

中国 建筑设计 精品集锦

主编 建设部勘察设计司 • 中国建筑工业出版社













2 中国建筑设计精品集锦

THE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING CHINESE ARCHITECTURE

主编 建设部勘察设计司

中国建筑工业出版社

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魏敦山

序

改革开放20年来,我国的社会进步和经济腾飞,已经成为现代社会发 展史上举世瞩目的奇迹。其中, 建筑事业的发展尤其引人注目。矗立于中国 大地的各类建筑, 犹如雨后春笋, 它们既适应了我国经济持续快速增长的需 要, 又是社会进步最显著的标志。

与人民生活最密切相关的住宅建设,是党和政府最关注的问题之一。经 过十余年的努力,我国城市居民的平均居住面积翻了一番,已经超过8平方 米,提前达到了小康水平。数以万计的新建的各类公共建筑和工业建筑,在 保障我国社会经济持续发展、满足人民群众日益增长的物质文化生活需求方 面,发挥着巨大的作用。建筑高度占世界第三位的超高层建筑,已经耸立在 浦江之滨; 更高的建筑正在建设中。

可以说,如今的中国大地确实已经成为建筑工作者尽情发挥创造才能的 舞台了。而舞台上的主角, 便是我国一大批久负盛名的建筑设计院, 以及上 万名中国建筑师。他们的科学管理和精心创作,为祖国日新月异的变化做出 了不可磨灭的贡献。

这一套《中国建筑设计精品集锦》,从一个侧面形象地反映了改革开放 以来我国社会主义建设的伟大成就,反映了我国的建筑设计院和建筑师们的 巨大贡献。同时,它也是献给建国50周年大庆和第20届世界建筑师大会的 一份厚礼。我热烈祝贺这套书的出版。我更希望全国建筑设计院和建筑师们 从中受到鼓舞,不断提高设计质量,再接再厉,再创佳绩,为早日赶超世界 水平而努力。

1999年1月26日

建设部建筑设计院 BUILDING DESIGN INSTITUTE OF MINISTRY OF	
CONSTRUCTION	
中华人民共和国外交部办公楼	(4)
深圳华夏艺术中心	(6)
中国人民银行总行	(8)
北京丰泽园饭店	(10)
曲阜阙里宾舍	(12)
全国政协办公楼	(14)
深圳体育馆	(16)
西安阿房宫凯悦酒店	(18)
国家图书馆	(20)
北京国际饭店	(22)
北京梅地亚中心	(24)
深圳明华中心	(26)
广播电影电视部设计院	
DESIGN INSTITUTE, MINISTRY OF RADIO,	
FILM & TELEVISION	
中央彩电中心	(30)
中央人民广播电台业务楼	(32)
中央电视塔	(34)
天津电视塔	(36)
天津广播电视国际新闻中心	(38)
保定会议中心	(40)
石家庄广播电视塔	(42)
U altra de Ar. A. A. D. M. T. T. T. de Ar. Feb.	
北京有色冶金设计研究总院	
BEIJING CENTRAL ENGINEERING & RESEARCH INSTIT	UIE
FOR NONFERROUS METALLURGICAL INDUSTRIES 北京音乐厅	(45)
北京音乐厅	(45)
深圳卷烟厂	(48)
北京人民医院门诊、医技 楼	(50)
	(52)
深圳期货大厦深圳翠湖山庄	(54)
黄山客运索道(云谷寺——白鹅岭)	(56)
央山 介 色系理(五台寸——口鸦町)	(58)
中国航天建筑设计研究院	
CHINA SPACE CIVIL AND BUILDING ENGINEERING	
DESIGN AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE	
厦门太古飞机维修库	(61)
深圳市公路主枢纽管理控制中心	
中国航天博物馆	

