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Works Collection of Beijing Institute of Architectural Design 1949-2009



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《北京市建筑设计研究院作品集 1949-2009》

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六十年一甲子,按照中国天干地支的说法是一个轮回。北京市建筑设计研究院是幸运的,因为它与共和国一同走来。在我们为伟大祖国的辉煌成就而欢欣鼓舞的时刻,也为北京市建筑设计研究院(以下简称BIAD)的长足发展而倍感骄傲。六十年风雨兼程,六十年春华秋实,抚今追昔,BIAD的六十年如同一部积淀厚重的史记,见证了中国城市建设的空前发展,更承载了BIAD人勇于奉献、开拓进取的足迹。

六十年间,伴随着新中国的成长与发展,BIAD为首都北京乃至全国设计完成了许多重大作品。在历次"北京十大建筑"评选中,BIAD设计的作品先后有19项入选。进入21世纪,BIAD与时俱进,努力打造BIAD品牌,又为第29届奥运会的场馆设计及新北京的城市轮廓线增添了光辉。如今BIAD的民用设计项目已遍布全国及世界的许多国家,并从单一的民用建筑设计拓展到包括城市规划、投资策划、工程设计、环境艺术等在内的十多个领域。面对日益激烈的市场竞争,BIAD与时俱进、开拓创新,秉承"建筑服务社会"的核心理念,打造BIAD品牌,努力朝着"建设中国最卓越的建筑设计企业"的目标迈进。所以说,六十年又是BIAD迈向另一个新征程的起点。

BIAD六十岁生日即将到来,这是一个光荣、自豪的时刻,我们在坚持"隆重、学术、节俭"的院庆活动原则的同时,希望能以全新的方式表达对BIAD的祝福。届时我们将举办:BIAD六十年作品展览; "第二届全球华人青年建筑师奖"作品展览、北京妫河建筑创意园概念规划设计国际竞赛优秀作品展览、"超越奥运的城市"展览。同时举办:中国建筑学会建筑师分会年会、全国高层建筑结构抗震专业论坛、"第二届全球华人青年建筑师奖"颁奖暨学术论坛、"超越奥运的城市"(北京、伦敦、雅典、悉尼)国际论坛也将隆重召开。此外,"北京市建筑设计研究院成立六十周年(1949 – 2009)丛书"(六卷本)也将出版发行。

六十年来BIAD承担了太多的国家级重点项目,这不仅需要脚踏实地的精心设计,还需要创新的意识和勇气,从中积累了丰富的实际工程经验。除了设计作品之外,BIAD在学术研究方面也是不乏建树的,仅建筑工程类专著、图集的出版就已逾数百种之多,1999年时逢院庆50周年,我们推出了11卷本的"北京市建筑设计研究院学术丛书",它囊括了过去50年来BIAD的创作理念、设计方法、技术标准等内容并加以总结,是一个开创性的工作。值2009年院庆60周年之际,我们拟推出的6卷本BIAD丛书,本套丛书凝结着BIAD建筑创作、建筑科研、建筑技术的最新成果,立意更新、视角更大、所及内容更具指导性,进一步体现了用专业技术优势践行"建筑服务社会"的核心理念;进一步彰显了BIAD人特有的充满时代感的文化新质;进一步通过作品到理念的磨砺,依靠传播的力量将中国设计机构推向国际交流的广阔平台。

《北京市建筑设计研究院纪念集1949 - 2009》:本书通过大量真实事件的回顾,述说了许多隐藏在优秀工程设计工作背后的故事,从中展现了BIAD人60年的风雨历程;它通过"成长・风华"、"磨砺・辉煌"、"传奇・典范"等篇目,向业内外人士展现了BIAD人崇高的使命感和敬业精神。

In traditional Chinese culture, 60 years is a full circle. Beijing Institute of Architectural Design (BIAD) is fortunate that it has grown together with the People's Republic of China for the past 60 years. When we celebrate the great achievements of our motherland, we also feel so proud of the tremendous development made by BIAD. When we look back upon 60 years of trials and hardships, glories and achievements, BIAD is like a thick book of history which has witnessed the unparalleled development of China's urban construction and has carried traces of BIAD staff for their dedication and pioneering spirit.

