



Kun Lim

A principal of Kun Lim Architect in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia since 2000, and Kun Lim Studio LLC in Seattle, USA since 2013, Kun Lim's portfolio is comprised of projects from an aquarium, sports complex, and hospital to a shopping mall, mosque, university, and new township. He served as Lead Designer/Planner from 1994 to 1996 for Putrajaya, the new administrative capital city of Malaysia, in which his concept master plan for the city was declared winner in a local design competition in 1994. Kun Lim and his projects re featured regularly in both architectural and mainstream media, including TV. He speaks regularly about his projects in conferences and seminars in many countries such as Malaysia, China, Hong Kong, France, Spain, UAE and USA.



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聆聽建築在說話

A Journey Through Architecture

在建筑师眼中，
一砖一瓦、一草一木，都有生命

在建筑师手里，
一梁一柱、一窗一户，都有故事

從城市大蓝图、商业大楼、
国际校园、到教堂和静思堂，
建筑师为建筑物注入生命、编写故事

静思书轩特邀马来西亚著名旅美建筑师
林坤新，与您分享，
如何透过建筑说故事.....

林坤新建筑师 KUN LIM
(大马著名建筑师)



- 曾获美国建筑师学会优秀设计奖
- 吉隆坡市政府最佳庭园设计奖及FIABCI的优秀设计奖
- 曾任马来西亚新行政中心 PUTRAJAYA 工程首席设计师及规划师
- 目前为美国西雅图和马来西亚建筑公司的设计总监
- 在为慈济吉隆坡静思堂的设计中深受证严上人“以人为本”的精神所感动，因此往后的设计作品皆以爱护环境为主



19.8.2016 星期五
7.30pm - 9.00pm

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A Journey Through Architecture

*by a passionate and distinguished architect with
projects in Malaysia, USA, Indonesia, India and China*



KUN LIM
Design Principal
Kun Lim Architect, Kuala Lumpur
Kun Lim Studio LLC, Seattle, USA



KUN LIM STUDIO LLC
KUALA LUMPUR & SEATTLE

kunlim@kunlimarchitect.com
www.kunlimarchitect.com

Kun Lim's works are featured in local and international journals, newspapers and TV channels. He also presented his works at conferences and seminars in Malaysia, France, Spain, UAE, Hong Kong and China.

Date : 20th August 2016 (Sat)
Time : 10.00am-12.00pm
Venue: Middleton Hall, Level 2
ALC College
Lighthouse Campus
The Lighthouse, No. 1, One
Logistics Hub, Persiaran
Sungai Hampar, Section 32,
40460 Shah Alam, Selangor

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Night view of City Walk @ LC Lakeside, Lippo Cikarang, Indonesia.

Kun Lim Architect – homegrown architectural firm with international standing

- Profiles of partners and projects, at home and abroad



Another view of City Walk.

IT IS A TALE of two siblings, brothers by blood and chosen profession, who travelled different career paths early in their formative years before coalescing later into partnership as Kun Lim Architect. Founded in 1998, the firm's expertise is in understanding clients' needs and articulating their requirements, with undivided attention to detail, ranging from optimisation of land use, relationship with the environment, integration of design with nature and landscape, and coordination with structural systems and other building services.

Kun Lim Architect provides architectural services over a wide range of building types, i.e., corporate office, hospitality and residential institutions, automotive industry and public transport systems as well as professional services in the related disciplines of town planning, urban design and interior design. Looking back, Kun Lim Architect counts Toyota 3S Centre and projects abroad, along with bungalows and houses, as its breakthrough projects before clinching the UCSI University Hospital and One Malaysia Sports Complex contracts. To date, homegrown Kun Lim Architect is associated with a number of offshore projects in Kazakhstan, Maldives, India, Indonesia, China and California, not

to mention Malaysia. Kun Lim Architect's works have been featured in local and international journals by both architectural and mainstream media.

PROFILES OF PARTNERS

Ar K S Lim, the elder, graduated in Bachelor in Architecture from University of Melbourne Australia in March 1985 and began practicing with Akitek Daya Reka in KL as Project Architect/Designer for a number of projects including Bukit Kiara Equestrian and Country Resort. He established Archiworks Architect in 1991, where, as Principal, he completed, amongst others, the Corporate HQ for EAC and Kelab Golf Negara Subang (KGNS) clubhouse. At Kun Lim Architect, he is directly in charge of all project implementation, for projects throughout Malaysia.

An alumnus of the College of Architecture, University of Houston, Texas, Mr Kun Lim's working experience spans more than 25 years and his portfolio includes the New Jersey State Aquarium in which he was a co-designer while being attached as architect to The Hillier Group of Princeton, New Jersey, USA. He was lead designer for Putrajaya, during the invited design competition stage in 1993/94, and seconded by BEP Akitek Sdn Bhd after winning said competition, as Chief Designer/Deputy General Manager to continue its design development with Kumpulan Kota Bistari Sdn Bhd from 1994 to 1996. In 1996 to 2000, he was one of the principal designers for Kuala Lumpur Linear City and Kuala Lumpur Monorail projects. As Kun Lim Architect's Design Principal, he is regularly sought-after as keynote speaker at architectural and urban design conferences.

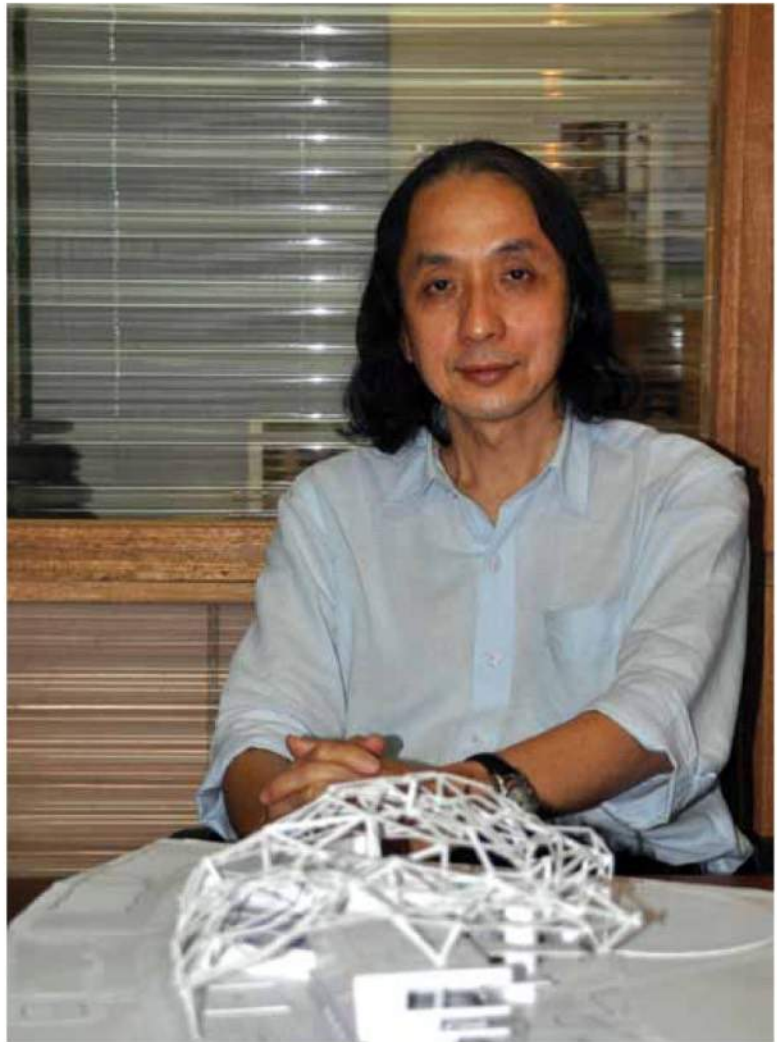
PROFILE OF DEFINING PROJECTS

The following are some projects in Kun Lim Architect's profile that have contributed to its current standing in the industry:

City Walk @ LC Lakeside

Lippo Cikarang, Bekasi, Indonesia

Located 30 km east of Jakarta, Lippo Cikarang is a 4,000 hectare master-planned township with more than 60% of the land developed, its infrastructure of hotels, schools, mall, hospital, park and sports and recreational facilities supported by industry. The township's centrepiece is City Walk @ LC Lakeside, developed by



Kun Lim at his office.

PT Lippo Cikarang Tbk, at a budget of RM20 million, as a new urban concept of entertainment and shopping tailored to family recreation and leisure. City Walk is designed as a lifestyle street mall with a dining terrace, courtyard, F&B and retail outlets, event plaza, wide pedestrian walk, green open areas and cozy cafes set around a natural Lake. Other facilities in the enclave include the Farmers' Market, Kids Zone and a four-star hotel designed by Kun Lim Architect that will be built as part of LC Lakeside (Phase 2) development.

Completed in February 2011 with a total built-up area of 7,554 sq metres for phase one, the layout of the City Walk is formulated and influenced by existing trees on site, most of which left undisturbed as part of the design consideration for

the project. The pride of City Walk is the Rotunda (event plaza), with its fabric roof and skylight, serving as the main focus and gathering area/drop-off point for visitors, as well as communal space for year-round activities.

Aside from City Walk (Phase 1), which represents its first architectural project completed in Lippo Cikarang, the developer has engaged Kun Lim Architect to re-master plan the remaining land in Lippo Cikarang.

L-Shaped Bungalow in Seremban

For a private residence on a site of 4,168 sq metres, Kun Lim Architect opted for an L-shaped bungalow, designed to suit the existing topography with almost zero 'cut and fill' of the existing site. This created or allowed for two different platforms, with a



COUNTER CLOCKWISE FROM TOP:
L-shaped bungalow, Seremban; Living room of L-shaped bungalow; The Ship - interior of second floor office.

height difference of 2.70 metres, where the double volume living room, study and guest room are located on the upper level while the kitchen, dining, games room, family area and other bedrooms are on the lower.

With a total built-up area of 1,132.2 sq metres and completed in October 2011, the house is designed with 'green' in mind and, like the colonial homes of old, built to last a lifetime in the tropics with thick walls, built-in ventilation using eaves and louvres. Deep verandah, serambi and terraces throughout the house protect its inhabitants from harsh direct sunlight. Atop the car porch and doubling as its roof are 48 pieces of 0.9×1.5 m photovoltaic cells which can generate up to 1,000 kWh of electricity per month, accounting for up to 30% of the household needs. To reduce the reflection of heat to the bungalow's surround and the environment, grass pavers are used for the driveway.

Abundant indirect light from the clerestory brighten up the family area in the first floor where windows are made of full height timber framed, tempered and laminated glass sliding door supported by additional layer of stainless steel frame sliding timber screen. Seven timber (Balau) columns measuring 6.7 metres in height support the eaves at the front portion of the house and define the verandah fronting the living room and study. Each column is supported by a short steel column to prevent damage due to water.

One Logistics Hub

Completed in October 2009 on a site of 27.03 acres along the KESAS Highway in Section 32, Shah Alam, One Logistics Hub is the nucleus of PKT Logistics Group Sdn Bhd, which started out as a custom brokerage house and forwarding service provider before diversifying into air and sea freight, container haulage, warehousing and distribution. The Gross Floor Area (GFA) of One Logistics Hub, i.e., 72,986.33 sq metres (785,620 sq ft), makes it one of the



LEXUS CENTRE
Completion Date: October 2006



CITY WALK @ LC LAKESIDE (Phase 1)
Completion Date: February 2011



L-SHAPED HOUSE
Completion Date: October 2011



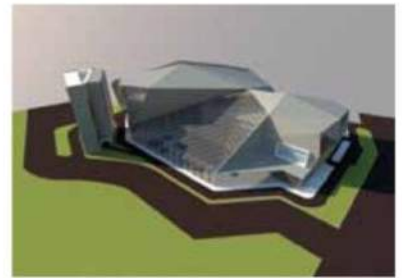
UCSI UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL
Status: Under Construction



THE SHIP - Corporate Headquarters for PKT Group Of Companies
Completion Date: October 2009



THE WAVES - Warehouse & Logistics Centre for PKT Group
Completion Date: November 2011



ONE MALAYSIA SPORTS COMPLEX
Status: Design Development Stage



ZEVA for Trinity Group
Status: Earthworks Completed



CONDENSED MILK MANUFACTURING PLANT for Mewah Oil
Status: Under Construction



HOTEL @ LC LAKESIDE, LIPPO CIKARANG
Status: Design Development Stage



CITY CENTRE @ LIPPO CIKARANG, INDONESIA
Status: Infrastructure Works in Progress



CAMPUS FOR US TECHNOLOGY, INDIA
Status: Under Construction

Project Highlight

largest warehousing and logistics centre in South East Asia.

Architectural Significance

One Logistics Hub is an integrated composite of three components parcels namely, The Ship, The Waves and The Lighthouse:

The Ship, housing PKT Group's corporate headquarters, is a modern and airy office building wrapped with corrugated metal sheet cladding and glass with one side slanted to symbolise the movement of an ocean liner. It was designed to project a modern outlook for PKT Group as the most progressive and successful shipping and logistic company in Malaysia and the design strategy is to use the simplest form possible. Further, as the office is to be part of the PKT's logistics warehouse complex, The Ship is designed as the anchor to the warehouse complex with similarity in colour and materials.

The open office concept was intended to promote interaction between occupants whereas a beautifully-designed staff lounge is provided on each of the five floors together with a state-of-the-art gymnasium and an event area at the highest floor. The building is aligned to maximise the north-south orientation and, to inject a more relaxed atmosphere, visitors have to pass a water feature and fish pond to enter the building.

The Waves is 450 metres long and is divided into eight equal modules with curvilinear roof. The warehouse is naturally ventilated



One Logistic Hub - The Waves.

and lighted with fixed glass panel and louvre windows installed above the warehouse at each of the eight intervals. The interior space is always bright and cheerful with an indoor temperature that is always a few degrees cooler sans air-conditioning. With 20,600 sprinklers installed, The Waves is FM Global compliant and the grayish colour of the metal cladded warehouse, with poetic form, is probably one of the most iconic structures along the KESAS Highway in Shah Alam.

