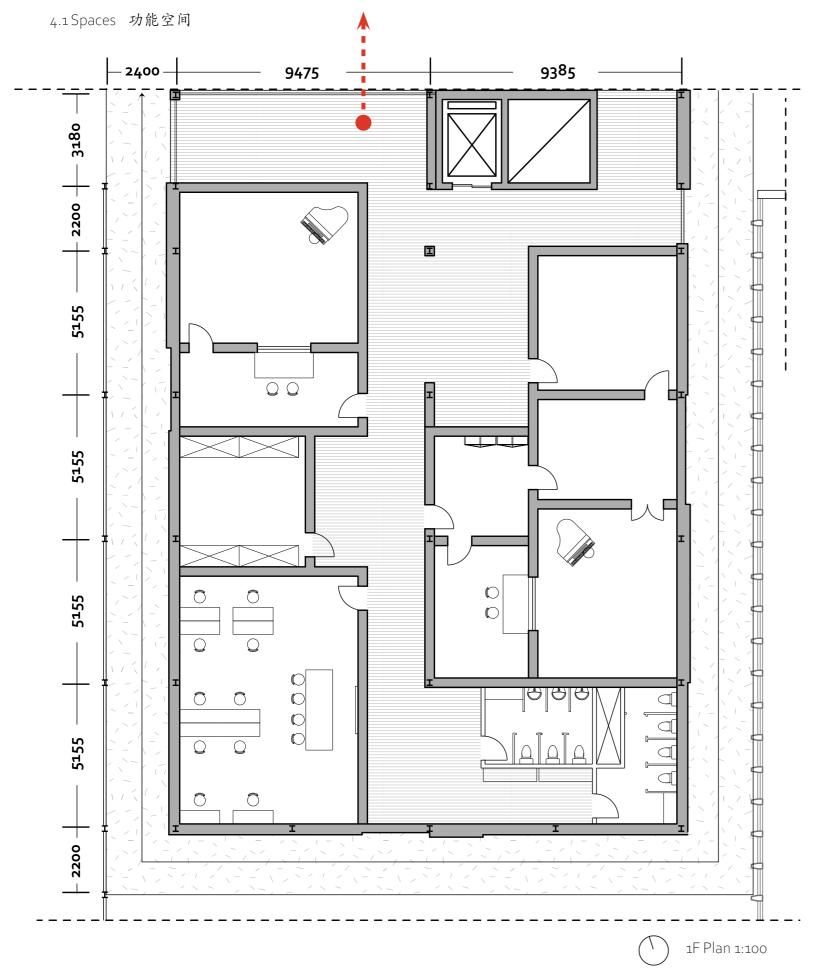
Staff route

工作人员流线

Staff from the office building can directly enter the extension through the ramp. Because the whole radio complex was originally connected on the 1st floor. This route is kept.

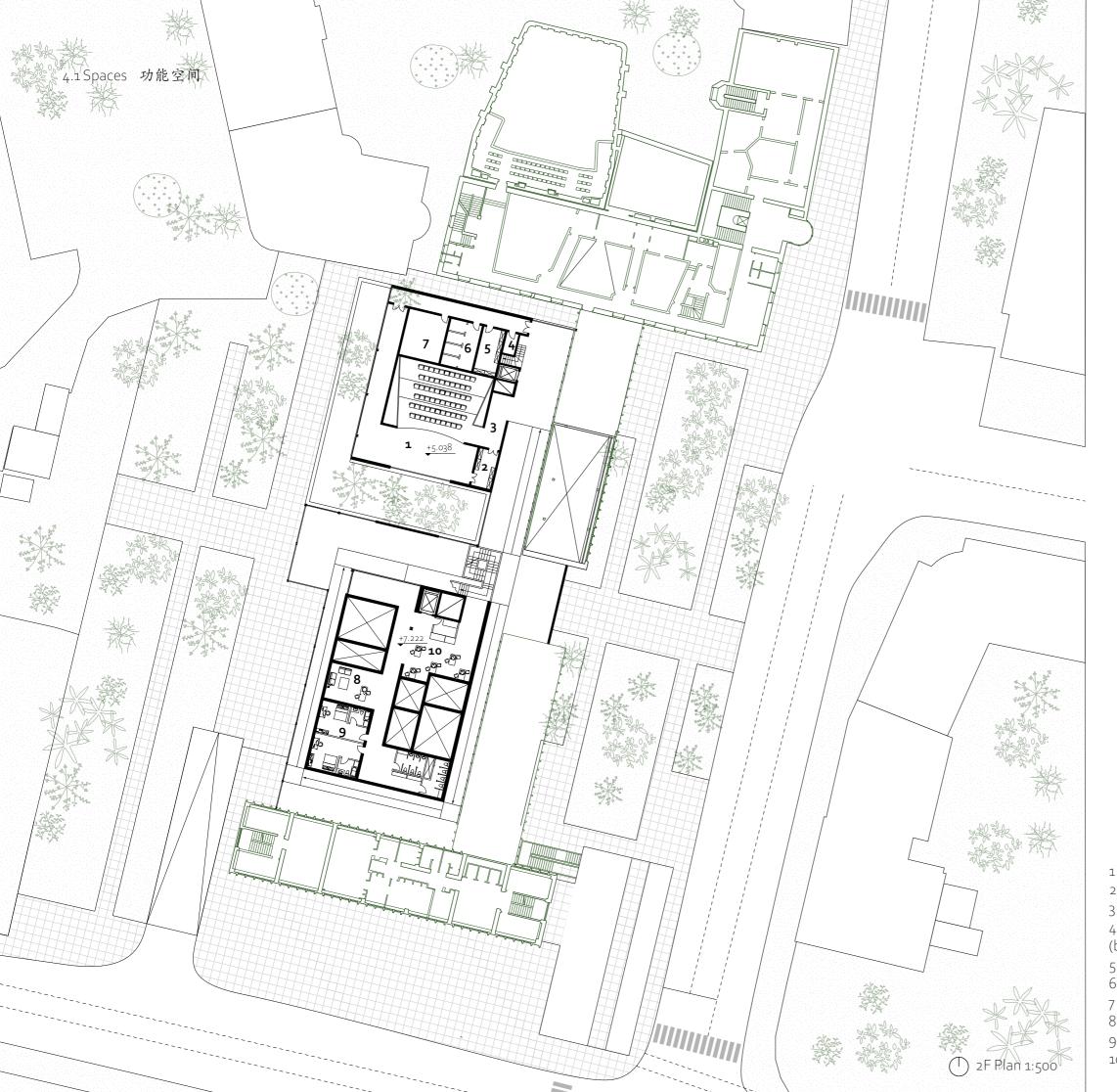
The long ramp surrounding the limestone box can be exhibition spaces.

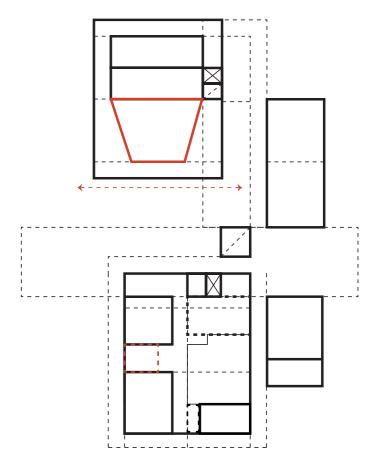
广播大楼的工作人员可以直接从一层的坡道进入加建的空间,因为原本的建筑群就是在一层连通,这种连通性在加建建筑中依旧保留。长长的坡道环绕石灰岩空间一周,也可以被用作展览空间。











Limestone (working) box:

Facilitating functions for recording studios, such as cafe, temporary domitory and living room.

Communal area & Transparent (entertainment) box:

At the end of the ramp is the music hall, together with back stage area, ticket desk, and storage room.

石灰岩(工作)区域:

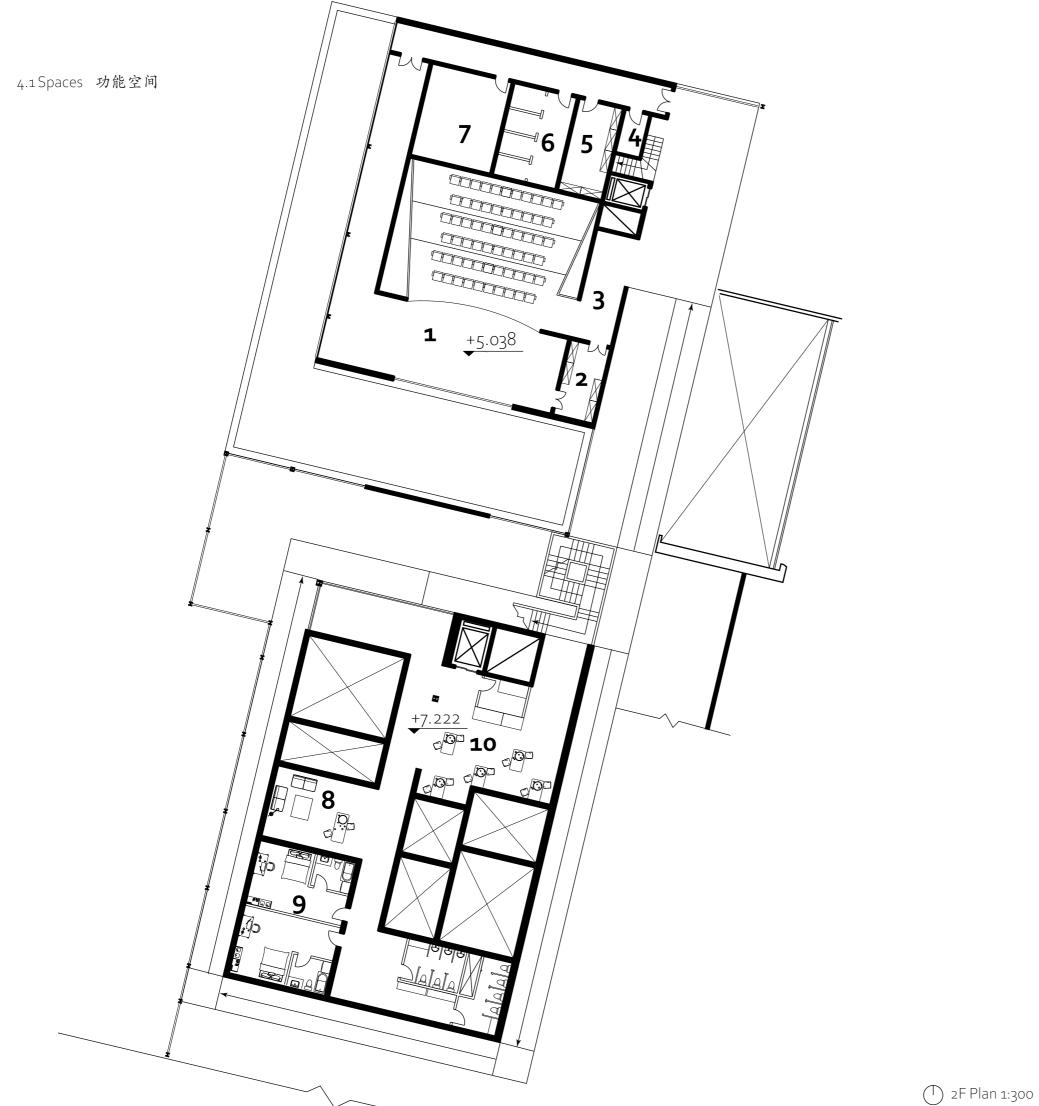
录音室的辅助功能, 如咖啡厅, 临时宿舍和休息厅。

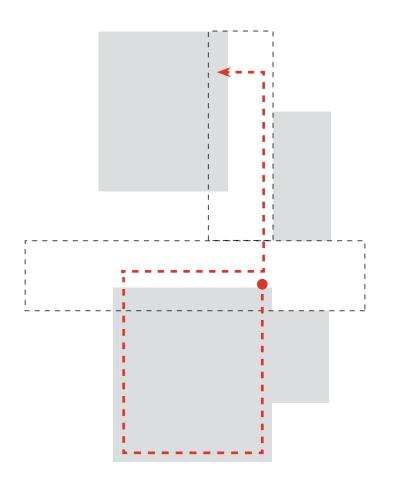
公共/玻璃(娱乐)区域:

长坡道的尽头是音乐厅,辅以后台空间,售票厅与储藏室。

1 Music hall	音乐厅
2 Storage	储藏室
3 Lobby	入口大厅
4 Storage	储藏室
(backstage)	(后台)
5 Make-up room	化妆间
6 Changing room	更衣室
7 Rest room	休息室
8 Living room	会客厅
9 Domitory	客房
10 Cafe	咖啡厅





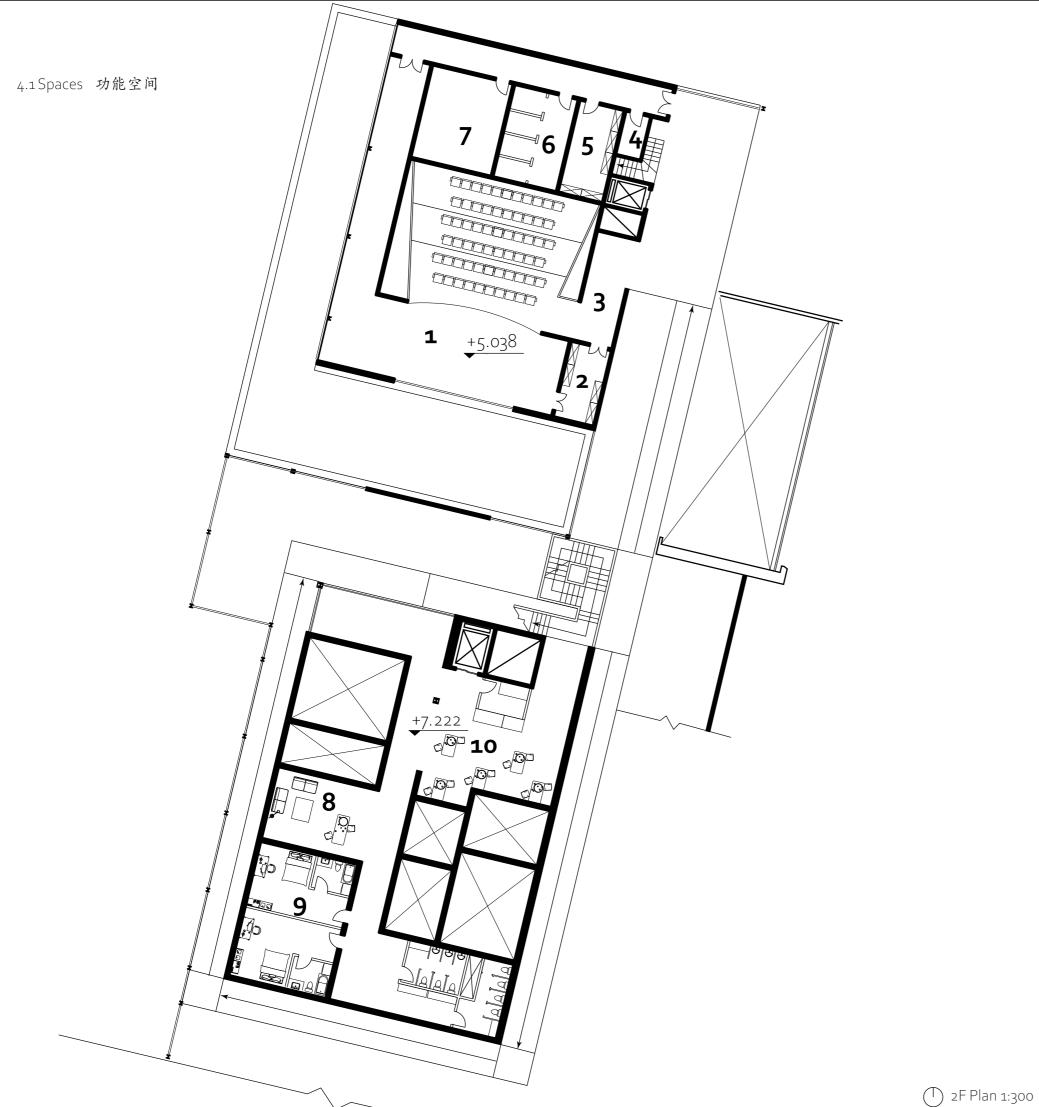


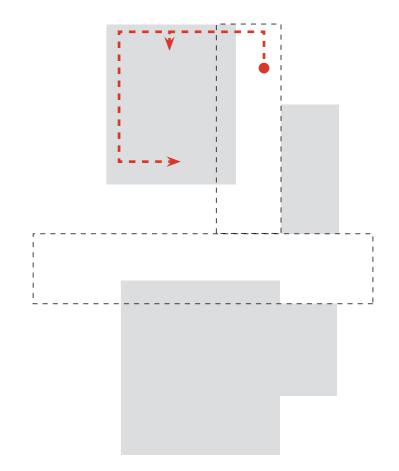
Public route

公众流线

Audience can follow the long ramp walk all the way to the entrance. There is also lift for quicker access.

