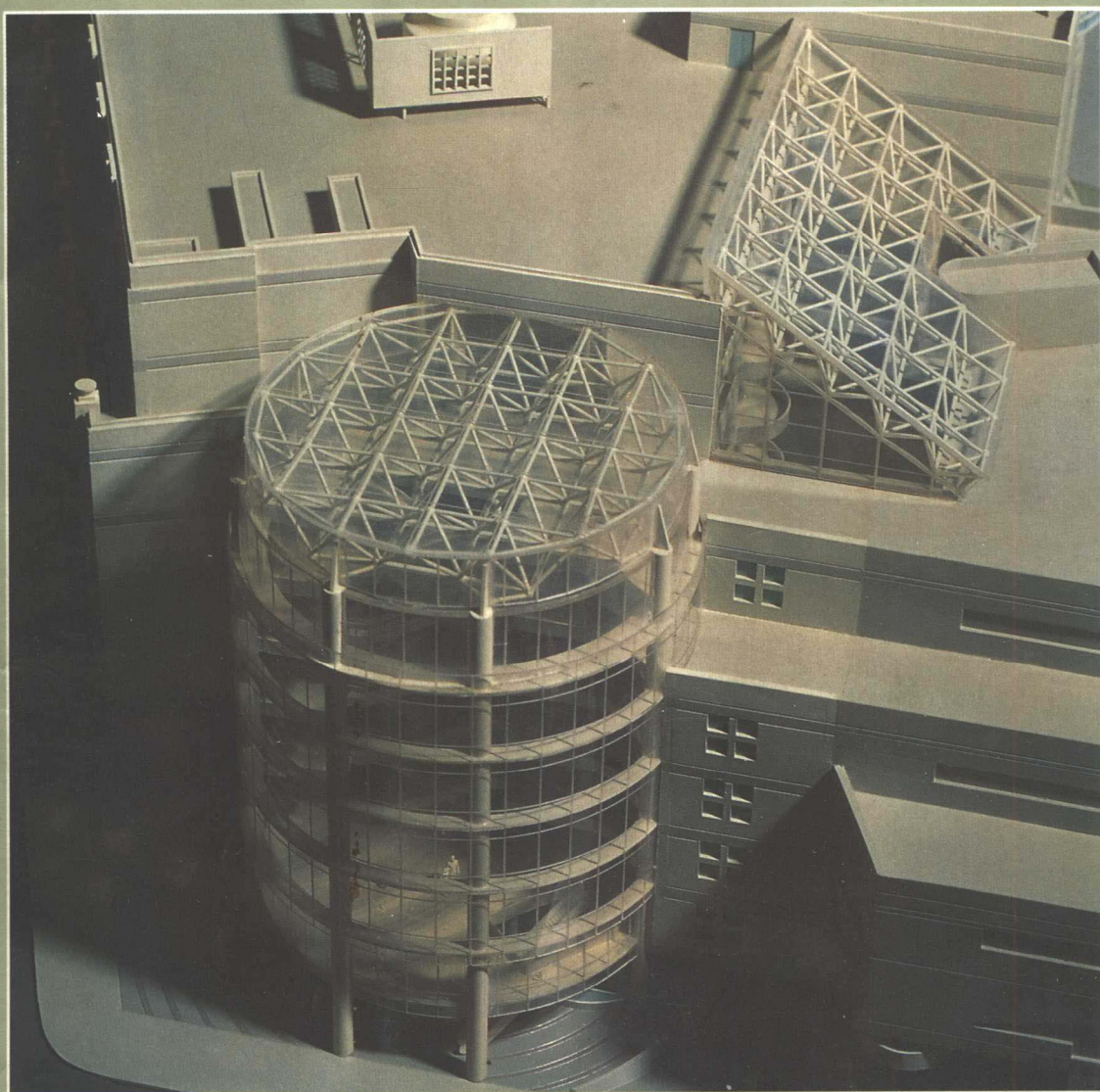


中国当代著名建筑师作品选

SELECTED WORKS OF WELL-KNOWN CHINESE ARCHITECTS

CHINESE ARCHITECTURE SINCE 1980



中国计划出版社 中国大百科全书出版社

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刘尔明 羿 风 主编

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致 谢

在本书的编辑和出版过程中，得到了许多同行好友的热情帮助与支持，在此，我们表示由衷的谢意。

感谢建筑师们积极配合与参与，为本书提供了大量优秀作品。特别感谢洪勤先生为本书进行英文翻译；在香港工作繁忙的好友杨志中对全部英文进行修改和校对；清华大学建筑设计研究院深圳分院院长、良师益友梁鸿文教授亦为本书的面世给予了帮助。

