

天津大学建筑学院所在的天津大学，其前身是成立于1895年的中国近代第一所大学——北洋大学。
1937年，天津工商学院成立建筑工程系。1946年，唐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、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并成立天津大学土木工程系。
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WORKS COLLECTION OF YOUNG ALUMNI

FROM SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE, TIANJIN UNIVERSITY · UNBUILT

天津大学建筑学院青年校友作品集 · 方案卷

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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于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。

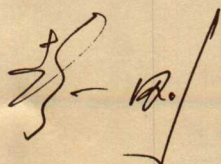
回顾历史，这70年又可分为两大时段，即以1952年全国院系调整为限，前者为两院分立，后者则是合二为一。所以严格地说，1952年才是名正言顺的天津大学建筑学院的生日。当时，建筑系还没有独立，而是与土木系合在一起，称之为天津大学土木建筑系。我就是1953年毕业于该系的首届毕业生。如果以1952年为准，可以说，我见证了这个系发展的全部历史过程。

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。



2007年7月5日

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.

Peng Yigang July 5th, 2007

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天津师范大学核心教学区

Core Teaching Area in Tianjin Normal University

项目地点 / 天津 设计时间 / 2003 年 用地面积 / 400 000 平方米 建筑面积 / 177 000 平方米

设计单位 / 深圳华汇设计有限公司 协作团队 / 郭元军 魏壮 梁正愈

LOCATION_Tianjin DESIGN DATE_2003 SITE AREA_400,000m² GROSS FLOOR AREA_177,000m²

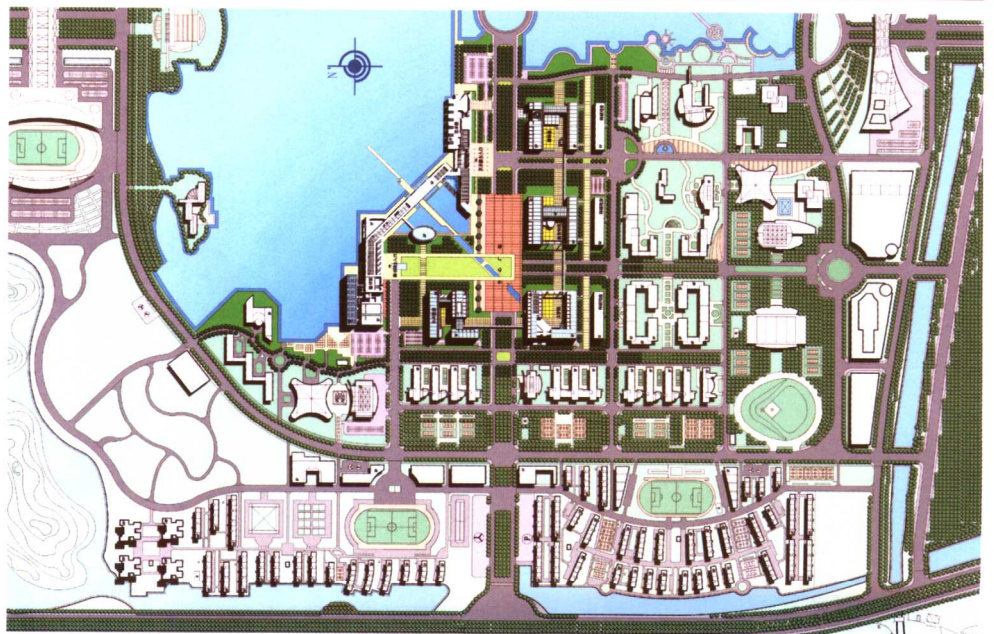
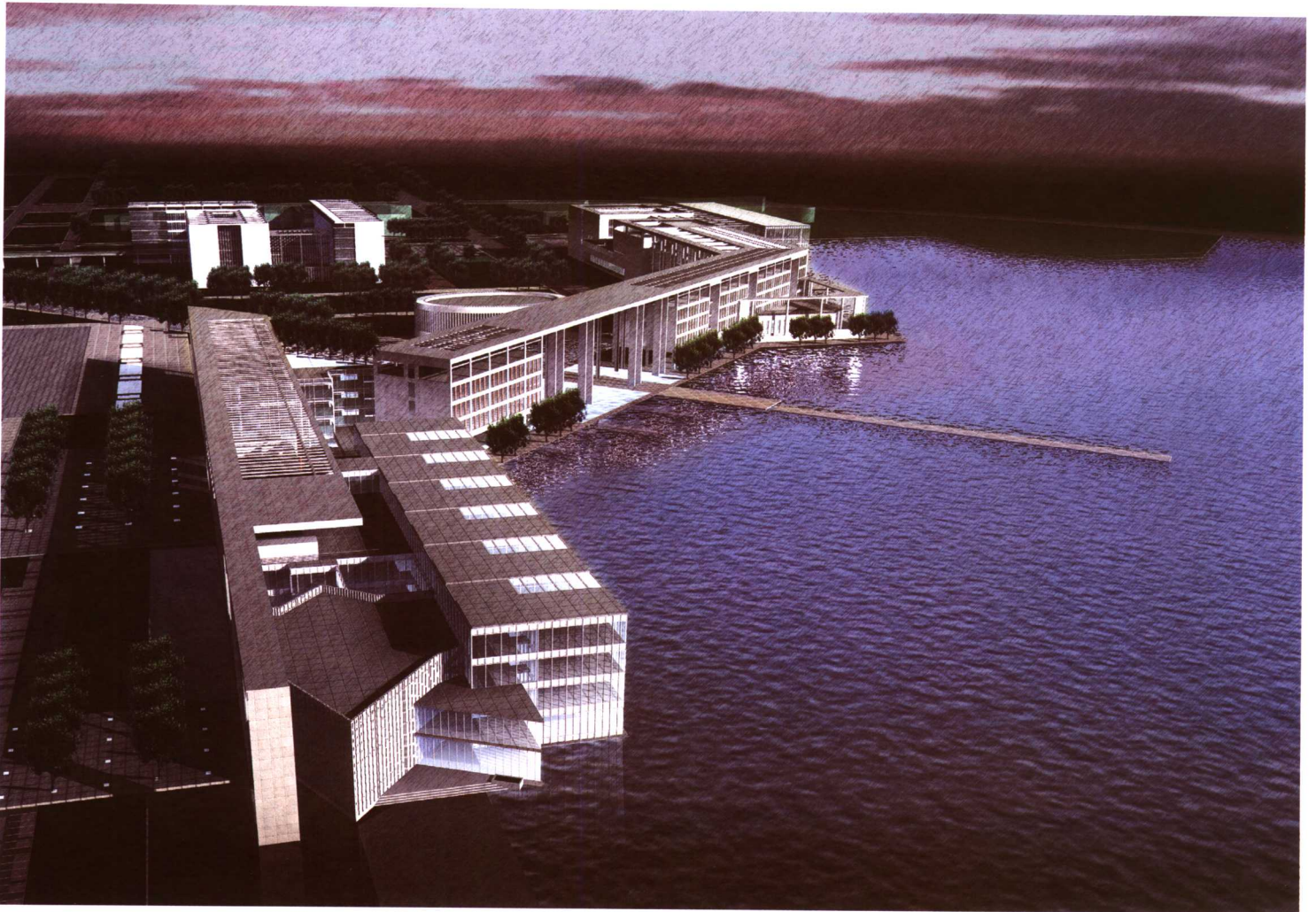
DESIGN CORPORATION_Shenzen Huahui Design Co., Ltd.HHD DESIGN TEAM_Guo Yuanjun,Wei Zhuang,Liang Zhengyu

