

# Restoration of Community Centre and New Accesses to Historic Downtown

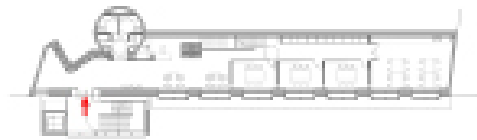
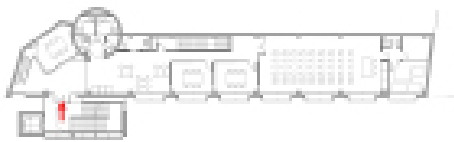
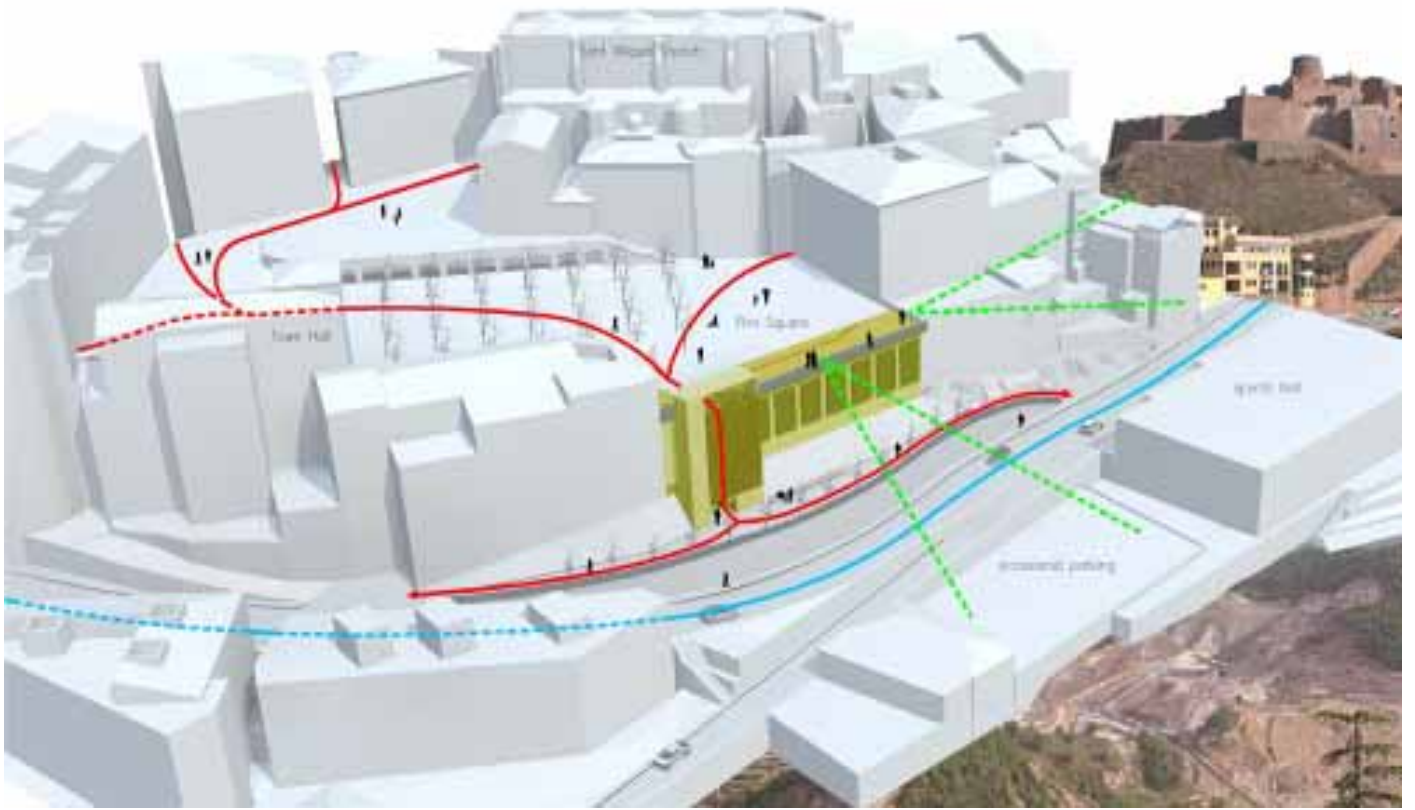
社区中心的改建

