设计大师

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访谈 Interview

日 期: 2002年7月9日

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PA: 加入建筑行列的动机是什么?

李英熙: 早在专攻大学的时候,我想到了选一门能够在国际上具有竞争力的专业。1957年入大学时,因为家境困难,首先考虑的是为家里减少经济负担。家里希望我上法大在官场任职,但我们班主任挽留了我,他说我们国家今后一定会复兴产业发展,选工大是正确的出路。当时我选建筑系主要是没有人给我建议,自认为建筑这类自由繁忙且多彩多样,能够自主地工作很适合自己的性格。另一方面,觉得比较吃力的是,这个专业美术功底要好,而我的美术仅停留在高中基础,并没有特别才能。当时的大学教育是自己寻找书自学为主,大一时以教养为主,大二才开始进入课题,兑现志愿。我看过建筑相关的书本,认为要搞好建筑,素描能力要高,并以其为主,所以当时的心情也很矛盾。

PA: 熙林综合建筑师事务所的名称中, 熙林是什么意思?

李英熙:没有什么哲学意义,只是从我名字当中取一"熙"字,"林"是森林的林,当时联想到的是树林里阳光普照的意思。

PA: 在韩国经济复兴时期,您一直在建筑业中辛勤耕耘,最终只留下"熙林"的名字,而不是建筑师李英熙的名字。当时出现众多合理性和普遍性的近代模式作品,当时您最看中的是什么?

李英熙: 上学的时候喜欢看杂志或听演讲,也很尊敬、崇拜著名建筑师,但建筑是随着时代而变迁的,并不是个人的精神所能够完成的。归根结底是要受到社会共性价值的认可,才能获得成功,不同于雕像、绘画那样靠个人思考完成的作业。我认为建筑是记载人类生活与时代社会性的,当然也可以陶醉在自我精神里面去摸索,但我注重的是尊重使用者的要求,所以从一开始我就比较熟悉合理性,而避免超前卫设计。

PA: 熙林强调技能、效率性之外经常使用基础、头部、柱子三段的构成比例与分层设计,不知道是不是为了宣传这类建筑语言。

李英熙: 当然从这点理论来说,可以突出我们的作品,但我们熙林追求的并不是

建筑语言,而是当时我们事务所在作业当中摸索出来的感觉,以及当时这些设计比较流行,具有时间性的魅力。

PA: 每个项目都有他的个性和特性,不知道在设计当中,您是用什么根据来决定规模尺寸和设计方案。记得日山 OPERA HOUSE 当时计划是2000席,对吧?

李英熙:整个程序的计划与酝酿在于古阳市。从地理位置来看,不像汉城那样可以人口往来,规模却很庞大,于是采用了现象设计(TK),这样一来,只能用那个程序去进行。不只这次现象问题,我们地方自治团体所要求的建筑设施,一般都比实际利用率要大。TENKI项目在审查方面有很多问题。只有大公司方可参加,相比设计更注重结构、施工、机械、土木等其他氛围。现象设计方面还有更多问题。程序本身还需要加强研究,那些没来由的增加面积等问题需要删除。TENKI主要问题不在于设计本身,而是在审查方面。需要选定专门审查委员,专门负责审查,但审查委员的结构也不能占太多比例,这方面的矛盾需要尽快改善。

PA: 这次世界杯期间,广华门街头因庆祝等事项大出风头,特别是东亚媒体中心位于市中心,频频在电视亮相,不知对此有何感想。

李英熙: 这个作品注入了我很多感情,能够在世界杯时期向外国人开放,令人很有满足感,也是对我们建筑师的鼓励。

东亚媒体中心是旧建筑保存完好的一个好榜样。

从个人来讲感到比较遗憾的是,相比处在市中心重要地带,感到有些狭窄。

PA: 您长期经营建筑事务所,对于建筑教育,有哪方面的期望,以及建筑事物所所需要的建筑教育是哪方面?

