

清华大学国家“985工程”二期人才培养项目资助

当代中国建筑图语
DISCOURSE ON
THE CONTEMPORARY ARCHITECTURE OF CHINA

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序言

对于中国当代建设状况，
一些惊人的话语在社会上流传：
世界钢铁交易的 25% 是中国人买进的，
全世界 53% 的水泥消耗在中国，
中国的城镇化进程正以每年制造两个波士顿城的速度进行^①，
全世界最大的建设工地，
一个随处可见脚手架的国家，
……

从建筑（学）角度来看，
当代中国建筑的境况到底是怎样的？
呈现什么样的发展轨迹？
建设量占世界建筑的比重是多少？
巨大建设量的分布及发展规律如何？
如此大规模建设的规划与设计支撑状况？
建筑媒体的配套程度？
建筑人才的培养状况？
这些问题的答案，
散落于各种书籍报刊文章网络的夹缝中，
以至于建筑师、规划师、景观师等专业人员，
都很难在短时间内获得当代中国建筑的总貌。

本书尝试以数据及事件为线索解读当代中国建筑，
通过创造性的“图语”表达方式汇集以上问题的答案，
整体呈现当代中国建筑状况：

全面——当代中国建筑状况完整版，
通过对 1978—2006 年中国建筑发展轨迹，
中国在世界建筑场中的位置，
中国建设量与法规政策的状况以及设计机构的数量与分布，
中国建筑媒体、竞赛与奖项以及建筑教育等方面的梳理，
尽可能系统整体地呈现 20 多年来尤其是当下中国建筑的状况。

中立——当代中国建筑状况数据版，
以各种相关数据为基础，
以被全社会公认为选择标准，
以隐形价值判断为导向，
以年度白皮书形式为目标，
尝试建立一个相对客观反映当代中国建筑状况的阅读平台。

直观——当代中国建筑状况图解版，
根据表达内容的不同，
弘扬建筑学专业以图说话的优良传统，
同时考虑读图时代视觉至上的特征，
创造性地编制和绘制各种各样的图表与图解，
探索一种简明呈现建筑现象的表达方法——图语法。

应该说这是一次尚未完成的尝试，
书中内容的涉及面和数据收集以及表达方式等等都有待进一步发掘与提高。
仅以此书抛砖引玉，
与关心当代中国建筑状况的同仁分享，
同时欢迎提出宝贵意见。

朱文一
02/14/2007 于成都和北京

^① 参见“读着采值”，《三联生活周刊》2007 年第五期。

PREFACE

Concerning the current construction environment in China,
some astonishing news is spreading around the world:
25% of the world's steel is used by Chinese,
53% of the world's cement consumption is in China,
the speed of urbanization in China is equal to the speed of building two cities the size of Boston in one year^①,
China - the largest construction site of the world,
a country with scaffolds everywhere,
...

From the architectural point of view,
What is the actual situation in contemporary China?
What sort of path of development can be perceived?
What proportion of world construction volume is in China?
How is this massive amount of construction distributed and what is its rule of development?
How do urban planning and design institutions support such a massive construction volume?
How does the architecture media compare?
How does architecture professional training compare?
The answers to these questions,
are scattered in gaps between various books, Journals, articles and information networks,
so that architecture and urban planning professionals,
find it difficult to quickly perceive an overview of the current condition of architecture in China.

This book attempts to interpret Chinese architecture data and events,
with creative "diagramming", to provide the answers to the questions mentioned above,
to express an overall perspective of the current condition of architecture in China as:

General View — a comprehensive version of the current condition of architecture in China,
via sorting the main events of architecture in China from 1978 to 2006,
China's position in world's architecture,
construction volume of China, architecture laws and regulations,
as well as number and distribution of urban planning and design infrastructures,
architecture media, competitions and awards of China, architecture education as well as other aspects,
to present the past 20 years, particularly the current situation of architecture in China as systematically and holistically as possible.

Neutral View — a data version of the current condition of architecture in China,
based on relevant data,
Selected according to society-recognized standards,
guided by intangible value judgement,
proposed as an annually printed white book,
attempting to establish an objective reading platform that reflects the current condition of architecture in China.