As China has grown and developed in the past 60 years, BIAD has completed many significant design projects for the capital Beijing and for the whole country. In previous listings of the "Top 10 Buildings in Beijing", 19 projects were designed by BIAD, dominating the lists. Coming to the 21st century, BIAD advances with the times to forge the BIAD brand and has created fantastic designs for the venues of the 29th Olympic Games as well as for the new Beijing. At present, civil design projects by BIAD have covered the whole of China as well as many other countries around the world, expanding from single-purpose civil building design to a dozens of fields, such as urban planning, investment planning, engineering design and environmental art and so on. Facing increasingly fierce market competition, BIAD sticks to the core philosophy of "Architecture serves the society" and develops towards building "the most brilliant architectural design enterprise in China". With the completion of 60 years, BIAD is embarking on a new journey.

As the 60th anniversary of BIAD is approaching, at this proud milestone, we would like to express our best wishes to BIAD by holding a "grand, academic and economical" ceremony. On this occasion, we will hold a 60-year design exhibition of BIAD, a show called "The Second Session of the Global Young Chinese Architects Awards", a presentation of "International Ideas Competition: Planning of the Beijing Gui River · Creative Zone", and an exhibition called "Cities beyond the Olympics". At the same time, the Annual Convention of the Architects Branch of the Architectural Society of China, the Forum of Structural Seismic for High-Rise Buildings, Awards Ceremony and Academic Forum of "the Second Session of the Global Young Chinese Architects Awards", and International Forum of "Cities beyond the Olympics" (Beijing, London, Athens, and Sidney) will also be held in grand fashion. In addition, The 60th Anniversary of the Founding of Beijing Institute of Architectural Design (1949-2009) Series in six volumes will be published soon.

In the past 60 years, BIAD has undertaken a number of important state-level projects, which not only need careful and intensive design, but also conscious and courageous innovation, from which we have accumulated many experiences from each project. Besides designs, BIAD contributes greatly to academic research, publishing hundreds of monographs and drawing collections on architecture. To mark the 50th anniversary of BIAD in 1999, we took the initiative to publish "Academic Series of Beijing Institute of Architectural Design" in 11 volumes, covering the creative concepts, design approaches and technical standards of BIAD in the past 50 years. On the occasion of BIAD's 60th anniversary, we propose publishing the BIAD Series in six volumes. With the updated concepts, view of perspectives and more directive contents, this series covers the latest achievements in architectural design, and scientific research and technology of BIAD, which further embodies the core belief, "Architecture serves the society". Technical advances further expose the unique new culture that reflect the times of BIAD staff, and further pushes Chinese design organizations to the international platform through communication and refining concept to reality.

Anthology of BIAD 1949-2009: By reviewing many events, this volume reveals a lot of stories about excellent project designs and shows 60 years of trials and hardships that BIAD staff have been through; the chapters "Growth · Elegance", "Sharpening · Brilliance", and "Legend · Model", show the sublime sense of mission and professional dedication of BIAD staff

《北京市建筑设计研究院作品集1949-2009》涵盖了60年来,BIAD在全国各地、特别是首都北京完成的大量建筑设计作品,本卷重点选择了60项不同历史时期具有代表性的作品予以全面介绍。鉴于BIAD在2004年、2006年、2008年先后出版过作品集,因此,本卷侧重于历史梳理的同时,更倾向于对新作品及未来作品的全面展示。

《北京市建筑设计研究院论文集1999-2009建筑卷》的选题十分宽泛,它涵盖了城市规划、建筑设计、文化保护等领域,并涉及专业理论、工程实践、创新技术、区域文化等主题,从不同方面展现了BIAD建筑师们对现代建筑艺术的不懈探索和最新成果。

《北京市建筑设计研究院论文集1999-2009结构卷》是从近十年来BIAD结构专业完成的数百篇论文中精选出来的代表作品。主要分为结构概念设计、奥运工程设计、空间结构设计与研究、高层建筑结构设计、砌体结构抗震设计、地基基础设计、加固改造技术、试验研究共八部分。全面涉及工程设计、理论研究、科研成果等多方面内容,该书既有老一辈设计大师的力作,也有中青年结构工程师从设计实践入手、总结概括的学术成果。

《北京市建筑设计研究院论文集1999-2009设备卷》在综述了BIAD设备专业60年的工作成果的基础上,分别就采暖技术、空调技术、制冷技术、节能研究、标准化建设、设计队伍建设等问题逐一论述,较全面地展示了BIAD设备专业人员的技术水准和最新研究成果。

