

建筑设计作品
博览

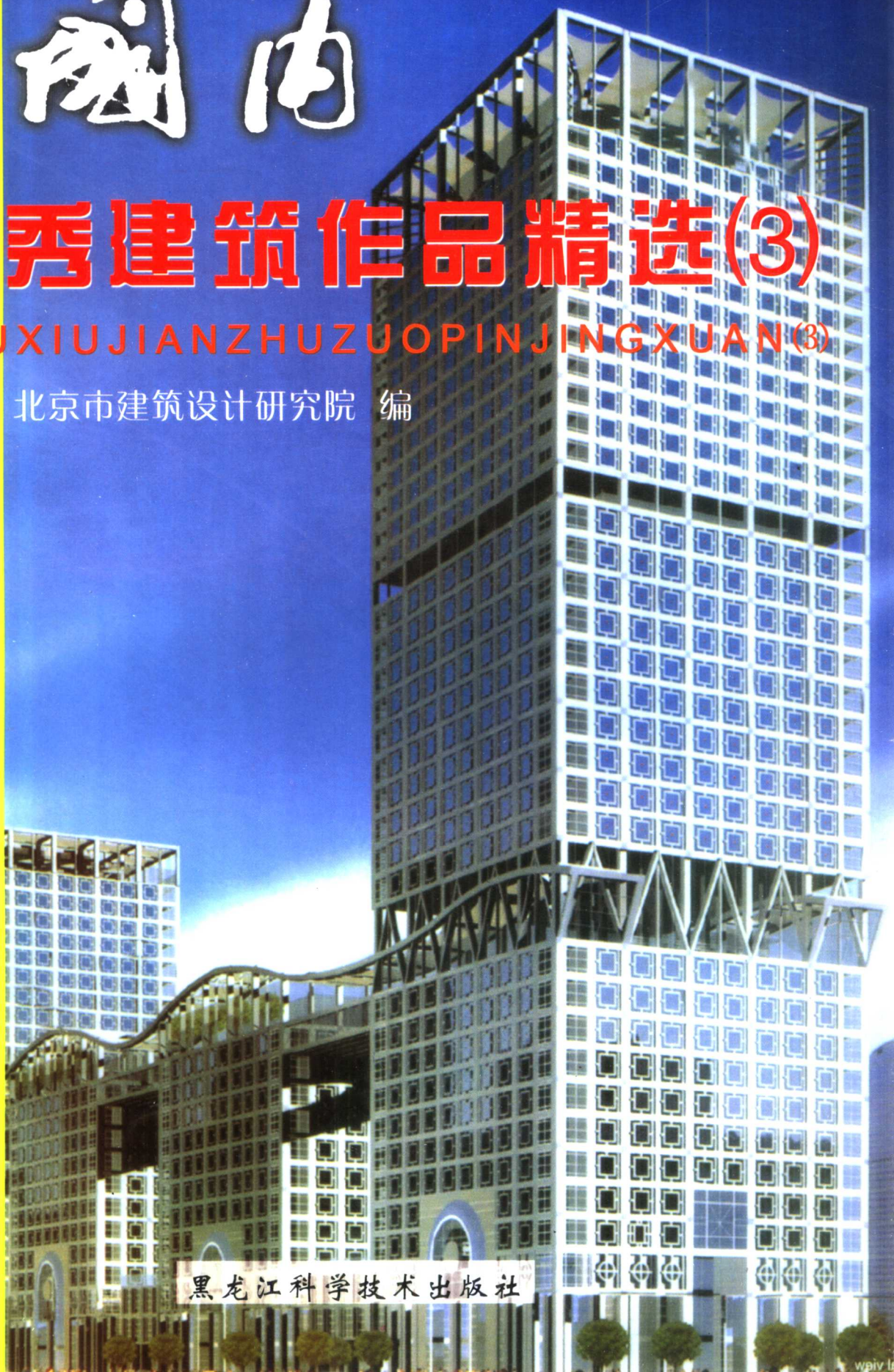
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优秀建筑作品精选(3)

YOUXIUJIANZHUZUOPINJINGXUAN(3)

北京市建筑设计研究院 编

黑龙江科学技术出版社



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探索未来 创造未来

吴良镛

今天的世界更为捉摸不定。技术的发展、经济的一体化、人口的增长、资源的匮乏、环境的恶化……其实，在这种种的捉摸不定之中，还是能看到许多具体的科学预见，看到相对确定的东西，如果能从中捕捉到有用的信息，将有助于确定我们的研究及策略。从整个星球着眼，从人类生存正面临的一些主要问题着眼考察未来，是本世纪末区别于过去的显著不同点。必须注视由于上述因素对建筑业发展产生的挑战，应立足于广义的研究，从众多因子和急剧变化中求解。

正是在这错综变化的世界中，中国的建筑业走上了一条迅猛发展的道路，建筑创作也进入了一个空前繁荣的历史时期。其探索与创造主要表现在两个方面：一是借鉴世界各国优秀建筑文化，结合国情进行建筑艺术风格的多方面探索；二是创造技术条件满足功能要求，完成物质因素的新旧更替。中国的建筑业要立于世界建筑之林，必须走自己的路，找准自己的立足点。也就是说，一切要立足于中国国情，要基于中国生产力的发展，经济实力的增强，科技文化的进步；要基于中国发展的目标和纲领。

