

“特别鸣谢：无锡市人民政府、中国（无锡）国际工业设计博览会”

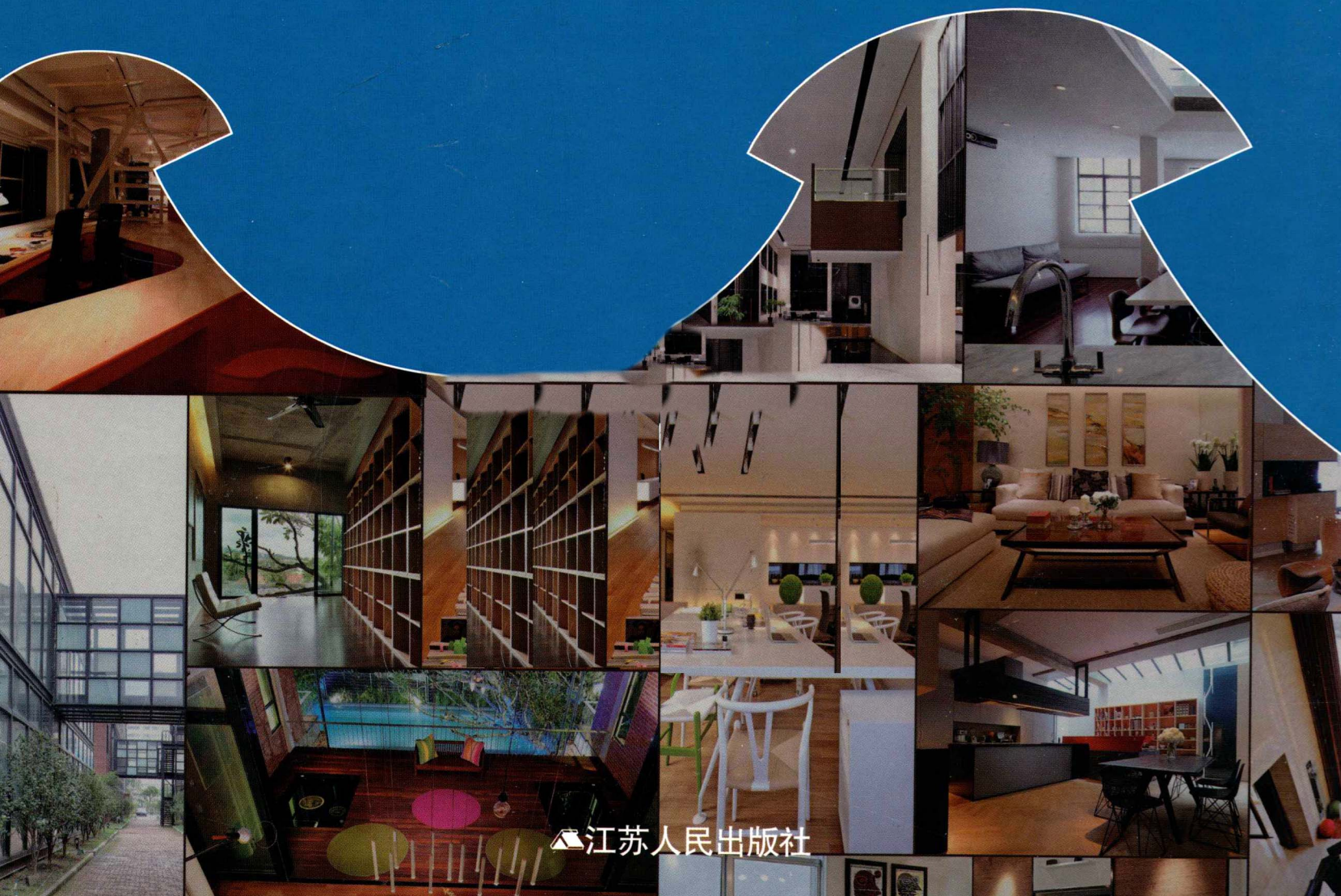
ASIA PACIFIC INTERIOR DESIGN AWARDS FOR ELITE

亚太设计中心 编著

Claude Bérubé（加拿大）王怡（中国）主编

可持续舒适空间

亚太室内设计精英邀请赛获奖作品精选集（上）



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序言

/PREFACE

APDC Awards and Sustainability

The intention of sustainable design is to "eliminate negative environmental impact completely through skillful, sensitive design.

