

雪域

宗山

庄惟敏 张维 著 中国建筑工业出版社

Dzongs in Snow Land by ZHUANG Weimin ZHANG Wei

The Reconstruction Project After the Yushu Earthquake

China Architecture & Building Press

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## 图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

雪域宗山 / 庄惟敏, 张维著. —北京: 中国建筑

工业出版社, 2015. 3

ISBN 978-7-112-17890-2

I. ①雪… II. ①庄… ②张… III. ①行政建筑-建筑设计-玉树藏族自治州 IV. ①TU243

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2015) 第 045384 号

责任编辑: 戴 静 丁 夏

装帧设计: 任业汇

封面设计: 田一豆

责任校对: 姜小莲 刘梦然

## 雪域宗山

庄惟敏 张 维 著

\*

中国建筑工业出版社出版、发行 (北京西郊百万庄)

各地新华书店、建筑书店经销

北京雅昌艺术印刷有限公司制版

北京雅昌艺术印刷有限公司印刷

\*

开本: 889×1194 毫米 1/12 印张: 12<sup>2</sup>/<sub>3</sub> 字数: 443 千字

2015 年 4 月第一版 2015 年 4 月第一次印刷

定价: 148.00 元

ISBN 978-7-112-17890-2

(27128)

如有印装质量问题, 可寄本社退换

(邮政编码 100037)

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由于种种意料之中或意料之外的原因，使得这个项目在不断的坚持与妥协中前行。一味追求所谓“炫”的理念，不顾环境、不顾城市、不解决底层问题不会是一个好的设计，至少不能说是一个负责任的设计。一个建筑师应该承担责任，敢于面对因恶劣条件而无法实现自己理想时仍旧在不断的妥协中坚持自己最初的执着。中国需要这样有责任的建筑师。在这个设计里如果能让自己感到欣慰的话，那就是我坚持了这种观点，并执着地践行。最后令自己内心平静的结果或许根本不是用形体或手法可以去解释了的，只因为这是在雪域高原的一场洗礼。

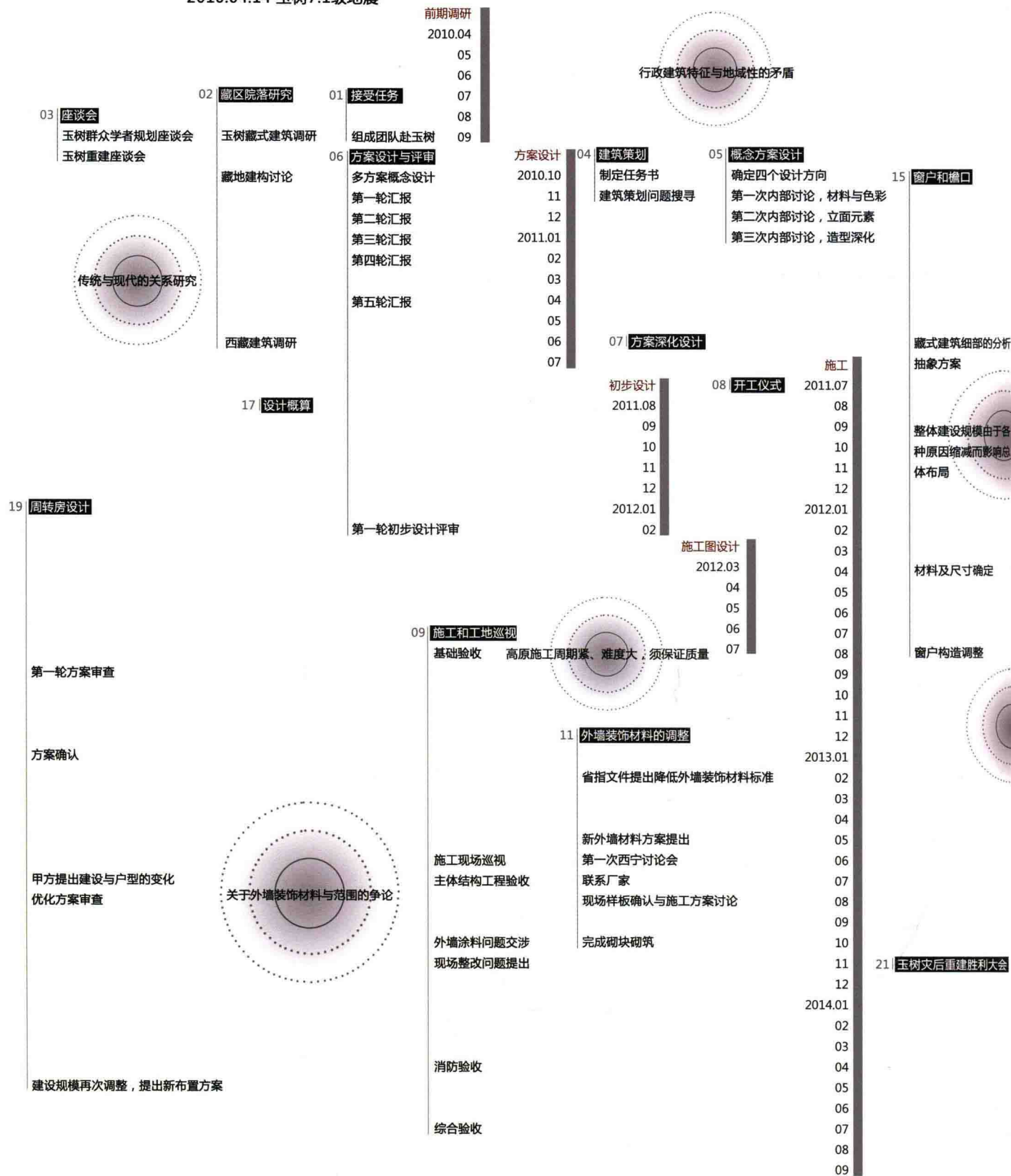
这个项目出书，要表达的是一种建筑师的状态，而不仅仅是设计本身。如果读者能从中体会到这一点，会令我们倍感欣慰。

