

CONTEMPORARY ARCHITECTURE IN CHINA

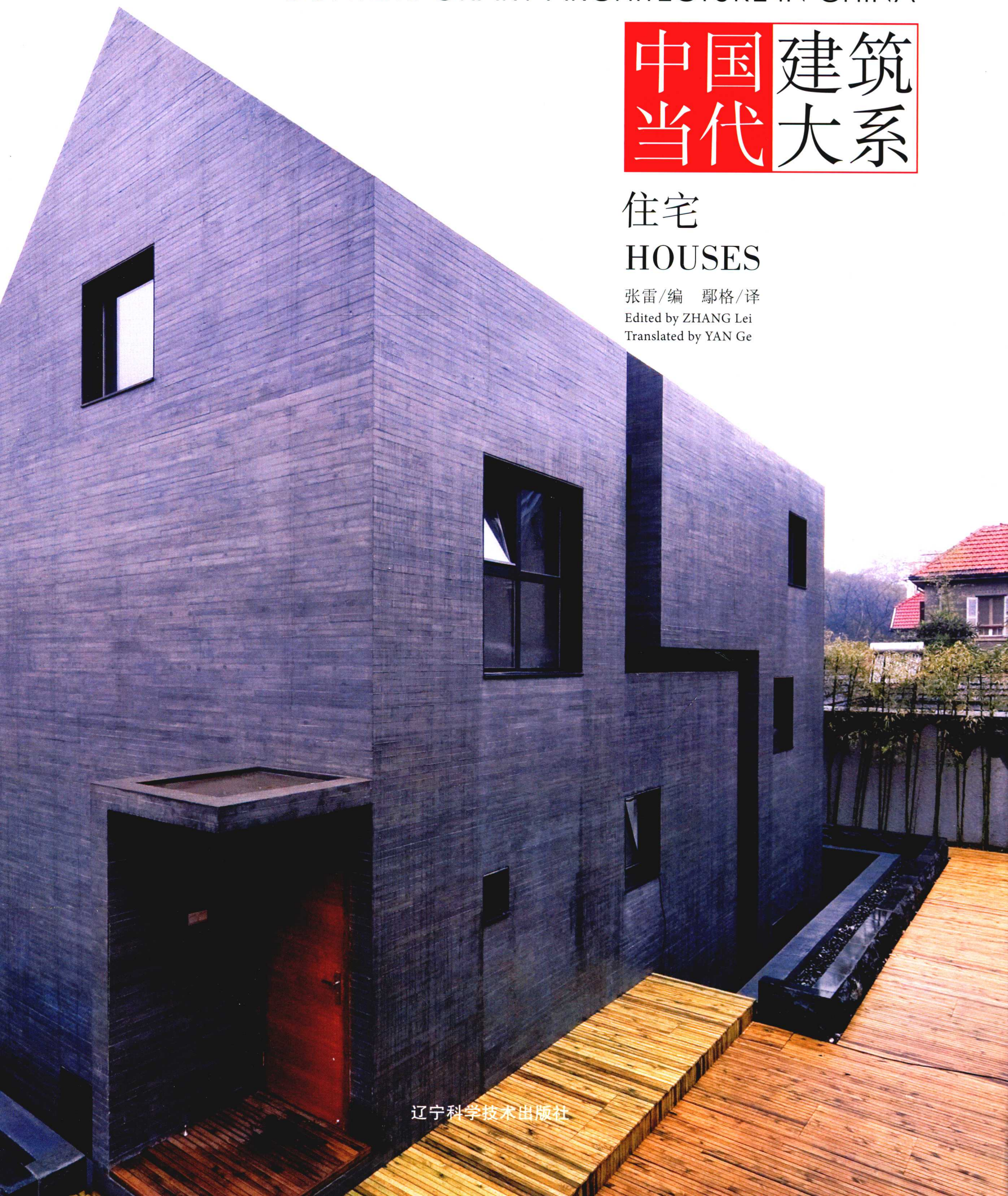
中国当代建筑大系

住宅
HOUSES

张雷/编 鄢格/译

Edited by ZHANG Lei

Translated by YAN Ge



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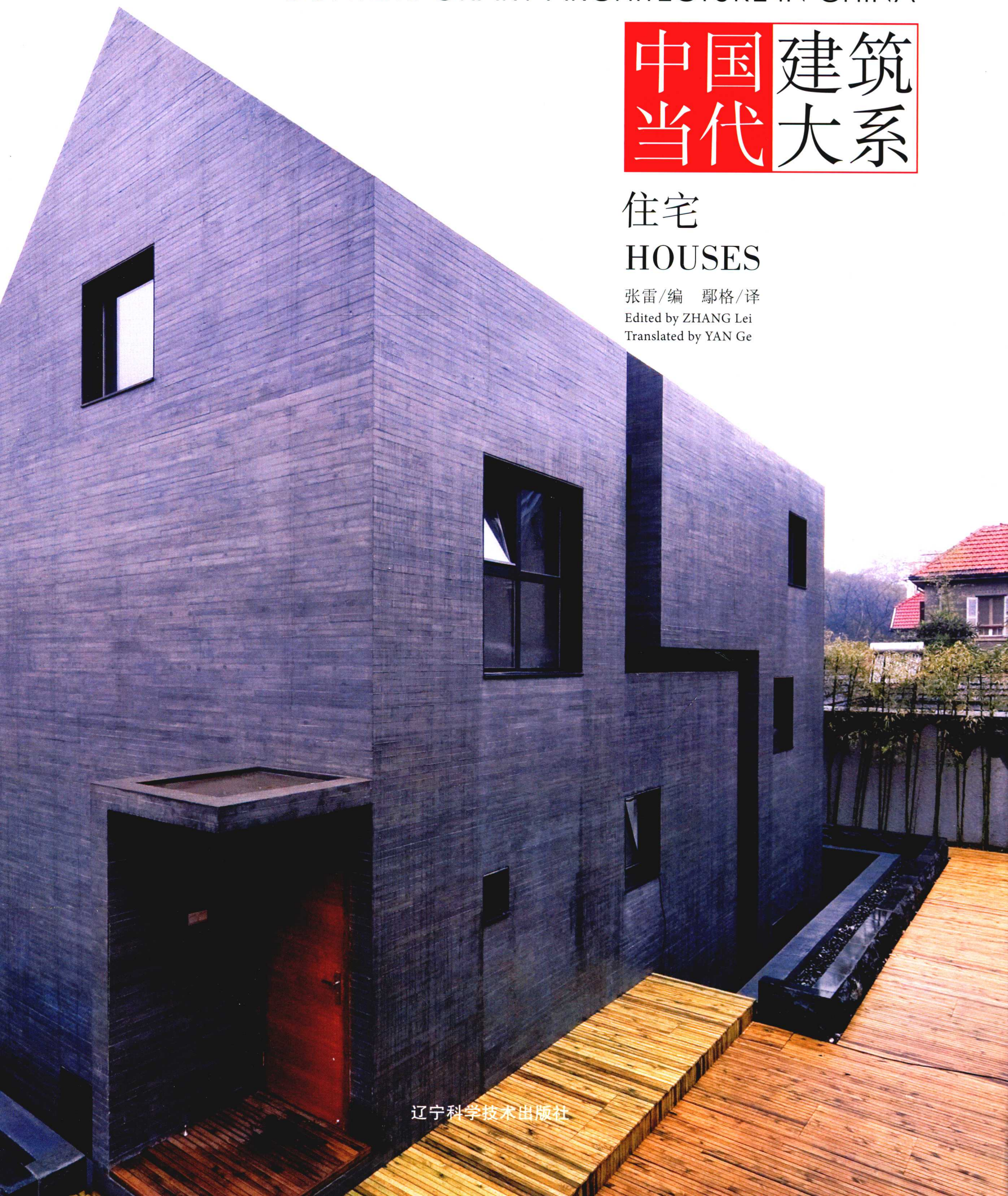
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With the rapid development of economy and tremendous changes of technology in contemporary China, people are no longer satisfied with the existing living conditions and they raise higher demands towards comfort, variety, selectivity and adaptability. From that point, in addition to ensuring the supply efficiency of houses, it is increasingly important to improve the functional quality in residential space design. The "human-oriented" concept pays more attention to building relationship between dwelling space and natural context, satisfying the basic functions of houses and at the same time endowing them with a deeper sense. From the perspective of designers, the requirements of clients and developing trend of houses bring more opportunities and challenges for them.

