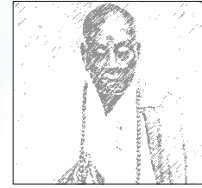


TOTAL AREA: 6.9 HA
 LAKE AREA: 15456 m²
 GREEN AREA: 13124 m²
 PLAZA AREA: 7159 m²
 PARKING AND ROAD AREA: 14184 m²

DESIGN INTENT

- INHERIT LOCAL AND ZEN CULTURE
- RESPECT AND RECOVER NATURAL ENVIRONMENT
- IMPROVE LIVING CONDITION
- ACTIVATE COUNTY SURROUNDINGS
- STORMWATER MANAGEMENT
- MULTI-SPECIALTY/DEPARTMENT COLLABORATION

CULTURAL BACKGROUND

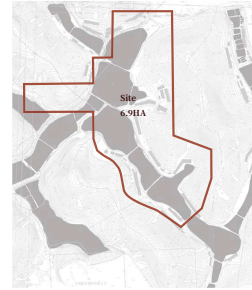
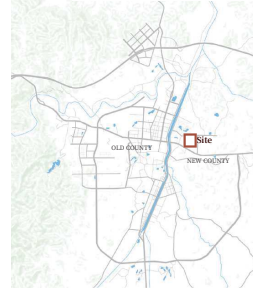


HUINENG
 THE PARK AND BUILDINGS WERE BUILT TO REMEMBER HUINENG, COMMONLY KNOWN AS THE SIXTH PATRIARCH OF ZEN IN TANG DYNASTY. HE IS A SEMI-LEGENDARY IN THE EARLY HISTORY OF CHINESE ZEN BUDDHIST WRITINGS. HUINENG IS REGARDED AS THE FOUNDER OF THE "SUDDEN ENLIGHTENMENT" AND IS HIGHLY INFLUENTIAL IN THE EAST ASIAN BUDDHISM.
 IT IS A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO BUILD HUINENG MEMORIAL ZONE AS XINXING COUNTY THE HOMETOWN OF HUINENG, TO REFINE COUNTY ENVIRONMENT AND TO OPTIMIZE THE INDUSTRY CONDITION.

HUINENG MEMORIAL ZEN PARK



SITE & CONTEXT INVESTIGATION

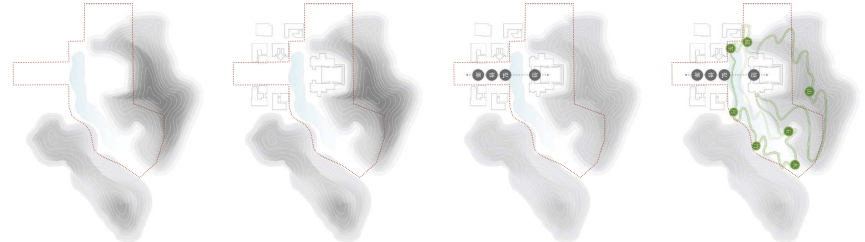


THE SITE IS LOCATED IN THE EAST NEW DISTRICT OF XINXING COUNTY, A COUNTY OF GUANGDONG PROVINCE IN SOUTHERN REGION OF MAINLAND CHINA, DIRECTLY OPPOSITE THE OLD COUNTY LOCATED ACROSS THE JICHENG RIVER.

THE PARK AREA INCLUDES PUBLIC AXIS PARK, PUBLIC LAKEFRONT, MAIN BUILDING SURROUNDING OUTDOOR AREA, AND MOUNTAIN FOOT AREA, TOTAL AREA IS 6.9HA.

IN THE SITE THERE ARE 2 QUARRY MOUNTAINS AND THE CONTINUOUS PONDS BETWEEN THE MOUNTAINS, TOGETHER WITH SEVERAL GARBAGE STORAGE AREAS.
 THE PROJECT STARTS FROM OCT. 2013. IN THE MEAN TIME, THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT DECIDED IN 2019 TO UNDERTAKE BUILDING THE 6.9HA PARK DEDICATED TO THE SITE AND TO HELP INITIATE INVESTMENT INTO THE AREA, AS THE START POINT OF THE NEW DISTRICT.

