



建築

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HKIA Awards

HKIA 50th Anniversary Annual Awards 2005 President's Message



The HKIA is steering into our 50th Anniversary this year. Throughout the last 50 years, the Institute has set our goals to raise both the standard of architecture in Hong Kong and the standard of professional services offered by its members. The Golden Jubilee Council's vision — "To build a better Hong Kong, promote architectural excellence" is now demonstrated by dedicated commitment by our members to uplift the image and environment of the city. Their outstanding works are placed in front of us through the 50th Anniversary HKIA Annual Awards.

Good architecture cannot result from the work of architects alone; supports by trusting and enlightened clients, and scrupulous efforts from allied professionals, government departments, contractors and suppliers are necessary for the architectural accomplishments. Hence, the honour not only goes to architects, but to all partners and collaborators who have devoted the time and energy in making Hong Kong a better city.

On behalf of The Hong Kong Institute of Architects, I would like to congratulate winners of this very special year's award-winners and convey our sincere thanks to the participants for their enthusiastic support to the Institute. I would also like to extend our gratitude to the Annual Awards Committee 2005 under Alice Yeung, HKIA and jurors, who have put in an enormous amount of hard work in the assessment of the many entries.

I hope all of you will enjoy reading the magnificent works from our members and do share with us your thoughts to build a better Hong Kong.

Professor Bernard V. Lim, FHKIA

President

The Hong Kong Institute of Architects

The Hong Kong Institute of Architects Annual Awards began in 1965. The HKIA Awards 2005 Prize Presentation & Exhibition Opening Ceremony was held on 25 April 2006 at Park Court, Pacific Place

The HKIA Medal of the Year is awarded to the architect(s) of a selected building that deserves the highest honour; architect(s) of other buildings deserving an award will receive a HKIA Merit Award. Entries are divided into the following four categories for assessment: Commercial Buildings, Community Buildings, Residential Buildings and Industrial/Transport/Utility Buildings. The President's Prize is awarded to smaller projects with construction costs below \$20 million. The Award for HKIA Members' Work Outside of Hong Kong is awarded to architects who have carried out works of excellence outside of Hong Kong. Established in 2001, the Special Architectural Award aims to acknowledge members who have carried out works or research of outstanding contribution to a particular architectural issue such as Heritage, Sustainable Design, Architectural Research, Architectural Interior, Accessibility, Urban Design and Technological Innovation.

Number of Nominations

HKIA Medal of the Year / HKIA Merit Award	28
Award for HKIA Members' Work Outside of Hong Kong	8
President's Prize	17
Special Architectural Award	20
Total Number of Nominations	73

