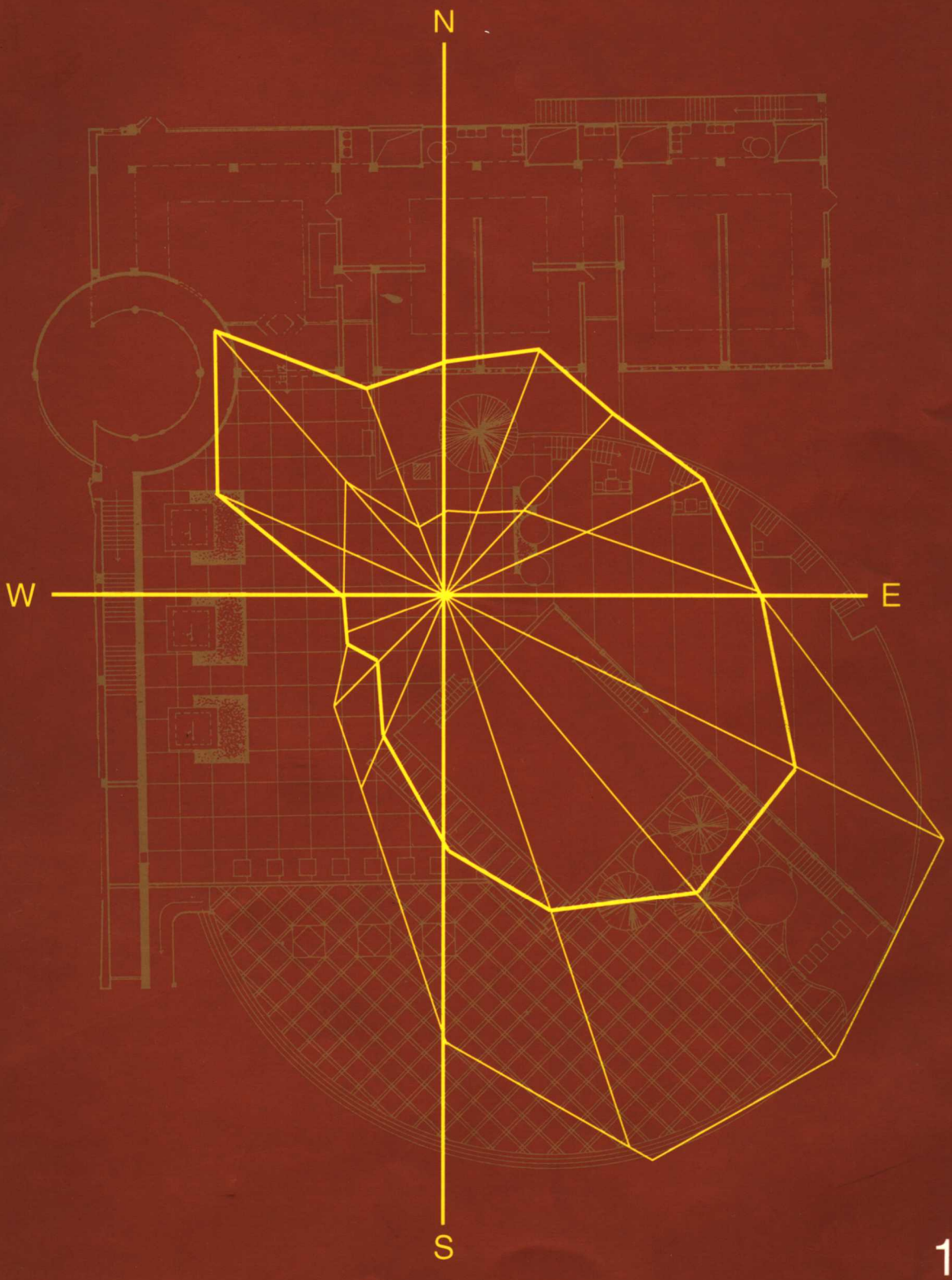
全国大学生建筑设计竞赛获奖方案集

Award-winning Works of the National Design Competition of Architecture Students



1998

全国高等学校建筑学专业指导委员会 编

Compiled by China Architectural Education Advisory Committee

中国建筑工业出版社

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综合评介

'98大学生建筑设计竞赛评选委员会

第三届全国高等学校建筑学学科专业指导委员会第一次会议暨扩大会议于1998年9月20日至26日在大连召开。会议期间，受专业指导委员会委托、由部分委员组成的评审组对1998年全国大学生建筑设计竞赛进行了评选，最终从全国61所高校建筑院系选送的303份方案中，产生一等奖2名，二等奖5名，三等奖9名及佳作奖55名，共计71份获奖作品。本次竞赛是在已举办的六次竞赛取得可喜成绩、得到充分肯定的基础上，经全面总结经验、正式颁布《全国大学生建筑设计竞赛规则》后的第一次竞赛，也是历次竞赛中参加学校最为踊跃，选送作品最多的一次。这充分说明了由专业指导委员会举办的这一竞赛得到了越来越多学校的热烈响应和积极参与，它在推动各建筑院系教学水平提高的同时正逐步走向规范化，走向成熟。

本次竞赛命题是“建筑艺术展示中心”，建筑规模2850m²，基地位于我国某历史文化名城火车站和旅游点之间的城市主要道路转角处，占地0.92hm²。该“中心”东侧与需保留的旧有民居隔街相望，南侧道路对面为拟建3～5层科教建筑，北面与从保留古塔底部延伸下来的缓坡相接。命题拟定基地所在城市荟萃着我国丰富的建筑文化遗产，要求“中心”能使游人全面了解其历史、风貌和特色，并成为具体观赏的先导，“中心”除展示固有建筑景点的风貌和当今建筑艺术的新成就外，并设研究机构对这些文化遗产进行保护、研究和开发。设计者可假定北方或南方地区其中之一进行设计。同时，为改变设计的限定条件，此次命题增加了1200m²建筑面积的二期扩建内容，要求总平面设计能通盘考虑两期平面连接的合理性和建筑造型的完整性。