Applications of this philosophy range from the microcosm — small objects for everyday use, through to the macrocosm — buildings, cities, and the earth's physical surface. It is a philosophy that can be applied in the fields of architecture, landscape architecture, urban design, urban planning, engineering, graphic design, industrial design, interior design, and fashion design.

This was the reason why we wanted to attract the creative community's attention on the subject and convince them to participate to the Asia Pacific Design Awards this year.

We all know that the actual materialistic society situation is unsustainable and that we have to achieve a stable and more sustainable point in which we fulfill our needs in respect with society and the environment. This is getting more obvious as days go by and the News on TV and on the Internet brings us more and more ongoing disasters or potential catastrophe from ice melting at the poles to animal life disappearing. I believe in the human ingenious brain to solve problems and find a balanced solution. I understand that our planet is made of so many atoms and particles that can be used during a certain period of time before they are recycled into another form for another period of time; but then, whatever it is a tree or petrol and that we find the way to reuse all the products we make there is still a limit to the quantity of what we can use and can do. We come to only one conclusion, the world resources are finite and not infinite as we use to believe in the 20th century. If we continue with the same practice as today we can predict that the 22nd century will be a dark century.

I can envision in the future, expeditions in rubbish dump to evaluate the rate of possible recuperation of material by very lucrative companies. First, technology will help us go through a golden period with genetic modification multiplying crops production, nanotechnology helping us to use much less materials and biotechnology giving additional properties to all kind of substances. Still, our world resources are not infinite and we cannot place such a load on it.

Climate change is pushing us towards a more sustainable future, towards using less energy, for instance, and towards recycling of consumables. We are marching away from wastefulness and towards sustainability. The industry has no other choice than to adapt.

This is the reason for APDC to have engaged in this avenue for this year Awards and this is why we proposed this subject on our website.

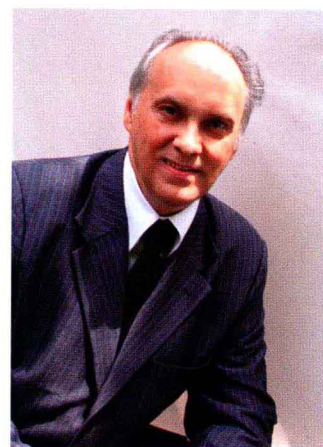
Designers came with an impressive number of projects for the Awards. Unfortunately, the jury members were forced to admit that not even 10% of the projects had any kind of sustainable approach. We are far from blaming designers for this outcome. In all situations, when you observe a problem it gives you more reasons to find solutions. Obviously we did not foresee Sustainability and Green Design as being so misunderstood and we must now bring information to make the subjects more comprehensible to the large majority of designers and this we will do.

We will make sure magazines publish articles and reviews of sustainable projects, we will interview designers around the world who practice sustainability as a natural element in their everyday creations and we will keep accentuating products designed with severe sustainable conscience; Furthermore, we will encourage the organization of conferences in design events and in universities to make sure sustainability becomes a way of living for all successful designers.

Projects submitted are impressive and as such deserve to be recognized for their aesthetic, functionality, originality and the comfort they bring into our environment. Sustainability, Green Design and Low Carbon use are not incompatible with aesthetic, functionality, originality and comfort; in fact they are complementary but require efforts and imagination to be achieve.

So please, let us all roll up our sleeve and start working for a pristine living, working and playing environment, an environment that our children and grand children will also be able to enjoy.

APDC 大赛和可持续发展



可持续发展设计的意图是“通过娴熟的、敏锐的设计完全消除对环境的负面影响”。

这一理念的应用范围可以从微观的——日常使用的小物件，到宏观——建筑、城市和地球的物理表面。这是一个可以在建筑、园林建筑、城市设计、城市规划、工程设计、平面设计、工业设计、室内设计、时装设计等领域应用的哲学理念。

