

國立交通大學  
建築研究所  
碩士論文

活建築

LIVING ARCHITECTURE





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## LIVING ARCHITECTURE

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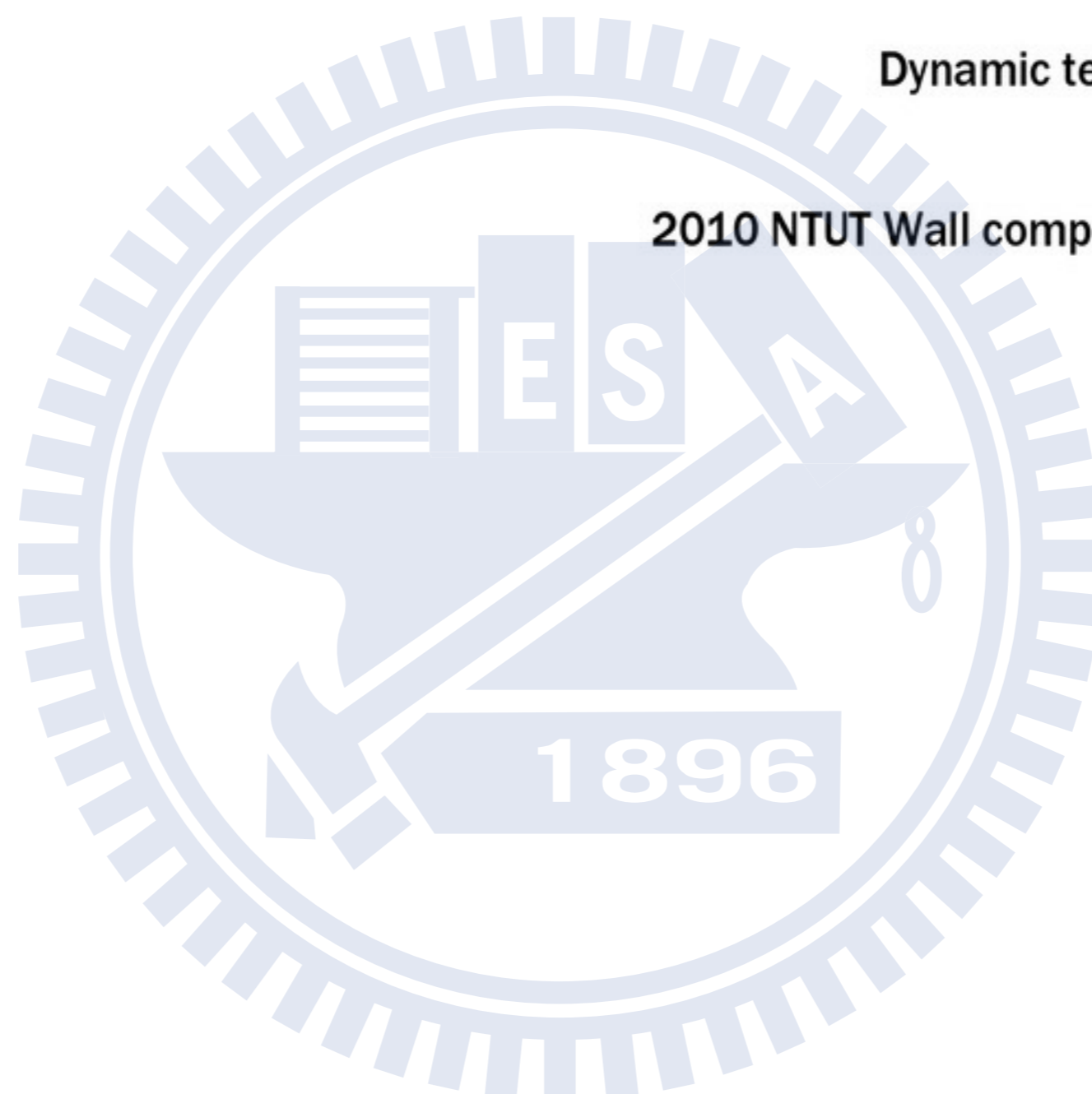
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# Abstract

## LIVING ARCHITECTURE

面對地球環境的轉變，暖化常導致海平面上升，石化燃料的過度使用造成環境汙染與能源枯竭。全球化帶來了方便也造成無數的危機，世界牽一髮動全身。所以新時代的建築需要以何種議題來面對這個快速變化又危充滿機的世界？

新的建築型態必須擺脫僵硬固化的空間量體，而進化成動態的軟性空間構成，活建築的定義是指涉在抽象意義上的靈活轉變，能夠跟隨外在或內在條件的改變而與之對應，活建築是意味著建築在機能上的解放與型態上的可變動。

微觀的角度是指活建築必須能夠靈活的應對環境變化，隨著條件不同而轉變機能甚至坐落位置，建築的材料可拆解與再利用，使建築成為生態系統裡的一環。

宏觀的意義是指活建築能夠修補自然與人類社會的斷裂，涵蓋都市策略與社會狀態，因此建築的整體策略在設計時就必須先考慮與城市的活動、與自然的共存的機會、與社會的協調狀態，並且規畫出一個完整的運作系統，使建築能夠盡可能的介入社會與自然，並且衍生出良好的合作關係。

以活建築的型態所發展出來的空間是包含軟性的運作模式，因此能透過使用者與環境不斷注入新的意義，勇敢的面對社會狀態與自然變異的建築才能成為「活」的建築。



# Abstract

LIVING ARCHITECTURE

Changes in the face of the Earth's environment, warming often leads to rising sea levels, the excessive use of fossil fuels cause environmental pollution and energy depletion. Globalization has brought the convenience of the crisis also led to numerous world trigger. Therefore, construction of a new era in which issues need to address this fast-changing machines in the world is full of another crisis?

New building types to get rid of the rigid body of curing the amount of space, while the soft space evolve into a dynamic composition, living architecture is defined in the abstract sense of referential shift flexible, able to follow external or internal conditions change with corresponds to the live building is meant the liberation of construction in the function and the morphological variable.

The point of view yes that live micro-Jian Zhu must have the flexibility of the Yingduihuanjing changes, changes in function with Tiaojianbutong Er Shen Zhi Wei Zhi is located, construction material to be dismantling and reusing Shi building a large ecosystem of a ring.

Macro sense is defined as living construction of nature and human society to repair the fracture, covering urban policy and social status, so the overall strategy of building design must be considered when the activities of the city, the chance of coexistence with nature, and society coordination of state and draw a complete operation of the regulatory system so that construction can be as much as possible in social and natural, and derived a good working relationship.

To live the pattern of building space, developed from the soft mode of operation is included, so users and the environment through continuously inject new meaning, brave face social status and natural variability of the building to become "living" architecture.

Studio Kung, Spring 2010

Ecological Cultivation

## PROTO-FOODSHED IN WEST TAIWAN

島國西岸食物集圈原型

TUTOR | 指導教授

Shu-Chang Kung | 龔書章

Design | 設計

葉千綸+林以芸

全球糧食戰爭下的島國綠色革命

糧食是人類生存之本，握有糧食的主導權就相對的握有生存的關鍵。我們希望創造農業的生態循環，配合運送機制產生綠色能源，並以大量的有機廢棄物培養肥沃的土壤，嘗試在建立食物集圈、提高糧食自主權的同時，銜接起農業與都市生活的關係、重塑土地與人之間曾有的緊密價值。



## 現象

### 1. 公平貿易的衝擊

經濟強國對台灣傾銷大量的經濟作物，壓縮到台灣的農業空間，造成台灣目前農地休耕面積達全部面積的60%，並且近80%農戶的耕地面積小於一公頃，農業生產指也降低了6.3%。

### 2. 全球糧食作物單一化

今日，現代大規模農業減弱了原本農業生物的多樣性，90%的植物種類在100年間迅速消失，農作物的種類降至30幾種，而飼養的家畜也只剩下14種。根據美國食品及藥物局 (FDA) 調查，我們吃的食物熱量之95%只來自 30 種植物。

### 3. 台灣綜合糧食自給率過低

台灣目前綜合糧食自給率只有32%，最多只能對內循環消耗90天，在國際間實為偏低，而穀物自給率則下降到目前的24% (小麥、玉米更不到2%)。因此，當國際穀物價格上漲，台灣的麵粉、油脂、豆類加工與畜牧等受到最大衝擊。

## 影響

### 1. 糧食安全偏低

糧食自給率過低與農作物單一化造成台灣內部糧食安全問題，若出現全球性糧荒，或油價飆漲導致糧價居高不下，將造成糧食短缺與島內經濟危機；甚者，當進口糧食作物被感染，將提高國民集體患病的可能。

### 2. 農業結構改變

台灣耕地本就因碎化而無法大面積種植、收割農作物，先天地缺乏規模農業坐擁成本較低的優勢。在全球貿易協定簽立後，台灣農業終不敵低價而大量的產銷方式，遂採政策性的休耕，在地農業就此失去經濟價值與期望，造成農村人口流失、無人想務農。

### 3. 食物旅程拉大

運輸食物的距離拉大，造成能源的消耗與環境影響，食物送到消費者手上時，也相對較不新鮮。

## 議題

1. 如何提升台灣糧食自給與糧食安全？

2. 如何形成永續的生態供應循環系統、產生綠色能源？

3. 如何增加農產的經濟效益與增加就業意願？

4. 如何因應地理條件發展具競爭性的特色農，並創造與各產業的互利環境？

# PROTO-FOODSHED IN WEST TAIWAN

我們的提案是將台灣全島從糧食種植、糧食運送、糧食廢棄回收的三種層面整合為一個糧食協作系統:

## 1. 全島主要糧食產地分佈與供給區域

國土規劃主要農業區:

蘭陽平原、花東縱谷、高屏農業區、雲嘉南農業區

北中南三大都會區:

台北市新北市、台中市、台南市高雄市

## 2. 運輸配送網路與集散地點

運輸網路:

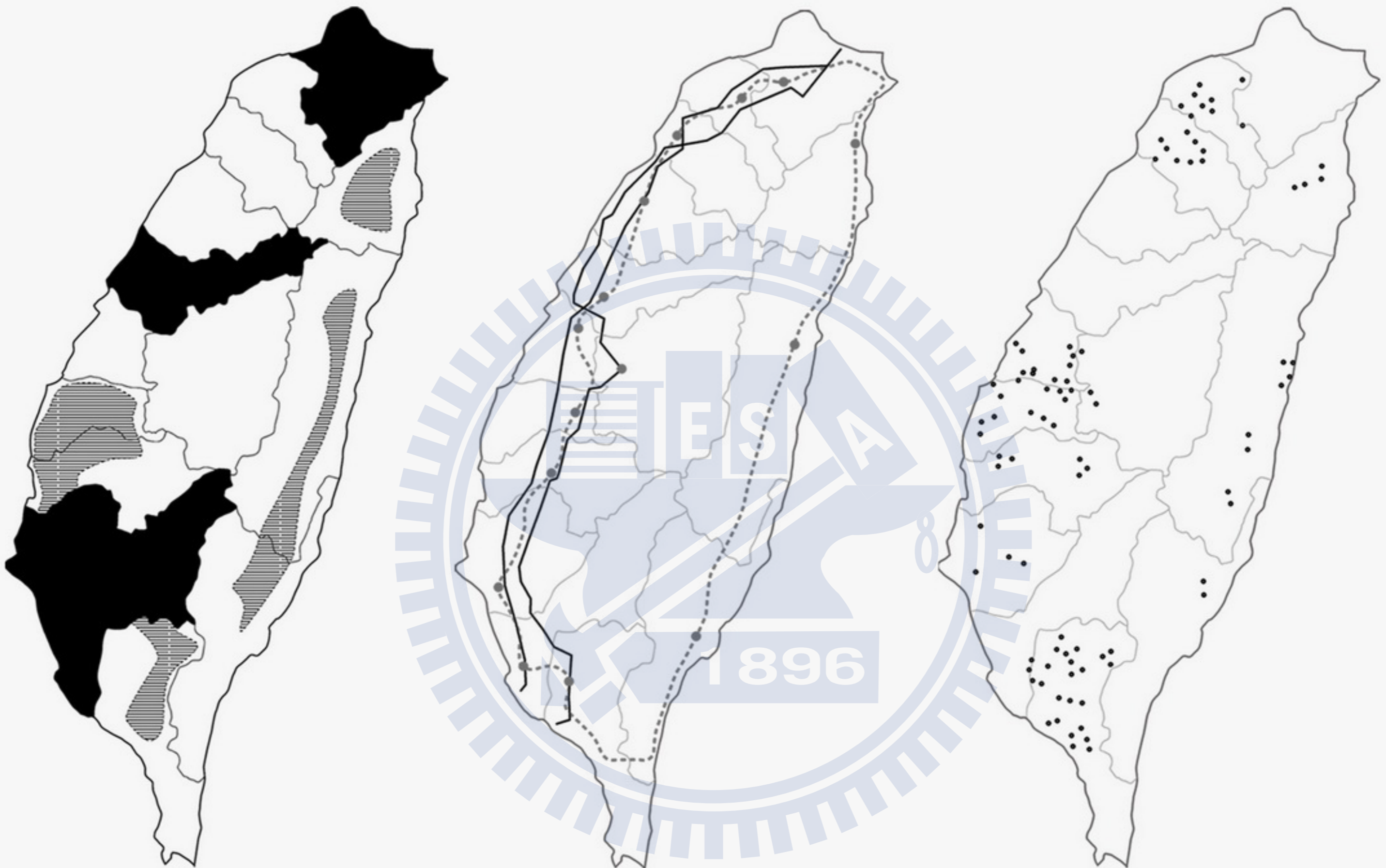
國道一號、國道二號、環島主要省道

集散地點:

各縣市果菜運輸市場

## 3. 有機廢棄物回收場

全台已設置之堆肥場、堆肥中心





以果菜市场作为粮食协作系统的整合平台，并作为食物食物集圈的中心

### 地理特殊性

#### 1. 果菜市场分佈型態

全島目前共有68個果菜批發市場，分為產地行與銷地型，前者設立在果菜的重要產地，後者則設在人口集中的大中城市，果菜市场分佈以每鄉鎮、市各設一個，直轄市以每滿50萬人設一處。全島目前共有68個果菜批發市場，分為產地型與銷地型。前者設立在果菜的重要產地，後者則設在人口集中的大城市。

果菜市场分佈以每鄉鎮、市各設一個，直轄市以每滿50萬人設一處，並依蔬果交易量分級。

#### 2. 果菜市场既有問題

##### A. 交通汙染源與大量能源消耗

果菜市场皆位於交通樞紐上，每日車輛進出量龐大；果菜又屬於粗重體積型物品，運輸消耗大量能源。

##### B. 有機廢棄物

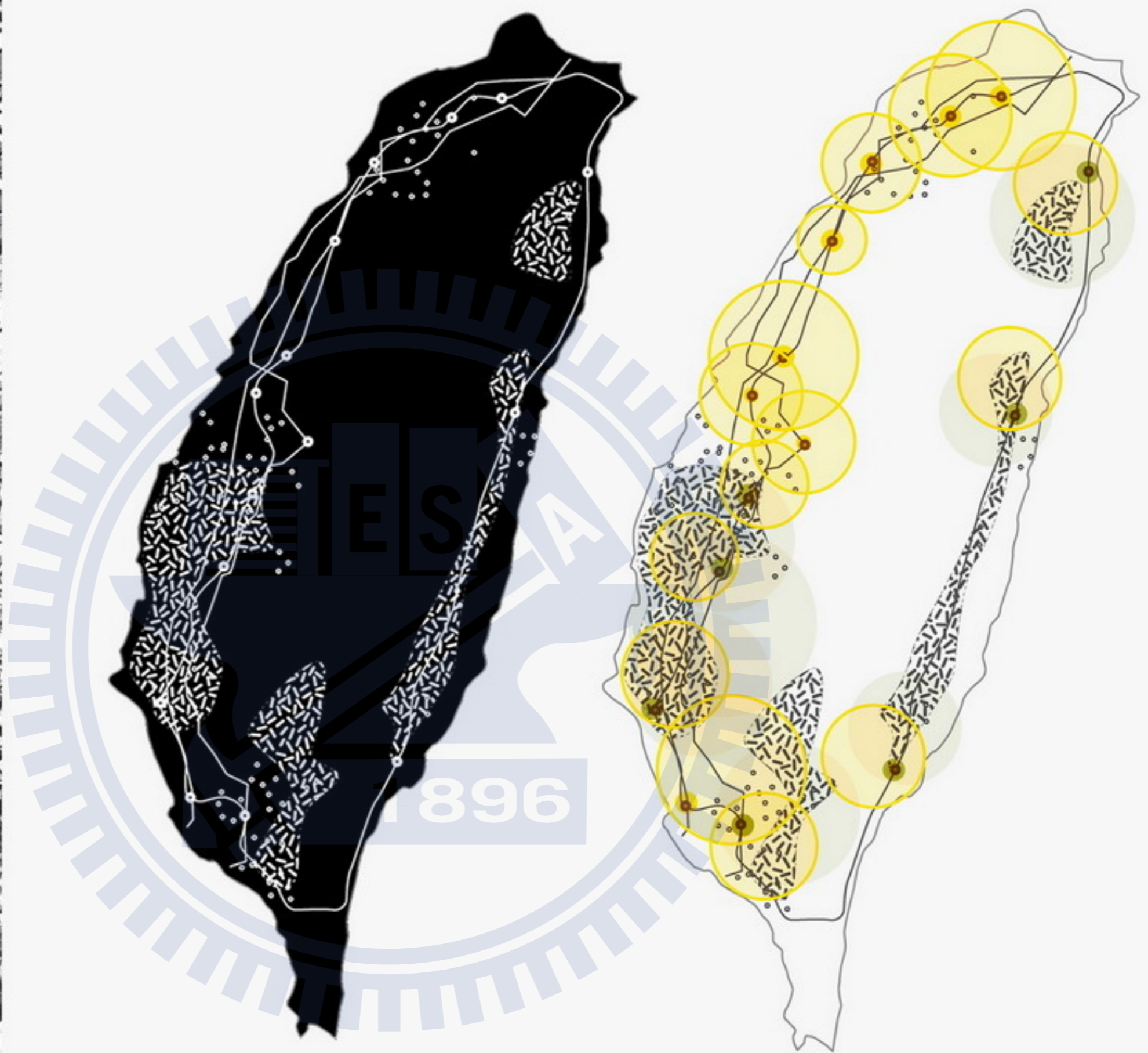
台灣地區每年約產生200萬公噸以上之果菜市场廢棄物。

##### C. 「小盤 - 中盤 - 大盤」 階級制度

多手交易，農民所得偏低、食物成本增加。

#### 3. 食物集圈概念

以果菜市场作為中心，每一點代表主要縣市的果菜市场位置，皆位於交通要道旁。黃色區域為供給範圍，灰色區域為農產蒐集範圍。



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| 協作策略 | 將果菜市場的問題考慮在內，我們的希望以一種協作策略將現有設施串聯，以提高農產供應量與農業經濟並降低環境汙染，重新定義糧食系統的可能性，再種植與食物之間銜接成一個循環網路，並產生能源供應運輸系統，形成區域性食物集團自給自足的狀態。

## 1. 結合教育與生活習慣

為提升產地直送以減低中間成本，並提高農民所得與高農業產量，我們提出一種結合教育與生活習慣的糧食策略，以現有果菜市場作為中心，以農民合作組織作為運作單位，每日將市場內的蔬果取20% 直接提供給區域內的學校營養午餐，因此我們在果菜市場內設置了一個專門處理蔬菜與水果的城市廚房，再由以氫能源作為燃料的配餐車運送至學校，並同時回收隔夜廚餘與社區有機廢棄物。

## 2. 能源整合

### A. 厭氧發酵器設備

利用回收有機廢棄物

### B. 產氫能源設備

利用交通源高碳排所排放的二氧化碳

## 3. 能源應用

厭氧發酵器設備在分解有機廢棄物的過程中會產生肥料、二氧化碳。

肥料提供回農田

二氧化碳提供產氫能源設備

產氫能源設備在生產能源過程中會產生氫氣、水、與熱源

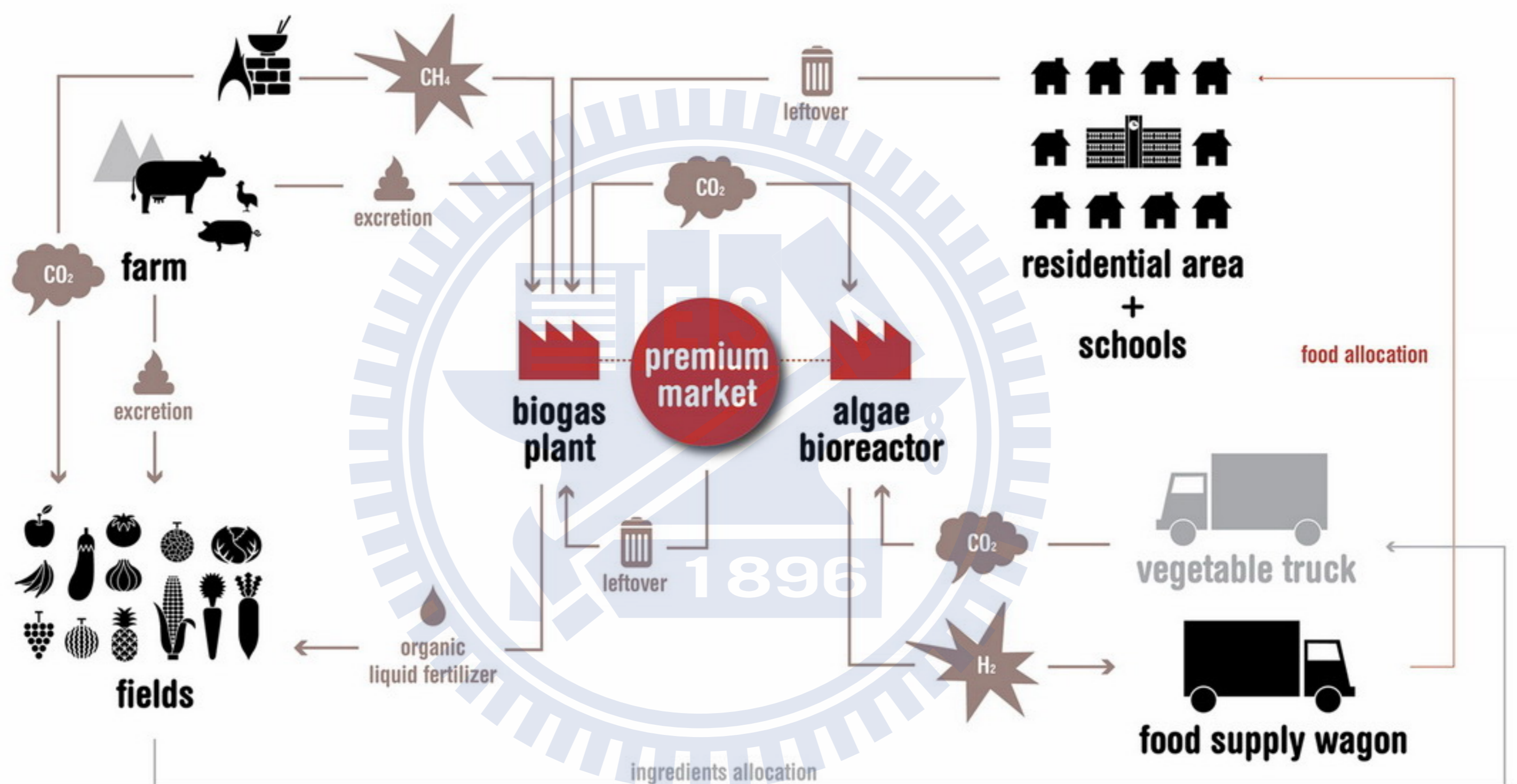
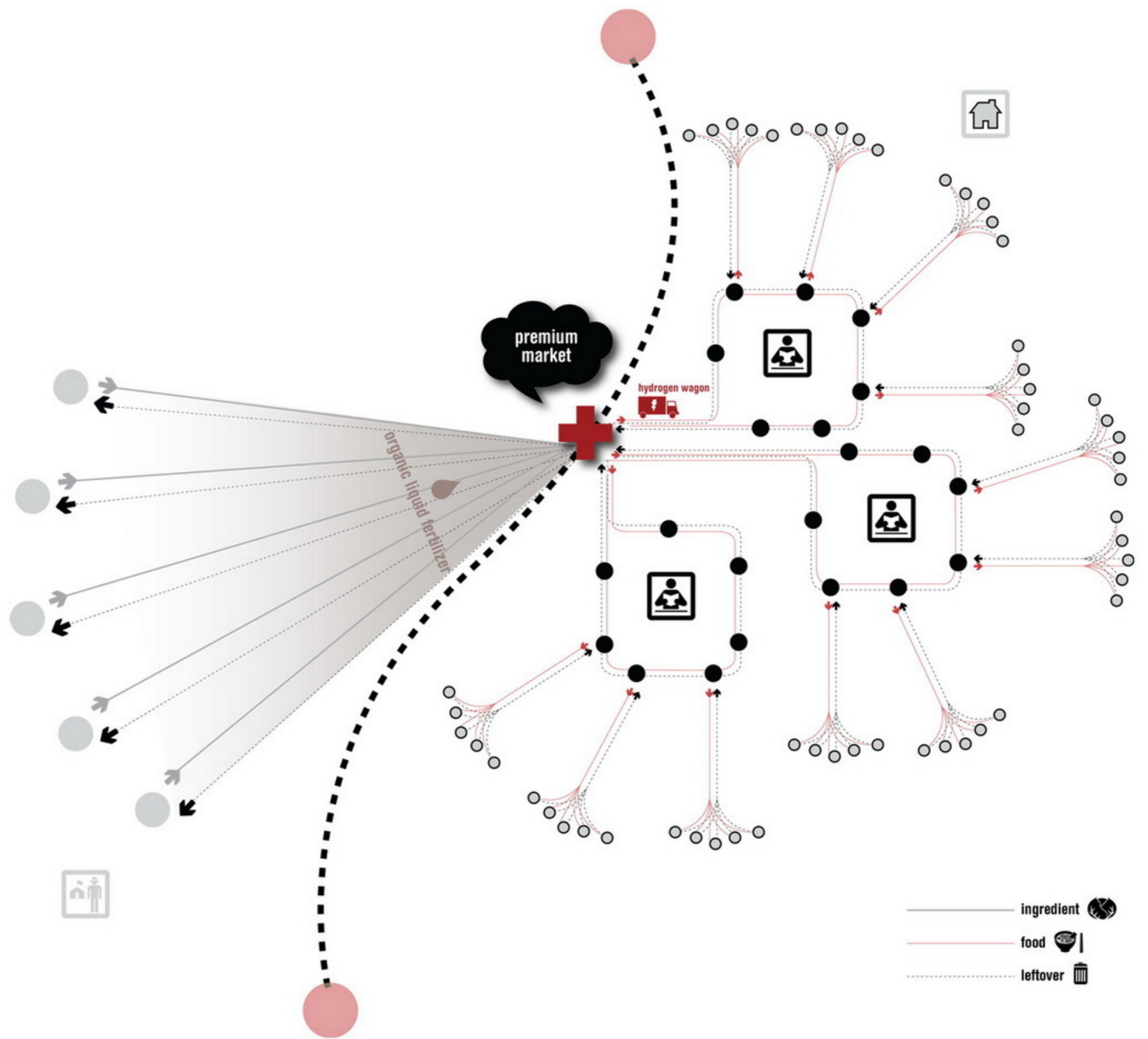
氫能源提供運輸車輛作為取代石油的能源

水提供給果菜市場內部清潔

熱源提供給廚房

## 4. 自給自足

從糧食種植到糧食運送再到糧食廢棄回收提供給糧食種植產生的循環，並以此循環方式取得所需能源。



Ecological Cultivation

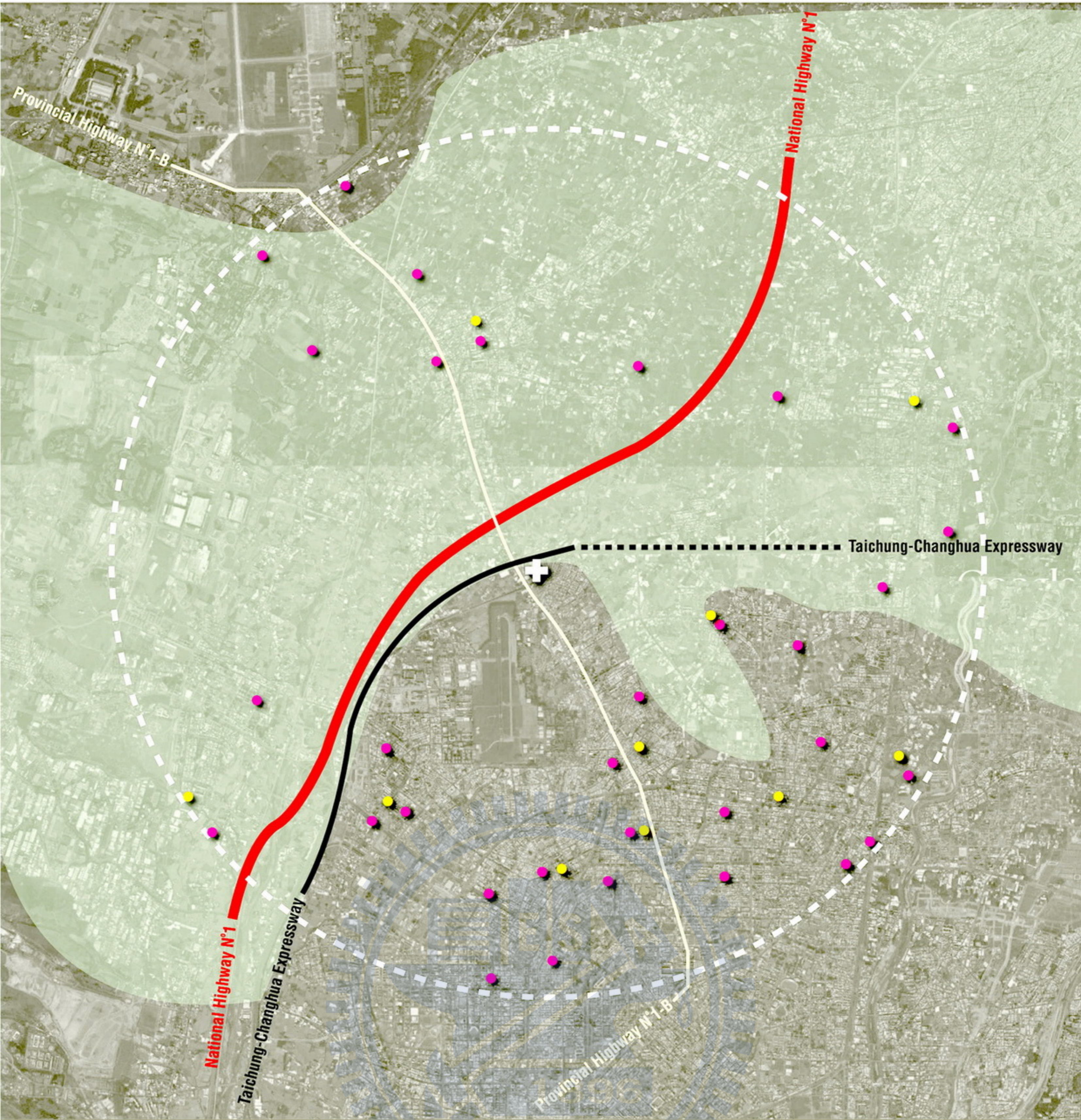
## PROTO-FOODSHED IN WEST TAIWAN

以台中果菜市場為例

我們將糧食協作計畫放置在台中市作為模型，由於台中是人口密集的都會區，卻也保有地方性的農業特色；除此之外，台中地區每天約產生220噸的家用廚餘，是極具潛力的堆肥來源。因此我們選擇以台中果菜市場作為據點，將運作機制實行操作。

以台中果菜批發市場為中心，半徑5km的食物集圈內共有41所公立中小學。圈內主要交通系統為國道1號、中彰快速道路（台74線）與穿越台中都心的台一乙線。其西側及北側均為大量零碎農地。





0.17 km 0.85 km

5 km



+ municipal premium market

● public elementary school

● public junior high school

Ecological Cultivation

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找尋一種昔日的農業情感

以農夫每日揮汗耕作時戴在頭頂上的斗笠作為情感投射

試圖找尋新傳統農業精神的可能

昔日斗笠為農夫遮風避雨

而我們將這個物件轉化為市場空間基礎型態

保護著農夫辛勤工作後的珍貴果實





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找尋一種昔日的農業情感

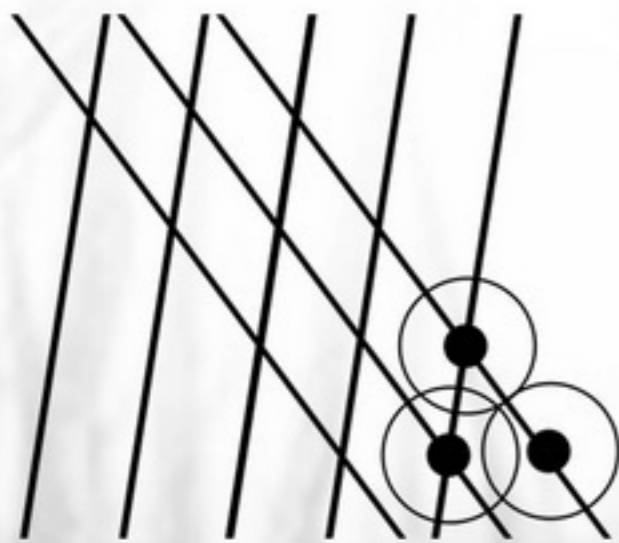
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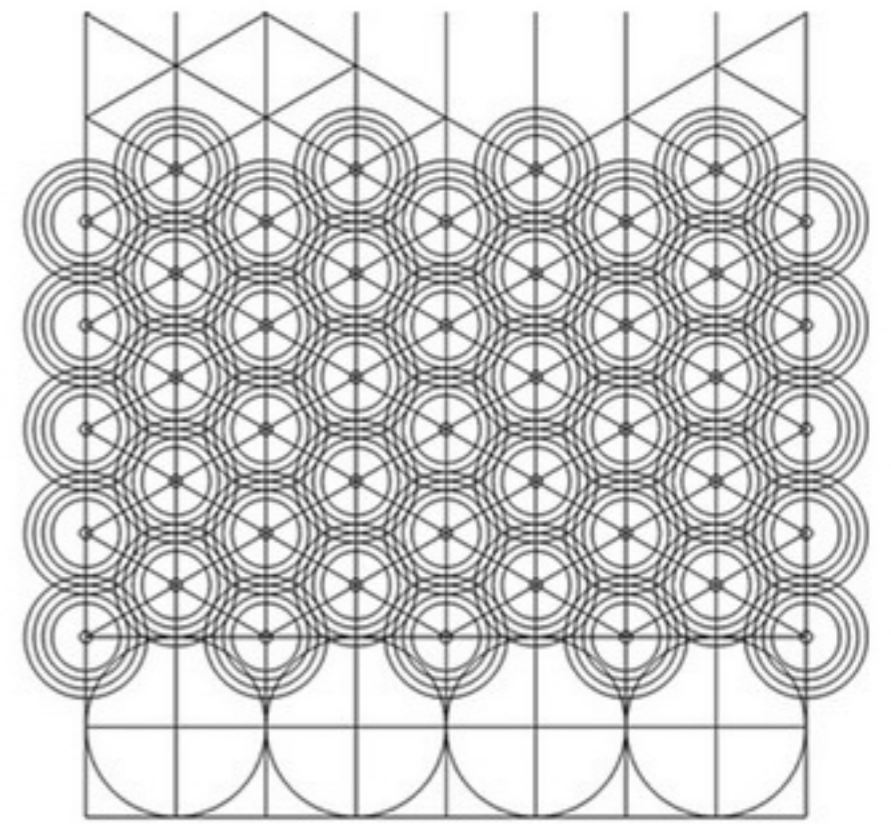
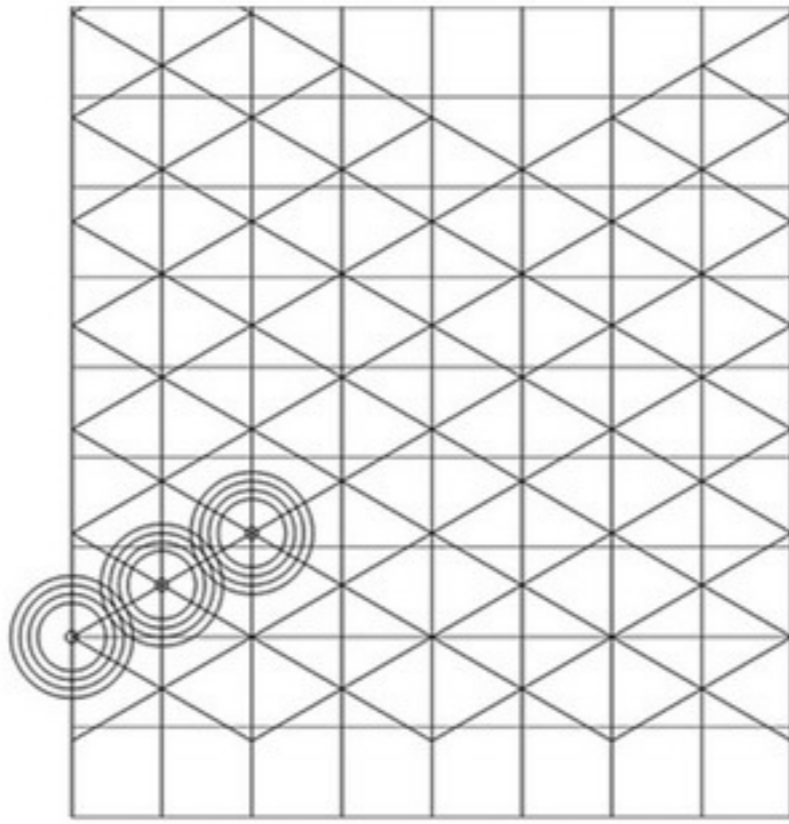
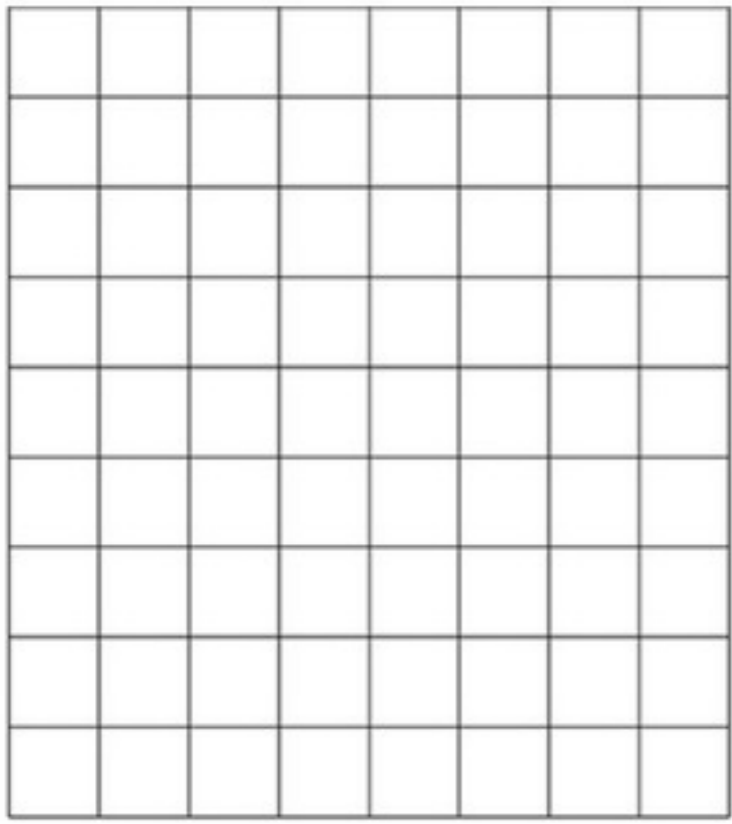
保護著農夫辛勤工作後的珍貴果實



Geometry of structure



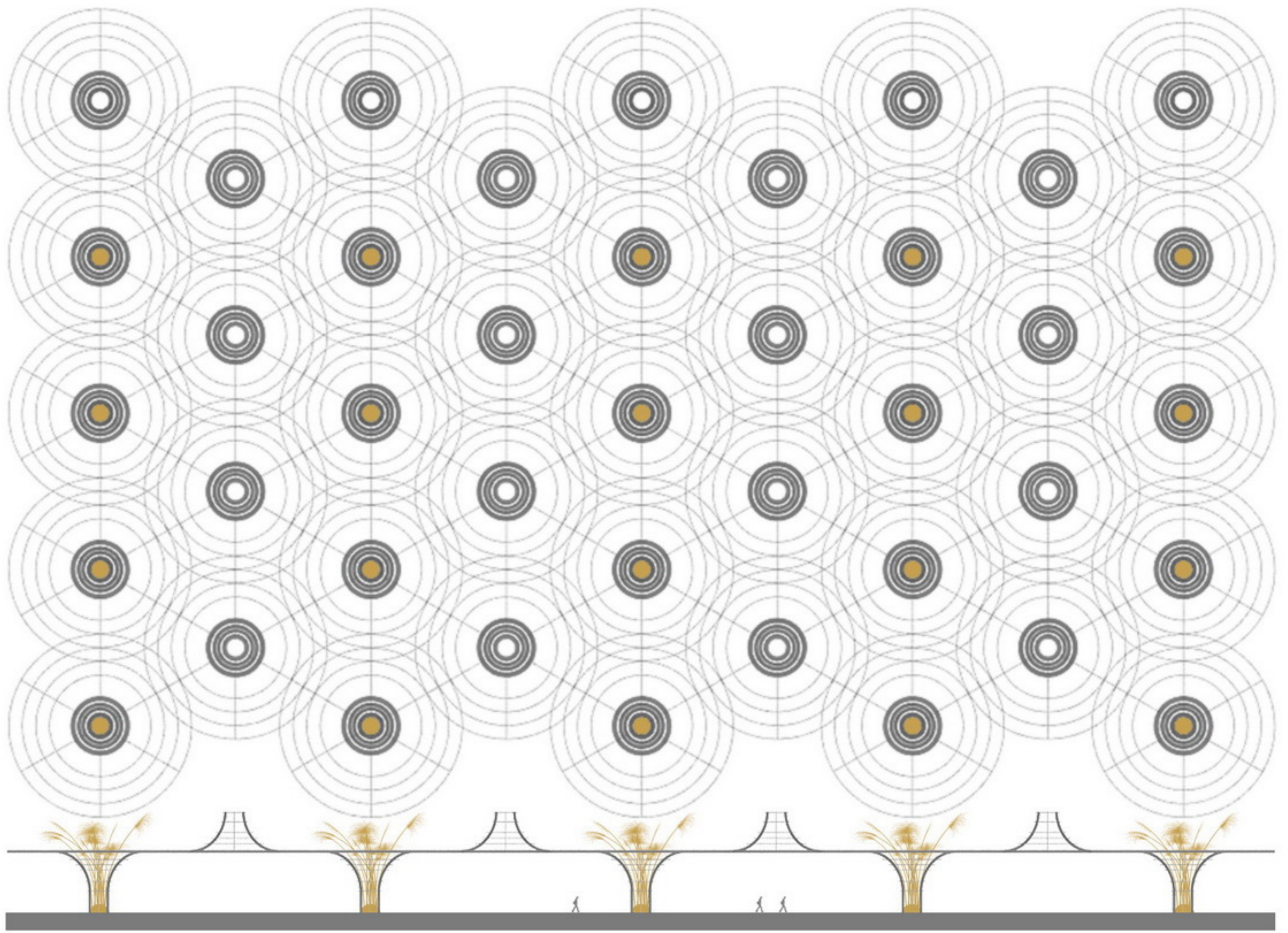




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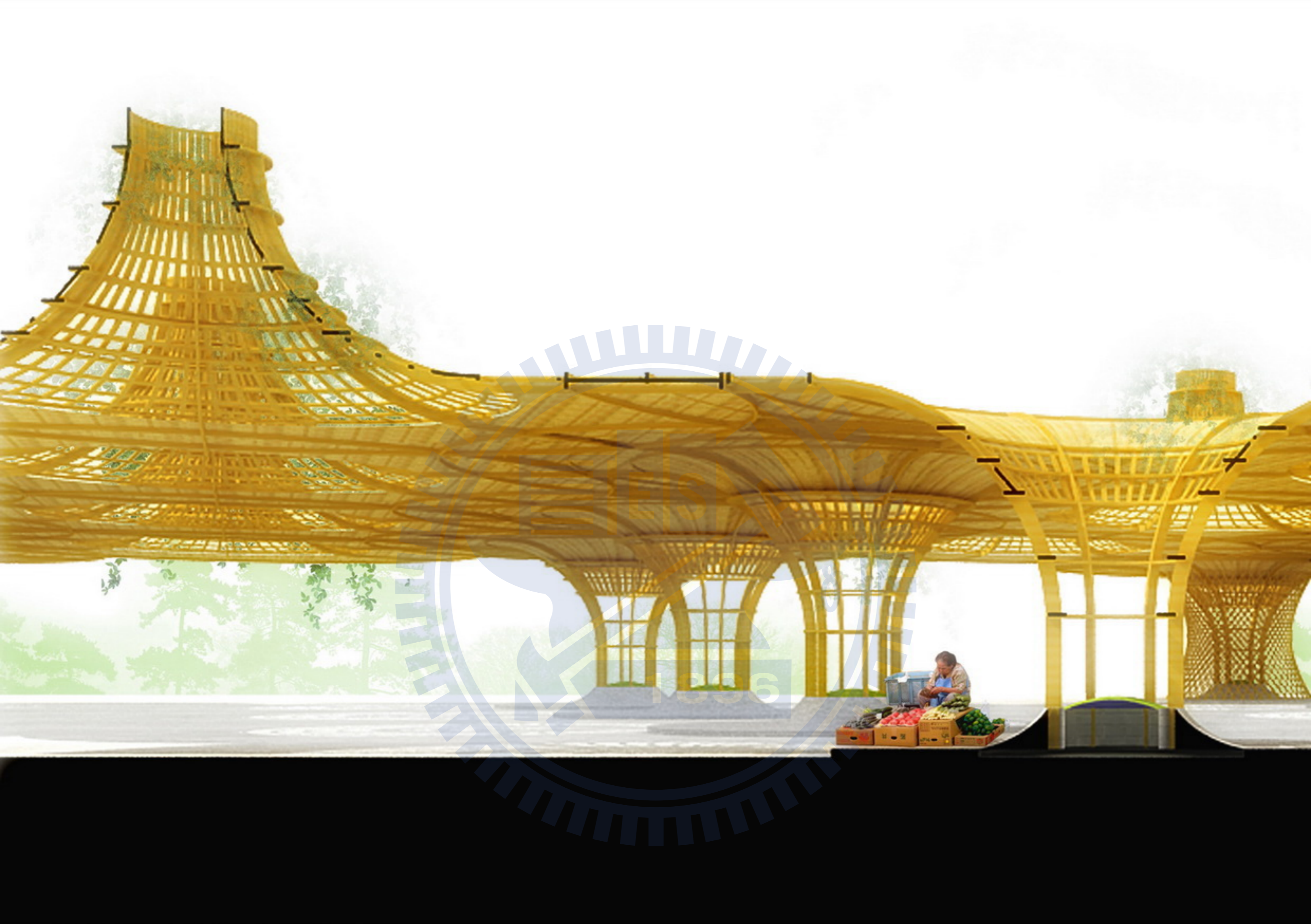
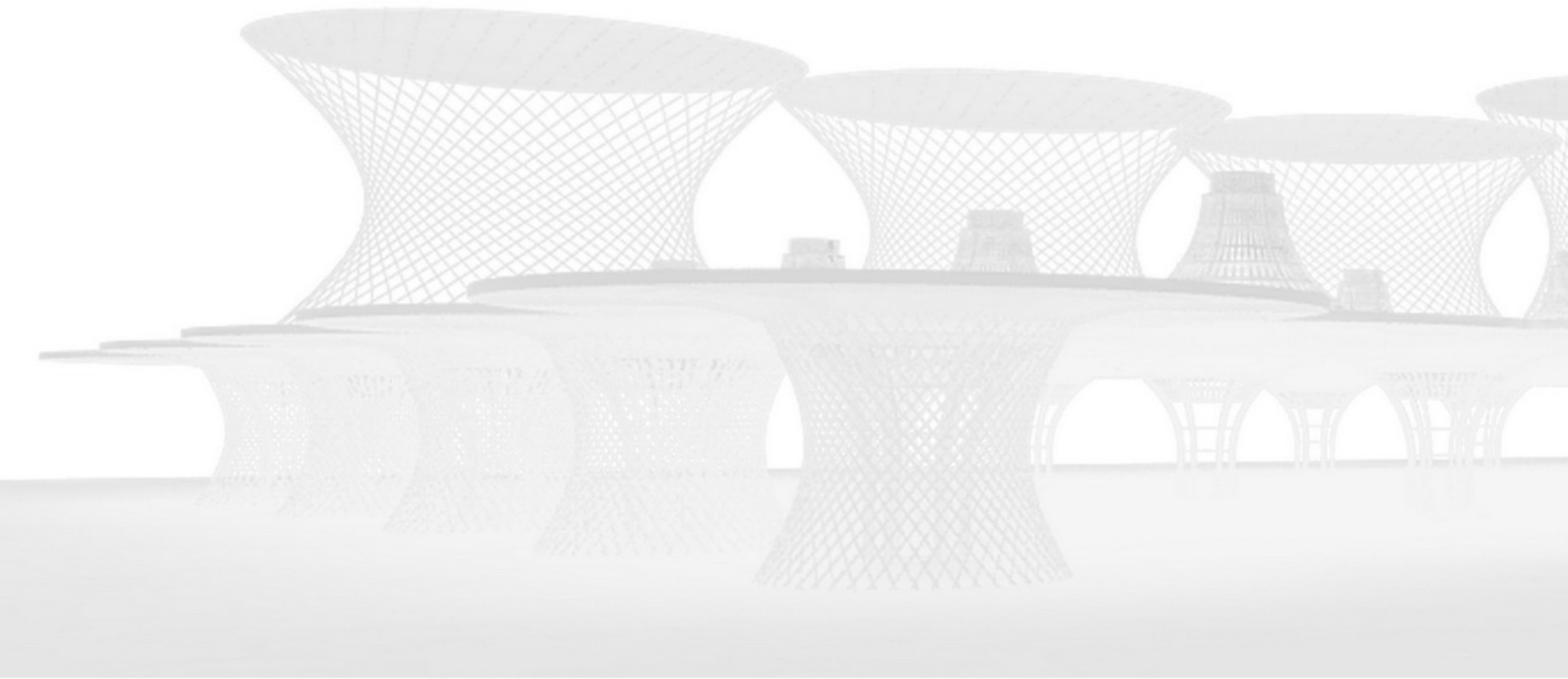
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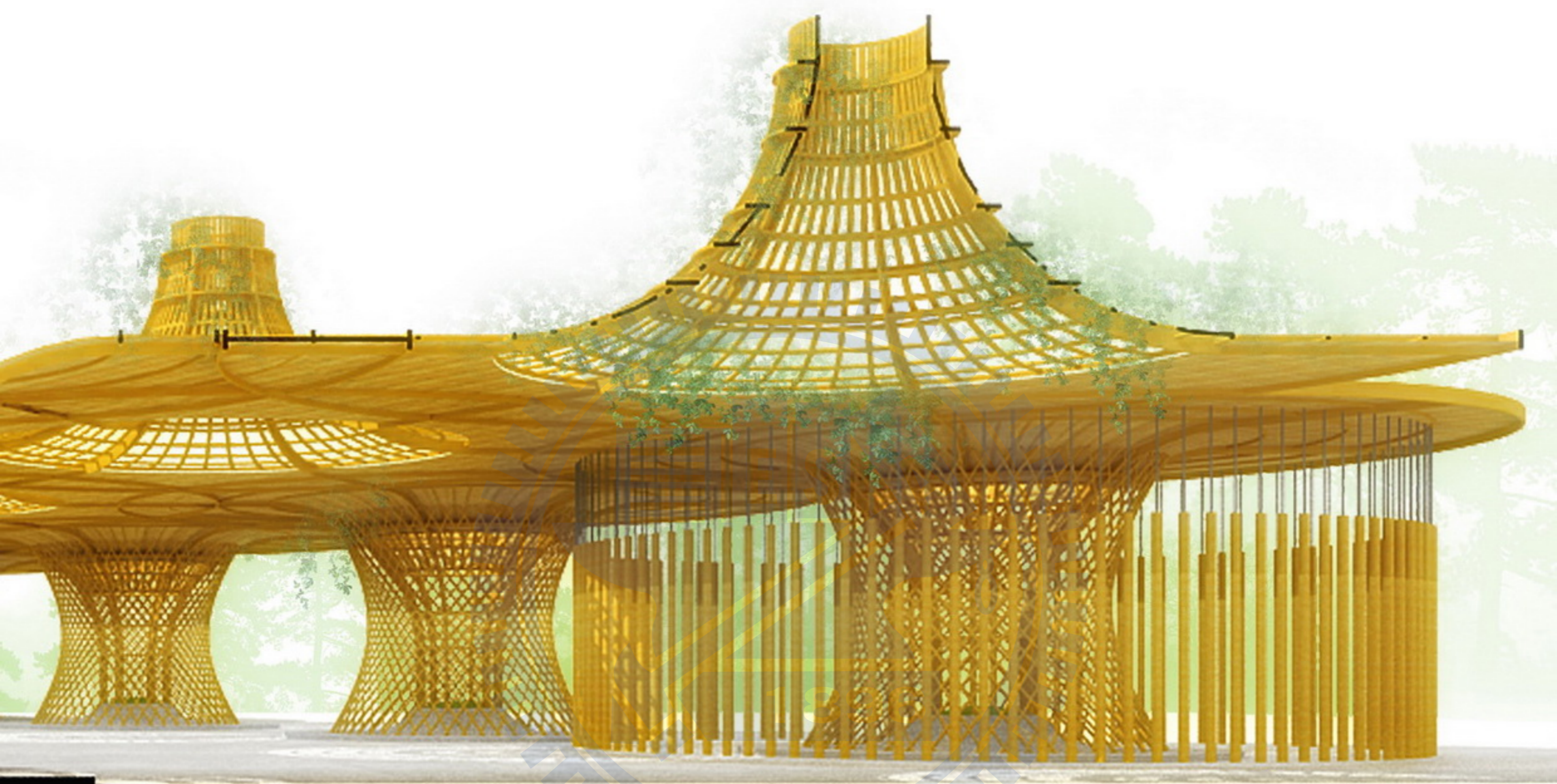
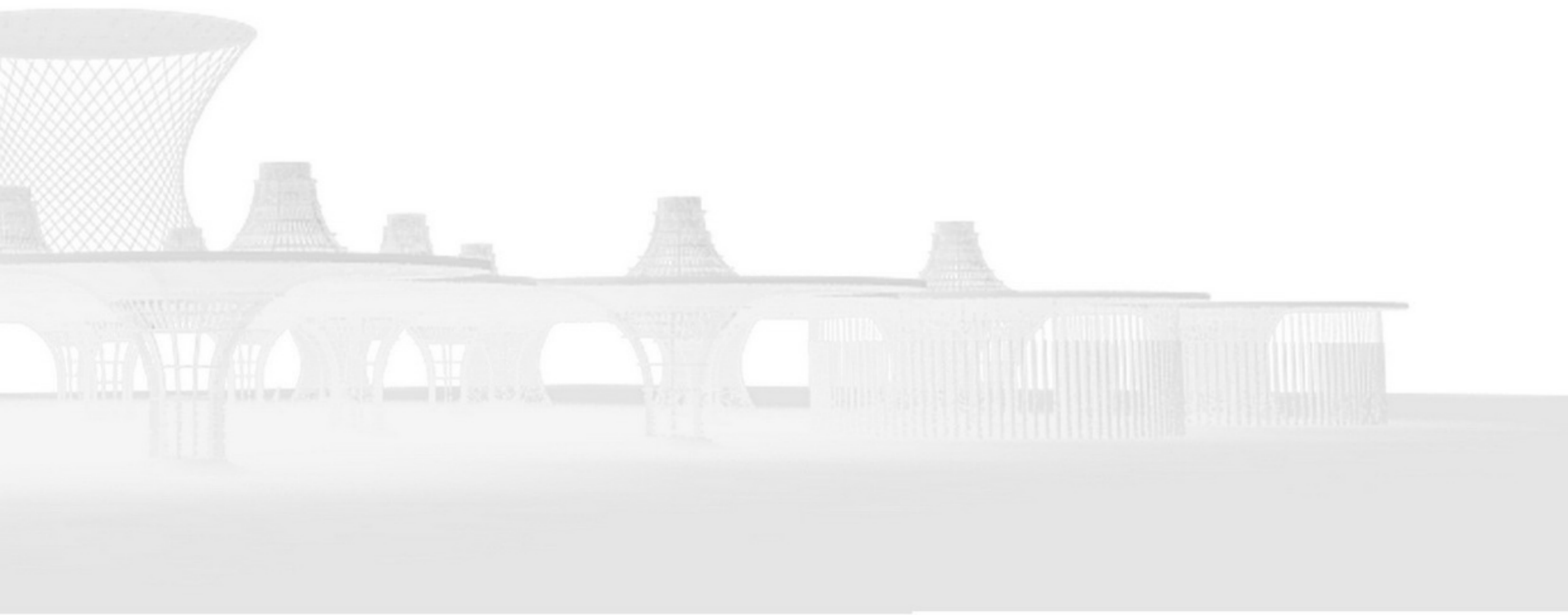




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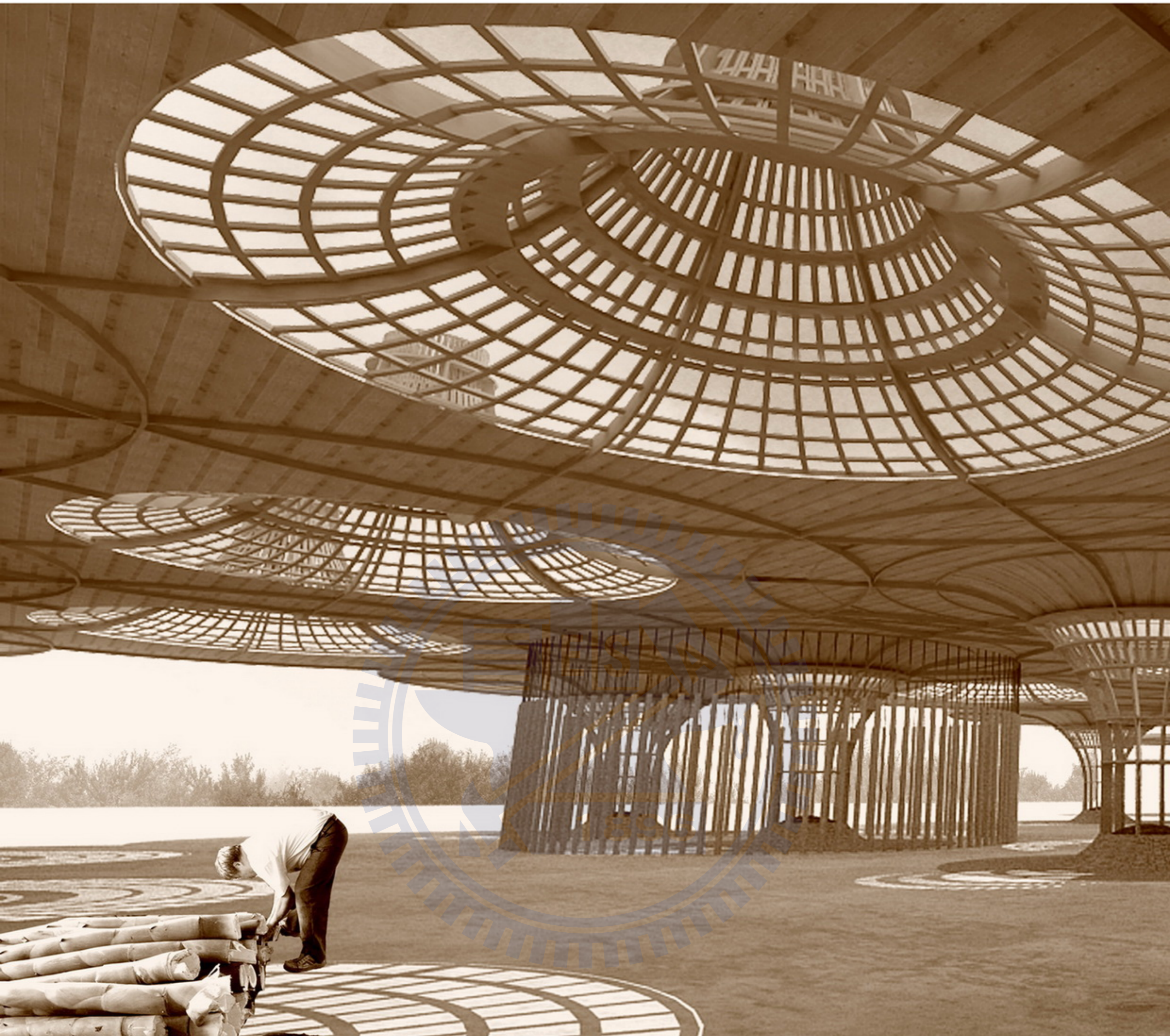
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**PROTOTYPE**



