
QIANXUN HUANG

Portfolio

Landscape Architecture
Selected Works 2016-2020





QIANXUN HUANG

EDUCATION

Sichuan Agricultural University, China
School Type: Project 211 and Double First-Class University in China
Bachelor of Engineering in Landscape Architecture (conferred in June 2020)

EXTRACURRICULAR ACTIVITIES

09/2017-09/2018 Minister of Science and Technology Innovation Department, College of Landscape Architecture
Held competitions relevant to science and technology innovation.
Managed affairs about university student entrepreneurship.
02/2017-06/2018 Management Assistant, College of Landscape Architecture
Helped teachers handle the college affairs and the Student Union.

SKILLS

AutoCAD, Photoshop, Sketchup, Lumion, Illustrate, InDesign, Rhino, Grasshopper, Latex, MS Office, Violin

WORK EXPERIENCES

06/2019-09/2019 Intern Designer, Cheurope International Construction Group, China
Completed the design of landscape construction drawings for the "Beautiful Village Construction Project" of Lingeng Village.
Completed the design of the landscape scheme and construction drawings for the "Wangsu Village Settlement Community" of Sansu Town.
09/2020-12/2020 Intern Designer, Chengdu Yuanlin Landscape Design Co., Ltd, China
Participated in several design projects and offered many constructive designing suggestions.
Learned practical computer-aided design skills and conducted case study on previous projects of the company.

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Function Transformation of the Ancient City Wall with the Change of Times

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04 The Renovation Plan for a "Village" in City

A Countermeasure to the Backward Community in a Metropolis



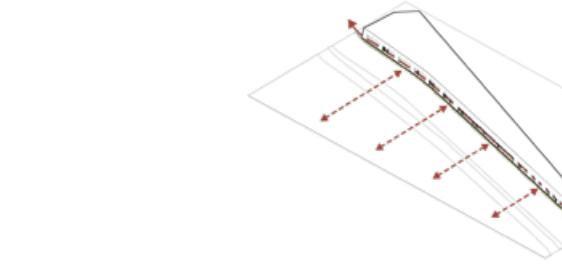
The ancient city wall of Chengdu in Sichuan, built in the early Ming Dynasty, enjoys a long history. It is a famous city wall building in southwest China and has been used to resist wars for many times. During the period of the Republic of China, a Branch School of the Whampoa Military Academy was established beside the city wall, which was razed during the Cultural Revolution. However, the modern government later rebuilt it according to the original one.



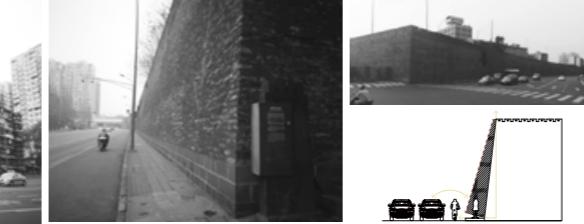
The rapid traffic flow one side of the wall contrasts with the compacted space on the other side.



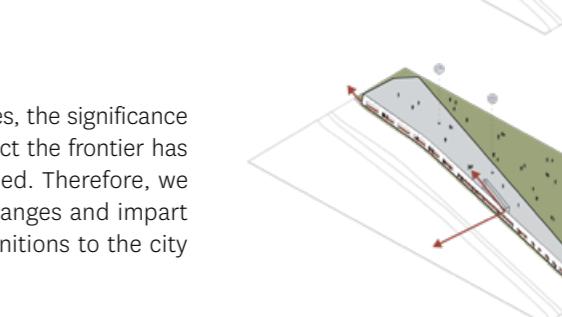
It is of importance to break through the wall near the traffic and plan pedestrian walkways to provide a safe space for pedestrians to walk.



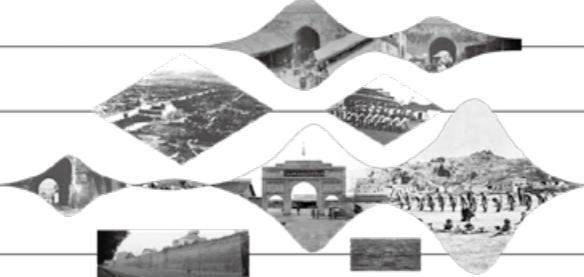
The wall holes are designed on one side of the walkway to maintain visual contact with the outside space and ensure the walking pedestrians bright light and good experience.



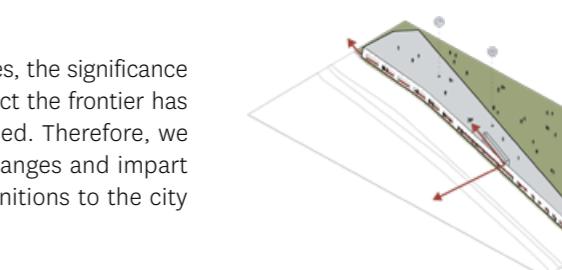
As can be seen from the picture, the sidewalk against the city wall is extremely narrow, with a fast traffic on the left and the oppressive city wall on the right. People can't feel sense of safety while walking here.



