

THE
LEGEND
OF
TENT

INTERNATIONAL
DESIGN COMPETITION
OF TENT HOTEL
帐篷酒店·野奢传奇

超然世外的帐篷酒店设计大赛

AWARDS-USD **23,000**

RSVP: INFO@AIM-COMPETITION.COM
DUE DATE: 15TH APRIL, 2014

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THE AIM CHALLENGE

自2005年以来，中国酒店业发展迅速，随着人均可支配财富的增长，越来越多的家庭把目光投向了度假生活方式。顺应这一需求，众多的度假酒店在风景秀美的区域建设起来。而酒店建筑一直以来都是对生态环境造成重要压力的因素，尤其是在人烟稀少的生态敏感地区，能源的消耗与污染排放成为首要问题，以及在大兴土木建设中的碳足迹更是让我们为美好的自然环境感到担忧与惋惜。

为了探求新的度假生活模式，推进可持续发展理念，AIM竞赛特此推出了生态帐篷酒店的设计命题。**分别在八达岭长城脚下、南岳衡山、长白山林海这三处场景设置虚拟场地**，向全球设计师们征集可以适应不同气候，便于搭建，具有充分地域文化特色，启发全新度假生活方式的帐篷酒店构筑物。

设计要求：

1. 具有可移动性和便捷性，不对当地环境造成永久性影响。（MOBILE）
2. 体现地域文化特色，给予客人独一无二的体验。（CULTURE）
3. 符合LEED标准，充分体现可持续发展及低碳设计原则。（ECO-FRIENDLY）
4. 功能布局符合高端精品酒店需求。（PROFESSIONAL）

功能要求：20-30套客房 / 迎宾大堂及公共会客厅 / 餐厅 / 后勤用房

图书馆，雪茄吧，SPA等功能根据各团队对度假生活方式的设计可以自行添加，一律以生态旅游为前提标准



MOBILE



CULTURE



ECO-FRIENDLY



PROFESSIONAL

AIM CHALLENGE

Since 2005, the hotel industry in China is developing in a high speed, with the growth of disposable wealth Per capita, more and more families are devoting their attention on lifestyle vacations. To meet these requirements, there are growing trends of tourist hotels in scenic spots. But hotel architectures in terms of energy consumption, pollution and carbon footprints during and after the construction usually have a huge impact on the ecological system, especially in a natural environment. This is something we should pay close attention to and this is also what this year's competition is all about: to minimize the impact on natural environment.

In order to explore new model of lifestyle vacation and promote sustainable development concepts, we are presenting ecological tent hotel design theme. **There are three different sites with different landscape and climates located at the foot of Great Wall, the South Peak Hengshan and the Changbai Mountain Forest Sea, we are calling architects to pick one of the three sites and propose the tent-themed hotels which can adapt to various climates, convenient to build up, with local cultural flavors and inspire a new style of vacation.**

Design Requirements:

1. Mobile: Mobile and convenient, with little or no permanent impact on the site.
2. Culture: Reflecting local cultural elements, providing unique life experiences.
3. Eco-friendly: Reaching LEED standards, fully embodying sustainable and low-carbon design principles.
4. Professional: Program layout matches up high-end boutique hotel requirements.

Program Requirements:

20-30 rooms

Entrance Lobby and Ball Room

Restaurant

Logistics

(Programs like Library, Cigar Bar, SPA can be added according to the design team, with the premise of ecological tourism.)

VIRTUAL SITES 1

八达岭长城

长城又称“万里长城”，是古代中国在不同时期为抵御塞北游牧部落联盟侵袭而修筑的规模浩大的军事工程的统称。春秋战国时期，各国诸侯为了防御别国入侵，修筑烽火台，并用城墙连接起来，形成了最早的长城。以后历代君王几乎都加固增修长城，历史达2000多年。今天所指的万里长城多指明代修建的长城，西起嘉峪关，东至鸭绿江畔。万里长城的现存遗址有八达岭长城、慕田峪长城、司马台长城、古北口长城、箭扣长城和其他长城。

