

Focus

深圳美术馆新 馆及图书馆 Shenzhen Art Museum New Venue & Library

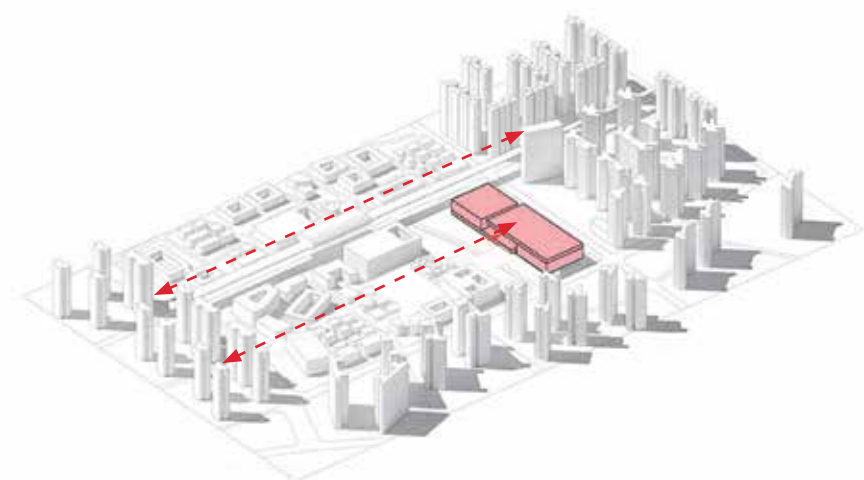
KSP ENGEL



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基于主轴线的等角投影
Isometric view with the main access corridors



业主
Client
Culture, Sports and Tourism
Administration of Shenzhen
Municipality, Public Works Bureau of Shenzhen
Municipality

总容积 GFA
137.610 m²

比赛 Competition
11/2015, 一等奖 1st prize

竣工 Completion
11/2023

奖项 Awards
2019年深圳建筑设计奖一等奖,
2024年A'建筑设计奖铂金奖
2019 Shenzhen Architecture Design Prize, 1st prize,
2024 A' Architecture Design Award Platinum

深圳一座具有国际影响力的文化
中心已拔地而起：我们的设计
将艺术博物馆和图书馆
融为一体。

A cultural center has arisen
in Shenzhen with strong inter-
national appeal: Our design
weds the art museum and the
library to form a coherent
whole.



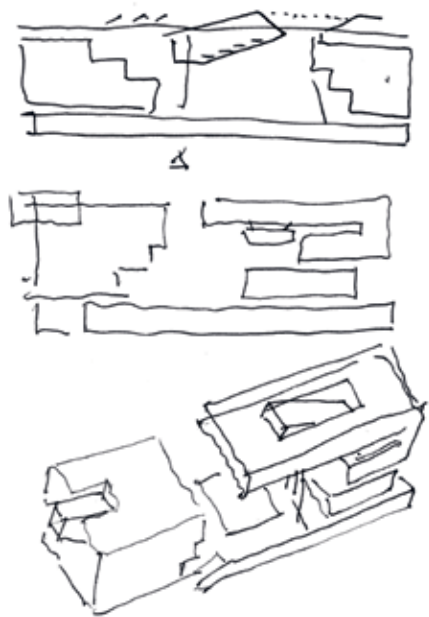
该设计的核心理念是打造一个公共场所——以两座醒目的文化机构为载体，它们通过错落有致的广场相互连接，并与城市空间相互呼应。博物馆和图书馆的内向性特征，通过建筑语言和大幅悬挑的屋顶得到了视觉上的强调。

The design rests on the central idea of creating a public space in the form of two outstanding cultural institutions that are both linked to each other by the staggered tiers of the site and communicate with the urban space around them. The museum and library are aligned to each other, a feature visually emphasized by the architectural idiom chosen and the wide, projecting roof.



一个致力于对话、交流、艺术和教育的公共场所

A public venue promoting dialog, interaction, art, and education



于尔根·恩格斯的构思草图
Jürgen Engel's sketch of the initial idea

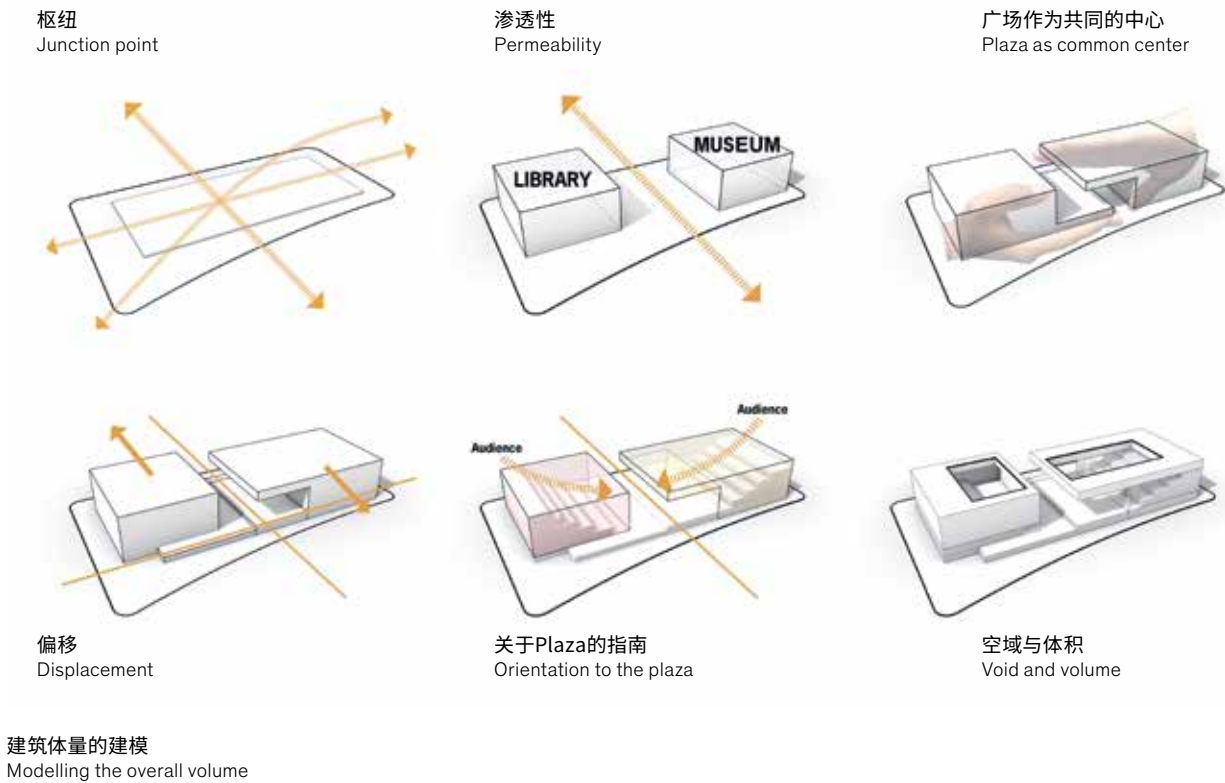
位于香港毗邻之地的华南大都市深圳，是全球发展最迅速的城市之一。根据市政府的规划，未来几年将新建十处文化设施——其中，艺术博物馆和第二市立图书馆的新馆建设将率先启动。在KSP Engel于2018年赢得国际竞赛后，这两座建筑均落户于龙华——该区拥有250万人口，是深圳四大新城区中规模最大的一个。这座紧凑而具有标志性的建筑坐落于核心地段，紧邻红山地铁站，距离深圳北站以北仅一公里半。

