

URBAN PLANNING AND DESIGN



PORTFOLIO

By. Wu Mingju
2021 - 2025





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Casper

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About Me

I am a master's degree holder in urban design, specializing in urban design and urban renewal research. I focus on addressing real site issues from a humanistic perspective and through rational analysis. I am skilled at the complete design logic from site research, strategy generation to spatial design, and am committed to creating more vibrant, sustainable and public value-oriented urban spaces.

Skills

Rendering

- Lumion
- D5 Renderer

Modeling

- Sketch up
- Auto CAD
- Rhino

Visual

- Adobe Photoshop
- Adobe Illustrator
- Adobe Lightroom
- Adobe Premiere

Offices

- Microsoft
- Canva
- WPS Office

Geographic Data

- Arc GIS pro

AI Tools

- Gemini
- Nano Banana

Languages

- English
- Chinese

Educations

- **Xi'an Jiaotong-Liverpool University**
 - Urban Planning and Design 2021-2025
- **The Chinese University of Hong Kong**
 - Urban Design 2025-2027 (estimated)

Academic Research

- Quantitative Study on the Emotional Value of Human-Wildlife Connections in High-Density Urban Environments
- Investigation Project on Cross-Language Plagiarism

Professional Experiences

• Suzhou Natural Resources and Planning Bureau

- Land Resources Planning Department, Intern 07/2024-09/2024

• Chengkou County Jia Yangsheng construction engineering consulting center

- Engineering Management Company, Intern 07/2023-09/2023

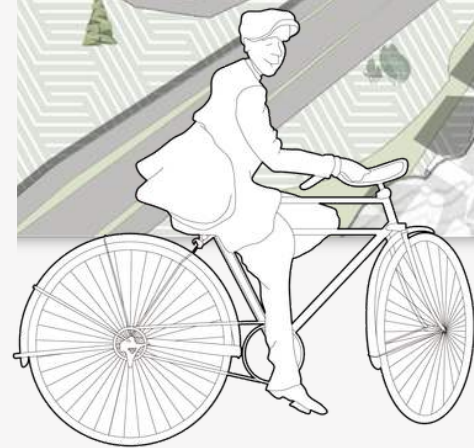
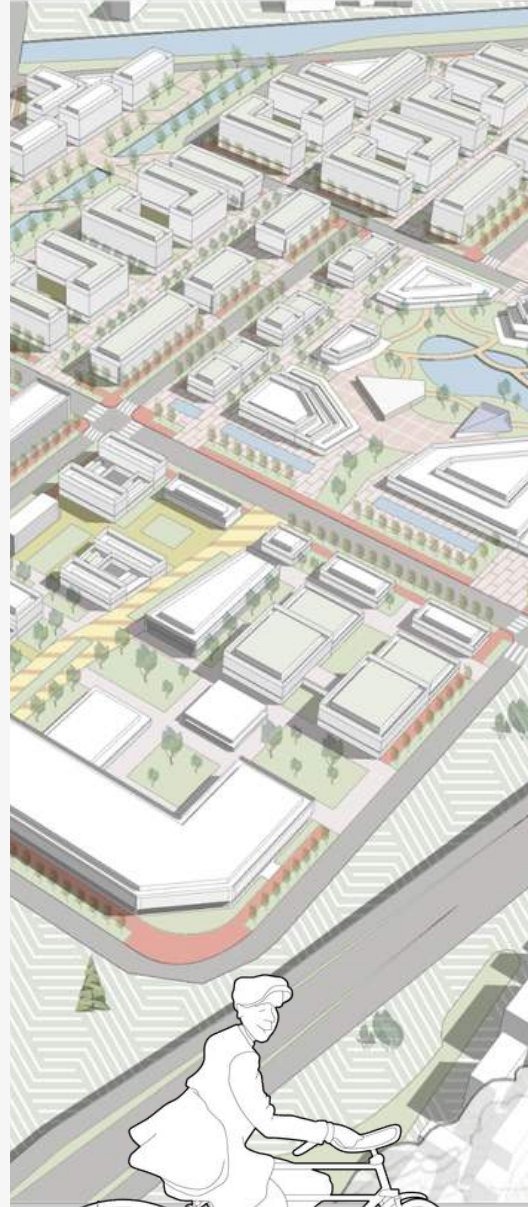
01

The Revival of Coastal Living



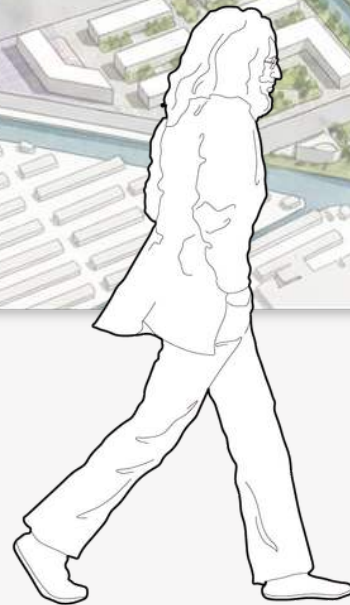
02

The Revival of the Three Flowers



03

Ties of Harmony



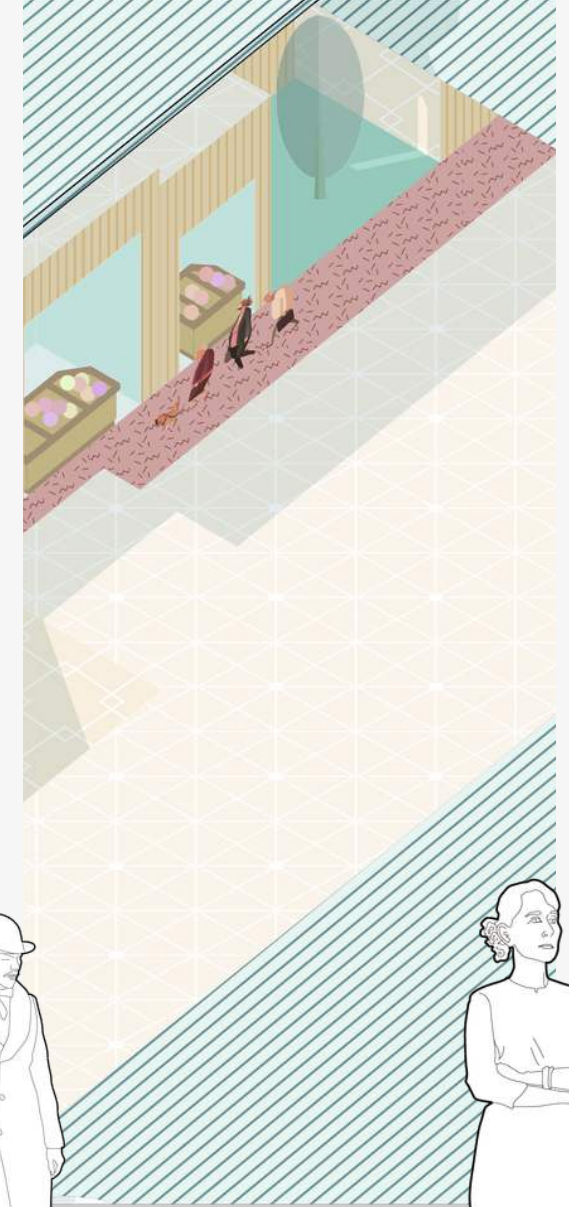
04

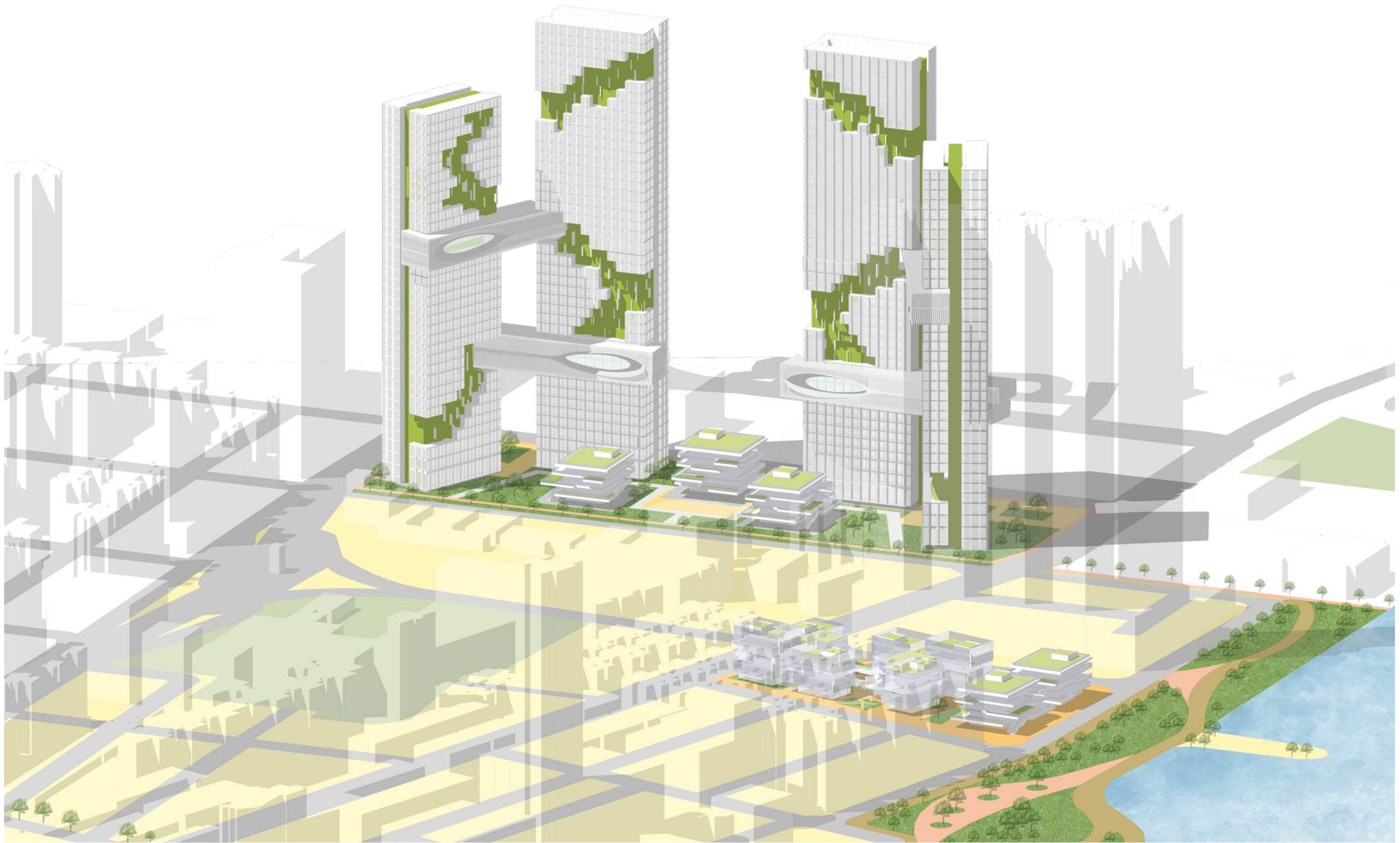
Seeking the Warmth of Everyday Life



05

Personal Section in Studio Works





Project One:
The Revival of Coastal Living
--To Kwa Wan Urban Renewal Project

The core of the To Kwa Wan revitalization plan is to reconnect the previously fragmented waterfront corridor with inland communities by focusing on the transformation of several key nodes and upgrading certain roads. Centered on the daily lives of residents, it aims to create a city that integrates leisure, commerce, and living, allowing the ocean landscape and urban life to truly blend seamlessly.

Existing Asset Collage

To Kwa Wan Playground

It features extensive resting areas and greenery, serving as an important space for residents to interact and engage in activities



Kowloon City Ferry Terminal

It aims to preserve traditional functions such as providing shelter for fishing boats while introducing waterfront facilities like dining and cultural tourism, revitalizing the historic typhoon shelter with public vibrancy.

13 Streets

As one of the oldest residential communities in Hong Kong, 13 Streets' Tong Lau has a large number of resident activities but faces a series of issues such as poor living conditions.

Hoi Sham Park

Hoi Sham Park is a seaside park that offers an exceptional sea-viewing experience and leisure space.

Cattle Depot Artist Village

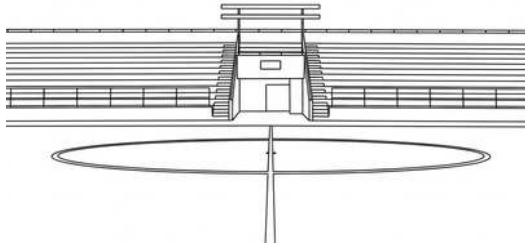
A revitalized Grade II historic building, its planning orientation is to transform the former livestock quarantine station's cluster of red-brick bungalows into a cultural and artistic hub that gathers art groups and studios

Triple Assets

Community Assets



13 Streets



To Kwa Wan Playground

Sea Assets



Hoi Sham Park



Kowloon City Ferry Terminal

Art Assets



Cattle Depot Artist Village

Existing Problems



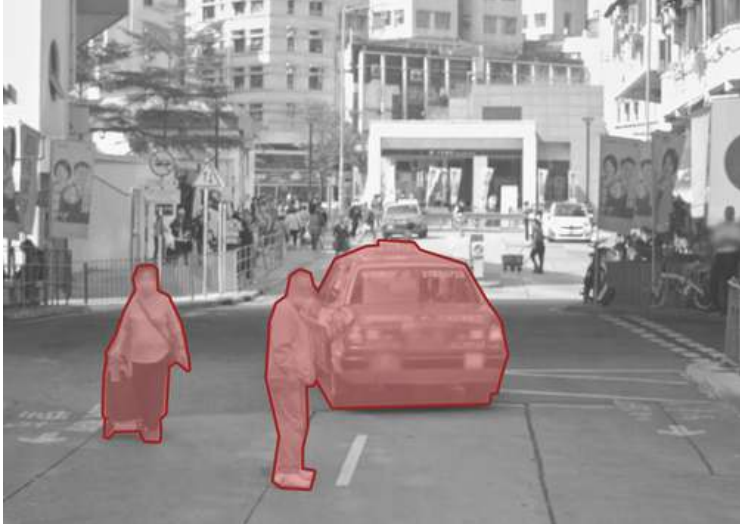
Landscape breakpoints



Poor living conditions

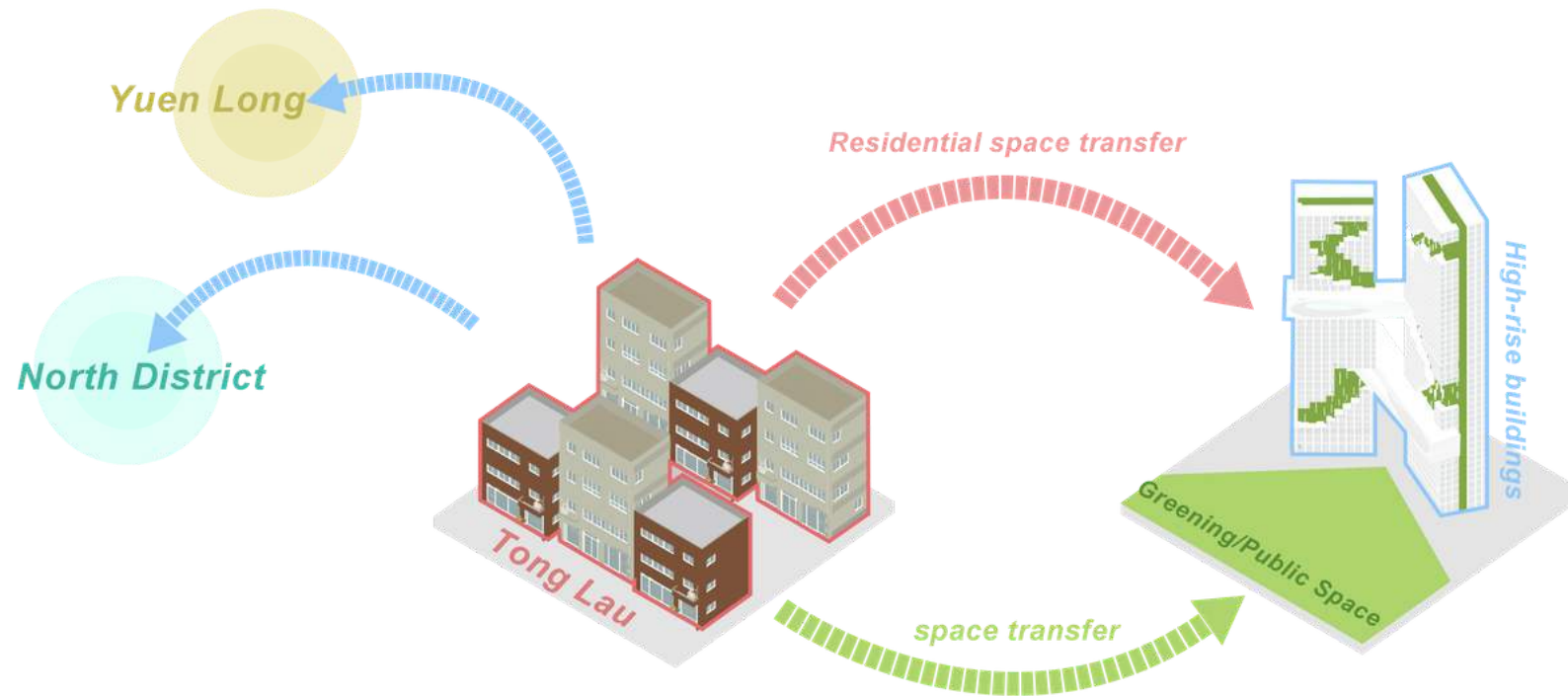


Public grievances are severe



Pedestrians and vehicles competing for the road

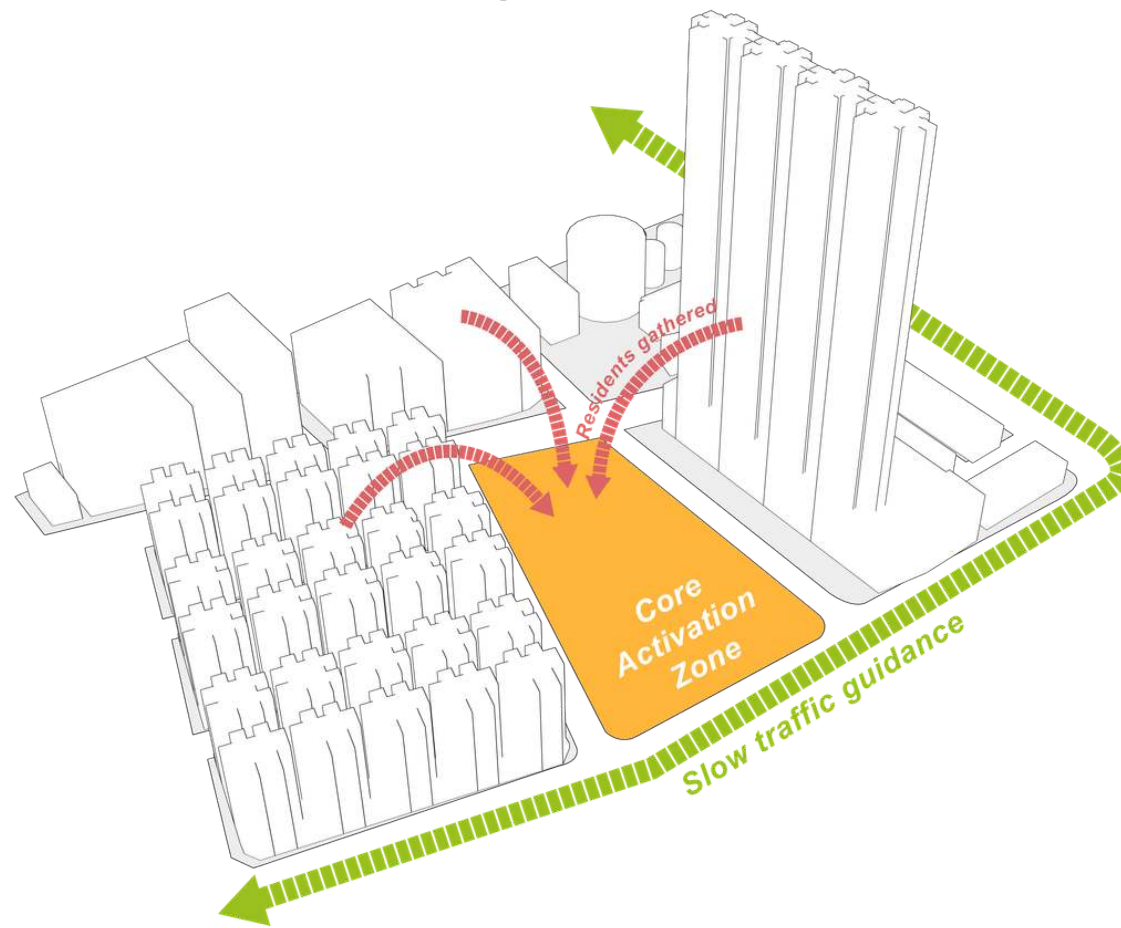
Density Transfer Protocol



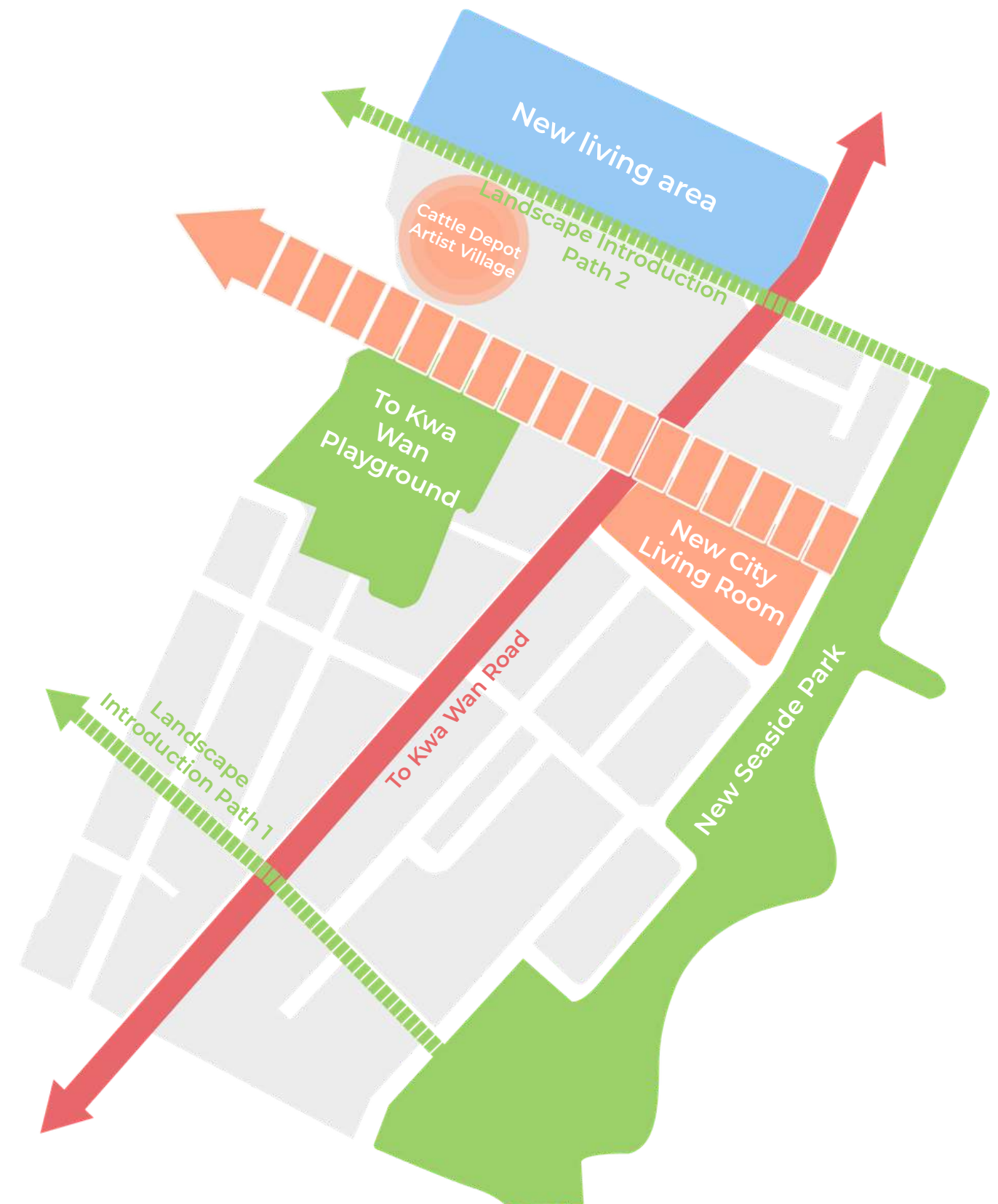
By demolishing the original tenement buildings and constructing new high-rise residential complexes, green spaces and public areas are provided at ground level, along with a more comfortable living environment. At the same time, some residents who are less dependent on specific geographical locations are relocated to new areas such as Yuen Long and the Northern District. Correspondingly, developers receive certain policy incentives (such as higher plot ratios) for accommodating these new residents.