此次竞赛从命题、竞赛方式、图纸要求至评选过程均严格遵照《全国大学生竞赛规则》进行，在满足各校教学安排同三年级课程设计教学计划相适应的同时，根据具体题目，要求设计方案：①观展流线合理，并具连续性与灵活性；②设计符合所在地区的气候特点，并注重外部环境设计；③与扩建部分能组成统一的有机体；④建筑造型与地域环境协调，并能表现建筑的性格特征。

评选预审工作由本次会议承办单位大连理工大学建筑系组织进行。通过认真细致的审查，预审组筛选出违规作品53份并向评委会提交了“技术初审报告”。竞赛评委会对筛选出的违规作品进行了复审，确认43份作品因明显违犯大学生设计竞赛规则而不能参加评选，最终确定有效方案260份。

重点应说明的是，此次建筑学专业指导委员会会议认为，明确培养学生的创新能力是提高建筑教育质量的一个主要目标，大学生竞赛具有明显的导向性，从选题到评选都应有所突破，应更加突出建筑设计的创作性特征，鼓励在符合建筑设计基本规律、基本功扎实的基础上加强设计的个性化，它有利于激励各院校在建筑设计教学中强化创造性思维能力的训练，这亦成为本次竞赛评选的重点条件之一。

分析此次竞赛获奖作品，大多具有以下共同特点。

一、充分考虑各种制约因素，与环境有机结合进行设计构思。竞赛题目所要求的环境限定条件包括所选定城市的气候特征、城市文脉、建筑风格、基地周围保留民居与古塔等，入选作品对此都作了深入的研究。如在处理与古塔的关系时，许多方案并非采取简单牵强的轴线对景，而是或借助造型和符号的呼应、或利用曲线软化、或通过内庭借景来处理其相互关系，能以制约条件引发创作灵感，设计出与环境相互依存又个性鲜明的作品。二期扩建是此次题目的一个难点，也是大多数学校

三年级课程设计中未涉及过的问题，它要求设计者能用发展的眼光，处理好近期和远期、整体与局部的关系。一些获奖方案通过把握近远期的内部交通组织和外部整体形象而较好地解决了这一问题。