李英熙:如果设计教育为5年制,比如美国以及其他国家一样,只要大学毕业就能当建筑师,即对事物了解广泛,具备逻辑思维的头脑,我觉得这方面的教育很重要。现在刚毕业的学生进了公司后,需要得到一年的教育。但也不是说所有大学都执行5年制教育,听说全国大学毕业生一年有12000名,加上其他相关毕

业人数就有24000名,如果量太多就会减少机会,随之也会产生许多忧虑。

汉城大学与地方大学是有很大差别的,以前有工业高校,2年制工业大专,4年制正规大学等,如今全部改为大学,我觉得不如改为专业化学校,即按比率相互调整,一并响应要求更为适合。

PA: 作为长期做建筑行业的前辈, 您对建筑业学生的告诫是什么?

李英熙: 最近在表现、规模、工具等方面比以前有很大不同。但根本上来说要对它有深厚的感情,需要发挥丰富的想像力。我们以前的表现手法是亲手用笔绘制出来,所以对作业和作品有很多的感触。最近都是用程序去绘图,对于自身想像力有很大的帮助,为此也节省了很多时间,随即可能会淡化对作品的感情。丰富的想像力和集中力是建筑业不可缺少的重要因素。

PA: 带领组织,并在谈判和说服中等方面最有效的统率规模是多少?

李英熙: 从教育方面和创作同一个作品并整理的角度来看,50名以内的范围是比较好的。可以加深浓度,对自身提高也有好处。如果规模大的话,虽然各课题的专业化也有帮助,但相互面生,也会减少相互间的交流,随着项目的多样和增多,不仅在建筑上,其他范围内也要做好准备,所以规模增大是必然方向。

PA: 您似乎对建筑的社会性、公共性有很大考虑,这可能也是绝大多数建筑师所费心的部分。用途区分、容积率等方面有不同的制度,对这方面您怎么看待?

李英熙: 我们的责任很重,而制度本身在现代社会存在太多矛盾,如果想改善这些,就得要有团体的力量。但我们协会的构成,也属制度内部结构,所以没有多少人挺身而出负责提出这些建议。虽然每年都在改正,并改善,而现在的制度是搬用日本的,经过改正后继续用在我国,其实只要有城市的连接棱角就够了,而现在有太多细微的规定,事实上遇到最多的是容积率,从我们国家的自然环境来说,也可以倾斜地利用,可实际上很难做到。在人工地带的概念上得不到反应。从高度来说

也是如此。一般官僚或学术界只看得到建筑越高,人口越集中,会引起混杂这等无谓的担心,我们必须要根据我国的国情果断去实践。我们城市虽然目前为横向中心,而我认为应该像外国那样往圆形发展。用现代技术可以创造更好的空间,并有效解决交流等问题。

PA: 熙林股市也上市了,似乎在努力经营透明管理。这在建筑界是第一次尝试,除此之外,熙林在建筑界起着重要指导作用,对于以往所做的建筑,有没有计划对它们做事后评价,并出书?

李英熙: 对建筑的事后评价与管理是非常重要的部分。从设计公司的立场来看,需听取使用者的意见改正错误部分,而事实上并非如此。首先我们本身对这方面没有余力投入时间,其次建筑使用用户对建筑缺乏理解。我们可以做些计划制造样品,在事后管理中试行。从今后晚辈和学校的立场来说也是好的教育资料。我们在设计初期会找资料作参考,而普遍的情况是设计结束后资料散失,特别像熙林的建筑率是非特征性的大范围,所以这方面的的计划是必要的。设计样品等项目如今后有计划,我们会努力。

个人觉得设计过程就得资料化、数据化。资料使用后丢弃的话,在另一个课题样开始的时候还得重新找,所以我们重复了没有生产性的工作。

大体上看,大的项目结束后,人员会更换,这样一来资料就会纷纷走散。最好 是通过网络公开数据化的资料。

PA: 许多事务所正往海外发展,熙林好像也在接触海外项目,不知价值和成果如何。

李英熙: 我们事务所在今后海外进出方面做了许多努力,但从经济方面来讲,没有太多成果。与海外的联系主要以现象设计为主,我们在接到客户指示后,要进行虚拟设计,这并不容易。有时候会与现场建筑师合作,而最后现场建筑师贪得无厌,也让我们感到左右为难。针对中国来说,我们在这里做基本设计,在中国实际实施。但由于汇率等市场问题,也没有得到太多利益。中国建筑界变化飞快,虽然眼下的利益微小,我们继续期待更多方面的发展。

