

"同源馆·行政同属"展馆  
In-between Pavilion

2020-2023

迹 T

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Idea  
Factory

BOOKS

IDEA FACTORY

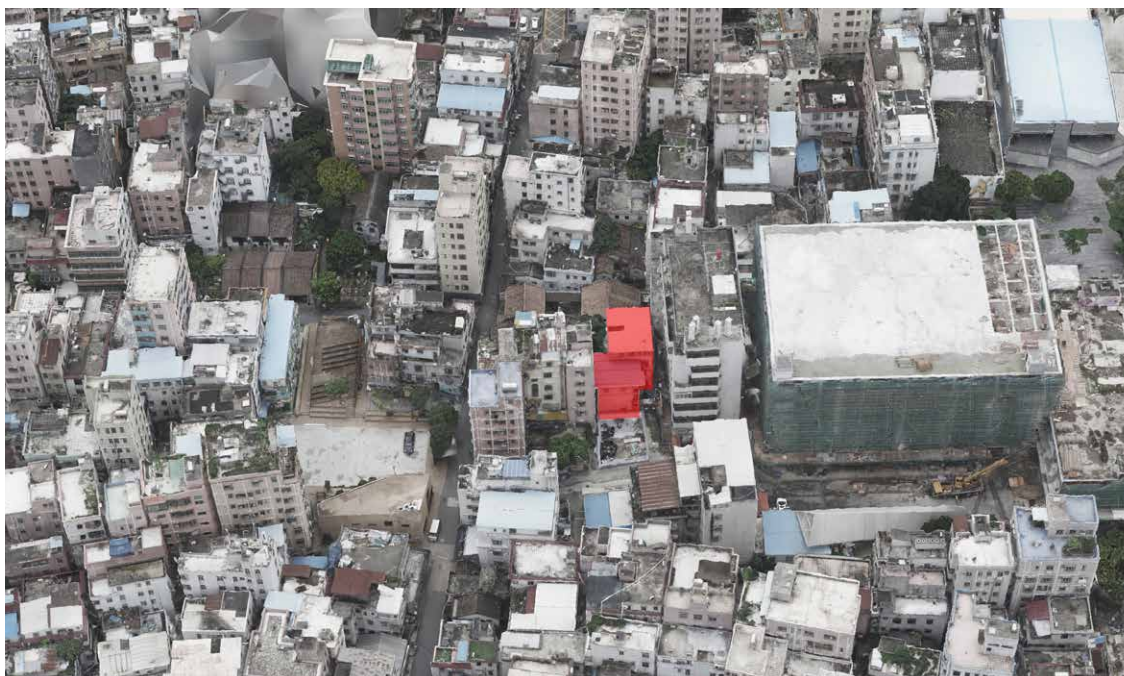


南头古城始建于东晋年间，拥有近 1700 年历史，是深港地区的历史文化之根。改革开放后，在时代剧烈的发展中，各式的自建房如野草一般从土地里猛蹿出来。村民们纷纷顺着方块型的住区结构，沿着垂直或水平方向极限扩展，至此南头古城成了高密度的城中村。在这种棋盘格式的空间状态中，连接起了深圳的“城”与“村”，也孕育出独特的城中村文化。

“寻求平衡”一直是南头古城更新过程中贯穿始终的核心诉求。尊重各个时代层积的文化、遵循历史的印记，才能塑造一个历久弥新、永远鲜活的城市街区。

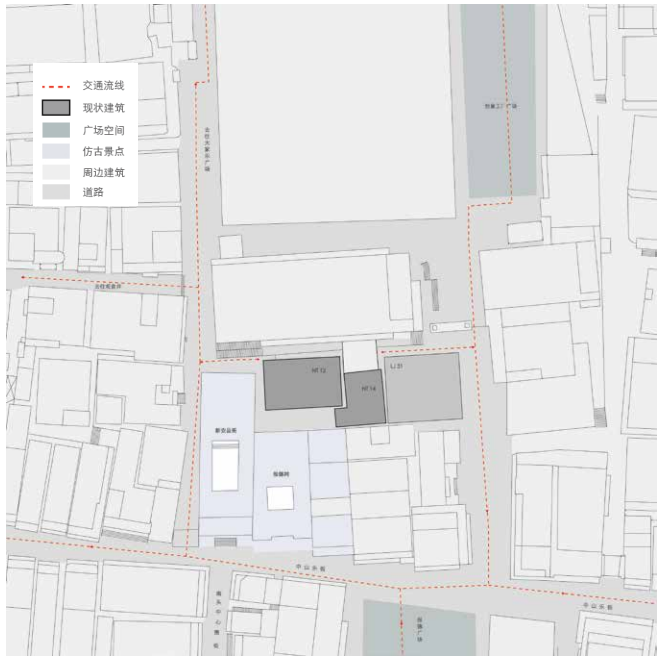
The Nantou Ancient City was built in the Eastern Jin Dynasty, with a history of nearly 1,700 years, and is the historical and cultural root of the Shenzhen-Hong Kong area. After the reform and opening up, in the drastic development of the times, all kinds of self-built houses jumped out of the land like weeds. Villagers have followed the square-shaped settlement structure and expanded vertically or horizontally along the limit, so that the old town of Nantou has become a high-density urban village. In this checkerboard-format spatial state, the 'city' and 'village' of Shenzhen are inter-connected, and a unique culture of urban villages has been nurtured.

'Seeking balance' has always been the core demand in the renewal process of Nantou Ancient City. Respecting the layers of culture from each era and following the imprints of history is the only way to create an everlasting and everlastingly vibrant urban neighbourhood.



场地位于深圳南头古城北侧，由三个不同的产权地块组成，原始楼栋与周边附属构筑物阻塞了两侧交通流线和视线的联通，是外部难以向内触及的领域。当场地由私有民居转换身份成为公共领域后，这里将成为连接周边公共空间的重要节点，新的身份将促使设计对此做出积极回应。

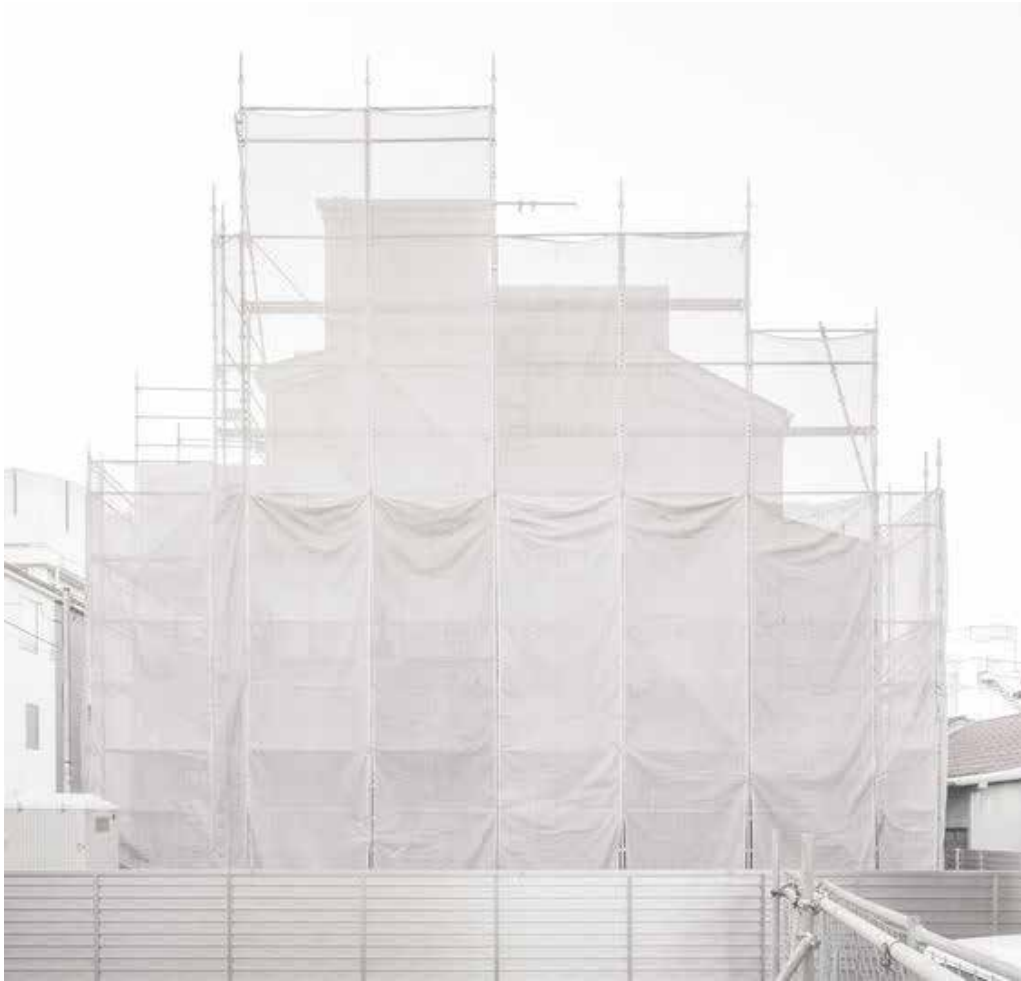
The site is located on the north side of Nantou Ancient Town in Shenzhen, comprising of three different property plots. The autonomous and spontaneous construction in the urban village has resulted in a confined spatial layout and visual occlusion. It will become an important node connecting surrounding public spaces as the site transforms from private residences to a public domain. This shift in identity will prompt the design to respond proactively.



现状建筑阻塞了东西向交通流线的联通  
The existing buildings block the East-West traffic flow

长久以来，南头古城处于一个持续生长变化的发展状态，临时且见缝插针的加建与拆改体现了城中村里持续有机的变化和独特的活力。如同一个无形的有机体，所有的物质在这个领域内具有了一种即时性，以及对环境的多样变化的适应能力。当我们的新建筑介入这样一个不确定的整体中时，设计也将摆脱追求稳定封闭的态度，以一种轻质、柔软的姿态回应周围瞬时变换的空间环境。

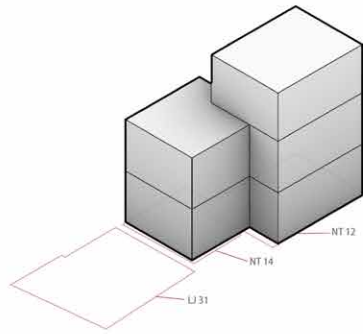
Over the years of construction, Nantou Ancient Town presents an active state of rapid change—constantly regenerates by temporary and fragmented additions and revisions, reflecting the unique vitality of the urban village. Like an invisible organism, all materials within this domain possess an property of transience and adaptability to the organic changes. When intervenes in such an uncertain context, the design will break free from a stable and enclosed state, but a pursuit of lightness and flexibility in responding to the transient environment.



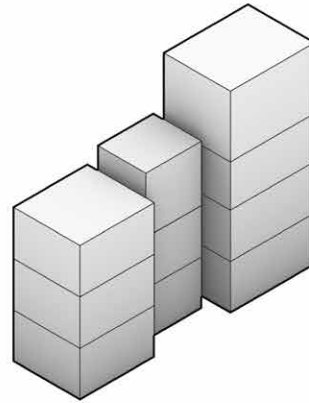
Constructivism ©Jan Vranovský, 2015



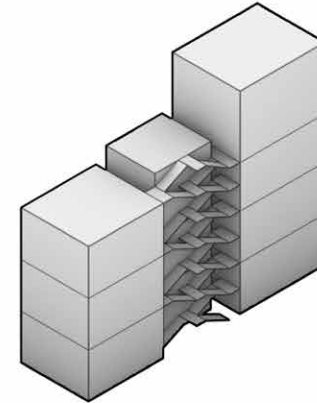
FOS, Kortrijk, Belgium by PAN-PROJECTS, 2018



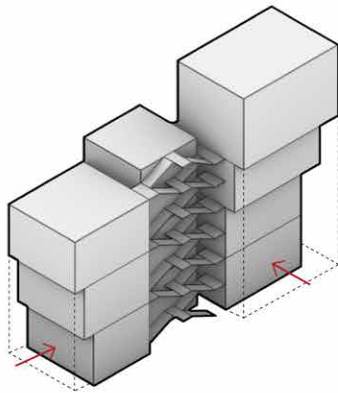
1. 原有建筑体量  
original buildings



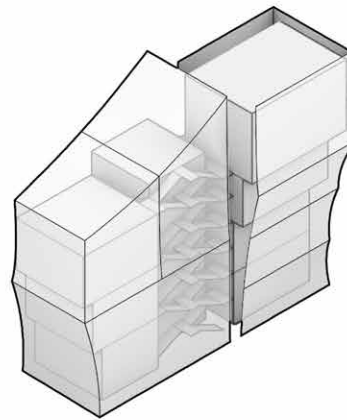
2. 因需求提升高度并增加体量  
height increase and addition of new volume as required



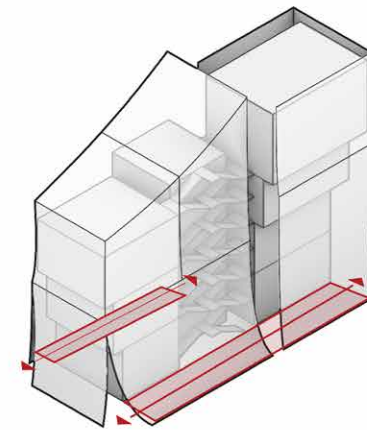
3. 在三个体量间加入垂直交通  
add vertical circulation between the three volumes



4. 底层退进留给公共空间  
lower level retreats inwards for public spaces

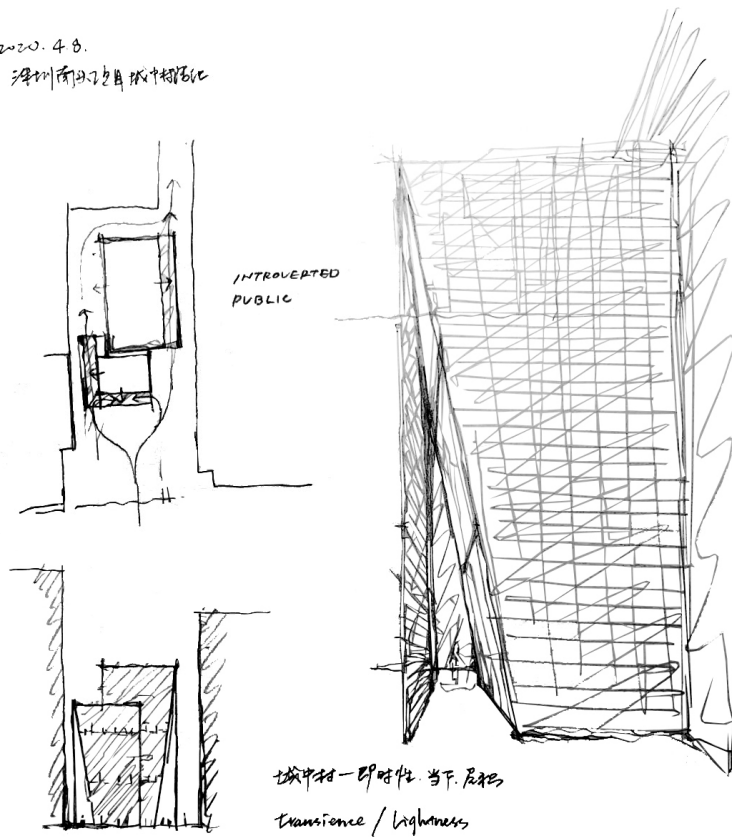


5. 附加半透表皮形成控制视线的帷幕  
semi-transparent façade controls the line-of-sight



6. 打开表皮将公共空间与建筑空间相融合  
open up façade to integrate public space with the building

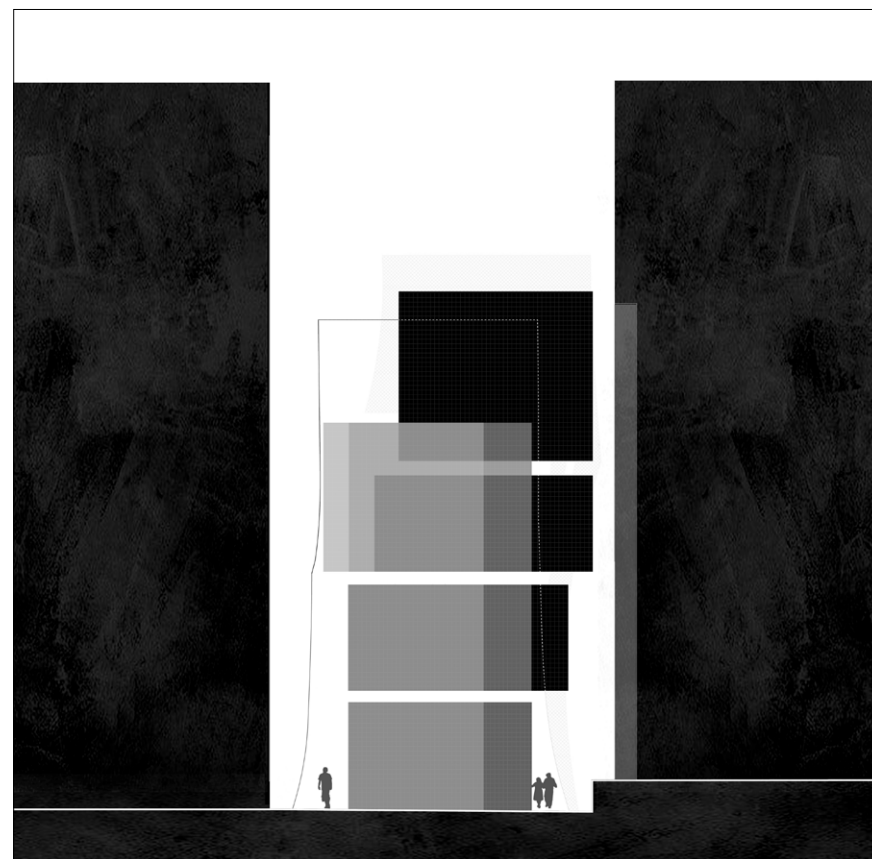
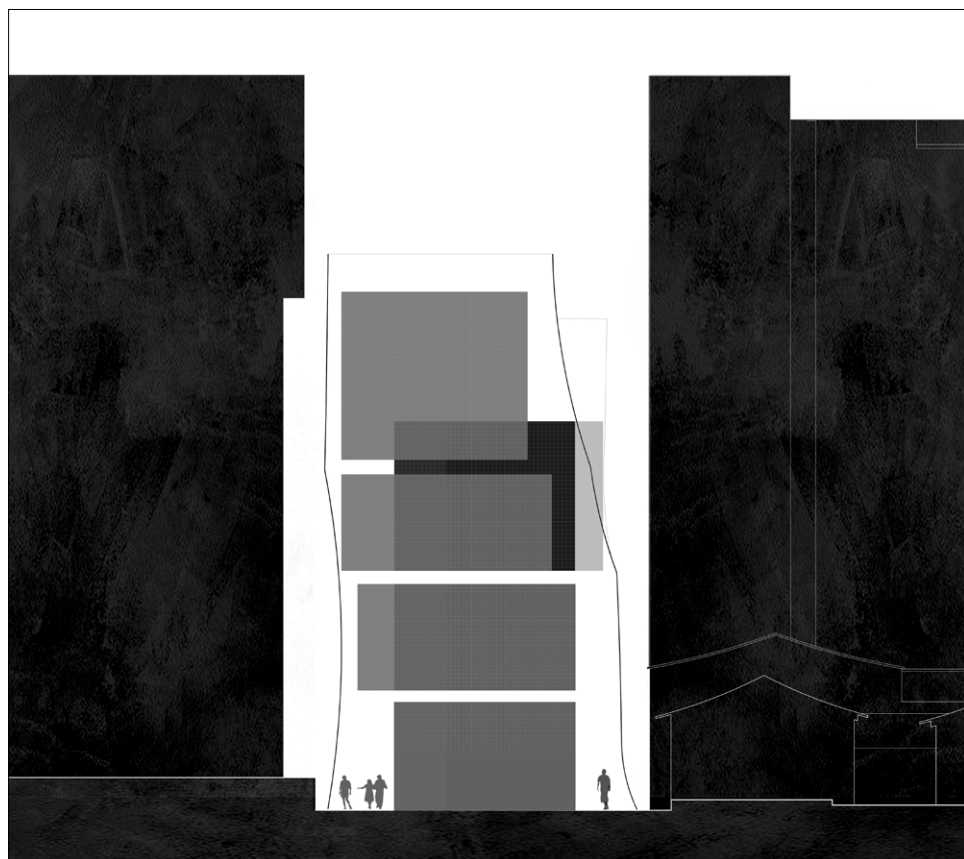
2020.4.8.  
深圳龙岗区城中村改造

