

A PORTFOLIO
SU LIJIE

With the rapid growth of nation's economy, cities in China are like huge test sites. Especially here in Beijing, the capital of China, various government-led projects are in full swing. Besides the pace, new technologies like artificial intelligence, cloud computing, IoT and self-driving automobiles have already had influences on the way this city develops and the way we live. It's hard to believe that even just ten years ago, our research on cities was far from this 'cross-border.' Thus, I can't help thinking – the future has come, what on earth will the future city be like? And with new technologies, how can we make city a better place for our human-beings to live?

As a resident of Beijing for over two decades, I have witnessed the growth of this megacity – increasing population, booming urban built-up area and infrastructure, etc. Like other megacities worldwide, these revolutionary transformations over a relatively short time improved residents' living quality, meanwhile, caused a series of urban problems. When I was a boy, I live in a huge residential district on the outskirts of Beijing's core area, I saw a lot of commuters to and from the city center every workday, suffered in a small carriage of subway or bus among all the hustle and bustle. The curiosity to know if anything I could do to making their lives more fulfilling bred in me a genuine interest in cities and became the source power for me to choose 'Urban Planning' as my undergraduate degree.

During my 5-year study at Beijing University of Civil Engineering and Architecture (BUCEA), my score of specialised courses was among the top 10% in the whole grade. Our compulsory courses' structure revolves around the protection of the ancient town of Beijing, including various types of solid site reconnaissance and urban regeneration, and as the team leader I've conducted many detailed surveys aiming at historical districts. In Dashilan historical district protection project, by adopting quantitative method (based on massive original data and a set of complex criteria) I measured the appropriate historical value of each block, street and building, and put forward physical solutions accordingly. My team and I were awarded 'The Excellence Work' which stimulated my passion for solving data-based regeneration issues.

I also took optional courses to learn about inter-related subjects. For example, while studying Urban Ecology, I designed and carried out a three-month study on the correlation between wind level and air quality in the city and conducted a continuously recorded experimental study on how the waste output of our campus changes with the seasons, which was highly praised by the professor on this course, and I received the highest score in my grade.

Furthermore, I am pleased to say that I successively represented my college in several field-survey studies and competitions (see the CV for details). These survey observation journey took me all over China and gave me hands-on experience in real projects, broadened my horizons, and enriched my mind. All these aforementioned academic experiences deepened my understanding of urban development and planning, strengthened my ability to handle complex problems, and prepared me for professional work.

With an eye to practical work, in my senior year I took two, three-month internships – at a local design institute in Beijing, and Atkins. Firstly, in 2014 I spent my whole summer holiday at Beijing Jiangong Architectural Design & Research Institute, took part in a villa area's urban design in northwest Beijing. A year later, I began a new journey a thousand miles away in the biggest city of western China, Chengdu. I was proud to be one of the core members of the project where we beat out Jurong-Singapore and the Boston Consulting Group to win the competition of the 'Development Strategy and Conceptual Planning of Meishan Headquarters Zone', which I learnt how urban policies will influence on industries' import, as well as many practical analytical methods. At the end of the internship, I received high praise from the regional director Bill Huang and an offer to join the company after graduation. This was a tremendous validation of my efforts to excel in my chosen field.

A few days after graduation, I officially joined Atkins China Property Beijing Branch. As an 'Urban Planner', generally my role is to determine the best way to use land and resources, including background analyse, developing design ideas, drawing land use layout and urban design, etc. My academic competence and solid professional skills enable me to get involved several large-scale projects and competitions from end to end. Two projects have been highlights for me.

The most recent international competition is the conceptual planning and urban design of 'Tianfu Olympic Sports City'. Depending on a new international airport, this new town will provide opportunities for Chengdu to develop its sport industry by constructing sports venues and importing educational resources, and will benefit the city's economy and people in the region in the long run. With many world's top design firms like Fosters+Partners, Populous, AECOM, SASAKI involved, it was a precious experience for me as I have had the opportunity to learn from them and provoke my new understandings towards the projects.

I also really enjoy solving difficulties. The most critical project was the Huizhou financial town, which I got involved in 2017. Since the whole technical team need to deal with some other urgent issue after the first stage, I had to fully justify every detail of the report – from land use layout to urban design, invest estimation index to text explanations. And it gave me the opportunity to take on much more responsibility as the direct coordinator between our team and client. This project was like the turning point for me, from being a workplace newbie who only followed upper instructions to a small leader who manages works using his own brain. All projects present different types of challenges.

As a place for human habitation, city loads spirit connotation of history, culture, and humanity. Nowadays, my vision for urban development and its related fields is driven by my imagination of the future city. Especially, the recent two years had been a turning point – new technologies like digital solutions and data visualisation are leveraging the combination of data and technology to deliver better outcomes of plan strategies and physical design work, I hope to do my bit. Also, as the synergistic effect of various fields escalating rapidly these years in China's urban development, in my opinion, the trend will surely make the traditional design mode subject to the impact.

From my perspective, the projects we take are requiring higher and higher multidisciplinary collaboration which affirmed what I believe, that synergetic, efficient, and sustainable city development is a challenge that I mean to take up in the future. To meet this challenge and I have a few more windmills to tilt at, a few more miles to travel. A problem is a chance for you to do your best, where there is a will, there is a way. I'm proud of how projects I'm doing help to make people's lives better, and I hope I could carry on, fully armed.

SKILLS

SKILLS:

Urban Planning, Urban Design, Background Study, Site Analytics, SU Modelling, Rendering, Land Use Design and Index Calculating, Diagram Drawing

SOFTWARE:

Adobe Suite (Photoshop, Illustrator, InDesign), Lumion, SketchUp, AutoCad, ArcGIS, Python(beginner), Office Suite (Word, Powerpoint, Excel)

HOBBY:

Classical music, roadbiking, badminton, skiing, jogging/hiking, graphic design, sketching, CS, etc.

LANGUAGE:

Chinese (Mandarin) - Native; English - Advanced/IELTS - Overall 7.5 (2021.12) ; German - B1 (2015)

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CHAPTER A

PROFEESIONAL
WORK

01-ZHONGGUANCUN STREET IMAGE PROMOTION PLANNING

Date: 2016.12

Colleagues involved: Zhang Jia, Matthias Bauer, Jeannine Schoenberg, Luo Wei, Sage Leung

Project Type: Urban Regeneration and Design

Location: Haidian, Beijing

Area: 6 sq.km.

Model of Cooperation: Competition

Status: Completed

Zhongguancun Street is as far south to Baishi Xinqiao and as far north to Tsinghua West Gate, with a total length of about 7.2 kilometers. It gathers various core public facilities, from top colleges to scientific research institutions, from innovative service companies to life services companies. It has had the most innovative and entrepreneurial-spiritual enterprises, capital, and human resources from all around the country, but are also facing important opportunities for urban renewal, such as non-capital function unraveling and low-end format adjustment.

This international competition for the promotion of the image of Zhongguancun Street provides an innovative design concept and a leading international design standard for the shaping and quality of the street through in-depth research on the environment and image positioning of Zhongguancun. The plan is forward-looking and actionable, to guide the sustainable progress of the space renovation work of the street.



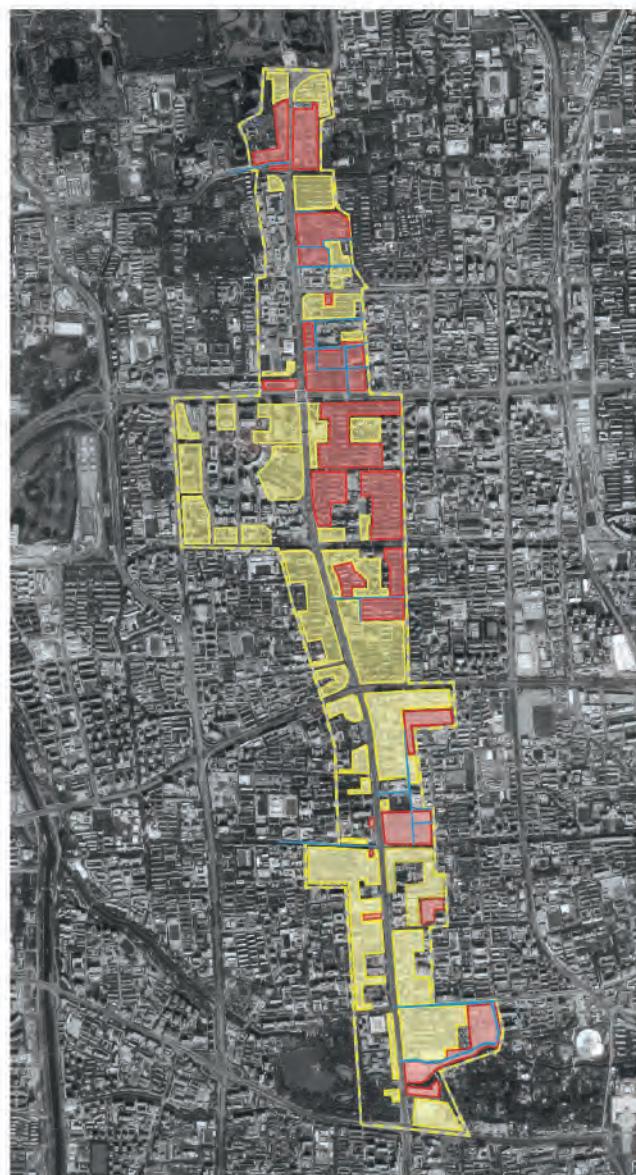
Study Scope-26 sq.km.

Design Scope- 6 sq.km.

Zhongguancun Street

01-ZHONGGUANCUN STREET IMAGE PROMOTION PLANNING

Summary of The Current Situation of the Site



From the level of stock land use and reduction land use, we strictly aligned with the requirements of the Guidelines provided by the client. We re-designed and modified the existing landscape on the premise of ensuring the total green area, in order to upgrade the existing landscape where people are not interactive. In addition, the plan will also focus on the renovation and upgrading of buildings with insufficient quality and features on both sides of Zhongguancun Street. The transformation methods are divided into facade shape changes, building materials and doors and windows replacement, exterior wall painting and advertising signs. According to different buildings, different transformation methods will be needed to improve the street view level of Zhongguancun Street from multiple levels.

Place Quality Quick Check



01-ZHONGGUANCUN STREET IMAGE PROMOTION PLANNING

Current Function Structure



1. The current functional nodes lack mutual contact. The central area of Zhongguancun, Yuanmingyuan, Zhongguancun business district, educational facilities and key universities are scattered, lacking spatial and functional integration and contact
2. At present, the core area of Zhongguancun has not yet displayed a world-class innovation park style, and the overall style has a lot of room for improvement
3. The current status of Zhongguancun Street lacks an eye-catching and clear marking system, and the spatial layout also lacks an orderly arrangement
4. Zhongguancun lacks diversified construction density and spatial arrangement, and cannot effectively distinguish the characteristics of Zhongguancun

Overall Design Concept



Intelligent Centre:

Gather resources, improve levels, and build a technological innovation center with global influence.

Green City:

Four strategies support the rapid development of the green technology industry in Zhongguancun and provide a stage for the rise of the green industry.

Youth Port:

Fantastic city color; diversity city space; dynamic architectural form; fashionable youth culture

01-ZHONGGUANCUN STREET IMAGE PROMOTION PLANNING

Summary of The Current Situation of the Site



According to the current situation, we divided the whole area into 4 different zones. Each zone has a specific theme.

科技旅游区 (Technology & Tourism)

Technology & Tourism:

Special Function Center, Technology Exhibition & Tourism Visit

Innovation & Service:

Function Core, Innovation Headquarters & Urban Service

Research & Community:

Special Function Center, Technology Research & SOHO Community

Creative & Culture:

Special Function Center, Creative Business & Culture Leisure

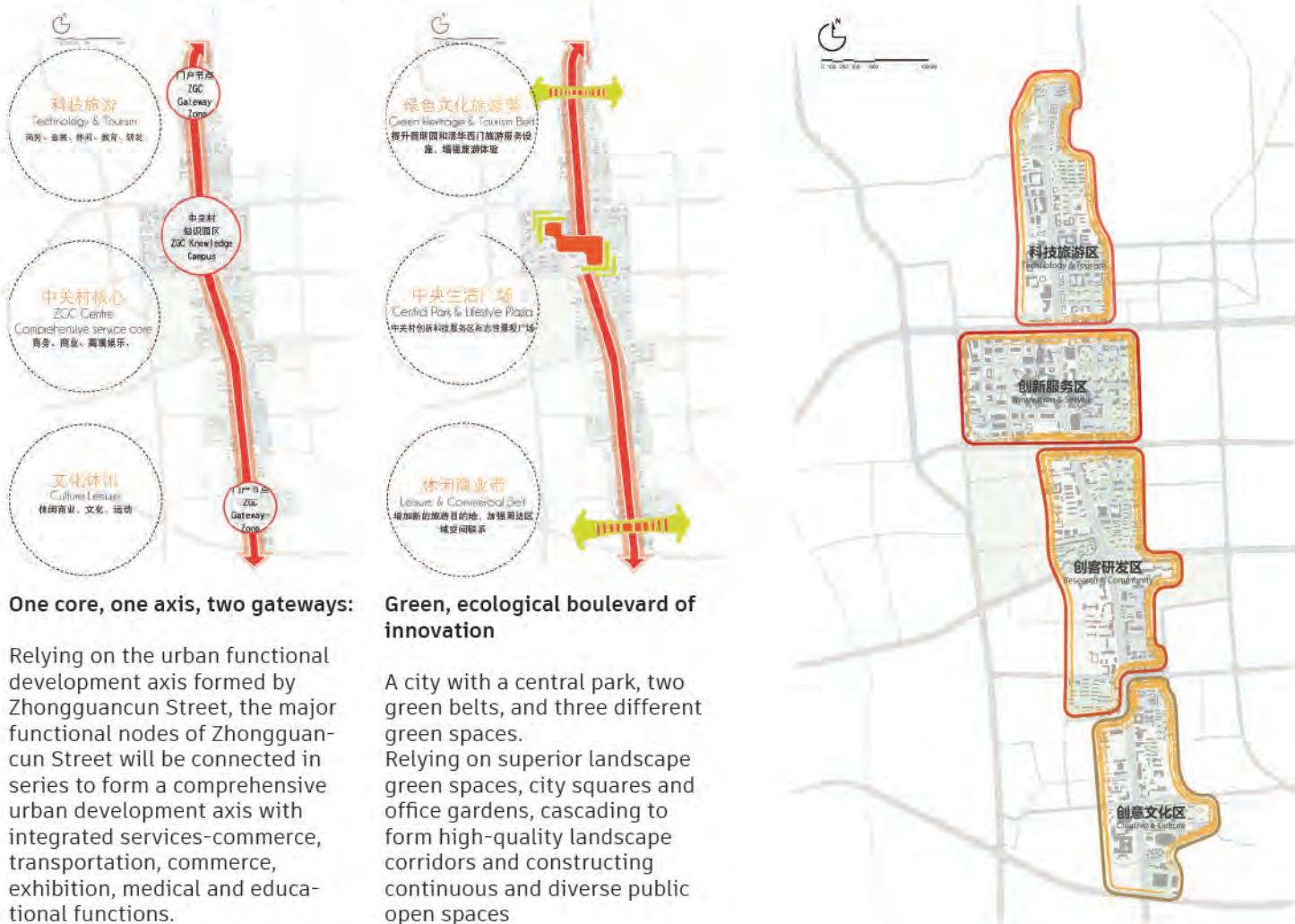
创客研发区 (Creative & Community)

特色功能中心 科技研发&创业社区 (Special Function Center Technology Research & SOHO Community)

特色功能中心 创意办公&文化休闲 (Special Function Center Creative Business & Culture Leisure)

创意文化区 (Creative & Culture)

Overall Urban Design Concept



One core, one axis, two gateways:

Relying on the urban functional development axis formed by Zhongguancun Street, the major functional nodes of Zhongguancun Street will be connected in series to form a comprehensive urban development axis with integrated services-commerce, transportation, commerce, exhibition, medical and educational functions.

