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EDITORIAL

Thanks to great support from ARCASIA, the jury, and the awards working team, the winners of the ARCASIA Awards for Architecture 2020 were announced on December 30, 2020. Facing the ongoing worldwide challenge of the COVID-19 pandemic, architects from Asia still devoted themselves to their career fields and produced excellent projects and architectural ideas. We would like to thank all the applicants, the jury, and the team for contributing to the awards — the applause is very well deserved.

This year also marked the first time we adopted a new way of applying for the awards and reviewing the entries. All projects were submitted by the applicants to the online portal where the jury did the shortlisting. In the era of information technology, we believe this will make the process more convenient for the applicants and help the awards go further.

The portal was open for submissions from May 1 to August 7. We received 422 eligible submissions from nineteen countries, including some outside Asia. A total of 121 projects were shortlisted and entered for the final review, which took place on December 2, 2020. A four-hour online discussion and selection resulted in the selection of eleven gold winners and thirty-one projects with honorable mentions. There were also two winners of the Special Award for Social Responsible Architecture.

As the organizer, we were impressed to see so many excellent projects, with their beautiful architectural forms and details, their thoughts of a better human-based living environment, their consideration of urban regeneration, as well as their intentions of serving for the benefit of the broader public. We can easily recall some of these fantastic projects. For example, the More than Just a Library project invented the concept of the mobile, easily constructed outdoor library for children from undeveloped countries. The Red Roof proposed a type of building that is not only a house but also a way of living in the urban periphery under urban expansion. The Communal Mosque, Cyberjaya Precinct, poses questions about the meaning of religion in modern life and how religious architecture can serve the community instead of pursuing its original purpose of monumentality and power.

All of the winning projects received comments from the jury, which are included in this special issue. This special issue will be a perfect ending for the ARCASIA Awards for Architecture 2020. We would like to express our sincere congratulations to all the winners.

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For the Urban Memory

To increase the organic and healthy publicity of architecture and its platforms that guarantee and encourage critical discourses must be diversified. I believe one of the remarkable award systems among these platforms is the ACA.

What I learned by carefully examining over 400 proposed projects is that many of today's architects are serious about trying to revive organic urban memories instead of architectural aesthetics and monumentalism. Proposals for regenerating urban memory require, above all, the development of alternative languages for architectural colonization, which instinctively entails the exploration of mutual sustainability between city and architecture, and a call for social responsibility of architecture.

In particular, the architectures selected as award-winning works were given priority to works with social and political virtues and a spirit of community to be equipped before architecture was an art. In addition, the spirituality, poetic sensibility, and shy but internally strong design aesthetics of the good architecture that the organizer has put into consideration were taken into account. Projects that directly or indirectly contain the social responsibility of architecture were often made with consideration for the locality of architecture and socio-psychological topography. Instead of being trendy, a critical perspective and various organic relations surrounding architecture were considered and drew attention. The definition of social responsibility and how sustainable design is implemented are most suggested issues in this project, but most architects seem to have agreed that the two goals of sustainable design are to eliminate or minimize the negative environmental impact of the built environment and to connect people with the natural environment.

Another thought that can be brought to attention is that using all different local means that include materials, vernacular methods, and artisans for construction would create a massive impact on the reduction of environmental issues such as carbon emissions. Thus, a responsibility towards the society at large includes not only people who are directly working for architects, but people who would be living in spaces designed by architects.

The elements that make up an architectural language would be traditions, communities, culture, lifestyle, and factors relating to history, beliefs, political backgrounds, religious traces, languages, social habits, food, and much more. A variety of these characteristics do get developed by a direct influence of the climate of that place and its strategic location.

On the other hand, projects that could witness the fashion of architecture were also noticeable without exception. In other words, it is a nostalgia for the so-called gigantic architectural practice that reveals the belief and phenomenon that architects are becoming game changers more vigorously than before. Architecture, today, is at the center of urban capitalism, and the lead of architecture is needed to promote and lead the cultural mood and economic added value of the city. The buildings of star architects are located at the forefront of urban development and are positioned as an element that promotes economic added value. The labeling of a building designed or refurbished by a star architect is more important, and there are many cases where the principle of capitalism's scarcity suppresses community values. The so-called "architectural fragmentation phenomenon" in which architecture flies through space in fashion like fashion design is seen everywhere. These beliefs reflect the sensitive socioeconomic currents of architecture, rather than misunderstandings or errors, and can be seen as a result of client-centered selective rights. Like other cultural areas, it is necessary to point out the lack of architectural criticism.

Yongwoo LEE

Globally valued, architectural competitions play a vital role in promoting learning, showcasing and disseminating new thoughts, innovative ideas, forms, materials, and technologies used by architects for the evolution of their architectural solutions and planning and designing of state of art built environment. AAA 2020 provided the platform and opportunity by inviting projects from architects, based on predefined criteria, in various categories working in different domains, contexts, climate, cultural continents.

Looking at, studying, understanding, and analyzing more than 400 projects received for the awards, made great learning and value addition to the understanding of how professional practices of architecture are approached, understood, appreciated, and practiced in different cities, states, and regions.

Valuing local contexts, climate, cultures, environment, ecology, and promoting bio-diversity besides valuing and working with nature, as an integral part of the architectural practice, clearly showcased architects' commitment to make planet earth a better place to live and work. Making buildings safe, resilient, inclusive, sustainable, and promoters of nature were found to be major drivers in evolving the design solutions. Making buildings green, respecting and connecting with nature was found to be the major thrust area of the design approach. Covering the entire range of social, economic, and physical contexts of both urban and rural communities, architectural solutions put in place aimed at improving the quality of life, livability, imageability, and productivity of the users, communities, and nations. Conserving resources and making buildings the least consumers of energy and water besides generating minimum waste was the dictum followed by architects in their projects. Working with and handholding local communities for reinventing, restructuring the old and derelict buildings, through innovative design ideas/solutions for the reuse of the communities coupled with sourcing and designing spaces for the street children, for play and education, were most innovative ideas used by the architects for promoting social context of architecture.

ACA deserves and needs to be congratulated for their wonderful initiative of recognizing and awarding innovative and exceptional architectural projects and solutions of architectural fraternity, which help communities to grow and make value addition to the local environment and ecology besides creating spaces and buildings which also help communities to evolve, devolve and grow. It is hoped that culture, fabric, structure, scope, intent, and contents of the competitions will be refined and redefined on regular and continued basis, to make art and science of architecture more responsive, dynamic, innovative, and futuristic. It will help, support, and go a long way in involving more architects across the globe, by providing them with a wonderful platform to showcase their role, responsibility, capacity, capa-

bility, commitment, and contribution to make this planet earth more sustainable and livable.

Documenting all the entries received in different categories, in the form of coffee-table books, will go a long way in making enormous value addition to and enriching the architectural vocabulary besides creating a wealth of reference and study material for architectural teaching-learning.

Jit Kumar GUPTA

There have been tremendous changes in Asian architecture in the past century, especially in the last two decades when countries all over the world experienced a boom in architectural culture. It is featured with a number of emerging outstanding Asian architects and new works.

In the submissions to the ARCASIA Awards for Architecture 2020, we are glad to see deliberations of the cultural identification of Asia, and reflections on important issues such as contemporary urban and rural development, ecology, social justice, and everyday life. Submissions from different countries explored in these fields and gave their own answers. In a word, a chance is provided to look into a general picture of contemporary architecture in Asia through the review of the Awards.

Besides the outstanding works, there still exist some problems. There is an imbalance among the numbers of projects from different countries and regions (it might be related to the autonomous submission). On the other hand, this sort of practical projects, which question social sustainability such as ecological issues, social justice, or even provide creative and revolutionary solutions, is still relatively a minority. This could be a direction that Asian architecture proceeds towards in the coming future. It calls for our further collaborations to develop solutions with the Asian cultural characteristics through ARCASIA Awards for Architecture, and to provide our experiences that could be promoted globally.

LI Xiangning

Many factors interplay to achieve a great architecture competition. AAA 2020 received over 400 projects in eleven categories from almost twenty Asian countries, which shows the significance and popularity of this competition.

Following my review, I was amazed by the diversity within the projects and the positive energy of Asian architects. Designs that forge connectivity and intelligently push out beyond building/site boundary, powerful and evocative concepts integrating landscape, non-conventional immersive interpretations provided a full range of projects to experience.

Schemes that explore new typologies and show mature and delicate design and construction skills achieved a balance between experimental and traditional. Some projects dealt with intricate historical or functional programs, while others are simple yet well-executed.

The passion of Asian architects expressed through the schemes is a source of great insight into the local culture. Key design elements that were important for my review of the submissions included the substance of design ideas, architectonic skills, including both technological and aesthetic aspects, care for society and the environment by responding to existing issues.

I was attracted by projects that elaborated on local materials, typologies, building technology, or architectural language within modern buildings. Several projects managed to create a fascinating space and atmosphere, which represents and is unique to the local culture.

Although it was challenging to whittle down such a broad and diverse list of submissions, the chance to review so many contemporary Asian projects at one time was a remarkable experience. In many ways, it is a shame that because of the pandemic, we can only explore the projects through images. Hopefully, we will soon have the chance to visit the winning schemes and experience the space in person.

Francine HOUBEN

CONVENER

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A1

Single Family Residential Projects

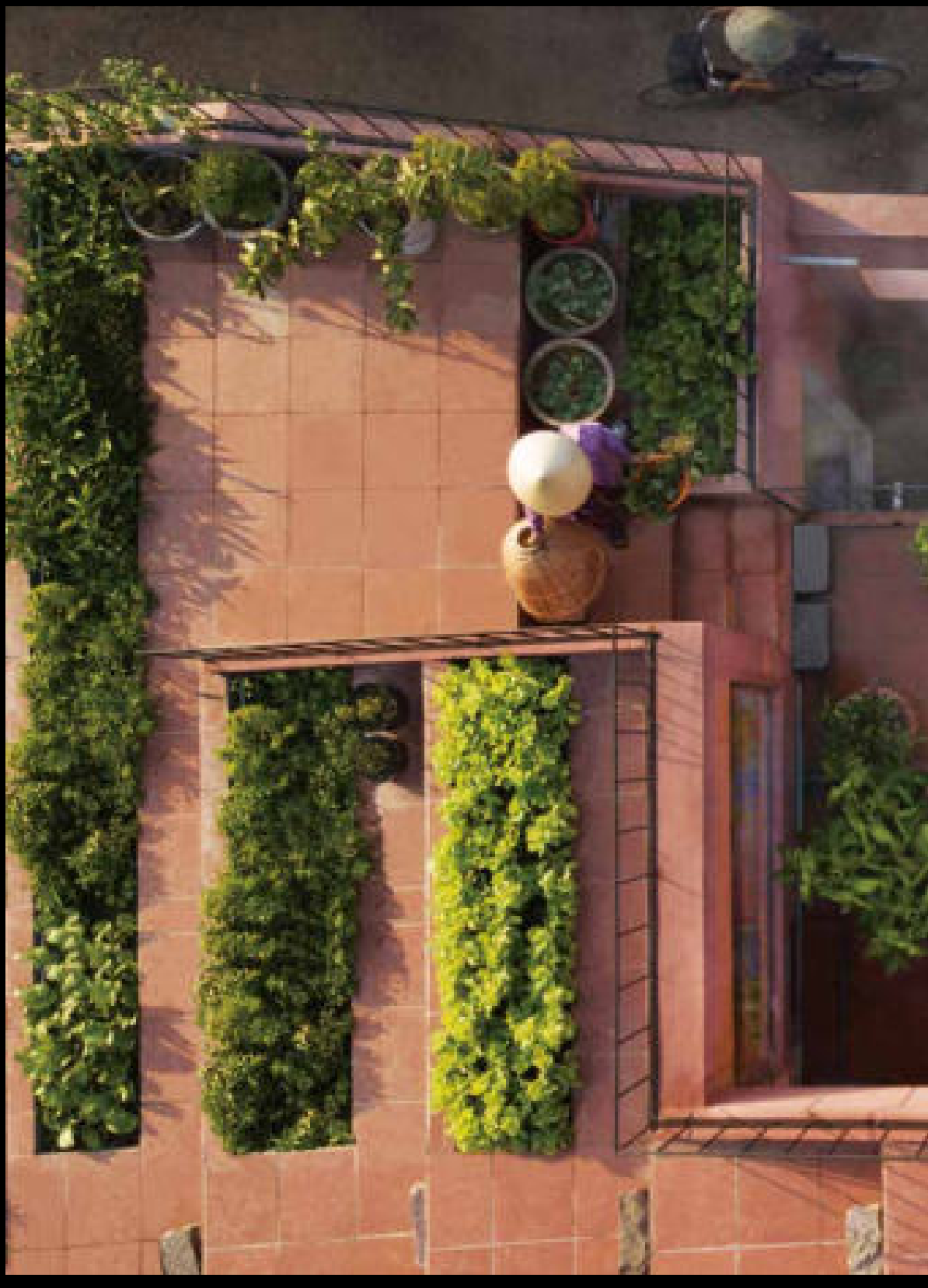
GOLD WINNER
TAA Design Company Limited (Vietnam)

HONORABLE MENTIONS
Palinda KANNANGARA (Sri Lanka)
NG Yan Yung Edward (China)
ZHANG Hai'ao (China)

GOLD WINNER

The Red Roof

A1
Single Family
Residential Projects



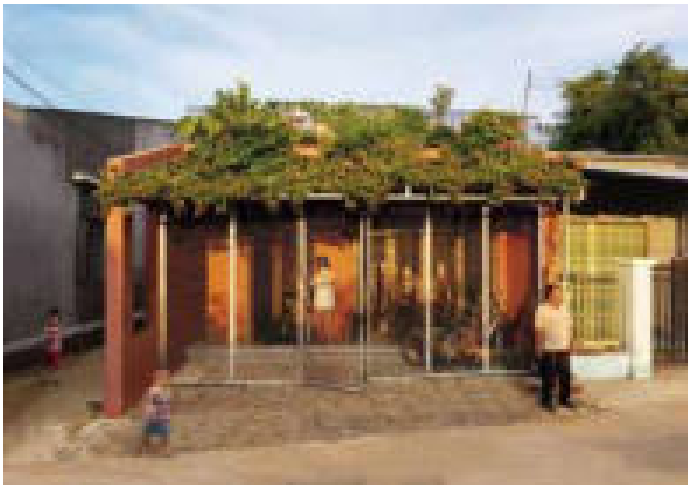
Award credit:
TAA Design Company Limited

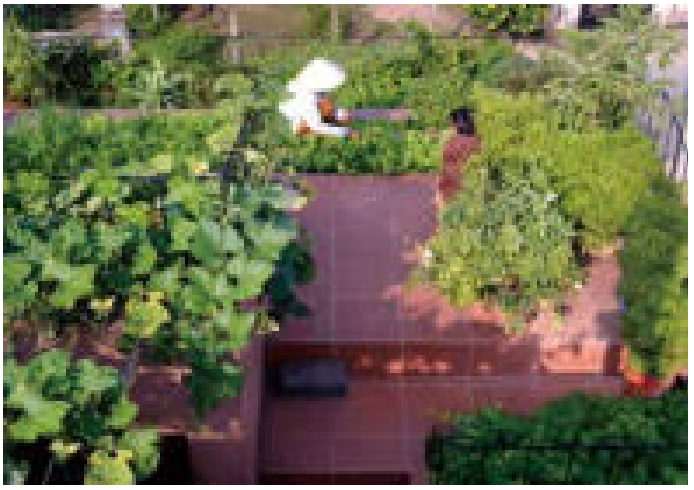
Location:
Quang Ngai, Vietnam

The project site is a small house occupying 80 square meters. It is located on the main village road. Urbanization has transformed the village architecture and living space. The land has been divided into many small plots, and the buildings are influenced by the architecture of urban townhouses, which does not suit the local lifestyle. The house is meant for a married couple aged fifty-plus years living in this rural area. Daily activities, which include gardening and paddy drying, are connected with nature.

As a small site, the house serves many complex functions. Instead of having a large yard like the other village houses, the structure has many courtyards at different heights, aligned with its own height. A rooftop garden is located adjacent to the courtyard on the mezzanine, comprising a playground and vegetable garden that connects the roof to the ground floor. The rooftop garden also provides fresh seasonal food for daily meals. As the owner shares these food products with neighboring families, the architecture has unintentionally generated social interactions within the village community. The rooftop garden also serves to insulate the house. The internal temperature is significantly lower compared with that of the surrounding houses with corrugated steel roofs. The stair-step design reduces the height of the façade. Consequently, the urban space is not overwhelmed, and harmony is maintained with the surrounding area. “The Red Roof” is intended to maintain, preserve, and evoke the familiar rural lifestyle.

JURY CITATION: The project demonstrates a creative roof solution for a low-cost house, which provides a planting terrace for the users, who are actually farmers living in a Vietnamese village massively influenced by rapid urbanization. The architect designed a house not just to satisfy the basic living condition but also to help the locals adapt to urban life in a more familiar way. The house was built of local materials and is in good condition of ventilation and daylighting. The roof provides a place for not only vegetable planting but also a better living environment in terms of temperature. The Red Roof stands out as an eminent project as it brings insights into the rethinking of urban periphery and the conflicts between farmlands, farmers, and rapid urbanization, which is happening in most Asian countries. It is thus awarded the Gold Winner by the jury.





HONORABLE MENTION

A1
Single Family Residential Projects

Frame Holiday Structure

Award credit:
Palinda KANNANGARA

Location:
Imaduwa, Sri Lanka

Located in Imaduwa Galle District in Sri Lanka, this house is a second home and retreat for a Sri Lankan ethno musician and jazz drummer. The site is located on the client's ancestral land in a low-lying wetland zone about 60 kilometers from Sinharaja Rainforest. The musician and his young family desired a leisure space; a weekend getaway removed from their busy urban lifestyle, where they could enjoy outdoor living and be close to nature. The musician had a very small construction budget and wanted the house construction to be quick and cost-efficient. He was also concerned about the flood-prone nature of the land.

JURY CITATION: The project is an innovative construction that creates an interior space adapted to the climate, with a minimal budget and a short construction period. The idea of the lightness and temporality of the landscape also determined the use of scaffolding as an exoskeleton, which is a completely recyclable and cost-effective material less invasive to the environment of the site.

