

CHINA

BEST

TALL

BUILDINGS

An Overview of 2016 China Skyscrapers

中国最佳高层建筑

2016年度中国摩天大楼总览

主编
Edited by



世界高层建筑与都市人居学会 (CTBUH)
Council on Tall Buildings and Urban Habitat



中国高层建筑国际交流委员会 (CITAB)
China International Exchange Committee for Tall Buildings



同济大学出版社
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Executive Editor in Chief 执行主编：Daniel Safarik

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刘玉姝 陈永佳 姜文伟 陈雷 沈朝晖
王里禾 陈晟 赵昕

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特别感谢 2016 评审组委会为本次评选所付出的时间与精力。

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CITAB and CTBUH would like to thank all the organizations and individuals who submitted their projects for consideration in the 2016 awards program, and who undertook the work of submitting information and imagery to make this publication possible.

We would also like to thank our 2016 Awards Jury for volunteering their time and efforts in deliberating this year's selections.

中国建筑学会贺辞

Congratulations from the Architectural Society of China

“不畏浮云遮望眼，自缘身在最高层。”

衷心祝贺《中国最佳高层建筑》出版，热切希望中国的高层建筑行业创新领先，勇攀高峰！



中国建筑学会理事长
2016年4月20日

There's no fear that floating clouds may shelter my eyes,

Just since now here I am, on mountains, to the top-crest.

I would like to extend my cordial congratulations to the publication of *China Best Tall Buildings* and I sincerely hope that the architecture industry in China will bring forth new ideas and scale new heights!

Long Xiu

President of the Architectural Society of China

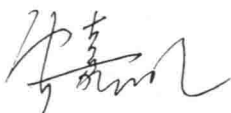
April 20th, 2016

上海市建筑学会贺辞

Congratulations from the Architectural Society of Shanghai, China

建筑是上海的第一张名片，上世纪国际饭店雄踞中国建筑第一高度半个世纪，新世纪浦东的上海中心、环球金融中心等一大批享誉中外的高层建筑不断刷新高度，成为中国改革开放在世界的形象。

展望未来，中国高层建筑的建设者们一定会继续奋进，再创辉煌！



上海市建筑学会理事长
2016年4月21日

Architecture is the first name card of Shanghai. During the last century, the Park Hotel was once the highest building in China for 50 years; and now, in the new century, world famous buildings, including the Shanghai Tower in Pudong and Shanghai World Financial Center, have dominated the skyline of Shanghai and become the image of China's reform and opening up on the world stage.

Looking into the future, I believe that constructors of high-rise buildings in China will definitely make their best endeavors for greater prosperity!

Jiaming Cao
President of the Architectural Society of
Shanghai, China
April 21st, 2016

序 | Foreword

宋春华，首届“中国高层建筑奖评选”评委会主席，建设部原副部长，中国建筑学会原理事长

Chunhua Song, Chairman of the Jury of the first CITAB-CTBUH China Tall Buildings Awards, Former Deputy Minister of the Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development of the P.R.China, Former Chairman of the Architectural Society of China

中国高层建筑奖项评选分两个阶段进行，在联合主办单位已经开展的大量前期工作（包括网上申报工作、申报材料的整理汇总）的基础上，先由评委进行第一阶段的远程网上初评工作；之后，在上海举办第二阶段正式评选。经过设计和技术两个专家组的评选，共在4个大类约90个项目中评选出4个中国高层建筑优秀奖，1个城市人居优秀奖，1个创新优秀奖，1个建造优秀奖。评委会还在前期初评的基础上，评出了1个杰出贡献奖和10个成就奖，并评出一批荣誉奖和入围奖。

这次评选活动高效务实，进展顺利。中国高层建筑奖在奖项设置、参评范围、专家组成和专业导向等方面，很有特点，给评委们留下了深刻的印象。

建筑类型和地域范围的设定有特色。与以往一些重要的建筑设计评奖活动不同，本次评奖建筑类型只针对已经建成的高层建筑这一细分建筑类型和相关衍生对象，没有其他建筑类型混合参评，这就使评奖目标更为集中，突出高层建筑的特征性，有利于一批优秀高层建筑脱颖而出。评奖范围涵盖整个大中华地区，包括了大陆、香港、澳门和台湾。这样设定的范围有利于加强大陆与港澳台地区的相互交流、相互促进、共同提高，体现了“中国高层建筑奖”这个名称的完整含义。

