

WANG
WEIJEN

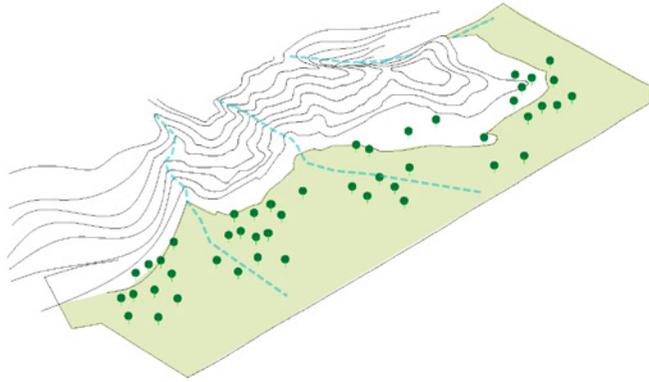
COURTYARD
AS AGENT



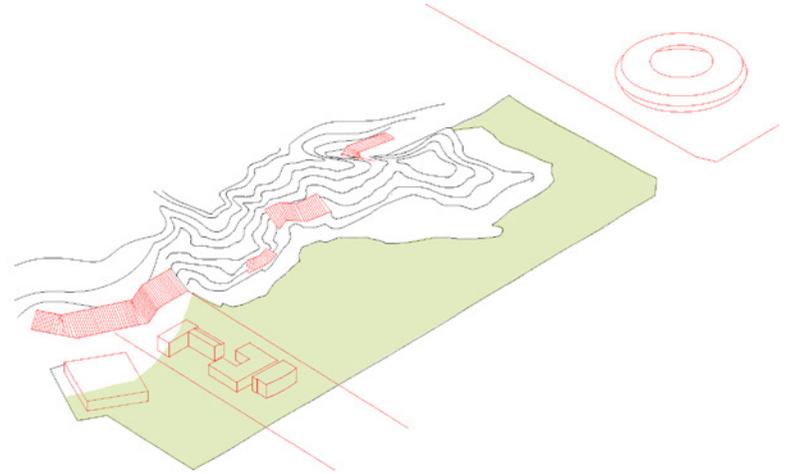
DESIGN FOLIO
FACULTY OF
ARCHITECTURE
UNIVERSITY OF
HONG KONG

Content

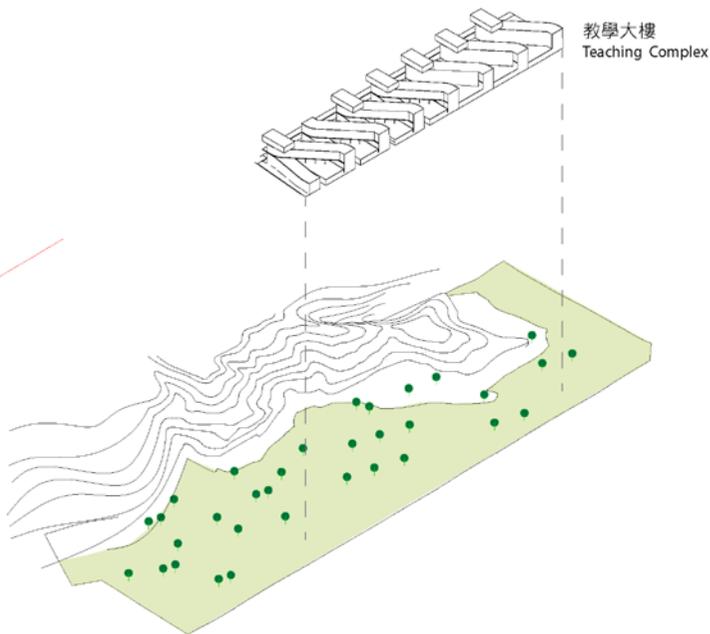
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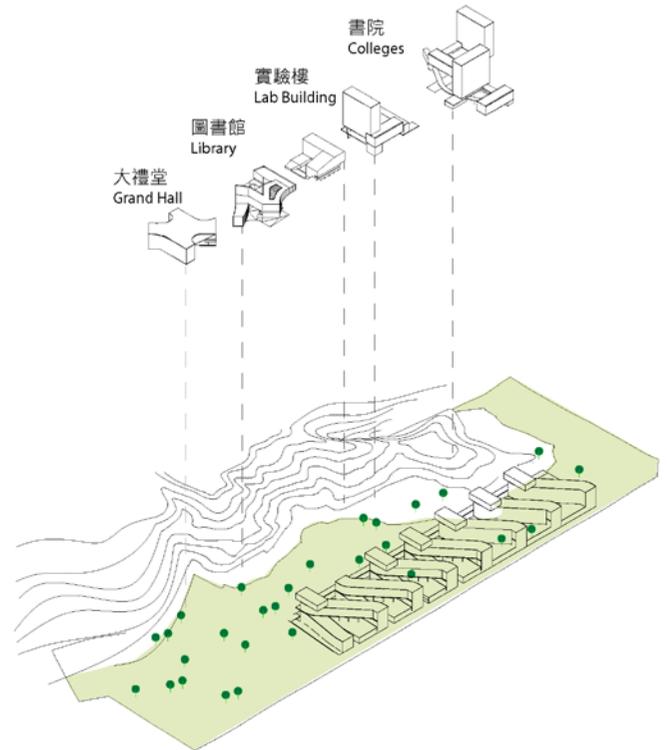
原初：自然地景
Original Site: Natural Landscape



大運：人工介入與地景破壞
Universiade2011: Human Intervention onto Landscape



校園：大結構建築連續地景
Campus: Megastructure away from Continuous Landscape



校園：穿透性建築復育地景
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





Student Centre

Life Cafe

BREAD CASE



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

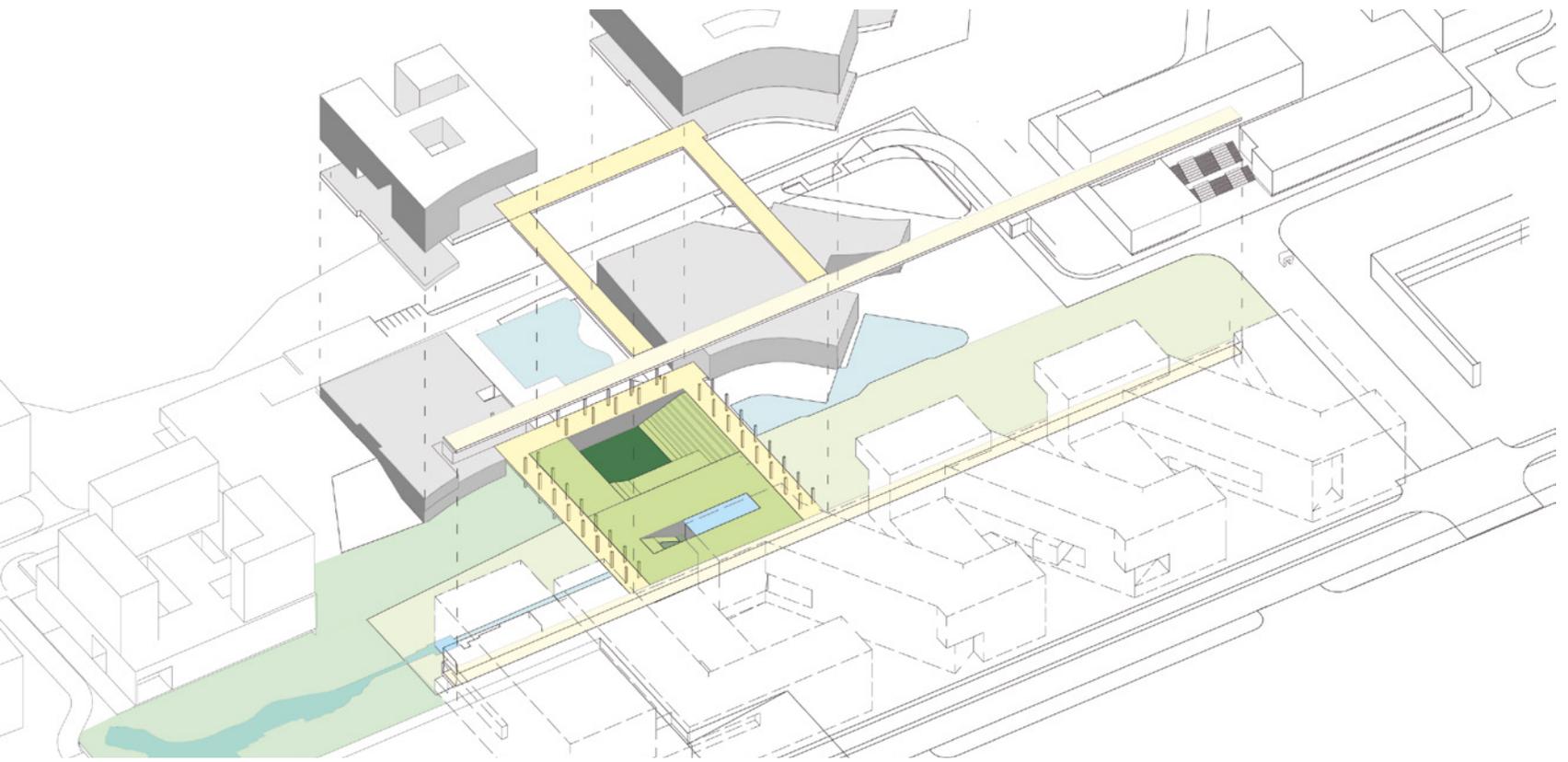
porosity in-between architectures for enabling the campus green to re-connect with the nature of hill and water. The notion of courtyard is adopted not only as an architectural type, but also is developed as an agent for connecting courtyards into a larger planning system for accommodating landscape 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.

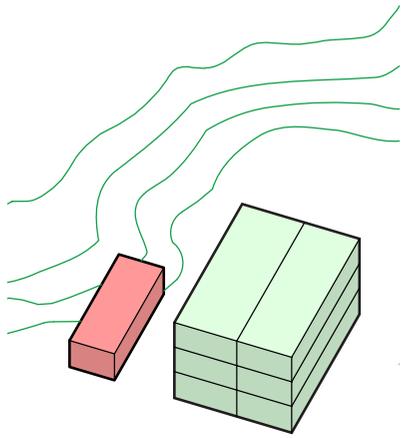




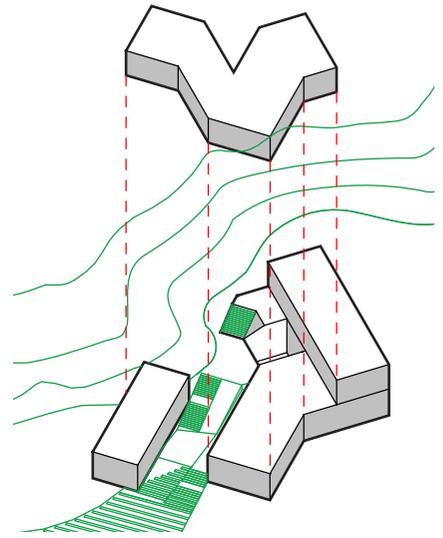


The Library: Double framed overlapping courtyards

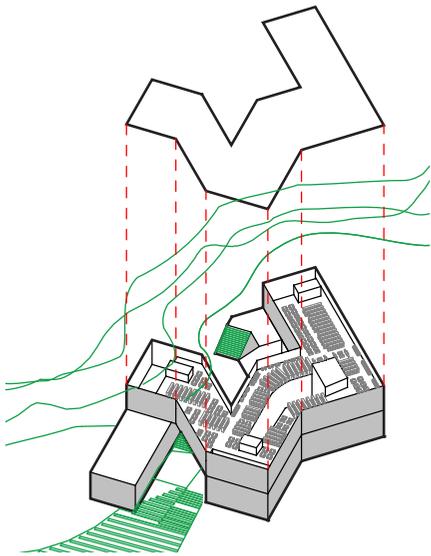
As the key anchor among pavilion buildings arrayed along the foothill, the library maintains a visual corridor that connects the campus to the hill, providing porosity for nature to penetrate. The design articulates a six-story volume into two C-shaped massing, rotating the zigzagged form lifted from 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.



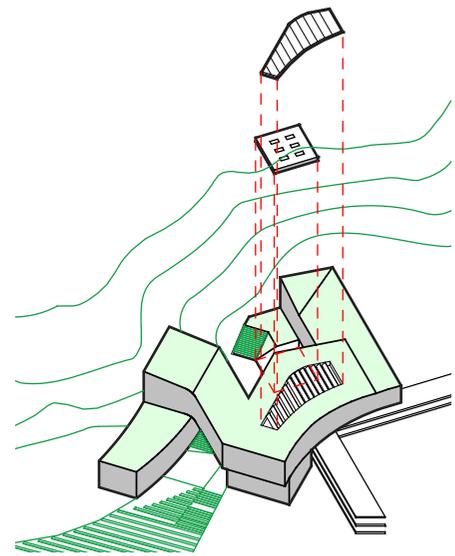
量体 MASSING



建筑穿透 ARCHITECTURAL POROSITY



高效藏书机器 EFFICIENT BOOK MACHINE



自然采光绿色建筑 NATURAL LIGHTING AND GREEN BUILDING

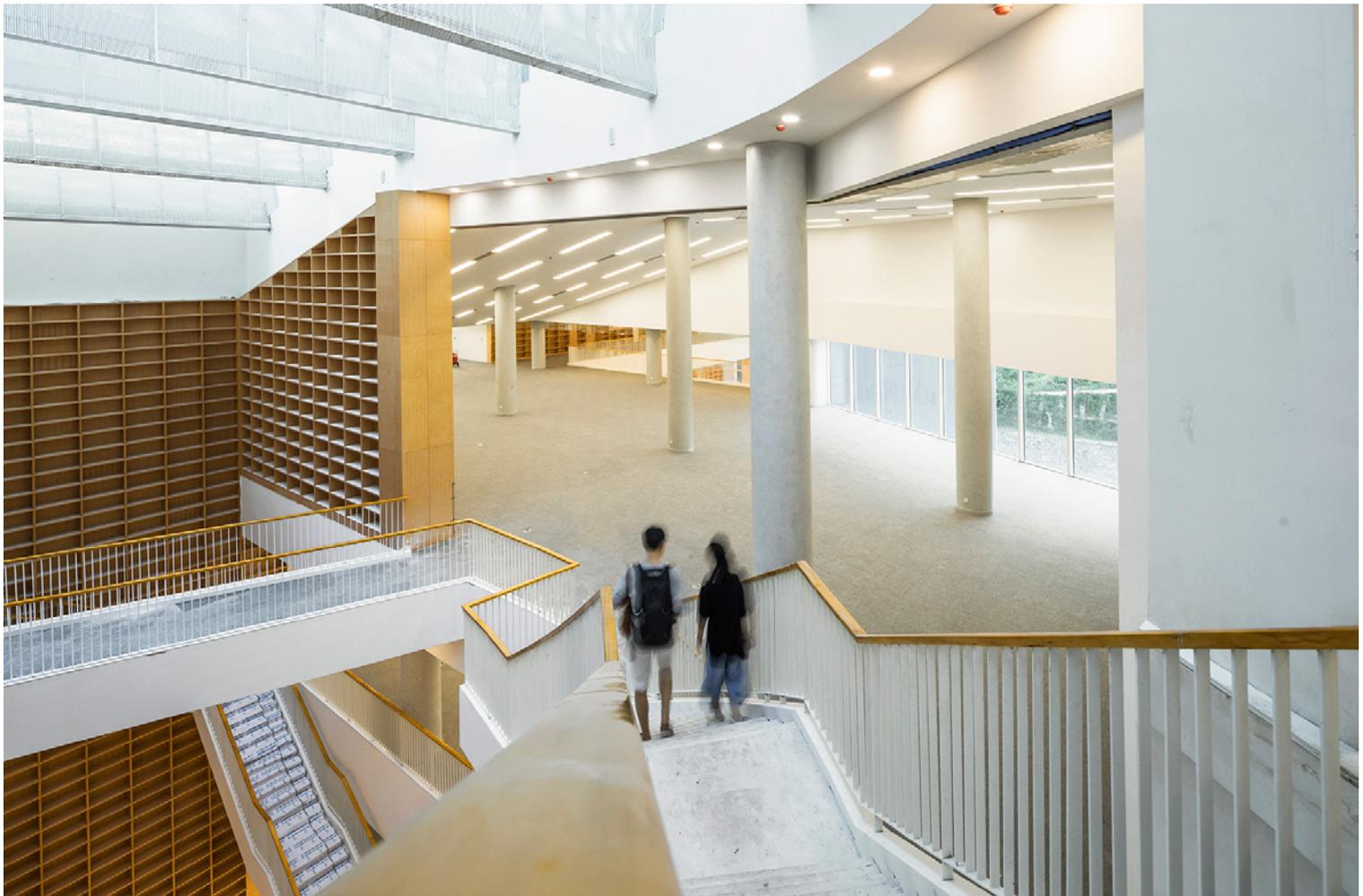




With moderated skylight coming from above, a cathedral-like multi-levelled atrium flanked by tall walls of bookshelves, becomes the spatial core of the library. Different library wings are extended from within the central atrium, orchestrating functional spaces for each space. The design arranges multi-levelled 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.

