WANG WEIJEN

COURTYARD AS AGENT

DESIGN FOLIO
FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURE
UNIVERSITY OF HONG KONG
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原初：自然地景
Original Site: Natural Landscape

大運：人工介入與地景破壞
Universiade 2011: Human Intervention onto Landscape

教學大樓
Teaching Complex

校園：大結構建築連繵地景
Campus: Megastructure away from Continuous Landscape

校園：穿透性建築複育地景
CUHK SZ: Porous Building for Landscape Rehabilitation
Project Details

Lead Architect:
Wang Weijen (Wang Weijen Architecture)

Project title:
Courtyard as Agent: Library, Student Center, Dormitory Planning and Design for Chinese University of Hong Kong Shenzhen Campus

Output:
Planning and Built Architecture Design with Awards and Publications

Function:
University Campus, Library, Student Center, Student Housing

Location:
Longgang District, Shenzhen, Guangdong, China

Floor Area:
Library 21,801 sm, Student Center 10,640 sm, Dormitory 57,609 sm

Client:
Chinese University of Hong Kong, with Shenzhen City Government

Date of Design: 2011-2015
Date of Construction: 2014-2018
Summary of the Work and its Significance, Originality, and Rigor

Courtyard as Agent

The new campus architecture for the Chinese University of Hong Kong (CUHK) in Shenzhen connects the architectural typology of courtyard with landscape terrain and mountain form. By adopting typological methods in using courtyard as agent for design at both planning and architectural levels, the project investigates how courtyard, as a traditional type with cultural significance, can be reinvented as three-dimensional spatial forms for multi-leveled buildings, addressing critical challenges of contemporary architecture over scale, landscape, community and sustainability.
The project also demonstrates the continuing effort by Wang Weijen Architecture of Urban Courtyardism in exploring transformations of courtyard typology in high-density urban-rural contexts.
Landscape Courtyard

By allowing nature to flow into the green mall of the campus, the planning arranged a series of pavilion-like buildings along the foothill across the central green: library, student center, administrative offices, and dormitories. Inspired by Jefferson’s campus prototype, the project transforms the diagram into a new planning form of central green with ecological significance, moderating two asymmetrical and paralleled architectures along two sides of the green mall. A linear mega-form of teaching blocks with sequence of zigzagged courtyards is placed in alignment with campus edge away from the hill, allowing pavilion-buildings on the opposite side of campus green array along the landscape. The arrangement also provides visual and ecological
porosity in-between architectures for enabling the campus green to re-connect with the nature of hill and water. The notion of courtyard is adopted not only as an architectural type, but also is developed as an agent for connecting courtyards into a larger planning system for accommodating landscape and nature.
Courtyard Architecture

The Square Courtyard Quadrant with sunken plaza at the center of campus green connects the two paralleled architecture sequences: the library and the student center to the linear academic block, moderating the campus contour by coordinating with different datum levels. By integrating materials of grey brick, timber louver and metal panel, the library and the student center connected by the Square Courtyard Quadrant stands out as the focus building of the new campus.

The Student center as a three-dimensional courtyard architecture is developed into a series of intersected atrium spaces along a sequence of ascending patio, bringing students from campus mall at the lower level to the semi-open courtyards facing the
landscape of the hill. The library articulates a six-story volume into two C-shaped interlocking overlapped massing, rotating the angular curving form lifted from the ground, so that the massing below is open to the campus green. A light-well courtyard situated above gently brings in natural light to the multi-leveled atrium that is surrounded by walls of bookshelf.