Core Area Activation and Slow-Walking Landscape Guidance

By shaping an area into an attractive and vibrant comprehensive social hub and designing slow-moving landscape pathways to naturally guide residents from surrounding residential and industrial areas, it not only effectively promotes spontaneous gatherings and daily interactions but also stimulates diverse public activities and leisure behaviors. This design strategy not only injects more color and possibilities into residents' daily lives but also drives the overall spatial revitalization and social vitality of the region in a ripple effect.



Planning Structure



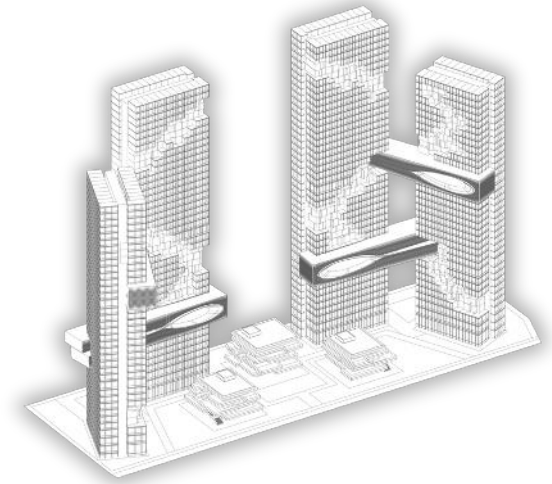
The design connects multiple functional zones through a main axis and two landscape introduction axes, delineating the two major functional sections of the new living area and the new urban hub, while also serving as the spatial backbone linking the cultural core with the coastal ecological destination. The new living area is organized along a landscape introduction axis, emphasizing community belonging and pedestrian priority. The new urban hub accommodates a diverse mix of functions, catering to future development. Ultimately, all circulation paths converge at the new coastal park, forming the spatial climax and ecological anchor of the area, aiming to provide the city with a new model of coastal living that combines vibrant lifestyles with ecological resilience.

Master Plan



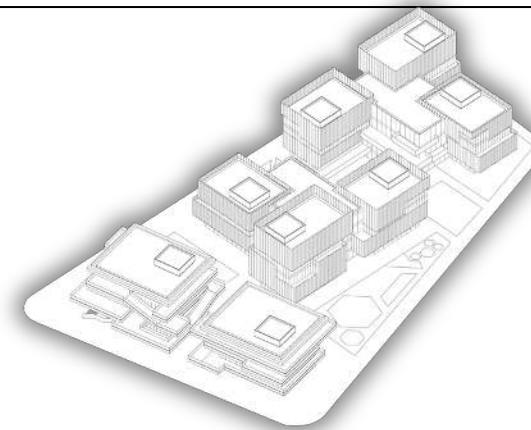
New Living Area

For the new living area, we aim to create a vertical community by constructing four super high-rise buildings as the main residential spaces, connecting them with corridors. Additionally, several commercial buildings will be provided at ground level to meet residents' daily shopping needs. With extensive greenery on the ground and building surfaces, the entire area will be supplied with abundant landscape resources.



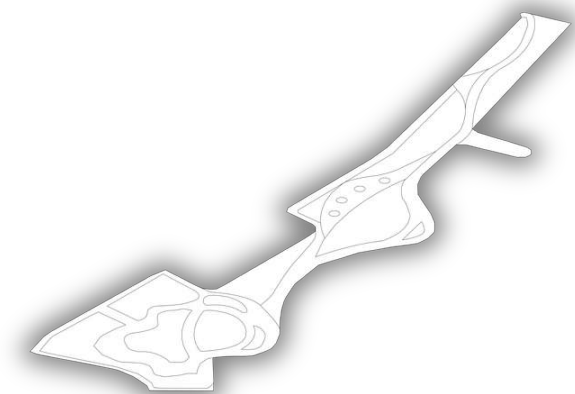
New City Living Room

For the New City Living Room area, by reorganizing the roads and demolishing the original buildings, we have created several interconnected structures as multi-functional activity spaces to meet the diverse needs of the To Kwa Wan residents. By developing a multi-functional district, we aim to fulfill the daily requirements of not only the To Kwa Wan community but also residents from a broader area.



New Seaside Park

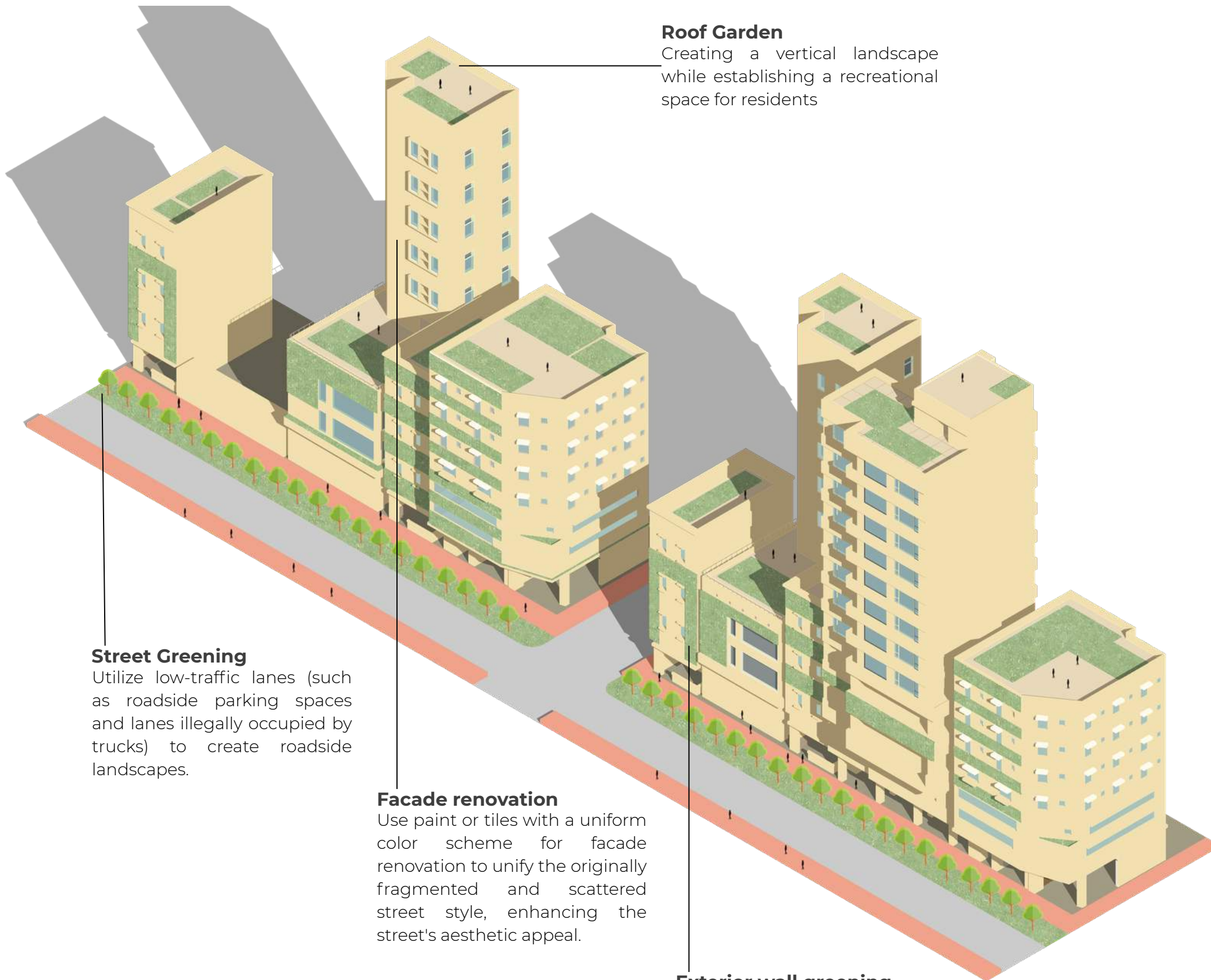
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Focus Area	Area (sqm)	Domestic GFA	No-domestic GFA	Green area
New Living Area	28871	151200	24444	13032
New City Living Room	12998	0	15716	1976
New Seaside Park	58400	0	0	32163
Total	94269	151200	40160	47171

Landscape Guidance Line Construction

Strategy



Roof Garden

Creating a vertical landscape while establishing a recreational space for residents

Street Greening

Utilize low-traffic lanes (such as roadside parking spaces and lanes illegally occupied by trucks) to create roadside landscapes.

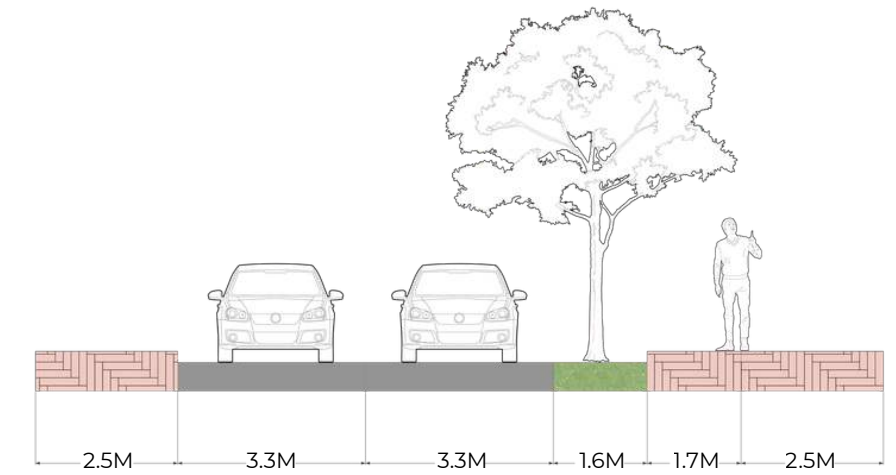
Facade renovation

Use paint or tiles with a uniform color scheme for facade renovation to unify the originally fragmented and scattered street style, enhancing the street's aesthetic appeal.

Exterior wall greening

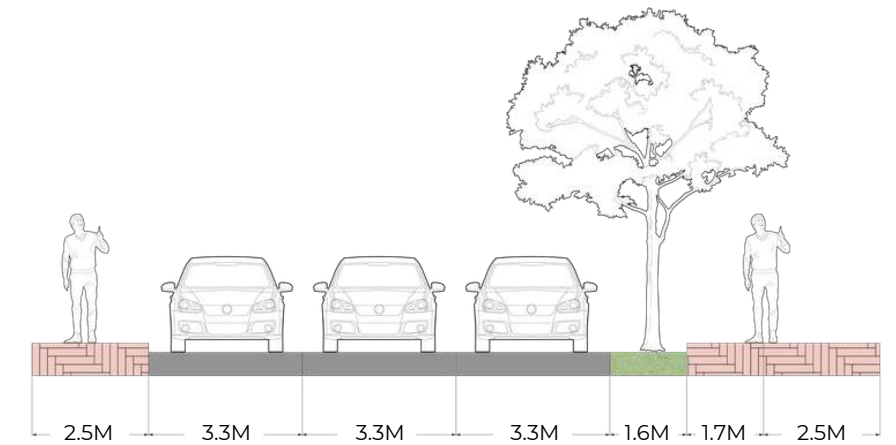
Low-cost vertical greening modules are used to decorate the facades of the entire street, creating a natural flow of greenery.

Lok Shan Rd (West)



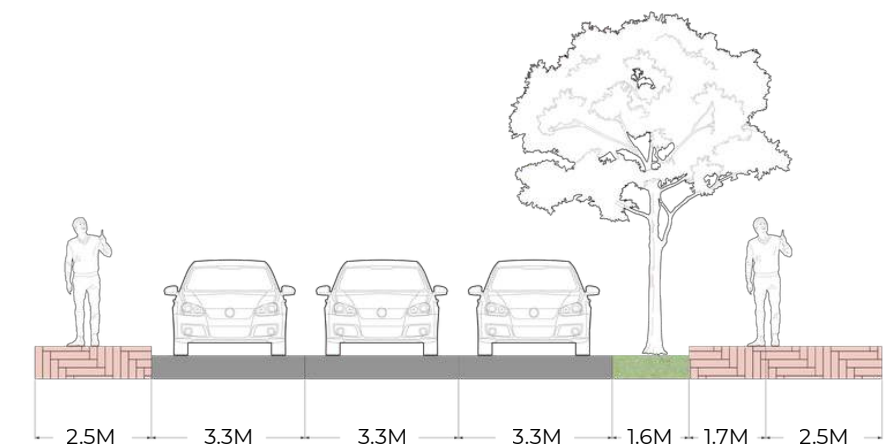
The temporary parking spaces originally located on the side of the road were removed, the road was widened, and roadside greenery was added.

Lok Shan Rd (East)



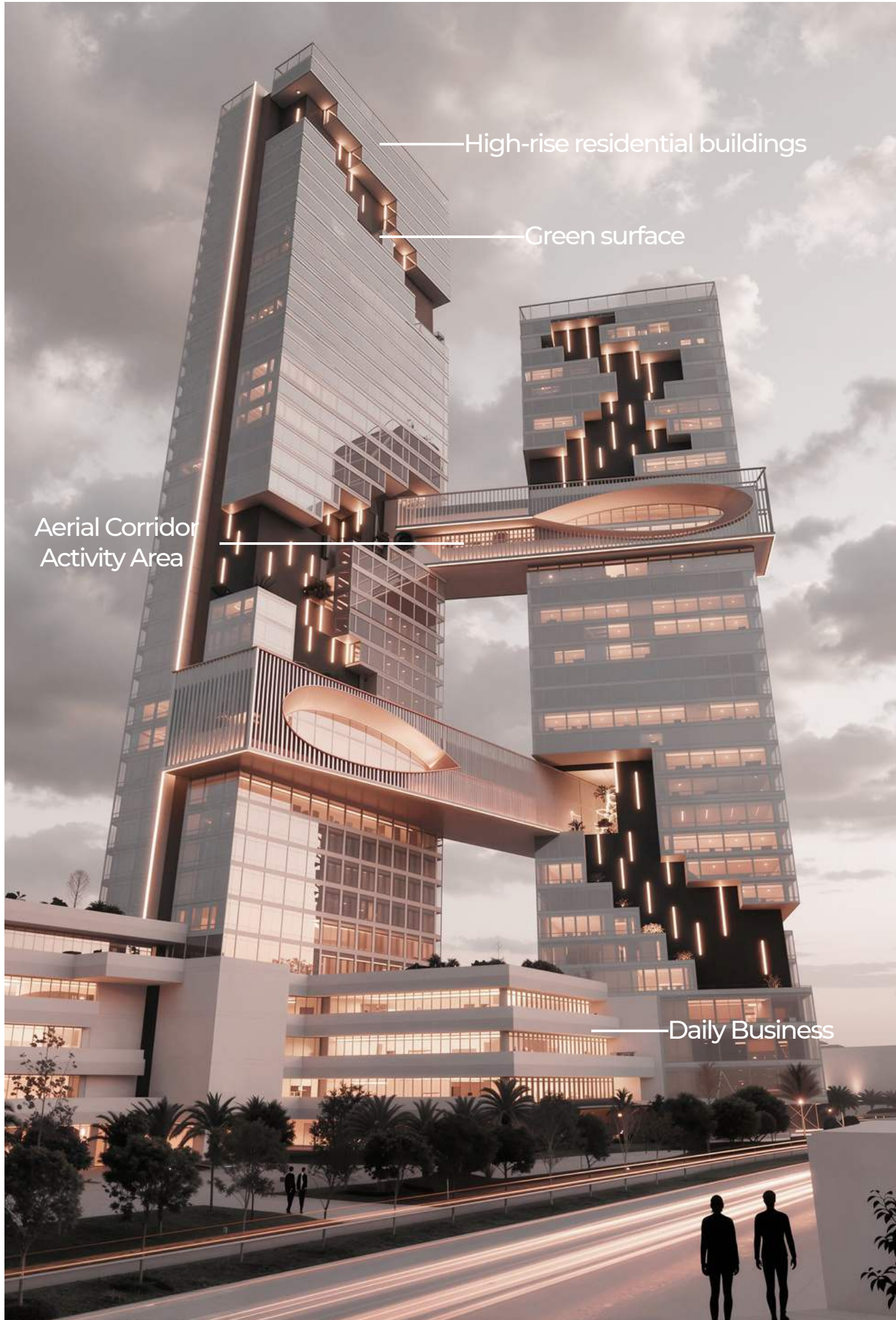
The lanes that were originally located on the side of the road and were occupied by a large number of illegally parked trucks were removed, the road was widened, and roadside greenery was added.

Ma Tau Kok Rd



The lanes that were originally located on the side of the road and were occupied by a large number of illegally parked trucks were removed, the road was widened, and roadside greenery was added.

13 Street – The Starting Point of a New Life



Key Nodes

Aerial corridor

Enhance connectivity and create vertical community event spaces

Green surface

Create green landscapes and landmarks for the entire area

High-rise residential buildings

It serves as the primary residential area and marks the beginning of a new urban lifestyle for residents, offering views of both the sea and the city.

Residents' Square 1

This space serves as a daily communication area for residents, where they can hold community events and enjoy the green landscape.

Residents' Square 2

This space serves as a daily communication area for residents, where they can hold community events and enjoy the green landscape.

Daily business area

To meet residents' daily shopping needs



Section



City Living Room – A Vibrant Hub for the Entire Region

Key Nodes

Residents' Activity Center

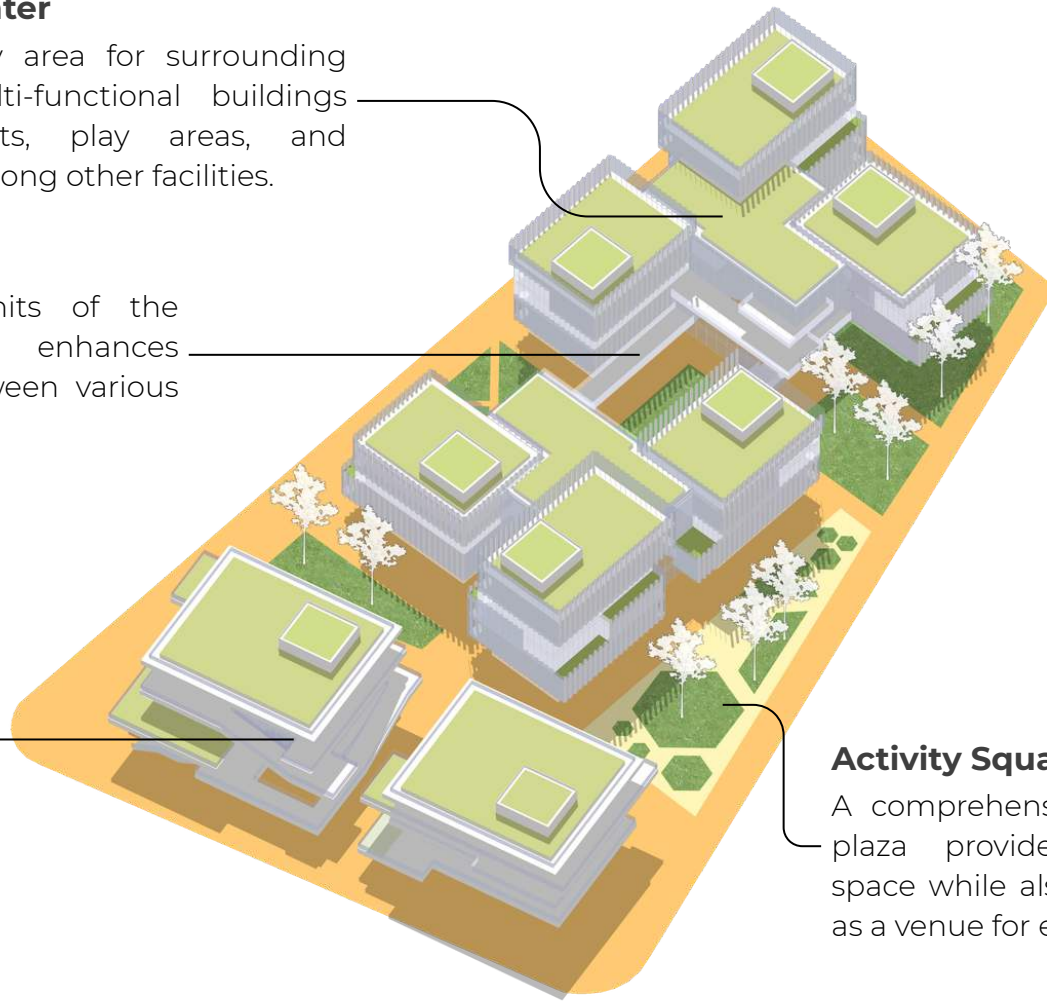
This is the main activity area for surrounding residents, featuring multi-functional buildings that include restaurants, play areas, and communication zones, among other facilities.