The book, *Houses*, aims to investigate the relationship between dwelling space and natural context and to summarize the development trend of residential design in future China by collecting projects of renowned local designers. Each project in the book is illustrated with beautiful images, delicate drawings and a detailed description to showcase the innovative ideas of the designer in a clear and systematic way.

随着我国经济的迅猛发展以及科技日新月异的变化,人们已不再满足于一般意义上的居住概念,对其舒适性、多样性、可选择性和可改造性提出了更高的要求,所以在增加住宅有效供给的同时,大力提高住宅的功能质量是住宅建设发展的大趋势,而在设计中注入人性关怀的内容同样显得重要。“以人为本”的设计理念更加注重构建人类居住空间与自然环境之间的联系,从而赋予住宅除满足“遮风挡雨”功能之外更加深刻的意义。从建筑师的角度出发,业主的要求以及住宅发展趋势无疑给他们带来了全新的机遇以及更多的挑战。

《中国当代建筑大系——住宅》一书,通过收录中国本土知名建筑师的经典住宅设计案例,展现中国住宅设计现状,探讨住宅与环境之间的关系,并从中总结出中国未来住宅设计发展趋势。书中收录的每一个案例都给与详尽的介绍,图片、技术图以及文字相结合的方式将设计师的理念与思想清晰而系统地呈现出来。

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FOREWORD

House is undoubtedly considered as the most common, important and special architectural form. The conscious behaviour of dwelling symbolises the beginning of construction activity in human history. At the same time, the evolution and development of dwelling space chronicles the growth of human civilization.

Family is the “cell” of human society and house as the “container” of family life is the physical home for all the dreams of human beings. In Western countries, architects are educated to begin their careers from designing small houses. Usually, after graduating from school, students majoring in architectural design are required to communicate with clients about their requirements and work on site in order to improve the abilities to perceive life and deal with materials and details. Through years of practicing, they gradually have a clear and deep understanding of daily life demand and architectural designs, which lays a solid foundation for their later careers to meet bigger challenges.

People do not have their own land under the specific land policy in China, and thus they cannot design their own houses completely. However, architects manage to create “dream home” for clients to realise some of their dreams for living. In addition, more and more architects

endeavour to improve the living environment and to satisfy modern living requirements. Cases selected in this book are good examples to show efforts they have made.

In the past 20 years, the urban society has experienced rapid yet extensive development in China. In that period, simple and superficial imitation of foreign styles is hotly pursued in residential design. The main reasons for that are developers’ interest in quick profit and lack of values and aesthetic accomplishment. Besides, more attentions are paid on public architecture design and less systematic research into residential design has been made in a long time. Excellent residential projects are relatively few and not being promoted in effective ways. However, selecting residential projects that embody global outlook and sustainable, cultural and modern living modes, this book elaborates the diversified living requirements in contemporary China and is worth reading.

ZHANG Lei

Chief architect of AZL Architects

Professor at School of Architecture and Urban Planning, Nanjing University

Director of Architectural Design and Research Institute

住宅是最基本、最常见，也是最重要、最特别的建筑类型，有意识的居住行为标志着人类建造活动的开始，住宅建筑的发展也印证了人类文明的进步历程。

家庭是人类社会的细胞，住宅是家庭生活的物质容器，也是所有人类理想的物质归宿。西方经典建筑教育中建筑师的培养便是从设计小住宅开始的，建筑学生从学校毕业以后，参与到设计工作之中，从和业主交流设计要求和需求开始，到施工过程中不间断的工地服务，不断积累感知生活的敏锐度和处理材料与构造细节的能力。通过一个个项目的磨练，理解生活需求认知设计问题，年复一年夯实职业基础。最终在通过小住宅项目积攒足够的专业能力之后，有能力去面对更大规模更复杂的设计挑战。