With rigor and originality, the project is making significant impact to the design communities by receiving increasing publicity and design awards. This recently completed project demonstrates methods of typological design through courtyard as both type and agent, developing innovative models for campus architecture in shaping a sustainable environment integrates nature and landscape with architecture.
The Library: Double framed overlapping courtyards

As the key anchor among pavilion buildings arrayed along the foothill, the library maintains a visual corridor that connects the campus to the hill, providing porosity for nature to penetrate. The design articulates a six-story volume into two C-shaped massing, rotating the zigzagged form lifted from the ground facing the landscape, unfolding the massing below to the campus green. With the double zigzag-curved form lifted from the ground assimilating the phoenix image of Chinese roof, the library experiences of interior and exterior, books and nature are interweaved, crossing over and integrated.
With moderated skylight coming from above, a cathedral-like multi-leveled atrium flanked by tall walls of bookshelves, becomes the spatial core of the library. Different library wings are extended from within the central atrium, orchestrating functional spaces for each space. The design arranges multi-leveled reading rooms with window views of exterior green at the end of each linear form, thus bringing lifestyle and nature in harmony. The architecture frames the views by following traces of landforms and efficiently arranges modules of bookshelves and reading rooms while facilitating interactions between inside and outside spaces, generating dialogues between paralleled spaces leading to double-framed mountain views.
The library also demonstrates sustainability strategies by launching a series of passive energy saving measures and smart site plannings. Not only does it provide sufficient natural lighting for the entire space in the library, the architecture also carefully curates sunlight with shading devices to reduce summer heat gain – such as integrating natural lighting through north-facing viewing windows and
skylights, screening direct sunlight through perforated metal panel and façade-shading louvers.
The student center of CUHK at Shenzhen Campus transforms the integrated vertical light-well and horizontal hallway of vernacular architecture for South China into a contemporary typology. A series of intersected atrium spaces are adopted for shaping a set of ascending patios, bringing students from campus mall at the lower level to the semi-open courtyards facing the landscape of the hill at higher levels. Besides, a sequence of guided stairs and semi-open or covered podiums are built, so that users are able to enjoy layers of views through the building while walking up the stairs, which eventually leads them toward the patios at the top level with abundant
natural greens.

The building faces the central plaza and integrates with the natural line of the hill slope, connecting the library at the north and the teaching blocks at the east. Students can enter the building from platforms and sky bridges at different levels, which lead to canteens, multi-function rooms or student clubs for daily activities. The semi-open courtyards, hallways and patios situated at different levels not only provide communal spaces with mountain views, but also become interconnected spaces that moderate micro-climate of cross ventilation and natural lighting for the building.
Student Dormitory: Sky-patio courtyards

By arranging patios and courtyards at various strategic levels, the dormitory for undergraduate student at CUHK Shenzhen Campus explores new typologies by dividing slab-based lift-lobby corridor into a multi-storey dormitory and provides communal facilities to integrate indoor and outdoor daily activities at different levels.

Layouts of unit-modular alongside the corridor are offset at every other floor to create sky patios of two-story in height and link to their lounges. Seated on the slope, the elevated canteen podium provides covered open spaces on the ground and gardens on the rooftop. The three tower slabs form L-shape
courtyards that either face the campus green or look back at the natural hill. As an overview of the building, including its lobbies, canteen, reading rooms, lounges and laundry - they are all well-connected to a variety of outdoor spaces: courtyards, patios, sky bridges, platforms, and roof gardens, blending nature harmoniously with architecture and the communal life.
Originality

Through a series of design explorations, the campus architecture for CUHK in Shenzhen demonstrates how to reinvent the historical courtyard typology under contemporary urban-rural conditions, particularly when density and building height have to be increased. With originality and rigor, different typological methods were tested to adopt courtyard as Type and also as Agent in campus architecture at both planning and architectural levels for shaping sustainable and innovative built environment.
This project also demonstrates the continuing effort by Wang Weijen Architecture on Urban Courtyardism in exploring the transformation of courtyard typology in urban-rural contexts.

Urban Courtyardism begins by asking: what are the quality of urban courtyards and how do they work as individual elements? How should we sustain qualities of such building types that are facing challenges yet urged to be transformed? What is the system of their fabrication and how are they patterned to form larger buildings like urban spaces? How do such typologies provide the capacity to sustain continuity and, at the same time, to facilitate new possibilities?

