



# 可持续发展的奥运会？都灵2006年冬奥会的背景和遗产

## Sustainable Olympics? Background and Legacy of the Torino 2006 Winter Olympic Games

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### 1 “高山都市”的背景

无论是成为2006年冬季奥林匹克运动会的候选城市，还是之后作为主办城市，对都灵来说都是无以伦比的体验。联系到这座城市的历史背景，以及自1990年代早期开始的城市整体规划所带来的城市框架的巨大转变，这些经历与当地城市政策的关联能够得到更完整的理解。

自1998年申办初期，都灵作为候选城市，其最重要的特色应该就是它长久以来与山地的关系，包括独特的地理因素和历史原因两个方面。作为横跨西阿尔卑斯山脉两端的古老萨伏依公国的故都，都灵保持了城市结构形态与周边山脉的密切关系，它所在的大都市平原被周边山脉包围。从市中心望去，山顶的景象清晰可见。因此，山脉不单单是离这座城市很“近”，而是某种程度上就在城市之“中”，是都市空间必不可少的一部分。山景成了诸多街道和林荫大道的背景，其中有一些甚至是从市中心内部即可见的地标。许多当地的活动和机构都围绕着阿尔卑斯山脉展开，比如，建于1874年的国家山地博物馆，就是这座城市长久以来的“高山使命”的例证，当然更有力的证据是早在1863年成立立于都灵的意大利登山俱乐部（Alpine Club of Italy，简称CAI）。

都灵2006冬奥会（图1）并非赋予了这片土地一个崭新的旅游产业，而是为这座城市提供了一次在全球范围内提升“高山都市”形象的机会。都灵通过改善位于山地和城市之间的已有体育休闲设施网络将其变为现实。

### 2 处于大城市视野中的奥运场所

从一开始，奥林匹克工程的整体区域性策略就十分明确，它由两个对立的选项组成，可大体划分为位于山区的“雪上”项目和位于市区的“冰上”项目。因而最“重”的新建筑，也是占据了更多资金的工程，都集中于市区。位于山区的主要投资和建设早在1997年的高山滑雪世界锦标赛之际就已完成，因此对于山区，策略的关键在于提升和改进已有设施，这其中包括了冬奥会中用于跳台滑雪项目的普拉格拉托体育场和塞萨纳-帕里奥体育场的有舵雪橇轨道。

第一轮竞选提案中，位于城市北部的康帝纳萨区被指定为市区竞赛场所的核心，考虑到它靠近高速公路和便捷抵达当地机场的地理位置，并且距离最初被指定为主要庆典举办场所的德尔·阿尔卑体育馆（现在的尤文图斯体育馆）很近。只是后来，

计划彻底改变，都灵奥组委决定将城市焦点从北部边界移动到“灵格托轴”。这其实是都市规划中一条新的“中央脊柱”的一部分，最终的整体规划对此作了定义。新提案中，位于市区的奥林匹克场馆的地理位置全部重新规划，相比之前远离现实城市动态而独立的新建场馆组团的构思，改成将竞赛、训练、住宿和服务设施集于一体的紧凑型设计，分布于城市中主要的转型地区，与周边社区相联系。因此，奥林匹克大家庭城市生活的新焦点变成了军事广场附近广阔的绿色区域，前市级体育馆成为新的庆典场所，面对奥运火炬塔。

这个转变可能是奥林匹克工程总体规划中最显著的方面。鉴于它与更大的城市视野之间的密切关系，而城市转型实现在即，这个转变可以被看作整个项目运行可持续发展的一个重要因素。

尽管整体框架看起来具有连续性，单个项目在运行效果上仍然存在差异。尝试理解项目之间的共同特性就显得饶有趣味。

### 3 场馆建筑：形态学分类的尝试

奥林匹克场馆和设施通常是依据不同元素来分类的，例如：功能、规模等。基于具体的城市设计问题，在这里我们设想一个不同的视角：设计的关注点在于新设施与其所处环境之间的关系。

#### 3.1 改善城市结构的新公共空间

对始建于1930年代运动场馆组团的翻新是尤为突出的案例，这里主要指前市级体育馆和新奥林匹克冰球竞技场（图2）。成功的关键在于对广阔的开放公共空间进行重新利用，将周边街道的一部分转变为一个大型步行区域，以及重新设计军事广场

的大面积绿化区。这两座大型建筑在公园大草坪的两侧相傍而立，为中间的高密度区域提供了新的公共空间。奥林匹克（冰球）竞技场配备了可移动立柱和地板，为内部空间分布和功能的改变提供了可能性，适用于不同用途，例如，冰上运动、室内运动、音乐会、演出和展览。另一方面，新建的游泳中心使得设施的全面性得以完善，尽管步行区域的合理重建尚未实现。

相似的成功体现在成为了冰上运动训练场所的塔佐利宫殿的建筑上，它所在的位置与重建计划中的科尔索-塔佐利轴线相一致，并且为配套设施不够完善的工薪阶级区域提供了体育运动和室内活动服务设施。

这些案例展示了大型建筑物与开放空间或城市结构相融合的可能性。

#### 3.2 独立“对象”

这恐怕是超大型体育建筑的一个主要缺点，当它们独立存在的时候，很难建立人类尺度与生机勃勃的城市肌理之间的关系，而自相矛盾的是，它们的复杂程度与其巨大的体量并不相称——不能够确保诸多赛事在单一建筑内无限扩张，以此来重新创造城市的活力。这个现象在雷姆·库哈斯和布鲁斯·毛的著作《S, M, L, XL》中得到了诠释。

例如，举办“意大利'61”展览的主楼薇拉宫，经过翻修以后，加重了原本就存在的疏离感：玻璃外立面被拆除，取而代之的是一些红色的体量，与其上的混凝土拱顶脱离开来，显得毫不相干，而且还因为流失了原来大面积的室内空间而让人不由得产生怀旧之情。



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1 都灵2006年冬奥会总体布局示意/Diagram for the Torino 2006

### 1 The background of an "Alpine metropolis"

The candidacy and the designation as the host city of the 2006 Winter Olympic Games has been a significant experience for Torino. The relevance to local urban policies can be completely understood with regards to the historical background of the city and, most of all, in the general framework of huge transformations that have been driven by the general masterplan of the city, beginning the early 1990s.