**FENCE**



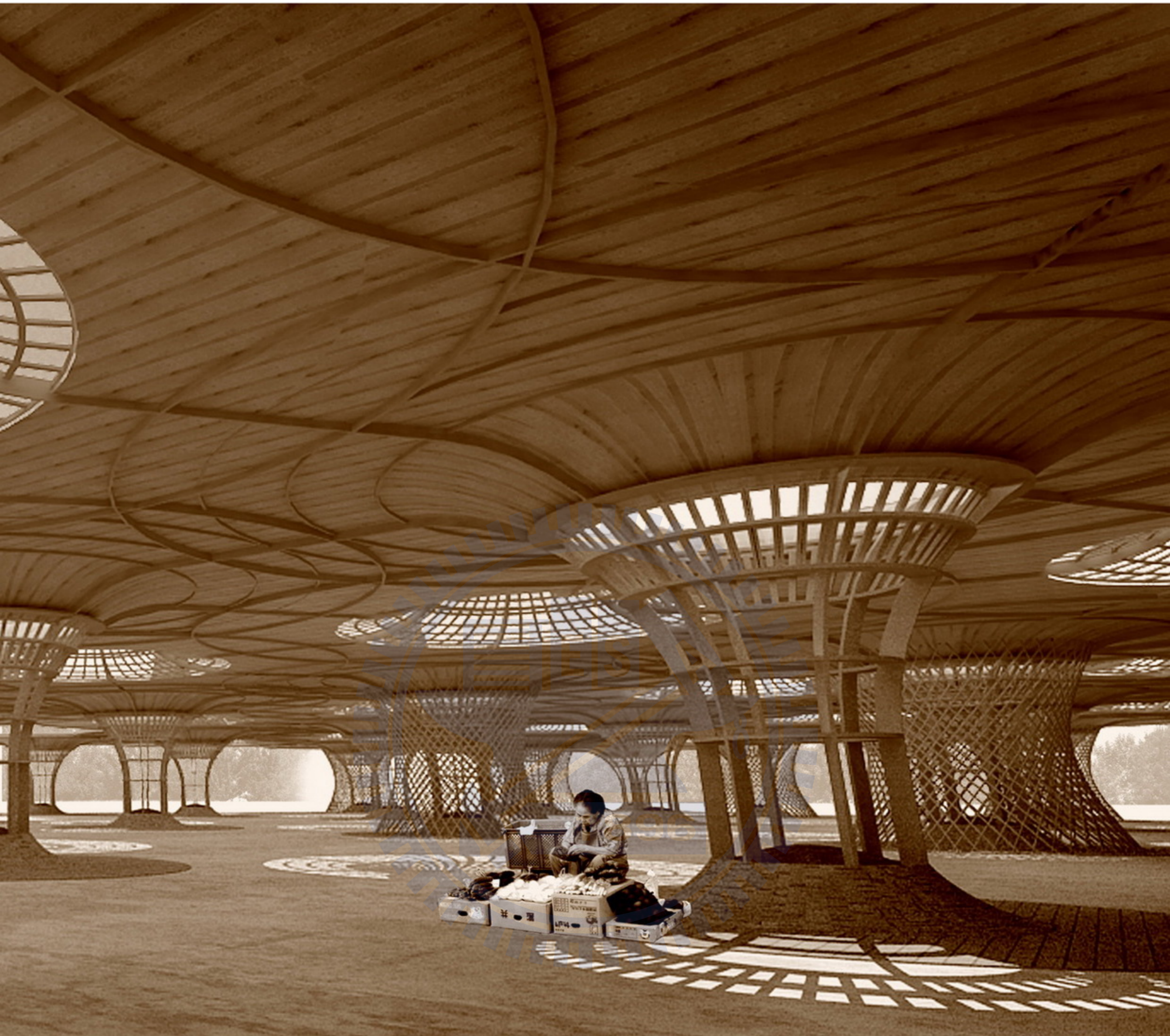
**VERTICAL GARDEN**



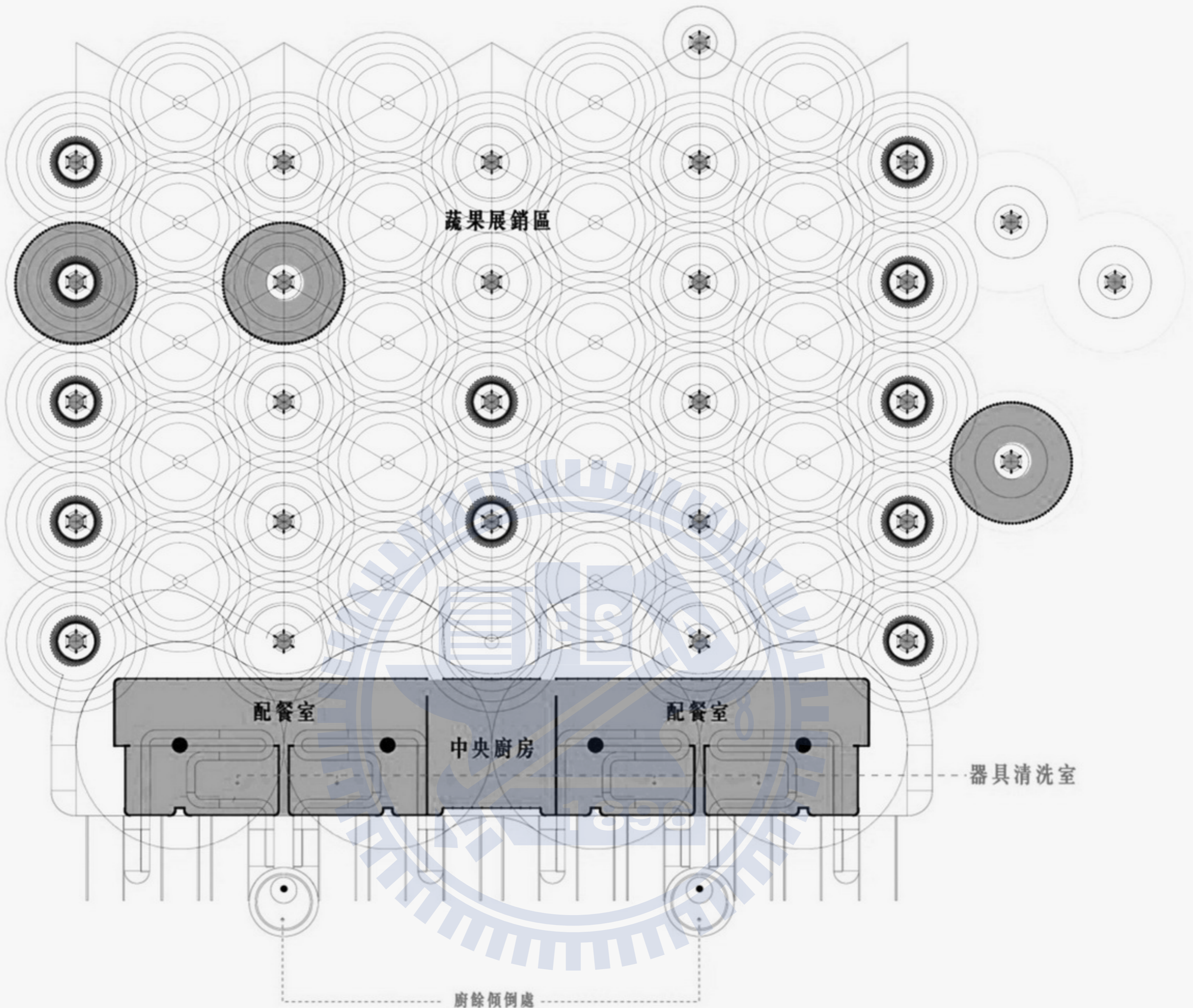
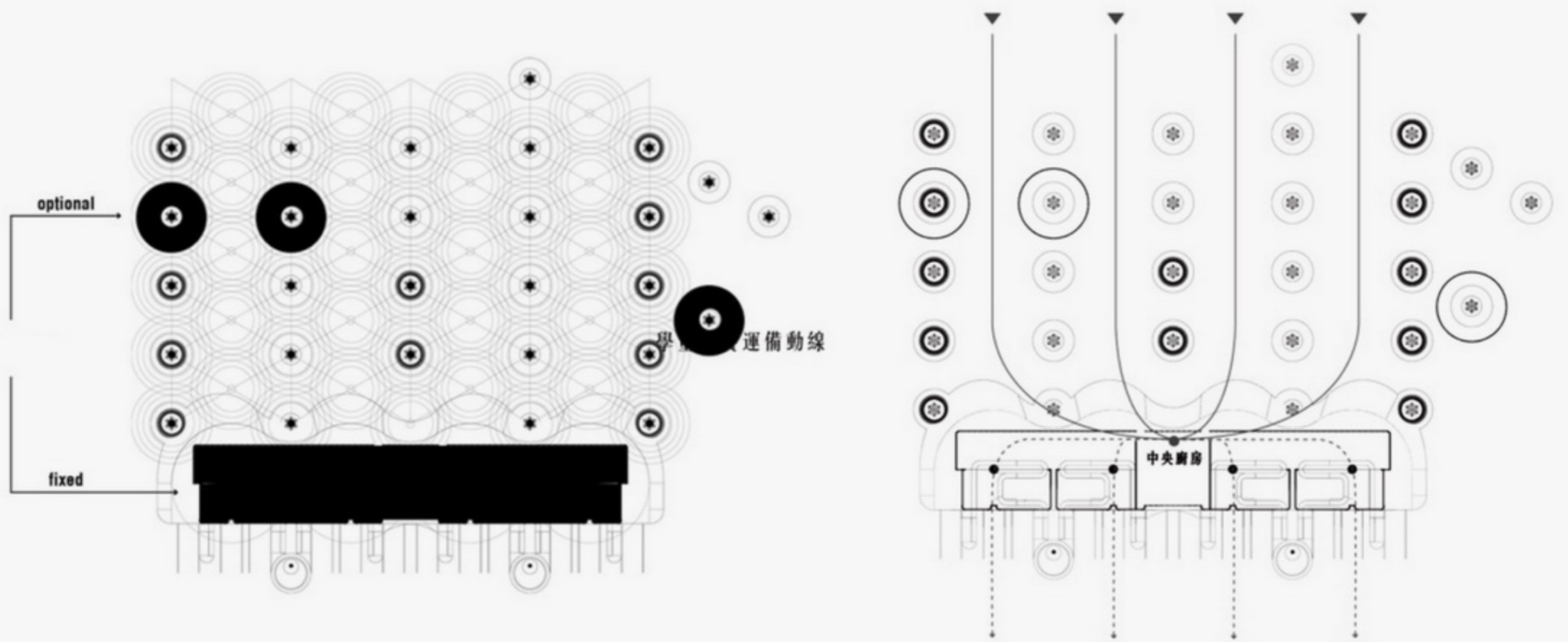
**ENCLOSURE**



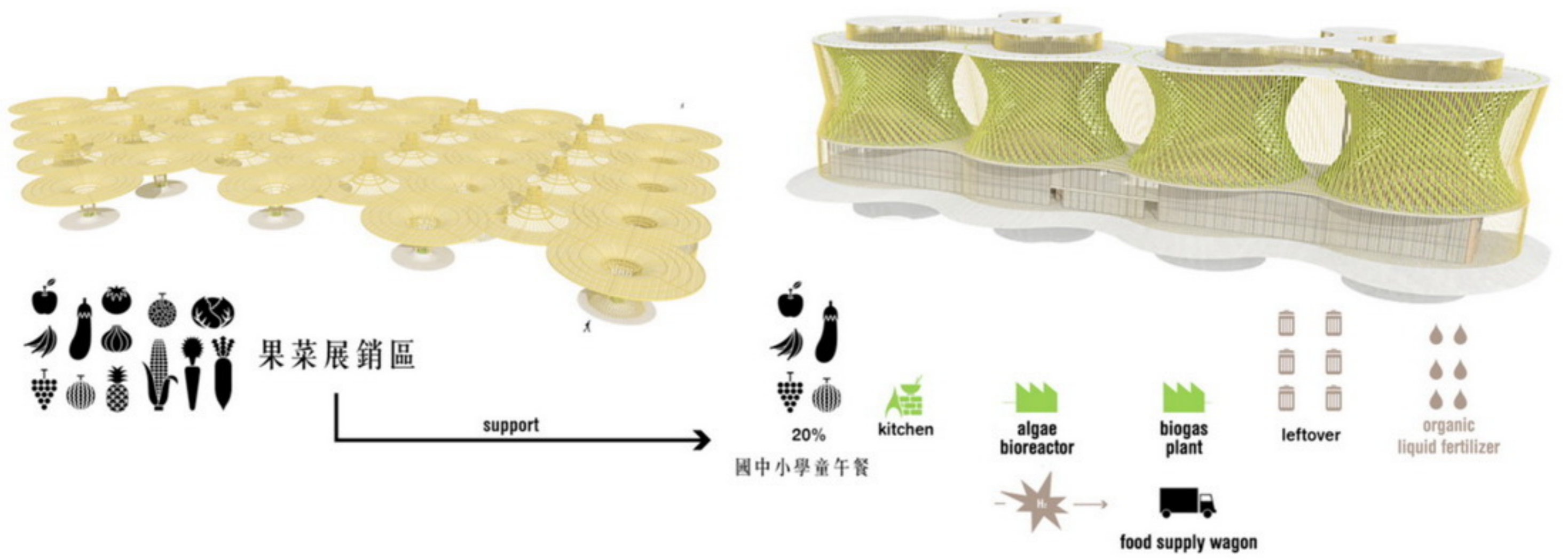
**INDOOR SPACE**



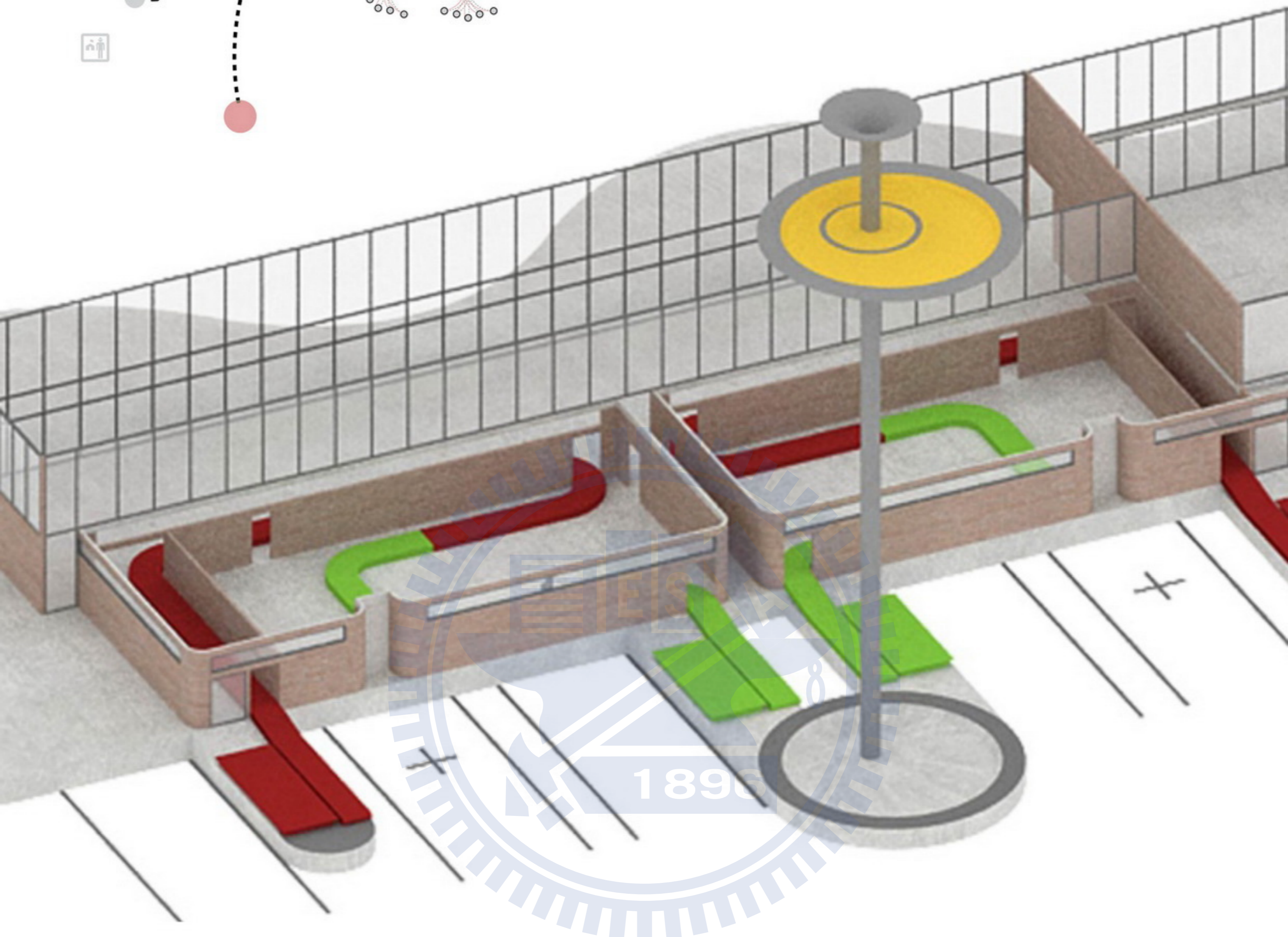
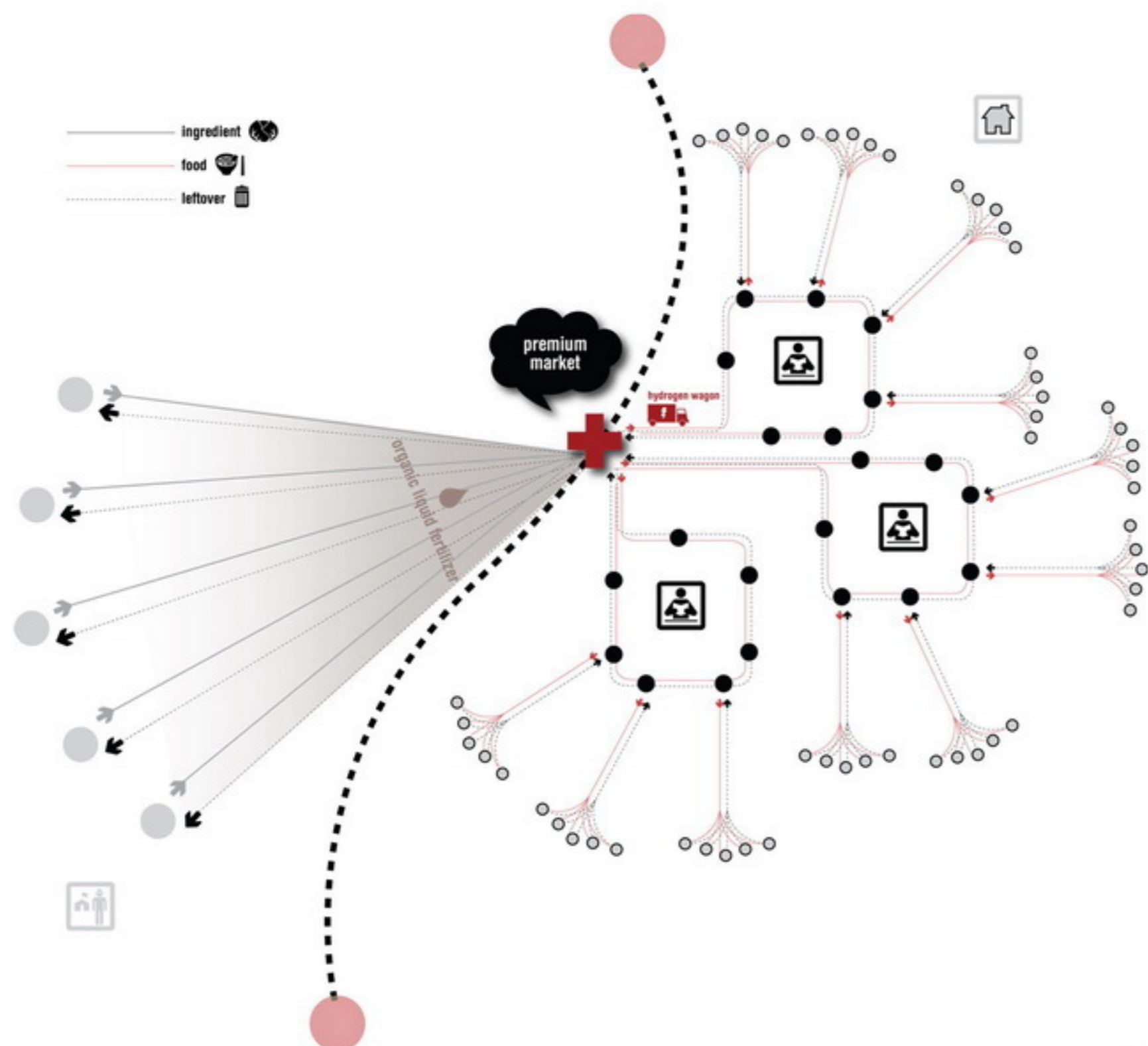
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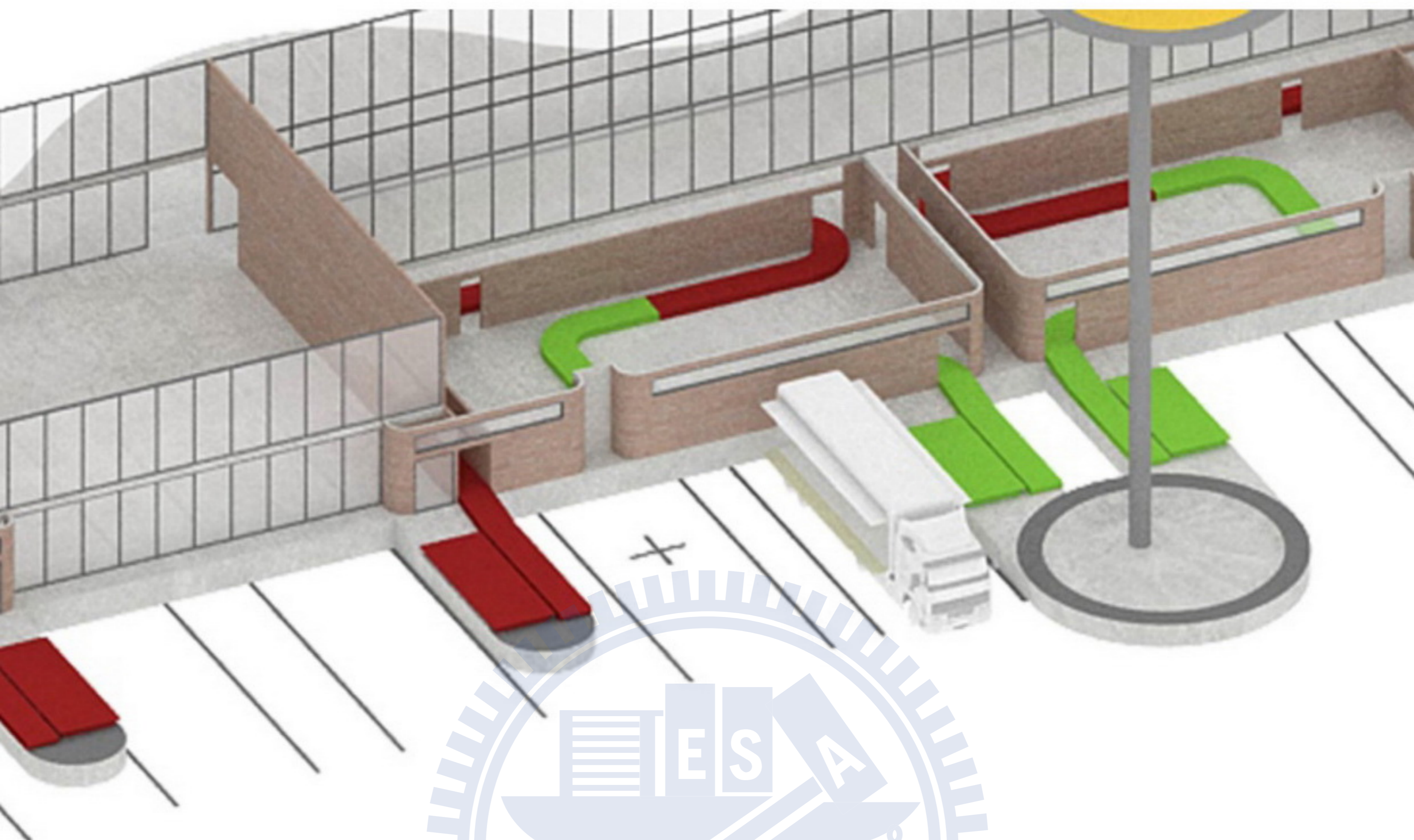




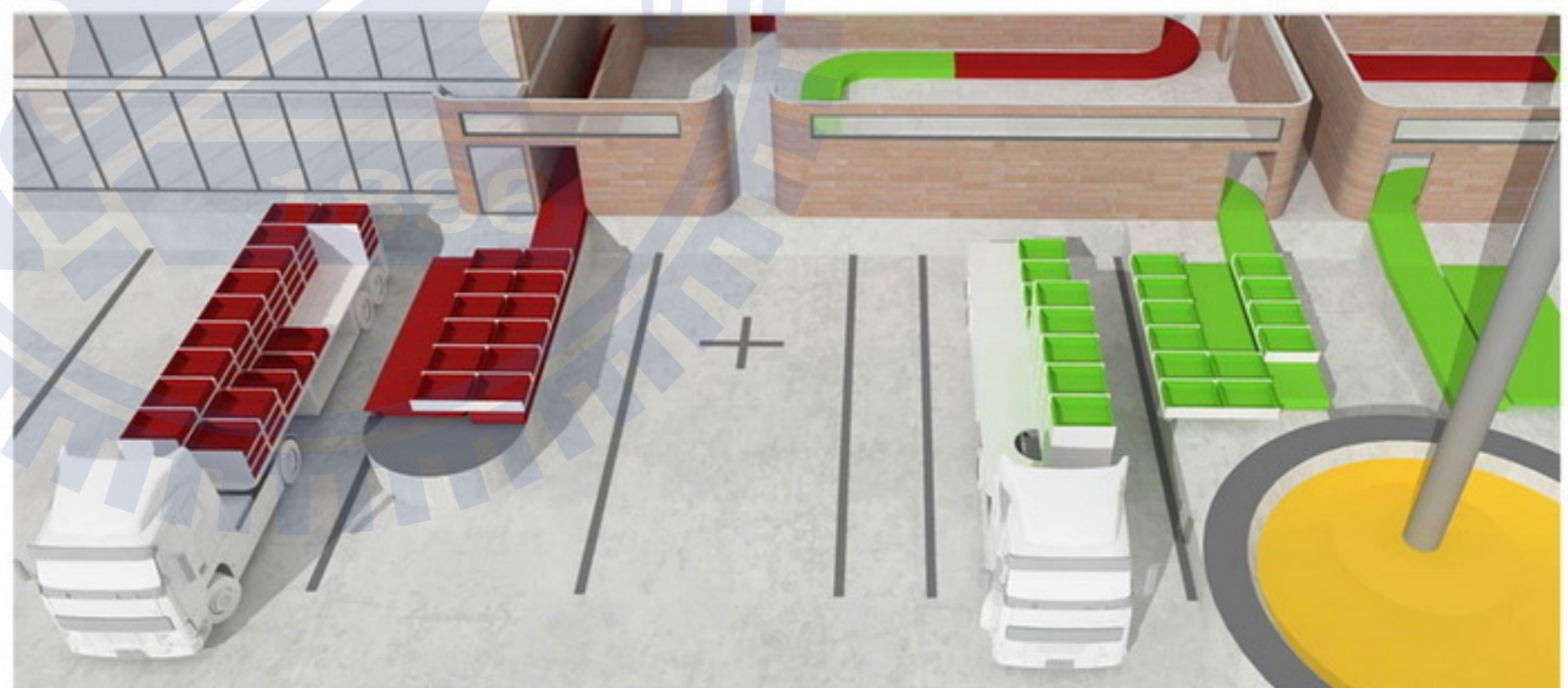


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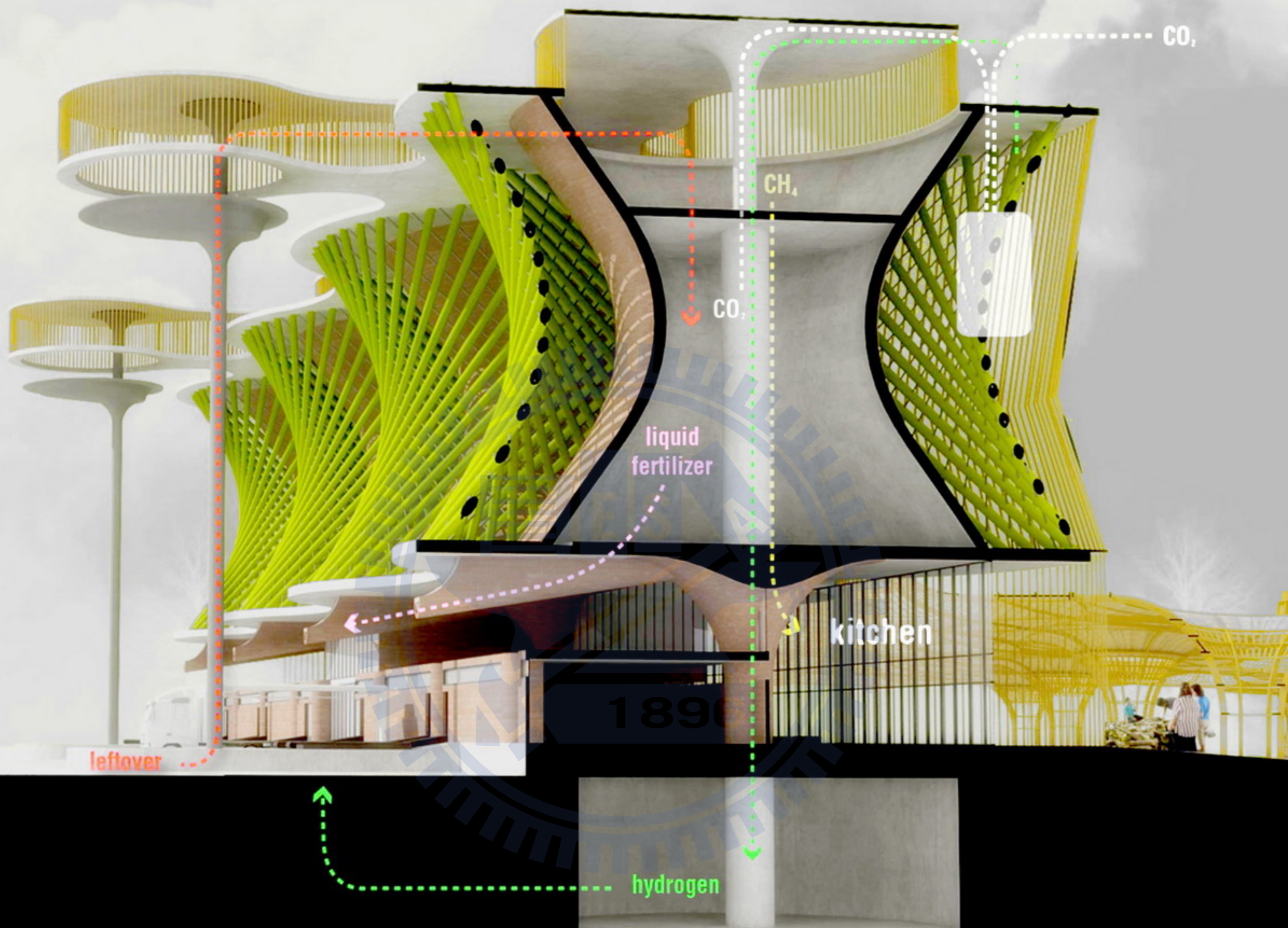
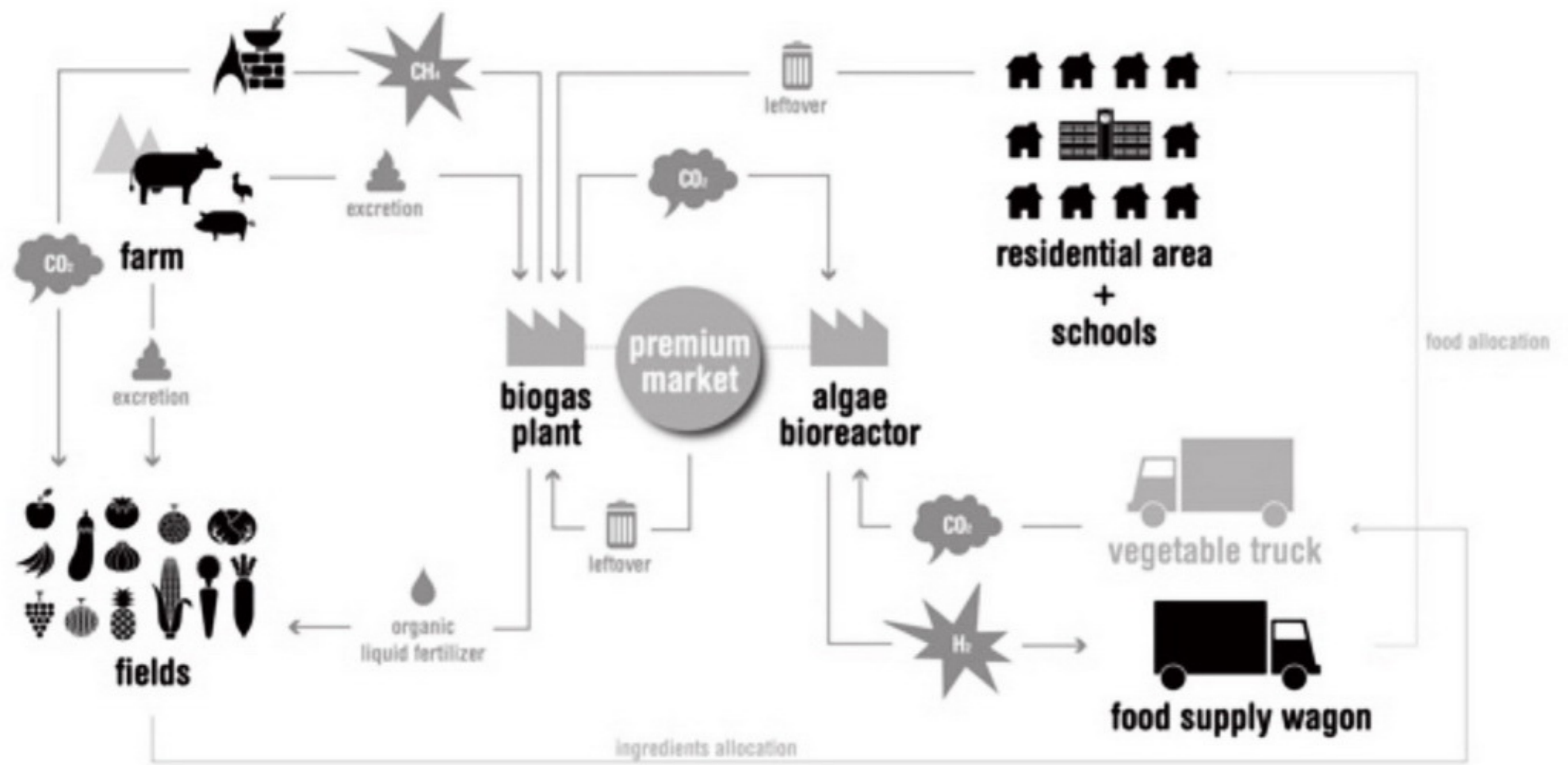
 leftover deck  
 food deck



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# PROTO-FOODSHED IN WEST TAIWAN

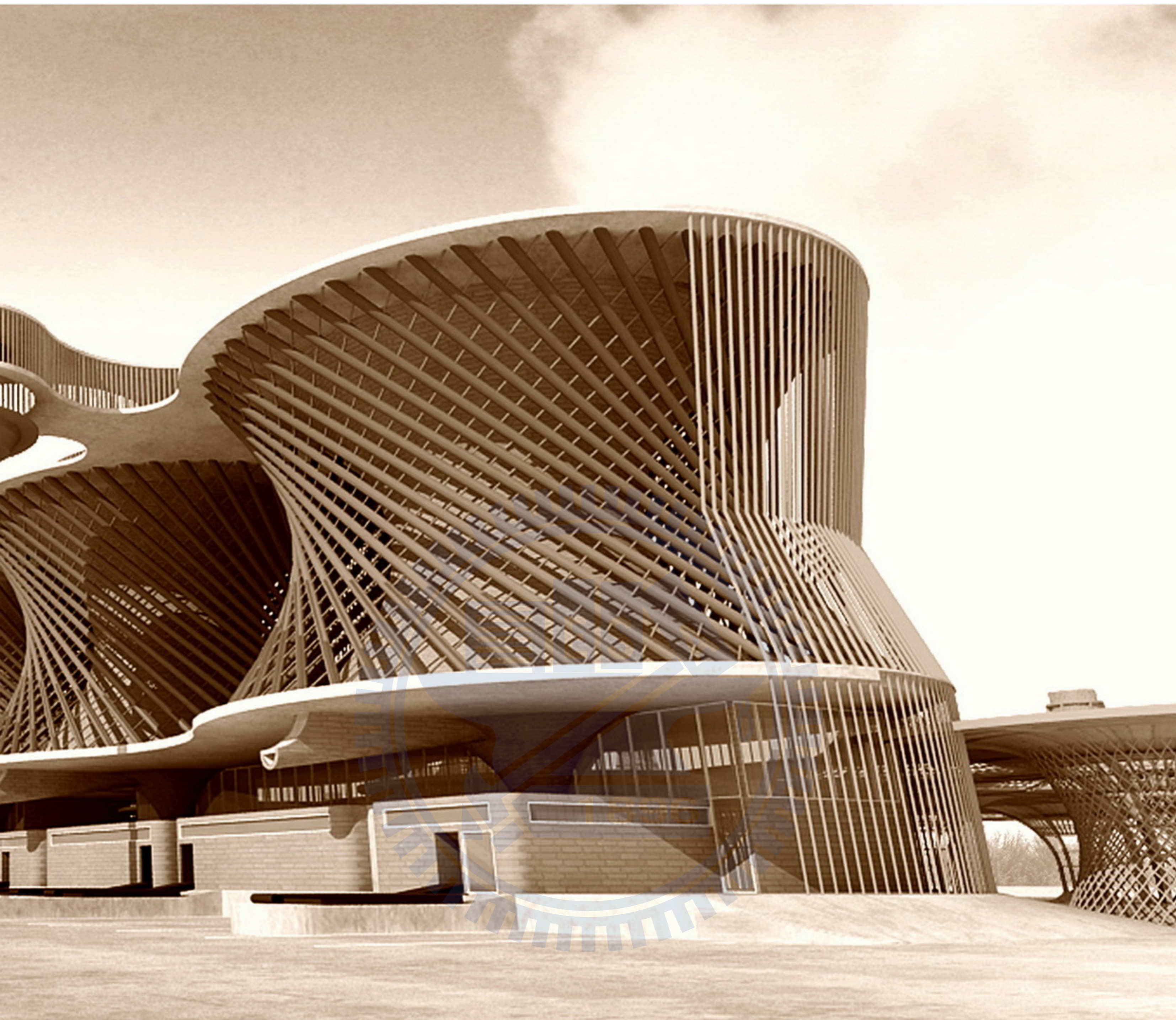




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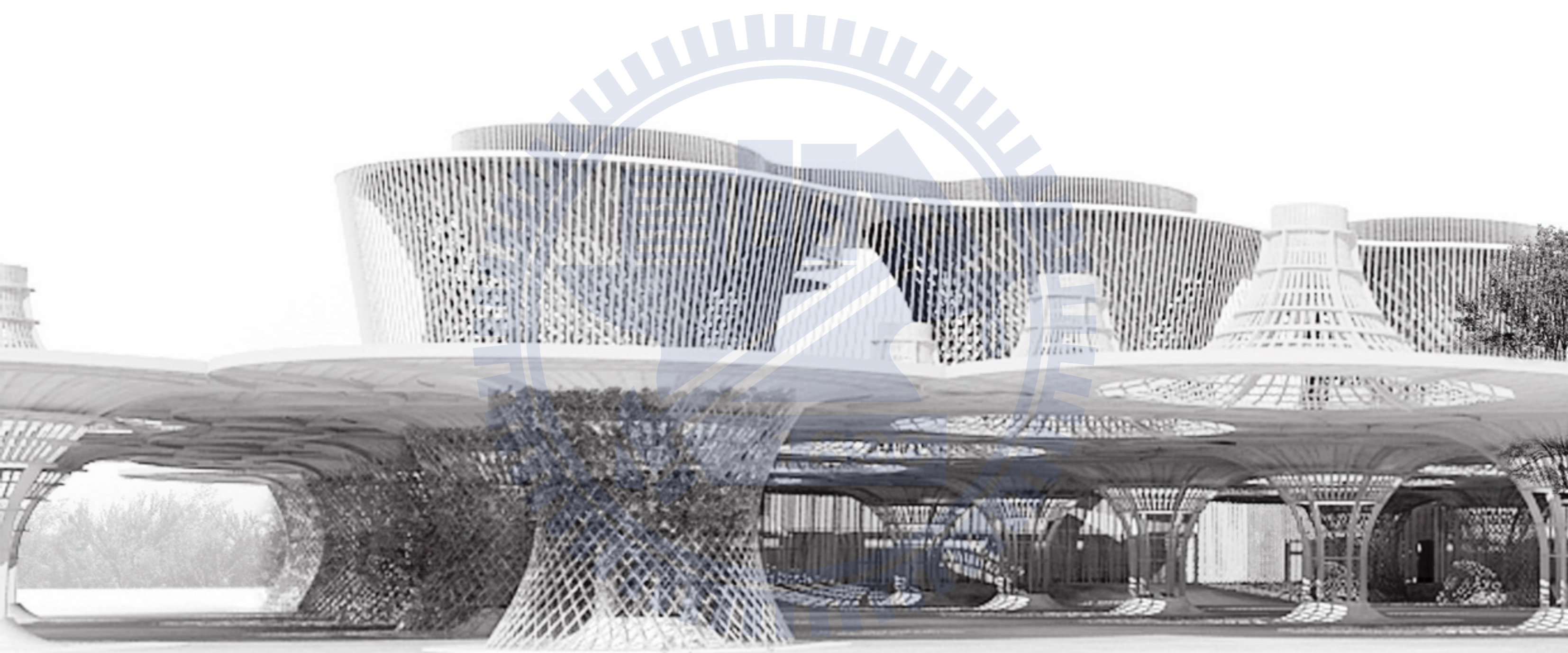


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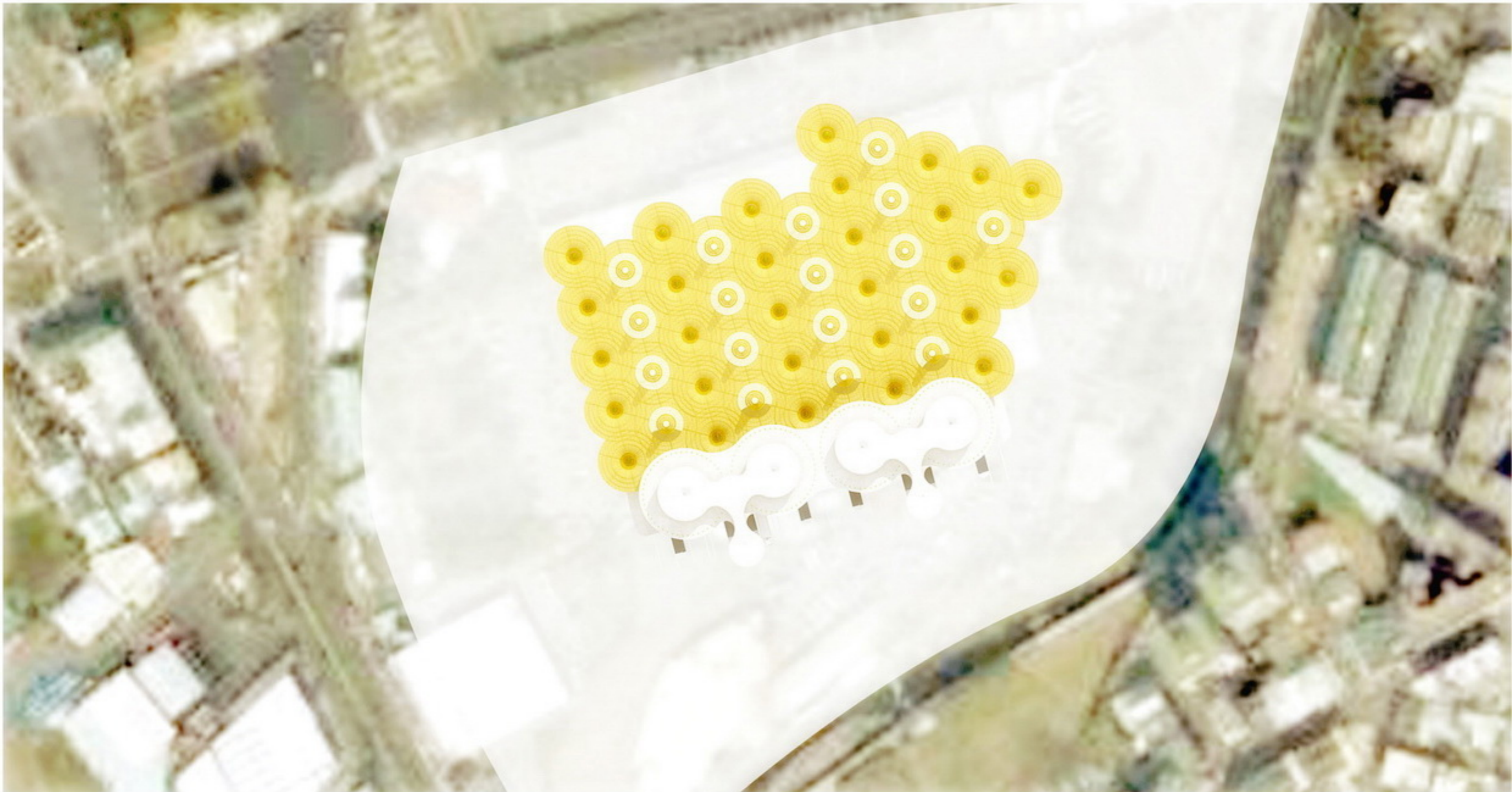
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島國糧食的全面革命

希望以本方案的協作方式促進島國農業的新陳代謝，在供應端增加食物需求用數量，並回收城市的有機廢棄物回饋給農田，再利用能源轉換使運輸面得到所需動能，整合農業種植、城市消費、運輸網路的糧食策略，成為島國食物集團的原型。







Studio Kung, Spring 2010

Eco Infrastructure On The Sea

## CITY OF RHIZOME

海上生態基盤 | 根莖城市

TUTOR | 指導教授

Shu-Chang Kung | 龔書章

### 消失的地表

北極融冰後海平面上升六公尺，台灣將失去11% 的土地，第一線面對衝擊的七大區域為台北盆地、高雄、嘉義東石、屏東林邊、屏東東港、蘭陽平原、雲林麥寮，此範圍涵蓋台灣沿海地帶低窪地區，此範圍的土地將沒入海底，地貌完全改變、勢必對區域性的產業、居民產生莫大的衝擊。

根莖城市的概念是在被海水淹沒後的城市之上創建一個人工地盤，往下連結堅硬地表上既有的物件，包含城市道路，建築結構，基礎設施，電纜等等，利用這些完整的架構作為新造城市的基礎，就如同樹木吸取土壤裡的養分。



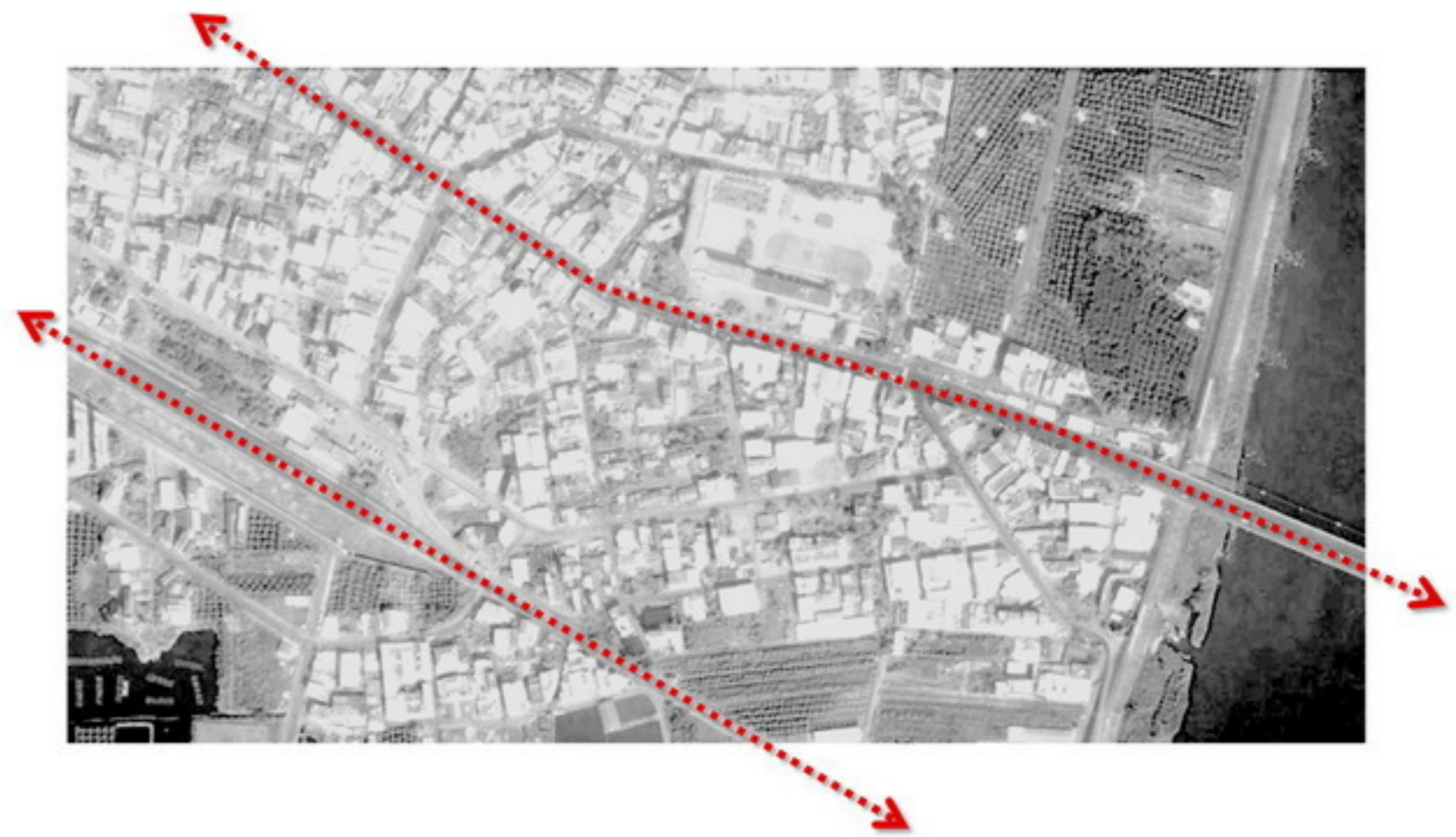


sea level rise + 6M  
sea level rise + 0M



## Linbian

The location presents two significant activities:  
the agriculture and the fishery.





recycling



building



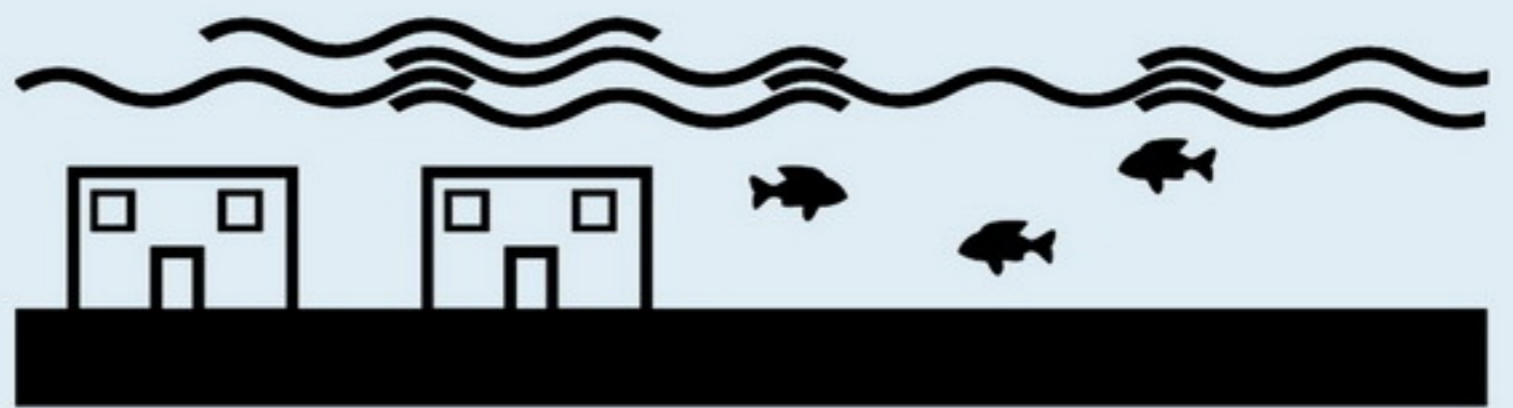
energy



water & food



self-sufficient



Flood plain



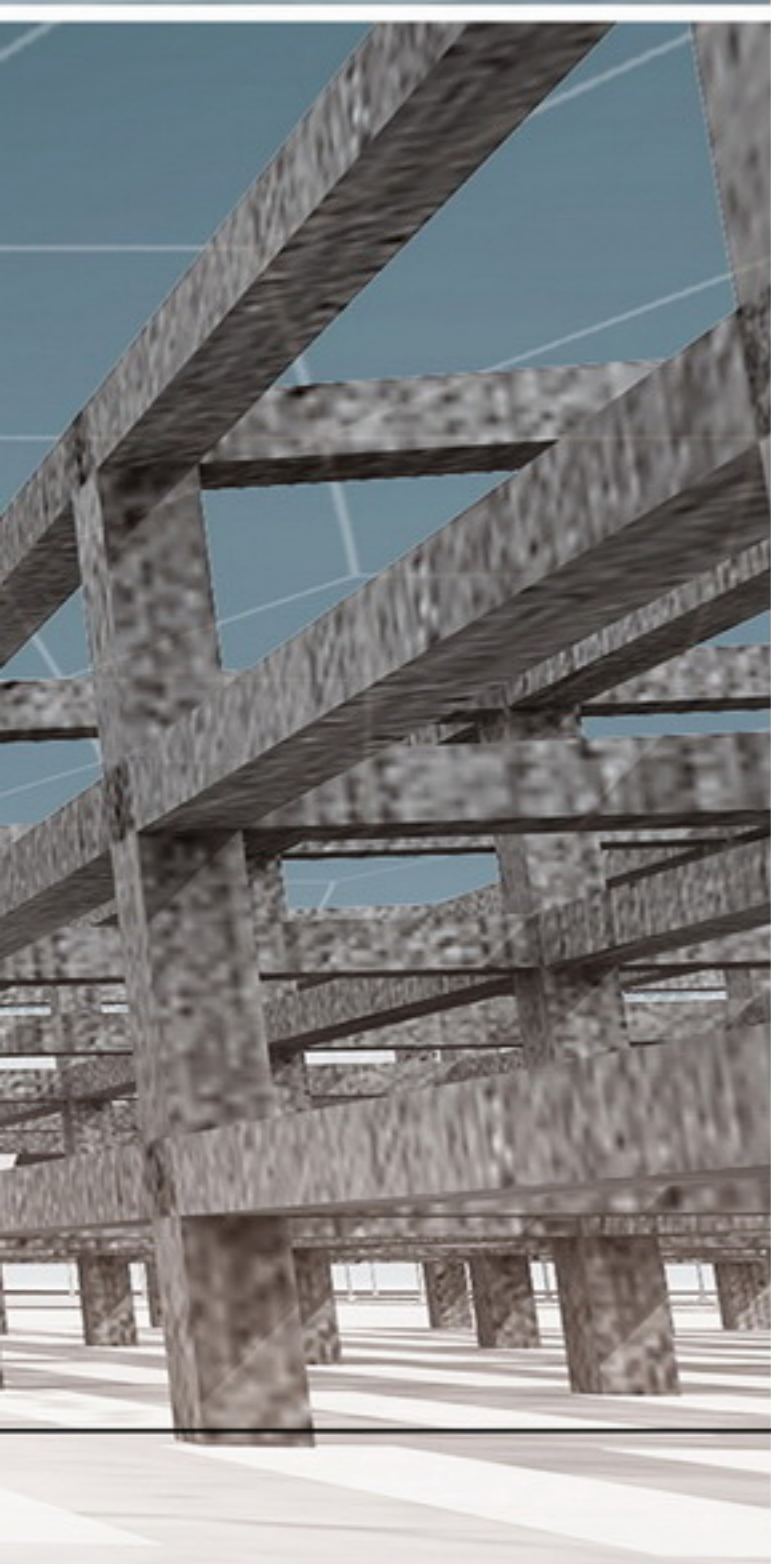
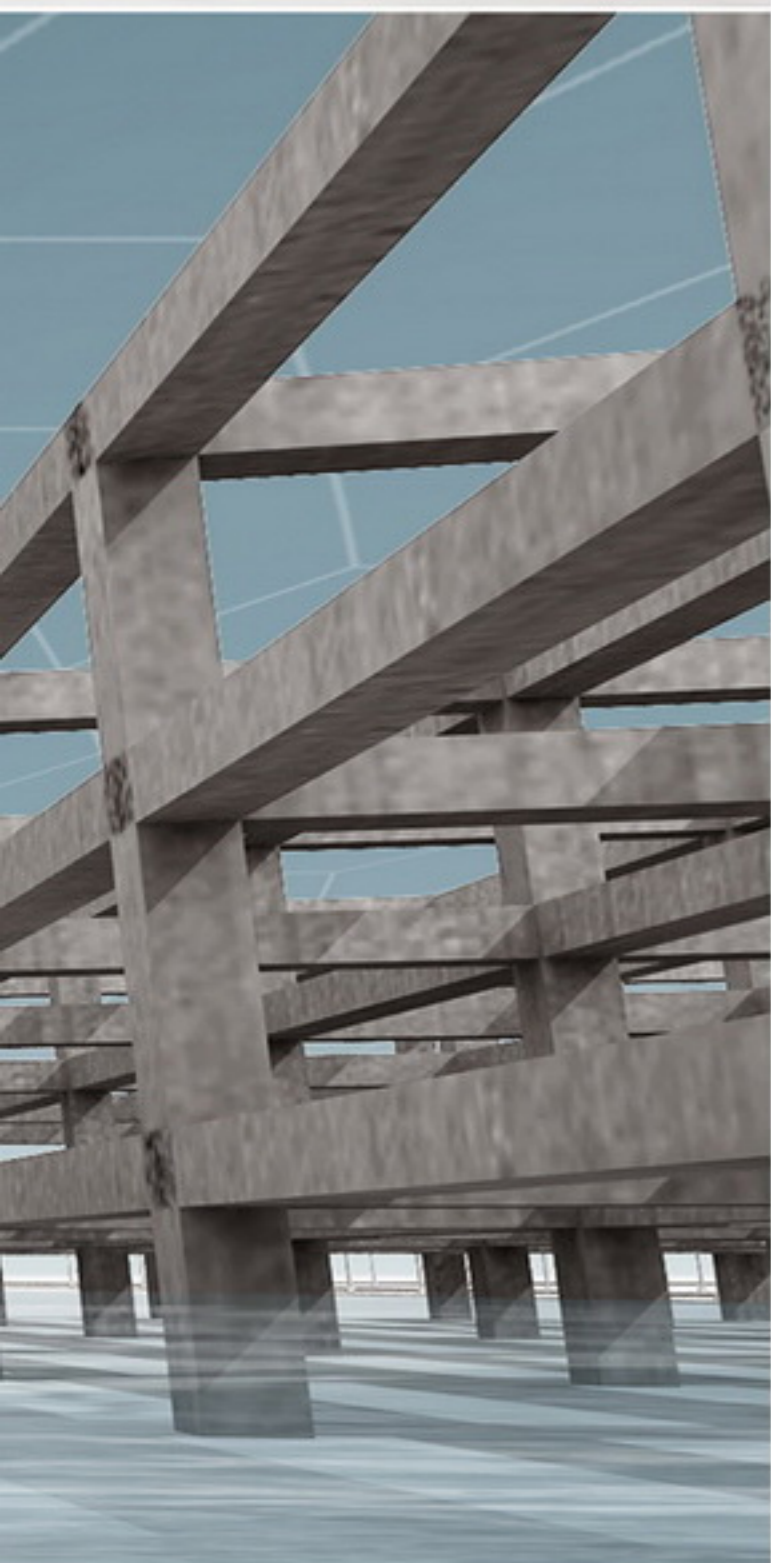
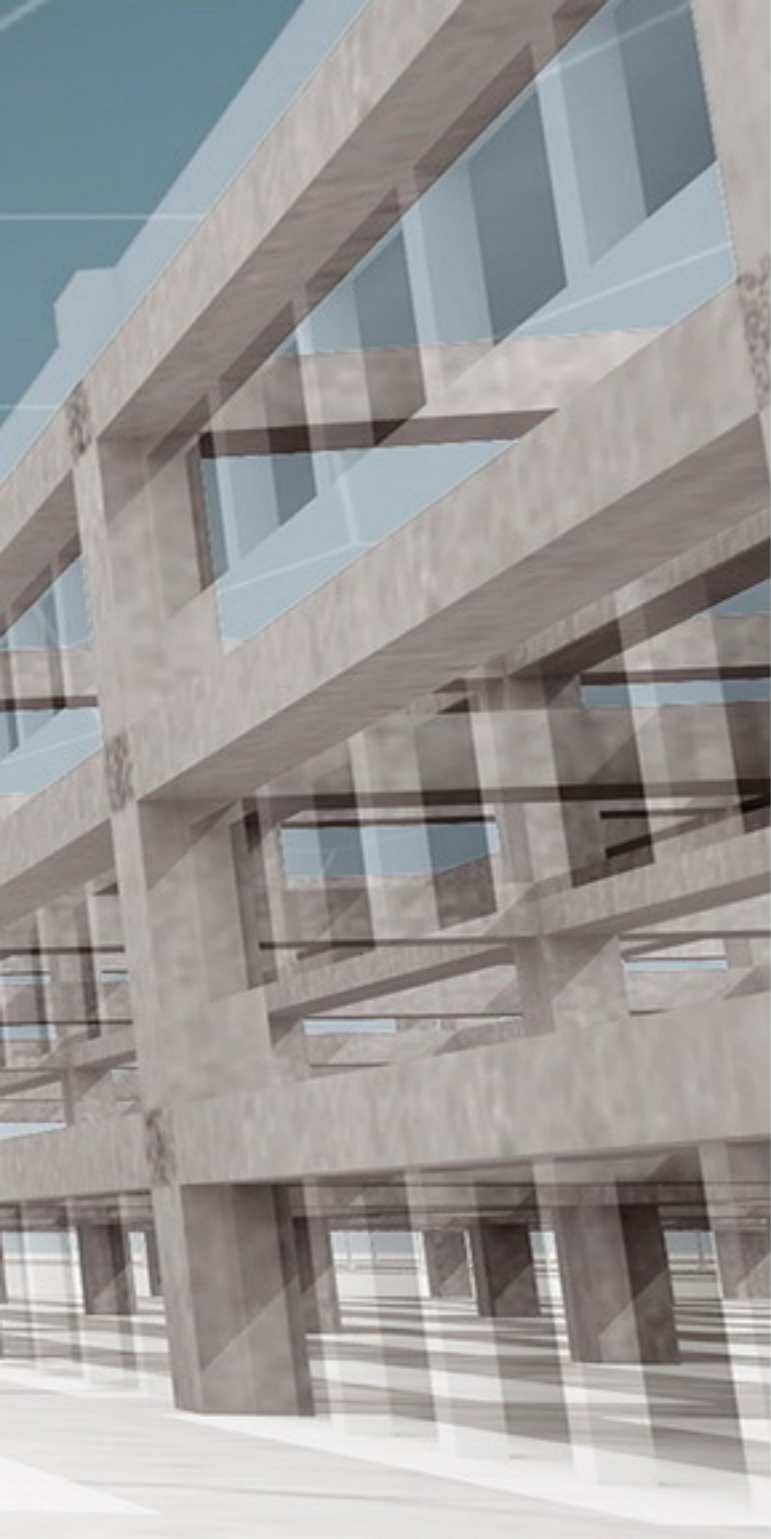
Eco-Infrastructure

