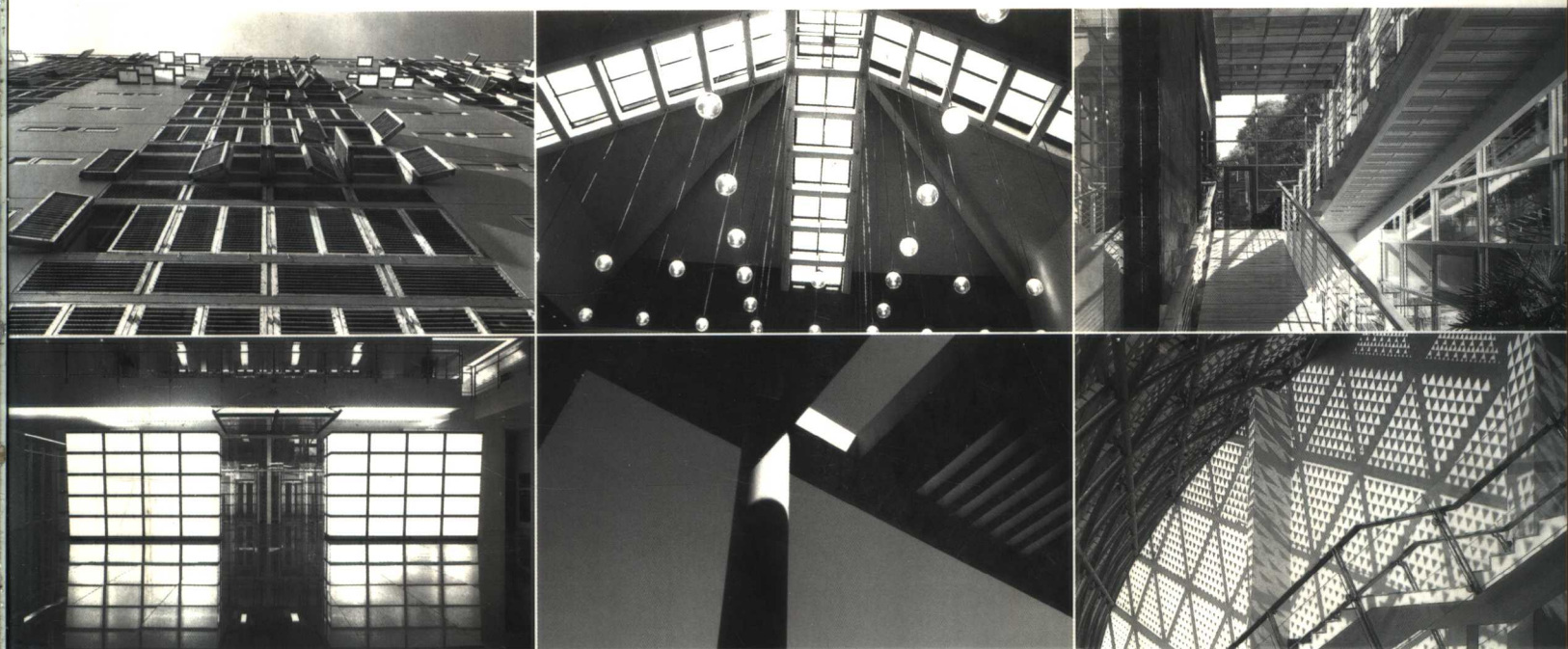


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2002 WA 中国建筑奖

WA Chinese Architecture Award

清华大学出版社
Tsinghua University Press

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目录

前言 06

序 08

优胜奖 14

南京大学研究生公寓, 南京 14

北京天主教神哲学院, 北京 26

亚运新新家园俱乐部, 北京 38

佳作奖 50

台北仁宝电脑企业总部大楼, 台北 50

天津财经学院逸夫图书馆, 天津 62

国家会计学院, 北京 74

入围作品选例 86

CONTENTS

06 INTRODUCTION

08 PREFACE

14 WINNING PRIZES

14 APARTMENT FOR GRADUATE STUDENTS, NANJING UNIVERSITY, NANJING, CHINA

26 BEIJING CATHOLIC THEOLOGY AND PHILOSOPHY INSTITUTE, BEIJING, CHINA

38 BEIJING ASIAN GAMES XINXIN CLUB, BEIJING, CHINA

50 HONORABLE MENTIONS

50 COMPAL HEADQUARTERS, TAIPEI, CHINA

62 YI FU LIBRARY IN TIANJIN FINANCE AND ECONOMIC COLLEGE, TIANJIN, CHINA

74 NATIONAL ACCOUNTANCY INSTITUTE, BEIJING, CHINA

86 RECOGNITION FOR THE EXCELLENCE

前言

王路

由世界建筑杂志社主办的首届“WA中国建筑奖”于2002年3月28日经过评委的严格筛选，产生了最后的优胜者。在入围的44项作品中，南京大学研究生公寓、北京天主教神哲学院和北京亚运新新家园俱乐部获优胜奖，台北仁宝电脑企业总部大楼、天津财经学院逸夫图书馆和北京国家会计学院获佳作奖。参与此次评奖的评委由来自国内外的7位学者和建筑师组成。

世界建筑杂志社发起和主办的本次活动旨在推出更多优秀的中国建筑作品，促进中国建筑创作的繁荣、展现中国建筑师的智慧、技巧和成就，促进全社会对建筑师行业的了解和尊重，并把中国建筑师和中国建筑推向世界。

“WA奖”的评选在全社会引起了很大的反响，我们首先要感谢由维尔弗里德·王为主席的评审委员，感谢所有投稿参与“WA奖”活动的建筑师。实际上，无论得奖与否，他们的参与已经在为促进中国建筑的繁荣与发展做出了贡献。

这是首届“WA奖”，是一个新生事物，当然有其不足之处，它需要全社会的关心和爱护，我们有信心把它办得更好，因为它应该是中国建筑界的一大事件。

最后祝贺获奖作品的建筑师，并希望在下一届的“WA奖”评选中涌现出更多的优秀作品。□



评委

维尔弗里德·王（德国），主席
亚历山大·琼尼斯（荷兰）
张永和
崔恺
秦佑国
王路
余立

JURY

Wilfried Wang (Germany), Chairman
Alexander Tzonis (The Netherlands)
CHANG Yungho
CUI Kai
QIN Youguo
WANG Lu
YU Li

INTRODUCTION

WANG Lu