Since the very beginning of the bid in 1998, it was clear that one of the most important features of Torino's candidacy should have been its long-standing relationship with the mountains, which is grounded both on geographical peculiarities and historical reasons. Once the capital of the former Savoy's "Kingdom of Sardinia", which once spanned both sides of the western Alpine chain, Torino preserves in the morphology of its urban fabric a close connection with the surrounding mountains, which in turn encloses the metropolitan plain. The mountain tops that are visible from the city centre thus are not simply "near" to the city, but most of all they are an essential – and somehow "internal" – part of the urban space itself. They are a backdrop of many streets and boulevards; some of them are landmarks visible even from parts of the city centre. A number of local activities and institutions have focused on the Alps, for example, the National Museum of Mountain, founded in 1874, are a proof of the long-term alpine calling of the city, as well as the most important evidence, most likely the birth of the Alpine Club of Italy (CAI), founded in Torino in 1863.

Torino 2006 (fig.1) was not an event that spurred a new tourist vocation of the territory, but instead it was an opportunity to promote worldwide the image of an "Alpine metropolis", by improving an already existing network of sports and leisure facilities, distributed between the mountains and the city.

### 2 The Olympic venues as a tile of a larger urban vision

The overall territorial strategy for the Olympic works was clearly defined since the beginning, with two opposing strategies, which can be roughly identified by the separation between "snow" activities, located in the mountain venues, and "ice" activities, placed within the city. As a consequence the most "heavy" new structures, and the greater amount of funding, were concentrated in the urban area. Meanwhile, in the mountain venues, major investments had been already spent for the

Alpine Ski World Championships of 1997. Therefore, the strategy was aimed at the improvement and enhancement of these existing facilities, with the additional realization of some specific sports facilities, such as the ski jumps in Pragelato and the bobsleigh track in Cesana-Pariol.

In the first bid proposal, an area in the northern city known as Continassa was chosen as the core of the urban competition venues, thanks to its position – close to the motorway and easily accessible from the local airport – and most importantly to its proximity to DelleAlpi Stadium (now Juventus Stadium). The stadium was originally designated as the site for the main celebrations. Only later, the program changed radically and the Organizing Committee (TOROC) decided to move the urban focal point from the northern edge of the city to the "Lingotto axis", which is part of the new "Central backbone" of the city, as defined in the previous Torino general plan. The geography of the Olympic venues in the metropolitan area has been thus completely reorganized in this progress, passing from an idea of an almost independent sports compound, far from the real city dynamics, to a very compact and integrated mix of competition, training, housing, and service facilities, distributed along the main transformational areas of the city and in relation to surrounding neighborhoods. Consequently the new focus of the Olympics' urban life became the wide green area of Piazza d'Armi, where the former Municipal Stadium was transformed into the new celebrations site, facing the Olympic cauldron.

This change is probably the most notable aspect of the masterplan of the Olympic works, and, since it is strongly related with a larger urban vision that is still ongoing, it could be seen an important key element of the sustainability of the whole operation.

Although the general framework appears consistent, the outcomes of single operations show different levels of achievement and it appears interesting to try to recognize some common features of them.

### 3 The architecture of the venues: an attempt of a morphological categorization

The Olympic venues and facilities are usually categorized according to different elements, such as function, size, etc. Here we assume a different viewpoint, based on a specific urban design issue; the aim is to propose a critical look focused on the

relationships that the new facilities establish with their contexts.

#### 3.1 New public spaces improving urban fabrics

The case of the renovation of the sports compound created in the 1930s, focusing on the former Municipal Stadium and on the new Olympic Ice Hockey Arena, is particularly significant (fig.2). The key of its success was probably the opportunity to incorporate the adjacent public space, transforming a portion of the fronting avenue into a large pedestrian zone and redesigning the large landscaped area of the Piazza d'Armi. The two big volumes mirror themselves in the large lawns of the park, providing a new public amenity in the middle of a high density district. The Olympic Arena is equipped with mobile stands and movable floors that allow the modification of its internal organization and function, and it is adaptable for different uses such as ice sports, indoor sports, concerts, shows, or exhibitions. Next to the arena, a new Swimming Centre complements the facilities offered, although it still awaits a proper renovation of its pedestrian area.

A similar success has been achieved by the Tazzoli Palace. Used for ice sports training, its architecture is coherent with the renovation program of the Corso Tazzoli axis, and provides a point of reference for sports and indoor events within a working class district under-supplied with services.

These case studies show the possibility of conciliating the scale of the large buildings with of the open spaces or the surrounding urban fabric.

#### 3.2 Stand-alone "objects"

This is probably the main drawback of large sport buildings: when left alone, they are too big to establish human scaled relationships with lively urban tissues but, paradoxically, are not complex enough to gain the status of "bigness", meaning the promiscuous proliferation of events in a single large container could recreate the city's vitality itself, as was portrayed by Rem Koolhaas and Bruce Mau in their well-known book, *S, M, L, XL*.

In the same way, the pre-existing loneliness of "Italia '61" Exhibition main building – the Palazzo Vela – has been in some way stressed by renovation work: the demolition of the glass facades and the construction of some red volumes detached by the concrete vault produce a feeling of extraneousness (but create a nostalgia for having lost an extraordinary indoor spatiality under the dome).

