

# STADIUM DESIGN

## 体育馆

(美) 门德尔 编 / 常文心 译

辽宁科学技术出版社



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# Contents

## 目录

### Large-scale 大型

- 6 *Shenzhen Bay Sports Centre*  
深圳市南山区深圳湾体育中心
- 12 *Bao'an Stadium 56*  
宝安体育场
- 18 *Moses Mabhida Stadium*  
摩西·马比哈达体育场
- 26 *Cape Town Stadium*  
开普敦体育场
- 30 *Astana Arena*  
阿斯塔纳竞技场
- 34 *Metricon Stadium*  
梅特立肯体育场
- 40 *Wembley Stadium*  
温布莱体育场
- 46 *Forsyth Barr Stadium, Dunedin*  
达尼丁福赛斯·巴尔体育场
- 52 *Universiade 2011 Sports Centre*  
2011年大运会体育中心
- 58 *Shanghai Oriental Sports Centre*  
上海东方体育中心
- 64 *Gobela Sports Complex*  
Gobela运动中心
- 70 *Bilbao Arena and Sports Centre*  
毕尔巴鄂竞技体育中心
- 76 *Arena Zagreb*  
萨格勒布体育场
- 80 *Coliseums for South American Games*  
南美运动会体育馆

### Professional 专业

- 84 *The Joan Gamper Training Facility for FC Barcelona*  
巴塞罗那足球俱乐部琼·甘珀训练设施
- 88 *Soccer Stadium Nueva Balastera*  
努埃瓦巴拉斯特拉足球场
- 92 *Carnegie Pavilion*  
卡内基体育馆
- 98 *Sports Hall - FK Austria Wien Training Academy*  
奥地利维也纳培训学院体育馆
- 102 *Slowtecture M*  
Slowtecture M 网球场
- 108 *Queensland Tennis Centre*  
昆士兰网球中心
- 112 *New Sports Hall*  
新运动馆
- 118 *EMÜ Sports Hall*  
EMÜ运动馆
- 126 *Zamet Centre*  
扎梅特中心
- 136 *Podčetrtek Sports Hall*  
Podčetrtek体育馆
- 144 *Orense Swimming Pools for Vigo University*  
维哥大学奥伦塞游泳馆
- 148 *Municipal Pools of Povoação*  
博瓦阿加诺游泳馆
- 156 *Expansion of Centre Sportif J.C. Malépart*  
J.C. Mal é part 运动中心扩展项目
- 164 *Torre Pellice Ice Palace*  
托雷·佩利切冰宫
- 170 *Majori Primary School Sports Ground*  
马焦里小学运动场



## Complex 综合

- 176 *Multifonctional Complex 'La Maladiere'*  
拉玛拉迪埃尔多功能体育馆
- 184 *Aberdeen Sports Village*  
阿伯丁运动村
- 192 *Futian Sports & Entertainment Complex*  
福田运动娱乐综合建筑
- 196 *Berry Sports and Recreation Hall*  
贝里运动休闲馆
- 202 *University of Maine Student and Recreation Centre*  
缅因大学学生娱乐中心
- 208 *University of Wisconsin Oshkosh Student Recreation and Wellness Centre*  
威斯康星州奥什科什大学学生娱乐健身中心
- 214 *California State University, Long Beach, Student Recreation & Wellness Centre*  
加利福尼亚州立大学长滩分校学生娱乐健身中心
- 220 *East Campus Athletic Village*  
东校区体育村
- 226 *Sports City Hall Bale*  
贝尔城市运动馆
- 230 *University of Arizona Student Recreation Expansion*  
亚利桑那大学学生休闲中心扩建
- 236 *Drexel University Recreation Centre*  
德雷克塞尔大学休闲中心
- 242 *Tianjin Sports Arena*  
天津体育馆
- 248 *Sollentuna Swimming and Sports Centre Extension*  
索伦蒂纳游泳运动中心扩建
- 254 *Chimo Aquatic and Fitness Centre*  
季莫水上运动健身中心
- 262 *Birkerod Sports and Leisure Centre*  
比克勒体育休闲中心
- 268 *Curtin Stadium*  
柯廷体育场
- 274 *Deodoro Sports Complex*  
德奥多罗体育馆
- 280 *Ronald McDonald Centre*  
罗纳德·麦克唐纳运动中心
- 287 *Index*  
索引



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# *The significance of Legacy in the design of tomorrow's major sports facilities*

—Richard Breslin

## 设计遗产对于未来大型体育设施设计的重大意义

——理查德·布雷斯林

Major sports facilities often built for an international event. An event creates a huge global opportunity to showcase a city through a major stadium to millions of people around the world but equally important is the building's legacy afterwards. What's left behind after the main event should be as sustainable as it is beautiful, and that is sustainable in a widest possible sense - economically, socially and environmentally? Sometimes the sports facility might not even be permanent, and it can be disassembled after the event, taken away and built somewhere else, for another major event.

Populous is honoured to write this preface for the book Sports Architecture for Liaoning Science and Technology Publishing House. As members of the construction industry in the developed world, we feel particularly responsible for the environment, and as specialists and leaders in the design of major sports and entertainment buildings, we continually look for ways to approach the construction of the buildings sustainably. The key principal is that sports stadia are huge pieces of infrastructure and when it comes to sustainable design; their use of energy is a major issue. The industry must learn to reduce the energy use in their initial construction - the so-called "embodied energy" and to later reuse the building materials in future projects.

The Sydney stadium for the 2000 Olympic Games set the benchmark for the modern sustainable stadium. It was the largest Olympic stadium ever built and as Sydney was the Green Games, the stadium included innovative sustainable design measures such as passive ventilation and collection of rainwater, now included in stadium design everywhere.

London began to examine these issues immediately after it won the right to stage the Olympic Games for 2012. London already had Wembley stadium, it didn't need a second national stadium. London has also learnt from Sydney that it can take 10 years to turn a dedicated Olympics stadium into a truly useful community resource so legacy was considered right at the beginning and the Government established a legacy company to plan for all Olympic venues after the Games.

At the same time legacy was considered, so too were construction methods and materials. What emerged at the end of the design process was a watershed in stadium design: a building that is flexible, lightweight, and semi-temporary, yet one that still makes a statement as the landmark stadium for the grand ceremonies of the London 2012 Olympics. It is designed to be reconfigured after the Games into a smaller stadium for soccer. It is the most environmentally friendly Olympic stadium ever built, using less steel than any other comparable Olympic stadium. It also has a roof made of fabric. The construction methods and materials meant the stadium was also built ahead of schedule. Construction began in 2008 and it was completed in March 2011. The London Olympic Stadium will also be one of

大型体育设施通常是为了举办国际性赛事而建立的。一场赛事可以使一座城市有机会通过一座体育场向全世界数以百万计的人们展示自己，而赛事过后这座建筑文化遗产也同样具有重要意义。赛事过后所留下的建筑应该是既美丽又具有可持续性的，这种可持续性是从最广泛的层面上来定义的——经济的、社会的以及环保的。有时候体育设施可能是临时性的，赛事过后就会被拆除、移走或者在其他地方重建以满足另一场赛事的需要。

Populous公司非常荣幸地为辽宁科学技术出版社《体育建筑》一书作序。作为发达国家建筑行业的一员，我们觉得非常必要对环境负责，作为大型体育休闲类建筑设计的专家和领军者，我们一直在寻找可持续性建筑的方法。核心的问题是体育场是大片基础设施的集合，当其实现可持续性设计的时候，能源的利用是一个主要问题。此行业必须要学会减少最初修建的能源使用——即所谓的“蕴能量”，然后减少未来项目建筑材料的使用。

为举办2000年奥运会所建立的悉尼体育场为现代可持续性体育场设立了基准。这是有史以来最大的奥林匹克体育场，由于悉尼奥运会致力于成为绿色奥运会，因此体育场包含了创新型可持续性设计方法，如被动式通风机雨水收集，现在这种方法被用于各地的体育场设计之中。

伦敦在赢得了2012年奥运会举办权之后马上开始仔细研究了这些问题。伦敦已经拥有温布莱体育场，其并不需要第二个国家性体育场馆。伦敦也在像悉尼学习，利用10年的时间将一座专门的奥运场馆转变成真正实用的社区资源，因此建筑遗产在最初建立的时候就被考虑到，而且政府成立了建筑遗产公司对赛后的奥运场馆进行规划。

考虑到赛后建筑遗产问题的同时，也考虑到了建筑方法和材料的问题。设计过程接近尾声的时候出现的问题是体育场馆分水岭设计：一座灵活、轻便、半临时性的建筑，且又仍然作为2012年伦敦奥运会的标志性体育场馆。设计意在赛后将其改造成较小的足球体育场。这是有史以来建造的最环保的奥林匹克体育场，比其他奥运场馆所用钢铁都少。它还拥有纤维制成的屋顶结构。建筑方法和材料的使用使得体育馆提前竣工。建筑始于2008年，竣工于2011年3月。伦敦奥林匹克体育场也将成为最快从奥运模式转变成有益的、可持续性后奥林匹克场馆的场馆之一。

从伦敦这里学到的知识现在正被用于苏黎世2014年苏黎世冬季运动会体育场设计中，这是Populous公司设计的第三座奥运场馆。

遗产设计对于社区体育场馆设计也是非常重要的，因为处于奥运场馆之中。例如新西兰的达尼丁，在建立新体育场的时候就面临





the fastest buildings to transform itself from Olympic mode to a profitable, sustainable post Olympic venue.

