

中国建筑设计研究院设计与研究丛书

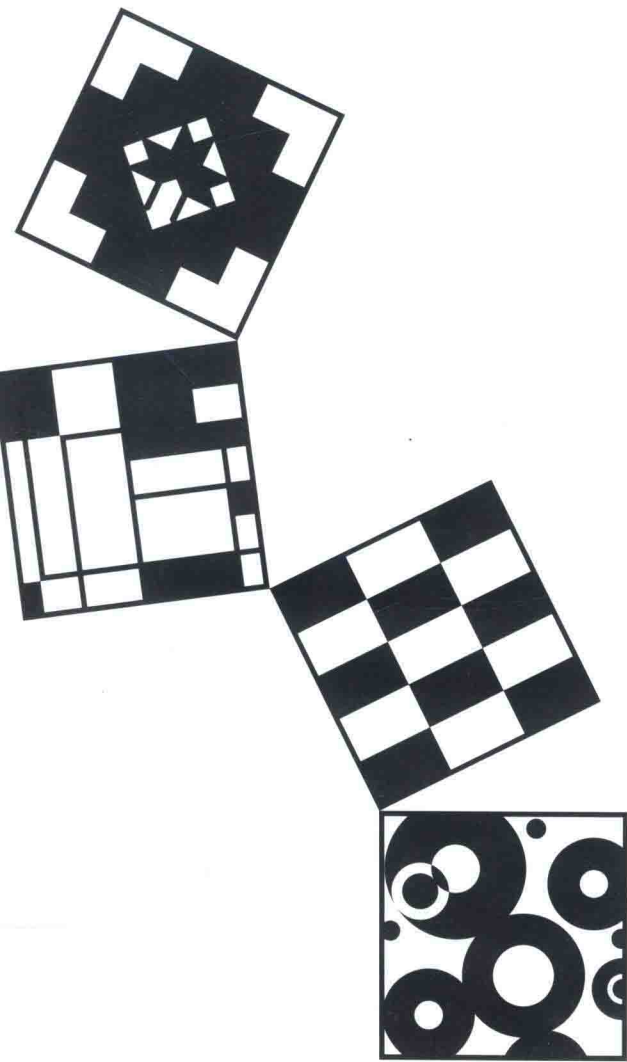
一地四题


—— 内蒙古巴彦淖尔市的建筑实践

Four projects in one city

Architecture practice in Bayannur,

Inner Mongolia



 辽宁科学技术出版社
LIAONING SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY PUBLISHING HOUSE

中国建筑设计研究院设计与研究丛书

一地四题

—— 内蒙古巴彦淖尔市的建筑实践

Four projects in one city

Architecture practice in Bayannur,

Inner Mongolia

辽宁科学技术出版社

· 沈阳 ·

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

一地四题: 内蒙古巴彦淖尔市的建筑实践 / 曹晓昕编著.

-- 沈阳: 辽宁科学技术出版社, 2014. 11

(中国建筑设计研究院设计与研究丛书)

ISBN 978-7-5381-6030-7

I. ①一… II. ①曹… III. ①公共建筑-建筑设计-
中国 IV. ①TU206

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2014)第226368号

出版发行: 辽宁科学技术出版社

(地址: 沈阳市和平区十一纬路29号 邮编: 110003)

