



哈尔滨市 新世纪初

HARBIN'S EXCELLENT
ARCHITECTURES IN EARLY NEW
CENTURY

优秀建筑

哈尔滨市城市规划局

黑龙江人民出版社

哈尔滨市新世纪初优秀建筑

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序 言

PREFACE

建筑是城市这个社会综合体中的重要组成部分。随着社会的发展和进步，建筑已由单一的使用功能变换了形态，人类的文明又赋予了它景观等诸多功能。一座城市从它诞生的那天起，它的历史沉积，文化内涵，就与城市建筑形成了亲密无间的关系。换句话说，就是城市的建筑直接反映了城市的风雨沧桑，反映了城市的发展轨迹。

我们这座城市虽然历史并不长，但由于特殊的历史环境和成长经历，使城市的建筑各种流派荟萃，多元化的文化积淀生成了其独具特色的魅力。巴洛克、哥特、欧洲古典主义、折衷主义、新艺术运动、中华巴洛克、中国传统建筑……，异彩纷呈的建筑形式以及按照近代城市规划理念形成的旧城区，使城市彰显欧陆风情，这是前人留给我们的重要的财富和遗产。在历史长河中的每一个瞬间，人类都会有用自己的聪明才智来充实和润色历史，对于我们来说，保护和继承城市文化，继承和发扬城市特色，是前人和历史赋予我们庄严职责。

城市建筑的形式具有明显的时代特征，随着科学技术的发展，建筑材料不断更新，无数具有现代特征、现代思潮的建筑不断出现，在日新月异的时代中，如何处理好各时期建筑流派间的融合、各种文化思潮间的碰撞，正是我们要深刻探索的话题。每一栋建筑都不可避免的带有它诞生时期的时代特征，从珍爱历史的角度，需要保持她们的初始形态；但还要顺应时代潮流，使城市初始时期的建筑文化与新的历史时代融会贯通，发展升华，创造出新的理念和思维，展现出新的时代特征，总而言之，建筑设计负有继承历史与推动历史的双重责任。

建筑设计无论在任何时期都是充满激情的劳动，要焕发这种激情，要求设计师要有对城市的理解和热爱、对历史的品评和回味、对生活的诠释和理解、对历史积淀的挖掘和整合。这种激情要求建筑师准确的处理好新的作品与城市环境的关系、与固有建筑风格的关系，同时要处理好整体与局部的关系、历史与现代有机沟通的关系。建筑作为一种文化的表现形式，要延续历史文脉、把握时代脉搏。由于文化修养、社会经历等方面的差异，人们对建筑的评价是仁者见仁、智者见智的，对于现代城市来说，有关建筑设计形式的各种尝试都是众说纷纭的，也正是由于建筑文化没有一种固定的模式，才能激发起建筑设计者的激情，才能激活他们的天才思维与设计灵性，让他们以昂扬的姿态去探索、去创造、去追求。

政府对于建筑设计理念的管理本身就是指导性的，要鼓励和提倡的是创新。就我市而言，还有一个如何在创新中珍视历史文化遗存，体观继承的问题。那么究竟怎样在建筑设计上继承传统，又怎样进行现代的创新，是需要政府、公众、规划部门、建筑设计师都要认真思索和考虑的。

新世纪初的十佳建筑评选活动，是一种尝试，也是一种讨论。有那么多业界同行与广大群众参与，恰恰说明我们这个题目是公众关心的，大家关心家乡的未来，关心我们会给后人留下怎样的历史和文化，这同时也说明公众对我们政府管理部门有多么高的期望值。

本次评选活动经过群众投票，专家评审，优中选优，但并不等于说这些建筑就是十全十美的，也不等于说就是达到了历史的最高水平，但相比较而言，建筑师们为这些建筑的诞生都付出了辛勤的努力，花费了自己的心血和才智，在特定的条件下，为改善城市景观是做出了贡献的。这样的评比活动表达出了政府部门规划建设好城市的决心，无疑也会有效地调动建筑师们的积极性，在今后的建筑设计实践中将更多的精品佳作奉献给社会，奉献给时代，奉献给城市的未来。

本书在汇集了新世纪初十佳建筑评选成果的同时，又将一批近年来我市的优秀建筑设计成果编汇入集，以展现我市城市规划建设的新成就、新面貌，希望社会各界对城市建设工程的规划设计管理提出宝贵意见和建议。

Architecture is an important part of a city, the social integration. With the social development and progress, architectures now have changed their forms from the single using functions. In addition, human civilization has also endowed them with diversified functions including landscapes. As for a city, from its birth, its historical accumulation and cultural connotation have set up close relationships with city architectures. In another word, architectures can reflect the city's vicissitudes and also the city's development footmarks.

Though our city has a short history, diversified architectural styles and cultural accumulations embody the distinctiveness of the city due to its special historical background and development experience. Baroque, Gothic, European Classicism, Eclecticism, Art Nouveau and Chinese traditional styles..... A range of architectural styles and old city areas built in accordance with contemporary urban planning ideas all embodied the European sceneries of the city, which can be regarded as a treasure and heritage left by our elder generation. In every period of the long process of history human beings can enrich and embellish history by using their intelligence, hence we should preserve and inherit the city's culture and prolong and develop the city's distinctiveness. It is the burden given by history and our elder generation.