Aerial Corridor

Connecting different units of the comprehensive building enhances intercommunication between various areas

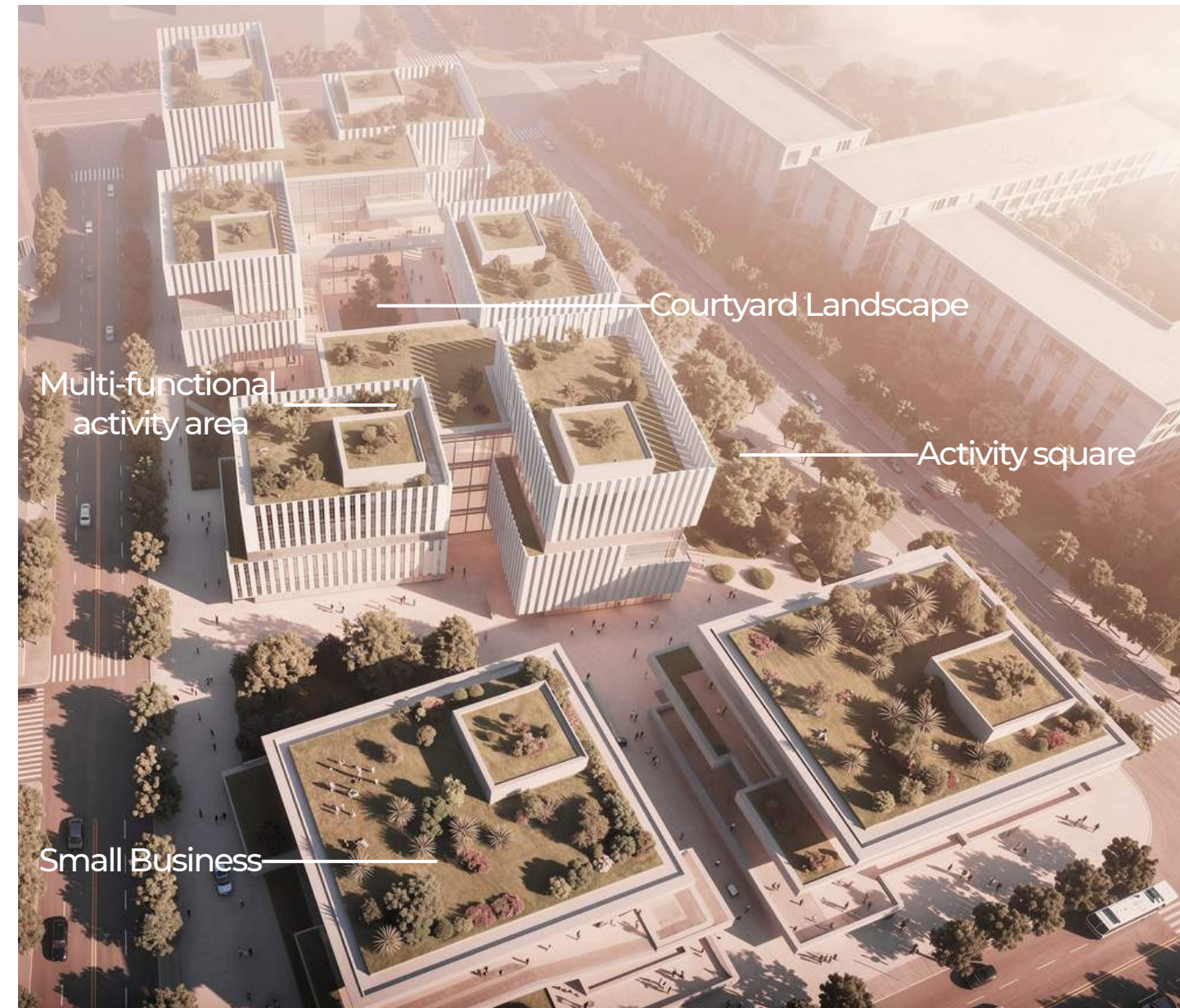
Small Business Center

Two small commercial buildings that can meet the simple needs of tourists while also providing residents with a one-stop living experience.

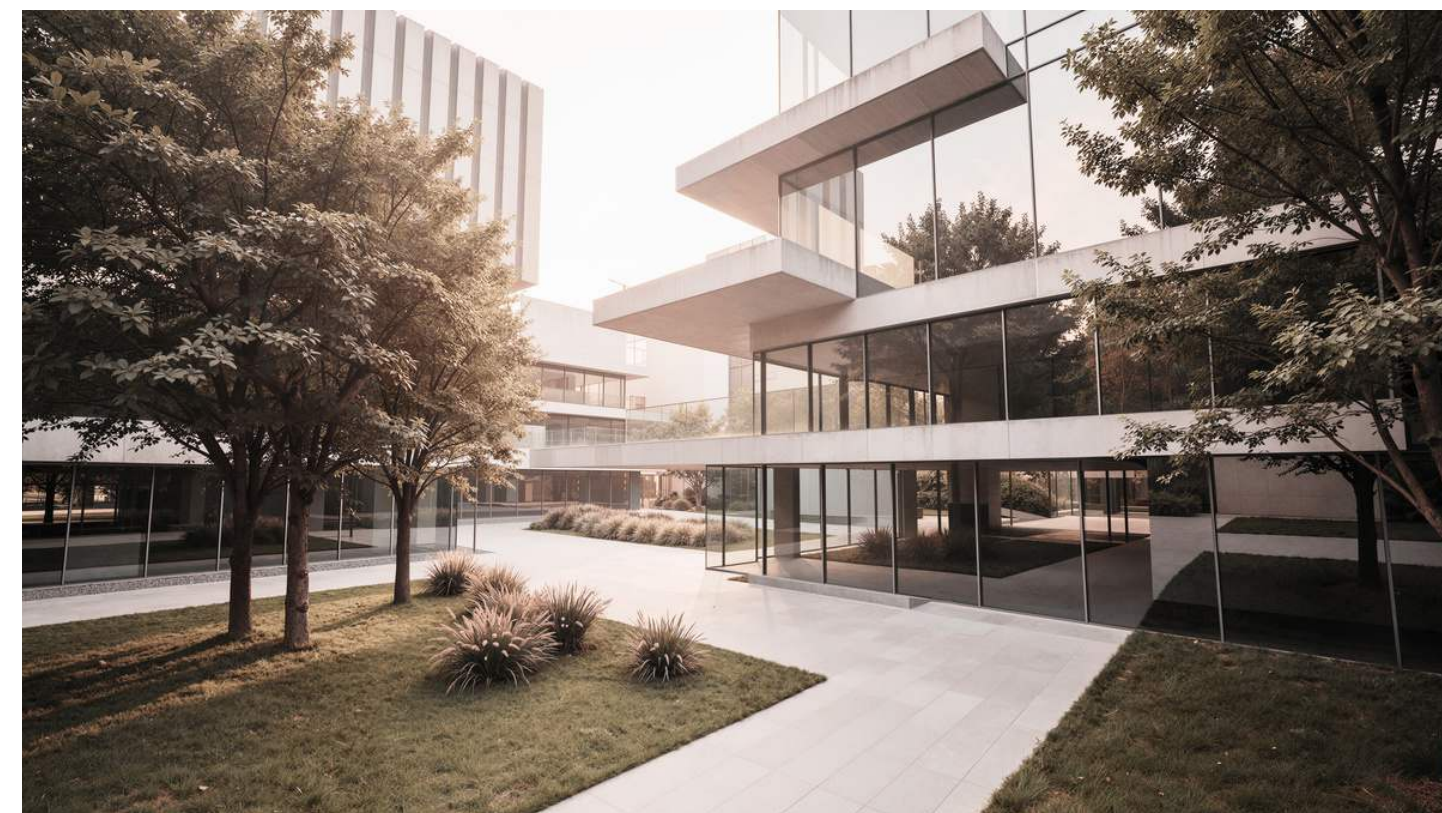
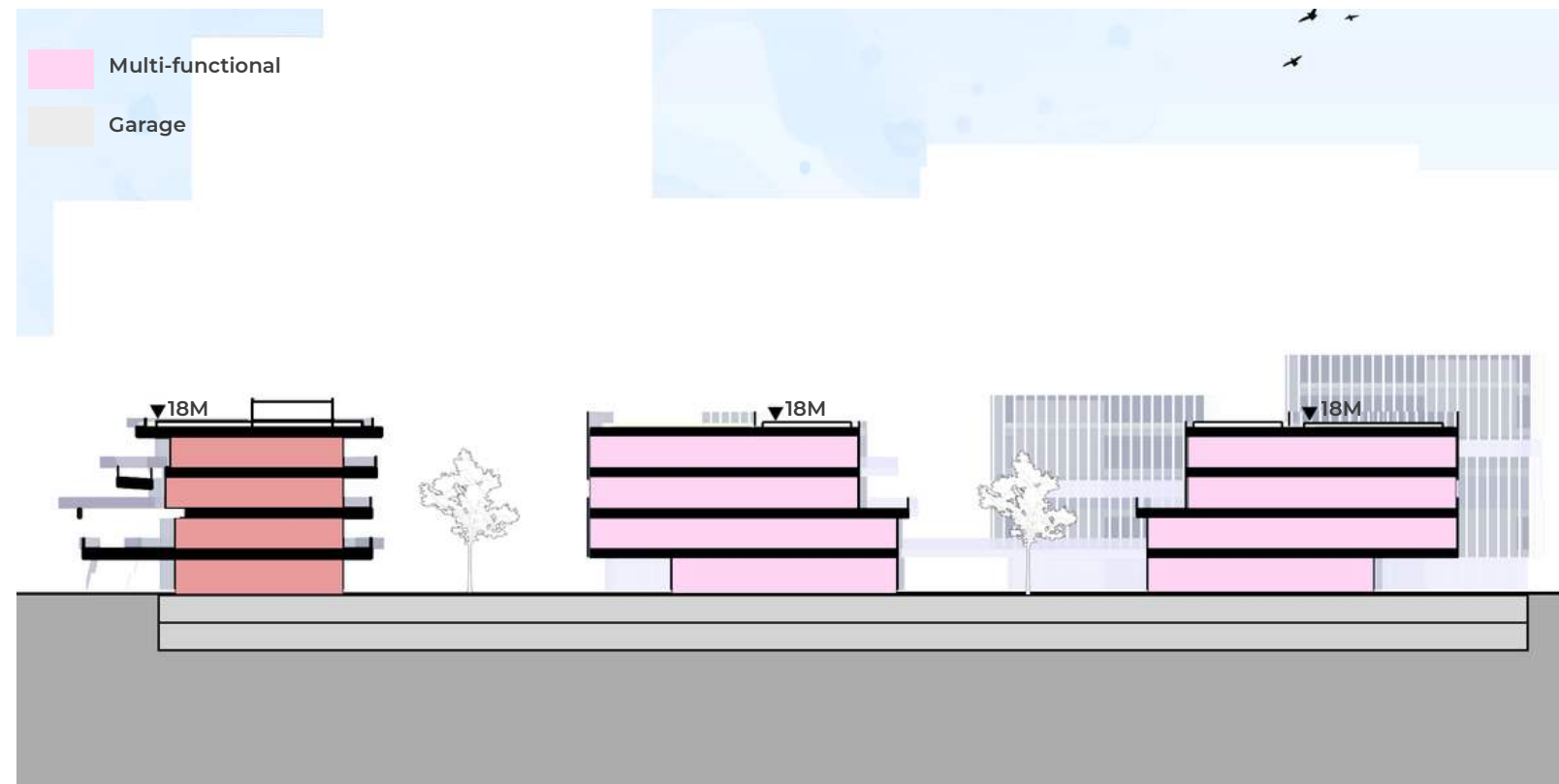


Activity Square

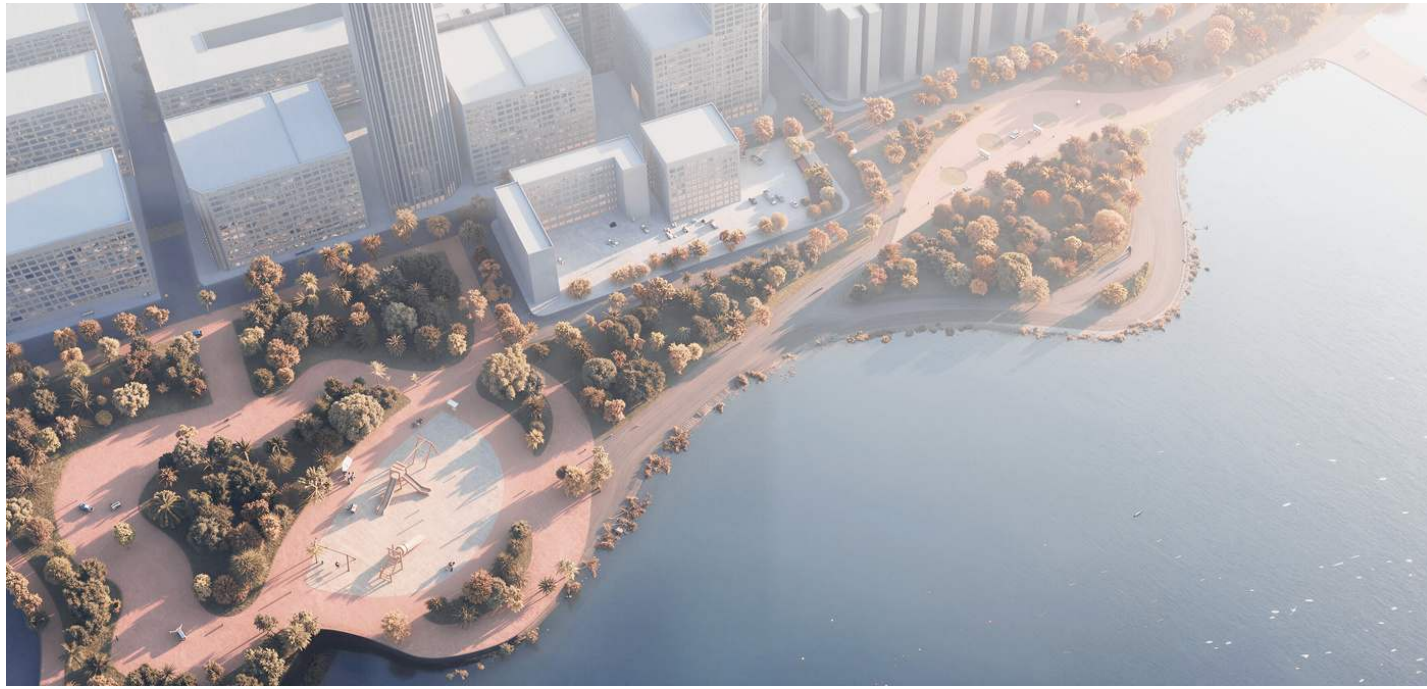
A comprehensive event plaza provides public space while also serving as a venue for events.



Section



Seaside Park — Coastal Public Spaces



Key Nodes

Main Entrance Park

The park's main entrance space, while adjacent to the new living room area, is also at a certain distance, serving as a transitional space from "daily life" to "relaxation by the sea."

Main Activity Park

The park's main activity space, which accommodates the "active" activities, is distinguished from the "quiet" areas.

Secondary Entry

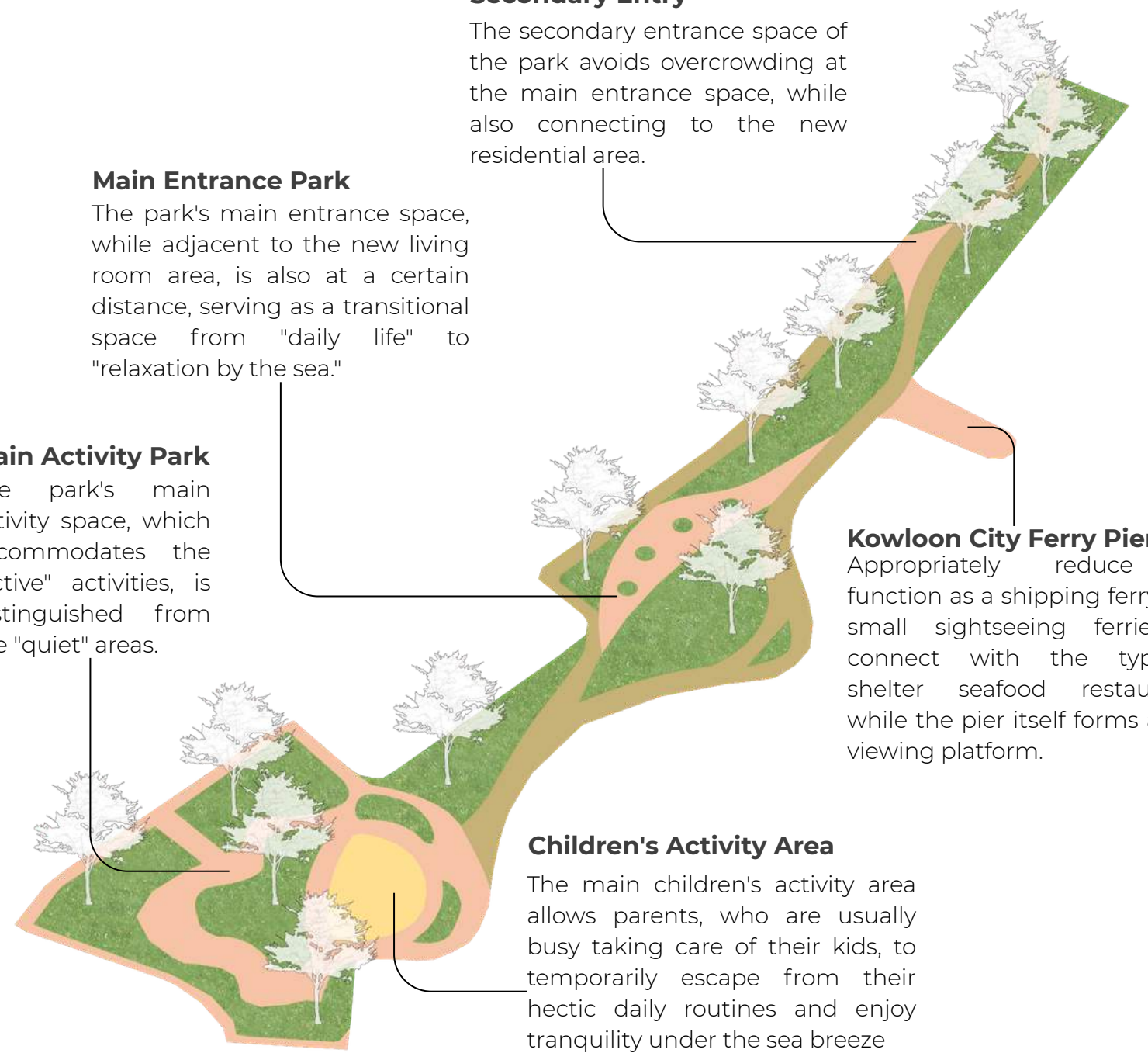
The secondary entrance space of the park avoids overcrowding at the main entrance space, while also connecting to the new residential area.

Kowloon City Ferry Pier

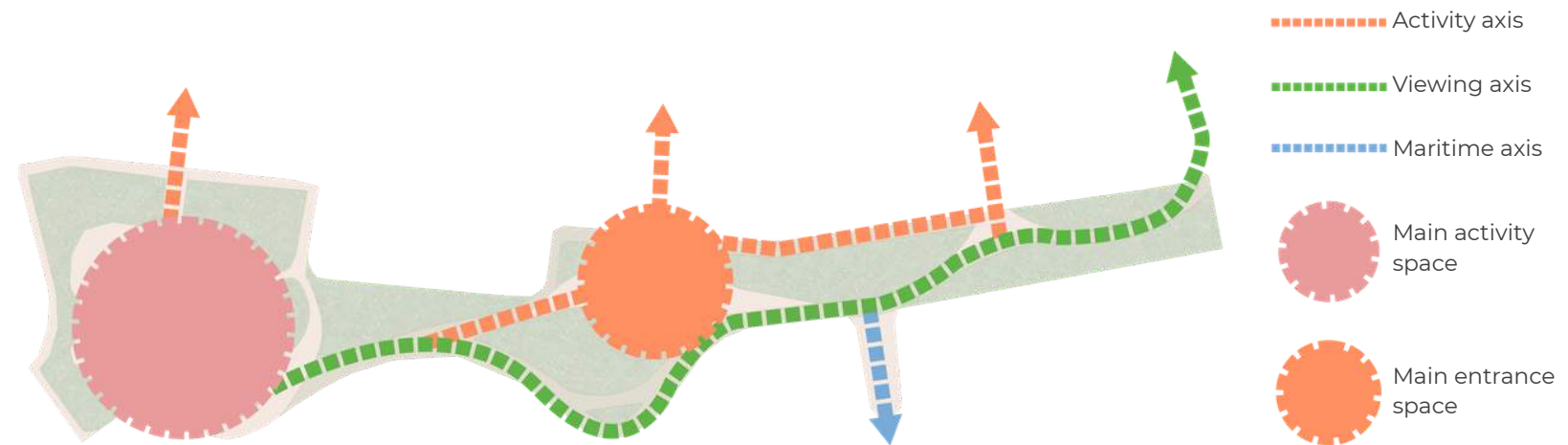
Appropriately reduce its function as a shipping ferry, add small sightseeing ferries to connect with the typhoon shelter seafood restaurants, while the pier itself forms a sea-viewing platform.