奖项类别和覆盖面具有针对性。奖项类别包括了高层建筑的“建筑奖”、“城市人居奖”、“创新奖”、“建造奖”，还有“杰出贡献奖”和“成就奖”。奖项的设置包含了建筑物、创新技术、建造工艺、人居环境、个人贡献、建筑文化遗产等多维度，体现了全方位、多视角的覆盖面，与高层建筑在大型城市建设和人居环境中的重要影响是相呼应的，并深刻地影响着城市的规划、建设和管理以及城市经济、社会、文化、环境的发展，所设奖项必将引起业界和社会对高层建筑的持续关注，并期待其健康有序地发展。

评审专家组成具有广泛代表性。此次评奖活动的评审专家由上海市建筑学会、CITAB和CTBUH（世界高层建筑与都市人居学会）等国内外知名的行业组织共同推荐。由国际、国内相关专家组成的评审专家组体现了广泛的代表性，其中国内的专家包括了中国工程院院士、中国建筑学会和上海市建筑学会领导专家、CITAB主席、著名高校专家教授、知名房地产开发商和业主代表等。境外的专家包括CTBUH主席、CTBUH执行理事长、国际知名设计公司代表等。

评审活动坚持正确的价值导向。整个评选活动注重把握好技术导向、学术导向和创新导向，坚持全面评价、综合考量的基本原则，遵循适用、经济、绿色、美观的基本方针。因此，在评选过程中，避免了以往高层建筑评选中容易出现的高度论、唯规模论、唯炫技论，更加聚焦设计理念和设计技术创新、更加关注地域文化和区域文脉、更加重视人居环境影响和绿色可持续发展。从评选结果看，获奖项目精彩纷呈，代表着中国近年内已经建成的高层建筑的最新面貌和最新水平。

为总结这次评选活动并促进高层建筑建设活动的交流，主办方拟将获奖成果和其他申报项目付印出版，我对本书的编辑出版表示赞许和祝贺。同时，也想借此机会表达自己三个希望，第一是希望中国高层建筑奖项评选一届接一届办下去，越办越好，越办越有影响力。第二是希望上海市建筑学会、CITAB和CTBUH等行业组织共同携手，在中国建筑学会和各界人士的支持下，继续为中国高层建筑的健康发展努力工作。第三是希望中国高层建筑的同行们，面对城市发展的新趋势和新机遇，一定要认真研究高层建筑的发展规律，并在实践中勇于创新、勇于开拓，在全行业的支持下，在社会各界的关心下，继续为我们新时期城市现代化建设和人居环境的改善作出应有的贡献。

是为序。

The selection process for the China Tall Building Awards has been highly efficient and smooth, and the awarded projects are quite characteristic of China's tall building industry, in terms of the composition and range of projects and the professional acumen invested in them, by which the judges were very impressed. Some key observations:

The range of building type and geographical scope was impressive. Different from many awards for building design conducted in the past, this awards program only targets high-rise buildings and related technologies. Without considering other types of buildings, this awards program is more focused, making it easier for high-rise buildings to stand out and be recognized as works of architecture on their own. The geographical scope covers the whole of Greater China, including Hong Kong, Macau, Taiwan and mainland China. This coverage is not only beneficial for strengthening mutual exchanges, mutual improvement and mutual promotion among mainland China, Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan regions, but is compatible with the spirit of the China Tall Building Awards program.

The award categories and scope were appropriately specific. The awards included the China Tall Building Excellence Award, Urban Habitat Award, Innovation, and Construction, as well as Legacy Award and Outstanding Achievement Award. These awards have various dimensions, including individual buildings, innovative technology, construction techniques, the quality of the living environment, individual contributions, and architectural heritage. This reflects the truly comprehensive nature of the industry, and the importance of high-rise buildings in urban construction and living environment of large cities. With a profound impact on urban planning, development and construction, as well as development of urban economy, society, culture and environment, these awards will certainly draw the attention of the architecture industry and the whole society to high-rise buildings, and thus facilitate their healthy and steady development.

The jury was well composed. The jurors were recommended by domestically and internationally well-known industry organizations, such as the Architectural Society of Shanghai, the China International Exchange Committee for Tall Buildings (CITAB) and the Council on Tall Buildings and Urban Habitat (CTBUH). This evaluation team was therefore quite representative. It had domestic experts, such as members of the Chinese Academy of Engineering, experts of the Architectural Society of China, leaders of the Architectural Society of Shanghai, and the Chairman of CITAB,

distinguished professors and experts from universities, well-known real estate developers and proprietor representatives. Overseas experts included the Chairman and Executive Director of as well as representatives of internationally renowned design companies.

