SCIENCE CITY
科學城

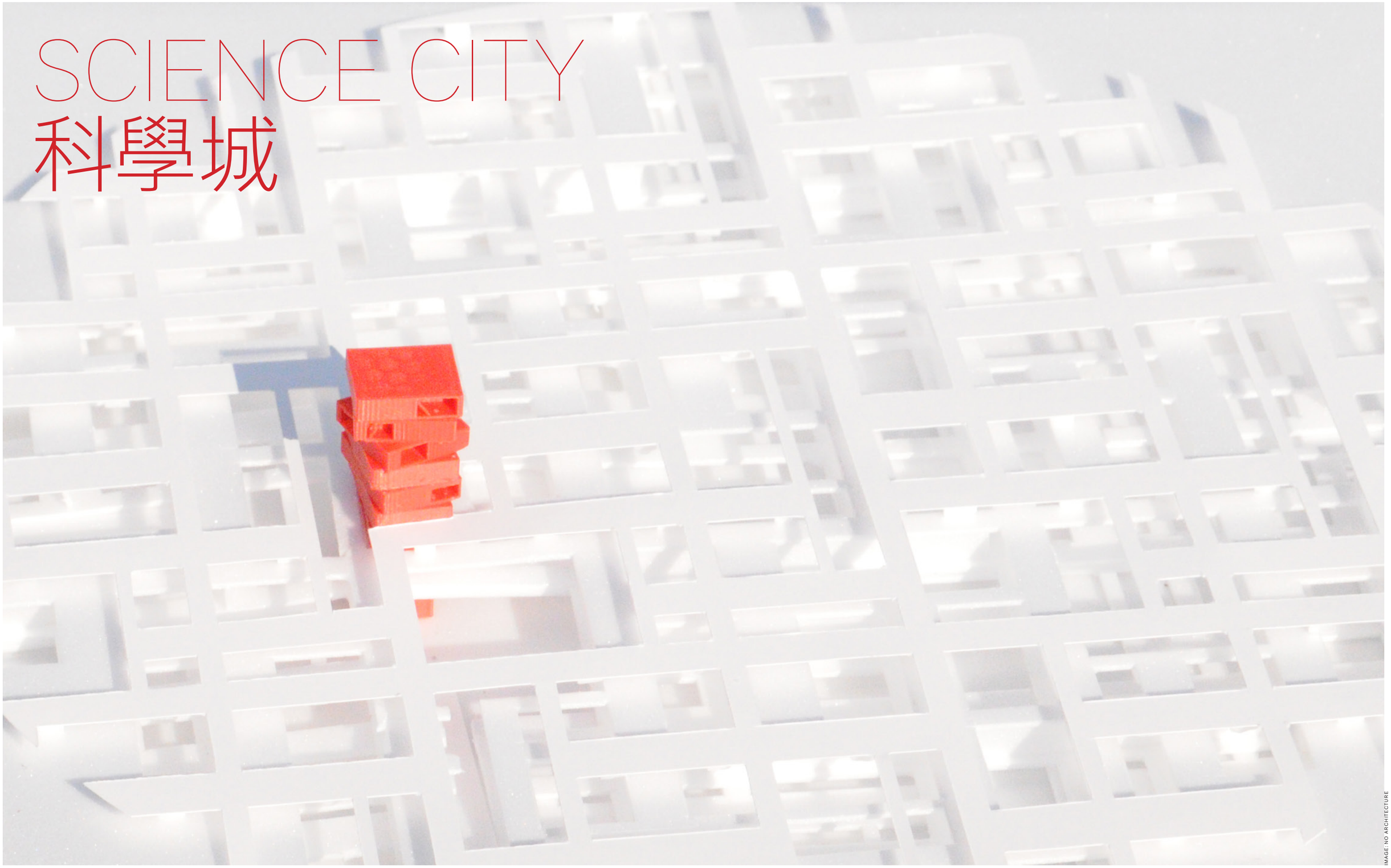

IMAGE: NO ARCHITECTURE

SCIENCE CITY: LANDSCAPE AS CITY

In contrast to the site's lack of specific context, our proposal creates new social habitats by irrigating the site with programmed landscapes. The loose grid of stacked and layered gardens and departments sponsor an environment where scientific inquiry, innovation, and creativity can thrive while fulfilling the demands of the brief.