JURY PANEL

Lay Juror

Mr LI Wing-Cheung Tommy

Famous Graphic Designer and Brand Consultant

Overseas Juror

Mr Bruno SOARES

Architect, Portugal

HKIA Member

Mr CUI Kai, HKIA

Vice President and Chief Architect,
China Architectural Design & Research Group

HKIA Member

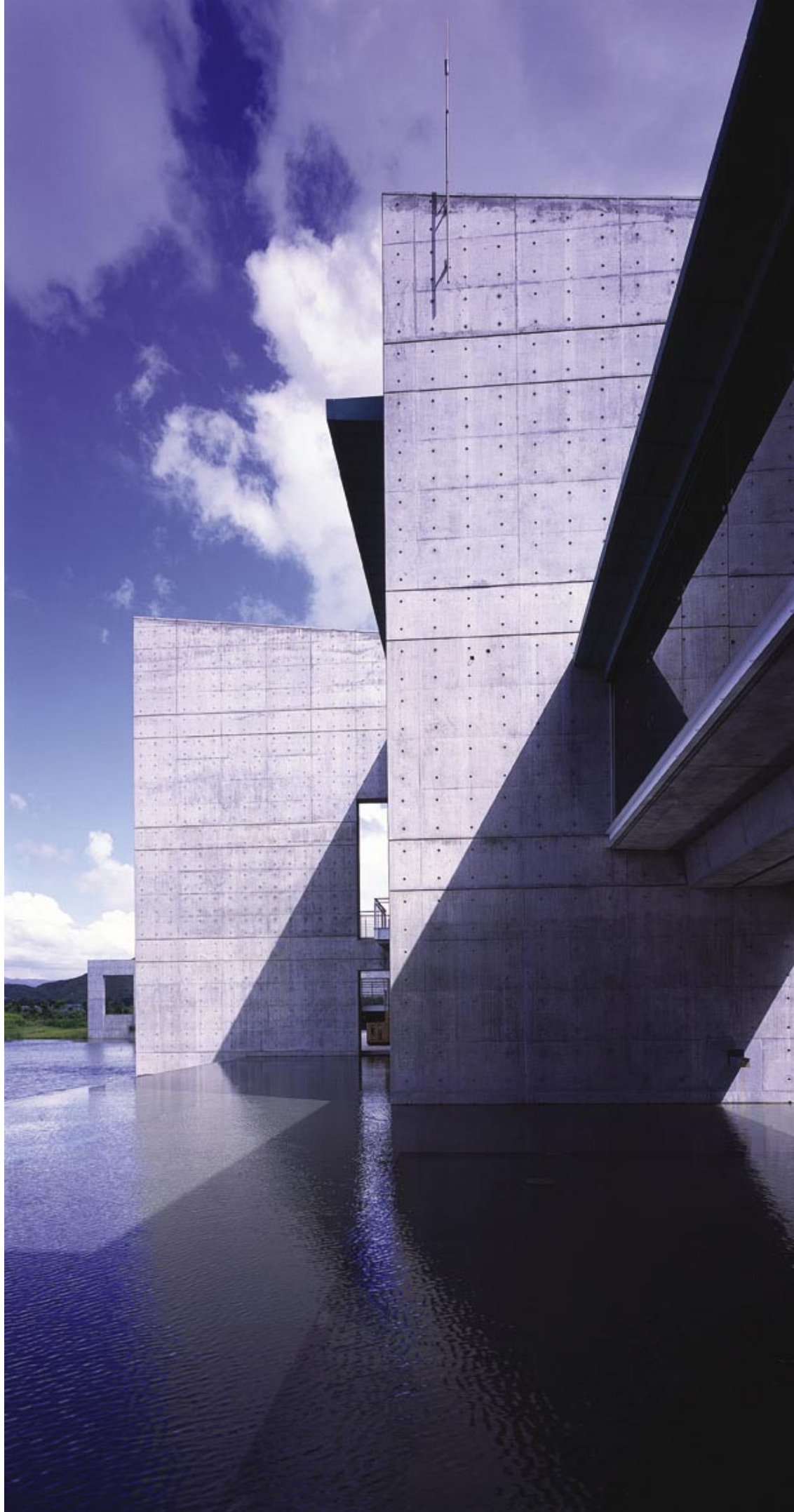
Mr Edward SHEN, FHKIA

HKIA Immediate Past President & Executive Director,
SRT (S & P) Architects Ltd

Representative from Young Architects

Mr Stephen CHAN, HKIA

Young Architects' Award 2004 Recipient



Medal of the Year

Hong Kong Wetland Park, Phase 2

Architect(s)

Architectural Services Department, HKSAR

Jury Report

The Jury is highly impressed by the philosophy and vision behind the design.

The Wetland Park is an outstanding example of union between landscape and architecture: The re-creation of a once destroyed wetland; the connection of the space with sky and water; the sensitive composition of new and used building materials; and the skillful planning of the approach with the reveal of a panoramic scenery of the wetland on the rooftop lawn as a destination, has together demonstrated the architect's vision to create a piece of architecture that is 'invisible'. The peaceful and meditative

atmosphere touches the jury. It has a 'Zen' quality of oneness with nature, which is so rare and difficult to achieve in Hong Kong.

Although the concept for the building is excellent, the jury criticizes that there seems to be a weak connection between different interior spaces. The giant glass wall at the end of the hall may also be too imposing for such a natural environment.

We are glad to see such a visionary community project that not only educates the public about the importance of mother nature, but the architectural design itself also 'rescues' nature from being turned into another high-rise urban building complex. The jury panel unanimously agrees that Hong Kong Wetland Park Phase 2 is the winner of the Medal of the year.



