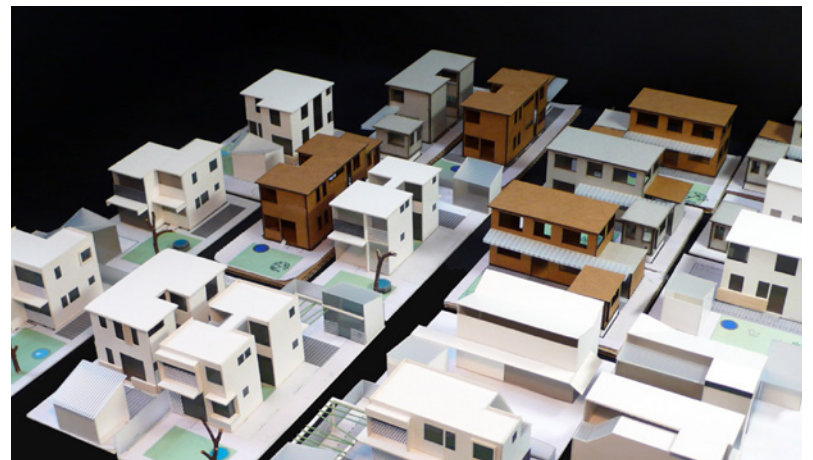


WANG
WEIJEN

PARTICIPATORY
STRATEGIES: THE
RECONSTRUCTION
OF CHOI YUEN
VILLAGE



DESIGN FOLIO
FACULTY OF
ARCHITECTURE
UNIVERSITY OF
HONG KONG

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Project Details

Lead Architect and Planner:

Wang Weijen (Wang Weijen Architecture)

Project title:

Participatory Strategies:

The Reconstruction of Choi Yuen Village

Output:

Planning and Built Architecture Design with
Awards and Publications

Function:

Community Housing

Location:

Yuen Kong, New Territories, Hong Kong

Floor Area: 4060 sm

Client:

Choi Yuen Village Co. Ltd.

Date of Design:

2010-2012

Date of Construction:

2013-2016



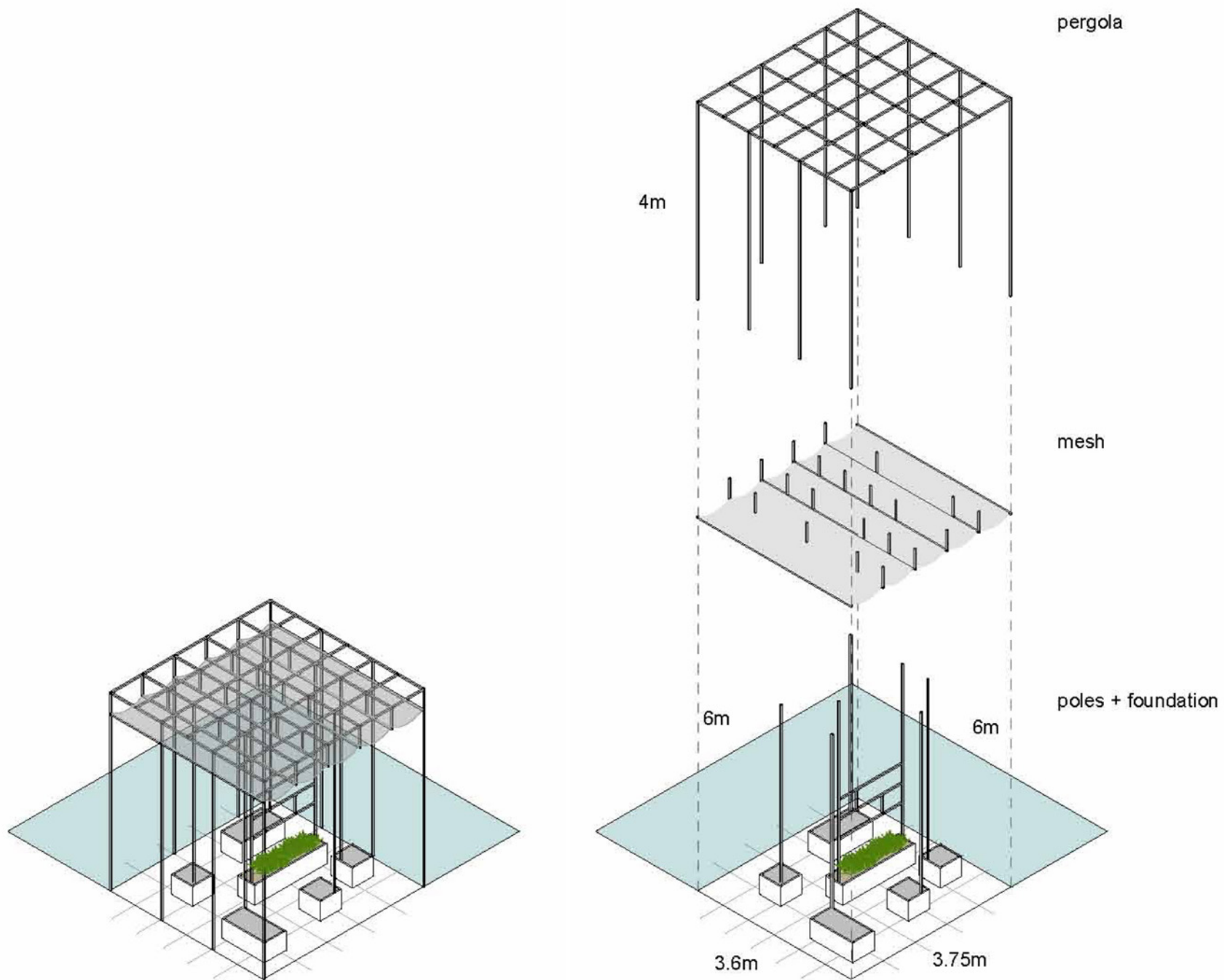
Summary of the Work and its Significance, Originality, and Rigor

The design of Choi Yuen Village is a community re-habitation project in the New Territories of Hong Kong. Started with a protest against village re-location by the construction of High-Speed Rail Link, the movement marks a turning point in formulating alternative planning strategies for bottom-up development and grass-root participation, as well as green architecture and organic agriculture in rural Hong Kong. The project receives three regional and national design awards based on its social and community significance, including 2016 CAMA Award, which the jury is chaired by Pritzker Prize winner Wang Shu.



Facing challenges in planning and design methodologies for effective community participations, the project developed rigorous methods of “Prototypes + Variations”, moderating the dilemma between Modern Design vs. Vernacular Process, as well as Collective Form vs. Individual Needs. By formulating a typological based design mechanism, with a series of participatory strategies including Design Clinic and Recycling Pavilion, the project adopts measures for establishing green architecture and public spaces, opening up new opportunities for community design against the mainstream mode of housing development in Hong Kong.

The project completed a set of designs for 50 low-cost eco-village houses with public facilities and communal spaces,



Concept of Village Public Pavillion for Architectural Biennale



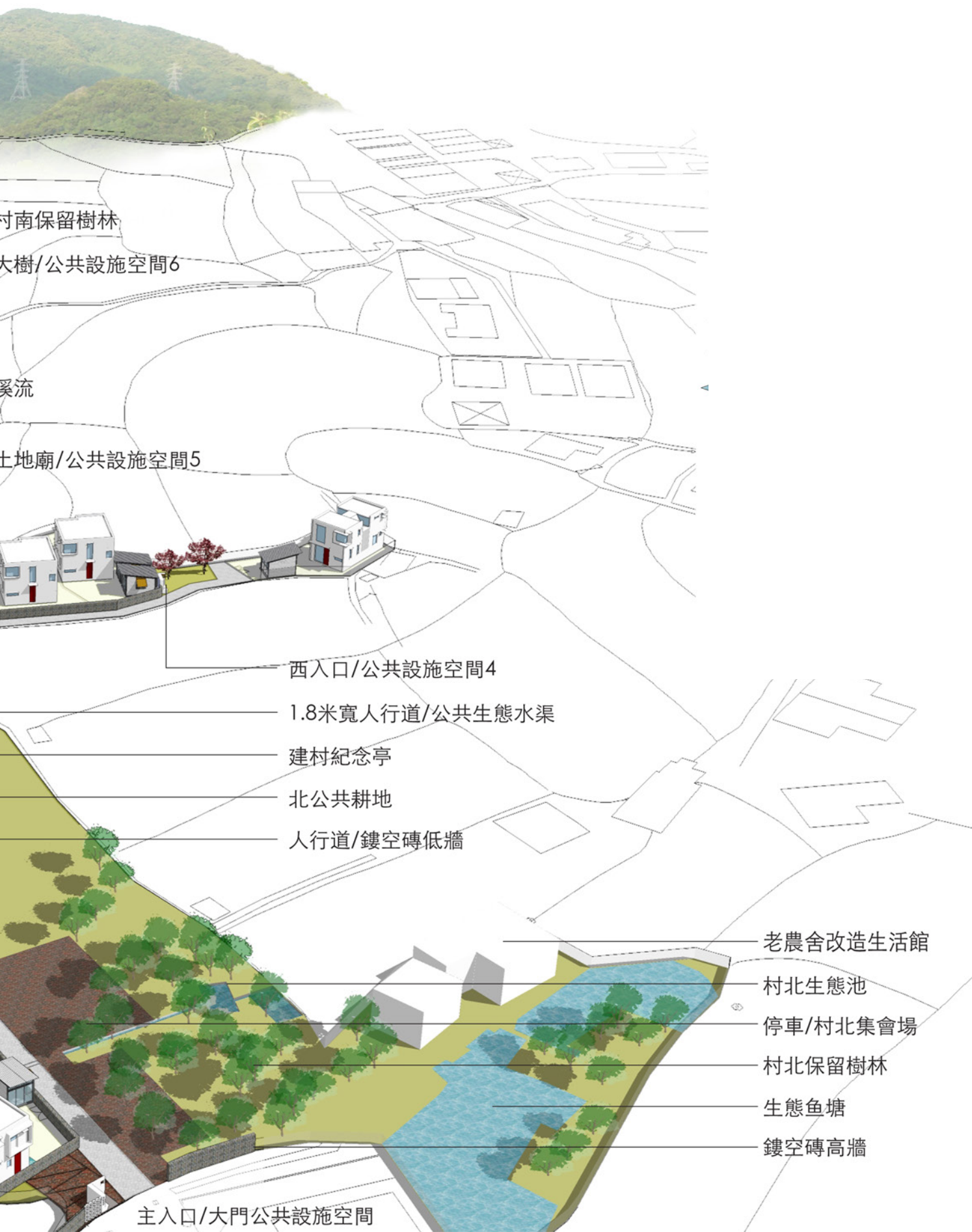
南公共耕地
村南生態池

公共設施空間3
保留龍眼樹林

東入口/公共設施空間2

Overall Layout of the Village

大帽山麓



demonstrating sustainable design concepts including conservation of fishponds and orchards, allocation of 1/3 land for commune farming, establishing vehicular-free pedestrian system, natural ventilation and lighting with green roof for houses, as well as developing public infrastructures with rainwater collection and wastewater recycling systems. After a six-year-long process of negotiation, planning and design as well as temporary sheltering, the construction was finally completed in 2016.

With the support of HKU Knowledge Exchange Funding, the team is able to continue the design with villagers on improving various communal facilities, including the irrigation system for vegetable farming and planting trees for public patios. Through ten years

of extensive media reports and engagements from different social groups, the project makes significant impacts to the community and professionals, demonstrating an innovative



Follow up Design with Villagers after Re-construction

and alternative model for designing communal architecture in Hong Kong and worldwide.

Protecting Homeland
A grass-root Civic Movement

On Christmas Eve 2009, over thousands of farmers from rural Hong Kong, as well as social activists and supporters gathered at the government's headquarters in Central, demanding their rights to stay in the land where they had settled for over 50 years, protesting against the relocation order which shall take away their farmlands due to the construction of High-Speed Rail linking Hong Kong and Beijing. Coming from a small village near Yuen Kong in Hong Kong's Northwest New Territories, five kilometers away from the border of China,



Design Discussion with Villagers

these 200 villagers, for the first time since Hong Kong's colonial and post-colonial era, rejected the government's resettlement proposal for moving into high-rise public housing, insisting to continue farming and their long relationships with the land.

For Hong Kong, a city that economic growth and development had always been considered as higher priority under the efficient colonial administration, the protest of Choi Yuen Village not only draws public attention over the issue on, under what circumstances can development be justified to deprive the right of habitation, and it also opens up the public debate on how metropolitan Hong Kong can still maintain its sustainable agriculture for keeping a symbiotic relationship with its rural

採訪居民編號	可建屋數量/需要建屋數量	要求 人行道	要求 車行道	要求 停車位	要求 屋位置	要求屋 內佈置	採訪居民編號	可建屋數量/需要建屋數量	要求 人行道	要求 車行道	要求 停車位	要求 屋位置	要求屋 內佈置
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C-02							C-18						
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C-15							C-36						
C-16													

Mapping Original Dwelling Patterns and Uses

environment. With the increasing civic concerns over the community and heritage conservation after handover in 1997, Choi Yuen Villagers' voice of "protecting homeland" gained support from the media and the general public, particularly progressive civic groups, academia and professionals.

*Voices from Vegetable Garden:
Bottom-up Planning and Re-habitation
Design*

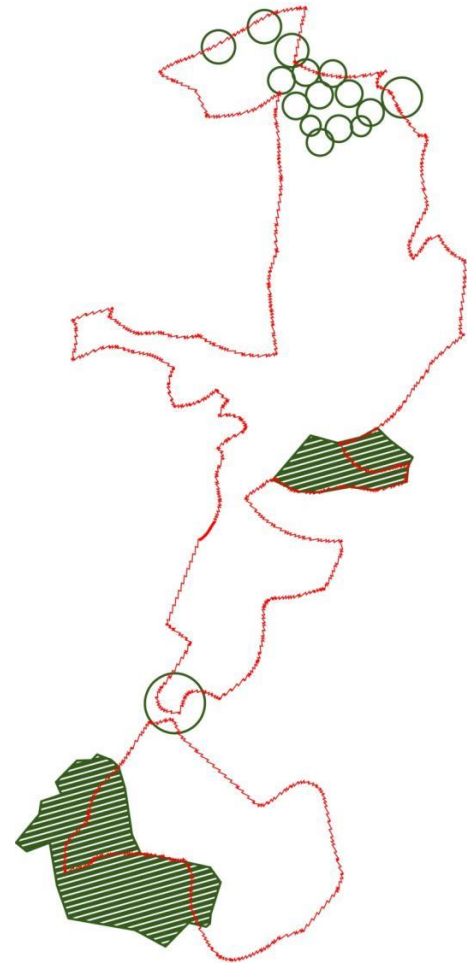
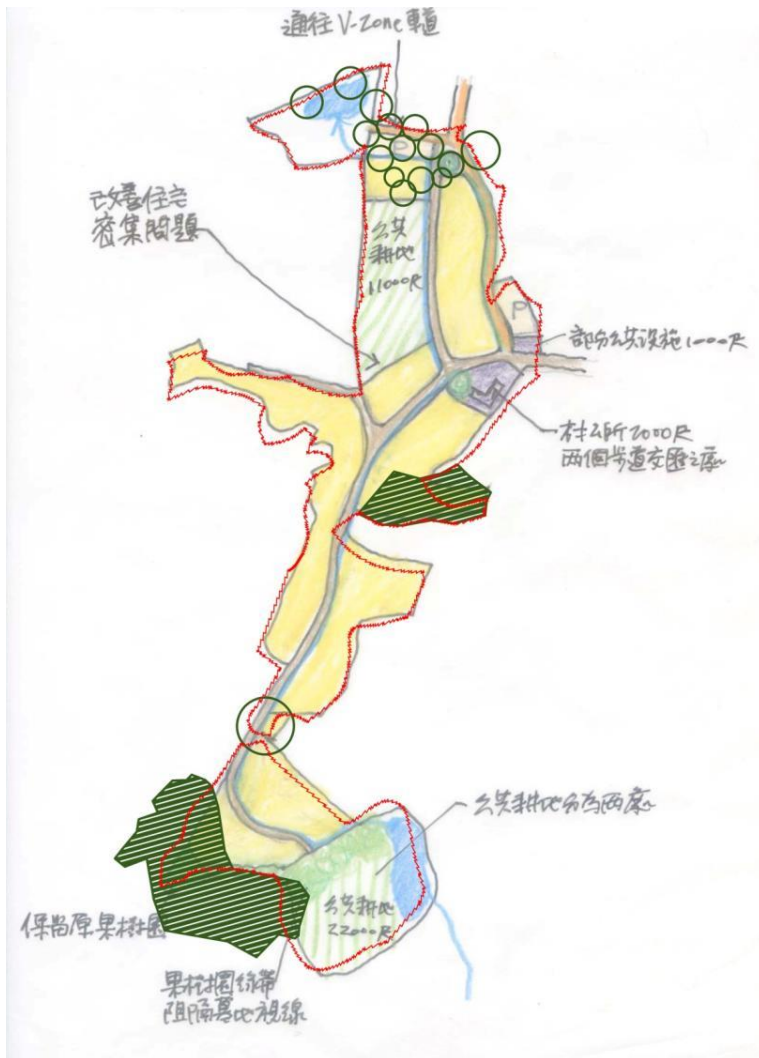
"Choi Yuen" literally means Vegetable Garden, this rural village named Vegetable paradoxically becomes the symbol of tying a grass-root based civic movement from rural vegetable farm to the green movement of urban middle class. Led by social activist YC Chan, Dick Chu and other volunteers, Choi

Yuen Village Concern Group, a loosely formed grass-root organization, started to work with the villagers to prepare for the long battle. The battlefield also quickly moved from metropolitan Central back to the village site in the New Territories. A workshop pavilion was set up in the village as the community center, while the original vegetable loading station was converted into an outdoor assemblage hall for villagers' meeting.

Making a long term plan for village relocation was a hard decision after realizing the continuous protest and confrontation at the frontline is not getting anywhere. Centered around a dozen core members from the village, this multi-disciplinary team including academia and social workers, architects and planners, engineers and surveyors,

lawyers and advocates in organic farming, helps on advising various works - from purchasing land to acquiring permit to the planning and design of village houses and finally leading to the building of a new village at the site nearby.

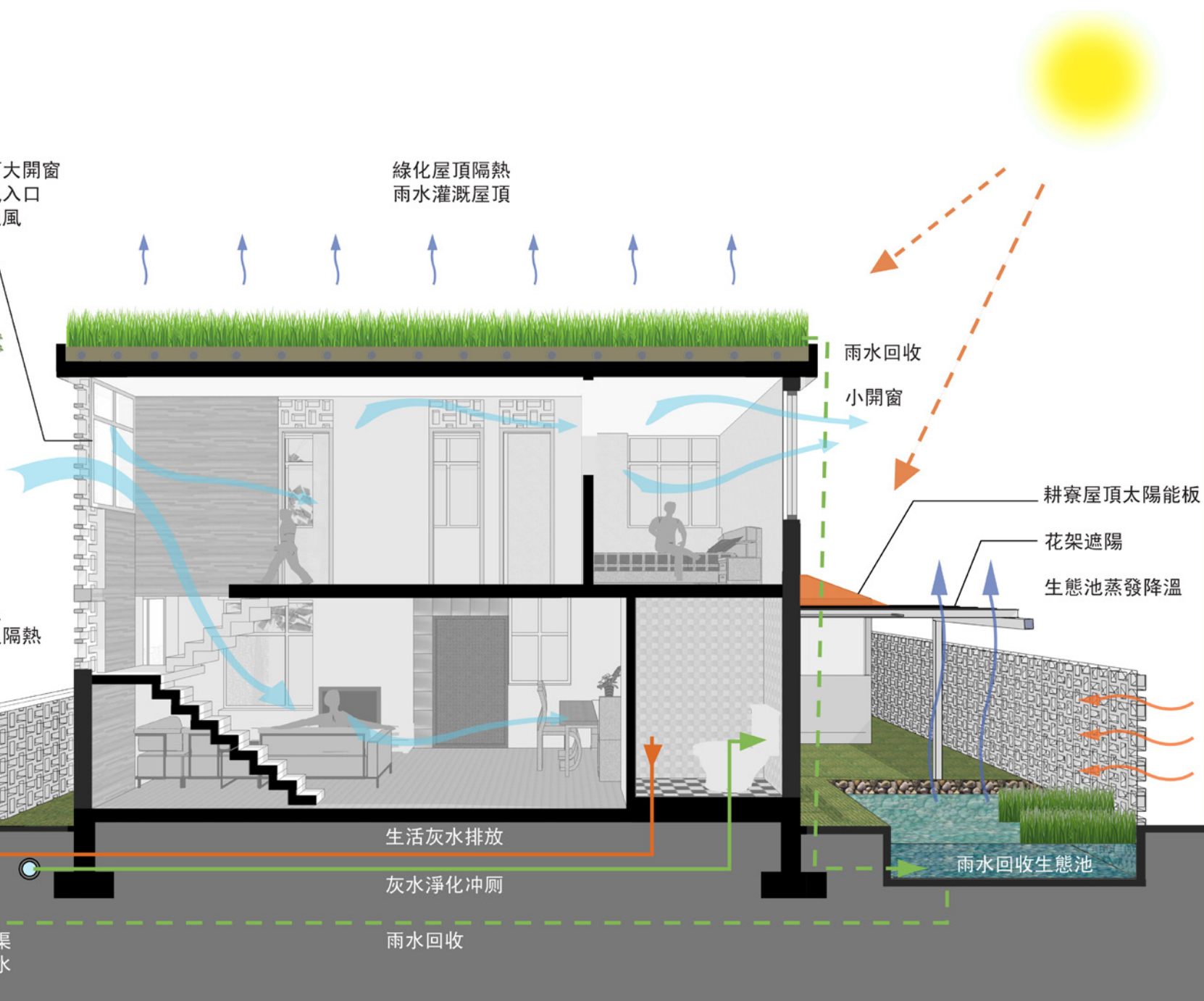
Two types of works were identified for dealing with intermediate and long term issues. The former was mostly related to social political issues ranging from negotiation with the Transportation Department and KCRC on concerns such as the extension of demolition date to buy time for better preparation, the condition on the provision of temporary shelters and infrastructures before a new village can be settled. The intermediate measures also include confrontational ones like organizing community petrol team during the period of protest, preventing ambush bulldozing demolition from police and the railway contractor.



