

**Shuaiqing
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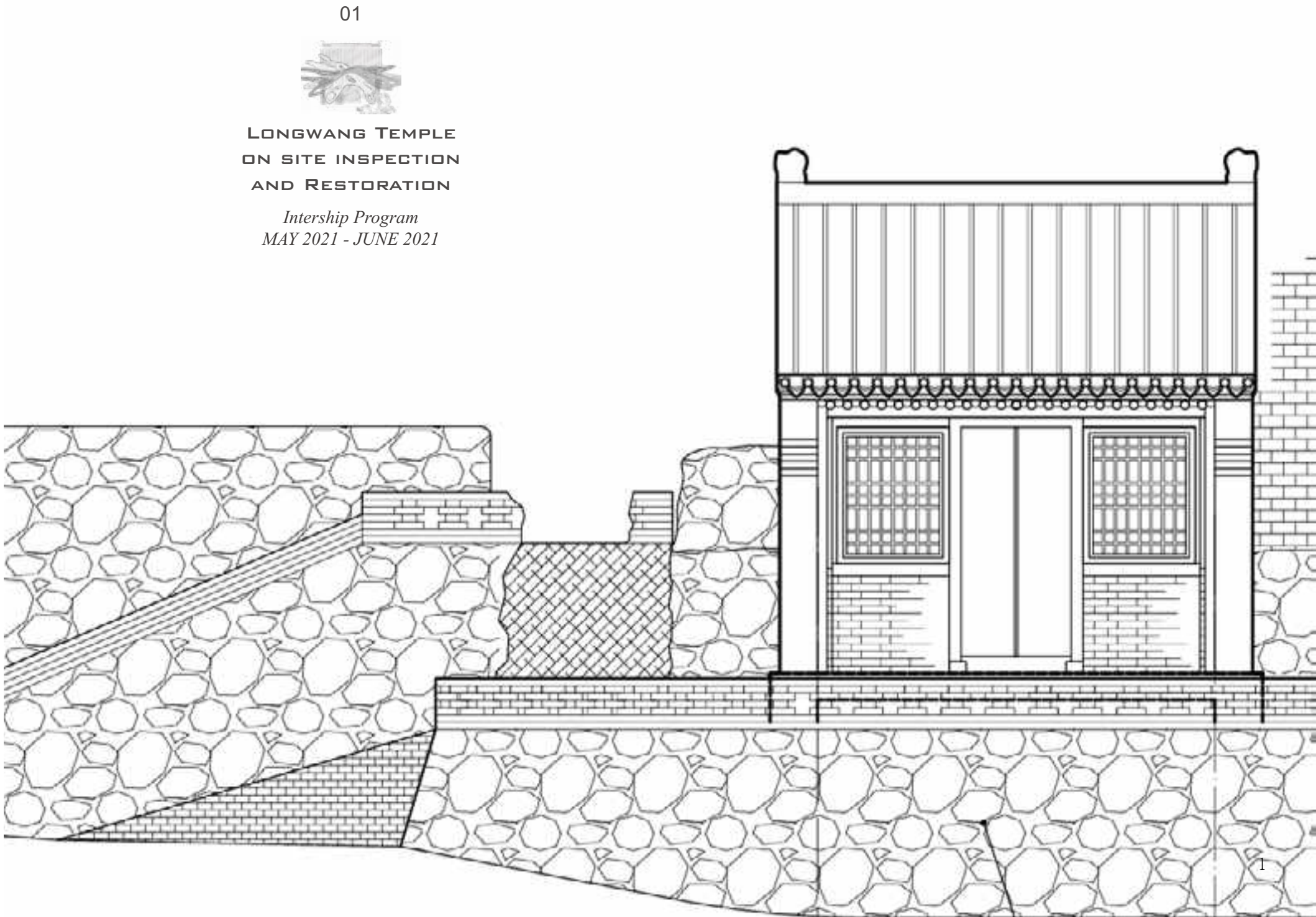
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P O R T
F O -
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CONTENTS

01	LONGWANG TEMPLE ON SITE INSPECTION AND RESTORATION AND RESTORATION <i>Intership Program - MAY 2021 - JUNE 2021</i>		01
02	ELIMINATE PREJUDICE & SEGREGATION <i>Harlem Jail Renovation in New York City</i>		11
03	URBAN FANTASY <i>Adaptive-Reuse Hangang Bridge in 100 Years Later</i>		17
04	ECOLOGY RESILIENCE <i>Ecosystem Designed for Amami Rabbit, B. yakushimensis and Tree</i>		23
05	INHERITANCE OF SPIRITUAL CULTURE <i>Installation Art - The Future of the Caribbean</i>		28
06	COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY STUDIO 2024 SUMMER		32
07	COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY STUDIO 2024 WINTER		33
08	COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY SUMMER		47
09	COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY STUDIO SEED BOMBS		51
10	COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY 1 : 1 MODEL		57





BUILDING INFORMATION

Cultural Relic Name: Longwang Temple at Jiangnanling

Cultural Relic Level: Registered Cultural Relic of Yanqing District, Beijing

Cultural Relic Number: 110229943180000130



Jianganling Village
Yanqing District,
Beijing, China



PROJECT BACKGROUND

The Longwang Temple at Jiangnanling is located in Jianganling Village, Jingzhuang Town, Yanqing District, Beijing. It was initially built during the late Qing Dynasty and is registered as an immovable cultural relic in Yanqing District, Beijing. Although it underwent repairs in 2006, the deteriorated components and the tilted beams and walls were not restored to protect the highly valuable murals on the interior side walls. Currently, the building suffers from severe wall tilting due to roof leakage and component decay, and the roof leakage has become more pronounced. Although the management department implemented temporary protective measures for the roof in 2021, these measures have not effectively mitigated the risks to the building's structure.

PROJECT OVERVIEW

The existing structure of the Longwang Temple at Jiangnanling faces south and is built against a mountain. It is situated on a high platform made of bluestone. The building features a single bay with a front corridor, six purlins, and a gable roof with a main ridge and barrel tiles. The decoration is located at the front eaves, with a door-and-window design and a "one-code-three-arrow" lattice. The rear eaves extend outward, and the exterior walls of the side and rear walls are constructed with brick seams. The interior walls have brick bases with plastered upper sections painted with murals, and the top is exposed with a fully exposed design.

SCOPE OF RESTORATION

Main Structure of the Dragon King Temple at Jiangnanling: Width 4.06 meters, depth 6.13 meters, building area 24.89 square meters.

Surrounding Environment: Approximately 100 square meters.

HISTORICAL MAINTENANCE RECORDS

1) According to investigations and the records from "The Chronicle of the Restoration of the Dragon King Temple at Jiangnanling," the temple underwent a restoration between 2006 and 2007, funded by local contributions. Since then, there have been no further records of restoration.

2) Local elders recall that the Dragon King Temple was rebuilt during the Republic of China era (1912–1949). After the founding of the People's Republic of China, it was used as a village grain processing site for a long time.

3) Current Preservation Status: Since the 2007 restoration, the temple has remained in its current state of preservation.

4) In May 2021, due to roof leakage, the management unit implemented temporary protective measures by installing color steel plates on the roof to ensure safety

PROJECT OVERVIEW

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Photos of the South Elevation and Overall Environment



Photo of the West Elevation



Photo of the Northwest Elevation



Photo of the West Elevation
New through cracks have appeared on the west gable wall.



Photo of the South Elevation
The building's beams and walls are tilting.



Photo of the East Elevation



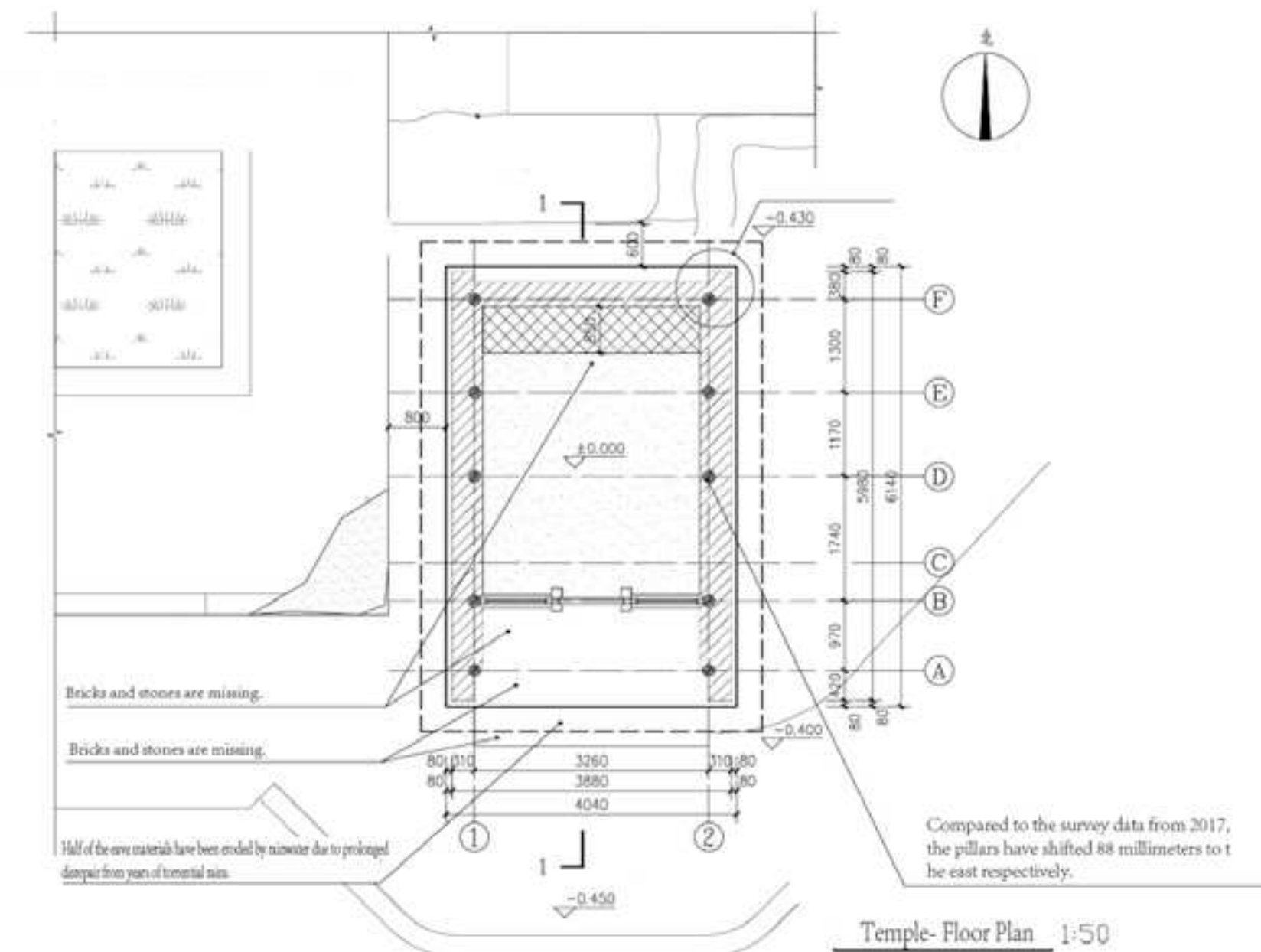
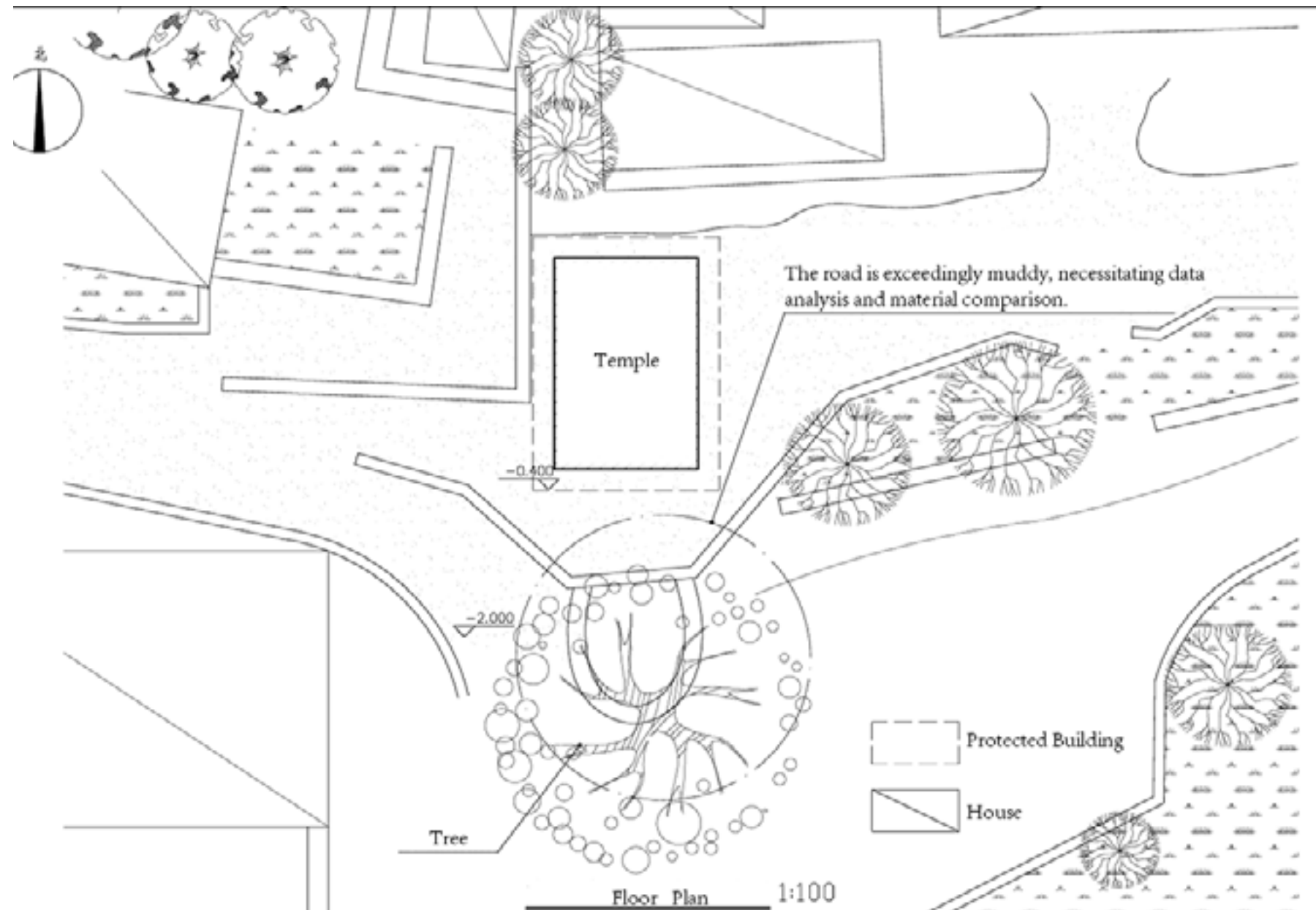
The roof tiles are loose, cracked, and missing.