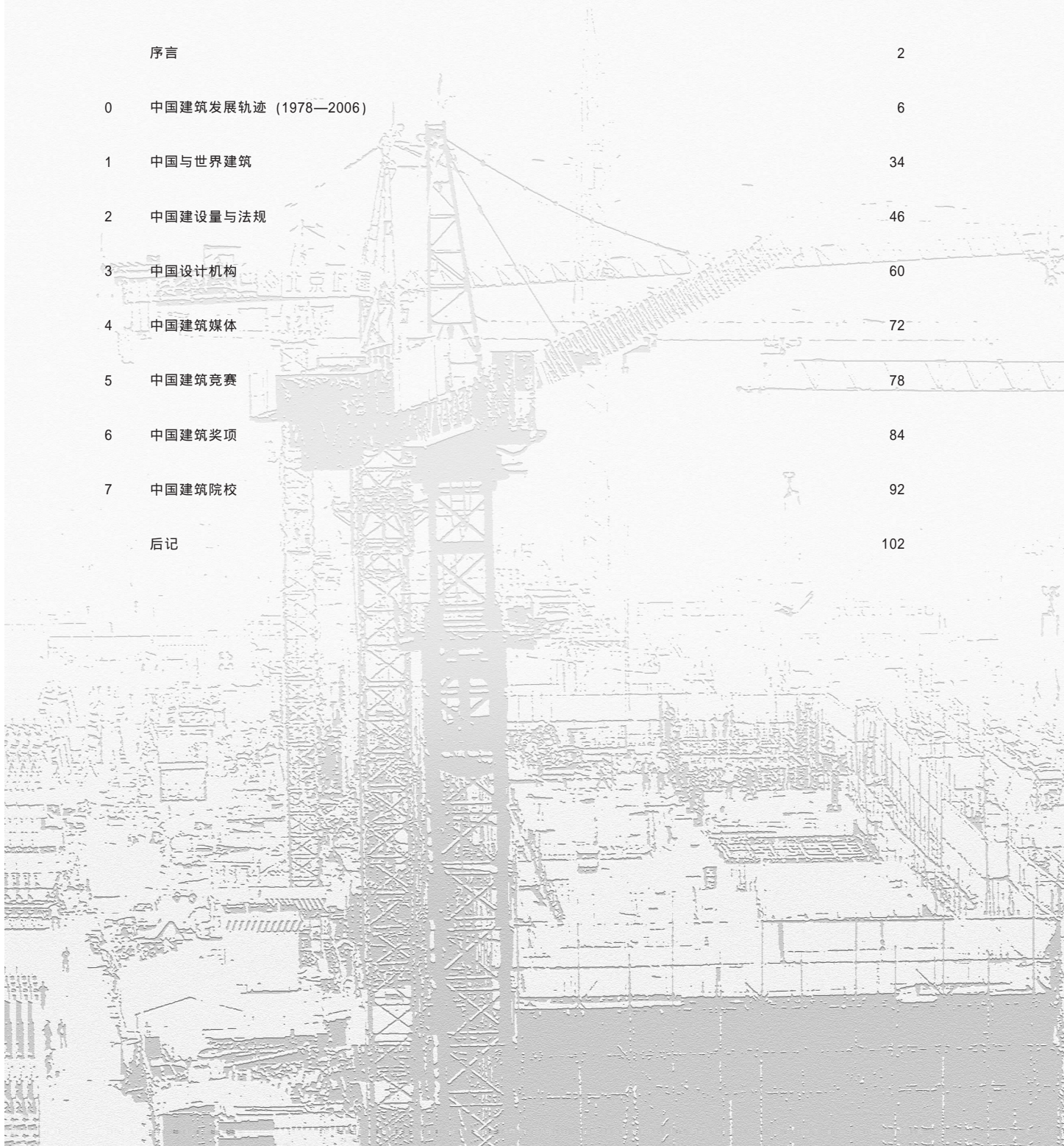
Intuitive View — a graphical version of current condition of architecture in China,
according to different expressed context,
to promote the eminent architecture tradition of diagramming instead of using literary prose,
considering the supremacy of visual information processing in an era of pictorial expression,
mapping a variety of graphic charts creatively,
to explore a simple and direct method of expressing architectural phenomenon — the diagramming syntax.

