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 own individual design. These designs focused on the sustainable elements discussed during class.

Table of Contents

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.
Sustainable Urbanism: Heritage Landscapes

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 meant 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 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 team 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 consistent 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 it. 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program</th>
<th>Sub total 170,000 sq. m</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Affordable Housing</td>
<td>50,000 sq. m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elderly or Multigenerational Housing</td>
<td>20,000 sq. m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Market Rate Housing</td>
<td>80,000 sq. m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service Facilities</td>
<td>10,000 sq. m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial</td>
<td>10,000 sq. m</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 charette 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 23
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: Four 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 skin покрытия 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 13
The intention for this period was to take stock of the fall semester of effort to generate a comprehensive review.
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</table>
Chongqing

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.

Chongqing, China

Rivers

Chongqing is situated at the confluence of the Yangtze (the third largest in the world) and the Jang 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 repreive 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.

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Chongqing

**Demographics**

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 outstanding 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 financial burden on them and the economy.

**Ecology**

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 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 greenhouse gas emission, water pollution, silt accumulation, ecosystem disruption, landslides, and major deforestation.

**Climate**

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.
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### Sustainable Elements

- Project
- Research
- Sustainable Elements
- Site Analysis
- Charrette (Chongqing University)
- Masterplan-UNL Revision
- Individual Design - UNL
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 to 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 revenue for the city.
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 encouraged 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 through 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 Dansa 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 encouraged to create social and cultural outlets for residents and create housing for elderly.
Site Inventory & Analysis
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 highway 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
4. Historic Museum
5. Stair
6. Trail

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.

Near by Amenities

Charrette (Chongqing University)
Masterplan-UNL Revision
Individual Design - UNL
Design Charrette

Chongqing University

Group A

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

Group B

Back (From Left):
Lida Lu, ~, Geneva Obregon, ~, ~, Yafe
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'

Project  Research  Sustainable Elements  Site Analysis

Charrette (Chongqing University)  Masterplan-UNL Revision  Individual Design - UNL
“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 Stoffahn

“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

Civic Spaces

Negative Space

Charrette (Chongqing University)

Masterplan-UNL Revision

Individual Design - UNL
“Our adventures in China have affected my views of the world by allowing myself to submerse 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 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

CHINA EXPERIENCE

Traditional Park

National Opera House

Traditional Hot Pot

CHINA EXPERIENCE

Guo Badday, Beijing

Great Wall, Beijing

Sifang Museum, Nanjing

MAIN FOCUS: Street Sections

PROJECT RESEARCH SUSTAINABLE ELEMENTS SITE ANALYSIS

CHARRETTE (Chongqing University)

Project

Research

Sustainable Elements

Site Analysis

Masterplan-UNL Revision

Individual Design - UNL
Design Charrette - Group B

Design Process:

- Program Location and Road
- Road, Connections & Program
- Redefined Program and Road
- Diagrams of NW Corner

- Research
- Sustainable Elements
- Site Analysis

- Charrette (Chongqing University)
- Masterplan-UNL Revision
- Individual Design - UNL
Create view corridors to the river by staggering on the landscape.

Create view corridors from the river accentuating historic areas.

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 through, 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

Charrette (Chongqing University)
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

"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 Priggi, M-ARCH 2016

MAIN FOCUS: Culture in Landscape

CHINA EXPERIENCE

- Central Business District, Shanghai
- Nanjing Xuanwu Park
- Dazu Grottoes, Chongqing
- Shanghai Museum, Nanjing

MAIN FOCUS: Vertical Commerce

CHINA EXPERIENCE

- Chongqing
- Linked Hybrid, Beijing
- 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
Design Charrette - Group C

Design Process

Preliminary Concept
Road, Connections & Program.
Redefined building orientations.

Charrette (Chongqing University)
Masterplan-UNL Revision
Individual Design - UNL
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 Schepker
Charrette (Chongqing University)

Autumn Neujahr
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 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 mindset that has to exist is completely different than that of living in the suburbs and having a yard for every house.

- Autumn Neujah, M-ARCH 2015
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Master Plan - UNL Revision
Master Plan Revision - Group A

- Matt Elsom
- Ally Pierce
- Alec Saline

- Circulation:
- Parking:
- Parks and Drainage:

- Program:

- Master Plan Revision
- Group A

- Sustainable Elements
- Site Analysis

- Charette (Chongqing University)

Masterplan-UNL Revision

- Individual Design - UNL

Project Research Sustainable Elements Site Analysis

Page dimensions: 612.0x1584.0
Master Plan Revision - Group B

+ Kylie Kusleika
+ Sarah Hitchcock

Green Roofs:  
Plazas:  
Access:  
Program:

Sustainable Elements:
Site Analysis:
Charrette (Chongqing University):

Project  Research  Sustainable Elements  Site Analysis

Masterplan-UNL Revision
Individual Design - UNL
Design Charrette - Group C

- Taylor Hoier
- Andru Meiners

High vs Low Rise:
Main Road:
Parks and Plazas:

Program:

Sustainable Elements
Site Analysis
Research

Project
Charrette (Chongqing University)
Masterplan-UNL Revision
Individual Design - UNL

Site Analysis
Charrette (Chongqing University)
Masterplan-UNL Revision
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“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.”
“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

Project | Research | Sustainable Elements | Site Analysis | Charrette (Chongqing University) | Masterplan-UNL Revision

FLOORPLANS

TOTAL SQFT - RESIDENTIAL
- COMMERCIAL
Mixed Use / Urban Park

Group A

Andru Meiners
F 2014

Mixed Use / Urban Park

Greenscape

Hardscape

Retail

Public seating

Project

Research

Sustainable Elements

Site Analysis

Charrette (Chongqing University)

Masterplan-UNL Revision

Individual Design - UNL
“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.”
“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 of which help densify the area and create a smaller footprint.”
“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.”
Retail

Group C

Project Research Sustainable Elements Site Analysis

Charrette (Chongqing University) Masterplan-UNL Revision
"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 facade 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."

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**Group 8**

**Excursion Impact**

Project Research Sustainable Elements Site Analysis Charrette (Chongqing University) Masterplan-UNL Revision