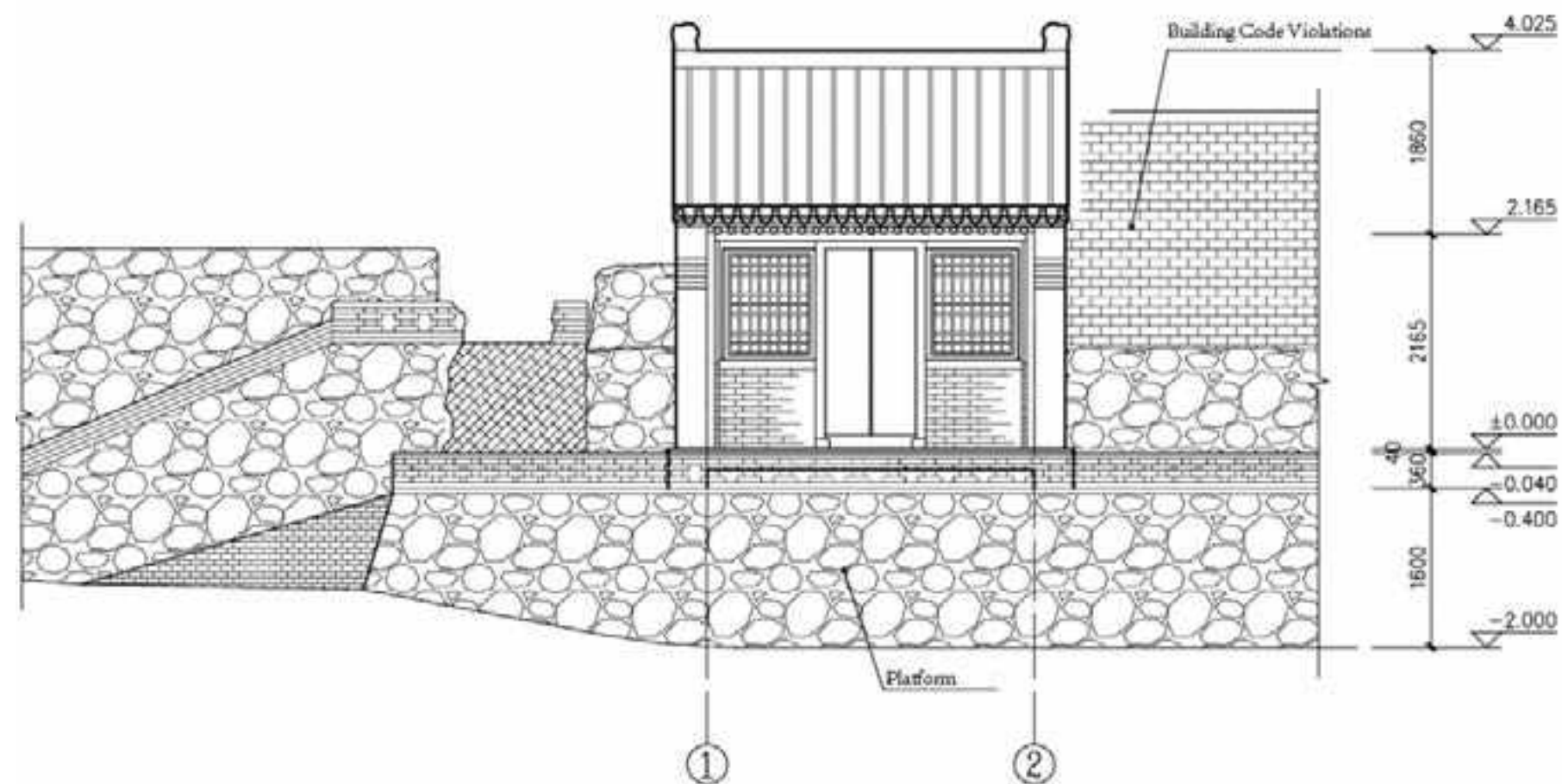


The indoor ground is damp. Below the murals on the rear wall, there was originally an altar, which is now missing.

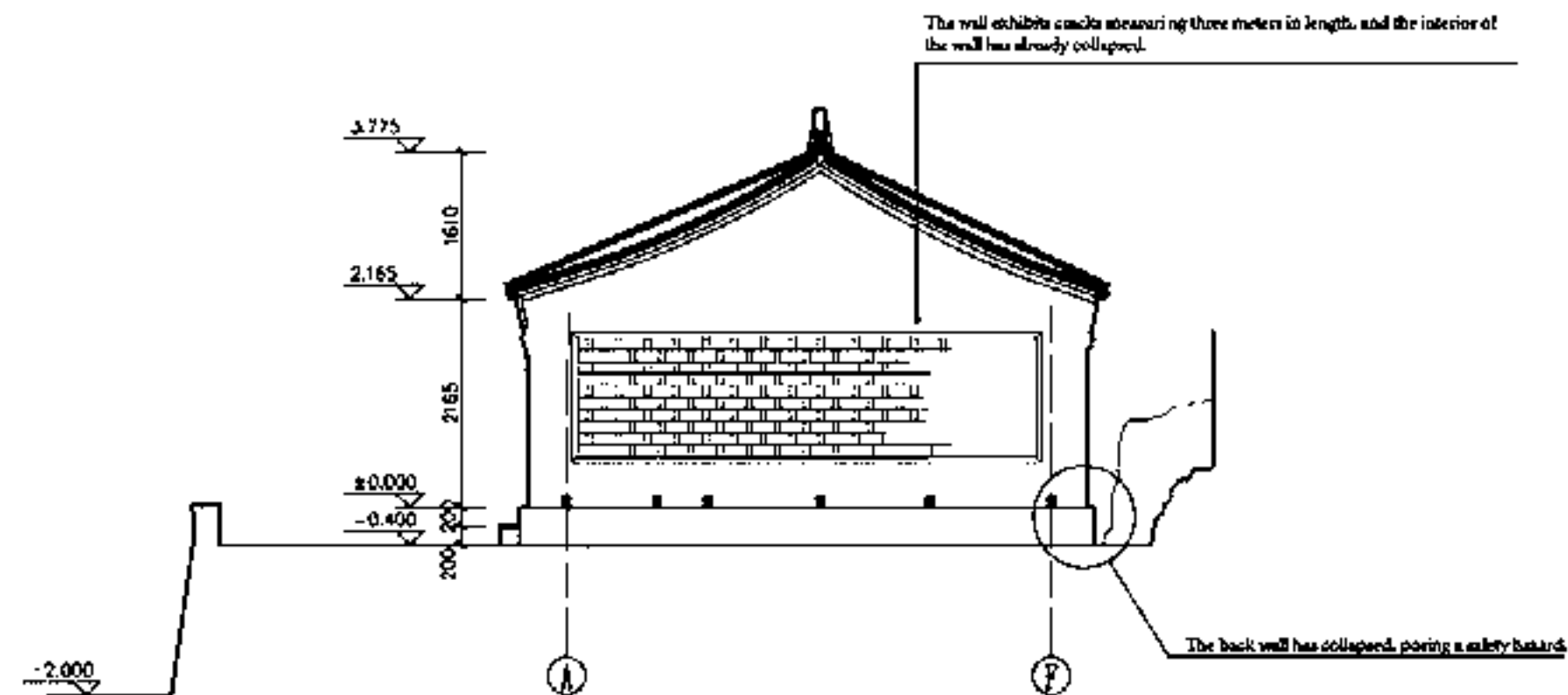


The roof tiles are loose, cracked, and missing. The tilting of the beams and walls has worsened

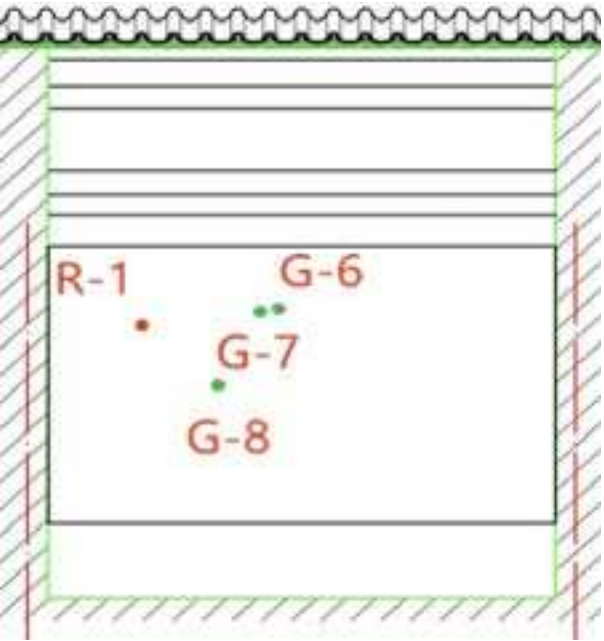
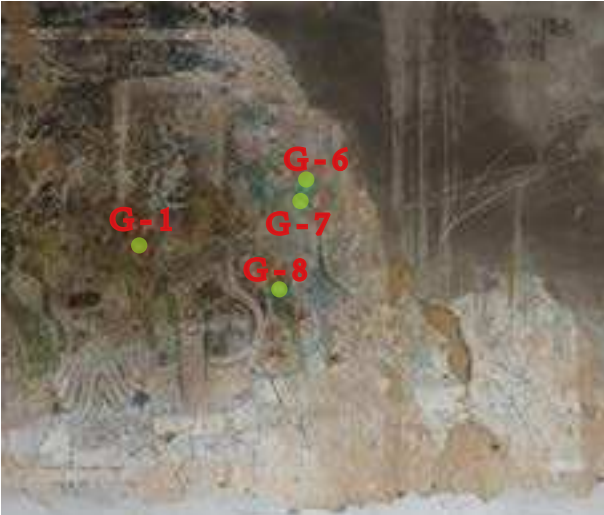




Elevation of the Longwang Temple 1:50



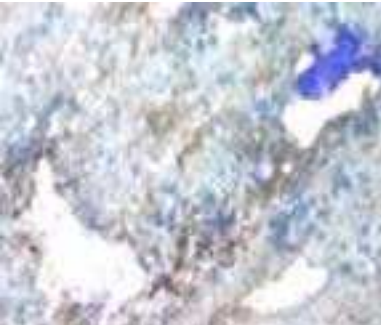
Elevation - East of the Longwang Temple 1:50



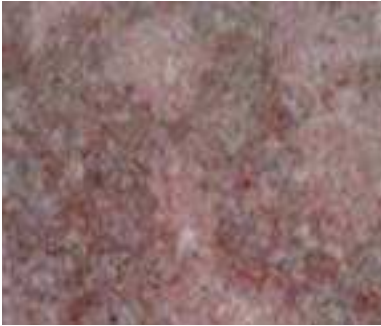
Color Analysis - Sampling Points on the West Elevation:
Red R-1, Green R-6, R-7, R-8.

颜色	编号	As	Pb	Cu	Fe	Ca	Al	Si	S	Hg	颜料
绿色	G-1	2.35	0.014	3.772	0.789	5.28	0.348	2.489	1.004		石绿
绿色	G-2	2.22	0.012	3.75	0.902	5.615	0.73	3.789	1.231		石绿
绿色	G-3	1.46	0.057	2.268	1.171	7.753	0.633	4.901	1.207		石绿
绿色	G-4	0.54	0.007	0.78	1.532	10.883	0.8	8.416	1.316		石绿
绿色	G-5	1.322	0.053	2.103	1.2	8.205	0.642	4.847	1.356		石绿
蓝色	B-1	0.023	0.034	0.017	1.839	9.74	1.276	2.286	7.004		群青
蓝色	B-2	0.015	0.022	0.012	1.611	10.67	2.103	5.733	6.391		群青
红色	R-1	1.901	9.344	0.024	0.549					0.006	朱砂
红色	R-2	0.267	1.656	0.004	0.549	5.38	0.444	4.886	5.264		章丹
白色	W-1	0.004	0.009	0	1.328	12.621	1.053	11.548	3.048		铅白
白色	W-2	0.003	0.006	0.003	1.214	12.928	1.14	12.685	2.833		铅白
蓝色	B-3	0.008	0.012	0.008	1.481	12.703	1.499	8.389	5.132		群青
红色	R-3	0.229	1.414	0.004	0.645	7.036	0.452	6.589	4.914		章丹
绿色	G-6	1.196	0.009	2.079	0.516	9.374	0.342	3.834	4.029		石绿
绿色	G-7	1.097	0.008	1.864	0.544	10.254	0.365	3.029	4.843		石绿
绿色	G-8	1.828	0.015	3.086	0.505	6.969	0.616	3.404	1.947		石绿
蓝色	B-4	0.009	0.015	0.007	1.116	13.297	1.167	8.757	5.155		群青
蓝色	B-5	0.006	0.008	0.006	1.919	10.202	2.179	10.575	3.727		群青
蓝色	B-6	0.006	0.009	0.004	1.09	12.545	2.066	11.063	4.533		群青

G-6, G-7 and G-8 showed that the low content of pb and the high content of Cu were consistent with the color development characteristics of the stone green pigment, and a small amount of al element was detected, which was excluded as Paris green, so it could be judged that the pigment was Paris green. Hg was detected in the number R-1, that the pigment is cinnabar in color.



der the microscope, the blue pigment layer appears thin, with blue pigment particles sparsely distributed over the white ground layer. In some areas, the blue pigment has flaked off



Under the microscope, the red pigment layer is thin and sparse, making the underlying white powder layer clearly visible.



Under microscopic observation, the surface of the white pigment appears pure white, fine, and smooth.