HONORABLE MENTION

A1
Single Family Residential Projects

Post-Earthquake Reconstruction Demonstration Project of Guangming Village

Award credit:
NG Yan Yung Edward

Location:
Zhaotong, China

Following a minor earthquake in August 2014, Guangming's residents lost faith in the traditional rammed-earth building technology. To improve the safety, quality, and dignity of the living environment without adding a substantial environmental load, this project innovated on the traditional rammed-earth technology using a "high science–low technology" strategy. The use of natural resources and recycled materials minimized embodied energy and construction costs. An appropriate passive design guaranteed low energy consumption and high indoor environmental quality. Applying a holistic strategy, this project creatively fostered long-term, environmentally sustainable economic and social development of poor rural areas using local materials, technology, and labor.

JURY CITATION: The project makes use of local natural materials – rammed earth, and reconstructed the housing destroyed by earthquake, but in an innovative way with scientific, technical construction and calculation, which is also easy to implement for villagers. The housing itself has good ventilation and daylighting, and provides easily-used space for the users.

HONORABLE MENTION

Container House

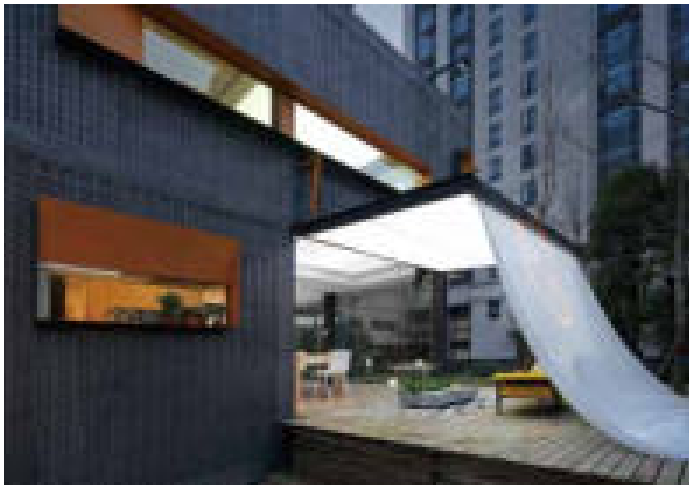
A1
Single Family
Residential Projects

Award credit:
ZHANG Hai'ao

Location:
Shanghai, China

The client is a young man who has just launched a start-up 3D printing business in Shanghai. He faced problems in his business because of the high rental prices in Shanghai. Therefore, he has temporarily rented four container boxes at very low prices to serve as his office and house. The container boxes are extremely flexible and stable. Because of the transformable characteristic, boxes can be arranged in different ways. In the future, container buildings can even be built like playing LEGO. This is a new way of living and working. The space can change from one to another at different times.

JURY CITATION: The house was adapted from several containers for its low cost in a big city like Shanghai, where the rental is too expensive for a young businessman. The project made interesting use of material, arranged the limited space with flexible solutions for switching among modes of family, office, and party. It provides insights into modern living in expensive inner cities.



A2

Multi-Family Residential Complexes

GOLD WINNER

A+Architects (Vietnam)

HONORABLE MENTIONS

MU Zhonghui (China)

ARCHIMATRIX SDN BHD (Malaysia)

Lacime Architects (China)

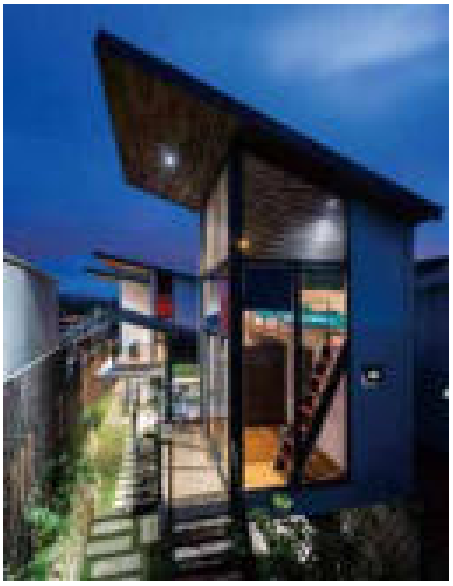
GOLD WINNER

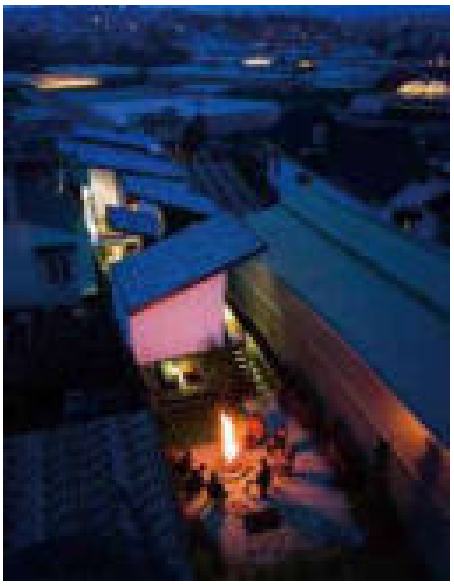
Nha Nhim Homestay

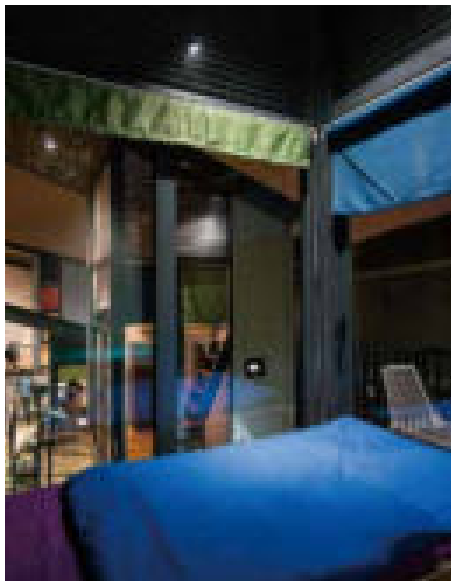
A2
Multi-Family Residential Complexes

Award credit:
A+Architects

Location:
Da Lat, Vietnam







The challenge in this project was to design a homestay within the lowest possible budget. With the spirit of design of top architects, a perfect combination of sustainably sourced materials was required, reusing old materials but remaining in harmony with the local identity.

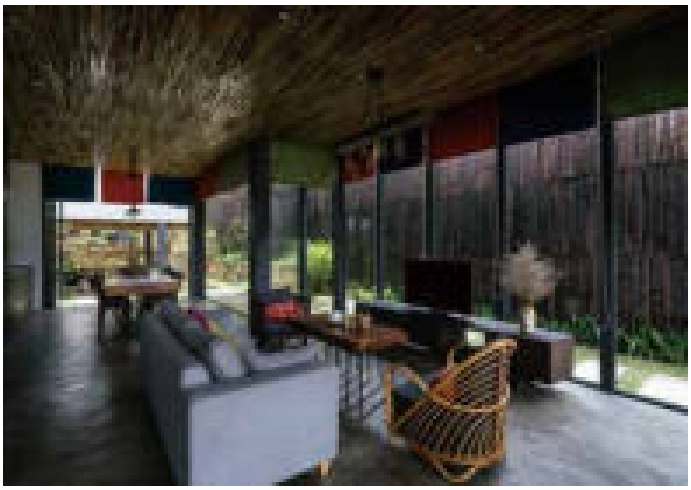
The site challenged the architects with its narrow, elongated dimensions, where the length significantly exceeded the eight-meter width. It was located on a mountainous slope in a sparsely populated neighborhood with sparse scenery. Given the site's tricky contours, the specific solution chosen was a beautiful homestay for travelers with viewports from and within the premises.

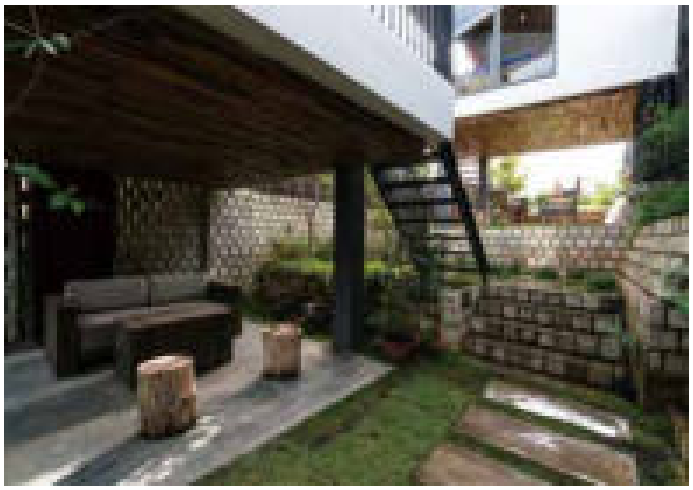
Accordingly, the design team came up with the solution of elevating all of the houses and cabins above the ground to create an open space for homestay activities. The units were arranged to foster connections and communication among the cabins, with in-between spaces buffered against the cold winds of Da Lat. The turning point in this project occurred after a study was initiated on local materials following the completion of the initial design.

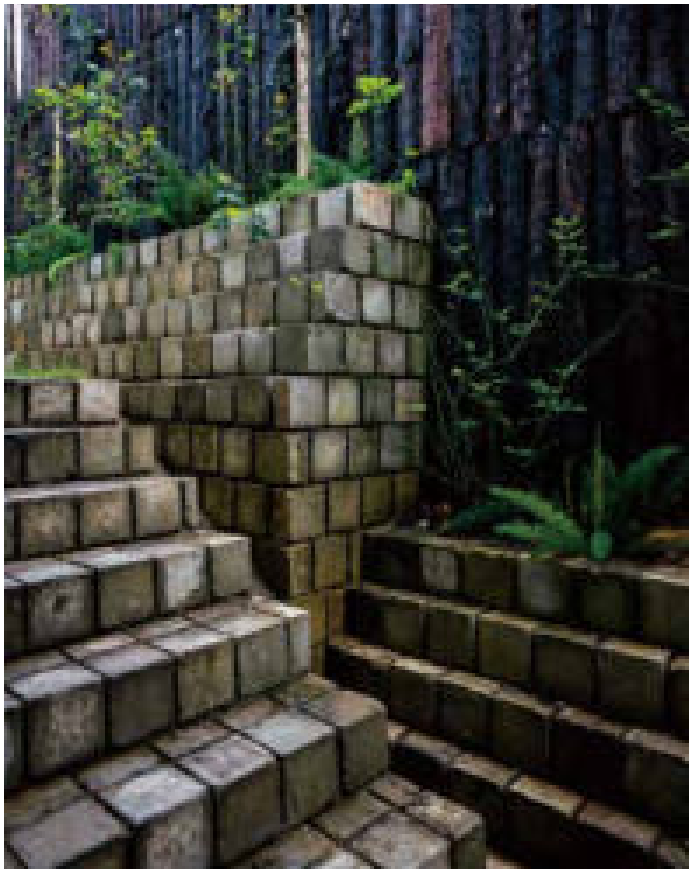
During field trips to Da Lat, the team drove around, listening to local stories and examining local resources. Waste materials in the area offered considerable potential and were therefore collected and upcycled. For instance, waste materials from local textile factories were categorized and recycled into different components.

Instead of using the full space for rentals, the team created a lot of common spaces for users to encourage greater communication. Interior views were also created to contrast with the surrounding area.

JURY CITATION: This project was confronted with many difficulties: narrow land, finance, topography, and weather, but the architect managed to solve them in a creative way of dividing the whole building into several pieces with multiple living typologies: house for singles, couples, and typical families. It makes full use of local and even wasted materials and recycles them into different parts of buildings. The space between each house provides space for interactions and communication, as well as improves ventilation. For the multifamily house, it is an original typology to rethink the possibility of solving interfamily living with housing clusters.







HONORABLE MENTION

Xi’an OCT 108 Lanes

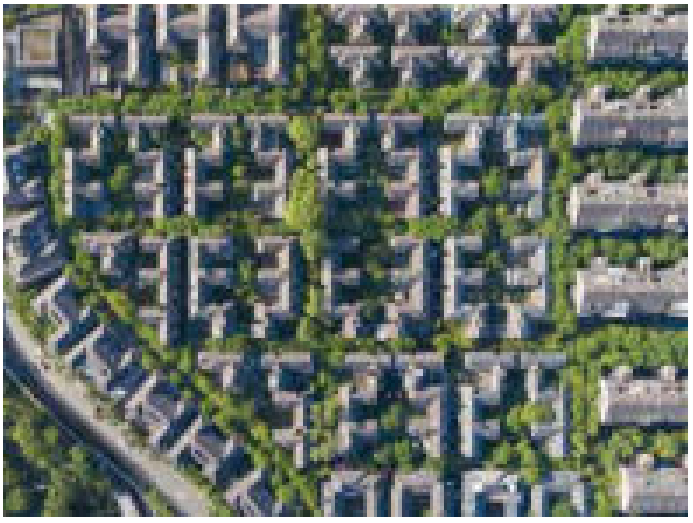
A2
Multi-Family Residential Complexes

Award credit:
MU Zhonghui

Location:
Xi’an, China

Drawing on the imagery of the East and the verve of the North, and inspired by the traditional building principles (Li and Fang) of Chinese city blocks, this project highlights spatial hierarchy and order by creating a multi-layered space and a “square–street–alley–courtyard” spatial structure moving from the outside to the inside. As the main building unit, the Liuheyuan, modeled on the traditional Chinese residential courtyard pattern, innovatively integrates six separate villas into the main space. The residential pattern, centering on the main space, indicates a preference for nature and an ideal of living in harmony with nature among the Chinese and, more broadly, East Asians.

JURY CITATION: The warm grey bricks, cold grey tiles, and mild timber, which are typical Chinese signature materials, generally create a deep and ineloquent atmosphere. The project researched the typology of courtyard housing and reinvented it with consideration of the demands and privacy of modern life, bringing good quality of communal space and creation of shared space.



HONORABLE MENTION

CloudTree Residence

A2
Multi-Family
Residential Complexes

Award credit:
ARCHIMATRIX SDN BHD

Location:
Selangor, Malaysia

The homes in this development complex are built on a challenging topography that is actually advantageous regarding the design intent of constructing an urban sanctuary with a resort-like ambiance. Four distinct plateaus along the site's longitudinal axis determined the placement of five apartment blocks. Notably, a central park and clubhouse were designed and located in the valley area of the site at the heart of the development as the datum point in CloudTree's master plan. Here, the interplay of floor plates with layered landscaping has blurred the conventional boundaries of a building, instead fostering communal connections, movements, and interactions within a holistic community.

JURY CITATION: The project is nicely done in terms of completion. For cities of high density, high-rise residential blocks seem to be the only solution. With generic commercial housing blocks everywhere as duplication of one another, it is good to see the project as an example of taking the site and neighborhood facilities as well as different family types into consideration.

HONORABLE MENTION

Dajia Villa

A2
Multi-Family
Residential Complexes

Award credit:
Lacime Architects

Location:
Suzhou, China

Lacime Architects have drawn on the rich vernacular and history of Suzhou to create a modern take on classic courtyard living. Inspired by the Pingjiang map's depictions of water-friendly communal spaces in the city of Suzhou, the architects decided to make water the central element of the new housing project. The project spans two blocks on either side of a placid river, and each block comprises multiple courtyards. The entire site is highly ordered; courtyard houses with multiple entry points demonstrate a rhythmic progression from the public sphere to the private sphere created through a passage linking the outer courtyard to the inner sanctum.

JURY CITATION: Dajia Villa is a well-detailed project with an interesting interpretation of Chinese traditional housing typology. In a large neighborhood, it provides different unit types for different family structures, with high-quality public facilities that serve the whole neighborhood.

B1

Public Amenity: Commercial Buildings

GOLD WINNERS

Atelier Archmixing / ZHUANG Shen (China)
Studio Lotus (India)

HONORABLE MENTIONS

East China Architectural Design & Research Institute Co., Ltd. (China)
IDIN Architects Co., Ltd. (Thailand)
Doreen Heng LIU / NODE Architecture & Urbanism (China)

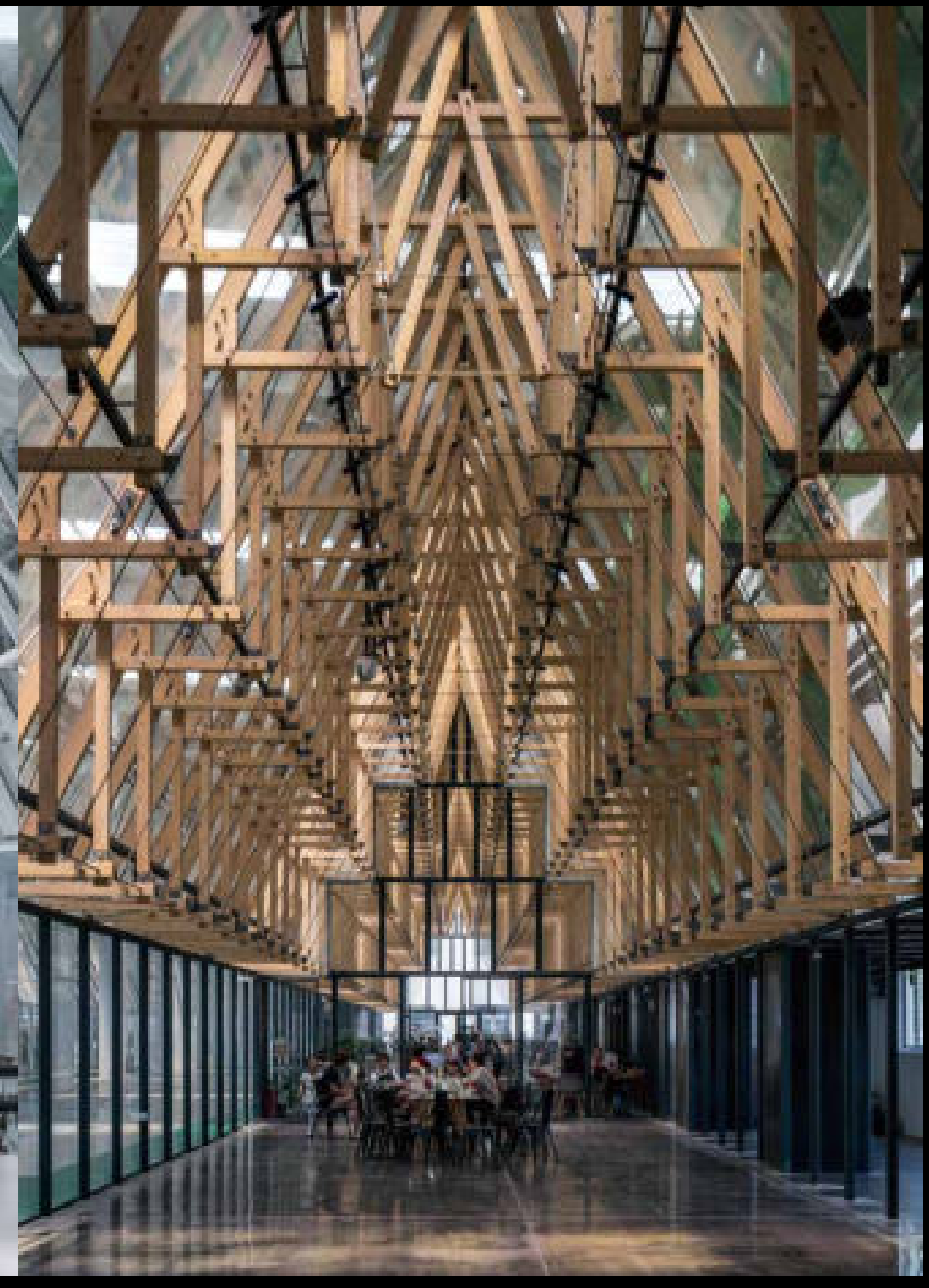
GOLD WINNER

B1
Public Amenity:
Commercial
Buildings

Cotton Lab Urban Lounge

Award credit:
Atelier Archmixing / ZHUANG Shen

Location:
Changzhou, China



The site and the old factory were conceived as a large vessel, and a “house within a house” design strategy was selected to build completely independent structures inside the main factory building, thus creating a recognizable image at a human scale. A notable equipment system was introduced to achieve an economical and comfortable interior climate.