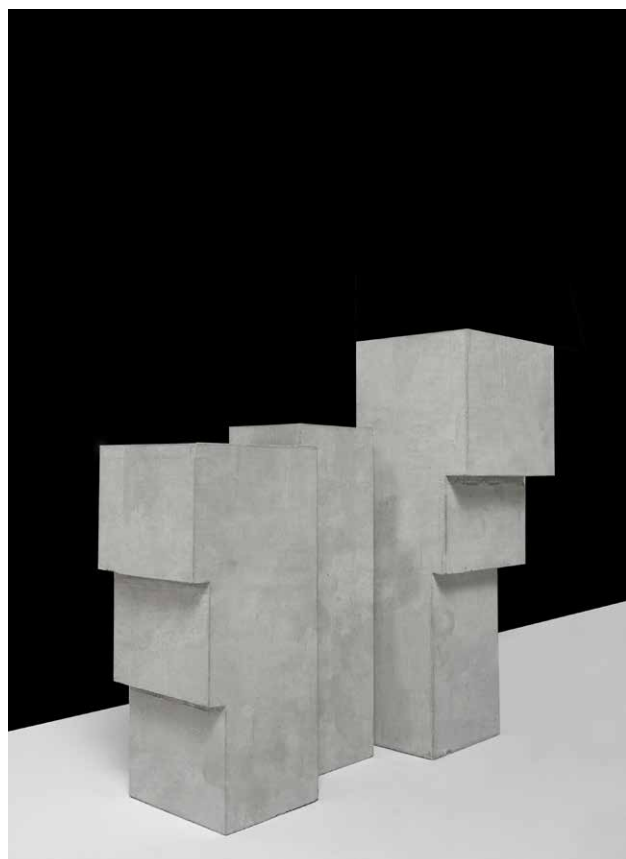


外层轻质半透的金属表皮，犹如一层面纱赋予建筑一种朦胧飘忽的柔性美感，模糊室内外的界限。暧昧与秩序，开放与封闭，虚与实交融共存。建筑轮廓在不同的时间段里呈现出不同的姿态，轻盈灵动，瞬时存在的多种可能性正是城中村内物质环境的缩影。

Like a veil, the light and semi-translucent metal mesh façade reveals a subtle and hazy beauty, blurring the boundary between the indoor and outdoor. Ambiguity and order, openness and closure, void and solid coexist and complement each other. The outline of the building varies at different timing during a day, these transient changes and possibilities act out in miniature the context of urban village.

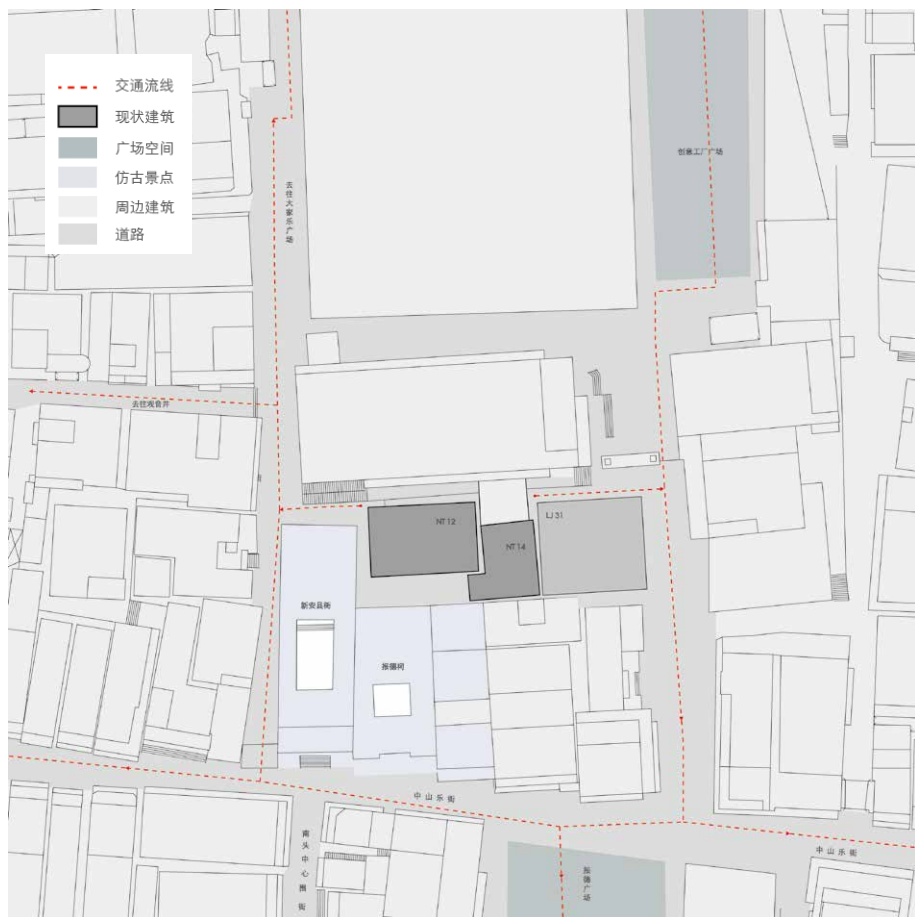




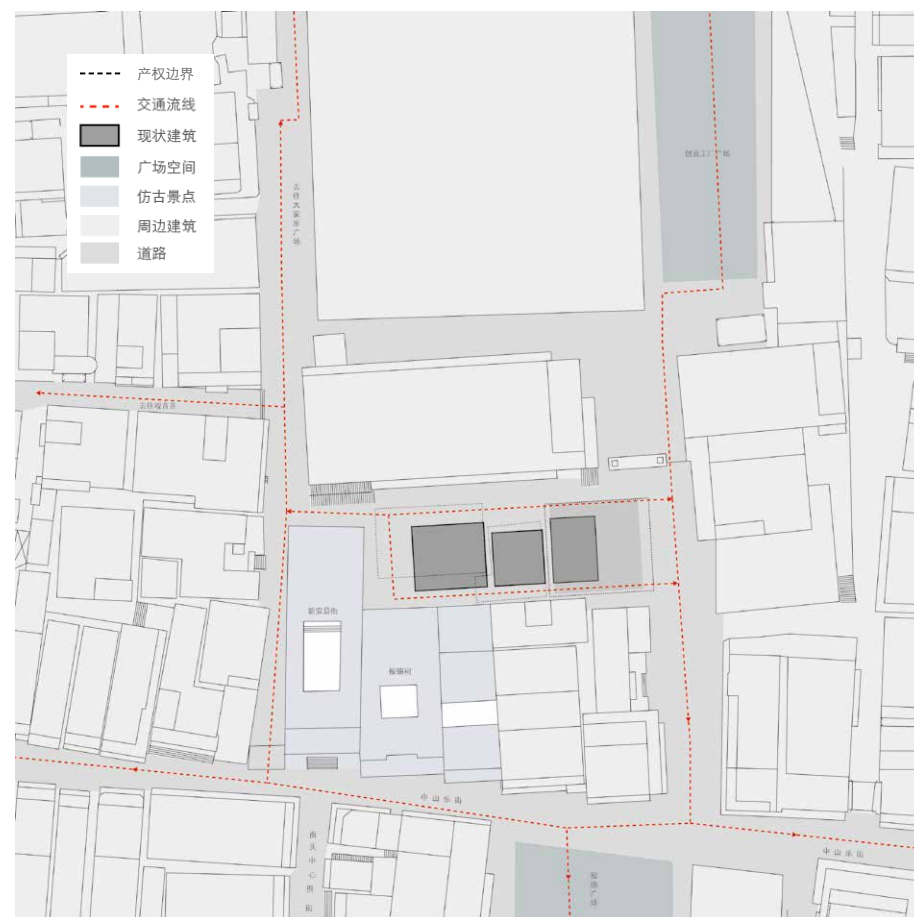




概念渲染  
Concept rendering



原有建筑阻塞了东西向交通流线的联通  
The existing buildings blocked the east-west circulation



首层东西向流线因建筑首层的退让而联通  
Ground floor of the building retreats inwards to give room to public circulation

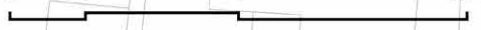


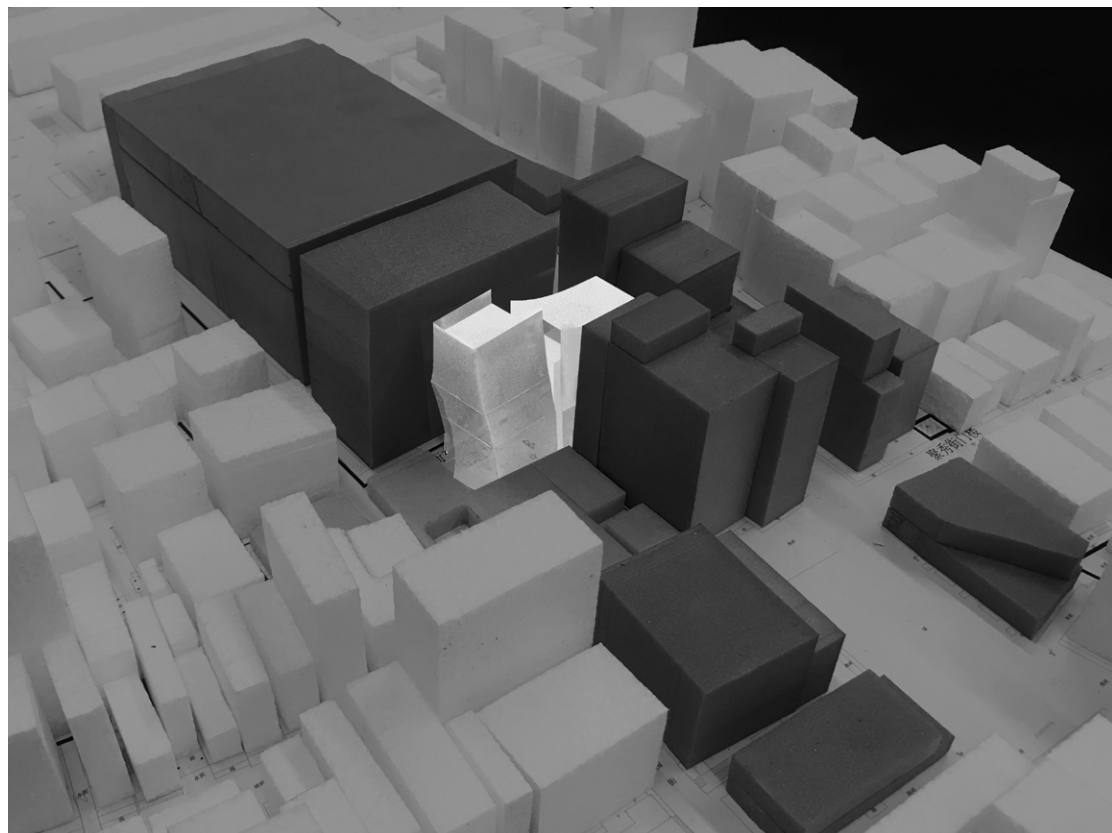
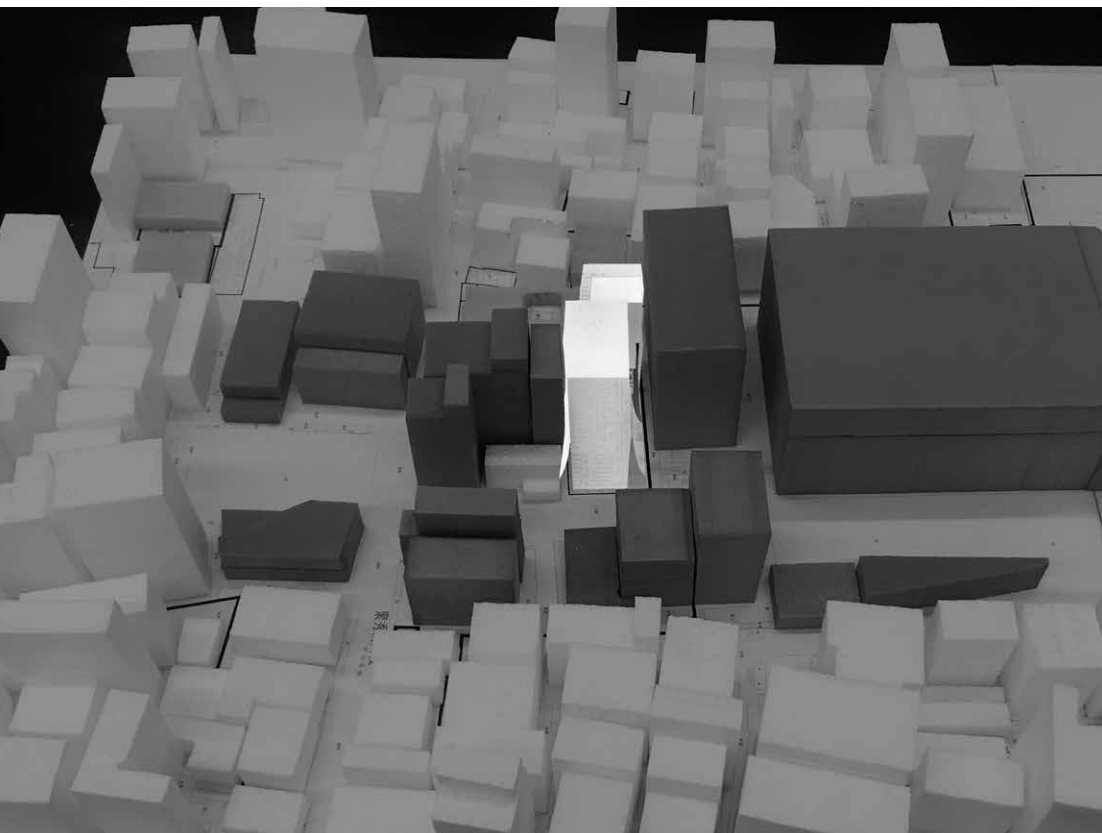
总平面图

