PROMISCROOL OF ARCHITECTURE TIANNIN UNIVERSITY BUILT

0.1556年,建治大学的原文的《美国·大学》(1815),这个文学等,同时企艺等等,可以工程系、表现大学上大工程系含并成立大量大学之本国家工艺系

JORKS COLLECTION OF YOUNG ALUMNI FROMSCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE, TIANIN UNIVERSITY BUILT

处立建筑工程系。1946 年,胜山工学院成立建筑工程系。1952 年,津沽大学(原天津工商学院)建筑工程系、(原港山工学院)建筑工程系、天津大学士木工程系合并成立天津大学士木建筑工程系。1954 年,天津大学成立建筑工程系

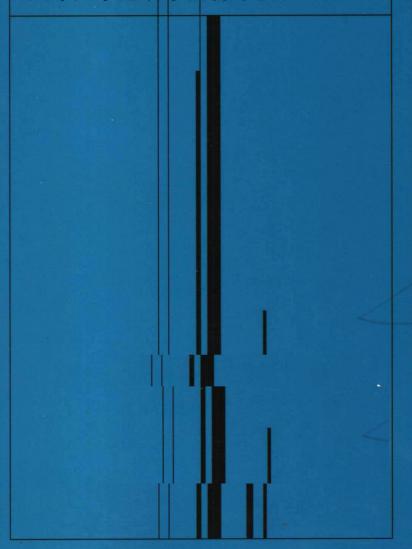
TU206/366 :2 2008

- 1937年,天津工商学院成立建筑工程系。
- 1946年 唐川 学院成立建筑工程系。
- 1952 年、津古大学(原天津工商学院)建筑工程系、 北方交通大学(原唐山工学院)建筑工程系、 天津大学土木工程系合併成立天津大学土木建筑工程系。
- 1954年,天津大学成立建筑工程系。
- 1997年,天津大学成立天津大学建筑学院。

WORKS COLLECTION OF YOUNG ALUMNI

FROM SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE, TIANJIN UNIVERSITY · BUILT

天津大学建筑学院青年校友作品集 · 实施卷



图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

天津大学建筑学院青年校友作品集. 实施卷/宋昆主编. 一天津: 天津大学出版社, 2008.1 ISBN 978-7-5618-2548-8

Ⅰ. 天··· Ⅱ. 宋··· Ⅲ. 建筑设计-作品集-中国-现代 Ⅳ.TU206

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字 (2007) 第150238号

编委会曾坚张玉坤宋昆

袁大昌 刘彤彤 王立雄

主 编 宋 昆

副 主 编 邹 颖 张文红

组稿编辑 张文红 黎恋恋

责任编辑 张文红 黎恋恋

装祯设计 陈 利 油俊伟

版式设计 北京吉典博图文化传播有限公司

出版发行 天津大学出版社

出版人 杨 欢

电 话 发行部: 022-27403647 邮购部: 022-27402742

印 刷 北京雅昌彩色印刷有限公司

经 销 全国各地新华书店

开 本 215mm×255mm

印 张 14

字 数 401千

版 次 2008年1月第1版

印 次 2008年1月第1次

定 价 149.00元

WORKS COLLECTION OF YOUNG ALUMNI

FROM SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE, TIANJIN UNIVERSITY · BUILT 天津大学建筑学院青年校友作品集·实施卷

