

Portfolio

李屹圣 *Yisheng Li*
2021-2026

我 ABOUT ME



李仵圣 Yisheng Li

Birth Date: 25/01/2003

Place of Birth: Guangxi, China

Estimated start date: 09/2027

EDUCATION PERIOD

| | | |
|------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 2021.09--2023.06 | Xi'an Jiaotong- Liverpool University | Bachelor of Engineering |
| 2023.09--2025.06 | University of Liverpool | Bachelor of Arts with Honours |
| 2025.09--2027.06 | Manchester School of Architecture | Master of Architecture |

CAMPUS ACTIVITIES

| | | |
|------------------|--|----------|
| 2022.05--2023.05 | football club finance department | Minister |
| 2022.10--2023.04 | Logistics Department of the College Cup Organizing | Minister |

COMPETITION EXPERIENCE

| | | |
|-----------------|--|--------------|
| 2024.07-2024.08 | 2024 UK International Art and Design Competition | Silver Award |
| 2024.08-2024.09 | Young Architect Competition | N/A |

PRACTICAL SKILLS

Software: Rhino, Vray, D5 Render, AutoCAD, PS, AI, Indesign

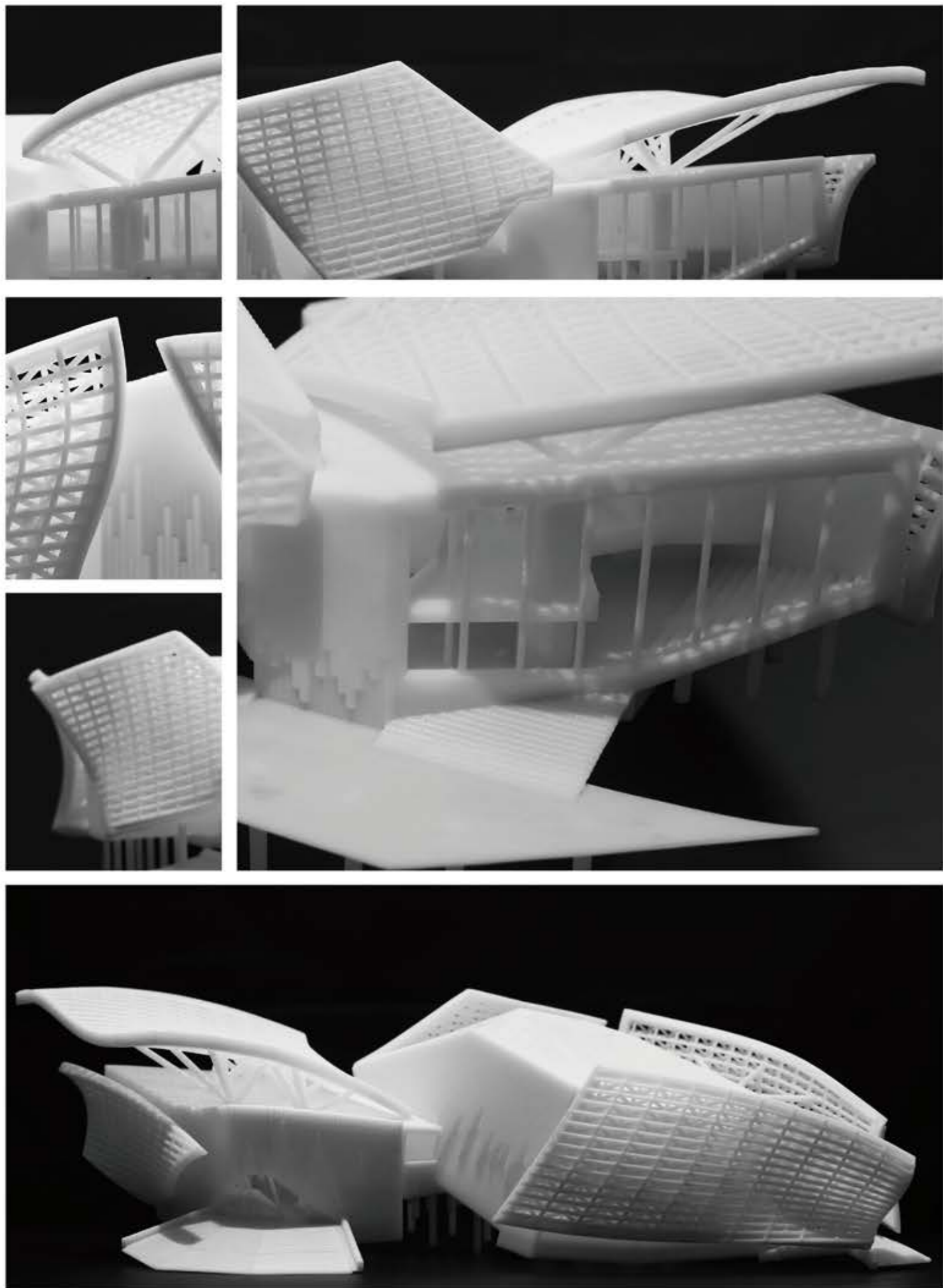
Language: Mandarin, Cantonese, English

PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE

| | | |
|---|--|--------|
| 2023.06-2023.07 | Guangxi Institute of Architectural Research and Design | Intern |
| Assisted in the early-stage design of a historic street regeneration project, producing digital models and editing architectural renderings. | | |
| 2025.06-2025.08 | China Academy of Building Research (CABR) | Intern |
| Assisted in the development of an office lobby renovation proposal, supported the preparation of tender materials, and participated in design optimisation for projects under construction. | | |

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SONGS FLYING

theater

First edition: 09. 2022 - 03. 2023

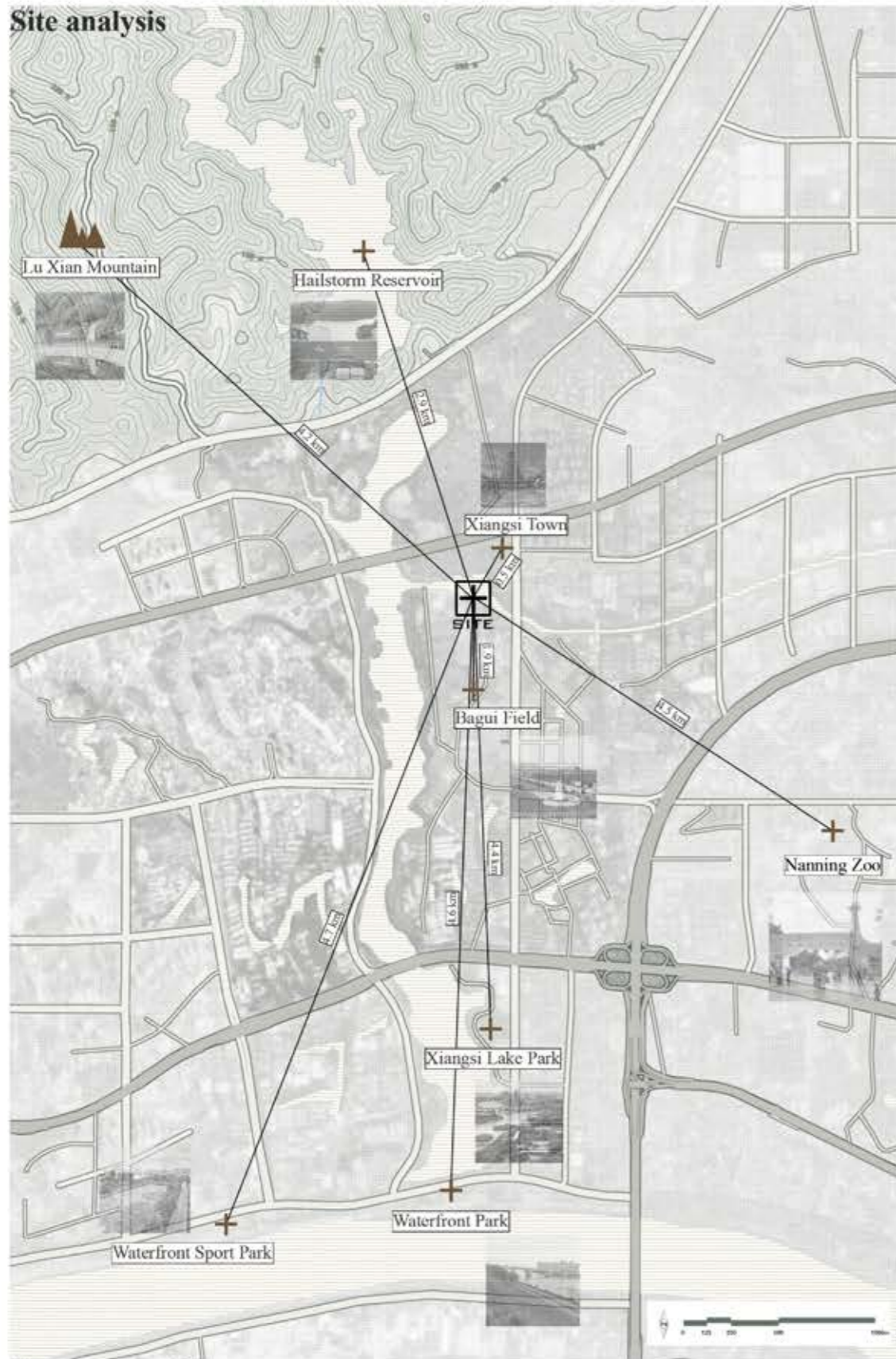
Modification: 07. 2024

Location: Nanning, China

Individual work

With the changing social environment, the traditional festival San Yue San, originally belonging to the Zhuang ethnic group, seems to be gradually declining. However, in today's advocacy for the co-development of diverse civilizations, we need various colorful cultures. Against this backdrop, this project aims to design a theater that serves the singing competition segment of the San Yue San Festival.

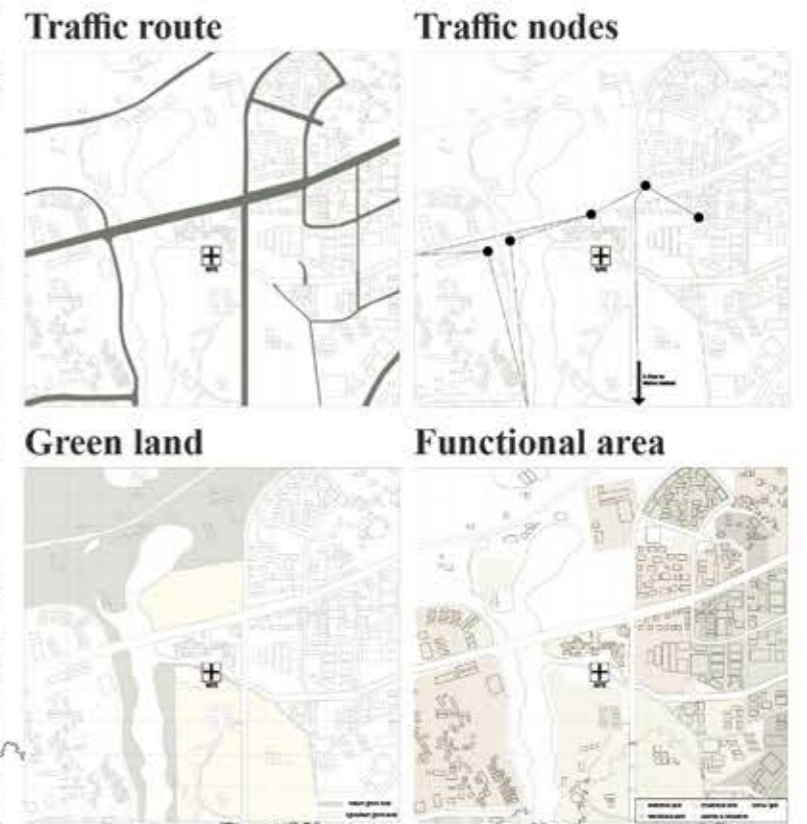
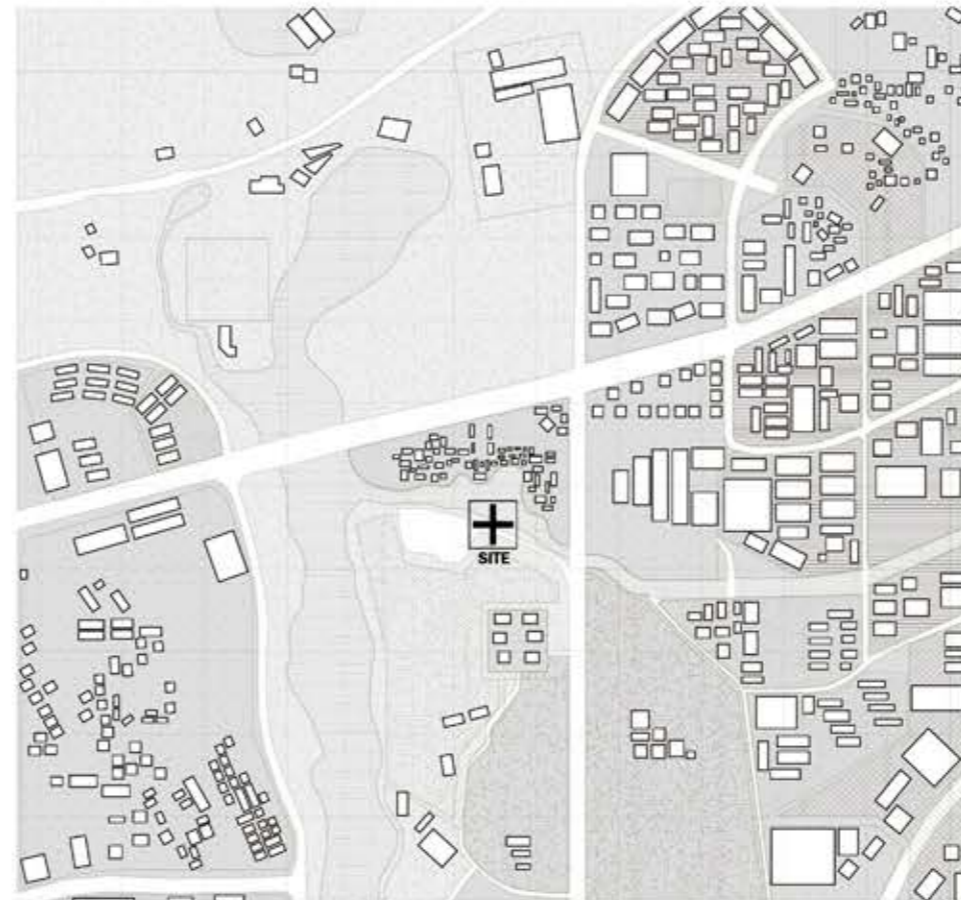
The design of this theater draws inspiration from Guangxi's unique karst landscape, with mountains and waters as the main elements and a sea of clouds as a backdrop, echoing the mountain songs and supporting cultural revival. The building includes a main hall, rest area, dining services, the main theater, and backstage for performers. Outside, there is a spacious plaza and a waterside platform. The theater complements the Xiangsi Town across the river, enhancing its functions and injecting new vitality.



Current problems



There is a high vacancy rate of shops in the shopping streets. The existing shop is not distinctive. Very low foot traffic. Some interesting shops have gone out of business. A very small stage is not enough to take on a large event.



Time line & activities

B.C.1200: On the third day of march every year, people will offer sacrifices to Chinese mythical heroes.

A.D.220: Ancient Chinese would have tea or wine parties by the river on this day.

A.D.618: People perform duets on this day and the song fairy Liu Sautjie appears.

A.D.1000: In those days, the emperor would leave the palace on this day to have fun with the people.

A.D.1700: Matchmaking events are held on this day. Girls would throw embroidered balls to their intended partners.

A.D.1978: People started celebrating this festival again till today.

A.D.1966: The festival was banned when China's misguided Cultural Revolution took place.

Trunk structure



Villagers will show up in traditional Chinese costumes at the village entrance to mainly welcome guests to the festival or religious ceremony.

People will show up in traditional costumes to sing songs and to watch the activities and the parade.

In the afternoon the village folk will gather in a square to watch the parade.

Wind and Rain gallery

Octagonal tower

Wind and Rain gallery

Trunk house

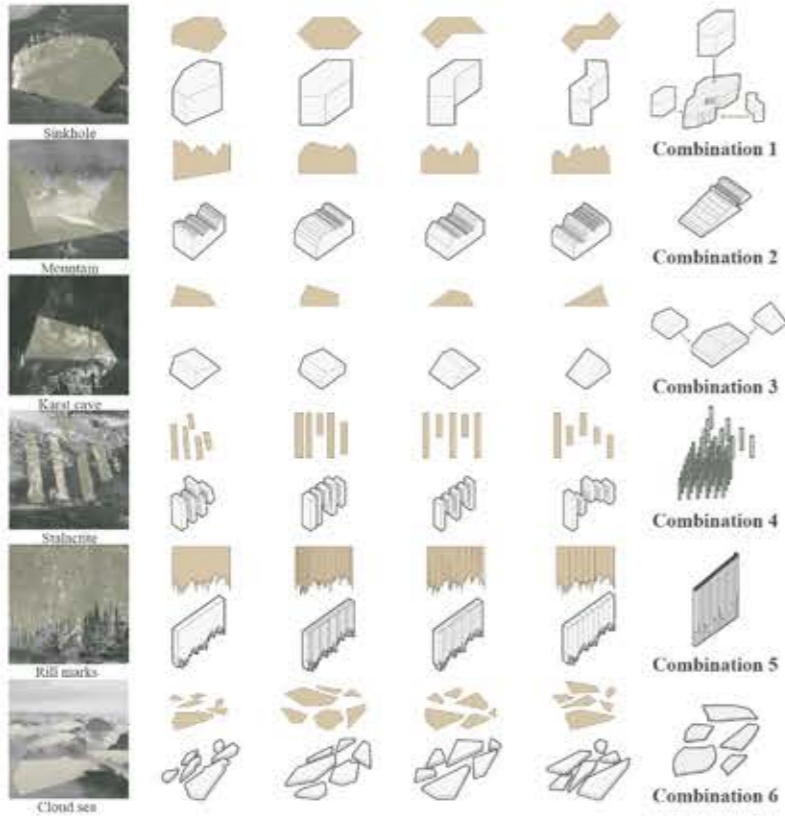
04.03 10am, 04.03 12pm, 04.03 2pm, 04.03 6pm

Stilted building

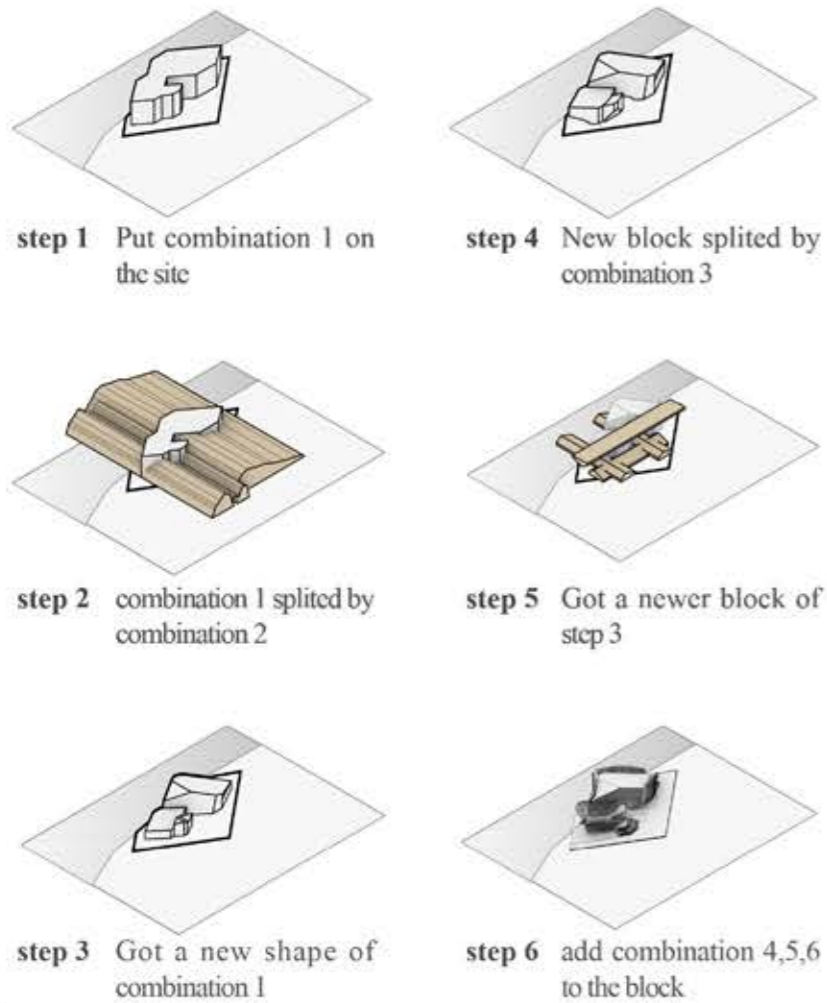


By the end of the festival, the villagers will have a feast. They will also have a parade and dance. The parade will be held in the square. The dance will be held in the square. The parade will be held in the square. The dance will be held in the square.

Concept



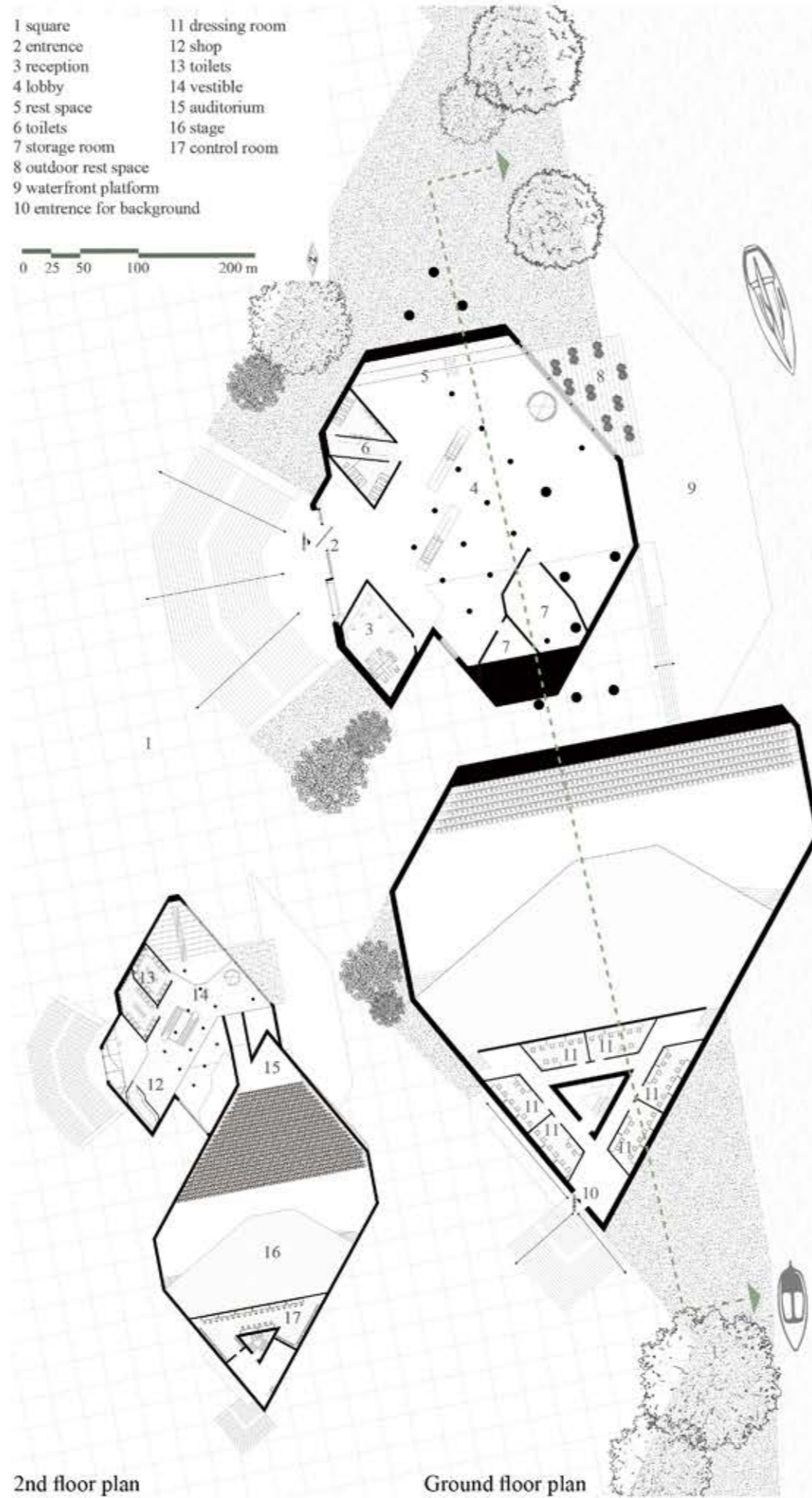
Form generation



Floor Plans

- 1 square
- 2 entrance
- 3 reception
- 4 lobby
- 5 rest space
- 6 toilets
- 7 storage room
- 8 outdoor rest space
- 9 waterfront platform
- 10 entrance for background
- 11 dressing room
- 12 shop
- 13 toilets
- 14 vestibule
- 15 auditorium
- 16 stage
- 17 control room

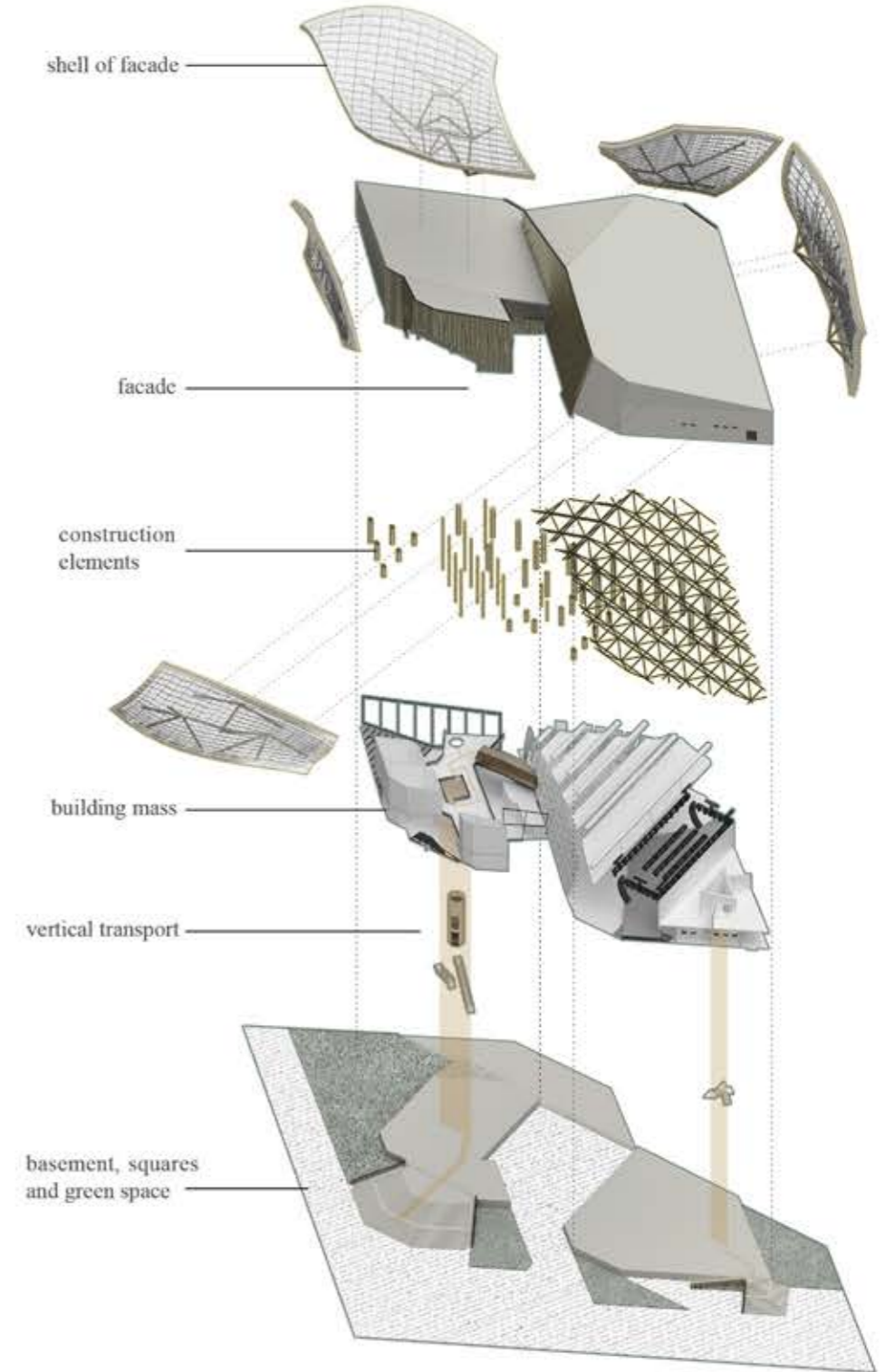
0 25 50 100 200 m



2nd floor plan

Ground floor plan

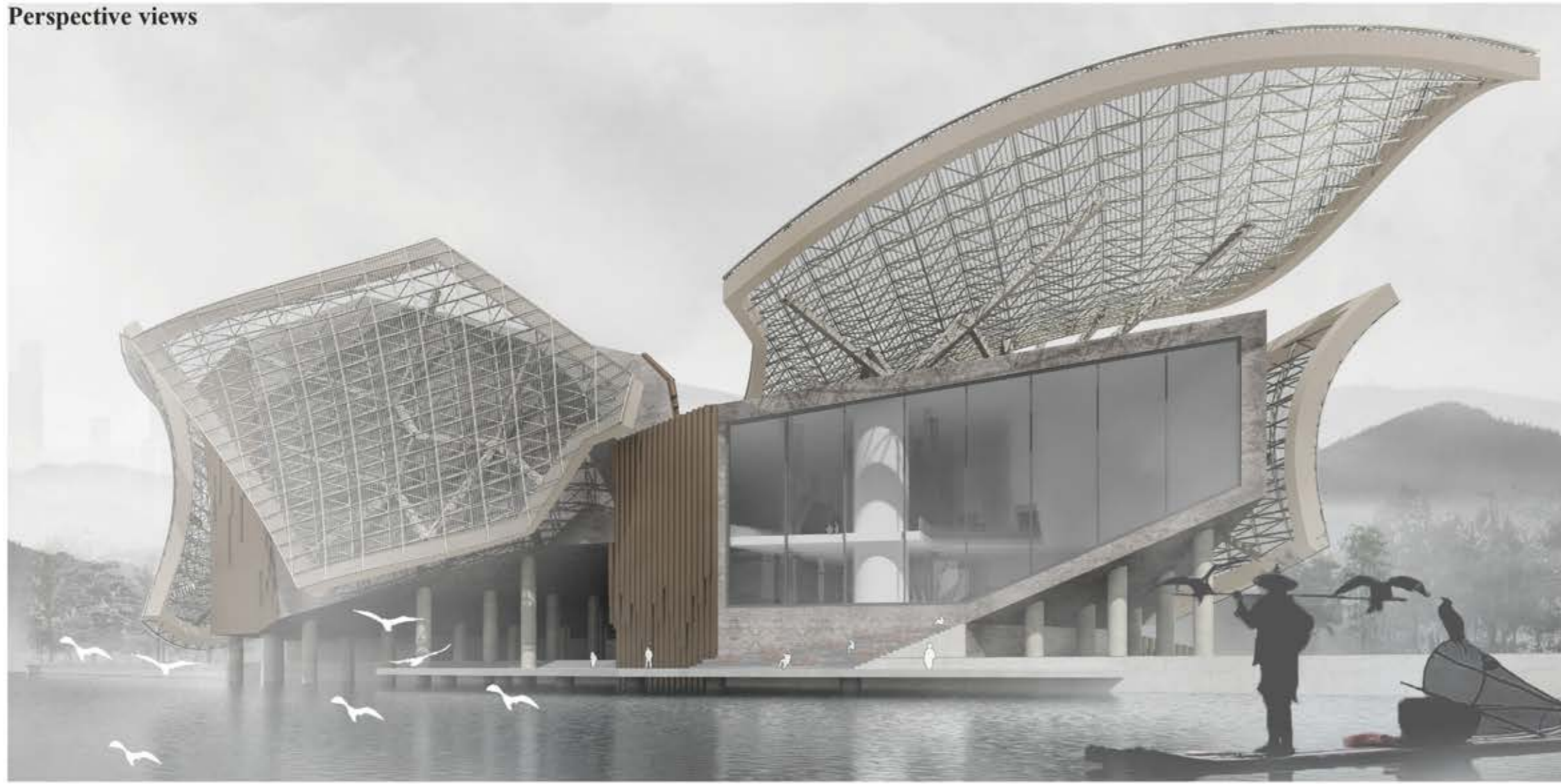
Exploded Diagram



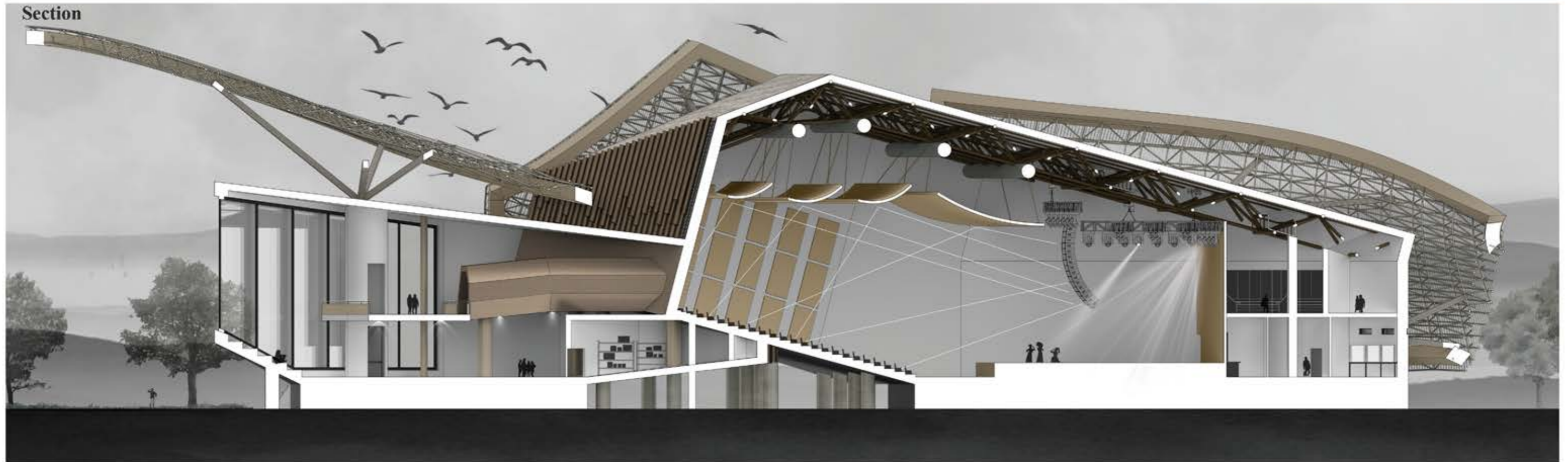
Flow Analysis



Perspective views



Section





PILGRIMS' HEAVEN

pilgrim service center

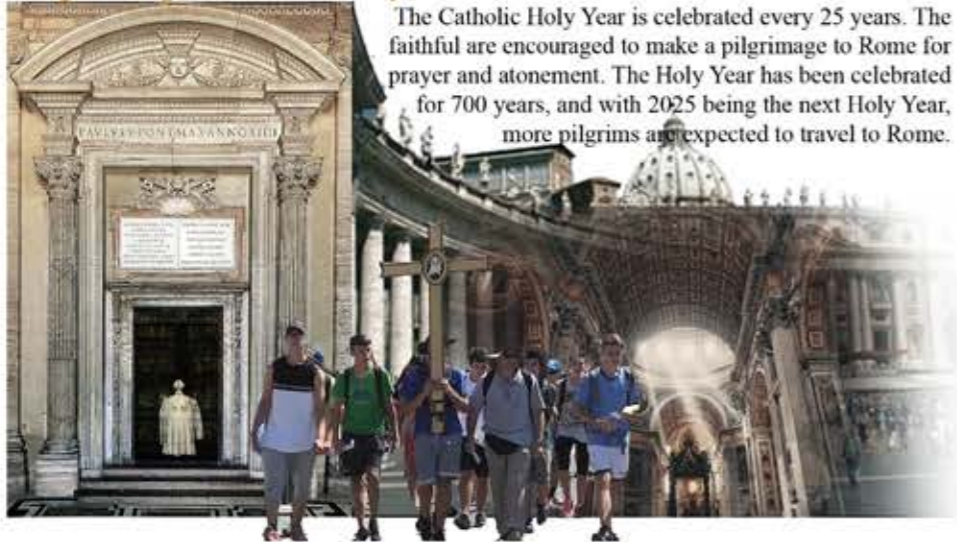
First edition: 08.2024 modification: 09. 2024
Location: Tuscania, Italy
YAC competition project Individual work

The preservation, maintenance and renovation of the world's existing architectural heritage is a hot topic in today's architectural world. Surviving old buildings can help us to understand past construction techniques, design concepts and the use of building materials. This is especially true for buildings of great significance or special context.