建筑师 (主持) / 柴晟 肖诚 ARCHITECTS / CHAI SHENG,XIAO CHENG

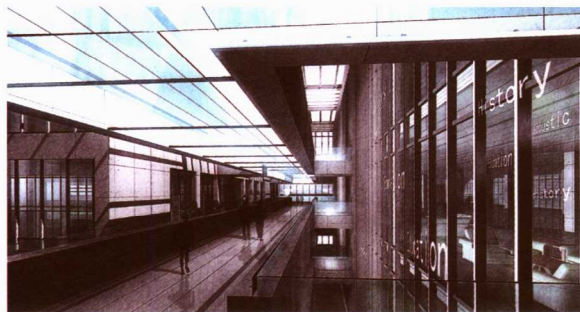
按照原规划设计,核心区的所有单体建筑(图书馆、艺术楼及四个学院)呈环状布置,围绕着一个封闭的广场。大学城(包括天津工业大学、天津理工大学)的公共主轴从广场中间通过。由于单体建筑的存在,广场和主轴与校区内最大的自然资源——一个巨大的人工湖被完全分隔开了。

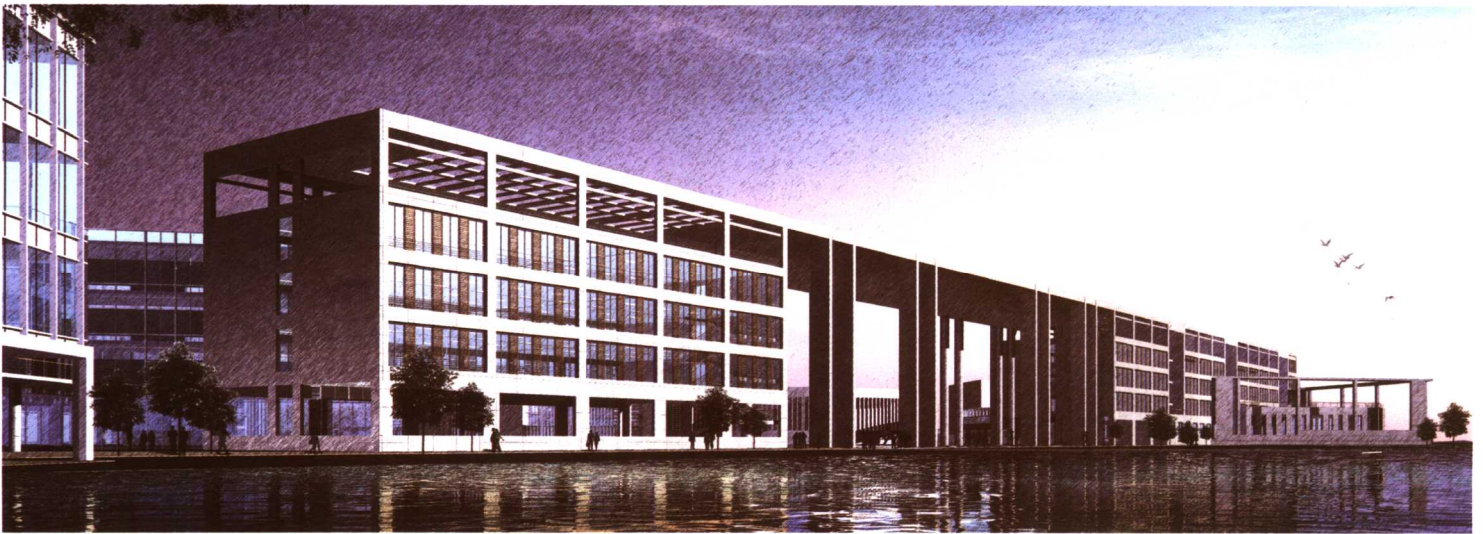
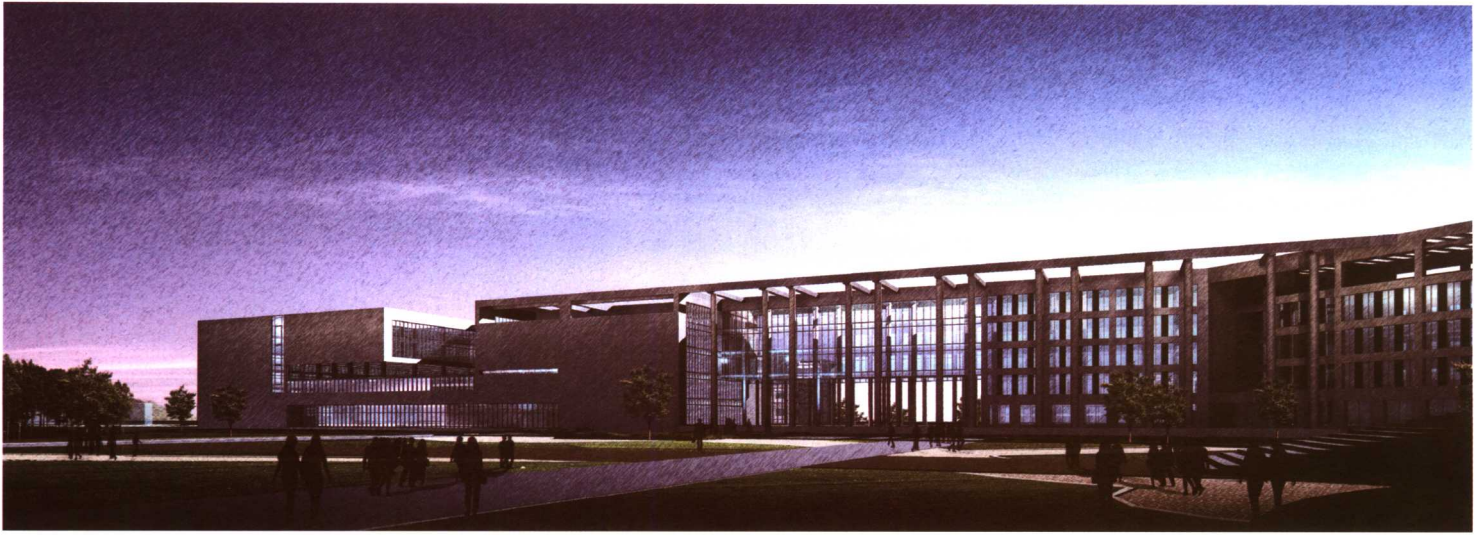
我们的设计让四个学院成为单独的模块化的建筑,沿主轴双向等距布置,以此来强化主轴上的序列感和节奏感,而将图书馆与艺术中心联体设计——这样可以加大建筑的体量——然后将其沿人工湖的岸边布置,让这两座公共建筑最大限度地享受湖景。同时在两楼的连接处设计了一个戏剧性的室外空间,敞向湖面。通过这个空间,学院与图书馆、艺术楼之间的广场与人工湖建立起直接的联系,使得中心广场获得我们所需要的生气与吸引力。而中心广场正是我们认为是整个项目中最重要的一部分,而非任何单体建筑。





As original plan of the project, all building is located in the same site, and the main building located around a central courtyard, which the main axis of Tianjin University City also passing through. Industries University and Tianjin Technology & Design University has making several plans totally separated the space and landscape with the most important natural resource - Jinghai Road lake. We changed original plan, and put four building around the lake, and one of the main building, which emphasize the importance and status of the axis space. On the other side of lake, we connected two buildings, library and Art Center, and built along the bank of lake to let them enjoy the lake scenery. Besides all the function, we set a dramatic open space facing the lake. In spite of this, we built the bridge between the central space and the lake, through which changed all of the different spaces, which was thought as the most important aspect in this project, rather than building itself.