We continue this project in persistence and compromise for some expected or unforeseen causes. The "dazzling" concept without regard to environment, city and settlement of underlying problems is by no means a good design, or at least not a responsible design. An architect shall assume liability, stand up to adverse conditions that hinder his ideal and still stick upon his initial belief in the continuous compromise. China needs such responsible architects. What makes me feel gratified in this design is that I stick to this point of view and fulfill it persistently. Maybe, the final result for my innermost tranquility is far from the interpretation in any form or technique, because this is nothing but a baptism in the snowy plateau.

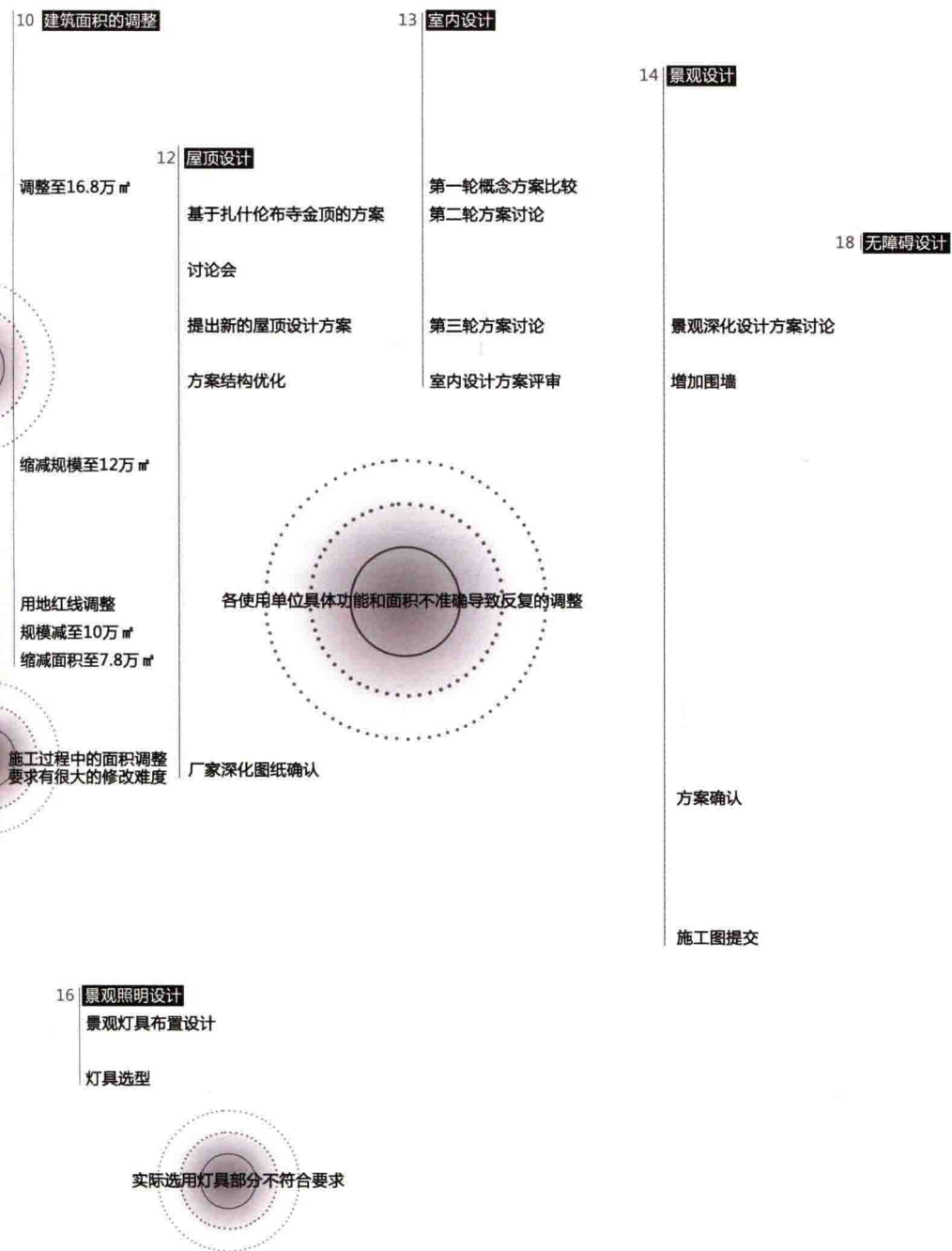
This book is not merely to express the design itself, but a state of architect. We will feel gratified if readers can understand this.



