

建筑设计作品
博览

国内

优秀建筑作品精选(2)

YOUXIUJIANZHUZUOPINJINGXUAN(2)

华东建筑设计研究院 编

黑龙江科学技术出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

国内优秀建筑作品精选 2/华东建筑设计研究院编.
—哈尔滨:黑龙江科学技术出版社,2004.1
(建筑设计作品博览)
ISBN 7-5388-3302-1
I.国... II.华... III.建筑设计—作品集—中国
IV.TU206

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2003)第 087898 号

责任编辑 肖尔斌 徐晓飞
封面设计 晴天工作室
版式设计 徐晓飞

建筑设计作品博览
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出 版 黑龙江科学技术出版社
(150001 哈尔滨市南岗区建设街 41 号)
电话 (0451)3642106 电传 3642143(发行部)
发 行 全国新华书店
制 版 深圳蛇口以琳彩印制版公司
印 刷 东莞新扬印刷有限公司
开 本 889mm×1194mm 1/16
印 张 15
字 数 400 000
版 次 2004 年 1 月第 2 次印刷
书 号 ISBN 7-5388-3302-1/TU·226
定 价 52.00 元

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 7 Preface

公共建筑 11 Public Buildings

商业设施——饭店、餐饮业 69 Commercial Facilities — Hotels & Restaurants

商业设施——商店、服务业 85 Commercial Facilities — Shops & Services

办公设施、综合楼 127 Offices & Multiple Buildings

休闲游乐设施 177 Recreational Facilities

居住建筑 197 Dwelling

工业建筑 213 Industrial Buildings

其他代表作品 231 Other Selected Works

华东建筑设计研究院创建于1952年,是我国最早成立的大型综合性建筑设计院,是国家甲级勘察设计单位,1985年被国家定为全国四个旅游旅馆指导性设计院之一;1992年经国家外经贸部批准,具有对外经营权;1993年和1995年在国家建设部组织的全国百强勘察设计单位评选中,步入百强行列,雄居上海之首。本院设计、科研力量雄厚,技术、装备优良先进,现有职工近900人,其中专业技术人员789人(一级注册建筑师56人,高级工程师204人,管理人员100余人),值得引以为荣的是现拥有国家工程院院士1人、国家级建筑设计大师1人。

院内设有建筑、结构、给排水、暖通空调、电气照明、动力与自动控制、电讯广播、技术经济分析、建筑声学光学、室内设计和电子计算机辅助设计等专业。为更好地拓展业务,分别在海南、深圳、厦门、浦东和苏州等地设立了分院。

本院主要承接各种大中型民用建筑(如机场客运站、火车站、航行客运站、旅馆、综合办公楼、影剧场、体育场馆、大型商业建筑、美术馆、展览馆、住宅公寓等)及工业建筑(如厂区规划、车间、冷库、仓库等)的设计;同时还承接城镇和住宅小区规划设计,承接各类工业与民用建筑工程建设的可行性研究分析、技术咨询、工程建设监理、项目管理及其他的技術合作、技术成果转让等业务。

根据国家计委关于在设计单位开展建设项目总承包试点的要求,本院组建了华东建筑设计工程咨询顾问公司,主要承担国内外各类建设工程项目的总承包,控制建设投资,确保工程设计、施工的进度和质量。