Green, ecological boulevard of innovation

A city with a central park, two green belts, and three different green spaces. Relying on superior landscape green spaces, city squares and office gardens, cascading to form high-quality landscape corridors and constructing continuous and diverse public open spaces

01-ZHONGGUANCUN STREET IMAGE PROMOTION PLANNING

Innovation & Service Zone Image



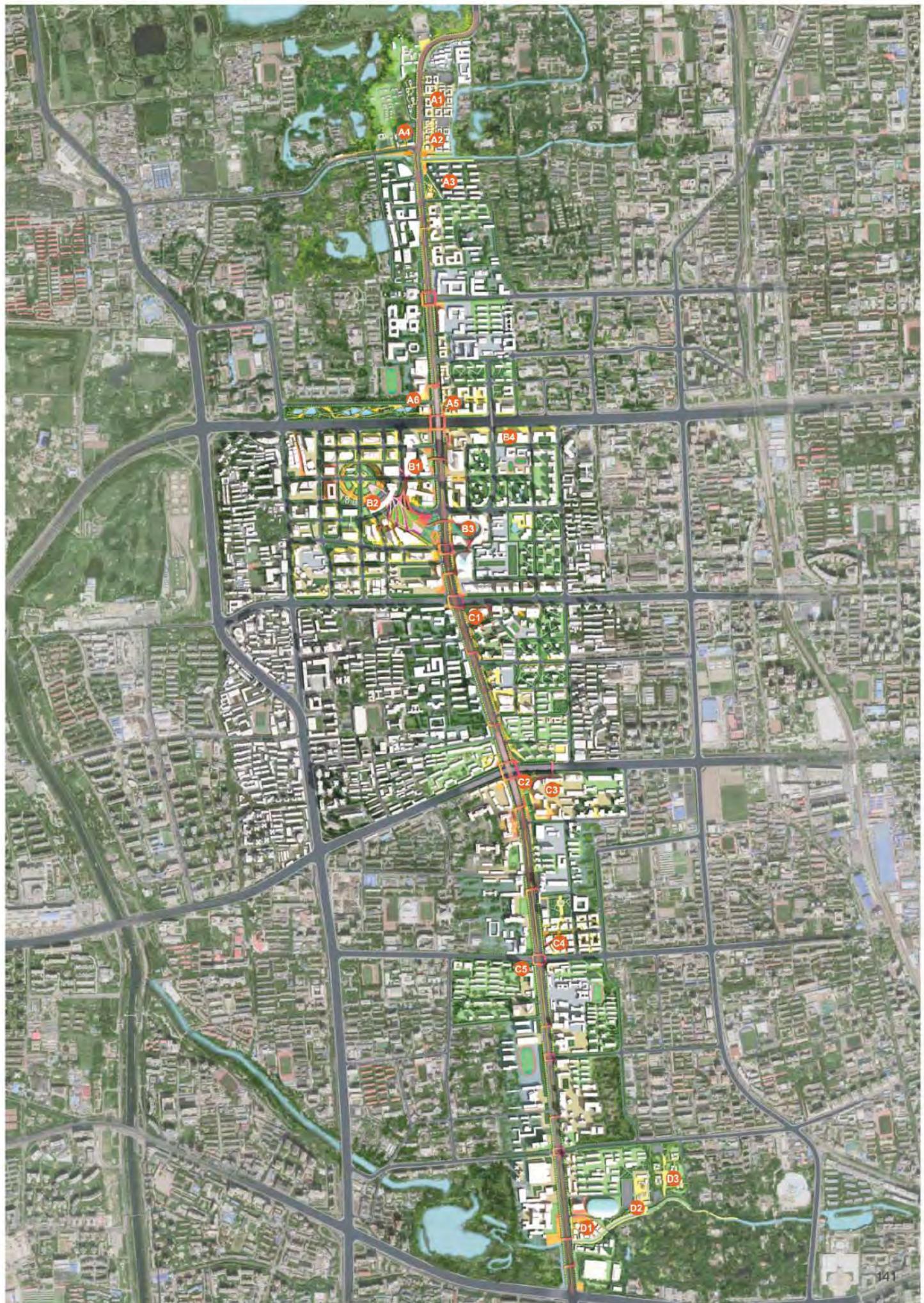
Regeneration Method



Functional Zoning



01-ZHONGGUANCUN STREET IMAGE PROMOTION PLANNING



01-ZHONGGUANCUN STREET IMAGE PROMOTION PLANNING

- A1 梦想创新小镇
Dream Town
- A2 清华西门休闲广场
Leisure Square
- A3 科展三角园地
High Tech Exhibition
- A4 圆明园游客集散中心
Distributive Center
- A5 国际科创园
International Creative Park
- A6 大学生创业工坊
Entrepreneurship Workshop
- B1 中关村LSC休闲广场
Zhongguancun LSC Leisure Square
- B2 中关村国际创新中心
Zhongguancun International Innovation Center
- B3 中关村环球商务中心
Zhongguancun Global Business Center
- B4 海绵城市示范社区
Sponge City Demonstration Community
- C1 智谷商务港
Intelligent Valley Business Port
- C2 乐活城市绿带
LOHAS City Green Belt
- C3 时尚购物中心
Fashion Shopping Center
- C4 “We Work” 共享SOHO
“We Work” Shares SOHO
- C5 “+友” 创客社区
“+ Friends” Chuangke Community
- D1 御河湾休闲商业街
Yuhe Bay Leisure Business Street
- D2 御河滨水公园
Yuhe Waterfront Park
- D3 文创天地
Cultural and Creative World



Overall Urban Design

01-ZHONGGUANCUN STREET IMAGE PROMOTION PLANNING



Rendering Image of Zhongguancun Park



Rendering Image of Zhongguancun Avenue

02-TIANFU OLYMPIC SPORTS CITY

Date: 2018.06

Colleagues involved: Mark Harrison, Steven Ng, Luo Wei, Sage Leung

Project Type: Conceptual Masterplan and Urban Design

Location: Chengdu, Sichuan

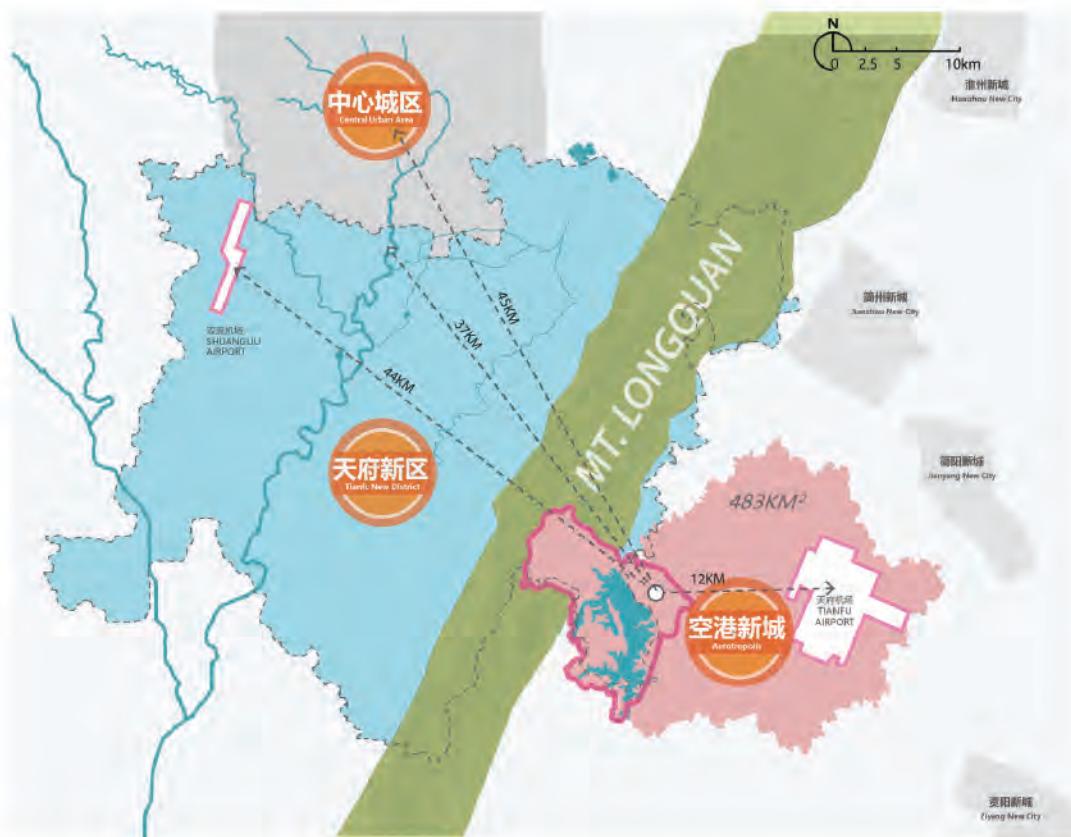
Area: 86 sq.km. (12 as core area)

Model of Cooperation: Competition

Status: Completed

Located in the southeast of Chengdu, amongst the land of Sancha Lake & east area, and the west of Jianyang City, the aerotropolis is the core engine and a significant part of Chengdu East-Extension's strategic implementation, with a total planned area spanned of 483 square kilometers.

The site is located in Tianfu Aerotropolis, about 50 kilometers away from the downtown area of Chengdu, about 37 kilometers away from the core area of Tianfu New District, and 44 kilometers and 12 kilometers away from Shuangliu Airport and Tianfu International Airport respectively.



Functional Orientation

国际赛事中心

INTERNATIONAL EVENT CENTER

天府奥体城

TIANFU OLYMPIC SPORTS CITY



奥体山湖公园

OLYMPIC SPORTS MOUNTAIN & LAKE PARK

空港商务核心

AIRPORT BUSINESS CENTER

Based on the natural landscape of Sancha lake and Danjing mountain

In line with the development orientation of a world famous competitions city for Chengdu

and the new economic development requirements of airport new city

Taking "sports for all" as the core concept and building "sports +" industrial chain as the development path

To create a park city integrating culture, sports, business, tourism and education

以三岔湖、丹景山自然山水景观为依托

对接成都发展世界赛事名城发展定位

顺应空港新城发展新经济的城市诉求

以“体育共享城市”为核心理念，以构建“体育+”产业链为发展路径

打造集文化、体育、商业、旅游、教育于一体的公园城市

世界一流的公园型体育城市

World Class Park Sports City

国家体育特色旅游目的地

National Sports Tourism Destination

成都体育文化对外交往新门户

New Gateway of Chengdu Sports Culture To Foreign Exchanges

天府东部国际消费升级新中心

Upgraded International Consumption New Center of East Tianfu area

空港新城商务创新产业核心集聚区

Airport New City Business Innovation Industry Core Agglomeration Area



Development Concept



SPORTS FOR ALL



让体育融于生活

倡导健康生活理念
建立可持续发展的“体育+”社区

MAKE SPORTS AS A PART OF LIFE

Advocate the concept of healthy life,
and build a sustainable "sports +" community.



让体育融于工作

体育和各产业融合发展
构建完善的“体育+”产业链

MAKE SPORTS AS A PART OF WORK

Integrated development of sports and various industries,
And build a complete "sports +" industry chain.



让体育融于游玩

融入多元的运动主题休闲活动
打造丰富的“体育+”旅游体验

MAKE SPORTS A PART OF PLAY

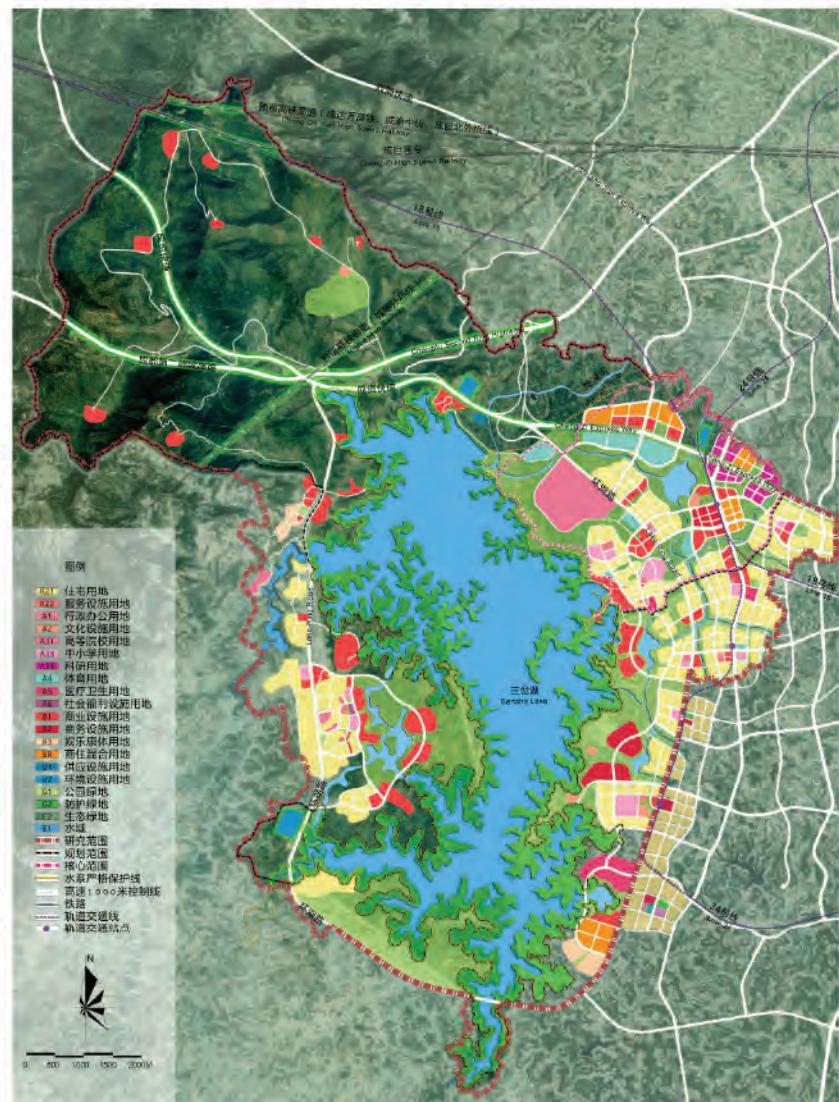
Integrating diversified sports leisure activities,
and create a rich "sports +" tourism experience.