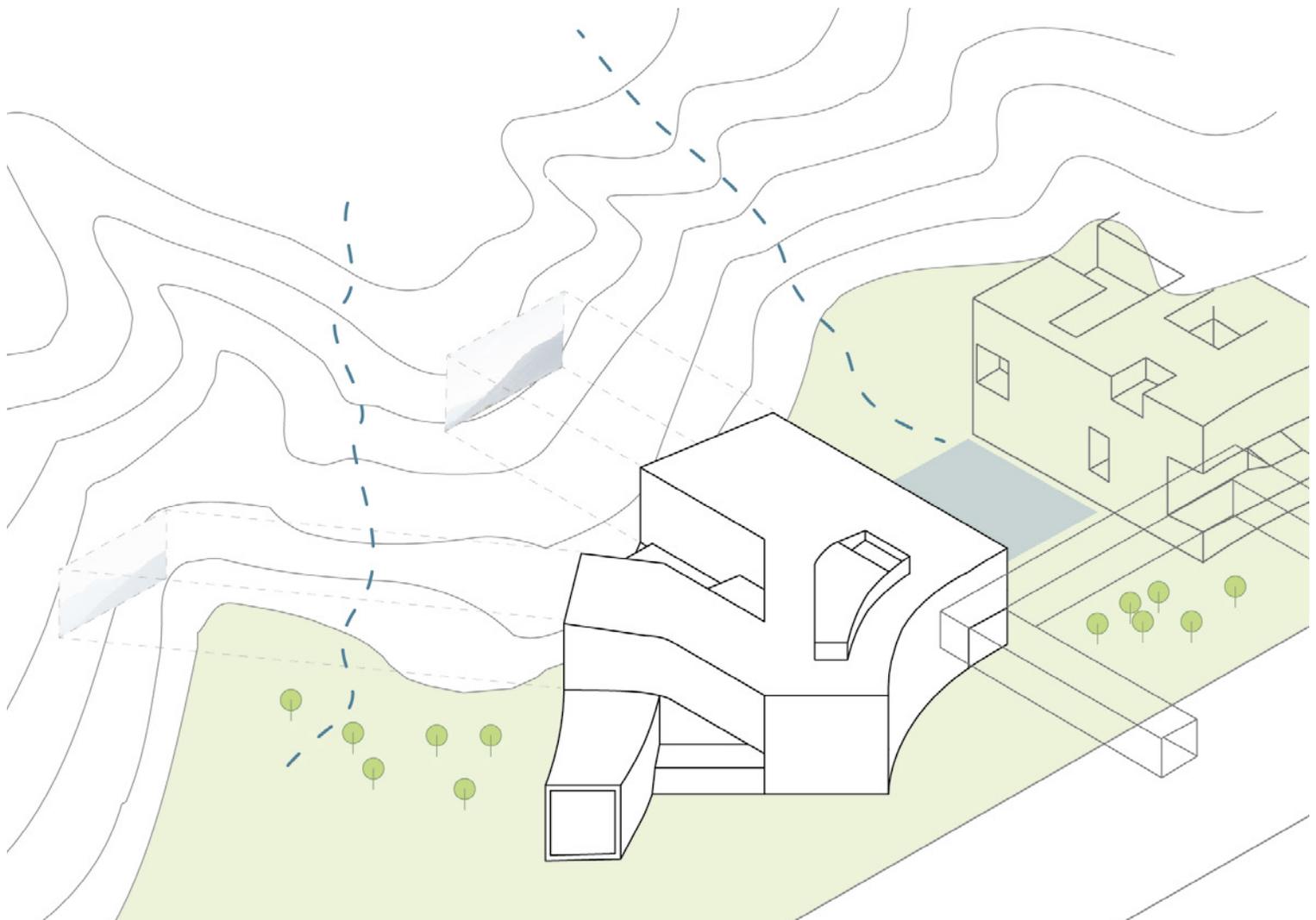


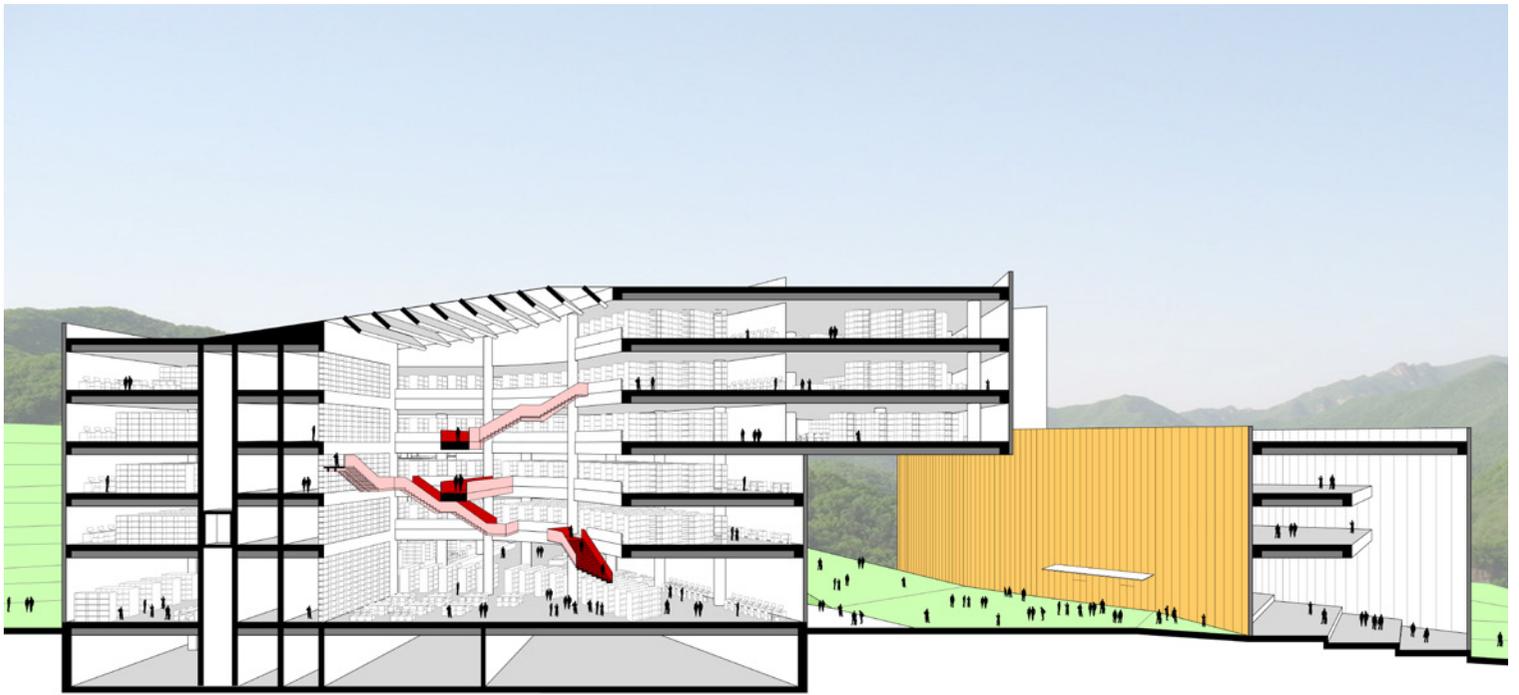
The library also demonstrates sustainability strategies by launching a series of passive energy saving measures and smart site plannings. Not only does it provide sufficient natural lighting for the entire space in the library, the architecture also carefully curates sunlight with shading devices to reduce summer heat gain – such as integrating natural lighting through north-facing viewing windows and



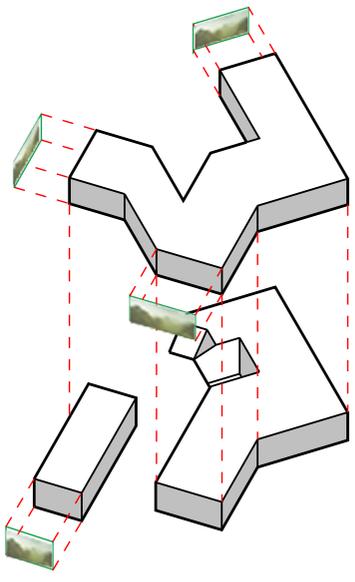


skylights, screening direct sunlight through perforated metal panel and façade-shading louvers.

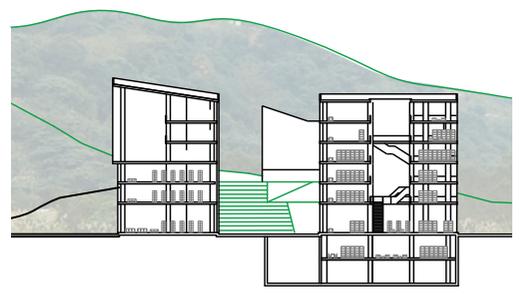




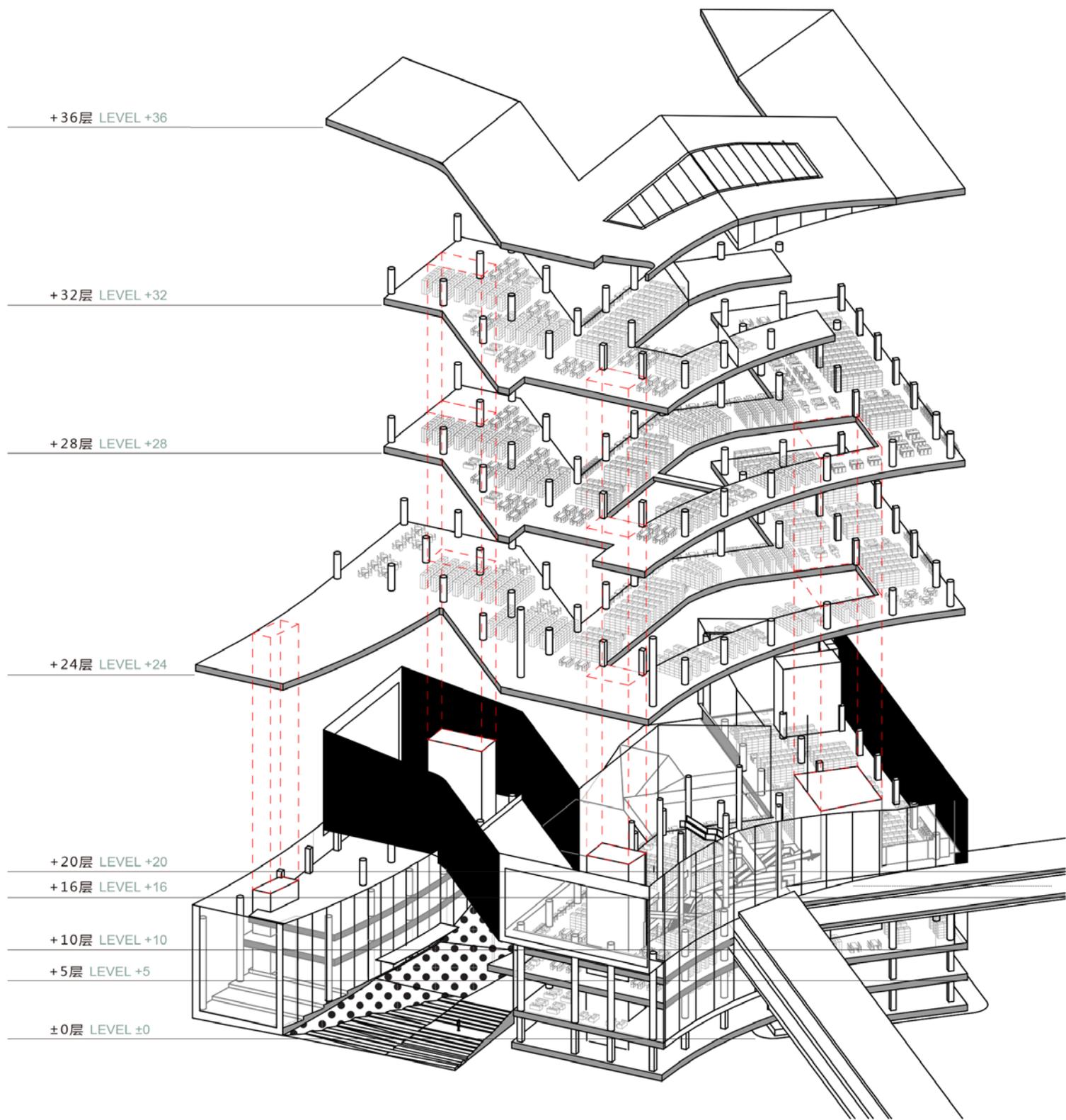
功能 PROGRAM



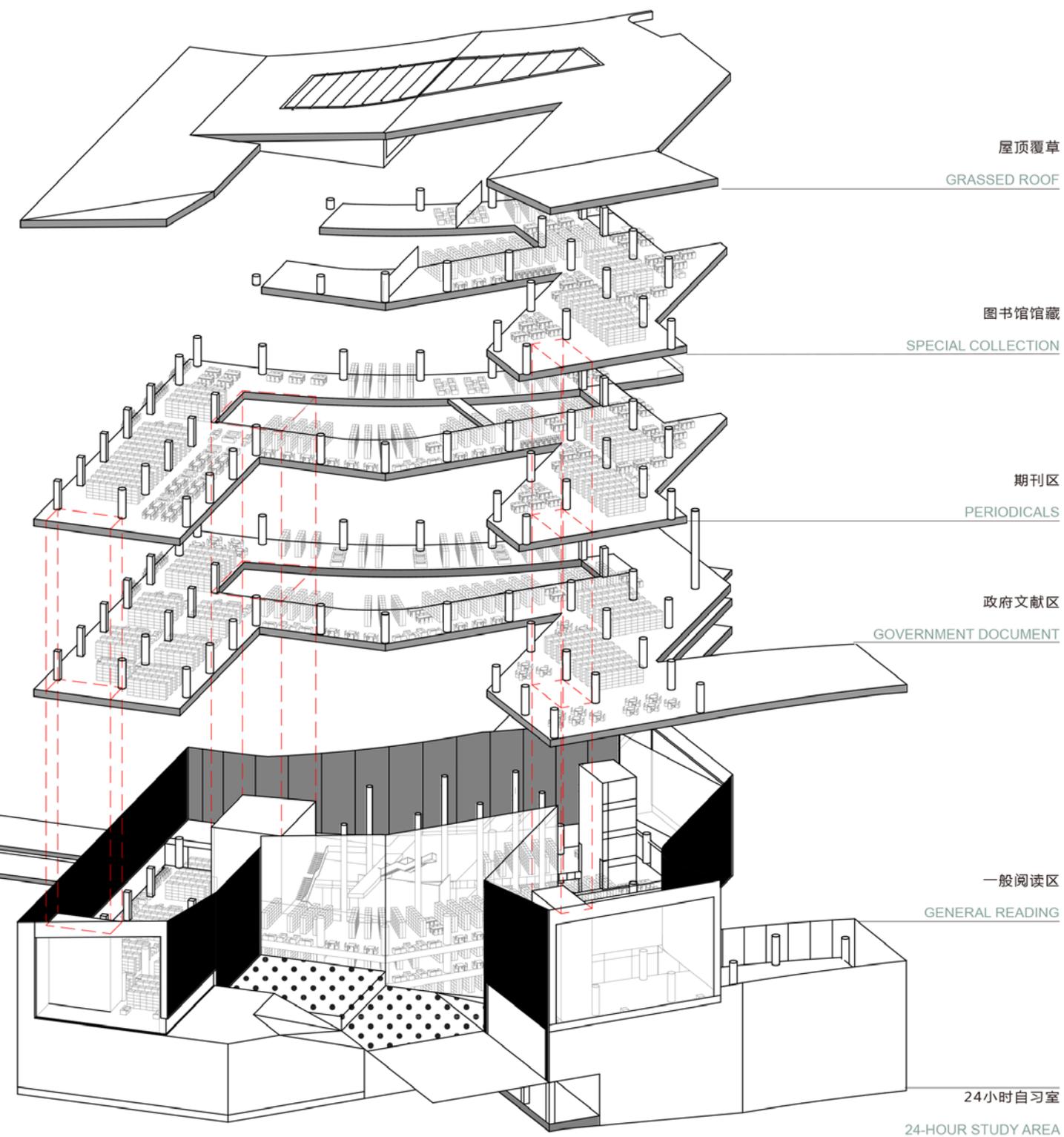
观景器 VIEWING INSTRUMENT



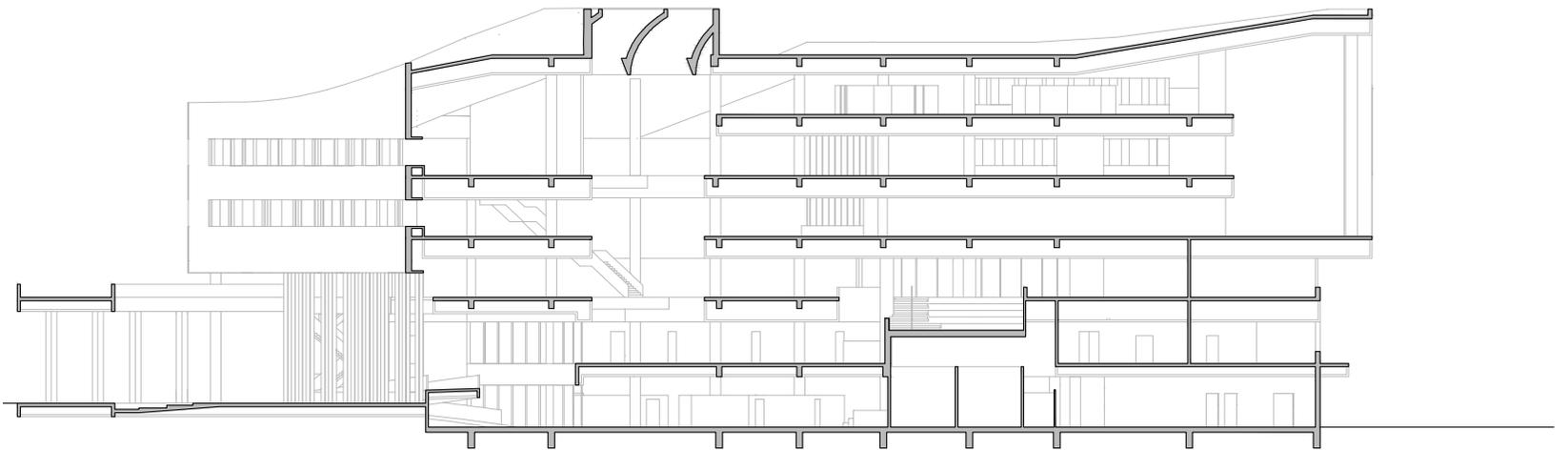
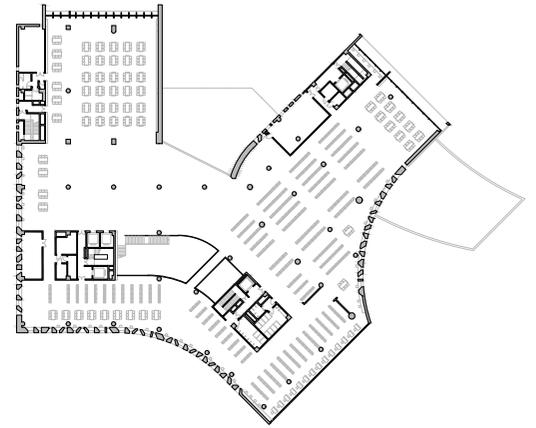
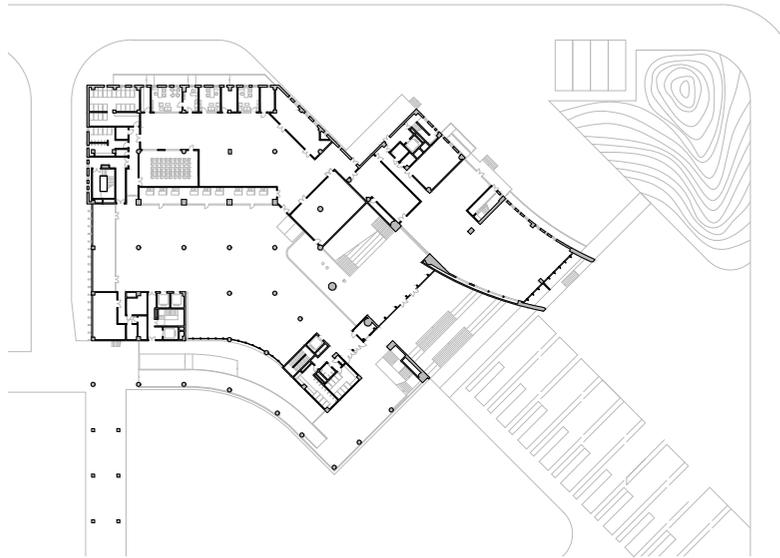
双重框景 DOUBLE FRAMING

