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PINCH: 云南省双河村图书馆及社区中心

The PINCH:
Library and Community Center in Shuanghe Village, Yunnan

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摘要 ……

PINCH项目所处的村庄在2012年的地震中被毁于一旦, 这里急需一处可供社区居民使用的公共空间。尽管政府计划建造一个公共广场, 但缺乏配套的景观项目。PINCH项目在提供了从住宅直接进入广场的通道的时候, 又可被视作一座图书馆, 这里成为当地居民聚会的场所, 同时可供孩子们玩耍和阅读。

关键词 ……

地震; 重建; 社区活力; 图书馆; 木结构

Abstract ……

A new library and community center, nicknamed the PINCH, and built after the Shuanghe Village was completely destroyed by an earthquake in 2012 demonstrates the need for community spaces and participatory design in post-disaster landscapes. As part of the rebuilding effort, the government built an open plaza, however it lacked program or activity. In response, the PINCH provides direct access from the houses to the public library and provides meeting spaces, play areas, and reading zones.

Key words ……

Earthquake; Reconstruction; Vitality of Community; Library; Timber Structure

项目地址: 中国云南省双河村
项目面积: 80m²
建筑设计: 香港大学
首席设计师: 奥利维尔·欧特维尔、林君翰
项目负责人: Crystal Kwan
项目团队: Ashley Hinchcliffe、Connie Cheng、Johnny Cullinan、Jacky Huang
项目费用: 13万人民币
施工单位: 昆明点木居商贸有限公司
设计时间: 2012年9月~2014年4月
建成时间: 2014年4月

Location: Shuanghe Village, Yunnan Province, China
Area (size): 80 m²
Architecture Design: The University of Hong Kong
Chief Designers: Olivier Ottevaere, John Lin
Project Manager: Crystal Kwan
Project Team: Ashley Hinchcliffe, Connie Cheng, Johnny Cullinan, Jacky Huang
Cost Item: CNY 130,000
Construction: Kunming Dianmuju Shangmao Company
Design Period: September, 2012 ~ April, 2014
Completion Time: April, 2014

坐落于中国云南省双河村的PINCH项目同时发挥着图书馆和社区中心的功能。此项目是当地政府在2012年9月地震之后的灾后重建规划的一部分。村中大部分房屋在地震中遭受破坏, 村民在帐篷中生活了长达一年之久。地震过后, 政府为兴建新的砖混结构民房和一个中心广场提供资金援助。

灾后重建不仅要修建更坚固的建筑, 同时更重要的是必须思考如何依靠重建来恢复社区的活力。香港大学为图书馆的设计和建造提供了资助, 以此来激活这个社区。设计师尝试建立一个拥有轻型结构和开放空间的图书馆, 让小镇居民在共享空间中重拾对社区的信心, 重新激活被震灾所压抑的活力。图书馆位于新建而略显空

旷的公共广场上, 建筑师希望把图书馆和社区中心变成一个实用性空间, 为当地居民提供一个聚会场所, 同时为孩子们提供可以玩耍和阅读的地方。沿着广场一侧高4m的挡土墙建起图书馆的房顶, 倾斜而下的形态让屋顶既跨越了地形的巨大高差, 也成为了连接重建村庄和新修广场的桥梁。为了突显场地高山深谷的地理环境, 建筑物的外观在视觉上呼应了山谷的空间形态, 双曲面的屋顶效果出人意料。屋脊攀沿而上最后演变成尖峭的顶峰, 令建筑物成为纪念地震和灾后重建的地标。

当地木材生产厂家与香港大学合作, 参与了施工过程。其中, 设计师运用简单的手法并不断深化, 令设计雏形发展成令人称奇的、富于变化的复杂形态。一



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系列的桁架被固定在位于挡土墙上方的道路和位于下方的广场之间；每根桁架的形状不尽相同，在变化的同时营造出缓坡屋面（供人通行）和陡坡屋面（使屋顶耸起）。桁架上覆盖着防水铝板和木质铺板。在室内，桁架往下延伸以支撑悬空的书架，并选用了传统朴实的长凳作为家



