

北京城市设计的演变与发展

CHANG'AN BOULEVARD

长安街

Yesterday

Today

Tomorrow

过去 · 现在 · 未来

主编单位：北京市规划委员会 北京城市规划学会

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建筑——历史的缩影



长安街

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北京是世界历史文化名城，又是我们伟大祖国的首都。2003年
恰逢北京建都850周年，建城3048年。长安街和天安门广场，
一起构成了中国在这个世界上最具象征性的标志。



▲ 天安门广场航拍图 (1999年) The bird's eye view of Tian'anmen Square (1999)

PRE 前言 FACE

为迎接2008年奥运会和2009年中华人民共和国成立六十周年，北京市领导指示要“研究长安街未建的10个楼座如何进行建设”。在工作中，我们理解是要全面建成长安街、完善天安门广场的规划设计任务。为此，我们展开了全面的调查研究、规划设计。

自辛亥革命以来，尤其是新中国成立后，对长安街不断进行改造和建设。从东单至劳动人民文化宫命名为东长安街，从西单至中山公园命名为西长安街，合称为东西长安街或称长安街。后来编制长安街规划时，将规划范围扩展到建国门和复兴门，所以建国门至复兴门之间也统称为长安街。

本次规划工作从长安街的历史沿革、建筑功能、建筑艺术、街道空间、环境行为、道路交通、市政设施等方面进行了全面的调研。

1、研究长安街两侧建筑功能，对拟建建筑的性质提出建议

长安街从复兴门至建国门全长约7km，是北京城的東西轴线，人们将其誉为“神州第一街”。长安街在我国政治、文化生活中起着极其重要的作用，体现着国家和首都的形象。在长安街两侧已经建成的大型公共建筑已有50余座，总建筑面积近400万m²。长安街上的建筑充分体现了北京是全国的政治中心、文化中心的城市性质。党中央、国务院、全国人大常委会、公安部、安全部、中共中央宣传部、交通部、海关总署、纺织总会、全国供销合作总社、商务部、轻

工总会、全国妇联等重要机构位于长安街两侧。在长安街上有一批大型文化设施，如中国社会科学院、国家博物馆、故宫博物院、北京图书大厦、光华长安大厦、民族文化宫、长安俱乐部、中国工艺美术馆、中国教育电视台等。一些重要的金融机构如中国人民银行、中国银行、中国工商银行、华夏银行、招商银行、民生银行等也在长安街上。还有人民英雄纪念碑、毛主席纪念堂、天安门、新华门、古观象台、紫微宫、于谦祠等一批重要的历史建筑。配套的公用设施有：北京邮政通讯枢纽、电报大楼、长途电话大楼、民航售票处等。20世纪90年代以来还建设了一批商务办公楼。毗邻长安街的北京站前街、王府井、西单商业街都进行了商业街的扩建和改造。但是，总的看来，长安街上分布的文化设施、商业服务业、休闲娱乐设施相对比较少，有待在今后的建设中加以充实和完善。

2、研究长安街两侧建筑形态和艺术品位，探索拟建项目的建筑艺术风格

长安街是新中国成立以后规划建设的北京城最重要的景观走廊，处在历史文化名城的重要区位，贯穿了明清北京皇城，邻近皇家园林中南海以及于谦祠、古观象台等历史文物，又是贯穿内城东西的主要交通干道。

天安门广场位于长安街的中心地带，是毛泽东主席庄严宣告中华人民共和国成立的地方，是新中国的象征，是全国人民乃至世界各国人民向往的地方。在建国十周年的时

候，规划建设了天安门广场并高速度、高质量地建成了人民大会堂、革命历史博物馆（现已改为国家博物馆）和人民英雄纪念碑。广场四周新、老建筑在空间布局和建筑风格上的和谐壮美、气势恢宏，令人赞叹不已。

在迎接建国五十周年时，经过专家们多次规划论证，在多年建设的基础上，对天安门广场东、西两侧的长安街进行了全面整治，逐步形成了长安街的特色。这次，通过对长安街的建筑艺术分析，取得以下几方面的共识：

（1）天际轮廓线。普遍认为，长安街街景轮廓线舒展、平缓、重点突出、错落有致。建议新增建筑应继续保持这一空间布局，新建筑的轮廓宜于简洁。

（2）建筑风格。国务院特别要求北京新建筑形象要体现“民族传统、地方特色、时代精神”。长安街沿线的个体建筑应融于整体之中，不仅要庄重大方，还应特别强调要与环境相协调，必须进行创造性的精心设计。

