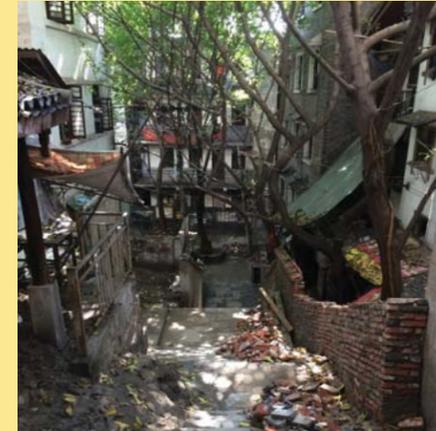




Chongqing, China
F2015



The Project

Pages 4-5

Includes project description, statement and constraints. These constraints include the FAR, housing development, and the building fabric of the city. The building program involves 170,000 square meters of development.

Research

Pages 6-11

This research was done by UNL students who did not participate in the abroad program. This was a three week project that focused on many areas including water, food, transportation, housing, etc.

Sustainable Elements

Pages 12-17

Sustainable elements include form (hybridization and form), systems (water, food, energy, waste) and human elements (social and cultural)

Site Analysis/Inventory

Pages 18-25

Site analysis and inventory was done by UNL and Chongqing students while abroad. This included documenting historic areas, site boundaries, local amenities (both abundance and lacking), and topography.

Design Charrette

Pages 26-49

The three week design charrette took place at Chongqing University with UNL students that went abroad. They split into three groups to create three separate hand drawn preliminary master plans.

Masterplan Revisions

Pages 50-57

After the design charrette, students returned home to revise the handdrawn master plans and develop the plans and sections even further and focused more intently on the sustainable elements of design.

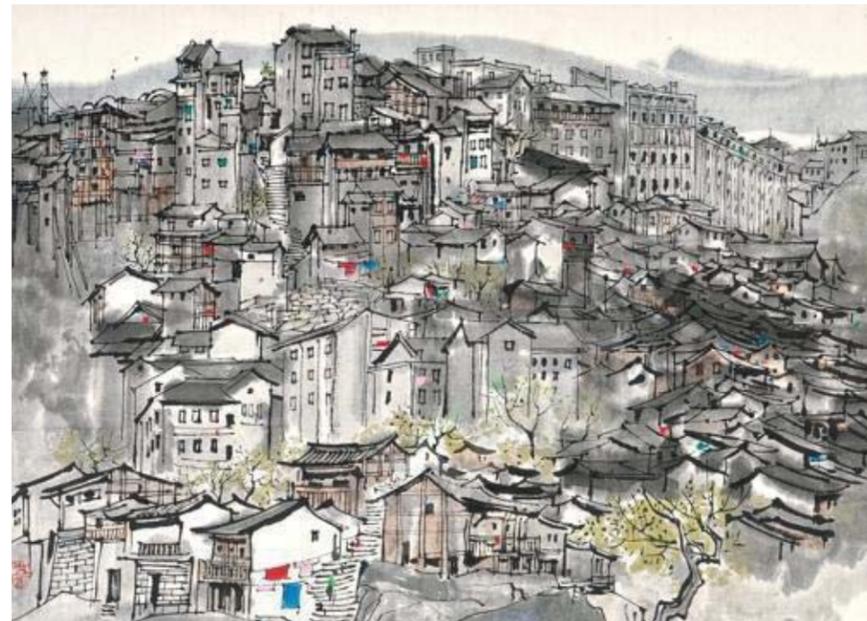
Individual Designs

Pages 58-81

Once the master plans were revised, students in each master plan chose one area or building to focus on their on individual design. These designs focused on the sustainable elements discussed during class.

Project Statement

As society (re)considers growing its future urban environment, it can no longer ignore the requirements of sustainability. This means that cities must (re)integrate the natural systems of the landscape to establish greater harmony between settlement and nature. It means cities need to develop robust and resilient circulation systems that collectively yield a lower carbon footprint and less pollution of the environment. It means that the production, processing and delivery of food needs to give greater emphasis to local sources. It means that distributed infrastructure systems need to supplement or replace centralized systems. It means waste needs to be (re)considered in a broad system of reuse and recycling. It also means that the heritage landscape of a community should be identified and preserved integrally within the new fabric of the city. The future of the city does not lie in the segregated patterns of modernism, it lies in the integrated patterns of sustainable urbanism.



Project Task and Constraints

FAR

The Municipality of Chongqing, China has identified an older section of the city for redevelopment. They have indicated that the preservation of the cultural landscape must be a part of the plans for the (re)development effort. They have chosen not to define what this means specifically to allow the design teams, vying for the right to develop the site, to submit their own creative programs for preservation. At the same time the municipality has made clear any plans developed must meet the FAR designated for the area. The parcel has been designated in the comprehensive plan to be a mixed use housing area with a FAR of 3.0.

HOUSING

In recent history, housing development has tended to be for a limited segment of the population and uniform in configuration. To address the more diverse housing needs projected over the next decade, the planning authority expects solutions to include a diverse mix of types, for a diverse group of residents. With the projected influx of rural residents into urban areas the market rate, investment housing projects of the recent past, is ill suited to meet the needs of this lower income population. Given the planned influx of lower income rural residents, a significant portion of the housing should be targeted to serve the needs of this group. As the general population of China continues to age, there is a growing need for housing that will accommodate the needs of the elderly. The inclusion of elderly specific or multigenerational housing should also be a part of the program for the project. Finally, a portion of the housing will still be geared to the market rate buying public to enhance the economic potential of the project. Each of these targeted groups have support needs including service functions, commercial venues and recreational needs. The strategic and convenient integration of these uses are vital to creating a viable and sustainable community.

BUILDING FABRIC

Finally the development authority has expressed growing concern about the segregation of new housing development from the city. They have indicated a desire for this project to be more a part of the city and not apart from the city. This does not mean it has to be a totally open development, but it must be a good neighbor to the adjacent urban fabric and contribute to the city as a whole in some way, not just to the immediate residents alone.

Program	
Affordable Housing	50,000 sq. m.
Elderly or Multigenerational Housing	20,000 sq. m.
Market Rate Housing	80,000 sq. m.
Service Facilities	10,000 sq. m.
Local Commercial	10,000 sq. m.
	Sub total 170,000 sq. m.

Additional Program
Residents and Staff Parking (120 spaces) 4,200 sq. m.
Open space 15% land area

Project Schedule

Research Definition: Five weeks (August 25 – October 1)

Each team produced a research booklet that included a critical evaluation of the general program, proposes additional program and elaborates on the current general program in greater detail. In addition each group was assigned a research topic that was collectively included in a group booklet.

Master Plan: Three weeks (September 22 – October 13)

In this phase, the students worked collaboratively with Chinese students on an on-site charrette to develop a master plan for the project. Then each student worked to develop the master plan further as a collaborative team.

Performance Criteria: One week October 13 – October 22

This phase was designed to define the performance expectations based on the expectations of the master plan as a reflection of a sustainability agenda.

Architecture Model: Five Weeks October 22 – November 24

This phase is focused on the general design of the building you have chosen to focus on. The intent is for the massing, materials and transparency of the exterior shell are defined; the basic functional organization of the plans including egress and basic systems worked out; and the relationship of your building with the city and the other elements in the master plan resolved.

Performance Review two weeks November 24 – December 12

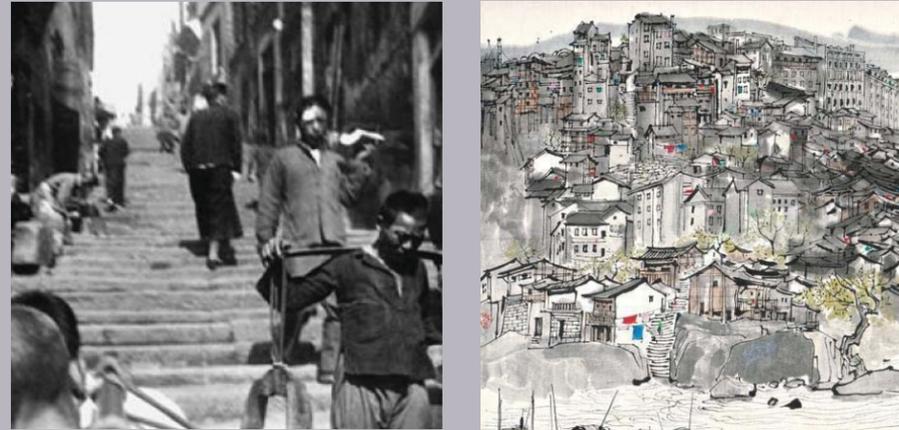
The intention for this period was to take stock of the full semester of effort to generate a comprehensive review.

Chongqing

Location



Mountains



Water



Chongqing , China

Chongqing is the fastest growing city in the world resulting from displacement of people due to flooding as well as the governments desire to control the movement of the rural populations. Its location for settlement was chosen for its geographical defense and also its proximity to resources and transportation. It has more than 3000 years of history and has and still is today an important port that collects the abundant produce of the region.

“Mountain City”

Chongqing is surrounded by four different mountain ranges that helped protect itself during the second World War. The entire region slopes down towards the Yangtze River and the central urban area of Chongqing is built on this rugged terrain giving it unique characteristics and has been given the nickname “Mountain City”.

The natural mountainous terrain that Chongqing is built on makes many road and building projects difficult to construct. Most buildings are constructed against the mountain and traditionally, the road network in Chongqing has been narrow, winding and limited to smaller vehicles because of the natural terrain, large rivers and the huge population demands on the area.

Rivers

Chongqing is situated at the confluence of the Yangtze (the third largest in the world) and the Jiang rivers with the economic prosperity to the east and abundant resources to the west. The proximity of the water (although it is always changing) remains important and crucial to the city’s growth and culture. The Jialing is the city’s water resource, while the Yangtze is used for disposal.

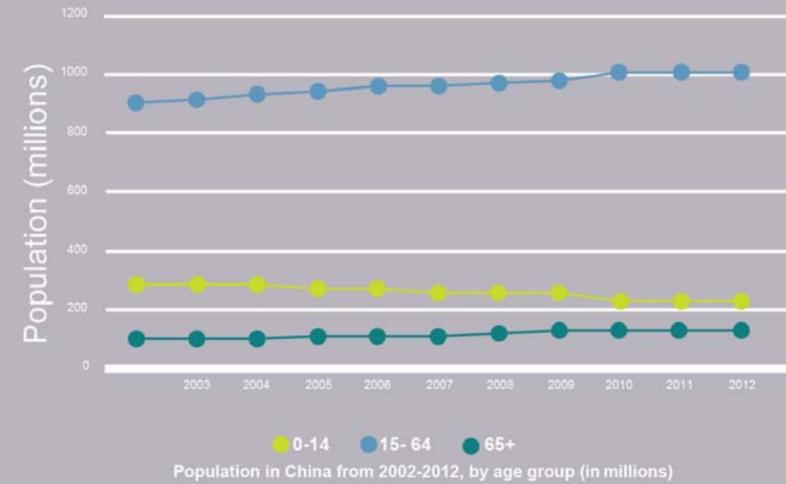
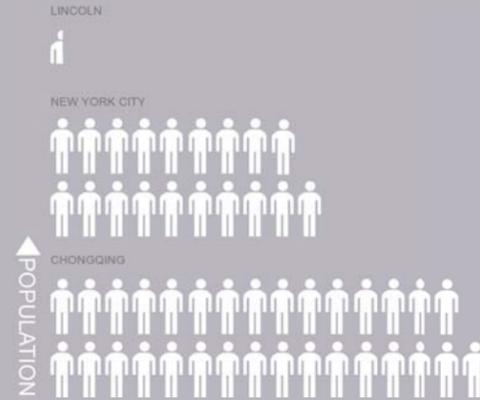
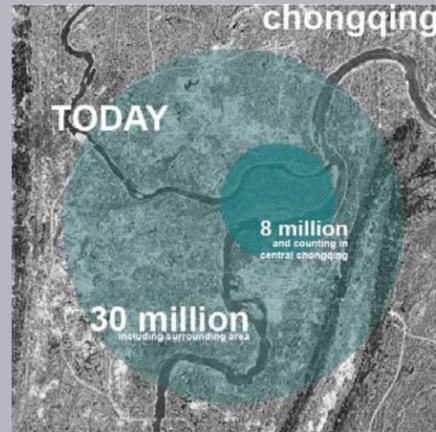
The people of Chongqing use the river for functional activities and recreation. Fishing, gathering, and transportation are all functions of the river. It allows for reprieve from the high density of the city and has spiritual and historical significance. Flooding has historically, and is still today, a major problem on the Yangtze. This directly effects how the city functions.

Ports

The photos above show the relationship of the ports to the city and were the city truly begins. The use of these ports range from tourists to commuters to shipping of goods and create what seems like a barricade around the peninsula. Chongqing has always been an important port, bustling with junks from sichuan and neighboring provinces, and acting as the collection point for abundant produce of the region including hides and furs from tibet, hemp salt, silk, rhubarb, copper and iron.