SPATIAL EVOLUTION



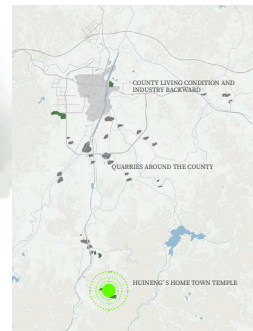
ORIGINAL NATURAL LAYER
 FLAT AREA, MOUNTAIN AREA, AND WATER AREA

MUNICIPAL VENUES LAYER
 MEMORIAL HALL IN THE BOUNDARY, AND 5 MUNICIPAL VENUES AROUND THE PARK.

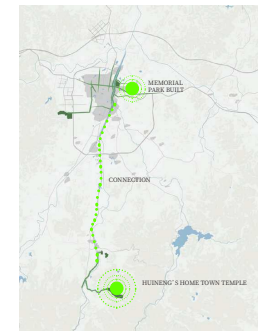
AXIS PARK AREA PROGRAM LAYER
 FROM ENTRY OF THE PARK TO THE MOST IMPORTANT BUILDING WOULD BE A HISTORY MEMORIAL AXIS.

LAKEFRONT GARDEN PROGRAM LAYER
 ALONG THE LAKEFRONT 6 GARDENS AND A MOUNTAIN GARDEN SERVE PEOPLE BETTER RELAX AND ZEN-STORY AREA.

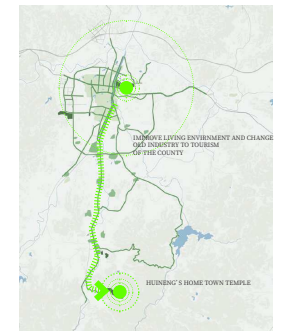
ENVIRONMENTAL & INDUSTRIAL ACTIVATION



BACKWARD CONDITION
 BEFORE HUINENG PARK BUILT, THERE WAS ONLY HUINENG TEMPLE LOCATED IN THE SOUTH OF THE COUNTY, WHICH MANY OLD QUARRIES WERE AROUND.



ACTIVATION
 AS HUINENG PARK BUILT, A TOURIST CORRIDOR FROM COUNTY TO HUINENG TEMPLE WAS ESTABLISHED, AND ALSO GREEN CONNECTION TO OTHER COUNTY PARKS.



PERFECTED
 THE OLD QUARRIES ALONG THE CORRIDOR WOULD BE TRANSFORMED INTO TOURIST AREA, TOGETHER WITH LARGER AREA GREENBELT ESTABLISHED.

NANTONG

GREEN CORRIDOR

INTRODUCTION

THE NANTONG GREEN CORRIDOR PROVIDES DRAINAGE TO THE YANGTZE RIVER DELTA AND COVERS APPROXIMATELY 836 ACRES OF PREVIOUSLY USED INDUSTRIAL AREAS AND NEWLY URBANIZED AREAS STRETCHING 7.5 MILES FROM NORTH TO SOUTH.

THE PROJECT AIMS TO REGAIN THE FOREST COVER AND WATERWAYS THAT ONCE CONNECTED THESE AREAS BEFORE THE RAPID INDUSTRIALIZATION, AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES AND POLLUTION DRASTICALLY CHANGED THE LANDSCAPE. THE DRAINAGE CORRIDOR WILL HELP MITIGATE AND STABILIZE THE EXISTING POLLUTANTS FOUND IN THE SOIL AND WATER.

PROBLEMS

YANGTZE DELTA WETLAND ECOSYSTEM HAS BEEN DISRUPTED, DUE TO:

- CITY WATER SYSTEM HAS LOST RESILIENCY TO WATER & CAPACITY FOR SELF-CLEANING
- HEAVY METALS & ORGANIC POLLUTION
- INVASIVE SPECIES
- RAPID INDUSTRIALIZATION AND URBANIZATION



SOLUTIONS

THREE APPROACHES HAS APPLIED TO REGENERATE THE ABANDONED WASTELAND INTO A VIVID URBAN OASIS.