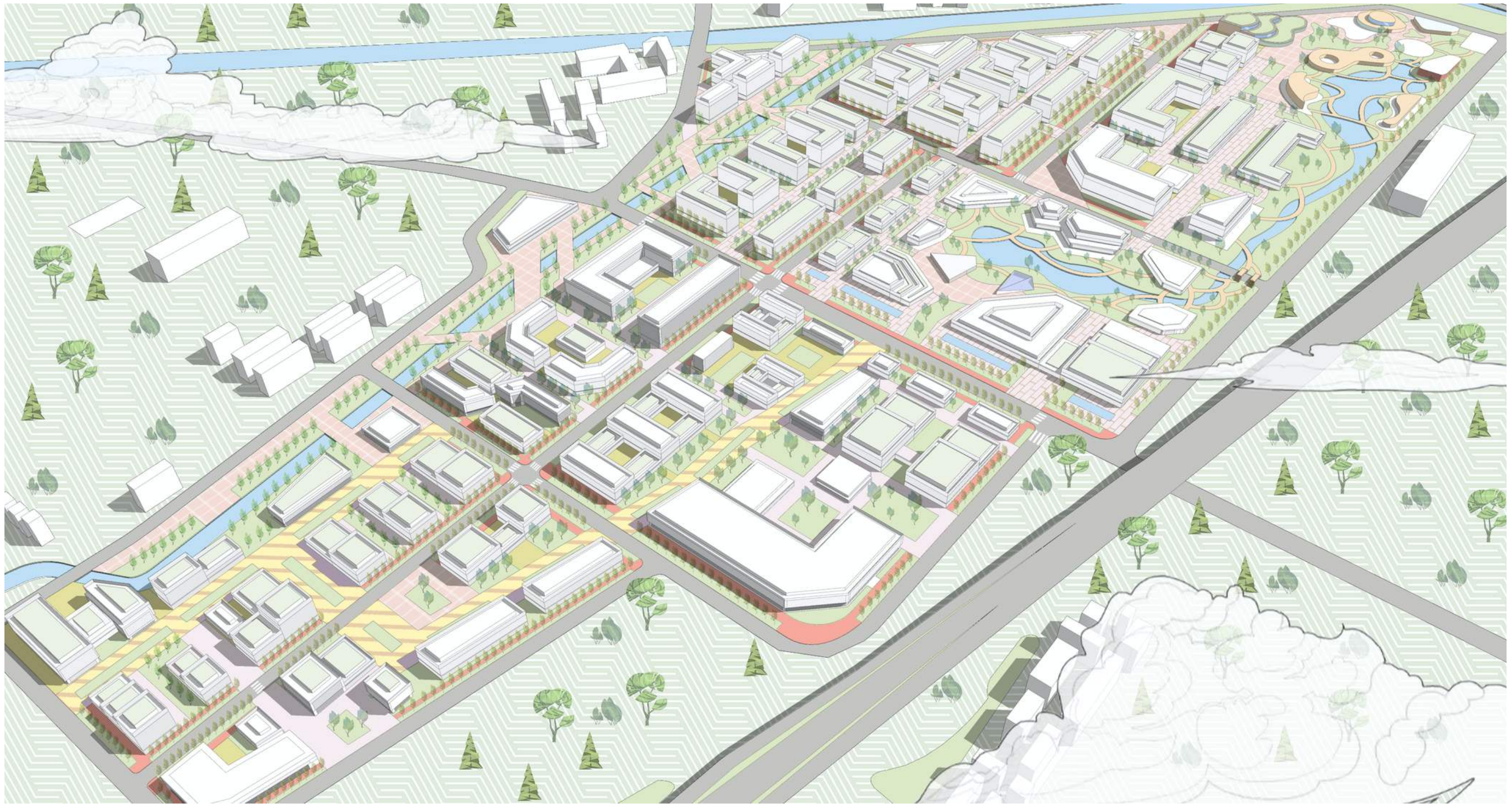
Children's Activity Area

The main children's activity area allows parents, who are usually busy taking care of their kids, to temporarily escape from their hectic daily routines and enjoy tranquility under the sea breeze



Design Axis

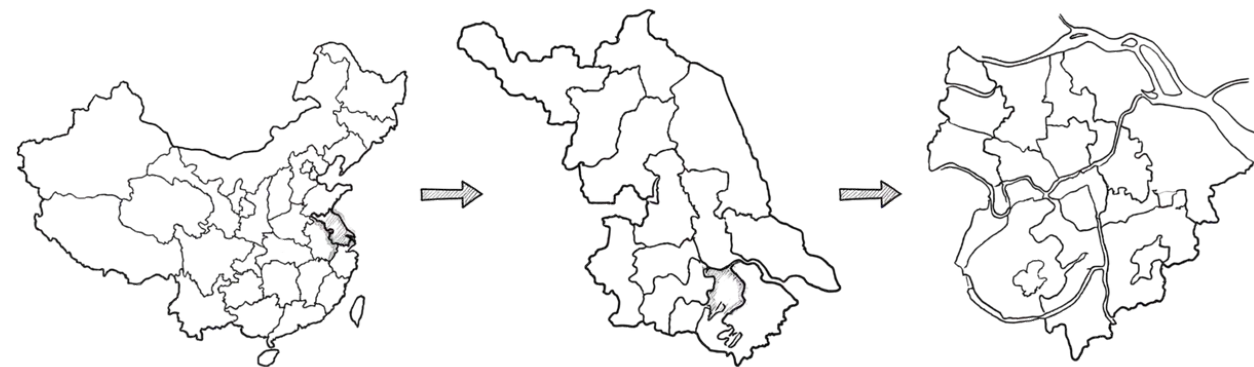




Project Two: **The Revival of the Three Flowers** **--Integrated community redevelopment Program**

The site is located within the city of Suzhou, Jiangsu Province, China, and is a mixed-use community covering an area of approximately 0.51 square kilometres. Once known as a bridal business district, which masked the unauthorised and dilapidated buildings that filled the area, problems began to surface as the bridal industry declined during the COVID-19 epidemic, and the government ordered the area to be demolished and rebuilt in phases. The aim of this project is to uncover the once glorious Three Flowers culture of the area, and to bring the old memories of the site to life in a new era.

Location



Mainland China

Jiangsu Province

Suzhou City

The venue is located in Wujiang District, under the jurisdiction of Suzhou City, Jiangsu Province, China. Wujiang District has a water area of 26700 hectares, with developed river and lake systems and a unique and long-standing history. It is known as the "land of fish and rice" and the "capital of silk", in addition, the climate of the site is northern subtropical monsoon maritime climate, with distinct four seasons throughout the year, mild climate, abundant rainfall, and suitable for the growth of various crops

Historical Analysis



Song Dynasty (1229 AD)

After a Song Dynasty official fell out of favor and was executed, his descendants fled to the foot of Tiger Hill Mountain and made a living by cultivating flowers. The pleasant climate and fertile soil created the unique ecological environment of Camellia Village—the "Three Flowers" style.

Ming and Qing Dynasties

The area around Huqiu has become one of the four most famous flower producing areas in China. Chahua Village is famous for growing jasmine, white orchids and Citrus aurantium, and the floral art techniques passed down from generation to generation have become an intangible cultural heritage.

1980s

A retired photographer opened the first wedding photography shop in Huqiu. With this shop as a starting point, new wedding shops continued to open. Chahua community established, three flowers become the main cash crop in Chahua village

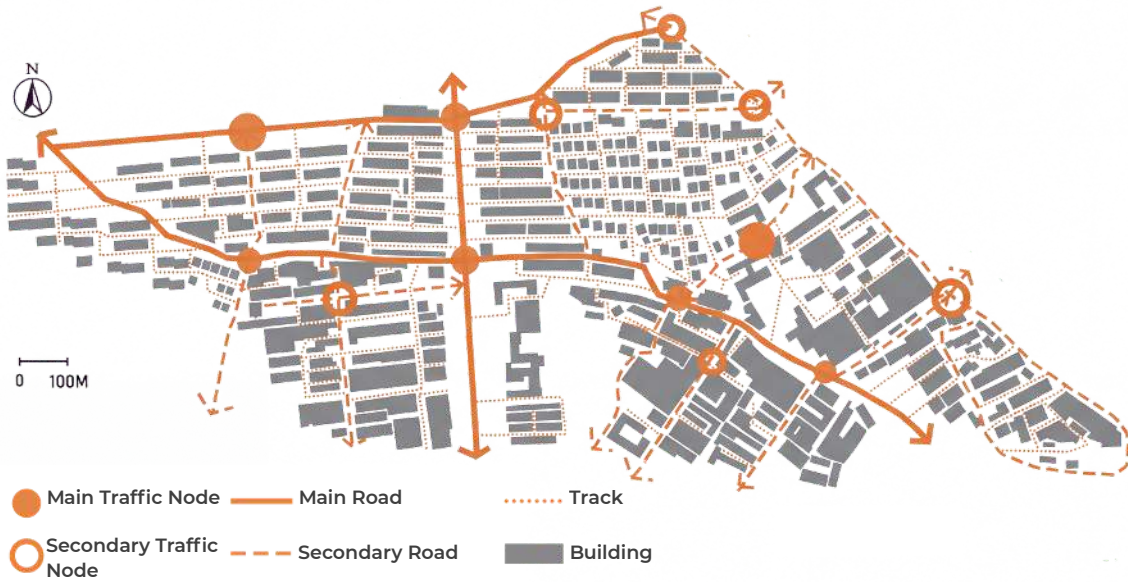
Late 1990s

With the rise of the wedding industry in Huqiu, Cha Hua village neighborhood spontaneously formed the famous 'Huqiu Wedding Street', with the number of wedding shops reaching more than 2,700. Influenced by the market economy, the cost of flower planting rose sharply. Three flowers became ornamental crops.

2018

The wedding dress streets dotted with all kinds of small workshops, and there are great safety hazards. In 2018, Suzhou City carried out the "331" fire hazard rectification, and since then, the wedding dress industry in Cha Hua Village has gradually declined.

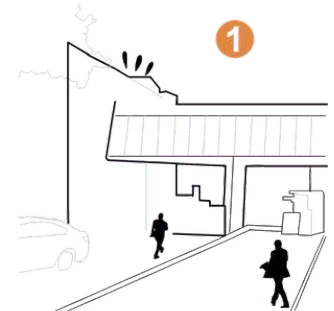
Internal Transportation




The main road in the Cha Hua Village neighborhood forms a large framework, and the secondary roads and branches extend to the building and are connected with the main road, forming a complex traffic system. Due to the disrepair, rough and insufficient width of the road surface, and many incomplete sections, the residents are inconvenient to travel and serious safety risks.

Node Analysis






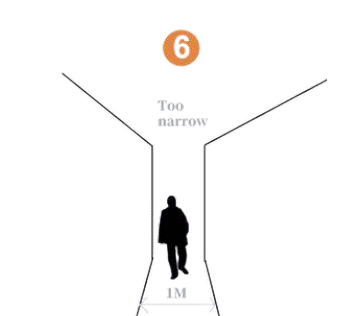
1
Starting point,
Road interchange



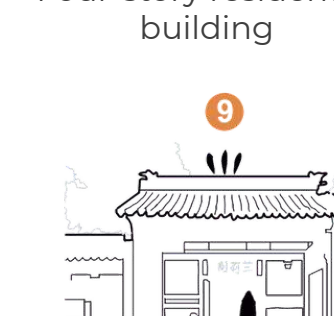
2
Street front shops
"Three-in-one" building




3
The only two-way dual
carriageway in the area




4
Can See the Huqiu
Tower




5
Four-story residential
building



6
Too narrow
IM



7
High-rise abandoned
factory

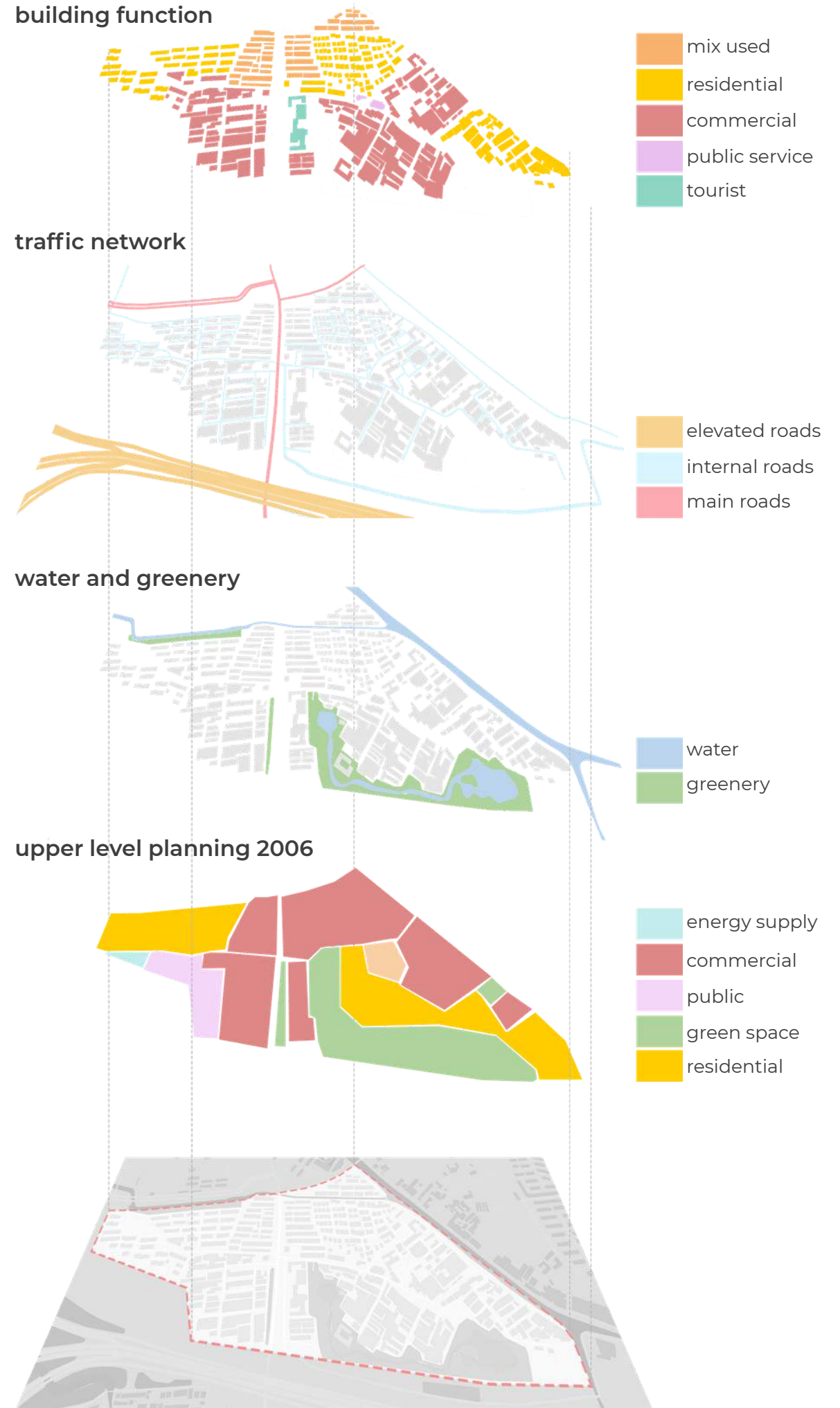


8
Suzhou-style
architecture

9
Garden style hotel

10
High-rise building
(7 floors)

Layered Analysis



SWOT Analysis

STRENGTHS



1. Excellent landscape foundation



2. Labor is plentiful in the area



3. Well-developed transportation

WEAKNESSES



Declining industry



The landscape is blocked



Poor construction quality

OPPORTUNITIES



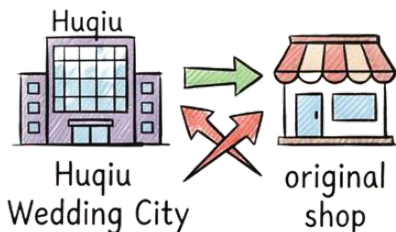
1. Unique regional culture



2. Huqiu scenic area brings a large number of tourists

THREATS

Being close to Huqiu wedding City is not conducive to the development of the original wedding industry

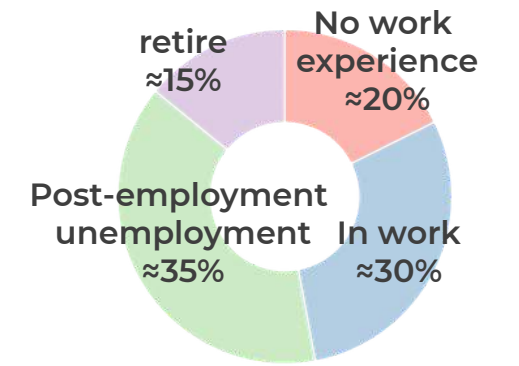


Population Analysis

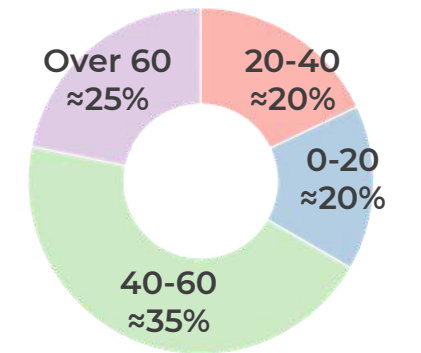
The population in the area is experiencing the pain of industrial transformation, demographic imbalance, and prominent problems in public space, living environment and community management, resulting in a decline in the quality of life of residents and a huge gap between demand and reality.



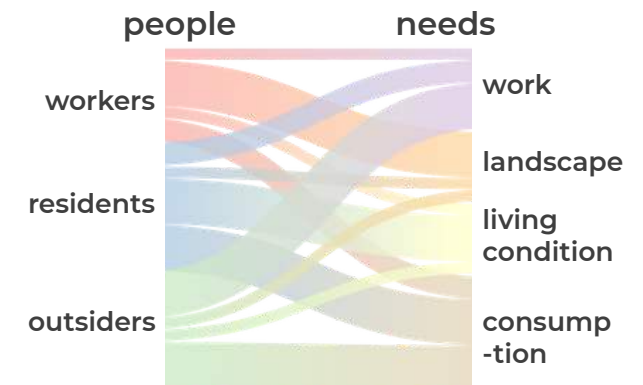
Employment Analysis



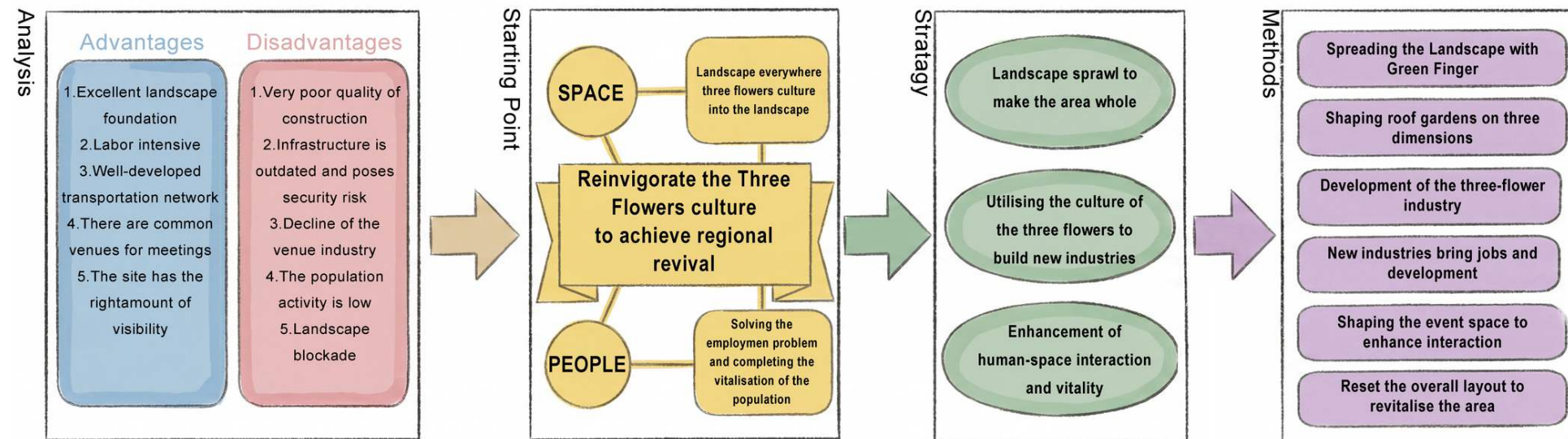
Employment Analysis



Needs Analysis

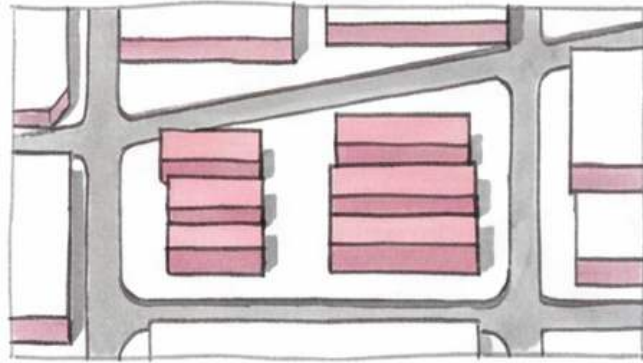


Design Concept

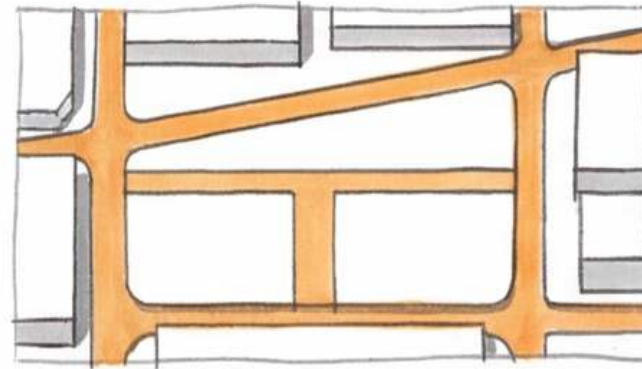


The design concept centers on the "Three Flowers Culture," starting with an analysis of the site's strengths and weaknesses. It establishes a dual starting point of "spatial penetration + population revitalization," employing three major strategies: "landscape integration, industrial restructuring, and vitality enhancement." The specific pathways are "green space extension, rooftop gardens, the Three Flowers industry, job creation, event spaces, and layout reconfiguration," aiming to achieve regional revitalization.