HKIA Merit Award

Tai Kok Tsui Municipal Services Building

Architect(s)

Ronald Lu & Partners (HK) Ltd in association with Architectural Services Department, HKSAR





Jury Report

The building has a pleasant formal composition and a vibrant colour scheme that stands out from the surrounding old residential buildings. It's designed to be a landmark and a focal point for the local community and it definitely achieves this purpose. However, the formal composition seems to lack a cohesive relationship with its internal spatial arrangement, and a more humble design may be more compatible with the narrow street and the scale of the neighborhood streetscape.



HKIA Merit Award

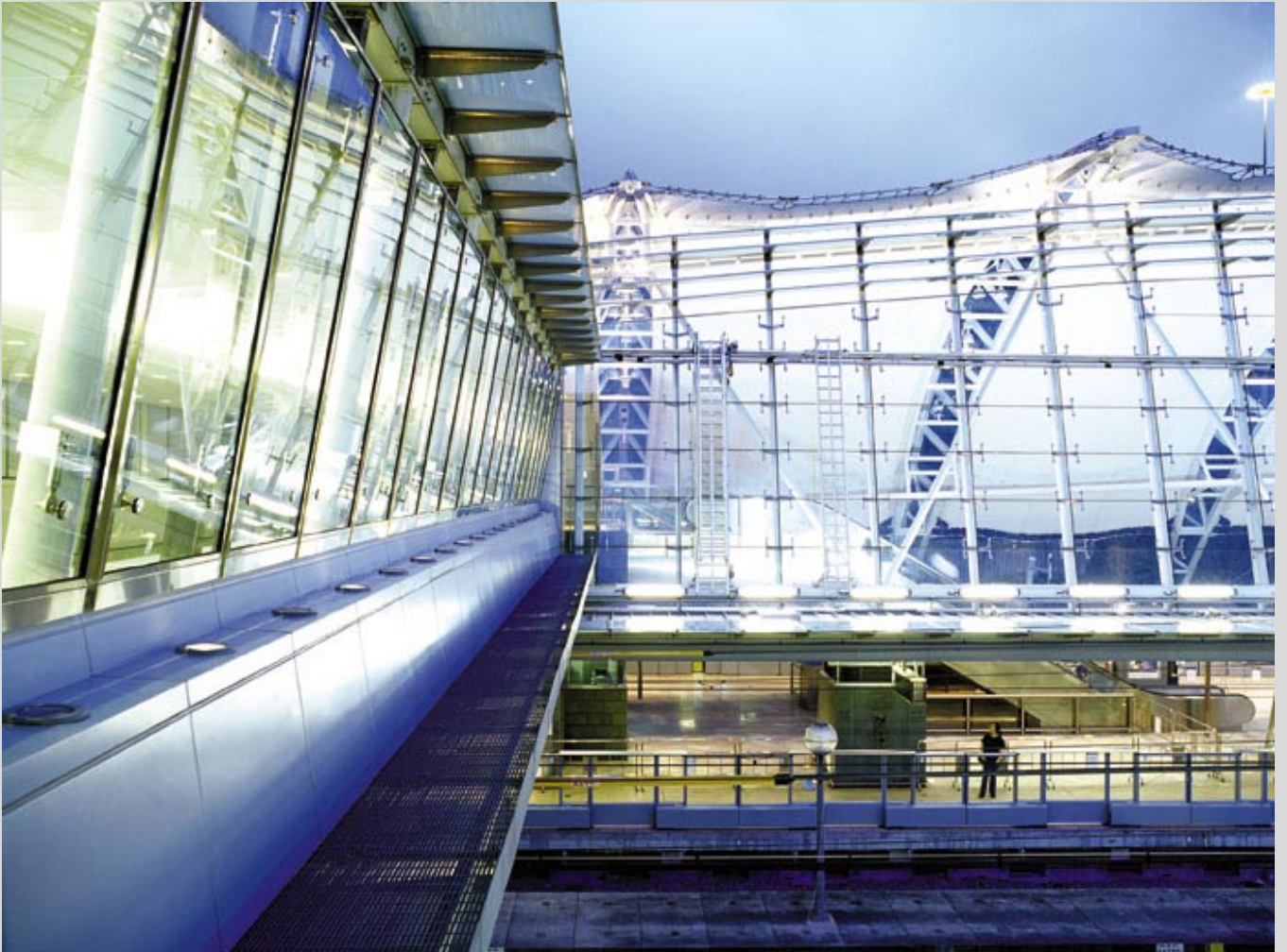
Sunny Bay Station

Architect(s)