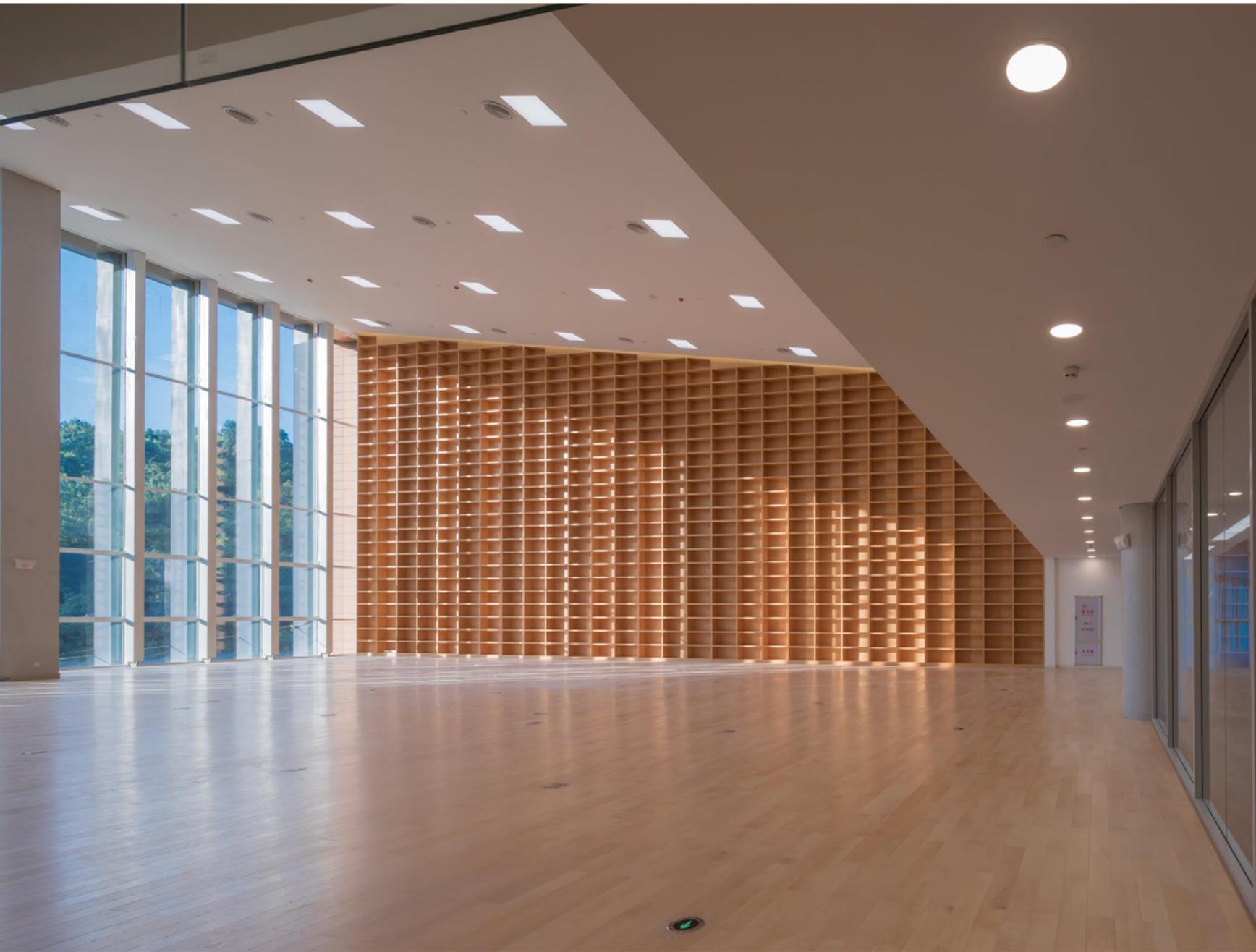


面对校园的功能 FUNCTIONAL VOLUME FACING CAM-



面对山体的功能 FUNCTIONAL VOLUME FACING CAMPUS







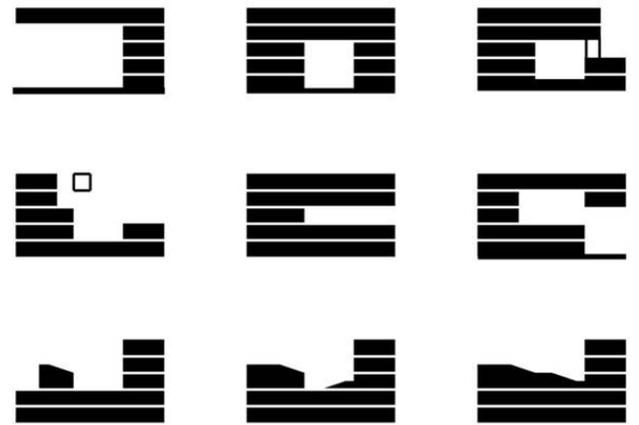
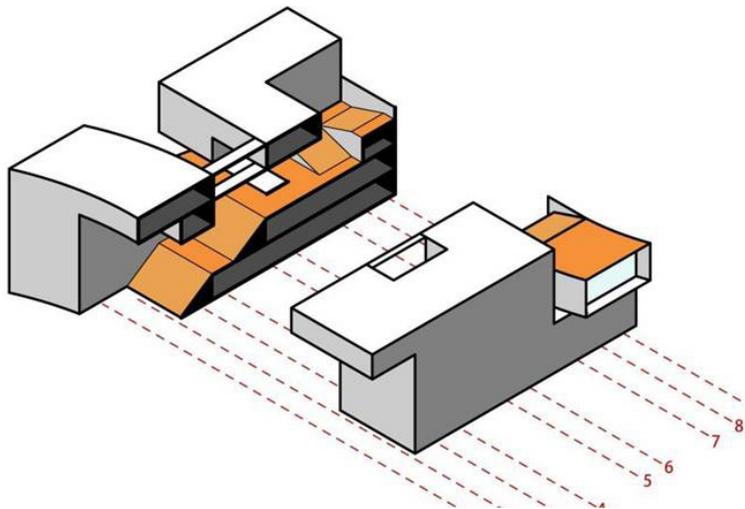
China and the West

Excellence with a soul Leadership with a heart

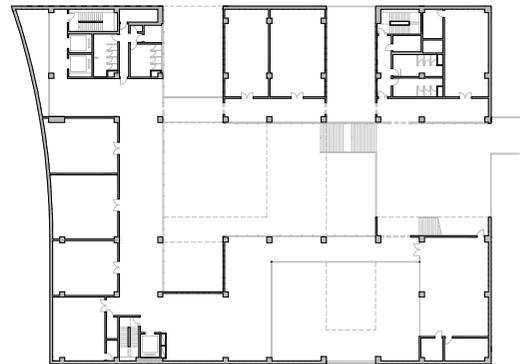


Student Center: Vertical sequence of stepped courtyards

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

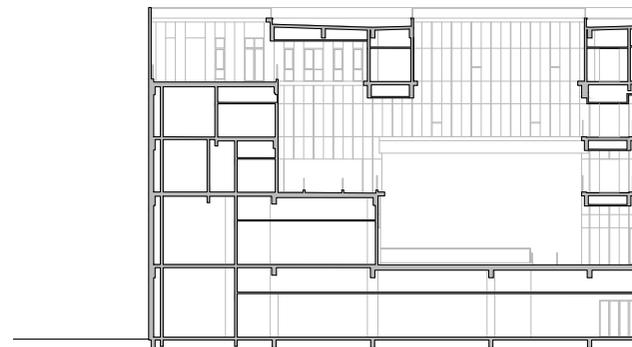


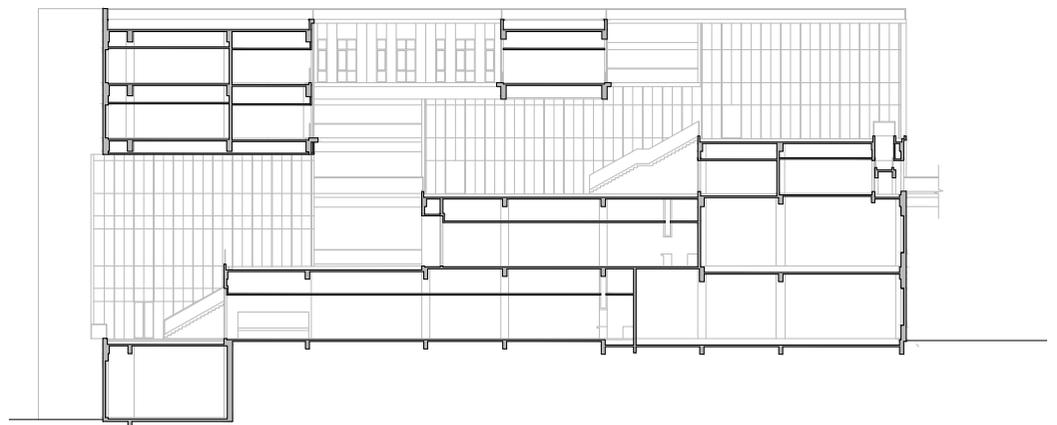
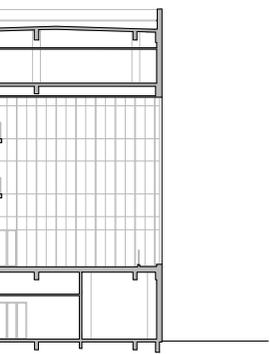




natural greens.

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.



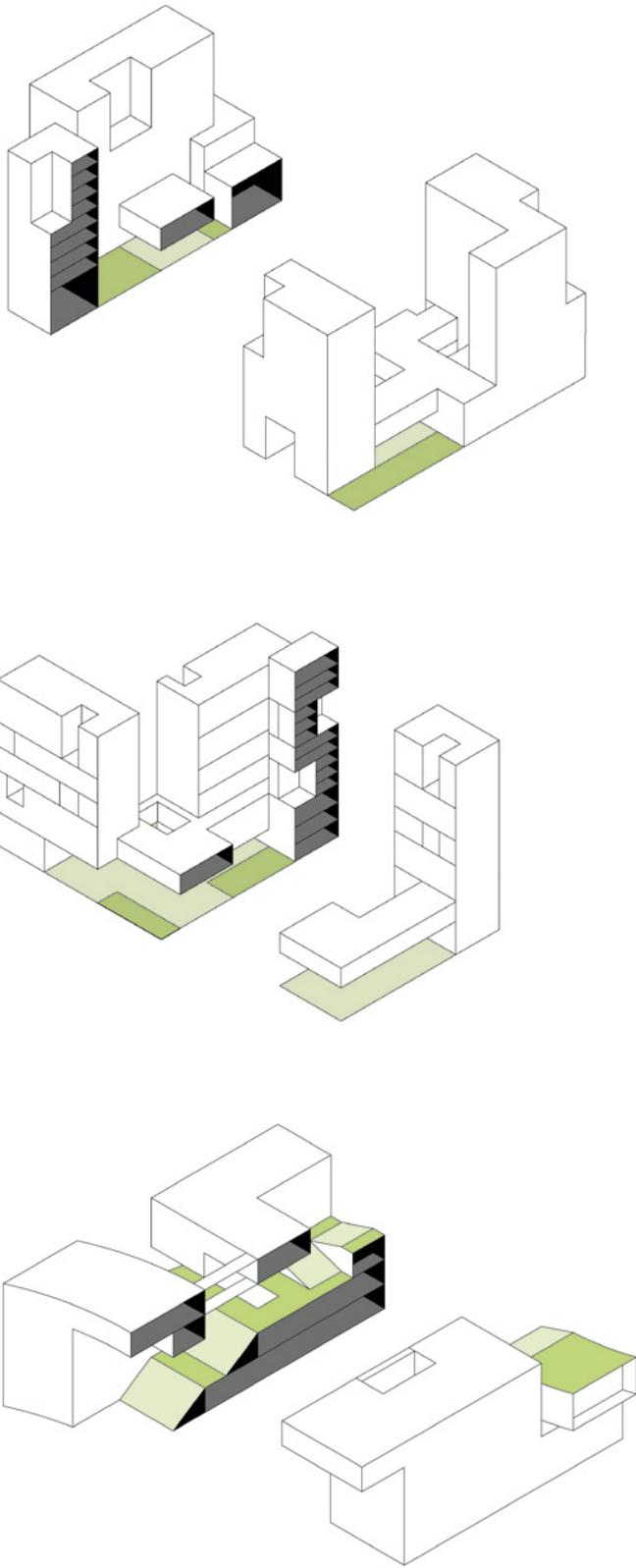


*Student Dormitory:
Sky-patio courtyards*

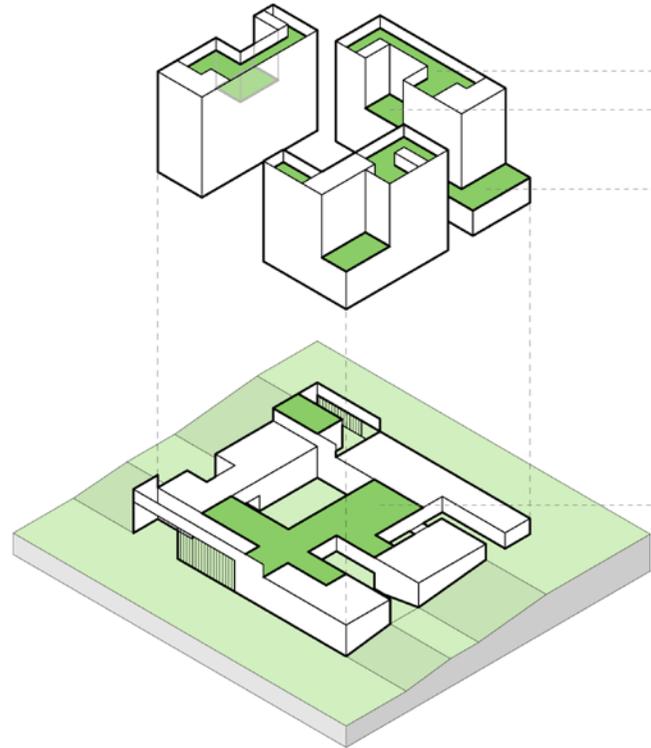
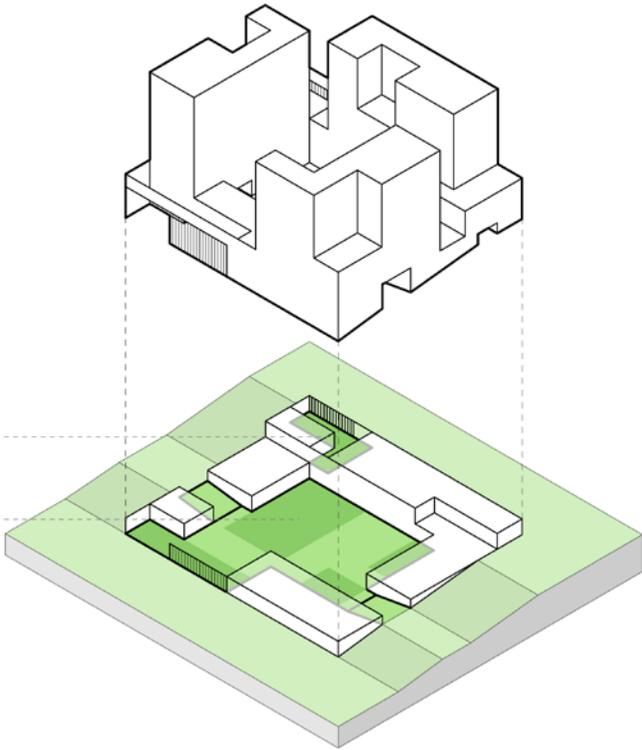
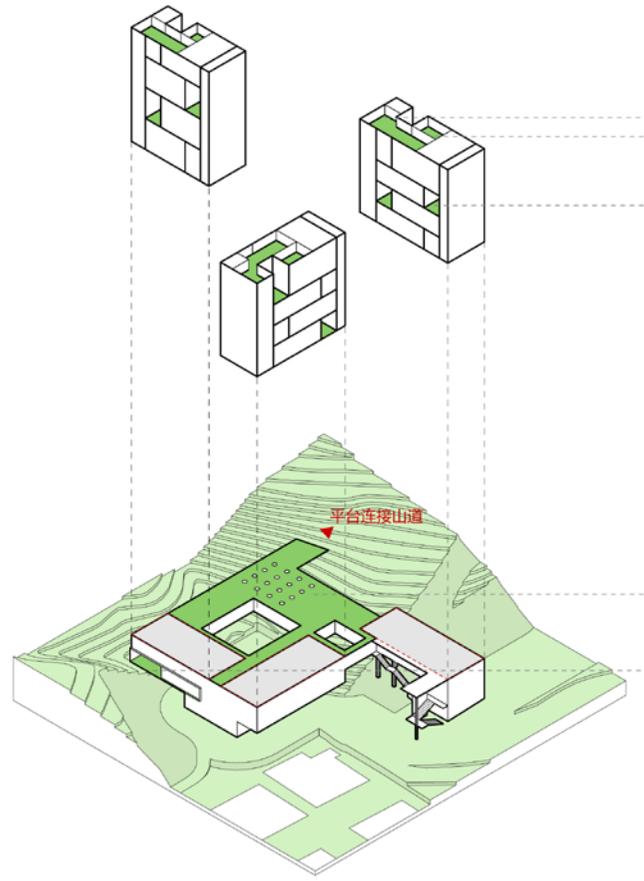
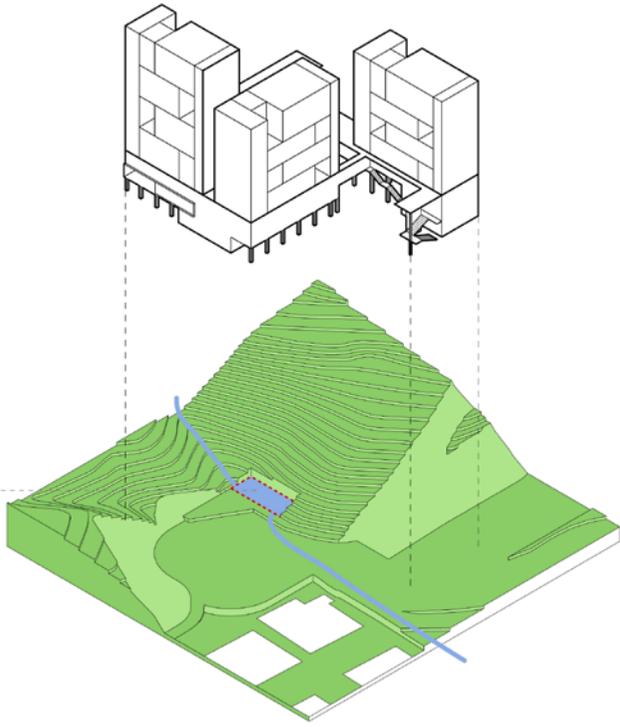
By arranging patios and courtyards at various strategic levels, the dormitory for undergraduate student at CUHK Shenzhen Campus explores new typologies by dividing slab-based lift-lobby corridor into a multi-storey dormitory and provides communal facilities to integrate indoor and outdoor daily activities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