体育共享城市
SPORTS FOR ALL CITY

02-TIANFU OLYMPIC SPORTS CITY

Land Use

114平方公里用地平衡表			
类别代码	类别名称	面积(ha)	占城市建设用地(%)
R	居住用地	652.6	12.9%
其中	R2 二类居住用地	652.6	12.9%
RB	商住混合用地	85.3	1.7%
A	公共管理与公共服务设施用地	344.9	6.8%
	A1 行政办公用地	4.8	0.1%
	A2 文化设施用地	16.1	0.3%
	A3 教育科研用地	207.3	4.1%
	A4 体育用地	69.6	1.4%
	A5 医疗卫生用地	44.3	0.9%
B	社会福利设施用地	2.8	0.1%
B	商业服务业设施用地	407.2	8.1%
其中	B1 商业设施用地	310.0	6.1%
	B2 商务设施用地	59.6	1.2%
	B3 娱乐康体用地	37.7	0.7%
S	交通设施用地	651.5	12.9%
其中	S1 城市道路用地	651.5	12.9%
U	公用设施用地	29.8	0.6%
其中	U1 供应设施用地	3.5	0.1%
	U2 环境设施用地	26.3	0.5%
G	绿地	2870.2	56.9%
其中	G1 公园绿地	1314.4	26.1%
	G2 防护绿地	1555.8	30.9%
城市建设用地		5041.5	100.0%
E	其他用地	6398.3	
其中	E1 水域	2115.3	
	E2 生态绿地	4256.1	
H2	区域交通设施用地	26.9	
总计		11439.8	



A 空港奥体中心 AIRPORT OLYMPIC SPORTS CENTER

- | | |
|------------|-------------------------------------|
| ① 核心场馆群 | Core venue group |
| ② 赛事服务中心 | Event service center |
| ③ 竞训基地 | Race training base |
| ④ 云谷soho社区 | Soho community |
| ⑤ 蓝绸带社区 | Blue ribbon community |
| ⑥ 汇水公园 | Catchment park |
| ⑦ 天空之城商务公园 | Sky city business park |
| ⑧ 智慧科技云谷 | Intellectual science and technology |

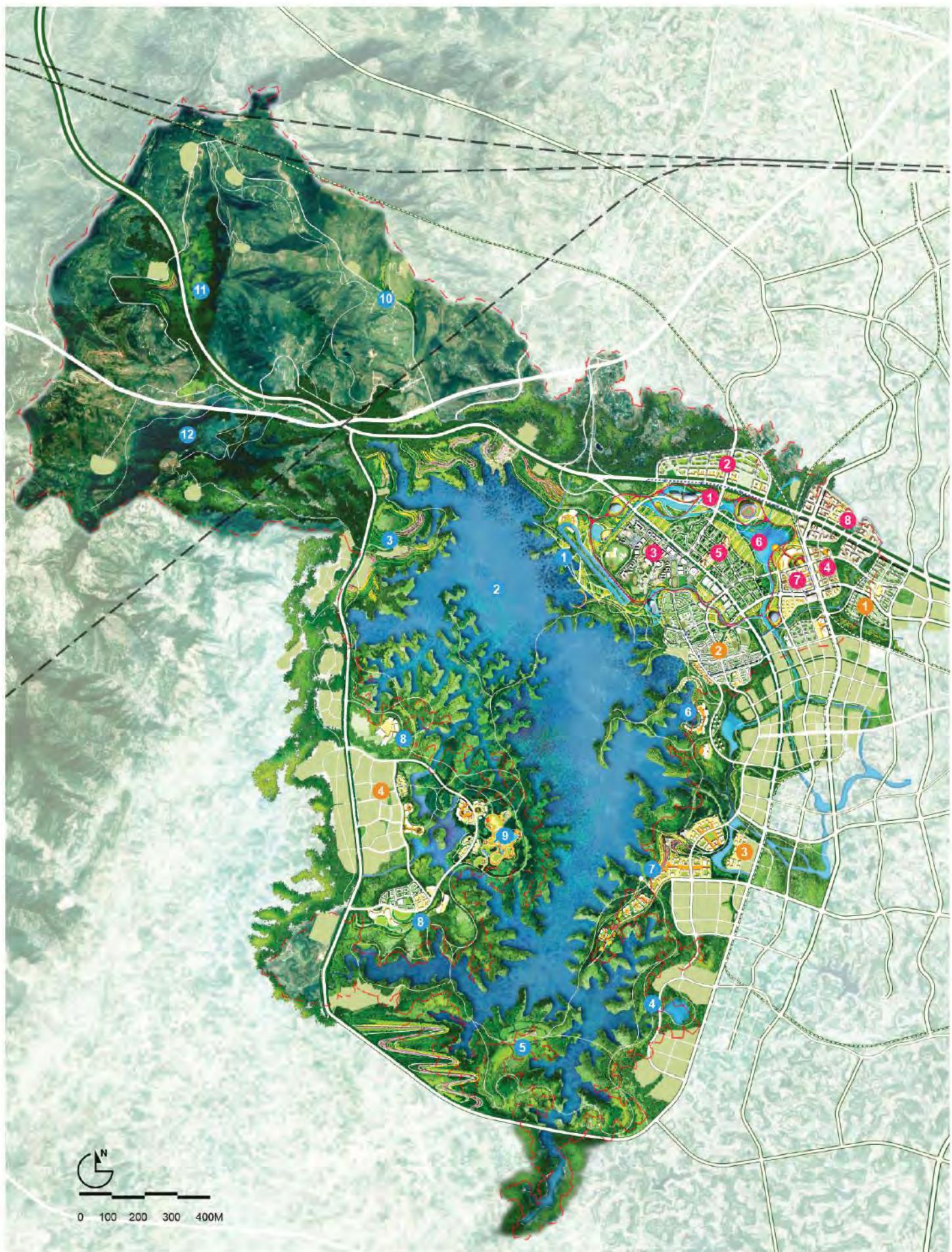
B 山湖奥体公园 MOUNTAIN-LAKE OLYMPIC PARK

- | | |
|-------------|-----------------------------------|
| ① 水岸赛事公园 | Coast Competition Park |
| ② 水上运动公园 | Water Sports Park |
| ③ 运动慢享桃源半岛 | Sports Lohas Island |
| ④ 奥体康养绿岛 | Olympics Recuperate Island |
| ⑤ 三岔生态蓝湾 | Eco-Blue Bay |
| ⑥ 五洲会议交流中心 | International Conference Centre |
| ⑦ 世界文化创意半岛 | Culture Creativity Island |
| ⑧ 水乡奢享度假半岛 | Luxury Holiday Island |
| ⑨ 娱乐岛运动主题公园 | Entertainment & Sports Theme Park |
| ⑩ 骑迹山谷 | Cycling Valley |
| ⑪ 慢养幽谷 | Recuperate Valley |
| ⑫ 探索森林 | Discovery Forest |

C 奥体生态新城 THE NEW OLYMPIC ECO-CITY

- | | |
|----------|-------------------------------|
| ① 云锦智慧社区 | Yunjin smart community |
| ② 三岔文化社区 | Sancha cultural community |
| ③ 养生活力社区 | Healthy and vibrant community |
| ④ 新民旅游小镇 | Xinmin Tourist town |

02-TIANFU OLYMPIC SPORTS CITY



Overall Urban Design

02-TIANFU OLYMPIC SPORTS CITY



Landscape Zoning





主色演绎：活力、激情
风貌分区：奥运都市风貌区
Colour performance: vigour, passion
Zone: Olympic urban core Area

都市运动环 URBAN SPORTS RING



健康生活环 HEALTHY LIFE RING

主色演绎：和谐、舒适
风貌分区：宜居社区风貌区
Colour performance: harmony, comfortable
Zone: livable community zone

生态山体环 ECO-MOUNTAIN RING

主色演绎：有氧、生态
风貌分区：丹景山风貌区
Colour performance: healthy, ecological
Zone: Danjing Mountain area

山地自行车
户外攀岩
滑翔伞

森林探索

多姿水岸环 VARIED WATERFRONT RING

主色演绎：悠闲、纯美
风貌分区：三岔湖湖畔风貌区
Colour performance: elegant, clear
Zone: Sanxia Lake lakeside area

水墨原乡环 INK STYLE COUNTRYSIDE RING

主色演绎：高端、野趣
风貌分区：特色小镇风貌区
Colour performance: high-end, Wild
Zone: characteristic town zone

03-ARCHITECTURAL CONCEPT DESIGN OF PINGHU SUB-DISTRICT HEBAOWEI NINE YEAR SCHOOL

SITE ANALYZE & INTERPRET CHARACTERISTICS



The project is located in 05 lot of Hebaowei urban renewal unit in Pinghu Sub-district. The compulsory education stage of Shenzhen, compulsory education is exempted from entrance examinations and each public school enrolls students within the service area. According to the plot division map, the urban renewal project plans to build a nine-year school with 54 classes in plot 05, south of the renewal range, which is Pinghu Sub-District Hebaowei Nine Year School.

KEY RESEARCH ASPECTS: considerations to regional climate, geography, culture, and landscape of South China; Interpretation of the legacy of Hakka architectural culture; Urban design strategies and its maximum impact on the development of surrounding neighbourhoods; New explorations of building types and architectural presentations; Creating a spatial experience that adapts to the site conditions and arranging the space in a flexible and diverse method to meet the changing space requirements as the school has developed; Approach to sharing urban resources and community engagement.



Traffic Conditions



Ecological Conditions



Surrounding Conditions



Building Conditions

MASTERPLAN

总体经济技术指标			
序号	名称	单位	数据
1	总用地面积	m²	27840
2	建筑占地面积	m²	14083
3	总建筑面积	m²	50731
4 其中	地上建筑面	m²	41402
	地上规定建筑面	m²	35783
	小学普通教室	m²	4487
	中学普通教室	m²	3250
	教师办公室	m²	2450
	音乐、舞蹈、乐课堂	m²	1177
	美术艺术教室	m²	2200
	其他教室	m²	9950
	心理、录播、社团、教职工活动室	m²	7300
	行政教室、多功能厅	m²	1500
5 其中	办公用房	m²	950
	图书馆	m²	1256
	体育馆	m²	2673
	餐厅、总务及后勤	m²	4515
	门房	m²	65
6 其中	地上室外层面积	m²	5519
	地下建筑面 (m²)	m²	9329
	其中 地下人防车库	m²	7332
7 其中	设备用房	m²	1997
	容积率	%	1.29
	建筑密度	%	51
	绿化率	%	30
	机动车停车位(地下)	个	156
	建筑高度	m	8.5~24
	建筑层数		2~6
	篮球场 (风雨操场内)	个	5
	排球场 (2个位于风雨操场上)	个	3
	必配校舍生均建筑面积	m²/生	14.20
14	生均建筑面	m²/生	20.13



03-ARCHITECTURAL CONCEPT DESIGN OF PINGHU SUB-DISTRICT HEBAOWEI NINE YEAR SCHOOL



Traffic conditions: On the west there is Wanfu Road with two way two lanes. Feng'an Road is on the south, with two way three lanes. The north side is planned Road Fuyuan Road, and the east side is planned road Hebaowei Road. There are a number of public transport stops around the site, which are mostly distributed in Pinghu Street and Fangkeng Road. The nearest subway station is more than 1km away from the site.



Surrounding conditions: The west side of the land is Fumin park, along the street sit several low-rise commercial buildings. On the east is the village, which is the second phase project of the renewal unit and is planned as a second-class residential and commercial area. The north side is planned as a residential area, with a kindergarten of 18 classes. The present situation of the south is 4-6 storeys office buildings, and the surrounding environment has no negative influence on the area such as sunshine.

Construction conditions: The base area of the plot is 27841m², and the total construction area is required to be 54303m². Build 54 classes of nine-year consistent school, including 36 classes in primary school and 18 classes in junior middle school.



1 Entrance / exit setting

Main entry to the secondary main road. Pedestrian entry to the branch road, and is close to the bus station.



2 Activity zoning

West part is close to residential area and a kindergarten, while east part is close to commercial area.



3 Divided teaching area

Daily teaching classrooms locate at quiet place, while art-related teaching are at more dynamic zone.



4 Divided activity area

Activity areas are designed to be separate to meet different students' demands.



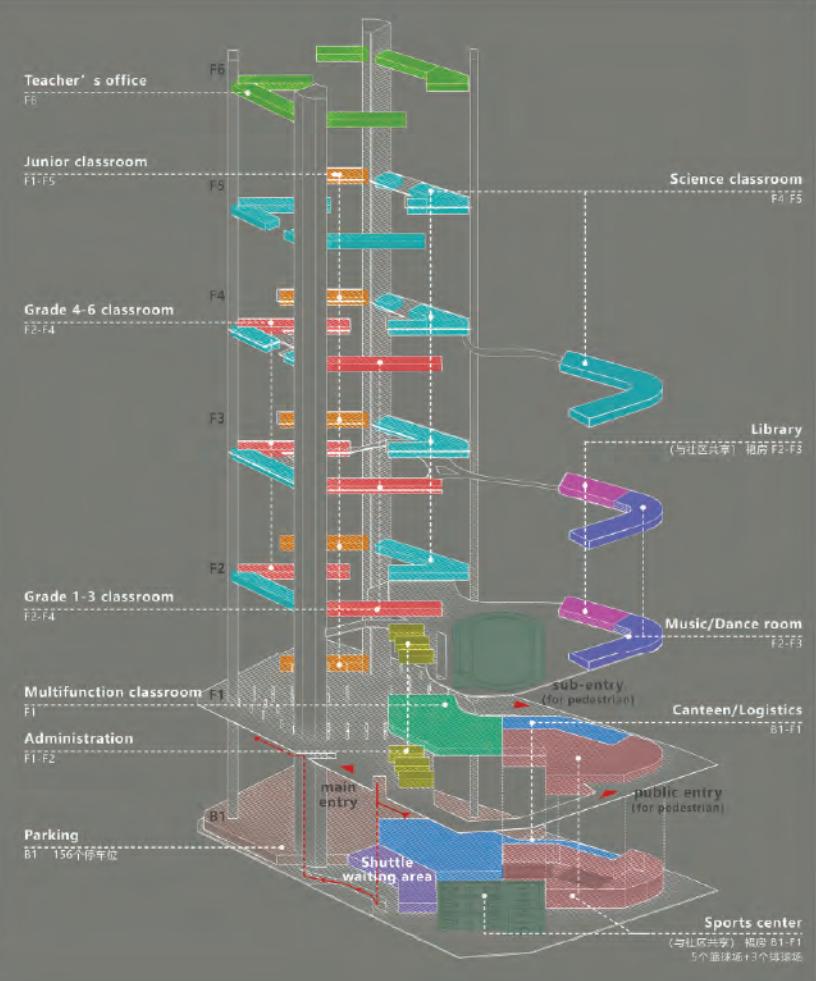
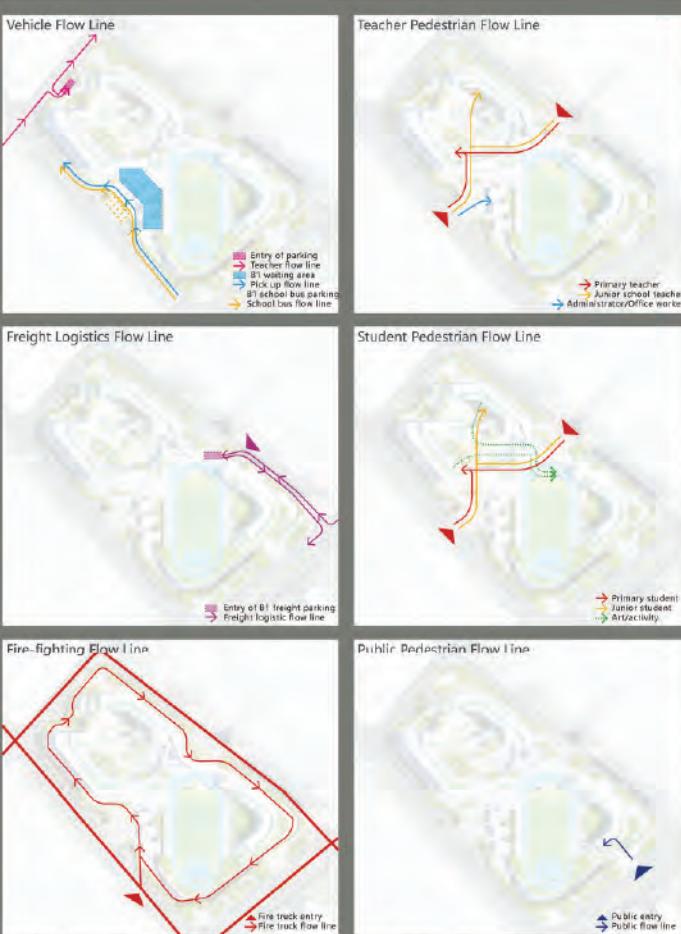
5 Lifted playground

Outdoor playground at the second floor, while several courts can be placed underneath, and open to the public.