Conservation of Orchards and Allocation of Public Farmland

For the long term planning of village, even the land negotiation for a new village site was not an easy task mainly because local politicians and developers are concerned that these Choi Yuen village farmer's moving in may change the ecology of regional politics. After some struggles, a long trip of land sitting along the foothill of Dai Lan Mountain was finally secured, with a small creek with clear water coming down from the hill, passing through woods with orchard trees, running into a fishpond at the village front. Judging from many standards, this irregular and narrow piece of land was by no means a perfect site for new village layout, but in the eye of villagers and



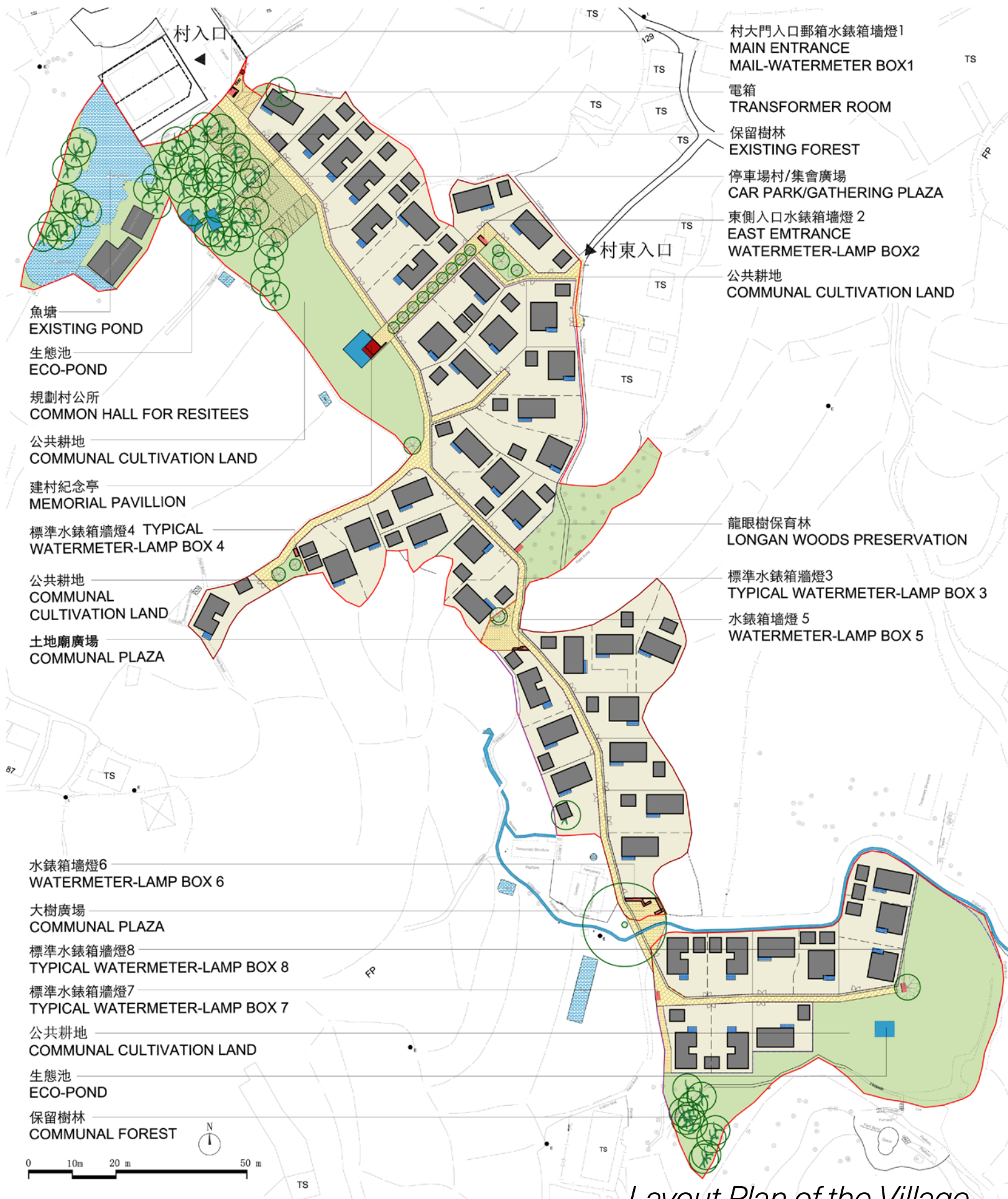


Natural Ventilation, Roof Garden and Water Recycling

their supporters, this is a utopia site of idealism: a new paradigm for Hong Kong exploring self-organized planning and architectural design with strong social and environmental position.

*Planning Ecological Village:
A Participatory Process*

Invited by the Choi Yuen Village Concern Group, Wang Weijen Architecture was asked to take up the physical layout of the village planning and the architectural design of 50 village houses. Many were convinced by the visionary ideas and green commitment, while some others were under peer pressure or felt indebted to their progressive supporters, all villagers agreed to build their new village in an ecological sustainable manner. Through advocating campaigns and multiple debates, with many negotiations



Layout Plan of the Village

and workshops supporting various sustainable ways of planning and building their villages, few consensuses were reached among villagers and the following principles were set as guidelines for laying out the plan.

1. Commune Farm Land :

With much less area of land allocated for typical vehicular access, it is agreed that 35% of the land should be designated for public use, including a large piece of commune land for agriculture. It will be, symbolically and functionally, the collective organic farm for the Vegetable Garden Village.

2. Car free Village :

It is agreed that unlike typical suburban housing with car park and vehicular access road dominating the development, their village will only have



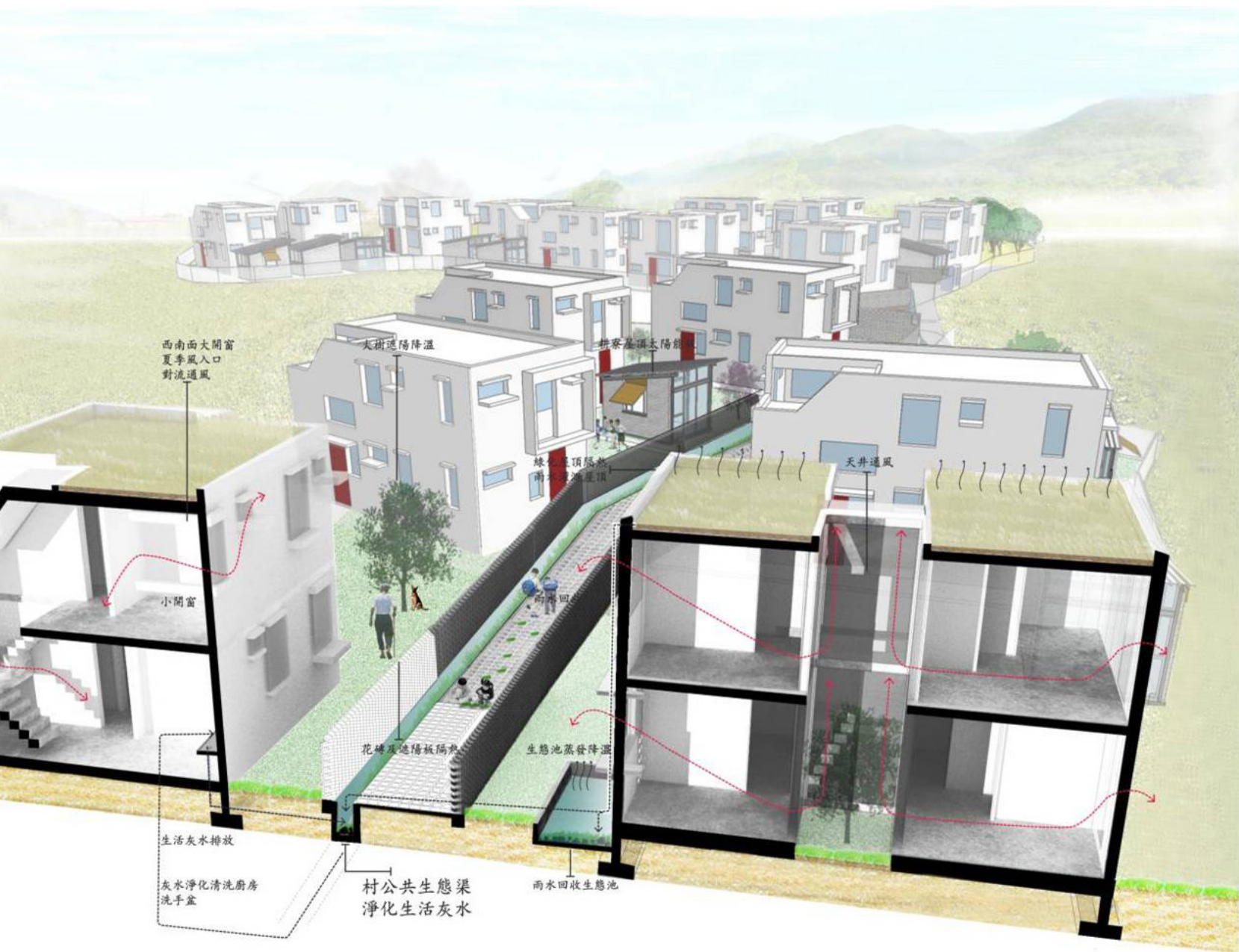


car park spaces arranged in the village front. A pedestrian access road of one-and-a-half meter in width leading to each dwelling unit is agreed to be sufficient for daily use, like what their original old village had.

3. Fishpond and Orchard :

Keeping the original (agri)culture landscape and existing land feature was put up for debate and it finally reached an agreement. Not only at the ideological level, it was also meant to be politically correct for respecting the history of land, and environmentally the best choice since the orchard at the village center and the fishpond at the lowest part of the village site become an ideal site for collecting filtered grey water before recycling.





4. Village Road :

The three-hundred-meter-long village road connecting village from the North Entrance to the South End is the infrastructure spine of the village, allowing the main sewage, power and cable line to be put under. A half-meter-wide rain water ditch is arranged in parallel to the one-and-half-meter-wide pedestrian road, filled with pebbles and water plants for filtering the grey water.

5. Water Recycling :

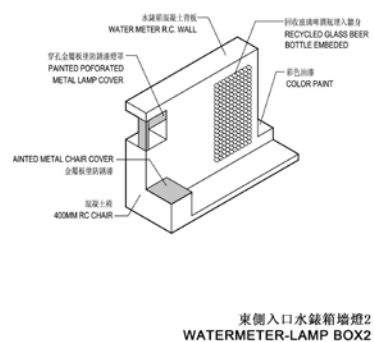
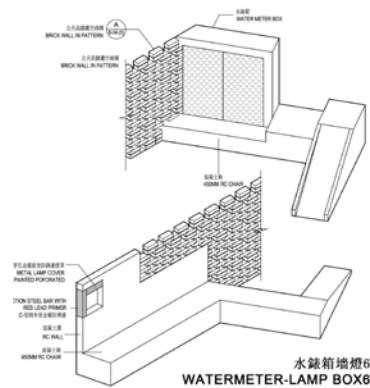
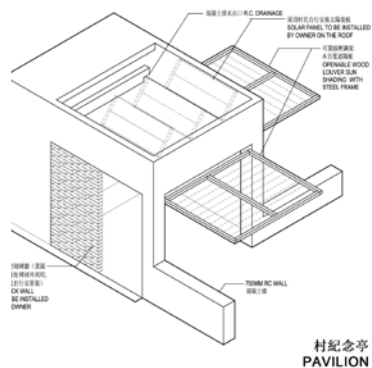
Along this three-hundred-meter-long roadside ditch, rainwater and grey water are gathered and gradually filtered by pebbles and plants into clean water while traveling down to the fishpond for collecting and



irrigation recycling. Black water is also collected separately at a large sewage tank specially treated by an organic filtering mechanism using oyster shell.

6. Infrastructural Public Spaces:

The village is organized into the north, central and south sections, each with their own commons. In addition to arrange light posts and planting trees at the road junctions and patios for moderating the village sense of scale while creating public spaces. Through transforming small neighboring infrastructure nodes into public spaces, water meter boxes are designed to build on community benches to enhance the sense of community.



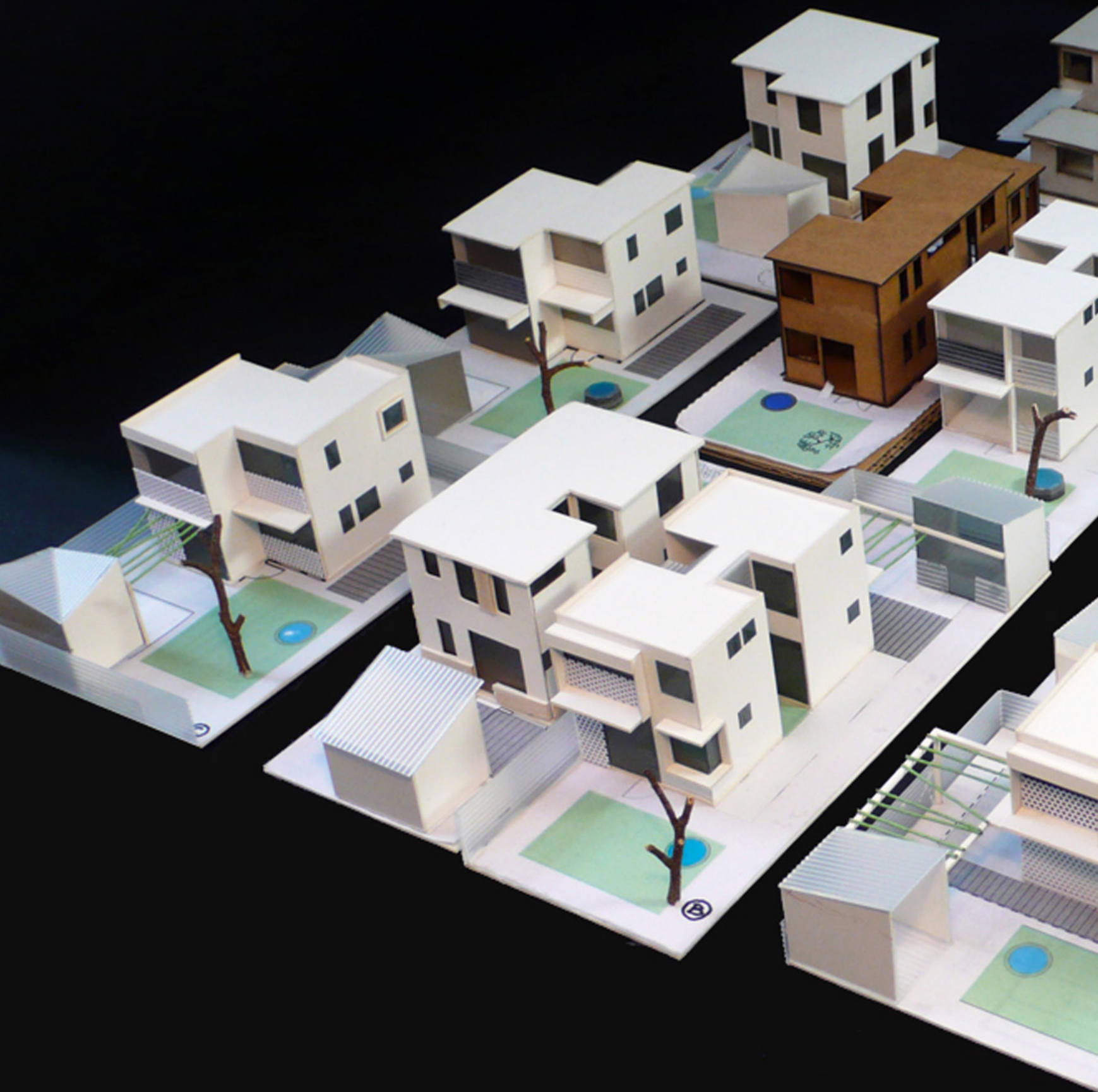
Transforming Infrastructure into Public Spaces

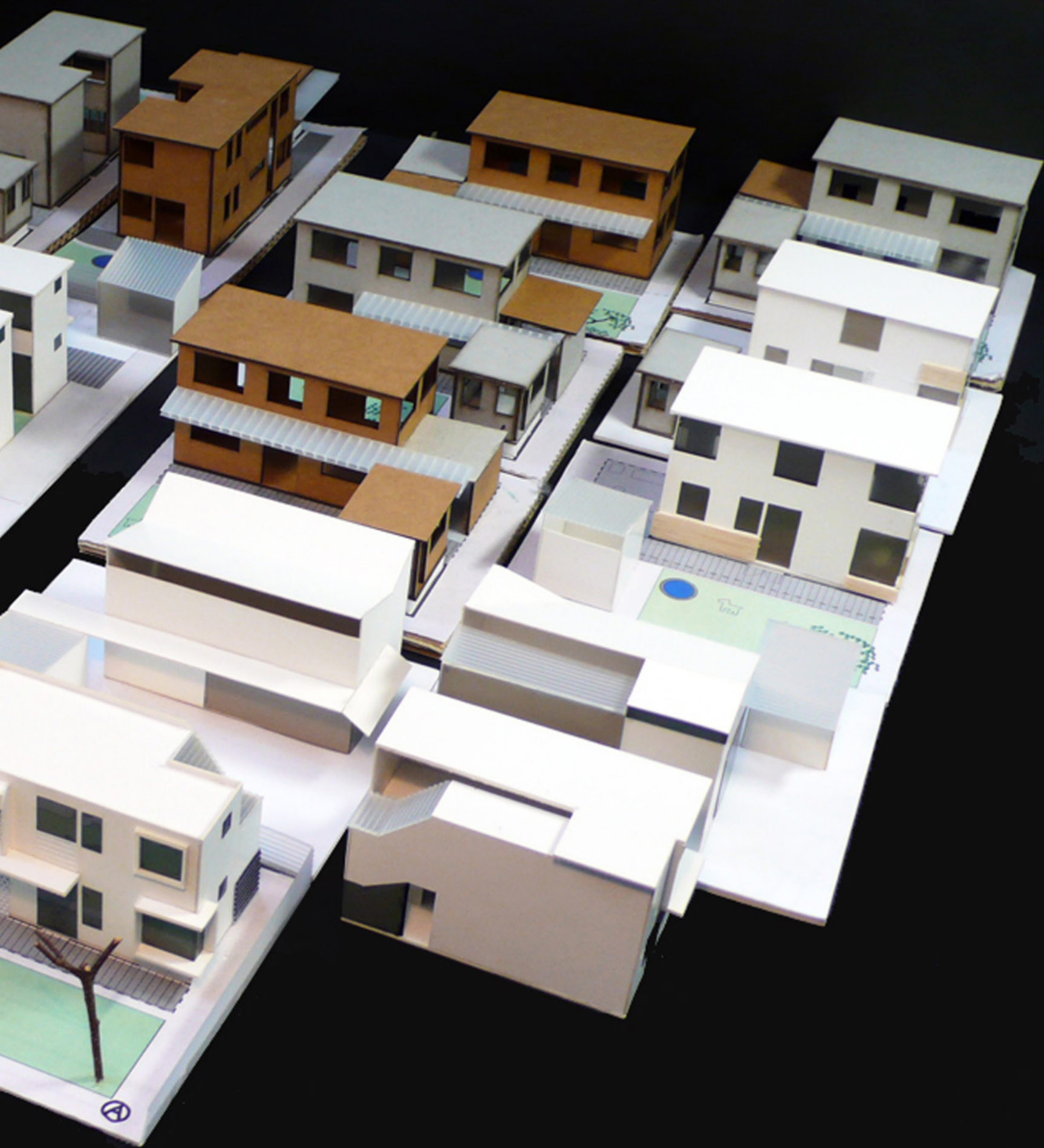
The layout of village master plan was developed in parallel to the establishment of the above principles. There are 50 family units, each with 1600 square foot of plot area to be allocated along the north-south main access road. With slightly different land prices set based on the location adjacency of each lot to the village entrance. Through open discussions and small group negotiations, three groups of communities were formed each taking the north, central and south sections.