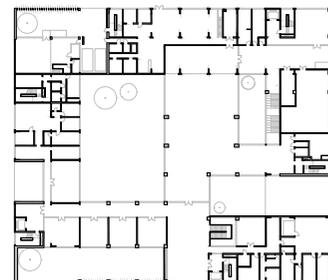
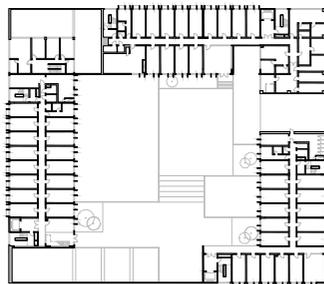
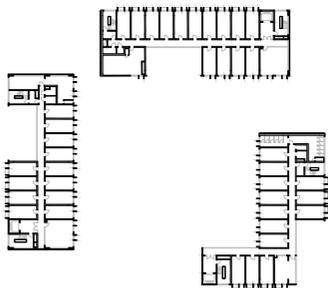


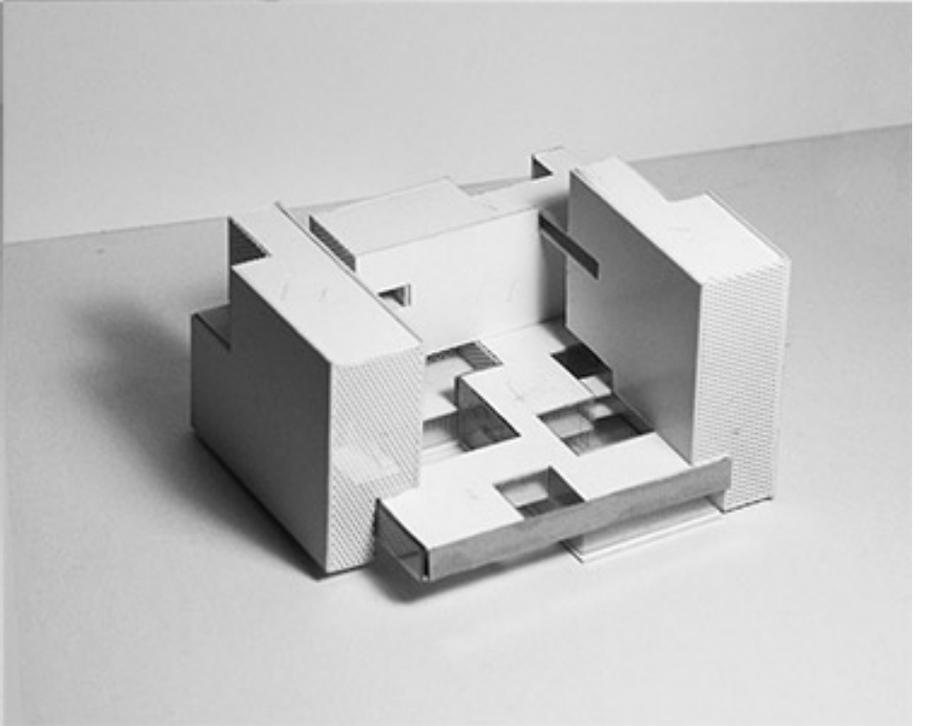
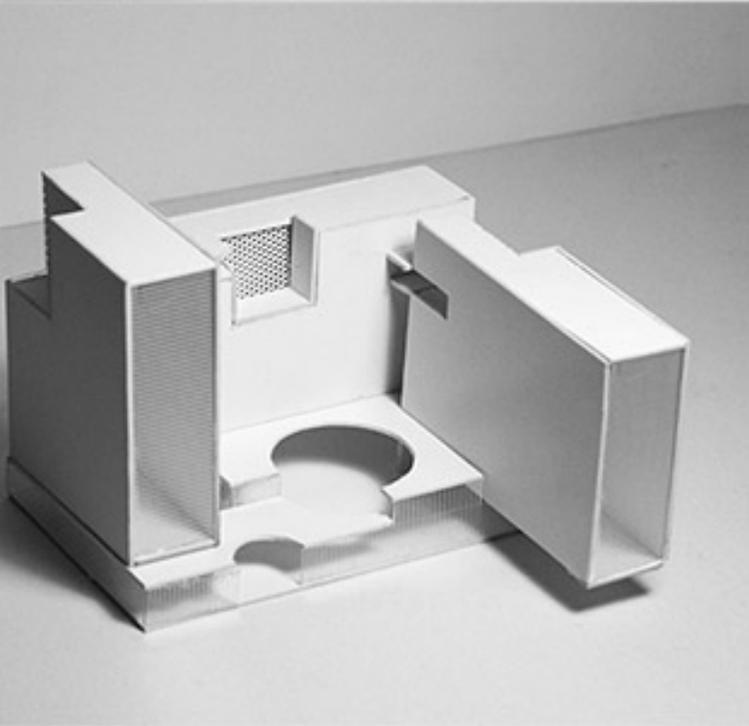
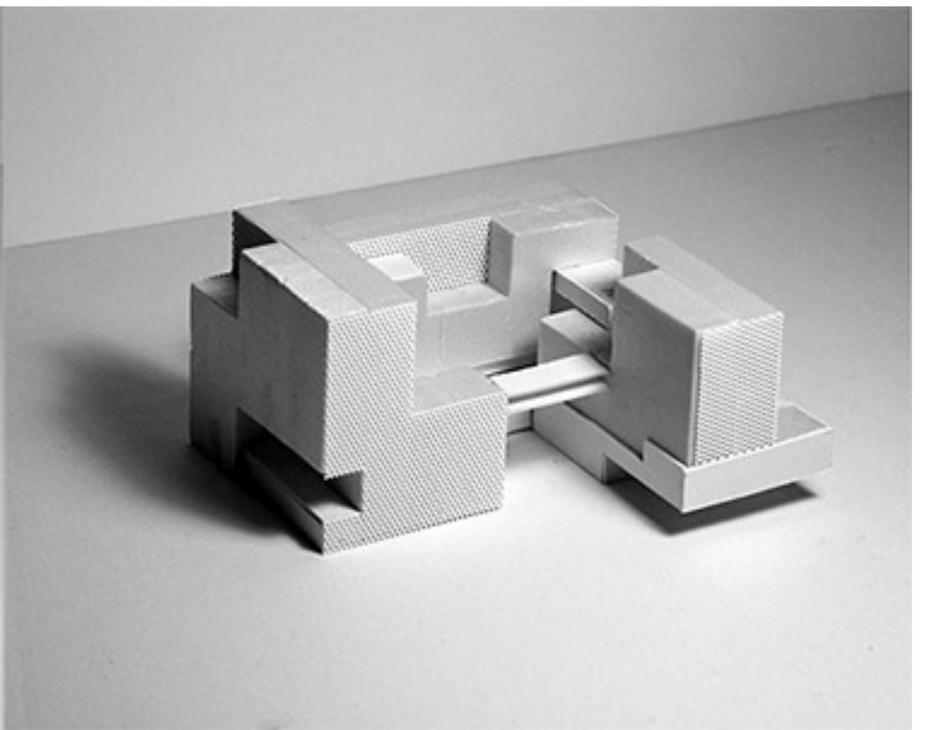
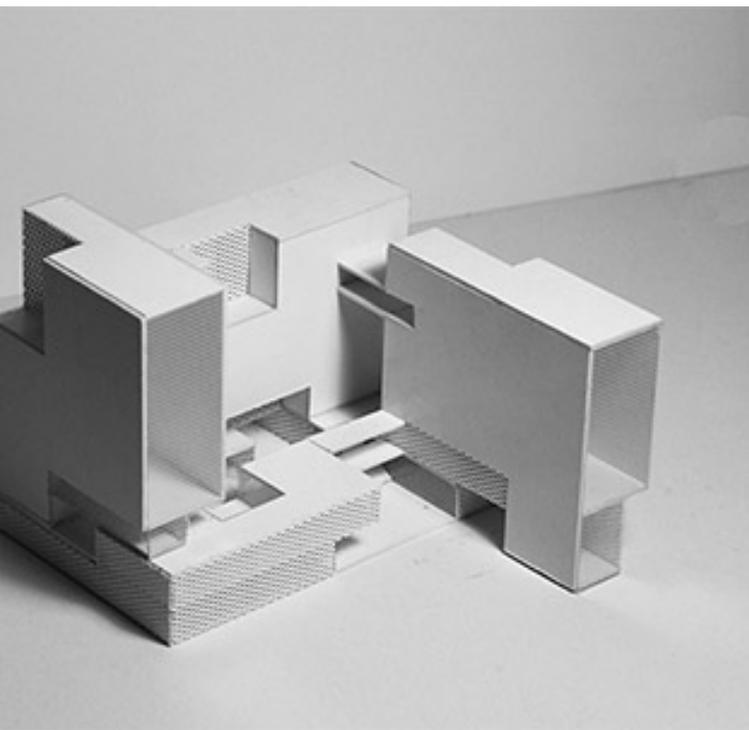






courtyards that either face the campus green or look back at the natural hill. As an overview of the building, including its lobbies, canteen, reading rooms, lounges and laundry - they are all well-connected to a variety of outdoor spaces: courtyards, patios, sky bridges, platforms, and roof gardens, blending nature harmoniously with architecture and the communal life.





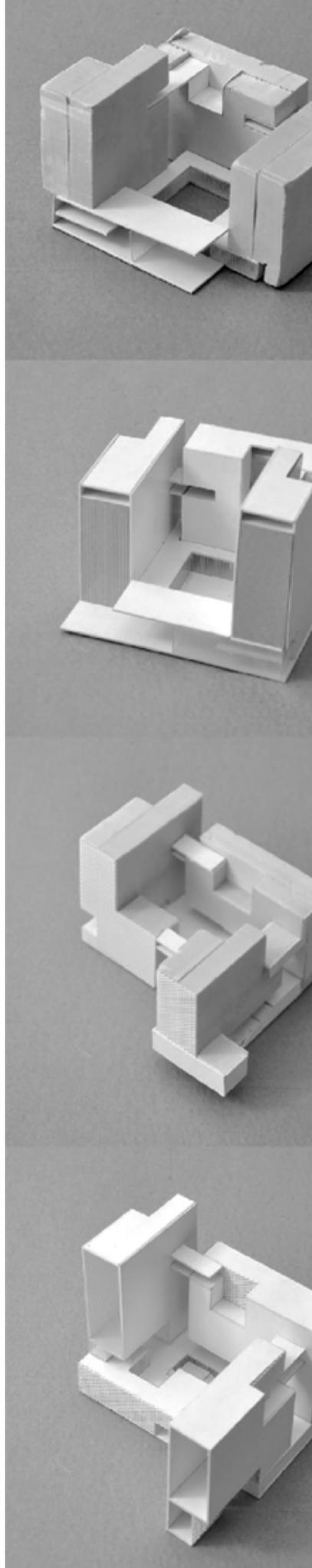


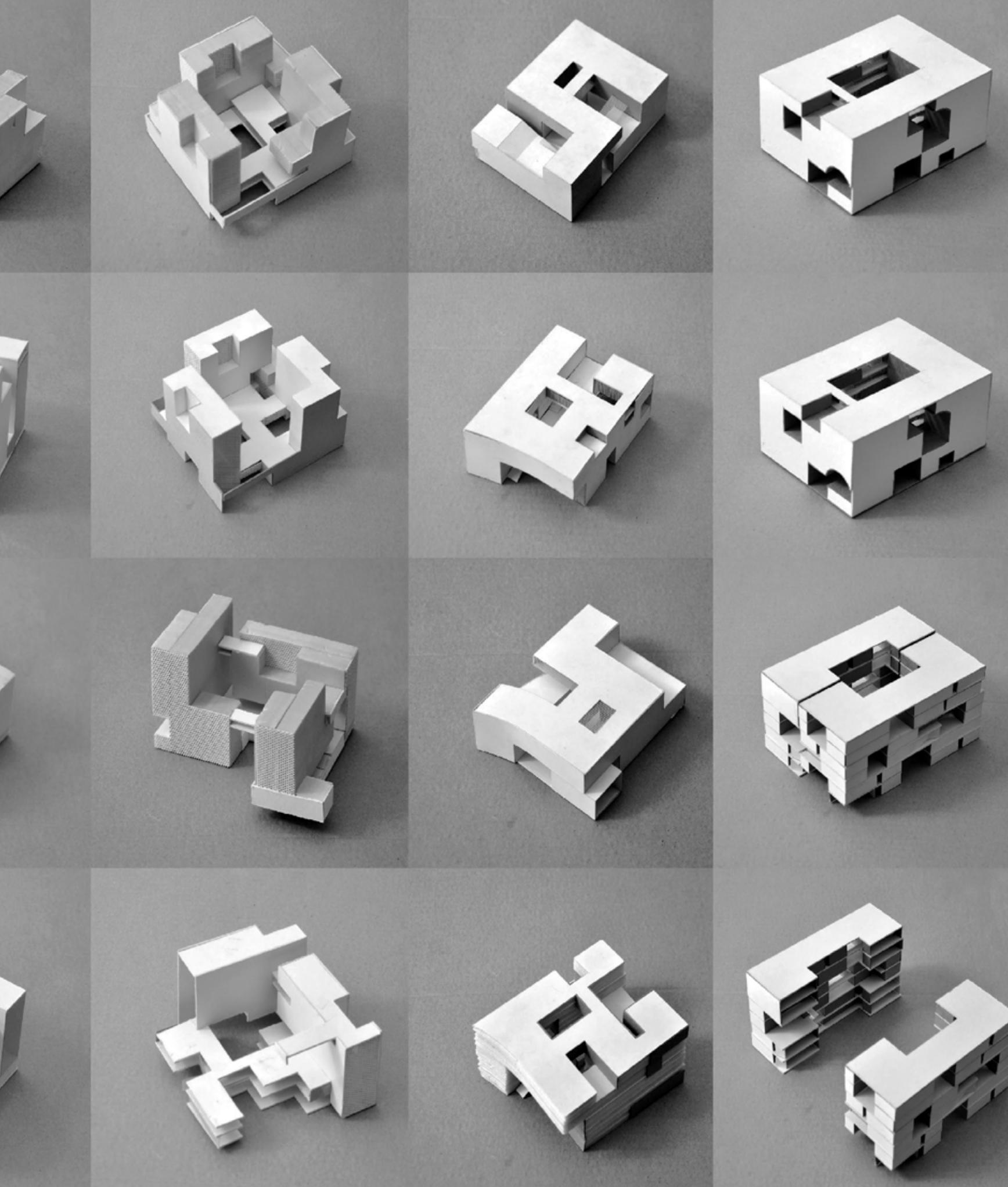
逸夫書院



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

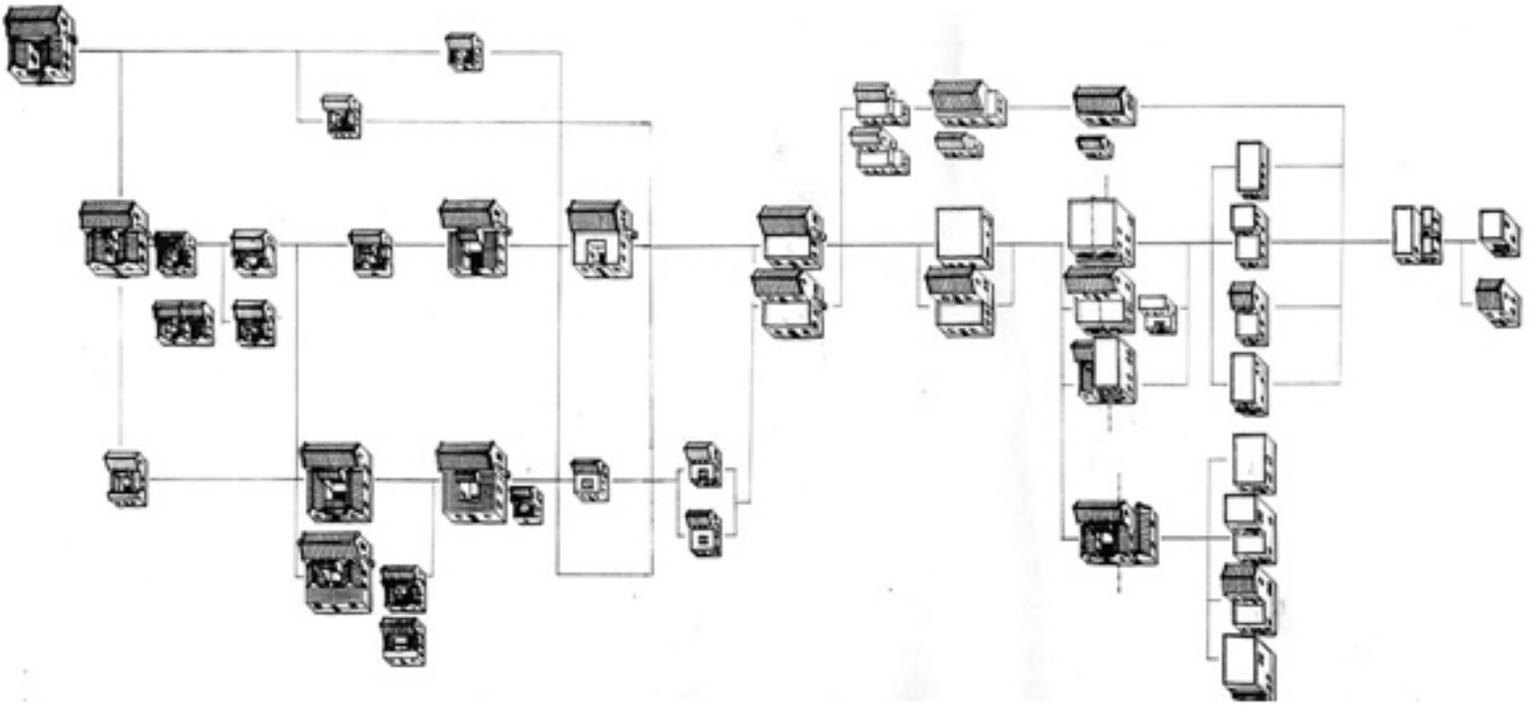
to investigate Urban Courtyardism for contemporary cities that are facing challenges of density, sustainability and community.