ELIMINATE PREJUDICE & SEGREGATION

*Harlem Jail Renovation in New
York City*

The project aims to transform an abandoned jail in Harlem, New York City, into a multifunctional space to address cultural conflicts and resource inequality between new immigrants and locals. The design reconfigures the space by inserting two triangular cones, featuring public exhibitions, lecture spaces, a Green Club, private residences, and a sky farm. Utilizing green algae building materials, the project fosters cultural exchange, reduces misunderstandings, and helps immigrants integrate into urban life, working together towards a green future.

First constructed in 1914. It served as a residential housing to help immigrants adjust to city.

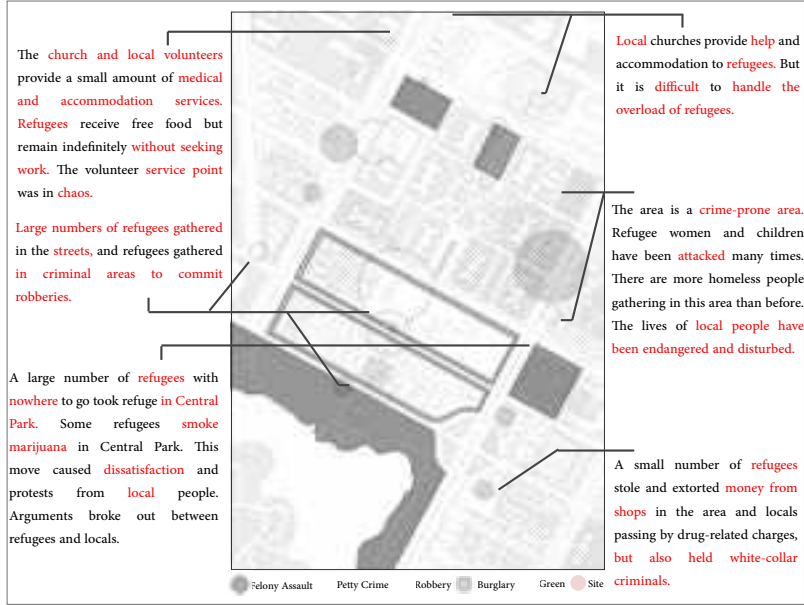
1976, the Lincoln Correctional Facility was opened.

Facility transitioned into a work-release program, beginning in 1991.

Facilities would be closed by September 1, 2019. This will be a major attraction for potential buyers and builders.

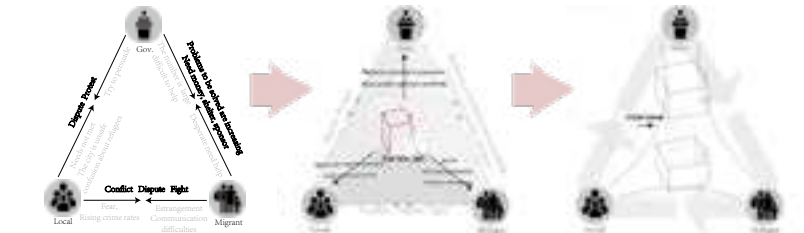
In March 1, 2023, Gov. redevelopment of the site. Gov. will work together to move migrants in.

Harlem Jail Changes From 1914 to 2023



Crime Rates and Incidents Near Harlem Jail

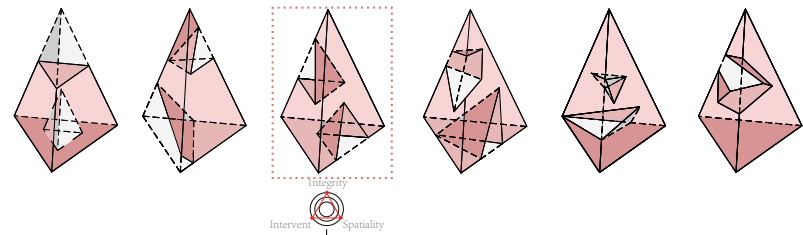
The large number of stranded migrant has made cities more dangerous and intensified conflicts with residents.



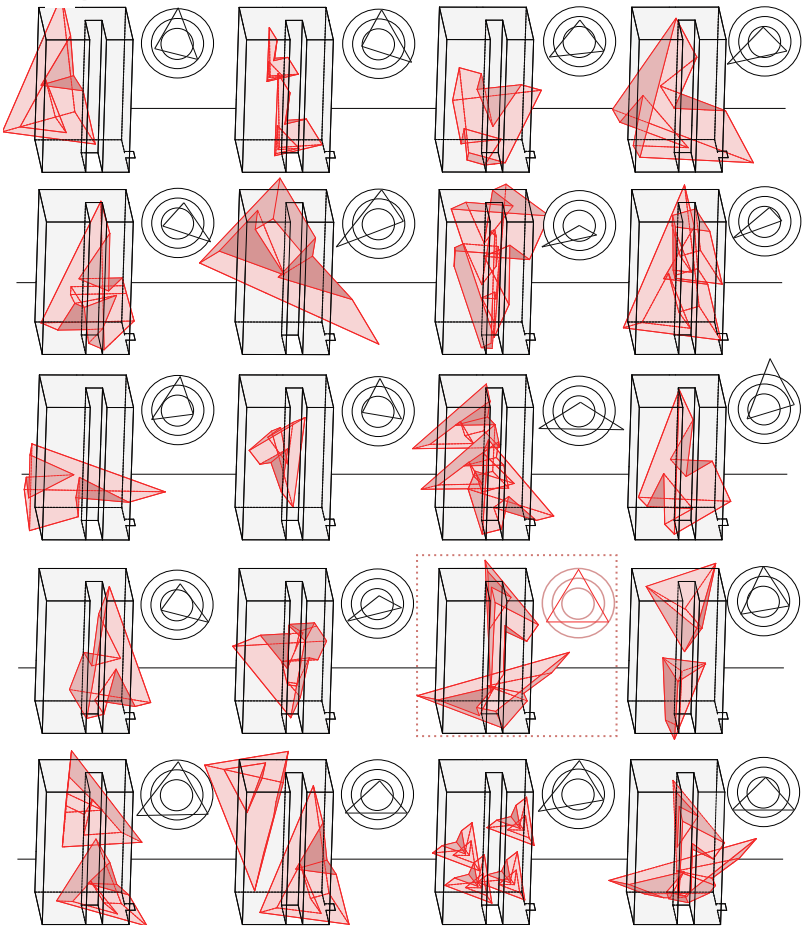
The Relationship of Local, Migrant and Gov.

Harlem Jail Put Back into Use to Ease Conflicts.

Add Structure to Jail Conflict Resolution Through Rehousing.

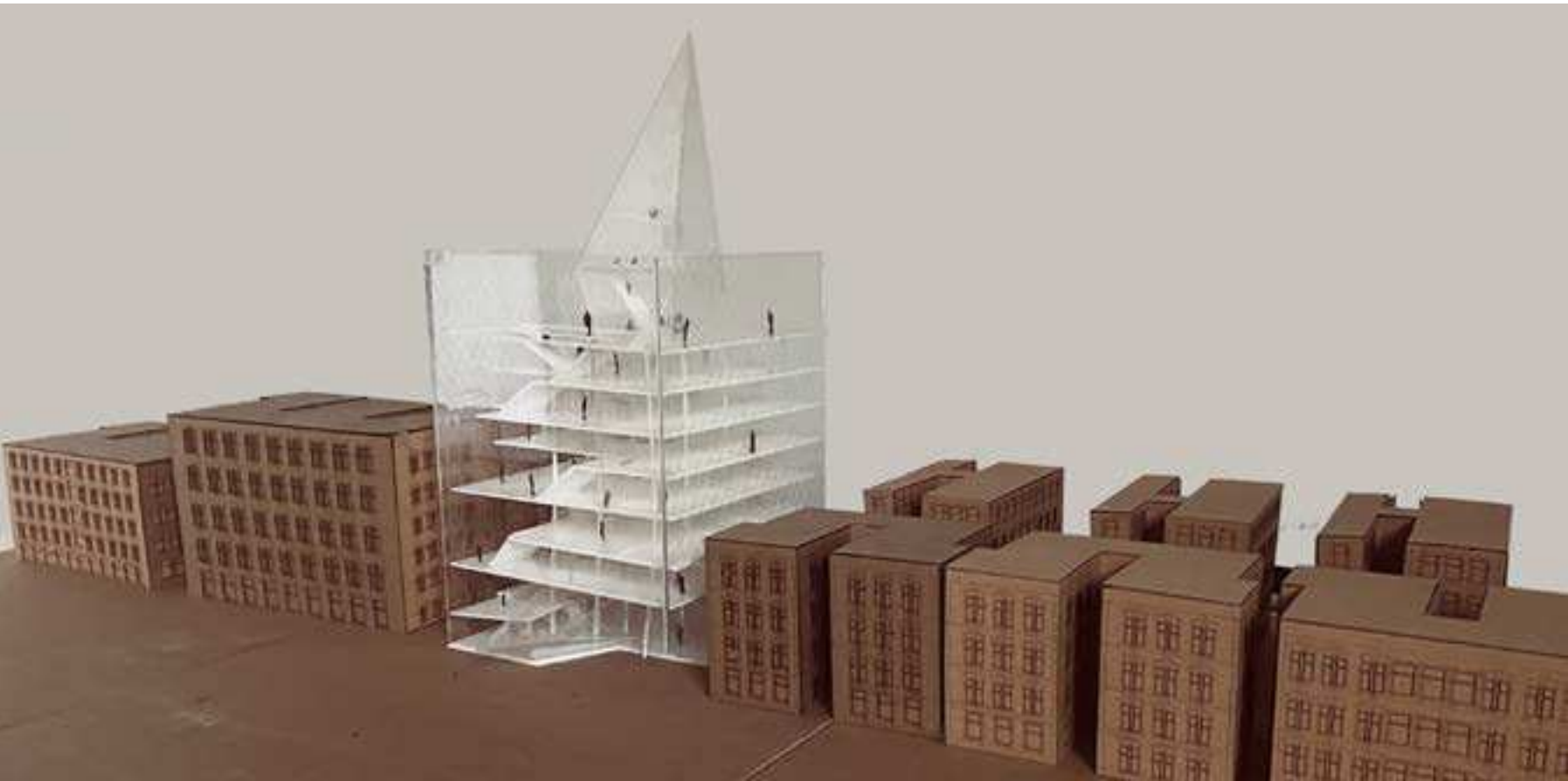


Analysis of Massing



Prototyping Selection

The balance of the three factors of Spatiality, Intervent, and Integrity has become the primary goal of placing the Harlem Jail structure.