This evaluation process upheld good values. The entire evaluation process emphasized orientations of technology, academics, and innovation, adhered to the basic principles of comprehensive evaluation and examination, and followed basic design principles of "applicable, economical, green, and beautiful." Therefore, it has avoided the temptation of placing too much focus on height, scale, or techniques, which are prone to happen in typical evaluations of high-rise buildings; instead, it focuses more on design philosophies, design technology innovation, regional cultural context, impacts on living environment and sustainable green development. From the selection results, we can see the awarded projects are quite outstanding and brilliant. They represent the latest outcomes and the rising level of sophistication in high-rise buildings in China in recent years.

In order to summarize this evaluation process and fruitful exchanges on the subject of high-rise building construction, the organizers propose to publish these award results. Herein, I extend my true appreciation of and congratulations to the participants in this book. At the same time, I would like to take this opportunity to express my three hopes.

Firstly, I hope the China Tall Building Awards will go on and turn out to be better and better, and more and more influential.

Secondly, I hope industry organizations such as the Architectural Society of Shanghai, CITAB and CTBUH will cooperate with each other to promote the healthy development of high-rise buildings in China, under the support of the Architectural Society of China and people from all walks of life.

My third hope is in the context of new trends and opportunities in urban development. It is that our contemporaries in the high-rise building circle will carefully study the development laws of high-rise buildings; that they will be creative and courageous in practice; and that, with the support of the entire industry and the whole of society, they will contribute more to the urban modernization and the living environment improvement in this new era.

I hope this preface can support this purpose.

序 | Foreword

张俊杰，中国高层建筑国际交流委员会（CITAB）主席，上海市建筑学会副理事长

Junjie Zhang, Chairman of CITAB, Vice President of Architectural Society of Shanghai

对于中国高层建筑行业，过去的三年注定是不平凡的三年。

这三年里，中国高层建筑在高度和数量方面再攀高峰。在全球 200 m 高度以上建筑总数首次超过 1 000 座的划时代背景下，中国上海落成了 2015 年全世界最高的竣工建筑、也是截至目前世界第二高建筑。与此相对应，在全球 2015 年竣工数量方面，亚洲地区占比约四分之三，中国地区占比更是超过了二分之一。这三年里，中国政府积极推进中国城市工作的进程，2013 年底召开了“中央城镇化工作会议”，并时隔 37 年，于 2015 年底召开了“中央城市工作会议”，明确提出了要尊重城市发展规律，提高城市工作全局性、系统性、发展持续性、发展宜居性、发展积极性等最为重要的城市工作指导原则。在中国的高层建筑、超大型城市综合体和城市综合功能区蓬勃兴起的同时，城市高速发展中日益凸显和累积的问题与矛盾正受到越来越广泛和深入的关注，因此积极推动中国高层建筑和人居环境的研究探索与创新实践工作已经到了迫在眉睫、时不我待的重要历史时刻。

三年前，2013 年 9 月中国高层建筑行业的有识之士们相聚在一起，“中国高层建筑国际交流委员会”（简称 CITAB）的成立构建起了高层建筑领域中国与国际交流的桥梁。

自成立以来，CITAB 及各专业委员会开展了大量工作，2015 年 CITAB 的主要成员单位组队参加了在美国芝加哥举办的 CTBUH 学术峰会；组织高层建筑领域的国际学术活动和优秀高层建筑的评选活动；收集整理中国高层建筑数据，掌握世界高层建筑发展动态和前沿讯息，为中国高层建筑科学研究提供导向；还将接受政府部门、科研单位、企业等委托的有关高层建筑国际交流工作。

在时代和行业发展的背景下，首届“中国高层建筑奖评选活动”由 CITAB 与 CTBUH 携手联合、共同举办。2015 年 10 月活动开始启动，本次活动受到了国内外业界的广泛关注，组办方收集整理了中国大陆和港澳台地区从上世纪 70 年代末到目前为止主要的高层建筑资料，并收到各类奖项申报材料约 90 项。今年 1 月，首届“中国高层建筑奖评选活动”经过各位国际国内著名专家评委认真、高效、专业、公正的评审，顺利评出了所有奖项，取得了圆满成功。在此，我要感谢所有奖项申报单位的积极支持，特别要感谢宋春华评委会主席领衔的国际、国内评审专家组的辛勤工作和中国建筑学会、上海市建筑学会的大力支持！我要感谢 CTBUH 自始至终高度的重视和鼎力合作。最后我还要感谢本书编辑团队的卓越工作和同济大学出版社的全力支持！

