

外国語（筆記）

【設問】

資料を読み、本文を日本語に翻訳しなさい。地名や人名などの固有名詞はアルファベット表記のままとすること。キャプションは翻訳する必要はありません。

脚注

Radhuspladsen: コペンハーゲンにある広場。東にある Inner city（中心市街地＝旧市街 old city）と市街地の西端ある中央駅との間に位置する。

Siena: イタリアの都市

Campo: 広場の名前。貝殻の形をした平面形状で、緩やかに傾斜している。

KHR Architects: 設計事務所の名前

Cultural Capital of Europe: ヨーロッパ文化首都。ヨーロッパ各国が順番に持ち回りで文化首都を務める。1996 年はコペンハーゲンが文化首都。

RADHUSPLADSEN (1996)

本文

Radhuspladsen, Copenhagen's Town Hall Square, has known many guises since its creation when the town hall was built in 1905. The architect of the town hall, Martin Nyrop, was greatly inspired by the town hall in Siena, Italy, and accordingly, the first town hall square was shell-shaped, just like the Campo in Siena.

During WWII, the square was dotted with air-raid shelters, while in later years, this 27.000 m² space gradually became more and more dominated by roads, bus routes and bus stops. It literally became a huge traffic and transit machine, but also a space with quite a bit of vitality. Rådhuspladsen has always been a place for daily activities as well as important celebrations. A place to change buses and get to and from the inner city. A place for people on the move, walking briskly in all directions and at all times of day and night. The pumping heart of the city.

Radhuspladsen also serves an important function as a forum for all types of demonstrations, parades and meetings. This square is also where the city receives its guests.

The square has suffered aesthetically for many years. It has been a broken space, dominated by the road that divided it, and filled with a motley array of kiosks, stalls and plants. There have been many functional problems as well, one being the poor pedestrian connection between the inner city and the main station at the west end of the center.

In 1995-1996, KHR Architects were entrusted to redesign the square based on the principles from a winning competition entry. The traffic bisecting the square was removed, the core area was united and given a slope, and bus functions were moved to the far end, screened by a black glass pavilion. The new square was inaugurated on 1 January 1996, marking the beginning of Copenhagen's one-year reign as the Cultural Capital of Europe.

キャプション

Copenhagen's designation as Cultural Capital of Europe in 1996 finally spurred the transformation of Town Hall Square. The traffic artery that once divided the square has been removed, buses are concentrated at the far end, and a wide, slightly sloped pedestrian area has been created in front of the town hall.



Twon Hall Square in 1980s.



Town Hall Square in 1996.

出典

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