After strict screening by the Jury Committee, the first "WA Chinese Architecture Award" sponsored by the journal World Architecture got its final winners on March 28th, 2002. Among the 44 pieces of work entering the final contest, the winners of Winning Prizes were Apartment for Graduate Students in Nanjing University, Beijing Catholic Theology and Philosophy Institute, and Beijing Asian Games Xinxin Club; the winners of Honorable Mentions were Compal Headquarters in Taipei, Yi Fu library in Tianjin Finance and economic college, and National Accountancy Institute in Beijing. The Jury Committee is composed of 7 architectural critics and architects from both home and abroad.

The purpose of this award sponsored and run by World Architecture is expressed as follows: To create more architectural works in China, promote the flourishing of Chinese architectural creation, display the wisdom, skills and accomplishments of Chinese architects, promote the understanding and esteem of the occupation of the architect by the whole society, and let Chinese architects and Chinese architecture walk into the world.

The WA Award has aroused a great reverberation in the whole society. We



should first of all thank the Jury Committee headed by Mr. Wilfried Wang for their democratic and careful selection work. Thank all the architects participating in the WA Award by contribution of works. In fact, whether they win the award or not, their participation has already made contribution to the promotion of flourishing and development of Chinese architecture.

It is the first WA Award, and a newborn thing. Of course, it has its shortcomings yet, and it needs the care and love from the whole society. We are confident to run it better, as it should be a great event in the circle of architecture of China.

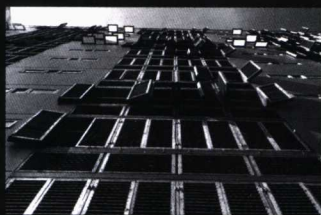
Finally, we express our congratulations to the architects who have won the award, and hope the award winning works of next time will not be 6, but 12, 18 or even more.□