我们将持续改进和全力推进这项工作，为中国高层建筑行业的健康发展，为中国城市化进程的顺利推进和创造优美的人居环境加倍努力！

The last three years have witnessed an increase in the height and numbers of China's tall buildings, marking an extraordinary period. Even though the number of 200m+ tall buildings around the world topped 1,000 for the first time, Shanghai still held its position by completing the second-highest building in the world in the year 2015, and it's still the world's second highest up to now. Asia accounts for three-quarters of the newly completed tall buildings of the world, and of this figure, China alone represents more than a half. This achievement is largely due to the momentum towards urbanization from the Chinese government in the past three years. At the Urbanization Conference of China's Central Government, held in 2013, and the Conference for Central Cities, held later in 2015, the Chinese government put forth important principles to guide urbanization, such as respecting the law of city development, improving the overall importance, development of resilient systems, continuity, habitability and proactivity. With the booming of China's tall buildings, mega-urban complexes and urban comprehensive areas, the problems and contradictions typical of fast urbanization have aroused wider and deeper concerns. As a result, it is urgent to produce more research on China's tall buildings and improve its living condition.

Three years ago, in September 2013, a group of scholars of vision in China's tall building industry got together and set up CITAB, the China International Exchange Committee for Tall Buildings. This committee later became a bridge between the Chinese and international communities of architecture.

CITAB is a branch of the Institute of Chinese Architects. It aims at enhancing the communication about the planning, design, construction, material facilities and operation of China's tall buildings, both for Chinese and overseas institutions and experts. CITAB has carried out a large amount of work since its establishment three years ago. Highlights include participating in a CTBUH academic summit held in Chicago, USA; organizing a variety of international academic activities and awards programs for tall buildings; collecting data on China's tall buildings; tracking the development of

tall buildings worldwide; leading the direction of China's architecture study, and performing international exchange programs mandated by government, academia and enterprises.

Given this background, the first China Tall Building Awards program was jointly launched by CITAB and CTBUH in October 2015. This activity drew wide attention at home and abroad. The organizers collected information about major tall buildings in mainland China, Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan, built from the 1970s to the present, and received about 90 applications in total.

The results came out in January 2016, after the careful and unbiased reviews of Chinese and foreign experts on the jury. Here, I would like to express my gratitude to all applicants, and the judging panel led by Chairman Song Chunhua for their efficiency, carefulness and justice. My gratitude also goes to the Architectural Society of China and the Architectural Society of Shanghai, which have given us much support. I would also like to say thank you to CTBUH for its high degree of attention and cooperation. Lastly, I also want to say thank you for the excellent work of the editors of the book and Tongji University Press.

We will continually improve our efforts for the sake of the tall building industry, urbanization and living environment of China, as well as introduce the great achievements of China in this field to the world.

序 | Foreword

大卫·马洛特，CTBUH 主席，KPF 建筑事务所合伙人

David Malott, Chairman, CTBUH; Principal, Kohn Pedersen Fox Associates

作为有几十年设计高层建筑经验的国外建筑师，我认为首届中国高层建筑奖是一个独特的机会，让我们看到时光变迁中建筑行业的日新月异。如果说中国摩天大厦的繁荣历史，在一开始是西方经验的输入与施行——这种描述并不完全准确，那么现在，更多的中国企业开始通过创新来建造摩天大楼。事实上，在这个辉煌的时期，建筑开发、设计、施工和运营等各个方面都积累了如此多的经验，而这正是中国的沉淀向世界的展示。

该评奖项目设立的原因之一是拓宽中国——这一超高层建筑的重要战地，与世界其他国家思想上的双边交流，而这个行业每年都愈加全球化。这些都是全球最前沿的力量，随着建造压力的增加，建筑既要保证现代化的生活和工作空间，又要使其光鲜亮丽，体现出主办城市无与伦比的动感与活力。而我们的回应，即在这里展示的大多数建筑，用自己得天独厚的条件完美满足了人们的需要，令人耳目一新。其中许多建筑在采用国内创新尖端技术开发的同时，还结合了中国古老的传统元素，适应了当地的自然与城市环境。

参加评审那天阴雨连绵，我走进温暖而繁华的接待区，看到各行各业的专家时，我想起了过去两件印象深刻的事。我的父亲是驻日美国大使，从小我就深刻意识到跨越大洋的沟通合作对整个世界来说多么重要。我发自内心地相信我们所做的只是尽力去改善超高层建筑的环境和社会效用。

