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功能 空间 形式

function

space

form

郭明卓

建筑作品选

GUO MINGZHUO

Selected Architecture Works

1

中国建筑工业出版社

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Preface

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The nature of architecture, rational creativity, and promotion of Lingnan Architecture Culture has always been the soul of Mr. Guo's design. In the past decades, Mr. Guo always advocates that a good architecture should provide spaces for people's living, production and social activities, and an excellent architect should suffice all these functional requirements and create space combinations for such purpose, and that is the foundation of architecture design. He believes in the everlasting truth of “functionality should be followed by form”. Mr. Guo also opposes to the behavior that the architecture is designed as a sculpture, merely to pursue visual impact and challenge structure limits, as well as that the design style of foreign architects is copied and purposefully imitated. Being an architect, one should keep his conscious mind and individual belief amongst the disturbing imagination in the current architecture world. As a result, Mr. Guo has expressed his point of view in his articles such as Return to the Mainstream with Simplified Architecture and The Rational Mind of Architecture Creation etc.

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He Jingtang

Feb.2011

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郭明卓是改革开放以来岭南建筑创作的代表人物之一，是一位硕果累累的建筑大师。他善于抓住历史机遇，在改革开放进程的不同阶段为华南地区设计了一批优秀的建筑作品。本书选编的郭明卓大师从1979年到2010年的30项主要建筑作品，集中体现了他的设计思想和理念。

20世纪80年代改革开放初期，广州引领全国风气，打破了“左”的枷锁，郭明卓大师以极大的热情投入到建筑设计工作之中。现代主义的建筑教育使他在设计中注重功能，尊重环境，从实际出发，大胆采用新技术、新材料，在“形式美”上敢于突破禁区，追求新颖、现代的建筑风格。其间他创作了我国改革开放后第一批现代化酒店之一——华侨酒店（1979）、中国第一个农村公社建设的体育馆——常平体育馆（1986）、中国首个一次建成的大型体育中心——天河学综合楼等一批优秀建筑，并先后获得了国家优秀设计银质奖、国家科技进步二等奖、中国建筑学会建筑创作奖、国际建协 IAKS 奖银奖第一名和广东省首届丁颖科技奖等奖项。

90年代初开始，郭明卓大师抓住广州经济和城市发展的机遇，在我国大型城市建筑综合体的设计和探索方面开了先河。1991年设计了全国第一个大型城市建筑综合体天河城广场，此后，与美国捷得事务所合作设计了规模更大的正佳商业广场，获得广泛影响和赞誉。该时期，郭明卓大师设计的主要作品还有：广州购书中心、合银广场、华农大科技交流中心、常平文化中心、花地湾中心等。与法国建筑师保罗·安德鲁合作设计了广州体育馆。其中广州体育馆获得国家优秀设计银奖、广州购书中心获得国家优秀设计铜奖。

进入21世纪以来，郭明卓大师的作品以教育、文化建筑为主，建成了一批建筑与自然环境和人文环境结合的优秀作品，其中包括环境优美、具有传统校园韵味的广州大学城中山大学校区；将建筑融入自然环境，选择当地传统建筑元素加以现代演绎的韶山毛泽东遗物馆。2008年中标的广州南越王宫博物馆，在基地所在的城市中心区找到了历史和现代城市肌理的结合点，妥善处理了博物馆和城市的关系，为密集的城市环境营造出宝贵的蕴含历史价值的开阔绿化空间。