6 Multi-connection

Several corridors connection each and every building of the school, creating a safer and more convenient place for all the students and staff.



03-ARCHITECTURAL CONCEPT DESIGN OF PINGHU SUB-DISTRICT HEBAOWEI NINE YEAR SCHOOL



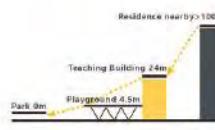
DESIGN CONCEPT



1 OVERHEAD & CORRIDOR

本项目位于深圳市龙岗区南海之滨，热带季风气候，长夏短冬，夏无酷暑严寒，阳光充足，雨量丰沛。本设计围绕建筑流畅开放的特点，主要教学楼上楼下廊”骑挑式”，设置首层架空，以及抬起操场设置的风雨连廊有夏季烈日阳和雨水。

2 ECOLOGICAL INFILTRATION



03-ARCHITECTURAL CONCEPT DESIGN OF PINGHU SUB-DISTRICT HEBAOWEI NINE YEAR SCHOOL



Shenzhen, a city of innovation and execution. In this city, what kind of space does the child need to learn, interact, relax, and create during his or her school age?

Through the opportunity, we seem to have found the answer.

Every child has his growth potential. When we reconstruct and integrate the space, let the various teaching areas share public communication and auxiliary teaching space to encourage rhythmic campus life, so that the activities are no longer isolated. Children of different age groups can interact, learn, and communicate.

At the same time, we will maximize public space - blurring the boundaries between campus and community, allowing students to enter the community, and welcoming community people to visit or use campus facilities. Let the development have more room for imagination.

This campus will inspire more possibilities, to promote the all-round and diversified growth of students, so that students can constantly gain unlimited inspiration and vitality.

3 LIFTING PLAYGROUND

“运动员”向下聚集丰富多样的底层娱乐空间，向上衔接悬浮的班级教学教研。乘空运动空间形成立体舞台的运动层，抬升至二层平面的操场与教学楼相融。垂直与维度有机联系创造让孩子“寓启成长，上层学习”的空间序列的同时，在底层放下5个篮球场，解决了场地组织以及多雨水和强日照造成的问题。



5 RATIONAL ZONING

本项目为一至九年级制学校，学生年龄跨度由6岁-15岁，年龄、体型均跨度较大。由此引发学生在上课时长、形式、以及对活动场地内容的需求方面均有较大差异。本设计在合理结合场地外部因素区分动静分区的基础上，设置2个庭院（初中部和小学部），并将其下活动场地按年龄（6-9, 10-12, 13-15）划分为3块区域，为学生健康成长提供相匹配的活动区域。



4 CITY INTERFACE

本设计传达教育建筑开放与共享的理念，希望校园能更多融入社区环境。本项目周边1000m范围内有大量居住区、人员密集。设计者于路一直利用半地下下沉空间设置对外开放入口，为社区提供一条开放的可达路径，激发校园与城市的良好互动。在管控的情况下开放图书馆、体育馆、风雨操场等体育设施及场地给公众。在安全第一的前提下实现社区共享。



6 PICK UP DESIGN

本项目拟建54班，其中36班小学，18班初中，共计约2520个学位。势必造成学校上学及放学时间的接送高峰期。本设计充分利用地下空间进行分区设计，结合等候区设计成“负空间”，改良流线实现接送合理化，让接送区成为校园的活力空间。



7 ROOF GARDEN

充分利用屋顶空间在学校活动中巨大的潜力，在屋顶容纳各种活动休闲的同时，使之成为另一本教材教科书。布置各个学科的知识点，类似种植、农庄等。让学生不止通过屏幕接触知识，而是走向室外去亲身体验。



8 SHARED SPACE

课间仅有的10分钟，学生们很难都下楼活动。这就导致很多学生在课间跑去走廊、喝水只能呆在教室里。本设计扩大的走廊空间，采用“教室+共享空间”的组合模式，提供不同形态的教学和活动模式。设置在4层5层之间的连廊空间，恰好是物理、生物、化学等各学科的实验室，是校园空间中流量最多最热闹，也最具公共性的空间。空中连廊在解决向交道效率的同时，增加连接不同层面教室，穿越不同高度的趣味性空间，丰富活动内容。



CHAPTER **B**

ACADEMIC
WORK

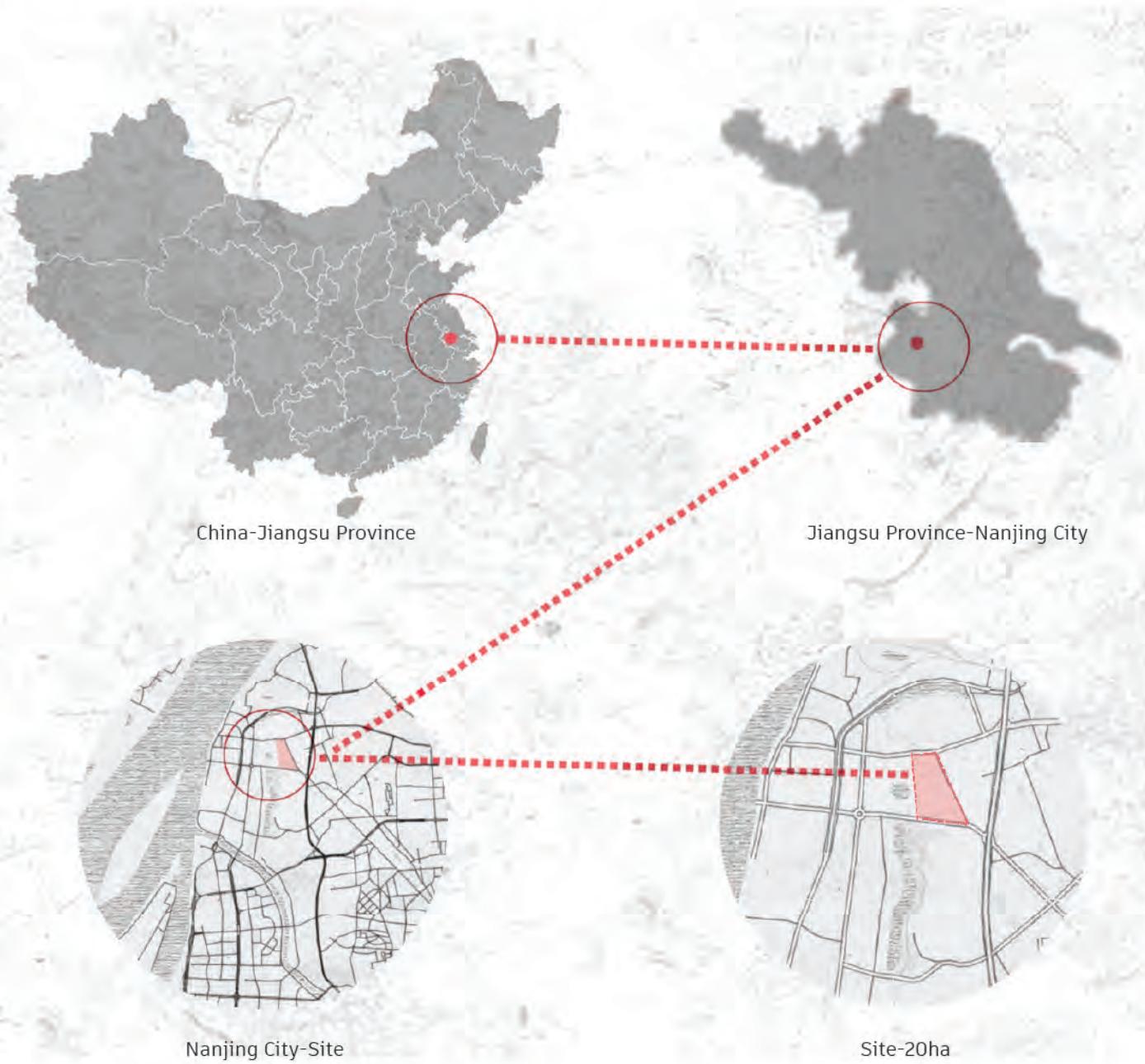
04-URBAN REGENERATION AND DESIGN COMPETITION OF NANJING

1. Relying on the new industrial parks with high social value and high influence, such as the old school creative park and China Shipbuilding Industry Research Institute within the plot, the demolition and transformation of shantytowns such as the Huangtu Mountain and Donkey Lane are opportunities. Based on the bridge community, the plot is positioned as a harmonious community that serves the inside of the plot and is completely open to the surrounding urban space.

2. The existence of multiple elements in old residential areas, shantytowns, industrial parks, research institutes, elementary schools, etc. within the plot. We redistributed the internal population density based on the original site, optimized and upgraded the group structure for the old residential area, and demolished and renovated the shantytown, combining Jiangnan Water Teachers' School, Beizu Shian, one south and one north. A site with historical and cultural value, transforming the two into tourist attractions that focus on improving the cultural value of the plot, and for the creative park, transforming it into a place that can increase the economic value of the plot and provide employment opportunities within the plot Area. In general, we will not only consider the efficiency of internal communication of a single element, but also focus on the possibility of communication and cooperation between different elements.

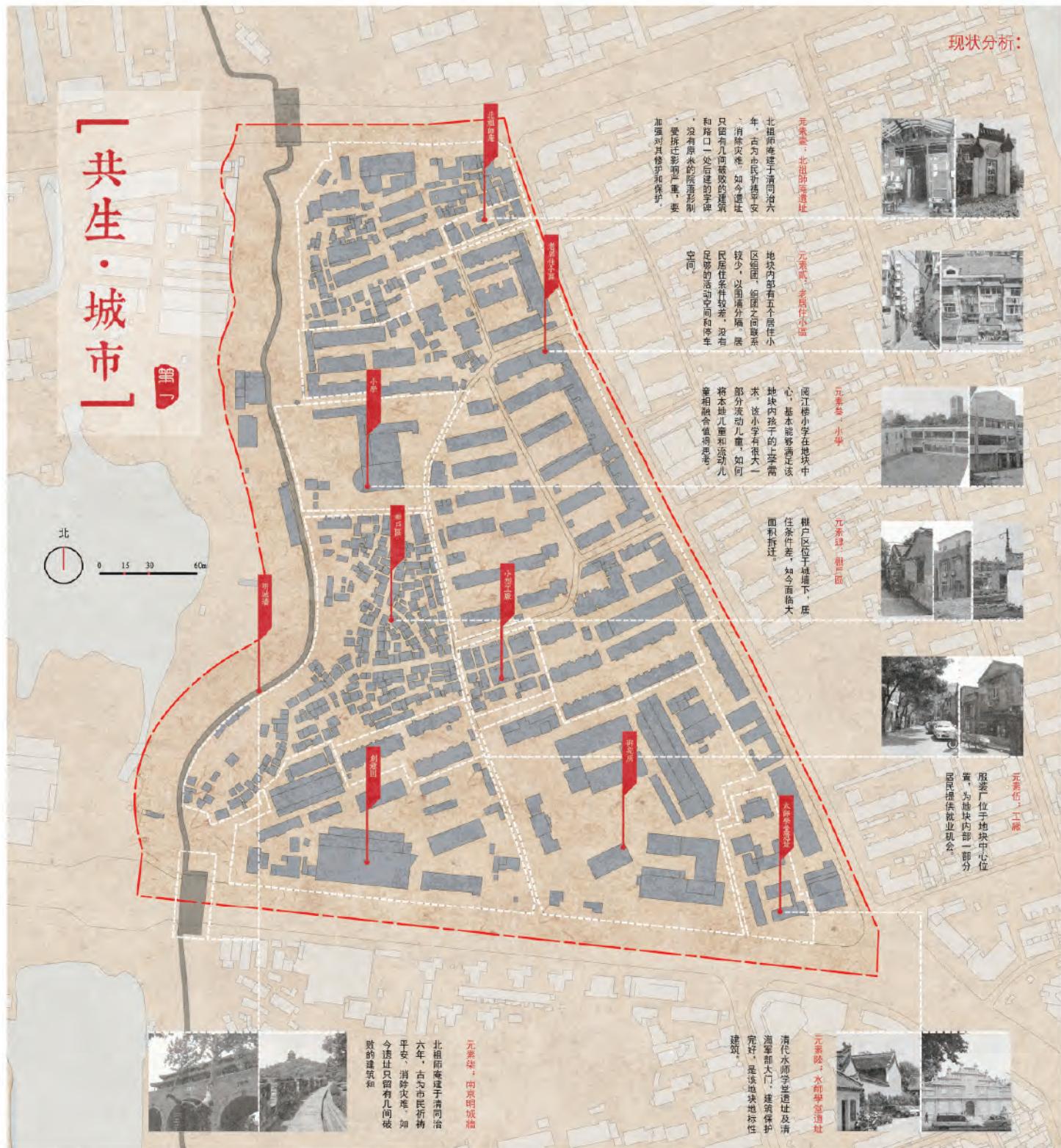
3. While we comprehensively considered the possibility of communication of various elements within the plot, we also included the superior environment of the hydrangea park on the west side of the city wall into our scope of thinking. We partially reformed the ancient city wall of Nanjing to make In addition to the function of viewing and boarding the city walls, the city wall has the function of a passage portal and a building, and through this move, the hydrangea park is made into a green open space that is fully open to the surrounding urban space.

4. We use mixed symbiosis as a means to load in new functions and create new vitality, so that the original completely fragmented plot becomes a harmonious integrated community with a life mode in which all parts are integrated and mutually beneficial.



04-URBAN REGENERATION AND DESIGN COMPETITION OF NANJING

Current Situation Analysis



The local block is located in Gulou District, Nanjing City, Jiangsu Province, with Zhongshan North Road on the south, Jianning Road on the north, North Zushi An on the east, and the Ming City Wall on the west. The site has a long history and beautiful environment. To the north is the Yuejiang Tower of the Lion Mountain, to the west is the Hydrangea Park, and to the south is the Bazishan Park. It is located on the ecological development axis of the Ming City Wall of Nanjing.

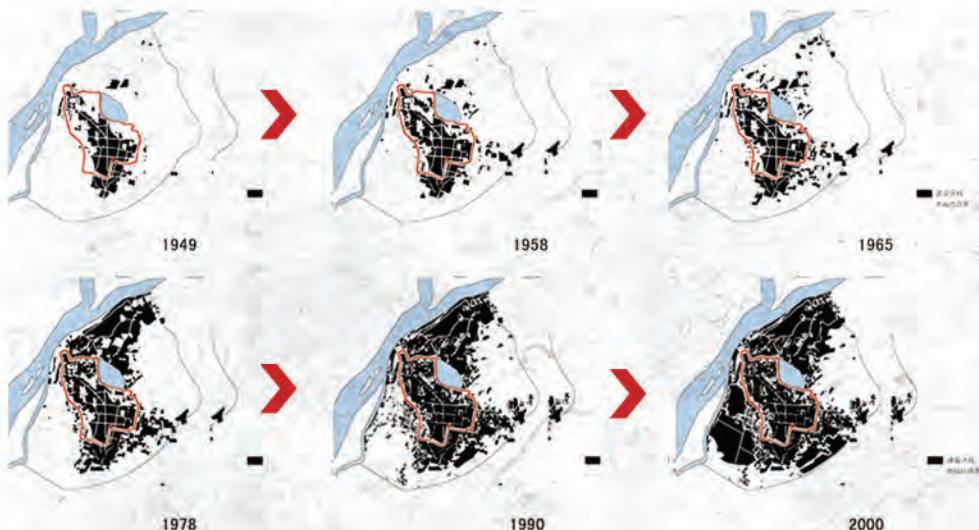
Research Scope: For full investigation, select a larger scope for investigation and study. From the east of Daqiao South Road to Rehe Road in the west, to Zhongshan North Road in the south and Jianning Road in the north. About 66 hectares.