Chongqing

Demographics



Population

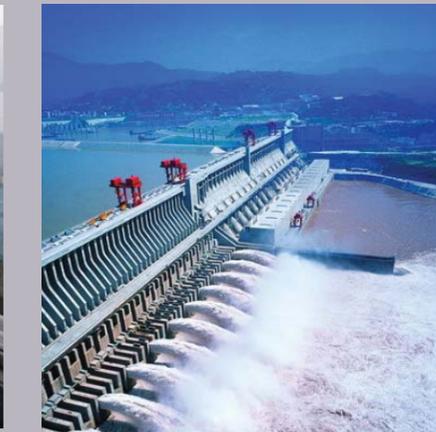
Chongqing's rising population and growth is not expected to slow. The city has grown 7 1/2 percent in the last decade and at this rate, the population will be over 10 million by 2025 with an outlying population surpassing 35 to 40 million with over 1000 people per square mile. The biggest spike in population occurred in 1996 to 1997 with an estimated 13 million new inhabitants.

Aging Population

The aging population has reached 167 million in 2009 (the aging population of the United States is 42.4 million for comparison). The aging population of Asia is expected to account for the 1/4 of the population by 2050 and the number of Chinese over 65 will triple to 300 million by 2030. As the majority of people grow older and leave work, a void will be created in the economy. Chinese families have been limited by the one child policy which causes families to funnel down rather than to spread and grow like a typical family growth pattern pictured below. This means the younger the population will have to take care of the older and will place a on financial burden on them and the economy.



Ecology



Climate

Chongqing is located in a fold zone of the Eurasian tectonic plate. The region is an important ecological area in the Three Gorges. The highest point in Chongqing is located on the Jinyun Mountain and the lowest lying areas are along the Yangtze River. The

The climate of China is heavily influenced by the seasonal movement of large air masses between the Pacific Ocean and the Chinese mainland. Chongqing is noted for its mild and intensely humid climate. This high humidity triggers heavy fog and mist from October to April.

Flooding and the Three Gorges Dam

Flooding is a major problem in Chongqing. It sits at the lowest point of the Yangtze River and in the past 2,300 years, there have been 214 major floods and in the 20th century alone, the floods along the river have killed over 1 million people. The Three Gorges Dam (second from right above) and certain buffer zones by use of roadways (right above) provides mass flood relief and will hopefully prevent mass flooding from hitting Chongqing.

The Three Gorges Dam has many benefits to the people of China, but also many negative effects such as green house gas emission, water pollution, silt accumulation, ecosystem disruption, landslides, and major deforestation.

Systems

Water



Energy



Food



Waste



Fresh water has become increasingly important as the population and urbanization of China continues to rise. China currently holds 22 percent of the world's population, but only 7 percent of the world's fresh water supply.

China is currently in a water shortage crisis and the only other option without bringing in more water is to improve water use efficiency.

Students were encouraged to explore options of treatment facilities on site, water collection and harvesting within each individual building, and minimal water use within the projects.

The expansion of China's population and economic growth has led in a tremendous increase in energy consumption and air pollution. Emissions from buildings, transportation, and coal burning are the three primary sources of airborne pollutants that are capable of penetrating the lungs.

China has stepped up its efforts in strengthening anti-pollution laws resulting in new technology and green alternatives in architecture.

Students were encouraged to explore options of carbon sequestration through plants, solar panels, hybrid energy systems and many other solutions.

China's water deficit and shortage will also create a food shortage if China is not careful. As the nation industrialized and urbanized, productive farmlands have reduced while incomes have raised, creating more demand on food.

As a result, China has begun importing vast amounts of food to keep up with the demand. This may drive up global food prices and put further strain across the world.

Students were encouraged to use available space and land for food production, both large scale and personal. These included balcony areas for growing, roof gardens and much more.

Efficient urban waste management is an essential to China's rapid urbanization as China produces around 300 million tons of waste a year. Lifestyle transitions during the past 20 years have led to more people in the cities living more consumerist and disposable lives.

Public waste management services are underdeveloped and are not able to keep up with the growing amount of garbage and waste. They do not have the capacity to operate proper recycling and waste separation.

Recently, there has been a large interest in waste incineration to create energy and generate revenue for the city.

Form

Human

Density

Hybridization

Social

Cultural



China's cities are known for their dense skylines and high density housing. Shanghai has as many as 1500 people per square hectare. The housing construction methods in China over the last thirty years was a direct reaction to finding a solution to rapid urbanization of the city.

These high rise, compact living towers also hold many disadvantages such as high maintenance cost, increased energy consumption, and poor living conditions.

Students were encourage to create multiple layers and various programs into their master plans and buildings to create a higher density and better quality of life.

As Chinese cities continue to grow and the demand for housing, retail, entertainment and transportation infrastructure increase and the density of these programs increase as well.

This demand creates a need for an architecture typology that begins to merge boundaries and reject ideas of the standard live-work style building, combining residential and commercial.

Students were encouraged to create hybrid style buildings that challenge the typical architecture typology by combining programs not typically seen.

Social issues now play a larger issue in urban development than ever before. Pressures for projects to become more economically and sustainable are increasing. For these projects to work, they need to be more inclusive and collaborative.

Involving citizens of the city during development phases will bring communities closer and can stimulate innovation though the sharing of knowledge and ideas that in turn can affect positive environmental change.

Students were encouraged to create civic and public areas in the master plan and their individual designs that would encourage people to gather and share ideas and hold festivities.

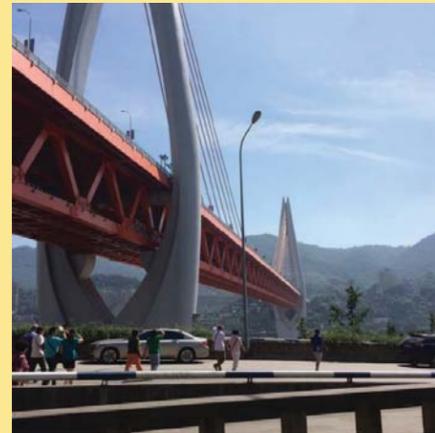
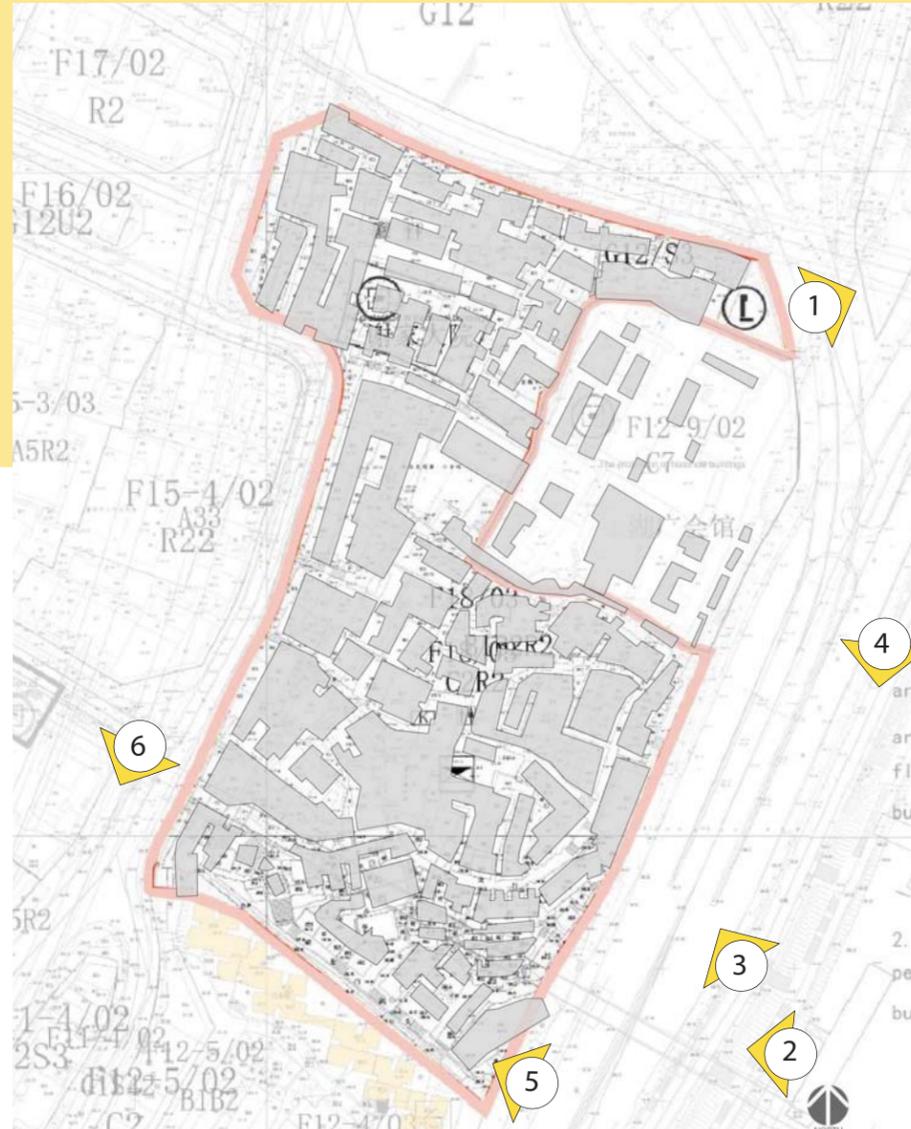
According to a study by Donia Zhang, cultural sustainability can be described as "adaptation and transmission of the beneficial parts in a nation's material (tangible) and immaterial/spiritual (intangible) culture that are conducive to the development of their present and future generation."

Zhang has studied this topic for 20 plus years and recognizes that sustainability in culture during rapid urbanization has four key ingredients: planning with Chinese history and philosophy, designing for cultural health and happiness, taking a human centered approach, and building for housing longevity.

Students were encourage to create social and cultural outlets for residents and create housing for elderly.

Yuzhong District

Site Boundaries and Surroundings



1. Dongshuimen Bridge

This bridge has two decks, the upper is used for a four lane high way for travel both ways and the lower is a double track metro for the rail transit for line six.



2. Cable Car

A cable car station is near our site offering cheap transportation from one side of the river to the other for people to commute to the central district for work.



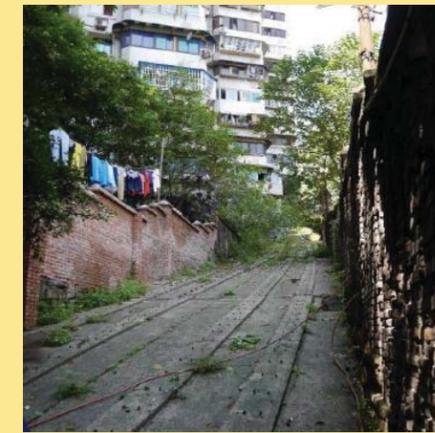
3. Changjiang Binjiang

The main road south of our site. This road runs the entire space of the south side of the Yuzhong District.



4. The Yangtze River

The strongest border to the east of our site is the Yangtze River. It is mainly used for waste and transportation. It is the third largest river in the world.



5. Dock Culture

A tradition in Chongqing, small trains were used to transport goods from the river up the side of the mountain. One still exists today on the south end of our site.