（3）街道空间。西长安街比较平直，东长安街北侧街道空间相对比较曲折，一些建筑采取后退道路红线虽然放大了街道空间，但其围合度相对减弱了。建议新建项目的沿街界面不宜过于曲折，以形成连续、平直、完整的沿街界面为好。

（4）建筑色彩。长安街北侧现状建筑色调以米色、白色居多，西长安街更明显。东长安街色调变化较多。鉴于长安街要体现政治、文化的功能性质，建议未来建筑色彩宜以调和色为主，对比色调为辅。坐南朝北的建筑色调应当更明



For holding of the Olympic Games in 2008 and for celebration of the 60th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China in 2009, we have made surveying, planning and design for Chang'an Boulevard (from Fuxingmen to Jianguomen) and Tian'anmen Square based on the proposal by the municipal government i.e. "Study how to build 10 proposed buildings along Chang'an Boulevard".

The planning works are made based on the comprehensive surveying including historical evolution, architectural functions, architectural arts, street spaces, environmental behavior, traffic and municipal facilities.

1 . Study on the architectural functions along Chang'an Boulevard and the suggestion on the character of the proposed buildings

Chang'an Boulevard stretches from Fuxingmen to Jianguomen with total length of 7 kilometers. It is the east-west axis in the city of Beijing and is named as the 1st Avenue in China, which has played so important roles in the politics and the culture in the country. The image of the capital and the country has been shown. Along both sides of Chang'an Boulevard, more than 50 large-scale public buildings have been completed and the total floorage is about 4,000,000 square meters. These buildings show that this area is the political and cultural center in the city. There are a lot of the office buildings for the government, for example: CCP Central Committee, State Council, Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, Ministry of Public Security, Ministry of Communication, Ministry of Post and Telecommunication, General Administration of Customs, Textile Trade Association, Ministry of National Trade, Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade,

All-China Women Federation, Bank of China, People's Bank of China as well as China Industrial and Commercial Bank. people can see some cultural architectures there, e.g. the Great Hall of the People, Revolutionary History Museum, Beijing Book Building, Chang'an Theater, Capital Cinema, Cultural Palace for Nationalities, Chang'an Club, Arts and Crafts Museum, TV Education Hall. The public facilities are: Beijing International Post and Telecommunication Office, Telegraph Office, Long-distance Telephone Office, CAAC Building. Since 1990's, some of the commercial office buildings have been completed and the shopping street in front of Beijing Railway Station, Wangfujing as well as Xidan have been expanded and renovated. In general, the existing cultural and commercial services, leisure and recreation facilities along Chang'an Boulevard can't meet the requirements and more should be constructed in the future.

2 . Study on the architectural form and the art quality on both sides of Chang'an Boulevard and investigation on the architectural style of the proposed projects

Chang'an Boulevard located in the famous city with long history and culture heritage is the most important landscape "corridor" constructed since the liberation in China. It is the main east-west traffic way going through the imperial city of the Ming Dynasty. on one side of the way, there are Zhongnanhai-the imperial garden, Yuqian Temple, the Ancient Beijing Observatory and other historic relics.

Tian'anmen Square is located at the center of Chang'an Boulevard, where Chairman Mao declared the founding of the People's Republic of China. Since then, the square has been turned

as one symbol of the new China. on the 10th anniversary, Tian'anmen Square was planned, around it constructed the Great Hall of the People, Revolutionary History Museum. The new buildings are harmonious with the old ones in space layouts and building styles.

Based on the experts' planning opinions and the construction history in the past years, Chang'an Boulevard in front of Tianan'men Square has been renovated completely for celebration of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China. Therefore, the features of Chang'an Boulevard have been shown and the following consensus on architecture is received.

(1) Skyline. The skyline of Chang'an Boulevard is extended smoothly with highlights at some points. It is suggested that the new buildings should maintain such features and the skyline of the new buildings should be simple and clean.

(2) Architectural style. The State Council has made the special statement on the image of new architecture in Beijing, which should represent "Tradition of Nationality, Character of Locality and Spirit of the Times". So, all the buildings along Chang'an Boulevard should be integrated in the whole and be harmonious with the environment around.