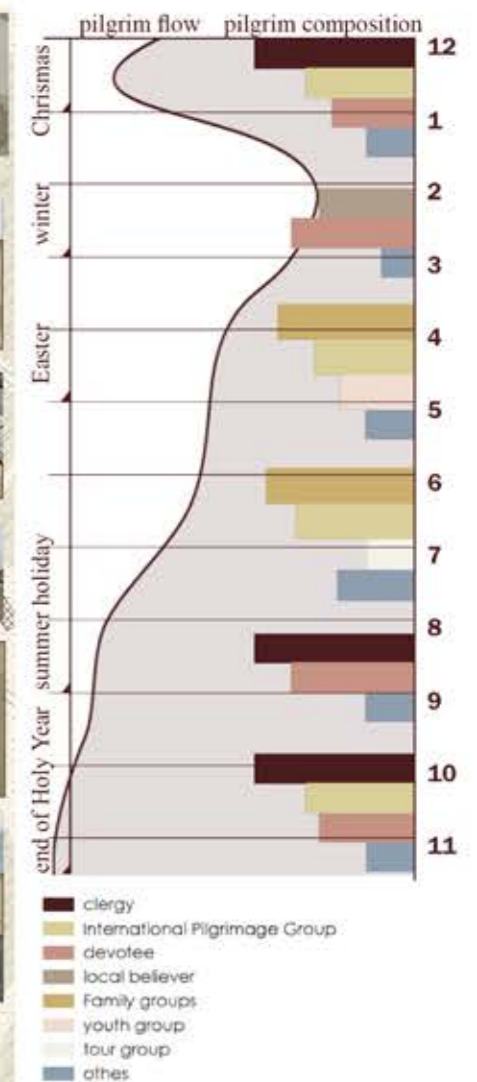
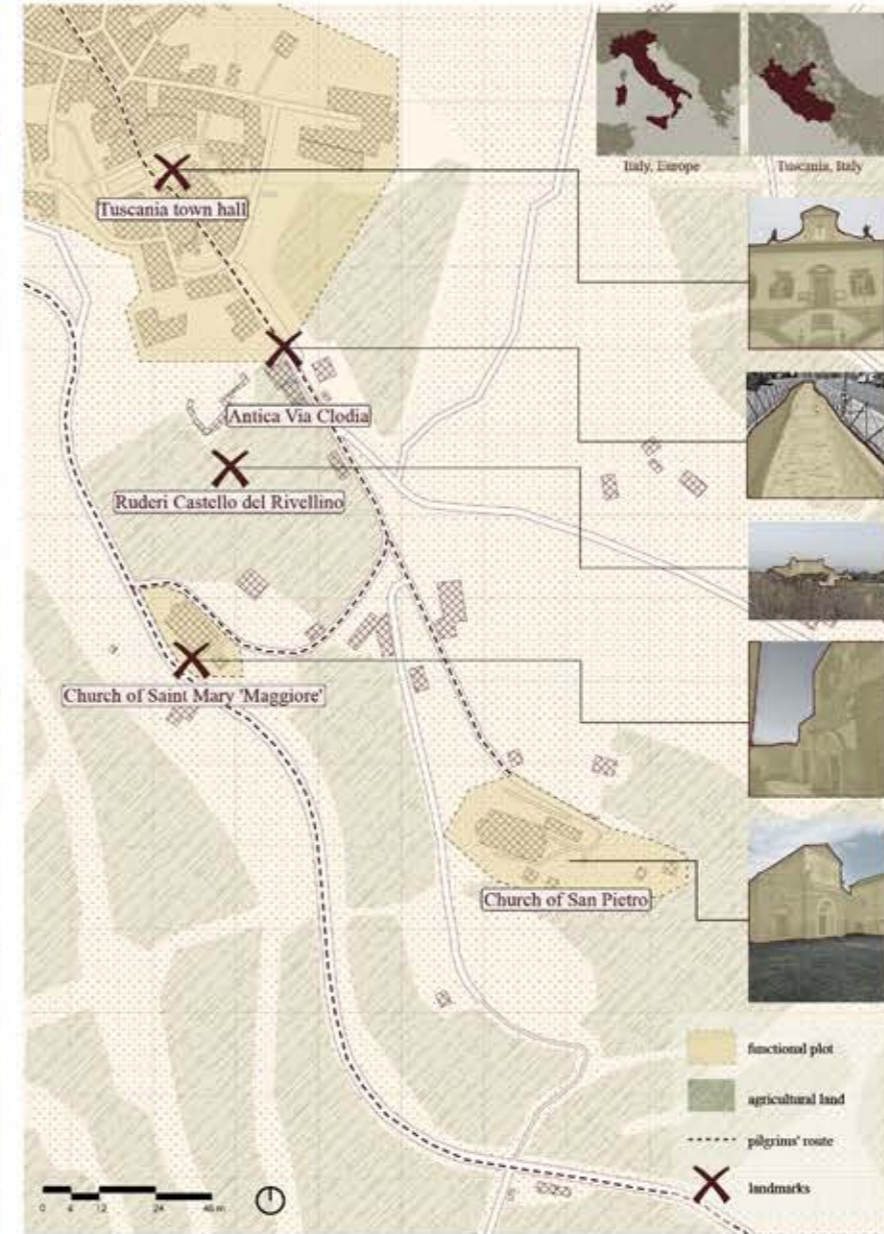
2025 will be the year of the greatest Catholic Holy Year ceremony. The event will last for a year, with many pilgrims choosing to make the trek to Rome for atonement and prayer. In this context, the YAC competition committee launched a competition to build a reception centre for pilgrims.

The location chosen for the project is St Peter's Church in tuscania. It is a historic church, which still retains some traces of the beginning of its construction, as well as the old mosaic decorations. The style is very traditional and original. Therefore, even if it is not on the main pilgrimage routes, many pilgrims still choose to visit the church via this place. It is therefore necessary to create sufficient reception space for these pilgrims.

Pilgrimage of the Holy Year

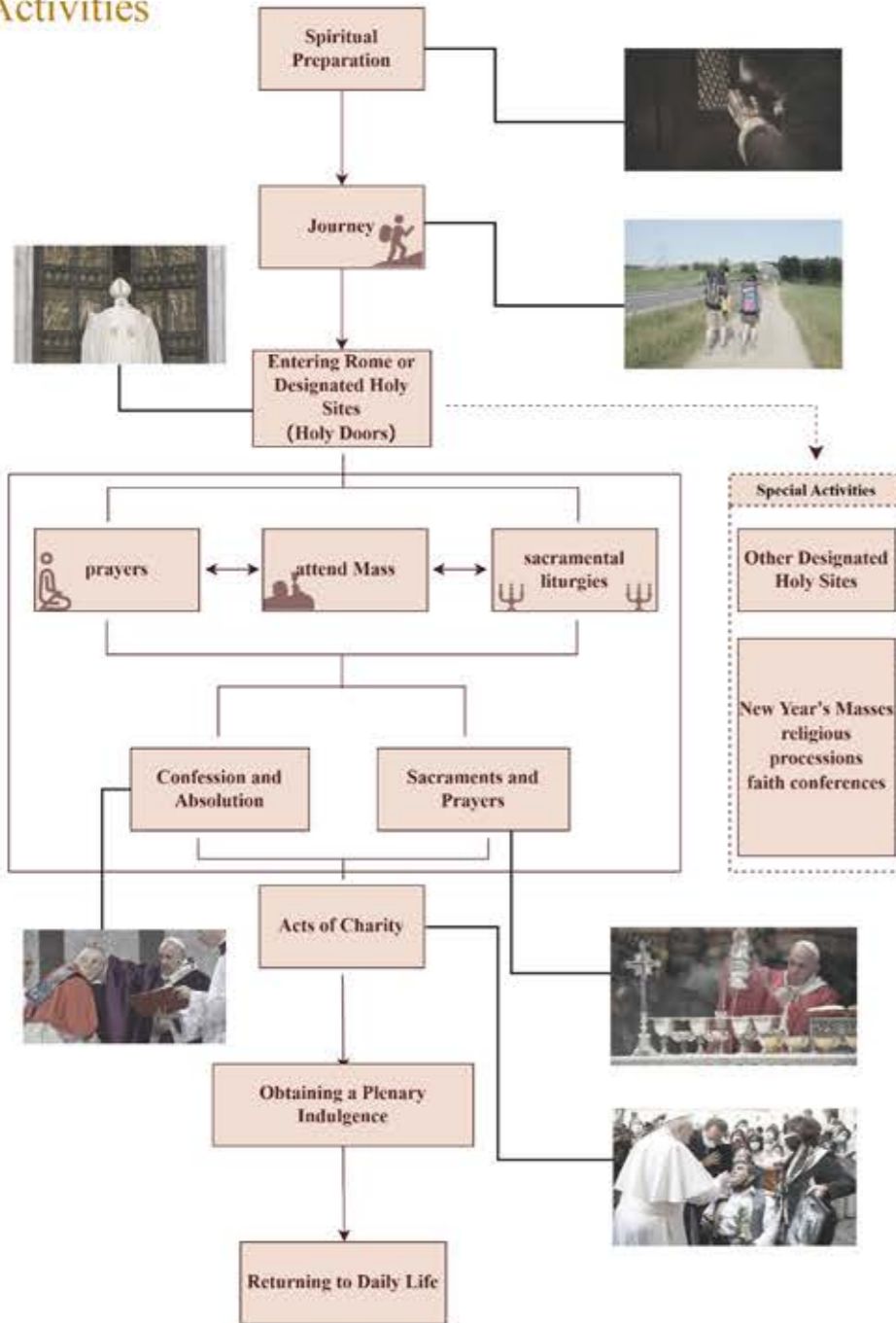


The Catholic Holy Year is celebrated every 25 years. The faithful are encouraged to make a pilgrimage to Rome for prayer and atonement. The Holy Year has been celebrated for 700 years, and with 2025 being the next Holy Year, more pilgrims are expected to travel to Rome.



Each Holy Year a large number of pilgrims trek to Rome by various routes. They consider it the most pious way of pilgrimage.

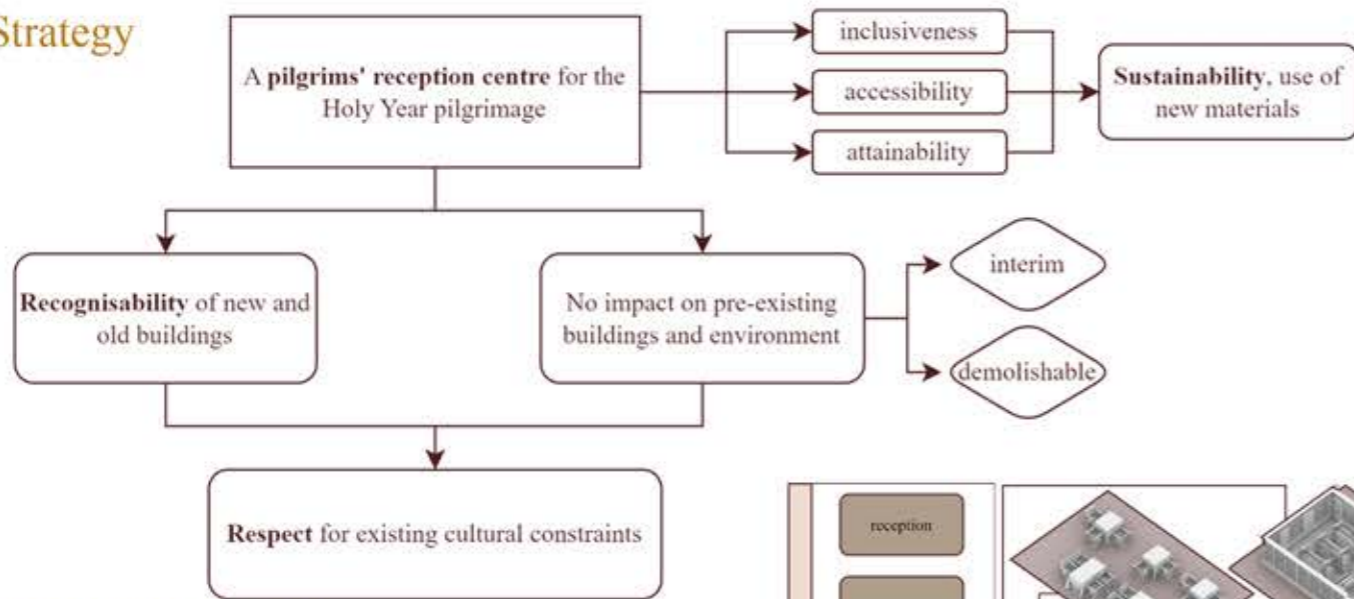
Activities



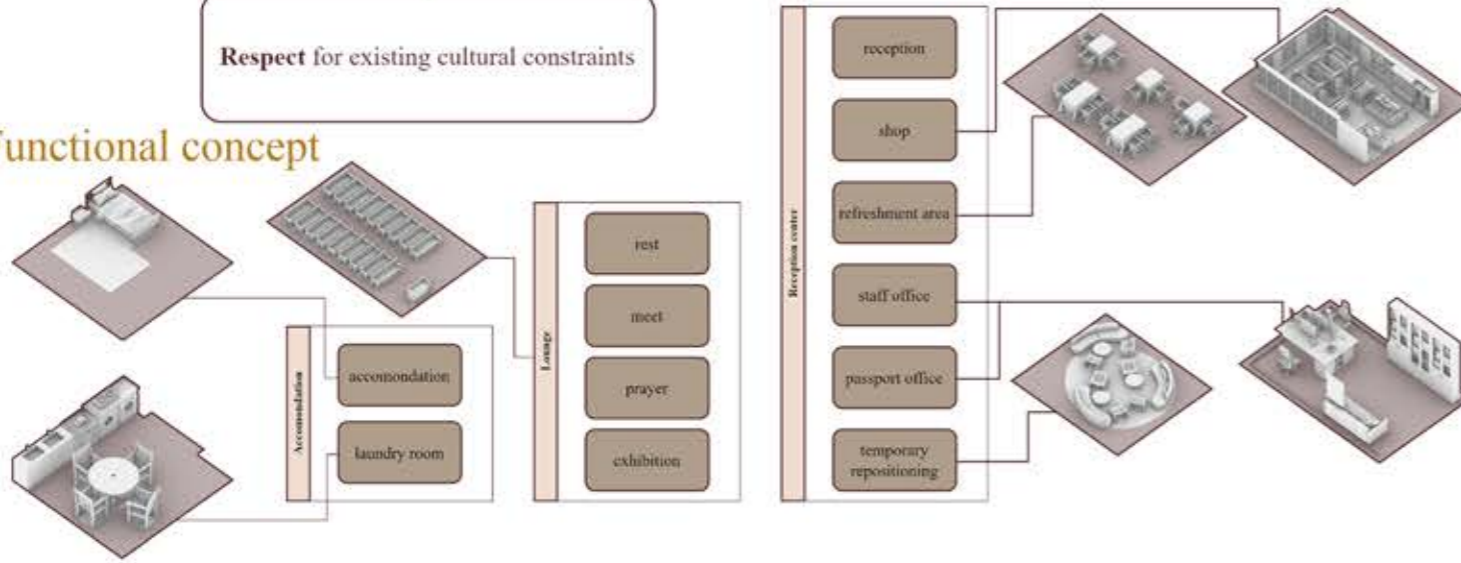
Histories of Holy Year

| Year | Pope | Historical Context |
|------|--------------------|---|
| 1300 | Pope Boniface VIII | First Holy Year, establishing this tradition. |
| 1350 | Pope Clement VI | Prayers for the people as the Black Death rages on. |
| 1500 | Pope Alexander VI | During the Renaissance, the construction of St Peter's Basilica began. |
| 1575 | Pope Gregory XIII | Counter-Reformation Movement, Strengthening Faith and Church Authority through the Holy Years. |
| 1600 | Pope Clement VIII | Towards the end of the Renaissance, promoting further integration of religion and art. |
| 1750 | Pope Benedict XIV | Age of Enlightenment, emphasising the importance of the faith of the Church. |
| 1900 | Pope Leo XIII | The first industrial revolution, calling believers to hold on to their faith in an age of rapid development. |
| 1950 | Pope Pius XII | The end of World War II encouraged reflection on the trauma of war and promoted unity among believers worldwide. |
| 2000 | Pope John Paul II | The millennium, which also marks the 2000th anniversary of the birth of Christianity. Is the greatest holy year in history. |
| 2016 | Pope Francis | Special Holy Year, calling on believers to practise the spirit of compassion in the context of global conflict. |

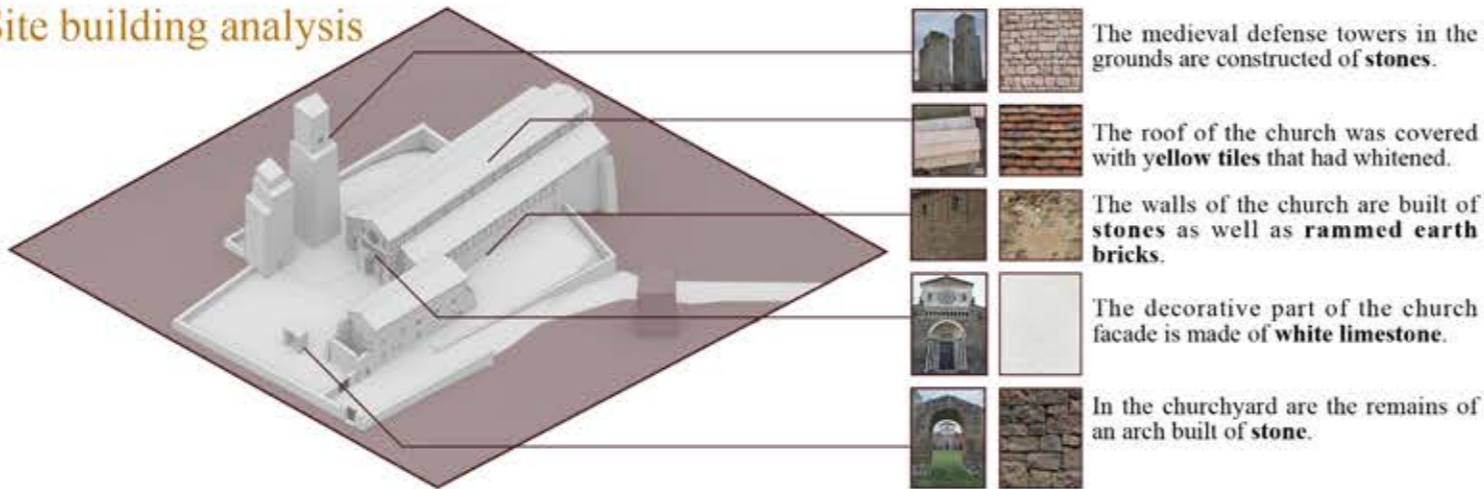
Strategy



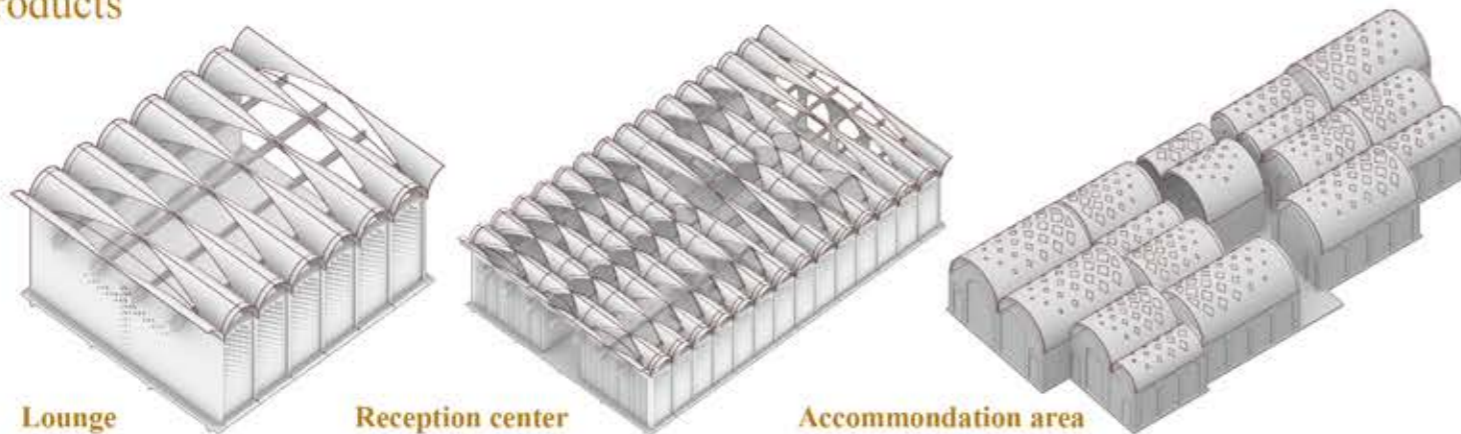
Functional concept



Site building analysis

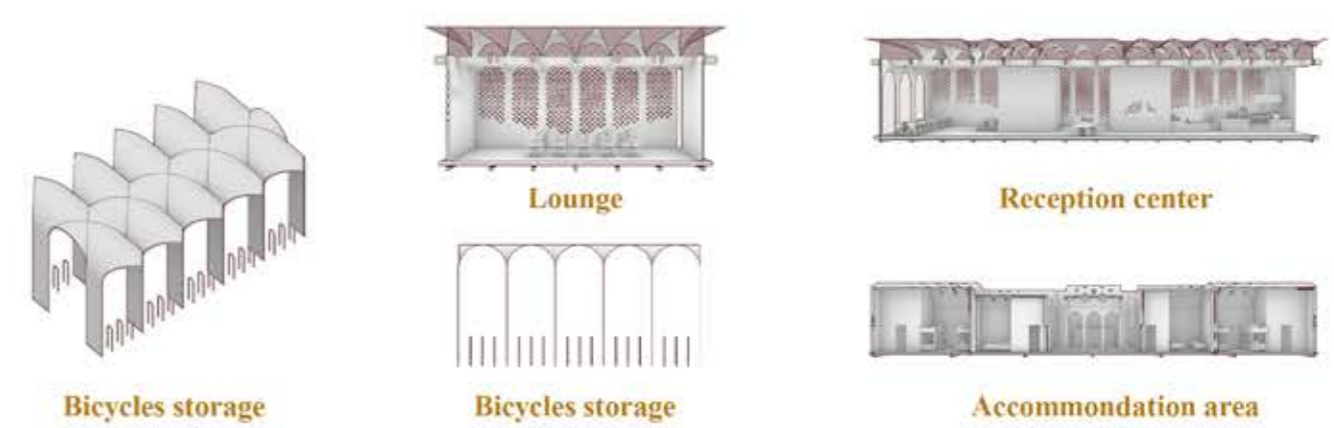
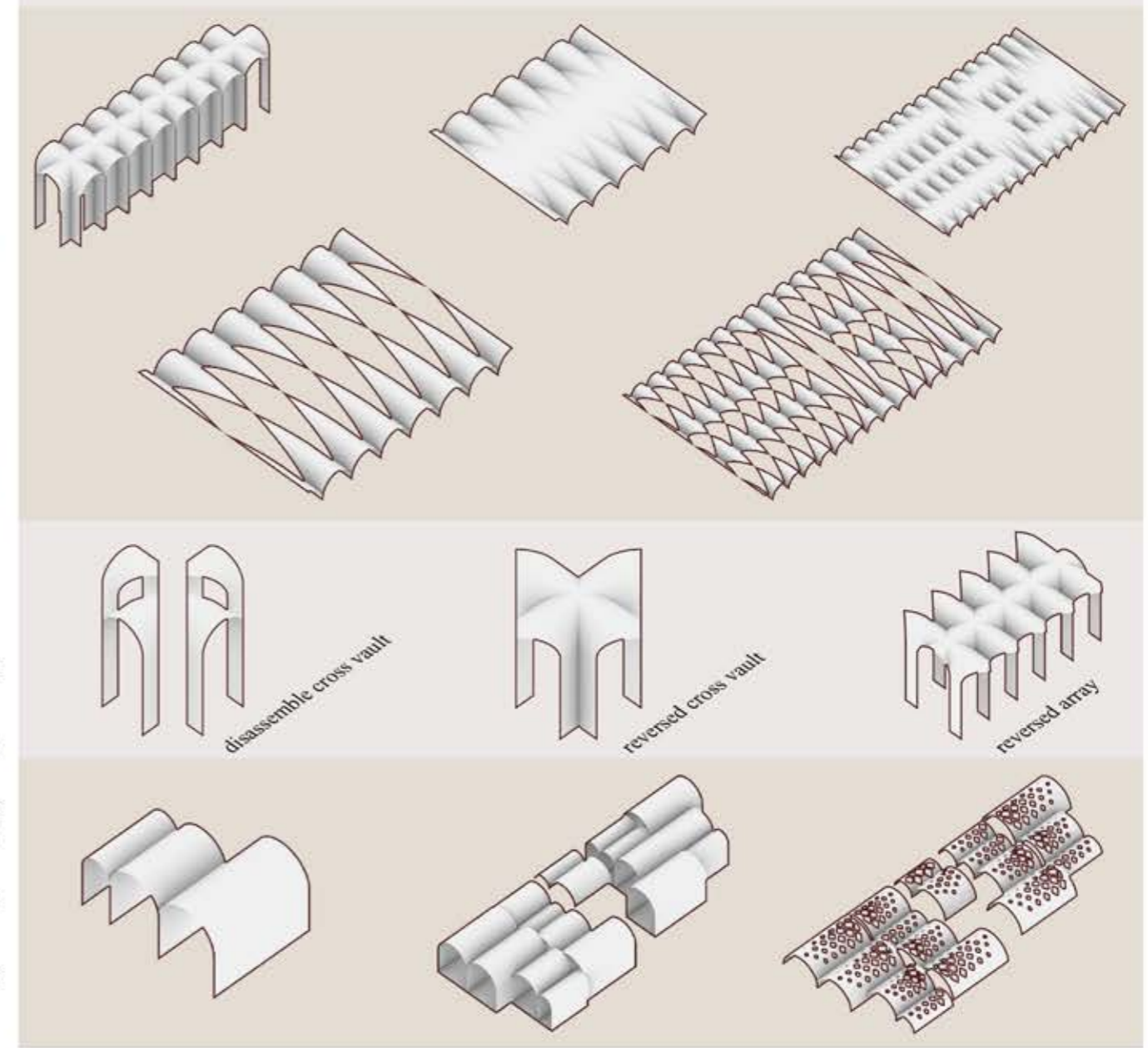


Products



Morphology

Semi-circular arched elements and cross vaults are the most distinctive features of Romanesque architecture. Therefore these two features were used as inspiration for the design.

