

共同的 Common Pursuit 追求

— 中日韩建筑师作品集

— Works by the Architects in China, Japan and Korea

中国全国注册建筑师管理委员会

日本建筑士会联合会

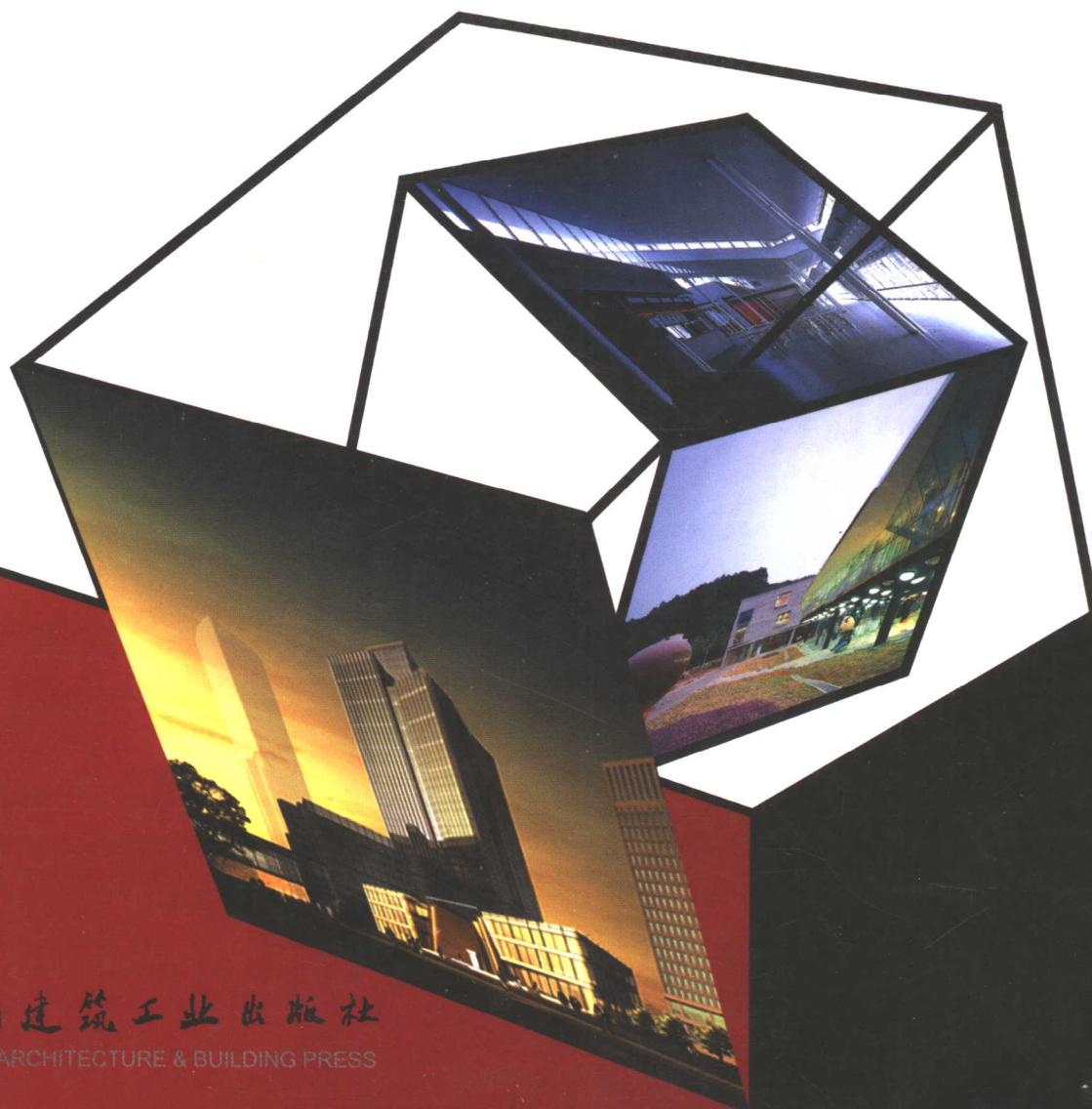
大韩建筑士协会

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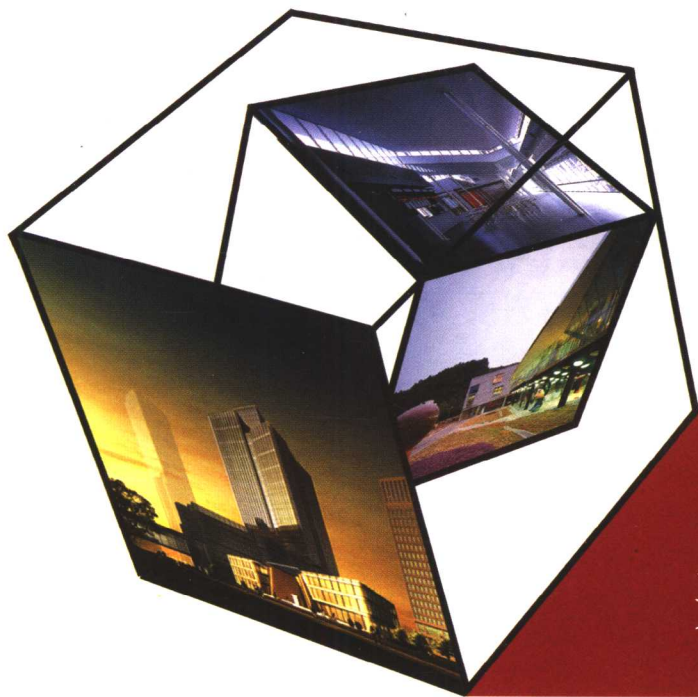
Japan Federation of Architects & Building Engineers Associations

Korea Institute of Registered Architects



中国建筑工业出版社

CHINA ARCHITECTURE & BUILDING PRESS



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序 1

诸位杰出的建筑师！

在本书发布之际我衷心地向大家表示祝贺！

当今世界已经融合成为一个全球性的市场，在这里无条件竞争主宰着国际社会，不分国家、种族和语言，需要的是杰出的专业知识、技术和服务。因此，所有的国家通过开放市场政策和FTAs来促进其相关体系的改革。

面对自21世纪拂晓以来我们社会上不断加速的变化，我相信，这本书体积不大，但是具有重要意义，可以对那些引导未来全球建筑业的雄心勃勃的年轻建筑师有所帮助。

中国、日本和韩国位置相互毗邻，三国之间在历史和经济上早已紧密联系。我对三国在建筑领域的主动协作精神给予高度评价，因其自1997年成立以来，一直保持坚定与重要的合作。它的成就包括对一些共同感兴趣的问题交换严肃认真的看法，如开放市场的背景下相互承认建筑师执照系统和联合测量。我非常高兴将看到第10次意义深长的聚会。

会议举办地杭州，是一个因风景优美和自然资源而最具吸引力的文化场所。我想对邀请我们到来的NABAR(中国全国注册建筑师管理委员会)主任王素卿和其他努力促成本书付梓的机构表示衷心感谢！

我真诚地希望本次会议将变得更加富有意义，并希望三国注册建筑师组织在以后的岁月里联系更加紧密。非常感谢大家！

李哲昊
会长
大韩建筑士协会会长
2006年9月

Foreword 1

Distinguished Fellow Architects!

I congratulate you with all my heart on the issuance of a history book!

Today's world has been integrated into one global market where unlimited competition dominates international society requiring exceptional professionalism, technology and services regardless of nationality, races and languages. Accordingly, all countries are putting spurs to reform their relevant systems through open market policy and FTAs.

Facing ever-expediting changes in our society since the dawn of 21st century this small but significant booklet, I am confident, can shed light on ambitious young architects who will lead the future global architecture.