另一件事则是很多人都熟悉的，翻过 iPhone 可以看到背面的题字“加利福尼亚设计，中国生产”。这可能也是中国过去建筑业的映射——大多数由国外建筑师设计，但今时不同往日，我们看到了中国建筑天赋的爆发，中国的建筑师和工程师已经成为设计和灵感讨论中不可或缺的一部分。

如今，现代中国的发展不再仅仅从事生产制造，而是显现出向发明创新、技术化和企业化发展的趋势，这在高层建筑行业中尤为明显。本书中所展示的创举大多是国际项目，但实际上，这些建筑的彻底中国本土化才是最激动人心的。中国与世界经济紧密相连，高层建筑行业即是其中一个“巨大的缩影”，中国的发展是整个世界都需要关注的。由此想到这本书和这一高层建筑评奖项目正是承担了一种大使级的工作，它们以肉眼可见的形式代表了中国在世界舞台上所表现出的希望与信任的姿态，同时也预示着我们携手创造的更“高”、更美好的未来。

As an architect with several decades of experience designing skyscrapers in China from abroad, the inaugural China Tall Building Awards program provides a unique opportunity to reflect on how much has changed over that time. If the story of China's skyscraper boom at first was one of Western expertise being "imported" to, and executed in China – and this was never a completely accurate depiction even then – today, much of the innovation in Chinese skyscrapers is happening in China, by Chinese companies. Indeed, there has been so much experience built up on every aspect of development, design, construction and operation during this incredible period, that it is really a case of China having at least as much accumulated knowledge, if not more so, to show the world.

One of the reasons this Awards program was initiated was to widen the opportunities for a bidirectional exchange of ideas between China, the world's capital of skyscraper construction, and the rest of the world, in an industry that becomes more globalized each year. These are the front lines of that globalizing force, as the pressure to rapidly build both contemporary living and working space and shining icons that proclaim the dynamism of their host cities is greater here than anywhere. The best responses to these conditions, many of which we proudly display here, are those that beautifully mesh the requirements with the unique conditions of their settings refreshingly, many of these responses are expressly Chinese, incorporating ancient proverbs and referring to their natural or urban settings, even as they apply cutting-edge technology, much of which is developed domestically.

As I arrived on a rainy day to a warm and buzzing reception area to participate in the judging, seeing the diversity and level of expertise in the room, I was reminded of two strong impressions from my past. I grew up as a US ambassador's son in Japan, and at a very early age it struck me how important it was to have good communication between people who were working together across oceans to solve problems that affect the whole world. I really believe we're doing nothing less than that with this and other efforts to improve the environmental and social performance of high-rises.

The other impression will be familiar to anyone who has looked at the back of an iPhone. The inscription reads, "designed in California, assembled in China." While that may have been true for buildings in China in the past – they were mostly designed by foreign architects – we are now seeing an explosion of talent in China itself, with Chinese architects and engineers becoming an integral part of the design and creative discussion.

Today, the story of modern China is about so much more than production – it's about invention, technology, and enterprise – and nowhere is this truer than in the tall-building world. The incredible feats of engineering and design insight shown in these pages are international projects, to be sure, but what's most exciting is how definitively Chinese they are. Today, China is so deeply linked into the world economy, and the tall-building industry as a "mega-tall microcosm" thereof, that whatever is happening in China is something the world needs to know about. Think of this book and the program it represents as an ambassadorial work that places hope and trust in this most visible aspect of China's position on the world stage, and as a harbinger of not only a taller, but a brighter future we will build together.

序 | Foreword

安东尼·伍德，CTBUH 执行理事长；美国伊利诺伊理工大学研究教授；同济大学高层建筑方向客座教授

Antony Wood, *Executive Director, Council on Tall Buildings and Urban Habitat; Research Professor of Tall Buildings, Illinois Institute of Technology; Visiting Professor of Tall Buildings, Tongji University, Shanghai*

中国高层建筑奖的登场正当其时。过去 15 年里，中国以其翻天覆地的增长速度震惊了全世界。最明显的证据就是飞速发展的城市中几乎一夜之间拔地而起的摩天大楼。大量的投资，对城市地标的渴求，领导者对城市建设的重视，使很多人认为中国是“建筑师的天堂”，是新型的城市民族，是自由模式的舞台。甚至在几年前，这种趋势就逐渐显现出来。