Planning scope:

The actual planning scope is the central land parcel, and the planning scope is about 19.7 hectares.

04-URBAN REGENERATION AND DESIGN COMPETITION OF NANJING

Urban Development of Nanjing



Since ancient times, "the wealth of the world is from the southeast, and Jinling is its meeting." Nanjing has more than 6,000 years of civilization, nearly 2,600 years of city construction and nearly 500 years as the capital of ancient China. It is one of the four ancient capitals of China, known as the "City of the Ten Dynasties". It is an important birthplace of Chinese civilization. It has long been the political and cultural center of southern China, with a rich cultural heritage and rich historical relics.

Historical features: The area has rich historical and cultural values. The Yuejiang Tower is located on the Lion Mountain on the north side of the plot. The original intention of the Yuejiang Tower began more than 600 years ago with the founding emperor Zhu Yuanzhang of the Ming Dynasty; the northeastern corner of the plot was the site of the North Ancestor Shian; the southeast side was the residence of the Qing Dynasty navy. The ruins of the Naval Academy still remain.

Environmental features: The plot is bordered by Lion Rock in the north and Hydrangea Park in the west. It is located at the foot of the Ming City Wall in Nanjing and at the beginning of the ecological development axis of the Ming City Wall in Nanjing.

The Existing Problems



Poor living condition



Commercials were mainly retails, lack of supermarkets and activity places



Not enough service area, and public street area



A playground of the local school was used as a parking lot, showing severe shortage of parking lot.

04-URBAN REGENERATION AND DESIGN COMPETITION OF NANJING

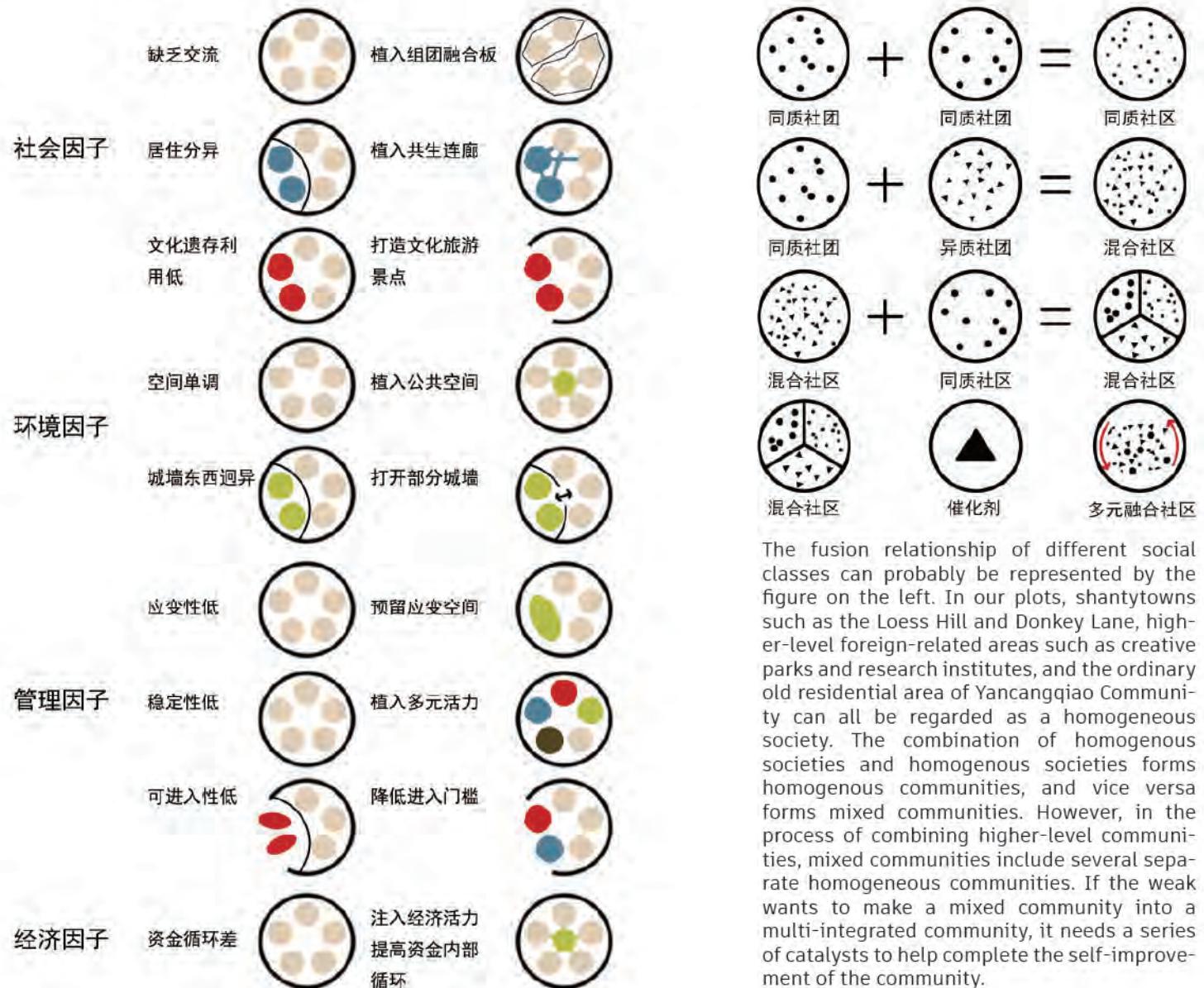
Behavior Analysis



The development of this kind of space integrating employment, residence, consumption and other functions has improved the efficiency of land use and saved transportation resources, thereby alleviating the problems caused by urban spatial polarization.

Public spaces and service spaces of different natures and sizes promote the communication between people in the central area of the city and meet people's leisure needs.

Multiple Integration Strategies

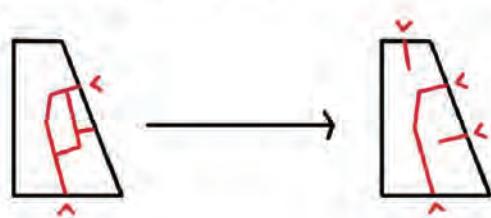


04-URBAN REGENERATION AND DESIGN COMPETITION OF NANJING



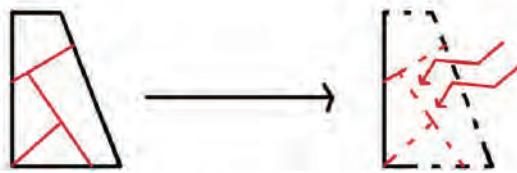
04-URBAN REGENERATION AND DESIGN COMPETITION OF NANJING

Design Strategies



1-Improve traffic system safety through traffic reorganization

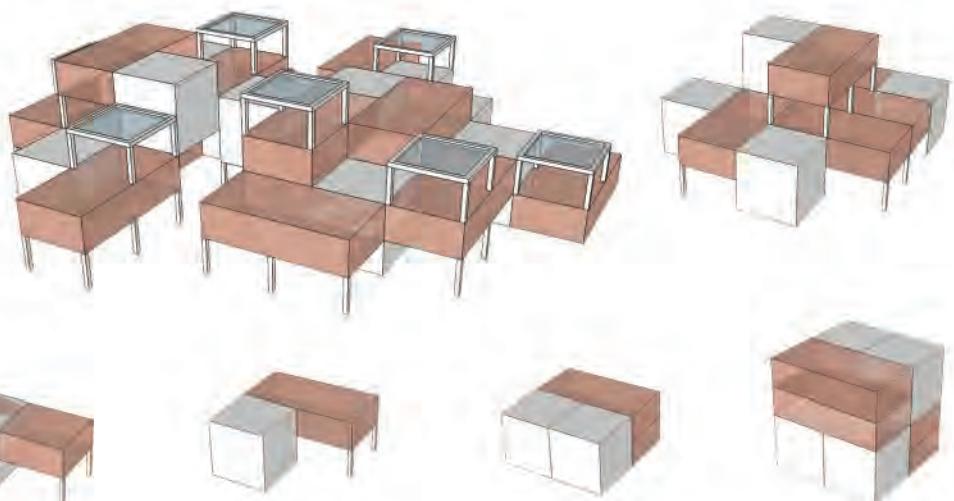
The existing motor vehicle road has a single structure and insufficient openings. We have optimized it and put forward the concept of "partition entrance". Different areas use different road partitions without interfering with each other.



2-Open the border

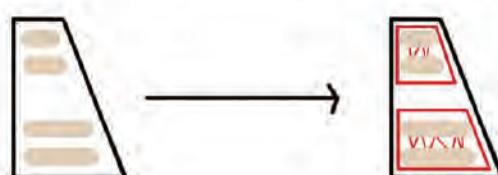
The existing Yancangqiao community and the two shantytowns will be demolished to the old school's creative park, the CSSC Research Institute and the outside wall, and the space within the plot will be fully shared between the groups to create the possibility of communication.

	满足 最小睡眠空间	不满足 无站立空间
	满足 最小睡眠空间	不满足 最小睡眠空间
	或 满足 最小睡眠空间	或 满足 站立空间
	和 满足 站立空间	不满足



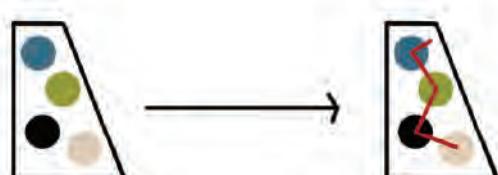
3-Shantytown renovation

Aiming at the vulnerable people in the shantytowns, we designed a "capsule" residential unit with a scale of 5*5*2.5m. Through certain research, we found that the use of bedroom space in the residence is the lowest. Taking this as a starting point, we compressed the sleeping space to 1/2 of the normal floor height, so that a single residential unit can meet the basic needs of 4 people. We hope that through this model, the transformation of shanty towns can achieve more obvious results.



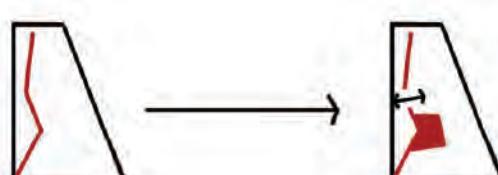
4-Creating more public place by setting 'Fusion Platform'

We set up floor slabs on the second or third floor for different groups to provide a platform for the residents to communicate within the group. The floor below the platform is no longer occupied, and can be relocated to a new-style community on the southeast side of the plot. The ground floor is mainly used for pedestrian entry and parking.



5-Strengthen the connection of functional areas by 'Symbiotic Corridor'

A set of second floor corridors to connect various functional areas, and create more space for the citizens in this community.

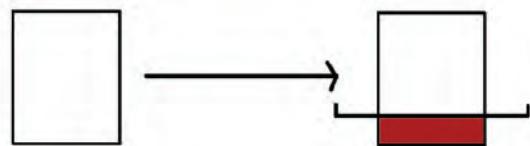


6-Activate the ancient wall

Today's city wall has long lost its defensive function, but as a building entity, it still plays a significant role in space barriers. We hope to break its barriers and give it more functions. In the design, we opened the city wall in an underground plaza and combined with the terrain to make the underground city wall museum.

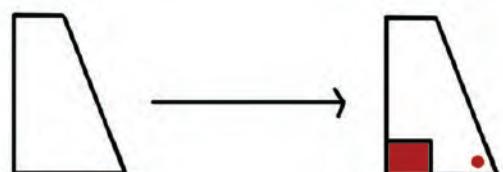
04-URBAN REGENERATION AND DESIGN COMPETITION OF NANJING

Summary of The Current Situation of the Site



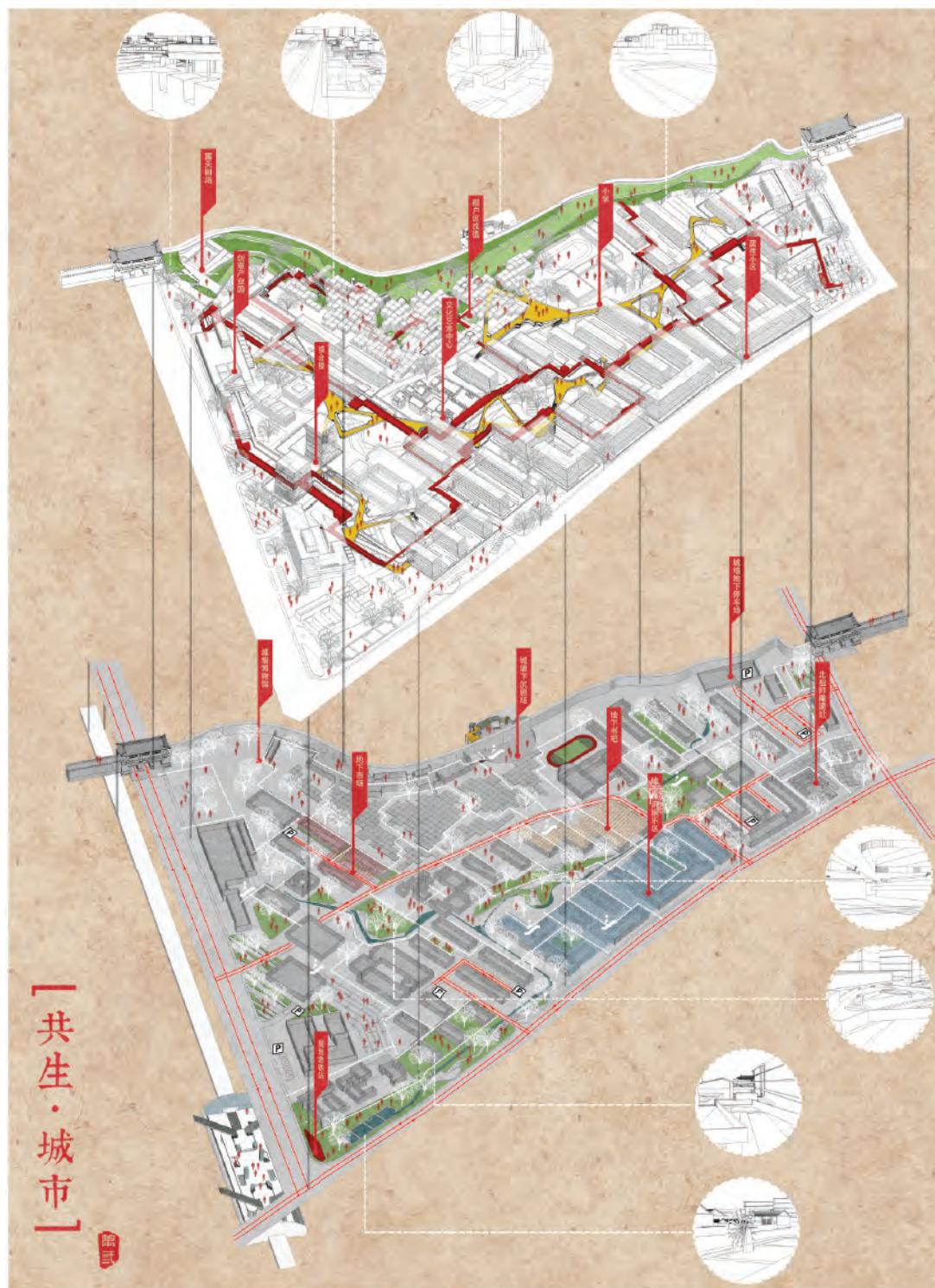
7-Release ground floor space

After the "Fusion Platform" was elevated, the first floor of the original residential building was transformed into a supermarket, entertainment venue, library, medical clinic or parking lot, supplementing the problem of insufficient service space of the original plot