本院始终以优质设计、优良服务作为经营宗旨,先后获得国家级、部级和市级的优秀设计奖、优质工程奖、科技进步奖300余项,其中上海铁路新客站、龙柏饭店、上海电视一厂、中美上海施贵宝制药有限公司、上海耀华皮尔金顿玻璃有限公司、新苑宾馆、上海色织四厂、虹桥宾馆等均获国家建筑设计银质奖;龙柏饭店、华东电力大楼获“中国80年代(十佳)建筑艺术优秀作品”奖;1990年,在上海市评选十佳建筑中,上海铁路新客站、曲阳新村、华亭宾馆、华东电力大楼、上海展览馆获“上海十佳建筑”称号;新世界商城、豫园商城、虹桥友谊商城、上海商务中心和名品商厦获“'95上海最佳商业建筑形象”殊荣;东方明珠——上海广播电视塔、豫园商城、上海地铁一号线徐家汇车站、虹桥经济技术开发区、古北新区获“90年代上海十大新景观”美誉。本院设计的东方明珠电视塔采用了带斜撑的多筒空间塔架结构,把承重结构和垂直交通功能巧妙地结合起来,它已成为上海城市新的标志性建筑之一,被国外友人评为最喜爱的新建筑。1995年,本院在印尼雅加达电视台设计国际竞标中一举夺标;1996年,本院成为上海市第一家同时获得BVQI、CGW认证和通过ISO 9001标准的综合性建筑设计院,这标志着本院建筑设计已具备走向国际市场的能力和水平,可同世界一流建筑设计机构相媲美。

经过深化内部改革,转换经营机制,本院必将成为一个集建筑设计、工程总承包、工程监理、科技咨询、技术服务等一业为主,多种经营的集团化公司,将更好地为海内外业主服务。

Preface

President Xiang Zuquan

East China Architectural Design and Research Institute (hereinafter called as ECAD&RI) founded in 1952 is one of the earliest large comprehensive architectural design institutes. It is a grade A national exploration and design institute which was appointed by the State Planning Commission in 1985 as one of the four national directive design institutes for tourist hotels. In 1992, ECAD&RI was authorized by the Ministry of Foreign Economics and Trade to do business with foreign countries. In 1993 and 1995, it was twice ranked among the one hundred national outstanding exploration and design institutes by the Construction Ministry and headed Shanghai institutes. ECAD&RI owns a large force of qualified design and scientific research personnel and is equipped with advanced facilities. Now ECAD&RI has some 900 staffs, of whom 789 are technicians including 56 first-class registered architects, 204 senior engineers, 100 odd managing personnel, one engineering academician and one state-ranked master of architect.

The professions cover architecture, structure, water supply and drainage, HVAC, electricity and lighting, boiler and gas, automatic control, telecommunication and public address, technical and economic analysis, building acoustics, optics, interior design and CAD, etc.. To extend the business more efficiently, ECAD&RI has set up several sub-institutes in Pudong New Area of Shanghai, Shenzhen, Xiamen, Suzhou and even in Hainan Province.

ECAD&RI has the capability to undertake designs of various large and medium-sized civil buildings — including airports, railway stations, harbor stations, hotels, office complexes, cinemas, theaters, stadiums, large-scale commercial buildings, art galleries, exhibition centers, residential apartments, etc., and those of industrial buildings including factory area planning and designs of workshops, freezers, storages, etc.. ECAD&RI can also take up planning of cities, towns and residential districts, as well as provide services concerning feasibility study, technical consultation, construction supervision, project management and technical cooperation and transfer. As required by the State Planning Commission to set up experimental units among the design institutes for turnkey job construction,

ECAD&RI has established the East China Architectural Design Project Consultation Company which provides package deal for buildings at home and abroad on purpose to control the construction cost and ensure the progress and the quality of design and construction.

ECAD&RI constantly provides excellent designs and good services as its principal managing purpose. More than 300 projects designed by ECAD&RI have been awarded medals and prizes for their distinguished designs and research achievements issued by the State, the Construction Ministry and the Shanghai Municipality. Some well known buildings in Shanghai such as Shanghai Railway Station, Cypress Hotel, Shanghai No.1 TV Plant, Sino-