(3) Street space. Xichang'an Boulevard is straight and the street space at the north side of Dongchang'an Boulevard is complicated relatively, where some of the buildings are setbacked from the road line to enlarge the street space. It is suggested that the street sine of the new projects facing the Boulevard can't be complicated and should be straight and continuous.

(4) Architectural color. Most of the existing buildings on the north side of the Boulevard (especially along Xichang'an Boulevard) are



快一些。

通过这次多方面的综合研究,对长安街建筑高度、空间形态、建筑风格、建筑色彩等建筑艺术方面的设计原则提出了一些有益的建议,为今后长安街沿线新建工程的规划设计提供了相应的依据。

3、研究长安街的环境状况,从满足人的行为对长安街环境设计提出建议

在国庆 50 周年之前,北京市政府对长安街及其延长线的环境已经进行了全面的整治。本次调研着重从人的行为的需求规律出发,对长安街沿线环境深入地进行了分析,针对城市环境、服务设施、街道空间与环境景观等方面存在的不足之处,提出了改进意见。目前主要存在以下问题:

(1) 部分大楼前的通道封闭或变成封闭停车场,阻碍了行人通行和局部交通的组织。

(2) 由于长安街不允许出租车空车行驶,给路人乘坐出租车带来不便。同时,也不允许无证大型旅游车通过,使多数国内外旅游者不能观赏到长安街的景观。

(3) 公用服务设施不够完善,缺少公共厕所、休息设施、指引标志和出售旅游食品的商店。

(4) 长安街的绿化需要改进树种及其配置,应采用先

进的灌溉方法,以节约用水。可进入的绿地可供休息的场所不够,应予增加。

(5) 天安门广场和长安街沿街两侧水面不多,应适当增加水面以调节小气候。

4、研究和完善长安街城市道路交通

长安街的城市道路交通在以下几个方面急需完善:

(1) 由于长安街道路比较宽阔,吸引的交通量比较大,应采取分解过境交通的措施,适当疏散交通量,并应集中研究解决经常阻塞交通路段的问题。

(2) 复兴门以东、石碑胡同以西道路路面尚未达到规划的标准断面,影响高峰时间机动车辆的通行,亟待拓宽。

(3) 沿街建筑的楼前、楼后辅路不畅。

5、研究和完善市政工程

长安街的市政基础设施,应该说是规模最大、最完善、保障率最好的地区,但是由于长安街两侧建筑是逐步建设起来的,其市政配套设施也是逐步增加和不断完善的,而要建成长安街还需增加上百万平方米建筑量,必然要增加各种市政负荷。通过与各市政部门配合,进行了新的规划。总的来说难度不小。一方面是资金的投入,另一方面就是拆

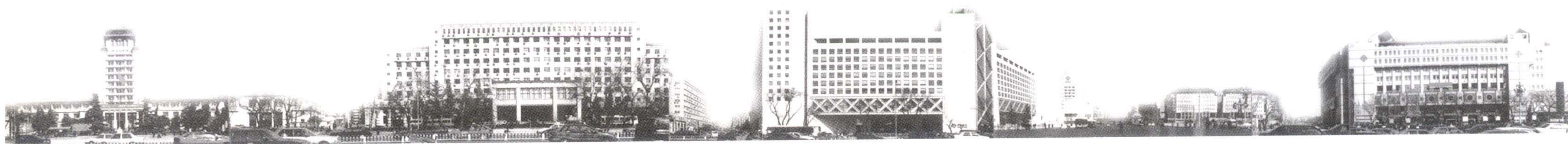
迁,如西单以西部分和西单至石碑胡同南侧以及商务部临街的两座三层楼等。

6、国庆 60 周年以前建成天安门广场和长安街的设想

市领导以战略眼光提出要研究长安街未建的 10 个楼座如何进行建设的问题,实质上是要求在 2009 年前基本建成长安街两侧建筑。目前 10 座楼已有 90% 确定了建设项目,与此相应的要完善的长安街各项配套设施和环境建设也已具备了条件。天安门广场是长安街的重要组成部分,在国庆 10 周年时建成了人民大会堂、革命历史博物馆(现国家博物馆),在国庆 60 周年时应完成其南侧的两组公共建筑,作为天安门广场完善或基本建成的目标。为此,我们提出了“完善天安门广场和建成长安街”的建议,这是最能集中体现社会主义物质文明建设和精神文明建设的标志,是最有震撼力的建设工程。我们认为,这是当今人心所向、国家形象所需的工程,而且国力也是允许的。

北京市规划委员会

2002 年 12 月



white or cream colored, while the color of the buildings along Dongchang'an Boulevard is different. Considering the political and cultural performance of the Boulevard, it is suggested mild colors should be used mainly in the future and accompanied by contrast colors. The buildings facing the north should be clearly and lightly colored.