By looking into three-dimensional system for multi-leveled courtyard spaces, with rigor and originality, this project provides us a platform
to investigate Urban Courtyardism for contemporary cities that are facing challenges of density, sustainability and community.
Rigor

The project explores how the architectural typology of courtyard can work with landscape and nature, and how different forms of courtyard can be developed at different scales in different sites and densities. The project also investigates how courtyard as a traditional form of cultural significance, can be reinvented with different programs for different contexts.

Addressing critical architectural concerns on sustaining *landscape* while moderating *scale* through adopting *courtyard as type and agent* for design exploration, the project illustrates a rigorous method in developing planning and architecture into an integral system,
Transformation of Traditional Courtyard Houses

Landscape Courtyard
and provides a planning and design model for campus architecture as place making and also as quality built environment.

The research rigor of this project is developed into a framework including three parts:

1. Study on Courtyard as Typology
2. Study on Courtyard as Agent of Horizontal System Coordinating Landscape
3. Study on Courtyard as Agent of Vertical System for Multi-Leveled Architecture

Through planning and design explorations, the project demonstrates the study of courtyard as design methods for both Type and Architectural Agent in the following sequence of projects in CUHK Shenzhen campus, ranging in terms of their methodologies, scales and densities:
Courtyard as Typology
Courtyards in landscape
Courtyard as quadrant
Courtyard as sequence mega-form
Courtyard as atriums in parallels
Courtyard as sequence in vertical
Courtyard as offset sky-patios

Function
University Campus
Central Plaza
Teaching Block
Library
Student Center
Student Dormitory

Scale
Planning
Urban Design
Architecture
Architecture
Architecture
Urban Courtyardism

东莞台商学校综合楼，广东东郡
Complex Hall, Taiwan Businessmen’s Dongguan School 2009

光隆国小，台中
Guang Long Elementary School, Taichung, Taiwan 2002

香港中文大学（深圳）学生生活活动中心
Student Centre,
The Chinese University of Hong Kong (Shenzhen), Shenzhen, Guangdong 2017

光隆国小，台中
Guang Long Elementary School, Taichung, Taiwan 2002
Lingnan University Community College, Tuen Mun, Hong Kong 2006

The Chinese University of Hong Kong (Shenzhen), Shenzhen Guangdong 2017

Community College, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hung Hom, Hong Kong 2008

Swimming Hall, Taiwan Businessmen’s Dongguan School, Dongguan, Guangdong, 2009
Significance

With an accelerating speed and scale of urban development in China in the last few decades, cities and architecture are developed into enclaves of monotonous tall blocks facilitated by the planning of homogenous urban systems. In-between rural and urban lands, following standardized planning regulations with functional zoning, large numbers of new campuses are developed for the expansion of university, industry, and housing with non-characteristic architecture and undifferentiated campuses across China.

In addition to the originality in design and rigor in methodology, the project significance is framed within the context
of fast changing urban-rural condition of China. Facing challenges of density and land uses, as well as sustainability for conserving nature within architecture and urbanism, this project demonstrates a model of critical architecture practice that integrates research method of spatial-form with concerns over human and environmental conditions.

The recently completed project is making significant impacts to the design community. It attracts both regional and international journal publications, and attains design recognitions and awards after its completion. Not only exploring methods of typological design through courtyard as both type and agent, this project also introduces an innovative model for campus architecture, shaping
a sustainable environment that integrates nature and landscape with architecture in the fast changing urban-rural condition in Asia.
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:

**Award:**

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

2012,
First Place, International Design Competition by Shenzhen Design Center, City Government, Jury Chair: Adele Naude Santos, final shortlist teams also includes UN Studio, A Isozaki, Urbanus.

2013,

**Exhibition:**

“Campus Planning and Design of Chinese University of Hong Kong, Shenzhen” in Shenzhen-Hong Kong Bi-city Biennale of Architecture and Urbanism, Shenzhen, 2016.
Publications:


Wang Weijen Architecture.