观众可以通过长坡道或电梯到达音乐厅入口。



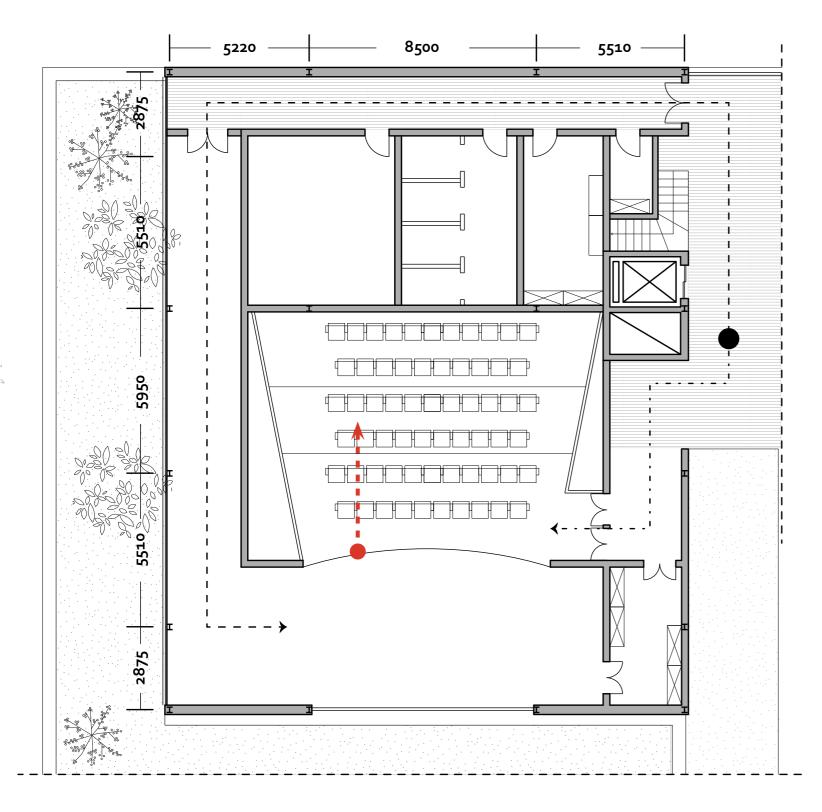


Performer route

演职人员流线

Performer's entrance to the back stage is behind the entrance of the public. They can enter the stage on the other side of the hall.

演职人员去后台的入口在大众入口后方。他们 穿过整个后台, 从另一边登台表演。

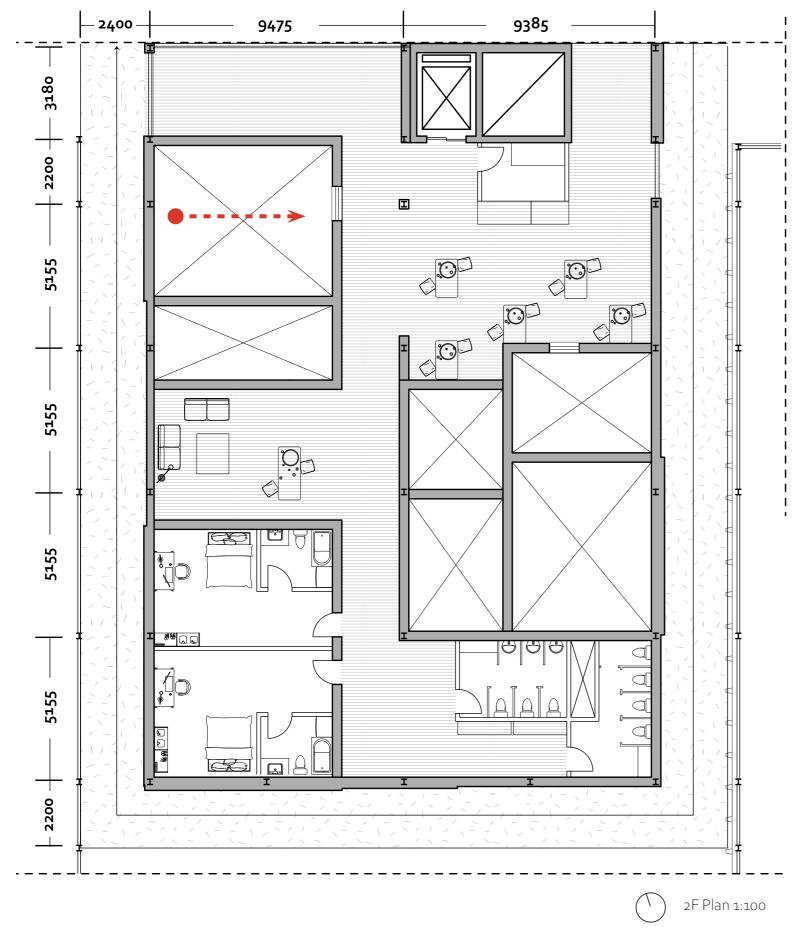


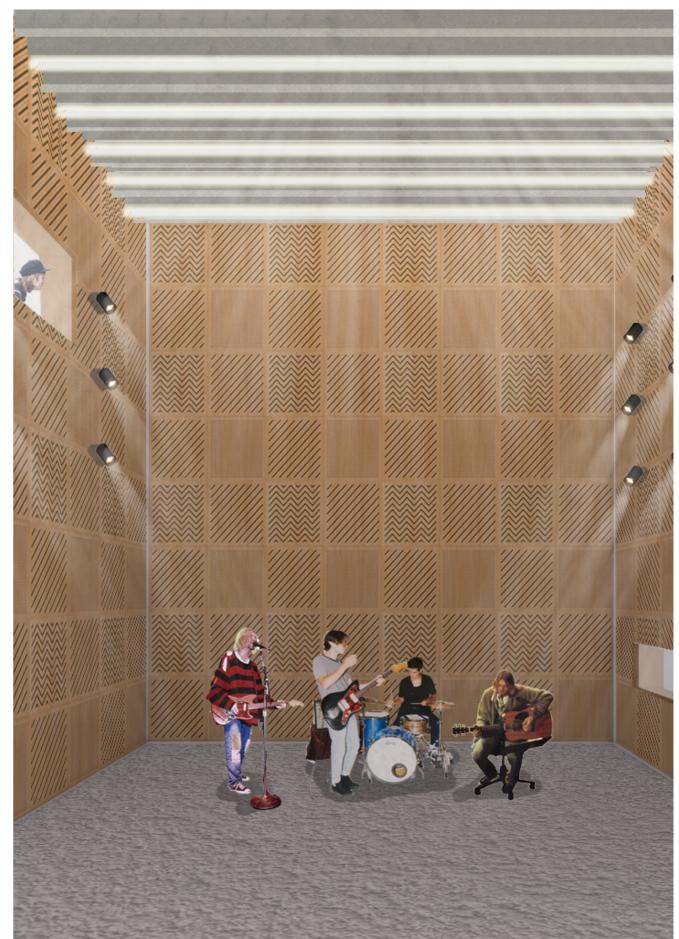


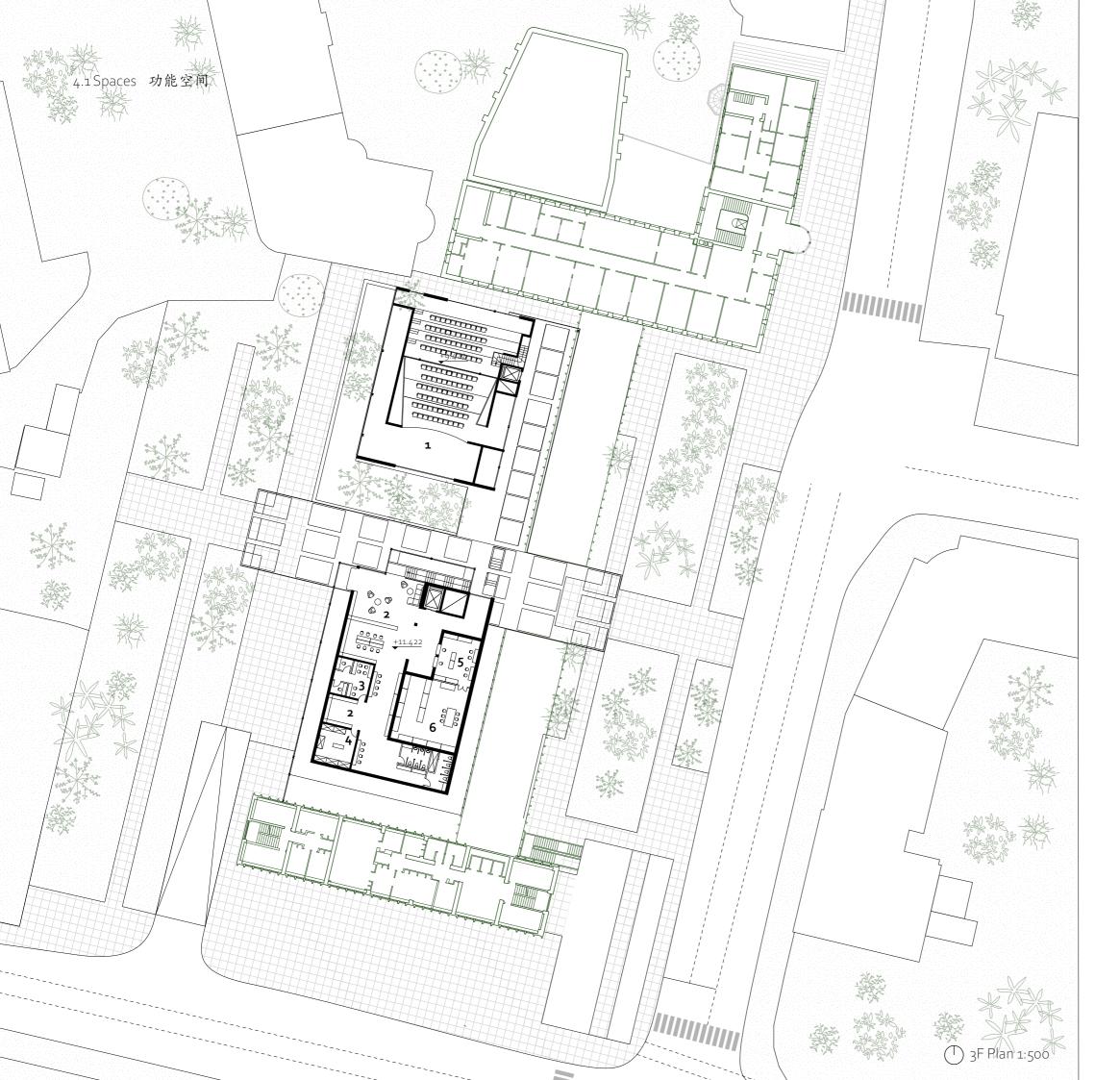


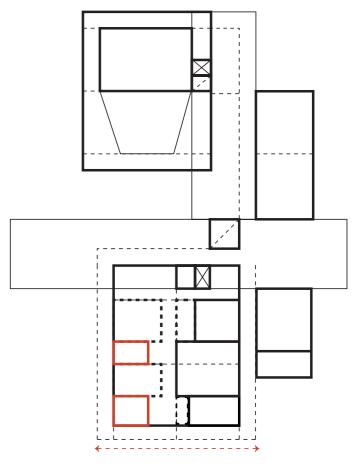
2F Plan 1:100











Limestone (working) box:Archive for radio building and library

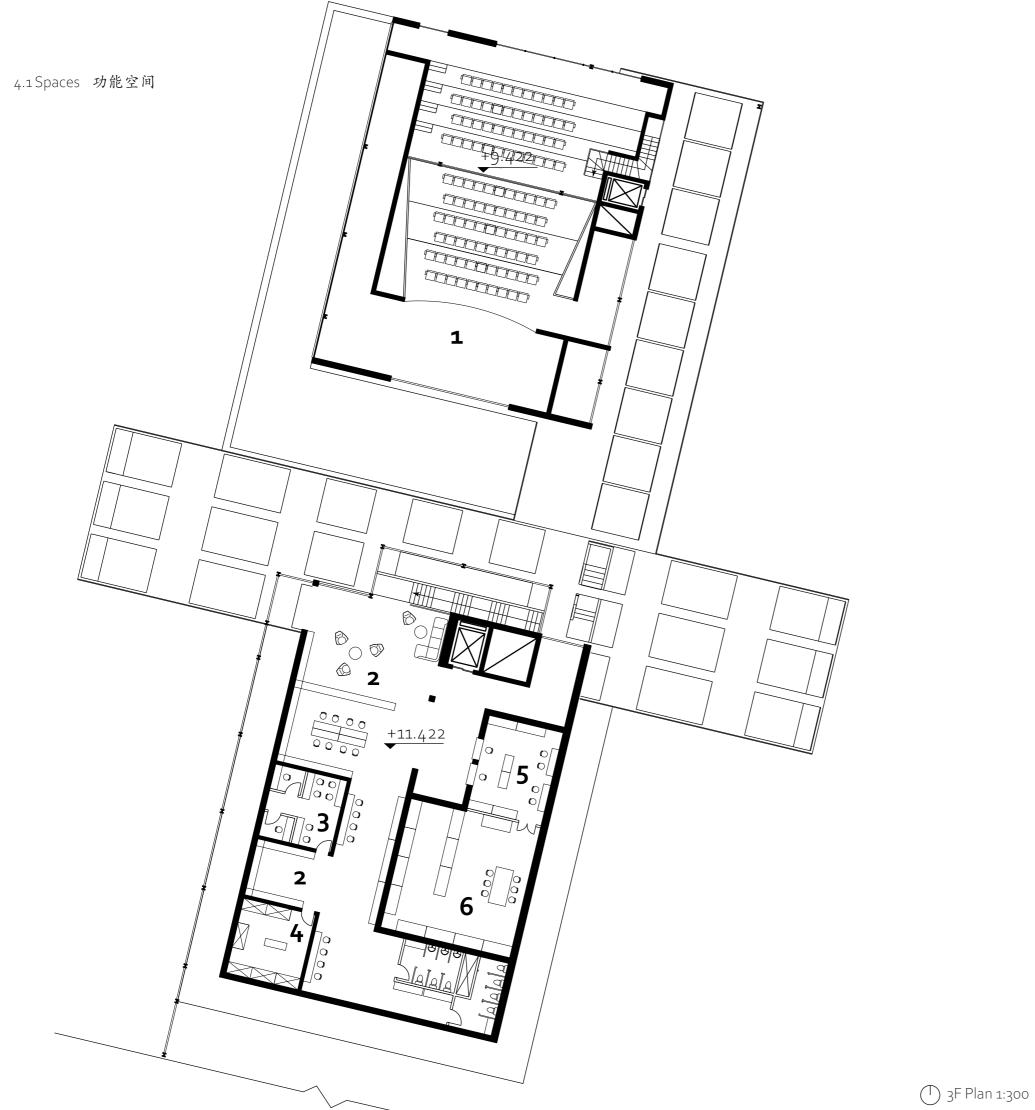
Communal area & Transparent (entertainment) box:

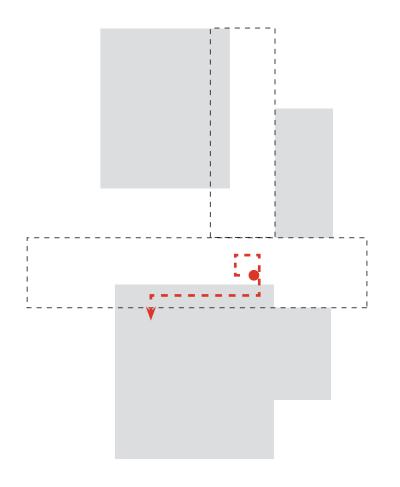
Upstairs seating area

石灰岩(工作)区域: 档案馆与图书馆

公共/玻璃(娱乐)区域: 二层座位

1Upstairs seatings 二层座位 图书馆 2 Library 3 Study room 自习室 4 Open archive 公共档案馆 5 Office 办公室 内部档案馆 6 Archive