The lessons learned from London are now being translated into the design of the Olympic stadium for the Sochi 2014 Winter Games, which is the third Olympic stadium being designed by Populous. Legacy design is as important in a community stadium as it is in an Olympic stadium. Dunedin, in New Zealand, for example faced a particular dilemma building its new stadium. It is one of the most southerly cities in the world, and its cold, wet climate posed particular challenges. A big city might have a budget to afford moving tiers and opening and closing roof which would be an ideal solution in such circumstances. But Dunedin needed a smaller community stadium, with 20,000 permanent seats, and there was never going to be enough money in the budget to build a fully enclosed roof, or to cover the expense of bringing grass pallets in and out of the stadium for games.

So after many years of research, an innovative solution was found - enclosing a natural turf stadium in a specially engineered plastic. Forsyth Barr was officially opened in August 2011 and is the world's only permanently enclosed natural turf stadium featuring a space age, transparent roof clad in ETFE, a transparent polymer or plastic. The ETFE covering is light, enclosed and translucent, allowing maximum sunlight onto the pitch, so that the grass keeps growing but the fans are protected from the elements whatever the weather. Once again the lessons learnt from earlier work, this time, enclosing the centre court at Wimbledon, in London, provided important insights to what would be needed in Dunedin.

We believe that a stadium, more than any other building type in history, has the ability to shape a town or city. A stadium is able to put a community on the map, establishing an identity and providing a focal point in the landscape. Stadias are the most "viewed" buildings in history and have the power to change people's lives: they represent a nation's pride and aspirations. They can be massively expensive to build, but they can also generate huge amounts of money. Consequently the stadium will become the most important building any community can own, and if it is used wisely, it will be the most useful urban planning tool a city can possess. Designing for adaptability and legacy, with innovation and a respect for the environment – these are the key ingredients in major sports facilities of the future.

非常尴尬的处境。它是世界上最南端的城市之一，其寒冷潮湿的气候为体育场建设带来了挑战。

一座大城市的预算可能可以负担移动式阶梯及可开关式屋顶结构，这对于此类环境是非常好的解决办法。但是达尼丁需要的是——一座较小的社区体育场，20000个固定座位，而且也没有足够的预算资金用于建立完全封闭式的屋顶或者为比赛来回的移动草地。

因此，通过几年的调查研究之后，发现了一个创新性解决方案——将一块天然草皮放入专门设计的塑料之中。福赛斯·巴尔体育场于2011年8月正式开放，是世界上唯一一座拥有天然草皮的体育场，带有太空时代的透明乙烯四氟乙烯屋顶结构，即一种透明的聚合物或者塑料结构。乙烯四氟乙烯结构是轻巧、封闭、半透明的，使得赛场可以享受最多的阳光，因此草一直保持生长的状态，而球迷们则可以躲避任何天气的干扰。从早前项目作品中中学到的知识，即这次将伦敦温布尔顿中央球场封围起来，又一次的为达尼丁体育场设计提供了重要的借鉴。

我们相信，体育场馆，相较于历史上其他任何类型的建筑来说，都更加有能力塑造一座城镇或城市。一座体育场可以将一个社区显现于地图之上，在一处景观之上建立一个标志、提供一个焦点。体育场馆是历史上最“显见的”建筑，且又可以改变人们的生活：它们代表的是一个民族的骄傲和志气。它们的建造可能是非常昂贵的，但是它们也能产生巨大的资金收益。因此，体育场馆将成为任何社区可以拥有的最重要的建筑，如果被广泛利用，它将是一座城市可以拥有的最有用的城市规划工具。为了适用性和文化传统所设计，带着创新性和对环境的尊重——这些才是未来大型体育设施的关键组成部分。

*Mick*



# Contents

## 目录

### Large-scale 大型

- 6 *Shenzhen Bay Sports Centre*  
深圳市南山区深圳湾体育中心
- 12 *Bao'an Stadium 56*  
宝安体育场
- 18 *Moses Mabhida Stadium*  
摩西·马比哈达体育场
- 26 *Cape Town Stadium*  
开普敦体育场
- 30 *Astana Arena*  
阿斯塔纳竞技场
- 34 *Metricon Stadium*  
梅特立肯体育场
- 40 *Wembley Stadium*  
温布莱体育场
- 46 *Forsyth Barr Stadium, Dunedin*  
达尼丁福赛斯·巴尔体育场
- 52 *Universiade 2011 Sports Centre*  
2011年大运会体育中心
- 58 *Shanghai Oriental Sports Centre*  
上海东方体育中心
- 64 *Gobela Sports Complex*  
Gobela运动中心
- 70 *Bilbao Arena and Sports Centre*  
毕尔巴鄂竞技体育中心
- 76 *Arena Zagreb*  
萨格勒布体育场
- 80 *Coliseums for South American Games*  
南美运动会体育馆

### Professional 专业

- 84 *The Joan Gamper Training Facility for FC Barcelona*  
巴塞罗那足球俱乐部琼·甘珀训练设施
- 88 *Soccer Stadium Nueva Balastera*  
努埃瓦巴拉斯特拉足球场
- 92 *Carnegie Pavilion*  
卡内基体育馆
- 98 *Sports Hall - FK Austria Wien Training Academy*  
奥地利维也纳培训学院体育馆
- 102 *Slowtecture M*  
Slowtecture M 网球场
- 108 *Queensland Tennis Centre*  
昆士兰网球中心
- 112 *New Sports Hall*  
新运动馆
- 118 *EMÜ Sports Hall*  
EMÜ运动馆
- 126 *Zamet Centre*  
扎梅特中心
- 136 *Podčetrtek Sports Hall*  
Podčetrtek体育馆
- 144 *Orense Swimming Pools for Vigo University*  
维哥大学奥伦塞游泳馆
- 148 *Municipal Pools of Povoação*  
博瓦阿加诺游泳馆
- 156 *Expansion of Centre Sportif J.C. Malépart*  
J.C. Malépart 运动中心扩展项目
- 164 *Torre Pellice Ice Palace*  
托雷·佩利切冰宫
- 170 *Majori Primary School Sports Ground*  
马焦里小学运动场