“未来是今天的未来”，“对于未来，你的任务不在于预见，而在于使其成为可能”。我们要立足于今天，要致力于对当前既定目标做转化的努力，才能创造明天。对于未来，许多是未知数，但有两个事实是清楚的：一是在近代经济社会发展中，我们建筑与城市建设事业如同其他科学事业一样落后了一百多年。尽管我们这几十年，特别近十多年已经取得了很大的成就，但是先进与落后并存。我们既要“补课”，又要“赶上”；既要“还债”，又要“超前”，任务是极其严峻的。二是目前我国城市化的进程已经从起始阶段进入加速的新阶段。可以预见，在未来的几十年内，我们的建筑与城市发展必将步入“黄金时代”，中国将是全世界少有的建筑“繁荣地区”，建筑的奇迹将发生在这个地区，全世界的建筑师将“拭目以待”。

中国的建筑师将面临一个“时势造英雄”的时代，在未来神州大地上，他们将大显身手。未来基于我们的创造成果，建筑师要创造好的作品，要以优秀的建筑作品影响时代。就这一点上来说，我们又可以说“英雄造时势”，我们特别寄希望于中国建筑师的努力，因为他们将成为“创造未来”的中流砥柱。

《当代中国著名机构优秀建筑作品丛书》是中国建筑界不懈探索的结晶，是创造成就的硕果。它代表着当代中国建筑作品的最高水平，它记载着中国建筑业迈向世界的步伐。愿这套丛书像一座桥梁，沟通建筑与社会，中国与世界，探索与创造，今天与未来！

Exploring the Future

Creating the Future

Wu Liangyong

The world today has been increasingly difficult to ascertain. The advancement of technology, the unified trend of economy, the increase of population, the deficient and exhaustive resources, the deteriorating environment... in effect, among the various uncertain elements, many concrete scientific predictions can still be envisaged, something relatively definite, and if, from which useful information is caught, it will surely contribute to establish our research and policy. Viewing the globe as a whole and directing our eyes on the future from the angle of the present problems endangering of mankind are the remarkable distinct points of the current century from the previous ones. Close attention must be paid to the challenge imposed on the construction industry development by the above factors, and only based upon the generalized researches and from the numerous factors and rapid changes can the solution be found.

It is in the intricate and ever-changing world that the construction industry in China has taken on a rapid advancing route and that the architectural creation has also entered the unprecedented prosperous period in history. Its exploration and creation are mainly reflected in two aspects. On the first hand, drawing on the excellent architectural culture from various countries in the world, making architectural art style exploration in many ways combined with the real situation in China. On the other hand, Creating technical conditions to meet the functional requirement, accomplishing the replacement of material factors. If our construction industry wants to gain a foothold among the forest of the world construction accomplishing the replacement of material factors. If our construction industry wants to gain a foothold among the forest of the world construction industry, we must follow our own route and find the proper footing of our own. That is to say, everything considered should be based upon China's situation, the development of her forces of productivity, the increase of her actual economic strength, and the progress of science, technology and culture; and should be based upon China's de-

veloping target and program.

"The future is today's future", "as for the future, what you should do is not to predict your task but to make it possible". Having a foothold today, we must devote ourselves to the transformation of the present-established target so as to create tomorrow. As for the future, there are many unknown numbers to us, but two facts are clear. First, in the recent development of the economic society, our architecture and urban construction industry, like other scientific undertakings, have fallen behind for over 100 years. Although in the past decades, especially in the last decade, great achievements have been made, but there still exist both advanced and backward fields. We have not only to "make up for the lost classes", "to pay our debts in the previous construction" but "to catch up with the advanced countries and to go beyond the times" as well—the task is extremely severe. Second, the current urbanization process of our country has, from the starting stage, entered a new accelerating stage. It can be said that in the few decades to come, our architecture and urban development will no doubt be marching into "a golden era". China will be among the few regions prosperous in architecture in the world, architectural wonders will take place in China, and the architects in the world will "Wait and see".

The Chinese architects will be facing the era of "The times produce their heroes", in the Divine Land of the future, they will give full play to their talents. The future results from our creative works. The architects should create fine works and make a notable impact on the new era. From this point we can say "Heroes produce the times" instead. We particularly place our hopes on the efforts of our Chinese architects, for they will be the mainstay in "creating the future".

Selected Works of Chinese Famous Architectural Design Institutes in Series is a crystallization of unremitting efforts of the architectural community of China, the great achievements represent contemporary top level of China's architectural works, recording the pace at which China construction industry stride forward towards the world. I sincerely hope this collection will serve as a bridge to link up architecture with society, China with the world, exploration with creation and today with tomorrow!

