



世建图书|天津大学出版社

Korean Architecture Competition Annual Tale 2001 韩国建筑设计竞赛年鉴

(株) 建筑世界 编 李华东 译

在数十年的现代化建设过程中,韩国形成了一套较为完善的建筑设计竞赛制度。政府规定,凡在一定规模以上的建设工程都必须经过公开的设计竞赛来确定实施方案,以保证工程的透明度和建筑设计的质量。每年度设计竞赛的获奖作品汇集成册,就是《韩国建筑设计竞赛年鉴》。

2001年《年鉴》分为上、下两卷,共收录了涉及80个工程项目的149个获奖方案,集2000年韩国国内所有设计竞赛优秀作品之大成。在某种程度上,也可以说该《年鉴》集中反映了2000年韩国建筑设计的最高水准。这些参赛作品都是为实际的建筑工程而作,涵盖了从城市设计到公园规划,从大型航空港建设到地铁入口雨罩设计,从新建工程到已建建筑的搬迁等广泛的内容,比较全面地反应了2000年韩国的建筑设计活动。

在方案选择上,除每个工程的当选作(实施方案)外,《年鉴》也根据作品的实际水平,酌情选录了优秀作、佳作等,以期让读者能从不同的侧面了解建筑师们对同一问题的不同解决之道。《年鉴》并不希望仅仅给大家展现某一设计竞赛的最终结果,也试图能提供一个机会,使大家能对不同方案进行比较和分析,从中得到某些方面的启示或教训。

设计竞赛大多伴随着激烈的竞争,在众多的方案中脱颖而出的作品往往有其独特之点和过人之处。《年鉴》对这样的过程进行了全程的记录和整理。中韩两国有着源远流长的文化交流传统,现在又面临着类似的现代化建设和发展任务。韩国建筑师们在解决文化传统与现代需求、建筑与自然环境、建筑与人类社会之间的矛盾时的思路和方法,以及对建筑如何顺应社会、时代变化的摸索,对中国建筑界也是一种有价值的参考和借鉴。

原书采用韩、英双语出版,但两种语言在表述上存在一定的差异。中文版根据韩语翻译,并结合国内读者的习惯作了有限的调整,保留原书英文作为参考。特此说明。

目 录 【Contents

公共设施	皇龙寺遗址展览馆169
光州南区大众文化艺术中心3	三涉渔村民俗展览馆173
始兴市女子会馆7	高速公路文化馆177
韩国精神文化研究院11	汉城奥林匹克纪念馆移建181
大田文化广播公司19	白帆纪念馆185
济州市青少年会馆31	月城原子能电站宣传中心189
龙仁福利中心35	
金山郡多功能会馆43	金海大成洞古坟群保护规划201
大韩建筑学会新馆55	体育设施
驿三青少年会馆67	冲 月
高阳市青少年会馆71	高城郡文化体育中心210
金川青少年会馆75	汉城中区综合体育中心222
儿童图书馆79	济州市奥林匹克体育中心234
清州市立图书馆87	
安山技术公园91	蔚山体育公园棒球场242
韩国道路公司武州休息所99	蔚山世界杯足球赛场250
地铁入口雨罩103	2002年世界杯仁川赛场254
浦项机场115	嘉坪体育馆258
武安机场119	
仙游岛公园化工程127	居住设施
千年门139	蚕室综合住宅区264
崖插山会面广场151	
	现代产业开发公司样板房展厅272
文化设施	龙仁新区千禧纪念小区284
	大邱月城住宅小区296
蔚山玉玄遗址展览馆161	水原市发达区住宅小区300

韩国现代陶瓷展览馆………165

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光州南区大众文化艺术中心

Gwangju Nam-gu General Culture & Arts Hall

(株)土形ENG 建筑师事务所 Tohyung Architects & Engineers Co., Ltd. Oh, gum-ryeol

用地位置: 光州 南区 丰善洞

用地面积: 3 182.24m² 建筑面积: 1 861.52m² 使用面积: 12 433.90m² 造景面积: 963.58m² 建筑密度: 58.49%

容 积 率: 180.40%

层数:地下1层,地上7层结构:钢筋混凝土+钢桁架

Location: Land development district of bongseon-

dong, nam-gu, gwangju

 $\label{eq:Lotarea: 3,182.24m^2} Lot area: 3,182.24m^2\\ Building area: 1,861.52m^2\\ Total floor area: 12,433.90m^2$