## Complex 综合

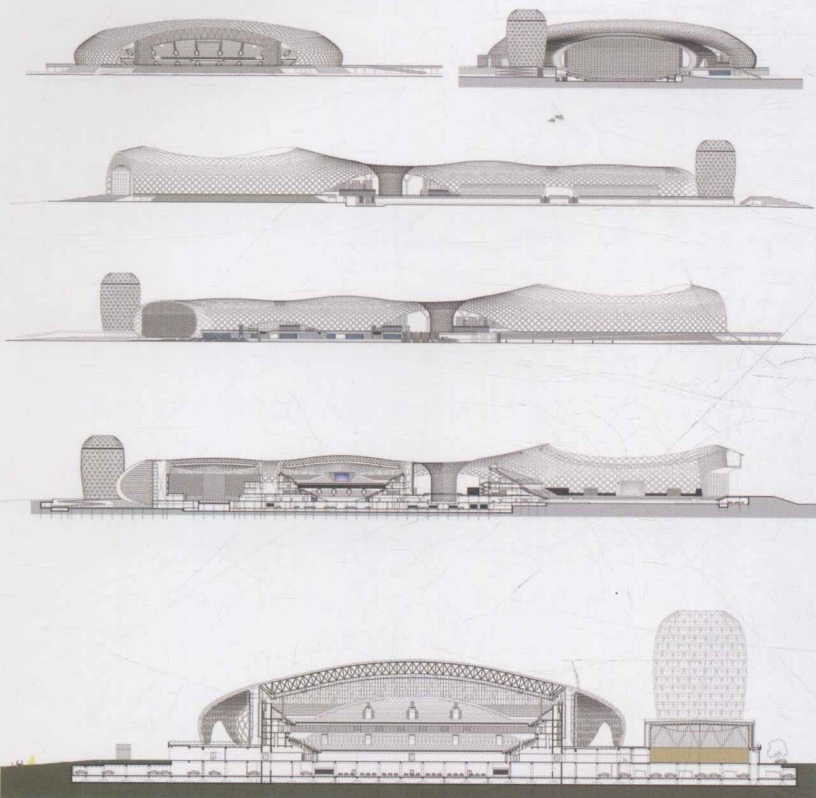
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拉玛拉迪埃尔多功能体育馆
- 184 *Aberdeen Sports Village*  
阿伯丁运动村
- 192 *Futian Sports & Entertainment Complex*  
福田运动娱乐综合建筑
- 196 *Berry Sports and Recreation Hall*  
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- 202 *University of Maine Student and Recreation Centre*  
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加利福尼亚州立大学长滩分校学生娱乐健身中心
- 220 *East Campus Athletic Village*  
东校区体育村
- 226 *Sports City Hall Bale*  
贝尔城市运动馆
- 230 *University of Arizona Student Recreation Expansion*  
亚利桑那大学学生休闲中心扩建
- 236 *Drexel University Recreation Centre*  
德雷克塞尔大学休闲中心
- 242 *Tianjin Sports Arena*  
天津体育馆
- 248 *Sollentuna Swimming and Sports Centre Extension*  
索伦蒂纳游泳运动中心扩建
- 254 *Chimo Aquatic and Fitness Centre*  
季莫水上运动健身中心
- 262 *Birkerod Sports and Leisure Centre*  
比克勒体育休闲中心
- 268 *Curtin Stadium*  
柯廷体育场
- 274 *Deodoro Sports Complex*  
德奥多罗体育馆
- 280 *Ronald McDonald Centre*  
罗纳德·麦克唐纳运动中心
- 287 *Index*  
索引



# 深圳市南山区深圳湾体育中心 Shenzhen Bay Sports Centre

**Designer:** BIAD+AXS SATOW inc. **Architects:** Bing Wang, Xiaoli Kang, Yizhi Fu **Location:** Shenzhen, China **Completion:** 2011 **Photographer:** Chaoying Yang, Shaoming Xie **Building area:** 335,298m<sup>2</sup>

设计师: 北京市建筑设计研究院+日本佐藤综合计画设计联合体 建筑师: [王兵] 康晓力 付毅智 项目地点: 中国, 深圳 完成时间: 2011年 摄影师: 杨超英 谢少明 建筑面积: 335298平方米



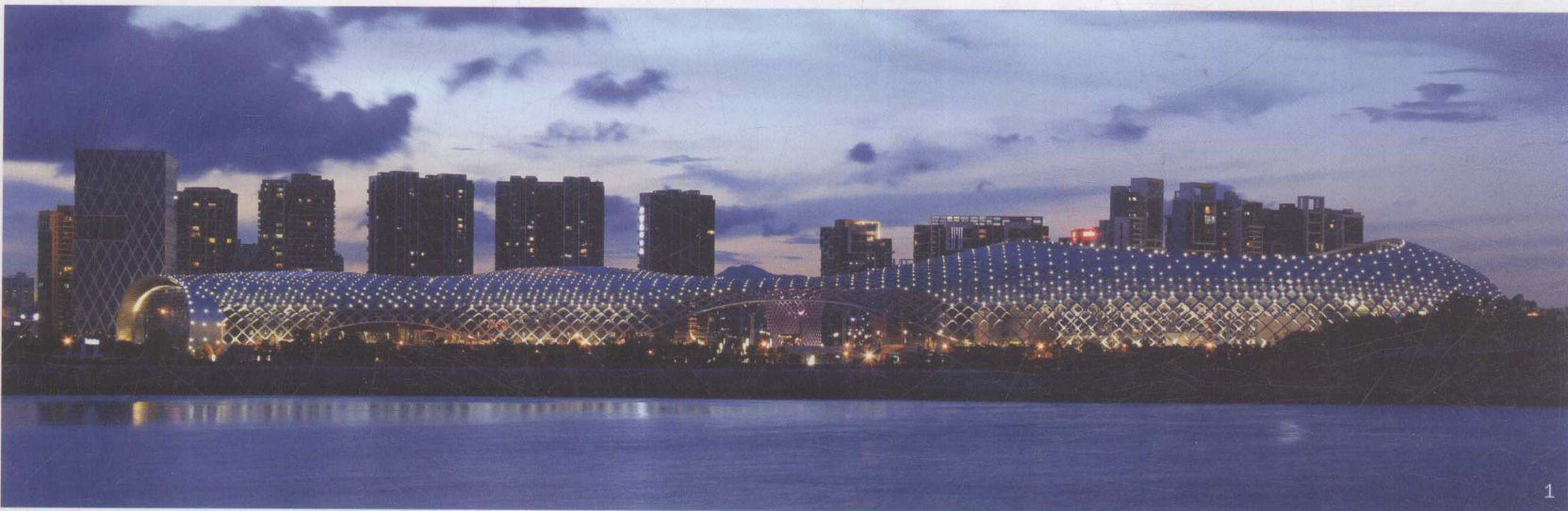
Shenzhen Bay Sports Centre is located in the middle of Shenzhen Bay waterfront recreational district, northeast of the Nanshan Sea central district, in the Reclamation area of Shenzhen Bay and the southern edge of Binhai Avenue. It is adjacent to Keyuan Road to the west, Shahe West Road to the east, and inner lake of Shenzhen Bay to the south. Its west-east length is 720 metres, and north-south width is 430 metres. The total site area is 30.77 hectares, and total floor area is 326,000 square metres. Shenzhen Bay Sports Centre is the main venue of the 26<sup>th</sup> Summer Universiade held in Shenzhen 2011, taking the opening ceremony, table tennis finals, swimming competition and training functions. As major sports building complex, the centre facilities mainly include a stadium with 20,000 seats for audiences, a sports hall with 13,000 seats, a swimming hall with 650 seats, athletes reception centre, sports theme park and business operation facilities. After the universiade, the centre will be a sports and fitness venue for citizens of Nanshan district besides holding some of national comprehensive competitions, special competitions and sports training activities. Here will become a large comprehensive sports complex integrating competitive matches, fitness, leisure travel and trade expo activities.

As a new building complex located in Qianhai-Houhai district, which is one of the "Double Centres" of Shenzhen, Shenzhen Bay Sports Centre not only fully coordinates with the surrounding urban planning, and will also become an urban landmark of Nanshan district due to its spectacular, beautiful and extended pattern.

