

涌现

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## 法国巴黎玛莱珂建筑学院

巴黎玛莱珂建筑学院的“战略项目”部正致力于用一种开放和基于实践的方式，理解主要大都市的城市环境正在以何种方式发生变化。为了演示这些变化形式，需要建立新的模型，因为传统的城市模型似乎变得陈腐过时且不敷使用。在此展示的项目是与清华大学合作完成的。从本质上看，它兼具实用性（建筑面积、容积率、客户）和前瞻性（可变方案、流体塑型与建构）。中国城市环境的急剧变化对先前形成的城镇与城市建设及发展的理论提出了质疑。玛莱珂建筑学院学生做的项目关注靠近北京市中心的一块工业废弃地的改造。该地段的周围是自由市场和居民住房。学生们的工作以一个地产开发商的需求为基础，包括了方案与地段调研、评价功能的灵活性、考虑现有城市形态等方面的工作。建筑设计在高度、容积率及设计规范方面“尊重”开发商的要求。借助在形态设计方面的工作，本研究最终在开发新的城市形态方面取得了以下研究成果：对非建成区的不同理解、基础设施与街道的关系、现存遗产的重新利用、降低容积率等等。

布鲁诺·休伯特

## Paris Malaquais, France

The “Project Strategies” Department of Paris Malaquais School of Architecture is devoted to understanding in an open and experimental way how the urban environment of the major metropolis is undergoing transformation. In order to give form to these transformations, traditional urbanisation models seem obsolete and insufficient, and new models are needed. The project presented here, in collaboration with Tsinghua University, is by nature both pragmatic (quantities, density, client) and prospective (fluctuating scenarios, fluid shaping and structuring). The precipitous transformation of the Chinese urban environment seriously questions preconceived ideas on the evolution and fabrication of towns and cities. The projects of the Paris Malaquais students concern the renovation of an industrial wasteland near to the centre of Beijing, on a site characterised by a context of housing and markets. The students' work has been based on the needs of a real estate developer: programme and surface area tests, evaluation of the flexibility of functions, taking into account the existing urban morphology and so on. The architectural approach “respects” the requirements of the developer in terms of height, density and planning regulations. Through a work of programmed morphogenesis, the proposals develop new morphologies: different perceptions of non-built up areas, relations with the streets and the infrastructures, re-use of the existing heritage, “horizontal” density, and so on.

Bruno Hubert

**夸张法：**塔式建筑的造型在这里被重新定义。它结合了法规和经济上的要求，规划了一个将商店和休闲设施放在塔的接口及地下的方案。塔基部分配备线性公共空间，在结构上呈典型的中国传统的东西向结构。双曲面形命令框架的厚度各异，由此在表面部分，入口通道以及可见度方面区分了不同的空间。塔式建筑的倾角与其形状和可用平面空间一样，均采用专门的计算机程序调控，使采光量和视线均处于最优状态。

学生：艾米莉·布斯卡利亚  
指导教师：布鲁诺·休伯特、皮埃尔·文森特

**流动与针灸：**本项目借助本工作室开发的计算机化的“基于脚本”的方法设计，具有极强的实验意义。在尊重现场地段及其工业特征的同时，建立了对传统生活方式的现代表达方式。条带状房屋的设计灵感来源于对胡同的分析，它们矗立在露天市场与河流之间，与原有建筑物的东西方向保持一致。附近设置了新的行人和自行车连续通道，其连续性不时被交汇点、住宅和办公楼的一些垂直分布区域所打断。计算机化的“基于脚本”的方法在控制参数和引入建筑“游戏规则”的同时，使不计其数的脚本实验成为可能。