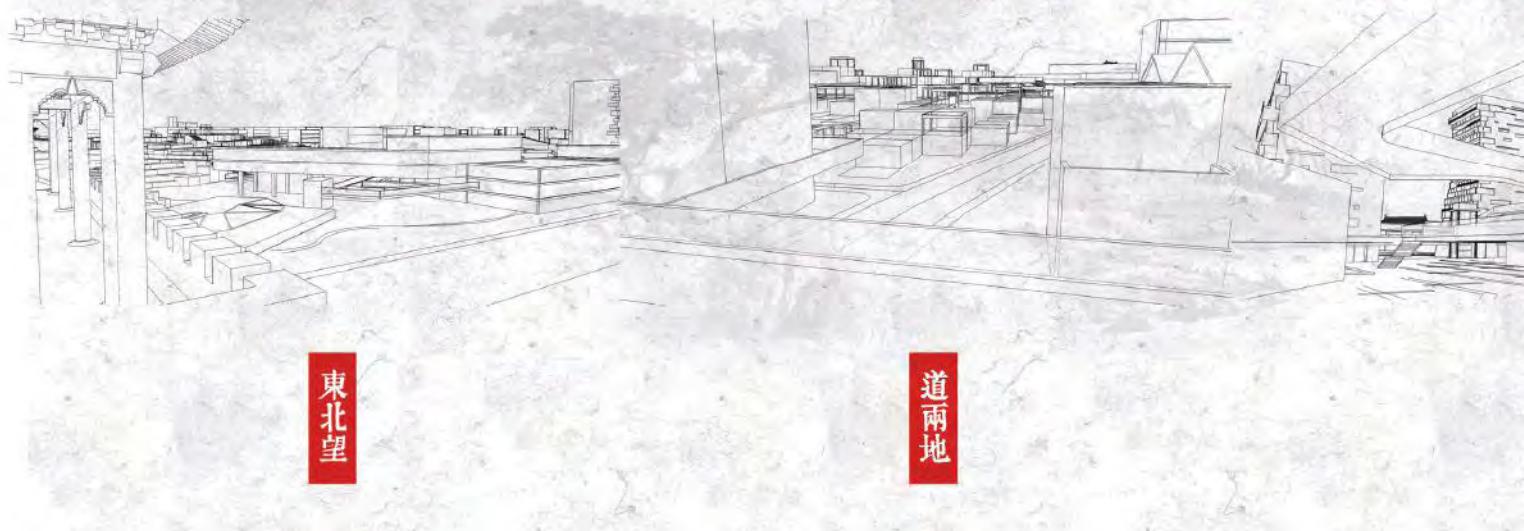


8-Metro station drives industry economic improvement

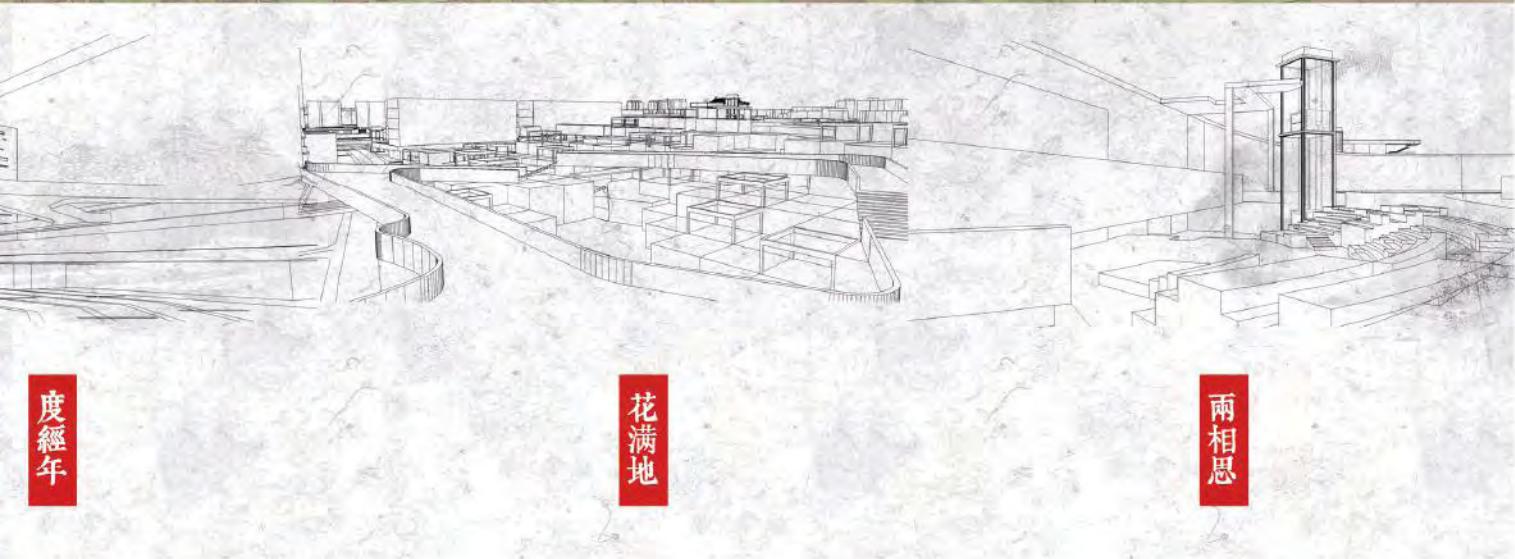
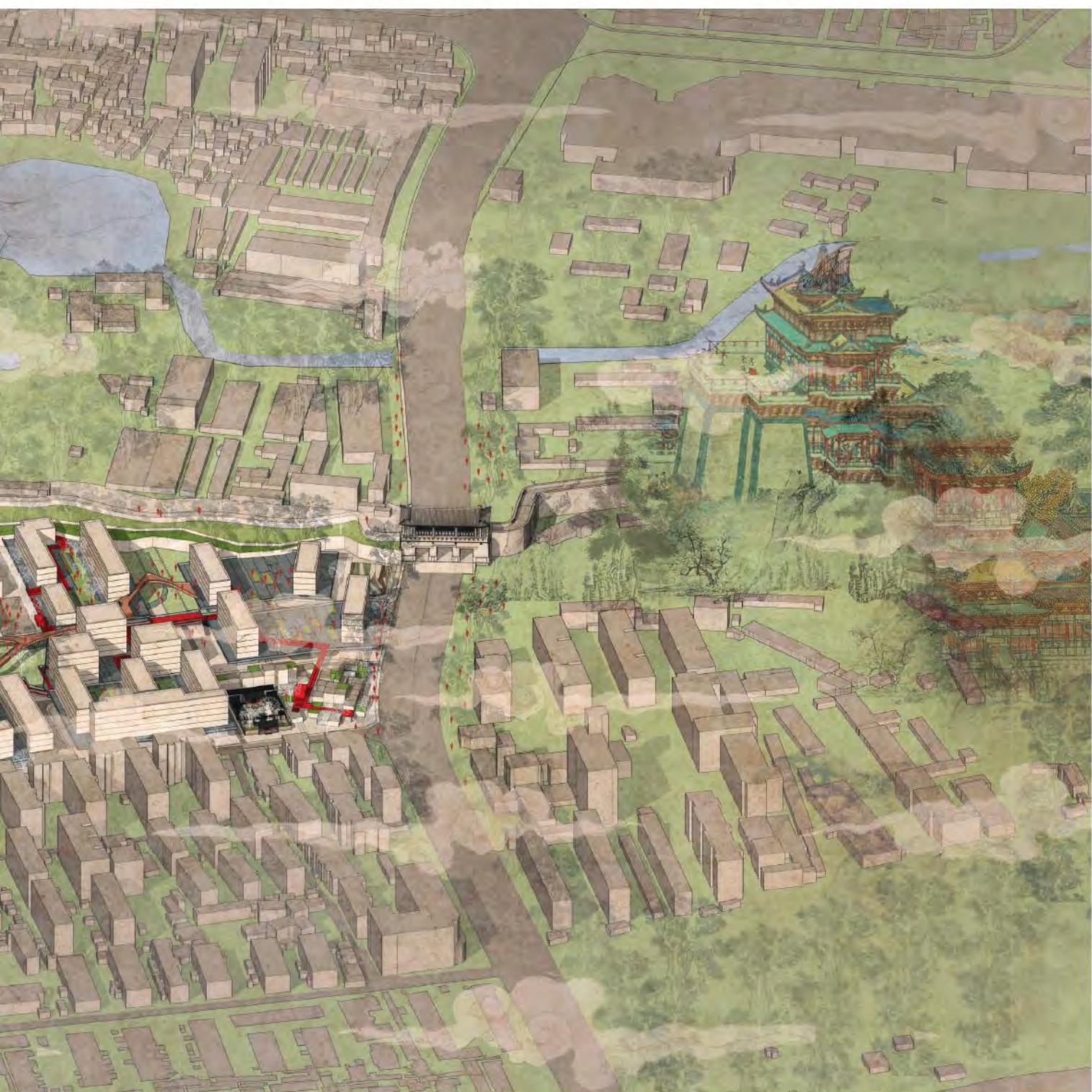
The subway station and the industrial park that has been established in the southeast corner of the plot will become the economic driving points in the future. They will provide jobs for the residents of the shantytown and serve the infrastructure construction of the entire plot.



04-URBAN REGENERATION AND DESIGN COMPETITION OF NANJING



04-URBAN REGENERATION AND DESIGN COMPETITION OF NANJING



05-HANGZHOU CANGQIAN DREAM VILLAGE URBAN DESIGN

Dream, from the vision of the future, the town is home to condense into images. Located in the west of Hangzhou, in the heart of the future Science and Technology City, there is our dream town.

As one of the first 37 provincial characteristic town in Zhejiang Province. Dream town officially opened its doors on March 28 this year. In order to absorb the flood of college students (graduate students within 10 years) to the venture, the dream town also prepared a bag check, rent-free, and more generous subsidies and many other conditions, to entertain the entrepreneurs.

Cangqian, which is a center area in the dream town, has a history as an ancient streets of 880 years, retain the former residence of Zhang Taiyan, granary and other security units and a large number of ancient buildings, but over the years as it was caught in a "dilemma" situation of the protection and development. We hope that through our urban design to guide and improve the development pattern and development direction of the region, as well as aimed at creating a more comprehensive and better positions before the ancient streets.