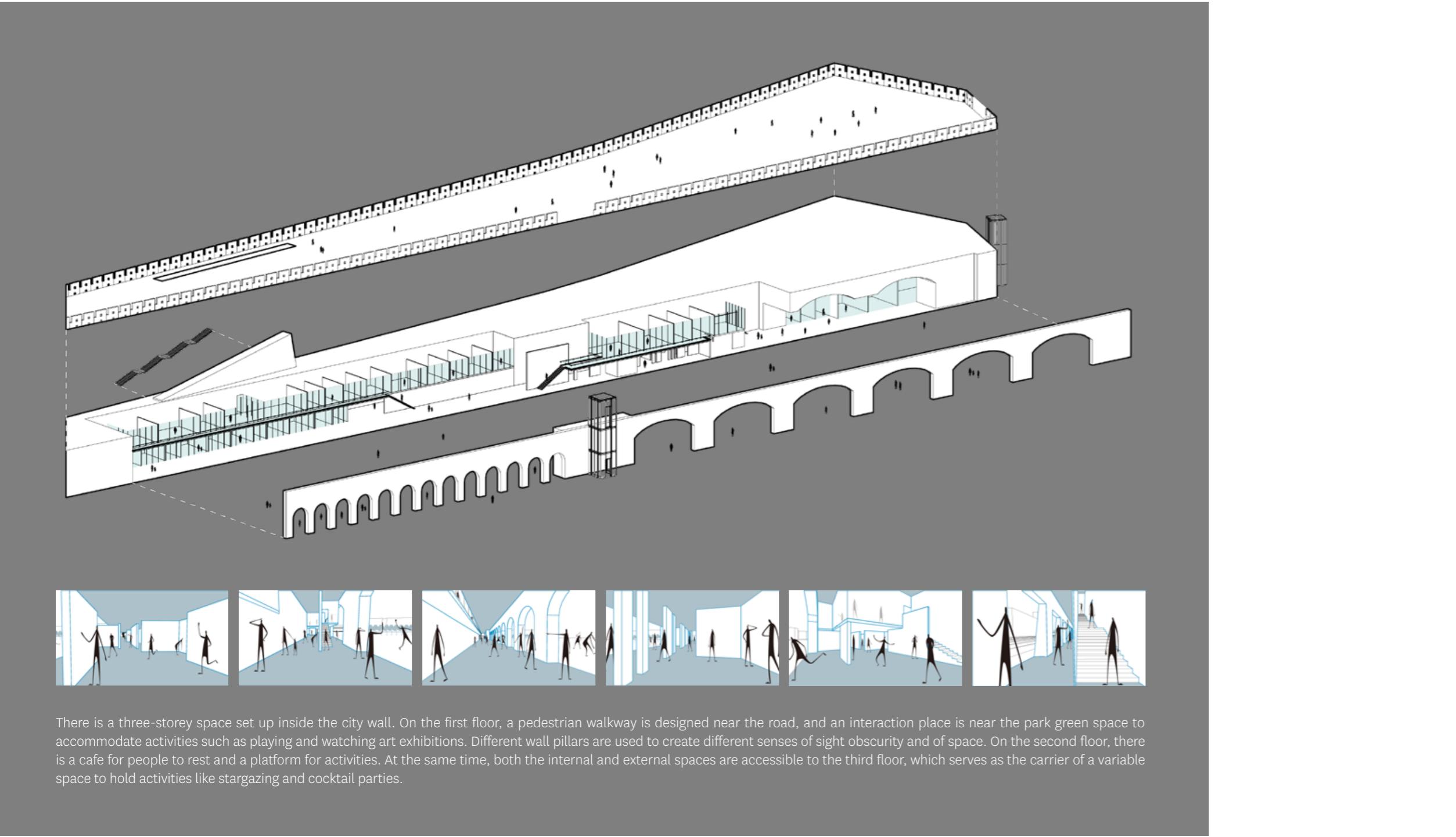
As the other side of city wall is connected with the park, the internal space can be designed to accommodate varied interaction places so as to enrich people's experience.



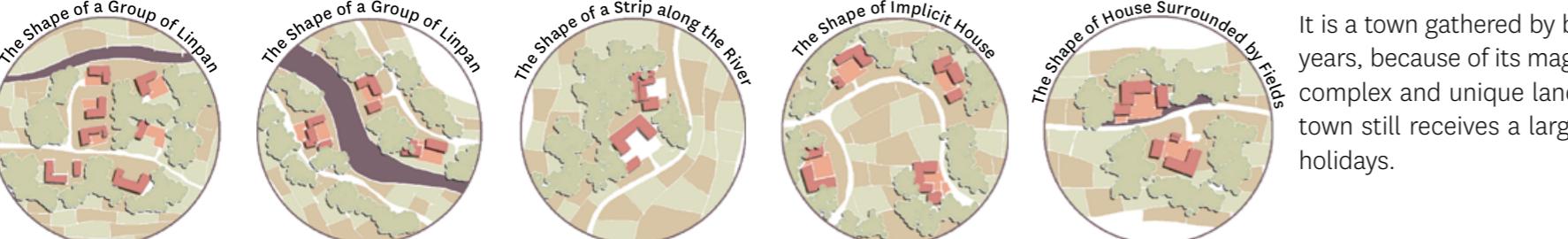
With the change of times, the significance of the city wall to protect the frontier has been gradually weakened. Therefore, we should adapt to the changes and impart new functions and definitions to the city wall.



As an iconic building, the interior features a stairway to the top, while the exterior is equipped with an elevator that allows people to climb to the top and have a panoramic view of the surrounding landscape.

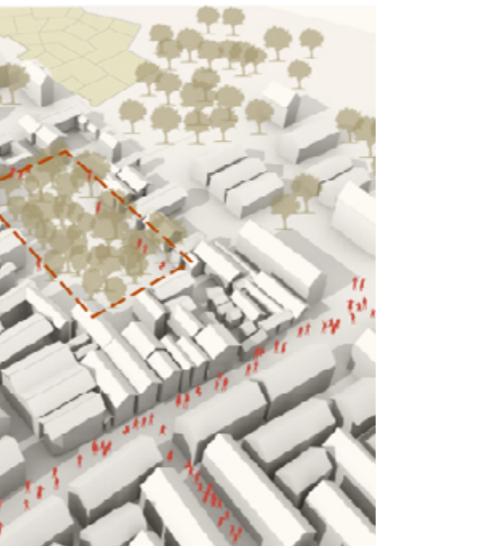


02 The Reviving Plan Of Linpan In Western Sichuan



Xinchang Ancient Town is located in the west of the Chengdu Plain, 58 kilometers away from Chengdu. It is rich in water resources, and the Chujiang River flows through the whole town. The streets in the town are connected to each other, so are the alleys. With well-preserved buildings and strong originality, it is known as "the Last Western Sichuan Bazi".