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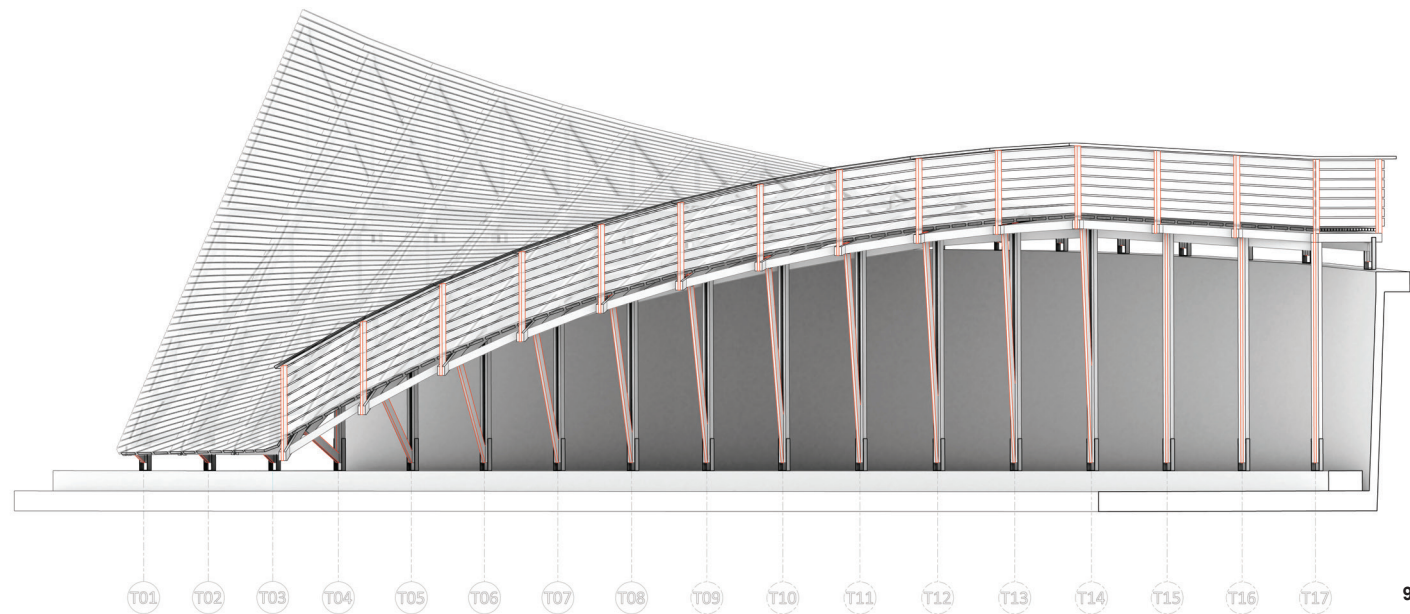
具。树脂材料制作的推拉门可以完全被打开，可令室内空间与外部广场合二为一。

在地震发生之前，村庄里的房屋均采用泥砖墙体和木材屋顶建造而成，且屹立了很多年。地震过后，在由政府主导的重建工作中，传统的材料和建造方式被视为不安全的，取而代之的是随处可见的由现场浇筑的混凝土建造而成的三层小楼。此项目非但没有像大多数灾后重建房屋一样摒弃木结构，反而重新展示了当代木结构建筑在中国偏远地区的可行性。在PINCH项目中，建筑师不仅希望能够展示在构思得当的前提下，木结构是绝对安全的，同时可以使本地工匠和低技建造手段融入当代木结构建造中，从而营造出一种社区参与感和荣誉感。LAF



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- 4. 屋顶急剧升起的陡坡最后演变成尖峭的峰顶。
- 5, 6. 屋顶成为孩子们玩耍的地方。
- 7. 图书馆室内
- 8. 图书馆夜景
- 4. The structure itself rises to a peak.
- 5, 6. Children can play on the roof.
- 7. The interior of the library
- 8. Night view from play court