这是我们想要吸引设计同行关注这次大赛主题并说服他们参加今年APDC亚太设计精英邀请赛的原因。

我们都知道，物欲横流的社会状况是不可持续的，我们必须采用稳定的和可持续发展的方法来满足我们对社会和环境方面的需要，这一点将越来越明显。电视和互联网上的新闻给我们带来越来越多灾害的消息，从潜在的灾难两极冰层的融化到动物种群的灭绝，但我相信，在人类的奇思妙想下，一定可以找到一个平衡的解决方案。

据我所知，我们的地球是由很多可以供一段时间使用的原子和粒子组成，之后它们会被回收并以另一种形态存在并被使用一段时间。但随后，不管它是一棵树或汽油，我们可以找到办法去重新使用它，但是能够使用的数量和我们所能做的还是有限的。在20世纪，我们就已知道并相信，地球资源是有限的而非无限的。如果我们继续像今天一样随意使用，可以预见，22世纪将是一个黑暗的世纪。

我可以预计在未来，技术将带领我们进入一个黄金时代，基因使作物的产量成倍增长，纳米技术，帮助我们用少得多的材料给予物质额外价值。

气候变化正在把我们推向更可持续的未来，促使我们减少能源的使用，例如，消耗品的再回收利用。我们正在远离浪费，走向可持续发展的道路，设计行业除了接受已没有其他的选项。

这就是为什么APDC亚太设计中心举办这届大赛，并把可持续发展作为大赛主题公布在我们的网站上。

设计师们带着相当数量的设计作品参赛。但是评委们不得不承认只有不到百分之十的作品含有可持续发展的概念和解决方案。我们不能将这一结果归咎于设计师们，在任何情况下，当你发现问题所在才会促使你寻找问题的解决方法。显然，我们没有预见可持续发展绿色设计被错误地理解了，我们必须并将传播更多的信息，让这一主题能更容易地被大多数的设计师们理解和运用。

本届提交的作品令人印象深刻，也应该要承认其美观性、功能性、独创性和舒适性是得到认可并融入到我们的环境中。但可持续发展、绿色设计和低碳与审美、功能性、原创性、舒适性并不抵触，其实它们是互补的，但需要通过努力和想象力去实现。

Claude Bérubé, FIIDA
郭儒贝

President of the Asia Pacific Design Center

亚太设计中心主席

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可持续设计大奖、住宅 空间杰出奖

Sustainable Design Award Excellence Award

Living Space

S11 House

Petaling Jaya, Selangor, Malaysia



项目名称: S11 房屋

设计师: Dr Tan Loke Mun

S11房屋坐落在吉隆坡八打灵旧郊区。现存的旧屋在20世纪60年代初期已经存在，并且已荒废损坏多年了。新的屋主看中此地的独特之处，并决定根据地理环境建立一间绿色房屋，还坚持保留每一棵原有的树木，使巨大的树冠庇护居住空间。这间S11绿色房屋获得了马来西亚最高绿色建筑指标（Green Building Index）白金荣誉。

屋外保留五棵大树：三棵鸡蛋花树、一棵杨桃树和一棵椰树，大屋建在五棵大树中间。大部分被拆除的老房子材料都被重复使用。利用旧破碎屋瓦来巩固排水管下的泥土，旧砖块被重新使用砌筑主题墙，利用屋顶的木材建筑模板和撑架，旧钢都卖掉，旧混凝土和水泥被重新用于填补屋子后巷。

S11房屋其所有开口和窗户面向南北方向，东和西边墙故意使用上釉玻璃和通风轻质混凝土块建造，此外，在一个铁丝网建成的水果和蔬菜屏幕墙上还分别涂有热反射涂料迷彩图案，这将有助于减少东、西墙的热度。像大树般的天篷屋顶是构建于轻量级的可回收型白色金属片，有利于减少热量的吸收。屋面保温采用200毫米厚的50千克/立方米的岩棉和两层热反射箔。200毫米厚的通风道是在金属天花板内层和高隔热岩棉之间，从而进一步提高了隔热功能。整体屋顶（热能传导系数）U值是0.14。90%可开窗区域是9.38毫米厚的、属低吸收热能的安全夹层玻璃。整体建筑围护结构的总热传递值是29.63。