目 录 CONTENTS

序	6	Preface
文化、体育设施	11	Culture & Sports Facilities
公共设施	57	Public Facilities
教育、卫生设施	75	Education & Hospital Facilities
办公设施、综合楼	107	Offices & Multiple Buildings
宾馆	147	Hotels
商店、服务业	181	Shops & Services
城市开发	199	Urban Development
居住建筑	227	Dwelling
其他代表作品	243	Other Selected Works

北京市建筑设计研究院的前身是永茂建筑设计部，成立于1949年10月，1953年更名为北京市设计院，1989年改称北京市建筑设计研究院（以下简称“北京院”），成为一个享有对外经营权的大型综合民用建筑设计单位，1998年12月20日我院正式通过ISO 9001认证。近年来，我院在建设部、国家统计局和中国建设企业中心进行的“中国建筑施工企业、中国房地产开发企业和中国勘察设计单位综合实力百强”评选中一直名列前茅。

北京院现有职工1175人，其中技术干部990人，包括中国工程院院士1名，国家设计大师6名，教授级高级建筑师和高级工程师33人，高级建筑师、高级工程师262人，建筑师、工程师416人。他们中一级注册建筑师168人，一级注册结构工程师112人。院本部除设有6个综合设计所外，还设有研究所、经济部、信息部、技术发展中心、技术供应所等机构；同时在深圳、厦门、海南等地设置了分院，在香港设有天顺有限公司室内设计部，还与日本、美国、菲律宾和香港地区的一些公司合作，成立了“建华”、“佳利德”、“金田”等合资设计公司。此外，还与国外和香港地区的一些建筑师开展了项目合作设计。

北京院业务范围包括城市设计、专用地段及居住区设计、小区规划、大型公共与民用建筑设计、室内设计、建筑结构、给水排水、煤气、热力、供暖、空调、电讯、照明、动力、地下工程等方面的工程设计，工程概预算，建筑招标标底编制、技术咨询、工程监理和总承包、工程质量检测以及工程技术应用研究、新材料与新技术开发、计算机应用开发等。我院还承接国外建筑设计业务，对外派遣设计、咨询和监理劳务人员。

与共和国同龄的北京院已历经半个世纪的历史，回顾这50年的创作历程，在共和国发展的每一个阶段都留下了光荣的足迹，祖国城市建设发展的乐章中跳动着我们的心血与创造的音符，凝聚着我们的智慧与力量，耸立在首都和其他一些大城市中成千座建筑记录着他们的业绩……我院一代又一代有抱负、有知识的专业技术人员，坚持以精品意识、创新意识和服务意识报效国家和人民。这本作品选汇集的100多个建筑设计作品，大多是我院80年代以来创作的众多优秀作品筛选出来的，记录了这段辉煌的历程。

1978年改革开放后，思想解放、空前活跃的国内外学术交流激发了建筑师的创作热情，一批标志性的、应用现代科学技术观念与手段的新建筑拔地而起。这一时期我院创作的昆仑饭店、首都宾馆、国际展览中心2号~5号馆以及中国康复研究中心等都是这种新建筑中的典型。

1986年春开始规划设计、完成于1990年秋的第11届亚运建筑，对我院是一次难得的创作机遇。亚运建筑整体规模之大是我国建设史上罕见的，我院承担的国家奥林匹克体育中心和亚运村工程，以其合理的功能、优美的环境、独特的艺术风格和先进的技术设备，不仅为成功举办亚运会创造了良好条件，而且为北京创建了一个全新、完整、协调、优美的建筑群体。“奥林匹克体育中心与亚运村工程”获1991年北京市科技进步特等奖，获1992年国家科技进步二等奖，获国际体育、休憩、娱乐设施协会银奖(1993年)和国际奥委会

“体育建筑优秀设计奖”。

我院地处首都北京,广大设计人员在维护古都风貌和创建现代化国际都市方面,不断积极探索,开拓创新。在很多设计项目中,特别是对重点保护地区周围的项目格外地精心创作。正像在50年代的“国庆十大工程”中,曾经涌现了一批具有民族传统又体现新中国新气象与新精神的建筑(其中有北京院创作的人民大会堂、民族文化宫等)那样,近几年又创作出了像炎黄艺术馆、北京饭店贵宾楼、潘天寿纪念馆、首都图书馆、光华长安大厦和西藏大厦等一批新的将民族传统、地方特色与时代精神有机融合在一起的建筑。这些90年代的建筑都因在城市环境与建筑设计两方面都做出有益的探索而广获赞誉。

我院对文教、卫生建筑十分重视,曾创作出北京第四中学校、北京第五中学校和景山学校等一批优秀的中、小学工程。90年代我院承担了几所大学校园的规划设计,例如国家行政学院、北大光华管理学院、厦门集美大学新校区等,这些具有强烈科学文化气氛的建筑在功能安排、空间组成以及环境、绿化、景观设计等方面都做了较全面周密的研究,与五六十年代的校园规划设计比较,有了明显的进步与提高。北京院在医疗建筑的研究与实践中也取得了丰富的经验和成果,继50年代设计的儿童医院受到好评后,近年又设计了北京同仁医院新医疗楼、北京肿瘤医院等优秀医疗建筑。