XXXX



Exchange Culture in Exhibition



Speeches Strengthen Connections



Communicate and Interact in Club



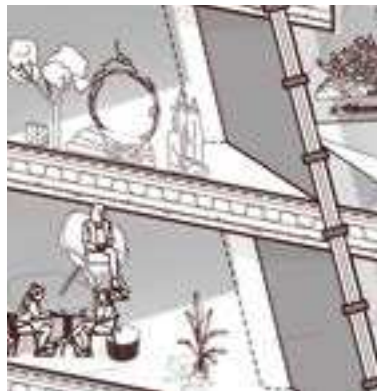
Working Together in Sky Factory



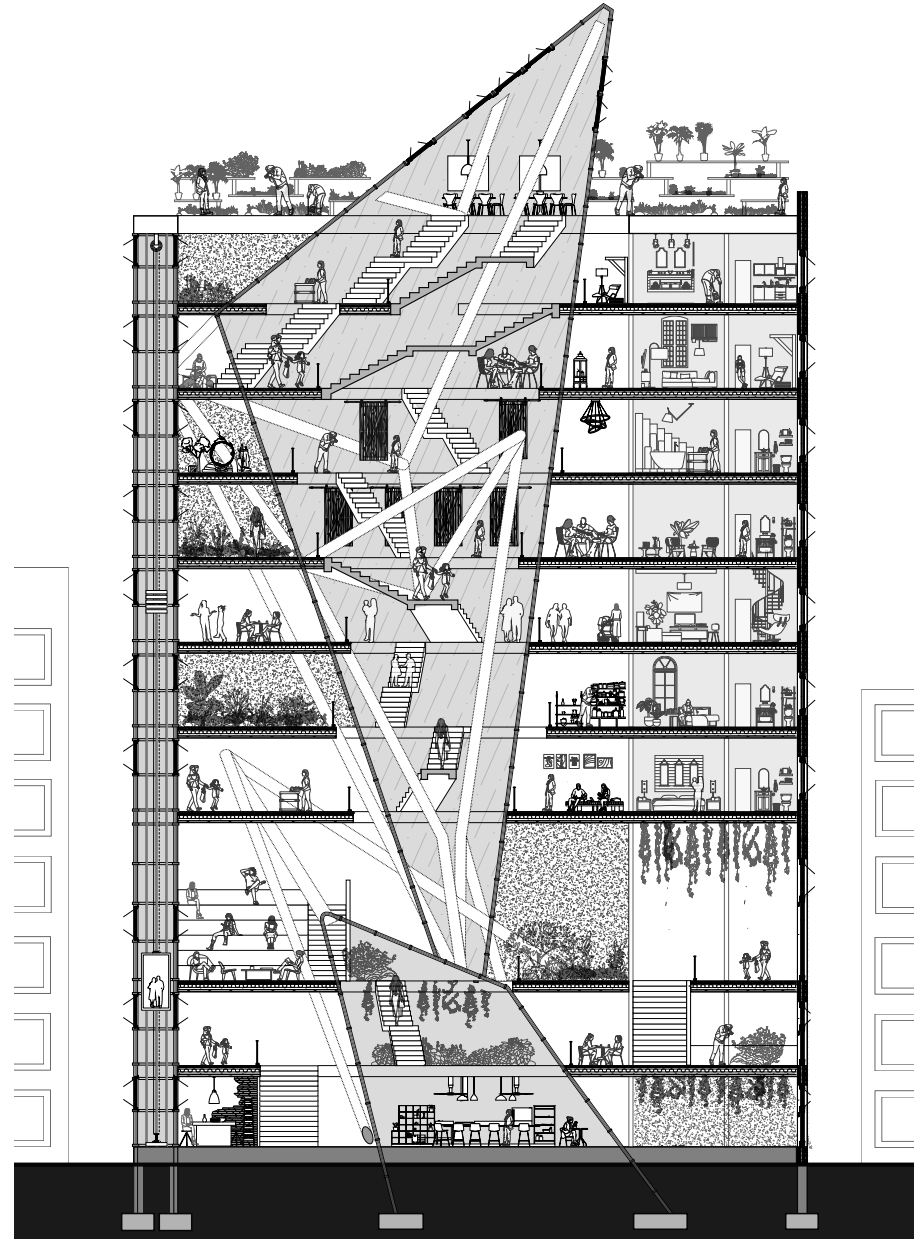
Sky Factory



Art Exhibition Area



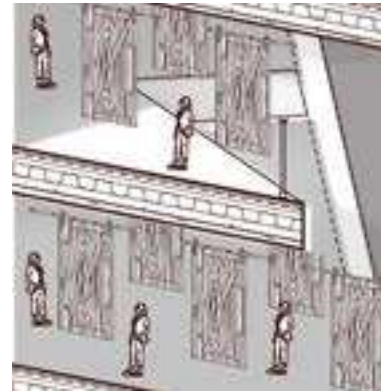
Public Recreation and Outlook Areas



Public and Living Spaces are Both Unified and Personalized



Green Self-Sufficient Restaurant



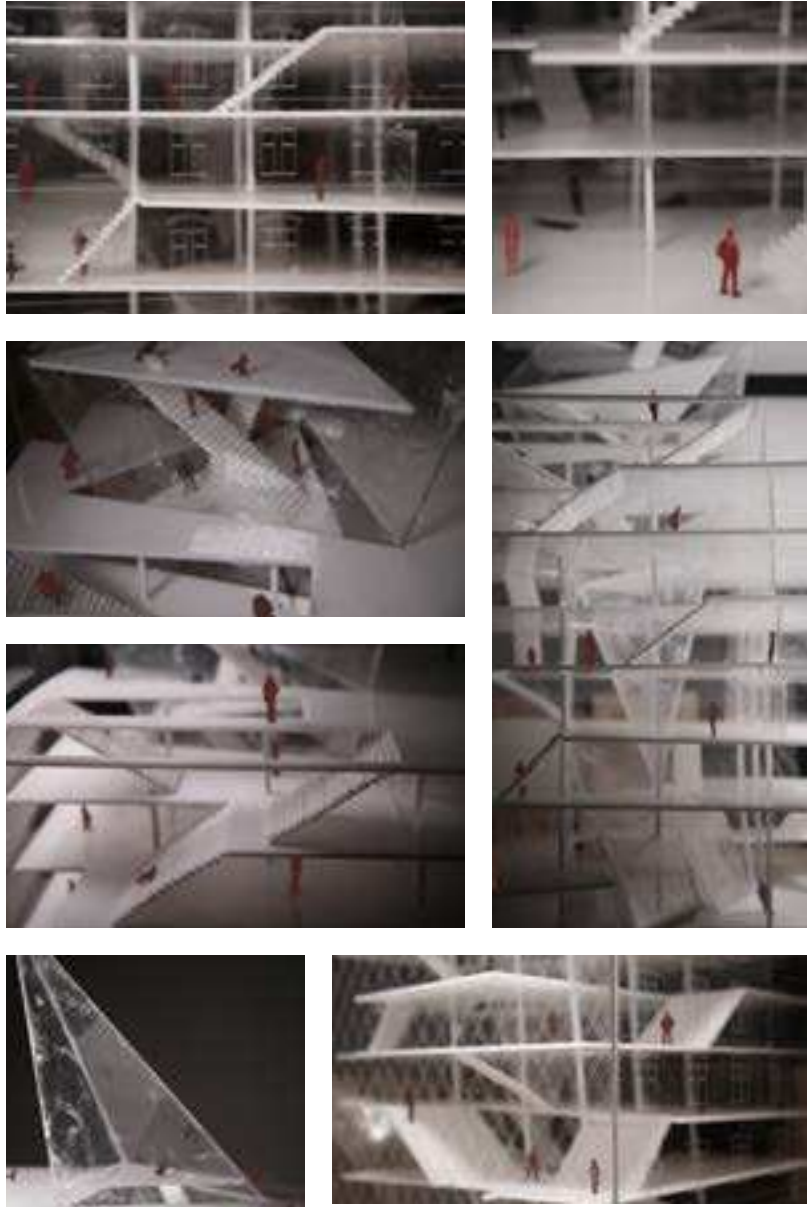
The Cafe



The Cafe

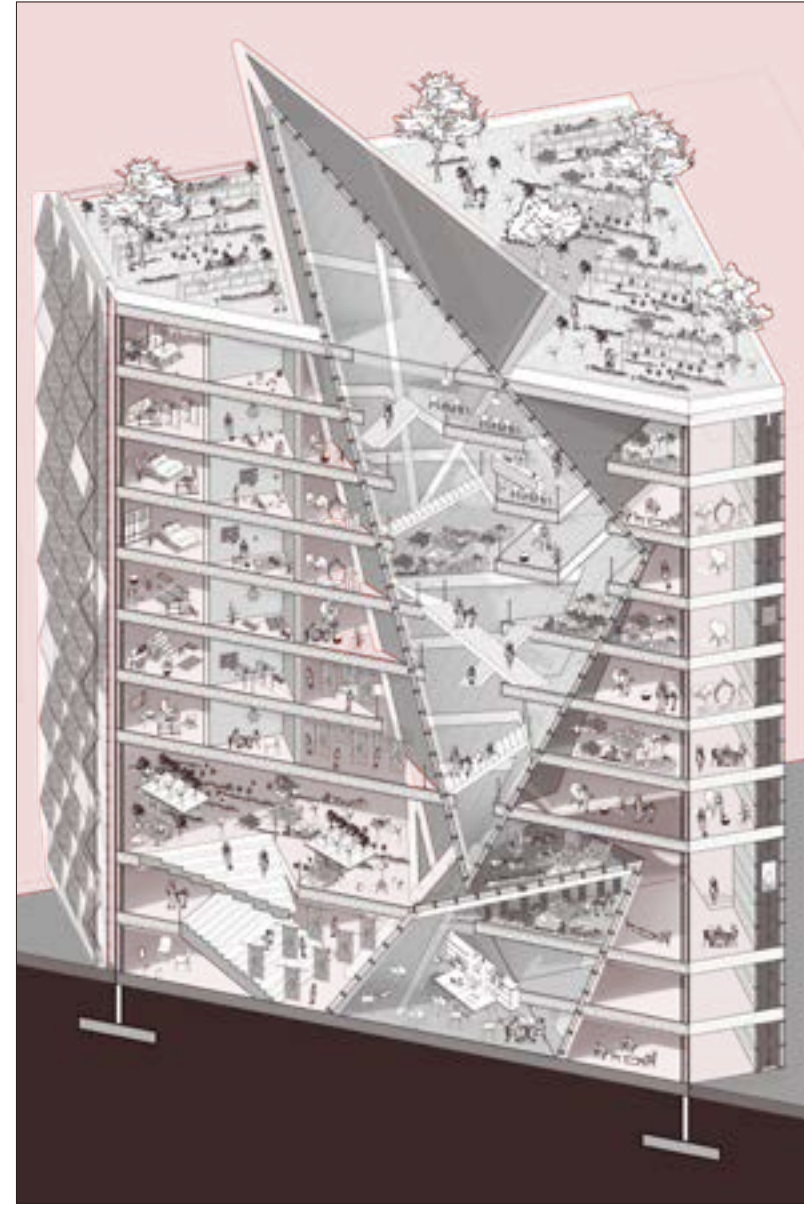


Fourth Floor Public Platform in the Museum



Stairs Divide Space

Stairs in different directions divide the originally single space into different functional areas. The spatial circulation itself becomes more challenging as the inserted structure changes.



Use Different Spaces to Eliminate Prejudice and Segregation

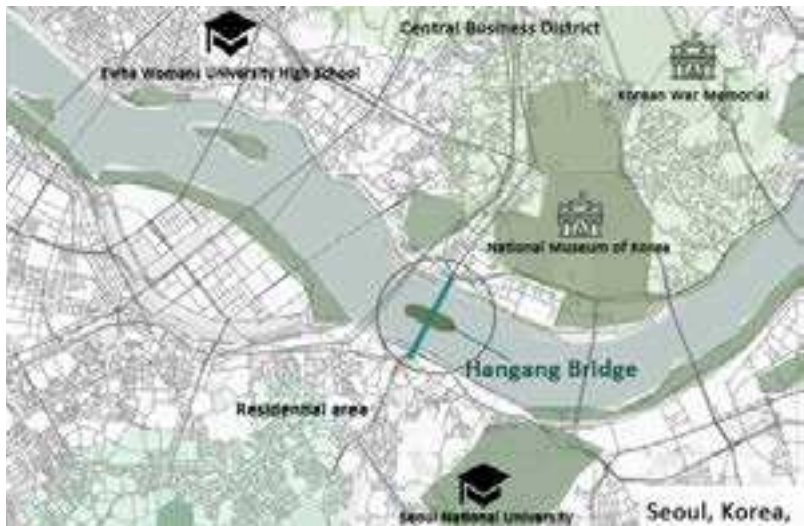
Groups with different identities and needs increase communication along the lines of movement, thereby reducing contradictions and eliminating conflicts.



URBAN FANTASY

Adaptive-Reuse Hangang Bridge in 100 Years Later

The project aims to transform Seoul's Hangang Bridge to address challenges from rising population density and the greenhouse effect. The future bridge will not only serve as a transportation hub but also evolve into a three-dimensional space through vertical panel design, addressing land resource scarcity. Incorporating agriculture, green energy labs, and cultural villages, the design seeks to mitigate climate change impacts and promote environmental sustainability. By integrating green resources, clean energy, and cultural elements, the project envisions a sustainable Seoul in 2100.



Map of Hangang Bridge

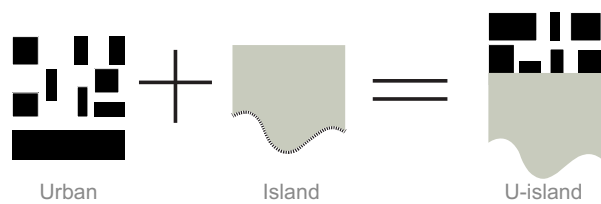


1900 1917 1981 1994 2007
Korea's first railroad Construction of Nodeul Island Completion of a new bridge Bridge collapses Plan landmark in 2023

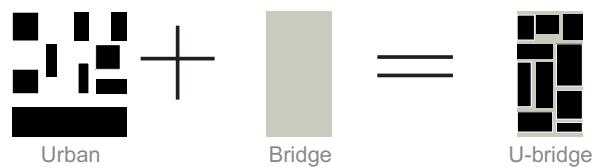
Timeline



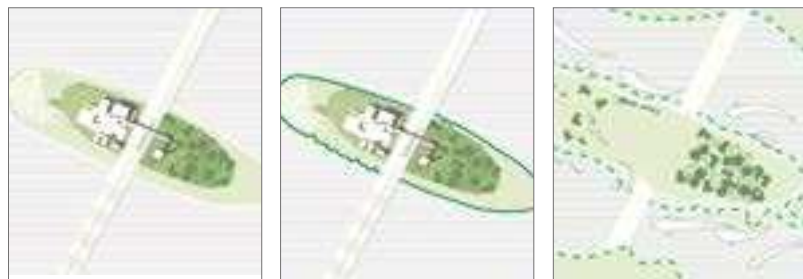
Location of Bridge Select the Urban Put on The Bridge Information System



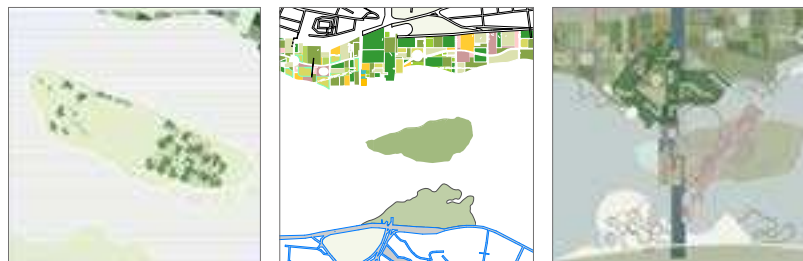
Concept - Island Transformation



Concept - Urban Transformation

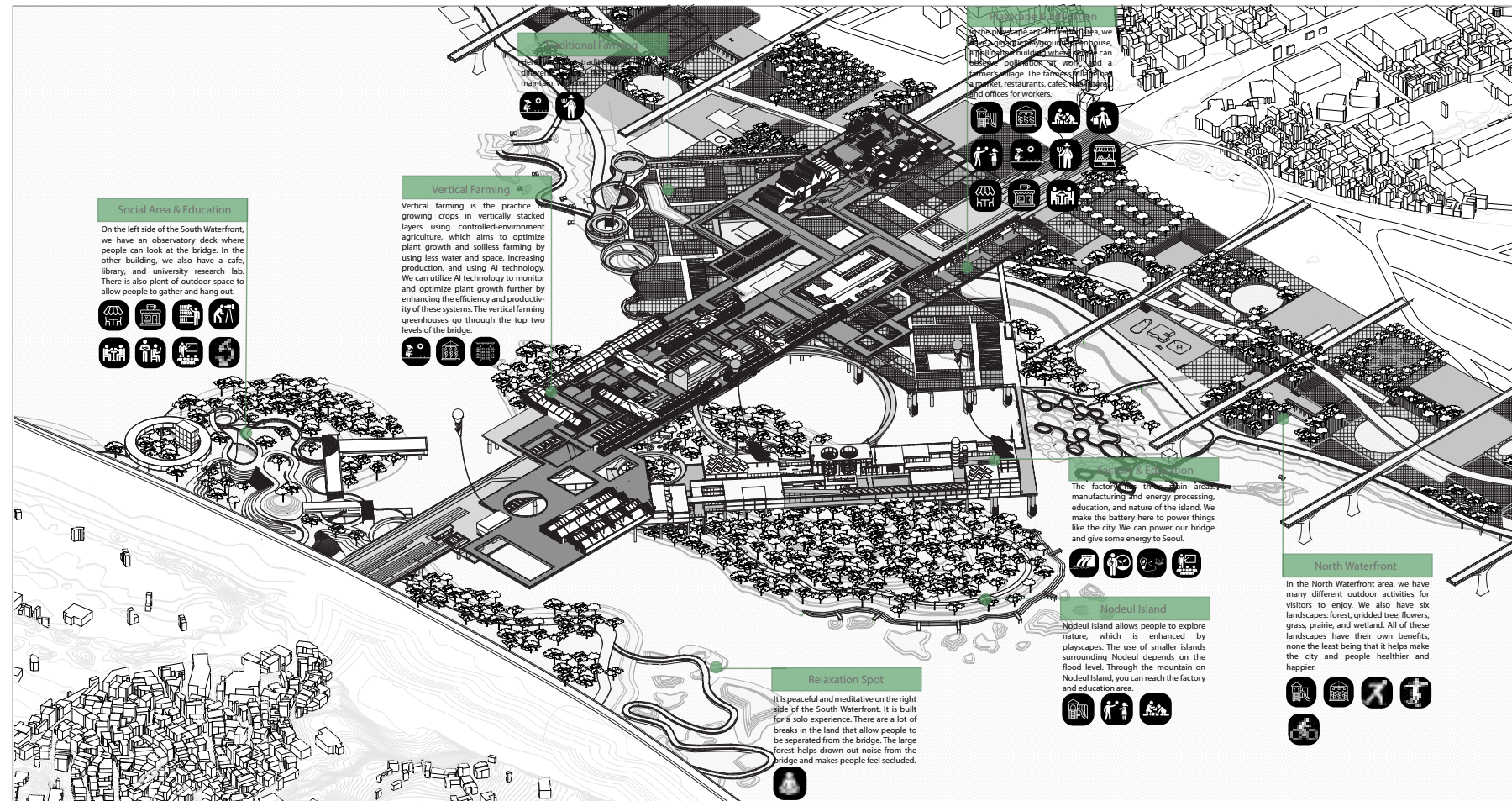


Nodeul Island Regional Division Cut and Design



Redevelopment and Revitalization of The Natural Green Spaces Area of Vegetation Encourage Pollination by Certain Insects Area of Vegetation and Renovated Urban Bridge