AF040/10

WORKS COLLECTION OF YOUNG ALUMNI FROM SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE. TIANJIN UNIVERSITY BUILT 天津大学建筑学院青年校友作品集 ・ 实施卷 序 天津大学建筑学院的前身, 是由原北方交通大学唐山工学院建筑系和津沽大学建筑系干 1952 年全国院系调整后合并组建的。北方交通大学建筑系成立于 1946 年, 津沽大学建 筑系成立于 1937 年, 由于后者早于前者, 故而我院历史可一直追溯到上世纪 30 年代, 至 2007 年, 正好是我院 70 周年华诞。学院计划出版教师作品集和校友作品集, 以展示 我院教学和科研成果,并嘱我为之作序。我作为老教师,深感义不容辞,便欣然允诺。 回顾历史, 这70年又可分为两大时段, 即以1952年全国院系调整为限, 前者为两院分 立,后者则是合二为一。所以严格地说,1952年才是名正言顺的天津大学建筑学院的生 日。当时,建筑系还没有独立,而是与土木系合在一起,称之为天津大学土木建筑系。我 就是 1953 年毕业于该系的首届毕业生。如果以 1952 年为准,可以说,我见证了这个系 发展的全部历史过程。 1949年,新中国宣告成立,毛主席便提出了"一边倒"的口号。故建系之初,从专业设 置到课程安排,大体上都是从苏联那边学来的。当时所谓的建筑系,就是一个建筑学专业。 其负责人是徐中先生。所以我一直把他看成是天津大学建筑系的创始人。 徐中先生曾在美国留学,回国后一直致力于建筑学教育工作。先执教于中央大学(解放 后改名为南京大学、南京工学院,现改名为东南大学),后北上,兼任北方交通大学建筑 系教授、系主任, 其一生都执著于建筑教育事业, 堪称一位杰出的建筑教育家。徐中先 生德高望重、学识渊博、又有丰富的教学经验。在他的领导下、历经几代人的艰苦奋斗、 克服了重重困难。如今,天津大学建筑学院逐渐形成了自己办学的独特风格。这种风格集 中表现在 注重培养学生的审美和艺术修养,特别强调学生的方案构思能力和基本功训练, 从而为国家培养了一大批优秀的建筑设计人才。 抚今忆昔、天津大学建筑学院历尽风风雨雨数十载、在克服了重重困难之后、已由一个 专业扩展为一个系;又由一个系壮大成为一个学院。如今,她已经是一个学科门类齐全, 师资力量雄厚,人才济济,特别是中、青年教师茁壮成长,成为充满活力的教学、研究团队。 我深信,在大家的共同努力下,她一定能够克服前进道路上的种种困难,走向更加辉煌的 明天。 本次编辑出版建筑学院校友作品集,并不是全貌,只是部分代表性的人物和作品,以展示 一下年轻校友们近年来的创作与实践活动,希望能够得到建筑界同仁们的批评指正。

PREFACE

The predecessor of School of Architecture, Tianjin University was the combination of Department of Architecture, Northern Transportation University (the former Tangshan Institute of Technology) and Department of Architecture, Jingu University in 1952. Department of Architecture, Northern Transportation University was founded in 1946, whereas Department of Architecture, Jingu University was founded in 1937. As the latter was established earlier than the former, the history of our school can be traced back to the 1930s. Now, in 2007, as we are going to celebrate the 70th Anniversary of our school, a portfolio of the works of our faculty and alumni will be published to show the educational and research achievements of our school. I was asked to write this preface for the portfolio. As an old professor, I feel honored and happy to undertake this task.

If we look at the 70-year history of our school, it can be divided into two periods, which are before and after 1952, when the two departments mentioned above was combined. In this sense, 1952 could be seen as the true birth year of School of Architecture, Tianjin University. At that time, Department of Architecture was still a part of Department of Civil Engineering. I graduated from that department in 1953, as one of the earliest graduates of it. Taking 1952 as a milestone in the history of our school, I have witnessed its whole process of development.

When the People's Republic of China was founded in 1949, Chairman Mao issued the motto of "turning to one side". Therefore, at the time when our department was established, all the specialty setting and curriculums had been learned from the Soviet Union. The so-called "Department of Architecture" was just a specialty at that time, and the head of it was Prof. Xu Zhong. That is why I always take him as the founder of our school.