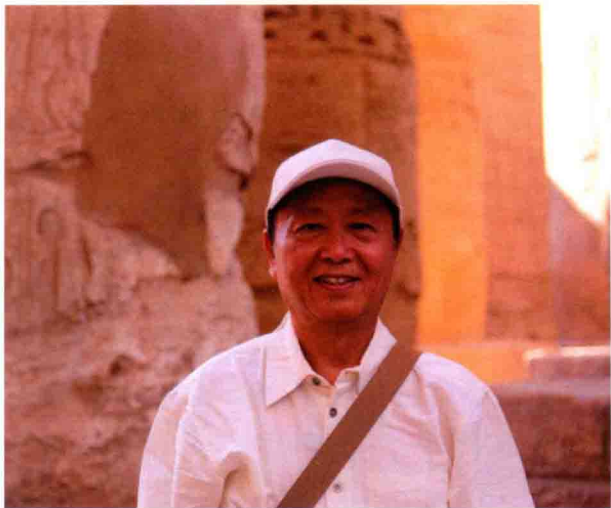
郭明卓大师的设计作品始终着眼于建筑的本质，坚持理性的创作思维，弘扬了岭南建筑文化。从事建筑设计数十年来，他始终认为建筑营造的目的是为人类提供生活、生产和社会活动的空间，建筑师设计为满足这些活动的功能要求而形成的空间和这些空间的组合，才是建筑造型设计的基础。他坚信“形式追随功能”是永不过时的真理。他反对那些把建筑当雕塑来设计，片面追求视觉冲击，挑战结构极限的媚俗设计；他反对追随和刻意模仿外国建筑师的设计风格，认为一个建筑师在当前世界建筑的纷乱现象中，应保持清醒的头脑，有自己的信念。为此他先后发表了《简化建筑 回归主流》和《建筑创作的理性思维》等文章表达自己的观点。

这本专集，不但使我们领略到一位建筑大师的风采，也使我们看到一位成功的建筑师所应具有的思想、理念和社会责任。



作者：何镜堂（中国工程院院士、中国工程设计大师）

2011年2月



郭明卓，男，广东广州人。1943 年 5 月生于上海，无党派人士。1966 年毕业于上海同济大学建筑学专业。国家特许一级注册建筑师，教授级高级建筑师，中国工程设计大师。广州市设计院原副院长、总建筑师，现任广州市设计院顾问总建筑师，郭明卓建筑工作室主持人。

郭明卓 1989 年获国家科技进步二等奖（个人证书），1989 年获广东省首届丁颖科技奖，1992 年起享受国务院特殊津贴，1994 年被评为建设部劳动模范，2004 年被评为全国设计大师，2007 年获广州市优秀专家称号。1984 年至今任中国建筑学会体育建筑分会委员；中国建筑学会第 8 届、第 11 届理事会理事；广东省土木建筑学会理事会副理事长，建筑创作专业委员会主任委员，环境艺术专业委员会副主任委员；广东省注册建筑师协会会长。

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CONTENTS 目 录

Guangzhou Overseas Chinese Hotel	6	广州华侨酒店
Dongguan Changping Gymnasium	14	东莞常平体育馆
Guangzhou Veteran Center	22	广州老干部活动中心
Tianhe Sports Center	31	天河体育中心
Guangdong Provincial Committee Party School Teaching Comprehensive Building	52	省委党校教学综合楼
Dongguan Municipal Government Office Building	60	东莞市政府办公楼
Guangzhou Book Center	67	广州购书中心
Heyin Plaza	76	合银广场大厦
Teem Mall	82	天河城广场
Sun Yat-sen Memorial Hall Reconstruction Project	110	中山纪念堂改造工程
Technology Exchange Center of South China Agricultural University	118	华南农业大学科技交流中心
Guangzhou Gymnasium Pedestrian Bridge	130	广州体育馆人行天桥
Yangcheng Evening News Print Center	143	羊城晚报印务中心
Guangzhou Gymnasium	158	广州体育馆
Dongguan Changping Cultural Center	182	东莞市常平文化中心
Sun Yat-sen University in Guangzhou Higher Education Mega Center	194	广州大学城中山大学
Guangzhou Development Central Building	265	广州发展中心大厦
Swimming Hall of Zhejiang Taizhou Sports Center	284	浙江台州体育中心游泳馆
Mao Zedong Relic Museum	296	毛泽东遗物馆
Guangzhou International Sports and Entertainment Center	340	广州国际体育演艺中心
Nanyue Kingdom Palace Museum	372	南越王宫博物馆
Longshan Chanquan Hotel of Xinxing	394	新兴龙山禅泉大酒店
Mingcheng Shopping Mall of Guangzhou	422	广州名城商业广场
Gymnasium of University of Science and Technology Beijing	430	北京科技大学体育馆
The Catholic Chinese Congregation of the Immaculate Conception	440	天主教无原罪圣母女修会
Zhejiang Sanmen Sports Center	449	浙江三门体育中心
Xiangfu Dongyuan Hotel of Hunan	470	湖南湘府东苑酒店
Dayi Villa	478	大一山庄
Overseas Chinese Museum of Chaozhou	506	潮州华侨博物馆
Xinhai Revolution Museum	516	辛亥革命纪念馆
Division 129 Memorial Hall	528	一二九师纪念馆

