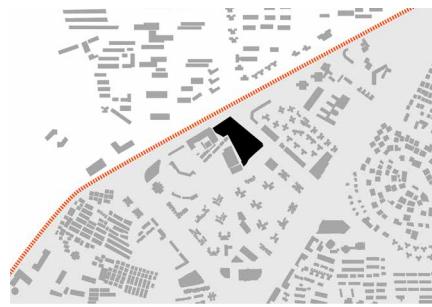


CONTEXT



LUOHU DISTRICT FIGURE GROUND
罗湖城区图底关系



URBAN FABRIC GRID
自然的城市肌理网格



MEANDERING URBAN FABRIC
从城市肌理中自然生长

Cuizhu Foreign Language School is a 44,030 m² primary school located in the old town of Luohu District, Shenzhen. Luohu District is the oldest and densest area in Shenzhen with the most irregular urban fabric. The site is located next to the city's main road, with narrow and irregular shape. The neighboring buildings include hospitals, residential buildings, shops and other schools. In such a complex and congested urban environment, the main challenge for this project was to provide students with a comfortable and interesting high-density campus that creates a unique dialogue with the surrounding environment.

翠竹外国语学校是一座建筑面积为 44030 平米的小学，位于深圳市罗湖区老城内。罗湖区是深圳市历史最为悠久、密度最高的区域，拥有最不规则的城市肌理。翠竹外国语学校位于城市主干道旁，相邻建筑功能混杂，包括医院、住宅、商铺、以及其他学校，且场地狭长又不规整。在这样复杂拥挤的城市环境内，为学生带来一个舒适有趣的高密度校园，与周边环境形成独特的对话，是这个项目最大的挑战。



STRATEGY 1: INTERWEAVING THE CITY

For security reasons, traditional Chinese campuses are closed and inward-looking buildings with high walls around. Instead of creating another fortress standing in the city, we want Cuizhu School to weave into the urban fabric. Because of the 200m towers on the south side of the project, we concentrated the teaching space with high sunlight requirements on the north side, leaving the south side for the sports ground and living area with relatively loose sunlight requirements. After arranging the regular classrooms in a way that optimizes sunlight, the classrooms are woven together with large open floorplates to form a rich teaching space.

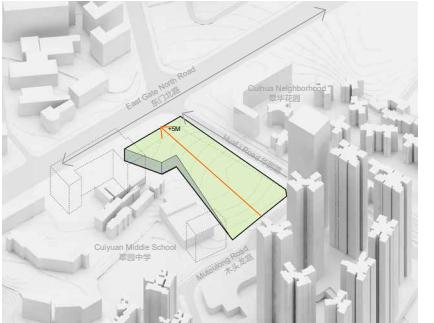
Through this more open and fluid environment, we hope to foster a new educational model—one that blurs the boundaries of traditional learning and sparks student creativity. The entire campus becomes a dynamic learning landscape—where classrooms extend beyond four walls and learning permeates every corner of the architecture.

策略 1：交织城市

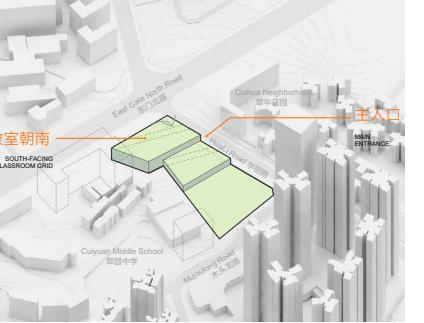
中国校园是相对封闭向内的建筑类型，对安全性要求很高，但我们不希望翠竹学校是伫立在城市中的一个堡垒，而是城市拼图中起承转合的一块，用自身的建筑语言，编织进罗湖老城的肌理，联系着周围的环境。因项目南侧规划了 200m 高塔楼群，我们将对日照有较高要求的教学空间集中靠北侧布置，将南侧留给对日照要求相对宽松的运动场与生活区。将普通教室以最优于日照的方式排列好后，用开放的大平台将教室串联在一起，形成丰富的教学场所。希望通过这种更加自由的环境带来全新的教育模式，模糊教学的边界，激发学生的创造力。整个校园都是流动的教学场所，课堂不只在教室之内，而是渗透到建筑的每个空间。



