

本案选取南京溧水区诸家村作为设计基地，探讨新乡村主义背景下民宿发展与乡村经济、文化、生态共生的可行性。作为无想山重要的村落之一，诸家村内坐落众多古民居，其烧窑、耕田、捕鱼产业背景，为村庄留下丰富的文化财富。民宿发展依赖于旅游产业的发展，在规划中选取诸氏宗祠、临水岸、中枢点作为文化祭、渔市集、手工坊三大体验中心，引入共享经济的概念，选择性开放民居一层空间，提高公共空间的灵活性。在民宿的设计中，以修旧如旧、改新辅旧、公共营造为核心概念，选取基地中的古建群落作为民宿群，同时以新建筑一层为共享空间辅助旧建筑，便于住客、利及村民，以期诸子共其居、百家已业兴。

In this design, we choose Zhujia Village, Lishui District, Nanjing as the base and explore how to combine B & B with rural economy, culture and ecology under the Neo-Ruralism. As one of the most significant villages in Wuxiang mountain, Zhujia is home to many ancient dwellings, and its burial pits, farming and fishing industries leave the village rich culture. Therefore, in the planning, Zhu's ancestral hall, pro waterfront and the central point are selected as the three major experience centers of cultural festival, fish market and handicraft workshop. At the meantime, we try to introduce the concept of shared economy and selectively open first floor of dwellings to improve the flexibility of public space. In the design of B & B, repairing old as before, using new house to serve ancient building and designing public space are taken as the core concept. The old house in the base is selected as B & B, while the first floor of new buildings is used as shared spaces for old building, which is also beneficial to villagers. What we expect is that by sharing dwelling space to help to develop economy, every villager can achieve common prosperity.