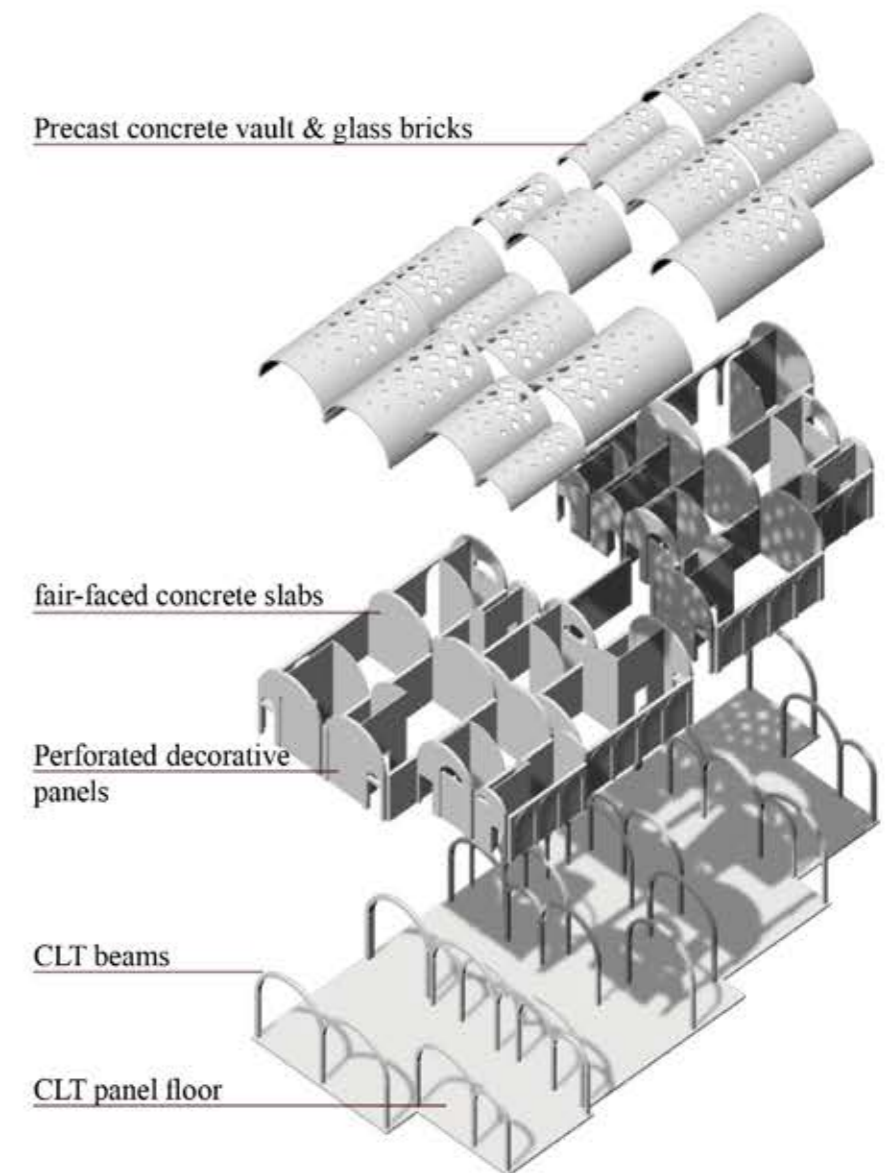
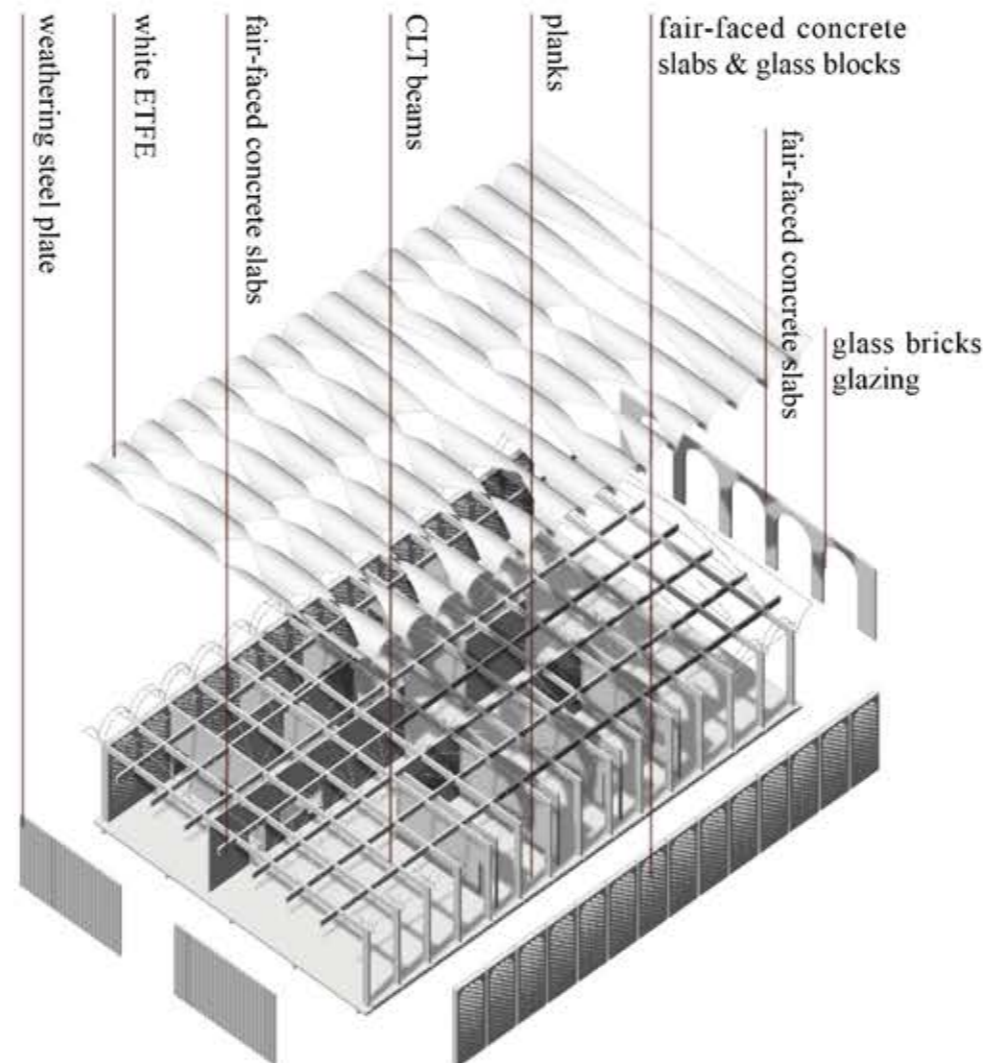
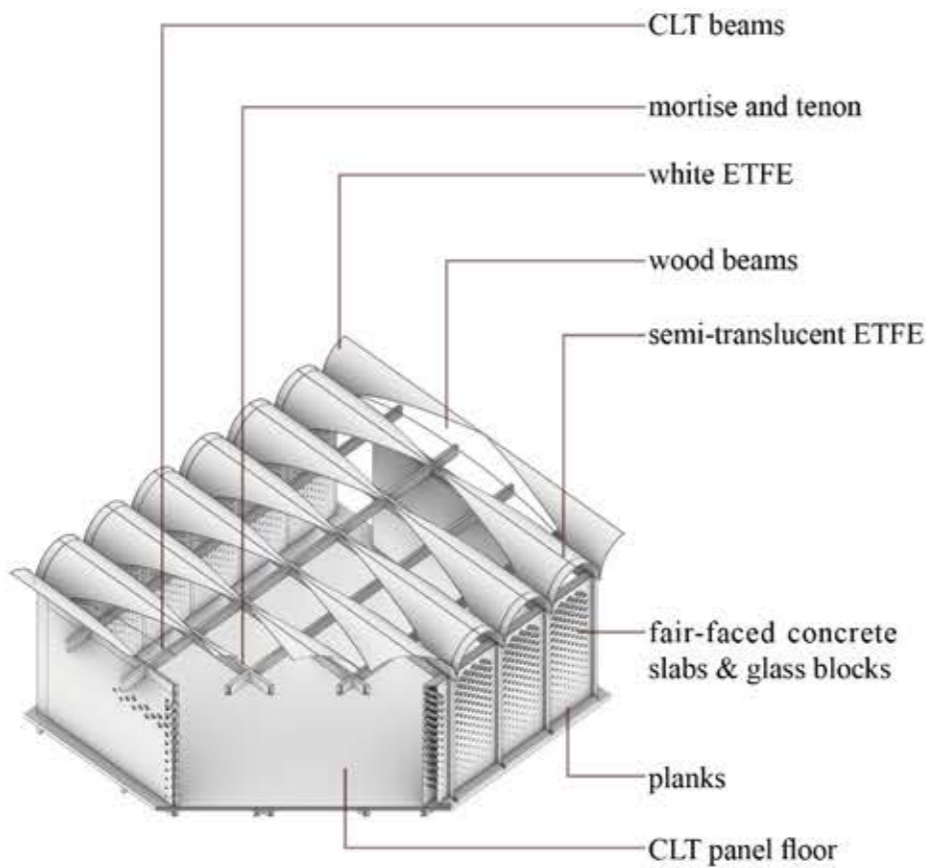




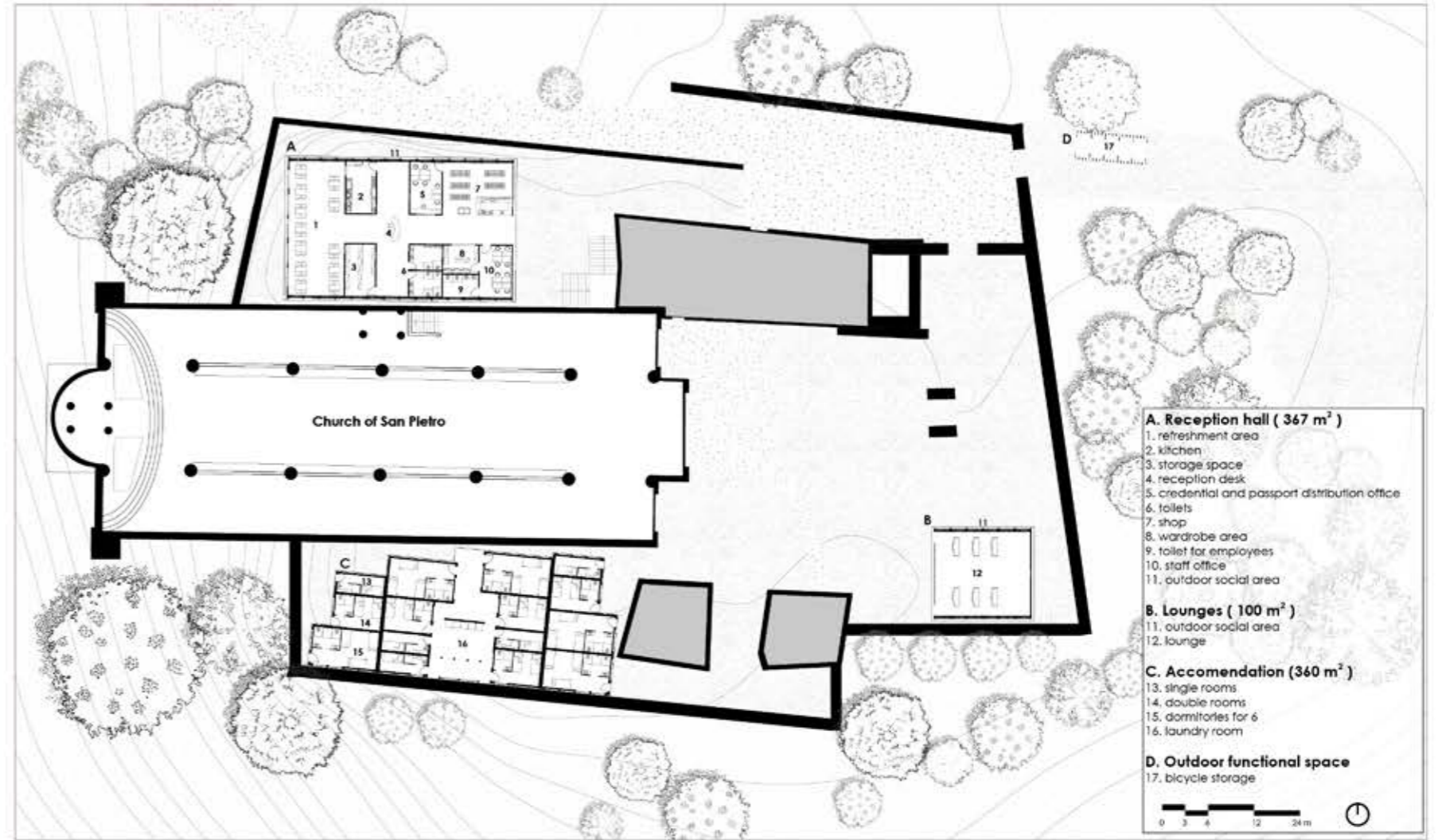
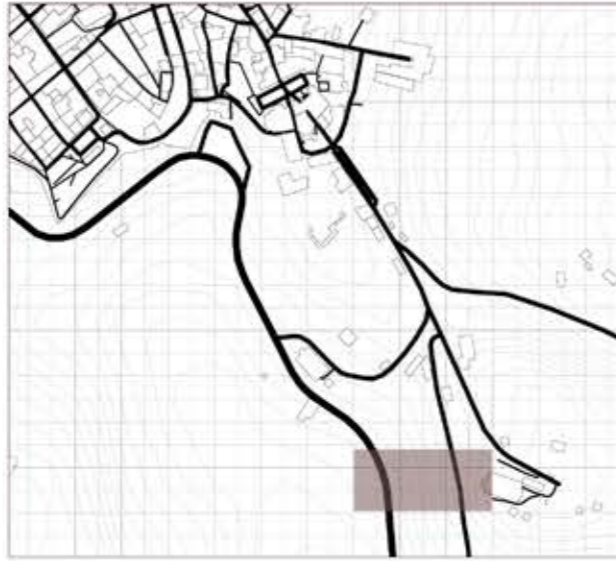
The interior of the old church lacks space and is no longer in use due to conservation needs. Therefore the lounge was built to be used both for daily prayers and for meetings with pilgrims. The interior of the reception centre is spacious and bright, offering features that can accommodate pilgrims taking a break.

Axo-exploded diagram

The design calls for the new construction to be **temporary** and to reduce the impact on the site when it is removed. The structure was therefore partly **timber-framed** with a raised base to avoid hardening of the land. For the rest of the building, **sustainable materials** were chosen.



The new pilgrims' reception centre needs to **respect** the architectural elements of the original Romanesque church. A continuous array of arches is arranged on the edge of the old church to form a new **side porch**.



BIBBY Community Hub

Time: 09/2024 - 12/2024
Location: Liverpool, UK
Individual work

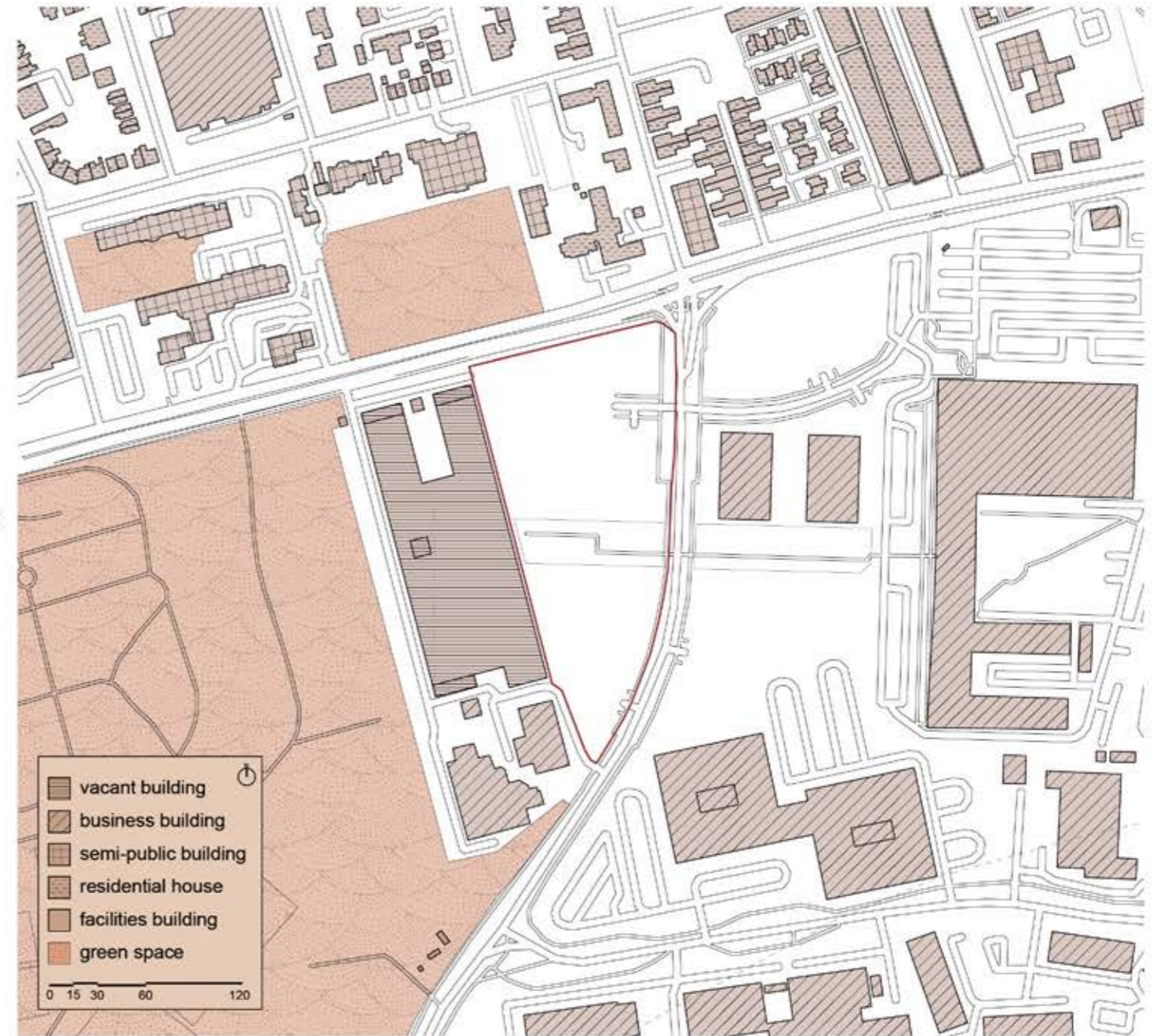
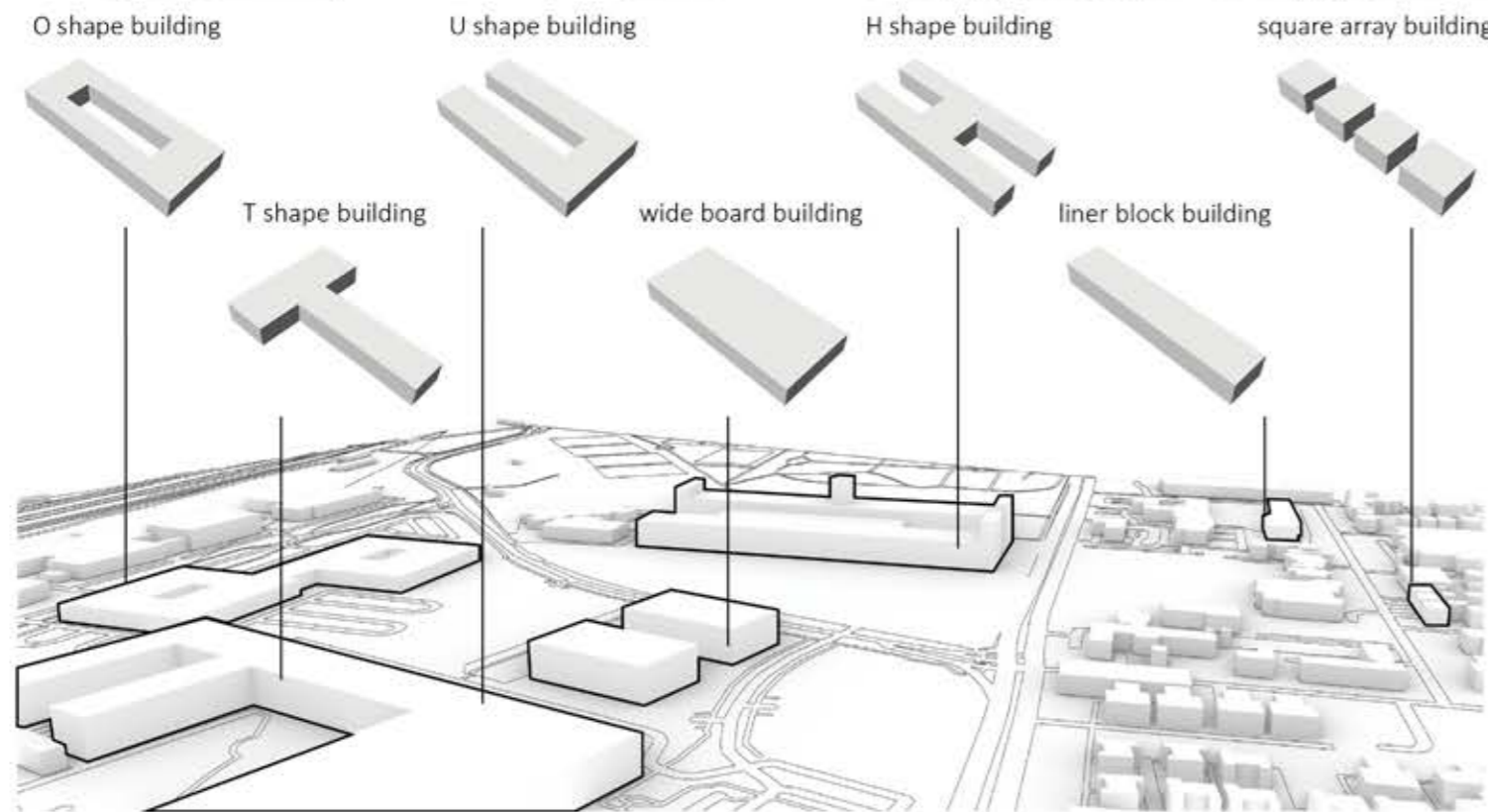
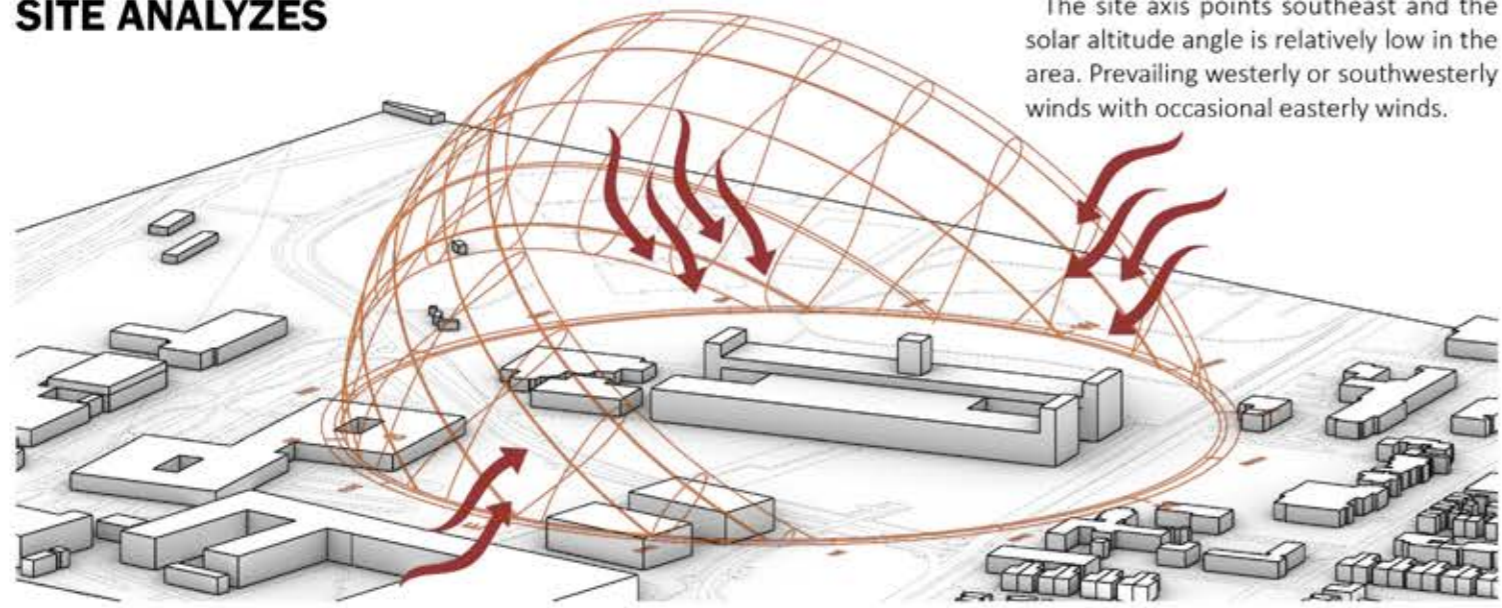
The project will take place on an open space at Liverpool Innovation Park off Edge Lane. The vacant land covers an area of approximately 28,000 square meters and we need to select a hypothetical client and design for them on this site. The design will include architecture as well as outdoor landscaping.

I chose the Bibby line group based in Liverpool, whose main business is marine shipping, but also has a number of other divisions involved in other industries. As the site is at the junction of the Innovation park and the residential area, I will be designing their new corporate headquarters, community center and residential apartments on the site. For this semester I have chosen to further detail the community center.



SITE ANALYZES

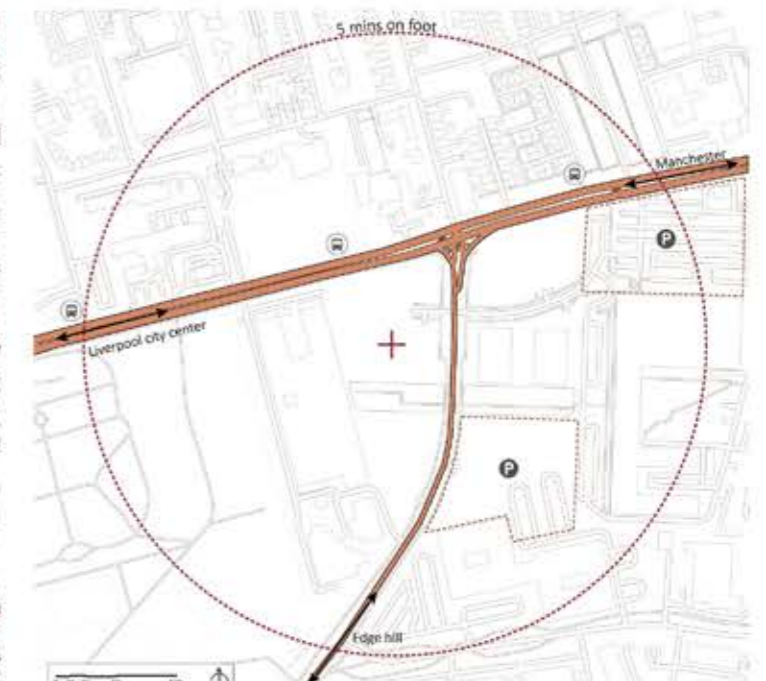
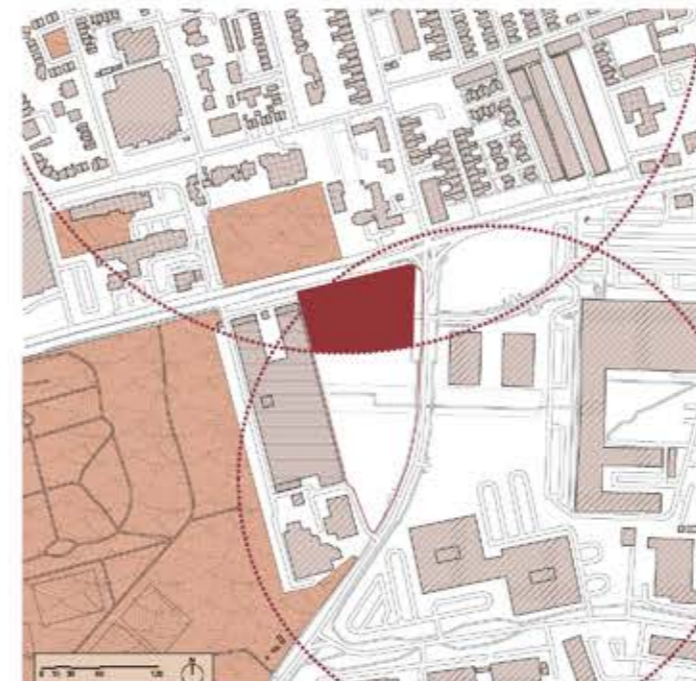
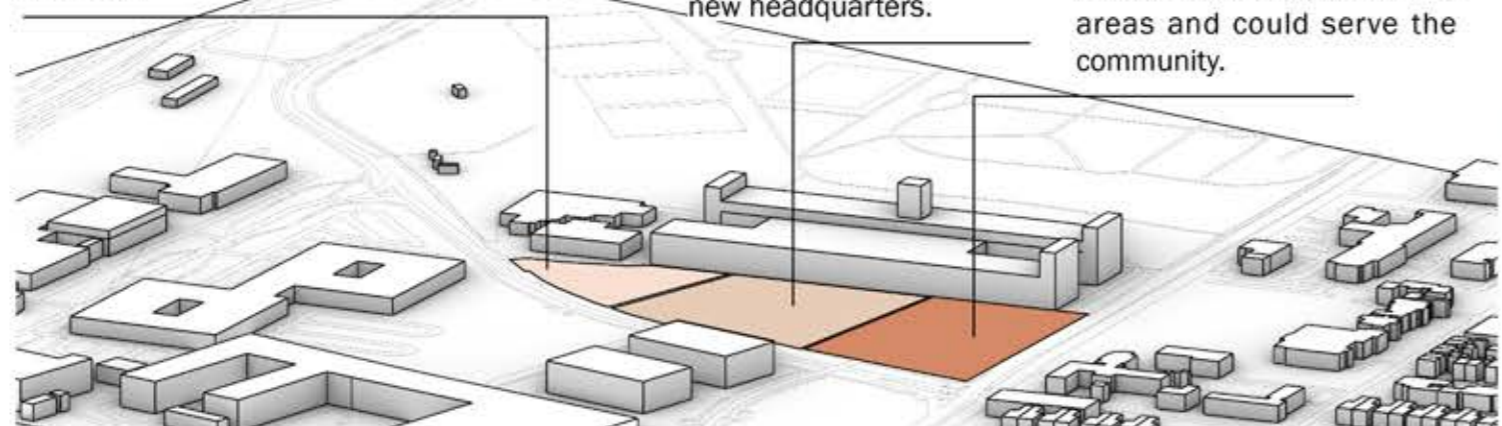
The site axis points southeast and the solar altitude angle is relatively low in the area. Prevailing westerly or southwesterly winds with occasional easterly winds.



Close to office parks to serve the office population and sites.

In the center of the site is the location of the client's new headquarters.

The northern end of the site is close to residential areas and could serve the community.



FUNCTIONS & MASS POSITION MODEL TEST



A new headquarters base that can accommodate all divisions within the client group.



Set up a children's activity space to serve all ages in the community.



A food bazaar that serves the entire neighborhood. Catering to the lifestyle needs of the surrounding population.



Installation of small-scale exhibition venues to meet the needs of community residents for art and leisure, etc.



A large gym to encourage employees to live a healthy lifestyle. It is also open to all.



Setting up skill interest training classrooms to enrich the spare time life of community residents.



A short-term apartment available for the client's employees as well as the entire community.



Large spaces such as dance studios, yoga and fitness rooms, and large spaces for children's activities.

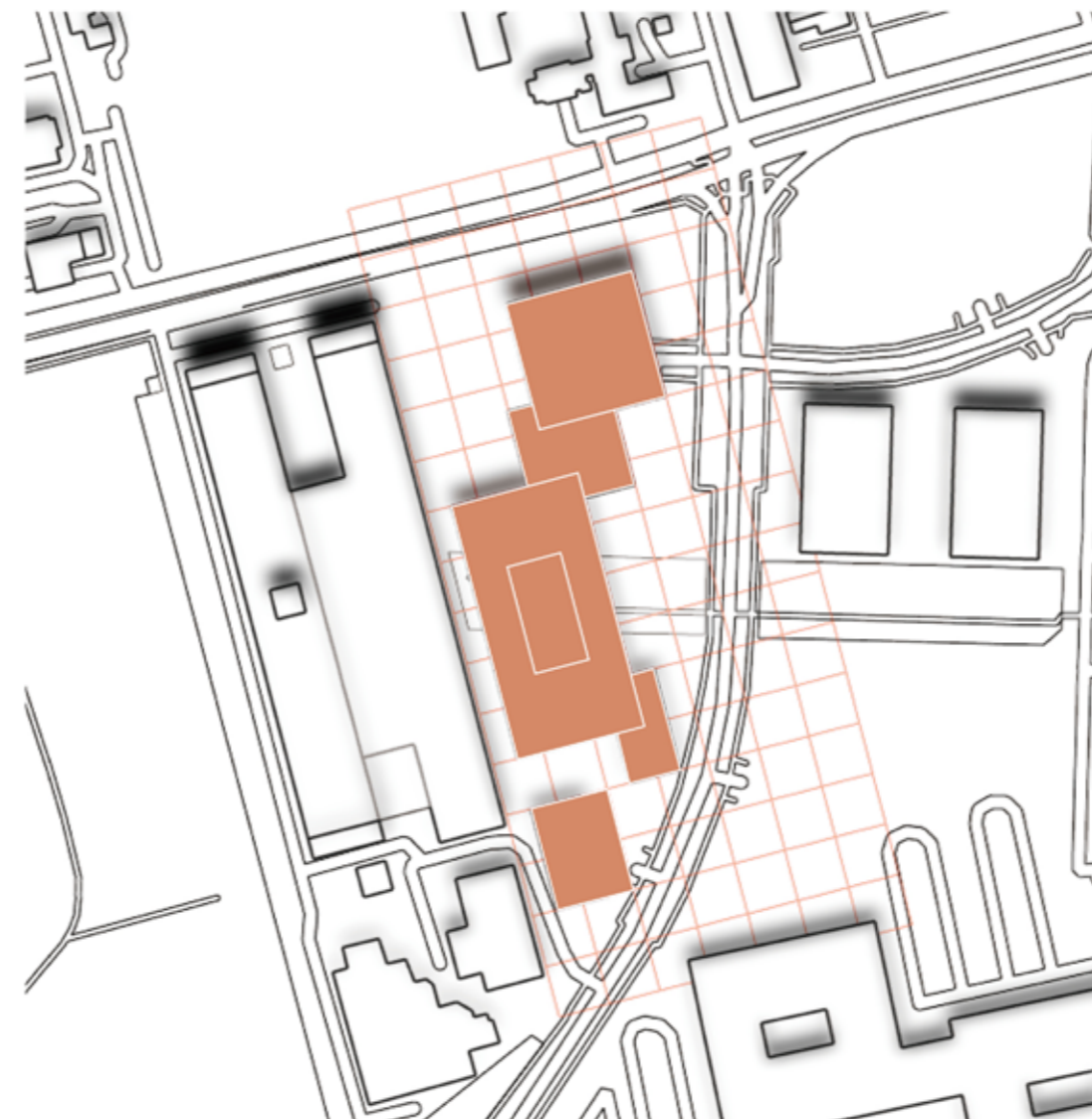
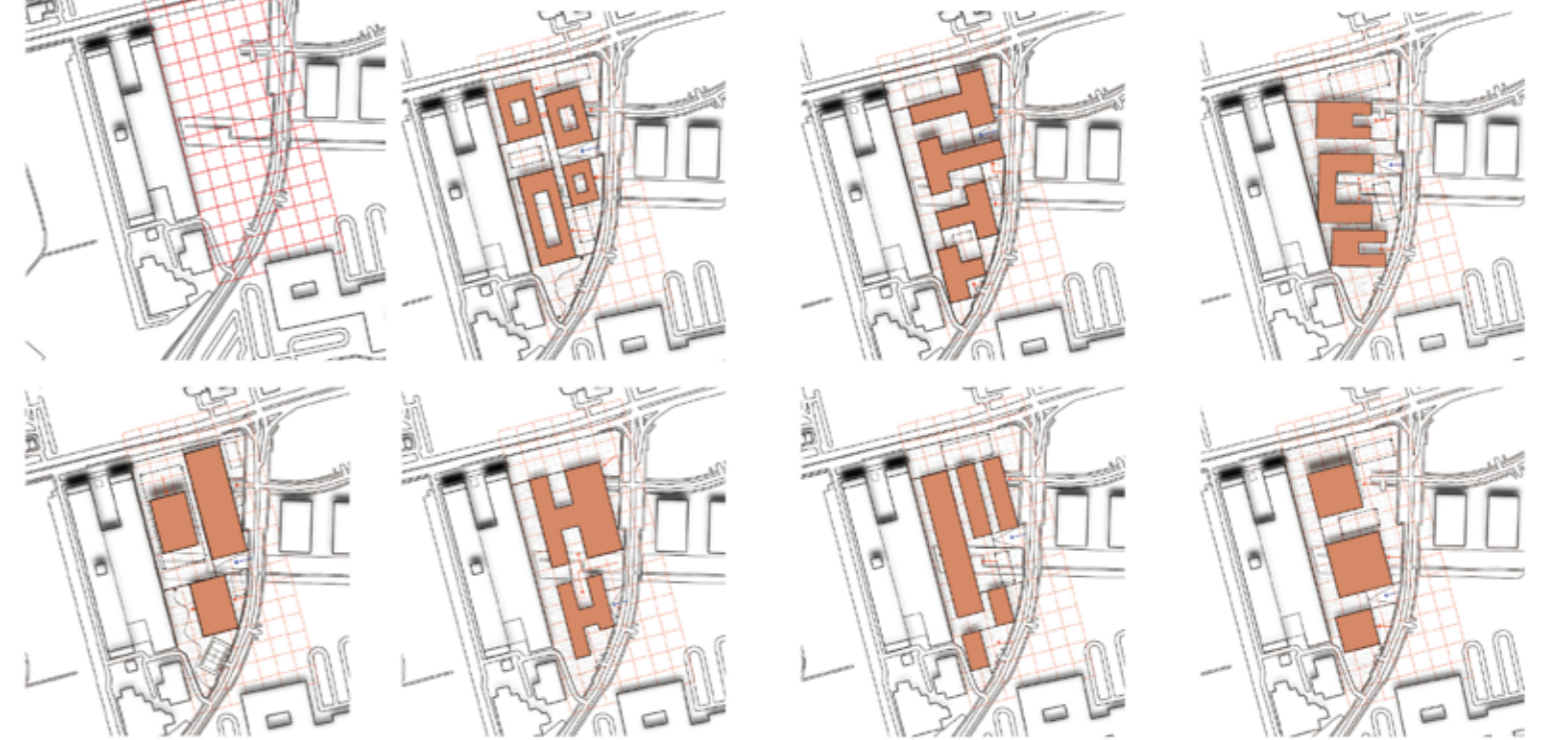


A small to medium sized theater to meet the entertainment needs of the community.



