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建筑与园林

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如何将传统的中国园林转译为现代的视觉形态系统, 是如何将传统形态现代化的重要课题。本书通过一系列的具体试作与视觉示唆, 企图为传统视觉向现代视觉转化提供一种解决问题的手段。本书适合建筑及相关专业师生、建筑设计师、园林设计师、园林研究者及艺术爱好者阅读。

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序 Preface

传统中国古典园林的视觉形态能否直接与现代视觉以及现代设计的语言相关联，一直是我近几十年来所思考的课题。面对“传统”与“现代”对垒的局面，采用针对传统空间的抽象性与纯粹性表述，在我看来能够并使“传统”与“现代”的割裂与论争得到统合。这样的思考对传统园林进行现代化转化问题的解决同样有效。正是基于这样的理解，在这本以《建筑与园林》为题的小册子中，我们试图对传统的园林平面图进行彻底的抽象，抛掉所有过往的建筑材料，抛掉所有过往的建构做法，将传统的中国园林仅仅以空间图式化的方式加以抽取。在上述一系列做法的基础之上，进一步对这一凝聚着传统空间感受的空间图式进行现代空间图像层面上的转译与示唆，目的是在材料做法、建筑构法以及社会生活均与过往传统截然不同的今天，使传统中国园林与现代的视觉与空间形态系统能够产生直接的关联。

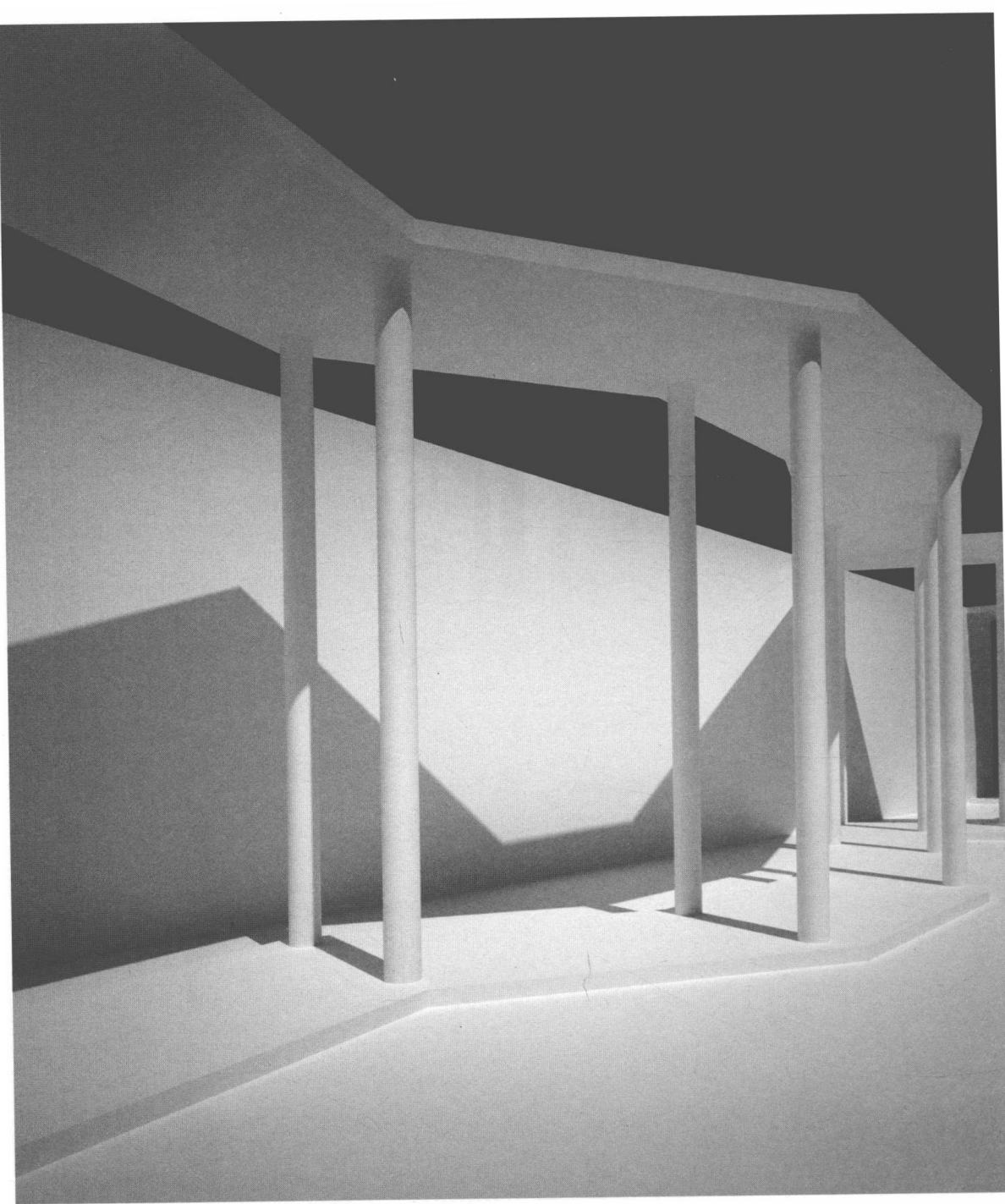
It has been my study case for many decades that whether the connections can be made between traditional Chinese gardens' visual forms and the language of modern visual and design. Facing the opposition of the traditional against the modern, I think these two sides can be united by abstract and pure expressions. This logic can also be used to solve the problem of the transition of tradition to modernization. Based on this, in this booklet called Architecture and Garden, we try to abstract the blueprint of traditional gardens spatially without considering all the materials and the methods of framework construction. Furthermore, in order to directly relate the Chinese traditional gardens and modern visualization, we translate the conventions through the layers of images. Through all these methods, we hope to connect directly the traditional Chinese gardens with the modern visuality and shape, in consideration of the disparity between conventions and modernism of materials, constructions and social life.