此外，深深感激出版社为本书出版所给予的大力支持。

编 者

Acknowledgments

In the process of compiling and producing this book, many colleagues and friends have given us generous help and earnest encouragement, for which we would like to express our sincere thanks.

First and foremost, our thanks go to the architects who provided us with their outstanding works for inclusion in this publication. We also want to thank Mr. Qin Hong and Zhizhong Yang, who helped us edit the entire English text of the book. We are indebted to Prof. Hongwen Liang, who gave us valuable guidance and moral support, as well as helped us in collecting materials for this book.

Last but not least, we would like to thank our publishers, who helped bring this book to interested readers.

The Editors

前 言

两年来,我们一直在尝试编辑一套建筑系列丛书,记录80年代以来中国的建筑师及其建筑作品。1997年上半年,该丛书的第一部——《中国当代青年建筑师作品选》作为一种试探,在仓促中出版发行,尽管书中存在许多不足之处,仍然得到了国内外建筑界大部分人士的积极反应与认同。这无疑给我们编辑小组以极大的鼓励与支持,使我们更充满信心地继续自己的工作。

作为《八十年代以来中国建筑》系列丛书的第二部,《中国当代著名建筑师作品选》收集了这一时期活跃于中国建筑界的22位建筑师的109个作品。按国内习惯的划分,这些建筑师属于中国现代建筑师第二代和第三代的代表,他们大部分由国内建筑院校培养,毕业于解放后至文化大革命前,年龄介于50~70岁之间。这一划分,决定了他们属于中国极其特殊的一代建筑师。早期接受欧美及前苏联建筑教育影响下的中国建筑教育,折中主义的影响远远大于现代主义的影响;80年代初期改革开放以前,限于国内政治、经济及社会的发展,其专业活动极少,特别是由于文革的冲击,大部分建筑师在其专业生涯的黄金时期,与中国社会各阶层一样,也卷入了长达十年之久的政治运动。这场政治运动几乎剥夺了他们的创作机会,压制了他们对专业的热情,因而造成了他们创作生涯中近十年的空白。直至改革开放及随之而来的大规模的城市建设,才真正将这一代建筑师推向中国建筑设计领域的前沿,开始他们积极的专业生涯。

选取这一代建筑师80年代以来的作品,能客观地反映他们在中国现代建筑发展中所起的承前启后的作用。书中所选建筑师分别代表了活跃于中国建筑设计界的两大领域——国内著名建筑院校和专业设计机构,所选作品几乎遍布全国各地,内容涉及建筑设计、城市设计及环境设计等领域。透过这些丰富多彩的作品,读者将领略这一代建筑师孜孜不倦的敬业精神,他

们在不同的环境条件下，采取不同的设计对策及技术手段，反映了他们各自对建筑的理解和追求，并且以此真实地刻画了一个发展中国家现代建筑发展的全貌。

要从80年代以来如雨后春笋般的建设中，发掘和寻找具有代表性的建筑作品，无疑是一项十分艰巨的任务。本书在编辑过程中，发出60余封约稿函，我们深切感谢作品提供者的支持和帮助，对于一些未能及时来稿或稿件暂时不合印刷要求者，我们希望能在第二辑中选录。

编者 1998.5

Foreword

In the past two years, we have been trying to compile a complete architectural series, one which will provide a comprehensive and faithful representation of the development and changes in Chinese architecture since 1980. The trial publication of the first volume of the series took place in early 1997. The book received enthusiastic response and acknowledgement among architects, Chinese and foreign alike, despite many shortcomings. We felt greatly encouraged to carry on the project.