Being adjacent to one another, China, Japan and Korea have closely associated with both historically and economically. I would particularly give this tripartite cooperative initiative in the field of architecture high credit for keeping firm and substantial collaboration since established in 1997. Its achievements include exchange of serious and earnest ideas on common interests such as mutual recognition of architect license system against market opening and coming up with joint measures. I am very pleased to see the 10th meaningful gathering.

Hangzhou, the venue of the meeting, is known as one of the most appealing cultural attractions with its scenic beauty and natural resources. I would like to express my distinct thanks to Chairman Wang Suqing of NABAR(National Administration Board of Architectural Registration, P.R.C.) for inviting us and other authorities concerned for their sincere efforts to have this booklet come out.

I sincerely hope that this meeting will turn out to be all the more worthwhile and the tripartite architects organizations will be further associated with as closely as possible in the coming years. Thank you very much.



Chul-Ho, Lee
President of Korea Institute of Registered Architects
September 2006



序 2

日本建筑士联合会、大韩建筑士协会和中国全国注册建筑师管理委员会三国注册建筑师组织合作已有10年之久。合作的目的是发展友谊，促进技术进步，增进三个组织之间的相互交流。感谢泽田光英先生、金荣洙先生和吴奕良先生，他们分别是当时三个组织的主席，1997年他们在北京举行了首次会晤，并签署协议确立了这种关系，使得这种相互的关系一直持续至今。

1985年，日本建筑士联合会和大韩建筑士协会正式签署协议，建立了双边联系。但是，这种关系可以追溯到此协议之前15年。由于在长期联系中所建立起的感情纽带，大韩建筑士协会就充当了联系中国全国注册建筑师管理委员会的桥梁，而中国全国注册建筑师管理委员会反过来又促成了三国的合作。

在居住环境和建筑许可制度中又有一些细微的差别。虽然最初建设性的交流很少，但是也有很多问题值得思考。例如：APEC工程师/建筑师的讨论与发展在APEC地区一直在不断进步。三个邻国之间的合作和相互理解获得了越来越多的赞誉，并且这种讨论在近年来也越来越普遍。在此基础上，注册建筑师个人之间的交流也有望增加。

“年轻建筑师作品展示”是在日本大阪的第三届会议上提出的，并不断得到推动。这个项目鼓励年轻建筑师参加这次会议。从那时起，三国年轻建筑师之间国际交流的机会增多了，而且我相信这将成为未来国际交往的开端。

在2006年中日韩三国注册建筑师组织交流会10周年之际，中国全国注册建筑师管理委员会将总结过去10年的会议成果。这是中国代表在2005年日本札幌会议上提出的，受到广泛的赞同。

《共同的追求——中日韩建筑师作品集》由中方组织出版，其他相关各方不遗余力提供各种资料，在此请允许我向所有各方表达我最衷心的感谢。作品集该涉及范围甚广，既有积极性很高的年轻建筑师的作品，又有艺术和技术现状的描述。这一成果是10年来发展与讨论的直接价值体现。我希望此成果成为将来会议的基础。

宮本 忠長

日本建筑士会联合会会长
2006年9月

Foreword 2

It has been ten years since the collaboration of three registered architectural organizations — the Japan Federation of Architects & Building Engineers Associations (JFABEA), the Korean Institute of Registered Architects (KIRA) and the National Administration Board of Architectural Registration (NABAR, P.R.C.) The goal of this collaboration was the development of friendship and exchange through the facilitation of technique development and growing freemasonry among the three organizations. Thanks to the efforts of Mr. Mitsufusa Sawada, Mr. Young-Soo Kim and Mr. Yiliang Wu, who, as presidents of their respective organizations at the time, held the groundbreaking meeting in Beijing in 1997 and signed the agreement establishing this relationship, leading to a mutual collaboration which continues up to the present date.

In 1985, JFABEA and KIRA officially signed an agreement establishing bilateral ties. The relationship, however, dates back 15 years prior to that agreement. Because of the empathetic bond cultivated during our long relationship, KIRA served as a bridge to NABAR, which in turn triggered this collaboration among the three countries.