ECOLOGICAL WATER MANAGEMENT

RIVERFRONT WETLAND / STORMWATER MANAGEMENT / WATER SELF-PURIFICATION



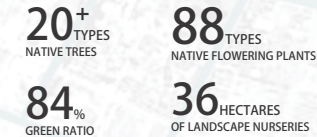
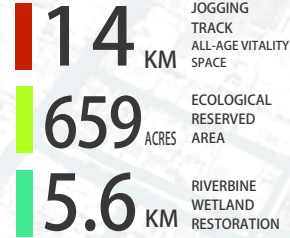
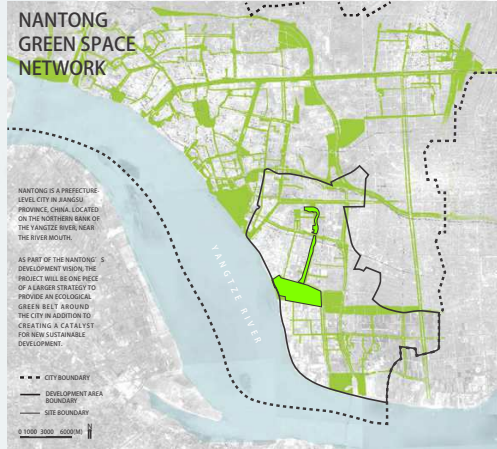
GREEN SPACE NETWORK RECONNECTION

URBAN GREEN NETWORK / ECOLOGICAL CIRCULATION SYSTEM RECONNECTION / WILDLIFE HABITAT

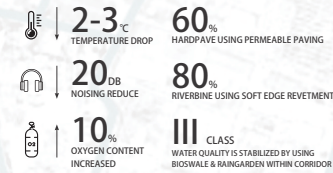


PUBLIC REALM PROGRAMING

14KM GREENWAY SYSTEM / PROGRAMED AMENITIES



ECOLOGICAL SUSTAINABILITY



ECONOMICS BENEFITS (2009 - 2017)



Landscape Design along Uncovered Litchi Bay Canal
(1st Section)
Guangzhou, China

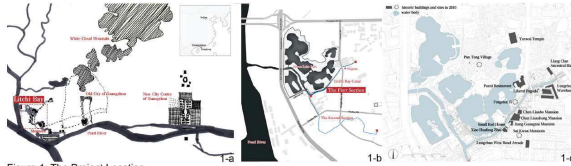


Figure 1: The Project Location.
1-a: Litchi Bay in Guangzhou.
1-b: The project in Litchi Bay.
1-c: Historic landscape in Litchi Bay, based on topographic map, 2010.



Figure 2: The Canal before the Project.
2-a: The Canal before being covered.
2-b: The covered Canal and the road.

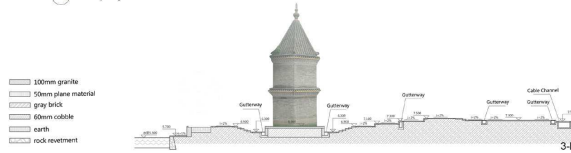
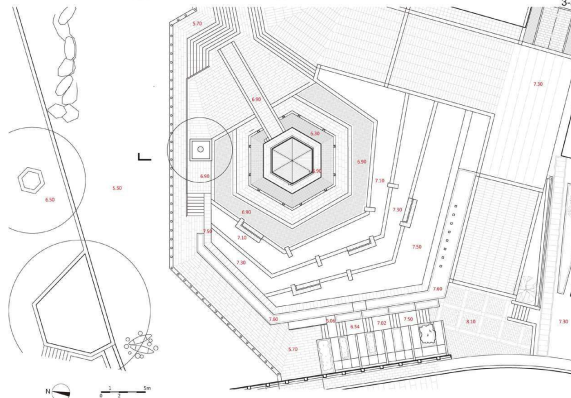
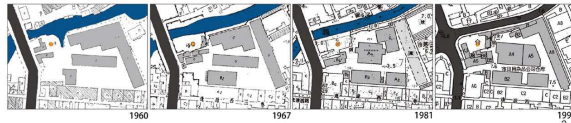


Figure 3: The Pagoda Plaza.
3-a: The transition of the Pagoda. 3-b: Section design of the Pagoda Plaza. 3-c: The transition of the Pagoda.