中国有句古话：不到长城非好汉。八达岭长城位于北京市延庆县军都山关沟古道北口，东经116° 35'，北纬40° 25'，是明长城最具代表性的一段，居庸关的前哨，是明代重要的军事关隘和首都北京的重要屏障。1953年修复关城和部分城墙后，辟为游览区，经多次整修，目前对外开放度为3741米，有城台、墙台21座。八达岭长城于1958年正式对游人开放，是我国开放最早的长城地段，也是接待游人最多的长城景区，迄今已接待中外游人一亿三千万，先后有尼克松、里根、撒切尔、戈尔巴乔夫、伊丽莎白、希思等372位外国首脑和众多的世界风云人物，登上八达岭观光游览。

八达岭长城作为长城文化的溯源及长城千年盛景的集中展示区，景区内的其他旅游、文化资源亦非常丰富，除八达岭长城外，还有岔道古城、望京寺、长城文化博物馆、古崖居及水关长城等，但各景点尚处于初级旅游观光阶段，度假、休闲、餐饮配套业态趋于低端，缺乏体验性与互动性。

此次帐篷酒店设计场地位于八达岭长城西北部，作为特色居住区，将自然风光与文物古迹完美结合，使游客实现长城文化及相关延伸的中国文化从速度到深度的完美体验。

气候特征

该地区属于季风性气候，四季分明。拥有独特的地理和气候条件，森林覆盖率达到96%以上，年平均气温比北京市内低6~8℃，年晴天数超过300天，便于出行游览。

生态价值

八达岭长城筑在海拔600至1000米的山脊之上，加上茂密林木与明长城围挡的降温效果，使得景区秋彩染色更早。八达岭长城景区3741米开放段沿线两侧分布有3000余亩红叶林、20余万株红叶树，是北京规模极壮观的红叶观赏区。岔道村主要树种有槐、柳、杨、榆四种，部分槐、柳树胸径达50CM，树形高大优美，岔道古城内有200多年的市二级保护古槐树3棵，其北部山体植被条件最佳，其他山体植被多为覆盖度中等的人工幼龄林、灌木林和草地。

人文景观

作为世界文化遗产，八达岭长城成为中国2000多年长城文化及边关军事文化的凝聚地，其无与伦比的建筑奇迹和博大精深的历史故事，也成为带领中国面向世界的窗口。长城是一座稀世珍宝，也是艺术非凡的文物古迹，同时也是中华民族伟大力量与智慧的结晶。现今，长城虽已失去重要的军事用途，但其浓厚的历史文化却成为无可比拟的精神遗产，孟姜女哭长城、击石燕鸣、山羊驮砖等神话传说仍被广为流传。



BADALING GREAT WALL

Badaling Great Wall

The Great Wall is also called the "Ten Thousand Li(500meters) Wall", which is a general name referring to large scale military constructions in different periods of Chinese history for defending against the Northern nomadic tribes. During the Spring and Autumn Period and the Warring States Period, to defense foreign invasion, feudal princes built up the beacon towers connected by the wall, forming the earliest version of the Great Wall. Later generations of Emperors all reinforced or extended the Great Wall, thus the history of the wall of over 2000 years. The Great Wall referred today mainly indicates the Great Wall built and renovated in Ming Dynasty, with west end to Jiayuguan, the east to yalu river. "Ten Thousand Li Wall"ruins now existing refer to Badaling Great Wall, Mutianyu Great Wall, Simatai Great Wall, Gubeikou Great Wall, Jiankou Great Wall, and other Great Walls.

There is a saying in China "He who has never been to the Great Wall is not a true man". Badaling Great Wall located at Guangou Gudao North Entrance of JunDouShan, Yanqing County, Beijing with east longitude 116 ° 35 ' and north latitude 40 ° 25 ', which is the most representative of the Ming Dynasty Great Wall. The outpost Of Juyongguan is an important military passof the Ming dynasty and the gateway for the Capital. After the restoration of GuanCheng and part of the wall in 1953, it is defined as a touristic area with consistent maintenance, and the current open to public length reaching up 3741 meters, including 21 tower terraces and terraces along the wall. Badaling Great Wall was officially open to tourists in 1958 , was the first area opened, also was the most visited site, receiving till now one hundred and thirty million visitors, among which there were 372 Foreign Heads of State and many other world celebrities, including Nixon, Reagan, Thatcher, Gorbachev, Elizabeth, Heath.

