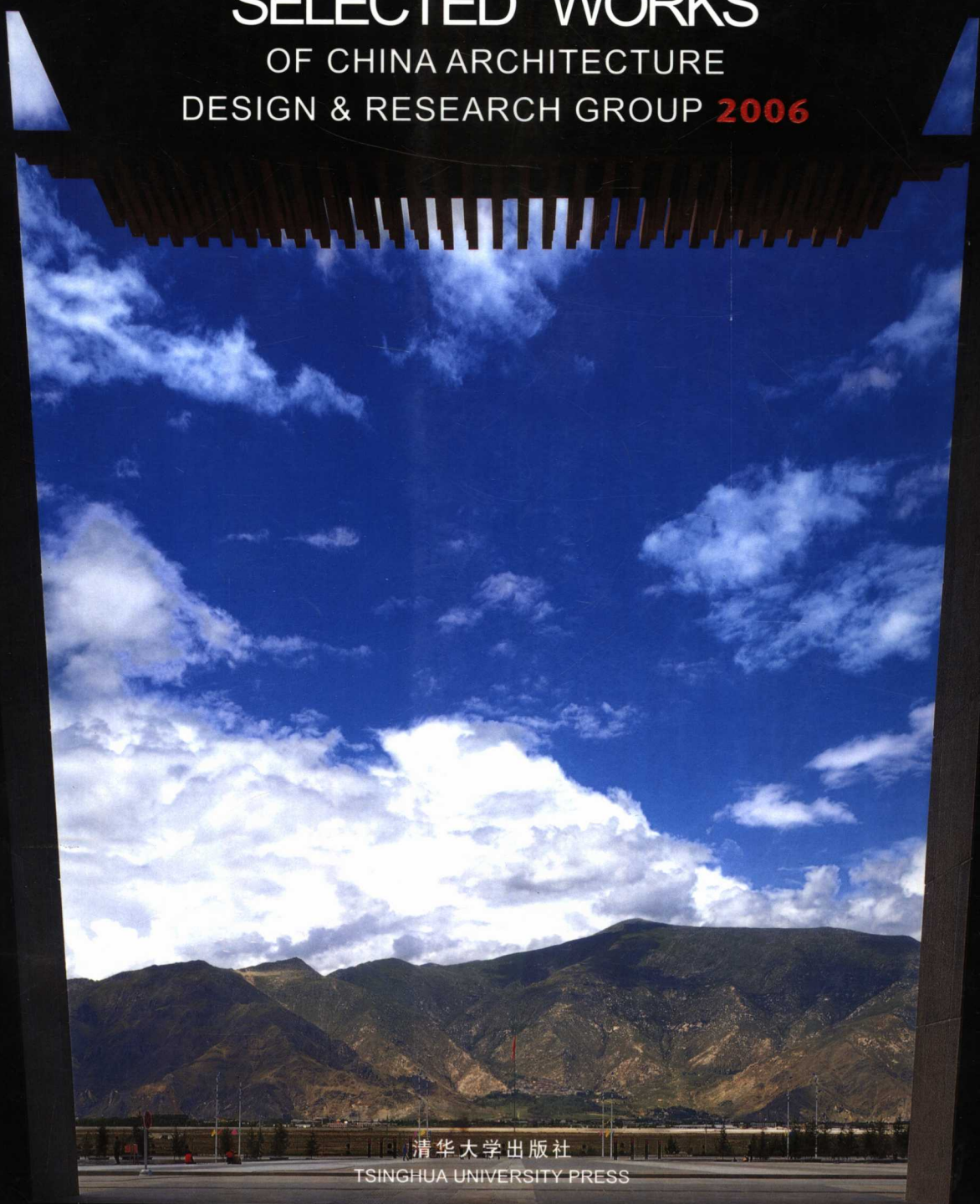


中国建筑设计研究院作品选

SELECTED WORKS
OF CHINA ARCHITECTURE
DESIGN & RESEARCH GROUP 2006



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主 编：崔 恺
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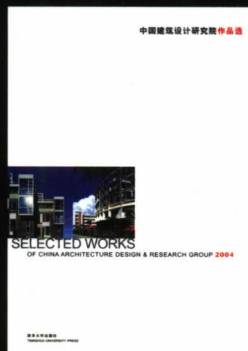
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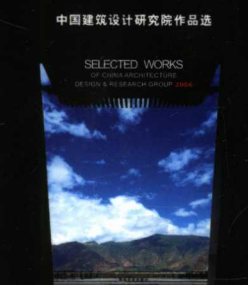
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中国建筑设计研究院作品选