二、在重视外部环境的同时，合理组织交通流线和各部分功能空间。根据题目要求，方案在安排好展出、库存、研究和管理用房的同时，还应着重解决好观展流线、观众视线和展厅光线等关键问题。不可否认，近年来社会上建筑方案招标的一些炒作方式也已渗透到我们的建筑教育中来，盲目追求形式而忽视功能技术要求，单纯由外而内、从外部造型入手的设计方法极不利于建筑学的基础训练。入选方案大多能从入口位置选择、展出方式、展厅形式入手，认真推敲研究，妥善安排各功能空间，并将其巧妙连接过渡，出现了不少功能分区明确、交通组织流畅、展示空间丰富的佳作。

三、设计思路开阔，在功能合理的基础上，多方位探索内外空间形象。"建筑艺术展示中心"这一特定题目，规定了其建筑本身的可展示性。从入选方案可看出设计者创作思路较活跃，多角度探索内部空间形态，使其成为让观众了解地域建筑文化和当代建筑艺术的基本手段。有些方案注重地方建筑文化的继承，充分借鉴当地民居的特点或园林设计手法；也有些方案在考虑传统建筑文化特征的同时，结合现代建筑造型手法大胆尝试，使设计个性鲜明；还有的方案根据当地气候特点采用生土建筑方式，是探讨与环境结合、弱化冲突的又一种尝试。

此次竞赛从整体来看，作品普遍存在的问题是：1. 对博览建筑中人的观展行为规律认识不够清晰。不少方案观展流线过于冗长曲折，或交叉重复过多；2. 对二期扩建部分考虑不够充分，或面积过小与任务书不符，或随意安置而破坏了建筑的整体性，有"私搭乱盖"之嫌；3. 后勤管理等辅助用房组织较为零乱，甚至对展厅产生干扰。还有些方案过分强调报告厅单独对外服务，与展厅完全脱节，相距较远，造成使用不便，有的对自然采光与通风注意不够，需依赖空调和机械通风。

此外，从图面质量上看，参赛学生普遍具有较好的基本功，掌握了专业必需的制图技巧，能较充分地将设计意图表达清楚。各校的图纸水平也更加接近。但应看到，真正吸引人的有创意的个性鲜明的设计方案及高质量图纸并不多。因此，如何进一步增强创造性设计能力和提高图纸表现力是亟待解决的问题，值得在今后的专业基础教学中研究改进。

建筑学专业指导委员会每年举办全国大学生建筑设计竞赛，根本目的在于促进国内各校交流，提高专业教学水平，同时创造出鼓励学生创作和竞争的浓厚的学术氛围。为达到这一目的，选出确实优秀的方案来并实现公平竞争，正式颁布的竞赛规则就应真正成为约束竞赛各个环节的依据，这次有近八分之一的作品因违规而被取消参赛资格，应该引起各校师生的高度重视。专业指导委员会制定的竞赛规则旨在倡导各校培养严谨的教风和学风。它是在前几次竞赛实践的基础上总结出来的，但它仍需不断完善，也需建立健全监督机制，这才是对参与命题、设计、评选的每一个学生和教师负责的态度。

附：

本届评选委员会名单

鲍家声　栗德祥　张　颀　莫天伟　周若祁

张伶伶　张兴国

Comprehensive Review

Appraisal Team of the CAEAC

The first and enlarged meeting of the third conference of the China Architectural Education Advisory Committee (CAEAC) was held in the city of Dalian from September 20 – 26, 1998. During the meeting, the appraisal team, authorized by the CAEAC and composed of some CAEAC members, examined the contesting designs submitted to the '98 National Design Competition of Architectural Students (NDCAS). Eventually, 71 pieces were chosen as winning works from among 303 designs submitted by 61 architectural schools or departments of universities nationwide. Out of the 71 designs are 1 first prize, 5 second prizes, 9 third prizes and 55 excellent prizes. This competition, held on the basis of the success and experience of 6 competitions of the same kind, was the first one after the Competition Rules of National Design Competition of Architectural Students was formally promulgated. More universities participated in and more designs were entered into this competition than the ones held before. This is ample evidence that the CAEAC – sponsored event has got more and more responses and active involvement from colleges and universities and has become standardized and mature in promoting architectural teaching in institutions of higher learning.