王維仁建築設計研究室. 王維仁的合院主義學校. 臺灣建築.

Wang Weijen Architecture.

王維仁建築設計研究室. 香港中文大學(深圳)整體規劃及一期工程設計. 世界建築導報.

Wang Weijen Architecture.
The Chinese University of Hong Kong (Shenzhen). *UED Urban Environment Design* 074, 2013(08). P244-245. (ISSN 1672-9080)

王維仁建築設計研究室. 香港中文大學(深圳)整體規劃及一期工程設計. 城市環境設計.


World Architecture Festival Awards 2013 shortlist announced
00:00 - 4 July, 2013 | by Sebastian Jordana

World Architecture Festival Awards 2013 Shortlist

More than 300 projects from almost 50 countries have been shortlisted for the World Architecture Festival 2013 - the world’s biggest architectural awards programme - taking place between October 2 - 4 at the Marina Bay Sands, Singapore.

Masterplanning
- Bandar Malaysia Cultural Hub / AECOM / Malaysia
- Comprehensive Master Plan of The Chinese University of Hong Kong (Shenzhen Campus) / Rocco Design Architects Ltd Gravity Partnership Ltd Wang Weijen Architecture / China
- Earls Court Masterplan / Farrells / United Kingdom
- New Smart City Da Nang / T-studio / Vietnam
- Place Lalla Yeddouma / mcsession&partner + Yassir Khalil Studio / Morocco
- Singapore Sports Hub / Singapore Sports Hub Design Team (DP Architects, Arup Associates, Aecom) / Singapore, Republic of
- Television Centre / Allford Hall Monaghan Morris / United Kingdom
- The Creative Corridor: A Main Street Revitalization for Little Rock / University of Arkansas Community Design Center + Marlon Blackwell Architect / United States of America
Wang Weijen's university library in Shenzhen completes a Jeffersonian campus green.

By the Book

The Chinese University of Hong Kong, established by Confucian scholars in 1949, is one of the oldest and best-known universities of the former British Colony. In 2012, the institution opened a campus in Shenzhen, in close cooperation with Shenzhen University. So far, Shenzhen only has a handful of universities. Like other Chinese cities, Shenzhen wants to attract more international universities to diversify its economy and to stimulate a shift towards a service-oriented economy.

After winning an international design competition in 2012, a group of three Hong Kong-based architecture firms (Wang Weijen Architecture, Rocco Design Architects and Gravity Partnership) was commissioned to make detailed designs for various buildings on the new Shenzhen campus.

Wang Weijen Architecture was responsible for a number of dormitories, a library, a student centre and the central square. Rocco Design Architects did a large megastructure that comprises the academic cluster with classrooms, and a lab. Gravity Partnership designed the administration.
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building and additional dormitories on the upper campus. The most prominent – and most recent – buildings on the campus are the library and the student centre.

The campus is located in the north-eastern part of Shenzhen, between hills and near a main expressway. The site is directly adjacent to the campus of the 26th Shenzhen Summer Universiade, a series of stadiums, sport accommodations, dormitories and other facilities that were built for the 2011 youth games. Both campuses are separated by a small hill; the hilly terrain plays an important role in the design of the campus.

In the preliminary design, the campus was approached as a linear structure with a continuous campus green down the middle. On the south side, the campus is accompanied by a zigzag-like megastructure, while on the north side a series of individual blocks are placed seemingly at random. The zigzag structure of the buildings – especially the megastructure – echoes the form of the buildings of the Summer Universiade.

In the final version of the master plan, the randomness of the blocks on the north side has been formalized by aligning them, parallel to the campus green, as a sequence of pavilions. As a result, the 7000-student campus can be seen as an assemblage of three thematic zones: the ‘academic cluster’, the ‘campus green’ and the ‘natural terrain’ with individual pavilions.