It should be said that this first attempt is a work in progress.
The contents of this book and the collected data and expressions, etc. are subjects to further exploration and improvement.
The book is an appetizer,
meant to be shared with all colleagues interested in the current condition of architecture in China.
All opinions on the subject are welcome and valued.

Zhu Wenyi
Feb.14, 2007, in Chengdu & Beijing

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“中国建筑发展轨迹（1928—2006）”一章主要参考了中国艺术研究院建筑艺术研究所编纂的《中国建筑艺术年鉴》以及邹德侓主编的《中国现代建筑史》等书籍。

The chapter “Major Architecture Events in China (1978—2006)” mainly refers to *Chinese Architecture Art Yearbook* compiled by China Art Research Institute as well as *China Modern Architecture History* edited by Zou Denong and so on.

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《人民日报》
《建筑学报》、《世界建筑》、《时代建筑》



0 中国建筑发展轨迹 (1978—2006)
MAJOR ARCHITECTURE EVENTS IN CHINA (1978—2006)

图片来源：陈耀武改绘。资料来源：张耀 摄 奥运村工地塔吊和脚手架
[E001] 北京：北京日报 2006(2006-08-02)[2007-02-07]
http://paper.hj.com.cn/hb/20060802/200608020060802_60226.htm

中国建筑发展轨迹 (1978—2006)

MAJOR ARCHITECTURE EVENTS IN CHINA (1978—2006)

1978—1982 年

1978年

12月18日，党的十一届三中全会在北京举行。中国建筑的发展迎来了新的春天。

1979年

3月12日，国务院成立国家建筑工程总局和城市建设总局。

8月，《建筑师》创刊。

1980年

5月，中国政府决定在广东深圳、珠海、汕头和福建厦门试办经济特区，此举掀起了中国建筑发展的热潮。

10月，《世界建筑》创刊。

1982年

2月，国务院转批国家建委、国家城建总局、国家文物局《关于保护我国历史文化名城的请示的通知》，“历史文化名城”的概念被正式提出。随后，国务院公布了24个城市为首批国家历史文化名城。

5月，国家建委、国家建工总局、国家城建总局、国家环境保护办公室合并，成立城乡建设环境保护部。

10月，贝聿铭在中国大陆设计的第一个作品——香山饭店建成。这一作品引起了建筑界的广泛关注和讨论。



图 0-1 深圳城市的崛起

8

1978

Dec. 18, the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee of the Communist Party (CCP) of China was held in Beijing. China architectural development began to recover.

1979

Mar. 12, the State Council established the General Administration of Construction and the General Administration of Urban Planning.

Aug., the *Architect* Journal began publication.

1980

May, China government decided to set up the special Economic Zone in Shenzhen, Zhuhai, Shantou & Xiamen. This measure created an upsurge in building development in China.

Oct., the *World Architecture* Journal began publication.

1982

Feb., the State Council transferred to approve *Notice of the Request About Protecting Famous Cities of Chinese History and Culture* to the National Construction Commission, the National Urban Construction General Bureau, and the State Cultural Relics Bureau. The concept of "Famous Cities of Chinese History and Culture" was proposed formally. Subsequently, the State Council announced 24 cities as the first batch of famous cities of Chinese history and culture.

May, the National Construction Commission, the State Building Administration, the Urban Construction Administration, and the National Environmental Protection office were amalgamated, and the Ministry of Urban and Rural Construction and Environmental Protection was established.

Oct., the Xiangshan Hotel designed by I. M. Pei as his first building in China mainland was completed. The design aroused widespread attention and discussion.