The subject of this year's competition is an "exhibition center of architectural art" located at a corner of a main highway between the railway station and a scenic spot in a historical and cultural city in China. It occupies a plot of 0.92 hectare and a floor space of 2, 850sqm. To its east across the street are the old houses that needs to be preserved. To its south across the street is a 3 – 5 story science and technology building that is scheduled to be constructed. The north is linked with the slope that connects an ancient pagoda. The city where the center is located abounds in architectural relics, thus the center is obliged to familiarize the tourists with the history and characteristics of the city, serving as a guidance for their sightseeing. Apart from exhibiting the old and new architectural achievements, the center also sets up research bodies to carry out research on, develop and protect those cultural relics. Contestants can choose a city either in the north or south of China. In the meantime, a second phase extension of 12, 000sqm is required by the design subject, thus the contestants should take into account the rational linking and the unity of image of the two phases in the general layout.

The competition proceeded strictly in line with the Competition Rules of the National Design of Architectural Students in terms of design subject, competing procedures, drawing requirements and appraisal process. Taking into consideration of the fact that the competition should be integrated with the teaching contents of the third year courses, the organizers require the design to be: 1. reasonable in exhibition circulation which should have continuity and flexibility; 2. fitting in the local climate and attaching importance to the exterior of the design; 3. forming an organic whole with the extension; and 4. the figuration must be harmonious with the local environment and demonstrate architectural characteristics.

The preliminary appraisal was conducted by the architectural department of Dalian University of Science and Engineering, the host of the competition. After thorough review, the preliminary team singled out 53 pieces that are in violation of the rules and submitted a "Preliminary Technical Appraisal Report" Upon reexamination by the Appraisal Team, 43 designs were disqualified from the competition as they violated the rules of the match, thus finally limiting the number of contesting designs to 260.

It should be emphasized that CAEAC maintains that cultivating the creativity of the student is a major goal of improving architectural teaching. It is obvious that the competition, from its selection of the subject and appraisal standard, is geared to stimulate the creativity of the contestants in designing, encourage novelty and uniqueness on the basis on following the basic architectural rules and mastering the basic skills. As this concept can stimulate the training of creativity in architectural teaching in universities, it is also regarded as one of the main criteria in choosing the winners in the competition.

All the contesting designs share the following characteristics:

1. Taking into consideration of all the restraining factors, the designs are done in line with the environment. Qualified works all take into account the required environment conditions such as the climate of the city, the urban contextuality, architectural styles, preservation of folk houses and the ancient pagoda around the site, etc. For example, instead of using rigid axial line method in treating the relationship with the pagoda, quite a few designs employ configuration and symbols, or softened curve lines and

indoor landscapes, thus making the designs not only compatible with the environment but also manifest distinct novelty. The second phase extension project, which has yet to be learned in the junior design courses, is a difficult nut to crack in the competition. It entails a long – term view from a designer, so that he can treat well the long – and short – term relationship as well as the relation of part and the whole. Some award – winning designs solved this problem by tackling the inner traffic system and the overall exterior image.

2. While focusing on the environment, importance also is attached to organizing traffic circulation and the functional space in various parts. According to the requirements, not only the designer needs to reasonably arrange the spaces for exhibition, storage, research and management, but also be able to solve the key problems of exhibition circulation, visitors' sight line and the lighting. It is no denying that architectural education has been affected to some extent by the bidding methods in society which results in blindly pursuing outer forms at the expense of functional requirements. The method of merely concentrating exterior figuration is detrimental to the training of basic skills in architectural teaching. Many design are able to start with the entrance, then focus on the forms of exhibition and show rooms, and reasonably arrange various functional spaces with the result of producing many excellent works that have clear – cut division of functions, smooth traffic circulation and rich spaces.

3. Rich in design conceptions. Inner and outer special images are explored on the basis of reasonable function. The Architectural Art Center, in a sense, is a showcase itself. Designers demonstrate their creative ideas by exploring the inner and outer spaces from various perspectives by which visitors can appreciate the local architectural culture and contemporary architectural art. Some designs pay attention to the carrying forward of the local architecture, copying the techniques of local houses and gardening designs; some combine the traditional architectural culture with modern one to create something bold and novel, still others employ earth building method in line with the local climate which is an attempt to merge architecture with its surroundings.