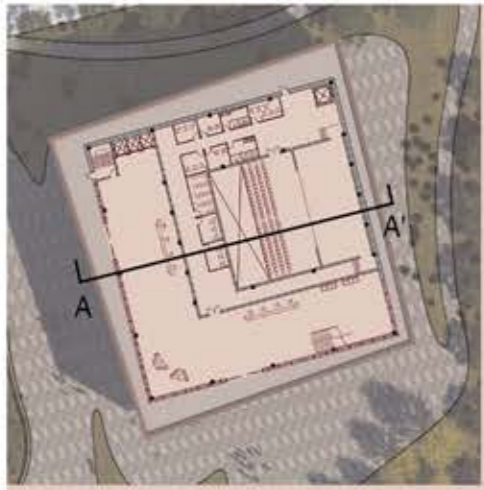
Outdoor open plaza for recreation, gathering and socializing, etc.

A grid of 20 x 20 meters is set up on the site, and different combinations are arranged on the site according to the shapes of the surrounding buildings. The combinations are selected according to the functional needs of the space. Detailed explanations of each combination are given in the process book.



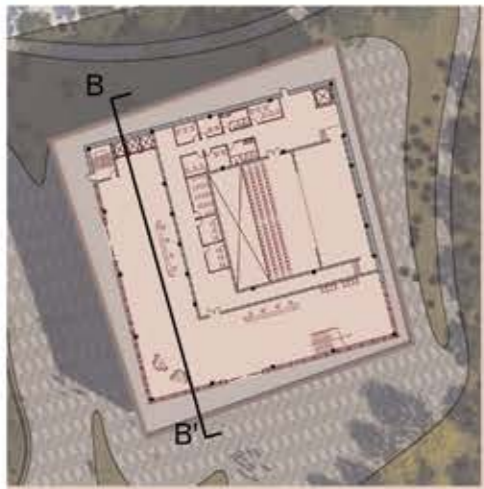
The picture on the left shows the final combination obtained. The combination does not come from a single type of body block, but rather from the advantages and disadvantages of the different combinations, with the most compliant blocks placed in the corresponding positions. In this combination, it satisfies both the function of the parcel close to the residential area to have a space that serves the community, the client's corporate headquarters located in the center of the site, and the space for the facility located in the center of the office park. At the same time, the area of the open space and the area of the closed building are relatively even, and the soft and hard landscaping of the landscape part is also very appropriate.





0 2.5 5 10 15 m

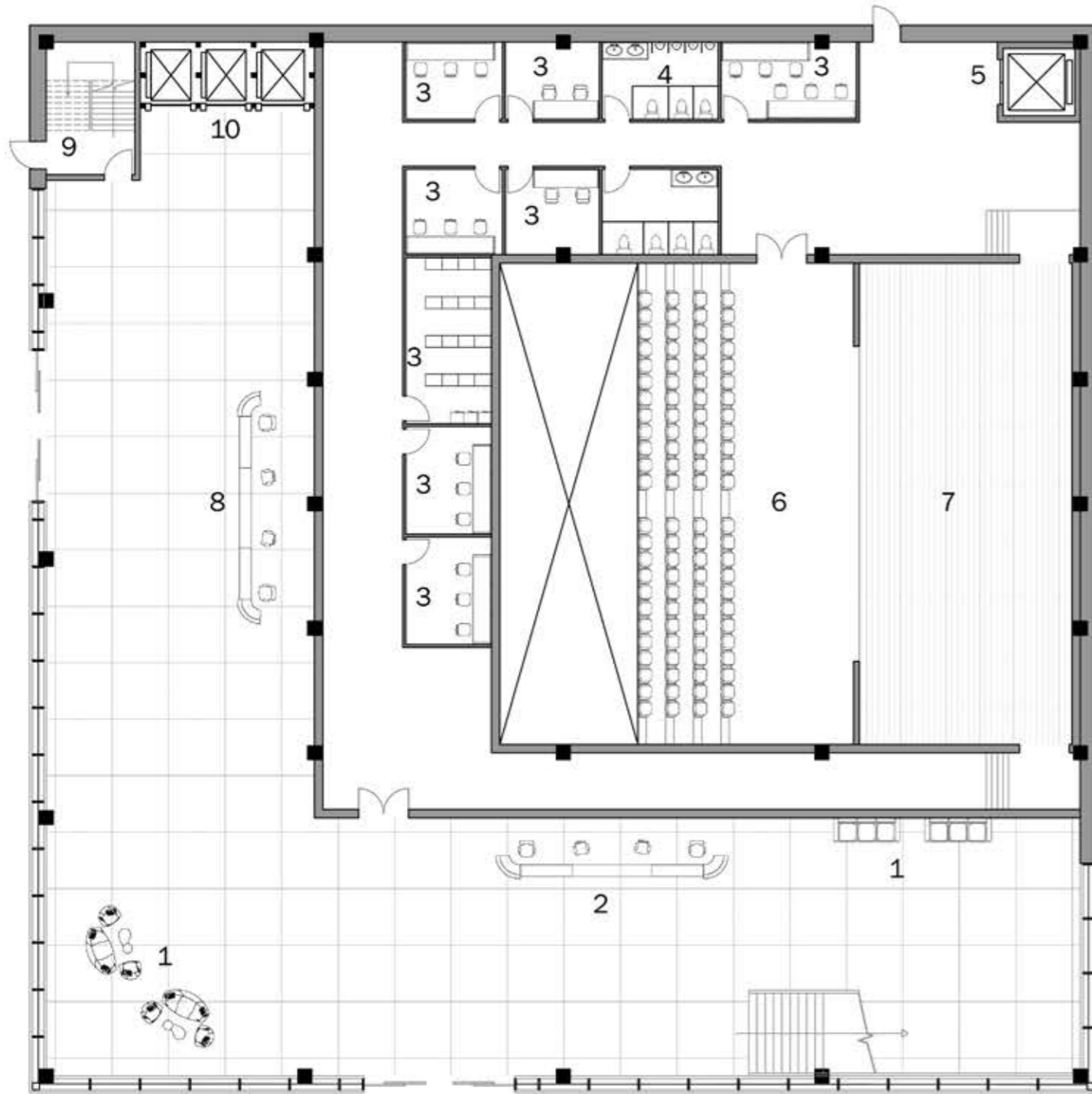
1:200 sectionAA' @A3



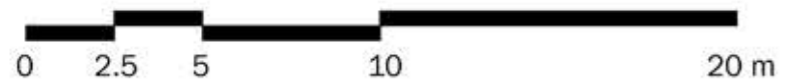
0 2.5 5 10 15 m

1:200 sectionBB' @A3

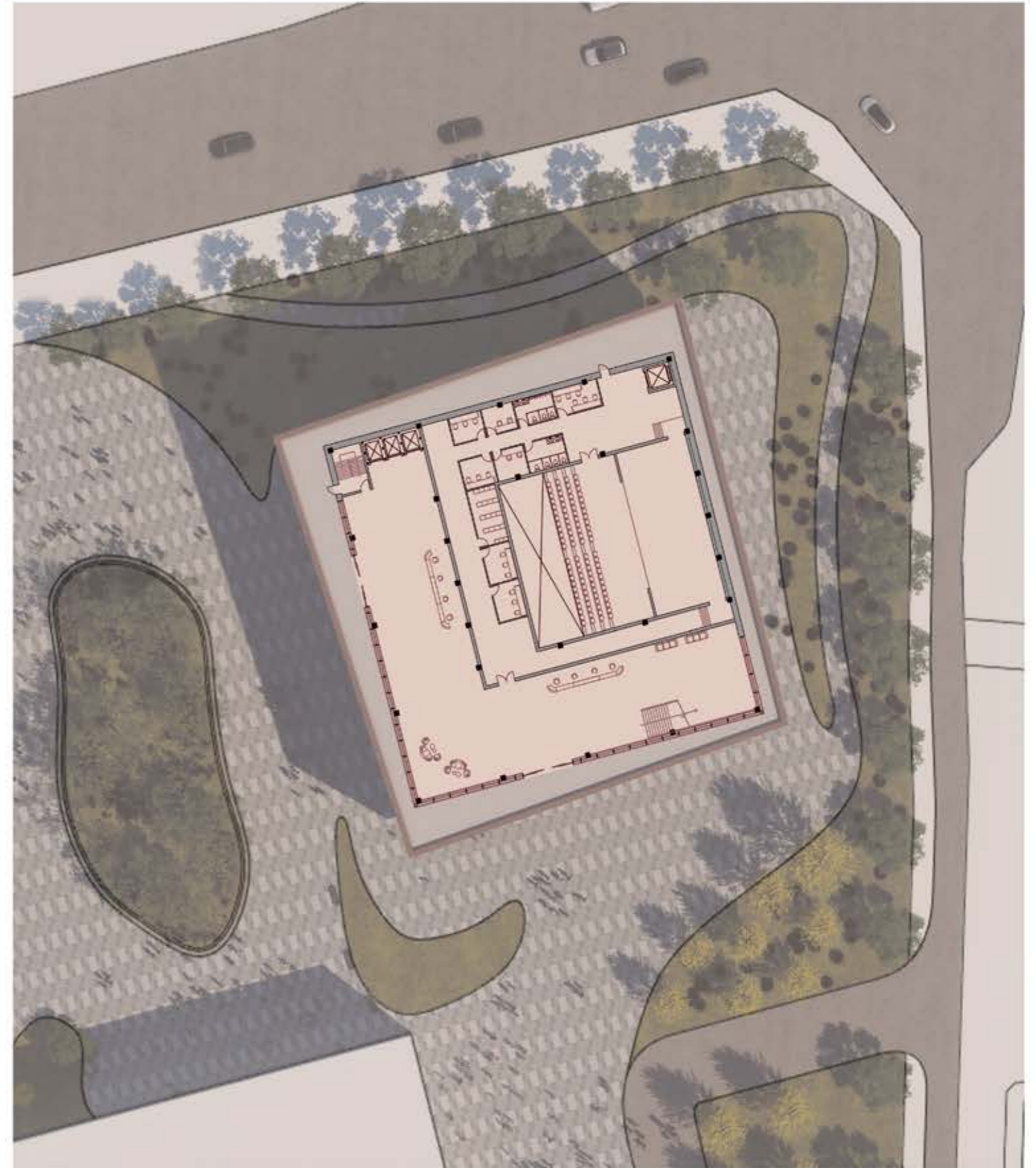


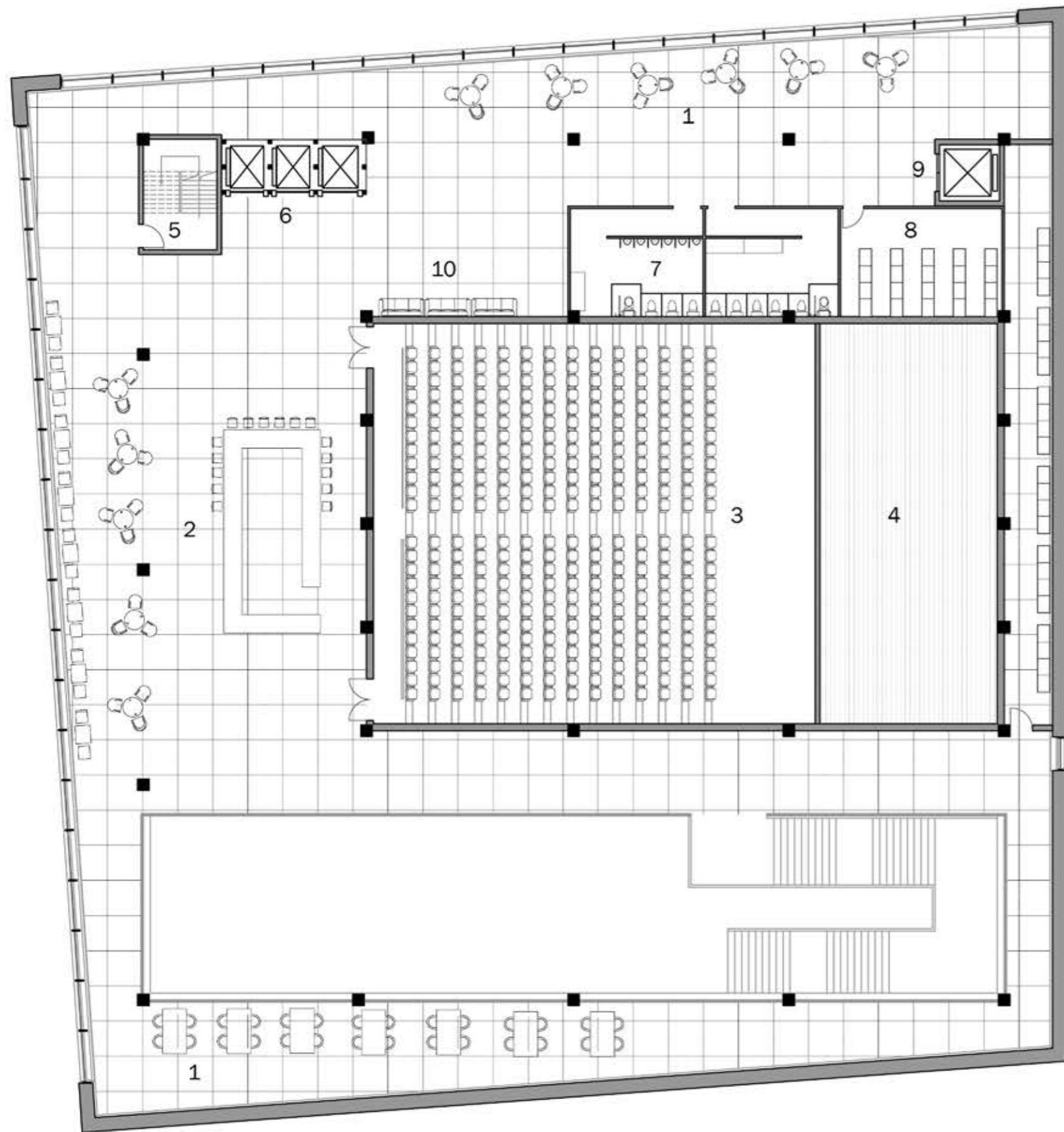


- | | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| 1 Seating Area | 6 Auditorium |
| 2 Reception for Theater | 7 Stage |
| 3 Backroom | 8 Reception for Community activity |
| 4 Toilet | 9 Staircase |
| 5 Service Elevator | 10 Lift |

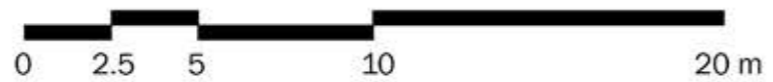


1:200 ground floor plan @A3
18

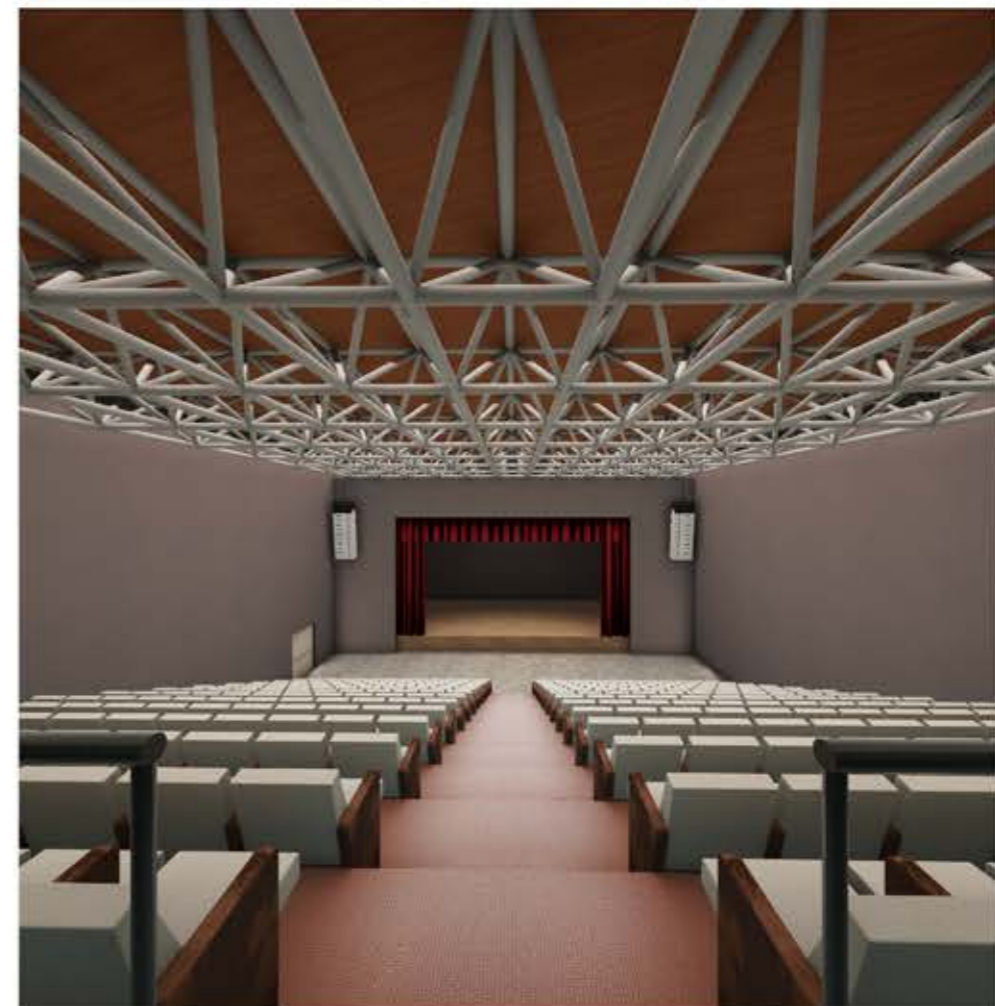


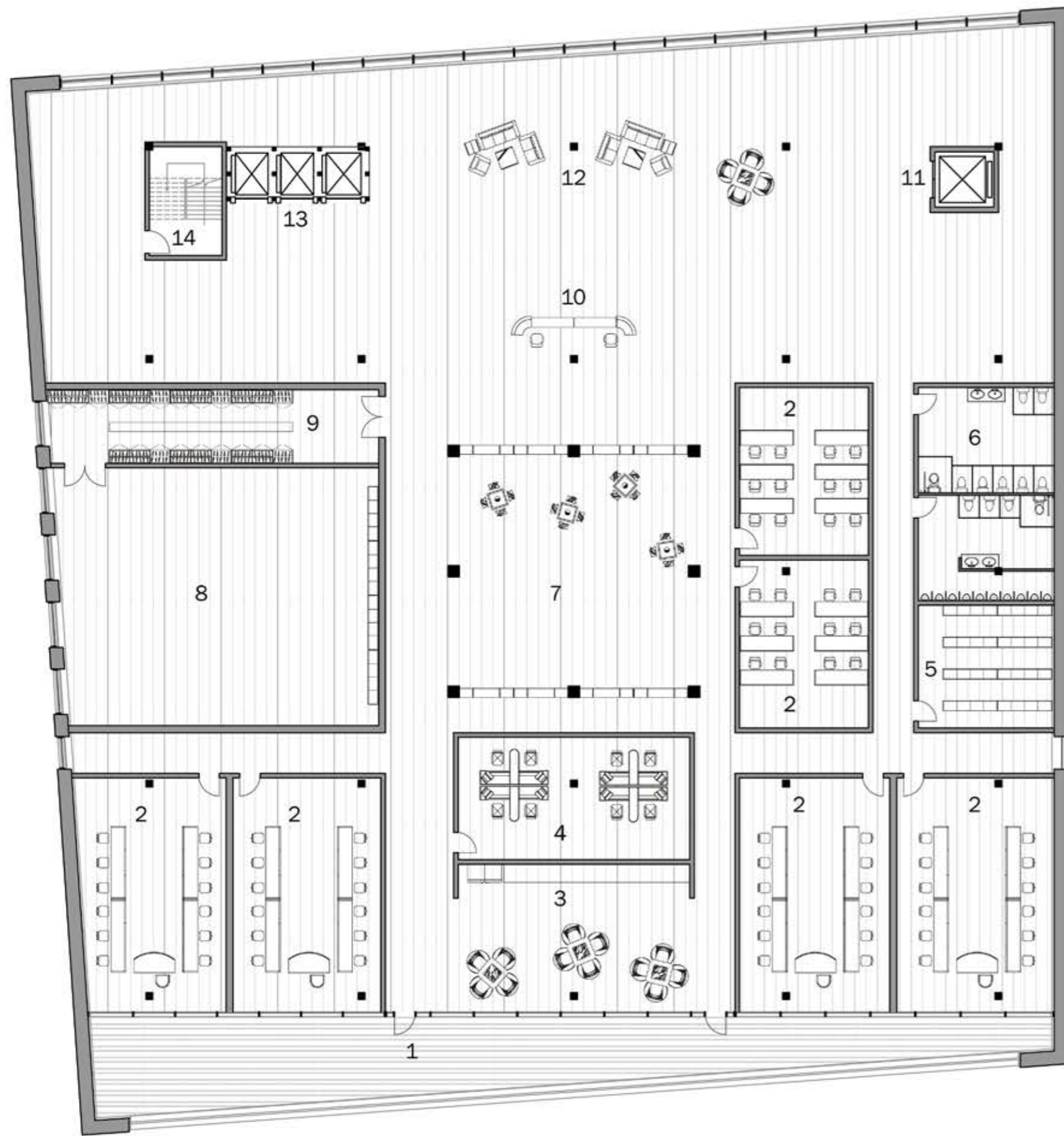


- 1 Lounge
- 2 cafe
- 3 Auditorium
- 4 Stage
- 5 Staircase
- 6 Lift
- 7 Toilet
- 8 Facility Room
- 9 Service Elevator
- 10 Seating Area

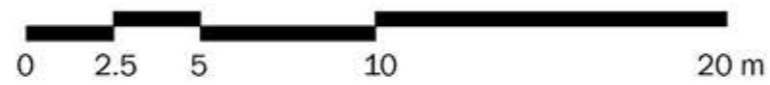


1:200 ground floor plan @A3

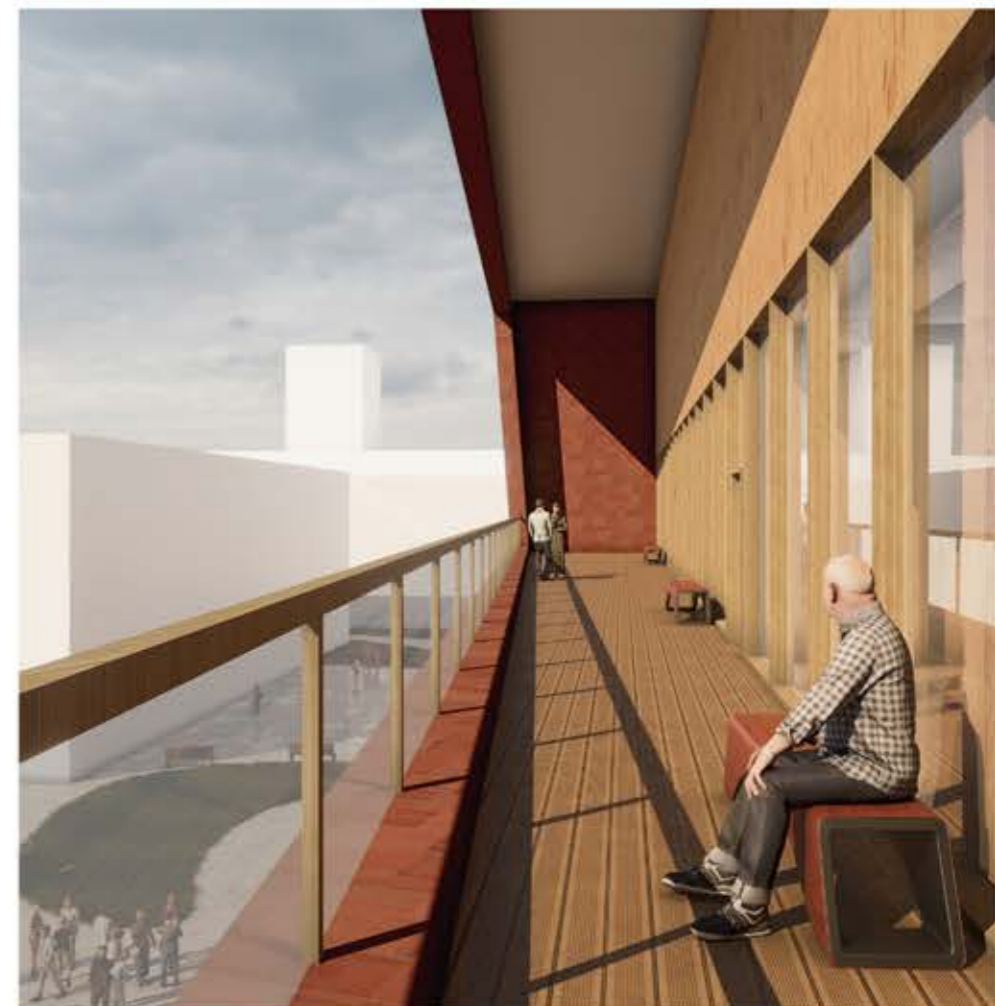


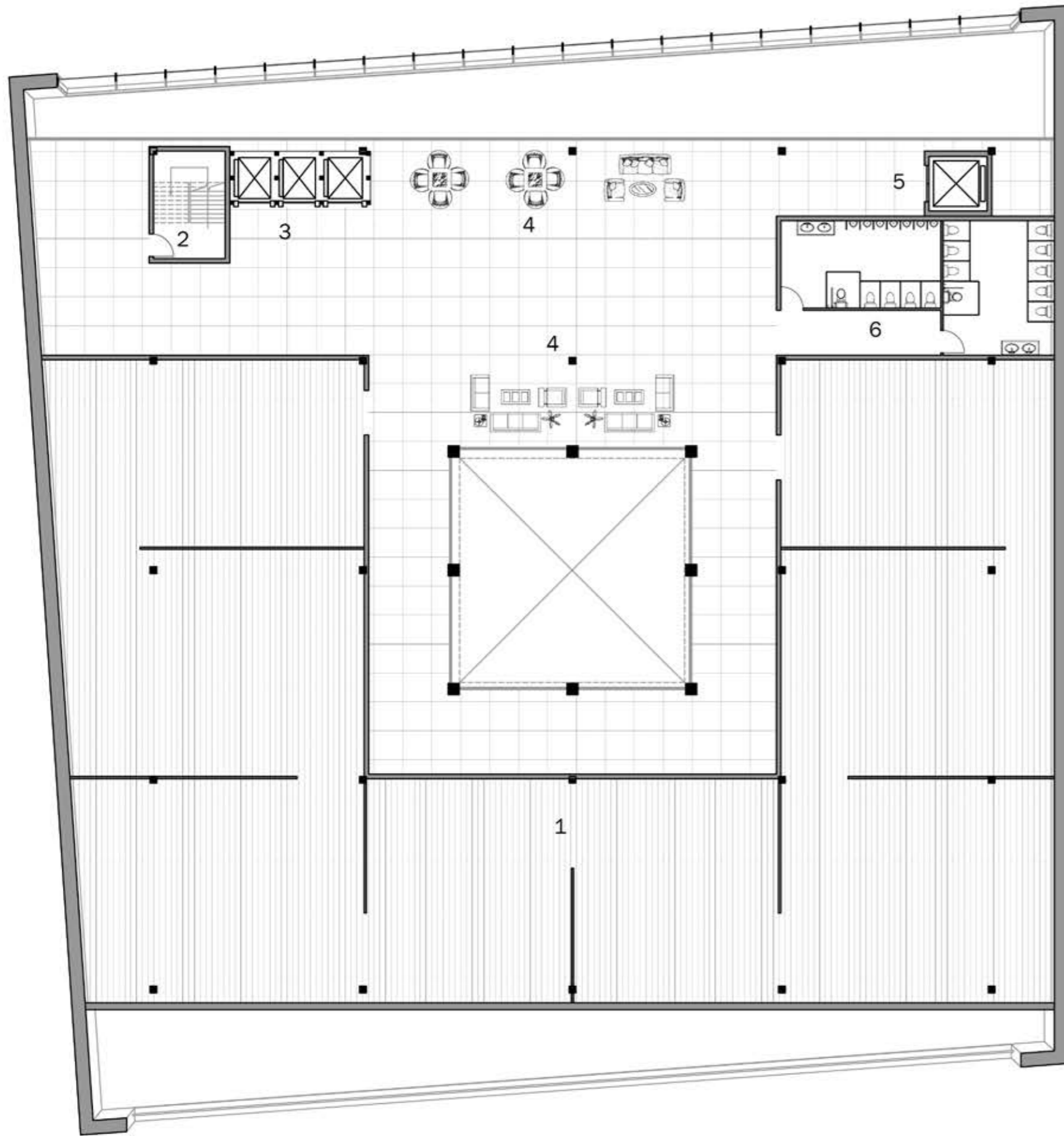


- 1 Verandah
- 2 Multi-functional Room
- 3 Freshment Area
- 4 Office
- 5 Facility Room
- 20
- 6 Toilet
- 7 Children Area
- 8 Dance Studio
- 9 Locker Room
- 10 Reception
- 11 Service Elevator
- 12 Seating Area
- 13 Lift
- 14 Staircase