《北京市建筑设计研究院论文集1999-2009电气卷》本论文选取的文章既 权威,又实用,特别注意对代表建筑电气设计方向的新技术、新产品的使用及推 荐,希望为业内设计者开阔视野,并跟随国家可持续发展的方向。

如果说建筑对理解一座城市、一个国度、一种文化有着某种特殊意义的话,那么我有理由相信院内外、业内外人士通过阅读BIAD60年发展的回顾与展望,进一步加深对BIAD品牌企业的理解和对中国当前民用建筑设计行业现状的认知。

在此,谨代表BIAD全体同人对长期以来关心、支持BIAD的社会各界朋友表示 衷心的感谢! Works Collection of BIAD1949-2009: For 60 years, BIAD has completed a large number of architectural design projects across China, and in particular in the capital Beijing. This volume focuses on 60 representative works in different periods to give a full picture of BIAD's design projects. In view of successive work collections published by BIAD in 2004, 2006, and 2008, this volume reviews its history and intends to show the latest and future projects to readers.

Architectural Design Theses of BIAD 1999-2009: This volume selects a wide range of topics such as urban planning, architectural design and cultural conservation and topics of professional theories, engineering practices, innovative technology, and regional culture, which reflect the constant pursuit and latest achievements in modern architectural design by BIAD architects in different aspects.

Structural Design Theses of BIAD 1999-2009: This volume is a selection of representative works from hundreds of theses by BIAD structural experts in the past 10 years. It falls into eight sections, such as structural concept design, design for Olympic venues, design and research of spatial structure, structural design for high-rise buildings, seismic design for masonry structure, foundation design, reinforcement and reconstruction technology, and experimental study, and it covers project design, theoretical study, and achievements in scientific research. This volume embodies masterpieces of design masters of the senior generation as well as academic achievements by young structural engineers.

Mechanical Design Theses of BIAD 1999-2009: Based on the achievements of BIAD mechanical experts during the past 60 years, this volume discusses the latest technological developments in heating, air conditioning and cooling, research of energy saving, construction of standardization, and design team building, revealing the technical level and latest research achievements of BIAD mechanical engineers.

Electrical Design Theses of BIAD 1999-2009: Authoritative and practical, this volume focuses on the application and recommendation of new technologies and products for building on electrical design, and to broaden the view of professional designers and follow the trend of sustainable development of China.

If architecture has some special meanings on understanding a city, a nation, and a culture, I am justified in believing that all people will further understand the BIAD brand and acknowledge the industry status of Chinese civil architectural design through reading the 60-year review and prospects of BIAD.

On behalf of all BIAD staff, I express my heartfelt thanks to all our friends for your constant care and support to BIAD!

朱小地

北京市建筑设计研究院党委书记、院长、总建筑师

2009年10月

Zhu Xiaodi

Secretary of the Party Committee, President, and Chief Architect of BIAD

October 2009

人民大会堂 / The Great Hall of the People

北京 / Beijing , 1959

人民大会堂是国庆十周年兴建的"十大建筑"之一,位于天安门广场西侧,占地15hm²,总建筑面积171800m²,南北长336m,东西面宽174m(总宽206m)。由万人大会堂、宴会厅、全国人大常委会办公楼三部分组成,连接三者的交通枢纽为中央大厅。

中央大厅宽75m,深48m,面积达3 600m²,面向广场,地上4层高40m,是大会堂的主要入口,中央大厅西面通向大会堂会场,南北过厅分别直达人大常委会办公楼和宴会厅。

中央大厅周围是双层休息廊,大厅 选用桃红色大理石地面,厅中20根明柱 和二层走马廊栏板采用汉白玉石镶砌。

大会堂会场宽76m,深60m,平面呈椭圆卵形,屋顶高46.5m,顶棚净高33m,坐席分上、中、下三层,底层设带桌坐席3674席,西面是主席台,台口宽32m,高18m,由两根高45m、2m见方的钢筋混凝土柱子和9m高的钢筋混凝土柱子和9m高的钢筋混凝土大梁组成。台深24m,可容300人以上的坐席。台前有容70人乐队的乐池。二、三层楼座分别设3468席和2628席。墙面与顶棚圆角相连采用"水天一色,浑然一体"的处理手法。顶棚成水波状,层层外扩。中央穹顶镶着一颗巨大的五角星红灯,环以金色葵花光束。