序

马国馨

由世界建筑杂志社主办的首届“WA中国建筑奖”经过评委的认真评选，在入围的44项作品中最后产生了3名优胜奖和3名佳作奖。我们对这个新的奖项的第一批获奖建筑师和单位表示衷心的祝贺！面对当前那些政府举办的国家级或省、部级建筑评奖来说，这个刚刚起步的奖还比较陌生，不那么引人注目，对获奖建筑师的职称评定、待迁升迁可能还起不了太大的作用；与一些有雄厚的资金赞助，由众多媒体着力大肆炒作的商业性评奖相比，它的气势也没有那么逼人。最近杂志社要把有关获奖作品集结出版，无论从建筑评奖的角度，还是从建筑创作的角度，都有一些启示。

新中国成立50多年来，所建设城市乡村的工业、民用建筑总量数目惊人，但建筑创作却走了一条比较曲折的道路，因此作为从正面加以推介和引导的建筑评奖，只有在十一届三中全会以后的20多年内，才逐渐走向规范，陆续建立完善了一批国家级或省、部级的建筑作品的评奖制度，如国家科技进步奖、建设部优秀设计奖等。由于其级别及政府色彩，受到各设计单位的建筑师的重视。随着建筑事业的发展和需要，新的奖项也在不断增加，诸如“梁思成建筑奖”、“中国建筑学会建筑创作奖”、“詹天佑土木工程大奖”等奖项的设立和评选，都在学术界产生了一定的影响，成为重要的补充。但是如果和我国每年在城建领域的巨大财政投入相比，和城市、建筑对社会产生的巨大影响以及展现国家实力、提高人



民文化素质的作用相比，和国外的相关建筑评奖相比，和国内文艺、新闻、出版界的数十个奖项相比，建筑评奖的奖项数目和社会影响都有待改进。同时为了突出奖项的不同风格和个性，为更全面地反映创作的成果，学术团体、基金会、学术期刊所举办的奖项，也都是十分重要的补充，甚至可以采取公众投票等方式，这对繁荣建筑创作、活跃学术气氛大有裨益。

由于我国奖项的设立时间较晚，加上在运行和操作上的局限，和国外的有关建筑评奖，如普利策奖、阿卡·汗奖，还有英国皇家建筑师协会（RIBA）金奖和美国建筑师学会（AIA）金奖相比，还缺乏个性突出、影响较大的权威奖项，当然这需要一套行之有效的评选规则，还需要操作方式、连续性等方面的自律和运行机制。这次“WA中国建筑奖”的评选宗旨提出“推出更多的中国建筑作品，促进中国建筑创作的繁荣，展现中国建筑师的智慧、技巧和成就，促进全社会对建筑师行业的了解和尊重，把中国建筑师和中国建筑推向世界”。我们希望通过持之以恒的努力，不断地调整、完善和发展，争取这一评奖也能够像今年国际建协第21届柏林大会上，英国《世界建筑》杂志与英国皇家建筑师协会共同主办的“世界建筑奖”颁奖那样，由中国逐步推向亚洲、走向世界。

从建筑创作的角度看，这次的获奖项目规模都不是很大，即使有许多子项，其单体也不

PREFACE

MA Guoxin

After careful selection through appraisal by the Jury Committee, in the first round of contest of "WA Chinese Architecture Award" sponsored by the World Architecture, 3 winners of Winning Prizes and 3 winners of Honorable Mentions have come out finally from the 44 works entering the final contest. We express our heartfelt congratulations to the first batch of prizewinning architects and institutions of the new award. In comparison with those government-operated state-leveled or provincial-leveled or ministry-leveled awards, this newly arising award is still unfamiliar to people, not so spectacular, and may not play a great role in the occupation title setting and promotion of the prize winning architects yet. Compared with those commercial award-conferring activities sponsored with rich funds and accompanied by hyping by many news media, it is not so imposing, either. Recently, the periodical office decided to publish a collection of the prize winning works, which is an inspiring event both in terms of award giving in architecture and in terms of architectural creation.