The Lighthouse is a third generation, fully automated warehouse and with a height of

62.7 metres, it is going to be the tallest in Malaysia. To be designed for GBI Gold, the Lighthouse has six levels of warehousing, at 7.5 metres per level, and twelve levels for office and a logistics college at 3.75 metres per level. It is designed to have electronic and electrical logistics capabilities with TAPA certification. The focus of The Lighthouse will be the Sky Lounge that simulates an airport control tower with a café and gymnasium at the top.

Green Development

In the design of the One logistics Hub, basic green design elements are incorporated, such as: (i) Rainwater Harvesting, where water is collected for general washing and watering of plants; (ii) Harnessing of Solar Energy by photovoltaic cells that are installed to contribute partial electricity needs; (iii) Energy-Efficient Warehouse Design, with natural ventilation by the provision of large aluminum louvres that admit indirect sunlight, eliminating the need for artificial lighting during the day; and (iv) Landscaping, with approximately 20,000 pineapples planted on the land between the Logistics centre and KESAS Highway.



One Logistics Hub - The Ship.

For more information, visit www.kunlimarchitect.com.



MEANINGFUL INTERACTIONS

typical banal production space. The newly completed condensed milk factory for Mevoh Oil is one of such example.

KLA's exploration over the years has led to simplistic designs, which are not to be confused with designs. Architecture then becomes the social science for designing a collective space.

minimalism. KLA rejects unnecessary items, and are usually involved

A meandering river at the back of the Lin's family house in Kubang

This is especially true when Kun Lin applies Master Cheng Yen's Rotan served as a way for their family to go to Kuala Kedah by

in Kedah. Travelling to Africa and India reminded Kun Lim of the simplistic, yet functional green design. During his studies, the Texas landscape endeared to Kun Lim, and this formed the poetic catalyst for Kun Lim's passion in nature and earth.

Having practiced for 27 years, how have their building designs changed throughout the years:

Among KLA's works are car show galleries with workshop facilities, such as The Lexus Centre at Mutiara Damansara, and UNW Toyota 3S Centre in PJ. This led to further commissions for factory

hybrid programmatic spaces create an enjoyable gallery for the factory's manufacturing line from a

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world) philosophy of life, seeking simplicity and relief in his design and interpretation in architecture.

**Where do they get their
inspirations from:**

Originating from a modest village in Kodah, the clear open sky and perpetual green paddy fields served

childhood and their design direction. Roaring in such landscapes and living in a zinc-roofed and wooden-clad kampung house, this practical habitat consisted of a simple rainwater harvesting system

and as the water source for the entire family of 11. This simple and functional "green building" served as a guiding principle for KLA's future works. There was a big courtyard in front of the house where kids from around the area would

Their ultimate goal in design and what they want to be remembered for:

KLA wants to be remembered not for any of its specific buildings, but for their collective efforts to connect people – communal spaces that encourage interaction between inhabitants or visitors of the buildings they designed.

Their biggest regret: None. It's a part of the learning process.

Their favourite buildings: Ben Kooba's simple design for the Seattle library. Kun Lim frequents the light, airy and beautiful library when he travels to Seattle for work. The library is only a five-minute walk from his apartment in downtown Seattle. Another is L.

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Private residence at Country Heights

to his current point in life.

The biggest challenge in their careers:

Having practiced in KLA for 13 years, three challenges the practice have come to terms with are authority matters, clients' delayed payments (during KLA's early years), and the lack of human resources for technical support.

Where they'll be in the next 5 years:

Splashing Kur Lim's time between Kuala Lumpur and Seattle. Life in Asia in general, and Kuala Lumpur in particular, is very hectic while life in Seattle is more relaxed, thus providing him with more time and opportunity for better work.

What is architecture?

Architecture is more than a shelter. It's a provision of meaningful spaces that can encourage interaction of inhabitants, and the exchange of ideas.

KLA's advice for emerging designers:

To have strong cultural roots. This creates design originality through unique cultural backgrounds, and not to succumb to the culture of imitation. 96

Mt. Pei's East Wing of the National

its geometry, interpretation of building and context, and a bal-

anced configuration of space and sound. I. M. Pei's Suzhou museum is also a favorite, for its modern interpretation of traditional Suzhou architecture, and understanding of the local culture and reaching beyond the surface. Lastly is Maya

in Washington D.C. Maya Lin's creation of this subsurface space

simplifies the relationship between yin and yang. Her poetic creation stood up among the many memorial buildings and monuments in Washington D.C.

Things in architecture that they find bliss in:

Kun Lim finds bliss when he explores the site and begins observing and communicating with the earth', in which he intuitively begins his design on site as he sketches on paper.

Things they would do if they could start again in their

205: Kun Lim would do the same thing, it leads him to where he is today, i.e. the many people and aspirations who have immensely led him

DREAMS & MEMORIES of PLACES

By Architect Kun Lim



Inspired by Mother

I dream of my mother often. I adore my mother for her remarkable qualities and, although she passed away on October 2, 2010 at the age of 87, she remains a beacon in my life. Everything that she stood for and all that she represented, guided me along as I made my way through life.

My mother, Liaw Kam, was a lot of things, but most of all I loved her for always being so full of confidence, which complemented wonderfully her infinite compassion for others, regardless of race or religion.

She was born in the Fujian Province of China in 1923. Her parents were poor and illiterate. She too was illiterate. She was married there and her first husband passed away when she was 23 years old.

Then, two years later, with a three-year old son in tow, she came to then-Malaya. Here, she met and married my father in the farming village of Kampung Rotan in Kedah. My father was a second generation Malaysian, and he was a poor struggling farmer. Together, these two wonderful people raised nine kids, seven boys and two girls.

My father passed away in 1964 when I was three years old and my little brother had just turned one. With no money, except a few acres of padi fields, combined with hard work and sheer determination, my mother managed to provide us with the best education possible, with the exception of my eldest sister who had opted to leave school at the age of 14. My sister had done so, so that she could help my mother

look after us thus enabling my mother to spend more time at work in the padi fields and also raise chickens; tend to the vegetable plots and the fish pond, making the family as self-sustainable as possible. As a result, my mother was able to send seven of us to universities in Malaysia, Australia, U.S.A. and Taiwan and we became doctors, architects and engineers.

My mother's kind of confidence is something I have also inherited and is what saw me going off to Ireland in 1980 to do my Irish Leaving Certificate. I had read about Ireland in a Reader's Digest magazine. The pictures of green, lush landscapes reminded me of the lush greens of my hometown and I was hungry to experience new adventures in a foreign land.

Dublin was a cozy and beautiful city, a city where beautiful paths connect the entire city. In Dublin, one could walk to the shops, school and city centre easily. Practically everything was within walking distance.

The cold of Ireland not being to my liking, I then decided that I would head to the United States. Having read Mark Twain's writings and fallen in love with the Mississippi River as he had described it, I went to Lafayette, Louisiana in September 1981 to study architecture. I have a fascination for rivers and bodies of water because there was a river where I grew up in Kedah and also there was a fish pond in front of my house then!

Since I am delving into my memories of the past, I have to point out that travelling and moving across borders came easily and instinctively to me – I had no fear or second thoughts! – possibly from the memory of my mother bravely uprooting herself from China and coming to this beloved country of ours so long ago.

A year later in 1982, I continued my architecture study at the University of Houston in Texas. The thing about Texas that really captured my imagination was the vast vistas: horizons that seemed to go on endlessly and the blue skies that seemed to go on as far as the eye could see. Being in such an environment was very liberating and one felt very free.

After graduating from the University of Houston in May 1986, I worked in Princeton, New Jersey for six years. Princeton is a beautiful college town where Princeton University is located. It is a garden city where children roam free and play without worries, where one can cycle and walk safely to every corner of the city; an ideal, safe place for young and old.

My mother and the happy, loving childhood environment she provided proved to be very important foundations in my architectural studies. A project was more than putting up walls, for me. Every design project was an invaluable opportunity for me to create spaces and environments that provided people with life-experiences. Be it leisure or work, people must have meaningful interactions in all of my work. Buildings have to be functional and work with nature. I never cut down topography for my projects; my developments have to work with what nature offers.

The house that my father built was an inspiration to me. As I studied architecture, the beauty of the home where I grew up became clearer as I could apply terminologies and ideas that I learnt to contextualise the environment I grew up in.

The home I grew up in had a huge concrete tank right in the middle of the house and it contained rain water for everyday use like drinking, washing, showering and cooking. The water tank also acted as a natural air conditioner, cooling the house on hot days.

Communal space is a very important aspect of architecture for me. I do not believe in building something to satisfy the ego of a single person. Architecture is social science as far as I am concerned and an excellent opportunity to bring people together in a dynamic, meaningful and positive way. A building – any building – should be a wonderful communal place.

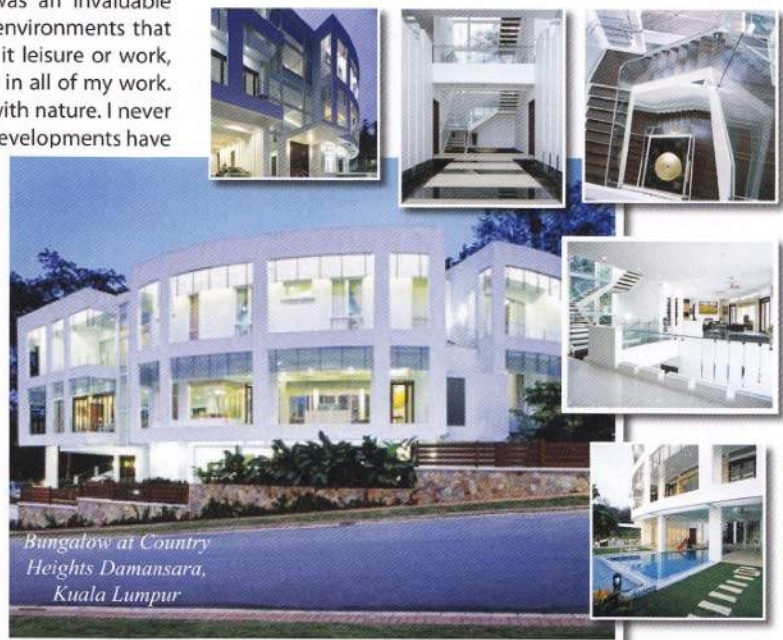
Back in Kedah, there was a big courtyard in front of my house where kids from around the area would gather to play games or just hang out. There was a river meandering at the back of our house and we would take a boat all the way to Kuala Kedah where we would disembark to go on to Alor Setar.

My life experiences in Kampung Rotan (Kedah), Dublin (Ireland), Houston (Texas) and Princeton (New Jersey) were very meaningful and they have, to a very large extent, influenced all my architecture, urban design and town planning work in places as far ranging as United States, China, India, Indonesia and, of course, Malaysia.

I am constantly going back to my past and memories of childhood to seek solutions for sustainable development, not just in a physical sense, but also in the dialogue between buildings and buildings; buildings and context; and buildings and people.

I miss my mother dearly. Although she is no longer with us, she lives strong in my memory.

Architectural Projects – Overseas and in Malaysia **Bungalow at Country Heights Damansara, Kuala Lumpur**



Bungalow at Country Heights Damansara, Kuala Lumpur

This house is reminiscent of a traditional Malay house in my Kampong. Built on stilts with open areas such as swimming pool and garage on the lower ground floor, it promotes cross ventilation to cool down the living space above.

House in Seremban

Built according to existing topography. Green features such as photovoltaic cell for solar power, rain water harvesting, cool



House in Seremban

roof, double cavity wall, double glaze/low E glass panel, grass pavers and landscaping are used extensively in this house. This house is big but unpretentious, just like houses in the kampung where I grew up.



City Walk, Lippo Cikarang, Bekasi, Indonesia.



New Jersey State Aquarium, Camden, New Jersey, USA.



*Inspire Design Centre,
Setapak, Kuala Lumpur.*

*US Technology Headquarters,
Trivandrum, Kerala, India.*

City Walk, New Jersey State Aquarium, Inspire Design Centre and US Technology Headquarters are all public buildings designed to encourage interaction between users and occupants. All of them have public space in the form of rotunda, court yard and plaza for year round activities and also to help to pull in crowds. They are like the communal space in front of my family house in Kampong Rotan. They also reminded me of all the plazas and squares in Dublin, Ireland, when I was studying for my Irish Leaving Certificate.



*UCSI University Hospital and Faculty
of Medical Sciences Complex, Bandar Springhill,
Negeri Sembilan.*



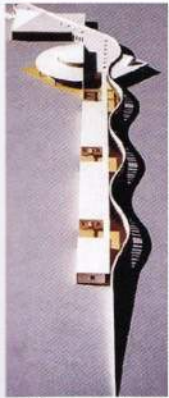
Shenyang Islamic City, Shenyang, China.



*Parcel A Mixed Development,
Kuala Lumpur.*

Sited on a hill slope on the outskirts of town, each component of the UCSI University Hospital and Faculty of Medical Sciences Complex in Bandar Springhill is accessible on foot. It is designed to be cozy and beautiful like Dublin, a city where beautiful paths connect the entire city. In Dublin, one could walk to the shops, school and city centre easily; practically everything is within walking distance. The UCSI complex, alongside Shenyang Islamic City in Shenyang, China, and Parcel A Mixed Development in Kuala Lumpur, was similarly designed to be a 24-hour micro-city where one can live, work and play, all within walking distance. My memories of Dublin influenced my approach to urban design and town planning in many projects, like these. Shenyang Islamic City, for example, has components such as apartment blocks, shops, hotels, market, school, office, art gallery and clinic, to support a sustainable lifestyle for urban dwellers.