Aedas Limited

Jury Report

The jury believes that the elegant and light roof membrane structure is appropriate to the natural setting of the site. The image of the station is also a good departure from the standard design of MTR stations.



Award for Members' Work Outside of Hong Kong

A Bridge too Far, A Dream Comes True

Architect(s)

Professor Edward NG
Department of Architecture, CUHK



Jury Report

It's a bridge that's not built with stone or a timber, but with love. The jury is moved by this single simple motive behind the project: to improve the life of human beings. Isn't this the ultimate goal of architecture? Isn't this small, simple bridge more beautiful and meaningful than the luxury buildings we see around us everyday?

This bridge project is a sustainable solution to a community problem. The idea of employing local materials and motivating the local community to solve their own problem serves as an excellent example of how village improvement work can be done in poor regions in Mainland China. We believe that with such love and determination, any dream can come true.







Award for Members' Work Outside of Hong Kong

Boatyard: Kingship Marine Headquarters (China)

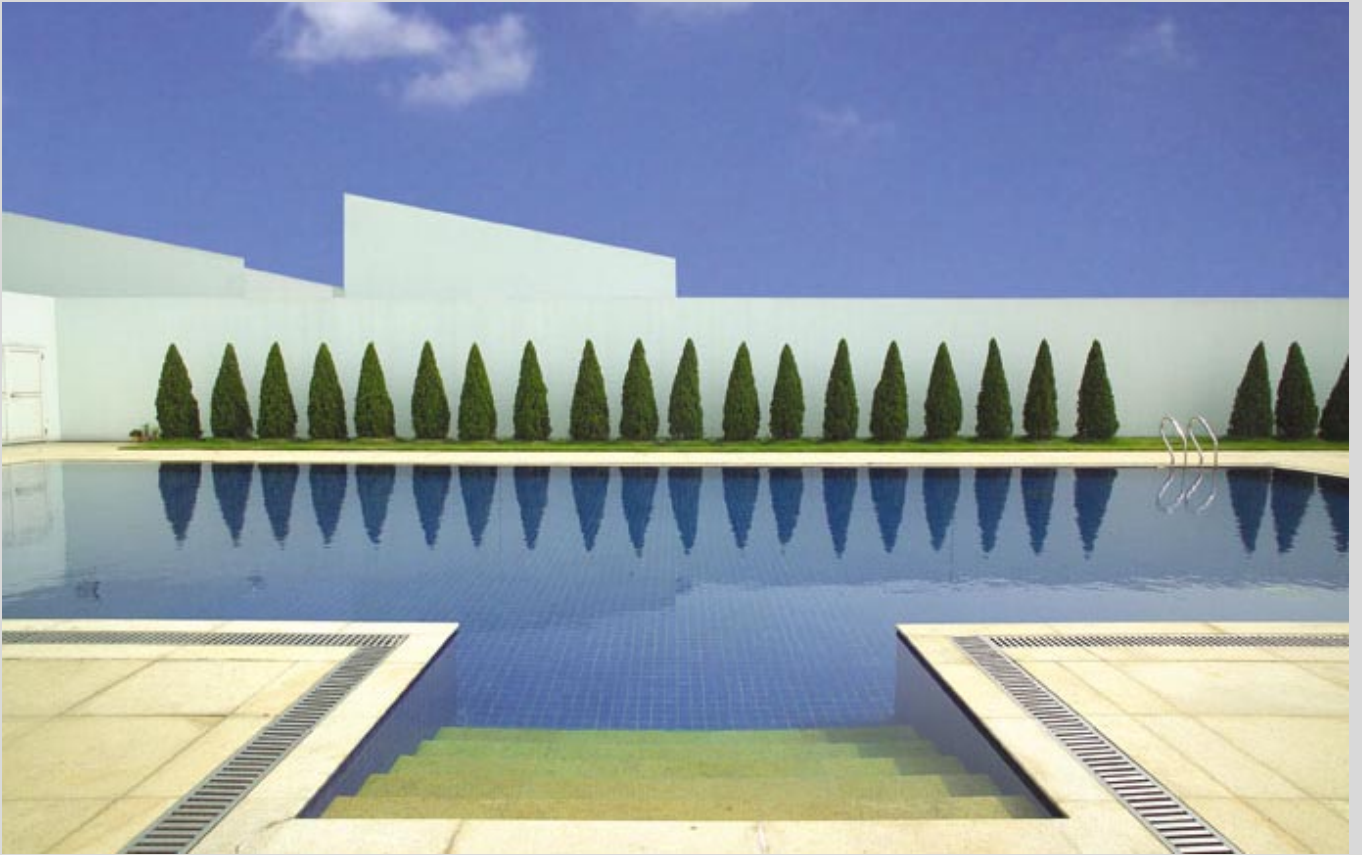


Architect(s)

WONG Sze Wai Alexander, HKIA

Jury Report

The jury members have different opinions regarding whether the architectural expression of this project should make reference to the surrounding boatyards. However, we all agree that the architect has executed the design with a very effective and simple solution that fulfils the client's expectation