Houses at the north section will either face the large commune farmland or adjacent to a linear greenery stretching toward a patio park near the secondary village entrance, connecting to a short cut foot trail leading to the bus stop. Houses at the central section will be

sharing an orchard of Longyan tree. They will also have a large old Banyan tree sit along the middle of their part of the main road. Houses at the south section will be adjacent to the foothill of mountain with woods and also the creek taking natural water down to the village.

The three-hundred-meter-long main pedestrian road is carefully animated from the village entrance to the back mountain. Starting from the entrance mailbox patio and the village grocery shop nearby the parking lot, the road leads to the commune farmland with a village pavilion in its center. Passing the orchard junction, with an array of public nodes of big trees, benches and patios arranged alongside the pedestrian road, leading us to the South Woods and foothill of the mountain. With the





southwest prevailing summer breeze sliding down from the mountain taking the fresh moisture along, the village is considered to be of good Fengshui standard: embracing the comfort of wind and water.

*Designing a Design
Process: Prototypes +
Variations*

When architects started the design work of the village houses, in addition to overcome the low budget and tight schedule, the major challenge that lay ahead was: How can we develop a design process that will lead to build





A型屋南立面

B型屋南立面

C型屋南立面



開間型

Prototype and Variations of Dwelling Units



天井型



正方形

up village consensus and neighborhood collation rather than divisively amplifying the differences? How can this process sustain the original vernacular quality of Choi Yuen Village and yet can be designed by architects and be built by contractors under the contemporary mechanism of building practice? Three types of dialectic relationships were identified, each with their potential dilemmas to be resolved in an integrated way during the design process.

1. Modern Design and Vernacular Process:

Under the mode of modern architecture practice, how can an architect design fifty village houses within three months of time that are still able to maintain the organic quality of vernacular houses normally developed through a long period of time ? How can

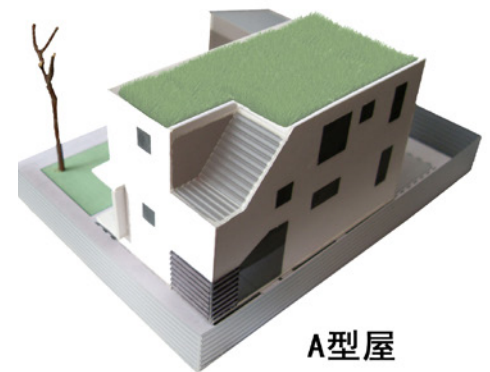
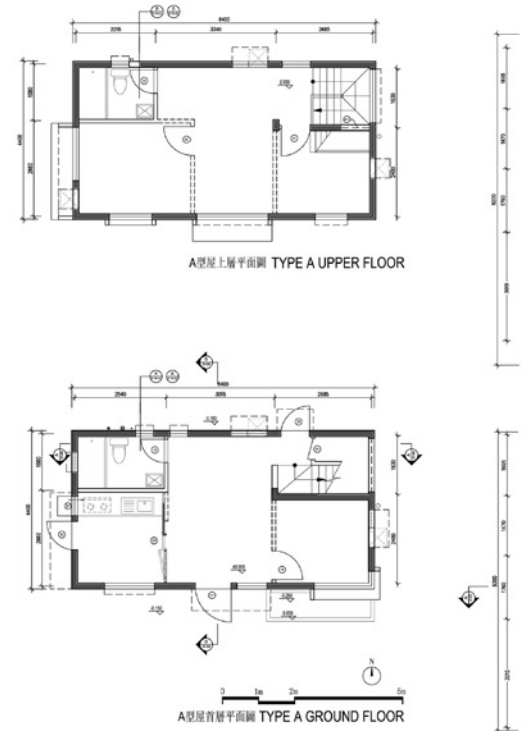
we transform the model of “Prototype + Modification” in the theory of vernacular architecture into a design model that is applicable in the mode of modern housing design?

2. Collective Form and Individual Space Needs:

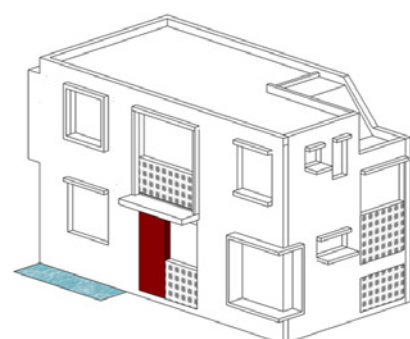
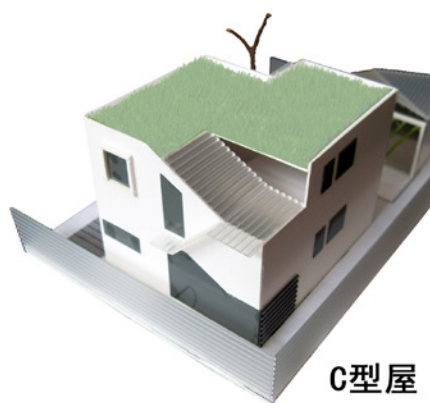
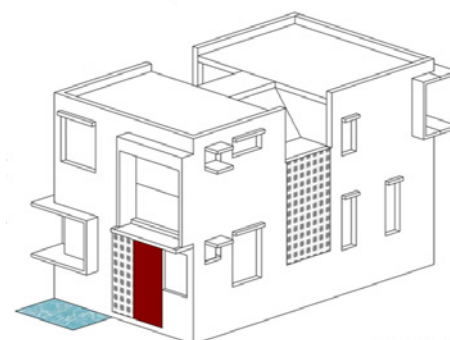
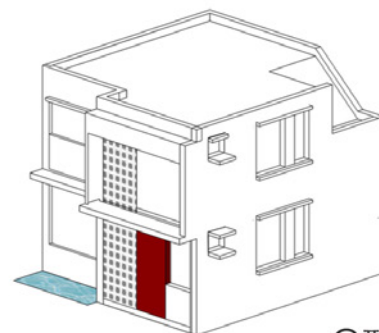
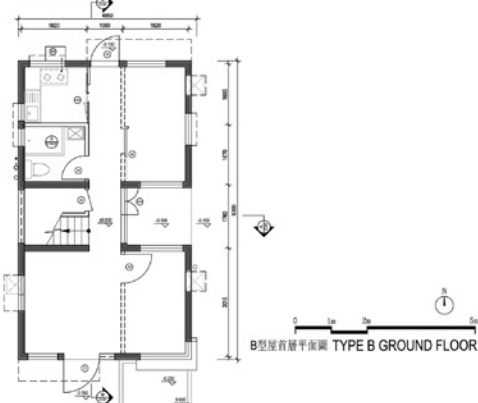
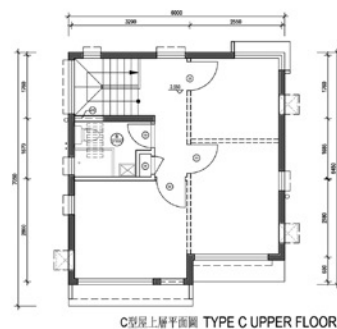
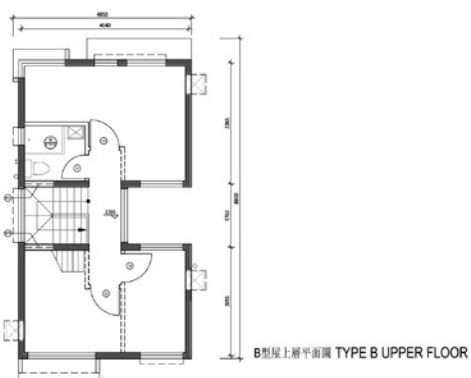
Under the mode of contemporary construction process, how can an architect meet the different needs of each individual household while still able to develop a set of manageable working drawings that facilitates a manageable tendering process? Instead of ending up with making 50 different units of single family house design, how can we develop a design system that allows flexibility yet still be considered by contractor as a housing project for managing the cost of construction?

3. *Interactive Bottom-up and Effective Top-down:*

Working with the model of contemporary decision-making process in design, how can we moderate a participatory process that accommodates a variety of inputs from different houses, and still be able to maintain professional knowledge be effectively coordinate the design into a holistic entity? Rather than adopting convenient participatory design tactics like user-design workshop for making doll house-like models, or standard procedure of group discussion with roundtable conclusions, what are the other innovative ways that we can develop



A型屋



in an interactive design process to accommodate sufficient feedback in a manageable manner?

After mapping out different patterns of existing village houses, and survey functional expectations of each household, two key measures were formulated for designing the design process: Prototype + Variation and the arrangement of Design Clinic. These two measures were critical to address the dilemma of collective vs. individual, as well as top-down vs. bottom-up. The final house designs not only ensure most houses face the prevailing summer wind and all rooms have windows on both sides for cross-ventilation, but also encourage most of them to be able to equip with rainwater collection pond and green-roof facilities.

1. Prototype + Variation

The first key measure is the establishment of three basic house prototypes, each was tailor-made for different site dimensions, orientations and layout expectations: A), the symmetrical three modular-bay horizontal block developed from the basic unit of Chinese traditional dwelling, with public hall in the central bay and kitchen on the side bay; B), the rectangular atrium block developed from the prototype of Chinese traditional shop-houses with public hall on the front and kitchen/dinning space at the back; and C), the square shape block popular among villages houses developed in Hong Kong's New Territories after the 1970s.

After a fixed structure dimension was set for exterior form, stairway and service

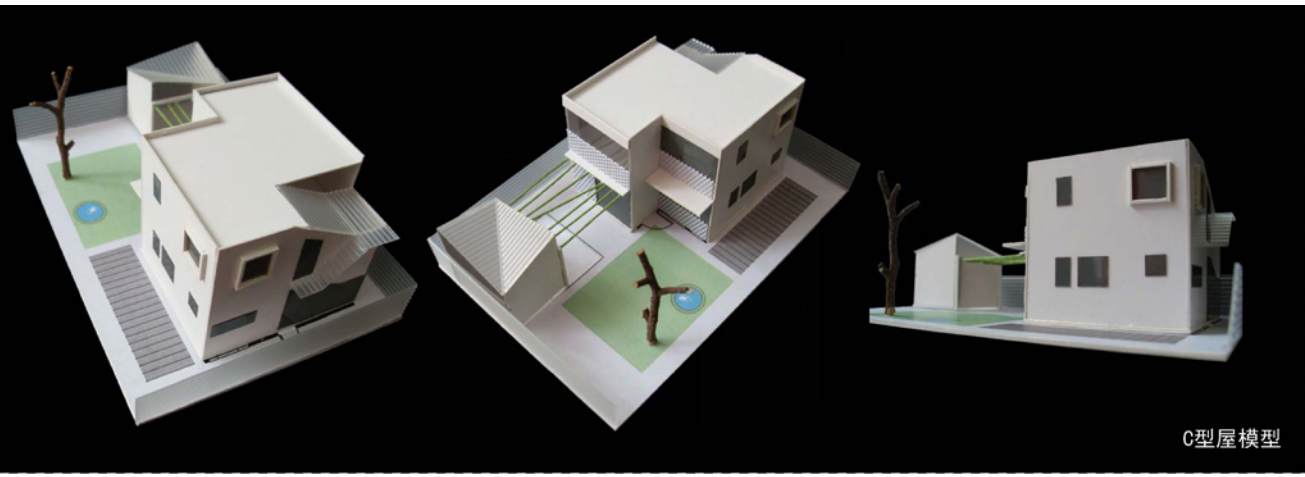


菜園生態新村家居設計手冊 (C型屋)



2010. 10. 09 菜園村關注組 王緯仁建築研究室 wang weijen architecture





C型屋模型



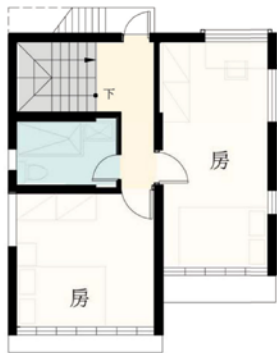
首層平面圖 兩廳一廚一衛



首層平面圖 兩廳一房一廚一衛



一層平面圖 三房一衛



一層平面圖 一廳兩房一衛甲型



一層平面圖 一廳兩房一衛乙型



生態選項

- ☐ 活動式遮陽板
- ☐ 雙層隔熱牆
- ☐ 屋頂植草
- ☐ 太陽能熱水器
- ☐ 雨水生態池

location, each prototype can be mirrored in plan for producing another twin type, and each type can also be further developed into more sub-types due to partition variations made for different user's expectation on bedroom numbers or living room modules. After selecting their preferred prototypes from the three basic A, B and C types, workshops were arranged with each household to refine their partition preferences which will lead to the final adjustments on their doors, window patterns, color and material options. At the end, with the model of "Prototype + Adjustments", the A, B and C prototypes were eventually developed into nearly 50 different variations but yet similar to three houses forms.

Different tactics were launched to facilitate the identification of villagers' preferred types and to follow up the

design process. Three types of color pamphlets were delicately printed out like developer's sale booklet to make villagers felt like they were making their choices with great respect. Each type of pamphlet was also laid out with plans of axiomatic renderings, model images as well as tick boxes for villagers to choose from. Although the design decision was finally made in the workshop session, the pamphlets and images prepared them for the design decision-making and opened up their imaginations about spaces.

2. Design Clinic: the method of participation

Before the final production of tendering drawings, three major two-day weekend workshops were arranged for design consultation. Normally, four neighboring households were invited together at one

time to take part in a one-and-a-half-hour-long workshop session. Sitting around a large table with the large-scale site model of the village and everyone's houses placed in front of them, architects demonstrated possible building layouts within each house lot, while their future neighbors were all sitting around, giving friendly suggestions as well as making subtle negotiations on matters regarding potential blocking of views or winds. Conflicting issues were usually resolved and public interest was well-protected in this open mode of consultation.

Villagers will usually arrive early or stay behind to sit in other session's discussions for trying to know more about the nationhood. With the six-session per day arrangement, 24 household design consultations can be completed within a day. The architect and villagers were



almost behaved like making medical doctor's clinic consultation and attending appointments. With intensive, productive and interactive workshops which last for 3 to 4 weekends, although the architects were completely exhausted, the design decision for 50 village houses were eventually confirmed for moving forward to the final drafting.

Based on the agreed layout plans and the selected house types for each house, one set of working drawing which accommodates design of 50 units' variations was developed for the tendering process. Parallel to the architectural design, with the help from expert team members, Choyuan Village Concern Group and villagers held meetings nearly every once a week to resolve issues concerning site formation, drainage and infrastructures including



Sewage
2010



Housing Construction
2013



Temporary Shelter
2011



Removing Temporary Shelter
2015

A VILLAGE PROCESS:
1. Installing Infrastructure 2. Placing Temporary Shelter
3. Housing Construction 4. Resume Communal Farming

water and power supplies, waste, sewage and water recycling systems. Up to that point, even though it was challenging with various difficulties in front of us, it was an optimistic and rewarding process for the team - considering that we were about to build the first bottom-up ecological village in Hong Kong. The real challenge for the villagers to overcome in the next two years, was the village relocation and the frustration of long-awaited construction in the temporary shelters.

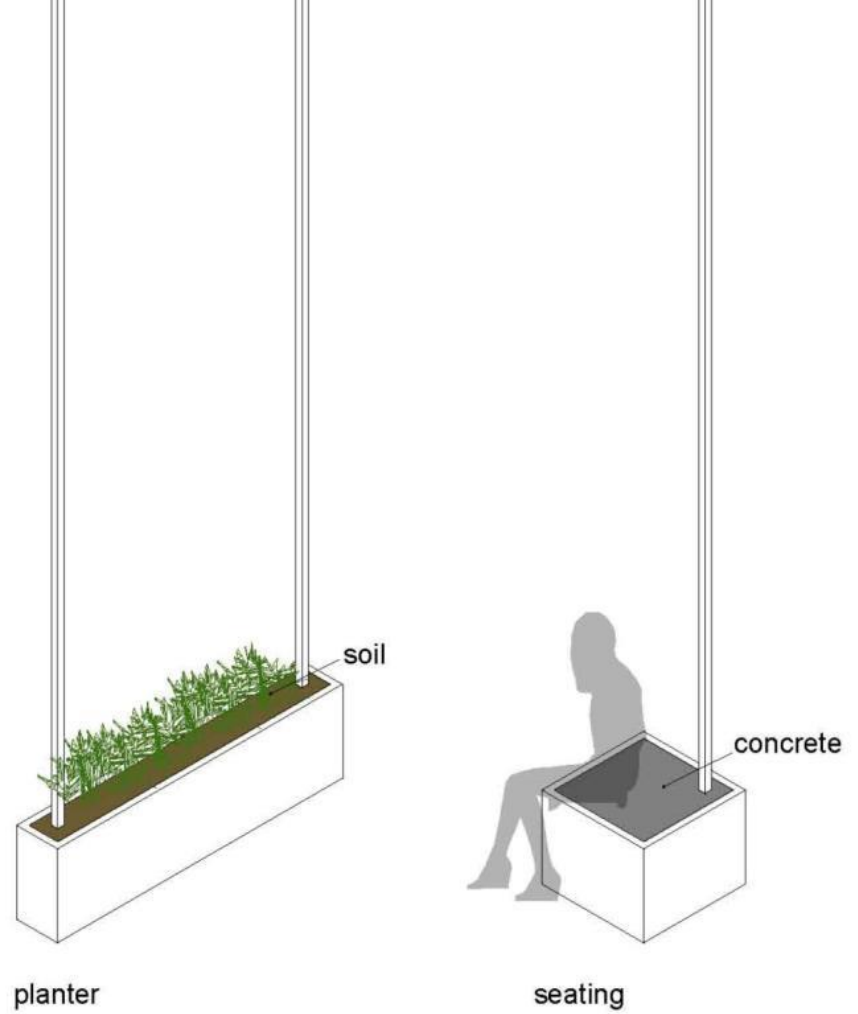
*Shelter Communal Space for Public
Forums:
Village Process I*

After nearly one year of struggles in demonstrations and protests, with support from press reportings and television documentations, the

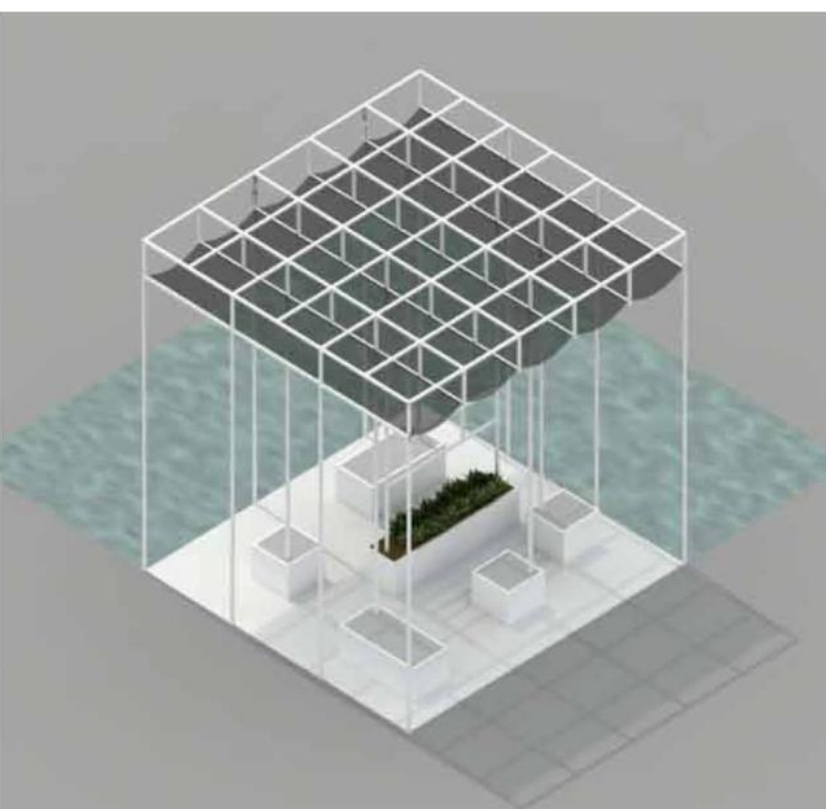


government finally decided to take action to remove the village by the end of 2010, before the new village site is ready to be moved in. Not only the architectural design had to consider the location and layout for temporary shelters in the new village site before the construction can start, including the logistics of material moving for the house construction as well as the moving out of shelters after the completion of new village, the layout plan also strategically allows the reuse of infrastructures for temporary shelters provided by the government plan, to become the permanent ones for the new village.