中国建筑设计研究院	China Architecture Design & Research Group
中国北京车公庄大街19号	No.19 Che Gong Zhuang St.
邮编: 100044	Beijing 100044, P.R.China
电话: 010-68302001 88375146	Tel: 86-10-68302001 88375146
传真: 010-68347374 88373837	Fax: 86-10-68347374 88373837
电子信箱: ybgs@china.com	E-mail: ybgs@china.com

前言 PREFACE

全球化还是地域文化？

这本作品集出版之时，恰逢第十二届亚洲建筑师大会在北京召开。中国建筑设计研究院作为第一分会场，将有来自国内外十二位建筑家就“建筑文化与地域特色”的主题发表高见，他们想必也将对当下东西方文化交汇背景下的建筑创作有其各自不同的思考，值得期待。本书呈现给各位来宾的，是我院新近完成的部分作品，展现出各位建筑师创作的热情和水平。有趣的是，若以大会的主题为线索来审视它们，你可能会发现它们所表达的观念如此不同，似乎那些漂亮的图片之间也在热烈地争论着这个话题。

这里有造型别致的玻璃大楼，现代技术加商业品相使之成为全球化的主流，它盖在哪里似乎已不太重要，关键是它作为现代文明的象征早已成为今天都市人信仰的图腾。这里也有比例讲究的欧式宫殿，炫耀着实力和财富，表达出东西方文明价值认同的差异。这里有表情凝重的博物馆，不仅要担起展示民族历史的重任，更要打造今天城市的文化客厅。这里还有雄浑的西域风情，从民族建筑中学习智慧，从大山大水中汲取力量。

实际上，全球化的影响不仅仅反映在“洋”建筑师拿走了多少标志性建筑，更表现在本土建筑师盲目跟风，把半生不熟的“外来语”当作时尚来追逐。对地域性的探索也并不意味着向后看，重新把祖先的家当翻出来扮演今天的生活，而应该立足今天的生活，立足今天的文化，寻找今天的地域性。

北京的秋天高气爽，是迎接客人的好季节，北京的城市似乎也如此宽厚，让五光十色的建筑在这里落户。古老的帝都已经不在，国际化的大都市正在崛起！北京的地域性也是一个变数。

总建筑师 崔恺

Globalism or Regionalism

At the same time of the publishing of this book, there will be a great academic activity, the 12th Asian Architects Convention held in Beijing. In China Architecture Design & Research Group, 12 architecture experts coming from different countries will represent their own consideration about "Asian Architectural Culture and Regionalism", the topic of the First Sub-Conference. I believe they would give us various understandings of Asian architecture design, which is developing under the intersection of eastern and western culture. As a selection of recent works of our group, this book presents so many different conceptions out of those beautiful pictures, as if the pictures, too, are having some convention.

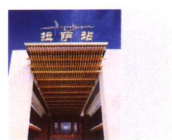
You can see some fashionable glass buildings in this book, which have become the main stream of globalization with the help of modern techniques and popular tastes, and for which, it is no longer a matter where it is, especially with the fact that it has become a totem of modern civilization to people live in cities. You can see a western classic palace with well-balanced proportion intending to show the wealth of the owner as well as betraying the difference between eastern and western culture values. You can see a grand museum that not only presenting the history of an old city, but also acts as a culture hall for the public. You can see a building standing on the plateau and shaped with the traditional architecture and the vigor of the nature.