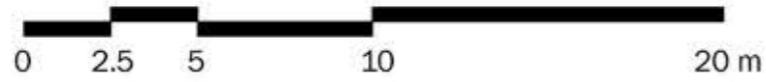


1:200 ground floor plan @A3

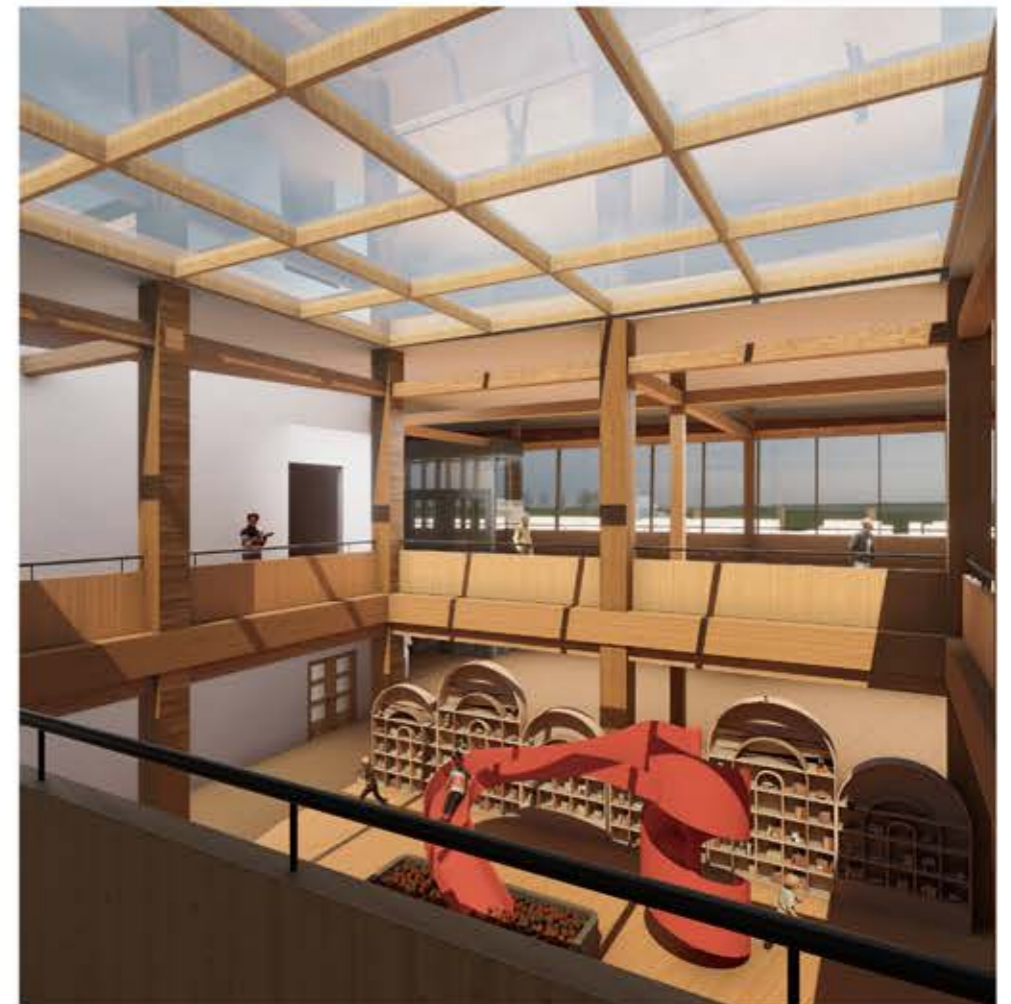


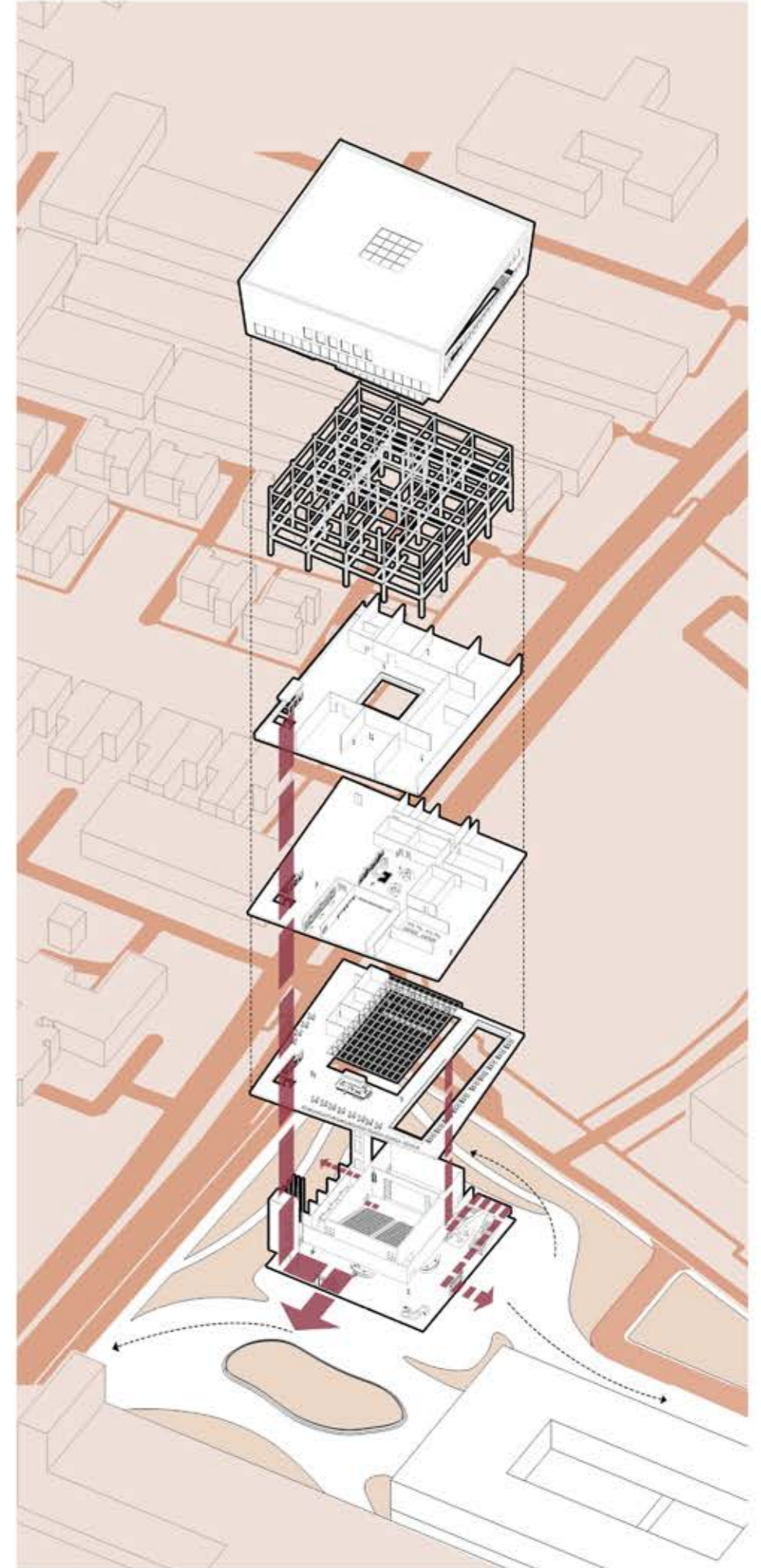


- 1 Gallery
- 2 Staircase
- 3 Lift
- 4 Seating Area
- 5 Service Elevator
- 6 Toilet



1:200 ground floor plan @A3





CORE-YARD

Multi-functional Office Building

Time: 02/2025 - 05/2025
Location: Liverpool, UK
Individual work

This is a year-long course project, and we are currently working on the second phase this semester. In this phase, we are required to select a client of our own and develop an architectural design for them. My plan for the project is to construct two buildings on the site in order to enhance and complement the functions of the surrounding community. Overall, this project is envisioned to become the **core** of the community—not only in terms of its geographical location, but also through its functional role.

In this semester's project, I designed the headquarters for the client company. This headquarters is not conceived as a standalone entity; rather, it serves as a medium through which the company integrates into the surrounding community. The building is a **mixed-use building** that includes both office and commercial spaces. Within this context, residents of the community and the company's staff have opportunities to interact, which aligns with the company's strategic vision for development and engagement.



URBAN STRATEGY

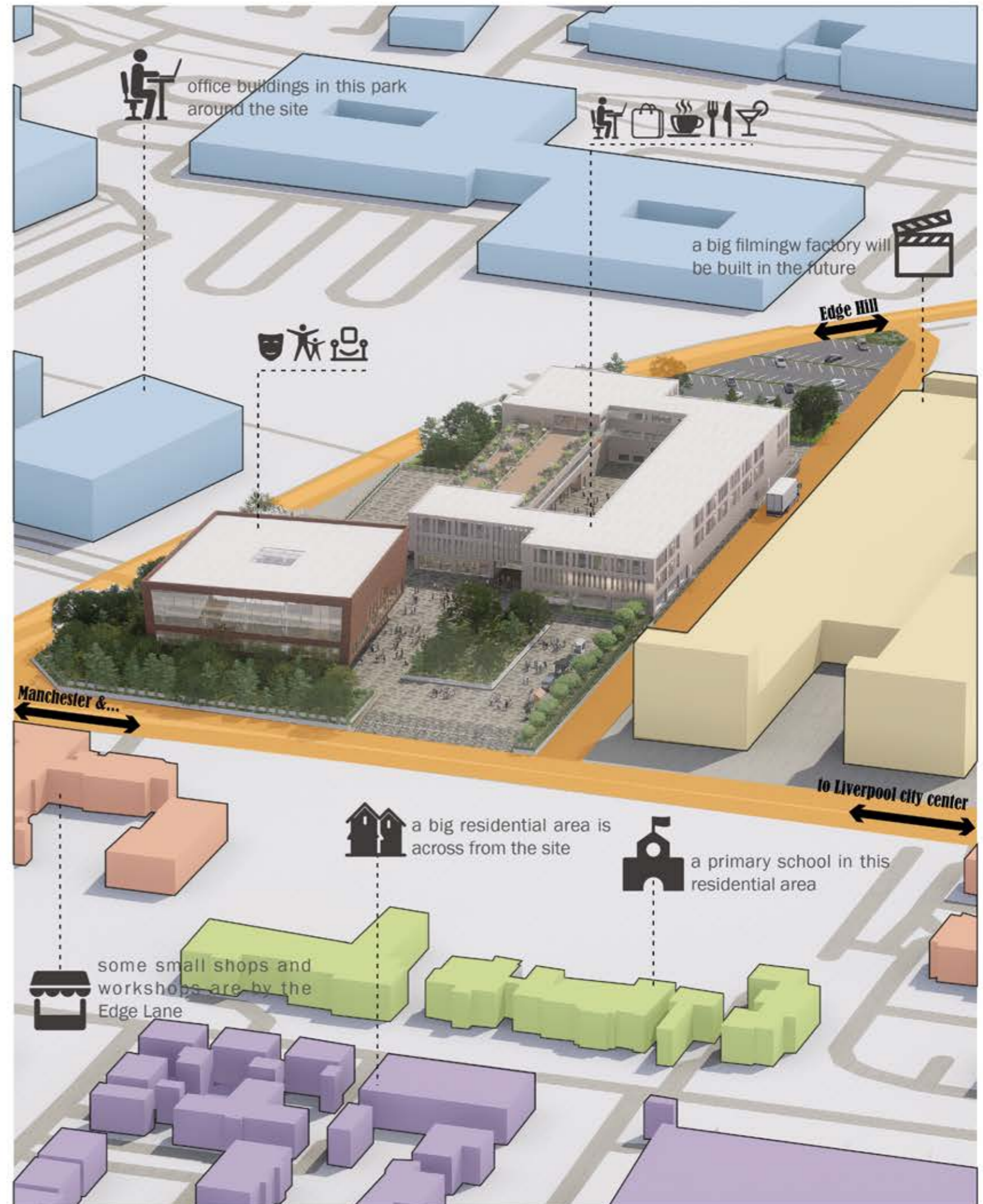
Through preliminary analysis, it is evident that the site is located at the intersection of two major functional zones. Therefore, I aim to use my project to **complement and enhance the functions** of both areas.

Given the site's proximity to Edge Lane — a major entryway into Liverpool from Manchester — the project is designed with a prominent red façade and increased height to create a strong visual presence and **draw the attention of both citizens and visitors**.

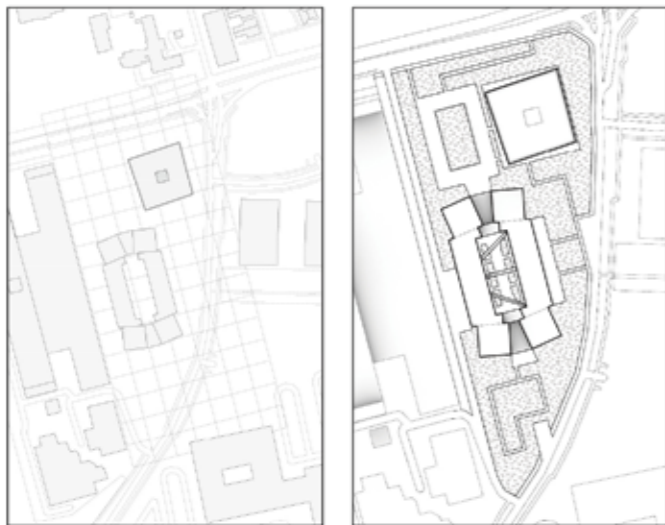
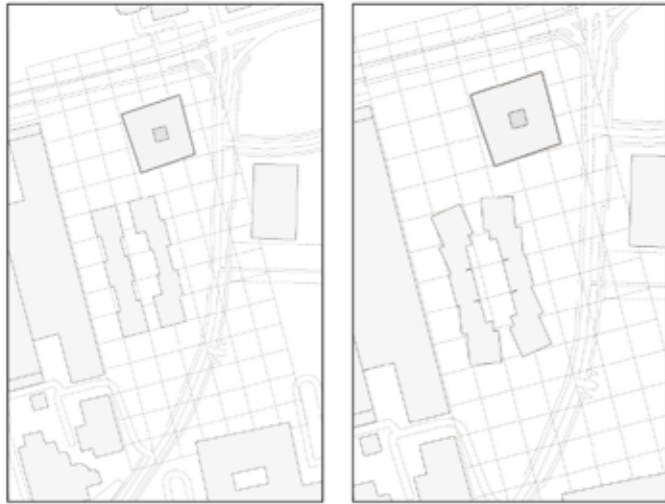
Furthermore, I created a small road between the Littlewoods Building and the site, allowing the site to be enclosed on three sides by traffic routes. This intervention significantly **improves the site's accessibility and supports efficient circulation** within the urban context.

Building on this intent, I have positioned the project as **an urban node** that actively **engages with the city and serves its surrounding community**. Accordingly, the newly designed community center incorporates diverse public functions — including a theater, activity spaces, and exhibition areas — addressing both local and citywide needs. The **mixed-use office building** developed this semester blends office and commercial functions, simultaneously meeting the client's operational requirements, supporting the site's broader urban planning strategy, and reflecting the client's commercial vision.

The site also features two outdoor plazas of different scales. The larger plaza, oriented toward the main road, acts as the primary space for public activities and is designed to attract people into the site. In contrast, the smaller plaza offers a more intimate setting, ideal for outdoor dining spaces such as cafés and restaurants, while also serving as a welcoming forecourt to the theater entrance.

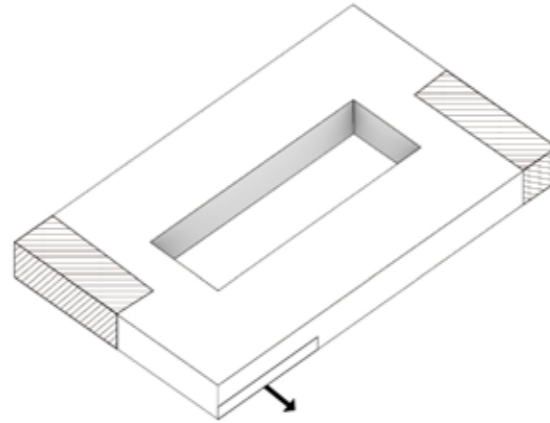


FORM GENERATION

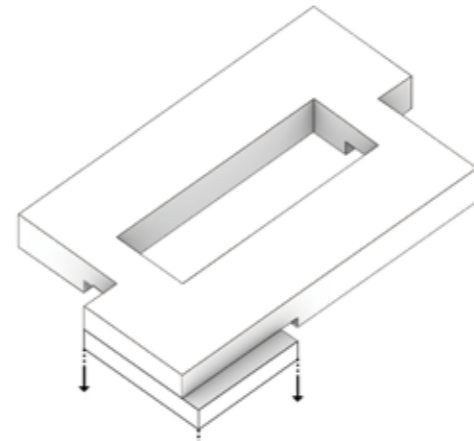


Through case studies (as shown in the process book), I was inspired to create a building with an **open ground floor and a central atrium**. In the early design phase, I explored various possibilities by testing different opening directions and building forms.

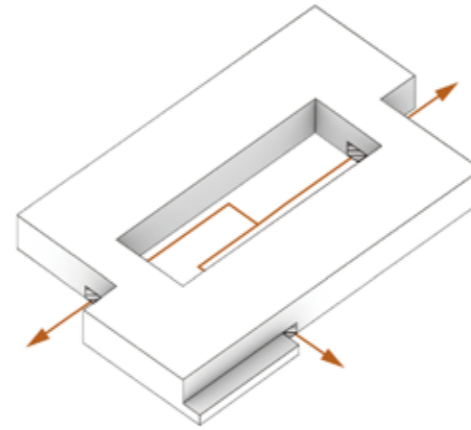
FINAL GENERATION



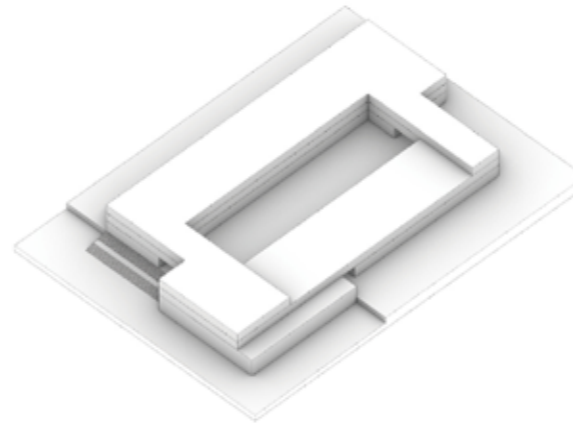
1. The north corner was cut to fit the community center, and the south corner was opened up to highlight the entrance and extend the space.



3. By raising the southeast corner volume, varying ground floor heights were introduced, generating contrasting spatial forms. This not only facilitates the integration of different functions but also highlights the coexistence of two spatial identities.

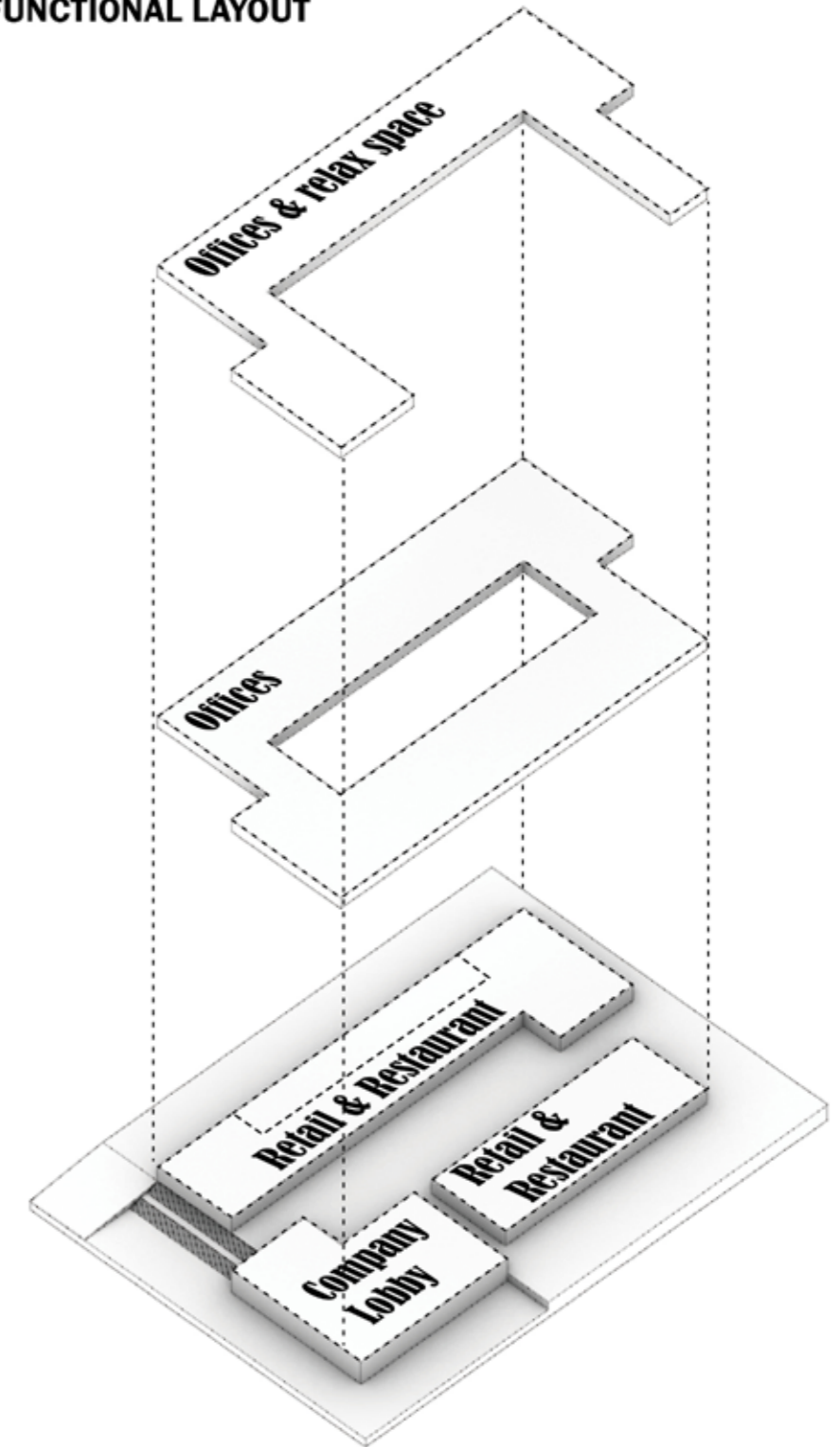


2. Three ground-floor passages in different directions link the exterior spaces with the central atrium, forming a unified and open spatial experience.



4. Rather than lowering the southeast corner, the northern portion of the site is elevated to **emphasize the prominence of public functions**. This also **establishes a spatial threshold** that separates the public zone from the southern corner, allowing for a more discreet office entrance.

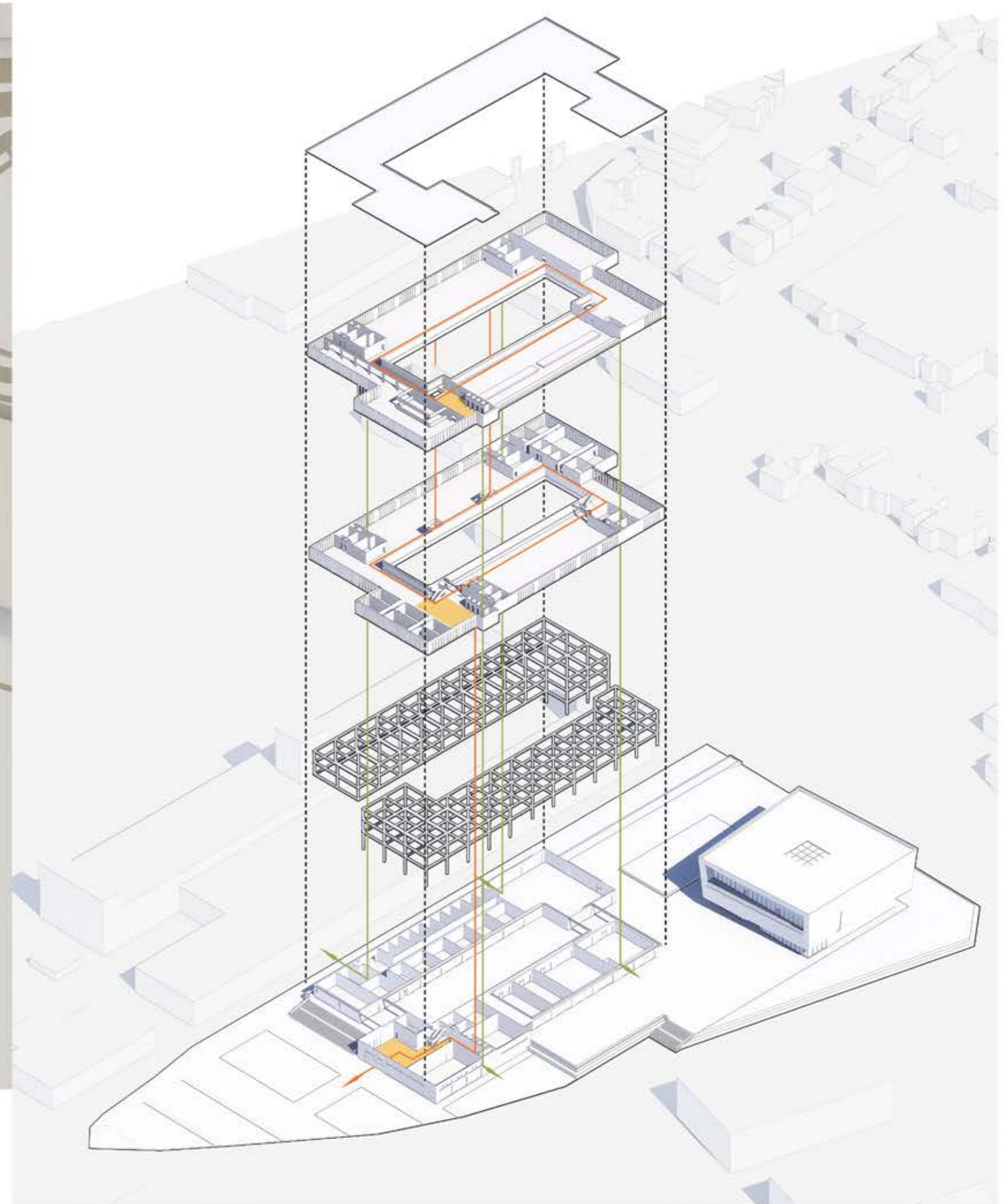
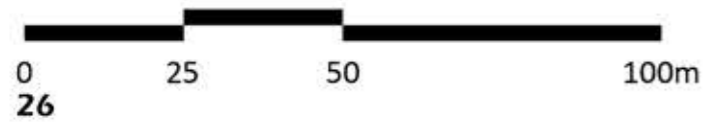
FUNCTIONAL LAYOUT



Public commercial functions are arranged on the more spacious northern side of the ground floor, while the raised southeast corner defines the entry to the office zone. The first and second floors accommodate office spaces. This spatial configuration facilitates the integration of public and work-related functions, allowing them to **coexist** within the same building while **maintaining clear spatial boundaries** to avoid interference.



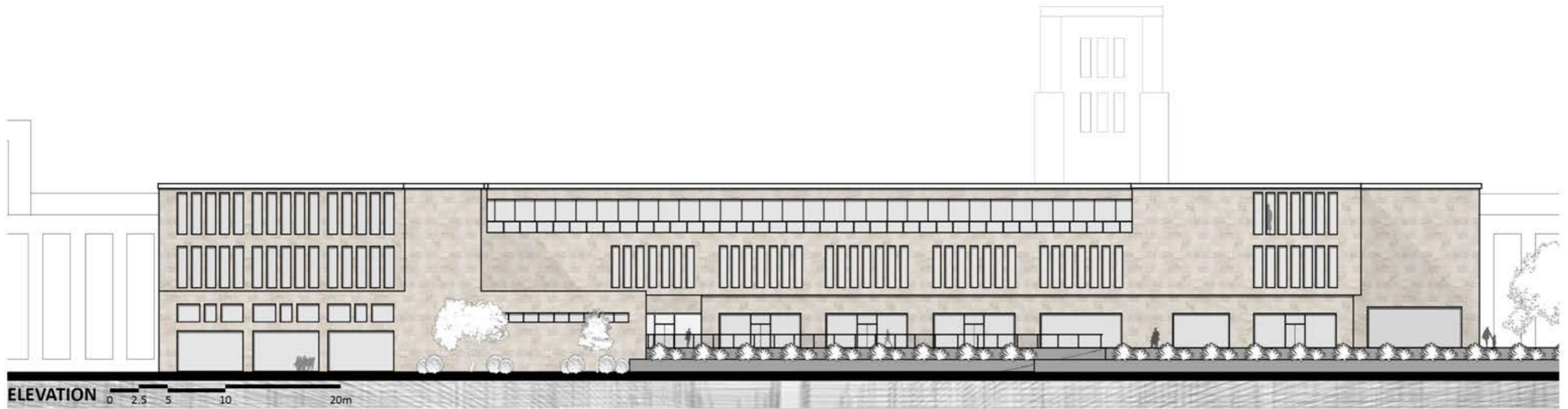
1: 1250 site master plan



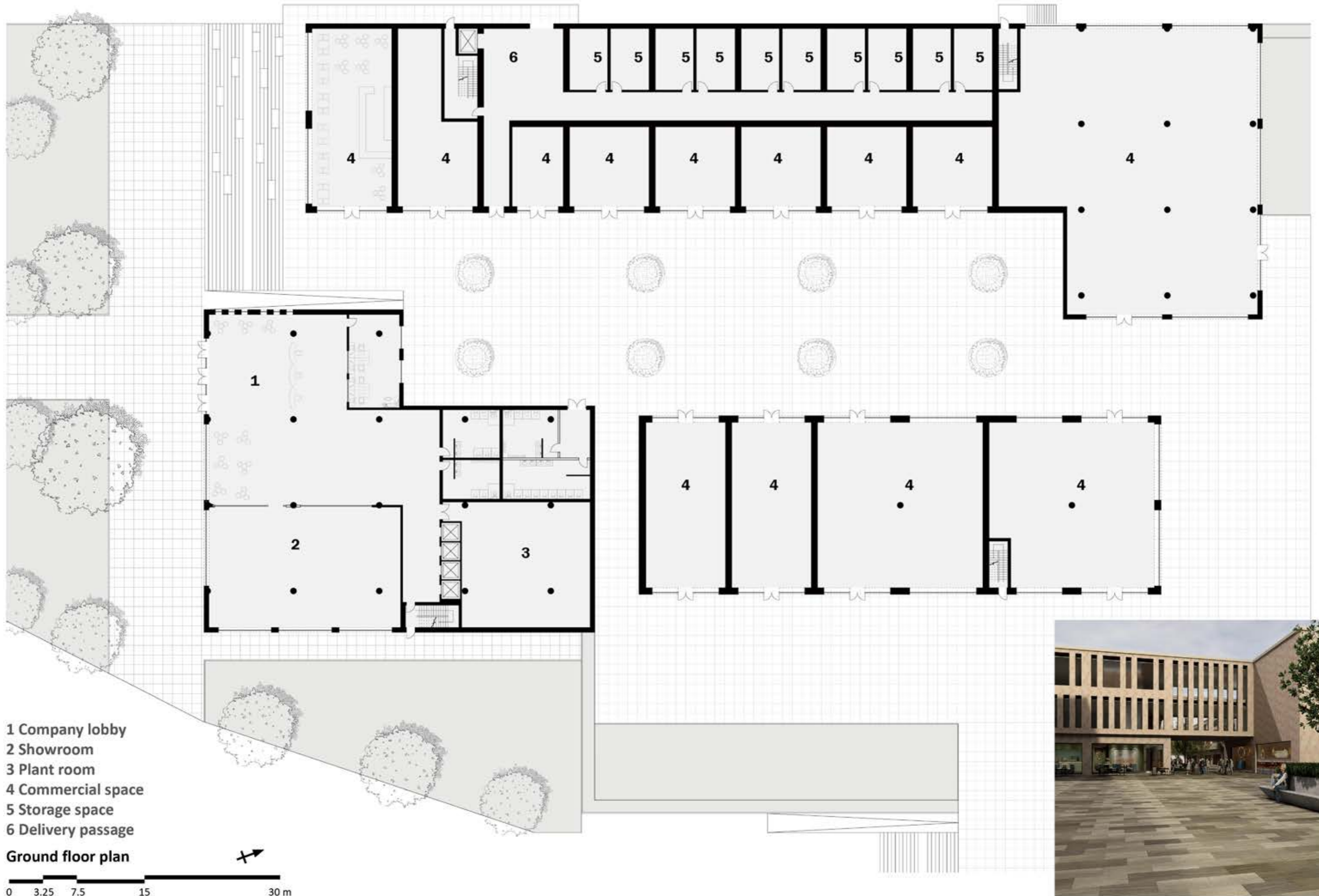


site elevation 0 5 10 20 40m



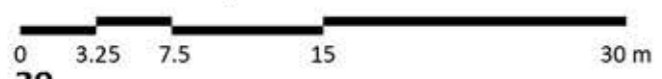


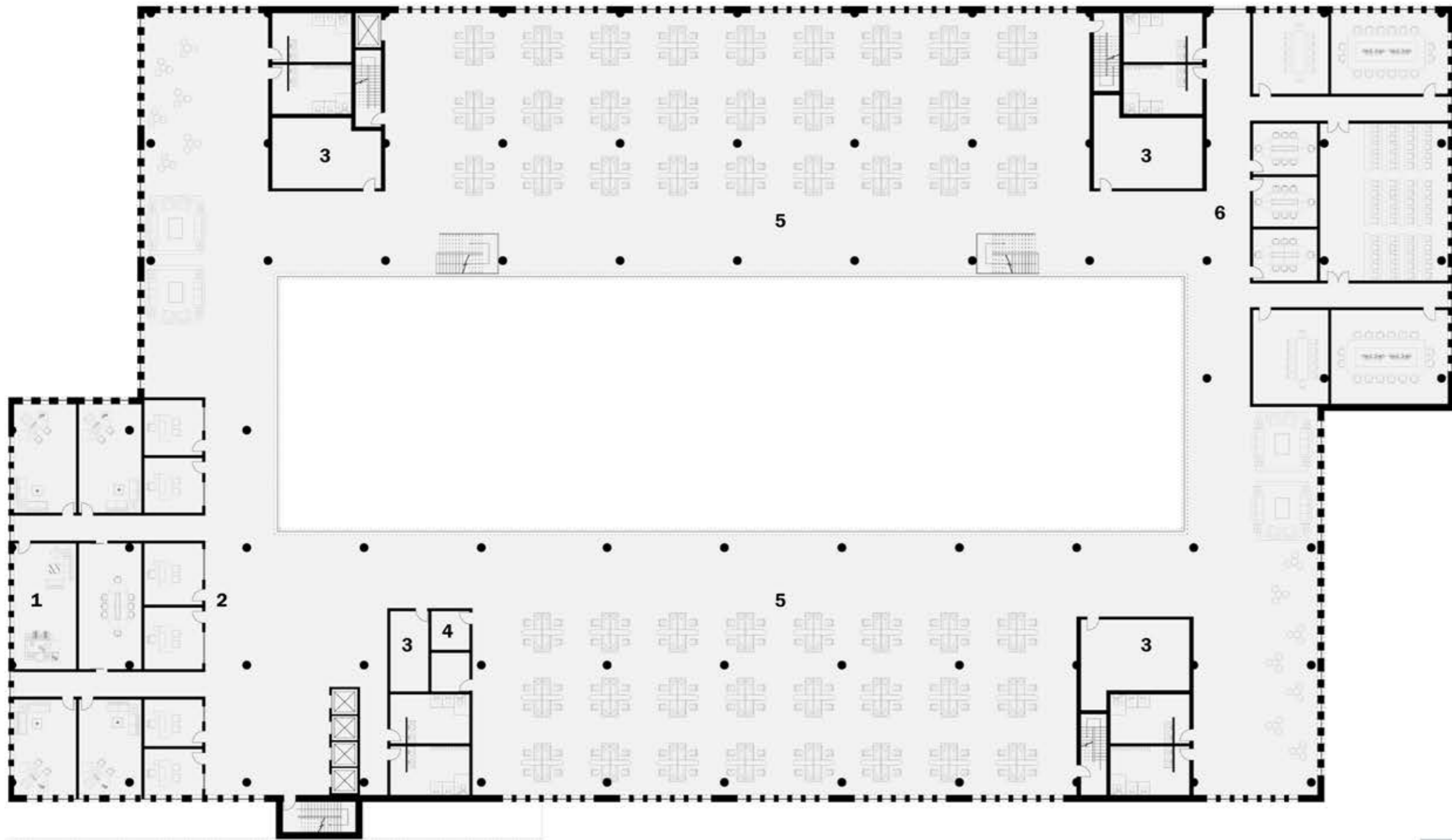
SECTION BB' 0 2.5 5 10 20m



- 1 Company lobby
- 2 Showroom
- 3 Plant room
- 4 Commercial space
- 5 Storage space
- 6 Delivery passage