YANGTZE RIVER DELTA



HANGZHOU CITY



XIACHENG DISTRICT



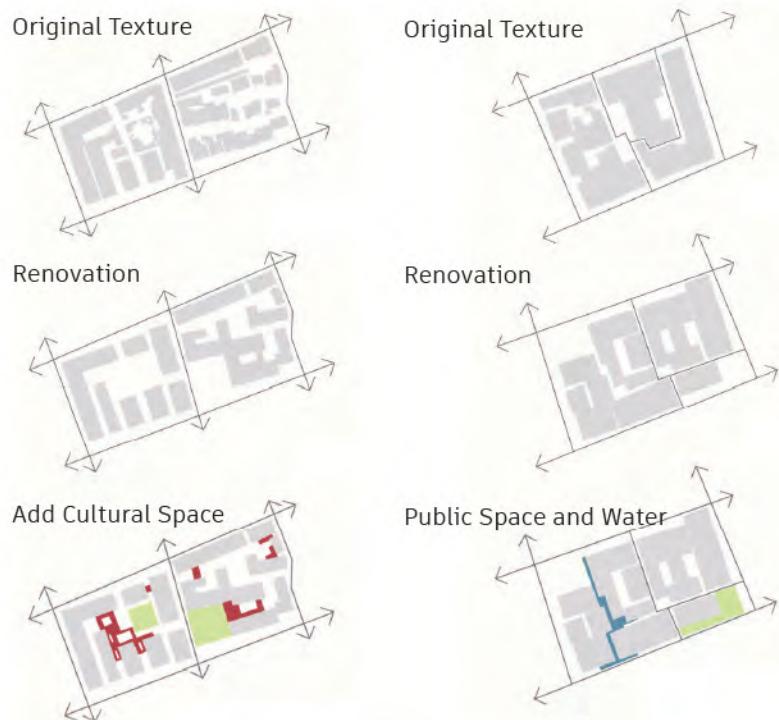
FUTURE TECHNOLOGY TOWN

05-HANGZHOU CANGQIAN DREAM VILLAGE URBAN DESIGN

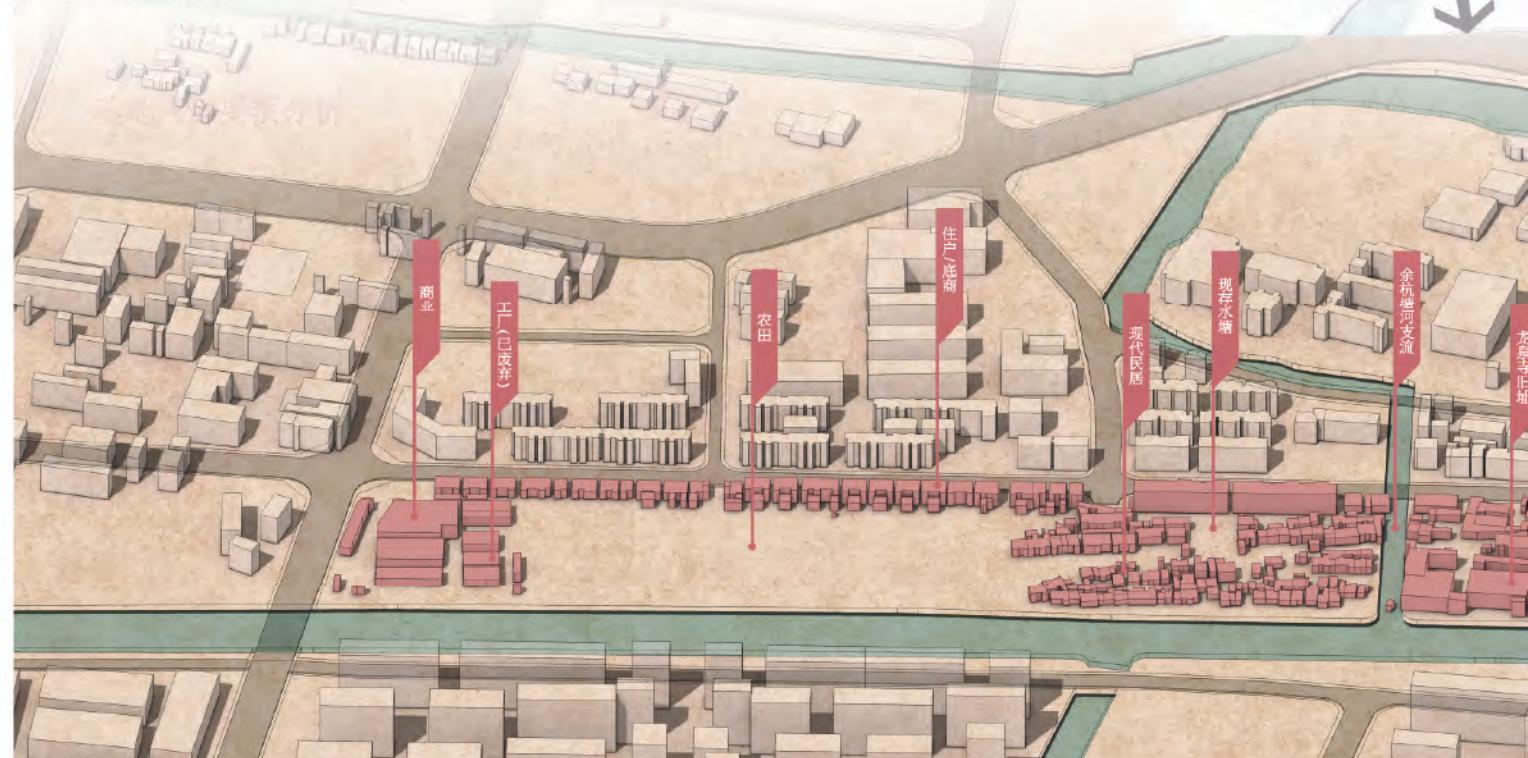
Facade Regeneration



Texture Renovation

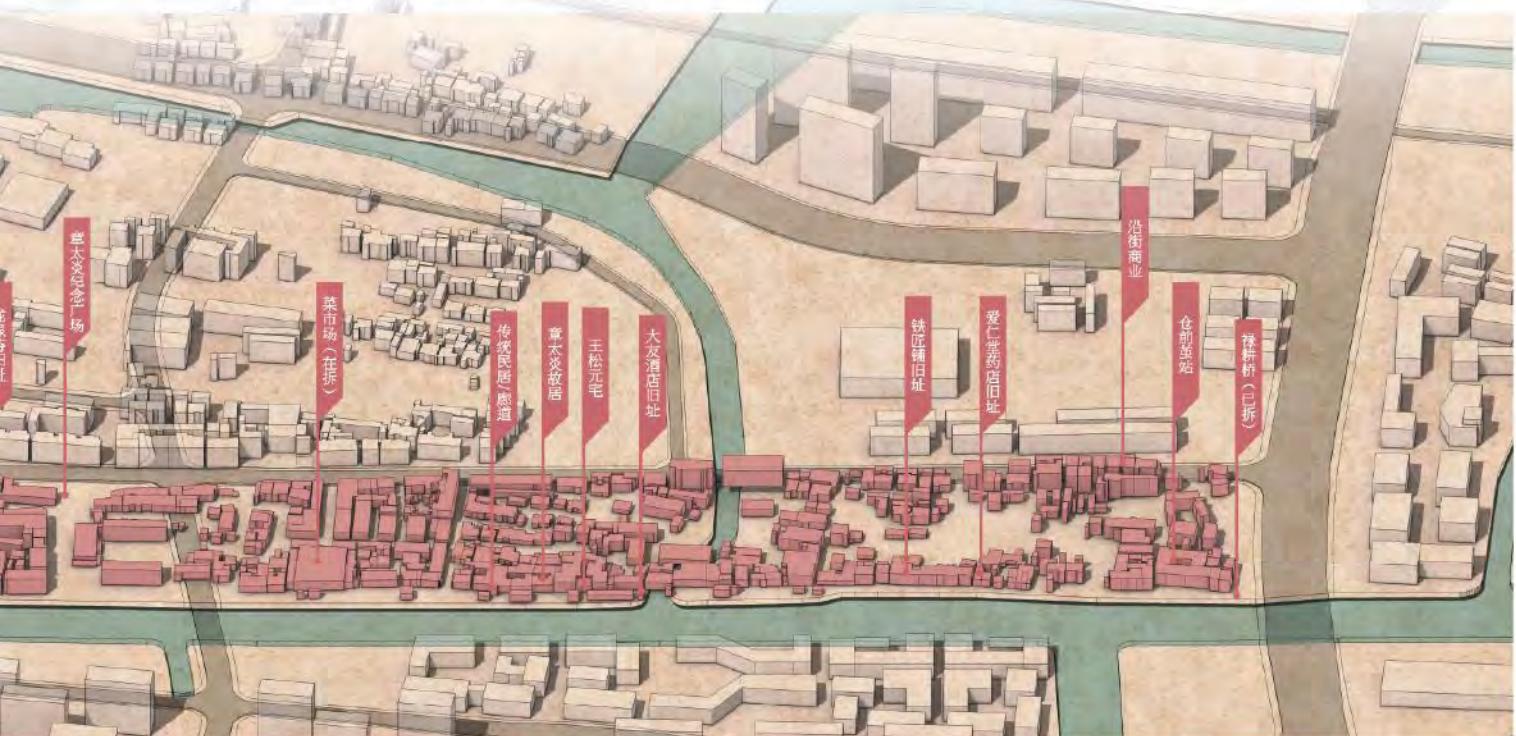
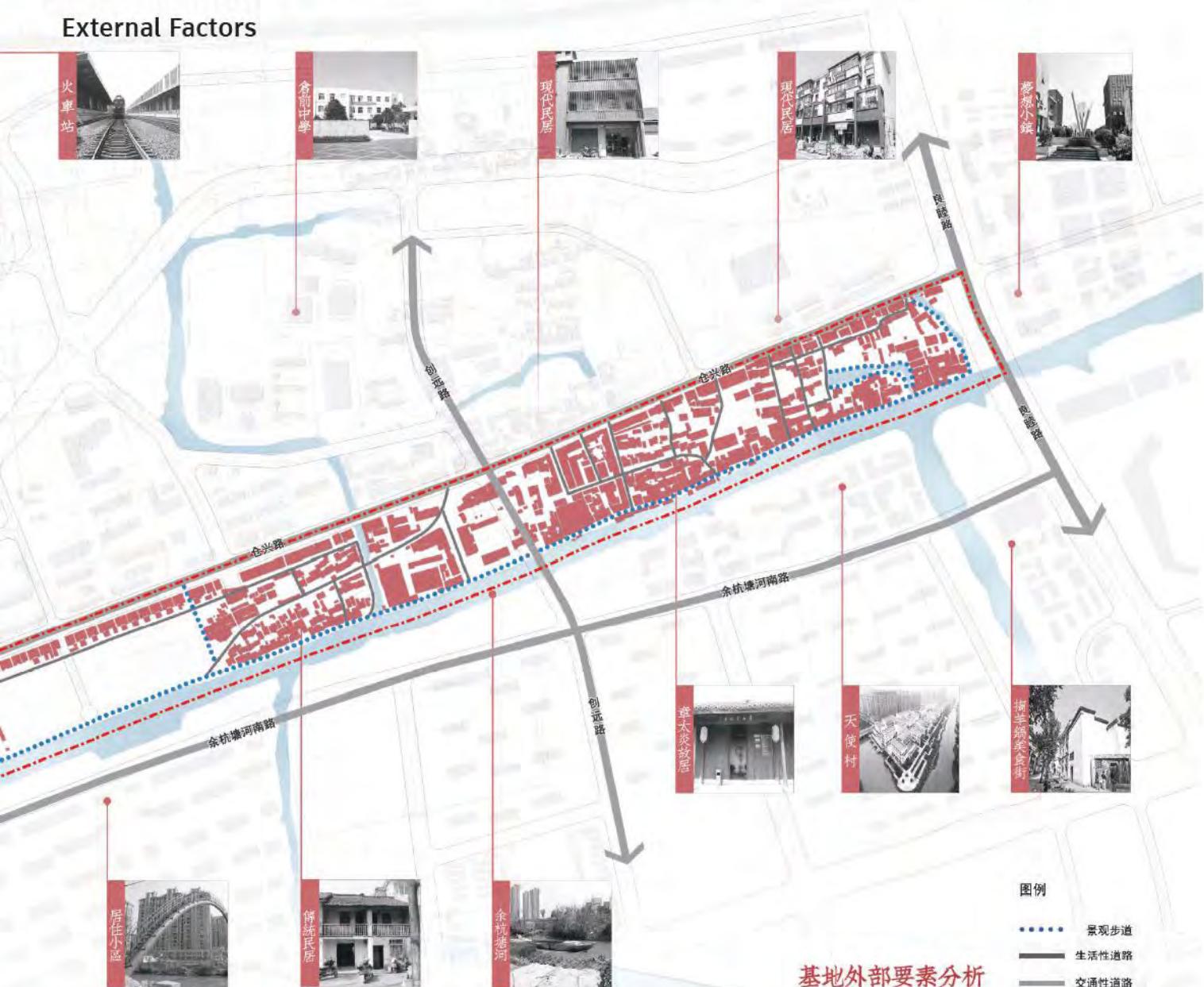


Internal Factors



05-HANGZHOU CANGQIAN DREAM VILLAGE URBAN DESIGN

External Factors

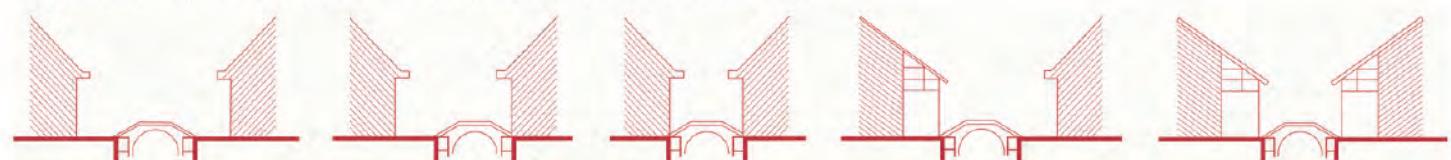


05-HANGZHOU CANGQIAN DREAM VILLAGE URBAN DESIGN

Current Situation Analysis



Relationship between Buildings and Water Street Space



In the traditional street area of the ancient town of Jiangnan, water streets are interdependent, and water towns and markets are the main context for people to organize life. Water lane is the main road of water transportation, the link between the block and the adjacent blocks, rural areas, and cities, and the transportation of goods.

The main passage is a manifestation of wealth and prosperity in the Jiangnan water village, and it is a pedestrian transportation system.

The typical traditional block space in the ancient town of Jiangnan is basically developed around the rich water network of the area, and is connected to each other in a horizontal-straight hierarchy to form a water network. The streets, commercial buildings, and residential buildings are lined up in order with the river channel as the baseline, forming a layout of one river without street, one river with one street, one river with two streets, and Qianhe back street, and localized at the water network nodes. The living center and residential area develop in a strip along the river.



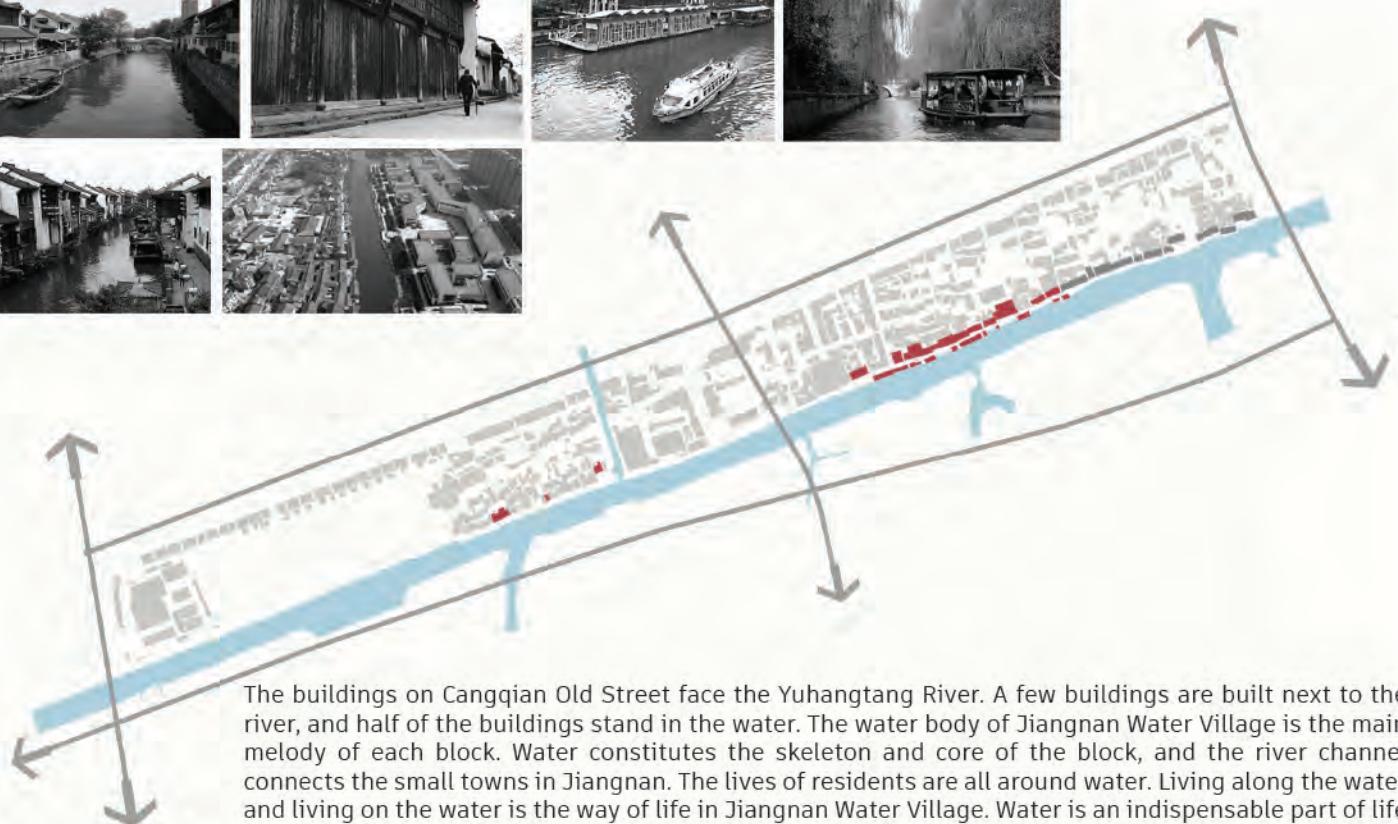
Most of the courtyards appear in the form of houses, corridors, courtyard walls and other structures surrounding the patio



There's mainly three kinds of relationships between buildings and water: away from the water, by the water, and in the water. Each type has specific character in terms of environment.

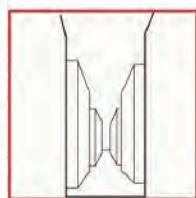
05-HANGZHOU CANGQIAN DREAM VILLAGE URBAN DESIGN

Live along with Water



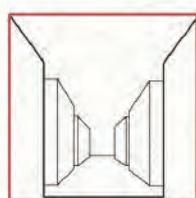
The buildings on Cangqian Old Street face the Yuhantang River. A few buildings are built next to the river, and half of the buildings stand in the water. The water body of Jiangnan Water Village is the main melody of each block. Water constitutes the skeleton and core of the block, and the river channel connects the small towns in Jiangnan. The lives of residents are all around water. Living along the water and living on the water is the way of life in Jiangnan Water Village. Water is an indispensable part of life and a memory that people in the water village cannot put down.

Street Section



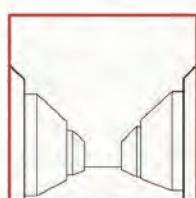
Traditional Valley D:H=0.5

The streets are 2-3 meters wide and the building height is slightly higher, which gives a slight sense of oppression. It assumes the daily travel functions of residents, but the internal environment of the streets is poor.



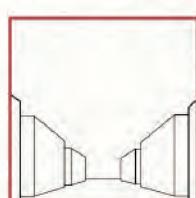
Traditional Waterfront Valley D:H=1.5

The streets are 4-5 meters wide, and the space along the river is rich in changes. Streets and lanes are suitable in scale, mainly responsible for daily leisure functions of residents, and the environment is poor.