City architectural forms reflect obvious characteristics of times. With the development of sciences and technologies, new architectural materials are constantly emerging and a variety of architectures with modern characteristics and designing ideas are showing to us. How to deal with the relationships between the diversified architectural styles and the contravention between different cultures and ideas? This is the right topic we want to study. Every architecture has its own unavoidable features from the birth. So we should preserve its original form from the views of cherishing history. But we must face the realities and follow the trends of times. It will take several generation's efforts and hard work to make city original architectural cultures blend with the elements of new historical periods, develop and form new ideas and thoughts and create new characteristics of times.

In any time architectural designs can be regarded as a work full of enthusiasm. We should call for the enthusiasm. We urge our designers to understand and love the city, to feel and experience history, to realize and understand life and to exploit and collect and sort cultural accumulation. The enthusiasm demands that architects make new designing works remain a correct relationship with city environment and inherent architectural styles. Meanwhile it needs architects to deal with the relationship between part and whole and the organic communication between history and modern times. As a cultural expression, people have different ideas and views on architecture due to different levels of culture, social experience and background. It is arduous to make the architecture themselves follow historical coherence and keep the pace with times. As for a modern city, we can meet challenges in every period to deal with the diversified fixed forms in designing. Thus we need to constantly explore, seek and create.

Governmental management itself on architectural ideas is instructive. What it encourages and advocates is innovation, that how to inherit tradition on architectural design and make modern innovations? It needs government agencies, public, planning department and architects to take it into careful consideration.

The activity to select the top ten architectures in new century through public appraisal is a trial and also a discussion. Too many people from different fields participated in the activity. It indicated that public are very keen on our topic and care for the future of our hometown and pay much attention to what kind of history and culture we should pass to our next generation. On the other hand, it has shown that public place great hopes on our governmental agencies.

The activity includes the periods of people's ballot and expert evaluation. The best works are all chosen from the excellent ones. But it doesn't mean that the selected ones are absolutely good and they have reached the highest level in architectural history. Comparatively speaking, the architects paid much effort, hard work and intelligence on the naissance of their works, they dedicated themselves to the improvement of city landscapes under certain situation. The activity expresses the government's determination to plan and construct a better city. Doubtlessly it will mobilize the architects' enthusiasm to produce better works in future architectural practice and dedicate them to society, times and the future of the city.

In addition to the selected Top Ten architectures, the book also collects the accomplishments of a range of excellent architectures built in recent years to show the newest achievements and development to the public. We sincerely hope that all the circles put forward valuable opinions and suggestions on project planning and designing management.

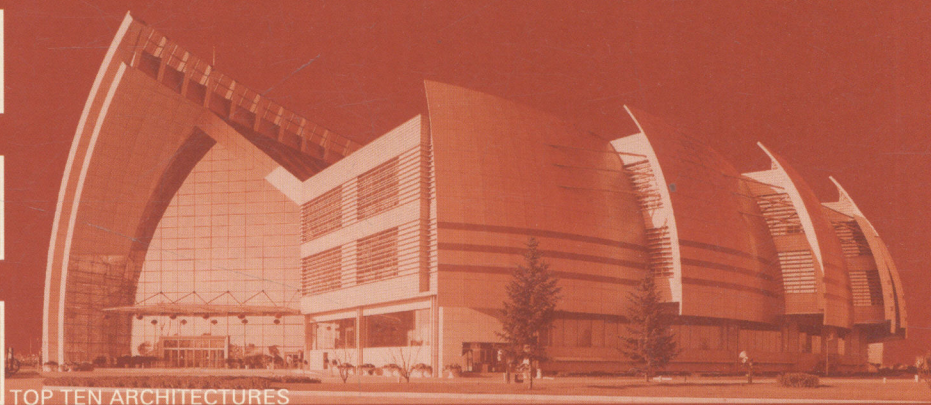
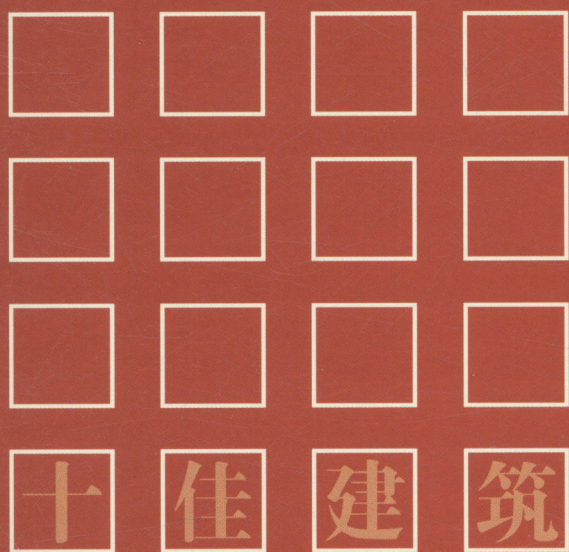
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HEILONGJIANG PROVINCIAL SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL HALL