The building is a rectangular volume with a 282.73 m<sup>2</sup> site area. It has two stories. It was built in the 60s, after the collapse of the retaining wall of the Fira Square. Previously, the building was occupied by the Senior Center, with access by the ground floor and was not having elevator. A circular volume placed on the back of the building was incorporating a spiral staircase that connected the Fira Square with the level of access to the building. This volume was getting up in the

Design Company / 设计事务所:  
Santamaria Arquitectes  
Project Architect / 项目设计师:  
Pere Santamaria  
Location / 地点:  
Spain ( 西班牙 )  
Area / 面积:  
565.46 m<sup>2</sup>  
Photography / 摄影:  
Francesc Rubí







square, obstructing the scenic viewpoint placed in the trafficable roof of the building.

The project respects the original volume of the building and only the facade and interiors have been adapted. The volume corresponding to the circular spiral staircase is removed from the trafficable roof to benefit the viewpoint space in the square. Instead of it, a new rectangular volume with staircase and elevator has been attached to the front of the building. The new vertical connections core simultaneously solves the mobility access to each of the floors and it also relates, through a weight of 14m, the level of the Fira Square with the lower area of the Miracle road, with sports area and occasional parking.

In order to provide the building with a more significance image, in the south facade windows are joined between the two stories, creating bigger holes emphasized by metal boxes giving depth and strong appearance to the facade. The windows and the new vertical connections core have a double skin consisting of metallic strips to protect the building from south solar radiation and to guarantee the privileged views to the castle and the saline valley.