In January 2011, all villagers finally moved into the temporary shelter in their new site, for the first time, spending their Chinese New Year away from the old home where they grew up in. In order not



Study of Vernacular Construction and Pavilion Concept



to affect the future house construction, the shelters were sub-divided into north and south sections, each occupying the future open spaces in planning. Common spaces were also arranged for the temporary shelter with the first courtyard used for vegetable garden and the other courtyard used for public gathering, meeting, commune lunch and village banquet party.

In the coming two years during the village construction, this open courtyard patio became the site not only used for village public activities, but also as a classroom for facilitating Hong Kong's community movements: weekend guided tours for rural engagement, workshops for organic farming, experience-sharing sessions for sustainable planning strategy. Through the internet website, the temporary shelter of Vegetable



Garden Village not only hosted visitors coming from different districts in Hong Kong, but also attracted scholars and progressive community groups from Taiwan, China, and other cities in Asia, building a platform in sharing experiences for alternative living.

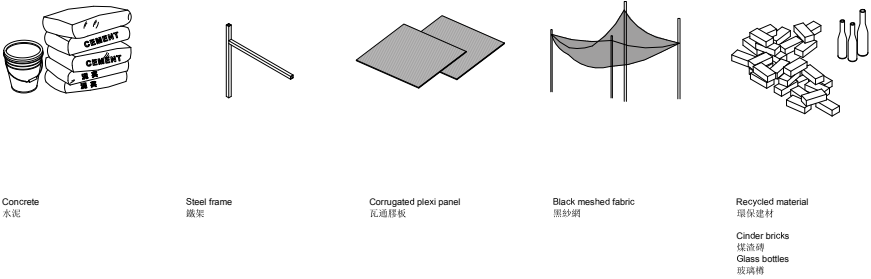
*Pavilion Recycling from Architecture
Biennale:
Village Process II*

The village construction did not really get to start until April 2013, due to the unsettling negotiation on village access road, sewage disposal, and the construction cost and terms with contractors. To boost up the village spirit during the slow awaiting process, with the help of villagers, the architects designed a pavilion in Kowloon Park for the 2012 Hong Kong Biennale. In order



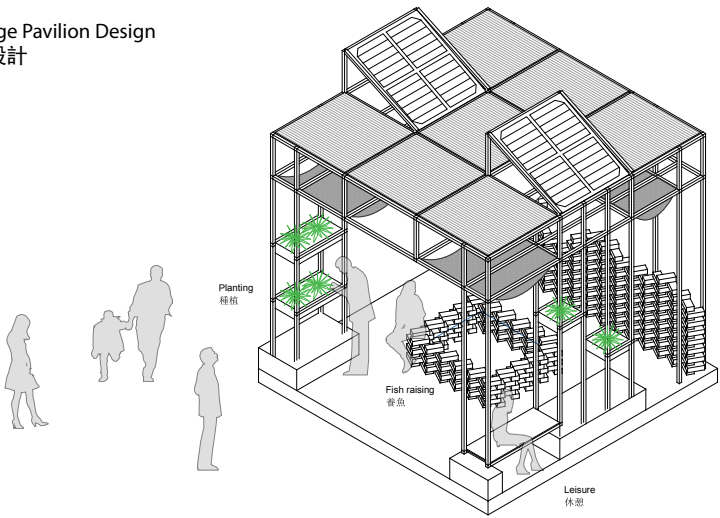
Exhibition Pavilion for Hong Kong Biennale

Vernacular Construction Technique at Cai Yuen Village
菜園村的民間建造法

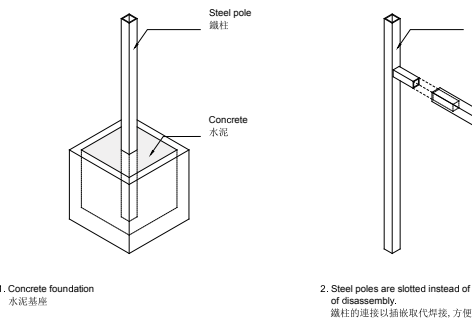


Cai Yuen Village Pavilion Design
菜園村亭子設計

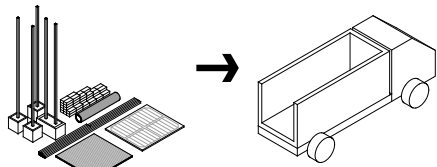
Activities with pavilion
亭子內的各種活動



Cai Yuen Village Pavilion Design
菜園村亭子設計



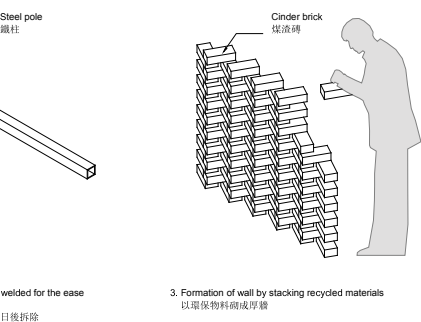
Disassemble of pavilion parts delivery towards Cai Yuen
亭子組件拆卸及運送至菜園村



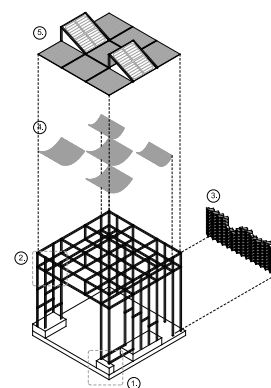
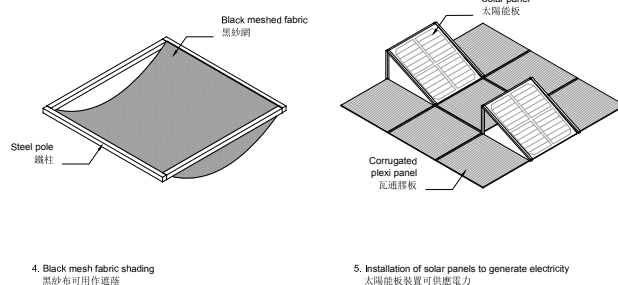
Notes on Recycling the Pavilion

The objective of building a pavilion in Kowloon Park for the Biennale is to recycle the pavilion back in the village after the exhibition, and this ecological pavilion will become the first construction project of public spaces for the village re-habitation. The pavilion also intends to become a public platform among the villagers, supporting groups and all citizens, for sharing ideas of organic farming, self-organized bottom-up approach, and sustainable design/construction process for rural Hong Kong. Through the action of dismantle, relocate and assemble, it also aims to consolidate differences and building up consensus for everyone over the idea of sustaining the green environment and protecting the homeland.

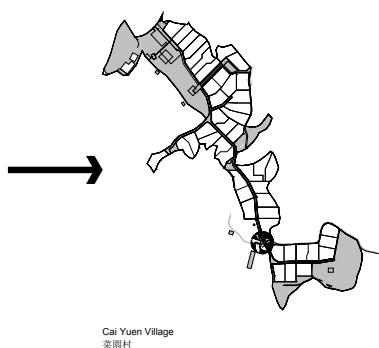
The building components are mostly coming from recycling wastes or renewable materials: plastic-bottle and recycle-cement wall, recycle wood panel and steel construction, shading-fabric used for rural agriculture. It also demonstrates experiments on solar panel, rainwater-collection for fishpond and irrigation use. Above all, it is an opposition against the typical procedure-rationale in decision making for Hong Kong's urban and rural environments, kicks-off an alternative design and planning for a democratic and grass-root process for shaping our city.



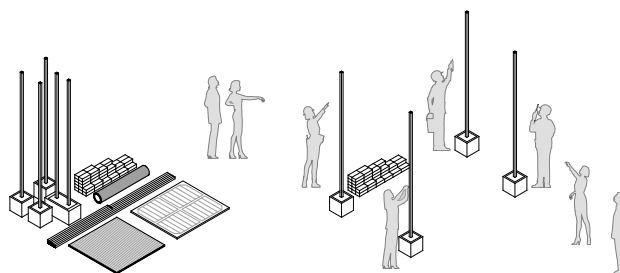
Overall Structure 整體構造



on Village



Re-assemble of pavilion parts at Cai Yuen Village 亭子於菜園村重組



建亭/回收/遷亭誌

菜園村在九龍公園建亭的主旨之一，是示范生態回收的理念：在展覽展結束後，將九龍公園的村亭搬到元崗的菜園新村，成為居民新村建設的第一個公共空間。建亭的主旨之二，是希望透過建築雙年展，將九龍公園的菜園村亭，成為市民和村民的公共平台：透過生態亭的展示和活動，分享我們菜園建村的理念，和新界有機耕種的心得。建亭的理念之三，是經由建亭，拆亭，遷亭，重建的過程，凝聚居民和支援社區團體的共視：在居民財政緊迫的條件下，如何以節約的方式，堅持對保衛家園與環境生態的理想。

生態亭的建築大部分來自回收或可回收材料和鄉村的做法：回收塑料瓶牆，水泥渣再生磚，可組裝鐵構件，菜園用黑紗網，回收木壓縮板；生態亭也同時同時也示范了實驗性的了太陽能發電板，以及雨水收集的魚池和澆灌裝置；生態亭更展示了人本而草根的民主參與過程，以及有別於香港一貫的由上向下，程序理性的規劃決策模式。

to promote the idea of sustainability, the pavilion will be recycled back to the village after the exhibition. Most of the pavilion components come from recycling wastes or renewable materials: plastic bottle and recycled cement wall, recycled wood panel and steel construction, shading-fabric used for rural agriculture. It also demonstrates experiments on solar panel, rainwater-collection for fishpond and irrigation uses. Through the public event of installation, it is hoped that this ecological pavilion will become the first construction project of public spaces for the village re-habitation.

The pavilion building also intends to become a public platform for the villagers, supporting groups and all citizens, in sharing ideas of organic farming, through a self-organized bottom-up approach, and sustainable

design/construction process for rural Hong Kong. Through the action of dismantling, relocating and assembling, it also aims to consolidate differences and build up consensus for everyone over the idea of sustaining the green environment and protecting the homeland.

Construction and Post-construction

The village construction finally started one year after the pavilion exhibition of Architecture biennale. After six-year-long negotiations, planning and designing, temporary sheltering and construction, the building of village houses was finally completed before the Chinese New Year of 2016. Through media reports and participations of social groups over nearly ten years, the project had made significant impacts to the





Exhibition Pavilion for Hong Kong Biennale

potential community designs in the region.

After two years of building completion, with the support of Knowledge Exchange Funding from HKU, the architects now continue their involvements with the villagers on shaping the communities' spaces, including the infrastructural planning of vegetable farming, water irrigation systems and tree plantations. The making of new Choi Yuen Village is not only a struggle for the grass-root in protecting and building their new home, but also a collective opposition against the typical procedure-rationale in decision making for Hong Kong's urban-rural environments. It introduces an alternative design-planning for a more democratic and bottom-up process in shaping our city.

Originality

How can we develop a design process that will build up village consensus and neighborhood collation rather than divisively amplifying the differences? How can this process sustain the original vernacular quality of Choi Yuen Village and yet can be designed by architects and be built by contractors under the contemporary mechanism of building practice?

The project demonstrates participatory planning strategies with originality, including Design Clinic and Pavilion Recycling. It also promotes innovative sustainable planning concepts including allocation of commune land for farming, conservation of existing cultural landscape, vehicular-free village

with pedestrian system, as well as public spaces and infrastructures with rainwater collection and wastewater recycling.

By formulating a typological based participation mechanism, as well as a set of architectural measures for facilitating green architecture, the project opens up new opportunities for community architecture against the mainstream mode of housing development in Hong Kong.



Rigor

Facing major challenges of design methods in this particular context, the project developed a rigorous design method and process of “Prototypes + Variations”. Accordingly, three types of dialectic relationship were identified, each with their potential dilemma to be resolved with in an integrated way during the design process.

1. Modern Design and Vernacular Process:

How can we transform the model of “Prototype + Modification” in the theory of vernacular architecture into a design model that is applicable in the mode of modern housing design?

2. Collective Form and Individual Needs:

How can an architect meet the different needs of each household while s/he can

still be developing a set of working drawing to facilitate a tendering process? How can we develop a design system that allows flexibility yet be considered as a housing project for feasible construction management?

3. Interactive Bottom-up and Effective Top-down:

How can we moderate a participatory process that can accommodate a variety of inputs and still sustain a professional design practice? What innovative ways we can develop for an interactive design process accommodating manageable feedbacks?

After conducting extensive mapping of village houses and functional surveys, three key strategies were formulated in designing the design

process:

- 1. Prototype + Variation*
- 2. Design Clinic as a participatory mechanism*
- 3. Architecture Biennale Pavilion Recycling*

These three issues and three strategies were critical to address the dilemma of collective vs. individual, as well as top-down vs. bottom-up. The method of planning and design developed for the project demonstrated the rigor and originality of design research



Significance

As a community re-habitation project in Hong Kong, the design of Choi Yuen Village marks a turning point in formulating alternative planning strategies for a bottom-up community development with grass-root participation, as well as shaping low-cost green architecture with organic farming in rural Hong Kong.

Starting as a protest against village re-location by the construction of High-Speed Rail, the movement marks a turning point in formulating alternative planning strategies for bottom-up development as well as green architecture with grass-root participation in rural Hong Kong. By formulating a typological based participation mechanism, as well as a set

of architectural measures for facilitating natural ventilation and lighting, the project opens up new opportunities for community-based green architecture against the mainstream mode of housing development in Hong Kong.

Through media reports and participations of social groups over nearly ten years, the project had made significant impacts to the potential design community in the region. The making of new Choi Yuen Village is not only a struggle for the grassroots to protect and build their new homes, but also a collective opposition against the typical procedure-rationale in decision making for Hong Kong's urban-rural environments. The project kicks off an alternative design-planning for a more democratic and bottom-up process in shaping our city.

Dissemination and Evidence of Peer Review

The research project has been well disseminated through exhibitions, media reports, as well as peer reviewed awards and publications, including:



2016
WAACA Social Equality Award:
Jury Chair: Cui Kai.

Exhibition

Choi Yuen Ecological Village,
Hong Kong Biennale of
Architecture and Urbanism,
Kowloon Park, Hong Kong,
2012

Choi Yuen Ecological Village,
HKIA Green Architecture
Exhibition "Build4Green" at
Build4Asia 2012,
Hong Kong Convention &
Exhibition Center, Hong Kong,
2012

Award

2019
HKIUD Merit Design Award,
Hong Kong Institute of Urban
Design.

2016
CAMA Community
Contribution Award:
4th China Architecture
Media Award,
PRC,
Jury Chair: Wang Shu .

2016
WAACA Social Equality
Award:
WA Award for Chinese
Architecture,
PRC,
Jury Chair: Cui Kai.

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Eco-Village Redevelopment.
Architectural Worlds ,
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港新界菜園村. 世界建築導報.

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Time, the Place, the People:
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and Urban: Note on Courtyard
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and Practicing the Rural in
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第四届中国建筑传媒奖入围名单揭晓：年轻建筑师应坚持自己的特有语言

2016年11月16日 17:52

来源：新京报

0人参与 0评论

原标题：第四届中国建筑传媒奖入围名单揭晓：年轻建筑师应坚持自己的特有语言



除两位外籍评委外，王澍、崔愷等来自两岸三地的7位评委悉数到场。摄影：冯少文

新京报快讯(记者李兴丽) “人在哪里?是谁在用?怎么用?那么多的建筑就是一个场景，是一个空洞的场景。”普利兹克建筑奖得主王澍接连发问。这是第四届中国建筑传媒奖初评会的讨论现场。

11月13日，经过8个小时的讨论，第四届中国建筑传媒奖的入围名单全部产生。中国当代建筑师的代表刘家琨、张永和、张雷高票入围实践成就大奖;曾志伟(台湾)、庄慎、朱克翔(香港)则因持续贡献高品质的建筑实践，跻身青年探索奖;而林建筑、大理沙溪复兴工程系列实践等凭借各自的强劲探索特点，获得技术探索奖和社区贡献奖入围资格。

中国建筑传媒奖总监南岛介绍，按照《第四届中国建筑传媒奖章程》，中国建筑传媒奖对中国两岸三地的落成建筑全面纳入评奖范围(包括外籍建筑师作品)。本届通过申报与提名两个渠道收到共计135个作品(人)，经组委会、评委筛选，最终88个作品(人)进入初评。其中，实践成就大奖9个、青年探索奖25个、技术探索奖22个、社区贡献奖32个。

初评会在杭州中国美术学院象山校区举行。除两位外籍评委在网络提交初评意见外，评委会主席、普利兹克建筑奖得主王澍，中国工程院院士崔愷，香港M+博物馆设计和建筑策展人陈伯康(Aric Chen)，东南大学建筑学院教授、副院长葛明，同济大学建筑与城市规划学院教授、副院长李翔宁，台湾知名建筑评论家阮庆岳，清华大学建筑学院教授王路均出席初评会。

第四届中国建筑传媒奖由王澍担任评委会主席，并以王澍和陆文宇所提出的“自然建造”作为评奖的参照理念。“两岸三地的建筑需要新的力量来推动，本身在这个特殊的时期也需要思考。”王澍说，“要做一个有比较明确的价值观念的奖，不是泛泛的建筑奖”。13日晚间，来自台湾的阮庆岳在评选实践成就大奖时，一直感叹，“这次名单太强了。”

从首届到第四届连续担任评委的崔愷也对此届建筑师水平和评选意义予以了极高评价：“今年是一个新的开始，很多建筑师，包括新锐建筑师都报来了优秀作品，他们都在不同方式上，来阐释建筑和自然

2016
CAMA Community Contribution Award:
4th China Architecture Media Award,
Jury Chair: Wang Shu .

2019/3/14

第四届中国建筑传媒奖入围名单揭晓：年轻建筑师应坚持

的关系，或者自然的建造和方法的关系，我很有启发。”他指出，作品是否能够入围不仅要看建筑本身，还要能恰当地表达中国建筑传媒奖“自然建造”的主题。

在评选青年探索奖的过程中，评委们发现不少青年建筑师作品虽然丰富，但是同时也表现出水平起伏不定、思维混乱、手法杂乱的情况。李翔宁希望中国建筑传媒奖，“能够鼓励年轻建筑师从一开始就有一个独立的角度，能坚持自己的特有语言。”

中国建筑传媒奖由南方报业传媒集团·南方都市报2008年发起主办，是中国首个注重建筑的建造特点和在地特点，并以推动其国际影响力为目标的建筑奖。前三届中国建筑传媒奖的理念为“走向公民建筑”，强调建筑的社会性与公共性、建筑在社会生活中应起的担当性。

第四届中国建筑传媒奖终评与颁奖典礼将于12月6日在深圳大剧院举行。



刘家琨作品《西村·贝森大院》 摄影：存在建筑-建筑摄影



朱克翔作品《阳光童趣园》



香港菜园村重建(王维仁)

http://news.ifeng.com/a/20161116/50267324_0.shtml

domus

GREATER CHINA

118

LA CITTÀ DELL' UOMO

118 May 2017





土沟村是一个典型的江南平原上的农耕村庄。村民与进驻的艺术家、建筑师及学生们一起以艺术介入乡村的形式对整个土沟村进行了长达10年的社区营造。其中永安园小是整座村落中最大最具体的改造项目（封面，由廖国雄摄）。本页下图是由gad建筑设计为东梓关村回迁户们设计的新居。通过与居民进行沟通 and 细心调研，gad为其设计出了低成本、极具推广性的美丽乡村