大会堂的建筑造型平面对称,高低结合,台基、柱廊、屋檐采用中国传统的建筑风格。

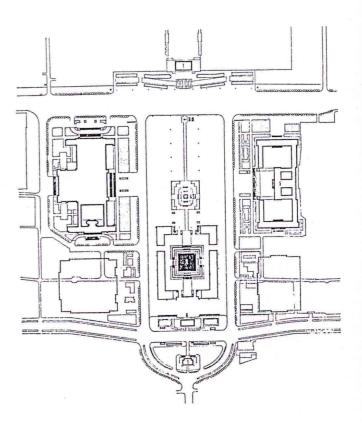
The Great Hall of the People was "one of the ten buildings" built for celebrating the 10th anniversary of the People's Republic of China. Located on the west side of the Tian'anmen Square, it occupied a land of 15ha and has a total building area of 171 800m², 336m long from south to north, and 174m wide from west to east (total width is 206m). The Great Hall consists of three parts: the 10,000 seat auditorium, the banquet hall and the office building for the Standing Committee of the NPC; in the middle, it is a central hall connecting the above three.

The central hall, facing the Tian'anmen Square, is 75m wide, 48m deep, in an area of 3,600m². Its four floors above ground are 40m high. This central hall is the main entrance of the entire hall. From it, people can reach the auditorium in the west, the office building for the Standing Committee of the NPC in the south, and the banquet hall in the north.

Around the central hall is a two-floor galley for lounge. The hall is decorated with peachblow marble ground; in the middle, there are twenty open columns, and on the second floor the galley breast boards are mounted with white marble.

The auditorium is 76m wide and 60m deep. Its plane appears oval shape, its roof is 46.5m high, and clear height of its ceiling is 33m. There are three levels of seating area. On the first level, there are 3,674 seats with desks. On the west, it is the rostrum, where the proscenium is 32m wide, 18m high, consisting of two steel reinforced concrete columns of 45m high and 2 sq.m and a reinforced concrete crossbeam of 9m high. The rostrum is 24m deep, which can accommodate above 300 people. In front of the rostrum, there is a orchestra pit of 70 people. The second and third levels have 3,468 and 2,628 seats respectively. There is a perfect and natural connection between walls and round comer of the ceiling. The ceiling appears wave shapes, extending outwards in different layers. In the middle dome there mounted a huge pentagrammos red lamp, surrounded by golden flower luminous beams.

In terms of the shape of the Great Hall, it is symmetrical in plane with higher and lowers parts in combination. Its stylobate, colonnade and eaves show traditional Chinese architectural style.









前跨页,左:天安门广场总平面; 右:外景(杨超英摄影)

Previous pages,left: Master plan of the Tian'anmen Square; right: Exterior (Photo by Yang Chaoying)

1-2.内景(杨超英摄影)

1-2.Interior (Photo by Yang Chaoying)

3.一层平面

3.Plan of the first floor

4.二层平面

4.Plan of the second floor

5.纵剖面

5.Longitudinal section

6-8.内景(杨超英摄影)

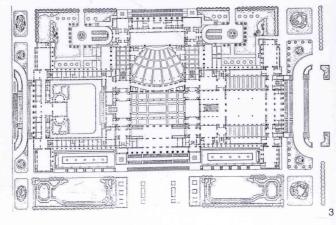
6-8.Interior (Photo by Yang Chaoying)

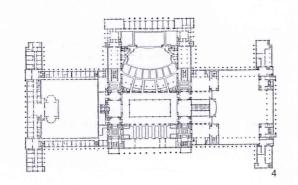
9.外景(杨超英摄影)

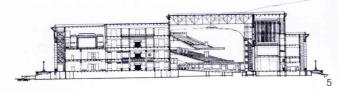
9.Exterior (Photo by Yang Chaoying)