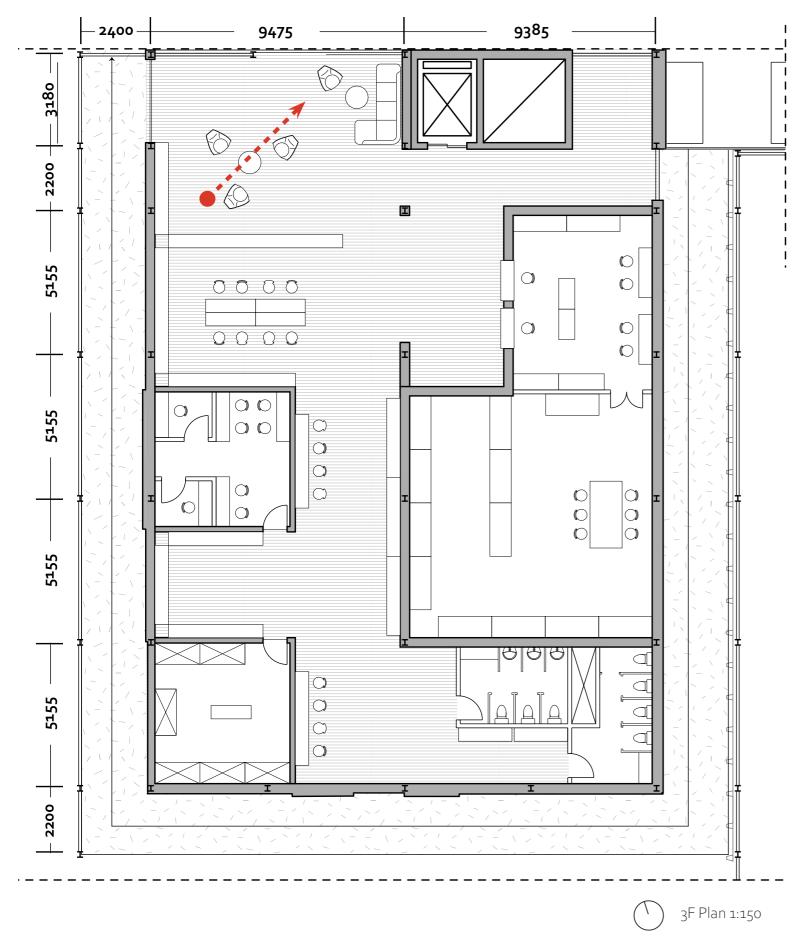


Staff route

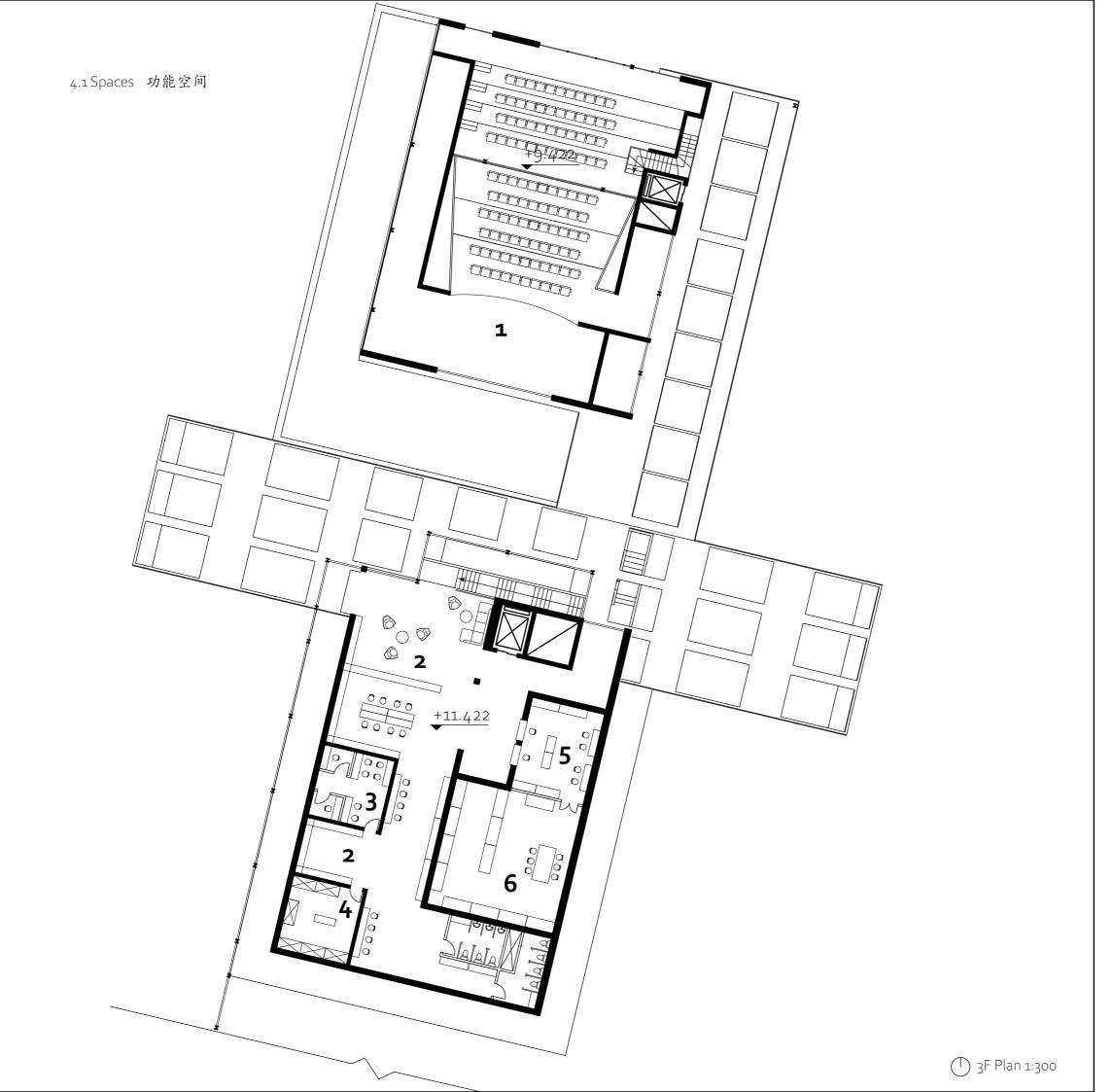
工作人员流线

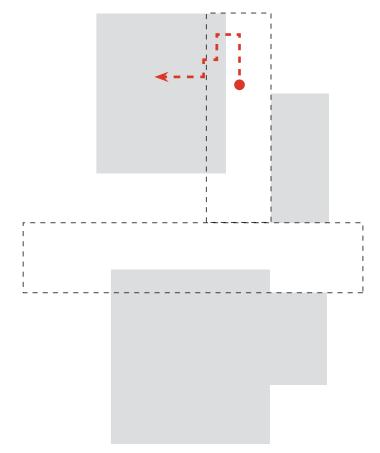
The staircase change the shape on the third floor, to fit in the shape of the cassette ceiling.

为了适应交通空间屋顶形状, 楼梯在顶层改变 了走向, 从四跑变成了一跑。







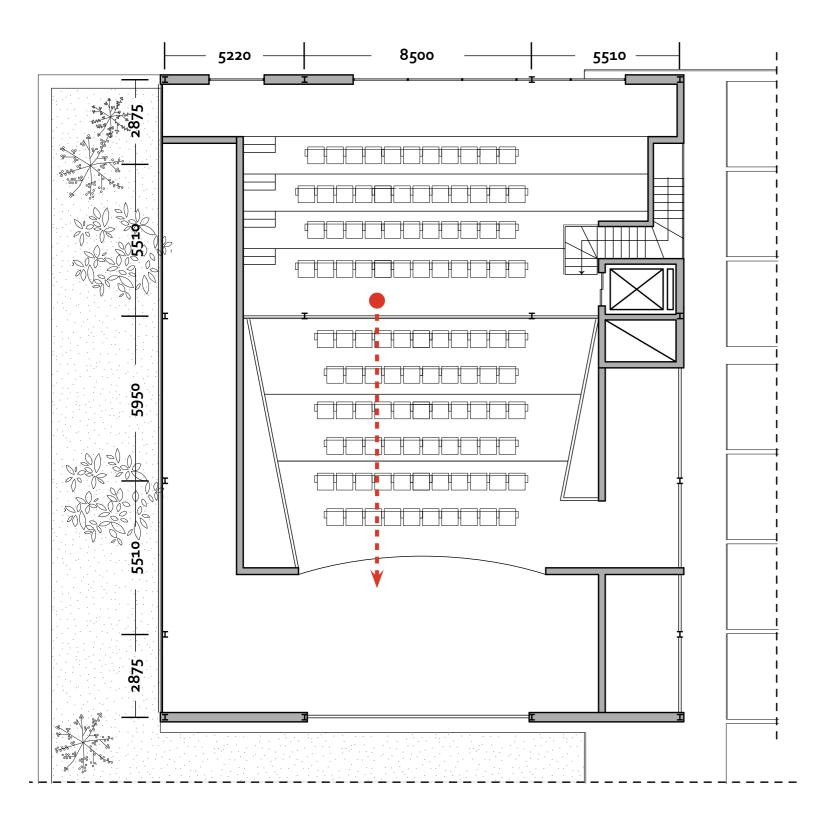


Public route

公众流线

Through the staircase, audience can enter the upstairs seating area.