李英熙建筑师以及哈里穆建筑师与工程师事务所 Architect Lee Young Hee and Heerim Architects & Engineers

作者: 帕克・吉尔・荣教授 (光明大学建筑系)

Written by Prof. Park Gil Ryong (Architecture/Kookmin University)

国家危机中的历史人物——解放、战争、修复战争损 失以及现代化

李英熙建筑师今年已有60岁了,他曾经历过各种国家大事和危机,例如解放、战争、恢复战争创伤以及现代化。他属于殖民地一代人,当他年少时,他经历了解放战争。朝鲜战争后,他在困苦的社会环境中大学毕业。他的社会观在朝鲜的历次国家危机中逐渐发展成熟。此外,他为创建韩国现代建筑业发挥了重要作用。1961年,他毕业于汉城国立大学,当时的大学教育的水平非常糟糕。因此,那个时代的建筑师需要在工作中进行培训。然而,当时韩国的建筑业并没有提供足够的培训机会。而且,整个国家也很穷。韩国经过了10年时间才摆脱贫困。

通过其职业生涯,我们可以知道他的建筑业经历具有普遍性。毕业之后,他进入金君莆建筑中心,该中心具有浓郁的艺术氛围。他从1962年到1965年一直为该中心服务,大部分时间里,他是一位技术权威。此外,从1968年到1969年为韩国外汇银行工作期间,他认识到重要的是,银行建筑的价值在于其目的性。考虑到他曾担任韩国注册建筑师学会会长,他为韩国建筑业做出了贡献,这表明他在本行业中具有深厚和广泛的社会关系。他具有管理建筑公司和大型组织的能力,例如哈里穆建筑师与工程师事务所。

现代派的人物: 理性和普遍性

作为一位在青年时期经历现代思想的建筑师,他如何完成 到晚期现代派的转变,这真是一个奇迹。对韩国现代建筑的历 史人物来说,韩国建筑的中坚力量似乎在他们的一生中至少经 历三代转变。

李英熙的现代主义:他经历了晚期现代主义,他应考虑另外一次转变。这种转变能在任何步骤中显示前后的混合属性。 实际上,在大型组织中,例如哈里穆建筑师与工程师事务所, 主建筑师无法精确全程控制设计过程。对于一个由三代人以上 组成的组织,不同代的人之间发生思想冲突和融合是很自然的。 如果这种融合不是有机的,则内容和方法将不会协调。

随着时间的流逝,有些建筑理念已改变,有些保持不变。所改变的理念是关于建筑的观点及其外部风格,而不变的是建筑的自然真实性。虽然哈里穆建筑师与工程师事务所建立在强烈的理性基础上的价值观连绵不断,但是其外部内容和它的表达方式已经有了一些变化。内在的本质和外部表达方式似乎并没有积极地统一起来。这似乎来源于他以现实为中心的价值观,他又好像属于现代主义的一代。通常,韩国的现代主义者擅长经济效率的功能解释和判断,他们属于知道如何简单地完成建筑工程的一代。然而,结果是功能解释成为普遍接受的观念,经济效率以重要的居住区为主题,并且所谓容易的建筑是指一种正常的建筑。随着社会的变迁,普遍性转变成个性。这种价值观的变化将在李英熙建筑师及其哈里穆建筑师与工程师事务所那里得到反映。

建筑系谱——三个阶段

哈里穆建筑师与工程师事务所成立于1970年,拥有30多年的经验。他们的历史分为几个阶段。当我们研究他们的历史时,我们会发现可分为三个阶段。第一个阶段是结构模型阶段,持续到1985年。第二阶段是三部分风格的列柱头。第三阶段是城市空间的透明结构。