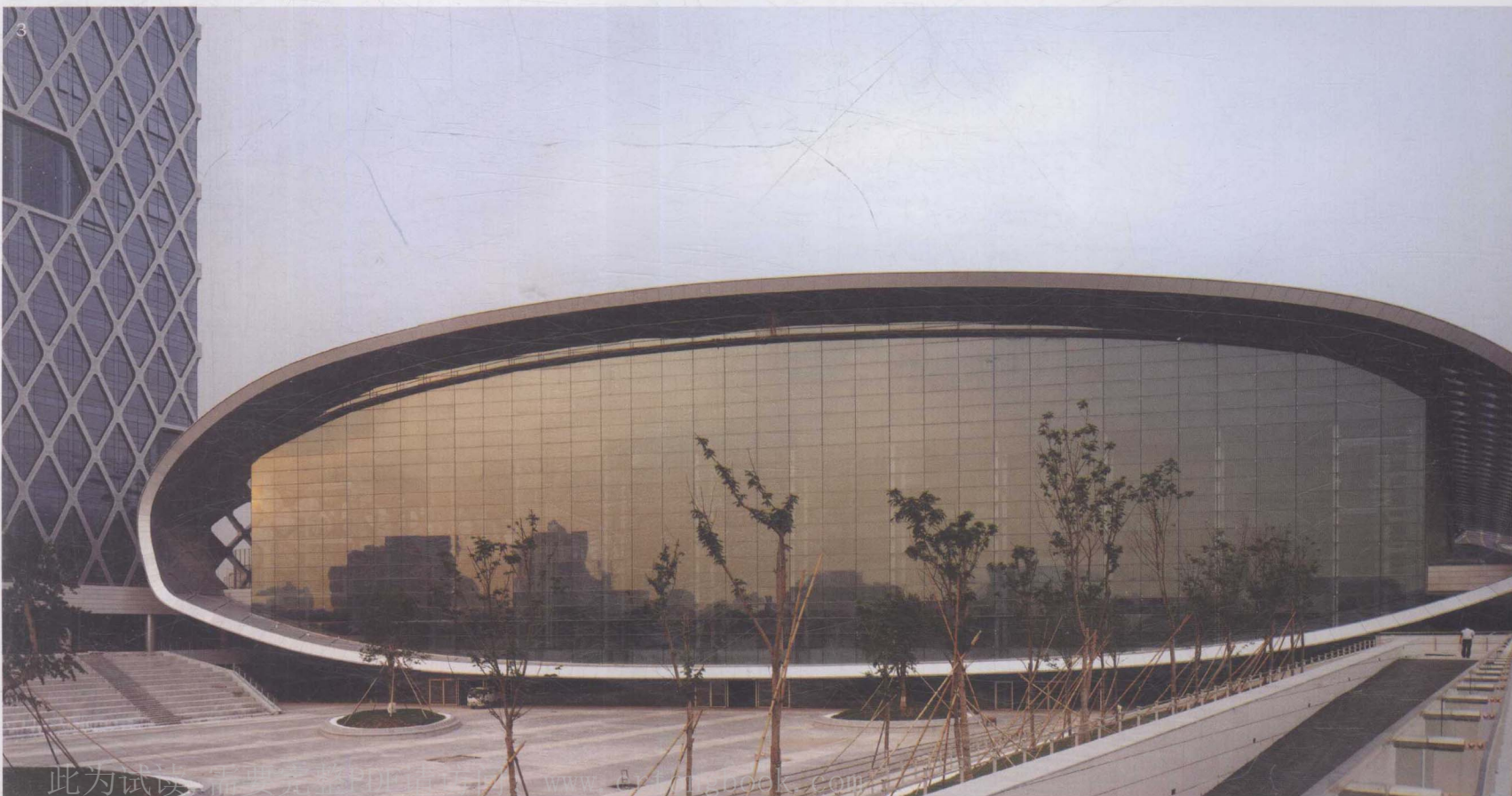
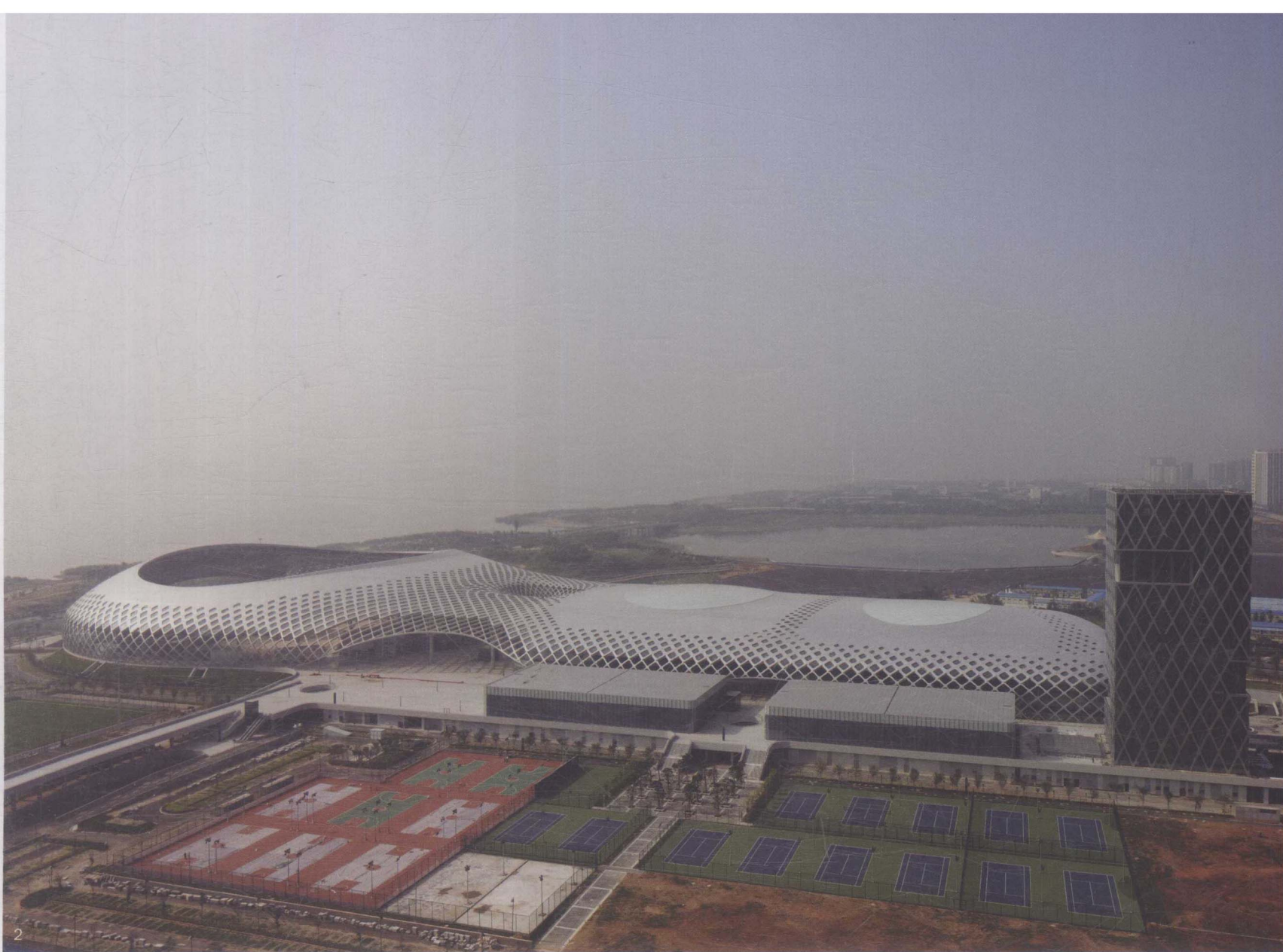
深圳湾体育中心位于深圳湾滨海休闲带中段, 南山后海中心区东北角, 深圳湾填海区内, 滨海大道南侧, 西临科苑路, 东临沙河西路, 南临深圳湾内湖, 东西长约720米, 南北宽约430米, 占地约30.77公顷, 总体建筑面积32.6万平方米, 是深圳市2011年举办第26届世界大学生夏季运动会的主会场, 赛时将承担开幕式、乒乓球决赛、游泳训练等比赛和训练功能。作为大学生运动会的主要体育建筑群, 体育中心设施主要包括可容纳2万人的体育场、1.3万人的体育馆、650人的游泳馆、运动员接待中心、体育主题公园及商业运营设施。赛后除承担部分国内综合赛事、专项赛事及体育训练的功能外, 主要作为南山区群众体育锻炼及健身场所, 成为一个集竞技比赛、全民健身、旅游休闲、商贸博览为一体的大型综合性体育建筑群。作为深圳市双中心之一的前海·后海地区的新建体育中心建筑组群, 深圳湾体育中心不仅充分考虑与周围城市规划格局的协调性, 并以其壮观、优美、舒展的形态, 未来必将成为南山的城市地标。

1. The sport centre - "Cocoon" in the dark
2. Bird view of the sport centre
3. View of the sports hall from west Sunken Plaza