综合办公楼、宾馆建筑、商业建筑、康乐设施和文化休闲建筑及庭园广场等在近一二十年得到了飞速发展,出现了许多拥有新的建筑内涵和富于表现力的建筑立面,北京院在此方面也有不少好的作品出现,像深圳金丰大厦、北京恒基中心、山东电力大厦、北京图书大厦、南京新街口百货商场、西单文化广场和亚运村康乐宫等。这些作品为我院赢得广泛的赞誉。

80年代以来,随着我国社会从温饱型向小康型过渡,以人为本,从居民生活需要出发,以市场为导向,结合当地特色,创造出方便、舒适、安全、安静、优美的居住环境,并且功能合理、卫生安全,是新时期对住宅的要求。北京院规划设计的一批住宅区都结合各自的具体条件,较好地处理了空间组成、生活安排、环境设计、绿化系统和交通网络等,像方庄芳古园、芳城园,第11届亚运会运动员村,恩济里小区,望京新城A4和A5区等都是这方面成功范例。与此同时,我院对北京的危房改建也进行了有益的探索。

在开发和应用新技术方面,北京院也获得了可喜的科研成果,取得了经济、社会和环境等多方面的效益,例如在建筑节能、墙体改革、建筑抗震、建筑防灾、高层大跨度结构研究与应用、暖气与通风配件、电气化配件以及标准化等都取得了丰硕的成就。1997年以来,我院获国家科技进步奖35项,部、市级奖160项。

在辞别20世纪,迎接新世纪来临之际,时代挑战着各行各业。建筑界面临的挑战则更为激动人心,因为它不仅要满足眼前的需求,而且还要承扬过去,并着力创造未来。处在这个历史时期的中国建筑必将得益于时代的东风,蓬勃发展。北京市建筑设计研究院将满怀信心地迎接不仅来自北京和国内的挑战,它还将更积极地走向世界。

Preface

Beijing Institute of Architectural Design and Research — former Design Department of Beijing Yongmao Construction Company — was set up in Oct. 1949. It was named Beijing Design Institute in 1953, and took its present name in 1989. It has become a big comprehensive civil architectural design and research firm having the right to undertake foreign projects. In 1998 it was formally approved for qualification of Certificate ISO 9001; in recent years it has been among the top list of the one hundred units of China construction enterprises, China real estate development enterprises and China geological survey and design units with comprehensive forces in the evaluations made jointly by the Construction Ministry, the State Statistics Bureau and China Construction Enterprises Appraisal Centre.

It has now 1,175 Employees, of whom 990 are technical persons, 1 academician of Chinese Engineering Academy, 6 national master architects, 33 professor level senior architects and engineers, 262 senior architects and engineers, 416 architects and engineers. Among them there are 168 first-class registered architects and 112 first-class registered engineers. In the institute, there are 6 comprehensive design departments, a research department, an estimation department, an information department, a supervision department, a technical development centre and a technical production department. It has established branch offices in Shenzhen, Xiamen, and Hainan, and the interior design department of Tianshun Co. Ltd. in Hong Kong and joint venture design offices of Jianhua, Jialide and Jintian with companies of Japan, the United States, the Philippines and Hong Kong. It has some project designs in cooperation with foreign and Hong Kong architects.

Its business scope includes city planning, planning of specialized zones, city quarters and districts, designs of large public and civil buildings, interior design; designs of building structures, water supply and drainage, gas, heating, air-conditioning, telecommunication, lighting, power, underground projects; cost estimation, pretender estimate of bidding for construction projects, technical consultation, supervision of construction work, general contract, work quality inspection, and application study of construction technology, development of new materials and equipment and computer application; foreign architectural design, dispatching design, consultation and supervision personnel to foreign countries.

Half a century has past since the setting up of the institute that has the same age with the Republic. In the past 50 years the institute has left glorious footprints in every period of development of the country. In urban construction of the city the employees have expressed their wisdom and strength and made contributions. Hundreds of important buildings erected in the capital and other big cities in the country record their achievements. Generation after generation the technical persons with aspirations and knowledge have persisted in providing ingenious and creative work to serve the country and the people. The book contains more than 100 project designs selected from the architectural

works completed by the institute since the 80's.

Since the reform and openness of the country in 1978 the staff of the institute have emancipated their minds. Frequent and active professional exchanges in the country and world have aroused the architects' creation enthusiasm. A group of new landmark buildings with modern science and technology means applied thereon have risen on the ground, e.g. Kunlun Hotel, Capital Hotel, Halls No. 2-5 of the International Exhibition Centre and China Rehabilitation Research Centre.

The institute gained a valuable creation chance for designing facilities for the 11th Asian Olympic Games. The work commenced in 1986 and completed in the Autumn of 1990. Such an immense scale of the Games project has never been experienced in our country. Our institute undertook the designs of the National Olympic Sports Center and the Athletes Village. The reasonable functions, beautiful environment, unique art style and advanced technical equipment designed by us provided excellent conditions for the success of the Games and a complete new, coordinated and graceful cluster of buildings. The above mentioned two projects were awarded the Special Prize of Science and Technology Progress by Beijing Municipality in 1991, the Second Prize of Science and Technology Progress by the state in 1992, the Silver Prize by the International Association of Sports, Leisure and Recreation Facilities in 1993 and the Prize of Excellent Design of Sports Architecture by the International Olympic Committee.