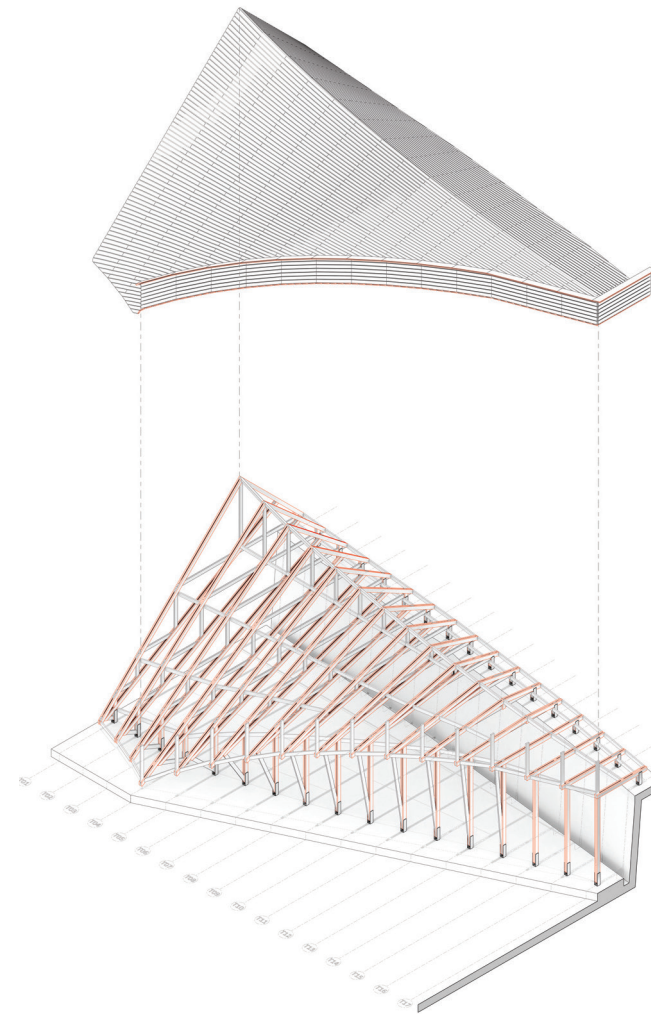
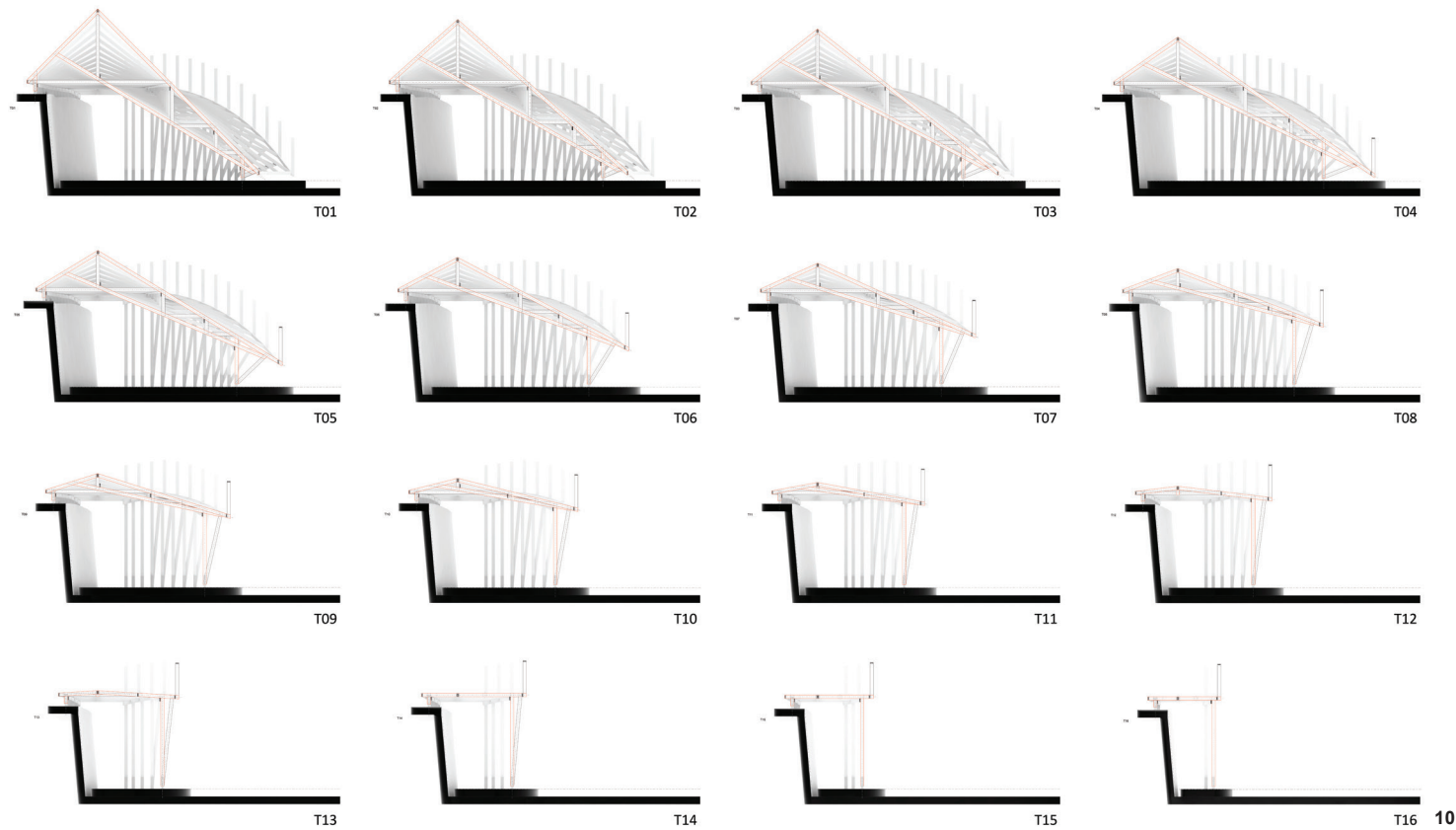