As a cultural roots of the Great Wall and the core demonstration area for the thousand-year history of Great Wall, Badaling Great Wall has rich spot tourism and cultural resources, covering a cross-road ancient village, Wangjing Temple, Great Wall Culture Museum, Ancient Cliff House, ShuiGuan Great Wall etc., but these scenic spots are still in the stage of primary tourism development, vacation, leisure, catering facilities tending to be low-leveled, lacking the sense of experience and interaction.

The site for the tent design competition is located in the northwest of the Badaling Great Wall. Tent hotel as special residential area combines natural scenery and cultural relics, help visitors experience the Great Wall culture and its related extension depth of Chinese cultures both efficiently and profoundly.

Climate Conditions

The region belongs to monsoon climate, four seasons clearly defined with unique geographical and climatic conditions, forest coverage rate reaching more than 96%, annual average temperature 6 ~ 8 ° lower than Beijing, more than 300 days of sunshine, easy and comfortable for travelling.

Ecological Value

The Badaling Great Wall is built on 600 to 1000 meter-high mountain ridges, with dense forests and the cooling effects from Ming Great Wall, making the scenic spot dyed earlier with autumn colors. 3741 meters along the Badaling Great Wall scenic area spreading more than 3000 mu of Helicia cochinchinensis forests, more than 200,000 strains of the Helicia cochinchinensis, forming Beijing's spectacular red leaf viewing spot. Cross-road Ancient Village covers mainly four types of trees, Sophora japonica, willow, poplar, elm, with some of the Sophora japonica and willow trees' diameter at breast height of up to 50 cm, creating beautiful and elegant shapes of trees. There are 3 ancient Sophora japonica trees of second level protection with over 200 -year history in the Cross-road Ancient Village, which has the best mountain vegetation conditions in the North, other mountain vegetations are medium-covered man-planted young forests, shrubbery and grass.

Culture Landscape

As the world's cultural heritage, Badaling Great Wall becomes the essence of China's 2000 years of Wall cultures and Military cultures, its unique architectural marvel and profound historical story also become China's leading window to the world. The Great Wall is a rare treasure, also a special art and cultural relics, crystallizing the wisdom and power of the Chinese nation. Although the Great Wall has lost its importance of military purposes nowadays, its rich history and culture became incomparable spiritual heritage: Meng Jiangnu crying over the Great Wall, Striking stones to hear swallow tweeting, Goats carrying wall bricks, such myths and legends are still widely popular.



VIRTUAL SITES 2

长白山

长白山是世人瞩目的神奇之地，人称“千年积雪万年松，直上人间第一峰”。在中国众多的名山中，长白山的纬度最高，号称“东北屋脊”。长白山春可踏青、夏可观景、秋可赏叶、冬可玩雪，大自然赋予了它无比丰富独特的资源。长白山生态系统比较完整，自然环境复杂多样，山上气候变化无常，植物种类丰富多彩。

主峰长白山是一座休眠的活火山，在清朝时曾多次喷发。由于它实际上是一个相当宽阔的环形火山口（山体相对高度1600米左右，而山体宽度则达十几公里），火山口当中为天池，所以还有所谓的“长白十六峰”的说法。其中的最高峰为朝鲜界内的“将军峰”，海拔2750米，为长白山脉最高峰；在中国一侧最高的则是白云峰，海拔2691米，为中国东北第一高峰。长白山天池又称白头山天池，长白山天池是松花江之源。因为它所处的位置高，水面海拔达2194米，所以被称为“天池”。

豪华帐篷露营酒店将位于长白山池北区，美人松林地公园和生态湿地公园也坐落于池北区。

气候特征

地处北温带的长白山地区具有山地气候特点，年平均气温变动与3-7 °C之间，年降水量在600MM以上，在海拔较高的地区，降雨量超过1400MM，是中国东北降雨量最为丰沛的地区之一。冬季严寒漫长，夏季温暖潮湿。