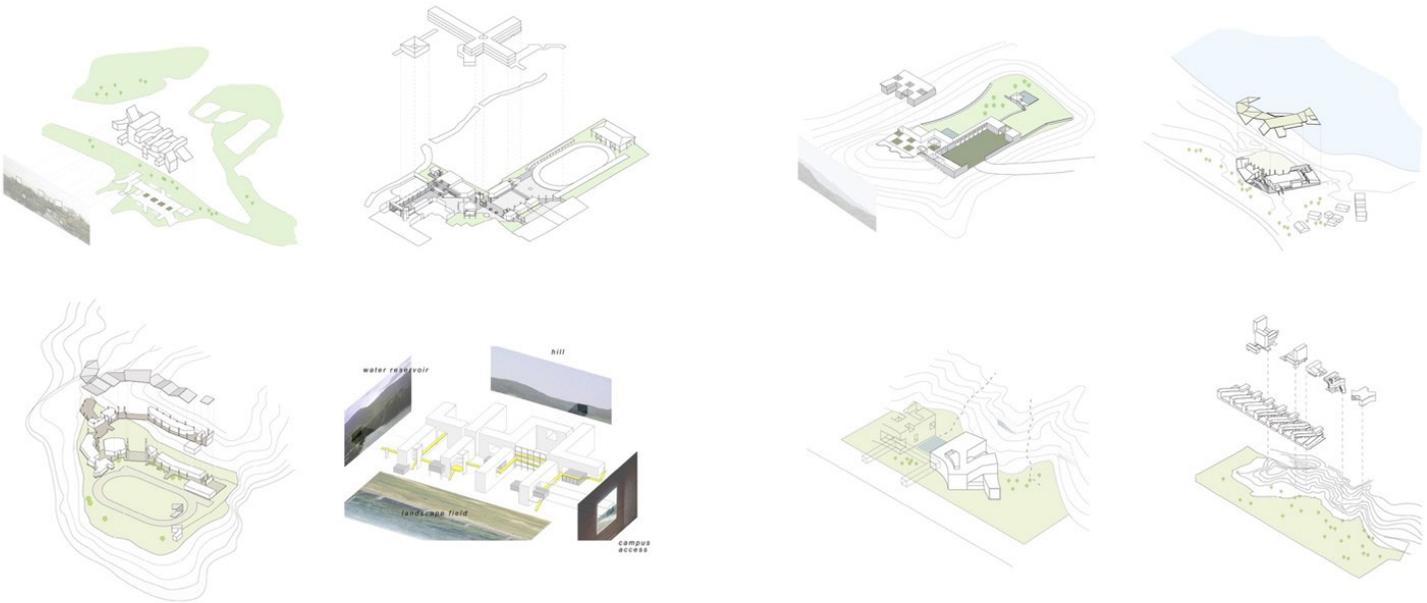
Rigor

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

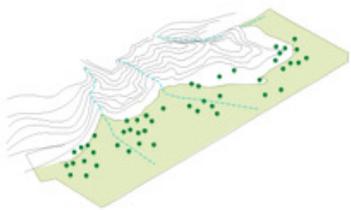
Urban Design

Urban Design

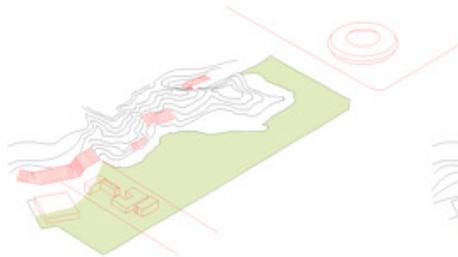
Architecture

Architecture

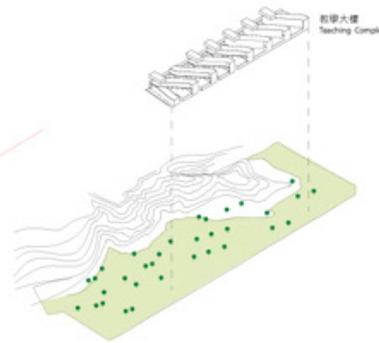
Architecture



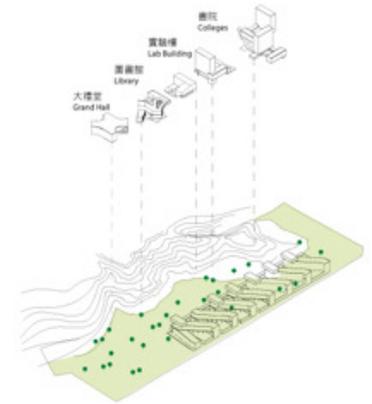
原初：自然地貌
Original Site: Natural Landscape



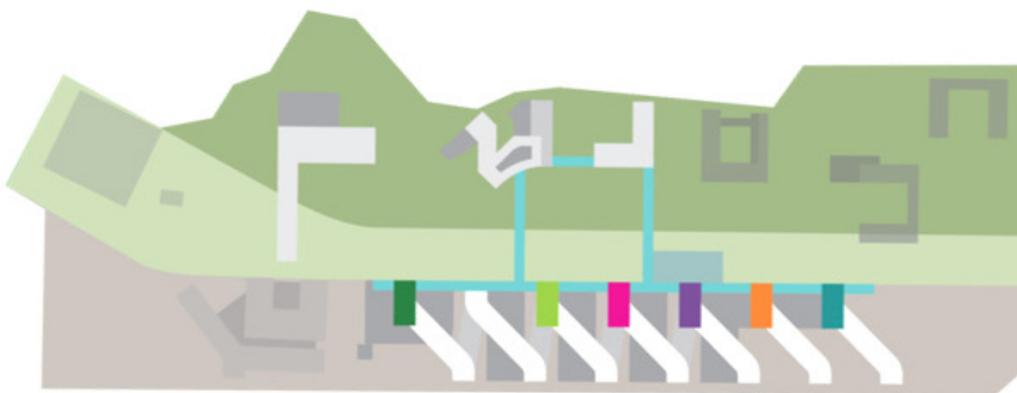
大運：人工介入與地貌破壞
Universiade2011: Human Intervention onto Landscape



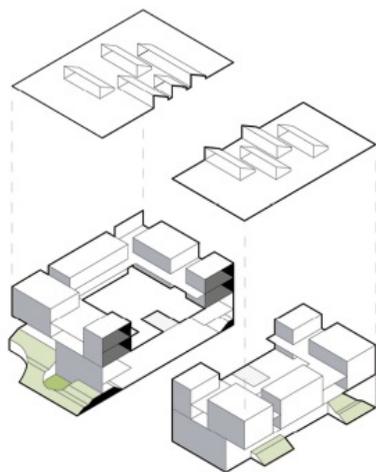
校園：大結構建築連續地貌
Campus: Megastucture away from Continuous Landscape



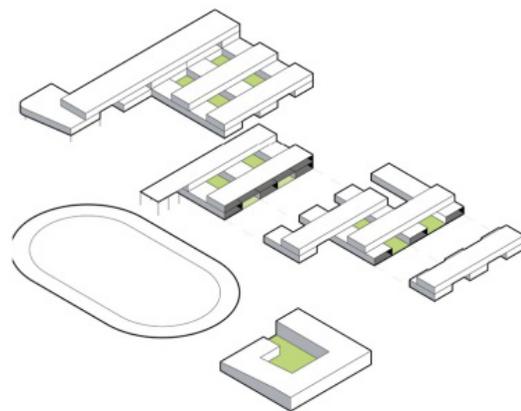
校園：穿透性建築復育地貌
CUIHK-S2: Porous Building for Landscape Rehabilitation



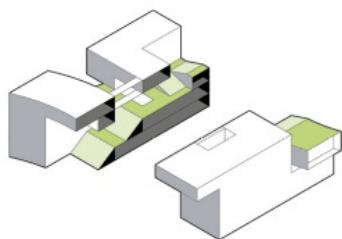
Urban Courtyardism



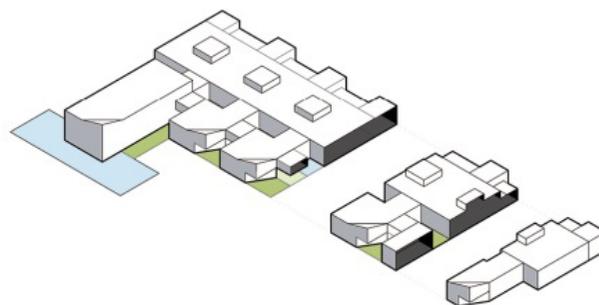
东莞台商学校综合楼, 广东东莞
Complex Hall, Taiwan Businessmen's Dongguan
School 2009



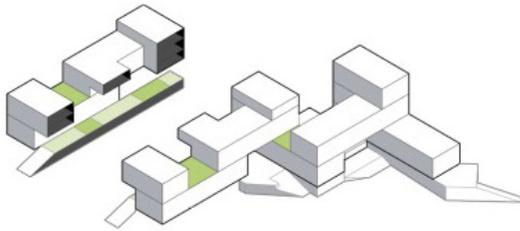
光隆國小, 台湾台中
Guang Long Elementary School, Taichung,
Taiwan 2002



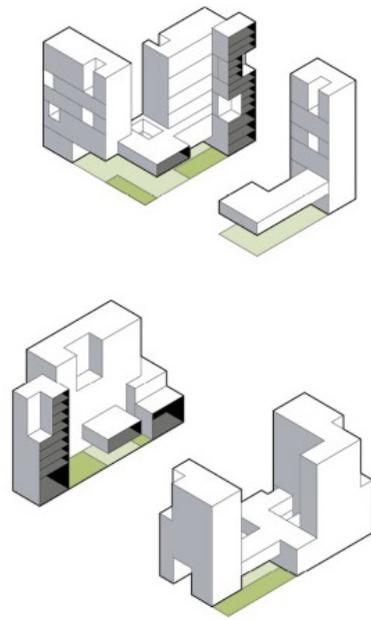
香港中文大学（深圳）学生活动中心
Student Centre,
The Chinese University of Hong Kong (Shenzhen),
Shenzhen, Guangdong 2017



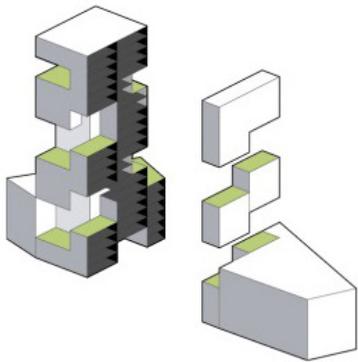
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Guang Long Elementary School, Taichung,
Taiwan 2002



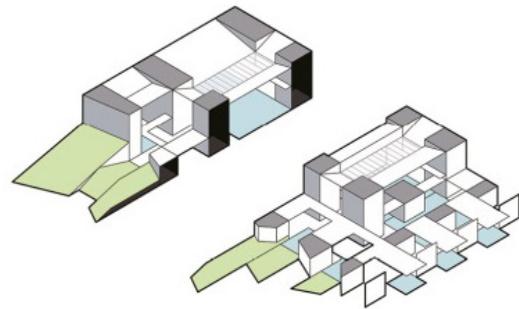
岭南大学社区学院, 香港屯门
Lingnan University Community College, Tuen
Mun, Hong Kong 2006



香港中文大学 (深圳) 逸夫书院
Dormitory,
The Chinese University of Hong Kong (Shenzhen), Shenzhen
Guangdong 2017



香港理工大学社区学院, 香港红磡
Community College, The Hong Kong Polytechnic
University, Hung Hom, Hong Kong 2008



东莞台商学校游泳馆, 广东东莞
Swimming Hall, Taiwan Businessmen's Dongguan
School, Dongguan,
Guangdong, 2009

Significance

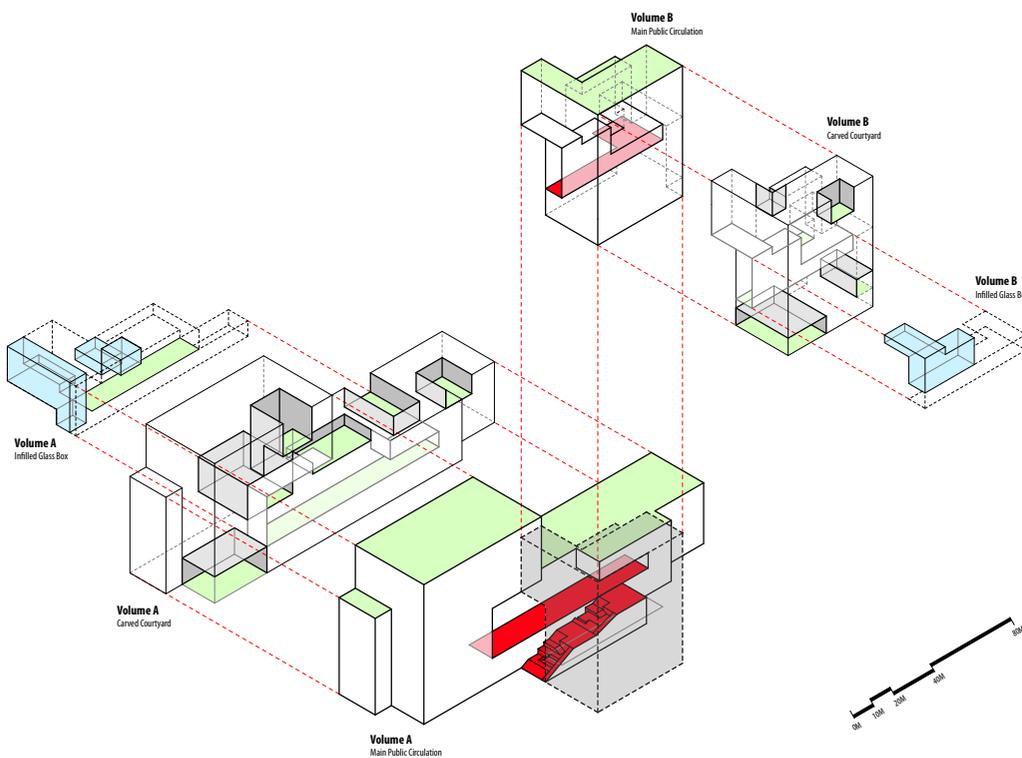
With an accelerating speed and scale of urban development in China in the last few decades, cities and architecture are developed into enclaves of monotonous tall blocks facilitated by the planning of homogenous urban systems. In-between rural and urban lands, following standardized planning regulations 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.*





HONOR AWARD
FOR ARCHITECTURE
1999

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,
Final Selection, Design
Award for World Architectural
Festival, Singapore. (Rocco
Design/Wang Weijen
Architecture/Gravity
Partnership).

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,
Harry den Hartog, Wade
Zimmerman. *By the Book. Mark
71: Perspective*, Nov 2017. P56-
61. (ISSN 710966141267)

Wang Weijen Architecture.
Wangweiren de heyuanzhuyi
xuexiao. *TA Taiwan Architecture*,
2018, June, Vol. 273. (ISSN 2518-
968-906)

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.
The Chinese University of
Hong Kong (Shenzhen).
AW Architectural World
158, 2014, 29(04): P64-67.
(ISSN 1000-8373)

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.
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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.

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Nesbitt, Kate. "Typology and Design Method". *Theorizing a New Agenda for Architecture : An Anthology of Architectural Theory 1965-1995*. New York, N.Y.: Princeton Architectural Press, 1996. (ISBN 1568980531 (cloth: alk. paper) ISBN 156898054X (paper : alk. paper))

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Appendix



World Architecture Festival 2013

ArchDaily · News · World Architecture Festival Awards 2013 shortlist announced

World Architecture Festival Awards 2013 shortlist announced

00:00 - 4 July, 2013 | by [Sebastian Jordana](#)

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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 Dao Viet / T-studio / Vietnam
- Place Lalla Yeddouna / mossessian&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

A shallow pond marks the way to the main entrance of the library.





By the Book

Wang Weijen's
university library
in Shenzhen
completes a
Jeffersonian
campus green.

Text
Harry den Hartog

Photos
Wade Zimmerman

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 >

Directly behind the library, the levelled campus gives way to hilly terrain.



‘In spite of its impressive size, the campus green feels cosy and open’

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.

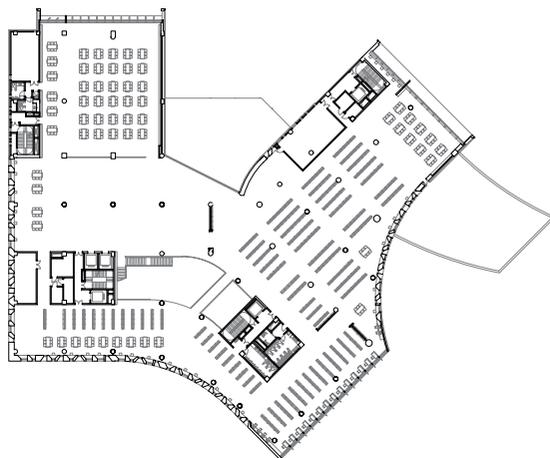
In spite of its impressive size (800 m long and on average 60 m wide), the campus green feels cosy and open, with many nice views of the surrounding landscape. It forms the heart of the campus. The green separates the two lines of buildings but also connects them.

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.