印刷者: 北京雅昌艺术印刷有限公司

幅面尺寸: 210mm×210mm

印 张: 10.4

字 数: 160千字

出版时间: 2014年11月第1版

印刷时间: 2014年11月第1次印刷

责任编辑: 蒋 艺

责任校对: 全 力

书 号: ISBN 978-7-5381-6030-7

定 价: 78.00元



一地四题

——内蒙古巴彦淖尔市的建筑实践

Four projects in one city

Architecture practice in Bayannur, Inner Mongolia

曹晓昕 编著



Bayannur City High School

第一题

巴彦淖尔市第一高级中学

012



Bayannur Education Information Network Center

第二题

巴彦淖尔市教育信息网络中心

082



Bayannur Linhe District Administrative Service Center

第三题

巴彦淖尔市临河区政务服务中心

124



Bayannur Government Services Examination And Approval Authority

第四题

巴彦淖尔市政务服务审批中心

174

中国建筑设计研究院设计与研究丛书

一地四题

—— 内蒙古巴彦淖尔市的建筑实践

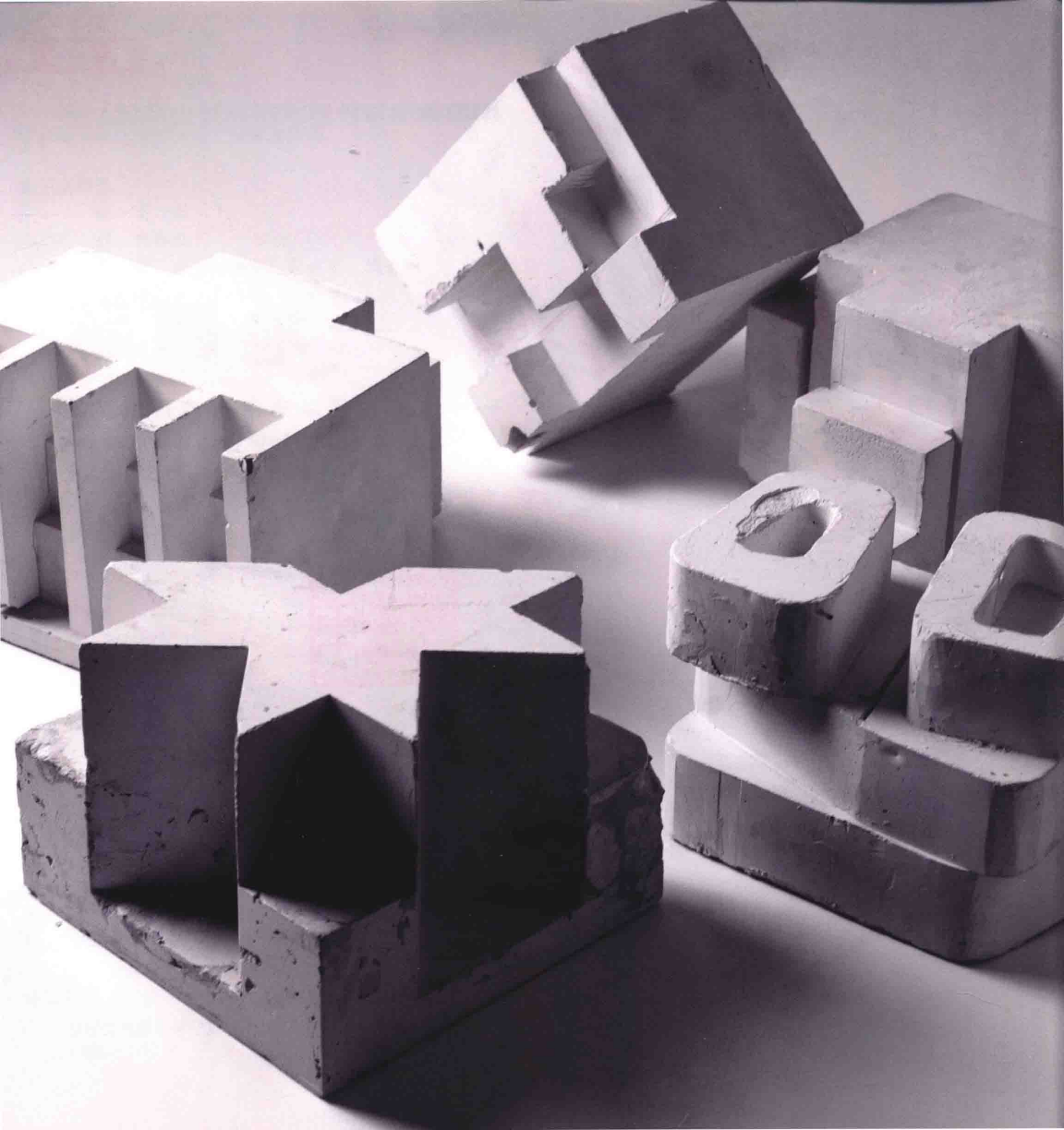
Four projects in one city

Architecture practice in Bayannur,

Inner Mongolia

辽宁科学技术出版社

· 沈阳 ·



晓昕的几何

崔愷

方形、圆形、菱形、矩形的组合体，拼接、错动、堆叠、扭转，一组几何的构成游戏是曹晓昕过去几年在草原城市巴彦淖尔系列作品的明显特征。反映出设计者对这片曾经动荡和漂游的土地一种铭刻般的认同和尊重，也是在当下粗放快速的城乡建设中一种职业的追求和坚守。他像是重新发现了无序和松散的草原下面那似乎原本存在的大地坐标，试图努力在新城中建立一种空间的秩序。这种秩序是独善其身的，有着严格的内在逻辑，与随心所欲的杂乱背景毫不相干。而其同时也具有一定的挑战性，拒绝落入用以以往的定式去表达建筑类型的陷阱。比如用体块的集合叠错让本应威严稳重的政府呈现出动态的平衡；比如用圆筒的组合体让本应强调效率的市民服务中心绕起了圈子；比如在学校通用的空间范式中强调了变异性和趣味性；比如以蒙德里安构图把网络中心和教育局等单位编排成相互依存的多重合院，而打破了各家自成一体的宿愿……当然从这系列的几何体中也能看出他对建筑语汇经典化的讲究和对设计及施工质量的苛求，从而显露出一种泰然的决心和近乎自恋的内心诉求。这实在是当下我们太多的应景作品中所缺乏的。近几年，晓昕在建筑创作之余亦涉猎相关文化和设计领域，从家具和皮具设计到网络电视节目录制，以及建筑评论、展览和写作等。这也有点儿像一个几何体，从一点出发引出不同方向的直线，线与线之间又相互反复连接，形成多面体，随着发展可能会达到某种平衡的、相互支撑的几何状态，而这种状态对建筑及相关创意文化的融合发展是很有意义的，也是建筑师走向成熟的标志，而这也许才是晓昕所追求的几何吧！

Introduction

Geometry of Xiaoxin

Cui Kai

The combination of squares, circles, diamonds, and rectangle – joining, staggering, stacking, twisting – a game of geometric construction is the prominent feature of a series of works designed by Mr. Cao Xiaoxin's in the steppe city of Bayannur over the past few years, reflecting the designer's deep recognition and respect toward the once chaotic land, as well as a professional pursuit and perseverance under the rapid urbanization in nowadays