In fact, the influence of globalization is not only reflected by the number of important buildings come from ideas of foreign architects, but also by the number of the buildings designed by local architects whom follow this trend blindly and chase the so-called globalization as a fashion. Instead of simply looking back and taking out antiquated ideas, today, the research of the modern regional cultures should come from the modern life and culture.

The autumn of Beijing is so comfortable for visitors, and the old city of Beijing also shows great tolerance for diverse buildings. We could not find the capital of the ancient empire again. Could we find its regionalism in this quickly expanding metropolis? Maybe.

Chief Architect Cui Kai

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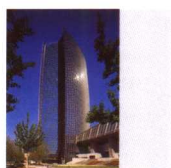
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Garden



210 深圳振业城
Shenzhen Fortune Town

拉萨火车站

Lhasa Railway Station

拉萨火车站位于拉萨市南部的柳吾新区，与市区隔河相望，站房周围是连绵的山脉，场地宽阔而平坦。它既是西藏面向外界的重要门户，也是青藏铁路的标识性工程。设计力求与自然环境和西藏民族文化的协调，水平舒展的形态与高原的大地景观保持了一致。在功能上，设计强调以人流为主的客运流程，综合考虑了流线关系，保证旅客流线畅通明了，各项活动区域及设施布置相互匹配，并强化了拉萨火车站所特有的旅游服务和医疗服务。

The Lhasa Railway Station is located in the south of Lhasa. The flat and capacious site is surrounded by continuous mountains. As a terminal of Qinghai-Tibet Railway, the building is concerned as an important landmark of Tibet. The scheme attends to incorporate the building into the unique local culture and environment of Tibet. The horizontal skyline of the building shows a respect to the landscape of the Plateau. As a railway station, circulations of the passengers are highly regarded, and are ensured to keep a straight and clear routes. In addition, the function areas and the service areas are matched well, and the tourist and medical service specific for Lhasa area are

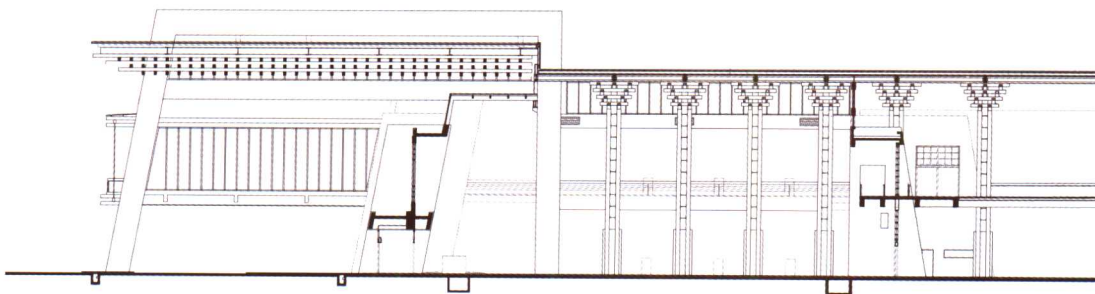
从入口正上方延伸到站棚的钢芯木质构架，采用了藏区典型的层叠方式，层层挑出入口又形成一个门楣，暗合传统的藏区门楣、窗楣形式。木架由西藏独特的束柱支撑，形成的柱列神圣而庄严。木架和柱列形成的两层高的中央通廊，直对站台以及南面的群山，提供良好的视野。色彩上选用了藏红和白色等藏族建筑的典型色彩。墙体的收分、厚重的砌筑、木构架的运用和连续的水平屋面，这些藏族特有的手法延续了当地的文脉，也实现了现代的演进。

strengthened in the station. A traditional way of Tibet building is used in the porch by a wood-covered steel frame on the top of the main entrance. The frame is supported by the clustered columns which are also the traditional way of Tibet old buildings. The beams and columns structure a two-floor-high grand colonnade, which is directly facing to the great mountain in the south. The traditional colors, red and white are the dominant hue of the building. And the other typical ways of traditional Tibet buildings including the tape inward walls, the massive vallum, the wood frameworks, the accumulation of several flat roofs are used to continue the local contexts in modern manners.