Located in the immediate vicinity of Hong Kong, the South Chinese metropolis of Shenzhen is one of the fastest growing cities in the world. The city government's master-plan envisages creating no fewer than ten new cultural institutions in the next few years. The new-build Shenzhen Art Museum New Venue and the Second Library usher in this process. Following an international competition from which KSP Engel emerged winners in 2018, both institutions have been realized in Longhua, which boasts 2.5 million inhabitants and is thus the largest of the four new districts of the city. The compact and highly symbolic edifice is situated centrally in the direct proximity of the Hongshan subway station and only 1.5 kilometers from Shenzhen North central railway station.





从西南方向眺望文化中心，左侧是图书馆，右侧是博物馆
View from the southwest of the library (on the l.) and the museum (on the r.)



这块矩形地块位于城市规划风格各异的区域，四周环绕着高层建筑群：北侧和东侧毗邻住宅区，西侧——铁路线另一侧——则是一片办公区。这种极度密集的建筑格局在南侧被打破，那里有几座亭式建筑聚集成一个购物中心。我们的设计通过一个充满力量感、呈现整体感建筑体块，回应了周边环境多样的尺度与结构。该建筑占地250×100米，将图书馆（西侧部分）和博物馆（东侧部分）的独立功能融为一体。在这两座文化建筑之间，是一个分三层错落有致的公共广场，它延续了购物中心中

轴线上的城市空间，并建立了从南向北的连接。

The urban fabric around the rectangular plot is highly heterogeneous and typified by clusters of high-rises. To the north and east, it abuts on housing estates, and to the west there is an office city on the other side of the rail tracks. The extreme density of buildings is less pronounced to the south, where pavilion-like buildings are grouped to form a shopping mall. Our design responds to the different scales and structures in the vicinity by proposing a powerful, seemingly monolithic

volume. With a footprint of 250×100 meters, it integrates two independent functions, that of the library (west section) and the museum (east section). A plaza straddling three levels interfaces the two cultural edifices and continues the urban space along the central axis of the shopping center while creating a north/south link.

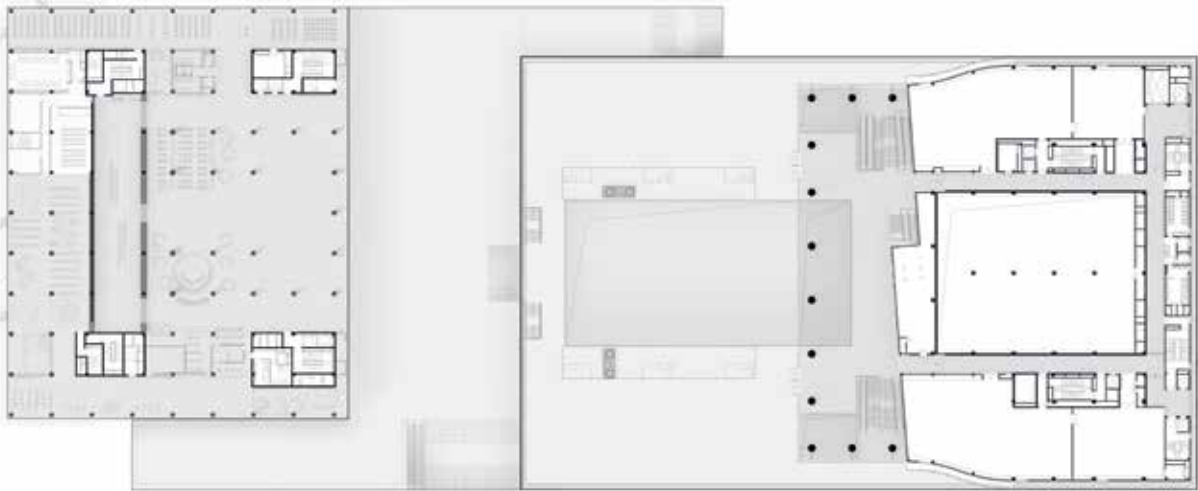


竞赛方案的构思源于一个简单而富有画面感的创意：两只相互交握的手。这一构思被诠释为两个呈L形、彼此旋转180度的建筑体，象征着博物馆与图书馆之间的关系。通过一个平台和一座具有保护作用、大幅外挑的屋顶相连，这两个部分形成了一个整体。为了满足两家机构对更强功能独立性的需求，对最初提出的“单层贯通平台”这一构想进行了进一步完善。

Our competition entry was based on a single, simple, highly visual idea: two interlocking hands. Interpreted as two L-shaped volumes, rotated at 180° toward each other and symbolizing the relationship between museum and library. Connected by a platform and a protective roof that projects far out above the plaza, the two parts form a whole. In order to meet the wish for the two institutions to be more overtly independent in functional terms, the original notion of a flat platform throughout was revisited and advanced.