The PINCH is a library and community center in Shuanghe Village, Yunnan Province, China built as part of a government led reconstruction effort after an earthquake in September 2012 destroyed the majority of village houses. As part of the reconstruction,

the government built new concrete and brick houses and a large central plaza.

The University of Hong Kong sponsored the design and implementation of the new library. Early in the process, the project architect decided a joint library and

community center at the heart of the village would be an effective way to rebuild the sense of community lost after the earthquake. Located in the new public plaza, the library would help enliven the community by providing a local meeting area, playground,



and reading zone, while serving as the location for a memorial to the earthquake. The library abuts a 4 m high retaining wall and the structure spans the grade change, bridging the rebuilt village and the new memorial plaza. Emphasizing the location in a remote mountain valley, the design responds visually to the valley section, offering stunning views across a dramatic double curved roof. The structure itself rises to a peak, a monument to the earthquake and rebuilding effort.

The construction process involved collaboration with a local timber-manufacturing factory, resulting in the development of a surprisingly diverse, but simple, range of forms. A series of trusses is anchored between the upper road level

and lower plaza level, and the form of each trusses slopes to create an incline that brings people through the site before pitching upwards towards the roof. The trusses are covered in aluminium waterproofing and timber decking, and inside extend downward to support floating bookshelves. Inside the library, simple traditional school benches are used as chairs. At the entrance, polycarbonate doors open to extend out towards the plaza.

Prior to the earthquake, the village houses were built of traditional mud bricks and timber roof structures, however post-earthquake, many of the same materials were deemed unsafe and unequivocally replaced by the generic three stories cast-in-place reinforced concrete houses. However, with construction

of the library the architect's sought to prove the flexible and usefulness of contemporary timber structures in remote areas of China, while utilizing local craftsmanship and simple technologies to engage and strengthen the community. **LAF**

- 9. 图书馆立面图
- 10. 两两相邻的桁架之间的剖面
- 11. 建造示意图
- 12. 第一组桁架被固定在已有的挡土墙上。
- 13. 桁架上覆盖防水铝板和木材铺板
- 9. The elevation of the library
- 10. Sections between every two adjacent trusses.
- 11. Construction diagram
- 12. Installation of first truss onto the retaining wall
- 13. Construction of trusses, aluminum waterproofing and decking.