1. 黄昏下的春茧
2. 全景鸟瞰
3. 从西侧下沉广场看体育馆



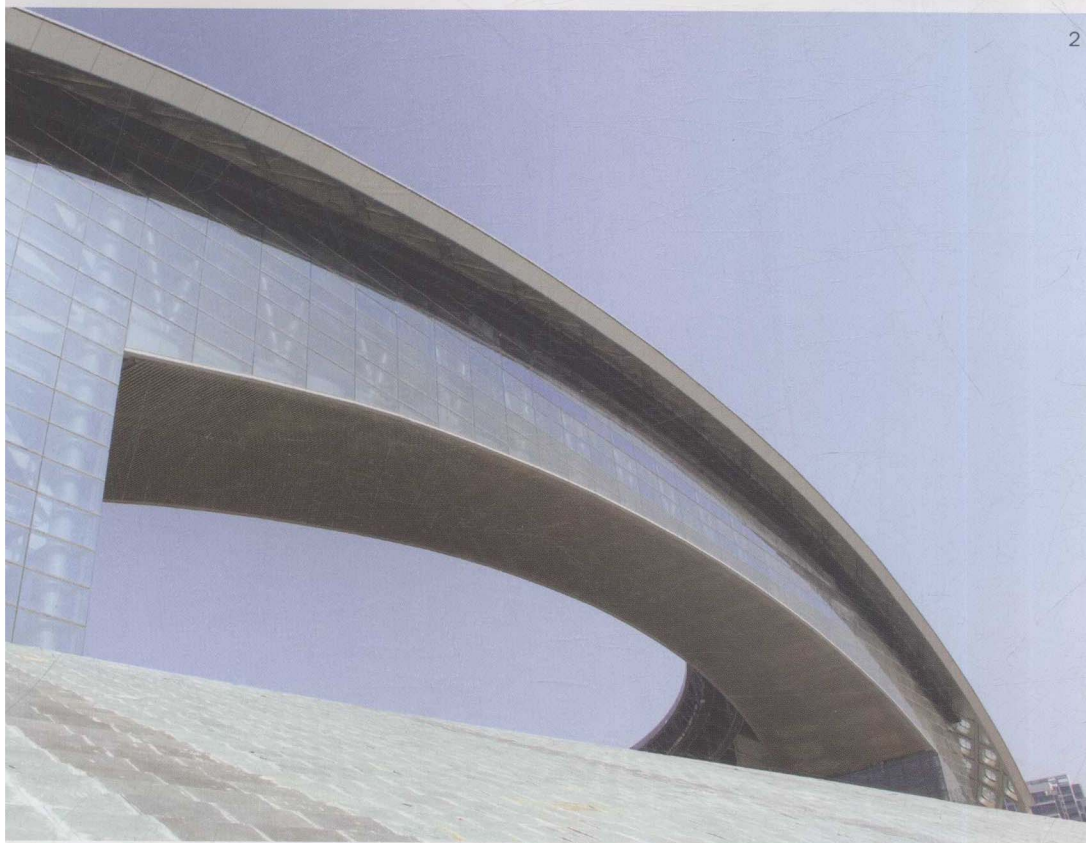








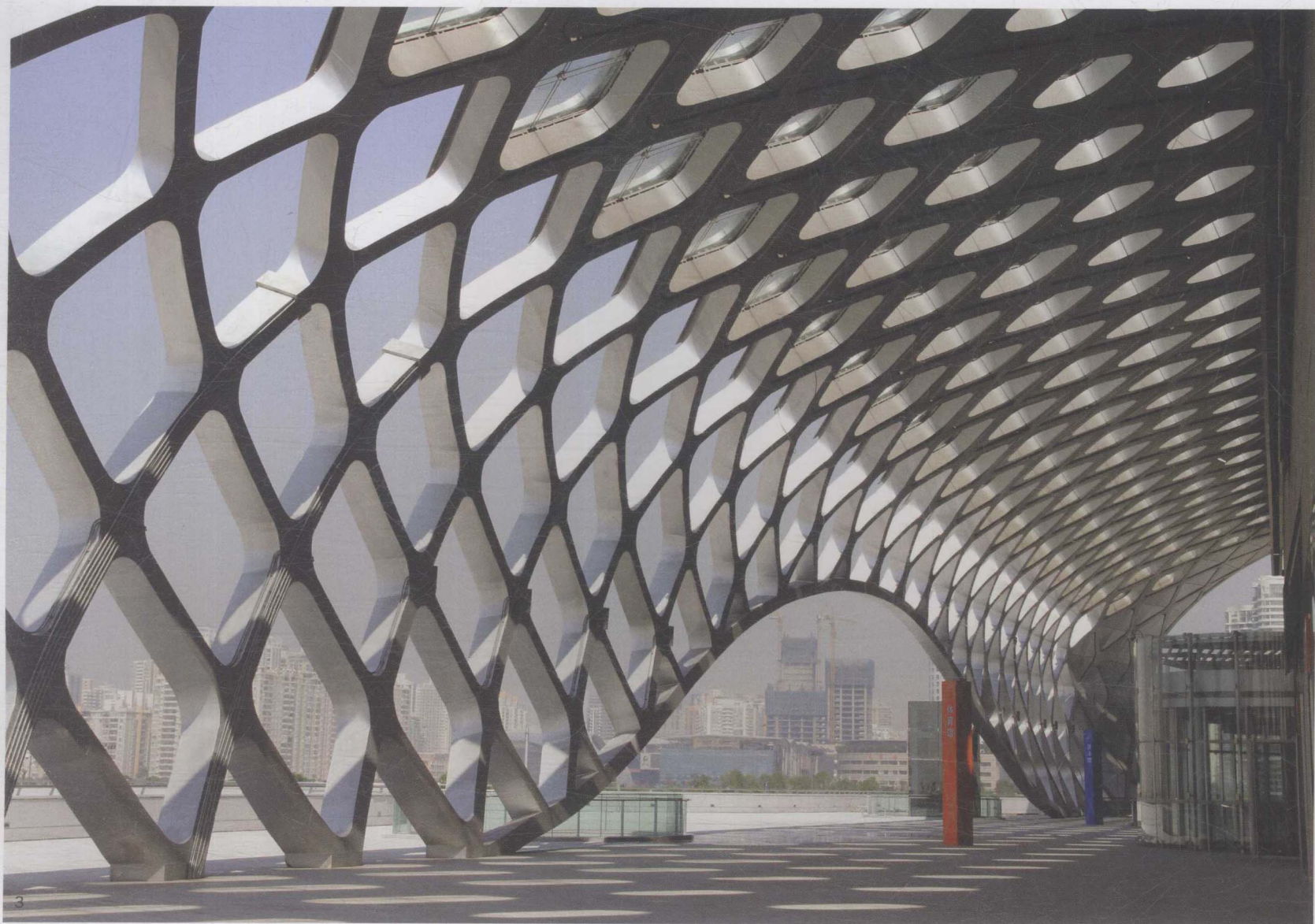
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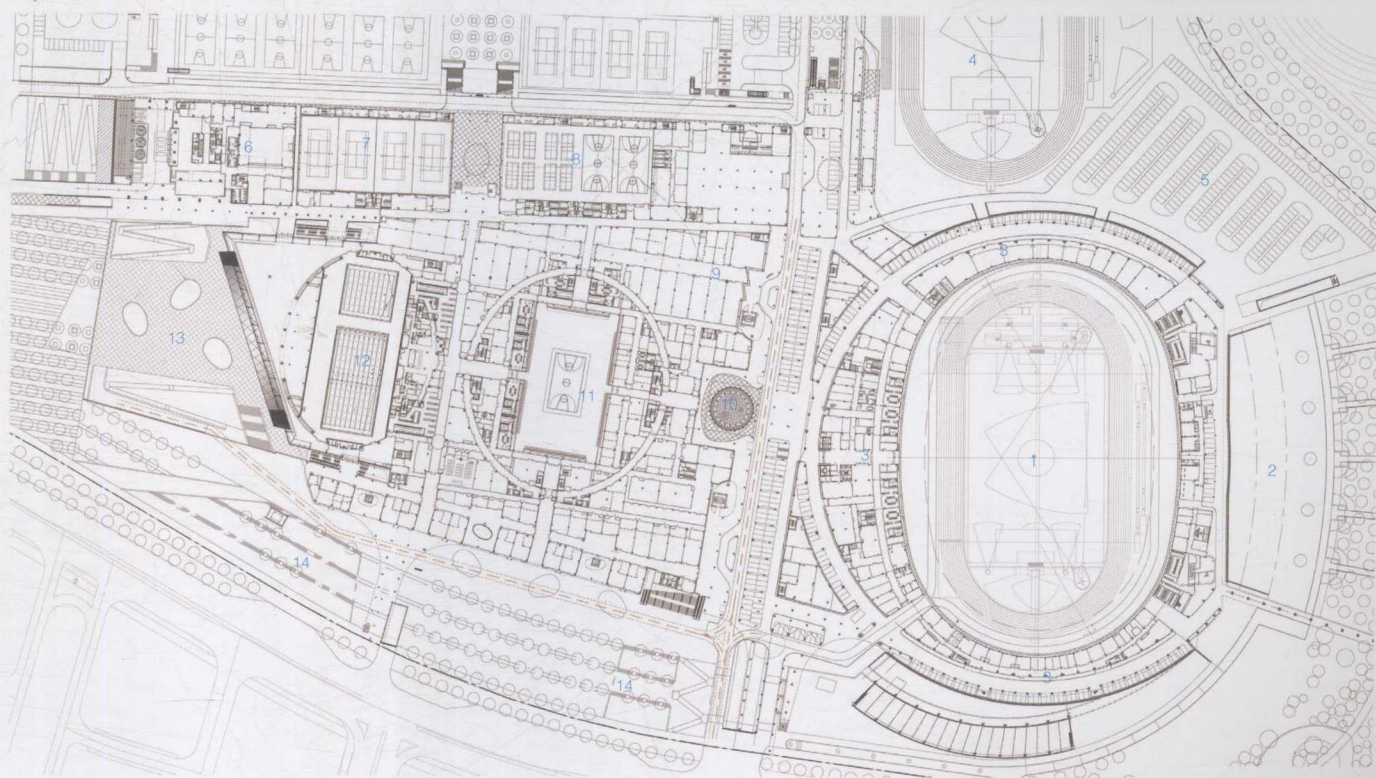
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- 1. The Stadium
- 2. Gate of Sea
- 3. Audience platform
- 1. 体育场
- 2. 海之门
- 3. 观众平台