It is a town gathered by businessmen for hundreds of years, because of its magnificent ancient architectural complex and unique landscape resources. Today, the town still receives a large number of tourists during holidays.



Space Use Analysis



Traffic Analysis



The site is situated in the central area of the ancient town, where there are dense bamboo forests and canals. However, due to its unmanned environment and plants multiplied disorderly, no visitors would go inside now, leading to the depression of the existing business, and making it a very lonely central site in the town.



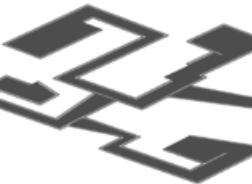
Spatial Structure of Site



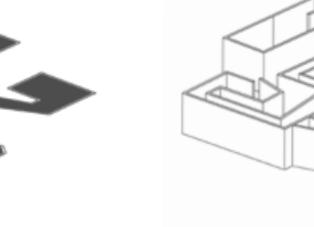
Through the analysis of people marching in the original villages of Linpan (a rural living environment consisting of trees, forestry, rivers, cultivated lands and so on) in Chengdu Plain, a general process is concluded. It is a process starting from an absolute open field scale, gradually shrinking, and experiencing ups and downs in the middle, with the use of the shade, clamp force and weak opening from building next to the walls or plants, to achieve the shrinkage on the scale. The village keeps progressing in this way and finally gets a temporary release space in each courtyard.



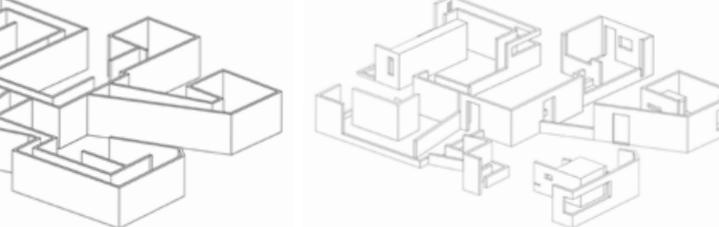
Extract the Route of Traditional Linpan in Chengdu Plain