2010.04.14 玉树7.1级地震



## 玉树藏族自治州行政中心项目设计过程图解



玉树藏族自治州行政中心项目设计过程图解

Diagram of progress of Yushu Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture Administration  
Center Design project

青海玉树位于青藏高原腹地，平均海拔在4200m以上，境内著名的朵朵觉悟神山为藏区四大名山之宗。玉树是长江、黄河、澜沧江的发源地，素有“三江之源”的美称。玉树人口97%为藏族，富有浓郁的民族特色。玉树藏族自治州行政中心建设是玉树地震灾后重建十大重点工程之一，也是其中规模最大的单体建筑。

玉树藏族自治州行政中心的设计有两个特质，一是借鉴藏文化传统中的宗山意象，折射出地方政权的象征、折射出地方文化和风情。二是通过藏式院落表达的当代行政建筑在内涵上的亲民。传统的“宗山意象”与“亲民内涵”在形式表达上是有矛盾的，如何解决这一矛盾就是我们设计的要点，也是这个设计的起点。

本书全面地介绍了玉树藏族自治州行政中心建设的全过程，以时间序列展开，涉及藏文化和历史、藏区行政建筑历史沿革、藏区建筑院落特点等背景及分析。论述的重点主要集中在对当代行政建筑特质、青藏高原地域特征和结古镇规划场址特点的思考，对一些关键性设计决策的变化和实施作了详细表述，有助于读者了解建筑设计决策的背景、建筑方案的生成机理以及建筑师随着项目条件的多次变化所进行的艰苦修改与自我调整的过程。本书还将相关案例和最新发展作为知识链接部分予以补充，逻辑性强，层次清晰。本书特别收录了设计过程中的工作照片、工作模型等，具有一定的史料价值。

这本书最好带着问题去读。诸如，藏区建筑院落主要特点是什么？什么是宗山意象？对神山圣水的敬畏和场所精神如何体现？在表达地域性的同时如何适应现代

化建造？建筑的色彩问题？体量与空间问题，以及对场址大量保留树木和保留建筑如何处理？在地震灾后重建过程中建筑师应该扮演什么样的角色？在边界条件和现场情况不断变化的情况下如何应对等等。当然，对非建筑学专业的读者而言也可以借此了解藏区的建筑，了解藏区灾后重建，了解玉树城市发展。这也是一本详细介绍藏区高原环境中一个项目设计建设全过程的资料汇编。