In the 5 decades since the founding of the New China, there have been



countless industrial and civil architectures in cities and the countryside. But architectural creation has taken a tortuous road. Therefore, architectural award giving, as a way to promote and guide the enterprise of architecture from the positive angle, has gradually come to the normal track only in the 2 decades since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party: some state-leveled or provincial-leveled or ministry-leveled award giving systems have been built up one after another, such as National Award of Scientific-technical Progress, Award of Excellent Designs of Ministry of Construction, etc. Because of their level and official status, they have been highly valued by architects of all design organizations. Along with the development and requirement of the architectural enterprise, new awards are constantly coming into existence, such as "Liang Sicheng Architectural Award", "Award of Architectural Creation of Architectural Society of China", "Zhan Tianyou Grand Prize of Civil Engineering" and so on, all of which have produced certain effect in the academic world, becoming important supplements. However, if we compare them with the

大，面积大的上万平米，小的几千平米，这也是符合我国建筑创作的现状的。就我自己的体验，对于规模较大的重点工程，由于众所周知的原因，在个别技术上可能会有进展，但比较难于在设计理念上有大的突破。相比之下，一些中小型的项目更容易体现建筑师的设计个性和特色，总体把握会更细微，同时受到各方面的干预也会少些。从这次获奖的项目来看，其总体布置、平面经营、体形组合、色彩运用以至细部处理上都能体现出作者的功力和匠心。从国外的建筑实践来看，许多经典之作也不过几百或上千平方米。曾获国际建协金奖的哈桑·法赛和查尔斯·柯里亚的作品也不是鸿篇巨制，也没有那么多的点式幕墙或不锈钢材料。即便是被称为“建筑界诺贝尔奖”的普利策奖，以往的获奖者都是一些“明星”、“大腕”级建筑师，在2002年度却授与了澳大利亚建筑师格伦·默科特，他的作品都建在澳大利亚地区，以住宅居多，规模不大，材料也很平常、朴素，表现出因地制宜的特点。所以我们也期待从一些看似平淡的中小型作品中首先取得突破，使中国的建筑师和中国建筑作品更多地走向世界。

随着岁月的变迁，我们新一代建筑师群体也正在崛起。从这次获奖的建筑师看，大多数比较年轻，并且有过在国外学习或工作的经验和实践，这正是改革开放以后新一代建筑师的写照。由于改革开放，建筑设计市场成为开放程度极高的行业，除了一大批外国建筑师



陆续进入我国市场，并已经建成了一批作品之外，还有相当数量的年轻建筑师走出国门学习或工作，能够近距离地对国外建筑和建筑师事务所进行实地的观摩和考察，出国考察也变得十分容易。在这种环境和氛围下成长起来的建筑师群体，和以前闭关锁国时期的建筑师有很大不同，他们思想更活跃开放，信息资料掌握得更快更及时，实践的机会也更多，相信在今后一个时期里，我们的建筑创作将是群雄并起，各显神通，将涌现一批有才华、有思想的建筑设计新军。当然不管是“海归派”还是“本土派”，在信息技术高度发展的今天，同样都面临着克服浮躁以及不断知识更新的课题。从国内外一些著名建筑师的创作中可以看出，建筑创作的主要制约因素在于哲学、历史和经验，设计理念的突破在于哲学观和历史观的高瞻远瞩和融会贯通，而设计技巧的突破更需要经验的积累。这次“WA 中国建筑奖”的评选等于是一次好的开始。世界建筑杂志社自创办以来在繁荣建筑创作，活跃学术气氛方面做了大量的工作，希望建筑评奖也保持自己的特色。

还要说一点，过去谈到繁荣建筑创作，都认为其主导方面在建筑师，好像作品的成败均系于建筑师一身。实际上一个作品的成功，要求天时、地利、人和诸方面的协同和配合。如果没有高瞻远瞩的主管领导，没有高品位的业主甲方，没有主动配合的施工，没有具全局观念的各专业工种，是很难取得进展和成功的，相信建筑师们都有这样的切身体会。□

huge financial investment of our country in urban construction each year, compare them with the great impact produced by cities and architecture on society, and the role they play for showing the strength of the country and raising the cultural level of the people, compare with relevant awards in architecture abroad, compare with the dozens of awards in literature, news, and the press, we may see, there is still much room for improvement in both the number of awards in architecture and their social influence. At the same time, in order to show the different styles and characters of the awards, and to reflect the fruits of creation in a more comprehensive way, we may take these awards sponsored by academic organizations, foundations and scholarly journals as important supplements, and even can adopt the public voting method and so on, which will be greatly helpful to the booming of architectural creation and the activation of a learning atmosphere.