Traditional-Modern Transition Area D:H=1

The streets are 7-8 meters wide, and are mostly roads running through the north and south sides of the base. They are important roads for residents to travel. There are also shops on both sides.

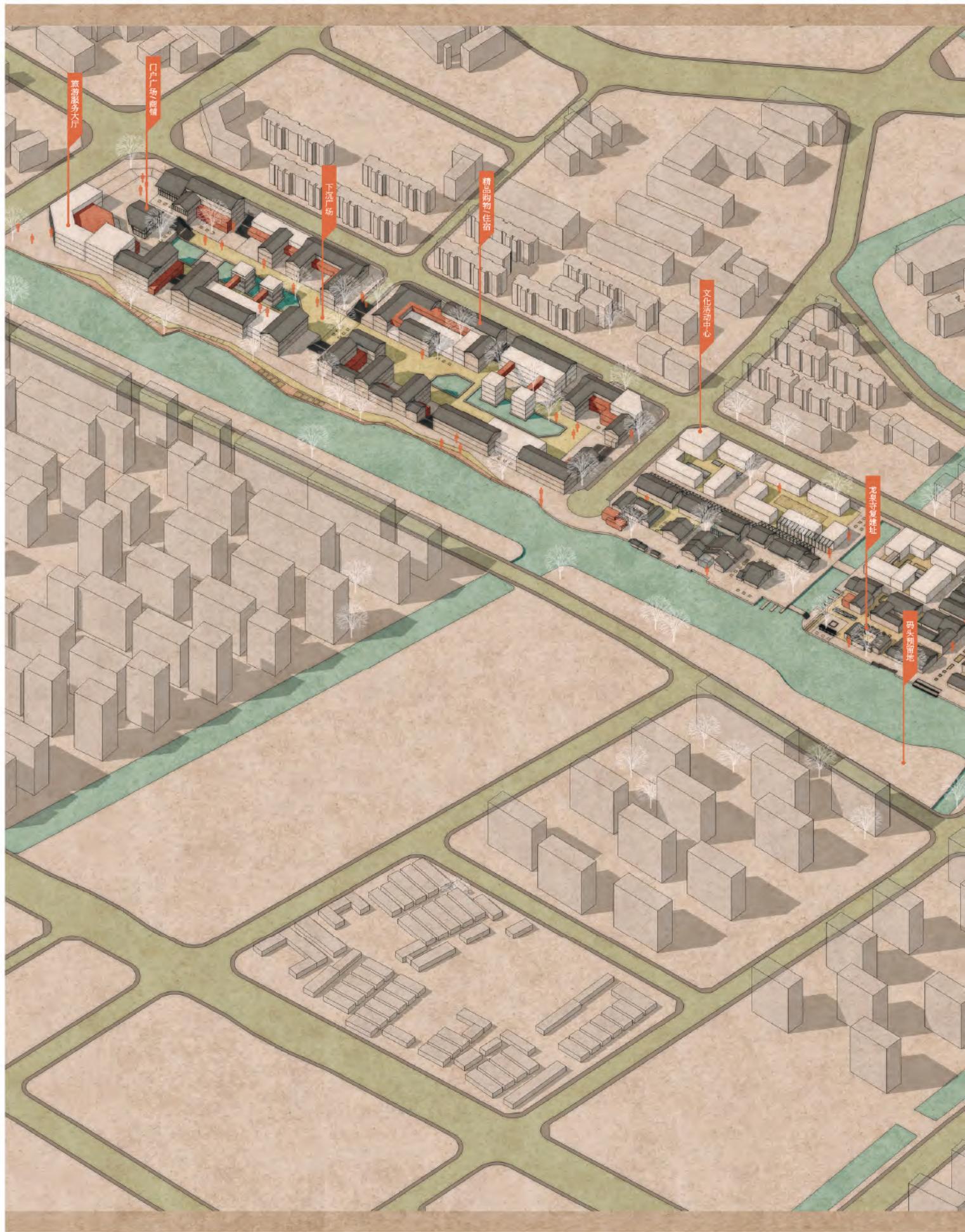


Modern Street D:H=2

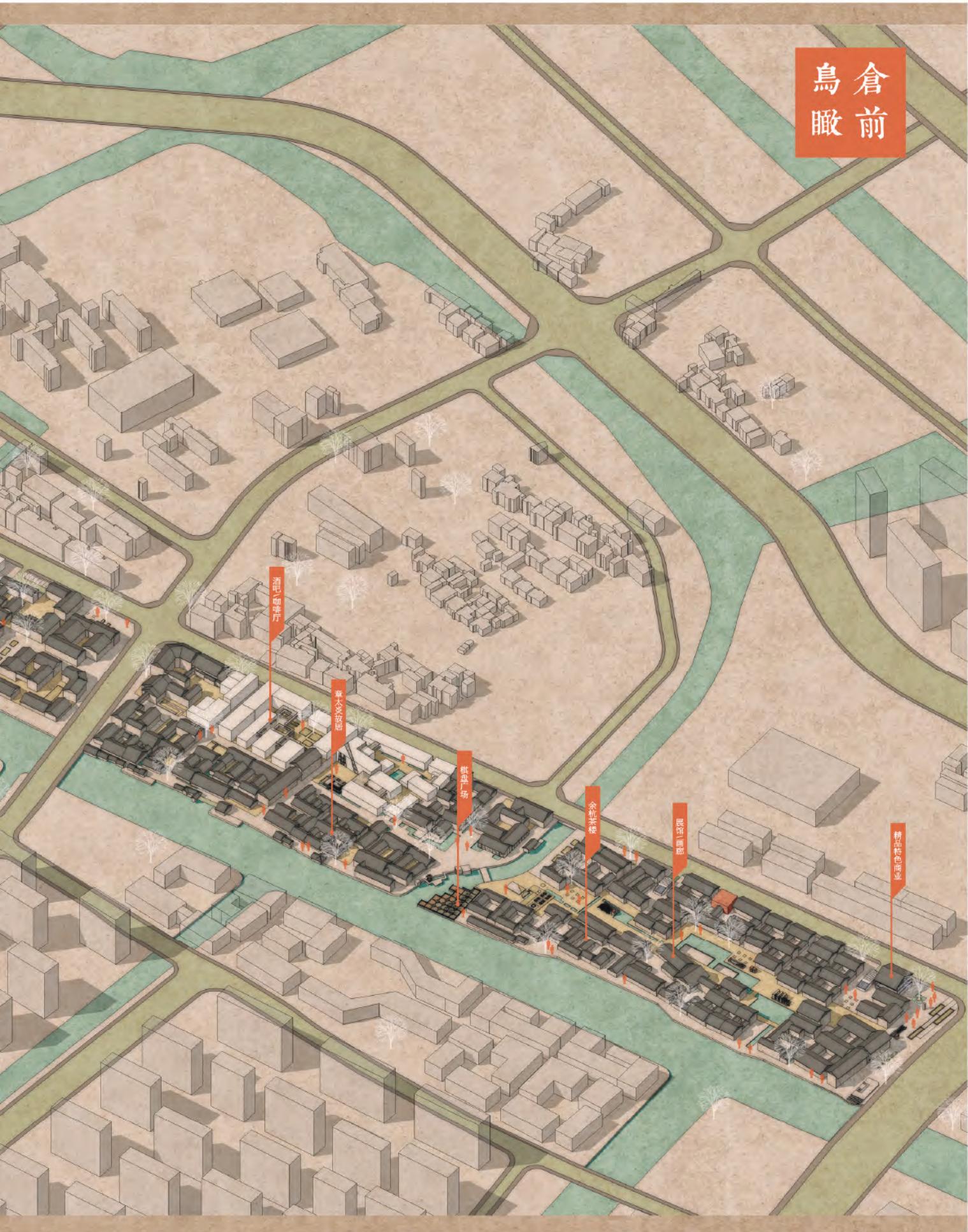
The streets are 15-20 meters wide, and they are Cangxing Street on the north side of the base. The traffic is extremely congested, the pedestrian space is missing, and the traffic between people and vehicles is serious.

05-HANGZHOU CANGQIAN DREAM VILLAGE URBAN DESIGN

Parallel Axonometric View



鳥倉瞰前



06-DESIGN IDEAS COMPETITION FOR KAI TAK RIVER

Background

Kai Tak River is a half under ground river. In fact half of the water flow is designed to pass through the culvert box on the two sides. Culvert box is built by concrete which keep the plant out of the water and stop the fish and frog nesting here.

We found out the culvert box was already under the construction when we arrived the site and started the research in October. Nowadays , all of the world is asking for more space back to the river, reforming the riverbed by river itself, facing the water with earth and plants instead of concrete, mixing the sound of water with voice of frogs and birds, retuning the river to the nature way.

Concept

- a. "from small to whole – Chinese traditional garden space forming method." traveling in the picture" –Chinese traditional painting aim.
- b. "high- density and clear route" KaiTak airport's flight control system , distinguished flight route and local flight history.
- c. "vertical agriculture circulation – field /mulberry /fish system" – traditional farming skill and fishing life in the Pearl River Region.

Whistling Bamboo, Floating Boat 沥沥桑竹，行云飞舟

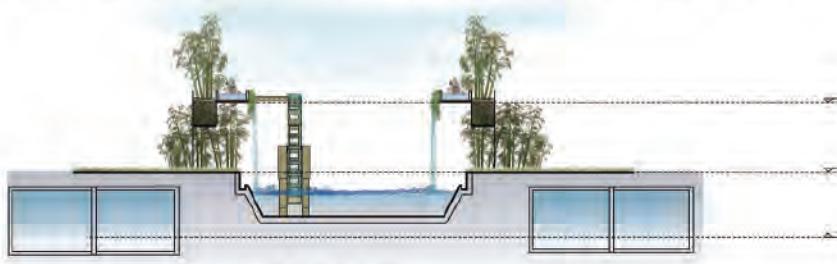
Ecological Basement – Whistling Bamboo

In this high-density developed area, we plan to turn the concrete river bank to a vertical green wall creatively which is formed by waterfall and bamboo. And turn the horizontal wet land system into a vertical river bank system. The plant in this wet land system is combine with mulberry, bamboo, local flower and fruit tree, tree plant. The combination of waterfall and vertical wetland can not only clear up the river but also offer fruit, tea and mulberry leaves. With this effort, Kai Tak River area could become the most attractive urban agriculture region in HK.

And for long term improvement for this area ,the resident building could be transfer to green roof and facade.

People's Activity – Floating Boat

People will get closer to the river after the water situation has been improved by the vertical river bank and wetland system. People could go boating or even surfing in Kai Tak River or in the canal above the river. Many landscape elements' idea comes from the airplanes, we plan to transfer some abandoned parts of airplanes into landscape facilities. Such as we designed a pedestrian bridge crossing the river which is aluminum wing before. The surfing route brings back the memory of the thrilling landing years ago. And there is stone trail hiding in the vertical river bank on two side which is common in Chinese traditional painting. When riding a bicycle on this trail, you can pick some fruit and mulberry leaves while enjoying a quiet place in this crowded city which is a experience that you will never forget.



A.飛機廣場
A. plane square

B.車站廣場
B. station square

C.啟德河
C. Kai Tak River

D.生態竹廊 (上層行舟 下層植竹)
D. Ecological Bamboo Corridor(shipping on the upper, bamboo planting beneath)

E.水車 (5A-5D)
E. waterwheel(5A-5D)

F.空中水廊 (機翼形態)
F. water corridor in the air(in the shape of a wing)

G.室外劇場
G. outdoor theatre

H.草地
H. lawn

I.Blur廣場 (透水磚砌)
I. Blur square(laying by Water Permeable Brick)

J.皮划艇運動
J. canoeing

K.室外茶座
K. Tea house



06-DESIGN IDEAS COMPETITION FOR KAI TAK RIVER

Facade Regeneration





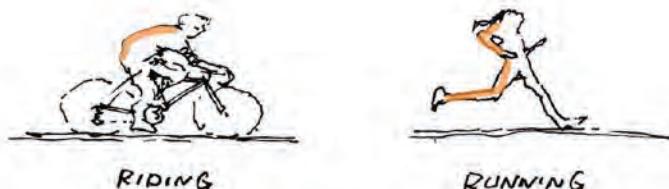
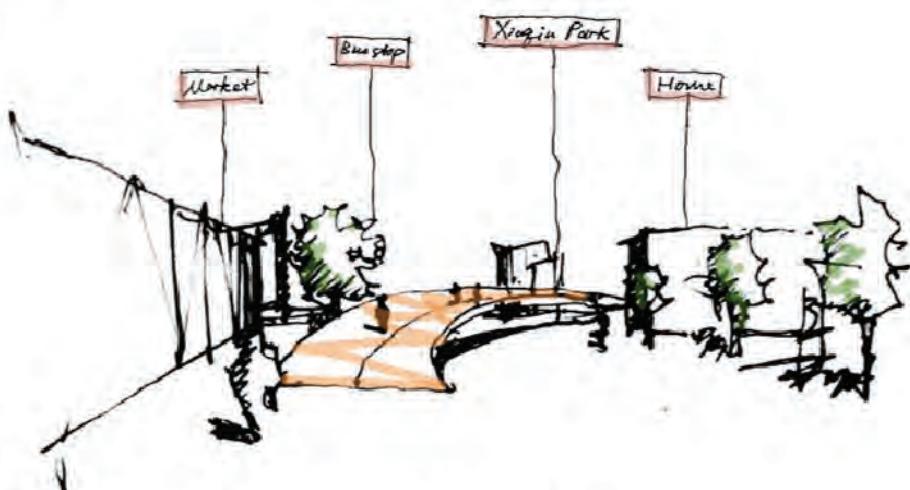
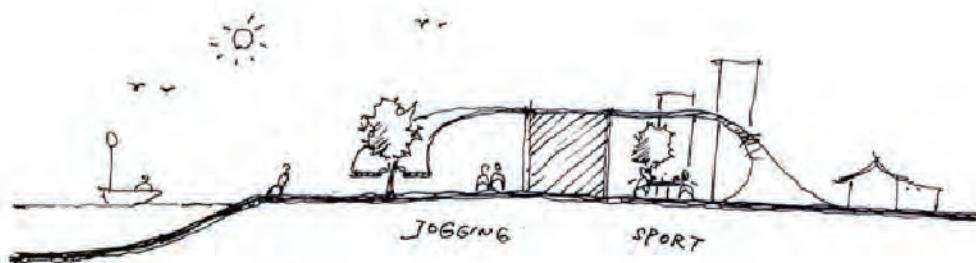
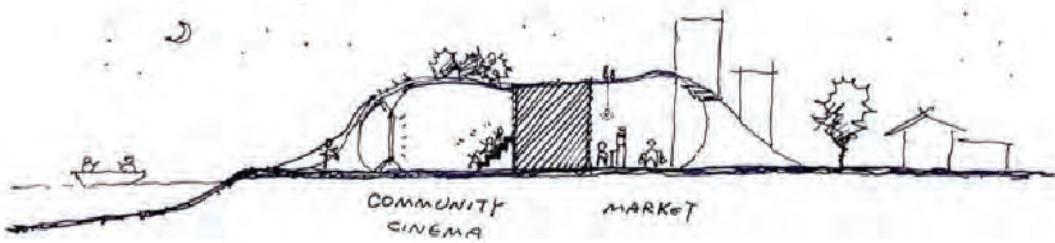
CHAPTER

C

APPENDIX

& OTHERS





These are some of my manuscripts when I was back in school, roughly about 8 years ago. I just found them again and was amazed by how nice and lovely they are, so I really hope you do enjoy as well...

END