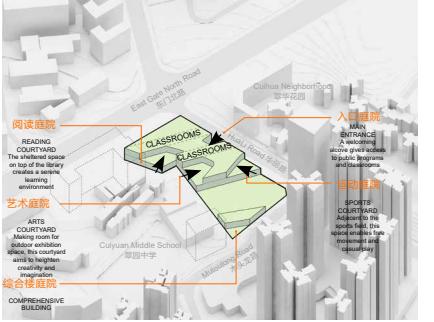
SITE ANALYSIS



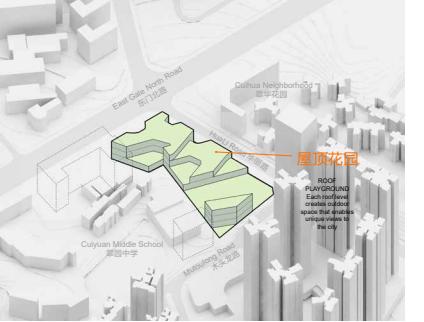
SITE AS LANDSCAPE
Site has 5m height difference
场地南北五米高差



CONTINUOUS SHARED SPACE
Common spaces take advantage of the sloping ground as public programs get distributed along the base
南北形成连续叠落的公共空间系统



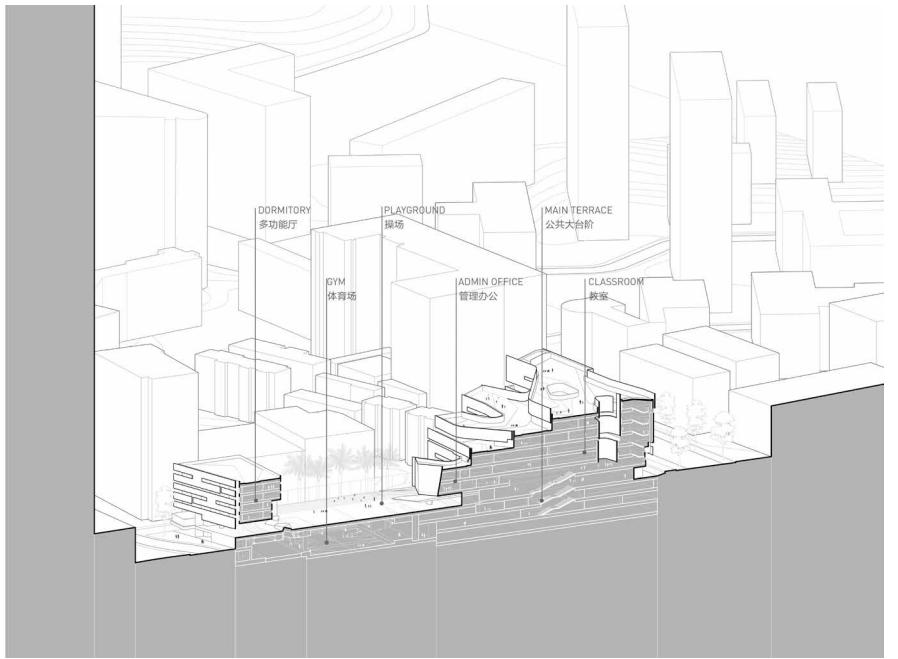
COURTYARDS
Serving each grade, courtyards are carved out of the growing base to accomodate various activities
院落体系：在城市与校园边界形成自然院落，满足不同的功能需求



OCCUPIABLE TERRACES
By terracing each layer, the roofs become occupiable landscapes
层叠校园：层层叠落的校园满足不同教室的采光与景观需求，同时带来丰富的屋顶活动空间