大连长途电信枢纽楼	(66)
深圳人民大厦	(68)
沈阳航天三菱汽车发动机合资公司1号建筑物	(70)
北京全华国际招商大厦	
TONE TENNING	(, 2 /
第二炮兵工程设计研究院	
THE ENGINEERING DESIGN AND RESEARCH INSTITU	r =
OF THE SECOND ARTILLERY	
力鸿大厦	(74)
4年大厦 ····································	(76)
十	(78)
7.约6万公正七按	(70)
中国航空工业规划设计研究院	
中国加工工业級が及りが元例 CHINA AERONAUTICAL PROJECT	
AND DESIGN INSTITUTE	
尼泊尔国际会议中心	(81)
深圳鹏运广场	(84)
深圳航空大厦	(86)
	(88)
21-7-1-7-1 W	
深圳云峰花园	(90) (92)
	(92)
	, ,
北京民航计算机中心业务楼 ····································	(96)
	(98)
北京飞机维修工程有限公司四机位机库	(100)
北京宝鼎广场	(102)
中国科学技术馆	(104)
北京金玉大厦	(106)
北京东城区少年宫	(108)
北京华欧航空培训及支援中心	(110)
11	
北京市城建设计研究院	
BEIJING URBAN ENGINEERING DESIGN &	
RESEARCH INSTITUTE	
石油大学(北京)	(114)
芳星园住宅区	(117)
京信大厦	(120)
王府井麦当劳餐厅	(122)
中国驻斯里兰卡大使馆	(124)
上海地铁徐家汇车站	(125)
北京化林神林九江医河土积八五	
北京华特建筑设计顾问有限公司	
HUA TE ARCHITECTS & ENGINEERS,LTD.	
BEIJING, CHINA	
锡华高科技技术市场	(127)
北京圣予大厦	(130)

北京芳泽园小区	(132)	INTERIOR & GARDEN DESIGN	
河南影视大厦	(134)	北京王府井大厦 (A) ······	(180
		北京王府井大厦 (C)	(182
铁道部第三勘测设计院			(184
THE THIRD SURVEY AND DESIGN INSTITUTE		杭州富春湾旅游度假村	(186
OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS			(188
长春新客站	(138)		(190
济南新客站			(192
U H3 W 17 2	(170)		(194
天津市美新建筑设计有限公司			(196
TIANJIN MEIXIN ARCHITECTURAL DESIGNING CO.LTD.			(198
今晚报大厦 ······			(200
天信国际金融培训大厦			(201
北京万客隆商城			(202
北苏万脊壓角塊	(140)	太原东源大厦	(203
序小士坝均净体沿江研究院			(204
唐山市规划建筑设计研究院			(205
INSTITUTE OF PLANNING AND ARCHITECTURE			(206
DESIGN & RESEARCH	(150)		(207
 			
唐山高级外语中学		中国建筑东北设计研究院	
唐山市青少年宫		CHINA NORTHEAST BUILDING DESIGN & RESEARCH	
唐山网球馆	(161)	INSTITUTE	
		沈阳北站	(209
中国核工业第四研究设计院		大连体育馆	
THE FOURTH RESEARCH AND DESIGN INSTITUTE		鞍山国际大酒店	
OF NUCLEAR INDUSTRY OF CHINA	(165)	沈阳东湖度假村	
深圳碧湖花园			(215)
核工业长城培训基地			
石家庄国际商贸中心		大连市建筑设计研究院	
河北宾馆燕都大酒店	(170)	DALIAN ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN & RESEARCH INSTITU	JTE
II - N. N. N. I. www.de inde		大连国际博览中心 (
北方设计研究院		大连渤海明珠大酒店	
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北京赛特购物中心		大连森林动物园 (
八达岭延庆温泉度假村		//////////////////////////////////////	,
常州国际商城		吉林省建筑设计院	
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石家庄市国税局办公楼方案 ······			(227) (220)
河北省经济大厦	(1/9)		(228) (229)
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王孝雄建筑设计事务所		长春体育场 (())	
WANG XIAOXIONG & ASSOCIATES ARCHITECTURE,		人 日 件 月 物	(202)

(180) (182) (184)(186) (188)(190) (192)(194)(196)(198)(200) (201) (202)(203) (204) (205) (206) (207)

(209)(210)(211) (213) (215)

(217) (220)

(224)(225)

(227) (228) (229) (230) (232)