The straight and transparent chambers in the "house within a house" running parallel in a north-south direction and exhibiting the standard shape of a cross-section of an arch with a sharp central point are the same in the outline but different in actual construction. One chamber has a purely white steel structure that is charming, fashionable, and appropriate for displaying clothes. The other chamber, with a combined steel-timber structure, is a catering and multifunctional space designed to be comfortable. The broken, line-shaped wooden poles hanging above add a sense of intimacy and stability.

The main factory building uses natural ventilation as a first defense, creating the initial environment, while two newly-added structures have a modern ventilation system, constituting an independent and fully enclosed air-conditioned environment. This system allocation not only solves functional problems but also gives rise to a complete visual model that fully matches the spatial structure.

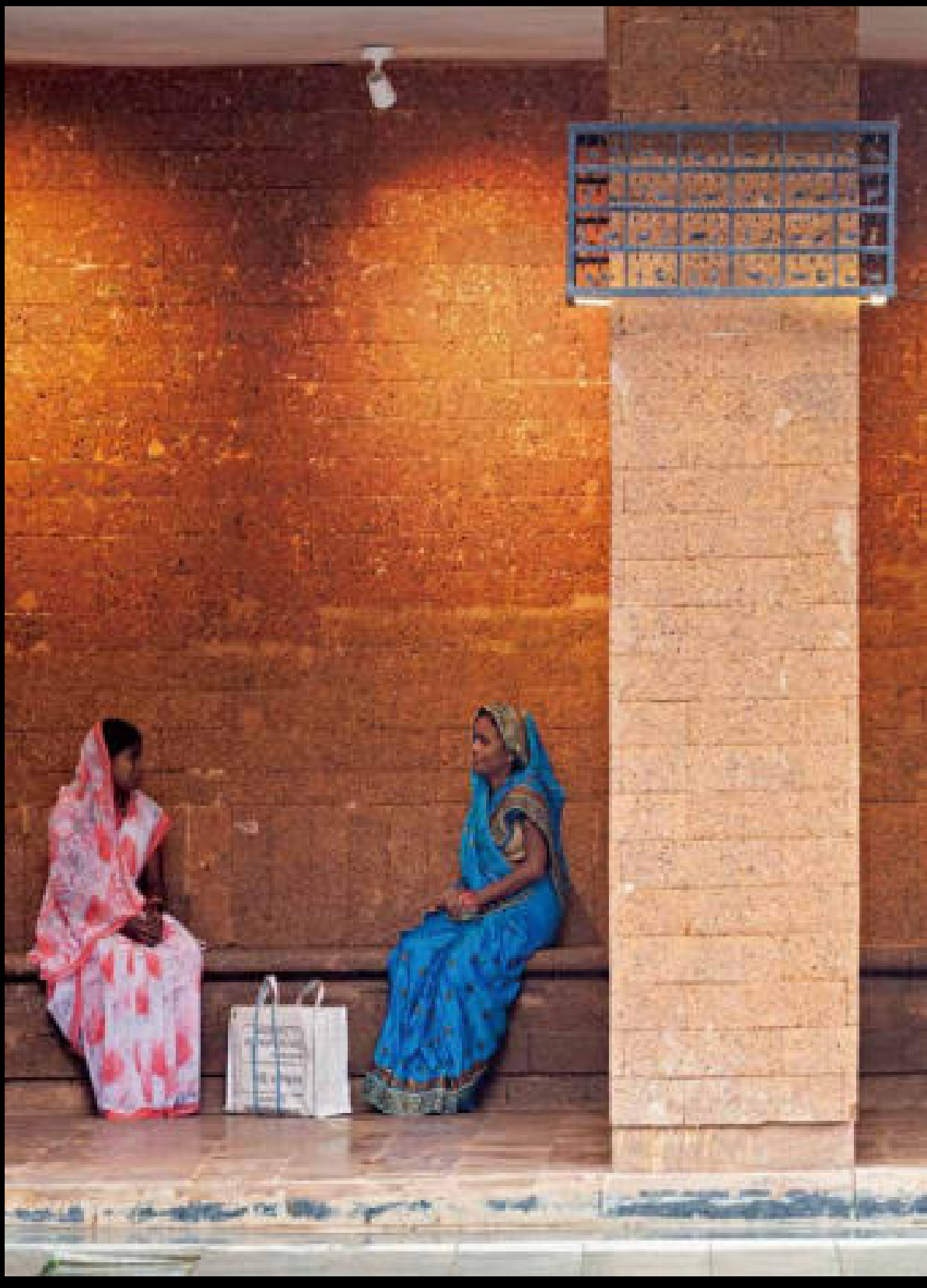
Two newly-added chambers occupy limited space within this factory building, and the vacant areas between them are filled with sports and leisure facilities for both children and adults. People may feel like wandering in the street or in the urban square during leisurely visits.

JURY CITATION: The building is nicely designed and completed by converting an old factory into a new modern shop with other public functions. The factory's old structure was maintained with new inserted two glass boxes of house-shape to emphasize the area of commercial. Wooden timbers are embedded in the old steel structures, making the space more fantastic and attractive. Another very interesting concept is to bring in the public facilities, such as the indoor playground and the activity room, which not only serve the public but also help with the promotion of the cloth brand. Therefore, the shop in the middle is like a showcase to the public in general. The idea to combine public service with commercial activities leads to the question: As part of government's duty, how can public service also atract commercial investment? This project may have given a possible answer.

GOLD WINNER

B1
Public Amenity:
Commercial
Buildings

Krushi Bhawan



Award credit:
Studio Lotus

Location:
Bhubaneswar, India

Krushi Bhawan was originally planned as an exclusively administrative building. Its designers took a cue from Königsberger's original vision for Bhubaneswar in which he saw the Capitol Complex, with a host of government offices, becoming "a lively point of public life." Their proposal to incorporate public functions and community spaces within a building that would add to the city's social infrastructure was embraced by the clients. Congruent with the project's objective, the ground floor comprises a learning center, gallery, auditorium, library, and training rooms for farmers attending from all over the state. Similarly, the rooftop has been designed to house urban farming exhibits and demonstrate the best agricultural practices. The offices for the state department and directorates—which necessitate restricted access—are located on the first, second, and third floors.

The objective of including the building within the public domain has been achieved by elevating the offices above the ground and designing the ground floor as a free-flowing public space that opens out onto a plaza, which is an extension of the street. The offices are housed on the upper floors, enabling them to remain secure while keeping most of the other facilities open to the public, even on holidays. Krushi Bhawan derives its visual identity from local materials and vernacular narratives, manifesting the idea of decentralized state power. The design integrates passive, low-tech climate control mechanisms, achieving high thermal comfort for users, while restricting mechanical air-conditioning to only twenty percent of the built space, thereby reducing the building's carbon footprint.

JURY CITATION: The building's façade greatly impressed the jury with its traditional symbolic pattern and how bricks were arranged. It is an example of indigenous architectural aesthetics. This building, built to cultivate the abilities of agriculture and farmers in Odisha, India, created a perfection that cannot be easily seen by mixing very beautiful colors and materials made by maximizing the sense of design and indigenous materials of the region. Moreover, the courtyards and public plazas on the ground floor provide a continuously flowing public space that connects the building's interior and exterior surroundings, making it a humble and open space for citizens. Although the internal functional space is less impressive, the jury decided to award the Gold Winner to this project.

HONORABLE MENTION

Headquarter of Shanghai Gardens Group

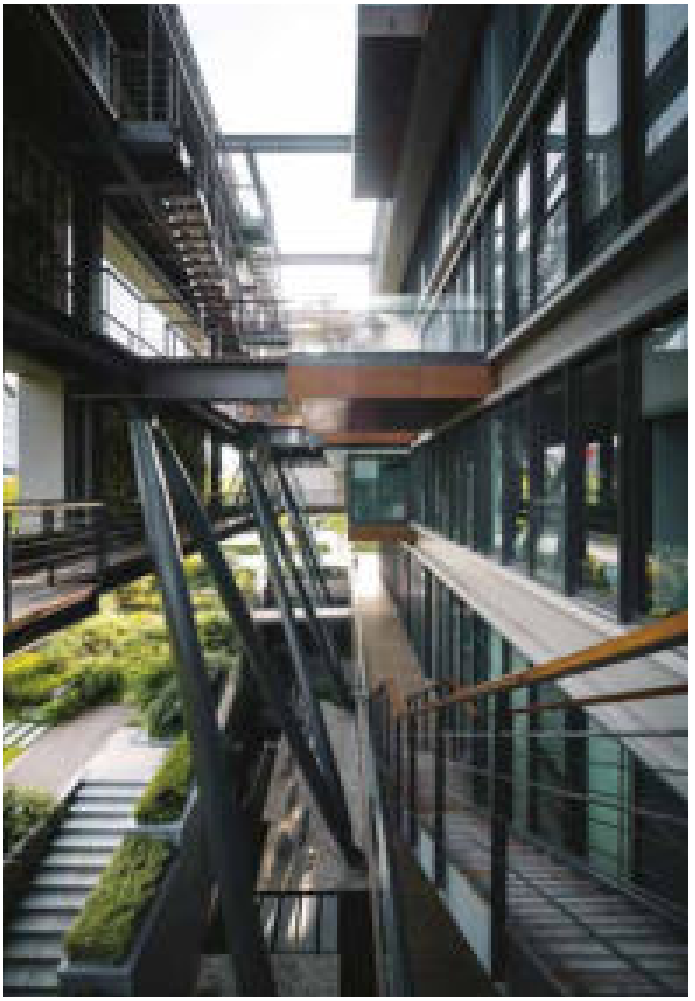
B1
Public Amenity:
Commercial Buildings

Award credit:
East China Architectural Design & Research Institute Co., Ltd.

Location:
Shanghai, China

The design is aimed at simultaneously improving the corporate office environment and reflecting its culture. Multiple planting techniques are embodied in the building, making it a green landmark in the city. “Office environment” has been the keyword throughout the design process. A vertical garden has been designed along the southern façade to address interference, enabling enjoyment of the attractive scenery. It responds to the outside problem on the south side, creating a transitional space between the interior environment and the city. The building demonstrates passive energy-saving techniques and a series of visual greening techniques, including solar water heating, green irrigation, rainwater recovery, sound insulation, and energy monitoring.

JURY CITATION: The project illustrated itself as a good example of combining office space with a better natural environment and creating a relaxing atmosphere for better working. The vertical garden is integrated with the south façade of the office building, providing space for greens, relaxing, and communication during works. It is also a good example of green building in terms of sustainability.



HONORABLE MENTION

IDIN Architects Office

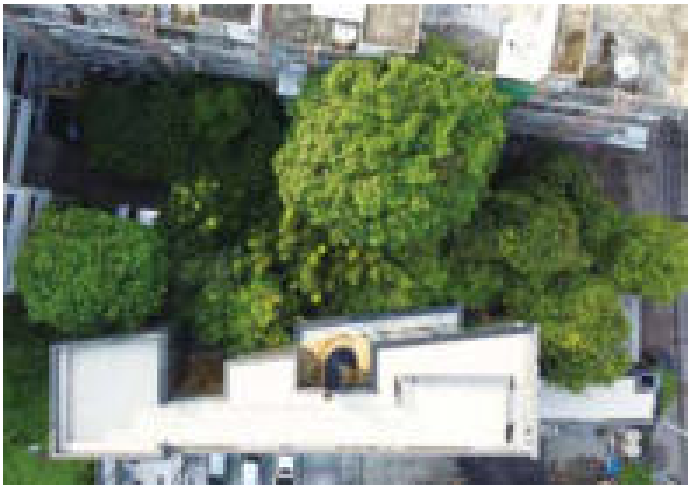
B1
Public Amenity:
Commercial Buildings

Award credit:
IDIN Architects Co., Ltd.

Location:
Bangkok, Thailand

The company's philosophy is "Integrating Design into Natures." Hence, the basic intention behind building an office in chaotic Bangkok was not only to have a creative working place but also to remain hidden from a diversified context through a design that blends in with the surrounding area. The building is not like other standard offices that are exposed to the public; instead, it is unnoticeable from the outside. There are three vertical and horizontal hierarchies of space: public, semi-public, and private. The orientation was considered for a spatial arrangement designed to avoid heat and to provide an open view of the green courtyard that extends into functional areas.

JURY CITATION: The project makes good use of the limited space in a narrow site. The architect arranged different functional spaces according to their privacy and accessibility using well-designed circulation and different kinds of partition. Despite the limited dimension, the architect uses double-height space to provide a comfortable working area for stuff and good daylighting with French windows. It also allows the view of the exterior garden to be accessed while sitting in the working area.



HONORABLE MENTION

B1
Public Amenity:
Commercial Buildings

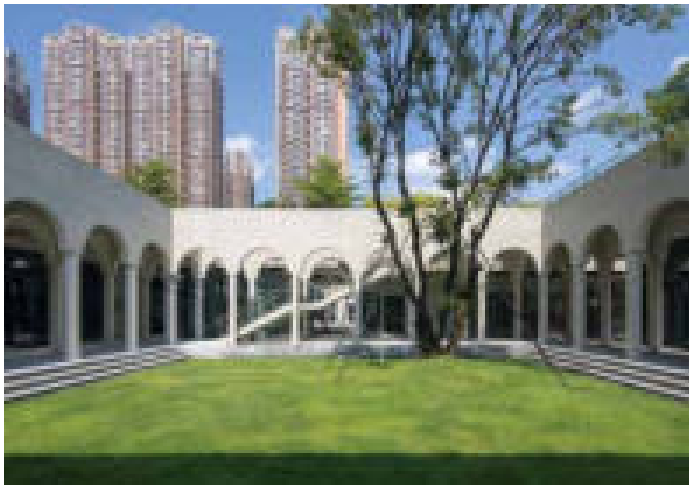
Table-Landscape: Plot B4, Vanke Design Commune

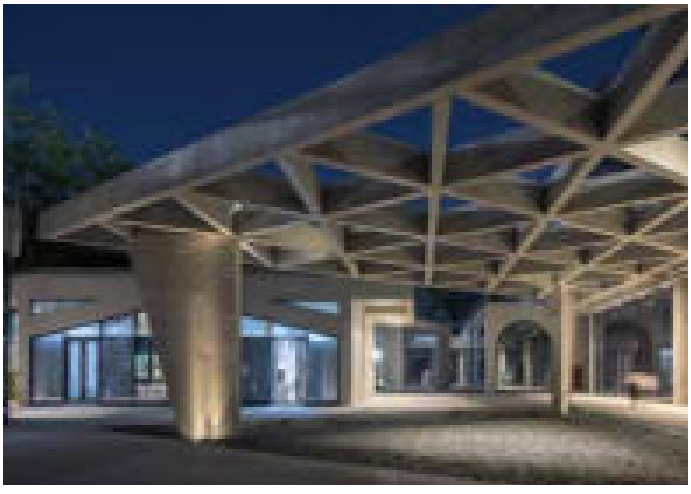
Award credit:
Doreen Heng LIU / NODE Architecture & Urbanism

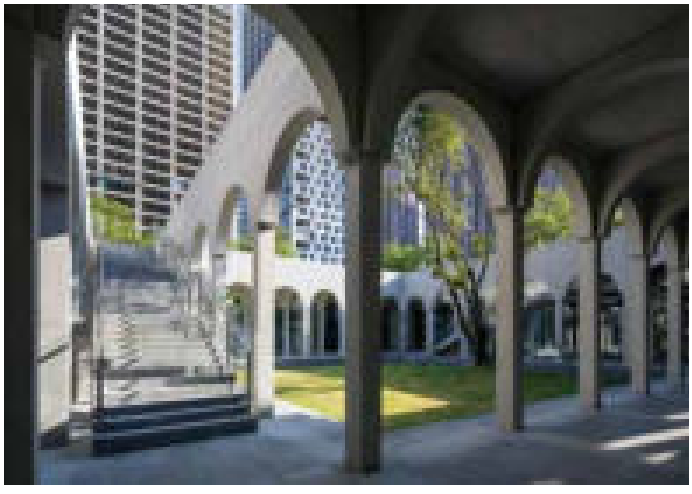
Location:
Shenzhen, China

This project entails a semi-propositional, experimental, underground development complex. The ground level is reserved for a public green area, while the underground level may be used for setting up creative offices and public service facilities to form a unique creative community. Defining spaces through structures, the design is a tribute to classical historical structures. The diverse forms of the thirty-one buildings reflect six common structural systems: the core and a beamless floor, a frame structure with an ordinary slab, a non-covered colonnade, a shear wall and beamless floor, a single-point support and beamless floor, and a multi-point support and beamless floor. They present a varied and fascinating table-themed view at multiple levels.