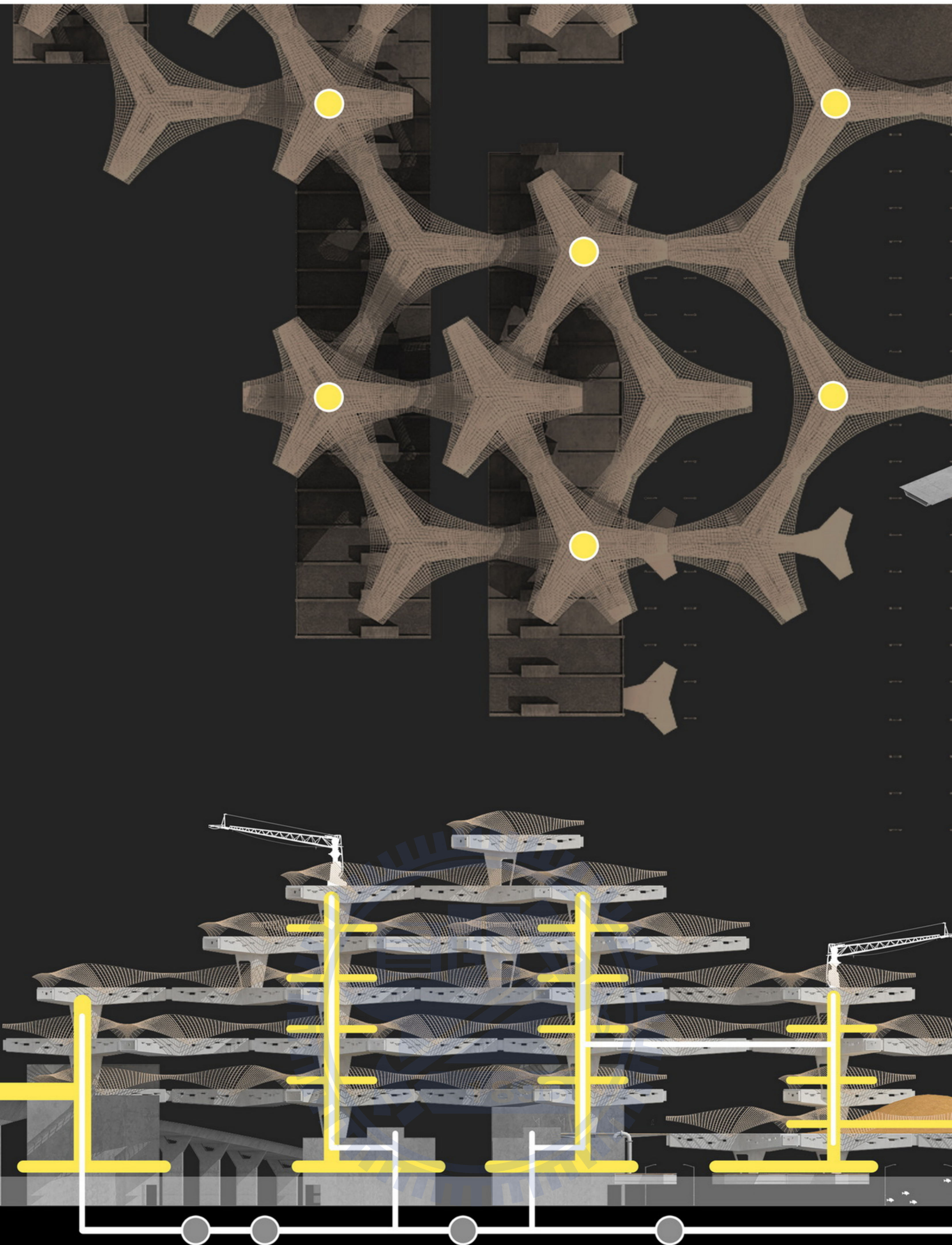


New mapping

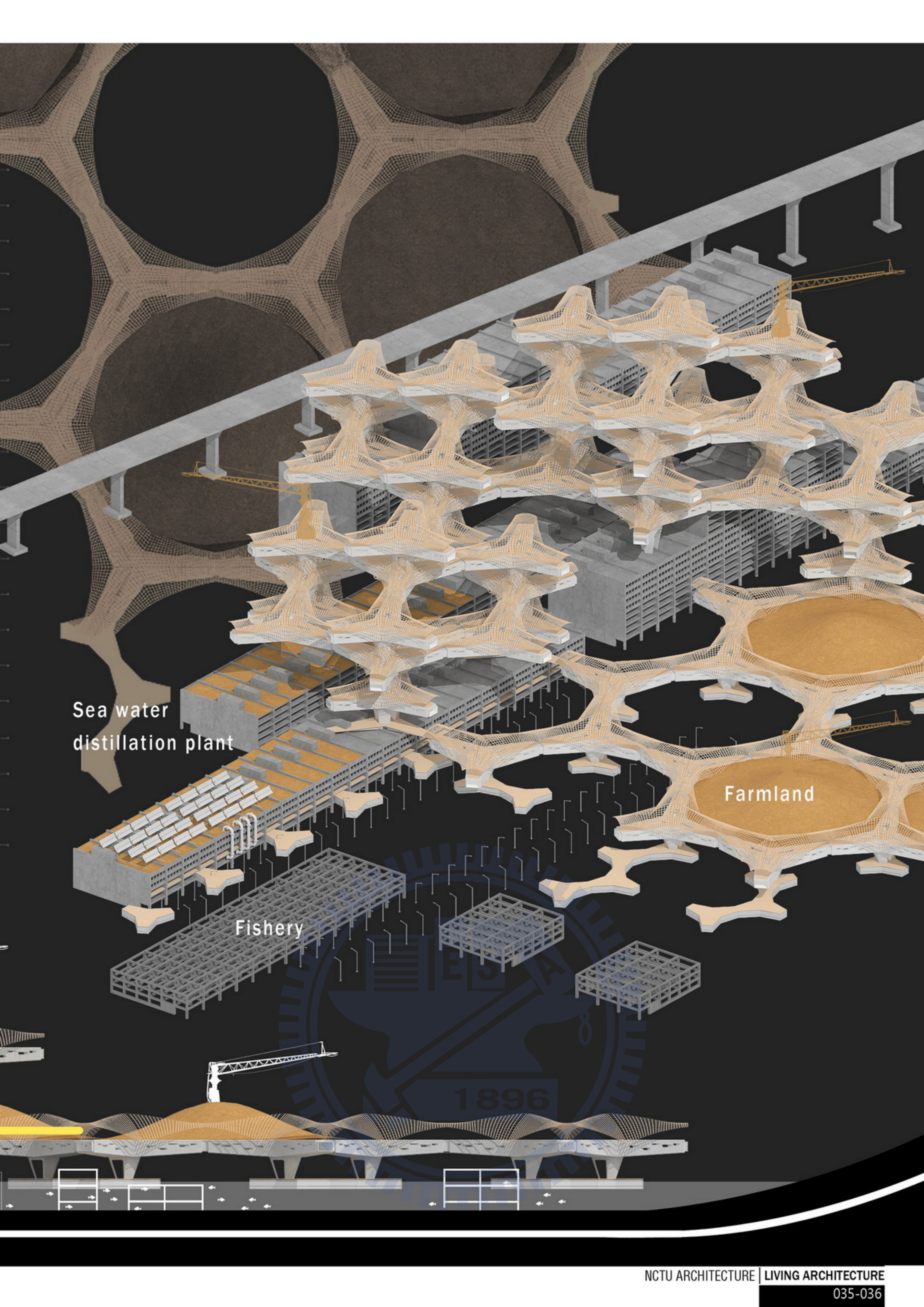










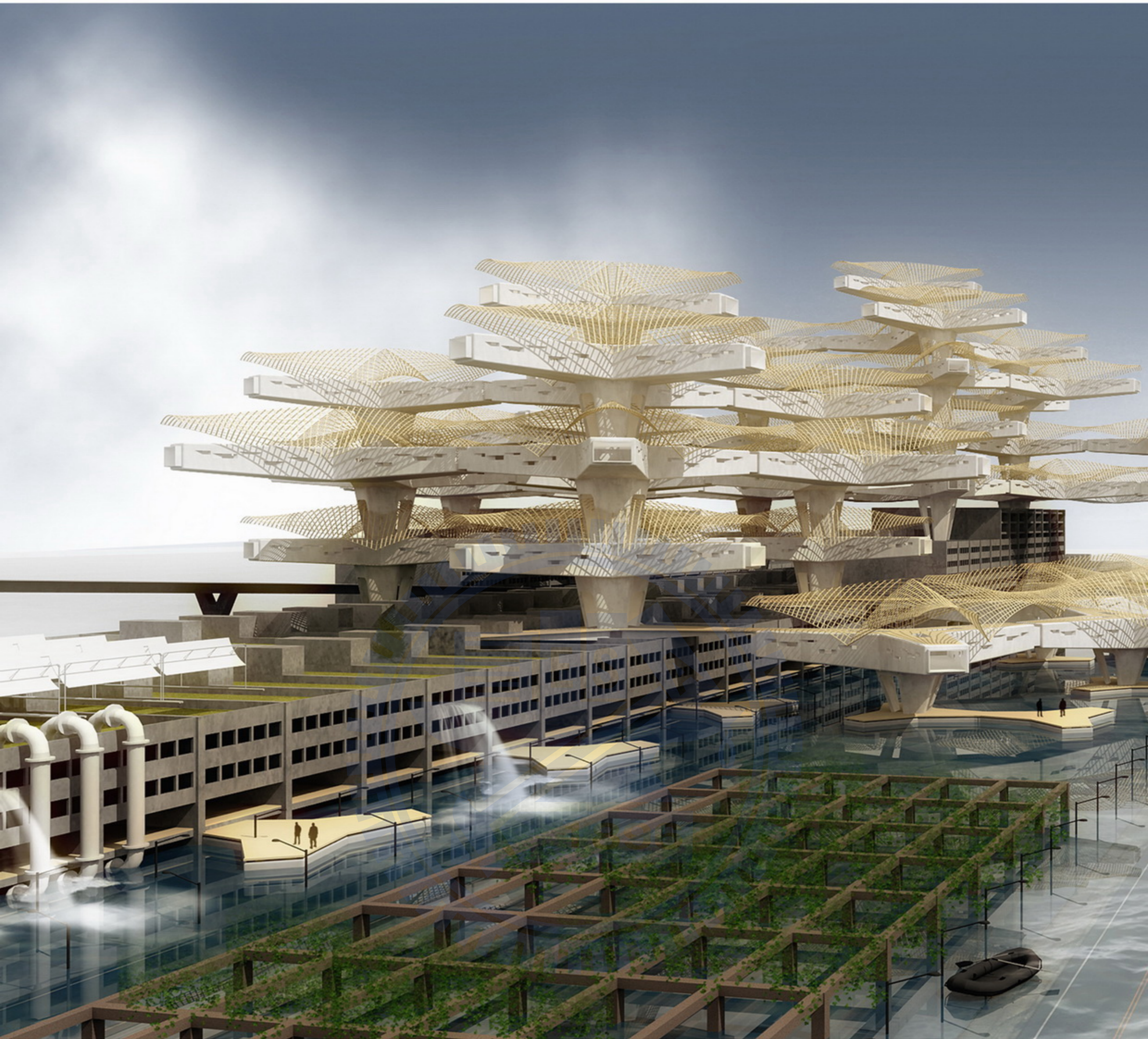
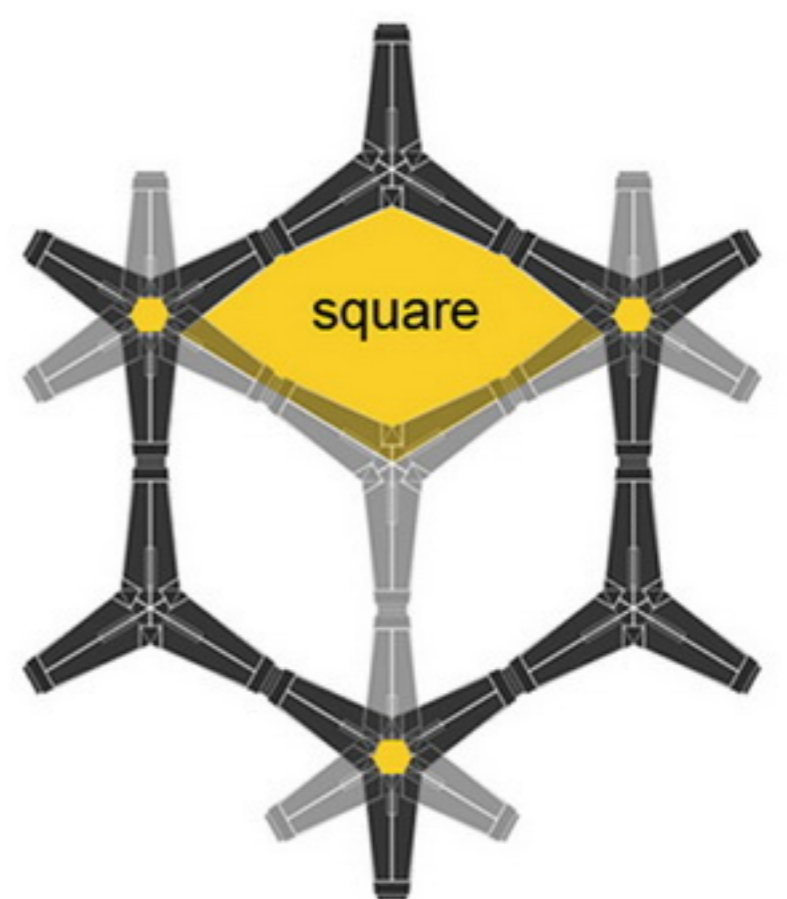
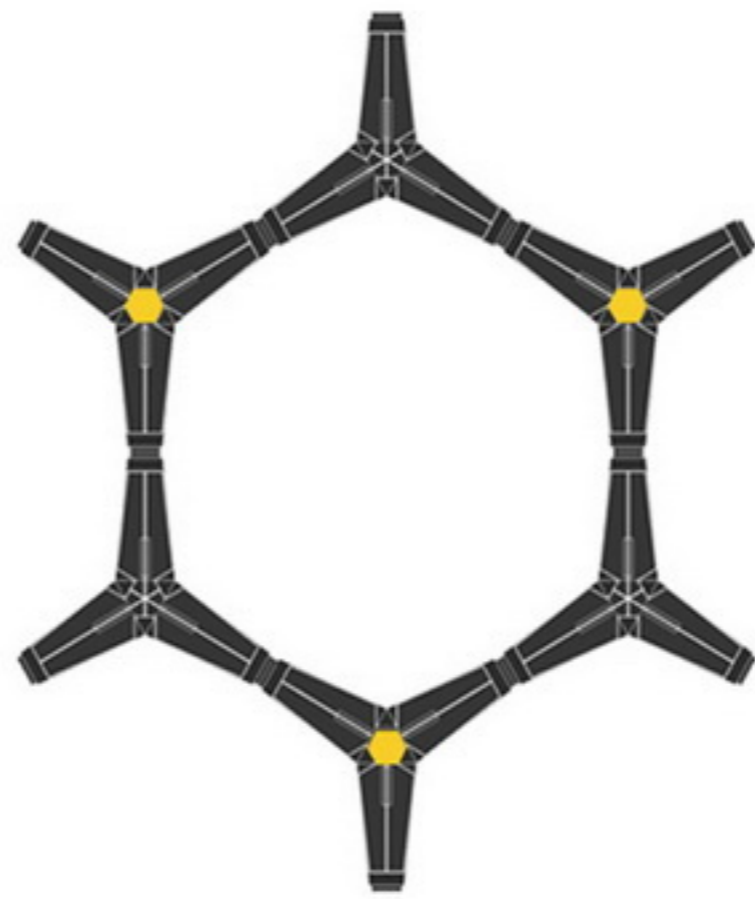
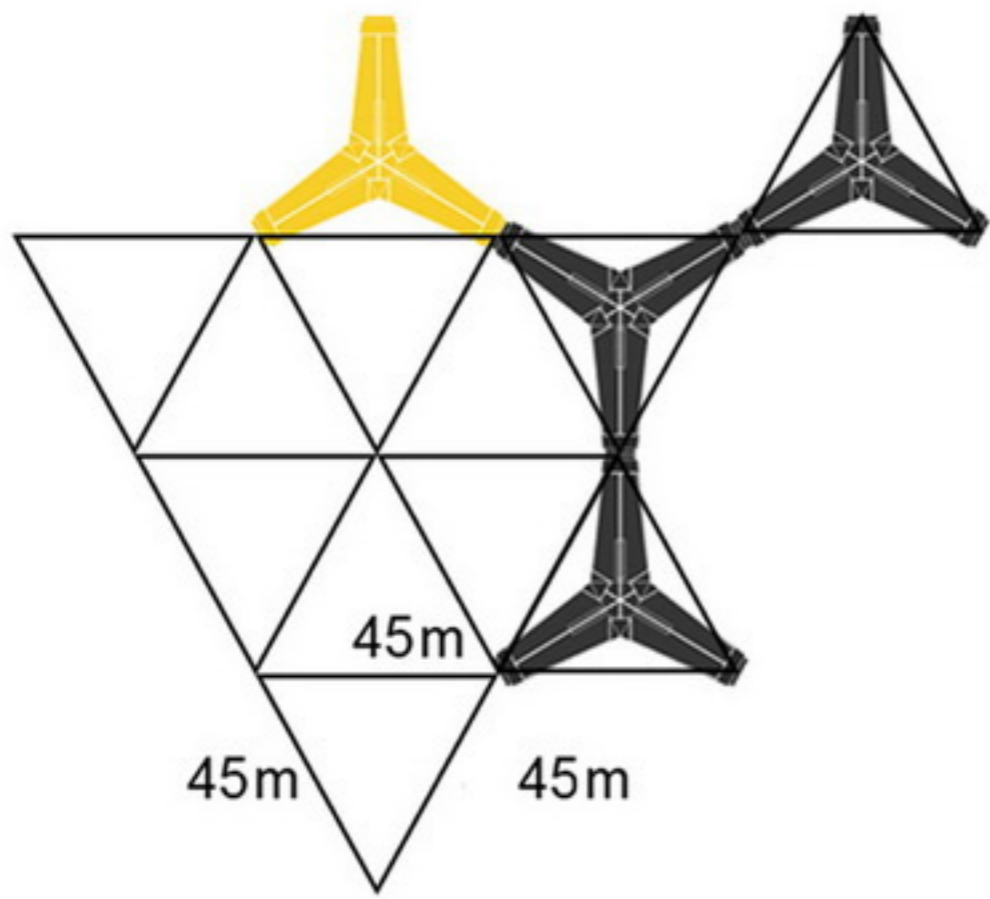


Sea water  
distillation plant

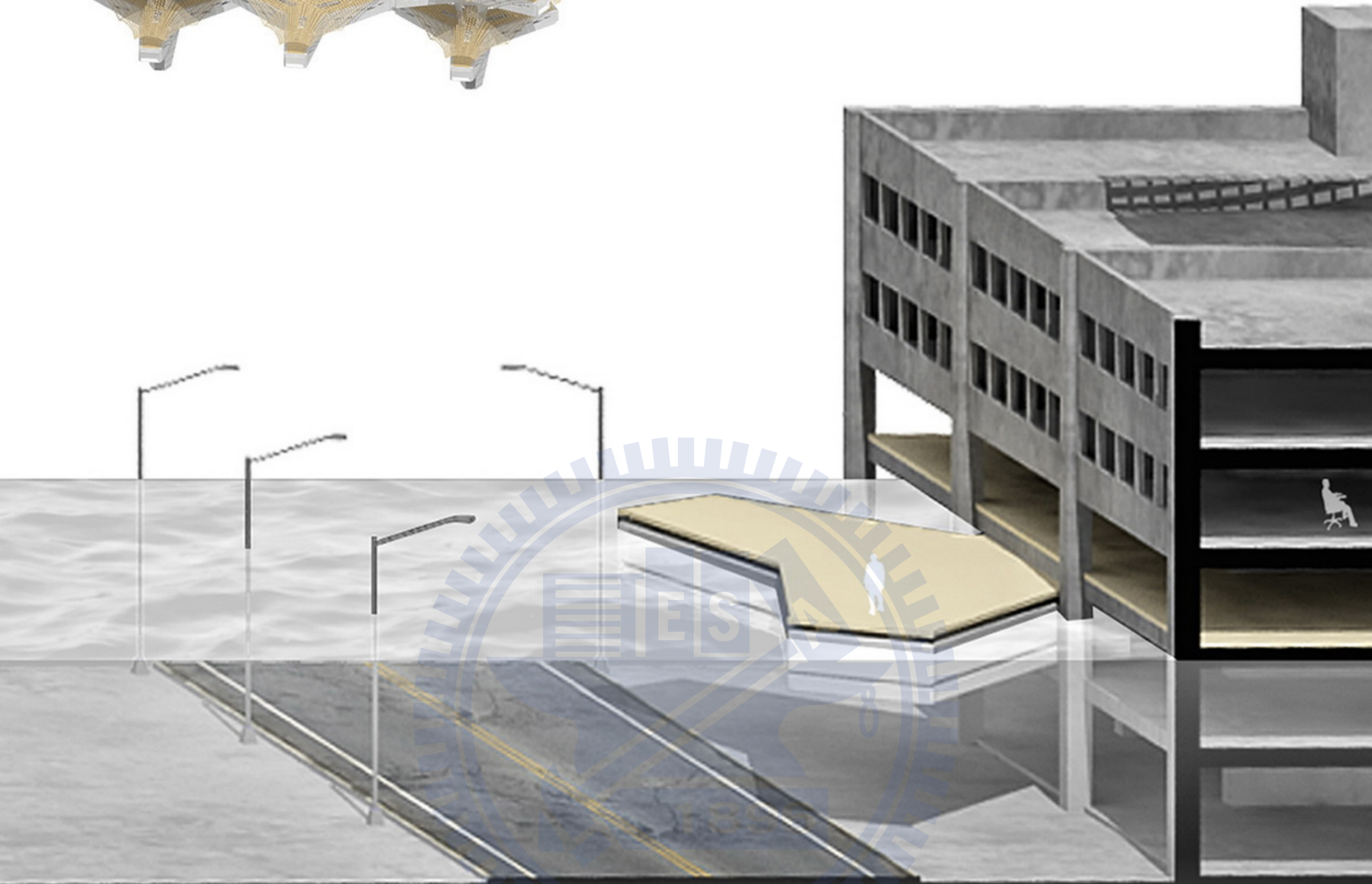
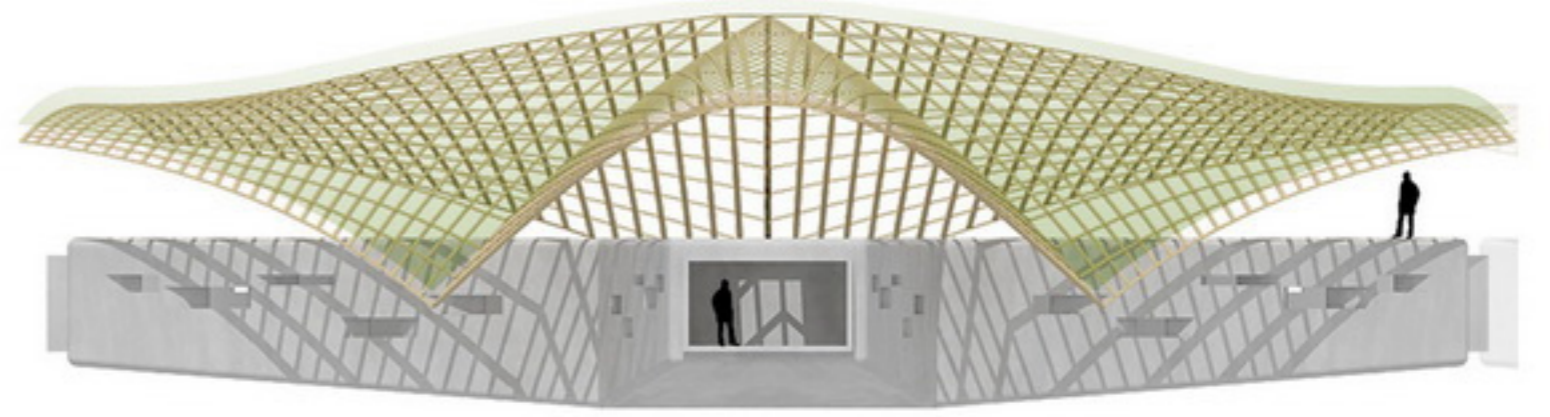
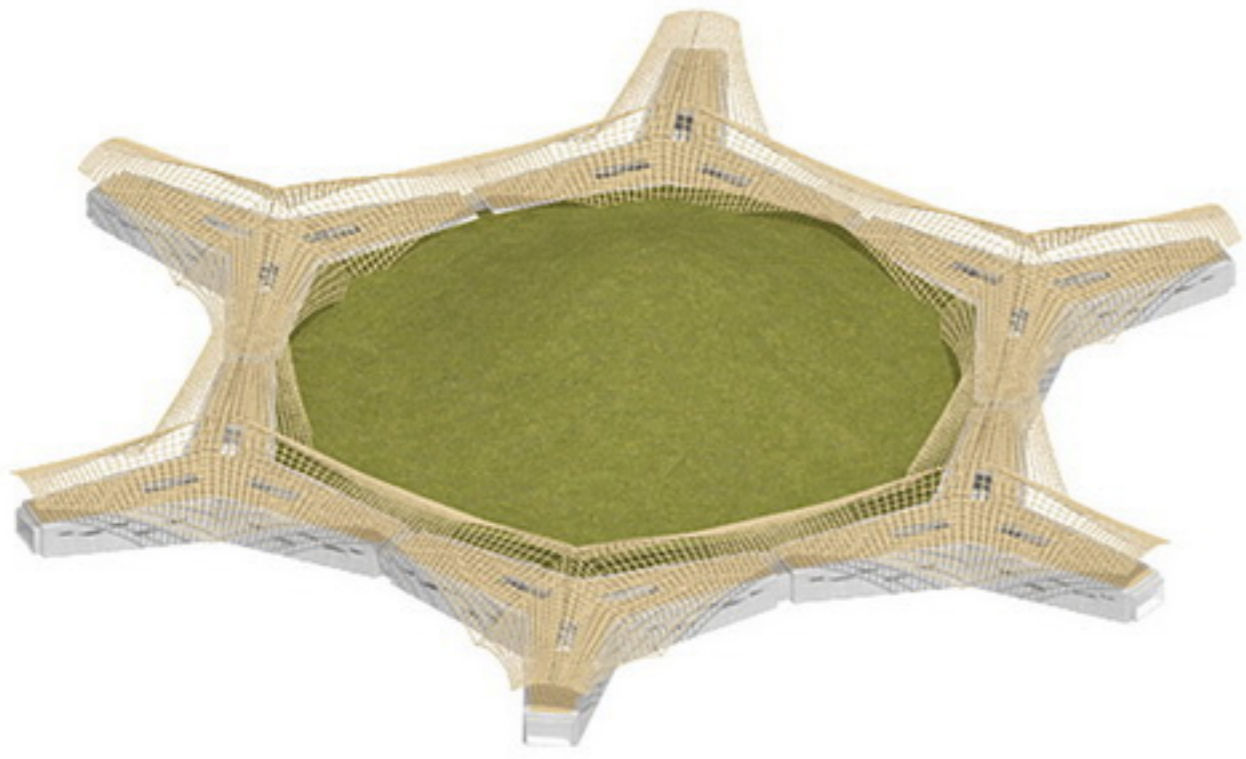
Fishery

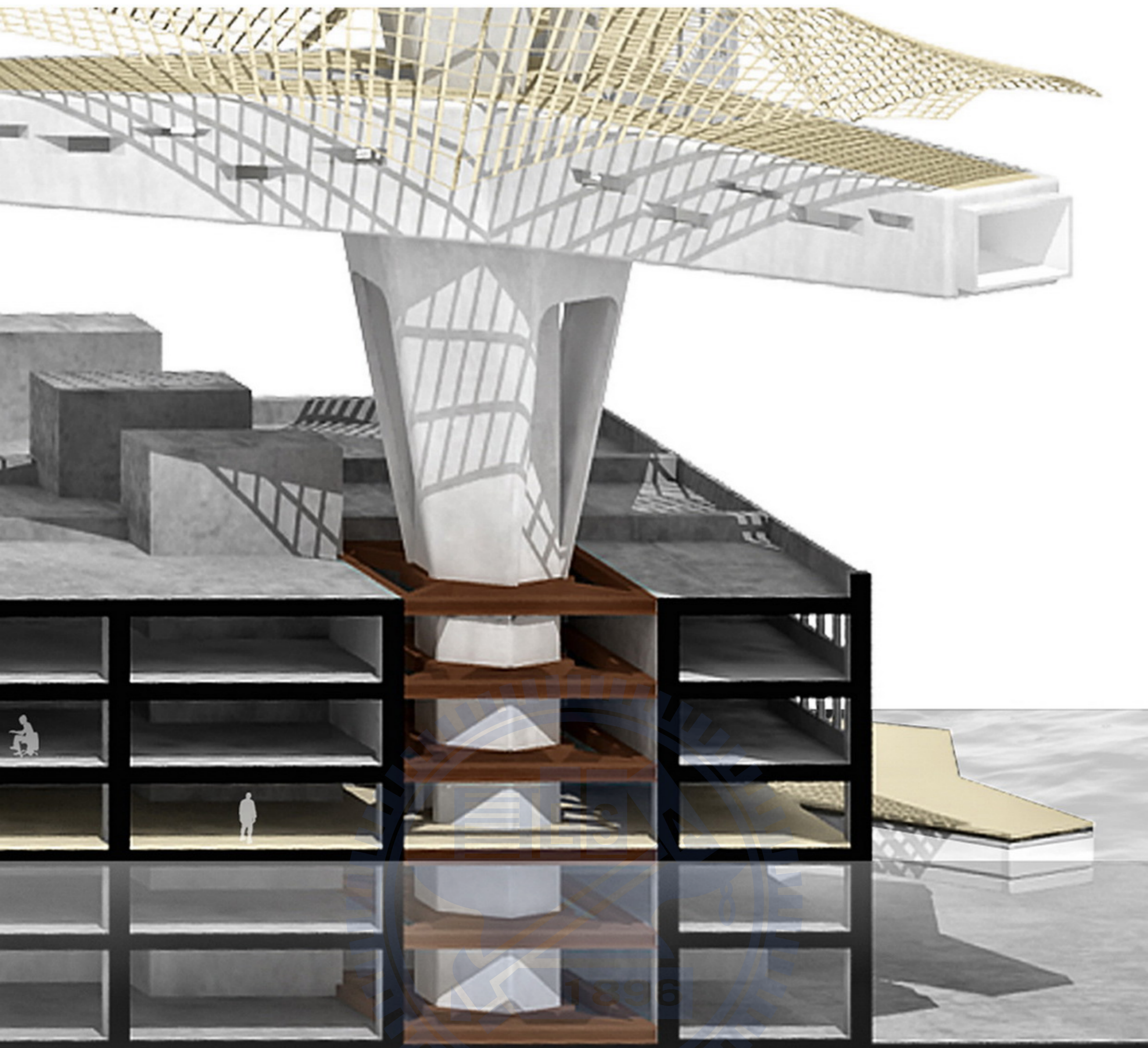
Farmland

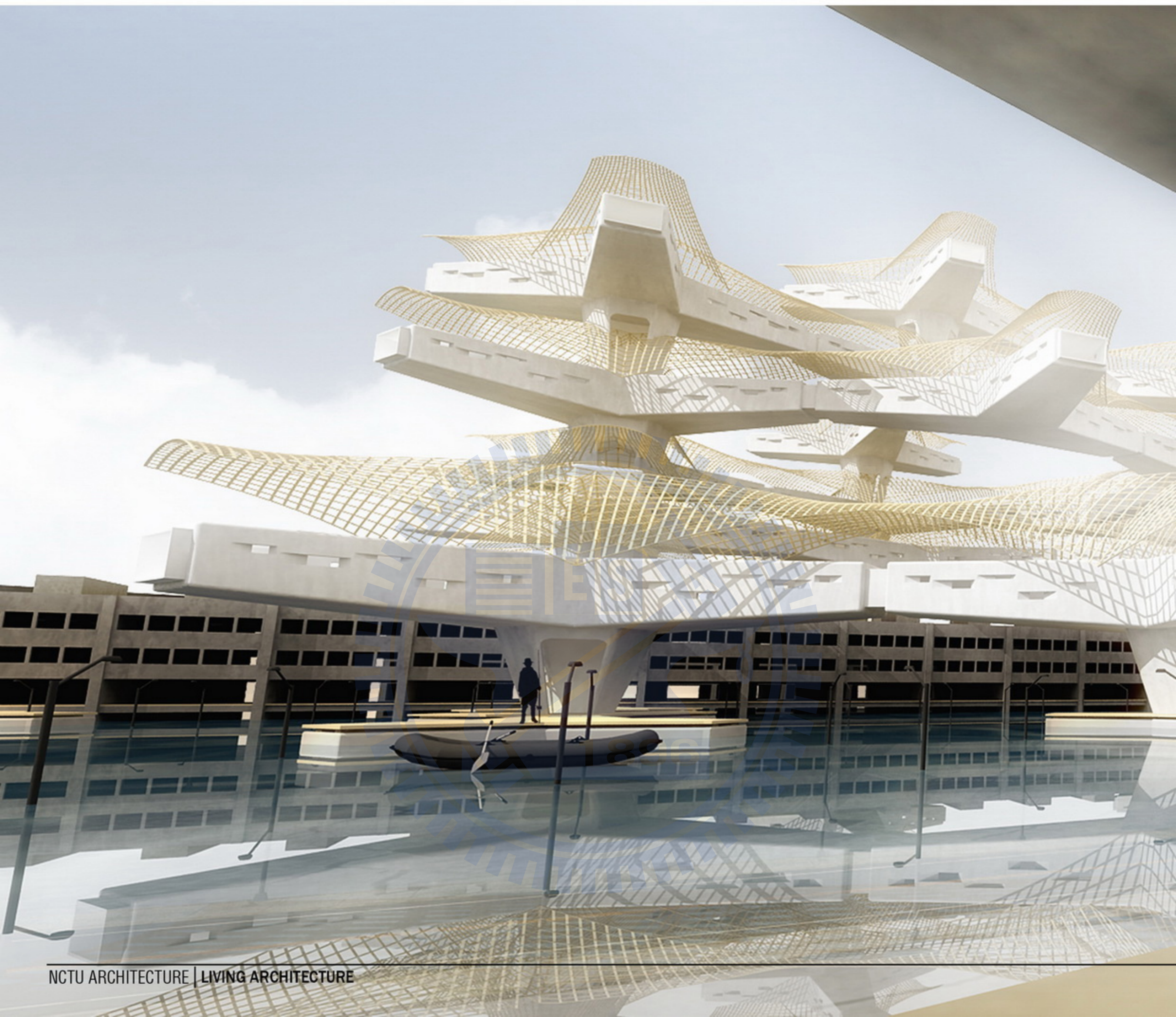
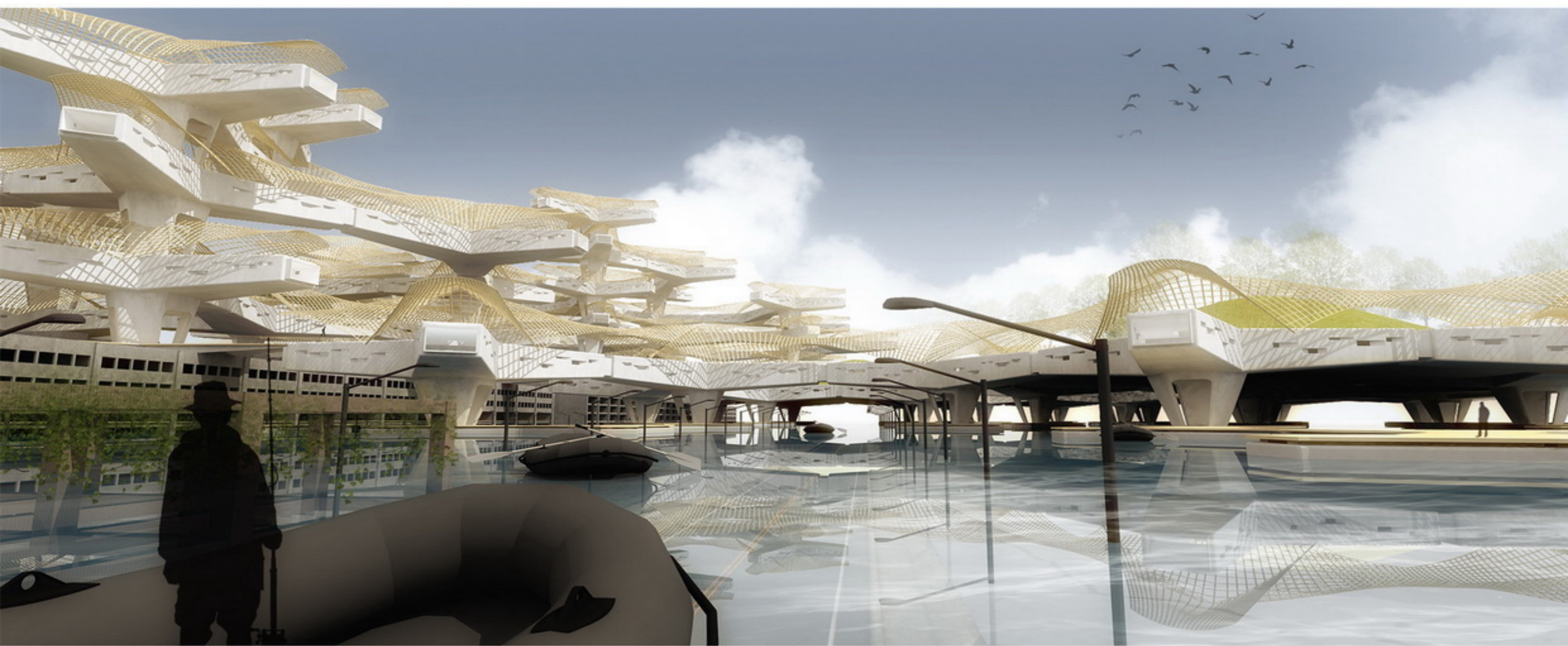
1896

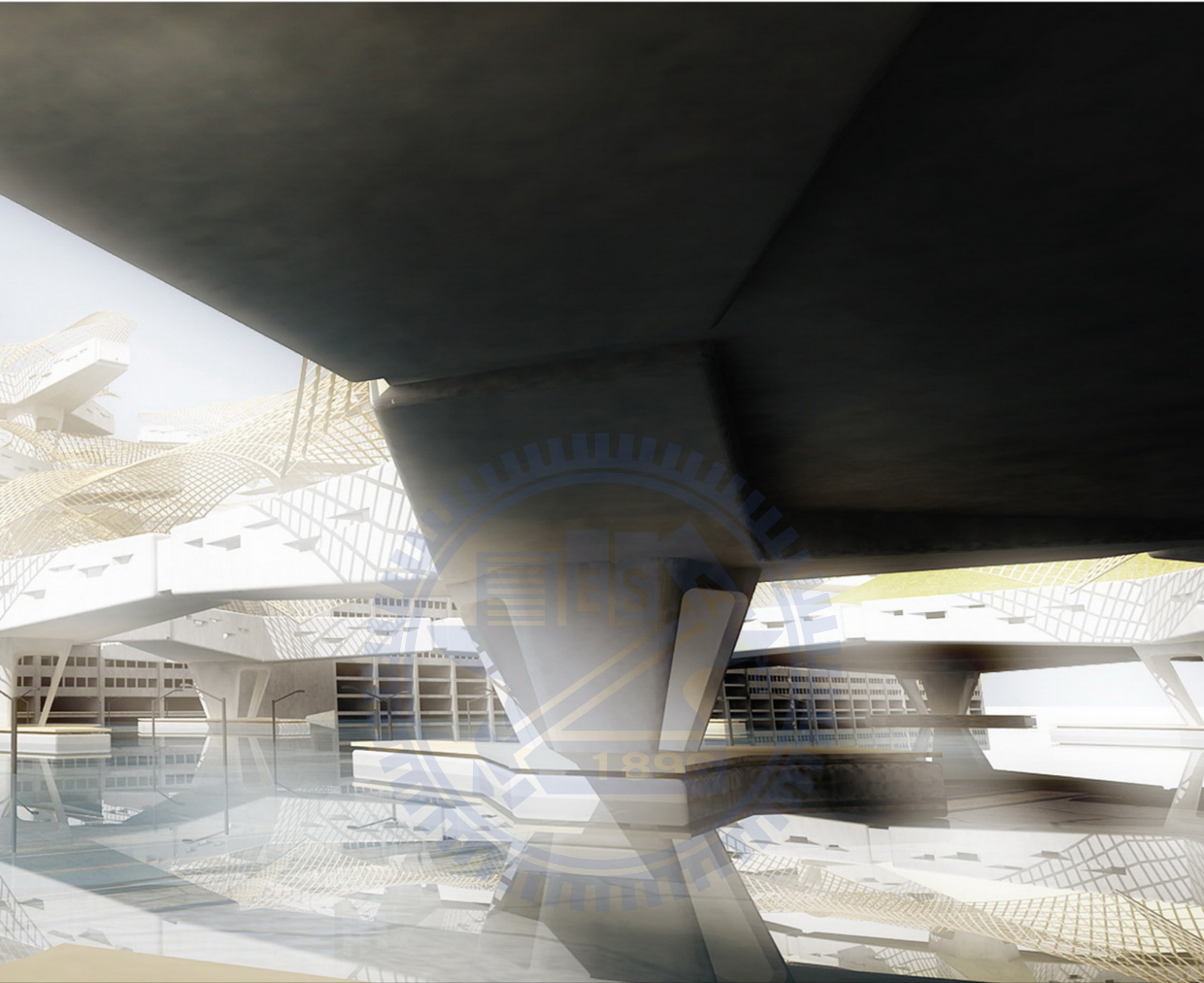
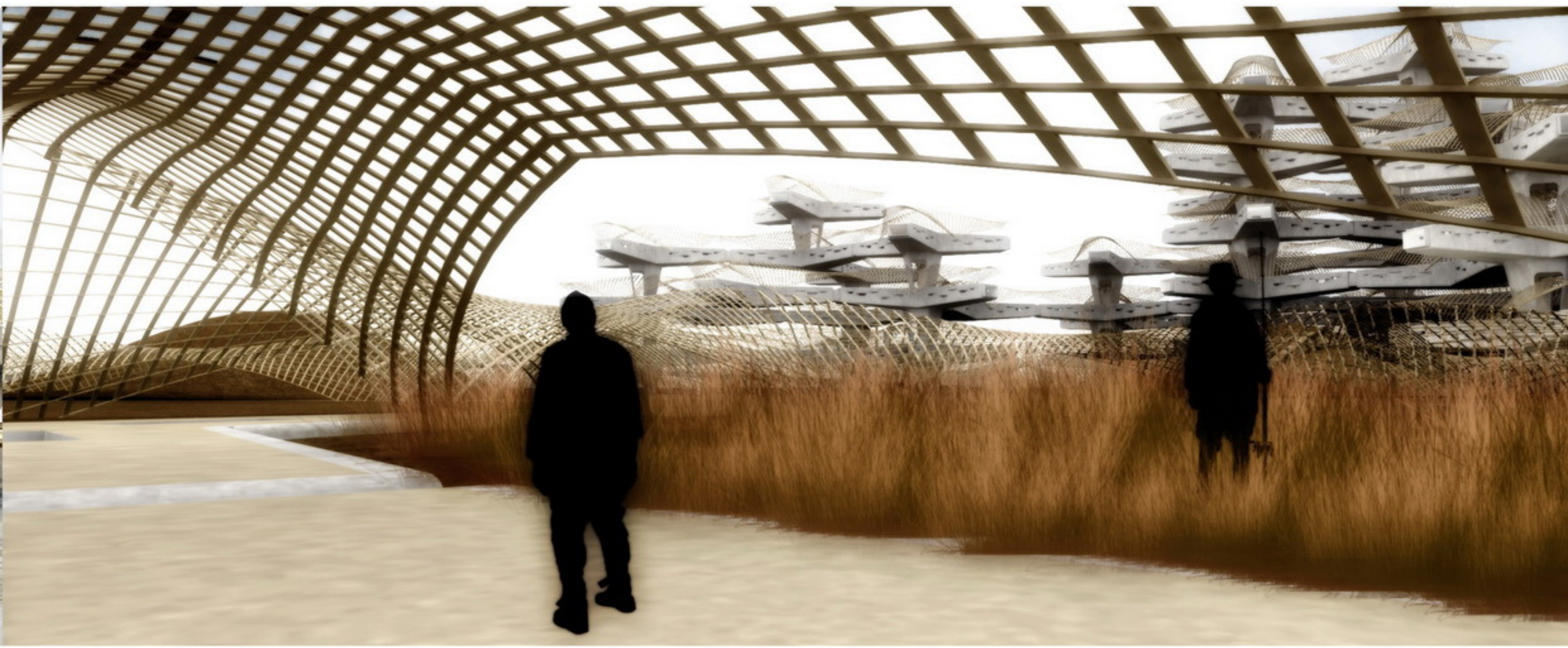


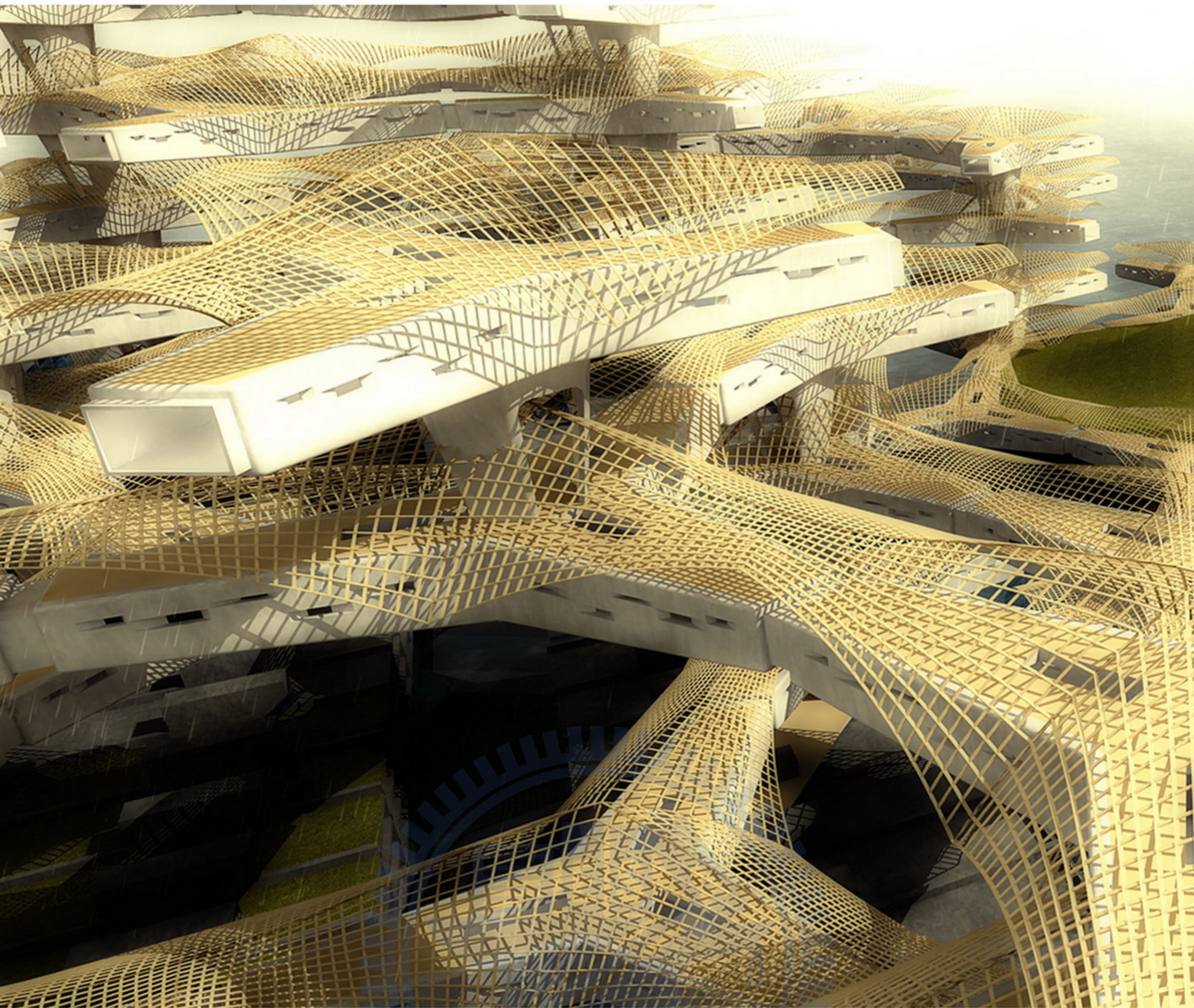




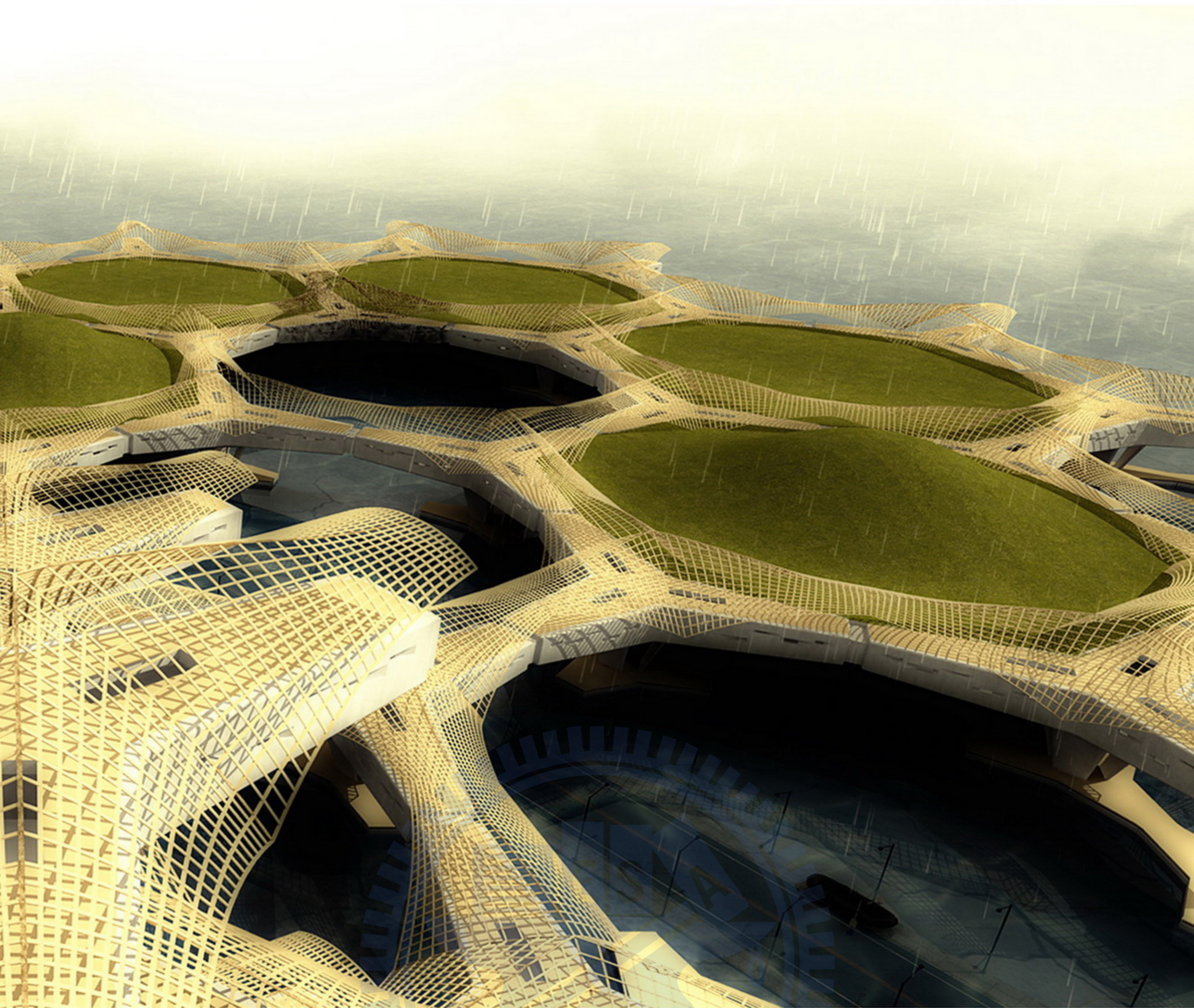












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## TPE RMX

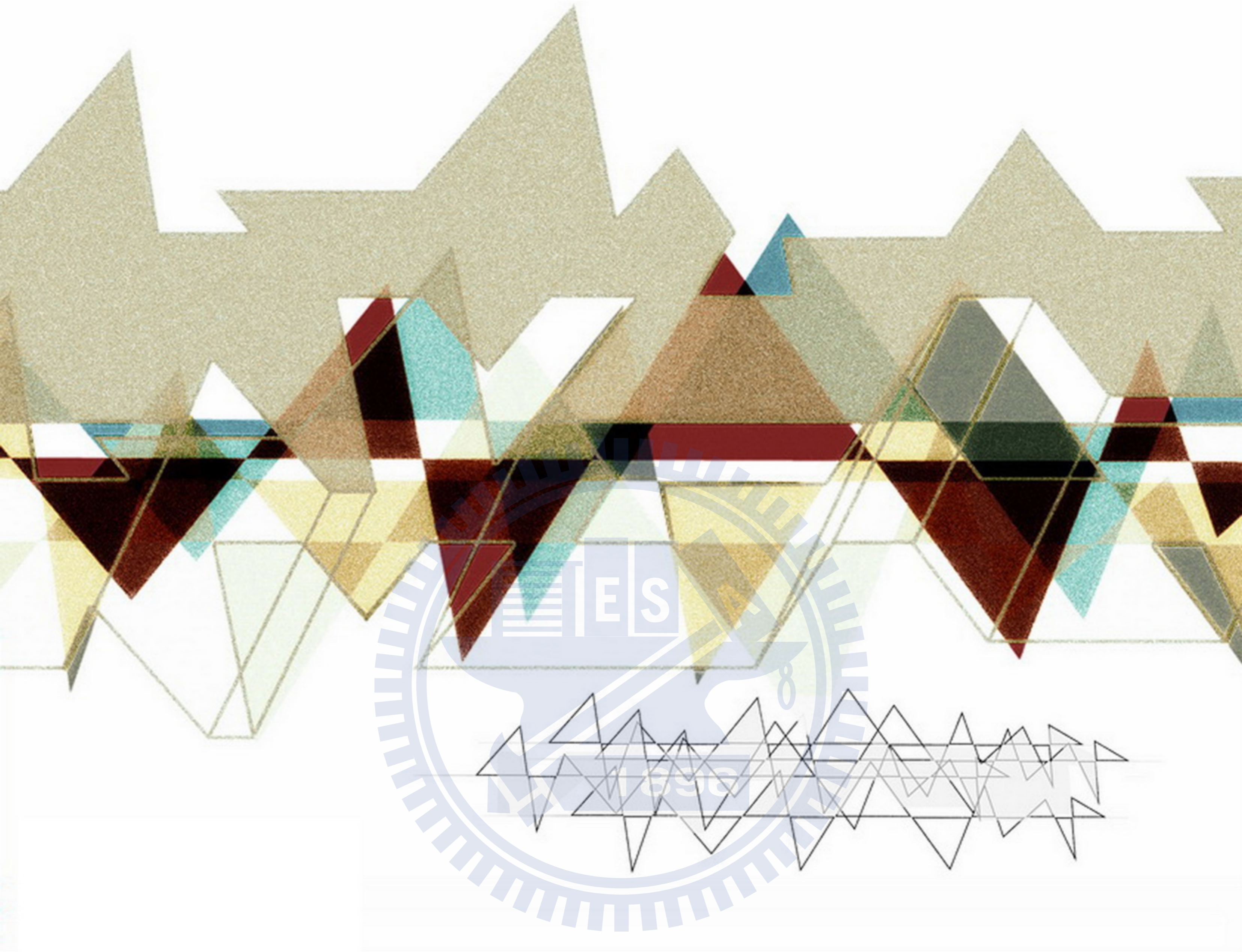
以音樂事件作為空間的微型城市

TUTOR | 指導教授

Zhi Gang Qi | 漆志剛

Design | 設計

葉千綸+林以芸



音樂不是128kbps壓縮比的mp3，  
浸淫在其中我們擁有歸屬，  
並據此延拓對音樂的想像。

音樂凝聚群體，  
我們聆聽、  
我們反饋、  
我們創作、  
我們賴活。

以音樂誘導事件發生而衍生空間  
各種事件形成不同的活動聚落  
不同的聚落重組交疊形成微型的都市場域

涵蓋城市範圍的音樂策略  
六個散佈在台北盆地中的音樂站蒐集各地優秀的音樂與創作者  
借由比賽進駐台北流行音樂中心  
並嘗試透過機制建立起與TPMC間良好的人潮流動關係

空間的彈性使用  
所有公共場所都可能成為表演場所  
主要表演場地可以單獨使用或者連合擴充

音樂人與民眾的交流場域  
不同的領域 專業與閱讀專業  
兩者活動空間彼此重疊交流 音樂人亦有專屬創作平台

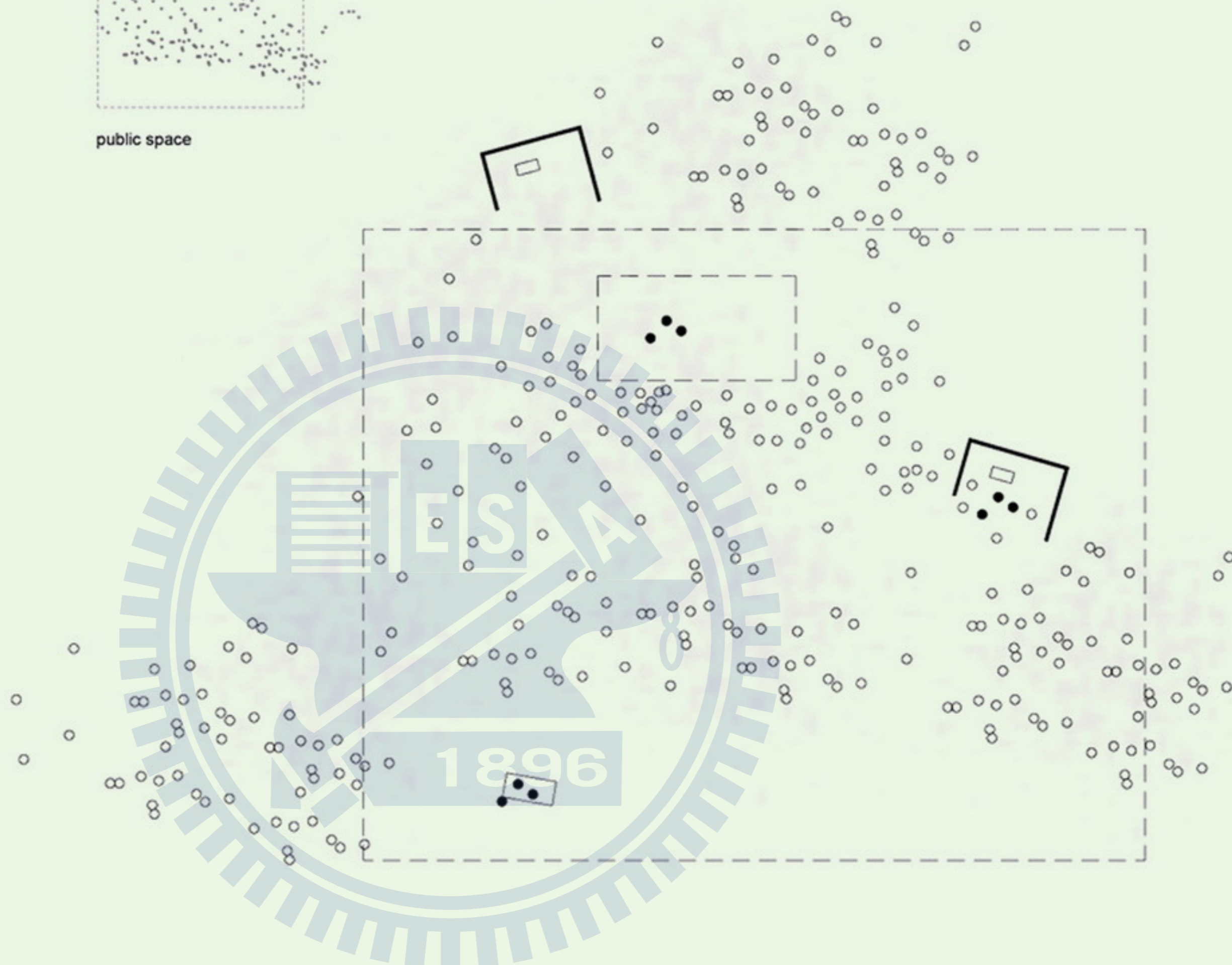
**MUSICIANS + FANS / MUSICIANS / FANS**



micro public space



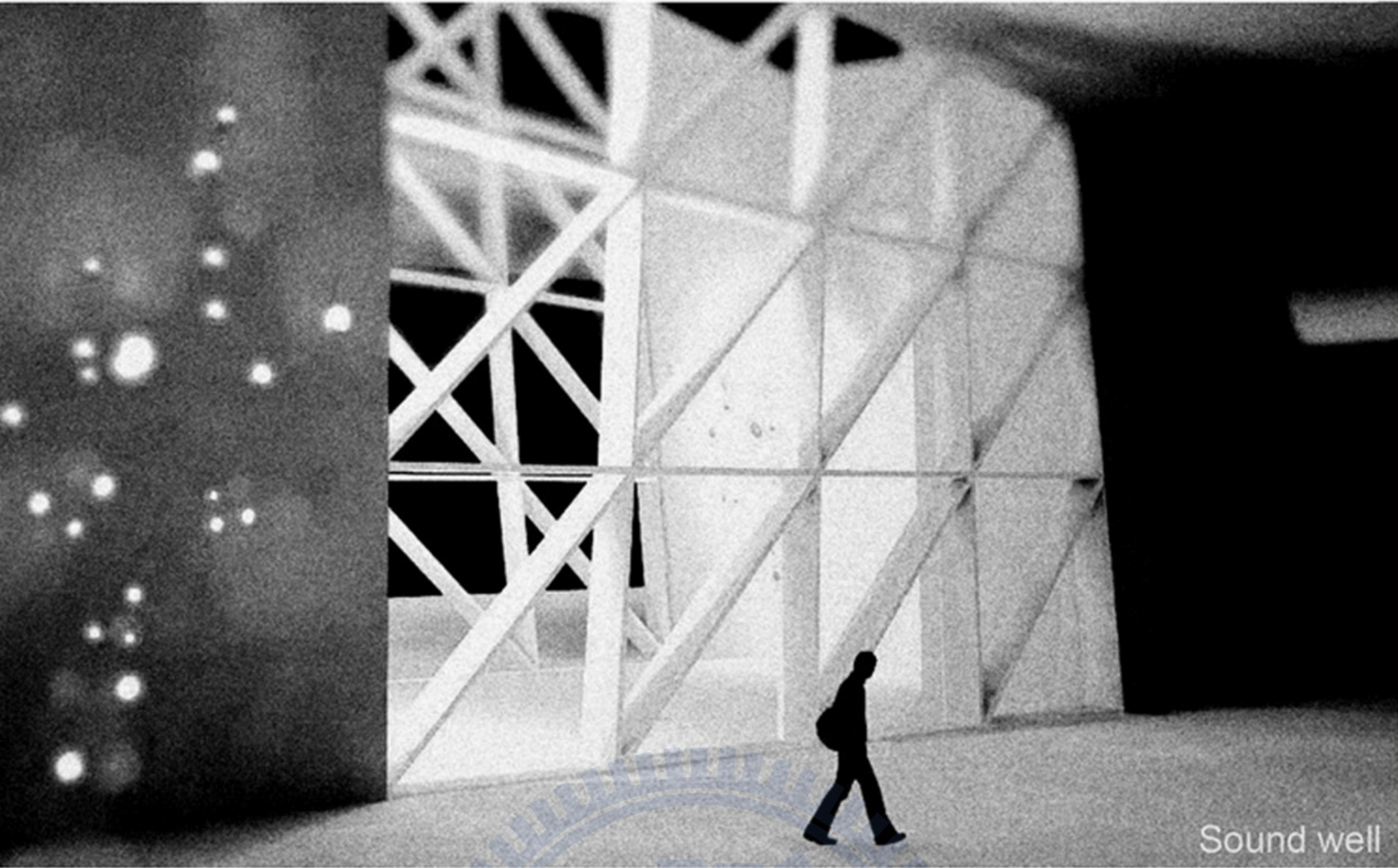
public space



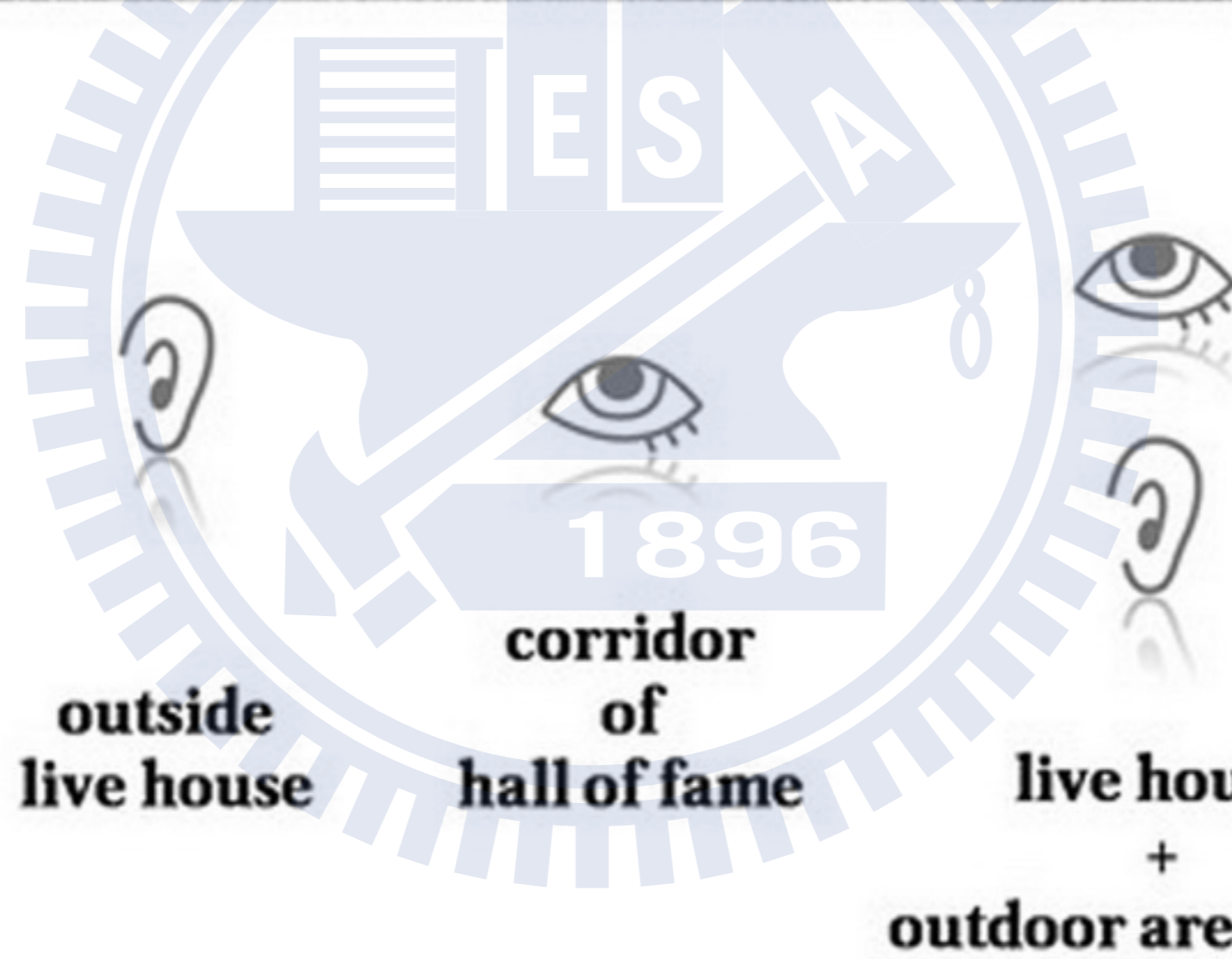
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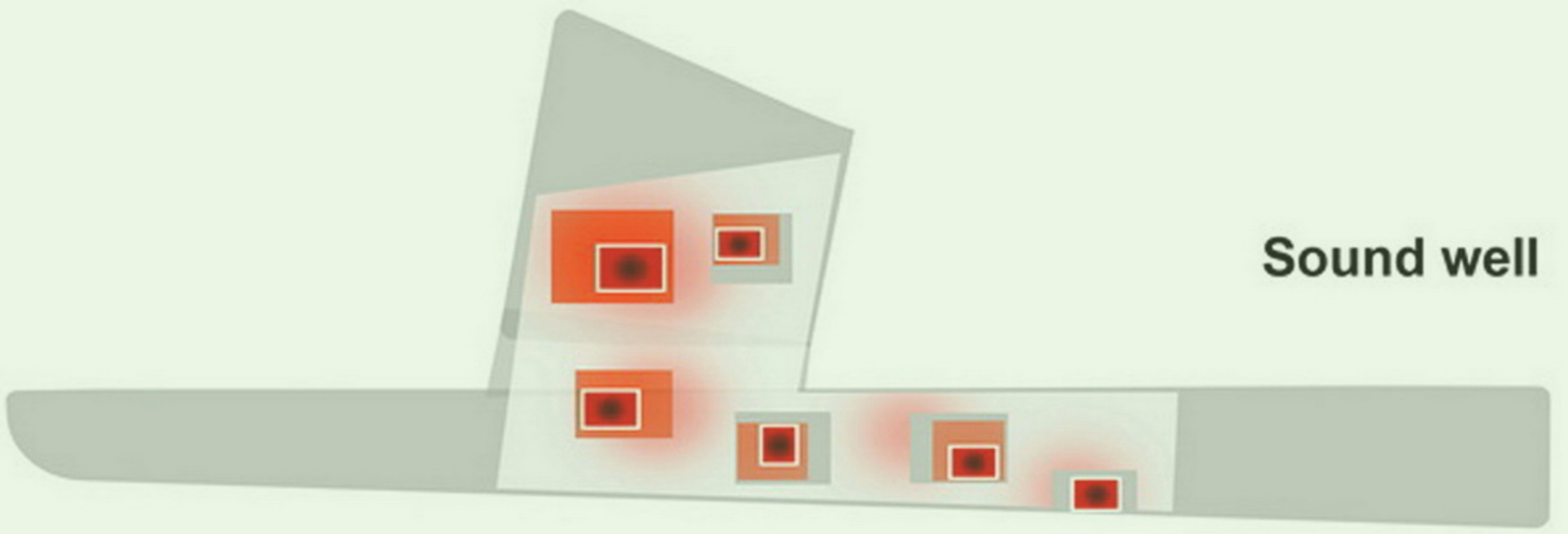
Taipei pop music center

