

村中村

A Hamlet within the urban village

2021-2022

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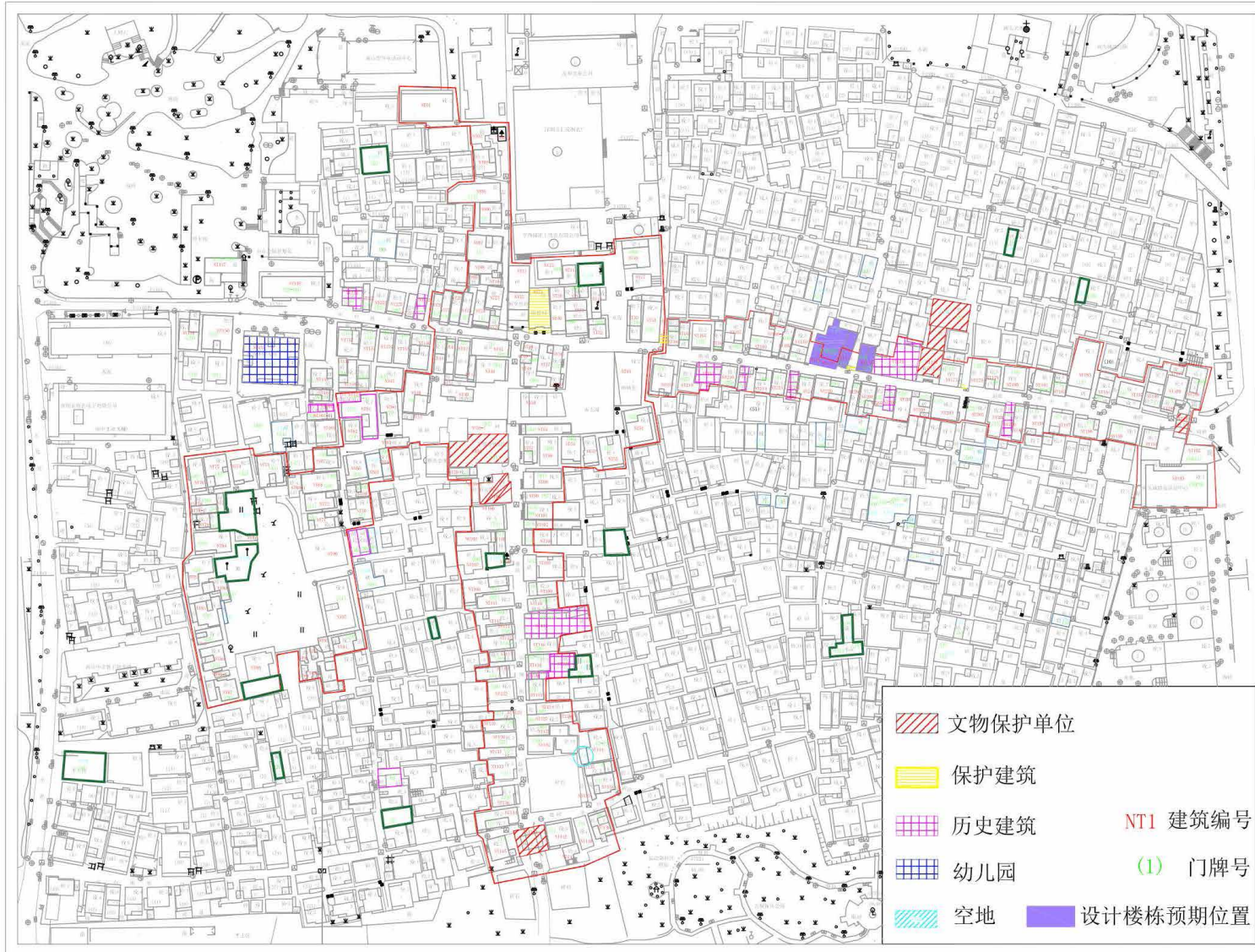
南头古城始建于东晋年间，拥有近 1700 年历史，是深港地区的历史文化之根。改革开放后，在时代剧烈的发展中，各式的自建房如野草一般从土地里猛蹿出来。村民们纷纷顺着方块型的住区结构，沿着垂直或水平方向极限扩展，至此南头古城成了高密度的城中村。在这种棋盘格式的空间状态中，连接起了深圳的“城”与“村”，也孕育出独特的城中村文化。

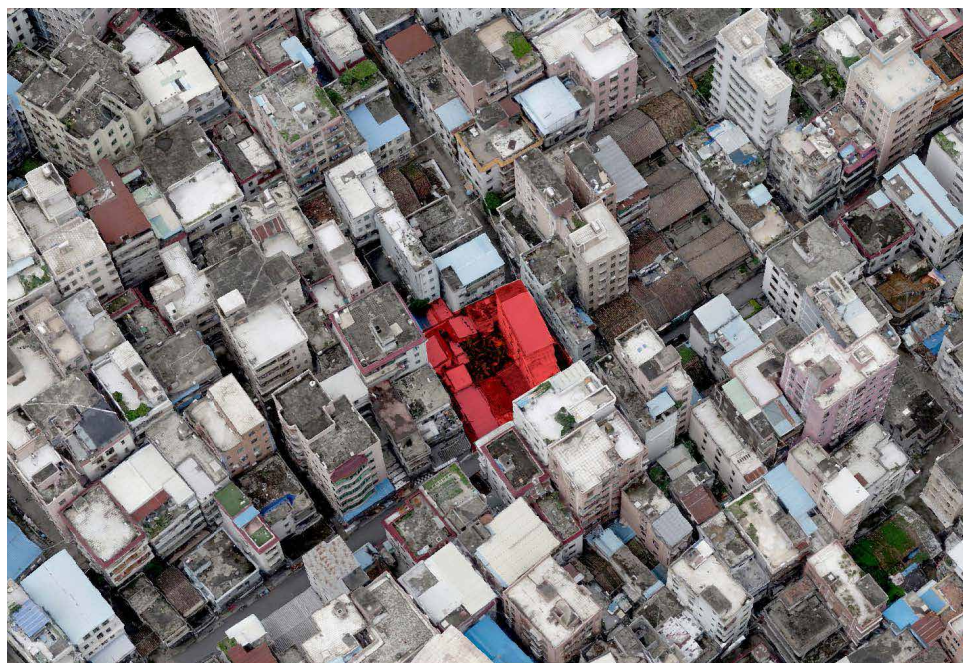
“寻求平衡”一直是南头古城更新过程中贯穿始终的核心诉求。尊重各个时代层积的文化、遵循历史的印记，才能塑造一个历久弥新、永远鲜活的城市街区。

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.

南头古城保护与利用项目现状图





“村中村”是由6栋建筑拥簇而成的小区块，位于南头古城东街中段。原是密度较高、庭院布局封闭细碎、人群难以触及的地方。在组团的中心是一始建于清朝的文化保护建筑，其建筑、屋顶和主体结构有古建专家参与修葺。在多年的建设中，临时且见缝插针的加建体现了城中村里持续有机的变化和独特的活力。但同时自主自发的建造导致内部现有的庭院格局封闭，缺乏通达的交通及视线，是人群难以向内触及的区域。组团内部的改造也因各建筑物的情况各异，外部新的介入如何与旧有的建筑物共生，城市发展的新脚步如何与历史的记忆对话，如何在构建新体系的同时兼具包容性是本项目的重要议题。

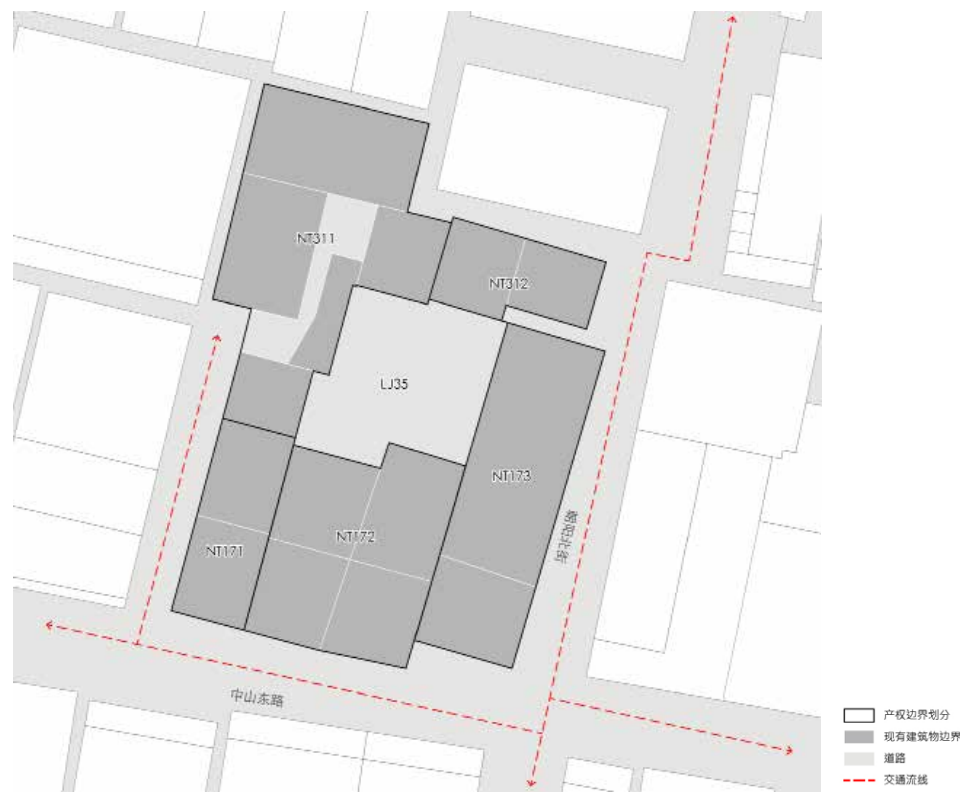
"A Hamlet within the urban village" is a complex clustered by six buildings, located in the middle of East Street in Nantou Ancient Town. It was originally a place of high-density, closed layout and lack of accessibility. At the center of the cluster is a historic building dating back to the Qing Dynasty, whose architecture, roof and main structure have been restored by historical preservation specialists. Over the years of construction, the urban village constantly regenerates by temporary and fragmented additions and revisions, reflecting the continuous organic changes and unique vitality of the urban village. However, at the same time, the autonomous and spontaneous construction has resulted in a confined spatial layout and visual occlusion. The internal renovation of the clusters also varies from building to building. How new interventions can co-exist with the original buildings, how the new pace of urban development dialogues with historical memories, and how to build a new inclusive system are the key issues of the design.