Our institute is situated in the capital, Beijing. Our designers have consistently made explorations and blazed new trails. In designs of many projects, especially those in and around the specially reserved areas great efforts have been made. In the 10 large projects for celebration of the 10th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China, we designed some buildings which had national traditions and showed new signs and new spirit of the new China, e.g. the Great Hall of the People, the Cultural Place of the Nationalities. In recent years we have designed Yanhuang Gallery, Grand Hotel, Capital library, Guanghua Chang'an Building, Tibetan Building, etc. which combine national traditions, local style and spirit of the times in an integrated way. These buildings of the 90's are appraised for their contributions to the urban environment and architectural designs.

We have paid much attention to the buildings of culture, education and hygiene. We designed Beijing 4th and 5th Middle Schools, Jingshan School and other excellent middle and primary schools; undertook planning designs of university campuses in the 90's. We made complete and careful study on the function arrangement, space composition, landscaping and building shapes in designing the projects with strong science and culture atmosphere. These campuses have prominent advantages over those of the 50's and 60's. The State Administration College, Guanghua Management College of Beijing University and Jimei University of Xiamen are examples. Our institute has gained a lot of

experiences and achievements in research and practice of medical buildings. In the 50's, we designed Children Hospital that was appraised satisfactorily and in the past 20 years we designed Tongren Hospital and Beijing Tumour Hospital.

In recent 10 or 20 years buildings of offices, hotels, commerce, leisure and entertainment, cultural recreation, gardens and plazas have developed very fast. Many of them have facades with new architectural connotation and expression. We also have some good works, e.g. Shenzhen Jinfeng Building, Beijing Hengji Centre, Shandong Power Building, Capital Books Building, Nanjing Xinjiekou Department Store, Xidan Cultural Plaza, Leisure and Entertainment Palace in the Asian Olympic Village, etc.

The Party and Government have attached great importance to the improvement of housing conditions of the people. Since the 80's, following transition of our society from having enough to eat and wear to being well-off, man has been taken as the dominant factor.

Requirements of new houses in the new era are to provide convenient, comfortable, safe, quiet and pleasant living environment and functioning and hygienic accommodations needed by the residents, guided by the market and having local characteristics. In planning and designing of residential quarters we have consider individual local conditions and better dealt with space composition, living arrangement, environment design, landscaping and communication net. Examples are Fanggu Yuan, Fangcheng Yuan Quarters in Fangzhuang, the Athletes Village for 11th Asian Olympic Games, Enjili Residential Quarter, A4 and A5 Zones of Wanjing New City. At the same time we have made beneficial explorations in the renovation work of Beijing dangerous and worn out houses.

In development and application of new techniques we have gained inspiring results in scientific researches and achieved better economic, social and environmental effects, such as energy efficiency in buildings, reforms of wall systems, earthquake resistance, disaster protection, high-rise and large span structures. Since 1997, 35 scientific research projects have been awarded the Prize of the State Science and Technology Progress, 160 projects awarded the Prizes of the Municipality and Ministry.

In bidding farewell to the 20th century at the threshold of the new one all trades and professions face challenges. The challenge before building circles is more exiting as it will not only demand to meet present requirements but also carry forward the good points of the past and create a better future. Chinese architecture in this specific period of history will definitely get benefits from the time and develop rigorously. Beijing Institute of Architectural Design and research will confidently face challenges from home and international markets and actively march into the world.

文化、体育设施

Culture & Sports Facilities



光华长安大厦	12	Guanghua Chang'an Building
中国评剧院	16	China Pingju Opera Theater
中国木偶剧院	20	China Puppet Play Theater
潘天寿纪念馆	22	Pan Tianshou Museum
炎黄艺术馆	25	Yanhuang Art Museum
国安剧院	31	Guo An Theater
北京动物园大熊猫馆	34	Panda House of Beijing Zoo
北京植物园植物展览温室	38	Flora Exhibition Green House of Beijing Arboretum
中国国家大剧院(首轮方案)	42	China National Grand Theater (First Round of Competition)
中国国家大剧院(第二轮得奖方案)	46	China National Grand Theater (Awarded in Second Round of Competition)
亚运村康乐宫	50	Recreation Palace of the Asian Games Village
海口体育馆	52	Haikou Gymnasium
塔那那利佛体育馆	54	Antananarivo Gymnasium