Through comprehensive analysis, suggestions on design principles in relation with the building height, space form, architectural style and colors are made, which can be the important basis for the future planning and design for the construction along Chang'an Boulevard.

3. Study on the environmental conditions along Chang'an Boulevard and suggestion on the environmental design of Chang'an Boulevard to suit human behaviors

The municipal government carried out the renovation of Chang'an Boulevard and its extension before the 50th anniversary of china. The investigation and the study on the environment along Chang'an Boulevard has been done based on the human behavior and the opinions on the existing problems of the city environment, service facilities, street space as well as landscaping. The problems are as follows:

(1) The passageways in front of some buildings are closed or turned into closed parking places, which have stopped the way of pedestrians.

(2) Because of no admission for empty taxis passing through the Boulevard, it is not convenient for the passengers to take taxis there. In addition, as no admission for those tourism buses without

permission for passing the Boulevard, most of the visitors from abroad or at home can't enjoy the sightseeing of Chang'an Boulevard.

(3) The public service facilities are far from enough. There exist a few shops, public toilets, entertainment facilities and indications.

(4) The trees and their arrangement should be improved for the greening along Chang'an Boulevard. Advanced irrigation system should be introduced for saving water, while the greening for the people should be enlarged.

(5) The water surface in Tian'anmen Square and along the Boulevard should be added to improve the local atmosphere.

4. Study and improvement of traffic on Chang'an Boulevard

For traffic on the city road, the improvements on Chang'an Boulevard include:

(1) Chang'an Boulevard is so wider to attract so much more traffic vehicles. Therefore, the transition ones should be separated and the traffic congestion can be relieved.

(2) The road surface between Fuxingmen and Shibei Lane is not uniformed, so in the peak time, the traffic condition is not satisfied. The road should be widened.

(3) The roads in front of or behind the buildings along the Boulevard are obstructed.

5. Study and improvement of the municipal works

The municipal infrastructure of Chang'an Boulevard is the largest in scale, full-equipped and well-served. As the buildings along Chang'an Boulevard have been built in separate phases, the mu-

nicipal works have followed and completed in later phases. About millions of square metres of buildings have been added and the existing municipal works can't meet the requirement and should be constructed. The new planning will be done with each department concerned. The investment is large and removal difficult (including the west of Xidan, the south area between Xidan and Shibei Lane, two 3-level buildings in front of the office building for Ministry of Foreign Economic Relation and Trade).

6. General concept for construction of Tian'anmen Square and Chang'an Boulevard before the 60th anniversary

The municipal officials have the strategic proposal on the construction of 10 proposed buildings along Chang'an Boulevard. It is stated that the construction on both sides of Chang'an Boulevard should be completed before 2009. Recently, 90% of those proposed buildings have their owners, all necessary facilities and the environmental construction will be improved. Tian'anmen Square is the important element along the Boulevard, the completion of construction around it are the Great Hall of the People, Revolutionary History Museum, two groups of public buildings on the south side for the 60th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China. It is suggested that the purpose of the construction along Chang'an Boulevard and around Tian'anmen Square is to show the socialist material achievement and ideological and ethical progress. The construction is necessary and feasible for our people and our country.