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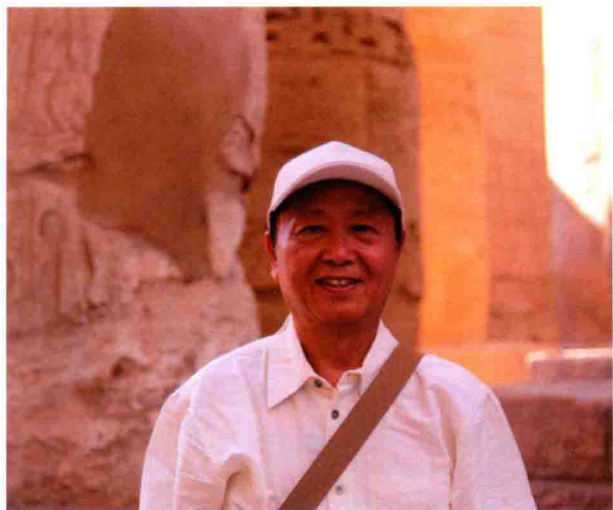
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Teem Mall	82	天河城广场
Sun Yat-sen Memorial Hall Reconstruction Project	110	中山纪念堂改造工程
Technology Exchange Center of South China Agricultural University	118	华南农业大学科技交流中心
Guangzhou Gymnasium Pedestrian Bridge	130	广州体育馆人行天桥
Yangcheng Evening News Print Center	143	羊城晚报印务中心
Guangzhou Gymnasium	158	广州体育馆
Dongguan Changping Cultural Center	182	东莞市常平文化中心
Sun Yat-sen University in Guangzhou Higher Education Mega Center	194	广州大学城中山大学
Guangzhou Development Central Building	265	广州发展中心大厦
Swimming Hall of Zhejiang Taizhou Sports Center	284	浙江台州体育中心游泳馆
Mao Zedong Relic Museum	296	毛泽东遗物馆
Guangzhou International Sports and Entertainment Center	340	广州国际体育演艺中心
Nanyue Kingdom Palace Museum	372	南越王宫博物馆
Longshan Chanquan Hotel of Xinxing	394	新兴龙山禅泉大酒店
Mingcheng Shopping Mall of Guangzhou	422	广州名城商业广场
Gymnasium of University of Science and Technology Beijing	430	北京科技大学体育馆
The Catholic Chinese Congregation of the Immaculate Conception	440	天主教无原罪圣母女修会
Zhejiang Sanmen Sports Center	449	浙江三门体育中心
Xiangfu Dongyuan Hotel of Hunan	470	湖南湘府东苑酒店
Dayi Villa	478	大一山庄
Overseas Chinese Museum of Chaozhou	506	潮州华侨博物馆
Xinhai Revolution Museum	516	辛亥革命纪念馆
Division 129 Memorial Hall	528	一二九师纪念馆