所在地：北京市建国门内大街

主要用途：戏院 写字楼

建筑师：魏大中 潘子凌 余军 姚升中

规模：地下2层 地上15层 800座戏院

主体结构：钢筋混凝土框架剪力墙

主要外装修材料：玻璃幕墙 铝板墙

建筑用地面积：1.0万 m²

总建筑面积：8.5万 m²

设计时间：1994~1995年

施工时间：1994~1996年

Location: Jianguomennei Street, Beijing

Function: Theater, office

Architect: Wei Dazhong, Pan Ziling, Yu Jun, Yao Shengzhong

Scale: 800-seat theater, 2 basements, 15 stories

Structure: R. C. frame shear wall

Principle materials: Glass curtain wall, aluminum sheet wall

Building area: 10,000 m²

Total floor area: 85,000 m²

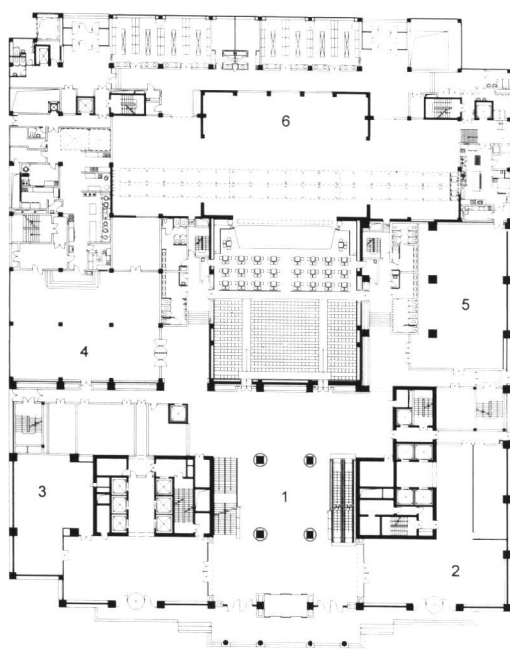
Design period: 1994~1995

Construction period: 1994~1996

光华长安大厦地处长安街，加上建筑内附设长安大戏院，因此它的形式不言自明——要有鲜明的“民族特色”。

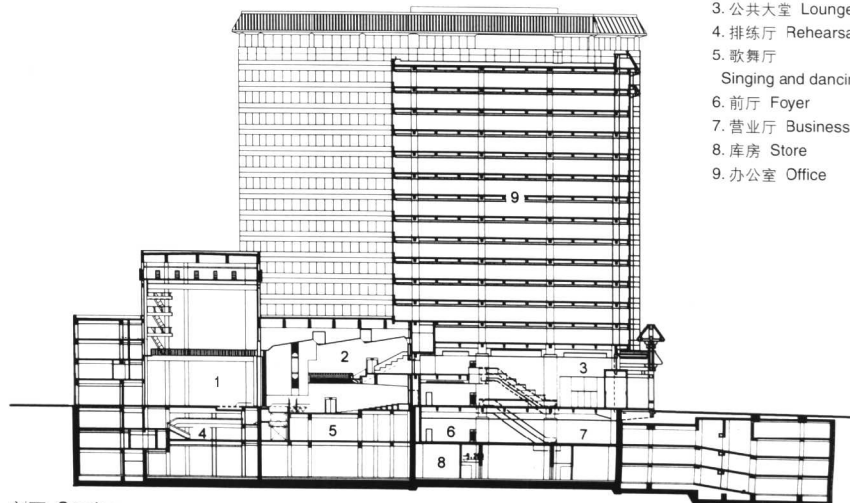
大厦的设计经历了由“长安大戏院”改为“光华长安大厦”的过程，其间建筑内容发生了较大变化。实施方案除南面2700m²的广场和四周的消防通道外，基底全部铺满。首层共分3个大厅，除了正中间剧场大厅外，东、西各有一个写字楼大厅；中央大厅有自动扶梯通往2层和地下1层。首层主要安排了800座的戏院、咖啡厅和中餐厅；2层是剧场楼座、西餐厅和小餐厅；地下1层设有歌舞厅、电影厅、卡拉OK厅及商店等。北面则是剧场附属的化妆室、排练厅、职工食堂、招待所等。3~15层均为写字楼。

大厦立面处理的难点在于既要体现出现代化写字楼的特点，又因其含有长安大戏院而有别于一般写字楼。外墙材料用玻璃幕墙，这样，可以使建筑的体轻量些、虚些，与国际饭店及社会科学院大厦的大体量实墙面形成对比，互相衬托。为了在尺度上尽量与国际饭店找到共同语言，以避免尺度过大而使国际饭店失去原有的宏伟感。在幕墙上采用两种不同颜色的玻璃。绿色反射玻璃作为窗，灰色玻璃作为窗间墙面，既保持了窗洞的尺度感，又使立面显得丰富。顶部是形成天际线的关键部位，采取的是类似中间重檐顶、两侧单檐廊的处理，但屋顶的材料、做法都是新的、抽象的，与建筑的整体较为和谐。首层主入口做了一个简化的类似牌楼的门头，以体现长安大戏院的存在。为了增加建筑的文化气氛，在首层和2层的柱间做了一些以抽象戏剧脸谱为内容的金属浮雕。



首层平面图 Ground floor plan

1. 综合大堂 Lounge
2. 写字楼东楼大堂 East lounge
3. 营业厅 Business hall
4. 大餐厅 Restaurant
5. 咖啡厅 Coffee hall
6. 舞台 Stage