第一个阶段的典型例子是韩国银行春城分行(春城/1983)和旧纽分行(旧纽/1984)。哈里穆建筑师与工程师事务所追求的这种流行趋势可分为几种结构原则。在这个时期,他专注于银行建筑,每年大约承接两个银行项目。那么,这个时期的建筑思维是否存在一种基于相同的程序和建筑类型的模型呢?总体上来说,存在一种臃肿的趋向,但是由于建筑物由几个部分组成,所以不致显得单调和臃肿,这种处理方法使得整体可被包含在任何结构中。

Historical Person in National Crises - Liberation, War, Restoration of War Damage, Modernization

Architect Lee Young Hee reaches the age of sixty this year. He belonged to the colony generation and experienced liberation when he was young. He graduated from university in the poor social atmosphere after the Korean War. His social sense was completed through all national crises of Korea. In addition, he played his roles to establish backbone of the Korean modern architecture. He graduated from Seoul National University in 1961, when the university education was in a poor situation. As a result, the architects of that period needed to experience training in the working place. The Korean architecture circle at that time, however, did not offer enough chances to them. It had a poor situation as well. It took another 10 years for Korea to overcome poverty.

His architectural history explains why his architecture trend can be summarized as universality. After graduation, he took the young course of the most artistic atmosphere in Kim Jung Up Architecture Center from 1962 to 1965 and spent lots of time as technocrat. In addition, he learnt to regard the purposive value of bank architecture as important during working in Korea Exchange Bank from 1968 to 1969. Considering that he worked as president of Korea Institute of Registered Architects, he contributed to the Korean architecture society, which shows his strong and wide basis in this field. It was power for him to run an architecture company and maintain a large-scaled organization like current Heerim Architects & Engineers.

Person of Modernism Generation - Rationality and Universality

It is wonder how an architect who spent his young age in modernism embodies its transition when he now experiences in the late modernism. Considering historical character of the Korean modern architecture, the backbone generation of Korean architecture seems to have experienced the experience of transition of at least three generations during their lifetime.

Modernism of Lee Young Hee: He experienced the late modernism and he should consider another time transition. Such transition can be shown with mixed attribute of front and back in any step. It is true in the large-sized organization like Heerim Architects & Engineers where the leading architect can not have control over the whole design process delicately. Considering an organization consists of more than three generations, it is

natural that the ways of thinking of different generations are conflicting and mixed together. If this mixing is not organic, the discord of content and mean takes place.

There are values of architecture that are changing or unchanging as time goes by. The changing value is the way of thinking of architecture and its external style, and the unchanging value is the natural reality of architecture. While the sense of value of Heerim Architects & Engineers based on the strong rationality is continuous, the external content and its expression already experienced a couple of changes. The internal correspondence and external expression does not seem to be unified actively. It seems to originate in his sense of value centering on realism or it seems that he belongs to the generation for modernism. Generally the Korean modernists are good at function interpretation and judgement on economical efficiency and they belong to the generation who knows how to make architecture easily. However it turns out that the function interpretation is apt to be universally accepted idea and the economical efficiency is centered on the capital settlement and the easy architecture means a normal architecture. With the change of society, universality is transferred into individuality. The change of such sense of value will be applied for architect Lee Young Hee and his Heerim Architects & Engineers as well.

Architectural genealogy - Three phases

Heerim Architects & Engineers started since 1970 has accumulated almost 30-year-old experiences and works. There are several single layers in these accumulated layers. The boundary of single layers is found in three places when we follow his portfolio. The first phase is the constitutional modelling which has been continued until 1985. The second phase is the three-part style of podium-body-head. The third one is the structure of transparency toward city space.