The thing about Texas that really captured my imagination was the vast vistas and horizons that went on forever. With the Photography Retreat, I wanted to pay homage to the vast landscape of Texas. The Photography Retreat only covers 1% of the whole site which measures 100 acres. I wanted visitors



*Photography
Retreat,
Texas, USA*

to be able to see the building from afar as they approached it, hence the reason why people had to drive up to the middle of the site to get to the building. Even the parking arrangement – I had set the car park away from the building – was so that visitors had to park their cars a short distance from the building, enabling them to get a totally different view from the side they were driving on. The human experience is most important, and through this project I wanted people to be confronted by nature and be forced to think deeper of the relationship between man and his environment. I was reminded of my experiences in Texas when



*City Centre @ Lippo Cikarang, Bekasi,
Indonesia.*



*The Ship, PKT's Headquarters,
Shah Alam.*



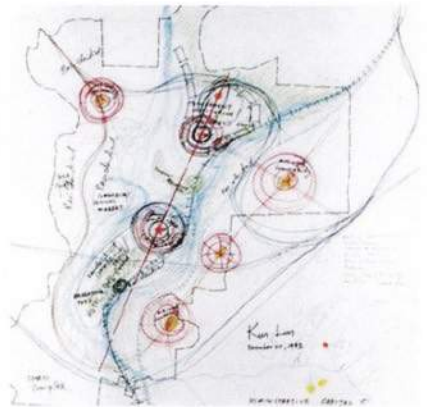
*The Waves, PKT's Logistics Centre,
Shah Alam.*



*Lexus Centre, Mutiara Damansara,
Petaling Jaya.*



UMW Toyota 3S Centre, Petaling Jaya.



*First Conceptual Sketch of
Putrajaya
by Kun Lim in December 20, 1993.*

designing The Ship, The Wave, Lexus Centre and Toyota 3S Centre. These projects are located on the outskirts and the contexts are the earth and sky, similar to the Photography Retreat in Texas.



Architectural model of Putrajaya, 1994.

When I was masterplanning Malaysia's administrative capital Putrajaya, and the City Centre at Lippo Cikarang in Indonesia, I drew inspiration from Princeton, New Jersey where I lived for six years, and the thing I wanted to create was a garden city. Princeton, a beautiful college town, is a garden city where children can roam and play freely without worries; where people can cycle or walk safely – a safe, ideal place for young and old.


Kun Lim is the design principal of Kuala Lumpur-based Kun Lim Architect. A number of Kun Lim's projects were winners of design competitions and recipients of design awards while a large number of his works were published in various international architectural journals. ■



Kun Lim

—the Malaysian Architect who
Prioritises Green Environment

text: Hong Ding Ung
translation: Yeow Boon Kiat
photo: Leon



Kun Lim is a famous Malaysian architect who obtained his architecture degree at University of Houston in the United States. During his eight-year stint in the States, he took part in the award-winning architecture design projects of New Jersey State Aquarium, Western Maryland College, South Oaks Hospital in New York and Brandeis University in Massachusetts. Having returned home in 1993, he was also the concept master planner of Putrajaya during his stint with BEP Akitek Sdn Bhd. The green city of Putrajaya was one of his works.

BlueScope Steel presents From Concept to Realisation



Architect Kun Lim giving his presentation at the event.

BlueScope Steel recently organised a half-day seminar at the Saujana Ballroom in Kuala Lumpur. Entitled "From concept to realisation", the event gave participants an insight to the use of BlueScope Steel's roofing system in building and construction.

About 500 people comprising architects, engineers, surveyors and other members of the construction industry attended the seminar. During the event, architect Kun Lim, shared his thoughts on architectural design and showcased some of his own projects done over the years, explaining the design rationale along the way.

ABOUT KUN LIM

Kun Lim's first exposure to sustainable architecture was during his growing up years in a poor farming village in Kedah, Malaysia. From a small town, he went on to the University of Houston in Texas where he studied architecture. His five years' experience at the university were instrumental in shaping his thinking process when confronted with architectural and planning challenges. Lim graduated in 1986 and eventually returned to Malaysia where he co-founded Kun Lim Architect, where he is Design Principal. During his 20 years in the business, he has built up an impressive portfolio. While attached as staff architect to the Hillier Group at Princeton, USA, his work on the New Jersey State Aquarium was recognised with an award for design excellence in the New Jersey Chapter, American Institute of Architects. Several of his other projects also went on to become award-winners. His works are regularly featured in various international architectural journals. He also speaks often at conferences in Asia and Europe.

Some of his projects include: a campus for an ICT company in Trivandrum, Kerala, India; the concept planning of KL Linear City, Putrajaya; Linear Event City in China; Hosur Eco City in India; Islamic City in Shenyang, China, where an existing mosque and lifestyle of Muslim community needed to be preserved, enhanced and integrated into the rest of the city and the modern world; and the Dharavi re-development in Mumbai, India where Muslims, Hindus and Christians with their respective religious buildings are located in this sprawling shanty town in Mumbai. This year, the Oscar award-winning picture "Slumdog Millionaire" used the location as a base for their storyline and shooting.

Kun Lim is constantly seeking solutions for sustainable development, not just in the physical sense but in the dialogue between buildings and buildings, buildings and context, buildings and people.

BLUESCOPE STEEL'S SOLUTIONS FOR CHALLENGING ARCHITECTURAL DESIGNS

During the event, BlueScope's senior technical marketing manager, Liew Kheag Hoong, gave a presentation entitled "Smart in Green" where he encouraged the use of Clean COLORBOND® steel in housing projects.

With the current economic downturn, property developers need to be innovative and introduce the latest building trends in order to stay ahead in the market. One of the industry trends

the light factor

For Kun Lim, Architect ... light is the essence of inspiring spaces



A home is...

A familiar and relaxing place where I can enjoy time with my family away from the rigor of a hectic worklife.

Describe your present residence.

A simple but unconventional terrace house located in Sri Hartamas, KL with a mature parkland backdrop.

What's your favourite room?

The living room. It faces the rear where it can take advantage of the view across a private garden and park. The room has been modified to incorporate a full height frameless glass wall, to bring the tranquility of the surrounding park into the house.

What's your favourite piece of furniture?

A pair of Wassily chairs by Le Corbusier.

What is next on your must-have list for the home?

"Coffee Table IN-50" by Isamu Noguchi.

Given a choice, which would you prefer?

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. a. Wallpaper | b. Paint |
| 2. a. Curtains | b. Blinds |
| 3. a. Air-conditioning | b. Natural ventilation |
| 4. a. A large house | b. A large garden |

What is the most important factor in creating an inspiring interior space?

Light. Without the play of light, form is inert and space becomes static.

Describe your design philosophy/style.

To make thoughtful buildings that consider space, light, local climate and the sensitivity of the site. To design buildings developed naturally out of structure, material and function. Buildings should honestly express both their content and intent.

What's the current trend in interior design?

There are three equally popular trends: Zen minimalism, modern classical and traditional (Balinese, Baba Nyonya, etc.)

What's next?

I would not venture to guess.

You are inspired by...

Nature and the architecture of I.M. Pei, Tadao Ando, Richard Meier, Ken Yeang and Louis I. Kahn.

Do you have an idol? If you had the opportunity to meet this person, what would be your first question?

I.M. Pei. Q: Were you ever prepared to compromise your design philosophy in order to achieve success?

Which contemporary designer would you like to have a 'teh tarik'/ice blended mocha/beer bonding session with?

Tadao Ando.

What is your favourite residential building?

Douglas House, Michigan, USA by Richard Meier.

Describe your dream house.

A modest 2-storey house situated atop a hill surrounded by mature trees with lots of terraces and full height windows; cheerful and naturally ventilated.

Kun Lim graduated from the College of Architecture at University of Houston, Texas and is the Design Principal of Kun Lim Architect, working jointly with his brother, Kun San. As Staff Architect with the Hillier Group of Princeton, he co-designed the New Jersey State Aquarium, which won an award for design excellence from the New Jersey Chapter, American Institute of Architects. His first project on home soil was the Mont Kiara Palma Condo. It garnered a KL City Hall award for best landscape design and a FIABCI award for design excellence. He was also involved in the futuristic Putrajaya as planner in '94 and '95, the on-going KL Linear City and KL Monorail projects, and speaks regularly at architecture and urban design conferences abroad.



Putrajaya

At the heart of the MSC is Putrajaya, the new administrative capital for Malaysia. The relocation of 76,000 government employees to the new capital is scheduled for 1998 and construction of the RM20 billion (UK 5.1 billion) project is now underway. Located in Selangor, halfway between Kuala Lumpur and Seremban it will be easily accessible from the new airport. The overall structure plan for the new city encompasses an area of 14,780ha of which 4,400ha will be assigned to the core functions of administration, business and cultural facilities. The core is 8km long by 2km wide running north-south and incorporates an artificial lake.

The Master Plan divides Putrajaya which will eventually accommodate 570,000 people into 15 neighbourhoods. Each Neighbourhood is self contained in terms of schools, shops and community facilities.

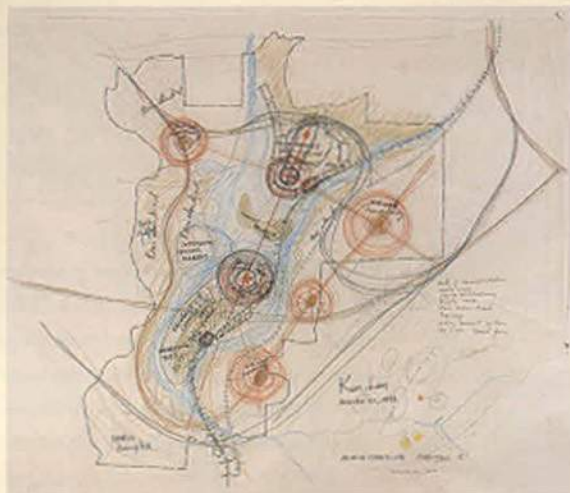
To implement the plan the government, in 1995, created by Act of Parliament a body known as Perbadan Putrajaya. The powers of the Perbadan are extensive. In effect the powers and functions of a number of different departments of Federal, State and Local Government have been placed under one roof for the specific purpose of developing Putrajaya. Moving the federal government functions out of Kuala Lumpur should help to relieve the growing traffic congestion in the city which is approaching crisis proportions.

In December 1993, the Federal Government of Malaysia appointed local consultants and government departments to submit masterplan proposals for the new Federal Administrative



Right: The Land-use Plan for Putrajaya.

Bottom: Conceptual design by Kun Lim in December 20 1993



Capital City of Putrajaya. Of the five projects submitted, the Garden City Concept designed by BEP Akitek Sdn Bhd was selected by the Prime Minister's Department. The lead designer for the competition entry was Kun Lim a 36 year old architecture graduate of the University of Houston.

In early 1994, Kumpulan Perunding Kota Bistari Sdn Bhd, a multi-disciplinary consortium of local consultants was formed who together with the Town and Country Planning Department, the Public Works Department and other Government departments were initially given the task of implementing Putrajaya.

But in late 1995 the government, mindful of the urgency to complete the showcase new federal administrative capital by the year 2005, replaced this rather cumbersome apparatus for plan implementation.

Putrajaya Corp chaired by Tan Sri Azizan Abidin is now charged with the task of building the city and later running its affairs. It has the regulatory authority of City Hall and the development powers of a State Economic Development Corporation.



Putrajaya Holdings, chaired by prominent stockbroker Tan Sri Rashid Hussein, is the exclusive developer. It is a private company owned by Government agencies and has the options of developing on its own, entering into joint venture with other parties or parcelling out land for development to private companies. KLCC Bhd, the project managers of Kuala Lumpur City Centre, which includes the Petronas Twin Towers, were brought on board as project managers in order to tap the expertise they had acquired in managing this mammoth project in the capital.

One of the first buildings to appear on site will be the Prime Ministers Department Complex. Construction work which includes support infrastructure as well as residential accommodation started in August 1996.

The overall plan of Putrajaya bears some similarity to Walter Burley Griffiths designs in 1912 for Canberra the federal capital city of Australia and Edwin Lutyens 1911 master plan for the Indian capital city of New Delhi. The model of Putrajaya with its strong axiality places the design firmly in the City

Top: The overall plan is firmly in the "City Beautiful" tradition and has some affinity with the plan for Canberra by Walter Burley Griffith.

Right: The physical landform and the conceptual axis of Putrajaya.

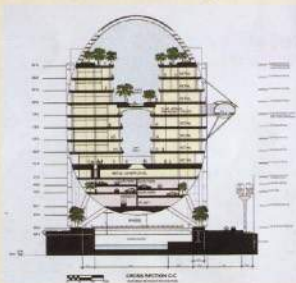


Beautiful tradition with the use of grand vistas, nodal points and monumental landmarks. But given the different economic conditions of the late 20th century will the pressures to build high because of high land value result in a hybrid form? The planning guidelines adopted will determine how closely the built form resembles the original model.

Kuala Lumpur Linear City, Malaysia

Kun Lim and Simon Blore with Original Scope Sdn Bhd

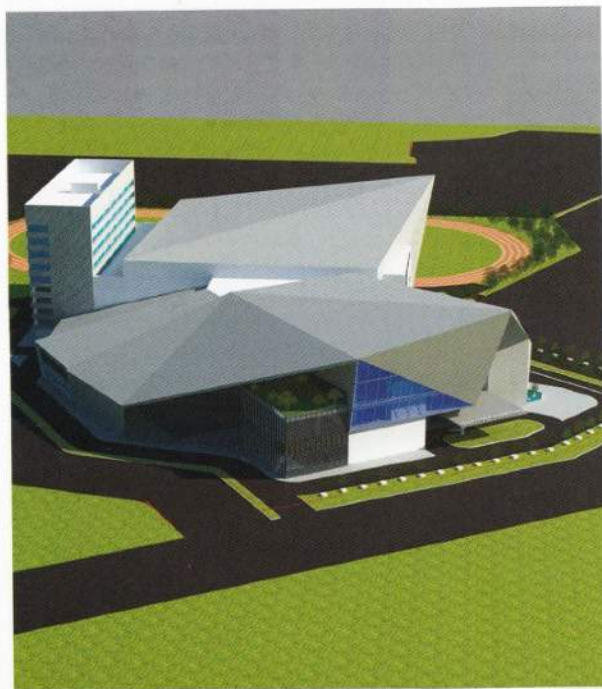
The 12km Linear City is an urban renewal project aimed at revitalising business and social activities along the Klang River which was once the life force of Kuala Lumpur but has been neglected, filled with rubbish and surrounded by squatter developments. The site is divided into eight parcels for private development, encompassing composite usage, recreational and entertainment facilities, and high-density housing. Parcel A, consisting of a retail podium, car parking spaces and five towers with a maximum level of 77 storeys, occupies a gross built-up area of 4,200,000sq ft and incorporates public spaces in the form of gardens, sky lobbies and linking bridges. Parcel E, the most important part of the Linear City development, is 10m on top of the 2.4km stretch of the river and is served by a monorail system. With an external egg-shaped shell, the glass clad composite tower allows natural light to access the river. A new landscaped and shaded terrace pedestrian walkway at ground level serves as a new water edge linear park and also as the main ground level entry points into the new development above.