This proposal represents the breaking of boundaries and definitions of space that align with Science City's philosophy. Our primary objective is an architecture that does not occupy a 'greened' landscape but rather constructs the site itself.

Unlike a mini-city that extrudes a vertical skyline from a gridded matrix, our proposal deploys a gridded matrix as a series of layered and stacked canopies, courtyards, and horizontal volumes. Like the medinas found in the Nile River Delta, our proposal produces a fine grain fabric that is conducive to pedestrian circulation, self-shaded gardens, and desert oases.

In contrast to traditional walled cities that stack to reduce exposure to the elements and protect from would-be invaders, our proposal branches out horizontally. Similarly, the clearly distinguished figure/ground found in a medina is blurred by layering landscape and courtyards in our proposal. The Science Park is framed by these three intersecting and overlapping layers. The top layer is defined by exterior canopies and circulations, while the lower two layers are split between interior departments and exterior courtyards. The lowest level handles service and parking. By breaking down the distinction between interior city and immersive environment, our proposal evolves the ancient forms of the medina into the 21st Century.

科學城 : 作為城市的景觀

和缺乏特徵的場地做對比，我們的提案用機能性的地表景觀充盈了場地，創造了新的社會居住地。鬆散的規線和層層堆疊的花園提供了一個能夠探索科學與創意的環境。

這個设计方案代表了打破與科學城的哲學相一致的空間的界限和定義。我們的主要目標是不是設計帶有 "綠色" 景觀的建築，而是構建基地本身。

相對於像小城市一樣從一個網格矩陣升起一個垂直的天際線，我們的设计由一系列分層和堆疊的簷篷形成，庭院和水平空间的網格矩陣。像在尼羅河三角洲發現的麥地那，我們的设计產生一個较小尺度的城市肌理，有利於行人流通，遮阳的花園和沙漠綠洲。

相較與傳統围合型城市提升高度以減少外露面積和保護城市免受侵害，我們的提案向水平方向四散開來。同樣，在我們的建議中，通過分層的景觀和庭院模糊了在麥地那中發現的明顯的虛實關係。科學園由這三個相交和重疊的層組成。頂層由外檐和流線限定，而下兩層在內部部門和外部庭院之間分開。最低的水平處理服務和停車。通過打破內部城市和沈浸式環境之間的區別，我們的設計將古代的麥地那演變成21世紀的產物。

PROJECT

Contemporary science and technology museum, auditorium, black box theater, offices, cafe, store, restaurant, archive, laboratories, exhibition landscape, conference hall

SIZE

85,000 m² (914,932 ft²)

CLIENT

The Bibliotheca Alexandrina

LOCATION

6th of October City, Egypt

KEY PERSON

Andrew Heid

TEAM

Mel Loyola Agosto, Jean Lien, Li Jin, Renjun Liu, Shuying Mi, Peter Park, Qun Pan, Nicholas Stewart, Weiyao Zhang

項目

當代科技館，禮堂，黑箱劇場，辦公室，咖啡館，商店，餐廳，檔案館，實驗室，展覽景觀，會議廳

規模

85,000平方米 (914,932平方英尺)

客戶

書亞歷山大

位置

10月6日城市，埃及

關鍵人物

安德魯·海德

團隊 :

Mel Loyola Agosto，Jean Lien，Li Jin，Renjun Liu，Shuying Mi，Peter Park，Qun Pan，Nicholas Stewart，Weiyao Zhang

1. View from entrance. 2. Sections. *1.* 從入口的看法。 *2.* 部分。

IMAGE: NO ARCHITECTURE