JURY CITATION: The project provides an interesting solution for the design of urban public space, in which the functional space was moved to the underground level while the ground level space was left for the public. Voids and sunken squares are applied to introduce natural light to the offices, at the same time enriching the spatial experience. As an experimental project, it would be great to see more actual functional space for public activities rather than pure greens and landscapes.







B2

Public Amenity: Resort Buildings

GOLD WINNER
1+1>2 Architects (Vietnam)

HONORABLE MENTIONS
CHEN Xiawei (China)
YUAN Ye (China)
GOA Group of Architects (China)

GOLD WINNER

Jackfruit Village

B1
Public Amenity:
Resort Buildings

Award credit:
1+1>2 Architects

Location:
Hanoi, Vietnam

The project site in Trai Lang Village in Co Dong Commune, which is in the town of Son Tay, occupies 1.7 hectares and is bordered by a lake on its southern and south-western periphery. It has thirty-eight jackfruit trees and thirteen pomelo trees, which are typically found in rural areas in northern Vietnam.

The project combines two main areas: homestay accommodation and a service area with a restaurant and bungalows connected to the site's central nucleus, a community house comprising worship, community, and meditation spaces. Residential units radiate out from the center, naturally benefiting from the fruits of jackfruit and pomelo trees that provide shade for common yards.

Given the topography, house platforms are elevated to avoid termites and ground humidity and to ensure natural surface drainage. Each building offers an enjoyable experience, maximizing symbiosis with the local vegetation and topography. This project uses local, environmentally friendly materials: adobe bricks, large expanses of thatched roofing that create shade and efficiently control solar radiation. Each building has its own biological five-chamber septic tank and wastewater filtration system placed at the end of the wind direction. The use of an agriculture model combining a vegetable garden, fruit trees, and a fish farm ensures daily provision of organic food products. Moreover, households in Jackfruit Village cooperatively developed a service area offering local cuisine, a swimming pool, and an artists' bungalow, thus improving their incomes and living standard. This project aims to create a simple, peaceful, and friendly ambiance for guests, evoking a new image of Vietnamese rural life, while stabilizing and enhancing local people's lives rooted in inherited and promoted local cultural values.

JURY CITATION: The forms of the architecture follow the site condition (trees, topography, wind, daylight) and avoid giving many burdens to the current environment. It seems to improve the natural landscape, preserve clean water resources and regulate the regional climate and surrounding areas. The interior functional space builds a close connection with the outdoor environment with French windows, terraces, corridors, and steps, allowing the greens to blend in. The design looks orienting positive impacts on community of the clean, civilized, and sustainable lifestyle by using familiar and traditional materials collected adjacent to local areas. It serves as a new rural model and can be an innovative study for farmers in the process of modernization in the countryside, improving their vision in aesthetic as well as awareness of preservation and promotion of traditional values.

HONORABLE MENTION

B2
Public Amenity:
Resort Buildings

Boat Rooms on the Fuchun River

Award credit:
CHEN Xiawei

Location:
Jiande, China

The project successfully activated the ancient houseboat culture of this area and became the central attraction for the scenic area and the hotel, while also generating economic and social benefits beyond the expectations of the scenic area manager and the hotel operator. The architectural focus was on blending the building into the pure scene and decreasing damage to the original ecology at the shoreline. The final design has reintroduced the local houseboat culture and integrated the “black-awning boat landing” concept into the landscape. Moreover, ecological damage can be reduced through the construction mode of conducting prefabrication and assembly as dry operations.

JURY CITATION: This project shows good integration with the natural environment. It traced back to the old culture of the local living when fishermen lived and fished on boats. Using prefabricated wood materials and structures, the resort houses are easily built with less invasion or destruction to the surrounding nature. The houses are completed with high-quality interior and exterior, blending into the greens of the riverbank.

HONORABLE MENTION

B2
Public Amenity:
Resort Buildings

Reconstruction of Jiang Village: Rebirth of an Abandoned Village on the Bank of the Yellow River

Award credit:
YUAN Ye

Location:
Puyang, China

The Jiang village has a history spanning more than 400 years. The project focuses on a small village hotel community encompassing the renovated courtyards of ten local residences, three public buildings, and two tree houses in the forest. The reconstruction plan emphasizes the close relationship between the village and the Yellow River, the levee, and forest and farmland, respecting the texture and original landscape of the village. The renovated buildings retain the L-shaped and U-shaped courtyard patterns of local residential buildings, maintaining the characteristic rammed earth, local brick, and stone materials used for external walls, the slightly arched wooden roof frames, yellow mud roofs, and staggered brick cornices.

JURY CITATION: The project is devoted to reinventing the life of an abandoned village by renovating and converting the old village houses into resorts for visitors, as well as renewing infrastructures for the villagers. The architect maintained the old walls and necessary structures while adding new elements such as the roof and large French windows to improve daylighting and insulation. The project also helps to increase the income of the locals to prevent further population loss.

HONORABLE MENTION

Alila Wuzhen

B2
Public Amenity:
Resort Buildings

Award credit:
GOA Group of Architects

Location:
Jiaxing, China

Alila Wuzhen, which adjoins a wetland scenic spot in southeastern Wuzhen, is an idyllic spot and an oasis of serenity amid chaos. The hotel's overall pattern emulates villages south of the Yangtze River, serving as a prototype and retaining the spatial forms, basic elements, architectural scales, and color relations of traditional tribes. The design follows the "minimalist" aesthetic tendency of oriental culture and captures the concise, exquisite, and serene aesthetics of buildings south of the Yangtze River. Instead of straightforward decorative elements, fine materials, concise structures, and quietly elegant colors with modern tones have been used so that individual buildings reflecting pure forms can repetitively emerge and grow organically.

JURY CITATION: The project impressed the jury a lot with its fascinating details and the beautiful coordination of colors and forms. The tranquil water surface perfectly reflects the multi-level and semi-transparent relations among buildings, plants, and water surfaces. It also introduces Eastern minimalist aesthetic avoiding all unnecessary decorative elements with fine materials. This confrontation between "individual buildings" and "complicated cluster" constitutes the most important structural characteristic of villages.

B3

Public Amenity: Institutional Buildings

GOLD WINNER

CHU YANG KENG / IX Architects Pte Ltd. (Singapore)

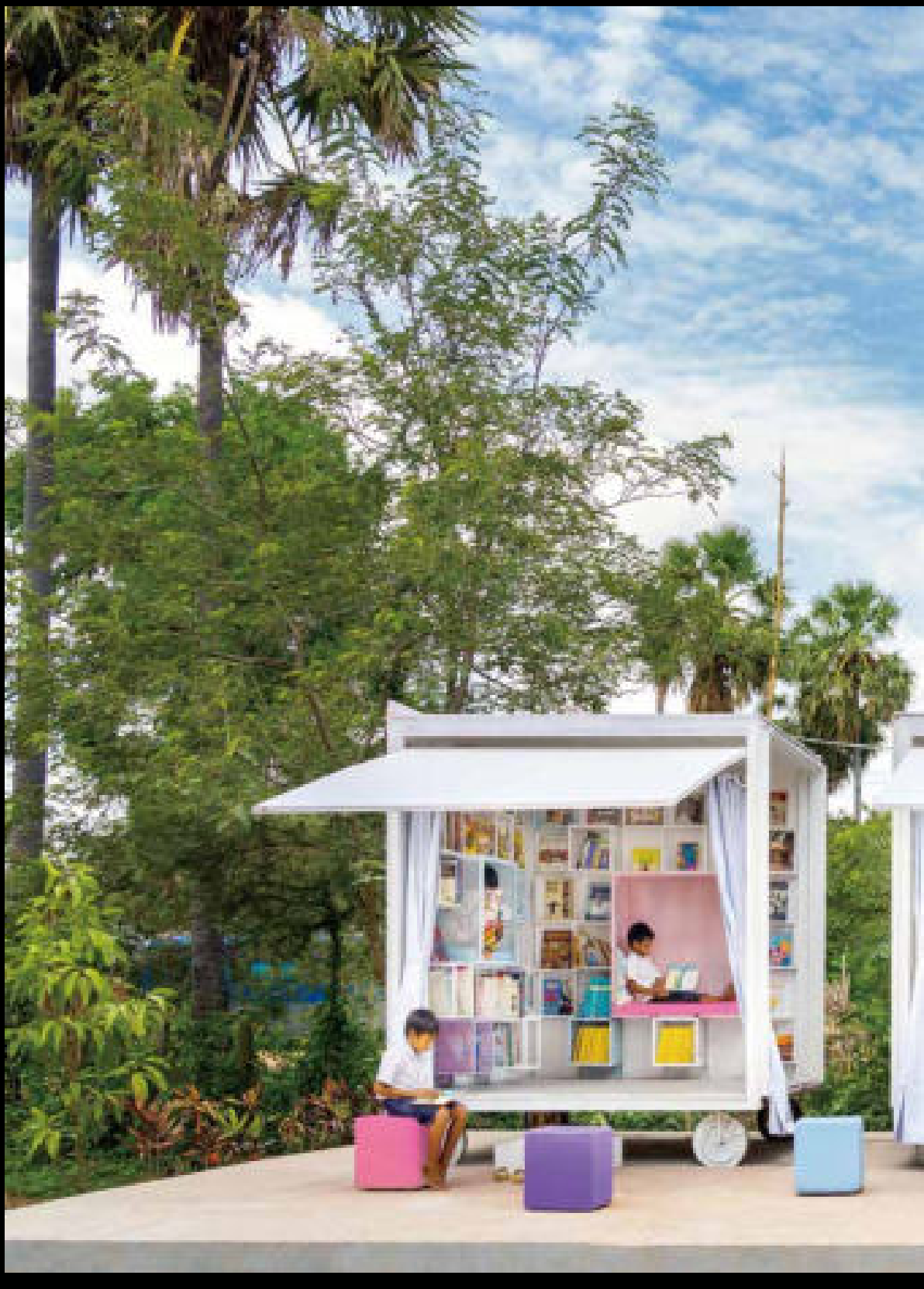
HONORABLE MENTIONS

JIANG Ping / EID Architecture (United States)
LI Zhu / Architects & Engineers Co., Ltd. of Southeast University (China)
Arsomsilp Community and Environmental Architect Co., Ltd. (Thailand)
LI Zhu / Architects & Engineers Co., Ltd. of Southeast University (China)
Ehsan KHAN, Md. Ishtiaque ZAHIR, Md. Iqbal HABIB (Bangladesh)

GOLD WINNER

B3
Public Amenity:
Institutional Buildings

More than Just a Library



Award credit:
CHU YANG KENG / IX Architects Pte Ltd.

Location:
Siem Reap, Cambodia

Initiated and crowd funded by IX Architects Private Ltd., and based on a belief in the power of education, Project Books and Cubes is a learning space that nestles unobtrusively within a primary school campus in a rural village in Siem Reap. It is a pro bono initiative conceptualized and designed for the children of rural Cambodia. With the creation of this learning space, underprivileged communities will be empowered through education. Though small in scale, it is an incubator of big dreams for the children living in the project area. Students can use this library in all weather conditions, even during power outages. Despite its pure cube form, the library embraces the entire site and complements other school activities.

The design concept was to create an engaging library for children. The three cubes that form the library are movable according to users' needs. When they are locked together, they present a linear library in the form of a shipping container; when pulled apart, the library instantly transforms into a multi-purpose space, providing opportunities for teachers to conduct lessons in the embrace of nature and promoting the arts through staged performances. Moreover, being easily replicable, the design introduces a new typology using locally available rattan material that can benefit many remote communities in the rural tropics.

JURY CITATION: The project is a brilliant idea nestled in a primary school area accessible any time for the children as an incubator of great hope. The design concept of the library is to discover a low-cost, mobile, easily-built prototype to serve the primary schools in undeveloped regions. The design itself considered the nature of kids and the dimension, arranging the limited space with different sizes of cubes vertically, encouraging fun learning and active use of the space. Although fabricated off-site, the library is orientated to fit in harmoniously with the school playground, classrooms, and surrounding greenery.

HONORABLE MENTION

Medog Meteorological Center

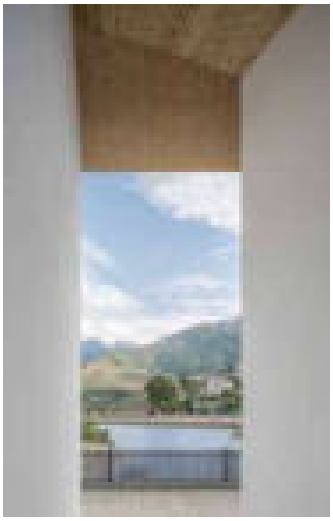
B3
Public Amenity:
Institutional Buildings

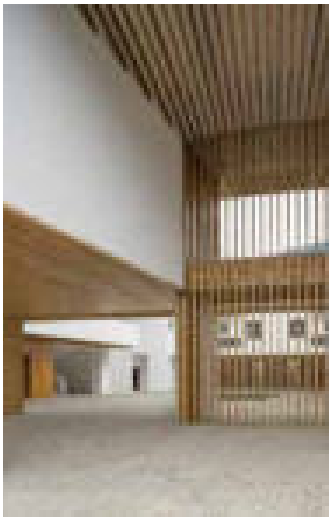
Award credit:
JIANG Ping / EID Architecture

Location:
Tibet, China

Located in a canyon and surrounded by mountain ranges and dense forests, the project site affords a clear view of Namcha Barwa in the distance, while being integrated with the well-preserved natural surroundings. The architect utilized “remote intervention” as a communication principle and collaborated with the local construction team. The design is aimed at reinventing the existing site as a multifunctional environment that accommodates both working and living facilities for the new meteorological center and provides new civic infrastructure and a gathering place to serve the community. Maintaining a modest presence on the site, the building blends into the milieu, fostering sensitive interactions with the surrounding environment without attracting too much attention.

JURY CITATION: The project combined the functions of a meteorological center as well as a living space serving the community with infrastructure. The form of the building adopted some of the elements of Tibet traditional architecture while interpreted them in a modern way, nicely blending into the context and texture of the existing town.






HONORABLE MENTION

B3
Public Amenity:
Institutional Buildings

Reconstruction of Public Service Facilities in Lixiang Village

Award credit:
LI Zhu / Architects & Engineers Co., Ltd. of Southeast University

Location:
Nanjing, China

The village government intends to build some public service facilities for residents of Lixiang Village to improve living conditions and reduce the outflow of the rural population. At the same time, some sites for exhibiting and selling agricultural products grown by the villagers are also needed. To meet these demands, the old rural buildings in the village need to be renovated. The reconstructed rural buildings will be in harmony with the overall style of the village. It is also necessary to carry out structural reinforcement, thermal insulation, waterproofing, and other repair and transformation measures within the buildings. These renovation measures would contribute to fostering resonance in tourists' impressions of traditional villages.

JURY CITATION: The repair and restoration work can best preserve the original form, and this work was faithful to its mission. It not only provides facilities for the visitors, but also provides a showcase for the villagers to display and sell their agricultural products. In this way, the beautiful history and memories of the rural village are restored while improving the life and increasing the locals' income.

HONORABLE MENTION

B3
Public Amenity:
Institutional Buildings

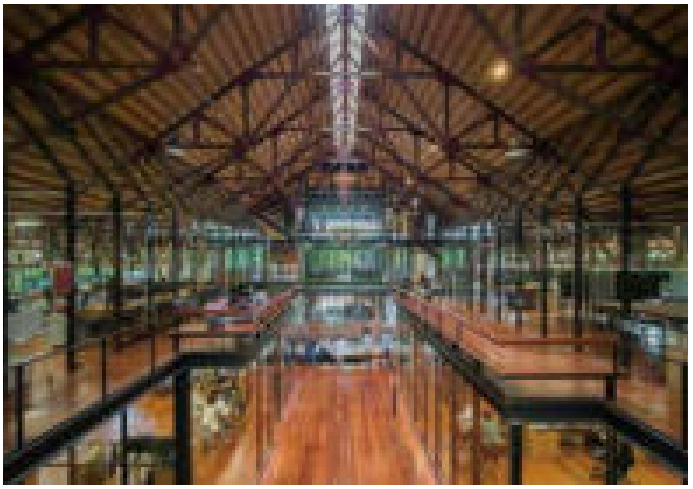
Rabindhorn: Arsomsilp Community and Environment Architect

Award credit:
Arsomsilp Community and Environmental Architect Co., Ltd.

Location:
Bangkok ,Thailand

Arsomsilp Community and Environmental Architects, a professional architectural studio, was established to support “work-based learning” for the school of architecture at the Arsomsilp Institute of the Arts. The school came up with the idea of “One Roof” to create strong linkages between academia and professional studios. The design keeps the strong character of old wooden trusses as the remembrance of the old gymnasium. Glass boxes are designed as home bases for each architect team and student studios. The main open well and stairs provide a vertical and horizontal relationship that creates interconnecting interaction among people as a whole learning community space.

JURY CITATION: The utilization of the building converted from a gymnasium to an architecture school is very serious and healthy. Under the slogan of “One Roof” learning space ideology, glass boxes are designed as home bases for each architect team and student studio, while space in-between are left as common spaces for group learning and discussion. This project rethought what space an architectural school should provide for its unique way of education, which combines teaching, learning, and practicing.



HONORABLE MENTION

The Public Restroom

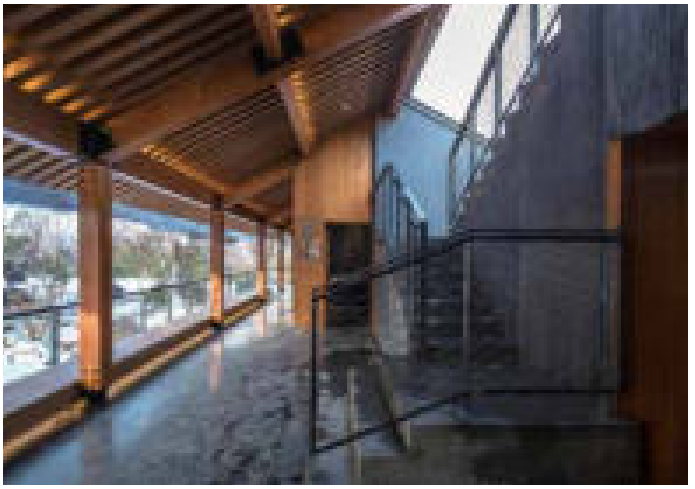
B3
Public Amenity:
Institutional Buildings

Award credit:
LI Zhu / Architects & Engineers Co., Ltd.
of Southeast University

Location:
Nanjing, China

The public recreation facility will be located in a green forest near a group of office buildings. This building will be used by office employees who would like to relax and exercise in the green space during work breaks. It is expected to be built quickly to reduce the construction impacts on the environment and to enable its full integration with the landscape and forest after completion. This building's basic service functions are not only people-friendly but also provide an appealing space for people to stay and rest, given its reasonably designed form and structure. Therefore, users can enjoy the sight of trees and streams around the building.