Analysis of Program



Urban System and Functional Area Distribution



Cafe Lecture Cafe Library Cafe Outdoor Air Transportation Farming Grocery Store Farming Farmers Market



The Village, Botanical Museum and Green Energy Laboratory
A hundred years later, Seoul-Hangang Bridge is no longer a single transportation carrier. It becomes a futuristic urban structure with three levels of space and containing the functional areas.



Vertical Farms and Villages



The Botanical Museum Connects to The Circular Cross-river Bridge



Laboratory Developed Clear Energy Projects through Experimental Fields and Greenhouses



The Relationship of Framing and Village



The Green Space Coverage of Village



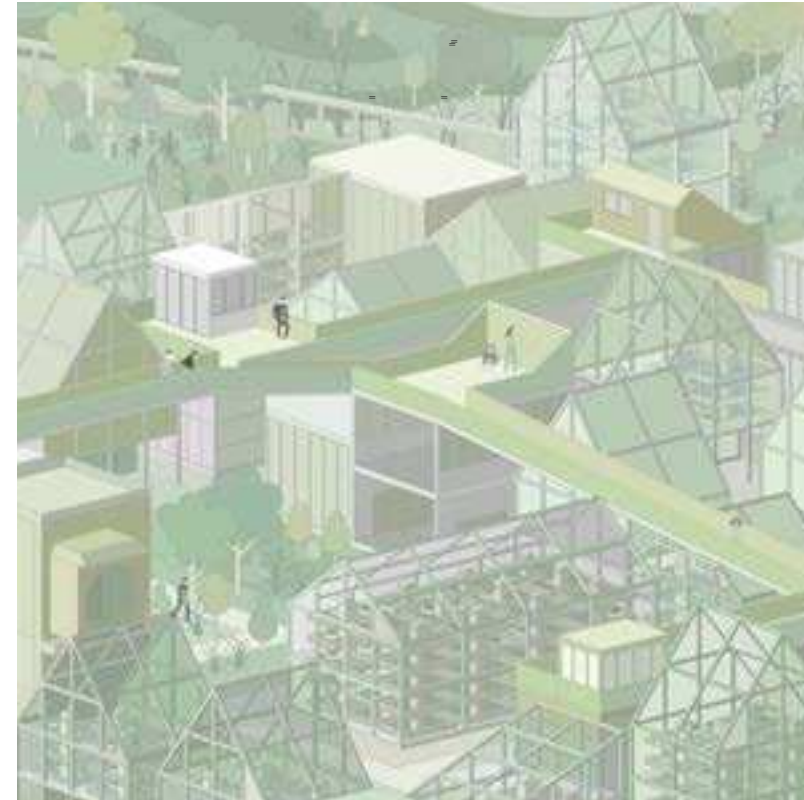
The Function of Village



Children's Discovery Center
Area in cooperation with Seoul National University Botanical Laboratory



Botanical Museum
Seoul National University Laboratory Area-Local Endemic Flower Breeding Room & Botanical Garden



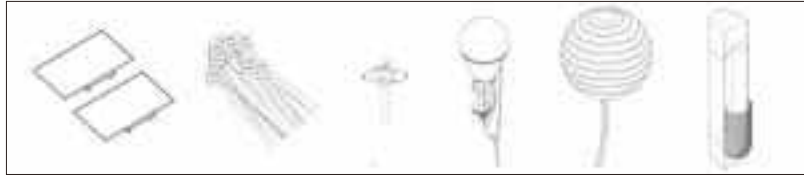
The Function of Village



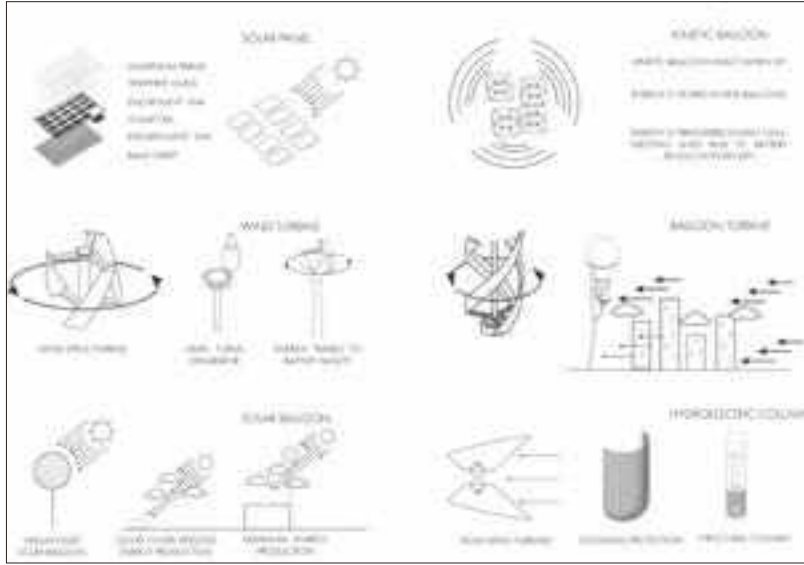
The Model of Village

The "Future Village" will be built into a green and sustainable resort in cooperation with Seoul National University. Visitors live in the village, pick and learn about the unique local vegetation.

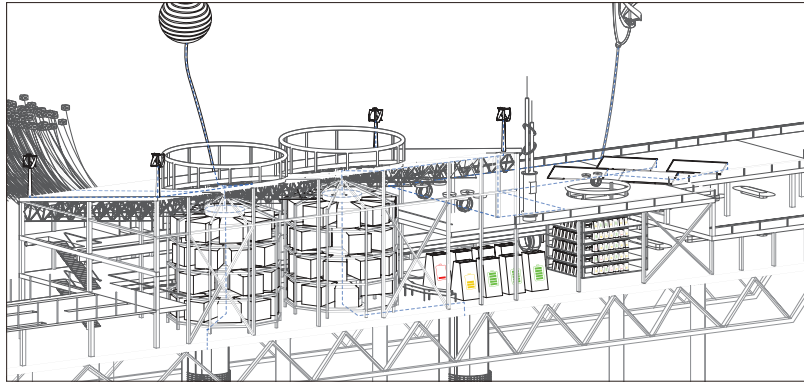




Six Technology Types



Clean Energy Component Operating Instructions



Operation of the Green Energy Laboratory



Green Energy Laboratory Located on the Coral Island



The Entrance of Laboratory



Experimental Field



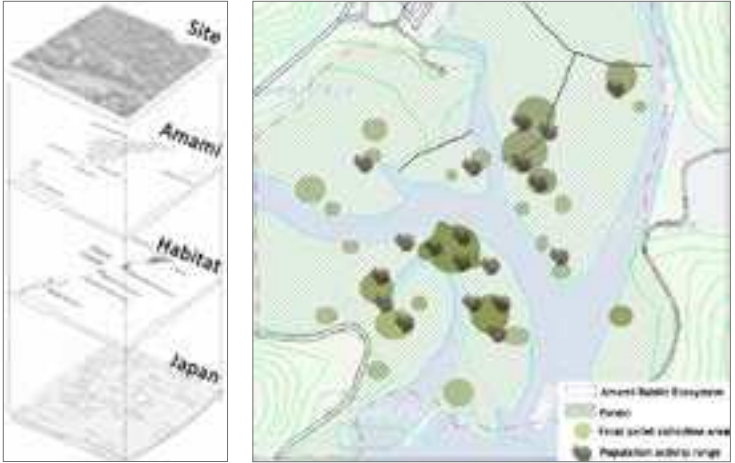
Laboratory Connects Coral Island And Circular River bridge



ECOLOGY RESILIENCE

*Ecosystem Designed for Amami
Rabbit, B. yakushimensis and Tree*

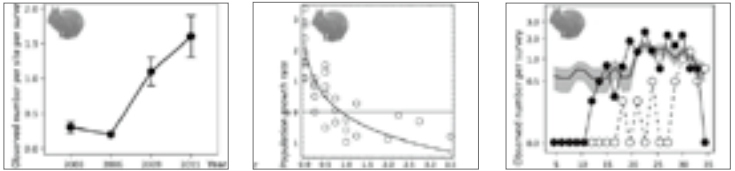
This project aims to protect the ecological chain of the Amami rabbit, *B. yakushimensis*, and trees by designing an ecosystem that restores their natural habitat. Due to deforestation and human intervention, the Amami rabbit population has drastically declined. The design, based on wood and water, calculates the shortest biological activity paths for the rabbits to forage and excrete, while promoting natural tree growth. It emphasizes reducing human interference, strengthening natural species connections, ensuring wild viability, and fostering harmony between humans and nature.



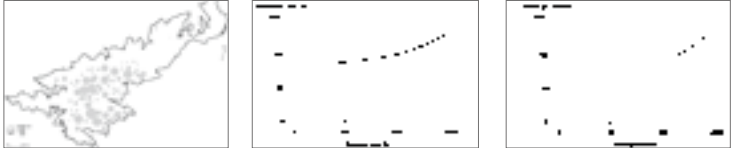
Location of Site Site Ecological Distribution Map



1974 1994 2003
Amami Rabbits Has Been Decreasing

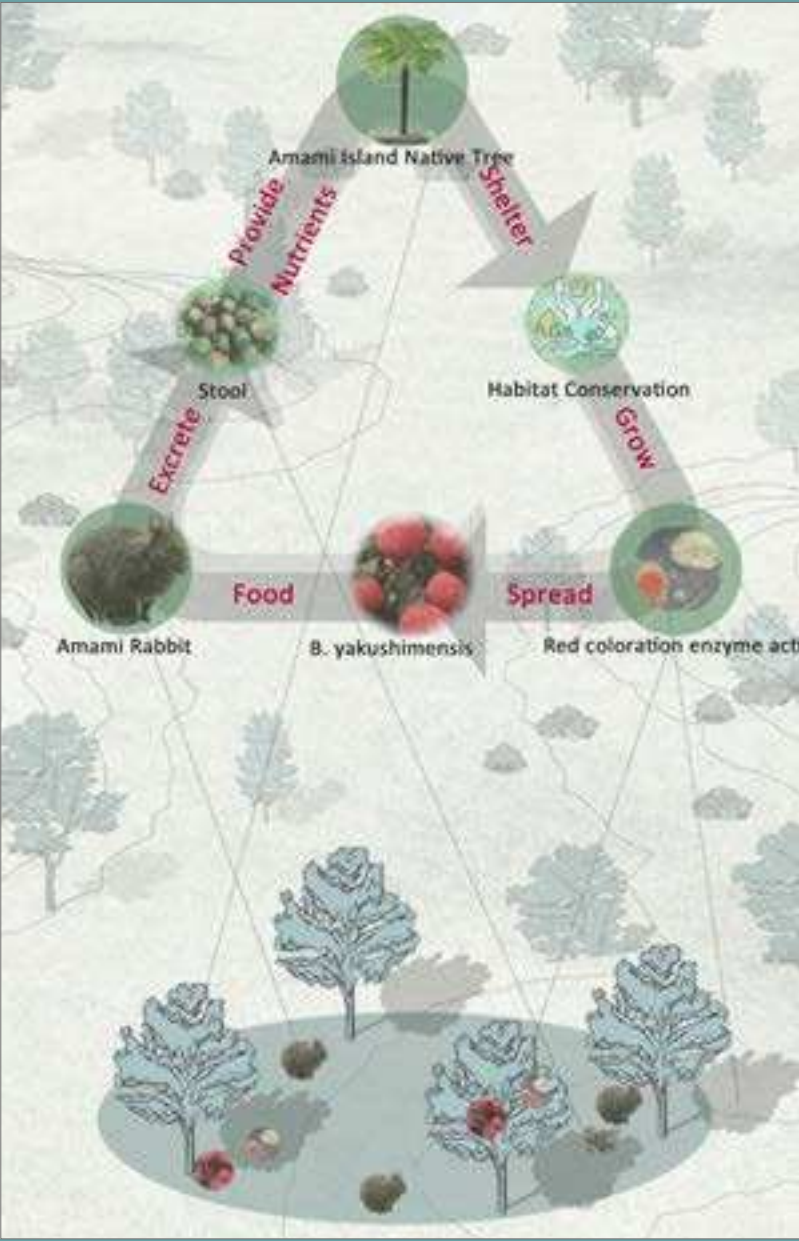


Rabbit growth rates increased starting in 2006
The distance of water affects rabbit reproduction
Rabbits directly affect fruit growth frequency



The distribution area of Amami rabbit feces pellets in Amami Island.
Rabbit faecal pellets are denser the closer they are to forest roads.
Rabbit faecal pellets become denser the further away from the stream.