Prof. Xu Zhong had studied in America, and had devoted his life in architectural education since he was back in China. At the beginning, he taught at the former Central University (now renamed as Northeast University). Then he came up to North China, and worked at Department of Architecture, Northern Transportation University as the dean and a professor. Prof. Xu Zhong was a distinguished architectural educator with noble reputation, profound knowledge and much teaching experience. He established a good basis for our school, on which several generations of faculty managed to form a unique and distinguished quality of education, which emphasizes the aesthetic accomplishment, creativity and ability in designing, and a solid basic skill. Thanks to this quality, our school has cultivated many outstanding architectural designers for our country.

Looking at today while memorizing the past, I saw that School of Architecture, Tianjin University had expanded from a specialty to a department, and had developed from a department to a school after experienced several decades of history and overcame many a difficulty. Now it has a full package of specialties, possesses a competitive faculty, especially fast growing young faculty, which constitutes energetic teaching and research groups. I believe that with the effort of all of us, our school will make even greater progresses, and heads to a more splendid future.

The compilation and publication of the portfolio of the works of our alumni didn't show the whole picture, only choose a part of representative figures and works to show the creation and practical activities of young alumni in recent years. We hope to obtain the criticism and correction from the colleagues in architectural industry.

CONTENTS WORKS COLLECTION OF YOUNG ALUMNI

FROM SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE, TIANJIN UNIVERSITY · BUILT 天津大学建筑学院青年校友作品集 · 实施卷

		柴晟 CHAI SHENG	800	崔恺 CUI KAI	016
	段进 DUAN JIN	032	韩玉斌 HAN YUBIN	042	
		何勍 HE QING	044	滑际珂 HUA JIKE	046
			姜维 JIANG WEI	048	
		金卫钧 JIN WEIJUN	052		
赖军 LAI JUN	058			黎冰 LI BING	070

	李兴钢 LI XINGGANG	074			
		梁井宇 LIANG JINGYU	092	乔丛 QIAO CONG	096
覃力 QIN LI	100		曲雷 QU LEI	110	
	SH	单增亮 AN ZENGLIANG	112	沈谨 SHEN JIN	114
	孙银 SUN YIN	122	王戈 WANG GE	128	
		王海 WANG HAI	132 v	王兴田 VANG XINGTIAN	136
	肖诚 XIAO CHENG	138	徐磊 XU LEI	150	
张波 ZHANG BO	152	张弛 ZHANG CHI	154	张津奕 ZHANG JINYI	158
	张铮 ZHANG ZHENG	162 z	赵晓东 HAO XIAODONG	166	
赵小钧 ZHAO XIAOJUN	170			周恺 ZHOU KAI	180
		朱光武 ZHU GUANGWU	204		
	朱铁麟 ZHU TIELIN	208			

同景国际新城社区中心

Community Center of Tongjing International City

项目地点/重庆 建成时间/2006年 用地面积/200公顷 建筑面积/2 700平方米设计单位/深圳市华汇设计有限公司

LOCATION_Chongqing COMPLETION DATE_2006 SITE AREA_200ha GROSS FLOOR AREA_2,700m2 View point to club

DESIGN CORPORATION Shenzhen Huahui Design Co., Ltd. HHD

建筑师(主持)/柴晟 ARCHITECT/ CHAI SHENG

Pedistrian.

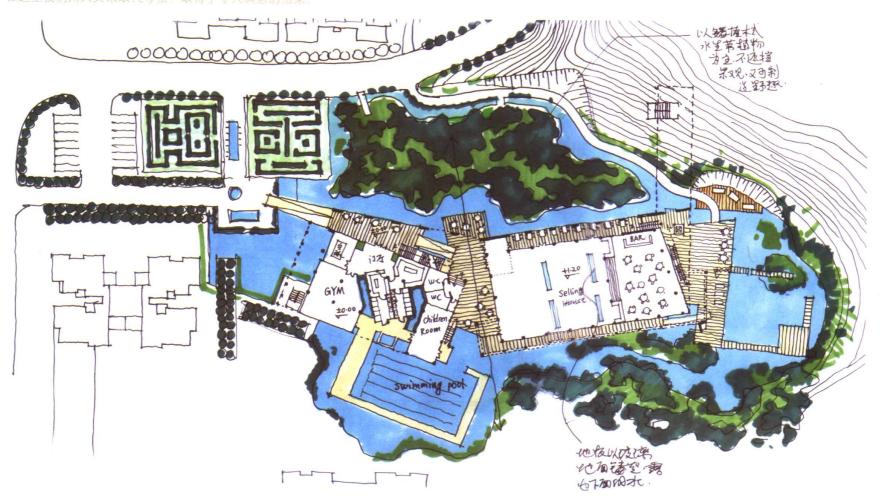
Swimming pool.