用作速滑冰道的奥沃尔室内体育场也有着类似的命运，现在它只是沉寂于灵托旧工厂和铁路之间一个廖无人迹的低地。

### 3.3 居住者的建筑

奥运村面临的巨大挑战就是建立与城市肌理相结合的真正意义上的居民区：项目将居住区的实施和完成设想置于一个棕地（已开发但处于闲置的地区）发展过程的框架中。

政府和私有运营者实施的设计方案聚焦于居住环境的灵活度，在第一阶段满足运动员村和媒体村的需求，之后作为集体房屋或者投入房地产市场：即作为学生宿舍单元、住宿单元和家庭住宅。为了最大限度保证后期布局的可优化性，在设计早期就对植被和结构进行了研究。

在众多对城市的干预之中，两个大范围的新区浮现出来：建于1930年代初的中央果蔬市场的奥运村（图3），以及建于钢铁车间“斯皮纳3号”旧址的媒体村。在城市之外，山区运动员村地处苏萨谷的一个同样始建于1930年代的日光浴场度假村的旧址，是翻修和再利用成功案例的代表（图4）。

### 3.4 建筑即表演

奥运会期间，一个被三维立体镜面钢板包裹的钢架矗立在位于市中心的卡斯托罗广场上，看起来就像一个外星物体。勋章广场配备了舞台、剧院、媒体和公众服务设施、通讯及技术物流设备，容纳过9000人次，举办了55场庆典活动以及15次音乐会。它和历史背景毫无联系。它看起来更像是居依·德波在1967年书中所描述的“景观社会”的一次完美实现。然而，这个构筑物作为镜子的角色至关重要：城市在建筑表面中的映像在全球各地的电视上重现，每一次都是独一无二的呈现。媒体对都灵的特色演绎使得人们对这座城市有了一个新的感知，实现了它身份的独特性。

### 3.5 波浪形的景观

有舵和无舵滑雪轨道、跳台滑雪以及其他相似

的场所利用了山脉令人印象深刻的标志性特点。它们的几何形态源于每个竞赛项目的速度规则，尽管赛事场所以曲折蜿蜒的形态融入了景观，但因为其尺度远远大于人类并形成了鲜明的对比，这在夏季尤为突出。这些赛道对原有场地的改变很大，需要景观和环境工程两个专业的介入，涉及地质学、水源管理、土壤科学等等。一系列配套的设施、看台和停车区相应而生，而这些设施是临时的，需要在赛后拆除。

塞萨纳的舵滑雪轨道后来遭到废弃，意味着一个问题亟待解决。普拉格拉托跳台滑雪场在奥运会后重修，在倾斜的山坡上成为了一座“英雄式”的现代建筑（而它距离1930年代建于塞斯特雷的首座建筑并不远），强调了这个区域在冬奥会的身份（图5）。

## 4 都灵冬奥会的遗赠

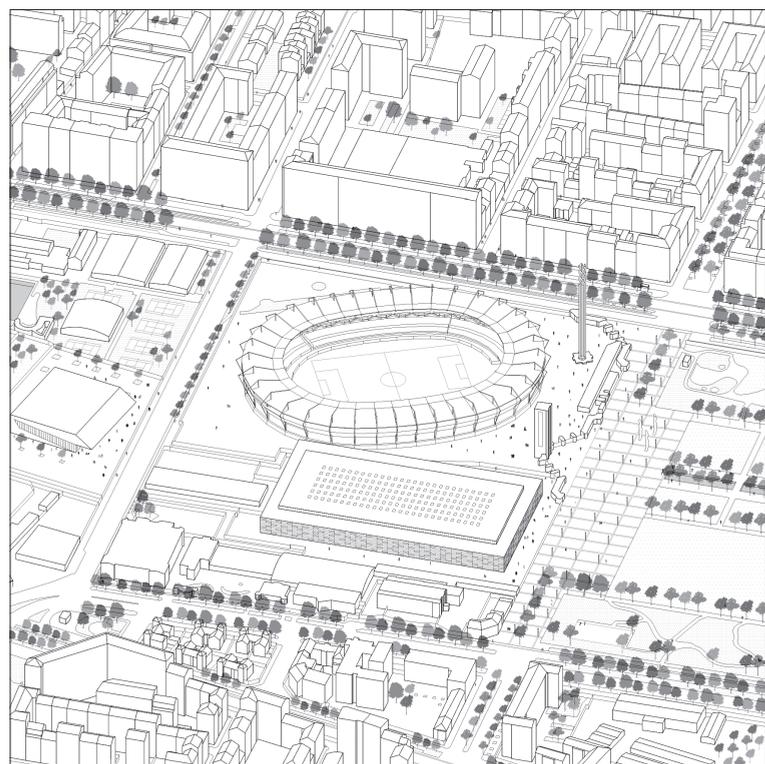
在距离都灵冬奥会将近10年后的今天，奥运会引发的转变已经有些模糊不清。每个案例带来的结果都不尽相同，因此很难做一个综合的评价。

那些意在表现强烈典型的奥林匹克形象的建筑，在今天的城市中依然是象征性的地标，其中还有一些和重大的城市重建进程不谋而合。

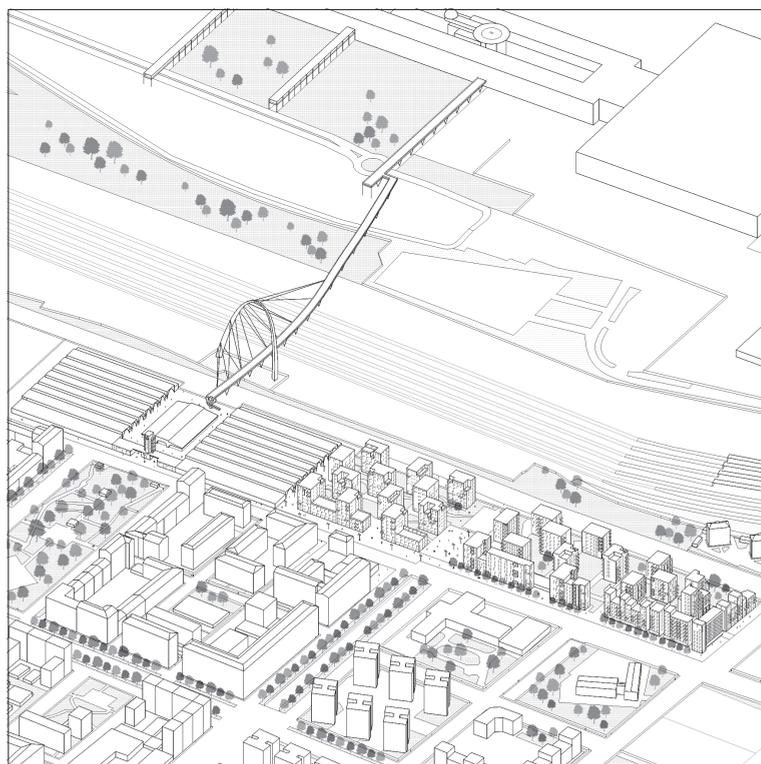
位于城市和高山村落中的居住设施，命运分为两类。一类是在前期准备阶段就进行了赛后功能和管理规划的项目，基本达到了预期的利用效果；另一类因为后期使用或管理职权没有得到适当的考虑而以失败收场。