建设部建筑设计院

BUILDING DESIGN INSTITUTE OF MINISTRY OF CONSTRUCTION

建设部建筑设计院成立于1952年,由于机构和隶属关系的变化,曾用"中央直属设计公司"、"中央人民政府建筑工程部设计院"、"建筑工程部设计总局工业及城市建筑设计院"、"国家建委建筑科学研究院设计研究所"和"城乡建设环境保护部建筑设计院"等名称、1988年6月改称"建设部建筑设计院"。

我院是国家建设部直属的综合甲级建筑设计院,截止到1995年底,共有职工680人,其中专业技术人员610人,约占职工总数的89%;高级建筑师、高级工程师185人,建筑师、工程师211人,具有中高级技术职称的人员约占职工总数的58%。目前,我院设有四个综合建筑设计所、一个室内设计研究所、一个城市地下建筑设计研究所和一个计算机所,可承担各种建筑设计,还可承担建设可行性研究、总体规划设计、工程总承包等任务,以及建筑监理、技术顾问、技术咨询等业务。

为适应改革开放的新形势,我院确立了"立足北京、面向全国、积极开拓国际市场,把我院建成在国际市场上具有竞争能力的建筑设计院"的总目标和"质量第一、信誉第一、服务第一"的宗旨。我院以工程设计为中心,努力开拓国内外建筑市场,经国家批准享有对外业务经营权;通过积极发展国际合作业务,在与美国、日本、加拿大等国家的设计、建设单位建立和开展经常性业务联系与多种形式业务合作的同时,还在香港与外商合资经营了华森建筑与工程设计顾问有限公司,并分别在国内的海南、珠海、湛江、山东和大连等地成立了分院。

40 多年来,我院的广大设计人员为国家的基本建设,为繁荣建筑创作做出了很大的贡献。为奉献出风格迥异、多姿多彩的建筑作品装点祖国的锦绣山河,我院几代建筑师和工程师始终如一,孜孜不倦地探索我国建筑创作的道路,为使建筑作品能够反映出我们所处时代的风格而进行了不懈的努力。实现传统与革新、时代精神与历史文脉的结合,是我们探索的焦点。客观地讲,在我们所完成的众多设计项目中,有成功的也有不太成功的,但我们始终把握着一点,那就是我们的作品应该跟上时代的脉搏,反映时代面貌,使其在历史长河中永远处于向前发展的位置。

40多年来、我院在全国各地及世界上30多个国家和地区共完成大中型公共建筑、民用建筑、工业建筑、地下建筑和室内设计等工程设计三千余项、数十次获得国家级和部级优秀设计奖、在国内外享有较高的声誉。

早在50年代,我院就与轻工业部、机械工业部、邮电部等有 关工业部门共同协作完成了许多工业建设项目。在我国国民经济第 一个五年计划期间,全国156个重点工业项目中,我院参加了洛阳拖拉机厂、洛阳轴承厂、洛阳矿山机械厂等项目的建筑工程设计和一批工业基地的建设;在60年代和70年代,我院参加了"三线"工程建设、第二汽车制造厂、人民日报社印刷厂等国家重要工程的设计。我院在建国后的20多年里,为我国的基础工业建设以及国防工业建设做出了贡献。

在民用建筑方面,40多年来我院相继设计了一批具有重要意义和影响的建筑,如50年代和60年代的中国美术馆、全国农业展览馆、北京火车站、北京展览馆、首都剧场、北京电报大楼、北京广播大厦、首都机场候机楼、建设部办公楼、北京饭店西楼、中央军委宿舍楼等。80年代以来,又设计了北京图书馆新馆、北京国际饭店、深圳体育馆、深圳华夏艺术中心、曲阜阙里宾舍、北京梅地亚中心、中国人民银行总行、深圳发展中心、深圳南海酒店、西安阿房宫宾馆、政协全国委员会办公楼以及外交部办公楼、文化部办公楼、林业部办公楼、中国人民解放军总医院等一大批具有时代特色的优秀建筑作品。

我院是最早承担援外工程设计的单位、从50年代起就从事对外援建工程的设计,80年代开始承包国外工程,是我国第一批进入国际市场的设计单位。

除各种类型工程设计之外,我院还以技术合作、提供劳务、计算机应用及工程总承包等多种形式,进一步发展同有关国家的合作,积极开拓国际市场。通过大量的援外工程设计和技术交流与合作,不仅为第三世界国家的经济建设提供了援助,也为我国援外工程和加强国际科技合作积累了经验,增进了我国和世界各国人民的友谊。