Artificial Water fall

同景国际新城位于重庆市,占地200公顷。其社区中心位于社区入口大门处的山脚下。

社区中心包含大展示厅、室内篮球馆、游泳馆、健身房、咖啡厅及餐厅等,是社区入口处重要的形象建筑。

设计中我们没有过分强调建筑的体量与社区人口相适应,而是尽量压低面向入口的建筑体量。整个建筑呈线形向着山的方向逐渐升高,在最接近山体的地方获得一个宽广的室外檐下空间,供社区中心的使用者休憩——这样的处理使我们得到几个重要的结果。1.社区中心成为一个有着强烈融入山体趋势的建筑,与环境极其谐调。2.从社区入口处看,社区中心体量亲切,与居住环境的气氛吻合,而在建筑另一端的高大檐下空间提供一个最大的朝向山体的轻松安静的场所。在这里我们用人文来取代夸张,取得了令人满意的结果。







Tonging International city, a sole community occupying 200ha, is in Chongqing, China, its community center's location, just apposite to the main gateway shows its importance to the community.

Facing the mountain park in the middle of the community, community center includes a big exhibition half, a indoor basketball court, a swimming pool, a GYM, a coffee shop, a restaurant and so on.

We did not exaggerate the bulk of the building to adapt to the scale of gateway. On the contrary, we tried our best to lower the height on the gateway side of the building. Then the building rises up gradually towards the mountain, and ends at the foot of mountain with a broad outdoor space under the roof.

This dealing makes us gain two important results. If the community center looks to be going to wander into the nature mountain; 2.Look from the gateway, the community's comparably small size is quiet and appropriate to the atmosphere of living area. At the same time, the high open space under the roof just meets the scale of mountain, and gives people the biggest view to the nature. This space serves as lessure functions.

We replaced the exaggeration happened frequently on modern buildings with real care about users of community center. The result is satisfying.