China. It is like that he has rediscovered the seemingly already-exist geodesic coordinate under the disordered and loosely grown grasses, and sought to establish a spatial order in the new town. This order bears independence and rigorous internal logic that are irrelevant with the random and disorganized backdrop, while somehow it is also challenging and resistive to falling into the trap of expressing architecture in the traditionally fixed style. For example, the stacking and staggering of blocks renders a dynamic balance to the supposedly solemn government buildings; the composition of cylinders makes the efficiency-first municipal service look circuitous; the addition and emphasis of variation and amusement in the schools' public space; the application of Mondrian's drawing to format internet center, educational bureau, and other administrations into a multi-connection yard, breaking their mutual isolation...From the series of geometric bodies, we can also find his quest on classical architecture language and his strict requirement on construction quality, therefore revealing firm determination and nearly narcissistic appeal, which is missing in so many irresponsible works nowadays. In addition to architecture, Xiaoxin also apply himself to other cultural and design relevant areas, from furniture and leather product design to internet video recording, as well as architecture commentary, exhibition, writing, and so on. This is also like a geometric body – starting from one point and spawning multiple lines in different directions. The lines are interconnected and form a polyhedron, which may reach a balanced and mutually supportive geometric state that is significant to the development of architecture and its integration with other relevant cultural industries, and signals the maturity of an architect – this is probably the geometry that Xiaoxin has been pursuing.