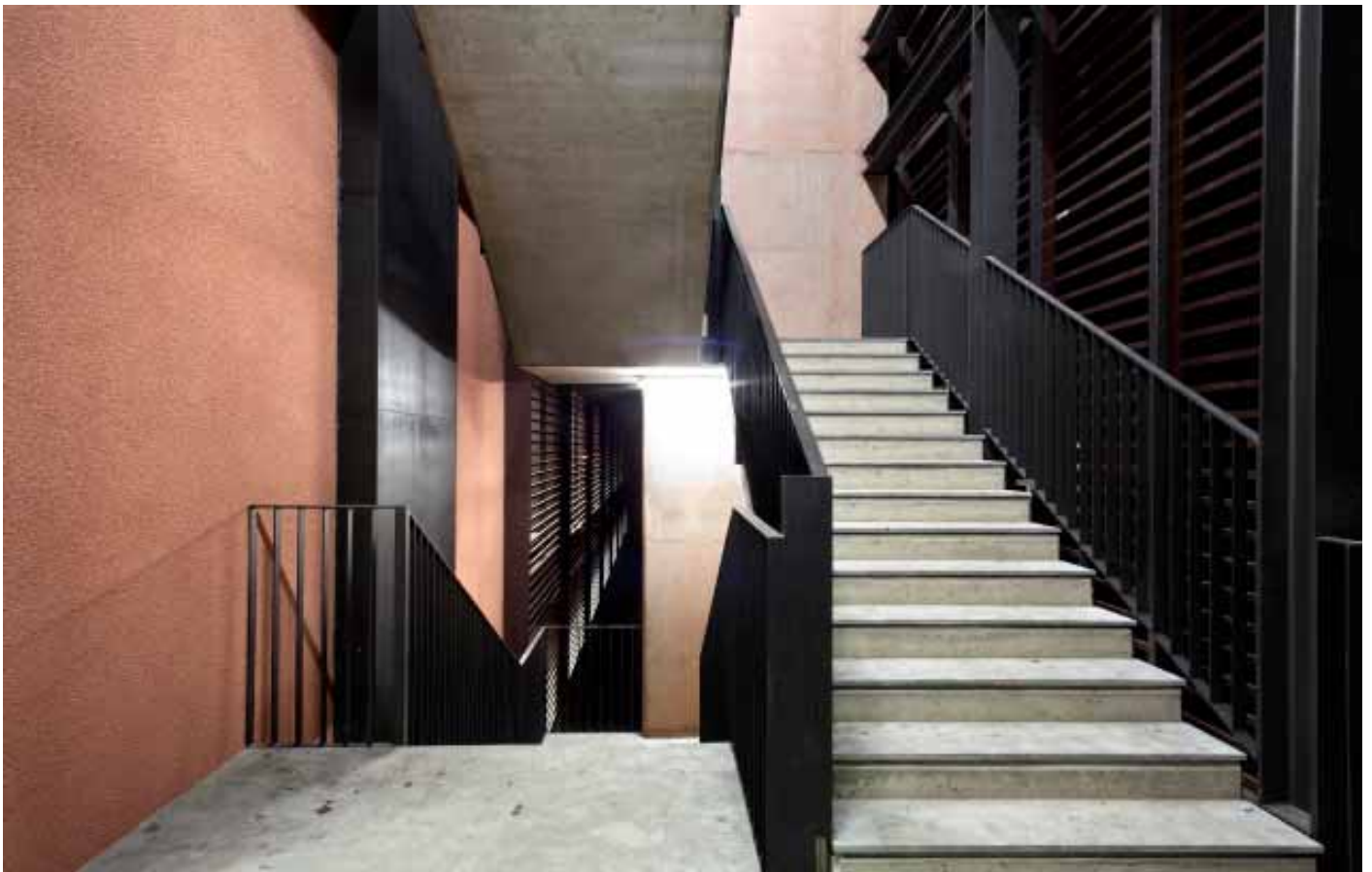
该建筑从外观上看为长方体结构，总占地面积为282.73 m<sup>2</sup>。该建筑始建于20世纪60年代菲拉广场的挡土墙坍塌之后，共有两个楼层。改造前，该建筑被用做老年活动中心，一层设置了入口，没有设置电梯，建筑后部设置了螺旋状楼梯，该楼梯将菲拉广场与建筑的入口联系起来。广场的一处观景点设置在了建筑的屋顶上，而该螺旋楼梯阻碍了人们的观景视线。

项目团队充分尊重原有的建筑外观，只对建筑立面和内部结构进行了改造，设计师拆除了螺旋楼梯，以方便人们从建筑的屋顶上欣赏周围的美景。基于此，设计团队在建筑前部打造了一个新的长方体结构，其中设置了楼梯和电梯，以方便人们轻松抵达各个楼层，同时将屋顶广场与街道、运动区、停车区等联系在一起。

为了给整座建筑打造出更加别致的外观，建筑南立面两个楼层的窗户被设计为一个整体，金属框架结构更加凸显了这种设计，进一步强化了立面的特殊设计。窗户和新建的楼梯均为双层板材结构，其中含金属板条，这样可以保护建筑免受南部阳光的直射，还可以使人们欣赏到远处城堡和山谷的美景。







# Restoration of Sobrerroca Gate

索布莱罗卡之门

The Sobrerroca Tower was built during the 14th century, being part of the third fortified enclosure of the city, raised in the 13th century. In 1877, with the demolition of the old-city walls, the Sobrerroca Gate partially disappears. In 1966, the tower of the Sobrerroca Gate is rediscovered when having knocked down the house that was containing it.

