

## 盪家渔村民居设计

### 设计说明

#### Danjia fishing village residential design Design Narrative

整个设计的出发点始于对盪家渔排中现有民居的分解与重组，尝试理解盪家的传统生活方式，通过空间的手法把盪家的传统生活方式和现代性的生活方式相结合。通过空间最底层的功能逻辑结合建造的可行性，以及水上共栖生活的拓展性，来实现一个新的盪家民居形态。

The design concept originates from the deconstruction and reorganization of the existing dwellings in the Tanka fishing rafts, aiming to understand the traditional Tanka lifestyle and integrate it with modern living through spatial techniques. By combining the functional logic of the lowest level of space with the feasibility of construction and the extensibility of coexistence in water, a new form of Tanka dwelling is achieved.

### **分解**

设计以两边 4x5，即 20 个龙口组成的渔排为一个标准单元对现有民居进行分析设计。一个单元渔排中包含了卧室空间，主厅空间，祭祀空间，半室外空间，厨卫空间。卧室，主厅，祭祀空间即所谓的室内空间，属于封闭的实体；半室外空间作为虚空间可以流动穿插在实体空间之中；厨卫空间作为特殊用途的实体空间，我们尝试将其进行重组和优化。

#### **Decomposition**

Design based on a standard unit of a fishing rack consisting of 4x5, 20 blocks, to analyze and design existing water dwelling.

A unit fishing rack includes bedroom space, main hall space, sacrifice space, semi-outdoor space, and kitchen and bathroom space. Bedrooms, main halls, and sacrifice spaces, means indoor spaces, belong to enclosed solids; semi-outdoor spaces, as voids, can flow and interlude among solid spaces; kitchen and bathroom spaces, as special purpose solid spaces, we try to reorganize and optimize them.

### **重组**

传统民居中，通常将厨卫空间置于一个单元渔排的边角位置，以方便对有机物垃圾的清运。而鉴于当下科技的提升，使用现代科技设备可以将有机物垃圾沼化处理，获得沼气沼液以供居民用水的加热。为了减少设备的数量以及其占用的空间，我们以四个单元渔排为一个组团，共用一套设备。

#### **Reconstruction**

In traditional dwellings, the kitchen and bathroom spaces are usually placed at the corner of a unit fishing rack for easy removal of organic waste. With the advancement of current technology, modern technology equipment can be used to anaerobically treat organic waste, obtaining biogas and slurry for heating water for residents. In order to reduce the number of equipment and the space it occupies, we group four unit fishing racks into one group and share one set of equipment.

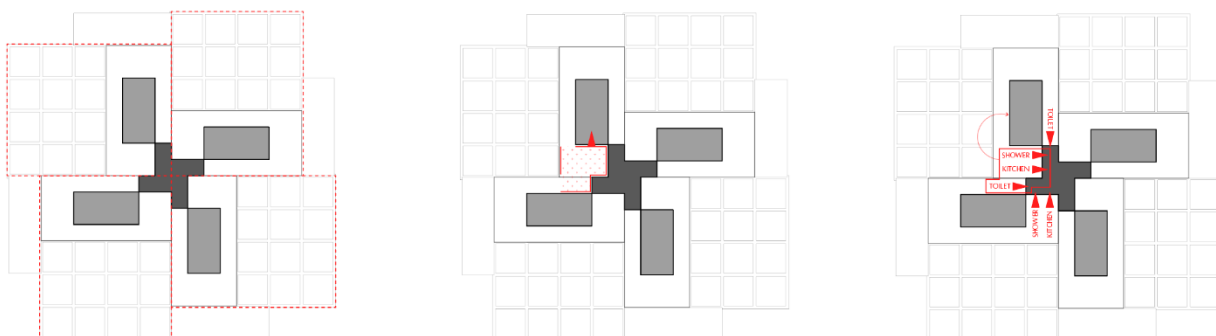
### **渔排组团**

一个单元复制旋转后，获得四个单元为一组的渔排组团。相邻的两个单元围塑出一个 L 型的虚空间，我们将此空间作为主厅前的前厅空间，以半室外的形式呈现。旋转拼接后的两个单元可使得厨房，卫生间，淋浴归于同一侧使用。四个单元以功能核的方式位于单元居中部。

#### **Fishing Village water-dwelling group**

After one unit is copied and rotated, a fishing raft group of four units is obtained. Two

adjacent units create an L-shaped virtual space. We use this space as the lobby space in front of the main hall and present it in a semi-outdoor form. The two units can be rotated and spliced so that the kitchen, bathroom and shower can be used on the same side. Four units are located in the central part of the unit in the form of functional cores.