主要设计人 傅绍辉 徐秀娟 郑志平

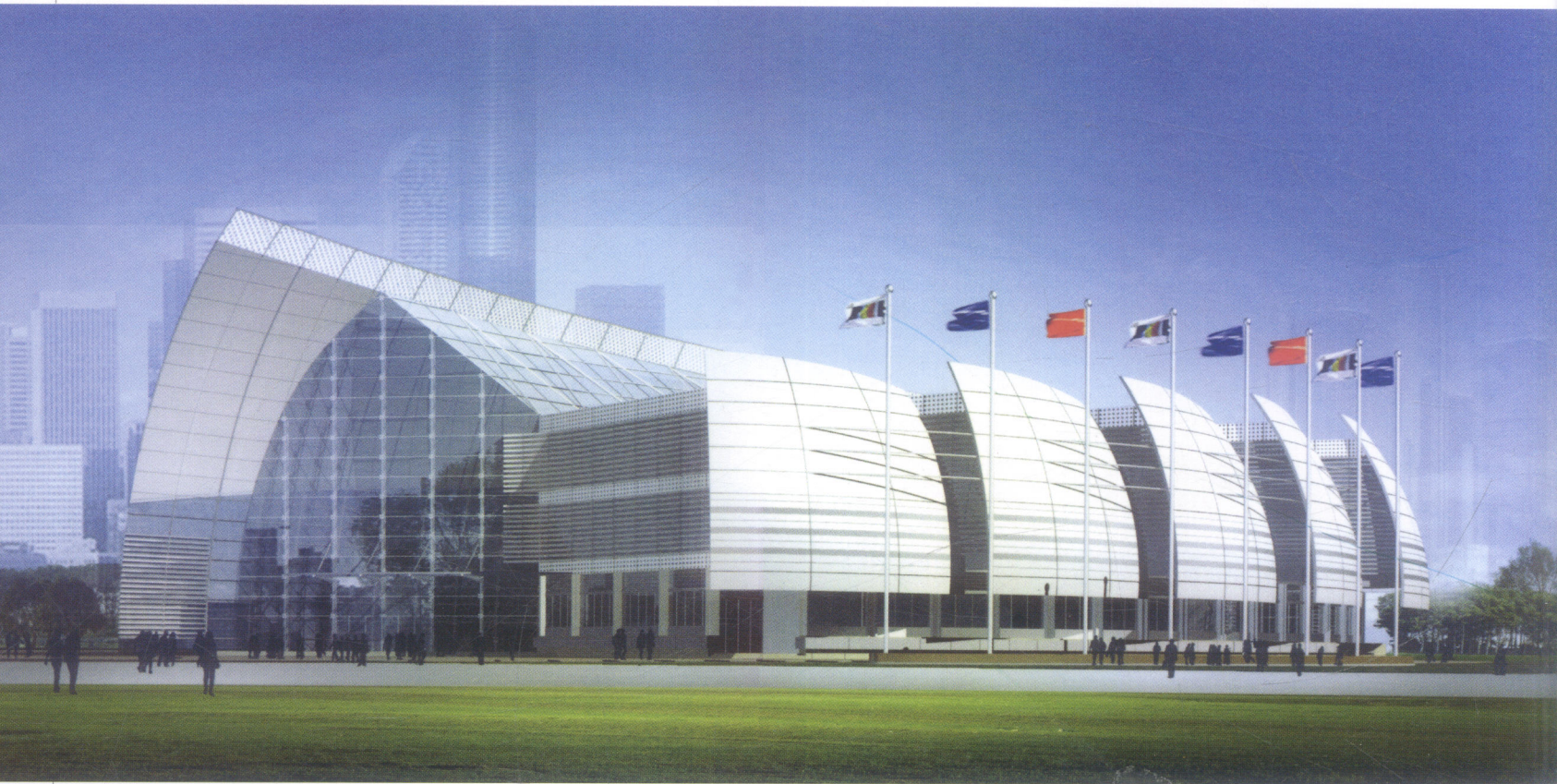
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建设单位 黑龙江省科技协会