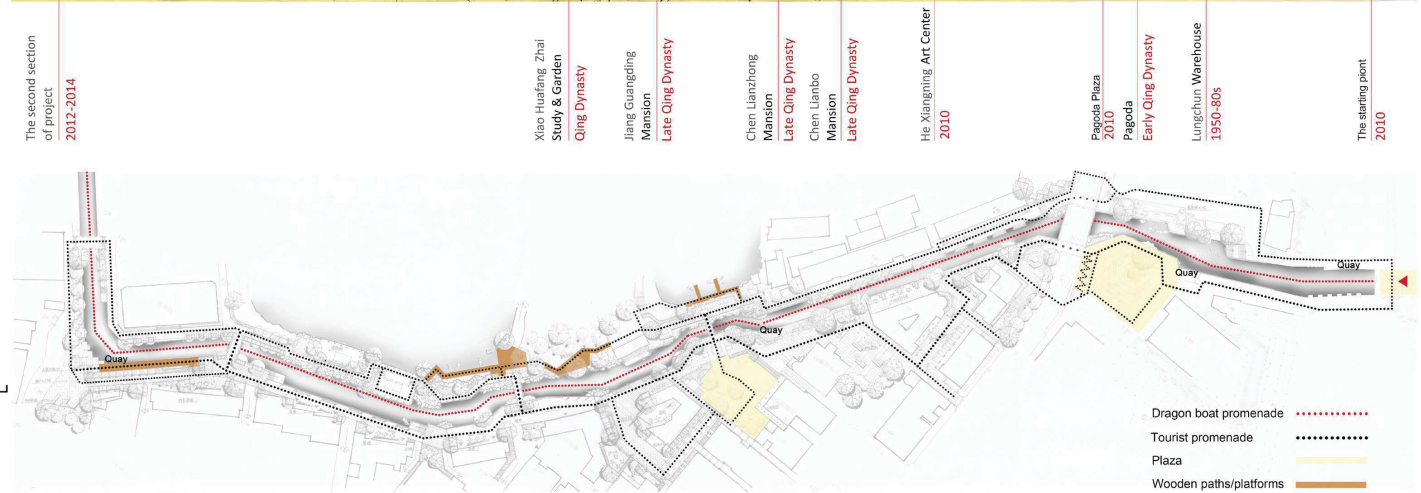


Figure 4: Site Plan.
4-a: Site plan.
4-b: Routes and promenade plan.



Figure 5: Serial View along the Canal.
5-a: The starting point. 5-b: The Sai Kwan Food Museum. 5-c: The Pagoda and Pagoda Plaza. 5-d: The curved double promenade. 5-e: The Cantonese Opera stage. 5-f: The end of the 1st section.



Figure 6: Folk Activities and Rituals now.
6-a: A sightseeing boat on the uncovered Canal on the day of completion. 6-b: A sightseeing boat and the curved double promenade. 6-c: Dragon boat racing during the Dragon Boat Festival. 6-d: Overseas parade on March 30, 2017, to celebrate the Birth of North Deyi. 6-e: First writing ceremony in 2018.

CTBC Financial Park Open Space Design, Taipei

Architectural design and open space to achieve the overall urban profile—the mountains and the water

The three white buildings are grouped in CTBC Financial park. They are bunched tightly together and support each other. There is no doubt that Chinese landscape painting by Fan Kuan's : *Traveling amid Mountains and Gorges*, which features all buildings like clouds floating in the sky. Totem on the ground with tree shadows is winding. A crowd of people walk into the picture as water flows in the river.



North

The continuous waterscape on the north side and the open grand square across from the MRT station gives face to corporate business.



East

The two rows of pedestrian walkways on the east side take care of the city under the forest and the semi-outdoor square function.



CTBC Financial park is located in the economic and trade section of Nangang District, Taipei City. The Keelung river is in the north and Nangan mountain is in the south. The land around this area has been utilized as business buildings or exposition centers. The urban spatial development of this area is high-rise office buildings proximity to the only green areas of CTBC Financial park, adopted by CTBC Bank.



NANLING 1932

CULTURE OF WATER ECOLOGY PARK IN CHANGCHUN

DESCRIPTION

Changchun Culture of Water Ecology Park is an urban regeneration project where was a water plant with an 80-year history. It has become a cultural and art community through the information and functional replacement. In this design, the original ecological environment is preserved to the greatest extent, and the design highlights the three characteristics: lifting the plane, art facilities, landscape and art installations are integrated with the landscape primary structure, the landscape design systematic, theory forming a low system, an original ecological and plant ecosystem and a water ecological purification system, finally, a set of design highlighting functional and humanistic feeling.



Original appearance
Under construction
Status quo

Remove the cover of the sealed pool

Functional layout of Rainwater Garden

RAINWATER GARDEN
 The unique iconic space in the park, is designed in an open or closed status. The open sedimentation tank restores the old water storage function and integrates hydrophilic, terrestrial, aquatic, plants and hydrophilic platforms to create an ecological wetland, while the closed sedimentation tank cuts the top structure, retains the old underlying ventilation corridor and structural system, and incorporates participatory urban functions and art installations. The reconstructed reservoir carries forward the strongest interaction and dialogue between the citizens and the historical space.