and budget. It's well organized, clean and exists as a clam and peaceful space in a chaotic factory environment. However, some construction details are not very refined, and the white and extremely minimal building style might not be suitable to the cloudy weather of the region.





Award for Members' Work Outside of Hong Kong

Vanke Chengdu Commercial Complex



Architect(s)

CL3 Architects Limited

Jury Report

The architect has demonstrated a skillful interplay of different volumetric spaces with explorations in materials and lighting. The effect is an exciting composition of form and space with a rhythmic order, and such an architectural style and execution suits its program as a showroom — the building itself also serves as a showcase of modern architecture style. Although the use of timber and fairface concrete creates an interesting contrast in texture and colour, bamboo and materials with a warmer colour maybe more suitable to the hazy and polluted environment of Chengdu.





President's Prize

Adrenaline

Architect(s)

CL3 Architects Limited



Jury Report

The concept of a continuous ribbon that becomes part of the wall, the floor and the ceiling is not new. However, the architect has executed the design with careful control of lighting and detailing that makes it stand out as a hip design for a private club. The lighting effect viewed from the street shows the continuity idea clearly, and it gives the club a glamorous identity.



President's Prize

Residential Development at No. 52 Hollywood Road



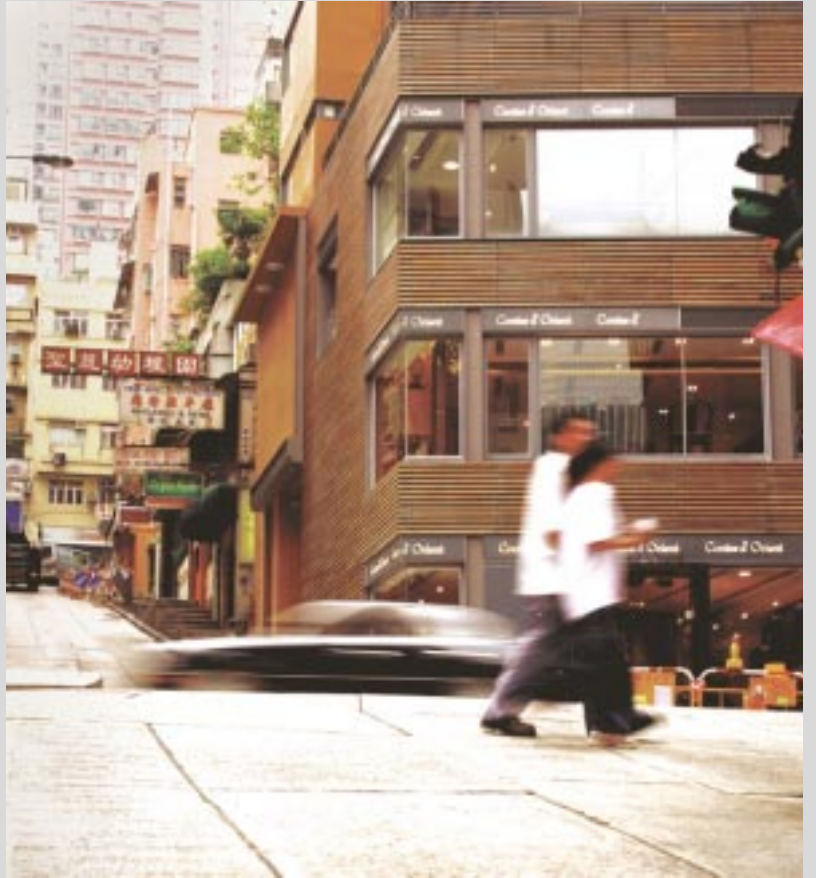
Architect(s)