中国特定的土地政策，使得个人无法拥有土地并按照自己的意愿设计自己的住宅。即便如此，对家的向往还是让我们看到书中列举的一些项目以变通的方式，在某种程度上实现了自己的生活理想；而在本书中更多的我们看到了一些开发项目在满足当代中国生活需求、改善居住环境方面所作的积极探索与努力。

中国社会和城市经历了过去二十多年快速粗放的发展，对外来文化简单的、表面的外在模仿是这一时期住宅设计呈现的重要形态特征。“欧陆风”的肆虐固然有开发商急功近利、价值观缺失、美学修养不足的原因；

但也反映了设计界长期以来重公建轻住宅，对住宅这一重要建筑类型缺乏深入的系统性研究；适合中国当代生活的优秀住宅作品相对较少，并且优秀的作品未能得到及时有效的传播的状况。这本书中选择的案例，为我们展示了具有国际视野和可持续性文化意义的新的居住方式，在空间上诠释了当代中国新的多样性的居住需求，值得一读。

张雷
张雷联合建筑事务所 总建筑师
南京大学建筑与城市规划学院 教授
建筑设计创作研究所 所长

CONTENTS

- 008 CONCRETE SLIT HOUSE
混凝土缝住宅
- 014 POETS RESIDENCES
诗人住宅
- 022 CIPEA NO.4 HOUSE
CIPEA四号住宅
- 026 WATER HOUSE
淼庐
- 032 WELL HALL
蓝田井宇
- 038 THE CONCAVE HOUSE
凹舍
- 052 MENG-HOUSE
孟宅
- 060 CAI GUOQIANG COURTYARD HOUSE RENOVATION
蔡国强四合院改造
- 070 FATHER'S HOUSE
父亲的宅
- 082 THE SQUARE HALL IN SCENERY: A PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL
HOUSE RECONSTRUCTION PROJECT IN BEIJING
风景中的方厅——北京私人住宅改造项目
- 090 KUNMING EXPO ECO-TOWN INTEGER PROJECT
昆明世博生态城INTEGER(IN的家)
- 104 SPLIT HOUSE
二分宅
- 110 MANDARIN PALACE C1 VILLA
九间堂C1型别墅
- 120 THE HOUSE A+B OF THE LUSHI MOUNTAIN VILLA
庐师山庄别墅A+B

- 132 MANDARIN PALACE, SHANGHAI
上海九间堂
- 138 MOUNTAINSIDE VILLAS
观山悦
- 156 TANG VILLA
观唐贰
- 166 CR LAND SUZHOU VILLA
平门府
- 174 THE BAY, PHASE I
涵壁湾花园一期
- 182 FRAGRANT HILL QINGQIN
香山清琴
- 188 LAKE SIDE
鹭湖
- 196 THE MERGED-IN-MOUNTAIN HOUSES
OF SPRING VALLEY RESORT BEIJING
北京中信国安会议中心默山宅
- 206 MOMA WANWANSHU
万万树MOMA
- 220 LONGSHAN XINXIN TOWN BEIJING
北京龙山新新小镇
- 230 QINGHUA VILLAS PHASE I
中山市清华坊一期规划
- 242 ARKADIA
无锡协信阿卡迪亚
- 248 ZHENGZHOU NEW UNITED TOWN
郑州联盟新城
- 256 INDEX
索引

CONCRETE SLIT HOUSE

Nanjing, Jiangsu Province

ZHANG Lei, MENG Fanhao, CAI Menglei, LU Yuan, TANG Xiaoxin

混凝土缝之宅

江苏省 南京市

张雷，孟凡浩，蔡梦雷，路媛，唐晓新

Gross Floor Area: 270m²

Completion Time: 2007

Architect: ZHANG Lei, MENG Fanhao,
CAI Menglei, LU Yuan, TANG Xiaoxin

Photographer: Iwan Baan

建筑面积：270平方米

建成时间：2007年

建筑设计：张雷，孟凡浩，
蔡梦雷，路媛，唐晓新

摄影师：伊万·本

The project is located in Nanjing city and differs from the surrounding houses built in the 1920s in style. Architects choose concrete rather than grey brick as the main material and create an abstract form. The deck in the outside courtyard, floor inside as well as wall and ceilings are completely covered with wooden stripe (2 inches long), making it rich in nostalgia. The Z-shaped glass slit brings abundant sunlight into the interior, forming the main feature of the entire house.