在街道层面,博物馆通过一条通道进入,该通道在中部扩展为一个中庭;而图书馆则通过一个独立的广场进入,可经由宽敞的露天楼梯抵达。中轴线上的一座楼梯将这两个入口层连接起来。第三个平台仅可通过博物馆进入,为雕塑和装置艺术的展示提供了一个受保护的空间。公共城市空间、展览区域与具有代表性的入口通道的结合,共同营造出一种文化氛围。

At the street level, an arcade that expands out to form an atrium in the middle leads into the museum; the library by contrast is accessed via its own square, which is itself reached by generously dimensioned outdoor staircases. A staircase on the central axis connects these two access levels. The third platform is solely accessible from the museum and provides a protected space for presenting sculptures and installations. The combination of public urban realm, exhibition space, and prestigious entranceway creates a cultural meeting point in the urban mélange between the subway station, the lines of stores, and the residential towers.



入口层平面图
Floor plan entrance level

通过一条贯通的通道以及设有水景的中庭,博物馆与城市空间相连。

The access via the end-to-end arcade and the atrium with its water feature links the museum to the urban world outside.



艺术博物馆的入口区域,设有玻璃门厅和雕塑园
Entrance area to the art museum, with the glass-clad foyer and the sculpture garden

不仅仅是一个博物馆：
既是本地活动中心，也是国际交流平台

More than a museum:
local center and
international meeting point

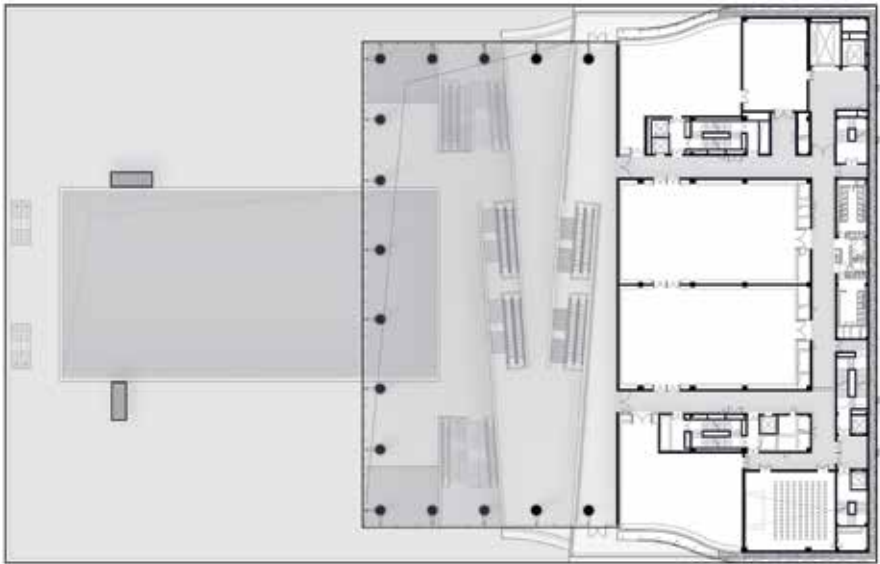


展览厅一瞥
View of one of the exhibition spaces

深圳美术馆的新馆是这座华南大都市文化发展历程中的一个里程碑。作为1976年以“深圳展览馆”之名成立的、全市历史最悠久的博物馆的首个扩建项目，其馆藏全面展现了中国艺术的全貌，重点涵盖传统绘画、当代艺术以及深圳本地艺术。由KSP Engel建筑事务所设计、位于原馆西北方向15公里处的新馆，如今首次能够举办高水准的国际展览。此外，各类讲座和活动室、阅览室以及餐厅，也为艺术教育和文化对话提供了空间。

The new Shenzhen Art Museum building is a milestone in the cultural evolution of the South Chinese metropolis. It is the first extension building of the city's oldest museum, the Shenzhen Exhibition Hall founded in 1976, and home to a collection that offers an overview of Chinese art, with the focus on traditional painting, contemporary art, and local art from Shenzhen. The new building designed by KSP Engel and realized 15 kilometers northwest of the original building now also enables the hosting of superlative international exhibitions for the first time. In addition, an array of lecture and event halls, a reading room, and a restaurant provide ample space for art education and cultural dialog.





第4层平面图
Level 4 ground plan



门厅全景图，左侧为中庭，右侧为通往展厅的入口
View of the foyer with the atrium (on the l.) and access to the exhibition (on the r.)



新博物馆建筑由三个部分组成：东侧分布着四层、共计18个用途灵活的展厅，展览面积近20,000平方米。向西方向，建筑通过雕塑园与图书馆相连。在向外悬挑56米的悬挑屋顶下，还有3,900平方米的露天区域，用于展示雕塑和装置艺术。连接这两部分的是一座高25米、三面全玻璃幕墙的门厅，通过层层叠叠的阶梯式露天楼梯通往各个展厅。博物馆的建筑设计主旨——室内与室外的交融——通过向图书馆方向悬挑的屋顶以及向室内延伸的中庭得以延续。

The museum new build boasts three sections: In the east there are a total of 18 flexible exhibition spaces straddling four levels and offering almost 20,000 m² of exhibition space. In the west, the building opens out to the library with the sculpture garden. Beneath the flying roof, which projects a full 56 meters, there is a further 3,900 m² of outdoor space to present sculptures and installations. Interfacing between the two buildings, the 25-meter-high foyer,

glazed completely on three sides, provides access to the exhibition spaces via cascading outdoor stairs. The key idea underpinning the museum's architecture, namely the interpenetration of inside and outside, is continued by the roof projecting towards the library and the atrium that continues inside the building.