生态价值

长白山是世界上森林景观保存得最完整、生长最良好的原始温带森林生态系统。长白山独特的地势、地貌、气候、土壤、植被等综合因素，使其成为欧亚大陆北半部生物分布的缩影和世界著名的物种基因库。尤为重要的是，长白山是东北亚地区唯一有高山苔原带分布的山地，有珍稀的高山苔原植物330多种，是一座研究高山苔原植物失而不可复得的宝库和尚存的珍稀或濒危动植物物种的栖息地。长白山区森林、植被、野生动植物和原始自然本底，是大自然亿万年进化的产物，孕育了丰富的生物多样性和独特性，共同构筑了陆地生态系统的主体，在维护和优化生态环境中发挥着不可替代的作用。

长白山区内有植物(包括真菌、地衣、苔藓类)2300余种，其中珍稀物种有紫杉、红豆杉(俗称赤白松)、偃松、长白松(美人松)、高山桧、刺楸等。动物有1033种，其中昆虫778种，鱼类9种，两栖类9种，爬行类10种，鸟类173种，兽类51种。在兽类中，属于国家一级保护动物有4种(东北虎、紫貂、金钱豹、梅花鹿)，二级保护动物7种(棕熊、水獭、猓狍、黑熊、马鹿、麝、斑羚)。长白山被誉为“绿色的宝库”、“动物的王国”、“温带森林的瑰宝”、“生物物种的天然贮存库”，具有鲜明的自然特点和生态价值。

人文景观

长白山文化厚重，内涵深邃。千百年来孕育的长白山文化筑就了丰富的长白山人文人文景观。长白山，春秋战国时期称“不咸山”；北朝时称“徙太山”；隋唐时称“白山”、“太白山”；辽金时，用汉语定名为“长白山”，并延续至今。历史上对长白山的不同称谓，反映了中华民族的祖先对长白山的认识，也反映了国家对长白山的领属关系。长白山是满族的发祥地，“不咸”之语出自满族先世，合乎满族及其先世居此地的历史背景和长白山的独有特征，金朝女真人在东北建立政权，将长白山视为“兴亡之地”、“旧邦之镇”，先被封王，后被尊称为帝，并建立庙宇。女真祭台、八卦庙、避风石、天女浴躬处等清朝以来的历史遗迹在长白山的历史上均有记载。

长白山是“与五岳同祭”、“眇群岳以独尊”的历史名山，长白山文化是农耕、渔猎与游牧相结合的物质文化，是军政合一，崇武尚实的政治文化，是质朴耐劳、各族融汇的民俗文化，是万物有灵、多神崇拜的萨满文化，具有粗犷古朴、异彩纷呈的文化艺术，具有鲜明的地方性、民族性、边疆性、国际性和晚进性的特点。

CHANGBAI MOUNTAIN

Changbai mountain is a place of wonder, with the saying goes “with thousands of years of snow and ten thousand year-old pine tree, it is the one and only peak in the human world”. Among many famous mountains in China, Changbai Mountain is of the highest latitude, nicknamed the "northeast ridge". Changbai Mountain can be visited in spring, appreciated in summer, leaf viewed in autumn, snow played in winter. Nature gives it incomparably rich unique resources. Changbai Mountain’s ecological system is more complete, natural environment more diverse, climate in the mountains more changes and plant species ever more richful.

Changbai Mountain is a dormant volcano, Qing dynasty had many eruptions. Because it has a fairly broad crater (relative height 1600 meters, while the mountain width up to 10 kilometers), there in the middle lies Sky Lake,“Tianchi”, with the saying that "there are Changbai 16 peaks" inside. The highest peak is the “general 军事 peak” inside the North Korean territory, with height reaching 2750 meters; On the Chinese side the highest is Bai Yun Peak, with height reaching 2691 meters, claiming the highest peak in northeast China. Tianchi lake, also known as mount Baitou Tianchi lake, is the origin of Songhua river. Because of its position above sea level of 2194 meters, it is crowned with name "tianchi", literally meaning the lake in the sky.