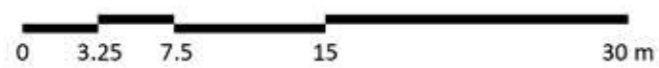
Ground floor plan

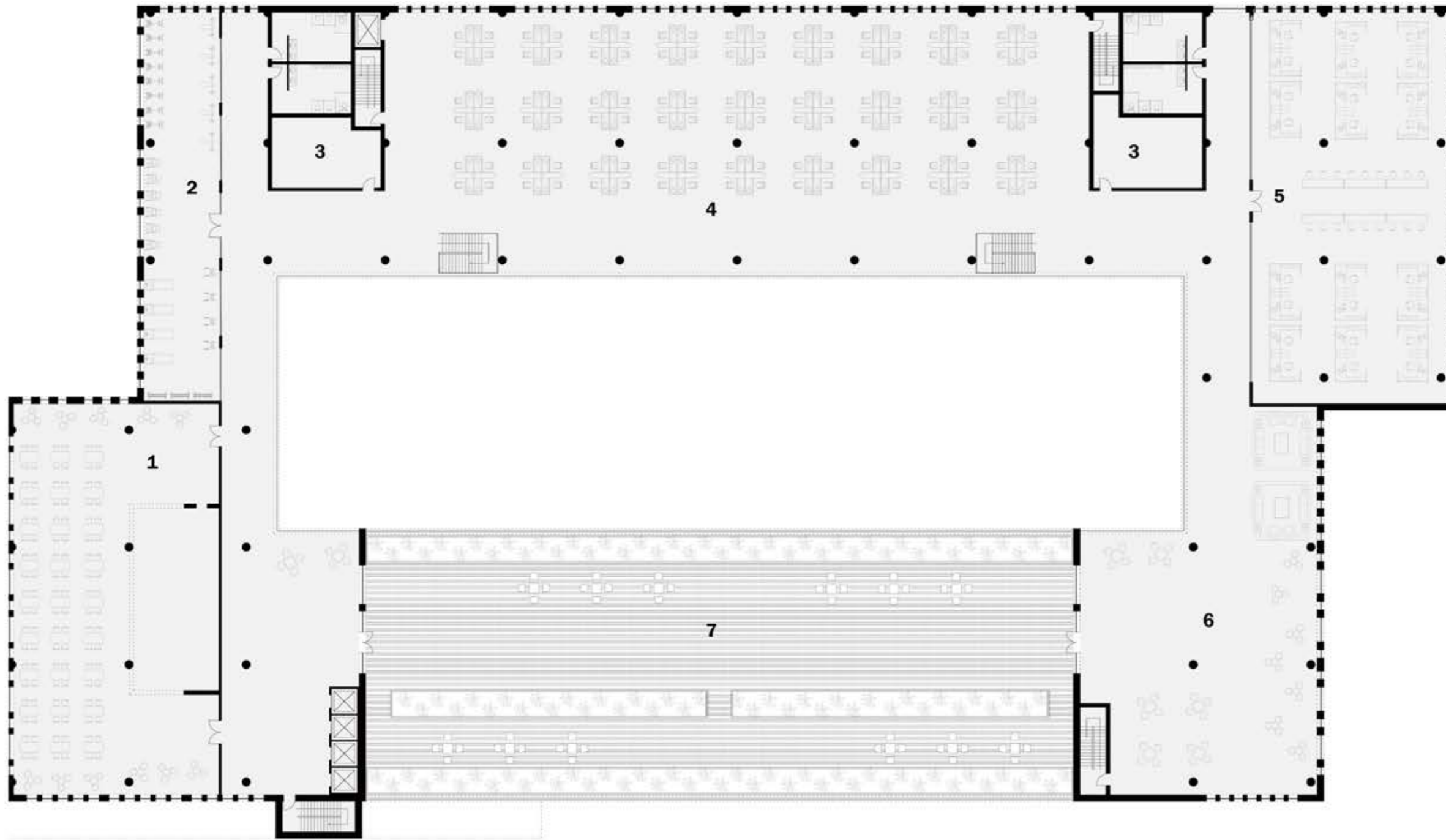




- 1 Executive team office space
- 2 private office
- 3 Refreshment room
- 4 Facility room
- 5 Open office space
- 6 Meeting space

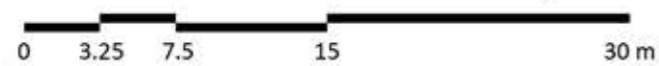
First floor plan





- 1 employee canteen
- 2 employee gym
- 3 refreshment room
- 4 open office space
- 5 Remote operations center
- 6 Group space
- 7 Roof terrace garden

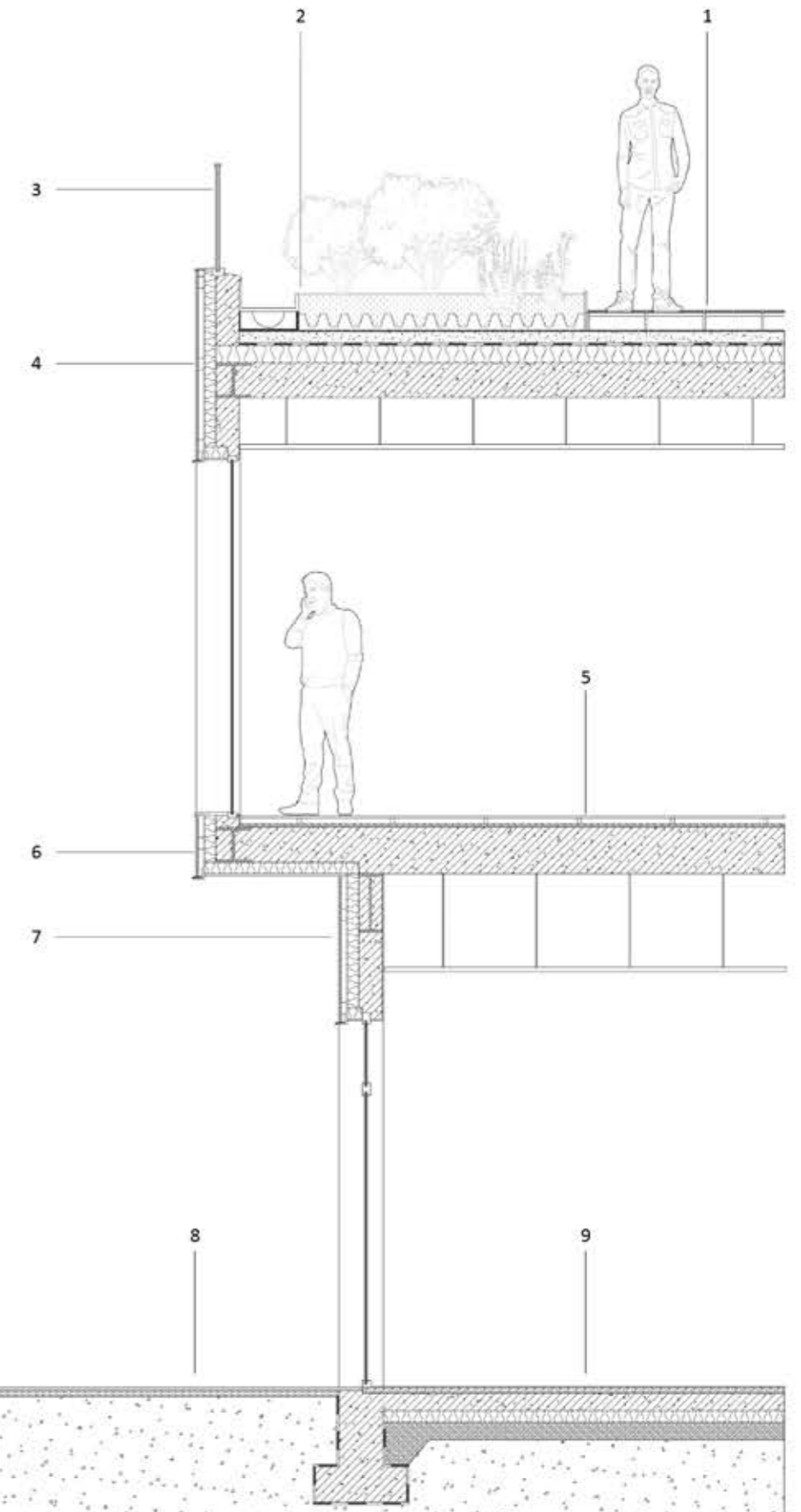
Second floor plan



1. 20mm durable treated timber
150mm cavity
15mm waterproof coating
100mm poured-in-place concrete
20mm isolation layer
150mm insulation layer
300mm reinforced concrete
400mm plenum space
40mm perforated panel
2. 150mm drainage
300mm flower bed
3. 50mm metal handrail with double-glazed glass (6+12+6mm)
4. 20mm sandstone cladding
50mm cavity
100mm insulation layer
260×300×60 I-beam
200mm reinforced concrete
5. 20mm engineered wood flooring
50mm cavity
20mm cement mortar
10mm isolation layer
400mm reinforced concrete
6. 20mm sandstone cladding
50mm cavity
100mm insulation layer
260×300×60 I-beam
7. 20mm sandstone cladding
50mm cavity
100mm insulation layer
460×200×60 I-beam
200mm reinforced concrete
10mm cement mortar
8. 20mm paving stone
10mm isolation layer
50mm cement stabilized soil
9. 10mm glazed ceramic tile
45mm cement
5mm waterproof coating
15mm reinforced concrete
100mm insulation layer
150mm poured-in-place concrete
stabilized soil



DETAIL SECTION & FACADE 0 0.5 1 2 4m





Community Drama School

Time: 10/2025 - 04/2026
Location: Manchester, UK
Individual work

This project explores the transformation of the continuous brick arch structure of the Mayfield Depot into a community-oriented drama school as an early-stage adaptive reuse practice. By introducing a temporality strategy, the building is understood as a gradually evolving spatial system, transforming from a post-industrial relic into a cultural and educational space integrating performance, learning, rehearsal, and public participation.

The scheme makes full use of the existing vault structure, striking a balance between preserving the original building, enhancing spatial flexibility, and addressing technical needs. The current design focuses on early adaptive reuse construction strategies, with most new inserts employing lightweight, reversible, and flexible systems to minimize intervention in the original structure and reserve possibilities for future modifications and expansions. The adaptable teaching and rehearsal spaces can accommodate varying numbers of actors and the demands of drama education.

Mayfield

In Semester 1, FLUX helped me understand architecture not as a fixed form, but as part of a city that is “always in the making.” Through archipelagic urbanism, Situated Practice, multiple temporalities, playfulness, and incremental strategies, I began to see the city as a changing relational system shaped by ongoing site engagement. This formed the foundation of my Atelier Position and the starting point of my project.

In Semester 2, the focus shifted from strategic thinking to architectural resolution. The key task became translating conceptual and urban intentions into a detailed architectural proposal. Within FLUX, technical drawings, construction strategies, regulations, and environmental systems are not separate from the concept, but become tools to materialise the project's social, spatial, and environmental ambitions. Architecture is therefore understood as a performative framework that supports continuous interaction and transformation.

After reviewing all my work, I began to see the site as a space of interaction — where nature and industry, quiet and noise, and the intersection point of different urban functions.



Concept

1. Adaptive Reuse Context



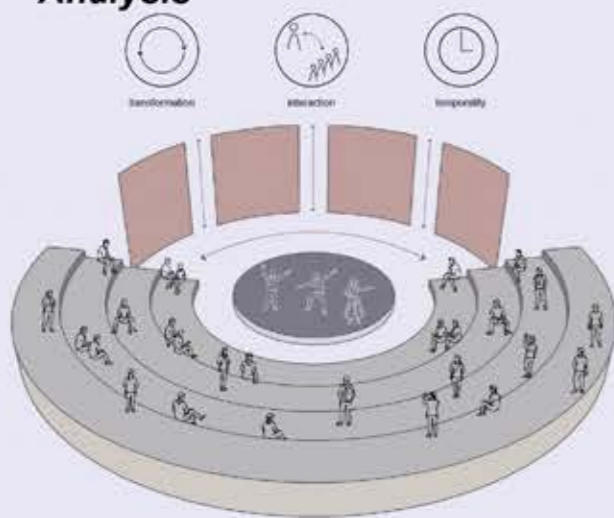
2. Urban Functional Area Intersection



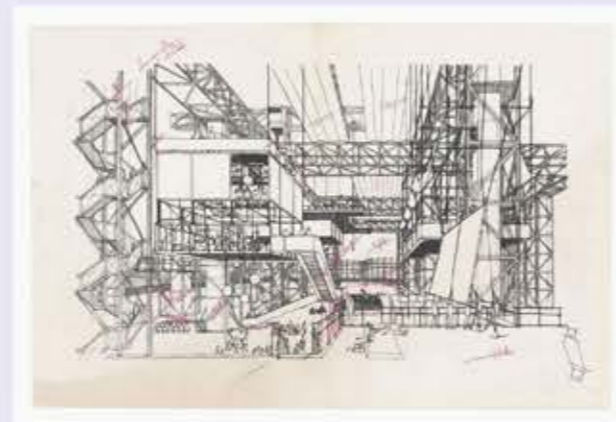
3. Interaction in Mayfield



4. Drama Features Analysis



5. The Fun Palaces Project (Case Study)



6. Public Engagement Interface



7. Phasing and Economic Logic



Project Brief

PROJECT OVERVIEW

The project proposes the adaptive reuse of a series of existing brick vaults within Manchester's historic Mayfield Depot, transforming them into a community-focused drama school that supports teaching, rehearsal, performance and public engagement.

The ambition is to create a flexible, inclusive and future-proof cultural facility that can evolve over time in response to changing educational needs and the wider regeneration of the Mayfield area.

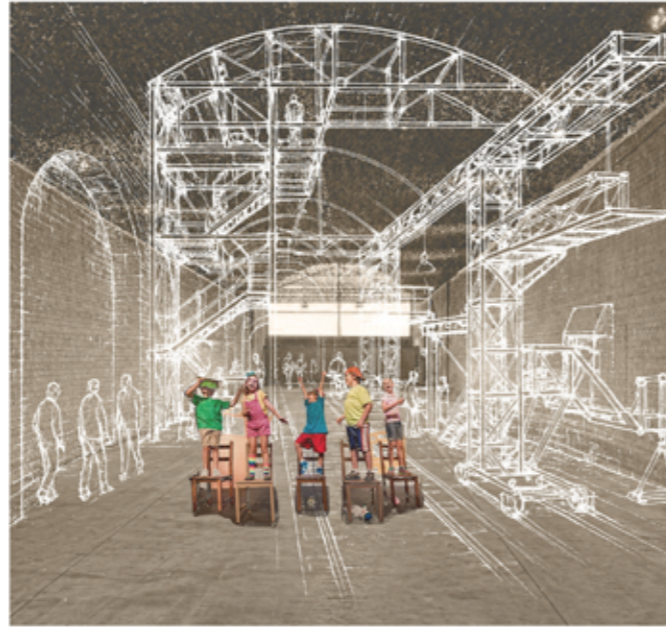


figure 03: initial concept. AI generated from google earth photo. See the bibliography for prompts

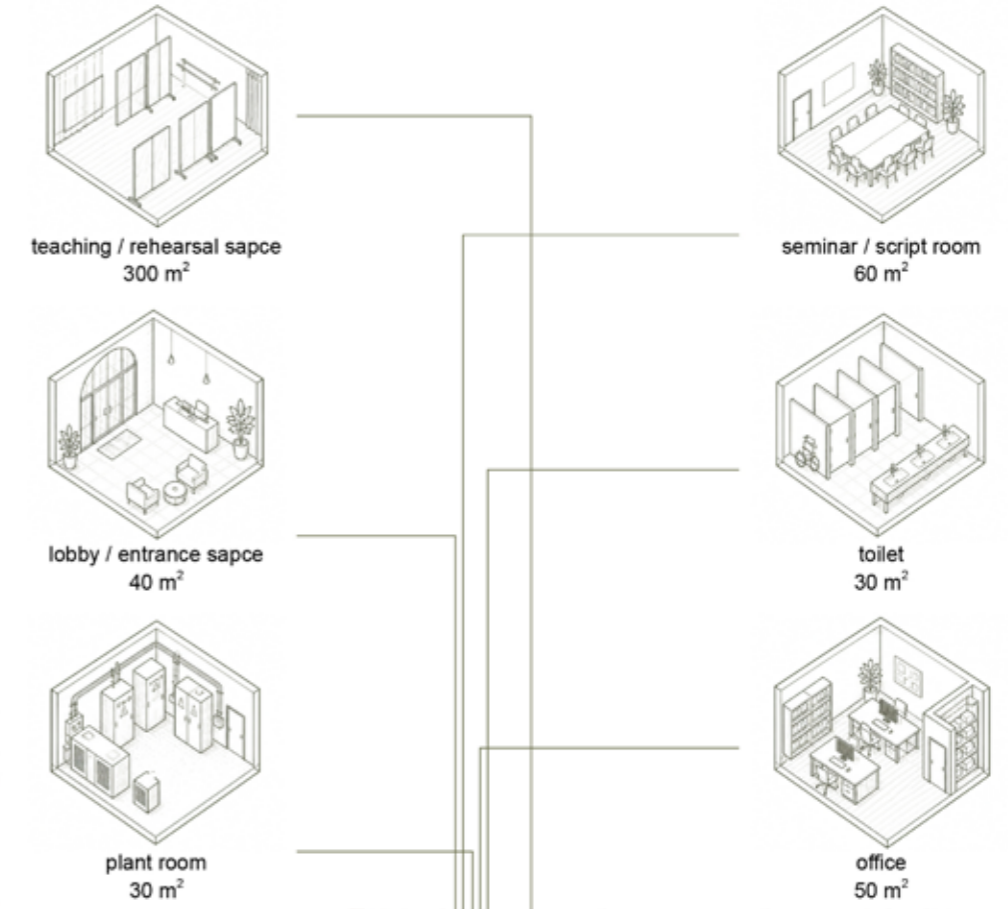
DESIGN STRATEGY

The project is preliminarily estimated to cover an area of approximately 1,620 square metres, primarily on the ground floor. **The design adheres to the principle of 'minimal intervention', with 'interaction' as the matter of care.** A high-load-bearing steel framework has been integrated into the existing vault. The project utilises reversible building components. **The main functional spaces are divided by movable partitions,** thereby creating a highly flexible teaching environment that allows the building to accommodate a wide variety of activities.

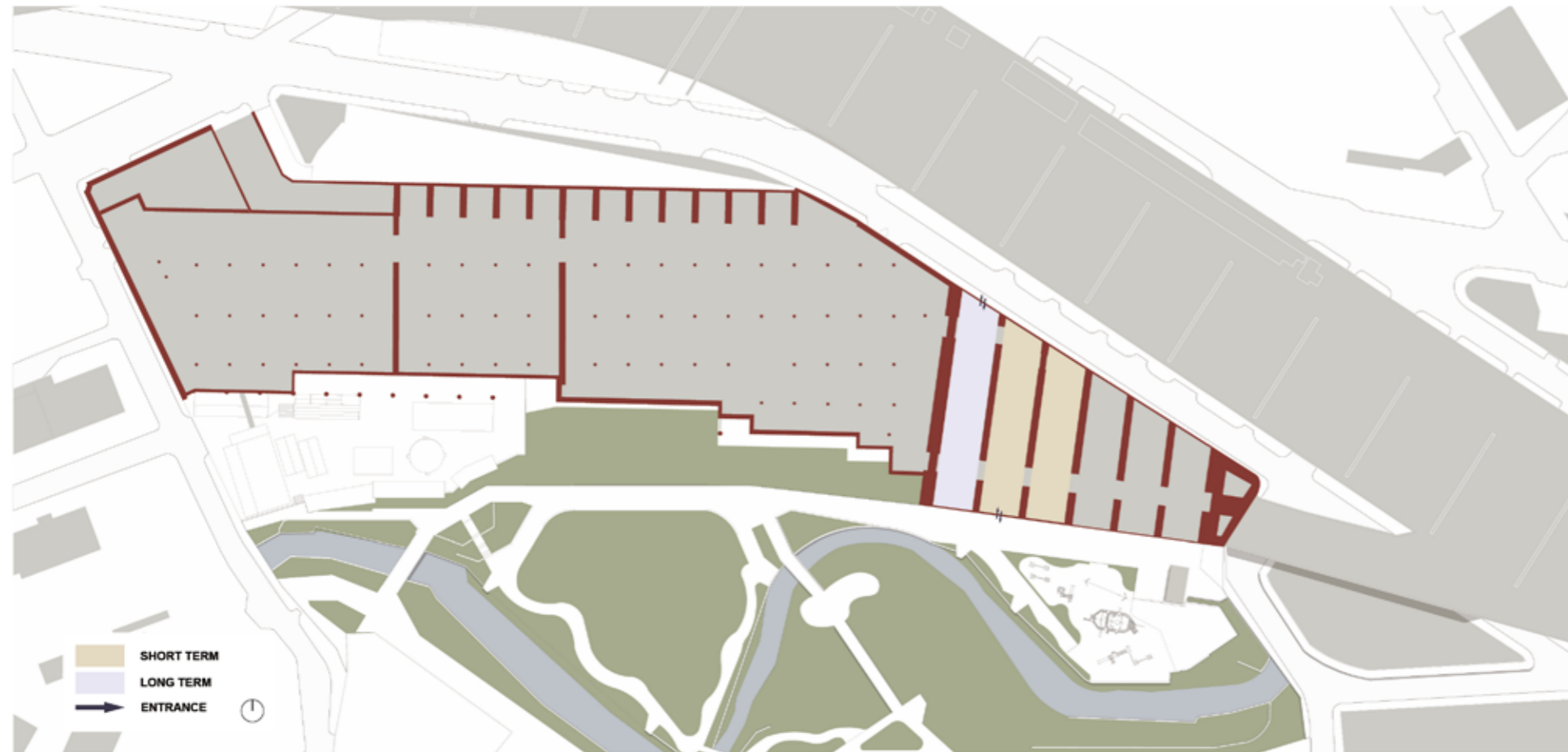
ACCOMMODATION SCHEDULE

The total floor area is 1,530 m², include main functional areas and supporting functional areas.

MAIN FUNCTIONAL AREAS



TEMPORALITY PRINCIPLE



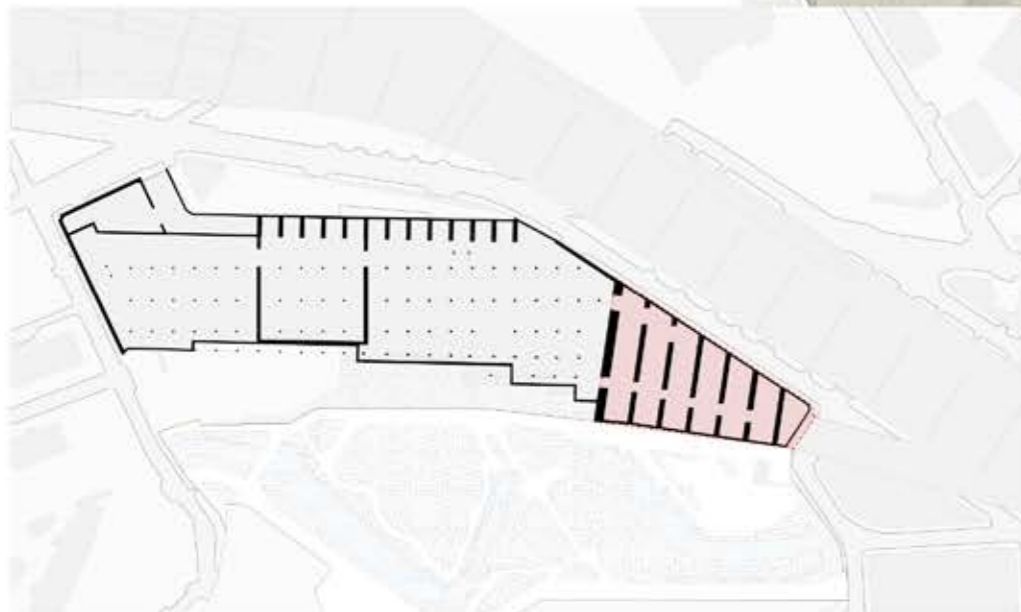
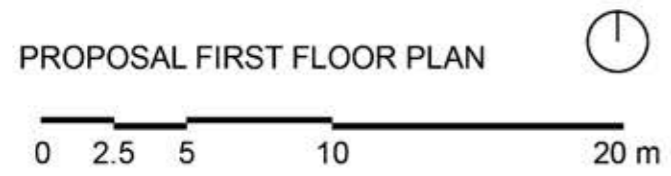
temporality develop diagram

The brief also anticipates phased development. In the short term (6 months - 3 years), the building operates primarily as a drama school. In the long term (25–60 years), additional adjacent arches are converted into black-box theatres with retractable seating, enabling the facility to expand into a broader cultural campus while maintaining operational flexibility.

| SUPPORTING FUNCTIONAL AREAS | | |
|----------------------------------|--|--------------------|
| SPACE | DESCRIPTION | Approx. AREA |
| circulation | corridors, platforms, fire escape | 300 m ² |
| spare space | Set aside space for highly flexible uses, such as breakout areas | 240 m ² |
| black-box theater (future phase) | public performance and activity space | 390 m ² |
| workshop (future phase) | Prop making, handmade costumes | 90 m ² |

Proposal plan

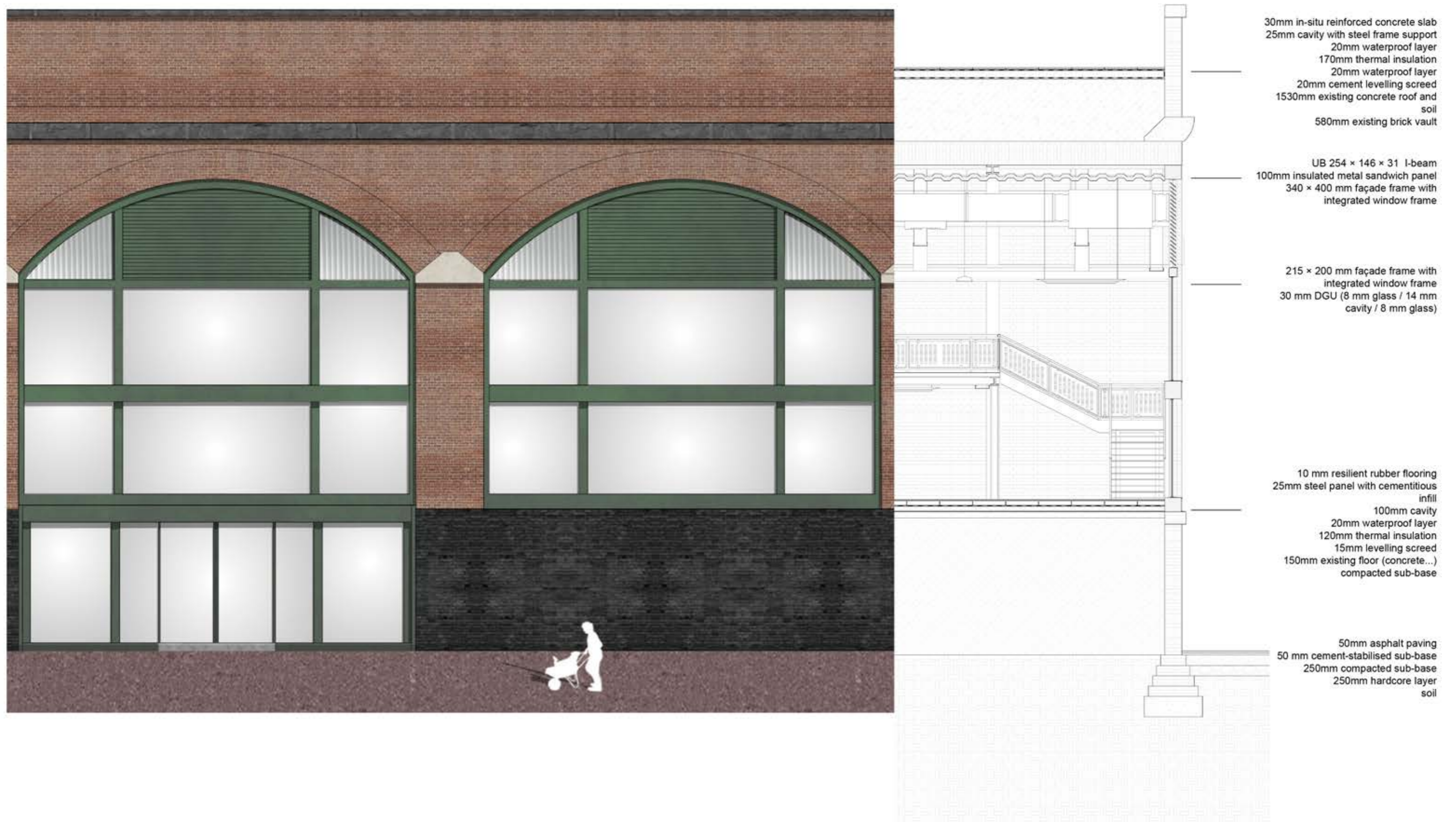
- 1 Reception / Office
- 2 Office
- 3 Plant Room
- 4 Toilet
- 5 Fire Exit
- 6 Teaching / Rehearsal Space
- 7 Break-out Space



Proposal Section

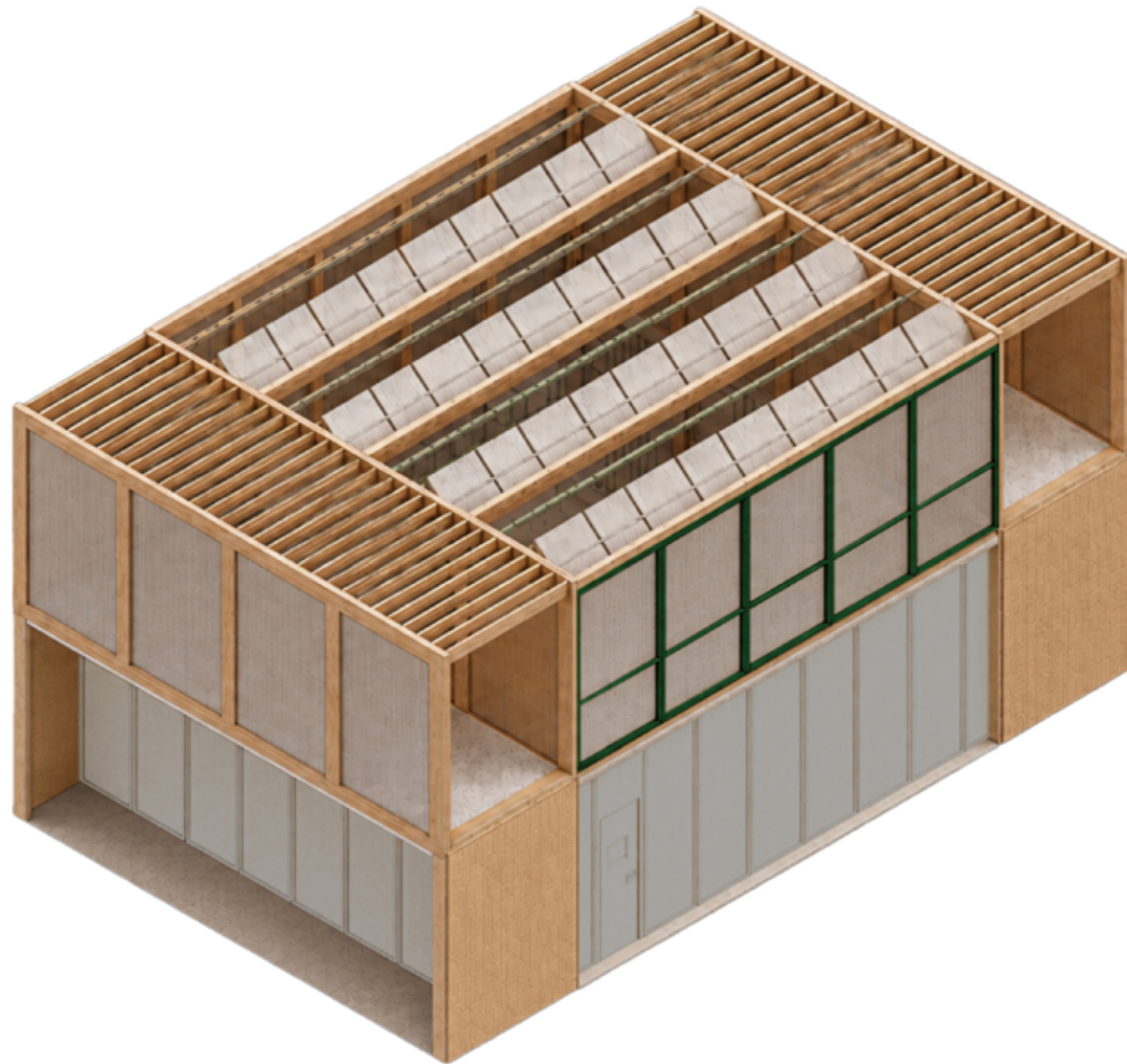


Proposal Elevation



Detail

ACOUSTICS ANALYSIS



a. Absorptive Movable Partition Modules

Each mobile partition includes:

- Integrated acoustic felt cores
- Diffuser patterns on the external surface
- Sealing flanges when locked into position

This enables the acoustic condition of each subdivided studio to remain functional regardless of reconfiguration.