图 0-2 贝聿铭在大陆的第一个作品——香山饭店

1983—1985 年

1983 年

7月，中共中央、国务院原则通过批准《北京城市建设总体规划方案》。

11月12日，首都规划建设委员会成立。

1984 年

1月5日，国务院颁发《城市规划条例》。

5月，中国开放沿海14个港口城市。

6月，城乡建设环境保护部正式发出通知，要求设计单位由事业管理改为企业化经营，标志着设计体系逐渐摆脱计划经济的模式。

6月28日，城乡建设环境保护部第一次颁发了年度全国优秀建筑设计获奖名单。

1985 年

1月19日，大地建筑事务所成立，这是中国第一家中外合作经营的建筑设计单位。

8月24日，首都规划建设委员会全体会议通过《北京市区建筑高度方案》。

10月11日，戴念慈设计的阙里宾舍在曲阜落成。该方案引发了建筑界对于如何继承传统形式的争论。

11月8日，中国房地产业协会正式成立。

1983

Jul., the CPC Central Committee, the State Council approved "Beijing City Master Plan" in principle.

Nov.12, the Beijing Municipal Commission of Urban Planning was set up.

1984

Jan. 5, the State Council issued *the Regulations of Urban Planning*.

May, the Chinese Government opened 14 coastal cities.

Jun., the Ministry of Urban and Rural Construction and Environmental Protection informed formally to request the design units to change from enterprise management to commercialized management. It indicated that the design system disposed the planned economy mode gradually.

Jun. 28, the Ministry of Urban and Rural Construction and Environmental Protection awarded the national list of outstanding architectural design in year for the first time.

1985

Jan. 19, the Orient Earth Architecture Company held the inaugural meeting. This was the first design unit of Sino foreign co-operative joint venture in China.

Aug. 24, the Beijing Municipal Commission of Urban Planning passed *the Program of Beijing Building Height*.

Oct. 11, the Queli Hotel designed by Dai Nianci was completed in Qufu, it aroused dispute among architects about how to inherit the traditional form.

Nov. 8, China Real Estate Association was established.

中国建筑发展轨迹(1978—2006)

MAJOR ARCHITECTURE EVENTS IN CHINA(1978—2006)

1986—1989年

1986年

11月17日,全国首次建筑教育思想讨论会在南京召开。
关肇邨教授设计的西单商场方案引起建筑界广泛关注。

1987年

3月25日,《民用建筑设计通则》颁布,并于同年10月1日试行。
4月10日,中国建筑业联合会决定从1987年起设立建筑工程鲁班奖。
6月,国家图书馆落成,规模为亚洲同类建筑之首。
7月1日,国家标准《住宅建筑设计规范》颁布实行。
12月,长城、明清皇宫等6处古迹被联合国列入世界文化遗产名录。

1988年

3月28日,中华人民共和国建设部正式成立。
4月28日,首都20万群众投票选出80年代十大建筑。

1989年

3月,华东建筑设计院设计的上海“东方明珠”电视塔方案经审定作为实施方案。
9月,吴良镛教授所著《广义建筑学》出版发行。
11月17日,中国风景园林学会成立。
12月26日,《中华人民共和国城市规划法》公布,并于1990年4月1日实施。

1990年1月4日 星期四 第六版

人民日报

中华人民共和国城市规划法

1989年12月26日第七届全国人民代表大会常务委员会第十一次会议通过

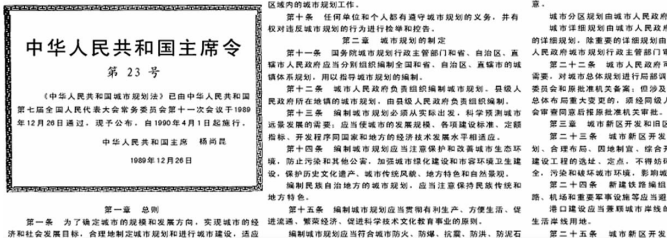


图0-3 中华人民共和国城市规划法颁布

1986

Nov. 17, the seminar about architecture education was held in Nanjing for the first time of China. Plan of Xidan Mall Design by Prof. Guan Zhaoye caused wide attention in architecture society.

1987

Mar. 25, Code for Design of Civil Buildings was issued and implemented on Oct. 1, the same year.
Apr. 10, the China Construction Industry Association (CCIA) decided to setup Luban Prize.
Jun., the National Library of China, the first library of such scale in Asia, was completed in Beijing.
Jul. 1, Design Code for Residential Buildings was issued and implemented as national standard.
Dec., six historic sites such as the Great Wall, the imperial palace in the Ming and Qing Dynasties were listed in the United Nations' World Cultural Heritage Registry.

