管·白塔寺，北京，中国
Tubular Baitasi, Beijing, China, 2015

建筑师: 众建筑
Architects: People’s Architecture Office

白塔寺区域作为北京市旧城更新的新来者，在北京设计周期间设置了临时信息中心来展示其更新策略。我们使用了凤管这一随处可见的设备材料来制作这一区域的标识与一套展示家具。

其中外立面“白塔寺”3个超大汉字使得公众能以不同方式立刻与这个区域的空间产生互动，远可作为标识被看到，近可利用内置的6组雕塑作为700年前的白塔寺的标识。看到1950年代的社会主义大楼，看到街道行人，以及二层上的AA建筑访校的上课场景与3D打印机打印制作场景。同时，这组装置的底部还可作为街道沙发，供人休息与观看折射墙面。

根据展示的不同要求，在不同楼层，利用风管设计制作了互动组合的展台与展板系统，以及吧台，座椅与休息接待台等家具。其中展台展板系统能够调整角度与方向，以满足不同展人群的人需求。还有为了满足英国AA建筑访校的课程活动要求而制作的书桌，可供单独小组分散使用，也可以拼合上课会议使用。

1.2 外立面/Facades
Baitasi is a visitor center, used as an exhibition space showcasing regeneration for the Baitasi historic district during Design Week. The center is housed in a building that uses ubiquitous HVAC as a type of architectural vernacular. The design of the façades aims to engage in various ways. The façade features a large sign that spells out the Chinese word 白塔寺 (White Pagoda Temple), ensuring the main entrance to the neighborhood is visible from distance. Integrated into the sign are periscopes that link the street front to other locations. Passers-by can look into the ducts and catch the profile of the 700-year-old White Pagoda Temple and the People’s Commune Building, which is an experimental housing complex in the 1950s. The ducts also extend out from the building onto the sidewalk to form public seating.

The façades also connect the public with the interior through one periscope that peers into the second floor of the building to show the teaching space of the Architecture Association and a 3D print shop. The interior also includes exhibition spaces and an auditorium furnished with ducts made in the form of donut-shaped seating, stools, adjustable tables and panel displays.
The people's commune
Street view/Reading area
Sidewalk
Baitasi white pagoda temple
Guilin noodle restaurant/Classroom
Street furniture
Diagram of periscopes and furniture
Facade periscope
Facade street furniture
1. 该项目及周边区域目前面临的突出问题是？

白塔寺区域经历了多年的保护政策，近期开始注重保护与设计创新并重，也希望能迅速地展现出这种态度与能力。而项目建筑本身是一个典型普通的老式院落，有其特殊性，之前为办公建筑，改造成区域信息中心，具有展示、活动、形象等多样化的要求。

2. 采用了哪些方法解决或改善这些问题？

我们想展现出一个“形象”，关于白塔寺区域的形象，能够迅速明快地展现出这个区域的品牌。最终采用了“白塔寺”字的逻辑，将“塔”字的缩写设计为可以站立的模型，能够反映出700年前的白塔寺与1960年代的人民公社大楼，也能够展现出建筑内部的展览和客栈与街道上的行人。最后我们希望人们能够真正使用这个“形象”，所以将“塔”与“寺”字的缩写设计为可以坐的座椅，成为城市沙发，方便行人休息闲坐。

3. 在设计与实施过程中最大的困难是什么？如何应对？

超短时间与设计制作安装正常所需时间的矛盾是最大的困难。最终利用预工业化的优势化解了这一难题。

材料选用常见的通透管，利用其现有的成熟工艺及与我们合作的木匠。多个工厂协同生产，快速制作，运至现场后多人安装，因为接口安装简易，所以也能够在很短时间内高质量地完成。

4. 通过此项设计，该地区的空间品质获得怎样的提升？

对我们来说，最有效的提升是让当地居民与外来者获得了互相沟通的可能，这是对区域的最好更新。另外是增加了该地区的可识别性，让“白塔寺”的名字进入城市空间，成为城市家具的一部分，并通过视觉游戏增加人们和城市空间的互动，让人们能真正参与到城市空间中来。

5. 居住者、使用者的反馈是怎样的？

大爷遛狗时能停留休息，同时在管子里看看二楼 AA 访问时如发现设计汇报稿；文艺青年来的时候有点小资，没想到能在管子里看到街道上打牌的大妈们；金融街的白领们中午来吃饭，不管神在管子里看到了白塔寺；这些我太奇怪的拼贴场景所带的惊奇与再理解就是对我们这个设计最大的反馈。
By complex treatment of the old facade’s interface, this project has vitalized the facade and also acted as a platform to hold interactivities and public participations. Design has transformed two elements in formal language: the first is to use air pipe as construction material, and the second is to transform hieroglyphs of Chinese characters into visualized architectural language. Although it is easy to connect with public recognitions and cause dramatic effect, the originality of architectural language still need to be treated with rationality in design practice.

FAN Lu: The Tubular Baitasi project could be regarded as a work of installation art which presents multiple meanings. With its ingenious construction of HVAC metal ducts and connection with architectural space, the installation reactivates a dilapidated modernistic building in a Beijing historic district. The ducts climbing along the facade spell out the Chinese name of this neighborhood – “White Pagoda Temple”, and produce a building-size logo visible from a distance. Moreover, the ducts not only extends onto the sidewalk to form public seating but also functions as periscopes that link the street front to other locations. Passers-by can look into the ducts and find views of landmarks nearby. The installation thus brings about the multidimensional cognition of this neighborhood. While inside the building, the ducts serve as different types of furniture and become the visual attraction with their sculpture-like forms.