Beijing Urban Planning Committee

Dec.2002



Editor's Words

编者的话

长安街是北京城的東西軸線，在我国的政治、文化生活中起着极其重要的作用，体现着国家和首都的形象。

1998年8月，为迎接中华人民共和国建国50周年庆典，北京市委、市政府报请中央同意，决定对长安街及其延长线进行全面整治。建国50周年庆典前夕，从公主坟到大北窑13km的整治任务全面完成，形成了十里长街庄重、素雅、大方、协调的风格。

为迎接2008年将在北京举行的第29届奥林匹克运动会和2009年建国60周年国庆，北京市人民政府将长安街和天安门广场作为北京的重点建设地区之一，并向市规划委员会提出长安街（复兴门至建国门）还有十个楼座如何建设的课题，北京市规划委员会将此任务委托给北京城市规划学会组织规划，由学会的城市设计与文物保护学术委员会来执行，并由该委员会主任、北京城市规划学会副理事长、清华大学郑光中教授总负责，组织了清华大学建筑学院、北京工业大学建筑学院、北京建筑工程学院建筑系、北京市建筑设计研究院、北京市城市规划设计研究院、北京市市政设计研究院等六个单位有关人员进行调查研究和规划设计。

六个单位工作的主要任务是对长安街——天安门广场地区的现状进行新一轮的调查和分析（2002年6月~8月），

并从历史沿革、建筑功能、建筑艺术、街道空间、环境行为、道路交通、市政设施等方面对长安街的规划建设提出意见和建议。过程中，在规划学会的召集下，六个单位进行了多次交流和讨论，并向北京市规划委员会进行了汇报，从研究长安街剩余10个楼座如何建设的课题入手，形成了建成长安街和完善天安门广场、迎接2008年奥运会和2009年建国60周年的规划方案，市规划委员会并向市主要领导进行了汇报，原则同意呈报方案。

各单位对现状进行了广泛的调查，并提出了宝贵的建议和设想方案，资料详实、内容丰富、具有现实性和前瞻性，对长安街——天安门广场未来的环境建设提供了依据。为此，将这些成果编辑成书，提供领导、专家、公众进行研究、交流和讨论，势必引起社会各界的关注，不仅增加了城市建设的透明度，是市规划委员会委实施“阳光工程”的一个创举，同时也对普及城市建设、建筑文化知识起到特殊的作用。

此书的主线按照清华大学建筑学院（承担历史沿革、建筑功能分析及规划方案等）、北京市建筑设计研究院（建筑轮廓线与空间序列、建筑艺术分析等）、北京工业大学和北京建筑工程学院（人体行为与环境规划）、北京市市政设计

研究院（道路交通）、北京市城市规划设计研究院（市政综合管线）提供的资料编辑，但已打破各单位的界线，将这一宏大主题的资料综合、剪辑，并增加了单体建筑现状及大量的照片、图纸，比较全面地记录、展示了长安街过去、现在和未来。

编者希望能将北京市领导对长安街规划建设的意图、设计和科研单位近百人长期工作的结晶，尽可能完美、准确地再现在本书中。同时，在编撰过程中力求使该书能成为反映北京城市设计及典型建筑的技术专著，不仅有典藏性，也有对大城市规划设计及传统建筑保护的可借鉴性。

本书得以出版要感谢很多老领导、老专家提供了丰富的历史资料，纠正不当之处，还要感谢北京市档案馆、北京市城建档案馆、北京市城市规划设计研究院提供部分照片、影像图、航拍图等。

因各研究单位资料来源的渠道不同，免不了有错漏及不尽人意的地方，尤其在单体建筑面积的统计上，有些差异。请读者见谅，敬请提出批评、指正。

《建筑创作》杂志社

2003年10月

Chang'an Boulevard is the east-west axis in Beijing. It has played an important and special role in the political and cultural activities in China and represented the image of the capital and the country. In this book, the past, the present and the future of the Boulevard are recorded.

In August 1998, Beijing Committee of the CCP and the municipal government had submitted the report to the Central Government for the approval on the complete renovation of Chang'an Boulevard and its extension for the 50th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China. The renovation of 13km-length road between Gongzhufen and Dabeyiao was finished before the eve of the 50th national day. Since then, the solemn, tasteful, magnificent and harmonious style of the Ten-mile Boulevard has been created.

For the coming of the 29th Olympic Games in 2008 and for the 60th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China in 2009, Beijing municipal government has endorsed Chang'an Boulevard and Tian'anmen Square as the major construction projects in the capital. The Capital Planning and Construction Committee has entrusted Beijing Society of City Planning with responsibility by the Committee of City Planning and Relics Protection under the Society for the work. Zheng Guangzhong, the director of the Committee and the professor of Tsinghua University is in charge of the work, the assistant departments are: the Architectural Institute of Tsinghua University, Beijing Polytechnical University, Beijing College of Architecture and Engineering, Beijing Institute of Architectural Design and Research, Beijing Institute of City Planning, Design and Research, Beijing Institute of Civil Engineering Design and Research.