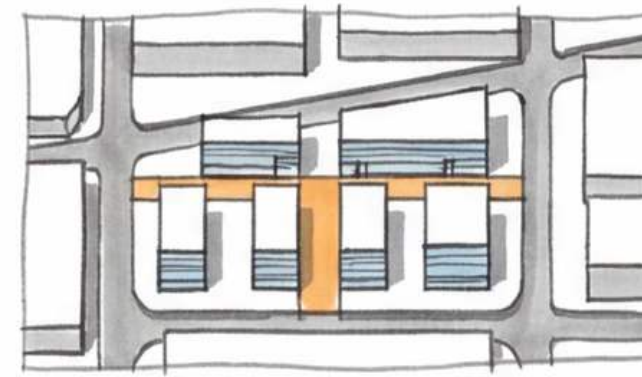
Region Generation
Three Flowers Planting Area



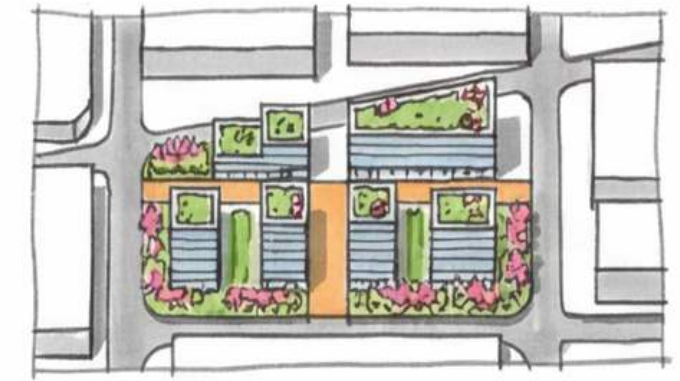
Demolition of obsolete buildings



Planning for the Three Flowers Expressway

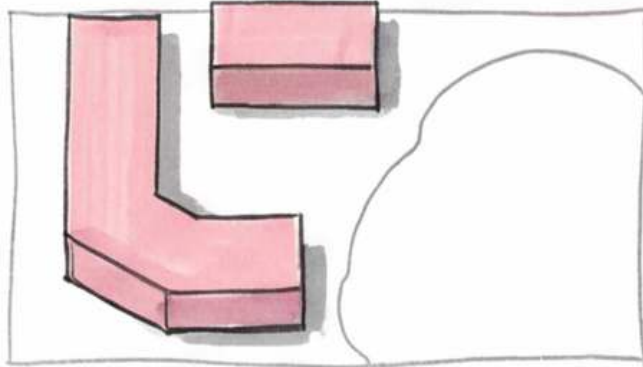


Planned buildings

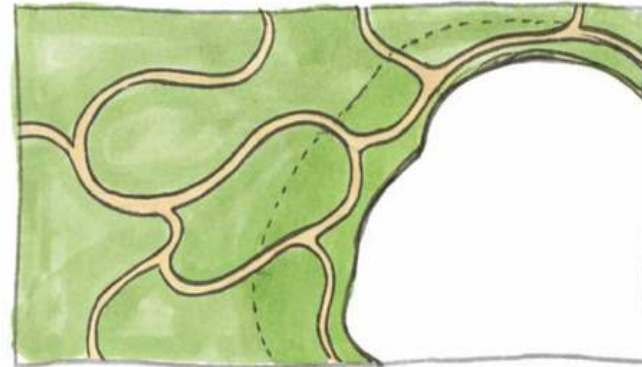


Setback treatment and installation of roof garden

Waterfront Business District



Demolition of obsolete buildings



Installation of green areas

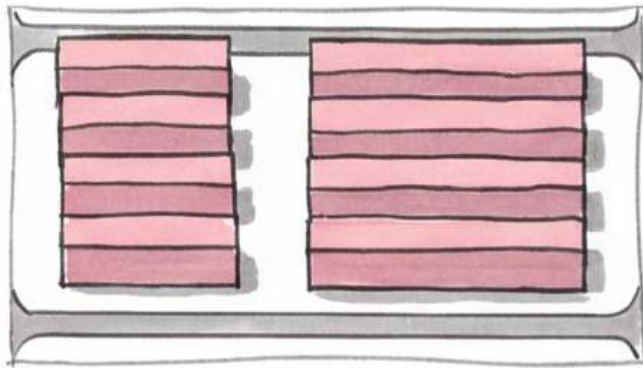


Installation of commercial buildings and public spaces

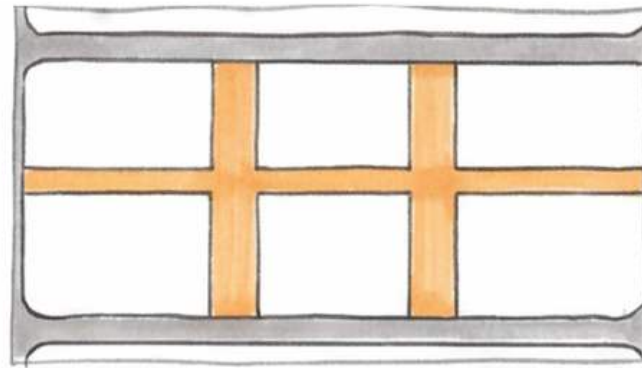


Construction of the Water Vitality Trail

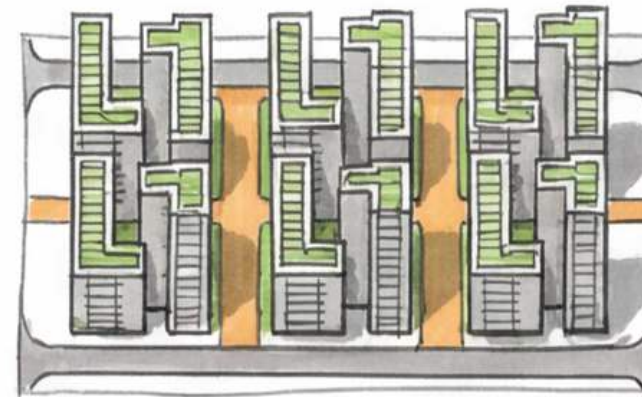
Residential Area



Demolition of obsolete buildings



Planning of major corridors

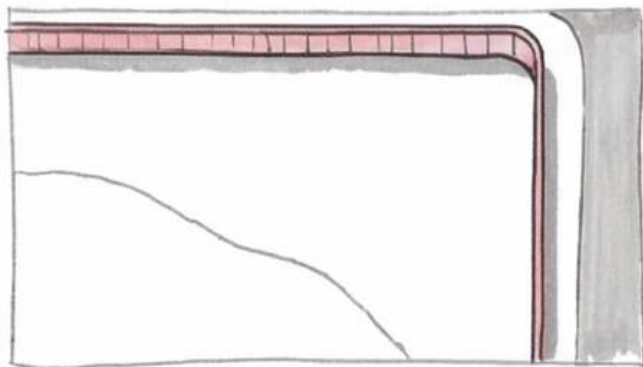


Construction of buildings

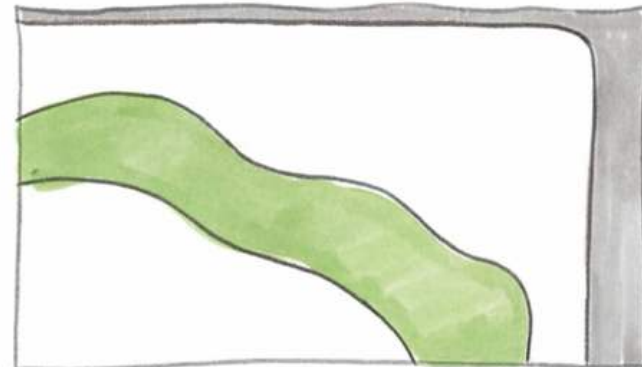


Setting up Green Fingers and Roof Gardens

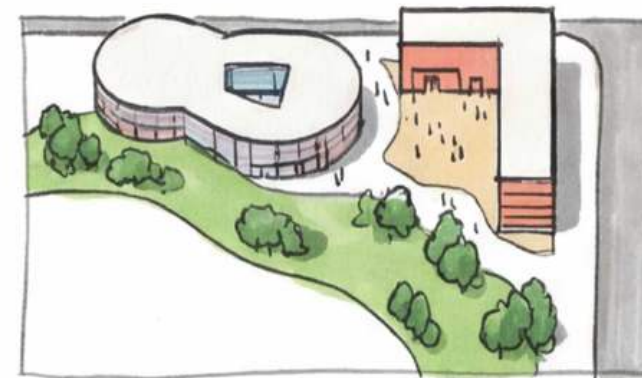
Waterfront Cultural Area



Removal of the blockade fence



Installation of green areas



Installation of public activity buildings and public spaces



Construction of the Water Vitality Trail

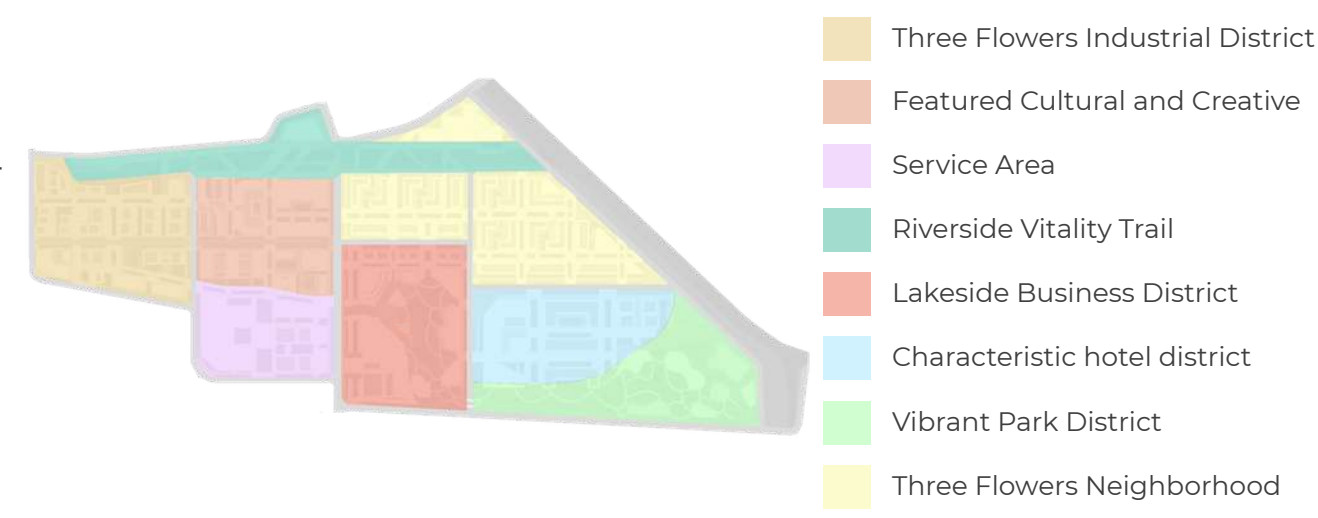
Master Plan



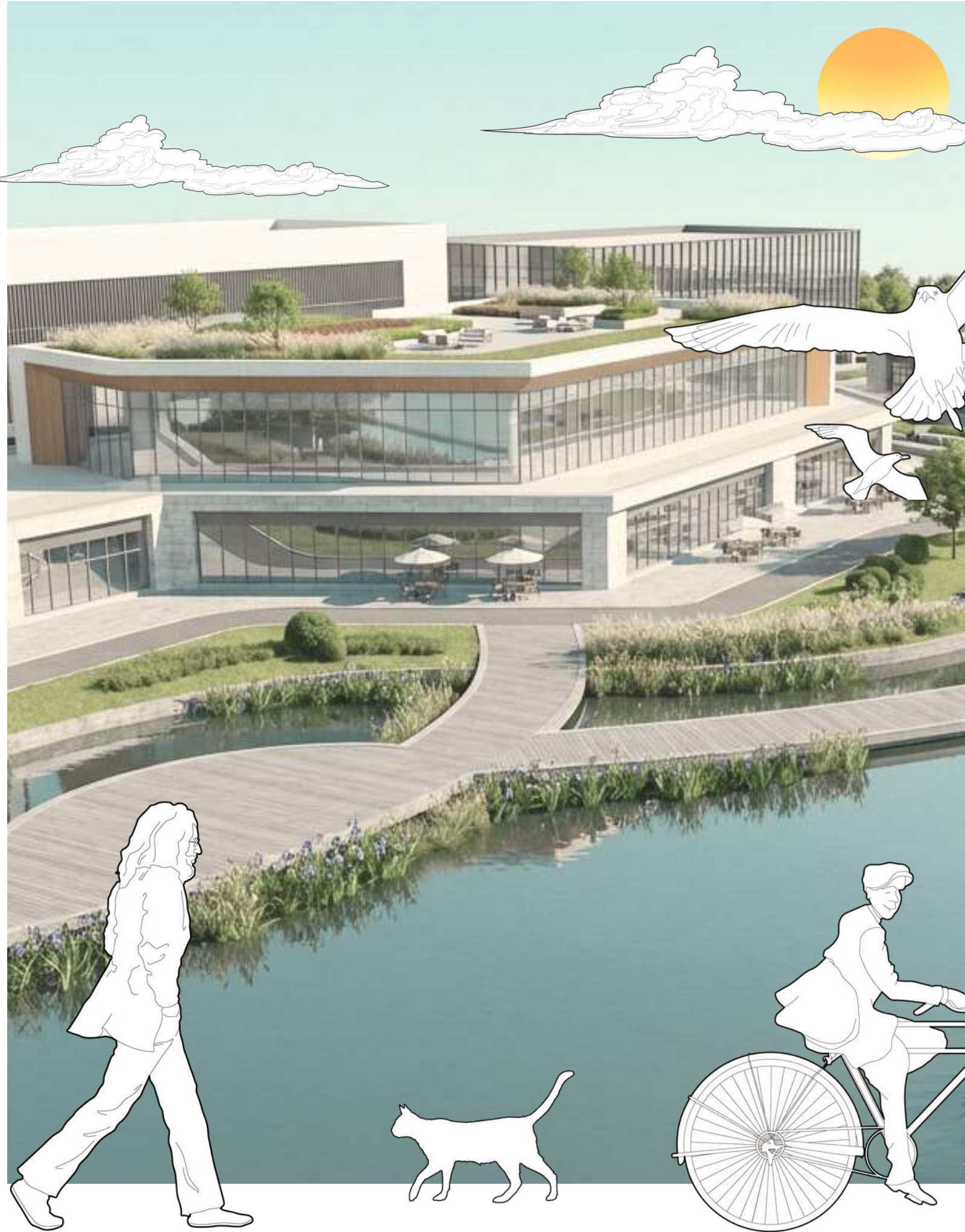
Nodes

- 1.Three Flowers Complex
- 2.Three Flowers fast track
- 3.Activity square
- 4.Cultural market
- 5-7.Cultural commodity center
- 8.Waterfront restaurant
- 9-10. Three Flowers planting experience area
- 10-14.Comprehensive service publicity center
- 15-19.Frontage business
- 20-26.Waterfront commercial building
- 27.Three Flowers exhibition hall
- 28.Lakeside restaurant
- 29.Hotel accommodation area
- 30.Hotel management office
- 31. Hotel check-in area and restaurant
- 32.Hotel Conference Center
- 33.Lake dwelling
- 34.Special homestay
- 35.Lake side restaurant
- 36.Lakeside gymnasium
- 37.Lakeside Recreation Center
- 38.Park service
- 39.Park parking
- 40.Park shop
- 41.Entertainment complex
- 42.Stepped complex
- 43-46.Community store

Functional Zoning



Waterfront Commercial District



Characteristic Hotel District



Three Flowers Industrial District

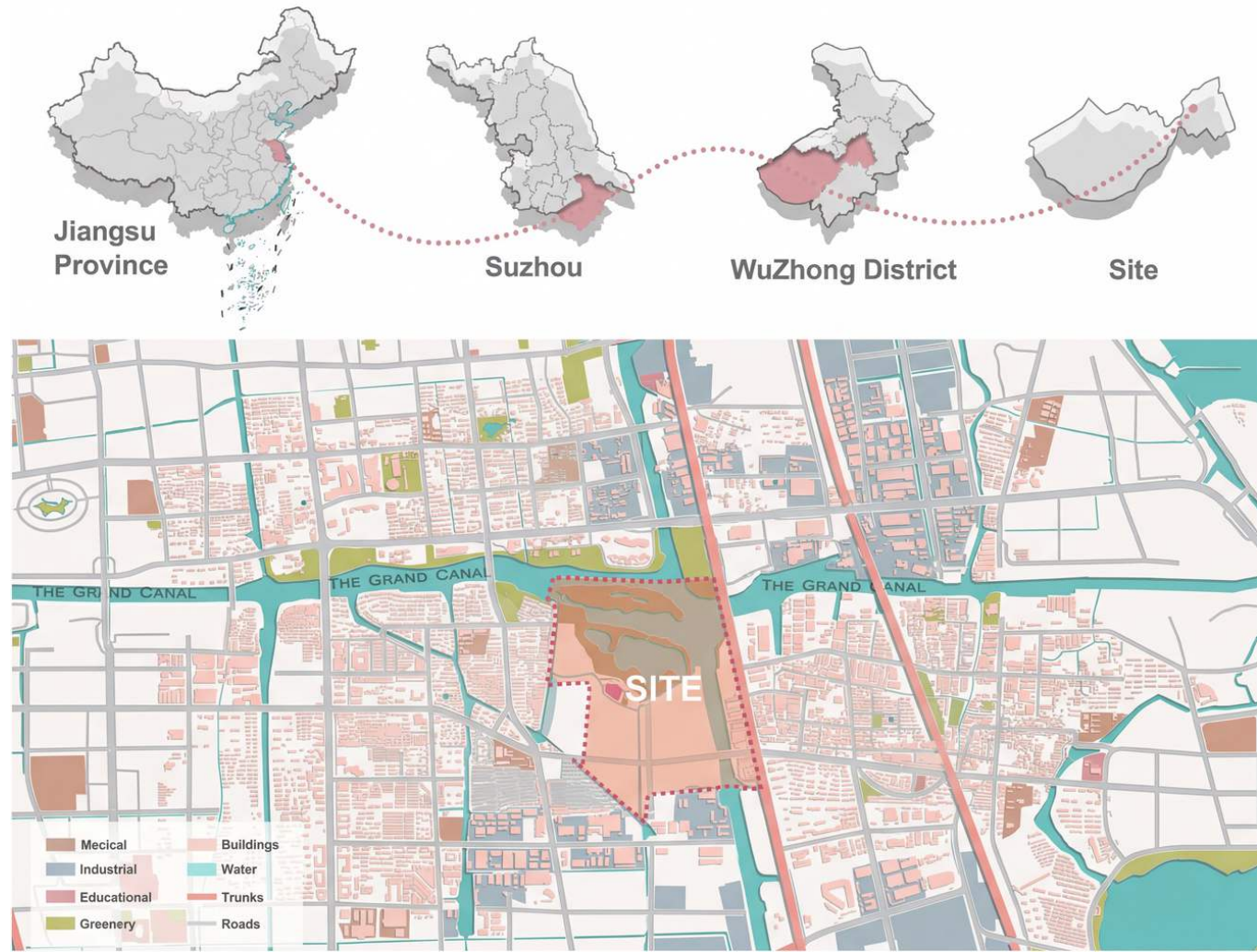




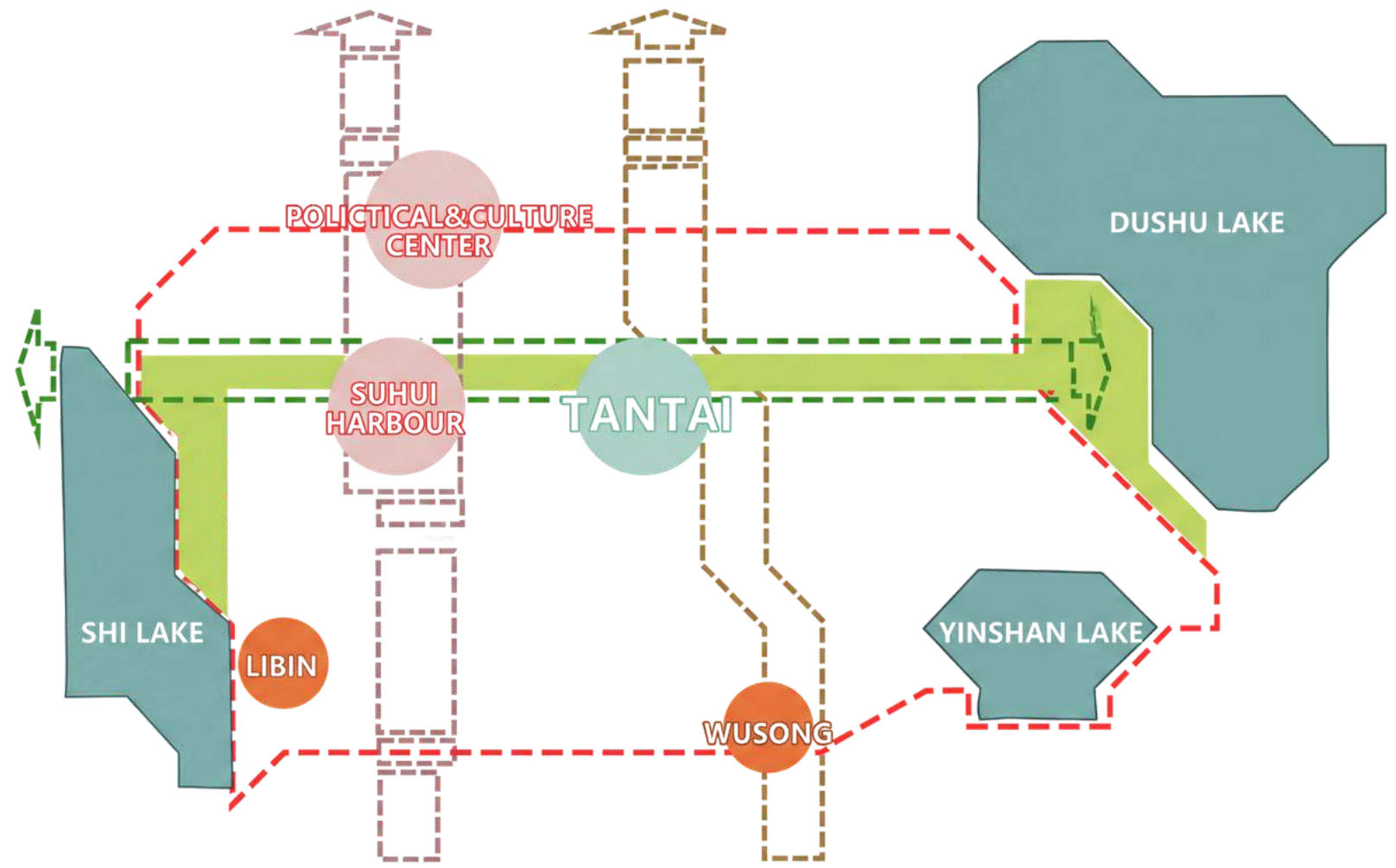
Project Three :
Ties of Harmony
--A Vibrant Community Embracing Diversity

The project is located in Suzhou, Jiangsu Province, China, and is an open space that is yet to be developed. The Suzhou Wu Cultural Museum is located in the area, the goal of this design is to use the cultural heritage of the area to strengthen the regional links, the comprehensive planning of the area, to create a new cultural symbol for the area, to create a vibrant comprehensive community for the residents.