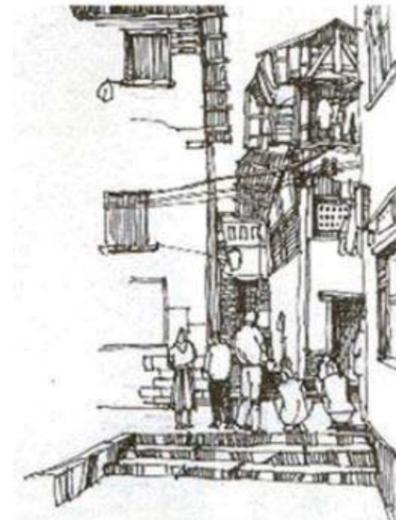
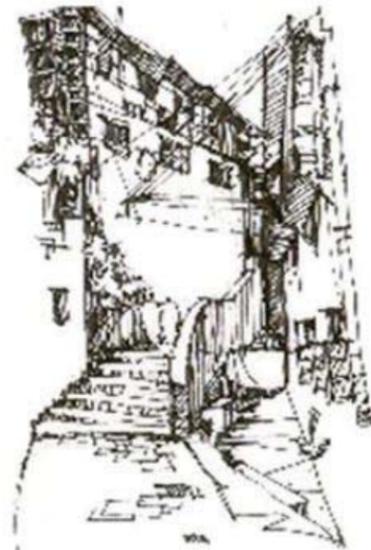
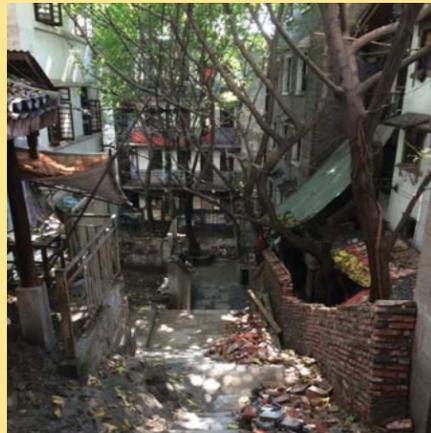
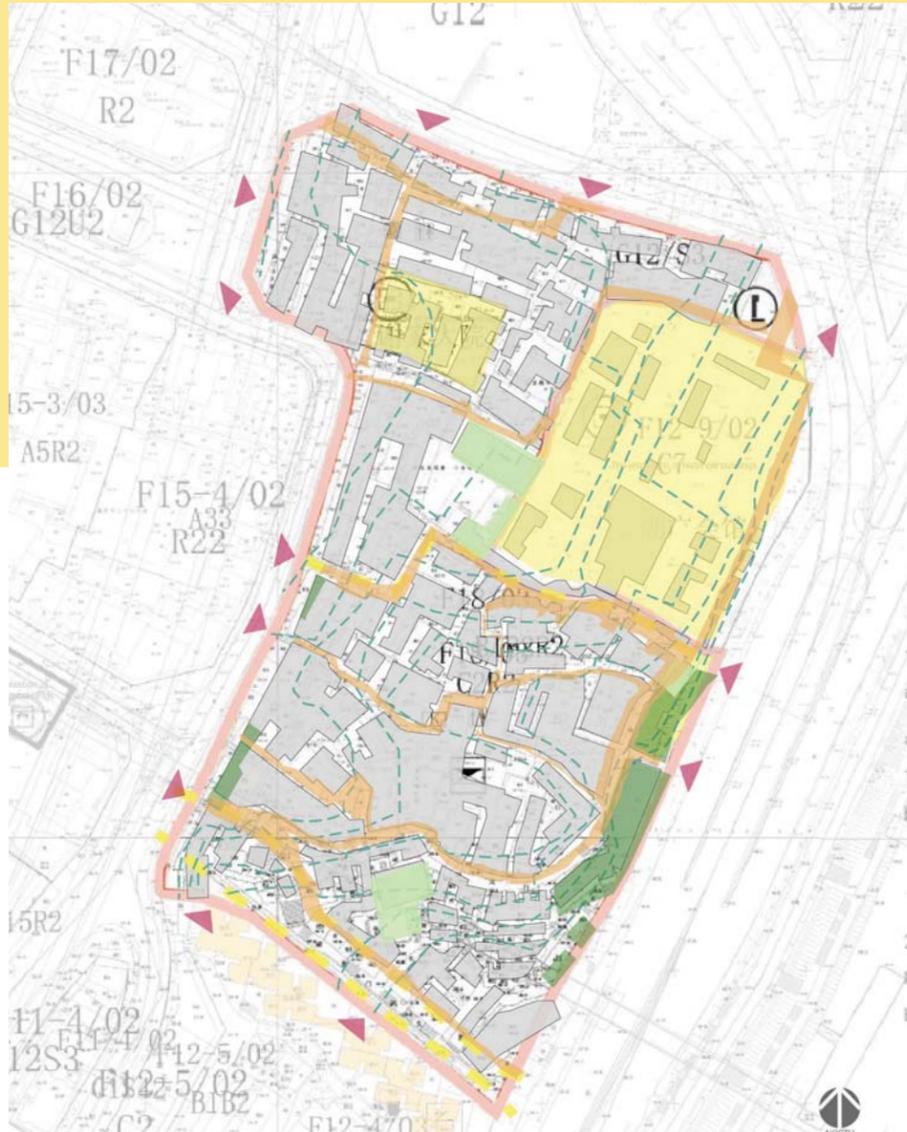


6. White Elephant Road

The western boundary of our site is White Elephant Road., a historic street that runs northeast to southwest parallel to our site.

Yuzhong District

Site Inventory



Sketches from Chongqing Students - 'Space Memory'

Topography

This bridge has two decks, the upper is used for a four lane high way for travel both ways and the lower is a double track metro for the rail transit for line six.

Major Roadways

No vehicles can currently drive on our site due to steep conditions and rubble. These 'roadways' are major pedestrian routes.

Entry Points

There are many entry points to our site. Some have historic gates that have been there many decades that represent old trails down to the river and ports.

Historic Areas

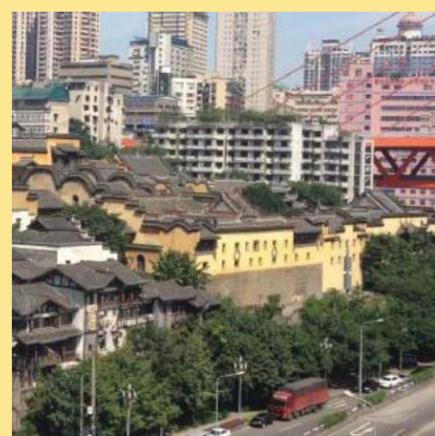
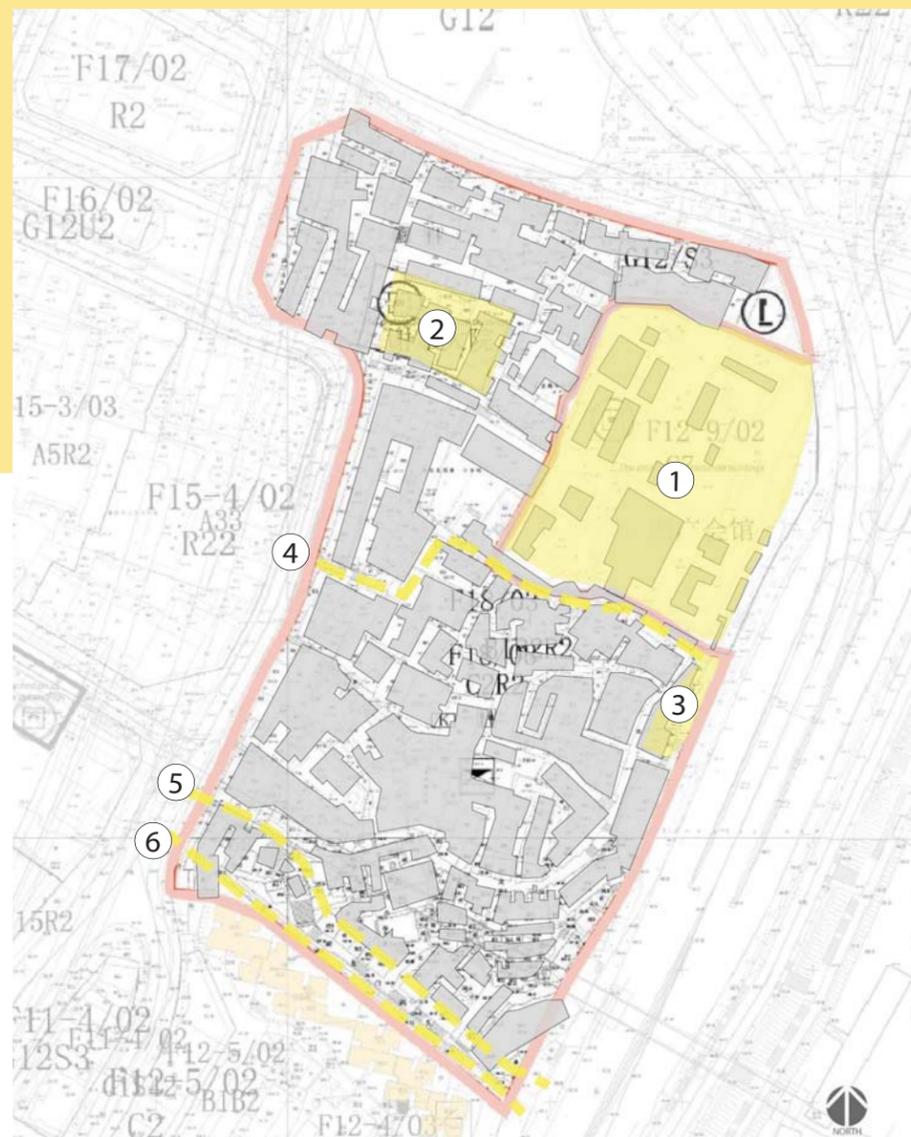
There are two main historic centers on our site along with historic trails. See the next page for further information on historic.

Major Site Program

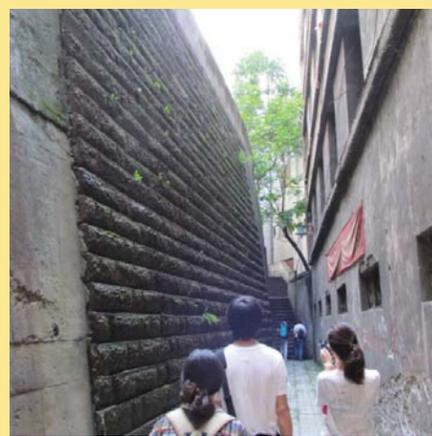
Our site is mostly residential and housing for lower income families (grey). Commercial areas are designated by the dark green areas and the light green represents schools and institutions on our

Yuzhong District

Historic Preservation



1. Historic Guild House



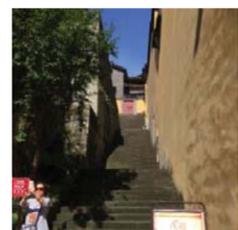
2. Xie Xie House



3. Existing Commerce



5. Stair

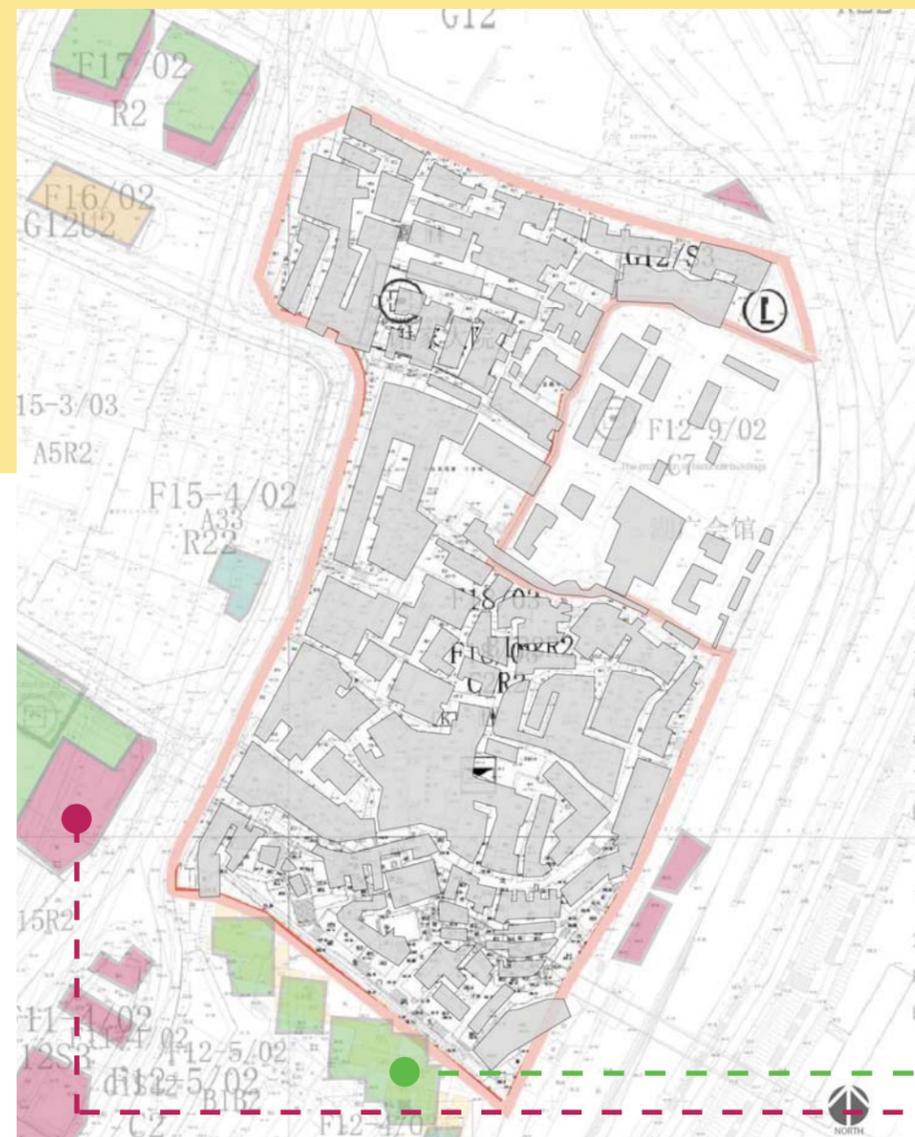


4. Historic mountain trail



6. Tram Car

Near-by Amenities



- Residential

The southern portion of our site is also bounded by high rise residential buildings pictured above.

- Super Market

This bridge has two decks, the upper is used for a four lane highway for travel both ways and the lower is a double track metro for the rail transit for line six.