As the second book in the Chinese Architecture Since 1980 series, *Selected Works of Well-known Chinese Architects* includes 109 projects by 22 architects active during the period. They represent the second and third generation architects who are now between 50 and 70 years old and mostly received their education in Chinese schools of architecture between 1949 and 1966. By this definition, they belong to a unique group of architects. Eclecticism influences from Europe, America and the former Soviet Union were much greater than the influence of modernist traditions in the years of their education; their professional activities were highly limited before the reform began in early 1980's; due to the social and political conditions at that time. Particularly, when at the prime of their age, they were dragged into the ten-year political turmoil of the Cultural Revolution. The frantic political movements took away almost all the chances of creative work and severely suppressed their enthusiasm in the profession, hence leaving behind them nearly ten fruitless years in their career. Not until the construction boom following the reform and of open-door policies in the late 1970's could these architects resume their professional practice. They were pushed to the forefront of design activities in China.

The selected works by this group of architects should reflect their contribution to the development of Chinese architecture in the great period of transition. The architects included in the book fall into two major categories -- those from schools of architecture and those from architectural design institutes. Their projects cover architectural design, urban design, and environmental design, located throughout the country. This rich and diversified collection of design works reveals the unmistakable dedication by this group of architects. They resort to various design philosophies and means under different conditions. Their works reflect their personal understanding and pursuit of the building art, and depict the architectural development in a developing country. Despite many obvious limitations, we believe that some highly generalized critics that deny the value of their works are unfair. However, we have to admit that the average quality of architectural design in China is far from satisfactory. A number of factors may account for the situation, such as ignorant imitation of traditional architectural forms by means of modern technology, abuse of formal language, excessive accommodation to clients who place their egos in front of the restrictions imposed by economic, environmental, or technological conditions.

As an overall reflection of culture, architecture inevitably bears the stigma of our society, time, and its political life. And culture is the result of continuous accumulation and deposition of human creation. The reconstruction of culture and human spirit after a long period of political chaos needs time and a process. It is important for architects not to forget their social responsibility during the process.

It is no simple task to select these works among a host of projects built in the unprecedented construction boom since 1980. We have no intention to promote any architect's work; instead, the purpose of this series is to faithfully present these works to the readers and to evoke public interest and debate. We have been doing so with a deep sense of historic responsibility. It is up to the reader to judge which is better, diversity or uniformity in design works.

We would like to express our most sincere gratitude to those architects, who shared their projects with us and to the readers whose support and help are essential for the successful publication of the series. Unfortunately, due to time and space constraints, we were unable to include all significant works of interest. We do hope, however, that we have a chance to review a broader range of projects for inclusion in future editions.

The Editors
May, 1998

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严星华

1921 生于上海
 1945 中央大学建筑工程系毕业
 1945 基泰建筑事务所建筑师兼中央大学教师
 1949 北京中共中央办公厅中央直属机关修建办事处建筑师
 1952 北京工业建筑设计院建筑师
 1970 山西临汾地区设计室副主任
 1978 中央彩色电视中心筹建处总建筑师
 1982 广播电影电视部设计院总建筑师
 1984— 北京市中京建筑事务所总经理、总建筑师
 现任中国建筑学会副理事长、中国建筑师协会会长

YAN XINGHUA

1921 Born in Shanghai
 1945 Graduated from the Department of Architecture & Civil Engineering, Central University, Nanjing
 1945 Architect, Jitai Architects & Associates ; Teacher, Central University, Nanjing
 1949 Architect, General office, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Beijing
 1952 Architect, Beijing Institute of Industrial Architecture
 1970 Deputy Director, Architectural Design Studio, Linfen, Shanxi Province
 1978 Chief Architect, Preparation Office of Central Colour Television Center
 1982 Chief Architect, Institute of Architectural Design, Ministry of Broadcasting & Television
 1984— Director & Chief Architect, Zhongjing Architects & Associates, Beijing
 Deputy Director, Chinese Society of Architecture
 Chairman, Chinese Society of Architects

港澳中心

设计 / 建成 1985/1991
 北京
 69538 平方米

中心位于东二环路东四十条立交桥东南角, 由酒店客房、写字间及公寓组成, 并配有餐饮、康乐等附属设施, 三个部分各有单独的出入口, 避免了互相干扰。

Hong Kong Macao Center

Design/completion 1985/1991
 Beijing
 69,538 sq.m.