JURY CITATION: Public restrooms are always ignored by the public yet actually very important public facilities, especially in big cities. It is nice to see such a well-detailed design of a public restroom with great integration with surroundings by using mirror walls. Though it may not be a suitable prototype to be implemented in other places, the jury would like to encourage architects to notice the importance of these kinds of mini public buildings.



HONORABLE MENTION

IAB Center, Home for Institute of Architects Bangladesh

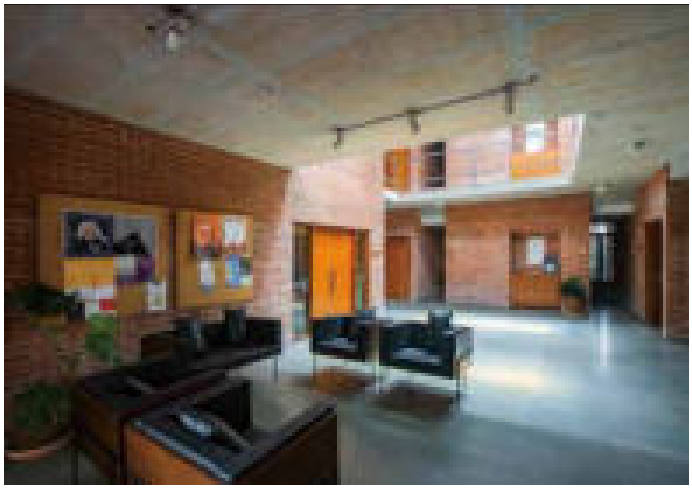
B3
Public Amenity:
Institutional Buildings

Award credit:
Ehsan KHAN, Md. Ishtiaque ZAHIR, Md. Iqbal HABIB

Location:
Dhaka, Bangladesh

The Institute of Architects Bangladesh is a self-supporting institute that actively works to promote excellence within education and the profession of architecture in Bangladesh. The design concept was to create a “home” for architects in Bangladesh that they could embrace as their own and where they could be inspired to contribute positively to their profession. Initially, the institutional structure was intended to be semi-permanent, so that the building could be dismantled on demand, with plans existing for constructing a larger institutional building in the future. The institution required facilities such as an administration area, a multi-purpose hall and rooms for accommodating different categories of lectures, seminars and sociocultural programs.

JURY CITATION: The project is very well completed with fine details and coordination of different materials. The steel-column roof provides wonderful semi-outdoor space on the ground floor, where the open lounge welcomes all visitors and encourages communications among staffs. The multi-function room with sliding walls also increases the semi-outdoor space area and allows interactions between interior and exterior.



B4

Public Amenity: Social and Cultural Buildings

GOLD WINNERS

Sao Inn Architect and Juteras Design Workshop (Malaysia)
LIU Yichun / Atelier Deshaus (China)

HONORABLE MENTIONS

Satoshi EZOE / NIKKEN SEKKEI Ltd. (Japan)
Hyeung Nam LIM / Studio GAON (Republic of Korea)
ZHUANG Shen / Atelier Archmixing (China)

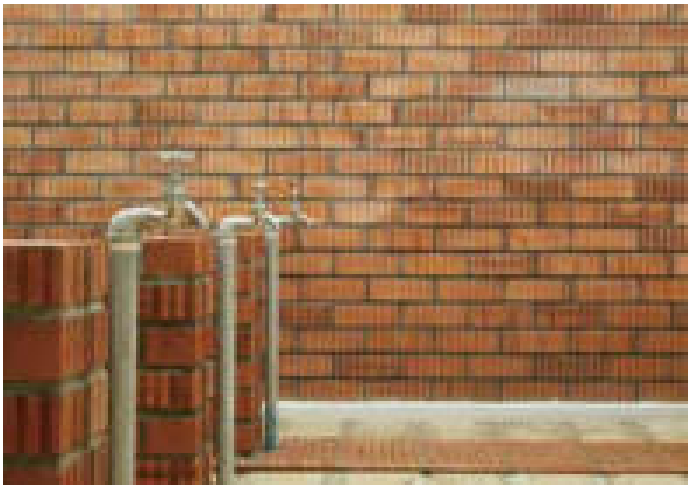
GOLD WINNER

B4
Public Amenity: Social and Cultural Buildings

Communal Mosque, Cyberjaya Precinct 10

Award credit:
Sao Inn Architect and Juteras Design Workshop

Location:
Cyberjaya, Malaysia



The communal mosque project, set in a courtyard and community garden, was initiated to meet the need for a religious building within the fast-growing housing and commercial development in Cyberjaya. The mosque was part of the master plan for an affordable housing scheme accommodating community needs for living, learning, and healing and for a place of eternal rest. The mosque's design incorporates a main prayer hall with ancillary buildings such as living quarters and a dialysis center. The project aims to redefine the functions of a mosque serving a high-density population not only as a spiritual gathering place but also as a public space where people from different social and religious backgrounds can gather together for community activities.

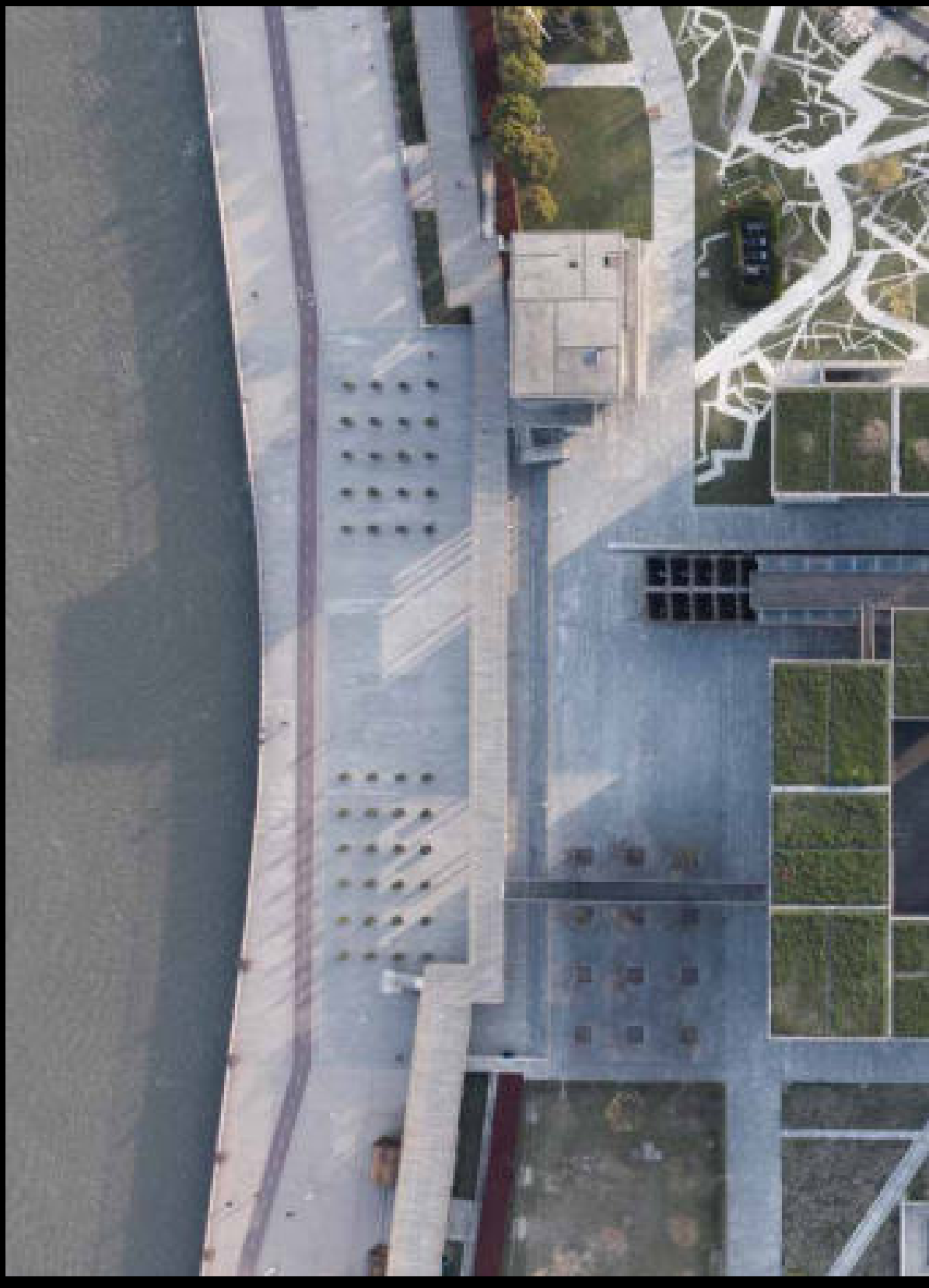
The 5-acre site was relatively flat and barren, with no significant landscape or landforms. This context afforded opportunities during the master planning stage to determine the best layout disposition. The level terrain allowed for optimal accessibility and user friendliness. Another key sustainable dimension of the design entailed the construction of the Qibla Wall. This feature wall, when viewed from the commercial complex on the opposite side, is a beautiful form that is 6 meters high and 1.5 meters thick. It is a rammed earth wall, constructed entirely from vivid orange clay that is abundant at the site. Much of the barren site was deliberately left untouched but planted with many new trees, including tropical fruit trees. This valuable garden space provides a natural extension of the public living space of the surrounding community.

JURY CITATION: The project presents an interesting way of what roles religious architecture should play in a modern community. As a communal mosque, the project choose accessibility rather than monumentality to create a humble but still peaceful space for the Muslims to gather and pray. It inspires the rethinking of what religion as a succession of tradition means in modern society and how would it impact modern life. As the architect says, “if the mosque becomes just an idol, it will be empty.” The essence is to provide a space of self-belonging and attract the youth and elderly of the neighborhood, which leads to the provision of facilities. The architect interprets the idea that the mosque is a house of God, should also be a house of humanity, reinventing itself as social spaces to serve the livings. The structure and form show elegance and sophistication with a geometrical three-tiered roof and steel columns and beams. It not only responds to its idea of modern religious architecture for humanity, but also adapts well to the climate in tropic region.

GOLD WINNER

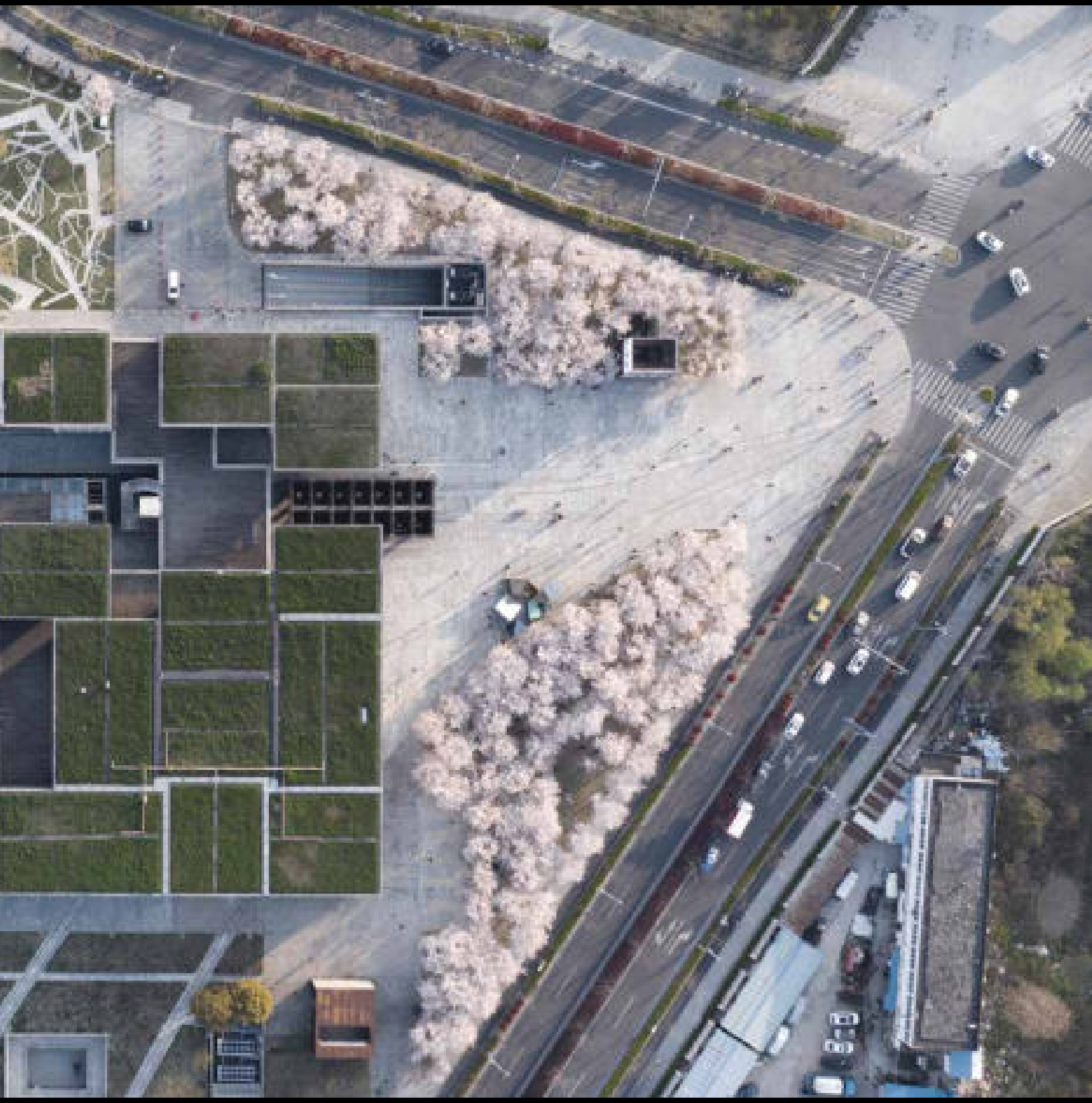
B4
Public Amenity:
Social and Cultural
Buildings

Long Museum West Bund



Award credit:
LIU Yichun / Atelier Deshaus

Location:
Shanghai, China



The museum, including a surviving coal-unloading hopper bridge, is located on a former coal wharf on the Huangpu River. The main design aim is to preserve the memory of this urban landmark, while building a new architecture that preserves or communicates with the history of the place, together with generating a new urban public space. The architectural design task for the art museum entails providing an appropriate space for displaying contemporary artworks and visiting exhibitions, a task facing contemporary art development. Ultimately, the challenge at the construction level is to address these two issues through a particular building methodology, while creating new experiences and architectural forms. The design outcome is an in-depth integration. An analogy of the functional immediacy of coal hopper architecture as an industrial structure is established through a combination of the structure and function of as-cast concrete. The cantilevered "vault-umbrella" structure of independent walls combines the standardized column grids within the existing garage, simultaneously providing a space for displaying and viewing contemporary art within a free-flowing exhibition space. Thus a roaming pattern emerges for the museum circulation, offering visitors a more flexible viewing experience as an alternative to a single routine that unfolds within conventional white boxes. It is helpful for visitors to retrace, make comparisons, and develop thoughts throughout the visit. The independent "vault-umbrella" wall unit links the mechanical system to the structure, producing pure interior space and bringing classical characteristics out of a hodiernal plane layout. Thus a contemporary architecture is created that is wondrous, "talks to" existing coal hoppers, and is rooted in this place.

JURY CITATION: The project presents two useful perspectives from the architectural point of view. The first is that in the process of renovating the existing coal unloading dock into an art museum, it has revived the urban memories through minimal touch. The second is the fact that it has reduced costs and established itself as a sustainable building through research on the characteristic and space of the contemporary art museum. Being a contemporary art museum, the building itself also represents its contemporary aesthetic with its undecorated arches and cantilevers made of concrete. The architecture itself becomes an art displayed to the citizens. Although the indoor space may cause some difficulties for curators, the project provides guidance on various projects that transform industrial facilities into cultural facilities.

HONORABLE MENTION

B4
Public Amenity: Social and Cultural Buildings

Toyonaka Performing Arts Center

Award credit:
Satoshi EZOE / NIKKEN SEKKEI Ltd.

Location:
Osaka, Japan

The imposing atmosphere of conventional community halls was eliminated by scaling the building down to one that blended into the surrounding residential environment. The height of the first and second floors was 3,150 millimeters, and the stages for the large and small halls were located underground to suppress the building height. Furthermore, the small hall was on the residential side to be in harmony with the surrounding environment. The low floor height of 3,150 millimeters encouraged upward and downward movement of visitors and increased interaction density. By reviving the former civic center car entranceway as a "plaza" surrounded by trees, it became possible to recreate the bustling activity of people.

JURY CITATION: This project is a good example of saving the budget by controlling the dimension and managing the internal space. The opinion that the project execution budget can save 20%—30% of the budget by reducing the unnecessary size and that the violence of monumental buildings can be avoided through the overbearing size is persuasive. The low floor height encourages upward and downward movement and increases interaction density.