设有水景的中庭
Atrium with water feature

位于宽阔的雕塑花园中央、可直接通过博物馆通道进入的中庭，以“下沉式广场”为设计蓝本，营造出一个兼具大都市风情的私密空间。这里的咖啡馆和小吃店邀请游客驻足小憩，同时还能眺望广场中央的水景装置——该装置在提供清凉的同时，也为空间增添了一抹生机。博物馆屋顶悬浮在距此近34米的高处，其底面映照着重大的城市灯光。

In the midst of the large sculpture garden and reached directly from the museum arcade, the atrium has the feel of a sunken plaza and offers an intimate space with a big-city touch to it. Here, the café and snack bar invite you to tarry a while and give a first-hand experience of the water feature, which also serves to keep the interior cool. The museum roof seemingly floats just short of 34 meters overhead, its underside reflecting the lights of the metropolis outside.

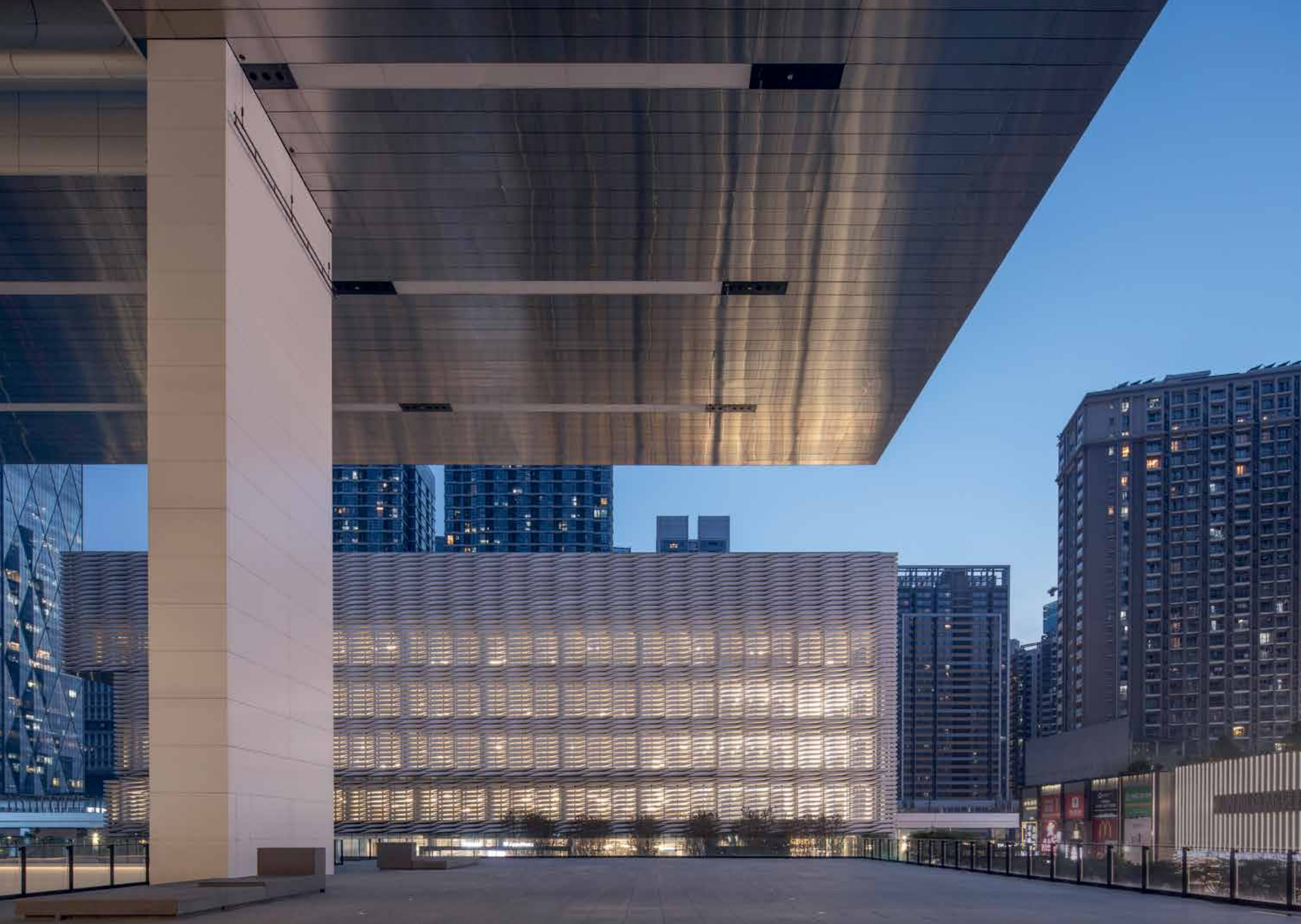
2023年11月，深圳美术馆新分馆正式开幕，同期举办了多场展览，其中包括日本艺术家盐田千春的个展《灵魂颤动》，展出了由红色羊毛线构成的占据整个空间的装置作品。此次展览通过雕塑、装置和绘画等多种媒介呈现了中国及国际艺术家的作品，充分展现了新馆空间的灵活性。

November 2023 saw the opening of the new branch of the Shenzhen Art Museum; the occasion was marked with several exhibitions, including the solo show by Japanese artist Shinya Chiharu entitled The Soul Trembles, which involved expansive installations using red woolen threads. The presentation of Chinese and international positions in various media, such as sculpture, installations, and painting, highlights the new spaces' flexibility.