剖面 Section

1. 舞台 Stage
2. 观众厅 Auditorium
3. 公共大堂 Lounge
4. 排练厅 Rehearsal
5. 歌舞厅 Singing and dancing hall
6. 前厅 Foyer
7. 营业厅 Business hall
8. 库房 Store
9. 办公室 Office



外景 External view



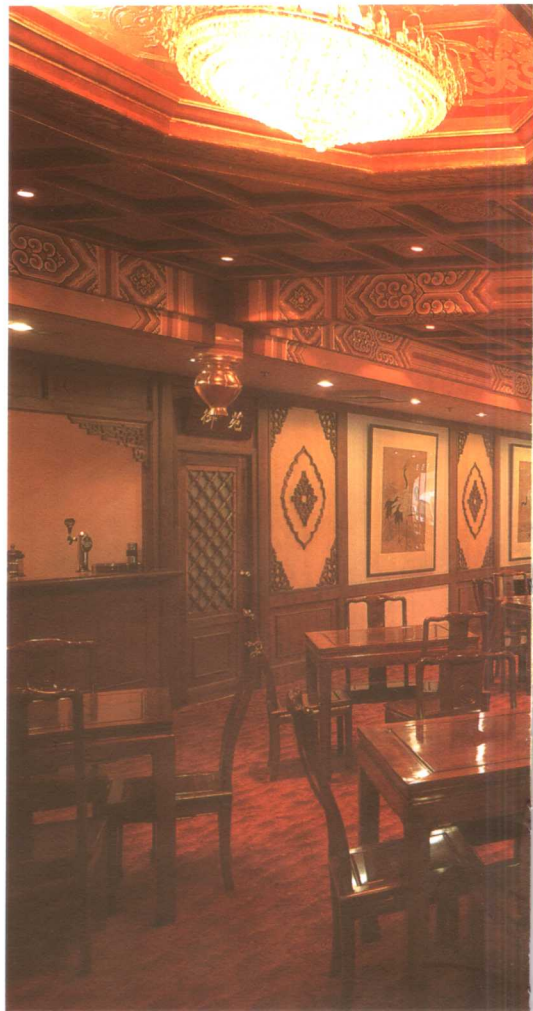
大厅 Lobby

Guanghua Chang'an Building is located right on the Chang'an Avenue, the major artery of Beijing, and Chang'an Grand Theater is built in it. Therefore, it goes without saying that the building form of it should have distinctive "national features".

Great change from rebuilding of Chang'an Grand Theater to Guanghua Chang'an Building had taken place in terms of the contents of the project. Except for the 2,700 m² on the south and a few firefighting accesses around the building area, the base foundation was completely paved according to the implementation plan. There are 3 halls on the 1st floor: the lobby of the theater in the middle, 1 hall for the office building to the east and 1 to the west. There are escalators to the 2nd floor and the upper basement in the central lobby. The 1st floor includes mainly a 800-seat theater, a cafe and a Chinese restaurant. The 2nd floor is there the balcony of the theater, a Western style restaurant and a small dining hall. The upper basement includes a dancing and singing hall, a cinema, a karaoke bar and a few shops, and to the north are dressing

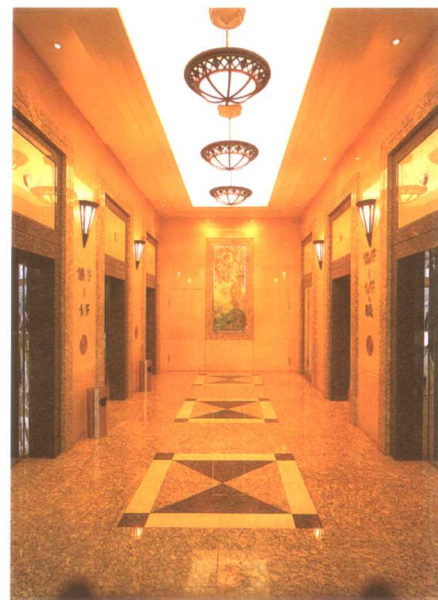
rooms, rehearsal rooms, an employees' dining hall and a guesthouse. From 3rd floor to the 15th floors are all business offices.

The challenge in the design of the facade of the building was to embody the characteristics typical for modern office buildings while at the same time distinguishes the building from ordinary office buildings for the fact that there is a theater in it. Glass curtain wall was used for exterior wall. This would make the building look lighter and more mysterious on the one hand, and make it in sharp contrast to the large-size blank walls of the International Hotel and the office building of the Academy of Social Sciences nearby; the three set each other off beautifully. To be in harmony with the International Hotel in terms of size, efforts were made to avoid oversizing to the point of depriving the hotel of its grandeur. Two kind of different colored glasses were selected for the curtain wall: reflective green glass for windows and gray glass for the wall between the windows so that the size of the windows were immediately observed and the facade looked rich and varied. The top of the



中餐厅 Chinese restaurant

building is the key section for shaping the skyline. It was made into something like a double-eave roof in the middle and a single-eave veranda on each side, but the materials and specific techniques employed were new and abstract which were in harmony with the building as a whole. A door head shaped like a simplified pailou (decorated archway) was built at the main entrance of the first floor to remind people of the presence of the Chang'an Grand Theater. To add artistry to the building, some metal relieves of abstract facial makeup in operas were placed between the columns on the 1st and 2nd floors of the building.