MASTER PLAN

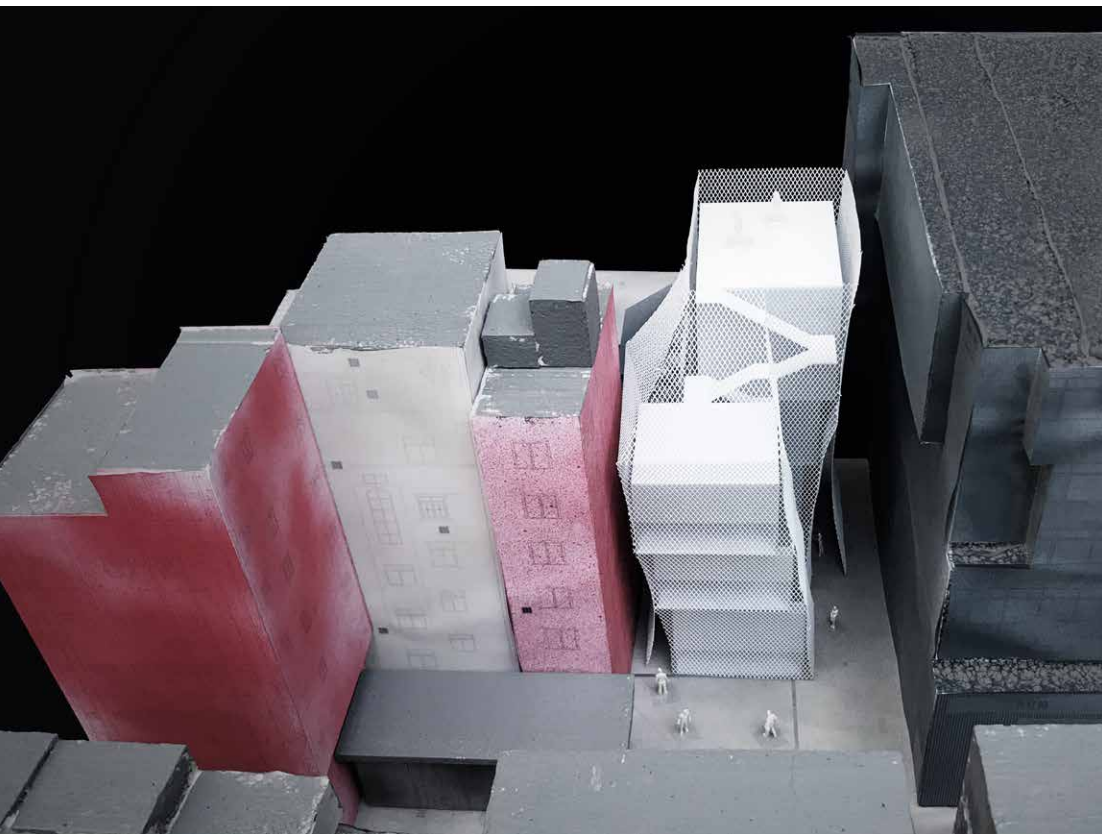


0 5 10 30m

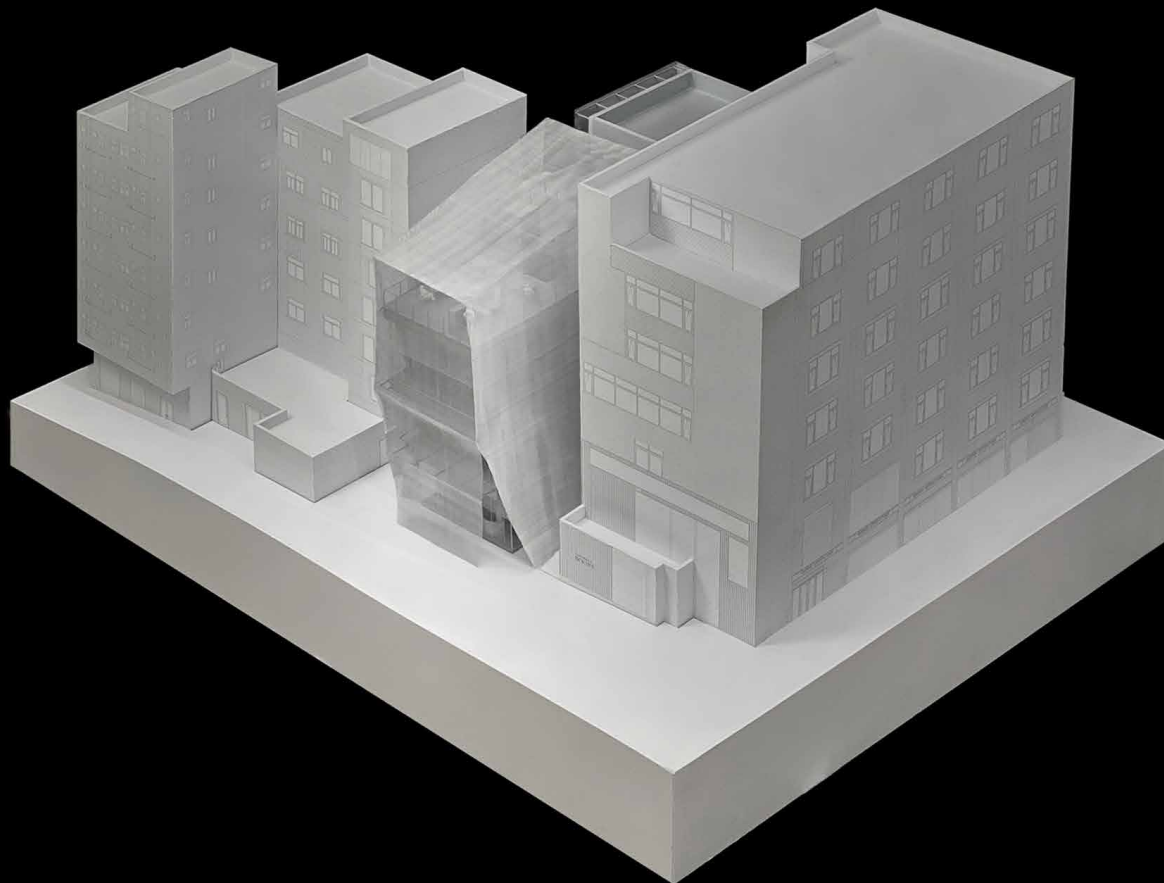




场地模型  
Site model

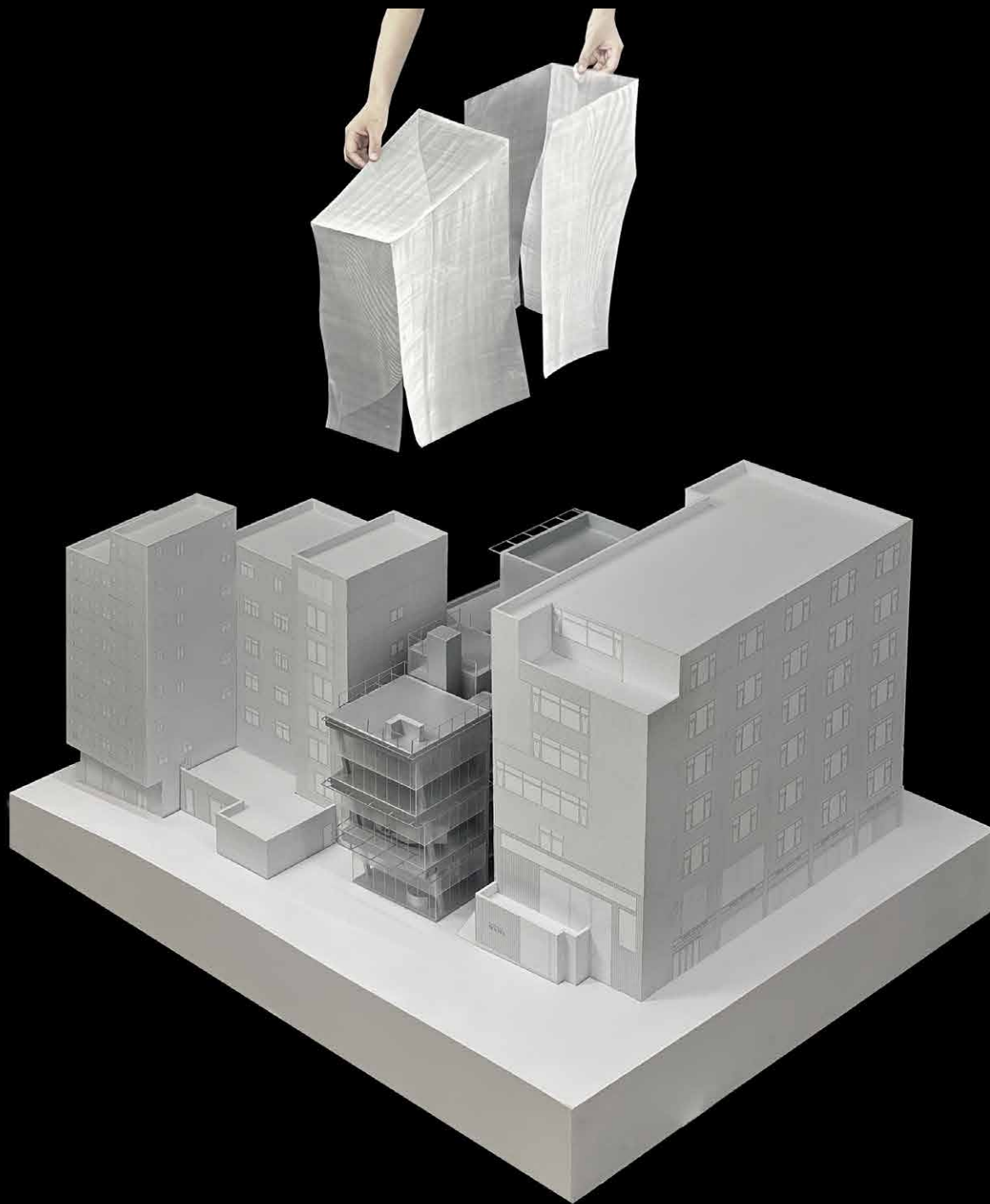


研究模型  
Study model

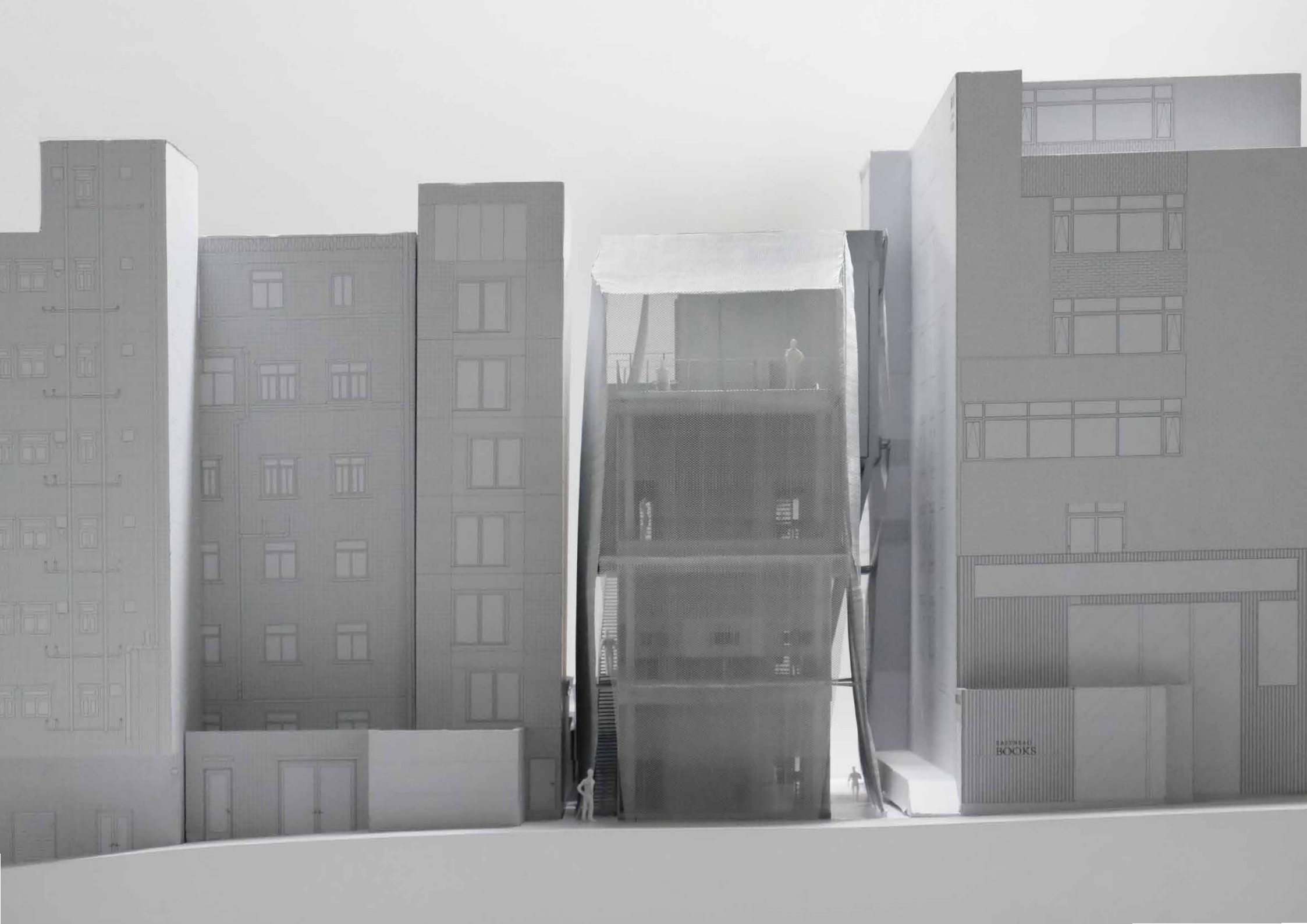


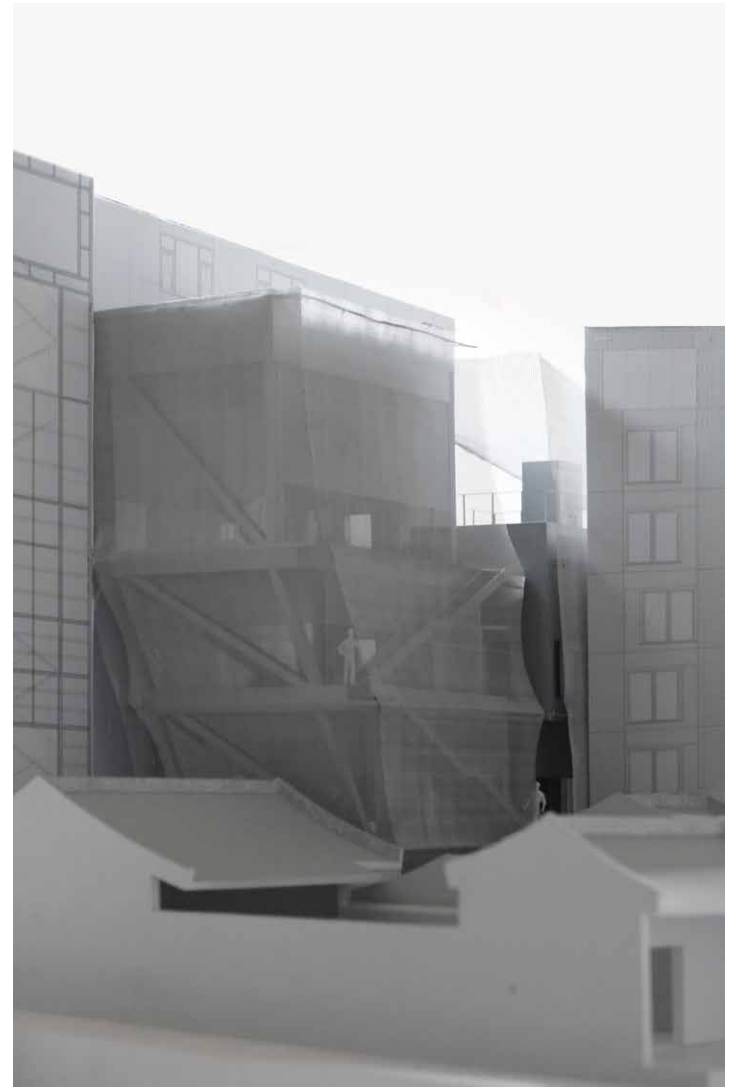
1:50 手工模型  
1 to 50 physical model





1:50 手工模型  
1 to 50 physical model





1:50 手工模型  
1 to 50 physical model

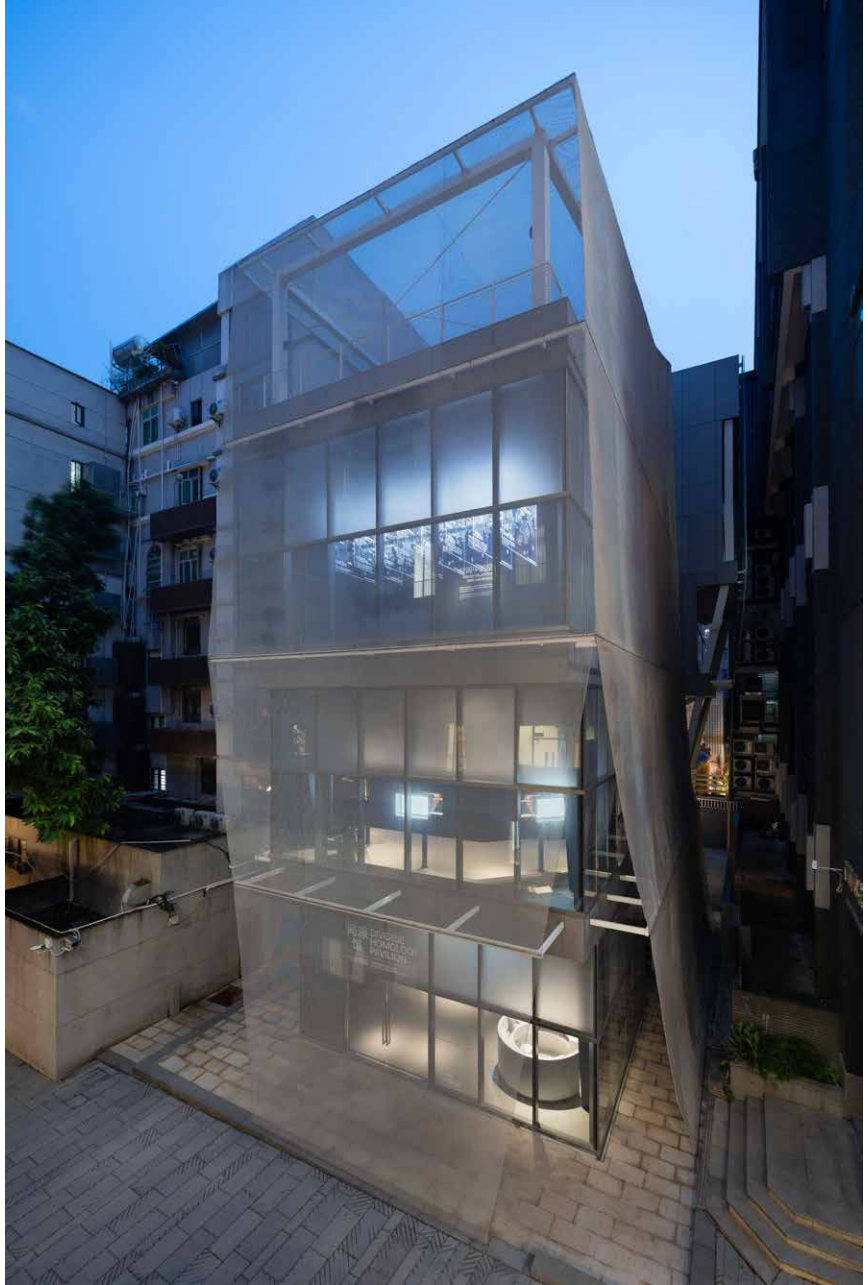


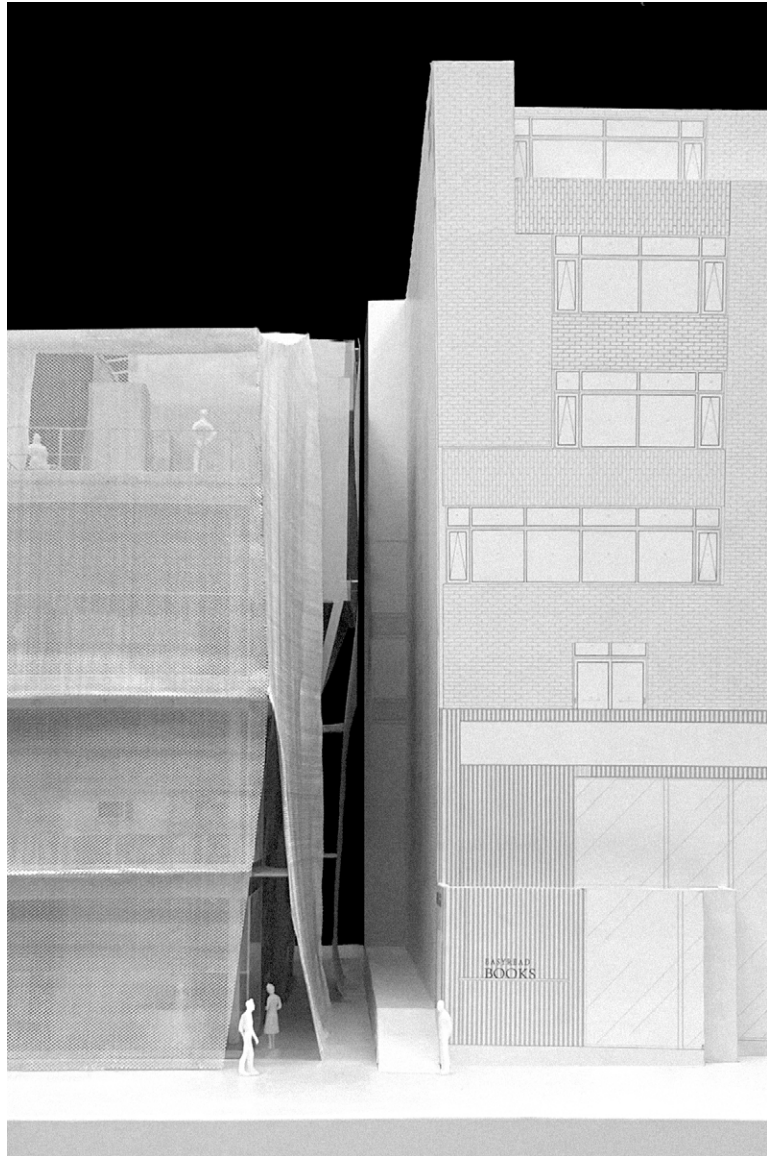




入口处  
Entrance



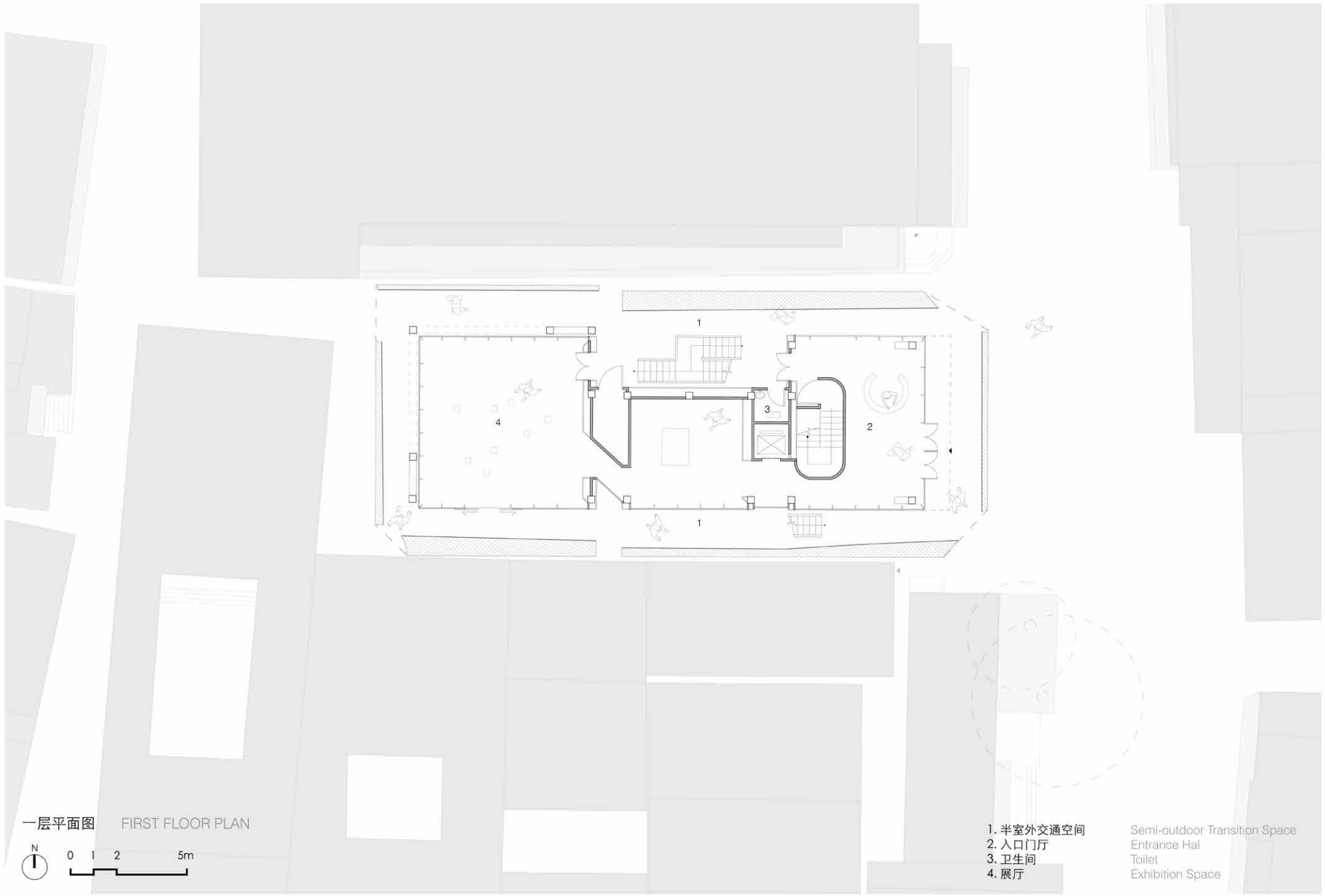




1:50 手工模型  
1 to 50 physical model







一层平面图 FIRST FLOOR PLAN

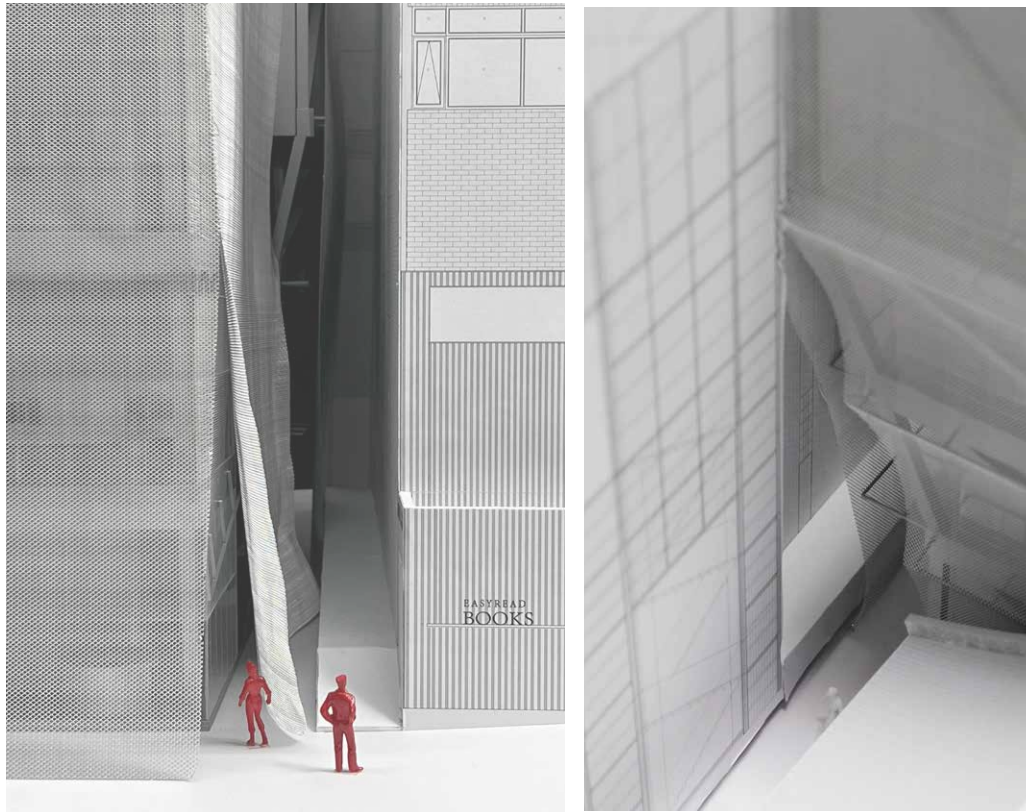


- 1. 半室外交通空间 Semi-outdoor Transition Space
- 2. 入口门厅 Entrance Hall
- 3. 卫生间 Toilet
- 4. 展厅 Exhibition Space

## 城市缝隙空间 In-between space

在底层的街巷中，建筑体量与外层表皮脱离，以后退的方式，将空间让与城市，供行人通过、窥探，联通东西两侧。在建筑与表皮的间隙中，一种同时属于建筑与街道的空间得以存在。这种多义空间不仅是对于局部城市空间的贡献，同时也是对整个城中村所具有的多样性的一种继承。