URBAN SECTION



The school is like the last piece of the puzzle of the old town of Luohu, embedded in the site
学校就像罗湖老城的最后一块拼图，嵌入在场地之中





STRATEGY 2: FIFTH ELEVATION

The project site is very limited, with a planned plot ratio of over 3.0 and more than 40 classes. In order to alleviate the oppression of the school building's volume on the playground, the school building is set back from the south to the north, bringing nature from the ground level to each elevation, creating a terraced, organically growing urban landscape. Each grade has its own rooftop garden, where students can quickly come to play and relax during the 10-minute recess. The rooftop gardens at different levels are oriented toward various city views, creating intriguing framed vistas and extended sightlines across the urban fabric. The building stretches horizontally, with overlapping terraces and vibrant colors, becoming not just a joyful place where students learn amidst nature, but also a gift returned to the historic Luohu district.

项目的建设场地十分有限，规划容积率超过 3.0，班级超过 40 个，为缓解教学楼体量对操场的压迫感，教学楼自南向北层层退台，将自然从地面层带到各个标高，形成梯田般自然生长的城市地景。每个年级的学生都拥有自己的屋顶花园，他们在课间 10 分钟的时候也可以快速来到花园之中玩耍放松。不同层的屋顶花园朝与城市各个方向的景观相呼应，形成有趣的对景与视觉延伸。整个教学楼水平延展，层叠交错，色彩斑斓，不仅是学生们在自然中学习的乐园，也是还给罗湖老城的一个礼物。







STRATEGY 3: SIX COURTYARDS

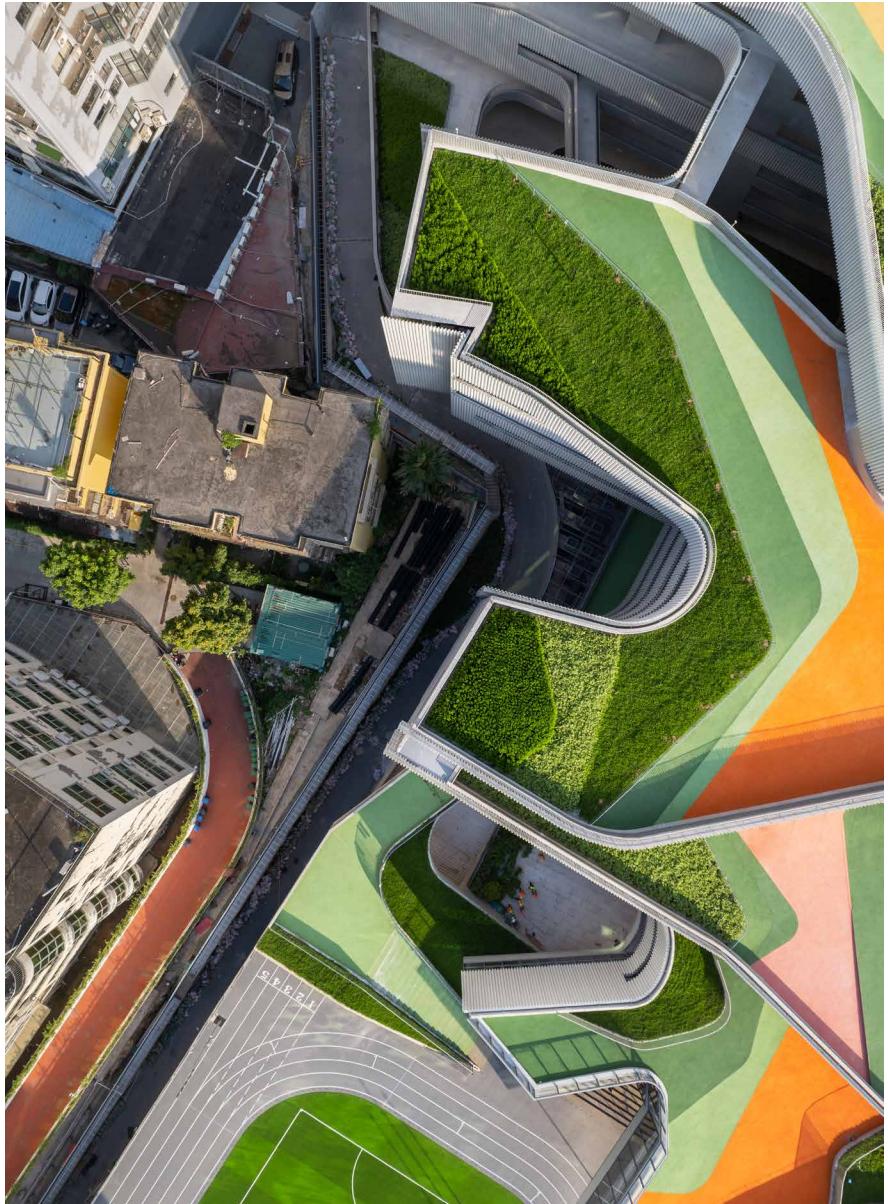
We aim to define the campus boundary with hard edges while softening its relationship with the city through a series of courtyards. By taking into account ventilation, daylight, and the surrounding context, we have "carved out" six outdoor courtyards, each with distinct spatial qualities. The central courtyard, known as the Tree Courtyard, sits at the heart of the building and draws sunlight deep into the interior. The other five courtyards respond to their immediate context, framing various views of views around them.