东莞建设小学

Dongguan Jianshe Primary School

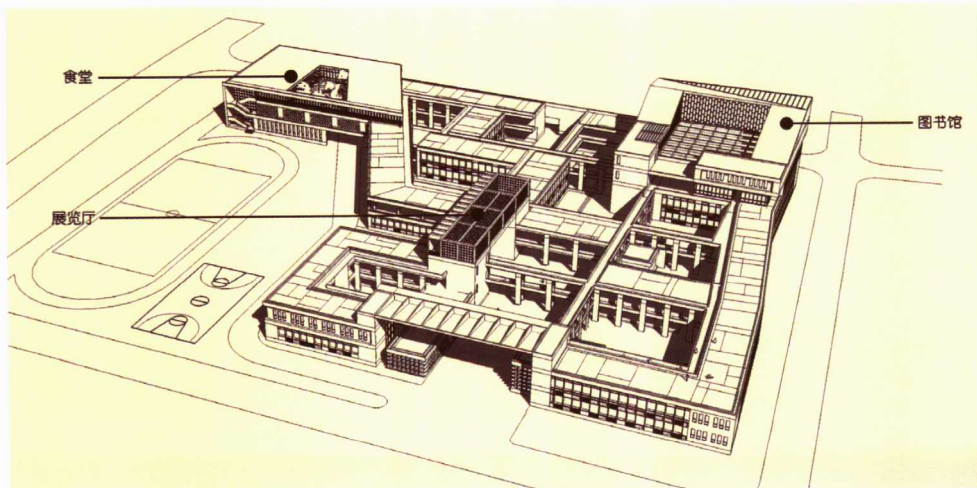
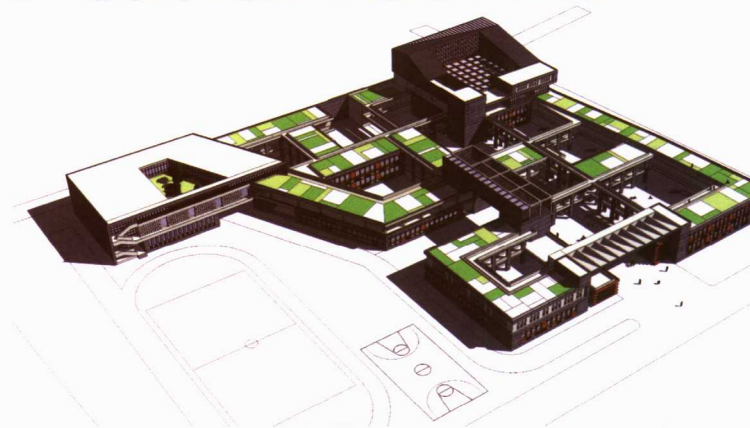
项目地点 / 广东·东莞 设计时间 / 2006 年 5 月 用地面积 / 24 000 平方米 建筑面积 / 20 000 平方米

