

## Jishou University Research and Education **Building and Huang Yongyu Museum**

The project is concerned mainly with two important issues relating to site: the first is the relationship between the architecture and surrounding environment, and the second is how to establish a relationship between local architectural tradition and local culture.

The building sits on development-ready levelled land that once was part of the hillside on the university campus. The Research Education Building and the Museum form a wedge-shaped composite section that juts into the land. The building mass, multiple roofs and integrated windows blur the vertical and horizontal forms of the walls and roofs, which in turn, contribute to rebuilding and reestablishing the physical presence of the site.

Respect for cultural tradition of architecture evolves into two types in Jishou: protection of the typical traditional architecture in old town; copy of the traditional residence regardless of the difference in structure, material, function, and size. Conceiving maintaining a modern, new architectural logic as precondition, they try to introduce the style of traditional residential building into the building, so as to build relationship between new structure and local building visually. Therefore, in concept, this building is a "mountain" as well as a "village".



## 吉首大学综合科研教学楼及黄永玉博物馆

建筑位于湖南省吉首市吉首大学校园内,由两部分组成——综合科研教学楼和黄永玉博物馆。设 计主要关注两个问题:一个是建筑如何重组建筑与周边物理环境的关系;二是建筑如何与当地原 有的建筑文化传统建立积极的联系。

校园建在山地上, 几乎所有的建筑都是依山而建。建筑的基地位于校园中心的人工湖南侧, 原是 坡地,后被削平。教学楼与博物馆形成的整体以楔状的剖面形态插入基地,用建筑的手段恢复了 基地物理环境的秩序。裙房部分的屋顶与高层部分的北侧外墙在剖面形态上构成两个不同斜率的 连续的表面,从而模糊了屋顶与外墙两种不同功能的建筑构件在形态上的差异。屋顶与外墙上相 似的开窗方式进一步加强了这种混淆,使建筑整体加入"造山运动"。

对建筑文化传统的尊重在吉首地区分化为两种模式:一 种是对老城区内建筑物"标本"式的保护;另一种是新 建的建筑物不顾结构、材料、功能、尺度等方面的巨大 差异,对传统民居单体形式的"戏仿"。我们以保持当 代建造逻辑并接受新建筑的大尺度为前提,尝试将传统 民居村镇聚落的肌理带入建筑的形式系统,从而在视觉 上建立起新建筑与当地建筑文化传统的呼应。因此,在 概念上,这栋建筑既是"山"又是"村"。



入口广场 Entrance plaza



教学楼立页的一部分 Part of the elevation of the academic building