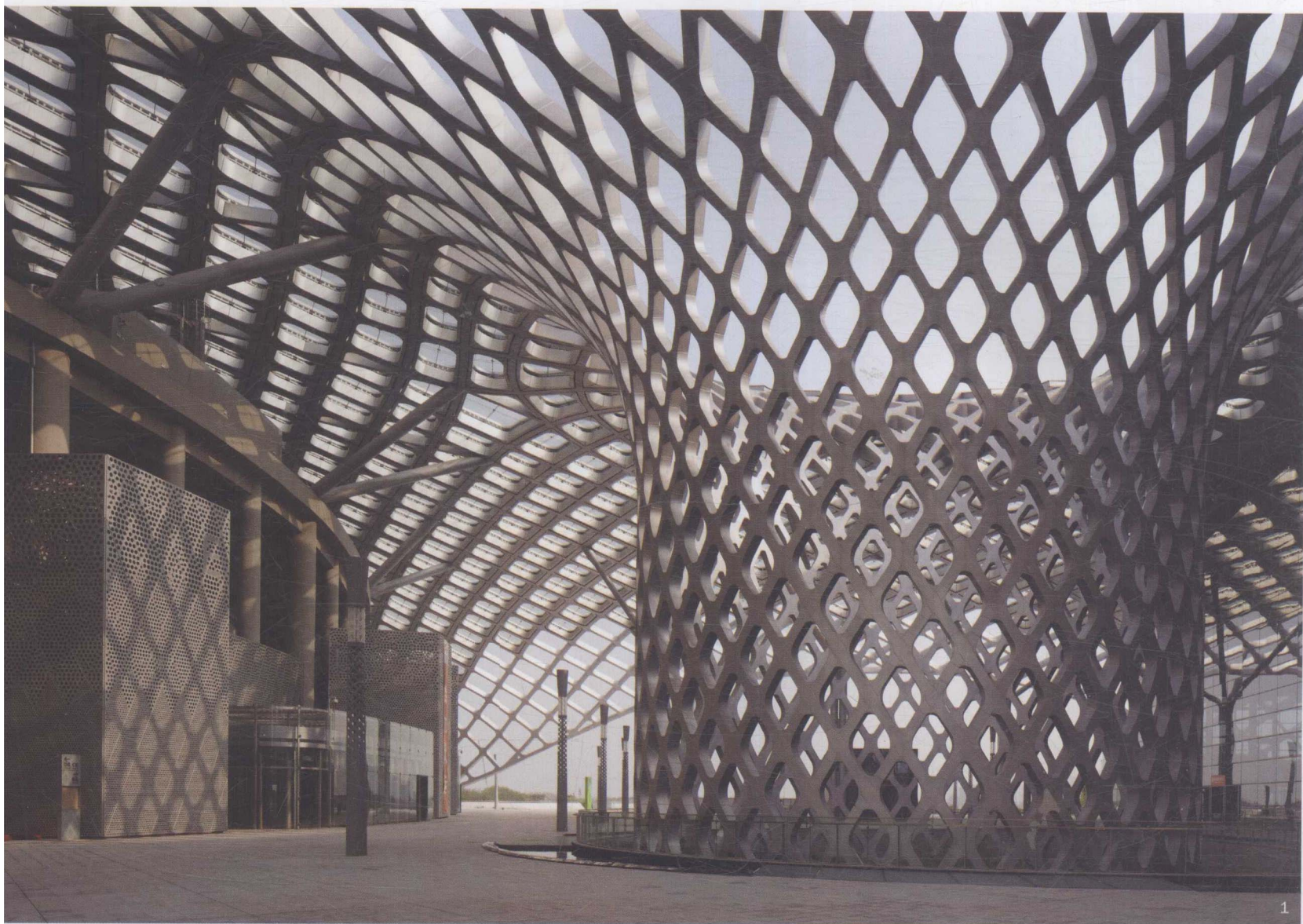


1. Stadium
2. Water pond
3. Rooms for competitions
4. Warm-up courts
5. Outdoor parking
6. Athletes reception centre
7. Tennis hall
8. Warm-up hall
9. Commercial rooms
10. The Tree Square
11. Gymnasium
12. Natatorium
13. Sunken plaza
14. Audiences entrance plaza

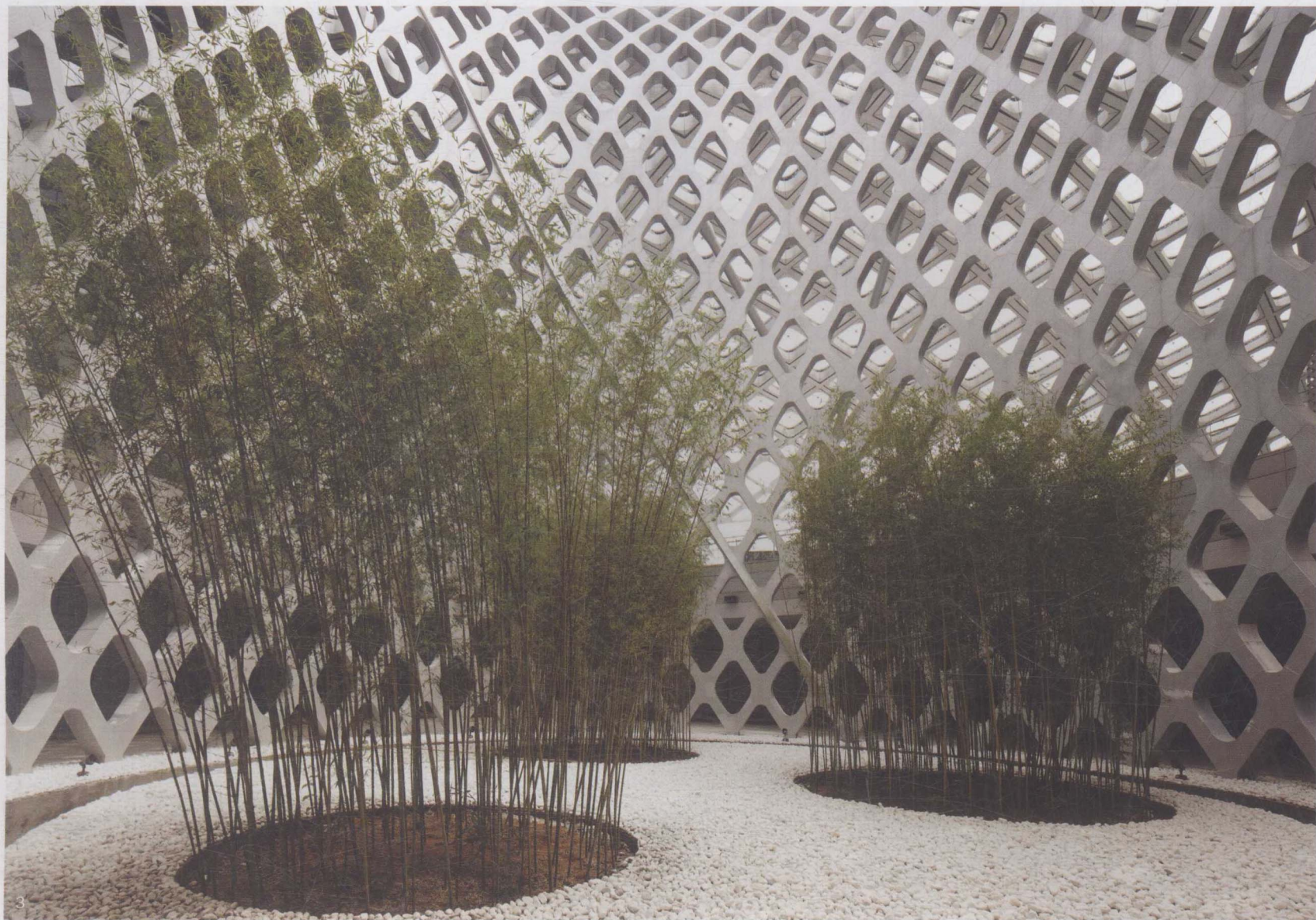


1. 体育场
2. 水盘
3. 赛事用房
4. 热身场地
5. 室外停车场
6. 运动员接待中心
7. 网球馆
8. 热身馆
9. 商业用房
10. 大树广场
11. 体育馆
12. 游泳馆
13. 下沉广场
14. 观众入口广场



