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Education

Primary school  
Zhoushan elementary school

Middle school  
Dinghai No.2 School

High school  
Zhoushan high school

University  
Michael Graves' College  
in Wenzhou Kean University



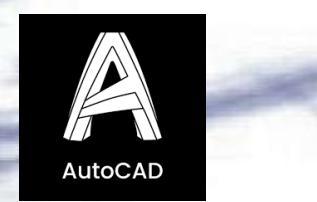
Software



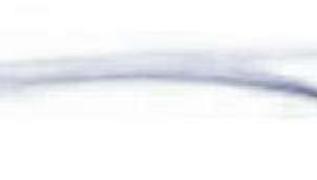
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## 1 Culinary School in Ningbo Zhoushan port



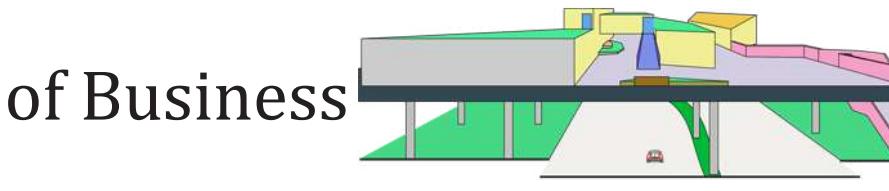
## 2 Utopia on Sanyang Wetland



## 3 Bat House in Wenzhou Kean University



## 4 Sky Garden - Combination of ecological garden and library



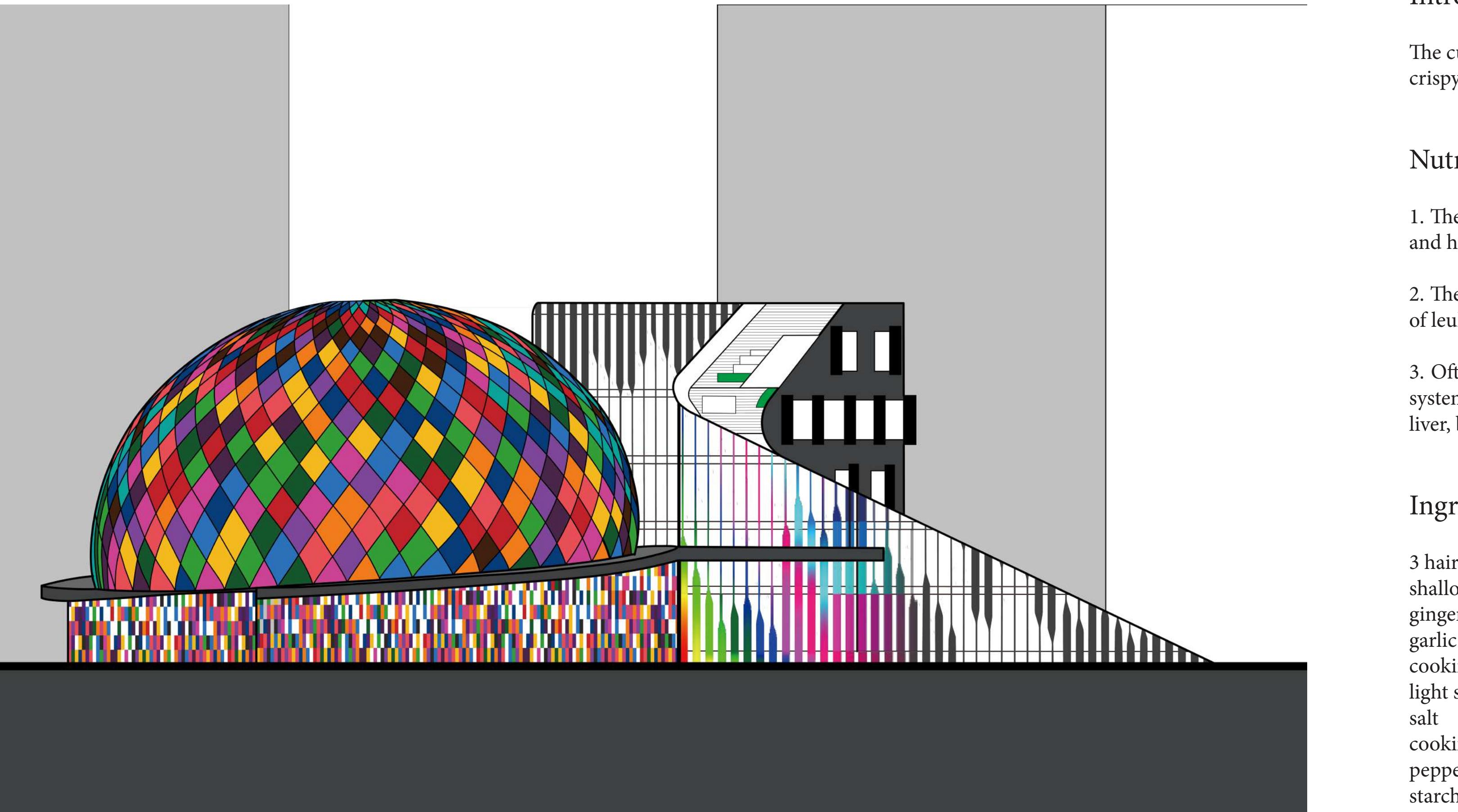
## 5 Bridge Reconstruction in Wenzhou College of Business



## 6 Survival Growth New Life - The Poetry and Future of Wangzai Village

# 1 Culinary School

in Ningbo Zhoushan port



## Fried hairtail fish

### Introduction

The culinary school is built around a dish called fried hairtail. Fried hairtail is a traditional seafood dish made with fish and flour. The fish is golden yellow, crispy and delicious.

### Nutritive Value

1. The fat content of hairtail fish is higher than that of general fish, and it is mostly unsaturated fatty acid, this kind of fatty acid has longer carbon chain, and has the effect of lowering cholesterol.
2. The scales and silvery white oil layer of hairtail fish also contain an anticancer component 6-thioguanine, which is beneficial to the adjuvant treatment of leukemia, gastric cancer, lymphatic tumors and so on.
3. Often eat hairtail fish, beneficial to the five internal organs. Hairtail fish is rich in magnesium, which is beneficial to the protection of cardiovascular system and prevention of hypertension, myocardial infarction and other cardiovascular diseases. Often eat hairtail fish is also beneficial to nourishing the liver, blood, skin, hair, bodybuilding, spleen, qi, warm stomach.

### Ingredient List

3 hairtail fishes  
shallot  
ginger rhizome  
garlic  
cooking wine  
light soy sauce  
salt  
cooking oil  
pepper  
starch

## Source of Ingredients

### 1. How and where do hairtails come from?

Hairtail is mainly distributed in the Western Pacific and the Indian Ocean, and is distributed in the Yellow Sea, East Sea, Bohai Sea and south China Sea. It is one of the four major Marine products in China. In China, trawling and Seine operations are used to round up the fish. Hairtail has a swim bladder. Each 10M drop in water increases the pressure of one atmosphere, so when the hairtail is caught quickly, the swim bladder swells up and the hairtail dies.

### 3. Where do shallot, ginger rhizome and garlic come from?

They all need to be sown. shallot and garlic are easy to grow indoors or outdoors. Ginger cultivating is more complex, need suitable soil and professional technology, and not continuous planting.

### 4. How to make starch?

Starch is made from potatoes. Potatoes need to be grown.

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### 5. How to make pepper?

Pepper is ground from plants into a fine powder.

### 6. Where does salt come from?

Sunning salt is the process of turning sea water into salt. In the coastal areas of China, there are many salt works. By enclosing the sea water in the sun, the salt is exposed to the sun, which evaporates the water and crystallizes into solid salt.

### 7. How to make cooking oil?

Edible oil is a vegetable oil extracted by an oil press with peanut, soybean, rapeseed and other plant fruits as raw materials. Pressing involves activating the oil molecules in the plant by raising the temperature and applying pressure to squeeze out the vegetable oil.

### 8. How to make cooking wine?

Cooking wine is made from fermented grains such as rice.

### 9. How to make light soy sauce ?

Light soy sauce is made from soy or skimmed soy or black beans, wheat or bran, with water and salt added.

## Ingredients Source Analysis

### Farmland



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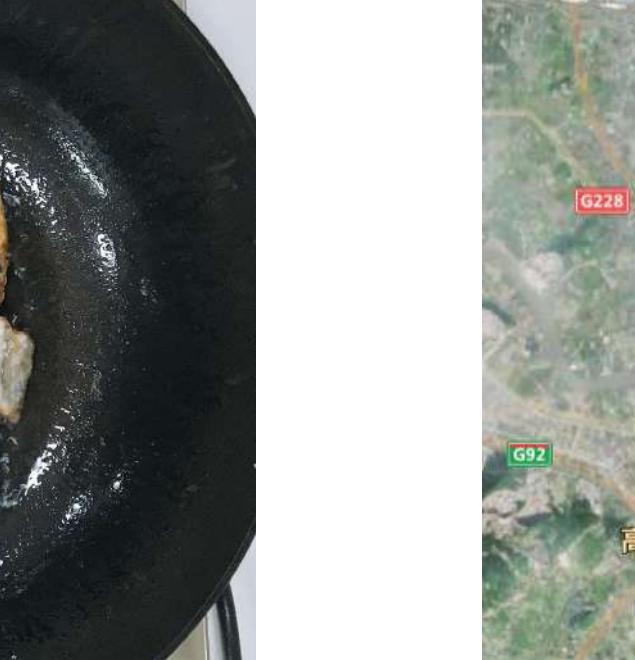
## Zhoushan Fisherman Painting and Shenjiamen Fish Port



## Fish Market



## Process of Frying

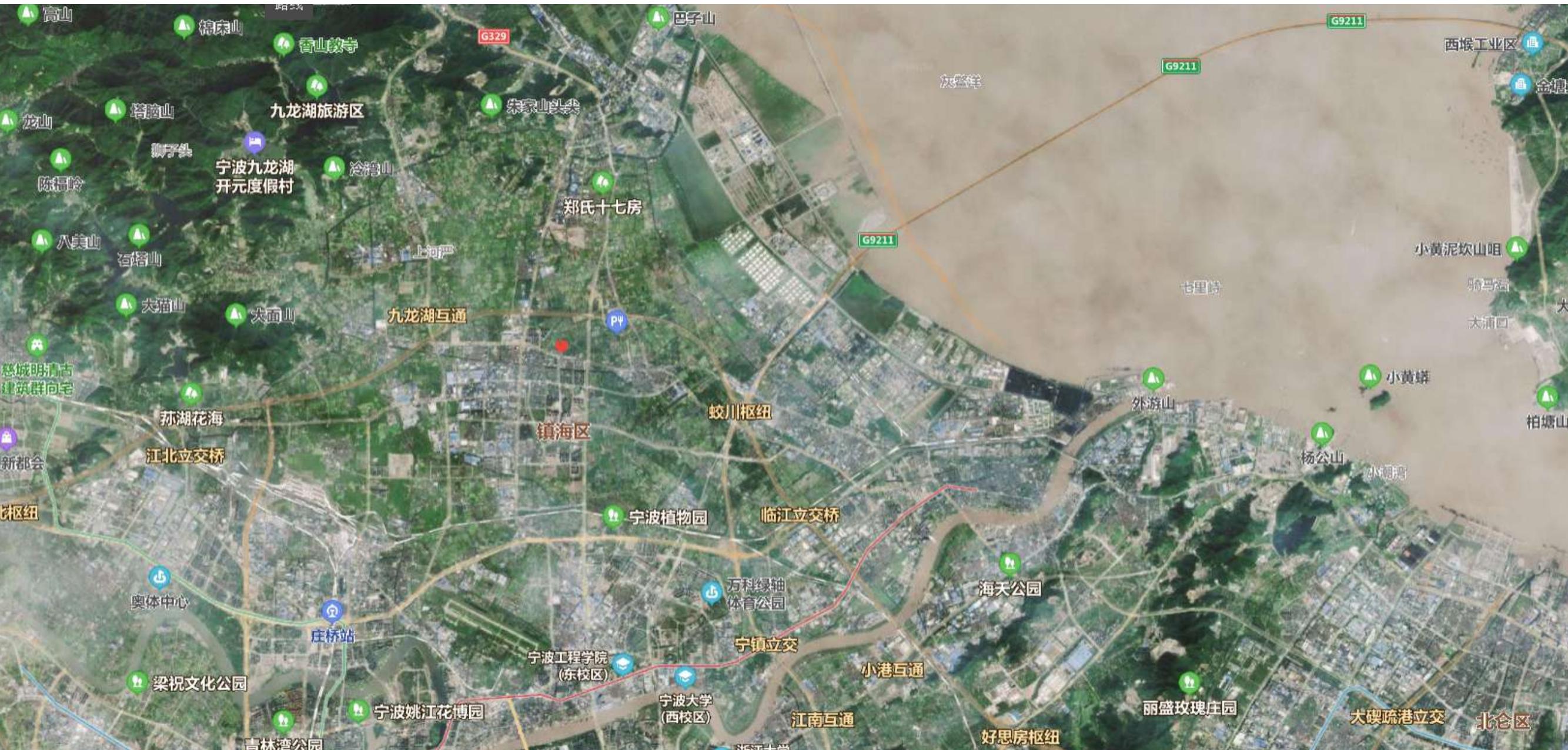


## Site Selection

### Introduction to Ningbo Zhoushan Port, and its Fishery

Ningbo Zhoushan Port is located in the central part of China's coastline, the south wing of Hangzhou Bay and the northeast coast of Zhejiang. It lies to the south of the intersection of China's coastline and the "T-shaped structure" of the Yangtze River. Ningbo Zhoushan Port is one of the main hub ports in the China and an important bulk commodity storage and transportation base. The ocean-going channel of Zhoushan Ningbo Port is affected by two ocean currents. One is the north equatorial warm current from the south, which flows to Japan through the East China Sea outside the port. The other is a cold Arctic current from the North that winds around Japan and goes south through the East China Sea, just outside the port of Ningbo Zhoushan. Both currents provide natural power for ships.

It is at the mouth of the Yangtze River. The intersection of warm and cold currents makes the sea water have different temperatures, suitable for the growth of a variety of fish. The stirring of the sea at the mouth of the sea makes the fish rich in bait. There are large areas of shallow water. The coastline is broken and there are many bays. Zhoushan Shenjiamen fishing port is the largest fishing port in China.



## Site Map

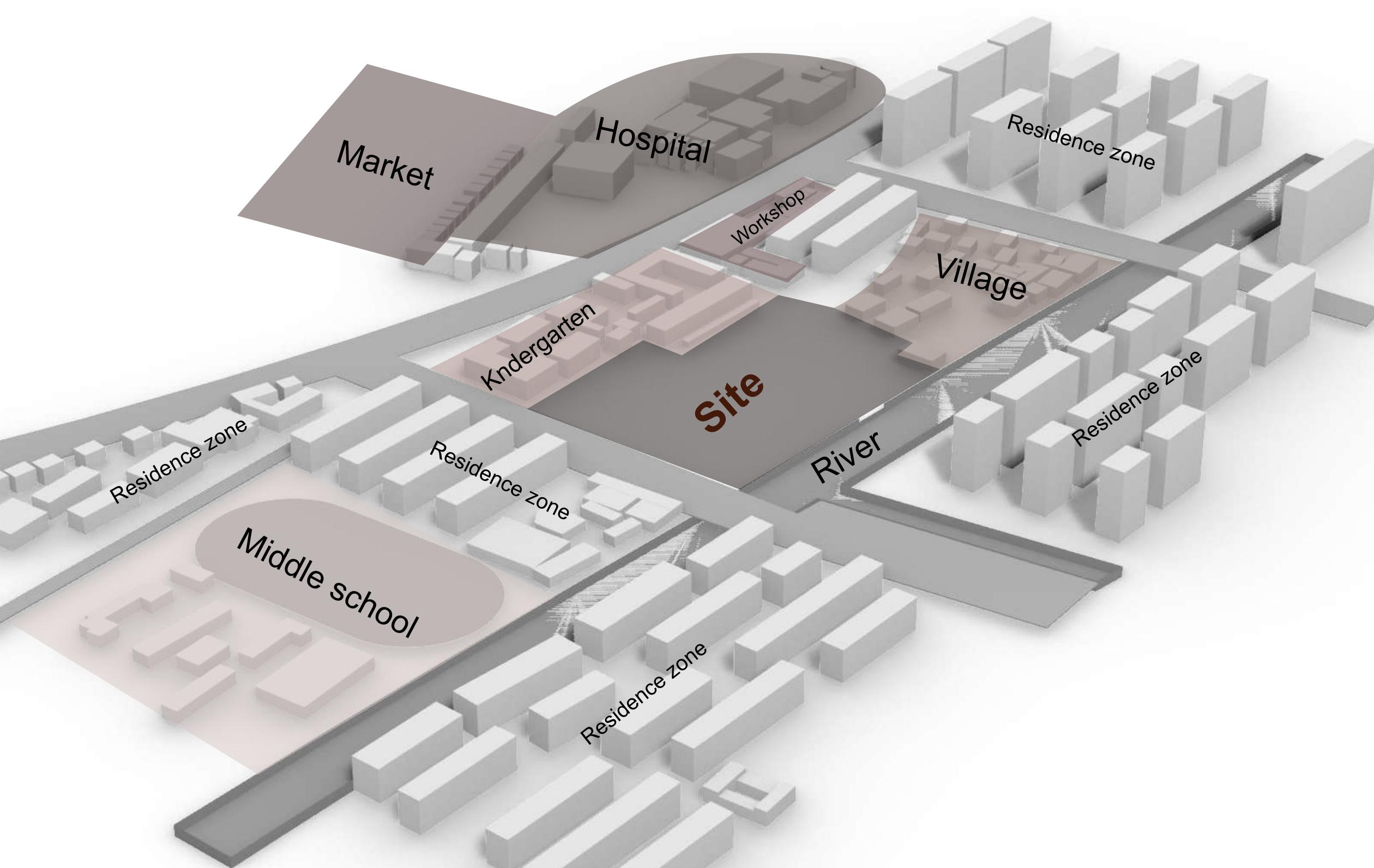
The site is located next to a large vegetable farm and can be reached quickly by getting off the highway. On the south is the river, which is very convenient for transporting seafood and so on. Rivers can be used to make lakes. The grounds are large enough to grow vegetables and grains, and can be used to make fried hairtail.

The site is surrounded by a large residential area, with new apartment buildings and old villages. The site is close to a lot of infrastructure, such as hospitals, government agencies. Most important of all, there is a middle school and a kindergarten. I hope other students will take advantage of the space at the cooking school.



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## Site Analysis



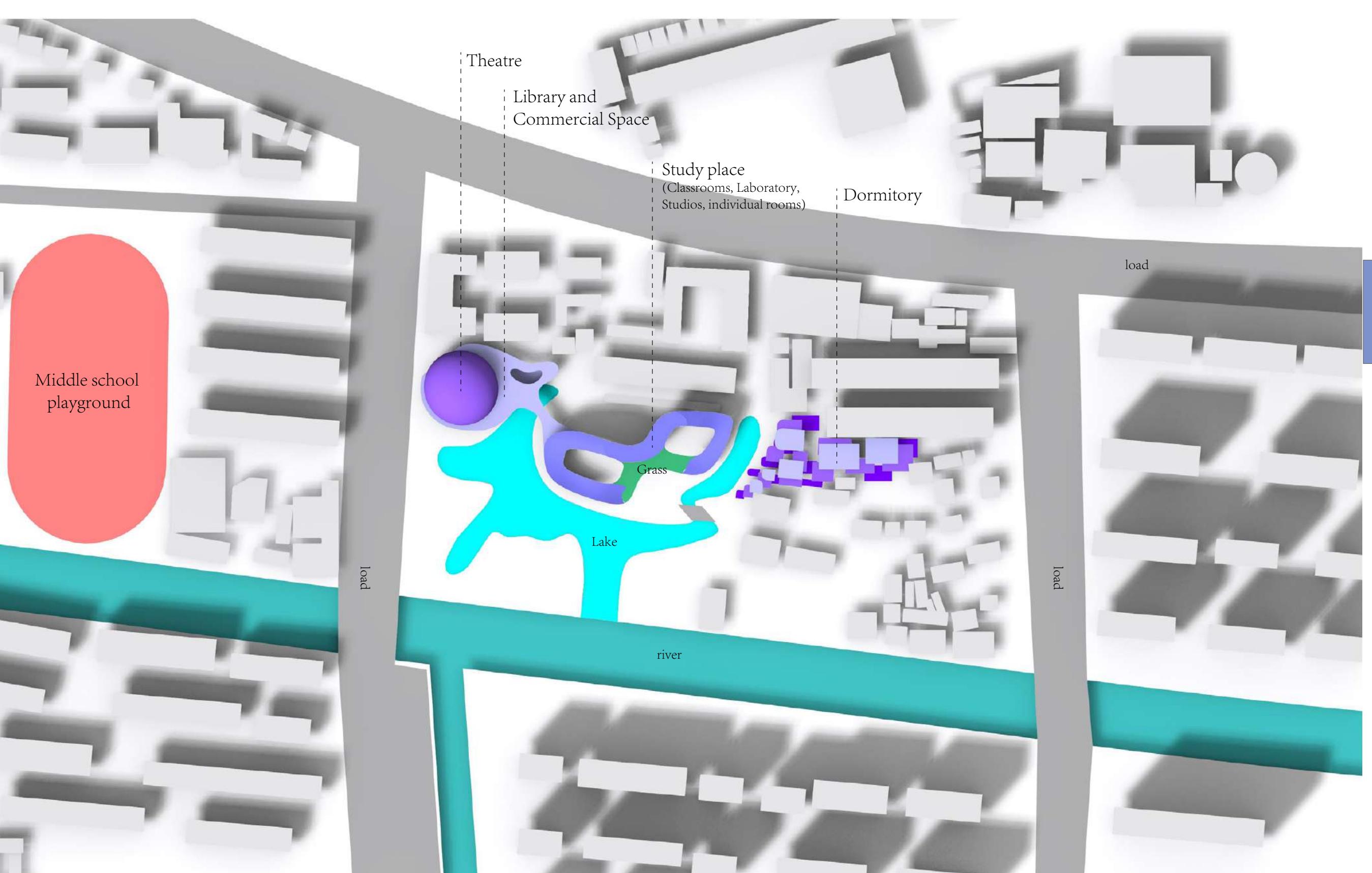
8

# Site Photos

On the site, you can see there are many boxes as the temporary houses for workers. I want to move them and reuse them later. The soil on the site is ideal for growing vegetables after processing



# Local Zoning Plan

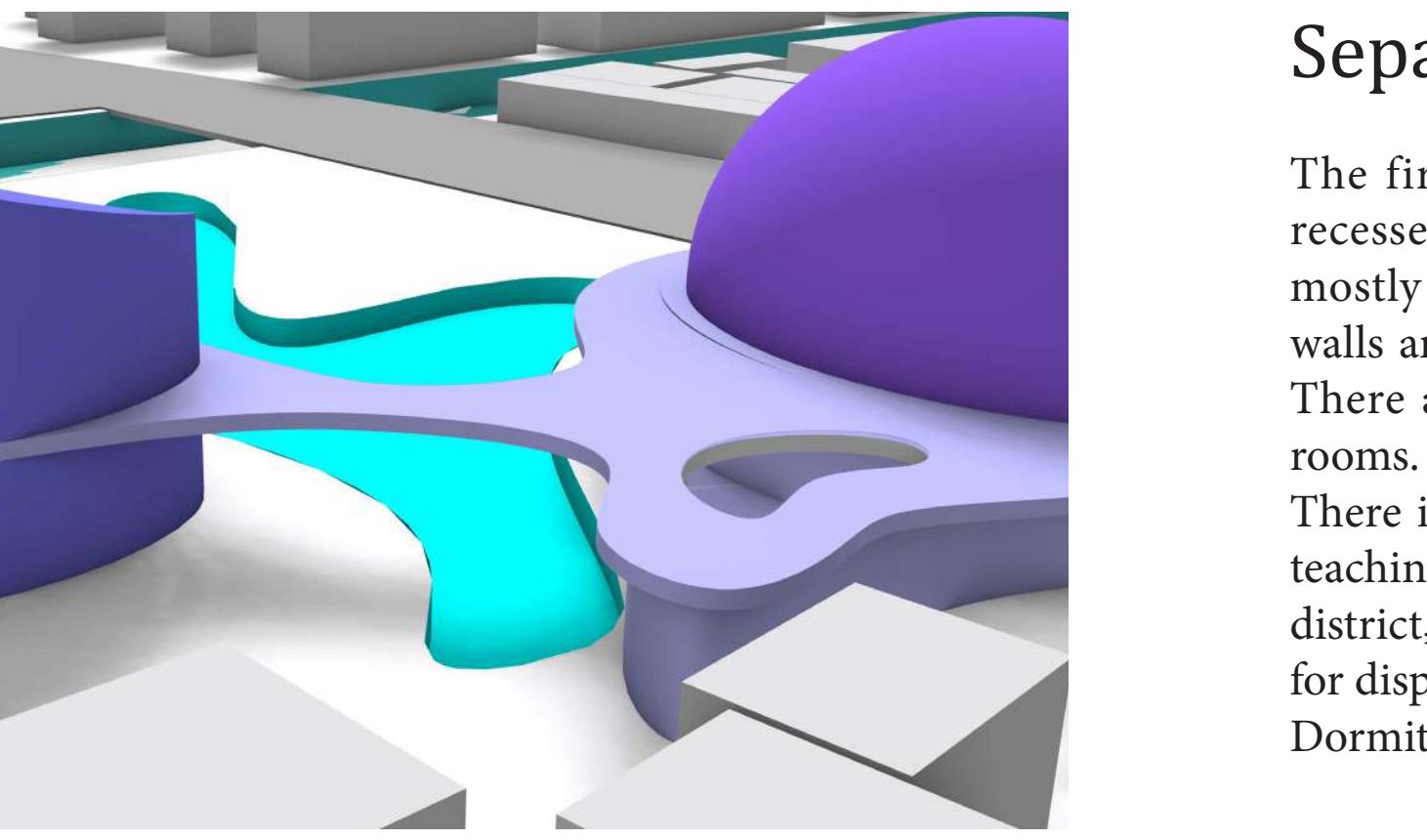


## Shape Details

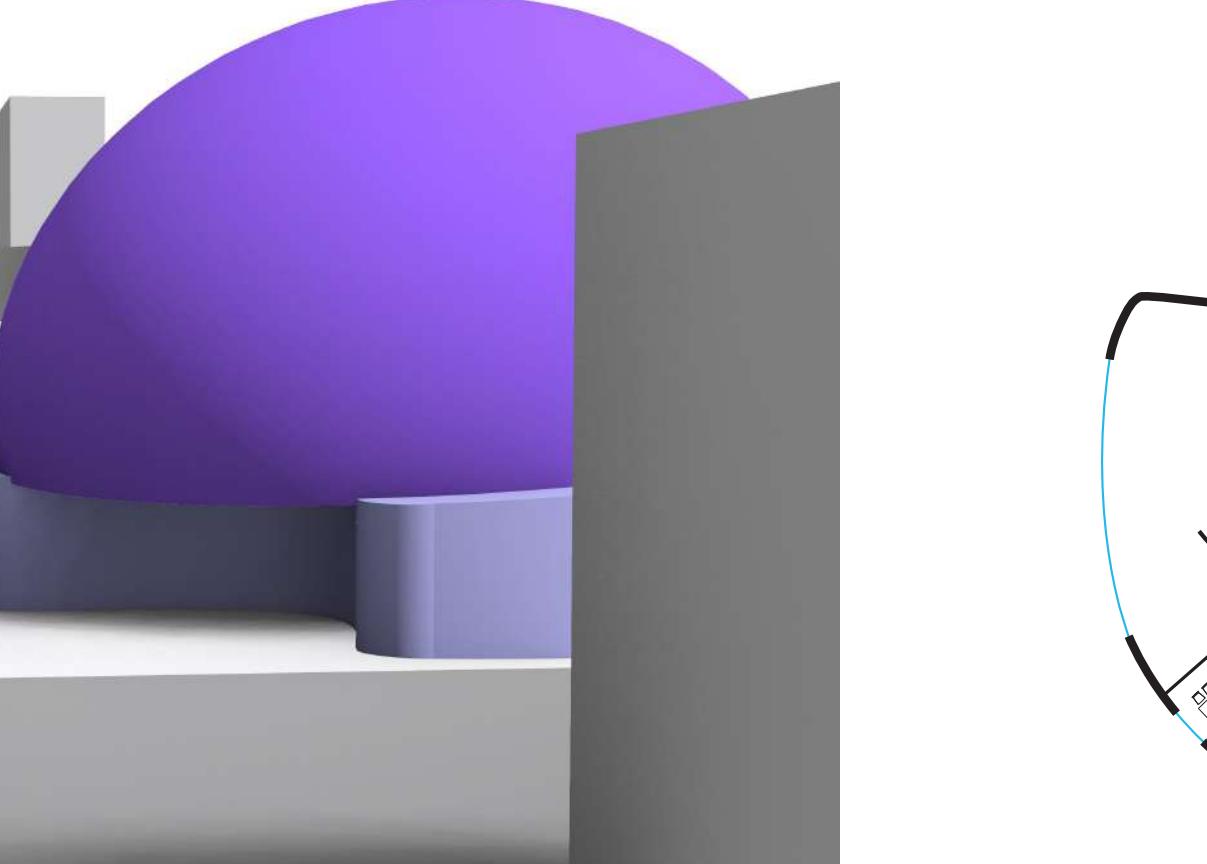
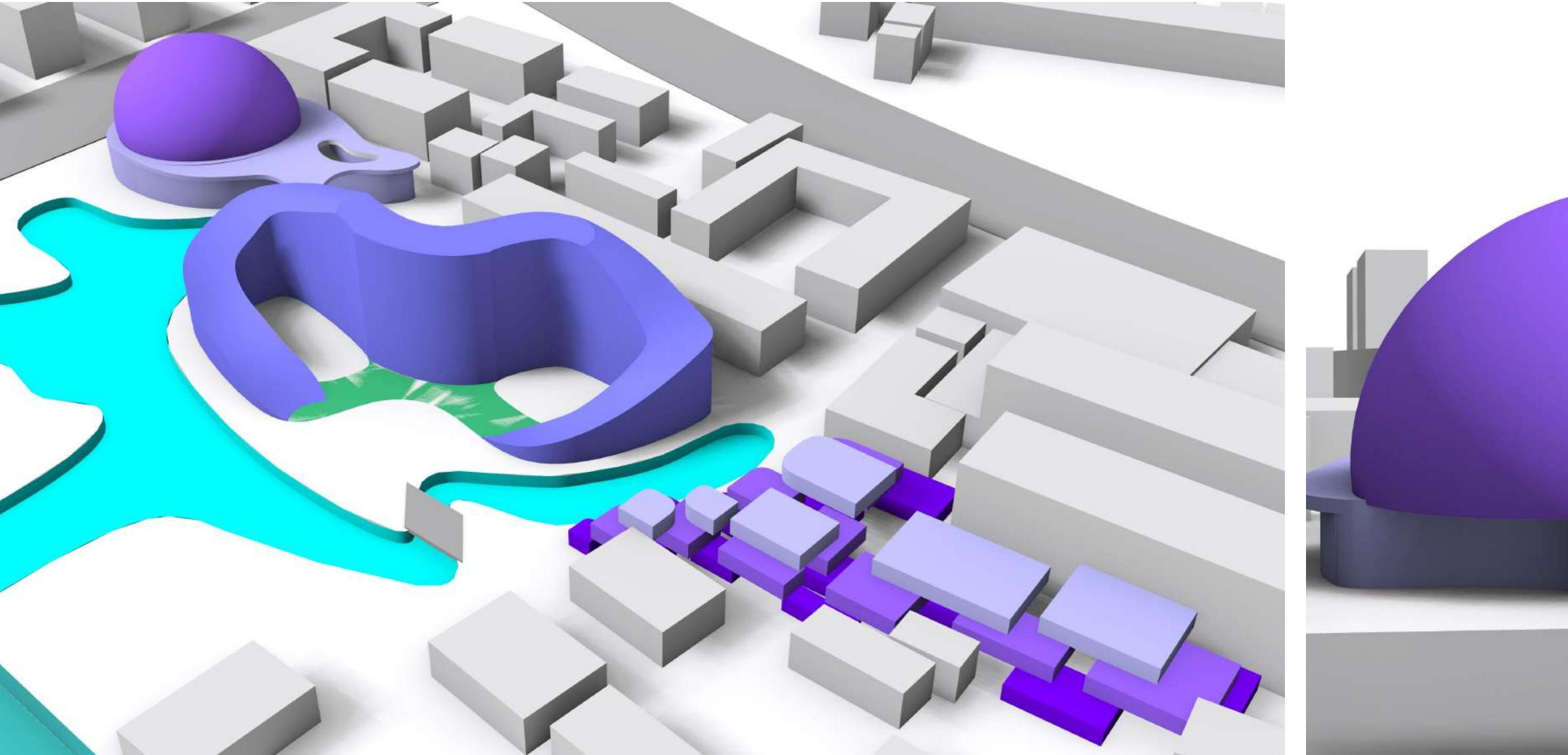
The theater is made up of the upper half sphere and the lower part. The entrance to the lower section has a recessed surface to gather the crowd. The theatre connects with the teaching building on the second floor. The platform on the second floor gradually rises towards the teaching building. There is a hole in the roof of the ground floor to let light through.