In spite of its impressive size (800 m long and on average 60 m wide), the campus green feels cozy and open, with many nice views of the surrounding landscape. It forms the heart of the campus. The green separates the two lines of buildings but also connects them.

The buildings on both sides of the green are composed in such a way that the surrounding hills and landscape are still visible. In fact, they skilfully frame the views of the landscape.

The academic clusters are a series of teaching facilities, labs and classrooms, grouped in a courtyard-like structure. This megastructure was built first and forms a huge human intervention in the natural landscape. The buildings in the ‘natural terrain’ were built in different phases. The dormitories were the first to be erected; the student centre and library were completed in autumn 2017.

Most striking is the six-floor library, which is made of two volumes with C-shaped floor plans, each three storeys high, composed in such a way that the views outside are optimized while the books are protected from direct light. The rotations of the volumes also enhance the visibility of the building's entrance. The core of the library is a four-floor atrium with bookshelves all around, topped by a skylight. Around the core, corridors connect a network of terraces and courtyard-like spaces. The atrium is filled with books on shelves from top to bottom.
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According to plan, the bookshelves will be fit with a robotic system for retrieving books.
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Axonometric

01 24-hour study area
02 General reading
03 Government documents
04 Periodicals
05 Special collection
06 Grass roof
Rocco Design's lab building bridges a wide flight of stairs that gives access to the hills beyond.

In the future, a robotic system will make it possible for visitors to place and retrieve books as desired, from all of the shelves and anywhere in the stacks.

Wang Weijen Architecture also designed the student centre. Its vertical array of courtyards with surrounding corridors refers to vernacular Lingnan architecture. The semi-open courtyards have an imperial red and yellow colour scheme and offer amazing views of the landscape and the campus green. Students can enter the building on different levels. During Shenzhen's hot summers, the openness of the terraced system of courtyards and platforms guarantees cross ventilation. This building was first supposed to be just a canteen, but Wang suggested adding more functions.

The campus, with its two rows of buildings on either side of a longitudinal patch of grass, vaguely recalls Thomas Jefferson's famous design for the Lawn at the University of Virginia. While his example is hard to emulate, the Shenzhen campus does offer its users a breath of fresh air compared with many other public places in the city. The lush greens and calming water in front of the library and the student centre give testament to that.
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wwjarch.com
深圳中大图书馆的设计配合整体规划的理念，维持了自然山体的完整性，由山体到平地，以三个平行的线性空间展开：教学建筑以线性的大结构配置在山体对侧，大礼堂、图书馆、实验室以及书院，沿山脚以单体建筑的形式衬托山体主题，以及两组建筑之间的连续绿地。

在这个构思下，图书馆的设计将大面积建筑拉开成为线性量体，经由转折架空，保持了由中央绿地到山体的视线穿透性，也维系了校园大面积自然坡地的完整性。建筑以多层挑高的书架天光大堂为中心，如树枝般的延展到各图书室底端的山景阅览室。设计以高藏书效率的结构模组为规划基础，利用厚实的砌石与轻巧的木条作为外墙的遮阳材料，将间接光源引入室内的阅览空间。图书馆室外的空间序列“庭/廊/院/台”配合了室内空间序列“厅/堂/庑/轩”，表达了室内外双重框景的空间张力。学生活动中心的设计将岭南建筑竖向的院落关系与横向的空间流动转化为层层上升的半户外序列平台与天井院落，将学生带往后山的景观。

地点：中国深圳市
建筑面积：303 954m²
基地面积：1 000 000m²
业主：香港中文大学
设计团队：王维仁建筑设计研究室+许李严建筑师有限公司+嘉柏建筑师事务所有限公司

THE CHINESE UNIVERSITY OF HONG KONG (SHENZHEN)
香港中文大学（深圳）整体规划及一期工程设计

Location: Shenzhen, China
Floor Area: 303 954 m²
Site Area: 1 000 000 m²
Client: The Chinese University of Hong Kong
Design Units: Wang Weijen Architecture + Rocco Design Architects Limited + Gravity Partnership Limited