Path Abstract



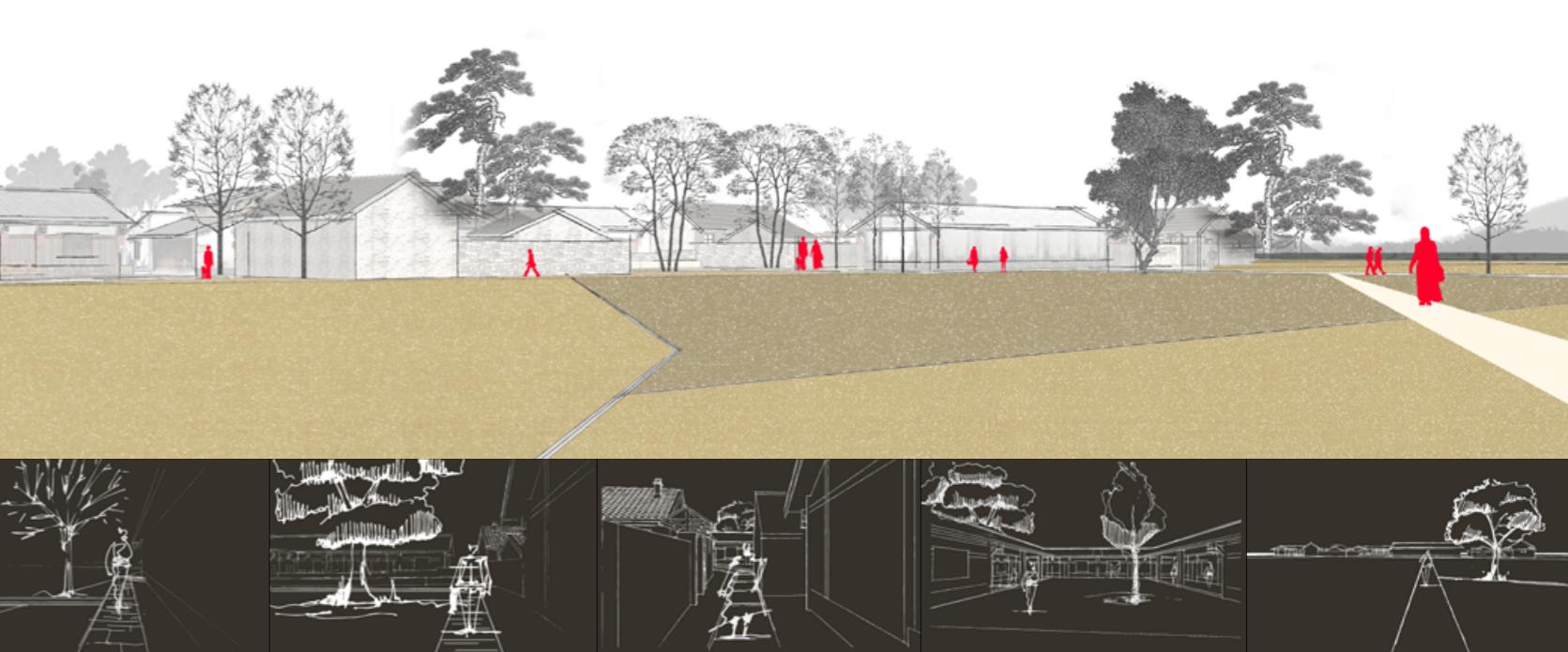
Wall Creation

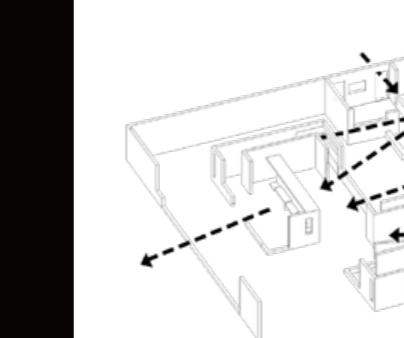


Space Design

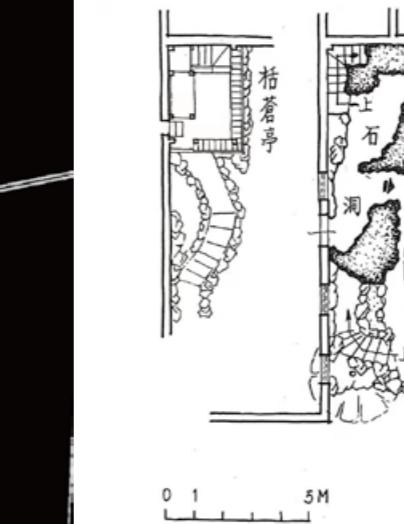
The design abstracts the symbiotic relationship between fields and villages of Linpan in Chengdu Plain, extracts the characteristics of peoples path, and finally obtains a shape that is wrapped and curly with different widths.

Based on this, the design combines the facade characteristics of the village and the bamboo forests inside the site, and fully considers the space experience of people walking inside. By using both walls and bamboo forests, the design creates an architecture, which demonstrates modern and simple coexistence, and fits in the characteristics of the textures of Linpan in Chengdu Plain.



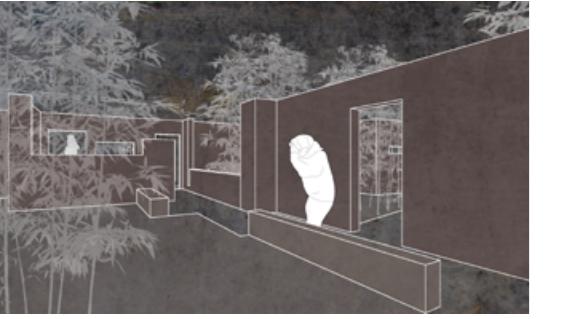
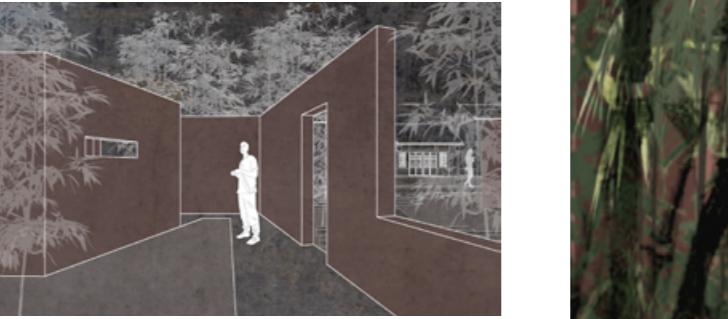
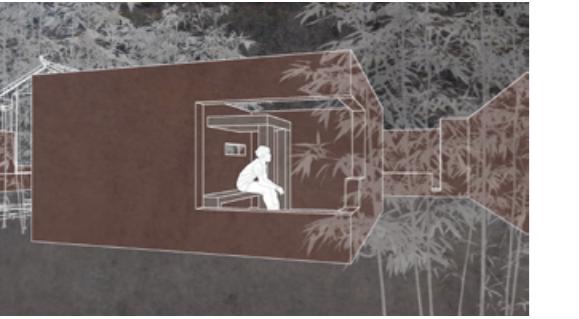
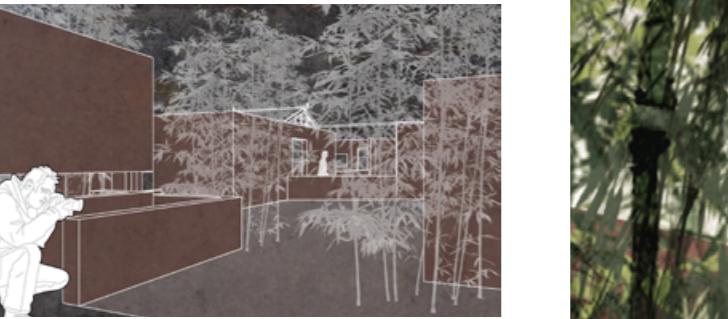
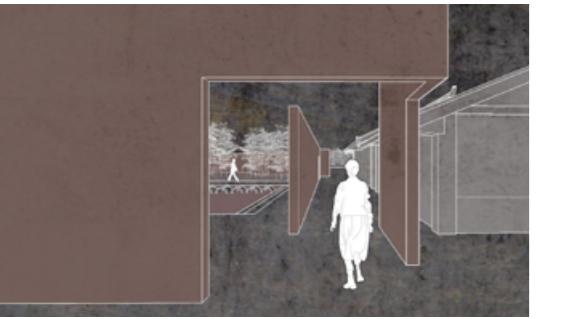


Sight Analysis



The Plan of Traditional Chinese Garden

Considering the existing water resources and entertainment industry in the site, the design integrates the characteristics of Yin and Yang, through analyzing the spatial structure of a classical Chinese garden named Canli Garden. It makes the whole design more garden-like so that the restaurant, Teahouse and other industries in the site can achieve better development.