1988

Mar. 28, the Ministry of Construction of P.R.China was formally setup.
Apr. 28, over 200 000 masses in capital Beijing voted and elected ten outstanding buildings of 1980s.

1989

Mar., the scheme of Shanghai television tower "Oriental Pearl" designed by East China Architectural Design & Research Institute Co. Ltd was authorized as the implemented scheme.
Sep., A General Theory of Architecture written by Professor Wu Liangyong was published.
Nov. 17, the Chinese Society of Landscape Architects was officially established.
Dec. 26, City Planning Law of P.R.China was announced, and officially implemented in Apr. 1, 1990.



图 0-4 吴良镛设计的菊儿胡同

1990—1993 年

1990年

4月，中国政府决定开发上海浦东，引发了中国新一轮的建设浪潮。

8月，第一批勘察设计师名单公布。

9月22日，第十一届亚运会在北京开幕，亚运会促进了北京城市建设的发展。

1991年

12月27日，全国首届高等学校建筑学专业评估工作会议在南京结束。清华大学、同济大学、天津大学、东南大学四所高校建筑系的建筑学专业获得优秀资格。

1992年

11月20日，上海市政府举办陆家嘴金融贸易中心区规划国际咨询。国内外5家设计单位参加角逐。

1993年

8月4日，吴良镛、周干峙、林志群合著的报告《我国建设事业的今天和明天》公布。书中首次提出“人居环境学”概念。

10月4日，吴良镛主持设计的菊儿胡同四合院工程被联合国授予“世界人居奖”。

11月6日，中国城市规划学会在襄樊成立。

1990

Apr., the Chinese government decided to develop Shanghai's Pudong new district. It set off a new wave of construction.

Aug., the first list of China Exploration & Design Masters was announced.

Sep. 22, the 11th Asian Games was opened. It promoted the development of the city's construction.

1991

Dec. 27, the first working conference of assessment to architecture schools of higher education in China concluded in Nanjing. Tsinghua Univ., Tongji Univ., Tianjin Univ. and Southeast Univ. obtained the outstanding qualification.

1992

Nov. 20, Shanghai government held the international consultation of "Lujiazui CBD Planning". Five domestic and international design units participated in the contention.

1993

Aug. 4, the report *Today and Tomorrow of China Construction* written by Wu Liangyong, Zhou Ganzhi and Lin Zhiquan was announced. It put forward the concept of "Sciences of Human Settlement" for the first time.

Oct. 4, The Ju'er Hutong Quadrangles designed by Wu Liangyong, was awarded the title of "The World Habitat Award," in the conference held in the United Nations headquarters.

Nov. 6, the Urban Planning Society of China was established in Xiangfan.

中国建筑发展轨迹(1978—2006)

MAJOR ARCHITECTURE EVENTS IN CHINA (1978—2006)

图 0-5 上海浦东的崛起





资料来源：资料拍摄于2004年10月

中国建筑发展轨迹(1978—2006)

MAJOR ARCHITECTURE EVENTS IN CHINA (1978—2006)