Located at the southeastern corner of the Dongsì Shitiao Overpass on the East Second Ring Road, the Hong Kong Macao Center has been partitioned into three main function areas : hotel, office and apartment. In addition the Center spaces, as well as restaurants and entertainment facilities. Each function area has an independent entrance to avoid traffic interference.



一层平面 First floor



外观 Exterior view

天津电视发射塔

设计 / 建成 1985/1991

天津

415 米高

发射塔坐落在 300 亩（约 20 公顷）水域中，在 245 米至 278 米之间设有微波层、观景层、旋转餐厅、发射层及其他设备用房。塔身秀丽而简洁，建成后成为天津市的重要标志之一。（外景及夜景照片分别由曹明先生及高振江先生提供）

Tianjin Television Broadcasting Tower

Design/completion 1985/1991

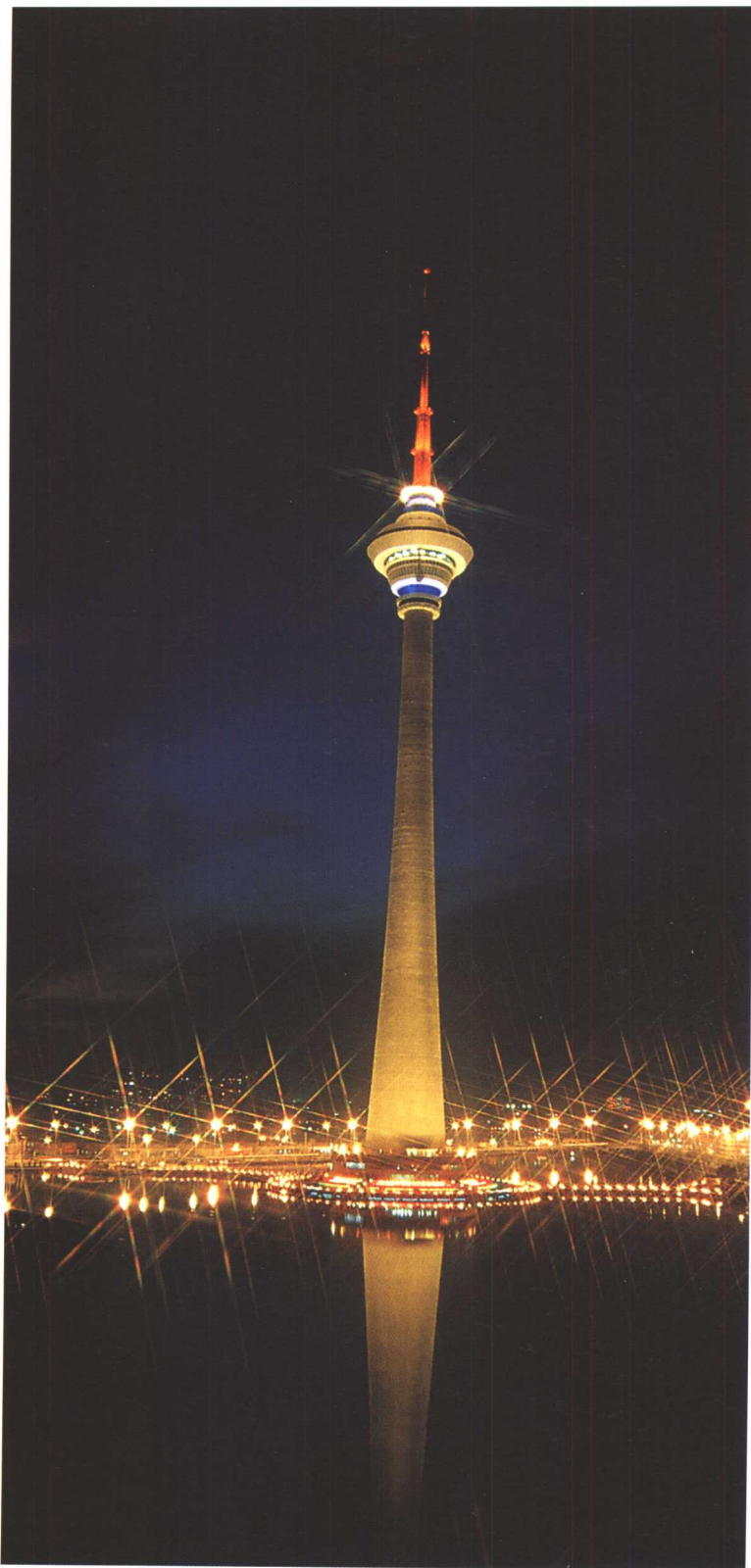
Tianjin

415 meters in height

The Tianjin Television Broadcasting Tower is located in a water area of 300 mu (1 mu is roughly 667m²). Levels for microwave communication, sightseeing, revolving restaurant, broadcasting, and other supporting facilities are located in the upper part of the tower structure. The elegant and succinct tower has become one of the most important landmarks in Tianjin. (Photographs are offered by Mr.Cao Ming & Mr.Gao Zhenjiang)



外景 Exterior view



夜景 Night view

汕建国际大厦

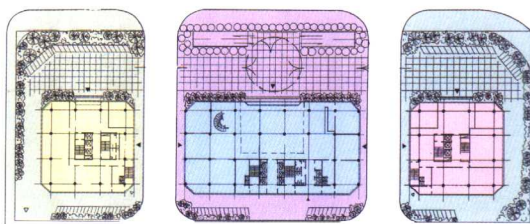