Functional layout of Rainwater Garden

- PRIMARY PURIFICATION FILTRATION
- SECONDARY PURIFICATION FILTRATION
- TERTIARY PURIFICATION FILTRATION
- PURIFICATION
- LIFE
- ART

THE CORRIDOR
ORIGINAL BUILDINGS
BIOMIMETIC
Elemental pillar
COLUMN GRID
RAINWATER GARDEN
TRAILS

Spatial deconstruction of Rainwater Garden

1 Main Entrance Square
2 North Open air Pool
3 South Open air Pool
4 Tree House Meeting Platform
5 Forest Trails
6 Crane Viewing Platform
7 Water Museum
8 Art Square
9 Water Ecological Garden
10 Rainwater Garden
11 Forest Playground

NANLING 1932

CULTURE OF WATER ECOLOGY PARK IN CHANGCHUN

Original appearance **Site design** **Status quo**

The central team strengthens the connection between the building and environment **Emphasis on the recovery of environment**

ART INSTALLATIONS & CIVIC ACTIVITIES
RECREATIONAL SPACE
TRAILS
LAWN
ORIGINAL BUILDINGS
SEALED POOL




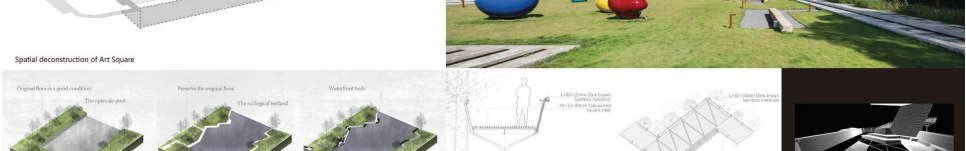




Spatial deconstruction of Art Square

Original appearance **Present the original site** **Waterfront trails**

Original appearance **Place the pedestrian lines** **Waterfront trails**

Section **Plan** **Perspective**

PROTECTION OF NATIVE PLANTS
 Designers have carried out research on the composition, quantity, distribution pattern, habitat, ecological habits and seasonal dynamics of the flora and fauna, cleaned up the invasive tree species in the site and supplemented a large number of native plants, so as to ensure the diversity and stability of the ecosystem and provide a space for native animals to live and breed.