TOP TEN ARCHITECTURES



■ 效果图

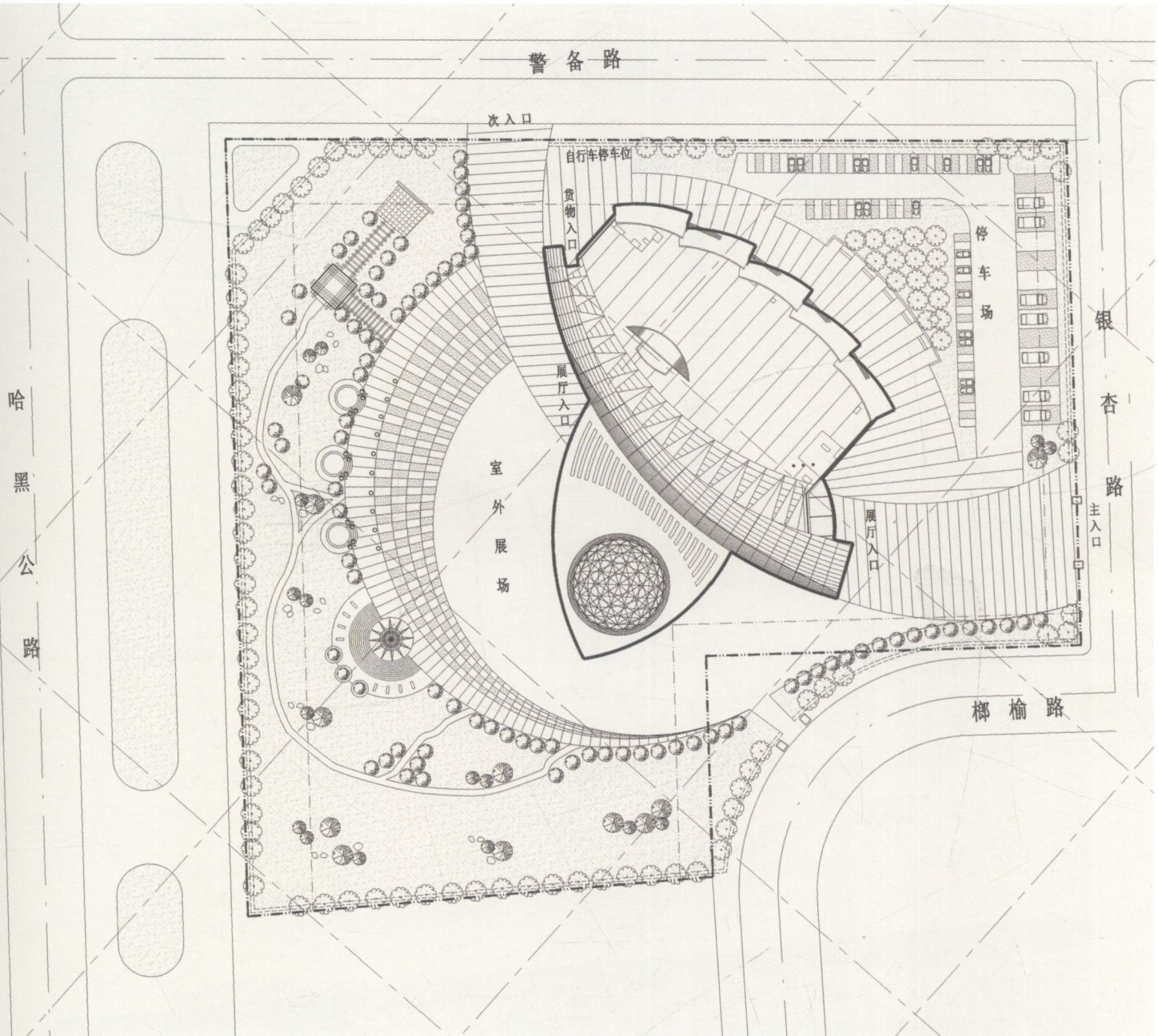
黑龙江省科学技术馆地处风光旖旎的松花江北岸，与闻名遐迩的防洪纪念塔、友谊宫等名胜隔江相望，建成后以其新颖独特的造型成为龙江人为之骄傲的又一标志性建筑。

科技馆总用地面积5万平方米，总建筑面积24782平方米，地下一层，地上三层，地下层层高6.0米，地上一至三层层高为7.0米，球幕影院层高最高18米，建筑总高度42米。馆内常设展厅12000平方米，临时展厅1500平方米，为目前黑龙江省规模最大的现代化多功能科普场馆。