如今，中国在高层建筑的落成上依然处于世界领先地位，但是大的环境却发生了一些变化。很多人担忧中国的经济增长趋缓——从“天文”数字回归到正常水平——或许不利于建筑业的发展。除此之外，随着政府放出取缔“标新立异”建筑的消息，另一种焦虑也随之而来，许多人怀疑这种繁荣是否能够持续？

答案或许是肯定的，就像毕业典礼次日的清晨，真正的战场才刚刚开始。前一阶段我们学习了很多理论知识，而离想法落地还有很长一段路要走。政府的理性宣扬奠定了一种基调——一种真正中国化的摩天大楼，既能在体量上反映中华民族的大气，又能包容多元的亚洲文化。我们希望这个奖项与其所选出的优秀高层建筑，能为不远的将来作出指导与贡献。

作为建筑学教授，我常常不满于高层建筑的千篇一律，这是 20 世纪为保证最佳经济效果所形成的不幸的标准化的产物。这种建筑盛行的时代，甚至造成了城区天际线上布满了天马行空的楼形，只为造成万众瞩目的效果，很少有能与当地社会、环境或历史氛围相契合的。假如一个城市内的建筑照搬到另一个城市，几乎没有人会发现。

从获得成就奖的建筑中我们可以看出，自向世界开放以来到现在成为世界第二大经济体，中国得到了稳步精细的发展，建筑标准从照搬照用到引进专家开展当地建造。例如金茂大厦和台北 101 大楼这样的主场建筑，它结合了世界专家和当地条件，联结了中国几千年来建筑史，建造出了这样梦幻般的工程。

最佳高层建筑奖和城市人居奖展示出的近期项目，标志着我们正进入即将到来的“理性繁荣”时代，包括那些看起来像是奇幻随性的建筑，实际上根植于中国深厚的科学环境。我们推举出那些能融合并强化当地环境，而不是互相分离的建筑。在每年有数以百万计的人口城市化的中国，我们希望突出一些示范化的方式，既不是千篇一律的解决方案，也不会华而不实。

根据中国在世界上的影响力，其政府的决策很可能决定着世界未来几年的发展方向。中国担负着很大的责任，也面临着一个巨大的机会。尽管高层建筑只是这场声势浩大的背景下的一个层面，但它是最显而易见的。我们希望继续突出并鼓推那些最有远见的项目和技术，毕竟中国和世界的城市发展正值紧要关头。

The debut of the China Tall Building Awards comes at an auspicious time. For the past 15 years, China has stunned the world with its incredible growth and ambition. The most tangible evidence of this has been on the skylines of its burgeoning cities, which have grown “up” seemingly overnight. The volume of investment and thirst for symbolic representation, or the affirmation of a city’s or a leader’s prominence in built works, has led many to conclude that China is “an architect’s paradise”, a boom-town nation, a “free-for-all.” Even a few years ago, there would have been much to evidence this claim.

But today, although China still leads the world by a wide margin in terms of skyscraper completions, the atmosphere is somewhat different. Questions abound about the sustainability of the economic boom that has driven this incredible period and the appropriateness of some of the designs that have come to pass.

We have learned much in this heady period, but we still have some distance to go before many of the nascent ideas are truly realized. The call for a semblance of rationality sets a tone that may result in what has eluded China so far – a true Chinese skyscraper vernacular, and within this, many local vernaculars that reflect this nation of a size and diversity that matches entire continents. We hope that this awards program, with its selections of tall-building excellence, provides some additional guidance for the coming years.

As a professor of architecture, I have often railed against the homogenizing effect of skyscrapers, an unfortunate outgrowth of the standardizations and optimizations of the 20th century that made them economically viable. During the boom years, this resulted in urban skylines the world over filled with fanciful shapes that had little to say beyond, “look at me.” Most had no relationship to the social, environmental, or historical context in which they were built – pluck one of these commercial monoliths from one city and drop it in another the next day, and few would notice.

With the selections we have made for the Legacy Awards, it is clear there is an arc of rapidly developing sophistication, from the moment of China’s economic opening to the world, to its current position as the world’s second-largest economy. The architecture has progressed from locally rendered versions of international standards, to “imported expertise and local execution,” to projects like the Jin Mao Tower and Taipei 101, masterful projects that bring to bear international expertise and local knowledge to create fantastic buildings that also relate to thousands of years of Chinese architectural history, albeit in a literal way.

The recently completed projects we showcase in the Best Tall Building and Urban Habitat Awards speak to the coming era of what we might call “rational exuberance.” Even those that might seem to be arbitrary or fantastical shapes are in fact rooted in deep environmental science and enduring Chinese proverbs. We are holding forth buildings that incorporate and enhance their local environments, rather than stand apart from them. In a country where millions of people are urbanizing every year, we hope to highlight some exemplary ways of going about it, neither cookie-cutter solutions nor gaudy jewels that could be dropped anywhere in the world with the same effect.