Investigation into Rabbit Faecal and Growth



The Relationship of Amami Rabbit, *B. yakushimensis* and Tree
Amami rabbits occupy a vital ecological niche in the region. Its droppings are the only vector for the spread of the hyphae of *B. yakushimensis*. Trees provide the necessary habitat for both species.



East-West View



South- East View



West-East View



Structure of Tree Helps *B. yakushimensis* Grow
The structure protects the growing environment of *B. yakushimensis* by mimicking the tree branches.



3D- Multi-Directional of Passageways
The passageways are multi-directional and connect the entire building at angles.



Architecture Simulates Natural Habitats
Provide rabbits with a simulated natural environment for picking food



Passageways Protected Species

The passageways are designed to be low on the inside and high on the outside, which can resist the invasion of natural enemies such as wild cats and provide shelter for rabbits' nocturnal activities.



Passageways Provide Favorable Breeding Conditions

Design different numbers, shapes, direction and sizes of entrances and exits in each passage according to the rabbit's habits. It also helps rabbits have more places to excrete feces, thereby increasing the growth probability of *B. yakushimensis*



Structure Creates a Habitat for the Ecosystem

The structure grows from the inside out to provide valuable habitat for Amami Oshima. It which provides nutrients tocreates new habitat. The building rovides a buffer and shelter for Amami Rabbit, B. yakushimensis and Tree.



Structure Creates a Habitat for the Ecosystem

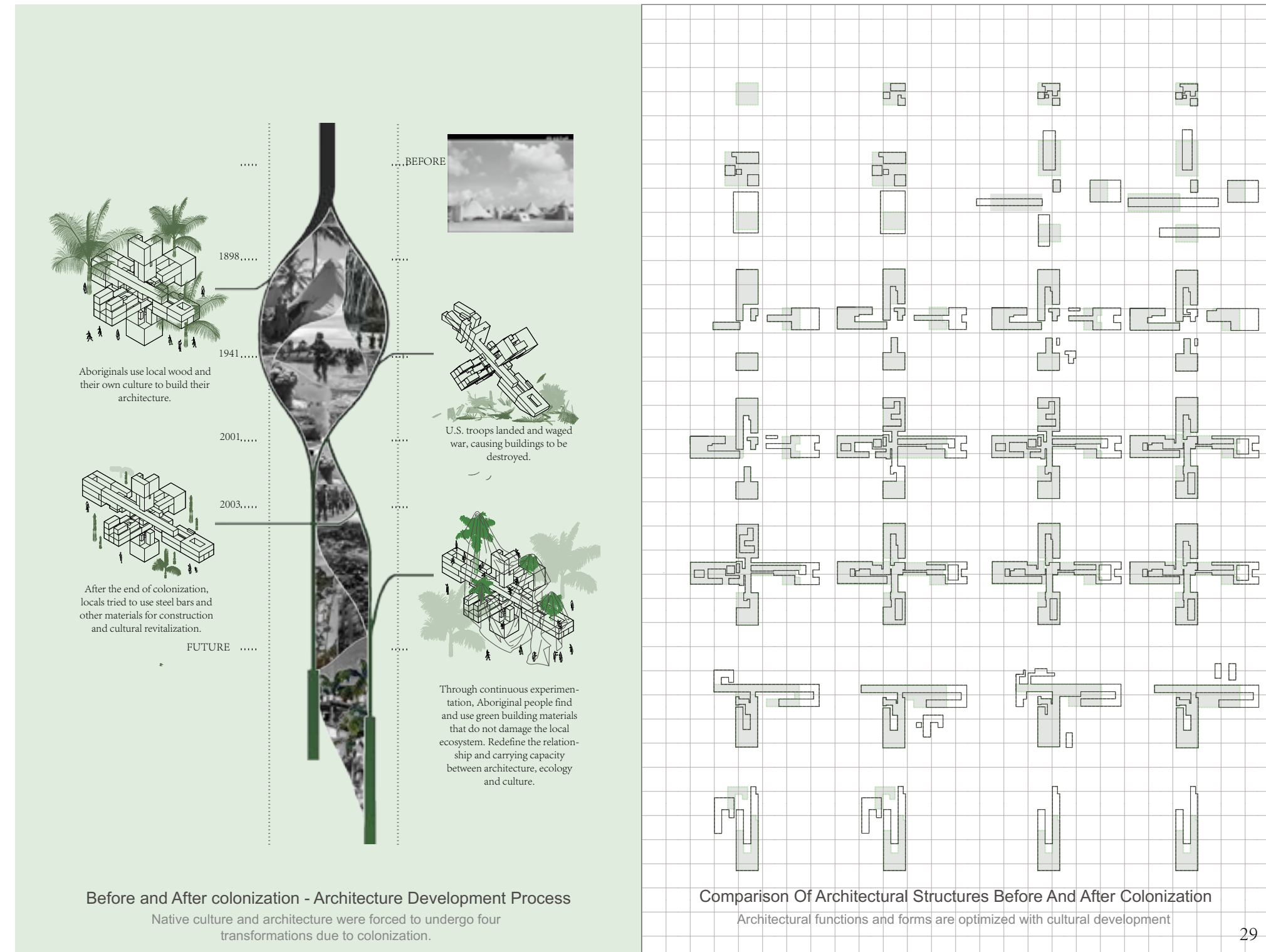
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INHERITANCE OF SPIRITUAL CULTURE

Installation Art - The Future of the Caribbean

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Four Periods of The Site

The landforms and vegetation of the site have changed over time, and the pre- and post-colonial cultures have prompted four transformations and reconstructions of architectural forms and materials.



Before Colonization

Architectural type and materials rely on local culture



In the Colonial Period

Buildings were vandalize culture destroyed



After the U.S. Military Withdrew

New building materials and forms that conflict with vegetation



Future Architecture

Vegetation, Architecture and People to coexist harmoniously



Regional Relationship of New and Old buildings

.The impact and destruction caused by colonization not only to the environment but also to culture are irreversible



Soft Layer Cushioning Protects the Building and Environment

The architectural form develops more interactivity with people while inheriting the previous cultural carriers and functions



Structural Erectio

Architecture is fully based on local culture and vegetation



Cultural Heritage

Architecture only focused on functionality and ignored green ecology



Ecologically Sustainable

Architecture sustainably carry the ecological cycle of habitats



Ecology and Culture

The architecture pays attention to the ecology and indigenous culture



06

STUDIO 2024 SUMMER

Museums are deeply connected to colonialism. During the colonial era, Western powers looted and transported vast numbers of cultural artifacts from colonies to their own countries, with museums serving as showcases for these spoils. They not only reflected power imbalances and cultural hierarchies but also shaped selective historical narratives that obscured colonial violence. As a result, museums are often seen as symbols of colonial legacy, sparking ongoing debates about the repatriation of artifacts and historical justice.



07

STUDIO 2024 WINTER

ARCH

This is a project called the "Regenerative Center." It aims to increase the recycling rate of clothing and electrical appliances, reduce factory recycling costs by attracting tourists, and redistribute idle resources. It also provides local residents with regularly updated exhibitions and amusement facilities, reducing the need to travel far for entertainment.

Apparel & Electronics

ADDRESS	ADDRESS	DAY	TIME	Special Waste Drop-Off Locations
Brooklyn	Carroll Gardens Greenmarket 1001 1 st Ave 2 nd Fl	Sunday	10:00-12:00	Special Waste Drop-Off Locations Special Waste Drop-Off locations include the following locations, all of which have a dedicated area for special waste drop-off. The area is open every day, and the fee for drop-off is \$100.00. The fee for drop-off is \$100.00. The fee for drop-off is \$100.00. Find a Special Waste Drop-Off Site Brooklyn, Queens Carroll Gardens Greenmarket 1001 1st Ave 2nd Fl Brooklyn, Queens Carroll Gardens Greenmarket 1001 1st Ave 2nd Fl Brooklyn, Queens Carroll Gardens Greenmarket 1001 1st Ave 2nd Fl Brooklyn, Queens Carroll Gardens Greenmarket 1001 1st Ave 2nd Fl Brooklyn, Queens Carroll Gardens Greenmarket 1001 1st Ave 2nd Fl Brooklyn, Queens Carroll Gardens Greenmarket 1001 1st Ave 2nd Fl Brooklyn, Queens Carroll Gardens Greenmarket 1001 1st Ave 2nd Fl Brooklyn, Queens Carroll Gardens Greenmarket 1001 1st Ave 2nd Fl Brooklyn, Queens Carroll Gardens Greenmarket 1001 1st Ave 2nd Fl Brooklyn, Queens Carroll Gardens Greenmarket 1001 1st Ave 2nd Fl Brooklyn, Queens Carroll Gardens Greenmarket 1001 1st Ave 2nd Fl What to Bring The following items are accepted at Special Waste Drop-Off Sites: - Household appliances (e.g., refrigerators, freezers, air conditioners, etc.) - Small electronics (e.g., cell phones, MP3 players, etc.) - Small appliances (e.g., toasters, blenders, etc.) - Small electronics (e.g., cell phones, MP3 players, etc.) - Small appliances (e.g., toasters, blenders, etc.) - Small electronics (e.g., cell phones, MP3 players, etc.) - Small appliances (e.g., toasters, blenders, etc.) - Small electronics (e.g., cell phones, MP3 players, etc.) - Small appliances (e.g., toasters, blenders, etc.) - Small electronics (e.g., cell phones, MP3 players, etc.) Rules & Procedures Special Waste Drop-Off sites are open to all residents, and only for non-commercial materials. Items with a commercial label are not accepted. Items are accepted at the drop-off site, and the materials are sorted and sent to a recycling facility. Items are accepted at the drop-off site, and the materials are sorted and sent to a recycling facility. Items are accepted at the drop-off site, and the materials are sorted and sent to a recycling facility.
Brooklyn	Carroll Gardens Greenmarket 1001 1 st Ave 2 nd Fl	Sunday	10:00-12:00	
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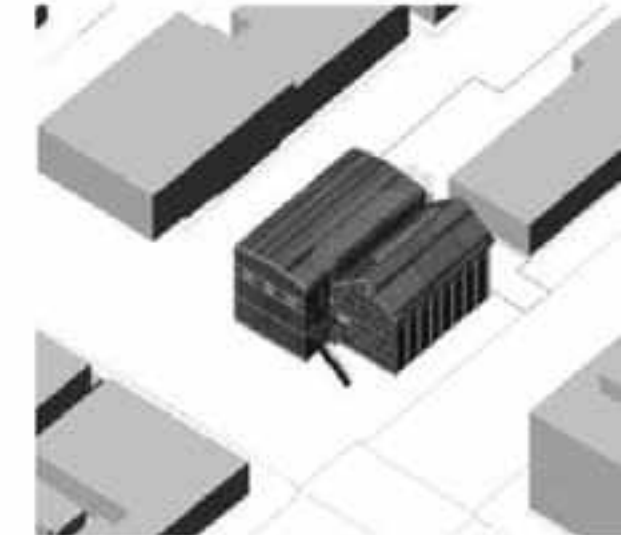
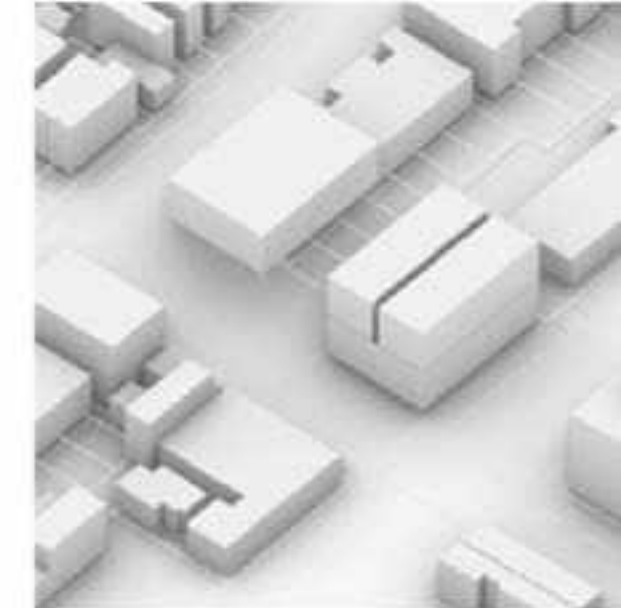
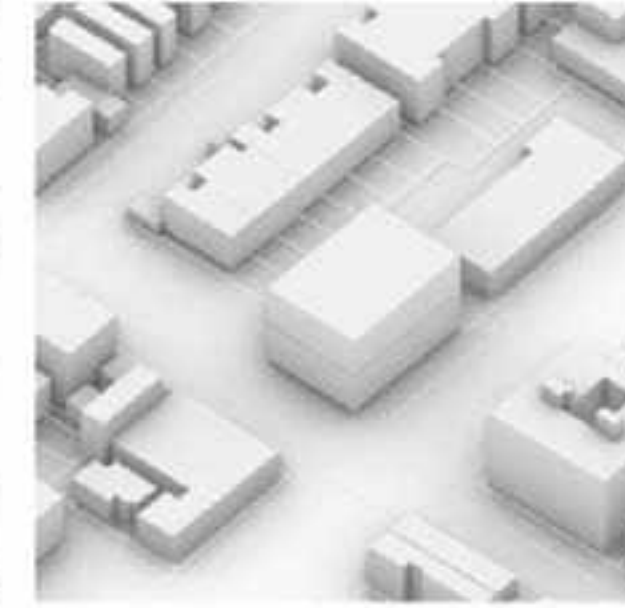
Center Goal