Location



Regional Structure



History

Origin	Developing	Prosperity for the first time	Developing	Decline
--------	------------	-------------------------------	------------	---------

Zhou Dynasty
In 514 BC, King Helu of Wu began to build Suzhou City, which became the capital of Wu State. Tantai Mieming, a disciple of Confucius, traveled here and stayed in a house to give lectures.

Qin & Han Dynasty
In the Qin Dynasty, Suzhou became the seat of Kuaiji County, and Wu County was first established. During the Han Dynasty, the Suzhou area was divided into Wu County.

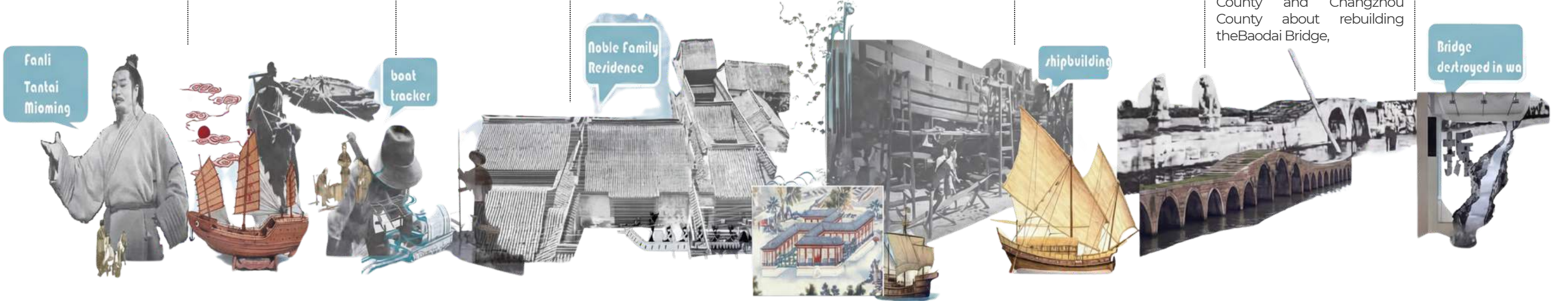
Sui Dynasty
The Beijing-Hangzhou Canal runs through

Tang Dynasty
During the Yuanhe period of the Tang Dynasty (829), Wang Zhongshu, the governor of Suzhou, presided over the construction of Baodai Bridge. In order to raise funds for the construction of the bridge, Wang Zhongshu took the lead in donating his treasure belt, hence the name of the treasure belt bridge. The construction, textile and commercial industries have developed unprecedentedly under the management of the Lishu prominent families.

Song Dynasty
In the fifth year of Shaoding in the Southern Song Dynasty (1232), the governor of the county Zou Yingbo rebuilt the Baodai Bridge and changed the wooden bridge to a stone bridge,

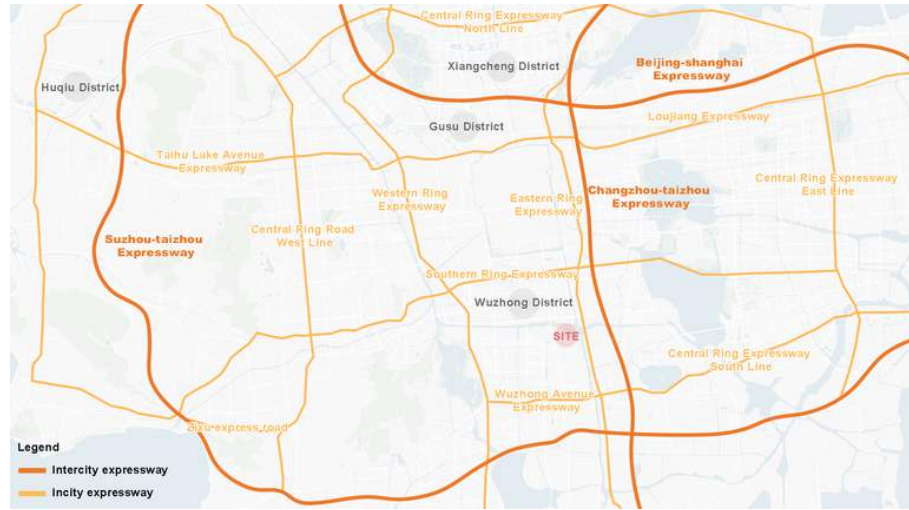
Ming Dynasty
In the first year of the Ming Dynasty (1436 AD), Zhou Xunru of Luling was the right assistant minister of the Ministry of Works and visited this place. He discussed with the prefect of Suzhou and the magistrates of Wu County and Changzhou County about rebuilding the Baodai Bridge,

Qing Dynasty
The Baodai Bridge was repaired many times by Lin Zexu and other officials. In the following nearly 100 years, it was constantly destroyed by wars.



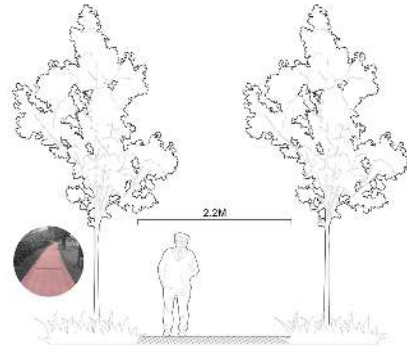
Traffic Analysis

Macro Transportation

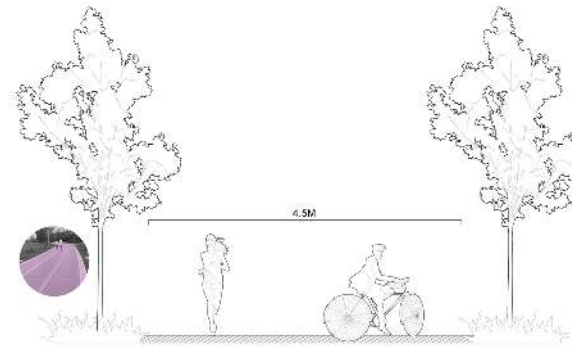


The site boasts a prime location and well-developed external road infrastructure, ensuring excellent accessibility. The internal road network is also uniquely laid out, balancing functionality and spatial diversity. However, some road sections remain dead ends, hindering smooth traffic flow.

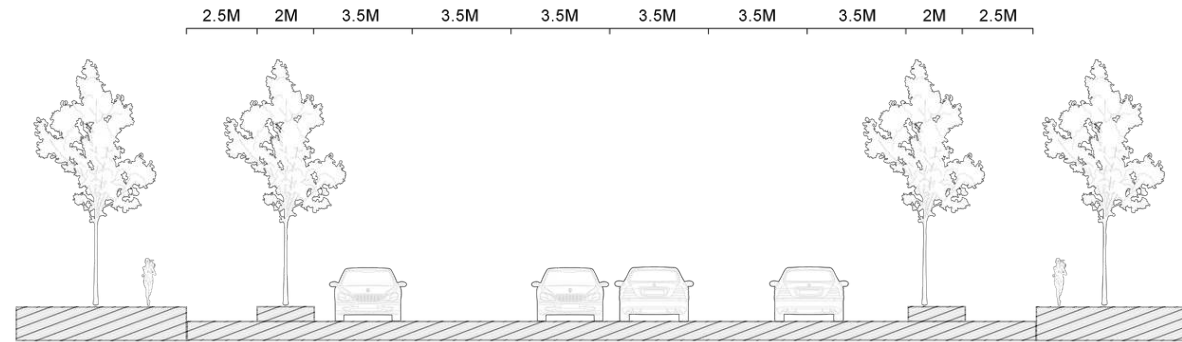
Park Branch Road



Park Main Road



Main Roads Within The Area (orange roads in the left image)

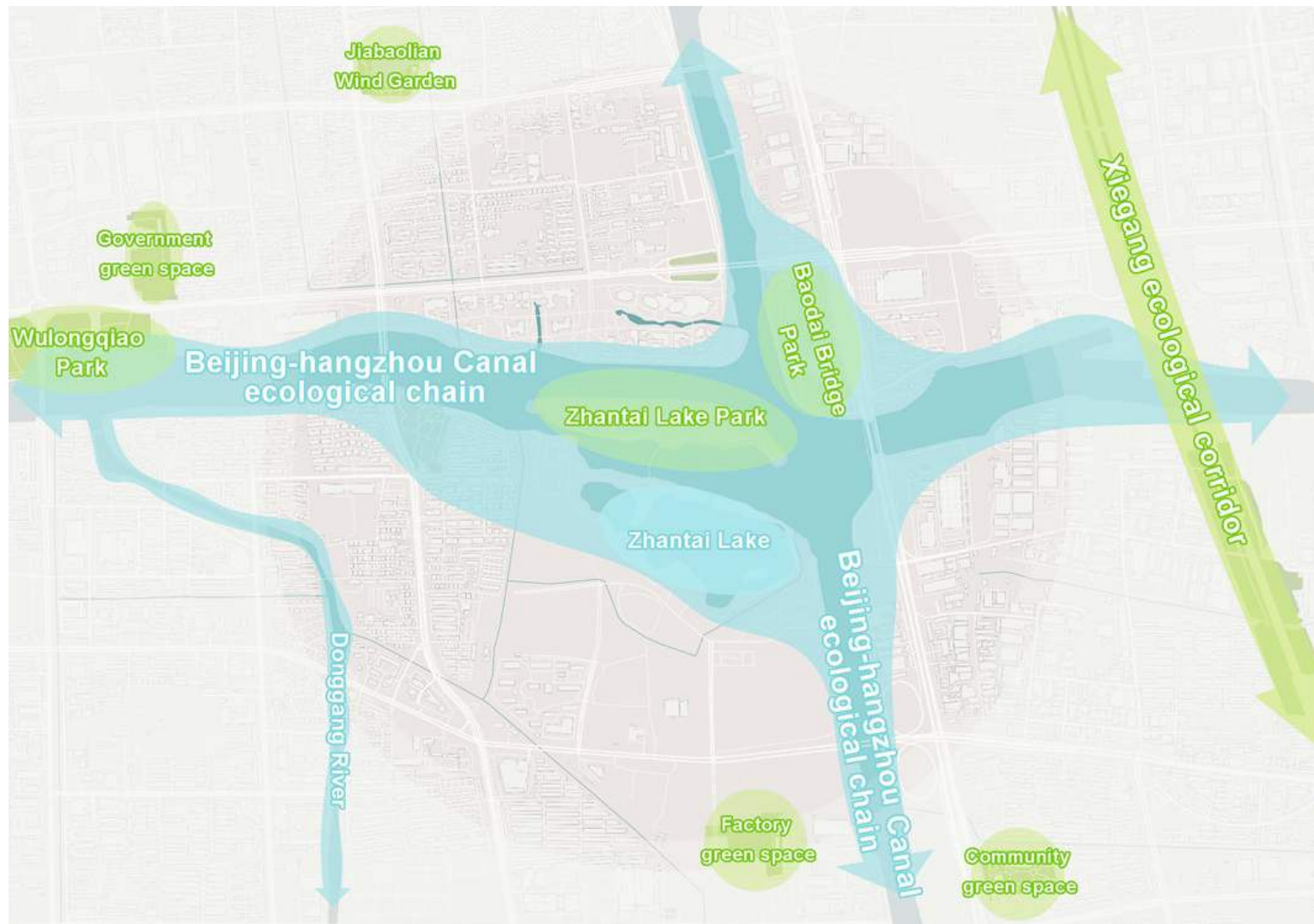


Roads within the area



Green and Blue Analysis

Roads Within The Area



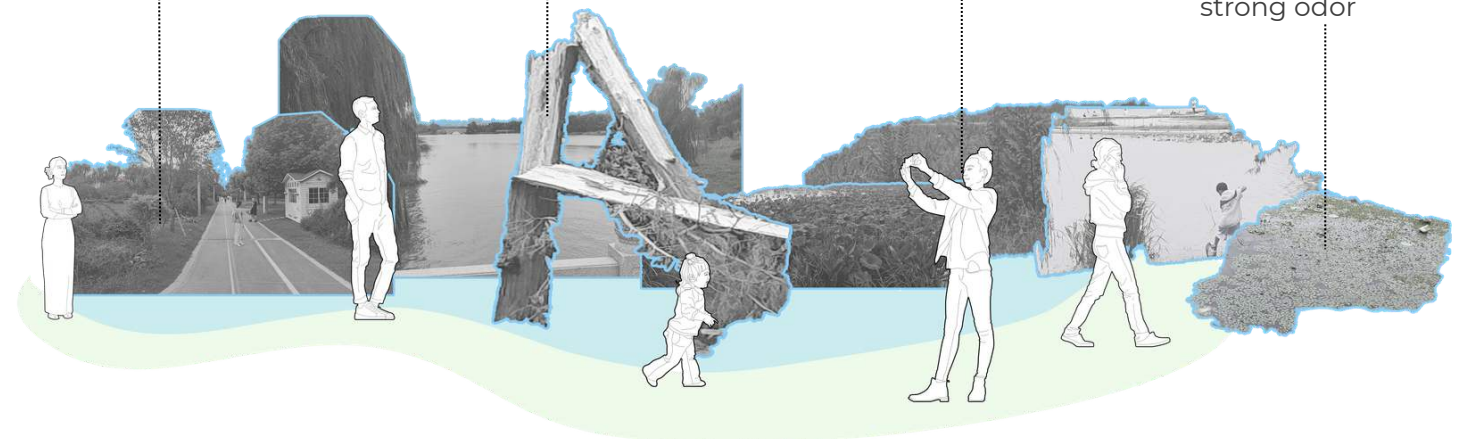
Zhantai Lake Park

The plants on both sides of the path are carefully managed and have a good view

There are trees blown down by the wind in the park, which affects the beauty of the park without management

The lotus pond will have a strong odor after the lotus flower shave faded

Some small ponds have poor water quality, are full of algae and have strong odor



Overall, the site is located within Suzhou's key environmental development zone prioritized by the municipal government, endowed with abundant greenery and abundant water resources that form a valuable ecological foundation for the area. However, within Zhantai Lake Park itself, the maintenance and management of vegetation and water bodies have emerged as the most prominent challenges. Inadequate upkeep has led to a gradual decline in the ecological landscape quality, which has severely undermined the overall attractiveness and vitality of the entire region.

Population Analysis

RESIDENTS



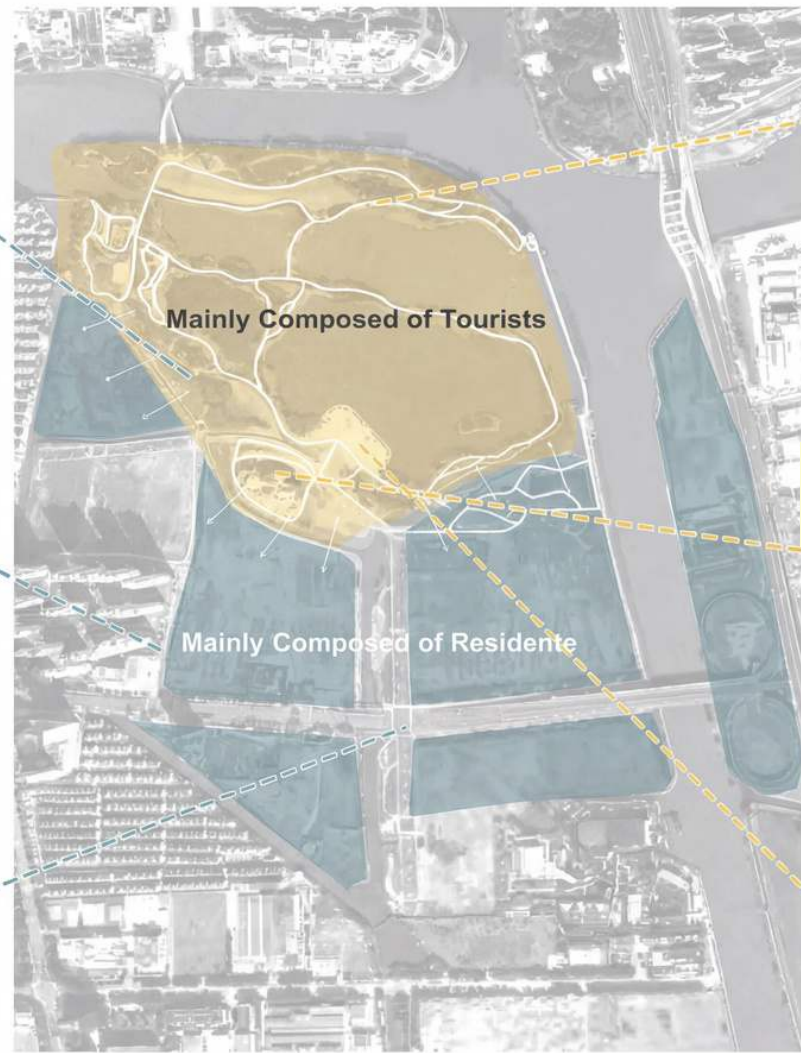
often take my grandchildren to the children's area in the park to play



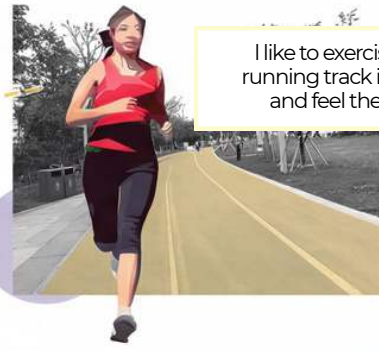
I go to the supermarket every Sunday to buy daily necessities



I need to ride a long distance to get from the field to the outside



TOURISTS



I like to exercise on the running track in the park and feel the nature



Coming to the Wujiang Museum to see cultural relics is my aim to visit this venue



The platform has a large area, and I can do my movements freely here



·Curious about everything
·Their types of activities are diverse and flexible
Venue needs to be interesting and exploratory

AGE GROUPS

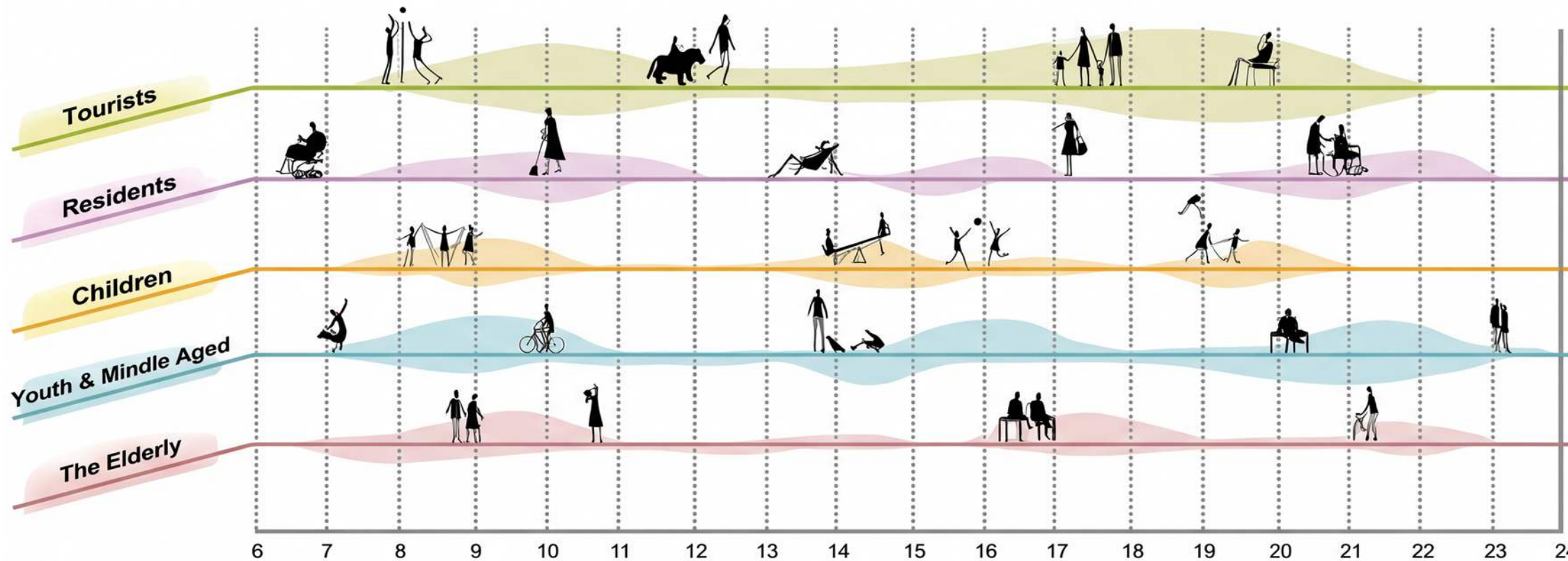


·Lives a fast-paced life
·Closely linked to social development
·Has a need for venues that are highly functional



· Usually has relatively little activity and activities is More stationary
· Need the site to be ornamental, have places to rest
· Hope to integrate themselves into the entire venue