The teaching building has ramps and stairs going up at both ends. There is grass under the ramps. There is a courtyard in the building.

The dormitories are made up of superimposed squares so that discarded boxes can be used. The square below is smaller, mostly single rooms, and the square above is larger, which can be double rooms or multiple rooms. The facade of the square facing the lake is curved and can be transferred from the facade of the theater, library and teaching building.



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## Separate Floor Plan

The first-floor library has a revolving door at the recessed entrance. The library shelves and walls are mostly curved, to accommodate the curved exterior walls and to prevent people from bumping into them. There are toilets, meeting rooms and small reading rooms.

There is a passage outside the teaching building. The teaching building on the first floor is mainly a business district, with restaurants, supermarkets, and classrooms for displaying works.

Dormitories are mostly single rooms.

## Study place



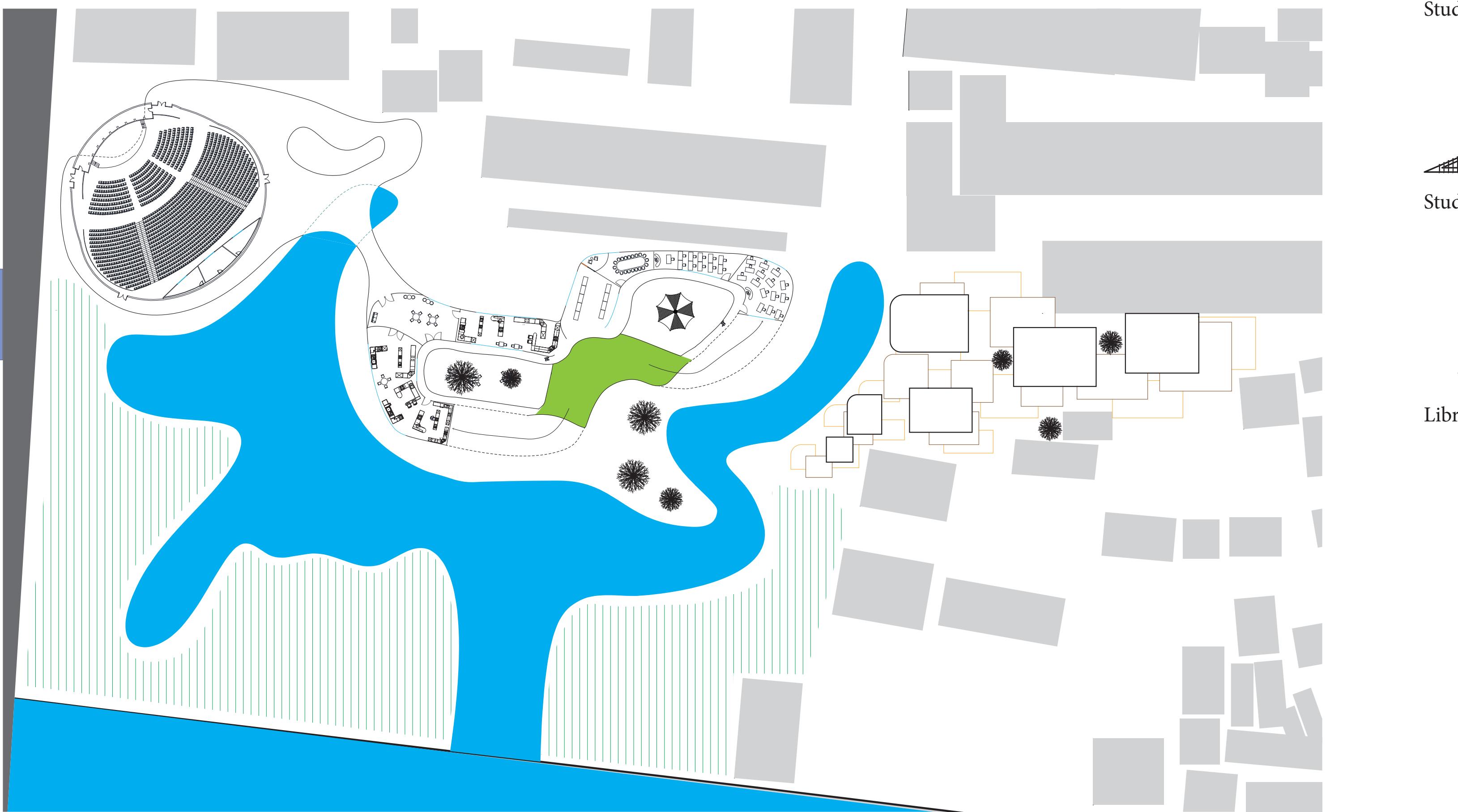
Library

Dormitory



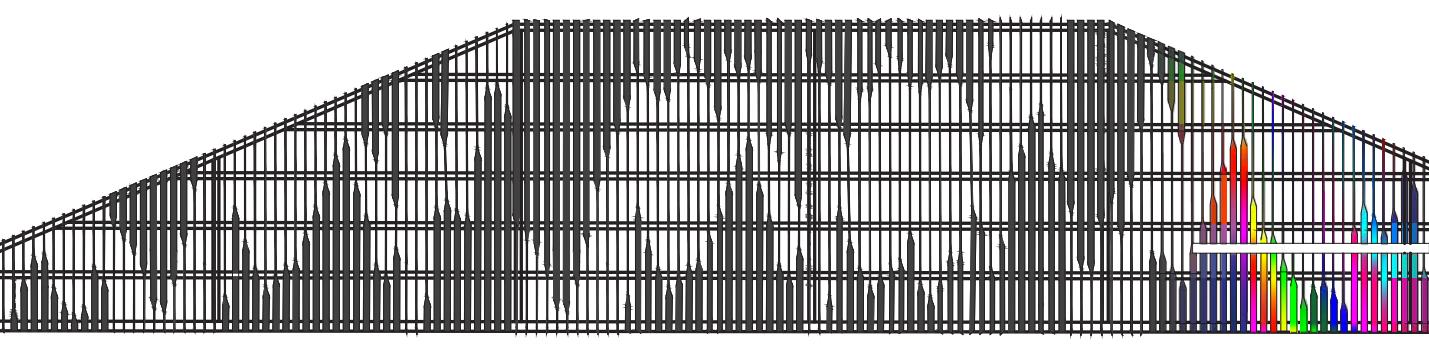
12

## Second Floor Plan

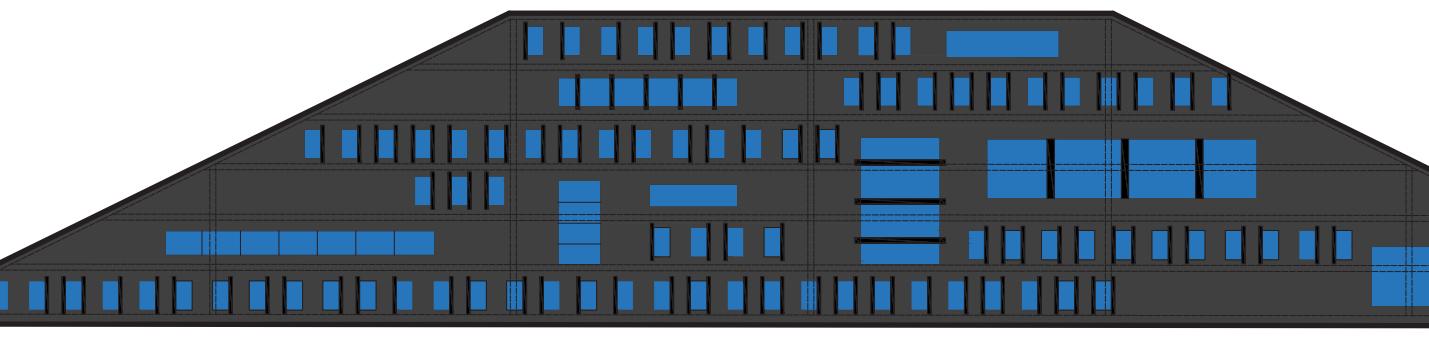


## Facades

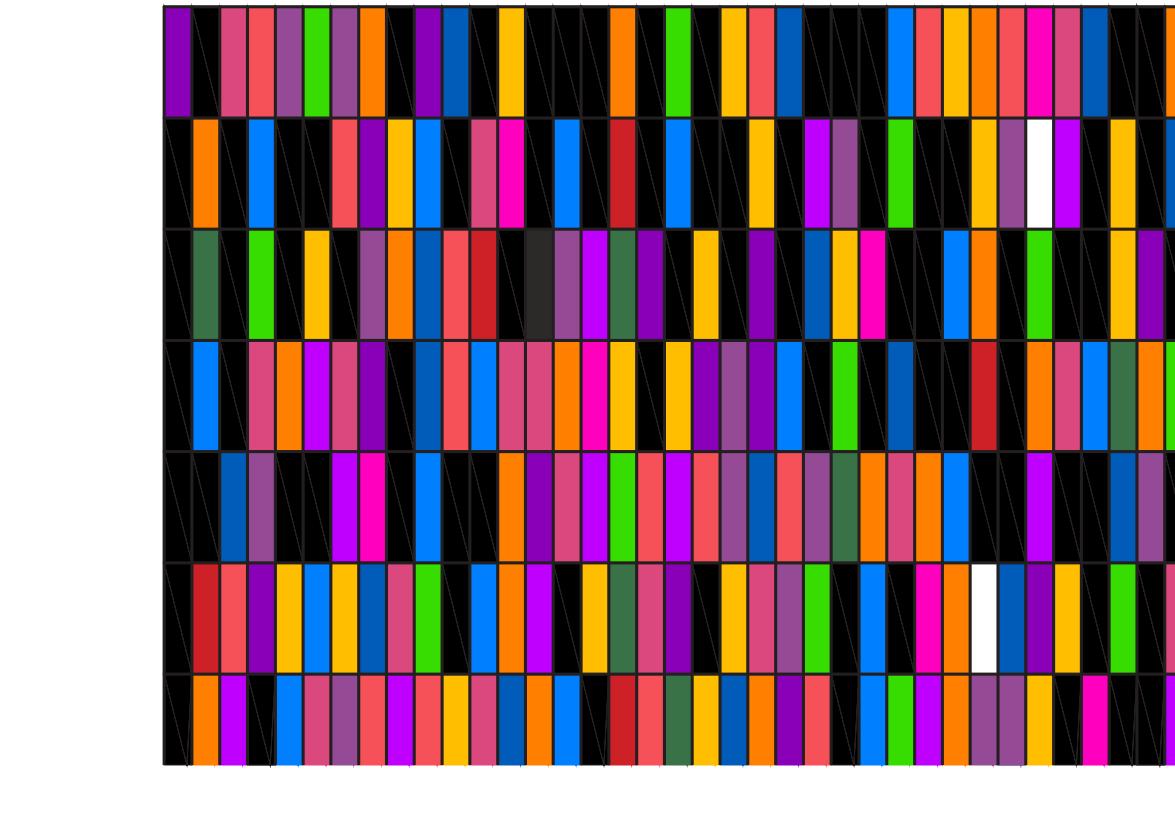
Study Place External Facade



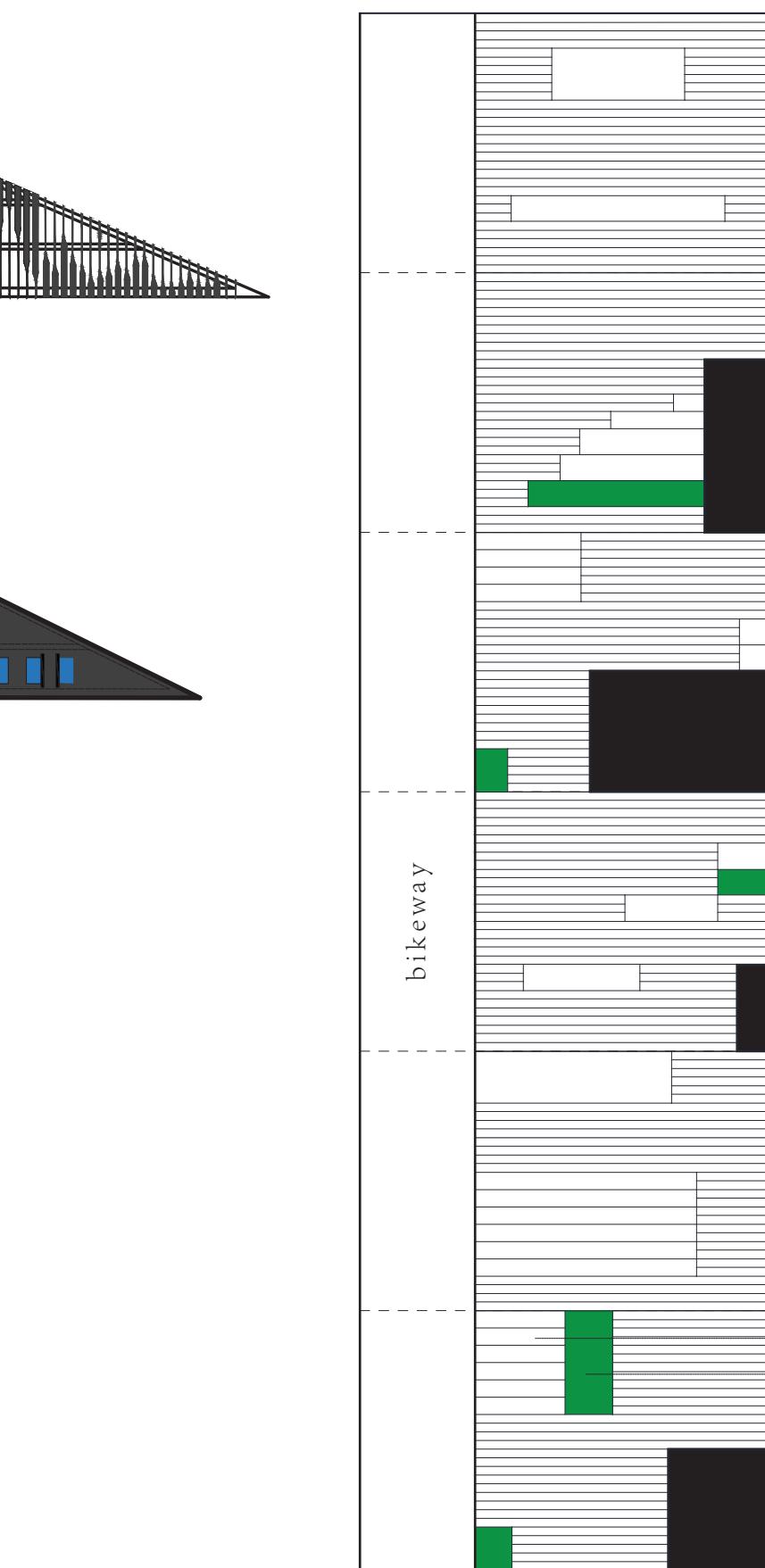
Study Place Internal Facade



Library Facade

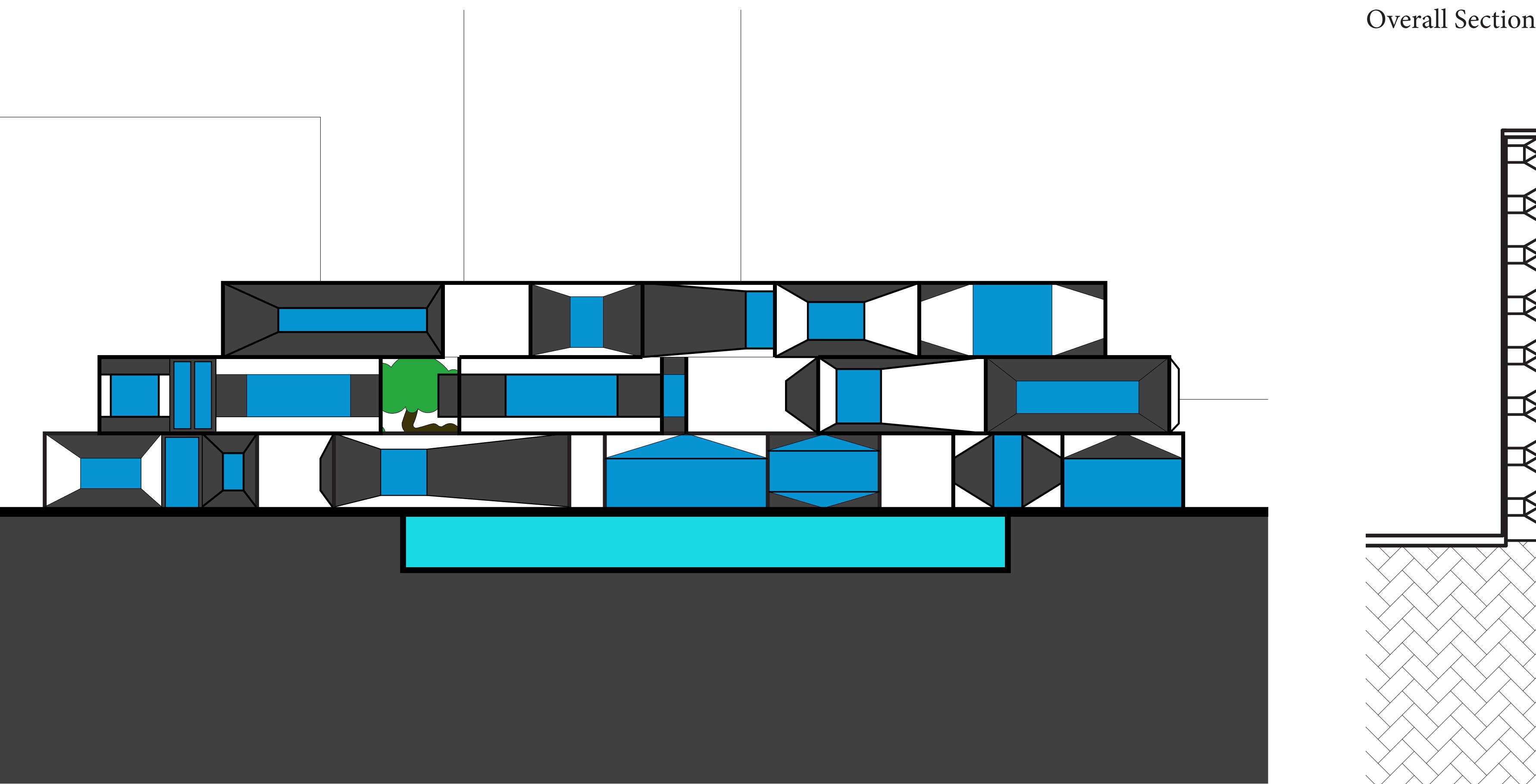


Side Elevation



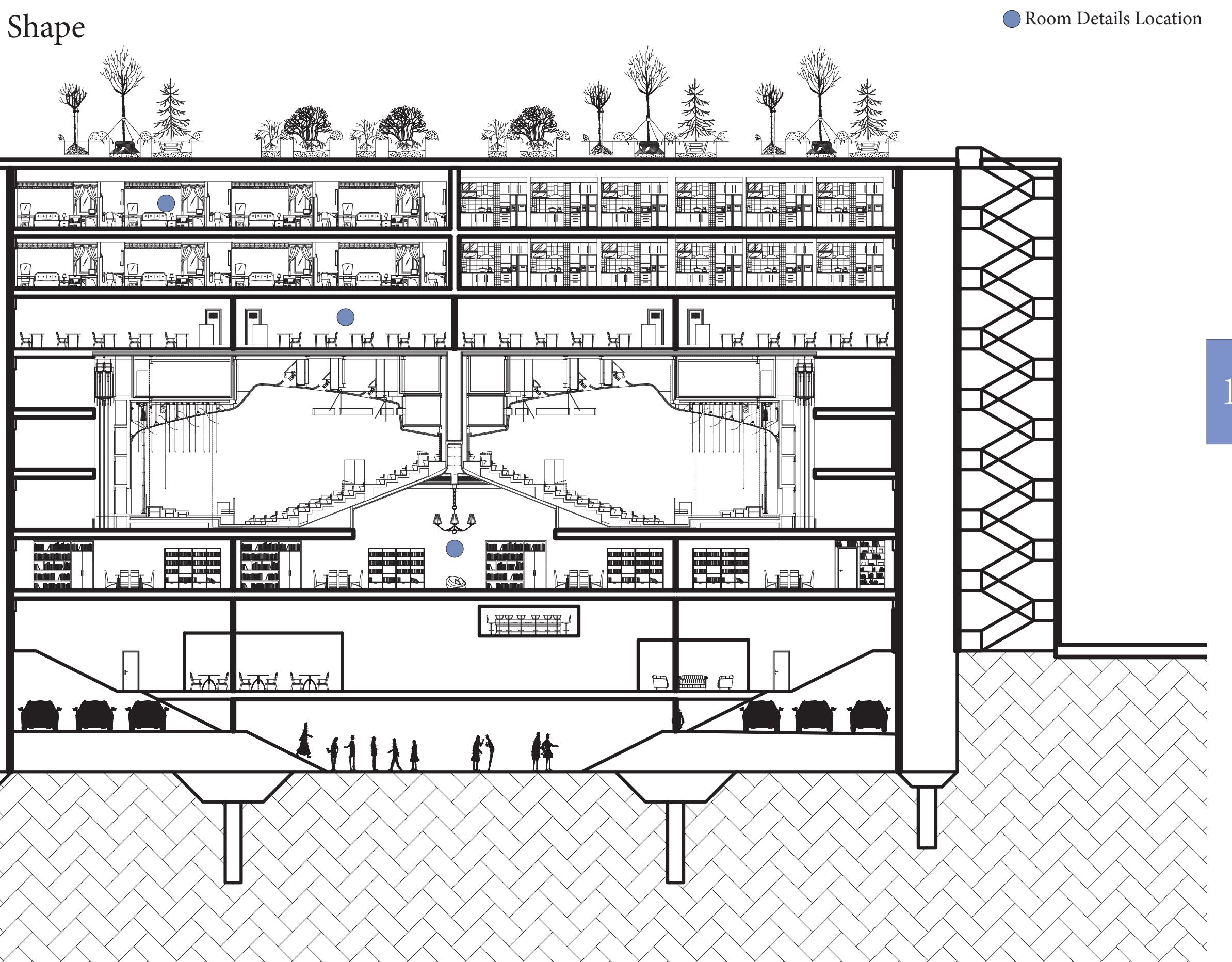
14

Dormitory Elevation



Interior

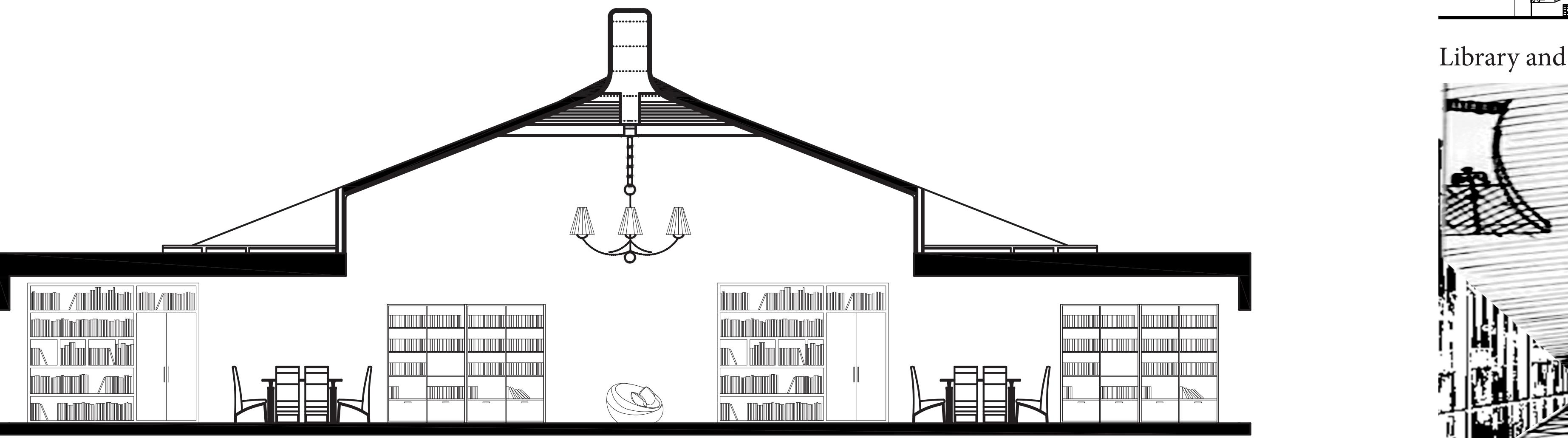
Overall Section without Shape



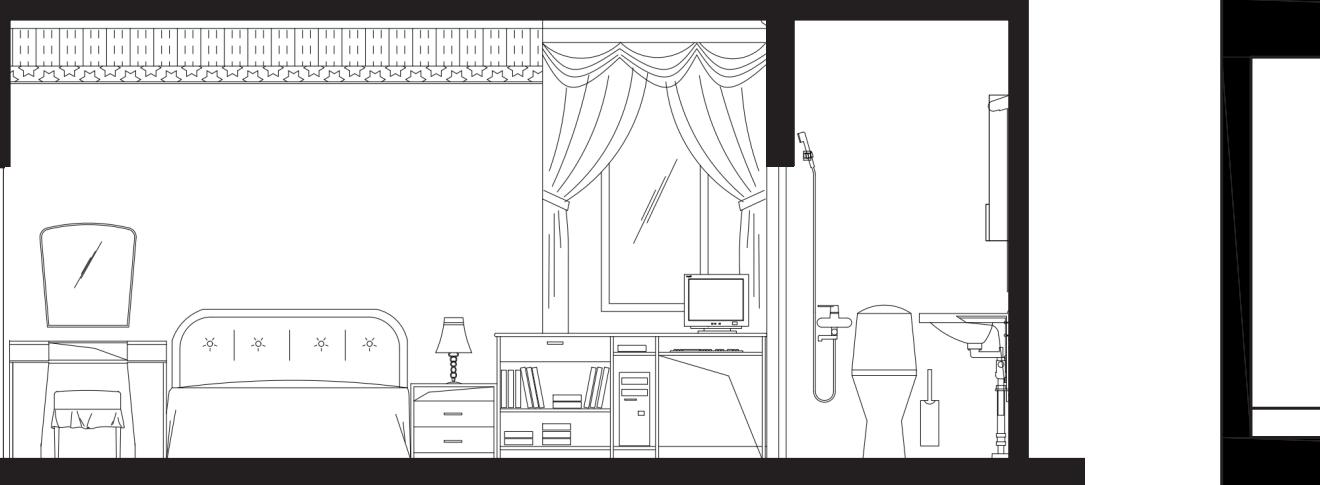
● Room Details Location

### Three Rooms with Different Functions

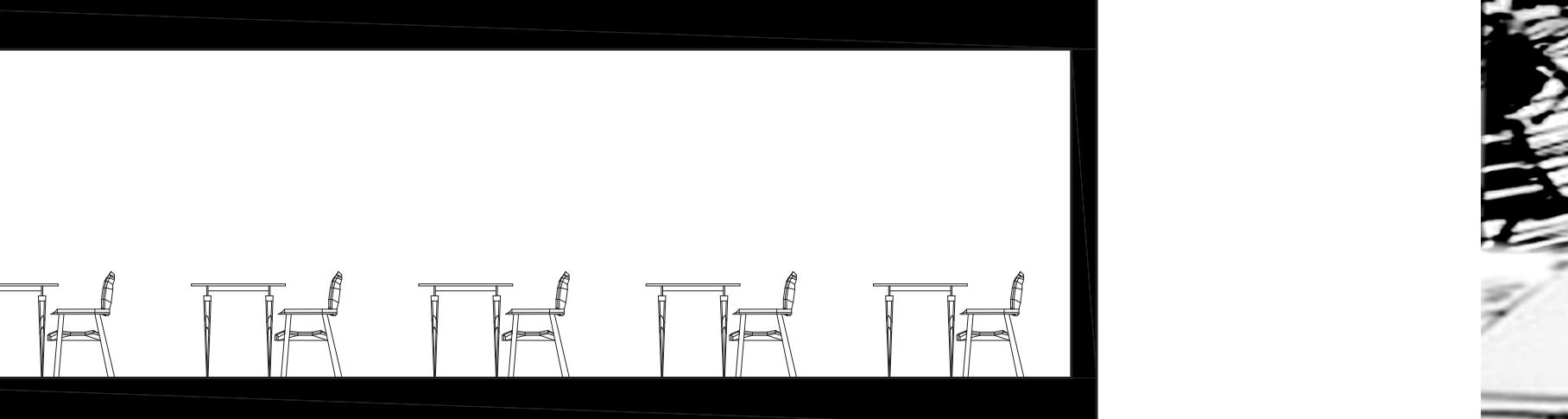
Library Section



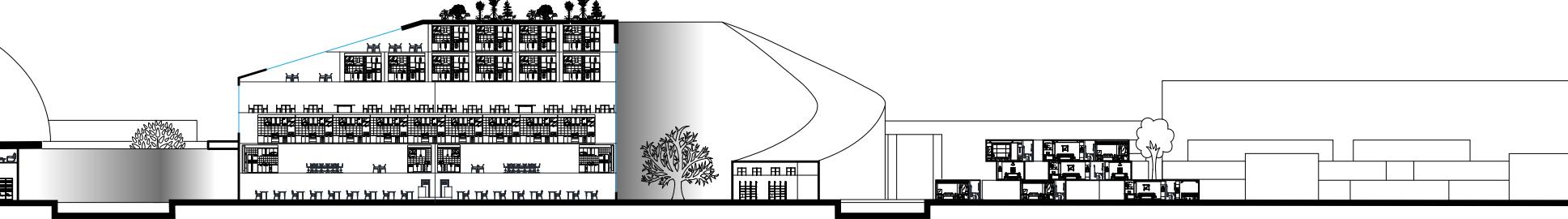
Domitory Section



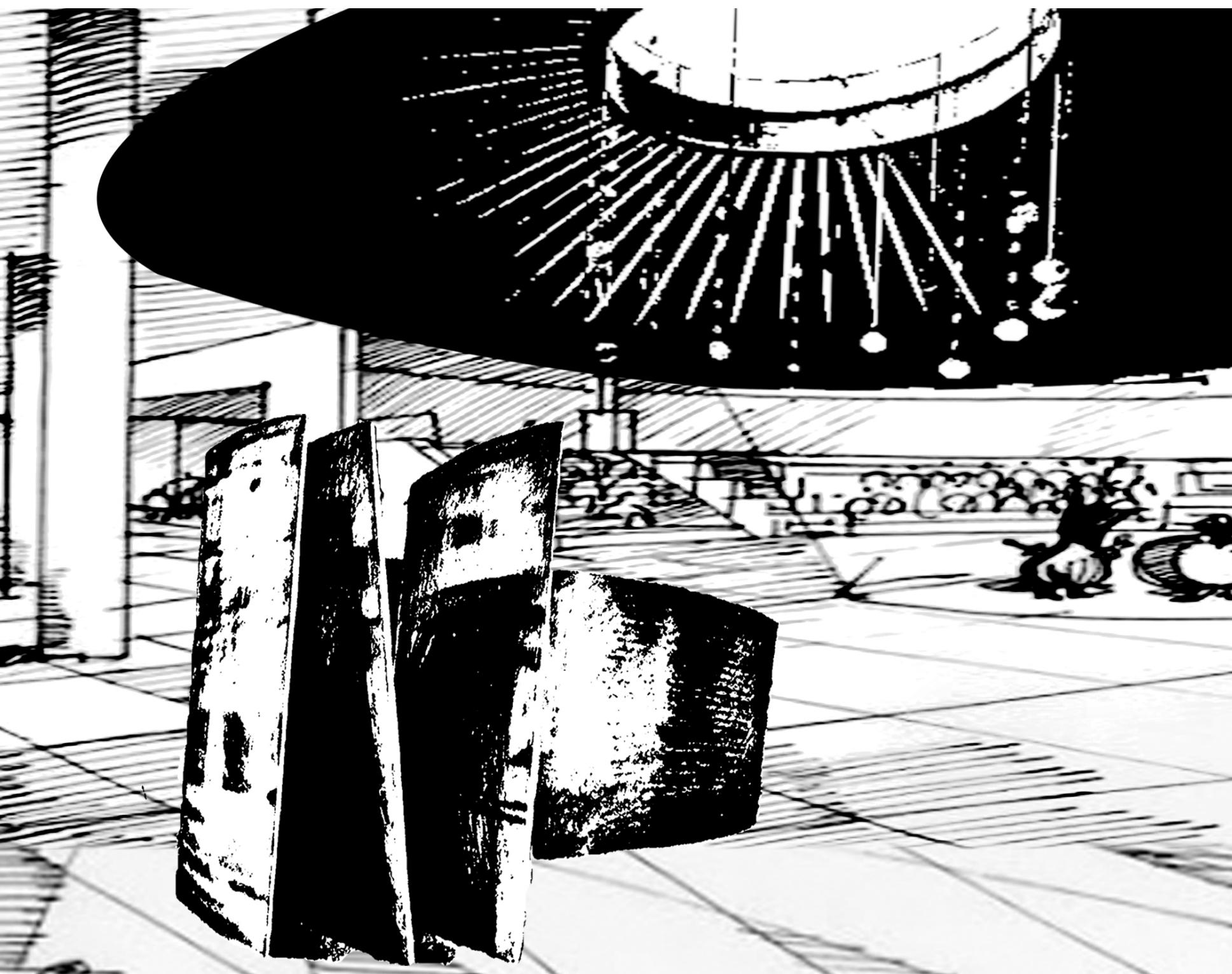