房屋拥有特别设计的风力涡轮机与钢框釉面金字塔“烟囱效应”的通风设备和光管。这15个特别设计的风力涡轮机有助于产生热量温室效应：3度的温度差别足够产生对流使涡轮旋转。倾斜5度的大篷屋顶有助于自我清洁太阳能电池板和屋顶材料。大篷屋顶安装有5千瓦峰值的太阳能电池板，所产生的电力卖给国家电网。太阳能热水器也位于大屋顶上。

上檐屋顶排水渠收集的雨水直接排入一系列雨水集蓄池中。这些系列罐沉降控制设备和雨水用于冲厕、园艺和洗车。所有水龙头配件和卫生洁具都配有节水和减压阀门。

此屋大多使用最自然的设计——原始水泥墙和天花板，无油漆和红砌砖。回收被遗弃的天然石头用于浴室、车道和一楼的客厅。上层所有的木地板持有森林管理委员会（FSC）认证，而一楼的木材则是多年来收集的旧回收樟脑木。少量的墙面涂以低挥发性有机化合物含量（low-VOC）涂料。所有内部的细木工均具有低挥发性有机化合物含量的水性胶水。1米×1米模块化书架都是由低VOC涂料的水性胶水和回收三夹板制成。该模块不仅可以堆叠，还可便于用汽车搬运。



两层楼高的家庭房位于一楼，拥有7米高的侧滑玻璃幕墙，跨越内部生活空间的最大通风空间直到户外的露台。房子的照明主要是节能的T5灯管和LED灯。房子中安置有Cat5和宽带连接，犹如家庭办公室。

游泳池和池塘位于房子的南北两端，并具有蒸发冷却功能。在现场污水处理厂处理的再生水可用于园林灌溉。堆肥场处理所有的家庭有机物和花园废物，并为蔬果园提供高档次的堆肥肥料。所有新的树木和植物都是热带土生土长的植物，一般都是免维护并适于马来西亚气候的。

S11房屋荣获马来西亚的第一GBI的白金奖（DA）和PAM绿色家园奖2011金牌奖。

The S11 house is located in an established older suburb of Petaling Jaya. The existing old house on the site was built in the early 1960's and had become dilapidated and run-down over the years. A new green tropical house was planned for the site and conceptualized along the lines of a tree. The large tree canopy would cover and shelter the living spaces underneath it. The S11 House was designed to achieve the highest level Platinum rating of Malaysia's Green Building Index (GBI).

There were five significant existing trees on the site. Three very old and sculptural frangipanis, a large star-fruit and a coconut palm tree. All these were retained and the new house was set in the midst of them. Much of the demolished old house materials were re-used. Old crushed concrete roof tiles for gravel fill, old clay bricks were cleaned and re-used for feature walls, roofing timbers were used for formwork strutting and propping, old steel were all sold off to steel yards, crushed concrete and cement aprons were re-used for backfilling aggregate.

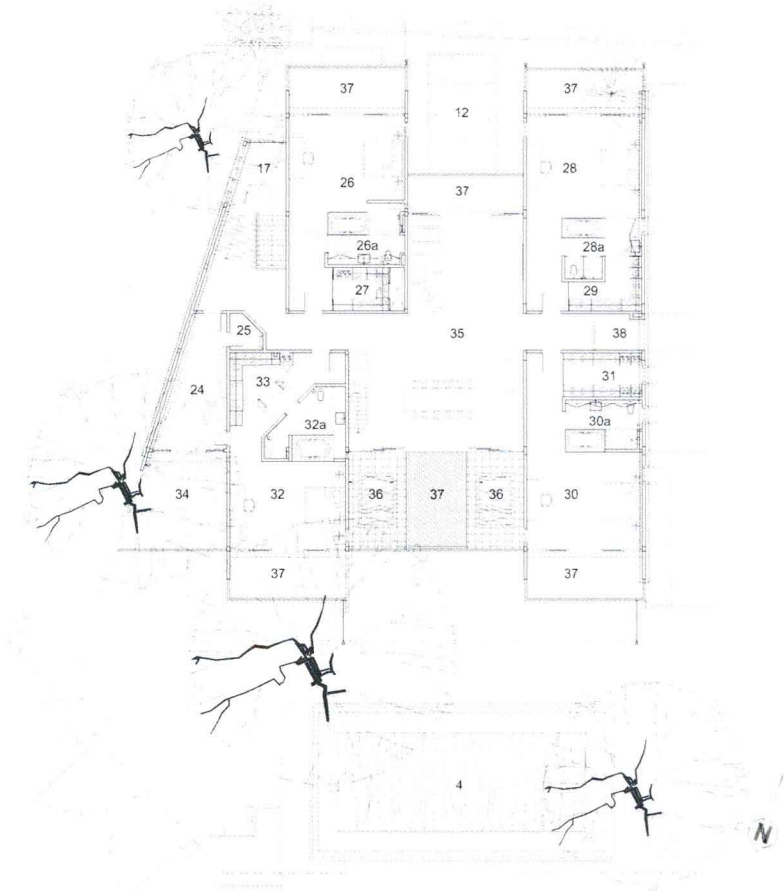
The S11 house has a clear north-south orientation for all its openings and windows. The east and west walls