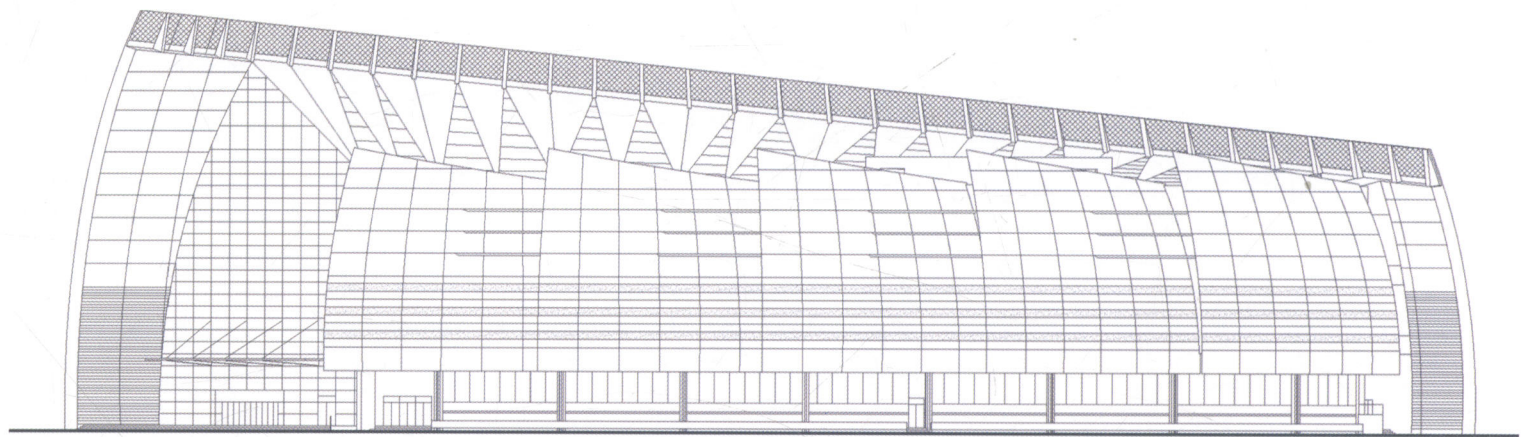
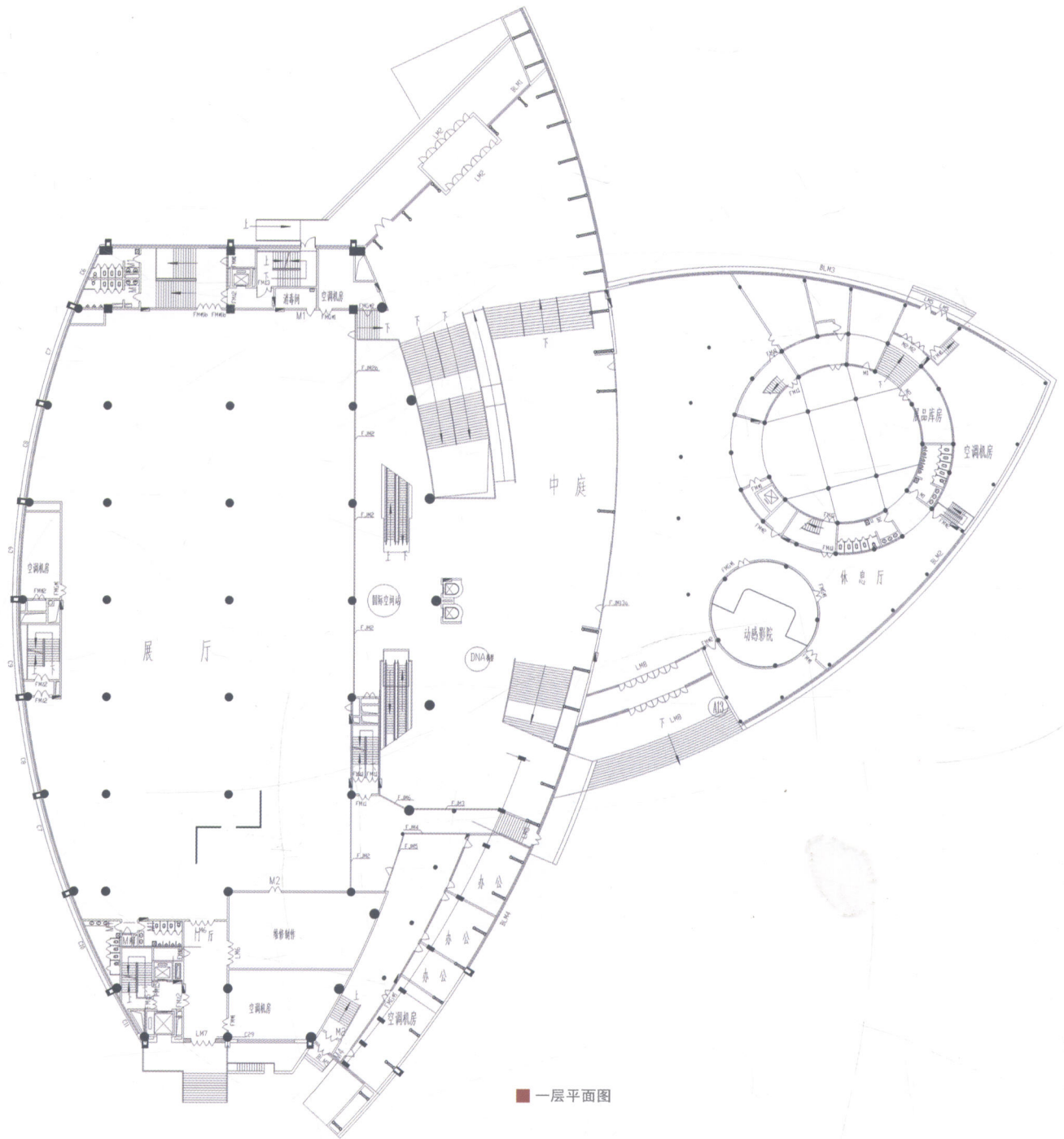
科技馆用地西侧为城区通向松北新区的哈黑公路，北侧为进入太阳岛风景区的警备路，地理位置十分重要。因此，在总体规划设计中着重环境与建筑的协调关系，临哈黑公路建筑红线近100米的范围内设绿化隔离带、雕塑及室外展场，既有效地阻隔了交通噪音污染，又在创造了良好的环境景观的同时，给过往车辆观赏建筑全景以最佳视距。基地的主入口设于东侧的银杏路，设有入口广场及停车场，方便人员、车辆集散。次入口设于警备路，主要用