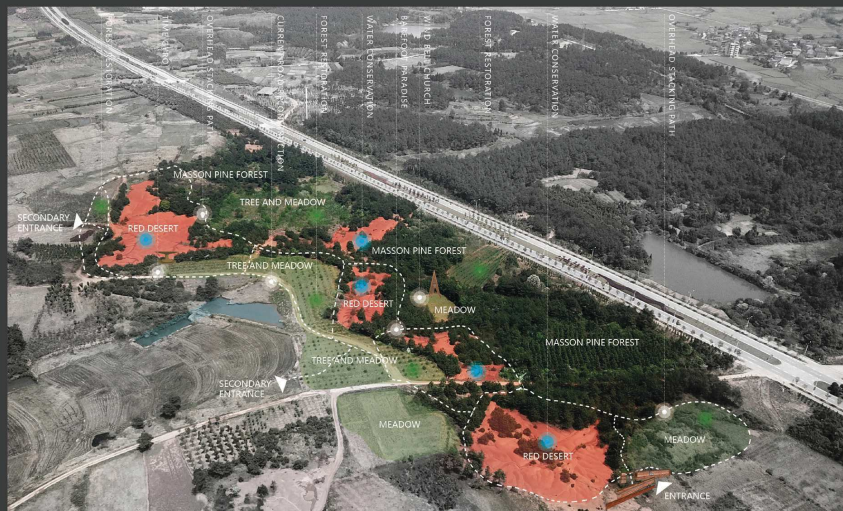
RED EARTH HERITAGE PARK



THE PROJECT, LOCATED NEAR ANNAN TOWN, A GREEN LAND OF NANCHANG CITY, IS ABOUT 38 KM FROM THE CENTER OF NANCHANG. THE BASE COVERS AN AREA OF 16 HECTARES. ON THE SPOT, WE ARE ATTRACTED BY THE VAST DESERT OF RED SOIL, WIDE RANGES OF BARREN GRASS AND MASSON PINE WOODS. UNDER THE SURFACE OF THE RED EARTH ARE THE GEOLOGICAL STRUCTURE OF THE RED EARTH AND THE GEOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE BEHIND IT. THE GEOLOGICAL NAME OF THE RED EARTH IS PLINTHITIC HORIZON. IT WAS FORMED WITH ICE-SHREDDED MATTERS OF THE QUATERNARY GLACIAL AGE AND FOLLOWING POYANG SUB-GLACIAL PERIOD, WHICH WERE LEACHED AND WEATHERED UNDER HOT AND HUMID CLIMATE. THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CROSS-SECTIONS ARE RED SOILS OF DIFFERENT AGES MIXED WITH VERMICULAR WHITE-SPOT RED MUDS. SO THE RETICULATED RED SOIL IS ALSO KNOWN AS THE WORMLIKE RED SOIL. SINCE THE SOIL IS STICKY AND HEAVY, THE PRECIPITATION IN THE RAINY SEASON IS HARD TO INFILTRATE, THE SURFACE RUNOFF HENCE LEADS TO SOIL EROSION. OVER THE YEARS, IT HAS FORMED THE "RED DESERT" LANDSCAPE OF SPARSE VEGETATION AND CRISS-CROSS RAVINES AND GULLIES. ARCHAEOLOGISTS WOULD REFER IT AS THE "WILDERNESS SITE."

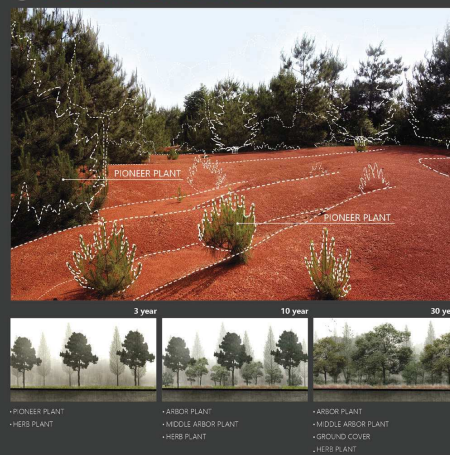
LOW INVOLVEMENT DEVELOPMENT

REGIONAL REPAIR, RIBBON SERIES, POINT SHAPE



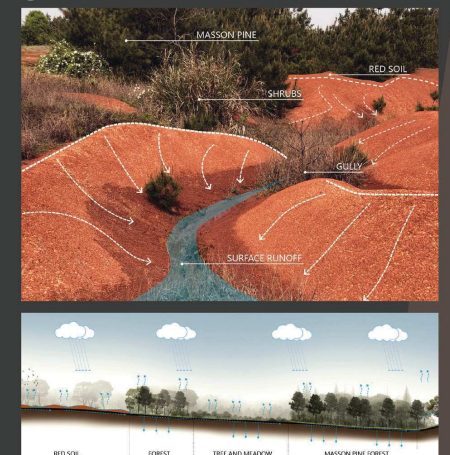
DESIGN PRINCIPLE: LOW INTERVENTION, LOW COST, MINIMUM DAMAGE TO EXISTING SITES AND VEGETATION.

FOREST RESTORATION



IN THE FOREST RESTORATION STRATEGY, WE HAVE INTRODUCED THE PIONEER SPECIES OF PINUS MASSONIANA, ROBINIA PSEUDOACACIA, CYCLOBALANOPSIS GLAUCA, FOR PLAQUE-MIXED PLANTING. OVER THE YEARS, THE VARIETIES COMPETE AND GROW TO GRADUALLY IMPROVE THE ACIDITY AND ALKALINITY OF THE RED SOIL. THE ECOLOGICAL COMMUNITIES SPONTANEOUSLY ESTABLISH "BALANCED" JOB COMMUNITIES AND GRADUALLY TRANSIT TO A SUBTROPICAL EVERGREEN BROAD-LEAVED FOREST ADAPTED TO THE LOCAL CLIMATE.