一地四题

——内蒙古巴彦淖尔市的建筑实践

Four projects in one city

Architecture practice in Bayannur, Inner Mongolia

曹晓昕 编著



第一题

Bayannur City High School

巴彦淖尔市第一高级中学

012



第二题

Bayannur Education Information Network Center

巴彦淖尔市教育信息网络中心

082



第三题

Bayannur Linhe District Administrative Service Center

巴彦淖尔市临河区政务服务中心

124

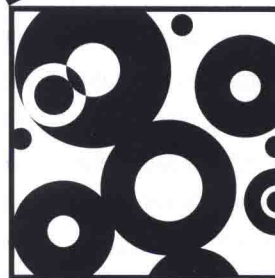
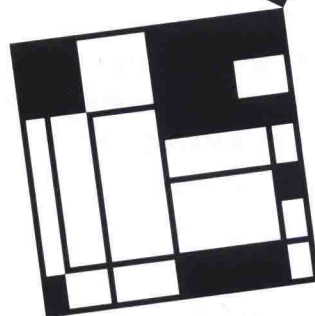
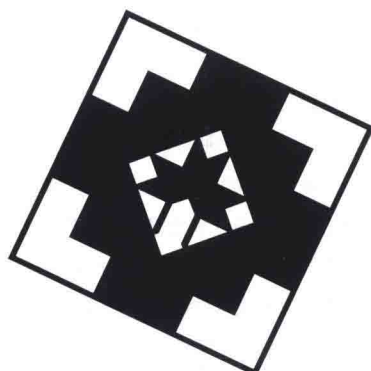


第四题

Bayannur Government Services Examination And Approval Authority

巴彦淖尔市政务服务审批中心

174



成书的动机：时代是每个建筑师面对的试卷

如果把这20年称作一个时代，那么“发展”一直是中国这个时代的“硬”前提：中国所有的城市经营者面对横向的区域角力和纵向的政绩评估两线作战，把“快”演绎成了“排除万难”的“硬”策略，以致完全没有准备好，尤其是中国的二、三线城市，无论经济结构上的支撑，还是社会资源上的调整。而准备最不足的，也是最让人忽略的，还有文化层面上的自我缺失，缺少对于我们文化的自识和自省，让努力和辛勤失去方向。这个时代里，这些城市中，新建筑就像刚从地上拔起的萝卜，因为食客已急得拍桌子催菜了，以致餐馆老板认为快的速度比好的味道更重要，所以就常会让厨师省去洗泥的工序或是马马虎虎涮一下。于是建筑师在这种状态下，面对粘着泥的萝卜和快比好更重要的老板，忽然觉得所有之前所学的所有菜谱，都有纸上谈兵之嫌。

我们就是这样的厨子，前有催菜上桌的食客，后有不干不净的萝卜，精工细作的菜谱用不上了，你必须想个新策略试着做，建筑师作为理想主义者发酵着也许并不是实际的幻想：是不是还可以产生意想不到的美味，这美味源自那没有洗掉的泥土。

穿越历史，阅读西方城市理论，发现柯布西耶的《光辉城市》历经大半个世纪而未现光辉，而霍华德的《田园城市》只是新城市破坏旧田园的另一种解说。在世界范围内城市出现质量问题时，中国似乎找到了重量不重质的理由。而中国快速城市化往往只是作为公共政策推动，而非技术逻辑引导，于是这样的缺乏基础技术逻辑的城市里的建筑学的技术问题就显得非常弱势和不时适宜。本书所呈现的四个建筑所在的城市——内蒙古巴彦淖尔临河市，恰是中国二、三线城市快速发展的代表，其发展引发的一系列问题就像一张满布试题的试卷，而我和我的团队只是选取了难度各异的四道小题，试着用自己的眼睛去审视题目、分析题目，用独立的立场思考并给出答案。