1994—1996年

1994年

2月17日,国家“安居工程”正式启动,这是为确保到20世纪末实现居住小康目标采取的重大决策。

3月25日,中国政府通过《中国二十一世纪议程——中国二十一世纪人口、环境与发展白皮书》,将可持续发展作为国策。

7月5日,《中华人民共和国城市房地产管理法》正式颁布。

8月,第二批勘察设计师名单公布。

12月,西藏布达拉宫等4处古迹被联合国列入世界文化遗产名录。

1995年

9月23日,国务院颁布《中华人民共和国注册建筑师条例》。

11月14日,首次全国一级注册建筑师考试开考,9100余名考生参加了考试。

1996年

1月22日,北京西客站落成,成为“夺回古都风貌”运动的顶极之作。其设计引发众多争议。

7月4日,吴良镛获国际建筑师协会评选的建筑评论和建筑教育奖。

11月,96·上海住宅设计国际住宅竞赛揭晓。国内外共100余家设计单位和个人报名参加,递交方案592个,清华大学教师朱文一获得头奖。

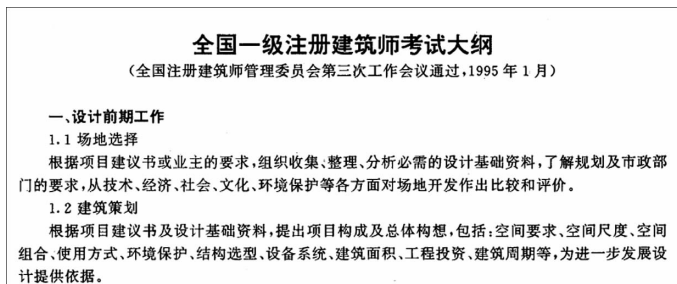


图 0-6 全国一级注册建筑师考试大纲



图 0-7 中华人民共和国建筑法颁布

1994

Feb. 17, "The Economy Housing Project" officially started. This was to achieve the goal of inhabit well-to-do by the end of the 20th century.

Mar. 25, the Chinese Government approved *China's Agenda 21: White Book on China's Population, Environment and Development in the 21st Century* and regarded sustainable development as state policy.

Jul. 5, *Law of the People's Republic of China on Urban Real Estate Administration* was issued and implemented.

Aug., the second list of Expedition & Design Engineer Masters was announced.

Dec., four historic sites, the Potala Palace, etc., were listed in the United Nations World Cultural Heritage Registry.

1995

Sep. 23, the State Council promulgated *Regulations of P.R. China Registered Architects*.

Nov. 14, more than 9100 candidates took part in the first registered architects exam in China.

1996

Jan. 22, Beijing West Railway Station was completed. It became a symbol of "neo-classic style" climax, which led to many controversies.

Jul. 4, Wu Liangyong won the Architectural Review and Architectural Education Award by U.I.A.

Nov., the result of Shanghai International Residential Design Contest '96 was announced. There were more than 100 design units and individuals participating in the competition and 592 designs were submitted. Zhu Wenyi, a teacher of Tsinghua University, won the first prize.

图 0-6 资料来源:全国一级注册建筑师考试大纲 中国勘察设计,1995年第二期

图 0-7 资料来源:人民日报[1],1997年11月4日第二版,北京



图 0-8 北京宪章

1997

Mar. 14, Chongqing municipality was established, which triggered a massive urban development.

Aug., the architecture department of Southeast University celebrated its 70th anniversary.

Nov. 1, The Chinese President Jiang Zemin signed *Construction Law of P. R. China*. And then in March 1, 1998, it was officially implemented.

1998

Jul. 20, the architectural design schemes of China National Theater competition were exhibited in National Museum.

Oct. 28, Jinmao Tower located in Shanghai Pudong was completed. The building (420m height, 88 stories) was ranked the tallest in China. This project was designed by SOM Associates, USA.

1997—1999 年

1997 年

3月14日，重庆直辖市成立。此举引发了大规模的城市开发建设。

8月，东南大学建筑系举行庆祝建系70周年纪念活动。

11月1日，国家主席江泽民签署命令，颁布《中华人民共和国建筑法》，1998年3月1日起正式实施。

1998 年

7月20日，中国国家大剧院建筑设计竞赛方案在中国国家博物馆公开展出。

10月28日，位于上海浦东的金茂大厦落成，楼高420m，88层。高度位居中国当时第一。该项目由美国SOM建筑事务所设计。

11月3日，成都市府南河综合整治工程获得了1998年度联合国人居奖。

1999 年

5月1日，99世界园艺博览会在昆明举行。

6月23日，第20届世界建筑师大会在北京召开。来自100多个国家和地区的6000多名代表出席会议。围绕“21世纪的建筑学”广泛交流思想，并通过了由清华大学吴良镛教授起草的《北京宪章》。

8月30日，《中华人民共和国招标投标法》获得人大通过，自2000年1月1日起施行。

10月，为隆重庆祝建国50周年，全国各地一大批标志性建筑建成并投入使用。

Nov. 3, Chengdu Funan River Improvement Project obtained the Human Settlements Award of the United Nations in 1998.

1999

May 1, the International Horticulture Exposition '99 was held in Kunming.