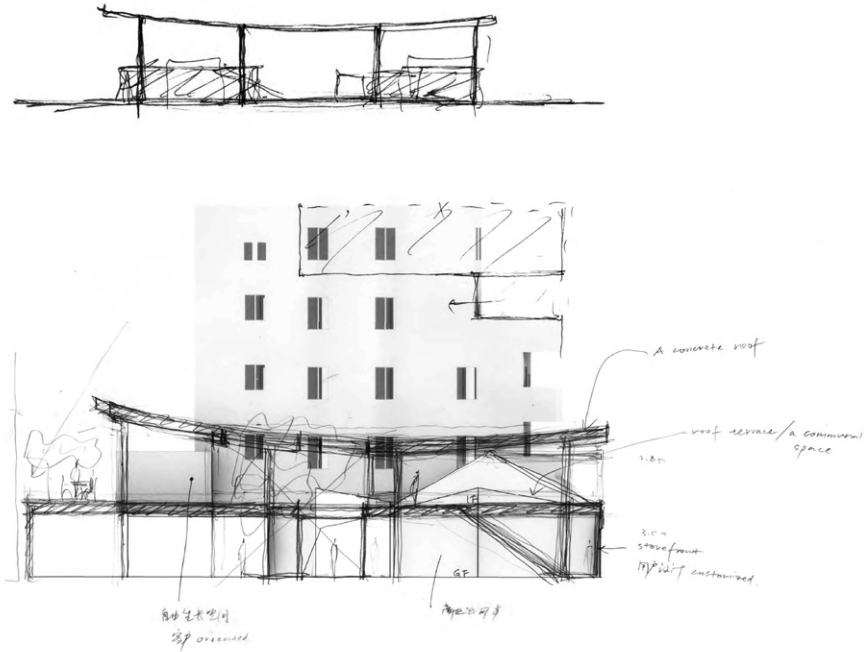
场地周边环境
Context



场地原貌拼贴
Site photo collage



改造与新建范围示意图
Diagram of renovation scope

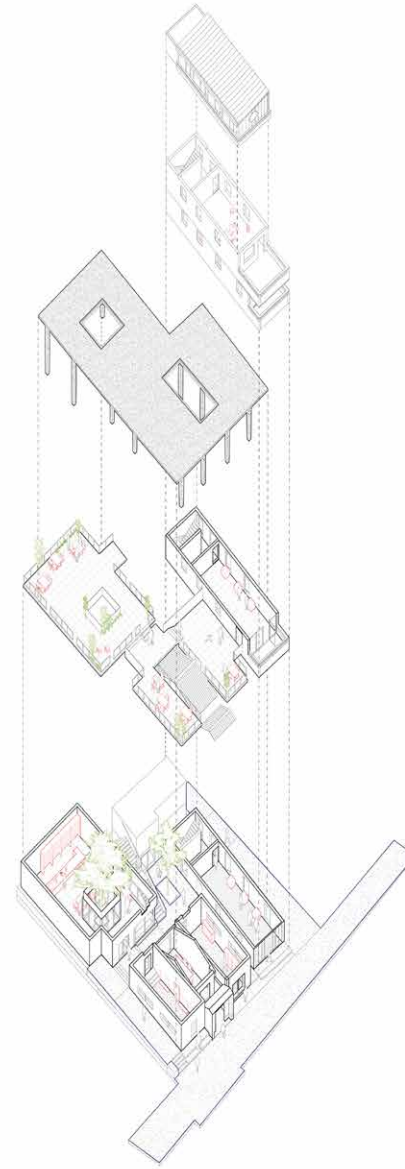
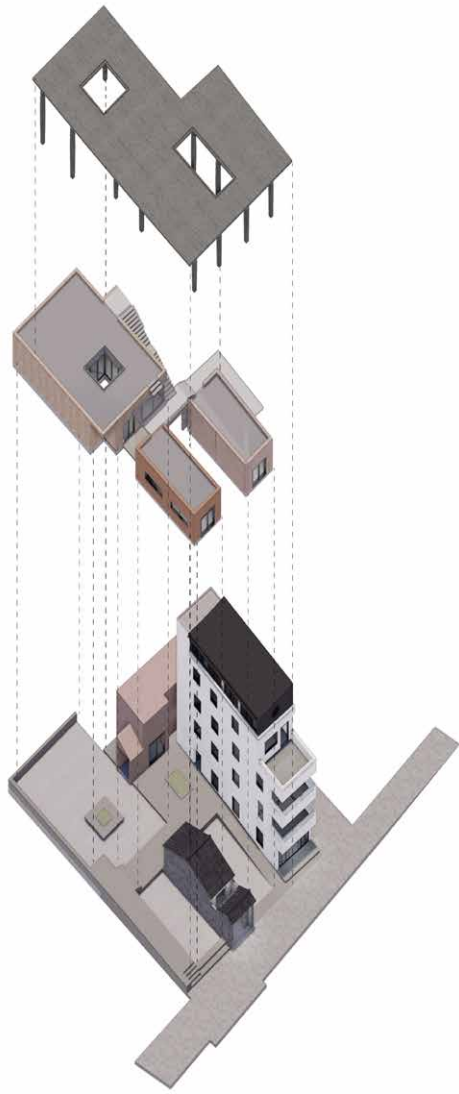


当以宏观的视角审视城中村时，可以感受到相较于城市，这里的空间呈现出一种瞬息万变的活跃状态。没有严格秩序的制约，街道、建筑空间的尺度、密度、使用方式都随着时间推移而快速演变，如一个无形的有机体一样生长变化。而正是在这种状态下，催生一种不同时代的产物，以及不同性质空间的共生关系。

改造设计下，一个完整的混凝土屋顶遮盖系统脱颖而出，在原有的马赛克一般的城市肌理中形成新旧语言的对话。同时也成为独立于现有城中村形象的新秩序。在屋顶遮盖下，新商业空间穿插进来，风格各异的碎片在柱网结构里为城中村的灵活多变找到新的生长方式，赋予多种生活场景和空间体验。

When looking at the urban village from a macro perspective, as compared to the city, the space here presents an active state of rapid change. Without strict order, the scale, density and way of use of the streets and architectural spaces evolve rapidly over time, just like an invisible organism. Under the interaction of constant renewal, a symbiotic relationship between space of different natures is formed.

A concrete roof system is created under the renovation design, forming a dialogue between old and new languages in the original mosaic-like urban fabric. At the same time, it has become a new order and visual image that different from the existing urban village setting. Fragmented commercial spaces are inserted into the column-grid system, which maintains autonomy of the village while stimulates the active unfolding of city life and diversified spatial experiences.



轴测爆炸拆解图
Exploded Axonometric Rendering



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



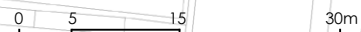
1:50 手工模型
1 to 50 physical model



1:50 手工模型
1 to 50 physical model



总平面图
Master plan







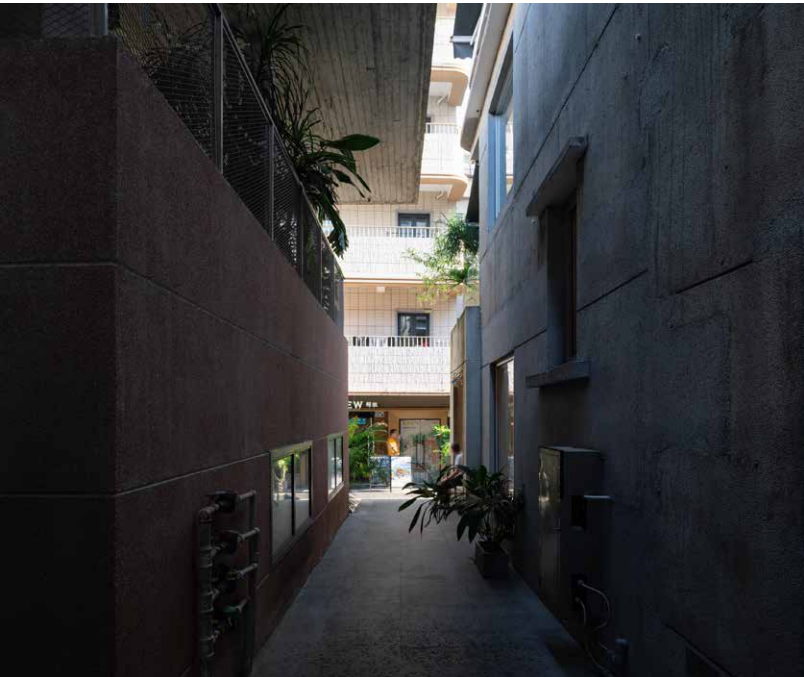
概念拼贴
Concept Collage



街景
Street view

平面布局上，属于不同产权人的原有地块被最大化保留。在有限的用地之内，一系列巷道空间被创造出来，开放通透的中心庭院成为穿过狭小空间之后的意外惊喜，延续了城中村街巷肌理的同时，也为商户提供了向上生长的空间。组团中心的古建筑则成为了南头古城“奇庙”社区公共客厅，用于举办各类社区活动，持续连接邻里关系与促进交流。从中心庭院一个窄长的直跑梯可上至二层半室外公共平台，相较于底层领域感、私密性较强的商业空间，开敞的二层平台更强调其多功能性和公共性，可举办展览、社区活动、聚会、休憩等功能。

In terms of layout, the lands that belong to different owners are preserved to the maximum extent. Within the limited area, a series of alley spaces and an open central courtyard is created, which extends the original street pattern and achieves upward growth of the space. The historic building in the center of the cluster has become a community public living room called "Qimiao" in Nantou Ancient Town, which is used to hold various community activities and enhance communication and interaction between residents. Up to the upper floor from a narrow straight stair in the central courtyard, it comes to a semi-outdoor shared space. In contrast with the commercial spaces on the ground floor, which has a strong sense of domain and privacy, the upper level celebrates its versatility and publicity, providing a Wshared space for exhibitions, community events, parties, rest, etc.