• Tugou village is a typical farming village on the Jianan Plain. The villagers, artists, architects and students continuously develop the village within more than 10 years through the art interventions. Yong'an Elementary School is the most specific project within the whole project (see coverpage, photo by Guoxiong Liao). This page, below: the new houses for Dongziguan villagers, designed by gad. The design was made through the communications with residents and detailed researches, aiming to create a low-cost and re-producible Beautiful Village

作者/Author	设计者/Designer	题目	Title
		新项目	New Project
		2 上海国际汽车城创新港E地块	Shanghai international automobile city innovation harbour plot E
		气球世界	Confetti
Paolo Portoghesi	Aldo Rossi	15 城市建筑学	The architecture of the city
Paolo Zermani		20 场所, 时间, 土地, 光线, 寂静	Place, time, earth, light, silence
Qingyun Ma		24 南加州大学建筑学院	School of Architecture USC (University of Southern California)
Matteo Nucci		30 柏拉图式建筑	Platonic architecture
Deyan Sudjic		34 设计师 制造商 使用者	Designer Maker User
		40 基多宣言: 让城市成为开放的有机体	The Quito Papers: Towards The Open City
	Foster + Partners	44 法国新罗马纳博纳历史博物馆	Musée Régional de la Narbonne Antique, France
	Max Dudler	50 尤斯图斯·李比希大学中央图书馆新馆, 吉森, 德国	New central library for the Justus-Liebig-University, Giessen, Germany
Paolo Portoghesi		57 复杂性 与 矛盾性	Complexity and Contradiction
		专题	Special
孟凡浩	gad建筑设计	61 东梓关农居	Dongziguan Village
王维仁	王维仁建筑研究室	70 菜园村	Choi Yuen Eco-Village
陈永兴	水牛建筑事务所	78 土沟村	Tugou Village
		86 对乡村营造的讨论	The Discussion about the Topic
		项目	Projects
	Steven Holl Architects	91 视觉艺术馆, 爱荷华大学, 美国	Visual Arts building, University of Iowa, USA
	AWP + HHF Architects	106 观景台和昆虫博物馆, 普瓦西, 法国	Observatory and Insect museum in Poissy, France
	Inga Sempé	116 伟大的设计来自对话	Great design comes from dialogue
	Alfredo Pirri	122 家族墓地, 皮韦罗内, 伊夫雷亚	Family tomb, Piverone, Ivrea
Stefano Velotti		128 为新的开始创造空间	Making room for new beginnings
	Edward Barber & Jay Osgerby	130 我们合作得很好	We work well together
		产品	Rassegna
Centro Studi Domus		140 办公空间	Offices
		城市故事	Feedback
Antonello Sanna		152 Antonello Sanna的卡利亚里	Antonello Sanna's Cagliari
		再解读	Elzeviro
Pier Luigi Sacco		159 重新迁入土地	Reinhabiting the land



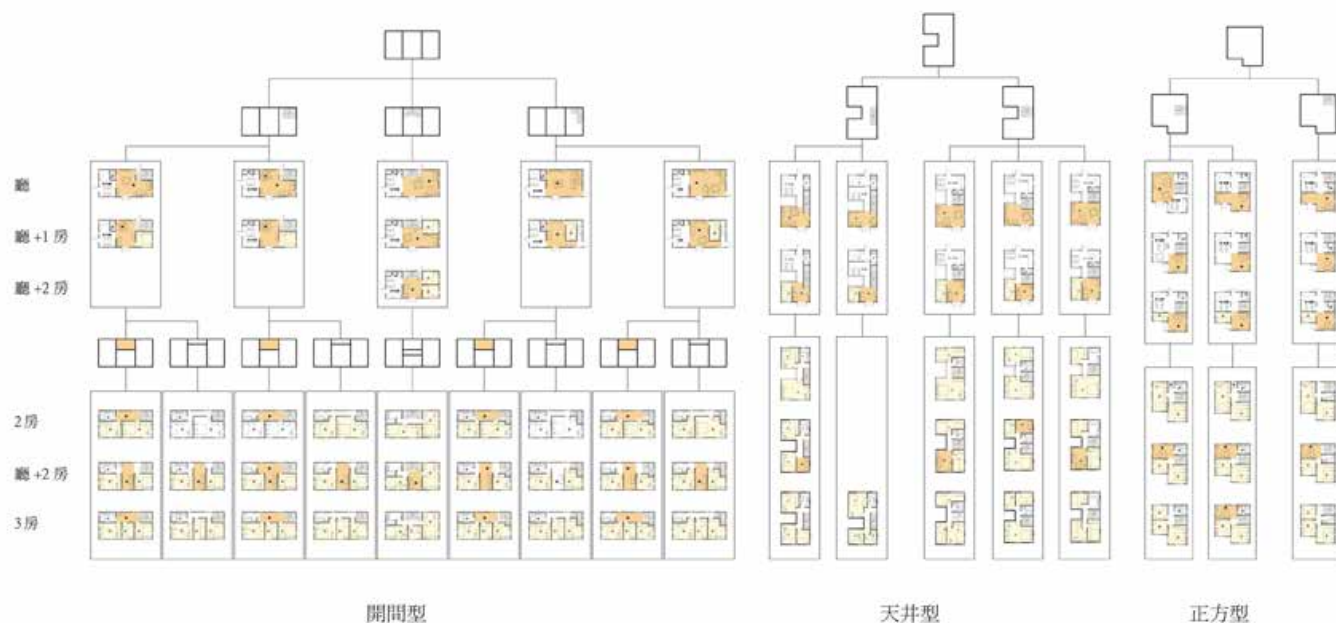


Wang Weijen Architecture
菜园村 /
CHOI YUEN ECO-VILLAGE



我们留下原来的鱼塘老树, 我们建立由家家围篱组成的公共小径, 我们提倡公田政策, 这不仅仅因为它们是老菜园村的风格特色, 更重要的是我们尊重原有土地的地形地物, 透过每个人爱护家乡的本善心, 重建村民对生态的尊重与环境保护的价值

Keeping the existing pond and trees, constructing the road using the hedges from every house, and encouraging the public land policy are not only because they are the tradition of the old village, but more importantly, because we respect the existing land, hoping to reconstruct the value of environment through the goodness from everyone who wish to preserve their home



菜园村新村是在2009年中环高铁抗争失败之后,在没有政府扶持又不具备原住民建房土地的情况下,村民选择自主觅地,生态建村的一个结果。在2010-2011年间,王维仁建筑师及其团队,在教授陈允中和香港土地正义联盟朱凯迪的介绍下,对村民进行了生态建村的知识普及,帮助其进行了新村规划和设计。

新村位于新界八乡元岗新村及大窝村之间,场地面积约为13 500平方米,呈长形,由北向南延伸开来,从头到尾走完大约20多分钟。居民都是1949年之后的移民,只能跟政府租土地耕种,不享有原住民的土地政策。在2010年春天,村民意识到搬迁势在必行,剩下的47户居民决定突破政府传统搬迁公屋的“拆村上楼”动迁模式,以自主方式觅地并

生态建村,使其世代保留的农耕模式和村落居住状态得以永续的同时,开启了香港有机农业的新契机,让我们对香港的耕地政策进行了重新审视。

其项目的三大亮点在于:其一,王维仁建筑团队为了让居民可以自如地参与新村建设,为他们定制了《居民完全手册》,使得居民可以了解设计相关的环保建材的选用、废水利用系统、房屋构造原理等问题,与其以建筑师的专业判断对村落设计进行决定和控制,建筑师选择了通过向居民传播生态建村的专业知识,使得使用者对新建过程进行了解和学习,让之后的建筑过程更加顺畅;其二,建筑团队也将此次迁村视为是对过去居住环境的一个改善,在保留菜园村传统生活状态的同时,结合了现代生活方式的新需求,为

村落安置了新的服务设施;其三,宏观来讲,菜园村新建项目作为香港设计师们对于“生态建村”的一次实验,探讨了“有机耕种农田”模式在香港发展的可能性。

这或许可以算得上一次村落“自上而下”与“自下而上”共同发展的实验,建筑师作为整体规划风格的把握者,通过对居民完全手册的定制以及数次会议后对居民意见的征集,使得居民们可以“自下而上”地设计他们未来的家。在设计过程中,建筑师与使用者处于完全平等的地位,双方在设计期间的每一个周末都聚在一起“像看病一样,一家接一家地进行开会讨论,既保证了设计的独立性,又让他们相互了解”。最终,从最初的三种基本房型衍生变换出47种不同的模型,让每户村民都拥有其“建造的权利”。④

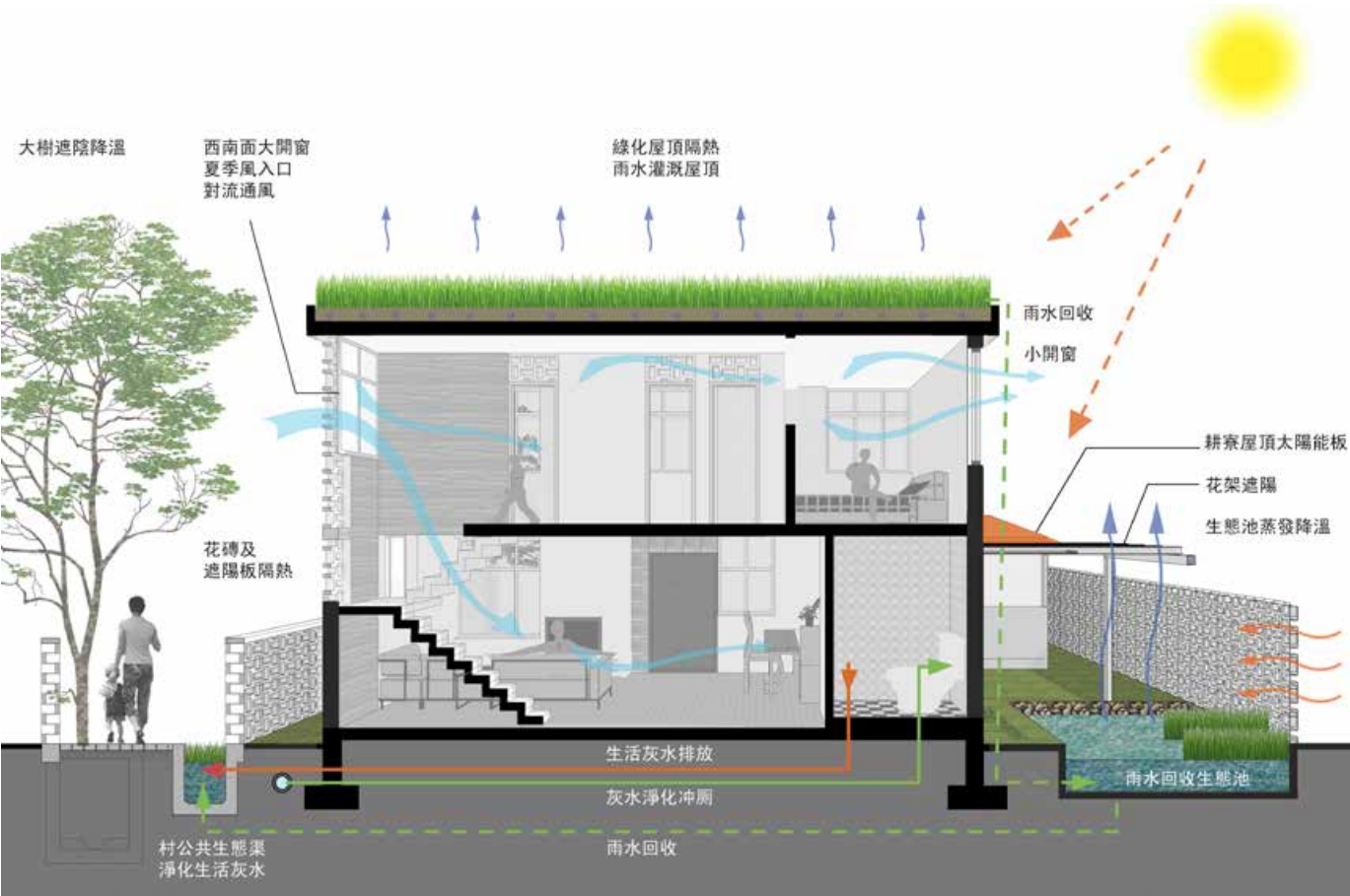




对页: 顶图, 关于菜园村的平面类型学研究; 底图, 菜园村外景。
本页: 上图, 菜园村的整体轴测图;
下图, 生态建筑分析图

• Opposite page: top, the typology study in plan of Choi Yuen Eco-Village;

bottom, the external view of Choi Yuen Eco-Village.
This page: above, the axonometric view of Choi Yuen Eco-Village; below, the diagram of the sustainable architecture





本页：左上图，王维仁建筑师与村民开会，探讨每家每户的房屋摆放；右上图，菜园村设计过程中的研究模型，用于与村民进行沟通和设计；左图，菜园村的远景；下图，菜园村的老树和菜园

• This page: above left, the architect and villagers are

holding meetings to decide the placement of houses; above right, the study models through the design process; left, the distant view of the village; below, the old tree and the farm of the village





本页：上图，建筑立面图；下图，村内一角；底图，小孩在连接村落的公共小径中骑自行车

the village; bottom, a child is biking along the shared alley which connected the whole village from the entrance to the end

• This page: above, the elevation; below, the view of

菜园村，新界，香港/
Choi Yuen Eco-Village, New Territories, Hong Kong

设计/Design
王维仁建筑设计研究室/Wang Weijen Architecture
石岗菜园村关注组/Choi Yuen Eco-Village Team

设计成员/Design members
王维仁、谢菁、谭咏雯、张思婷、阮颖彤、张羽、徐霁、谢民富

委托人/Client
香港菜园村/Choi Yuen Eco-Village

场地面积/Site area
13 500 m²

建筑面积/Building area
4 060 m²

设计阶段/Design phase
2010

竣工/Completion
2011



时间轴/Timeline

2008年11月-12月 政府宣布2010年清拆菜园村，村民组成“菜园村关注组”争取不拆不迁

2009年1月 政府首次进行高铁刊宪咨询，村民自发组织签署反对

2009年2月-3月 村民举行义卖会，吸引外援人士，组成“菜园交接组”

2009年6月 政府第二次进行高铁刊宪咨询，村民再次收集逾一万份反对书

2009年10月 政府提出修订特惠赔偿方案，在村民坚持不迁不拆的情况下，政府仍在行政会议上通过了高铁拨款

2010年2月 菜园村宣布与政府达成共识，向政府集体登记并领取赔偿，以“农耕复兴计划”取得建屋牌照重建家园

2010年8月-9月 村民初步决定购入大窝村与元岗新村之间的农地

2011年4月-5月 村民分批迁入菜园新村临时屋



本页：上图，依山而建的菜园村；左图及下图，门前菜园不仅为整个村落带来了绿色，也为居民带来了日常生活的食材和赖以生活的资金

• This page: above, Choi Yuen Eco-Village was

constructed at the bottom of the mountain; left and below, the front garden not only brings the greenery to the village, but also provides the daily food and living funds for the villagers



来自建筑师的话/ THE INTERVIEW OF THE ARCHITECT

Domus China: 您觉得原来菜园村中最吸引您的地方是什么?

王维仁: 菜园村最吸引人的地方其实就是“菜园”和串联菜园的一条小径, 它们代表了最直接的人与人、与自然协商形成的村落和共享环境。村子里的上百户人家在战后远离家乡来到香港, 因为种菜为生而集结成村。来自八方互不相识的人们, 因以共同的公共事务而协调合作, 加上几十年来的修路灌溉和水电接驳, 创造了一个邻里互助、利益相关的自然村。整个村落的聚落形态就是由一条一米见宽的小径将每户人家的菜园和家屋串联起来。村民大多来自广府潮州或客家, 他们可能有着各自的方言习俗却异中求同。原来的家屋前后多半搭出棚架, 成为舒适的日常生活场所, 小径的两侧或是散置的家屋围篱, 或是果园瓜架和菜圃。走在村路上, 白天看到的是远山大树, 村子南北两侧中间有近百米没有路灯的菜园, 晚上看到的则是满天星斗, 耳边是蛙叫虫鸣。此外, 令我感慨的是这里的“民主”。菜园村的入口是位于公路旁的菜站, 它是一个盖于卸货台上的大约60平方米的建筑, 前门是开敞式的遮棚, 后面则是厕所与储藏室。菜站是为了货车运输新鲜蔬菜到港岛市场以及村民在清晨蔬菜交易的生产空间, 同时也是村民开会决定公共事务的议事厅。每逢节假日与大小事务, 村民往往三五家招呼聚餐, 各自准备佳肴在院子里的大桌共享。这样的聚餐方式大家量力而为, 没有主客贫富之分, 平等而又共享。比起一些历史深厚的宗族村落, 这样自然形成的公共空间, 在没有太多封建文化包袱的情况下, 反而显得特别现代而民主。

Domus China: 在后来的重建中, 为了留住这些吸引人的特点, 您采用了哪些方式?

王维仁: 在菜园村的重建中我们强调“车不入村”。这不单是为了保留这样一条小径贯穿整条村的空间特色, 更重要的是让村民理解, 如果开一条车路直通家门就和一般的地产别墅无异, 每家的菜园庭院都只剩下了停车场。保留这样一条由每家每户的围篱组成的小径, 代表了大家需要共同协作, 比如解决排水排污的问题。除此之外, 我们保留1/3的土地作为“公田”也是希望保住菜园村家家种菜的生活习惯, 我提倡“公共厨房”也是希望维系菜园村共享聚餐的公共传统。我们在规划上安排保留道路转折以及南北向的各种公共设施和节点: 大树、小广场和土地庙, 都是希望在新村能再次引发老菜园村的那种公共性与空间。保留原来的土地元素, 比如龙眼树林和鱼塘, 不单是因为他们具有老菜园村的特色风格, 更是因为我们尊重原有土地的地形地物。我们希望每一家都会逐渐地加建出遮雨遮阴的棚架空间, 每个房间都有空气对流以及双面的采光, 不单是因为这样比较接近老菜园村的有机营建特色, 更是因为这样比较符合绿色建村和老菜园村“多种树少使用空调”的生态原则。

Domus China: 在设计过程中, 您为团队制作了《菜园村完全手册》, 您觉得这为整个建村过程起到了怎样的作用?

王维仁: 《菜园村居住完全手册》其实是过程中念头一动的即兴想法, 希望让居民和建筑师开心地感受一种事件的气氛。在整个冗长的设计过程中, 我们需要不断思考和尝试如何鼓动村民的积极性和参与感, 让他们对将来居住空间产生并保持一种期待和想象。这不是一个建筑知识手册, 而是为了方便村民理解、选择方案和作出决定的方案折页, 类似于日式流行文化中用于组织旅游和餐饮资讯的“完全手册”的概念。这种图文并茂的简洁叙事方式也类似于地产商的买楼手册, 让居民有一种在选购豪宅的感觉, 而不是动迁抗争。

Domus China: 您觉得《菜园村完全手册》就乡村建设发展而言最核心的意义是什么? 您觉得这是否是一个乡村建设都应具备的过程?

王维仁: 《菜园村居住完全手册》在快速的现代建设机制中是十分有效的, 家家户户有着不同的生活需求, 但建筑师们又必须将它们简化成一套方便施工的设计图纸。我们必须引导居民在可调控的模式下发展设计, 同时也希望发展出一种类似传统民居工匠和屋主间“原型”加“调整”的空间模式的设计过程。在充足的观察和讨论后我们整理出“三开间、天井、方形”三种基本类型, 而这个《菜园村完全手册》则方便村民们选择并写出建议。这个手册不能说是对居民专业知识的普及, 但确是诱导居民参与空间思考的手段之一。

Domus China: 通过您的推广和引导, 使得村落中很多公共空间得以成形, 能谈谈后来居民的使用情况以及反馈吗? 您觉得这种叙事空间的必要性为整个村落带来的积极影响是什么?