Design Company / 设计事务所:  
Santamaria Arquitectes

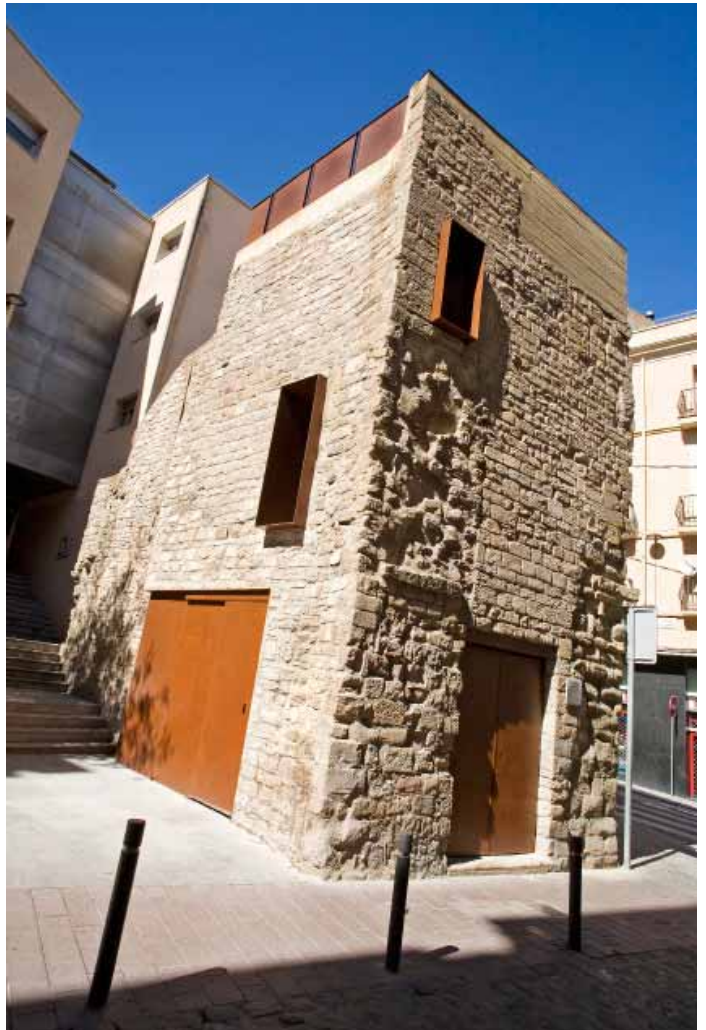
Project Architect / 项目设计师:  
Pere Santamaria

Location / 地点:  
Spain (西班牙)

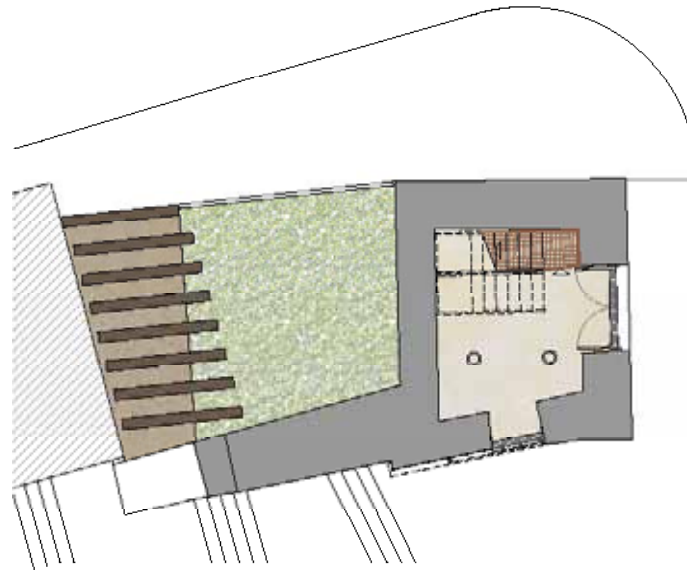
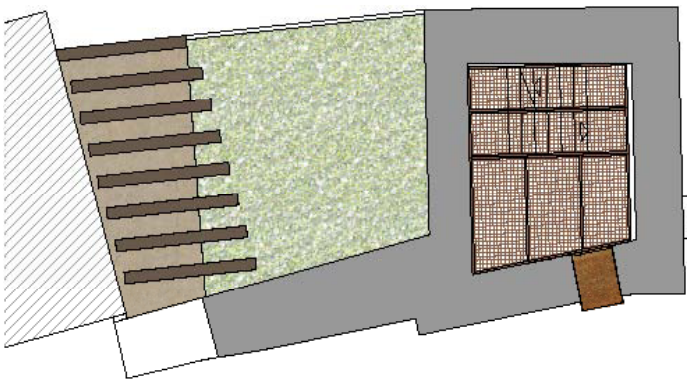
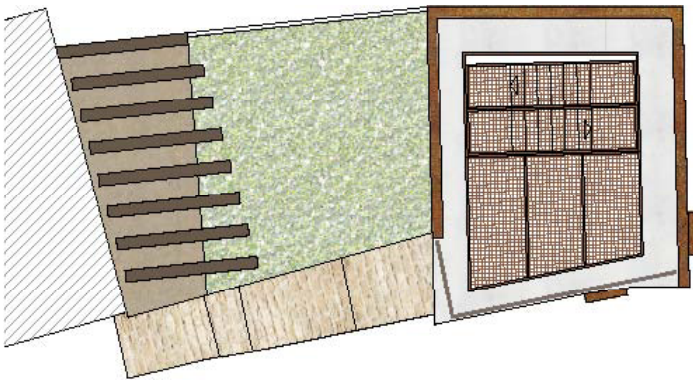
Area / 面积:  
87.57 m<sup>2</sup>