Simply as a function of its scale, the decisions China will make in the next few years will largely shape the world. It’s an enormous responsibility and a grand opportunity. Although tall buildings are only one dimension of this massive phenomenon, they are among the most visible. We hope to continue to highlight and extoll those projects and technologies that are the most visionary, as the very future of urban life in China, and around the world, is at stake.

前言 | Introduction

首届中国高层建筑奖联合评审委员会

The Inaugural China Tall Building Awards Jury

就在中国连续 8 年成为世界上竣工高层建筑（200 m 以上）最多的国家之际，中国最佳高层建筑颁奖典礼首次举行。2015 年，200 m 以上的高层建筑有 58% 已经在中国竣工，这个数字目前已经超过了大部分国家。正如中国的其他事物一样，其高层建筑也如雨后春笋般涌出。中国的城市移民，是世界史上最大规模的人类迁徙。但显然，我们并不能假设，高层建筑的建造速度能跟得上这个节奏。有迹象表明，中国城市化带来的财富激增和经济迅猛发展的速度已经开始趋缓。

但是，如果中国的高层建筑现象值得研究的话，则不仅仅是因为其速度与规模。中国最佳高层建筑奖项的诞生，不单是为了囊括中国出现的高层建筑的种类和体量，也是

为了挑选出高质量的项目，为了强调最佳高层建筑不只是“典范”，也与它们所在城市融为一体。同样需要强调的是，在这些令人眼花缭乱的建筑结构背后，蕴藏着设计师们的匠心独运，这些结构设计本是为了解决某些特定的问题，但对国际社会而言，也有较高的研究价值。

在超过 80 个参赛建筑中，我们发现一些精选出来的优秀项目。从这些项目中，不难看出，建筑界有些流行趋势比那些只能展示建筑物规模与体量的报告更具有教育意义。

文脉主义

贯穿所有参赛作品的主线之一，就是一种对中国自 20 世纪 70 年代末期实行改革开放政策以来，不断上升的国际地位和日益增强的国际影响力的认可。我们可以看到，最佳高层建筑奖得主之一，上海外滩 SOHO 是经典的高层建筑，它同时涵盖了上海外滩的历史与周围的条形弄堂，且它与纽约洛克菲勒中心相似，也有一种广纳公共空间的姿态。

但上海静安嘉里中心则截然不同，该建筑荣获中国最佳高层建筑城市人居奖，此建筑将多种功能集于一身：世界级办公室，酒店，商业零售和住宅，并巧妙地将它们与历史风貌保护和公众所需公共空间融为一体。

郑州绿地中心·千玺广场又是另一番景象。它采用了古代宝塔式的结构，遵循历史悠久的日光集中原则，使用了高度机械化的表面与日光反射装置。当人们明白了其中原理之后，就会知道它那非常规的正十六边形结构正体现了设计师的匠心。

尽管今年很多参赛作品的设计如同寓言一般，但对它们的选择和评定绝非草率。例如位于北京的人民日报总部就很好地体现了其使用者的哲学理念，重新定义了陶瓦的用途，并展示了该项目对楼层空间的充分利用。



The launch of the inaugural China Tall Building Awards program coincides with China's eighth year in a row as the leading country in terms of completions of tall buildings of 200 meters or higher. In 2015, 58% of all tall buildings of this height were completed in China, by far outstripping any other nation, and indeed, most of the continents, in terms of output. As with just about everything else, China's tall building boom is cast in superlative terms. China's urban migration has been the largest human mammalian migration in world history. But it is certainly not a given that the pace of construction of tall buildings will be kept in coming years.

But the pace and scale of construction are not, and truly never have been, the only characteristics that make the Chinese tall building phenomenon worthy of exploration. This program was called into being not just to embrace the incredible volume and variety of tall buildings that have emerged here, but to single out projects of exemplary quality, and to reinforce that the best tall buildings are not merely "icons," but integrated parts of the cities they inhabit. It also emphasizes that there is real ingenuity behind the fantastic structures we are seeing, applied to solve particular issues but highly exportable to the global community.

Across more than 80 entries, in terms of the selected and highlighted projects, we can identify some trends that may be at least as, if not more instructive than reportage of sheer scale and volume.