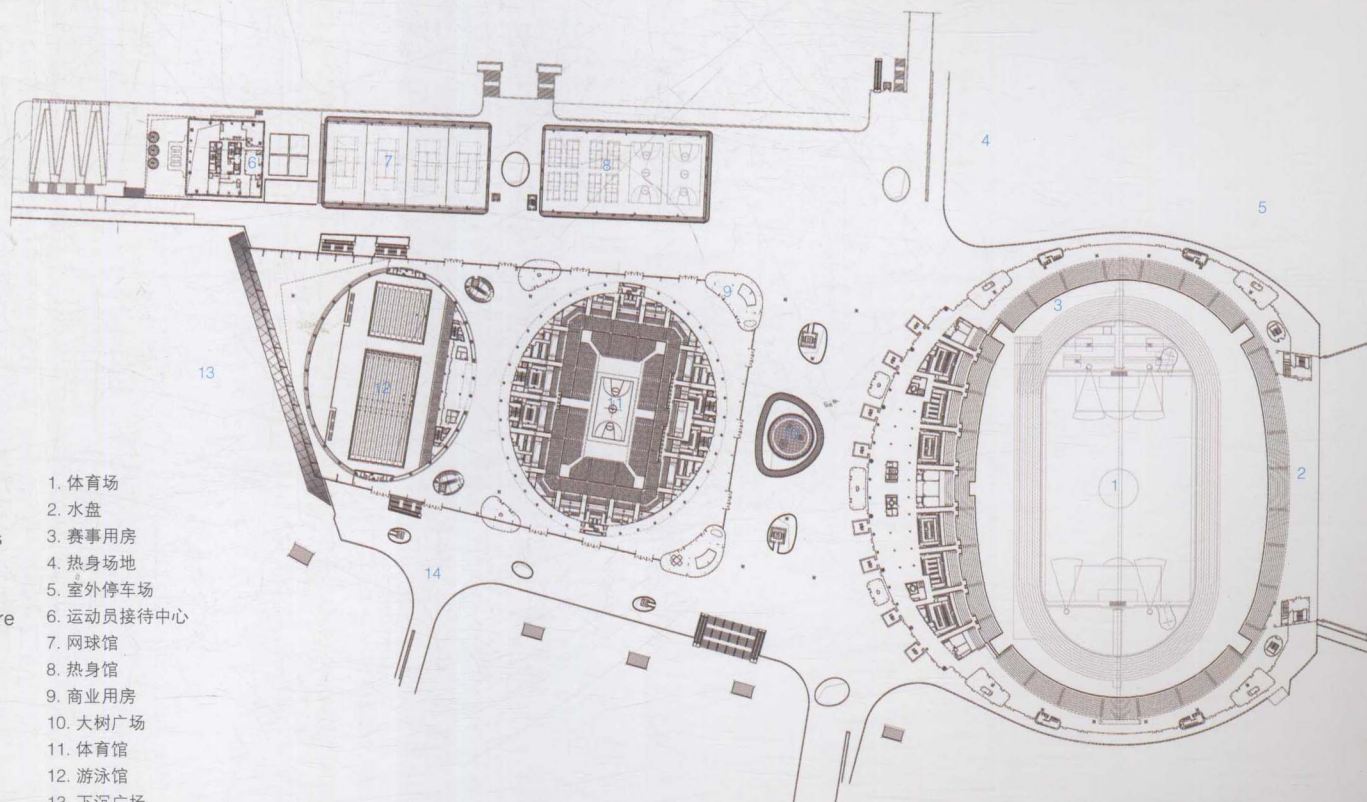






1. The Tree Plaza
2. Stadium interior
3. Heart of the Tree Plaza

1. 大树广场
2. 体育场内景
3. 大树广场中心



1. Stadium
2. Water pond
3. Rooms for competitions
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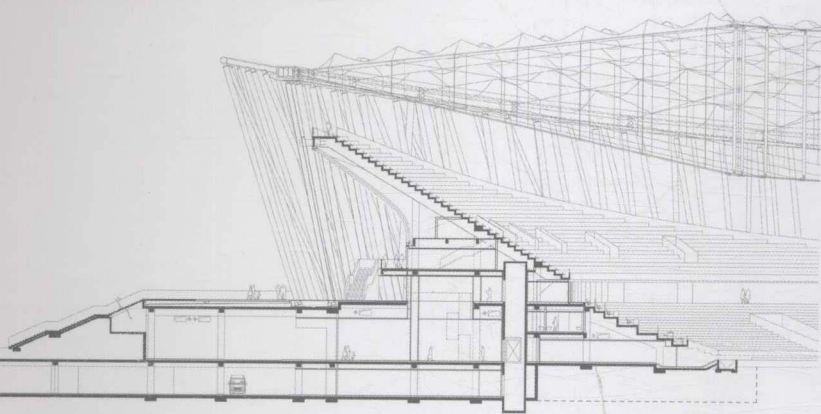
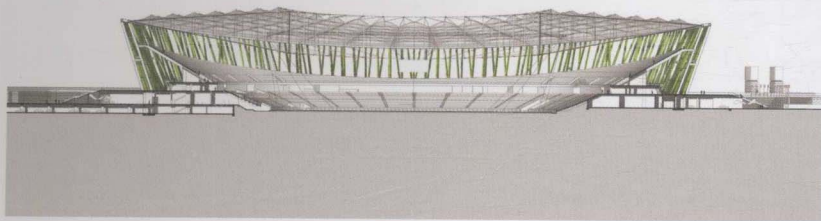
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13. 下沉广场
14. 观众入口广场



# 宝安体育场 Bao'an Stadium

**Designer:** gmp - von Gerkan, Marg and Partners Architects **Chinese partner practice:** SCUT South China University of Technology **Location:** Shenzhen, China **Completion:** 2011 **Photographer:** Christian Gahl **Building area:** 88,500 m<sup>2</sup>

设计师: 冯·格康, 玛格及合伙人建筑师事务所 中国合伙方: 华南理工大学 项目地点: 中国, 深圳 完成时间: 2011 年 摄影师: 克里斯蒂安·盖尔 建筑面积: 88500平方米



For several weeks, the summer Universiade in Shenzhen, north of Hong Kong in the Pearl River Delta on the Chinese mainland, focused world attention on the up-and-coming city. The stadium (actually in the Bao'an district) is designed as an athletics stadium holding 40,000 spectators. However, during the 2011 Universiade, it was being used for football matches.

The extensive bamboo forests of southern China were the inspiration for the design. The bamboo look serves two purposes. It reflects the character of the region, and thus creates identity. And it serves as a structural concept for both the load-bearing frame of the stadium stands and the supports for the wide-span roof structure. The outermost part of the stadium unites façade, structure and overarching architectural theme in a single feature. The natural look of the bamboo forest, together with the interplay of light and shadow between the trunks, is interpreted structurally through rows of slender steel supports, as outside, abstract versions of the bamboo shape.

The stadium is located in the immediate vicinity of a sports arena and swimming bath, which have already established an east-west axis. The stadium and the attached warming-up place fall in with this existing urban axis. The choice of a pure circle for the geometry of the stadium was a decision not to introduce any other geographical orientation into the urban-planning situation, and to emphasize the central character of the sports venue. Appropriately for the uses of the building, the stadium stands on a grassed plinth, which incorporates on the inside the lower tiers of seating and internal functional areas.

The geometry of the spectator seats involves a modulation from the oval of the athletics track into a perfect circle. The undulating upper tier of the stands is the result of this modulation, creating a large number of seats on the long sides of the pitch and fewer seats on the short sides. The curved line of the upper edge of the stands is repeated by the overall shape of the stadium.

Visitors to a sports event access the stadium via broad flights of steps that lead up to the podium on four sides. The flat podium allows free circulation around the whole stadium and easy access to the seats from any side. Visitors pass through the forest of steel supports into the first circulating area of the stadium, and thence go either up the steps to the upper tier or straight on to the top of the lower tier. The image of a bamboo forest is created by the double row of steel supports, which come across as irregularly spaced and angled as in a real forest. Every other support in the inner row is connected with the concrete structure of the undulating upper tier, thus carrying the vertical loads of the spectator seating.