Photography / 摄影:  
Francesc Rubí











Both towers, placed on both sides of the street, were flanking the gate. Only a few scanty vestiges remain from the original gate, corresponding to the take-offs of the arch and of the porch vault. Both towers were communicated through a corridor placed above the vault, where a small gate remains six meters above the ground. This tower had a twin one, of which no track stays. It is a prismatic tower of approximately 10m high, with almost square base of 5.3m x 4.9m. The vertical faces are stone walls 1.2m width, made up of rectangular ashlar of bad stone, arranged in horizontal courses. The top part of the walls was originally built with mud, until it was replaced by concrete in previous restorations.

The restoration of the Sobrerroca Gate consisted in consolidating the building structure, restoring the exterior and interior fronts, and creating an access from the Joc de la Pilota Street up to the existing building.

In order to make the tower able to be visited, a metallic staircase has been placed inside the tower to reach the top viewing-point where to reach the most nearby sights. Given that the tower is approximately 10m high and in order that the ascent is not so tiring two intermediate platforms are placed where informative panels with reference to the medieval city will be hung.

索布罗罗卡塔建于14世纪，是始建于13世纪的第三道防御工事的一部分。1877年，老城墙拆除之后，索布罗罗卡之门的一部分也随之消失了。1966年，当人们拆除一些房子时，发现了其中掩藏着的索布罗罗卡之门。

建成之初，两座塔分别位于街道两侧。随着拱门和拱顶的拆除，原有的大门只剩下了一点遗迹。两座塔原本通过设置在拱顶上方的一条走廊相连，而现存的这座塔在离地6m高的地方还有一个小门。这座棱柱形的塔高约10m，基座大致为正方形，规格为5.3m x 4.9m。塔的垂直立面为石砌结构，由长方体的石头砌成。塔的顶部最初是泥浆结构，在前一次的修复过程中泥浆结构已经变成了混凝土结构。

该项目重建主要涉及以下几项工作：加固建筑结构，修复外立面和内立面，并新建一条从附近街道通往现有建筑的通道。

为了方便人们参观，塔的内部设置了一座金属楼梯，楼梯一直通到建筑顶部的观景点。在该观景点，人们可以欣赏周围的风光。这座塔约有10m高，为了使人们在攀爬的过程中不至于过于疲惫，设计师在塔内设置了两处平台，平台上放置了具有教育性的指示板，介绍了一些中世纪时期的知识。