王昀
WangYun
2013年10月



传统园林的现代性的表述，是一种空间意义上的联结，也是现代意义上的课题。

The expression of traditional gardens' modernity is linking through the space. It's also a topic on its modern meaning.



抛掉所有过往的材料和建构方法，传统园林的空间意向以现代的设计语言加以延续

Abandoning all the materials and construction methods in the past, the spatial meaning of the traditional gardens continues in modern design language.

导读 Introduction

我们对传统园林建筑在理解上的最大的误区，就在于：认为只有运用传统和古典的建筑造型体系才会拥有中国园林文化的意义。而实际上，运用现代的设计语言系统对传统中国园林进行“直译”，可以让传统中国园林本身产生真正的、具有可与现代进行联结的、重要的现实意义。而一旦我们抛开古典的建造方式，抛开古典的材料做法，抛开古典的思考并转而采用现代的空间构成方式，传统的中国园林居然如此简单地在这一系列“抛开”的瞬间得以完成，同时也获得从传统到现代的转化。这本小册子通过对传统园林在空间层面上的抽丝剥茧，希冀搭建起一个能使传统的中国园林与现代产生关联的桥梁。具体地，我们在这里针对传统中国园林的18个实例进行试做。这18个园林分别是：1.沧浪亭、2.退思园、3.怡园、4.耦园、5.个园、6.何园、7.寄畅园、8.静心斋、9.可园、10.留园、11.拙政园、12.狮子林、13.网师园、14.小盘谷、15.艺圃、16.拥翠山庄、17.豫园、18.瞻园。通过这一系列实例的展示，最大的企图是希望能使传统中国园林的空间意向在现代设计与现代建筑语言的层面得到延续。

The greatest myth of understanding traditional garden is to only utilize conventional and classic architecture system to construct the specific culture of Chinese traditional gardens. In fact, through translating conventional Chinese gardens using modern design, we could embed more significant and real meanings to connect traditions to modernizations. Once we adapt to the modern spacial construction without considering traditional construction, materials and thinking logics, conventional Chinese gardens will complete the transformation from conventional style to modern. This process can be easily achieved by getting rid of the older conventions of constructing and using materials.