设计单位 / 深圳华汇设计有限公司 协作团队 / 师红刚 梁正愈 左小冬 宋卫仕 韦致远

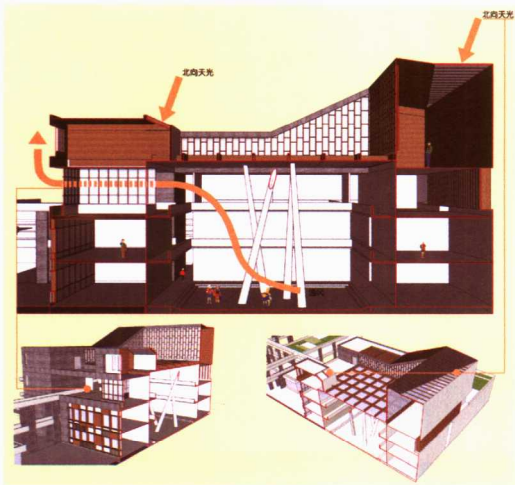
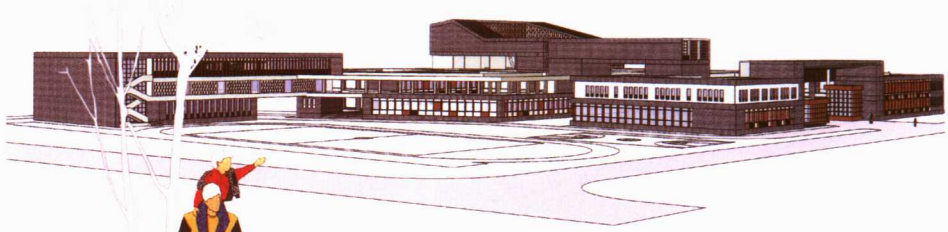
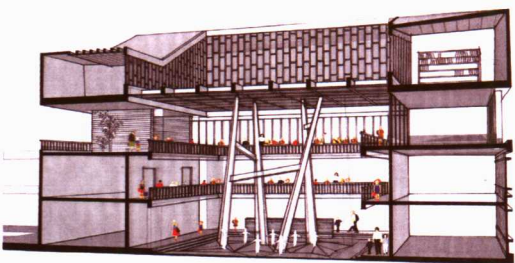
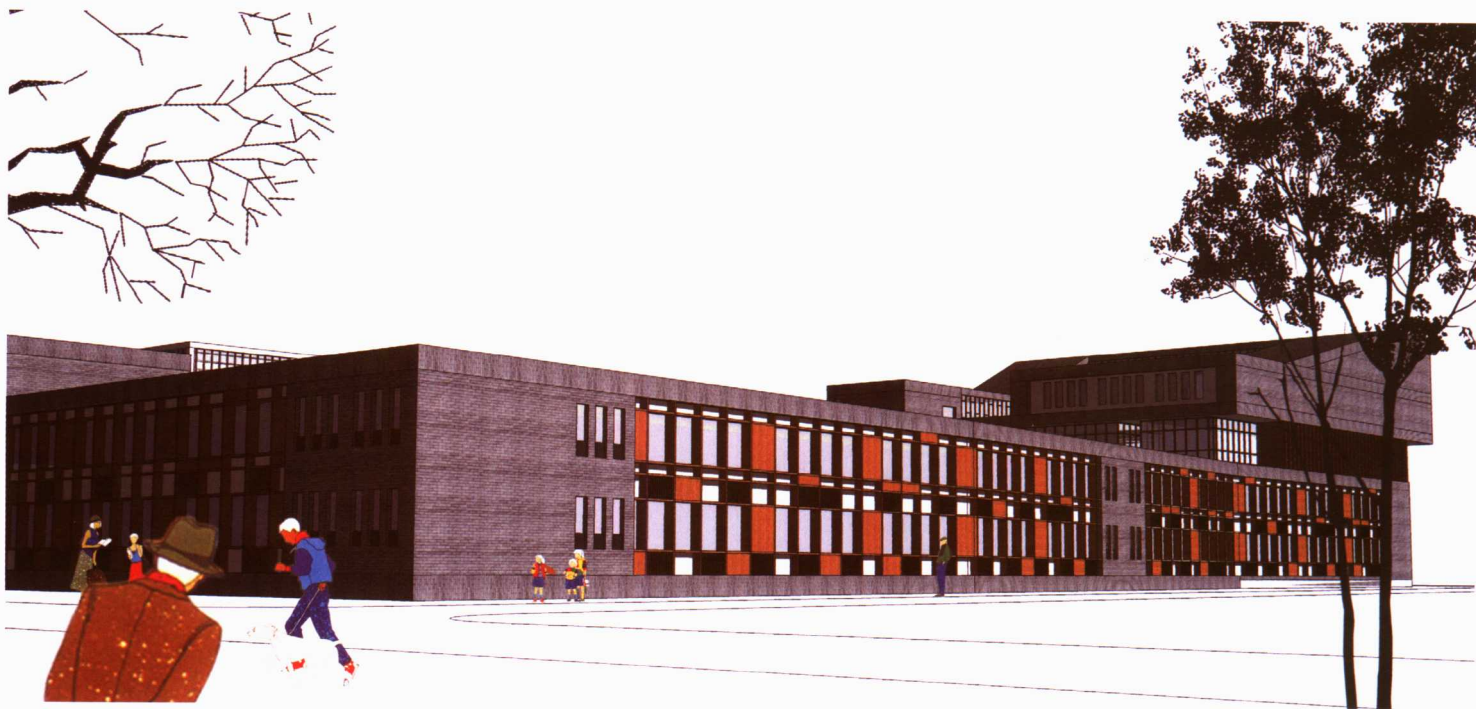
LOCATION_Dongguan, Guangdong DESIGN DATE_May 2006 SITE AREA_24,000m² GROSS FLOOR AREA_20,000m²

DESIGN CORPORATION_Shenzhen Huahui Design Co., Ltd.HHD DESIGN TEAM_Shi Honggang,Liang Zhengyu,Zuo Xiaodong,Song Weishi,Wei Zhiyuan