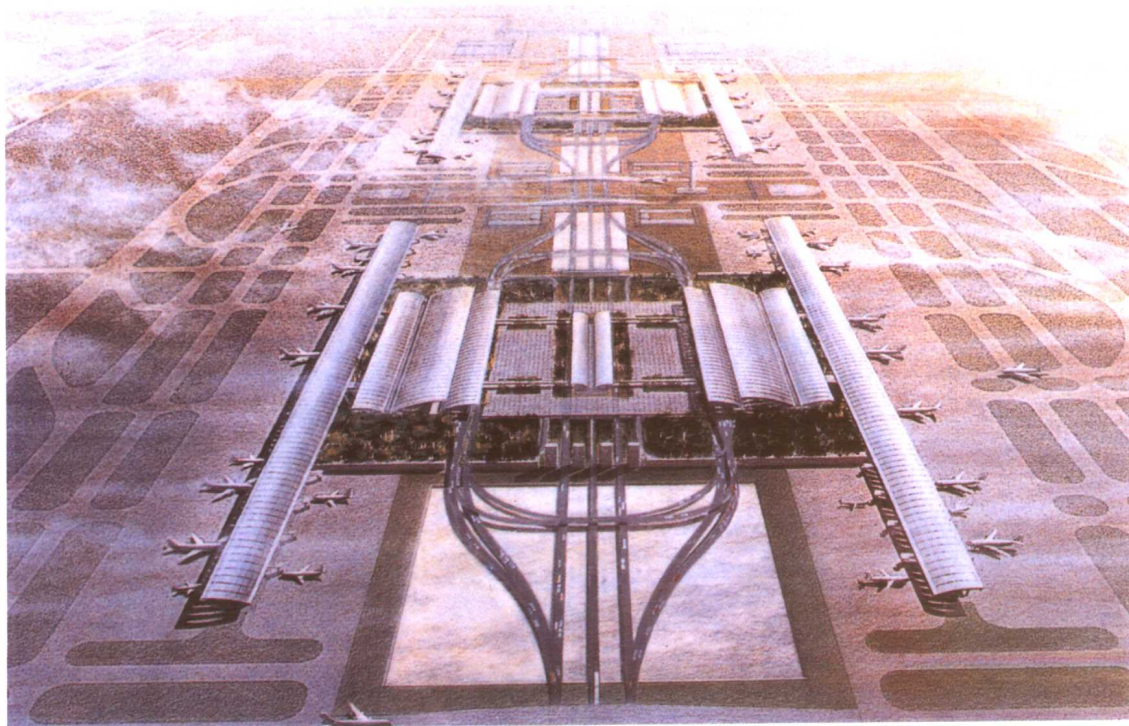
American Shanghai Squibb Pharmaceutical Co.Ltd., Shanghai Yaohua Pilkington Glass Co.Ltd., New Garden Hotel, Shanghai No.4 Yarn Dyed Fabric Mill and Hongqiao Hotel were awarded the State Silver Medals. Cypress Hotel and East China Electric Power Building were selected as Chinese Distinguished Architectural Works of Art among the Ten Best of 1980's. In 1990, Shanghai Railway Station, Quyang New Residential District, Huating Sheraton Hotel, East China Electric Power Building and Shanghai Exhibition Center were ranked among the Ten Best Buildings in Shanghai. New World City, Shanghai Yu Garden Commercial Center, Hongqiao Friendship Shopping Center, Shanghai Commercial Center and Elite Commodity Building were elected as the Best Formed Commercial Buildings in Shanghai in 1995. Oriental Pearl Radio & TV Broadcasting Tower, Shanghai Yu Garden Commercial Center, Xujiahui Station of Shanghai No.1 Metro, Hongqiao Economic and Technological Development Zone and Gubei New Area were appraised as the Ten Best New Landscapes of 1990's in Shanghai. Oriental Pearl Radio & TV Broadcasting Tower, which was designed by ECAD&RI and was constructed in a multitube structure with diagonal braces to create a delicate combination between the load-bearing structure and the vertical transportation, has become a new landmark in Shanghai, considered by foreigners as the most favorable new building. In 1995, ECAD&RI won the international design competition for the project of Menara Jakarta, Indonesia, and in 1996, it became the first comprehensive architectural design institute in Shanghai which passed both BVQI's and CGW's approvals for the ISO 9001 Standards. It marks that ECAD&RI has had the power to compete with those best international design firms in the world market.

ECAD&RI is now deepening its internal reform for the enterprise transformation in order to establish a group corporation with one major business of architectural design but a diversified economy covering turnkey job, project supervision, technical consultation and technical services which will serve the clients at home and abroad better.