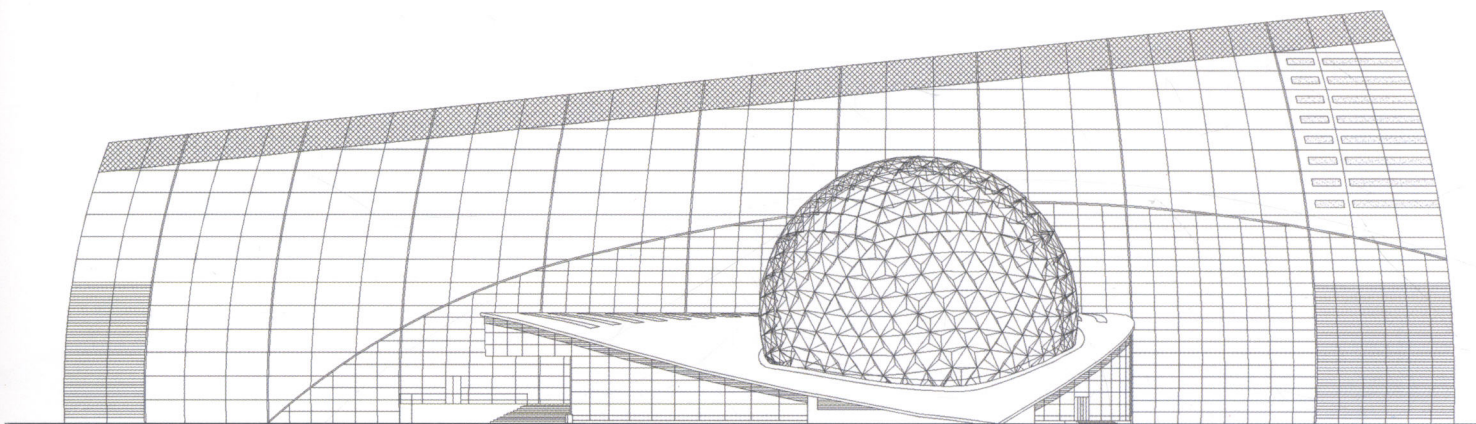
于展品运输并连接室外展场。建筑师采用了巧妙的设计手法，使以不等高曲面和球幕影院组成的主立面，兼顾松花江南岸和哈黑公路，同时根据建筑所处的地段，在尺度上做了校正，针对不同朝向采用大尺度的弧形墙面与分块式弧形墙面，以获得最佳的景观效果。

科技馆在设计中注重建筑的原创性，平面布置自由随机，流畅的曲线贯穿始终，但在内部的流线组织、功能分区和不规则空间的利用上都合情合理。平面设计的核心是弧形中庭，建筑各部分的功能均围绕弧形大厅展开，它占有三层展厅的高度，上覆天窗，与天象厅的球形空间相呼应，象征日月同辉，以形象化的语言体现科学技术发展的“日新月异”。中庭东北侧为展厅，西南侧为动感影院、球幕影院，其中地下层为办公及设备用房，设有报告厅及临时展厅，一至三层设展厅及动感影院、球幕影院等展示活动空间，利用夹层设休息厅。交通组织以两部观光电梯、两部自动扶梯、多部楼梯为主，使参观者能方便快捷地到达各展厅。