Landscape architecture area: $963.58m^2$

Building coverage: 58.49% Floor area ratio: 180.40% Building scope: B1/Fl7

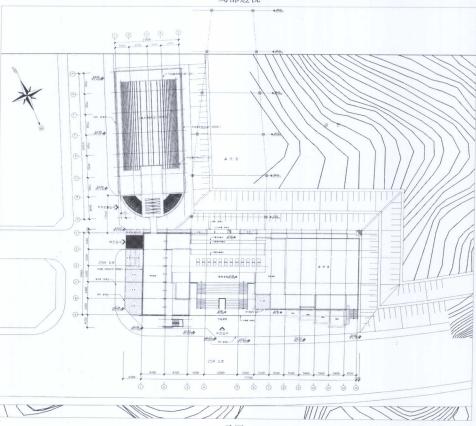
Structures: Reinforced concrete, steel truss



透视



局部透视





透视



总图设计:

考虑到用地具体的地形地势和不同标高的现 有道路, 方案力图创造出具有环境亲和力的建 筑。建筑的各入口设置在不同的高差上,与现 有的公园保持便捷的联系,将自然景观引入到 建筑之中。

平面设计:

方案考虑了不同的高差,按照各功能单元的 性格和特点进行功能分区和配置。通过有机的 流线体系将这些功能单元紧密联系起来。方案 强调了建筑在地区开发规划中的作用和独立的 性格,调整了建筑的规模以尊重现有公园的景 观。考虑到自然通风和采光条件以及各个房间 不同的实际需要来安排了各室的朝向。

剖面设计:

为顺应用地的坡度和不同高差的现有道路 方案以底层架空的柱、平台等来分离和引导交 通流线, 也创造了丰富的空间形象。建筑高层 部分的轴线与自然环境的轴线相一致,保证景 观眺望的视觉通廊和自然的通风采光,营造了 舒适的室内空间气氛。

立面设计:

建筑体量的分解和组合考虑了周围的环境。 分为低层和高层部分以减小过大的体量对人的 视觉和情感压迫。方案追求建筑的正面性和指 向性, 用陡峭的垂直体量强调了建筑向上的动 势,避免了体型的单调和乏味。多功能的体育 馆以天桥和其他部分相连。

Site planning

This architecture is approachable in a various level and position by considering the geo-graphical features and different height of roads. It plans an environment-friendly building taking the connection with park into account. The high floor is arranged in accordance with the axis of nature to use nature actively.

Floor planning

The whole building is arranged by sections to adapt itself to the geographical features according to characteristics and functions of space. It establishes an organic circulation system using the different height of surface and space, and it emphasizes its local characteristic in the land

development district. It adjusts the building scope to harmonize with the park view, and its internal space is furnished in accordance with its functions taking natural conditions into account.

Section planning

It installs a piloti deck ignoring the existing slope and different height of road. It separates the traffic line by sections and leads a space of various experiences. The high floor part agrees with the axis of nature, and it maintains a comfortable indoor atmosphere through contact with nature.

Elevation planning

It constitutes the building with mass corresponding to the surrounding environment. It articulates mass of the low part and the high part to eliminate an oppressive feeling of mass and secures frontality and directionality. It agrees with the vertical axis using a steep roof to avoid a bored square stage. It combines the multipurpose gymnasium and the roof of the building cubically through a viaduct.