广州华侨酒店

Guangzhou Overseas Chinese Hotel

建设地点：广州站前路

建成时间：1983年3月

建筑面积：2.5万m²

层数：9层

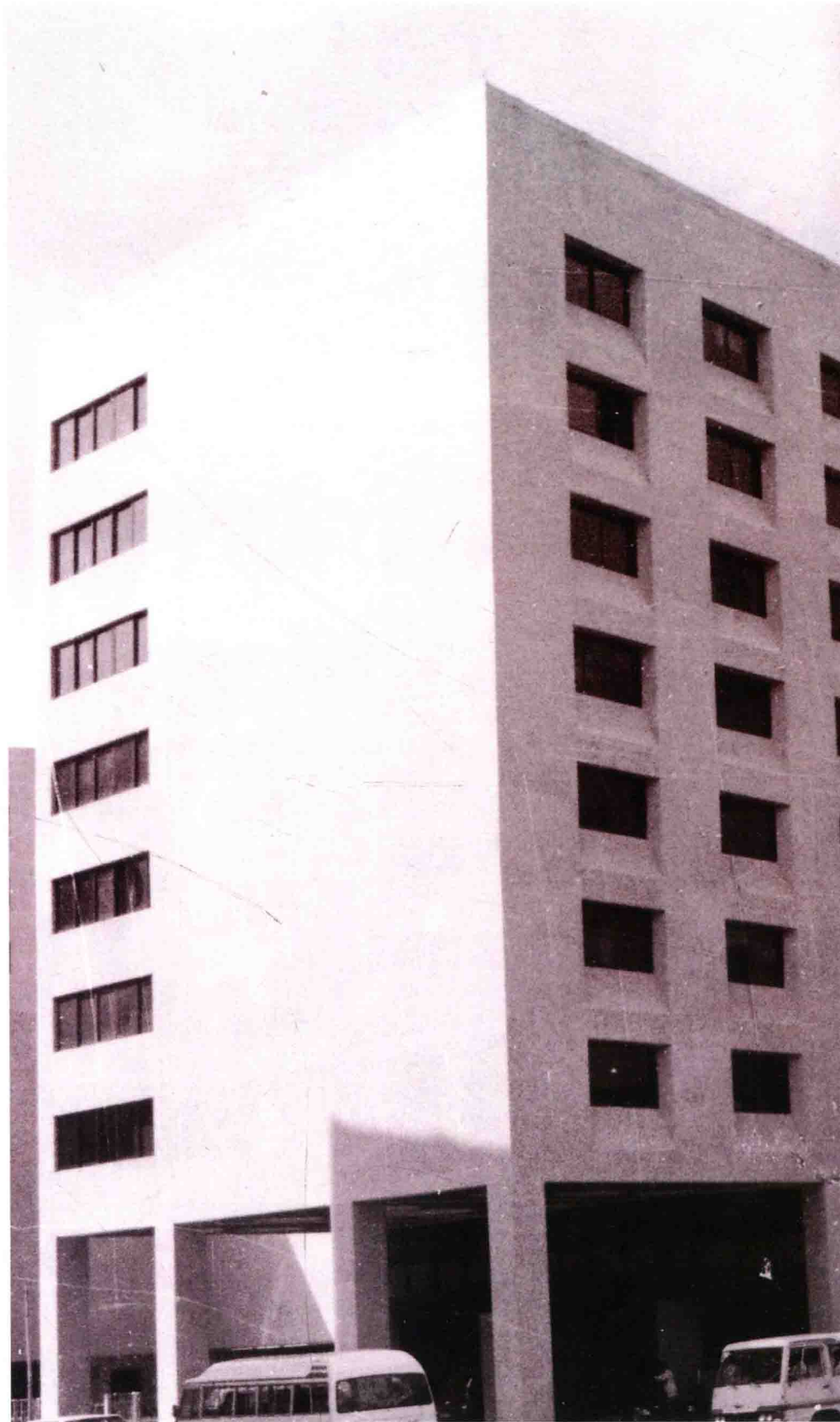
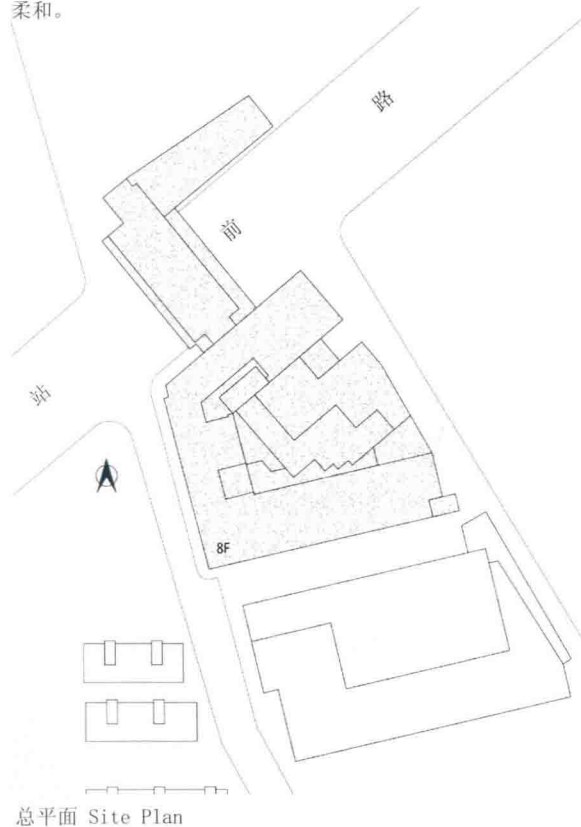
主要合作者：梁启杰、陈田贵