were deliberately void of any significant glazed openings and were constructed of better insulated aerated light weight concrete blocks. In addition they were coated in heat reflecting paint in camouflage motif and also shaded by a wire netting screen wall of fruit and vegetable climbers. These would help to reduce much of the heat gain through the east and west walls. The large tree-like canopy roof is constructed of lightweight recyclable profiled steel metal sheets coated in a light off-white colour to minimize heat absorption. The roof insulation comprises 200 mm thick 50 kg/m3 rockwool and two layers of heat reflective foil. A 200 mm thick ventilated air space is left between the metal ceiling lining and the rockwool to further improve heat insulation. The overall roof U value is an impressive 0.14. The glazing comprises 9.38 mm thick low-E safety laminated glass with a 90% openable area. The overall building envelope OTTV is 29.63.

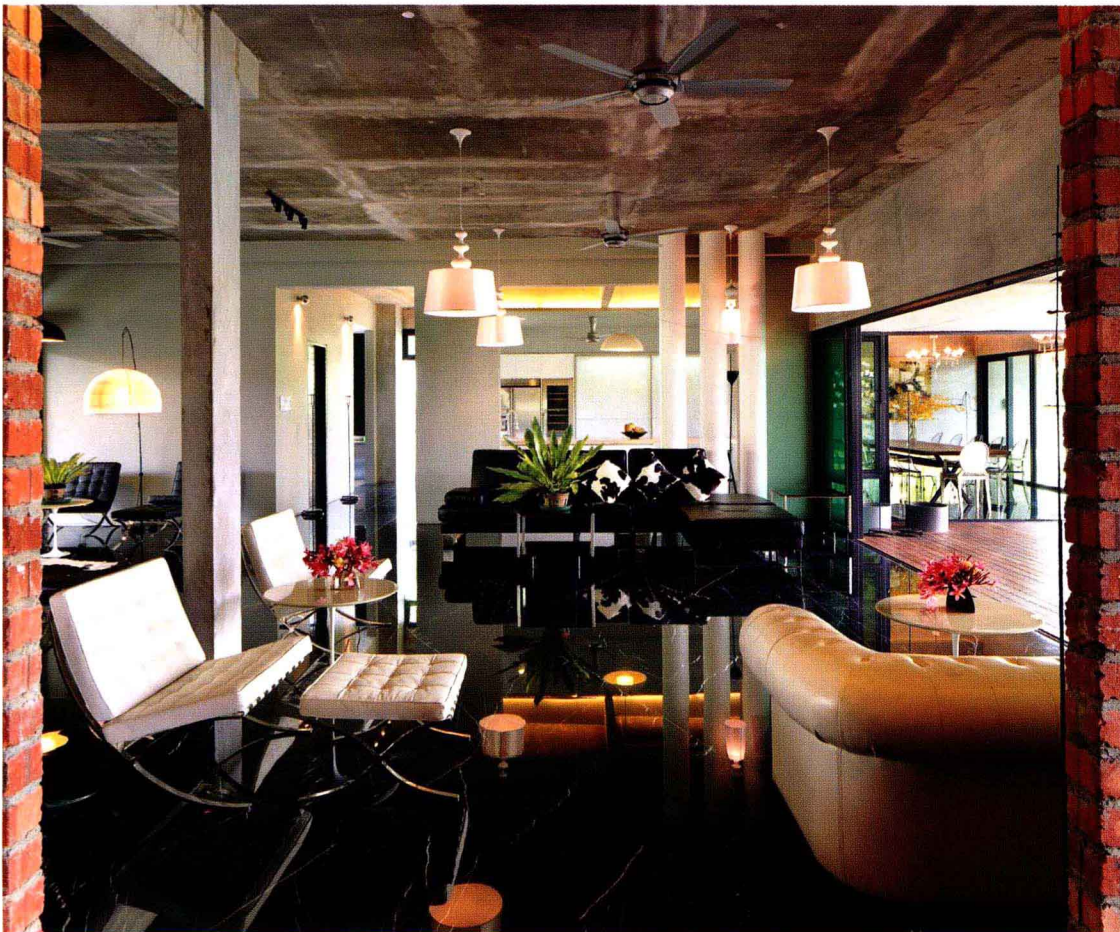
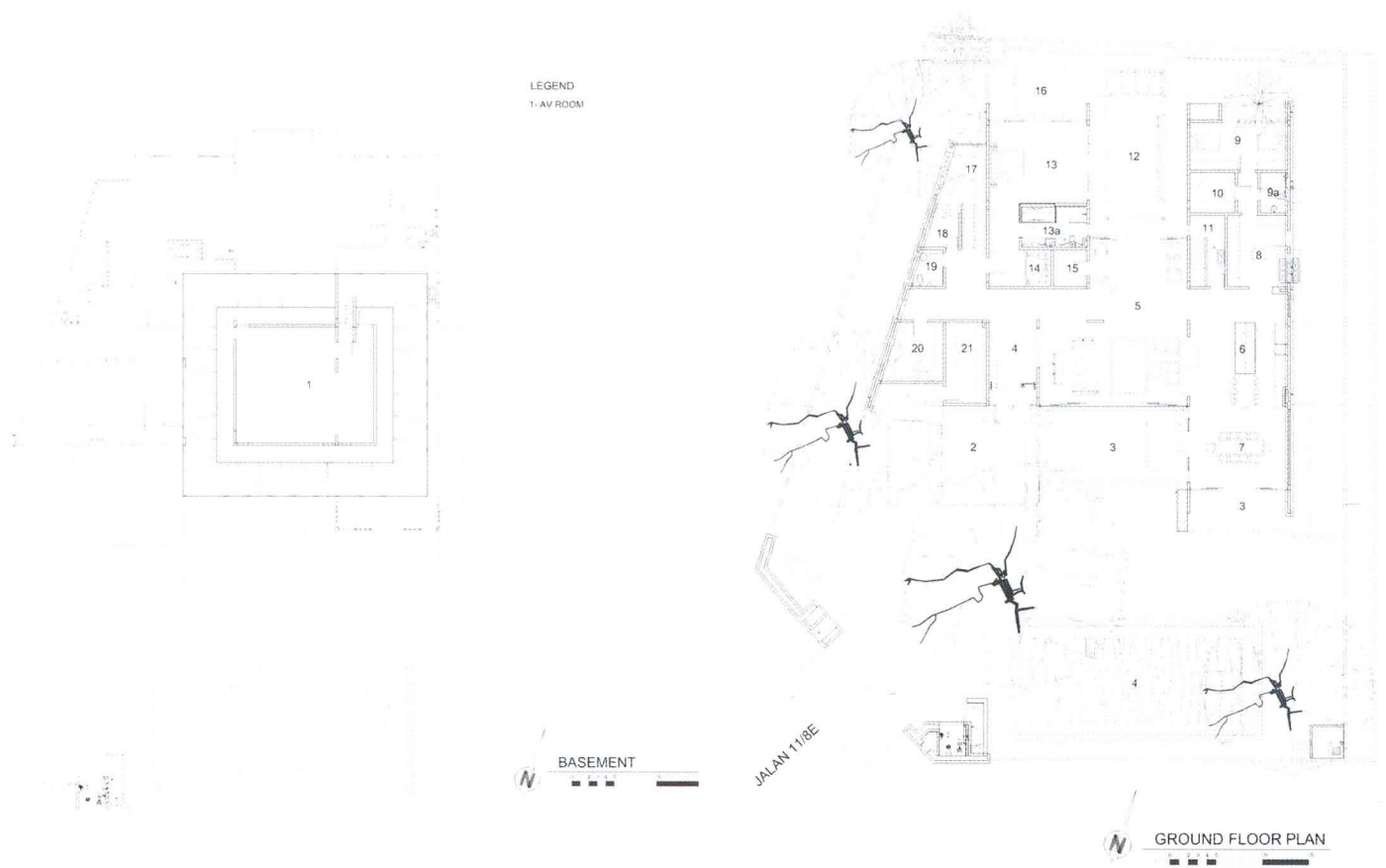
A specially designed wind turbine combined with a steel framed glazed pyramid provides the house with “stack effect” ventilation and light pipes. These 15 numbers of turbines are driven both by wind as well as convection when the air within the glass pyramids heat up as a result of the greenhouse effect. A 3 degree differential is enough to spin the turbines by convection. The large canopy roof is pitched at 5 degrees to facilitate self cleaning of roofing material and solar panels. A 5 KW peak photovoltaic installation is mounted unto the large canopy roof and the generated electricity is sold back into the national electric grid. The solar hot water heaters are also located on the large roof area.