设有错层楼梯的大厅
Foyer with its staggered flights of stairs





图书馆——城市的客厅

The library as urban living room



主编目作为“垂直书架”
Main access artery: the “vertical bookshelf”

从外观上看，图书馆和博物馆采用相同的建筑语言。当人们穿过宽阔的前广场进入图书馆时，在门厅处便能察觉到最初的差异：浅色的抹灰墙面、木质书架和透明玻璃，共同突显了室内极佳的舒适体验。设计的核心理念是将图书馆视为“全民文化”的公共起居室，它不仅是一个阅读和教育空间，同时也作为社区中心发挥作用。在这里，读者不仅可以利用该国最大的档案库之一——“第二图书馆”收录了八百万件媒体资源——还可以在阅览室的全部五层自由查阅开架期刊。开放式的空间布局既有利于专注工作，也便于进行非正式交流。

On the outside, the library and the museum speak the same architectural language. However, from the broad forecourt, if you enter the library through the foyer you will soon notice the first differences: Bright, rendered surfaces, wooden bookshelves, and transparent glass all serve to point up the interior's great qualities. The core idea here was to view the library as a public living room, in keeping with the notion of “culture for everyone”, and thus the library can function not just as a reading and educational space but also as a district center. Here, users can enjoy access to one of the country's largest archives (the Second Library is home to no fewer than eight million media items), and on all five levels of the reading room they can choose from the media on the open stacks. The space's open configuration fosters concentrated work and informal interactions in equal part.



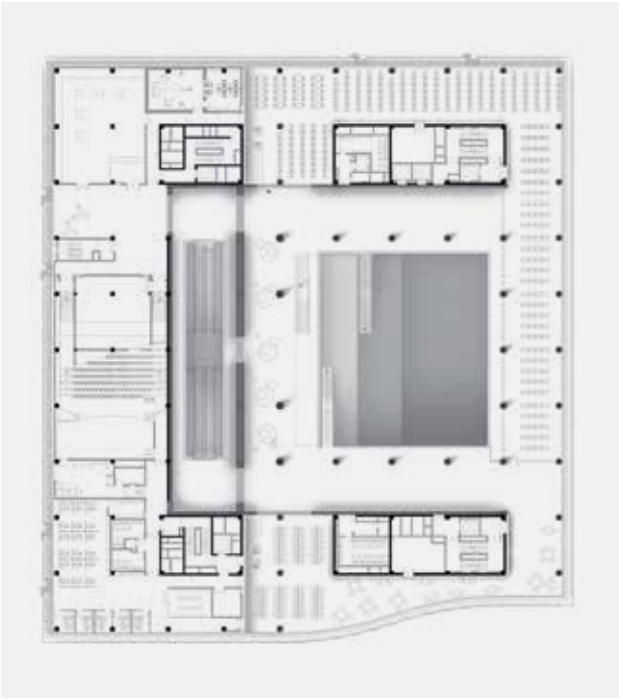


经过百叶窗过滤的自然光洒入这座五层高的阅览室，该阅览室向东呈阶梯状延伸，朝向博物馆方向。门厅和阅览室共计提供2,200个阅览席位。我们的设计理念将两种历史悠久的图书馆类型——中央大厅式与空间景观式——有机结合，实现了工作、阅读、信息获取及社交互动之间的无缝衔接。

Through overhead louvers, filtered daylight suffuses the five-story reading room, the tiers of which run eastwards and downwards toward the museum. The foyer and reading halls feature a total of 2,200 reading stations. Our concept brings together the two classical library types, namely a central hall and a world of reading rooms, and nurtures fluid transitions between work, reading, information, and social interaction.



位于主通道长边处的书架（背对门厅）
Bookshelf along the main access route (moving away from the foyer)



第4层平面图
Level 4 ground plan

该建筑项目总建筑面积近72,000平方米，分布于三个用于楼宇技术设施和停车场的常规地下层、五个用于图书馆藏书库的地下层、设有行政办公室和咖啡厅的基座，以及五层地上楼层——其中设有门厅、阅览室和演讲厅，以及咨询和借阅处。

The total gross surface area, just short of 72,000 m², is spread across three regular basements for the facilities technology and underground carpark, five basement levels for the library storerooms; the podium for the administration and the café, and five aboveground levels housing the foyer, reading and lecture halls, and the information and loans desks.

通往阅览室的楼梯旁设有休息区
Flight of stairs with seating aligned to the reading room

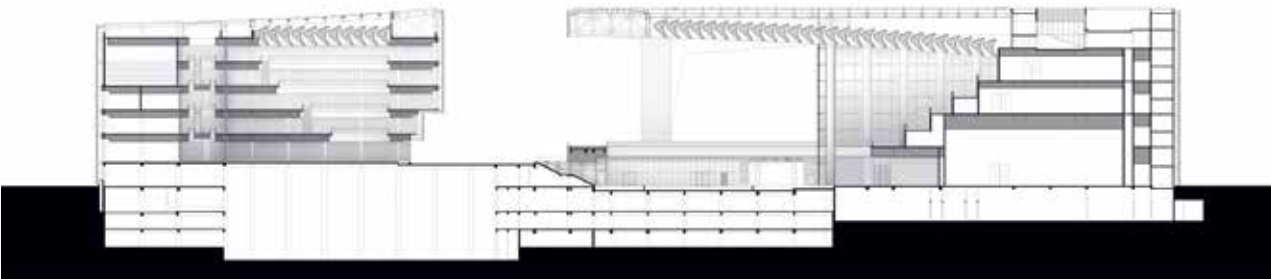


“第二图书馆”是深圳图书馆近40年历史中首个大型扩建项目。在“图书馆之城”（City of Libraries）这一城市发展愿景的框架下，它承担着第二总馆的职能，位于福田区主馆以北不到10公里处。凭借其庞大的馆藏库，该馆不仅为馆内借阅服务提供支持，还向由数百家小型社区图书馆组成的图书馆系统提供图书和媒体

资源。此外，该馆未来还将承接深圳市档案馆的职能。

The Second Library is the first major extension building in what is now the almost 40-year history of the Shenzhen city library. In the framework of the city administration's key concept of Shenzhen as a City of Libraries, the new build is a second central library supplementing the lodestar library in the Futian district, almost ten

kilometers to the north. With its massive storerooms, it is not only able to serve loan requests from readers inside the building but also supplies books and media to the system of hundreds of smaller neighborhood libraries. The long-term plan is for it to also become home to the Shenzhen Municipal Archive.