The main work by these six units was to make the new investigation and analysis on Chang'an Boulevard (Jianguomen-Fuxingmen) and Tian'anmen Square from June to August of 2002. Their suggestions and the opinions have been submitted on the planning and the construction of Chang'an Boulevard for the development of the history, architectural function, architectural art, street space, environmental handling, road communications, public facilities and so on. Many exchanges and discussions between the above-mentioned units have been organized by Beijing Planning Society and Beijing Planning Committee has received the reports. The final documents, drawings and materials were collected and submitted to municipal government.

Each unit has made widespread investigations on the existing condition and raised the valuable scheme with the suggestions and ideas. The information is detailed and authentic. The content is rich with perspectives, which can be the basis for the environmental construction of Chang'an Boulevard and Tian'anmen Square in the future. Now the results of the investigation and the analysis are recorded in the book for the exchange and the discussion between the officials, experts and the public, who are so concerned. The urban construction has been not only opened to the public and the "Sunshine Project" of Beijing Planning Committee have been created, but also it has played the special roles on the popularization of the urban architectural art and culture.

The book is edited mainly based on the information supplied separately by the Architectural Institute of Tsinghua University (responsible for the development of the history, architectural function, street space, planning scheme and etc), Beijing Institute of Architectural Design and Research (for the skyline of the street, the analysis of the architectural art), Beijing Polytechnical University and Beijing College of Architecture and Engineering (for human behavior), Beijing Institute of Civil Engineering Design and Research (for road communications), Beijing Institute of Planning, Design and Research (for public piping). In the spring of 2003, "Architectural Creation" Publishing House received the commission to edit this book, she has collected and edited with the existing conditions of each single building and the photos.

The editor hopes the aims for the construction of Chang'an Boulevard and the fruit of long-period work by more than 100 persons from the design and scientific research units can be presented correctly and perfectly.

《Architectural Creation》 Publishing House
October, 2003



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▼长安街及天安门广场鸟瞰图 (1999 年) Bird's-eye view of Chang'an Boulevard and Tian'anmen Square (1999)



▲节日的长安街 Chang'an Boulevard in festival

长安街是北京城的
东西轴线，人们将其誉为
“神州第一街”，与北京
城的南北轴线相交于
天安门广场。

神州第一街：

为成功举办 2008 年北京奥林匹克运动会
为迎接 2009 年中华人民共和国成立 60 周年
如何规划建设？

CHANG' 长安街
AN BOULEVARD

The First Avenue for China:

For the Success of Beijing Olympic Games 2008

For the 60th Anniversary of the Founding of P.R.China,

What a planning and construction should we make for the Chang'an Boulevard?

Intro 概述 duction

北京是世界历史文化名城，又是我们伟大祖国的首都。2003 年恰逢北京建都 850 周年，建城 3048 年。而有着 580 年历史的天安门城楼与它正南方这个占地 50 万 m² 的广场，一起构成了中国在世界上最具象征性的标志。

在 1913 年以前，现在的天安门(明代叫承天门，清代名天安门至今) 广场还是个占地 11 万 m²、完全封闭的 T 字形宫廷广场，东、西、南各开一门，长安左门、长安右门、正南为大清门(明代叫大明门，清代名大清门，民国时期改为中华门)。那些每年考取进士的人，其姓名被写入黄榜，捧出午门，在鼓乐御杖的导引下，出天安门，穿过宫廷广场，转出长安左门，将黄榜张挂在临时搭起的龙棚内，此人便成为权贵。而长安右门，则是那些已判死刑的人要走的门，又称虎门，凡走过此门的人一般难逃活命，显示封建帝王主宰一切的权威。凡皇帝“登基”和“册立”皇后等盛大庆典，都在承天门举行隆重的“颁诏”仪式。

新中国成立后，政府对天安门广场数十年的改造，使得这个“原来为歌颂封建帝王‘惟我独尊’的宫廷广场，成为一个歌颂人民力量为主题思想的人民广场。”中国著名学者侯仁之教授在他的一本书中这样写道。