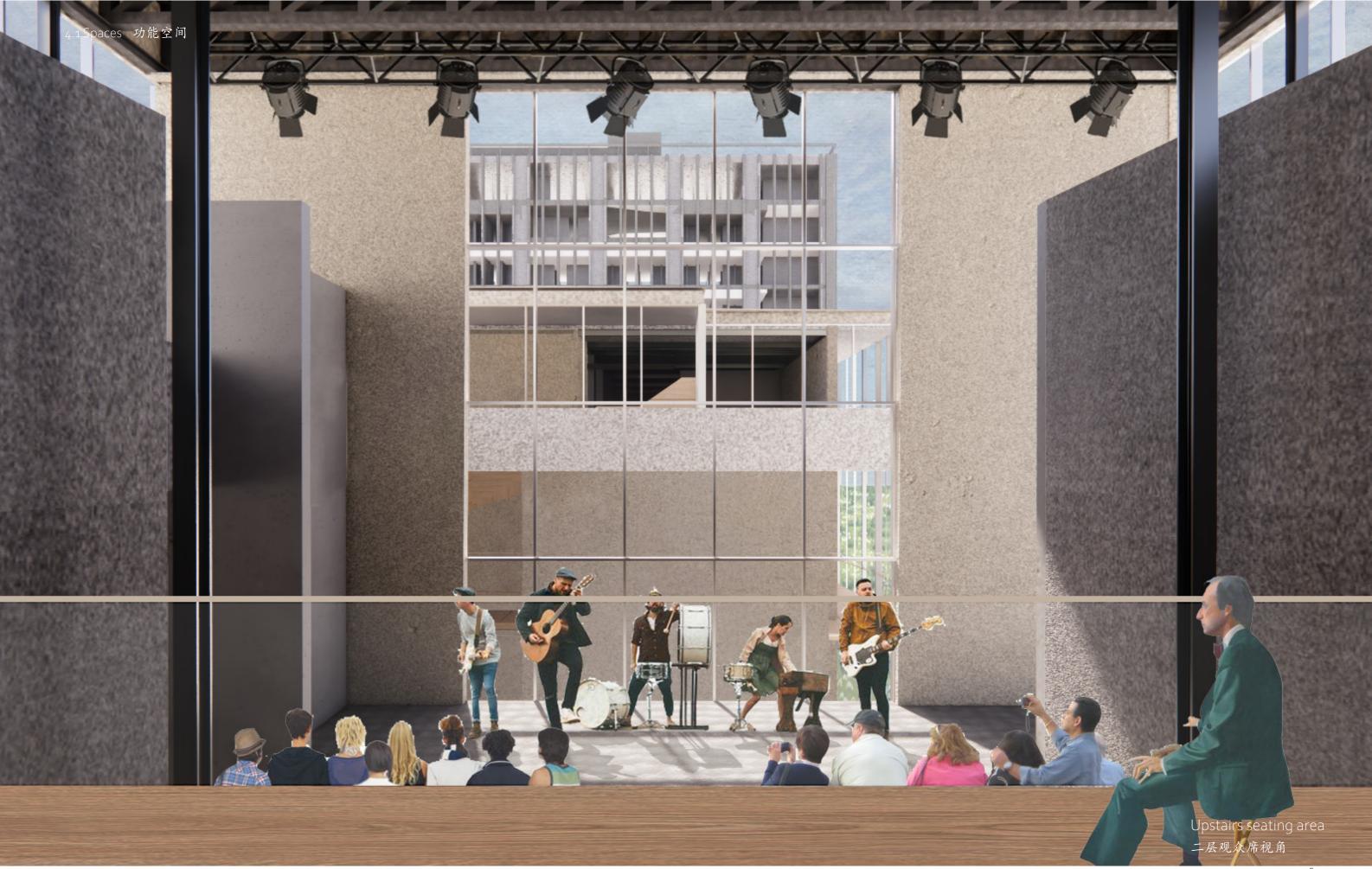
通过一个独立的楼梯,观众可以上到二楼的观众席。

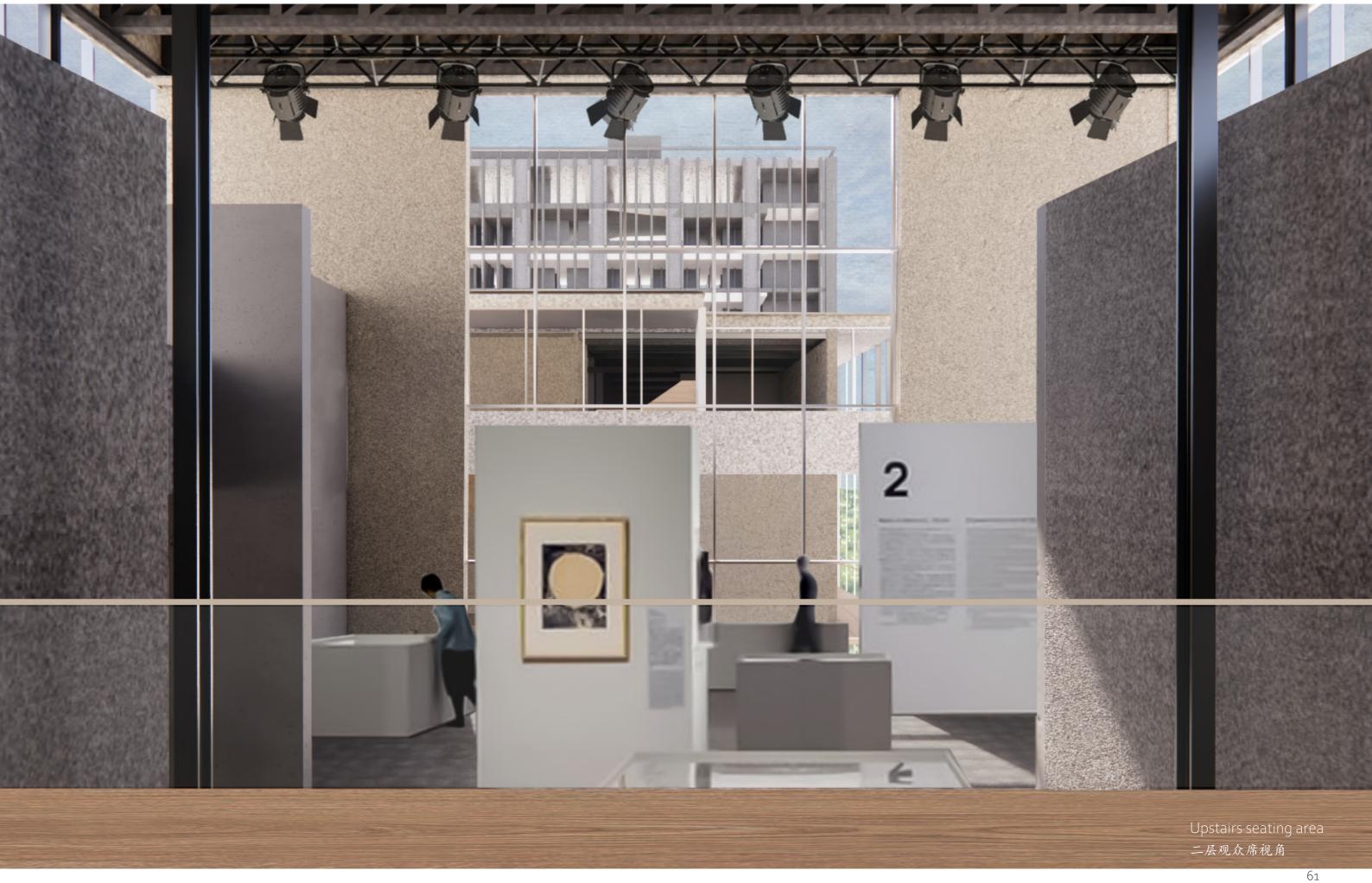


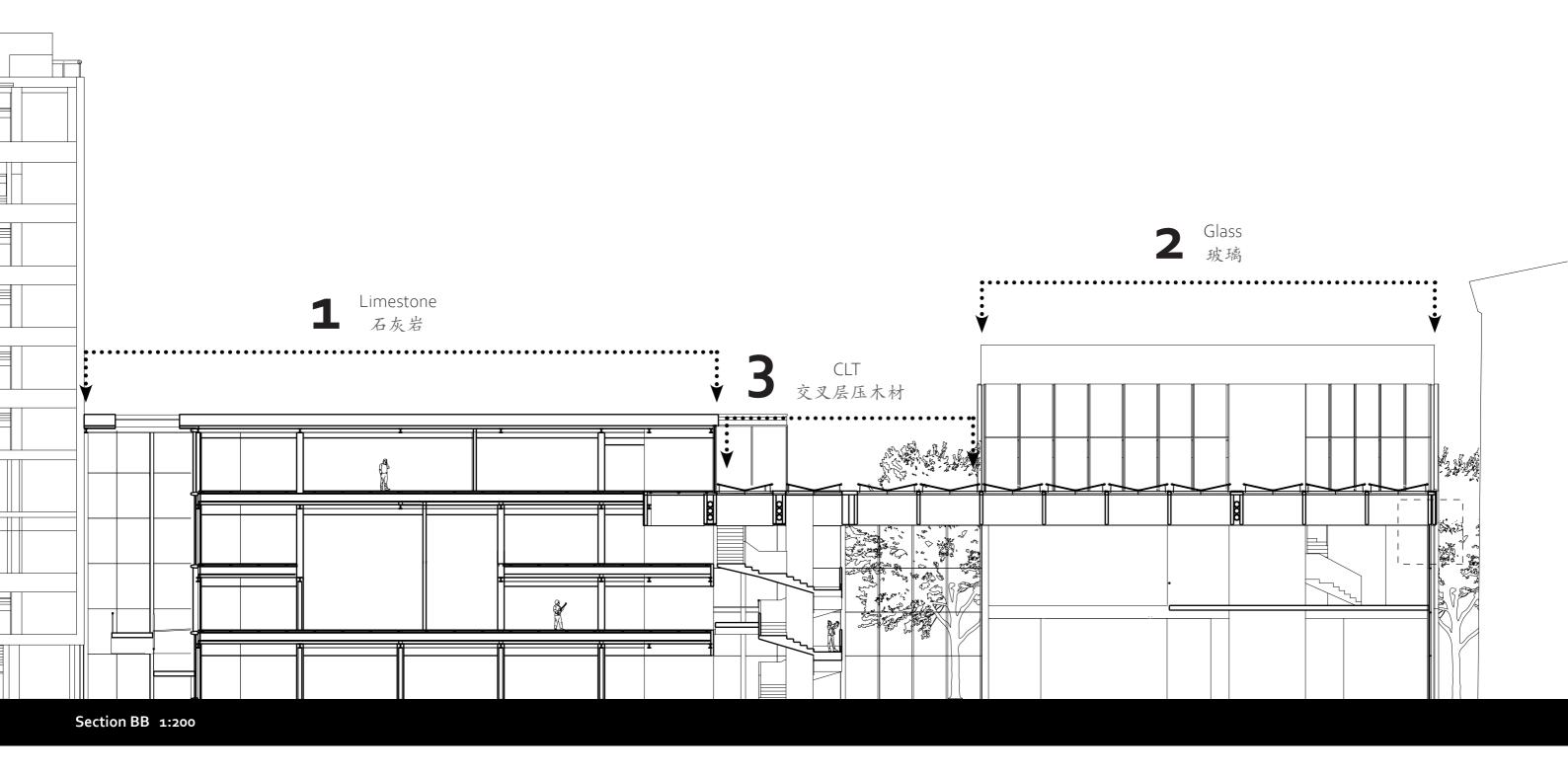


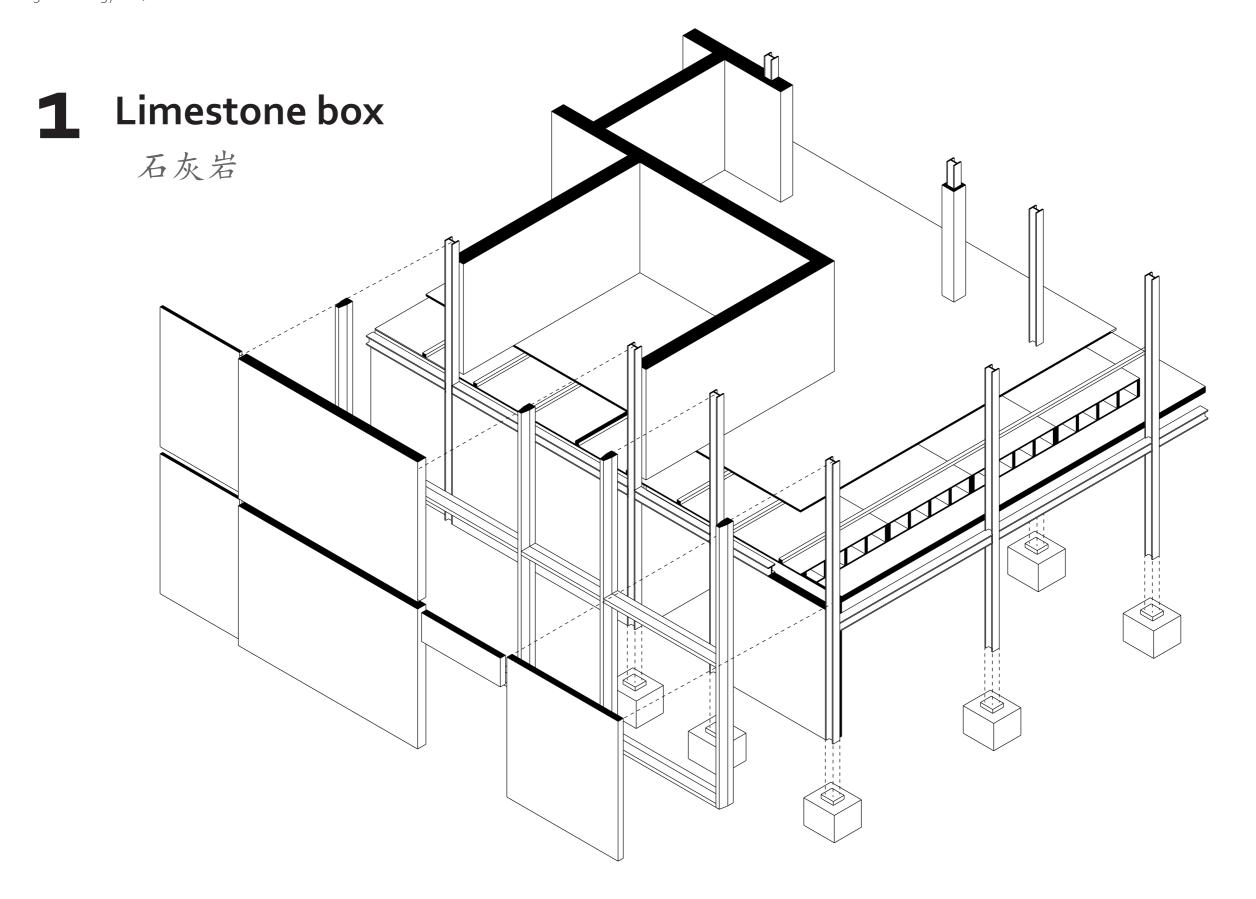
 \bigcap

3F Plan 1:150









工作空间由钢框架结构为主结构,填充了石灰岩作为剪力墙及立面材料。地板采用 Kerto-ripa 木框架系统,用龙骨支撑铺地,起到一定的隔音效果



Timber flooring:

Traffic areas are distinguished from other spaces.

木地板:

交通空间与其他功能空间有所区分。

A piece of limestone separate the wood to provide tolerance and reflect the rhythm of the facade.

木板被一小条石灰岩分 隔开,一方面提供了材 料缩胀的容错,另一方 面反映了立面的韵律。

Common space:

Common space uses white tiles.

公共空间:

使用普通瓷砖地板。

Working space:

Entering the recording area, the floor is covered with carpet in different colour.

工作空间:

进入录音空间, 地板铺上了不同颜色的地毯。

Threshold:

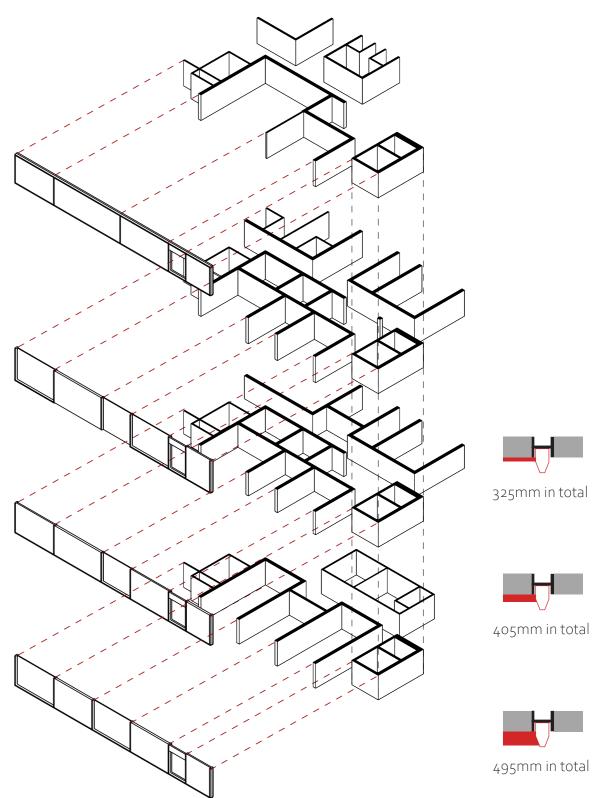
The door threshold use black stone plate as the stepping.

过渡空间:

在门洞处,一块黑色石 板作为踏步衔接了两个 房间。

Opaque box plan 1:50



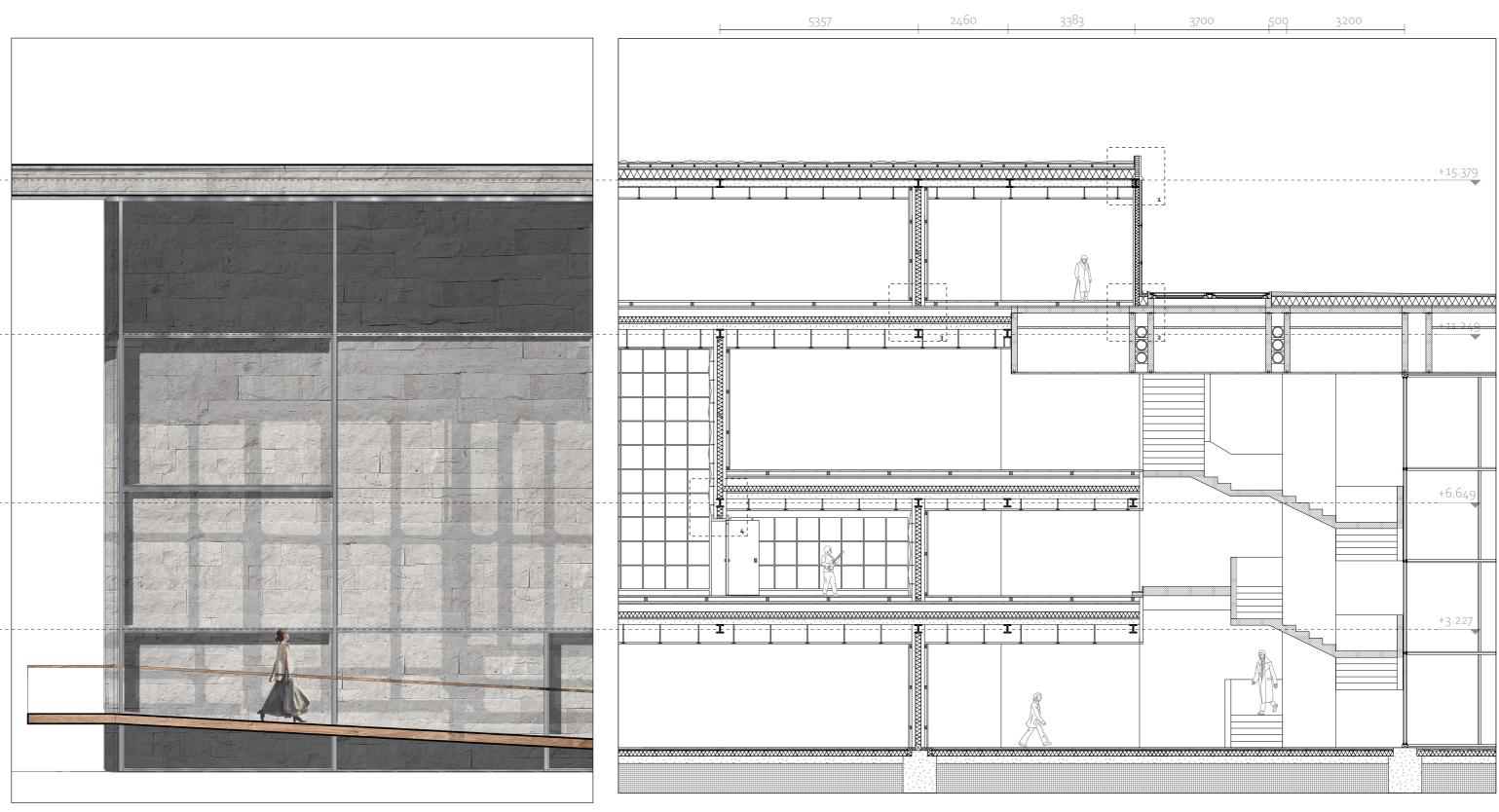


Facade rhythm:

The facade has different thickness. The division is according to the room division behind the facade. Rooms require higher sound insulation have thicker facade. The division tells the structural information.

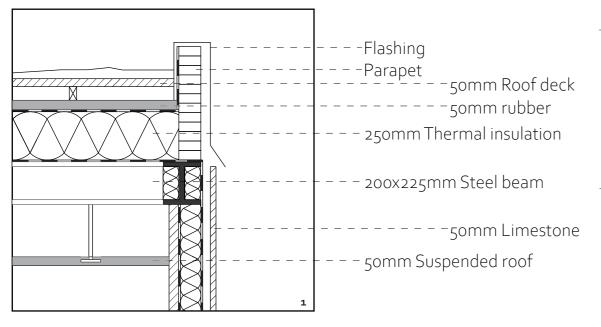
立面韵律:

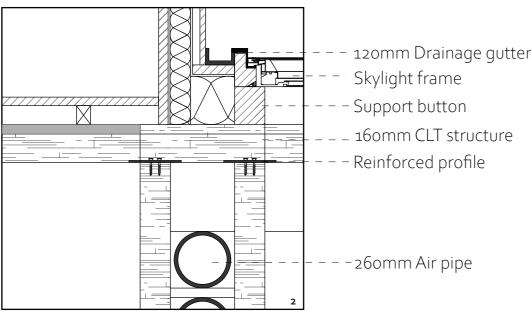
立面各处厚度不同,根据立面后的房间,立面被划分成不同区域。有 更高隔音需求的房间会有更厚的立面,同时,这种划分方法也让结构 信息可以在立面上有所体现。