基于此标准渔排组团单元，我们尝试发展出多种形态与多样化使用方式的“社区单元”。  
Based on this standard fish farming unit, we try to develop a variety of forms and diverse usage methods of the "community unit".

### 动态的社区单元的产业模式

我们提出以下当地居民生产生活的可能性，主要由是否置入旅游民宿产业作为区分。与当地居民共居共栖的旅游模式不仅能提供给外地游客更为直观的“渔家生活文化”，还可以提供给当地居民除了水产养殖产业之外的收入可能性。

1. 仅进行养殖活动（在某一范围内/可大范围复制扩展）

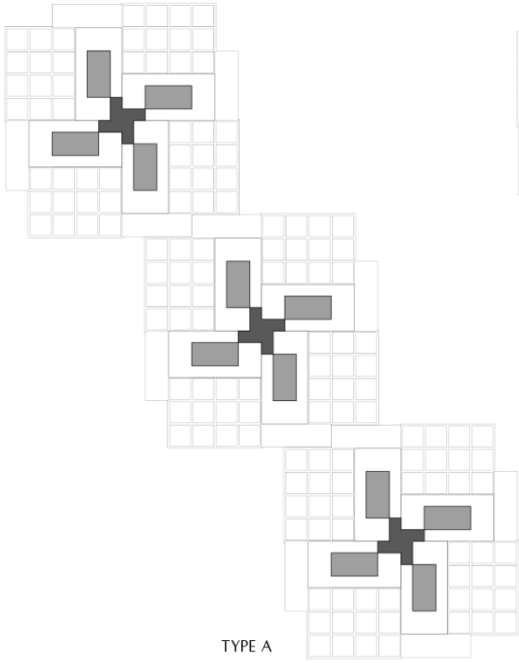
- A. 斜向布置
- B. 水平向布置
- C. 水平向布置穿插水生植物景观
- D. 居中布置

### Dynamic Community units

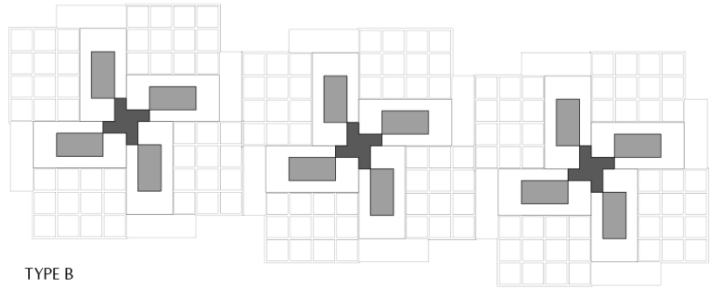
We propose the following possibilities for local residents' production and living, mainly distinguished by whether tourist homestay industries are introduced. Tourism models that coexist with local residents can not only provide a more intuitive "Tanka lifestyle culture" to foreign tourists, but also provide local residents with additional income possibilities besides aquaculture industries.

1. Only engage in aquaculture activities (within a certain range/can be widely copied and expanded)

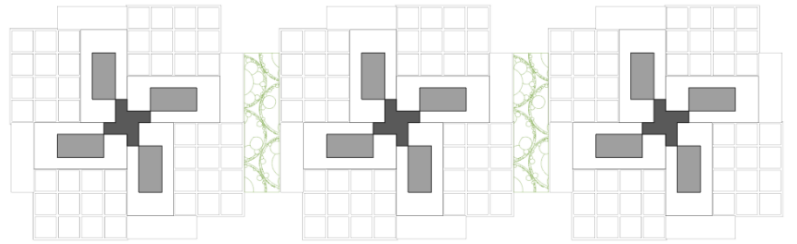
- A. Oblique layout
- B. Horizontal layout
- C. Horizontal layout interspersed with aquatic plant landscape
- D. Centralized layout