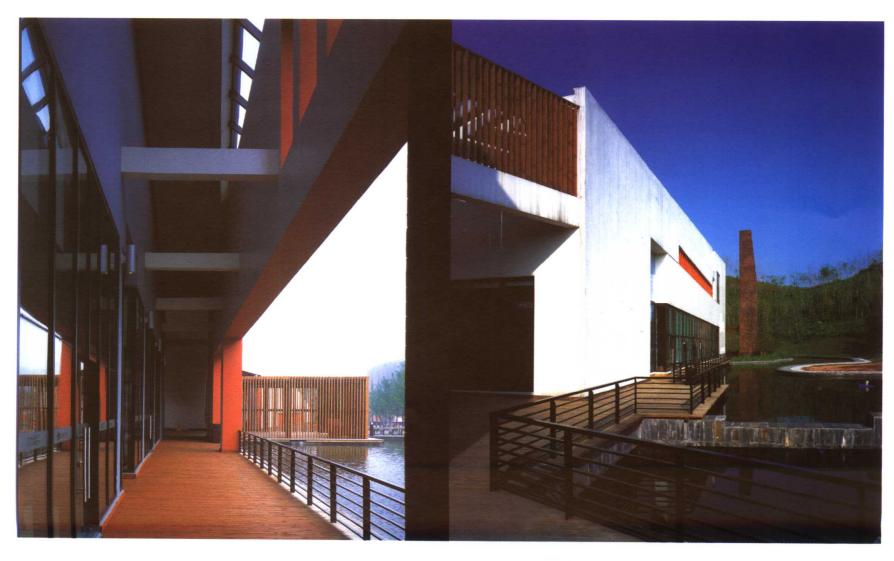




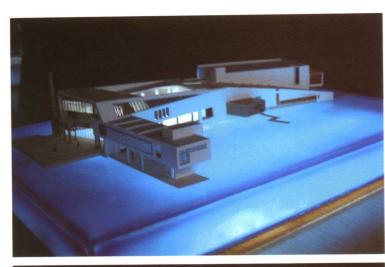






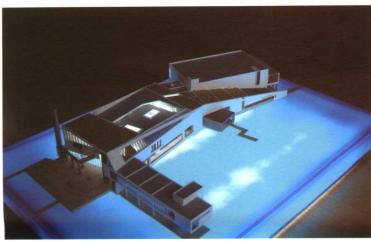


此为试读,需要完整PDF请访问: www.ertongbook.com















龙湖大城小院

Longhu Big City & Small Yard

项目地点/重庆 建成时间/2007年 用地面积/40 000平方米 建筑面积/80 000平方米 设计单位/深圳市华汇设计有限公司

LOCATION_Chongqing COMPLETION DATE_2007 SITE AREA_40,000m² GROSS FLOOR AREA_80,000m² DESIGN CORPORATION_Shenzhen Huahui Design Co., Ltd. HHD

建筑师(主持)/柴晟 ARCHITECT/ CHAI SHENG

大城小院项目由重庆龙湖地产开发,是一个位于城市中心区的小规模社区,由7层的电梯花园洋房和三栋点式11层小高层住宅组成。在规划上,我们采用组团式布局,即由数栋多层住宅围合成相近或相似形态的组团。再以组团的模式沿着基地的缓坡展开形成社区。

由于组团模式的存在。社区的空间存在着一种序列关系

	→ 半公共空间	
1		
社区公共园林		

The project, named "Big City & Small Yard", was developed by Chongqing Longhu Real Estate Co., Itd As a small scale community in the centre of city, it includes many 7-floor residential buildings and three 11 floor residential towers. On the general plan, we adopted block, composed by three or four lower-rise buildings, as the basic element of planning. Therefore blocks extend along the slope to four the community.

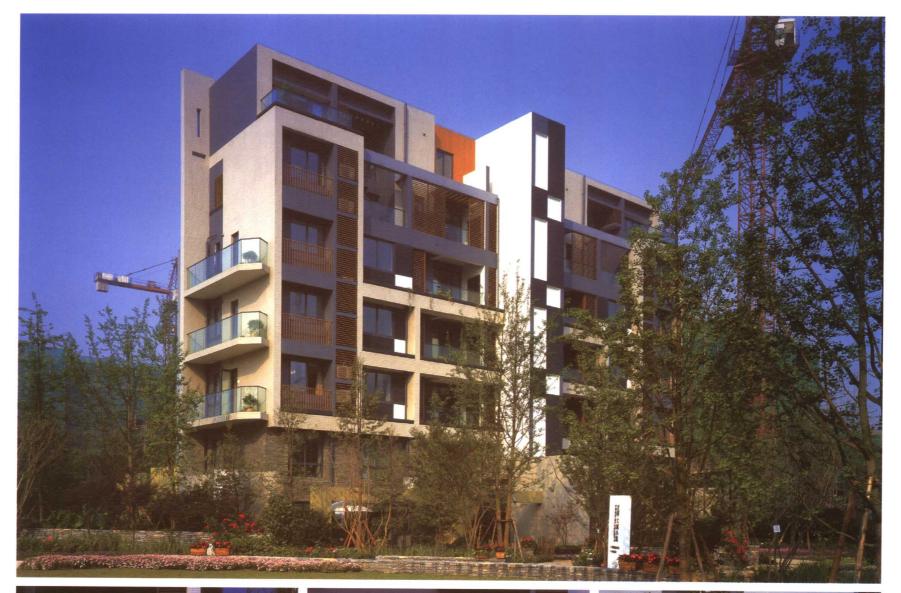
Because of the block, the community's space is actually a similes of spaces.

