

_ The Way of Buyi



_SPATIAL CONCEPT

The space is compiled by two major rectangles brought together to create habitual spaces in between and around the volumes without any extra needs. Where possible, interior walls are either removed, added or transformed into bamboo structures, filtering the light while forming small niches that invites the school children to relax and immerse into reading and learning while not being further disturbed by the canteen area. Furthermore, walls are utilized for shelves showcasing the books of the library while extending into window sills or sitting benches where possible.

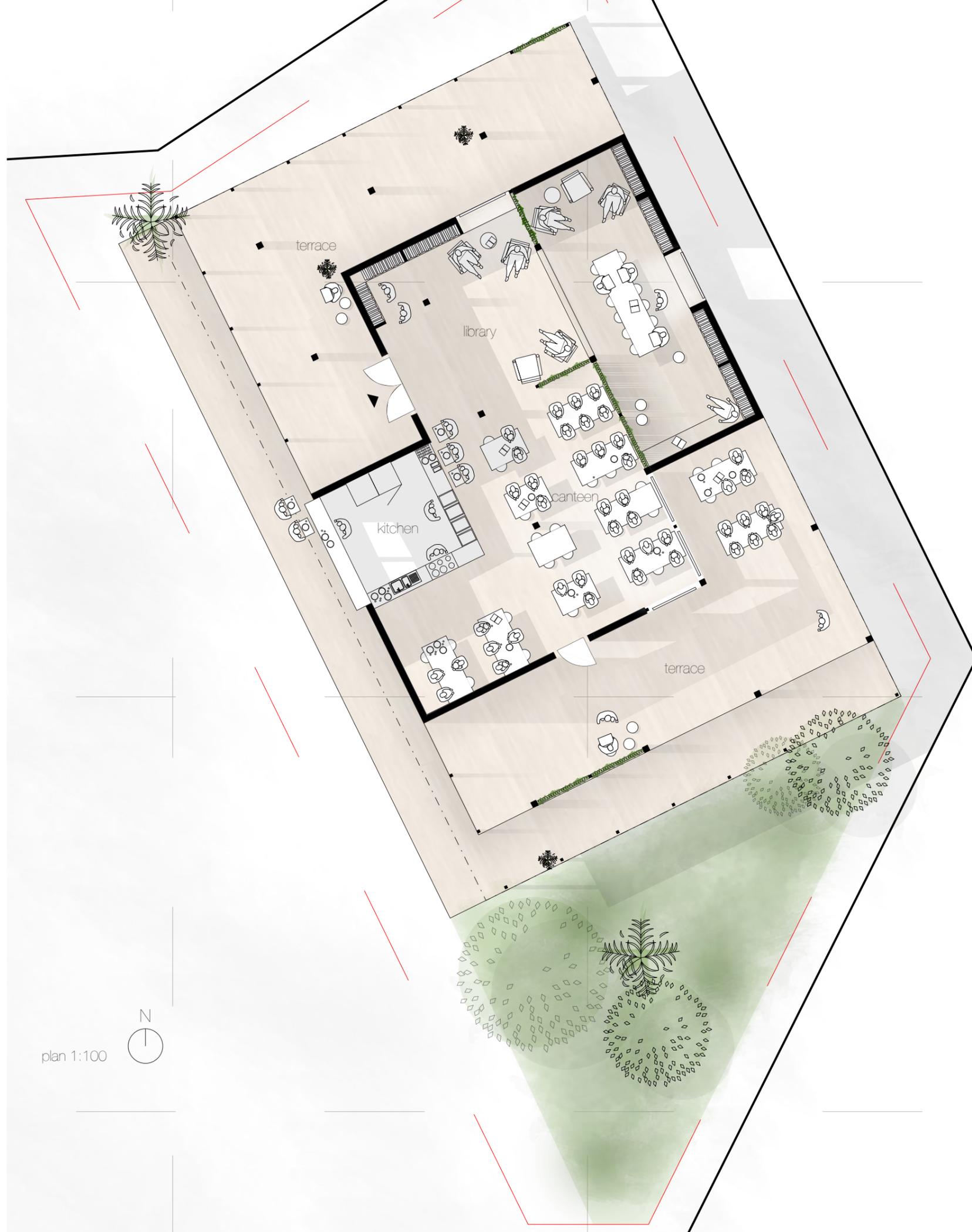
The two functions as a library and canteen are not separated by space-consuming elements, but rather they merge into each other to facilitate encounters and full exploitation of the area given. Spatially the canteen is provided with the largest area to provide space for the many school children while also hosting the kitchen. From the outside courtyard it is possible to collect canteen food directly from an openable window, allowing the children to collect and enjoy their food outside underneath the canopied space with an outstanding view.