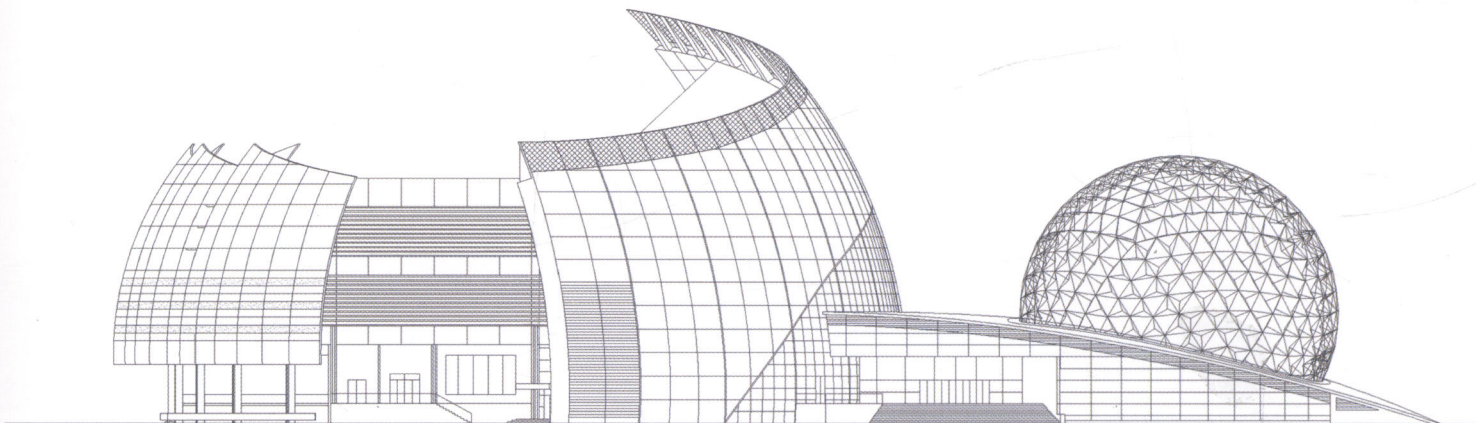


■ 总平面图

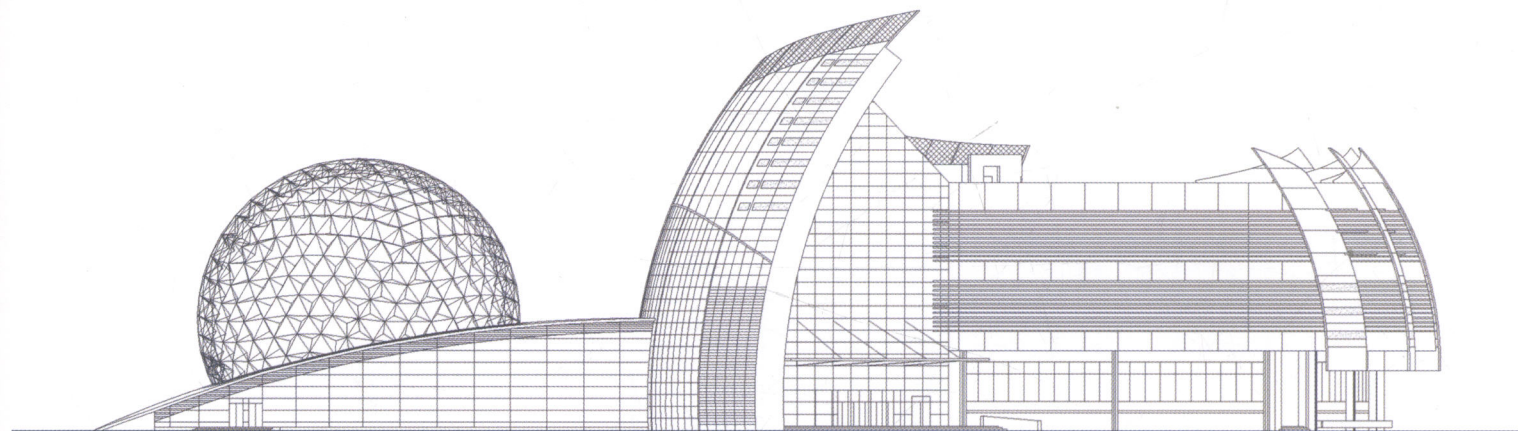




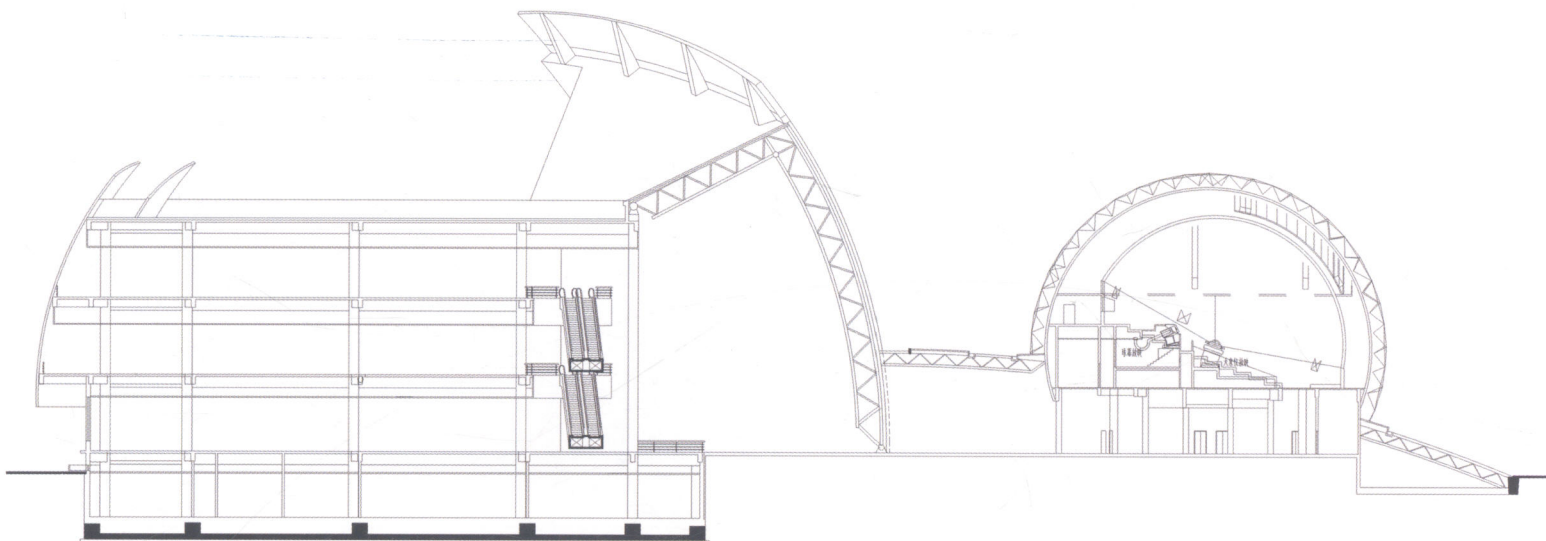