Robert SHUM/ Wallace YEUNG
Cypress Consultant International Ltd

Jury Report

Stringent regulations and developer's requirements to suit the market have always make high rise residential tower one of the most difficult design exercises for an architect. Although the typical plan is essentially similar to other Hong Kong residential towers, the design of No. 52 Hollywood road has shown the architect's creativity from his choice of materials to his idea of opening up the interior space to the exterior. It shows his desire to create an alternative solution that challenges the norm of typical Hong Kong residential tower design. The result is refreshing and it's an encouraging example to show how a creative architect and an open-minded developer can work together to produce good architecture.

The jury panel decided to select the 2 projects as co-winners of the President's Prize after a long debate. The jury selected Adrenaline because of its skillful execution rather than its originality, and No.52 Hollywood Road because it encourages creativity in residential design.



Special Architectural Award — Accessibility

The Centres of Central

Architect(s)

Aedas Limited

**Jury Report**

The linked pedestrian bridge network in Central is the most sophisticated example in Hong Kong of how individual commercial podiums can be inter-connected above street levels to provide a unique and continuous shopping experience. This idea of segregation between vehicular and pedestrian traffic has evolved over the years from simple link bridge to program-filled 'commercial' bridges. The jury appreciates the changes the bridge system induces in the area and is looking forward to even more extensive commercial bridge network throughout Hong Kong.





Special Architectural Award — Architectural Research

Feasibility Study for Establishment of Air Ventilation Assessment System

Architect(s)

Professor Edward NG, Chinese University of Hong Kong

Jury Report

The high density of Hong Kong has resulted in tall buildings fronting narrow streets that are filled with pollutions from vehicles. The study of air ventilation is therefore very important to Hong Kong to improve our air quality. This extensive study serves as the beginning towards more environmental friendly planning. The jury awards this award to the team as an encouragement and affirmation to their effort in helping to build a better Hong Kong.



Feasibility Study for

Establishment of Air Ventilation Assessment System

空氣流通評估方法可行性研究

Background

To promote better layout of building blocks in the city, we are examining the practicality of stipulating an ventilation assessment as one of the considerations, similar to traffic and infrastructure capacities, for strategic development or redevelopment projects and in future planning. We propose to consult stakeholders on this measurement, scope and mechanism of application and other related matters.

Issues

Effective ventilation of interior spaces improves health and comfort of occupants. A certain air change (ACH) is needed. In addition, to achieve a comfortable thermal environment in the summer months of Hong Kong, naturally indoor air movement across the occupied space is desirable. To maximize the ventilation potential of interior spaces, it is important to utilize a conducive outdoor climate when available.

High aspirations

Outdoor

Outdoor thermal comfort can be achieved when the following factors are balanced: air temperature, wind speed, humidity, activity level and solar radiation. Achieving a quality outdoor thermal environment for Hong Kong is an important planning goal. In fact, designed urban wind environment will also benefit individual buildings and their possibility of achieving indoor comfort, as well as contributing to other benefits.