# TPE RMX



Sound well





Sound well



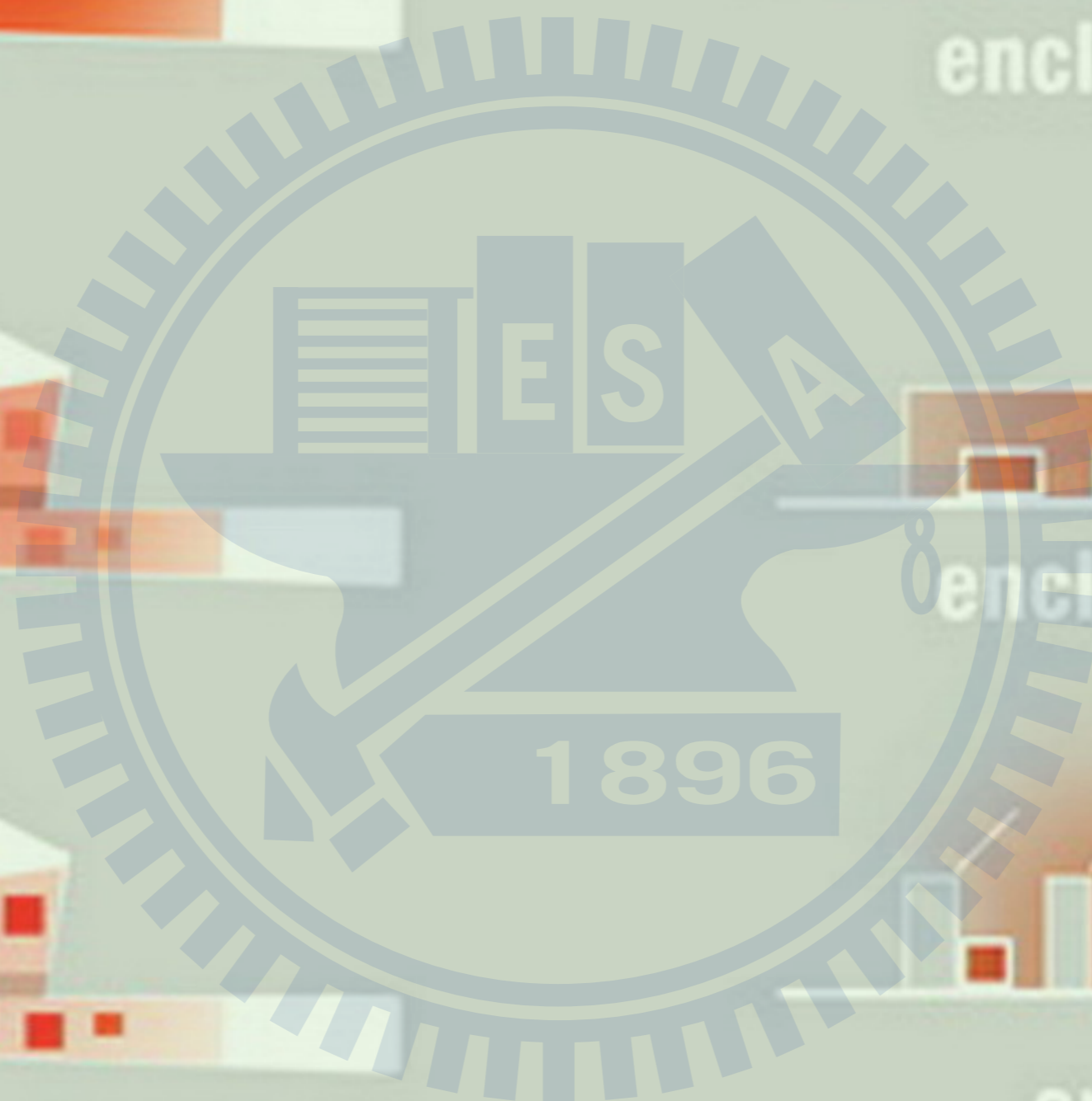
enclosure



enclosure again



open



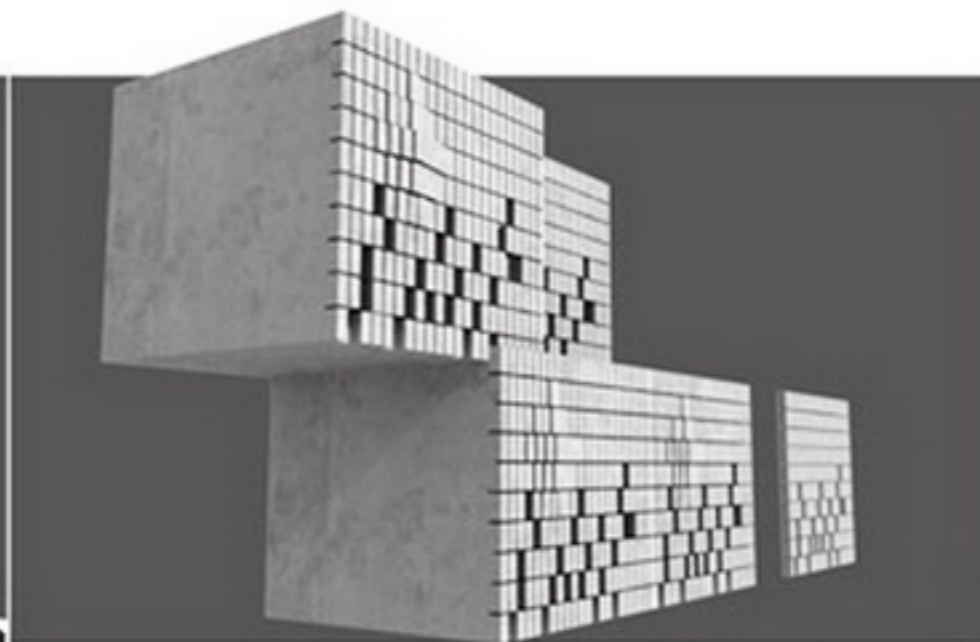
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## TPE RMX



2009 10/30  
section study

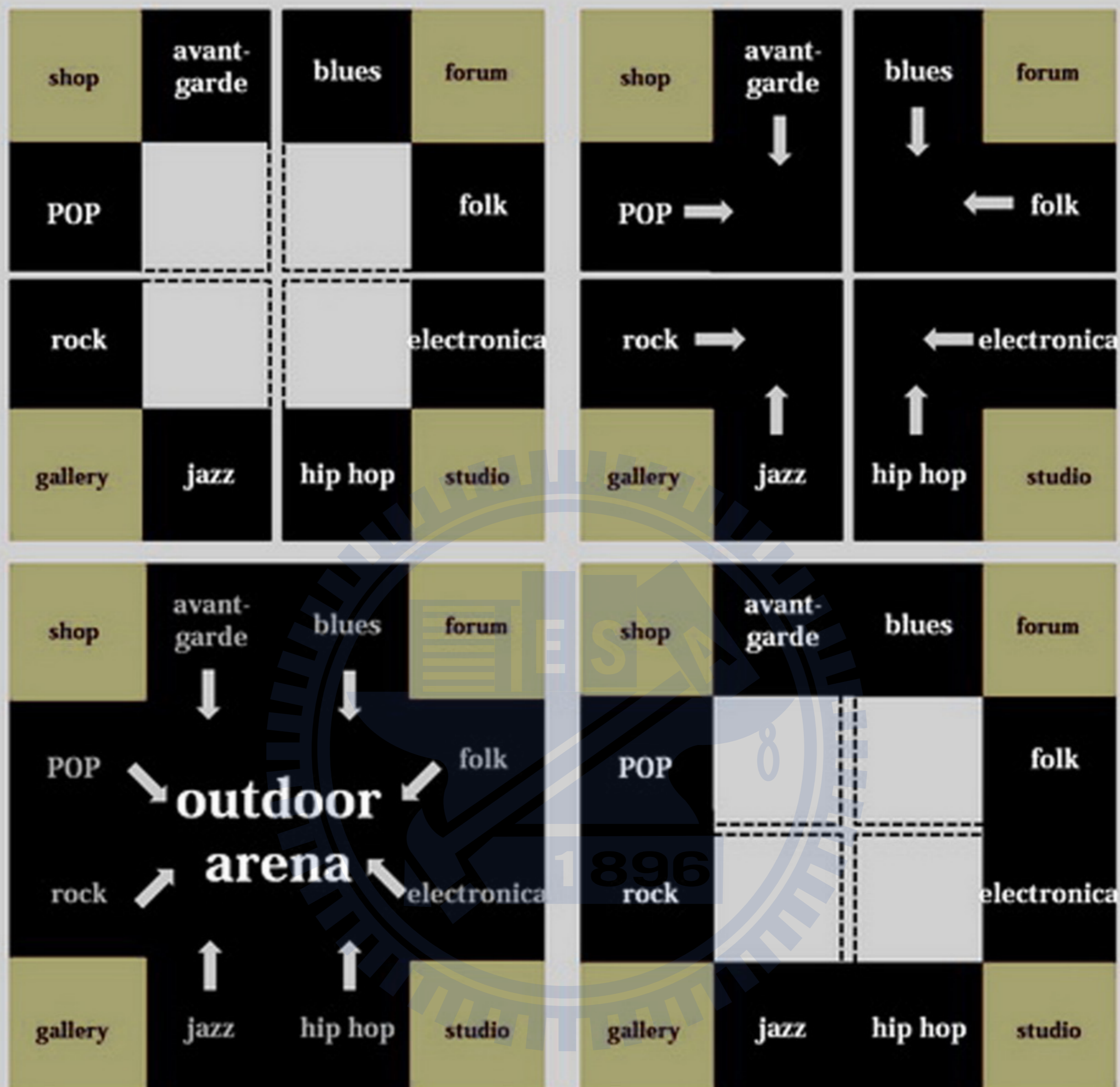


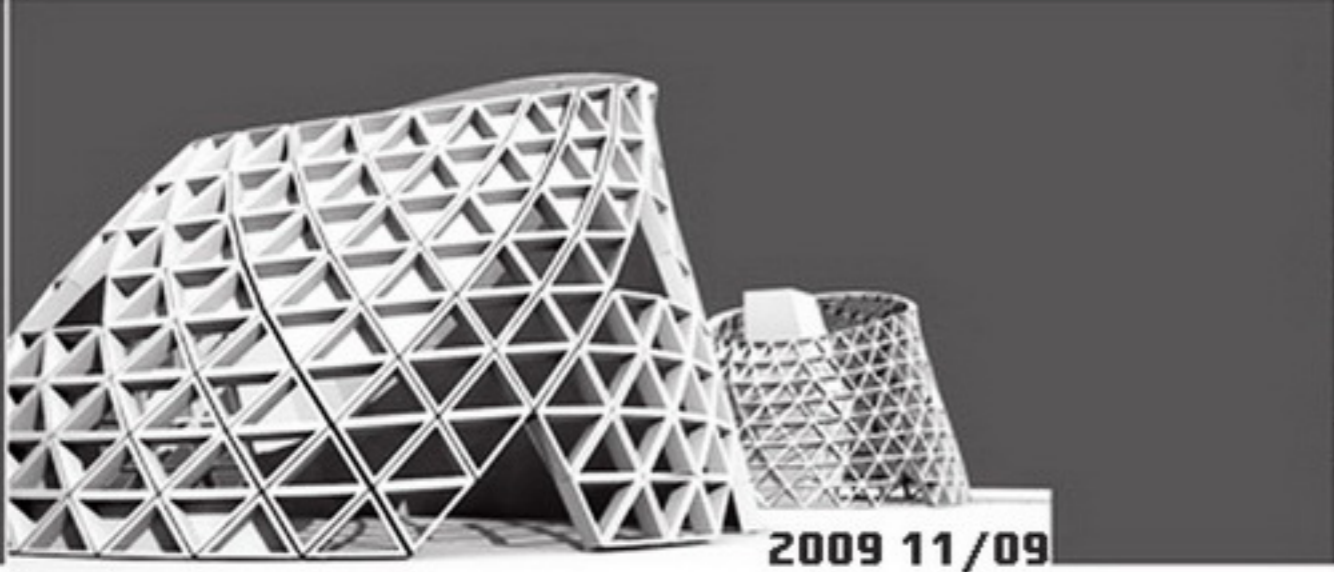
2009 11/02  
sound wall study



2009 11/09  
sound space study

## Back and forth

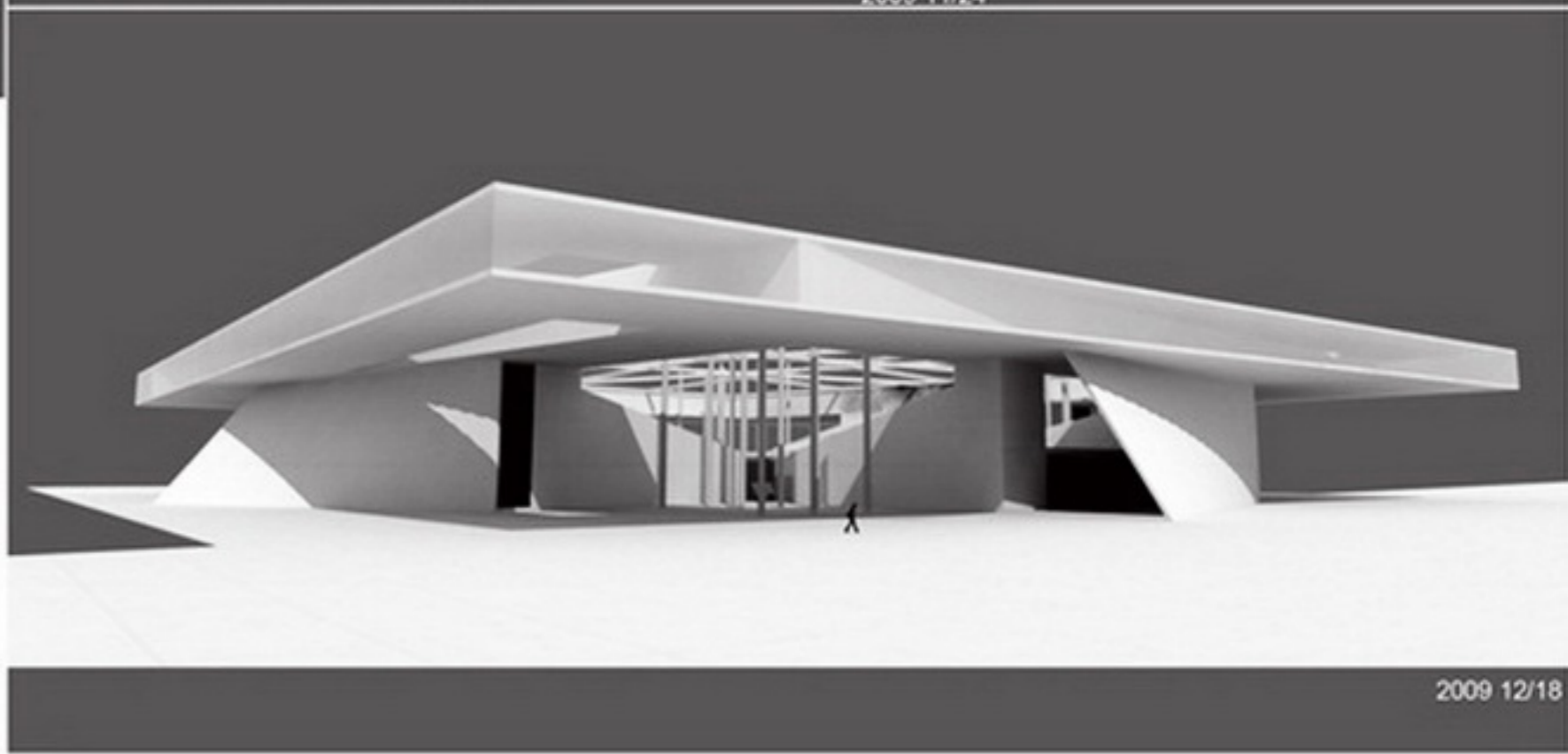




2009 11/09  
sound well study



2009 11/24



2009 12/18



**more flexible,  
more diverse,  
more fun...**

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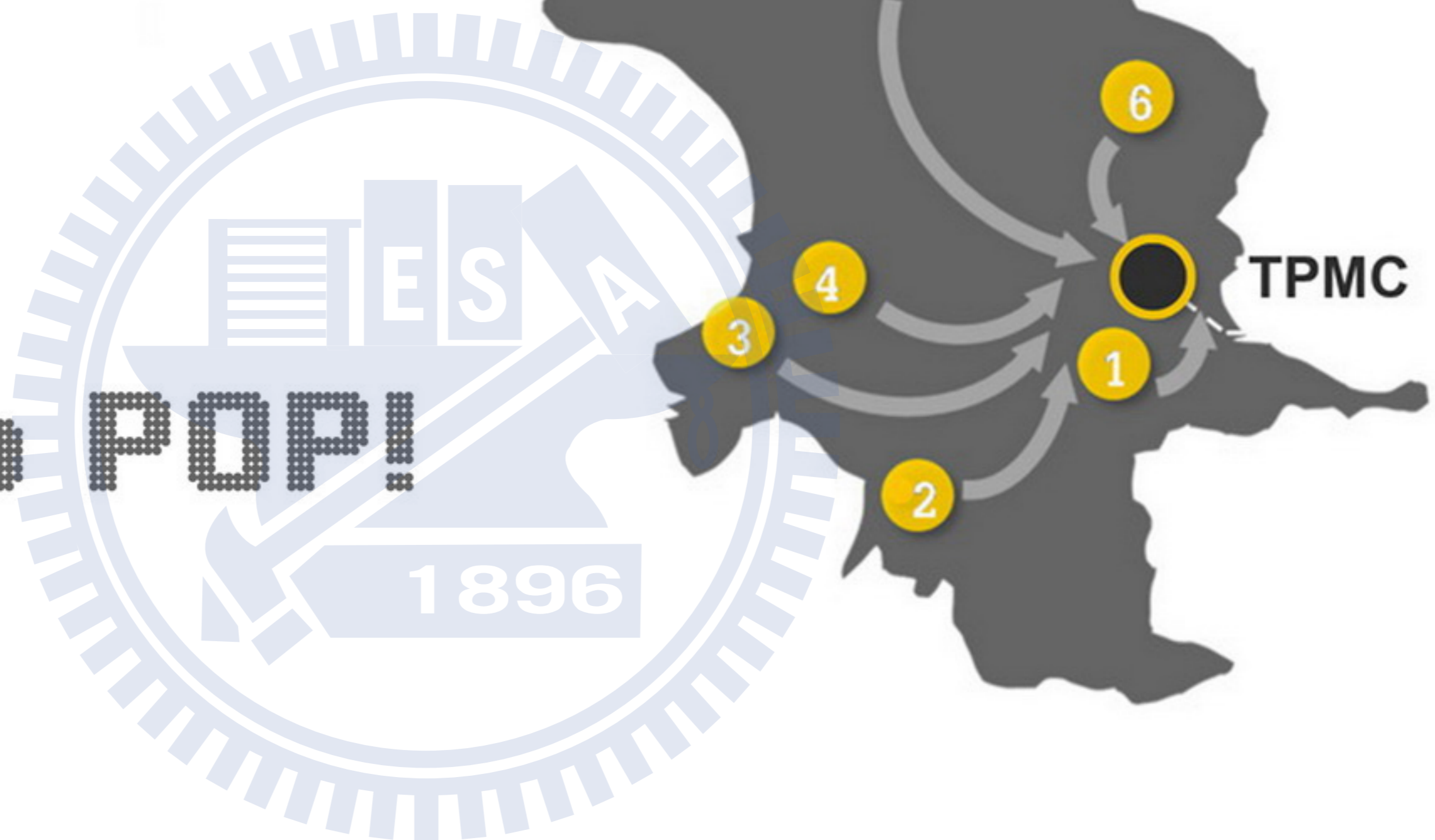
## TPE RMX



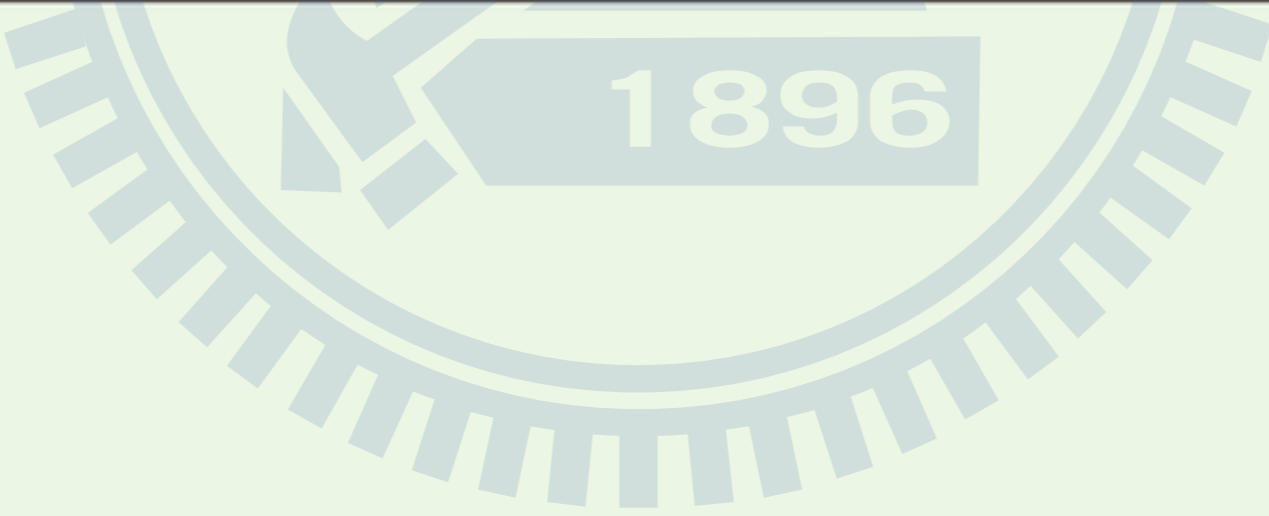
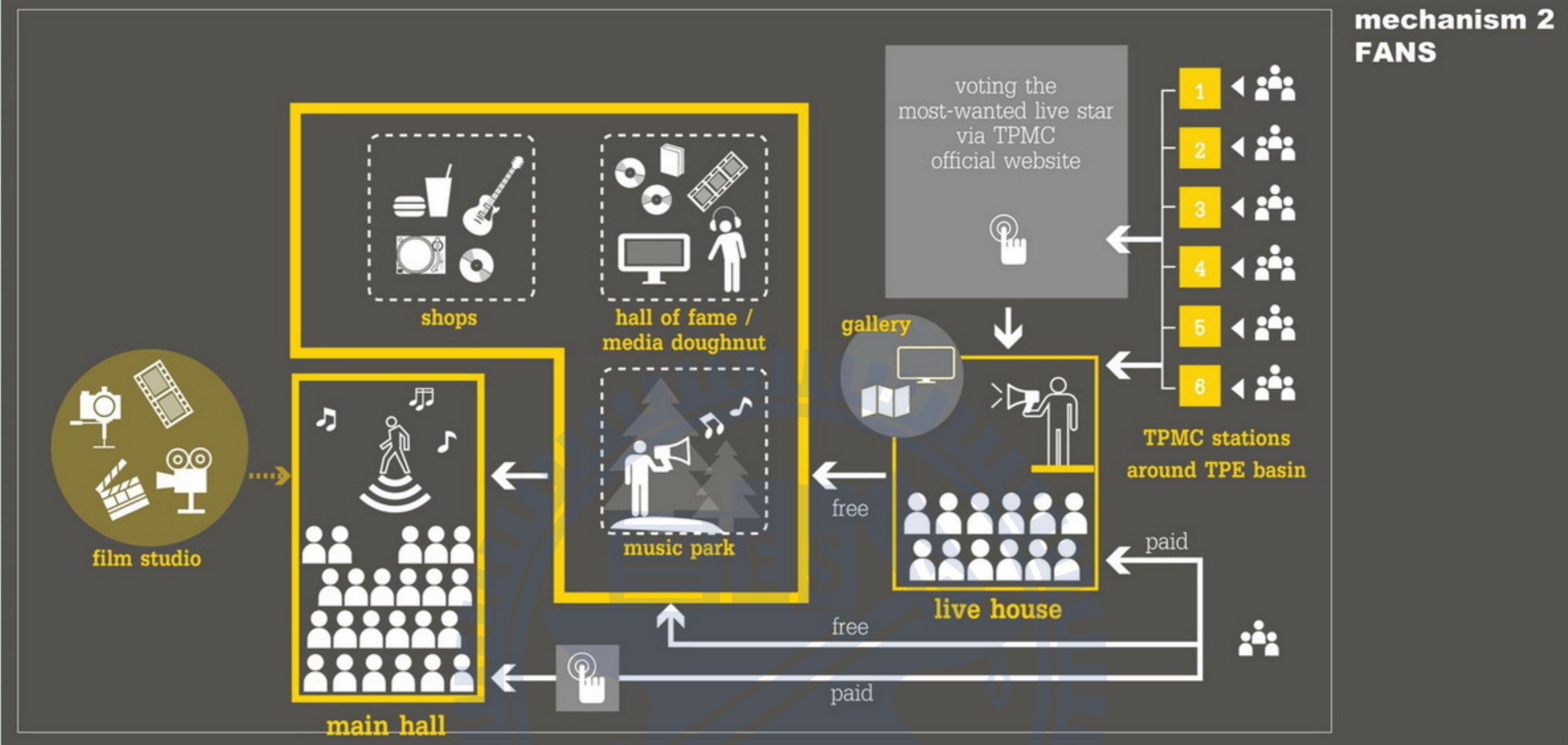
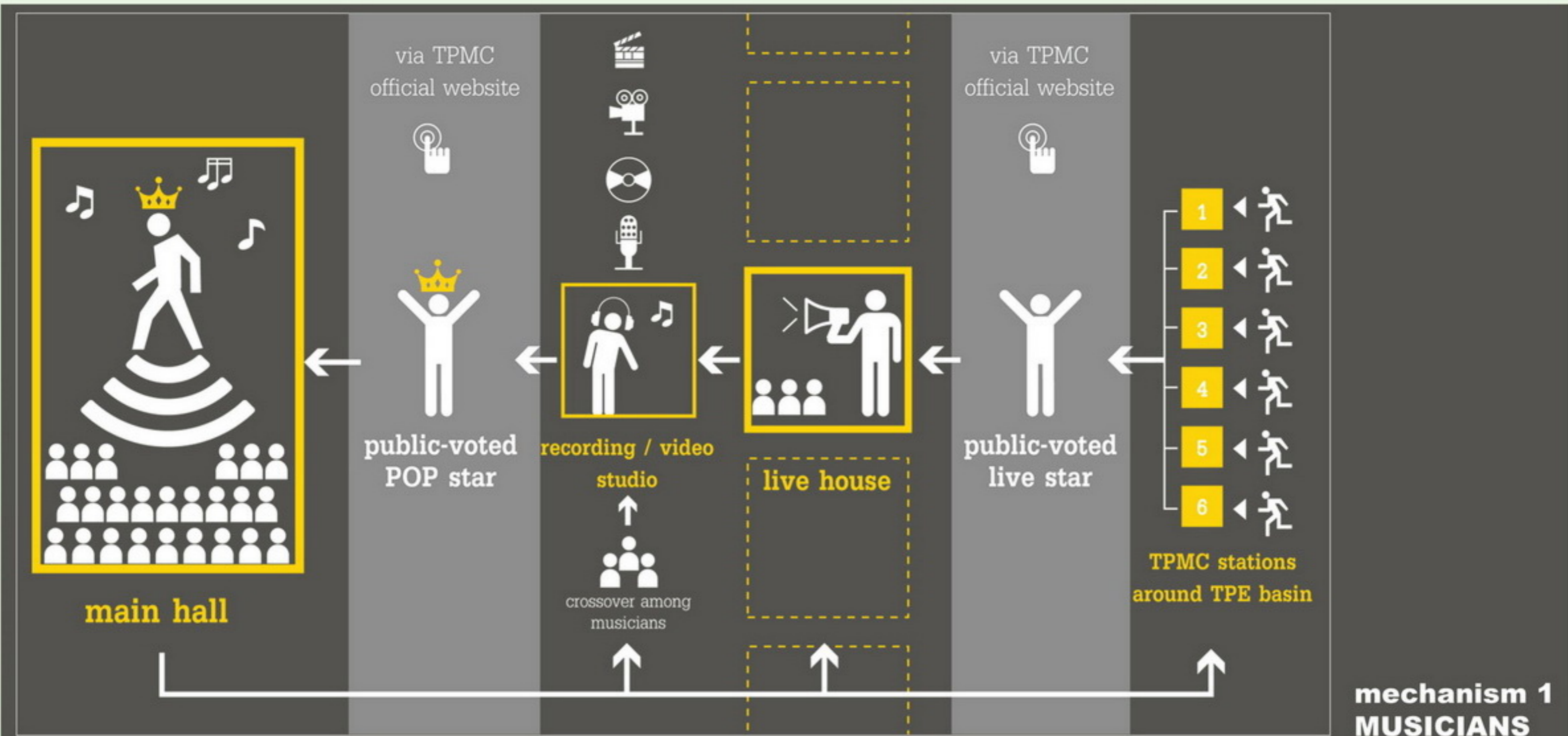
MECHANISMS  
TPMC stations



let's go POP!





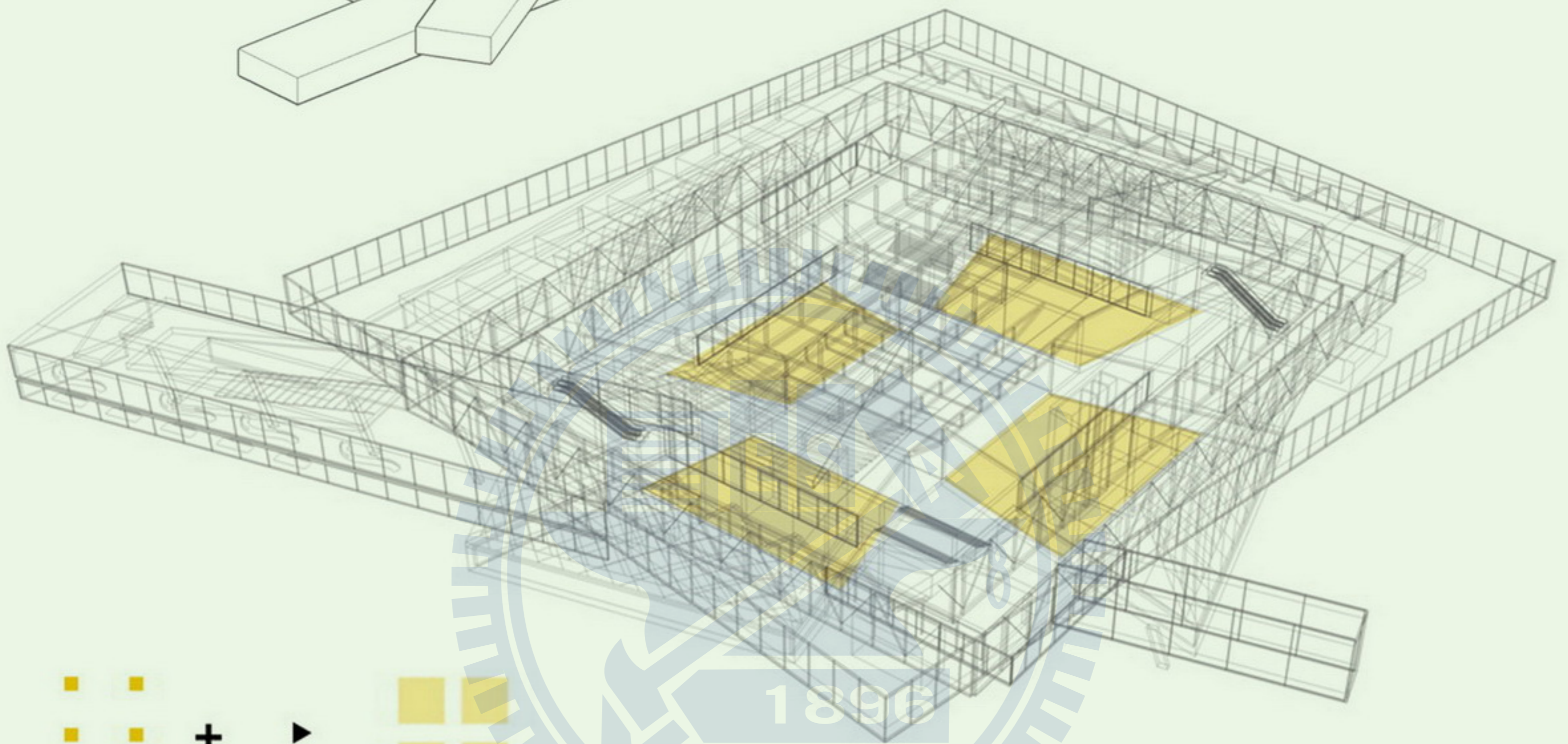
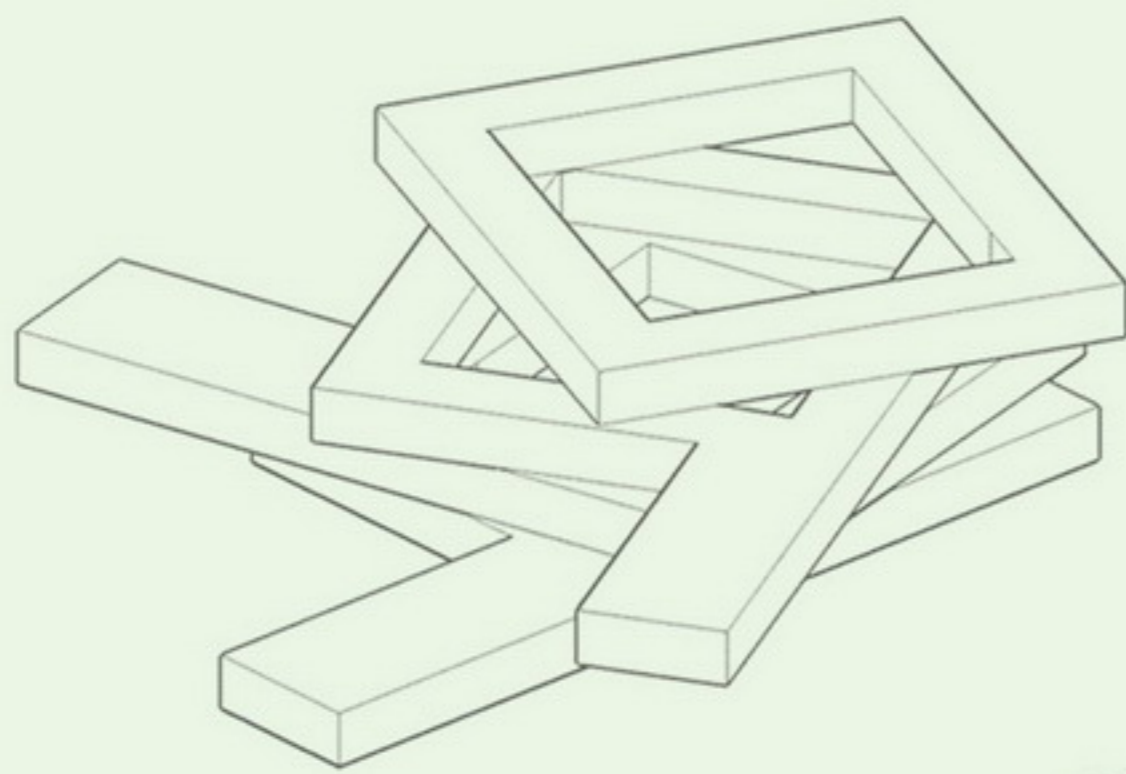
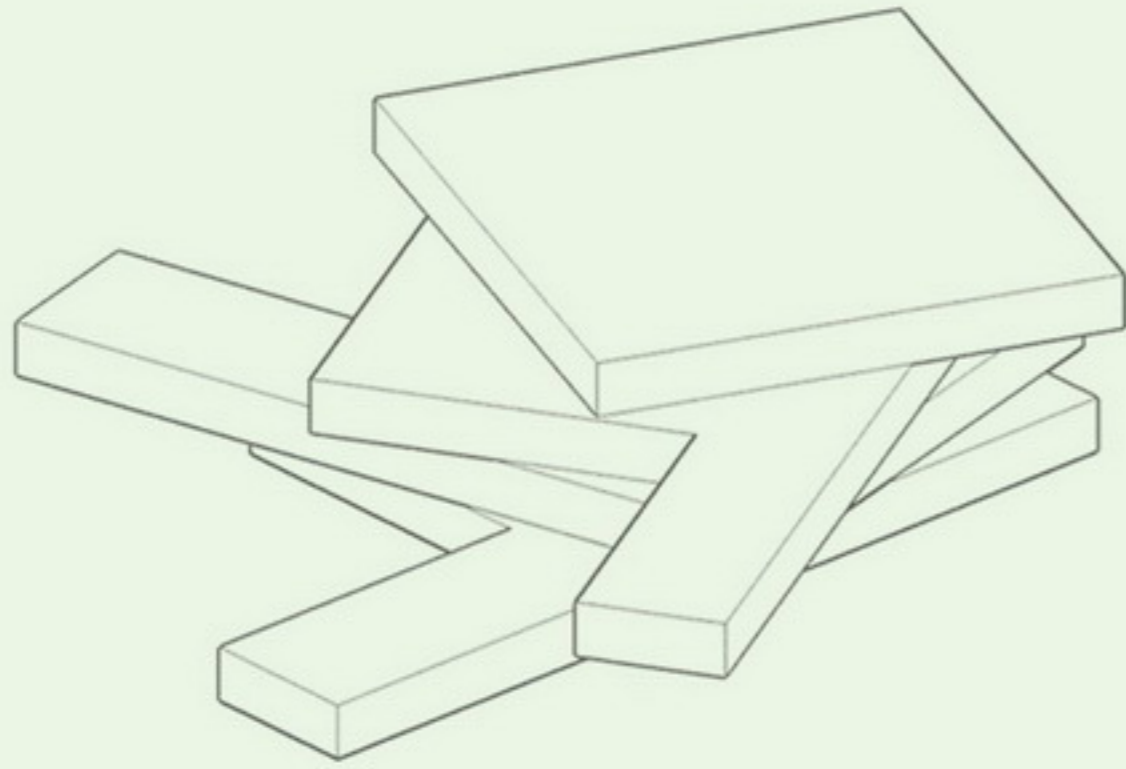
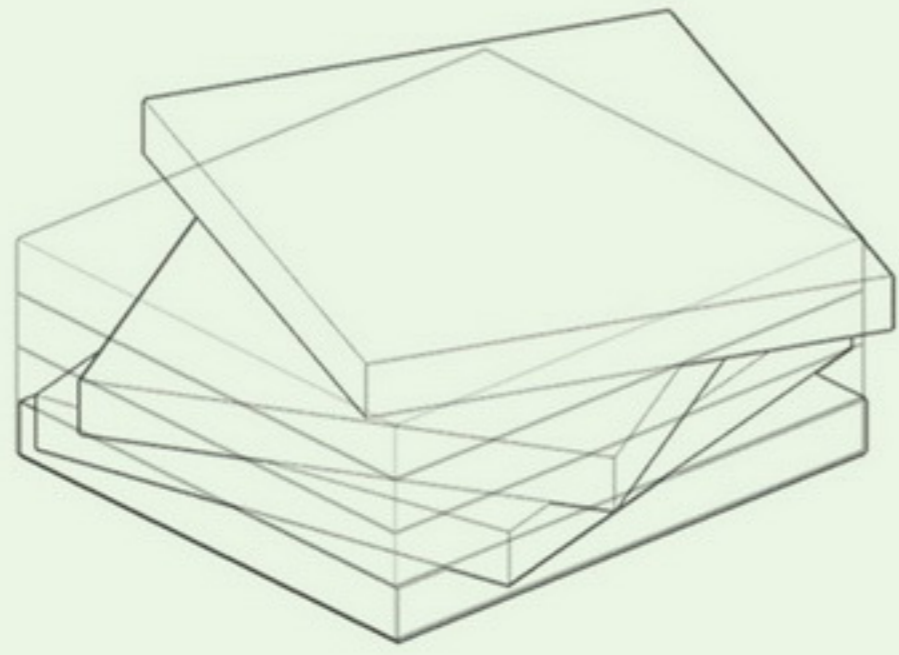


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**TPE RMX**





+



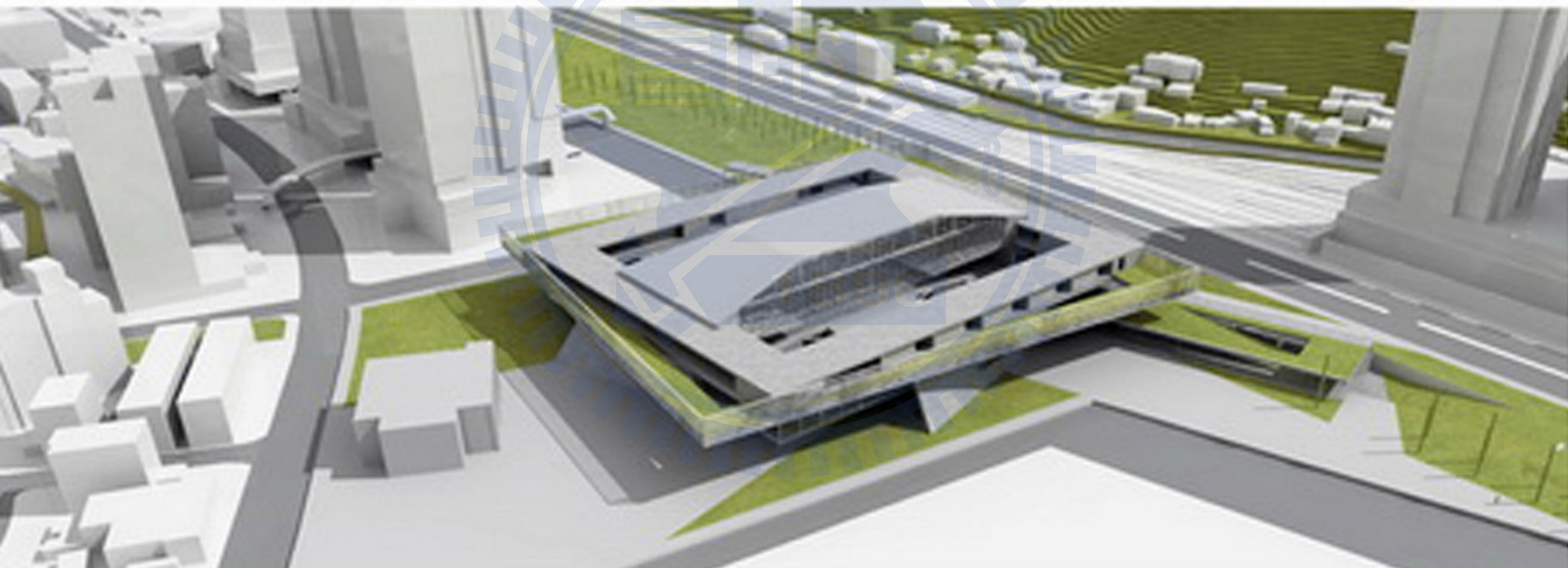
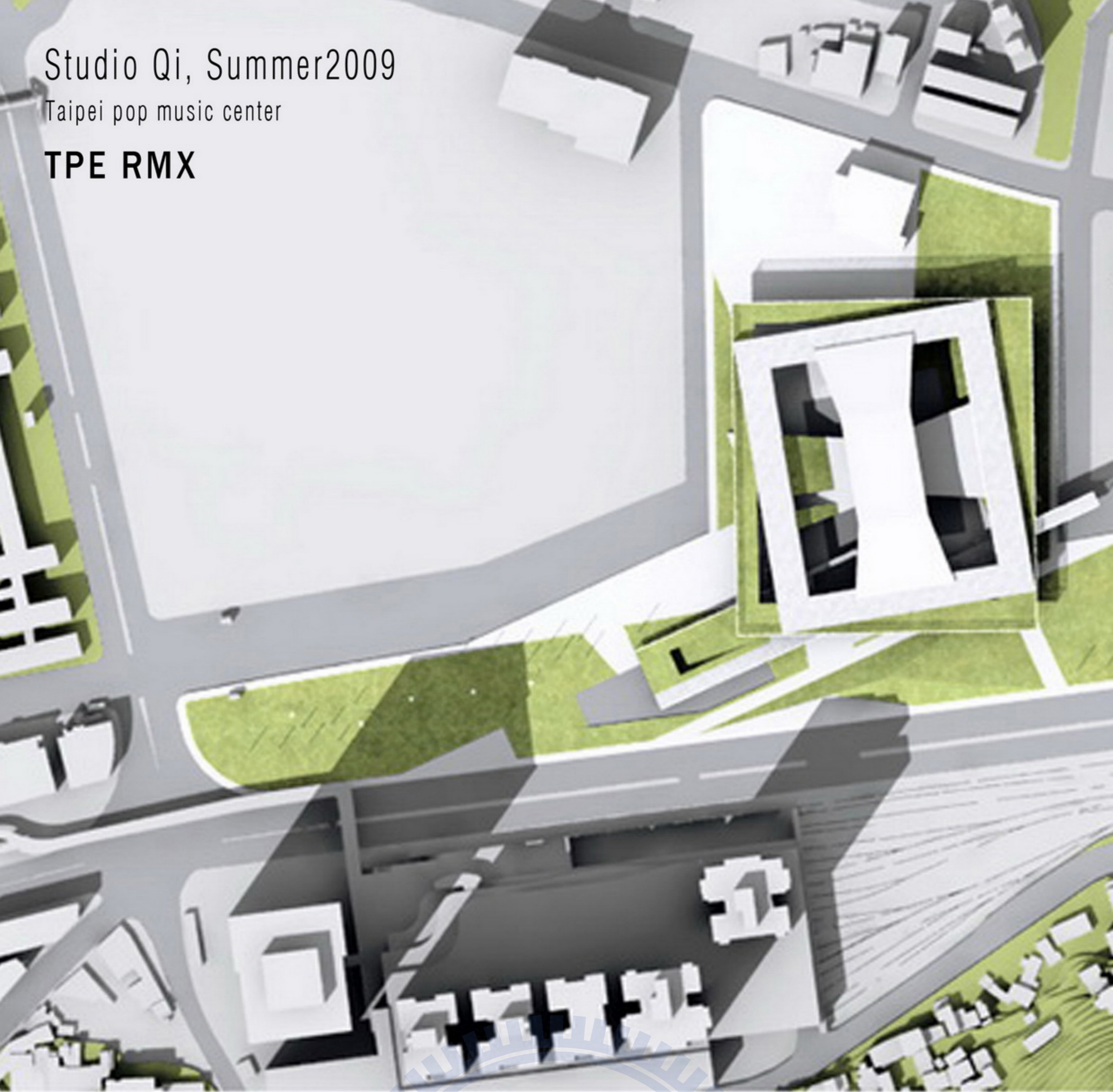
6 @ music station  
Taipei city

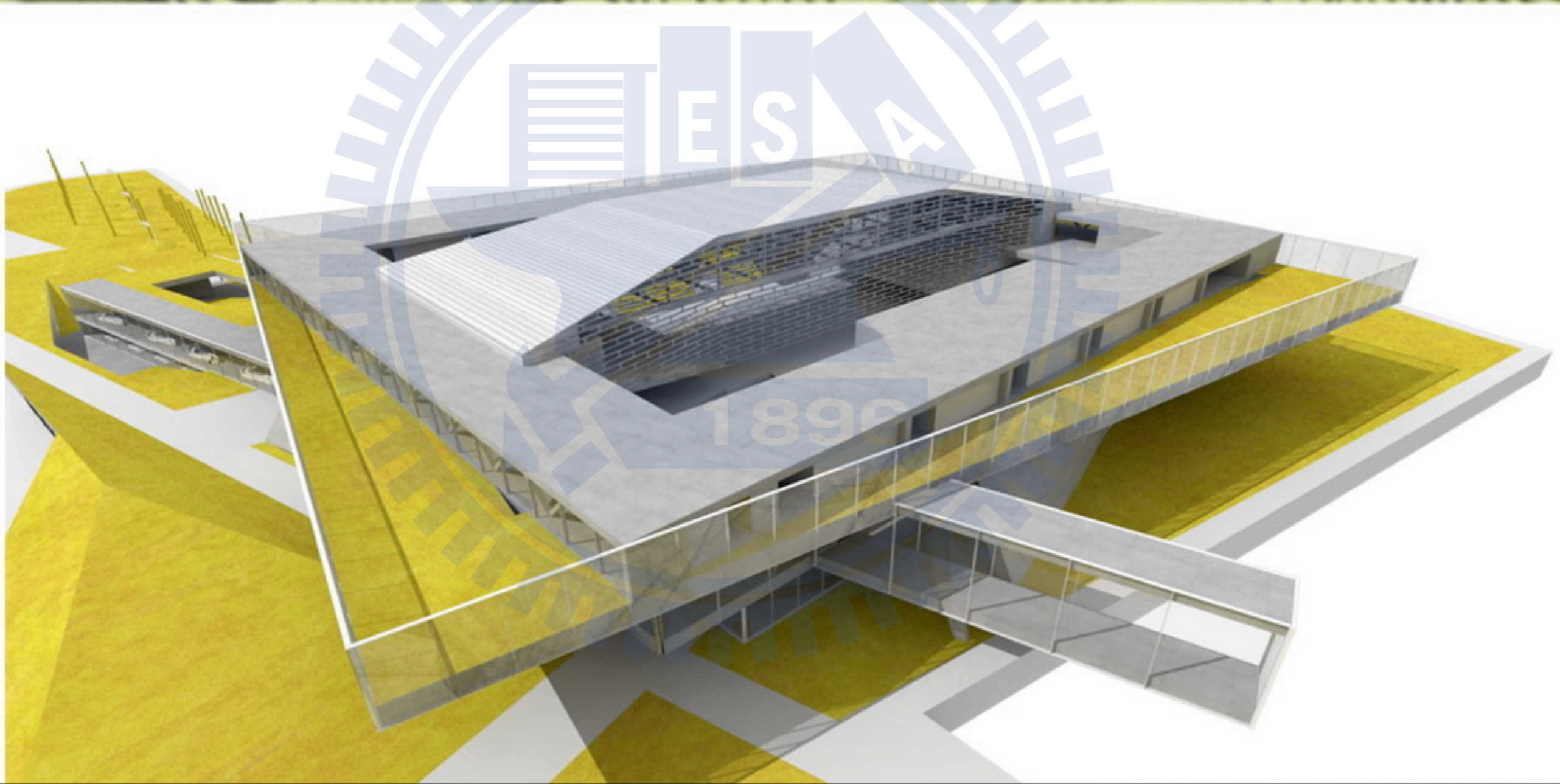
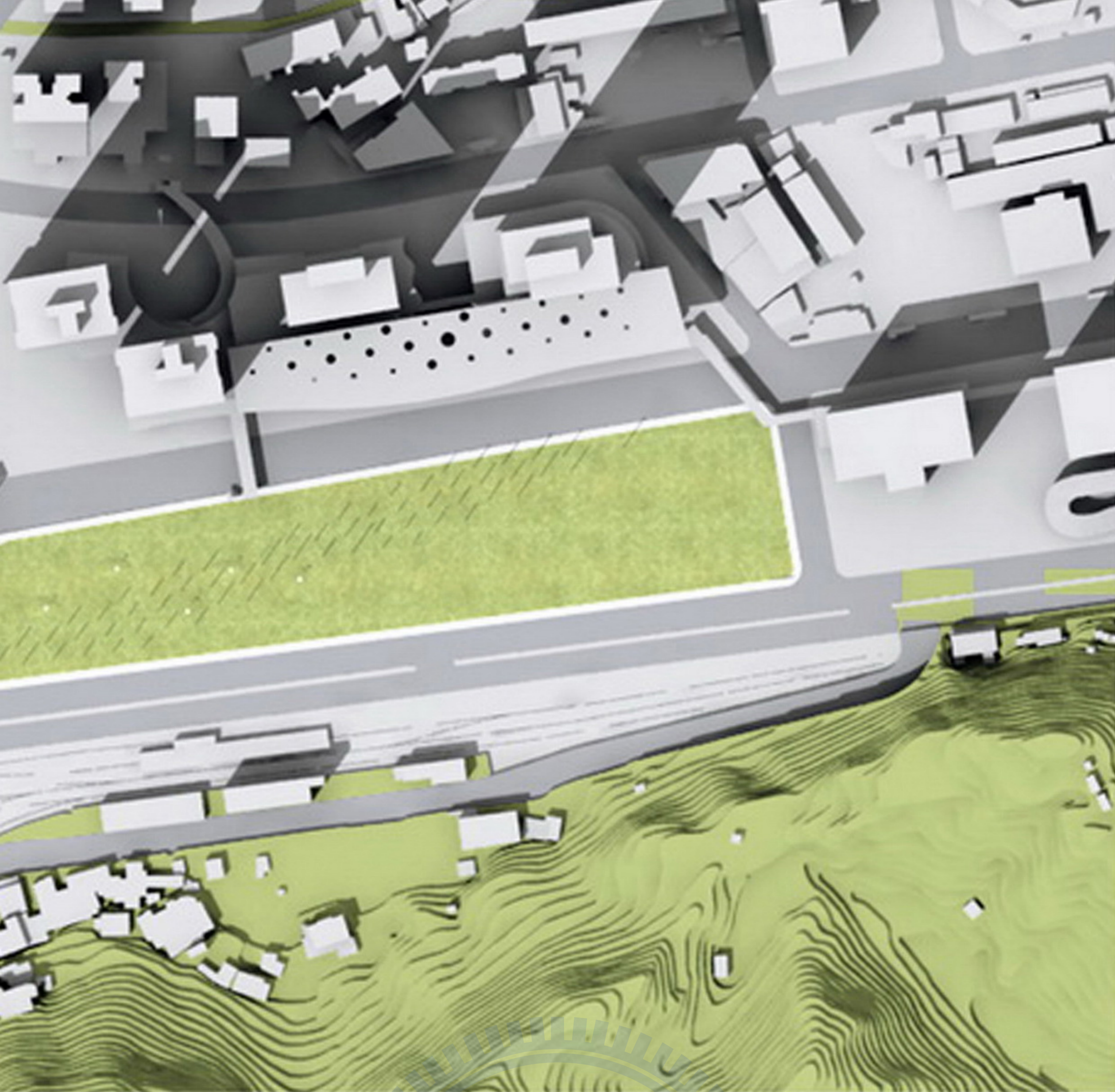
4 @ live house  
Taipei POP music center

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**TPE RMX**

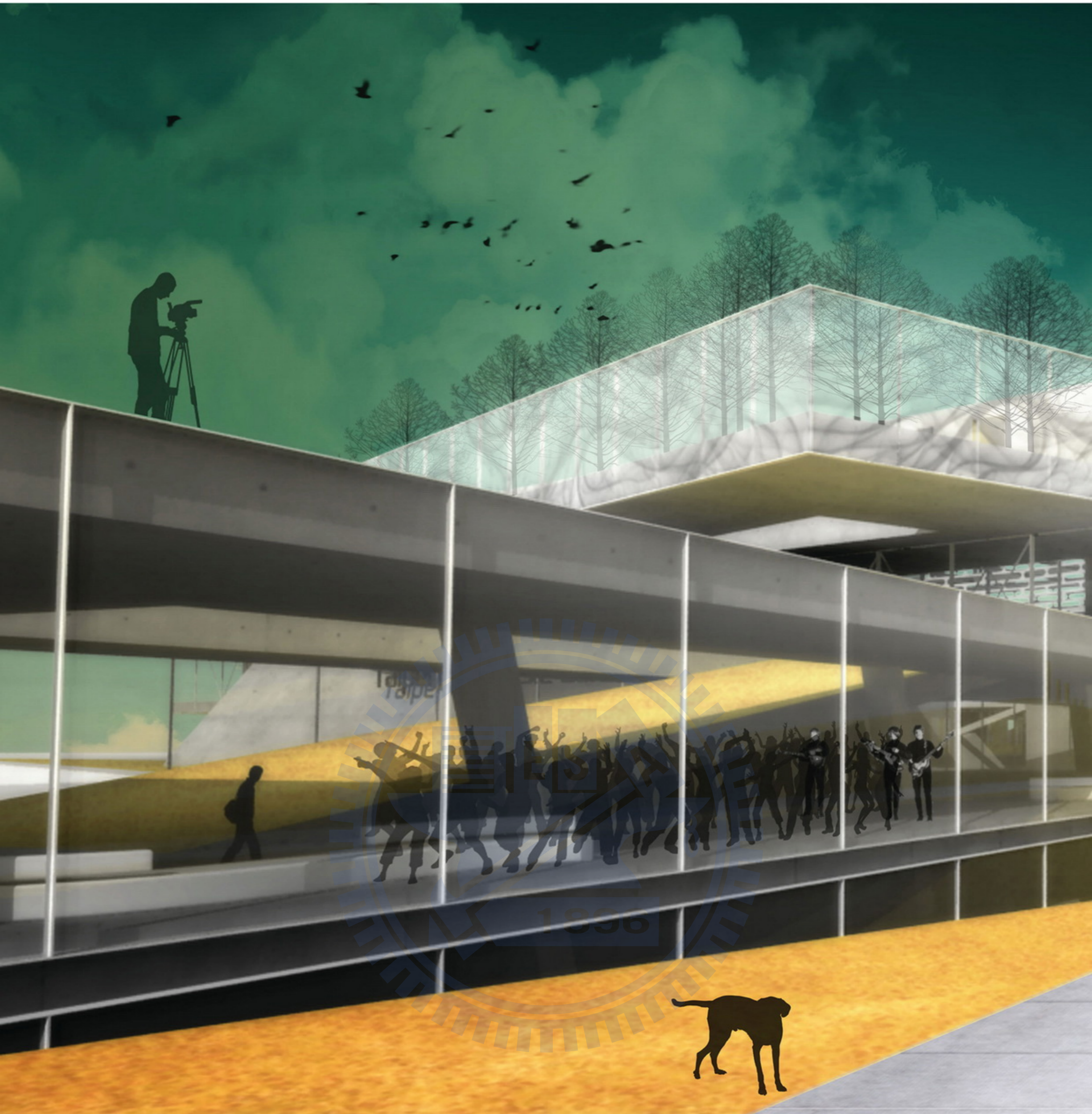




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**TPE RMX**





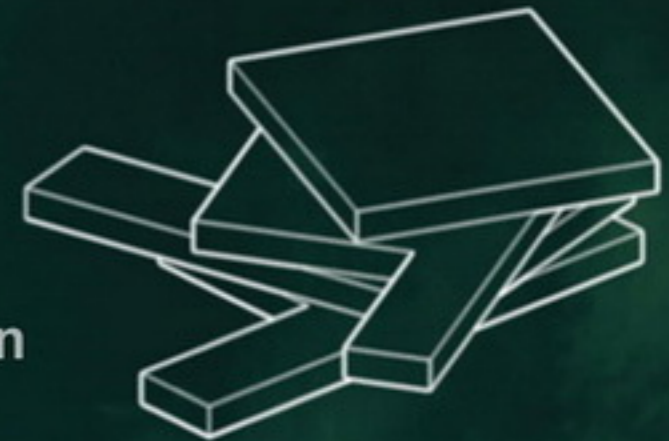
stacking



rotation



diffusion



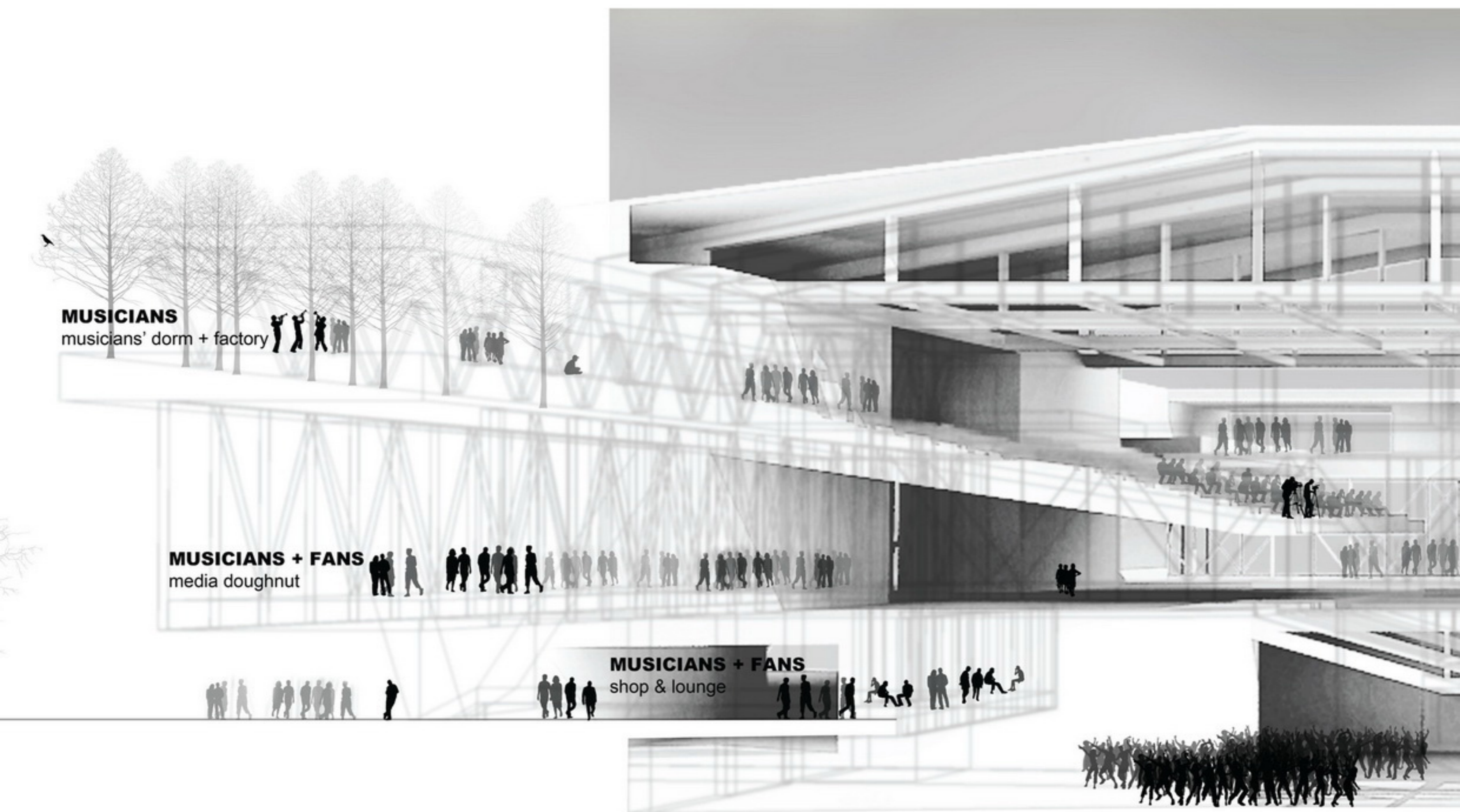
excavation



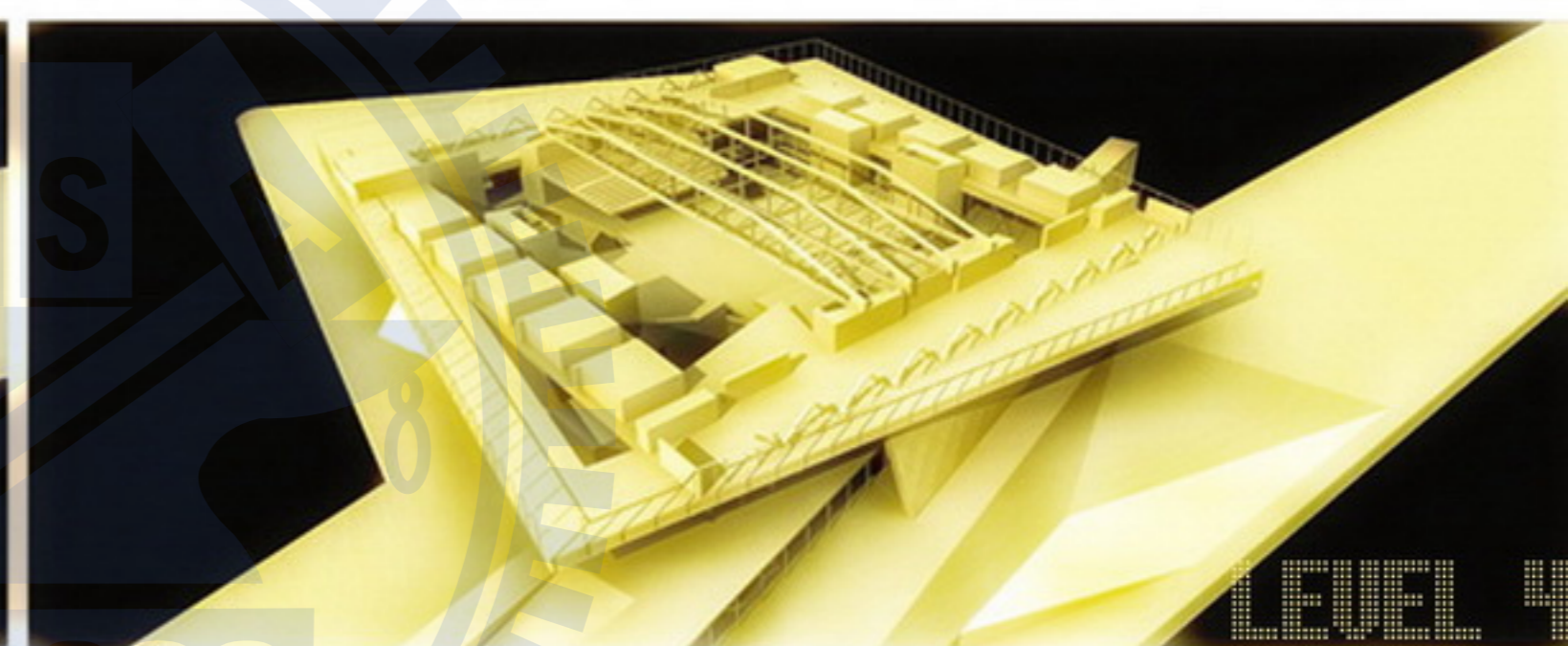
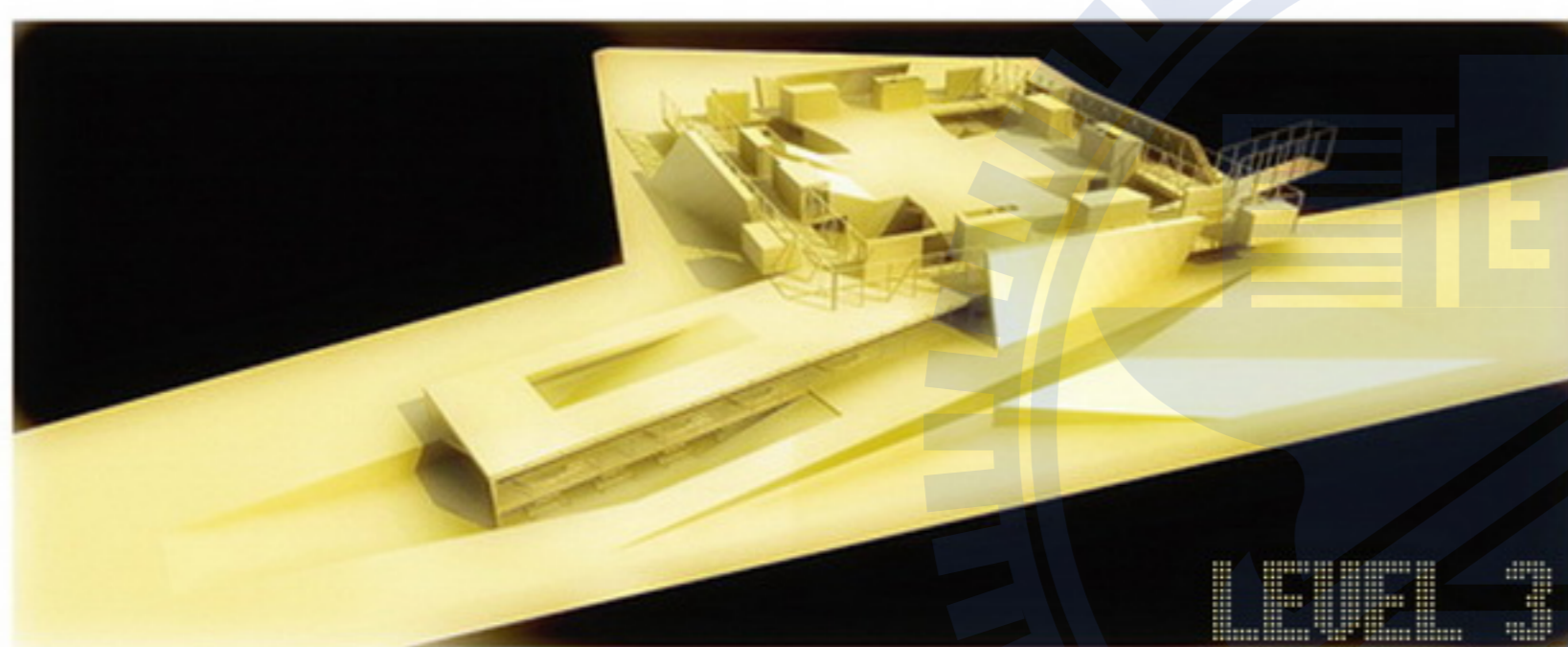
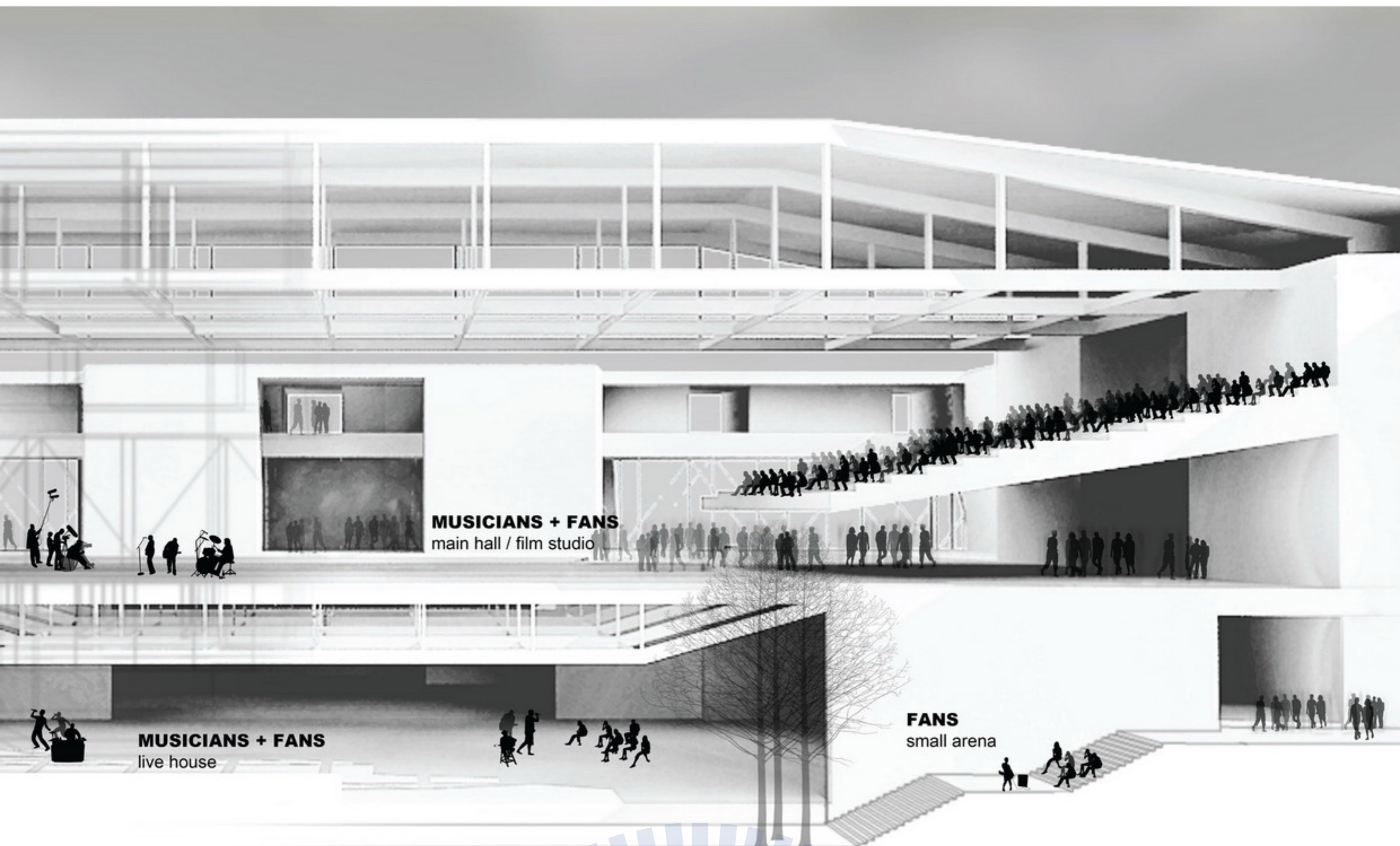
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## TPE RMX