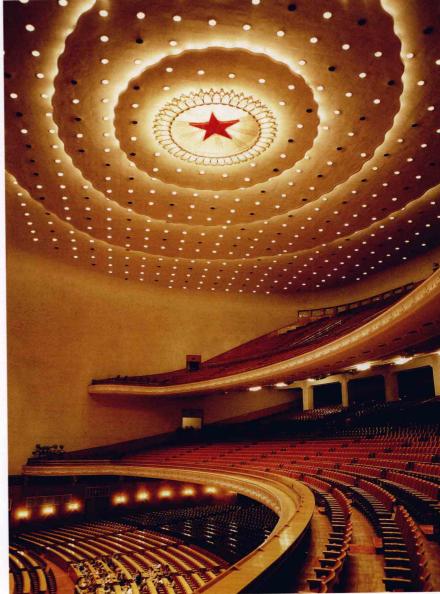
10.细部(杨超英摄影)

10.Details (Photo by Yang Chaoying)

















中国革命博物馆和中国历史博物馆 Museum of Chinese Revolution and Chinese History

北京 / Beijing, 1959

中国革命博物馆和中国历史博物馆是国庆十周年"十大建筑"之一。位于天安门广场东侧,面对人民大会堂,总建筑面积65 152m²,西面面宽313m,南北面面宽149m,建筑高为26.5m,正立面中央部分高33m。

展览馆为3层,2、3层主要为展览 厅堂,共有展览面积23 472m²,可供约 一万人同时参观,底层为内部办公和仓 库、供应、机电等用房。

为适应展览路线布置的需要,同时亦为反映中国建筑的特色,设计采用院落式建筑的布局,革命、历史两个博物馆分别在南北两个院落,中间前部的院子有空廊通向广场,同时与南北两个院子相连贯。后部为中央大门厅,是全楼的交通枢纽,门厅后部是一个1390㎡的中央大厅,净高15m,供集会使用,底层有一个可容700人的礼堂。

整个建筑坐落在一个宽大的基座上,建筑主体分两段处理,底层以实墙面为主,饰以花岗石。上部两层墙面按柱廊法式处理,屋顶挑檐用黄绿两色琉璃砖饰面,以加强整个立面的民族色彩。

博物馆西立面中间是11开间的空廊,廊上饰一大的五角红星和一组旗徽,是两个博物馆共用的大门,空廊的造型取意于中国古代的石牌坊,既宏伟壮观又挺拔空透。廊柱为带海棠角的方柱,不仅富有民族形式,而且与对面的人民大会堂的圆柱实廊相比,一虚一实,一方一圆,交相辉映。

The Museum of Chinese Revolution and Chinese History is one of 10 buildings constructed to mark the 10th anniversary of National Day. Located on the east side of Tiananmen Square, facing the Great Hall of the People, the museum covers a gross floor area of 65, 152m², with the width of the west side at 313m, the north and south faces measuring 149m each, the height of the building at 26.5m, and the central part of the façade 33m in height.

The museum is a three-story building, with the first and second floors featuring an exhibition hall with an exhibition area of 23,472m², accommodating about 10,000 visitors. The ground floor is the internal office, storage, supply and electric and mechanical rooms.

In order to meet the demands of exhibition arrangements and reflect the features of Chinese architecture, the design adopts the layout of courtyard architecture. The museums of revolution and history are located in south and north parts of the courtyard respectively, with the open corridor in the front courtyard of the middle area leading to the square and connecting with the south and north sides of the courtyard. The back is the central lobby, being the transport hub for the whole building. A 1,390m² central hall with net height of 15m is behind the lobby for meetings, and a 700-seat auditorium is on the ground floor.

The whole building is situated on a large foundation bed. The main body of the building is divided into two sections: the ground floor is mainly of solid wall with granite; the upper two floors are of colonnade walls, and the projecting eaves on the roof are decorated with yellow and green glazed tiles to strengthen the look of the whole elevation.

An 11-bay open corridor is in the middle part of the west elevation of the museum. A large red five-pointed star and a group of flags and emblems decorate the corridor, which features the door shared by the two museums. The appearance of the open corridor gives the meaning of a dolmen in ancient China, which is large, spectacular, tall, and open. The column is square, with chamfer angle, which gives the atmosphere of a nationalistic style. Compared with the round column of the Great Hall of the People opposite, they enhance each other's beauty by the real and surreal, and the square and round.