公共建筑

Public Buildings



东方明珠——上海广播电视塔	12	Oriental Pearl Radio & TV Broadcasting Tower
印尼雅加达电视塔	18	Menara Jakarta, Indonesia
沪西清真寺	21	Huxi Mosque
虹桥国际机场新国际候机楼	25	New Terminal Building of Hongqiao International Airport
厦门高崎国际机场3号候机楼	29	No.3 Terminal Building of Xiamen Gaoqi International Airport
长海医院病房楼	32	Ward Building of Changhai Hospital
上海广播电视国际新闻交流中心	37	Shanghai Radio & TV International News Exchange Center
浦东长途通信大楼	42	Pudong Telecommunication Building
浦东展览中心	45	Pudong Exhibition Center
浦东国际机场	48	Shanghai Pudong International Airport
上海世界贸易商城	51	Shanghai Mart
虹桥国际展览中心	56	Hongqiao International Exhibition Center
华东师范大学图书馆——逸夫楼	60	Yi Fu Building — Library of East China Normal University
上海电视台电视制作综合楼	65	Studio Complex Building of Shanghai TV Station

东方明珠——上海广播电视塔

Oriental Pearl Radio & TV Broadcasting Tower

所在地:上海浦东陆家嘴

主要用途:文化

规模:地上38层 高468m

主体结构:钢筋混凝土结构及钢结构

主要外装修材料:混凝土及玻璃幕墙

总建筑面积:7万m²

设计时间:1988~1995年

施工时间:1988~1995年

Location: Lujiazui, Pudong New Area, Shanghai

Function: Culture

Scale: 38 stories and 468m high

Structure: Reinforced concrete and steel

Exterior finish material: Concrete and glass curtain wall

Total floor area: 70,000m²

Design period: 1988~1995

Construction period: 1988~1995

东方明珠——上海广播电视塔位于上海黄浦江畔陆家嘴,与外滩一江之隔,是浦西与浦东新老城区的交汇点,是上海城市景观的高潮区。

塔体总建筑面积近7万m²,是集旅游、观光、娱乐、购物、餐饮、广播电视发射以及空中旅馆、太空仓会所等多功能的大型公共建筑。其中直径50m的下球(中心标高93m,4层)是知识性、趣味性和娱乐性极浓的科技游乐天地;直径45m的上球(中心标高273m,9层)内设全天候观光层、旋转茶室、歌舞厅、KTV包房,以及9个电视频道和10个调频频率的发射机房等技术设备用房和避难层;直径16m的太空仓球体(中心标高342m)是游人可达观景的最高点,设观光层和太空仓会所。再往上是长113m的钢桅杆天线段,加上消雷器塔尖总高度468m,是目前亚洲第一、世界第三高塔。上下大球之间的五个小球为空中旅馆,是利用结构大梁的空间布置的20套高级客房,大多为豪华套房。塔座是由直径60m、高度15m两层共享空间的进出塔大厅和3层2万m²的商场以及停车场等组成。层高为6m的2层箱型基础为地下设备、厨房、库房以及员工生活办公用房。整个基座部分设计成半地下建筑的形式,大片的坡

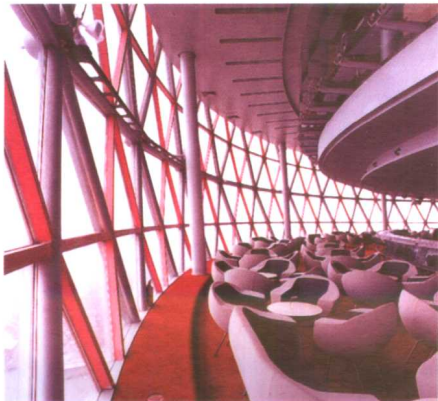
顶绿化连绵延续至浦东公园和黄浦江边,由花岗石铺砌的广场、平台、环道、台阶、喷水池连同雕塑和灯饰组成的绿化带使整个塔区环境十分优美。人流、车流各行其道,使集散、休闲和节日庆典等广场功能得到充分发挥。