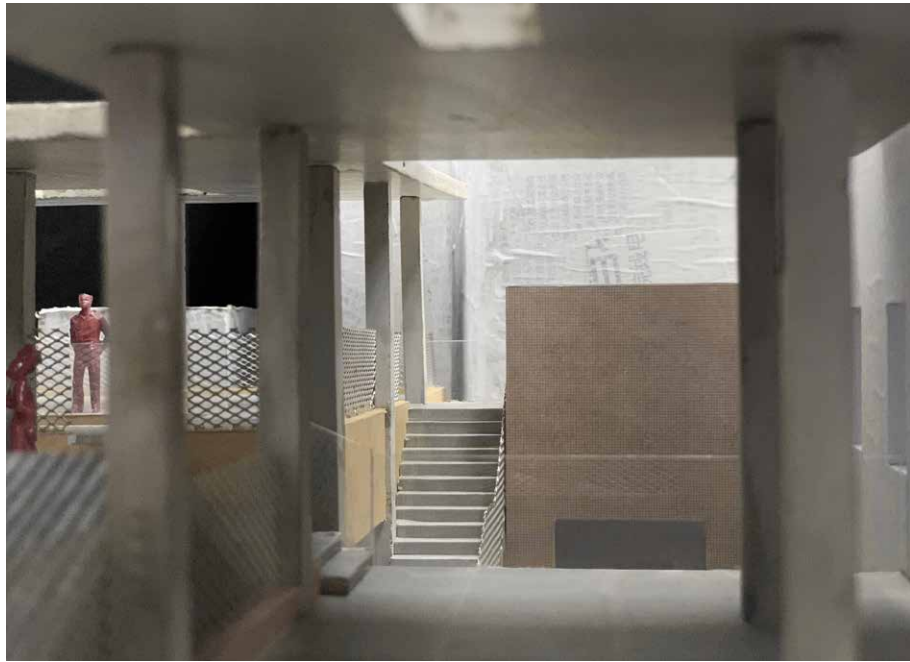




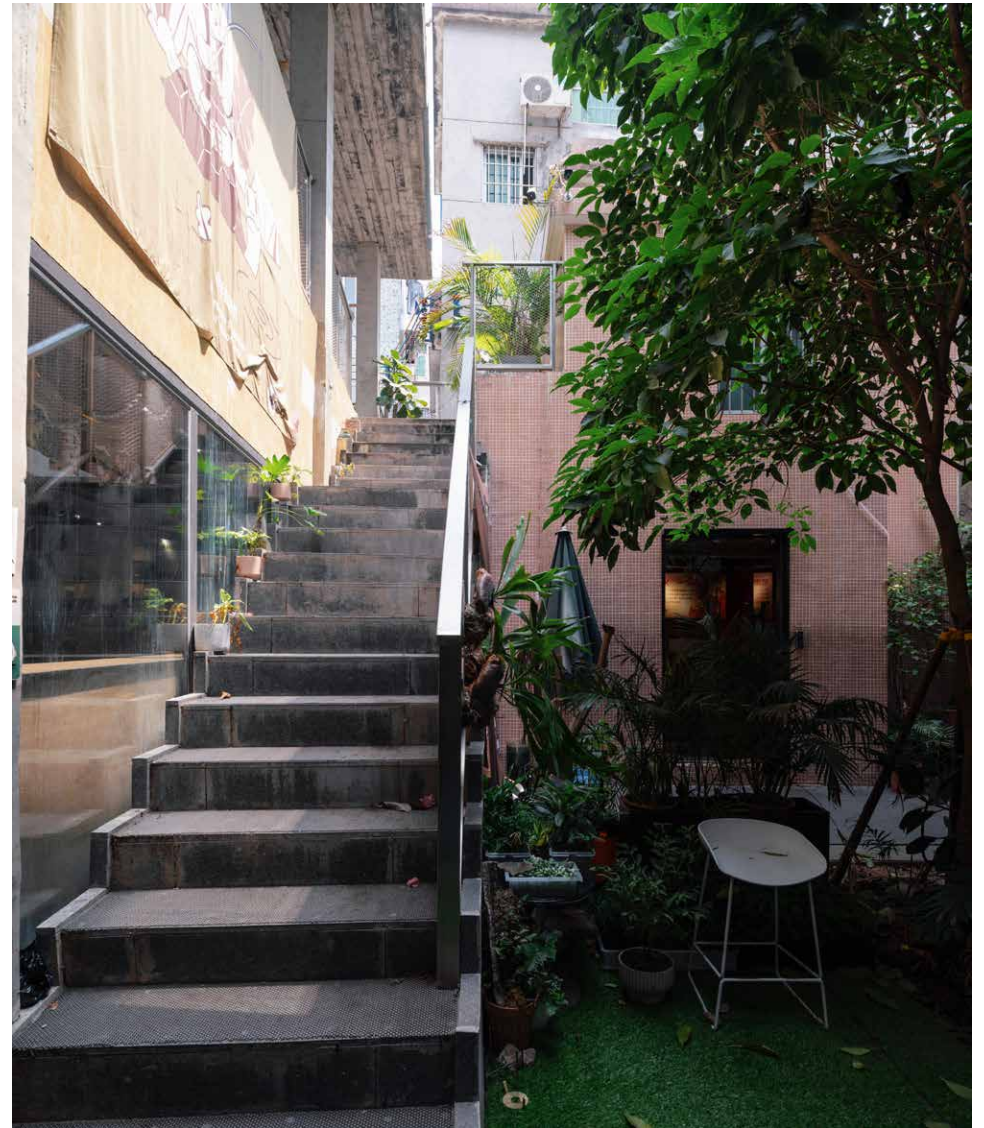
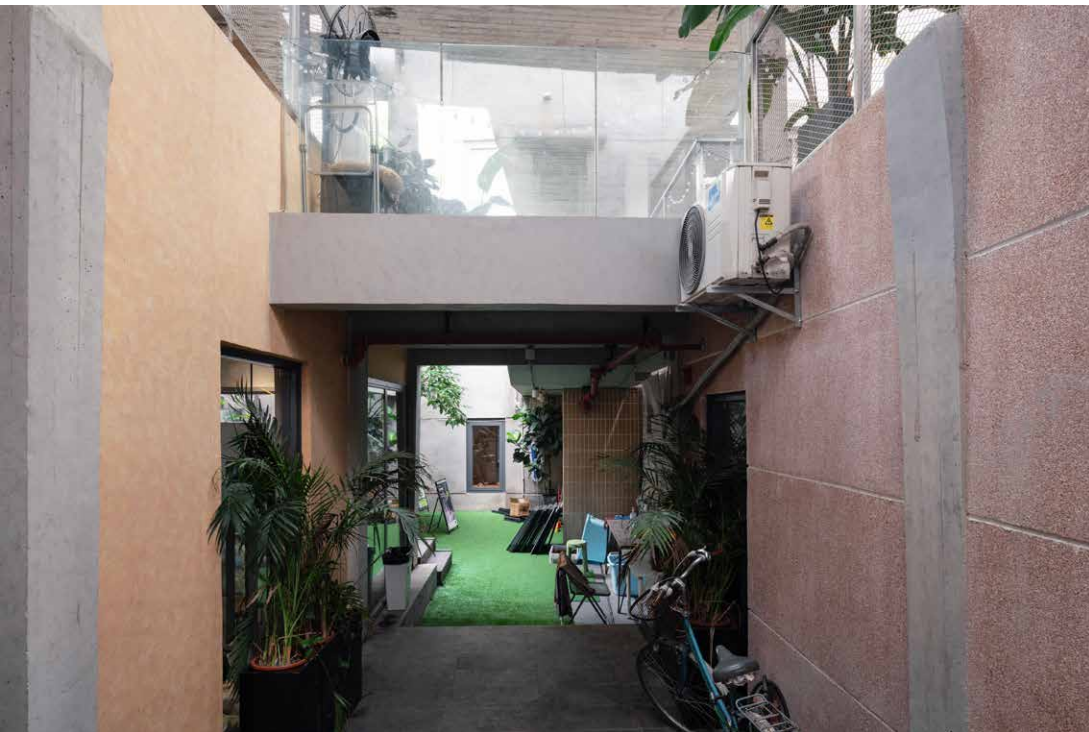
剖透视
Perspective section