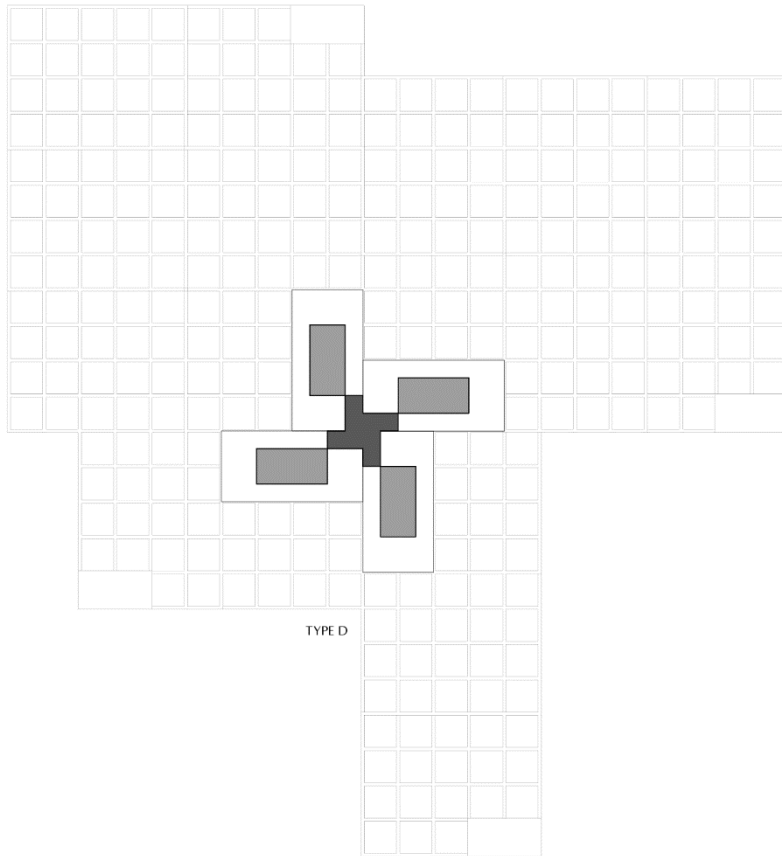
TYPE A



TYPE B

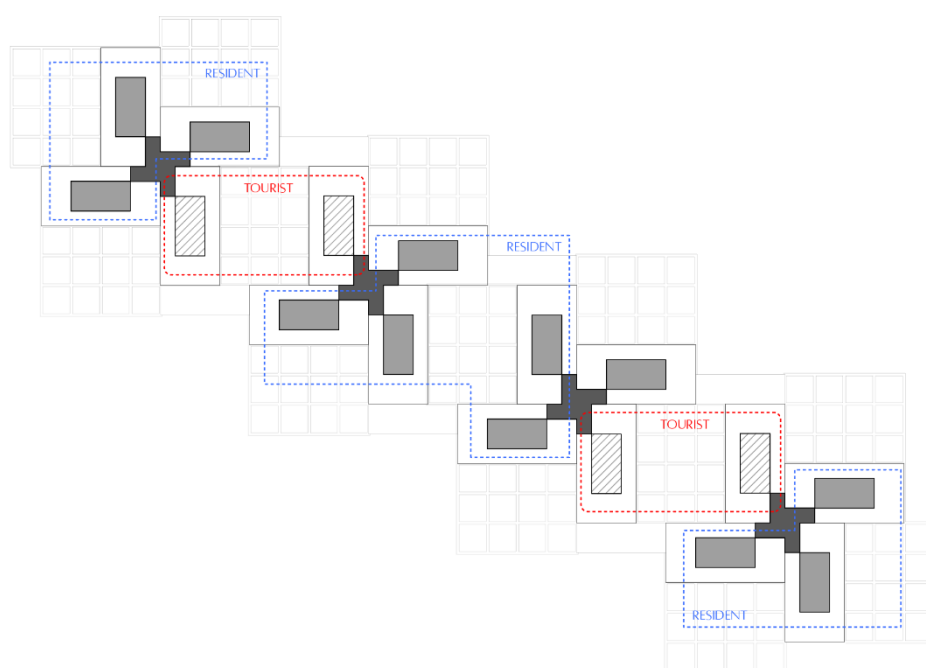


TYPE C



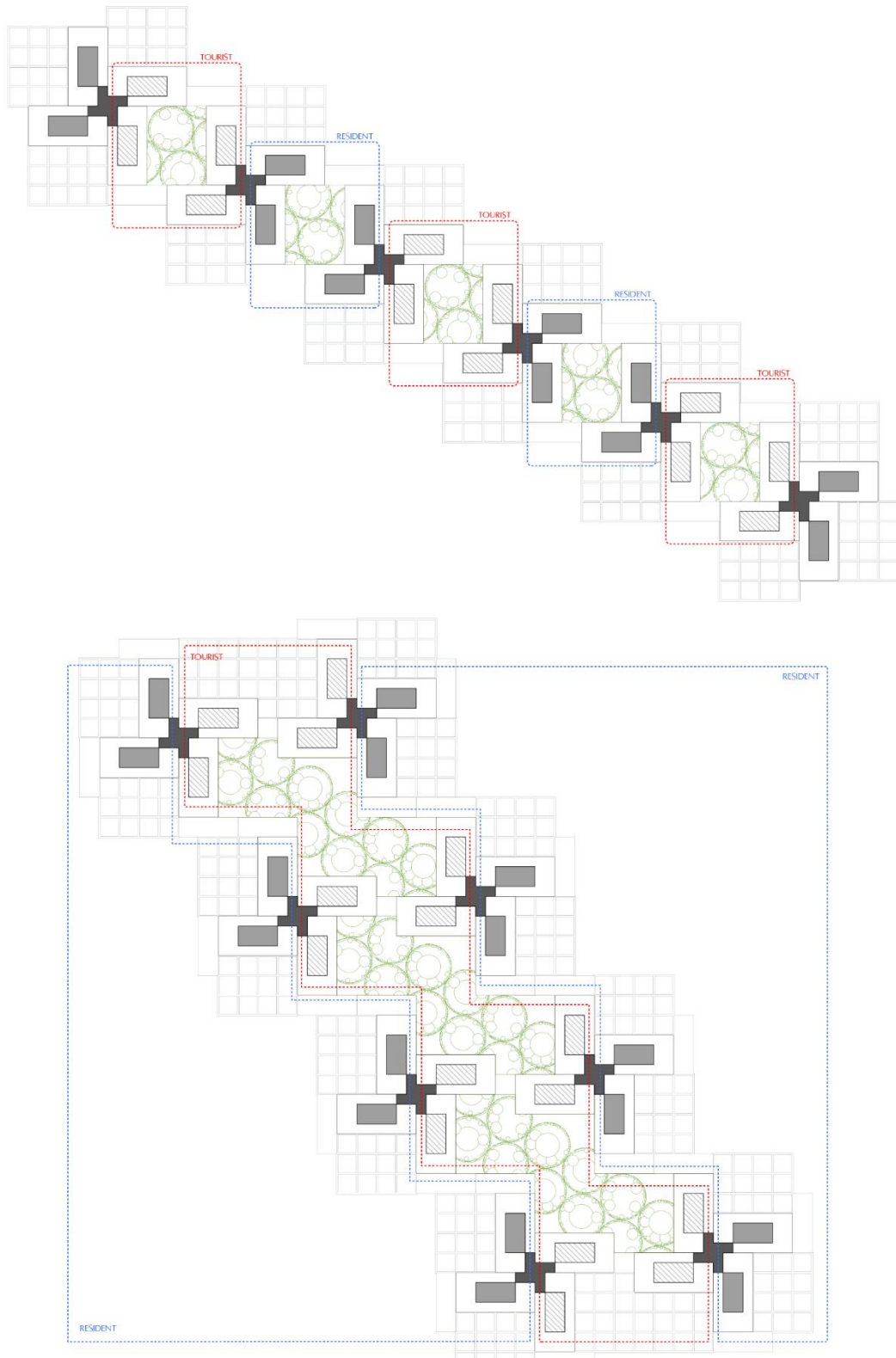
TYPE D

2. 在进行养殖活动的同时经营民宿，招待游客，形成游客与当地居民同吃同住的共栖体验式旅游模式  
2. Conducting aquaculture activities while operating a homestay to accommodate tourists, forming an experiential tourism model where tourists and local residents live and eat together.
  1. 一个渔排组中的三户人家同时经营一间民宿/公共空间  
1. Three households in a fish rack group operate a homestay/common space simultaneously.



2. 一个渔排组中的两户人家经营两间民宿/公共空间（两种形态）  
民宿游客与当地居民使用的空间各自可围塑造成一个小群体，保证居民与游客间虽共居，但也相互独立的居住状态。  
2. In a water dwelling group, two households operate two B&Bs/public spaces (two forms).  
B&B tourists and local residents use the space to form two small groups, ensuring that although residents and tourists live together, they maintain independent living conditions.

The space for B&B tourists and local residents can be shaped into a small group, ensuring that residents and tourists live together while maintaining an independent living state.



我们预期的这些产业模式是动态的，可以灵活调整，这意味着当地居民可以依据当下的情况而调整先前的决策。公共性的空间，海上景观等都可以穿插进这些动态的空间之中。

The industrial patterns we expect are dynamic and flexible, which means that local residents can adjust their previous decisions based on the current situation. Public spaces, marine landscapes and other elements can be interspersed into these dynamic spaces.

查家民居设计，作为设计者希望提供给当地居民一个生产生活提升的方法论框架，而实际的使用，社区产业的选择，则更多的是取决于使用者本身。给使用者留出足够灵活和充满可行性的空间框架是设计的基准点，而使用中的变化将成为设计的延伸使查家民居空间具有拥抱未来的可持续性以及可延展性。

The design of the danjia water dwellings aims to provide a methodological framework for improving the production and living standards of local residents. The actual use and choice of community industries, however, depend more on the users themselves. Leaving enough flexible and feasible space framework for users is the benchmark for design, and the changes in use will become the extension of design, making the boat-dweller dwelling space sustainable and scalable for the future.