One Setapak Sports Arena

New sports and recreational complex to promote a healthier lifestyle for city folks.



IT WILL NOT be long before the talk in and around the Kuala Lumpur suburb of Setapak and the city will, invariably, be about the vibrant new iconic sports centre that has got something for everyone of all ages. For now, residents in its vicinity and other interested parties have to wait out in eager anticipation as the One Setapak Sports Arena takes shape. Developed by NTP World Corporation, the Arena is a 1-acre complex, with a Gross Floor Area (GFA) of 500,000 ft², on a 1.5-acre site (27.64 acres) of Kuala Lumpur City Hall land along Jalan Jeleneh branching from Jalan Prima Setapak and Jalan Genting Kelana.

The Arena Indoors

A five-storey naturally-ventilated atrium is set on the ground floor of its main entrance, which houses, for public convenience, cafe, community areas, i.e., hall, library, information and internet access, activity areas for the elderly, women, teens and child care. A portion of the ground floor area is dedicated to a swimming complex that is equipped with an Olympic-size pool and others for "water aerobics" and lessons for children, not to mention spa and steam pools and well-fitted changing rooms and washrooms. Designed to accommodate 1,000 with an efficient control room and media (broadcast) centre, it is a fitting venue for aquatic events and television and radio coverage.

Escalators adjacent to the atrium entrance lead to recreational facilities on floors above which consist of a fitness centre, dance hall, classrooms, designed for occupancy of about 200 persons. Of the



main halls on the topmost upper floor of the Arena, one is laid out into two international-classed futsal courts, complete with well-designed lighting and ventilated space. The other, on the opposite wing, is a multi-purpose hall with ten courts for badminton

and one for basketball and a performance stage with a seating capacity of over 900.

The Outdoors

In the immediate surround of the One Setapak Sports Arena, on the east side of the building, are facilities for track and field, i.e., a 400m full-sized running track that encircles a football pitch that, for athletic meets, serves as the arena for javelin throw, high jump, long and triple jump. For fans, spectators and interested bystanders at scheduled events, there is seating for 680. Further, for competitors and officials, a hostel with a total of 88 rooms with double or twin beds and individual toilets is located on the south side of the Arena. Aside from a café, function and meeting rooms and business centre, privacy and peace of mind at the hostel block comes by way of its own independent access. Also, plans are in the pipeline for car parking bays in a block of three separate levels beneath the multi-

Credit List

Owner:
NTP World Corporation

Architecture Firm:
Kun Lim Architect

Design Principal:
Kun Lim

Managing Principal:
Lim Kun San

Project Architect:
Wong Kin Yuen



Kun Lim at his office

"SETIAWANGSA DOES NOT HAVE A COMMUNITY HALL, SO THE SPORTS COMPLEX WOULD PROVIDE A PLACE FOR RESIDENTS TO HOLD FUNCTIONS AND DIALOGUE, TO COME TOGETHER AND INTERACT TO FOSTER THE MUHIBBUL SPIRIT."

Setiawangsa MP Datuk Seri Zulhasnan Rafique at law of Residents Association and Residents Consultative Council for Setiawangsa Constituency

purpose hall with motorcycles confined Level 1. Three lifts will connect the car park each naturally-ventilated, to other levels of the building.

The Objective

Situated as it is, the One Setapak Sports Arena is set to serve the needs of adjoining communities and city folks large as a modern "one-stop" sports and recreational centre. To date, there are two major sports complexes in the city, namely Bandar Tun Razak Sports Centre and the National Sports Complex at Bukit Jalil; the One Setapak Sports Arena, later to be named "Kompleks Sukan 1 Malaysia" will be the third. Notwithstanding the above, the noble aim in NTP's vision of "bringing dreams to life...creating a practical experience of living, working and playing" is to promote a healthy lifestyle among our community, encouraging citizens of all ages to be actively involved in sports and outdoor activities.



Zeva @ Equine South project set for completion this year

Developer Trinity Group set to put finishing touches to its first mixed development in the Seri Kembangan area, south of Kuala Lumpur.



Artist impression of Zeva @ Equine South.

BOUTIQUE DEVELOPER Trinity Group Sdn Bhd, is all set to deliver its current project in the Klang Valley called Zeva @ Equine South this year. Located at Seri Kembangan, about 28 km south of Kuala Lumpur, the mixed development comprises 446 service apartments, 320 studio apartments and 12 shops and retail boutique units. The project is built on 3.7 acres of land with a GDV of RM282mil.

Zeva @ Equine South is strategically located with accessibility to Kuala Lumpur and Petaling Jaya via major highways such as the Damansara-Puchong Highway and South Klang Valley Expressway. There are also new proposed highways that will increase connectivity to the area including the Kinrara-Damansara Expressway (Kidex) and Serdang-Kinrara-Putrajaya Expressway (SKIP) which is due for completion in 2016.

When the project was launched in 2012, it was targetted at first-time home buyers, young families and working professionals. The average price for the serviced apartments then was just RM380psf.

Zeva @ Equine South is Trinity Group's first integrated development in the Seri Kembangan area. The company, with a 10 year history, was founded by Datuk Neoh Soo Keat, a town planner turned developer and entrepreneur. The Klang Valley-based developer has a paid-up capital and shareholders' fund of RM85mil as of financial year 2014.



Zeva's 50m Olympic Pool.



Zeva's Gourmet Boulevard.



Zeva's Floating Gym.



Zeva's Sky Deck (Night).

Architecturally, the development embraces the design concept of a modern tropical and contemporary architecture. A common form is adopted for the whole development to create uniformity. At each alternate level of the residential and SOHO blocks, a generous triple-volume sky garden is introduced. The entrance to the development is marked by one of the three towers, the 21-storey SOHO block above the seven-storey carpark and commercial podium.

The garden entrance plaza at the junction leads visitors to the lift lobby for the SOHO block. It also serves as the main drop off for the F&B Boulevard. The highlight of the SOHO block is the sky lounge located on the highest floor that has two glass pavilions with see-through cantilevered glass floor.

At ground level are 12 units of three- and four-storey shop-offices. The retail units are complemented with full street frontage and ample car parking space.

Above the seven-storey carpark and commercial podium is the recreational floor where the swimming pool, garden and other facilities are located. The recreational area is surrounded by three tower blocks that shade the area and protect residents from the harsh tropical sun. The gaps between the towers also create a wind-tunnel effect that ensures a constant breeze to cool the area.

Zeva @ Equine South is designed by Kun Lim Architect, a firm headed by brothers Lim Kun San and Kun Lim. Kun San manages the

Kuala Lumpur office while Kun Lim looks after Kun Lim Studio LLC in Seattle, USA as design principal. The firm, established in 2000, has been adding a list of architectural projects in Malaysia, China, India, Indonesia, Maldives and USA into its portfolio. ■

CREDIT LIST

ZEVA @ EQUINE SOUTH

DEVELOPER : KENSINGTON VISION SDN BHD

ARCHITECT : KUN LIM ARCHITECT

C & S ENGINEER : PERUNDING LNL SDN BHD

M&E ENG'R : ASSOCIATED GROUP CONSULT SDN BHD

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT : SIMJU.CO
DESIGN CONSULTANCIES

MAIN CONTRACTOR : JASMURNI
CONSTRUCTION SDN BHD

SUB-CONTRACTORS : SK KAKEN (M) SDN BHD (Paint 'SKK'); PETOSKEY SDN BHD (Waterproofing works)

More information at www.zeva.com.my



Kun Lim.

Kun San.

23.6.2012 星期六



D5



D8

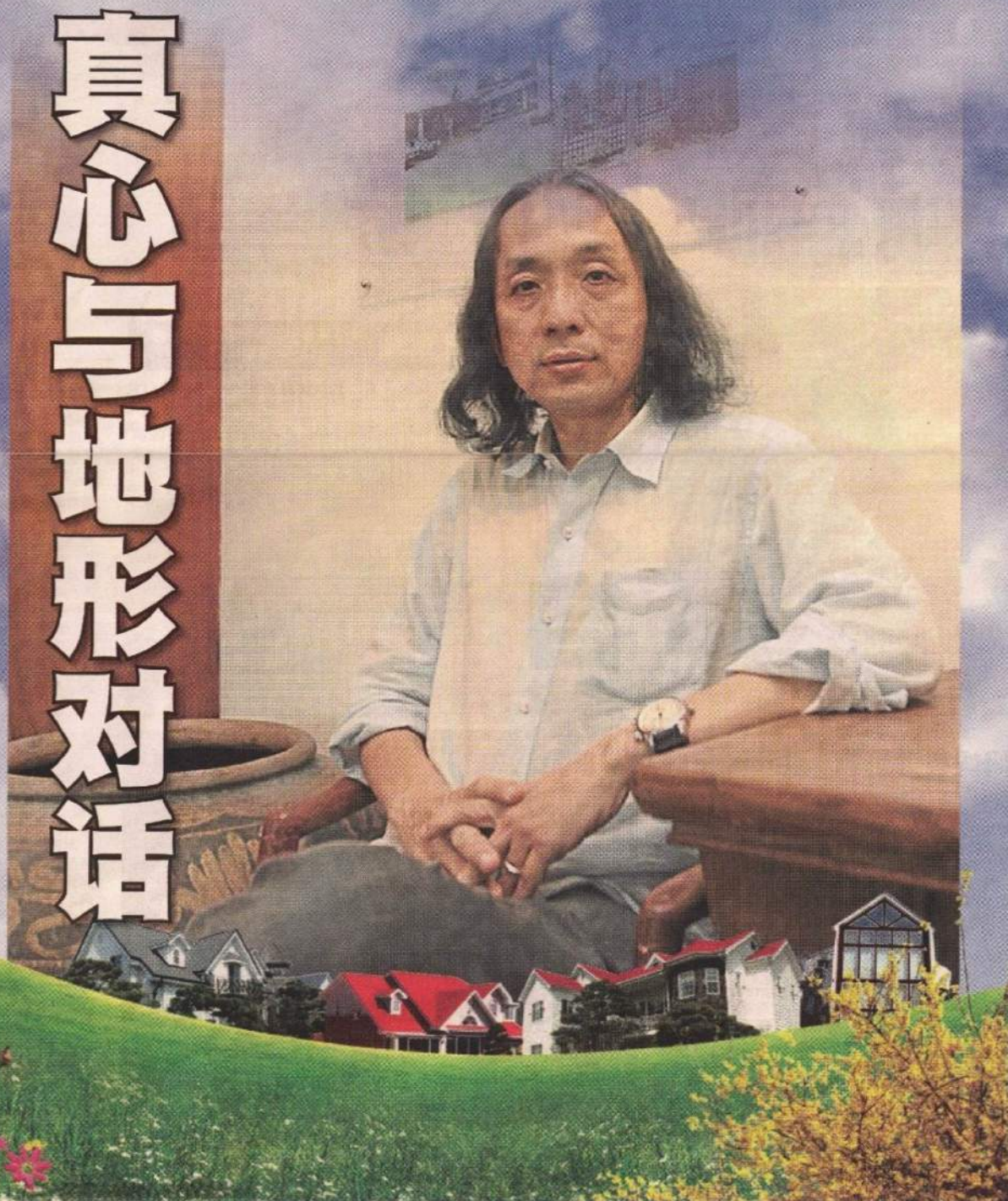
会客室
架势堂

自然与人混为一体。

心与地形对话，也与自己对话，一起发掘有力量的自己，把建筑风格、大马著名建筑师林坤新全神贯注地亲近浑然天成的大自然善良杰作，抱持真那是地形之美、海洋之美、植物之美……这一切都存在大自然的奥秘。大当我们在广阔的大自然介入而行，许多人都忘记了脚底路到的真善美，

D213

真心与地形对话



周末架势堂

特约: 子若

发展蓝图拥抱大自然



今日登场 大马著名建筑师·布城总设计师 林坤新

看林坤新脸挂笑意,就知道藉由建筑物带给人们快乐生活是人生至乐之事。他理直气壮地说,建筑就是要让人使用,让人亲近,这才是优质的建筑文化与精神。

建筑物,却也是一件出神入化的艺术品。林坤新创造发展了人与建筑的舞台,虽为建筑



山水,运转居住环境

建筑是历史的代表、文化的象征、科学与艺术综合的产物,所以,身为建筑设计师是一件

在林坤新的建筑设计哲学里,一座大众建筑物需具备“好邻居”条件,它本身必须是个开放空间建筑物,低调却充满细节设计,故身为设计者,不能有偏私,一定要考虑到人与土地,让经过的人们愿意拥抱它,亲近它。当年,他为大马新行政中心布城作总体规划图时,正是按照这重大原则构思出来的。

当时布城作为未来国家行政中心与住宅为核心的综合性城市新区,得天然之势,它既要保有行政中心之壮,弘大气派,但不能产生压迫感,又要与独立成区的住宅区之惬意轻松感相辅相成,互不干扰。

当初从美返国,他在BBF建筑事务所上班没多久,就获老板委以重任参与布城的建筑设计竞赛,“当时是下午四时,并没有机会进行实地勘探,只能凭一张地形图作设计概念。”只是,长期以来熟读各种地形,他对任何地形图具有善良好的洞察力、驾驭能力与沟通能力。

找出遥遥相对的最高点

他表示,每逢遇上重大建筑设计案子,他通常都会选择在夜深人静的时候,独自一人坐在案桌前,在寂静角落,静静地画在图纸上作画。

那一夜,他在高耸突出的地形图上找出两个遥遥相对的最高点,并用直线连接起来,这条线即成了现在众所周知的布城大道(Putrajaya Boulevard);此外,他想到,此新行政中心周遭也会有梯次鳞比的住宅区,于是把它安置在汇集三条河流的区域,一来,是为永久经营河,避免未来滥垦开发;二来,利用河流美化环境;三来,则是善用地理之便,作为水上运动与水上交通用途。

“最重要的是,这些水源可以起著天然降温作用,让整个住宅区的温度下调两至三度,一举数得,何乐而不为?”