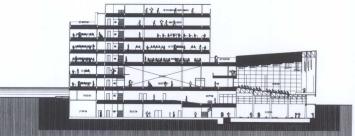


入口透视

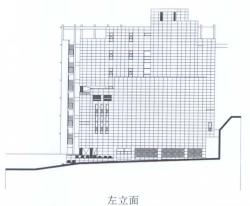


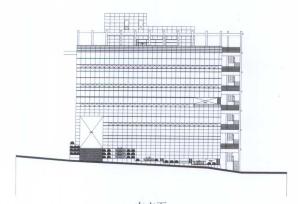
正立面



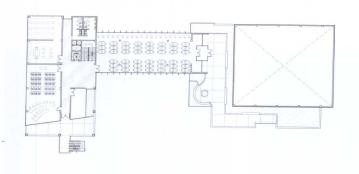


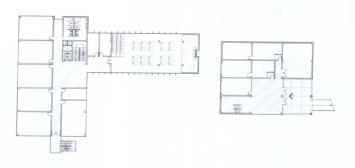
横剖面





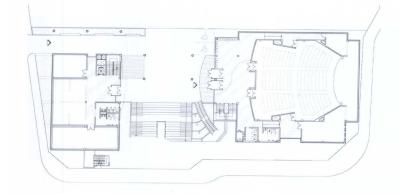
右立面





4层平面

5~6层平面

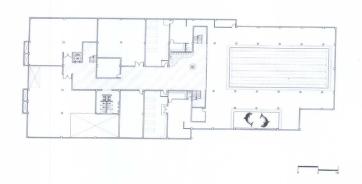


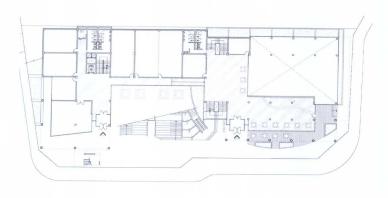




2 层平面

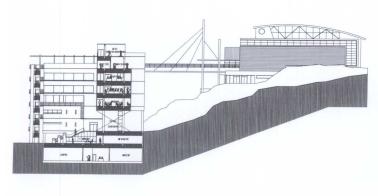
3 层平面

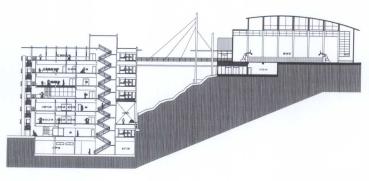




地下1层平面

1 层平面





A-A 剖面

В-В 剖面

Siheung City Woman Hall

(株)舞影建筑师事务所 Mooyoung Architect & Engineers Co., Ltd. An kil-won · Seo hak-jo

用地位置: 始兴市 靖王洞 用地面积: 6905.80m² 建筑面积: 1459.59m2 使用面积: 5 189.12m2 建筑密度: 21.14%

容 积 率: 43.84% 层 数: 地下1层, 地上4层

结 构: 钢筋混凝土+钢桁架

Location: Jeongwang-dong, siheung city

Lot area: 6,905.80m² Building area: 1,459.59m² Total floor area: 5,189.12m² Building coverage: 21.14% Floor area ratio: 43.84% Building scope: B1/Fl4

Structures: Reinforced concrete, steel truss



模型照片1



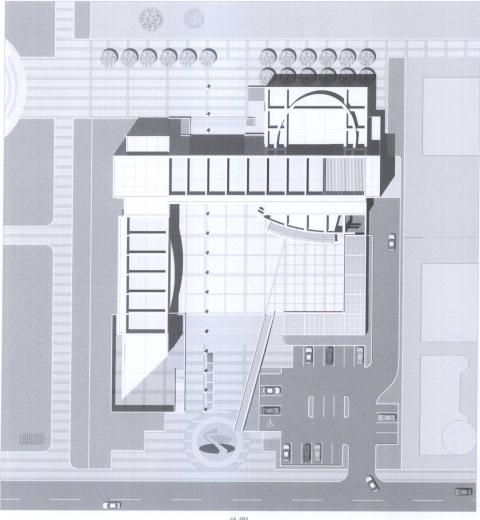
模型照片 2



模型照片 3



模型照片4



总图



方案设计的目标在于,强化建筑的象征性,使之成为地标性的建筑和为女性谋福利的中心。

总体布局上注重与现有公园流线和视觉上的 联系,追求恰当的朝向和景观轴线,以保证景 观的可亲近性。建筑形象的设计采用了合适的 形式,体现了女性的特点;立面上以大面积的 幕墙创造出通透开放的建筑形象。

主入口前尽量留出大片空地,设置了开放性的广场,为居民们提供了充足的交流和活动空间。

It plans to present a symbol and form for the Siheung City Woman Hall as a local public welfare facility.