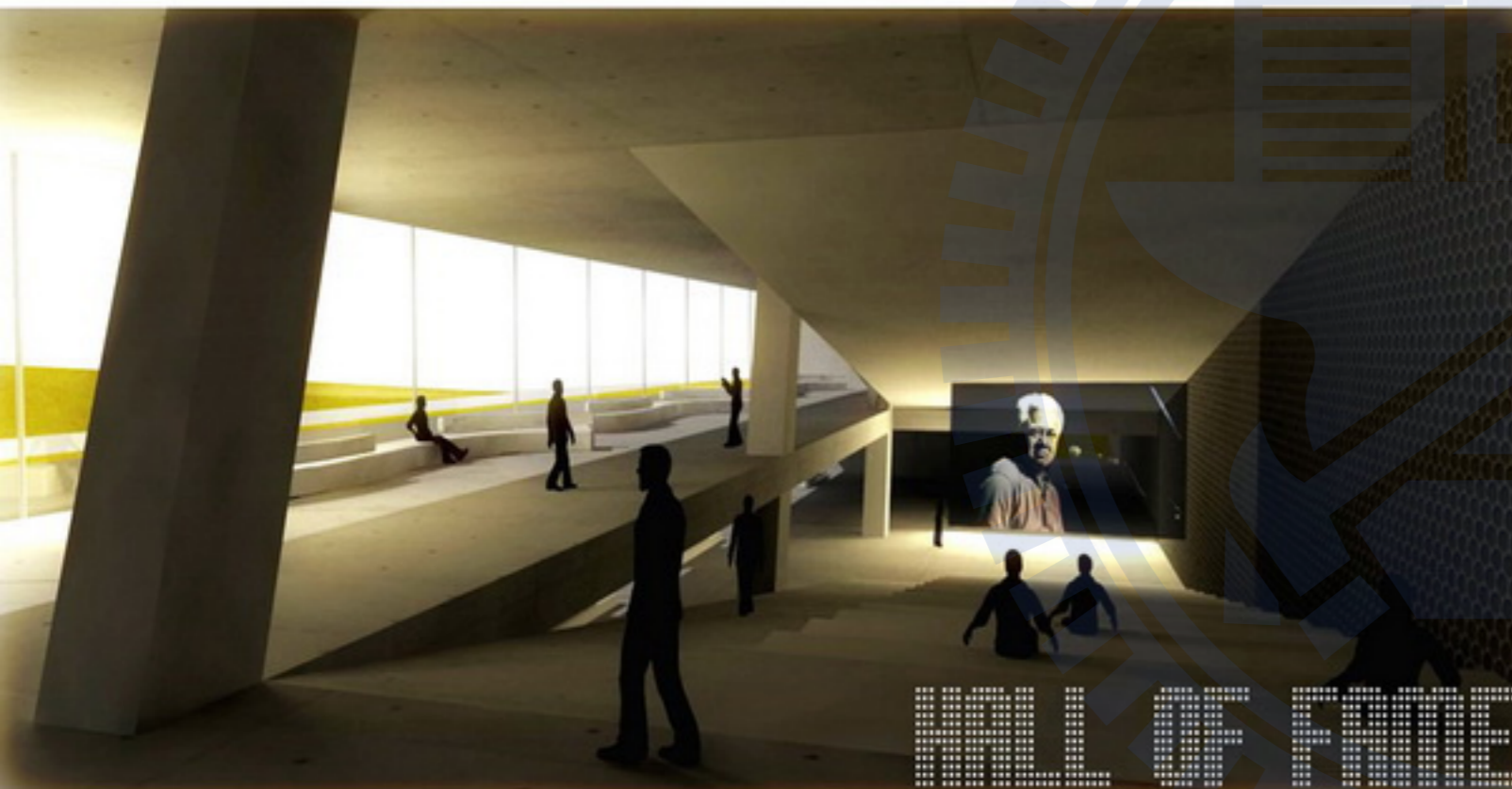
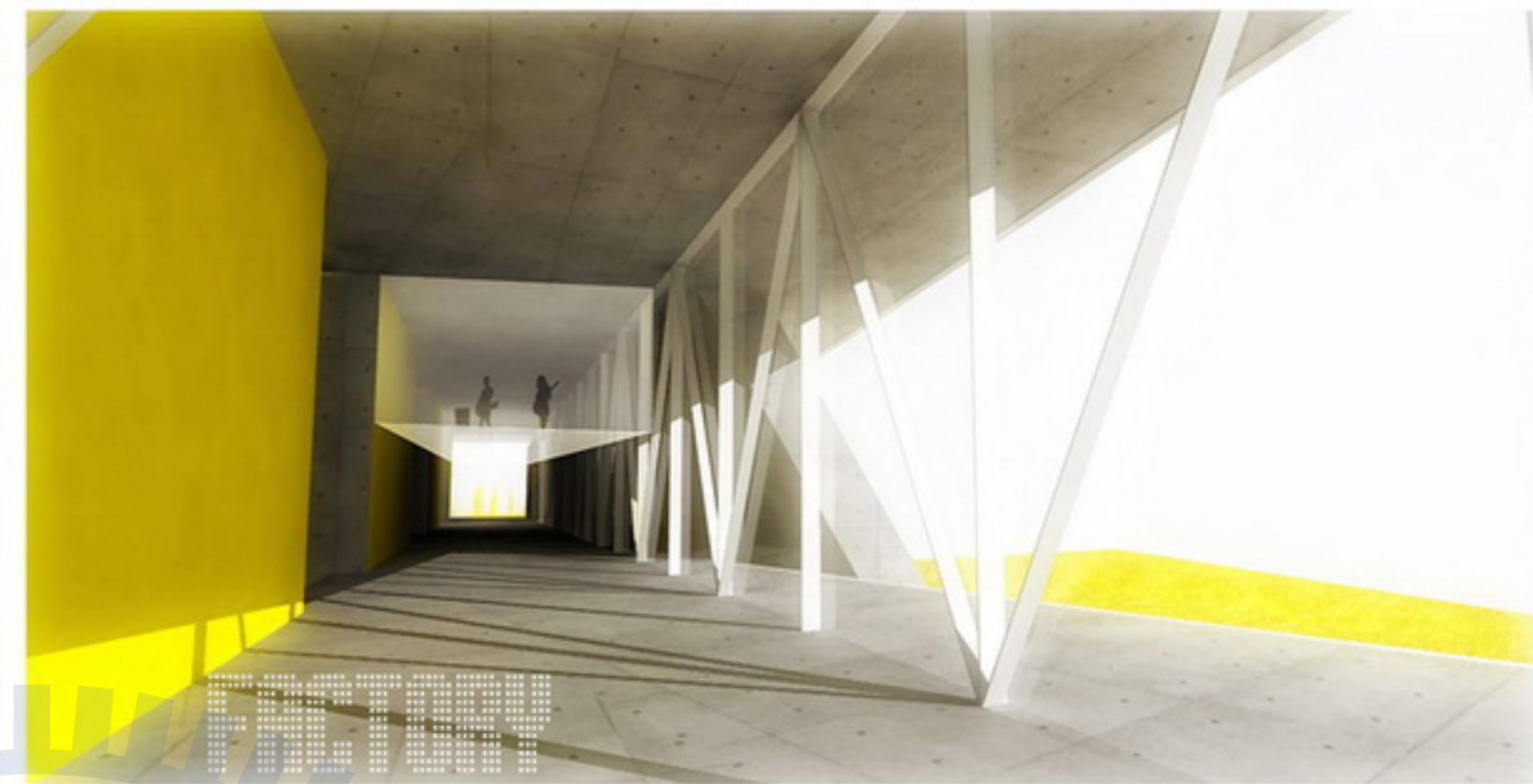
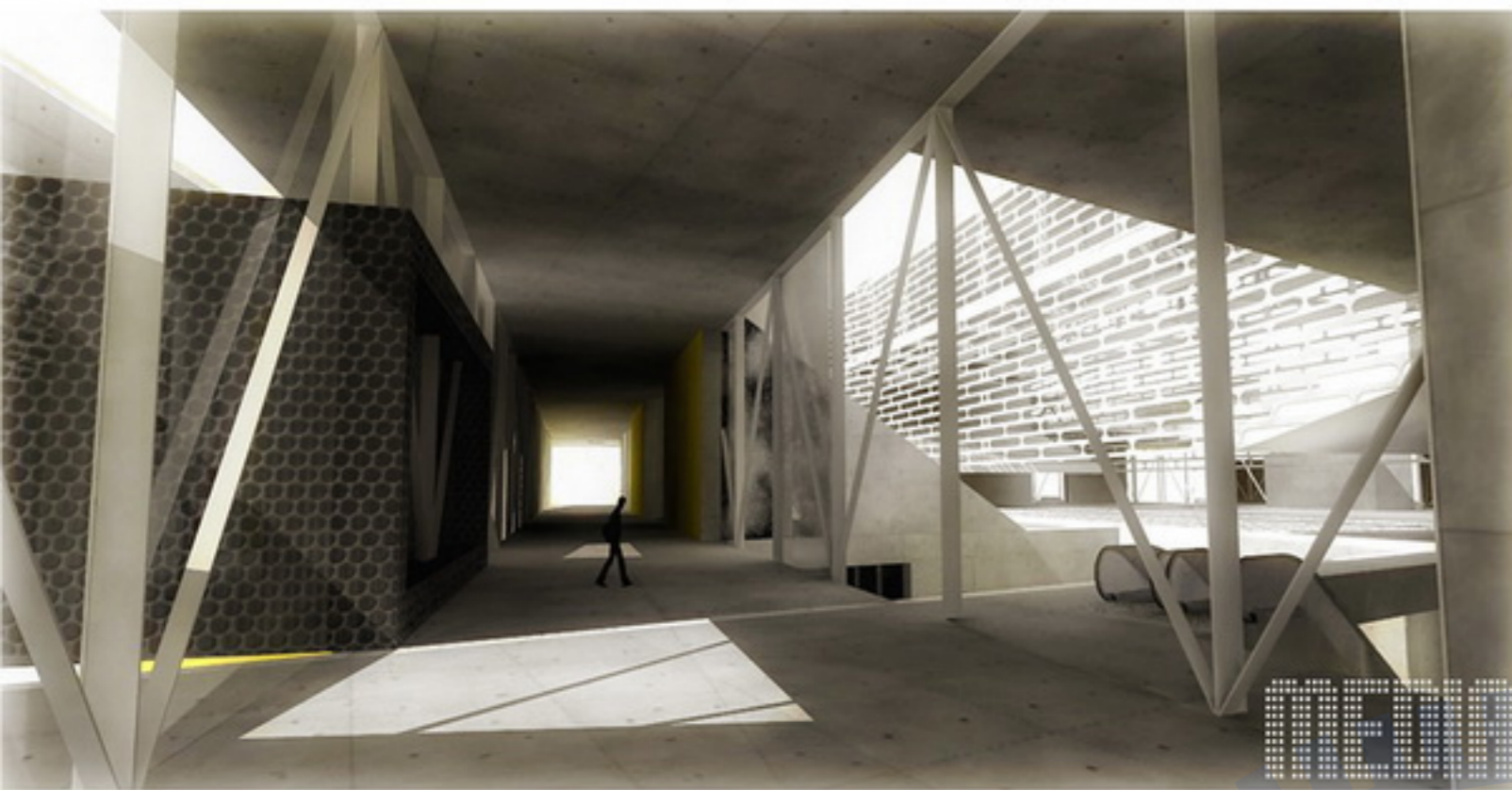


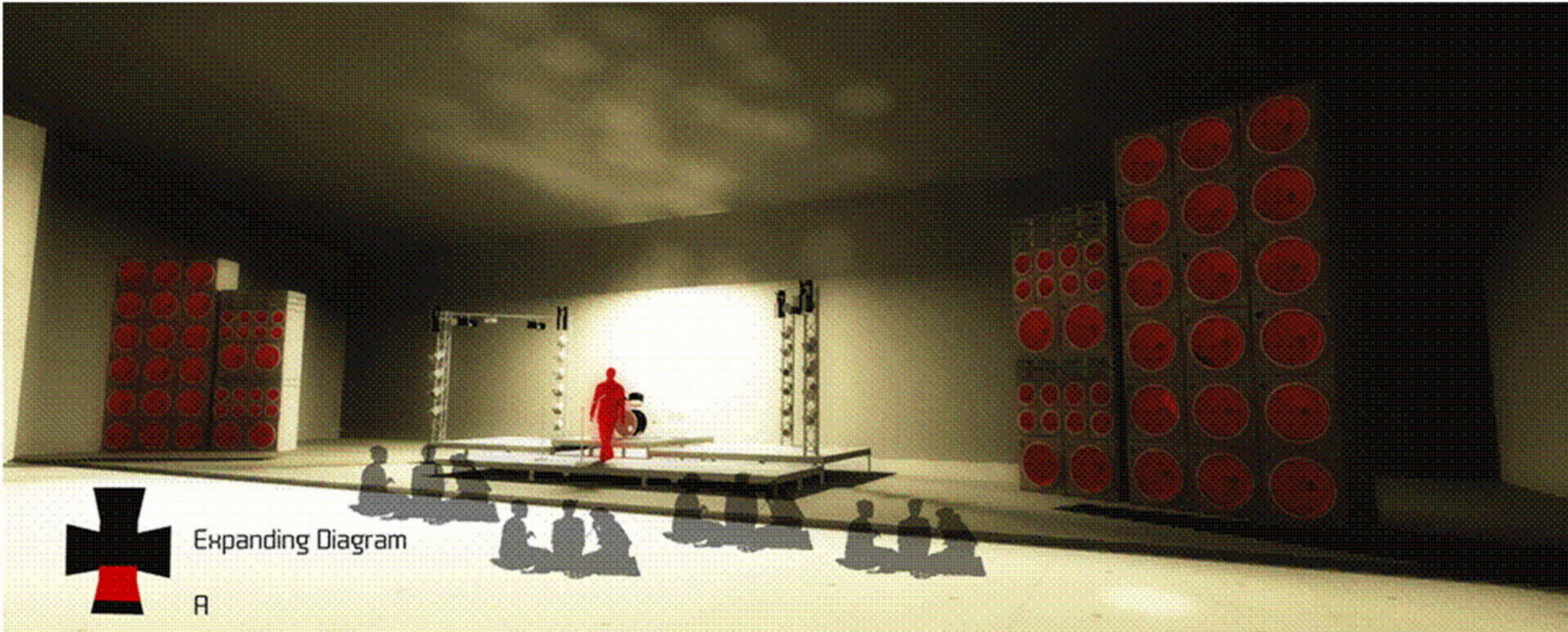


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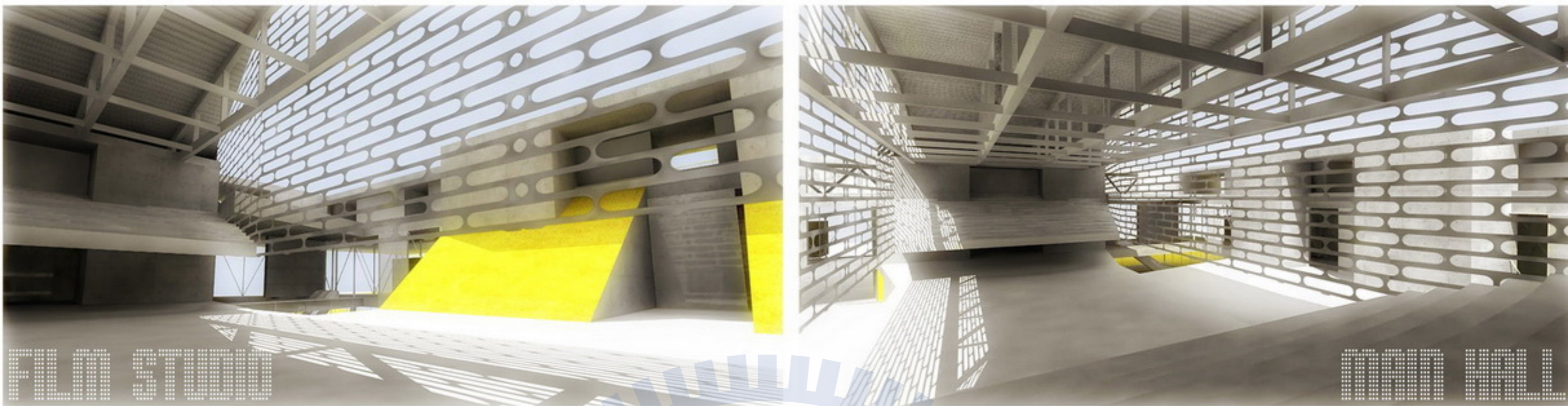
## TPE RMX





Expanding Diagram

A

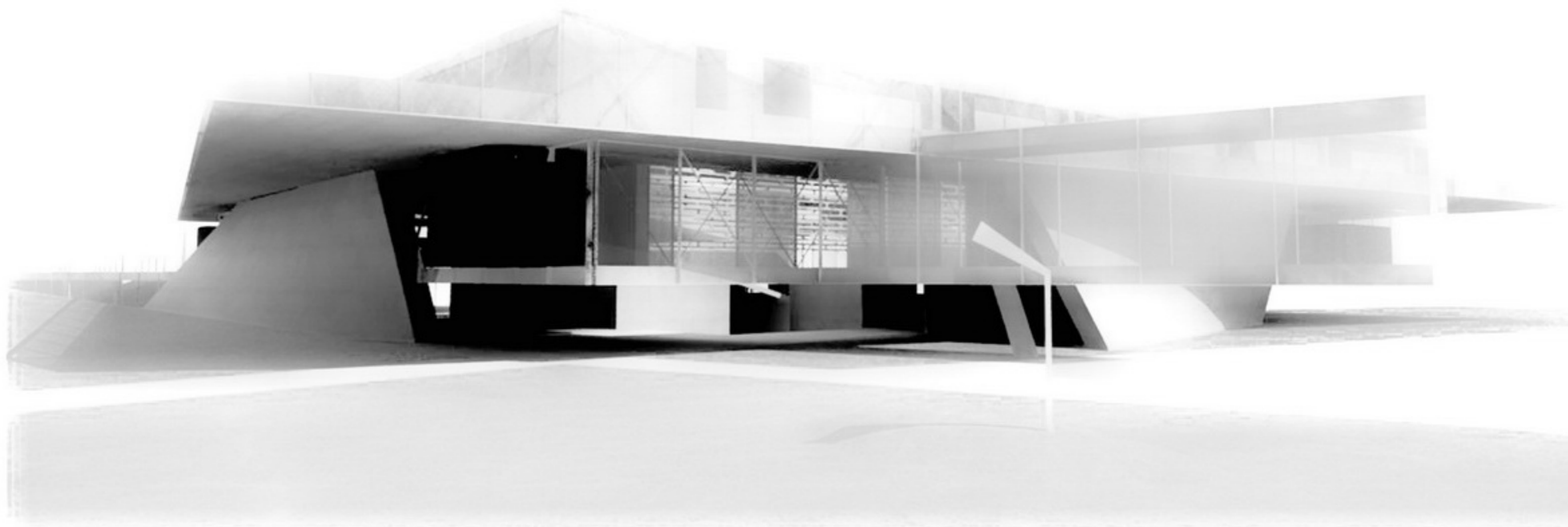


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**TPE RMX**





Studio zeng, Spring 2009

Texture of the land

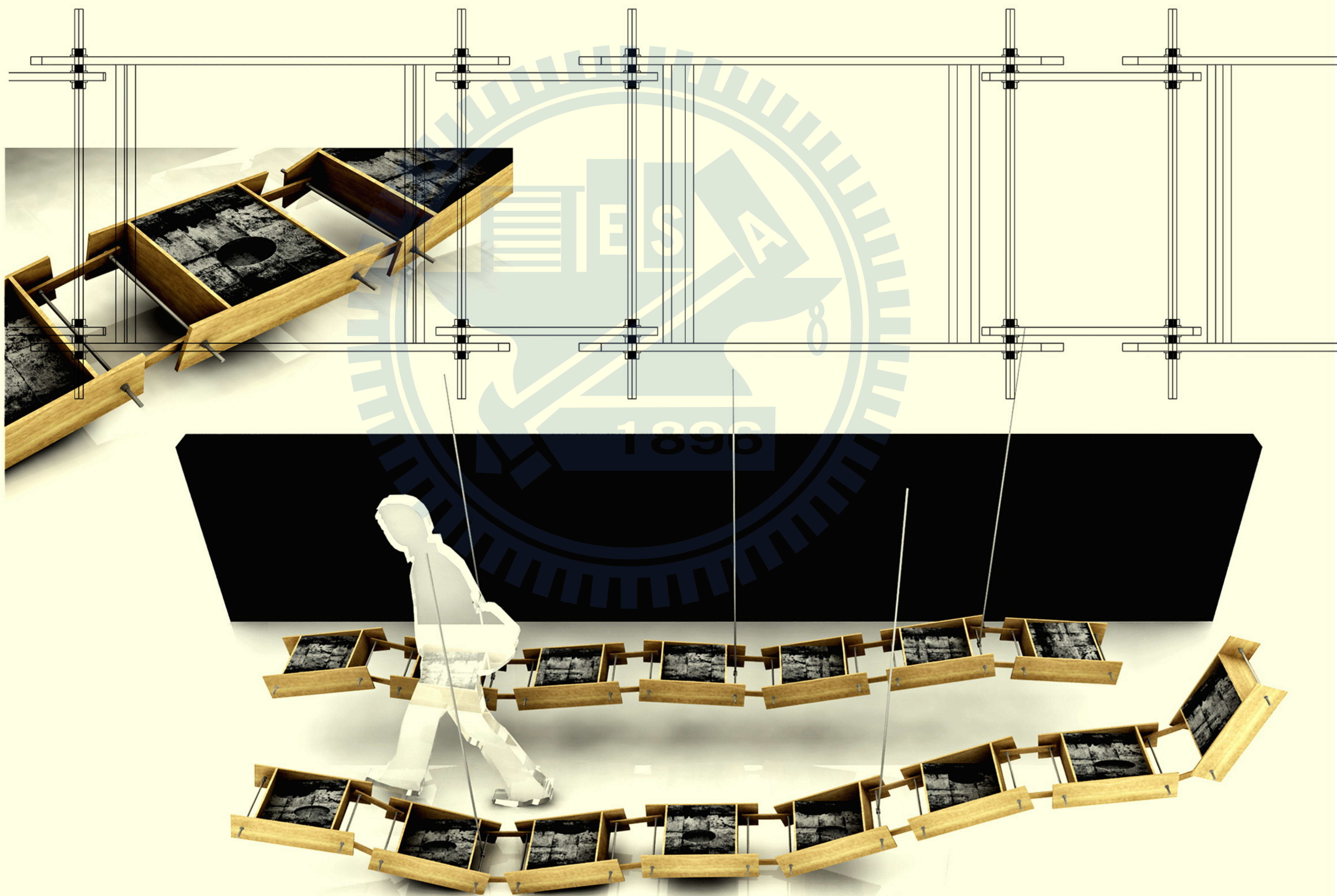
# LIBRARY WITHIN CULTURE CENTER

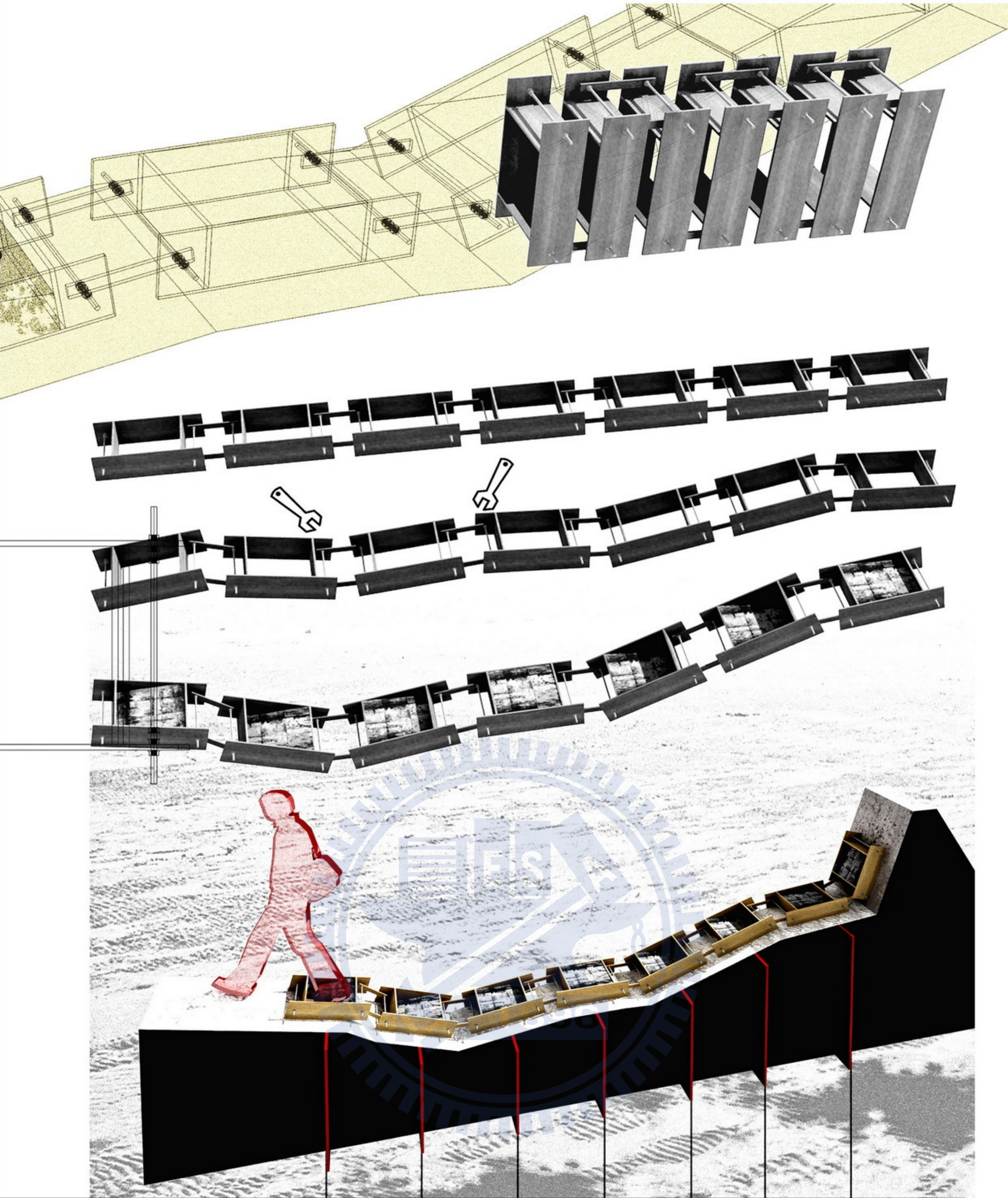
土地的質感 | 圖書館中館

TUTOR | 指導教授

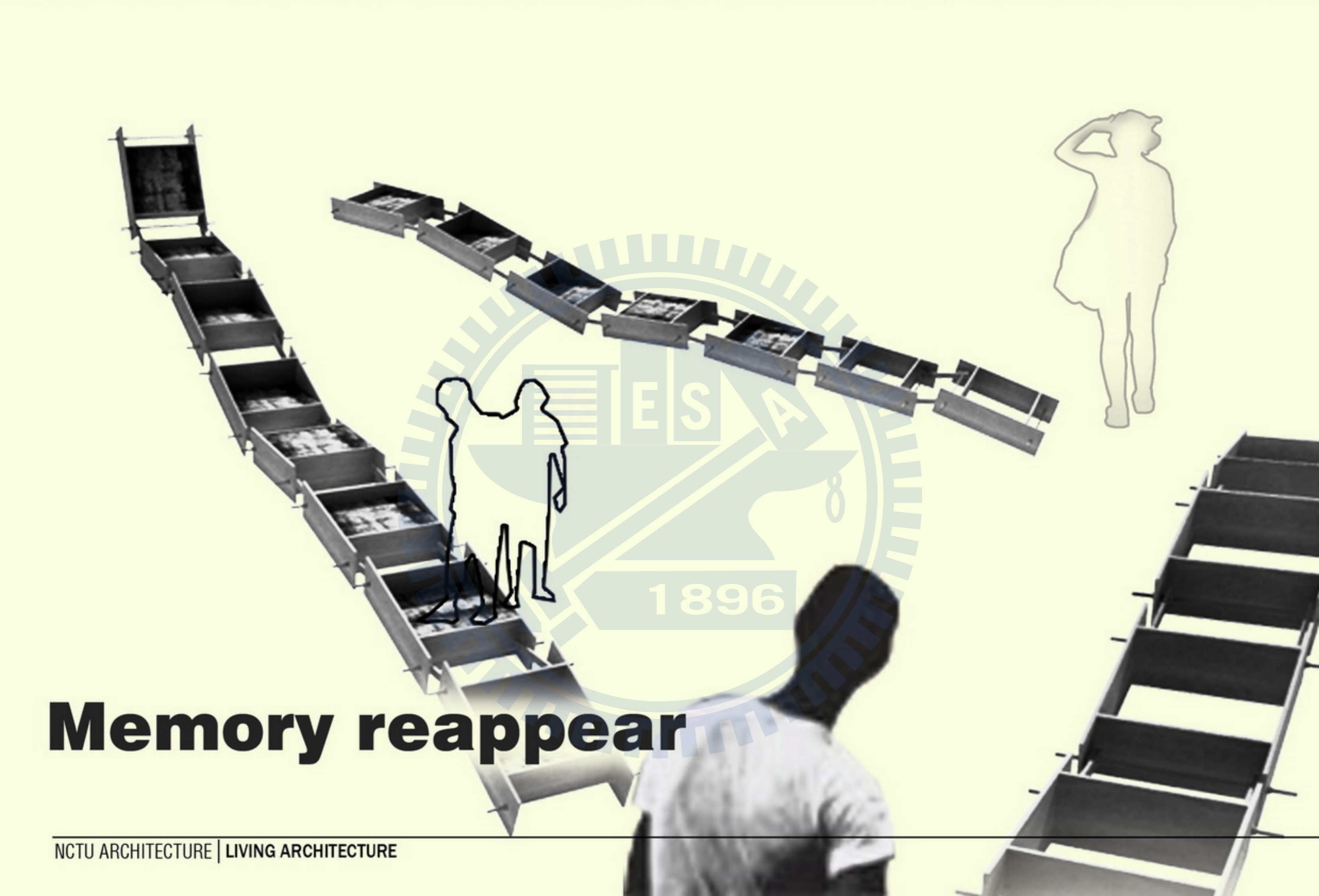
C David Tseng | 曾成德

Wei Tseng | 曾偉





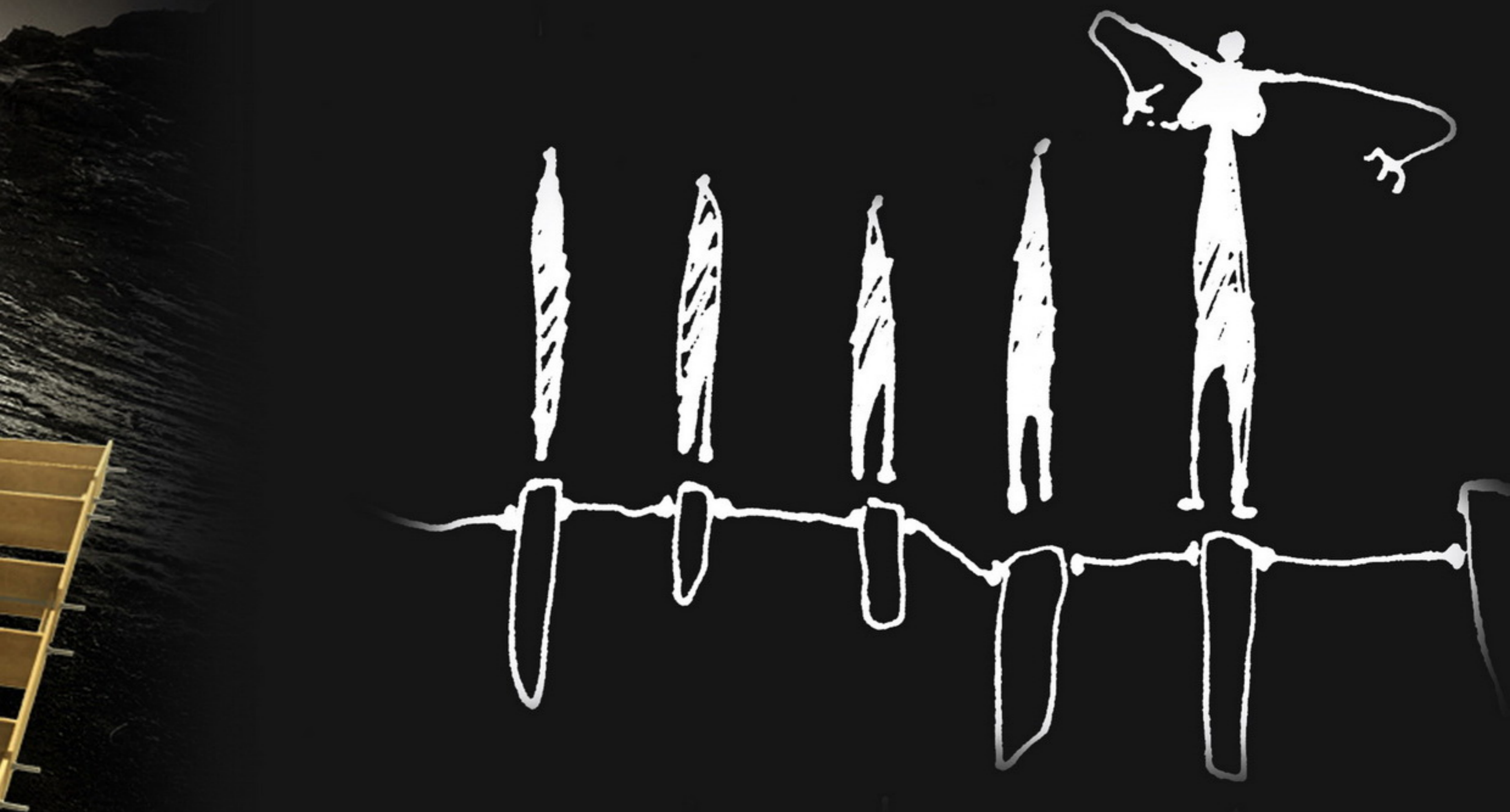
Ground  
Ac



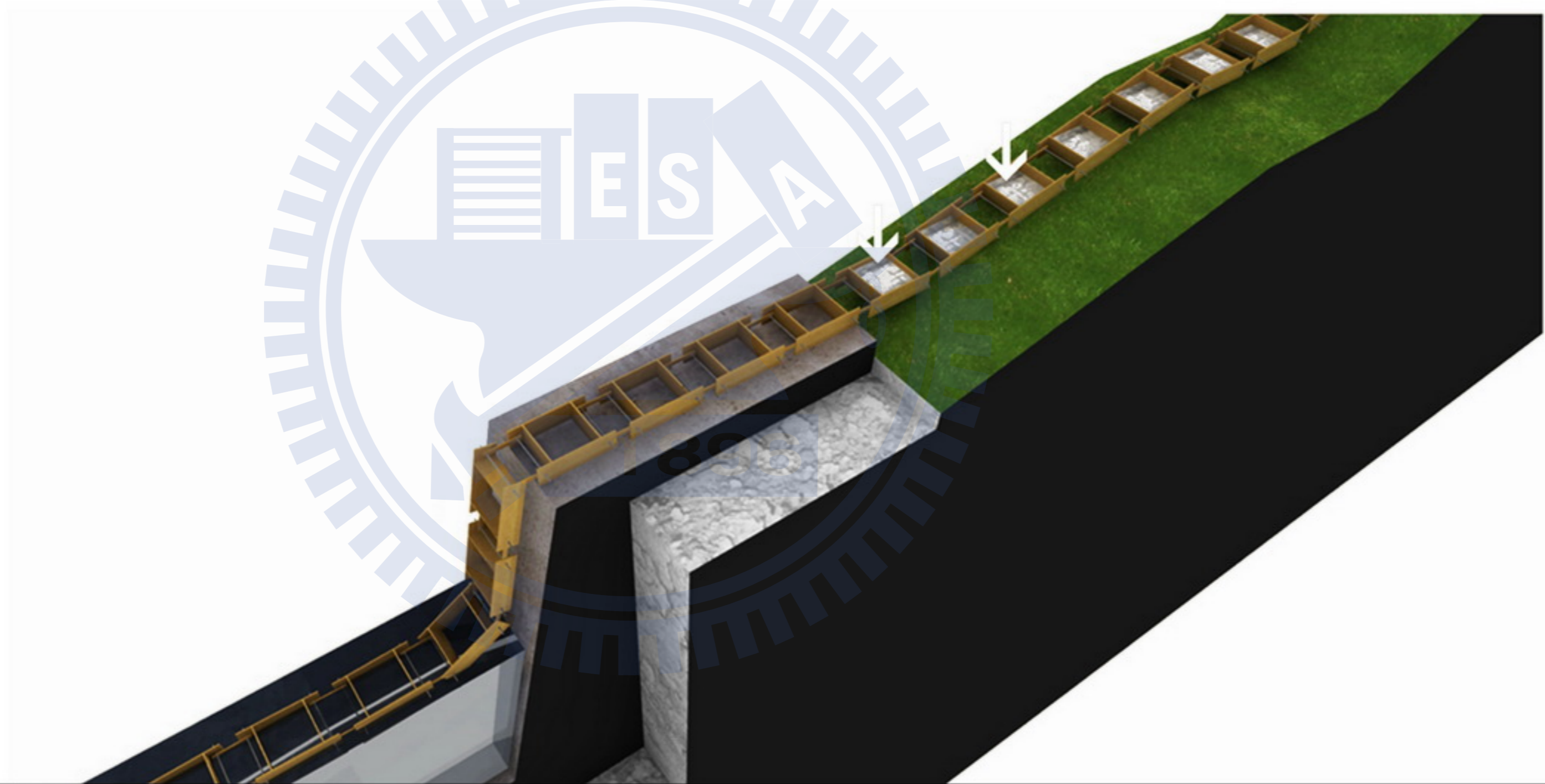
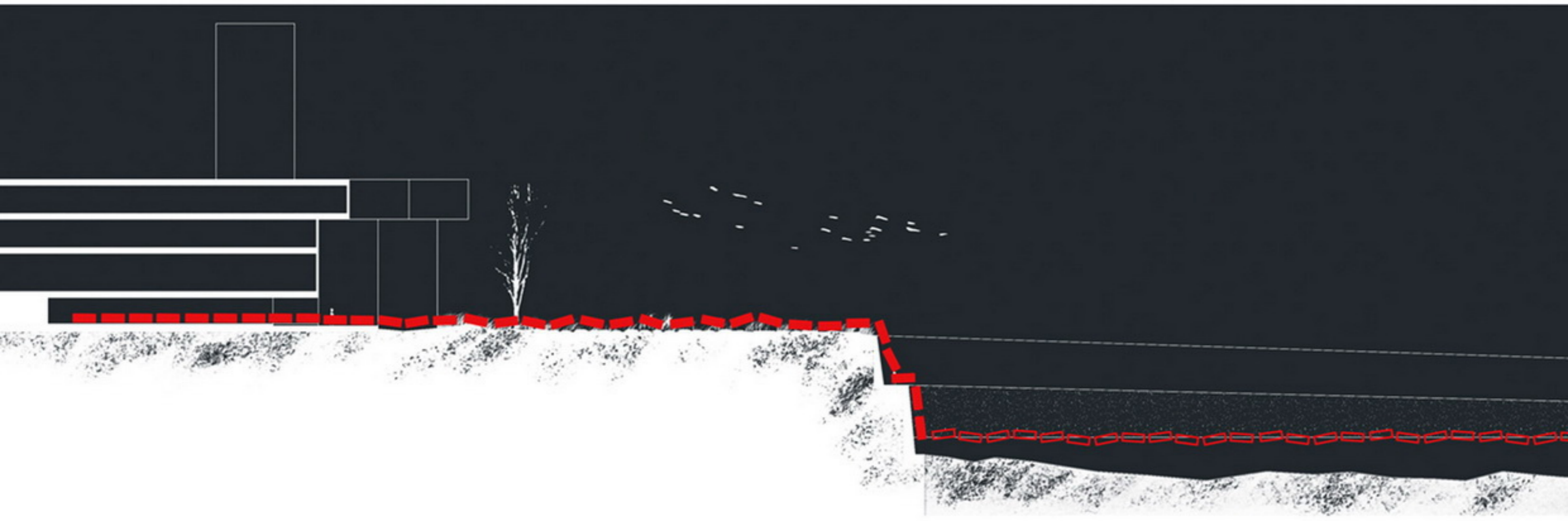
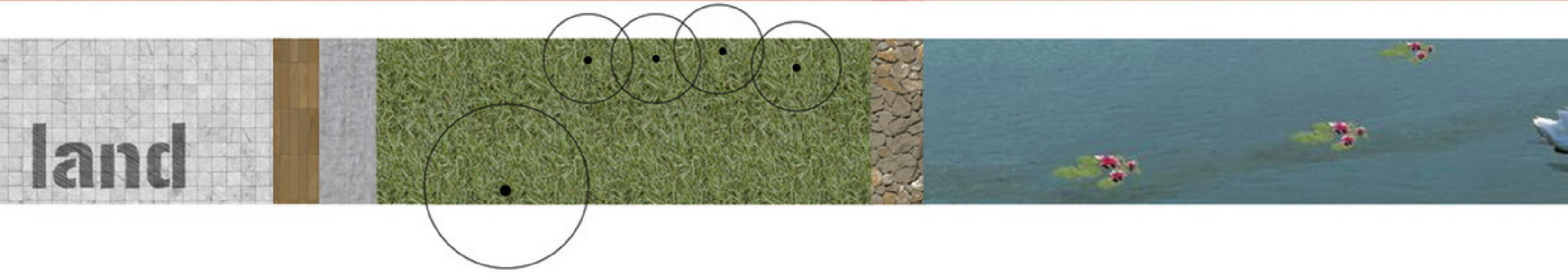
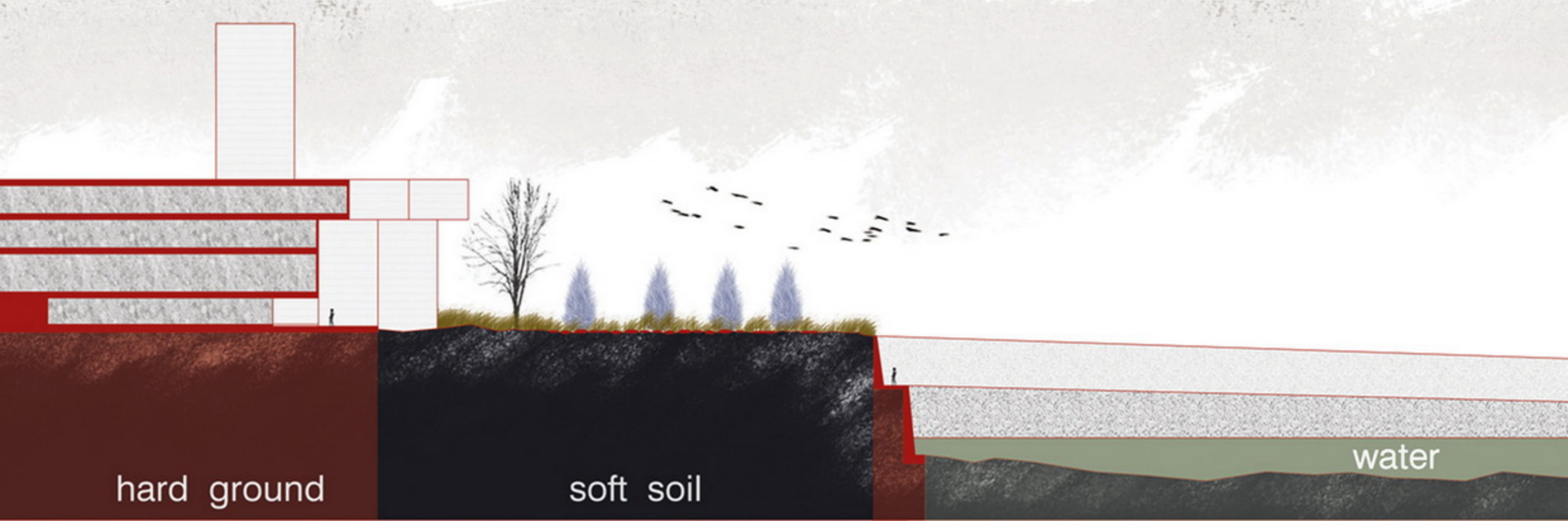
# Memory reappears

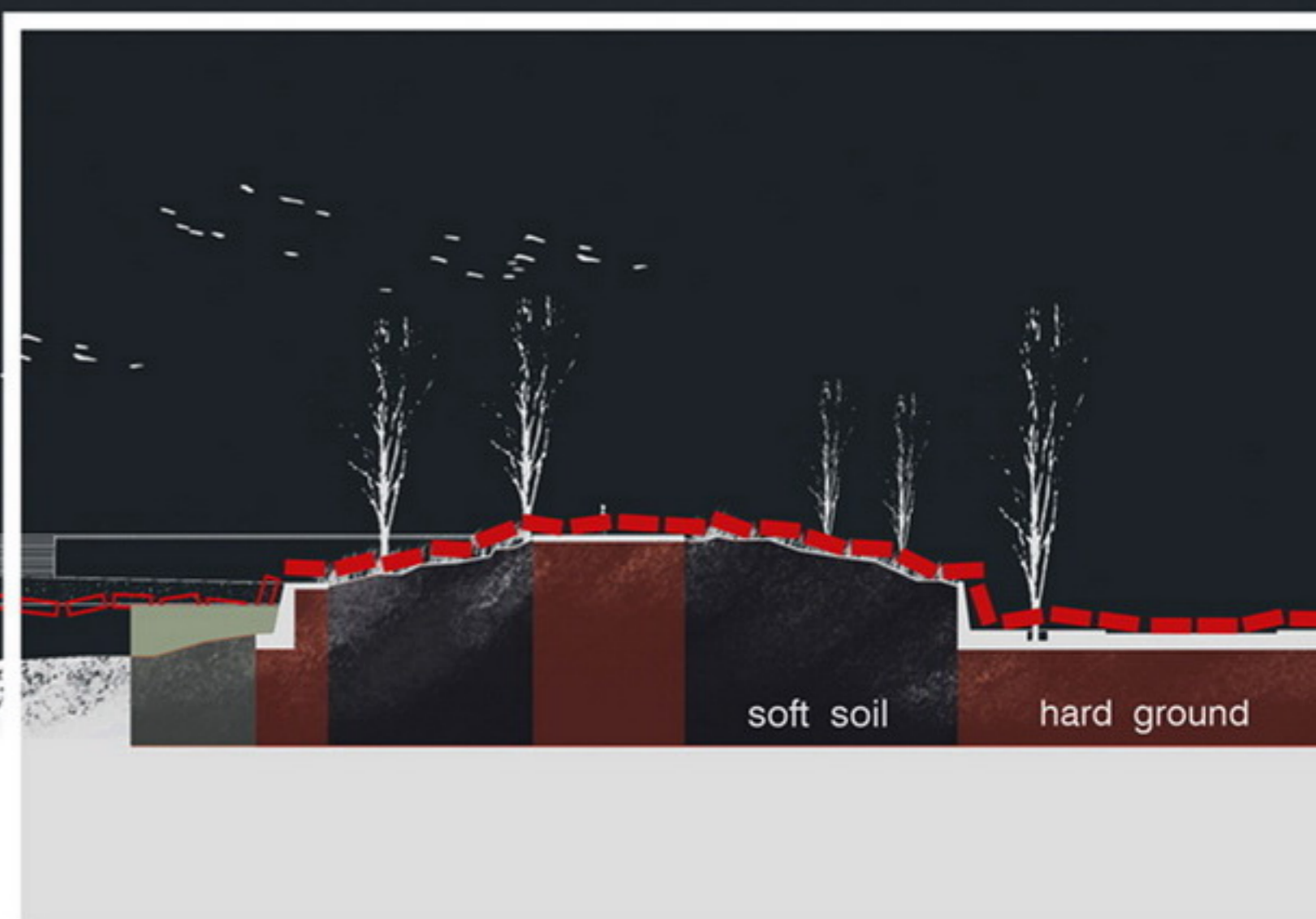
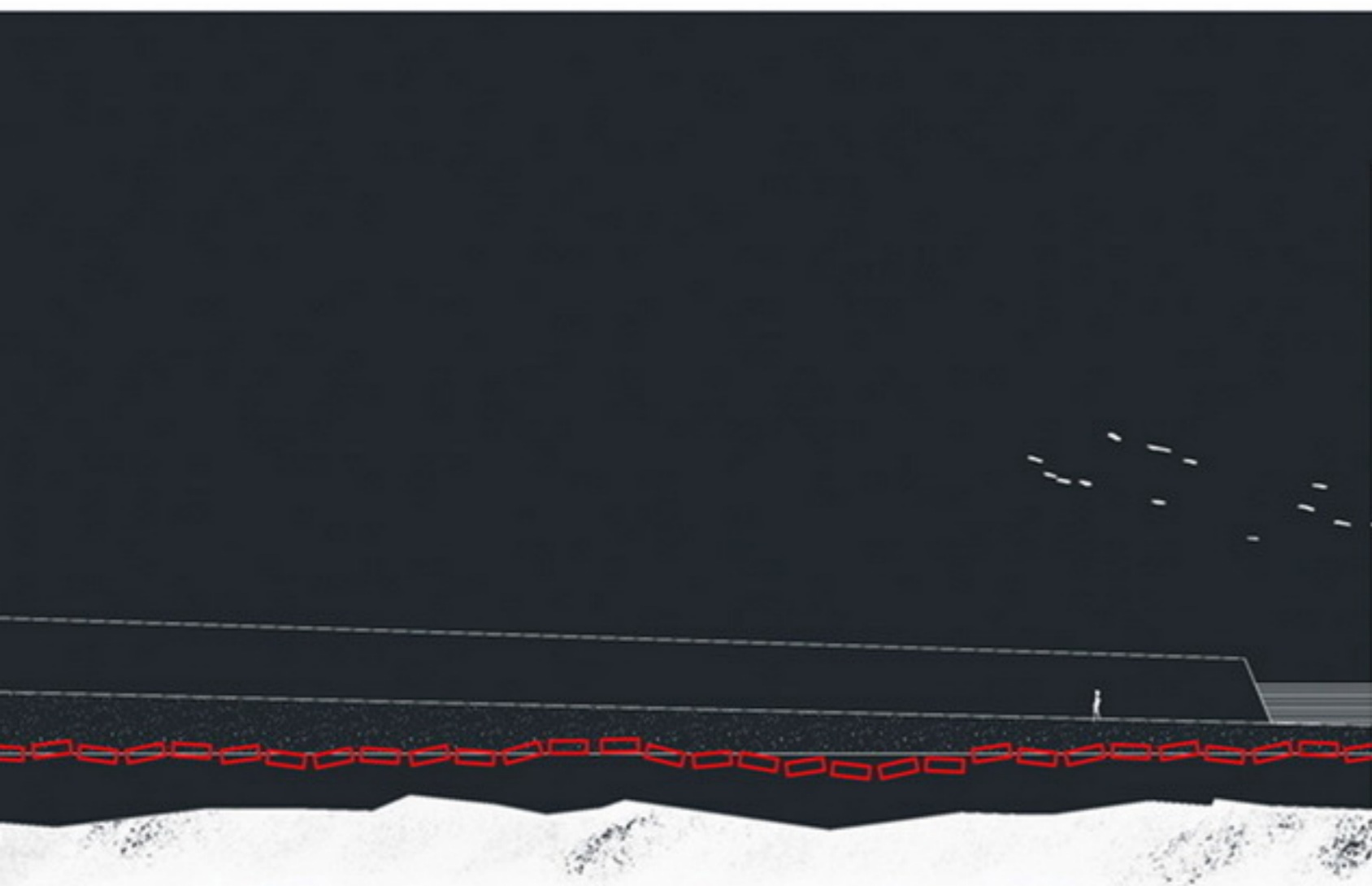
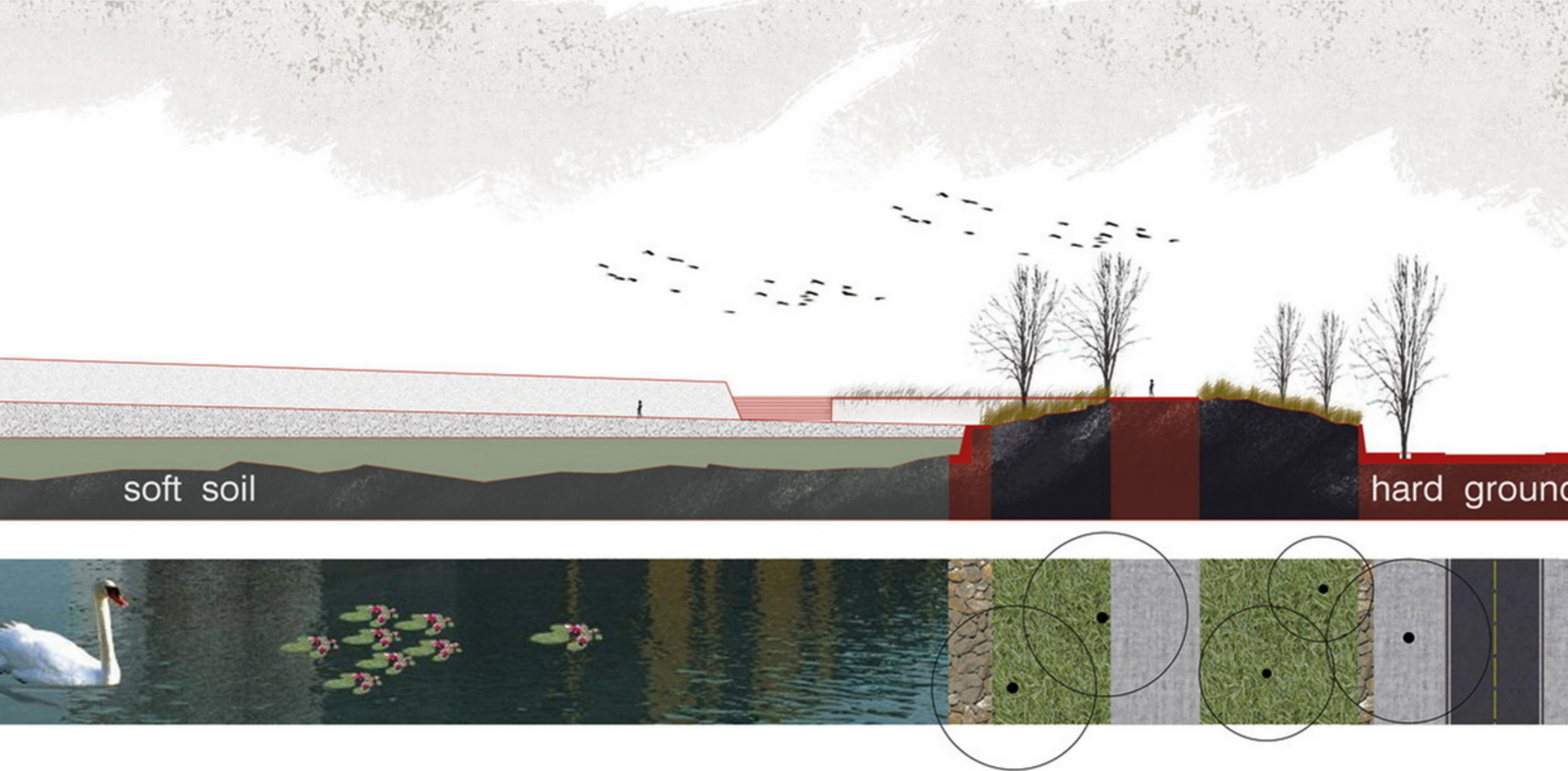