The representative example of the first phase is 'Chunchen Branch of The Bank of Korea (Chuncheon/1983), and Jeonju Branch of The Bank of Korea(Jeongju/1984)'. This tendency originated in several structural principles pursued by Heerim Architects & Engineers. He concentrated on bank architecture until this period and he has conducted about two bank projects every year. Does the way of thinking of architecture of this period have a model according to same programs and architecture type? It has a tendency of massing

首先,对于辅助要素来说,设计时将要素按中心部分附近的核心和服务功能分拆。然后,将一个空面插入最大的结构块中(主要功能件)。在这种情况下,该平面和空间就不会产生内部容量,而仅表现在外观。对于这个已被拉开和移动的空面来说,轮廓已变成典型的边框。这种造型对于像银行分行这样的低于三层楼的建筑物来说,是很有效的。这种表面法已作为一种固定格式被重复应用于类似的项目中。例如:崔恒银行三柯分行(汉城/1987),洁巨三诺中心(届巨/1989),或韩国那姆洞工业大厦分行(英春/1989)。这种造型可突出显示建筑物。然而,因为外观结构没有与内部空间统一,这种设计仍然是一种表面结构。

第二个趋势是通过将整体分割为几个竖向部分的方式而 达到联合的效果。像传统的三部分风格一样,将整体轮廓分 割成墩座和头部。在这种情况下,下面的部分就成为墩座, 以承受整体的重量。而垂直身体部分就可支撑头部。这种柱 子具有威武风格,就像韩国开发银行旧纽分行的建筑一样 (旧纽/1991)。然而,它已经变形,因为它夸大或者说强调了 最初的支柱。像韩国有价证券托管处杨山分行的建筑一样, 柱子没有被表达出来,但是它被认为是具有相同的风格。因 为在这种柱子上,四角的单跨支撑着头部。对于韩国专业承 包商公司大楼(汉城/1991),长康大厦(汉城/1991),德黑 兰筑路工程(汉城/1993),以及颐山奥林匹克体育中心(国杨 /1995),建筑物的视觉的质量变轻了,但是墩座以及垂直身 体和头部三部分组成完美的风格。还存在另一种特点,建筑 物中隐含的天然要素支配了整体造型。例如,韩国有价证券 托管处颐山分行大楼和昆奇银行大楼的头部上的穆斯林头巾 结构(国杨/1994),以及以下建筑物头部上的冠形结构:韩 国评估委员会釜山分行大楼,平冲综合建筑(项目/1994),宋 多商住楼(埔山/1995),以及大韩投资信托有价证券公司总 部大楼(汉城/1994)。这种三部分结构原则在具有大垂直比 的摩天大楼中得到强调。之所以说明这种趋势,是因为它拒绝一个高度。这种方法与强调比例造型的项目形成对比,比例造型的案例有:永远建筑大楼(汉城/1981)以及哈米药品公司的绿色大楼(汉城/1994)。

哈里穆建筑师与工程师事务所的第三种风格是倾向于强调 象征技巧和建筑系统。在这种趋势中,象征变得透明,其重量 降低到最小。案例有: 多里姆15区二次开发项目(汉城/1995)、 深洞加火灾和水灾保险公司大楼(项目/1993)、塞崔镇(汉城 /1996)、库克明银行总部(汉城/1996)、釜山高速铁路综合车 站(项目/1996)、乌尔吉诺 2-5区城市二次开发(项目/1997)、 以及洞加媒体中心(汉城/1996)。这些建筑物在市中心区都非 常显眼。然而,这些建筑物是与海外公司,例如卡普兰, MCAUHLIN以及迪亚兹等合作建造的。近期由韩国人单独完成 的项目中,存在一种倾向,即在小型作业中融合了技术和浪漫 的形象。透明和光亮在公共场所的水平位置上扮演着重要作用。 通过这种方式,大街上的游客风格以及建筑物中的民居风格之 间的界限就被消除了, 视觉流的界限也同样被消除了。下面部 分的空间系统完全不同于作为哈里穆建筑师与工程师事务所的 第二种风格的三部分风格。与强劲的下面部分,例如墩座不同 的是,它将内部空间延伸到外部空间。