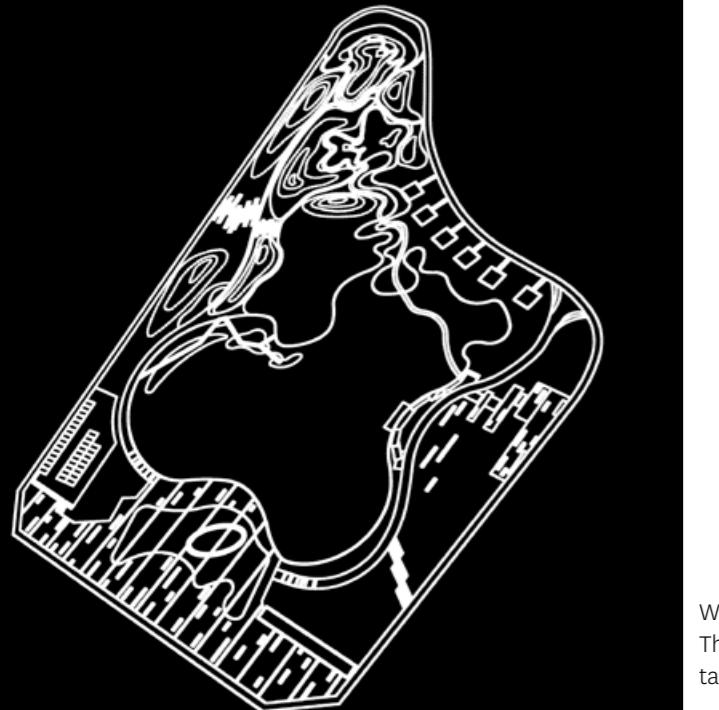


03 God Vision or Normal Vision

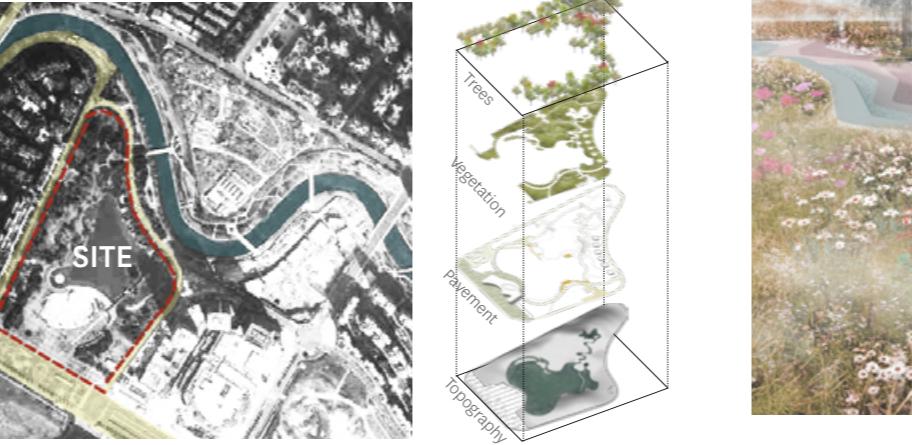
Exploration of Design Methods in Different Dimensions



Normal Vision



God Vision



With the above questions in mind, I will take a park as an example to discuss the similarities and differences between two design methods. The first one is to design from God's perspective, which takes graphics as the guide, and the other is to design from real person vision, which takes the pleasure I can feel as the guide.

In undergraduate study, our teacher always taught us to do the design like this — analyze the site, determine the function reasonably, combine the concept with form and then complete the general drawing. However a trip to the Jichang Garden triggered my reflection on this method. Because the park looked broken and fragmentary in the general drawing but the space feeling was excellent, which had to make me doubt about the design method. Then why don't we start directly from the space, directly from the scale of people immediate feelings so as to create a perfect space?

SCENE 1



SCENE 1: The waterfront revetment lacks participation and rhythmic changes. Rounding corners of the polyline elements can enrich waterfront space.

SCENE 2: Floating island in water connects with stepping-stones and seats with low attractions. Undulating white gallery bridge connects the lawn with the floating island.

SCENE 3: The original floating island has curved paths and seats with low attractions. We can plant cherry blossoms, adding the sense of art and change the path into a sunken ramp.

SCENE 4



SCENE 4: Small woods are private and quiet, but not interesting.
The tall tree is interspersed in forest corridors to provide a view visiting the lake from different heights.

SCENE 5



SCENE 5: The plank road built along the river lacks of rhythm and changes.
Various sizes of rectangular combination form an interesting waterfront lawn space.

SCENE 6



SCENE 6: The large disk is obvious but monotonous, with many visitors but few stops.
By lowering the large disk, the human's viewpoint and the height of water are adjusted to the same height so as to enhance the interaction with water.