我院在业务建设和编制规范、手册方面,完成了许多有价值的成果,提高了设计工作效率,增强了设计人员的业务素质。

我院在工程设计、科学研究和业务建设中取得的优异成绩, 凝聚着建筑大师和设计专家的心血与智慧。他们为繁荣我国的建筑创作,设计了多项优秀建筑作品,在发展建筑理论、建筑教育和培养建筑人才,提高我国建筑工程设计人员的社会地位和国际声誉方面都做出了卓越的贡献。

我们所处的时代,是一个伟大的时代,一个蓬勃发展的时代,她给建筑工作者提供了广阔的创作天地。40多年来的创作历程和经验告诉我们,只有不断地努力探索、执着追求、排除外界干扰、坚持走自己的道路,才能有所作为,这也是我们的许多作品得到人民喜爱和社会肯定的原因。我们将沿着这条路继续走下去。

Building Design Institute of Ministry of Construction (BDIMC) was founded in 1952. Owing to the change of setup and relationship of administrative subordination, it has used the following names: "Design Company Directly under Central Management", "Design Institute of the Ministry of Building Construction under the Central People's Government", "Industrial and Urban Building Design Institute of Design Bureau of the Ministry of Building Construction", "Design Research Center of Architectural Scientific Research Institute of the State Building Commission", and "Building Design Institute of the Ministry of Urban and Rural Construction Environmental Protection". In June of 1986, it was renamed Building Design Institute of Ministry of Construction.

BDIMC is a comprehensive Class-A building design institute directly under the Ministry of Construction. Up to the end of 1995, it had 680 employees, including 610 professional and technical personnel ,taking about 89% of the total employees; there were 185 senior architects and seniorengineers;211 architects and engineers, taking about 58% of the total employees. Presently BDIMC has four comprehensive building design centers; one indoor design research center; one urban underground building design research center; and one computer center. BDIMC can undertake various building designs and also can undertake tasks such as construction feasibility study, master plan design and general contract of project, as well as businesses such as building supervision, technical advice and consultation.

To adapt to the new situation of reform and opening, BDIMC has established the general objective of "having a foothold in Beijing, being oriented to the whole country, actively opening up international market, building BDIMC into one with competitive power in the international market" and the aim of "quality first, prestige first, service first". With engineering design as center, we'll make efforts to open up domestic and foreign building construction market. With the state approval, BDIMC enjoys the power of foreign business operation, and is actively developing international cooperation business, while establishing and

carrying on routine business contact and diversified forms of business cooperation with design and construction units of America, Japan, and Canada. We also have jointly operated Huasen Building and Engineering Design Consulting Co., Ltd. With foreign businessmen in Hong Kong, and also have respectively set up branch institutes Hainan, Zhuhai, Zhanjiang, Shandong, Dalian and other places in china.

Over 40 years ,our vast design personnel have made great contributions to the national capital construction and to the prosperity of architectural creation. To offer architectural works with distinct style and colorful and varied postures so as to adorn the beautiful rivers and mountains of our motherland, several generations of architects and engineers of this institute have always diligently explored the road of architectural creation of our country, and persistently strived to make ways grasp one point, that is, our works should catch up the pulse of era, reflect the features of era, and make them always in the forward-developing Position in the long river of history.

Over more than 40 years, this institute has completed more than 3,000 projects of engineering design of large and medium-sized public buildings, civil buildings, industrial buildings, underground buildings and indoor design, and has won scores of times excellent design prizes at state and ministerial levels, and have enjoyed a high reputation at home and abroad.

Early in the 1950s, our institute completed many industrial construction projects in cooperation with industrial sectors concerned, such as Ministry of Light Industry, Ministry of Machine Building Industry, and Ministry of Post and Communications. During the First Five-Year Plan period, in the 156 national major industrial projects, our institute took part in the design of building projects, such as Luoyang Tractor Factory, Luoyang Bearing Factory and Luoyang Mining Machinery Plant, and the construction of a group of industrial bases. In the 1960s and 1970s, our institute took part in the "Third Line "engineering construction and in the design of national major construction projects, such as the Second

Automobile Works and the Printing House of People's Daily Office. In more than twenty years after the founding of the PRC, our institute made contributions to the construction of Chinese basic industry and defense industry.