HONORABLE MENTION

B4

Public Amenity: Social and Cultural Buildings

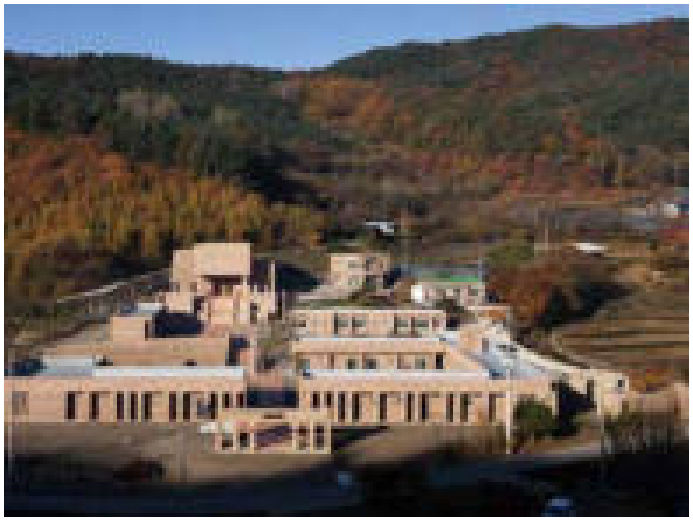
Jetavana Buddhist Temple

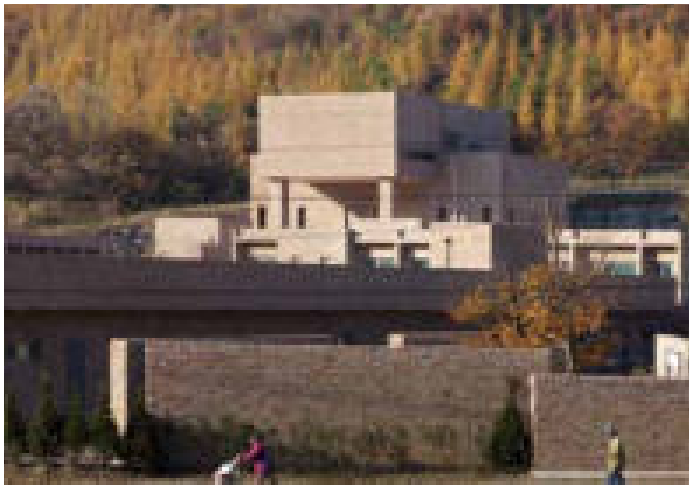
Award credit:
Hyeung Nam LIM / Studio GAON

Location:
Chuncheon-si, Republic of Korea

The temple was designed and planned to accommodate a modern lifestyle, embracing the old ways and Buddhist doctrines. The underlying spirit and design foundation of the center was to restore the essential Buddhist spirit that Sakyamuni had discoursed on and preached about while sitting in Jetavana. Brick, which symbolizes the remains of Jetavana, was an obvious choice as the building material. However, the frames were constructed as a concrete structure overlaid with bricks. Considering the existing layout of traditional temple buildings, the path passing inward through the Iljumun Gate was designed to curve three times, following the original elevation of the site topography.

JURY CITATION: Following the idea that the form of religion has changed only because of historical situations and circumstances of the time when the religion was settled, the architect chose to design the Buddhist temple in the most modern way, using bricks and steel bars. The rethinking of the relationship between religions and modernity leads to a very interesting perspective of religious architecture design.





HONORABLE MENTION

B4
Public Amenity: Social and Cultural Buildings

Jiading New Museum

Award credit:
ZHUANG Shen / Atelier Archmixing

Location:
Shanghai, China

A newly built traditional style garden connects the classic Qiuxia Garden to its west-side entrance of the museum. The rooftop has been designed as a modern landscape garden used both as an outdoor display area and for multiple purposes. From the rooftop, visitors have a bird's eye view of the classical garden. The philosophy and the image of solid and void combinations are frequently conveyed through penetrating and perforating forms. Drawing on their research on traditional aesthetics, the architects used penetrating and perforating materials to achieve a transparent/opaque effect for the façades along Bole Road. The curtain wall exhibits various opening patterns developed from traditional buildings, creating an exquisite and elegant effect.

JURY CITATION: Located in a special historic site next to an old traditional Chinese garden, this project is a combination of traditional Chinese architecture elements and modern forms. The white concrete walls and steel façade follows the texture of brick walls, which achieved a sort of tension between themselves and the old-style doors, verandas, and pitched roofs. The inside garden also adopts the spatial arrangement of traditional Chinese gardens. The contract between the old and the new somehow brings a harmony that guides visitors through this old town's history.

B5

Specialized Buildings

HONORABLE MENTIONS

HE Ying, BAO Li (China)

GAO Qinghui, WAN Xiaomei, YUAN Wei (China)

YU Qing / CCDI Internaitonal (Shenzhen) Design Consultants Co., Ltd. (China)

HONORABLE MENTION

Youzishan Weather Radar Tower

B5
Specialized Buildings

Award credit:
HE Ying, BAO Li

Location:
Nanjing, China

The design is intended to connect with the site with a form that is as light and transparent as possible. The original concept is derived from the surrounding trees. It is hoped that the concrete tower body will resemble a growing tree trunk, with the steel structure stairs winding upward and the platform box stairs hanging on the trees to form viewfinders at different heights and facing different directions. Visitors will be able to ascend the height between different steps and look into the distance. This tower transforms the 30-meter climb into a pleasant sightseeing trip that reveals changes in the spatial rhythm.

JURY CITATION: Normally, radar towers are huge and function-driven without considering their surroundings or the aesthetic itself. This project is small, simple, yet meaningful as it stands out as an example, arguing the possibility of how function-driven architecture or construction can also serve its surroundings and the public. The architecture ingeniously combines the basic functions of the radar tower with tourists' sightseeing behavior, making the project a more active project from a conventional infrastructure and avoiding environmental damage.

HONORABLE MENTION

Qingdao Citizen Fitness Center

B5
Specialized Buildings

Award credit:
GAO Qinghui, WAN Xiaomei, YUAN Wei

Location:
Qingdao, China

The design starts from the perspective of protecting wetlands with the aim of constructing a coastal wetland public venue. The concentrated layout of the fitness center to retain wetland resources conveys a fresh, simple, elegant, and poetic impression of light construction. It reflects the characteristics of *Yin* and *Yang*, and virtue within the traditional Chinese Taoist culture that originated in Laoshan Mountain in Qingdao, constituting a cultural symbol that the public can recognize. It strictly controls the scale of each region, taking the spectator experience as the core value, maximizing audience identification and accessibility, and reducing construction and post-operation costs.

JURY CITATION: The project is nicely done with its fine details, structures, and envelopes. For a gymnasium, since very few innovations can be applied in the arrangement of functional space, the attractions will always be put on its envelopes and forms. The project combines the structure with its forms, in which the beauty of mechanics makes the whole fitness center looks as light as a feather.

HONORABLE MENTION

Qingdao Cruise Terminal

B5
Specialized Buildings

Award credit:
YU Qing / CCDI Internaitonal (Shenzhen) Design Consultants Co., Ltd.

Location:
Qingdao, China

The project was commissioned to transform Pier 6 into a leading cruise terminal in China, complete with supporting service facilities such as hotels, catering services, and office spaces. Cutting-edge architectural planning, design concepts, and techniques were adopted for building the seaside facade of the cruise terminal into a signature landmark and the passenger transportation center. This center was designed according to the area's natural and geological conditions as well as the aspiration of having a multifunctional, advanced, and distinctive passenger transportation center. This center meets the need to facilitate the future development of the old port area to live up to the expectation of becoming a cruise-based economy.

JURY CITATION: As a cruise terminal in an international port city, the project aims to promote tourism and public service and connect the port to the inner city. As a result, the project consists of offices, hotels, restaurants, exhibitions, shops, and other amenities, and is designed to be one of the attractions and landmarks of the city. The façade comes from the "sail," expressing the mechanical beauty with the steel structure exposed without curtain walls.

C

Industrial Buildings

GOLD WINNER

ZHENG Quan / Udopartners (China)

HONORABLE MENTION

ZHANG Yingpeng / Suzhou 9-Town Design Studio for Urban Architecture (China)

GOLD WINNER

C
Industrial Buildings

Ningxia Xige Estate

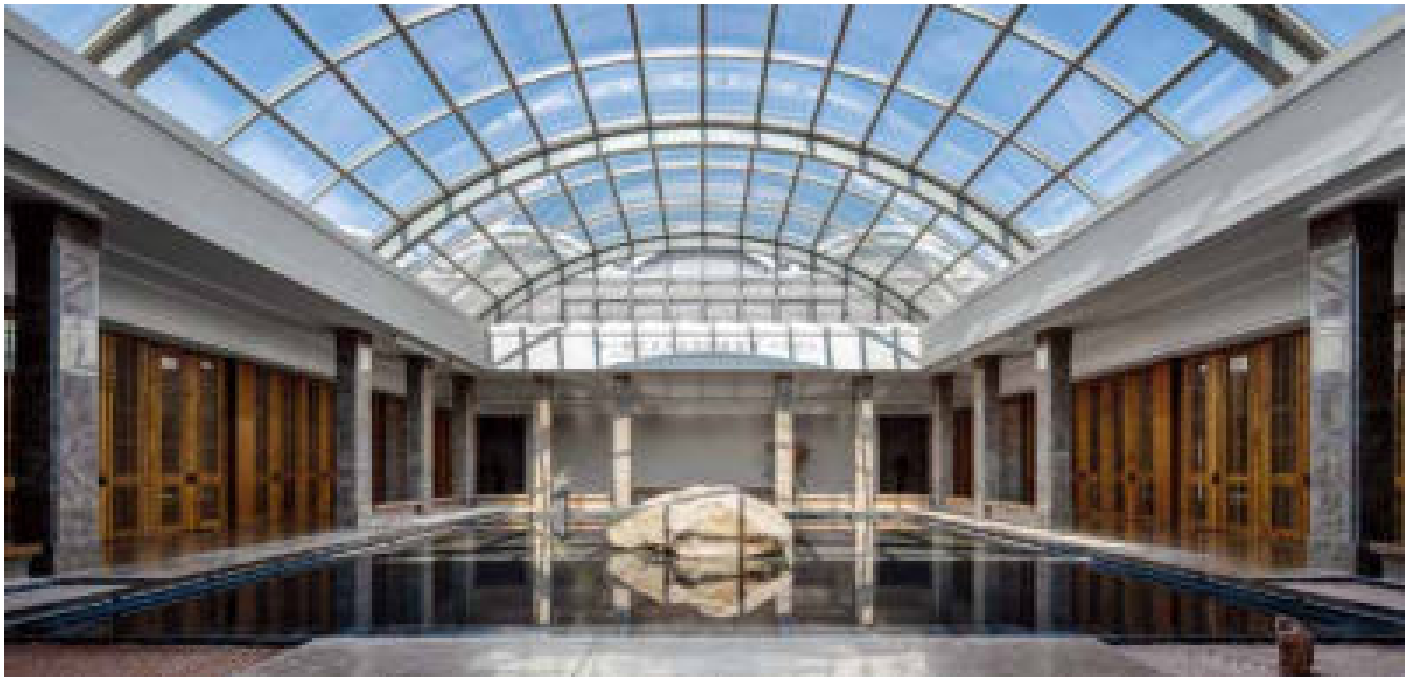
Award credit:
ZHENG Quan / Udopartners

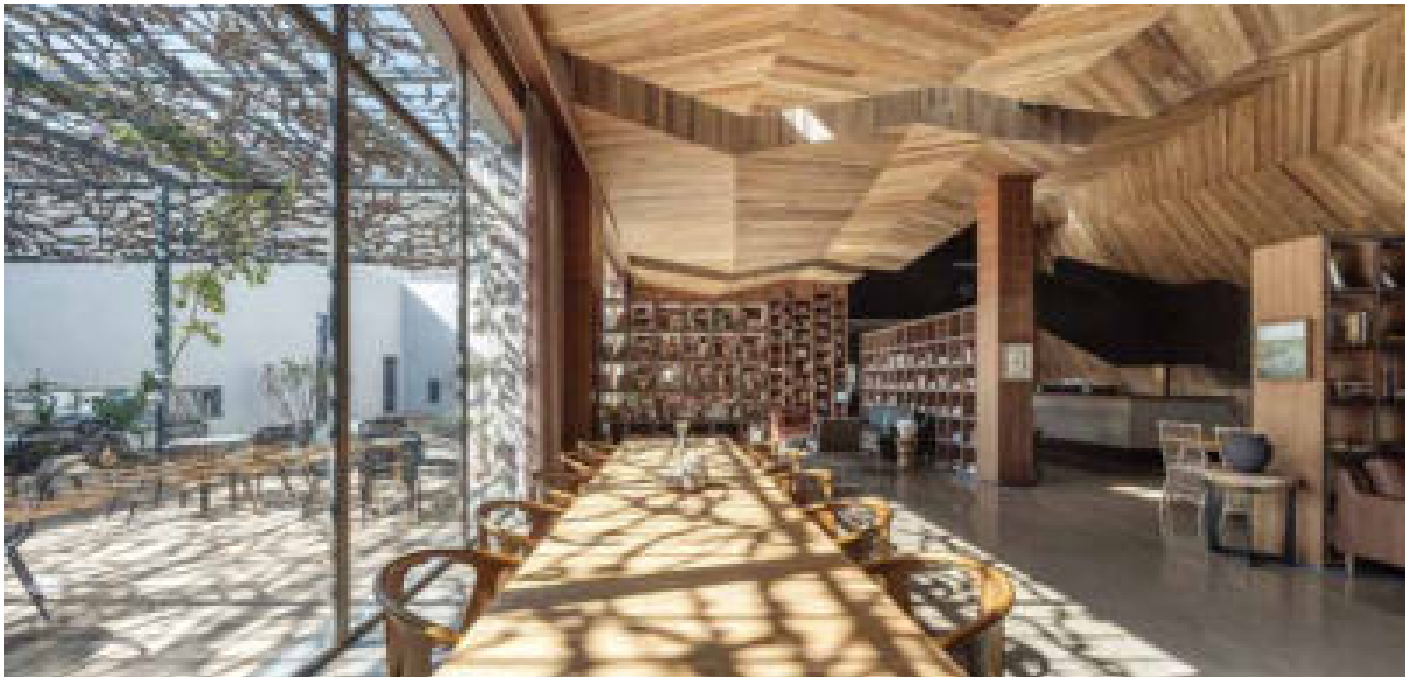
Location:
Wuzhong, China

The architectural design concept takes "learning from nature" as its starting point and seeks to promote the harmonious co-existence of architecture and nature. Local stones have been used to build a high wall with a diameter greater than 200 meters. The selection of unique materials and the simplicity of the pure shapes are the outcomes of interactions between the building, the local culture, and the local environment.

At the southeastern end of the wall, a huge viewing window has been installed, thus visually merging the winery with the nearby Xige Lake, and the ancient beacon provides a perfect frame for the scenery. The stone wall and the building enclose a series of courtyard spaces in different volumes. The combination of mountains, ponds, flowers, and trees constitutes a beautiful and unique garden landscape within the local context. On the different paths leading to the winery production center, offices, and the residential, visiting, wine tasting, and accommodation facilities, the architectural spaces intersect with the landscape of the gardens so that people are always immersed in the beauty of nature.

JURY CITATION: Located in flat land and surrounded by Gobi Desert and grassland, the estate stands out with a unique configuration differentiating from typical vineyards or Castello but somehow achieves harmony with the surrounding environment and contexts. The circular form produces a strong geometric sense of aesthetic, while the architect carefully controls its relation to nature using local material, making the architecture a land art. The estate consists of various functions, including a winemaking area, oak barrel cellar, canning area, tasting area, visitor reception, hotel, and restaurant. Interestingly, instead of hiding those manufacturing functional spaces, the architect decided to display them as part of the visitor's experience. As it may bring some alien looks, it also leads to a feeling of industrial and modern. Although it is not a production facility with a profound history, a chateau as a mass production facility in the twenty-first century appeared in Ningxia brings more imagination of the possibility of how traditional industrial buildings could develop.





HONORABLE MENTION

C
Industrial Buildings

Huaneng Suzhou Gas Turbine Power Plant

Award credit:
ZHANG Yingpeng / Suzhou 9-Town Design Studio for Urban Architecture

Location:
Suzhou, China

The overall plan has four main objectives. The first is to solve the problems of the relationship between the factory and the regional environment. The second is to consider the interior, handling the spatial relationship of the various processual components. The third is to study the spatial scale of each building and structure and propose criteria for selecting the locations and forms of representative buildings and structures. The fourth objective is to integrate the Huaneng Group's "red" company promoting socialism with Chinese characteristics. The project is to give full consideration of how industrial buildings can be converted achieving the goal of "post-industrialization."

JURY CITATION: As function-driven architecture, the architect of the project not only considered the arrangement of various process components of the power plant but also try to define the architectural space in a more human way, showing the industrial beauty by using refined materials and detailing the internal space, coordinating the colors between concrete, walls and the boilers, which provides better spatial experience and working environment for the staffs and workers.

D1

Conservation Projects: Historical Restoration

HONORABLE MENTIONS

CHEN Wei, HU Shi, GAO Chen (China)

East China Architectural Design & Research Institute Co., Ltd. (China)

HONORABLE MENTION

Nanjing Yuyuan Garden Restoration Project

D1
Conservation Projects:
Historical Restoration

Award credit:
CHEN Wei, HU Shi, GAO Chen

Location:
Nanjing, China

Yuyuan Garden is located in the west of the Zhonghua Gate in Nanjing, which is part of the historical district in the southern part of the city. When the project was planned and designed, the landscape was in a seriously damaged state. All of the historical buildings are preserved, the scale and form of the lake have been restored, the hills are maintained in their natural state, and the main part of the garden has been restored to the original state of the garden during the Guangxu period. The entire garden authentically reproduces the thirty-six scenes of Yuyuan Garden depicted in ancient books.

JURY CITATION: The most difficult part of historical architecture restoration is the huge works of historical research, not only of the architectural forms and building technics but also of the whole context of its transformation. This project is based on a very rigorous, detailed research of the site and existing buildings, referring to old drawings and photos, showing the jury a clear trace of how the design came about. The result is also satisfying, providing the citizens with a traditional Chinese garden of peace in a modern inner city.