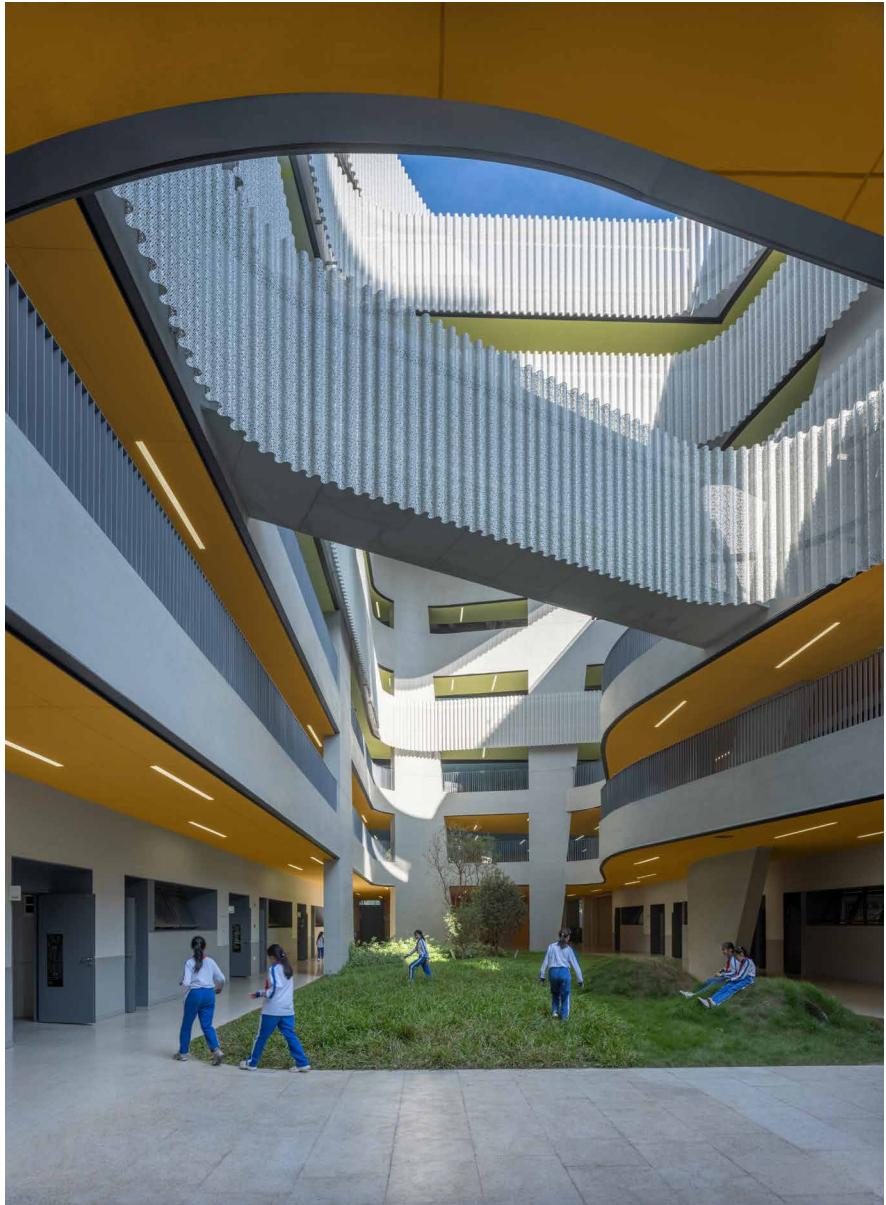
Programs are vertically stacked. Regular classrooms, which are the most demanding in terms of sunlight and regulations, are located on floors 1-4. Special classrooms are located on floors 5-6. Other large-scale spaces, such as the auditoriums, gym, cafeteria, and library are located underground. The courtyard extends to underground, bringing sunlight and natural wind to the negative ten meter elevation, allowing nature to penetrate into the lower part of the building.