相比之下，竞赛场馆成败的衡量标准则在于赛后是否得到有效利用，或者是否能在成本效益的前提下进行功能的便捷转化。

总之，奥运工程最有趣的方面就是“城市策略”的总体框架，并非被当成一座自主和独立的主题公园，而是与过去几十年彻底改变都灵面貌的城市转变紧密相连。□（鸣谢：轴测图作者法布里齐亚·帕拉尼，萨拉·瑞希亚）



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2-5 都灵2006年冬奥会场馆设施轴测图/Axo drawings of Torino 2006 (绘图/Illustrated by Fabrizia Parlani, Sara Ressa)

A similar destiny seems to be shared by the indoor sports stadium for speed skating, the Oval, which is now sunken into a wide no man's land of parking between the former Lingotto factory and the railway.

### 3.3 Architectures for inhabitants

The main challenge for the Olympic villages was the possibility to create some authentic residential neighbourhoods that are integrated in the urban fabric: the program envisaged the implementation and completion of residential interventions in the framework of a brownfield redevelopment process.

The design strategy followed by public and private operators focused on the flexibility of the dwellings, able to fulfil the athletes and media village requirements in the first phase, and the ability to be reused for either collective housing, residential units for students, accommodation units, or residences for families. The possibility of optimising further adaptations for distribution, plants and infrastructure has been studied since the beginning of the design process.

Among the many interventions within the city, two new districts emerge: the Olympic Village (fig.3), related to the renovation of the General Market (originally built as a market for fruits and vegetables in the 1930s), and the Media Village, built on the former site of Spina 3, a series of iron and steel plants. Outside the city, the mountain Athletes' village was located in the Susa Valley in a former heliotherapeutic resort also dating from the 1930s, representing a successful case of restoration and reuse (fig.4).

### 3.4 Architecture as show

During the games, a three-dimensional steel girder covered with reflecting steel panels appeared as an alien object in the city centre's main

historic square, the Piazza Castello. The piazza was transformed into Medals Plaza - which included a stage, a theatre, sets, services for the press and the public, and communications and logistics equipment. During the Olympics, the plaza could contain 9000 people, and hosted 55 celebrations and 15 concerts, without assuming any relationship at all with its historic context. It seemed to be a perfect materialisation of the "society of the spectacle", described by Guy Debord in his 1967 book. However, it had a great importance as a mirror: the city seen from that building, and reproduced worldwide via television, would never have been the same; the representation of Torino seen through media offered a new perception of the city, reinforcing its identity.

### 3.5 Waving forms in the landscape

The bobsleigh and luge track, the ski jumps, and other similar venues drew on the mountains impressive features. Their geometries derived from the rules of every discipline, and though they fit into the landscape with their meandering lines, they possess a wider scale than the human one, which also greatly contrasts with it, especially in the summertime. They have modified a significant portion of these sites, requiring interventions both of landscaping and environmental engineering, the latter of which involves geology, water management, and soil science. They brought with themselves a number of facilities, tribunes, parking areas, that were required to be temporary and were removed after the events.

The Cesana bobsleigh track has suffered from disuse, representing a problem that needs to be solved. The Pragelato ski jumps were renovated after the Games, standing on the slope as "heroic" modern

architecture (not so far from the architecture of the 1930s in Sestriere), underlining the winter sport identity of this part of the valley (fig.5).

## 4 What could be learned from the legacy of Torino Olympics?

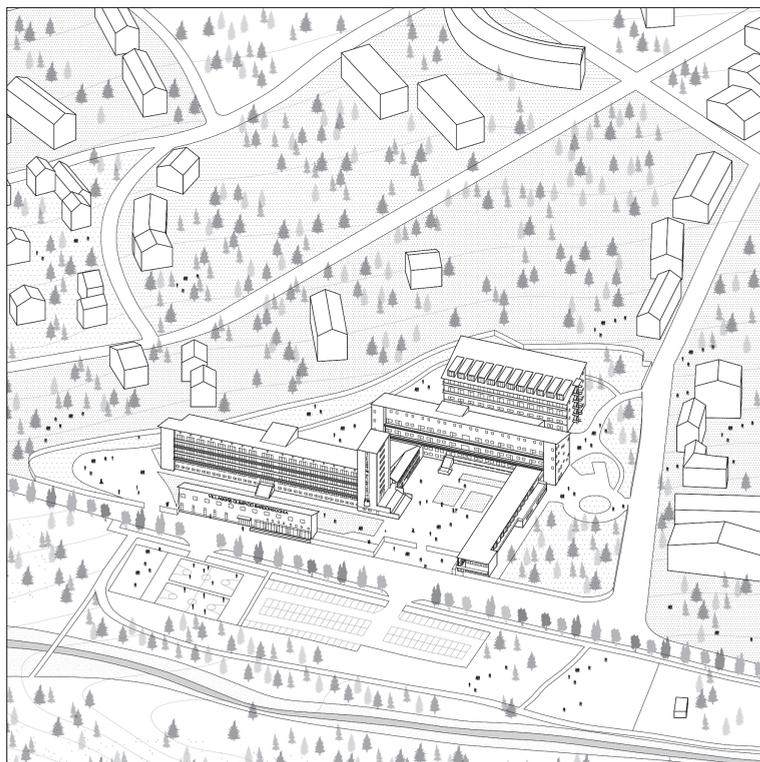
Almost 10 years after the event, an overall glance of the Olympic transformations returns a slightly blurred image. The results greatly differ from case to case, and a comprehensive opinion is still difficult to be expressed.