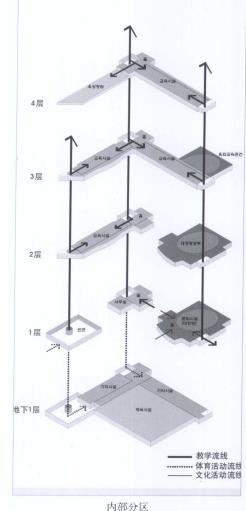
It adapts a form to express the image of woman symbolically and grants a landmark image of a region.

It establishes an open plaza in the entrance and secures a proper direction and view to improve a comfort and transparency in the building.

It separates and connects spaces according to its functions and clarifies the circulation.

It plans the building as a place for meeting and events for residents and enhances the efficiency of space through a horizontal and vertical connection.

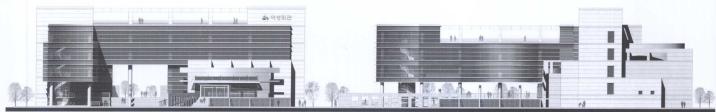
It secures the view and approachability using the connection with the neighborhood park.



分区示意图

제육실

内部分区



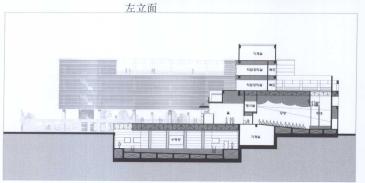
正立面

右侧立面

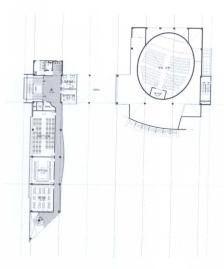




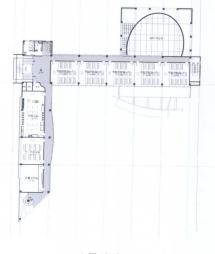
横剖面



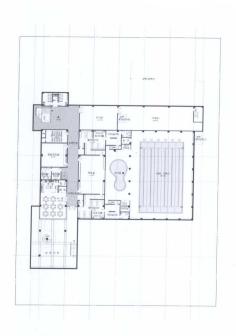
纵剖面



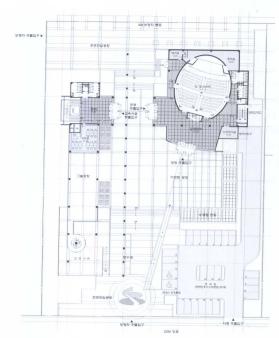
2 层平面



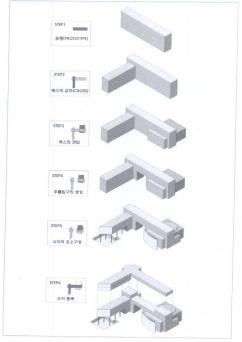
3 层平面



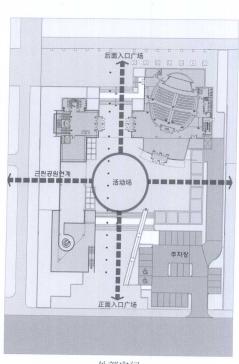
地下1层平面



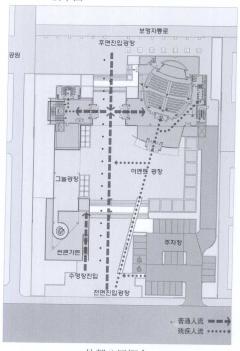
1 层平面



体量构成



外部空间



外部分区概念

韩国精神文化研究院

Korea Moral Culture Research Center

(株) 端午建 筑师事务所 + (株) Archidom建筑师 事务所 Danu Architects Engineering Co., Ltd. + Archidom Architects Associates