Each of the three countries has subtle differences in living environments and architectural licensing systems. Although productive exchange was slow to start in the beginning, there were many issues to be considered. For example, discussion and progress regarding the APEC Engineer/Architect has been making progress within the APEC region. Collaboration and mutual understanding among the three neighboring countries are gaining more recognition and this type of discussion has become more common in recent years. As a result of this achievement, the exchange of licensed individuals is expected to grow.

Additionally, the "Presentation of Young Architect's Works," which was proposed at the group's third meeting in Osaka, Japan, has continued to gain momentum. The program encourages young architects to participate in the meetings. Since that time, the opportunities for international interaction among young architects within the three countries has been increasing, and I believe it could be welcome beginnings for an international society in the future.

At the 10th anniversary of the "Japan, Korea, China Registered Architects Organization Meeting" in 2006, NABAR summarized the results of the meetings during the last ten years. The Chinese delegation proposed this idea at the meeting held in Sapporo, Japan, in 2005, and it was acknowledged with wide support.

The Chinese affiliates and many other involved parties have made significant efforts to provide information for the publication of the "Japan, Korea, China Registered Architects Organization Meeting" 10th anniversary magazine. Please allow me to use this letter to express my sincere appreciation to all of the parties involved. The anniversary magazine contains a diverse range of information from the work of highly motivated young architects to the introduction of state of the art technology. This achievement is the direct result of a decade's worth of development and discussion; I expect the results to be the cornerstone for future meetings.

宮本 忠長

Tadanaga Miyamoto

President of Japan Federation of Architects & Building Engineers Associations

September 2006



序 3

中日韩三国注册建筑师组织自1997年起,轮流担任东道主,每年聚会一次,共同研究建筑师管理中的一些问题,互相交流,取长补短,形成了惯例。从1999年的第三届交流会开始,除了讨论管理议题外,又增加了建筑师设计作品和学术研究成果交流事项,这项有意义的交流不限于与会代表,同时向会议所在地——即东道主的建筑师和青年学生开放,收到了良好的反响。这也说明中日韩三国注册建筑师组织每年一度的交流日趋广泛和深入,值得总结和发扬。

2005年在日本北海道札幌市举行的第9届交流会上,中日韩三方的人士均对“9”这个数字发感慨。“9”是单数中最大数值。“9”在汉文化中又有无穷大、无穷多的意思,如人们常说的九重天、九霄云外等等。“9”也是象征最高等级的数字,古时候为帝王专属,如周天子才能置九鼎;天坛祭天的圜丘坛地位至尊,它的台阶、台面、栏杆条石数目均为“9”或“9”的倍数。在中国古代建筑中,你会发现,“9”往往是基本模数(市制而非公制),这为中国传统建筑设计和部件的标准化创造了条件。当然,纯粹从自然科学的数学角度看,“9”也许只不过是一个普通的数值,就像1、5、8一样,并无特别的含义。但这并不妨碍人们对“9”这个数值赋予某种人文精神,谁叫人类都长了一个不断思考琢磨,甚至有时钻牛角尖的大脑呢!

届此之际,我在会上代表中方提议,为了总结交流的成果,扩大影响,把历届会议交流的作品汇集成册,出版发行。中方愿意承担相关工作。这一提议当即得到日、韩两方同仁的赞同。中国建筑工业出版社给予了支持和协助。说明人同此心,心同此理,共同的愿望促成了这件有意义的事。

建设和发展是50年来人类社会的主旋律。改革开放的20多年来,中国的发展为世人瞩目,成绩斐然。建筑师在建设事业中发挥了突出的作用。但是,无庸讳言,我们也有不少教训和挫折。在建设事业大发展的形势下,如何确定合理的发展速度和规模?如何处理数量扩张与质量提高之间的关系?如何根据变化了的经济社会条件制定相应的技术标准?如何体现以人为本的理念?如何全面贯彻可持续发展的方针?如何尊重和保护历史文化?如何使建筑与自然环境相协调?对不同的建筑,如何妥善处理实用功能与建筑艺术以及造价的关系?在建筑技术上,如何既鼓励创新,又保证可靠性?如何解决推广节能技术和产品时遇到的节能不节钱的问题?在全球化的背景下,如何保持建筑的民族性和地方特色?如何解决继承和创新的问题?等等以上问题,也许没有一成不变的固定答案,但却是中日韩三国建筑师共同的探索。“路漫漫其修远兮,吾将上下而求索”。本书的一些案例,相信对人们有所启示。但我们的目的,却是希望鼓励更多的建筑师参与其中,在建筑创作的实践中激荡出智慧的火花。