Dispersion

In general, a higher wind movement of air flow characteristics across the urban fabric will assist the dispersion of anthropogenic wastes and pollution. It should be noted that pollution should best be tackled at sources, and the Environmental Protection Department (EPD), HKOAA has already initiated guidelines and mechanisms to deal with the issue.

Goal

In general, high turbulent wind will cause safety concerns to pedestrians – especially when coupled with solar temperature in winter. Localized wind shelters or canopies may be needed for some exposed locations.

Key Contributing Team Members:

Professor Edward NG, Chinese University of Hong Kong (Principal Investigator)
 Professor Raymond YIP, Chinese University of Hong Kong (Co-Principal Investigator)
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 Professor Raymond YIP, Chinese University of Hong Kong (Co-Principal Investigator)

Feasibility Study for Establishment of Air Ventilation Assessment System

空氣流通評估方法可行性研究

Wind (Air Ventilation for What?)

科學研究引導調查。我們需要的是什麼樣的風？為什麼我們需要它？我們正在解決什麼問題？我們應該做什麼？什麼方法最能有效？這些方法能行嗎？我們需要新的方法嗎？還有許多問題...

Sciences into Design and practice

科學研究引導調查。我們需要的是什麼樣的風？為什麼我們需要它？我們正在解決什麼問題？我們應該做什麼？什麼方法最能有效？這些方法能行嗎？我們需要新的方法嗎？還有許多問題...

Resesarches guide actions

Implementation

Implementation is the final stage of the project, where the design is put into practice. It involves the construction of the building and the implementation of the air ventilation system. The key elements of implementation are:

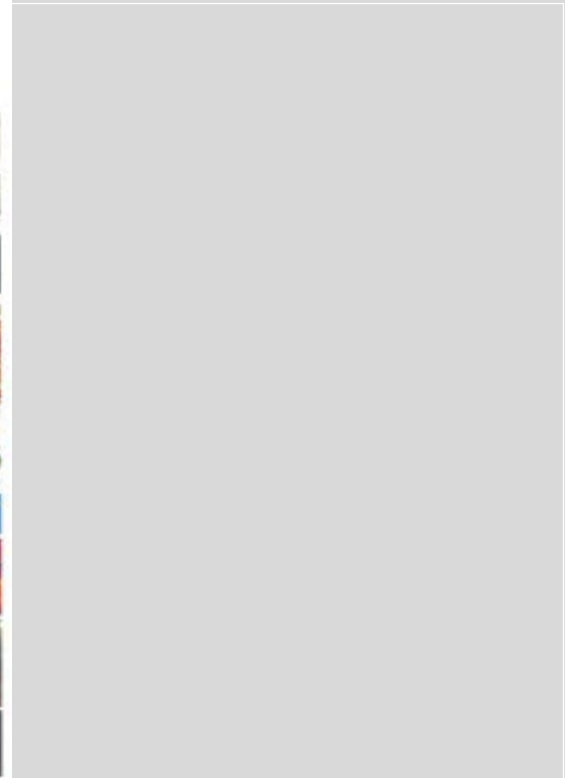
- Development of the construction program from the preliminary development conditions.
- Coordination of the construction with the air ventilation system.
- Development of the construction schedule and the implementation of the air ventilation system.
- Development of the construction cost estimate and the implementation of the air ventilation system.
- Development of the construction quality control and the implementation of the air ventilation system.
- Development of the construction safety and the implementation of the air ventilation system.
- Development of the construction environmental protection and the implementation of the air ventilation system.
- Development of the construction social and economic impact and the implementation of the air ventilation system.

Methodology

The methodology for the air ventilation assessment system is based on the following principles:

- Feasibility Study: To determine the feasibility of the air ventilation system.
- Assessment Methodology: To assess the air ventilation system.
- Project Assessment Area: To determine the project assessment area.
- Site Plan: To determine the site plan.
- Building Height: To determine the building height.
- Building Orientation: To determine the building orientation.
- Building Spacing: To determine the building spacing.
- Building Footprint: To determine the building footprint.
- Building Volume: To determine the building volume.
- Building Area: To determine the building area.
- Building Perimeter: To determine the building perimeter.
- Building Core: To determine the building core.
- Building Shell: To determine the building shell.
- Building Envelope: To determine the building envelope.
- Building Structure: To determine the building structure.
- Building Foundation: To determine the building foundation.
- Building Superstructure: To determine the building superstructure.
- Building Finishes: To determine the building finishes.
- Building Services: To determine the building services.
- Building Systems: To determine the building systems.
- Building Controls: To determine the building controls.
- Building Maintenance: To determine the building maintenance.
- Building Operation: To determine the building operation.
- Building Performance: To determine the building performance.
- Building Impact: To determine the building impact.
- Building Sustainability: To determine the building sustainability.
- Building Resilience: To determine the building resilience.
- Building Adaptability: To determine the building adaptability.
- Building Flexibility: To determine the building flexibility.
- Building Scalability: To determine the building scalability.
- Building Expandability: To determine the building expandability.
- Building Upgradability: To determine the building upgradability.
- Building Reprogrammability: To determine the building reprogrammability.
- Building Reconfigurability: To determine the building reconfigurability.
- Building Transformability: To determine the building transformability.
- Building Convertibility: To determine the building convertibility.
- Building Reversibility: To determine the building reversibility.
- Building Restorability: To determine the building restorability.
- Building Repairability: To determine the building repairability.
- Building Maintainability: To determine the building maintainability.
- Building Durability: To determine the building durability.
- Building Longevity: To determine the building longevity.
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Feasibility Study for Establishment of Air Ventilation Assessment System
空氣流通評估方法可行性研究



Recommendations

The following recommendations are provided to guide the implementation of the air ventilation assessment system:

- Guidelines:** The guidelines should be clear and concise, and should be easy to understand and use.
- Necessity / Air path:** The air path should be clear and unobstructed, and should be easy to understand and use.
- Orientation of Street Grids:** The street grids should be oriented in a way that allows for easy access to the air ventilation system.
- Linkage of Open Spaces:** The open spaces should be linked in a way that allows for easy access to the air ventilation system.
- Non-building Area:** The non-building areas should be designed in a way that allows for easy access to the air ventilation system.
- Waterfront Sites:** The waterfront sites should be designed in a way that allows for easy access to the air ventilation system.
- Scale of Pattern:** The scale of the pattern should be appropriate for the site and the surrounding environment.
- Building Heights:** The building heights should be controlled to ensure that the air ventilation system is effective.
- Building Orientation:** The building orientation should be optimized to maximize the effectiveness of the air ventilation system.
- Building Spacing:** The building spacing should be controlled to ensure that the air ventilation system is effective.
- Building Footprint:** The building footprint should be controlled to ensure that the air ventilation system is effective.
- Building Volume:** The building volume should be controlled to ensure that the air ventilation system is effective.
- Building Area:** The building area should be controlled to ensure that the air ventilation system is effective.
- Building Perimeter:** The building perimeter should be controlled to ensure that the air ventilation system is effective.
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Urban Acupuncture

Feasibility Study for Establishment of Air Ventilation Assessment System
空氣流通評估方法可行性研究



Special Architectural Award — Heritage

Hong Kong Heritage Discovery Centre at Kowloon Park

Architect(s)

Architectural Services Department, HKSAR

Jury Report

The Whitefield Barracks of the British army is a testimony of Hong Kong's Cultural Identity as former British Colony. Turning it into the Heritage Discovery Centre not only conserves this important building, but also demonstrates to the public the importance of protecting and passing onto our future generation Hong Kong's unique archeological and built heritages.

The architect has chosen to use materials and create spaces that contrast with the existing structure. There is no direct imitation of any architectural style, yet the new and old exist in harmony. The jury is delighted by such sensitive and skillful architectural treatment.





Special Architectural Award — Architectural Interior

HKS+H Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery Centre

Architect(s)

Peter BASMAJIAN

Jury Report

The design is clean and simple which suits the hygienic image of a surgery centre.





Special Architectural Award — Architectural Interior

Police Headquarters, Arsenal House

Architect(s)

Architectural Services Department, HKSAR

Jury Report

The interior of the police headquarters has a welcoming and friendly ambiance. However, the jury thinks that too many competing languages might have weakened the design.