Activity Analysis



Tourial activity time is concentrated, mainly from 5:00 - 20:00

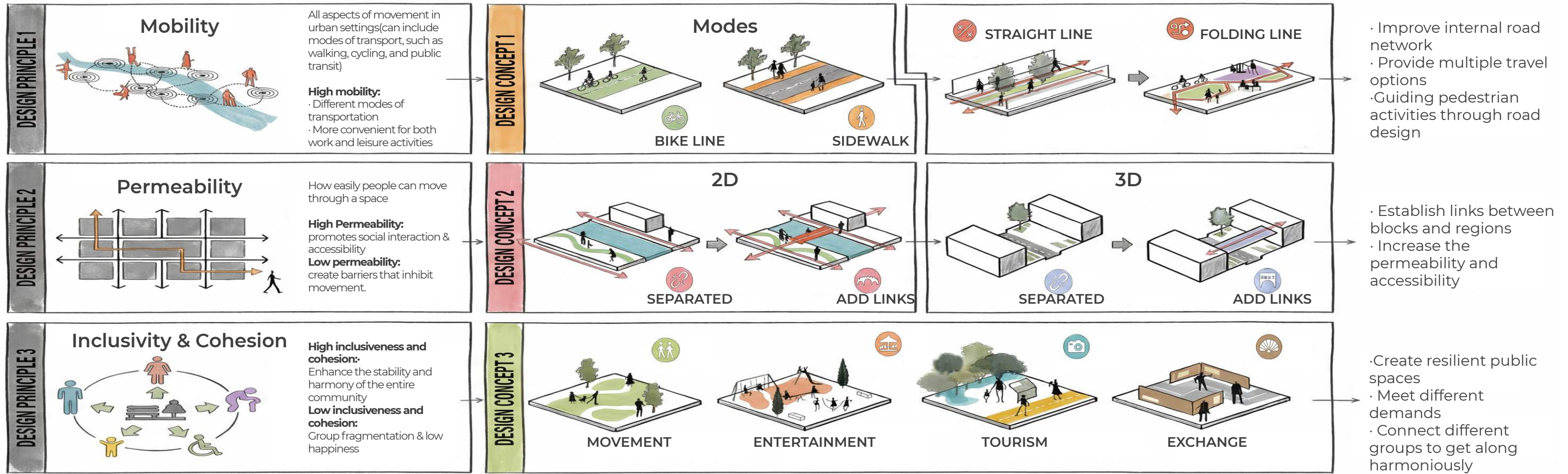
Residents' activities are mainly between 8:00-11:00 and 15:00-25.00

Relatively collared, mainly from 7:30 -10:00,14:00-15:00, and 13:00 - 13:00

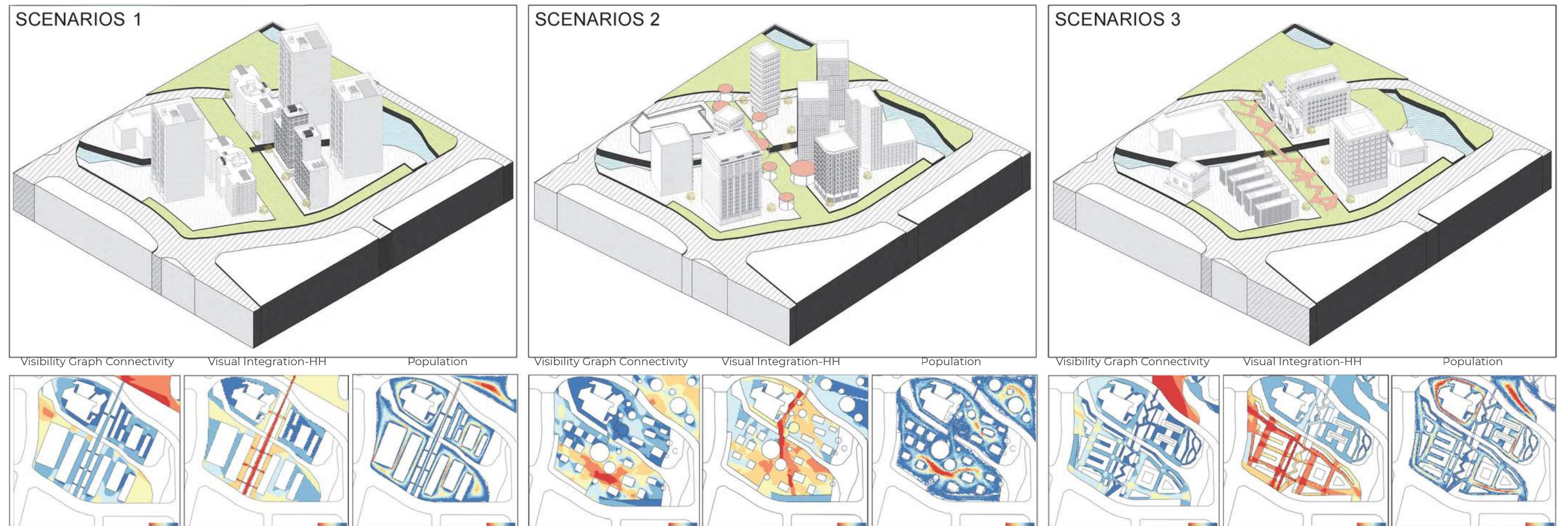
Due to academic and work reasons, mainly from 8:00 to 20:00; 14:00 to

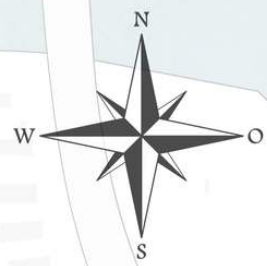
The elderly has lower frequency of activities, mainly between 7:30 - 11:00, 16:00 - 22:00

Population Analysis



Design Scenarios





0m 50m 150m

1. Park Service Center
2. West Island Recreation Room
3. East Island Recreation Room
4. Park Parking
5. Cultural Exhibition Plaza
6. Central Plaza
7. Triangle Pocket Park
8. Community Activity Belt
9. Water Trail
10. Waterfront Cultural Plaza
11. Riverside Vitality Park
12. Street Business District
13. Commercial Square along the street
14. Suzhou Wu Culture Museum
15. Waterfront Commercial Street
16. Community Business Centre
17. Cultural and Creative Industries Area
18. Cultural Products Business District
19. Commercial Parking Area
20. Integrated Business District West
21. Integrated Business District East
22. Regional Commercial Center
23. Commercial Square
24. Regional Transport Hub
25. Local Police Station
26. Open Space Pocket Park
27. Street-level Commercial Markets
28. Community Square
29. Community Activity Center
30. Residential shopping Center
31. Community Square
32. Sweeper Station
33. Southern Community Pocket Park
34. Community Recreation Centre
35. Community Business District
36. Regional Sports Plaza



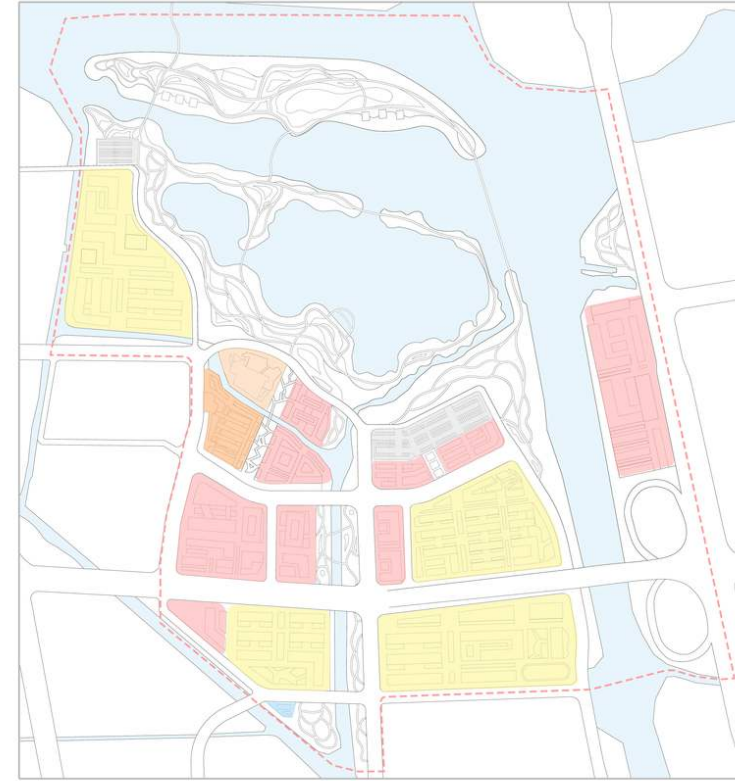
Design Analysis

Building Height



24-36M 12-24M 0-12M

Major Functional Partition



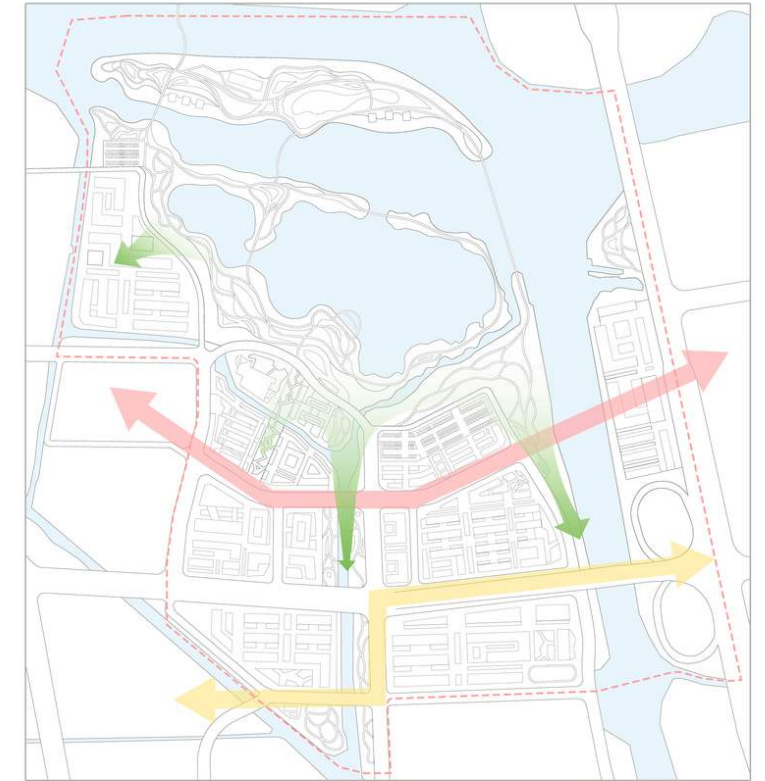
Commercial Residential Sanitation Parking Mixed commercial and residential
Transportation Administrative Culture

Water and Greening



Forest Meadow Water

Main Design Structure



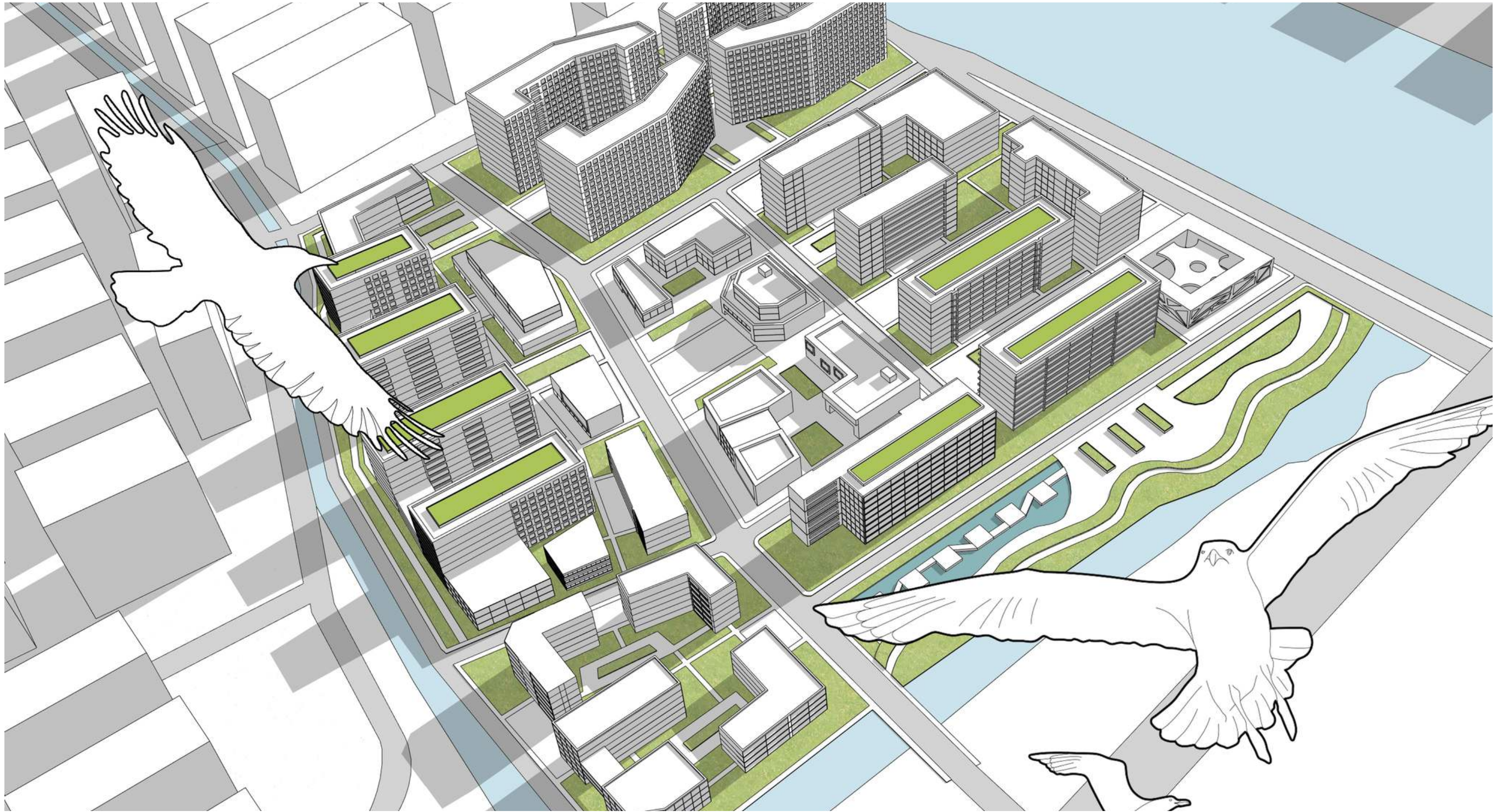
Functional axis Axis of life Landscape penetration Line

Whole Vision



In this future city, the multi-mobility network weaves an efficient and user-friendly flow skeleton: straight fast lanes ensure commuting efficiency, while broken line open streets guide people to stop and interact, blurring the boundaries between commuting and leisure. The three-dimensional permeable space design breaks the physical barriers of the block, and the two-dimensional pedestrian corridor and three-dimensional skywalk stitch the urban fabric, allowing people to freely shuttle between flat and vertical dimensions, promoting social interaction and opportunity sharing. The all-age-friendly public space has become the core of inclusivity and cohesion: from children's play areas to rest areas for the elderly, from the vitality of sports and fitness to the exhibition hall of cultural exchange, people of different ages, backgrounds and needs meet and dialogue here, and jointly weave a picture of vibrant, fair and warm urban life.





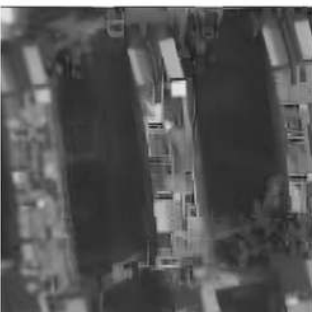
Project Four :
Seeking the warmth of everyday life
--Comprehensive Plan for Small Civic Community

The project is located in Suzhou City, Jiangsu Province, China, a mixed-use neighborhood known for its food courts. Due to a combination of factors, including the age of the buildings, the snack street has become dilapidated over time. The project aims to revive the former prosperity of Ganjiang Road by tapping into the unique snack street culture of the area, and to create a new neighborhood where local residents and visitors can live together in harmony through a rational reconfiguration of the area

Comprehensive Status Analysis



Dormitory Area
Simple row structure with slightly older houses and inadequate amenities



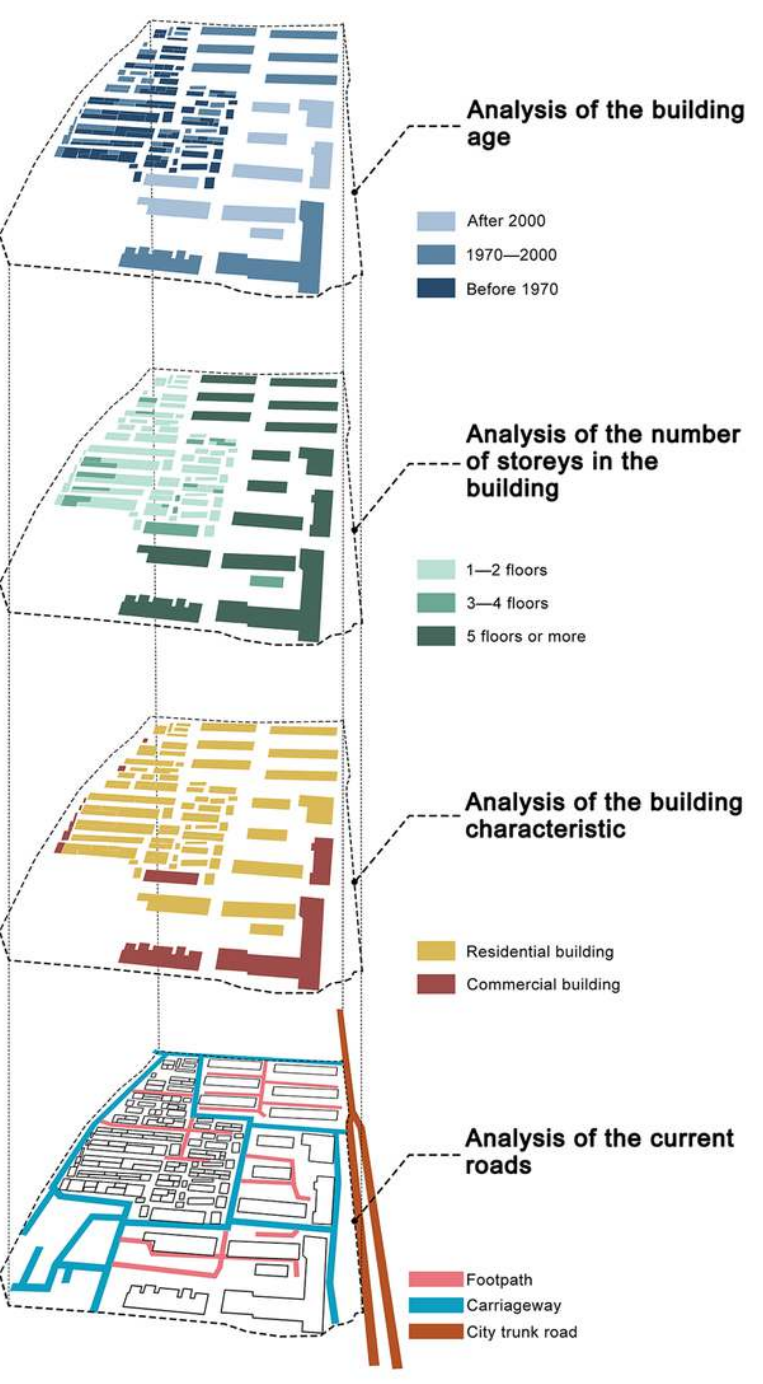
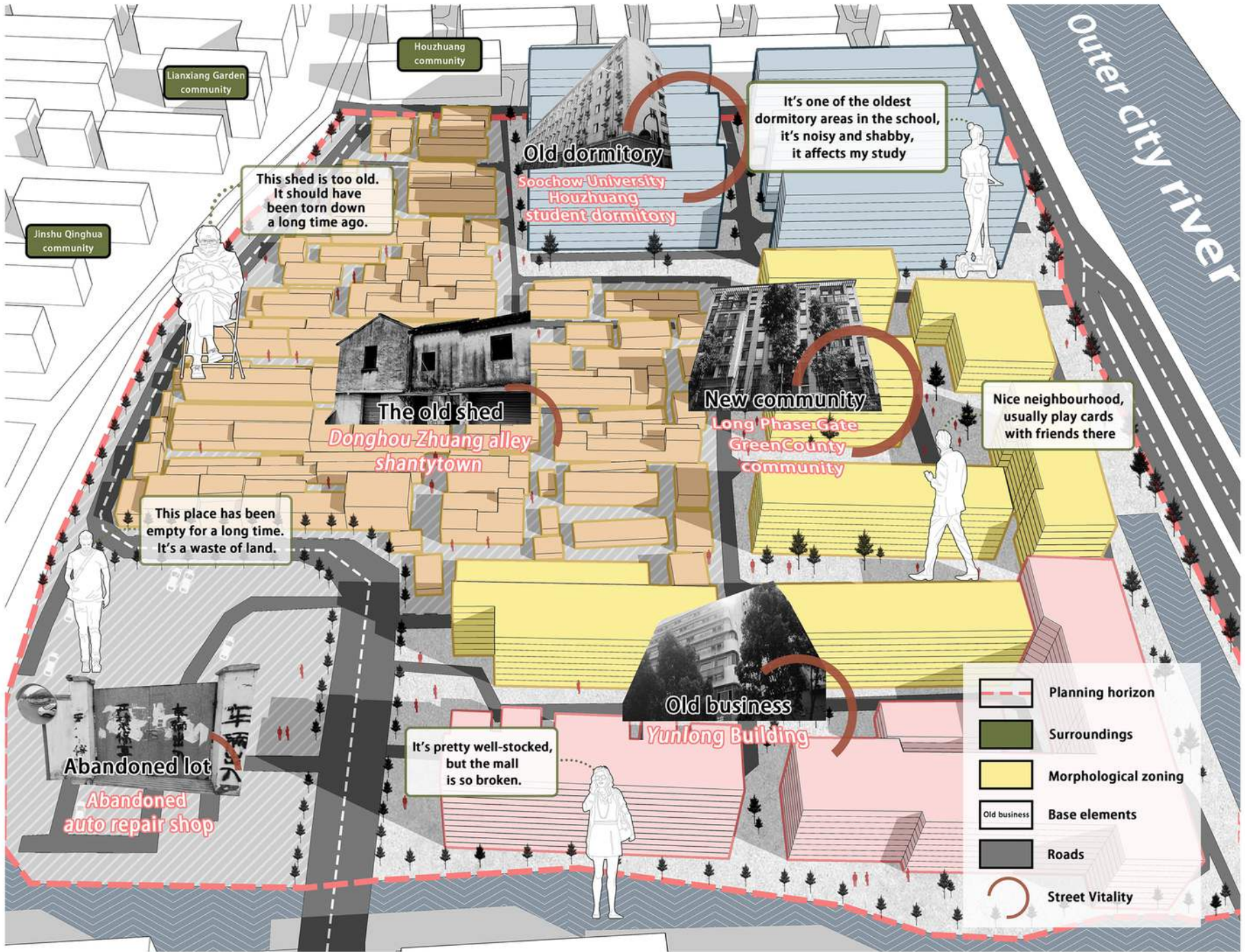
Community Area
Simple row and column structure more complete supporting facilities.