不说不,林坤新仅仅花了五分钟时间就把设计概念想出来了,“身为一名建筑设计,规划之始于对地形以及建筑实际用途的充分了解,自然而然的心境随事而运作,设计概念亦水到渠成。”

图为美国新泽西州水族馆,这是林坤新设计过的公共建筑物之一,设计重点在于鼓励建筑物内的使用者能有更亲密的互动。



人的力量大到可以破坏整个地球,毁灭整个文明,也可以解救自己。林坤新曾撰文写道:我经常回忆过去、回忆童年生活,从中寻找永续发展的答案,也把它用在硬体设施。

人要 要有雄心更要有良心,林坤新正是如此一个无时无刻不用良知对待大自然、对待建筑物、对待建筑使用者的建筑设计师。

一头潇洒及肩长发,勾着浅笑双唇,散发自信光彩,搭配一套简单白衬衫和灰西裤,这位毕业于美国休斯顿大学建筑学的建筑师看起来挺有个性。在位于吉隆坡蕉赖的朴实无华办公室里,我无论如何无法想像林坤新在国内外设计出无数令人惊叹的城市建筑及办公楼。

早年在美国工作八年,他就已经参与多项设计工作,并为他赢取多个奖项,当中包括新泽西州水族馆、西马里兰学院图书馆、纽约South Oak医院及麻省布兰迪斯(Brandies)大学综合系统中心大厦。

1993年回国后,他为当时我国新行政中心——布城(Putra Jaya)勾画出绿色海岛城市构想的设计图,受到前首相敦马哈迪医生青睐,成为布城总设计师;1998年,他与兄长林坤山共同成立林坤新建筑规划设计事务所,这些年来,从未曾停止过与地形对话,甘之如饴当大自然、建筑物与人类的沟通者。



林坤新不忘妈妈单亲家母养大他们九兄弟姐妹,每个夜晚以一样的姿势背著他,踏著不一样的月光走在回家的路上。

妈妈教诲影响一生

自幼在吉打州一个名为甘榜鲁丹(Kampung Rotan)的典型农村长大。林坤新三岁丧父,母亲廖柑独自把九个孩子扶养长大,他排行第八;当年长的兄弟姐妹相继出城到亚罗士打念书后,继续待在母亲身边的他,受母亲影响至深。

虽然忙于讨生计,其母亲事忙心不盲,自小跟林坤新灌输不争的心,安守著与人无争的善心,以致他与学校同学从不争抢任何东西。于2010年往生的林妈妈认为,生命的圆满是在自性中拥有一切,若非我之物不要占为己有,人还要学会时时怀感恩之心,得人因果千年记。

林妈妈单亲寡母乐观坚强面对生活困境的平实态度,在孩子面前做出“生命因永不言弃而精彩,生命因坚强而灿烂”的最佳示范,也成了孩子们学习的动能之一。当你阅读林坤新的建筑设计长征路,不难发现他的所思、所言、所想、所绘,或多或少秉持了妈妈生前启示与教诲。

1980年,他只因为在《读者文摘》读了一篇关于爱尔兰的文章后,就那么有自信地独自一人飞往该国攻读大学先修班,去寻找生命中的彩虹;一年后,自己的人生十字路口随之而来,面对未来不知何去何从的他,听取同为建筑设计师的哥哥林坤山的意见,从爱尔兰飞到美国路易斯安那州(Louisiana)的拉法叶(Lafayette)攻读绘画系。



林坤新创造了人与建筑、建筑物与大自然发展对话的舞台，虽为建筑物，却也是一件出神入化的艺术品。

当初，林坤新（左）采信哥哥林坤山的意见，毅然踏上建筑康庄大道，多年前更是兄弟同心，组兄弟档在建筑设计领域追求建筑美学与新价值。



大马作为民主国家，林坤新认为，它的行政大楼设计不能过于复杂与严肃，他原来的理想化构思中，除了作为标志性建筑的首相办公室设计高度比周围的建筑物高之外，毗连的办公室皆采用低矮型公用建筑物结构，并把部长办公室安置在楼上，底层作为商业用途。

“首相办公大楼前甚至可以设有市集，让川流不息的人流活化整个环境。”他坦言，这样的设计旨在让老百姓不会产生距离感，只要建筑物与人亲近，心情就能安定踏实起来。

他自幼在农村长大，作为植林乡间，植林屋的长他植林屋，陈和，非常设身处地替人著想的个性，加上大自然是他儿时玩伴，故此，在他的建筑物设计概念中，往往把建筑当成能说话的生命个体，企图把人性特征融入建筑物之设计中，让这些地标或建筑物，成为凝聚民众，提倡社区精神的场所。

可惜，事与愿违，当局采用他的城市初步设计规划与概念，细部设计却经大刀阔斧。在他眼里，现时的布城是个具有距离感的城市，每个建筑物的庄严权威设计，更让老百姓无法亲近，“这已违背设计的精神。”

和谐，不给人压迫感

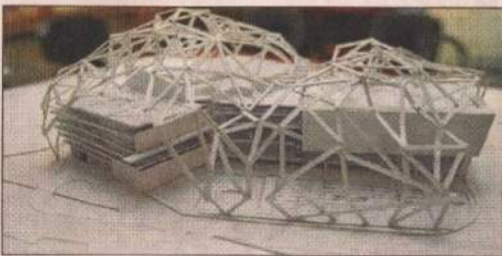
不论当初身在爱尔兰首都柏林（Dublin），抑或后来工作时的美国新泽西州的普林斯顿（Princeton），这些城市皆是林坤新理想中的花园城市。

“当每个居民都不需要去花园，他们的居住地就是一个花园，这就是人们心目中的花园城市了。”

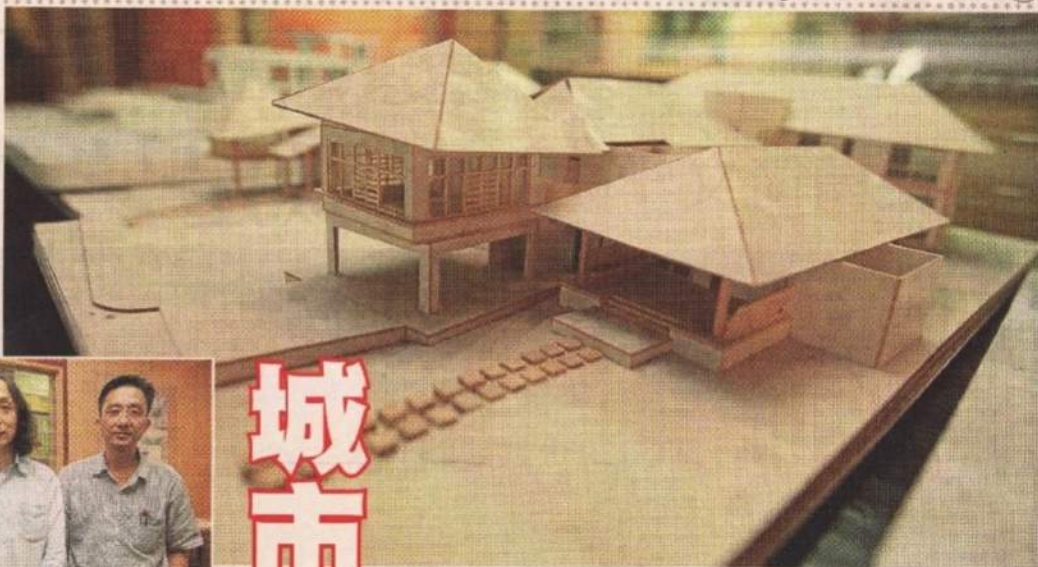
曾经年飘洋过海，他以过来人身份与我们分享何谓优质宅地。“都柏林整座城由人行道连接起来，人们可步行到商店、学校、广场与市中心，非常方便。此外，普林斯顿的大人与小孩可以在任何一个角落安全行走或骑脚踏车，居民门户不上锁，彼此可自由出入朋友之间的居室，城市安全指数非常高。”

他声称，在这么一个完美的空间与环境，建筑物与建筑物之间的对话、建筑物与其内涵、建筑物与人必须和谐地融为一体。

首先，建筑物本身的高大比例不能过于悬殊，距离太近，内部设计去复杂化，强调简洁设计形式，这才不带给使用者任何压迫感。所以，他非常在乎一个建筑物的环境、气氛、背景、颜色等等，因为这一切足以影响一个人的心情、性格以及人类活动，尤其是学校与宗教场地。



林坤新建筑事务所里摆放着大大小小不一的建筑模型，这都是他用心灵与土地对话后所得的产物。



城市规划 亲民为上

留有自由交谈空间

农村的美好大自然环境，让他时刻惦记著对大地存有疼惜之心，对林坤新而言，一座建筑物有了花草树木的点缀，这些绿色空间不仅点缀著建筑物，也使建筑物内的空气流通，让石体建筑物与土地生命力的律动感充分结合。

大马长年如夏，他认为，大而广的绿色广场并不适用于国内建筑物，反而是自然通风的庭院与景观较为适合，它既可达到一定的日照条件，又可以让树木与建筑作为遮荫用途，这样的建筑物才能达到人群凝聚的力量，并与人和谐相处。

为了让他们更清晰人与建筑物之间的和谐感，他以美国现代建筑大师路易康（Louis Isadore Kahn, 1901~1974）于60年代初受托设计美国加州的沙克生物科学研究中心（Salk Institute）为例，他告知，这是一个为科学家而设的建筑物，这位建筑奇才把出乎意料空间（accidental space）穿插在建筑物之间，使建筑物与建筑物之间产生了对话，并在严肃中透露几许轻松。

他钦佩于这位天才建筑设计师的用心，“这种开放式设计概念允许科学家们可以自由地走动，有空间自由交谈，藉此提高脑力激荡的机会。”正因为科学家们更能融入周遭环境，感觉就会更自在，并更能专注于钻研的项目。



医学系与医药大楼，不再局限于制式化建筑设计，它依山而建，大楼内构有自然采光，还设有空中花园，真正做到以人为本的设计精神。

林坤新指点迷津，是否我们可以得出这个结论，一座可以让人亲近的建筑物，不仅展现建筑之美，环境之美，更有和谐之美。在这里，我再以他为思特雅大学（UCSI University）设计的医学院及附属医院个案为例，他就是想尽办法把这些美的元素融会贯通。

一般而言，医院制式化的建筑设计总会让人感觉不舒服，他再次试图将人性化设计机关置入其中，首个，在这霸级建筑个案中，他选择让建筑物群依山而建。

“在九层楼高的建筑物里，我把大楼内的中庭做成庭院，并运用自然采光照明，让楼内的空气流通，除此之外，也在第四楼及第五楼留了足够空间予枝繁叶茂花艳，届时，这里将犹如学府空中花园，讲师和学生们都能感受到自然之趣。”

医院学府不再是冰冷的水泥建筑物，他的愿望很单纯，这个专属空间提供学生们无碍得交流，学生与学生建立良好互动关系，让学习成为快乐之事，在他看来，可以一起快乐学习的同学，将会是一辈子的朋友。

在看似一件冰冷的建筑事务所中，背后却蕴含著深谋远虑的重要策略，林坤新可是用心良苦呀！所以说，一个好的建筑设计师不纯粹为设计而创作，而是要设身处地地使用著想，提供多元空间供不同需要的人选择，让建筑物有灵魂能呼吸，在里头走动，人随之充满活力与希望！

冰冷医学院有了几分温暖



林坤新 Profile

年龄：49岁

公司：1998年创办 Kun Lim Architect

经历：1986年5月取得美国休士顿大学建筑学院建筑学士学位，在美国德克萨斯州和纽泽西等地有7年建筑设计工作经验，他设计的作品曾获得美国国家最佳设计奖和美国建筑师学会 New Jersey Chapter 颁发的优秀奖。其中曾获奖的作品包括：新泽西水族馆、西马塞兰学院图书馆、纽约 South Oak 医院及麻省布兰迪斯(Brandies)大学综合系统中心大厦。他也是布城工程的首席设计师及规划师。如今有多项工程在杜拜、印度等地。

荣誉榜：

New Jersey State Aquarium Project

- New Jersey Chapter of American Institute of Architect
Mont Kiara Palma Condominium
- Kuala Lumpur City Hall, Award of Best Landscape Design
- The International Real Estate Federation, Award of Design Excellence
- Winner of Administrative Capital City of Malaysia-Putrajaya in 1993
- 1996-2000: Principal Designer of Kuala Lumpur Linear City and Kuala Lumpur Monorail projects

这 名大马知名建筑师林坤新，在美国休士顿大学毕业，并且在当地最大的建筑公司上班，1992年回国，后来受青睐，曾是大马新行政中心布城的总设计师。他的 Kun Lim Architect 所承接的项目多元，包括汽车展示楼、医院、住宅、城市策划、学院、教育机构以及公共交通系统规划等。