This brochure hopes to bridge the gap between Chinese traditional gardens and modern architecture by thoroughly analyzing the spatial construction of classic gardens. Specifically, we use 18 real life examples to implement our ideas. They are 1. Canglang Pavilion; 2. Tuisi Garden; 3. Garden of Pleasance; 4. Couple's Garden Retreat; 5. Ge Garden; 6. He Garden; 7. Jichang Garden; 8. Jingxin Study; 9. Ke Garden; 10. Lingering Garden; 11. Humble Administrator's Garden; 12. Lion Grove Garden; 13. Master-of-Net's Garden; 14. Small Pangu; 15. Garden of Cultivation; 16. Yongcui Villa; 17. Yu Garden; 18. Zhan Garden. By presenting this series of examples, we are intended to expand the spatial meanings of Chinese gardens at the perspective of modern architecture languages.

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对传统园林进行抽象表达的18个空间实例
18 abstract examples of traditional gardens

1. “沧浪亭”的现代性表述

1. Modern expression of "Canglang Pavilion"

“沧浪亭”位于今江苏省苏州市，宋代修筑，〔清〕康熙三十五年（公元1696年）重建，〔清〕同治十二年（公元1873年）再次重建，为今日风貌。我们将沧浪亭的平面图进行整体的空间描述抽取图1-2，然后对其在竖向层面的空间试做，最终获得沧浪亭的抽象空间关系图（图1-3、图1-4）。



图1-1 沧浪亭平面图

Pic.1-1 The Blueprint of Canglang Pavilion

Canglang Pavilion is located in Suzhou, Jiangsu Province. It was established in Song Dynasty and reconstructed twice in the 35th year of Emperor Kangxi (AD 1696) and in the 12th year of Emperor Tongzhi (AD 1873) in Qing Dynasty. We extract the blueprint of Canglang Pavilion (Pic. 1-2), and adjust it vertically to get the abstract spatial relations of Canglang Pavilion. (Pic. 1-3, Pic. 1-4)

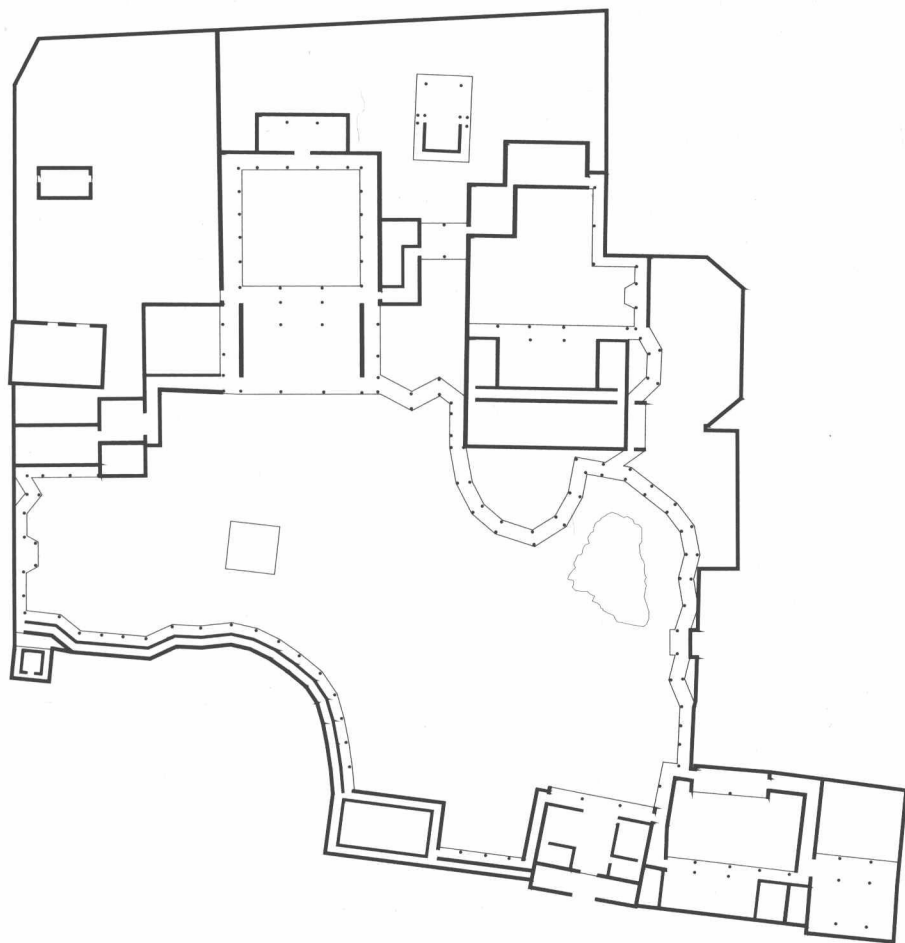


图1-2 我们对“沧浪亭”的空间平面关系进行抽取，绘制空间构成图

Pic. 1-2 We extract the spatial relations of Canglang Pavilion, and present it as the image of construction framework