Luxury tent hotel will be located in the Changbai Mountain North Lake district in the southeastern of Jilin province, and southwest of Yanbian Korean autonomous prefecture. Beauty Pine Forest Park and Ecological Wetland Park are both located in this district.

Climate Conditions

The site is located in the north temperate zone with characteristics of mountain climate, annual average temperature changing between 3 to 7 ° C, annual precipitation over 600 mm, in some high altitude area, rainfall reaching more than 1400 mm, which is one of the most rained area in northeast China. Long winters, warm and humid summers.

Ecological Value

Changbai Mountain is the most preserved forest landscape in the world, is the best grown primitive temperate forest ecosystem. Its unique topography, landform, climate, soil, vegetation and other comprehensive factors make it the epitome of the biological species on the Northern half of Eurasia and the world famous gene database. What particularly important, Changbai mountain is the only site with distribution of the alpine tundra in northeast Asia, hiding over 330 kinds of rare alpine tundra plants. It is also a fantastic place to study these alpine tundra plants

which once lost would never be found, together with the still existing rare or endangered species of wild fauna and flora inhabited here. Changbai mountains forest, vegetation, wildlife and its primitive base are products of nature evolution over years, bearing rich biological diversity and uniqueness, together building the main body of terrestrial ecosystem, playing an irreplaceable role in the maintenance and optimization of the environment.

Plants in Changbai mountains (including fungi, lichens and mosses) counted more than 2300 species, including rare species like yew, Chinese yew (commonly known as white pine), dwarf pine, Pinus sylvestris (beauty pine), Juniperus sibirica, Kalopanax, etc. There are 1033 species of animals, including 778 species of insects, 9 species of fish, 9 species of amphibians, 10 species of reptiles, 173 species of birds, 51 species of mammals. Among mammals, there are 4 belonging to the national level of protection (the east-northern tiger, sable, leopard, sika deer), 7 of secondary protection animals (brown bear, otter, lynx, black and red deer, musk, contens). Changbai Mountain is known as "Green Treasure", "Animal Kingdom", "The Treasure of Temperate Forests", and "Reservoir of the Species," with outstanding natural characteristics and ecological values.

Culture Landscape

Changbai Mountain has rich cultures and profound backgrounds. Thousands of years evolvement help lay the rich humanistic cultural landscapes. During Spring and Autumn period and the Warring States period Changbai mountain was called "Buxian Mountain", Beichao Dynasty called “Tutai Mountain”, Sui and Tang dynasties called “White Mountain” or “Taibai Mountain”, Liao and Jin Dynasties finalized as " Changbai Mountain” until today. Different names in different periods of history reflecting the ancestral awareness of Chinese towards the Changbai Mountain, also reflecting the territorial ownership over Changbai Mountain. Changbai mountain is the birthplace of Man minority, the language of "Buxian" is from Man minority, corresponding with the fact that Man minority inhabiting in this area in the history and with the unique features of the Mountain; Jurchen(NvZhenRen) tribe established Jin Dynasty in the Northeast, considering Changbai mountain as "the land of the rise and fall"(crucial to a country), "the core of nation", crowning the Mountain with high honor and even building a temple. Documents recording Jurchen Sacrificial Altar, Eight Diagrams Temple, Shelter Stone, and Goddess Bathing Place since Qing dynasty have formed a great part of Changbai Mountain's history.

Changbai Mountain had the same level of sacrificial ceremony as the other five famous mountains in China, even outstanding them claiming the uniqueness to itself. Changbai mountain culture is a combination of farming, fishing and hunting, and nomadic cultures, with military and political unified together; it is a culture which leans more on force and reality, reflecting folk cultures of hardships, hard work, ethnic fusion, representing Man cultures of all things having spirits, multiple gods worshipping, showing a straightforward primitive simplicity and colorful art, at the same time embodying local, ethnic, frontier, international elements.

