

天津

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PROJECT FOR LING GANG TIANJIN CITY
CHINA

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Since last century the colonial city of Tianjin has been a model of globalized urban settlement, in which the existing structure points out presence of diverse, distinct neighborhoods with a Western architectural features, very different from the north-south oriented model of the local historical condition.

The traditional size of the Chinese city system and of its elements is exceeded by the perception of an articulated Esperanto of types and forms.

The specific location where the new city will rise, however, is also marked by the permanence of rural characters, the rice fields, estranged in orthogonal order, wet by water and multiplied by the reflection from the water to supply a secular rule of productive organization.

The prospect of building a new city for a hundred thousand inhabitants cannot disregard the fact that the analysis of the features shows a polymorphic identity, but at the same time, it cannot derive a general condition of creative freedom.

The urbanization of the Chinese landscape will have a sense only if led by a self-critical awareness and a specification where also international models bend and mutually complement with local characters.

The definition of the new measure of this complex balance cannot be left to spectacular empty performances of the computer menu that Today have a significant part in contemporary architecture, in China too.

The project of the new city of Tianjin was established by the mark of an orthogonal grid of 90 x 90 meters, which develops in a recognizable and defined form of a large square.

It is the square of the origins, subject to the deformation of the time, yet germinal nucleus for further settlement, which compose according to measure and mark tracks, even without having been passed through walls, before letting peacefully through.

The blocks have different heights from six to ten storeys.

The initial system is corroded, on the south-east, by the progressive contemporary erosions of the building towards the lake, through water and green, in search of a further settlement, between nature and what is built.

According this direction of growth, inside and outside the first square, spaces and public buildings are arranged.

Public buildings are used for identifying your mesh established track, never released, but rather privileged, once more, the different sides, in various combinations, and then develop by vertical measures.

The new city thus gets the emblematic form, between land and water, of an overthrown and a provisional archeology.

The building of the municipality, located on the foothills to the lake, designed with two parallel septa generated by the urban square, which frame the cityscape on one hand and the rural one on the other, are its symbol and program.