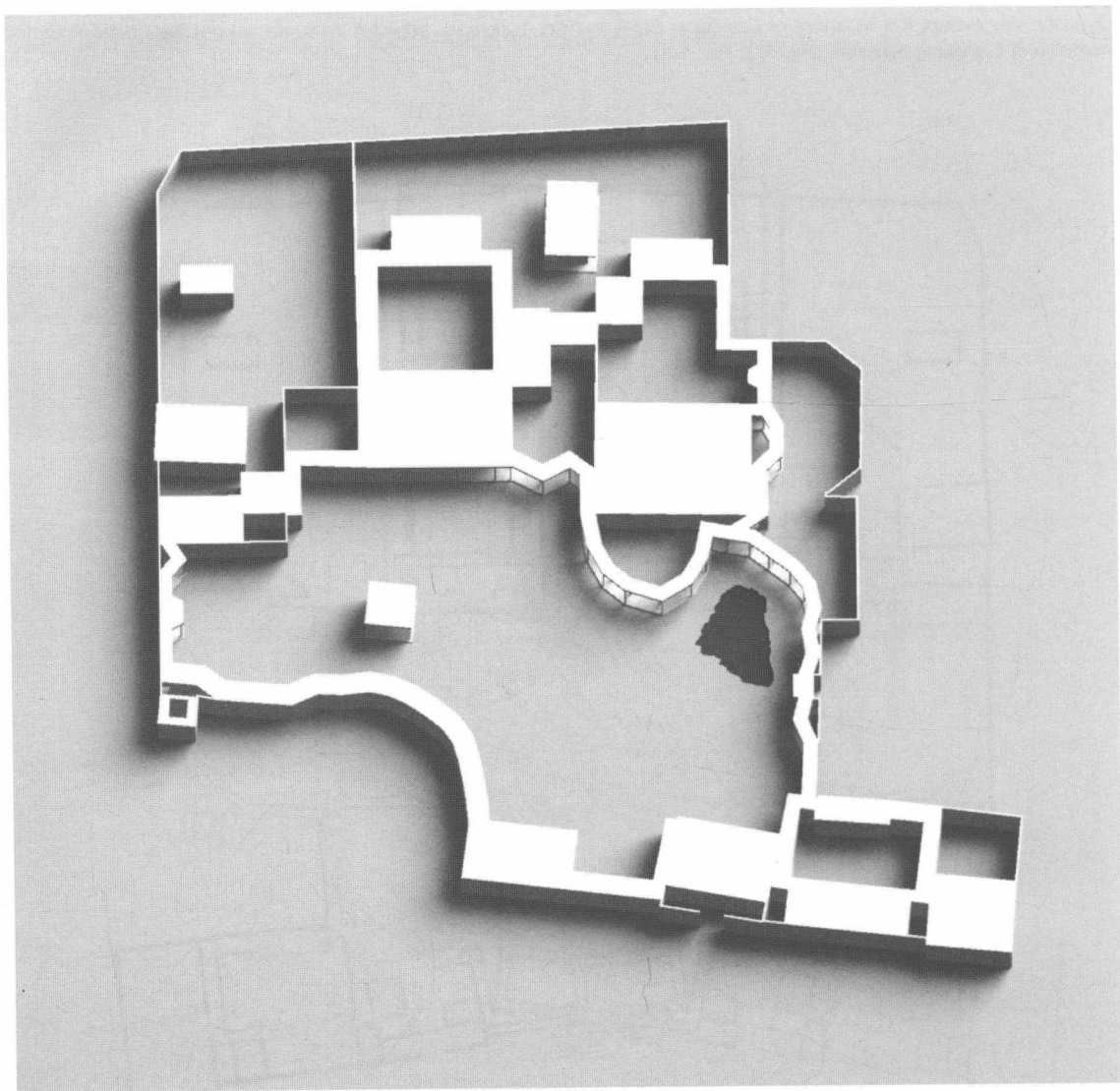


图1-3 “沧浪亭”的抽象空间关系图1

Pic. 1-3 Pic.1 of the abstract spatial relations of Canglang Pavilion

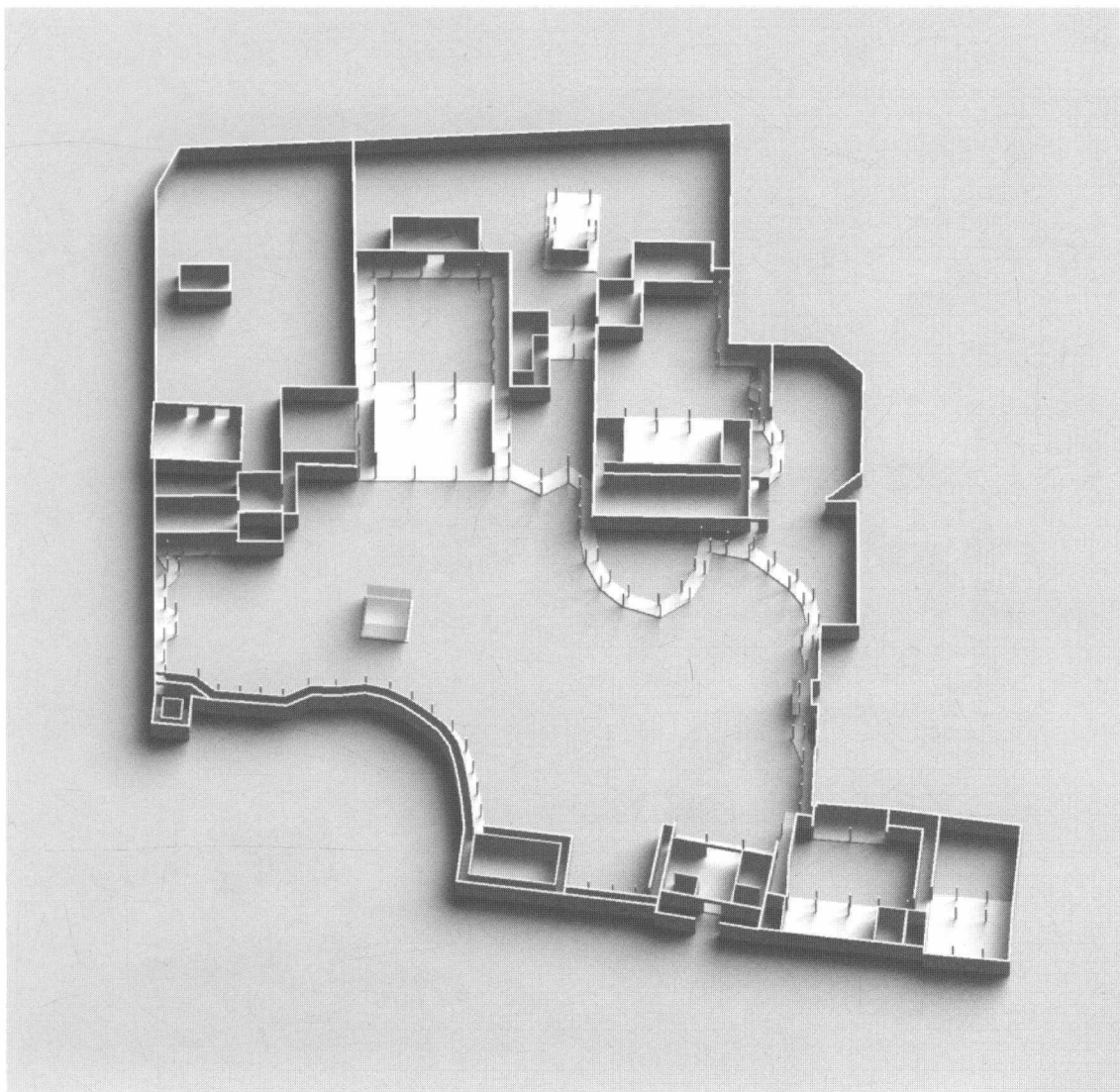


图1-4 “沧浪亭”的抽象空间关系图2