A base is introduced both in the exterior and interior space. Its function is dual; practically it is the floor that creates an interaction between the exterior and interior; spatially it separates and defines spaces both inside and outside.

_CONTEXT & ECONOMY

All materials are chosen with economy, context and usability in mind. Traditional timber structures with low span demands less of the forces, while it is easy accessible, economical, sustainable and long-lasting if treated right. All structural elements, window and door frames, flooring and the eaves are thought in light timber, while the walls are thought to be build up by reused bricks, that can be found everywhere and in every colour when white washed afterwards.

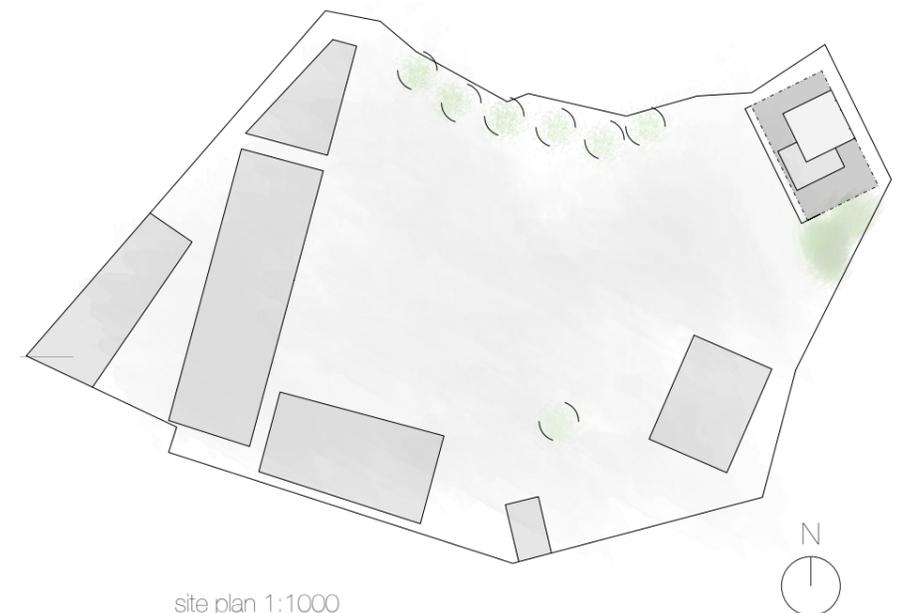
The use of timber in the design refers to the spatial and constructional practise in traditional Chinese architecture. Bricks are introduced as a perhaps less traditional but rather refined material suitable for the context. It provides a precise, stabile and durable structure with a rough surface, offering variation in the facade. The brick functions well in all climates, while it is sound absorbing compared to similar materials. Also, it accumulates heats, a neces-



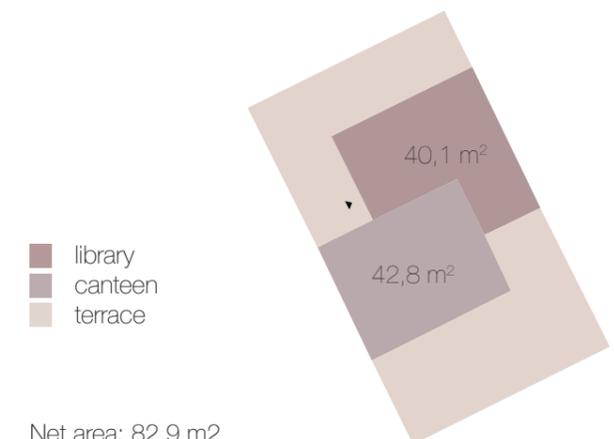
sity in this climate to absorb and release heat. Bamboo is introduced to facilitate easy transitions between spaces with filtering light in a human scale.

_FEASIBILITY

The entire structure is based on a grid system of 3x3m and 1.5x1.5m, which makes it easy to construct, while allowing freedom within the structure to create minor or major spaces. Also, it ensures future development or expansion and allows for flexibility and functional adaptation. The grid enhances both construction matters, spatial composition and is flexible in the development of space or adjustments towards the exact needs of the school children.



site plan 1:1000



Net area: 82,9 m²
Gross area: 90,2 m²