VIRTUAL SITES 3

南岳衡山

衡山，又名南岳，是我国五岳之一，位于国际历史文化名城、南中国交通中心、湖南省第二大城市——衡阳市南岳区，道教主流全真派圣地，海拔1300米。由于气候条件较其他四岳为好，处处是茂林修竹，终年翠绿；奇花异草，四时飘香，自然景色十分秀丽，因而又有“南岳独秀”的美称。

本次设计场为衡山南山村，位于衡阳市衡山景区内，距湖南省首府长沙市约130公里，距离湖南黄花机场约150公里，距离衡山城区4.5公里，开车15分钟，步行1小时，距离峰顶祝融峰12公里，开车40分钟，步行约4小时。

基地中有一小群本地住户在这里，可协商搬迁，山间有不少南山茶场的茶梯和竹林。伴着一条寻找溪流源头的小路上山，途中虽有不少杂草也见威武耸立在林间几十年的古松。靠近山头，有些零散年久失修无人居住的房子，房门上的门牌上写着白龙村金鸡组。

气候特征

高山云雾日达240天。在海拔1200米的南岳山上，年平均气温只有11.4℃，1月份的平均气温为0.4℃，7月份的平均气温为21.4℃，平均最高气温也在25℃附近，是炎热夏天避暑的好去处。这里的年降水量在1200毫米左右。衡山平均气温17.6℃。冬季比较温暖，一月份平均气温5.3℃。春、秋两季的平均气温都在17~19℃之间，且秋温略高于春温，夏季气温较高，7-8月平均气温在28.6~29.5℃之间，平均一年降水天数为150天，下雪天数20天，晴和多云天为158天，基本无自然灾害。

生态资源

南岳以秀著称于世，植被繁茂，终年翠绿，景区核心区森林覆盖率达91%，蕴藏近2000种不同种类，其中533种为中国独有，尤以中国银杏、黄山松和青钱柳最为著称。

人文景观

衡山不仅拥有丰富的自然资源，在这样人杰地灵的土地上更孕育出多样化的人文产物。几千年来无数文人墨客汇聚潇湘圣地，各种思想教派在此地生根发芽，将文化的命脉传承至今，并形成的衡山儒释道三教共生的现象。早在公元200年（中国东汉末年）道教传入衡山，300年后（公元502年）佛教传入衡山，现有寺、庙、庵、观200余处。其中南岳大庙更形成儒释道三教共处一庙的宗教文化特色，具有重要历史、文化、艺术价值。因此衡山还衍生出与之相关的书院文化和香客文化。

神话传奇

衡山最早出于《山海经》，与中国远古文明和神话传说中神秘的帝王有着密切的关系。炎、黄、尧、舜等中华民族的重要帝王均在衡山留下足迹。此外在神话中掌管人间福禄寿。火神祝融生息于此，衡山之顶的祝融峰记载这位中国人的人文始祖。

HENGSHAN

Hengshan

Southern Mountain of the Five Sacred Mountains

Hengshan, also known as Southern Mountain, is one of the Five Sacred Mountains in China, located in the famous historical and cultural city, south China transportation center, and the second largest city in Hunan province: Nanyue district of Hengyang city, where exists the mainstream of Taoism: Quanzhen School, with 1300 meters above sea level. Because of its better climate conditions than other four Sacred Mountains, it is green all years through with fragrant flowers, and unique sceneries, which earns the fame of being extraordinary beautiful.

The project site is Hengshan NaShan Village in Hengshan scenic area of Hengyang city, about 130 kilometers away from Changsha city, capital of Hunan, about 150 km from the Huanghua airport in Hunan province, in 4.5 kilometers distance from Hengshan city center, with 15 minutes drive, or 1 hour's walking, in 12 kilometers distance to the top peak ZhuRongFeng with 40 minutes drive or 4 hours' walking.

A small group of local residents may to be relocated through negotiation, there are a number of Nanshan Tea Terraces and bamboo forests in the mountains. With a search path up the mountain looking for the stream source, there are quite a few weeds along the way while some fairly tall ancient pine trees standing in the middle. Close to the mountain top, there are some scattered unrepaired and uninhabited houses with door signage showing the name "golden rooster group of white dragon village".