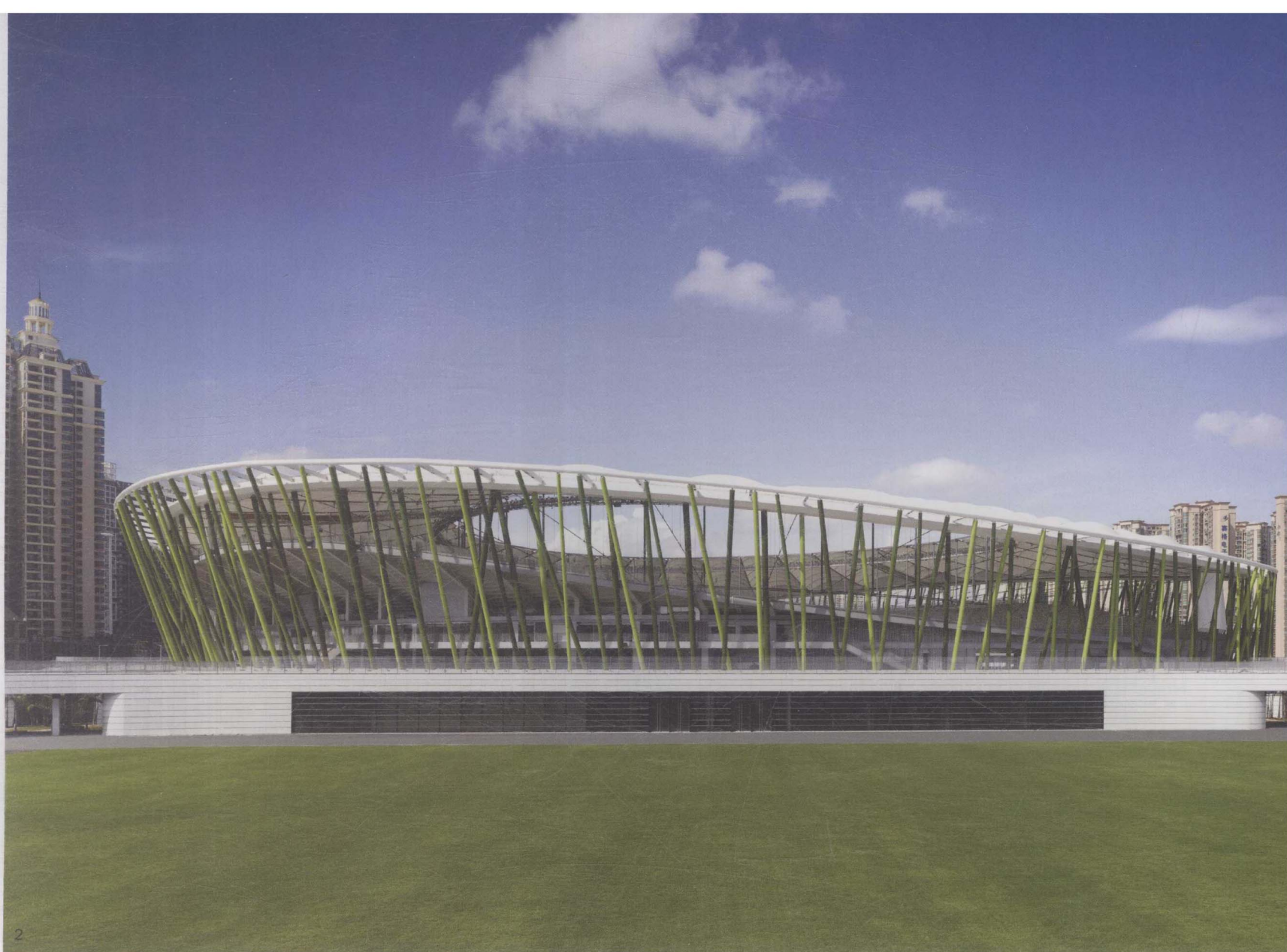
Though the supports for the roof structure stand inside the rows of stand supports, they are completely separate from the concrete structure in order to cater for independent movements in the large roof. The steel tubes, which are up to 32 metres in length, differ qualitatively according to their load-bearing behaviour and function. In diameter, they range from 550 millimetre to 800 millimetre, varying in accordance with their differing static loads. The horizontal stiffening of the structure and drainage of the roof membrane is likewise provided by special supports.

Particular attention was also paid to the efficient use of materials during the design of the roof structure of the Bao'an Stadium, as a fundamental principle of sustainable building. This is why a membrane roof suspended from an outer frame was selected to cover the seating areas – the ratio of material used to the surface covered constitutes an ingenious optimum for wide-span structures.

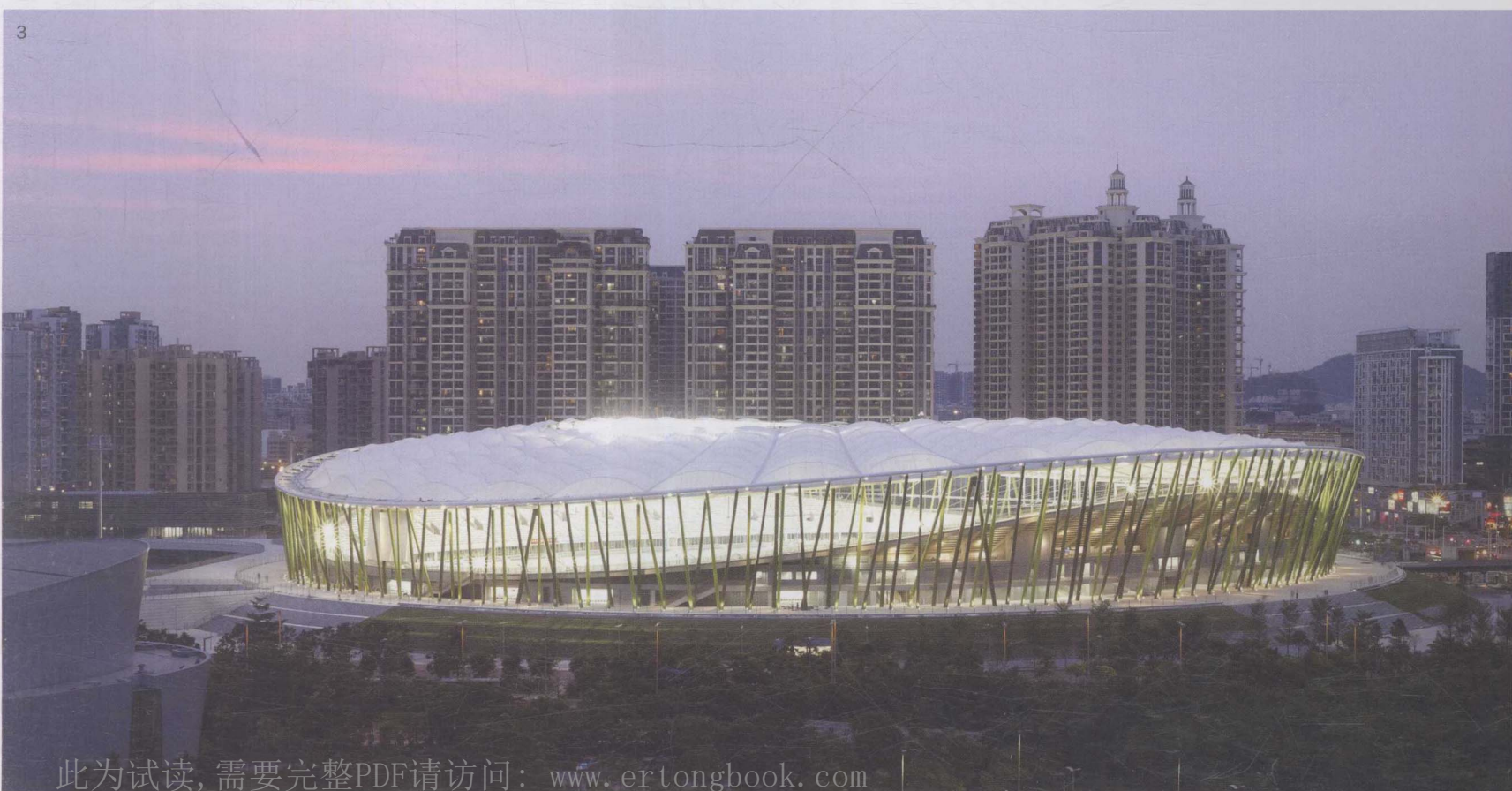
1. Bird view of the building in the daytime 1. 白天建筑鸟瞰图
2. Exterior view from the side 2. 建筑侧面
3. Overview of the building at night 3. 夜晚建筑全貌







2



3