nd  
ction



Landform  
appear

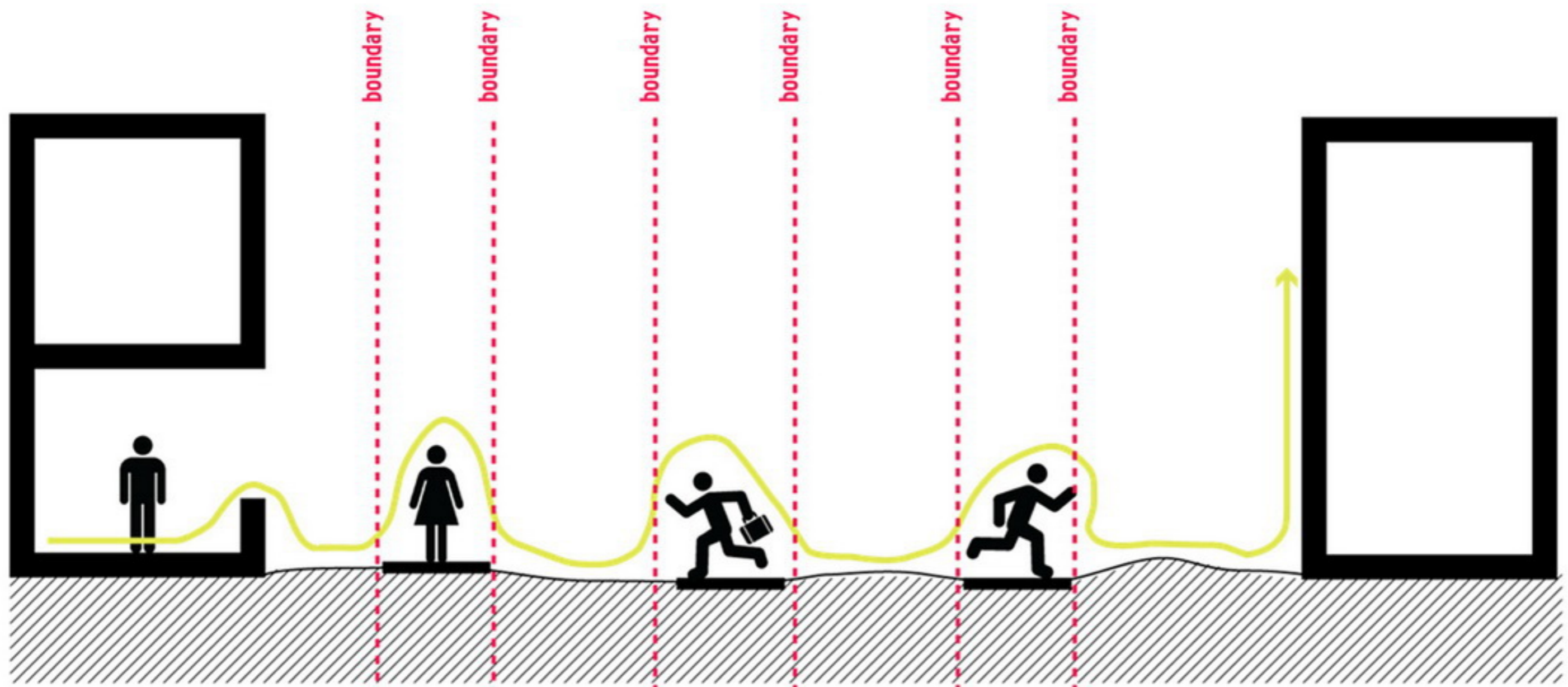




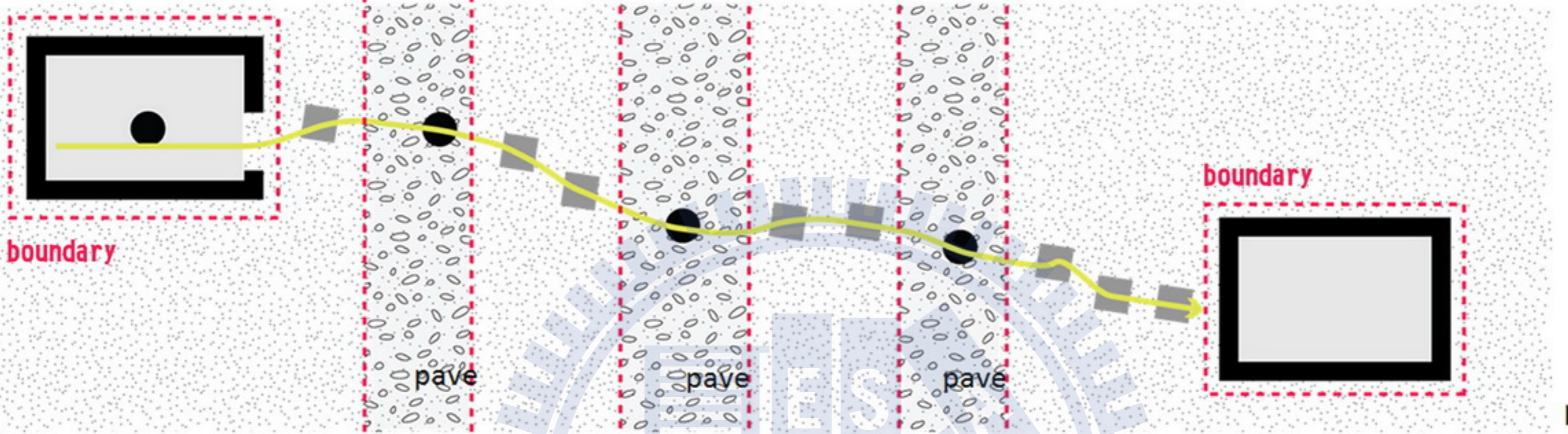
Studio zeng, Spring 2009

Texture of the land

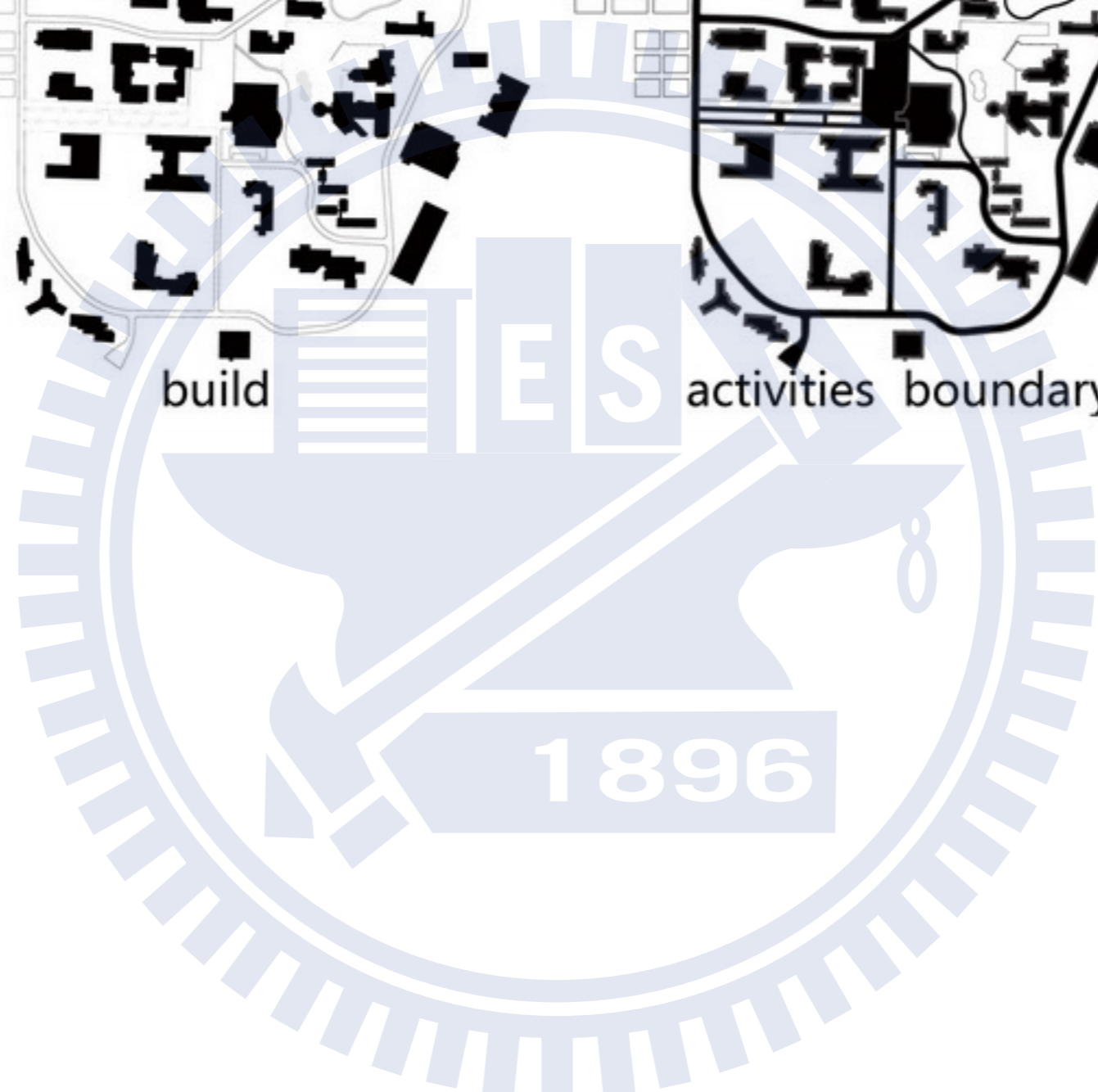
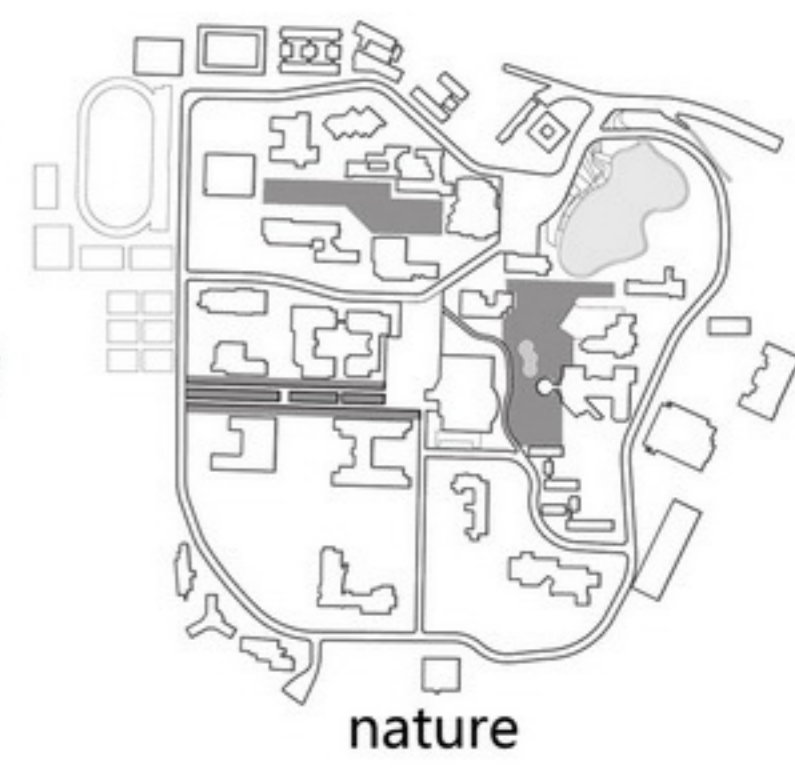
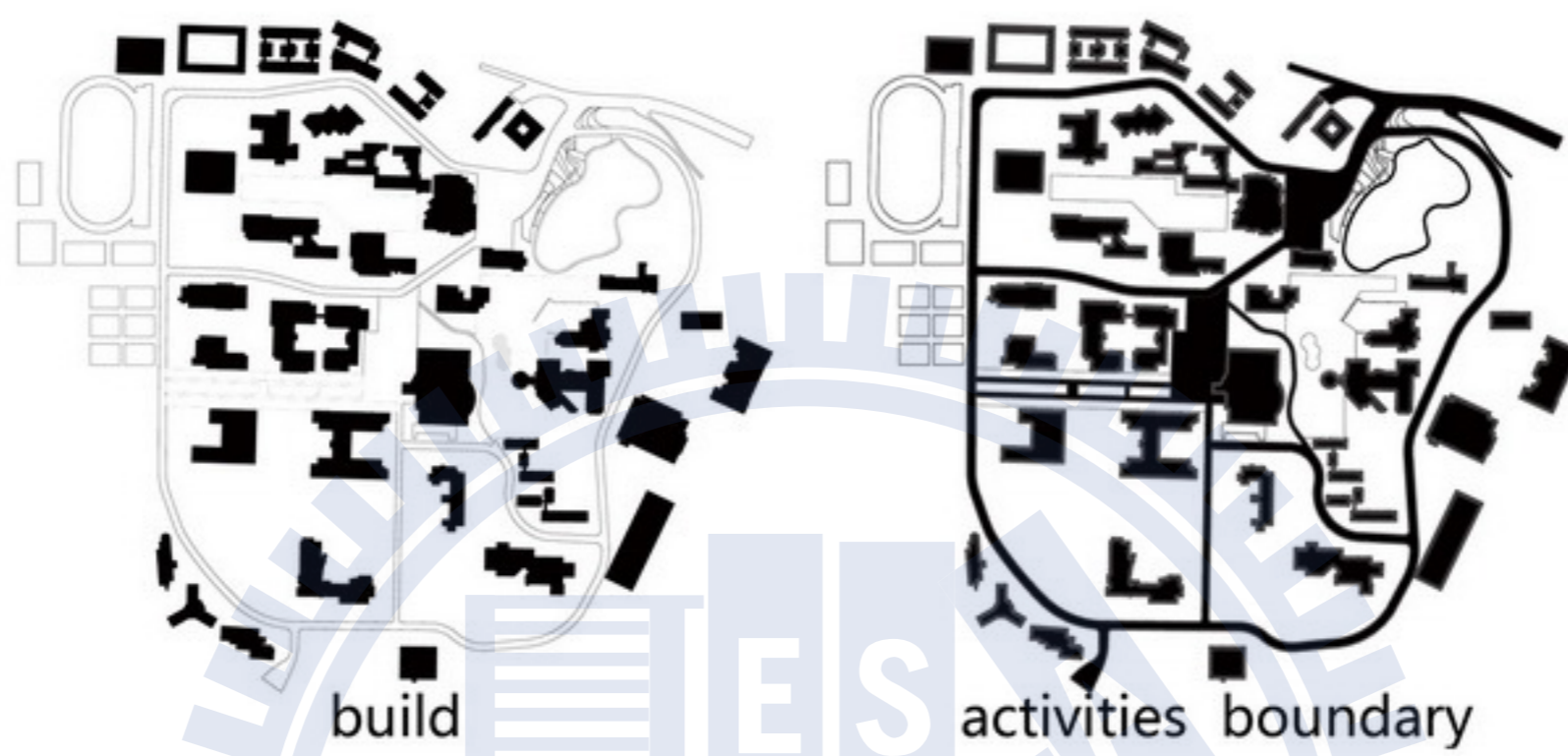
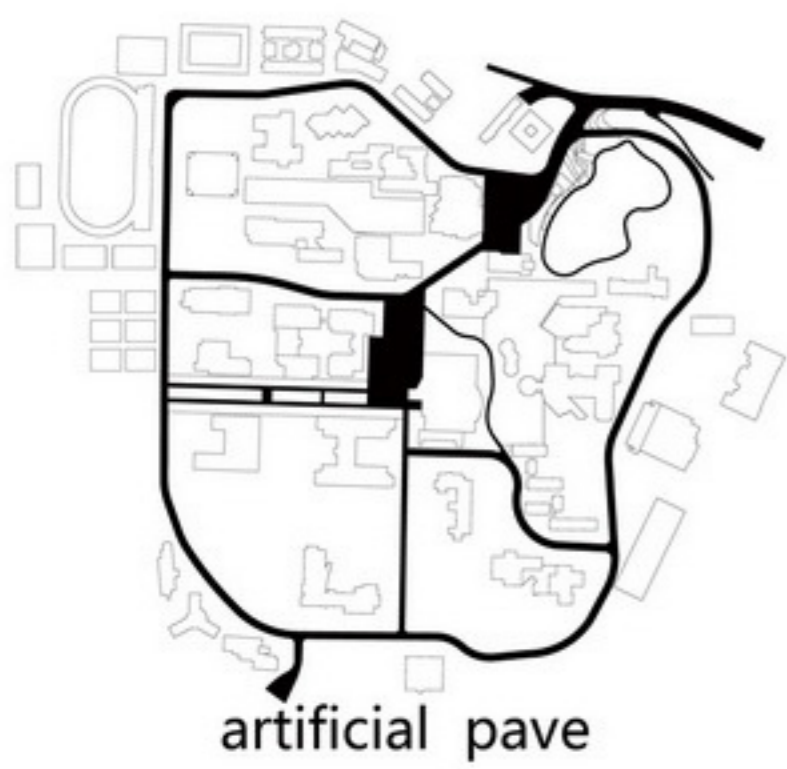
# LIBRARY WITHIN CULTURE CENTER



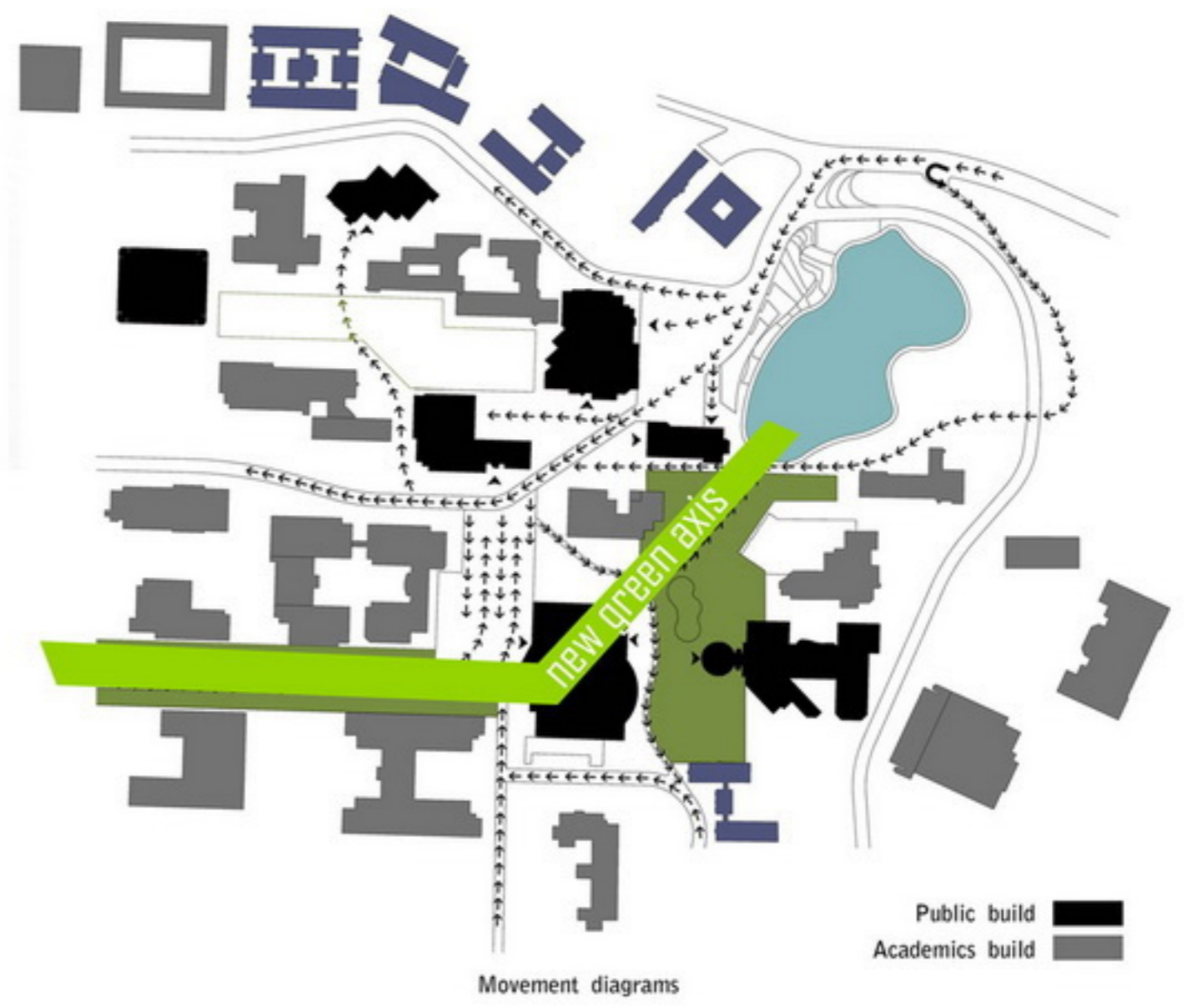
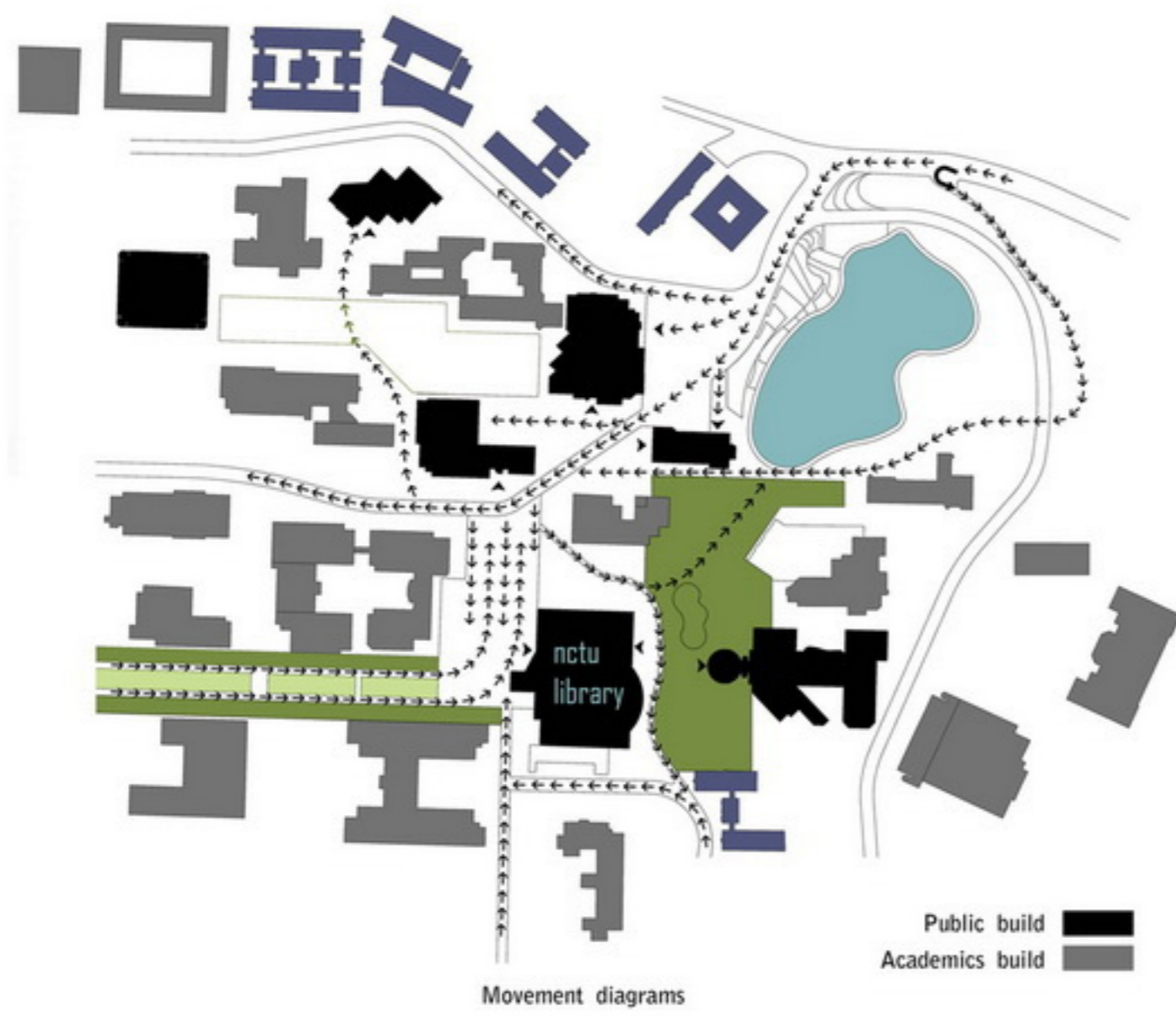
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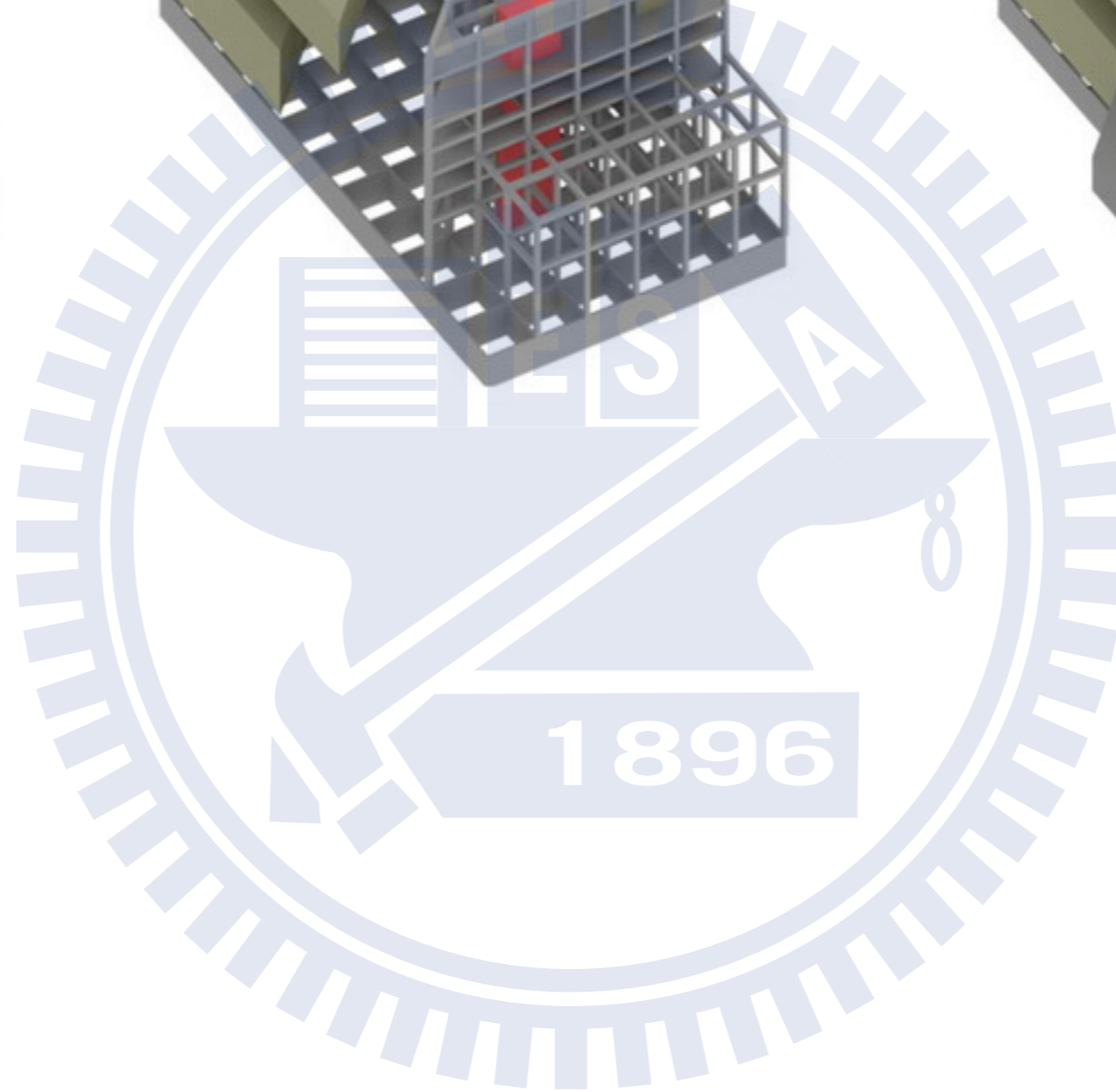
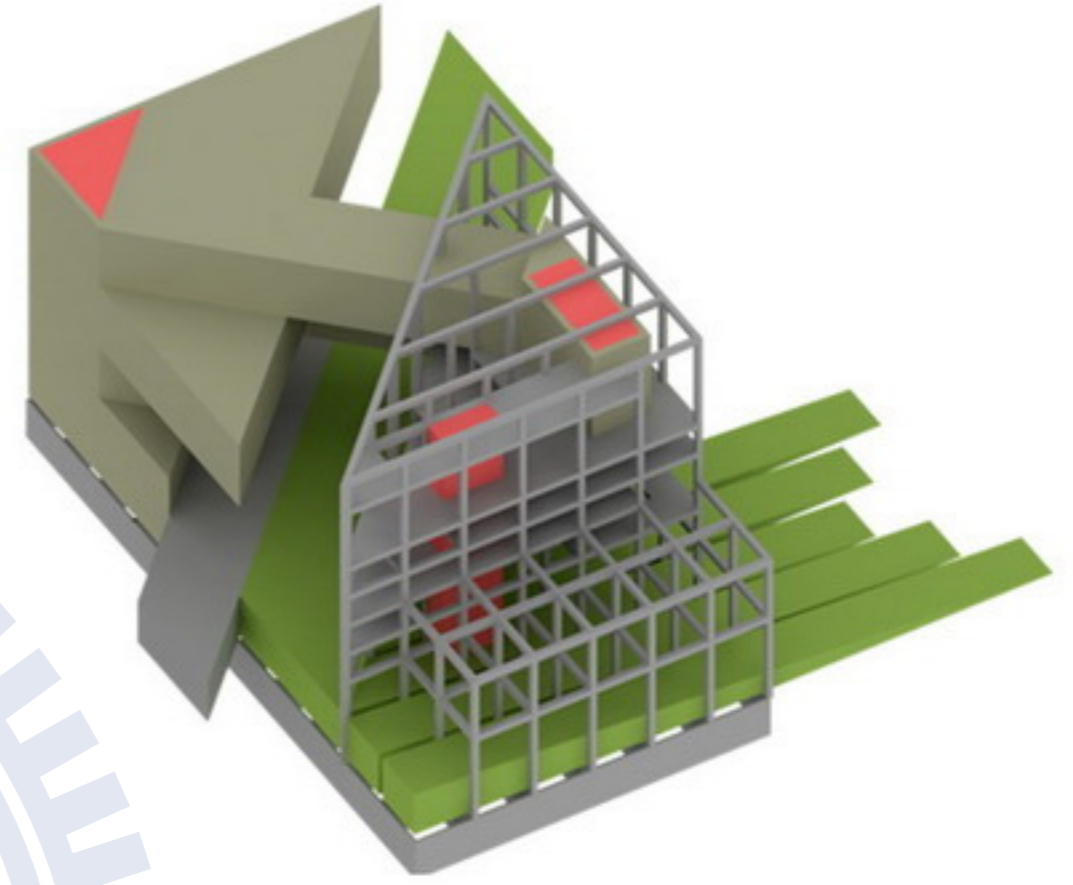
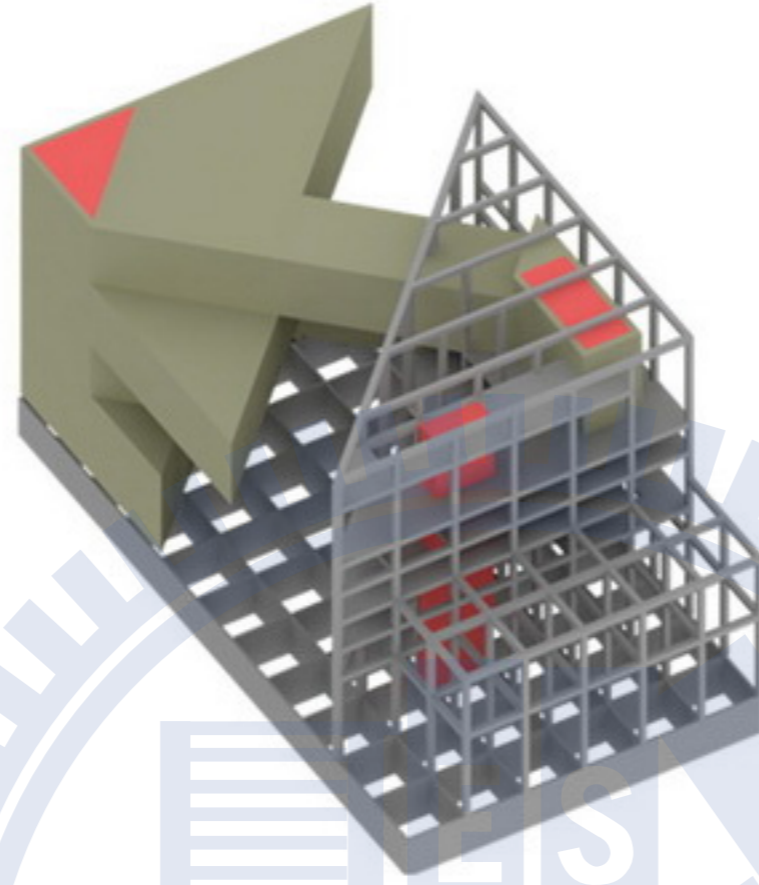
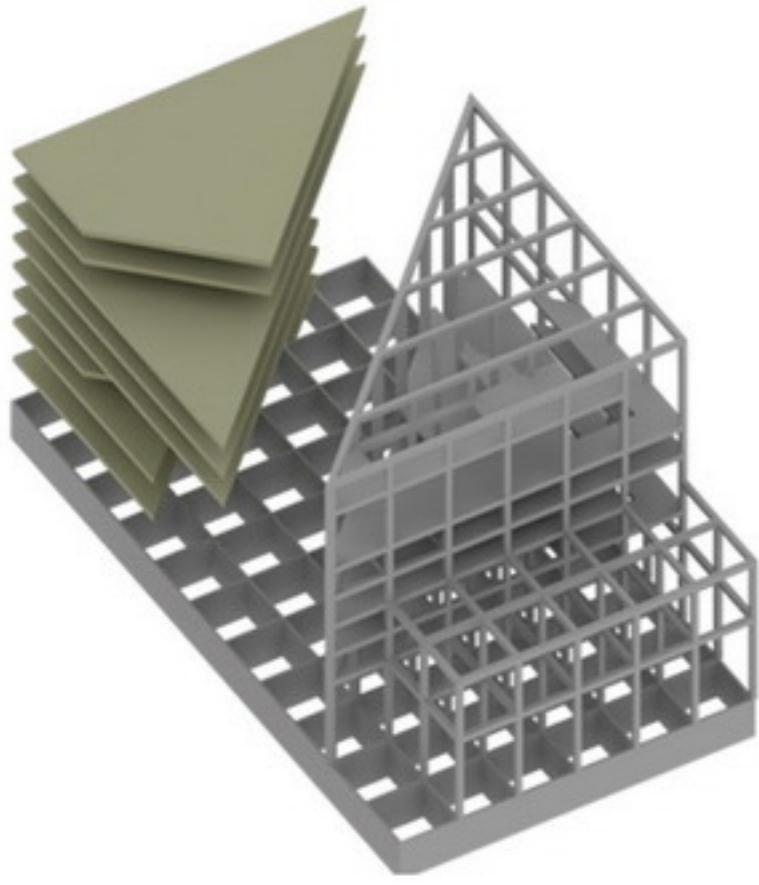
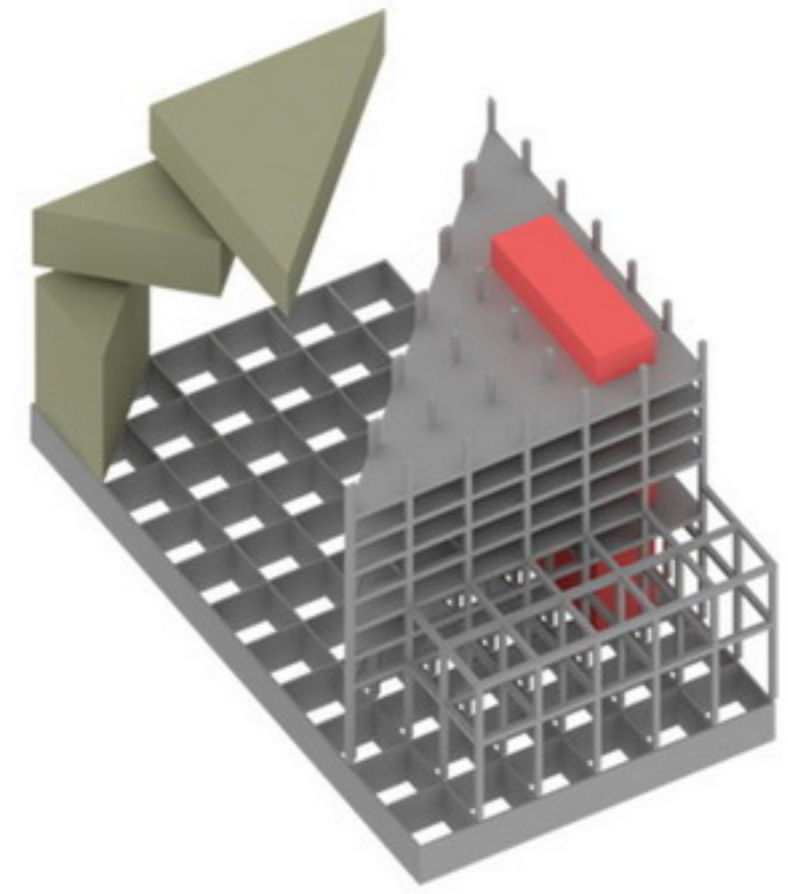
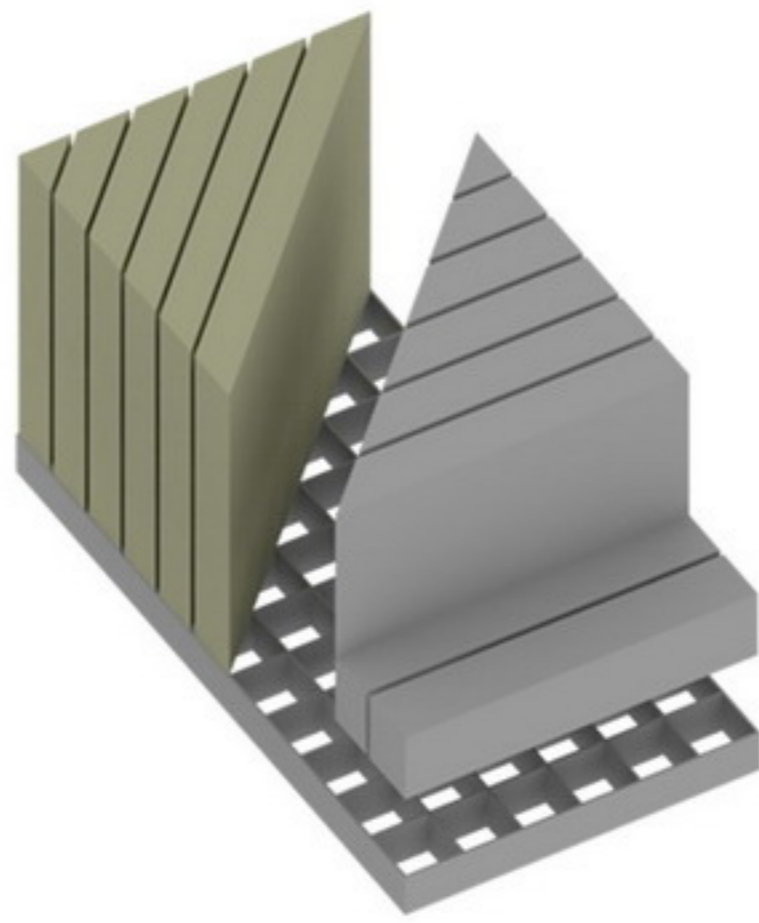
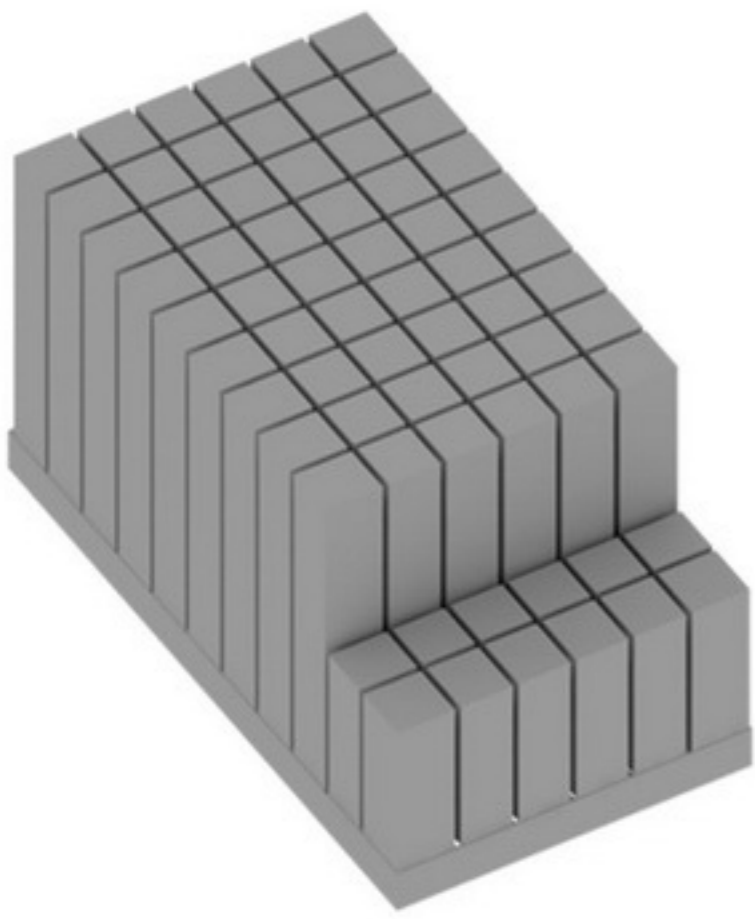


plan



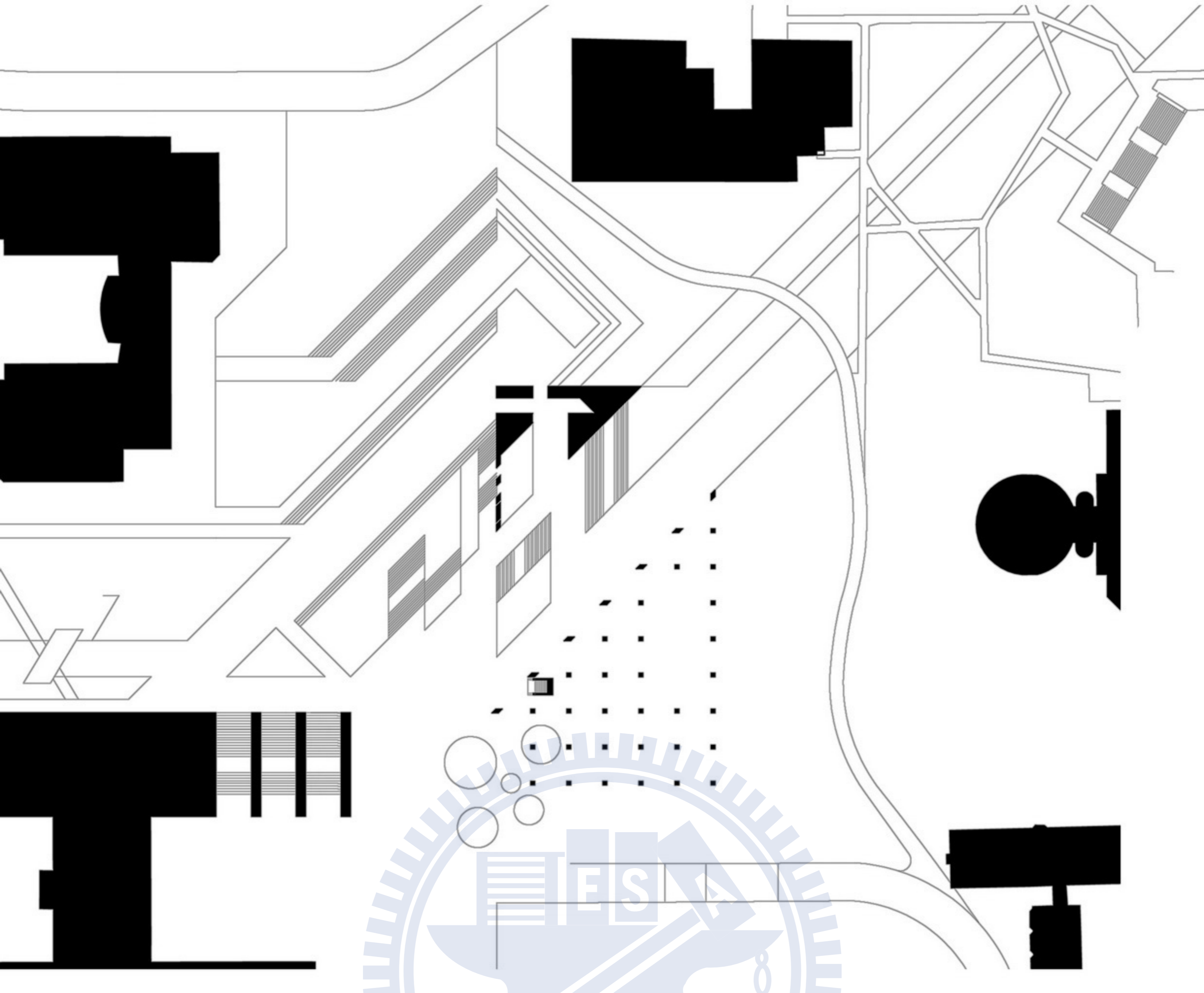
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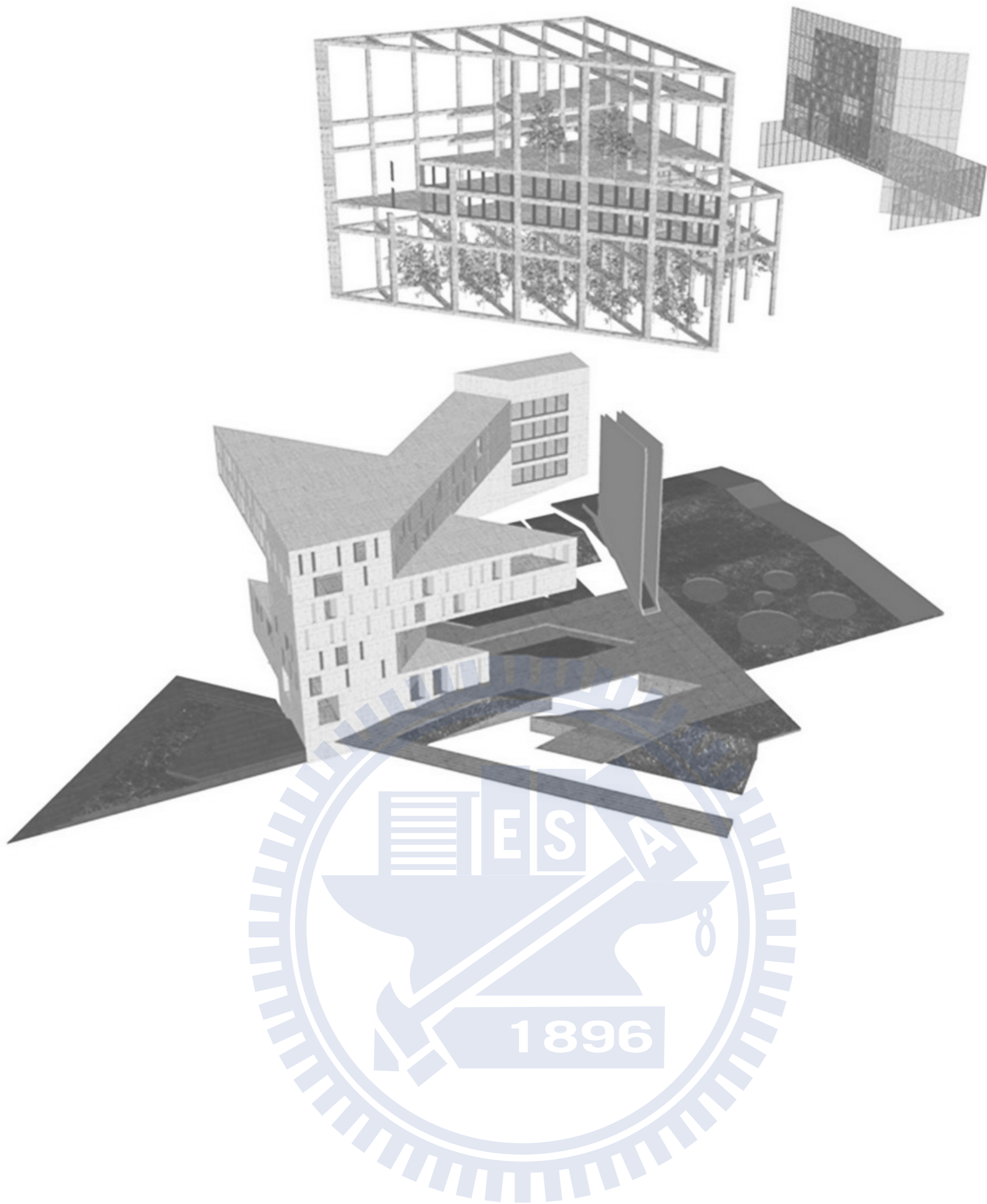


Studio zeng, Spring 2009

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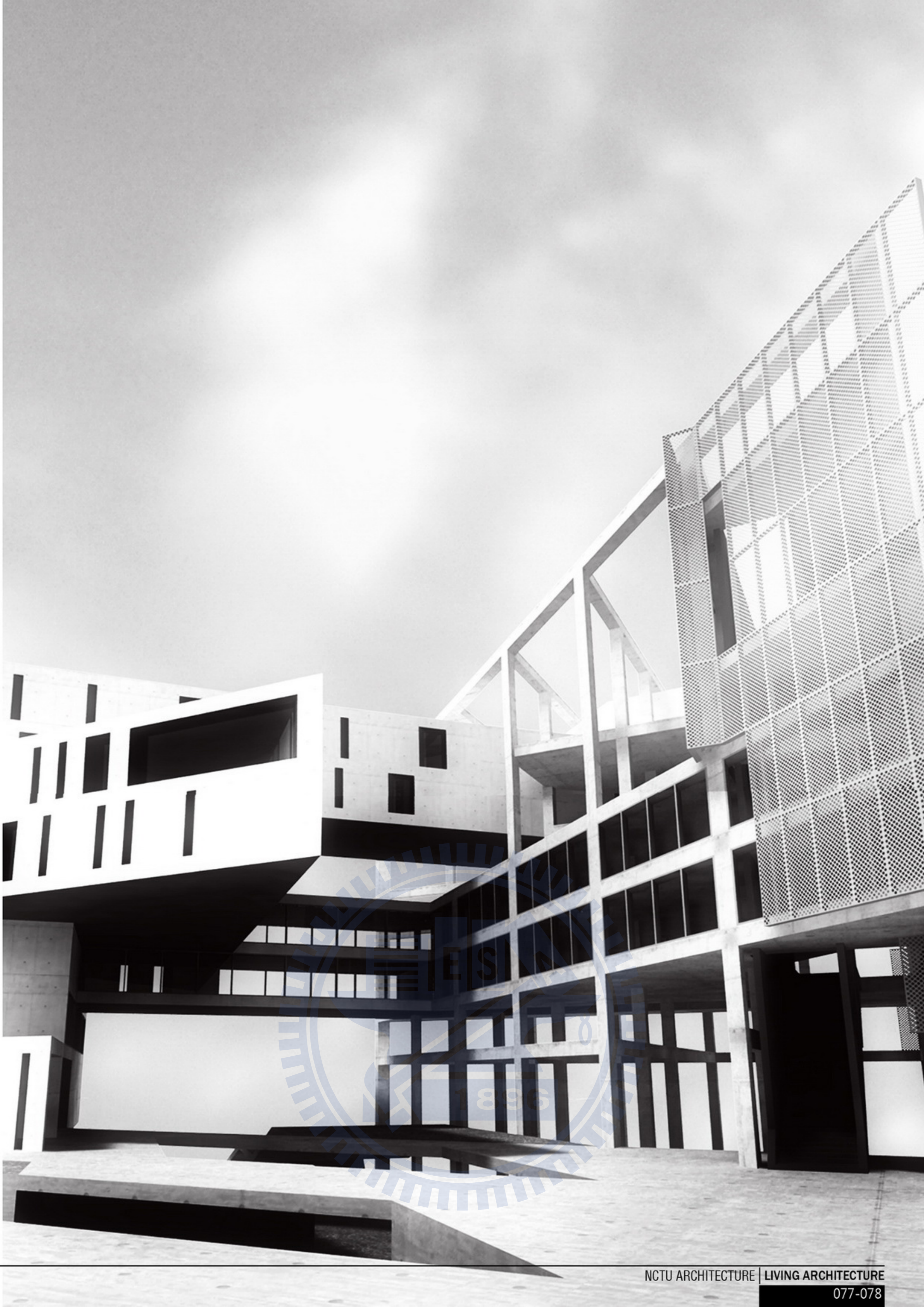




Studio zeng, Spring 2009

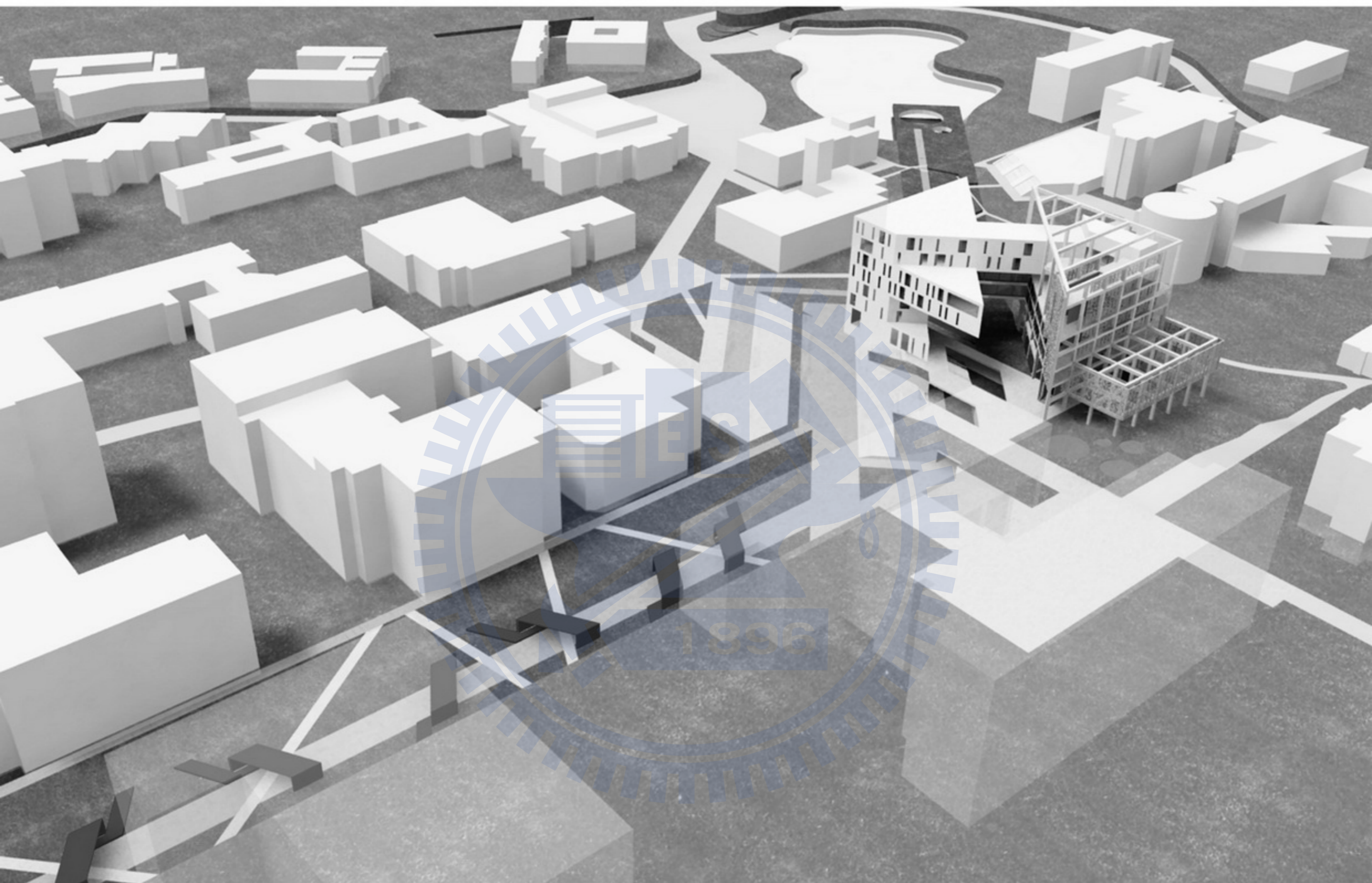
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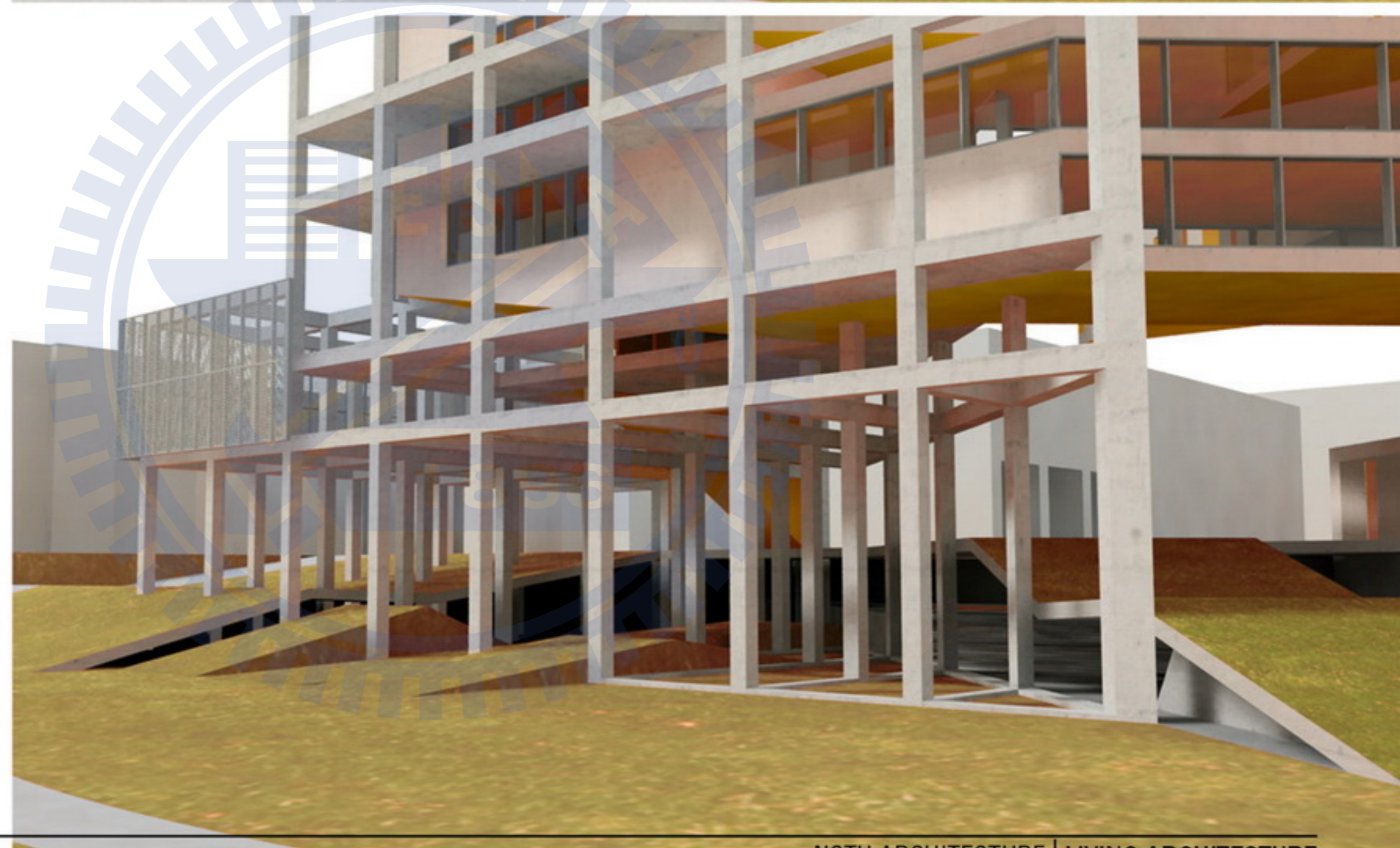




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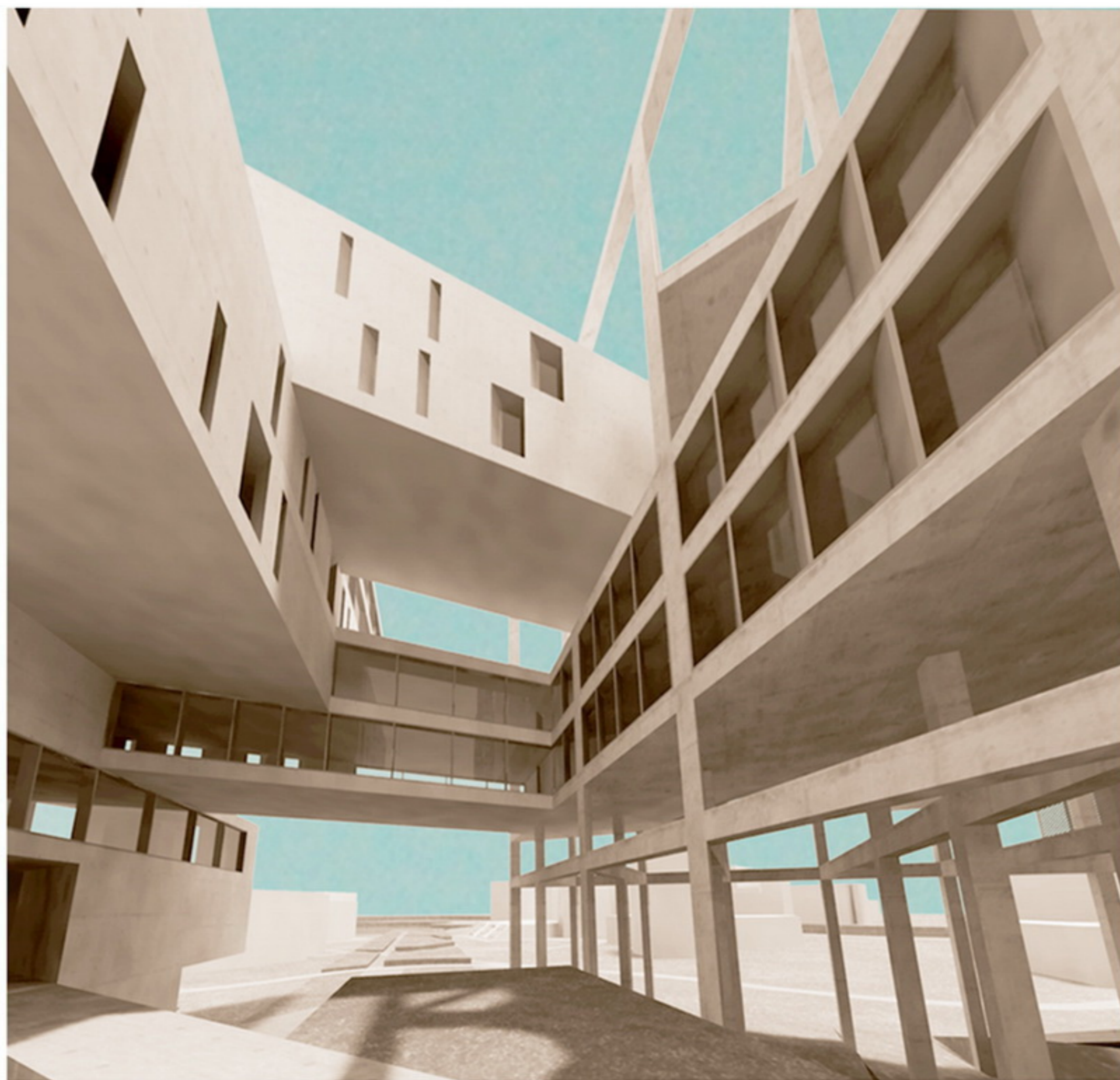
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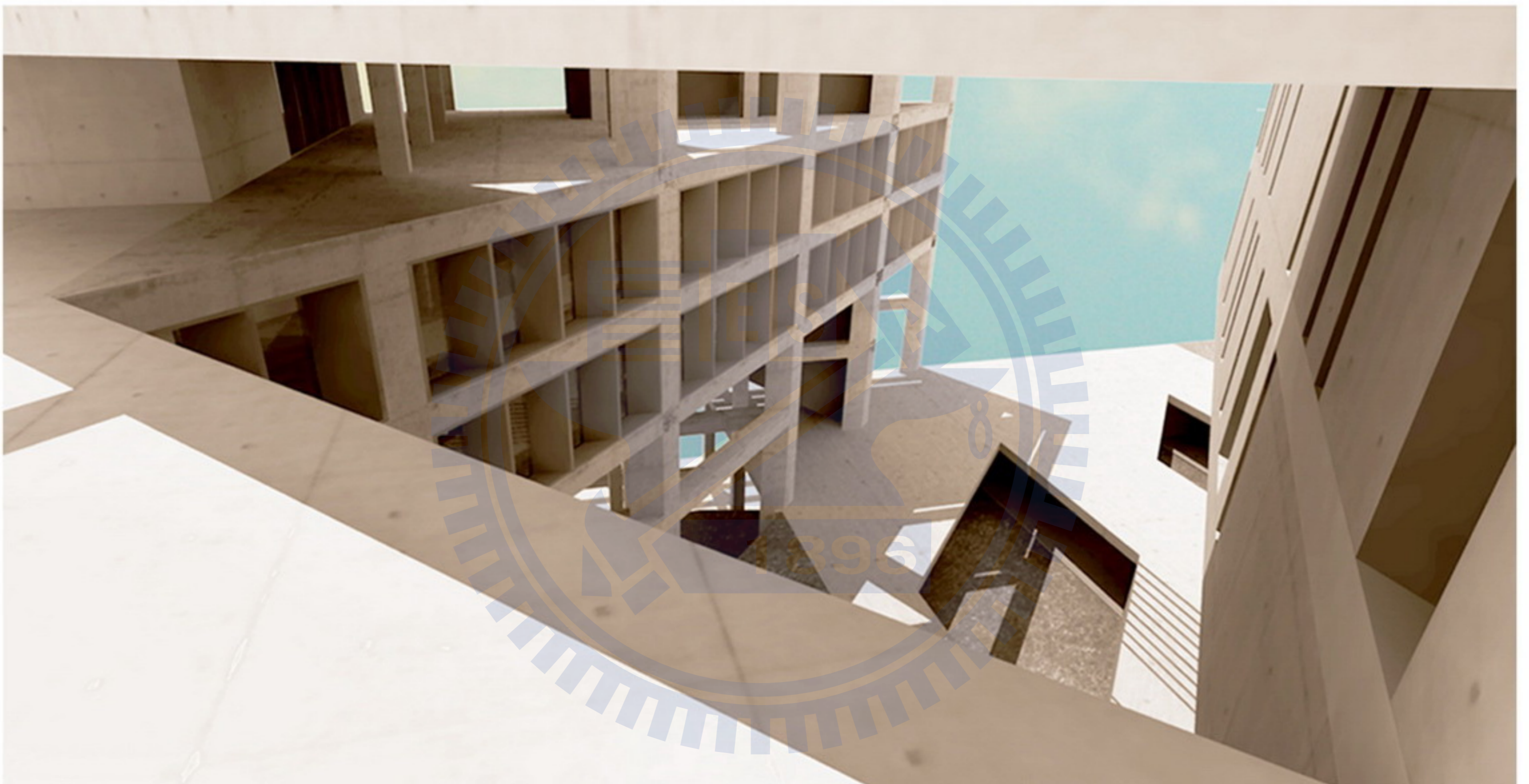
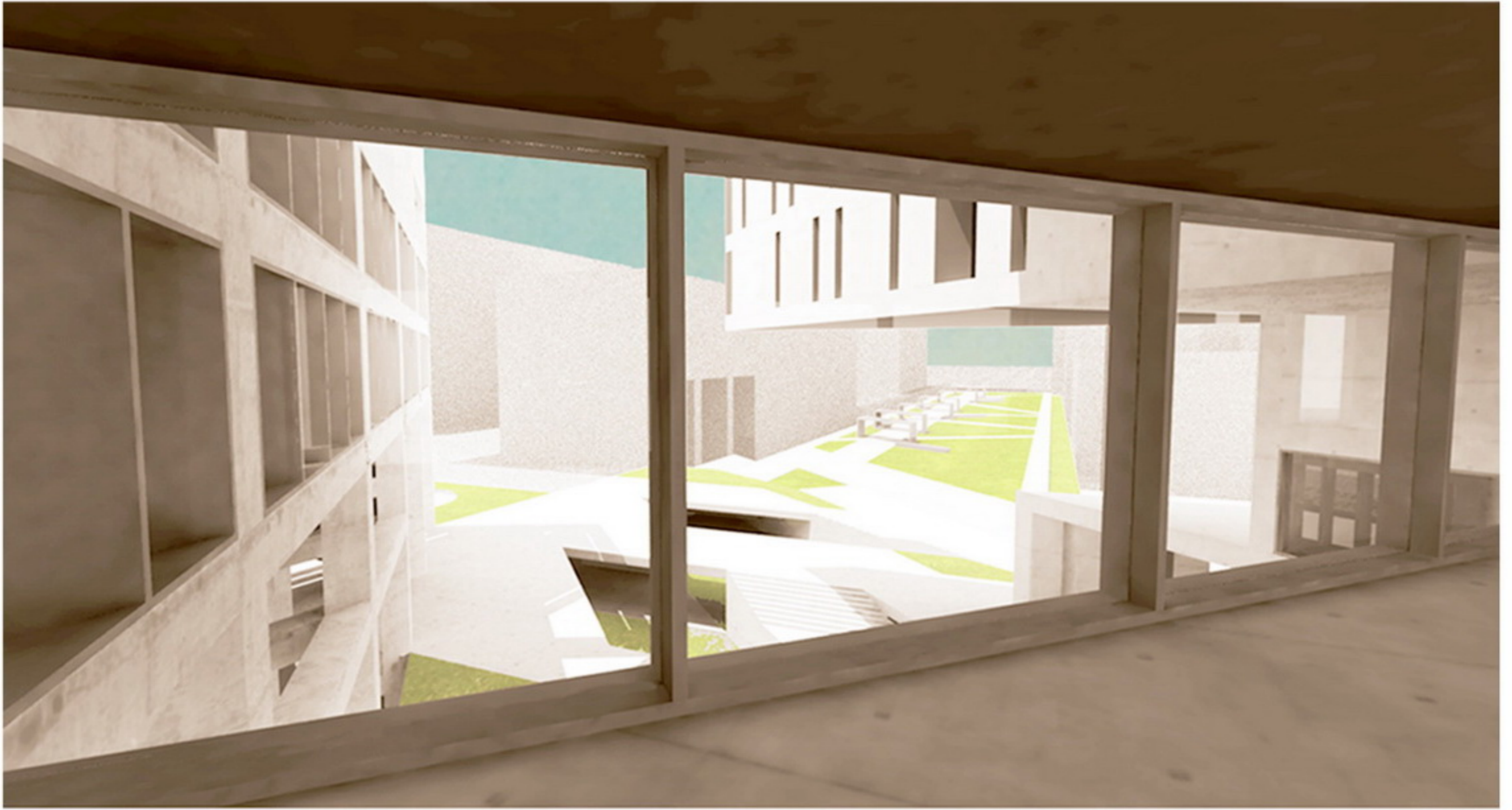