王维仁: 我们在规划时, 为菜园村的公共空间留下发展空间。严格来讲, 菜园村的公共空间还并未成型, 并且还有一大段路要走。它不是一个完成时的固定空间, 也正是因为这几年来在建村过程中经历的各种事件, 可以给公共空间带来更具体的形式和内容。公共空间不单是为村民提供凉亭与广场, 更是透过众人折中协调而成的具有公共性空间生产的公共设施。当初我们在不同角落设计了不同的亭子和座椅, 村民其实并没有太认真地看待这件事, 但是现在家家户户房子盖好了, 他们面对真实的议题——公田如何分配耕种, 灌溉水源怎么接引, 鱼塘怎么清理和使用——便会认真地来找我讨论。过去五年里, 居民等建新村, 住在政府提供的临时铁皮屋里。规划时我在整齐排列的临时屋子中间, 特意留了两个缺口作为两个围合的院落, 自然而然地这就成为了村子里的两个公共空间: 前院搭上了遮阳纱网, 桌椅一摆, 就是临时的村民广场和户外课室, 这几年来村里的大小聚会和活动都在这里举行; 后院则成为大家的临时菜园。在这个户外“大客厅”里, 公共空间的活力如此强大, 在未来村子的发展中, 要是公众事务大家都能协商解决, 这种公共的能量也一定可以延续下去。

Domus China: 乡村建设并不仅仅是一个独立静止的项目。其背后涵盖了一系列的改建机制, 并且经过居民的居住之后得以完善, 可谓是一个“生长的建筑”。就目前来看, 您觉得菜园村生长得如何?

王维仁: 经历五年的抗争周折和建村的经费拮据, 每家的屋子终于盖好, 村民也开始陆续整理各自的院子和菜圃。上周社工小玉和村民来找我, 开始讨论下一步如何规划公田引水灌溉, 以及哪些路口可以种树遮阴, 怎么带领小孩整理龙眼树林, 怎么透过蓄水池的设计和厨余分类的设施来创造公共空间, 怎么将鱼塘的旁边小屋改造成村民厨房和公社等等。五年里, 村民不断协商, 也不断等待各种许可, 我们也一直在想方设法策动未来公共空间的种子。2011年的时候我们利用建筑双年展的机会, 用争取来的一点经费在九龙公园展场与村民搭建了一个菜园村生态亭, 展览完毕后拆下来搬回村里, 便建成了菜园村的第一个公共空间。如今, 我也希望在未来一两年里策划一节设计课, 带领学生继续完善这个公共共享。现在我好像成了菜园村的长期义务建筑师, 我开始鼓动在每一家院子中都应该种下一棵大树, 也夸下海口要替大家找捐赠人种树。我们也看见有几户人家, 倾听并遵循了我们当初的设计, 在家屋和耕寮之间搭上遮阴的棚架, 让室内外的过渡空间有机地成长。应该这样讲, 我们对菜园村的设计是一个环境成长的方式, 是一种可以发展的环境架构。菜园村是一个长期的环境调控计划, 希望十年以后大树成荫, 能有类似当年菜站一样的公共建筑得到实现, 使新菜园村能比老菜园村的环境更加动人。

Domus China: 您觉得村子的成功自建为村民带来的最大改变是什么?

王维仁: 菜园村的例子挑成了半个世纪以来香港政府“拆村上楼”的迁村模式, 为大家对于传统的乡村建设提供了另一种模式。对村民而言, 菜园村的成功自建最重要的是为村民带来了新的家园, 维持了他们过去几十年来的一贯的生活方式。同时, 在经历了辛苦的抗争奋斗之后, 我相信他们更能珍惜这种和土地直接而密切的联系。对社会来说, 它鼓舞了市民挑战政府一贯的程序理性与发展至上的思维, 是香港市民继天星码头、中业区警署、蓝屋等城市空间一系列保卫运动中的一环。

Domus China: 您也做了许多大陆的乡村建设项目, 您觉得菜园村这个项目对您后来的设计有哪些影响?

王维仁: 我们在松阳平田村的四合院餐厅、民宿, 以及最近界首村会堂、禹王宫和卓庐的设计里, 无论委托方是村民还是乡镇府, 其共同目的都是挽救村落衰败, 解决人口外流和传统建筑倒塌的问题。我们参与设计的方式都是经由针灸式的重建方法, 由点做起, 再由点和点连成线, 形成一个公共空间网络。这有别于完全的历史保护计划, 我们希望的维持原有村落的建筑肌理, 一方面保育重要的历史建筑, 一方面也能少量地带入新建筑理念与公共空间的活力。在这样的过程中, 我们希望尽量保持村民的主体性。虽然他的决策过程无法像菜园村那么民主, 但通过了解使用建筑和参与施工的村民, 以及村里干部代表和周边居民前后过程中的反应, 我们也希望这种重建能够成为村里公共空间叙事的一部分。④

王维仁/Weijen Wang

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Weijen Wang is the professor at Department of architecture at Hong Kong University, founding principle of Wang Weijen Architecture, Members of AIA and HKIA. He graduated from UC Berkeley and Taiwan University

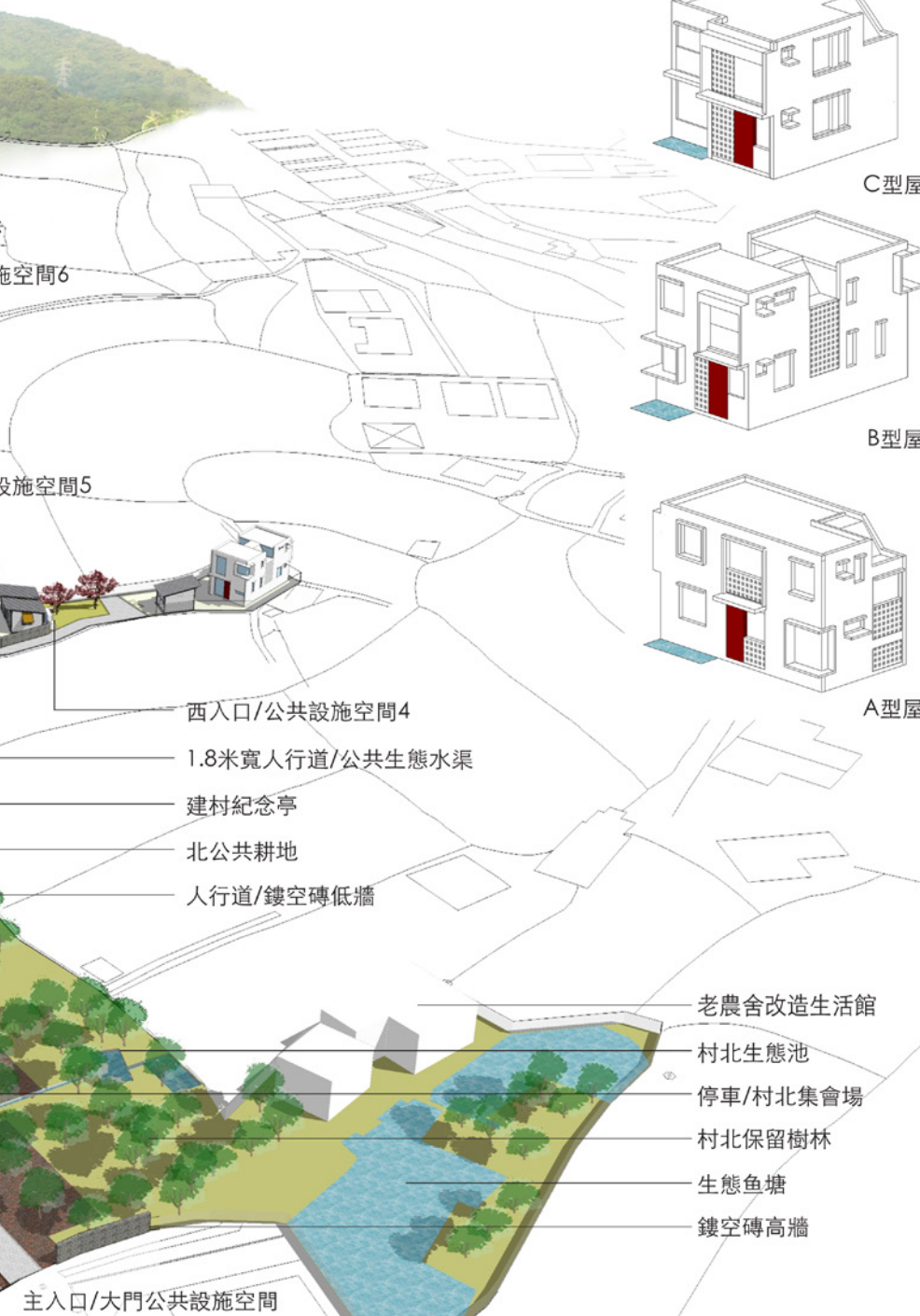
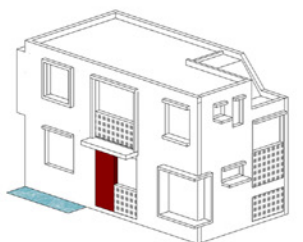
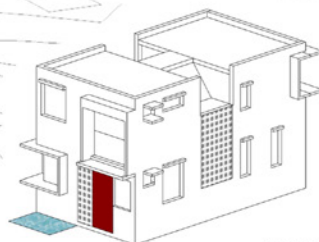
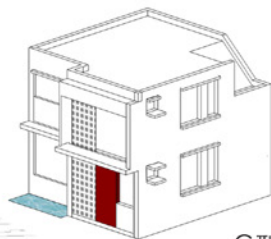
作品 | 1596

香港新界菜園村重建

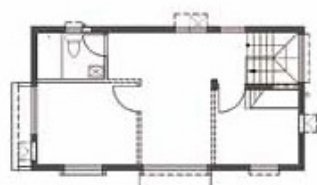
王維仁建築設計研究室有限公司

攝影：

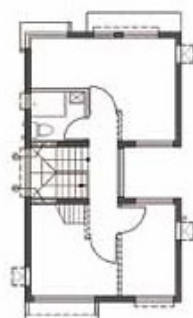








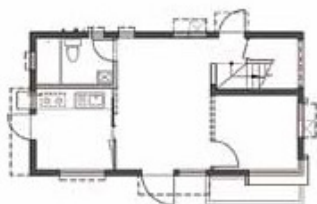
A型屋上層平面圖



B型屋上層平面圖



C型屋上層平面圖



A型屋首層平面圖



B型屋首層平面圖



C型屋首層平面圖



A型屋



B型屋



C型屋





2015菜園村重建－香港新界

菜園村是2010年香港高鐵工程動遷居民抗爭後的遷村重建運動，也是後殖民的香港市民投身城市及田園空間自主權反思的里程碑。村民以自立方式覓地建村化挫折為行動，挑戰程序理性機制一貫的「拆村上樓公屋」動遷模式，也提供香港市民一個機會重新審視新界的土地政策，以及探索社區建築的新方向。

建村的規劃建立在居民社區參與與生態建村的基礎上，保存了原有地塊內的大樹魚塘和兩組的龍眼樹林，確立了規劃上「車不入村」以及村內百分之四十的土地作為集體公田與公共使用的共識；配置利用一米五寬的南北向步道，安排基礎設施與公共雨水和灰水的收集循環；以不同尺度的廣場節點，公共亭子，膠體座椅，燈具郵箱的序列安排，沿著南北步道形成村內北中南三個地區的公共空間特色，與整體的社區認同。在長達六年的建村過程中，規劃配合

了政府臨時安置房安排基礎設施，並保留了未來的公田用地；也利用安置房的廣場教室定期舉辦生態農耕工作營，以及參與香港建築雙年展的生態亭展示，作為團結村民與回饋社會的行動。

建築的設計則模擬傳統民居「原型加調整」的思考過程，以三開間，天井和院落的圍合概念發展出ABC三種基本原型，設計出一套參與的機制和過程，依居民的選擇和調整逐漸成四十七個戶型，完成施工圖面。建築的朝向開窗引入夏季的西南穿堂風，提供遮陽和擋雨元素的成長機會，以經濟和地域性的材料組織合理的建構邏輯和美學。建築設計同時結合屋頂覆草和庭院的雨水收集池，家家有大樹和菜園，形成以居屋為單元的小生態系統；全村再以每戶排出的中水過濾和生態池，以及黑水收集的有機堆肥，提供村內的公田使用，並促進大區域的水循環以及防洪集水，形成以村為單元的大生態系統。（文：王維仁建築設計研究室有限公司）

圖

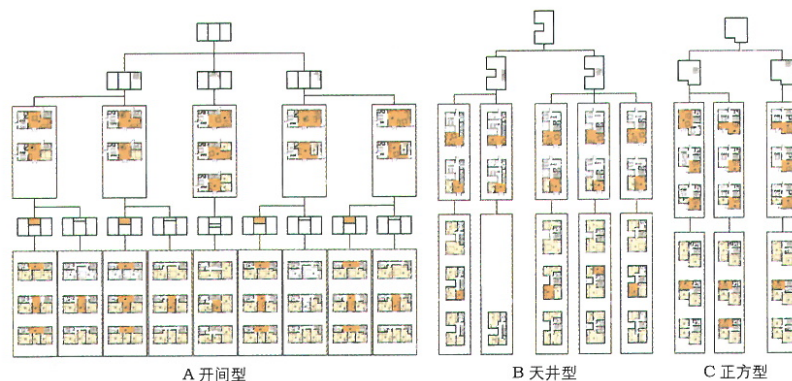


作品名稱：	香港新界菜園村重建
業主：	菜園新村有限公司
地點：	香港新界錦田
用途：	村屋
建築	
事務所：	王維仁建築設計研究室有限公司
主持人：	王維仁
參與者：	謝青、譚詠雯、張思婷、阮穎彤、張羽、徐磊、謝民富
結構：	謝民富
景觀：	王維仁建築設計研究室有限公司
施工	
建築、水電、空調、室內、景觀：	永利建築工程公司
基地面積：	13,500m ²
建築面積：	4,060m ²
層數：	地上二層
設計時間：	2010年至2011年
施工時間：	2011年至2016年

NEW CHOI YUEN VILLAGE ECO-HOUSE DESIGN

菜园新村生态住宅

项目名称：菜园新村生态住宅
设计者：王维仁建筑设计研究室 + 石岗菜园村关注组
建设地点：中国香港 锦田元岗
委托人：香港菜园村
设计成员：王维仁、谢菁、谭咏雯、张思婷、阮颖彤、张羽、徐贲、谢民富
基地面积：13 500 m²
建筑面积：4 060 m²
设计时间：2010 年
建成时间：2011 年



2009 年 12 月在香港中环的反高铁抗争，延续了 3 年前天星码头保育运动的精神，是后殖民时代的香港市民，投身城市及田园空间自主权运动的再一次高潮。2010 年春天，抗争运动的主体成员菜园村村民和支援的民间关注团体化挫折为行动，决定突破政府搬迁公屋的安排模式，以自立的方式觅地生态建村。这个运动在维系社区的存续的同时，挑战了程序理性的香港官僚体制数十年来一贯“拆村上楼”的动迁模式，更进一步地让我们重新审视香港新界的耕地政策，以期开启香港有机农业的新契机。

菜园村的实质规划在居民社区行动与生态建村的基础上，保存了原有地块内的大小鱼塘和两组龙眼树林，确立了规划上“车不入村”，以及村内 40% 的土地作为集体公田与公共使用的共识；配置以不同尺度的广场节点、公所亭宇、墙体座椅、灯具邮箱的序列安排，沿着南北步道形成村内北中南三个社区的公共空间与特色，强化村民对地区和地点的认同。

建筑的设计则模拟传统民居“原型加调整”的思考过程，以三开间、天井和院落的围合概念发展出三种基本原型，设计出一套参与的机制和过程。设计进一步依居民选择的原型加以调整，发展出最后适应每家使用的 47 个户型，完成施工图发包文件。每户的配置结合耕种和邻栋建筑，形成围合关系的庭院系统；建筑的朝向开窗引入夏季的西南穿堂风，并提供日后遮阳和挡雨构件的加建可能；构造以使用经济和地域性的材料为原则，建立合理的建构逻辑和地域美学。

生态建筑的理念同时获得村民的一致认同与支持。除了每个房间都有双面采光和自然对流通风之外，设计同时结合屋顶覆草和庭院的雨水收集池。除了形成降温储水的庭院环境，更强调家家的宅院都有大树和菜园，形成以居屋为单元的小生态系统。全村再集中每户排出的灰水，在 2m 宽的村道路一侧设置生态过滤水渠，以及村南村北两个生态储水池和黑水收集的有机堆肥系统。灰水和黑水的过滤除了提供村内的公田灌溉使用，还促进大区域的水循环以及防洪集水，行成以村为单元的大生态系统。

设计从规划到建筑，分别表现下列 12 个重要的主题：

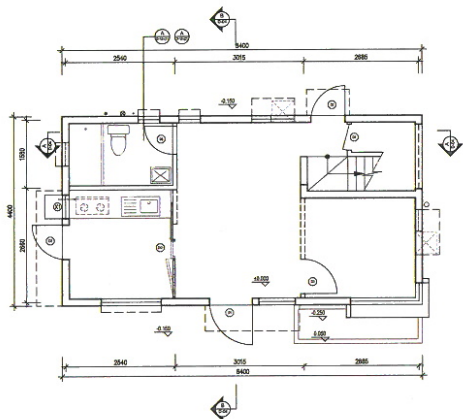
1. 社区意识：由高铁动迁的抗争和生态建村的民主参与，形成村民的社区共识；
2. 公田公社：由村民有机耕种的公田和合作社经营，开启香港农业复耕的起点；
3. 车不入村：以村口停车场和 2m 宽的村内道路，控制低碳排放的乡村整体环境；
4. 鱼塘果树：利用已有的鱼塘设施和龙眼树林，保存新界原有的地域文化地景；
5. 养风聚水：结合背后的山势和贯穿全村的溪水，掌握风水原则与区域感官地景；
6. 大中小：利用不同设施需求，营造大中小不同尺度的广场和多样的公共空间；
7. 民居形态：发展基本建筑形态组合和变化，体现“原型加调整”的民居设计模式；
8. 合院天井：以建筑的围合以及天井空间的安排，形成中国传统聚落的院落空间；
9. 南风穿堂：利用建筑的朝向和开窗，形成对流通风和自然采光的室内物理环境；
10. 开间模组：以经济的结构和空间关系，促成模组化的营建系统和建构的诗意；
11. 肥水不漏：以雨水、灰水和黑水的循环利用，形塑有机耕种自给自足的生态系统；
12. 村民参与：以简易 ABC 建筑手册和工作坊，建立居民参与和修改机制。