建筑师 (主持) / 柴晟 ARCHITECT / CHAISHENG



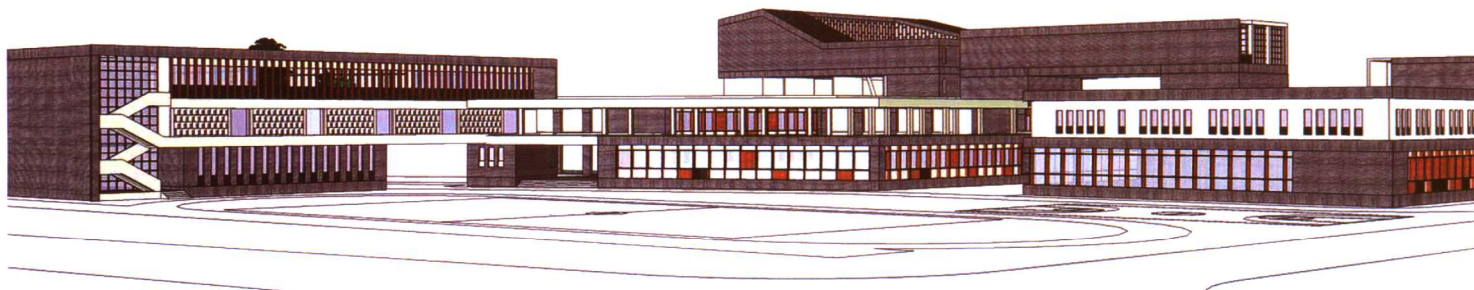
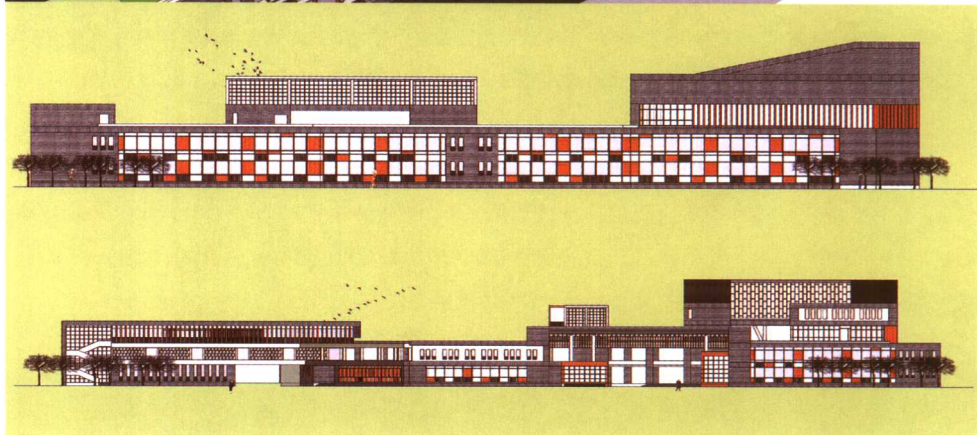
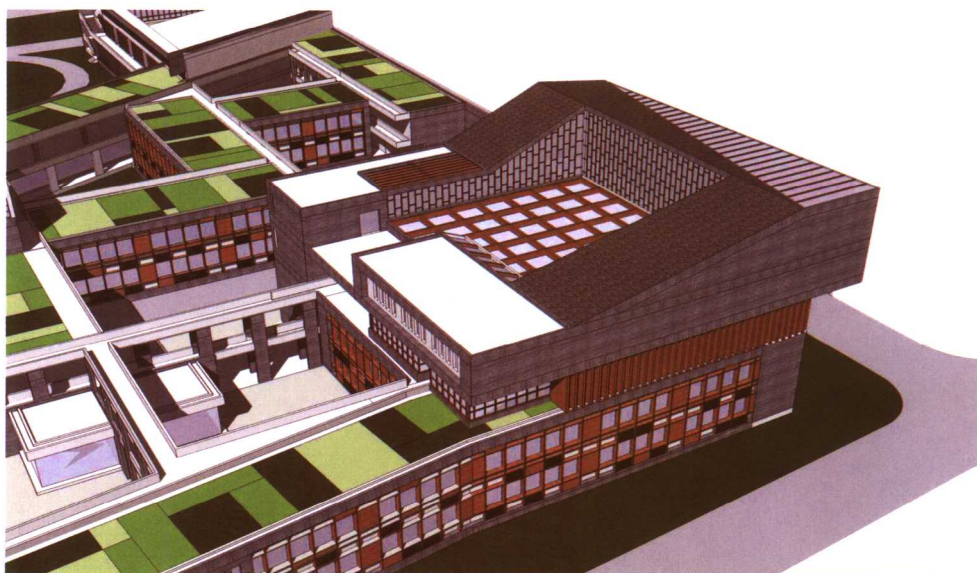
东莞建设小学位于东莞市中心城区，是一所由政府投资建设建设的 60 班六年制学校。按传统的学校模式，教学楼可以达到四层，满足所要求的运动场是零星分布并远离教学区布置。这样的校区有似分似合的感觉，有很大的使用问题——学生要花费有十分钟的时间，而进行课程或走到运动场去进行课间活动，这是很不合理的。倘若我们反过来看，课间的教学楼上面修建操场，希望在这块有限的空间里得到最理想的空间。另一方面，巨大的操场却整天闲置。这样的做法无疑是缺少人文精神的，而我们还希望在这所学校里能给予学生和教师更多的人文关怀。



Chongqing Jinhua Primary School, Tianjin University School of Architecture, 2011. The building is a 10-story, 100,000-sq-m school building. The design is based on the idea of "learning in the courtyard". The building is divided into four main courtyards, each with its own unique landscape design. The building is designed to be a "learning community" where students can learn in a comfortable and safe environment. The building is designed to be a "learning community" where students can learn in a comfortable and safe environment. The building is designed to be a "learning community" where students can learn in a comfortable and safe environment.

The school is located in a residential area. The building is designed to be a "learning community" where students can learn in a comfortable and safe environment. The building is designed to be a "learning community" where students can learn in a comfortable and safe environment. The building is designed to be a "learning community" where students can learn in a comfortable and safe environment. The building is designed to be a "learning community" where students can learn in a comfortable and safe environment. The building is designed to be a "learning community" where students can learn in a comfortable and safe environment.

Building's main materials are concrete and steel. The building is designed to be a "learning community" where students can learn in a comfortable and safe environment. The building is designed to be a "learning community" where students can learn in a comfortable and safe environment. The building is designed to be a "learning community" where students can learn in a comfortable and safe environment. The building is designed to be a "learning community" where students can learn in a comfortable and safe environment. The building is designed to be a "learning community" where students can learn in a comfortable and safe environment.