设计者独具匠心地创造了带斜撑的多筒体巨型空间框架结构,它不仅具有良好的抗风抗震性能,并使建筑造型取得了鲜明的特点。该空间框架结构由3根直径9m的钢筋混凝土直筒和3根直径7m与地面60°斜交的斜筒体,串以大小11个球体建筑共同组成。其新颖的造型和新技术、新材料的应用,使东方明珠成为建筑 and 结构、艺术和技术完美结合的产物,既反映现代高科技水平,充满时代气息,又极富东方文化的内涵。3.6m宽的高架桥与江边草地上四个高低错落、造型各异的球体建筑联成一体,共同创造了“大珠小珠落玉盘”的诗情画意。利用多筒体框架结构本身的空透,精心设计的泛光照明和先进的光导纤维电脑控制系统,使夜晚的电视塔通体明亮,熠熠生辉。

东方明珠于1995年5月1日建成剪彩,现已成为上海新的城市标志,在国际国内享有很高的声誉。

Oriental Pearl Radio & TV Broadcasting Tower is located at the bank of Huangpu River in Lujiazui Area which is opposite to the Bund. It is the junction between Pudong Area and Puxi Area and is also the climax area of scenery in Shanghai.

The total floor area of the tower is approximately 70,000m². The tower is a large-scale multi-functional public building for tourism, sight-seeing, recreation, shopping, dining, radio and TV transmission, including a sky hotel and a high space module for gathering people. The four-story lower sphere is 50m in diameter and its center elevation is 93m. It is the scientific playing field full of knowledge, interest and recreation. The nine-story upper sphere is 45m in diameter and its center elevation is 273m. In the upper sphere are set a full-time sight-seeing floor, a rotating tea house, a singing and dancing hall, a KTV room, a room of transmission plant with nine TV channels and ten FM frequencies and other technical rooms and a refuge floor. The sphere of the high space module is 16m in diameter and its center elevation is 342m. It is the highest sight-seeing point tourists can reach and there are situated a sight-seeing level and a high space gathering area. On the top is a steel mast antenna which is 113m long. Plus the lightning protector, the tower being 468m high in total is the highest in Asia and the third highest in the world at present. The five small spheres between the lower sphere and the upper one are used as the sky hotel in