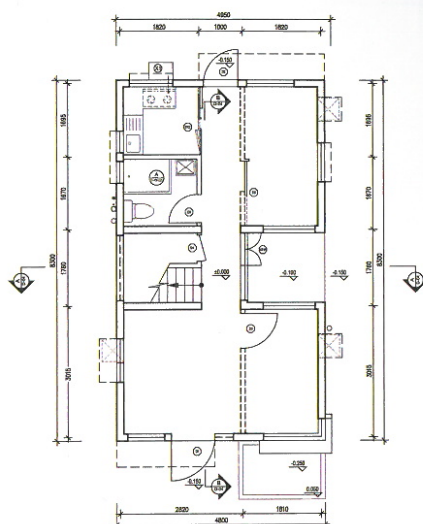
A 型屋南立面图

B 型屋南立面图

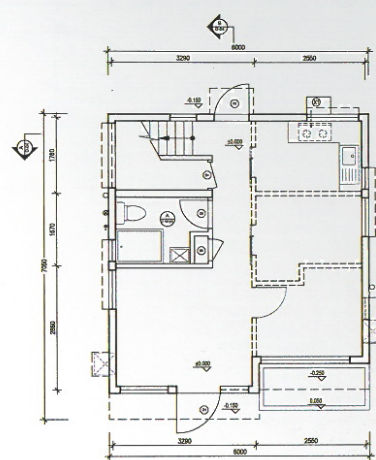
C 型屋南立面图



A 型屋首层平面图



B 型屋首层平面图

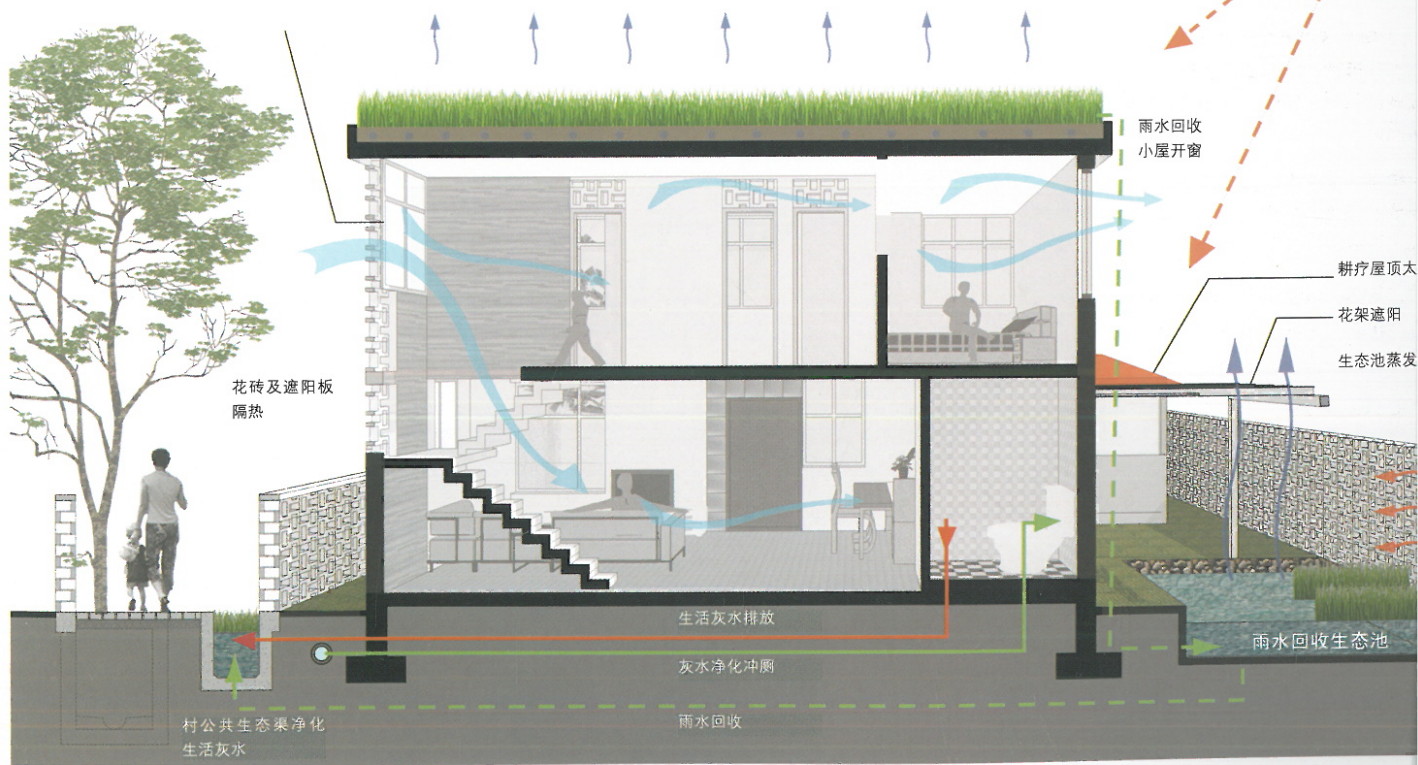


C 型屋首层平面图

大树遮阳降温

西南面大开窗夏季
风入口对流通风

绿化屋顶隔热雨水
灌溉屋顶





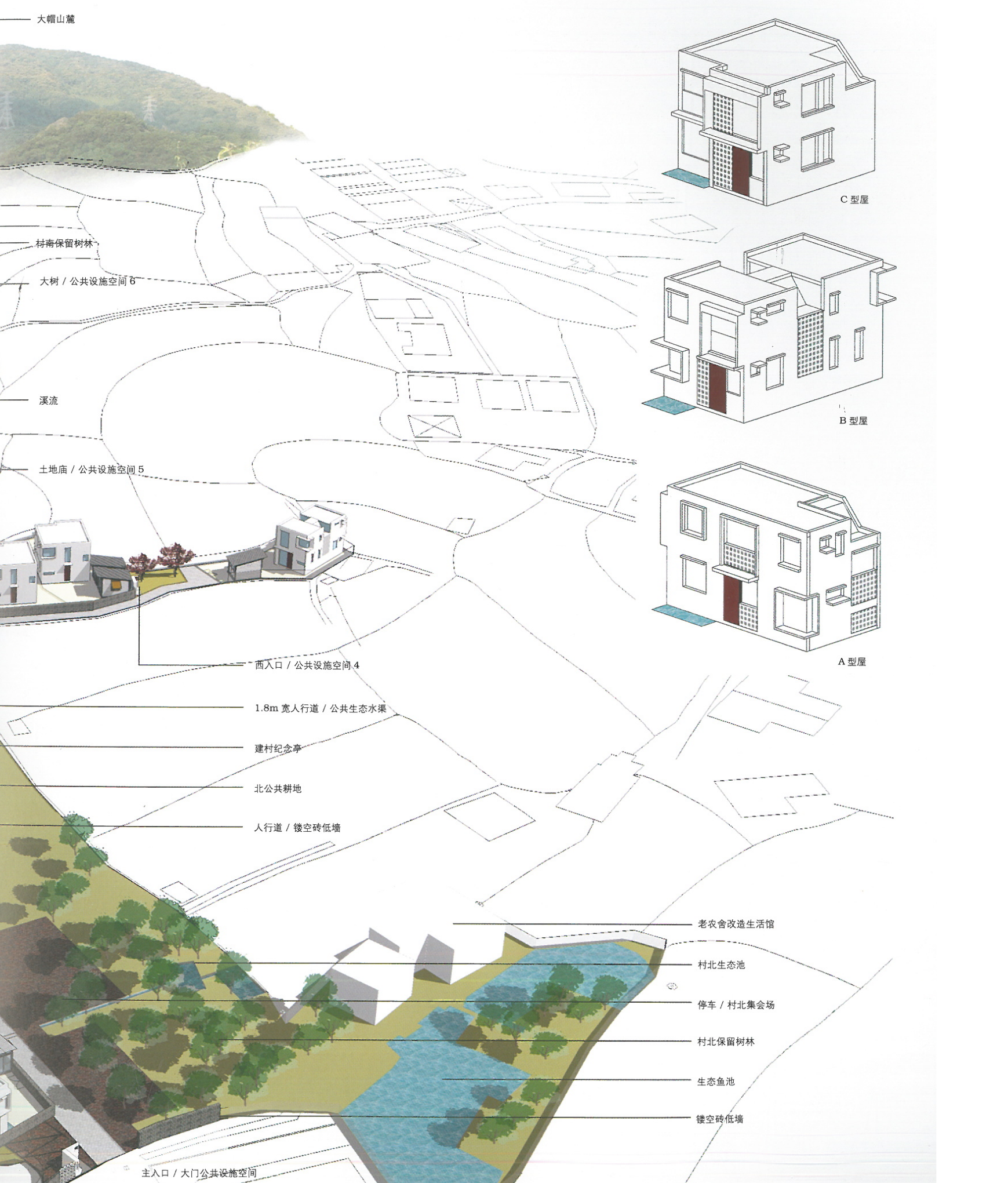
南公共耕地

村南生态池

公共设施空间 3

保留龙眼树林

东入口 / 公共设施空间 3



大帽山麓

村南保留树林

大树 / 公共设施空间 6

溪流

土地庙 / 公共设施空间 5

西入口 / 公共设施空间 4

1.8m 宽人行道 / 公共生态水渠

建村纪念亭

北公共耕地

人行道 / 镂空砖低墙

老农舍改造生活馆

村北生态池

停车 / 村北集会

村北保留树林

生态鱼池

镂空砖低墙

主入口 / 大门公共设施空间

C 型屋

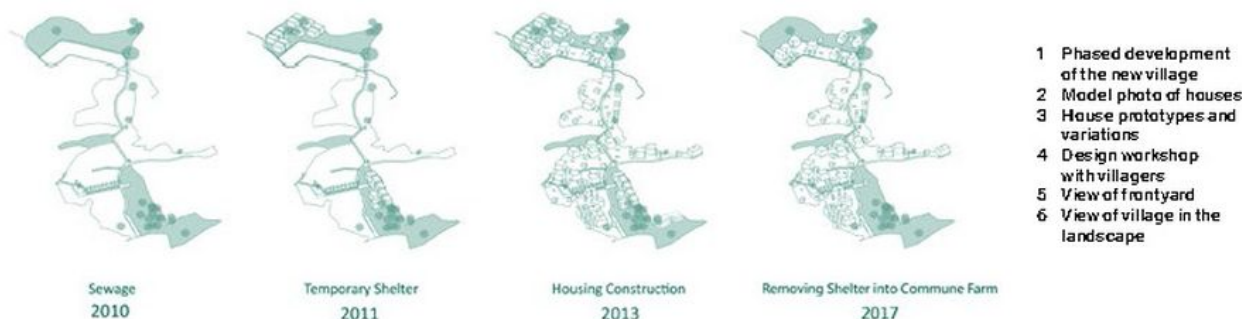
B 型屋

A 型屋

Voices from the Vegetable Garden

新菜園村規劃與設計

‘New’ Choi Yuen Village: Planning and design



The planning and design for Choi Yuen Village – “Village of Vegetable Garden”, – was a major community rehabilitation project in Hong Kong’s North West New Territories. Spread over nearly a decade, it was conducted in parallel with a larger civic movement concerning issues of land justice, agriculture policy, patterns of rural housing and sustainable farming.

The project had its origins in a protest against the village’s re-location due to the construction of the High-Speed Rail Link, when 200 villagers rejected the government’s resettlement proposal to move them into public housing and instead fought for maintaining their long relationship with the land through farming. With the help of social activists, professionals and academics, the movement marked a turning point in the formulation of alternative planning strategies for bottom-up development, organic agriculture, green architecture and grassroots participation in rural Hong Kong.

After an eight-year period of planning, design and construction, the project completed 50 low-cost village houses featuring a range of sustainable design concepts including conservation of fishponds and orchards, allocation of communal land for organic farming, arrangement for a vehicular-free pedestrian system, as well as provisions for public spaces and infrastructure.

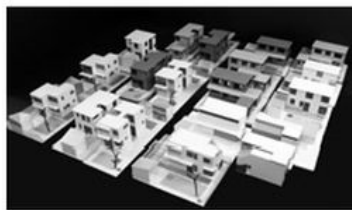
By formulating a typology-based participation mechanism, as well as a set of architectural measures for facilitating natural ventilation and lighting, the project opened up new opportunities for alternative community architecture different from mainstream housing developments in Hong Kong.

Planning the village

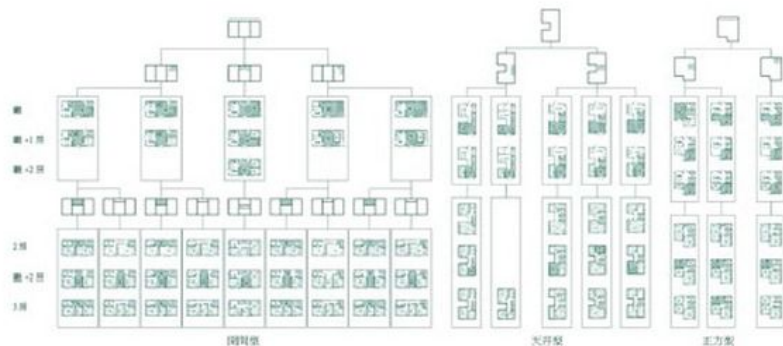
In the planning stage, through workshops and discussion, consensus was reached among villagers on the following principles:

- *Car-free village*: with car park spaces in the village front, a vehicular-free pedestrian road was set for the main access to each dwelling unit.
- *Commune farm land*: with 1/3 of the land for public use, two large pieces of communal land were designated for collective farming.
- *Conserving landscape*: with the original fishponds and orchards preserved as public facilities, the original (agri)cultural landscape was conserved.
- *Village road*: the main village road connecting north to south was to accommodate infrastructure including sewage, power and cabling, integrating with rainwater ditch for future grey water recycling.
- *Public spaces*: with large, medium and small village commons across different sections, ideas for using lamp posts, tree patios, benches and road junctions as communal spaces were adopted to enhance the sense of community.

The main pedestrian road is carefully animated all the way from the village entrance to the mountain at the back. Starting from the entrance patio and grocery shop near the parking lot, the road leads to communal farmland with a pavilion in its centre. Passing the “orchard” junction, public nodes of big trees, benches and patios have been arranged nearby the earth shrine. With the woods and communal farmland at the end,



2



3

the road leads to the foothills and freshwater streams coming from the mountain. With the southwest prevailing summer breeze coming down from the hill bringing fresh moisture, the village is considered to have good feng shui: the 'wind' and 'water' of comfort.

Designing a modern vernacular

The major challenge in designing the village houses was to develop a process that could sustain the vernacular quality of the original Choi Yuen Village while also being built by a contractor through the contemporary tendering process. How can an architect incorporate the needs of 50 different households with one set of standardized working drawings? How can we develop a design system that allows flexibility yet still can be considered as one housing project for managing the cost of construction? How can we moderate a participatory process that can accommodate a variety of inputs and still be able to effectively coordinate the design drawings? How can we transform the model of "Prototype + Modification" in vernacular architecture into a design model that can be applied to modern housing design?

For the 50 house units, after intensive discussions and explorations, three prototypes A, B and C were established to fit different programme needs and site conditions:

- A symmetrical three modular-bay block adopted from Chinese traditional dwelling;
- B rectangular atrium block adopted from the traditional shophouse type;
- C square block popular among contemporary New Territories village houses.

Three design pamphlets were produced for each type with plans, axonometric models and renderings to facilitate the villagers' spatial imagination and decision-making. Each household selected its preferred prototype A, B or C, which was then transformed into a detailed layout. Each prototype had fixed structural dimensions for its exterior form, stairway and services location, but was then developed into several sub-types with variations set by different user needs.

Additional workshops were arranged to finalize the site plan of each house lot. The 50 houses were divided

into several neighbourhood groups based on their location adjacency. Sitting around a large-scale village site model, the architects demonstrated possible site layouts for each house lot. Rather like having a clinic appointment with a doctor, each household had a time slot scheduled for design consultation and decision-making. Often with their neighbours sitting around making suggestions, people resolved conflicting issues through negotiations in order to guarantee they got the best shared outcome. After several rounds of intensively productive interactions, the final designs for all houses were settled between architect and villagers. Based on the selected house types and agreed layout plans, one set of working drawings accommodating 50 unit variations was completed for tendering and construction.

Village-making continues

Parallel to the architectural design, and with the help of experts arranged through the Choi Yuen Village Concern Group, the architects and villagers resolved issues for arranging temporary accommodation, construction sequence, site formation, drainage and infrastructure including water and power supplies, waste, sewage and recycling systems. The villagers faced a challenging few years in temporary accommodation throughout the construction period. Besides arranging the public patios and farmland for the shelter layout, the architects also engaged the villagers in events such as community design workshops and building an ecological pavilion in Kowloon Park for the Hong Kong Biennale in 2012.

The final completion of village houses in 2017 marked another point of departure for improving the village environment in the next ten years: planting trees, planning farmland and an irrigation system, building patios and benches, a public kitchen and a community hall, and setting up the water recycling system.



4

Beyond Choi Yuen Village

菜村之外：王維仁與朱凱迪談居住權

Weijen Wang and Chu Hoi-dick on the right of living



- 1 Main entrance / public space
- 2 Perforated wall
- 3 Fishpond
- 4 Reserved woods
- 5 North plaza
- 6 Ecological pond
- 7 Living museum
- 8 Pedestrian road
- 9 North public farmland
- 10 Memorial pavilion
- 11 Pedestrian road
- 12 East entrance
- 13 West entrance
- 14 Public space
- 15 Longan Trees
- 16 Temple of Land God
- 17 Stream
- 18 Reserved woods
- 19 Ecological pond

Background

WW Choi Yuen Village could be an alternative model for village redevelopment in Hong Kong. It also provides us an opportunity to rethink beyond a village the larger context on the way we could plan and manage our rural land better. Between development and conservation, the fundamental questions are, what is our position over the rural-land policy and agriculture? How are we able to sustain a better symbiotic urban-rural relationship?

CH We should start with some background information. In the New Territories, 37% of land is neither developed areas nor country parks. To the government and the public, it is the land for future development.

But to me, this 37% has a lot to do with villages, which are unfamiliar even to New Territories residents if they live in new towns. For example, if you live in Tin Shui Wai, you may not be aware of the 'soil dumping' issues (倒泥頭).

Choi Yuen Village belongs to the second-generation villages that were found by immigrants after WWII but later declined together with agriculture in Hong Kong. When the government planned to clear the village for the High Speed Rail, the dying village became the focus of public concern. On one hand, people cared about the fundamental right of living, whether one can decide on his lifestyle. On a broader level, they rethought the nature and future of the New Territories as a major part of the city. In this context, the relocation of Choi Yuen Village was



Image credit: John Choy



Image credit: Tse Pak Chai

perceived as a re-creation, i.e. an experiment in new accommodation and way of living.

WW The beginning of the Choi Yuen Village action was about rehabilitation and social justice: how could we help those villagers continue their farming and stay with the land? If they have to be relocated, how to find a piece of new land for rebuilding a village and how to build village houses better? When we acquired the land started to lay out the plan, we soon realized that we needed to make a strong proposition on maintaining a portion of land as communal farmland, as well as promoting a vehicular-free village in order not to be another suburban housing development. Village houses in Hong Kong originally followed the traditional village layout pattern of southern China, a grid system with courtyard houses and ancestral halls, and a pond in the village front facing the fields. This village pattern has been completely changed by the Small House Policy, which destroyed the basic relationship between humans and land. The 3-storey Ding House provides 2,100 sq.ft, which becomes the floor area capital that is beyond a family's necessity. In Choi Yuen Village, we provided much less, 800 sq. ft per family in a 2-storey house, to see if they could still have a base for developing quality living environment with their adjacent vegetable plots. We have to continue the Choi Yuen Village project by planting trees and building communal spaces. However, one thing we couldn't achieve was the vision for an eco-village with grey

and black water recycling. At the time everyone was enthusiastic, but the concept was gradually toned down by the tight budget and other practicalities.

Debates and difficulties in the process

CH Both professor Wang and I projected idealistic thoughts to the village. I remember his initial idea was to plan the new village compactly to save more land for the communal farm. However, people felt uncomfortable to live closely as they were not in the same clan as the indigenous villagers were. This is what we call 'the process', in which we had to choose between decisions made by the community and those by ourselves. Sometimes idealistic thoughts would win, and sometimes we had to make compromises. For instance, many male villagers wanted to drive home, because their land lots were big enough for parking. But we argued that driving would hinder interactions between residents, like what happens in housing estates. We debated and voted, deciding to have no car access in the end. The car-less main road became a key feature that provides a lot of communication among residents.



WW There are other issues like grey water recycling, public spaces, tree planting, as well as the height of fence-wall, originally designed to be only 4 feet high, but is now out of control.

CH Decisions were made collectively; some villagers who

respected Professor Wang would follow the designed height, but others decided to build a 6 feet high wall out of their own vision of a better life. It is interesting that there are all kinds of people here.

WW For instance, we offered several patterns of cheaper simple bricks to build, at the end many preferred tiles like those on luxury houses. I also have to admit that I am a bit disappointed by its architectural appearance, which looks very different from our original design. But all in all, I think the overall environment is still much better than the surrounding village developments. Some earlier planning and design decisions were crucial to the final outcome. During site planning stage, we respected the existing trees, water pond and the overall *feng shui* (風水), and reserved some areas for conservation and public use, rather than dividing up the land into equally sized lots. We also developed house prototypes with variations and a mixture of combinations for different site conditions. Therefore, the village is different from a generic, cookie-cutter-like model. The issue is, can the new Choi Yuen Village be a reference for the government to review village house regulations, or to open up design possibilities for new village housing?

CH The village houses are built under the Agricultural Land Rehabilitation Scheme, so we have 40% farmland. Now my mission is to demonstrate its possibility for other developments. For instance, in many NDAs, the government is against the relocation of villages. However, taking Choi Yuen Village as example, 1.5 ha of land was compensated for the resumption of 27 ha of land, which is quite reasonable.

Distorted relations between humans and land

WW Yes, considering the future of rural villages in Hong Kong, the



focus should be agriculture and nature, as well as building up a healthy model for “farming-living”, rather than just expanding suburban housing or maintaining the Small House Policy offering building rights to indigenous males. This issue involves huge interests of indigenous villagers and developers which need tremendous efforts to resolve. However, it is also a critical issue as the current village model is not sustainable, and we cannot afford to continue consuming the remaining land.

CH As I observe, houses and farmland were closely linked in the past. Farmland was the place for production, while producers lived in farmhouses. The two should be balanced. The commodification of Ding Houses broke that relation, so everyone is concerned only about maximizing village houses and expanding their own villages. I think houses built in the future should not be a commodity but about everyday needs and the right of living. It can be an indigenous right, or a right for agricultural producers. The revival of agriculture in Hong Kong is a critical issue because there are 3,000 hectares of abandoned farmland. It is also an opportunity to explore an alternative form of dwellings and think about the right of living.

WW This is a critical issue. What would be the relationship between the underused farmland and the villages? What is the percentage of villagers that are still farming? Can we draw a plan to link farmland to each existing village? How can we activate the land subordinated to

each village to close the gap between farming and living? Through policy and planning, how can we readjust the population of villagers to accommodate those willing to farm? How can we develop an alternative village model to coordinate dwellings and farmland for rural Hong Kong?