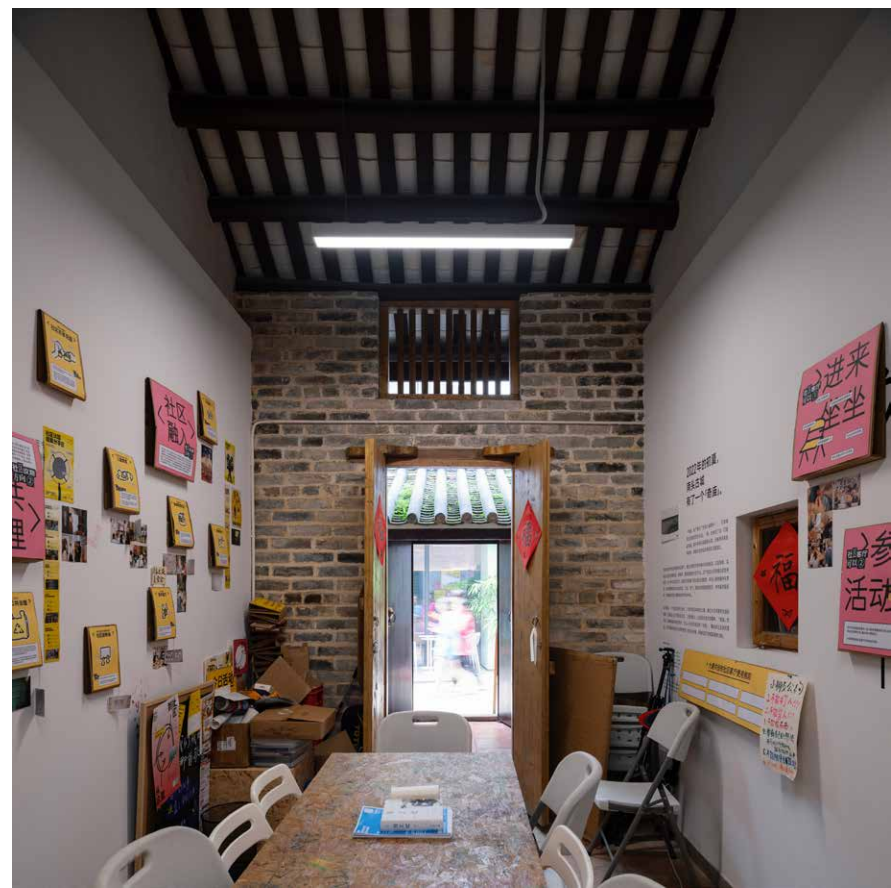
1:50 手工模型
1 to 50 physical model

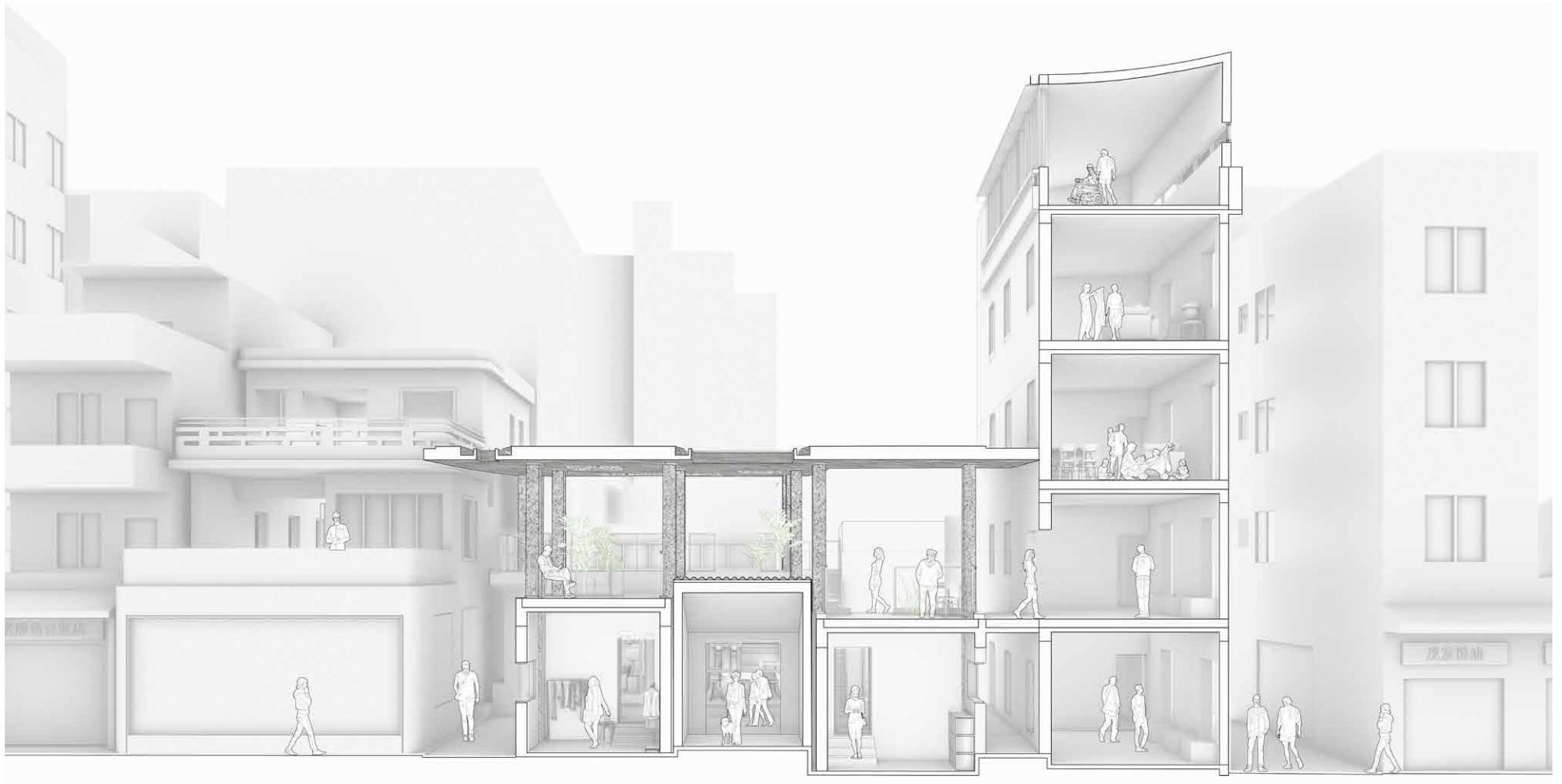




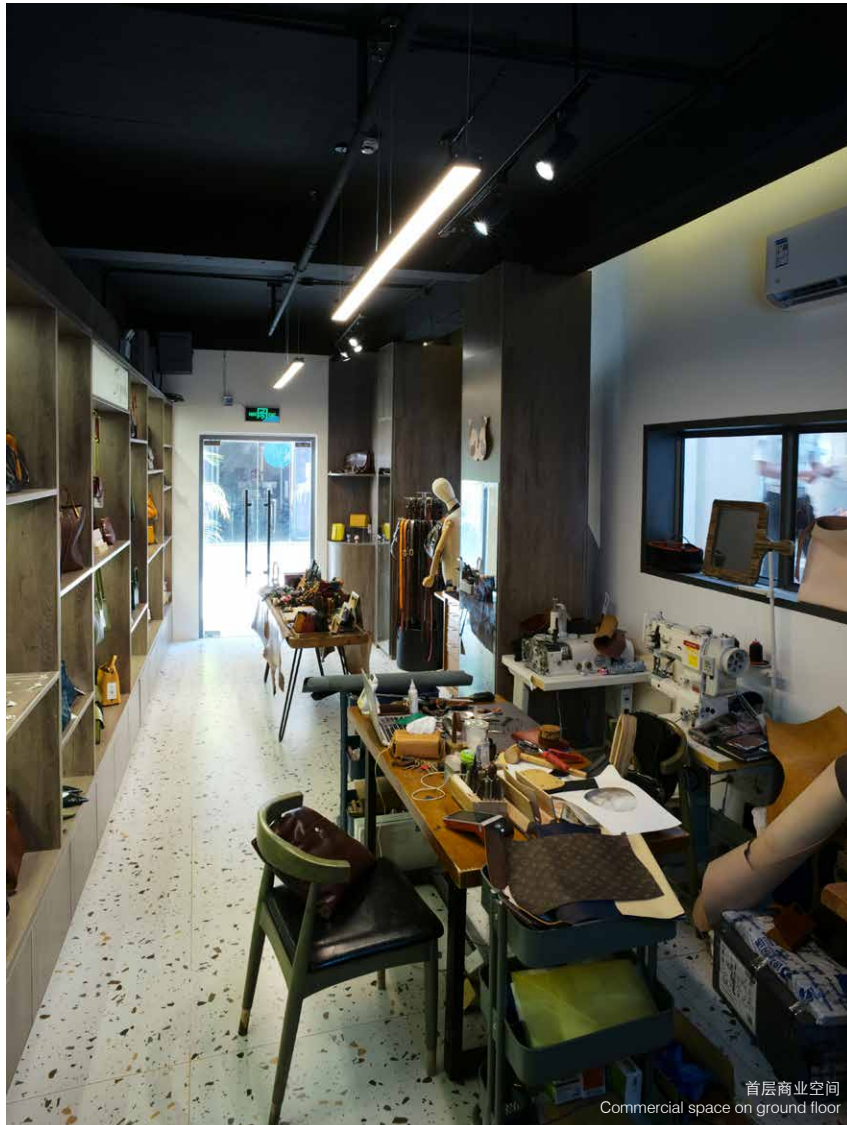
1:50 手工模型
1 to 50 physical model