初次见林坤新，他衣着朴素，是一个非常谦逊随和的建筑师，他的办公楼很多木桌木椅，超过50%是从被搁置的建筑工地中捡回来的回收资源。环保。他早就从生活和工作环境中做起，这和他小时候的农家生活有着莫大的关连。

在吉打农村长大的他，自小就和大自然亲密接触。他依稀还记得，以前的住家，是一座2层楼的高脚木屋，是父亲在附近就地取材而建的家。厨房中央有一个储存雨水的水槽，它不止让

红透海内外 林坤新 人情味建筑风

因为受到台湾慈济证严上人的熏陶，使到他的建筑初理建立于“人”，以人为本，将之融合于大地和建筑之间，爱惜环境，把地球当作人看待，在不破坏大自然生态为前提，构筑出一座座充满人情味的建筑物。

他主张人与自然的关系，人与建筑的关系，三者间生生不息。只要加入互动的空间，有如瞬间活化了建筑物，让建筑物诉说无形的语言。

在美国生活的日子里，
让林坤新爱上这个国家的
民主和自由，也让他
体验到包容性与分享，
所以他希望可以在梦想
之城加州城镇度过晚年。

大师眼中的好建筑物 融入生活与文化特色

建筑是一国的文化代表，在林坤新眼中，我国的国家回教堂和国会大厦皆是成功的建筑项目。“这两座都是我国非常有代表性的公共建筑物，它们象征性十足，从建筑上充分的诠释出我国的文化特色，但又不太过于强调民族特色。

何谓自然建筑？林坤新说，自然就是依山而建、顺水而行、适应气候、反映生活方式等，设计构想，从来就无须绞尽脑汁，因为：“答案自在大地上。”

林坤新说，到了基地，看到了当地环境，环境自然会告诉你，它需要怎样的建筑，建筑物的图形自然就在心中成形。建筑师将建筑与环境和谐结合，原来，他们才是大环境的艺术家。

林坤新所主张的互动空间，我国的双峰塔也十分完美的演绎着。他说，双峰塔伫立于首都的中心点，设计中展露我国的宗教特色，结合最新技术，形成强烈的象征性建筑物。“双峰塔项目最成功的地方，在于塔下的开放式公园。”这个互动空间，有花草树木，有喷泉有水池，吸引很多人前来玩乐散步。在象征我国形象的建筑物之下，依然给予人民一个“与民同乐”的互动环境，通过建筑设计制造社会和谐的平台，成立了林坤新所说的“人与建筑”的关系。

至于林坤新所策划的布城，他顿思了一会，才缓缓说出布城的成与败。林坤新原本的构想，布城以环保绿色海岛城市为轴。“我原本想要打造一个花园城市，花草树木湖泊才是布城的主角，建筑物只是衬托的配角；为了营造亲民的环境，我特别构想了办公楼与咖啡室的结合，希望融合庄重与休闲，我甚至还将夜市纳入策划之中。”

布城构思 民主亲民

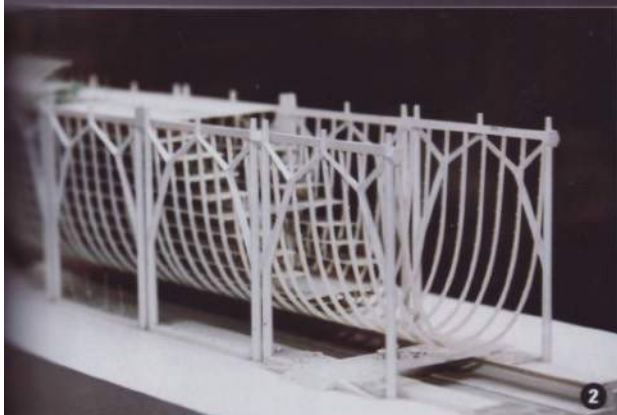
对于林坤新所主张的绿肺建议，当局确实有采纳，布城被大自然景色所环绕，成功把绿色元素融汇。可惜，林坤新所精心策划的大自然构想，因为当局的忽略而有所瑕疵，当局使用地砖铺设走道，这让雨水无法渗透进入地底，也让地面增加热度，以致布城荣登全马最热的“烘炉城市”。

然而，当局最失败的地方，是他们没有把“民主和亲民”冀望于布城。林坤新当年的设计，就是希望布城是个迎接人民的家园环境，犹如相仿双峰塔的亲民意识。可是，布城的行政大楼的设计不仅不亲民，每栋建筑大厦更像选美比赛一样，争相比美，各自为主。

此外，原本林坤新构想，在行政大楼的底层设立休闲咖啡室，让政要开完会后能够有一互动区域驻足休息，或者与人民会面交流，促进政民关系。“可惜这都被严谨的保安系统所取代，建筑物就散发权威的讯息，让人们却步。”林坤成甚至使用紫禁城来形容布城，是一座让人望而生畏的庄严地带。

贝聿铭(IM Pei)是林坤新崇拜的建筑大师。年届 92 岁的贝聿铭，美籍华人建筑师，被尊为当代硕果仅存的现代主义大师之一。他的成名作包括美国华盛顿特区国家艺廊东厢、法国巴黎罗浮宫扩建工程、香港中国银行大厦、苏州博物馆，近期作品有卡达杜哈伊斯兰艺术博物馆。

他是极其理想化的建筑艺术家，善于把古代传统的建筑艺术和现代最新技术熔于一炉，从而创造出自己独特的风格。年迈的贝聿铭属于少产建筑师，如今依然还在领域工作，大师的作风，需要更长更多的时间专精于建筑项目。“希望像他一样，90 岁依然做着自己爱的建筑事业，也希望像他一样，可以挑选自己比较喜欢的建筑项目，在我梦想之城加州城镇度过。”



室温降低了许多，也满足了家里绝大部分的水源使用，而屋子底部则用来养鸡。

“那时候我就非常好奇，房子到底是怎样建立起来的？”基于对自家建筑物的好奇，于是启发了他的建筑梦。林坤新说，给予他实现梦想和坚持的力量，以及一生中影响他最多的人莫过于母亲。“我的母亲来自中国，她带着一个儿子下嫁我父亲。”

林坤新说，母亲是一个文盲的农妇，更是一名独立抚养8个孩子的单亲妈妈。父亲在林坤新三岁那一年逝世，母亲从此一人独力撑起整个家。

林坤新回忆说，母亲每天天未亮就爬起来下田干活。由于无暇照顾小孩，一群小孩就“无王管”，成天在农村里玩乐游荡，他的童年最喜欢跳进农田里，捉鱼抓青蛙，跳上脚踏车穿梭农田之中。

林坤新的童年被农田大自然色彩所填满，造成如今爱护环境的惜心。“小时候我们虽然很穷，但是我们非常快乐，大自然赋予我的何止是快乐童年那么简单！”

农家生活 学会惜物

母亲虽然文盲，但她却深深了解教育是唯一出路。如果把孩子留在乡村，孩子长大后只能成为农夫。“如果不是母亲的坚持和坚强，今天的我恐怕只是一名耕种农夫，哈哈。”林坤新轻笑说。

为了让孩子接受更好的教育，母亲不知从哪里筹到了钱，在亚罗士打市镇租了一间小房，将孩子送往那里升学。成绩名列前茅的大姐，自愿弃学在亚罗士打照顾弟妹。唯独母亲一人，依然守在没水没电的农村，持续耕种生活。

“母亲为了孩子为了家，她非常勇敢。只懂福建话的她，不怕和异族的同村人讲话；住在没水没电的屋子里，也不怕强盗。”母亲

凭着略懂马来文，曾经带着外甥到一个陌生的地方去找学校上学；更要十八九岁的林坤新骑着电单车，载她到城市去向银行借贷，再转借给同乡的马来人买秧苗。

林坤新还说，母亲为了照顾好一群的孩子，每天凌晨三点半起床，走10公里的路，打点好孩子的餐食之后，再走10公里的路回去，途中经过马来坟场，一片摸黑中母亲也不怕。

母亲单身一人，只靠农作撑起整头家，母亲的含辛茹苦，最终造就了林家个个在专业领域中的精英，包括建筑师、医生、工程师、教师以及成功生意人。林坤新说，或许正是母亲的与世无争和善良，对人生万物的感恩之心，感动了上帝，也套一句母亲常对林坤新说的：天公在保佑。

“曾经有2年，只有我和母亲两个人住在农村，相依为命。那时候，母亲的教诲，深烙脑海。母亲教导我，做人要诚实，不是你的钱就不要拿。因为母亲这句话，让我对自己和事业，凭良心做事，以问心无愧为则，抗拒一切诱惑，做好本份。”

林坤新还说，母亲由于忙碌工作，所以没时间好好保护他，要他不要和别人吵架或打架。“哈哈，我听妈妈的话，所以不大敢接近别人，也不大和他们说话，所以小时候比较文静。”再穷也不能穷教育，母亲在恶劣的经济环境下，依然给予孩子们最好的教育。“母亲真的很本事，我最崇拜她。”

时过境迁，母亲自五六年前患上老人痴呆症。“从来没踏进医院的母亲，怎么劝怎么说也不愿住院，节俭成性的老人家坚持要把治病钱给省下。后来，病情越来越严重，能认出来的孩子都没几个，连我也记不住了。”

这位伟大的母亲，不幸在今年10月2日安详离世，她的一生奉献，成就了林家孩子的杰出和光明。



01&02.因为老家是高脚屋，所以林坤新对它存有特别的情感，而且更忠于自然建筑。03.林坤新原本所策划的布城，是以环保绿色海岛城市为主轴，花草树木湖泊为主角，建筑物只是衬托；但是有些部分却与他的理念背道而驰。04.刚于10月2日去世的林妈妈，让林坤新明了问心无愧，做好本份的道理。05.妈妈当年独立抚养8个孩子，并培养他们成为人才，林坤新（中坐者）是最小的儿子。06.摄于1968年的全家福，坐者右二为林坤新。

林坤新九岁以后离家到亚罗士打念完小学及中学，后到爱尔兰念先修班及赴美完成大学，毕业以后在美国最大的建筑公司就职六年，才回到马来西亚。

林坤新告诉我，他持有美国永久居留权，然而，他选择回国，一来是想要在我国建筑领域闯闯；二来，是因为当时家母年迈的关系，身为儿子的他警觉到“子欲养而亲不在”的道理，于是回国尽孝。“哈哈，说起来，在国外多年，第一次觉得思乡的时候，竟然是在一个找不到东西吃的冷天，突然觉得好想回家。后来加上哥哥鼓励我回国发展，还有母亲生病的缘故，我于是便回家了。”林坤新笑着说。

享受留学 茅塞顿开

他回忆，当初去爱尔兰，身上带着母亲给他仅有的盘川，显然，这笔钱并不足以应付平日开销。“在爱尔兰的时候，我在餐厅打工，最高纪录是一天做3份工，包括服务生、清洁员、收银员以及洗碗等。后来到了美国休士顿大学，我躲在食堂后面洗碗，又到过游乐园帮游客拍照，后来我去了一间建筑公司当兼职员工。”

林坤新只身漂洋过海，要兼顾繁忙学业，又要兼职打工，那一段日子常常让他睡眠不足。然而深造之旅可是丰富了林坤新的人生点滴。“我知道应该全心投入学业，但是打工忙碌的日子也给我很大的启发，让我学会分配时间、善用时间。”

那一段在美国的日子，叫他深深爱上。“美国真的是一个很棒的国度，美国的民主和自由深深叫我着迷。”他说，在美国念大学，班上同学来自世界各地，有如一个小联合国。他发现，同学间很能接受彼此，美国人不分种族，对其他族群的包容性很高。此外，教授从不设限，给予学生完全的自由发挥，做自己想要的作品。

“同学们会互相帮忙，就算不是群体项目，他们也乐于给予意见，希望你的个人作品可以更好。”他说，美国人绝对不吝于分享知识，思想的开放让他更畅游于无限创意的发展。“美国同学很大方的把作品和同学分享，反观有时候，亚裔学生的思想比较狭隘，不到最后一刻，他们都不愿把作品曝光。”

在美国工作6年时间，林坤新更发现美国人工作态度认真、绝对的专业精神，超强的工作能力，造成他对美国的印象十分美好。“美国人的积极态度，令人十分欣赏。”相较于我国，纵然多族国，但是族群间的开放度和包容性，始终比不上美国。

建筑对于林坤新来说，不止是平地起楼这么简单。建筑学，其实等于社会科学。通过建筑物，设计出的互动空间，例如休息厅、树阴

下的凉椅，建立人与人之间的交流网络，有效于促进社会和谐。因此，设计得宜的建筑物，不仅是单纯的地标或建筑物，其中所涵养的人文素质也非常重要。

“例如我在设计办事处时，为了促进员工们更有效的沟通，轻松的环境和氛围非常重要，所以我们非常鼓励办事处多个角落设立咖啡区域，让员工可以放松，Idea随时在轻松与互动之中产生。”

擅长简化 建筑结构

林坤新的设计理念，讲究顺应地理、环境、地形和气候等多面因素，以不破坏地形为前提，设计出适合当地，同时能够反映当地环境的建筑物。此外，客户的需求、建筑的功能当然囊括在设计之内，互动空间与人情味的建筑物依然是他的主张。

人情味的建筑环境，也能在林坤新的住宅环境体现。他说，自己目前所居住的住宅屋龄十分年长，但是正因为古老而显得特别有人情味，与相处多年的邻居感情十分要好，林坤新在屋外特地摆放了椅子，欢迎邻居随时前来串门子。“正因有了这个互动的空间，社区的和谐精神就能很好的被诠释了。”

最后，环保是他极力推行的建筑想法。如今，他尽力与客户们谈环保，谈绿色建筑，多使用连锁砖、太阳能、雨水回收等，希望提升建筑环保的认知和重要性。“很庆幸的，我最初的建筑Idea，往往都会是最后的定案，而我的灵感来源，皆来自与人的互动中汲取。”

林坤新所设计的建筑项目，各行各业皆有他的作品，然而对于他本身，最喜欢设计的是比较复杂的建筑项目，例如医院、体育馆等等。“我另一个擅长的是把复杂的、或者多功能性的建筑物简单化，这或许与我出身自农村的关系，我的作风就是自然直接的，无须过于复杂化，一切从简。”