Classroom Section



### Overall Section with Shape

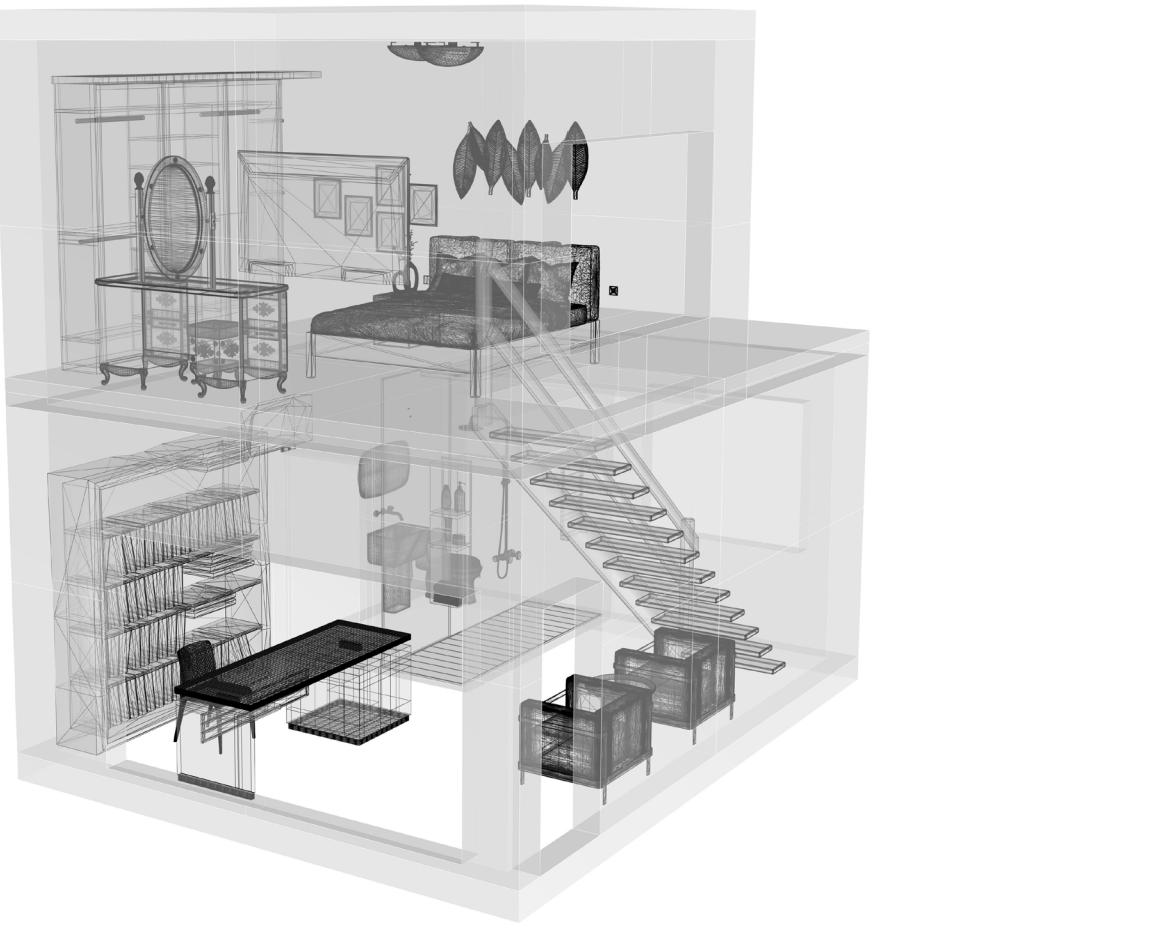


Library and Theatre Collage



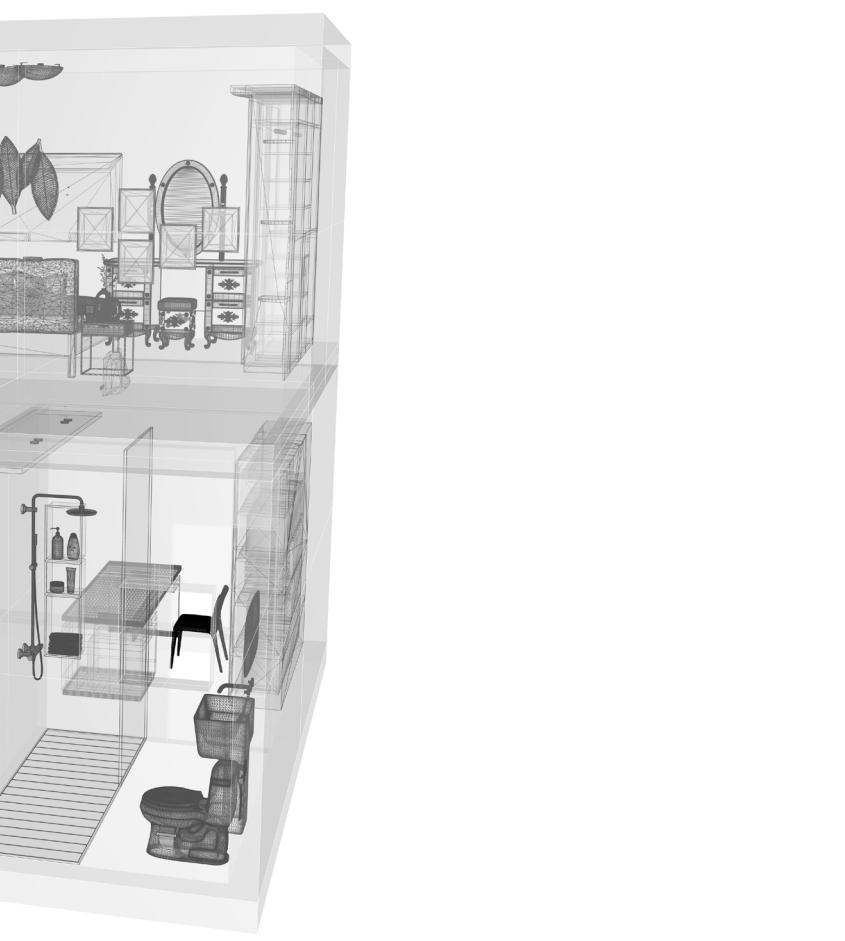
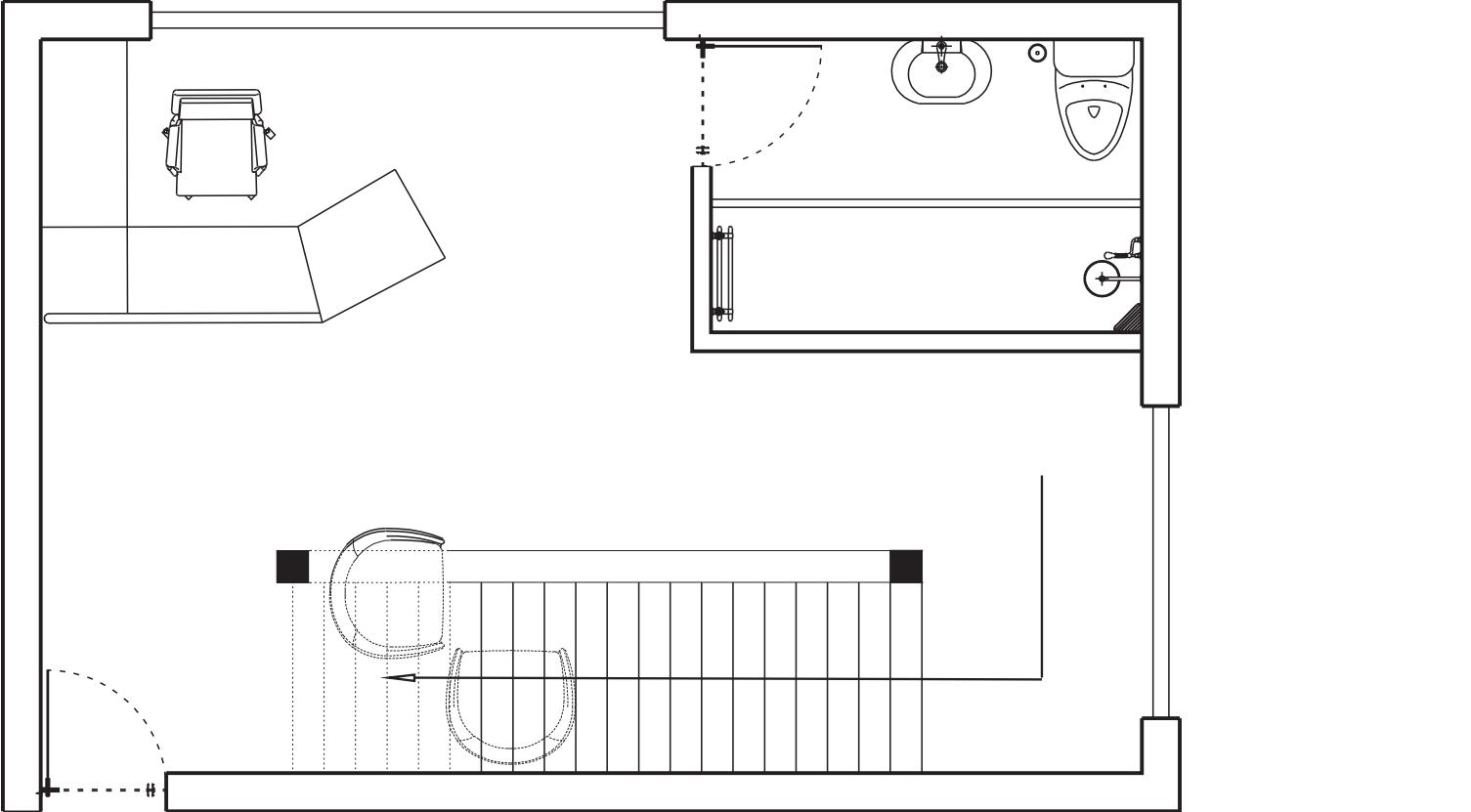
## Dormitory Interior Details

3d Models

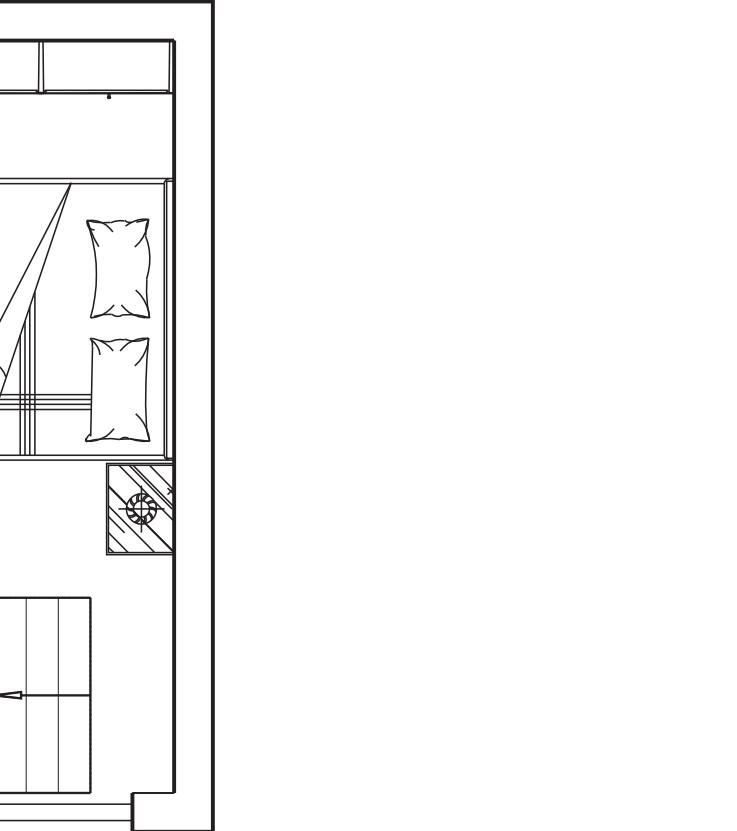


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First Floor Plan



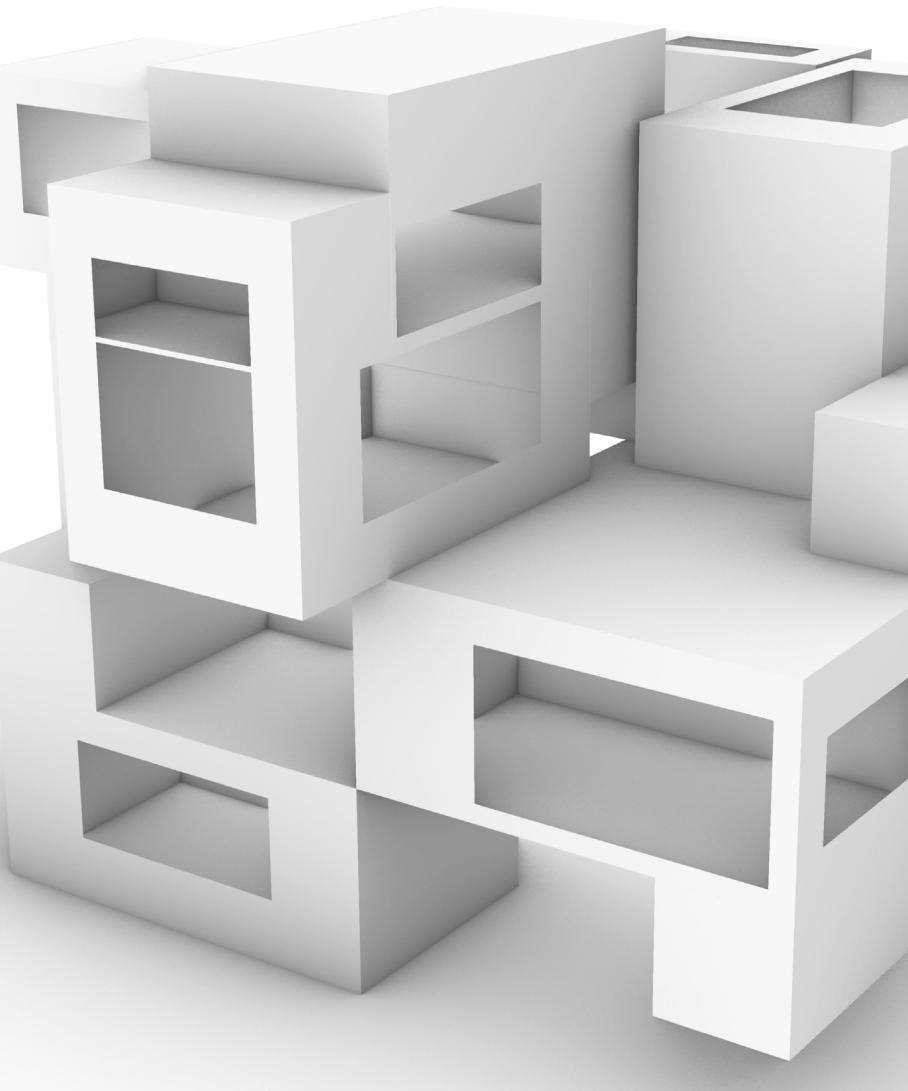
Second Floor Plan



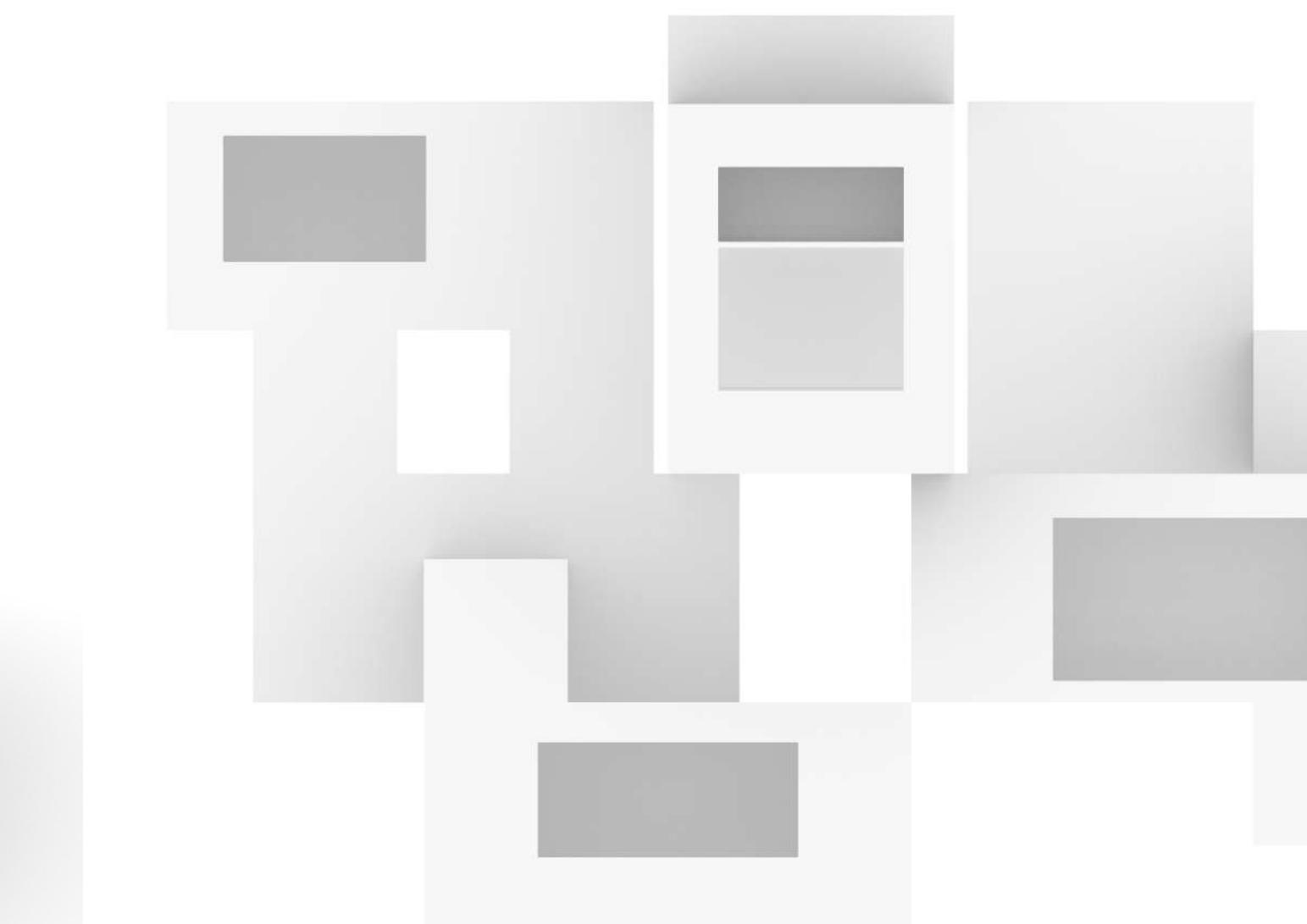
## Dormitory Collection

I first built a standard two-story single room as a standard room, and then superimposed the rooms together, hoping to create a building collective with public space and artistic effect. This was one of the idea for my final bedroom design.

Perspective of Dormitory Collection



Elevation of Dormitory Collection



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Interior Collage

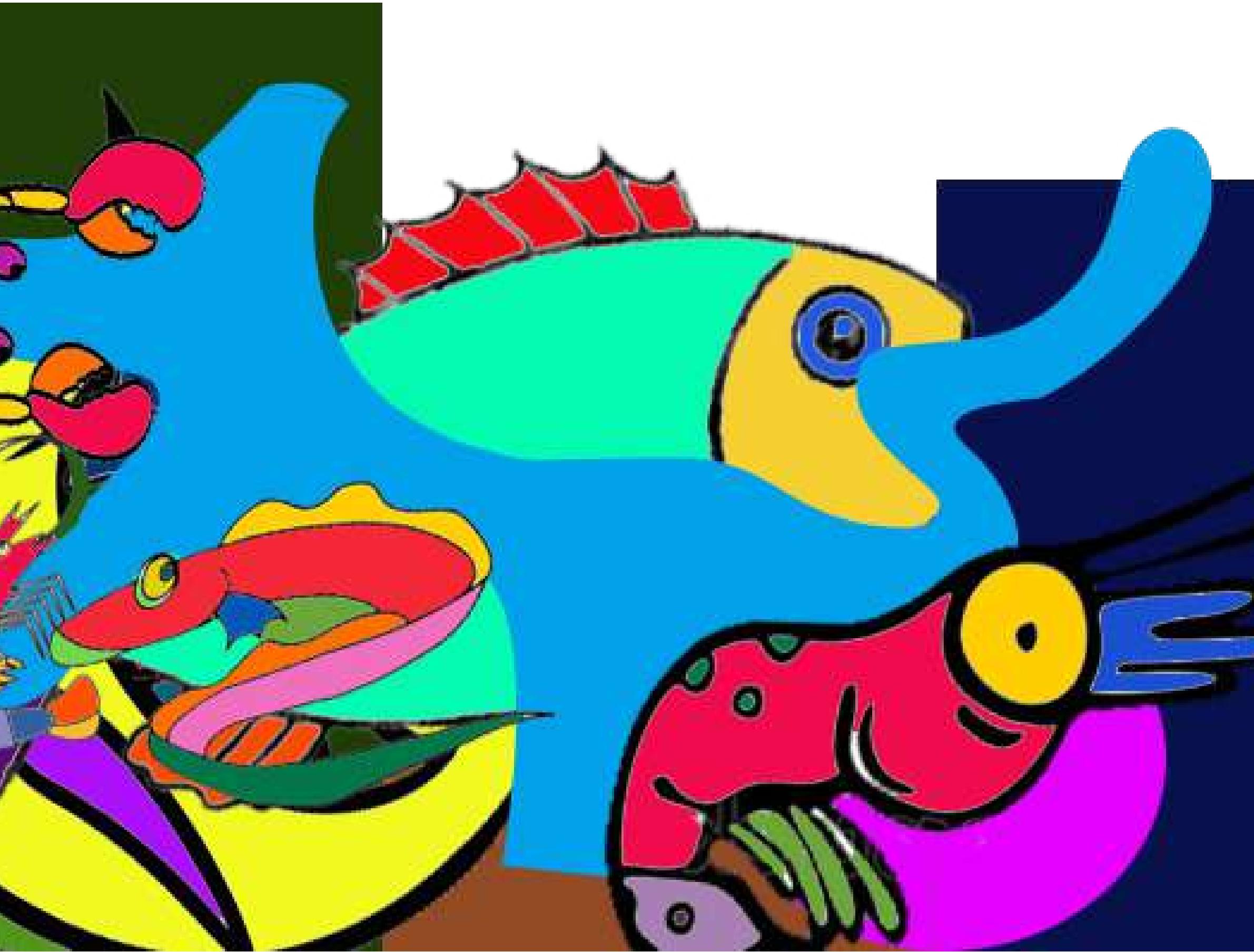
Dormitory Collage



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Landscape

Landscape Pattern



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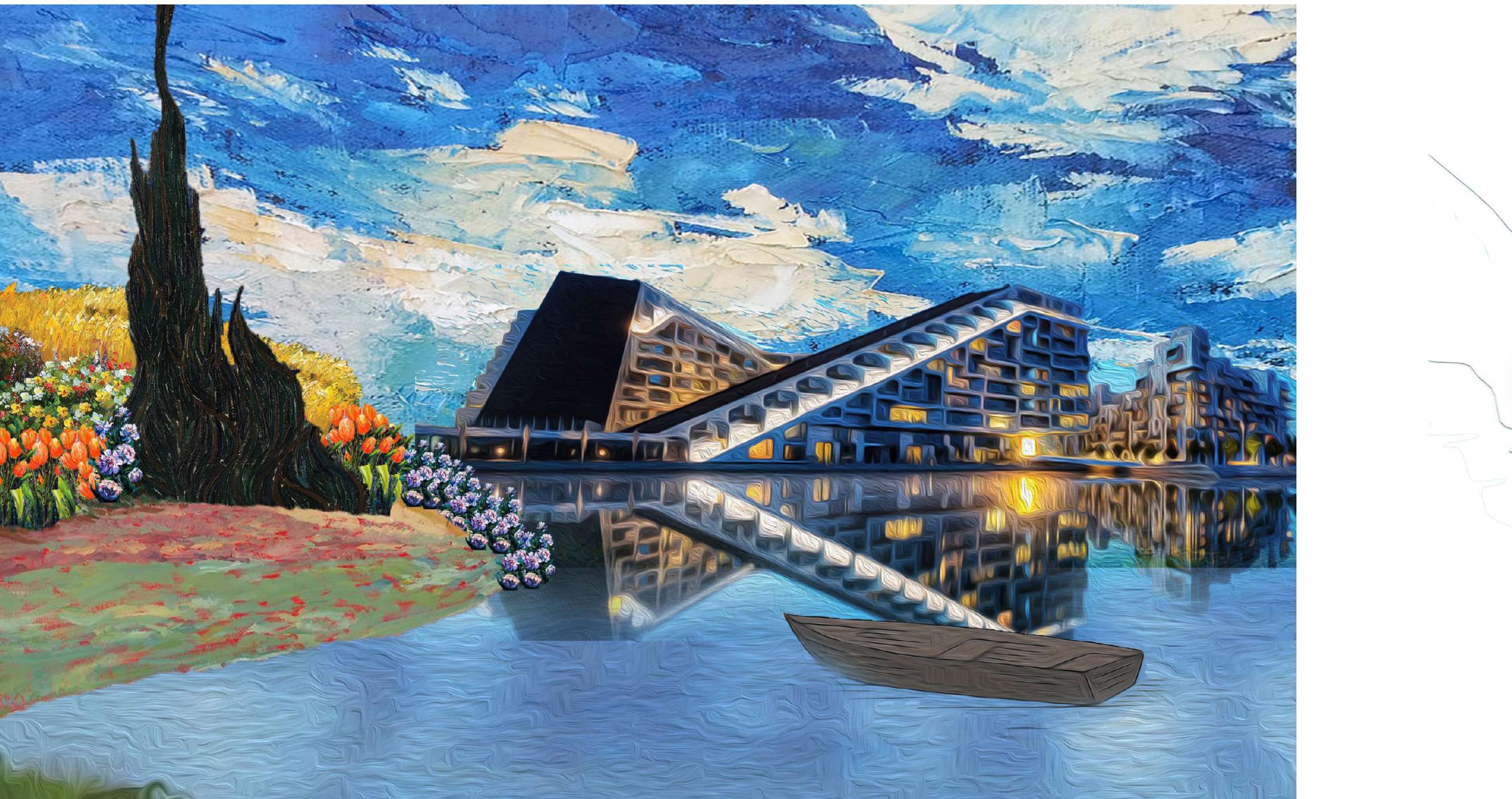
Landscape First Floor Plan



Landscape Second Floor Plan



## Landscape Effect Collage



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## 2 Utopia

on Sanyang Wetland

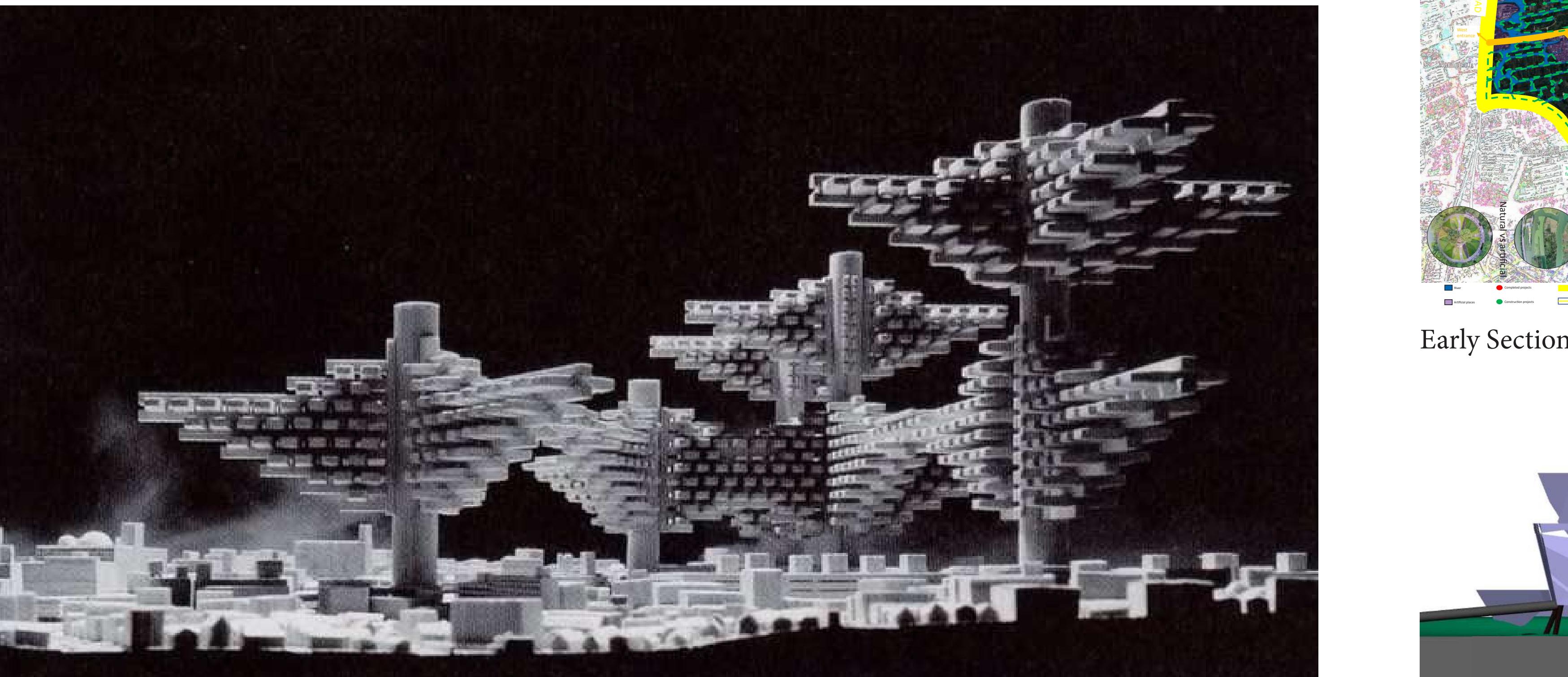


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## Introduction

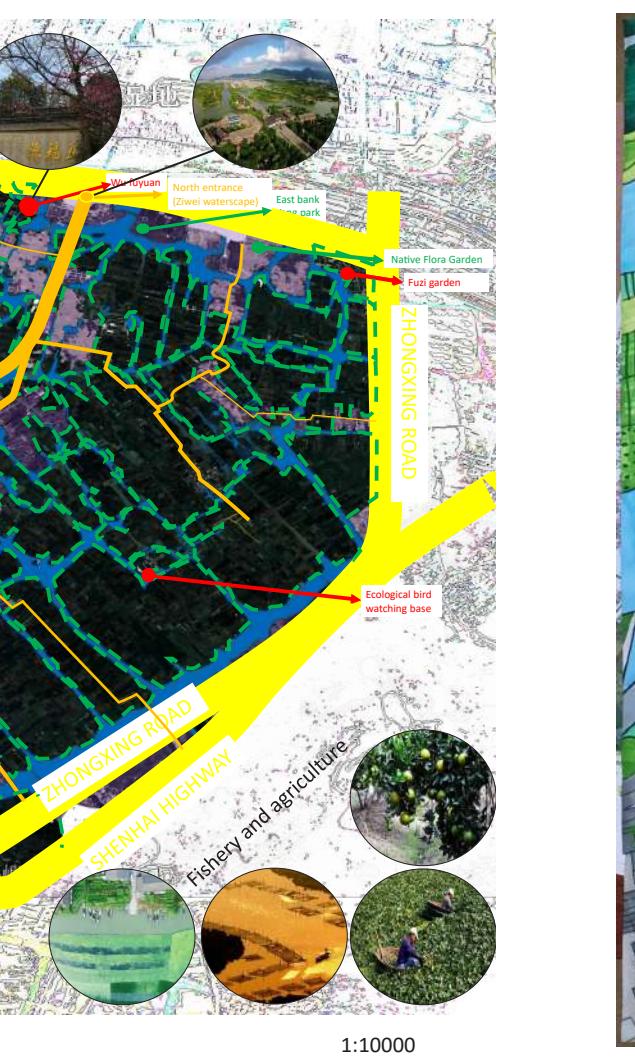
This work is in sanyang wetland, and I changed the distribution of many sites and buildings to make them fit each other. This made me deeply understand the relationship between architecture, site and nature. I also changed the scale of the building to give the hotel more service space. So I realized the importance of scale in architecture. I divided the whole building into layers to make its internal space more active and add corridors to connect different buildings.