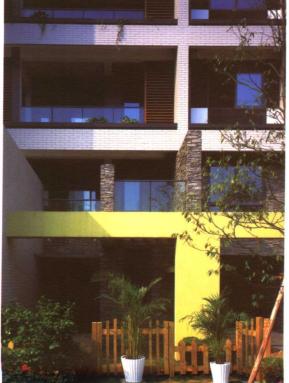
















.

在户型产品设计上,我们针对7层的电梯花园洋房创造了一种全新的居住产品——其标准层为常规的一梯两户户型。顶部两层为复式空中别墅。但其底部两层则采用非常规做法,将其分为四户复式单位。连同半地下室形成类别墅产品。简单地说,住宅下部的户型模糊了别墅与多层住宅之间的界线。对于这种产品。我公司目前正与龙湖合作申请专利

在色彩设计上,我们强调建筑的色彩要与当地的气候特点相适应。重庆地处西南 气候夏季炎热,冬季寒冷,全年太多数日子阴郁多雾。建筑运用了大量黑白对比,在阴郁的天气下能给人以精神振奋的感觉。同时配以鲜艳的仿木鱼 在寒冷冬季里带给人温暖

黑白对比和大量玻璃的运用能增强住宅的城市时尚感。同时底层仿自然的石 材又赋予它轻松和休闲的生活感

在我国。土地资源的紧张与人们对更良好的家庭生活条件需求的矛盾非常 太。一方面。别墅是每一个人对居住的向往。而另一方面是国家对别墅开发 的限制。也许我们的设计正是针对这一矛盾的探索。或者是帮助寻常百姓实 现他们的梦想

As for the apartment closure, we here create a totally new residential product, whose standard levels are two regular apartments. And its lower two levels are its ideal into four double floor units. Write the two-meet, these units became will alike resident coproduct for be simple, this product breaks the boundary between will and lower use resident a Wie and our client Longhu Real Estate. Could take applying for patient on this new residential product.

We emphasize that building's solder must be attained to the weather Chongoing is but in summer and cold in winter always cloudy and loggy. We use strong contrast between black colour which gives building dignity, and white colour. We think that the contrast could make people feel better under cloudy weather At the same time, the contrast has always ability of penetration so that it becomes executehing the also borrow some orange colour to give people warm feeling in cloudy and told day.

The contrast and glazing part on the faculte show people facing of modern and fashion. On the

in ner country shortage of and resource is in contradiction with people's chasing on better living condition. On the one hand, every family dispans to lower to own villa. On the other hand, villa development is strictly limited by police. Maybe our design to some degree is a research on this contradiction or it could help people make their design corner to truth.





北京德胜尚城

Beijing Desheng Upper-town

项目地点/北京 设计时间/2002年 建成时间/2005年 建筑面积/72 000平方米设计单位/中国建筑设计研究院
LOCATION_Beijing DESIGN DATE_2002 COMPLETION DATE_2005
GROSS FLOOR AREA_72,000m²
DESIGN CORPORATION_China Architecture Design & Research Group

建筑师/崔恺 ARCHITECT / CUI KAI

德胜门是京城仅有的少数几座城楼之一。其南侧紧邻著名的后海历史风貌保护区。本项目位于德胜门西北向,计划开发多层的写字楼。尽管快速的拆迁使原址仅存两棵古树。但出于对城市历史的尊重和追求建筑本土性的立场。我们在设计中从空间布局到场所营造上都试图表达北京的特色。比如将办公楼分为七座,构成开放式的城市步行街区,把德胜门作为对景。比如将办公楼入口设在内院中而不是大街上。目的是要遵循老北京从大街钻胡同穿院子进房门的空间序列特色。比如在地面和屋面上用老材料。老物件儿参照原址则量位置,恢复了一部分历史建筑片断。让已经消失的老街坊给后人留下一点儿城市的记忆



此为试读,需要完整PDF请访问: www.ertongbook.com