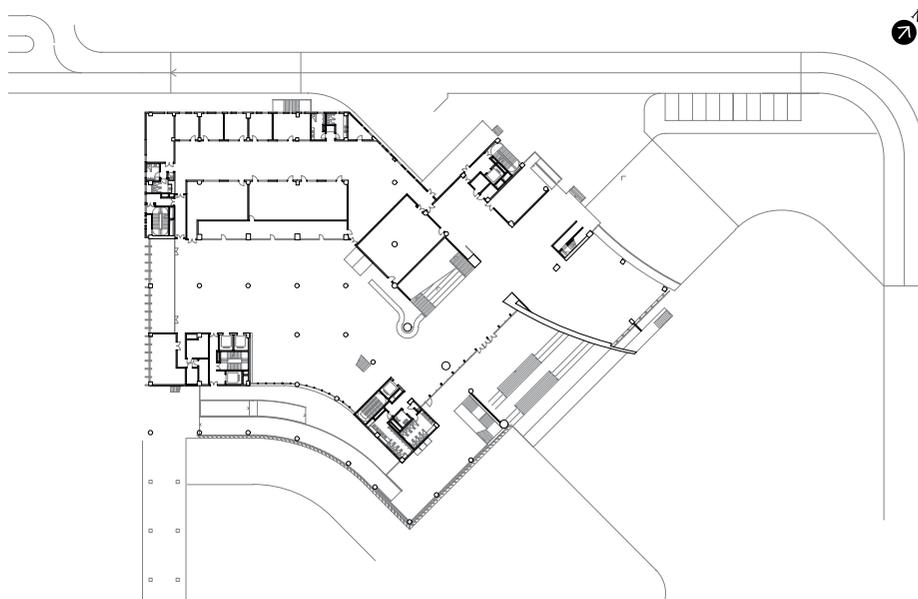
The academic clusters are a series of teaching facilities, labs and classrooms, grouped in a courtyard-like structure. This megastructure was built first and forms a huge human intervention in the natural landscape. The buildings in the ‘natural terrain’ were built in different phases. The dormitories 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 >

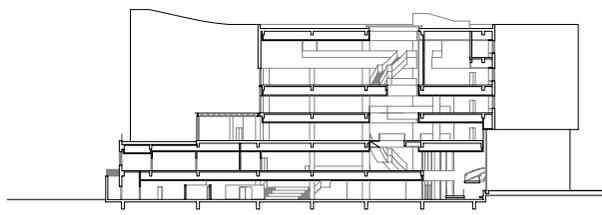
+3



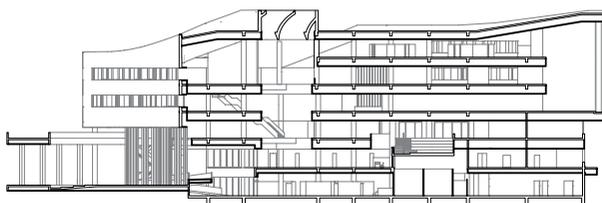
+1



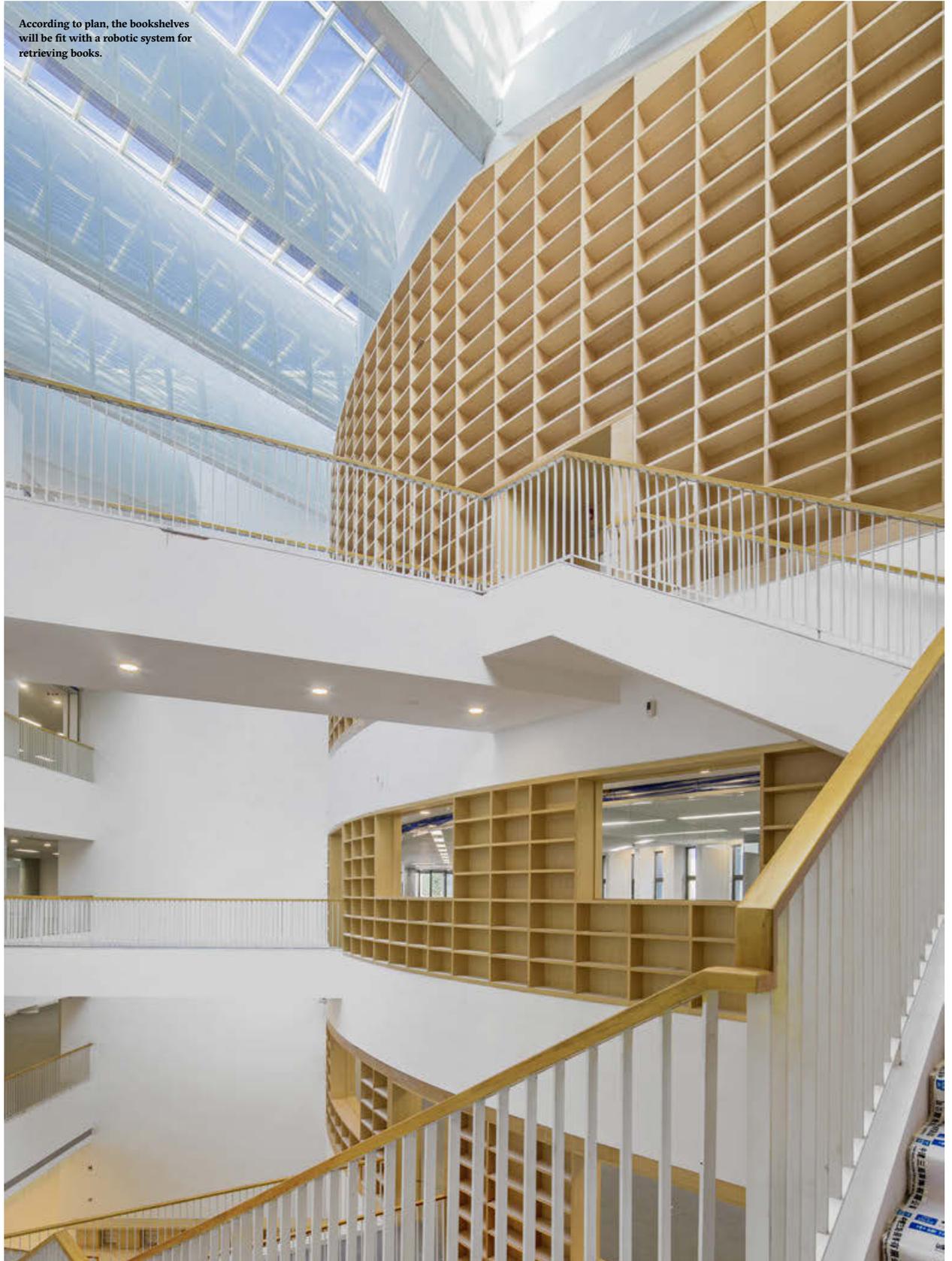
Cross Section



Long Section

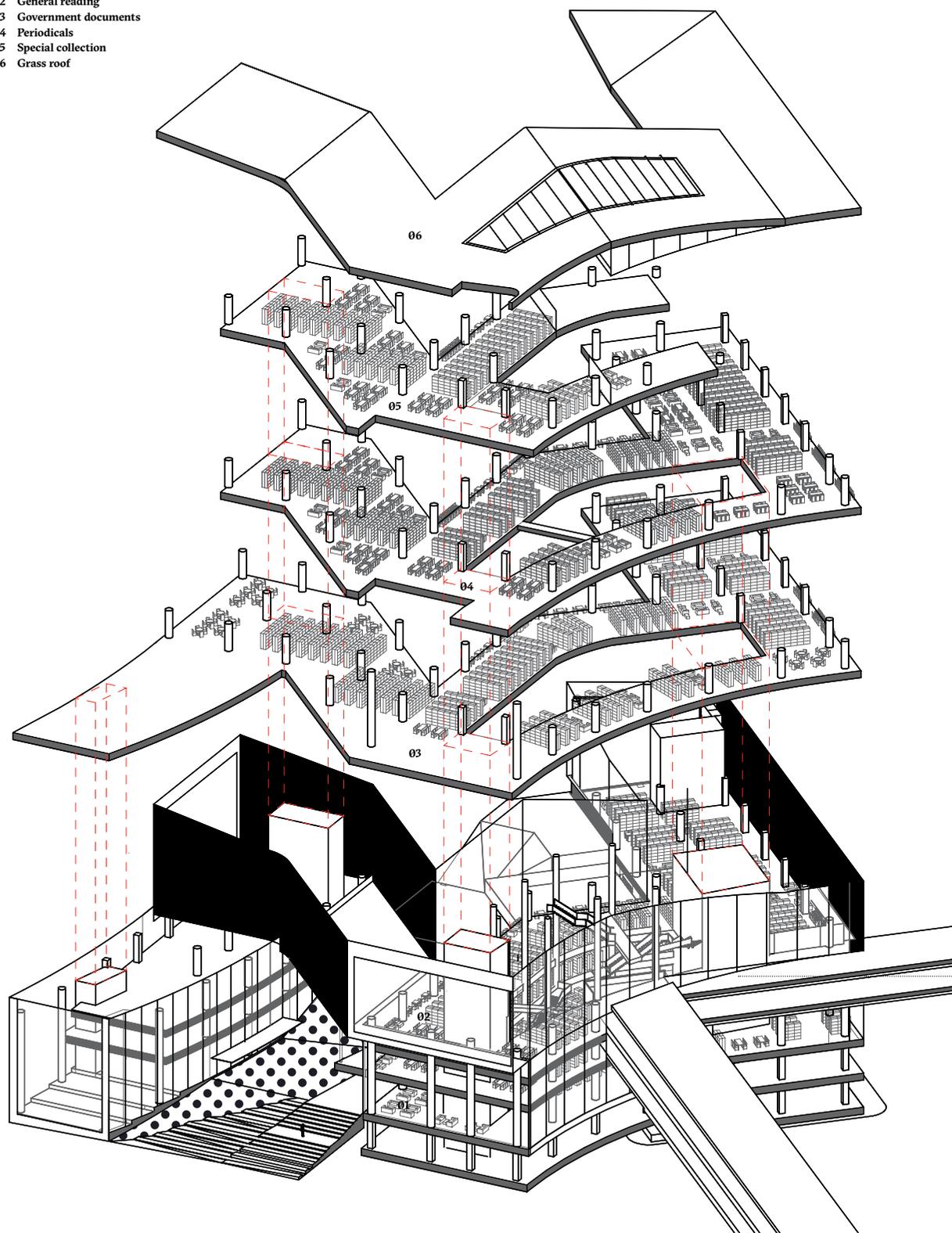


According to plan, the bookshelves will be fit with a robotic system for retrieving books.



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.

Rocco Design was also responsible for the academic cluster that defines the south-east side of the campus.

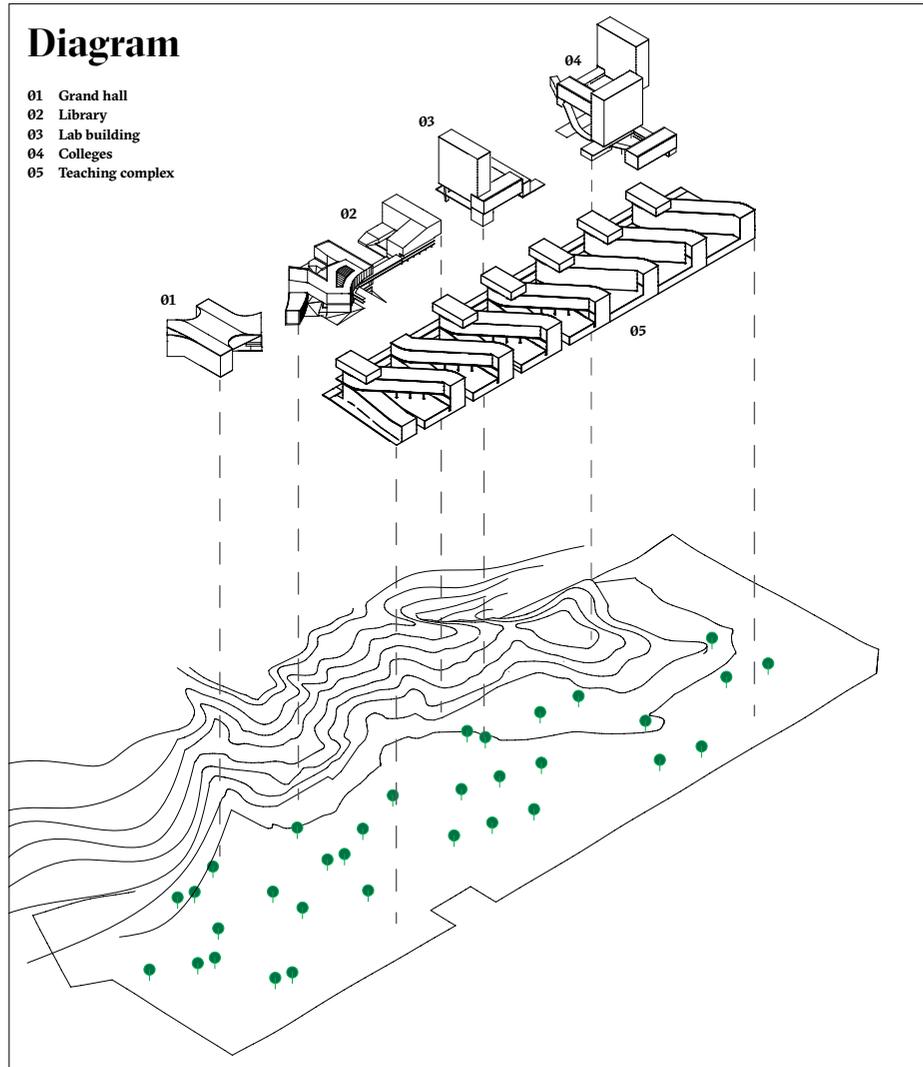


bottom. In the future, a robotic system will make it possible for visitors to place and retrieve books as desired, from all of the shelves and anywhere in the stacks.

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. _

wwjarch.com



Site



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

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

Location: Shenzhen, China

Floor Area: 303 954 m²

Site Area: 1 000 000 m²

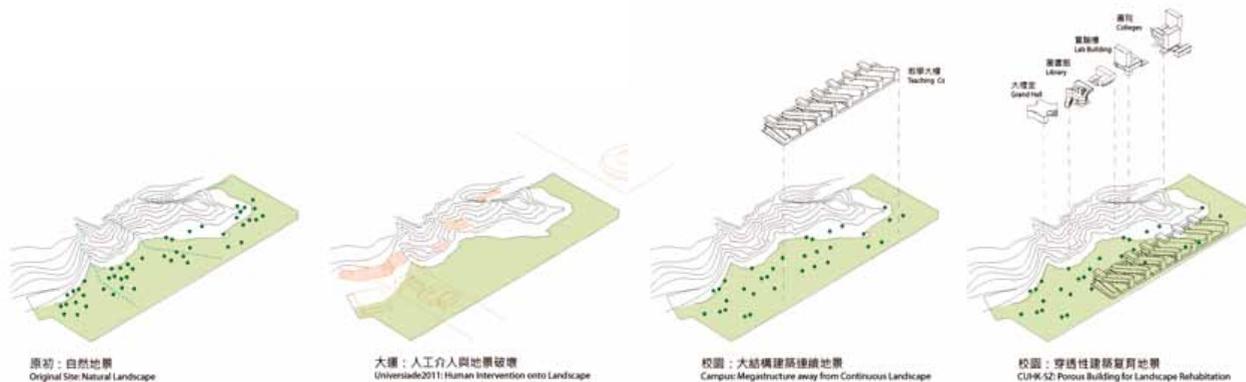
Client: The Chinese University of Hong Kong

Design Units: Wang Weijen Architecture + Rocco Design Architects Limited + Gravity Partnership Limited

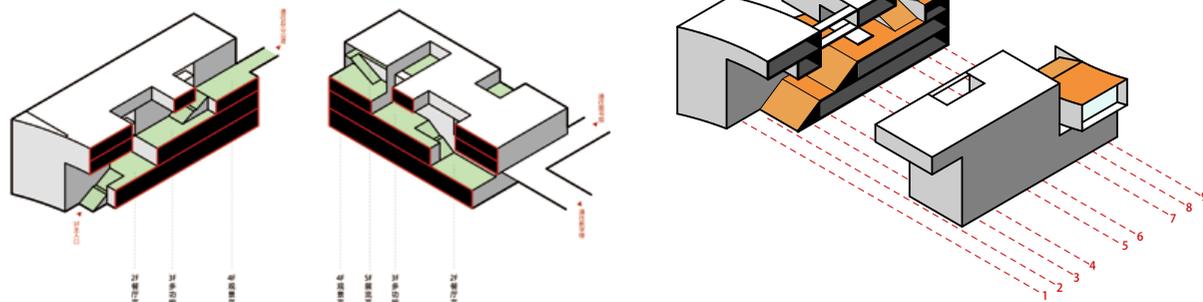
深圳中大图书馆的设计配合整体规划的理念，维持了自然山体的完整性，由山体到平地，以三个平行的线性空间展开：教学建筑以线性的大结构配置在山体对侧；大礼堂、图书馆、实验室以及书院，沿山脚以单体建筑的形式衬托山体主题；以及两组建筑之间的连续绿地。

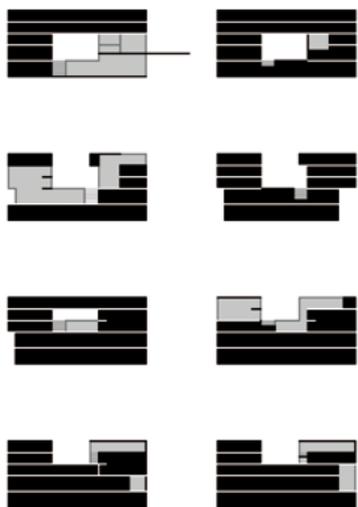
在这个构思下，图书馆的设计将大面积建筑拉开成为线性量体，经由转折架空，保持了由中央绿地到山体的视线穿透性，也维系了校园大面积自然坡地的完整性。建筑以多层挑高的书架天光大堂为中心，如树枝般的延展到各图书室底端的山景阅览室。设计以高藏书效率的结构模组为规划基础，利用厚实的砌石与轻巧的木条作为外墙的遮阳材料，将间接光源引入室内的阅览空间。图书馆室外的空间序列“庭/廊/院/台”配合了室内空间序列“厅/堂/虎/轩”，表达了室内外双重框景的空间张力。学生活动中心的设计将岭南建筑竖向的院落关系与横向的空间流动转化为层层上升的半户外序列平台与天井院落，将学生带往后山的景观。

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-levelled 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.



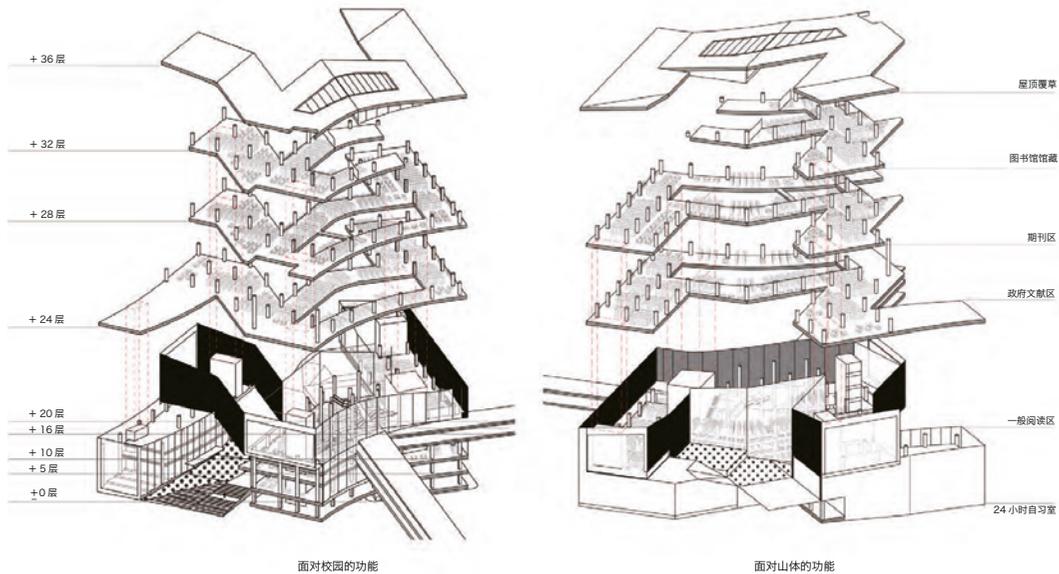
学生活动中心 公共平台组织











THE MASTER PLANNING OF CUHK(SHENZHEN) AND THE FIRST PHASE PROJECT DESIGN

香港中文大学（深圳）整体规划及一期工程设计

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读空间。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。

项目名称_香港中文大学（深圳）整体规划及一期工程设计 项目地点_中国深圳市 委托人_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
建筑面积_303 954m² 基地面积_1 000 000m²



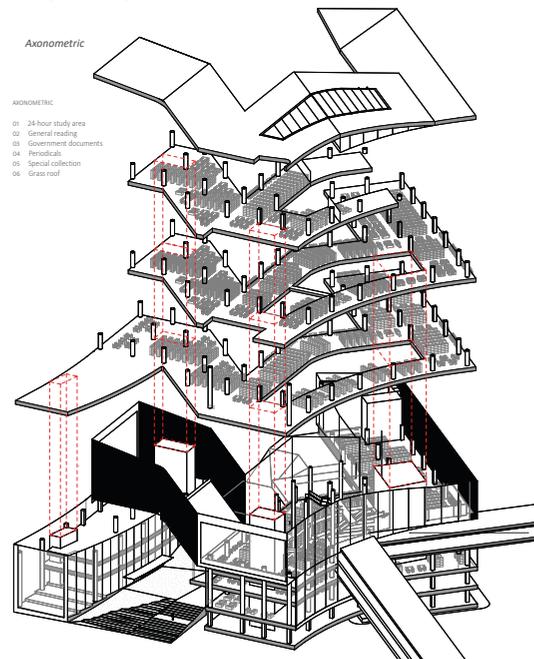


THE CHINESE UNIVERSITY OF HONG KONG (SHENZHEN), LIBRARY

WANG WEIJUN ARCHITECTURE

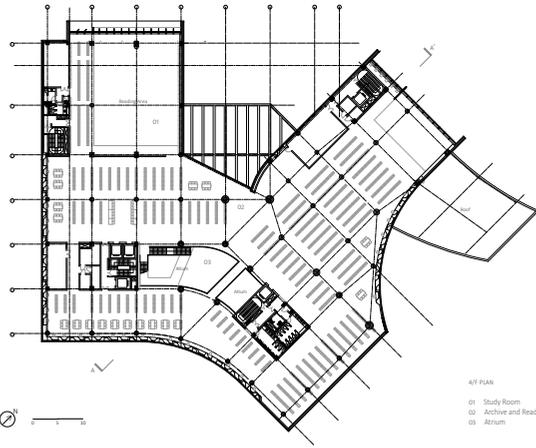
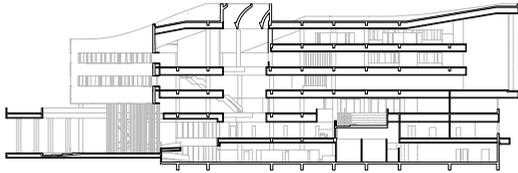
As one of the pavilion buildings arrayed along the foothill, the library maintains a visual corridor connecting the campus to the hill landscape, allowing porosity for nature to penetrate through architecture. The design articulates a six-story volume into two C-shaped masses, rotating the zigzagged form lifted from the ground facing the hill, allowing the masses below folds open to the campus green. Through moderated skylight coming from above, a cathedral-like multi-level 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-level 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 views. 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 interweaved, crossing over and integrated.