Reference: Arata Isozaki

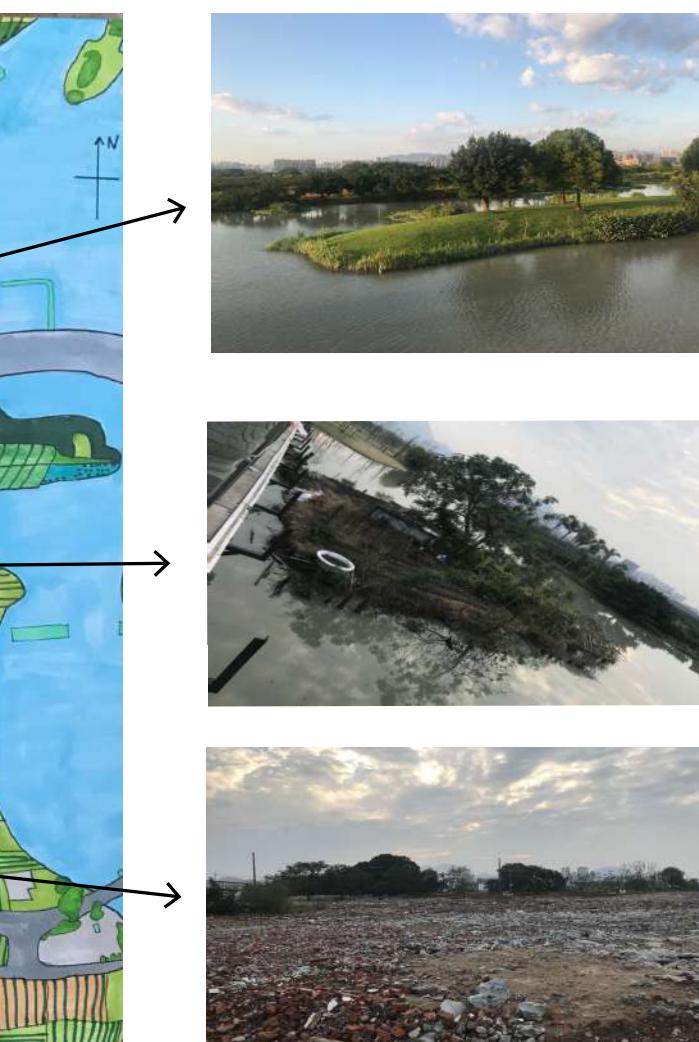
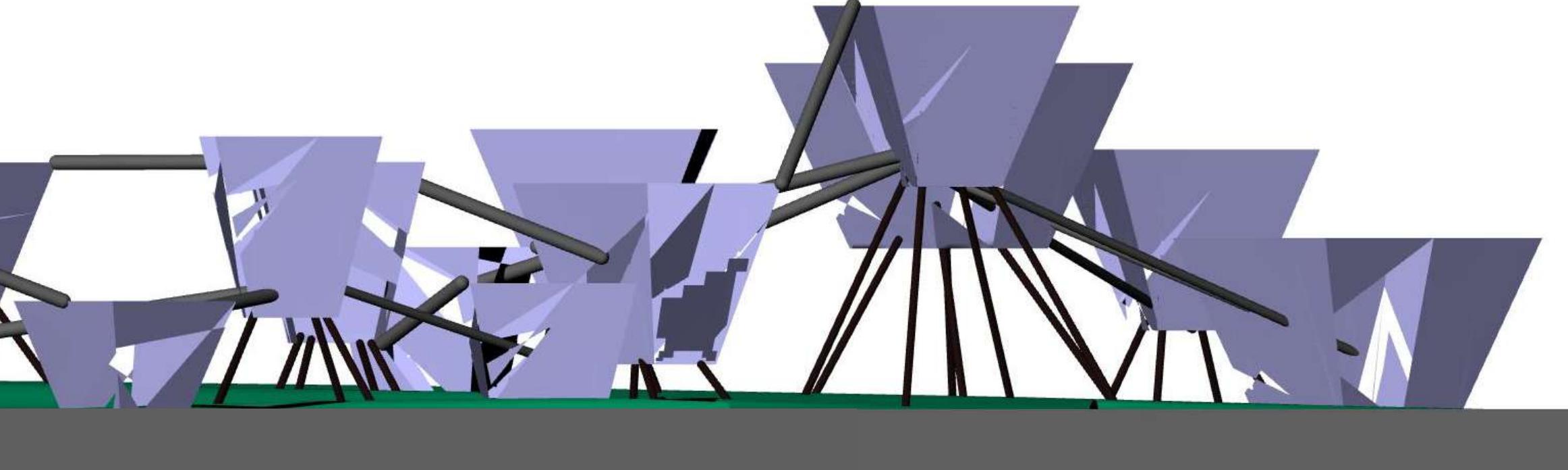


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## Map of Sanyang Wetland



Early Section



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## Early Concept

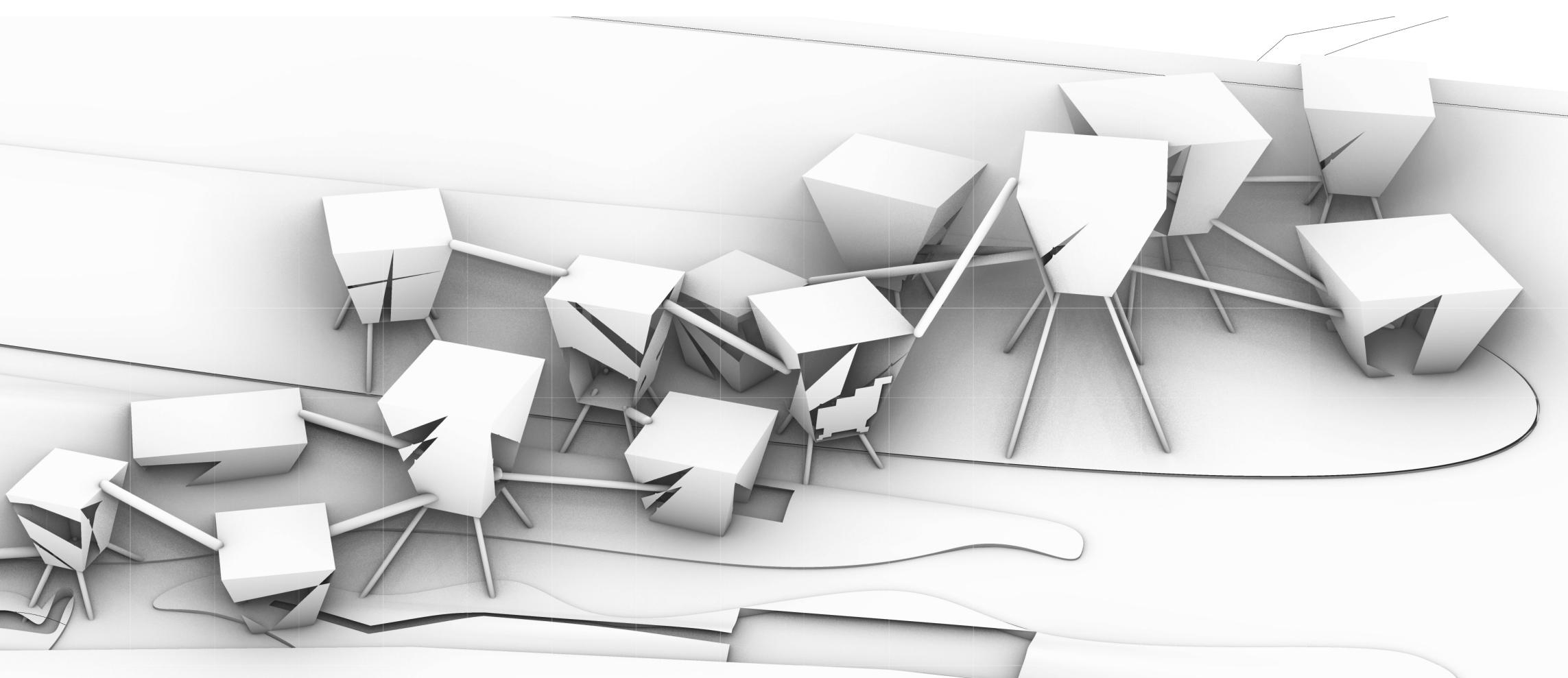
### Early Physical Model



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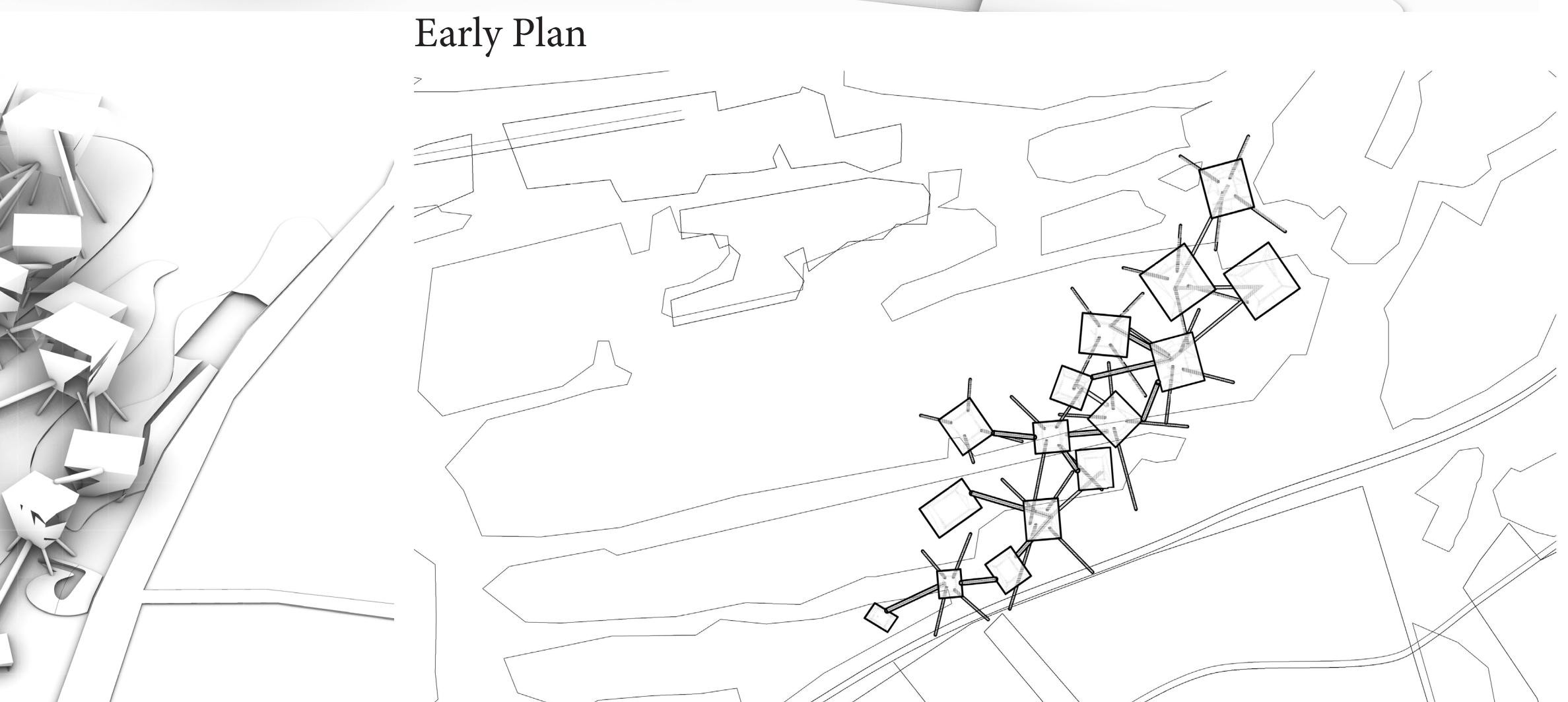
I chose the first model as the basis for my building. This model uses a different foam model on each side, the toothpick on the bottom. This model represents the concrete shape and structural support of my building. My architecture is made of concrete with some irregular glass that can be seen through. In order to allow the boat to pass without damaging the watercourse, I raised the house on the water. I connected the buildings with some thin tubes. In the massing model, I changed the distribution of the building and tried different shapes. Finally, I decided to expand the scale of my building to include more service facilities.

## Early 3d Model



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### Early Plan



## Block Model



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## Final Model



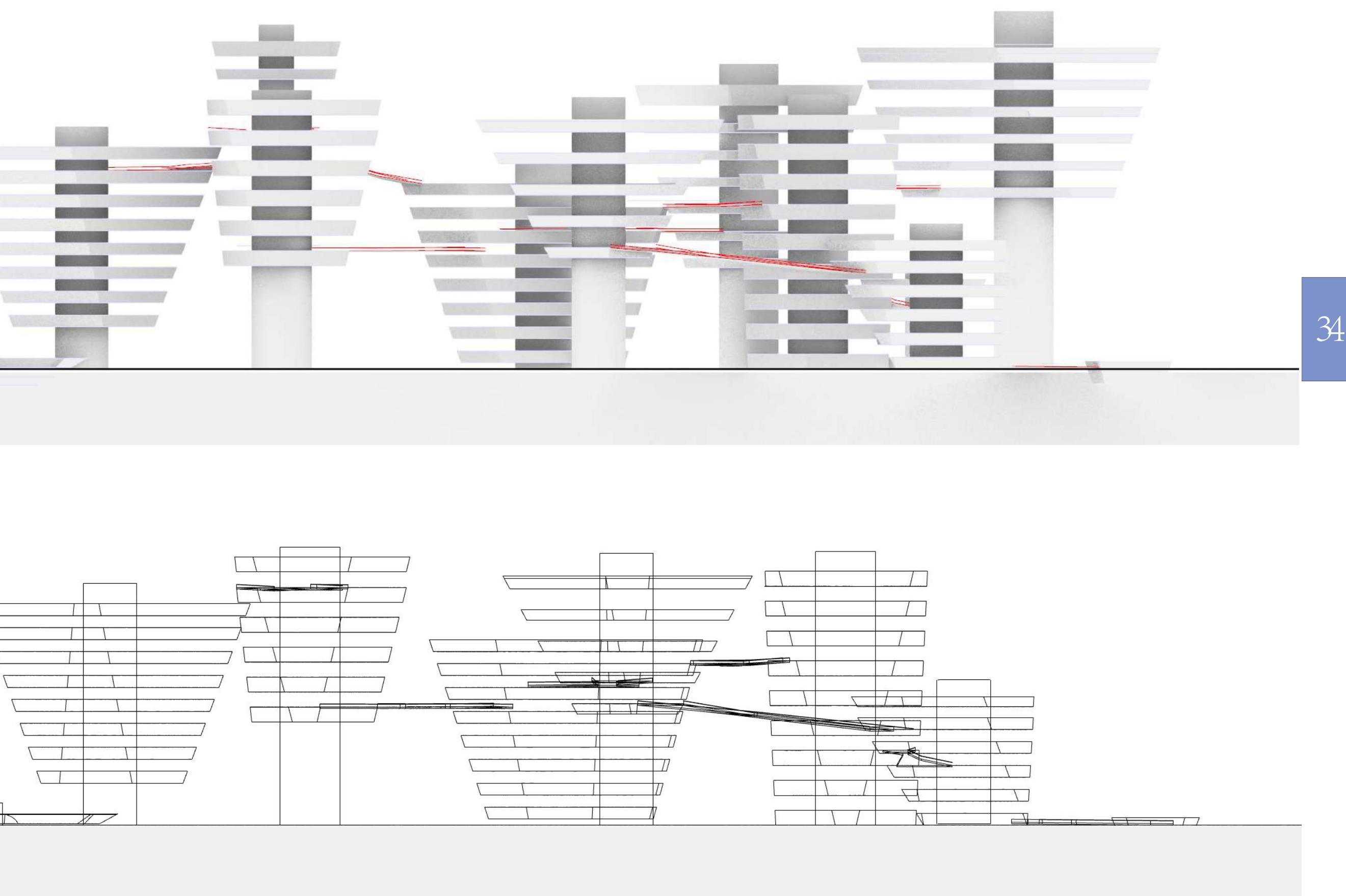
32

I changed the layout of the building. Because a building is not only two-dimensional, but three-dimensional, I make every buildings different by cutting and so on. After I added the elevator and structure, I found it ugly due to the huge elevator. I changed the architecture. On each floor, there is a space for sunlight and activity. The buildings are laid out layer upon layer. I also turned around some facades to make them more accessible. It became my final project.

Plan



Section



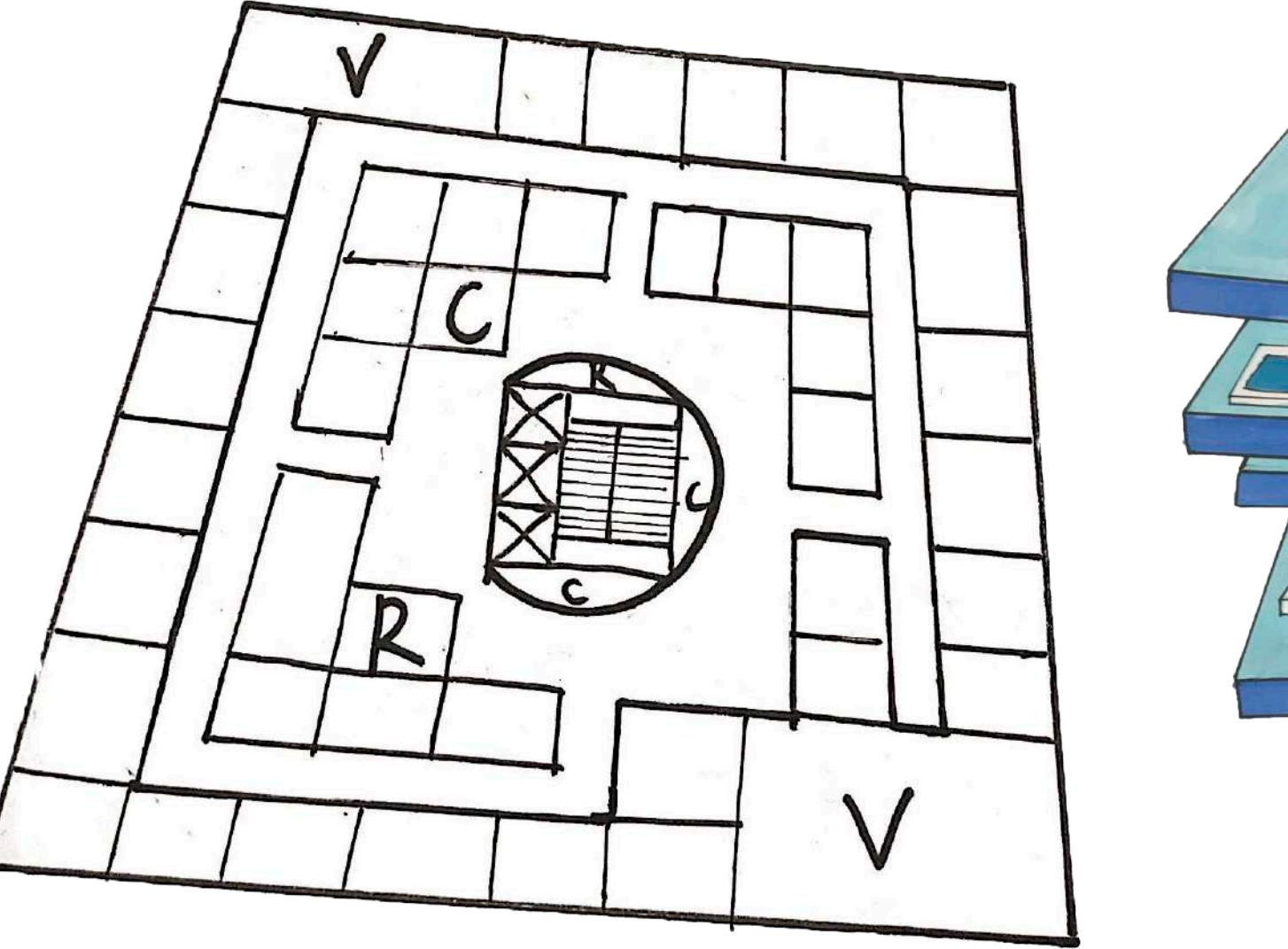
## One Building Details

Each floor has three elevators, stairs, hotel rooms, VIP rooms, cleaning rooms, etc. The size and number of rooms vary from floor to floor.

I used the Swiss Re Building as a reference and used glass facade of different colors. Some areas can prevent reflective light pollution. There are common areas between each floor and the different floors can be connected in a variety of ways. There are lots of ceiling windows to let in light.

Floor plan

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Space drawing

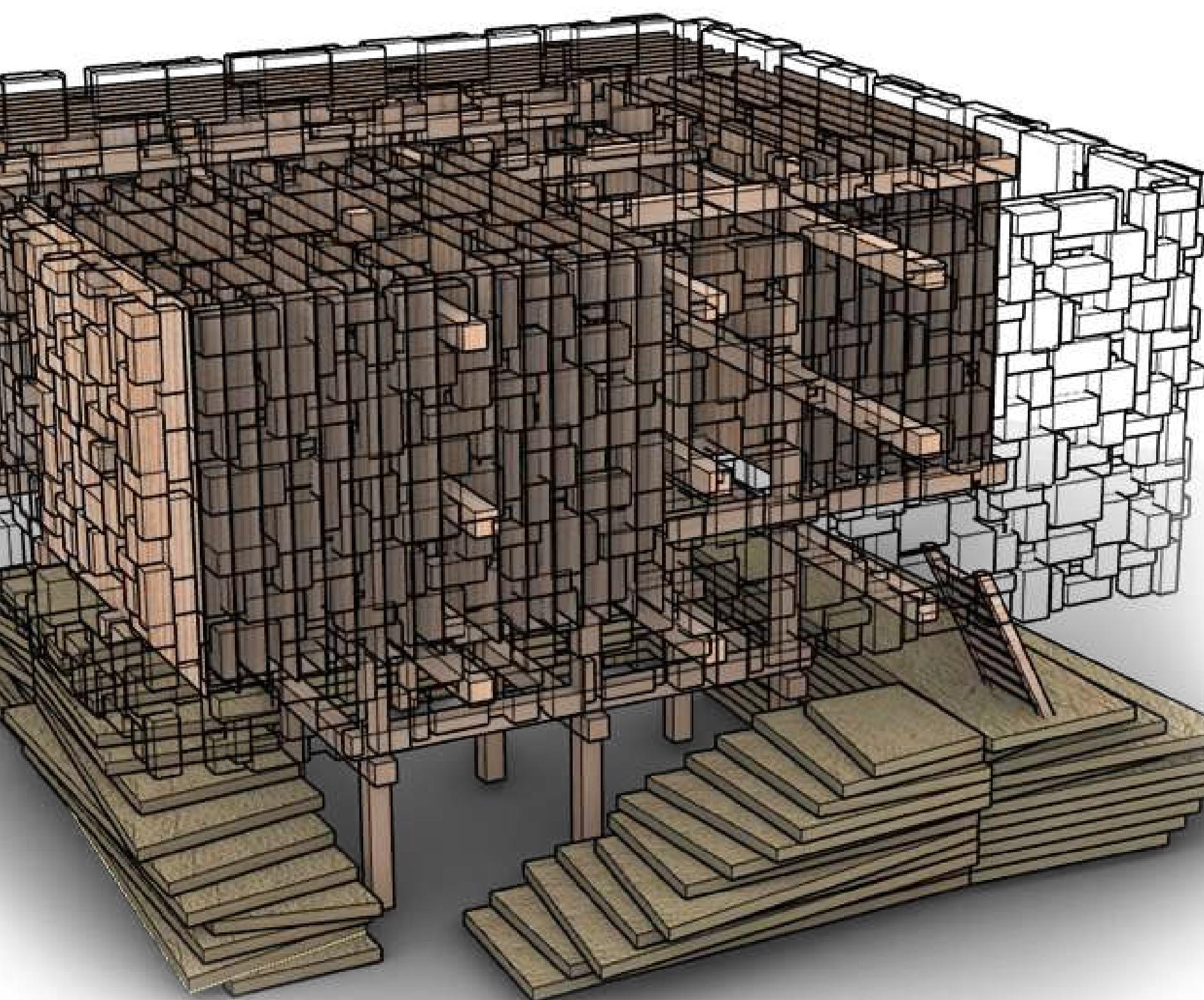


Reference: the Swiss Re Building, London



## 3 Bat House

in Wenzhou Kean University



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Wenzhou Kean University Construction Photo



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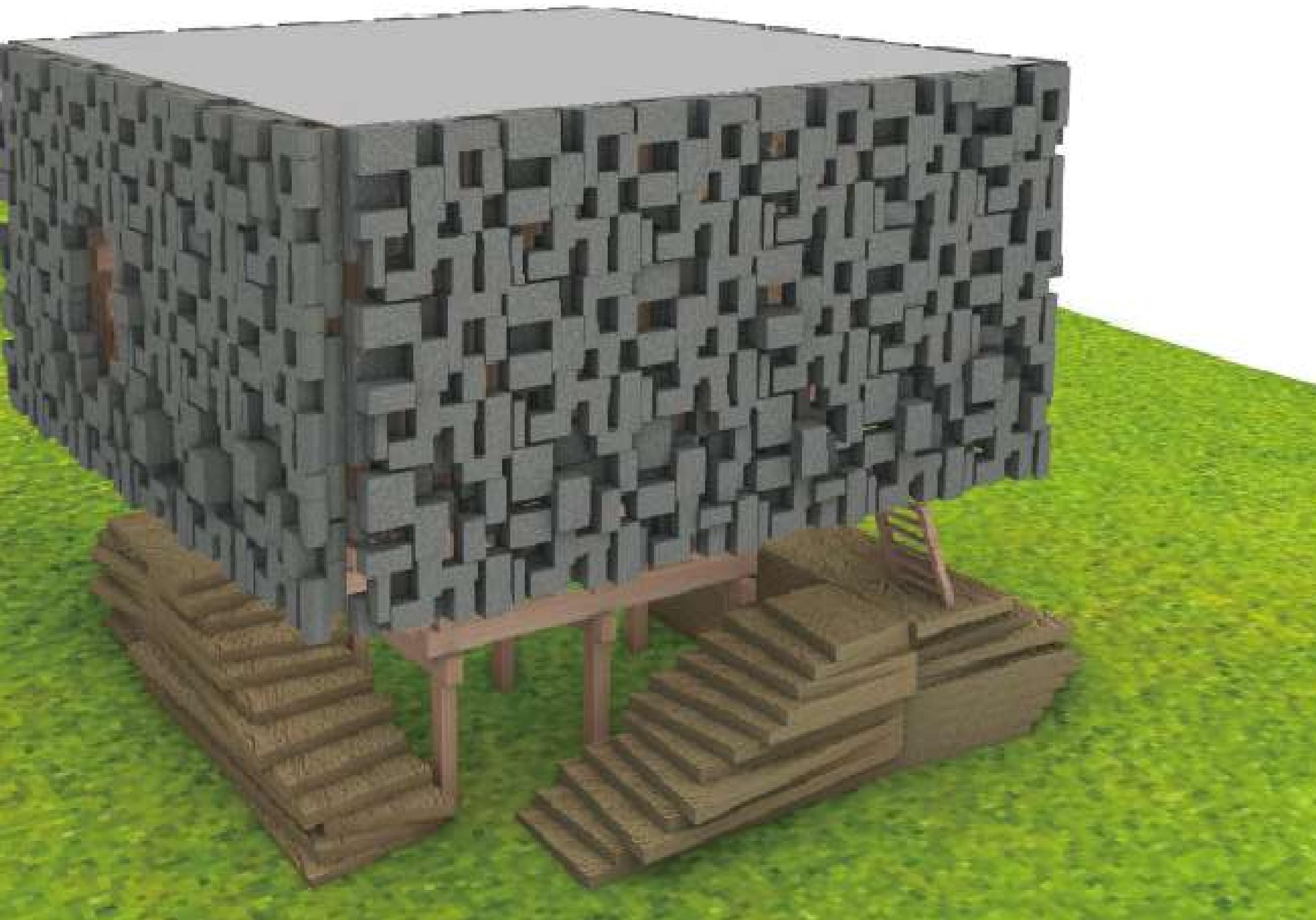
Due to the construction of the school and the opening of the surrounding area, bat homes have been damaged. We designed a large building, which is suitable for many bats who have lost their homes. The height of the bat house should be at least 2.5 meters above the ground. The building has two elevated layers below, making it high enough for bats. The 3.5m to 7.5m height of the bat house is for the bats to live in. There are three main types of bats in Wenzhou, namely the common pterodactyl bats and Rhinolophus cornutus and serotine bats. The bat house has areas suitable for different bats. The average distance between the two batboards is 30cm. Most of the functional areas are for the common pterodactyl bats and Rhinolophus cornutus. A few areas are reserved for the larger serotine bats.