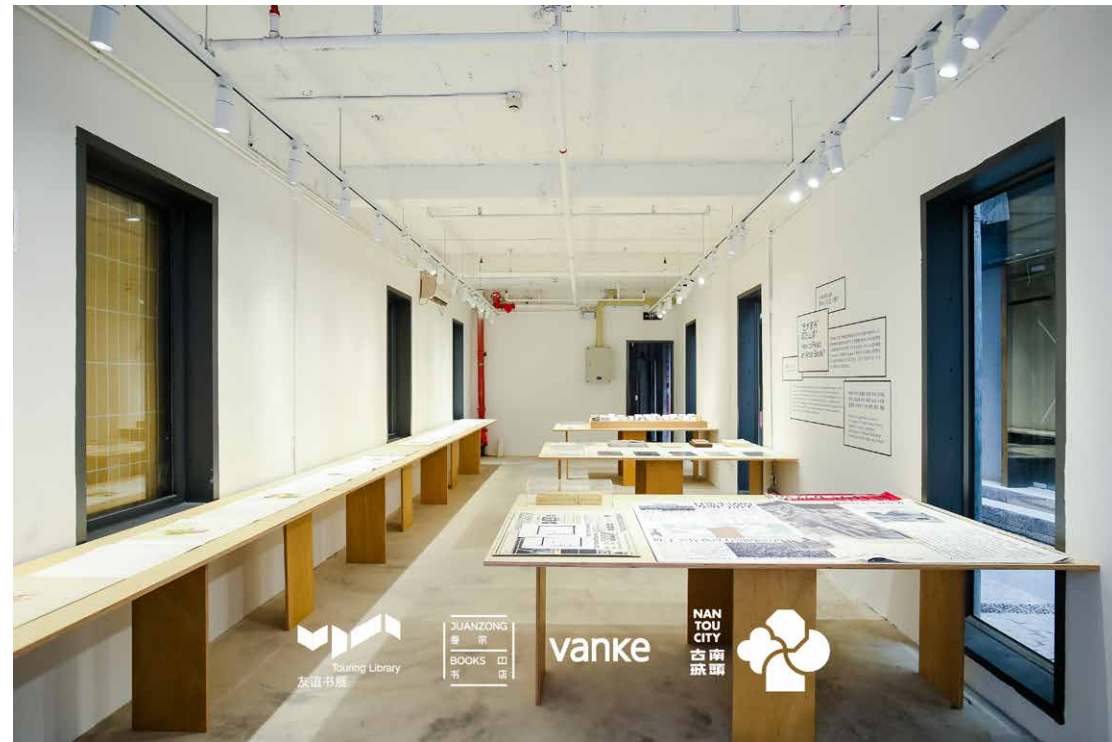
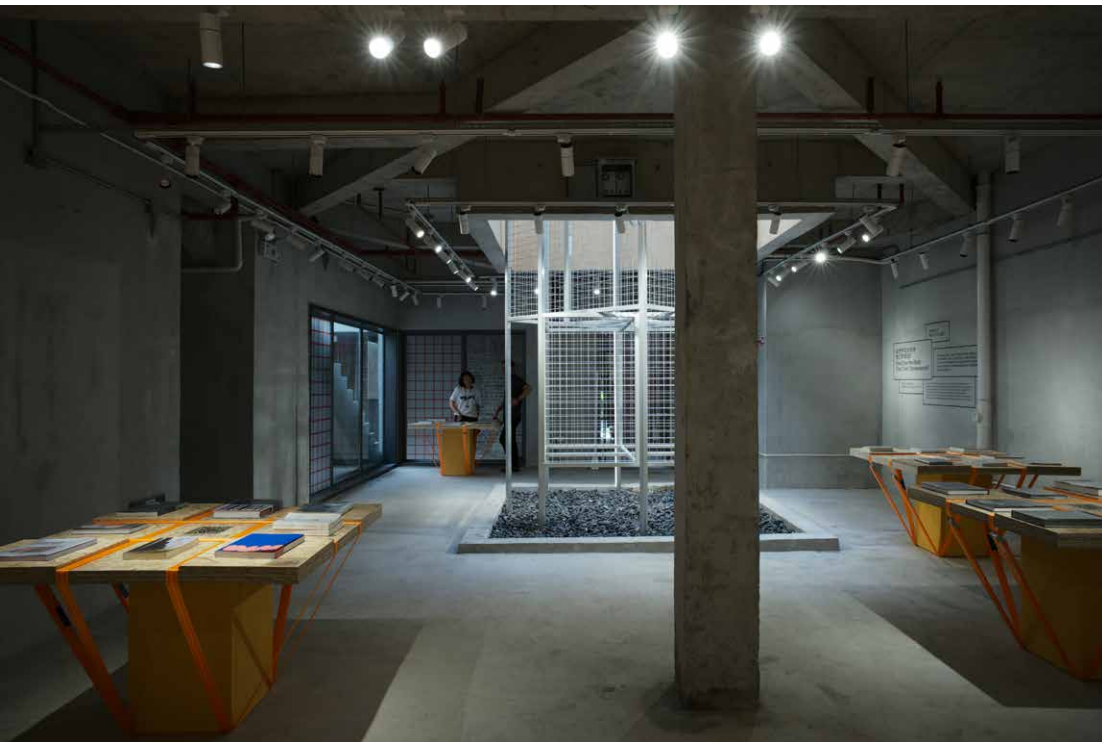




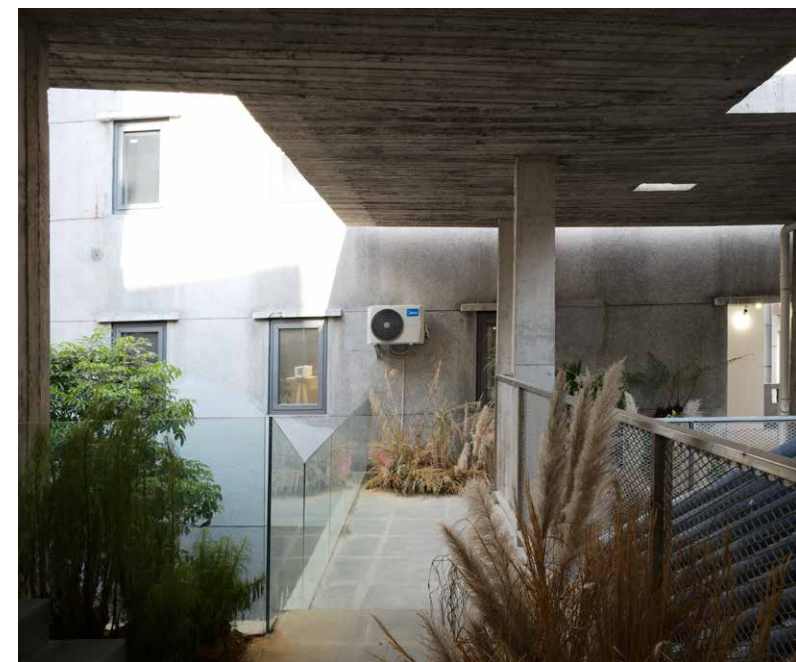
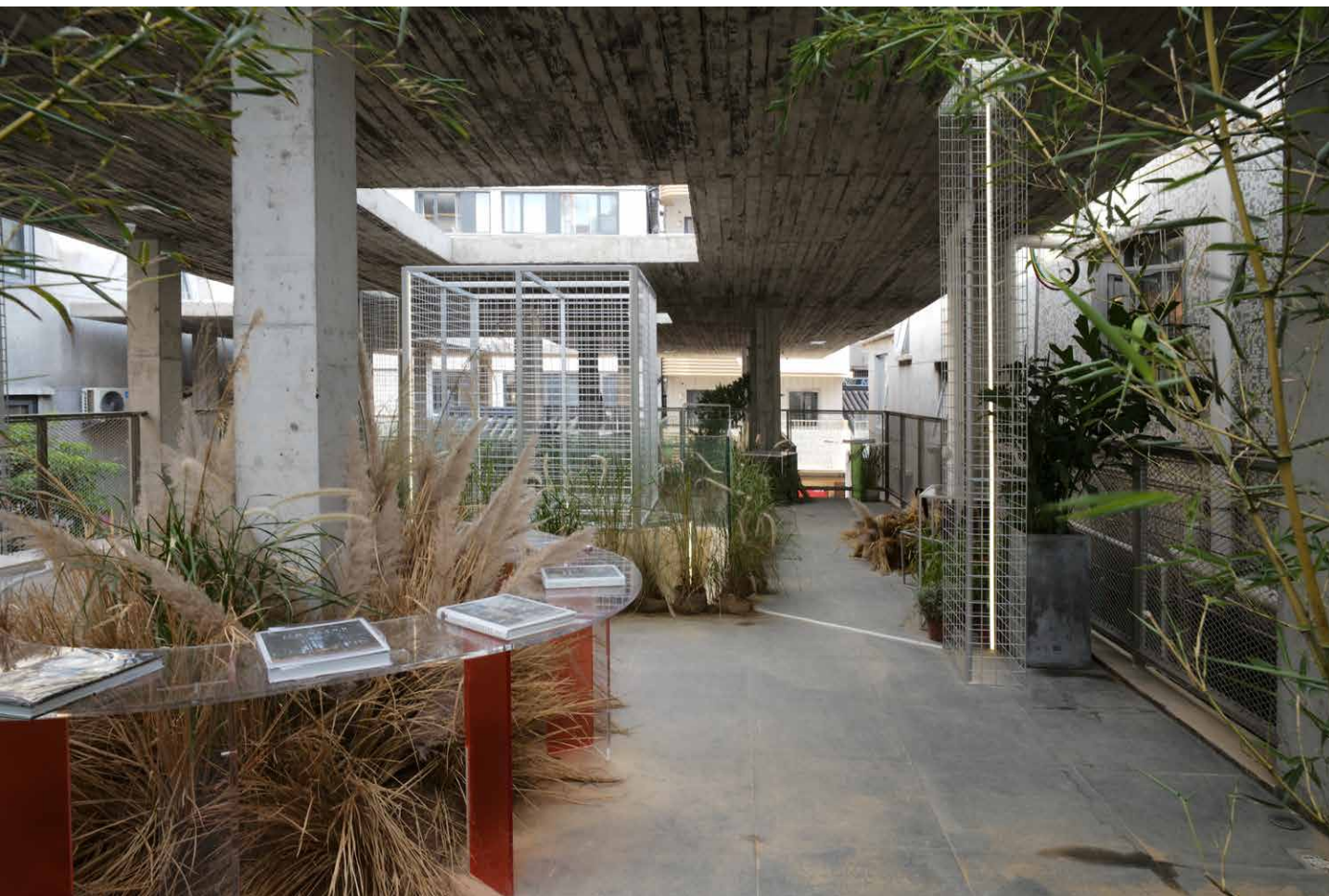
剖透视
Perspective section