Several of the most iconic buildings, meant to create a strong and recognizable image of the Olympics, still remain today symbolic places of the city, and some of these have coincided with important urban regeneration processes.

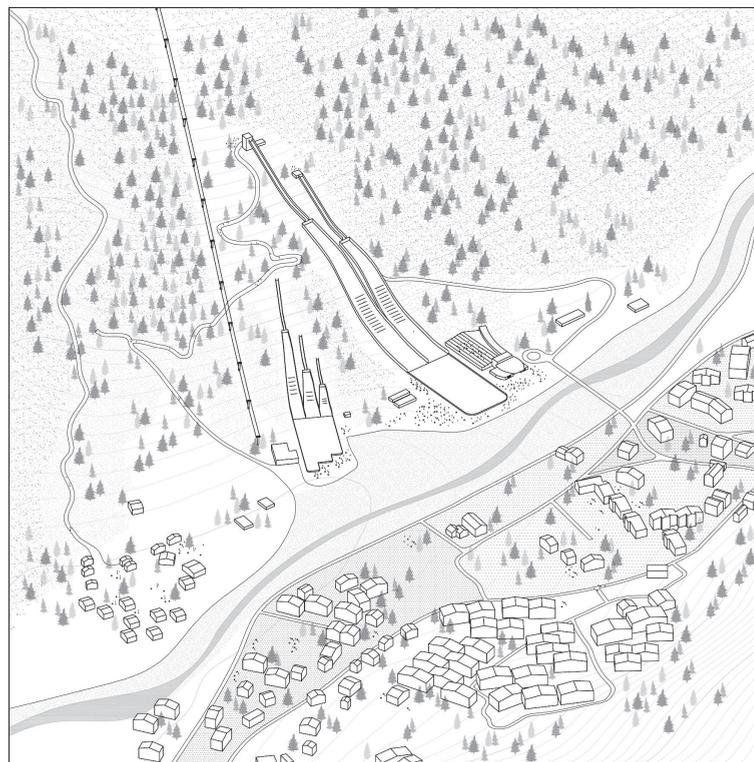
The residential facilities within the city and the alpine villages obtained the envisaged effects only when post-event functions and management had been previously planned during the preparation stages, but failed when either the uses or the managing authorities had not been properly considered.

The success of the competition venues therefore depended on the possibility of being effectively utilized after the event for their original use, or instead being easily converted into other cost-effective purposes.

Above all, the most interesting aspect of the Olympic works is the general framework of an "urban strategy", not conceived as an autonomous and independent thematic park, but rather closely connected with the transformations that have been changing the face of Torino in the past few decades. □ (Acknowledgements: the axonometric drawings that illustrate this article are by Fabrizia Parlani and Sara Ressa. )



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# 都灵2006年冬奥会的4个场馆

## Four Venues of the Torino 2006 Winter Olympic Games

达维德·韦罗/Davide Vero

### 冰球馆，都灵，意大利

#### Ice Hockey Arena, Torino, Italy, 2005

这个新的大型城市空间取代了为1933年利托里奥运会而建的市体育场、马拉托纳塔和纪念游泳池。

在原有的场地上，新的冬奥会工程将新的冰球场与保留的遗产建筑连在一起，并重新设计了巨大的军事广场公园南缘作为新的体育基础设施。那里最近还新添了一座游泳馆。这些建筑不仅在视觉上是相互联系的，而更重要的是在尺度和象征意义上。由矶崎新设计的冰球场比例也用在旁边的赛场上。同时，冰球场还与奥林匹克体育场等高，形成了地平高度不同的大盒子。入口位于首层，地下层（-7.50m）是冰球场地，首层上下均设有坐席。

这一方案出自对人流的分析和赛后再利用的要求。为满足多功能使用，坐席和天花还是可移动的。

室内的动态让室外连续的钢挂板和水平窗构成的立面更有韵律。这个金属表皮表达的概念是从混凝土和玻璃的基座中升起长方形盒子。室外的城市空间为新老建筑提供了场地，而冰球馆前的空间是广场和公园。□（尚晋译）

作者单位：都灵理工大学  
收稿日期：2015-08-15

This big new urban space has become a synonym of the transformation of an area previously occupied by the former Municipal Stadium, the Maratona Tower, and by the Monumental Swimming Pool, which were built for the 1933 Lictorian Games.

The new project for the Winter Olympic Games connected the new Ice Hockey Arena with existing heritage buildings, and redesigned the southern edge of the huge Piazza d'Armi park with new sports infrastructure, recently improved by a new Swimming Palace. The relationship between these buildings is not only visual, but is first and foremost dimensional and symbolic. The same proportions of the Arena, designed by Arata Isozaki, are used in the field across from the venue; similarly, the Arena keeps the same height as the Olympic Stadium, which creates a multilayered building. On the ground floor, the entrances are situated. At the lowered level (-7.5 meters) the ice hockey rink is placed, while seating is located above and below the ground floor.

This design solution originated from an analysis

of the movements of people, and from a desire for post-Olympic reuse; in particular, a multi-purpose use is granted by the movable bleachers and by the ceiling.

This internal dynamism enhances the external façade, organized as a pattern of steel panels, randomly interrupted by horizontal windows. This metal shell highlights the concept of a rectangular box emerging from a base made of concrete and glass. Outside, the urban space creates an interface for the new and the old buildings; in front of the Arena, this space becomes a plaza and a park. □

#### 项目信息/Credits and Data

功能/Purpose: 冰球馆/Ice Hockey Arena

主持建筑师/Principal Architect: 矶崎新/Arata Isozaki

设计团队/Project Team: Arata Isozaki & Associates Co. Ltd., ARCHA s.p.a., ARUP s.r.l., Giuseppe Gasparo Amaro, Marco Brizio