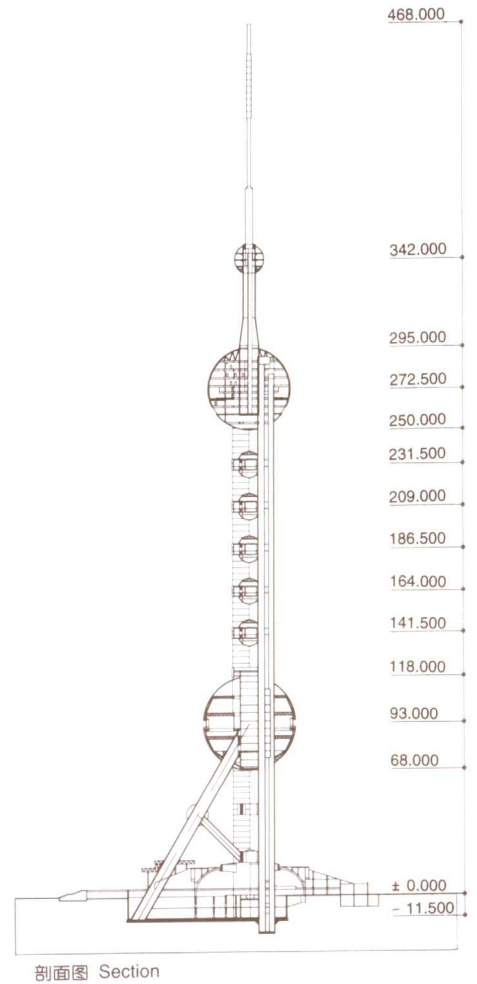


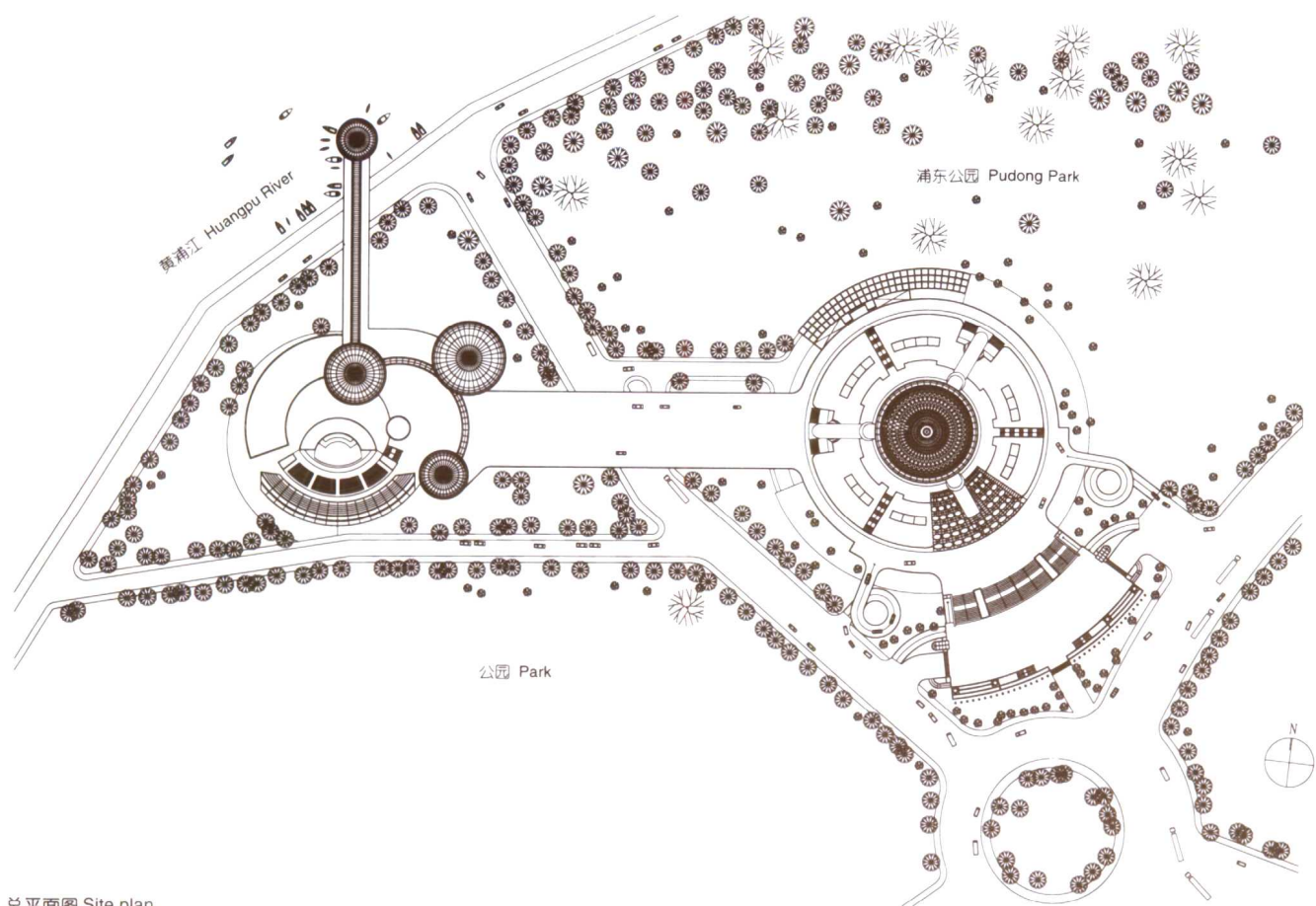
them are luxurious suites. The base of the tower is composed of an entrance lobby of two-story communal space which is 60m in diameter and 15m in height, a 3-story shopping center which is more than 20,000m² and a parking lot. The two-story box foundation in which are located an underground plant room, a kitchen, a storehouse and domestic rooms and offices for staffs is 6m high. The whole base is built in the form of a semi-basement. A vast sheet of landscape stretches from the pedestal to Pudong Park and the bank of Huangpu River. The granite-covered square, platforms, ring roads, steps and fountains constitute a beautiful environment around the tower together with the sculptures and the lamp ornaments. Either of the streams of the people and the traffic goes its own way. The functions of the square such as collection and distribution, recreation and holiday celebration are fully performed.