Climate Conditions

Mountain fog days are up to 240 days. At an altitude of 1200 meters at Nanyue mountain the annual average temperature is 11.4 °C, average temperature in January is 0.4 °C, average temperature in July is 21.4°C, the highest average temperature is around 25 °C, which is a good place to go in hot summers. Here has about 1200 mm annual rainfall. Hengshan has average temperature of 17.6 °C with a warm winter, the average temperature in January is 5.3 °C. Spring and Autumn seasons have the average temperature between 17 ~ 19 °C, with autumn temperature slightly higher than the spring temperature, hot in summers, with July and August in average temperature of 28.6 ~ 29.5 °C, average precipitation days are 150 days per year, snowing 20 days, sunny and cloudy days for 158 days, almost no natural disasters.

Ecological Value

Nanyue is well known for its beauty, with lush vegetation all through years, the forest coverage rate is reaching 91% in the center of the area, bearing nearly 2000 different species, 533 of them is unique to China, especially the Chinese ginkgo, pinus taiwanensis and cyclocarya paliurus.

Culture Landscape

Hengshan is not only rich in natural resources, but also has a variety of cultural products. For thousands of years countless men of letters gathered together here, different ideas and schools were born here, forming the symbiosis of Confucianism, Buddhism, Taoism. Taoism came in here as early as AD 200 (last years of Eastern Han Dynasty), 300 years later(AD 502) Buddhism came to Hengshan, now the existing temples amounting 200, with The Nanyue Grand Temple as the combined holy land for Confucianism, Buddhism and Taoism all together, presenting heavy cultural, historical, and artistic values. Scholar cultures and Pilgrim cultures are also derived from this area.

Myth and Legend

The earliest writing about Hengshan is from Shanhaijing, with close relationships with China's ancient civilization and myths. Yan, Huang, Yao 尧 Shun and many other important emperors all left footprints here. Also the God who is in charge of earthly longevity and wealth also resides here, God of fire ZhuRong too is symbolized here as the the top peak is named after ZhuRong.

AWARDS

奖项设置

大赛奖金总额23,000美元

(不限制于单一类别)

传奇帐篷酒店大奖-8000美元

传奇生态大奖-5000美元

传奇生活方式大奖-5000美元

传奇构造方式大奖-5000美元

AWARDS-[USD 23,000]

(Entrants are not limited to one category)

Tent Legend Design Award—USD 8,000

Eco Legend Design Award—USD 5,000

Lifestyle Legend Design Award—USD 5,000

Architectonic Legend Design Award—USD 5,000

JURY



ZONGBIN CHEN
President of Legend
Tourism Investment
Vice President of Beida
Jade Bird Group

陈宗冰
传奇旅游投资（集团）
有限公司总裁，
北大青鸟集团副总裁



CLAUS FRIMAND
Senior Vice President of
ProFun

PROFUN国际休闲设施
管理与运营集团高级副总裁



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University

美国ZNA建筑事务所总裁，
前美国哈佛大学建筑学院
教授，
美国注册建筑师协会专家

* 按姓氏首字母顺序排列
Listed In Alphabetical Order by Last Name

SUBMISSION REQUIREMENTS

提交作品要求

提交作品只接受电子文件形式，
所有的作品均需在2014年4月15日之前提交至：
INFO@AIM-COMPETITION.COM

提交的内容应包括：

- 1、4块A1展板的设计方案，包括平面图、立面图、分析图、效果图以及能充分表达设计构思的画面资料（300DPI）；
- 2、不超过500字A4格式设计说明一份（中英双语）；
- 3、参赛者相关参赛信息，包括姓名、电话、邮箱、地址、单位、近照等资料；
- 4、邮件请以“AIM竞赛/姓名（小组名）/参与奖项名称”为标题。

自选提交内容：

视频（3-5分钟）：为使作品立意更好的呈现，可提交简短视频，含团队成员亮相，结合展板对作品的设计构思进行描述，形式不限，视频格式以MPEG、AVI、MP4最佳。

所有提交资料应按类别分别保存在单独的文件夹内，并打包提交。
提交内容总量不得超过20MB（除视频外）。

SUBMISSION REQUIREMENTS

This is a digital competition and hard copy proposals will not be accepted.
All entries are to be submitted via e-mail before 15th April, 2014 (hours 24:00 Beijing Time) to:info@aim-competition.com