HONORABLE MENTION

Preservation and Restoration Project of the Bank of East Asia Building

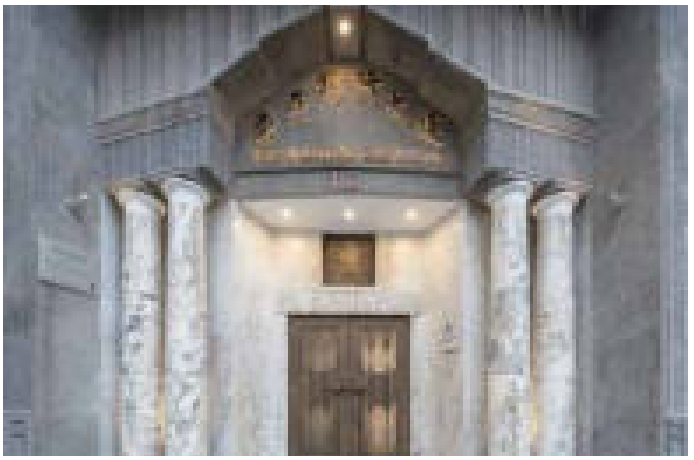
D1
Conservation Projects:
Historical Restoration

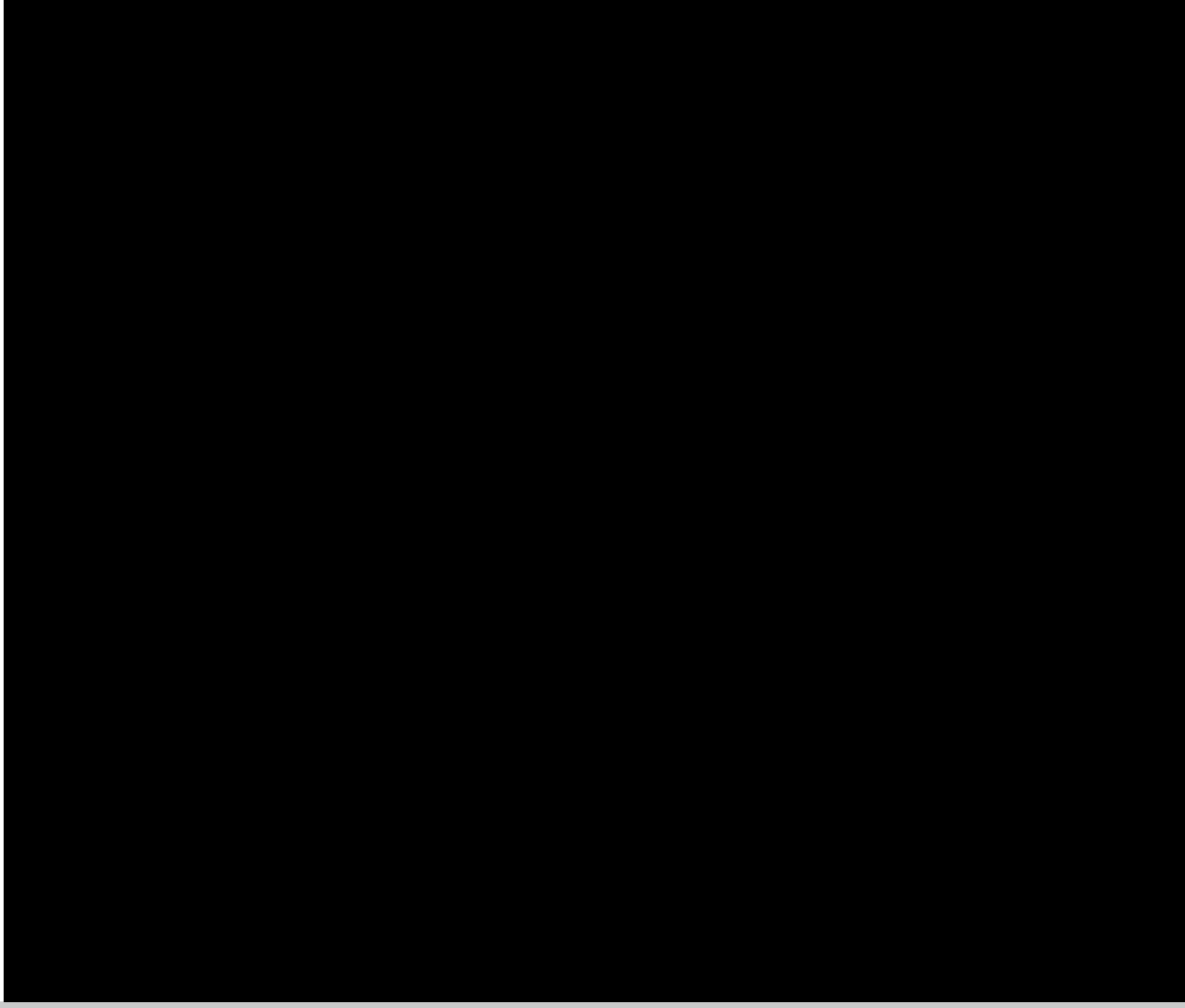
Award credit:
East China Architectural Design & Research Institute Co., Ltd.

Location:
Shanghai, China

The restoration design fully brings out the art deco style of the building by restoring its characteristic decorations. The project will reinforce the overall structure of the building to meet the safety and comfort requirements of modern banks. This project combs the internal flow lines of the building. The original business hall on the first floor will be opened to the public as an exhibition space. The business hall will be relocated to the second floor of the building. The interior design applies the principle of recognizability, adopting contemporary materials and techniques that are in harmony with the atmosphere of this historic building's interior space.

JURY CITATION: The Bank of East Asia Building conducted the restoration from the perspective of adapting the functions and reuse. The project focused on providing modern working and exhibition space within an old building of more than 90 years, renewing the façade and interior design, as well as updating the electric system.





D2

Conservation Projects: Adaptive Reuse

GOLD WINNER

HE Jianxiang, JIANG Ying / O-office Architects (China)

HONORABLE MENTIONS

Malisha KODITUWAKKU (Sri Lanka)

MA Minghua, HE Zhengqiang, CHEN Xiaohong (China)

WU Chen, DUAN Changli (China)

GOLD WINNER

Shenzhen Mingde Academy

D2
Conservation Projects: Adaptive Reuse

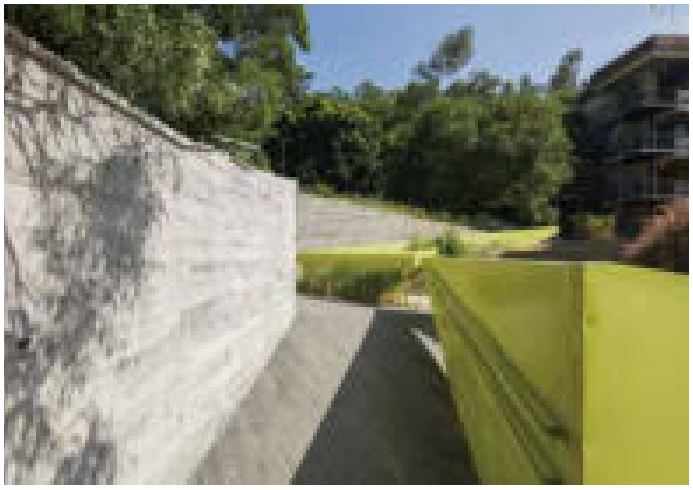
Award credit:
HE Jianxiang, JIANG Ying / O-office Architects

Location:
Shenzhen, China

Shenzhen Mingde Academy, a new campus constructed for teenagers to study and live together in this beautiful urban enclave, is a remarkable but challenging project. It was intended to bring together the activities, communications, and hopes of the city's distinctive young generation. However, the individual buildings in different locations and with different heights and structures, scattered across the over 500-meter belt that encompasses the valley portion of the factory, are incompatible with nature and with the campus design.

Initial efforts did not focus on the individual buildings. Instead, the focus, while constructing the spatial narrative of the campus, was on the relationship between the buildings and surrounding geographical features. Ramps, linear corridors, overhead walkways, small squares and gardens provided a continuous spatial experience extending from the residential section of the original factory in the north to the large three-layered raw-cloth warehouse in the south, constituting the most prominent natural space within the Shenzhen Mingde Academy. The outdoor spatial structure also provides multiple options and possibilities through various sporadic connections leading to the buildings. Reflections on nature and space may be stimulated during leisurely walking experiences. This unconventional and imaginative place in turn shapes the bodies and minds of the young students. Construction strategies, materials, and tectonics have been designed according to existing geographic features, entailing appropriate construction methods and considering the relationships of individual buildings to the surroundings. The unique spatial qualities of each spot revitalize and enrich the site's history, integrating it with the everyday existence of the contemporary campus.

JURY CITATION: It is interesting to see old factory buildings converted into a college, which is quite a unique case. In this project, the architect adapted several old industrial buildings into different functions of the academy, including a dormitory, library, student center, science building, classrooms, etc. Each function requires a different dimension and spatial quality, which is a great challenge for the architect. Limited by the tight schedule, the architect chose to implant light structural elements to the original industrial relics. While the old parts remain the least touch, the newly constructed parts are emphasized by their brand-new materials and colors, which form a strong contrast that leads to a tension between the historical and contemporary. One concern is whether the conversion from industrial buildings to living space can fulfill the requirement of comfort in terms of thermal insulation and sound isolation. The other concern is that the linear site layout may lead to inconvenient circulation that troubles the students and staff. But the jury still decided to award it the Gold Winner for its innovative idea and good completion.



HONORABLE MENTION

The Box House

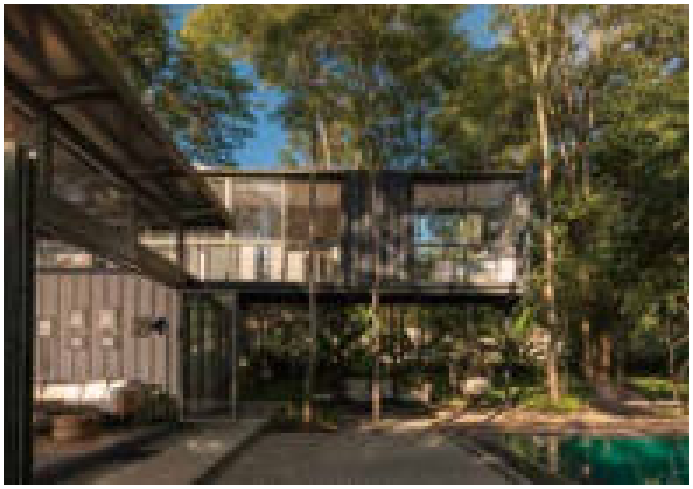
D2
Conservation Projects:
Adaptive Reuse

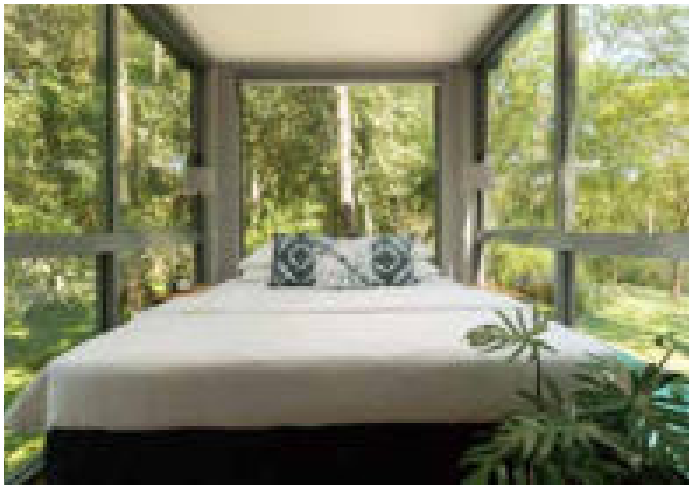
Award credit:
Malisha KODITUWAKKU

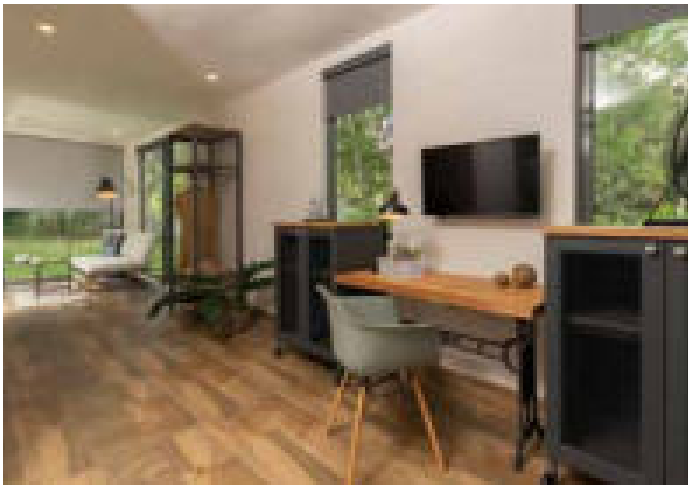
Location:
Marakolliya, Sri Lanka

The concept used for developing the villa's form is a traditional one, despite the use of a non-conventional construction method. Two parallel 40-foot containers were placed 20 feet apart; a portion of this gap was formative of the central courtyard, part of which was roofed to create the central living and dining space. This space has a roof reminiscent of a clerestory, that is, a series of glass windows offering a glimpse of the sky and treetops. Flanked on one side by the courtyard and by a pool surrounded by towering satinwood trees on the other, the space truly blurs the boundaries between the interior and the exterior.

JURY CITATION: Experimenting with repurposing discarded shipping containers is always a challenge and excitement for architects. The Box House looks like one of the rare successful cases as a villa for commercial purposes. Sri Lanka has a hot and humid climate all year round, which coordinates with the characteristics of container housing. The Box House seems to step away from the notion that luxury is always indulgent and wasteful and can be seen as a sustainable and responsible piece of architecture.







HONORABLE MENTION

D2
Conservation Projects:
Adaptive Reuse

Suqian Glass Art Museum

Award credit:
MA Minghua, HE Zhengqiang, CHEN Xiaohong

Location:
Suqian, China

Commencing with an industrial context, site environment, and building materials, the design entails narrative renovation and interactive displays used to build an experiential complex that combines the history of the glass industry and the features of an art museum. “The journey of a grain of sand” is the theme running through the building space. The use of a strategy for renovating old buildings has enabled the cleaning up and reinforcement of the old industrial site, thus preserving the entire quartz sand mine production circulation and relevant factory spaces. The reinforcement maintains the dilapidated appearance of the old buildings as far as possible.

JURY CITATION: Starting from an industrial context, site environment, and building materials, this project resorts to narrative renovation and interactive display to build an experience-based complex combining the history of the glass industry and the art museum. The renovation of appropriate intervention and natural mix of new and old materials celebrate the relationship between the old and the new and the spatial-temporal collage of the glass culture, revealing the historical marks to visitors.

HONORABLE MENTION

D2
Conservation Projects:
Adaptive Reuse

Urban Design of New Shougang Industrial Integrated Service Area North Section: Shougang Skywalk Park

Architect:
WU Chen, DUAN Changli

Location:
Beijing, China

The project entailed blending in features of Shougang's landscape and environment and the well-known High Line Park, compiling various characteristic cultural resources. The features of the eastern bridges and the Western high lines are cleverly mixed within the project. Moreover, the principles of entirety, continuity, sub-regional organization, and beauty, focusing on maintaining the continuity of site's culture, are emphasized. The materials and style are identical to those of the original pipeline lane structure, preserving its authenticity and readability. The newly established sightseeing and recreation platform, slow traffic footpath, fitness track and landscape screening offer citizens a public leisure and entertainment space and an opportunity to review the history.

JURY CITATION: As the old industrial area is too large to be converted to other facilities, the architects provided a solution to preserve the historical significance of the industrial facilities and pass it on to future generations. The architects made use of the existing industrial structures as attractions of the landscape and introduced public space and facilities into the site. It is a space enough to be criticized for excessive design while putting in too much design concept, but at present, it seems necessary to retouch, for instance, the pipeline and visually add it to look like installation art.

E

Integrated Buildings

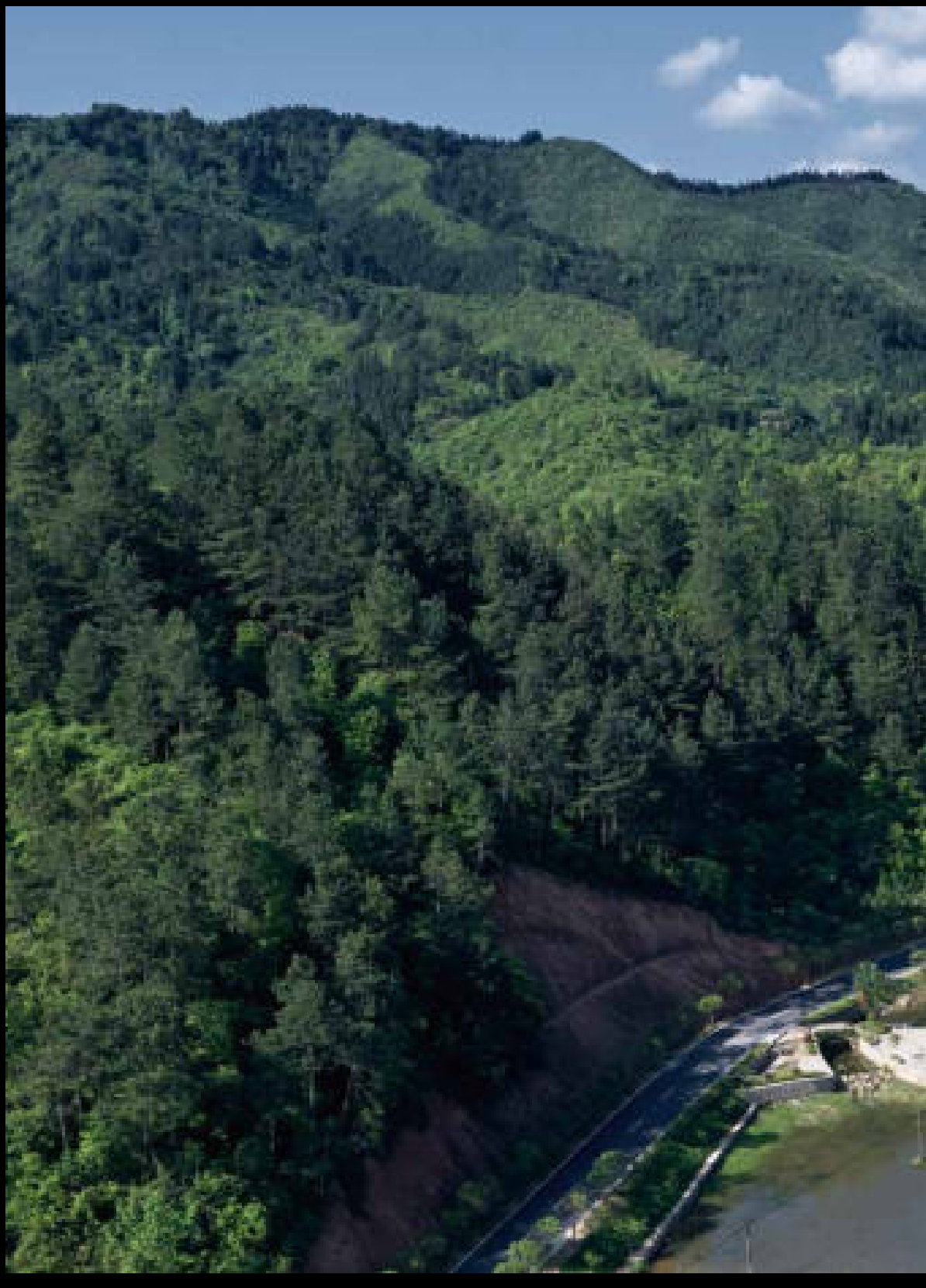
GOLD WINNER
ZHANG Tong, YAO Yuan, XU Han (China)