Bungalow in Sierramas



Sumurwang Group Office

大马
作品



Toyota 3S Centre, Jln Ampang



Bungalow in Country Height Damansara



Kuala Lumpur Monorail Project



Equatorial Guinea, West Africa



外国
作品



The Gold Coast at KEP, Cambodia



City Walk at Jarkata



U S Technology, India

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ARCHITECTURAL PLANNING & ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES IN HIGH-RISE BUILDINGS FOR TROPICAL CLIMATES



在热带地区设计一个高层建筑物，并不需要有一个爱因斯坦的头脑，而是要观察那个地方人们长久以来的生活方式，从中可以学到很多意想不到的知识。

林坤新(Kunlim Lim)出生于马来西亚吉打州，1986年5月取得美国休斯敦大学建筑学院建筑学士学位，在美国得州和新泽西等地有7年建筑设计从业经历，他设计的作品曾获美国国家最佳设计奖和美国建筑师学会New Jersey Chapter颁发的优秀奖。

热带地区高层建筑 规划与环境保护

马来西亚坤林建筑规划设计事务所建筑师 林坤新 (Kunlim Lim)

在20多年以前的吉隆坡，当地的居民基本上有三种居住方式。家境富裕的，收入高的居民大多数都会选择那些宽大的独立式洋房；经济中等的一般会选择那些占地较少的单层排屋，或者双层排屋；那些低收入者多数会住在高层廉价住房里，而这些高层廉价住房，一直都是由州、市、联邦各级政府建造后，以低租形式租给低收入的家庭。

吉隆坡市有受世界注目的国油双峰塔，现在是世界第二高建筑，在吉隆坡市还有一些廉价租屋，这些廉价租屋就是出租给当地那些收入比较低的家庭的。这是早期政府其中一个发展计划，但是这些廉价租屋的规划设计相当差，同时也带来了诸如环境脏乱差，

中国报

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家园

吃月饼提灯来赏月



>>> D7
D12



全球暖化，加入环保为地球出力，每个人的方法都不一样。
马来西亚著名建筑师林坤新(Kun Lim)的方法是，身体力行积极推行绿色建筑，而他曾为Putrajaya新行政中心布“城”，规划出一个绿色海岛城市概念，便是最佳例子。
依山而建、顺水而行，建筑本应遵行“以人为本”及“不破坏土地”的大原则，而非让人类的自私像野火燎原般的汹涌。

寻找绿色建筑，建筑师林坤新告诉我们何必舍近求远，通风凉快、设计简单的乡村高脚屋便是最好例子。

高脚屋的设计，底部空置的地方能通风，极高的天花板及屋顶也能把流动空气引进屋内，还有每户必有的露台已为人们挡去不少阳光，不用开冷气也能享受凉快。

林坤新一再强调，一间屋子最大的功能是保护居者不受日晒雨淋，住得舒适，而非只能作为炫耀的“烘炉”。“从前，老祖宗想尽办法，让四季如夏的大马人能住得凉快，于是设计出高脚屋。今天，我们学习的是他们当年的智慧，回到‘以人为本’的基础，重新出发。”

林坤新告诉记者，“在热带地区设计一个高层建筑物，并不需要一个爱因斯坦的头脑，是要观察那个地方人们长久以来的生活方式。”

房子和人一样，需要呼吸，会吃、消化与排泄，哪里不通，就表示塞住了，一定会出问题。不依自然而建，只有外观既定的框架，让我们压迫在一个像烘炉般的居住环境中。

绿房子在设计上，会利用温差自动替房子换空气，可以少开冷气；运用自然采光，让不开灯的白天节省能源；建筑体采用可回收或永续建材，即使房子拆了也不会制造太多垃圾；绿房子在窗户、墙壁和屋顶都做好绝热隔热设计，把热气挡在门外，把雨水都搜集起来再利用。当爱护环境的建筑师林坤新，遇上同样疼惜土地的慈济人，让他更坚持要和他们一起共同维护地球。

“走路要轻，因为地球会痛；绿地要大，心胸才宽”，让你的家坚持保留那一块绿土，让生活回到简单。

林坤新

打造绿色建筑



▲以人为本，爱护环境。林坤新的办公室七年前已用了循环再用的三夹板。

◆报导：孙华楣 >>> D4

本期设计师：

Kun Lim



林坤新 (Kun Lim Architect)

出生：吉打州，1986年毕业于美国休斯顿大学建筑系
作品：

- Mont Kiara Palma公寓
- 马来西亚新行政中心 Putrajaya工程首席设计师及规划师
- 吉隆坡直线城(Kuala Lumpur Linear City)及单轨道系统(Monorail)首席设计师之一
- 另有多项工程在杜拜、印尼、马尔代夫、印度等。



现代外壳 绿化内涵

看其光鲜的外表，你不会猜想本案依足传统的高脚屋概念而建。沿山而建不破坏地形，疼惜了每一寸土地，让整个建筑变得通风明亮，也不浪费半点能源。在现代化的躯壳底下，透露的尽是“鲜绿”环保概念，眼前的绿建筑，由林坤新建筑师亲手打造。

这房子占地一万多平方米，开放式的格局规划，让视野变得很大，可曾听说过“眼有多宽，心就多宽”的道理吗？本案就是一个例子。

炎热的马来西亚，阳光基本上无所不在，许多人多半选择关起房门自己凉快，但人类的自私对环境造成伤害。从前老祖宗设计的高脚屋让人们能与阳光和平共处，以通风的理念解决了闷热的课题。

本案依足传统高脚屋概念而建，也依人的生活方方式安排，可作为环保绿建筑的例子，主要是因为它具备了以下的条件。

1. 沿山而建，不破坏地形，山坡下以三层楼设计，往上变成两层楼的安排，让整体屋形拉到平衡，不用填土或铲出一个平地。
2. 遵循高脚屋的设计概念，底层空置以利通风，加上还有泳池辅助，制造大量的冷空气。
3. 建筑的两边以双走廊设计，可避免阳光直接照射，自然通风降低室温。
4. 大量的窗口，让空气流通，且为室内带来充足的阳光，节省能源。窗口处还设计了遮阳的横条，挡掉不少西下的阳光。
5. 大量的绿色植物，提供最自然的植物芬多精。
6. 极高的天花及屋顶优良的通风系统，让房子不热。



▲建筑的两边以双走廊设计，可避免阳光直接照射，自然通风降低室温。



▲在家的每一个地方都有窗，虽不能推窗见月，但无限的视野，让人心也开阔。



▲开放式设计，让三代同堂的家庭成员，完全没代沟距离地连在一起。



▲花园般美，那一片保留的草地，底层的泳池及绿地，像地，能让人心胸更宽敞。



▲「续」的精神。绿房子，要能好好诠释「自然、省能、环保、永续」的精神。

家也有生命

在建筑师的眼里，家是什么？

“家应该要像人一样，有生命，有历史。历史要用长久的时间建立起来，像日记一样一天天加进来，赋予它个性，而非像示范屋一样只有完美躯壳。”

“新加坡有些房子设计得太严肃，搞到在家吃饭好像也要盛装出席，家只要自然、简单，就够了。像我的办事处，也不是十分整齐，因为太整齐和一个博物馆有什么两样。”

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(完稿篇)

生活綠一點

报导：高宝丽
摄影：黄玲玲




住高脚屋好处多，蚊虫就不会爬上墙，而且低下还有养鸡养鸡，又能避开水灾。



房子的露台能欣赏到自然风景，空气清新又能避暑。



林坤新设计的社区设计，是社区与社区间都有人行道路，方便人居住，而无须依赖汽车代步。

省能源·伴自然 環保建築舒適佳

環保方式無所不在，從衣、食、住到行均可以與環保上關係，其中住的環保建築哲學，就是一門大學問。一個講求環保的居住環境和房子結構，不但能節省不必要的能源消耗，更重要的是，它還能讓你住得更親近大自然，天天與清風暖陽為伴。

馬來西亞著名建築師林坤新(Kun Lim)談到如何住得環保時，立即滔滔不絕，他對環保的概念不但落實在自己的生活上、家庭裡，更進一步推展至整個社區甚至一座城市，這位環保建築師要打造的是一个環保家居環境，築一座與大自然共舞的國度。



林坤新 Profile

年齡：47岁
经历：1986年5月取得美国天主教大学建筑学院建筑学士学位，在康涅狄格州和马里兰州等地有17年建筑设计从业经验，他设计的作品曾获得美国国家最佳设计奖和美国建筑师学会New Jersey Chapter 颁发的优秀奖。他也是有经验的工程师、设计师及规划师。如今有多项工程在加拿大、印度、中国等地。

林坤新一再强调房子设计简单最好，通风采光两大先决条件。

善用自然光與風

林坤新虽然在家里安装有一台冷气，但他家里的冷气却从来不曾开过，原因无他，只因为他早就将家里的格局打通，让家里形成一个天然“风洞效应”，即使不开风扇凉意也很快得很。

林坤新居住的公寓单位有1700平方呎，把房子从旧格局中拆回来之后，林坤新一件件事就是把大花瓶的旧格局拆掉，并安装风洞。此外，林坤新也将房子内部的厨房、浴室、餐厅、客厅都一并打通，如此一来，室内拥有更多的自然光，而且也是通风多，直接省下了开灯和开风扇的电费使用。

“我的邻居有一次进我家来，直指我家面积比他家还大，其实每一间公寓的面积都是一样的，只不过我内部的面积都打通了，拆除了石膏，在视觉上我家看起来就变大了，而且令人兴奋的，因为不用电，我家的电费基本上比邻居回家还要便宜。”

300呎 10.5呎 11.5呎 林坤新设计，住得舒适，离环保也不远啦。

環保版圖受國際讚賞



房子格局简单，多开窗，能让室内更通风好，省下开冷气的电费，又可以更接近大自然。

林坤新让我欣赏了他多年前设计的一栋房子，它以最简单的方式体现，充分表现出与大自然融为一体的设计手法。

房子顺着地形而建，高地上建二、三层楼，低地则建三、四层楼，完全不会为了“风水”而刻意把房子盖高。房子设计时采用了大量的玻璃设计形式，让空气流通之余更通风；在房子中间设计了一个水池，它具有净化空气的作用；两栋室内有宽敞的庭院，它起着“防风效应”；此外也没有阳台，进一步把强烈的阳光阻挡。

“一栋环保的房屋不需要高科技，反之，尽量去配合大环境原有的元素就行了，不去刻意把土地砍掉再开山，就我看，这就已经环保不远了。”

当然，一般小市民而言，我们不可能花大笔钱特地请一位建筑师为我们设计房子，我们可以购买发展商已经设计好的同一模式同一款式的半独立或双层排屋。或者是公寓单位，因此在房子的设计上并不能多加要求，如此一来，该怎么办呢？

林坤新提出了数项购房贴士供我们参考，或许你在订购房子时，可以依照以下指标，挑选一间更贴近大自然更环保的屋。

“首先，房子的设计越简单越好，房子内不要有太多的格局。其二，可选项越少越好，因为现代人太复杂了，设计出来的房子相对的也都很复杂，有这自然那，三是令挑天花板越高，如此一来就可以安装风扇，第四是少窗口的，让屋外和风可以吹进屋内。第五是房子是属干开放式的，第六是尽可能选择北向南的，因为这样就不会直接照射进房子内，第七是环境周围的环境，若四周有森林环绕，则空气清新，最好不过了。”

所谓住要环保，林坤新认为冷气空调会影响身体健康，而且也不符合环保理念。“我有一个朋友，家住在的是大屋排屋，但习惯习惯把窗全关起来，即使是大白天也一样，因此屋内开冷气，一个月的电费高达600多令。”

与其每个月缴交高昂的电费，用心想一想，何不把房子改一改，让它通风透光，就算是整个地球尽一份绵力吧。

设计与大自然融为一体

林坤新让我欣赏了他多年前设计的一栋房子，它以最简单的方式体现，充分表现出与大自然融为一体的设计手法。

房子顺着地形而建，高地上建二、三层楼，低地则建三、四层楼，完全不会为了“风水”而刻意把房子盖高。房子设计时采用了大量的玻璃设计形式，让空气流通之余更通风；在房子中间设计了一个水池，它具有净化空气的作用；两栋室内有宽敞的庭院，它起着“防风效应”；此外也没有阳台，进一步把强烈的阳光阻挡。

“一栋环保的房屋不需要高科技，反之，尽量去配合大环境原有的元素就行了，不去刻意把土地砍掉再开山，就我看，这就已经环保不远了。”

当然，一般小市民而言，我们不可能花大笔钱特地请一位建筑师为我们设计房子，我们可以购买发展商已经设计好的同一模式同一款式的半独立或双层排屋。或者是公寓单位，因此在房子的设计上并不能多加要求，如此一来，该怎么办呢？

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爬15層樓梯到辦公室

除了建築講求環保，林坤新對自身的環保要求也很高，他指一抬身上的便服對我說：“大馬是一個熱帶國家，天氣熱，但只要穿得簡單，冷氣也就不必非得那麼多了。”

他又指了一抬身上的牛仔褲，我說：“褲子不天天洗，我的褲子差不多一星期才洗一次，減少使用洗衣劑和水，對地球自然好一點。”

林坤新的辦公室坐落在20樓，汽車停在5樓，每天他花45分鐘時間爬15層樓梯到辦公室，他表示一來可以省電（電梯的電），二來可以瘦身健體，一舉兩得。

此外，當他外出开会時，他會一見到停車位就下車，不會為了尋找最近的停車位而開著車子兜圈，他認為與其靠汽油兜圈，倒不如早點停車，步行到目的地更省時省汽油。

即使出國公干，林坤新也不會自己開車到機場，反之他會乘坐公共交通工具到機場，他認為此舉節省了省汽油之外，在機場乘坐公共交通可以休息，而省錢至重要。

雖然不能素食，但林坤新吃素，尤其是雞、牛和羊，可說是盡量少吃，肉類和魚肉偶爾還會碰一碰，但量亦不多。



林坤新辦公室內以回收的三夾板和廢鐵板釘成，完全合乎環保理念。



林坤新讓碳纖維板代替光纖進入辦公室，令白天工作不必開燈。



藝術與人文系列

建築師

真心看世界

大馬新行政中心『布城』
總設計師

林坤新

他為布城勾畫成綠色海島城市，
他從為慈濟服務中得到以人為本的靈感：
必須愛護大地、愛護環境。
通過與建築物的對話也能
讓一位優秀的建築師啟發生命的良能，
看看建築以外的世界...