Jun. 23, the 20th World Congress of Architects was opened in Beijing. More than 6000 representatives from over 100 countries and regions attended the meeting. The congress focused on "Architecture in the 21st Century" and passed *Beijing Charter* drafted by Prof. Wu Liangyong.

Aug. 30, the National People's Congress adapted *Law of the People's Republic of China on Tenders and Bid*, and it was implemented on Jan. 1, 2000.

Oct., to celebrate 50th anniversary of founding of P.R. China, a large number of Landmark buildings in China were built.

中国建筑发展轨迹(1978—2006)

MAJOR ARCHITECTURE EVENTS IN CHINA (1978—2006)

2000年

6月,安德鲁国家大剧院方案引起激烈争论。49位两院院士和108名建筑专家上书国务院反对该设计方案,而另外一部分学者则持截然相反的意见。

6月,为适应城市发展的要求,广州市在全国率先开展城市总体发展战略规划研究,确定城市长远发展战略与目标、城市发展方向等重大战略问题。

6月22日,北京颐和园、天坛、重庆大足石刻被列为世界文化遗产。

10月,美国建筑师协会评选20世纪最受欢迎的10座建筑,华裔建筑师林璠的华盛顿越南战争纪念碑和贝聿铭的华盛顿国家美术馆东馆入选。

11月30日,明清皇陵、龙门石窟、都江堰—青城山、皖南古村落—西递、宏村被列入世界文化遗产名录。

12月6日,中国第三批勘察设计大师名单公布。

12月7日,首届“梁思成建筑奖”评选揭晓。

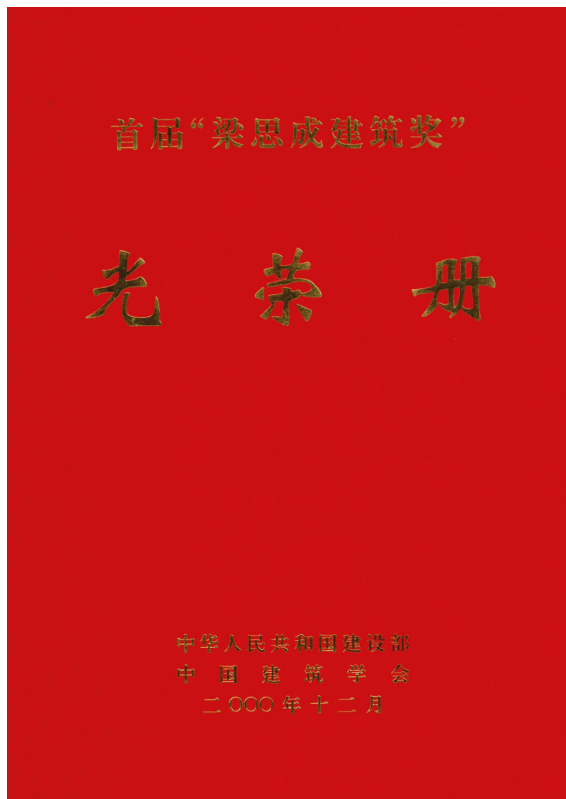


图 0-9 首届梁思成建筑奖光荣册

2000

Jun., the Andrews' National Theater design aroused heated debate. 49 academicians and 108 architecture experts sent letters jointly to the State Council to oppose the scheme strongly. Some other scholars held diametrically opposite opinions.

Jun., in order to adapt urban development, Guangzhou took the lead in China to carry out the city strategy plan research to define great strategy questions such as city long term developmental strategy, urban development direction, etc.

Jun. 22, the Summer Palace, Temple of Heaven and Chongqing's Dazu Stone Carvings were listed as world cultural heritages.