工程地点：拉萨市柳吾新区
结构形式：钢筋混凝土框架结构，局部钢结构
用地面积：11.2万平方米
建筑面积：2.4万平方米
设计时间：2004年
竣工时间：2006年

方案设计：崔恺、康凯、赵晓刚、郑萌
设计主持：崔恺、单立欣

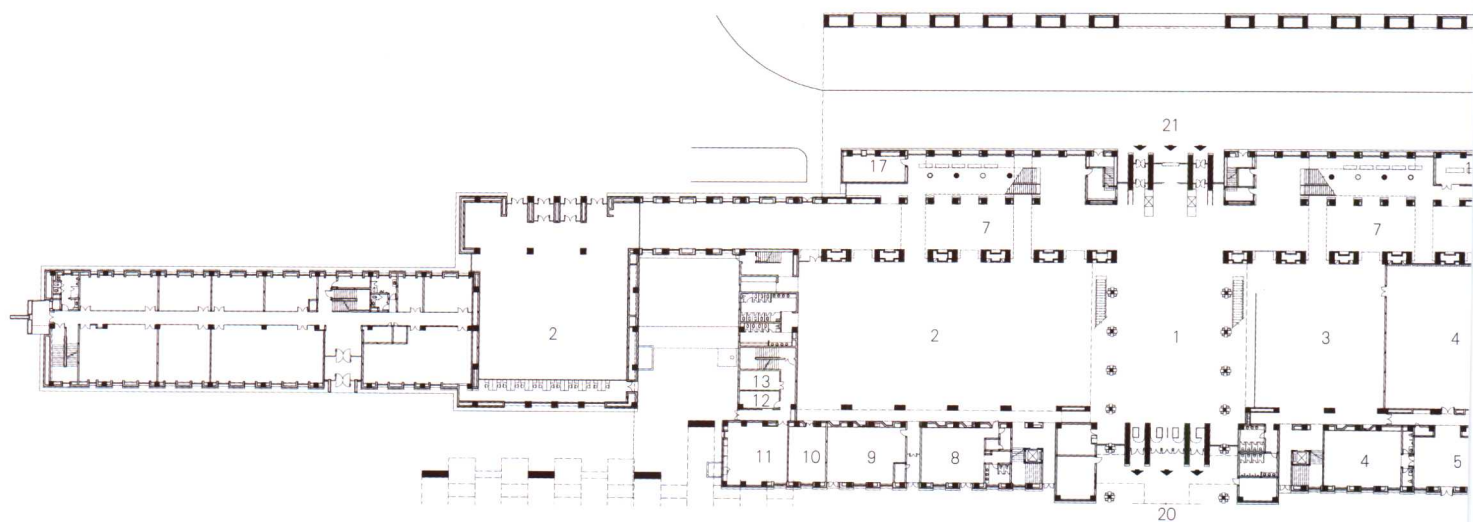
建筑：单立欣
结构：朱丙寅
给排水：夏树威
设备：金健
电气：李俊民
电讯：骆有曾（铁道部第一设计院）
总图：连荔