电梯厅 Elevator hall



啤酒屋 Bar



观众厅 Auditorium

所在地: 北京市西罗园小区
主要用途: 评剧剧场及业务用房
建筑师: 吴亭莉 潘子凌
规模: 地下1层 地上3层
800座评剧场 业务用房
主体结构: 钢筋混凝土
主要外装修材料: 面砖 石材
建筑用地面积: 1.1 万 m²
总建筑面积: 1.1 万 m²
设计时间: 1996~1997 年
施工时间: 1996~1998 年

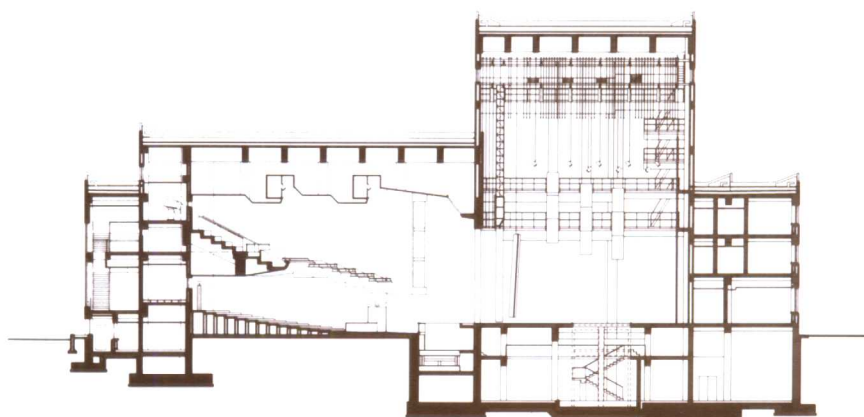
Location: Xiluoyuan Housing Estate, Beijing
Function: Pingju opera theater and related business
Architect: Wu Tingli, Pan Ziling
Scale: 1 basement and 3 stories,
800-seat auditorium and related business offices
Structure: Reinforced concrete
Principle materials: Wall tile, stone
Building area: 11,000 m²
Total floor area: 11,000 m²
Design period: 1996~1997
Construction period: 1996~1998

中国评剧院坐北朝南, 主要观众入口朝东, 面向集中绿地, 绿地中拟建一音乐喷泉。这样一方面可以较好地解决剧场大量人流的疏散问题, 另一方面使绿地和剧场互为借景, 交相辉映。

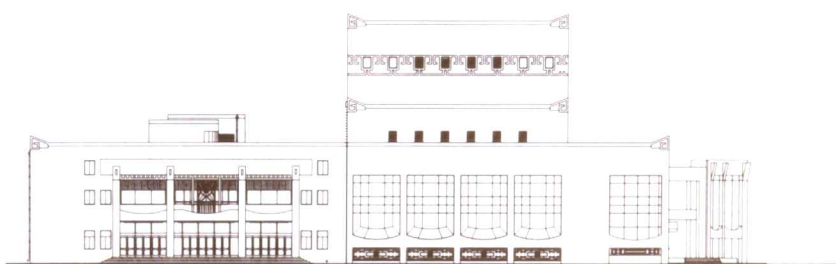
剧场800座, 舞台设备齐全, 主台24 m × 18 m, 栅顶高20 m; 两侧台11 m × 11 m; 台口宽14 m, 高8 m; 台唇伸出1.5 m, 乐池开口最窄处3 m, 可容50人乐队, 乐池可升降, 乐池栏杆也可电动升降。主台上预留两块升降台。另外, 还设置防火幕、假台口、宽银幕架、三对灯光吊笼、电动吊杆52道、设面光两道, 左右耳光各一道等。该剧场不仅可以演评剧, 而且可以演出歌舞、话剧、电影等, 以增强综合利用效益。

本剧场设计着意借鉴我国北方民间艺术, 如剪纸、年画、花灯、刺绣等, 将其提炼以创造出一个质朴、亲切, 并且具有鲜明的民俗特色的剧场形象。同时, 因为评剧是一种很大众化的、通俗易懂的艺术, 所以评剧剧场也应该是一幢“通俗易懂”的建筑。

剧场为浅色建筑, 轮廓线上镶以灰色的边, 建筑女儿墙转角处设计了镂空图案, 它使人联想起民间的挑花刺绣艺术。剧场及剧团的入口处各设计了两片弧形柱廊, 它们赋予建筑以活泼生动的艺术特征, 其弧形所对应的弦与剧场的东墙轴线形成夹角(其中南端夹角小些, 北端夹角大些), 从而强化了柱廊的导向性。柱廊的另一个重要作用是统一了整个立面, 使柱廊后的墙面设计(开窗开门等)较为方便和合理。



剖面图 Section



南立面图 South Elevation