设计 1996
汕头 (广东)
130000 平方米

大厦距汕头海湾仅隔一个街区，纵向分为三段，按不同功能分为三区：中间为宾馆，左右则分别为商务公寓和写字楼，底层局部打通，形成三部分各自独立的大堂门厅，既满足了交通需要，也满足了海滨环境的景观需要。

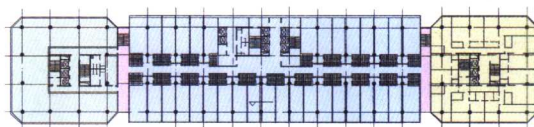
Shanjian International Mansion

Design 1996
Shantou, Guangdong Province
130,000 sq.m.

Only one block away from the Shantou Harbor, the Shanjian International Mansion has a horizontal tripartite division - the middle section is a hotel, while the side sections are apartments and offices. The ground floors of the three sections are partially connected in order to facilitate traffic flows. These connections also complement the mansion's seaside setting.



二层平面 Second floor



标准层平面 Typical floor



立面效果图 Front facade

江北商场大厦

设计 1996

重庆

44800 平方米

大厦位于重庆市区北大门外，距嘉陵江边约 500 米，南临主干道。大厦一至五层为商场，六层以上则为公寓和写字楼，顶部为多功能厅。

Jiangbei Mansion

Design 1996

Chongqing, Sichuan Province

44,800 sq.m.

Roughly 500m from the Jialing River, the Jiangbei Mansion is located outside the Northern Gate of Chongqing City and to the north of a main artery road. Retail space occupies the first five floors of the building; from the sixth floor upward are apartments and offices with a multi-purpose hall atop the building.