王 生

中国全国注册建筑师管理委员会副主任

2006年8月15日

Foreword 3

Since 1997, the Japan Korea China Architect Management Organizations has taken turns to hold an annual forum to discuss the management of architect, to communicate with each other, and to learn from other's strong points. To begin with the third forum in 1999, attendants not only can discuss management in the forum, but also can communicate on their works and researches. Not only representatives but also local architects and students can take part in this meaningful communication, which gives it a good reputation. It is testified that the annual forum held by the Japan Korea China Architect Management Organization, tends to be extensive and thorough. Therefore, it should be carried forward.

In the ninth forum held in Sapporo, Hokkaido, Japan last year, the attendants from Japan, Korea and China all represented their opinions on the number "9". The number "9" is the maximum among the digits. In Chinese culture, it means infinity and incalculability, such as the sayings "Jiu Chong Tian (the ninth heaven)" and "Jiu Xiao Yun Wai (beyond the highest heavens)". It also symbolizes the top rank. In ancient times, it only belongs to emperors. For example, the Circular Mound Altar of Temple of Heaven has superior status, the number of whose steps, balusters is nine or the multiple of nine. It was found that the number nine was the basic module (Chinese system of weight and measures) in ancient architectures, which provided convenience for the design and the standardization of parts of ancient architectures. However, in mathematics, the number nine is just a common one, which has no special meaning like one, five or eight. Nevertheless, people still connect the number nine with some humanistic spirit. People always like pondering, even splitting hairs sometimes.

In order to sum up the forums and extend their influence, I proposed on behalf of China side to edit and publish the works presented in every forum. China side would like to take charge of it. Japan and Korea sides also agreed on this proposal in no time. In addition, China Architecture and Building Press offers great help. Those who have same wishes made this proposal possible.

Construction and development have been the theme for 50 years. China has developed rapidly and attained great achievements since the opening and reform. Architects played an important role. However, we got some lessons and frustration. How to define reasonable developing speed and scale? How to deal with the relationship between quantity increasing and quality improving? How to adjust technical criterion according to the changing social conditions? How to embody the concept of being people-oriented? How to carry out the sustainable development policy? How to respect and protect historical culture? How to harmonize architecture with environment? How to rationally treat the relationship of reality, art and cost of architectures? How to assure the reliability while encouraging architects to innovate? How to resolve the problem that the energy-saving products don't work? How to maintain nationality and local specialty in architectures in the condition of globalization? How to inherit and innovate? There are no exact answers for all questions above, which need the architects from Japan, Korea and China to explore. "My journey ahead is long and weary, but I will explore far and wide." The cases in this book will offer more or less help. Our aim is to encourage more architects to join in us to show their ability in architectural creation.

王守生

Deputy director of National Administration Board of Architectural Registration, P.R.C.