In the current model, most people living in the village don't need to farm. Can we set a minimum requirement for village living by involving, even indirectly, some agriculture production or tax contribution? Can we have new regulations and housing types to encourage more farmers live in the village?

CH In Yuen Kong New Village (元朗新村), which I am also working on, none of the total 500 villagers are actually farmers. They live there for more space or cheaper rent, but they commute to the city for work every day. What should be their roles in the village? First, they are consumers of agricultural products. On the other hand, I have to introduce the possibility of agriculture to them, because they treat the place simply as their bedrooms, disconnected from the surrounding natural landscape. In recent years, I have a responsibility in mind to transform their identity as residents of Pat Heung (八鄉), with unique food and culture that links to agriculture. By doing so, I can let this group of people rethink the New Territories.

WW The question also include: how can we engage residents of luxury village houses to care about their village community or to contribute to the rural environment, instead of the number of houses possibly built? How can we re-build an identity for all villagers, farmers or not, that can always relate to the conservation of rural land, nature and agriculture. Should we set up a new type of village houses for new farmers? Can we encourage potential farmers to buy the land by granting them minimum rights to build houses?

CH It's too idealistic to think about village revival if land investment is so profitable in Hong Kong. Farmland is so dissociated from agricultural production that you can never own the land by farming. If land is owned by investors, what can the government do? Now, the government is implementing two policies, the agriculture park and Agricultural Priority Area which encourages landowners to rent the land to farmers.

WW In Switzerland or Japan, the government sustains the rural landscape by subsidizing agriculture, allowing farmers to continue maintaining the farmland. In Taiwan, the regulations are requiring owners of the new farmhouses, often rich urban dwellers, to maintain farming or employ others to farm. That may sound funny but it is the same way how traditional rural landlords maintain the productivity of farmland. If new young farmers cannot afford to own a piece of farmland, landlords can work with the farmers as the managers, or simply collect rent for the farmland. On the planning of New Territories

CH That depends on the government's attitude. It will only intervene in the free 'land' market if it has a strong will for an issue. The land in the N.T. is really our legacy to deal with global issues such as sustainability and food self-sufficiency. However, the 'Land Debate' has skipped these aspects, forcing you to think with an industrialized mind that there are no other needs than housing needs, and that those needs have to be fulfilled by more land, but not better allocation and distribution.

WW I personally think the land supply issue for housing, and the rural-agricultural land issues in the New Territories should be addressed separately. If you believe in the symbiotic balance needed between city and countryside, and consider agriculture is crucial to nature,

ecology and food supply, there should be debates and legislation to guarantee the maintaining of over 30% farmland in the countryside.

CH To choose between reclamation and development in the New Territories, we should actually choose the former if we want to revive the villages. You cannot duplicate the natural environment in the reclaimed areas. It is hard to imagine reviving villages there. It is paradoxical that reclamation and destruction of villages are happening simultaneously, and all our possibilities get ruined. That's why Hong Kong people feel so hopeless even if they spot the problem.

WW I believe we should keep the countryside the way it is. If the government recognizes the value of agriculture land and villages in Hong Kong, we should find a way to renew our village patterns, just like how the URA is renewing our urban architecture, creating a good mixture of village housing type and market. If we sacrifice 1-2% of the current rural land, we can explore a type of better sustainable and ecological community. We can lower the density of some village houses, and increase the height and density of other village houses, testing how to accommodate more people while maintaining the sense of rurality. If some people in the current villages want to farm, we can think of how to re-organize the farmland with the new village house typology.

At the same time, a small percentage of farmland can be reserved as agricultural housing, with restricted use condition and transaction, probably one or two storeys high, for those who are willing to engage in farming and care of the rural land. All these can to help shape a future vision of diversified village patterns with rural land.

CH First, we have a model of agricultural production in mind, one that is small-scale and domestic.

However, what the government is introducing is the capital-intensive, commercialized model from mainland China, where a lot of agriculture corporations are swallowing up small-scale farming.

On the other hand, how do we bring rural issues back to the public eye? Now, the political system from Heung Yee Kuk (the Rural Council, 鄉議局) Rural Committee, to Village Representatives is all dominated by vested interests. People are resigned to the condition, but we must open up the political space and re-capture the future of our city, letting the public decide, instead of the rich or the landowners.

When I talk to those indigenous leaders, they have no idea why the public hates them so much. To them, Ding House is the right they won after fighting with the British army and sacrificing the lives of many ancestors. But in my opinion, we need different parties to make concessions and take collective responsibilities when considering the city future.

Land justice and the choices of living

WW Going back to the concern of land justice when we help Choi Yuen Village, I don't know whether your concerns are still in line with other Land Justice League members, regarding visions and key agendas of concern.

CH Our subject matter is democracy. Speaking of the rural environment, who owns the land and who has the right to decide the use

of it, a tenant farmer who has rented and worked on the land for years, or the absent landlord? Questions of land justice are often neglected in Hong Kong. For the NENT development, the public is confronted with two choices, either to support the villagers, or the government's dispossession plan. Both are too superficial. We need to think in a deeper way i.e. what kind of city are we going to build? In Hong Kong, even if you have a hundred million dollars to buy a luxury house, you can only choose from what developers have built. When people talk about a new town with a 200,000 population, their concerns are not about living better lives but whether they have their place there.

WW These are questions on how to ensure sufficient diversity and mechanisms of control for people, land and houses. The situation is overly simplified now in Hong Kong, which is the government builds public housing, developers build private housing, and the remaining goes to Ding houses in the villages. The system cannot address the increasing complicated situation which needs much more sophisticated resolution, plus we don't have enough choices and are losing control on how we live and manage our land.

CH It is strange that everyone fights for democracy, but no one has the sense of belonging to the land or proposes any alternative to conventional city planning. So issues are always thought in two extremes. Activists would only protest to the golf course and claim that it should all be re-planned for public housing. Such protest is ineffective and their claim is too shallow. Sometimes, I wonder why the golf course can't be a park. Objection to retaining the golf course doesn't always mean building more houses on it, right?



Eden Course, Hong Kong Golf Club, Fanling

菜园新村生态住宅，香港，中国

Choi Yuen Eco-village Redevelopment, Hong Kong, China, 2015

建筑设计：王维仁，谢菁/王维仁建筑设计研究室

Architects: WANG Weiren, XIE Jing/Wang Weijen Architecture



项目信息/Credits and Data

客户/Client: 香港菜园村/Choi Yuen Village

地点/Location: 香港锦田/Kam Tin, Hong Kong

主创建筑师/Principal Architect: 王维仁/WANG Weijen

设计团队/Project Team: 谭咏雯, 张思婷, 阮颖彤, 张

羽, 徐嘉, 谢民富/TAN Yongwen, ZHANG Siting, RUAN

Yingtong, ZHANG Yu, XU Zhu, XIE Minfu

建筑面积/Floor Area: 4060m²

设计时间/Design Period: 2010-2011

建成时间/Completion Time: 2015

1 全区鸟瞰/Aerial view

2.3 外景/Exterior views

菜园村是 2010 年香港高铁工程动迁居民抗争后迁村重建运动的结果。其规划建设在居民社区参与和生态建村的基础上，保存了原有地块内的大树鱼塘和两组龙眼树林，确立了规划上“车不入村”以及村内 40% 的土地作为集体农田与公共使用的共识。建筑的设计则模拟传统民居“原型加调整”的思考过程，以三开间、天井和院落的围合概念发展出 ABC3 种基本原型，设计出一套参与的机制和过程，依居民的选择和调整逐渐形成 47 个户型，完成施工图面。□

The project consists of a set of detailed designs for a low cost eco-village and its buildings, demonstrating sustainable design concepts including conservation of fishpond and orchard, allocation of commune land for organic farming, arrangement for a vehicular-free pedestrian system, as well as development of public spaces and infrastructures with rain water collection and waste water recycling. □

CHOI YUEN ECO-VILLAGE REDEVELOPMENT

香港新界菜园村

设计者: 王维仁建筑设计研究室+石岗菜园村关注组

地点: 香港锦田元岗

委托人: 香港菜园村

设计成员: 王维仁/谢菁/谭咏雯/张思婷/阮颖彤/张羽/徐磊/谢民富

场地面积: 13 500 m²

建筑面积: 4 060 m²

设计时间: 2010年

完成时间: 2011年

Designer: Wang Weijen Architecture + Choi Yuen Eco-Village Team

Location: Kim Tin, Hong Kong

Commissioner: Choi Yuen Eco-Village

Site Area: 13 500 m²

Building Area: 4 060 m²

Design: 2010

Completion: 2011

新桃花源: 菜园村建筑

2009年十二月在香港中环的反高铁抗争, 延续了三年前天星码头保育运动的精神, 是后殖民时代的香港市民, 投身城市及田园空间自主权运动的再一次高潮。2010年春天, 抗争运动的主体成员的菜园村民和民间关注团体化挫折为行动, 决定突破政府搬迁房屋的安排模式, 以自立的方式觅地生态建村。这个运动在维系小区的存续的同时, 挑战了程序理性的香港官僚体制数十年一贯“拆村上楼”的动迁模式, 更进一步的让我们重新审视香港新界的耕地政策, 以期开启香港有机农业的新契机。

菜园村的实质规划在居民小区行动与生态建村的基础上, 保存了原有地块内的大小鱼塘和两组的龙眼树林, 确立了规划上“车不入村”, 以及村内40%的土地作为集体农田与公共使用的共识; 配置以不同尺度的广场节点, 公所亭仔, 墙体座椅, 灯具邮箱的序列安排, 沿着南北步道形成村内北中南三个小区的公共空间与特色, 强化村民对地区和地点认同。

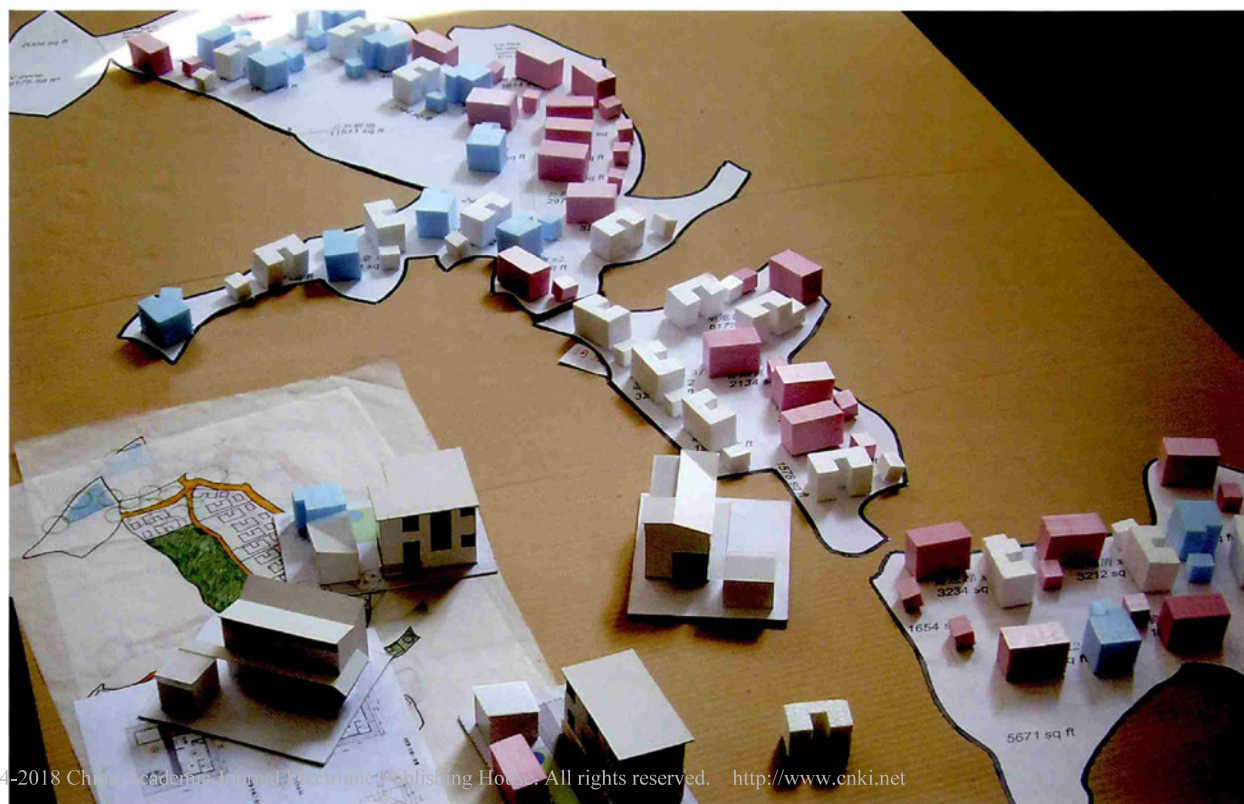
建筑的设计则模拟传统民居“原型加调整”的思考过程, 以三开间、天井和院落的围合概念发展出三种基本原型, 设计出一套参与的机制和过程。设计进一步依居民选择的原型加以调整, 发展出最后适应每家使用的47个户型, 完成施工图发包文件。每户的配置结合耕种和邻栋建筑, 形成具围合关系的庭院系统; 建筑的朝向开窗引入夏季的西南

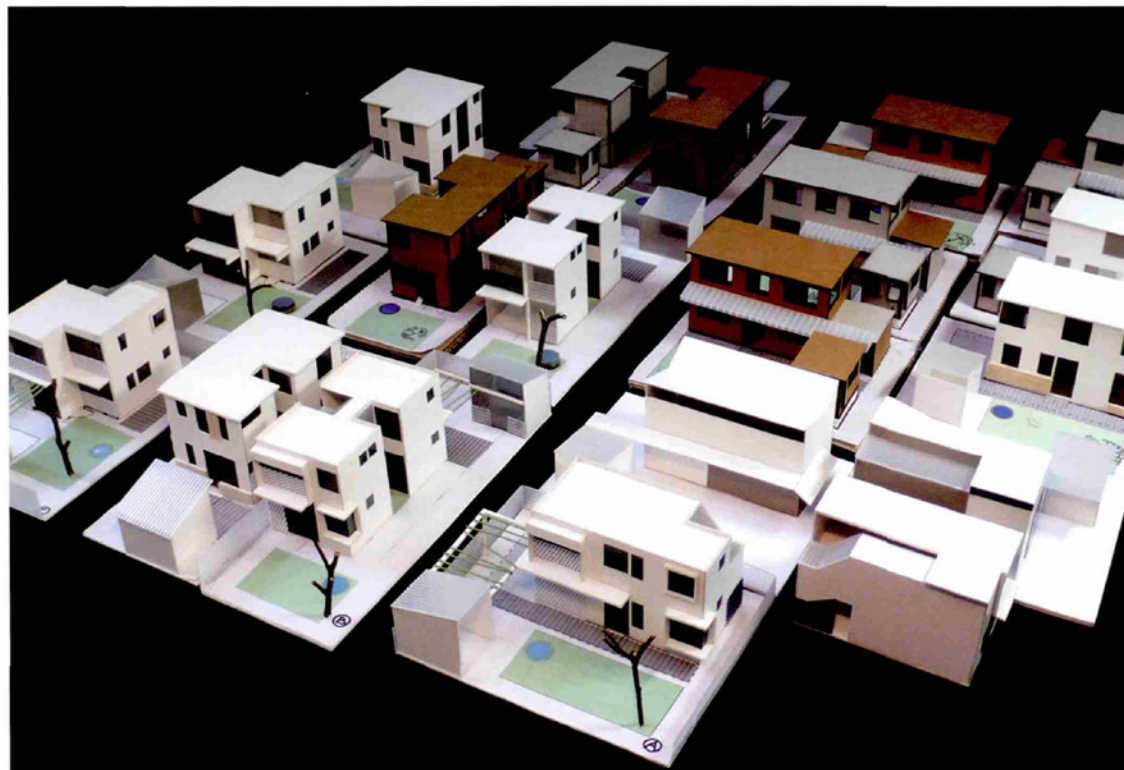
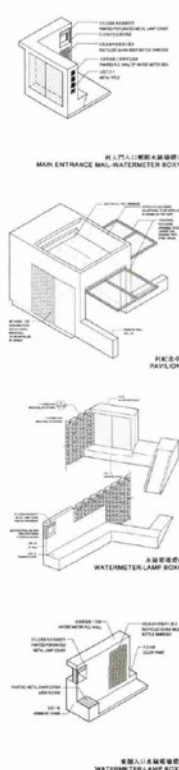
穿堂风, 并提供日后遮阳和挡雨构件的加建可能; 构造以使用经济和地域性的材料为原则, 建立合理的建构逻辑和地域美学。

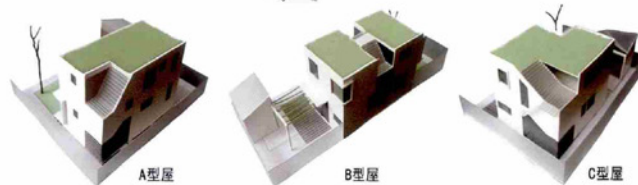
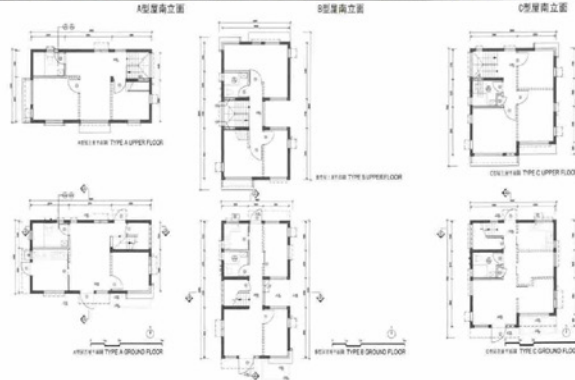
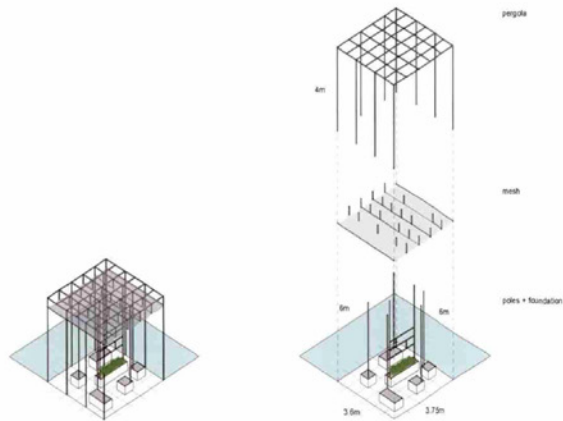
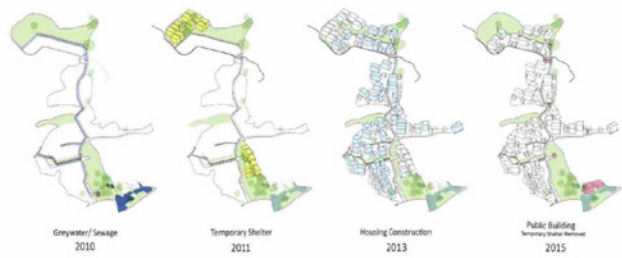
生态建筑的理念同时获得村民的一致认同与支持。除了每个房间都有双面采光和自然对流通风之外, 设计同时结合屋顶覆草和庭院的雨水收集池。除了形成降温储水的庭院环境, 更强调家家的宅院都有大树和菜园, 形成以居屋为单元的小生态系统。全村再集中每户排出的灰水, 在二米宽的村道路一侧设置过生态滤水渠, 以及村南村北两个生态储水池, 以及黑水收集的有机堆肥系统。灰水和黑水的过滤除了提供村内的农田灌溉使用, 并促进大区域的水循环以及防洪集水, 行成以村为单元的大生态系统。

The re-habitation project helps 200 villagers in rural Hong Kong to build their new home as the result of relocation due to the new construction of High-speed Rail between Hong Kong and Mainland. Three housing prototypes are developed for activating participations as well as developing a shared building pattern, social value. Local materials and tectonic principles are explored to ensure a low-cost and environmentally sustainable project.









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Milkxhake

The Department of Architecture educates students in an active culture of service, scholarship and invention. Uniquely situated at the crossroads of China and global influence, the Department takes the approach that design is best explored from a sophisticated understanding of both. With a multidisciplinary curriculum emphasizing technology, history and culture, students gain broad knowledge and skills in the management of the environmental, social, and aesthetic challenges of contemporary architectural practice. With opportunities for design workshops, international exchanges, and study travel, graduates of the Department of Architecture are well prepared for contribution to both international and local communities of architects and designers.