造型表面结构的特点

我们将李英熙的作品分为若干阶段,但他的一致的建筑风格是表面结构优先。他的早期建筑作品中所表现的基本造型没有将风格、空间和球面有机结合起来。球面作为整体,为内部容积而设计,而空间被适当地加在球面上。然后,再加一层涂层,外观就完成了。因为内部条件的次序和外观的关系没有紧密联系,所以造型的选择就成为多余。该范围没有直接影响风格的形成,似乎对扩大外观的表达方式有影响。因为风格、空间和范围没有统一,所以,美学上的质量是不牢固的。

on the whole, but it articulates it as several elements so as not to be monotonous as a bundle, which makes the whole stay in any constitutional structure. First of all, it separates elements for core and service beside the central part for the auxiliary element. Then it inserts a empty surface in the biggest massing(main functional part). In this case the surface and emptiness does not originate in internal capacity but external appearance. For the empty surface that is already drawn and removed, the contour typically becomes frame. Such modelling was effective for the size less than third floor in the horizontal structure like a bank branch. This kind of surface method is repeated as a formatted program when it meets with similar programs like Sangkye Branch of Chohung Bank(Seoul/1987), Jeju Sangrok Center(Jeju/1989) or Namdong Industrial Complex Branch of The Bank of Korea(Inchun/1989). Such modelling has effect to make the image of architecture striking. However since the constitution of external appearance does not unified with the internal space, it stays as a surface structure.

The second tendency is a method to combinate it by dividing the whole into several vertical divisions. Like the traditional three-part style, it divides the whole contour into podium, body and head. In this case, the below part becomes podium taking weight for the whole. The part consisting of verticality from body supports head. This column has pseudo style like Jeonju Branch of Korea Development Bank(Jeonju/1991). However it is distorted because it exaggerates or emphasizes the original props. Like Yangsan Branch of Korea Securities Depository(Goyang/1994), the column is not embodied but it can be regarded as same style because it puts head by means of mass of one bay from four corners. In case of Korea Specialty Contractor (Seoul/1991), Changkyeong Building (Seoul/1991), Teheran Road Building(Seoul/1993), and Ilsan Olympic Sports Center(Goyang/1995), the visual mass of architecture becomes lighter, but the finishing of podium and vertical body and head consists of a perfect three-part style. Another habit is shown here, which rhetoric elements that can not be seen with a natural element of architecture come to dominate the whole modelling. The example for it is the turban over head of Ilsan Branch of Korea Securities Depository (Goyang/1994) and Kyungki Bank and the crown over head of Busan Branch of Korea Appraisal Board (Busan/1994). Pyeongchon Complex Building(Project/1994) and Songdo Commercial and Residential Complex(Pusan/1995) and Headquarters of Daehan Investment Trust Securities(Seoul/1994). The principles of such three-part constitution are emphasized in high-rise buildings with a big perpendicularity ratio. Such tendency is shown because he refuses 'one height'. This method is in contrast to projects with concentration on proportion modelling as a single body like the building of Youone Construction (Seoul/1981). Green Building (Seoul/1994) or Hanmi Pharmaccutical(Seoul/1994).

The third style of Heerim Architects & Engineers is the tendency in which the emblem technique and building system is more important. In this tendency, the emblem becomes transparent and its weight becomes minimizing. Its examples are Dorim 15 Zone Redevelopment (Seoul/1995), Building of Shindongah Fire & Marine Insurance (Project/1993), Secho Town(Seoul/1996). Headquarters of Kookmin Bank(Seoul/1996), Busan Integrate Station of Rapid Transit Railway (Project/1996). Uljiro-2ga 5 Zone City Redevelopment(Project/1997), and Dongah Media Center(Seoul/1996). These buildings have a big scale pursuing 'lightness' in the downtown. However such buildings are constructed as a result of cooperation with overseas companies such as KAPLAN, MCAUHLIN, and DIAZ. When the projects out of recent works are conducted only by Korean teams, they have tendency to show the mixed technology and romantic image in a small-sized task. The transparency and lightness plays a great role in the public area of the horizontal level. It demolishes the boundary between passenger style in the street and resident style in the building as well as for the visual flow. The spatial system of below part is far away from the three-part style classified as the second style of Heerim Architects & Engineers. Differently from that strong below part like podium is constituted, it extends the inside space into outside.