The logical rationality of the Concrete Slit House can be expressed through the following points: the integrity of the interior elements, the harmony of the functional and spatial system, the transparency of the exterior façade and interior surface, the continuity between architecture and the surroundings, and the relationship between architecture and the paved site.

The staircase inside divides the interior into two parts and stands out from the entire structure, making the two parts vertically detached and forming a fissure. A zigzagging band of glass cleaves the 2,900-square-foot house in two and brings daylight inside. Slit is used to link the two parts with half floor height difference: a 2-floor-height living area and a 1.5-floor dining area, both of which can overlook each other. Located in a historical neighbourhood in Nanjing and surrounded by grey-brick houses with a history of 100 years, the house differs in textile from the surroundings but shares the same quality in essence. The cast-in-place concrete wall and the precast façade and roofing emphasizes the division of the two parts and the fissure is stressed at the same time to form an external contrast between the house itself and the surroundings.



Site Plan
总平面图





住宅位于南京市，周围房屋都始建于20世纪20年代，所以它的风格同周围房屋截然不同。设计师并未使用灰色砖头作为材料，而选用水泥创造了一种抽象的房屋形式。屋外院落的地板和屋内的地板，墙壁和天花板铺上了两英寸长的木条，为房屋增加了一种怀旧的色彩。住宅上的Z字型似裂缝式玻璃结构使这个建筑更具特点，同时也使自然光线可以照射入屋中。

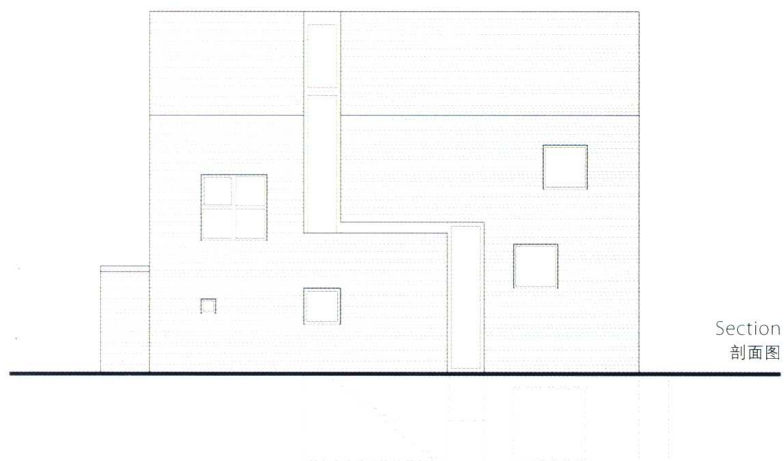
混凝土缝之宅理性的逻辑结构主要表现在如下几个方面：内部空间要素的自洽；功能体系与空间体系的契合；内外面层的透明；建筑与环境外在肌理的连续；建筑与地表的关系。