Logo



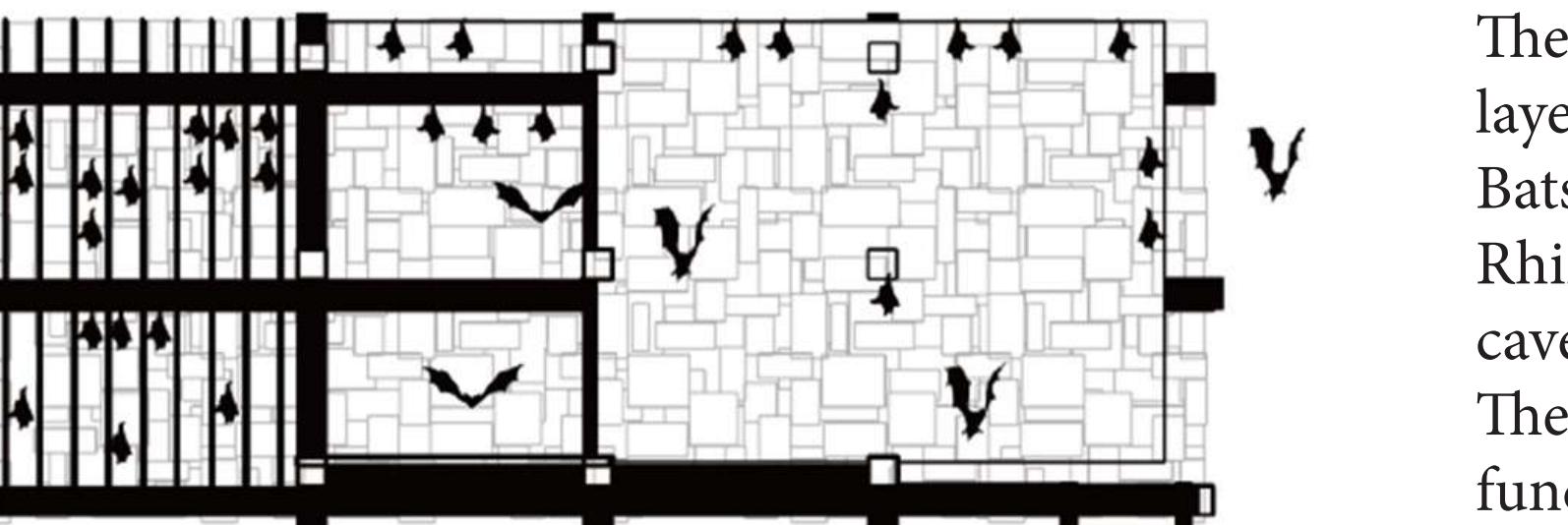
Early Work

Perspective view



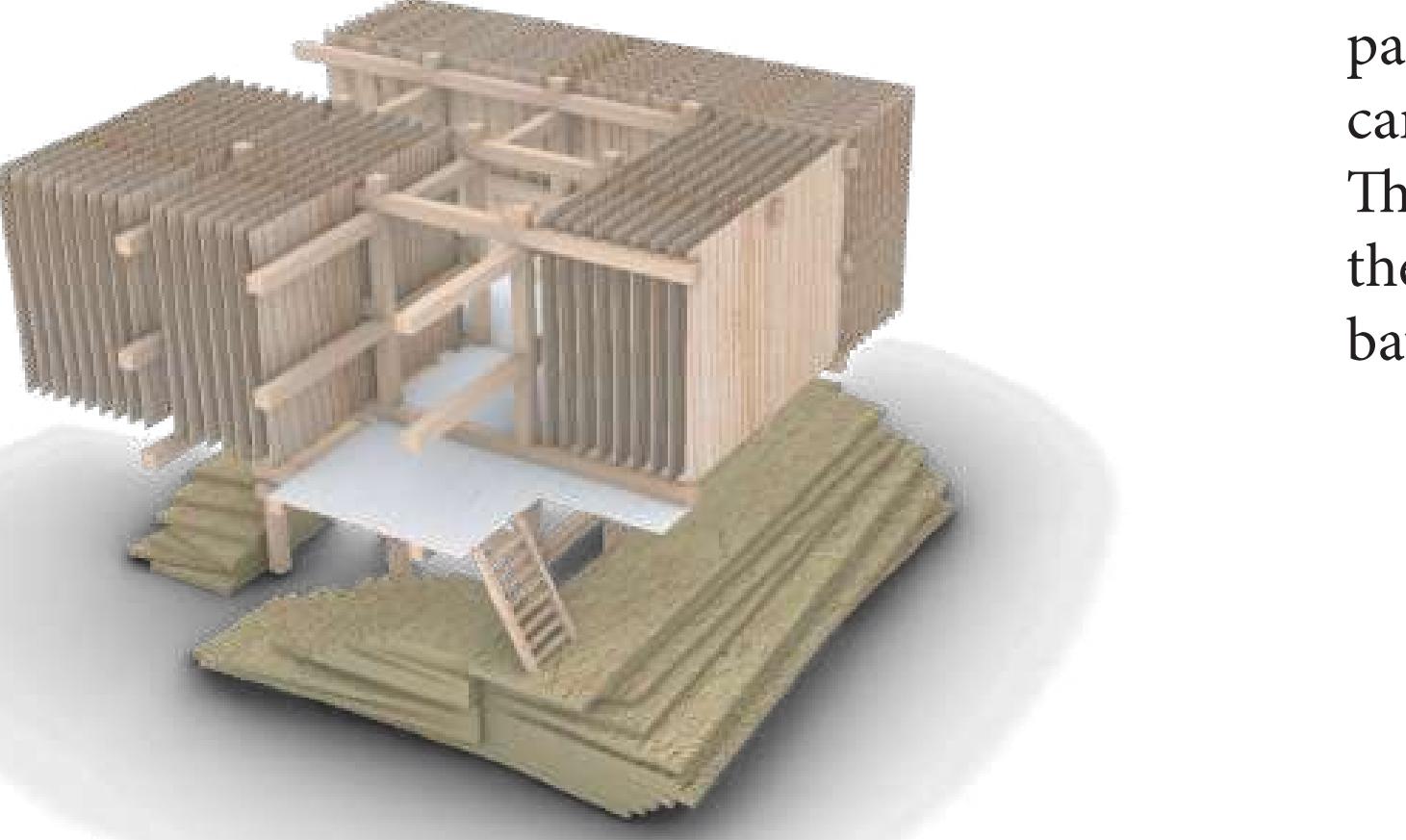
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Elevation



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Interior Perspective

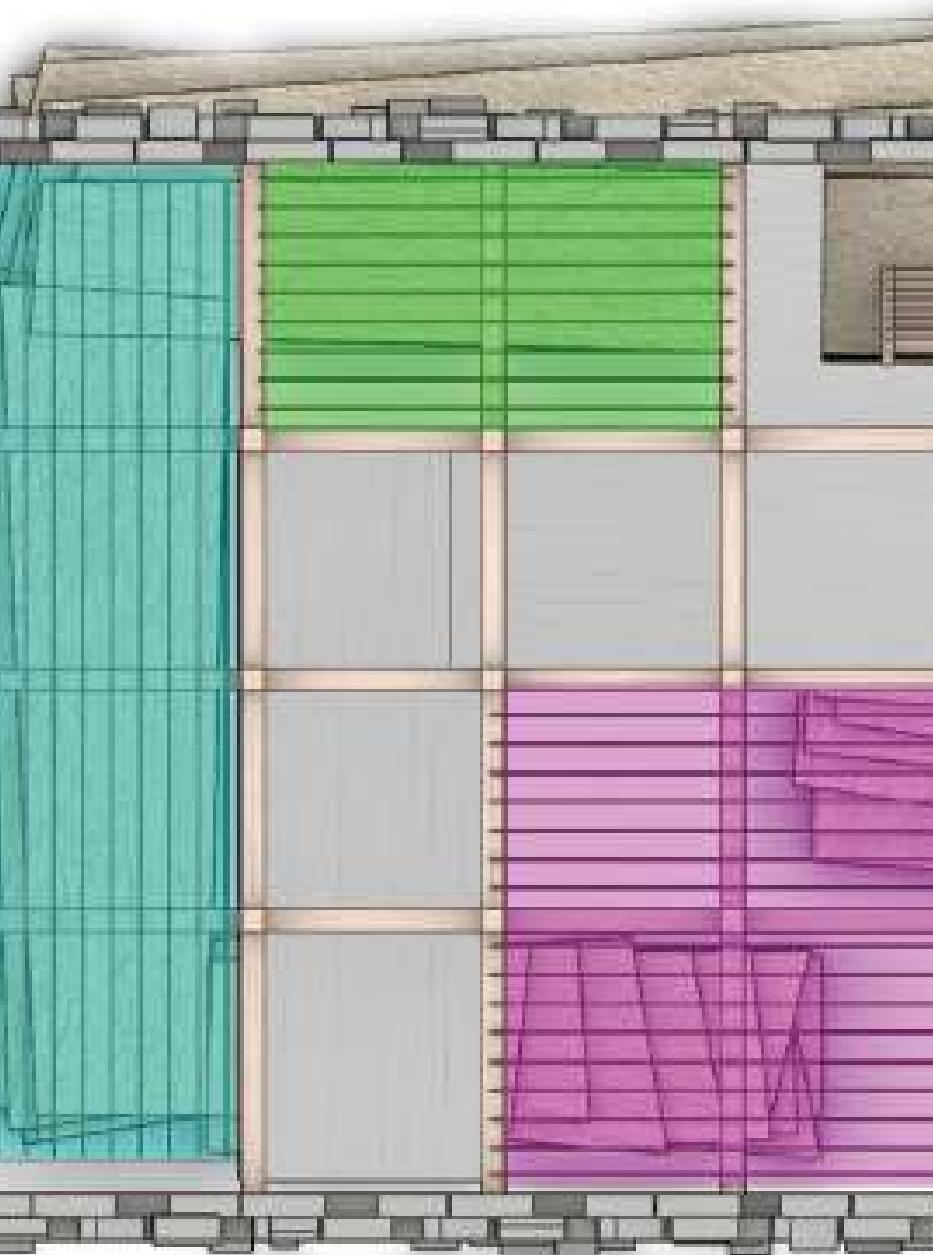


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The surface of the bat house is made of two layers of randomly placed stone-like lacquer. Bats like to live in caves and drill in crevices. Rhinolophus cornutus in particular live in caves. These stones are very attractive to bats. The roof is made of concrete and has various functions such as heat preservation and drainage.

The steps leading up to the bat house are made of irregular layers of rammed earth, artistically speaking, echoing the irregularities of the building's surface materials. People can sit on the steps and watch the bats inside without being obstructed. The bat house has a passageway for people to walk through, which can be used to clean the bat house regularly. There are also windows for people to enjoy the scenery, reflecting the theme of man and bat together.

Zone chart



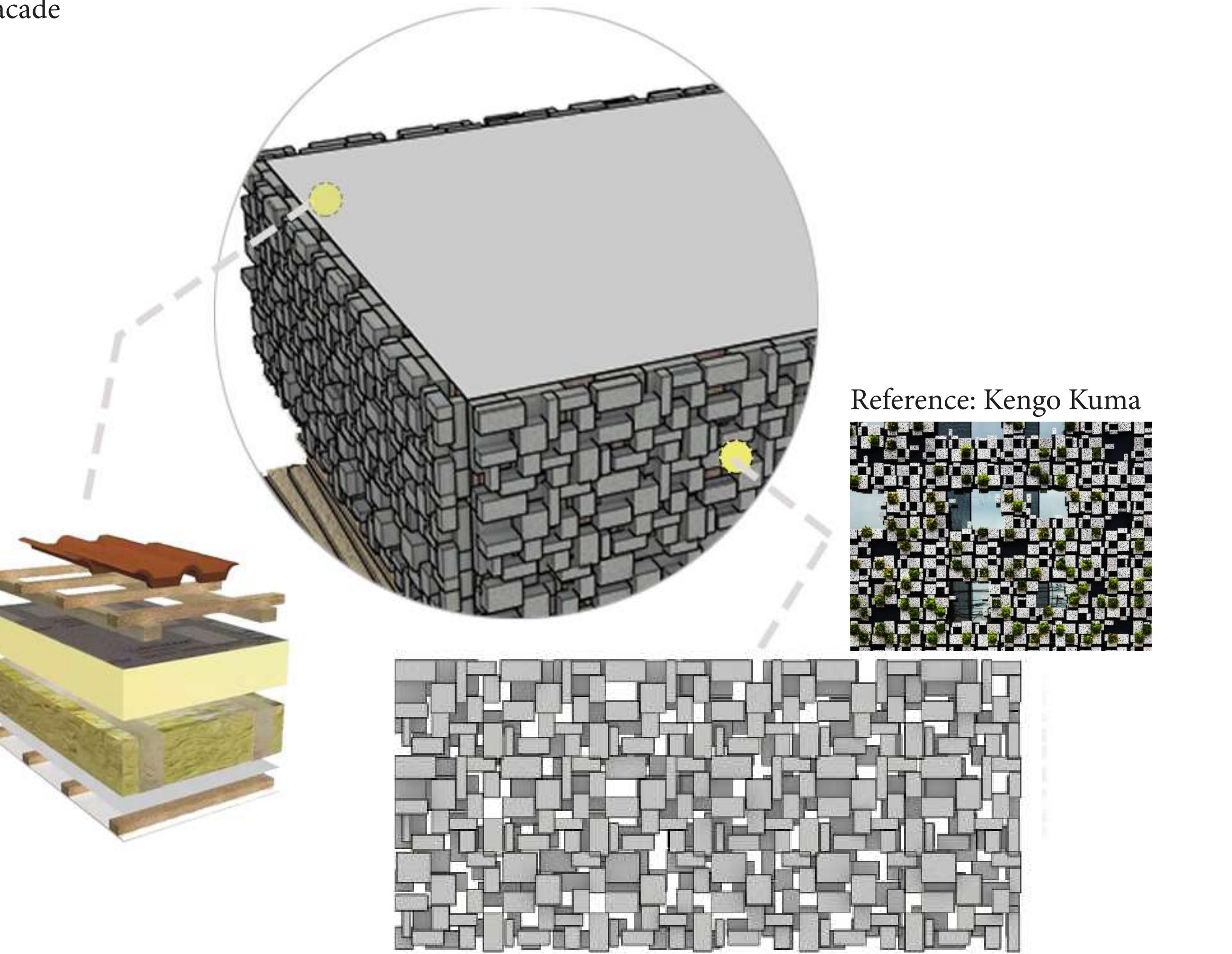
Circulation



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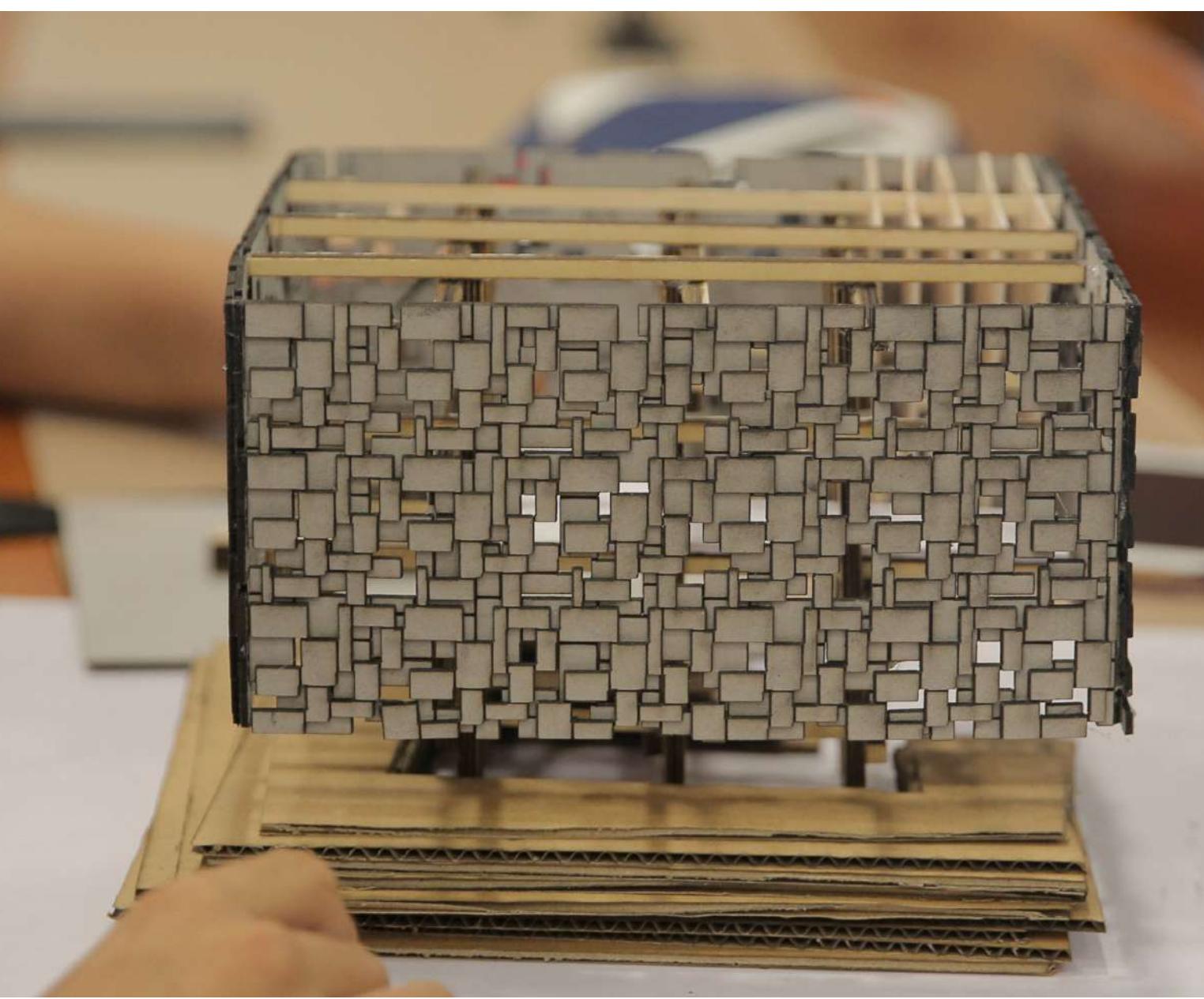
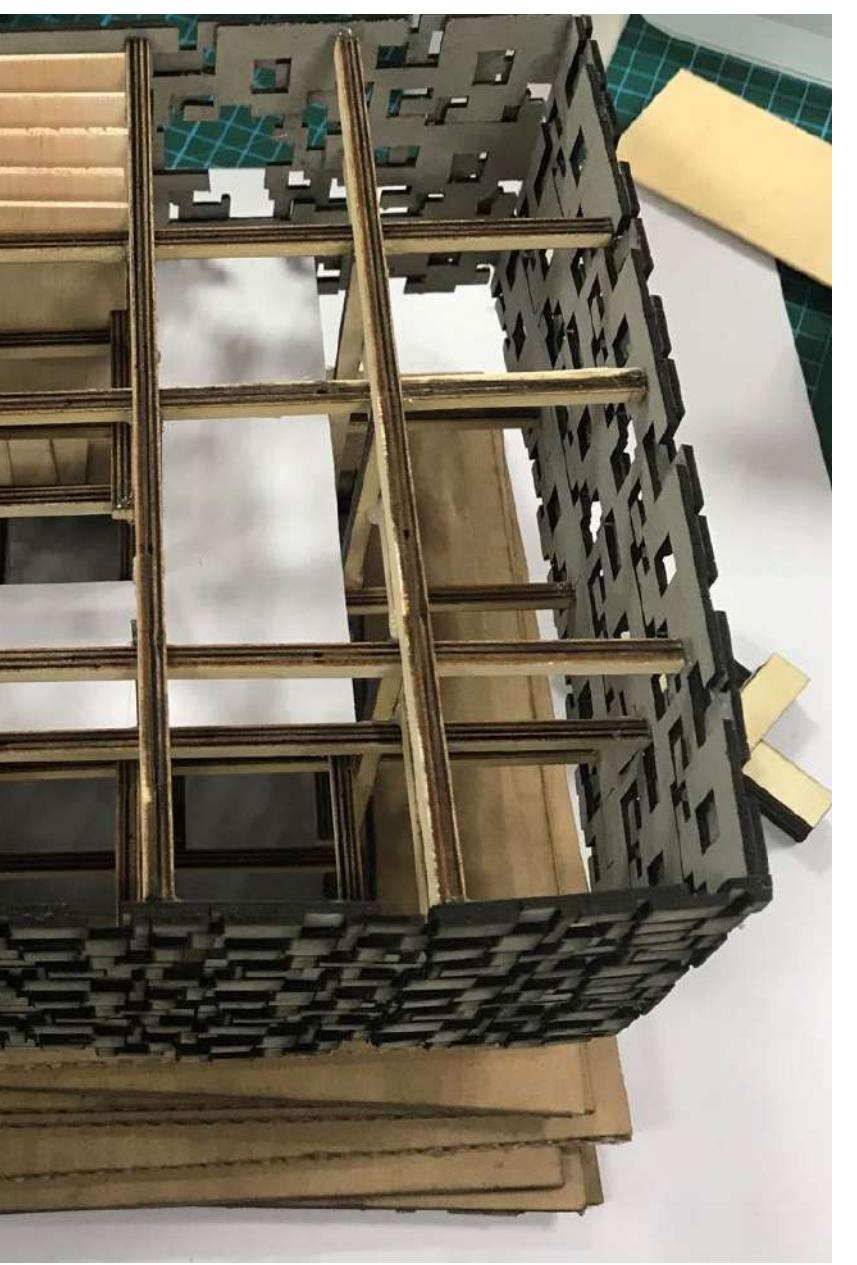
Roof and Facade

41



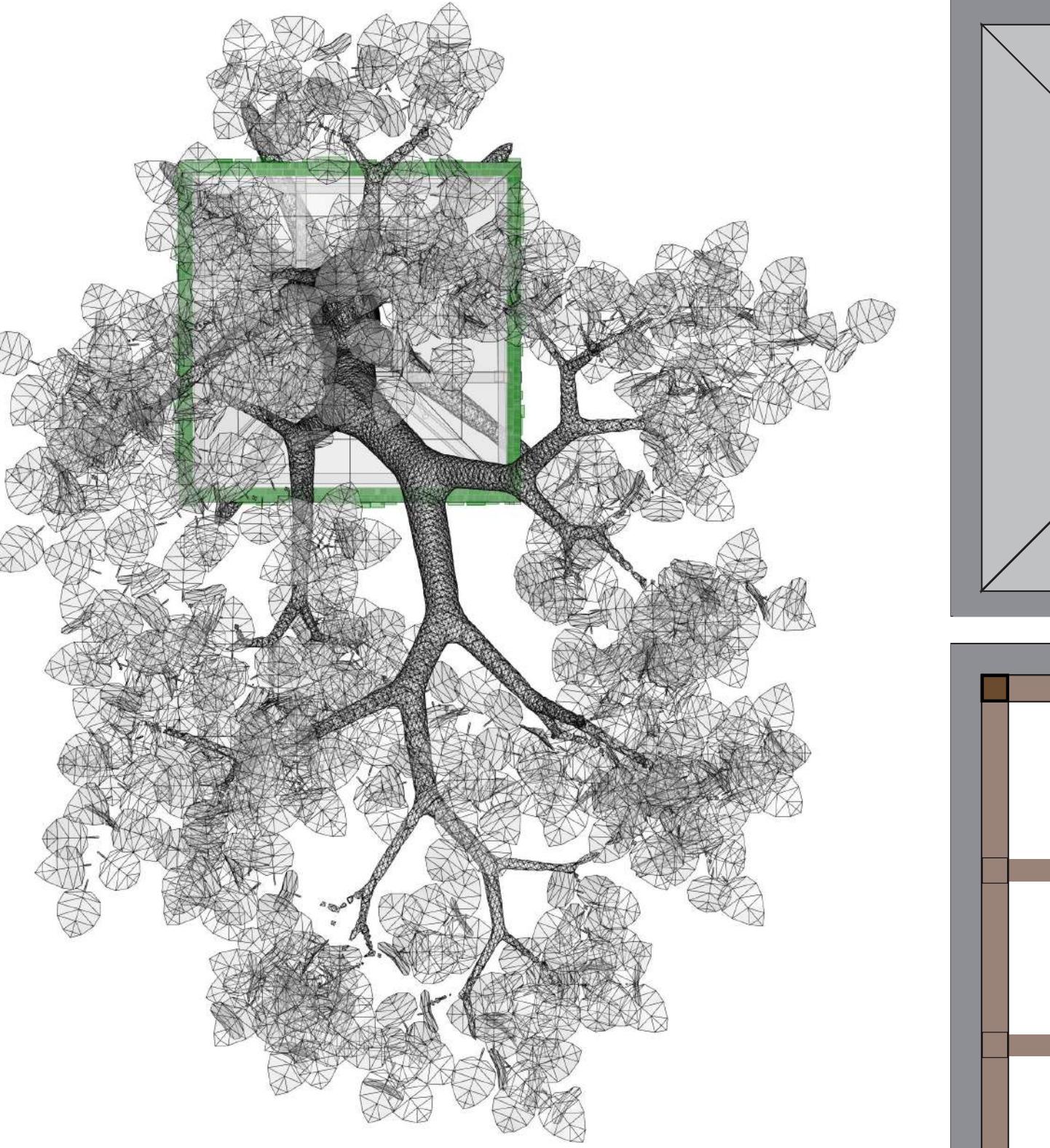
Physical Model

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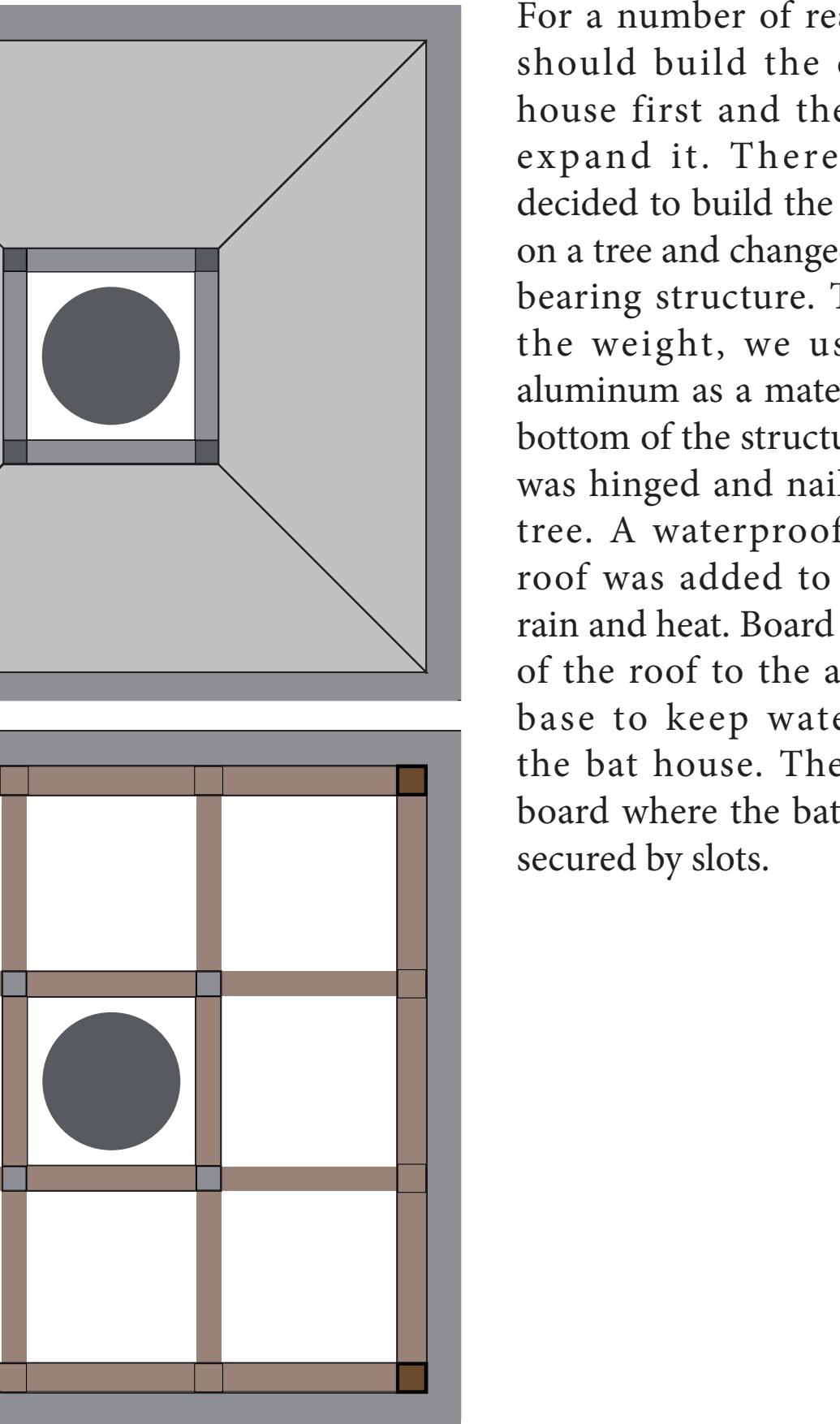
## Later Work