Maintaining the visual porosity of continuous landscape set in the campus planning, a zigzagged linear massing lifted from the ground framing mountain views is adopted as the architectural form for the library design. Centered around the multi-leveled bookshelf atrium with moderated skylight coming from above, different library wings branching out from the center, reach the foothill in different directions, with large openings of reading rooms arranged at the end. Adopting an efficient structure grid as planning modular for bookshelf layout, the design uses heavy masonry and lightweight timber as building façade and also become shading devices for providing filtered interior lighting. The design also generate a spatial dialogue between two paralleled sequences of spaces leading toward the double-framed mountain views: largo/veranda/piazza/patio through the exterior; as well as lobby/atrium/aisle/arcade through the interior.
深圳中大图书馆的设计配合整体规划的理念，维持了自然山体的完整性，由山体到平地，以三个平行的线性空间展开：教学建筑以线性的大结构配置在山体对侧；大礼堂，图书馆，实验室以及书院，沿山脚以单体建筑的形式衬托山体主题；以及两组建筑之间的连续绿地。

在这个构思下，图书馆的设计将大面积建筑拉开成为线性量体，经由转折架空，保持了由中央绿地到山体的视线穿透性，也维系了校园大面积自然坡地的完整性。建筑以多层挑高的书架天光大堂为中心，如树枝般的延展到各图书室底端的山景阅览室。设计以高藏书效率的结构模组为规划基础，利用厚实的砌石与轻巧的木条作为外墙的遮阳材料，将间接光源引入室内的阅览空间。图书馆室外的空间序列“庭/廊/院/台”配合了室内空间序列“厅/堂/庑/轩”，表达了室内外双重框景的空间张力。学生活动中心的设计将岭南建筑竖向的院落关系与横向的空间流动转化为层层上升的半户外序列平台与天井院落，将学生带往后山的景观。
THE MASTER PLANNING OF CUHK(SHENEZHEN) AND THE FIRST PHASE PROJECT DESIGN

面对校园的功能

24 小时自习室
一般阅读区
政府文献区
期刊区
图书馆馆藏
屋顶覆草

文教设施
CULTURAL AND EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

深圳中大图书馆的设计配合整体规划的理念，维持了自然山体的完整性，由山体到平地，以三个平行的线性空间展开：教学建筑以线性的大结构配置在山体对侧；大礼堂、图书馆、实验室以及书院，沿山脚以单体建筑的形式衬托山体主题以及两组建筑之间的连续绿地。在这个构思下，图书馆的设计将大面积建筑拉开成为线性体量，经由转折架空，保持了由中央绿地到山体的视线穿透性，也维护了校园大面积自然坡地的完整性。

建筑以多层挑高的书架天光大堂为中心，如树枝般延展到各图书室底端的山景阅览室。设计以高藏书效率的结构模组为基础，利用厚实的砌石与轻巧的木条作为外墙的遮阳材料，将间接光源引入室内的阅览空间。图书馆室外的空间序列“庭、廊、院、台”配合了室内空间序列“厅、堂、庑、轩”，表达了室内外双重框景的空间张力。
As one of the pavilion buildings arrayed along the foothill, the library maintains a visual corridor connecting the campus to the hill landscape, allowing porosity for nature to penetrate through architecture. The design articulates a six-stories volume into two C-shaped masses, rotating the zigzagged form lifted from the ground facing the hill, allowing the massing below folds open to the campus green. Through moderated skylight coming from above, a cathedral-like multi-leveled atrium flanked by tall-walls of bookshelf, become the spatial core of the library. Centered around the atrium, different library wings branching out from within, orchestrating functional requirements assigned for each spaces. The design also articulates the end of each linear form into multi-leveled reading rooms looking toward the green, bringing together reading and nature into one.