The original drawing



The general drawing based on graphics



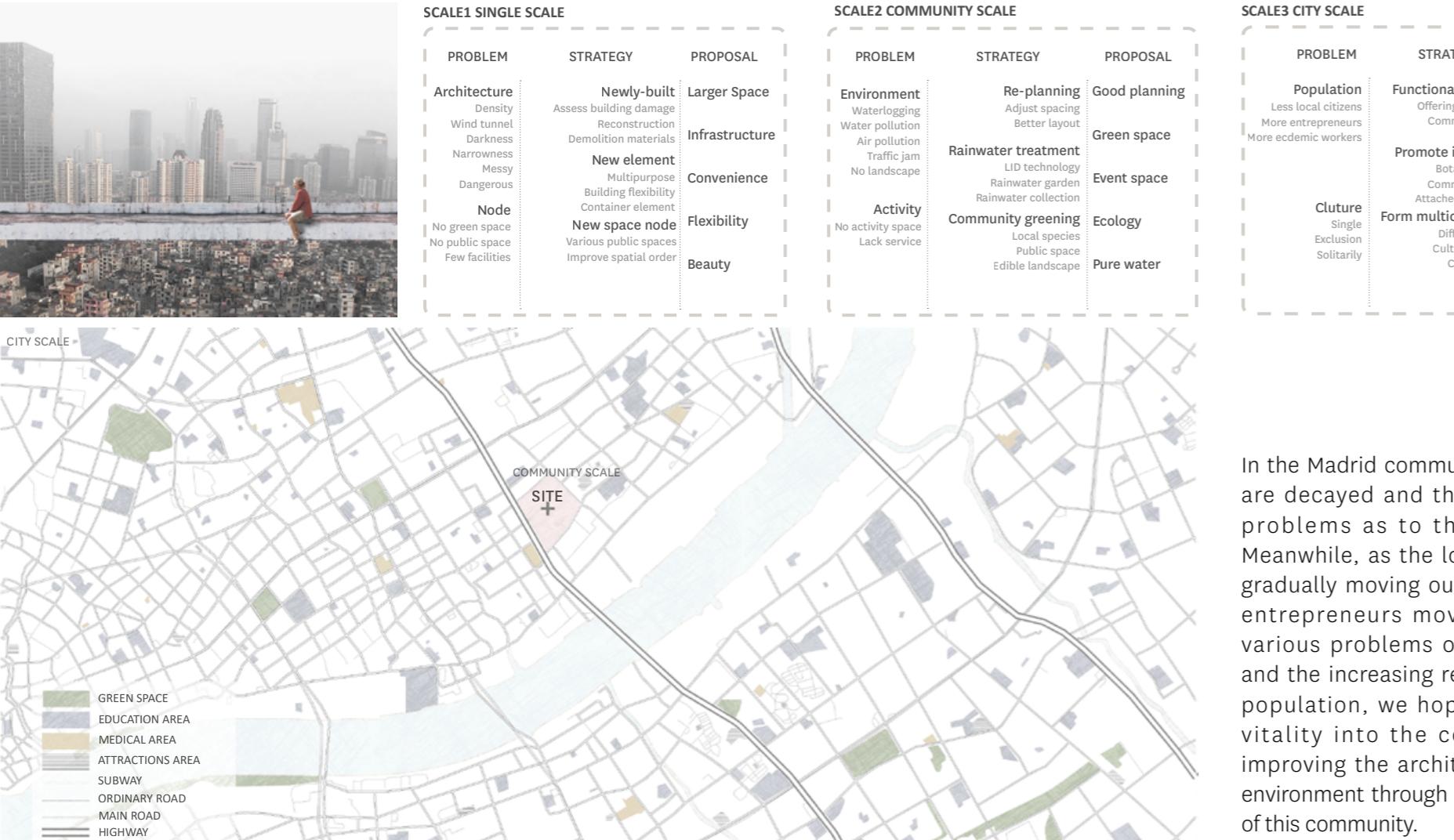
The general drawing based on partial feeling

Three drawings are studied, namely, the original drawing, the general drawing based on partial feeling, and the general drawing based on graphics. Through the comparison, we can see that although the drawing with partial feeling as the guide has no rules, it can ensure that each space has a comfortable and independent space attribute. However, the drawing giving priority to the general provides a visual clarity. I think the combination of the two is the way to find both aesthetic and functional rationality.