天安门广场不仅是北京的地理中心，更是中国近现代不少政治运动的舞台。1919 年 5 月 4 日，北大学生从北大红楼向天安门挺进，引发了改变中国文化方向的五四爱国运动。1949 年 10 月 1 日，新中国在这里举行开国大典，从此中国开始了社会主义的新时代。今天党和政府最重大的国事活动仍要在这里进行，比如国庆阅兵和对外国首脑的欢迎仪式，每天在这里举行庄严的升降国旗仪式。人们把天安门看作是国家的象征，对天安门广场充满了向往敬仰之情。

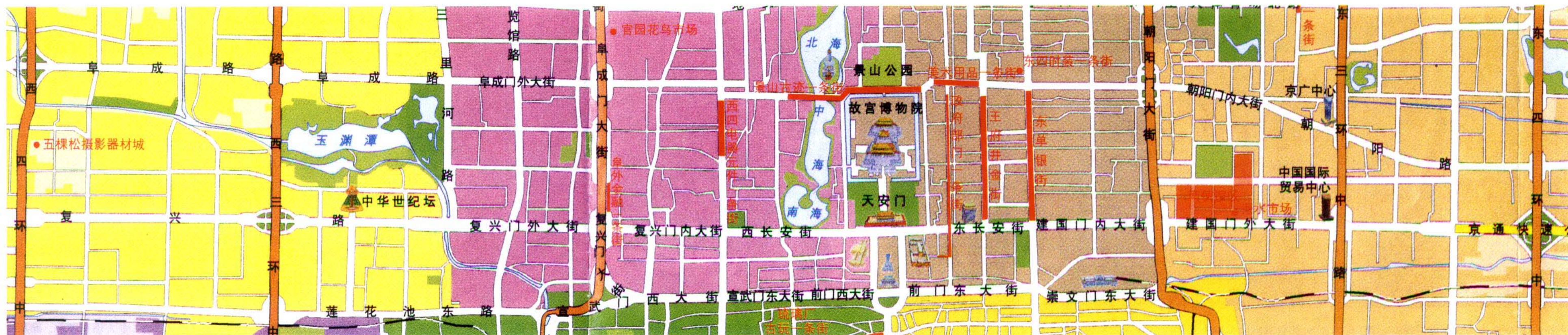
长安街以天安门广场为中心向东西方向展开，最早的长安街是指从东单到西单这段，天

安门以东到东单是东长安街，天安门以西至西单是西长安街，统称长安街，长约 3km。东单到建国门实际上是建国门内大街，西单到复兴门是复兴门内大街，是长安街的东、西延长线，这次规划的重点是从建国门至复兴门，将其合称为长安街，长约 7km。1999 年又将长安街向东整治延长到通县的运河广场，向西延长至首钢东门，全长约 46km。

虽然，1913 年在拆除了长安左门和长安右门两侧的红墙后，东西长安街就得以连通，但长安街的真正建设是在 1949 年以后。鉴于世界上一些大城市交通拥挤的情况，1953 年的规划主张长安街应宽一些，红线定为 100–110m，又由于当时处于抗美援朝后期，从战略上考虑，必要时长安街可作为飞机跑道。这个宽度也满足了游行和检阅的需要，过去每年“五一”、“十一”都有几十万、上百万人的游行队伍，排成方阵在这里经过。现在长安街中心路段宽度达 120m。

长安街因其特殊的地理位置使它成为了中国的政治中心和文化中心：在这条街上有中央机构、国务院、人大、数个部委、电报局、最大的邮局、国家级的博物馆、紫禁城等历史文物古迹，体现着国家和首都的形象。长安街已成为既长又宏伟的政治性、文化性、交通性的干道，被人们誉为“神州第一街”是当之无愧的。

“神州第一街”两旁的建筑应该是什么样的？几十年来一直没有停止过对此的争论，但无论怎样争论，有一点是不争的事实，那就是长安街上的建筑是共和国历史的缩影。比如人民大会堂、民族文化宫、电报大楼等是 20 世纪 50 年代的建筑，具有中国传统建筑风貌；70 年代在这条街上所建的建筑寥寥无几，则反映了当时经济上的困难；90 年代这条街上新建筑的数量和式样之多，是历史上从来没有过的。随着中国的快速现代化，对环境质量的日益重视，长安街和天安门广场将建设得更加壮美，更加注重环境和以人为本。



▲ 长安街街道示意图 Sketch map of the streets along Chang'an Boulevard