### Top View

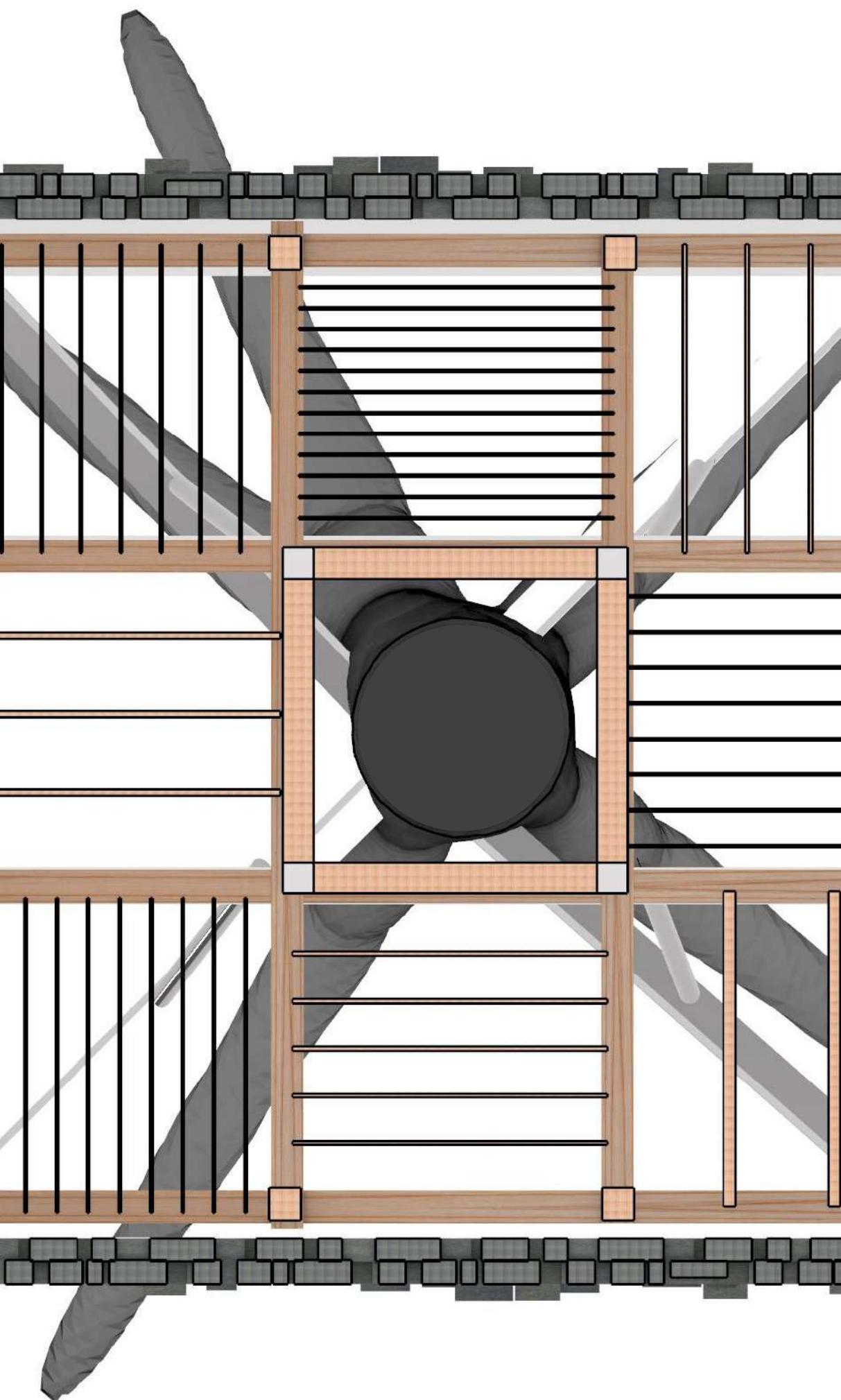


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### Plans



### Cross Section



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Elevation

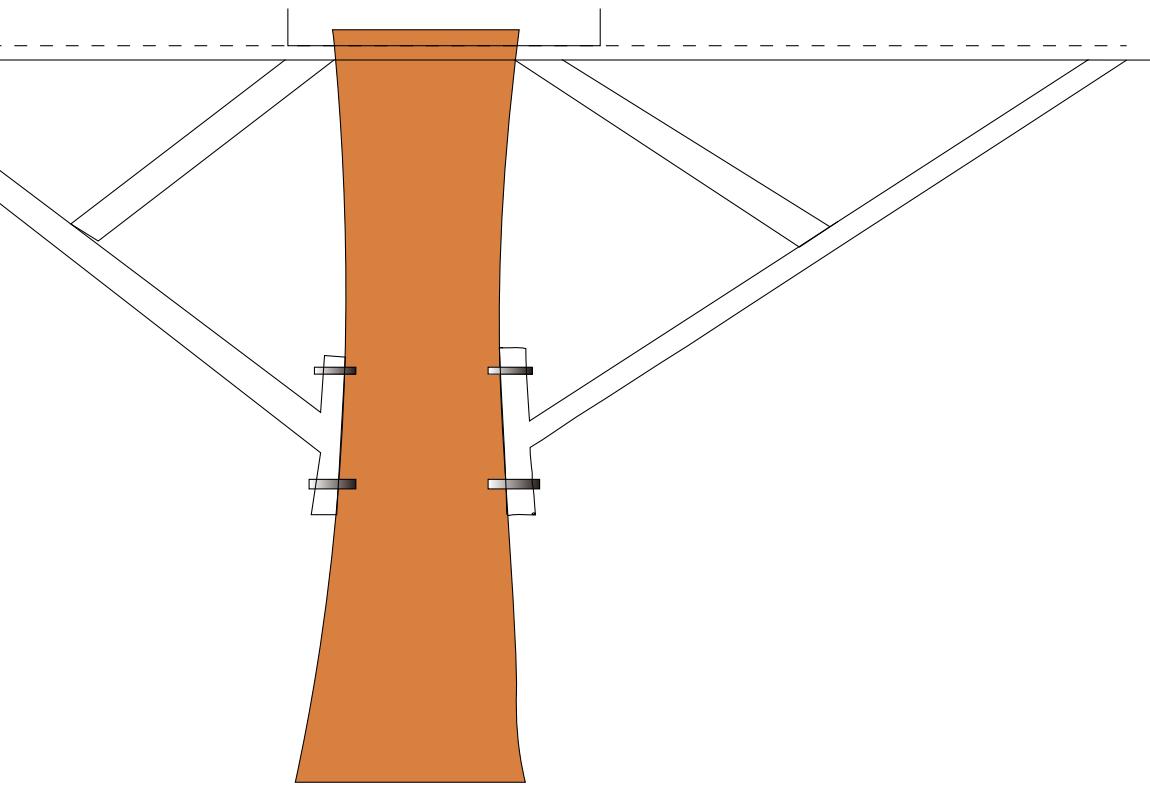


Layered Chart

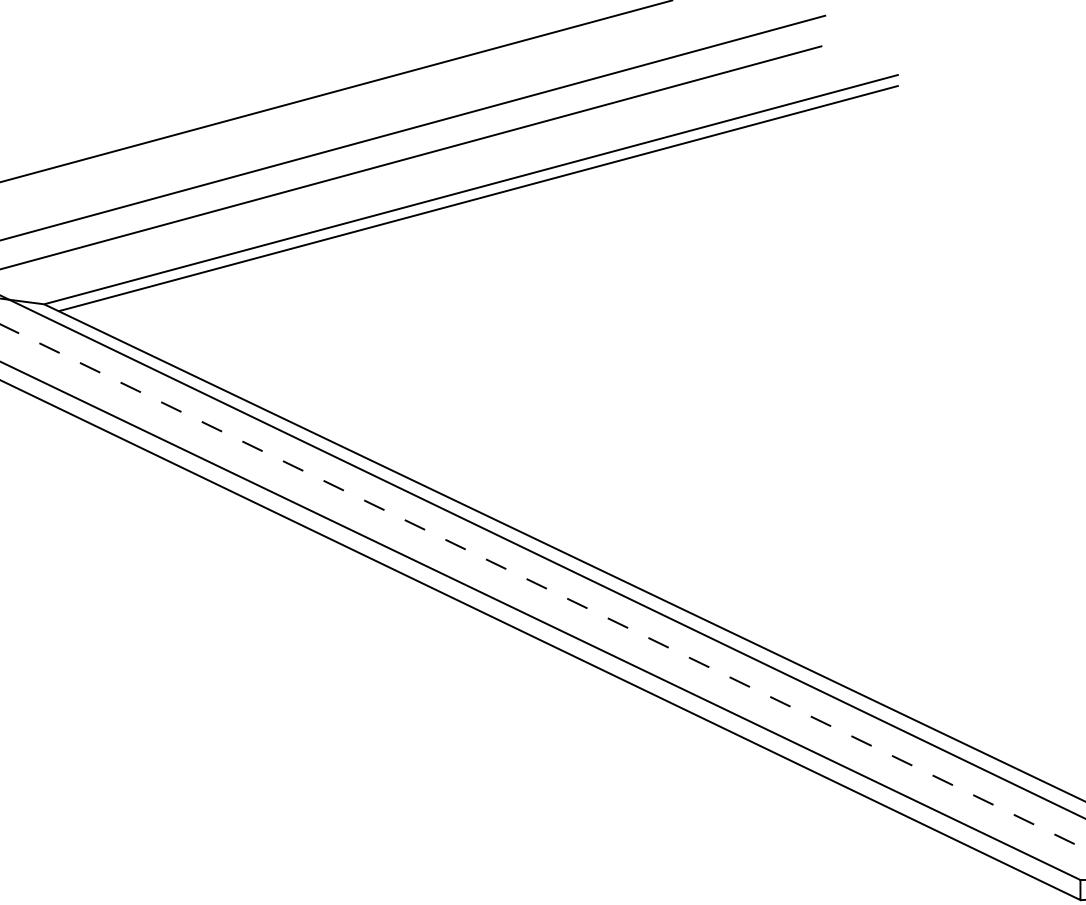


Details

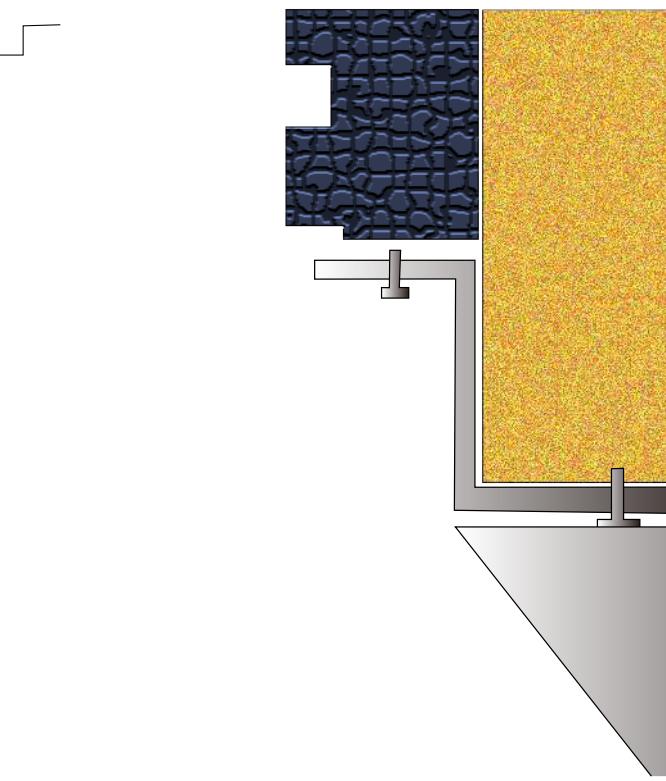
Joint to the Tree



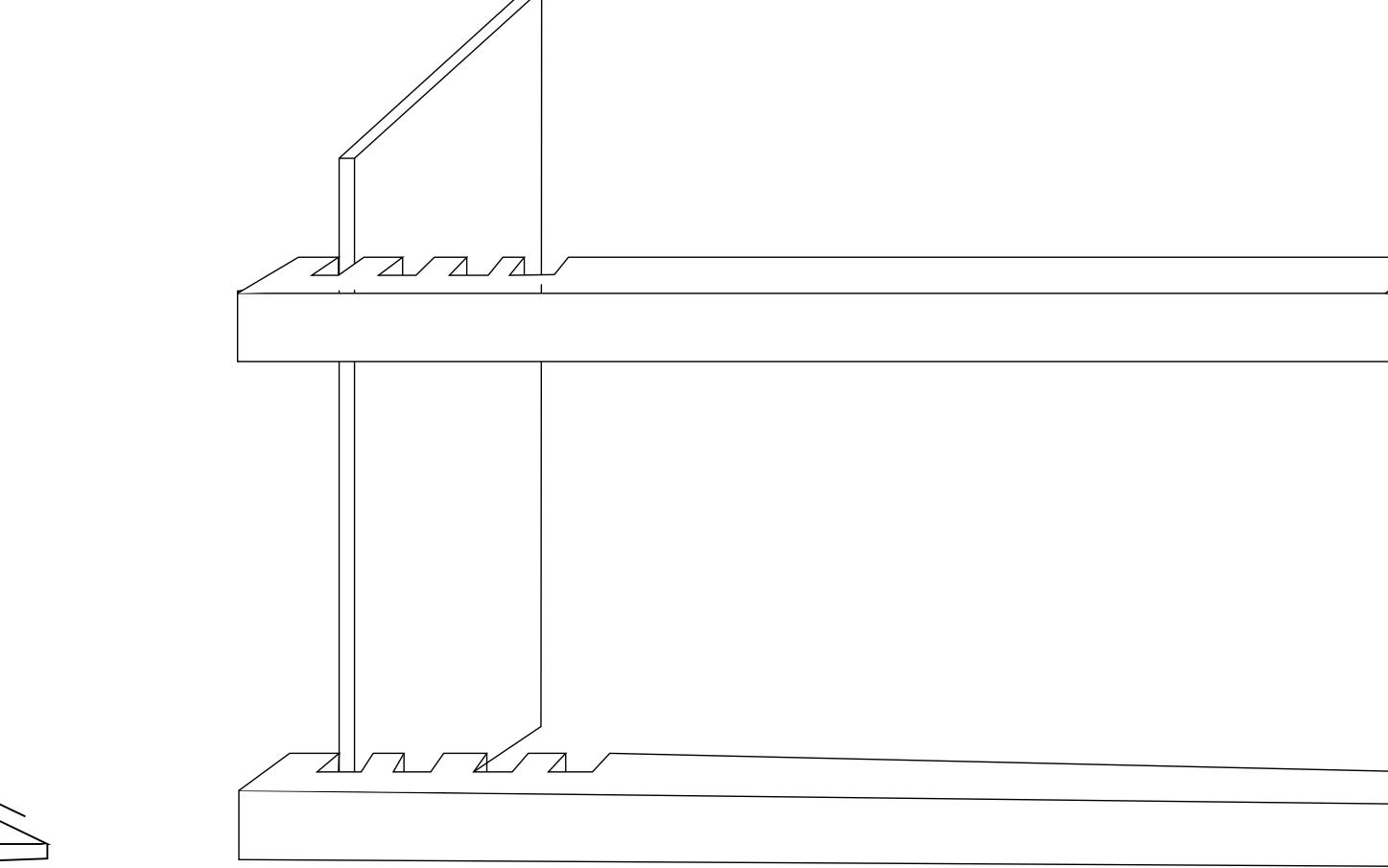
Shape of the Bottom Aluminum



Connection with Aluminium  
to the foam brick and the wood

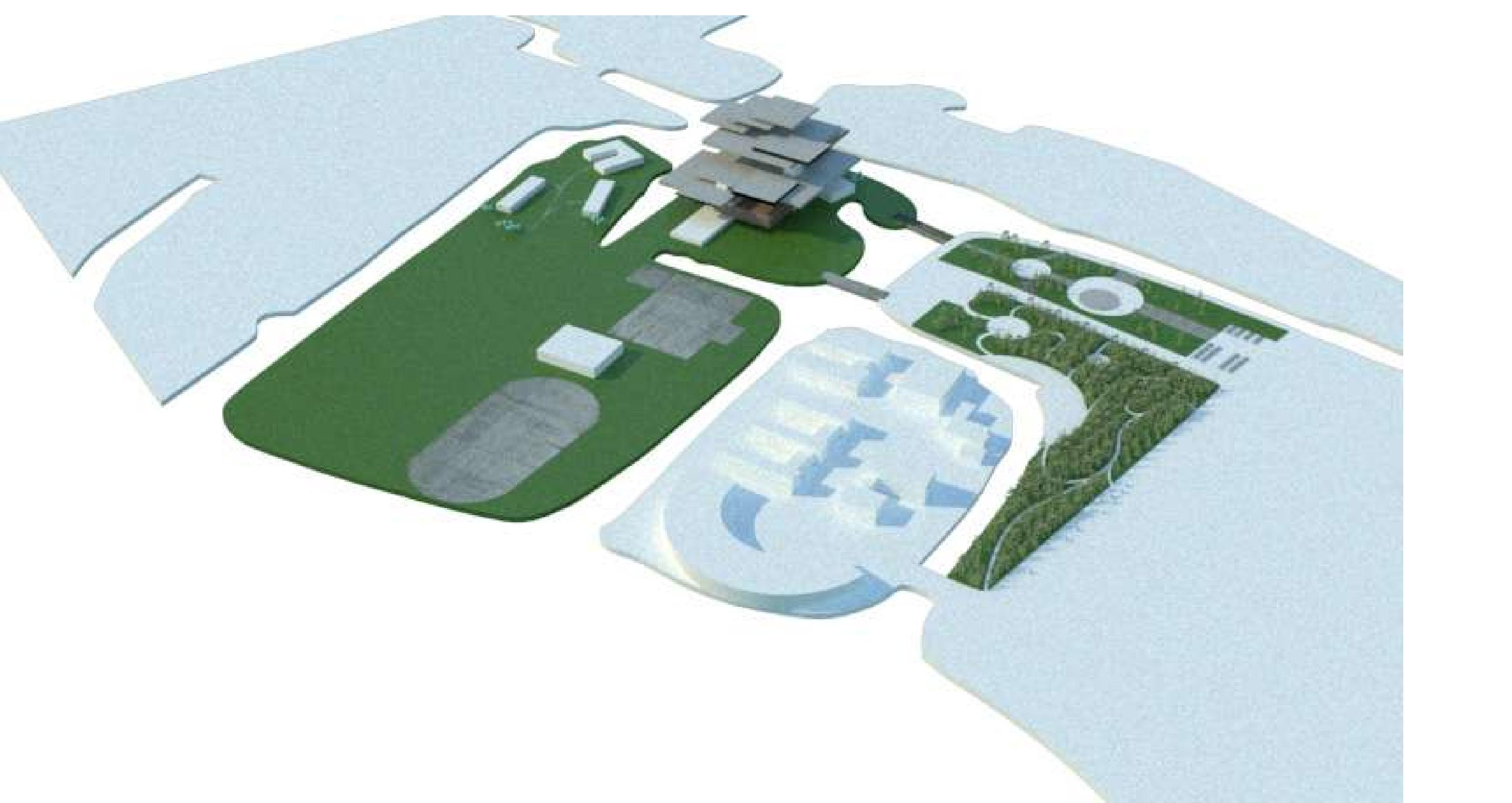


Insertion of Wooden Boards



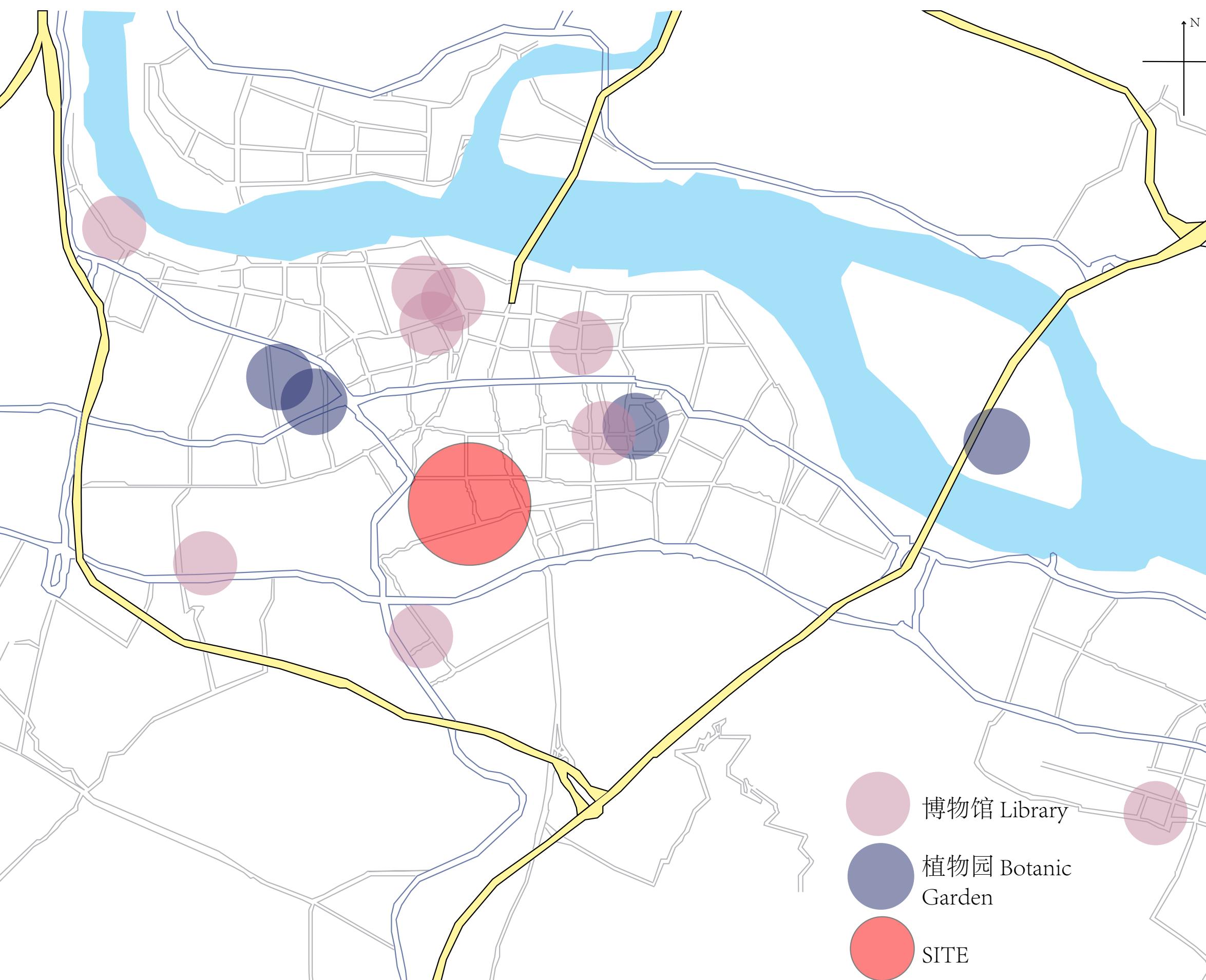
#### 4. Sky Garden

- Combination of ecological garden and library



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#### Original museum and botanical garden map



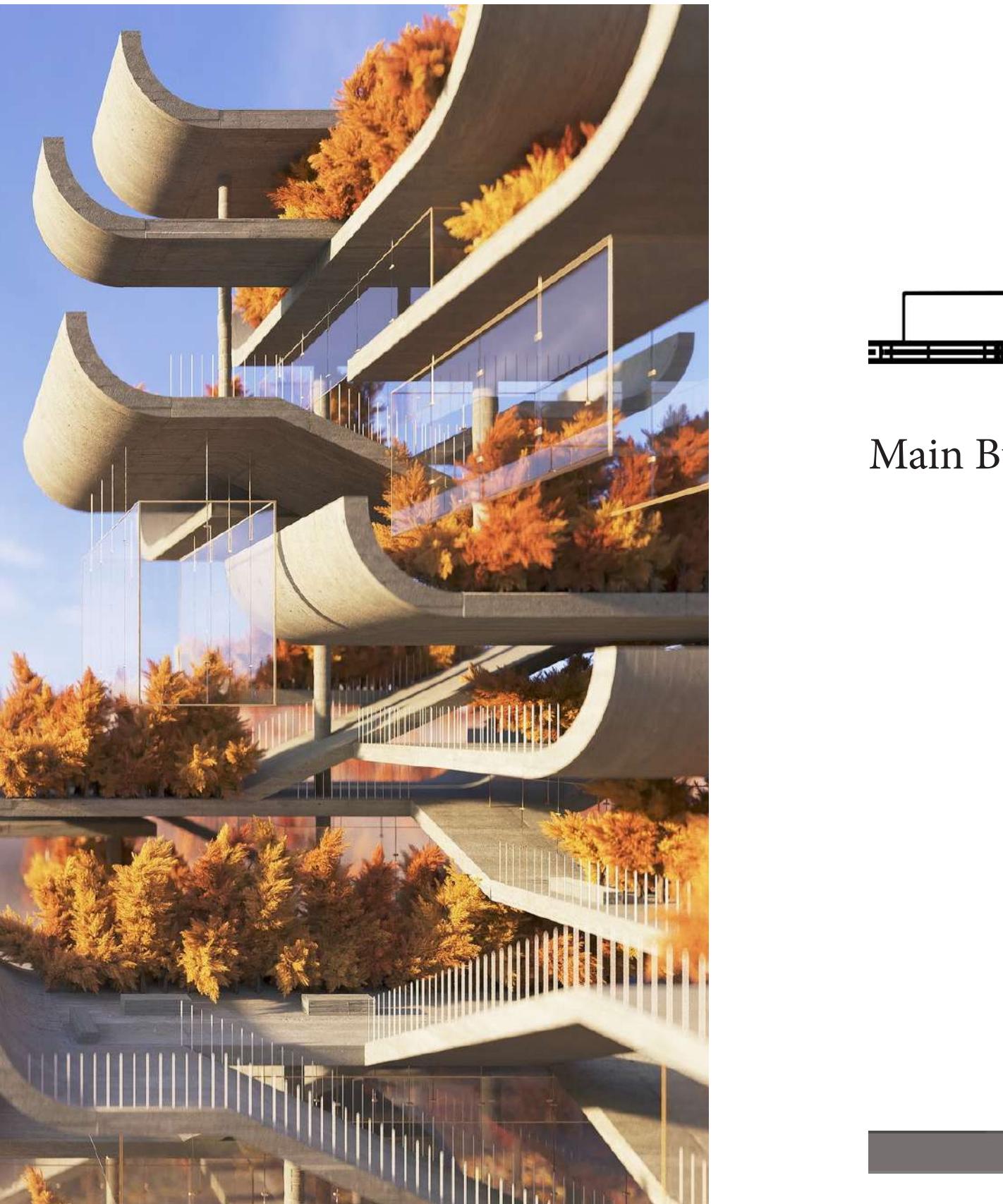
## Plan



Near by the Longxia Road , there 's a land with large residential area. Since plenty of inhabitants living around, they sincerely need spirit services.In order to complete the goals above,we mix the library and the ecological garden into our new concept buildings----ecological library.The inhabitant nearby can provide us enough visitors flow rateso that guarantee we don't leave unused resource.At the same time,we hope to provide a human touch place.

The library that immersed in the landscape,attracting all the book-lovers come to explore. the idea of the whole buildings' shapes comes from the tree, the combination of library and the ecological garden shows the "nature + humanity"idea of us.

## Precedent Reference: Amey Kandalgaonkar



## Sections

### Overall Section

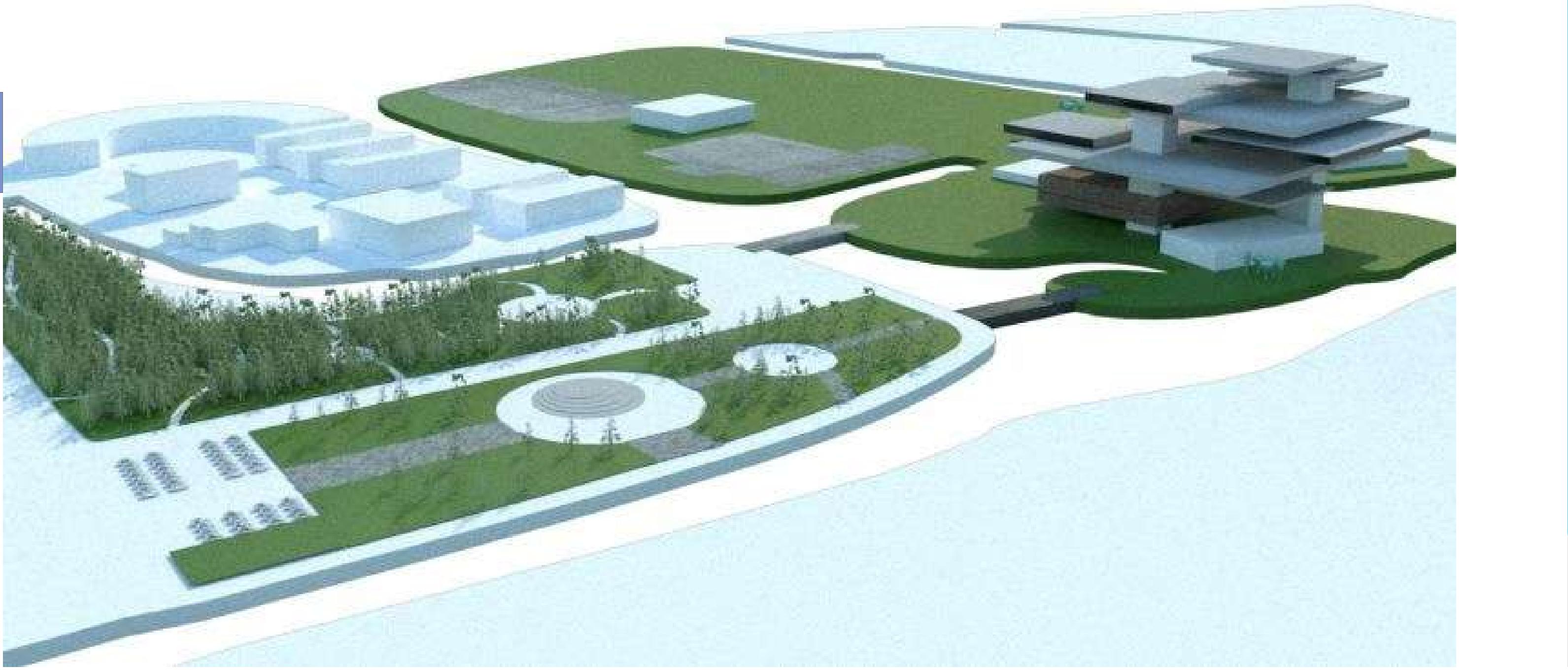


### Main Building Section



## Perspective View

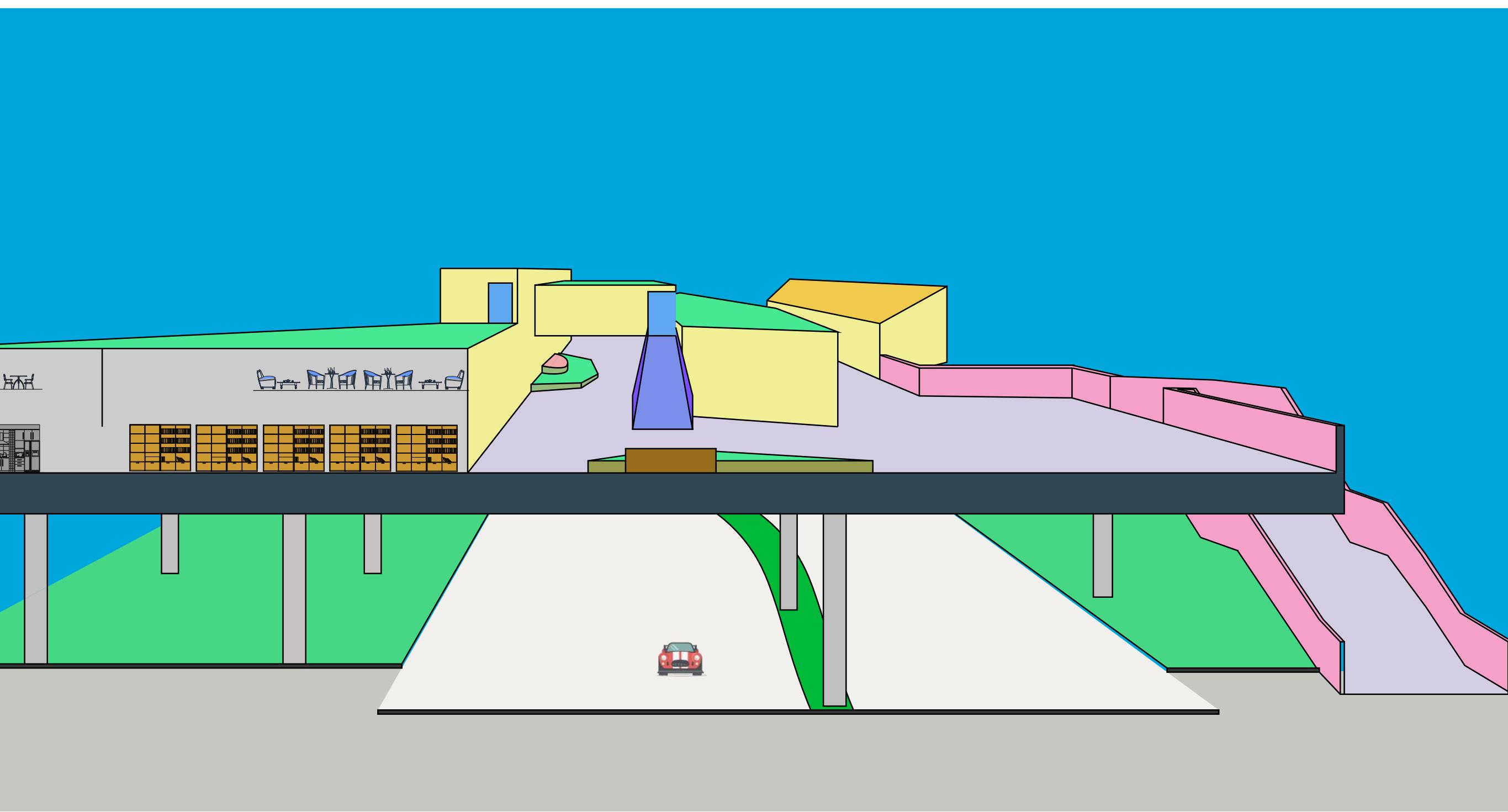
51



## 5 Bridge Reconstruction

in Wenzhou College of Business

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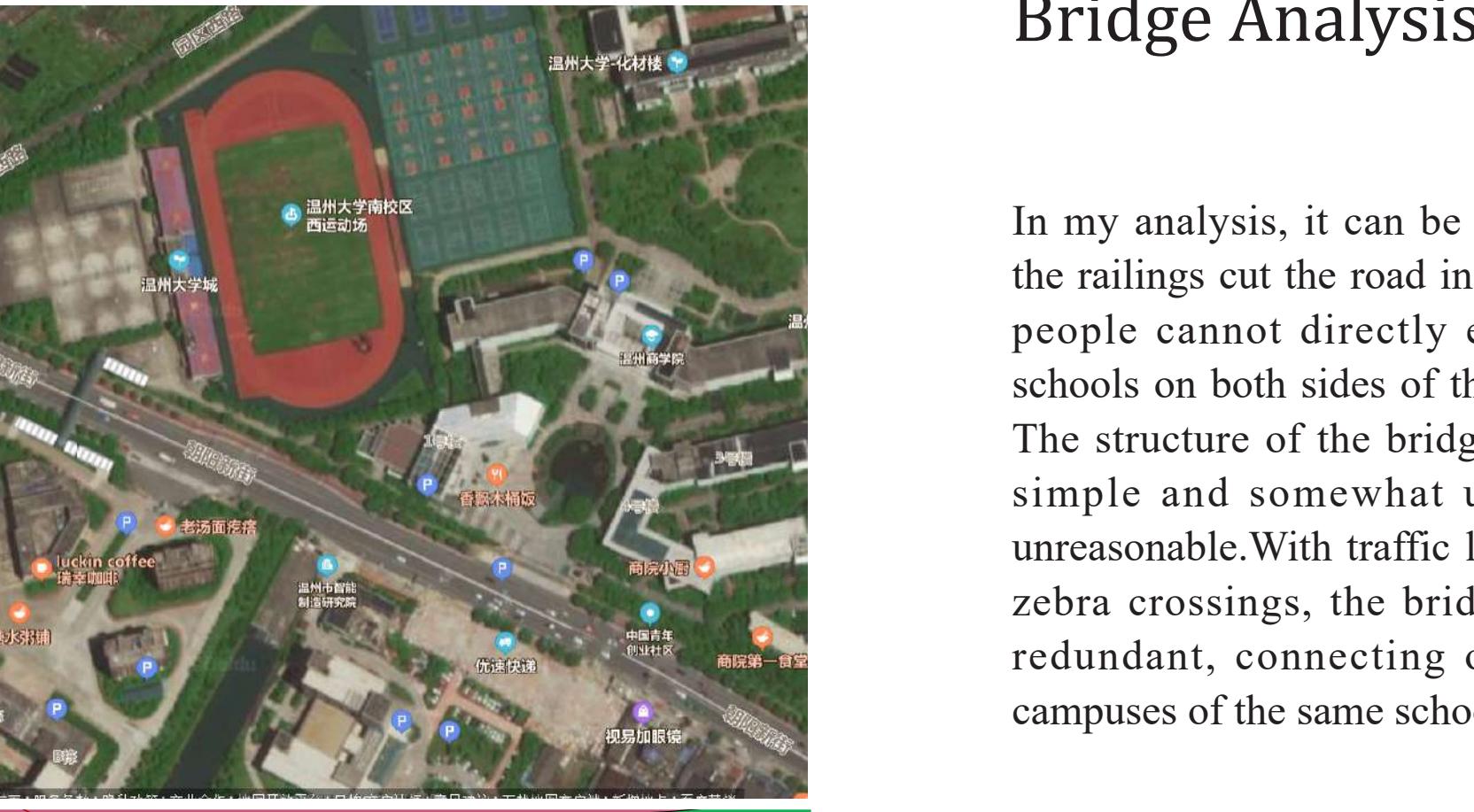


# Site Map and Analysis

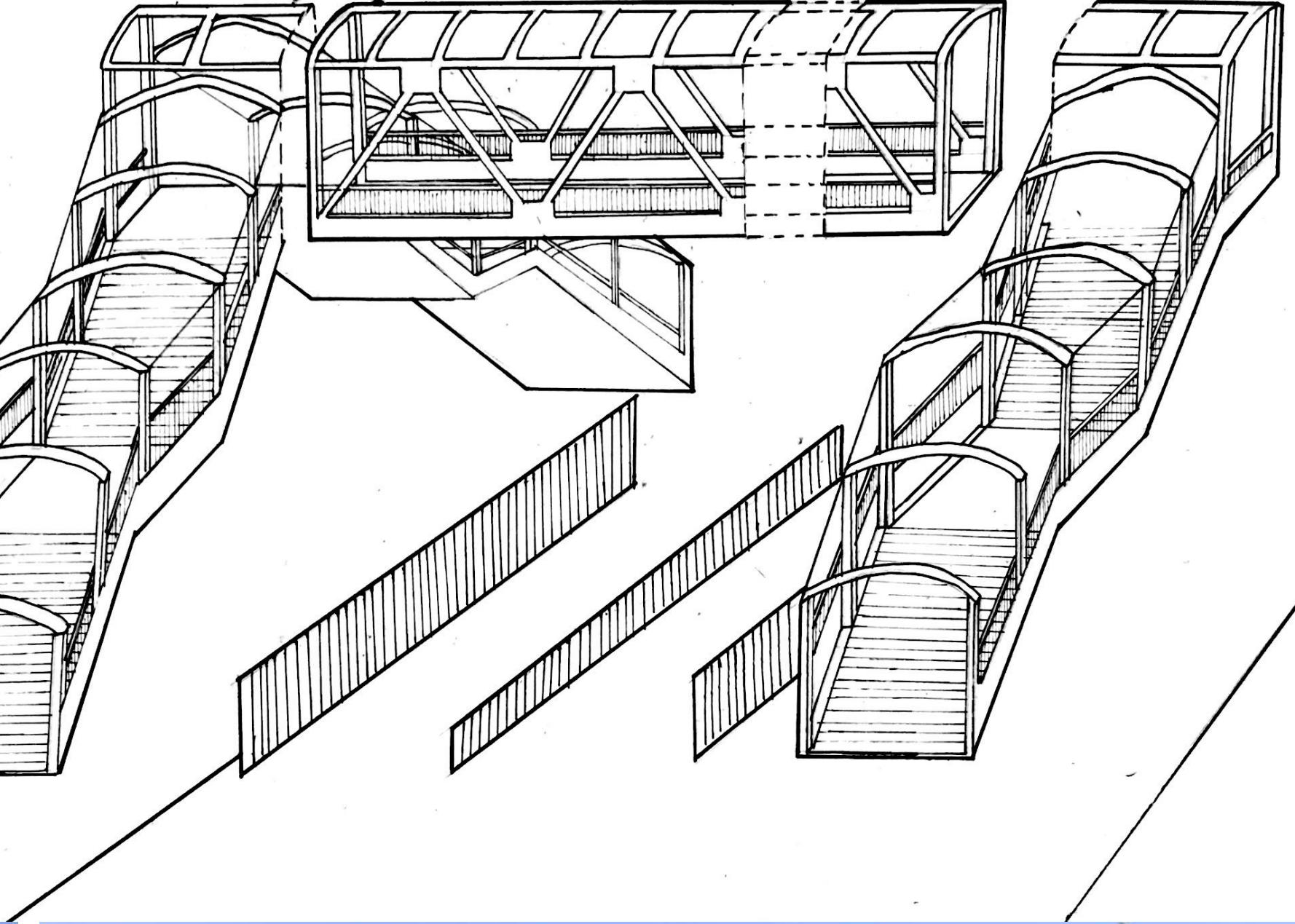
**Site Problem:** Connecting dormitories with teaching area of Wenzhou Business College using an unreasonable bridge

The site is located on the road leading into Wenzhou University Town. Wenzhou Business School and Wenzhou University are nearby. The bridge in problem was designed to connect the two universities. Only one long and narrow road leads to the north end of the bridge. There is a playground nearby and a building that prevents access to the playground nearby from the bridge. Cars or bicycles can only be parked in the parking lot on the north side of the bridge, which cannot be used to enter the living area of students. The bridge is too small to pass many people at the same time, let alone have a public space. There are also many structural issues.