At the street level, the architectural volume disengages from the outer skin by receding, generously yielding space to the city, and allowing physical and visual continuity between east and west. Within the gap between the mass volume and the delicate light metal skin, a space that belongs to both the building and the street is created. Such multifaceted space not only contributes to the urban space but also reflects the diversity of the urban village.

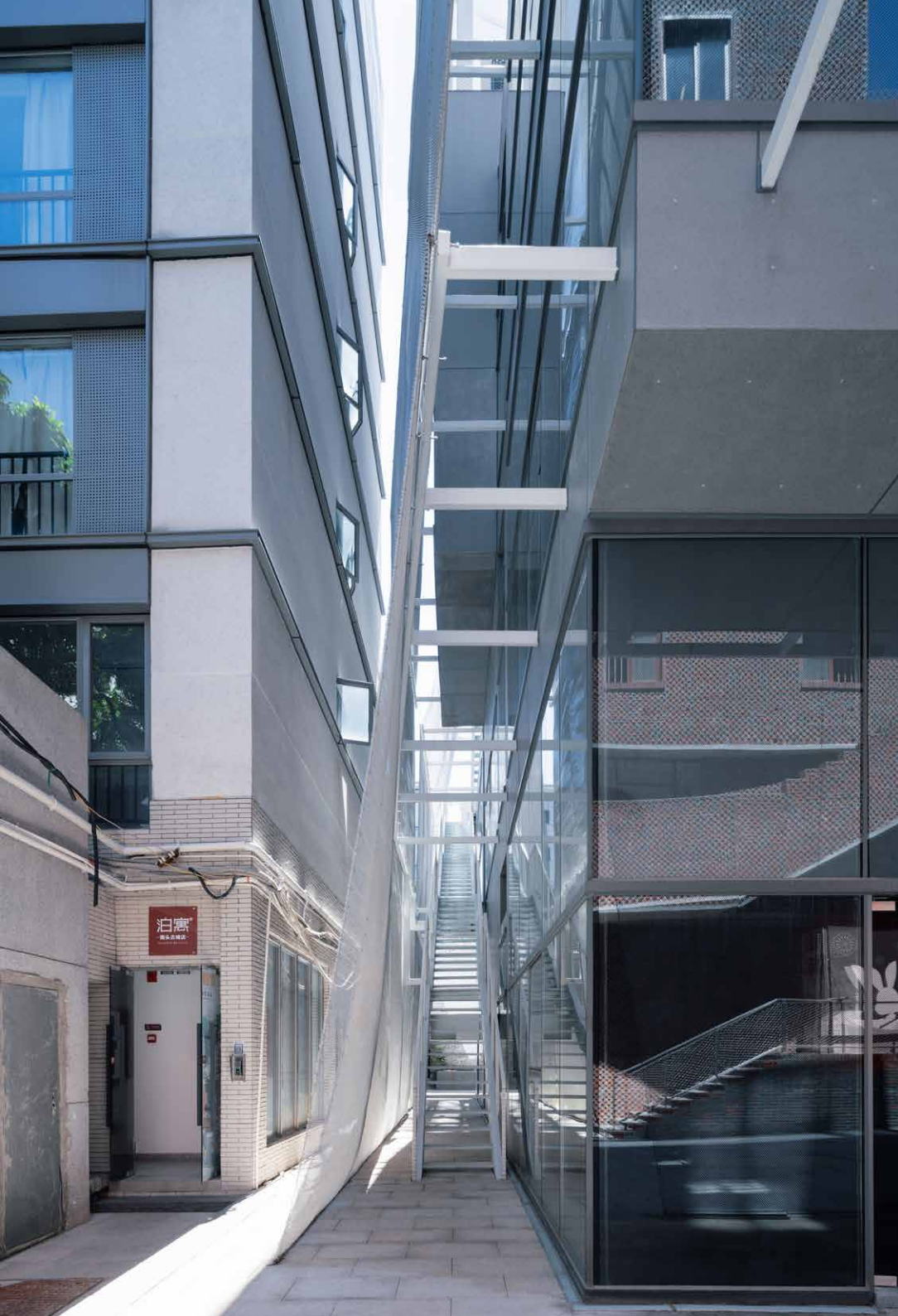


1:50 手工模型  
1 to 50 physical model





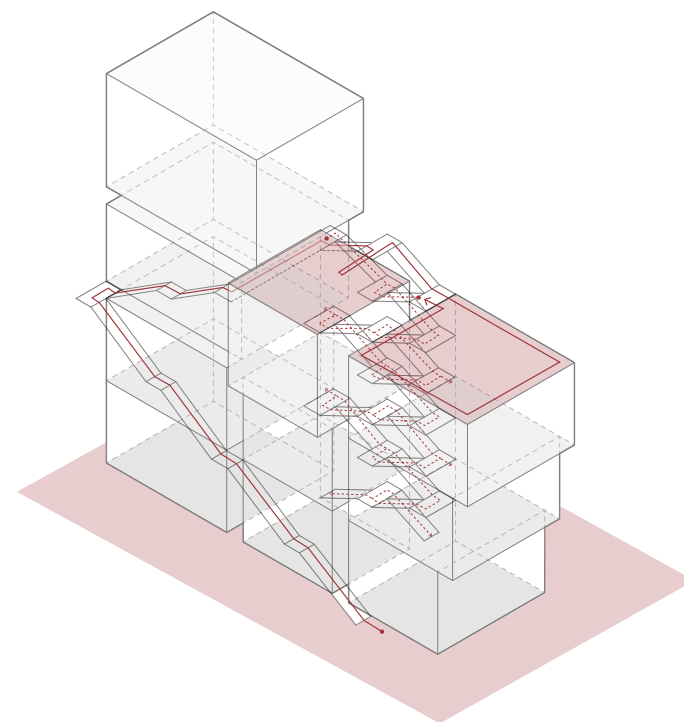


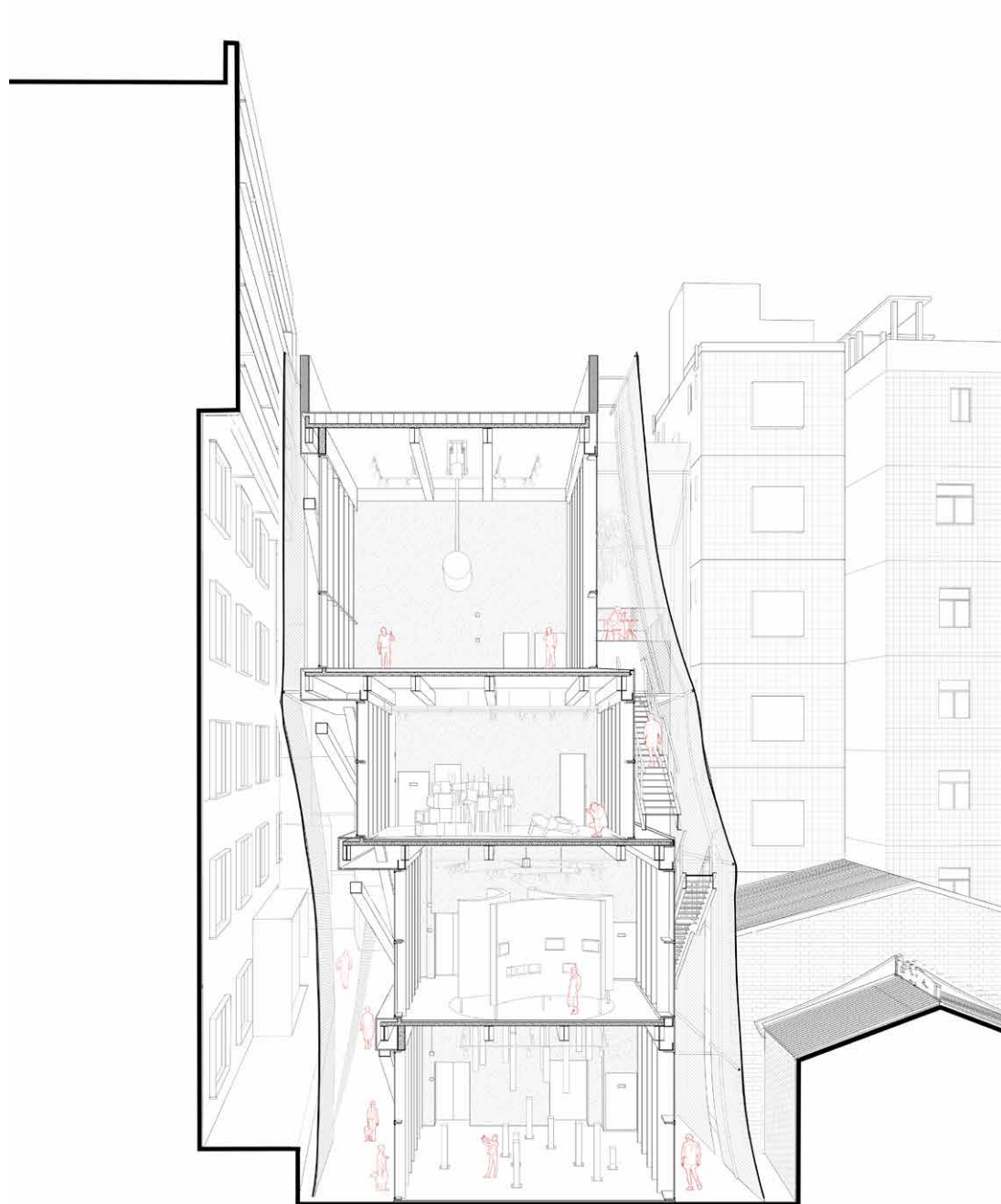


## 垂直漫游 Vertical Promenade

设计在表皮与体量之间创造了可以从地面一直走上屋顶的垂直漫游路径，缠绕建筑而上的竖向动线将公共领域渗透至建筑的周围乃至屋顶，将不同层的展厅、屋顶平台联为一体，提供了在不同高度和视角观看城中村独特城市景观的机会，而当从城市看向建筑，在朦胧表皮后漫步移动的人影，又赋予建筑一种活跃、动态的属性。