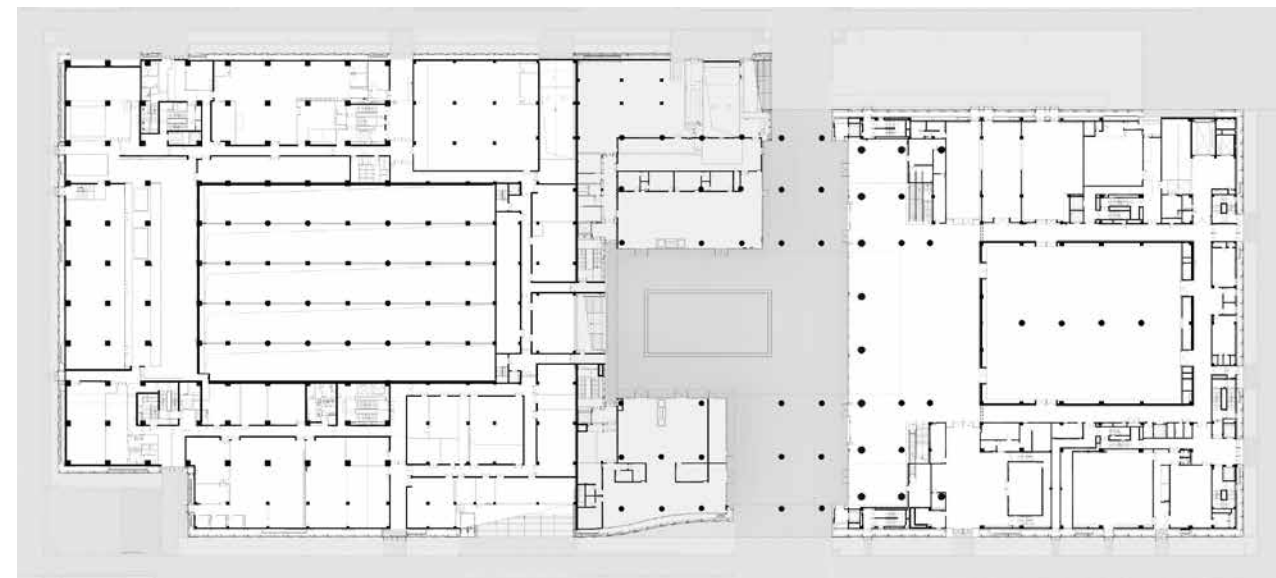
纵切面
Longitudinal section



中央大厅内的非正式聚会场所
Informal meeting points in the central foyer

内部动线遵循开放式空间布局的理念，为人们在建筑内提供多种移动路径。因此，从门厅通往第二层的露天楼梯——设计为雕塑般的螺旋楼梯——将中央阅览室的各个楼层相互连接起来。在其后方，自动扶梯构成了主要动线。这些自动扶梯位于一个狭长的、由上方自然采光的垂直空间内，其两侧是向上延伸的书架。这个“垂直书架”的两侧还设有其他楼梯间、电梯以及各种辅助空间，它们以U形环绕着中央阅览室，并将该阅览室与沿立面布置的、环境更为宁静的阅览室隔开。

Internal access routes follow the principle of an open world of different spaces and enable movement within the building in various different ways. There are open staircases (the one from the foyer to level 2 is a sculptural spiral staircase) connecting the individual levels of the central reading room. At the rear of the hall there are escalators as the main access method. These are located in a long and high hall lit by daylight falling from above and lined with bookshelves rising upwards along the route. These “vertical bookshelves” are supplemented on both sides by additional stairwells, elevators, and various ancillary rooms that form a U-shape, snuggling around the central reading room and separating it from the quieter spaces arranged along the façades.



地下室平面图

Ground plan of the basement

这座五层地下储藏设施为图书馆建设树立了新的标杆：占地2900平方米，容纳了第二图书馆的八百万册图书和媒体资料。其21.5米深的全自动分拣和存储系统，能够确保从订购到地面阅览室分发，任何书目都能在最多八分钟内完成。这座智能化的档案库构成了整座建筑的功能核心，体现了现代城市公共图书馆的标准。

The storerooms run across five basement levels and set new standards in library construction: With a total footprint of 2,900 m², they contain the Second Library's eight million volumes and media items. When a request is input, the 21.5-meter-deep, fully automated sorting and storage system manages to retrieve any title in the collection and deliver it to the loans desk in the aboveground reading room in only eight minutes at most. The intelligent archive forms the functional core of the building and does full justice to the facility's role as a contemporary public municipal library.



艺术与文化的灯塔

Creating a beacon
for art and culture

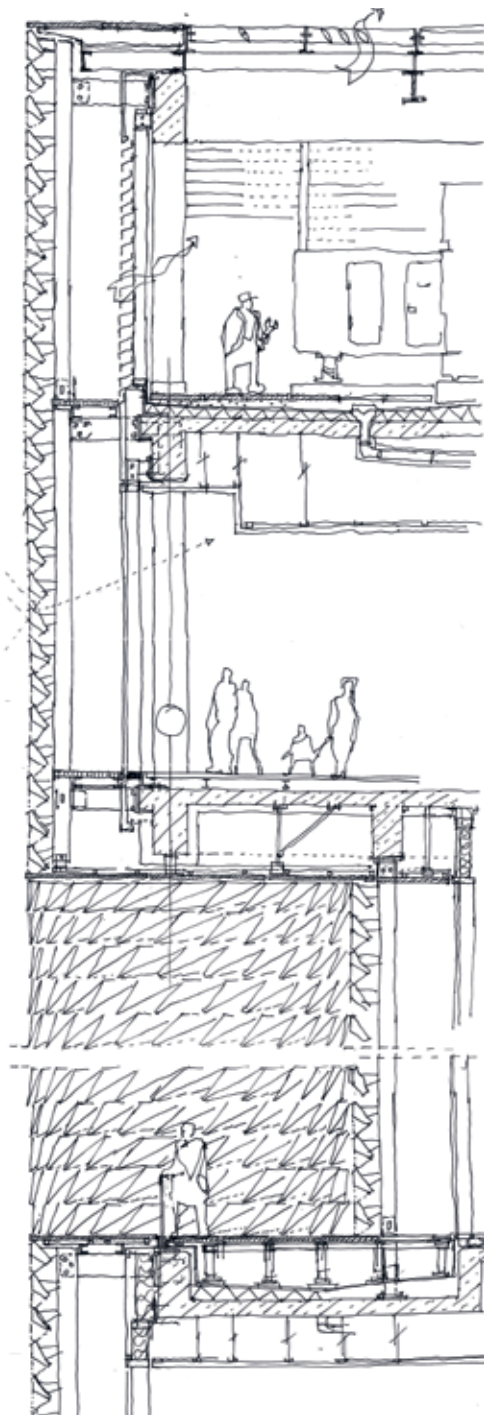


自然光透过外墙和天窗进入中央大厅。
Natural light enters the central foyer
through the skylights and the façade