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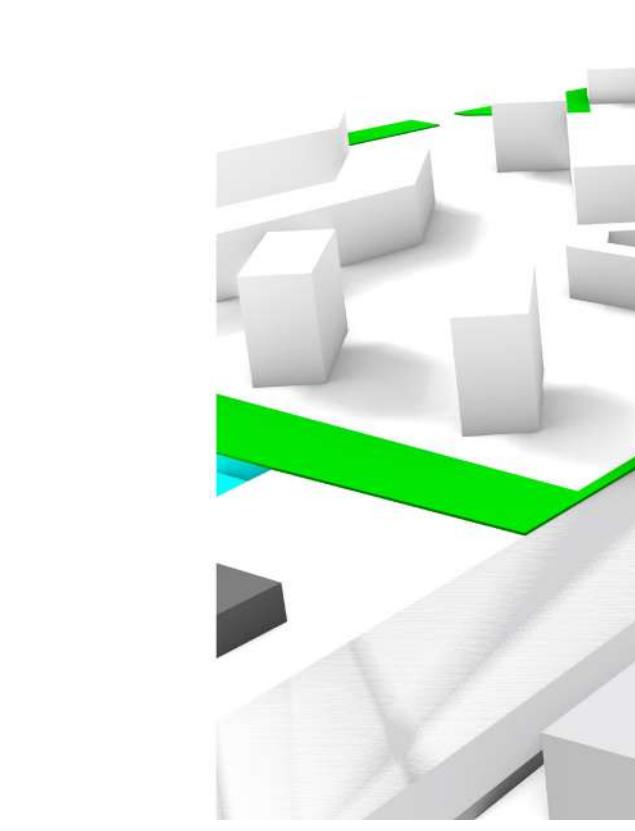
## Interview

Interview 1: I spoke to students at Wenzhou Business School, and they said the bridge is of little use there, and very few people would cross it. Only steps are used on the bridge, making it impossible for vehicles to pass. The study area on the north side is blocked by the playground and basketball court. It is very inconvenient to enter the bridge through a long path. There is already a zebra crossing at the school gate. There is no need for this bridge.

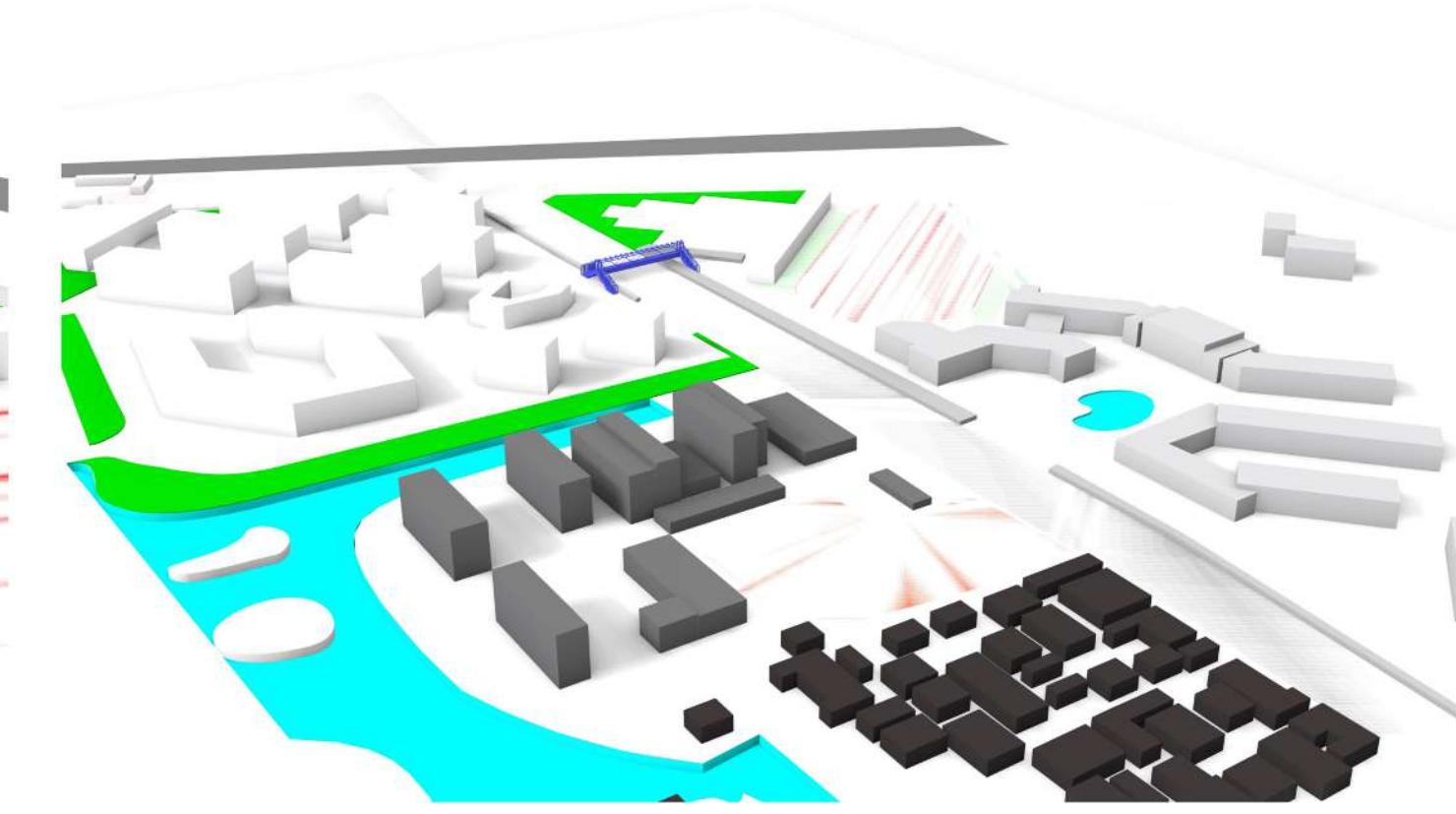
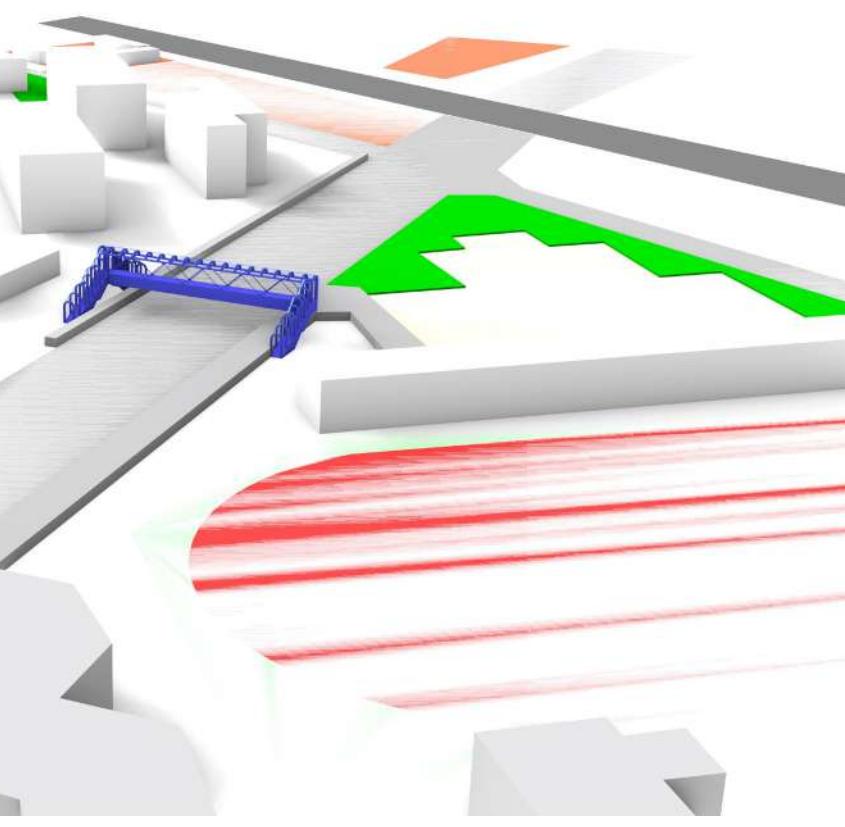
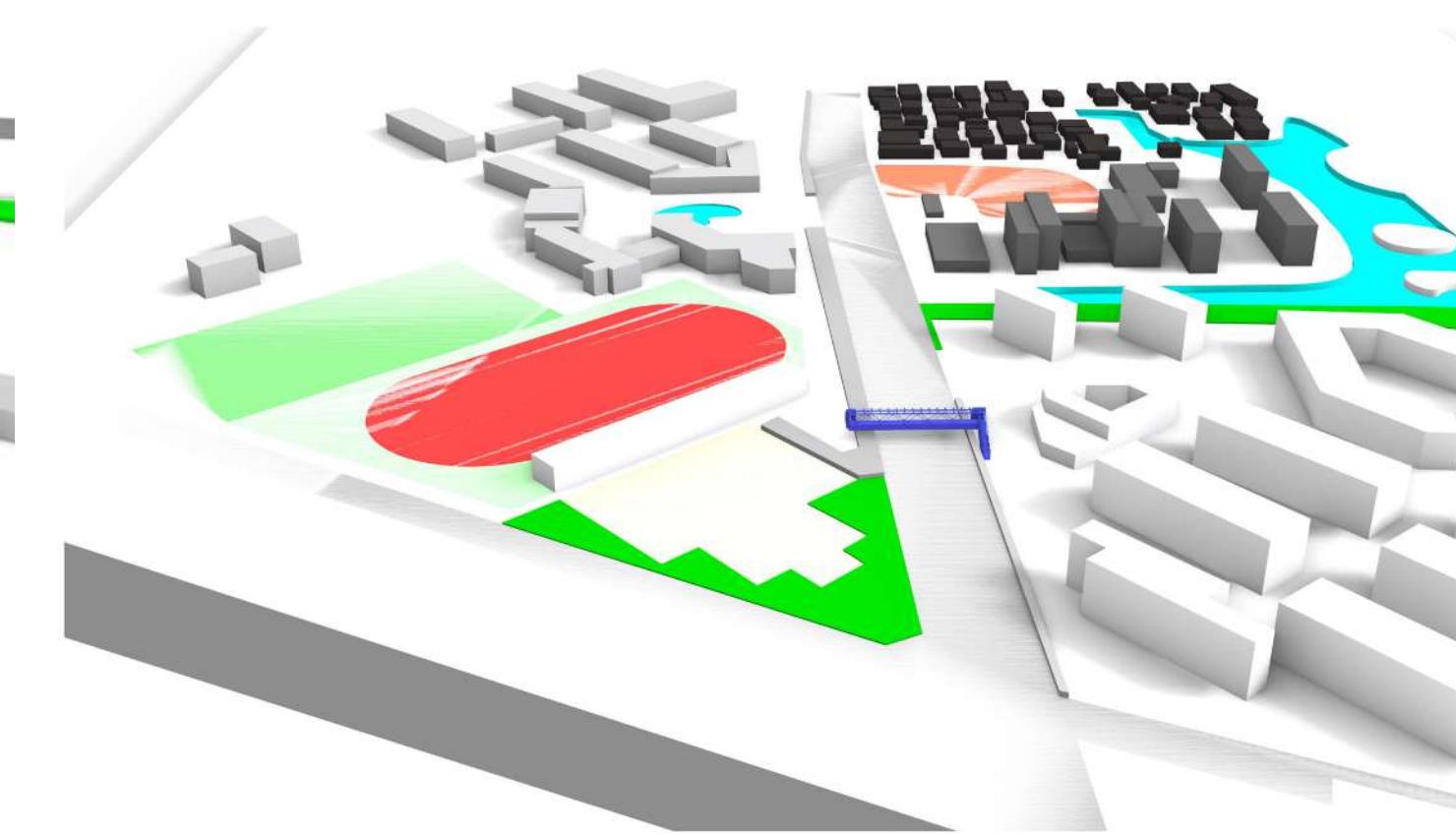
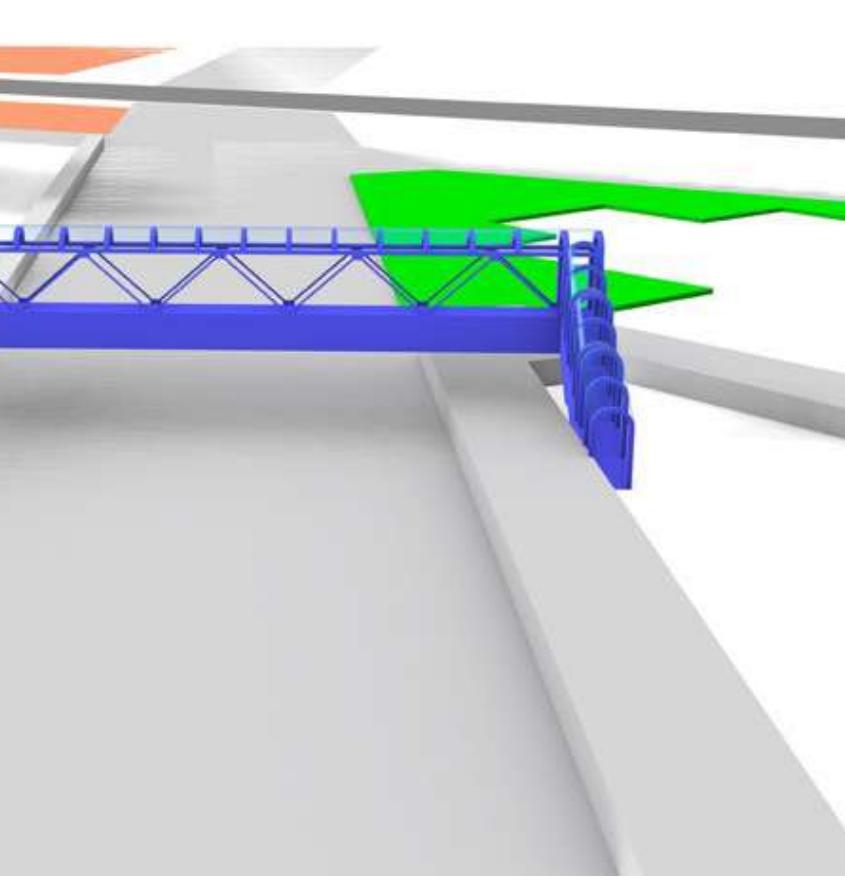
Interview 2: Drivers, passers-by and visitors said the two gates are far apart, pedestrians had to walk a long way, and it was difficult for bicycles to cross the zebra crossing because of the low pillars in the middle of the road. There is a railing in the middle of the road, cars cannot turn around and pedestrians can only pass through the zebra crossing at the school gate. While the two ends of the bridge connection make no sense to be connected due to the long path. Such an ugly bridge juts out over the road and affects the beauty of the city.

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Interview 3: People involved in the construction industry have said there are structural problems with the bridge, such as the framing of the glass ceiling that connects the steps to the corridor. The bridge is very small, has no public space, lacks interest, and cannot attract people.

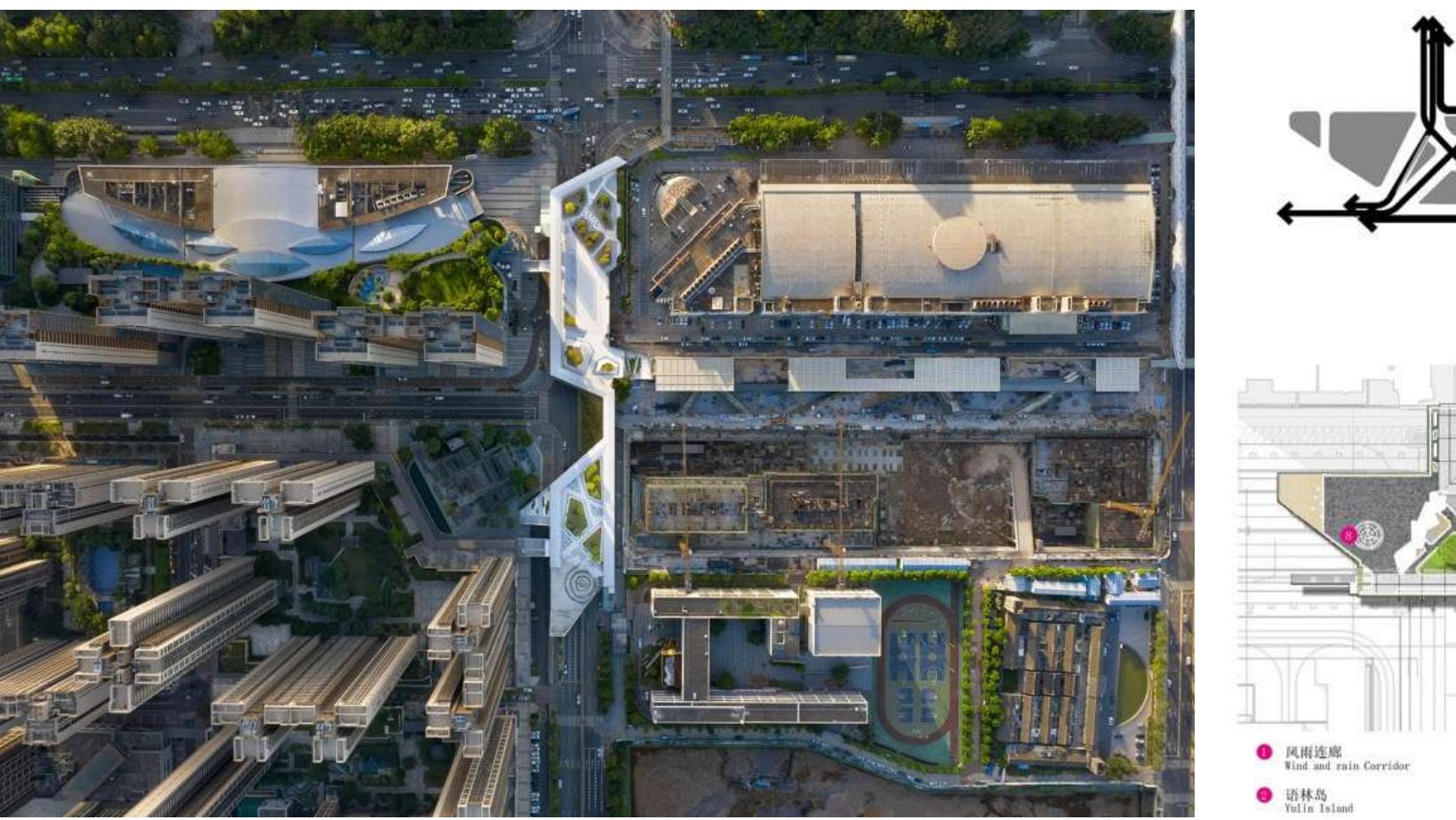


## 3d Model of Original Bridge



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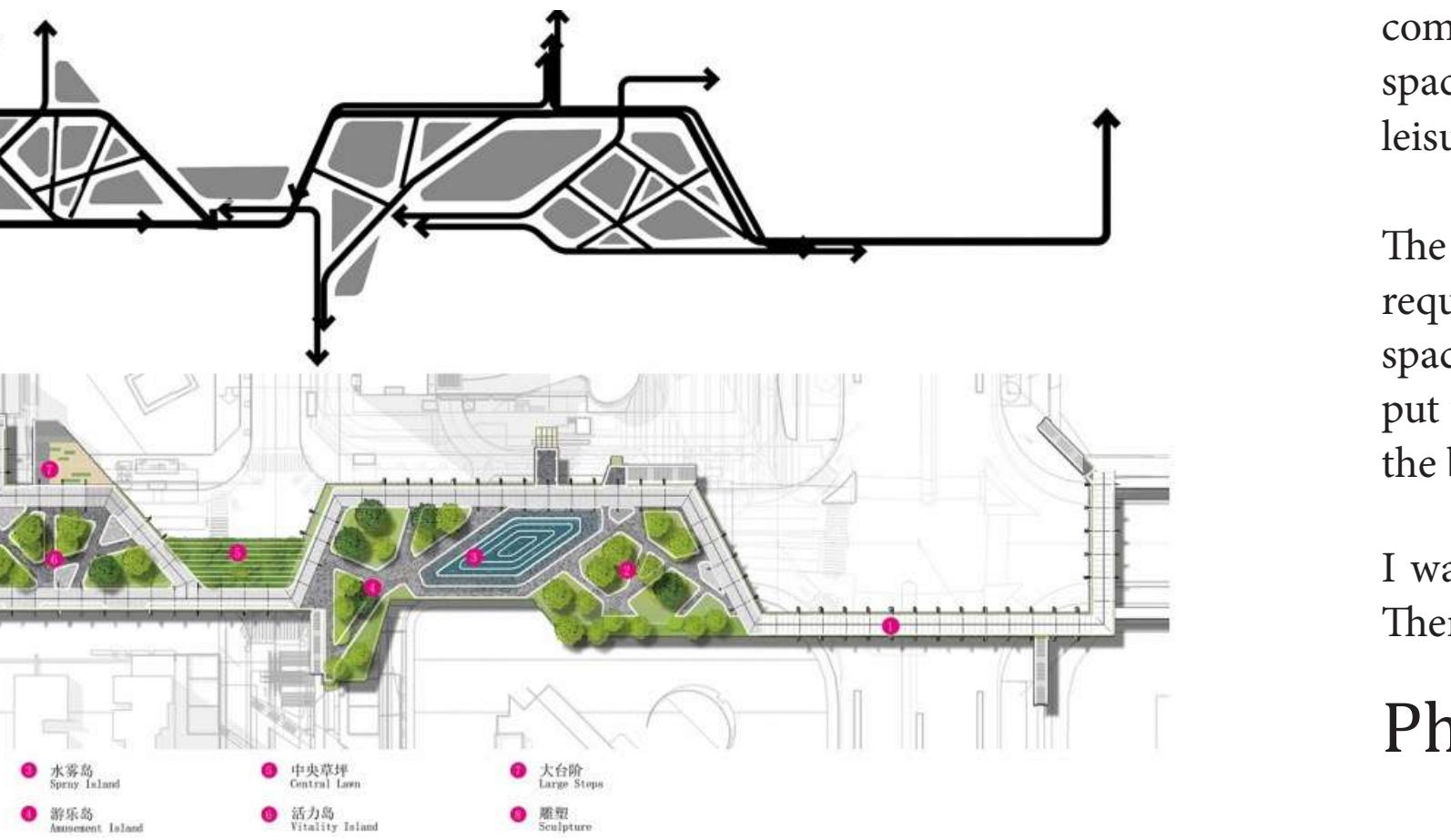
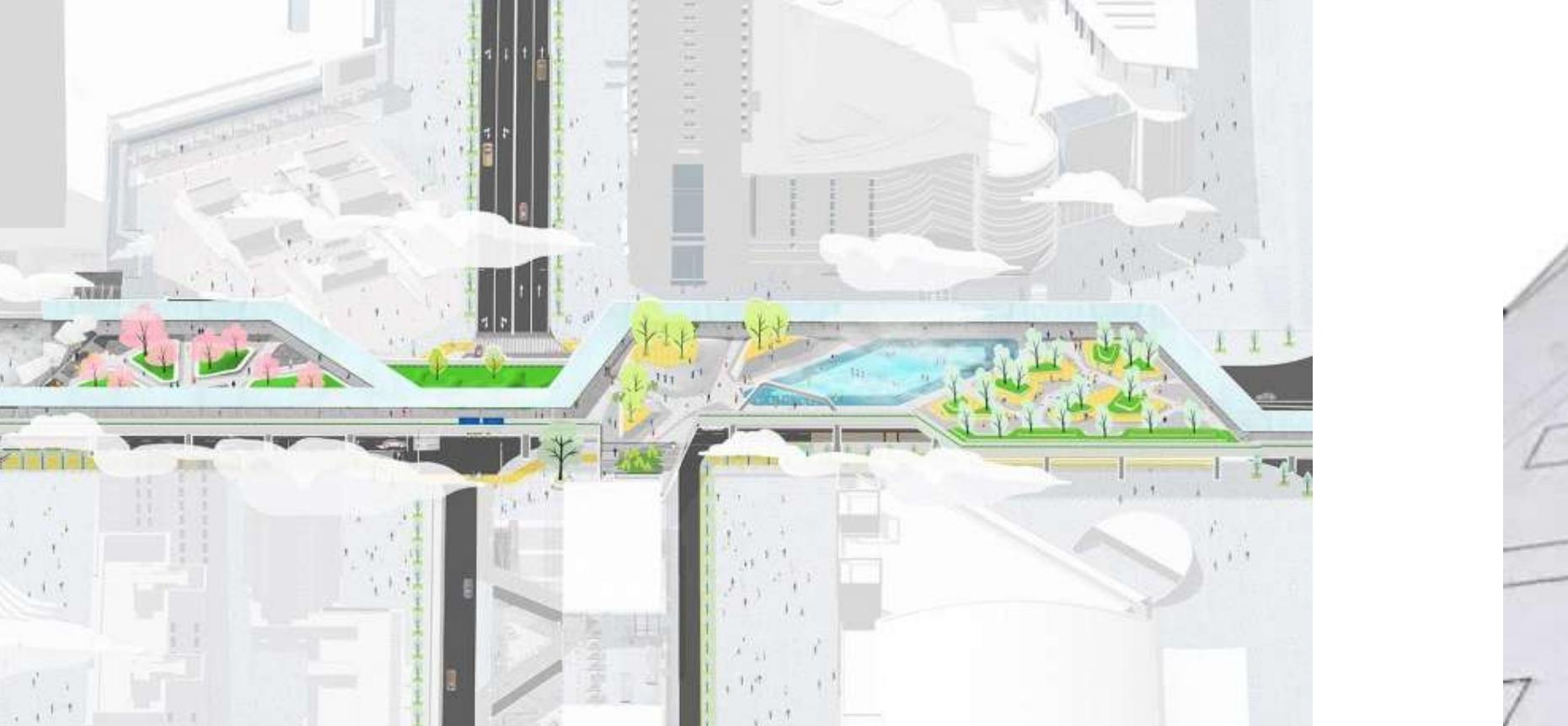
## Reference



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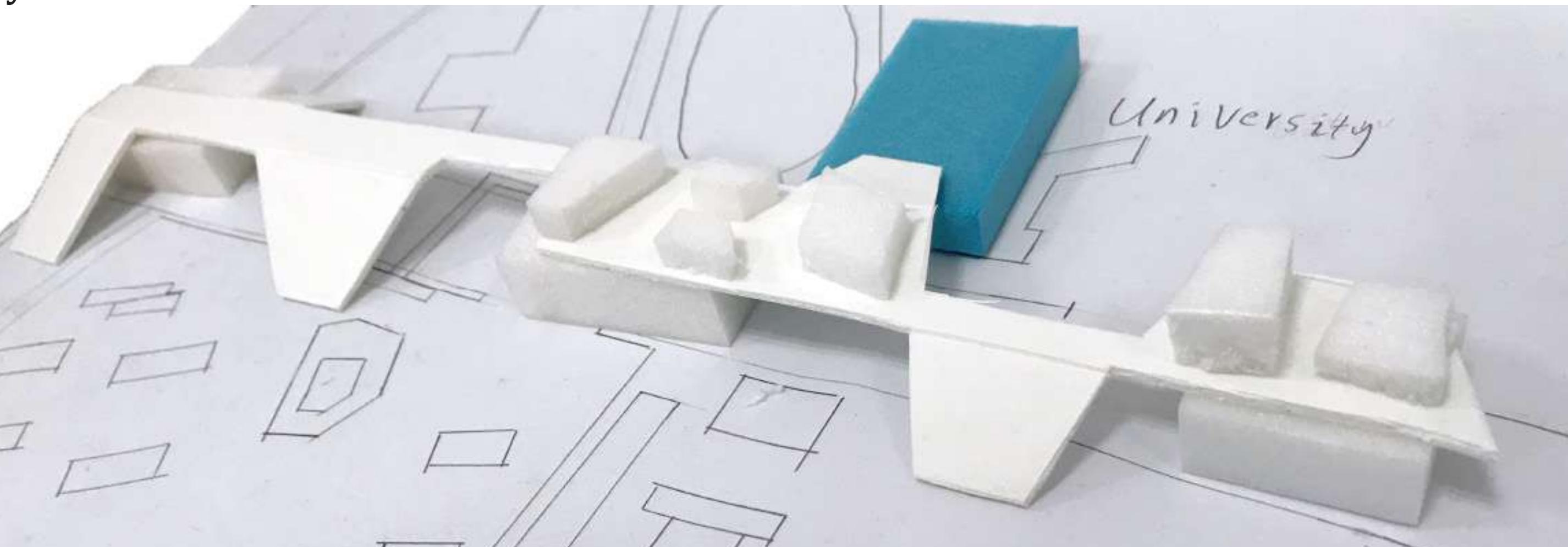
## Floating Islands

The precedent I found was the no.2 bridge—"floating Islands"—designed by FCHA. The density of people flow in the base is large, the streamline is complex, and the current situation is mixed. At the same time, there is a lack of civic activity space around the base, and most of the surrounding park space is dominated by natural landscape, with relatively single activity content. Therefore, the second floor corridor space can be used to establish an urban leisure place to solve traffic problems and improve the quality of the area.

The design obtained the planning structure and layout of the no.2 bridge through a series of analysis of people flow, line of sight, scenery and functional requirements, etc., and deepened the landscape with the concept of "floating islands"—"people flow like water, branches into an island". The bridge deck space is separated based on the shortest common path of the predicted pedestrian flow, so as to form island space with different sizes and shapes, and to put various activities that meet the needs of different groups. The design not only meets the basic needs of the bridge, but also expands the possibility of the bridge deck space, and tries to make the bridge in the traditional sense into an interesting park.

I wanted to imitate this building to solve the existing problems and increase the space for reading and shopping, as there are many schools nearby. Therefore, I added a number of separate rooms to the improved bridge.