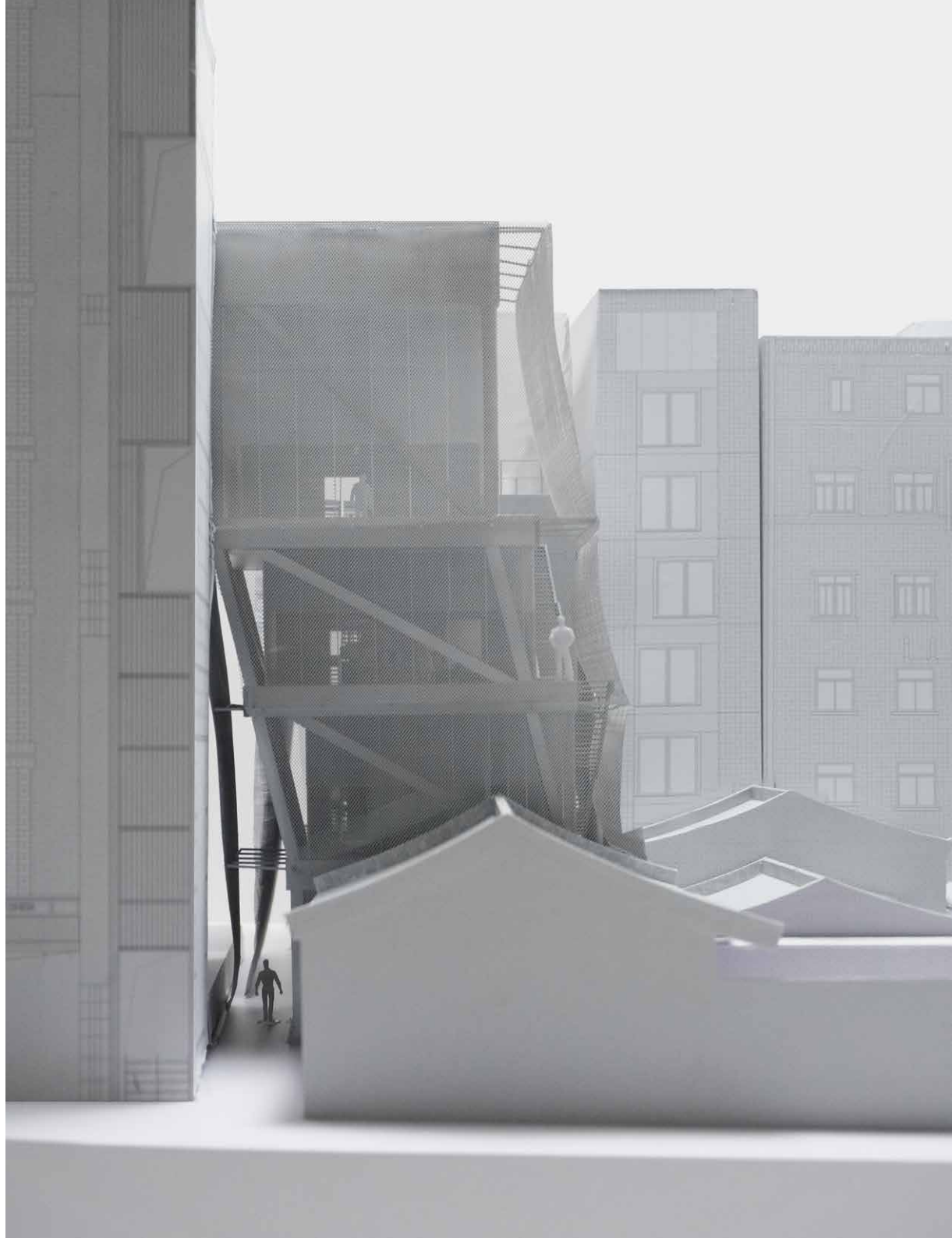
A stair passage is created between the volumes and mesh skin, which becomes a vertical street meandering through the building and give access to galleries and roof terrace, penetrating the public realm into the perimeter of the building and even the roof. It offers visitors with various views to the Nantou Ancient Town at different levels and perspectives. When observed from the city, the moving figures strolling behind the hazy façade also give the building a active and dynamic nature.



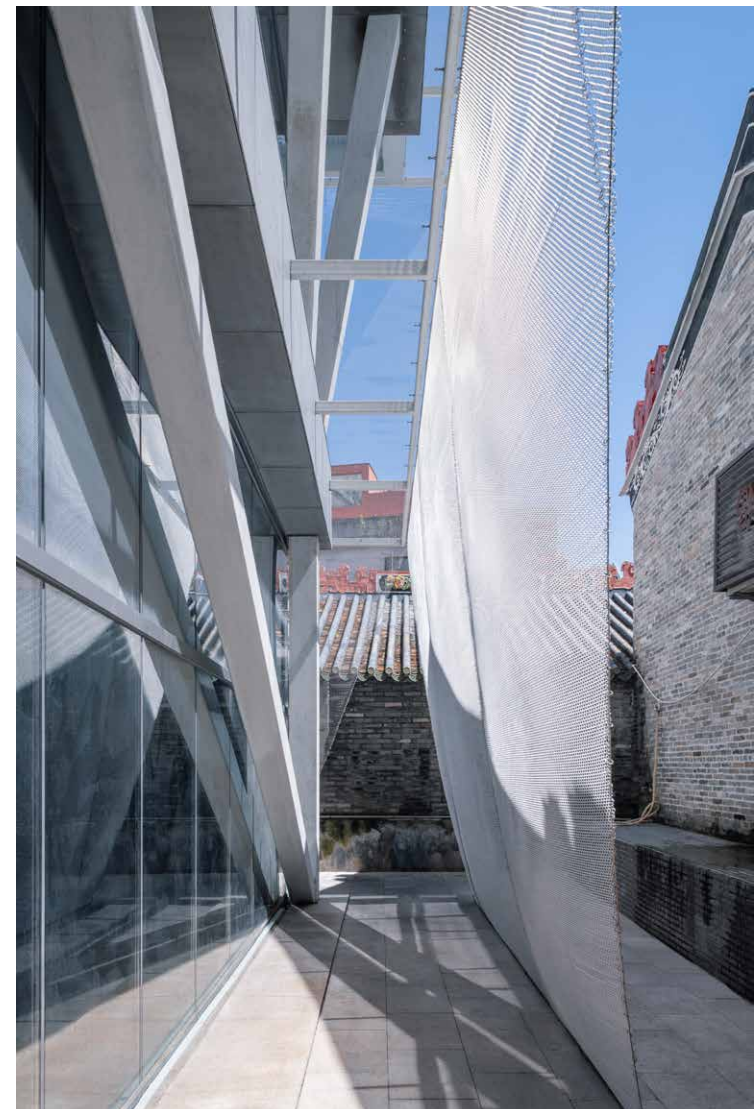
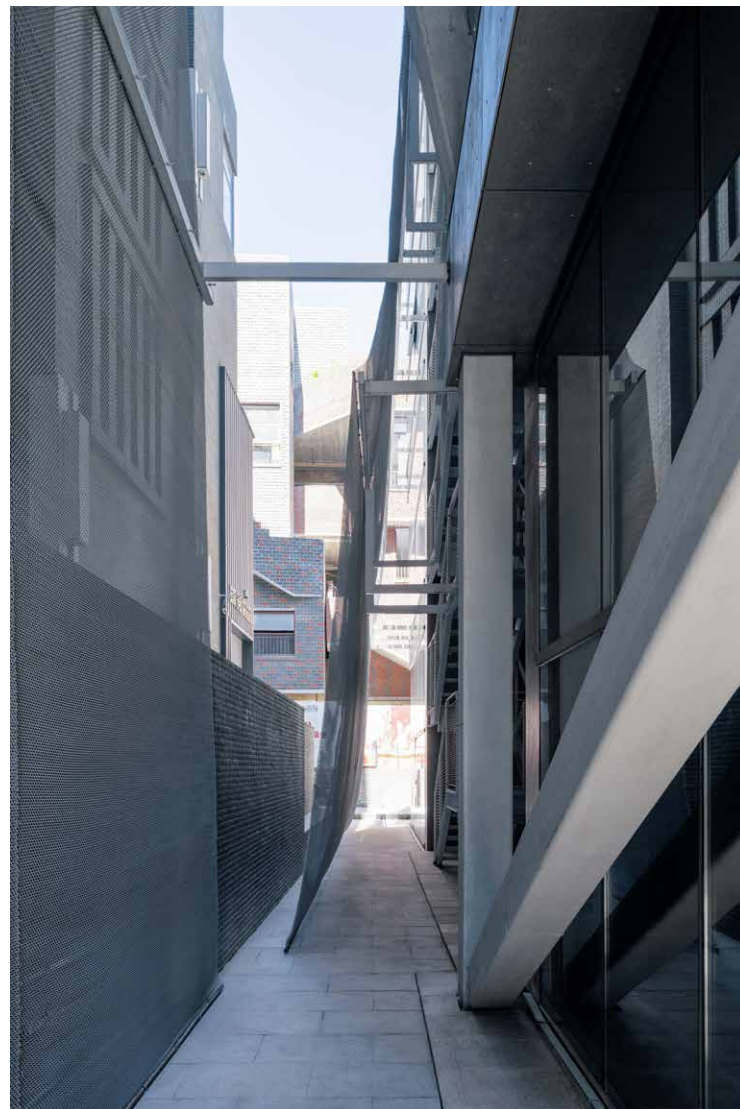