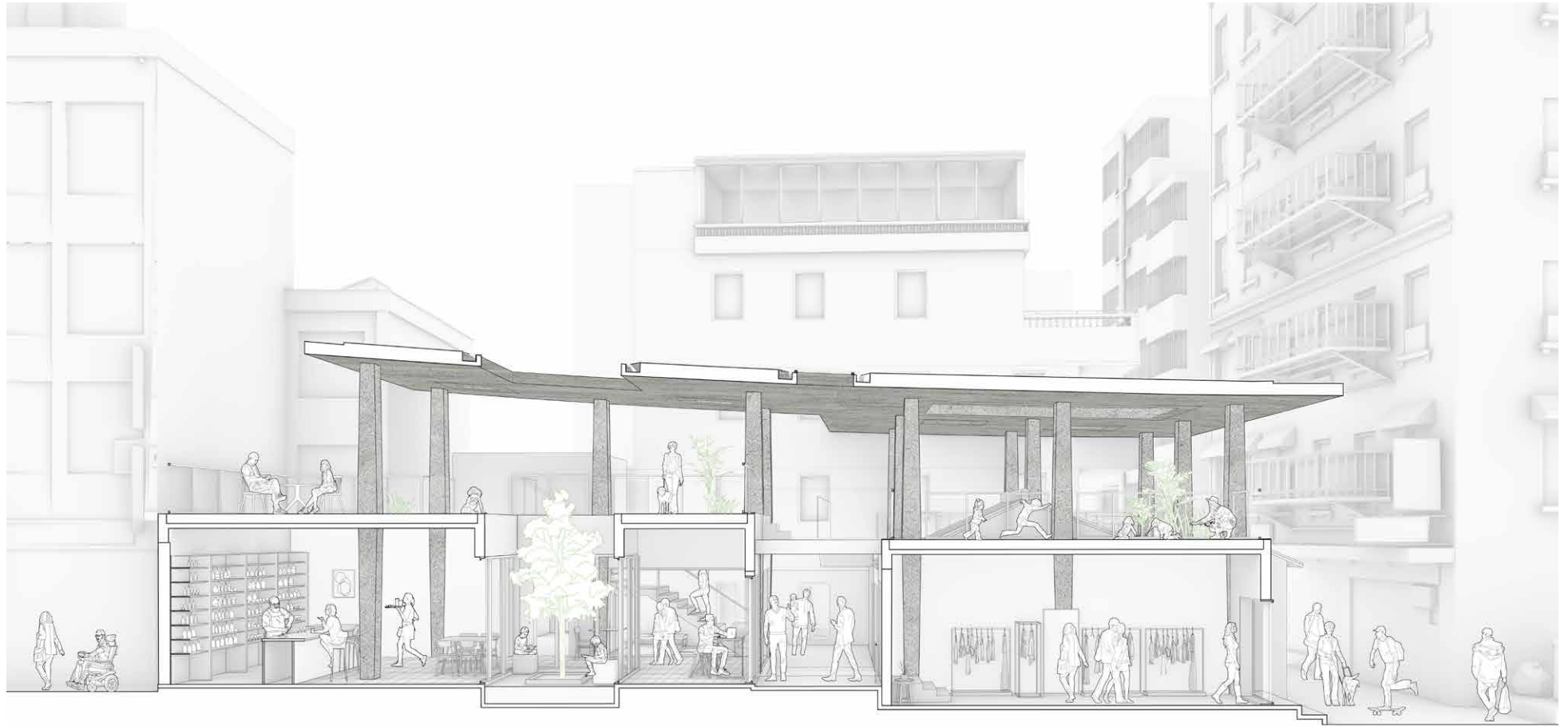


一层展览空间
Exhibition space on the ground floor



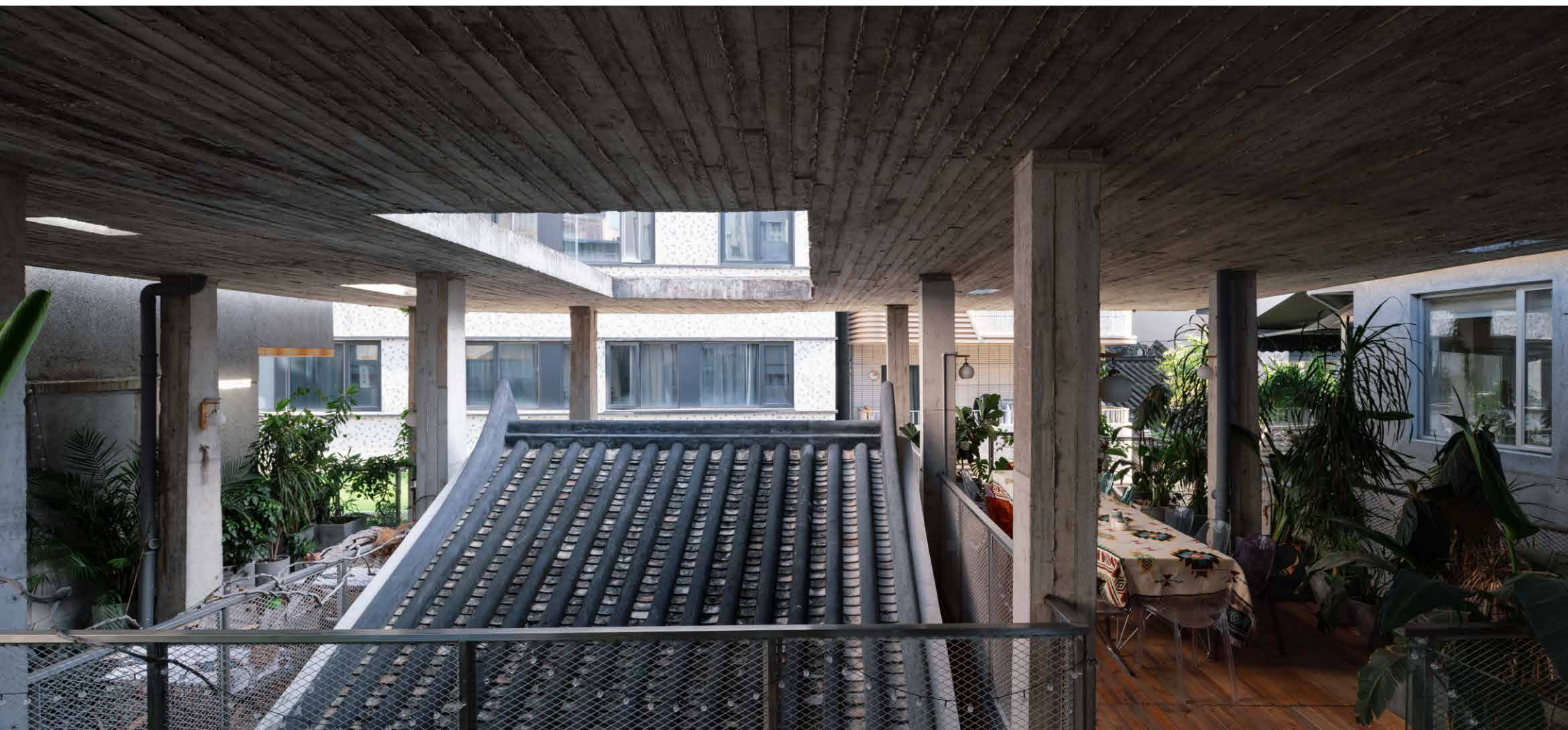
社区展览
Exhibition on the upper floor

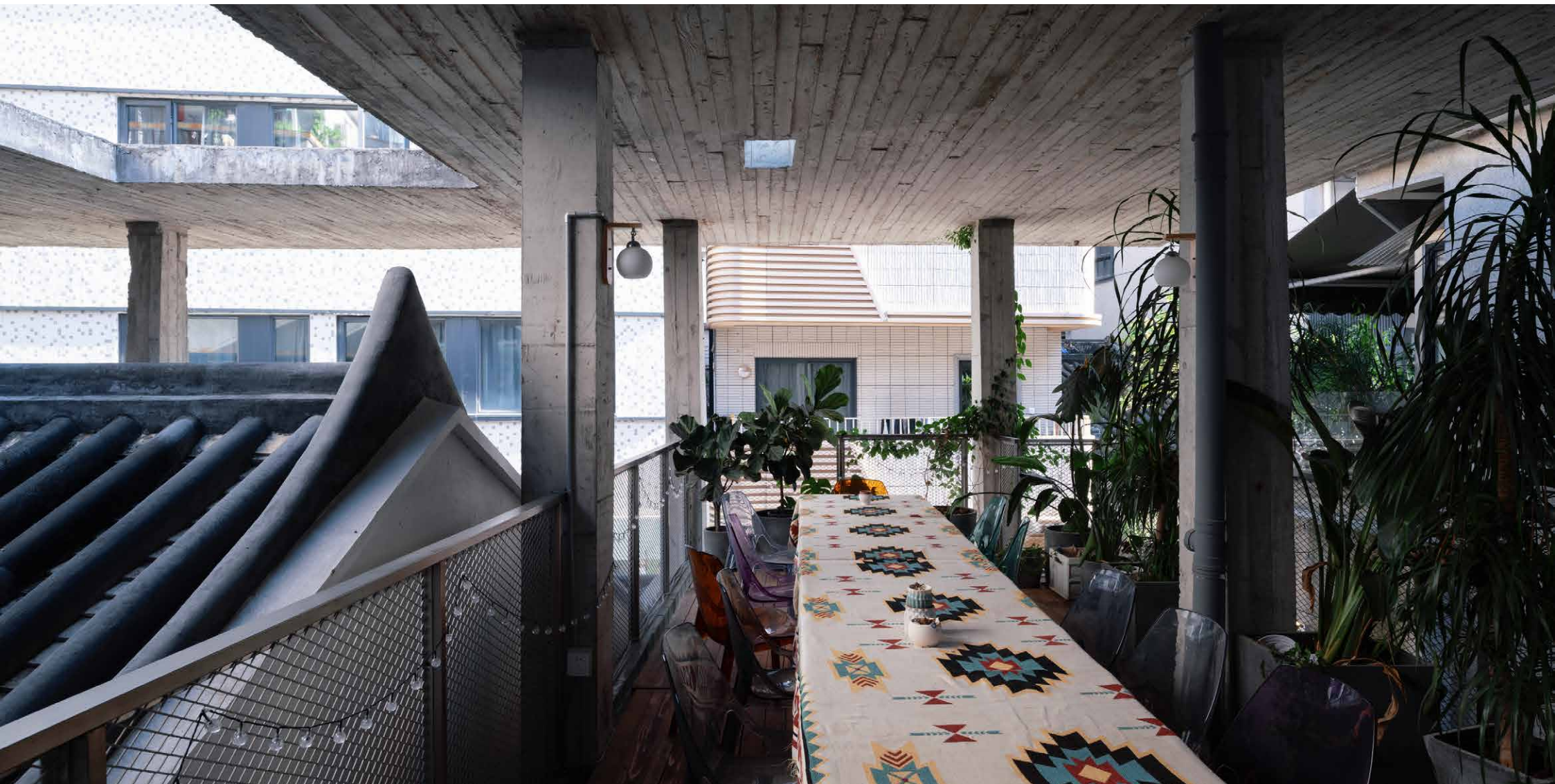