On the whole, the designs reveal the following drawbacks: 1. the awareness of the behavior of exhibition visitors is not very strong which results in the exhibition line being too long, complicated and overlapping; 2. consideration for the follow – up extension is insufficient. As a result, either the floor space is too small which runs counter to the requirements or the wholeness is damaged by designing at random; 3. auxiliary houses are in confusion, even interrupting the exhibition part. Some designs make the conference hall an independent entity, falling apart from the exhibition part, thus causing inconvenience. Still others, due to ignoring natural lighting and ventilation, relies too much on air – conditioning and mechanical ventilation.

As far as drawing is concerned, students demonstrate excellent basic skills and mastery of required drawing techniques, therefore able to express their intention explicitly on paper. The drawing levels of various schools are quite identical. However, it must be noted that high – quality drawings and creative and distinct designs are still far from being enough. Therefore, it is imperative to further cultivate creativity in designing and improve drawing ability in basic courses teaching in the future.

The goal of the annual national design competitions ponsored by CAEAC is to promote exchanges among colleges and universities, improve teaching standard, and create a strong academic and competitive atmosphere among students. Towards this end, and also in order to select really excellent designs through fair competition, every procedure of the competition must abide by the officially issued competition rules. Faculty and students alike must take seriously the fact that nearly one eighths of the works have been disqualified due to violation of the competition rules. The rules formulated by CAEAC is aimed at cultivating disciplined teaching and learning styles. Although it is worked out on the basis of the experience of the pervious competitions, it still needs continual improvement and a monitoring mechanism. This, we believe, is the responsible attitude towards every faculty and student who is involved in the assigning of the competition subject, designing and evaluation.

Appendix: members of the Appraisal Team of the '98 competition:

Bao Jiasheng, Li Dexiang, Zhang Qi, Mo Tianwei, Zhou Ruoqi, Zhang Lingling, Zhang Xingguo