我们希望用硬边定义校园边界，用庭院柔化城市关系。结合通风采光和周围环境，我们“挖出”了六个空间特色迥异的户外庭院。大树庭院位于建筑中心，将阳光引入建筑内部；其余五个庭院与周围环境相呼应，也是不同城市肌理的框景。

校园各功能垂直分区，对于日照和规范要求最严格的普通教室位于地上1-4层，5-6层为特色教室，其他大尺度空间例如报告厅、风雨操场、餐厅、图书馆等位于地下。挖出的庭院延伸至地下，将阳光和自然风带到负十米标高，让自然渗透到建筑下部。







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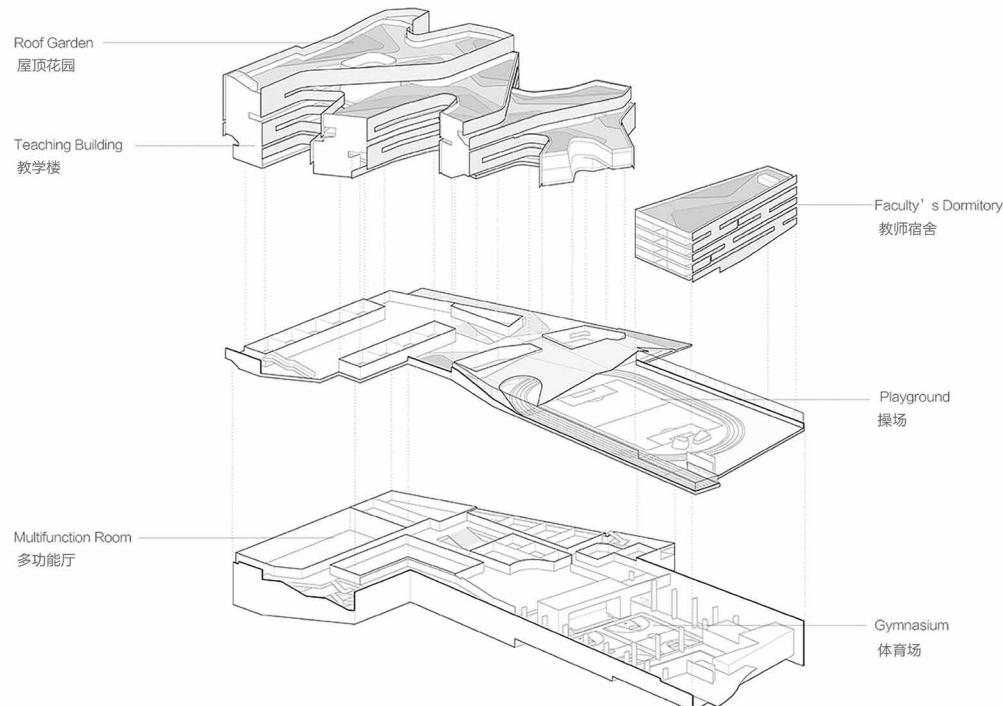