The architecture follows the landform and framing the views, efficiently arranges modules of bookshelves and reading rooms while facilitating interactions between inside and outside, generating dialogues between paralleled spaces leading to the double-framed mountain view. With the double zigzag-curved form lifted from the ground assimilating the phoenix image of Chinese roof, the library experiences of interior and exterior, book and nature are interwoven, crossing over and integrated.
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王維仁的合院主義學校
教育機構設計作為一個思想

香港中文大學深圳校區建築群
東莞台商子弟學校建築群
高雄美國學校運動中心
高樹人醫護管理專科學校
多功能活動中心
臺中市明道高級中學－明道樓
台南市永安國民小學
臺中市立圓滿館西亜分館

特色建築－住宅
明水森林
三舍風院
年豐
七色

講座 | 王維仁合院主義建築 | 亂想的空間交談 | 講義之首創合院建築身體
香港中文大學深圳校區校園規劃

王維仁建築設計研究室
香港中文大學深圳校園的規劃理念，將主要的建築群體沿著城市街道配置，張開山體，維持了自然生態的完整性。由山壁到綠地到橋樑以《山／林／院》三個平行的線性空間展開：橋樑、行政樓、圖書館、學生中心以及書院沿著山脈，以序列單體建築的形式分開配置，結構山體並保持了校園空間的連續性；線性的大規模教學和實踐室建築，以階梯的連續肌理形式，配置在山體對側的沿街面：大規模線性教學樓與序列單體兩組建築之週八十公尺寬的連續綠地和樹林，成
為校園中央的綠色軸線。

圖書館、圖書館及學生中心有序地沿著山坡交錯展開，除了與自然地形結合，更將山體開拓地的景觀水景帶入校園中央的林區中庭，交叉院落形式的教學大樓沿著城市街廓形成半通透的建築，穿插而過隱隱了城市景觀的繁忙，而校道與山林間的林區中庭營造了寧靜的校園空間。校園中庭廣闊的林區中庭，一方面延續了傳統校園绿地中庭的空間傳統，另一方面將數棟建築轉化為非對稱的自然綠地，連接了校園西側的山體生態，重構了可持續的林水文與綠地景觀肌理。

（文字：王董建築設計研究室）
香港中文大學深圳校區圖書館
香港中文大學深圳校區學生活動中心

王維仁建築設計研究室

攝影：Wade Zimmerman，張/connection
學生活動中心位在學校中心廣場的西側，東廂
兩側為學堂，南廂為溫室。北廂為學校，功能分隔上，學生活動中心
將學校的主要場館設置於一二層，多功能廳位於
三層。而以上課為主的社團，學生工房、活動中心
及三層的廣場連廊入口處與學生活動中心，並依
次由不同層的平台進入廣場及多功能廳，最後由
位於三層的北側的橋連通至後山。這兩條在建築內
的貫穿走廊將學生由廣場引向下層的後山，同
時，亦將山景引入到學生活動中心的主入口處，強化了學生活動中心的空
間設計中也借鉴了傳統建築的空
間設計，配合走廊走廊在活動中心的不同層次和
位置建立大小不一的天井和庭院空間。這些室內
與室外的遊廊空間是學生活動的集中場所，分步
於活動中心的各個樓層。因此，當穿行在這條貫
穿活動中心的廳廊走廊時，同時可以體驗到不同樓層
的天井和庭院空間的各式各樣的活動，走廊走廊時
間上也是一個豐富的活動廣場。

立面設計
活動中心立於易於設計上在遵循簡約大方的
原則，於建築的外部，大氣厚重的造型體的同時，
在中央平台與每個對外所能見到的營造層和
整個空間的「外視」的
立面上設計出不同層次和
位置建立大小不一的天井和庭院空間。這些室內
與室外的空間設計是學生活動的集中場所，分佈
於活動中心的各個樓層。因此，當穿行在這條貫
穿活動中心的廳廊走廊時，同時可以體驗到不同樓層
的天井和庭院空間的各式各樣的活動，走廊走廊時
間上也是一個豐富的活動廣場。