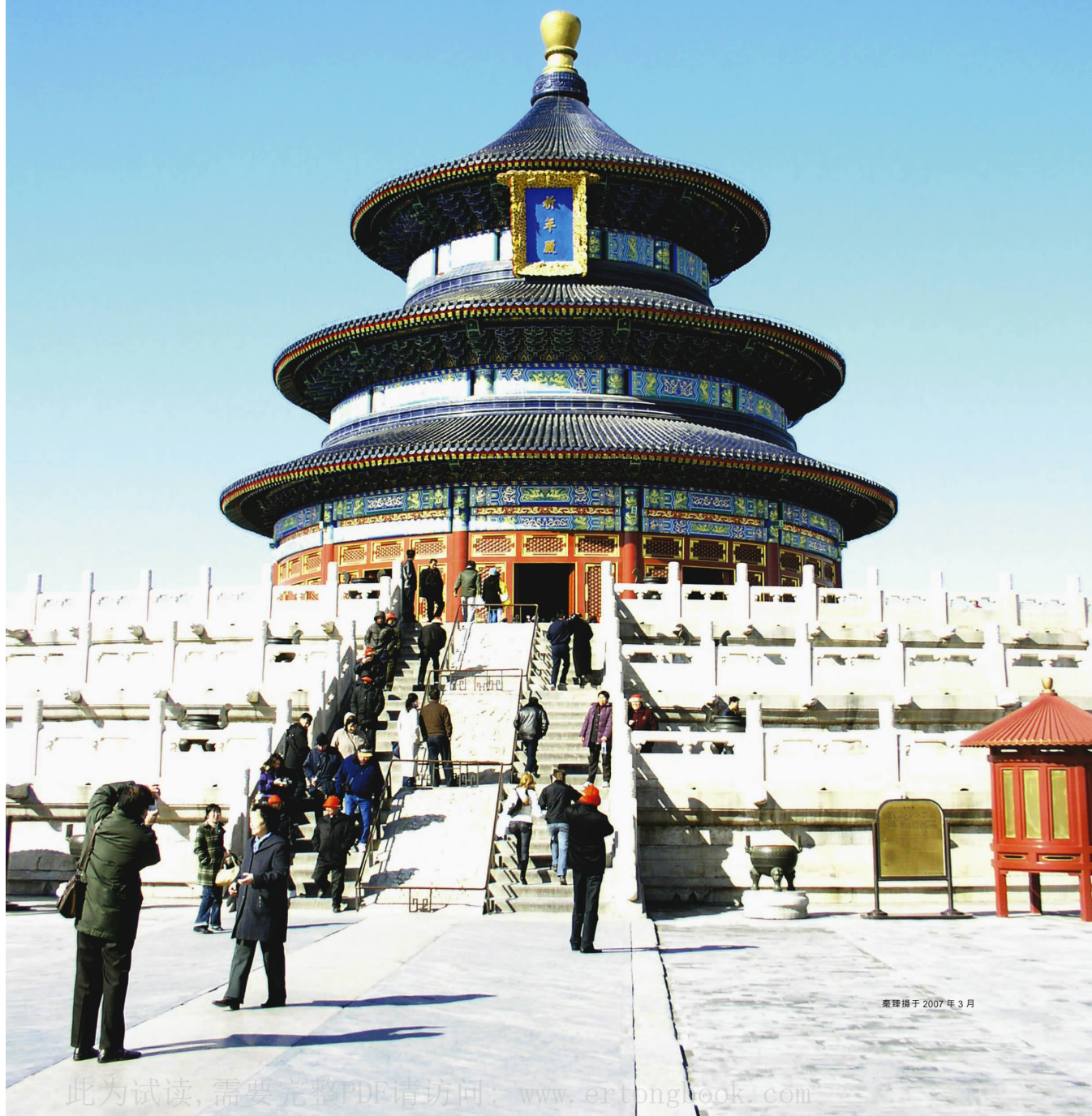
Oct., American Association of Architects selected the 10 most popular 20th century buildings. The Vietnam War Memorial in Washington D.C. designed by Maya Lin and the East Wing of the National Gallery designed by I. M. Pei were on the list.

Nov. 30, Ming and Qing Imperial Mausoleum, the Longmen Grottoes, the Dujangyan-Qingcheng Mountain, Traditional Villages Xidi and Hongcun were included in the World Heritage list.

Dec. 6, the third list of Exploration & Design Engineer Masters was announced.

Dec. 7, the first Liang Sicheng Architecture Award was announced.

图 0-10 世界文化遗产——天坛



秦臻摄于2007年3月