As the time of award setting in our country was late, and there are many limitations in operation, thus, we still lack authoritative awards with striking characters



and great influence, in comparison with relevant architectural awards abroad, such as The Pritzker Prize, The Aga Khan Award, Golden Prize of Royal Institute of British Architects(RIBA) and Golden Medal of American Institute of Architects (AIA), etc. Of course, it requires a self-disciplining and operational mechanism in a set of tried and true rules for selection, in a mode of operation, in continuity and so on. The purpose of this award of "WA Chinese Architecture Award" is expressed as follows: "To create more architectural works in China, promote the flourishing of Chinese architectural creation, display the wisdom, skills and accomplishments of Chinese architects, promote the understanding and esteem of the occupation of the architect by the whole society, and let Chinese architects and Chinese architecture walk into the world". We hope, through our persistent efforts, to adjust, improve and develop constantly, so that such an award may also gradually expand from China to the whole Asia and the whole world, just like the "World Architectural Award" sponsored jointly by the British journal World Architecture, and

Royal Institute of British Architects at the 21st Berlin UIA this year.

In terms of architectural creation, none of the award winning projects this time has a very big scale, even if there are some sub projects, each single unit is not big: as big as ten thousand square meters, or as small as several thousand square meters. It is also in agreement with the status quo of the architectural creation of our country. As far as my experience is concerned, for a large-scale key project, owing to well-known reasons, it is hard to make a great breakthrough in design concept although there may be some progress in some specific techniques. In contrast, middle and small-scale projects can show the designing character of the architect more easily, can be controlled in more details on the whole, and receive less interference from the society. Judging from the award winning projects, all aspects can show the author's skills and ingenuity, from the overall setup, to the plane operation, the physical combination, the handling of colors, and the treatment in details. The architectural practice abroad has also shown, many classical works are no more than several hundred or a thousand square meters in scale, either. The



works of Hassan Fathy and Charles Correa that have won the Golden Medal of UIA are not great ones, either, nor do they have a lot of dotted panel walls or non-rusting steel. Even in the case of The Pritzker Prize reputed as "the Nobel Prize in the Circle of Architecture", its winners used to be some "stars" or "masters" in architecture, but in 2002, it was given to the Australian architect, Glenn Murcutt, whose works were all set in Australia, mostly being residences, in small scale, and plain and simple materials, showing a character of adaptation to local conditions. Hence, we also hope breakthroughs will be made first by some seemingly unimpressive middle and small-scale works, so as to let more Chinese architects and Chinese architectural works go to the world.

With the passing of time, our new generation of architects groups are growing up. Judging from the award-winning architects this time, most of them are quite young, and have experience of studying or working abroad, which is characteristic of the new generation of architects since the reform and opening. As a result of the reform and opening, architectural design has become an industry with a very high degree of opening: not only a great many foreign architects have

entered the market of our country and created some works here, but also quite a lot of young architects have gone out of the country for study or work, able to observe and learn about foreign buildings and offices of architects closely on the spot, and it has become quite easy to go abroad for research now, too. The architect groups growing up in such an environment and atmosphere are quite different from those in the time of seclusion: they are more active and open in thinking, quicker and more timely in getting information, and have more chances for practice. I believe, in a period from now on, many talented architects will appear in the field of architectural creation. Of course, in the present time characterized by fast development of information technology, all of us are faced with the problem of overcoming fickleness and constant renewing knowledge, whether you are an architect returning from abroad or one growing up in the native land. It can be seen from the works of some famous architects home and abroad, the major conditioning factors of architectural creation lie in philosophy, history and experience: breakthroughs in design concept lies in great foresight



and thorough mastery of philosophic outlook and historic outlook, and breakthrough in design tactics lies in accumulation of experience all the more. The award giving activity of "WA Chinese Architecture Award" this time means a good start. The periodical office of World Architecture has done a great deal of work in boosting architectural creation and activating the academic atmosphere since its founding, and I hope it will also keep its own features in this award giving activity.