成本/Approx. Cost: € 88,000,000



1 外景/Exterior view  
2 内景/Interior view  
3 广场/Plaza



## 奥运村，都灵，意大利 Olympic Village, Torino, Italy, 2006

这座新的运动员村改变了都灵城市南郊的一整片区域。它的旁边是火车站，后面是原来的菲亚特—灵格托厂房。1980年代伦佐·皮亚诺对其进行过翻新。项目的布局在现有的MOI（都灵原蔬菜批发市场）理性主义结构上创造出一个新的枢纽。它既有历史和象征价值，又包含工业遗产的要素，还是运动员和市民的服务设施。

整个地区的设计保护了城市肌理的连续性，通过延续MOI的格网形成了具有共通性的平面。而来自欧洲各地的数十位设计师以形式和类别上多元化的建筑语汇设计了新建筑。他们主要的目标就是创造出独一无二的街区——不仅为奥运会，更重要的是考虑未来的使用。

改造中最明显的要素是步行桥的红色支撑拱，这是通向城市的大门、连接运动员村和林戈托的构筑物。任何一个变化都会由景观、建筑和符号的设计与过去联系在一起。□（尚晋译）

The new athletes' village transformed an entire portion of the city. The project converted an area located in the southern outskirts of Torino, adjacent to a railway station and facing the former FIAT-Lingotto factory, which was rehabilitated by Renzo Piano in the 1980s. This project has created a new hub, based on the existing rationalist structure of the MOI (Torino's former wholesale vegetable market). The project has also assumed a historic and symbolic value, becoming an element of industrial heritage and also a service for athletes and citizens.

The continuity with the urban fabric was provided by a design of the entire area, which extended the grid produced by the MOI and rendered a shared plan. Several teams of designers from all over Europe designed the new houses, producing a diversified aggregation of architectural languages in various forms and types. Their main goal was to create a unique neighbourhood not only for the Olympic events but, most importantly, for post-Olympic use.

The most visible element of this transformation

is the red supporting archway of the pedestrian bridge, a gateway to the city and a structure that links the athletes' village with the Lingotto factory. Changes should always link with the past, especially in the design of landscape, buildings and symbols. □

### 项目信息/Credits and Data

功能/Purpose: 城市中的运动员村、服务中心和步行桥/  
Athletes' urban village, service center and pedestrian bridge

主持建筑师/Principal Architect: Benedetto Camerana

设计团队/Project Team: AIA architectes, Studio Derossi Associati, Hugh Dutton Associés, Faber Maunsell Ltd., Studio Inarco; Angela Maccianti, Carlo Perego di Cremona, Agostino Politi, PRODIM s.r.l., Giorgio Rosental, Studio Steidle und Partners

成本/Approx. Cost: € 140,000,000



1



2



3



4

1-4 都灵冬奥会奥运村/Olympic Village, Torino (图片来源/Credits: Studio Rosental and Davide Vero)

## 中央运动员村，巴多内基亚，意大利 Medail Athletes' Village, Bardonecchia, Italy, 2006

中央运动员村位于海拔 1312m 的巴多内基亚，是参加各项奥运赛事的运动员的居住地。这座建筑原来是吉诺·莱维-蒙塔尔奇尼 1937-1939 年间设计的日光疗养院，如今成了比赛的起点。整体布局呈希腊回纹式，建筑群由带有水平线和硕大体块的 6 个要素组成，中间是围合庭院。

这个原先的日光疗养院是典型的现代主义建筑，也是意大利法西斯政权的一座标志性建筑。它的造型和材料受到项目的象征意义以及当时经济萧条的影响，因此所用的砖、石、木等材料都产自本地。随后几年中，建筑先被废弃，后又被改造。空间、材料、色彩和建筑模式都发生了变化。

该项目的意图是恢复建筑最初的语汇——包括新建筑和原建筑群——以便创造更多的宿舍空间。

依据文献的复原能为场地的复原和更新提供设计。研究不但揭示出原始的关系和模式，还延续了与增建部分的对话。□（尚晋译）

The Medail Athletes' Village is located in Bardonecchia at an altitude of 1312 meters, and it was used to house the athletes who took part in various competitions during the Olympic Games. The central building, which had been originally designed by Gino Levi-Montalcini and built between 1937 and 1939 as a heliotherapy colony, serves as the village's starting point. The layout is structured following a Greek fret, and the complex is composed of six elements, characterized by horizontal lines and massive wings, and organised around a central courtyard.

The former sun therapy centre originally represented an important example of Modernist Architecture, and it served as a landmark of Italian architecture during the Fascist Regime. The forms and the materials were influenced by the symbolic intentions of the project and also by the economic scarcity of the period. As a consequence, the employed materials, such as the bricks, stone and wood, were locally sourced. In the following years the complex faced abandonment and some transformation, as well as a change in spaces, materials, colours, and architectural forms.

The purpose of this project aimed at restoring the original language of the building, and to create additional accommodations in both existing and new structures.

Thanks to a philological approach an integration between restoration and new functions has been possible, bringing to light the original architectural characters, with a continuous dialogue with the new parts. □

### 项目信息/Credits and Data

位置/Location: 苏萨谷，巴多内基亚/Bardonecchia, Susa Valley

功能/Purpose: 滑雪运动员村（滑板、俯式、自由式和小雪橇）/Athletes' mountain village (snowboard, skeleton, freestyle and luge)

主持建筑师/Principal Architect: Sintecna s.r.l.

设计团队/Project Team: Paolo Napoli, Consuelo Orza, Base Engineering s.r.l., Loredana Dionigio, Maria Pia Orsini, Studio Pession Associato, Tetra Studio Architetti Associati, EL s.r.l., Metec s.r.l., Impro s.r.l., Golden Associates s.r.l., Studio Abacus s.a.s.

执行设计/Executive Design: Studio A.S. Architetti Associati

成本/Approx. Cost: € 28,000,000



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1 原有的日光疗养院/The former sun therapy center 2-4 中央运动员村/Medail Athletes' Village (1-4 图片来源/Credits: Studio A.S.)