剖透视  
Perspective section

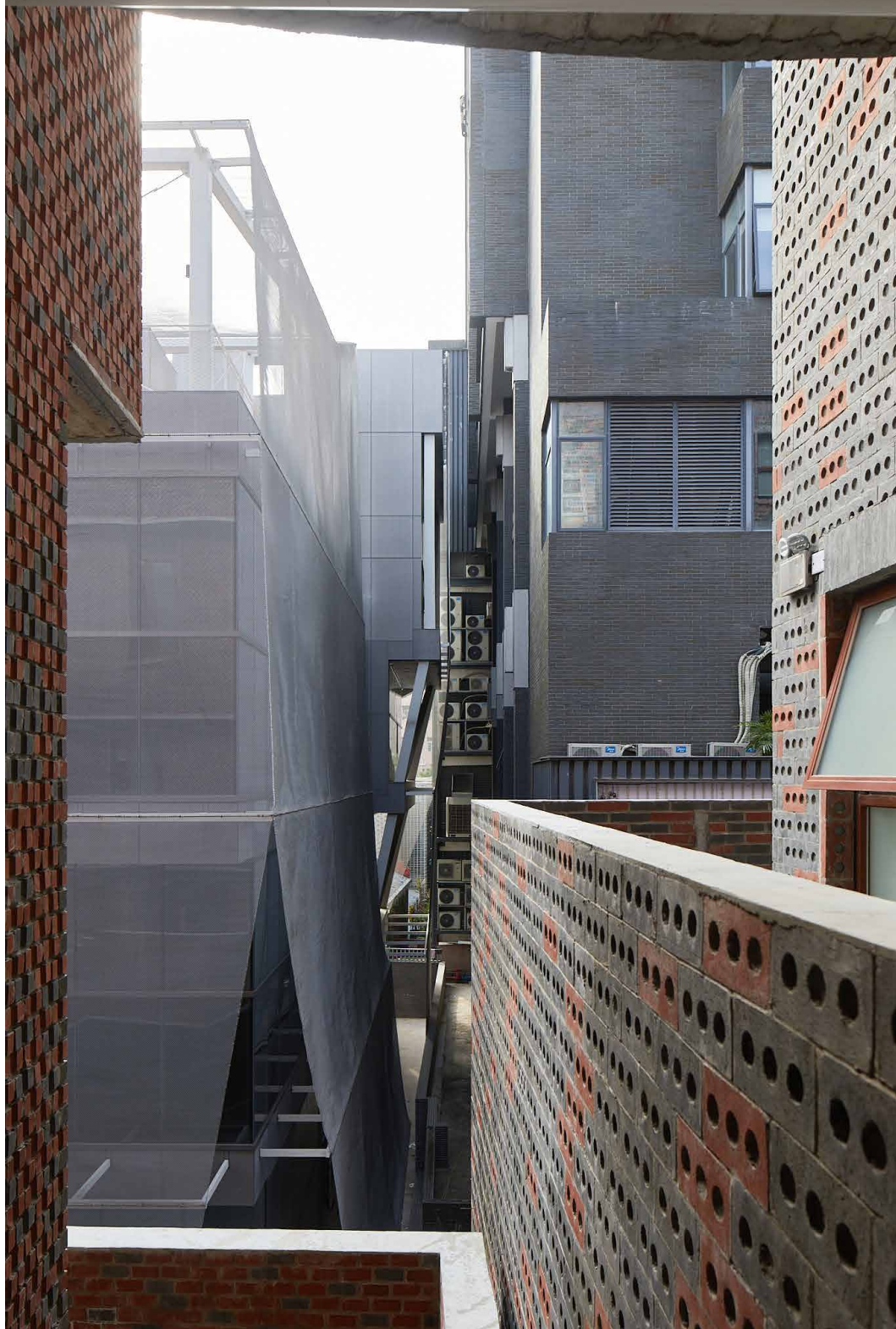
1:50 手工模型  
1 to 50 physical model



首层交通空间  
Transition space on the ground floor

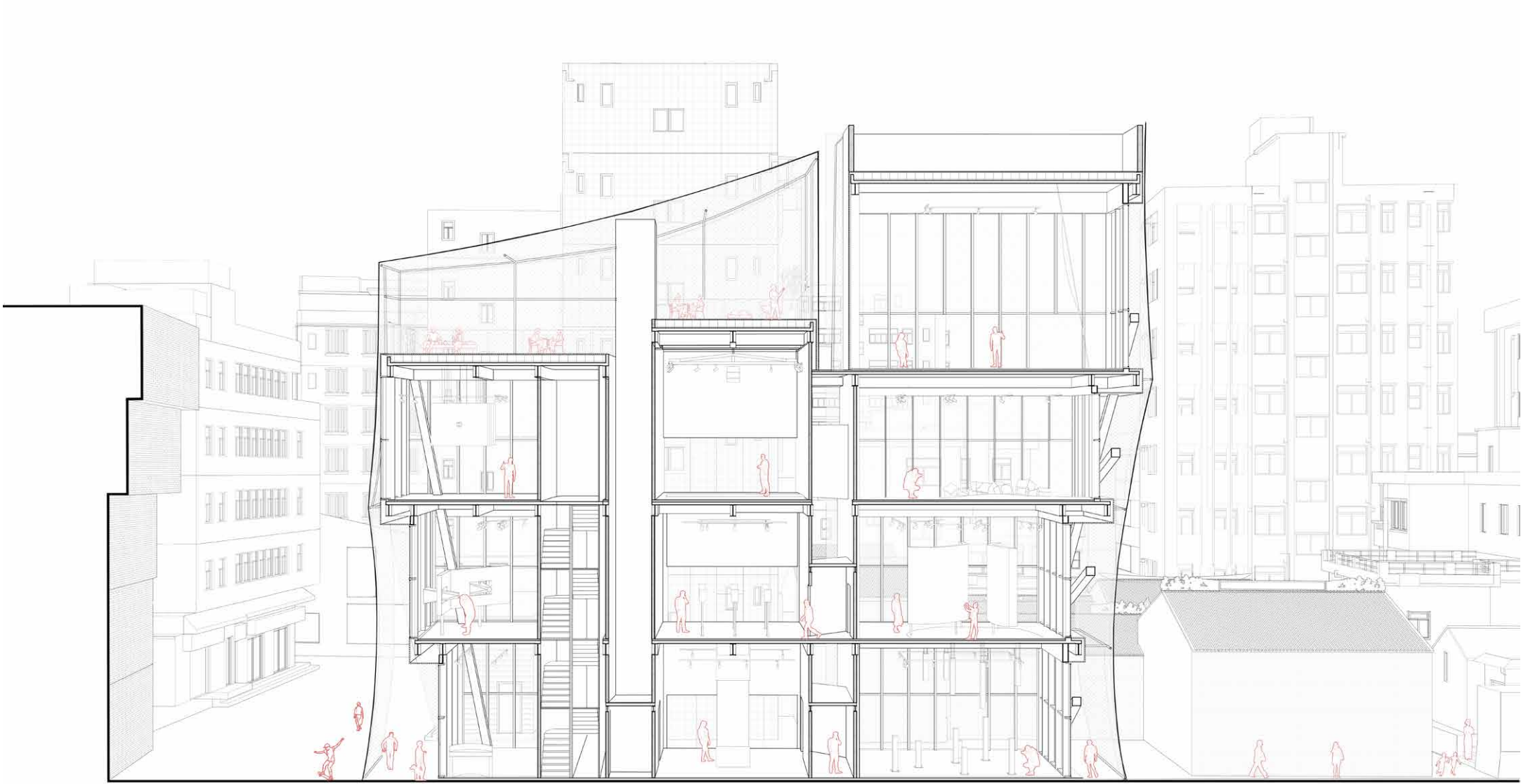


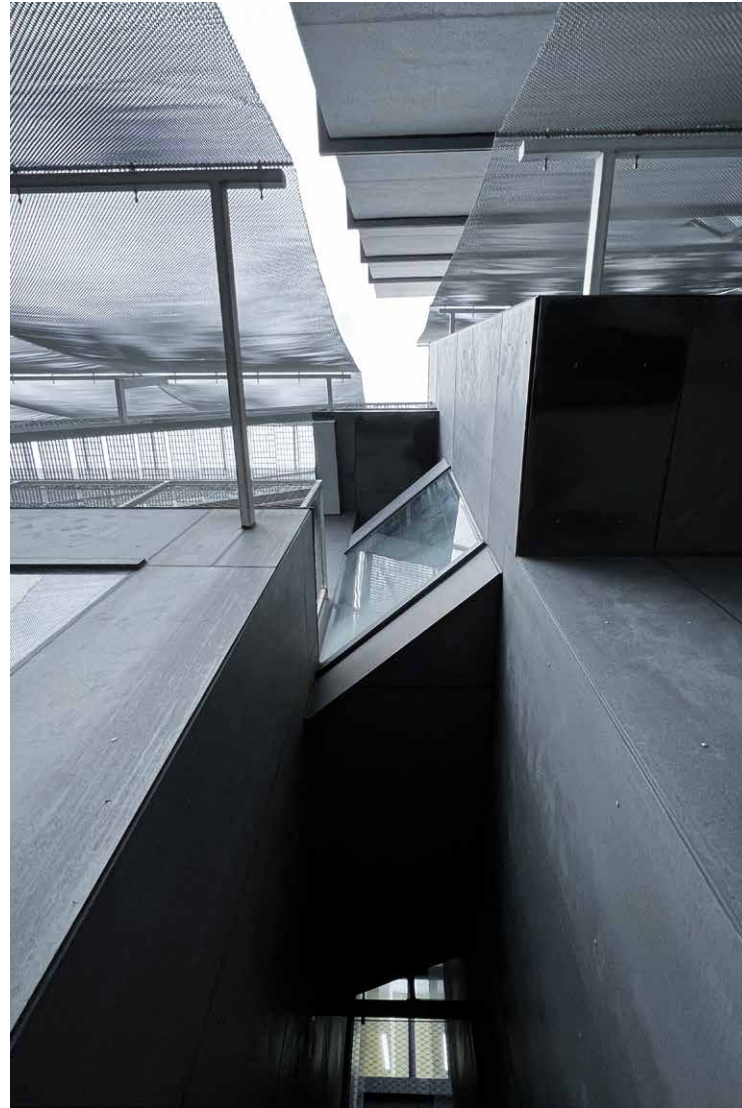


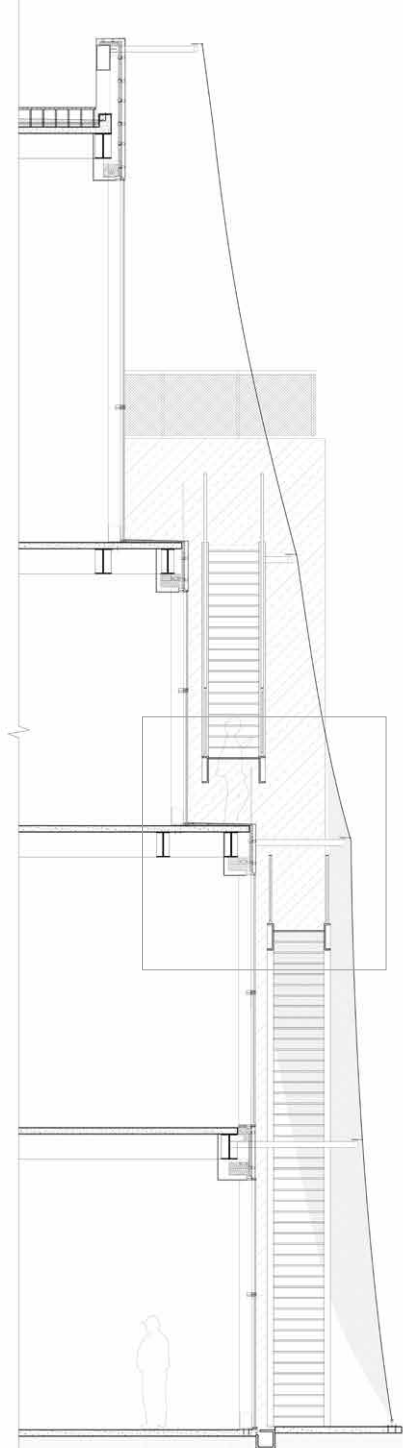


源于城中村环境的空间局限性，设计在最大程度上利用可建设的基地面积，建筑体量向上逐层出挑、错动，形成独特的形体节奏感与城市缝隙空间。

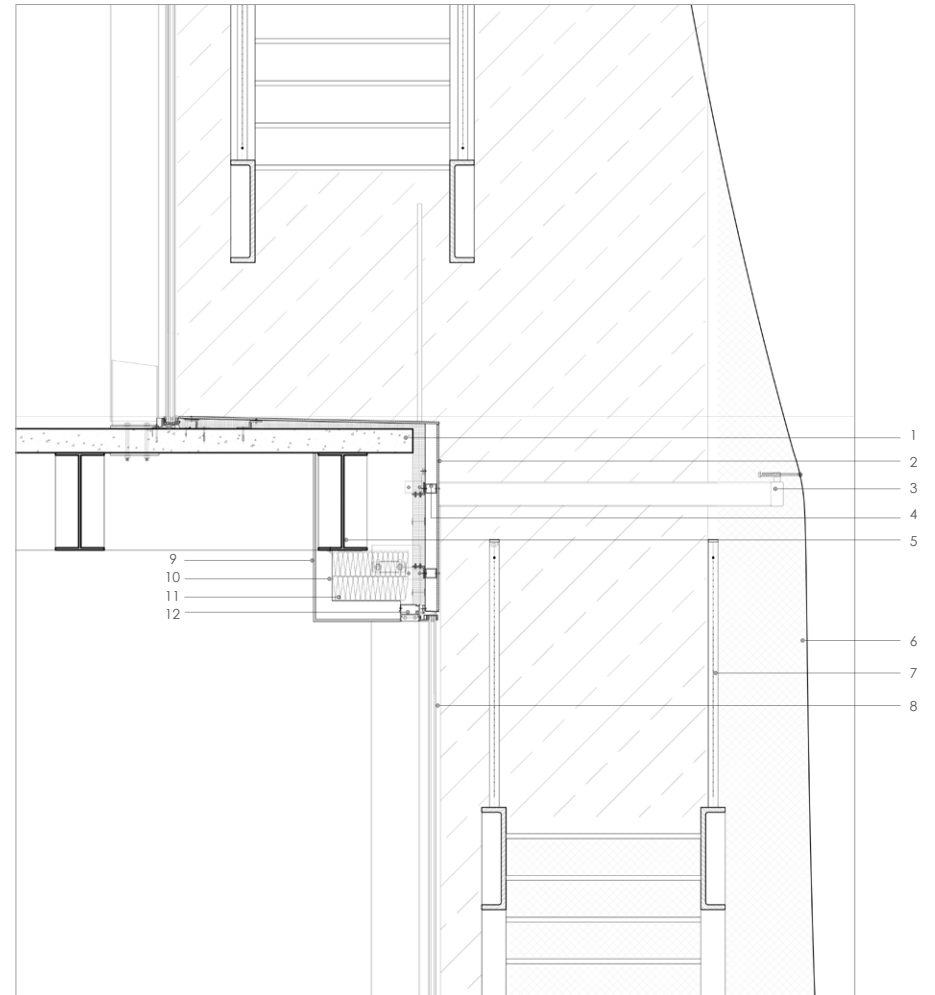
Due to the spatial limitations of the urban village, the design utilizes the floor area to the greatest extent. Architectural volumes project further outwards on each higher floor, creating a unique physical rhythm and urban gap space.





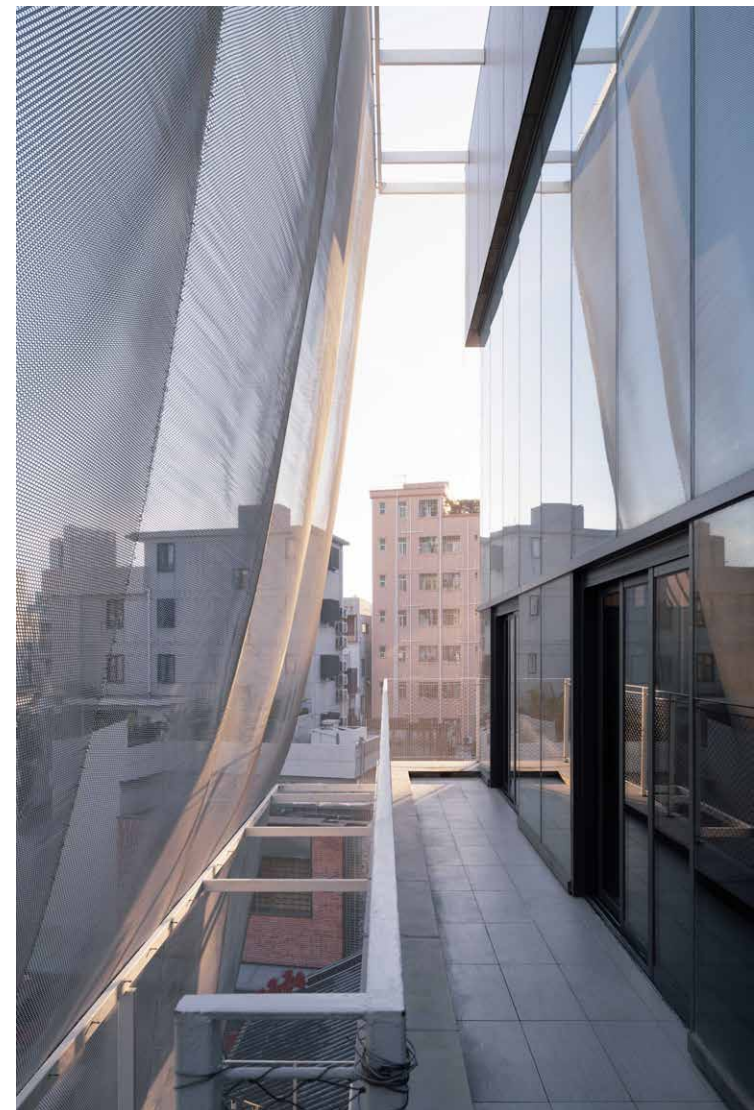
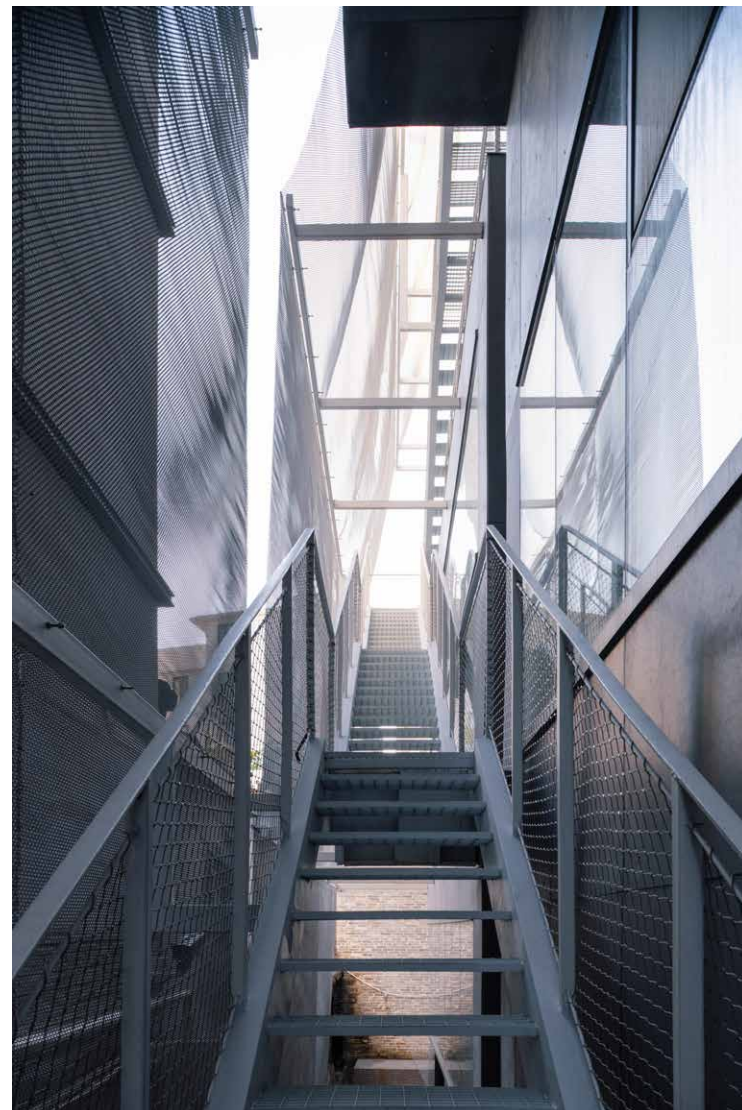


1: 50 墙身大样图  
1:50 Detail Wall Section



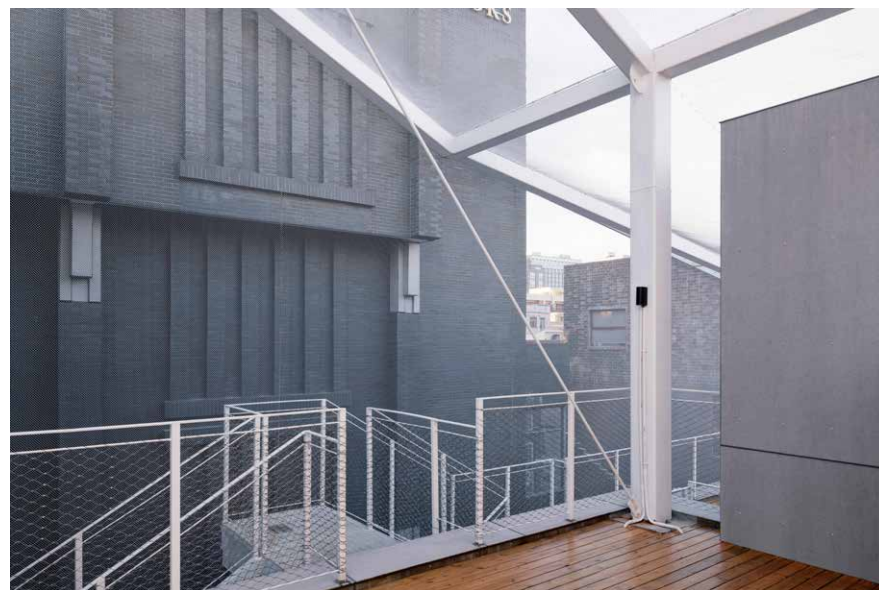
- |    |                      |                                       |
|----|----------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1  | 水泥自流平铺地              | REINFORCED CEMENT MORTAR LAYER        |
| 2  | 8mm 厚水泥纤维板           | 8MM CEMENT FIBER BOARD                |
| 3  | 金属网支撑结构              | METAL SKIN CURTAIN SUPPORT STRUCTURE  |
| 4  | 45 x 40 x 3 mm 铝合金方通 | 45x40x3 MM ALUMINUM ALLOY SQUARE TUBE |
| 5  | 结构钢梁                 | STRUCTURAL STEEL BEAM                 |
| 6  | 金属表皮帷幕               | METAL SKIN CURTAIN                    |
| 7  | 铝合金栏杆                | ALUMINUM RAILING                      |
| 8  | 8mm 厚钢化 low-e 中空玻璃   | 8MM TEMPERED LOW-E INSULATING GLASS   |
| 9  | 钢制承托板                | STEEL SUPPORT PLATE                   |
| 10 | 1.5 mm 热镀锌钢板         | 1.5 MM HOT-DIP GALVANIZED STEEL PANEL |
| 11 | 岩棉保温隔热层              | MINERAL WOOL THERMAL INSULATION       |
| 12 | 50mm 铝合金横梁           | 50MM ALUMINUM BEAM                    |

竖向交通空间  
Vertical circulation space



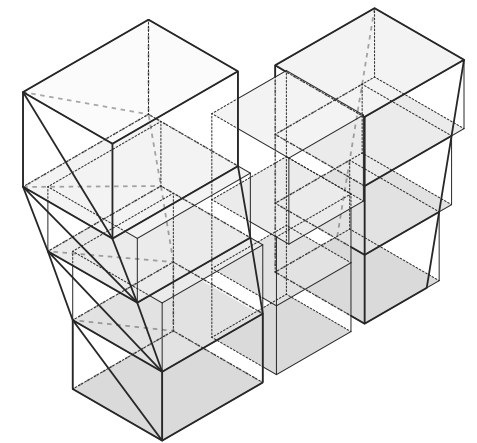
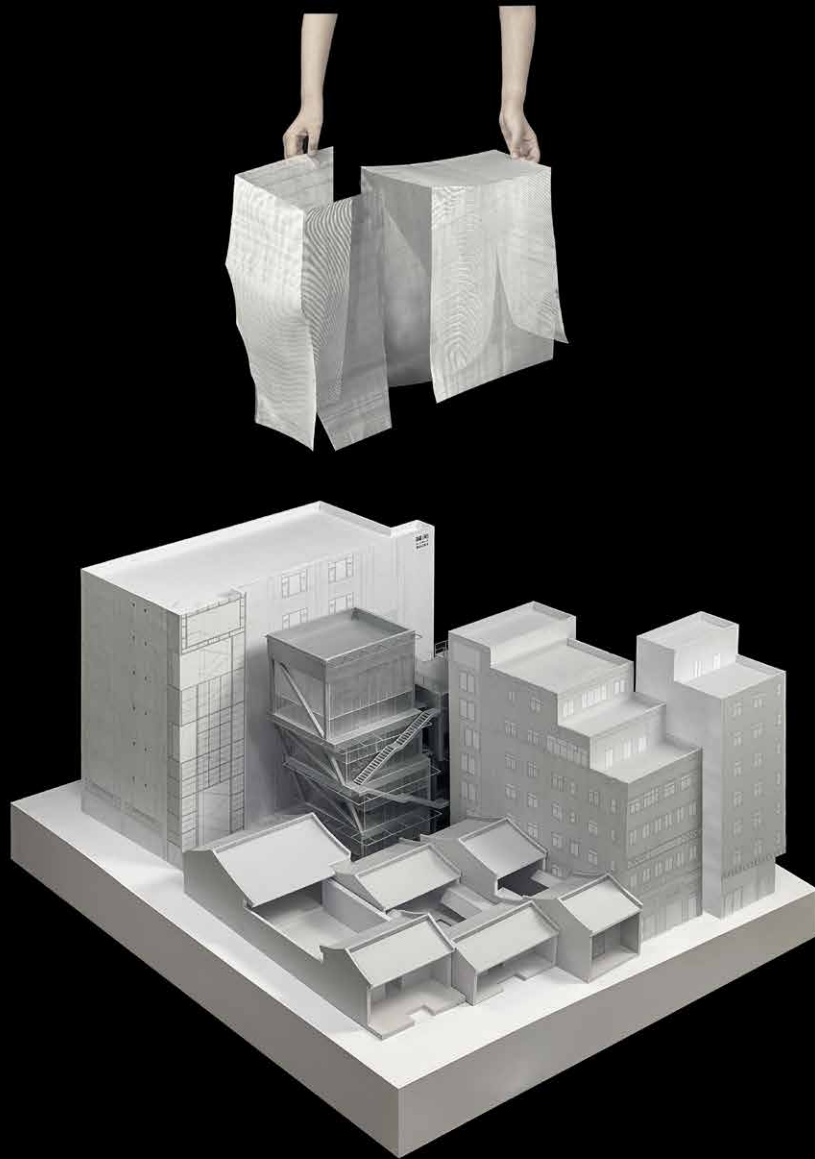