应当清楚地看到：中国的城市问题很多，甚至并不是城市本身物理意义上的空间出了问题，而是社会结构与社会管理系统上的矛盾所致。所以建筑师往往遇到诸如此类的问题，就会束手无策，就会因建筑的手段无法应对而悲观。而在我和我的团队看来，理清城市和建筑在“道”和“器”两层面的问题尤为重要，在“器”的层面主动地规避与柔化矛盾，虽然不能改变“道”的方向与作用，但总是对城市的生活做出积极的响应，哪怕是对一个普通人行为上的改善，而这一点关系到建筑能否“轻装上阵”，关系到建筑师能否摆脱“自卑自恋”。

书中的四个项目从2008年开始设计到最后一个项目于2013年竣工历经5年，曾经的困惑、努力甚至愤怒都浸透于建筑的每一个缝隙里。时代出了命题，现在可以交卷了，交卷自然是本书的编撰的动机，但目的绝非自感答案出色，表功彰绩，而是试图回放遭遇的问题和此间的思考过程，从结果反馈设计的疏漏，抑或作为这四个房子的解读为今后的实践留下些许再思考的线索。

Motivation of the book: "Era" is the test in front of all architects

If the past 20 years are called an 'era', then the keynote of this era is 'development': all city administrators in China have been fighting two battle lines at the same time - regional competition and managerial assessment – and in this circumstance, "being fast" has become the "hard policy" to overcome all difficulties, so that many cities, especially those among the second- and third-line, were not well prepared in both economic support and social resource allocation. However, the least prepared and also most negligible, is the loss of self-identity in culture – the lack of awareness and reflection of our own culture made the efforts and hardworking directionless. In this era and these cities, new buildings are akin to radishes hastily cooked into dished and served on the restaurant table without a careful treatment to remove all the mud on the surface after being pulled out from earth, for the reason that the eaters are so short-tempered that they start banging the table to urge for the dishes, and that the manager of the restaurant therefore has the opinion that speed is more important than taste. In this situation, architects, facing the "muddy" radishes and the managers in preference of speed over quality, suddenly realize that all "recipes" they learned in the past are now in vain. We are the chefs of this kind: in the lobby are the impatient eaters, in the kitchen are untreated radishes. Delicate recipes are of little use and we must find out a new way to cope with the reality. Architects, as a group of idealists, are hatching the probably unrealistic fantasy: can this give birth to unexpected delicacy stemming from the unremoved mud? Looking back in history and reading urban design theories of western cities find us the glory of Le Corbusier's "Glorious Cities" which has concealed for more than half a century, and that Howard's "Garden City" is merely another interpretation of new cities destroying old countryside. When quality issues occurred elsewhere in the world, China seemed to find out a justifiable reason for weighing quantity over quality. However, the rapid urbanization in China was usually driven by public policy rather than technological logic, therefore the architectural problems in those cities lacking fundamental technological logic appeared to be insignificant and anachronistic. The city of Linhe in Bayannur of the Inner Mongolia autonomous region, where the four architectural projects presented in this book are located, is a typical representative of the rapidly growing second- and third-line cities in China. A series of problems arising in the course of its urbanization are like an exam sheet fraught with questions, and my team and I only selected four small questions of various levels of difficulty, trying to understand and analyze these problems, and give answers from our independent perspective. It is clear that there are still numerous problems with the cities in China, some of them are even not caused by their physical space, but by the conflict between social structure and administrative system. Therefore, when architects are presented with these problems, they tend to be at a loss and pessimistic as architectural techniques prove helpless to handle these issues. In our perspective, it is particularly important to sort out the problems on "Dao" (spiritual) and "Qi" (material) levels. We should avoid and soften conflicts on the "Qi" level, although the direction and function of "Dao" cannot be easily altered, yet an active response to the city life, even an improvement on the behavior of a normal individual, will be beneficial. And this determines whether architecture can rid the inflicted burden and proceed freely, and whether an architect can dispense with narcissism and self-abasement. The four projects rendered in this book span 5 years from the beginning of design in 2008 to the completion of the last project in 2013. The confusion, efforts, and even rages we ever experienced were embedded in every small gap on these architecture. Now it is the time to turn in the answer sheet for the questions raised by the era, which is naturally the motivation to edit and publish this book. However, our objective is definitely not self-praise; instead, we intend to "replay" the encountered problems and our thinking amid the course of resolution, therefore unveil the design negligence from results, or, as an interpretation of the four projects, leave clues for future consideration.