Characteristics of Modelling - Surface Structure

We divided the works of Lee Young Hee into several phases, but the consistent style of his architecture is priority of surface structure. The basic modelling shown in the beginning of his architecture is not integrated with style, space and sphere. The sphere is planned for interior volume as a whole and space is added to it properly. The appearance is completed by adding an extra layer. Since the order of internal condition and relation of appearance is not intimate, the choice of modelling becomes larger. That sphere does not affect the establishment of style directly seems to exert influence on enlarging the free expression of appearance. However the aesthetic mass is weak because style, space and sphere is not integrated into one. That appearance is dominated by

外观是由类似于写字楼这种建筑风格中的表层所决定的,因为其设计本身就是大批计划。哈里穆建筑师与工程师事务所在设计银行项目方面具有丰富经验,所以它擅长筹划具有合适的标度、空间和范围的项目。在计划过程中,公司能够更广泛地处理造型。哈里穆建筑师与工程师事务所的设计习惯于强调元素的个性的解决方案,而不是强调贯穿项目的整体理念。这种内容和风格的非整体性使得建筑物的造型依赖于表面。

设计生产系统、大型组织和财团

如果一位建筑师的艺术魅力在大型组织的设计系统中没有形成支配地位,那么他的设计就倾向于符合大众的理念。由于这种系统,哈里穆建筑师与工程师事务所能在不同的项目中保持一致性。即使它具有鲜明的建筑理念,设计决策过程也会具有普遍性。建筑师对项目的影响虽然广泛但很微弱。这种倾向可起到掩盖建筑师个性的作用。当项目应具有某个财团本身的风格时,建筑师的个性就更会被冲淡。因为我们为财团开发的大型项目不具有程序、设计和技术上的特色,所以建筑师的个性是毫无意义的。韩国第一银行总部就是一个例子(汉城/文多西建筑公司)。该建筑物几乎毫无特色,这既非哈里穆建筑师与工程师事务所的特点,也非文多西建筑公司的特点。而且,优势规则不能在这两者之间起作用。因此,看来好像各地都会发生这种情况。

他的建筑血统的特征之一就是在设计竞争中,他夺标的比例非常高。李英熙精选的30项哈里穆优秀作品中,超过40%是进行设计竞争的项目。这说明他的建筑设计被广为认可。当然,也存在批评,就是说韩国的设计竞争集中在普遍性的理念,而不是建筑师个人的理念。但是,至少哈里穆建筑师与工程师事务所的高效的生产力并不是巧合。当我10年前访问哈里穆建筑师与工程师事务所时,李英熙曾说过他想要追求普遍性。根据他的理解,普遍性意味着对于环境和公众而言的亲密和舒适。

他认为,举例来说,大众信任度和可靠性对银行建筑的主题来说是非常重要的,而且,他似乎找到了他本人固定的设计方法。 10年后,他已具有非常丰富的实践经验。这种实践过程产生了几种结果。

两种结果: 大型办公室的角色以及李英熙的个性

我曾经说过,哈里穆建筑师与工程师事务所的设计属性不随时间和地点而改变。这可理解为属于一个生产性组织的特点,但是我们可在李英熙建筑师的现实主义的理性那里找到答案。我们对哈里穆建筑师与工程师事务所以及李英熙有两种期望:一是作为一家大型组织,哈里穆建筑师与工程师事务所能提供更合理的设计以及生产率,另一点是李英熙在韩国建筑界所显示的个性。

第一个结果可由设计能力的国际化作出解释。为了获得精确的建筑设计,应开发相应技术以及系统。尤其是,当前应通过大型项目优先开发设计风格方面的建筑技术。在韩国,设计风格没有得到强力技术支持。虽然韩国的现代建筑拥有充分的建筑理念,但是,建筑方式仍处于贫乏状态,例如结构系统、详图的开发、原料和配套技术等。此外,还应开发计划方法以及设计系统。虽然计算机等设计工具已经历了激烈变化,但是设计过程以及设计资料的结构并没有经过充分变更。因此,在我们的设计过程中,存在着奇怪的现象,即高技术工具和低等技术内容相互分离。这是大型设计公司应完成的特殊任务。

skin in a building style like office is because the design itself is volume planning. Heerim Architects & Engineers has lots of chances to conduct bank design projects, which makes the company good at programs for proper scalc, space and sphere. In the process the company could deal with modelling more broadly. The design of Heerim Architects & Engineers is accustomed to the solution focusing on individuality of element rather than the integrative concept through such projects. The non-integrity of such content and style makes the modelling of architecture rely on surface.