江与城教堂

The Chapel of "River-giving Town"

项目地点/重庆 设计时间/2007年6月 用地面积/3 000平方米 建筑面积/1 300平方米

设计单位/深圳华汇设计有限公司 协作团队/吴鑫 张倩倩

LOCATION_Chongqing DESIGN DATE_June 2007 SITE AREA_3,000m² GROSS FLOOR AREA_1,300m²

DESIGN CORPORATION_Shenzhen Huahui Design Co., Ltd.HHD DESIGN TEAM_Wu Xin,Zhang Qianqian

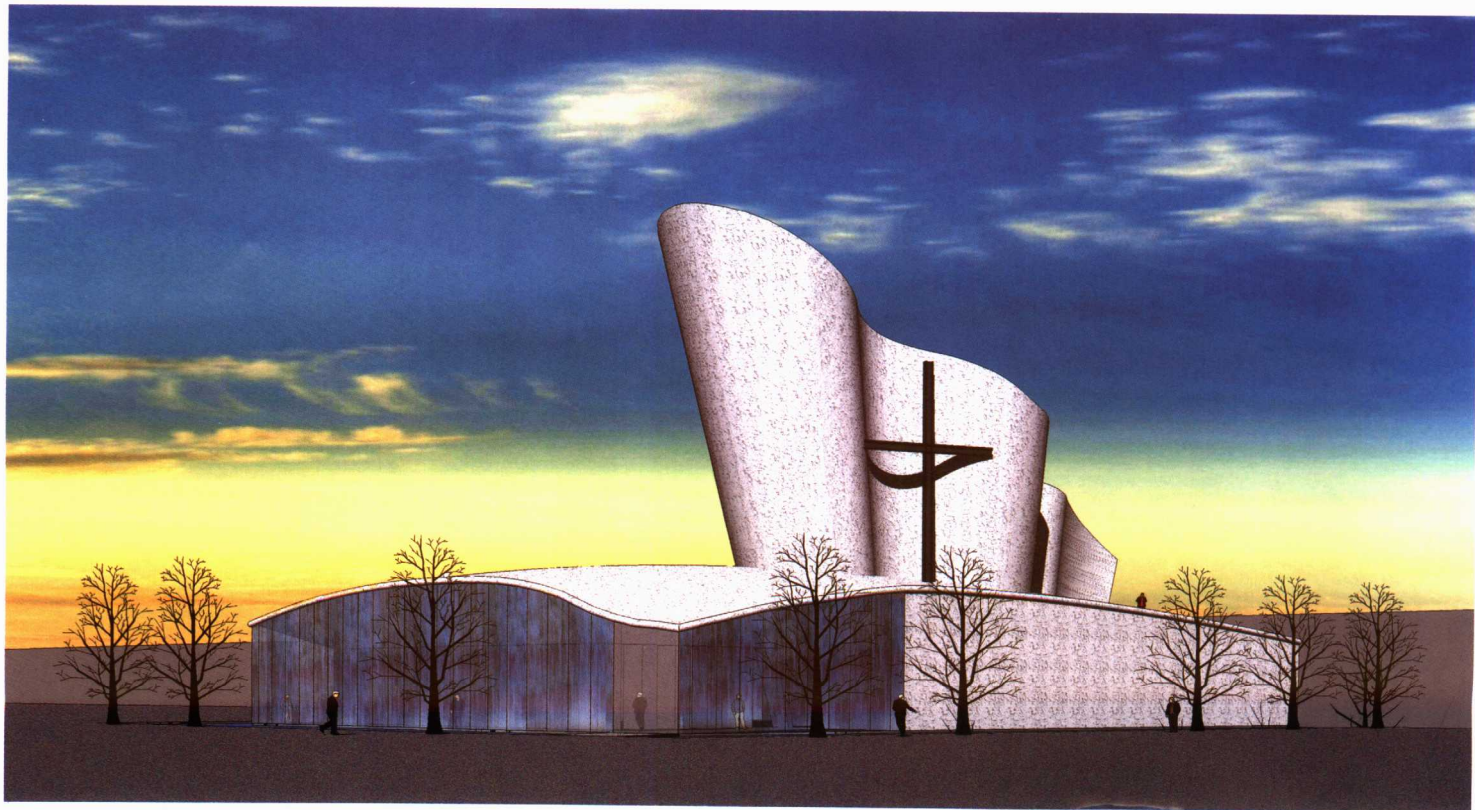
建筑师(主持)/柴晟 ARCHITECT/ CHAI SHENG

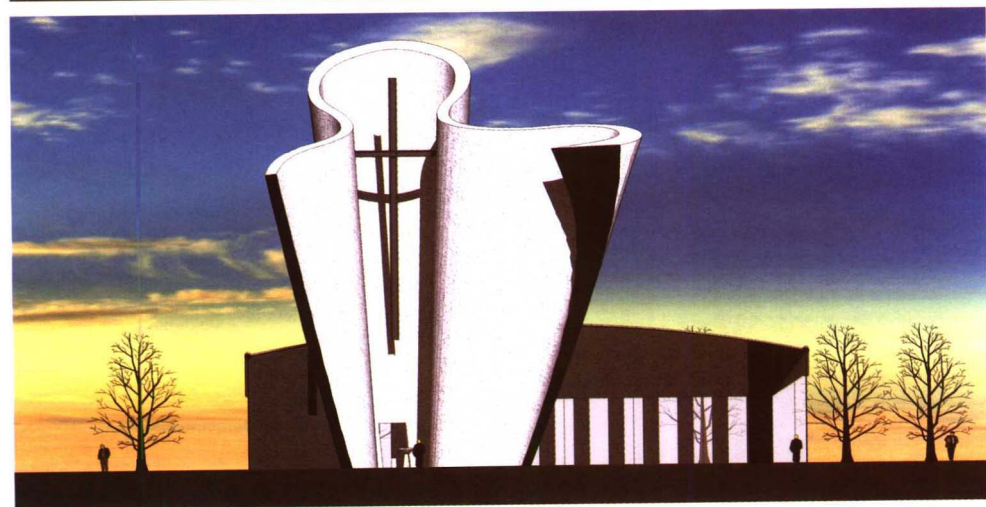
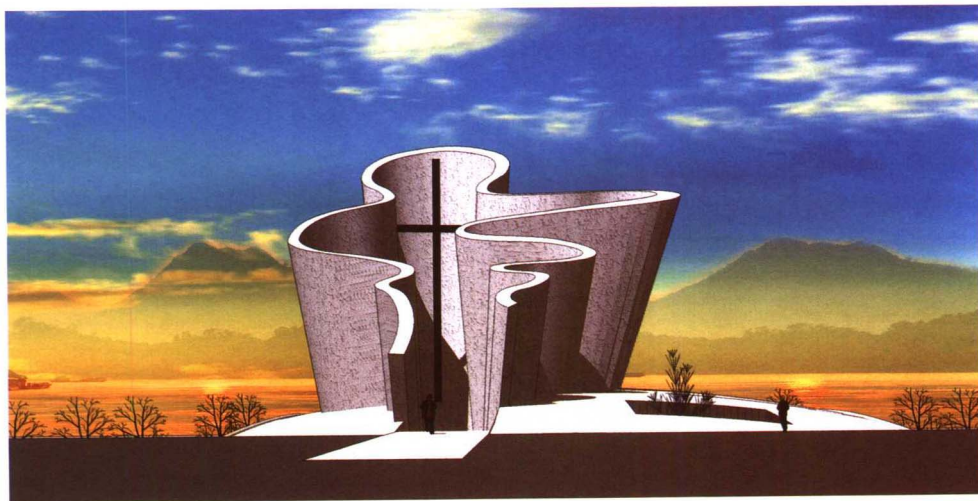
教堂位于江与城大社区的中央轴线上,围绕庭院,快速通向地铁公共空间,上下高差达6米。

从主轴线上望向教堂,是一面打开的,呈梯形的白色墙体,教堂内空间高大,人走出楼及则呼唤上帝,分开的红、黄曲线的白色墙体围成的下沉庭院。人们由坡道下至下沉庭院,再经庭院进入主礼拜堂。在轴线的尽头,巨大的白色墙体矗立起来,人上台阶线始终顺着墙面而下,正中的工字钢十字架悬挂在空中,令人仰望,强调的是一种强烈的宗教气氛,让人进入大堂,这种强烈的气氛之中。

沿着坡道的曲线上有许多万形,是一个个圆形的台阶,当人们沿着台阶向上走的时候,清脆的声音会顺着曲线飘上空中,传到很远的地方,甚至传到天上。所以有人将这个教堂称为“上帝的台阶”,和教堂的形状,“上帝的台阶”,因为整个教堂看上去正如一片衣角,又如一块巨大的方形岩石,代表着上帝那给我本人的一个印象。一个无知的孩子,在教堂里,他可以感觉到,但永远也不会看到,尤其当你可以捕捉到他露神于世面时的一丝衣角。

教堂的主体被半透明的水墙所包围,水墙是给人感受的,再往里才是礼拜堂。教堂的周围可供人散步,上面还有一个方形下沉小庭院,它可以供给下面的修道院所需要的光线、空气和宁静。





The chapel stands at the end of main axis of "Boo-gang" Lane, and overlooks the Jialing River.

Looking upward from the main axis, the chapel lies a big curved white wall going around a sink courtyard. The slit for stairs ramp, which transfer people into the courtyard. People could walk down to the sink courtyard via ramps then enter the space of chapel. During this procedure, people could sense that a high curved wall always goes around you, skylight drops down to the courtyard along the wall, a big steel crossing is hung in the air so that you have to look up. All of these are creating a strong religious atmosphere. People are always bathed in this pure atmosphere.

On the curved wall, there are some small square windows in which remote controlled mission bells are set. In the morning and evening, when those bells ring, their sound crawling up the open curved wall could be passed far away even to the Jialing River. Because of the curved wall's shape, someone call this chapel "God's pie". I'd rather call it "a piece of robe of God". As I imagine, the chapel looks like a piece of robe sinking into a big square rock. I like it because probably it can presents an image of impression about God—he is among of us all the time, we can sense him but never meet. At most, you can catch a sight of this piece of robe when god show his robe to power up a man.

The bulk of chapel is wrapped by a translucent water wall, in which there is main room. People could choose walk up to the roof of chapel rather than down to the sink courtyard. On the roof, you will find another square sink courtyard. It introduced daylight, fresh air and peace needed to spaces under roof.