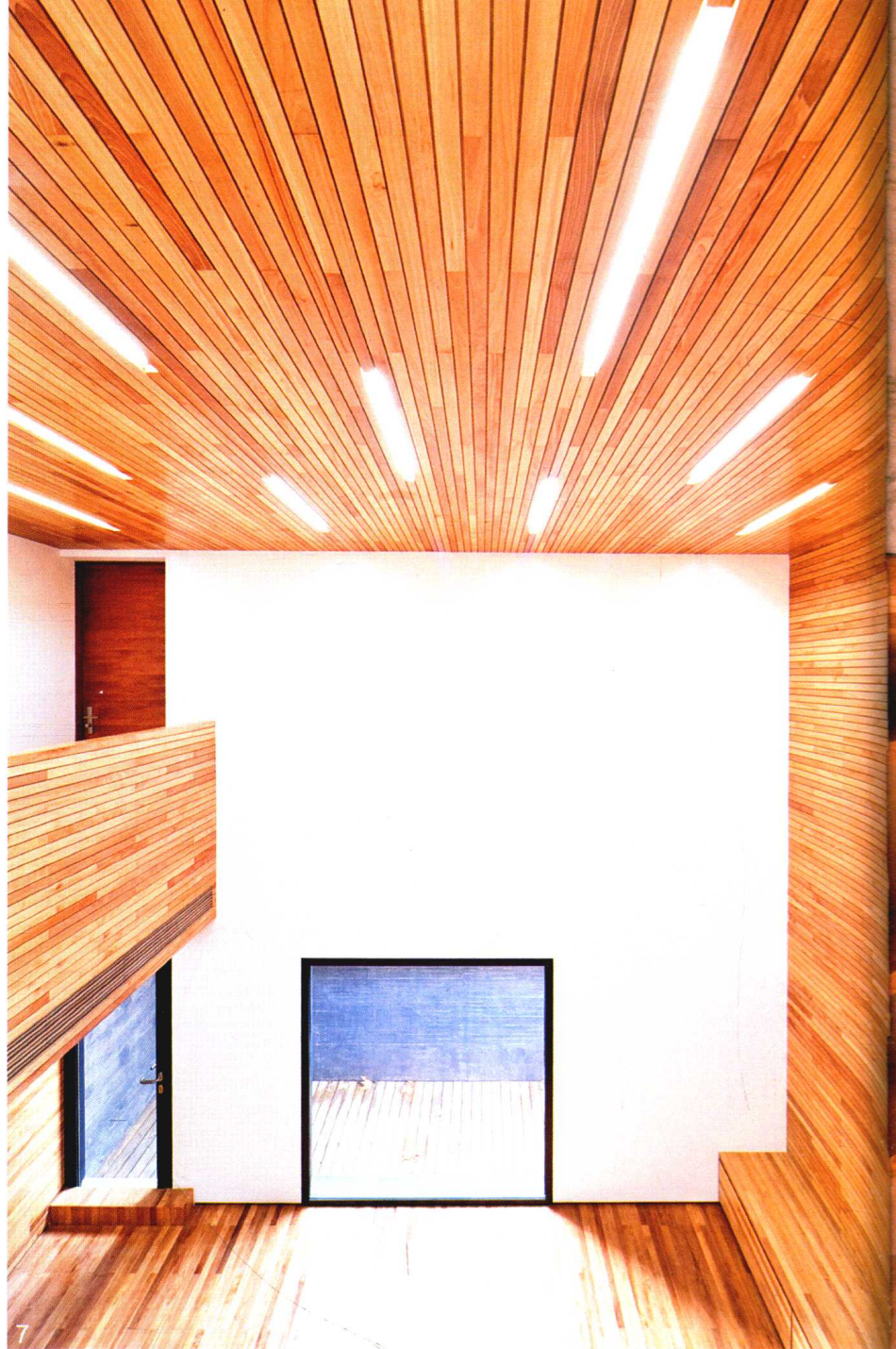
设计将楼梯对应的两个朝向的外墙局部内缩并使其透明化，其结果是通过光线、附近空间的层次区分和尺度差异，将楼梯从整体中独立出来，并且导致左右两组垂直单元拉开距离并形成裂缝。裂缝把不同的房间加以分离，前后两部分也由此可以相互观望。因此，所有的空间序列都开始流动并变得立体化和视觉化了。身处敏感的民国文化保护区，面对周边近百年历史的青砖洋房，缝之宅小模板混凝土在肌理上有着神秘的差异和本质的呼应，现浇墙面和预制屋面极少主义式的交接突出了前后二个体量的分裂，于是裂缝被进一步强化并发挥了出人意料的作用，在主体和环境之间设置了外在的、最终的对立。





1. Aerial view
2. View from southeast
3. Front elevation
4. Aerial view of northeast elevation
5. Southeast elevation
1. 鸟瞰
2. 东南立面
3. 正立面
4. 东北立面鸟瞰
5. 东南立面