In the field of civil building, over forty years our institute has successively designed a group of buildings of important significance, such as China Art Gallery, National Agricultural Exhibition hall, Beijing Railway Station, Beijing Exhibition Hall, Capital Theater, Beijing Telegraph Building, Beijing Broadcast Building, Capital Airport terminal Building, Office Building of Ministry of Construction, Western Building of Beijing Hotel, and Dormitory Building of the Central Military Commission in the 1950s and 1960s. Since 1980s, our institute has designed a large group of excellent architectural works with epochal features, such as new National Library of China, Beijing International Hotel, Shenzhen Gymnasium, Shenzhen China Arts Center, Queli Guest House in Qufu, Beijing Media Center, Headquarter of People's Bank of China, Shenzhen Development Center, Southern Sea Hotel in Shenzhen, Hyatt Hotel E'Pang Palace in Xi'an, Office Building of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, and newly completed construction projects, such as Office Building of Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Office Building of Ministry of Culture, Office Building of Ministry of Forestry, and P.L.A General Hospital.

This institute is the earliest one to undertake foreign assistance engineering design. Since the 1950s ,we have been engaged in the design of foreign assistance construction projects, and in the 1980s we began to contract foreign construction projects, and was one in the group of design units that first entered international market.

Besides various types of engineering design, our institute also further develops cooperation with countries concerned in diversified forms such as technical cooperation, supply of labor service, computer application and general contract of projects, actively opens up international market. Through a large number of foreign assistance engineering designs and technical exchanges and cooperations, our institute has not only provided assistance to the economic construction of the third world countries, but also accumulated experience in foreign assistance project and in strengthening international scientific and technological cooperation, thus increasing the friendship between the people of our country and various countries in the world.

BDIMC has accomplished many valuable results in business construction and compilation of specifications and handbooks, thereby increasing efficiency of design work and enhancing professional quality of design personnel.

The excellent performance achieved by our institute in engineering design, scientific research and business construction, has embodied the painstaking labor and wisdom of architectural masters and design experts. For flourishing the architectural creation of China, they have designed many excellent architectural works, and have made outstanding contributions to the development of architectural theory and education, to the cultivation of architectural talents and to the improvement of social position and international prestige of Chinese civil engineering design personnel.

We are now in a great era, a vigorously developing era, which provides the architectural workers with a broad field of creation. More than 40 years' creation journey and experience have told us that only with constant painstaking exploration, persistence in pursuit, removal of external interference, and adherence to taking our own road, can we get somewhere, and this is also the reason why many of our works have been favored by the people and recognized by the society. We will continue to go along this road.

中华人民共和国外交部办公楼

Office Building of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of The People's Republic of China

外交部办公楼主楼面对朝阳门立交桥,平面略呈扇形,主人口及楼前广场高出立交桥,使整体效果更加突出。立面处理采用虚实对比的手法,在统一中求得变化.建筑造型采用左右对称的形式,稳定而又严谨。顶部采用民族形式、同时强调时代精神。建筑色彩以白色为基调、辅以灰色调、使整个建筑典雅、端庄、明快、清新、庄重、富于时代感,体现出社会主义中国的恢宏气魄。环境设计是建筑师考虑的重点、绿化面积占总用地面积的33.7%。院内绿化与立交桥头、街道绿化连成一体,将大楼置于绿树丛中。

The main tower of the Office Building of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is facing the Chaoyangmen flyover and has a arch shape. Its main entrance and front plaza are higher than the flyover that giving out the sense of integrity. The treatment of elevation adopts the solid-and-void contrast method to achieve variation in unity. A symmetric style of both sides structure is adopted for the whole building implying firmness and compactness. For its roof, a national style is adopted and modern

spirit is emphasized. White is the basic color of the whole building while grey color serves as an auxiliary tune making the building look elegant, dignified, lively, fresh, solemn, modern and embodying the great boldness of vision of our socialist country. With the green coverage hitting 33.7% of the site area, it shows that the designers have paid special attention to the building's environment. The landscape areas within the property connect with those at the flyover and the streets embraces the building in a jungle of green trees.