- Commercial
- School
- Residential
- Hospital

Design Charrette

Chongqing University



Chongqing University

Group A



From Left:
Qian Wei, Yanru Pan, Majaba Salj, Lauren Denney, Zach Stofferahn, Yu Wang, Wu Lijun

Group B



Back (From Left):
Lida Lu, --, Genevra Obregon, --, --, Yafie

Front (From Left):
Wong -, Meadow Pirigyi, --

Group C



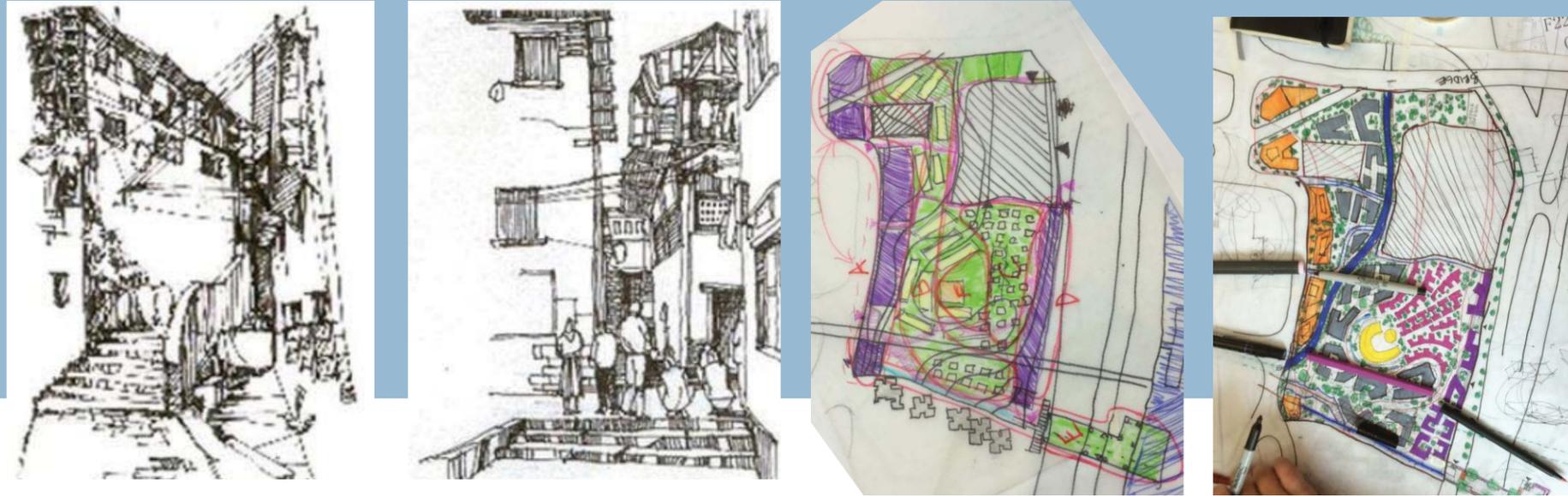
Back:

Front (From Left):

--, Autumn Nujear, Xiaohui, --, --, Greg Sheplar

Design Charrette - Group A

Process and Sketches



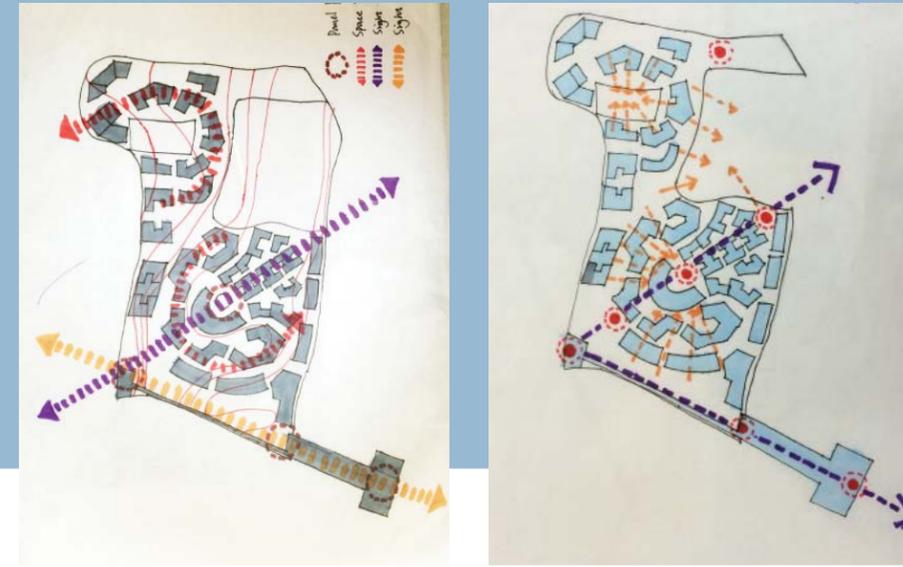
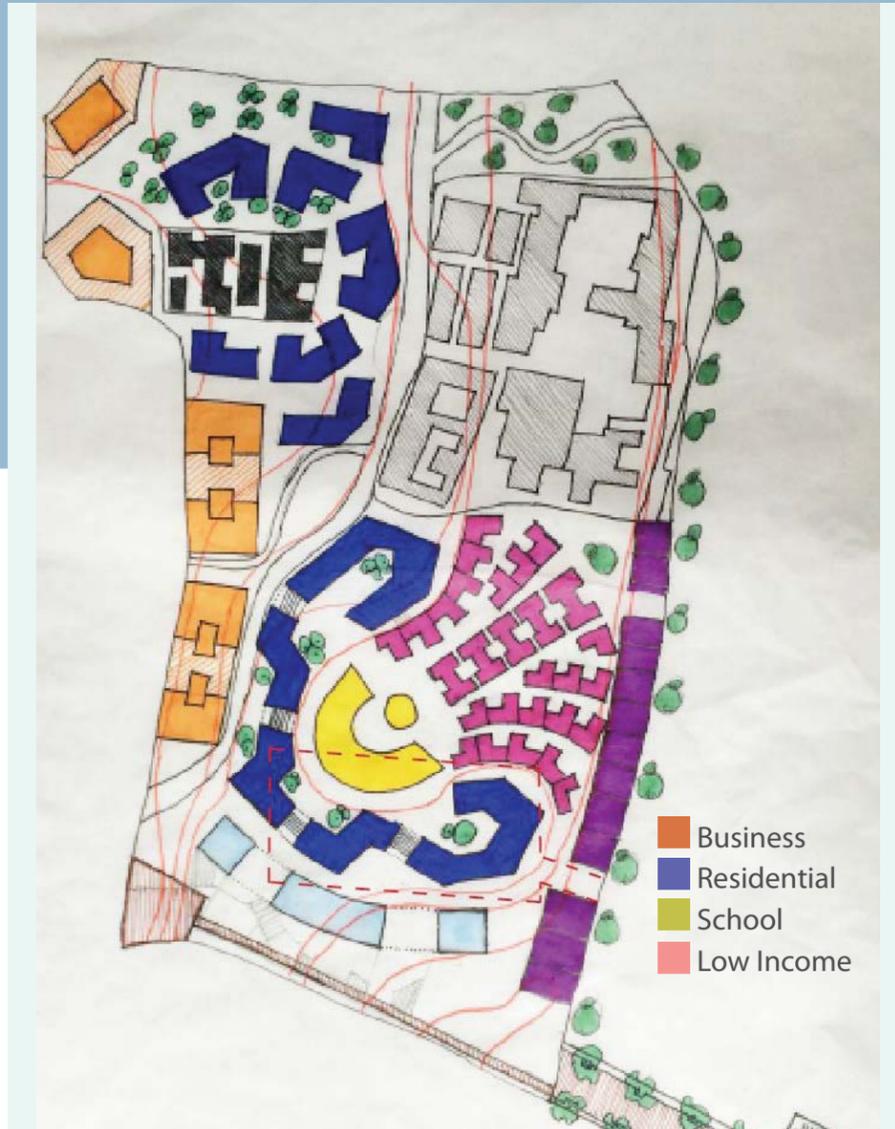
Sketches from Chongqing Students - 'Space Memory'



Yuzhong District

Master Plan

Concept



Above: Creating site structure through the site to different points.

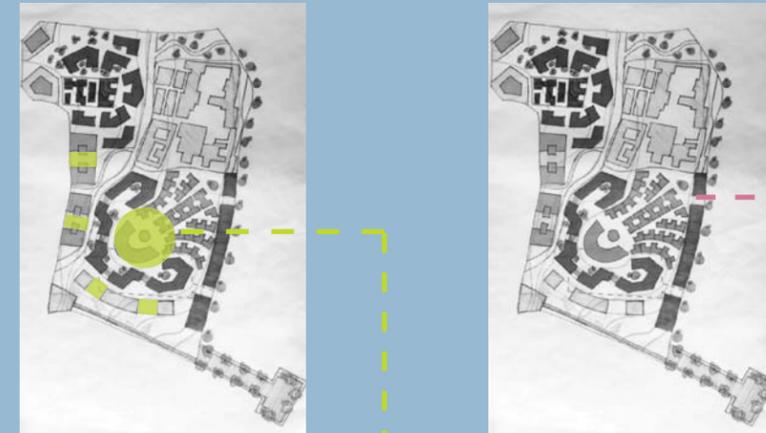
Program Study:



Connections:



Scale Study:



Civic Spaces

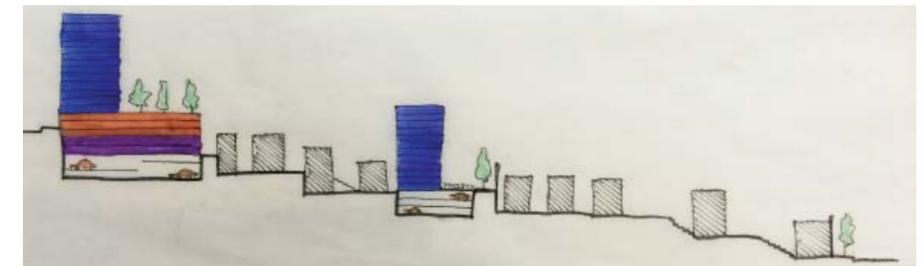
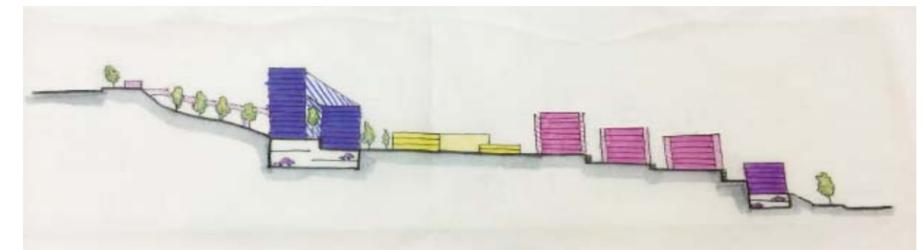
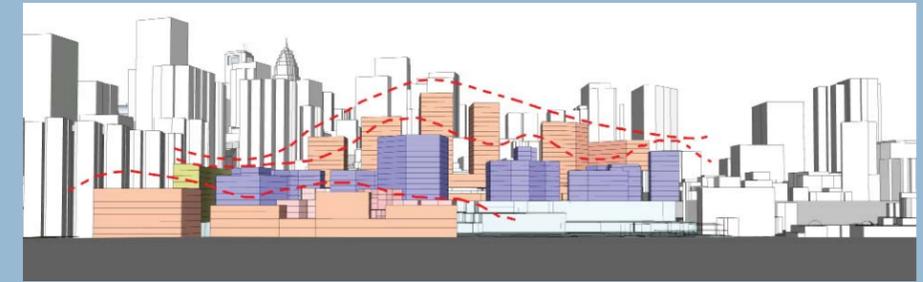
Negative Space

"There were many plazas throughout China and they were nearly always heavily occupied by people socializing, dancing, relaxing etc. As a result of these observations, our master plan considered the creation of outdoor civic spaces, and the activities they enable, as vital to the success of the master plan."

-Zach Stofferahn

"Our master plan was affected by the excursions we took to explore the city and our site with people who truly knew the history and significance that belonged to the area. The vast amounts of streetscapes that exist in a small area assisted our team by better being able to design the "negative" spaces between our proposed buildings."

-Lauren Denney



Design Charrette - Group A

CHINA EXPERIENCE



Traditional Style Park



Xuanwu Park, Nanjing



National Opera House



Traditional Hot Pot

MAIN FOCUS: Street Sections



"Our adventures in China have affected my views of the world by allowing myself to submerge in a culture that was very different from my own. Every city was intertwined with elements of a modern city, historical elements, and winding back ally markets unlike I have ever experienced before."

- Lauren Denney, M-ARCH 2015

CHINA EXPERIENCE



Soho Galaxy, Beijing



The Bund, Shanghai



Great Wall, Beijing



Sifang Musuem, Nanjing



"China was eye opening in many ways, but experiencing its enormity (of population, of density, of human activities in general) firsthand was probably the most impactful. The experience broadened my understanding of the human condition beyond the more narrow confines of American culture."