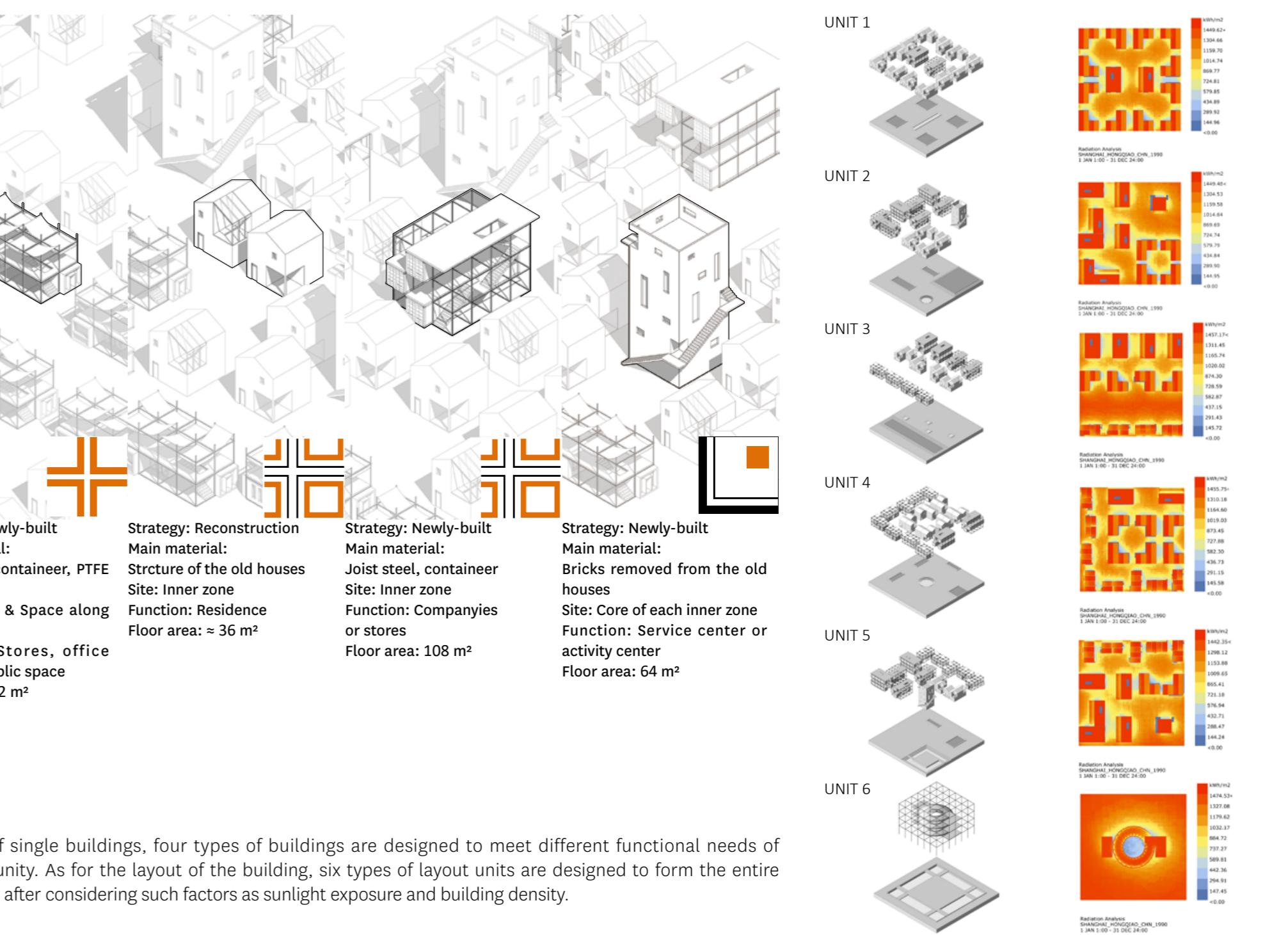
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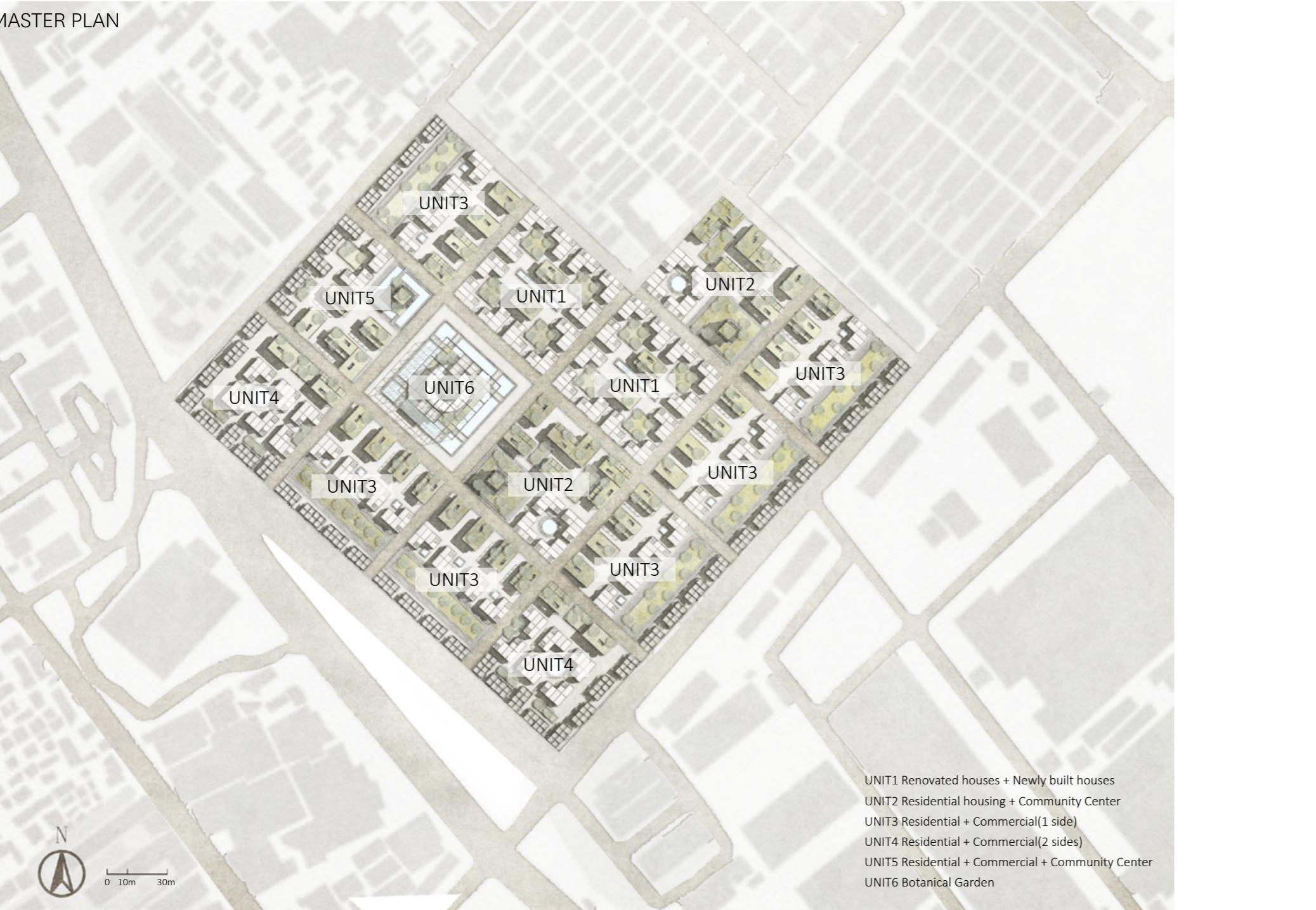
Shanghai, one of the most developed cities in China, offers a stark contrast. Regional disparities are particularly acute here, as there are modern buildings flanked by tall buildings on either side. And you'll find low and run-down houses if you turn around. As some communities fall behind the pace of urbanization, the buildings and environment deteriorate gradually. This, coupled with the frequent change of the crowd, causes problems in many aspects. This is the urban village phenomenon that can frequently be seen in large cities in China.