WATER CONSERVATION



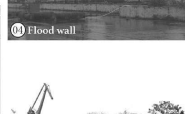
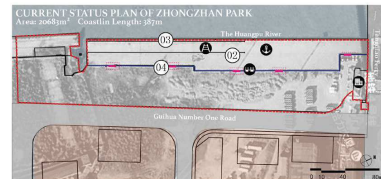
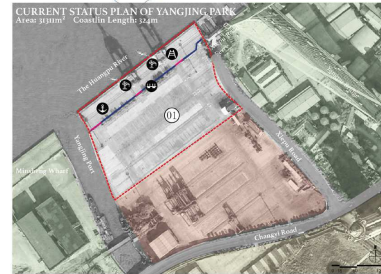
IN TERMS OF THE WATER CONSERVATION STRATEGY, THE HYDROLOGICAL RUNOFF IN THE RAINY SEASON HAS BROUGHT ABOUT MASSIVE SOIL EROSION DUE TO THE OVERALL TOPOGRAPHY AND SLOPE DIRECTION OF THE SITE. AS A RESULT, WE HAVE PLANTED HYDROPHILOUS DRYLAND PLANTS, SUCH AS REED, CABBAGE AND REED, TO CONSOLIDATE SOIL AND CONSERVE SOIL AND WATER.

01 Memory-Fusion-Symbiosis

Linking Up the Pearls on the East Bank of the Huangpu River: Yangjing, Zhongzhan and Yaohua Park

The Huangpu River is the mother river of Shanghai. Once on the two sides of the Huangpu River passenger and freight terminals were interlaced with rails, towers, and cranes. Yangjing, Zhongzhan and Yaohua Parks are located at the starting point, middle point and end point of the east bank of the Huangpu River. Each park makes use of excellent scenic views.

SITE ANALYSIS

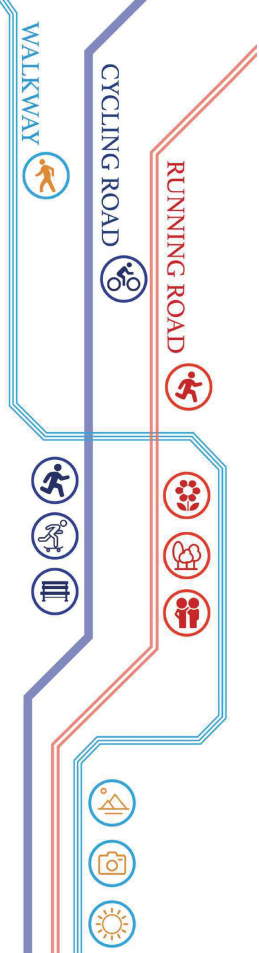
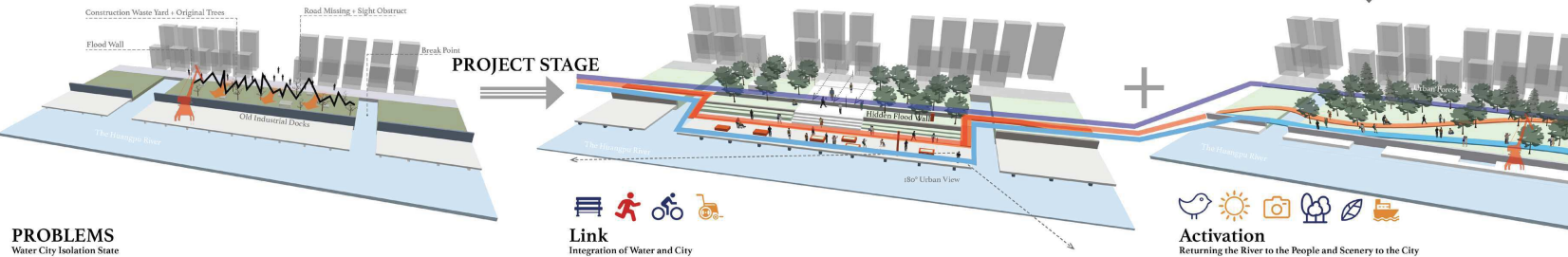
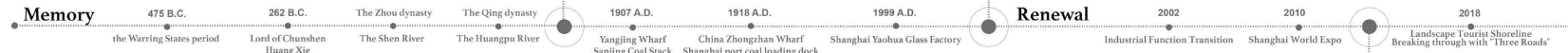