- Zach Stofferahn, M-ARCH 2015

Charrette (Chongqing University)

MAIN FOCUS: Public Plazas



Masterplan-UNL Revision

Individual Design - UNL 35

Design Charrette - Group B

Design Process



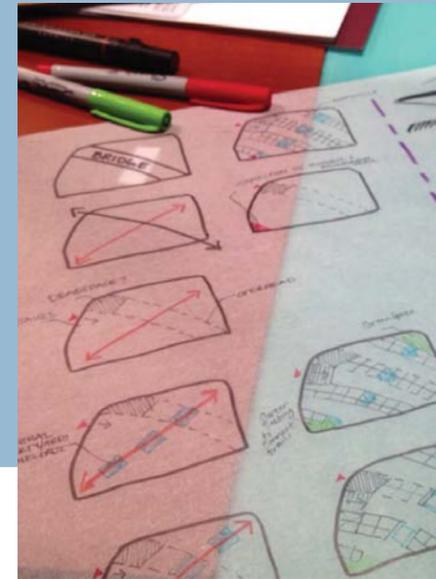
Program Location and Road



Road, Connections & Program.



Redefined Program and Road.



Diagrams of NW Corner.

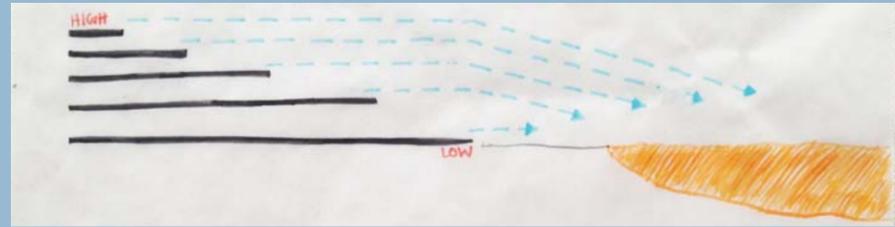


Design Charrette - Group B

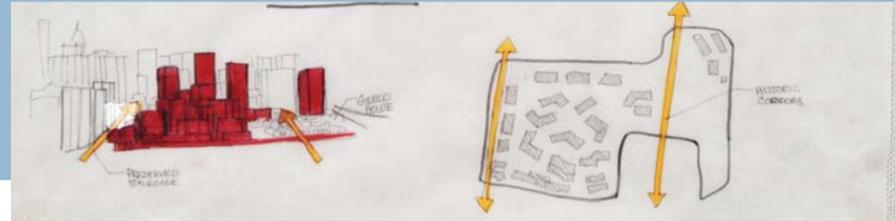
Final Master Plan



Concept

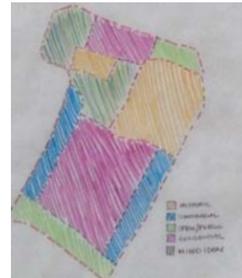


Create view corridors to the river by staggering on the landscape.

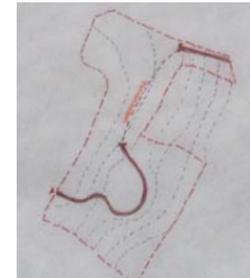


Create view corridors from the river accentuating historic areas.

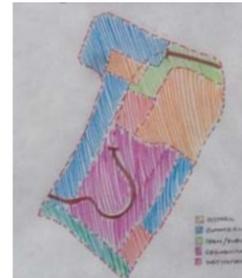
Program Study:



Road Development:



Program (Re)study:



Historic Entry

During the master plan phase, we found that it was very important to hold the historic gates and create a flow of people from an open space, narrowed though, and then expanded again.

-Lida Lu



Commerce

Preserving the commerce on the Northeast side of our site was important to the cultural and social aspect of the Guild House. We decided to use this commerce space as small business work and live that we saw many times in small alleys in all cities.

-Meadow Pirigyi



Building Heights

We have designed on very flat sites academically... Walking and exploring the site taught me how different and unique the Chinese culture designed and used the height change to be an advantage. These observations and findings helped communicate and understand the design concepts with the Chinese students.

-Genevra Obregon

Design Charrette - Group B

CHINA EXPERIENCE



Central Business District, Shanghai



Sifang Museum, Nanjing



Xuanwu Park, Nanjing



Dazu Grottoes, Chongqing

CHINA EXPERIENCE



Chongqing



Dazu Grottoes



Linked Hybrid, Beijing



Shanghai

Each city I have studied abroad in has changed the way I think and understand design, and that is why I love studying abroad. China really helped me understand the quality of different urban spaces, and how many there can be in one city.

- Geneva Obregon, M-ARCH 2016

MAIN FOCUS: Culture in Landscape



"China was an amazing experience that will impact and influence my designs from here on out. The single most impactful experience was how much public transportation was available at relative ease. This made me realize how severely lacking it is back in the US and the problems that need to be solved at home."

- Meadow Pirigy, M-ARCH 2016

MAIN FOCUS: Vertical Commerce



Design Charrette - Group B

CHINA EXPERIENCE



Chongqing



Nanjing



Shanghai Tower, Shanghai

Even I am from China, those different cities I have never been before are also very special to me, specially Chongqing City, Fast urbanization means a lot of opportunities of architecture. The Preservation and revolution of the heritages are significant in architecture design.

- Lida Lu, M-ARCH 2016

MAIN FOCUS: Public Alley Ways



Design Charrette - Group C

Design Process



Preliminary Concept



Road, Connections & Program.



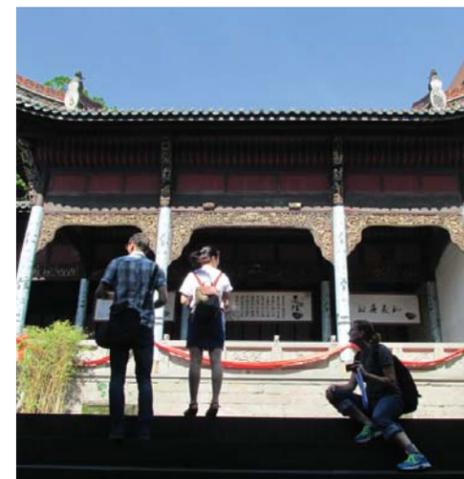
Redefined building orientations.



Charrette (Chongqing University)



Masterplan-UNL Revision



Site Analysis



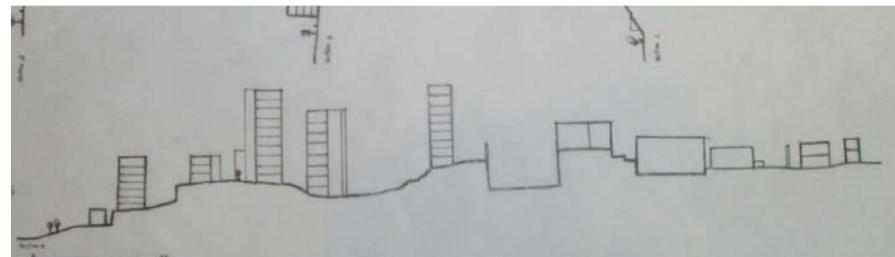
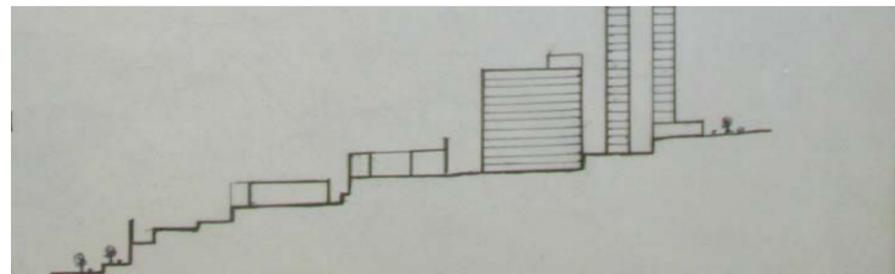
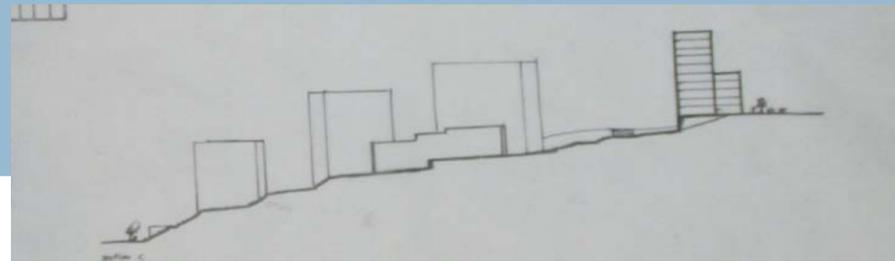
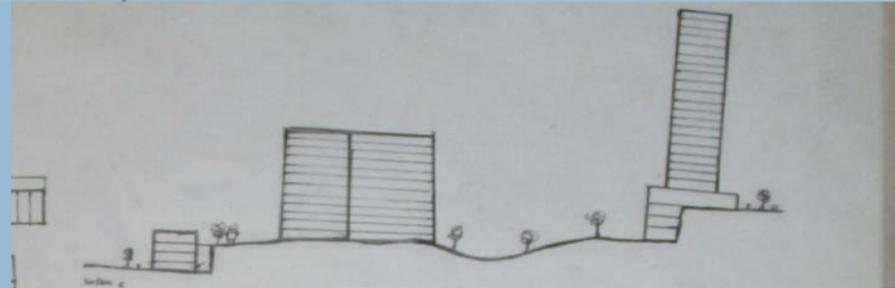
Individual Design - UNL

Design Charrette - Group C

Final Master Plan



Concept and Sections



Public Spaces

Chongqing is a mountain city which caused the main focus of our master plan to be the topography and walkability. China puts a lot of emphasis on parks, so this was one of the major design components we placed in our master plan. Chongqing is also a very dense urban environment out of necessity, so there was an effort in the design to try to reach an appropriate amount of density and public space.

Greg Schepler

Natural Topography

The excursion and research greatly impacted the master plan for my group. We wanted to use as much of the topography that was there already without completely changing it and carving out what we wanted.

Autumn Neujahr

Design Charrette - Group C

CHINA EXPERIENCE



Forbidden City, Beijing



Traditional Park Setting



Beijing



Olympic Park, Beijing

MAIN FOCUS: Affordable Housing



My experience in China was very enlightening into how Eastern Culture differs from Western Culture. I saw how powerful Western Culture can be in removing the identity of another culture in its architecture. This realization enforced my belief that architecture should be built to reflect the context of its surroundings and its culture.

- Greg Schepler, M-ARCH 2015

CHINA EXPERIENCE



China exposed me to the ability to live in a densely populated area with all of your amenities relatively close by. It also gave me a different perspective to living around and near other people. The mind set that has to exist is completely different than that of living in the suburbs and having a yard for every house.

- Autumn Neujahr, M-ARCH 2015



Traditional Plaza



Xian



Rural areas



Forbidden City, Beijing

MAIN FOCUS: Markets



Master Plan Revision - Group A

+Matt Elsom
+Ally Pierce
+Alec Saline



Circulation:



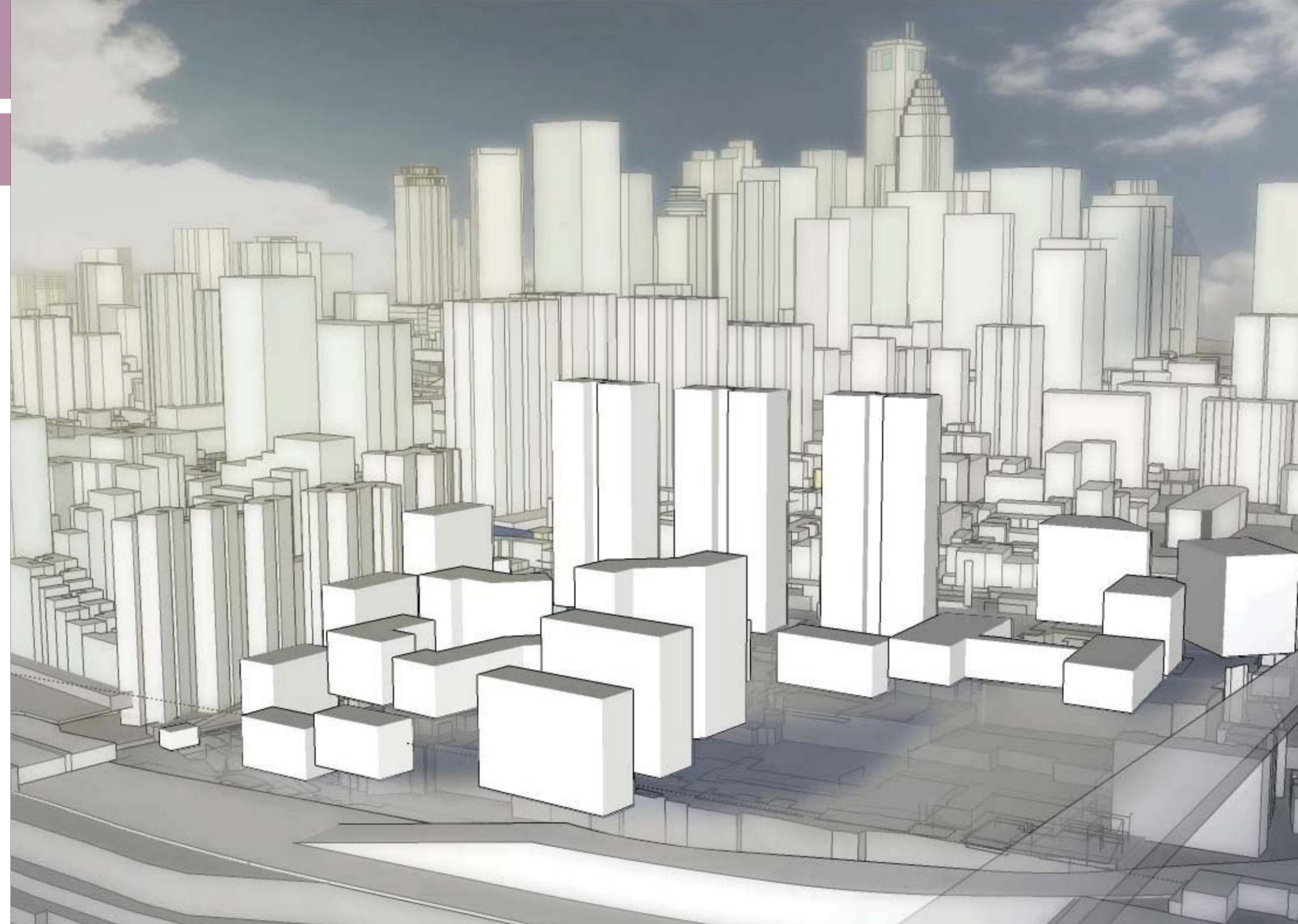
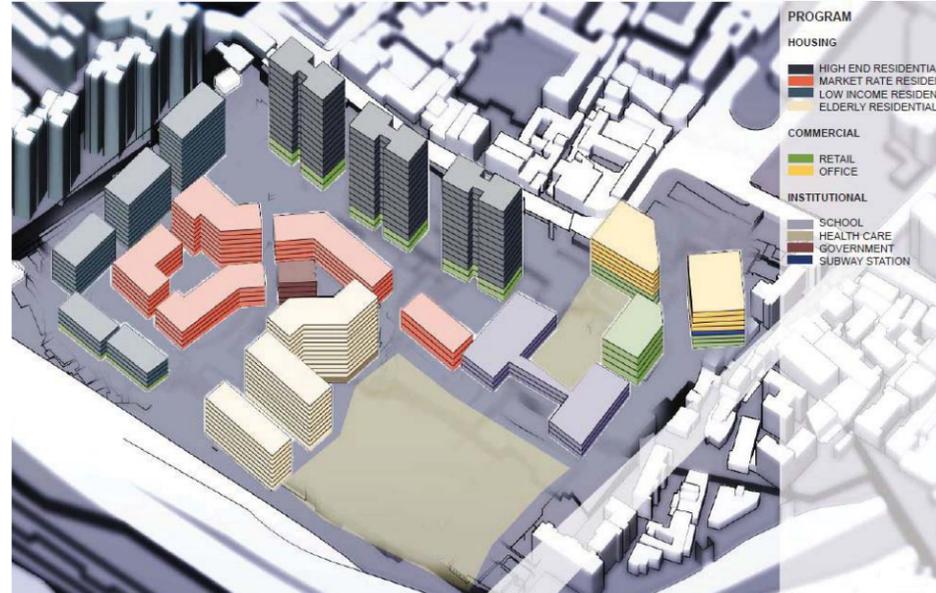
Parking:



Parks and Drainage:



Program:

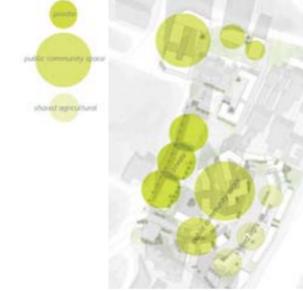


Master Plan Revision - Group B

+Kylie Kusleika
+Sarah Hitchcock



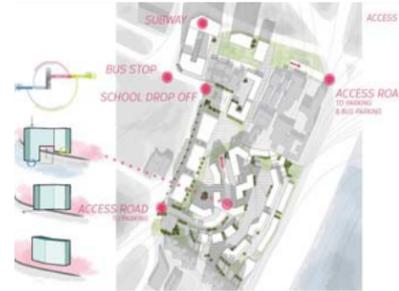
Green Roofs:



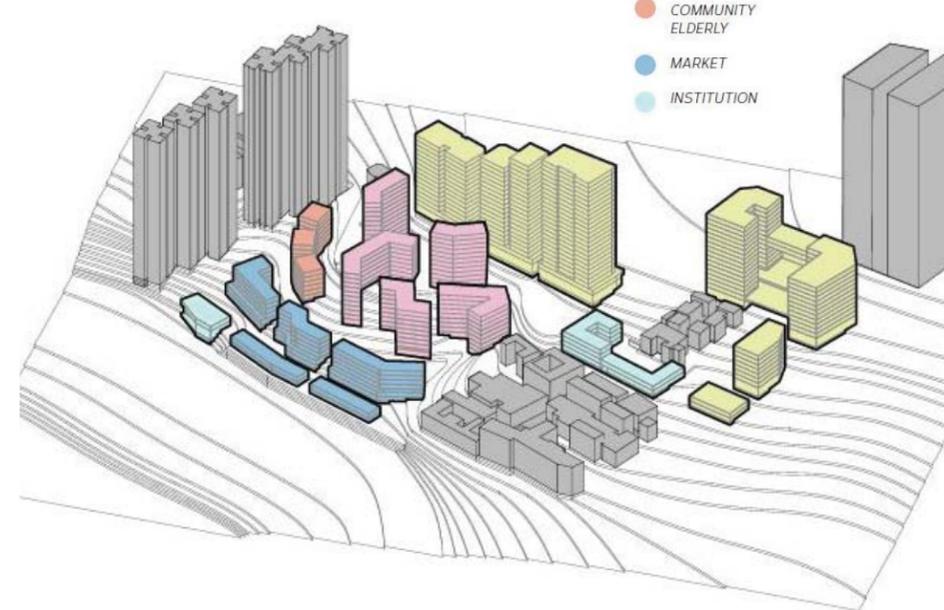
Plazas:



Access:



Program:





High vs Low Rise:



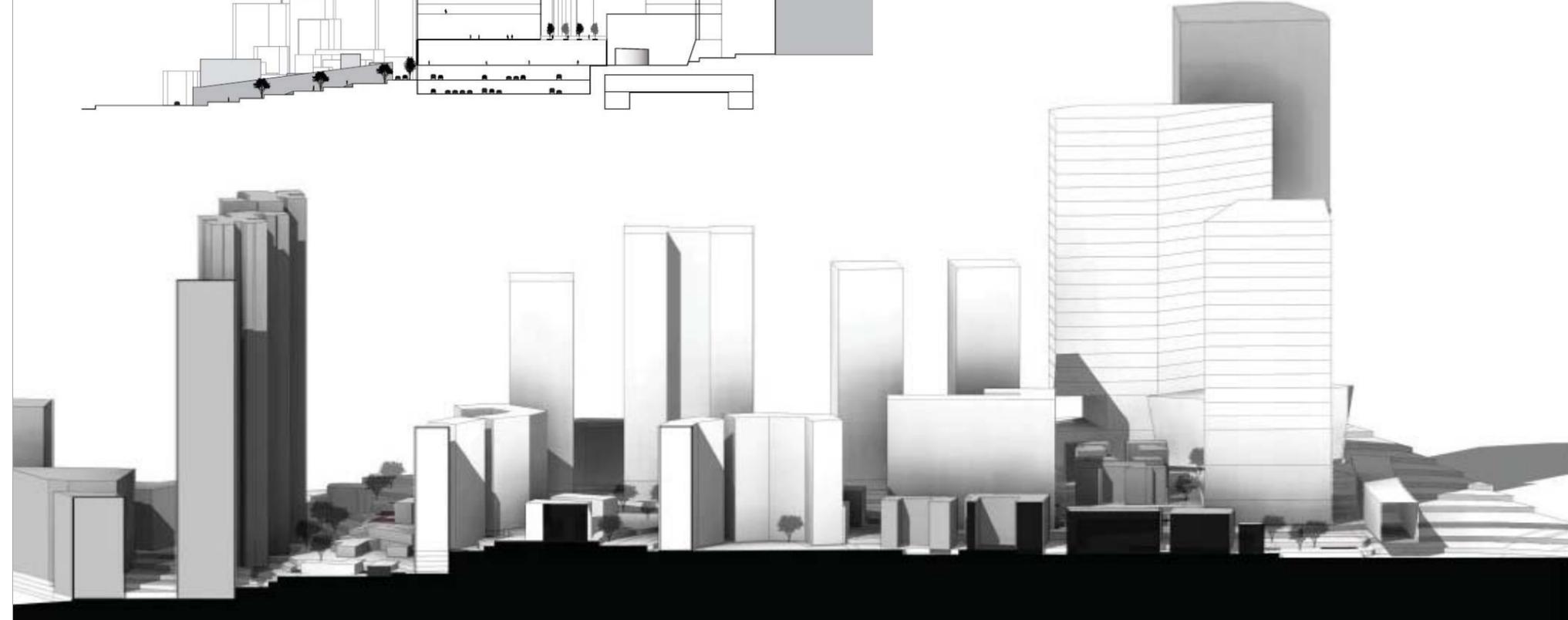
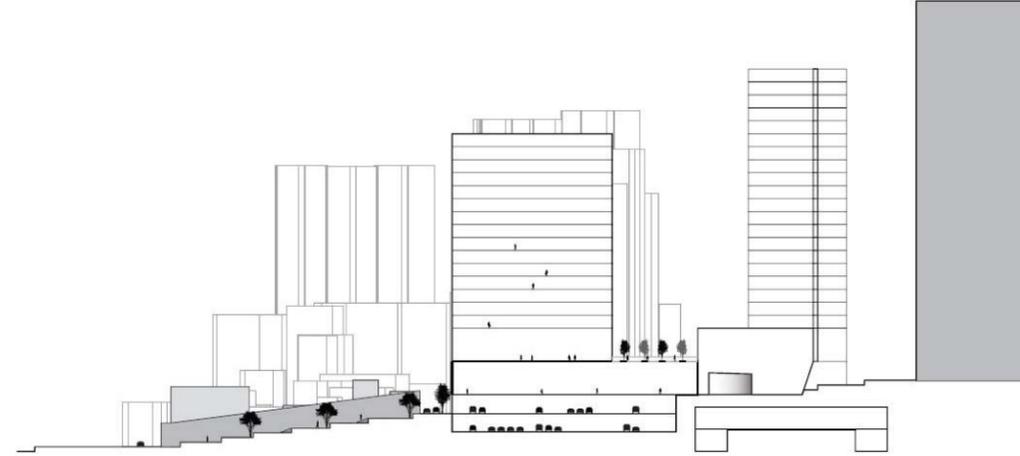
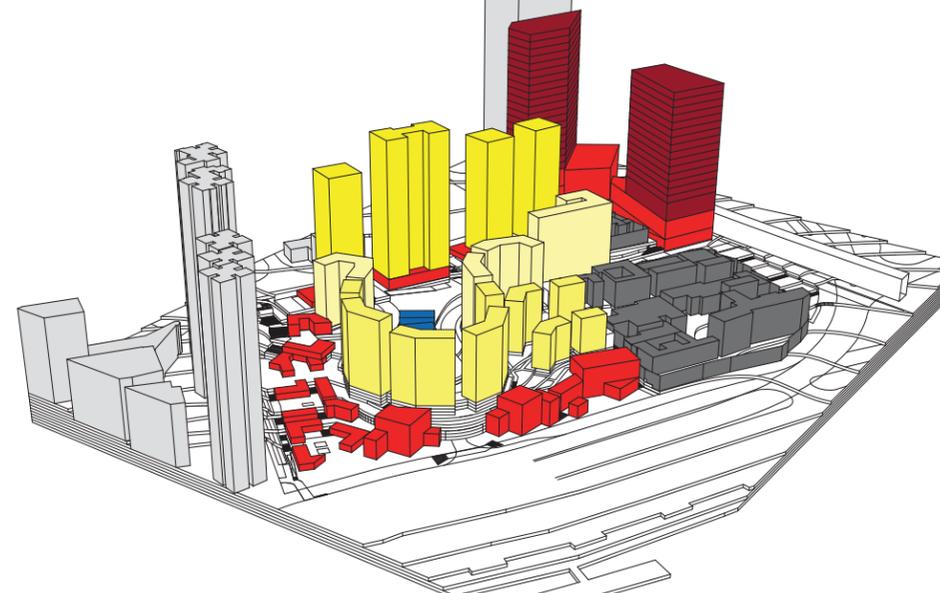
Main Road:



Parks and Plazas:



Program:



Market Rate Housing

Lauren Denney
F2014

Group A

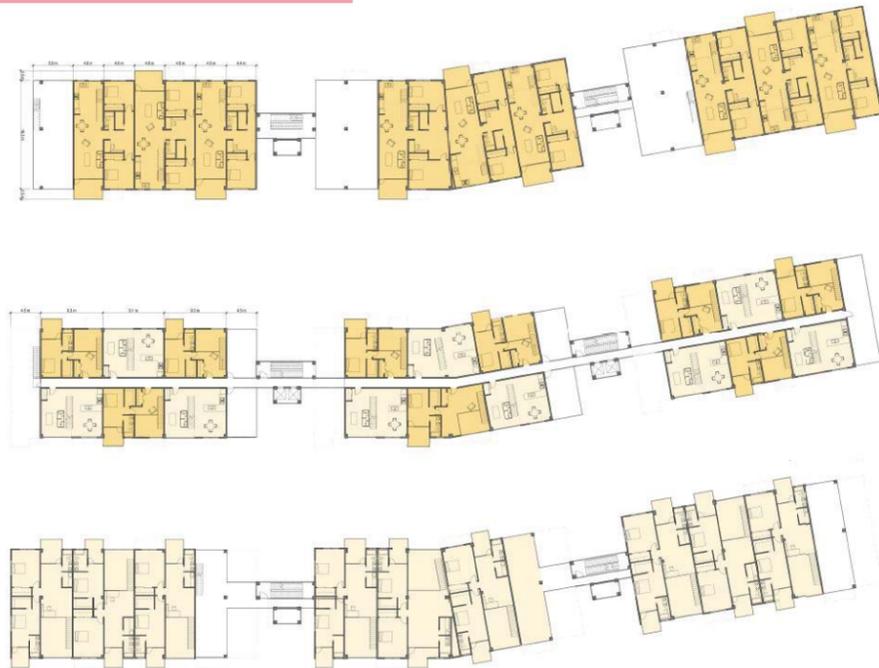
Excursion Impact



"Working with and getting to know the students of Chongqing and Xi'an University benefited my individual design by being able to better understand the lifestyles and habits of those we could prospectively be designing for. Learning the cultural differences in elements such as family values, how public spaces are used or even the daily commutes or tasks was very useful in designing residential towers."