汉武帝刘彻一生建立了为后世难以企及的文治武功，在历史和地域纵横的两个坐标上，使我们这个民族、这种语言、这方文化有了一个重要的身份标识——“汉”，其中衡量其功业的一个重要指标就是从彪悍的匈奴人手中收复了河套朔方地区，这就是今天的内蒙古巴彦淖尔盟地区，巴盟的首府所在地端坐于黄河的北岸，名字也很直白响亮，叫临河。

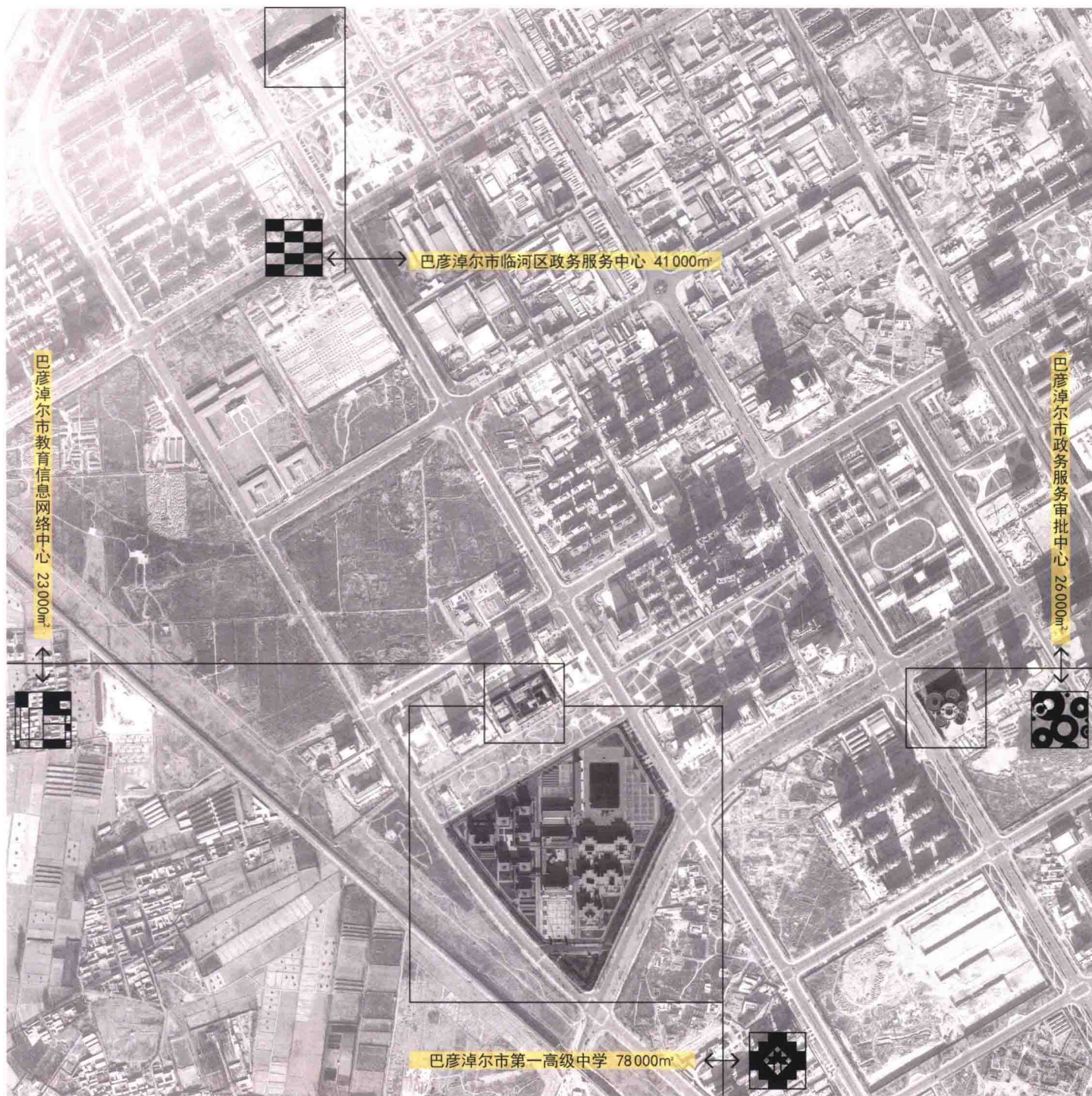
我们设计的四个项目就在临河市的新建设区广袤平坦的大地上。与瞩目的文字上的历史相比，老的城区在视觉上并不像我们想象中的那样具有很强的历史文化遗留，游牧文化的历史流动性加之战乱频发与政权更迭，使得该地区历史遗存和文化古迹反而成了中国最少的地区。其城市面貌几乎和中国所有的二、三线城市一样，表面上混杂而多样却难以掩盖建筑特色的匮乏，20世纪八九十年代经济起步的拮据和那个时代建筑师对于现代建筑的幼稚理解让这个城市低质和破败，所幸可能由于经济的原因让它躲过了欧陆经典对于城市的蹂躏（中国很多大中城市没有幸免），而对于它的阅读者来说多样性的混乱并没有将这座城市的各色生活表达出来，相反留给阅读者的记忆是填满甚至是溢出的苍白。

这四个项目设计之始，新建设区的土地上已开始了老城区的复制之路，所不同的只是尺度上的变化，即路变宽了，楼变高了，混凝土、钢材等物质在短期内疯狂地堆加，其数量甚至在几年中超过该地区之前几千年的总和。规划和设计的决策者们对于新区域中可能不同于老城区的新的生活方式与品质往往视而不见。由于以往的生活经历，平房、矮楼与贫困生活很容易建立起图像链接的原因，于是人们理所当然地将高楼大厦林立的想象判断成幸福未来的图景。

所有的这些就是我们在设计时所处该地区甚至是中国大部分地区的真实地文化背景，如此现实的土壤文脉，面对曾经的历史积厚和现实的苍白，我们就是在这样的背景中开展了四个项目的设计，看似各说各话，但却共同回答了这个时代一些具有普遍性的命题。