评选结果

一等奖

作者 **龙 涛** 学校 **天津大学** 指导教师 **贺 静**

· 总体布局整体感强，与地形有机吻合；功能分区明确，内部空间丰富；造型富有现代感，构图手法采用弧线与直线对比，个性鲜明； 设计表达简洁清晰，模型质量高。

· 入口及门厅处理欠佳；二期加建后可能会削弱原来整体造型。

作者 **汤宇梁** 学校 **同济大学** 指导教师 **陈 宏**

· 功能组织合理，造型上对几何体块构成关系有较为大胆的尝试，形成了变化较为丰富的内部空间与外部形态；设计构思特色鲜明；功能分区较明确，布局简洁。

· 总体布局与周围环境的结合有待改进；入口处理欠佳。

二等奖

作者 **邓 日** 学校 **大连理工大学** 指导教师 **张险峰**

· 院落布局特色突出，与周围环境结合较好；充分借鉴南方传统民居的特点，重点突出了与古塔的协调关系；制图质量高。

· 交通流线不够流畅，二期接建考虑欠佳；造型略显琐碎，削弱了整体性。

作者 **何 敏** 学校 **同济大学** 指导教师 **陈 宏**

· 布局韵律感强，二期接建后更为完整；设计构思考虑南方地区的气候特点，利用适宜技术解决节能问题；功能分区明确。

· 外部造型处理尺度得当，但需加强特色；圆形报告厅与周围空间结合略显生硬。

作者 **虞 朋** 学校 **天津大学** 指导教师 **刘爱华**

· 总体布局简洁紧凑；巧妙引入水面，并与古塔结合；内部空间整体中求变化；外部造型新颖独到，并具有中国文化特色。

入口位置较隐蔽；一、二期接建考虑不足；形体处理有追求，但尺度欠佳。

作者 **赵雪亮** 学校 **西安建筑科技大学** 指导教师 **董芦笛**

· 设计构思有新意，考虑了北方地区的绿色生态及地方文化问题，采用生土建筑方式；布局整体感强，功能合理，交通流畅。

· 内部空间处理不够深入，立面略显单调，北部通廊考虑了与环境的关系，但处理欠佳。

作者 **余 宇** 学校 **天津大学** 指导教师 **贺 静**

· 采用院落布局，整体性较强；功能分区明确，参观流线清晰，并考虑了二期加建后的交通组织；室外空间和内部庭院考虑充分。

· 构思特色不够明显，建筑造型对南方气候条件考虑不足。

三等奖

作者 **侯　鑫**　学校 **青岛建筑工程学院**　指导教师 **冯志行**

· 设计构思上考虑了北方气候特征，将主体置于地下，有利于节能；尊重周围环境，功能关系合理，较好地考虑了二期加建。

· 造型较为一般；入口处理欠妥；门厅空旷单调；展厅处理不够深入。

作者 **金秋野**　学校 **大连理工大学**　指导教师 **孔宇航**

· 设计构思借鉴中国传统的城、坛、台、井运用于现代建筑之中，形成较有特色的内部空间，秩序感强。

· 建筑形体过于丰富，造型处理不够成熟，尺度欠佳；空间重点不够突出。

作者 **任介汀**　学校 **重庆建筑大学**　指导教师 **戴志中**

· 功能分区明确，总体布局较好地考虑了二期加建；水街构思想法较好。

· 水街的构思在方案中体现得不够充分；水陆交通组织有待进一步完善。

作者 **崔　东**　学校 **西安建筑科技大学**　指导教师 **董芦笛**

· 总体布局较好地考虑了二期加建；内庭院环境设计较充分；门厅处理较好，功能分区明确。

· 造型上虽借鉴传统民居手法，但不够成熟。西北两条通廊在加建前处理略显突兀。

作者 **陈　涛**　学校 **重庆建筑大学**　指导教师 **刘　杰**

· 构思上探索现代几何体块构成与传统民居形式的结合，但不够成熟；功能分区合理，交通组织流畅。

· 二期加建后，总体布局完整性有所削弱，后勤部分稍显拥挤。

作者 **刘志斌**　学校 **西安建筑科技大学**　指导教师 **马　龙**

· 功能分区合理；交通组织流畅；与环境结合尚可。

· 内部空间组织欠丰富；外部造型试图借鉴传统民居手法，但有待进一步提高。

作者 **袁　源**　学校 **浙江大学**　指导教师 **楼宇红**

· 布局简洁；功能分区明确；交通组织流畅；入口及门厅考虑了与古塔的结合。

· 总体布局过于偏北，使入口离干道略远，前广场尺度偏大；二期工程用地较为紧张。

作者 **唐河福**　学校 **西安建筑科技大学**　指导教师 **董芦笛**

· 总体布局考虑了二期工程扩建后的完整性；交通流线清晰明确，功能合理。

· 对一期而言，通廊过多；立面造型比较一般化；布局缺乏特色。

作者 李 舸 学校 重庆建筑大学 指导教师 雷春浓

· 布局集中，与周围环境结合较好，覆土绿色屋顶给建筑以生机；建筑形体有一定特色。

· 二期工程接建考虑不周；后勤部分临干道，略有不妥；立面细部处理有待提高。

佳作奖

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学生 马双庆	学校 重庆建筑大学	指导教师 黄天其
学生 陈 娅	学校 同济大学	指导教师 吴长福
学生 潘敏昌	学校 华南理工大学	指导教师 余 建
学生 陈日飚	学校 重庆建筑大学	指导教师 王 琦
学生 王 蕾	学校 北京建筑工程学院	指导教师 林 川
学生 王 洋	学校 沈阳建筑工程学院	指导教师 王常伟
学生 石启雷	学校 哈尔滨建筑大学	指导教师 侯其明
学生 于 海	学校 浙江大学	指导教师 张毓峰
学生 王 震	学校 西安建筑科技大学	指导教师 马 龙
学生 陈 颖	学校 华中理工大学	指导教师 周 卫
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学生 汪 迎	学校 深圳大学	指导教师 陈 方
学生 陈志睿	学校 清华大学	指导教师 饶 戎
学生 李光皓	学校 哈尔滨建筑大学	指导教师 侯其明

学生 杨念民	学校 华侨大学	指导教师 余大荣
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学生 秦 玉	学校 云南工业大学	指导教师 华 峰
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学生 陈洁萍	学校 东南大学	指导教师 冯金龙
学生 南在国	学校 东南大学	指导教师 王建国

Competition Results

First Prize Winners

Designer: Long Tao Tianjin University Tutor: Hu Jing

General layout achieves unity and well matched with terrain; clear functional division; figuration is modern, composition is distinct by forming a contrast between curve and straight lines. Design expression succinct and explicit and the model is of high quality.

Entrance and lobby not good enough; when second phase extension is added, the whole configuration might be weakened.