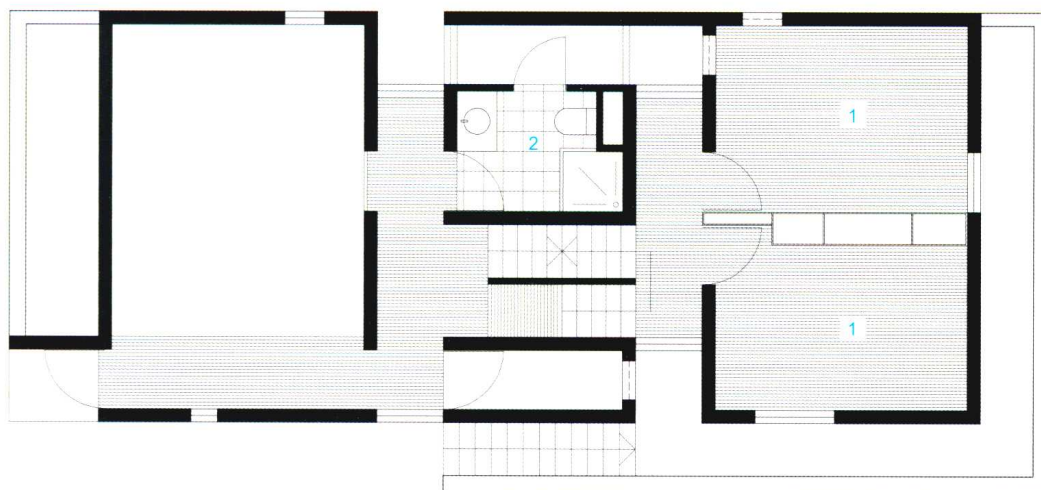




- 6. Staircase
- 7. Sitting room
- 8. Study
- 6. 楼梯
- 7. 起居室
- 8. 书房



8



Ground Floor Plan:

- 1. Outdoor wooden deck
- 2. Bathroom

一层平面图:
1. 室外木平台
2. 卫生间

POETS RESIDENCES

Gaochun, Nanjing, Jiangsu

ZHANG Lei, SHEN Kaikang, ZHANG Ang

诗人住宅

江苏省 南京市 高淳县
张雷，沈开康，张昂

Gross Floor Area: 580m² (Ye Residence), 860m² (Wang Residence)

Completion Time: 2007

Architect: ZHANG Lei, SHEN Kaikang, ZHANG Ang

Photographer: Iwan Baan, Nacasa & Partners

建筑面积：580平方米(叶宅)+860平方米(王宅)

建成时间：2007年

建筑设计：张雷，沈开康，张昂

摄影师：伊万·本，仲佐写真工作室



Owners of the houses are not rich men, but they cherish countryside life as other ordinary people in China. Now, their dream is realised after a long time of pursuit. The main material of red brick, popular in local area, is produced by the nearby brickkiln and the construction team are local farmers. Thus, the budget of the entire house is 800RMB/m². Architects and owners interact actively through the entire process. The residences are more a project that makes common people's dream towards countryside life come true than a design work that belongs to architects.

Located by Shijiu Lake in Gaochun County, Poets Residences are owned by two poets who are friends as well. The site enjoyed a strong local flavour with a brick kiln to produce terracotta brick for nearby residences. The design adopts the theme of "courtyard" which is expressed in the site plan and interior spaces. The two houses are respectively designed with two different layouts: courtyard enclosed on three sides and courtyard enclosed on four sides. In addition, the functional spaces can be arranged in the shape of right angles as well as in a linear way for the sake of the expansive site. The various and continuous circulation lines for communication, movement, relaxation and exhibition composed the main elements of the interior which are as well the rational choice under the low technique condition.

The key feature of the two houses is of course the exterior wall: the main structure is closely wrapped up with red brick to highlight the local style. Three different textures of brick made up the façade. An interlocking pattern leaves perforations between bricks and protruding bricks cast shadows along the wall. Windows punctuate the texture and the brickwork along the edges of these portals further develops abstract geometric relations while remaining loyal to the structural logic.