Your attachment will include:

1. 4 boards in A1 format, including floor plans, sections, elevations and images (300dpi)
2. A maximum 500-words written report explaining your design intent in A4 format. (Chinese and English bilingual or English only.)
3. A4 sheet state your name, contact details, affiliation and recent photo.
4. The subject of email should be "AIM Competition / participant's (or team's) name / category
5. AIM appreciate if you can submit a 3-5 minute video which presents your design philosophy, contents need be included brief introduction of participants, project's summary description combining with boards. Video format: MPEG\AVI\MP4, etc.

Your submission should not exceed 20MB (Except Video).

You will receive a confirmation letter after we download your submission.

2013 震后重建·彩虹乡村，熊猫老家——四川雅安雪山村村落复兴

POST EARTHQUAKE RECONSTRUCTION

YA'AN SICHUAN —— REBUILD PANDA'S HOMETOWN FROM THE EARTHQUAKE

2013年AIM联合中国扶贫基金会、北京绿十字以雅安·420地震的灾区雪山村为震后重建对象，邀请全球青年设计师对雪山村的复兴、历史传承与创新提出切实可行的方案。

The Ya'an Earthquake occurred at 08:02 Beijing Time (00:02 UTC) on April 20, 2013, AIM use the Snow Mountain village as competition base model which all the buildings in the village were seriously damaged or fallen apart after the earthquake. AIM ask participants to pay close attention to the master planning of the village, and at the same time to develop new business models for local villagers for economic growth

2012 中国东岸海岛崧泗-岛居慢生活村落改造

SHENGSI ISLANDS: RENEWING CHINA'S TRADITIONAL VILLAGE LIFESTYLE

AIM将目光投到中国的东大门——崧泗列岛。在那里千百年来的渔村岛民文化积淀及独特的生产生活方式，在现代社会发展的进程下已经成为不可再生的文化资源。如何在协助当地居民与现代生活接轨的前提下，保护原生态自然与居住景观，引导村落透过可持续发展的度假产业向经济多元化发展，成为关注的焦点。AIM竞赛邀请参赛者演示如何在脆弱原始的崧泗东边列岛基础上，给出一个村落更新和保育的提案。

2012 AIM have set our sights upon the eastern gate of China: Shengsi Islands. Over the course of this society's development, the unique fishing village, its products, and its lifestyle, represent a cultural resource that cannot be replicated. AIM invites entrants to demonstrate how their proposal will deliver renewal and preservation to the villages of Shengsi's fragile and pristine eastern islands.

2011 铁色记忆-绿色畅想-创意首钢

POST-INDUSTRIAL AGE, GREEN TRANSFORMATION

第二届竞赛提出“绿色转化”的口号，对中国北京首钢这个北京城市发展两极中的一极实施“绿色转化”，使其即有别于北京东部的CBD，又在城市良性发展上承担起同样的比重，实现一商一文，南北呼应。

2011 AIM invites participants to implement Green Transformation to the Shougang Group, the yin of dialectics of Beijing's urban development. It shall be different from the CBD in eastern Beijing, but play an equally as significant role in making Beijing a healthy, balanced, and attractive city. It shall become a "Central Recreation District", differentiated from the Central Business District.

2010 文化注入→北京CBD最后一个旧厂区

CULTURAL INFUSION -DESIGN THE LAST FACTORY BLOCK IN BEIJING'S CBD

2010年，AIM参赛者通过建筑干预，对中国北京尚8这种身处CBD的文化型建筑进行物理上的或概念上的改进，使其以某种形式和日益发展的CBD共同进步，扮演好一个文化载体的角色。

The topic of 2010 is "Cultural Infusion - Design the Last Factory Block in Beijing's CBD", participants are asked to come up with strategies and mechanisms that will improve Cable 8, making it more susceptible to the rapidly changing urban landscape, and perform better as a cultural carrier that helps to diversify the otherwise homogeneous nature of the CBD area.



AIM COMPETITION COMMITTEE AIM竞赛组委会

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