屋顶平台  
Rooftop platform



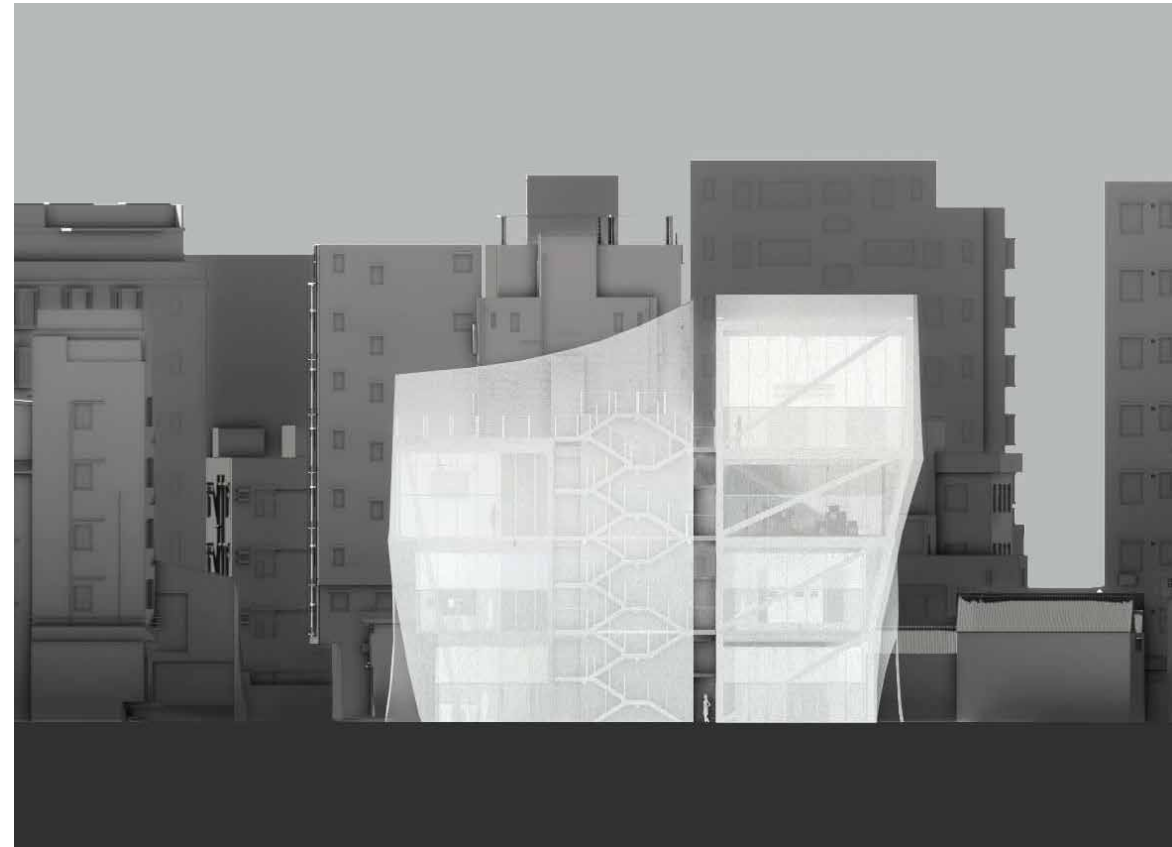






建造上，东西两侧的体量采用框架结构体系，并采用斜柱作为支撑。依据体量的出挑逻辑，西侧体量的结构框架暴露在建筑外；东侧的支撑柱延伸到室内空间中；两侧体量靠近中间部分的柱则隐藏在墙体内部，生成多种不同的空间形式，体现轻盈的结构美感。

In terms of structure, the volumes on the east and west sides adopt a frame structural system with inclined columns as supports. Following the overall overhanging logic, the structural framework on the west side is exposed externally, while the support columns on the east side extend into the interior space. The columns in the middle part are concealed within the walls. Different forms of space are thus being created, embodying a sense of lightweight structural aesthetics.



立面图  
Elevations

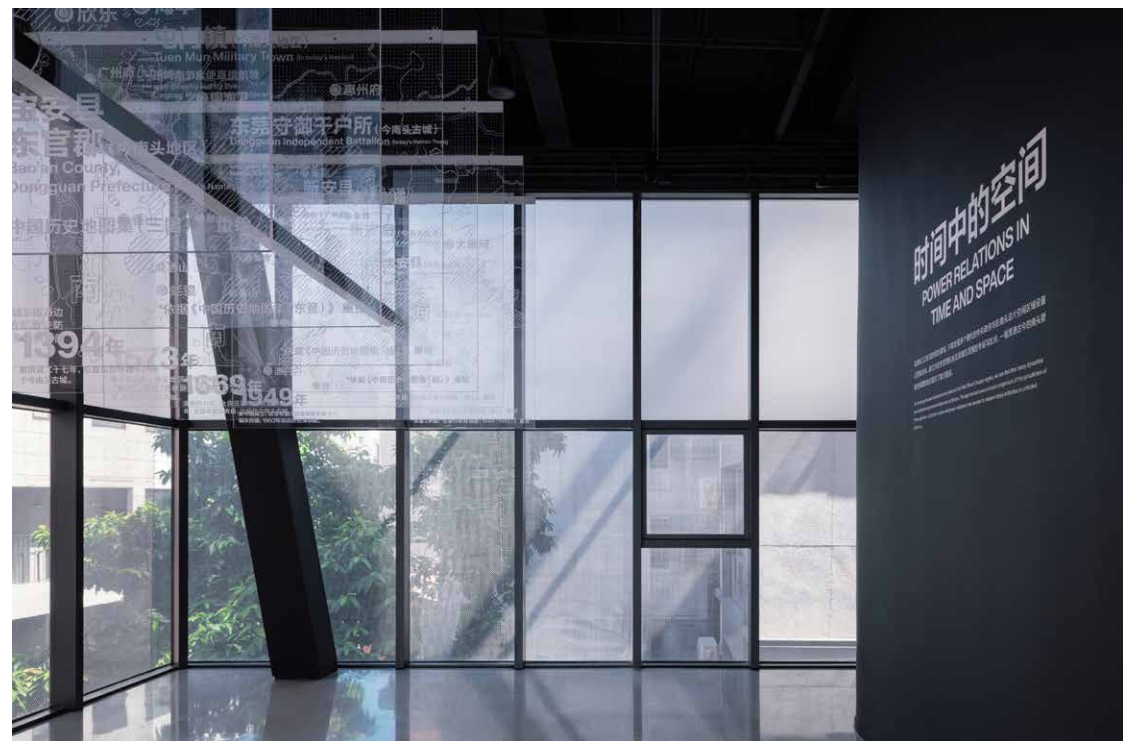
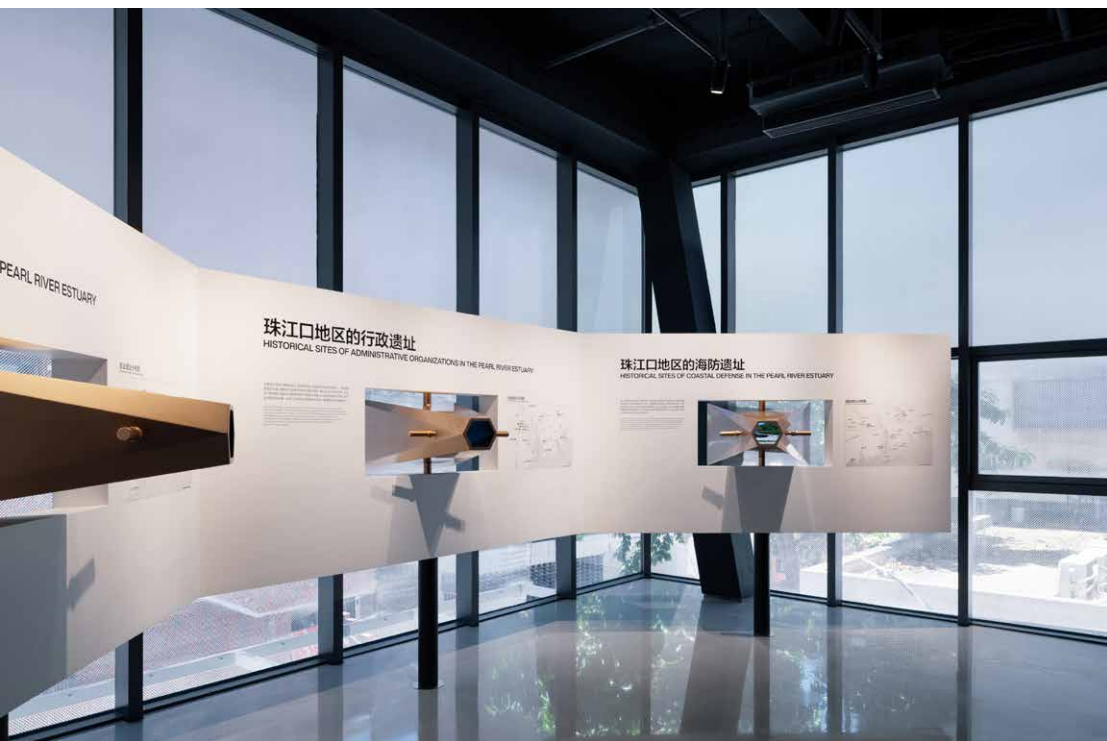


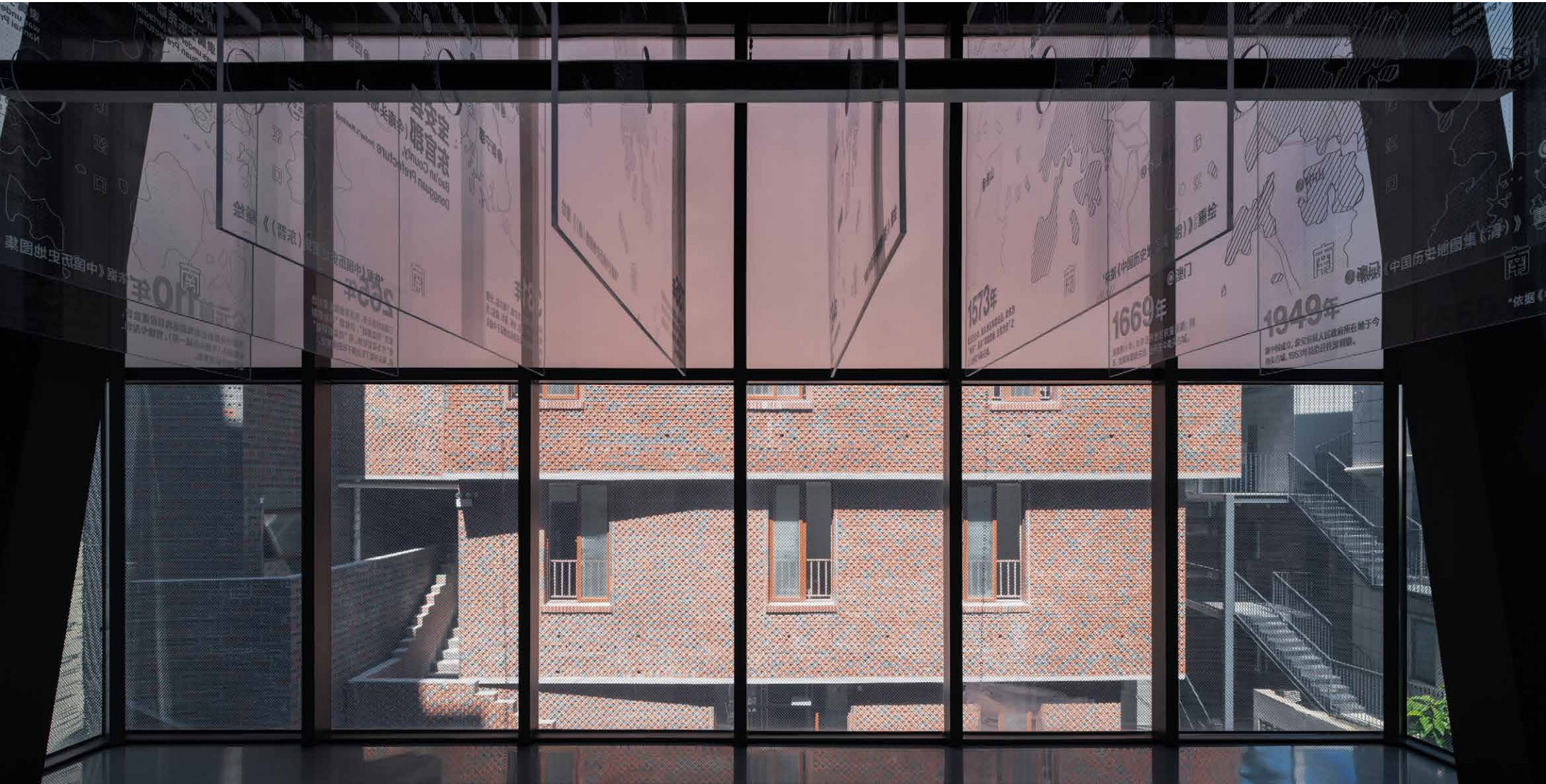






室内展览空间  
Interior exhibition space

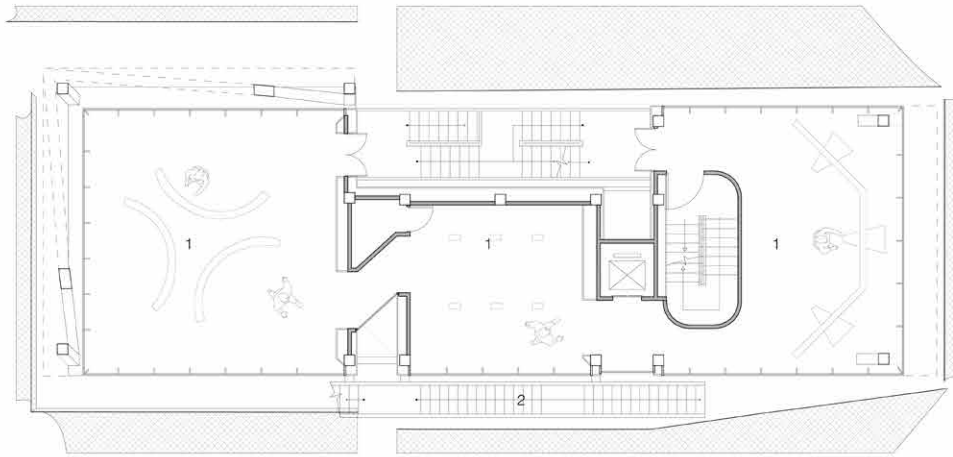




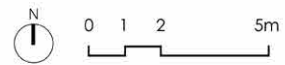




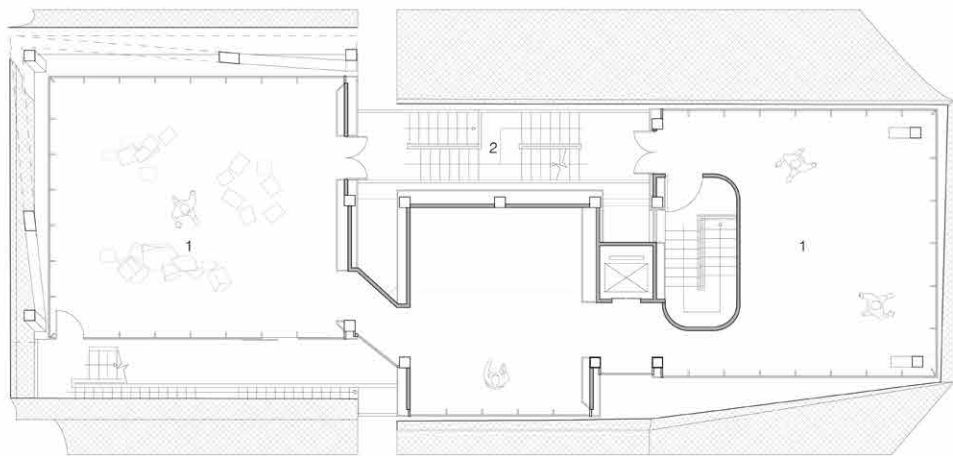




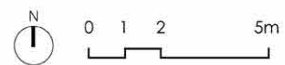
二层平面图 SECOND FLOOR PLAN



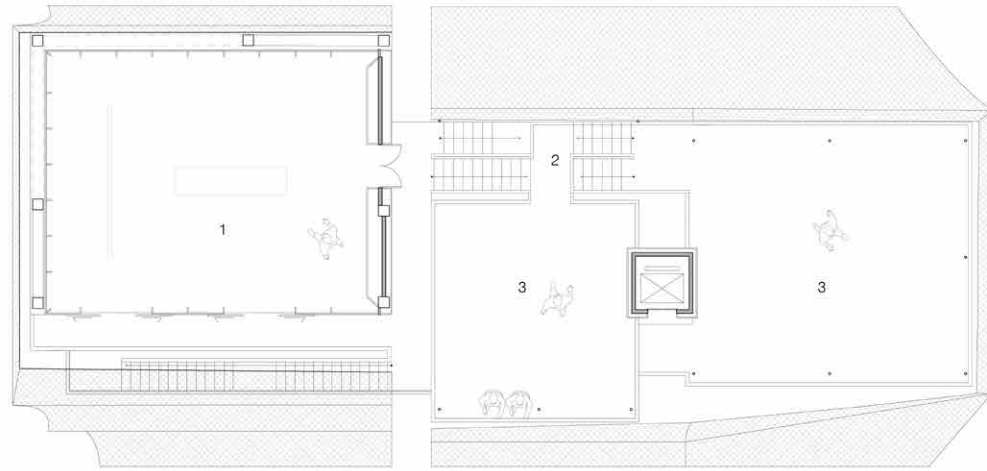
- 1. 展厅 Exhibition Space
- 2. 半室外楼梯 Semi-outdoor Staircase