## 滑雪道，普拉杰拉托，意大利 Ski Jumps, Pragelato, Italy, 2005

滑雪道的设计不但十分复杂而且困难重重。经过一番缜密的思考，都灵 2006 年奥运组委会选择了基索内谷海拔 1518m 的普拉杰拉托村。这个战略性的选择兼顾了地理位置和形态因素。设计有意将 5 条滑道分成两组。一组包含两条大型赛用滑道，其余 3 条另一组，供训练用。这一独具匠心的做法是为了保护当地茂密的落叶松林，而这也成了一道优美的背景和运动员的天然挡风屏。

考虑到奥运规则，对山侧的轮廓加以保留，并将赛场尽可能地隐蔽起来。同时还要对运动员的竞技行为进行空气动力学分析，保证严格精确。

大小起伏的轮廓减少了土方挖掘。这一原则也被用在其他地方，比如运动员的热身区、出发区、裁判台和酒店。布局上还考虑了对基索内河的保护。  
□（尚晋译）

The realization of trampolines for ski jump is both complex and problematic. After a series of careful considerations, the 2006 Olympics Committee chose Pragelato, a village in the Chisone Valley at an altitude of 1518 meters. It was a strategic choice, both for its geographical location and for some morphological aspects. The project purposely grouped the five trampolines into two blocks, a first block consists of the two large competition ski jumps, while a second block the remaining three, which were used for training. This operation helped to curb further deforestation of the area, which is extensively covered in larches. These trees create scenery and a natural barrier for the athletes against the wind.

The intent to preserve the outline of the mountainside, which was done in order to camouflage the site as much as possible, had to come to terms with the rules and regulations of the Olympic standards, which required strict precision and an analysis of the aerodynamic behaviour of the athletes.

The different overlapping outlines of the

complex attempted to reduce excavations and earth-moving; this same principle was adopted in the other construction works, such as the warm-up area for the athletes, the starting area, the judges tower and the hotel. The layout took into consideration the Chisone stream as an asset to preserve and protect. □

### 项目信息/Credits and Data

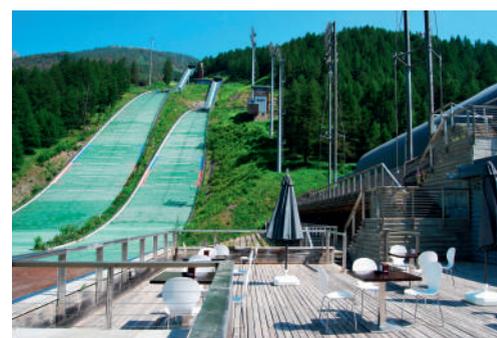
位置/ Location: 基索内谷，普拉杰拉托/Pragelato, Chisone Valley

功能/Purpose: 滑雪道及设施/ Trampolines and services for ski jump

主持工程师/Principal Engineers: Studio Tecnico Diego Pedrolli

设计团队/Project Team: Pietro Vanzo, Wolfgang Happle, Soc. Sintecna s.r.l., Giorgio Marè, Stefano Seita, Marco Zocco/AT Studio Associato

成本/Approx. Cost: € 35,000,000



1 远景/Distant view

2 滑雪道/Ski jumps

( 1.2 图片来源/Credits: AT Studio Associato )

# 都灵2006年冬奥会监测

## Monitoring the Torino 2006 Winter Olympic Games

玛尔塔·博泰罗/Marta Bottero

徐知兰 译/Translated by XU Zhilan

在2000–2007年的整整7年里，进行了一项针对奥林匹克运动会地域影响的研究<sup>1)</sup>。这对一个大型综合项目开展前、进行中和结束后的各阶段监测而言，是一个非常重要的契机。

这一研究有几项差异性特征，如它以系统性地对所有可能通过不同方式、受奥运会各项措施影响的领域给予了更多关注，它对奥运会各项活动的地域影响进行了分析，并且特别关注（赛后）“奥运遗产”的遗留影响。尤其值得注意的是，这项分析研究的基础是奥运遗产主题，这一主题也被当做是地域发展进程的起点。在这个意义上，这项监测工作的长期开展让我们能深入分析城市、地域和重大事件之间的关系，其研究成果也使我们明确界定了能形成奥运遗产长期进程的前提条件。

这项分析由一张评估表开始，这张表格覆盖了能让奥运会在最大程度上有益于地域发展的各项目标，并考虑到它们应该能在上述提到过的、能够产生影响的各个领域内进行正确的评价。

评估表中明确列出了5项特别关注的主题；

For a total period of seven years (2000-2007), specific research was dedicated to the evaluation of the impacts of the Olympic Games on the region<sup>1)</sup>. It was an important opportunity to examine and monitor a complex programme in the ex-ante, in itinere and ex-post stages.

The study was characterized by several specificities, such as a systematic increase in attention to all the areas that could be have been influenced – in various ways – by the actions of the Olympic Games, an analysis of the regional implications of the Programme's actions, and a special care given to the residual (post-event) effects of the "Olympic legacy". In particular, the main objective of the analysis was to examine the theme of Olympic legacy, intended as start-up of territorial development processes. In this respect, the long-term duration of the performed monitoring allowed to deeply analyze the relationship between city/territory and Mega Events and, consequently, to put in evidence the pre-conditions for the creation of legacy processes able to last over time.

The analysis was developed starting from an assessment grid crossing the objectives to be pursued, in order to maximize the territorial benefits of the Olympic Games with the aspects that had to be considered for a correct evaluation of the previously mentioned effects.

The assessment grid identified five key themes on which attention was concentrated.

这些关键主题涉及有可能对地域系统的开放与增强产生影响的基础设施、能改善当地居民生活品质的新设施、经济领域和生产发展的方面、旅游业的新兴类型，以及自然、景观和文化遗产的价值增长。

在每一项关键主题下，研究还定义了若干可能被认为在奥运会的地域影响评价中具有重要意义的因素。这些因素通过某些定量或定性指标进行评估，并参照彼此之间的综合内在关系进行分析。

从这项研究中，产生了该地区未来地域发展的创新方案。这个方案以一系列值得注意的决策和行为为特点，以未来为导向，以重新引入山区、景观和自然环境为导向，也以寻求新的发展模式、新的城市和地区形象为导向，并且能在国际层面实施。不仅如此，方案还通过对研究成果中各项积极因素的关注，包含了致力于使奥运遗产增值的许多战略措施。由此，应该给出研究的主要关注点：创新和本土发展（核心关键主题：“企业与发展”），以及旅游、体育和休闲（核心关键主题：“新兴旅游业”）。□

These key-themes were related to infrastructures able to influence the possibility of opening and strengthening the territorial system, to new services that would improve the quality of life of the local population, to economic development, to the new types of tourism, and to the optimization of natural, landscape, and cultural heritage.