Designer: Tang Yuliang Tongji University Tutor: Chen Hong

Functional arrangement is rational, bold try at composition of geometric blocks in figuration, forming a rich and various inner space and exterior appearance; design concept unique and distinct; functional division is clear and layout succinct.

The merging of general layout with environment is not up to the mark; entrance is not good enough.

Second Prize Winners

Designer: Deng Ri Dalian University of Science and Engineering Tutor: Zhang Xianfeng

Courtyard layout is distinct and nicely matched with environment; good at borrowing the traditional southern folk house approach, highlighting the harmonious relation with the old pagoda; drawing is of high quality.

Traffic circulation is not quite smooth; second phase linking not up to the mark; figuration is a bit broken, weakening the wholeness.

Designer: He Min Tongji University Tutor: Chen Hong

Layout has rhythm, the whole structure is more complete when the second phase is added; Considering the climate features of the south, designer uses appropriate techniques to deal with energy – saving problem. Function is rational, traffic smooth.

Exterior figuration is good in scale but lacks novelty, the linking of round – shaped conference hall with environment looks a little rigid.

Designer: Yu Peng Tianjin University Tutor: Liu Aihua

General layout succinct and compact; ingeniously channeling in water and well matched with the ancient pagoda; inner space is unified and varied; exterior image is unique and distinct, boasting Chinese culture characteristics.

Entrance is a bit hidden; first and second phases lack good linking; figuration is well treated but scale is not good enough.

Designer: Zhao Xueliang Xi'an University of Architectural Science Tutor: Dong Ludi

Design is novel, taking into account the green ecology of the north and local culture and employing earth building approach; layout has a sense of wholeness, function is rational and traffic smooth and flowing.

Inner space lacks depth, elevation is a bit monotonous. The north corridor, although meant to fit in

with environment, is not up to the mark.

Designer: Yu Yu Tianjin University Tutor: He Jing

Courtyard layout is used achieving unity; functional division and viewing circulation are clear; traffic organization is taken care of when second phase project is added; Outer space and inner courtyard are well treated.

Conception lacks novelty, image of the building does not take care of the climate of the south.

Third Prize Winners

Designer: Hou Xin Qingdao College of Architectural Engineering Tutor: Feng Zhixing

Northern climate is taken into account by placing the main structure underground, so that energy is saved. Respect is shown to environment, functional relation is rational; second phase project is taken care of.

Figuration is mediocre; entrance is not good enough; exhibition treatment not enough.

Designer: Ju Qiuye Dalian University of Science and Engineering Tutor: Kong Yuhang

Design applies traditional Chinese altar, platform, etc. to modern architecture, forming distinct inner space. Have a strong sense of order.

Image is a bit exaggerated, figuration lacks maturity and good scale; space is not highlighted.

Designer: Ren Jieting Chongqing University of Architecture Tutor: Dai Zhizhong

Functional division is clear; general layout takes care of the second phase project; water street concept is good.

Water street concept is not fully represented in the design; water and land traffic needs to be perfected.

Designer: Cui Dong Xi'an University of Science and Engineering Tutor: Dong Ludi

General layout takes into consideration the second phase project; inner courtyard environment design is elaborate; lobby treatment is fine and functional division clear.

Figuration is not mature although traditional folk residence is copied; the two corridors at northwest look rigid prior to the extension.

Designer: Chen Tao Chongqing University of Architecture Tutor: Liu Jie

Design explores the combination of modern geometric blocks with traditional folk houses, but lacks maturity; functional division is rational and traffic smooth.

The overall unity will be weakened a bit when the second phase project is added. Auxiliary part seems a bit crowded.

Designer: Liu Zhibin Xi'an University of Science and Engineering Tutor: Ma Long

Function division is rational; traffic smooth; well matched with environment.

Inner space lacks richness; figuration tries to make use of traditional folk residence, but is not good enough.

Designer: Yuan Yuan Zhejiang University Tutor: Lou Yuhong

Layout is succinct; functional division clear; traffic smooth; entrance and lobby well matched with the ancient pagoda.

General layout is too inclined to the north, distancing entrance from the highway; the scale of the front square is a bit too large, making the plot for second phase project pretty tight.

Designer: Tang Hefu Xi'an University of Science and Engineering Tutor: Dong Ludi

General layout takes into account the unity after second phase extension is added; traffic circulation is clear and smooth; function rational.