UPPER ROOFTOP
 ROOFTOP
 5/F
 4/F
 3/F
 2/F
 1/F
 G/F
 SECTION A-A'



4/F PLAN
 01 Study Room
 02 Archive and reading Room
 03 Atrium



ta

Vol.273, June, 2018

台灣建築 | Taiwan Architecture

王維仁建築師事務所 | 王維仁建築師事務所

June / 2018

Vol. 273



NT. 240

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 | 臺中市立圖書館溪西分館

特色建築 - 住宅

明水森林 | 三悉風雨 | 年豐·七也

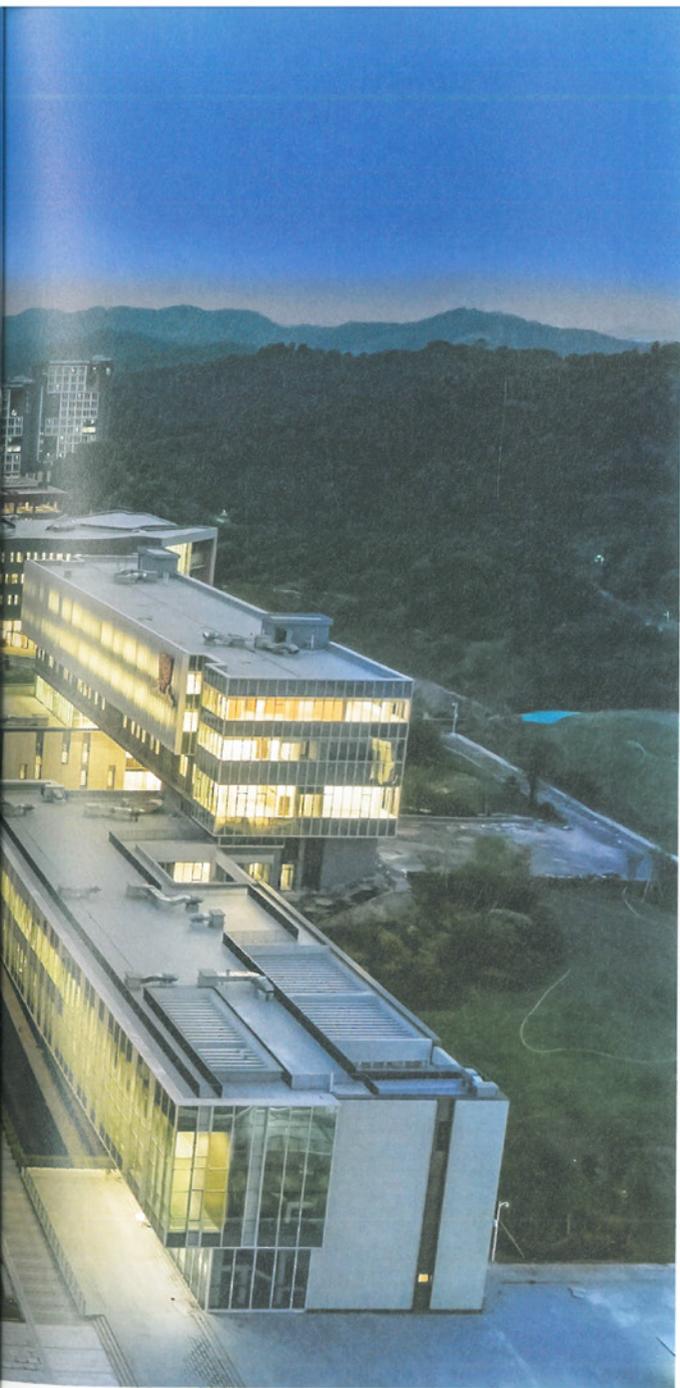
論述 | 王維仁合院主義建築 | 誠懇的空間交談 | 讓意義首先回到建築自身

香港中文大學深圳校區校園規劃

王維仁建築設計研究室



1 校園中軸線鳥瞰
2、3 學生活動中心及下沉廣場



全區配置圖

香港中文大學深圳校園的規劃理念，將主要的建築量體沿著城市街廓配置，遠離山體，維持了自然生態的完整性，由山麓到綠地到構築以《山/林/院》三個平行的線性空間展開：禮堂、行政樓、圖書館、學生中心以及書院沿著山麓，以序列單體建築的形式分開配置，襯托山體並保持了校園空間和山體的聯繫；線性的大構架教學和實驗室建築，以院落的連續肌理形式，配置在山體對側的沿街面；大構架線性教學樓與序列單體兩組建築之間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、書院宿舍及學生中心有序地沿著山坡交錯排開，除了與自然地貌融合，更將山體間谷地的景觀水文帶入校園中央的林蔭中軸。交叉院落形式的教學大樓沿著城市街廓形成半通透的屏障，聯繫而又隔濾了城市道路的繁忙，為校舍與山林間的林蔭中軸營造了寧靜的校園空間。校園中央寬廣的林蔭中軸，一方面延續了傑弗遜校園綠地中軸的空間傳統，另一方面將對稱軸線轉化為非對稱的自然綠地，連接了校園西側的山體生態，重構了可持續的樹林水文與綠地景觀肌理。
(文：王維仁建築設計研究室)

16

王維仁合院主義學校

作品 | 1678

香港中文大學深圳校區圖書館

王維仁建築設計研究室

攝影：Wade Zimmerman、張超建築攝影





2

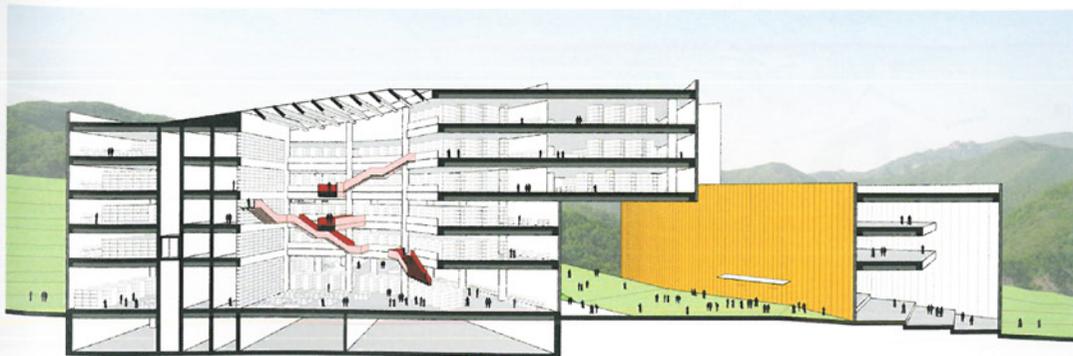


3

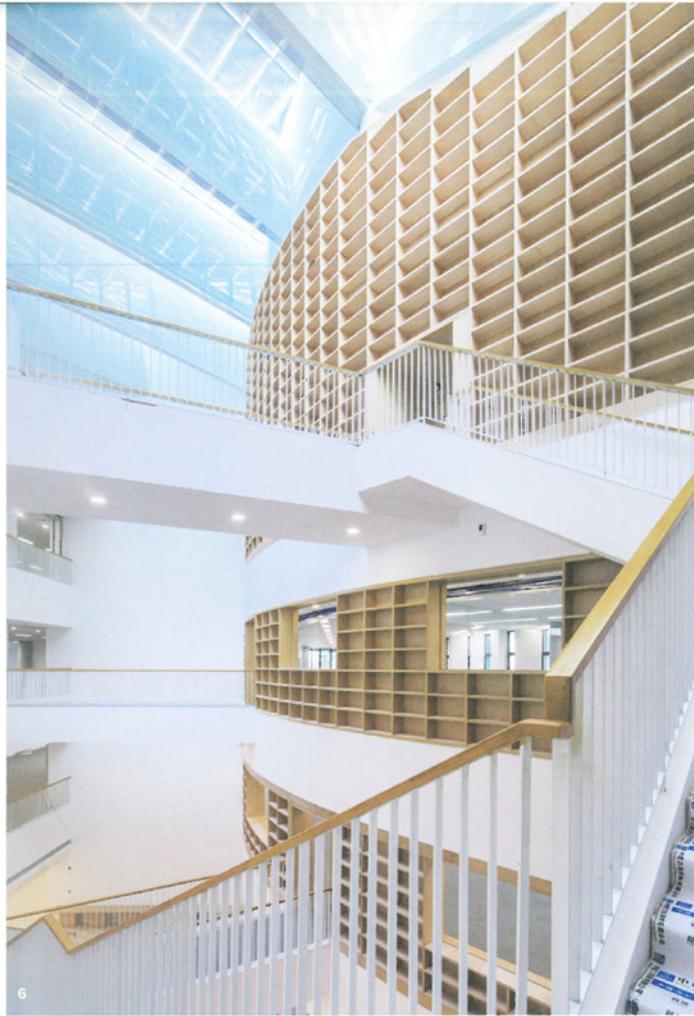
- 1 圖書館中庭
- 2 圖書館鳥瞰夜景
- 3 圖書館背面



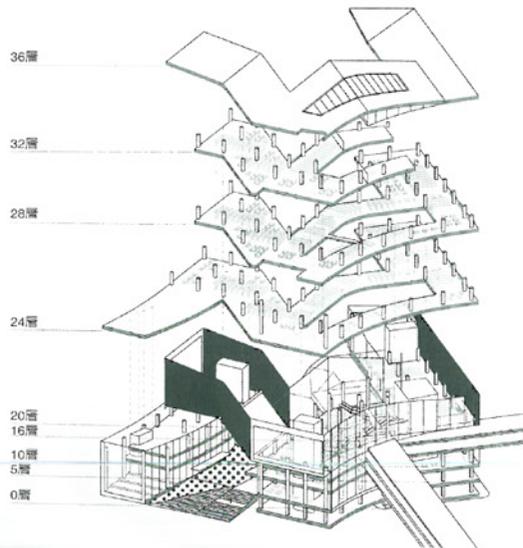
4 圖書館主入口外立面
5 圖書館外立面



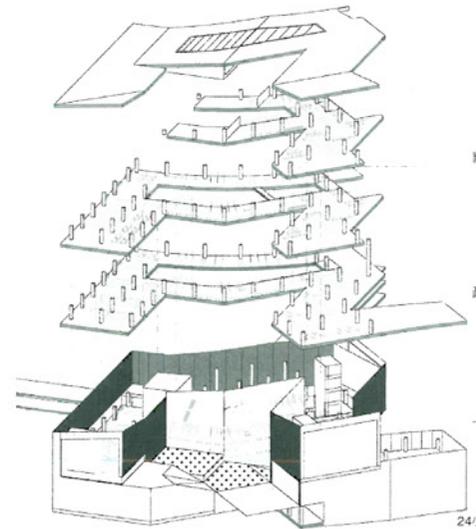
Taiwan Architecture | 2018-06 4



6、7 圖書館中庭



面對校園的功能

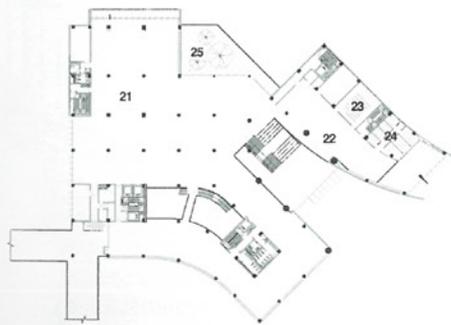


面對山體的功能





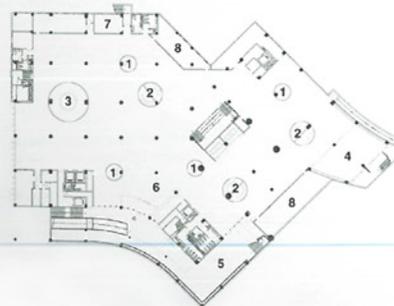
8、9 圖書館書架



三層平面圖



四層平面圖



一層平面圖



二層平面圖

- 1 小通暫室
- 2 中通暫室
- 3 大通暫室
- 4 研習坊休息區
- 5 研習坊半戶外休息區
- 6 研習坊入口大廳
- 7 館員辦公室
- 8 儲藏室
- 9 入口大廳
- 10 開放書籍 / 自由座椅區
- 11 指定參考書庫
- 12 使用者培訓
- 13 館員開放辦公室
- 14 圖書館員區
- 15 展覽陳列
- 16 借還書後勤區
- 17 戶外公共走廊
- 18 中庭
- 19 卸貨區
- 20 卸貨台
- 21 創意區
- 22 開放小組討論區
- 23 60人研討室
- 24 小組討論室
- 25 屋頂花園
- 26 大廳覽室
- 27 通覽合一覽覽區



作品名稱：香港中文大學深圳校園圖書館
 業主：香港中文大學深圳校園
 地點：中國廣東 深圳
 用途：圖書館

 建築
 事務所：王維仁建築設計研究室
 主持人：王維仁
 參與者：謝青、馮立、王浩然、蘇麟、田一、李舒青
 建造：中國建築東北設計研究院有限公司

 施工
 建築：深圳市住宅工程管理站

 材料
 外牆：加氣混凝土砌塊外牆、玻璃幕牆

 建築面積：22,080㎡
 樓地板面積：21,801㎡
 層數：地上六層

 設計時間：2013年至2014年
 施工時間：2014年至2017年

下園圖書館由上下各三層的方形體量組成，上下各有一個開口成C字形。下面的開口是主入口，面向百萬大道並轉向東面，正對校園主入口，迎接百萬大道的師生。上面的開口向後看山，為圖書館的中央帶來北面採光。通過上下C形疊合，將大面積建築拉成穿透的量體，保持了由百萬大道中央綠地到圖書館後山的視線穿透性。建築以多層挑高的書架天光大堂為中心，如樹枝般的延展到各圖書室末端的山景閱覽室。設計以高藏書效率的結構模組為規劃基礎，利用厚實的實牆與輕巧的木條作為外牆的遮陽材料，將間接光源引入室內的閱讀空間。圖書館室外的空間序列「庭／廊／院／台」配合了室內空間序列「廳／堂／廡／軒」，表達了室內外雙重框景的空間張力。

作為中大校園的重點建築之一，六層高的H圖書館的立面風格在與整個下園其他建築在色彩上協調統一的同時，在立面造型上強調了下面三層較多玻璃開窗為主的輕盈感與上面三層弧形實牆面和凹窗的厚重感的虛實對比。並利用西南面到東北面從五層到六層的屋頂坡度，結合面向百萬大道和學生中庭的弧形牆面，創造出流動的屋頂曲線，並與圖書館後山連綿起伏的山脈互相映襯，宛如山邊一隻展翅欲飛的鳳凰，與中文大學以鳳凰作為學校標誌相呼應。

在建築的立面材料運用上：下面三層是圖書館的主入口大堂和鼓勵學習交流的公共空間，朝西南校園中央大道和學生中庭的立面主要以較為通透的玻璃幕牆和玻璃落地窗為主，配合金屬遮陽板，鼓勵和學科之間交流和學生之間的互動；朝西的外牆為穿孔鋁板氟碳噴塗，鋁板內側的樓梯間和設備用房的外牆為普通的九十公分窗檯高，窗頂部平吊頂天花底的鋁框玻璃窗；朝北的立面向校園後勤

卸貨通道，房間主要以館員後勤為主，因此為噴塗氟碳漆鋁板覆蓋的實牆和普通的鋁框玻璃窗，玻璃窗窗檯高九十公分，窗頂部平吊頂天花底。上面三層是以書庫和研究討論為主的較為安靜的學習空間，因此外立面主要以噴塗氟碳漆鋁板覆蓋的實牆和鋁板裝飾的條形凹窗，凹窗窗檯高七十五公分，與靠窗的自習桌持平，窗頂部平吊頂天花底，來滿足書庫的遮陽及學習的採光需要，既順應建築內部使用功能的需求，又突出建築外部造型的量體特徵。

在圖書館下面三層，面向百萬大道的東側，有一個兩層通高的展覽空間，朝向百萬大道的通透的玻璃幕牆，具有很好的展示性，同時充分考慮遮陽的需要，設計了垂直並與陽光角度相對應的輕質混凝土板遮陽百葉。在上面三層建築靠山的最北端和西北端，分別是一個三層通高的閱覽空間和一個兩層通高的大型閱覽室，外立面以通透的玻璃幕牆為主，配合西北立面垂直的預製清水混凝土板遮陽百葉，在最大程度提供自然採光的同時，為閱覽室帶來北面優質的自然光線。另外，在圖書館四層和五層靠近弧形室內中庭的西北形體凹陷處，為了採集北面的自然光，也設計了一層高的落地玻璃窗，窗高平吊頂底，四五層之間窗間牆外掛玻璃，做到和上下落地窗面平齊，該處下方三層處，有一個通向戶外屋頂花園的落地玻璃窗立面，並在四層樓板的位置，設計了鋼筋混凝土梁柱支撐的玻璃天棚，玻璃天棚下方，混凝土梁之間佈置成角度的穿孔鋁板，遮擋正午的直射光線。