HONORABLE MENTIONS
ZHANG Ming / Tongji Architectural Design (Group) Co., Ltd. (China)
QU Lei, HE Qing / Zhongxu Architectural Design Co., Ltd. (China)

GOLD WINNER

E
Integrated Buildings

Revitalization of Rural Public Space, Dacang Village

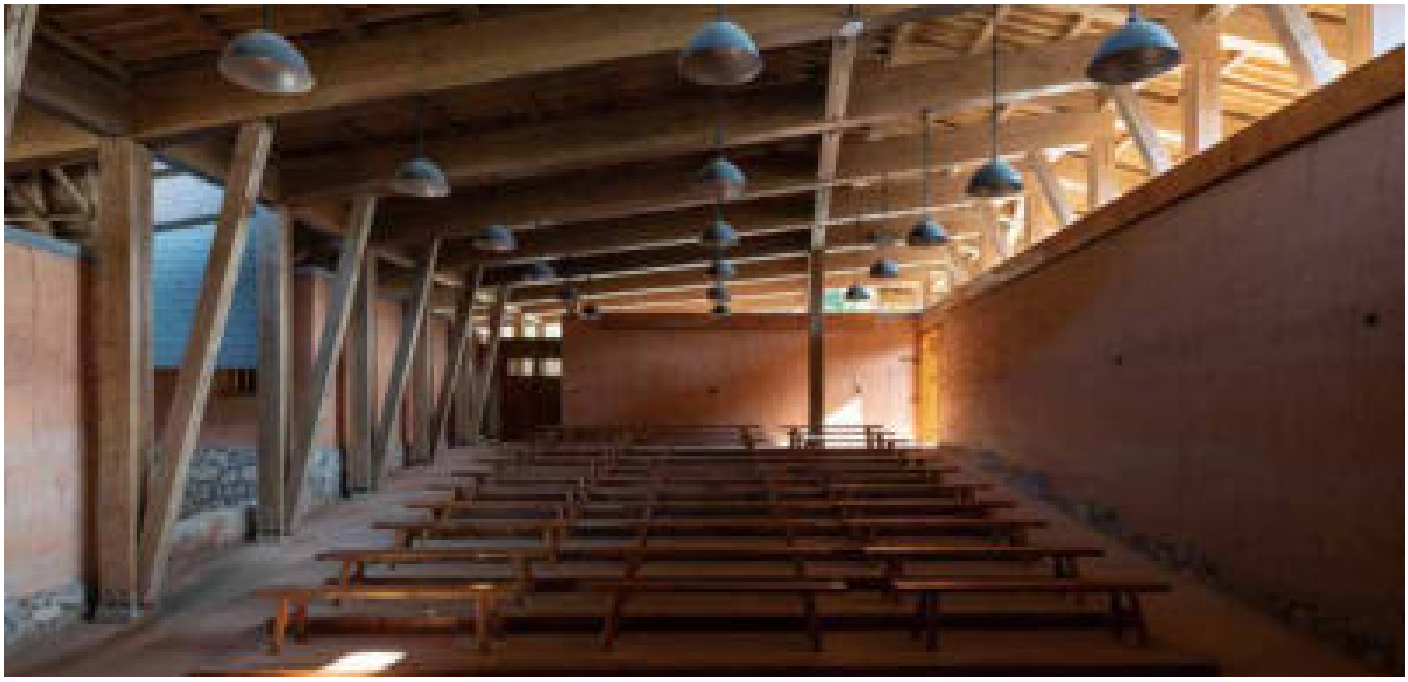


Award credit:
ZHANG Tong, YAO Yuan, XU Han

Location:
Jinggangshan, China

This project comprises several subprojects: restoring the ancestral temple of Lin's family as a place for prominent family ritual activities and a public venue within the village; constructing Dacang School to provide classroom facilities for the local primary school and serve as a public meeting place for the villagers; building the lounge bridge, reconnecting the ancient walkway leading to the village, providing a meeting and resting place for the farmers in the fields; and restoring part of Lin's stilted house as a hostel for visitors. Through the construction of these facilities, the revitalization plan aims to revive public life in the village and attract foreign visitors to come and experience the traditional Hakka lifestyle so that young people can return to find jobs. The low-output, single-crop agricultural system could be changed to help eradicate poverty, facilitating comprehensive social and economic development within the rural community.

For more than two years, two parallel approaches have been pursued in the Dacang project. First, surveys and studies of the local tectonic system and the deployment of building strategies adapted to the climate and terrain and local materials, drawing on traditional Hakka building techniques, have generated a design vocabulary congruent with the local identity. Second, the building of the lounge bridge in conformity with the narrative path, the restoration of the ancestral temple, construction of Dacang School, and partial rebuilding of Lin's stilted house are aligned with the typology of public buildings in traditional Chinese villages. The project is thus reviving village public life and reshaping the spirit of the community, thereby rebuilding rural public space according to the choreography of historical narratives.



JURY CITATION: After seeing so many so-called “Rural Revitalization” project, it is very impressed to see such a humble and low-profile project that truly aims to serve the locals. As rural revitalization becomes a new trend in architectural or rural design, it always centers on commercialization and simply bringing tourism to the rural village. However, only a few examples went successful, while others may become empty showcases with no actual daily function. This is what makes the design of Dacang Village special. Instead of building luxury or so-called modern attractions for tourists, the architect decided to really build something for the village. The bridge reconnects the ancient walkway into the village. The school actually provides an educational space for kids. The use of local materials and traditional construction technics to build new forms with local identity is very touching, which also reduced the budget and maintained the texture of the village.

HONORABLE MENTION

Green Hill

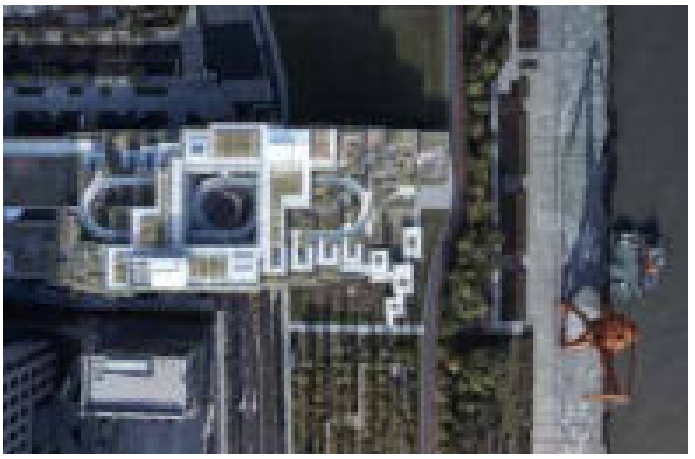
E
Integrated Buildings

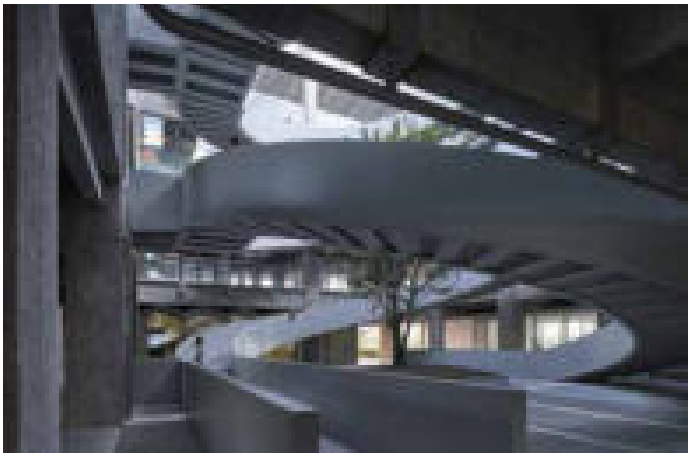
Award credit:
ZHANG Ming / Tongji Architectural Design (Group) Co., Ltd.

Location:
Shanghai, China

The Green Hill is a complex encompassing public transportation, urban infrastructure, an office, an exhibition hall, a coffee shop and an urban park. The former mechanical warehouse of the Shanghai Tobacco Co., Ltd. was slated to be dismantled but is now covered with green plants and connects the waterfront. The building has been preserved by removing the walls of the two central spans on the ground floor and letting the planned road pass underneath. The project breaks the barrier between the waterfront and its hinterland by creating a slope extending from the architecture to the road to the north, forming a meandering path from the city to the waterfront.

JURY CITATION: Challenging the restrictions on land use and architectural regulations is not easy. However, if you create it well creatively, the benefits will go to citizens. This project seems to be a good example of maximizing the river ways and be returned to citizens, with its idea of converting part of the existing building into an urban complex of multiple functions and provides citizens with social space and greens. In particular, instead of providing shopping malls, it overcame difficulties and design permanent righteousness for citizens – an urban garden with accessibility to all.





HONORABLE MENTION

Redevelopment of the Old West City Gate Complex: Urban Renewal of Shanty Towns

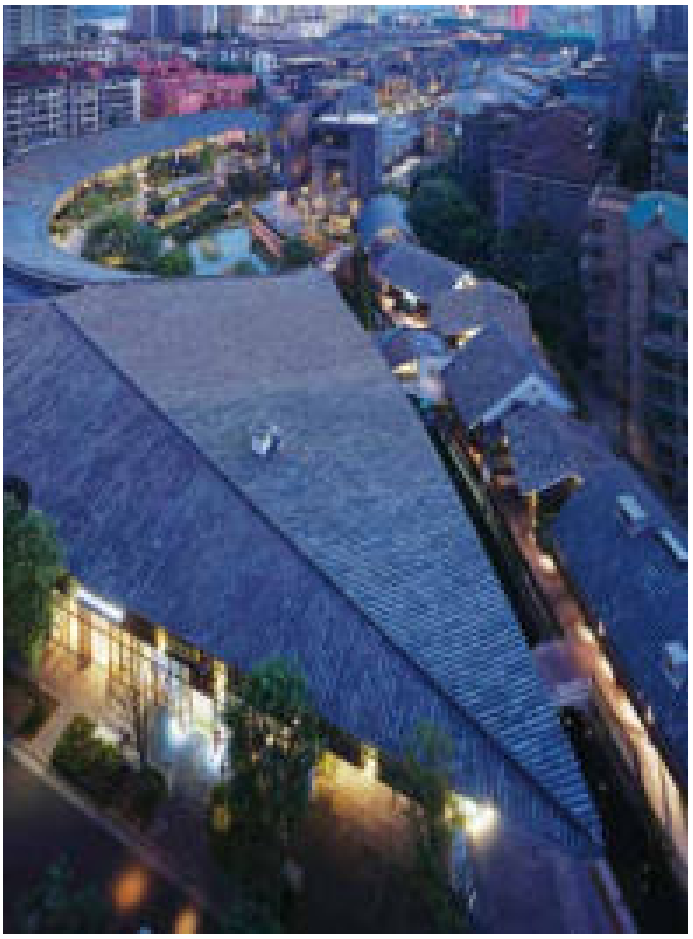
E
Integrated Buildings

Award credit:
QU Lei, HE Qing / Zhongxu Architectural Design Co., Ltd.

Location:
Changde, China

The project design entails three dimensions: people's livelihoods, commerce, and culture. People's livelihoods are the first priority, and relocation is the solution to social problems. A new urban landscape can emerge through the interweaving of commercial activities, and the banks of the moat that also brings vital capital and extensive social participation to the project. The establishment of public places, such as the Hulukou Square and the Yang Family Clan Archway Square, reflect the vividness of the urban communication space. The small, narrow house accommodating the community center symbolizes the spiritual "ancestral house," the continuity of cultural traditions, and daily communication within the neighborhood.

JURY CITATION: It seems that the Changde Old West City Gate area Urban Renaissance Complex is the architectural answer to the complex problems of the social ecosystem that include the new and old in the urban transformation, culture and commerce, mobile demolition and relocation, the simple and complex contradictions, find balance and symbiosis. From 2011 to 2017, an architect moved into the old town to be a real part of the project, and the current form of the rejuvenated city came into being. Regardless of the architectural form, functional content, and the protection of material and intangible heritage, the Old West City Gate has a continuous cultural root.



SRA

Social Responsible Architecture

WINNERS
CHU YANG KENG / IX Architects Pte Ltd. (Singapore)
NG Yan Yung Edward (China)

SOCIAL RESPONSIBLE ARCHITECTURE

More than Just a Library

Award credit:
CHU YANG KENG / IX Architects Pte Ltd.

Location:
Siem Reap, Cambodia

JURY CITATION: The project is very touching with its idea of building a low-cost, mobile, easily constructed library for children who may not have the chance to read in a bright and proper library like those in developed regions. The architect worked with NGOs to find a solution to build this kind of library, not only in terms of design but also in raising a charity activity to get support from the general society. Although the design is simple, the intention and efforts behind it are worthwhile to look into. As architects should always play their role actively in the society, cooperating and negotiating with their clients who may not always be the people with money or power, but also can be those who may not be able to speak out their voice, the jury would like to encourage architects to focus more on their social responsibility and their ability to build a better life for all mankind.

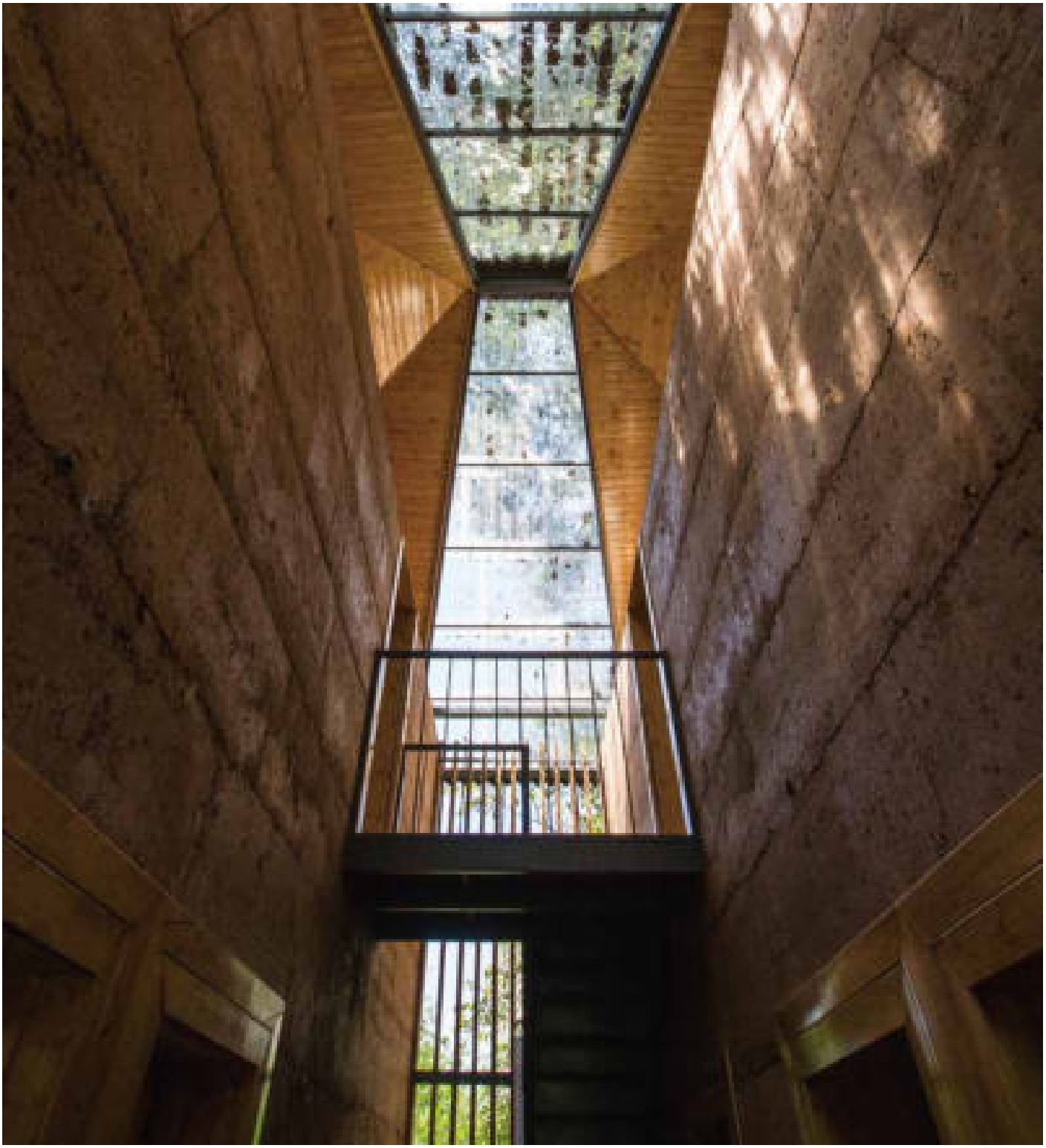

INSPIRE

SOCIAL RESPONSIBLE ARCHITECTURE

Post-Earthquake Reconstruction Demonstration Project of Guangming Village

Award credit:
NG Yan Yung Edward

Location:
Zhaotong, China



JURY CITATION: Rebuilding a tiny house destroyed by an earthquake in a remote village is more socio-economic than architectural for locals. For them, safety and resilience to earthquake are far more important. Thus the villagers chose to build brick-concrete houses even without enough money. The architect tried to solve the problem by inventing a new prototype of rural housing using rammed-earth techniques, which can improve the safety, quality, and dignity of the living environment and preserve the vernacular of the traditional architectural language without adding substantial environmental load. It is always easy to rebuild a house, but the architect chose to look more deeply into the possibility of designing a type of housing that can serve the group that is facing the same dilemma, which shows his care for the society as well as devotion to the profession. This is what the jury would like to encourage.

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