Section CC 1:50

Roof U-value=0.113 W/m²K



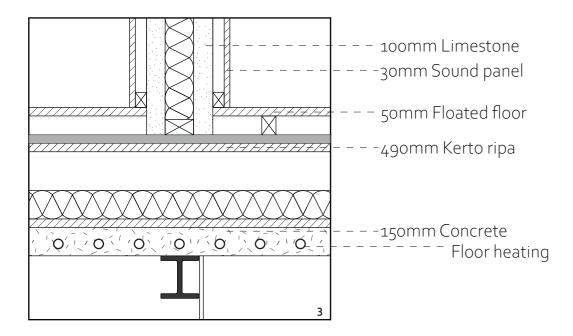


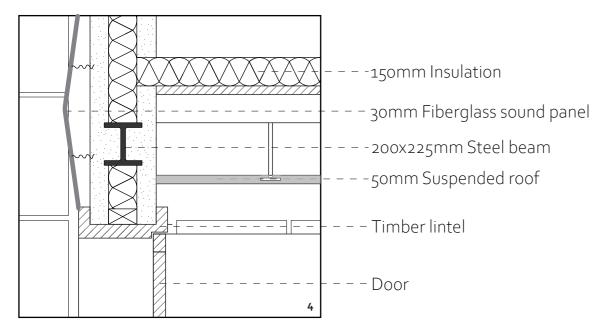
120mm Drainage gutter

2460 5357 3700 3200 +15.379 +6.649 +3.227

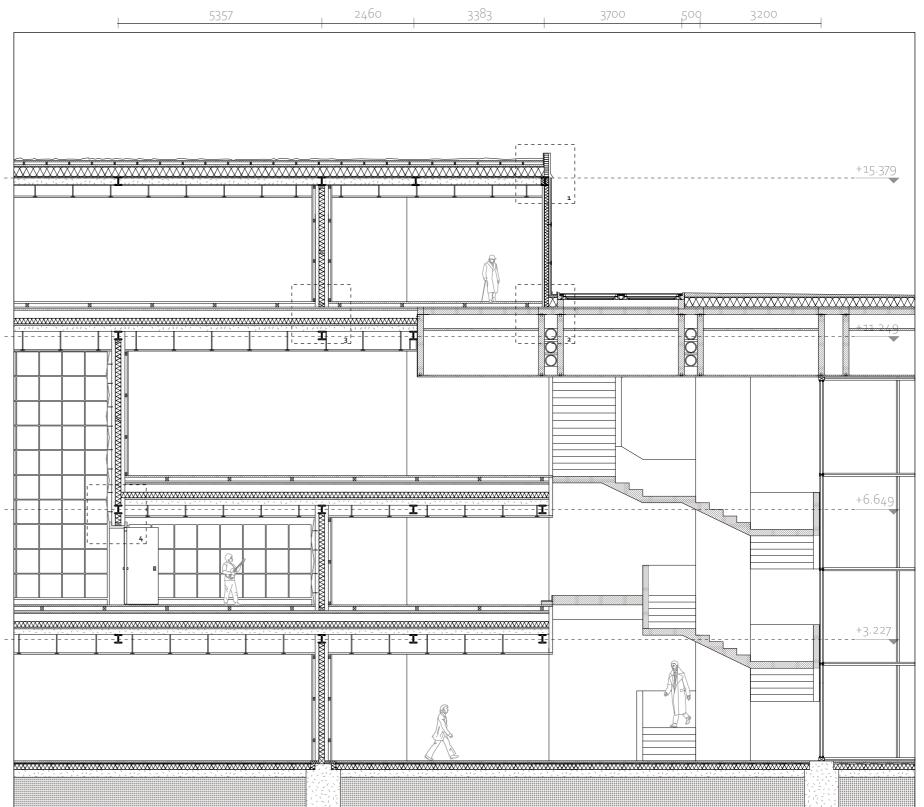
Details 1:20

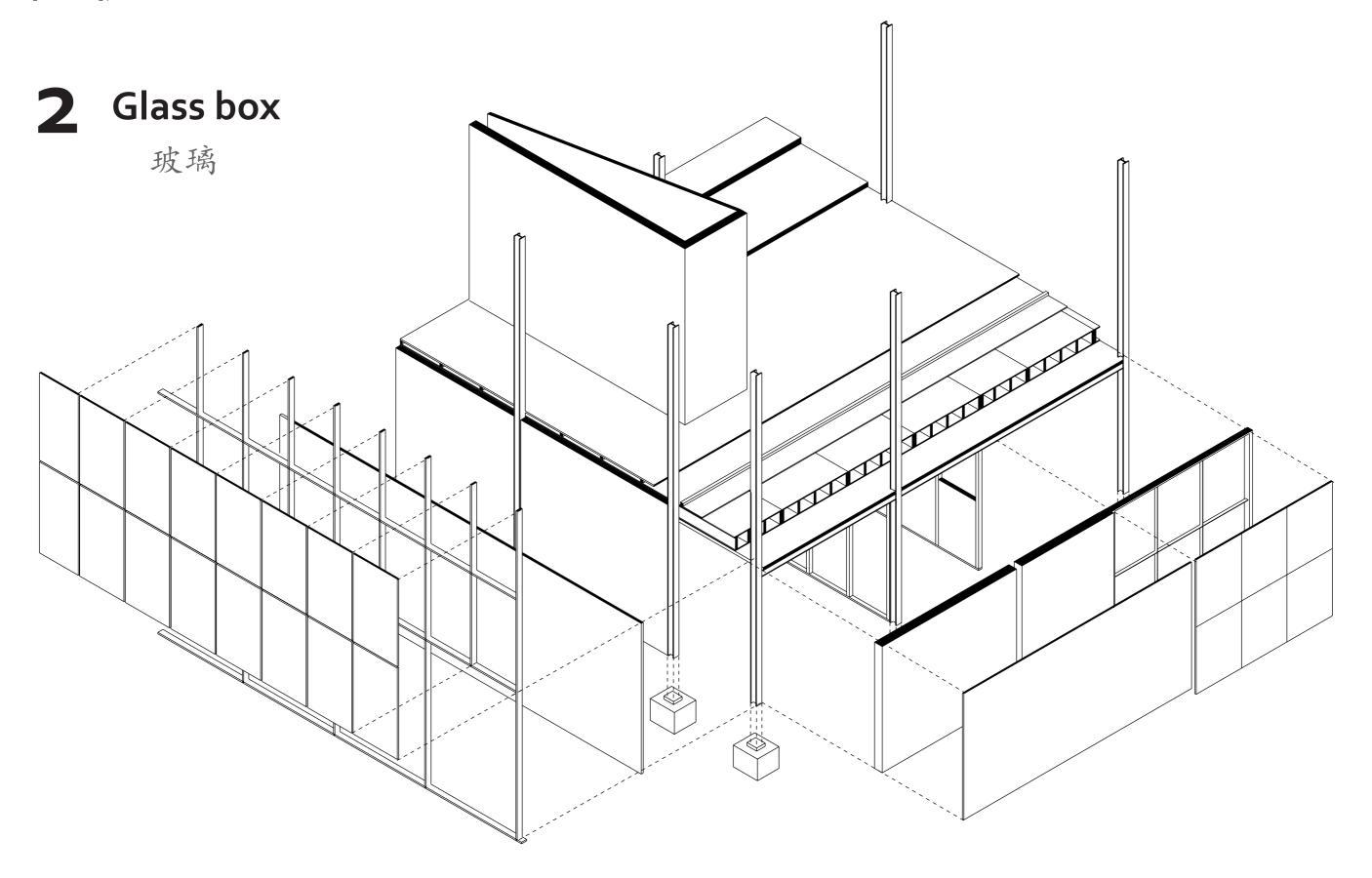
Floor U-value=0.119 W/m²K



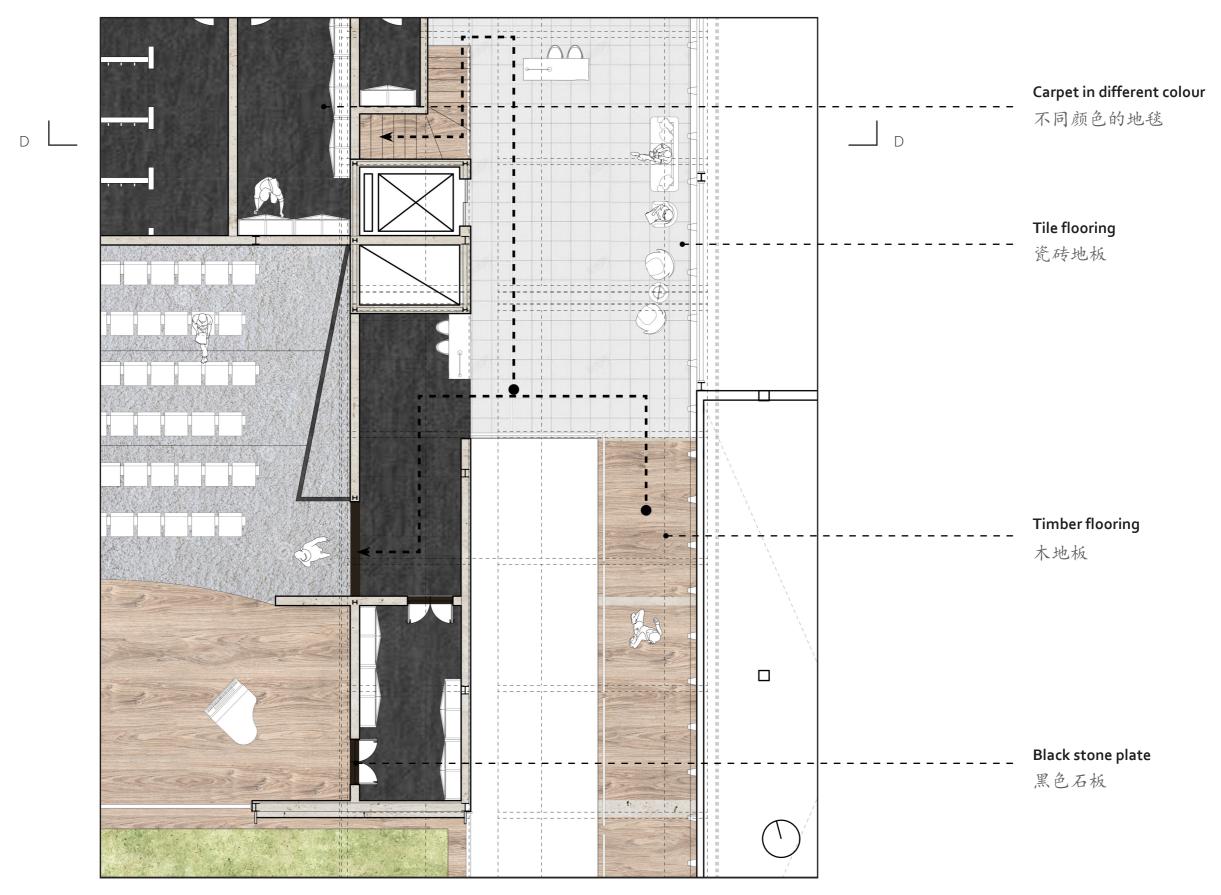


Details 1:20

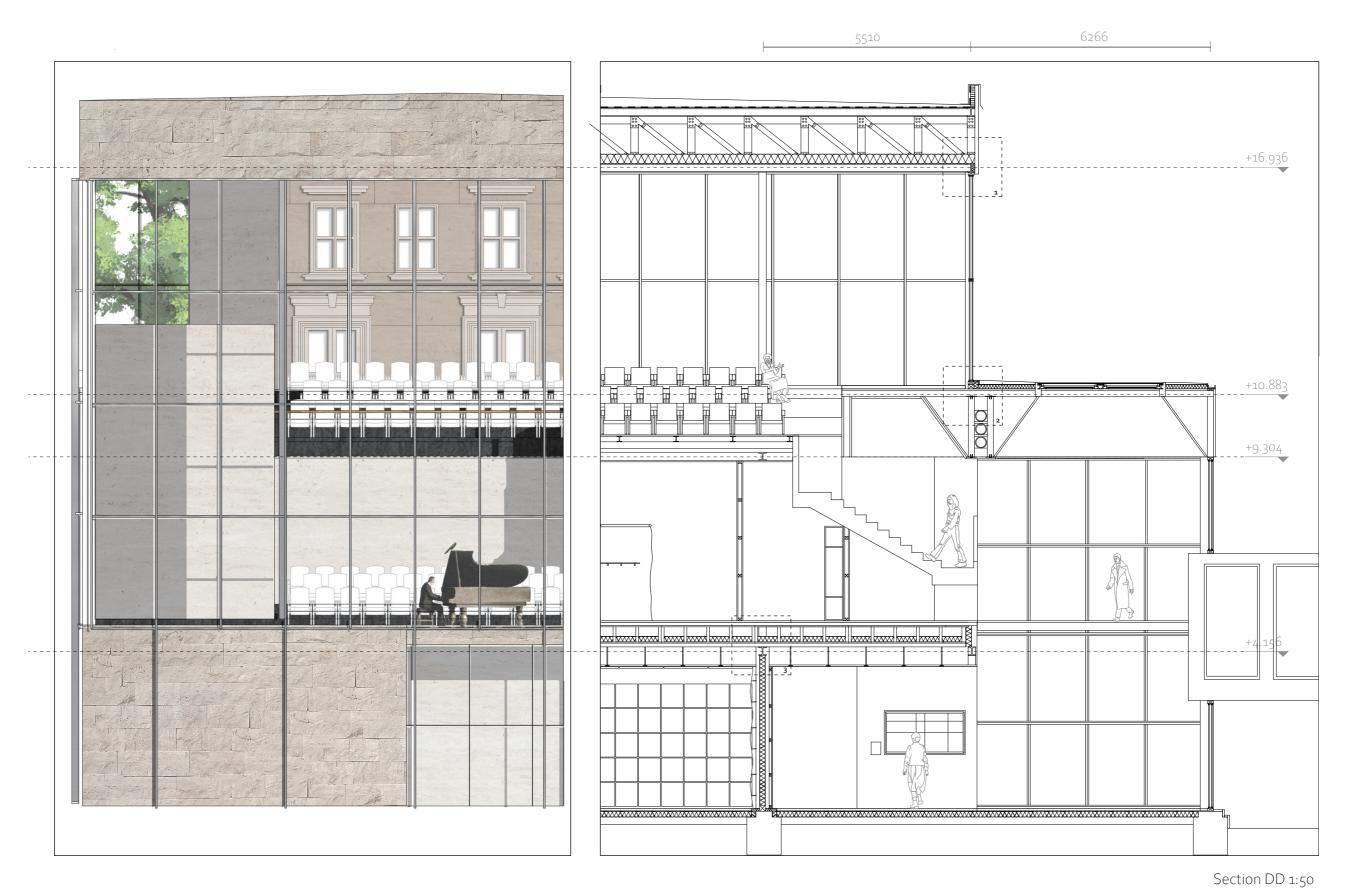




娱乐空间的底层与上述结构类似,上层的玻璃盒子由钢框架结构与双层玻璃构成。玻璃的窗框与旧广播大楼的办公室使用同一种形状的铝条。

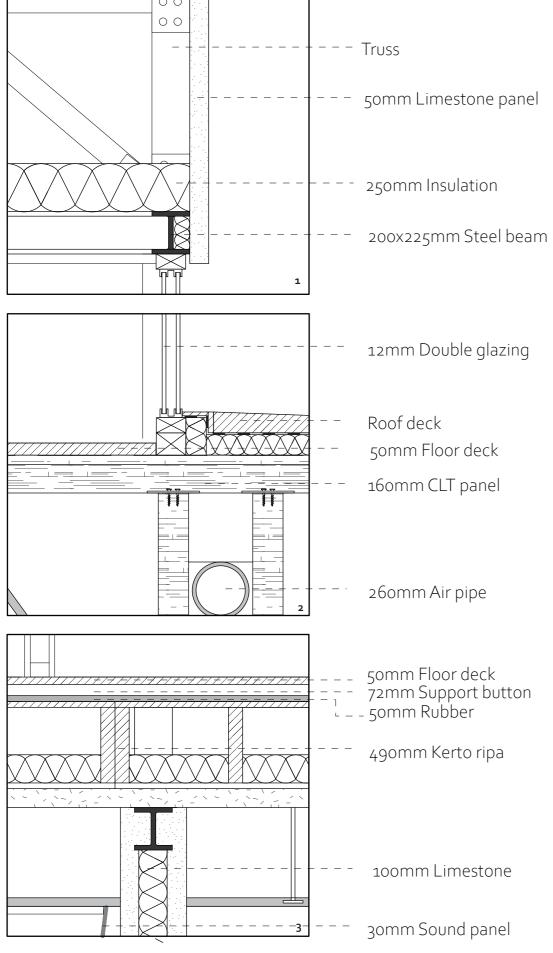


Transparent box plan 1:50

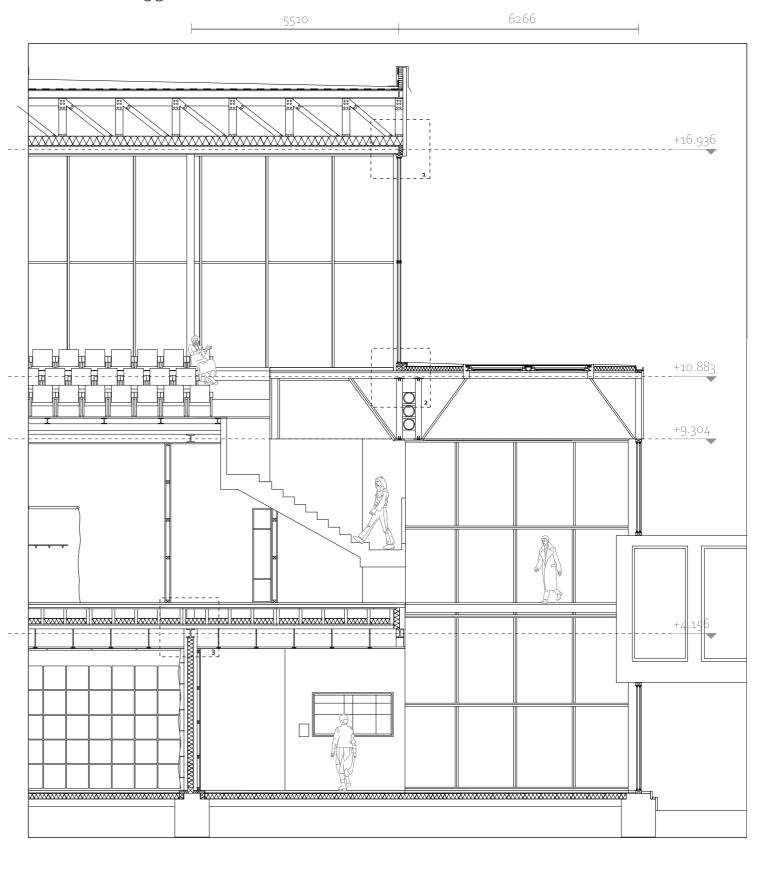


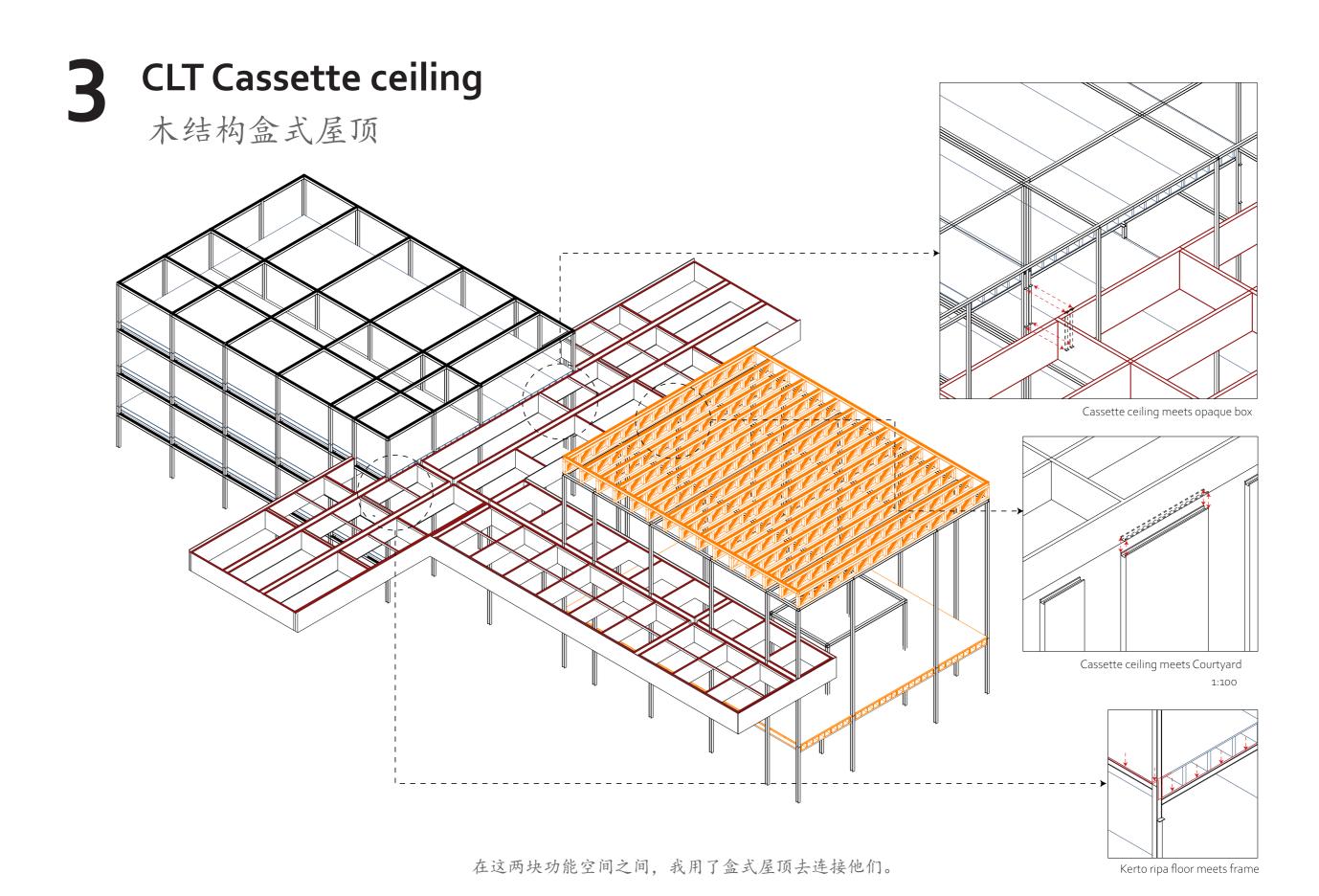
音乐厅的屋顶由于大空间跨度使用了桁架结构,南北两边的立面均是玻璃幕墙,可以看到两边的旧楼充满年代感的立面。