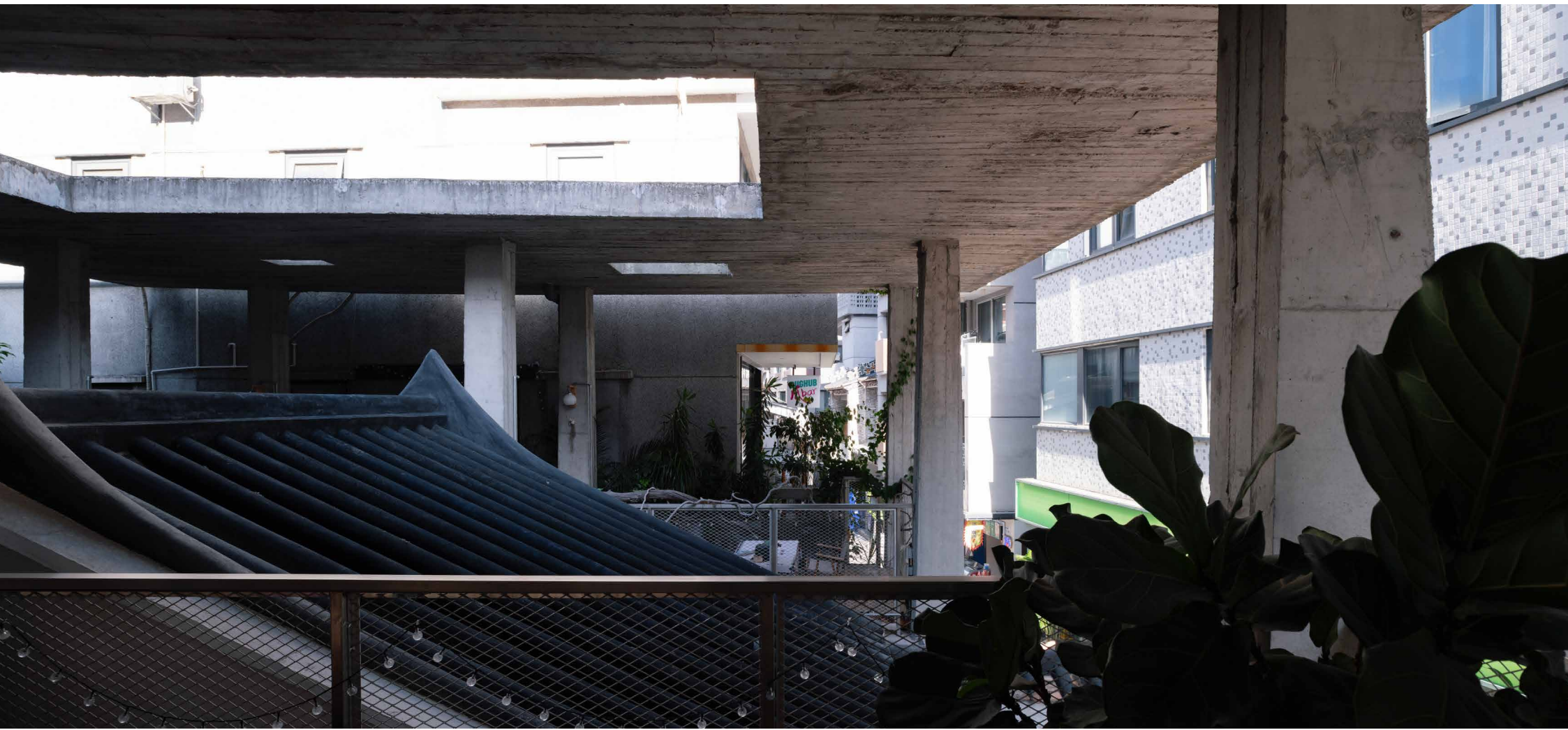
剖透视
Perspective section

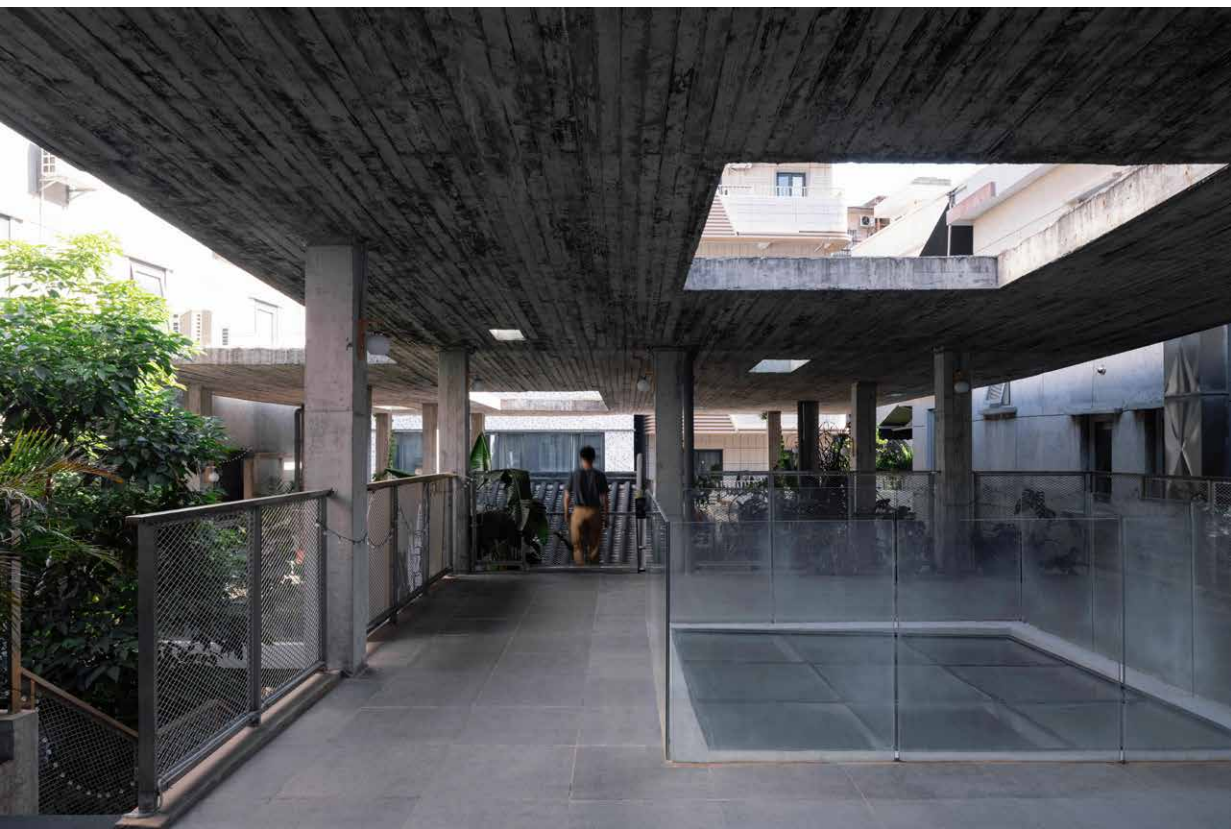
二层共享社区空间
Shared community space on the upper floor