3D PERSPECTIVE



Group A

Excursion Impact



"My individual building scheme also employs outdoor space as a driving factor for the design. Many traditional Chinese homes incorporate one or more courtyards. I wanted my contemporary low-rise apartment building to do the same. Each unit is afforded an enclosed balcony space for private use, and the overall building form creates one large courtyard for the communal use of all the residents."



Market Rate Housing

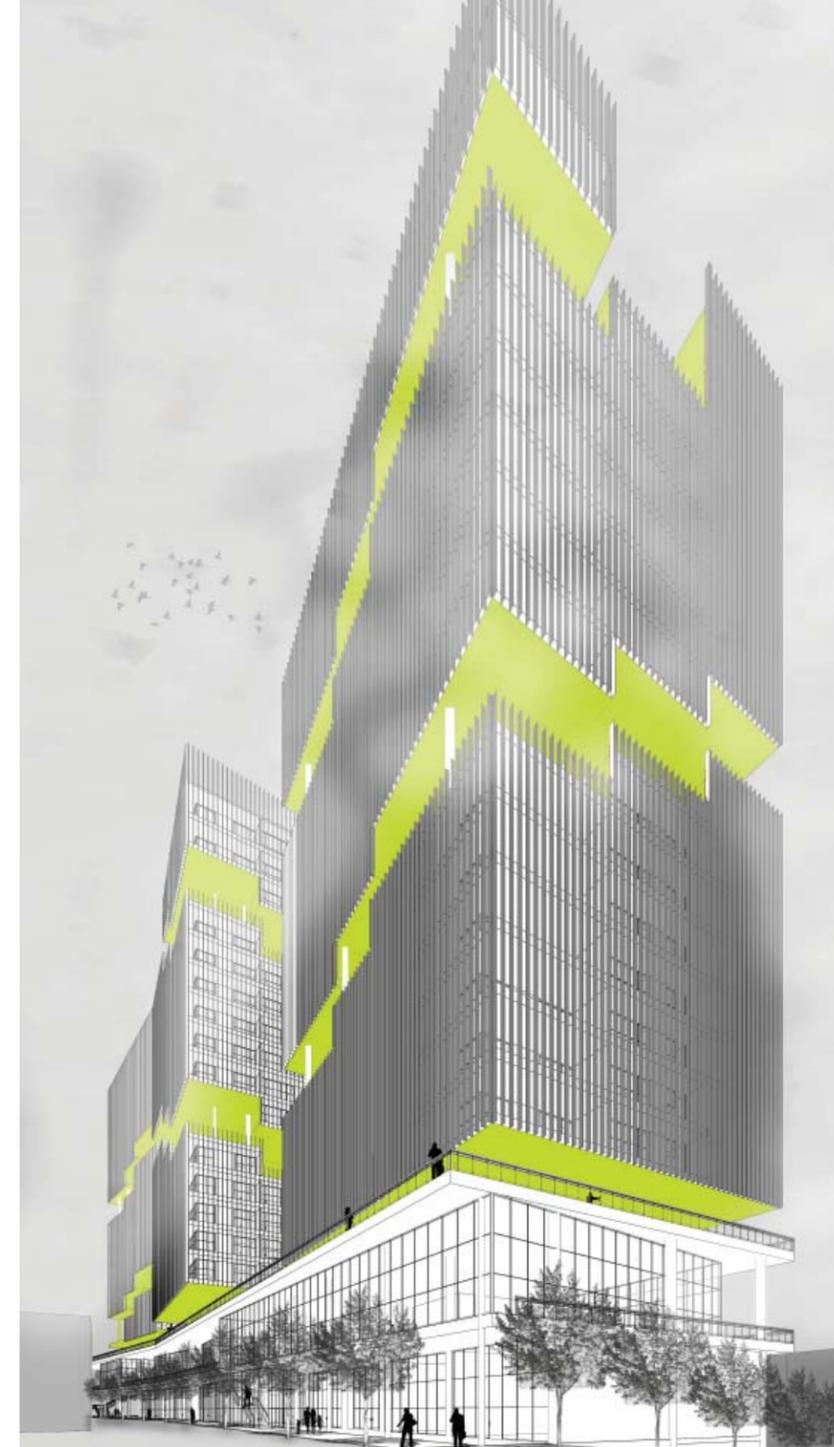
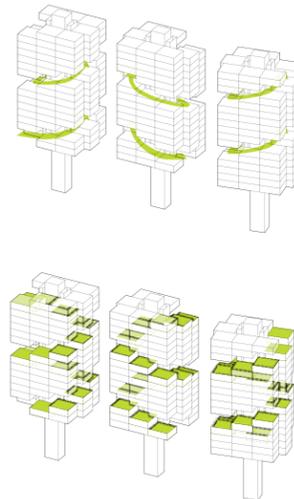
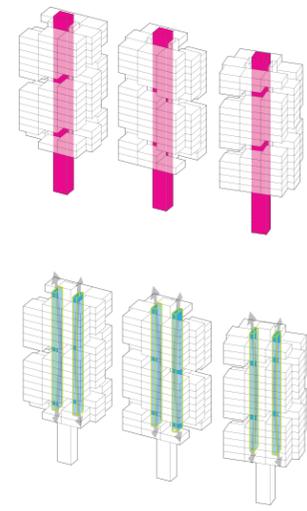
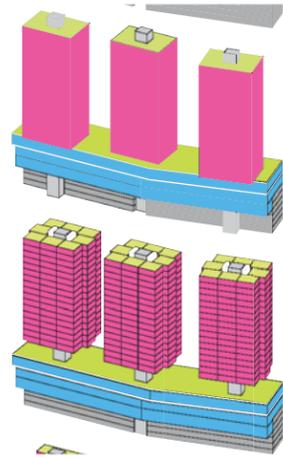
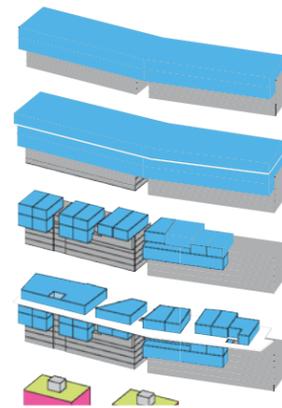
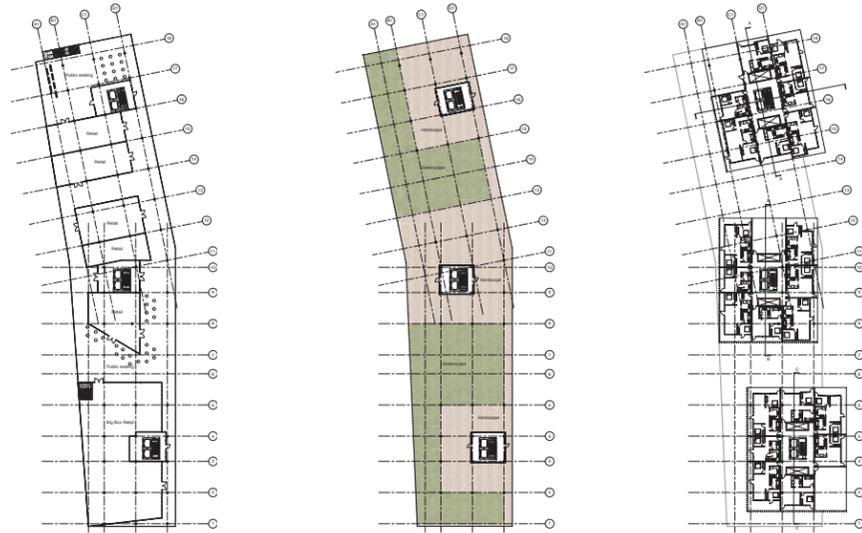
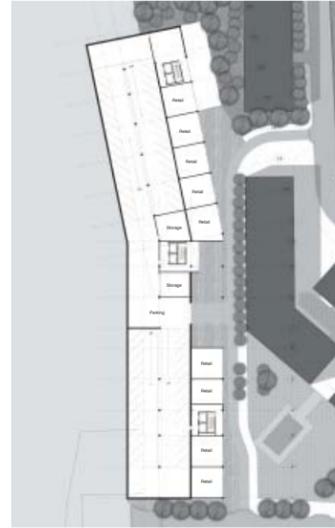
Group A



Mixed Use/Urban Park

Andru Meiners
F2014

Group A



Perspective Looking South

Market Rate Housing

Lida Lu
F2014 & S2015

Group B

Excursion Impact



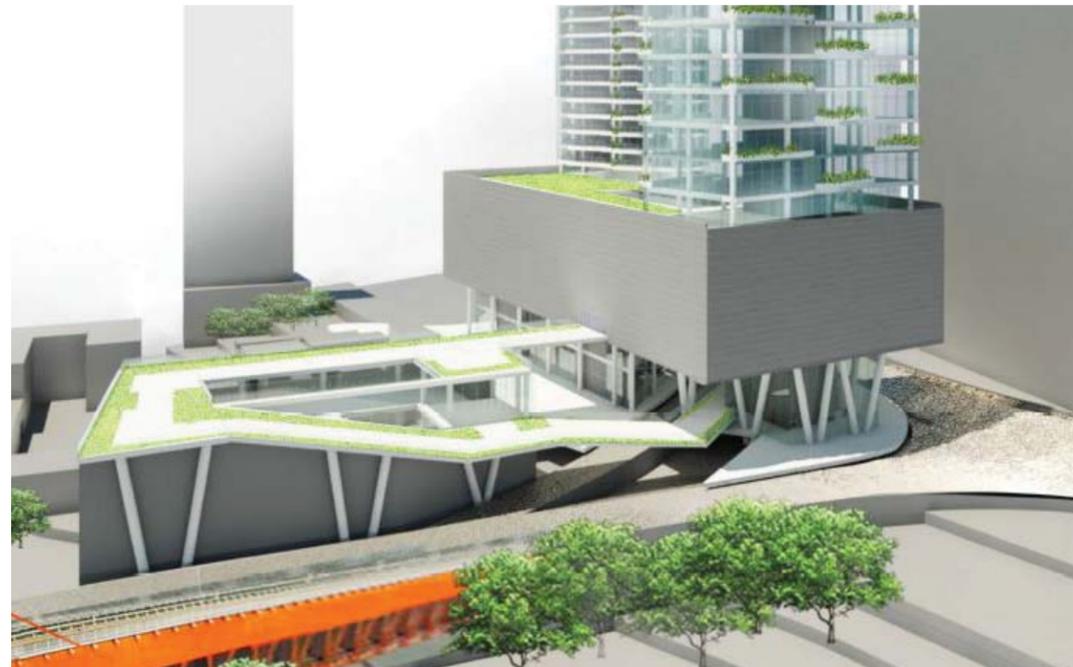
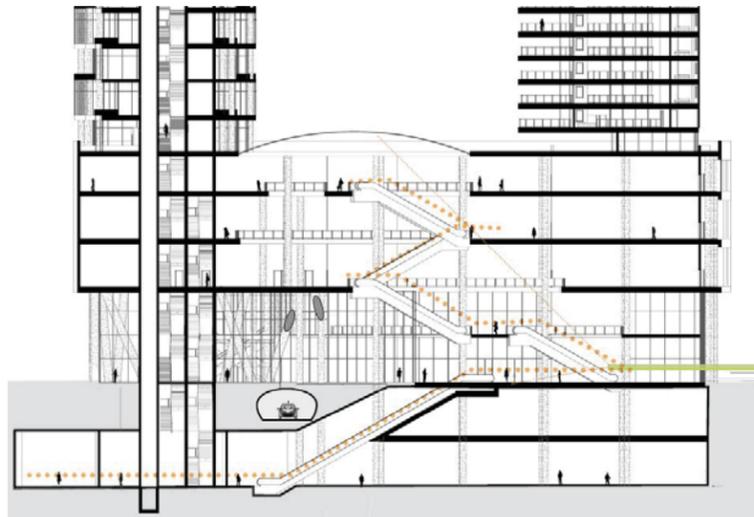
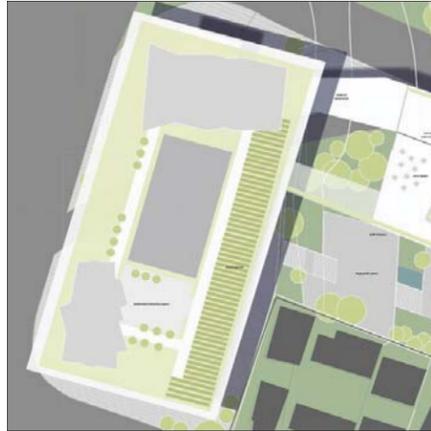
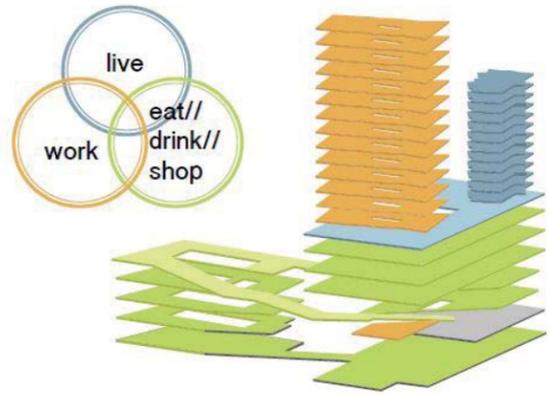
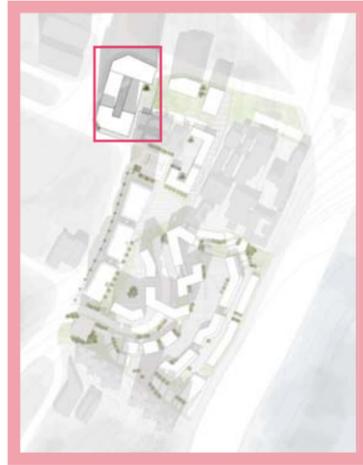
"Traveling around China with more education in Architecture than before, I was able to gain better understanding of the local codes and the needs of the individual users that are a direct result of their cultural background. For instance, closing off the kitchens because of the type of cooking occurring there and also creating large enough outdoor space for extra room and laundry is important in design for the residents in China."