MASTER PLAN



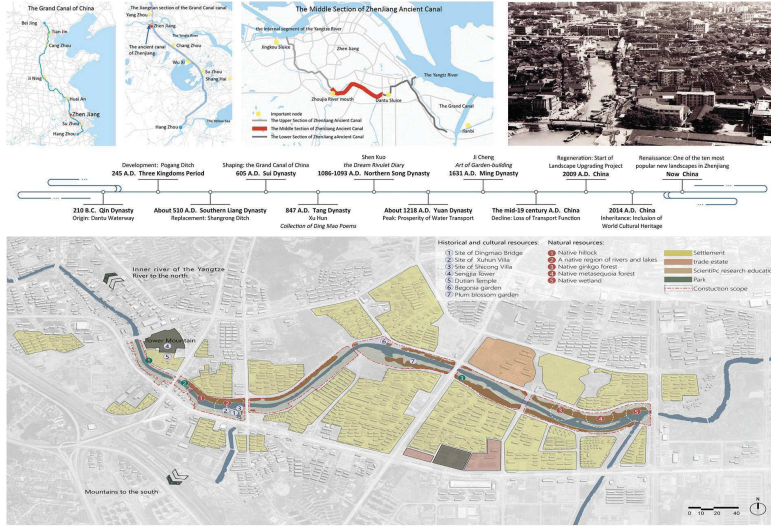
Index

- ① East Bank Starting Point Square
- ② An 100 years old Chinese ash tree (*Pterocarya stanoptera* C. DC.)
- ③ Scenic Footbridge
- ④ River View Platform
- ⑤ River View Post
- ⑥ 200m Riverside Viewing Platform
- ⑦ Slope for River Viewing
- ⑧ Yangjing Park Management Center
- ⑨ Haihong Bridge
- ⑩ Corporate Office Building - Renovation of Old Architecture
- ⑪ River View Post
- ⑫ Panoramic Bicycle Path
- ⑬ "Industrial Memory" Running Path
- ⑭ Urban Visual Corridor
- ⑮ Balcony for Panoramic Views of the City
- ⑯ Exhibiting Tidal Changes
- ⑰ Zhongzhan Park Management Center
- ⑱ Ni Jia Bang Pedestrian Bridge
- ⑲ River View Post
- ⑳ Riverside Promenade
- ㉑ Forest Path for Jogging
- ㉒ Urban Bicycle Path
- ㉓ Preservation of Old industrial docks
- ㉔ Beech Square - Industrial Memory Square
- ㉕ Industrial Cranes
- ㉖ Chuan Yang River Footbridge



The Throat of the Jiangnan Canal

—the Renewal of the Landscape of the Middle Section of the Ancient Canal of Zhenjiang



An important part of the Grand Canal of China—a world cultural heritage site—is the ancient canal of Zhenjiang. Over time, the canal's role in shipping has departed from the stage of history. The project for improving the landscape of the middle section

of the ancient canal of Zhenjiang is the initial phase for construction on the Zhenjiang ancient canal landscape belt. After 9 years of continuous construction on the site, the vitality of the canal has been restored.

- ▲ The project has enhanced the capacity for flood resistance of the city center and its ability to prevent waterlogging.
- ▲ The project has improved the open space plan of Zhenjiang city, which is characterized as generally being a mountains-and-waters city.
- ▲ The project included the construction of the city's primary public waterfront activity area.
- ▲ Through controlling pollution in the watershed of the ancient canal, as well as through flood management, and construction of an ecological water bank, the project has improved the water quality and the environment.
- ▲ The project classified, protected and effectively used natural heritage resources, the heritage of water conservancy facilities, of settlements, and other cultural heritage resources.



Question: Neglect of Heritages
Strategy 1: The Conservation and Innovative Use of Heritage

- Dingmao ancient scenic area
- The Way of the Art of Gardening
- Dingmao Bridge
- Plum Blossom Garden
- Canal Square
- Begonia Garden

Question: Isolation of river and city
Question: Hidden dangers of flood and spoiled revetment

Question: Lack of waterfront facility
Strategy 2: Co-Construction and Sharing

Question: Angular revetment and contaminated water
Strategy 3: Ecological Management

Question: Isolation of river and city
Question: Hidden dangers of flood and spoiled revetment

DESIGN STRATEGY

Strategy 4: Optimize Urban Space
Strategy 5: Water Security

MASTER PLAN

Index

- Canal Square
- The Mother of the Canal
- Qianqiu Bridge
- Hongy Bridge
- Qianqiu Pavilion
- Xuhun Villa
- Shozong House
- Dingmao Bridge
- Yinxin Bridge
- The Way of the Art of Gardening
- Begonia Garden
- Plum Blossom Garden
- Sakura Square
- Ginkgo biloba Forest
- Metasequoia Forest
- The House with Water & Bamboo (Ecological purification pool)
- Surrounding Green Space
- School
- Zhenjiang River
- Planning Green Space
- Residential Area
- Commercial Area