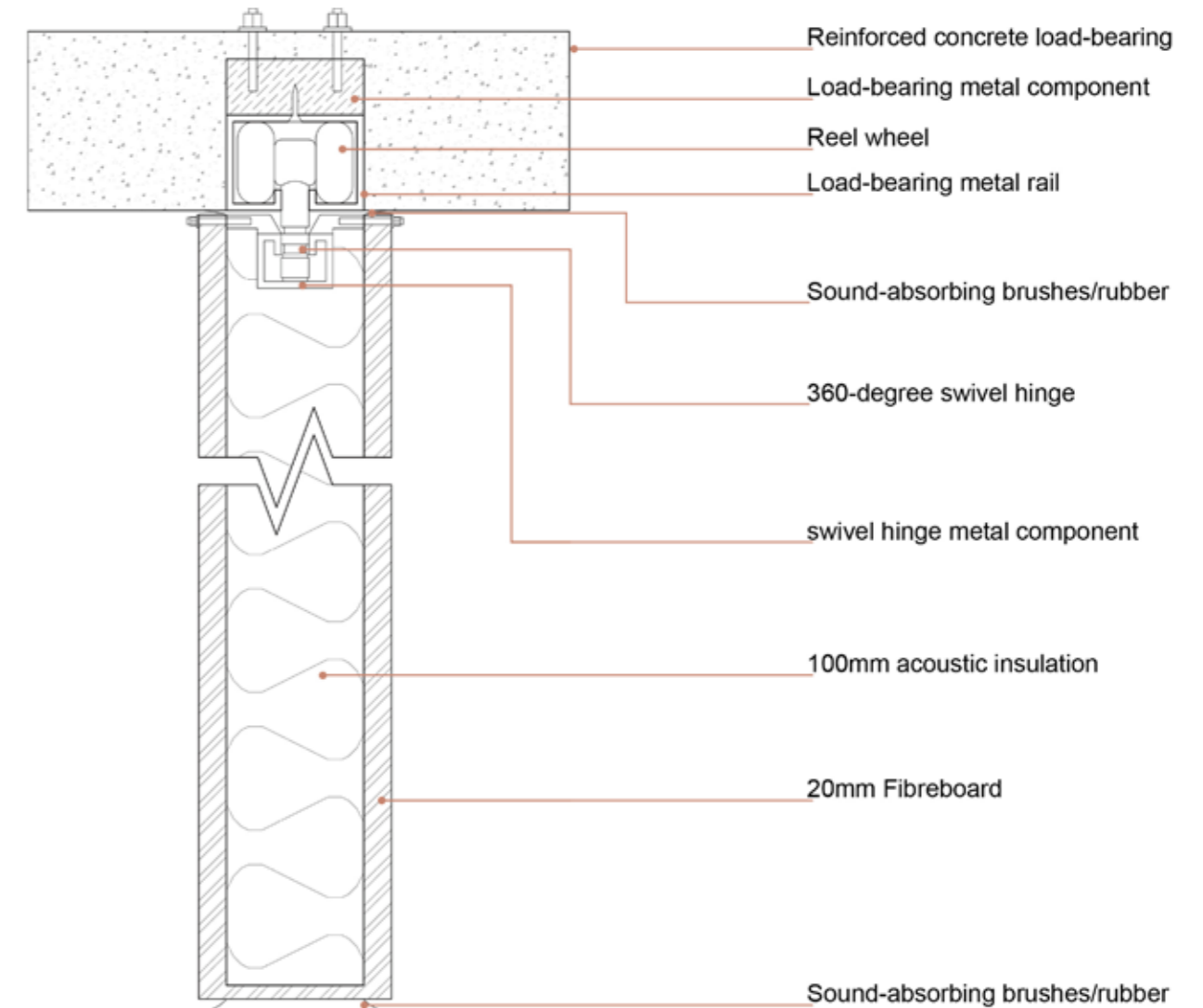
b. Track-mounted acoustic devices (installed at the top of the partition unit frames)

These are fitted with downward-facing reflectors at a specific angle to direct sound from different teaching areas back into the localised zone.

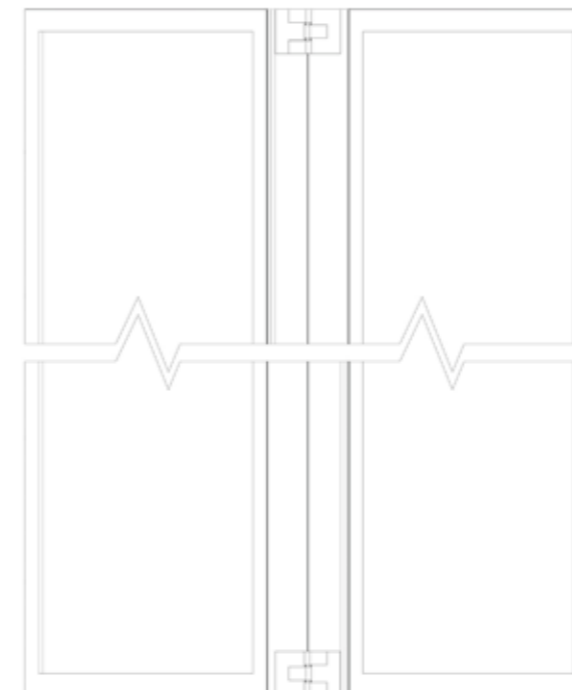
c. Fixed timber partition walls

The wooden components are fixed in place. It is not known whether the material itself has good sound-absorbing properties. As such, it may also contribute to the acoustic performance.

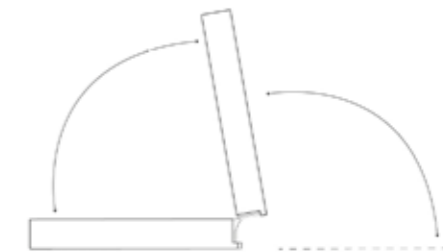
MOVABLE PARTITION 1:5 DETAIL SECTION



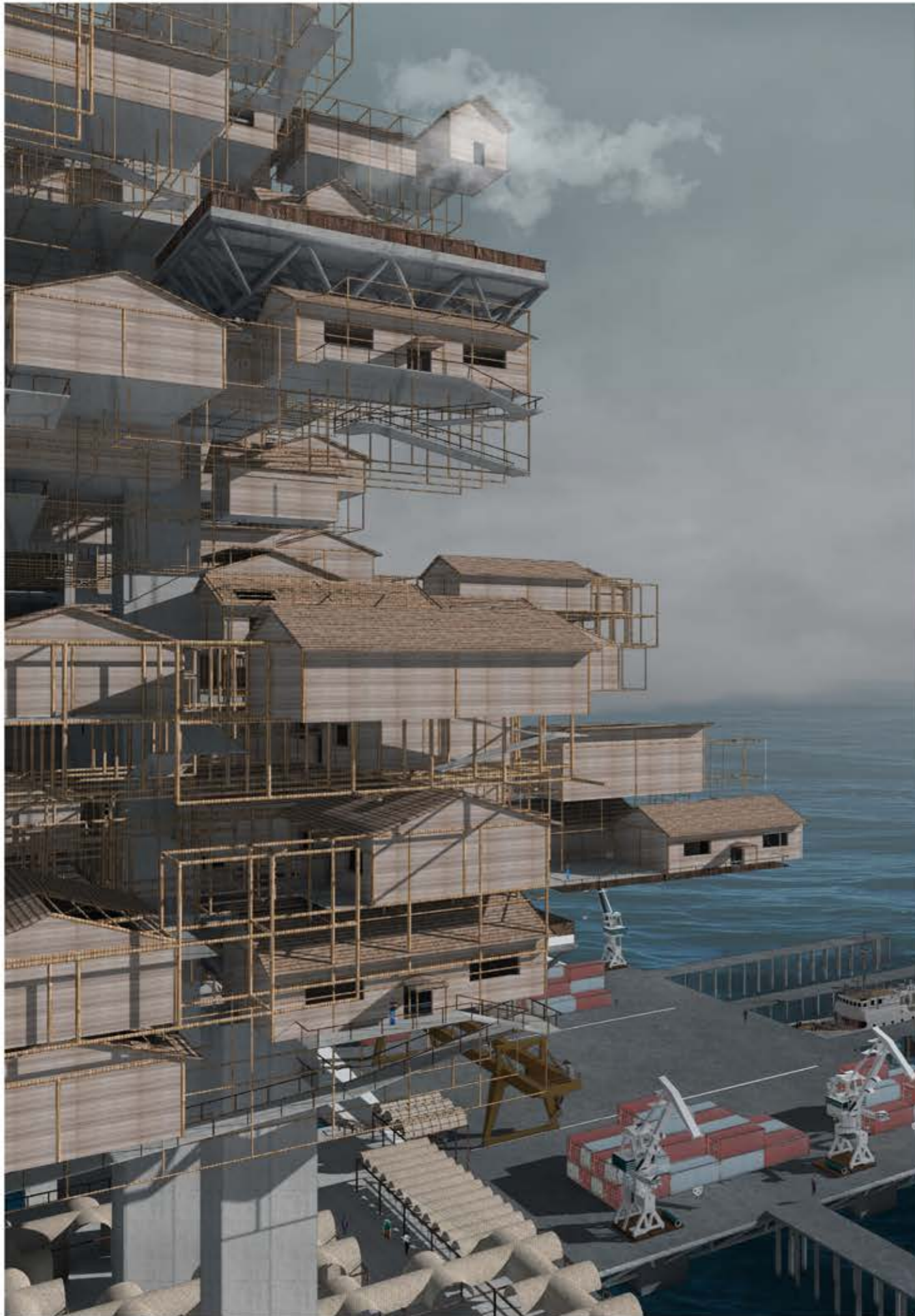
MOVABLE PARTITION FRONT VIEW



180° ROTATION TOP VIEW



The partition walls are connected by hinges. The hinges can rotate through 180 degrees. Consequently, when the partition walls are closed, they can be folded into a single unit.



ARK

floating town

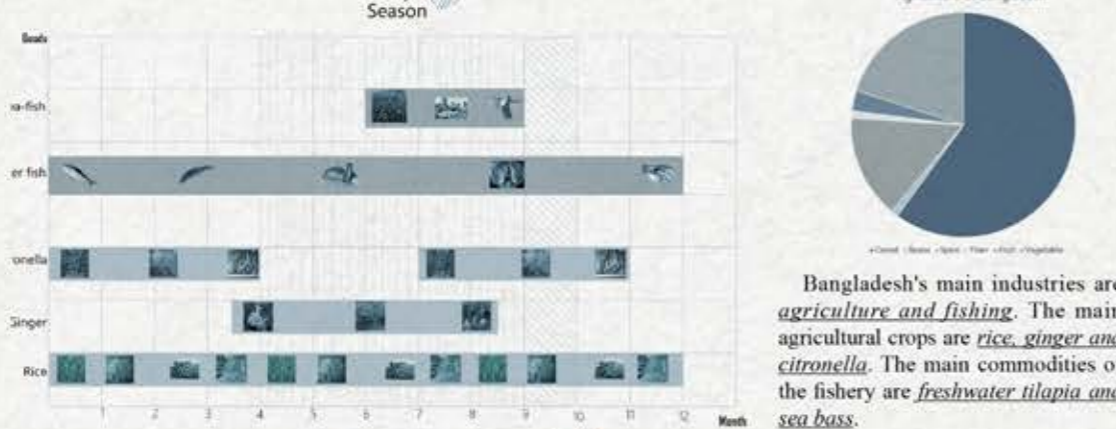
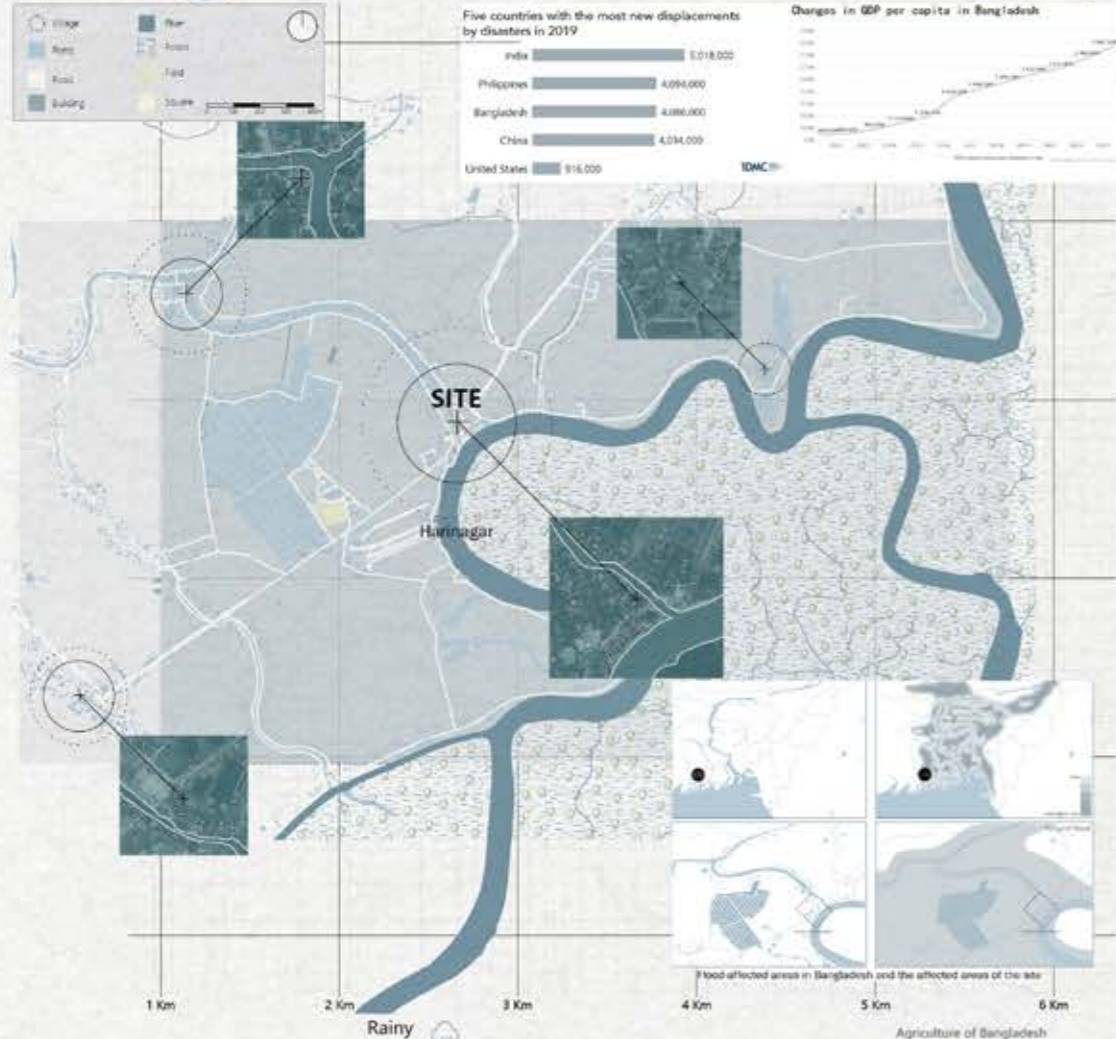
Time: 04/2023 - 10/2023
Location: Haritangar, Bangladesh
Individual work

With the deterioration of climate environment, climate disasters are increasing in the world, especially flood disasters. Bangladesh, the subject of this study, is one of the countries with the highest number of flood disasters in the world. The impact of the floods on Bangladesh has been enormous. The floods have brought economic problems, refugee problems and so on.

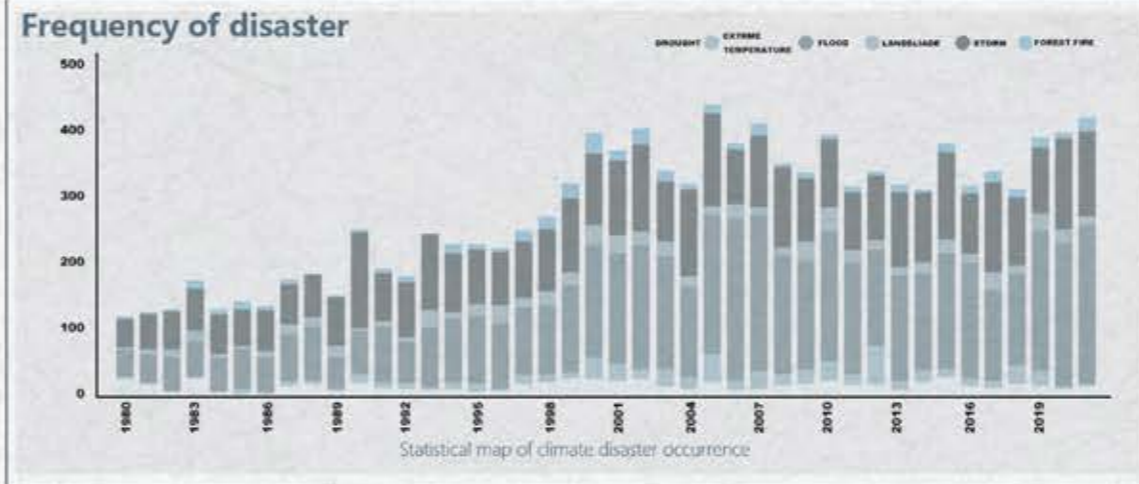
The location for this project was chosen in Harinagar, a county town located in southern Bangladesh. It is envisaged to raise the ground height of the residential areas in this area to withstand flooding. At the same time, part of the production and living facilities are moved to a higher plane to ensure the normal progress of people's production and life. The main processing structure of the project will use reinforced concrete structure, while the rest of the materials are from the common local materials such as red earth, wood and bamboo.

The project aims to develop conceptual solutions for flood management in Bangladesh, which can be applied to small and medium scale living settlements such as villages and large communities. At the same time, I hope to find the most suitable method to meet the production and living needs of the people in the flood-affected areas in the future, and reduce the impact of flood disasters on human beings.

Bangladesh Flood Crisis



Bangladesh's main industries are **agriculture and fishing**. The main agricultural crops are **rice, ginger and citronella**. The main commodities of the fishery are **freshwater tilapia and sea bass**.

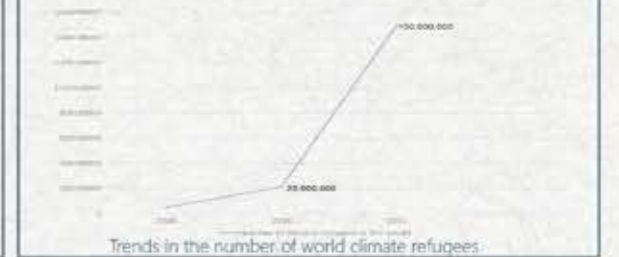


The climate crisis is getting worse every year, especially in some countries. For example, Bangladesh, etc.

Since the beginning of the 21st century, global climate deterioration has intensified and various climate disasters have occurred frequently. This has had a huge impact on the world. Climate refugees have also become a new type of refugee. And the number of climate refugees is rising rapidly year by year.

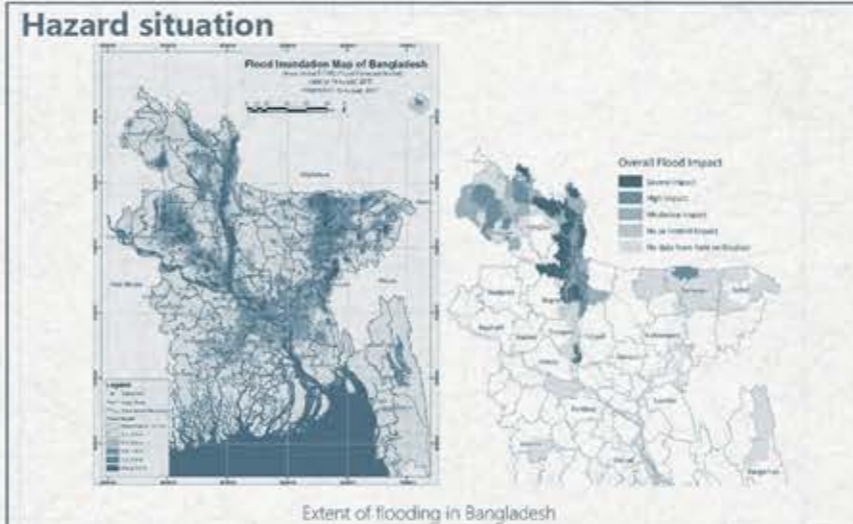
Definition of climate refugees

According to the International Organisation for Migration (IOM), population displacement is an adaptation strategy to climate change. It is therefore necessary to examine the extent to which climate change affects population displacement. IOM's observations are a starting point for exploring how climate change affects migration issues and the decisions that should be made. "Climate refugees" generally refers to "the growing phenomenon of large-scale population movements as a result of climatic hazards".

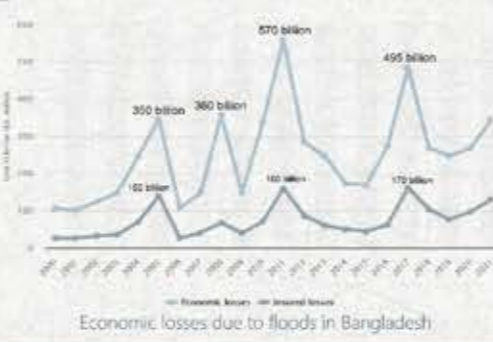


Bangladesh has been particularly affected by the floods, for reasons shown in the table.

- Few water resources**: Bangladesh has few drinking water resources, and the water is easily contaminated by viruses and bacteria.
- Unstable house structure**: The soil quality is poor, the house is easy to collapse.
- Flood**: Bangladesh is vulnerable to flooding, rising sea levels and flooding.
- Unreliable levees**: Bangladesh's DAMS are weak and less protective. Villagers often dig holes in the dikes for farming.
- Simple economic structure**: Bangladesh's economy is small and the environment affects the development of agriculture and fisheries.
- Long rainfall cycle**: Usually, the rainfall cycle of Bangladesh is 5 months. Sometime, it will be 6 months.



Due to its subtropical location, Bangladesh is rain-prone and low-lying, where several rivers enter the sea. Therefore, it is particularly prone to flood disaster and brings serious impact.



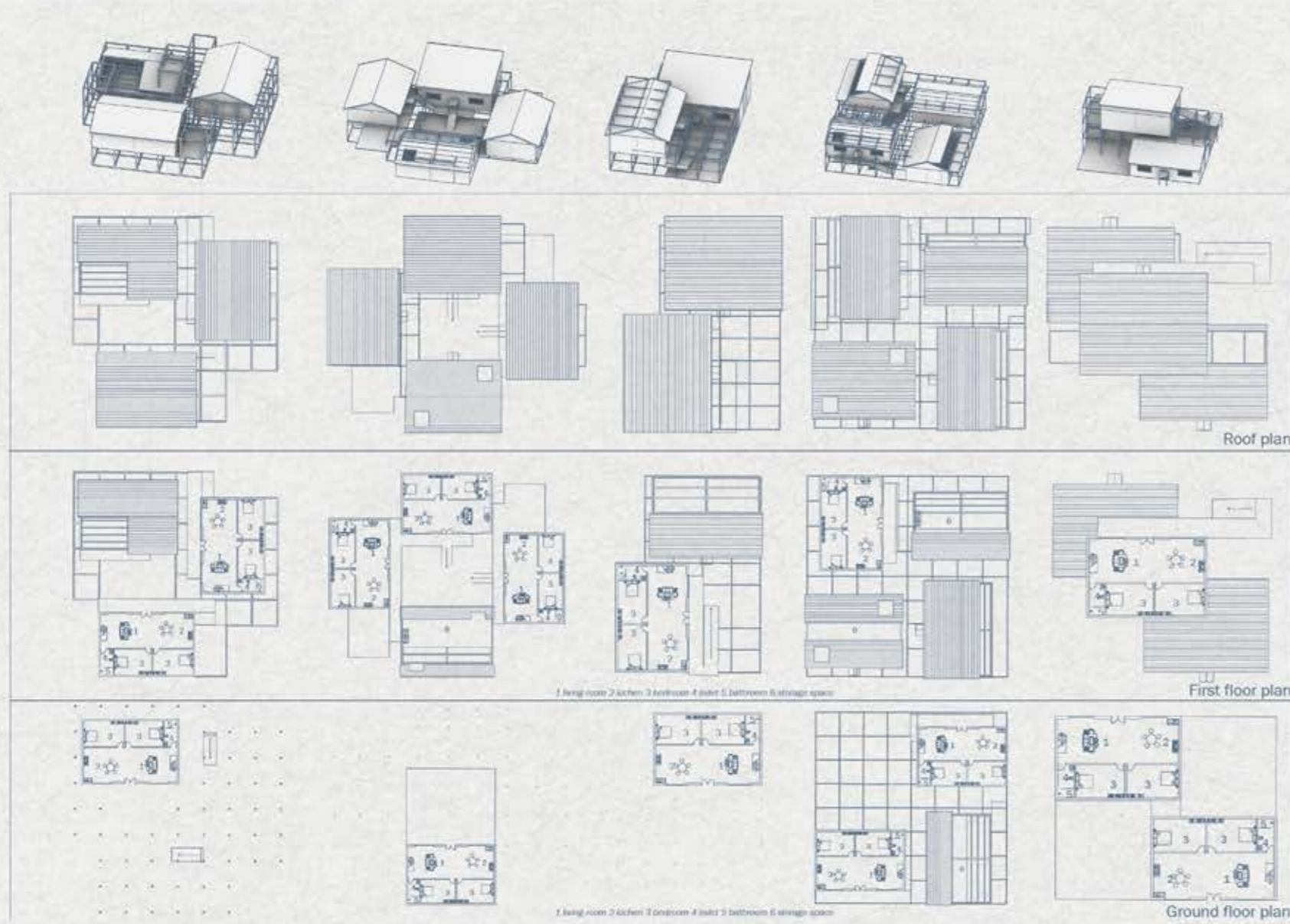
Strategy

- Climate disaster prevention → Advance warning
Moving people and supplies
- Reinforced building structure → Using strong materials
Using strong structure
- Ensure drinking water safety → Protecting water sources
Using technology to produce water
- Reduce economic losses → Improving the industrial structure
Enrich industrial content

Abstract Extraction



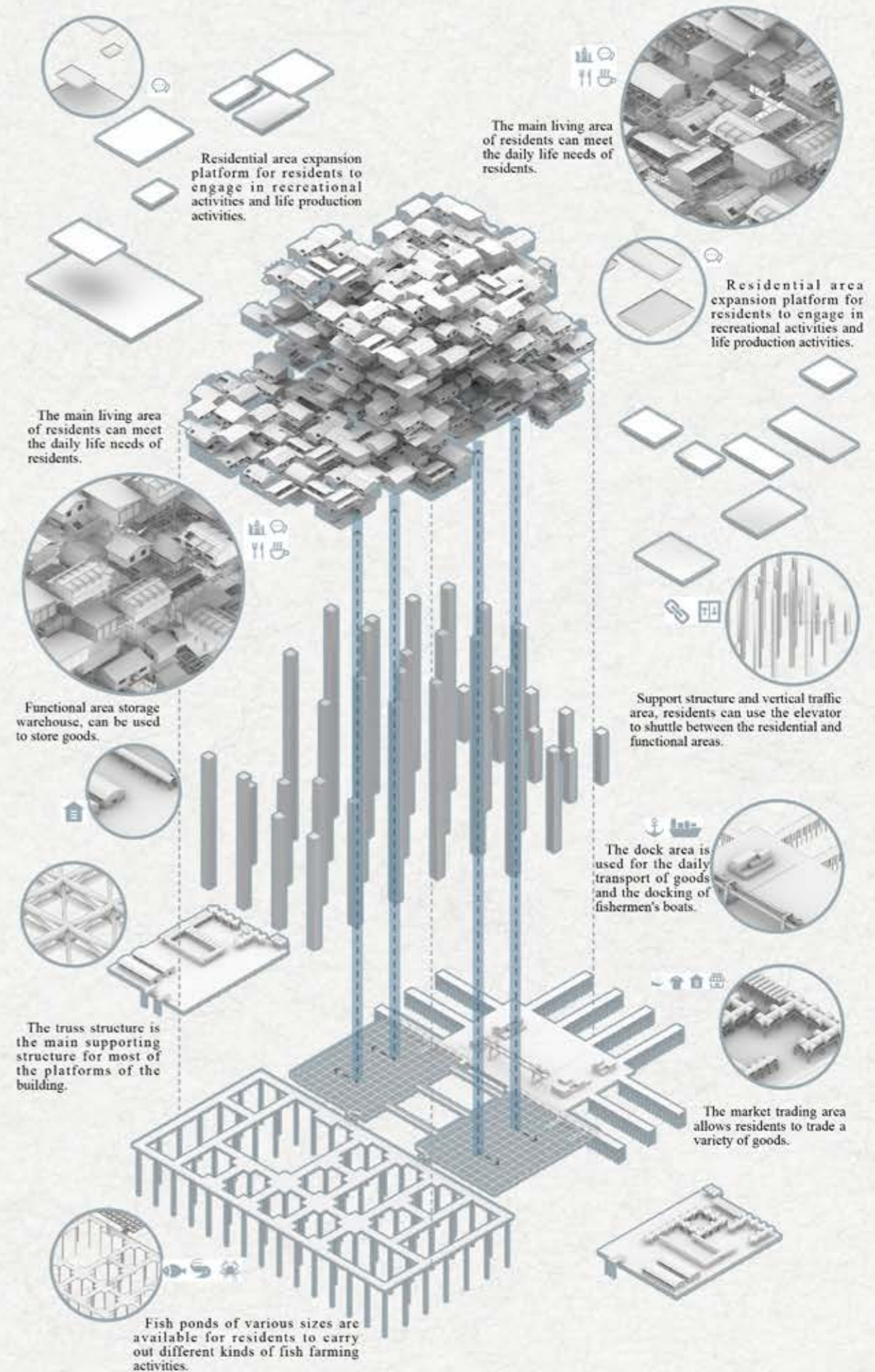
Plans of residential area



Section of each block



Explode diagram





This image shows the situation of the project in the aftermath of the flood. The site of the project is already located on the waterfront of the port, so shipping will not be affected. At the same time, due to its high elevation, the normal life of residents will not be affected.