本书是对我国青藏高原地域性建筑研究的补充和实证。其目的是向建筑师、建筑学高校师生和相关部门介绍一个完整的藏区建筑工程设计全过程，特别是建筑师在青海玉树地震灾后重建和高海拔严寒的“人类生命禁区”背景下，对于地域特征、民族特色、时代风貌的思考，以及在苛刻的现实环境条件下坚守设计理念并执着实现的状态。同时也有助于为我国建筑师和高校师生在青藏高原设计实践提供一个可供分析和讨论的案例。

本研究获国家科技支撑计划课题（2013BAJ15B01）和国家自然科学基金项目（51378275）的资助，在此一并感谢！

限于作者的学识和背景，难免有错误及不周之处，请广大读者批评指正。



2014年11月20日

## Preface

Yushu in Qinghai is situated in the hinterland of Qinghai-Tibet Plateau, with the average elevation of over 4,200 meters. Ga Duo Jue Wu, the famous holy mountain there, is reputed as the Dzong (fortress) among four well-known mountains in the Tibetan-inhabited Area. Yushu, which has been long known as the "Source of Three Rivers", is the birthplace of the Yangtze River, the Yellow River and the Lancang River. In Yushu, 97% of population is Tibetan, with rich ethnical features. The construction of Yushu Prefecture Administrative Center is one of Yushu's top ten post-earthquake reconstruction projects, and is also the largest single building among those ten projects.

The design of Yushu Prefecture Administrative Center boasts two traits. The one is the Dzong of the Tibetan cultural traditions, standing as a demonstration of power. The other one is to express the connotation of a civilian-oriented contemporary administrative building via Tibetan-style courtyard. The two themes, "Symbol of Power" and "Connotation-based Civilianization", are contradictory in the expression of form. Hence, our design emphasis is to solve this contradiction, which is also the starting point of our architectural concept.

This book illustrates the entire construction process of Yushu Prefecture Administrative Center chronologically, involving analyses on the Tibetan cultures and history, historical evolution of administrative buildings in the Tibetan-inhabited Area and Tibetan architectural courtyard. This book concentrates on traits of contemporary administrative buildings, as well as geographical features of Qinghai-Tibetan Plateau and the site of Gyegu. The detailed illustrations of changes and implementation of key design decisions facilitate readers to understand the background of architectural design decisions and formation mechanism of architectural schemes. This book also adds relevant cases and the up-to-date developments as supplemental knowledge. In particular, this book collects working photos and procedural models throughout the design process, providing a certain historical value.

We suggest you reading this book with questions. For example, what are the main features of Tibetan architectural courtyards? What is the Dzong? How do

we manifest the awe to Holy Mountain, holy water, and spirit of place? How can we adapt to the modern construction while expressing the regionalism? How to deal with the architectural colors, dimension, and space? How do we preserve trees and original buildings in the site? What role do architects play in the post-earthquake reconstruction? How do we react to unceasing changes of boundary conditions and scene situations during the process? Certainly, non-architectural readers may understand the Tibetan buildings, Tibetan post-earthquake reconstruction and urban development of Yushu through this book. This book also describes in details the collection of materials about the entire process of a project design and construction in the plateau environment in Tibet.

This book is a supplement and substantial evidence to regional architectural research on Qinghai-Tibetan Plateau of China. Its aim is to illustrate the whole process of a complete architectural engineering design in Tibet to architects, teachers and students in architectural schools as well as related departments. Especially, we aim to express our thoughts about regional features, national characteristics and scenes of buildings under the background of post-earthquake reconstruction of Yushu in Qinghai and frosty "Life Forbidding Zone" at the high altitude. Meanwhile, this book provides a great case study on design practices of Qinghai-Tibetan Plateau for architects, teachers, and students of colleges and universities in China.

This study has obtained the grants for Subjects under the National Key Technology Research and Development Program (2013BAJ15B01) and the National Natural Science Foundation of China (51378275). I hereby would like to express my great thanks!

It is hard to avoid mistakes or thoughtless points due to the limited knowledge and background of the author. You are highly appreciated to not spare your comments.

ZHUANG, Weimin  
November 20th, 2014





结古镇鸟瞰 (摄影: 姚力) Gyegu town bird's eye view (Photo: Yao Li)





玉树藏族自治州行政中心鸟瞰（摄影：姚力）Yushu Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture Administration Center bird's eye view (Photo: Yao Li)