Resident

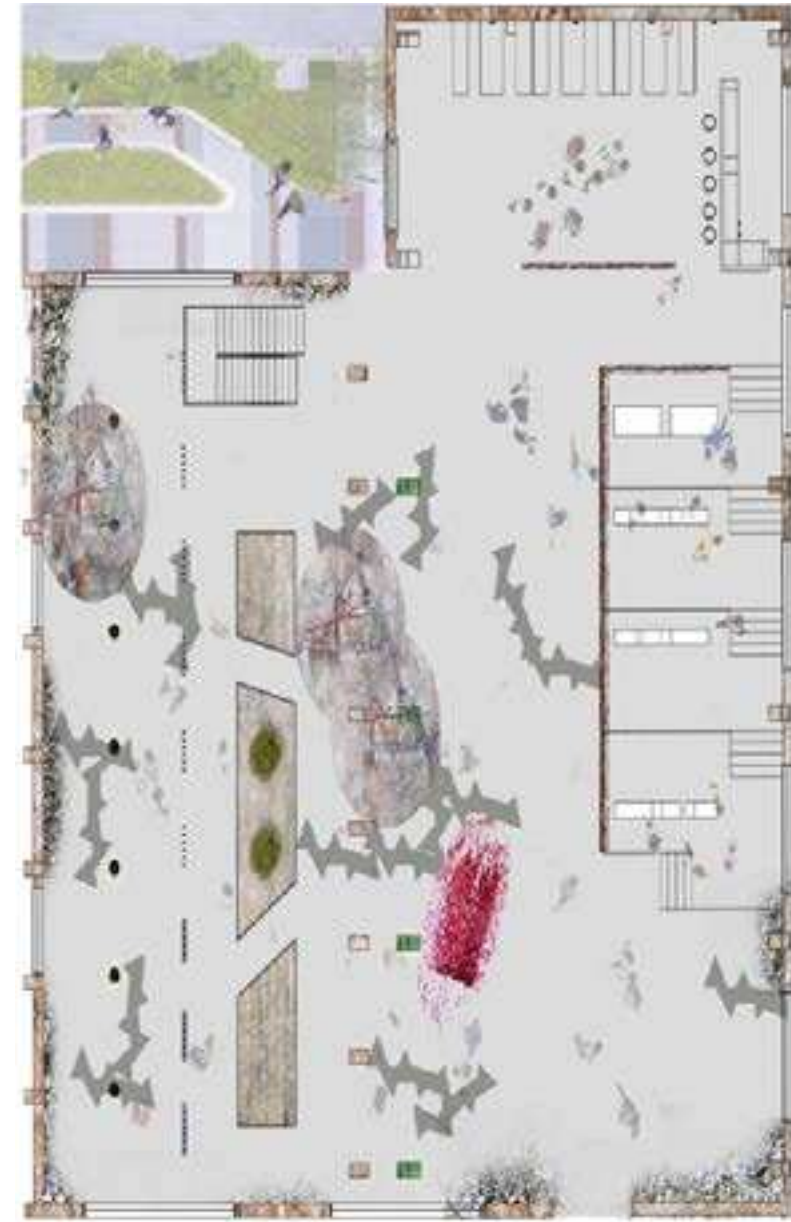
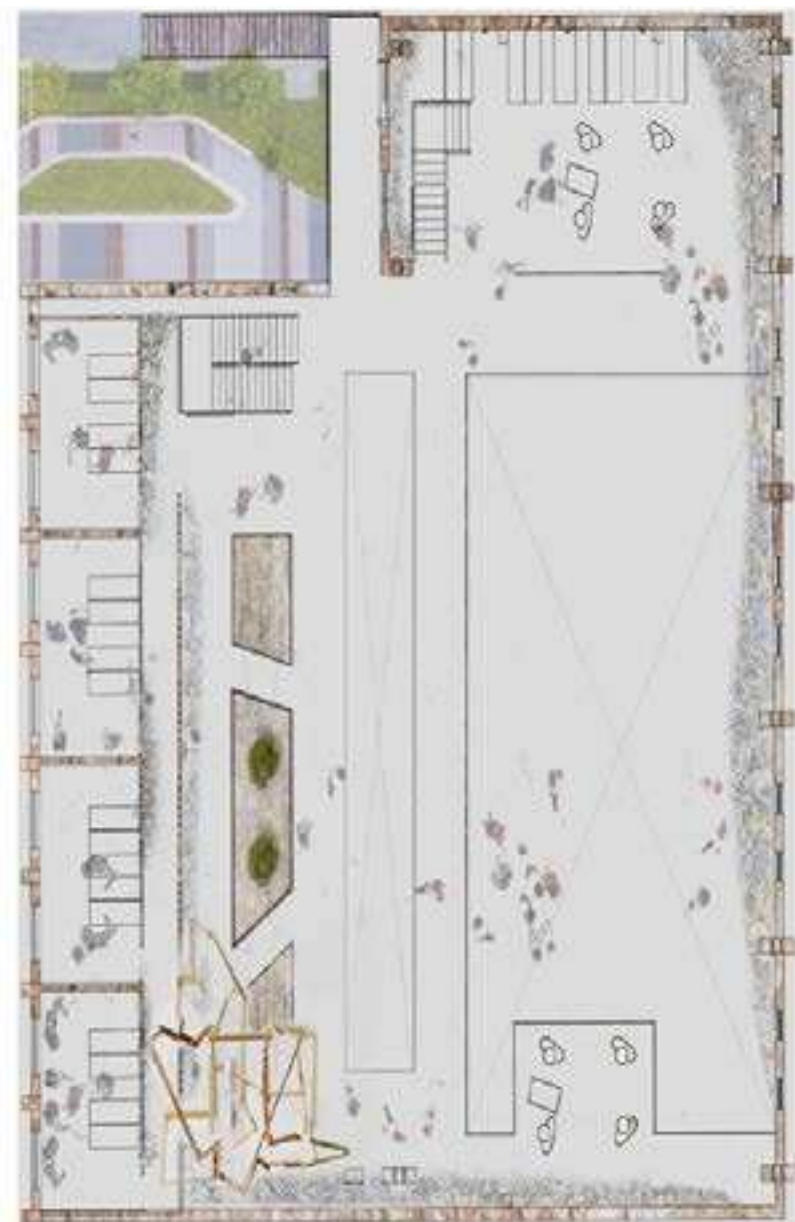
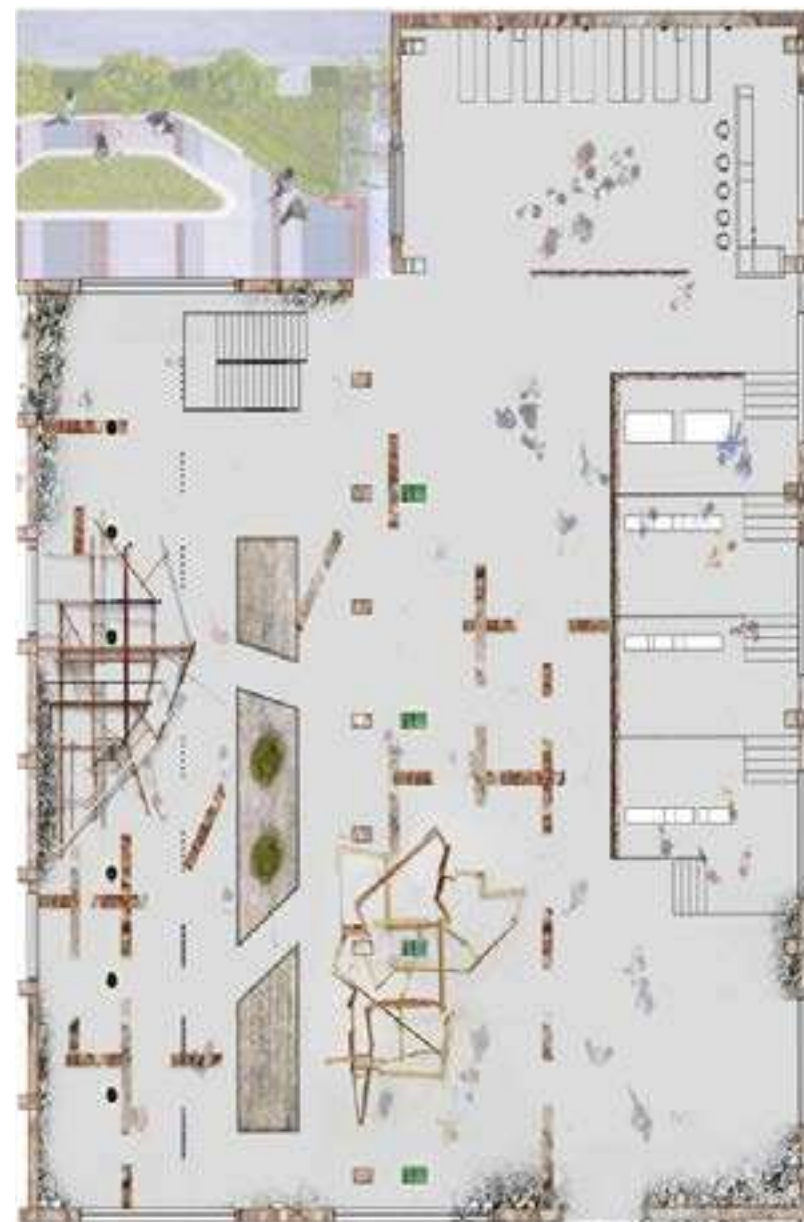
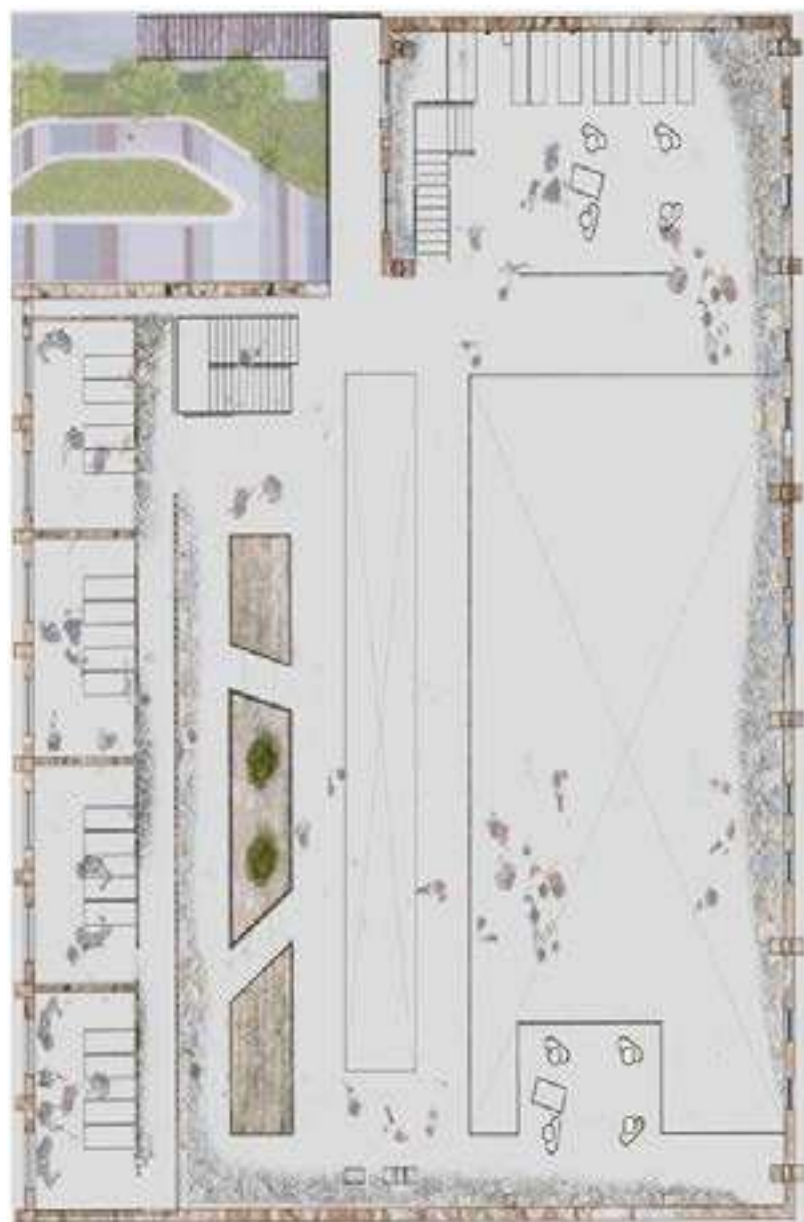
- 1) Periodic exhibitions and family entertainment
- 2) Novelty & Uniqueness experience
- 3) Different people spend 3 months to create their own dream entertainment facilities and themed exhibitions
- 4) Center's ground floor plan is determined by visitors.
- 5) Encourage people to bring their unused electronic products and clothing to the center

Gov. & Agency

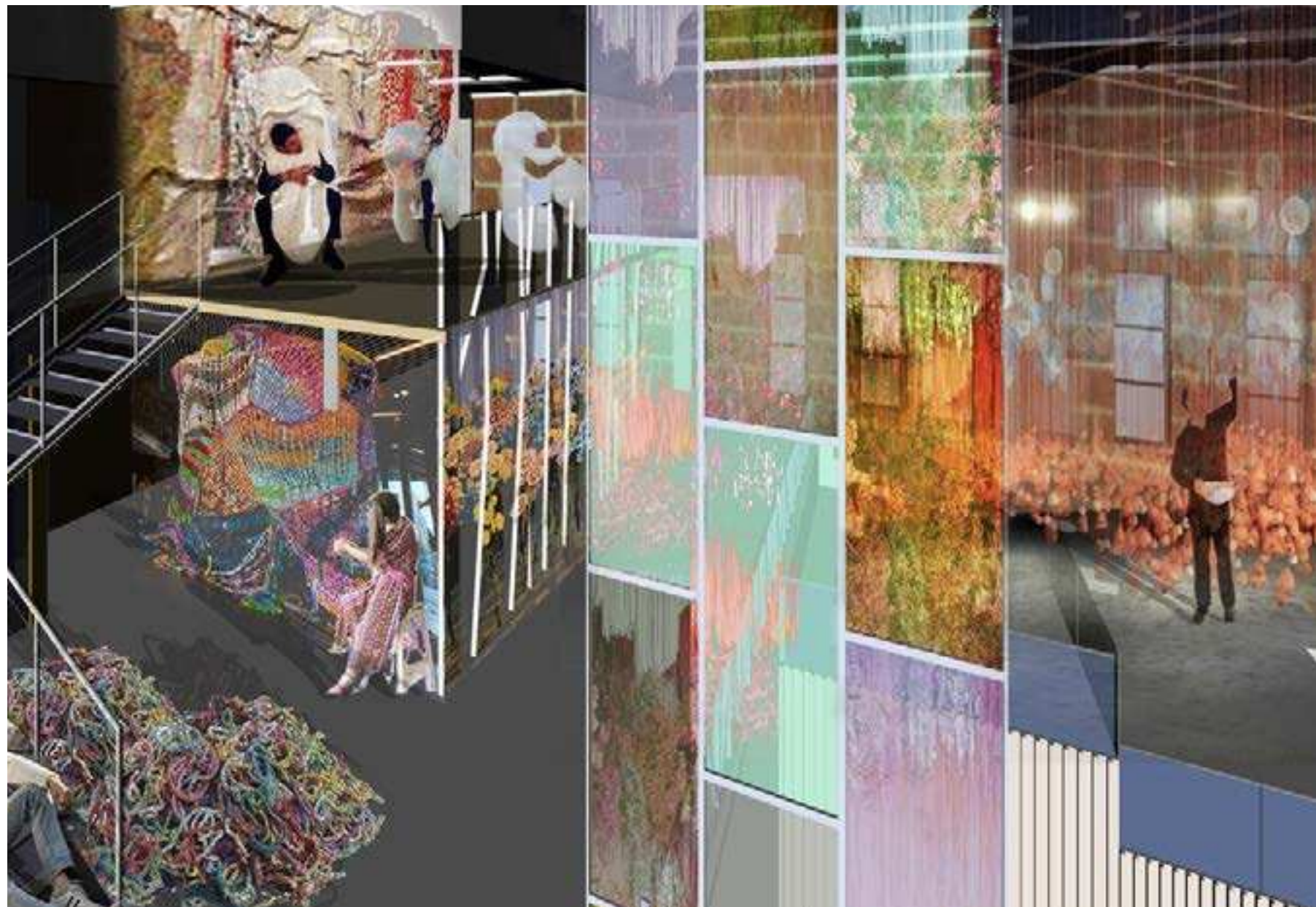
- 1) Save costs and time
Center packages the materials roughly sorted by tourists and sends them directly to the factory
- 3) Center helps warehouse to storage some materials and recycling