总平面 Site Plan



4

主要设计人: 周庆琳、丁国瑞、司小虎、吴朝晖

建造地点:北京朝阳门

结构形式:钢筋混凝土框架结构

用地面积: 9200m² 总建筑面积: 111700m² 竣工时间: 1996年

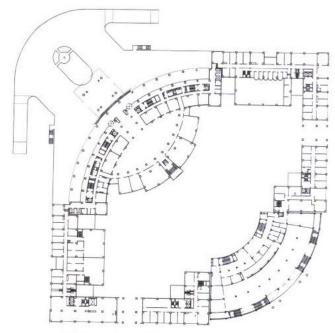
Design Team:Zhou Qinglin. Ding Guorui, Si Xiaohu, Wu Zhaohui

Location: Chaoyangmen, Beijing

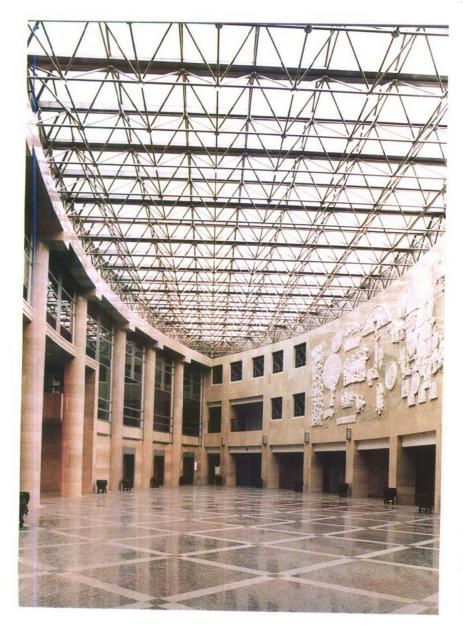
Structure:RC Frame Structure

Site Area:9200m²

Total Floor Area:111700m² Completion Date:1996



一层平面 Ground Floor Plan







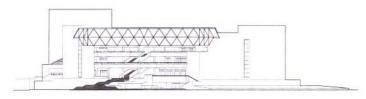
深圳华夏艺术中心

China Art Centre in Shenzhen

华夏艺术中心的建筑设计以开敞的艺术广场为特征。宽度为60m的巨大网架形成的灰空间由双向45度建筑的汇聚而形成视觉的焦点。艺术广场是亦内亦外的城市空间,形式上体现出多变和生动,在立意、位置、尺度、材料、色彩上有统一协调的综合表现,体现了现代技术和传统文化的结合。优化的环境反映了新时代市民的地位和秩序化的活动。艺术中心是一个多功能的文化艺术活动场所,自1991年建成以来,被称为深圳的艺术殿堂。

A semi-open art plaza high lights the design concept of the Chinese Art Center. A grey space consisted of a 60m wide huge space frame and the 45° two-way structure that forms a focal point. The art plaza is a urban space combined with indoor and outdoor spaces which are lively and varied. There is a harmony in the conceptions, locations, sizes, ma-

terials and colors for different parts of the plaza, implying organic combination of modern technology with traditional culture. An optimized environment reflects the status and orderly activities of urban dwellers in the new era. The Chinese Art Center is a multi-functional place for cultural and artistic activities. The center, when completed in 1991, gained the fame as the palace of art in Shenzhen.



南立面 South Elevation



主要设计人: 张孚珮、区启高、周 平、曾 筠

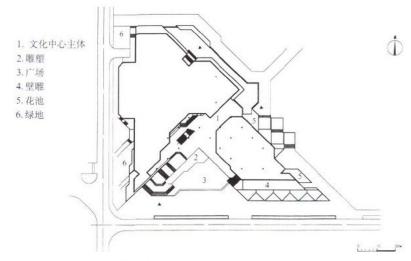
建造地点:深圳华侨城

结构形式:钢筋混凝土框架剪力墙结构

用地面积: 11000m² 总建筑面积: 13000m² 竣工时间: 1991年9月

Design Team:Zhang Fupei,O Qigao, Zhou Ping, Zeng Yun Location:Shenzhen Overseas Chinese Town Structure:RC Frame Shear Wall Structure Site Area:11000m²