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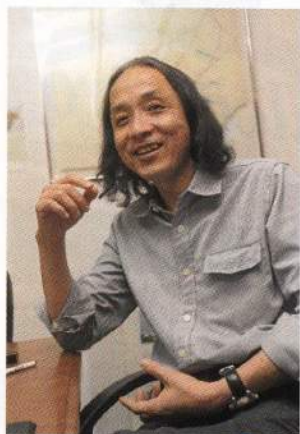
建筑师林坤新 (Kun Lim) 的作品重视与地形对话，作品的灵感来自他对地形的感受，按着地形的意愿来设计出适当的建筑。他认为建筑师是一辈子的工作，55岁是人生的分水岭，55岁以前他给自己打了“B”，期待55岁以后的作品最终可以得到“A-”。



布城總設計師 林坤新 建築是與地形對話的成品

報導／葉君茵

攝影／賴國華、受訪者提供



简介：

林坤新，美国休士顿大学建筑学院建筑学士，1998年创办Kun Lim Architect。作品曾获美国国家最佳设计奖、美国建筑师学会New Jersey Chapter颁发优秀奖。得奖作品包括新泽西州水族馆、西马里兰学院图书馆、纽约South Oak医院、麻省布兰迪斯 (Brandeis) 大学综合系统中心大厦等。1993年成为马来西亚行政中心—布城总设计师，还曾参与吉隆坡直线城规划。近年参与多项海外建筑设计工程，如印尼、印度、中国等地的工程。

留着及肩长发的林坤新很有艺术家的味道，个性隐藏着些许叛逆，不喜欢重复设计同一类作品。因此，他的作品从房子、体育馆、展览馆、工厂、酒店到医院，什么类型都有。2001年正式和同样是建筑师的哥哥林坤山共同开设了Kun Lim Architech建筑公司。

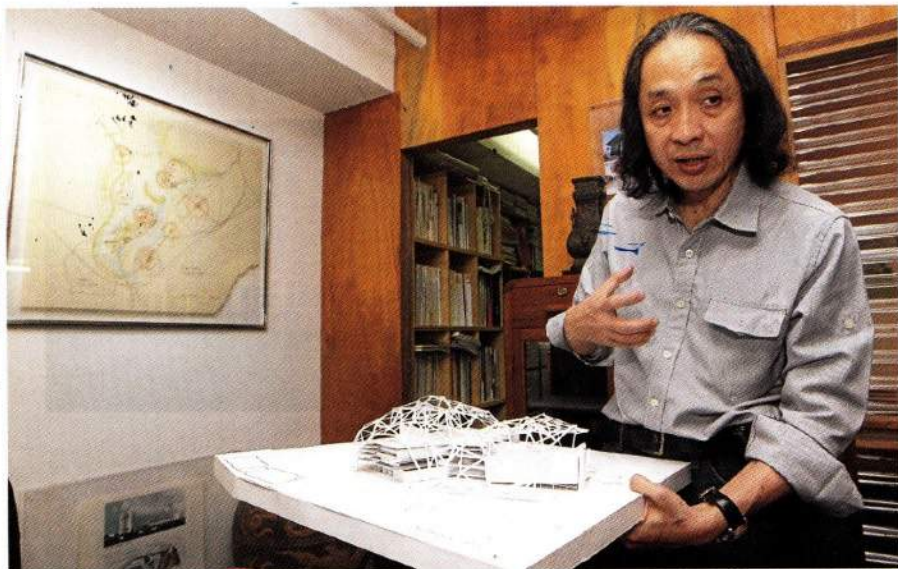
刚开始，他设计了许多汽车维修中心，到后来他不愿意再设计同类的作品。林坤新说：“人到一个年纪，我有中年危机，觉得很无聊，我不要做了。”这点对他来说也是加分点，很多建筑师习惯长期设计某一类作品，久了就会有先入为主的观念。他设计的项目很多，不会墨守成规，每次总要有点变化，反而让更多客户喜欢找他设计。

林坤新在1993年从美国回来，加入BEP公司，不久公司老板就让他设计布城参加政府行政中心竞标。当时没多少时间，许多建筑公司早几年就已经陆续把作品完成，林坤新不负所望，夜深人静回到办公室，凭着布城地形图，花了不到10分钟时间就想出了整个概念，并获得青睐。尽管布城现在的面貌和他原来的设想有出入，但布城的地理环境仍是他所喜爱的。

林坤新重视与地形的对话，设计灵感往往在看过地形后自然涌现，设计概念对他而言是非常简单的事。他借用美国现代建筑大师路易康 (Louis Isadore Kahn) 的话：“I ask a brick what the brick wants to be。”（我问砖块它想要变成什么样子）来形容自己的设计概念。“我问这块地要怎



这栋独立式洋房通风良好，且多用自然采光，完全符合绿色建筑标准。



样，这块地说要这样做我就这样做，按照地的意愿去设计。”因此，无论是布城，还是他许许多多的城市规划、建筑设计，都是与土地对话的成品。

“建筑的A到Z，我只懂得大概5%，有些员工懂得20%，我哥哥可能懂得80%。但我的强项是概念发想，通常我到地方去看地形，或者看地形图，概念就自动出来。不同的人对不同的东西敏感度不同，有些人看见很凶的狗，只要摸一下狗就安静下来，我则对地形很敏感。”

他有时候会提出一些较大胆的概念，客户都能接受。他指着一座体育馆模型，那是未来将在文良港建设的多层体育馆，里头有游泳池、跳水池、攀岩场、羽球场等。林坤新说，如果这座体育馆按着他的意思盖起来，将会是他最重要的建筑作品。体育馆的屋瓦和墙壁都有生命，仿佛会呼吸一样。

融入环保概念

出生在吉打农村的林坤新设计了许多环保建筑，他最初的环保体验，是父亲自己盖起来的乡下房子。屋前有空地，厨房中间是很大的蓄水池，用来收集雨水。家里的用水都是绿水回收，父亲做了简单的滤水系统，水池很大水很冷，也是自然的冷却系统。屋外种植椰子树、养鸽子、种菜，还有鱼池，能自给自足。“那是最原始的环保房子，而且永续经营。”

林坤新在美国休士顿大学就读建筑学时，曾有一名来自麻省理工学院的华裔教授前来演讲，这堂课

让他印象深刻。教授说中国新疆和美国新墨西哥州两地相隔很远，但住的房子、吃的食物和穿的服饰都很相似。“如果你尊重自然，用最直接的方法来回应自然，全部答案都在里面了。”

他自己住在一栋旧房子内，内部一切简化，空间看起来很大。家中虽然装了冷气，但因为通风良好，长年不用。“冷气太少用都坏掉了。”他笑笑说。邻居上门总会说他房子大，实际上他只是将不必要的东西拿掉。比如石膏天花板拆除，以便装上电扇，干湿厨房打通放餐桌，原本放餐桌的地方则变成第二个客厅，空间自然而然就变大了。回归简单，不但让视野更开阔，还可以省下电费。

林坤新的办公室同样充满环保概念，间隔用的木板是从搁置工地取得，天花板掀开了，可见横梁。

“很多人不喜欢看到里面，用天花板盖着。”他质朴的办公室内的间隔板块甚至没有上漆，笑说当年开业凑合着用，一用就用到今天。何况他不喜欢呆在办公室内，常常坐在外头的大会议桌上，办公室更像储藏室。

除了绿建筑，他也做城市规划。要谈环保，他认为城市规划比单单绿色建筑来得更重要。公共交通规划、绿水循环、绿色屏障等都跟环保有重大关联。若城市没有做好环保规划，单一建筑即使符合绿建筑标准，用途也不大。



林坤新设计的新泽西州水族馆，他说设计建筑就像写小说，要有故事轴线和中心点。

55歲以後 尋找新方向



印尼Lippo Cikarang的其中一部份建筑，林坤新保留原有树木，设计时尽量迁就地形和树木的位置，将大自然融入设计内。

林坤新在美国毕业后留在当地工作了7年，就读大学的时候有3年跟随建筑师兼职工作的经验。毕业前几个月，他投了多份履历表到各大建筑公司，最终获得10个面试机会。机会留给准备好的人，林坤新面试后，10家公司都愿意聘请他。原本他选择薪水最高的一家，但教授反劝他到给他薪水较少的普林斯顿的建筑公司上班。因为这家公司设计水准高，涉及项目多，可以学到很多东西。情况也的确如此，在这家公司他有会和优秀的建筑师学习，是薪水以外更重要的东西。

今年52岁的林坤新回来马来西亚多年，他把自己的工作生涯分成两个阶段，第一阶段是毕业后25岁至55岁，第二阶段从56岁到85岁。55岁以前，他觉得自己的成品仅能得到B等，期待在下一个阶段，能设计出更多A-的建筑。“建筑师贝聿铭今年95岁还在设计，他说过一句话：‘建筑这个行业是老人的行业，最少要45岁以后才设计出比较好的建筑物，45岁以下不可能。’不久前巴西有个建筑师105岁，刚刚才往生，最后一分钟还在设计。”路易康也是在55岁之后才找到自己的方向，林坤新希望自己能追随大师的脚步，在55岁以后找到全新方向。

“接下来我会有很大的变化，但会变成怎么样我还不知道。我要开始放慢脚步，多想一点，不要东抄西抄。”他平常的建筑已有自己的特色，多是一个较正式的建筑体搭配自然风格，两者形成对比。然而，他认为自己在建筑外观上仍未找到很清楚的方向，未来的30年，他希望能找到属于自己的风格。

因此，林坤新将借着小孩到美国就学期间，回到美国落脚西雅图，寻找和优秀建筑师合作的机会。美国脚步较慢，他期待能因此多点思考空间，此后马美两地飞，回马让工作节奏快一些，在美国则放慢脚步，多参观博物馆、美术馆，从中找到自己追求的答案。“我希望我会找到答案，现在还有点困扰。我替孩子找新环境，我也找一个新方向，希望55岁可以找到。”

缩影。正如前总理马哈蒂尔在“信息技术觉醒运动”中强调的那样,21世纪是“全球世纪”,在知识挂帅的经济体系里,“信息技术极为重要,所以在发展和策划国家社会经济方面它被放在第一位。马来西亚全国上下必须一心一意做好‘知识工人’”。

MSC总动员

信息技术的高速发展带来了全球普遍的信息化浪潮,地理、文化的分界逐渐模糊,各大洲陆续整合为息息相关的网络经贸。进入90年代以来,国家信息化已经得到了广泛重视,并开始影响着城市与区域的未来发展。

致力于在国家之间建立以宽带技术促进经济发展的智能城市(也被称作E城市),也在这一期间达到空前的迅猛发展,美国率先提出了国家信息基础设施(NII)和全球信息基础设施(GII)计划,随之欧盟又着力推进“信息社会”计划,并确定了欧洲信息社会的十大应用领域,作为欧盟“信息社会”建设的主攻方向。与此同时,一些新兴工业国家和地区也不甘落后,纷纷制定信息化发展政策,诸如新加坡的“智慧岛”、香港特区的“电子港”、台湾地区的数字城市,纷纷冲击着人们的眼球。马来西亚的MSC(Multimedia Super Corridor多媒体超级走廊)自然也不甘落后于这个诱人的时代。

马来西亚前总理马哈蒂尔是整个MSC的总策划师,他在1995年底倡导的多媒体超级走廊,是一个旨在促使马来西亚经济进一步转型的重大战略项目,也是马来西亚未来发展信息技术的核心。

MSC的发展计划涵盖5项大型国家计划:吉隆坡城市中心、布特拉贾亚政府行政中心、电子信息城、高科技技术孵化创新园区和吉隆坡国际机场。整个MSC计划将持续到2020年,凭着万丈高楼平地起的气势,马来西亚打造ICT业完美乌托邦的魅力可见一斑。建成后MSC将拥有世界最

先进的信息技术硬件设施,以吸引世界性的高技术企业前来投资,从而实现马哈蒂尔塑造马来西亚“知识经济”社会的梦想。

多媒体超级走廊已拟定了7个大型的、被称之为“旗舰计划”的发展重点:电子政府、智慧学校、远程医疗、多用途智慧卡、研究与开发中心、无国界行销中心和全球制造网。

绿色“布城”:未来行政中心

在首席设计师林坤新的眼中,未来的行政中心布特拉贾亚(简称布城),不仅要体现政府进入E时代的高智能性,更重要的是必须展现绿色环保的未来理念。

林坤新为记者描述了未来布城的景象——一个环保型的绿色“综合岛”,而非单纯地建设几幢所谓未来建筑就能涵盖的开发园区。在他向我们展示的标有红、黄、蓝色块的规划图上,布城就像是一个由行政(红色)、商业(蓝色)和文化设施(黄色代表清真教堂)所共同构成的新城概念,特别是起于总理办公室、止于国家会展中心的长达四五公里的中央林荫大道,将新城的市政厅、最高法院、财政厅和



后现代色彩的国家清真寺等不同风格的各种建筑要素统统囊括其中。

早在1993年,马来西亚的联邦政府就指派当地的建筑咨询师和政府部门着手提交新城的整体规划工作,在最后定稿的5个提案中,来自马来西亚最大的建筑事务所BEP Akitek Bhd的“花园城市”最终获胜,当时的首席设计师林坤新还是个36岁的青年设计师。

首席设计师林坤新在向记者介绍“花园城市”的设计方案。