The designer ingeniously creates the structure of a huge multi-tube space frame with diagonal braces which can not only support the building with its good wind and seismic resistances but also provide a distinguished architectural configuration. The tower is composed

of three vertical reinforced concrete tubes with 9m in diameter each and three diagonal tubes, each of which is 7m in diameter and makes an angle of 60° against the ground. Eleven big and small spheres are strung on these tubes. The novel configuration, the up-to-date technology and the new material are applied to make the Oriental Pearl a perfect composition of architecture and structure, art and technology, which not only reflects the high-level of modern technology and the trend of the times but also embodies the east culture. An overpass of 36m wide is connected with four spheres varying in height and form on the lawn beside the river bank to create an image which can be depicted as a poetic sentence i.e. "the pearls big and small, on the plate of jade consequently fall". The floodlights are designed elaborately and controlled by an advanced computer system of optical fiber to make the tower glisten in overall at night as there is some space among the frame of tubes.

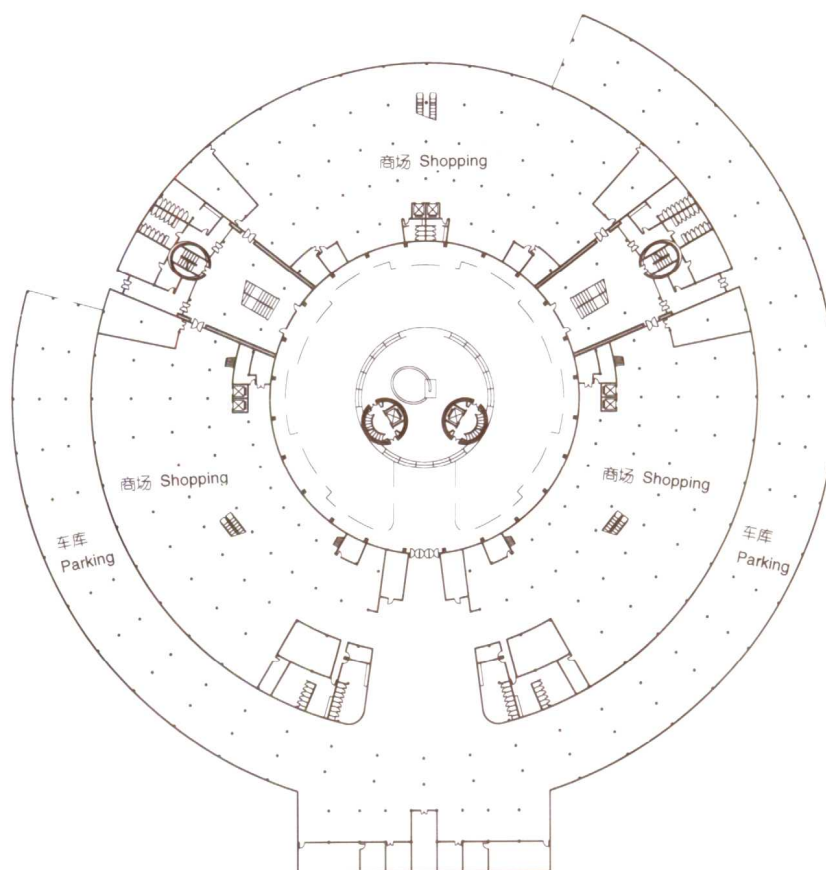
The ribbon was cut at the completion of the tower on May 5th, 1995. And now the tower has become a new emblem of the city enjoying a high prestige at home and abroad.





总平面图 Site plan





1 层平面图 1st floor plan