Design Production System - Large Organization, Consortium

If an artistic charisma of an architect is not dominating in a design system of large-scaled organization, his design is apt to find universal value. Owing to such system, Heerim Architects & Engineers could maintain its consistency in spite of various and vivid projects. Even though it premises the distinctive architectural concept, the design decision-making process is apt to have universality. The intervention of architect for project would be wide but weak. Such tendency can function as anonymity of architect. When the project is conducted as a style of consortium, the individuality of architect can be more diluted. Since our large-scaled projects conducted by consortium did not share the role such as program, design and technical field but the whole working process, the character of architect is meaningless. The example for it is headquarters of Korea First Bank(Seoul/Wondoshi Architects Group). This almost characterless architecture is neither the position of Heerim Architects & Engineers nor Wondoshi Architects Group. Moreover the rule of dominance can not function between them. Therefore it appears that it can happen everywhere.

One of characteristics of his architecture pedigree is a very high percentage of victories in the design competition. The Heerim Best 30 selected by Lee Young Hee consists of above 40% of design competition projects. It indicates that his architectures are well recognized. There is criticism, of course, that Korean design competition focuses on universal value rather than concept of architect, but the productivity of Heerim Architects & Engineers is not coincidence at least. When I interviewed Heerim Architects & Engineers 10 years ago, Lee Young Hee said that he wanted to pursue universality. According to him 'universality means intimate and comfortable architecture for surroundings and public'. He regarded, for example, public trust and reliability as important for

the theme of bank architecture and it seemed that he had his own solution formatted as an architecture method. His power of practice becomes very magnificent 10 years later. There are several expectations in such practice processes.

Two expectations - Role of Large-scaled Office and Individuality of Lee Young Hee

I explained that the design attribute of Heerim Architects & Engineers does not change according to time and situation. It can be understood as a character of production organization but its cause can be found in the realistic rationality of architect Lee Young Hee. We have two expectations to Heerim Architects & Engineers and Lee Young Hee; one is more reasonable design and productivity as a large-scaled organization of Heerim Architects & Engineers, and the other is individuality of Lee Young Hee in Korean architecture.

The first expectation is the problem to be overcome in the view of internationalization of design capacity. The technology and system should be developed for the precise architecture. In particular, it is urgent to develop architecture technology through large-scaled projects in terms of design style which is based on weak technological supporting like Korea. While Korean modern architecture has the exaggerated architectural concept, the architectural means such as structure system, development of details, method of materials and facility technology are in a very poor state. In addition, the method of program and design system should be developed. Compared that instrument means by means of computer application design are drastically changing, the structure for design process and design information is not yet changing enough. Therefore there is a strange separation between high-tech instrument and low technology content in our design process. It is a special task to be overcome by large-scaled offices.

The second expectation is whether there is another ultimate object of architecture of Lee Young Hee except universality. The universality of society concerned, of course, has been foundation of architect in any time and society. However there are several things to be satisfied so that universality has its own value instead of remaining as normality. The individuality of Lee Young Hee has different object than that of other small-scaled office or individual architects. He has his own assets acquired through modernism and more chances for busy experiments than other organizations.

建筑工程WORKS



Korea Development Bank Headquarters 韩国开发银行总部 Korea Design Center 韩国设计中心

Mapo Community Center 玛坡社区中心

Embassy of Egypt in Seoul

汉城的埃及大使馆

Sheraton Walkerhill Renovation Scheme

希尔顿-沃克希尔改造方案

Korea National Specialized College

韩国国家专门学院

The Main Office of Daehan

大韩总部

The DONG-A Medea Center

东亚媒体中心

The Construction for enlargement business in ASEM and KWTC

东南亚会议和韩国世界贸易中心的扩充建筑

Incheon International Airport

仁川国际机场