STRATEGY 4: ECO-CAMPUS

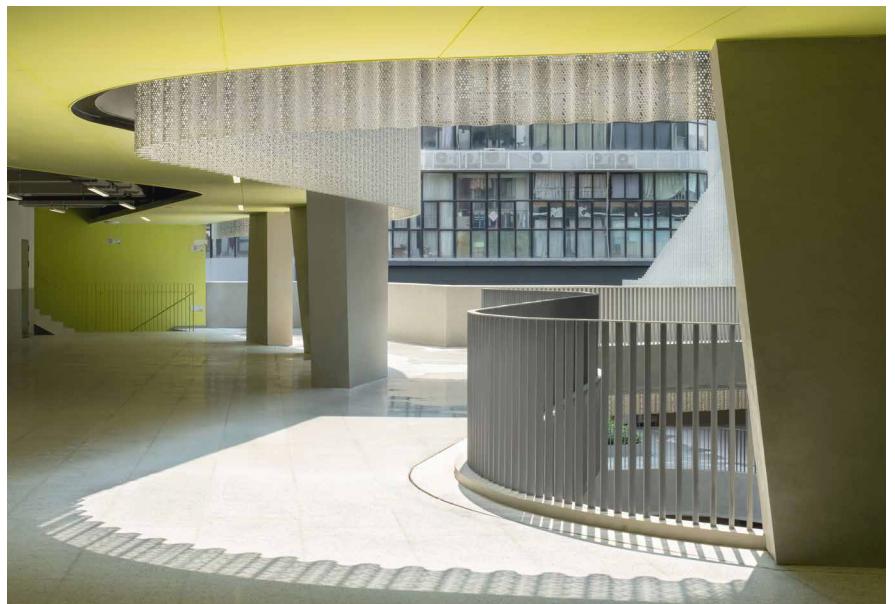
The traditional slab-style teaching buildings commonly found across China are a result of standardized, one-size-fits-all building codes. This project seeks to break away from that convention by reimagining the school typology to suit the climate of Shenzhen, creating a green campus where students can learn in close connection with nature. Shenzhen's subtropical monsoon climate brings hot, humid summers with abundant sunlight and rainfall. Multi-layered rooftop gardens help reduce solar heat gain during summer and mitigate surface runoff during heavy rains. Deep building slabs provide ample shading for classrooms and allow students to move between spaces without the need for umbrellas, regardless of the weather. The building façades are equipped with corrugated perforated metal panels for sun-shading. These panels are set 400mm below the floor slab edge, blocking harsh midday sun while allowing the softer afternoon light to filter into the interior.

中国传统的板式教学楼，是全国范围内一刀切的建筑规范的产物。这个项目意图颠覆打破传统学校的设计方式，结合深圳的气候，为学生们营造一个在自然中学习的绿色校园。深圳的亚热带季风气候夏季炎热潮湿，日照充足、雨量充沛，多层级的屋顶花园可以在夏季减少建筑的热能吸收，暴雨时减少地表径流；大楼板给教室提供遮阳的同时，保证学生各种天气都可以在校园内不撑伞地穿行；建筑的立面采用波纹微孔金属板进行遮阳，金属板低于楼板收边 400mm，中午遮挡强烈的直射光，下午让逐渐柔和的光线渗透到建筑内部。