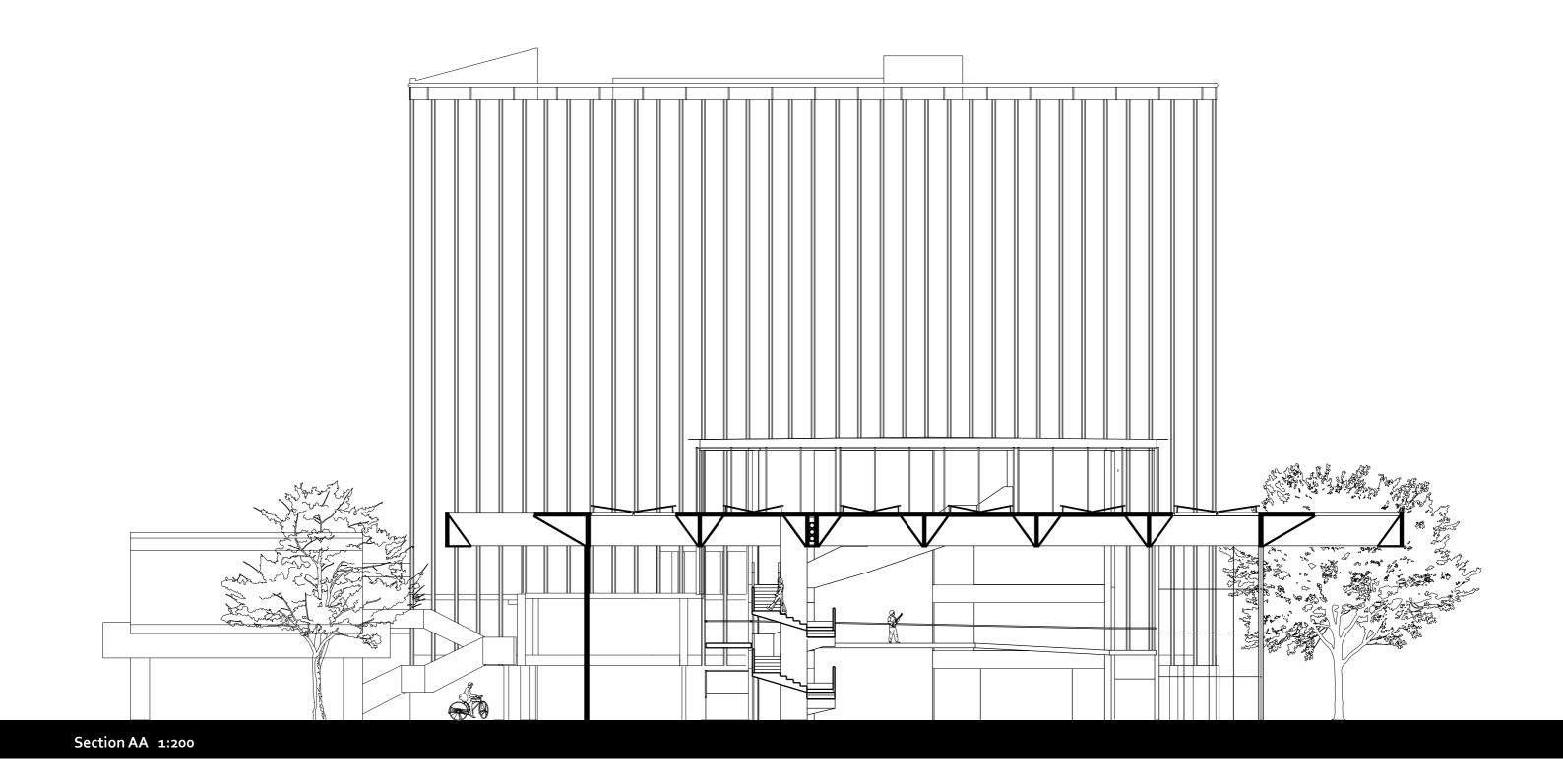
4.2 Building technology 构造



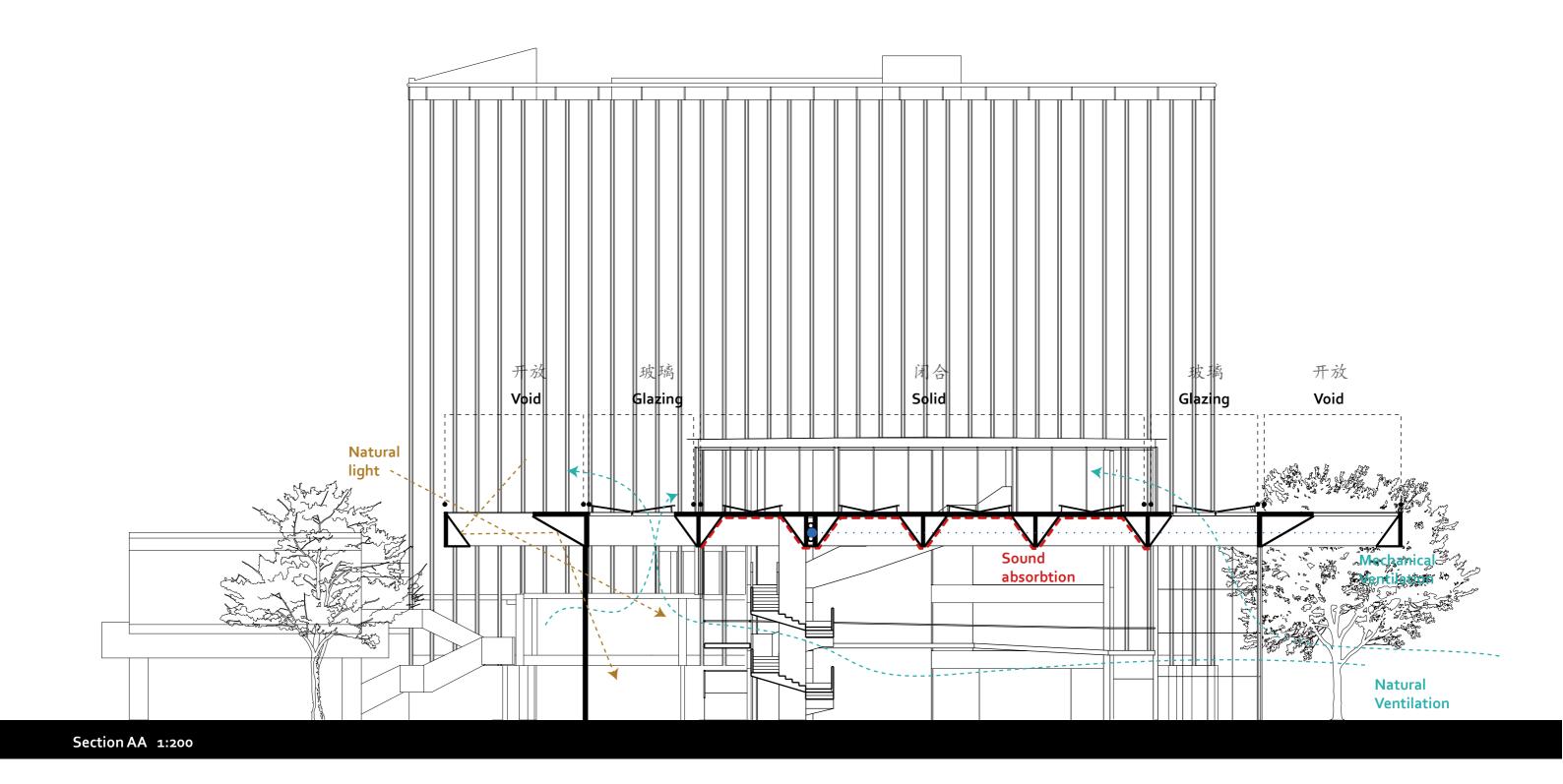
Roof U-value=0.093 W/m²K



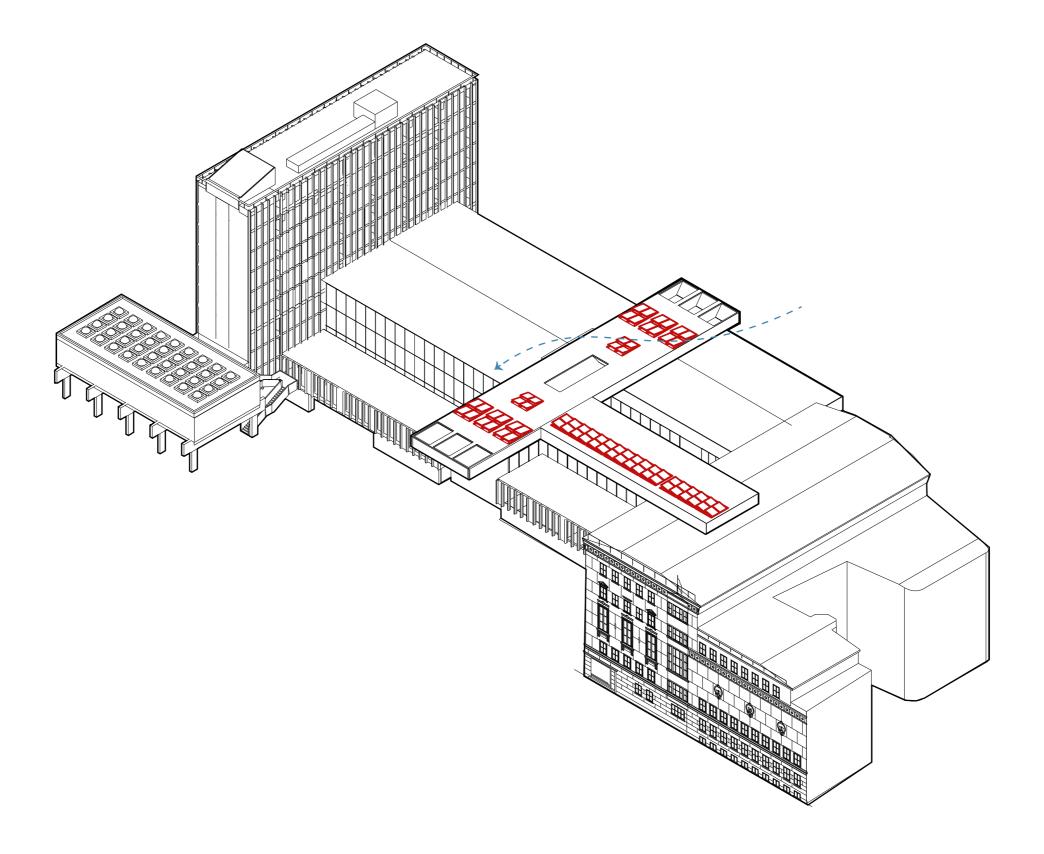




与普通的盒式屋顶不同,我在主结构之间加了倾斜的薄木板,角度是依据太阳高度确定的。

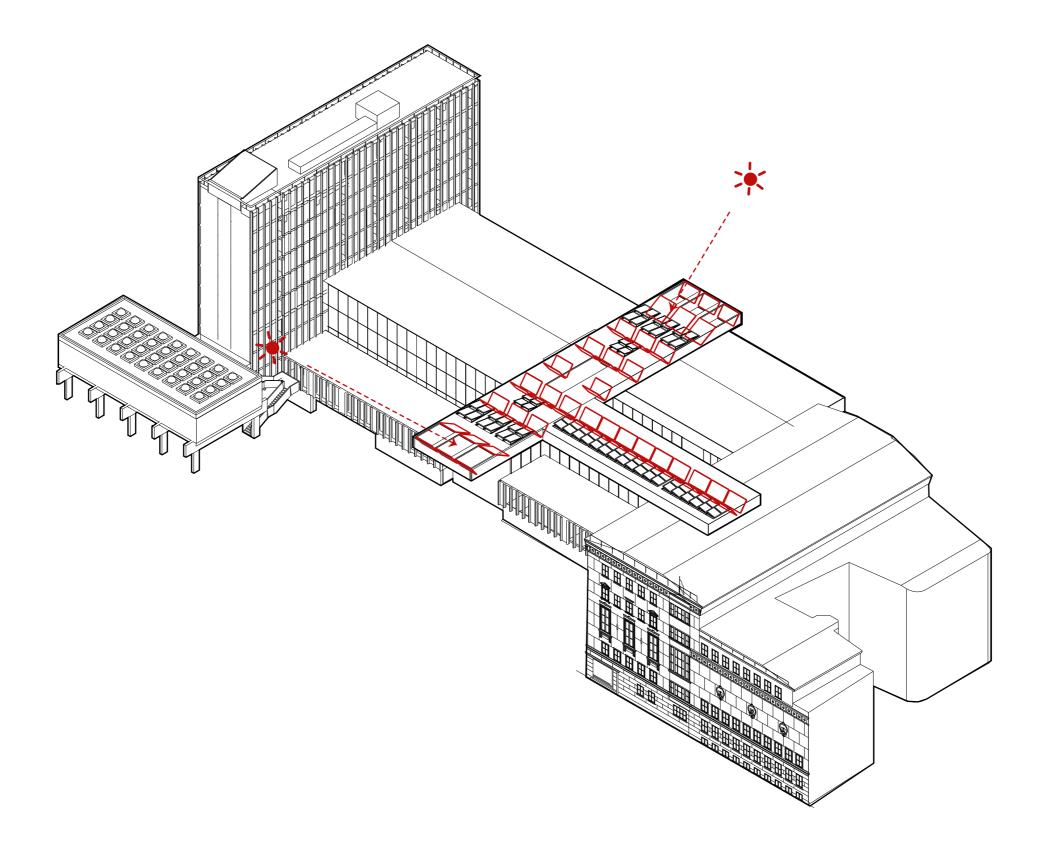