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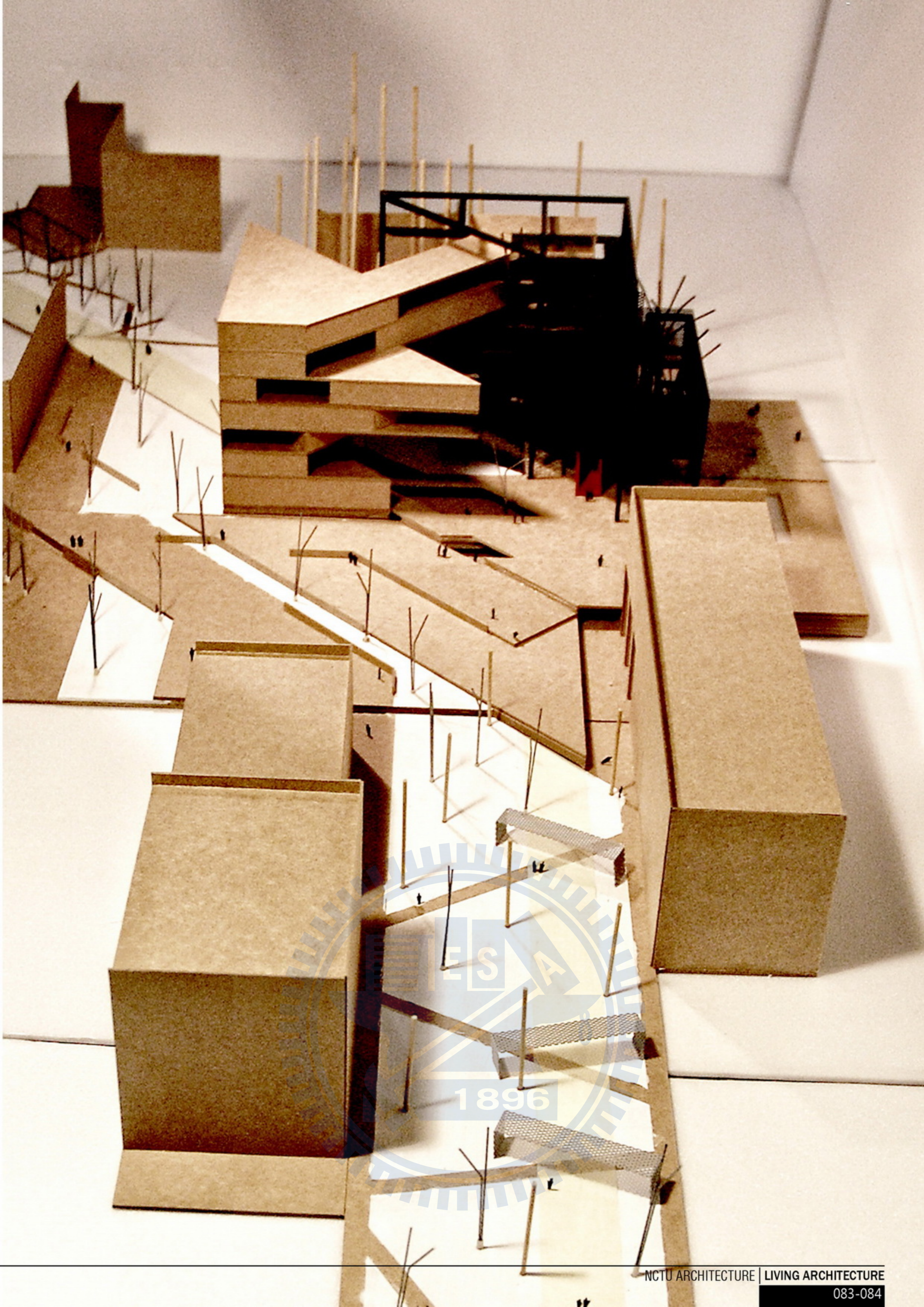


Studio zeng, Spring 2009

# LIBRARY WITHIN CULTURE CENTER







# Studio Guo, Spring 2008

Reforming The Traditional Architecture

## INTERNATIONAL SOLAR BUILDING DESIGN COMPETITION

四川國小國際競圖 | 新。傳統建築

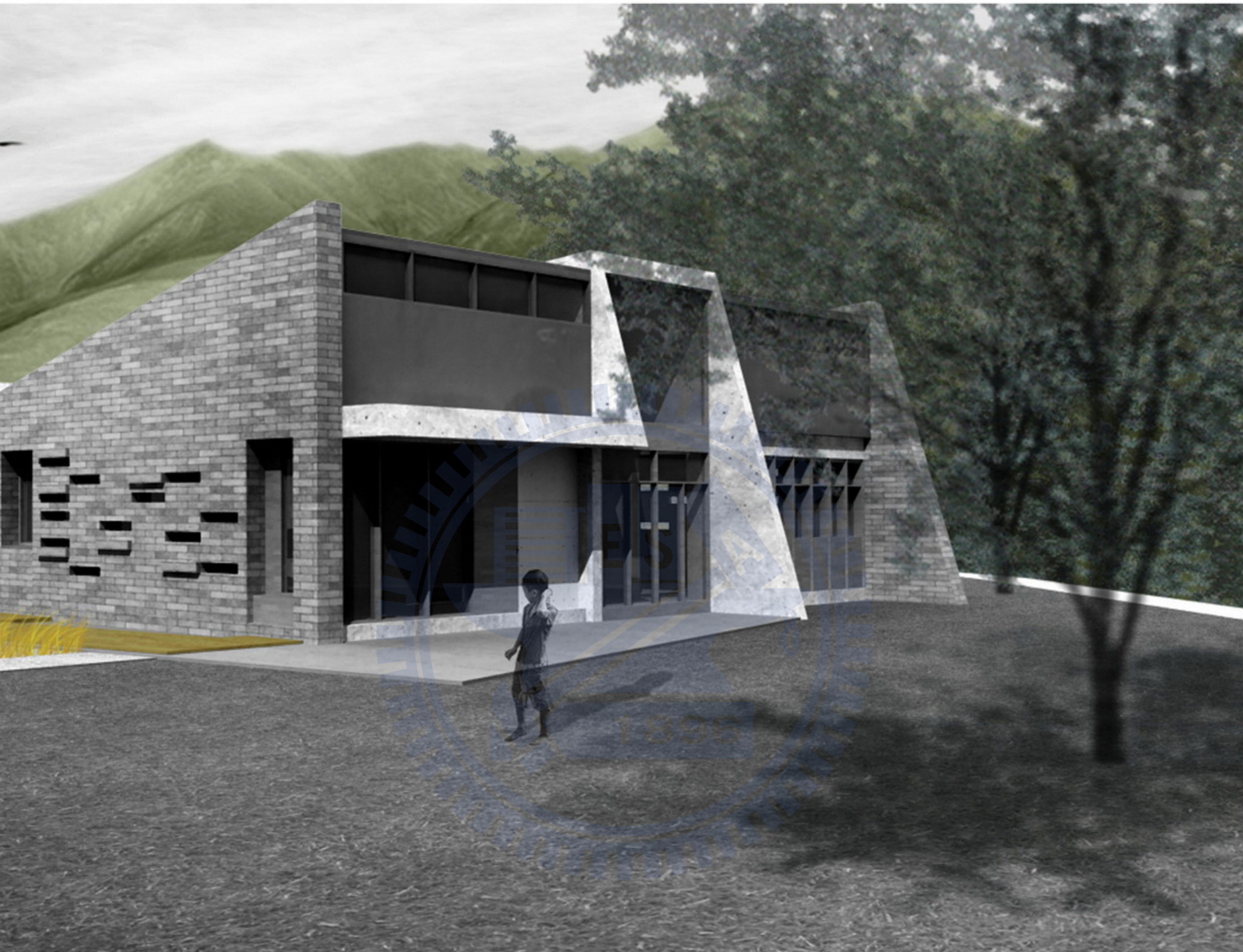
TUTOR | 指導教授

Zhao Ying Guo | 郭英釗

四川地震造成地貌的改變並且衝擊人類社會，於是在自然與人為之間找到平衡點是此設計案的主要課題，如何重新定義自然、建築與人行為之間的關係，新的校園建築是絕對安全的場所並且融合當地的環境與風土民情，在震後所造成龐大的建築垃圾是可以再回收成為新的材料，以尊重地貌風土的概念做為校園設計的精神。

融入四川風土與精神的形式設計，傾斜屋頂可作為雨水收集系統，屋頂角度可提供太陽光電板良好的集能效果，斜屋頂下方的空間搭天花板與送風孔形成自然排風系統。





Studio Guo, Spring 2008

Reforming The Traditional Architecture

INTERNATIONAL SOLAR BUILDING DESIGN COMPETITION

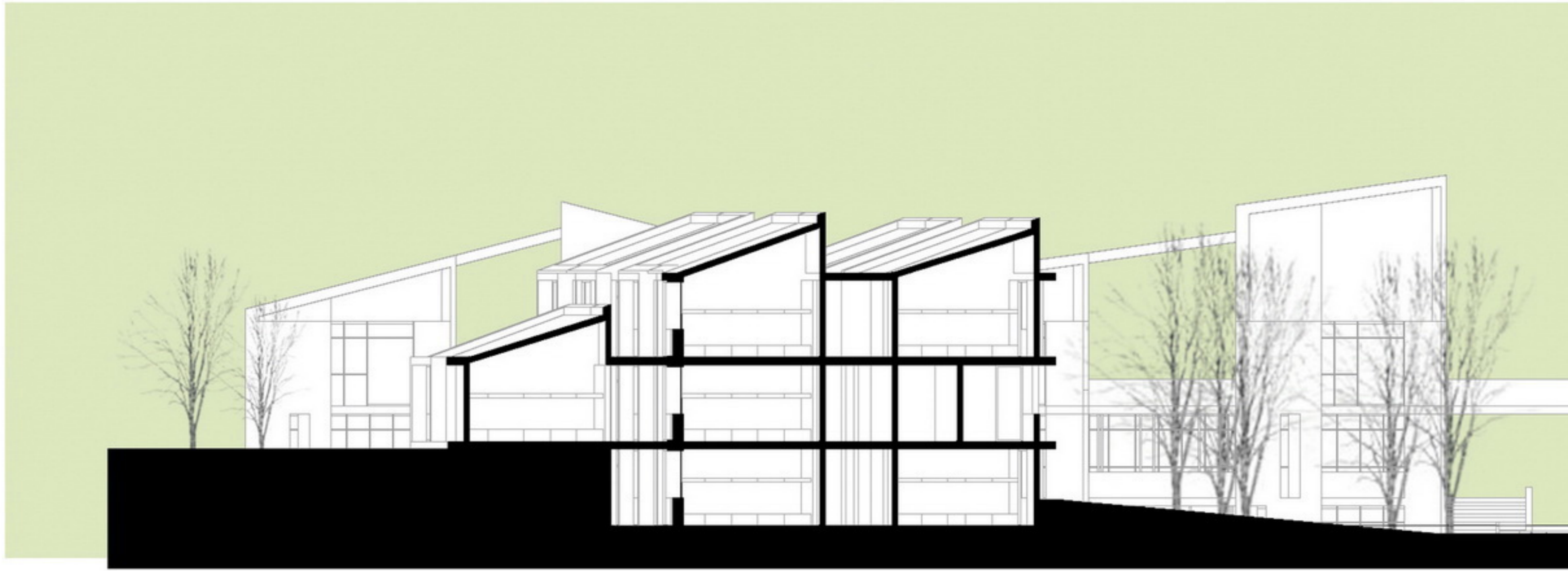


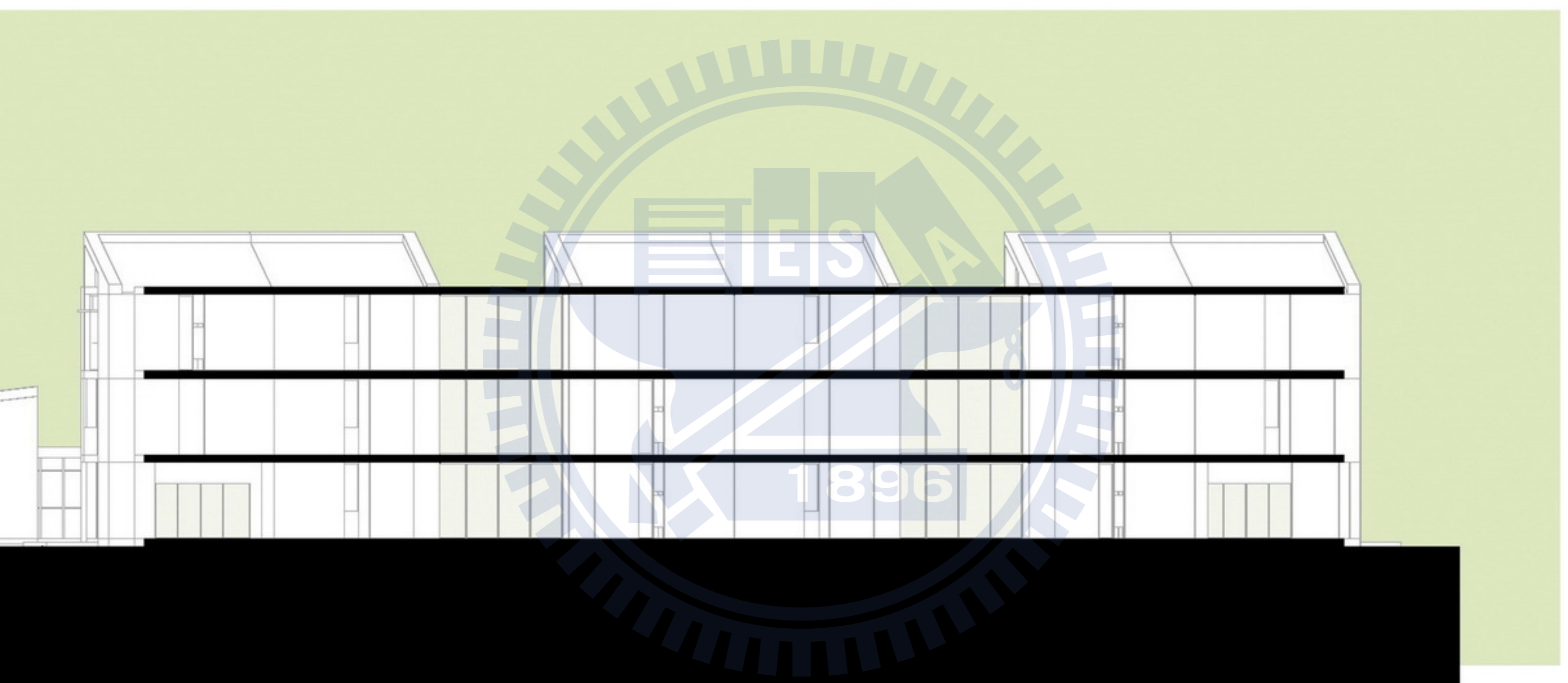


# Studio Guo, Spring 2008

Reforming The Traditional Architecture

**INTERNATIONAL SOLAR BUILDING DESIGN COMPETITION**





Studio Guo, Spring 2008

Reforming The Traditional Architecture

**INTERNATIONAL SOLAR BUILDING DESIGN COMPETITION**







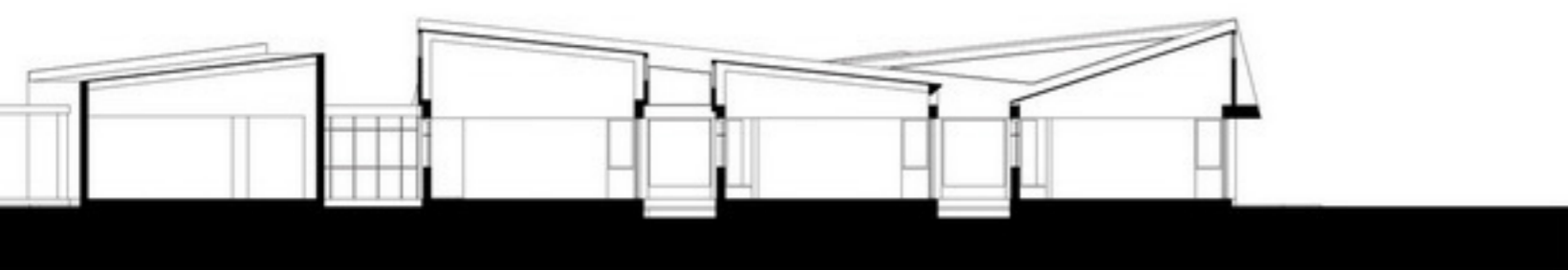
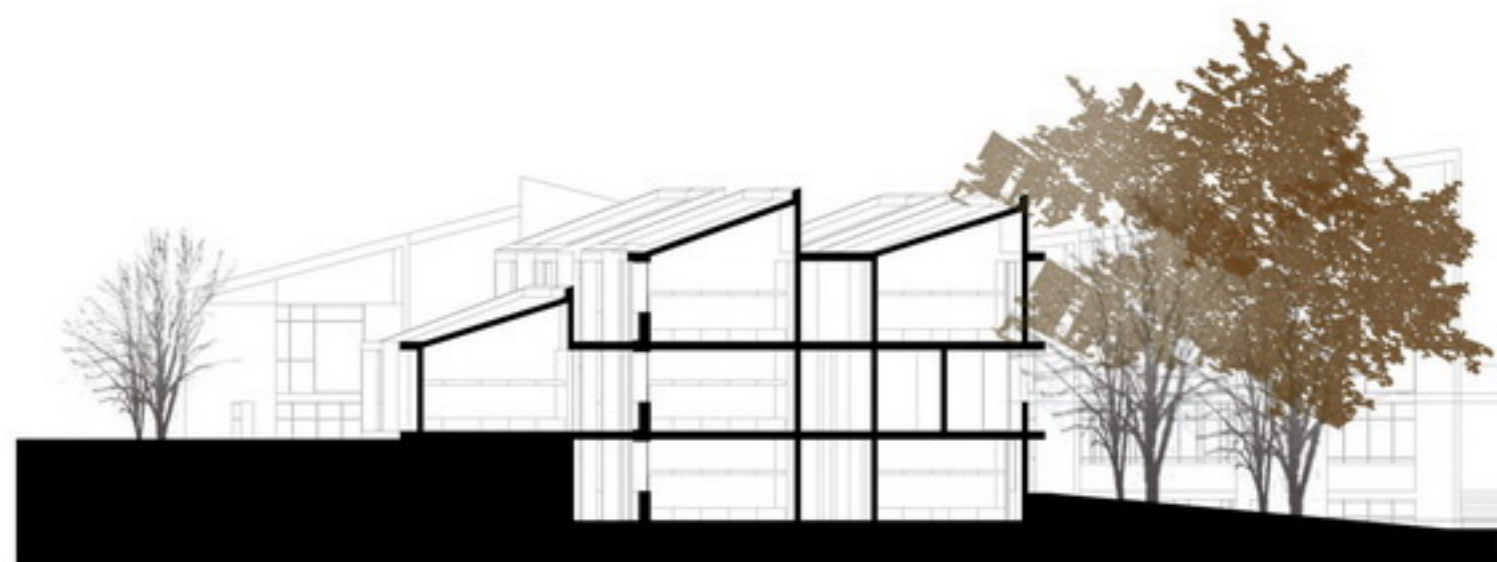
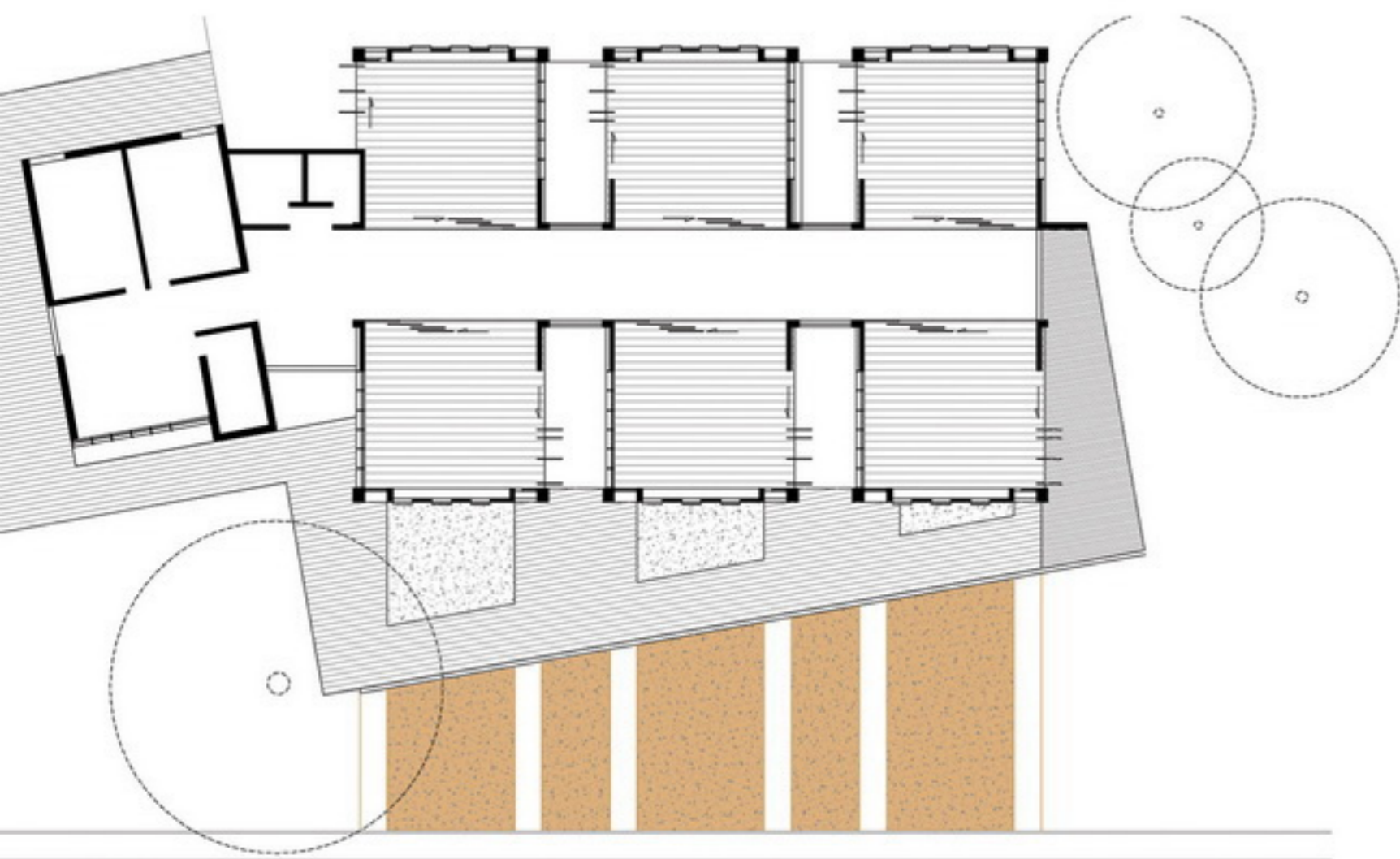
Studio Guo, Spring 2008

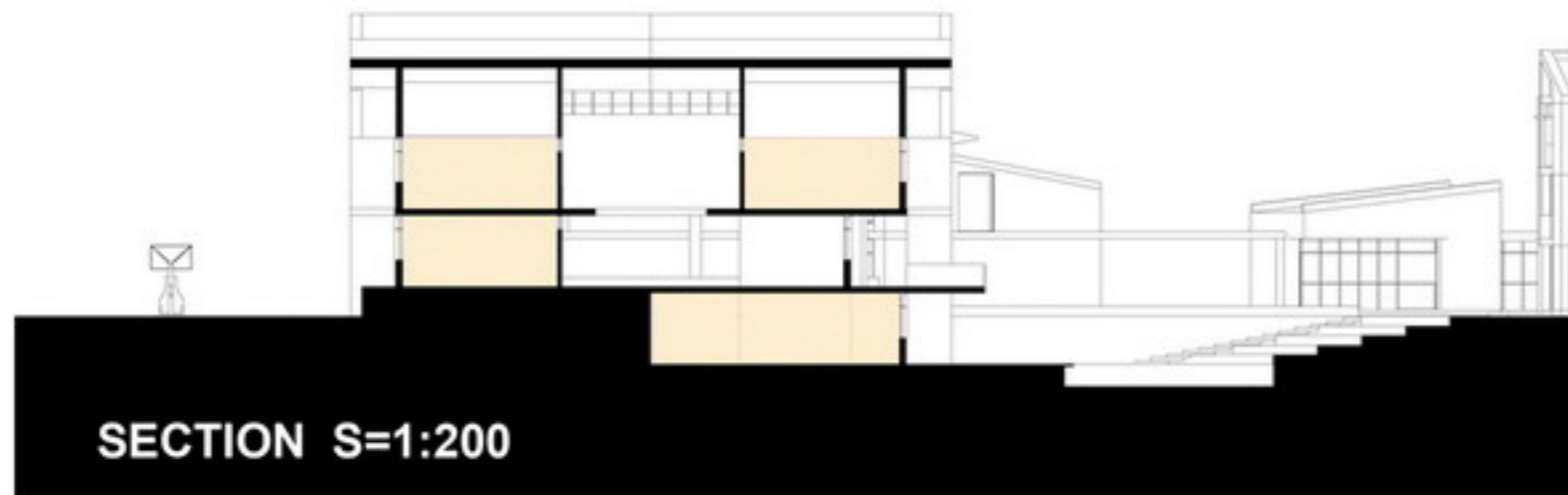
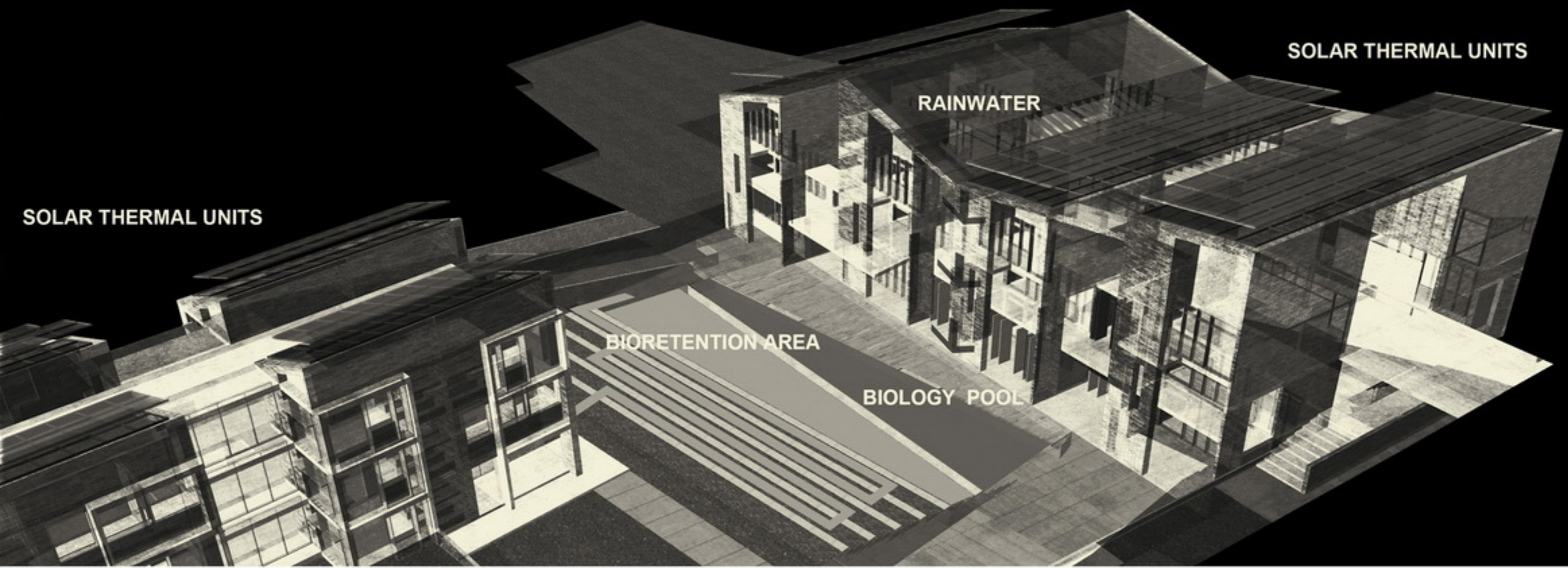
Reforming The Traditional Architecture

**INTERNATIONAL SOLAR BUILDING DESIGN COMPETITION**



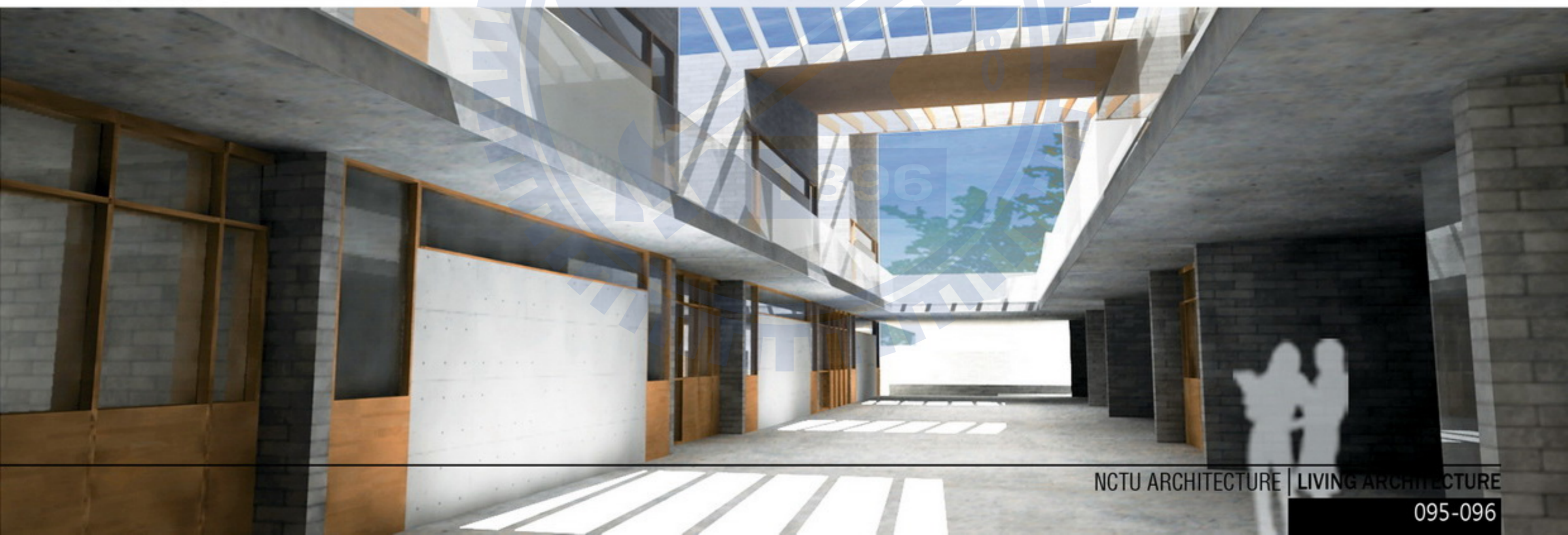






1F PLAN

2F PLAN



# Studio Guo, Spring 2008

## REFUGE HUT

### 輕量・堅固的材料

以木集成材作為主要結構材料，輕量並且堅固。

### 模矩化生產

斷面為4cm & 25cm的扁長形狀，以螺栓固定桿件與桿件的接和。

### 運送與建造

以直昇機或人力運輸桿件單元至山中，屋架結構共為三種桿件單元所組成，可以快速的在現場組裝，不需大型機具，用人力即可完成組裝。

### 儲熱・儲水系統

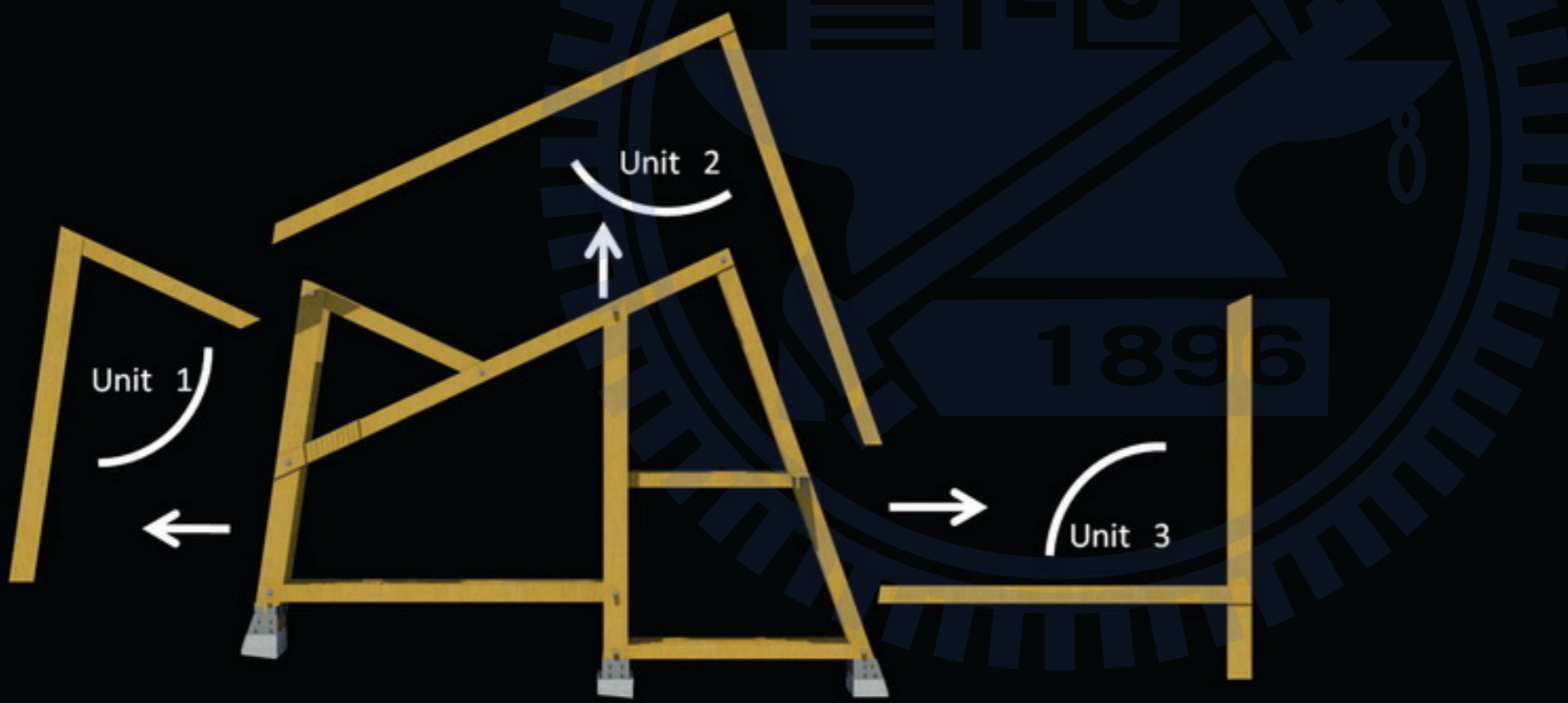
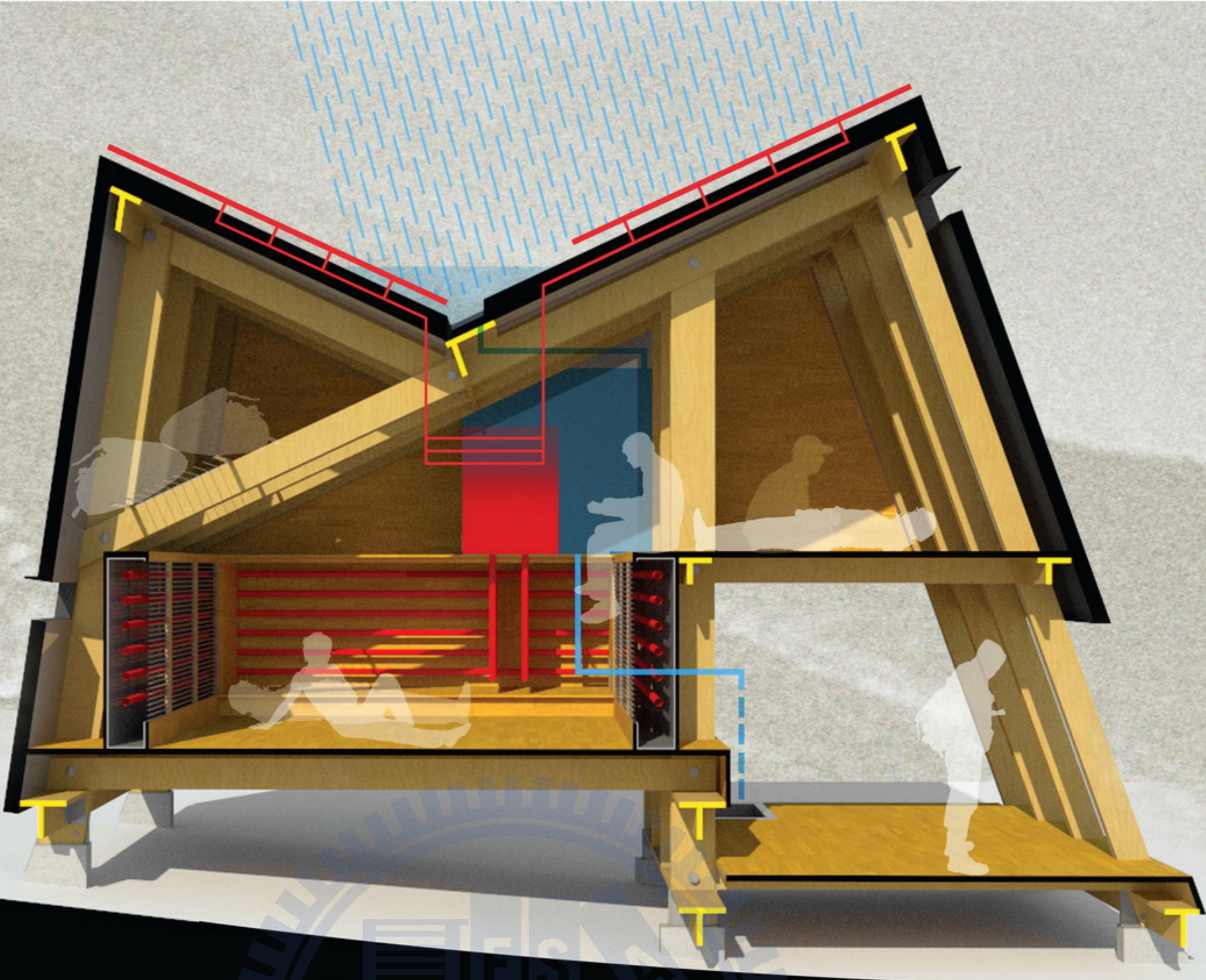
屋頂為雙斜面可集中雨水並且儲存於小屋內部，屋頂上方設置的太陽能儲熱系統將儲存的水加溫，加熱後的水透過水管在雙層牆內循環，可以有效的保持室內溫暖狀態。



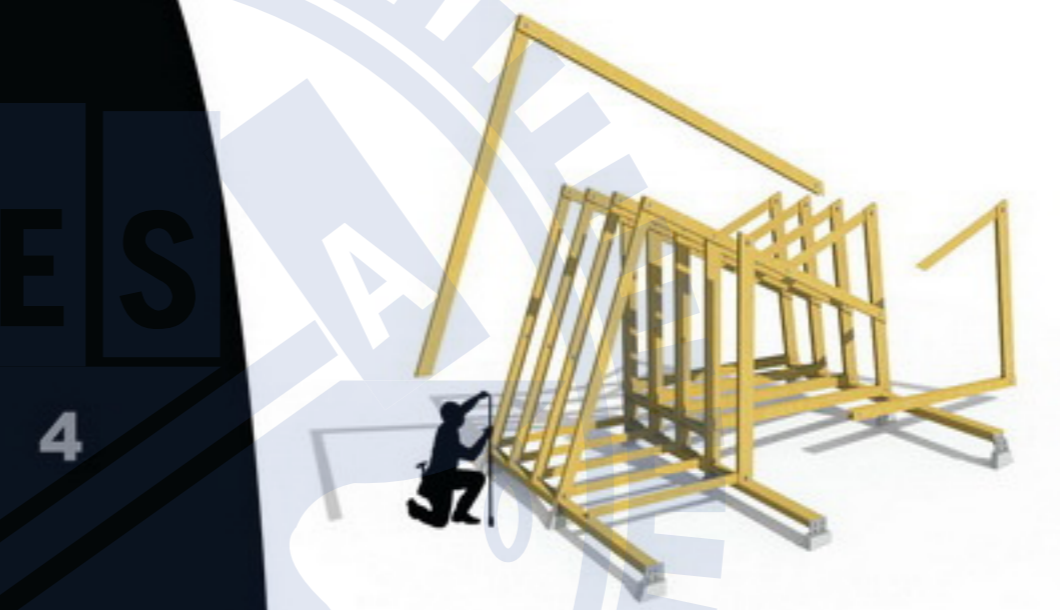
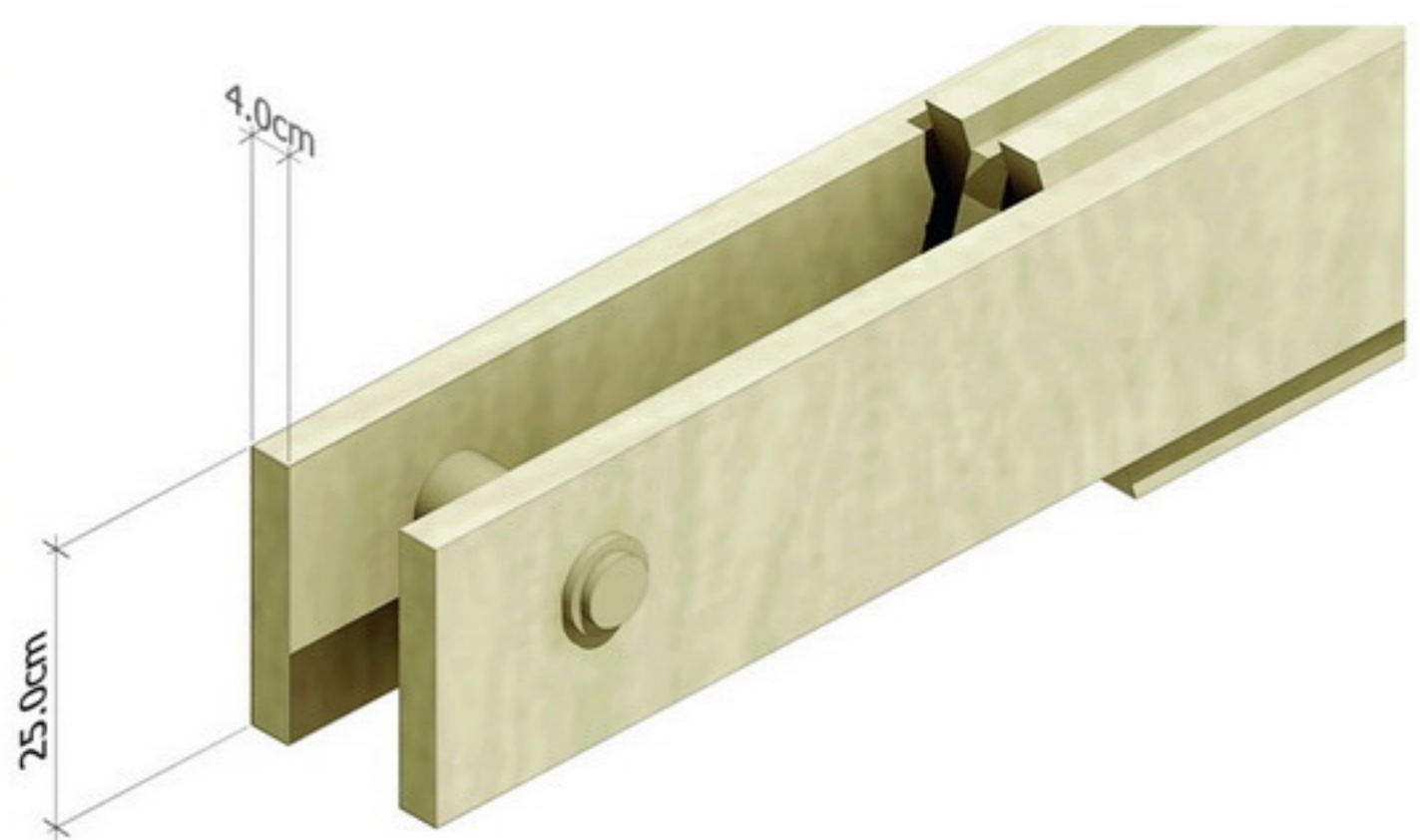


Studio Guo, Spring 2008

REFUGE HUT







# Design Workshop / Guest Advisor: Carlos Arnaiz

## DUCKLINGS FLOATING INN

這是一個為期一週的工作營之成果，此工作營的設計目標，是想為交大竹湖設計一個販賣鬆餅的小屋、又要兼有某種程度的親水性。或許是因為沿岸缺乏可讓民眾逗留的有趣設施，竹湖顯眼地座落在北大門一進來左側，白天卻不在大量學生活動的主要範圍內，連鴨子都顯得意興闌珊，因此它一直只是個三兩學生情侶夜間約會的場所。

竹湖白天波光粼粼卻鮮少活動在此發生，一到晚上才變成少數人的聚會場合，所以我們想要為竹湖設計一個讓鴨子們、附近居民與交大學生都可以自在逗留的鬆餅屋。

設計的心路歷程：

### 斷裂

我們分析了新竹從北到南的河川與湖泊，探討河堤與堤防造成土地的斷裂現象。堤防隔開了水與城市，人與動物，造成自然的斷裂，路徑的截斷。

### 模糊

我們試圖模糊邊界，以消弭兩邊的差異性，使物種、水、土地、使用方式互相滲透。

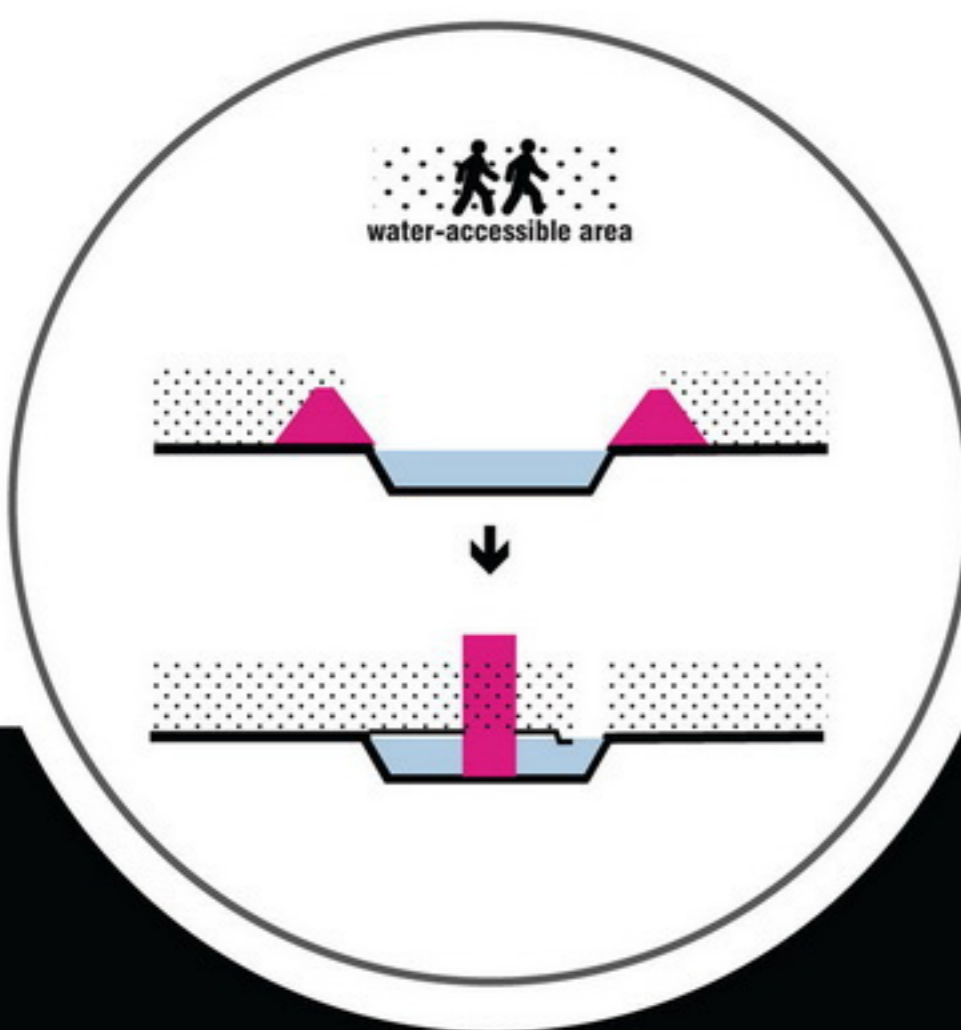
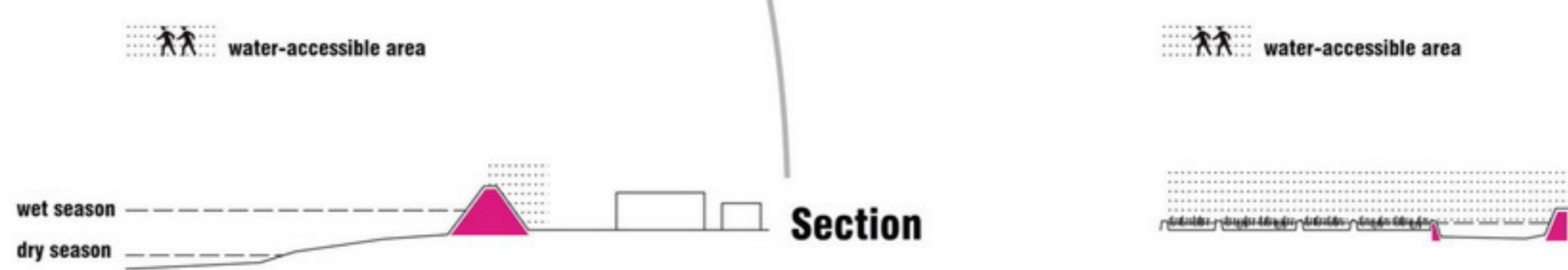
如此，棲息於此的鴨子們，可以跟買鬆餅的人有所互動，這些人也可以在買鬆餅以外，多了許多造訪竹湖的好理由。



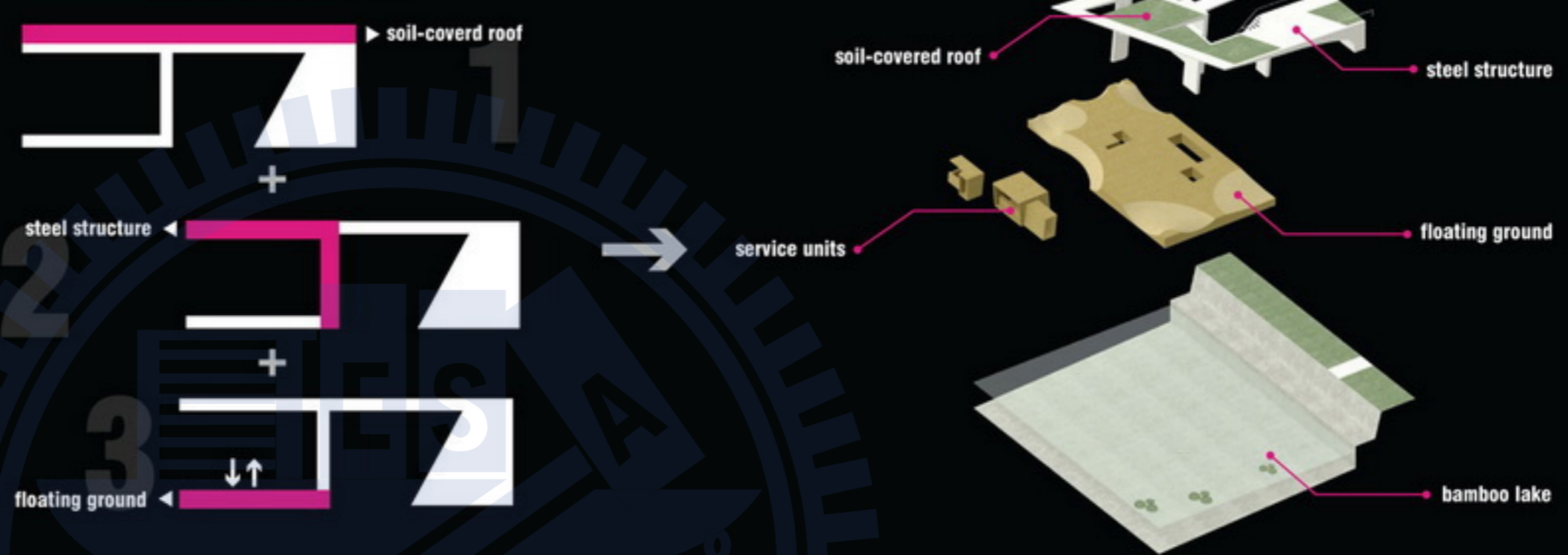


# Workshop Carlos Arnaiz 2009

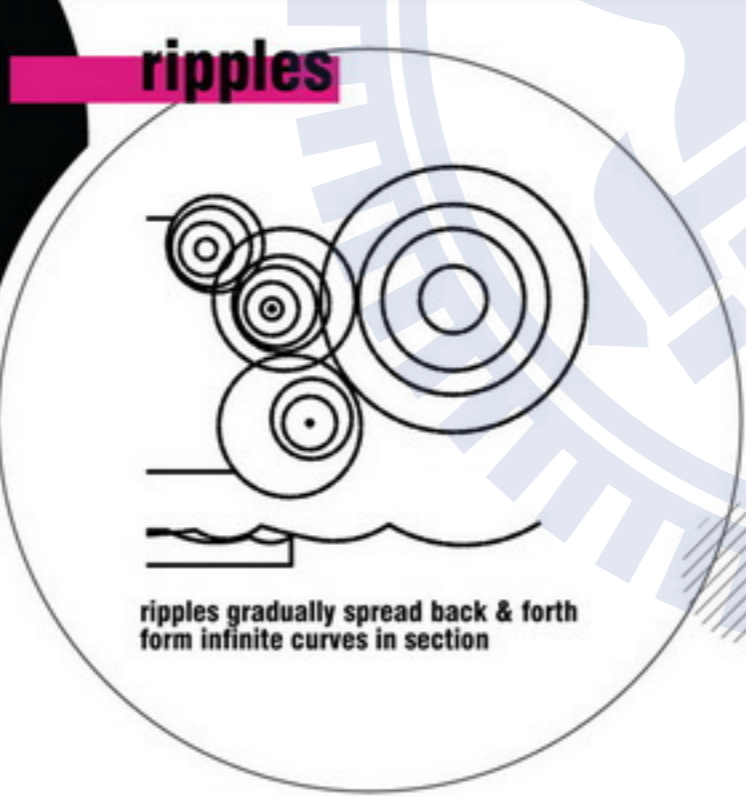
## DUCKLINGS FLOATING INN

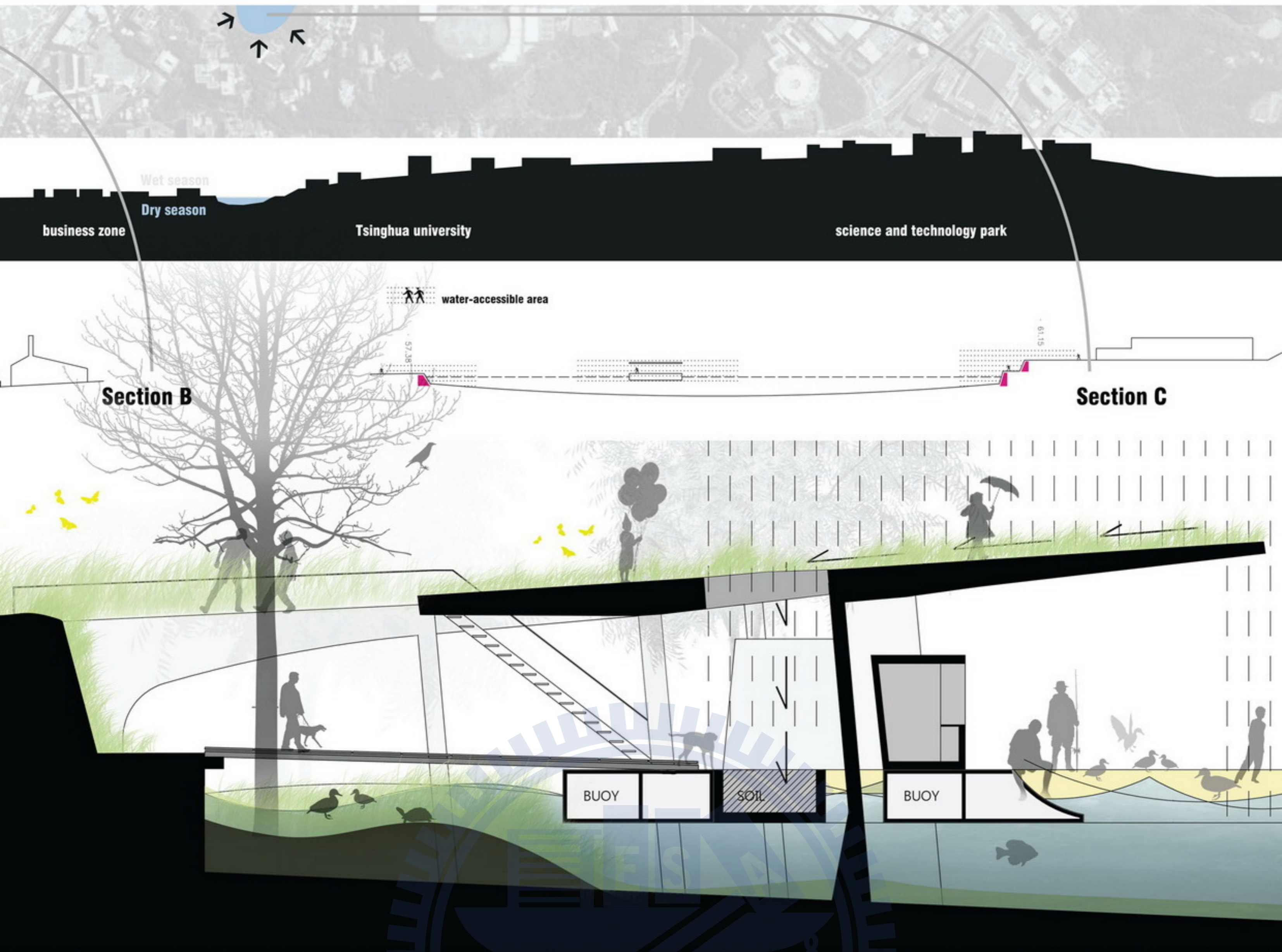


3-layers sandwich!



delicate leaves covered with dewdrops, which also sensitively reflects the water wave by floating

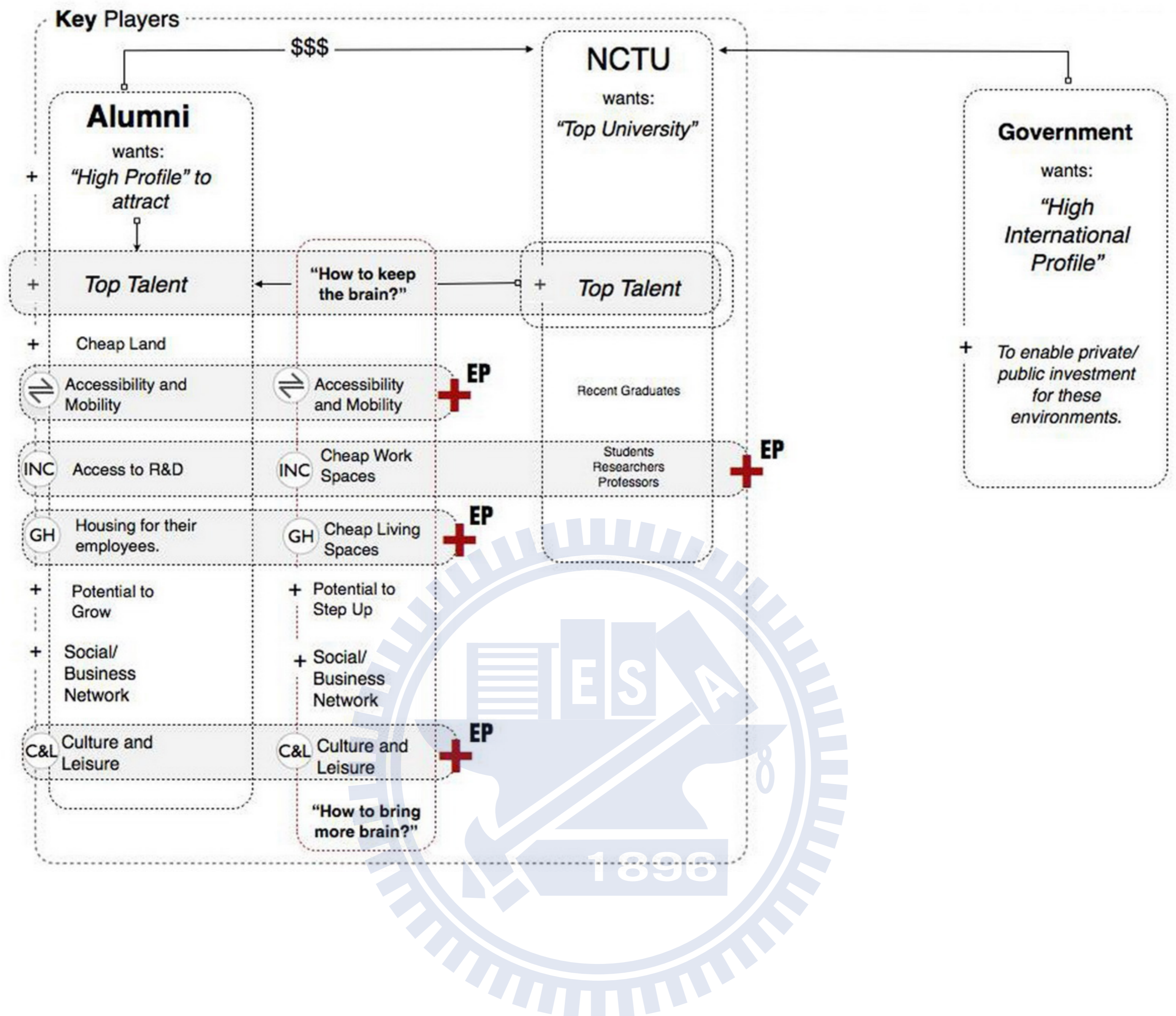




# AA+NCTU Workshop 2010

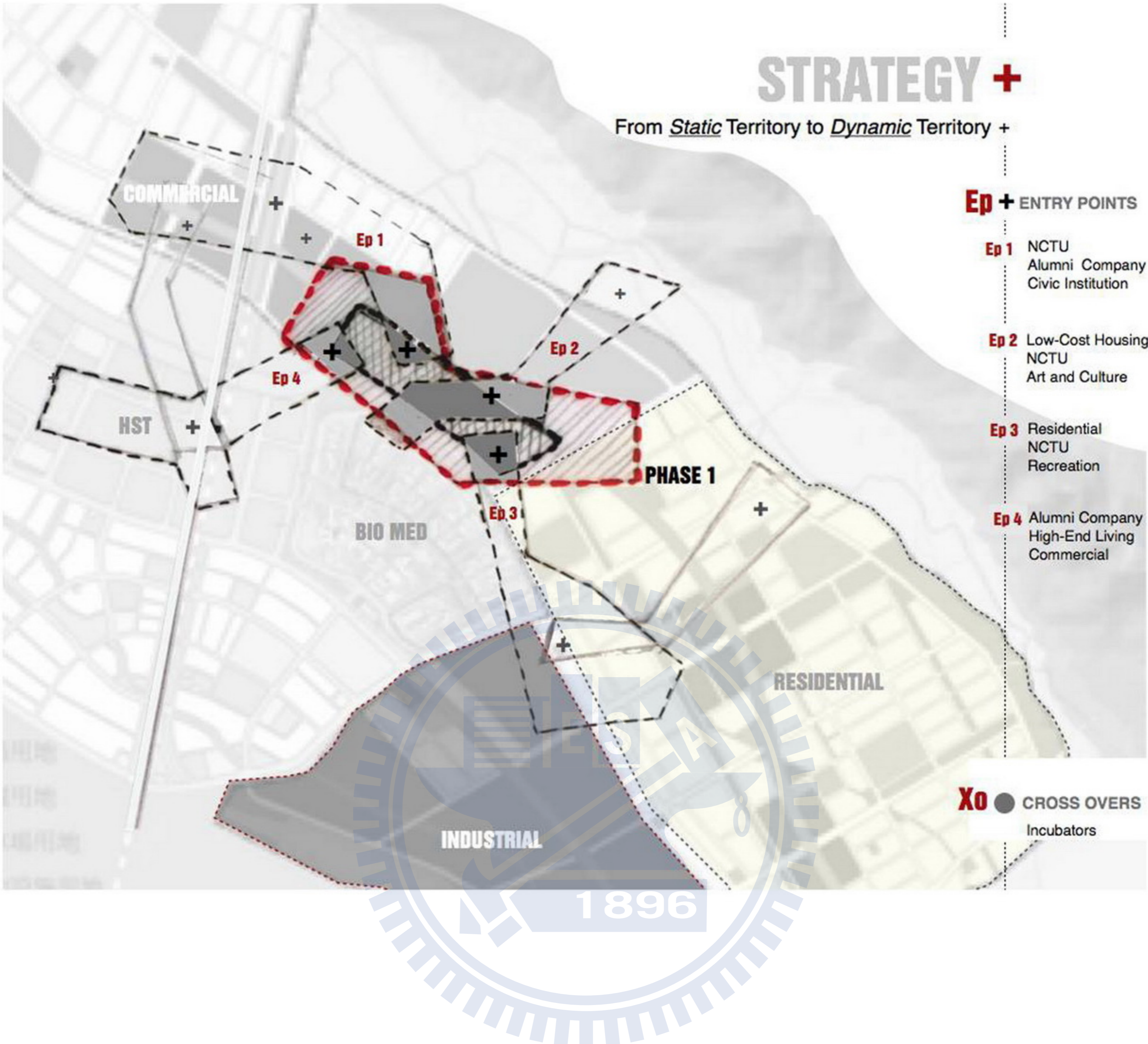
## DYNAMIC TERRITORY

### Win-Win Scenario <sup>W.W.</sup> +



# STRATEGY +

From *Static* Territory to *Dynamic* Territory +



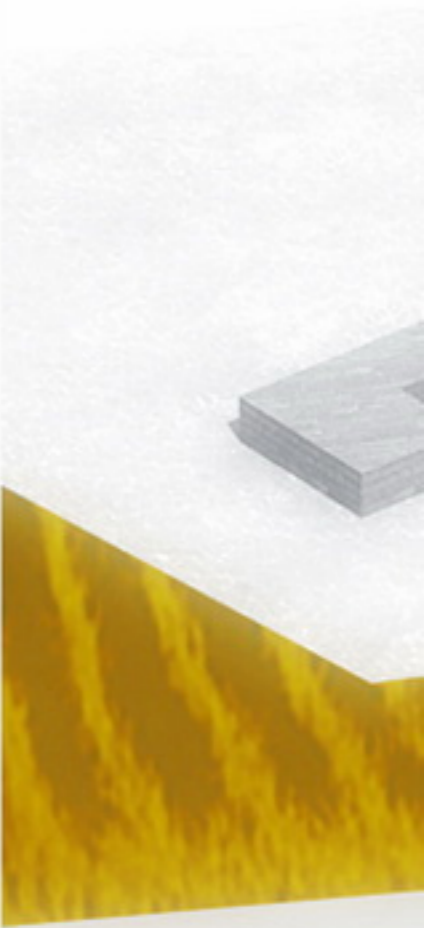
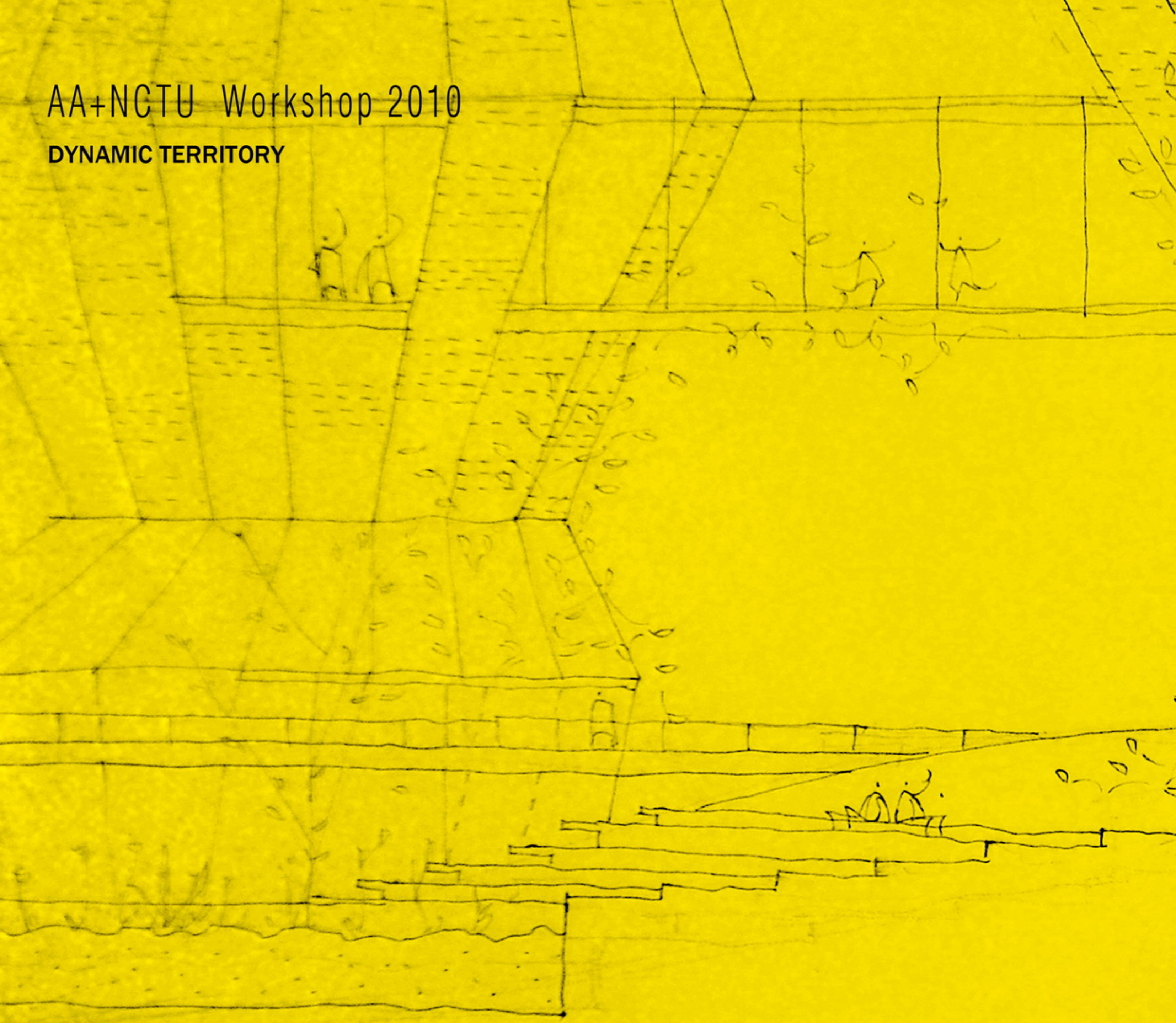
## Ep + ENTRY POINTS