建筑立面横跨四面,由菱形天然石材构件构成,将两栋功能独立的建筑融为一体。远观之下,建筑外壳显得平坦而均匀;精准的凸起和凹陷赋予其立体感。近距离观察,各个构件的褶皱和纹理交织在一起,形成动态的立面浮雕,在日光变化中营造出光影变幻的景象。菱形构件如同礼服上的亮片般相互交错,构成通透的空间织物。这种外壳的通透性使得内外空间能够相互连接。夜幕降临,效果则截然相反:建筑内部在立面上投射出阴影,建筑开始散发出柔和的光芒。

The frontage made up of rhombus-shaped natural stone modules runs across all four sides of these distinct, functional new builds, creating a coherent whole. From a distance, the building skin seems flattish and homogeneous, and yet precisely positioned projections and recesses give it a sculpted feel. Close-up, the individual modules with their angles and folds forge an animated relief, and the façade thus morphs into a mix of light and shadow as the daylight changes. The rhombuses interlock like the parts of a sequined dress to create a translucent spatial fabric. This porous quality of the outer skin allows for views outwards from the inside. When darkness falls, the relationship changes, and the life inside can be discerned as outlines on the façade as the building begins to glow.





横截面
Cross section



多层立面的外壳由22,000个复合构件组成。这些尺寸约为4.2米×0.5米的相同构件，由仅5至8毫米厚的石灰石层和蜂窝状铝制内骨架构成。选用温暖浅色的石灰石，意在呼应传统博物馆和寺庙的建筑风格，但在深圳，它被赋予了现代感，如同纺织品般覆盖在层层交叠的石块网络之后，巧妙地隐藏了不同的功能区域。此外，所有立面构件均以相同的方向排列，从而起到遮阳作用，并改善了建筑内部的微气候。

The outer skin of the multi-layered façade structure is made up of 22,000 composite elements. These identical modules are sized approx. 4.2×0.5 meters and are made from a 5–8 mm thin limestone layer and a honeycomb-shaped aluminum substructure. The warm, bright limestone was consciously chosen to cite traditional museums and temples, whereby in Shenzhen it is deployed in a contemporary vein as a kind of textile skin that conceals different functions and zones behind a weave of laminated stones. Moreover, with their unchanging orientation, the façade elements double up as sun shading and improve the microclimate inside the building.



制造过程中的立面构件
Producing a façade module

立面的横截面展现了由复合材料构成的外壳与内部结构之间的功能分工，内部结构根据其内部用途而定。为了保护展览空间，博物馆的外墙大多封闭，而图书馆的外墙则采用落地玻璃幕墙。维护和清洁通道位于两层之间。用于夜间照亮立面的LED照明系统也集成在幕墙的底层结构中。

The cross section of the façade highlights the functional division between the outer skin composed of the composite elements and the inner skin, which responds to the usages behind it. In order to protect the exhibition halls, the museum's outer walls are primarily closed, while those of the library boast floor-to-ceiling glass curtain walls. Maintenance and cleaning walkways are located between the two walls. Moreover, the LED lighting system is installed in the mounting structure for the façade modules and serves to illuminate the façade in the evening.



气候友好型设计和 亚热带气候下的高效能源利用

Climate-friendly design
and efficient use of energy
in a subtropical zone



博物馆屋顶花园
The museum's roof garden

深圳属亚热带气候, 年平均气温22.4摄氏度, 湿度高达90%。因此, 我们的建筑设计优先考虑高效的制冷和除湿: 外部, 宽阔的悬挑式屋顶可有效遮挡阳光直射, 而带有喷泉和蒸发冷却系统的水景则改善了室内微气候。建筑设备和储藏空间的地下布置也使得建筑周围的不透水表面得以移除; 此外, 图书馆屋顶还种植了大量的植被。通过使用轻质结构和可持续建筑材料(例如层压石材立面构件), 实现了建筑材料的节约利用。

Shenzhen is located in the subtropics with an annual average temperature of 22.4°C and ambient humidity of up to 90 percent. Our design therefore pursues the goal of providing efficient cooling and dehumidification: On the outside, the wide projective roof protracts against direct sunlight, while the water feature with the fountains and evaporation systems improves the microclimate. The location of facilities technology and storerooms below the ground also means that the surfaces around the building did not need to be sealed; moreover, the library roof boasts a lot of greenery. Construction materials were used very economically thanks to the reliance on light structures and sustainable materials such as the laminated stone façade modules.