效果图 Exterior view

建业广场

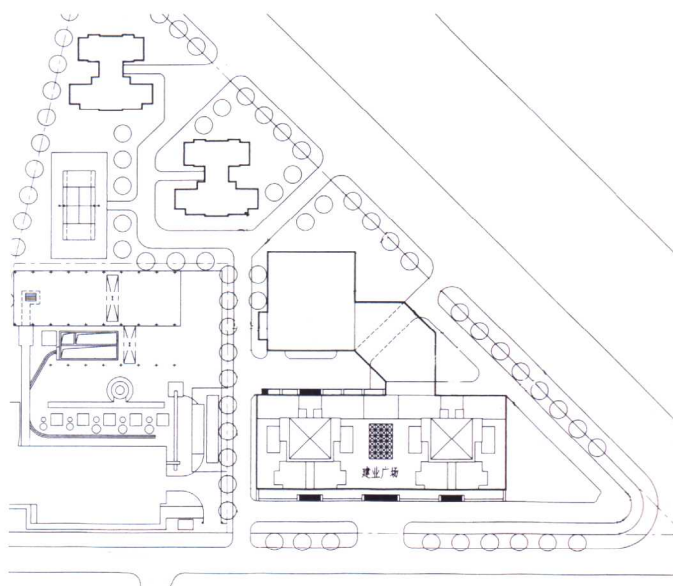
设计 1997
郑州 (河南)
41640 平方米

广场位于规划中的金水花园北区, 由两座并立的十八层点式公寓及三层的商业裙房组成, 两幢塔楼部分用连廊相接, 成为一整体, 立面则以欧式的风格营造典雅庄重的气氛。

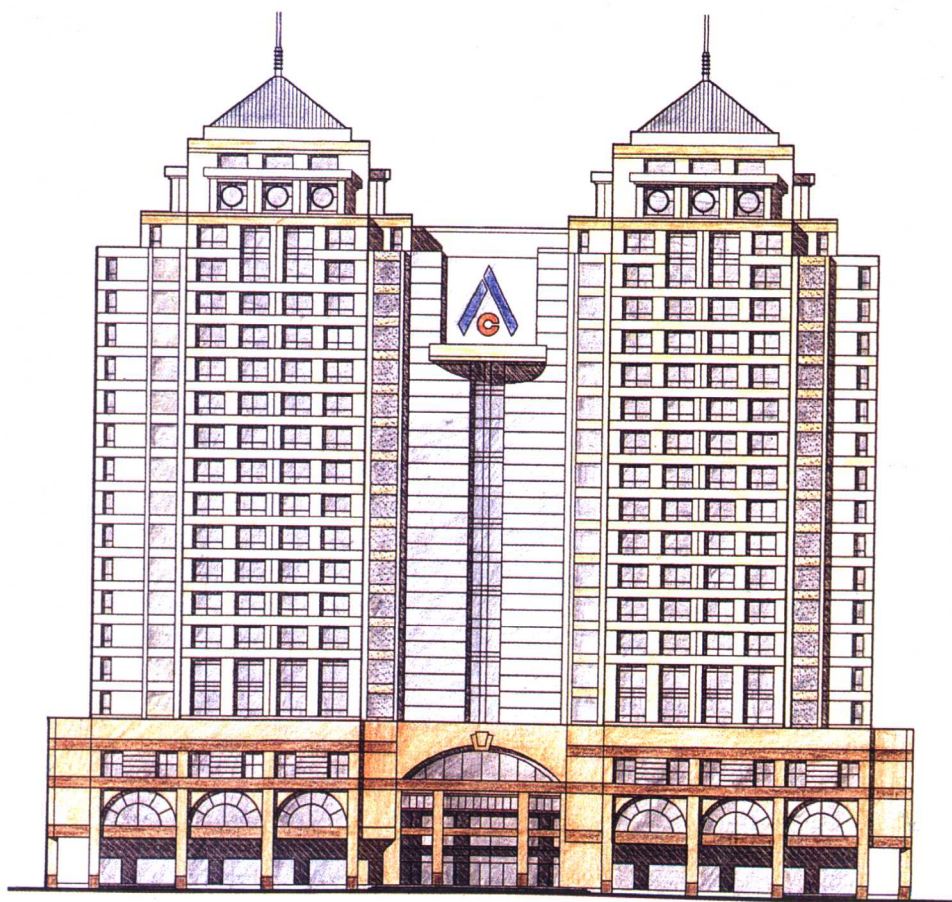
Jianye Plaza

Design 1997
Zhengzhou, Henan Province
41,640 sq.m.

The Jianye Plaza is proposed to be located in the North District of Golden WaterGarden, which is currently being planned. The Plaza consists of two 18-story apartment towers and a 3-story podium. Galleries connect the two towers. Delicate facade treatment gives the building an elegant and solemn appearance.



总平面 Site plan



立面效果图 Front facade



鸟瞰 Aerial view