Region and city background

The reign of Emperor Han Wudi (Liu Che) marked brilliant cultural and military achievement that was difficult to surmount by his successors, giving our ethnic group, language, and culture, in history and territory, an important identity: Han. An important success to symbolize his great accomplishment is seizing from the powerful Hun people the Hetao Shuofang region, which is presently the Bayannur of the Inner Mongolia autonomous region. The capital city of Bayannur is located on the north bank of the Yellow river, earning it the name Linhe. The four projects we designed are seated on the vast and flat plain of the recently developed new town in Linhe. Unlike described in history books, the old city town is not as visually impressive as we thought: the migratory nature of nomad culture, constant wars, and frequent reshuffle of political regime made it one of the regions in China with least cultural and historical relics. The city's look is similar to almost all second- and third-line cities in China: the buildings appear assorted, but lack of unique feature. Financial difficulty in the 80's and 90's when the city's economy just began to take off and the naive understanding on modern architecture at that time make this city look shabby. Fortunately, possibly for the economic reason, the city was exempted from the ravage of classic European style (many large cities in China were not spared). However, the diversity did not bring to the readers of this city different kinds of life; on the contrary, what it left to the readers is filled or even overflowing pale. At the beginning of the four projects, the new town was replicating the style of the old town, with the only difference in scale – the roads were broader, the buildings were taller, concrete and reinforcement bars were madly stacked up in a short period of time, with the quantity exceeding the sum in the region over the last thousands of years in just a few years. Decision makers in urban planning and design were oblivious to the potential different life style and quality in the new town. Past life experience made it easy to link cottages and shacks with poverty, and it is for this reason that people naturally connect concrete jungle with prosperity and the happy life in the future. All these facts are real social and cultural background of this city, or even most parts of China, during the time we carried out our design.

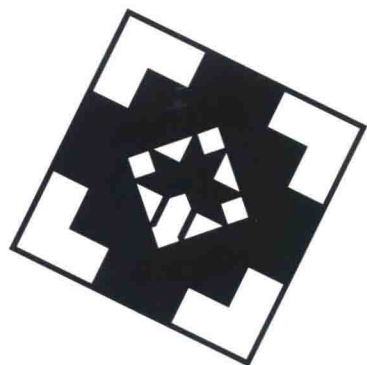


巴彦淖尔市临河区政务服务中心 41000m²

巴彦淖尔市教育信息网络中心 23000m²

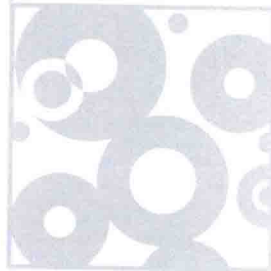
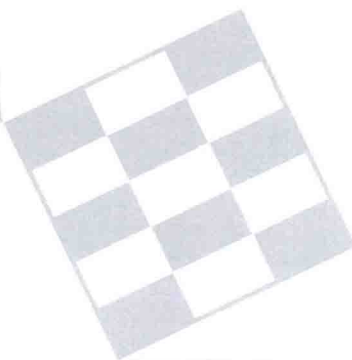
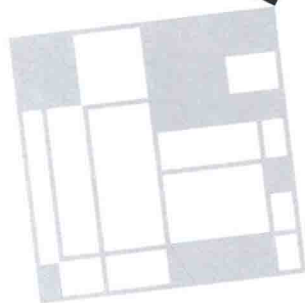
巴彦淖尔市政务服务审批中心 26000m²

巴彦淖尔市第一高级中学 78000m²



第一题：巴彦淖尔市第一高级中学

Bayannur City High School



项目是一所容纳72个班的重点高中，师生总数4 000人，包括教学楼、宿舍、餐厅、体育馆、图书馆、带看台的操场等。在项目如此巨大的数据背后，还有更重要的提示：它地高中，地处中国北方的寒冷城市。该项目学校作为微型城市，300亩的项目用地、7.8万平方米的建筑面积，这意味着和内蒙古大部分城市一样，土地资源的充阔，项目建设资金的紧张。

This project is a key high school with 72 classes which the total number of teachers and students are 4000. The school includes teaching buildings, dormitory, dining room, library, gymnasium, playground with grandstand etc. Behind such enormous data, there are more important hints; the high school is located in the cold northern city in China. As a micro city, 300 acres for the base and the construction area of 78000 square meters makes the school vast like most of projects built in Inner Mongolia city. All these cities face the same situation-abundant area and inadequate financial support.