In the past, whenever we mentioned flourishing of architectural creation, we would think its leading force lies in the architect, as if the success or failure of a work all depends on the architect himself. As a matter of fact, the success of a piece of work needs the collaboration and cooperation of many aspects, such as the good time, the favorable geographical position and the support from the people and so on. Without a leadership with great foresight, without a property owner of high class in taste, without actively cooperating construction, without specialized types of work with an overall concept, it would be hard to achieve any progress and success. I believe every architect has such first-hand experience. □

1

优胜奖
1st winning prizes

南京大学研究生公寓，南京

APARTMENT FOR GRADUATE STUDENTS, NANJING UNIVERSITY,
NANJING, CHINA

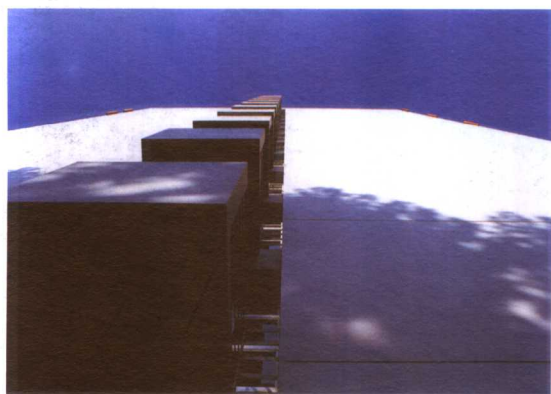
总建筑面积 / Total Floor Area: 12 000 m²
用途 / Function: 学生宿舍 / Students Dormitory

建筑师：张雷

1964 年出生
1985 年获南京工学院建筑系学士学位
1988 年获东南大学建筑系硕士学位
1993 年瑞士苏黎世高工建筑系研究生毕业
现为南京大学建筑研究所教授
南京大学建筑规划设计研究院总建筑师

Architect: ZHANG Lei

Born in 1964
1985 Bachelor in Architecture Department,
Nanjing Institute of Technology
1988 Master in Architecture Department,
Southeast University
1993 Nachdiplom, Architecture Department, ETH-Zürich
Present: Professor of Architecture, Nanjing University
Architect in Chief, Architectural design & Planning Institute
of Nanjing University



1 东侧外观 / View from the east
2 南侧外观夜景 / Night view from the south



随着整个社会生活条件的改善,大学生生活质量的提高,以及学生交费比例的上升,私密性要求和便捷的交往在学生公寓的设计中变得非常重要。南京是一个夏季非常炎热并且湿度很大的城市,自然通风对于暂时还不能安装空调的学生公寓而言就显得非常重要。设计采用每两个房间合用一个凹阳台的组合方式,同时在阳台之间布置卫生间,使主要房间没有直接对外的墙面,有助于冬夏两季保温隔热,同时也有利于卫生间对外通风。阳台是多意的,它可以作为两个房间之间的客厅,同时也是晾晒衣被的地方。在这个意义上,阳台外表面木百叶的采用是自然而然的选择,它可以在需要时阻断两幢分别是男女宿舍的建筑之间的视线干扰,使得学生们能在普遍的公共生活中保有一份体面的隐私,而同时又不影响通风这一基本功能的实现。

阳台外表面的百叶被50cm宽的混凝土板分成上下两个部分,下面固定设计成一侧可通风的储藏柜。储藏柜是为今后空调外机预留的,混凝土板可用作晒鞋晾被,是非常人性化的考虑。板上面是8扇可以开启的木百叶窗。之所以选用杉木制作百叶是因为它是产自人工速生林的绿色建材,还有一个说服业主的重要理由是其价格仅相当于铝合金百叶的一半。承建研究生公寓的建筑工人来自南通海边,当地有建造木船的熟练木工,并且了解使用桐油保护木质的方法。

考虑到建筑外表面将采用涂料,容易受到落尘污染,因而整幢建筑的所有窗扇均紧贴外墙外表面安装,减少了容易积尘污染的外墙水平面。□

Increasing privacy and semi-private spaces for the students is essential in this project. The concept is to put two student rooms together and form a living unit with a shared balcony, while each room is equipped with its own bathroom. The bathroom located between the balconies is not only to achieve better ventilation but also to protect the bedroom from the heat insulation during the summer. The balcony will function as a semi-private living space for the neighboring bedrooms where washings can be hung out. Bedroom, balcony and the corridor are organized as a chain of private, semi-private and public spaces.

Nanjing is a city with hot and humid summer. So the natural ventilation is extremely important. The wooden shutter was introduced to avoid the sight interference but still with cross ventilation during most time of the year, and hanging clothes could also be set in the back of the shutter in necessary occasions.

The shutter is made of fir, an artificially fast growing wood. The construction workers of this building are from seaside, who have rich experience of using Chinese wood oil to protect the wood, a technique originally used in producing wooden ship.□



3 立面细部 / Detail of exterior view