Pic. 1-4 Pic.2 of the abstract spatial relations of Canglang Pavilion

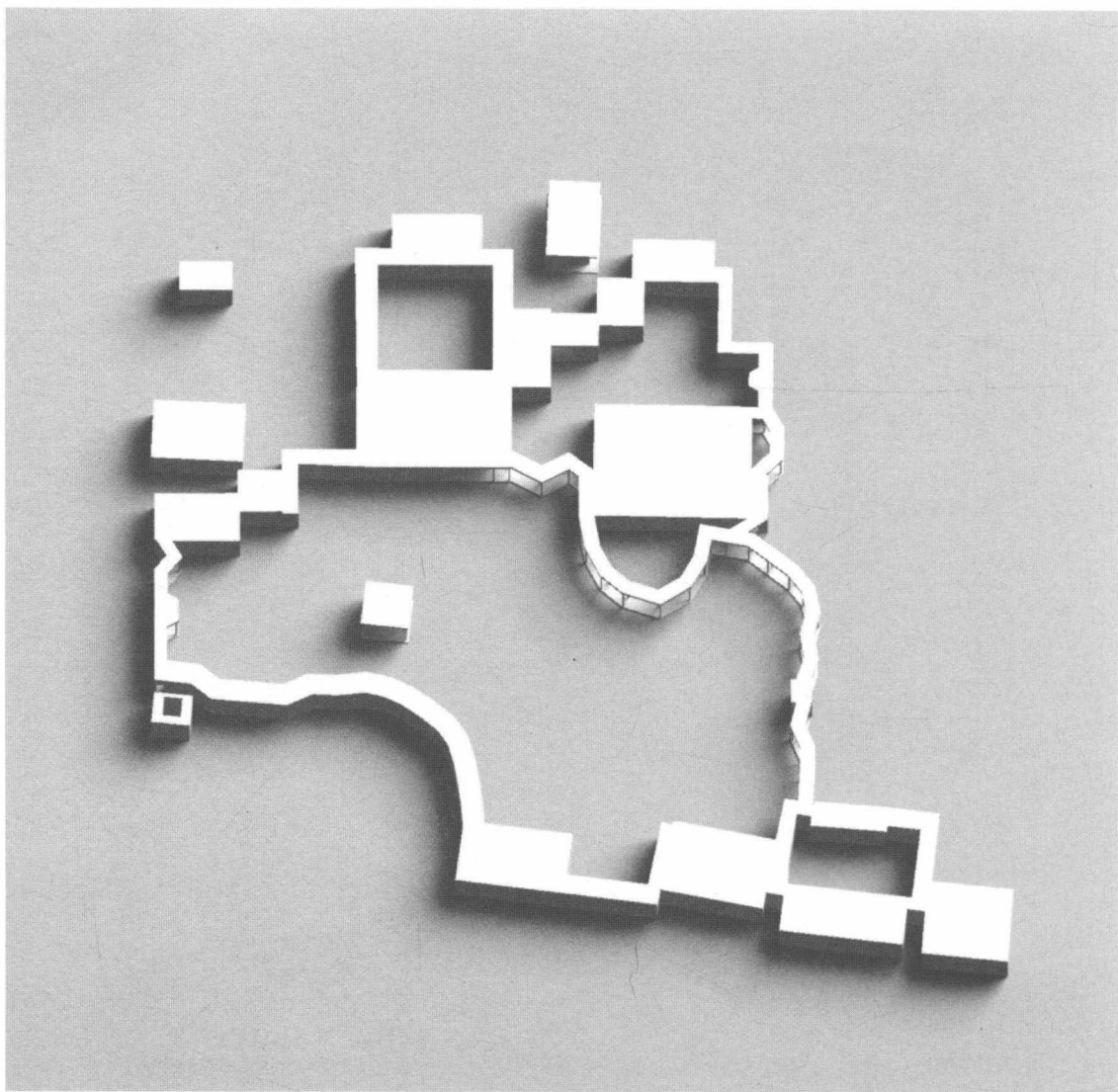


图1-5 “沧浪亭”的内部空间关系图

Pic. 1-5 Picture of the inner spatial relations of Canglang Pavilion