Kang bong-won + Choi myeng-cheol

用地位置: 京畿道 本堂区 用地面积: 11 549.00m² 建筑面积: 2 279.80m² 使用面积: 8 466.89m² 建筑密度: 19.74% 容 积 率: 72.01%

结 构:钢筋混凝土框架

Location: Unjung-dong, Bundang-gu, Kyeonggido

Area district: Green district
Use: Education research facility
Lot area: 11,549.00m²

Building area: 2,279.80m² Total floor area: 8,466.89m² Building coverage: 19.74% Floor area ratio: 72.01%

Structures: Reinforced concrete rahmen



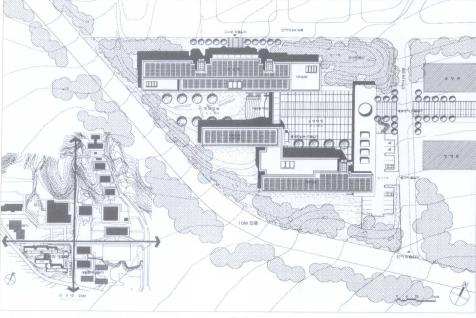




透视 2



透视 (夜景)



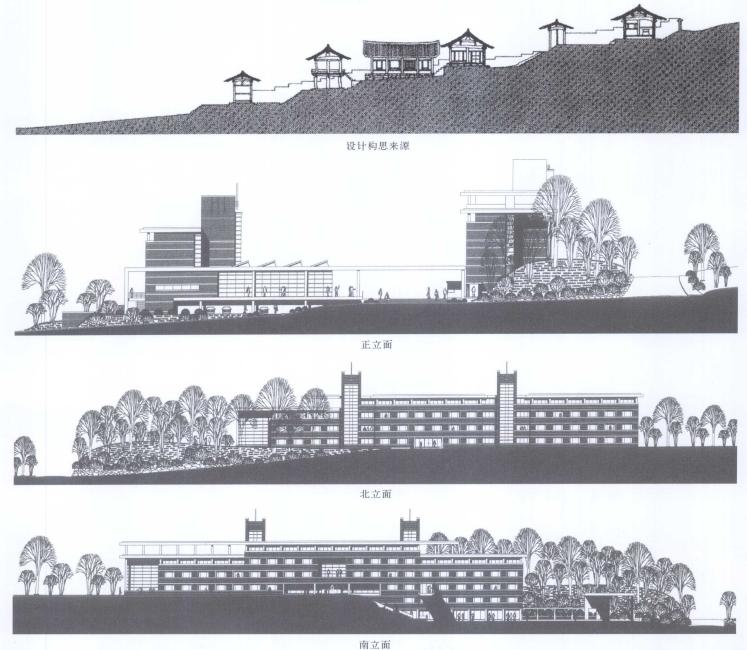
总图

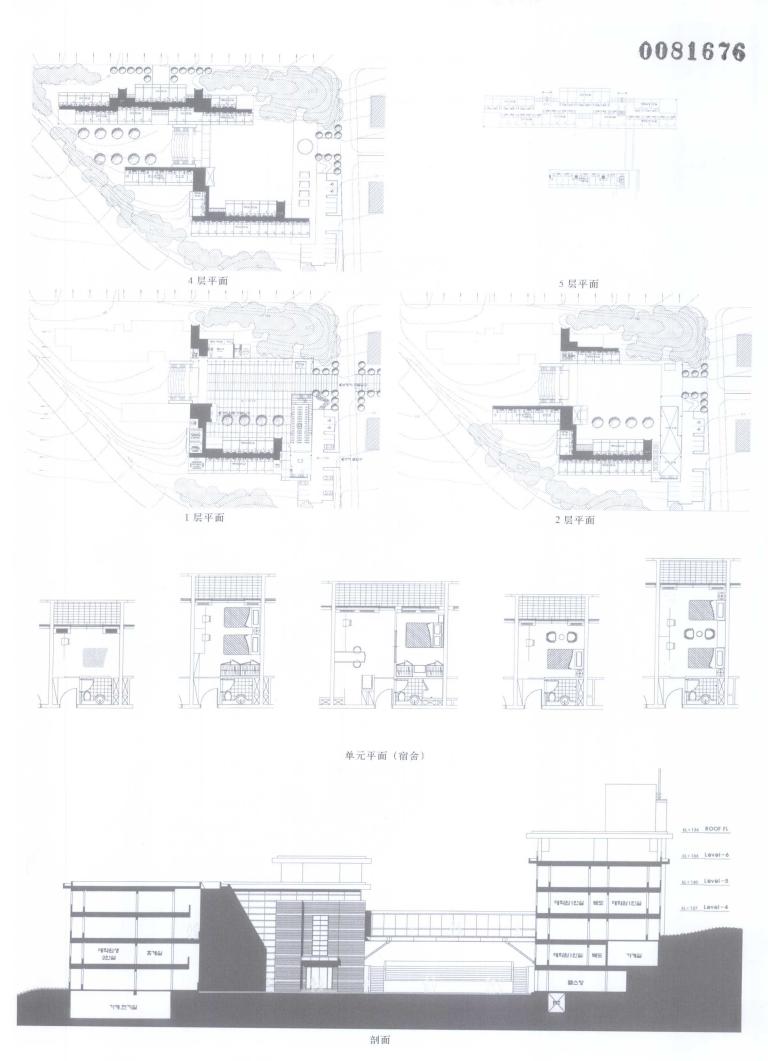


方案追求每个功能分区的独立性, 以强调它 们各自的领域感。人、车流线严格分离, 有机 的流线体系快捷方便地连接了各功能单元。设 计中引入了传统的山地建筑的配置手法, 按照 自然坡地地形来配置了建筑的各体量。内院的 设置使建筑和周围的绿色空间相互贯通,协调 一致。同时,这一内院在分割的同时也连接了 餐厅、厨房等设施。每一个室外角落都布置了 不同的造景, 在主流线上提供了性格各异的室 外空间,丰富了空间体验。建筑全体按照功能 划分为宿舍、休息室、计算机房等。宿舍为来 访的学者和研究人员服务,各宿舍共用大厅, 门厅、车库、休息室、楼梯间。餐厅和厨房隐 藏在低层的柱廊之后,采用自然坡地设置了停 车场。天桥将教授宿舍楼和研究生区联系起来。 已婚学生的宿舍采用单面走廊,以追求采光效 率和与自然景观的密切联系。未婚学生的宿舍 采用双面走道,保证足够的自然采光和通风的 同时提高各房间的使用效率。立面设计力图体 现学术的严谨氛围和韩国建筑的传统美感,以 与周围的韩国传统建筑相协调。

It separates and connects the circulation for each function organically by means of a functional circulation system. It plans the separation of passenger and car strictly using a clear circulation system. It establishes a clustering to secure territory of each facility as the standard of arrangement. It leads a harmony with a yard space and green space. It connects the building in the inside yard for an easy approach to the restaurant and kitchen building. It offers various exterior spaces along with the main circulation. It plans zoning for each function including dormitory, resting room and computer room for the accommodation facility for guest professors and researchers, and it shares a hall, lobby, lounge, resting room and stairs as a common space. It secures a natural external space zoning and territory through a bridge for the zone of professors and zone of graduate school students. It establishes a side-corridor for the dormitory for the married students of graduate school to secure lighting and landscape. It enhances the utilization of

room through a central corridor for the unmarried students and accepts outdoor air to secure lighting and landscape. The restaurant and kitchen are arranged as pilotis in the below floor, and the parking lot is constructed using a slope. It aims at a strict academic tradition and unique traditional beauty for the elevation planning and leads a harmony with the roofs of Korean style in the surroundings. It emphasizes a harmonized image with the whole buildings and develops various landscapes according to the positions. Each building is positioned according to the natural slope aiming at an overlapped effect of the roofline.





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