- Ep 1** NCTU  
Alumni Company  
Civic Institution
- Ep 2** Low-Cost Housing  
NCTU  
Art and Culture
- Ep 3** Residential  
NCTU  
Recreation
- Ep 4** Alumni Company  
High-End Living  
Commercial

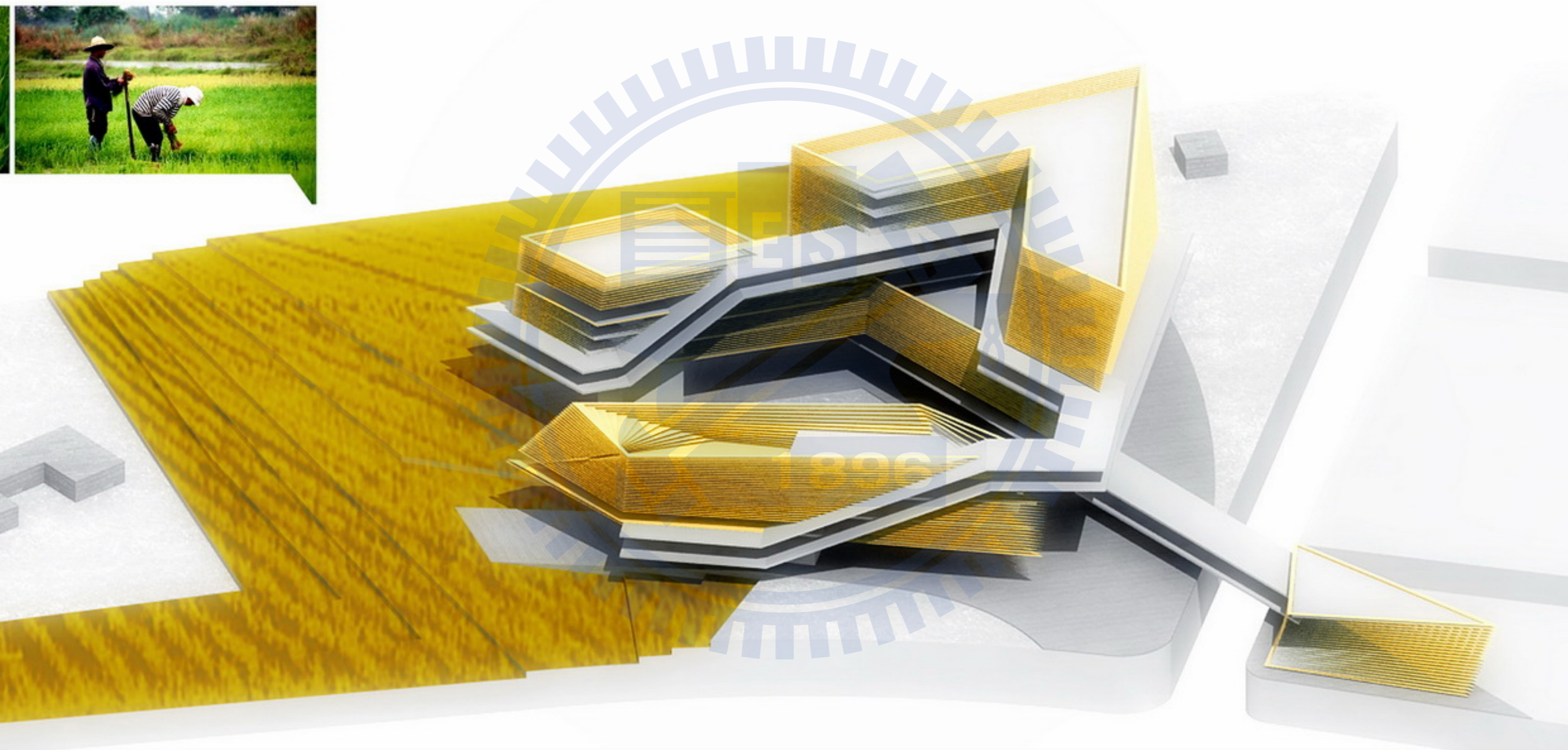
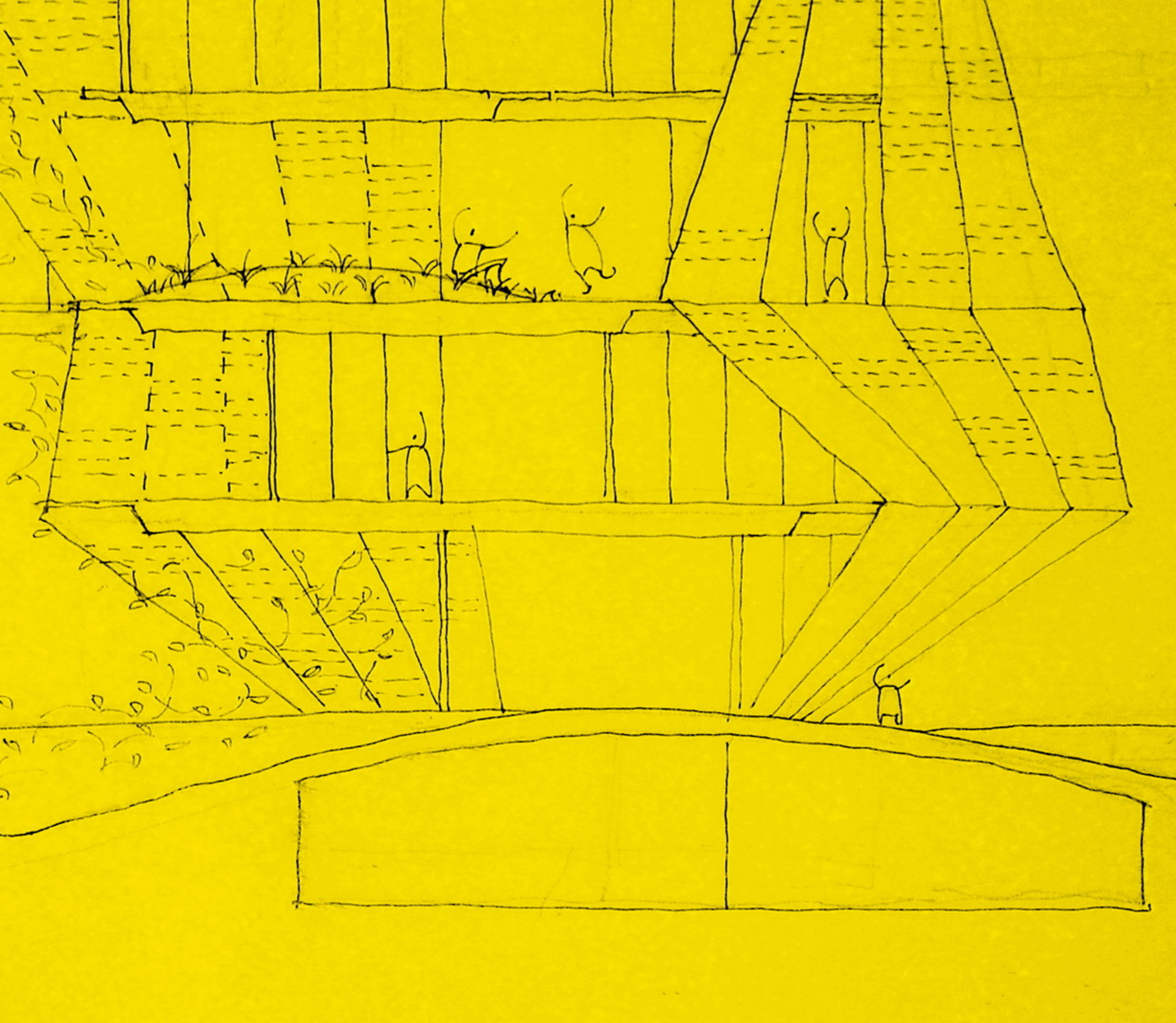
**Xo ●** CROSS OVERS  
Incubators

# AA+NCTU Workshop 2010

## DYNAMIC TERRITORY

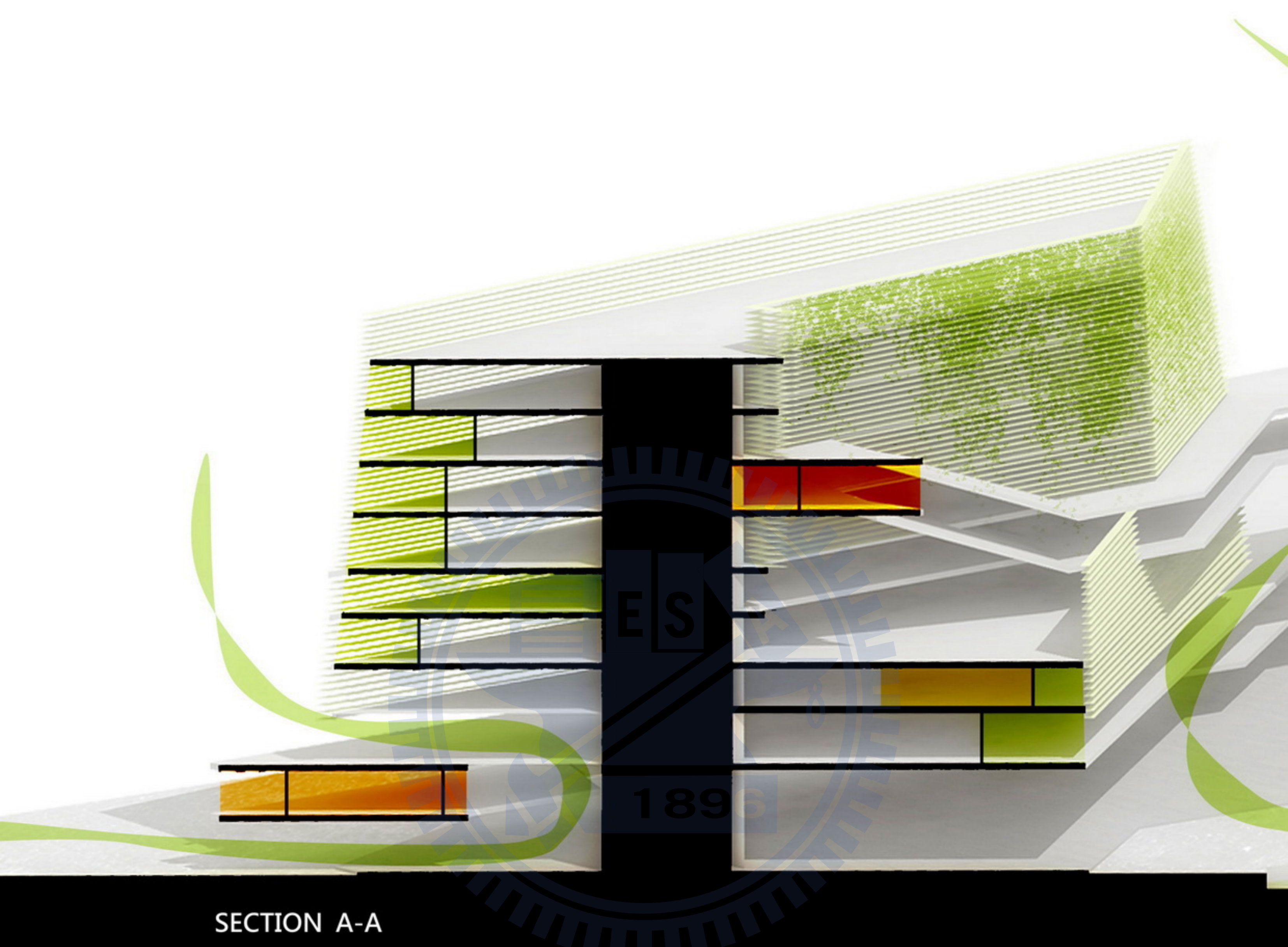
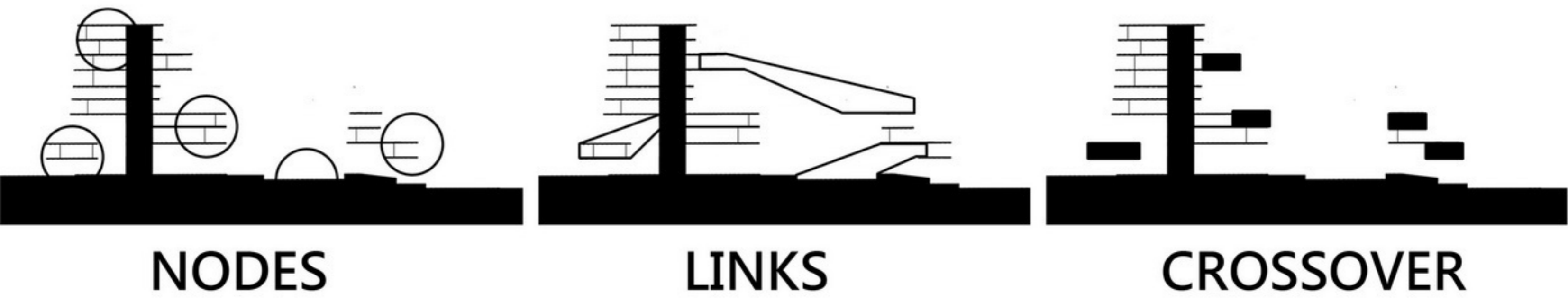


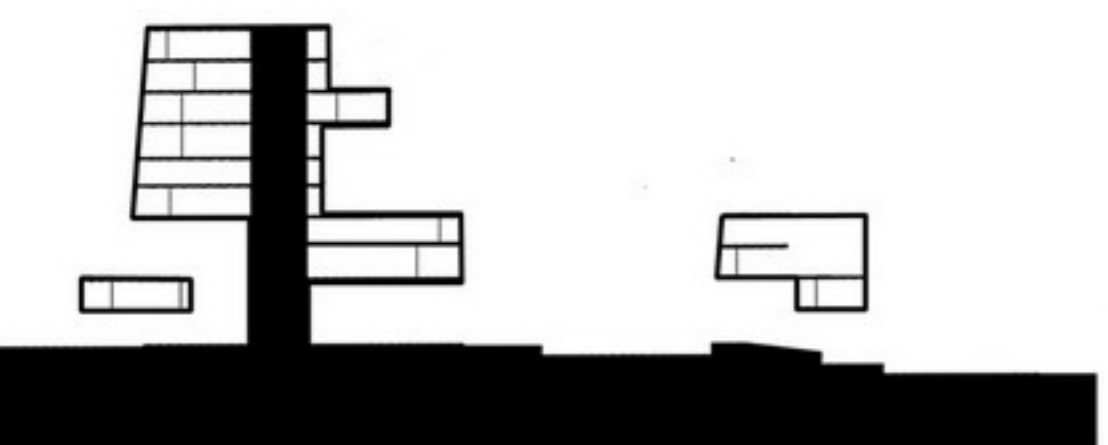




# AA+NCTU Workshop 2010

## DYNAMIC TERRITORY

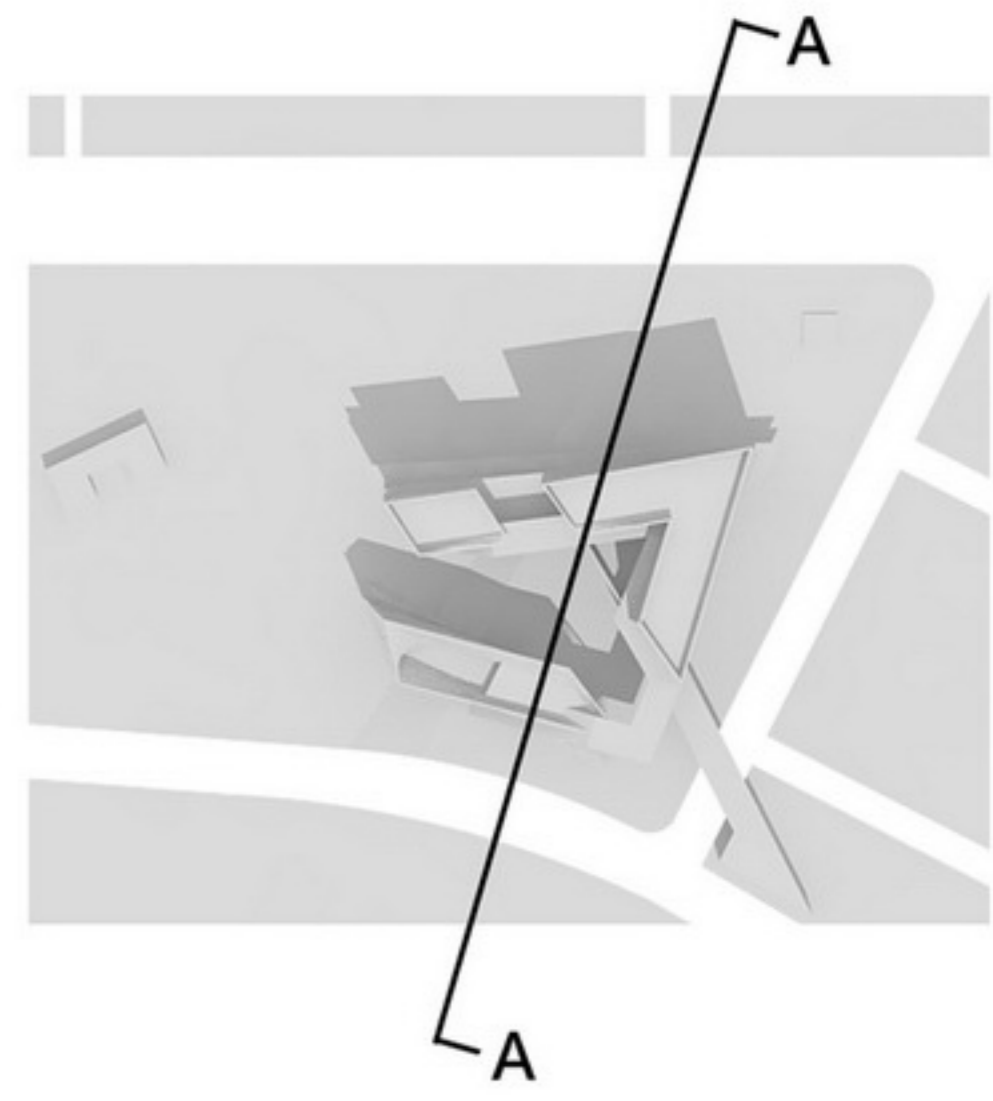




EDGES

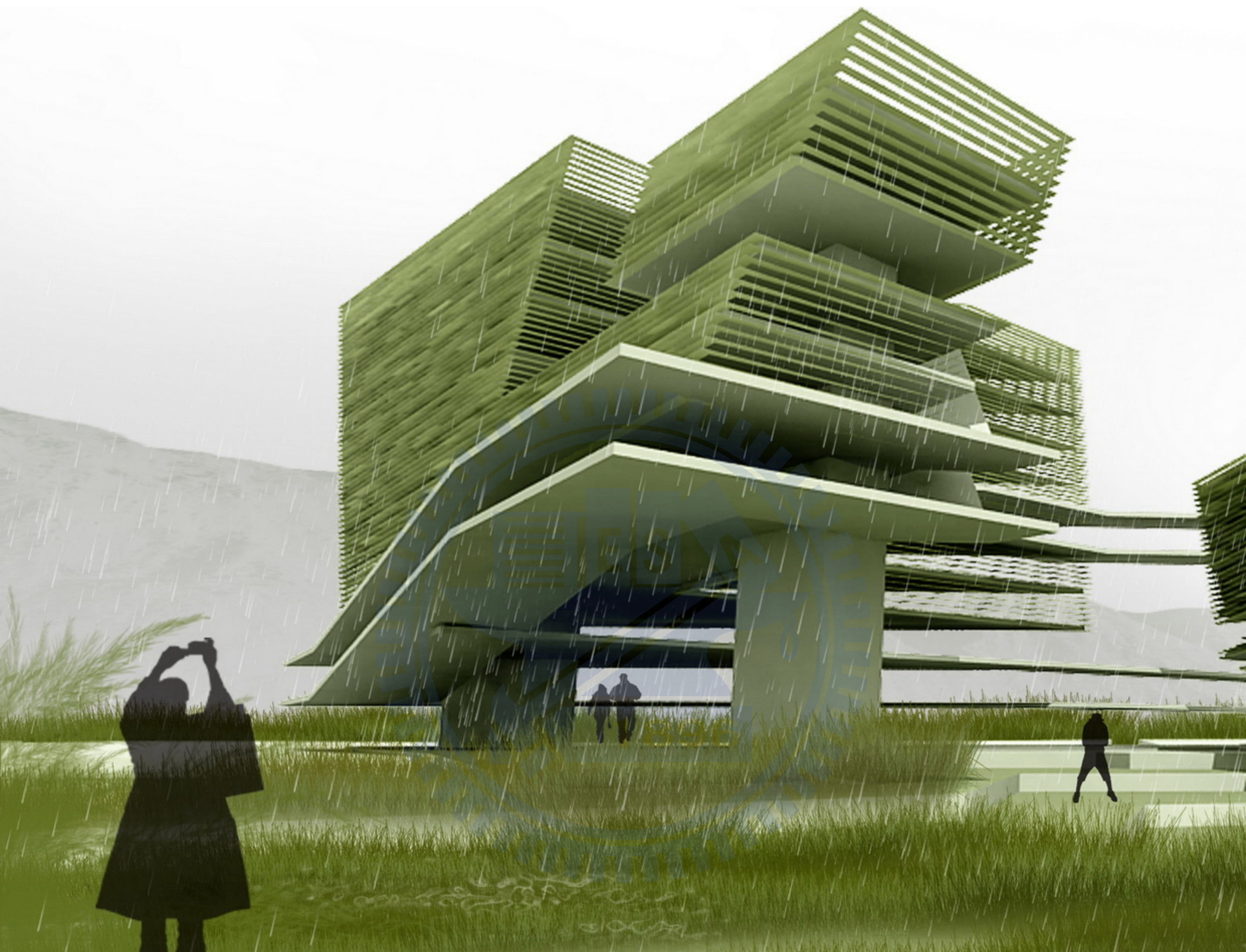


HIERARCHY



# AA+NCTU Workshop 2010

## DYNAMIC TERRITORY



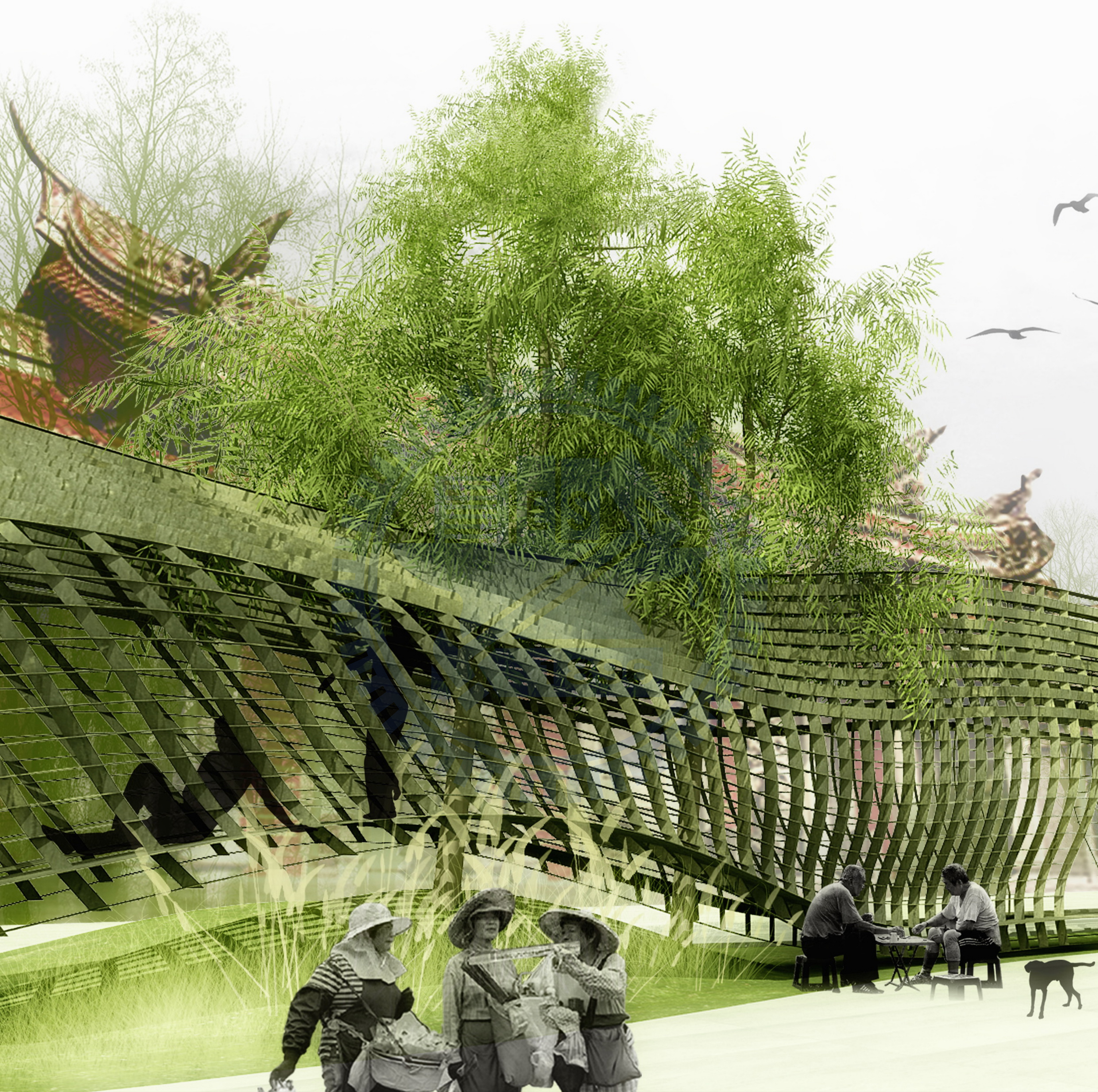
# 3 Conclusions +

Towards a Dynamic Territory: +  
a concept that reshapes the framework of an emerging innovation city

University as a catalyst to: +  
reformulate partnerships with other science parks/ institutions and investors  
test adjustable and responsive landuse and investment models

New spatial patterns/fabric/typologies to : +  
accelerate change in current planning framework  
reconfigure governance, implementation and delivery.





牆，在空間上直接定義了兩面性，對於寺廟，圍牆的兩面性代表的是內與外，而對於都市而言，圍牆扮演的角色是事件與活動的邊界。這樣的邊界對於寺廟與都市空間的切割過於絕對，寺廟的邊界應該在空間上對於都市生態有更多的開放與回饋。

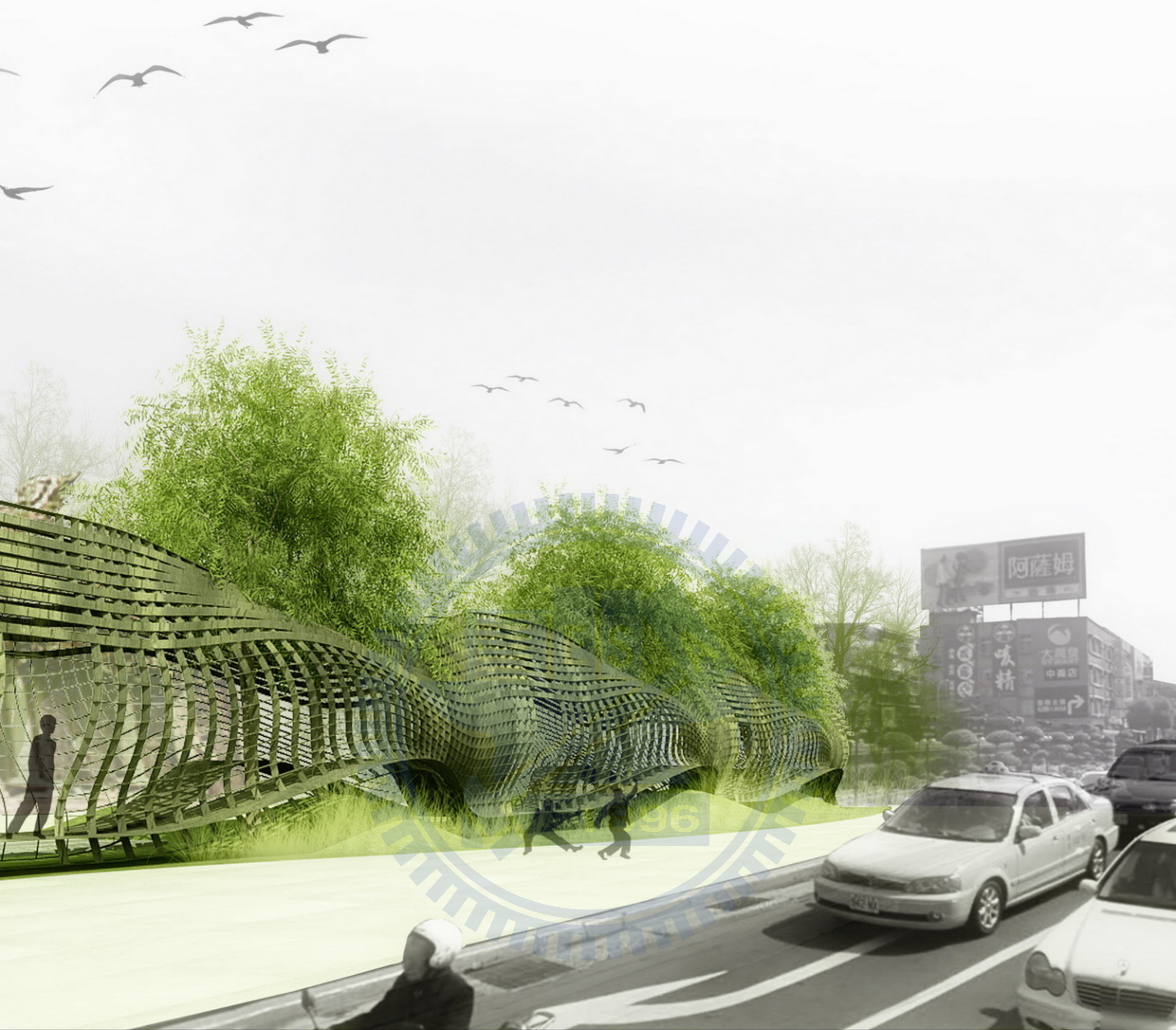
在這裡希望藉由微型生態系（樹種、鳥類、松鼠、流浪貓）與人們活動的置入，探討並發展牆在都市空間上所扮演的邊界性之關係；作法以拆除既有圍牆之後，保留原有的活動與記憶，透過寺廟這個包含都市集體記憶與生活經驗的場域，利用“牆”的邊界性作為空間的共享，以促成新的活動廊帶、鳥與貓的都市棲地島，一種新的生態互利共生的狀態。

Wall, it defines the character of two sides in space directly. In terms of temple, the character of the enclosing wall represents the inside and the outside, and for urban, the enclosing wall plays a role as the boundary of events and activities. This boundary divides the temple and the urban space from the enclosing wall too clear but disconnects the relationship between inside and outside. The edge of the site of temple should supply more possibilities to urban ecologies.

Here we input the micro eco-system(the trees, birds, squirrels, stray cats) and urban activities together, hoping to develop and re-define the role of the wall played in urban space. The approach is to keep the existing activities and common memory around the temple which is the place concluding urban living experiences and the core of religion. The same time we use the division character of the enclosing wall to form a share space, which facilitates a new event corridor, the urban habitat island with birds, squirrels, stray cats. It's a new condition of mutulism.

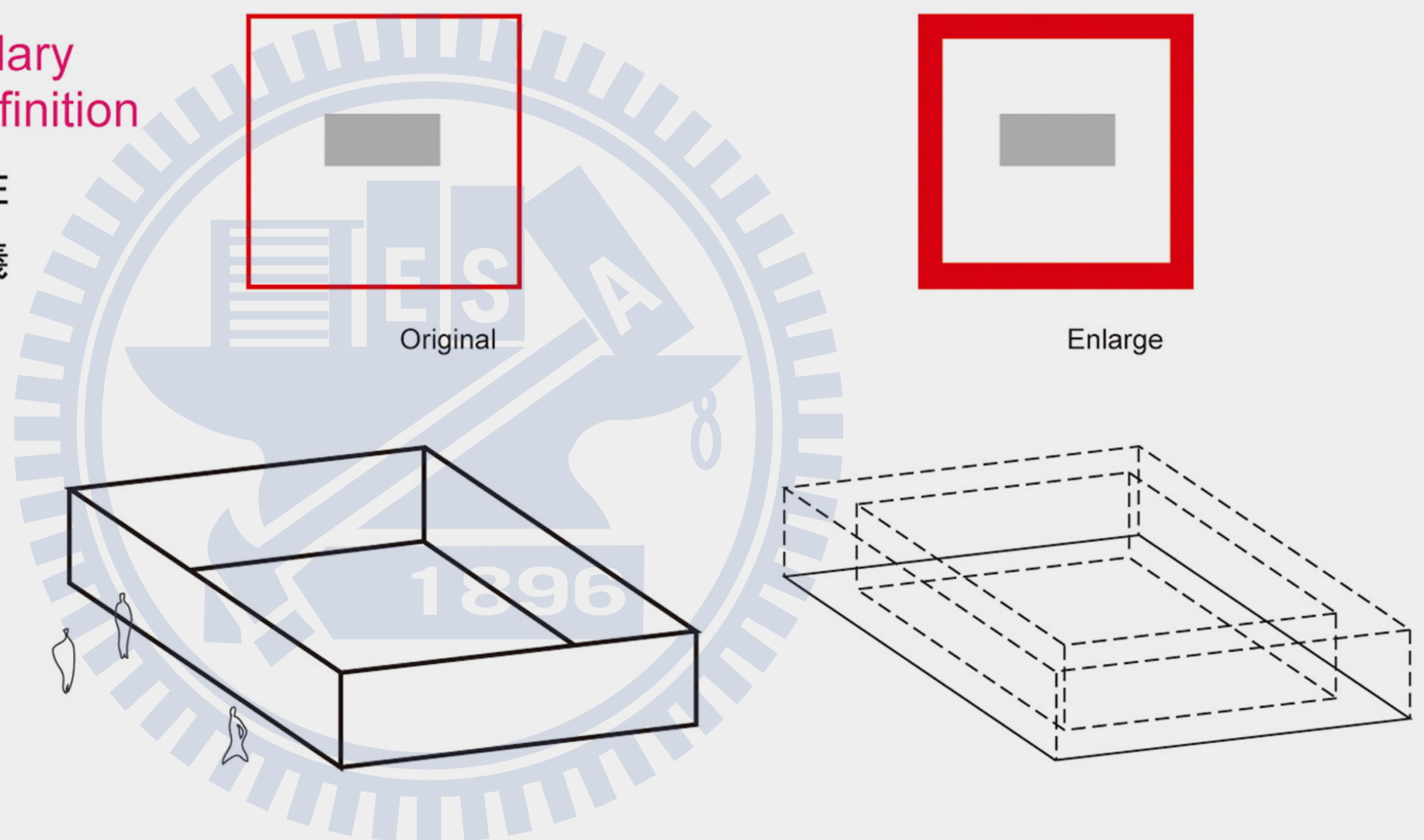


Site : Taipei- Xingtang Temple  
基地：台北-行天宮

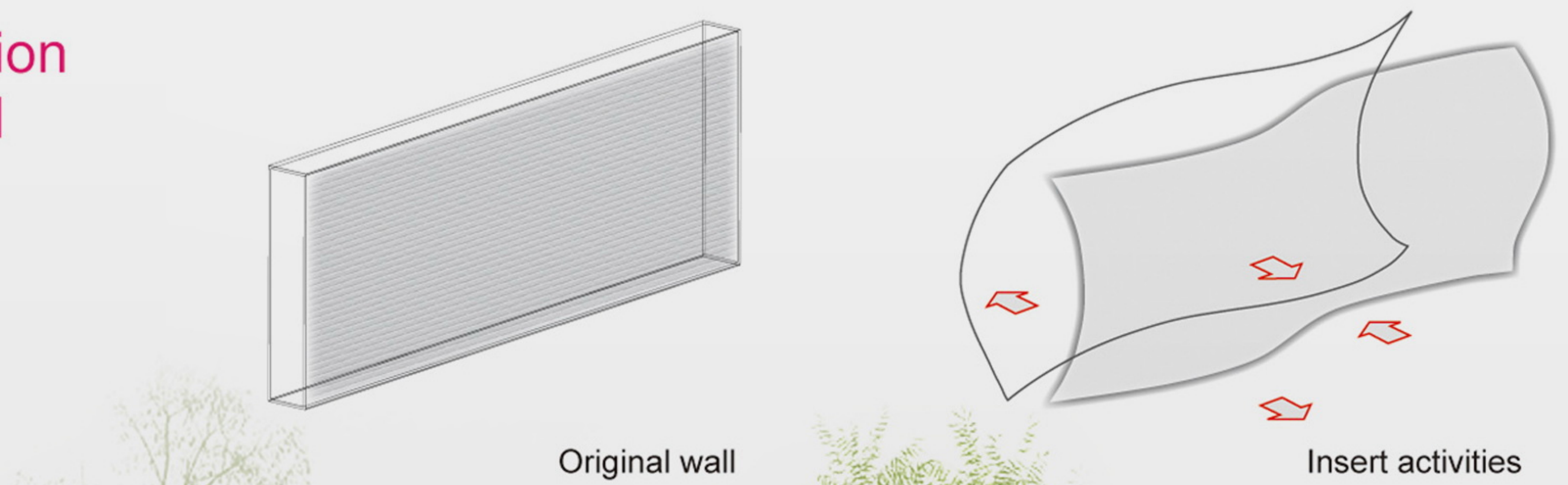


Boundary  
Re-definition

邊界性  
再定義



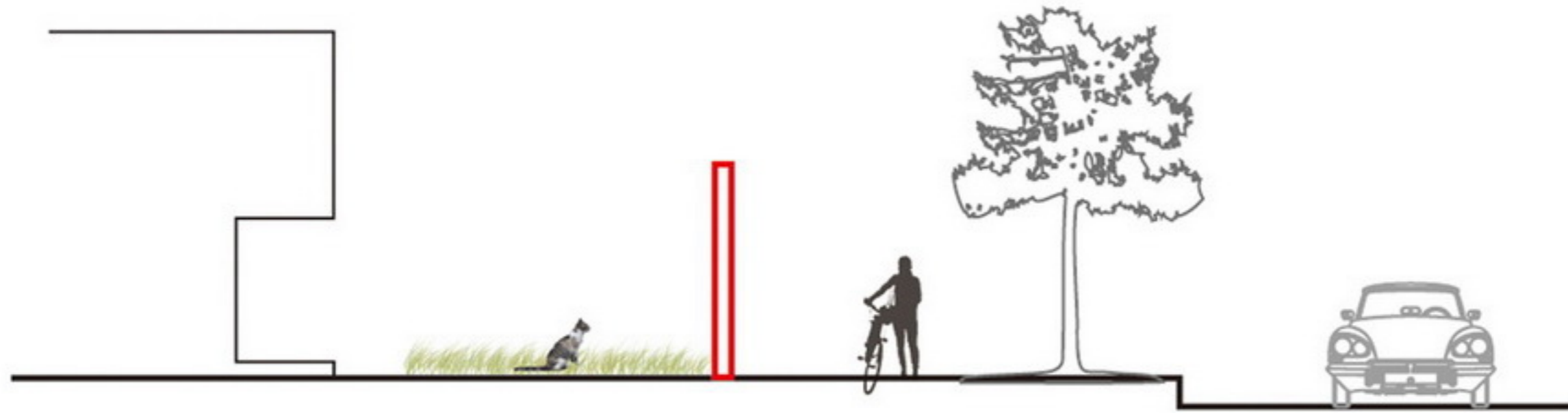
Variation  
of wall  
形態





# Sectional Diagram

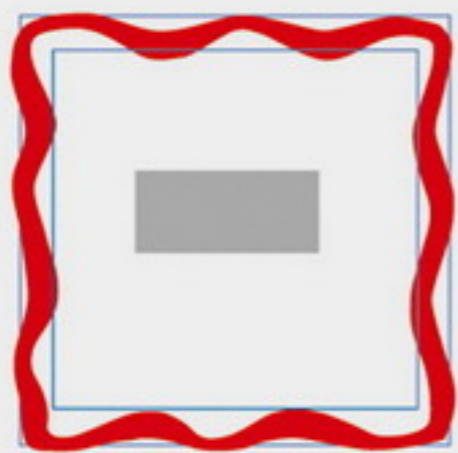
剖面  
初想



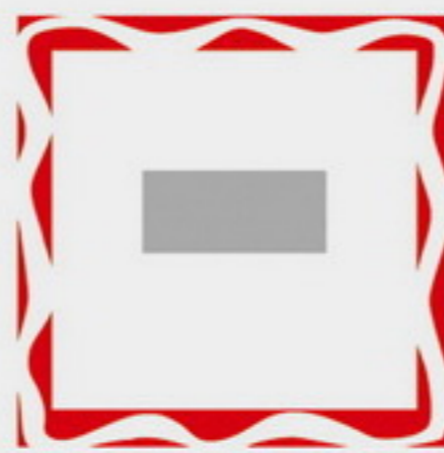
Original wall  
Division of creatures



Habitat island  
Connection of creatures  
both in horizon and vertical



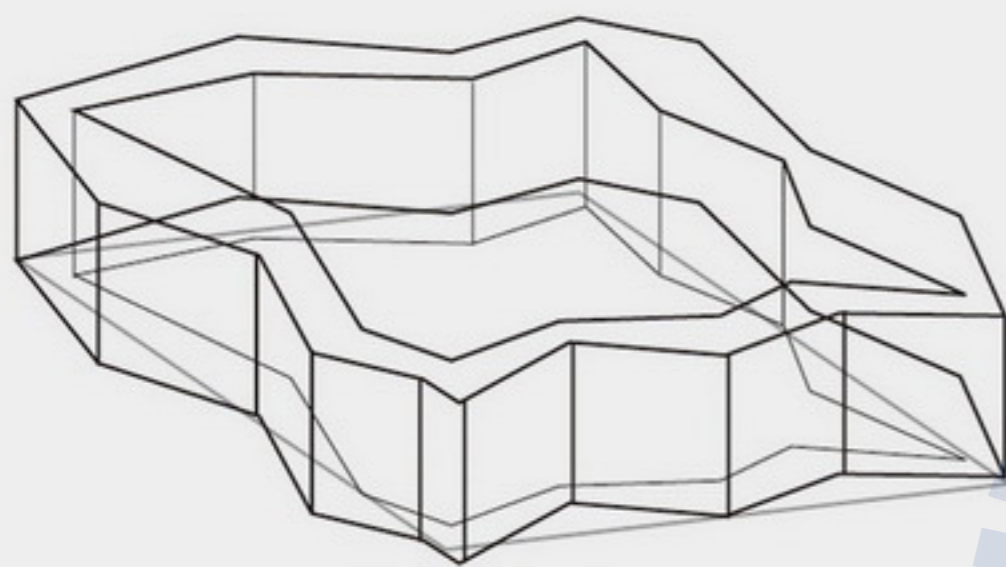
Variation



Activities

對於原始的牆線，將之厚度放大，以作為都市活動的載體，微型生態系之棲地，根據內外活動需求之差異，將線再次彎折，以創造出多種承載不同活動之空間，並以牆體內各種不同肥瘦的空間作為共同使用的部份

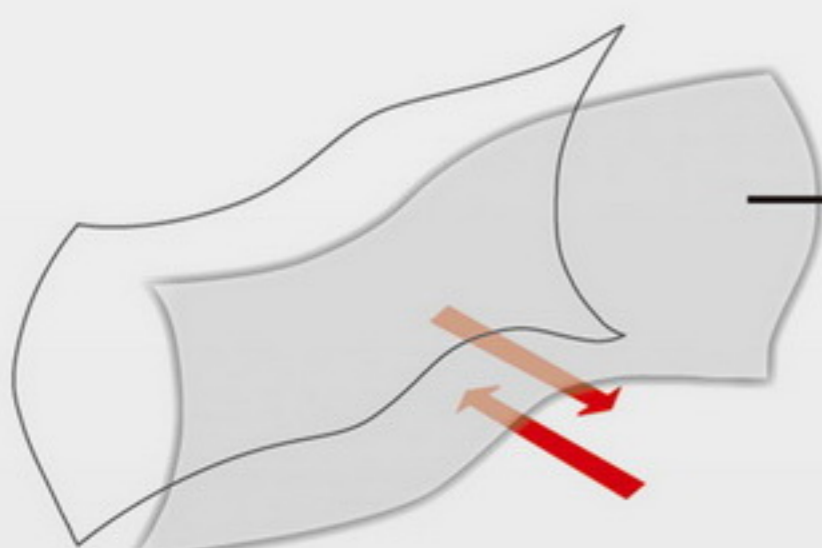
For the original wall line, we enlarge its width as to become the carrier of urban events and the habitat of micro eco-system. Also we re-bent the line based on the demand of inner and outer different activities, for creating different scale spaces to fit different situations. The shared space is the curved lines built from varied width for mutual use.



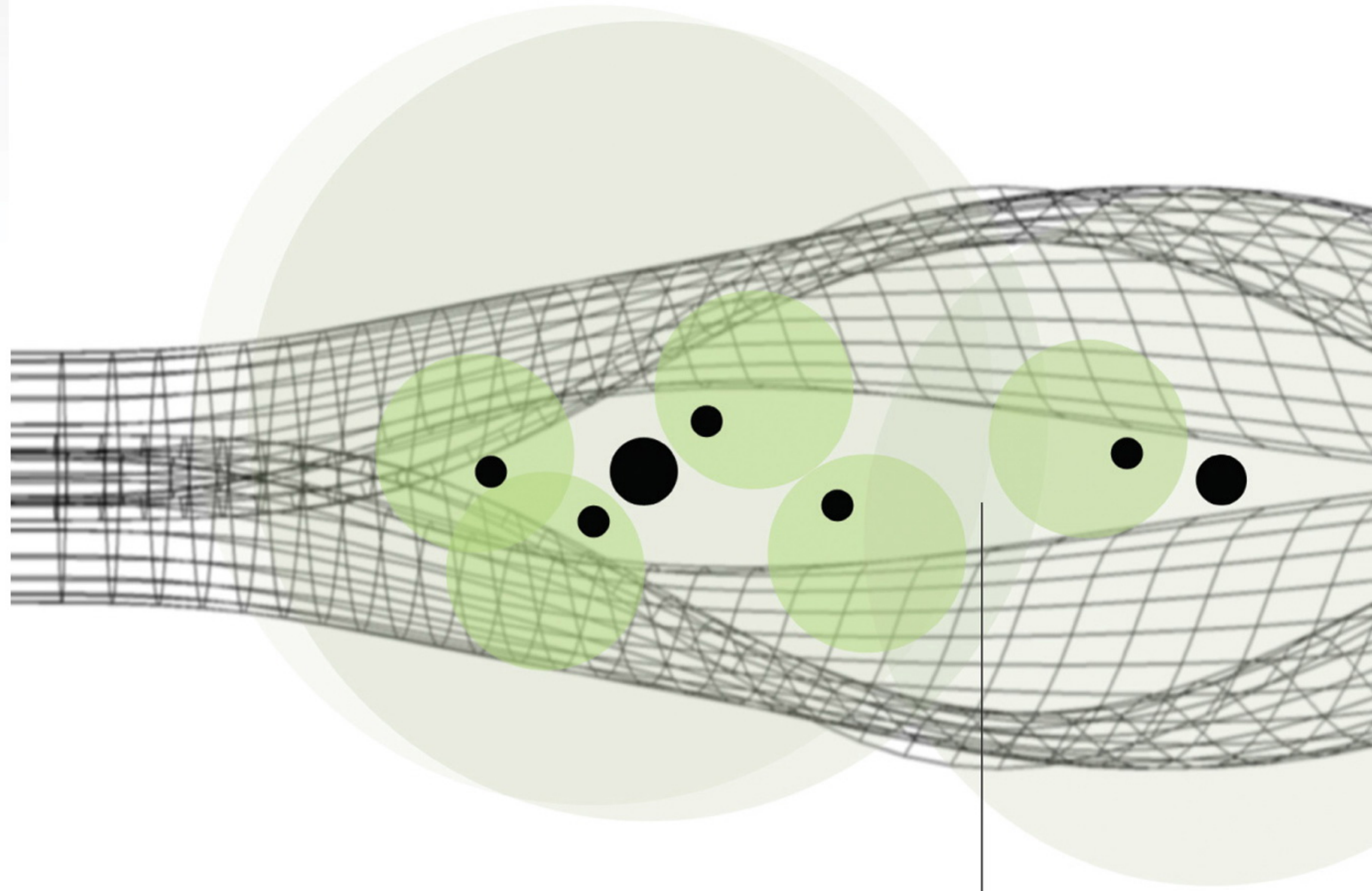
The way of construction  
Material: Wood & Bamboo

牆線因應著活動與生態的置入被放大，並且將地板某些地方之空間抬升，創造出微型生物廊道。構法則以木與竹共構，編織出曲面框架

The wall line is been enlarged by inputed activities and ecology behaviors. Moreover, we lift some floor boards to create small tunnels for little animals. The method of tectonics uses wood and bamboo to fabricate curved framework.



Ecology Tunnel



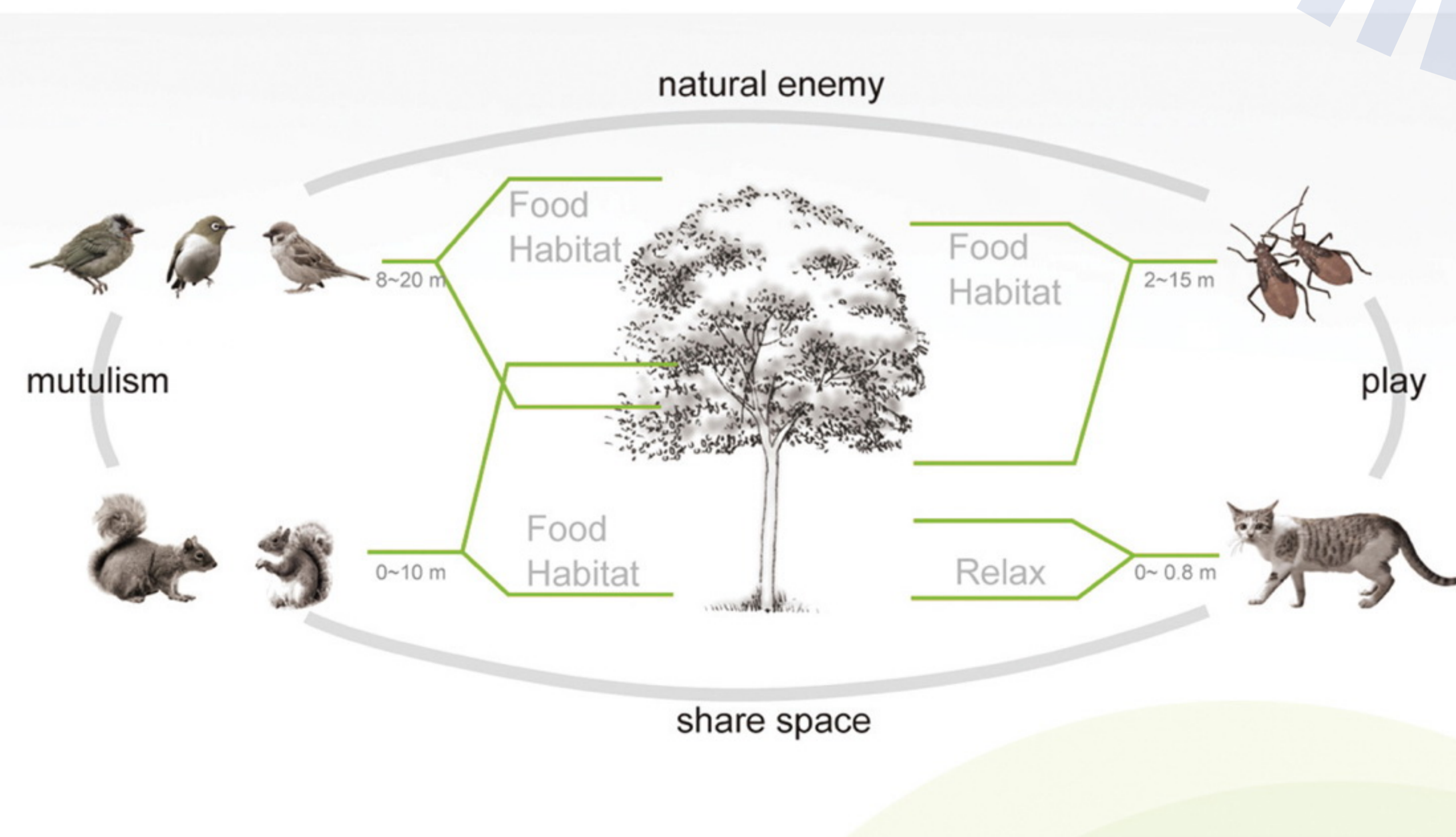
身  
來  
回

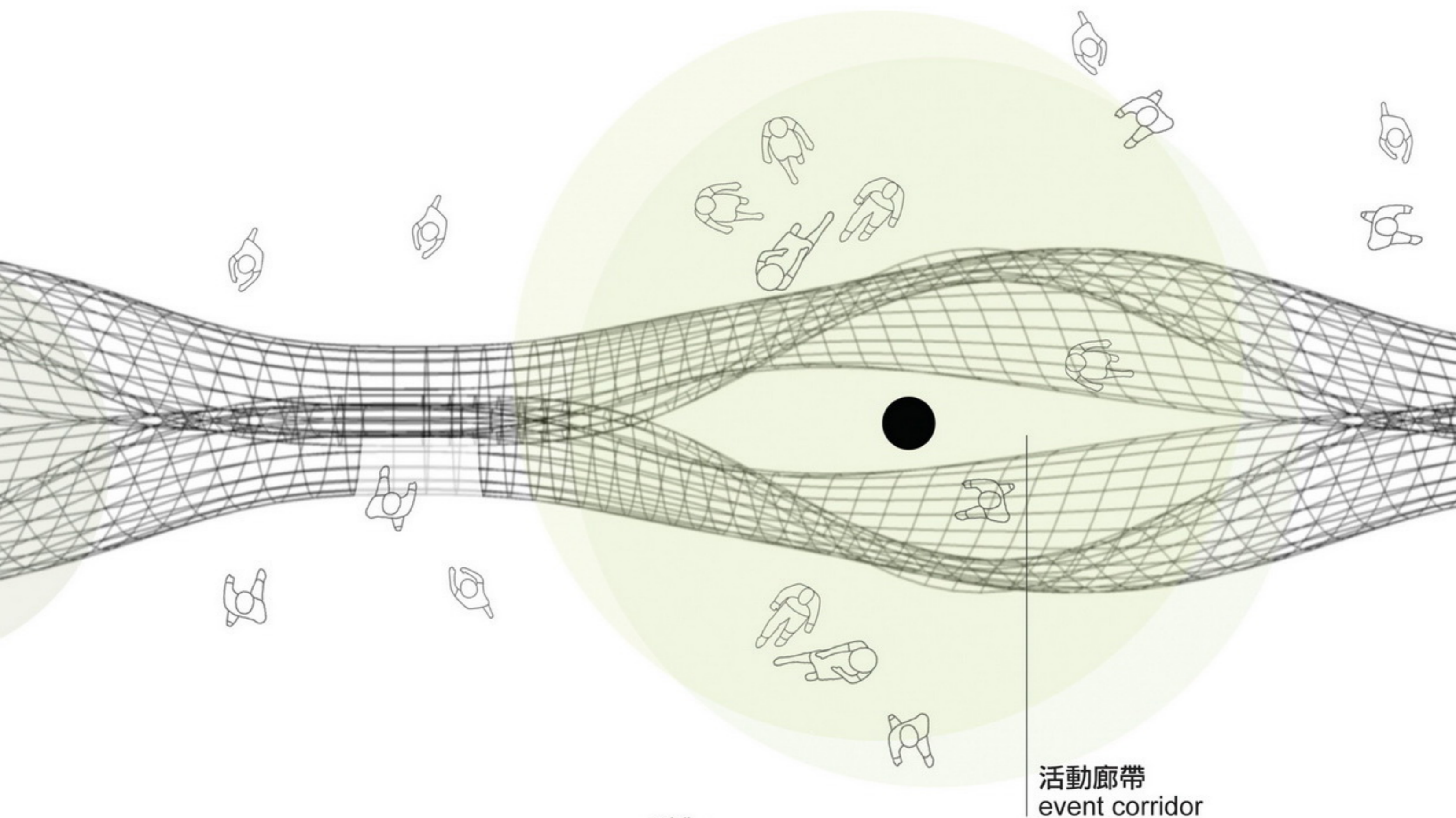
溫潤的自然質感  
smooth natural touch

多元的生態活動  
activities of various species

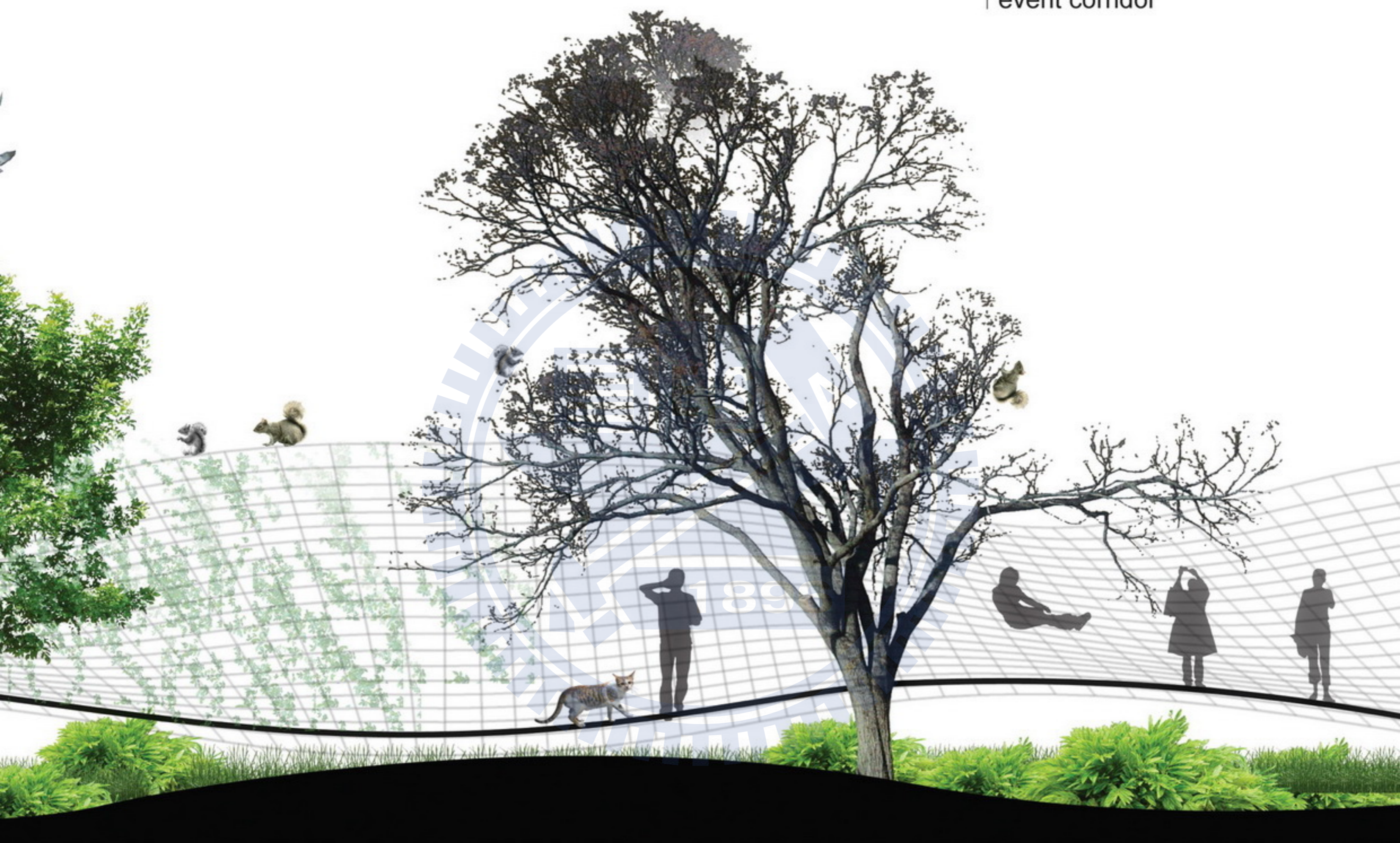
躍動的虛體圍合  
grooving enclosure

生態棲地  
ecological habitat





活動廊帶  
event corridor



2010 NTUT [Wall] Competition