Rainwater collected on the canopy roof drains directly into the series of rainwater harvesting tanks. These are aligned in series for sedimentation control and the water from the last tank is used for all the toilet flushing, gardening and car washing requirements. All the tap fittings and sanitary wares have water saving and reduction valves.

The majority of the house has bare natural finishes – raw off-form concrete walls and ceilings, cement plastered walls without paint and natural fair-faced common red clay brickwork. Stonework for bathrooms, driveway and Ground Floor living areas all come from project rejects. The timber flooring and upper decks are all Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) certified whilst the ground floor decking timbers are old recycled chengal collected over many years. Limited surfaces are painted with Low VOC paints. All internal joinery work has low VOC content and also water based glues. The 1 m X 1 m modular book shelves are all made from recycled waste plywood off-cuts with low VOC coatings and water



- LEGEND**
- 4 - SWIMMING POOL (BELOW)
 - 12 - POND(BELOW)
 - 17 - STAIRCASE
 - 24 - STUDY
 - 25 - SERVER ROOM
 - 26 - BEDROOM 3
 - 26a- BATH 3
 - 27 - BEDROOM 3 WALK-IN WARDROBE
 - 28 - BEDROOM 2
 - 28a- BATH 2
 - 29 - BEDROOM 2 WALK-IN WARDROBE
 - 30 - BEDROOM 4
 - 30a- BATH 4
 - 31 - BEDROOM 4 WALK-IN WARDROBE
 - 32 - BEDROOM 5
 - 32a- BATH 5
 - 33 - BEDROOM 5 WARDROBE
 - 34 - ROOF GARDEN
 - 35 - FAMILY HALL
 - 36 - LILY POND
 - 37 - DECK
 - 38 - AIR-CON LEDGE



LEGEND

- 2 - DRIVEWAY
- 3 - VERANDAH
- 4 - ENTRANCE
- 5 - LIVING
- 6 - DRY KITCHEN
- 7 - DINING AREA
- 8 - WET KITCHEN
- 9 - MAID'S ROOM
- 9a - MAID'S BATH
- 10 - STORE 1
- 11 - PANTRY
- 12 - POND
- 13 - BEDROOM 1
- 13a - BATH 1
- 14 - BEDROOM 1 WALK-IN WARDROBE
- 15 - STORE 3
- 16 - PATIO
- 17 - STAIRCASE
- 18 - STORE 4
- 19 - POWDER ROOM
- 20 - STORE 2
- 21 - OUTDOOR STORE
- 22 - SWIMMING POOL
- 23 - OUTDOOR SHOWER