## Physical Model



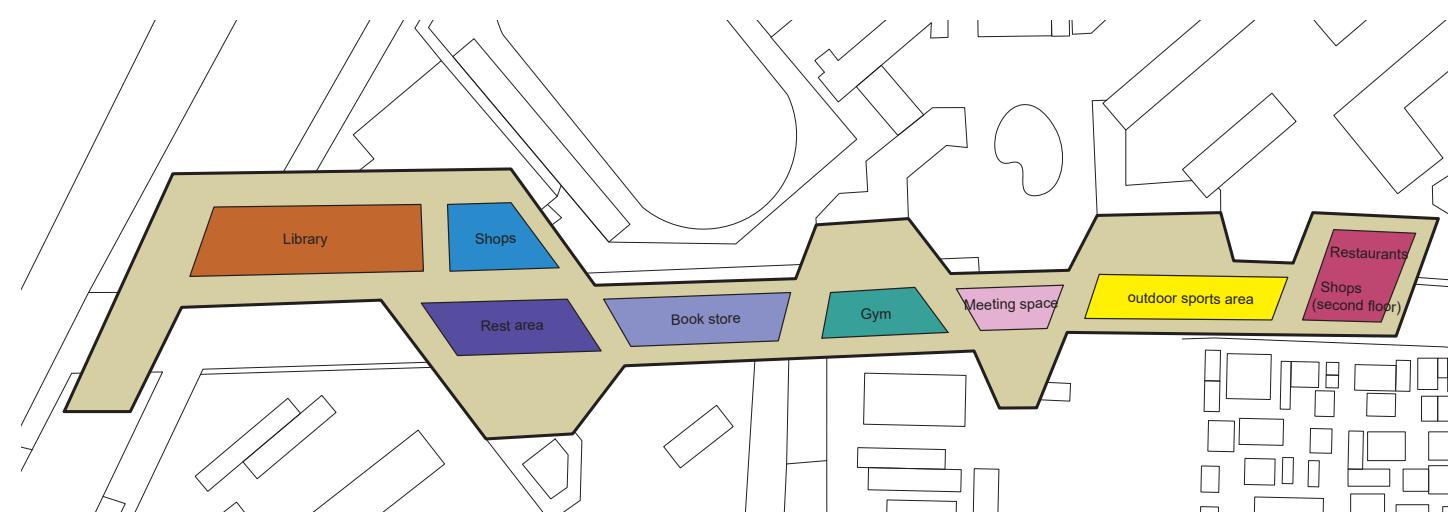
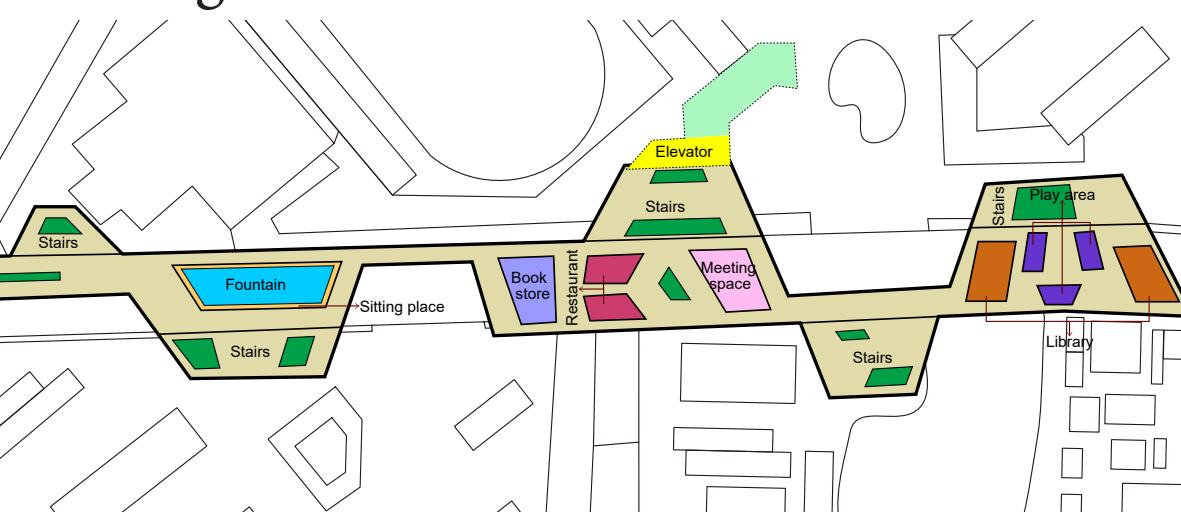
3d Model



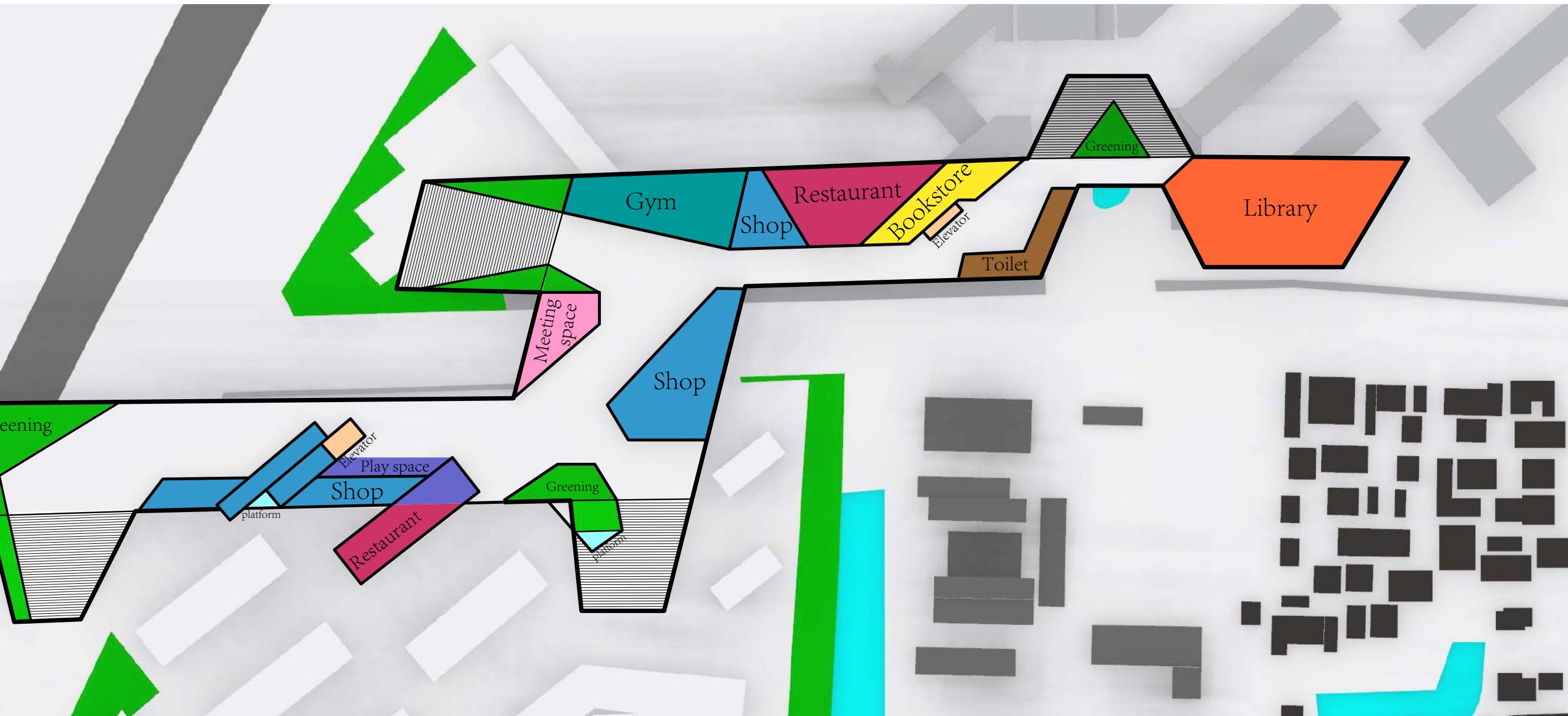
59

Functional Zoning Plans

Functional Zoning Plan in the Process

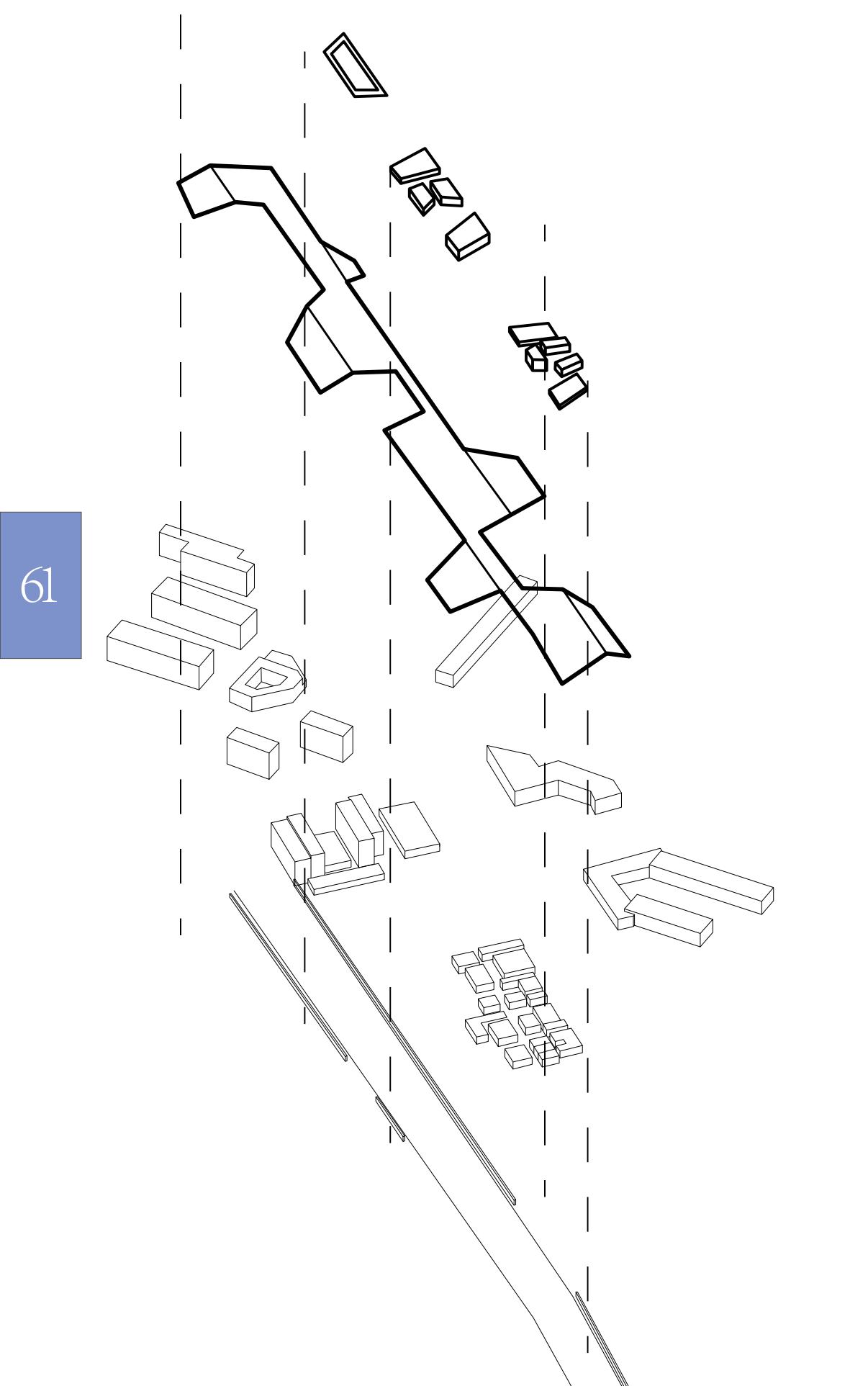


Final Functional Zoning Plan



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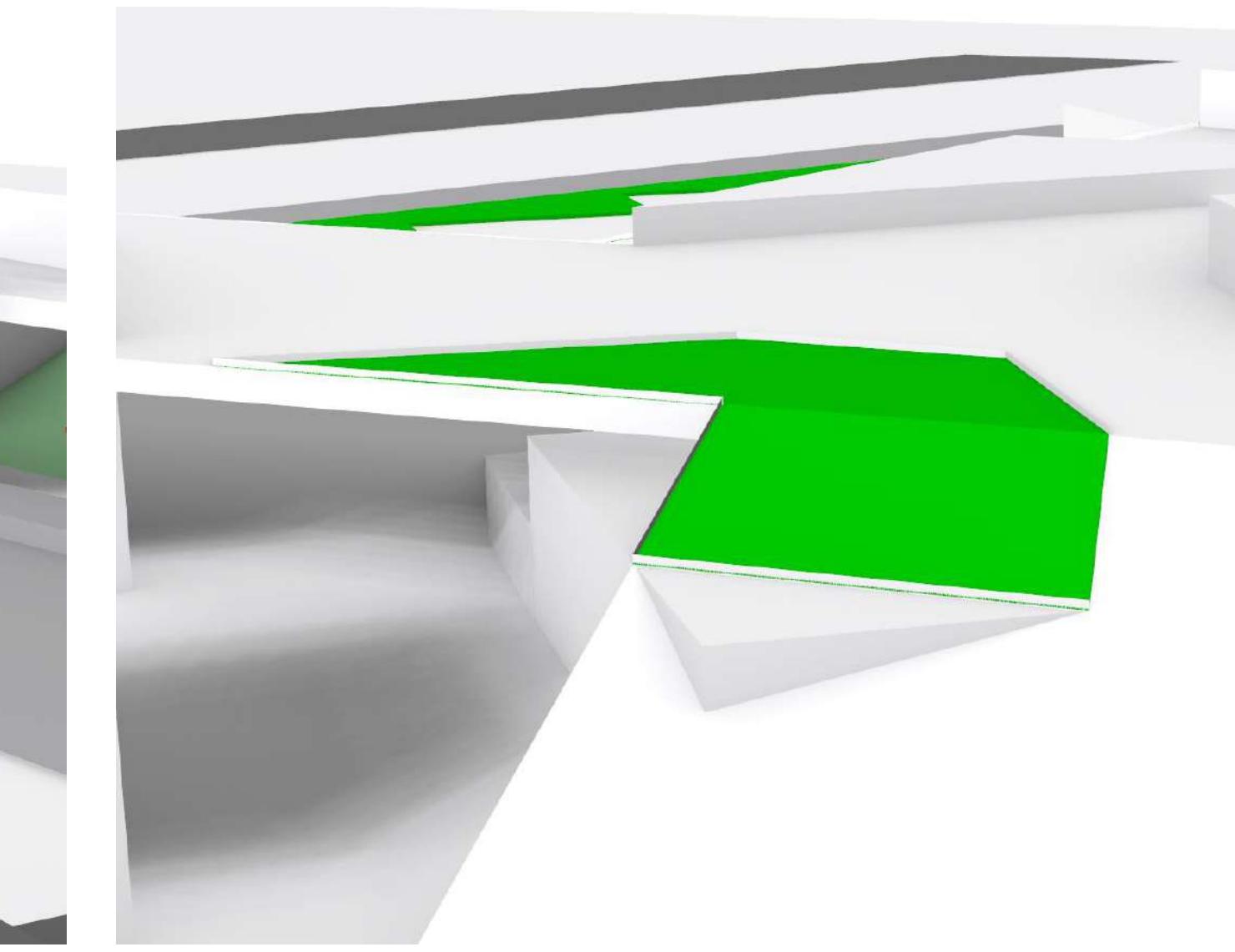
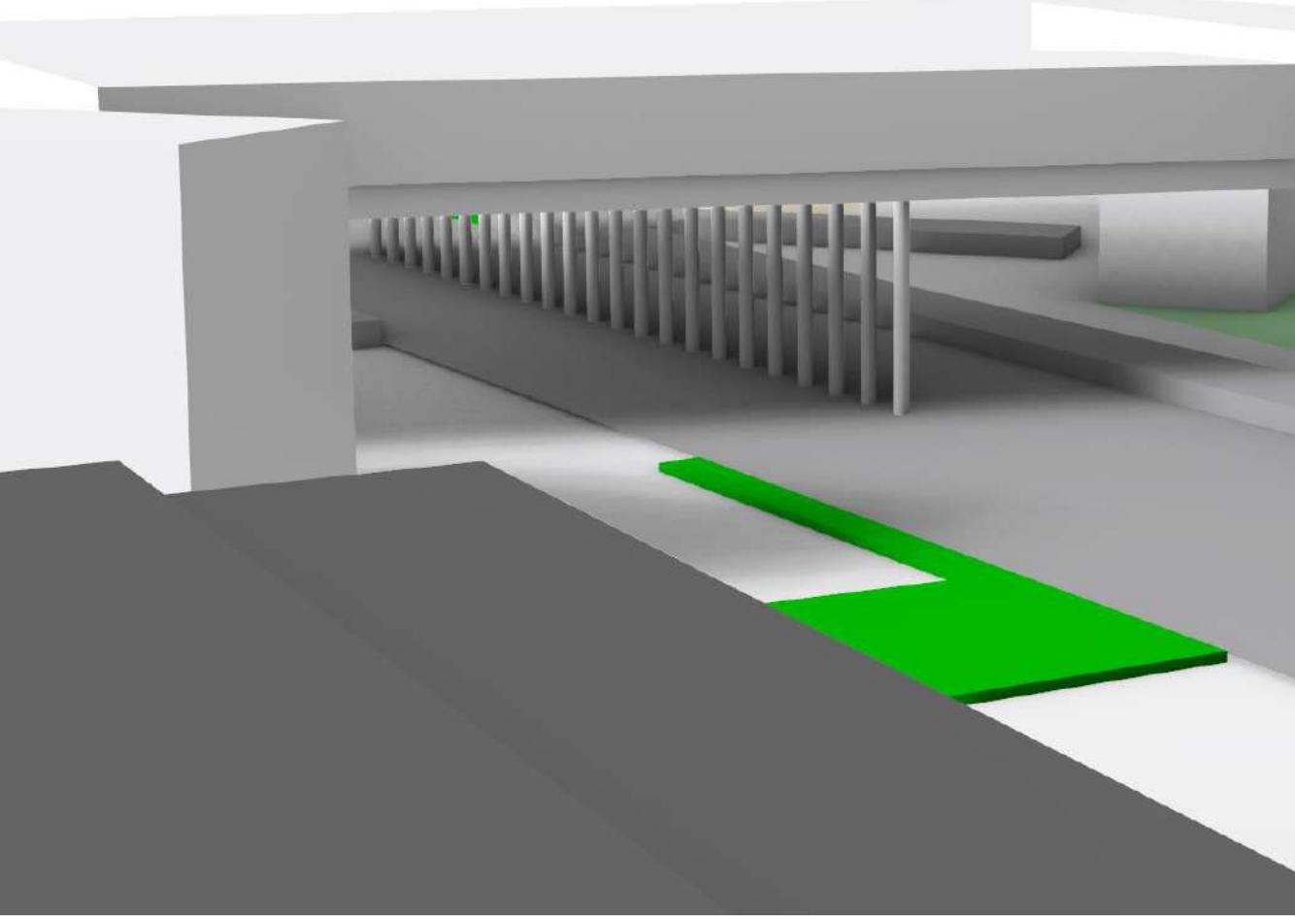
### Axonometric Drawing in Layers



### Final Physical Model



### Details of 3d Model



In order to support the structure of the platform bridge, I used a row of weighing columns as a railing separating the two lanes under the bridge. There is a certain interval between the weighing columns, which can facilitate the observation of the driver and the occasional passing of non-motor vehicles. I raised the building under the bridge to support the bridge and connect the bridge to the original architecture.

I arranged some platforms and greening on the bridge to expand the public area, beautify the environment, and give people a better experience.

For the outdoor environment, I not only plan to plant greenery, but also want to unify the architectural style and make it conform to contemporary characteristics. I have created curved roads that can better approach the destination.

For the interior, I hope to have a more layered sense, and use the decoration colors and materials to change people's mood, so as to achieve the purpose of this place.

## Exterior Collage



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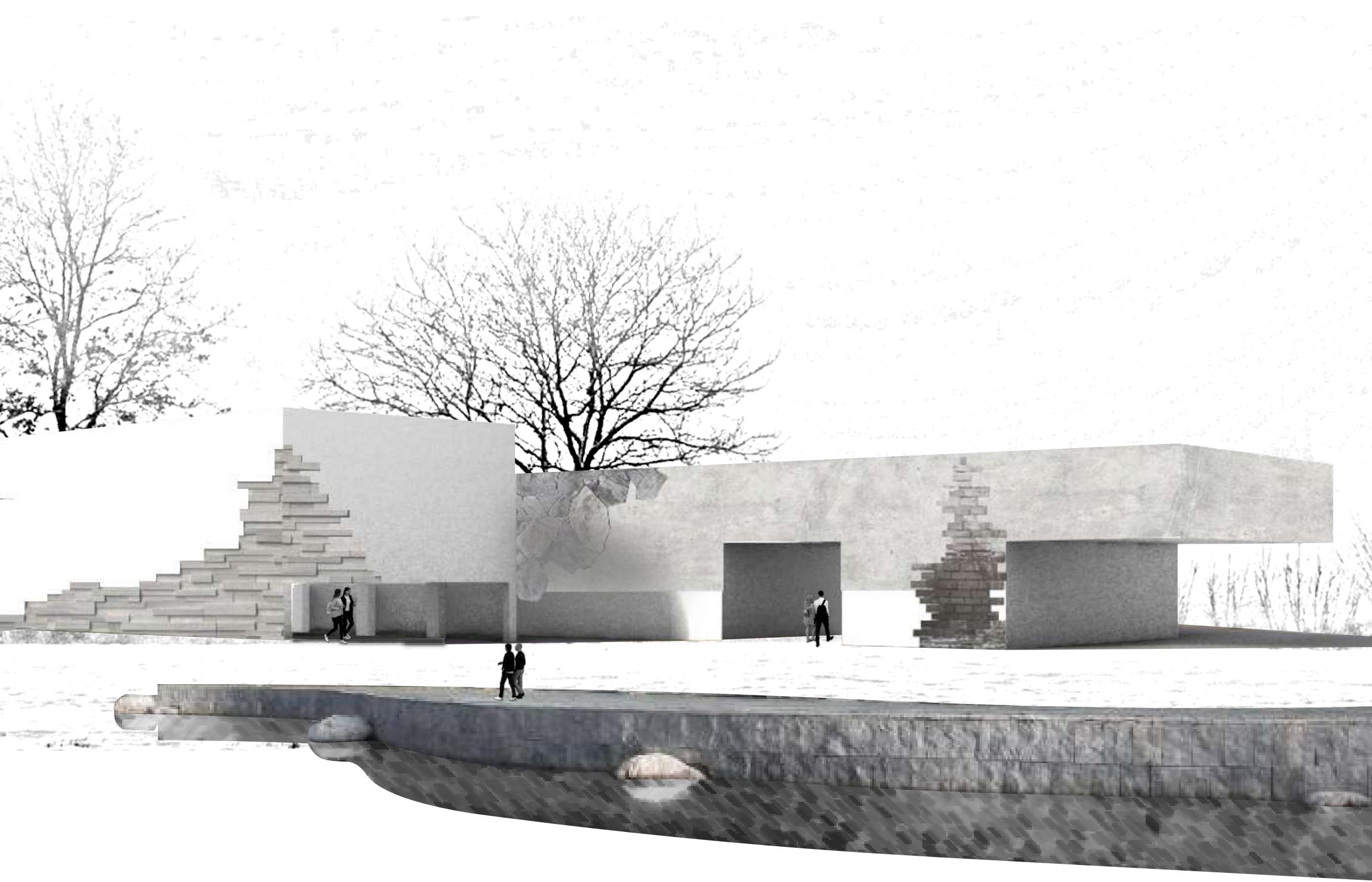
## Interior Collage



64

## 6 Survival Growth New Life

- The Poetry and Future of Wangzai Village



64

## Site Analysis



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## Concept

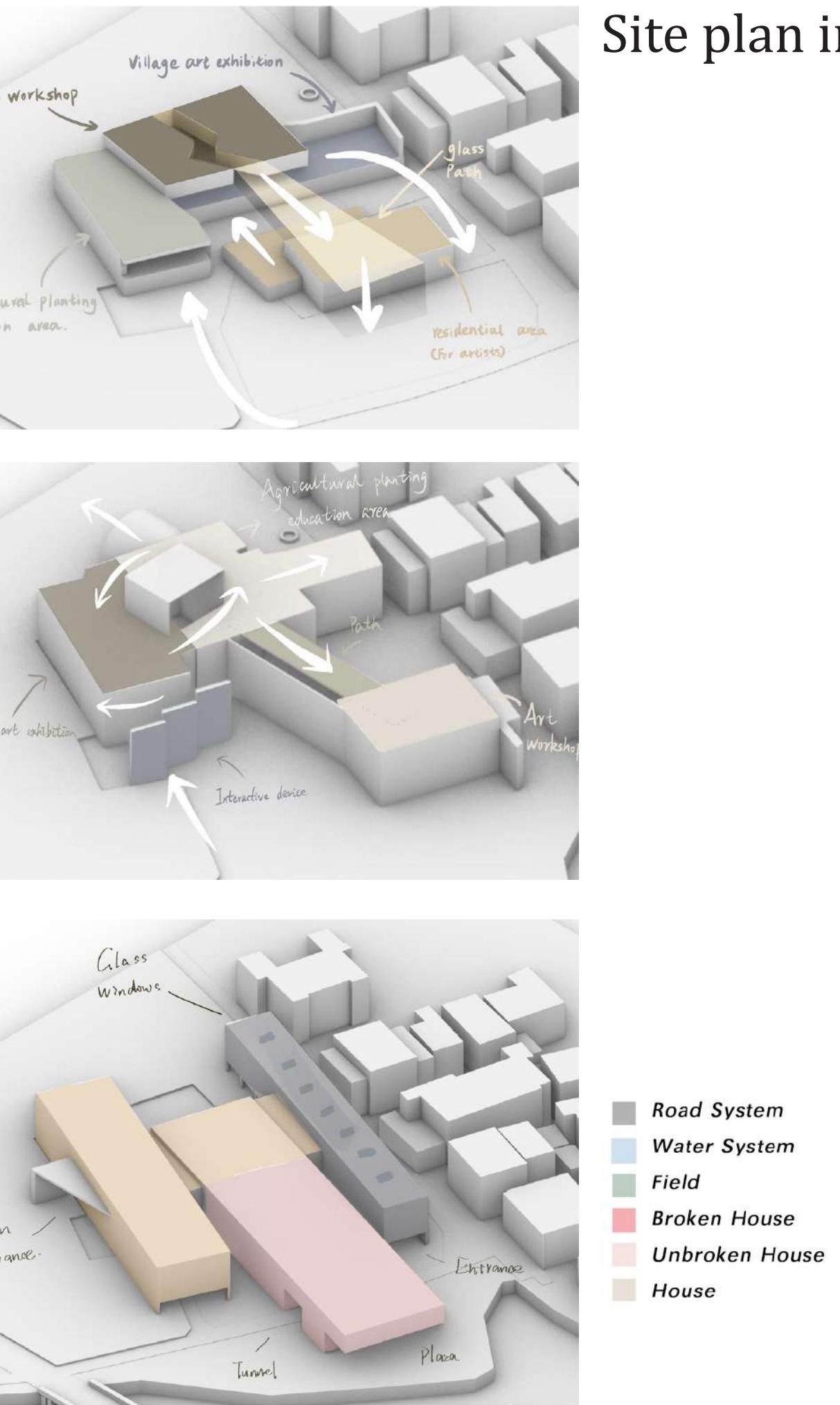
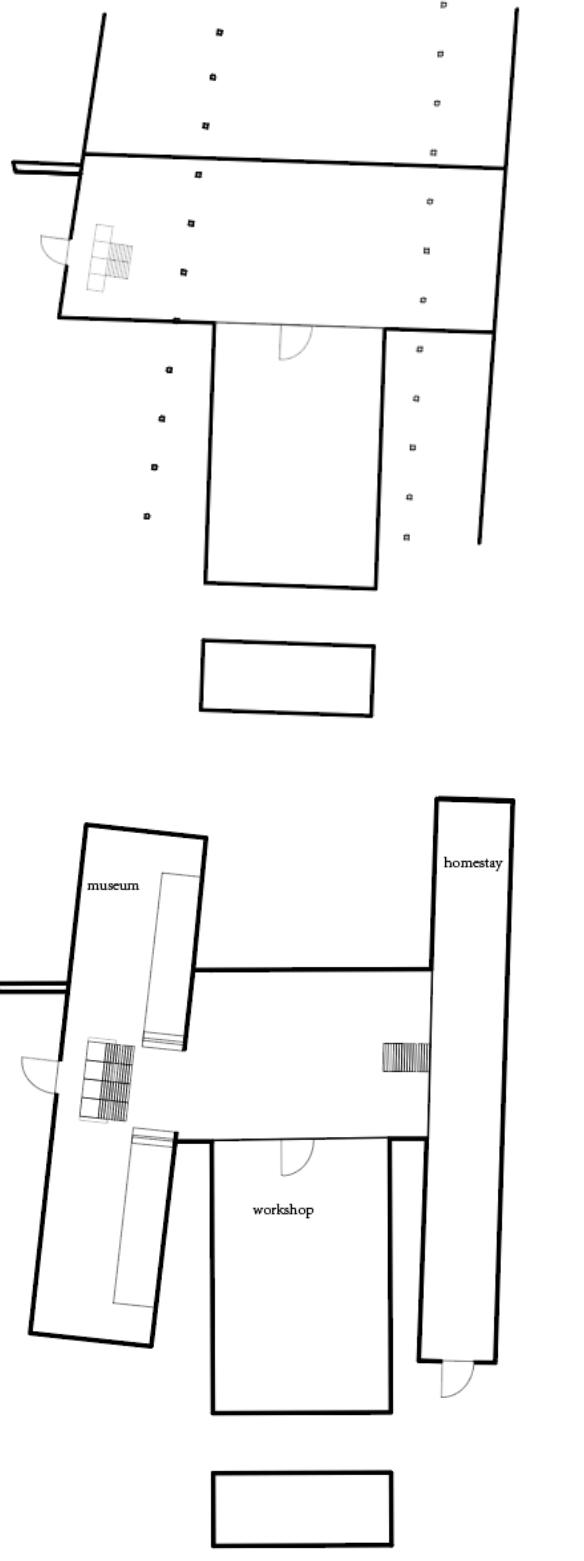
"Survival": Ancient architectural walls are the historical and cultural precipitation of Wangzhai Village. The facade design of the art museum enables the old buildings to survive in a better state.

"Growth": We need to "clean up" the dilapidated and unusable parts of the old building, and "grow" out of them new buildings related to the old building, so that the old and new buildings coexist. There was originally a small school on the site, we retained the facade of the school, and added the workshop area to our art and culture museum, continuing the mission of the old building.

"New life": The new building is the presentation of new era and new function. we also "regenerated" some architectural structures from the empty space to set up the exhibition hall, art studio and interactive installation exhibition and other functional areas.

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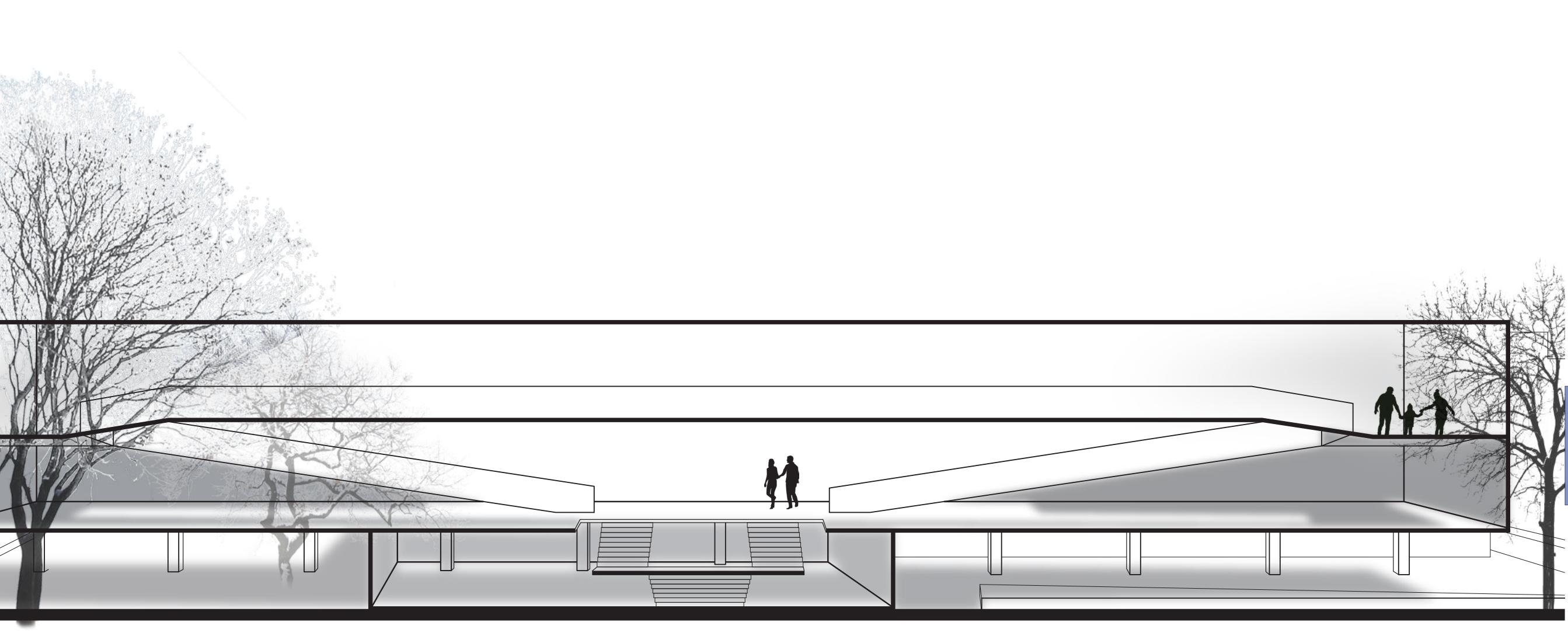
## Plan and Early Models



## Site plan in layers



## Perspective Section



When we went to the WangZhai village for observation, we found that the aging situation is very serious, the east part of the village got the restoration and reconstruction, and the west village, there are many abandoned old house, at the same time there also have idle farmland, junk accumulate, just like a corner that is forgotten by time, a space ignored by comprehensive modernization. Therefore, we chose this area as our site, hoping to attract young people to return home and arouse people's inner nostalgia for the countryside through the form of art gallery. To create a balance between ideal and life while preserving the agricultural landscape and adapting to modernity.

## Elevation