■ 立面图2



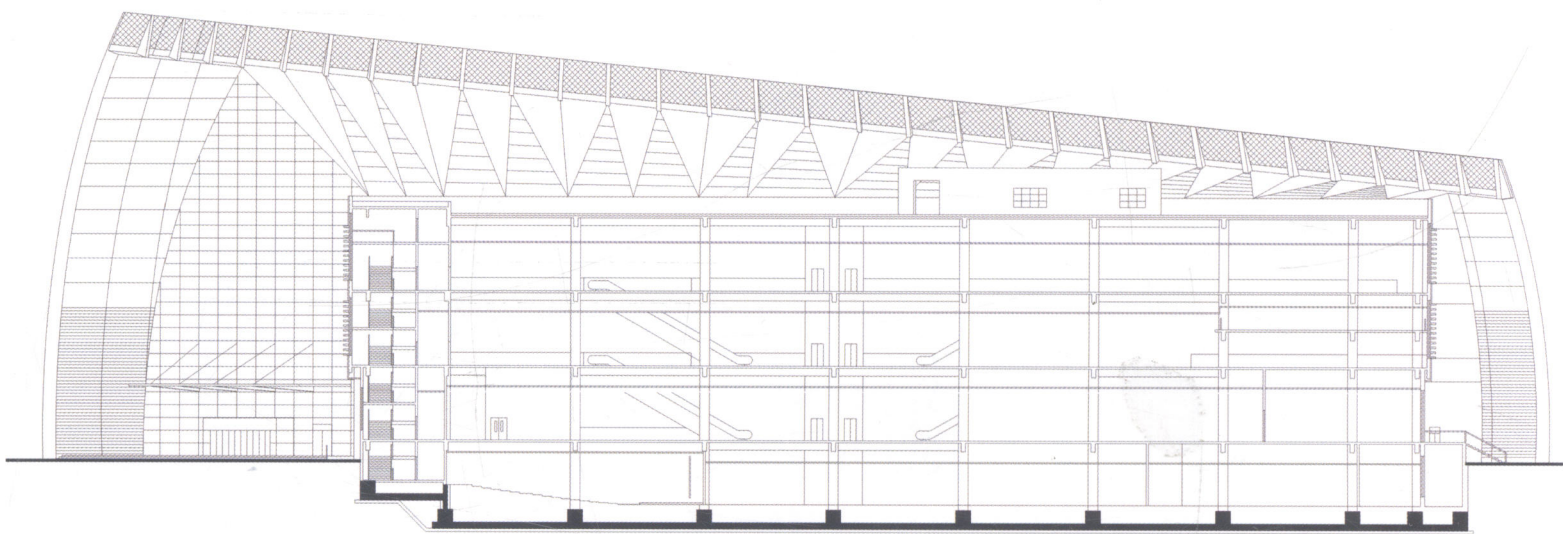
■ 立面图3



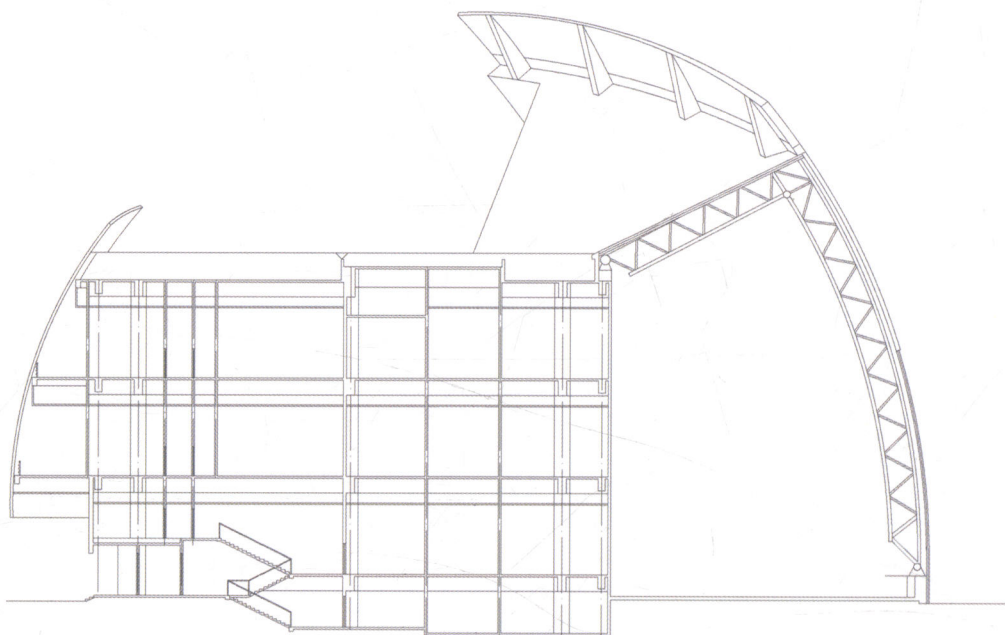
■ 立面图4



剖面图1



剖面图2



剖面图3