活動中心通過立面上的設計與材料的搭配，既
在功能上體現了內部空間的組織，各種辦公
室的開闊和通風需求，又在造型上突出了建築設
計上所提倡的天井與通風的空間設
立面上的明確感。
香港中文大學深圳校區宿舍

攝影：Wade Zimmerman；張超建築攝影

王維仁合院主義學校
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下圖本科生書院位於大學最南端的東翼，北面為運動場二號樓。本科生書院可容納一千多名學生，分佈於三棟各容納四百人的宿舍樓中。

書院的設計借用中國傳統合院的空間精神，在佈局上整體為一個方形的構成，邊緣的三棟宿舍圍合出中間的庭院空間。利用書院前後地勢四點五公尺的高差，在三層建立連接三棟宿舍樓的橋樑：這樣不僅創造出一個位於三層的開放的室外平臺，同時為書院的庭院創造出尺度不同的天井，使庭院產生豐富的光影層次與不同的學生活動空間。

書院共用的餐廳、健身廳、書院辦公室等功能以及每個宿舍自身的主要學生公共活動功能（如休憩室、電視室、集會室及閱覽室等……）集中佈置在本科生書院的東西兩側。讓學生在穿行的過程中於不同層次體驗書院的庭院階梯空間。每棟宿舍樓在中介層與庭園創造出空中平臺，包括終端的中央庭院。下層本科生書院在低層，中層，高層都提供戶外平臺，方便不同樓層的學生可以進行各類活動。庭院三層以上為宿舍，依循中大建築群的要求，宿舍間內均無陽台與洗手間。每層集中設置衛浴、淋浴及洗手間。因此，每棟本科生書院的宿舍電梯和公共活動室與廚房相連活動房並在宿舍樓的兩端，通過出入口的陽台和沖孔鋁板採光窗，宿舍的走廊及陽台層面。

書院的主入口安排在書院北面大門外側，方便學生的進出。書院的東西兩側安排有次入口。書院長面朝北位於書院的西北角，由書院西南角書院長入口進入，內有一個獨立的小院落。

在造型上看，下圖本科生書院是一個統一的方形院落組合構成，同時每個宿舍樓均通過錯落異型以及平台的建築幾何體的獨立性，使得書院的形態豐富。
入围通知书

Invitation for Participation

嘉柏建筑师事务所有限公司（Gravity Partnership Ltd）

王维仁建筑设计研究室 (Wang Weijen Architecture)

许李严建筑师事务所有限公司 (Rocco Design Ltd):

感谢贵方报名参加香港中文大学（深圳）整体一期规划及建筑设计招标活动。恭喜贵方获得了本次招标第一阶段（资格评审阶段）的入围投标人资格。贵方将作为第二阶段（方案设计竞标阶段）的投标人参与方案设计竞标。请于5月03日以传真和邮件的方式递交投标确认函。

Thanks for your submission of qualifications for the competition of the Comprehensive Masterplan and Phase One Construction of The Chinese University of Hong Kong (Shenzhen). We want to congratulate you on being selected as a qualified participant after the Qualification Review. You are invited to the next phase of participation in the design competition. Please fax and email the confirmation letter by May 3rd.

招标人随本通知发放设计招标文件（电子版），并将于2012年5月07日、08日举行项目介绍会暨现场踏勘答疑会，届时将向5家入围投标人发布纸质招标文件，阐述本次招标方案竞标阶段的设计要求。请贵方主创设计团队出席此次发布会，并于当日提交经由贵方联合体成员签字盖章的《投标确认函》原件。（见附件）

The tenderer will issue the design competition document (electronic version) with this notice. On-site introduction meetings will be held on May 7th and 8th, 2012 to answer questions and issue the official tender documents (paper version) to the participants. The tenderer representative will elaborate on the design requirements of the design competition. Your chief design leader and team is expected to attend this meeting and
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.