August 15th, 2006

艾丽斯的建筑探险

艾丽斯－蔡宰熙

Alice's Adventure in Architecture

Alice Jae-Hee Choy

Hanhojae

闵奎严

Hanhojae

Kyu-Am Min

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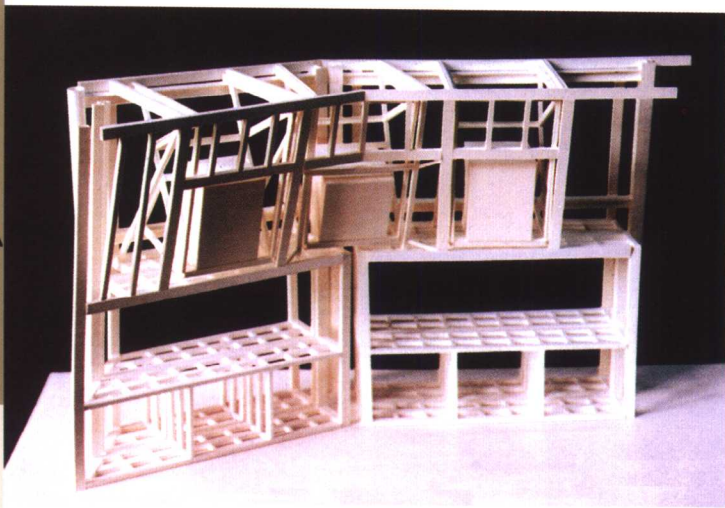
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艾丽斯的建筑探险

在过去10年中，小到整修，大到办公楼，我做过各种各样的项目。无论在多大程度上，所涉及的元素基本上都一样，无论大小，都是我的呕心力作。

我永远为项目而兴奋，而且总是从细心聆听客户的需求做起。我们坐下来商定需要规划的空间、项目的主要目的，使我能领会客户的需求，抓住最重要的东西。我们一起考察工地（若有可能），建设场地分析（技术和直觉上的）就此开始。

建筑规范分析告诉我们这些建筑师什么是允许的，什么是不允许的，此外还给了我们硬性参数。不管建筑形式对我来说新旧如何，例如佛寺、半导体装配厂或者住宅，我将会对项目进行力所能及的研究。作为一个永远的学生，我享受这个研究阶段，并以这种方式获得新的灵感火花。

设计思想随时而至，有时在睡梦中，有时在沐浴中，有时在登山中。我和我的小组将把现有的条件组合成一个模型，然

后一头扎进模型研究；概念模型可以帮助我看到项目应该何去何从。

首个模型总是会让客户大吃一惊，毕竟那是设计概念的第一个三维模型。这个模型可以帮助客户更清晰地看到他们想要的东西。通常，到了第三个研究模型时，我们已经确定了所有的基本部分，更准确地说，准备探讨使用何种材料了。时间和金钱，满足客户的预算和时间要求，是我们建筑师的工作。时间就是金钱，我可以说，无需花大把的钱，绝对可以创造出一个美妙的空间，需要的只是一个优秀的设计，随便说一下，我迄今还没有遇见哪个客户让我尽可能设计昂贵的建筑。

建造和装饰使用什么材料将影响总成本，所以我们仔细琢磨所有可能的选择以及各种选择的利弊。

然后，我们会制订施工进度表。如果项目必须在短期内完成，我们就让项目驶上快车道，也就是说，在挖掘土石方和树

立骨架时完成设计细节。

当然，视项目规模的不同，我们有时必须申请施工许可证。这可能是一个烦人的阶段，具体取决于施工位置以及周边情况。

我在大公司、小公司都工作过，而且和一位合伙人开了几个公司，员工只有一个。无论如何，一个项目，特别是新建工程，需要在建筑师的协调下协同作业。新建工程总是会涉及到结构工程师、机械工程师、电机工程师、土木工程师和园林建筑师。