Live, Work, Shop

Sarah Hitchcock
F2014

Group B



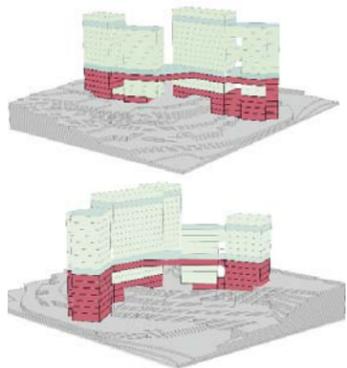
Mixed Use Market Rate

Meadow Pirigy
F2014 & S2015

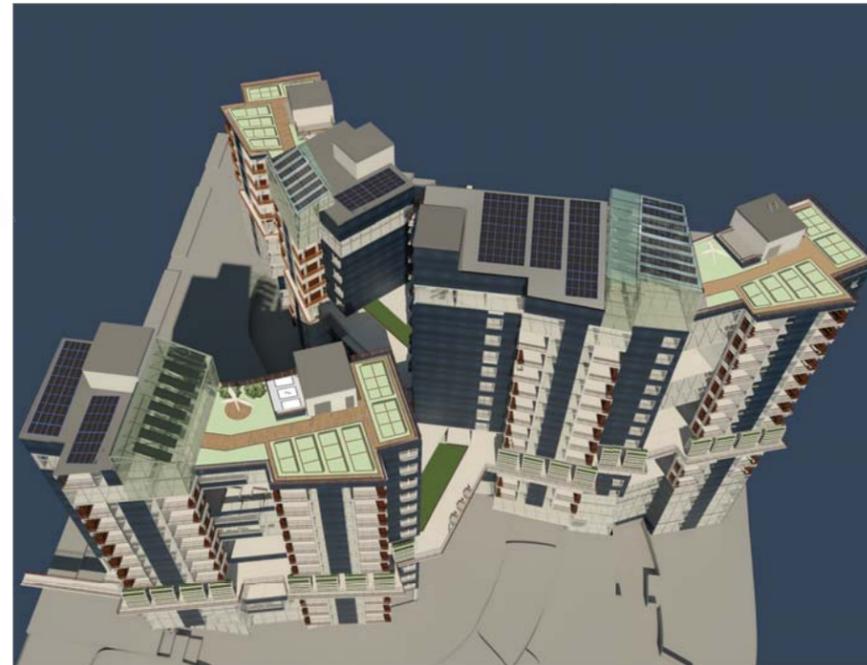
Group B

Excursion Impact

"The excursion throughout China influenced many ideas throughout my design. I found food growth to be crucial to the expanding population and is also important to their individual culture and heritage. The ability to gather in areas for markets to sell and trade was also a main design goal. These markets can happen on the ground and plazas below, through connection points in the building, and on the roof area, all in which help densify the area and create a smaller footprint."



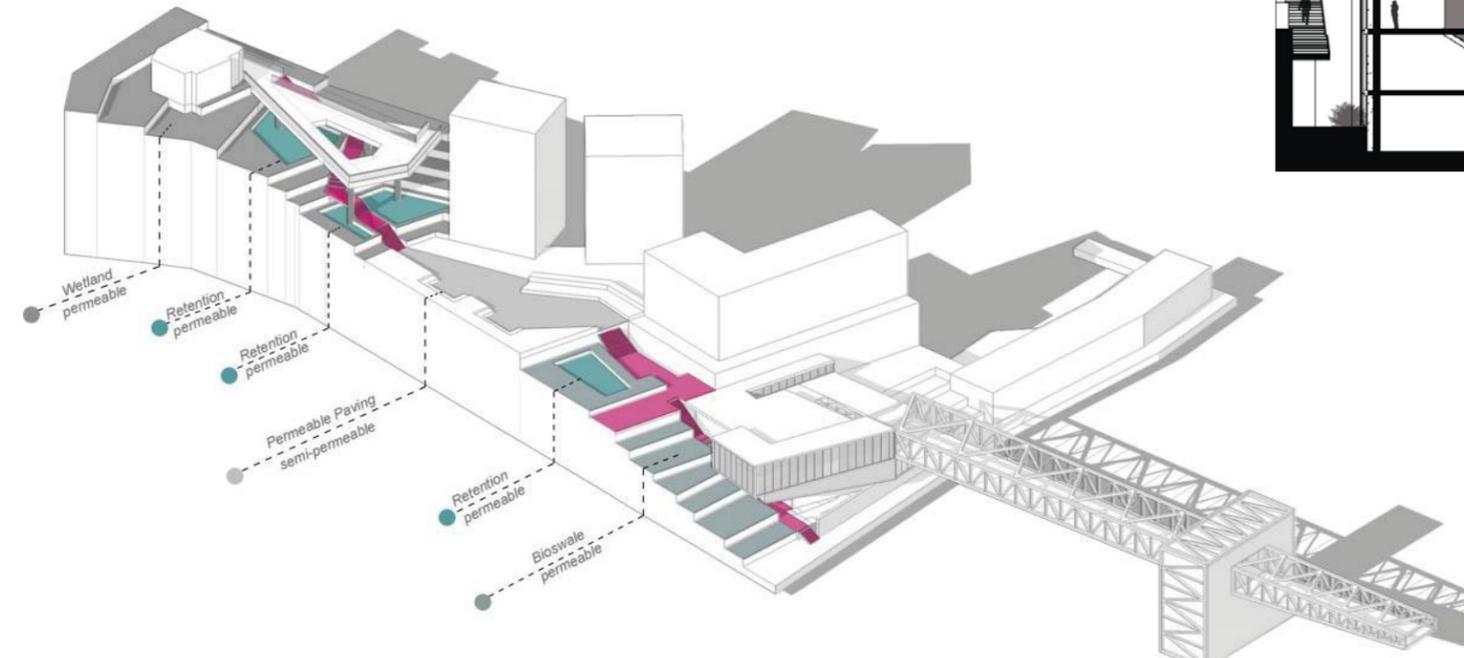
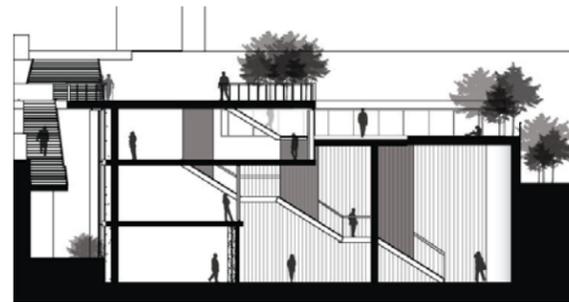
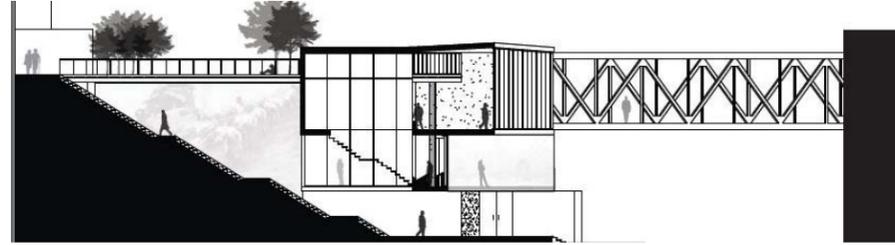
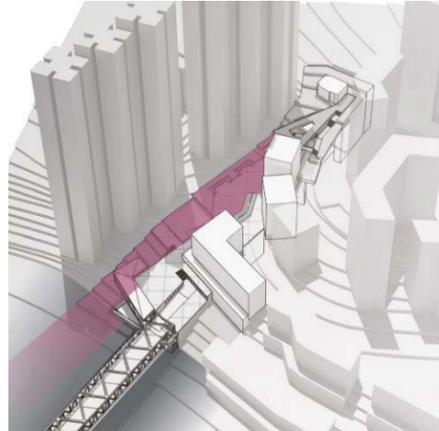
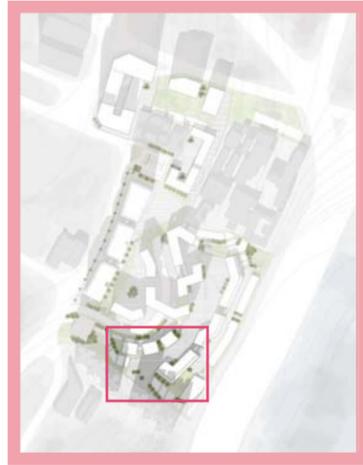
- Commercial
- Residential
- Public Space



Civic and Museum

Kylie Kusleika
F2014

Group B

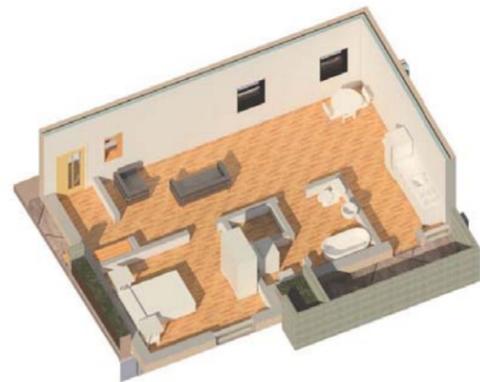


Group C

Excursion Impact



"The charrette reminded me how fun trace paper could be when used for idea iterations. Also, the conversation topics were completely different than the way I was thinking about the buildings. The ability to throw out ideas for the brainstorming session and then the implications of those ideas was amazing to be a part of."



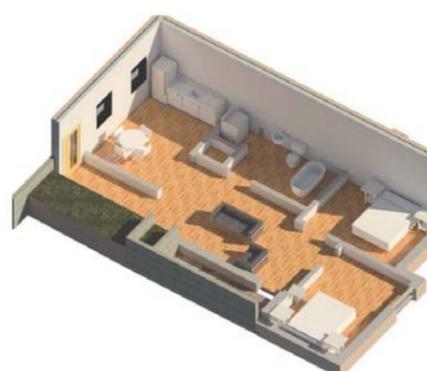
Unit 1
1 Bedroom
65 m²



Unit 2
1 Bedroom
59 m²



Unit 3
2 Bedroom
73 m²



Unit 4
2 Bedrooms
87 m²

Group C



Group B

Excursion Impact



"One of the main things that influenced my individual design was experiencing the pollution first hand. To help combat this, I wanted to incorporate as much greenery into the façade of my building as I could. My design had balconies for each unit that had a tree and a vine screen. China has long since embraced the idea of mixed-use with retail below residential. This street level I designed around the mountain trails that run through the site and connected the trails to the roof of the retail as a main entrance for the residential units."