Total Floor Area:13000m² Completion Date:Sept.,1991



总平面 Site Plan



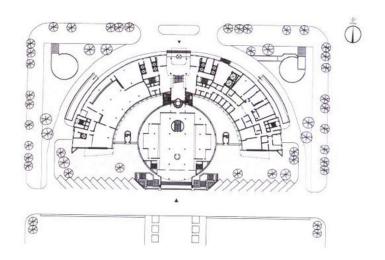


中国人民银行总行

People's Bank of China

中国人民银行金融中心是一座多功能、综合性的金融中心。作为国家银行总部、设计采用"元宝"、"聚宝盆"的形象当作立意的寓意,试图用象征的手段,创造一个用现代材料、技术建造的新建筑、使其成为寓意着中国文化传统和民族精神的新颖美观的建筑形式,同时表达国家银行的建筑性格特点和时代精神。金融中心的体形设计以圆为母题,与银行建筑的性格十分贴切。

The Headquarters of People's Bank of China is a multi-functional comprehensive financial center. As the headquarters of the state bank, the image of shoe-shaped gold ingot or a treasure basin is used in the design as a token to construction a new building with modern materials and techniques and to endow the dignified and beautiful looking building with architectural style of traditional Chinese cultural and Chinese national spirits while displaying the state bank's architectural feature and the spirit of the time. Taken the circled shape as a basic figure in designing the contour of the financial center which is very appropriate to express the character of a bank architecture.



首层平面 Ground Floor Plan



主要设计人: 周 儒、王永臣、陈孝堃、朱锦珠

建 造 地 点: 北京复兴门内大街

结 构 形 式: 钢筋混凝土框架剪力墙结构

用地面积: 9750m² 总建筑面积: 39860m² 竣工时间: 1990年

Design Team: Zhou Ru, Wang Yongchen,

Chen Xiaokun, Zhu Jinzhu

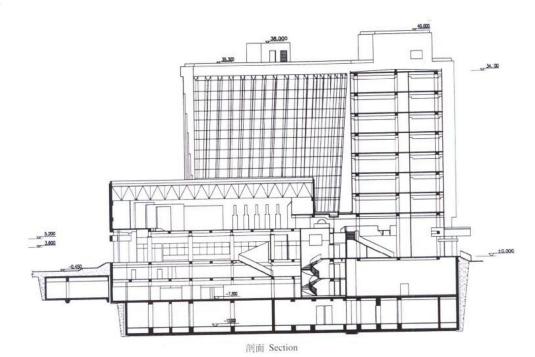
Location:Fuxingmen Avenue,Beijing

Structure: RC Frame Shear Wall Structure

Site Area:9750m²

Total Floor Area:39860m²

Completion Date: 1990





北京丰泽园饭店

Feng Ze Yuan Hotel in Beijing

丰泽园饭店坐落在北京前门外商业区丰泽园老字号饭馆的原址上。是一座三星级旅馆建筑。建筑设计结合环境、在设计上选择了"加法",即用叠加的阶梯式体型,使其看上去像一组小体量建筑的叠合、以此与集簇式的环境建筑相协调。空间采用了中轴对称的体量布局。使层层跌落的体型处理有了秩序和层次。室内空间经过轴线南端的主人口进入大堂、两排高大的列柱侍卫左右,使空间并不大的大堂气派非凡并具有明确的导向性。

The Feng Ze Yuan Hotel, a three star hotel facility, located in a commercial quarter outside Qianmen in Beijing, is built at the same site of the original restaurant which has been well known for a long time. The design combined with the surrounding architectural style applies the so-called "addition" technique. Namely, it is to add a smaller-sized floor onto a larger-sized floor to form a setback-type structure. With this design, the building as a whole appears to be a superposition of a group of small-sized buildings, therefore could become more aligned with its surroundings. A spatial layout symmetrical around the central axis is adopted. This brings the setback -type structure a sense of order and indepth. As viewed from inside, the main entrance on the southern end of the axis leads to the lobby, and two rows of tall colonnades standing on both sides ,creating an imposing atmosphere in the limited space and providing a clear guidance into the building.



10