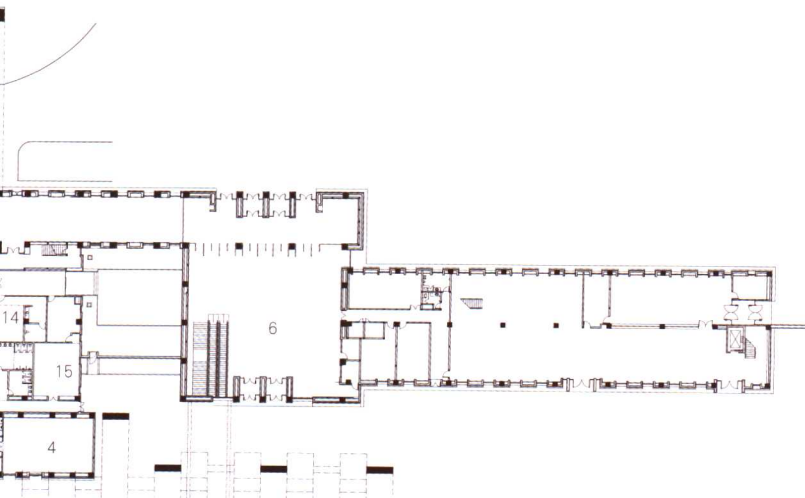


↑ 中央通廊剖面

拉萨站







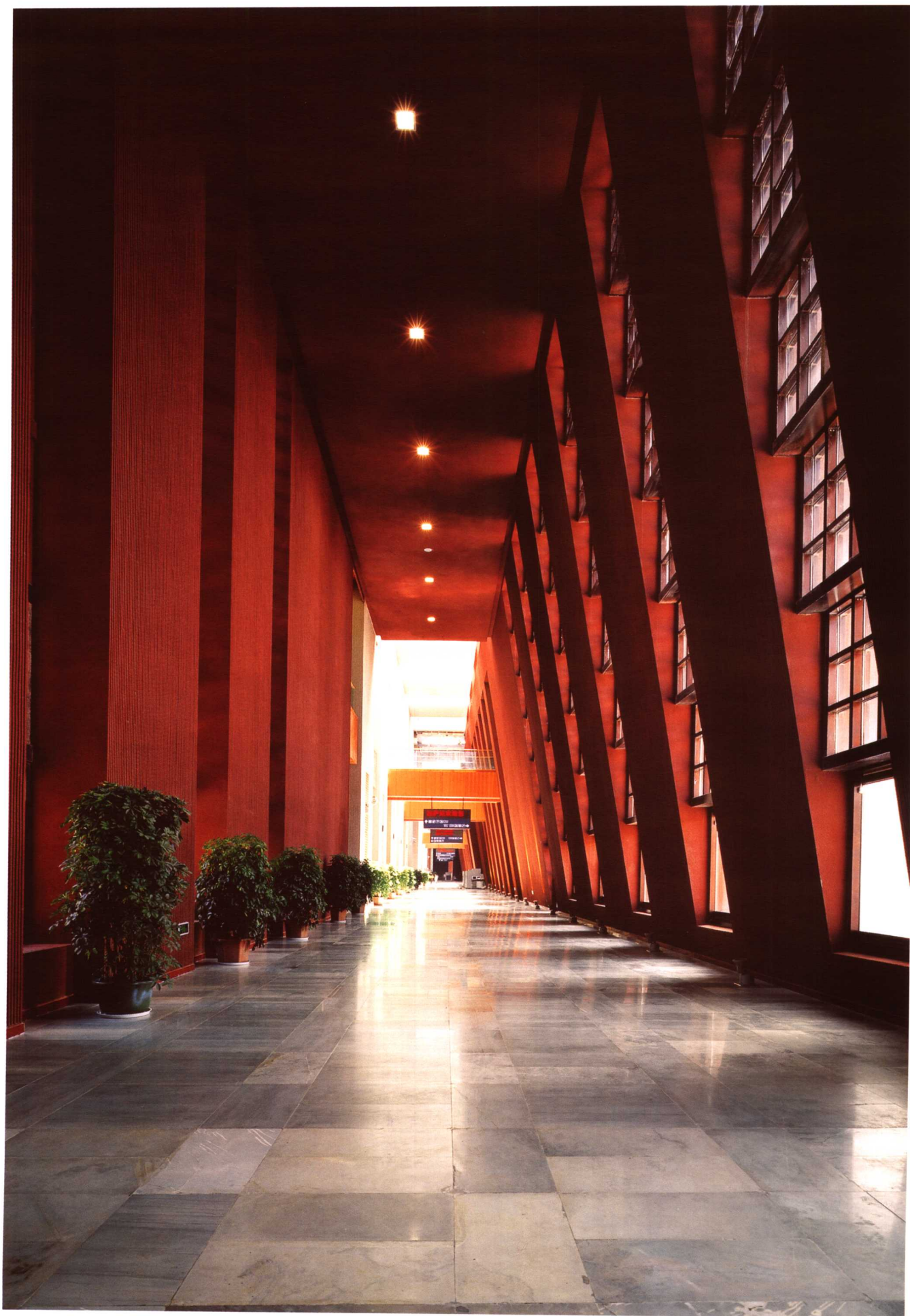
←首层平面

1. 旅客进站大厅 2. 普通候车厅 3. 软席候车厅 4. 贵宾候车厅
5. 贵宾门厅 6. 出站大厅 7. 展示廊 8. 母婴候车室 9. 军人候车室
10. 医疗室 11. 通讯机械室 12. 信号值班室 13. 钢瓶间