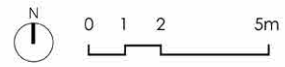
三层平面图 THIRD FLOOR PLAN



- 1. 展厅 Exhibition Space
- 2. 半室外楼梯 Semi-outdoor Staircase



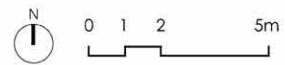
四层平面图 FOURTH FLOOR PLAN

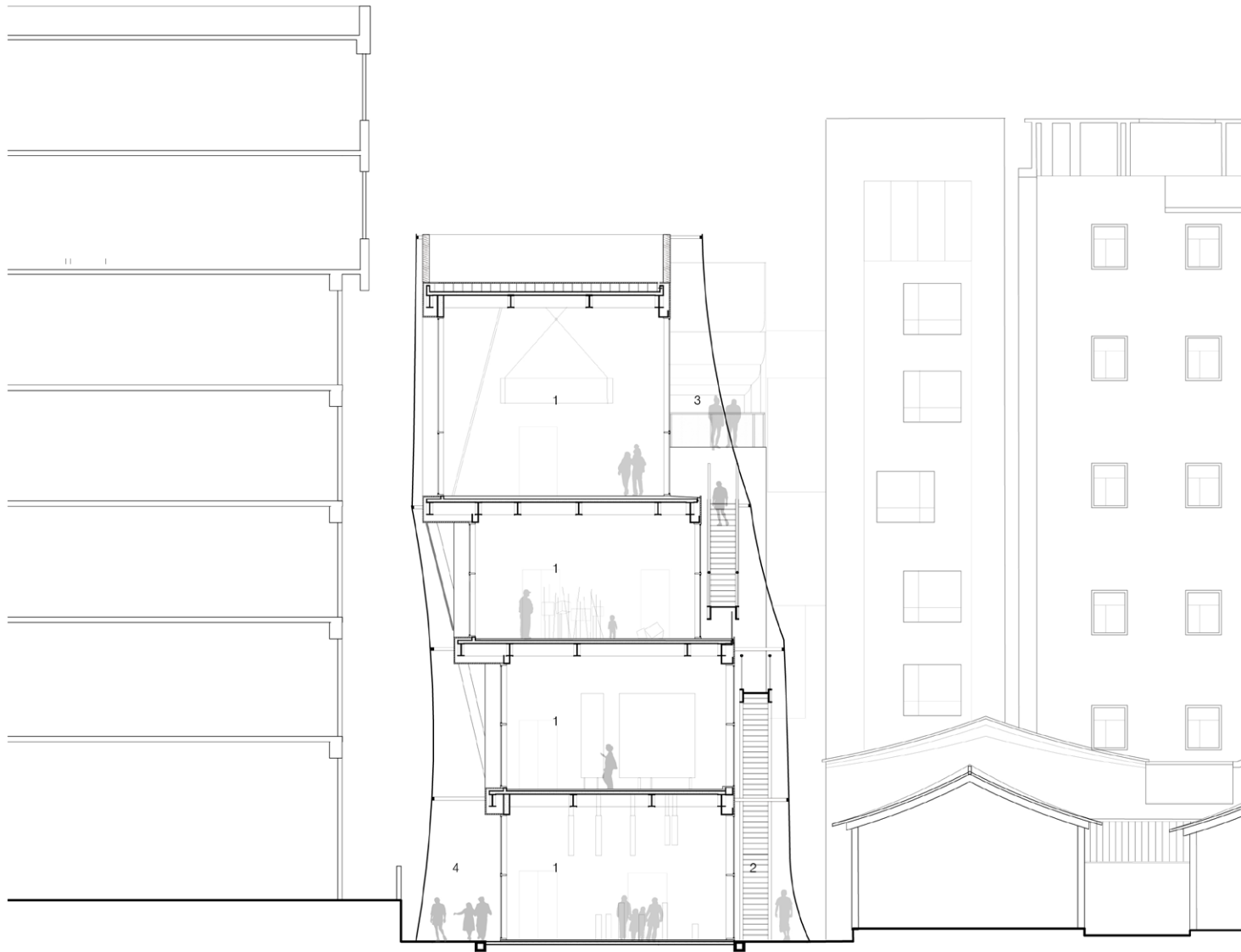


- 1. 展厅 Exhibition Space
- 2. 半室外楼梯 Semi-outdoor Staircase
- 3. 屋顶平台 Rooftop Platform



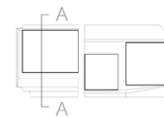
屋顶平面图 ROOF PLAN





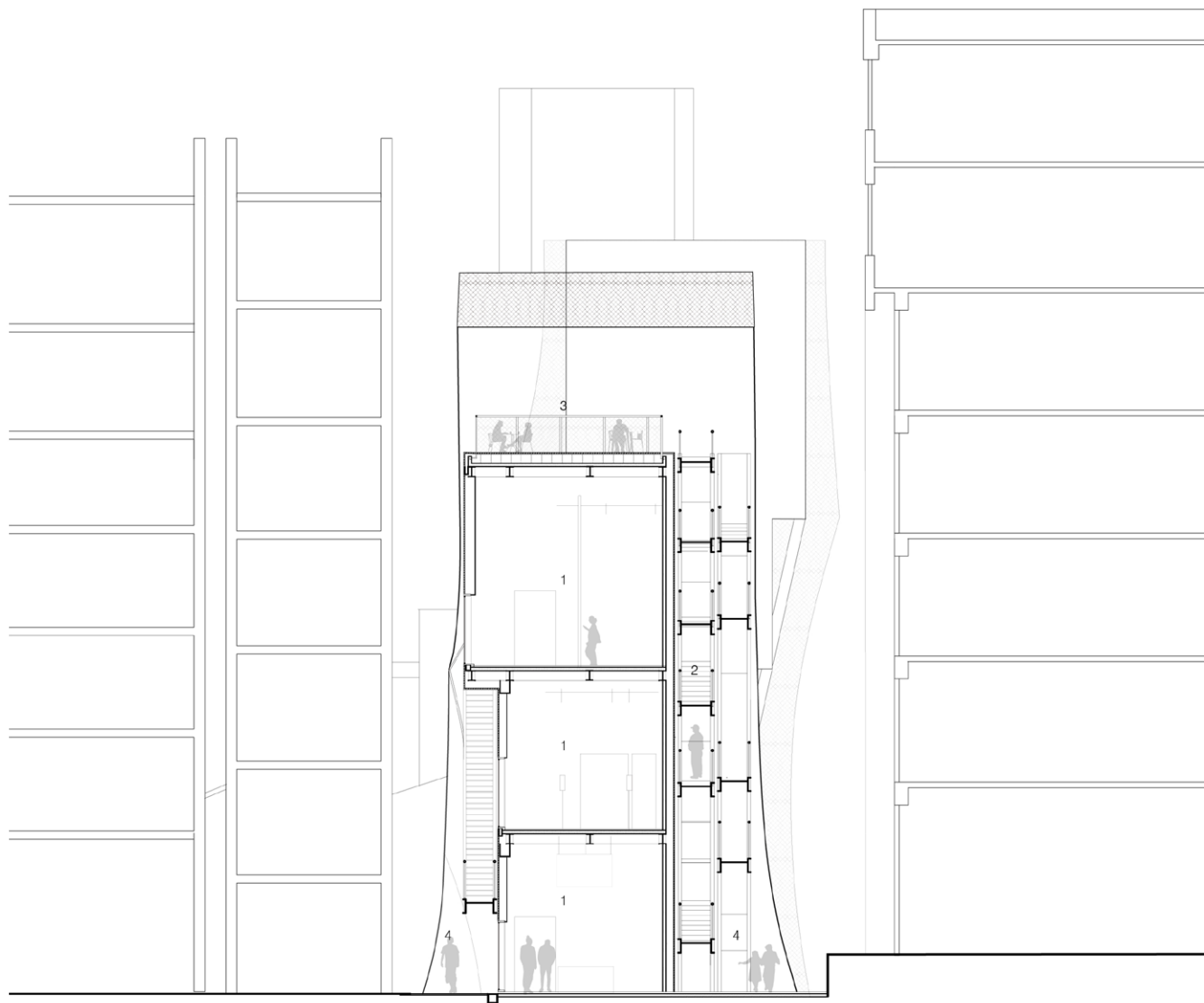
1. 展厅
2. 半室外楼梯
3. 屋顶平台
4. 半室外交通空间

Exhibition Space  
 Semi-outdoor staircase  
 Rooftop Platform  
 Semi-outdoor Transition Space



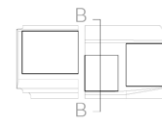
剖面图 SECTION A-A

0 1 2 5m



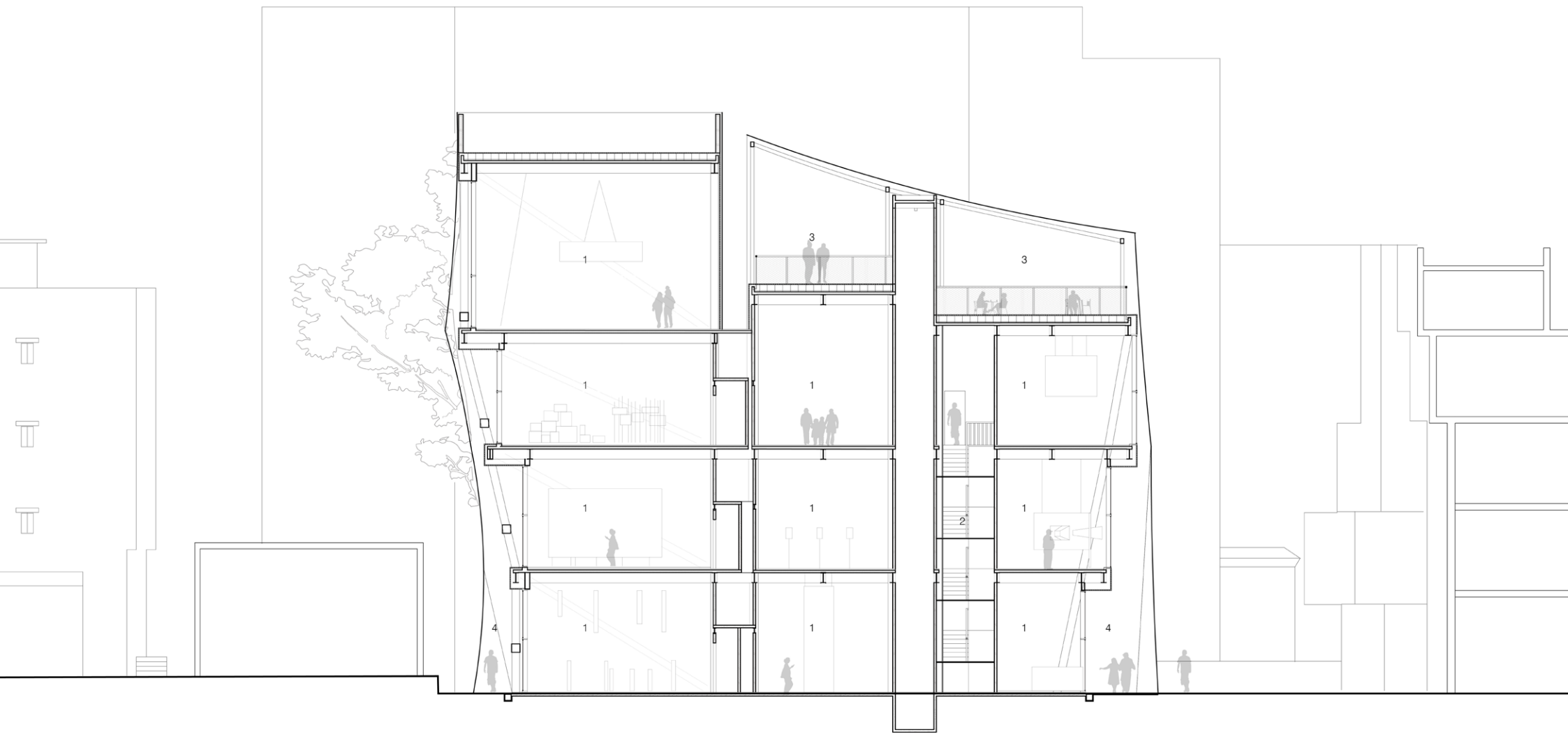
- 1. 展厅
- 2. 半室外楼梯
- 3. 屋顶平台
- 4. 半室外交通空间

Exhibition Space  
 Semi-outdoor staircase  
 Rooftop Platform  
 Semi-outdoor Transition Space

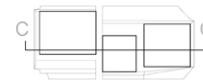


剖面图 SECTION B-B

0 1 2 5m



- |            |                               |
|------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. 展厅      | Exhibition Space              |
| 2. 楼梯      | Staircase                     |
| 3. 屋顶平台    | Rooftop Platform              |
| 4. 半室外交通空间 | Semi-outdoor Transition Space |



剖面图 SECTION C-C

0 1 2 5m

项目名称：“同源馆·行政同属”展馆

业主：深圳市南山区建筑工务署

代建单位：深圳市万科发展有限公司

南头古城规划及设计管理：万科城市研究院、万路设计

项目地点：广东，深圳，南头古城

项目功能：展厅、公共空间等

设计单位：迹·建筑事务所（TAO）

主持建筑师：华黎

设计团队：华黎、许挺、张政远、栗若昕、张婧仪、谢依澄、王喆

展陈设计：直径叙事设计

结构及机电设计：深圳市博万建筑设计事务所

建筑面积：506 m<sup>2</sup>

结构体系：钢框架结构

设计时间：2020.1-2020.10

施工时间：2020.11-2023.6

摄影：陈颢、TAL、华黎、梅可嘉

Project title: In-between Pavilion

Client: Bureau of Public Works of Shenzhen Municipality Nanshan District

Contractor: Shenzhen Vanke Development Ltd.

Project planning & design management: Urban Research Institute of China Vanke, vaLue Design

Location: Nantou ancient city, Shenzhen, Guangdong

Program: Exhibition space, public space, etc.

Principal architect: Hua Li / TAO (Trace Architecture Office)

Design team: HUA Li, XU Ting, ZHANG Zhengyuan, LI Ruoxin, ZHANG Jingyi, XIE Yicheng, WANG Zhe

Curation design: Diameter Narrative Design

Structural & MEP design: Bowan Architecture

Floor area: 506 m<sup>2</sup>

Structural system: Steel-frame Structure

Design: 2020.1-2020.10

Construction: 2020.11-2023.6

Photographer: CHEN Hao, TAL, HUA Li, MEI Kejia





“建筑是一个不断对抗和寻找的过程，这有如爬山，只有当你用身体丈量了每寸山路后，你才真正理解了山，这过程并无捷径。”

—— 华黎

华黎，迹·建筑事务所 (TAO) 创始人及主持建筑师，1972 年出生，毕业于清华大学和美国耶鲁大学建筑学院，获建筑学硕士学位，之后曾实践于纽约。2009 年在北京创立 TAO。

TAO 对当代建筑在全球化的消费主义语境下成为风格化的形式主义持批判态度。在华黎的建筑观中，建筑被视为一个进化的有机体，与其环境构成不可割裂的整体，而非仅仅是一个形式物体。TAO 的实践通过深入挖掘场所意义和合理运用此时此地的条件，营造根植于当地文化与自然环境的建筑和景观，并诠释其营造过程中涉及的丰富意义。场所精神、场地及气候回应、当地资源合理利用，以及因地制宜的材料与建造方式等命题的探讨，构成了 TAO 每个项目工作的核心内容。

华黎以及 TAO 的主要设计作品包括：云南高黎贡手工造纸博物馆 (2010)、四川孝泉民族小学灾后重建 (2010)、武夷山竹筏育制场 (2013)、林建筑 (2014)、四分院 (2015)、将将甜品店 (2016)、Lens 空间 (2017)、保山新寨咖啡庄园 (2018) 等，曾赢得过亚洲建协奖、2013 阿卡汗国际建筑奖入围、2016 及 2018 BSI 瑞士建筑奖提名，美国建筑实录杂志评选的 2012 全球设计先锋以及最佳公共建筑奖、中国建筑传媒奖青年建筑师奖以及 WA 建筑奖等多个奖项。TAO 的作品多次受邀在国际建筑展中展出，包括 2018 威尼斯国际建筑双年展、2016 柏林 Aedes 再兴土木展、2015 纽约中国当代建筑展、2014 威尼斯双年展 ADAPTATION 中国建筑展、2013 维也纳当代东亚建筑与空间实践展等。华黎曾多次受邀在国际建筑会议以及国内外大学的建筑学院演讲，还曾受邀在清华大学及中央美术学院建筑学院任教。

Architecture is a journey of confrontation and exploration, just like climbing a mountain. Only after you measure the mountain with your body, you can fully understand the mountain. And there is no shortcut in this process.

---Hua Li

Born in 1972 in China, HUA Li received his B. Arch. from Tsinghua University in 1994. He then studied at Yale University and received his M. Arch. in 1999. He practiced in New York and Beijing before founding his own firm TAO (Trace Architecture Office) In 2009.

Being critical at contemporary architecture as an obsession to fashionable forms in media driven globalized consumerism, HUA Li visions architecture as an evolving organism, being an inseparable whole with its environment, rather than just a formal object. With most projects positioned in particular cultural and natural settings in China, TAO explore the essence of place; make architecture deeply rooted in its cultural and environmental context with respect of local condition. The sense of place, response to climate, efficient use of local resource, site-responsive construction method, such issues are always explored in every TAO project responding to its specific situation.

HUA Li's key works include: Museum of Handcraft Paper (2010), XiaoQuan Elementary School(2010), Wuyishan Bamboo Raft Factory(2013), Forest Building(2014), Split Courtyard House(2015), TiensTiens Café (2016), Lens Office Beijing(2017) and Xinzhai Coffee Manor(2018). HUA Li and TAO has won several architectural awards including ARCASIA Award, shortlisted in Aga Kahn Award 2013, nominated in BSI Swiss Architectural Award 2016&2018, Architectural Record GDGB Award, China Architecture Media Award and WA Award, and TAO was listed in Design Vanguard 2012 by Architectural Record Magazine. TAO's works have been exhibited internationally in Venice, Berlin, Vienna and New York. Hua Li teaches design studio at Tsinghua University and CAFA, and has been a guest critic for studio reviews at HKU, CAFA and University Arts Berlin. Hua Li has given lectures in many universities and attended conferences in Asia and Europe.

迹 T

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迹·建筑事务所 /

Trace Architecture Office /

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