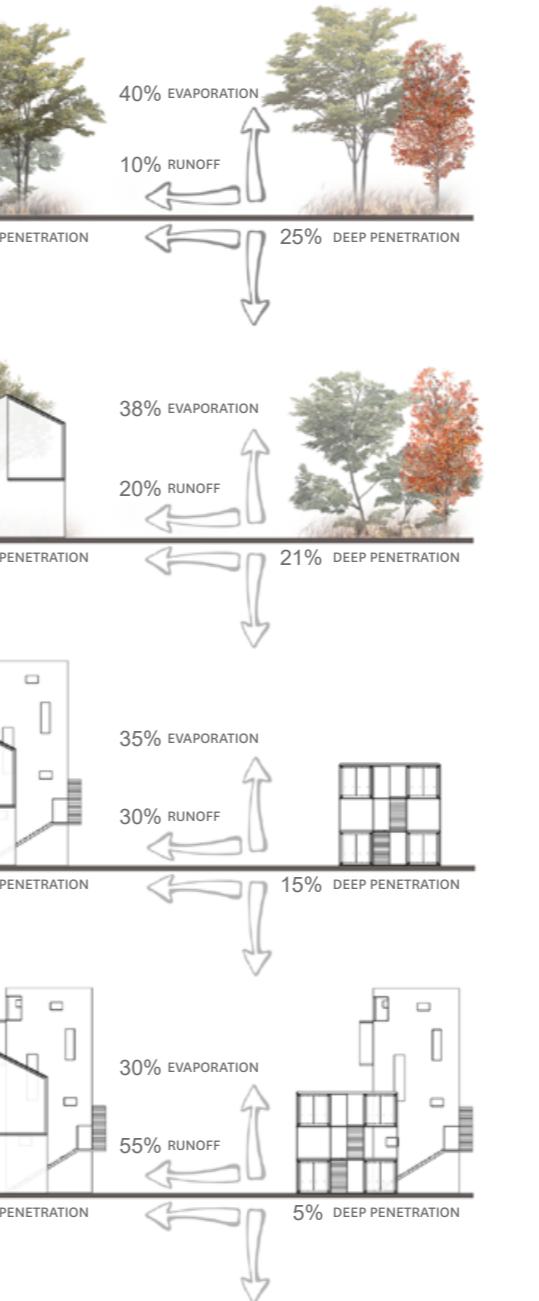
In the Madrid community, the buildings are decayed and three are pollution problems as to the environment. Meanwhile, as the local population is gradually moving out, more and more entrepreneurs move in. Facing the various problems of the community and the increasing replacement of the population, we hope to inject more vitality into the community while improving the architectural form and environment through the transformation of this community.



MASTER PLAN

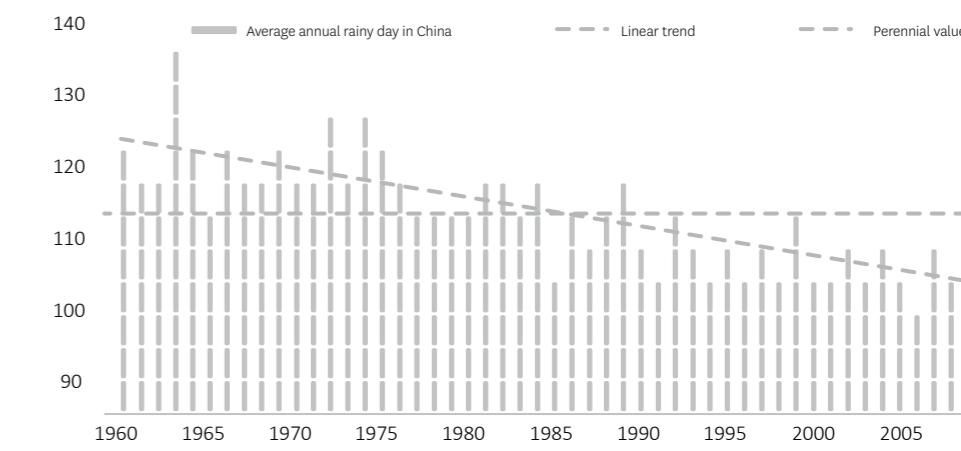


MORE URBANISATION, LESS PENETRATION

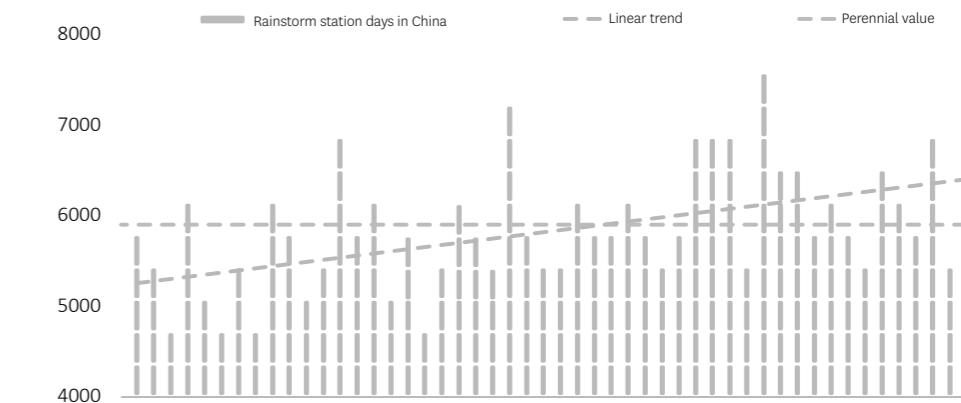


MORE URBANIZATION, MORE RAIN

Since the 1990s, with the rapid development of China's urbanization, the climate has also been affected. The interannual variability and fluctuation of China's annual precipitation increases, and extreme weather also increases.



The average annual rainy days showed a significant decrease, which means the number of rainy days also decreased.



The number of rainstorm days showed a significant increase trend, which means the number of rainstorm days increased with each year.