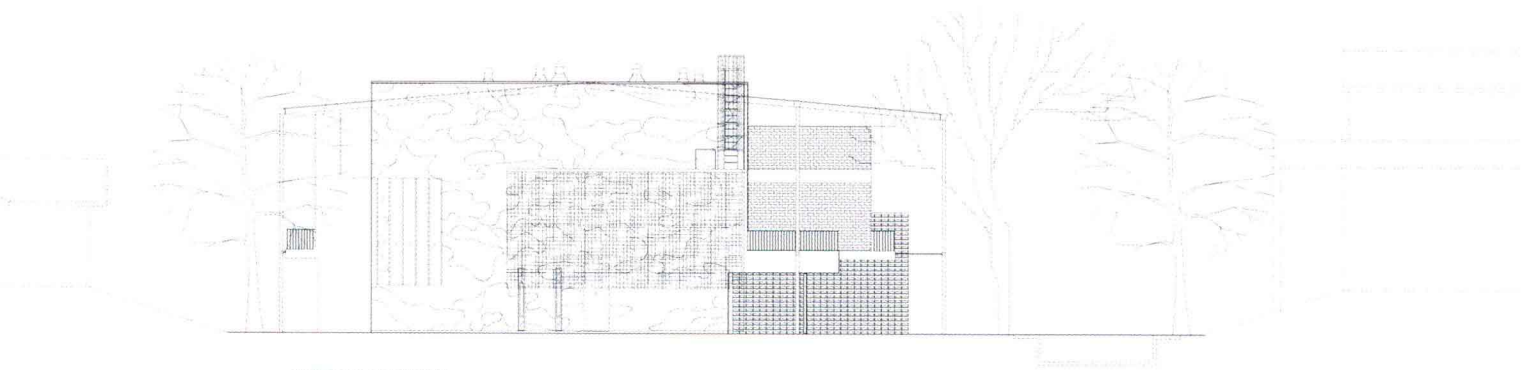


based glues. The modules are stackable and can be relocated with ease in the boot of a car.

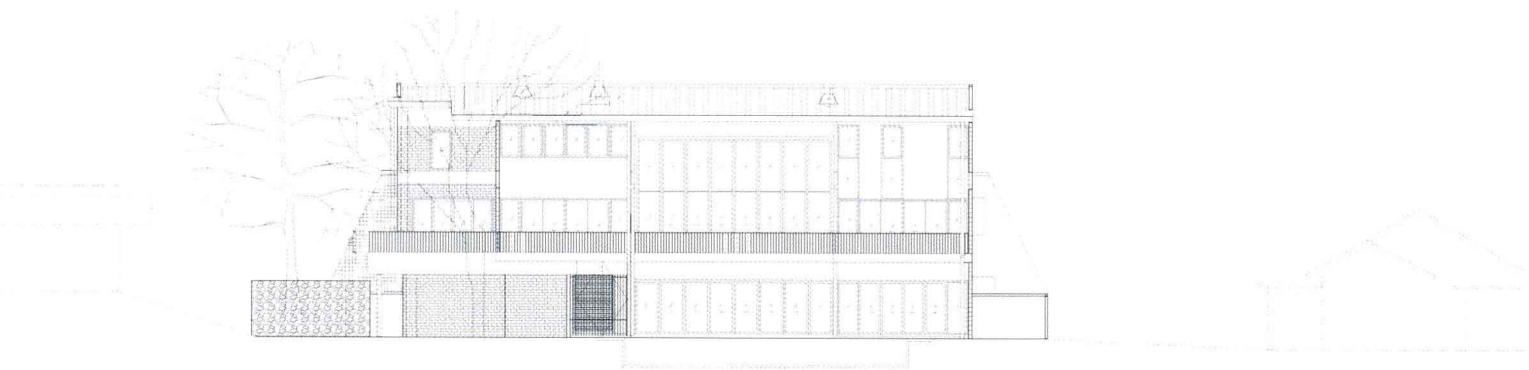
The double volume Family room is located on the first floor and the 7 m high full sliding glass walls facilitate maximum cross ventilation whilst also opening up the entire internal living space unto the outdoor deck. Lighting for the house are predominantly energy saving T5 tubes, LEDs and compact fluorescents. The house has full home office capability with Cat5 fibre-optics and broadband connections.

The swimming pool and koi pond are located at the two extreme north-south ends and provide evaporative cooling for the house. Blackwater is treated in the onsite sewerage treatment plant and the recycled water is used for garden irrigation. A composting yard treats all the household organic and garden wastes and provides high grade compost fertilizer for the vegetable and fruit gardens. All new trees and plants are tropical natives that are generally maintenance free and suitable for the Malaysian climate.

The S11 house is Malaysia's first GBI Platinum (DA) rated building and has won the Gold medal in the Edge-PAM Green Home Award 2011.



LEFT ELEVATION



FRONT ELEVATION