在图1-4的基础上，我们试图对于所获得的沧浪亭的园林空间关系进行新的抽象分解，从而获得图1-5所呈现的内部关系图及图1-6所展示的外部围合关系图。

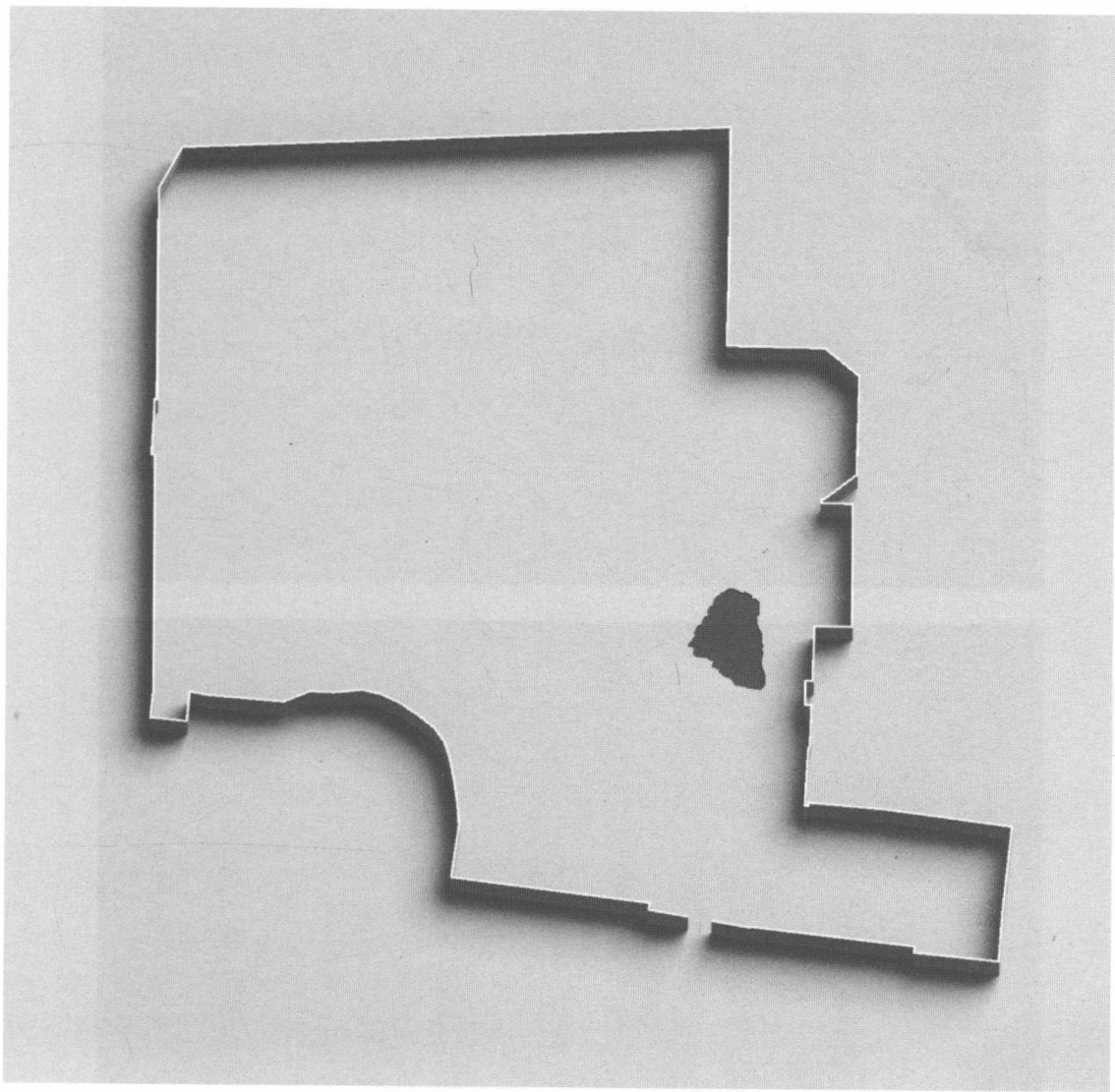


图1-6 “沧浪亭”的外部围合图

Pic. 1-6 Picture of the external space of Canglang Pavilion

Based on the Pic. 1-4, we tend to extract the new relations of the space of Canglang Pavilion, in order to get the presentation of inner and external spacial relations shown by Pic. 1-5 and Pic. 1-6 respectively.