After the flood, it ensures the normal operation of the daily life of the residents, and all production and life will not be greatly affected.



The picture shows the platform of the living area, which envisages the activities of daily life on the platform of the living area.



The image imagines a view of people trading in the market trading area from high above the dock area.



The picture shows residents conducting fishing and other production activities in the aquaculture area.



DEEP FACADE

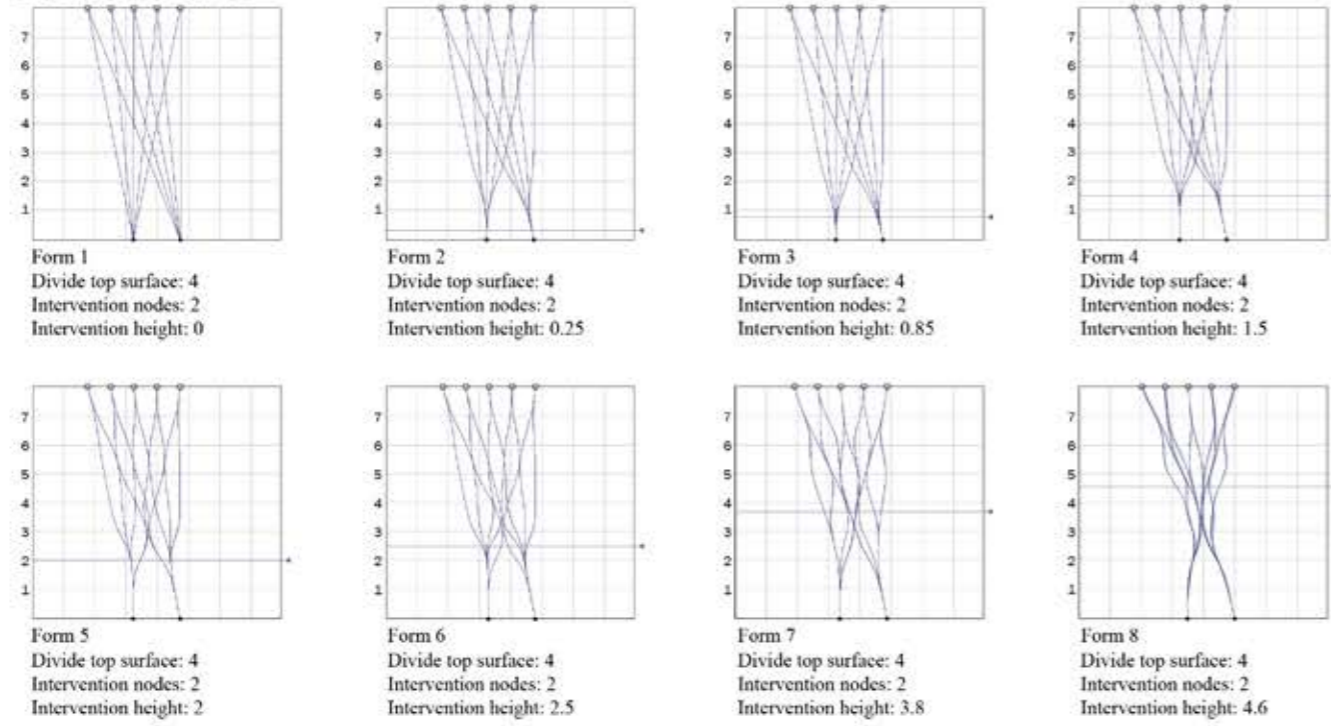
facade design

Time: 07/2024 - 08/2024
Location: London, UK
Individual work

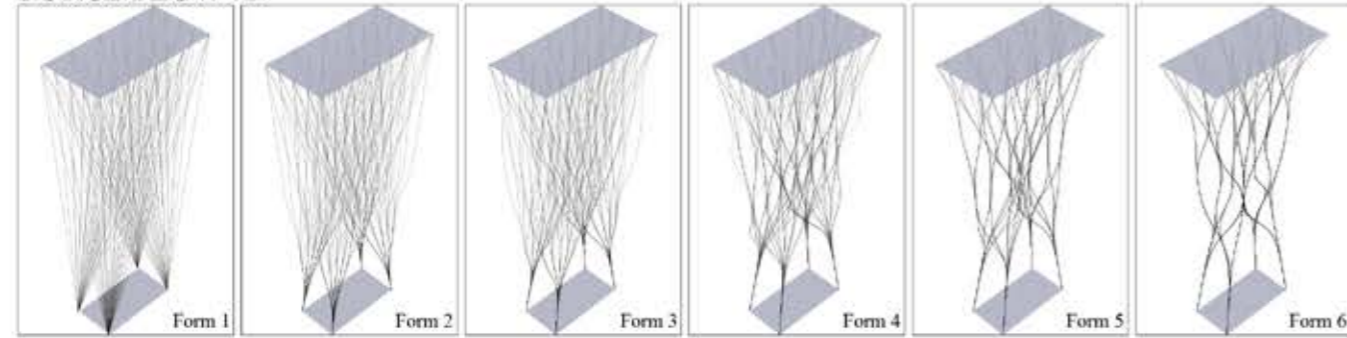
The project is based on a residential building constructed in Winchester Walk, London. The possibility of applying force flow to the building facade was explored. The origin of the project was an extracurricular workshop.

The two-layers facade structure generated from the image of the force flow will act as the main support structure between the floor slabs as well as the support structure for the whole building. The structure has not been scientifically tested for feasibility, so the project is only a conceptual idea.

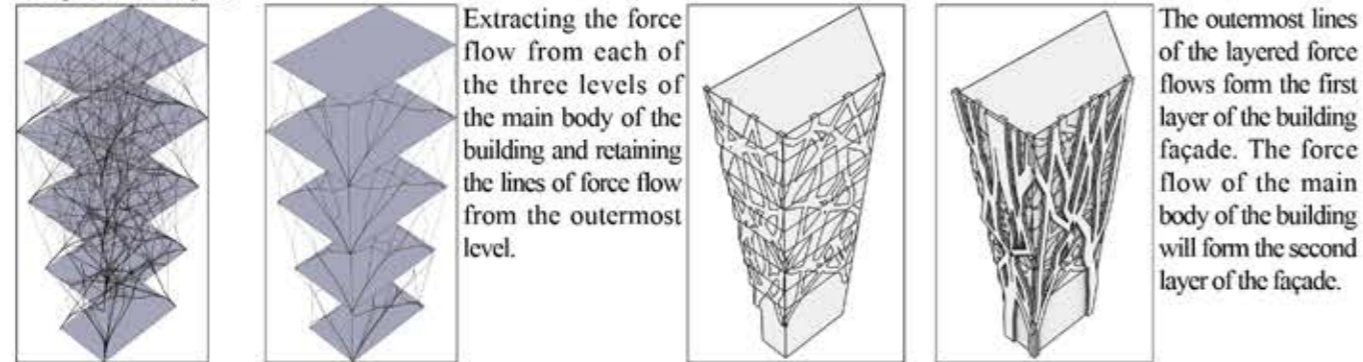
FORCE FLOW 2D



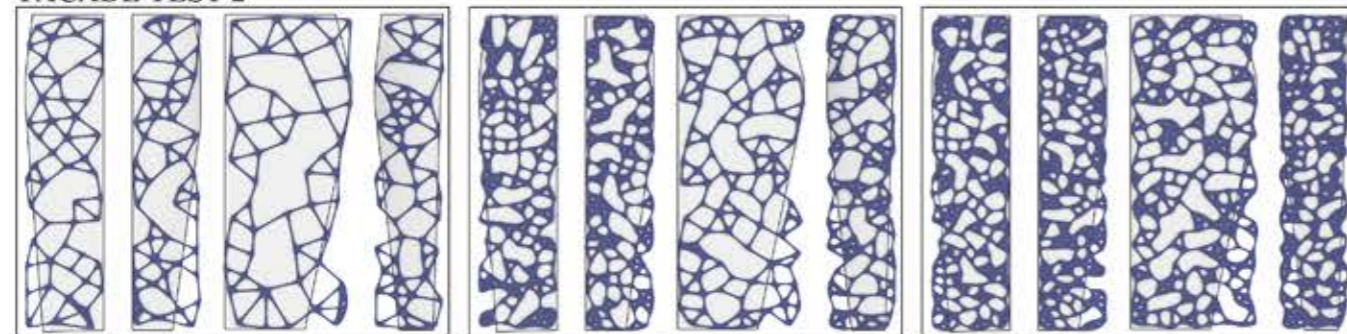
FORCE FLOW 3D



FACADE TEST 1



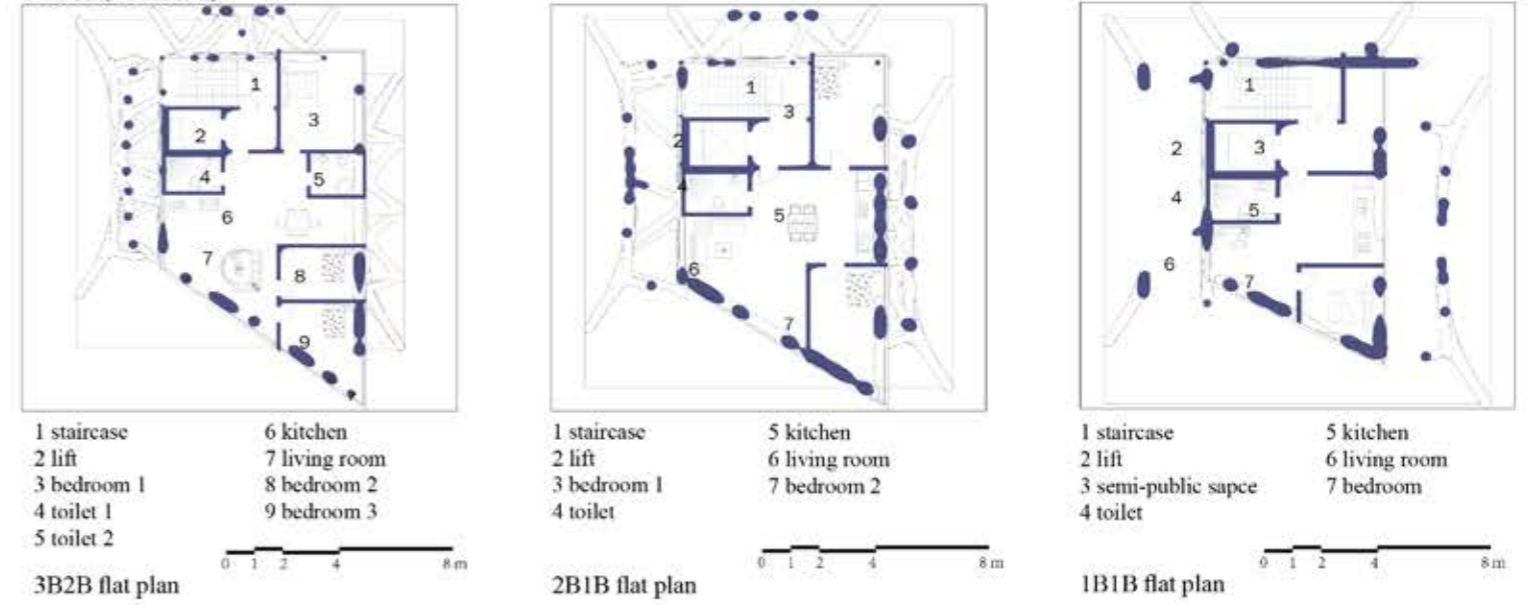
FACADE TEST 2



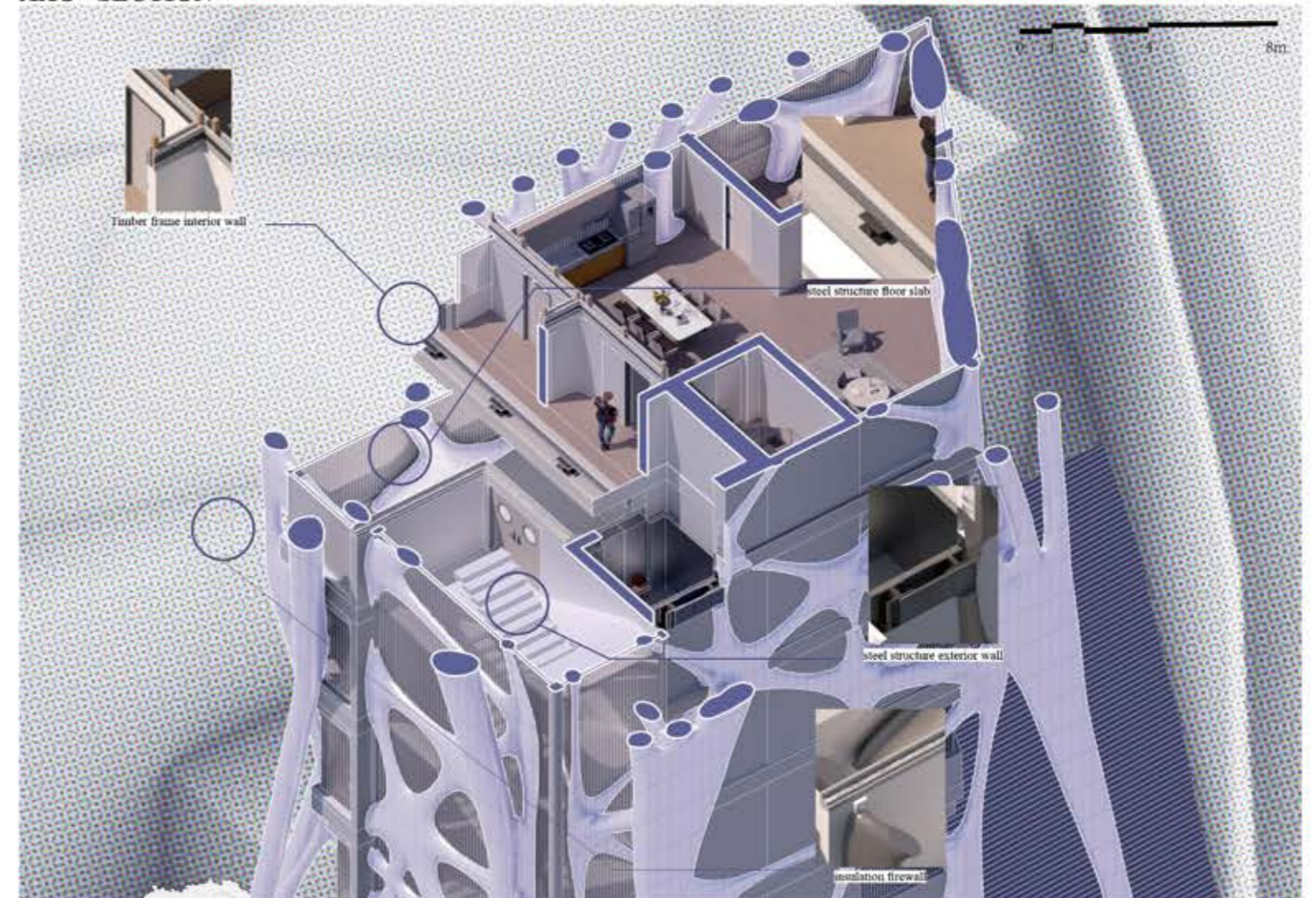
CLIENTS



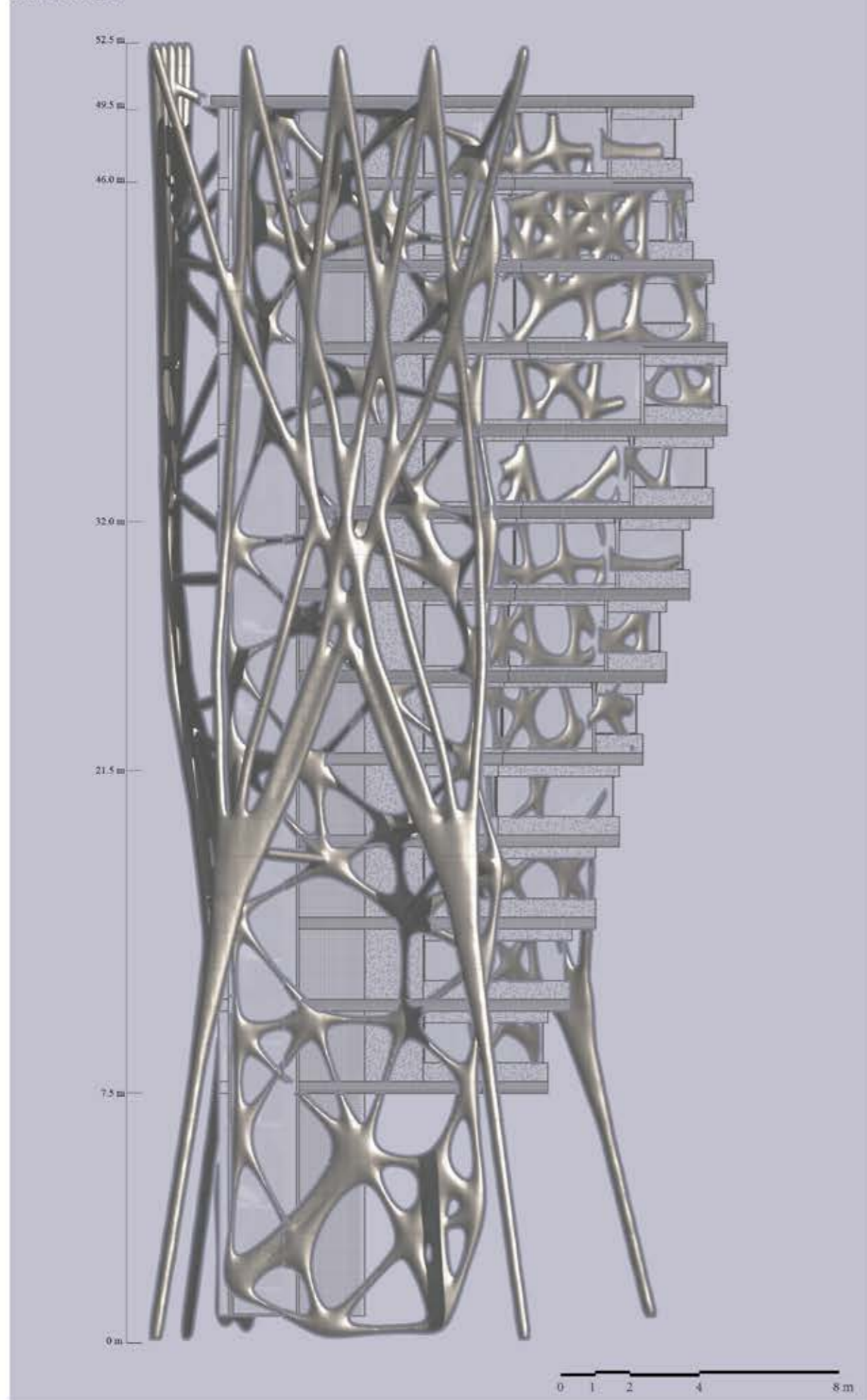
FLATS PLANS



AXO - SECTION



ELEVATION



view of 1B1B flat



view of 3B2B flat



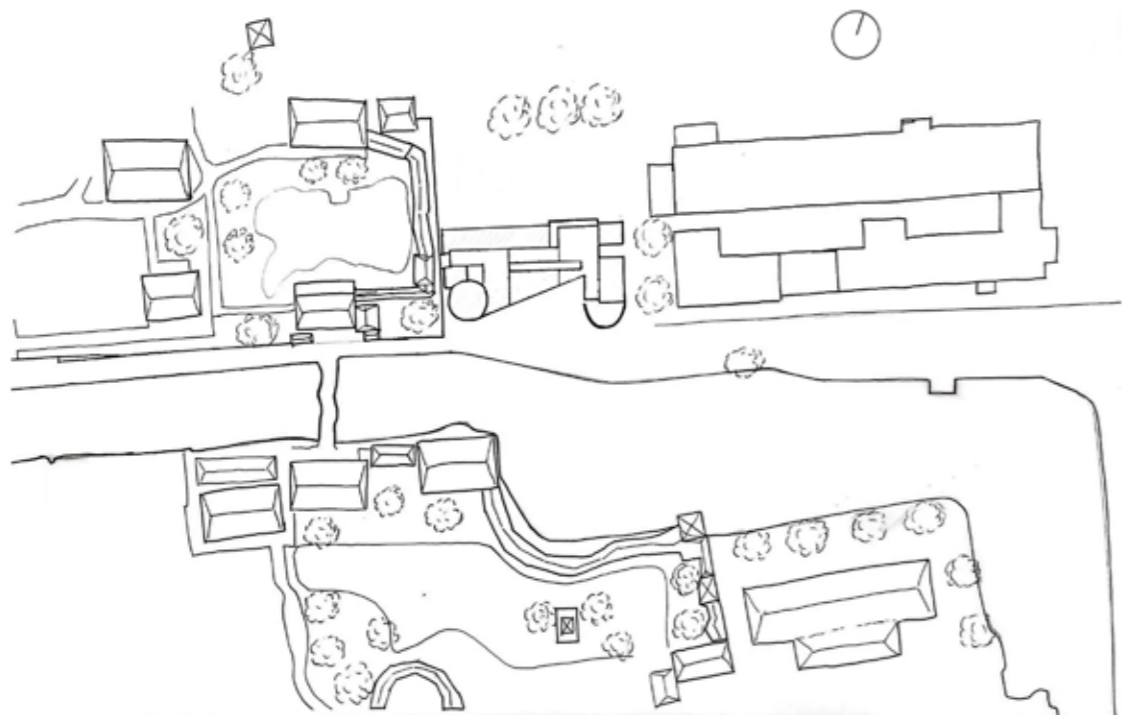
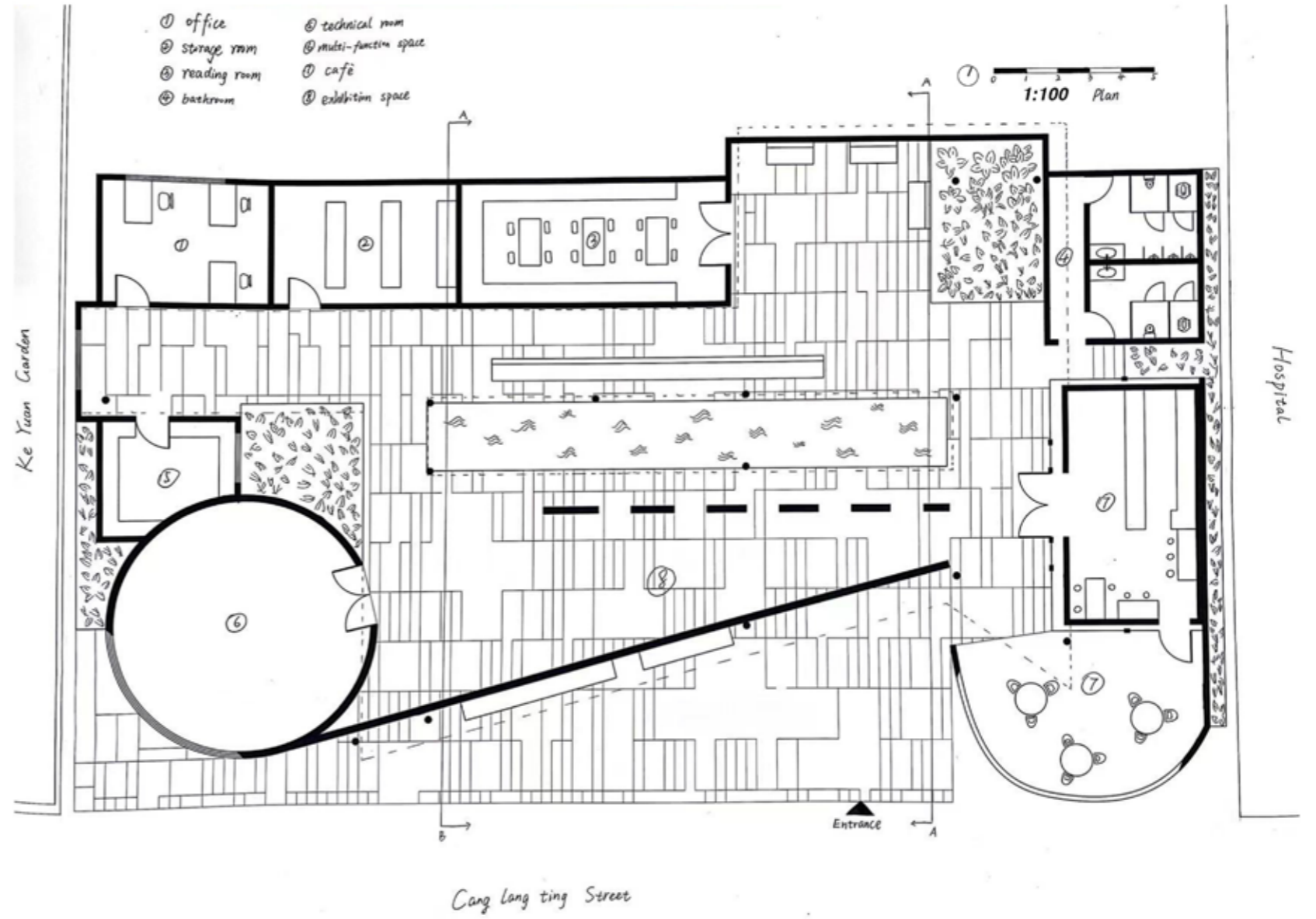
view of ground floor



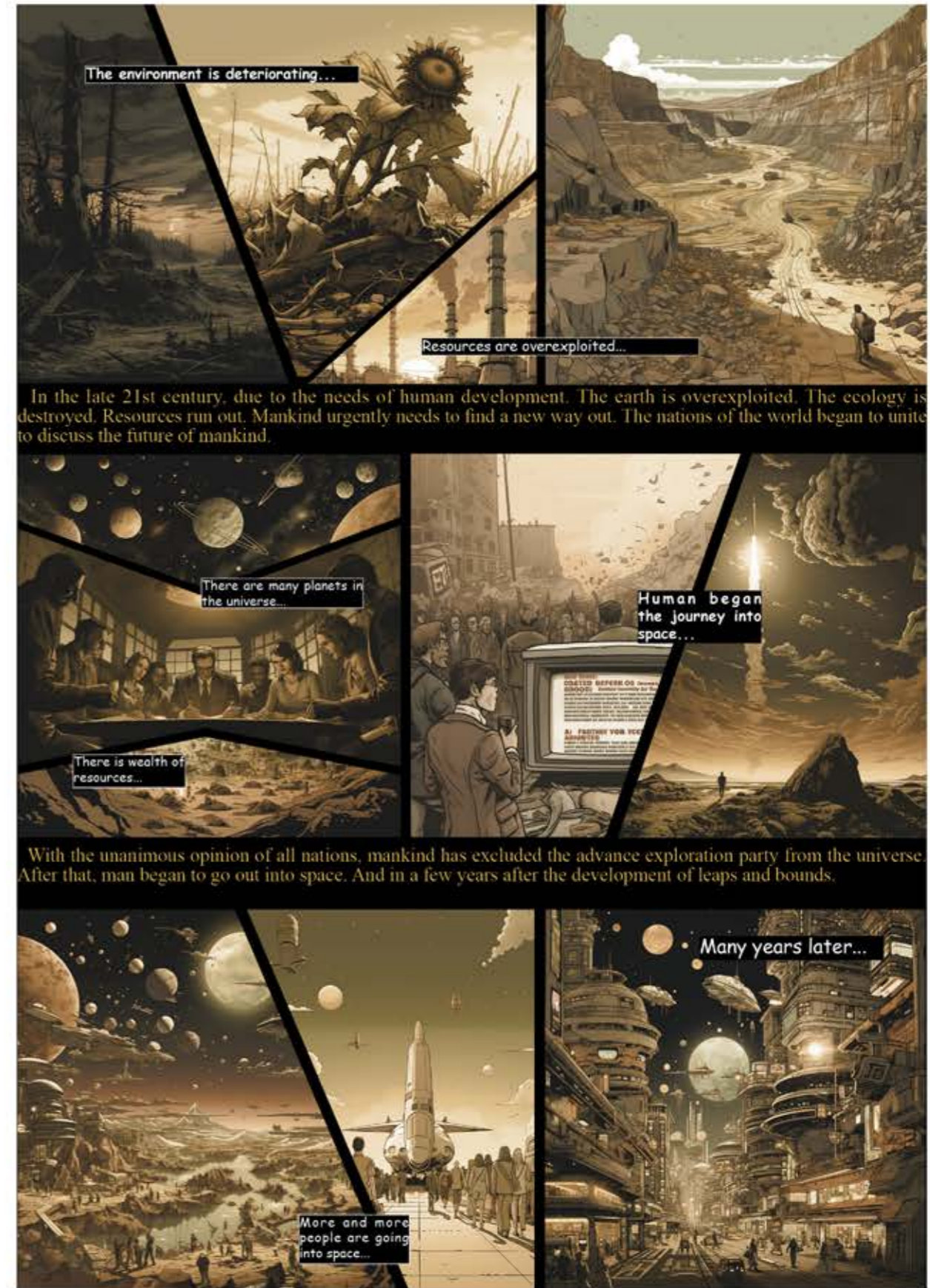
collage of view from street



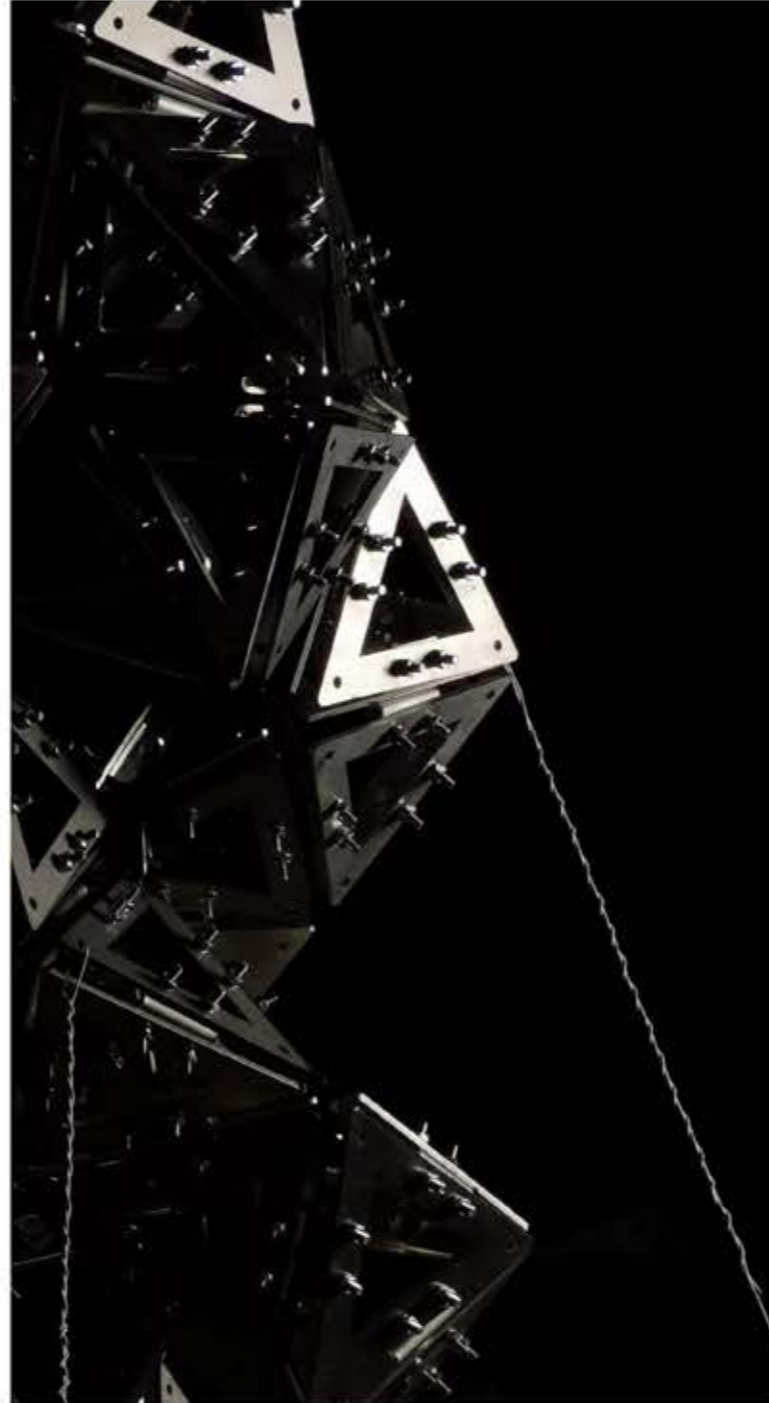
其他 OTHER WORKS



其他 OTHER WORKS



其他 OTHER WORKS



其他 OTHER WORKS



其他 OTHER WORKS