14. 前吸氧室 15. 会议室 16. 游客中心 17. 小件寄存 18. 售票员室
19. 公安值班室 20. 主要出站口 21. 主要入口



↑ ↓ 立面细部

— 东西连廊

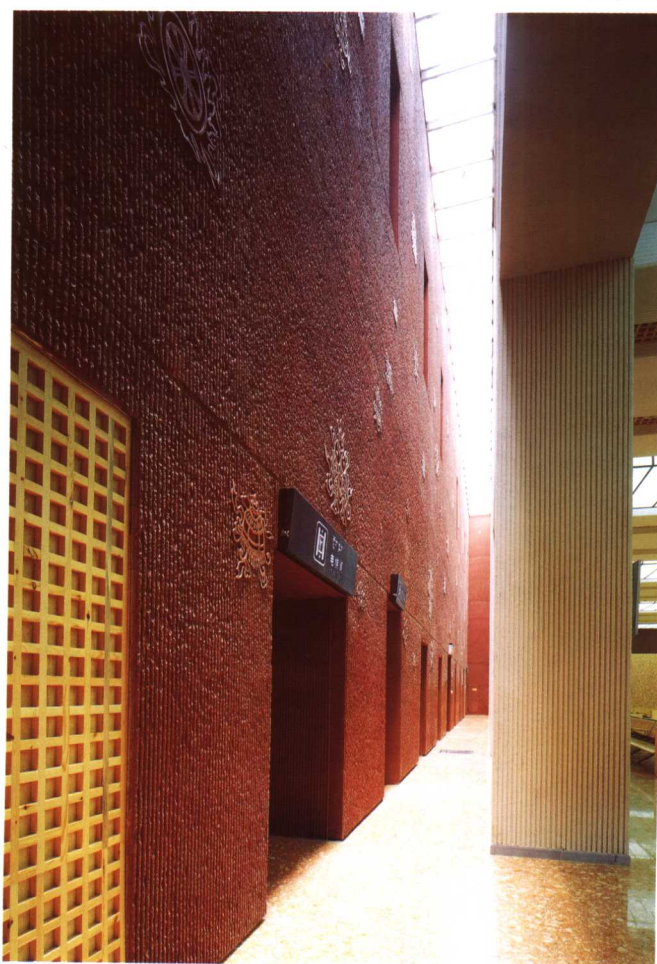




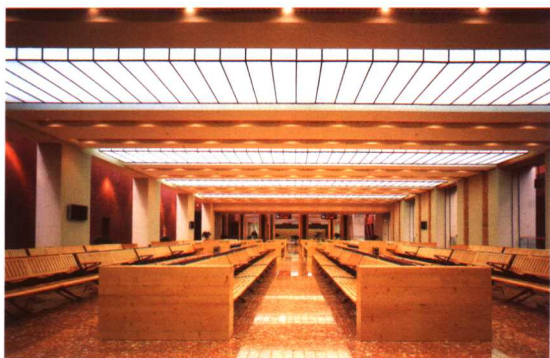
↑ ↓ 连廊

↓ 候车厅墙面细节

→ 进站大厅







↑ 售票厅 ↑ ↔ 候车室 ↓ 出站大厅