SEED BOMBS

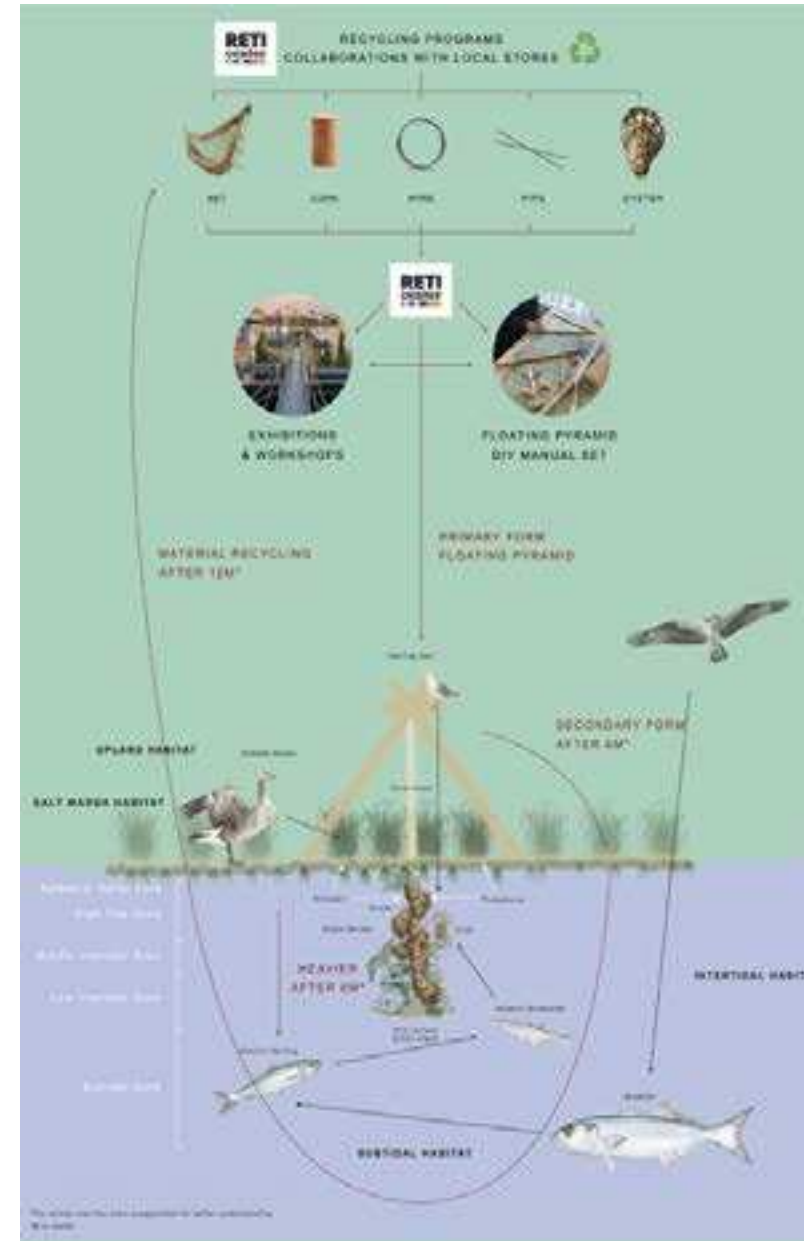
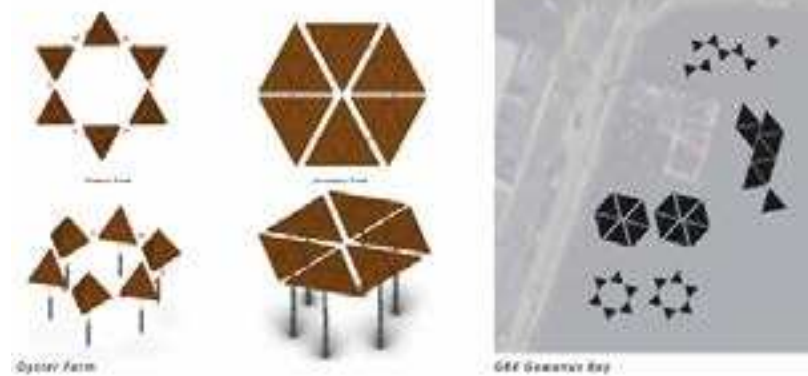
This program presents the Regeneration Center project, which aims to transform a former industrial site into a multifunctional space that serves as a catalyst for urban renewal and community revitalization. The project focuses on sustainability, adaptive reuse, and fostering a strong connection with the local community. It incorporates flexible spaces for cultural events, workshops, exhibitions, and daily social interactions. By integrating environmental considerations and preserving the historical essence of the site, the design bridges the past and future, offering a new vision for urban public space. The project highlights how thoughtful architectural intervention can regenerate neglected areas and inspire community cohesion.

OUR VISION

BY SHUAIQING & TSZ TUNG

The high levels of nitrogen and phosphorus in New York Harbor can trigger harmful algae blooms (a process of eutrophication), which will reduce dissolved oxygen levels in water, degrade water quality and threaten marine life. To address this issue, we propose designing a wetland that can effectively absorb excess nutrients, helping to control nutrient pollution and ultimately re-establish the aquatic ecosystem of New York.

The wetlands will be modules that are appropriately sized, easily replicable, and movable. This approach will facilitate the creation of a scalable system, making production simpler and more efficient. By adopting this straightforward method, we hope to make it easier for people to engage with and understand the concept of sustainability without feeling overwhelmed or stressed. This approach also serves as a form of outreach and education. If green sustainability can be conveyed through simple and engaging designs, it will reduce the time and effort required to learn about and act, encouraging more people to join.



Steps



Step 1. Drill Holes



Step 3. Connect with wires and form triangular forms



Step 2. Thread the corks onto hollow pipes

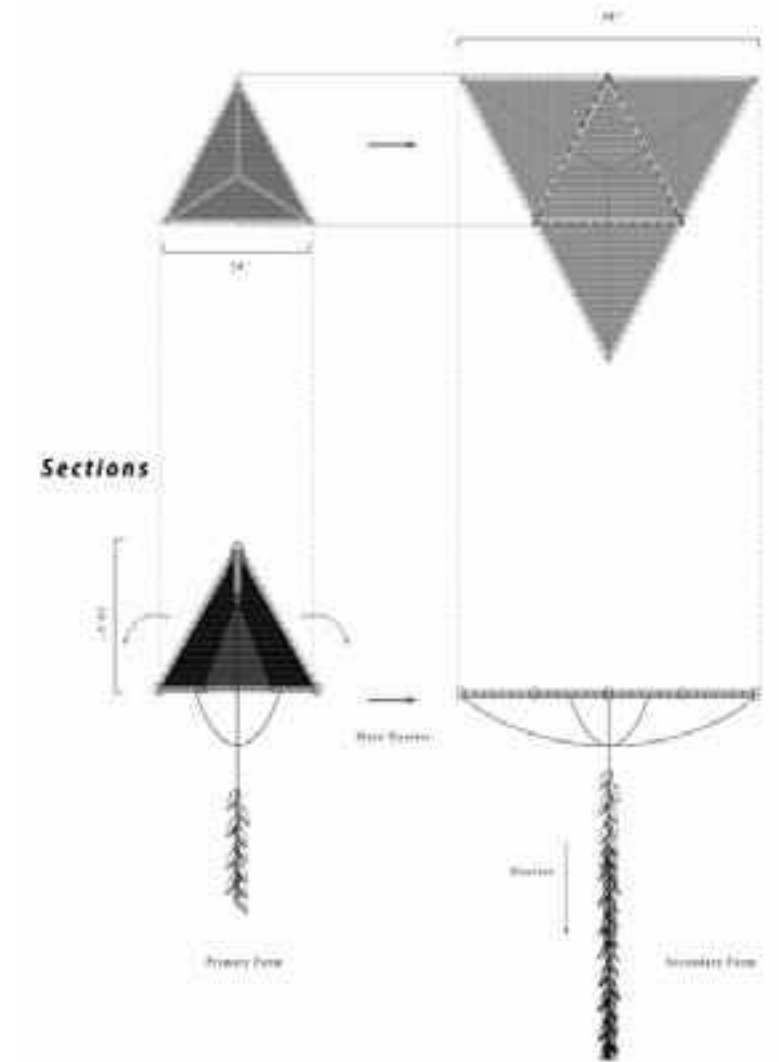


Step 5. Tie oysters and set up the triangular structure

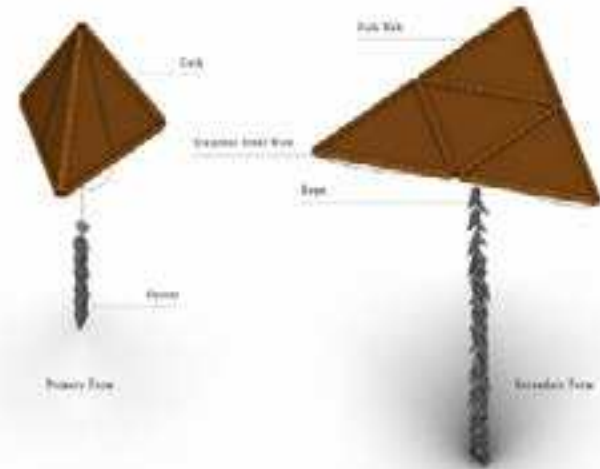


Step 4. Tie the web and insert corks

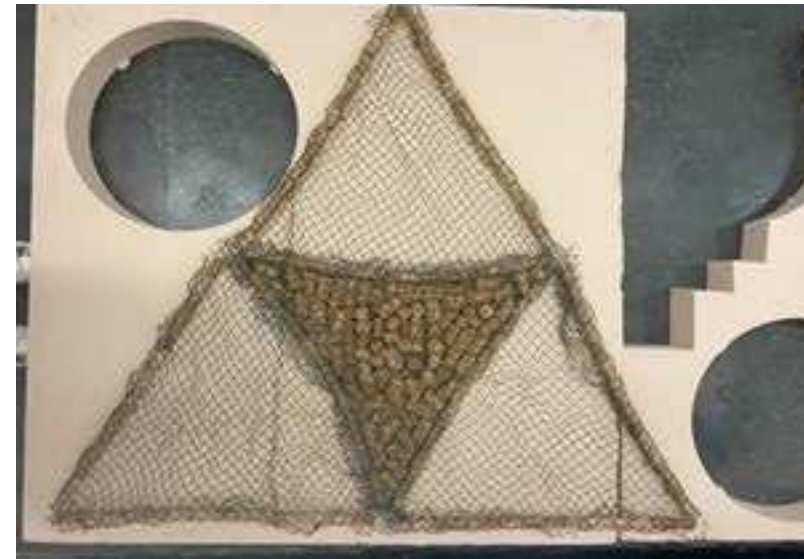
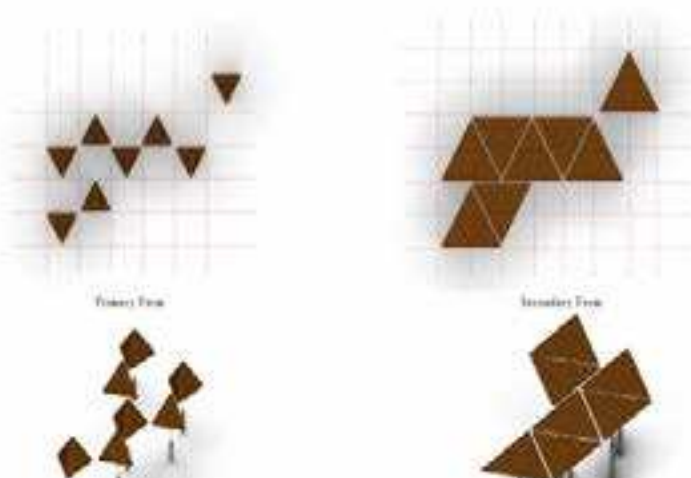
Plans



Modularity



Scalability



STUDIO 2024 WINTER

This project explores the relationship between light, shadow, and museum space in Mexico by designing a transformable exhibition environment that responds to natural light changes throughout the day. Movable walls allow the space to shift dynamically with the movement of light, creating an immersive and ever-changing visitor experience. Light is not just a tool for illumination but becomes part of the narrative, enhancing the connection between the exhibition content and its surroundings, and reflecting Mexico's unique cultural interpretation of light and shadow.