通过改变屋顶的开放与闭合, 这个盒式屋顶可以达成一系列可持续措施。



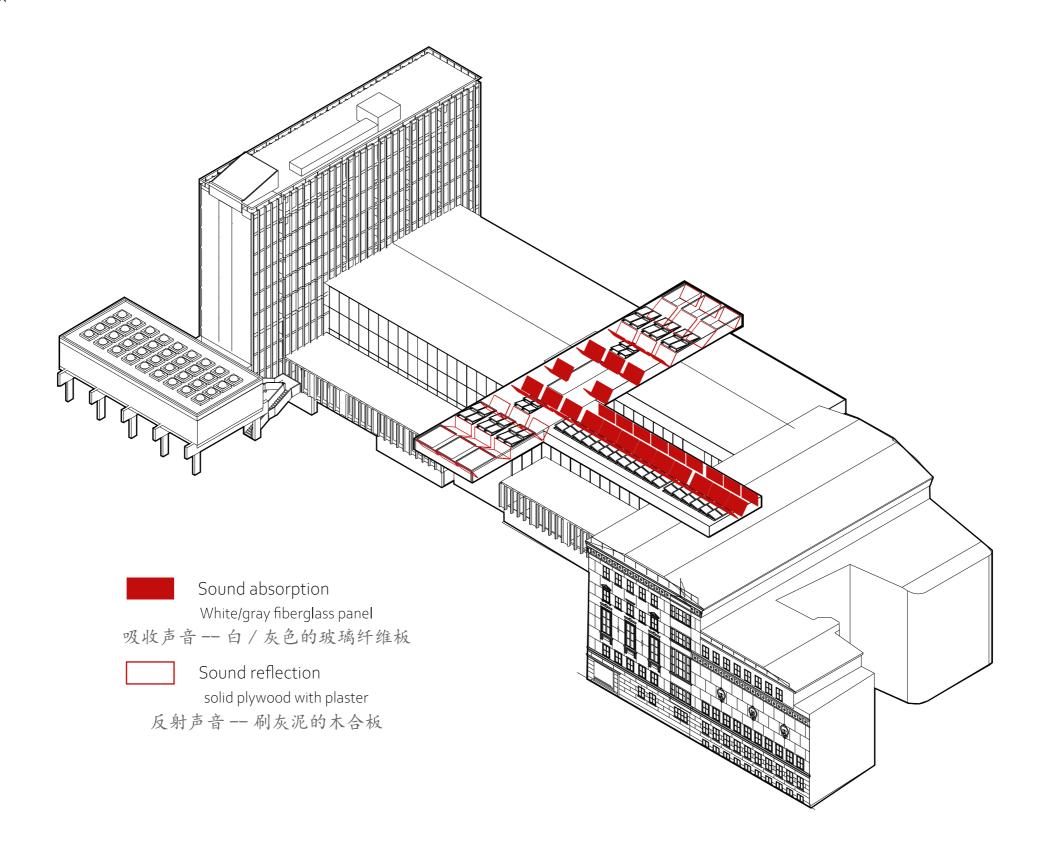
Natural ventilation (Stack)

自然通风



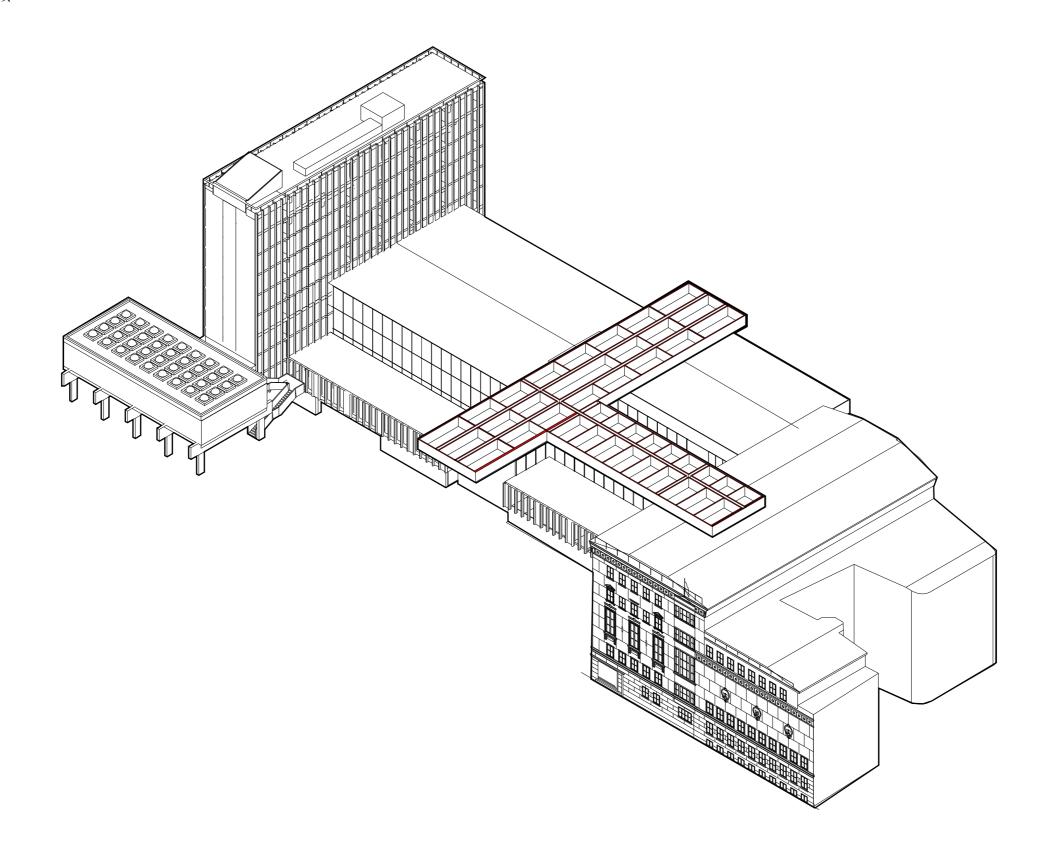
Natural light

自然采光



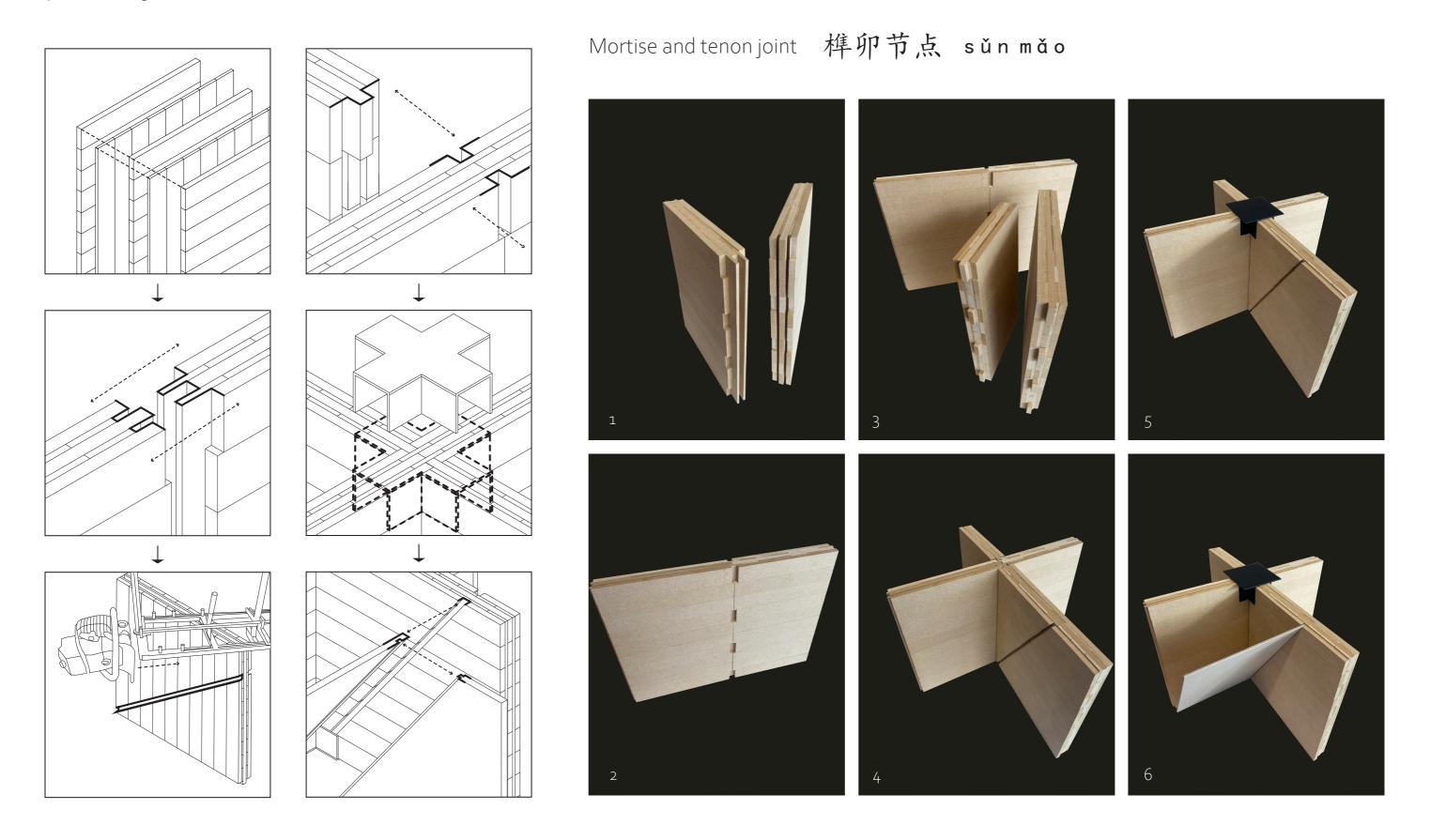
Acoustic strategy

隔音 (中间区域吸收声音,两侧反射声音)