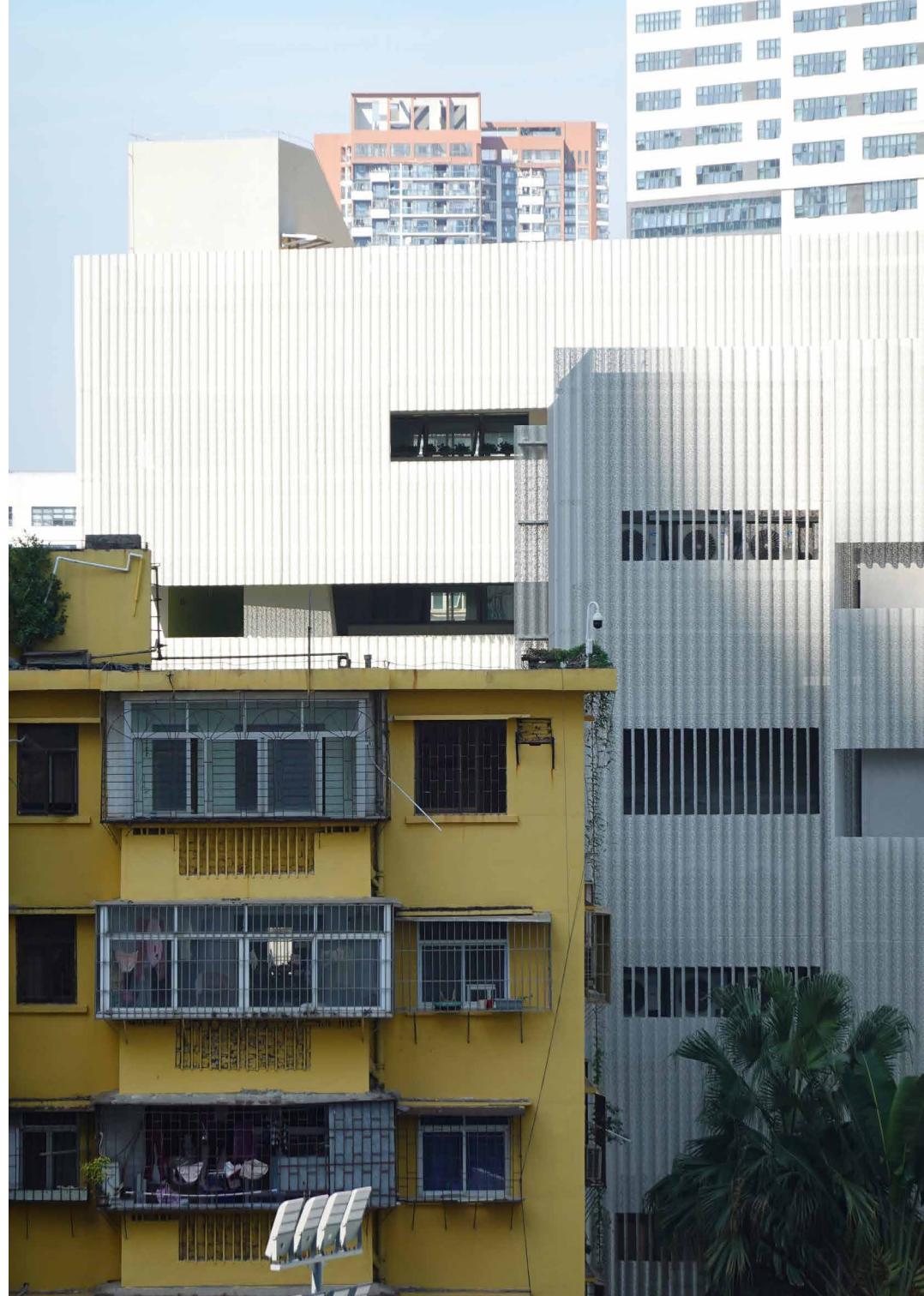








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