There are too many corridors in the first phase; elevation is mediocre and layout lacks flavor.

Designer: Li Ke Chongqing University of Architecture Tutor: Lei Chunnong

Layout is compact and well matched with environment; green earth – covering roofing lends vitality to the architecture; architectural figuration shows some characteristics.

Linking of second phase project is not well taken care of; auxiliary section is too close to the highway; elevation details needs further improvement.

Excellent Prize Winners

School	Student	Tutor
Hefei University of Industry	Xia Wei	Su Jianmin
Chongqing University of Architecture	Ma Shuangqing	Huang Tianqi
Tongji University	Chen Ya	Wu Changfu
Huanan University of Science & Engineering	Pan Minchang	Yu Jian
Chongqing University of Architecture	Chen Ribiao	Wang Qi
Beijing Institute of Architecture & Engineering	Wang Lei	Lin Chun
Shenyang Institute of Architecture & Engineering	Wang Yang	Wang Changwei
Harbin University of Architecture	Shi Qilei	Hou Qiming
Zhejiang University	Yu Hai	Zhang Yufeng
Xi'an Universtiy of Architectural Science	Wang Zhen	Ma Long
Huazhong University of Science & Engineering	Chen Ying	Zhou Wei
Shenyang Institute of Architecture & Engineering	Zhou Yanwen	Wang Jianguo
Tianjin College of Urban Engineering	Tang Shuang	Lin Geng
Qinghua University	Yu Chunshui	Xu Weiguo
Chongqing University of Architecture	Zeng Yu	Huang Tianqi
Qinghua University	Shi Jingmei	Rao Rong
Chongqing University of Architecture	Li Lei	Lei Chunnong
Nanjing Institute of Architecture & Engineering	Luo Zhen	Wang Yongping
Xiamen University	Shi Wenrui	Li Lixin
Qinghua University	Jiang Jiankun	Zhou Rong
Southeast University	Zheng Yong	Wang Chenghui

School	Student	Tutor
Southeast University	Guang Chenghe	Leng Jiawei
Shenzhen University	Wang Yang	Chen Fang
Qinghua University	Chen Zhichun	Rao Rong
Harbin University of Architecture	Li Guanghao	Hou Qiming
Huaqiao University	Yang Nianmin	Yu Darong
Shenyang Institute of Architecture & Engineering	Wu Hao	Jiang Shanying
Hebei University of Industry	Wei Dan	Zhang Shanrong
Chongqing University of Architecture	Wang Lu	Gu Hongnan
Chongqing University of Architecture	Ren Dandong	Chen Yuzhuo
Tongji University	Lu Xiaojun	Xie Zhenyu
Southeast University	Ying Jun	Yang Yonglin
Tianjin College of Urban Engineering	Liu Zhen	Xia Qing
Tongji University	Cheng Chen	Xie Zhenyu
Yunnan University of Industry	Qin Yu	Hua Feng
Zhengzhou University of Industry	Wu Rui	Tang Baozhong
Beijing Institute of Architecture & Engineering	Wong Linghui	Ouyang Wen
Qinghua University	Kong Peng	Zhou Rong
Southeast University	Chen Cong	Wang Chenghui
Beijing Institute of Architecture & Engineering	Tan Huaidong	Tang Yuyang
North Jiaotong University	Peng Ke	Jiang Yinan
Xi'an University of Architectural Science	Han Xiaorong	An Li
Chongqing University of Architecture	Zhou Leilei	Wang Qi
Tianjin University	Wang Lei	Yang Wei
Qinghua University	Chi Chunhua	Zou Huying
Tongji University	Su Jiong	Gong Hua
Harbin University of Architecture	Zhu Ying	Zhao Hui
Dalian Institute of Science & Engineering	Guan Rui	Liu Changzhou
Hunan University	Chen Gong	Luo Zhaoyang
Huazhong University of Science & Engineering	Yu Tao	Zhou Wei
Chongqng University of Architecture	Yang Zhen	Wang Qi
Zhejiang University	Yang Chao	Zhang Yufeng
Xi'an University of Architectural Science	Zheng Chao	An Li
Southeast University	Chen Jieping	Feng Jinlong
Southeast University	Nan Zaiguo	Wang Jianguo