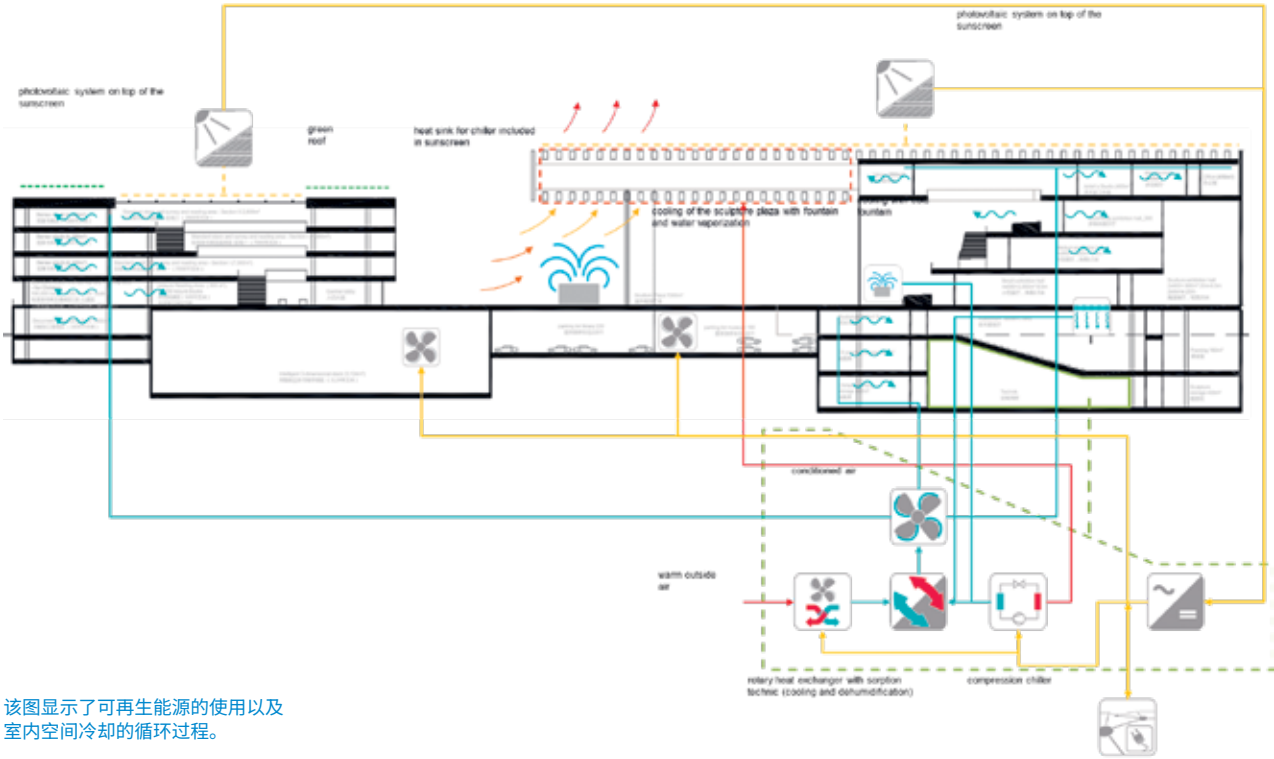


图书馆屋顶景观
View of the library roof

该建筑的气候与能源理念融合了气候友好型设计、高效能源利用和高用户舒适度(超过50%的窗户可开启)。建筑的被动式降温主要通过立面和屋顶的遮阳系统实现,主动式降温则通过空气源热交换器和空调系统实现。由于气候条件适宜,无需主动供暖。两座屋顶安装的光伏系统每年可发电76万千瓦时,为实现气候中和的能源供应做出了重要贡献。过滤日光并采用LED照明技术,符合建筑照明设计标准的要求,并最大限度地降低了能耗。此外,雨水和冷凝水按照“海绵城市”理念进行系统回收利用,用于建筑降温。这两座文化建筑均已获得中国绿色建筑三星认证。

The climate and energy concept combines a climate-friendly design with efficient energy use and the utmost user comfort (more than 50 percent of the windows can be opened). Cooling is provided passively by sun protection along the façades and the roof, as well as actively through air/heat exchangers and air conditioning. Active heating is not required, given the climatic conditions. The photovoltaic systems installed on the two roofs deliver 760,000 kWh per year and make a key contribution to climate-friendly energy supplies. The use of

filtered daylight and LED lighting technology ensures compliance with the architectural lighting design standards and minimizes energy consumption. Added to which, rainwater and condensation are systematically recovered and used for cooling, in line with the concept of a sponge city. The two new cultural institutions are certified as “green buildings” according to the Chinese CGBL 3 Stars standard.



该图显示了可再生能源的使用以及室内空间冷却的循环过程。

The diagram shows the use of regenerative energy and the cooling cycle in the interior.

阁楼内的建筑设备
Facilities technology on the roof level





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客户和用户
Client and user
Culture, Sports and Tourism
Administration of Shenzhen
Municipality, Public Works Bureau
of Shenzhen Municipality

室内施工图设计
Interior construction drawing
design
City Group

技术立面咨询
Technical façade consulting
Drees & Sommer, Boda

照明设计
Flood light design
Focuscape, L&A Design

开放空间
Landscape design
Focuscape, L&A Design

其他建筑
Other buildings

中国国家图书馆
北京



业主 Client
National Library of China
总容积 GFA 80.000 m²
阅读区 Reading Seats 2.000
图书 Books 12 Mio.
比赛 Competition 2003, 一等奖 1st Prize
竣工 Completion 09/2008

江苏省美术馆
南京



业主 Client
Nanjing Olympic Sport Center
财产 Site 38.310 m²
比赛 Competition 06/2006, 一等奖 1st Prize
竣工 Completion 01/2010

天津美术馆
天津



业主 Client
Tianjin Headquarter of Key Planning
Bureau of Urban Planning
总容积 GFA 33.000 m²
竣工 Completion 05/2012
奖项 Awards
2013年ICONIC奖——“公共建筑”类别
ICONIC Award 2013 – Category „Architecture – Public“

梅溪城市螺旋
长沙



业主 Client
长沙市 City of Changsha
总容积 GFA 20.000 m²
比赛 Competition 01/2014, 一等奖 1st Prize
竣工 Completion 03/2017
奖项 Awards
2018年AL设计奖 AL Design Awards 2018
2018年ICONIC创新建筑奖——获奖者
ICONIC Award 2018 Innovative Architecture – Winner

天津体育馆
天津



业主 Client
Tianjin University
Department of campus construction and planning
总容积 GFA 13.825 m²
比赛 Competition 05/2006, 一等奖 1st Prize
竣工 Completion 09/2010

生物制药企业
深圳



业主 Client
Shenzhen Pingshan District
Industrial Investment Service Co., Ltd.
总容积 GFA 672.425 m²
比赛 Competition 09/2018, 一等奖 1st Prize
竣工 Completion 2024



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