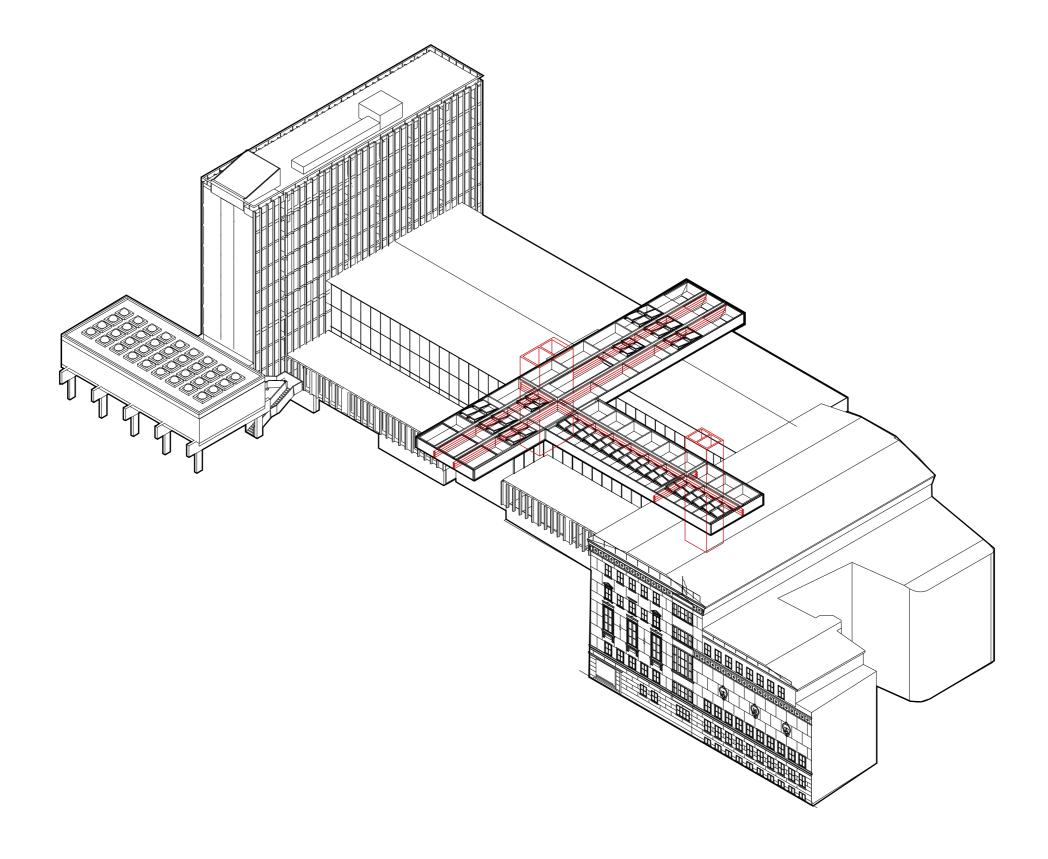


CLT load-bearing structure

CLT 木板作为承重系统

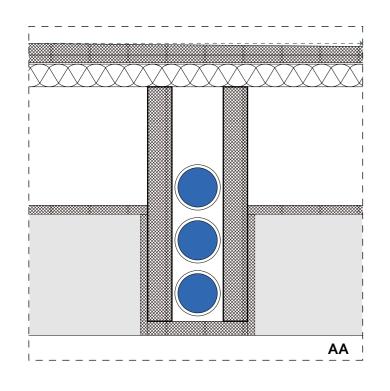


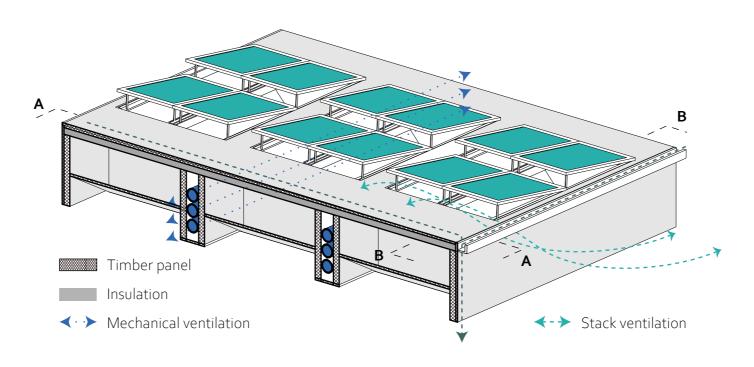
受到榫卯结构启发的盒式屋顶交叉节点,1:5细部构造模型。

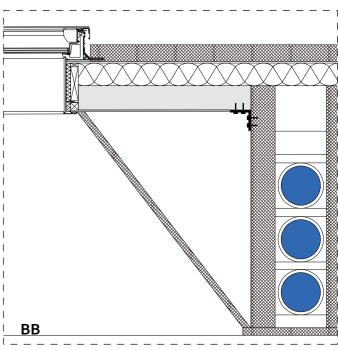


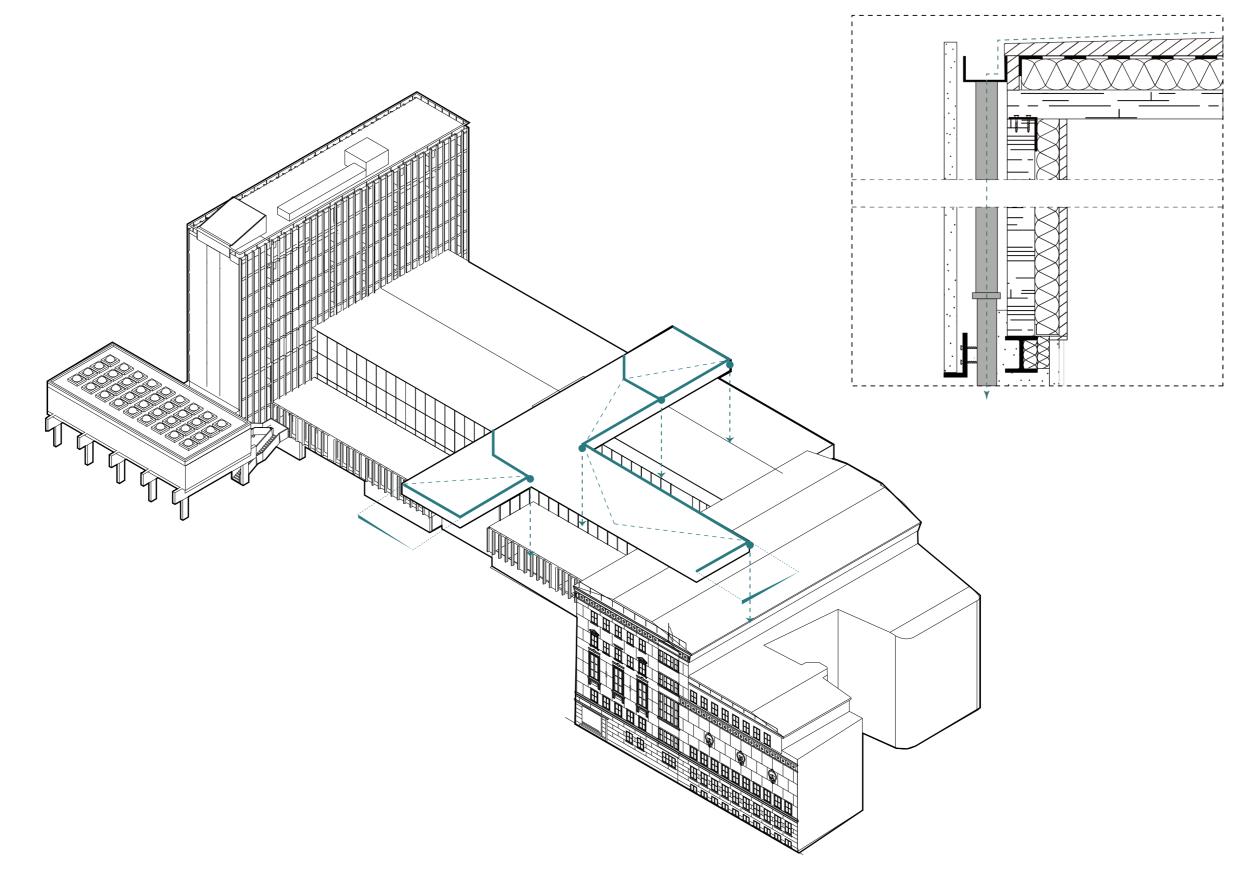
Mechanical ventilation

机械通风



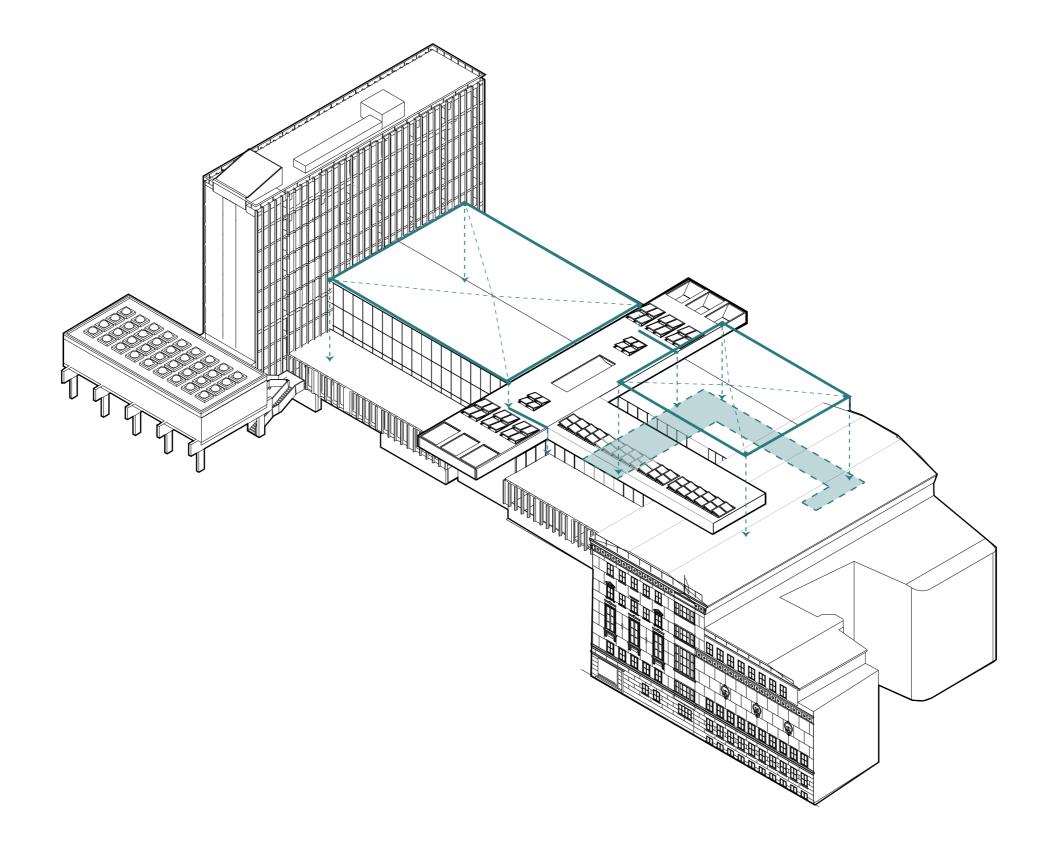






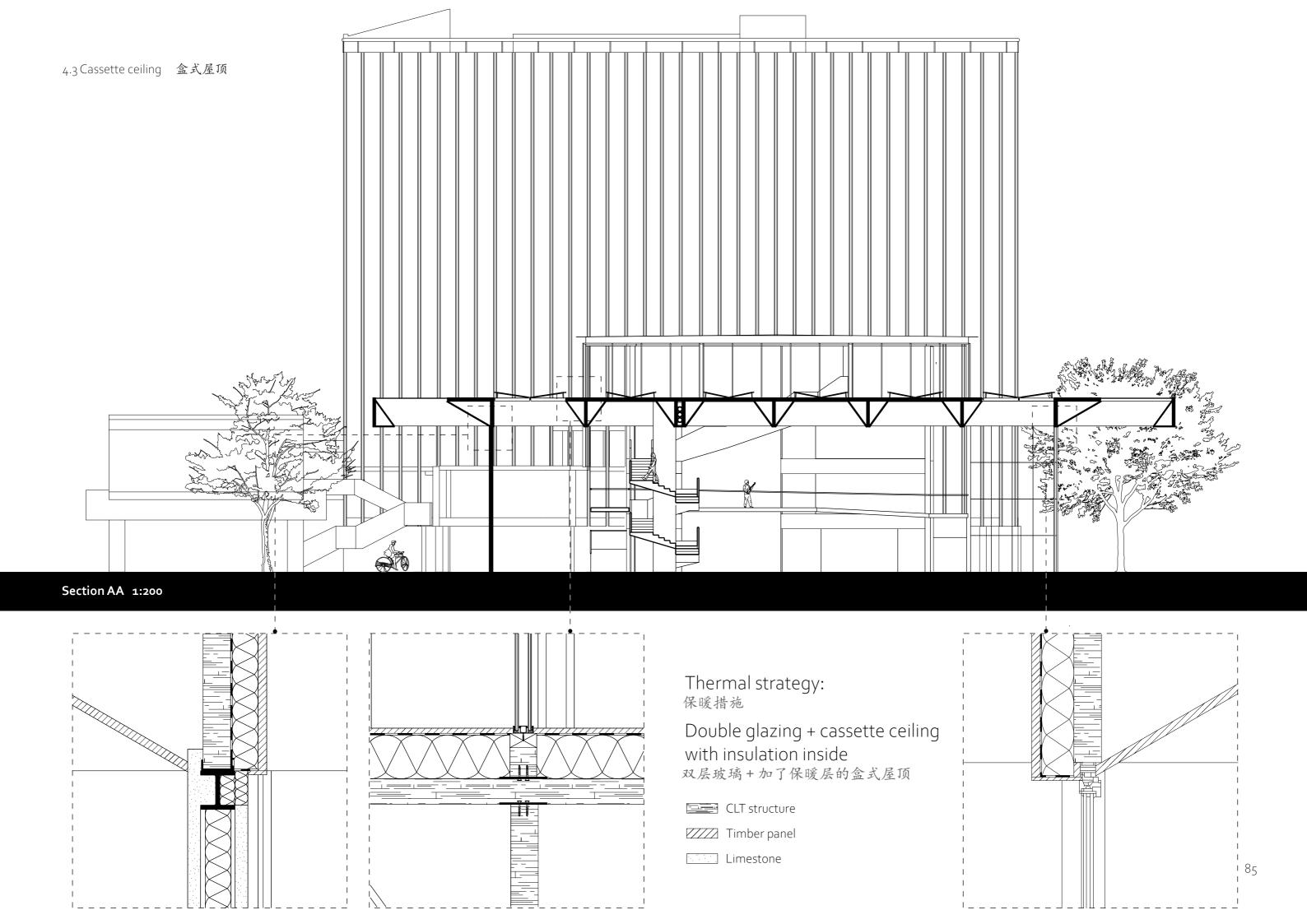
Cassette drainage

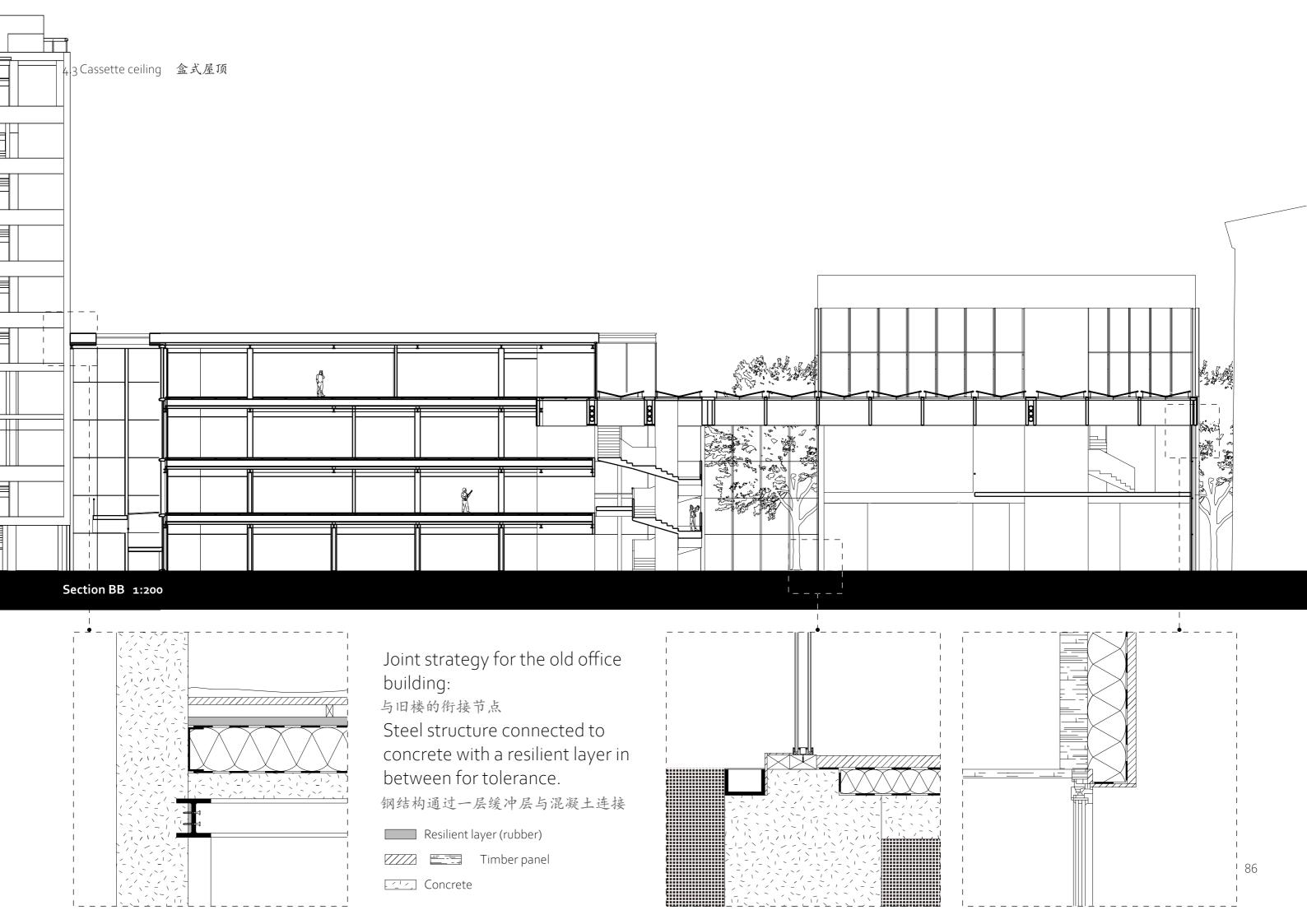
盒式屋顶排水



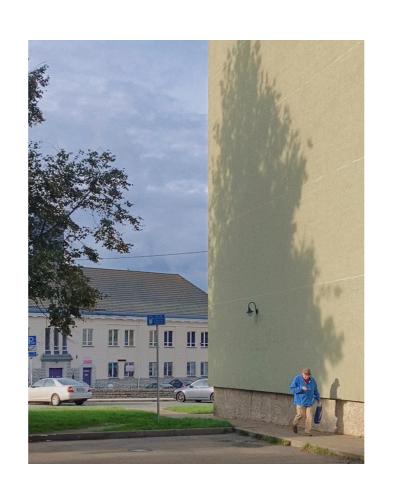
Box drainage

两块功能空间排水





5. Reflection 总结与反思



1 Monumentality

New monumentality

Amplify the perspective for people

What kind of meaning it can bring to the city?

- 1 Weakening the role of politics and focusing on people's behavior.
- 2 Warn people about the boundary between life and politics.
- 3 An apolitical place with common functions for ALL people to share.

纪念性

这个项目为城市带来了什么?

- 1 削弱了政治在纪念性的作用, 而着眼于人们的行为。
- 2 提醒人们政治与生活的边界,不要让政治正确裹挟人们正常的生活。
- 3 一个去政治化的空间, 让不分人种不分国籍的所有人都能享受安宁与艺术的美。

2 Community

- 1 Public funtion of the extension makes it a communal area for residents to share.
- 2 Due to its inclusive and flexible function, all kinds of people are welcomed here.
- 3 A more sensitive way of heritage renovation, providing more styles to the city.

社区性质

- 1 它的公共性让这个地方变成一个可以提供社区活动的场所。
- 2 因为功能的包容性和灵活性,不同的人群都可以使用这里。
- 3 提供了一种更加细腻的改造保护建筑的方法,为城市带来了更多的可能性。

1 Methods for working

Ouick decision
"Collect and hunt"
Key point directed
Different scale at the same time

...

工作方法

快速做决定 分析与设计的循环 只抓住一个/少数重点 同时在不同尺度上做设计

• • • • • •

2 Research--design

(Inter)disciplinary research

to

Solid design

调研到设计

(跨) 学科研究到具体的 可落地项目

3 Discipline

Order / proportion
Detail
Joint
Beauty of space

...

建筑学

秩序与比例 细节 衔接 空间美学

••••

在这个毕设工作室我学到的东西可以说是全方面的,从工作流,对建筑和设计的认知,到具体设计的手法。