如果预算允许，可以聘请顾问帮助设计照明、厨房、声学效果等等。如果建造计划特别专业，例如医院规划，那么就要聘请医院顾问，如果是饭店规划，就要聘请饭店顾问等等。

我应该寻找什么样的建筑师？

因为项目可能是一个非常私人的冒险，包含多年的期待，所以你应该挑选了解你的需求、值得信赖、感觉满意、觉得可以给你110%感觉的建筑师。

我怎么才能预先知道一位建筑师是否能够满足我的需求？

做一些准备工作，看看这名建筑师已经完成的其他建筑作品，这将使你能够大致把握你对这位建筑的期待。谨记，了解并提供你所想要的东西是建筑师的工作所在。

我们有必要为一个小型的装修项目聘请建筑师吗？

绝对需要，因为这不在于项目大小的问题。建筑师可以通过良好的规划为你节省费用，良好的规划还能使你尽可能有效地利用你的空间。

建筑师经过数年的培训才成为建筑师：4年大学、2~4年研究生、参考许可证考试前要经过3年的实习、然后还要拥有

数年的实践经验。

我们的环境非常重要，建筑师经过培养可以保护公众健康、安全和福利。为此，我们必须了解材料、建筑、照明、空调、取暖、循环、防火，而且要有美感。

建筑师是否会让我花去很多钱？

只有一少部分建筑师会索要过高的费用，大部分会按照行业标准收费。

有些承包商也提供建筑服务，有时候是“免费的”，请注意是免费赠送服务。承包商有时采用一些他们使用的材料，材料越昂贵，费用就越高。此外，如果施工与设计不符，建筑师将指出存在的问题/停止付款/要求纠正，通常他们会保护业主的最大利益，而承包商却不这样做。

我不能告诉承包商我的需求吗？

可以。但还是刚才那一点，建筑师是业主的代表，因此代表业主行事。没有建筑师，就没有制衡机制，没有人保护业主的最大利益。

建筑师善于利用既定的施工预算，而尽量利用既定预算可能不符合承包商的最大利益。

我可以指望建筑师做什么？

从概念的形成一直到施工结束，建筑师可以帮助你规划整个项目。他可以解开你的迷惑之处，使建筑过程成为令人愉快的经历。

我应该如何挑选建筑师？

寻找参考资料，看看建筑师已经完成的其他项目。如果你与这位建筑师谈得来，对他满意，那么他就是你想要的建筑师了。



Alice's adventure in Architecture

In the past 10 years I have worked on all kinds of projects, from small renovations to large office buildings. Whether large or small, the elements involved are generally similar, and regardless of size, they consume all of me.

I am always excited by a project and start by listening carefully to what the client wants. We sit down and determine the required programmatic spaces, the main purpose of the project. I get a sense of what the client wants, what is considered of primary importance. We visit the site together (if possible) and a site analysis (technical and intuitive) begins.

Building code analysis tells us architects what is and what is not allowable for architects; in other words, gives us our absolute parameters. Whether or not the building type is new to me or not, such as a Buddhist monastery, a semiconductor assembly plant, or a house, I will research all I can on the topic. An eternal student, I enjoy this research phase and pick up new bits of inspiration along the way.

An idea will come to me, sometimes in my dreams, sometimes in the shower sometimes when I'm hiking in the mountains.... My team and I will put together a model of the existing conditions, and then jump right into study models; conceptual models will help me visualize the direction the project should go.

The first model is always a surprise to the client. It is the first three-dimensionalization of an idea, after all. The model helps the client see with greater clarity, what they want. Usually by the third study model, we have covered all the bases and are ready to discuss more specifically, the types of materials to be used. Money money money. Time and money. It is an architect's job to meet a client's budget and time requirements.

Time is money. And let me just say that it is absolutely possible to make a beautiful space without spending a fortune. It just takes a good design. And, just for the record, I have not yet met a client who has asked me to design the most expensive building possible.

What building materials are used for construction and for finishes will affect the total cost, so we go over all possible / available options and the pros and the cons of each selection.

A time schedule for construction is then made. If the project must be completed in a very short period of time, we fast-track the project, meaning, details are worked out while excavation and skeletal frames are erected.

Of course, depending on the size of a project, we have to procure permits for construction. This may be a tiresome phase, depending on where construction is planned and who the new neighbors are.

I have worked in large firms, small firms and have had firms with a partner, alone and with a staff. Regardless, a project, particularly new construction, requires teamwork under the coordination of the architect. A structural engineer, a mechanical engineer, an electrical engineer, a civil engineer and a landscape architect are usually involved in new construction.

If budgets allow, consultants are employed for lighting design, kitchen design, acoustic design, and so on. If the building program is particularly specialized, such as in hospital planning, for example, a hospital consultant will be required. For hotel planning, a hotel consultant is required, and so forth.