For each key theme, the study identified several elements that could be considered as very significant for the evaluation of the repercussions of the Olympic Games on the territory. These elements were assessed by means of specific qualitative and quantitative indicators, and analyzed with consideration to their complex inter-relationships.

From the research, an innovative scenario for the future territorial development of the region has emerged. This scenario is characterized by noteworthy choices and behaviours directed towards the future, towards the re-emphasis of the mountains, the landscape, and the natural context, towards the search for new development models and images for the city and the territory, and an ability to act at an international level. Moreover, the scenario includes strategies devoted to the valorisation of the Olympic legacy, looking at the elements considered in the research in positive terms. Hereupon, the main focus should be put on: innovation and local development (central key-theme: "enterprises and development") and tourism, sport and leisure (its central key-theme: "new tourism").□

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### 注释/Note:

1) 该研究由地域系统创新高等研究院 (SiTi) 进行，由以下教授进行科学指导/This research was carried out by Higher Institute on Territorial Systems for Innovation (SiTi), under the scientific supervision of the professors: Roberto Gambino, Giulio Mondini, Attilia Peano and Claude Raffestin.

评价矩阵：2006年都灵奥运会地域监测评估。(来源：地域系统创新高等研究院，2005年)  
 Evaluation matrix: Assessment grid for the territorial monitoring of the Torino 2006 Olympic Programme (Source: Siti, 2005)

领域 / 目标 Aspects/objectives	a. 功能 Functionality	b. 效率 Efficiency	c. 生活品质 Quality of Life	d. 平等与社会团结 Equity and Social Cohesion	
聚居区与土地利用 Settlement and Land-use	规划 Planning	各项目与常规规划的整合 Integration of the projects in ordinary planning	新本土规划项目的形成 Creation of new local planning projects	各项目与城市空间肌理的融合 Integration of the projects in the fabric of the cities	决策程序的建立 Building the decision making processes
	道路与数据通讯基础设施 Roads and Data Communication Infrastructures	当地交通系统的内部衔接 Connections in the local mobility system	当地交通系统与外部交通系统衔接的改善 Improvement in the connections of the local systems with the external systems	当地交通系统新衔接方式的就地退化 Local relapses of the new connections of the local mobility system	当地人口交通便捷程度的改善 Improvement in the accessibility for the local population
	服务功能 Services	服务设施的增加 Enrichment in service equipment	地域内新设备与新基础设施的添建 Realization of new devices and infrastructures for the territory	当地居民到达各服务设施便捷程度的改善 Improvement in the accessibility to the services for the inhabitants	服务机会的增加 Increase in service opportunities
社会与经济领域 Social and Economic Aspects	旅游业 Tourism	满足休闲活动的需求 Fulfillment of the demand for recreational activities	定量与定性的酒店预订业务增长 Quantitative and qualitative improvement in the hotel trade	游客结构对本土系统的影响 Effects of the tourist structures on the local system	对地域自治的影响 Effects on territorial autonomy
	游客服务、额外的酒店预订业务 Tourist Services Extra Accommodation Trade	酒店预订业务的额外增长 Increase in extra hotel trade services	旅游业系统竞争力的提高 Improvement in the competitiveness of the tourist system	文化与休闲活动的增长 Increase in cultural and recreational activities	就业增长 Increase in employment
	投资与建设 Investment and Building	各项奥运会基金的使用 Use of the Olympic Program funds	住宅和休闲服务的增长 Increase in housing and recreational supply	生活品质与基本服务的改善 Improvement in quality of life and basic services	新建住宅带来的利益再分配影响 Effects of redistribution of benefits due to the creation of new houses
	企业 Enterprises	当地(本省和本地区)企业的参与程度 Participation of local enterprises (provincial and regional)	施工过程的管理(企业和承包商) Management of building processes (enterprises and contractors)	本土系统经济状况的改善 Improvement in the economic conditions of the local systems	对地域自治的影响 Effects on territorial autonomy
文化领域 Cultural Aspects	身份认同 Identity	认同价值的增强 Reinforcement in identity values	认同价值向外部环境的表达与传播 Proposal and diffusion of the identity values to the external realities	本土传统的价值增长或保护 Valorization or preservation of local traditions	本土传统的价值增长或保护 Valorization or preservation of local traditions
	形象 Image	多季节旅游业形象的改善 Improvement in the multi-seasonal tourist imagine	新认同价值的形成 Creation of new identity values	对本土社区符号参照体系的影响 Effects on the symbolic reference system for local communities	下河谷地区在奥林匹克山区符号体系中的参与 Involvement of the lower valley in the symbolic system of the Olympic mountains
景观和环境领域 Landscape and Environmental Aspects	景观资源 Landscape Resources	对自然、景观和历史文化资源的保护 Conservation of the natural, landscape and historical-cultural resources	自然、景观和历史文化资源的价值增长 Valorization of the natural, landscape and historical-cultural resources	自然、景观和历史文化资源的价值增长 Valorization of the natural, landscape and historical-cultural resources	自然、景观和历史文化资源对交通便捷程度的改善 Improvement in the accessibility to the natural, landscape and historical-cultural resources
	环境资源 Environmental Resources	对环境资源的影响 Impacts on environmental resources	对环境资源利用的影响 Effects on the use of environmental resources	关键环境状态的解决方案 Resolution of critical environment states	可逆或不可逆影响因素对地域和社会分布的影响 Effects on the territorial and social distribution of reversible/irreversible impacts

■ 对外连接/A Territory Open to External Systems   
 ■ 活态环境/A Liveable Environment   
 ■ 企业与发展/The Enterprises and Development  
■ 新的旅游形式/A New Type of Tourism   
 ■ 景观资源/The Landscape Resource