Contextualism

One of the strongest threads running through the entries is a kind of localism that nevertheless acknowledges China's ascendant place on the global stage, as much as it does the international influences that have streamed into the nation since the economic opening of the late 1970s.

We can see it in the way that Bund SOHO, a Best Tall Building Excellence Award winner, refers simultaneously to the colonial history of the Shanghai Bund, the historic bar-shaped townhouses of its surroundings, and public-space-embracing gestures of classic tall building complexes like Rockefeller Center. It's also evident in a quite different way at Shanghai's Jing An Kerry Center, the China Urban Habitat Award winner, where the

demanding paradigms of world-class office, hotel and retail accommodation have pleasantly intertwined with imperatives of historical preservation and public space that families find usable.

In an entirely different way, the Zhengzhou Greenland Plaza uses an ancient form of the pagoda, and time-honored principles of daylight penetration in combination with a highly engineered façade and a heliostat. When this is understood, the non-conventional, hexa-decagonal shape is revealed as a well-considered, if not obvious design choice.

Even when the designs are allegorical, this year's selections are anything but arbitrary. The People's Daily headquarters in Beijing embodies the philosophy of its occupants, repurposes an ancient terra-cotta cladding practice in a new and exciting way, all while delivering a project of unusually high floor-area efficiency.

Construction Innovation Enabling Architectural Quality

One of the unique facets of China Tall Building Awards program is the Construction Award, which was launched in order to recognize the incredible achievements in construction that are happening in China's tall buildings – and here again, not just in terms of volume or scale.

The winning project, Forum 66, employs several significant techniques in order to accomplish the feat of raising an architecturally significant supertall building in the harsh climate of Northeast China. Its emphasis on worker safety and safeguarding against compromised structural performance defies the notion that this growth economy favors a construction culture of "speed above all else." Across the Construction Awards winners and nominees, dozens of patents have been awarded, providing some outside validation to the strong impression made upon the jurors.

In the Innovation category, some entries are technologically sophisticated, while others simply reflect above-average, enlightened design thought. The Innovation winner, the curtain wall system at Shanghai Tower, redefines and expands the meaning of "curtain wall," and has given the world one of its most distinctive skyscrapers, in addition to bringing

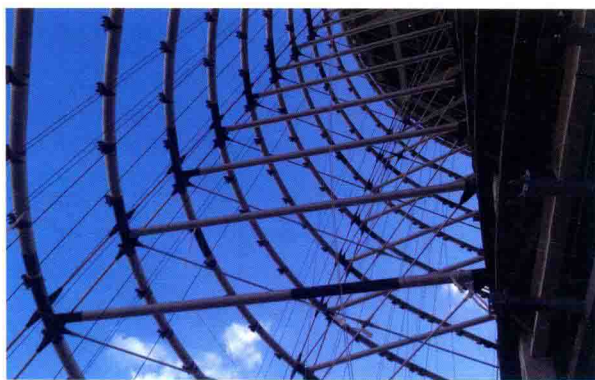


建设创新提升建筑质量

中国最佳高层建筑奖特别的一面在于设立了“建造奖”，该奖项的设立是为了对中国高层建筑的杰出成就给予认可，其标准并不是简单的建筑体积或规模。

获奖项目之一，沈阳市府恒隆广场的设计者为了在东北恶劣的气候条件下建起这栋超高层建筑，采用了多项重要技术。该项目强调工人安全第一，加强结构性能优先，反对“速度优先”的建设文化。此次奖项的获奖者与提名者中，多项专利都受到了表彰，给评委们留下了深刻的印象。

在创新奖中，有些作品展现了复杂深奥的技术，有些作品则展示了设计师的奇思妙想。创新奖得主，上海中心大厦的幕墙系统重新定义了什么是幕墙。该项目为世界展现了一栋独特的摩天大楼，以及“垂直城市，空中花园”



Previous Spread | 前页

Left: 2016 China Tall Building Urban Habitat Award Winner, Jing An Kerry Center
左图: 2016年中国高层建筑城市人居奖得主，静安嘉里中心

Current Spread | 本页

Top: 2016 China Tall Building Construction Award Winner, Forum 66
上图: 2016年中国高层建筑建造奖得主，沈阳市府恒隆广场

Bottom: 2016 China Tall Building Innovation Award Winner, Mega-Suspended Curtain Wall, implemented at Shanghai Tower, Shanghai, 2015 (632 m / 2,073 ft)
下图: 2016年中国高层建筑创新奖得主，上海中心大厦巨型悬挂幕墙，于2015年在上海中心建成并投入使用