学生：歇蒂多·瑞多  
指导教师：布鲁诺·休伯特、皮埃尔·文森特

**液体地板：**北京正处于一个高强度的更新改造时期。本项目的产生就是源自这种急剧的突变。利用机动车、自行车和行人的运动与循环往复定义城市空间。这种交通不仅规定了城市建筑的尺度，也规定了个人的活动空间。自行车移动的流动性引发了这样一个在外形和使用功能上都很独特的建筑。采用中空手法增加地平面高度，勾画出一大片可自由接近的绿色空旷区域。从模型上反映为连续的曲面，这种地面模型以及曲面几何结构的运用使得建筑密度大大降低，在不妨碍老北京地平轮廓的同时，提供了更好的视线。

学生：塞尔瓦·德米奥  
指导教师：布鲁诺·休伯特、皮埃尔·文森特

**马连道：**北京的建筑是对一个正在经历巨大变化社会的见证。这种变化正在日复一日地消灭北京过去的痕迹。此建筑方案意在以封装和保护场地原有工业建筑的方式，反映显而易见的时光推移，并使原有建筑得到保护。借此，上述工业遗产变为了将其封装在内的新建筑的一个不可或缺的成分。设计方案的新区部分增加了居住和办公功能，并将娱乐和商业功能汇入其中。这种依附关系突出强调了不同的时代，帮城市找回了失去的记忆。

学生：埃斯特尔·福特  
指导教师：布鲁诺·休伯特、皮埃尔·文森特

The model of the tower is here redefined; it combines regulations and economic requirements and proposes shops and leisure facilities at the interface of the tower and the infrastructures. The base of the towers deploys a linear public space that structures the site in the typically Chinese east-west direction. The hyperbolic curvature generates different thicknesses of framework and thus varied spaces in terms of surface area, access and luminosity. The inclination of the tower, regulated in the same way as its shape and its useable floor areas by specific computerised scripts, optimises the views and the amount of sunshine.

By virtue of the computerised “script-based” approach developed in the studio, this project is highly experimental. It develops the contemporary expression of traditional lifestyles while respecting the site and its industrial character. Strips of housing, derived from an analysis of hutongs, stand between the open market and the river, following the east-west direction of the existing buildings. New pedestrian and cyclist continuities are thereby created, punctuated by meeting points and the vertical distribution areas of residential buildings and offices. The computerised script-based approach has made it possible to experiment with numerous scenarios, while controlling the parameters and introducing architectural “game rules”.

Beijing is witnessing a period of intense renewal. This project takes its form from this radical mutation. Spaces are defined by the movement and circulation of vehicles, pedestrians and bicycles. This traffic defines not just the urban scale of the building but also that of the individual. The fluidity of moving on a bicycle generates an architecture in which shape and uses are singularised. The ground level is increased by being hollowed out, rendering a vast, green hollow area accessible. The modelling of the ground and the use of a curved geometry allows a high horizontal density, providing far-off views and with the skyline of Beijing unobstructed.

The architecture of Beijing bears witness to a society undergoing major change, which, day after day, erases the traces of its past. The proposed building aims to render the passage of time visible in the manner in which it covers and protects the industrial buildings that exist on the site and which are preserved. In this way, the industrial heritage becomes indispensable to the building that covers it, completing the functions of residences or offices housed within the new part of the project with commercial or ludic functions. This relation of dependency highlights the different époques and gives the city back its memory.



Hyperbole

Student: Emilie Buscaglia  
Tutors: Bruno Hubert,  
Pierre Vincent,  
Francoise Ged



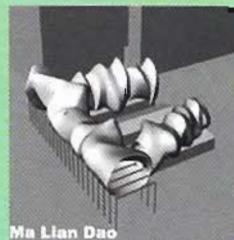
Flux and Acupuncture

Student: Myrto Redor  
Tutors: Bruno Hubert,  
Pierre Vincent,  
Francoise Ged



Fluid Floor

Student: Selva Demiaux  
Tutors: Bruno Hubert,  
Pierre Vincent,  
Francoise Ged



Ma Lian Dao

Student: Estelle Fort  
Tutors: Bruno Hubert,  
Pierre Vincent,  
Francoise Ged