夜景
Night view



夜景
Night view





DASHI-TAO
大十·挹 Chinese Cuisine



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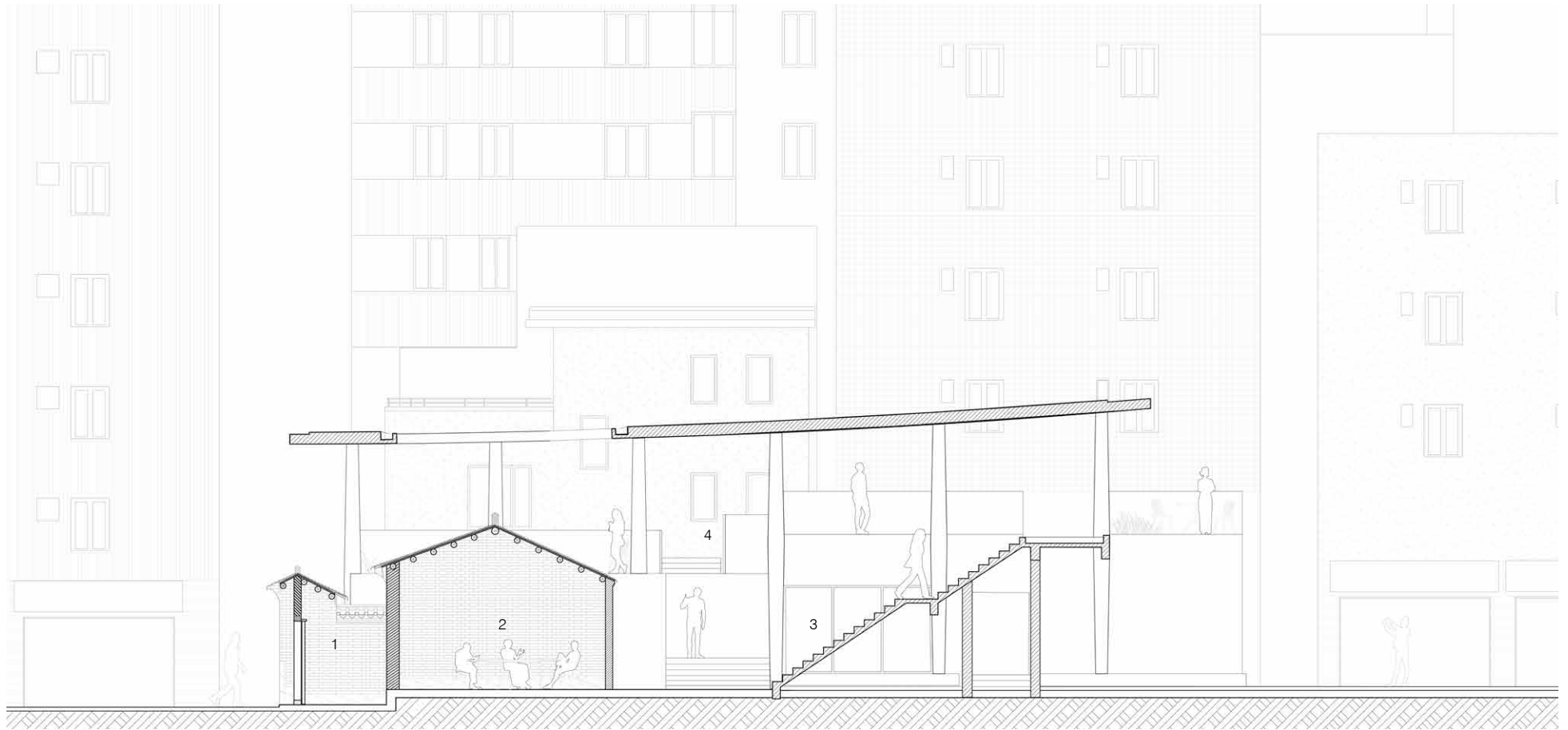
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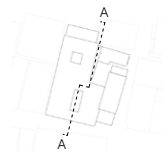
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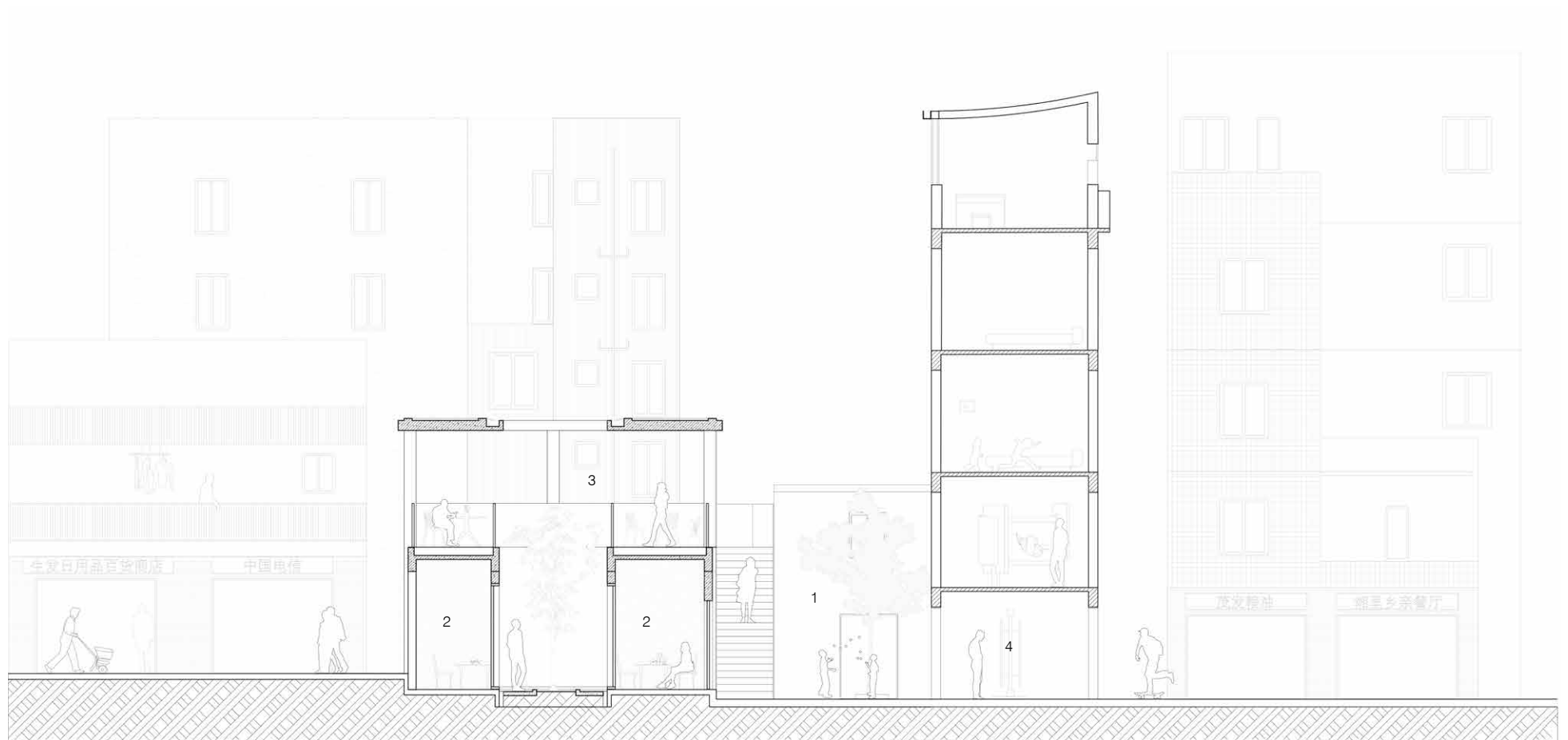


A-A 剖面图 SECTION A-A

0 1 2 5m



- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. 入口 | Entrance |
| 2. 文化保护建筑 / 社区公益空间 | Historical Building / Community Space |
| 3. 通向二层楼梯 | Stairs leading to Upper Floor |
| 4. 半室外共享社区空间 | Semi-outdoor Community Space |



B-B 剖面图

SECTION B-B

0 1 2 5m



1. 中心庭院
2. 餐厅
3. 半室外共享社区空间
4. 画廊

- Central Courtyard
 Restaurant
 Semi-outdoor Community Space
 Gallery



项目名称：村中村

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：商业、共享社区空间

设计单位：迹·建筑事务所（TAO）

主持建筑师：华黎

设计团队：华黎、王玥、李文杰、马千然、谢依澄

结构及机电设计：深圳市博万建筑设计事务所

建筑面积：680 m²

结构体系：钢筋混凝土结构

设计时间：2021

施工时间：2021-2022

摄影：陈颢、张超建筑摄影工作室

Project title: A Hamlet within the urban village

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: Commercial, shared community space

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

Design team: HUA Li, WANG Yue, LI Wenjie, MA Qianran, XIE Yicheng
Structural & MEP design: Bowan Architecture

Floor area: 680 m²

Structural system: Reinforced concrete structure

Design: 2021

Construction: 2021-2022

Photographer: CHEN Hao, ZC Architectural Photography Studio

“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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