在圖書館的弧形五層通高的室內中庭上方的屋面，還有一個以鋼結構玻璃屋面和鋁合金遮陽板為主的弧形天窗，將過濾後的自然光線引入圖書館最深處。（文：王維仁）

王維仁合院主義學校

作品 | 1679

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、張超建築攝影



1 學生活動中心外立面



學生活動中心位於校園中心廣場的西側，東邊鄰接圖書館，西邊面對下園本科生書院東座，北部背靠下園山體。在功能佈局上，學生活動中心將學校的主要餐廳放置於一二層，多功能廳位於三層；而像學生事務處、社團、學生工房這些功能則被安排在活動中心的三至五層。學生活動中心為了強化和校園中心廣場及背後山體的連接；設計了一條由大臺階和平臺組成的貫穿建築的豎向走廊；使得學生可以分別從一層的廣場地面以及三層的廣場連廊入口進入學生活動中心，並依次由不同層的平台進入餐廳和多功能廳，最後由位於三層的北側的橋連接至後山。這條在建築內部的貫通豎向走廊在將學生由廣場引向下園後山的同時，也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與場地的結合。

活動中心的設計中也借鑒了贛南傳統建築的空間特點，配合豎向走廊在活動中心的不同樓層和位置建立大小不一的天井和院落空間。這些室內與室外的豐富空間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豎向走廊同時可以體驗到不同樓層的天井和院落空間的各式各樣學生活動，豎向走廊同時也是一個豎向的互動廣場。

立面設計

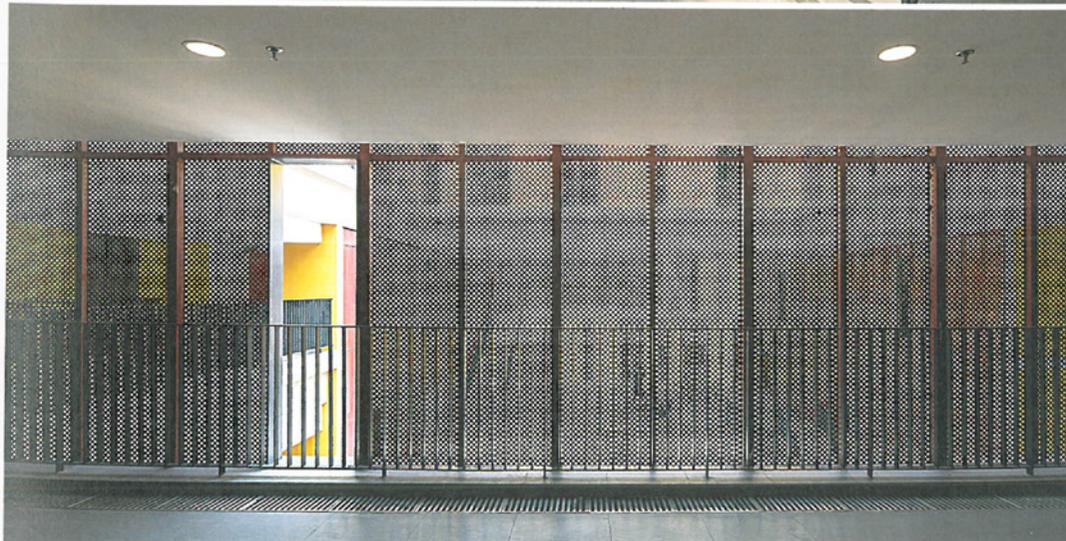
活動中心在立面造型設計上在遵循簡約大方的原則，在強調外部大氣厚重的造型量體的同時，在中央平台與各個對外中庭空間強調輕盈靈動的立面反差對比，順應整體建築的「外實內透」的贛南建築空間理念。在建築的立面材料的運用上，外立面通過均質開窗以及砌青磚的配合，體現出整體統一的外觀形態，突出建築的造型量體感。而立面造型的開口位置，以及中央的各層平台的位置則採用陶瓷馬賽克牆面，落地玻璃窗以及沖孔瓦楞鋁板相互的配合，與外牆面的整體統一形成鮮明的對比反差。尤其是一些走廊位置，通過沖孔瓦楞鋁板的運用，既滿足了視覺上的豐富性與造型感，同時又在功能上達到通風開敞的功能，使得走廊面都得以開敞通風，利於建築的節能環保。

活動中心通過在立面的設計與材料的搭配，既在功能上照顧到了內部空間包括餐廳，各種辦公室的採光和通風需求，又在造型上突出了建築設計上的造型概念以及與傳統贛南建築的空間和材料上的呼應。（文：王維仁）

10



2 學生活動中心中庭
3、4 學生活動中心中庭



王維仁合院主義學校



三層平面圖



二層平面圖



一層平面圖



四層平面圖



5 學生活動中心外



五層平面圖

- 1 餐廳
- 2 廚房
- 3 廁所
- 4 機房
- 5 餐廳入口
- 6 露台
- 7 學生事務處
- 8 多功能聽平台
- 9 多功能廳
- 10 更衣室
- 11 儲藏室
- 12 學生工房
- 13 觀景平台
- 14 露台
- 15 社團
- 16 室內展覽
- 17 室外展覽
- 18 天井

作品名稱：香港中文大學深圳校園學生活動中心
 業主：香港中文大學深圳校區
 地點：中國廣東 深圳
 用途：廚房、餐廳、多功能廳、學生事務處
 學生工房、展覽

建築
 事務所：王維仁建築設計研究室
 主持人：王維仁
 參與者：謝青、馮立、程曉、錢建石、李舒青
 監造：中國建築東北設計研究院有限公司

施工
 建築：深圳市住宅工程管理站

材料
 外牆：青磚、外牆黃色馬賽克磚、灰色塗料、沖孔
 瓦標鉛板、紅色氟碳漆、鋁製百葉、玻璃幕
 牆（中空Low-E鍍膜玻璃）

建築面積：11,461.63㎡
 樓地板面積：10,640㎡
 層數：地上五層

設計時間：2013年至2014年
 施工時間：2014年至2017年

王維仁合院主義學校

作品 | 1680

香港中文大學深圳校區宿舍

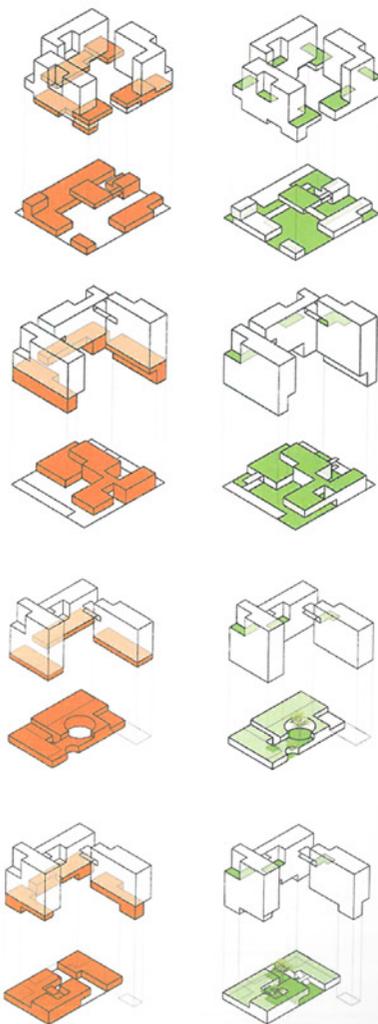
王維仁建築設計研究室

攝影：Wade Zimmerman、張超建築攝影



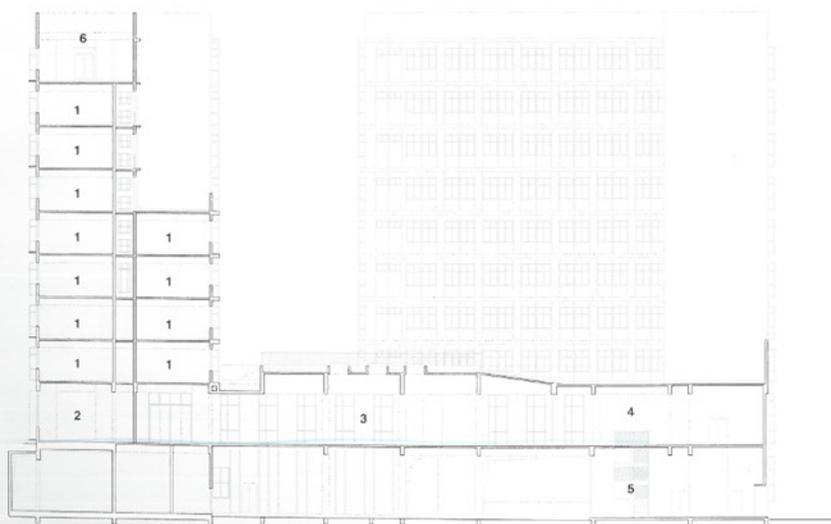


1 宿舍樓外觀
2 宿舍樓鳥瞰圖





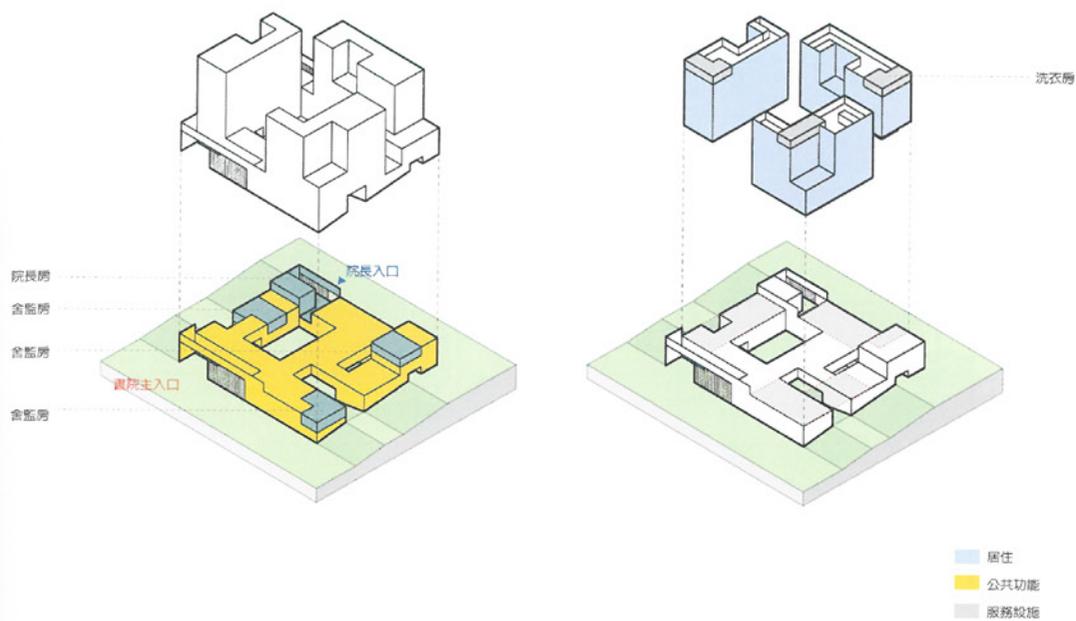
3、4 宿舍外立面
5 宿舍主入口



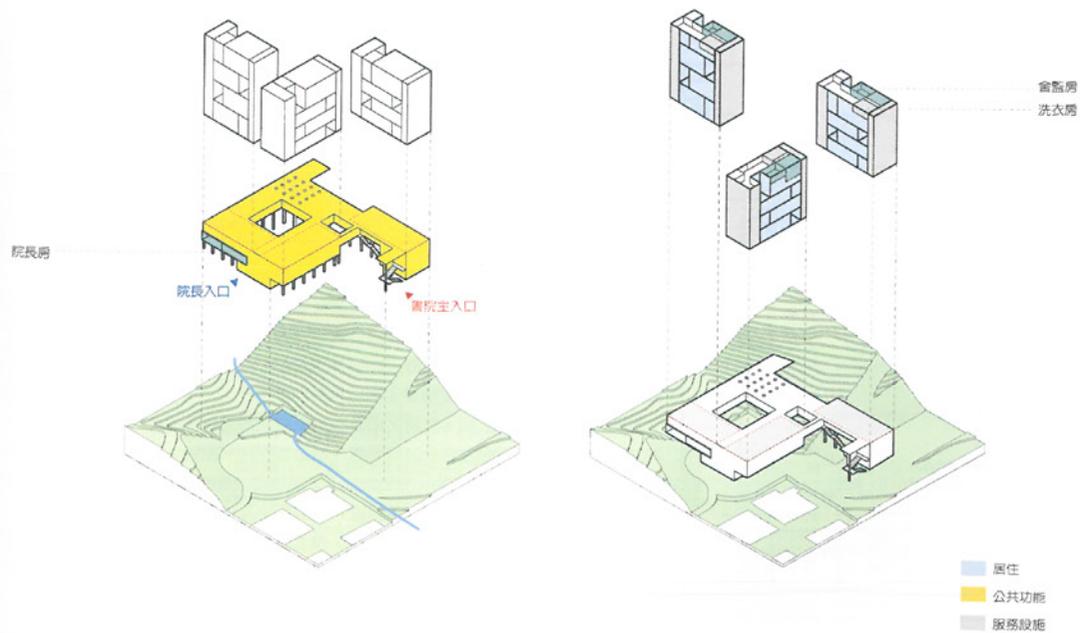
- 1 宿舍房間
- 2 廚房
- 3 餐廳
- 4 公共設施
- 5 公共大廳
- 6 晾衣平台

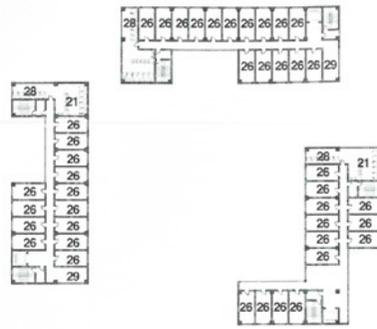
剖面圖 Scale=1/500

下園本科生書院東座



下園本科生書院西座

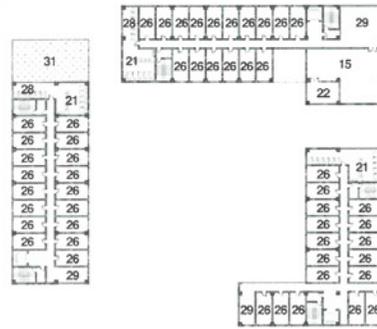




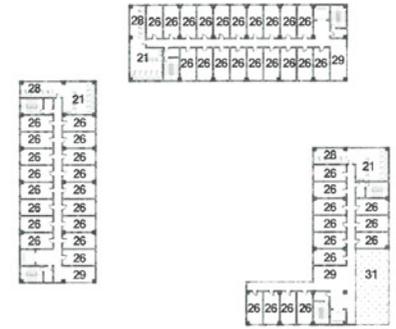
八層平面圖



十層平面圖



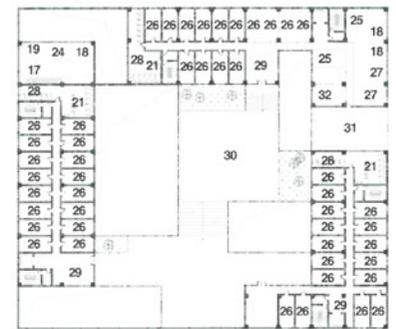
四層平面圖



六層平面圖



二層平面圖



三層平面圖



一層平面圖 Scale=1/2800

- | | | |
|----------|------------|-----------|
| 1 書院主入口 | 13 取餐區 | 25 客房 |
| 2 書院次入口 | 14 書院公共功能室 | 26 學生宿舍單元 |
| 3 A樓入口 | 15 金藍房 | 27 無障礙宿舍 |
| 4 C樓入口 | 16 金藍房前廳 | 28 浴室 |
| 5 自行車入口 | 17 臥室 | 29 公共空間 |
| 6 自行車車庫 | 18 臥室 | 30 屋頂平台 |
| 7 多功能廳 | 19 院長房 | 31 平台 |
| 8 書院管理空間 | 20 儲藏室 | 32 前廳 |
| 9 大廳 | 21 廁所 | 33 跨衣平台 |
| 10 設備 | 22 露台 | 34 洗衣房 |
| 11 餐廳 | 23 B樓入口 | |
| 12 廚房 | 24 家庭房 | |



6



7

6 宿舍入口
7 宿舍前開放空間

下園本科生書院位於下園百萬大道西端的北側，東面鄰靠學生活動中心，西面對應啓動區二號樓。本科生書院可容納一千兩百名學生，分佈於三棟各容納四百人的宿舍樓中。

書院的設計借鑒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，週邊的三棟宿舍樓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，在二層建立連接三棟宿舍樓的裙樓；這樣不僅創造出一個位於三層的開敞的戶外平台，同時也為圍合的庭院創造出尺度不一的天井，使庭院產生豐富的光影層次與不同的學生活動可能。

書院共用的飯堂、健身房、書院辦公室等功能以及每棟宿舍自身的主要學生公共活動功能（如休息室、電視室、音樂室及閱覽室等...）集中佈置於本科生書院的底下兩層，讓學生在穿行的過程中於不同樓層體驗書院的低層院落空間。每棟宿舍樓在中介層與屋頂創造出空中平台，包括底層的中央庭院，下園本科生書院在低層，中層，高層都提供戶外平台，方便不同樓層的學生都能進行各種活動。書院三層以上為宿舍。依照中大的要求，宿舍房間內均無陽台與洗手間，每層集中設置盥洗、淋浴及洗手間。因此，每層本科生宿舍樓的電梯間和公共活動室與廁所淋浴間安排在宿舍樓的兩端，通過山牆面的開窗和沖孔鋁板採光，宿舍的走廊為雙面走廊。

書院的主入口安排在鄰靠百萬大道西端，方便學生的進出。書院的東西側都安排有次入口。書院長公寓位於書院的西北角，由書院西北角書院長入口進入，內有一個獨立的小院子。

從造型上看，下園本科生書院既是一個統一的方形院落圍合佈局，同時每幢宿舍樓有通過量體造型以及平台體現出各自的獨立性。（文：王維仁）

作品名稱：香港中文大學深圳校園宿舍
業主：香港中文大學深圳校園
地點：中國廣東 深圳
用途：學生宿舍

建築師：王維仁建築設計研究室
主持人：王維仁
參與者：謝青、馮立、錢建石、李舒青
監造：中國建築東北設計研究院有限公司

施工監理：深圳市住宅工程管理站

材料：外牆塗料，木色鋁製格柵，灰色鋁製百葉，黃色陶瓷馬賽克

基地面積：2,718 m²
建築面積：18,034.2 m²
樓地板面積：57,609 m²
層數：地上十層

設計時間：2013年至2014年
施工時間：2014年至2017年

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6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标会，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 tenderee 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 tenderee representative will elaborate on the design requirements of the design competition. Your chief design leader and team is expected to attend this meeting and

Content:

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Graphic Design:

Milkshake

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.