获奖情况：

1983年广东省优秀设计三等奖

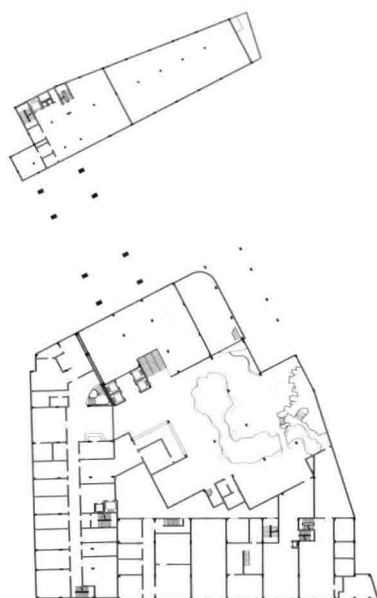
1983年广州市优秀设计一等奖

广州华侨酒店是改革开放后我国投资兴建的第一批旅游宾馆之一，有客房252间。建筑基地狭小，又被站前路穿越，高度又受航空线限制，设计难度较大。设计把大餐厅和三层客房以过街楼的形式跨越站前路，把路东和路西的建筑连接成一个整体。为了充分利用有限的空间，利用停车场的上部，做一个中庭，作为连接酒店各部分的交通枢纽。中庭空间2层高，与2层高的大堂作错层连接，客人从大堂可以通过一道大楼梯进入中庭，增加了酒店大堂的气势，使空间富于变化和引人入胜。中庭空间在平面上是两个错位的正方形空间组合，中间是一道天桥作分割，又起交通作用。依照空间的形状，将餐厅和园林有机地结合起来，布置了塑石假山、小亭、瀑布和溪流，布局自然，层次丰富，既有现代感，又体现了中国园林小中见大的传统特色。中庭的顶部采光，采用钢筋混凝土井字梁格，每格上做圆形采光孔，覆盖透明的聚碳酸酯胶罩，造型美观，光线柔和。





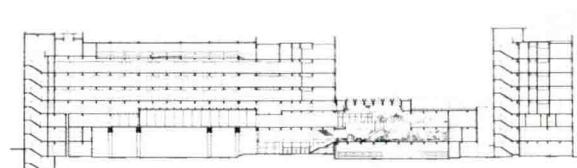
酒店过街楼 Arcade



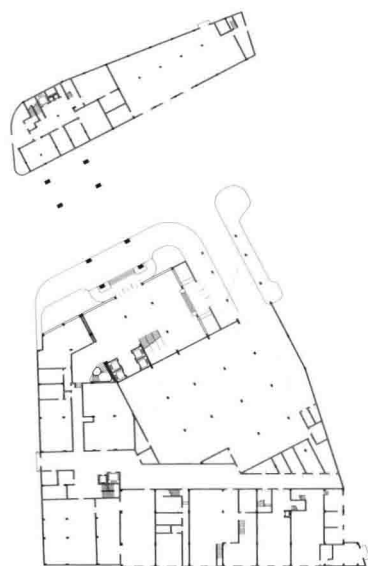
二层平面 Second Floor Plan



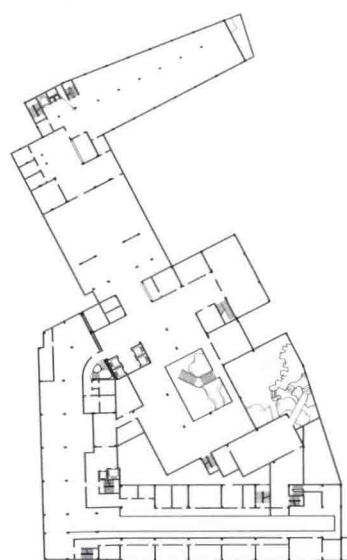
酒店立面 Hotel Elevation



酒店剖面 Hotel Section Elevation



一层平面 Ground Floor Plan



三层平面 Third Floor Plan



中庭 Atrium

Construction Site: Zhanqian Road, Guangzhou
Completed Year: March, 1983
Overall Floorage: 25 thousand m²
Number of Floors: 9 floors
Major Partners: Liang Qijie, Chen Tiangui
Prizes Awarded:
Guangdong Provincial Excellent Design Third Prize of 1983
Guangzhou Excellent Design First Prize of 1983