1-3.内景(杨超英摄影)

1-3.Interior (Photo by Yang Chaoying)

4.外景(杨超英摄影)

4.Exterior (Photo by Yang Chaoying)

毛主席纪念堂 / Chairman Mao Zedong Memorial Hall

北京 / Beijing, 1977

纪念堂占地5.72hm²,建筑面积28.225m²,总高33.60m,建筑主体为正方形,四面为花岗石柱廊,每面11开间,柱距按中国古建筑手法,明、次、梢间分别为8.7m、6.6m、6m,每面宽75m,柱高17.5m。外墙为浅黄色花岗石,上部为重檐琉璃檐顶。

纪念堂主体屹立在4m高的双层镶有汉白玉栏杆的红色花岗石基座上,底层台基长宽各为105.50m。纪念堂正门朝北,面对人民英雄纪念碑,前部甬道、绿地和两组雕塑群像与人民英雄纪念碑联成一个整体。

纪念堂为3层,地上2层,地下1层,首层以瞻仰厅为核心,另设北大厅,南大厅和休息厅。北大厅宽34.60m,深19.30m,高8.50m,可容600~700人举行纪念活动,大厅正中是高4.50m的毛主席坐姿汉白玉雕像。厅内四根方柱饰奶油红大理石柱面,顶棚为米黄色藻井素色万年青花纹内排110盏葵花灯。

瞻仰厅宽11.30m,深16.30m,高 5.60m,正面(南面)为汉白玉墙面, 镶有"伟大领袖和导师毛泽东主席永垂 不朽"16个银胎镏金大字。其余墙面为 木装修,大厅中央为安放毛泽东主席遗 体的水晶棺。

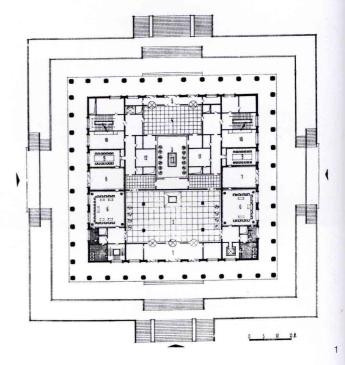
纪念堂结构采用无边框剪力墙体系,现浇钢筋混凝土墙、柱、梁、板。 地基为预制钢筋混凝土支撑桩,满堂底板基础。屋顶部分为轻钢结构铝板屋 面。空气调节采用集中式双风机送回风系统。 The Memorial Hall occupies a total land of 5.72ha, and a building area of 28 225m² with a height of 33.60m. The main body of the building is square. Around the building, there are granite colonnades. Each side has 11 bays and is 75m wide. The colonnade is 17.5m high, spacing from each other in Chinese ancient architectural means: 8.7m, 6.6m and 6m for main, secondary and tip of branch respectively. Exterior walls are light yellow granite, and on top of them, there are glazed eaves.

The main body of the Memorial Hall is standing on a red granite base with 4m high double-layer white marble railing. The base is 105.50m in both width and length. The front gate of the Hall is directing northwards, facing the Monument to the People's Heroes. And the course way, greening area and two sculptures in front of the Hall form an integral part with the Monument to the People's Heroes.

Chairman Mao Zedong Memorial Hall has three floors in total, 2 above ground and 1 basement level. The Hall of Mourning on the first floor is open to the public, where there are also a north hall, south hall and lounge hall. The north hall is 34.60m wide, 19.30m deep and 8.50m high, which can accommodate 600–700 people to hold memorial event. In the middle of the hall, there is a 4.50m high white marble sculpture of Chairman Mao in seat. The four square columns in the hall are decorated with red cream marble surface, and on the ceiling there mounted beige 110 flower lamps in evergreen patterns.

The Hall of Mourning is 11.3m wide, 16.30m deep and 5.60 m high. Its front side (the south side) is a white marble wall decorated with 16 gold-plating Chinese characters "Eternal Glory to the Great Leader and Teacher Chairman Mao Zedong". Other wall surfaces are wooden decorated. In the middle of the Hall of Mourning, lies Mao Zedong in a crystal casket.

The structure of the Memorial Hall adopts frameless shear wall system with cast-in-situ reinforced concrete walls, columns, beams and slabs. The mat foundation is prefabricated reinforced concrete bearing pile. The roof is light-weighted aluminum board roof. A centralized dual-blower air supply and return system is applied for air handling.



1.平面 1.Plan

2.内景 (杨超英 摄影) 2.Interior (Photo by Yang Chaoying)

3.外景(杨超英 摄影) 3.Exterior (Photo by Yang Chaoying)