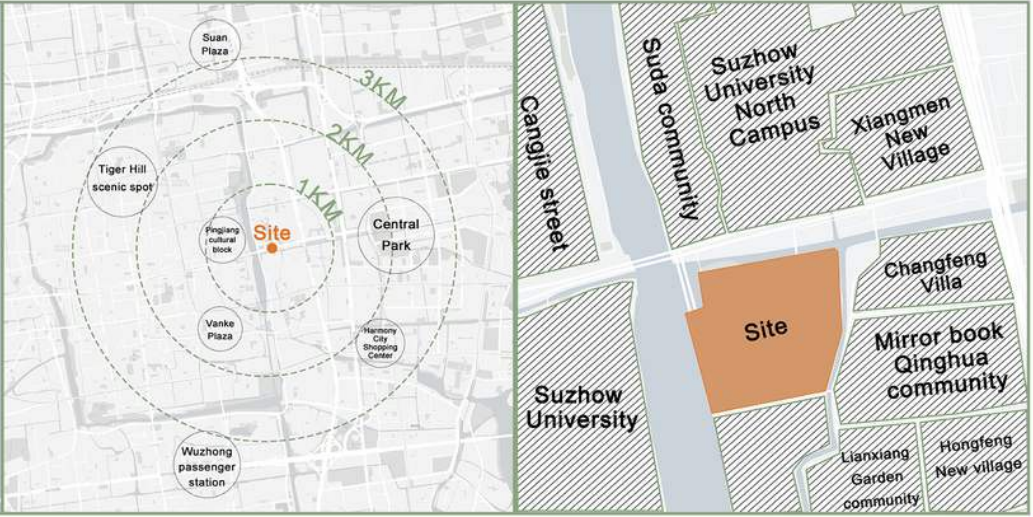
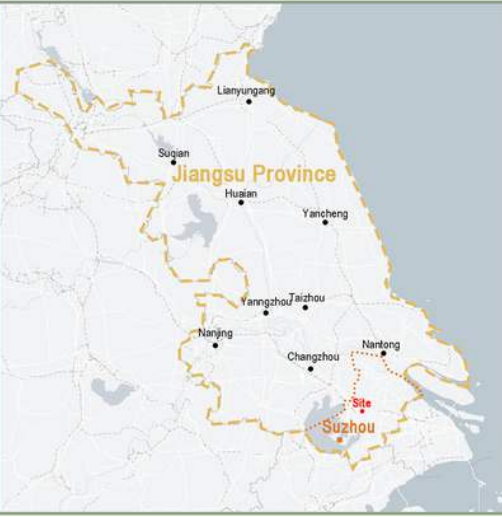
Commercial Area
Relatively self-contained commercial buildings that are not attractive to customers



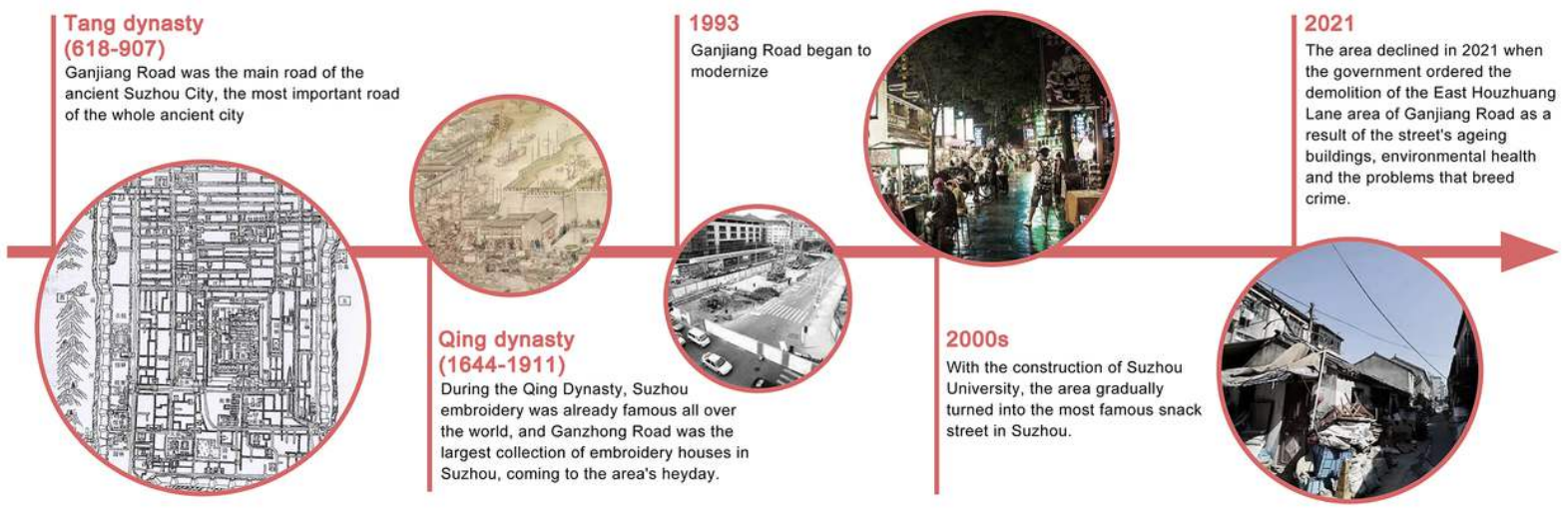
Shantytown Area
Poor environment, chaotic layout, extremely old houses



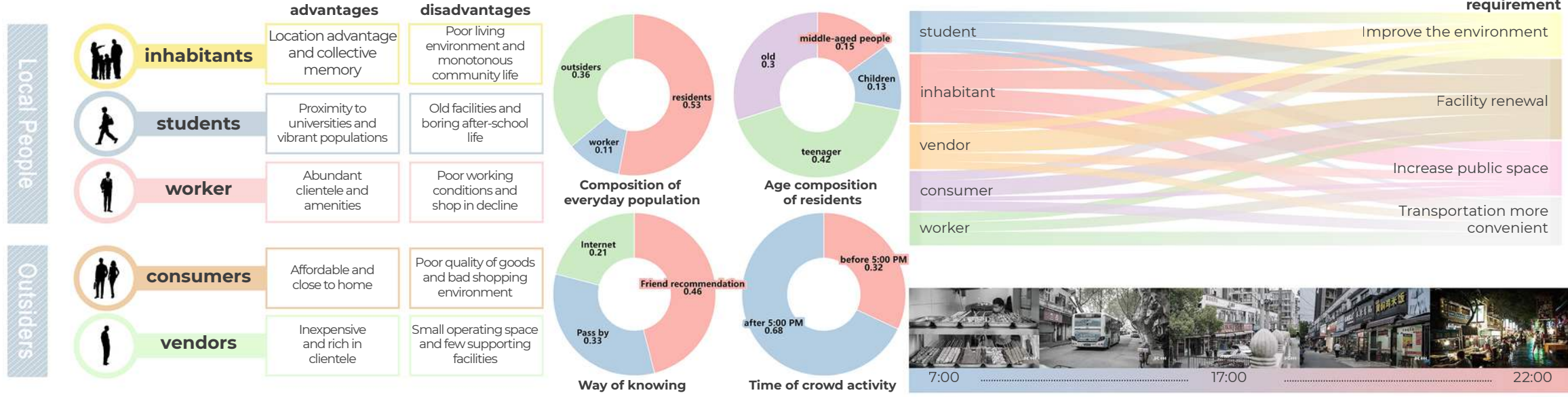
Location



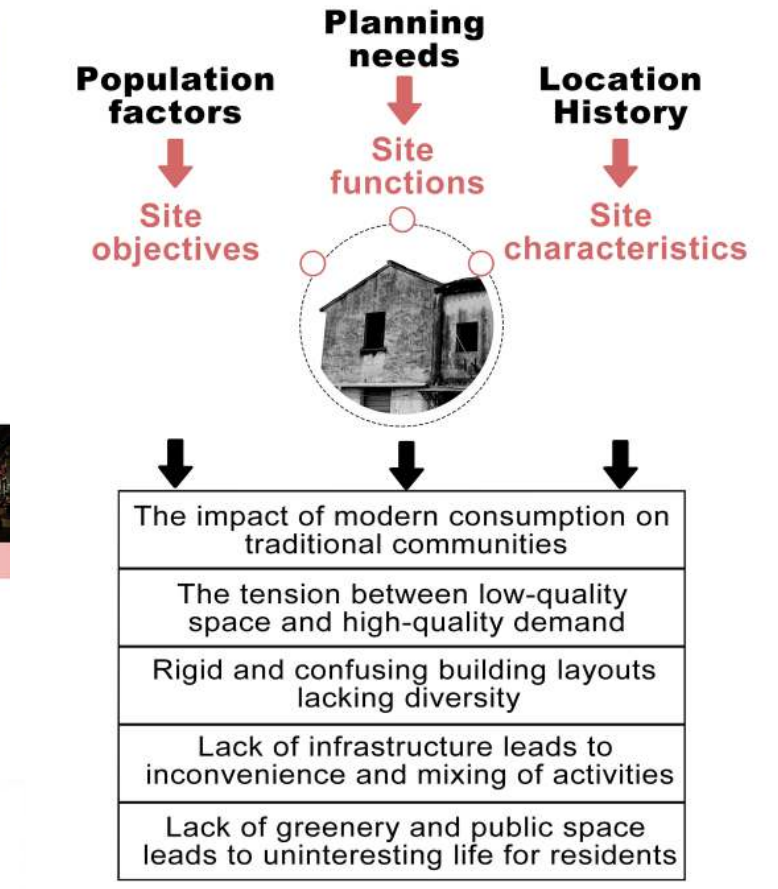
History



Location

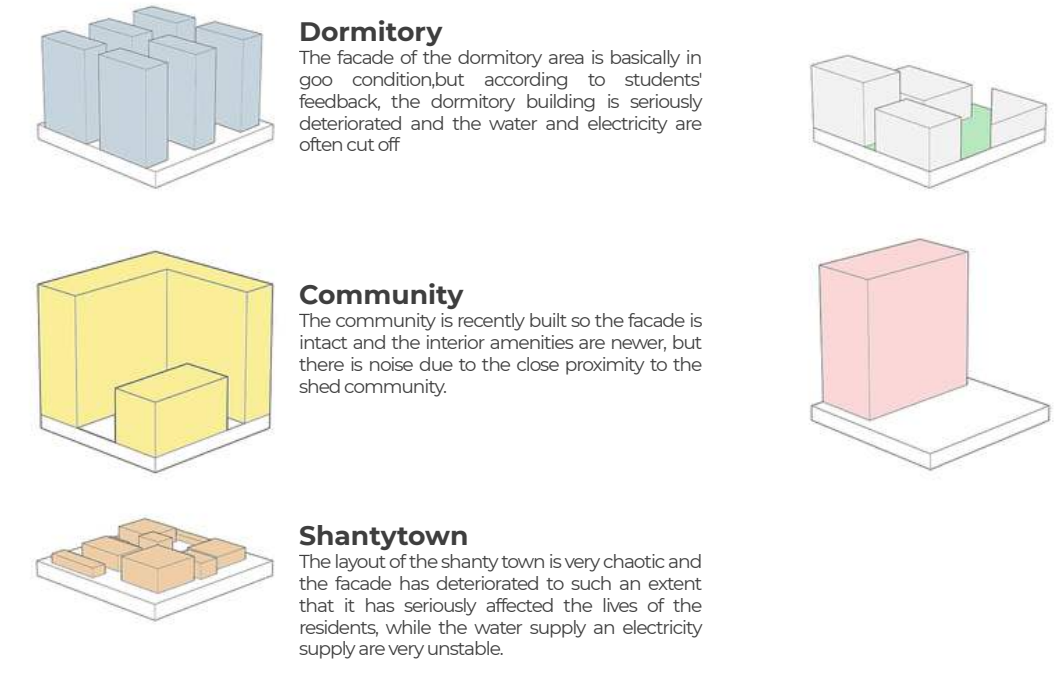


Design Concept

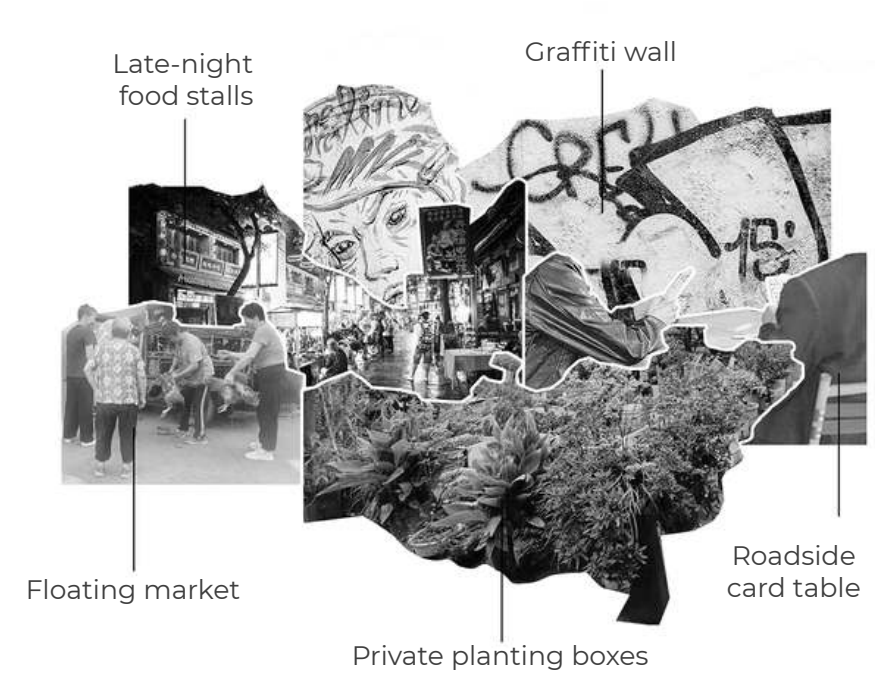


Spatial Elements

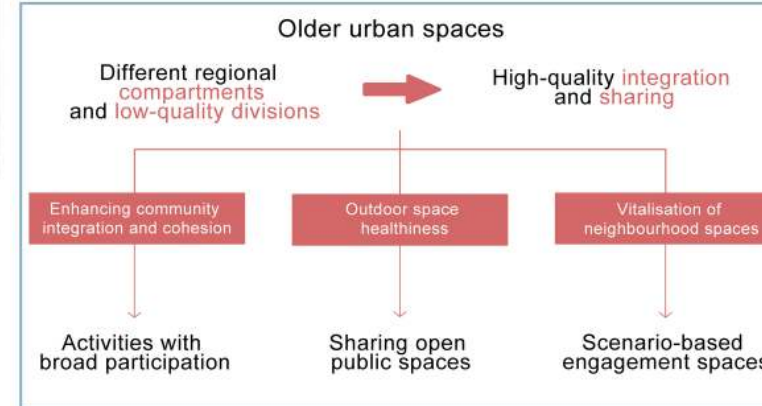
Characteristics of the physical environment



Characteristics of the social environment



Planning Perspectives



Development Potential

General overview

The area once had a unique late-night snack industry with low prices and a long period of shared community memories. Suzhou's distinctive urban culture still exists within this region. Residents living in this area have known each other for decades and have a strong desire to transform this neighborhood.

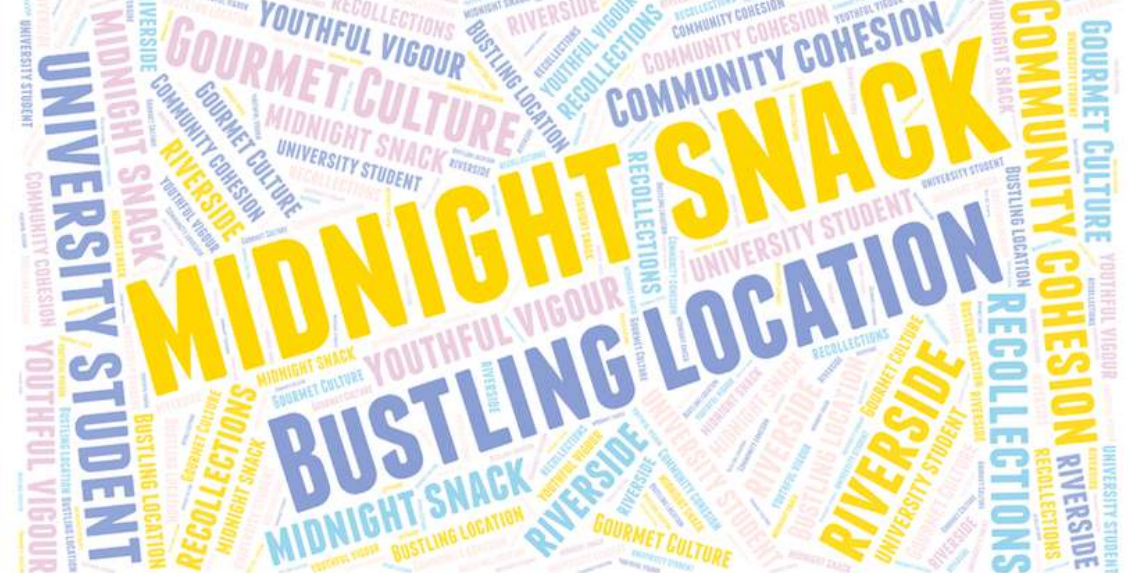
The location is strategically positioned, adjacent to the city's main thoroughfare—Gan Jiang Road—and Suzhou University, resulting in a high volume of foot traffic. Additionally, university students possess a certain level of purchasing power, so in short, this site holds significant development potential.

In recent years, the government has strongly supported the renewal and renovation of old urban areas. As a key node in the development of Suzhou, this area is closely linked to the city's overall image, and therefore, it has received substantial government backing in terms of policies and funding.

SWOT analysis

S	1. Possessing the shared memory of the local population 2. Have an excellent natural environment around the site 3. Late-night snacking industry with a twist
W	1. Dangerous ageing buildings and facilities 2. Fragmented public spaces 3. Dirty and unhygienic environment
O	1. Government policy support 2. Close to the city's main road and Suzhou University 3. Society needs low-priced late-night snacks
T	1. Greater competitive pressure 2. Lower external visibility

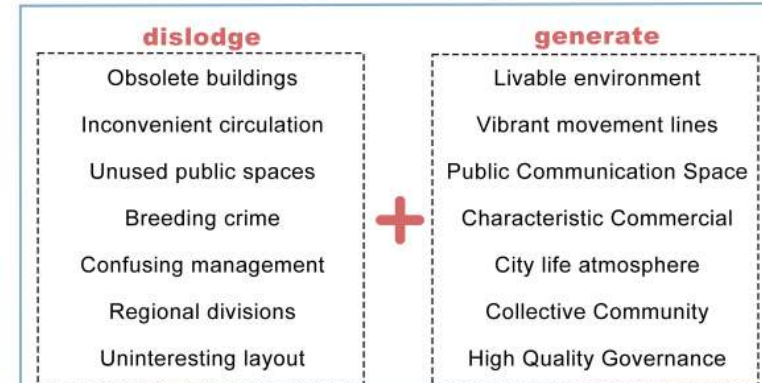
Elements of Vitality



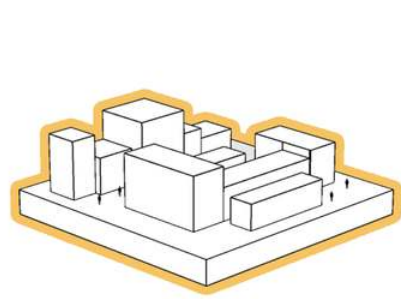
Regional target

Integration in change
A variety of elements of pro-people characteristics of the commercial, the city of living a strong sense of multi-dimensional urban space

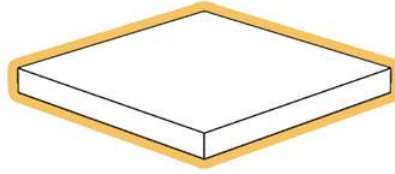
Strategy development



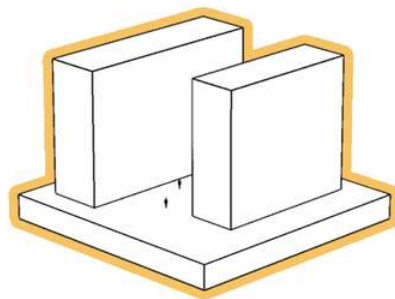
Newly Built Neighborhood



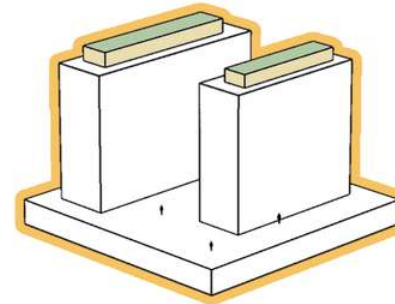
Original shacks are cluttered and unorganized



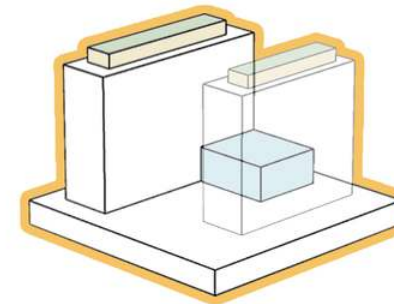
Demolition of existing shacks



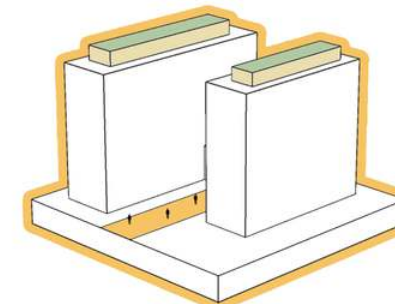
Construction of new neighborhood



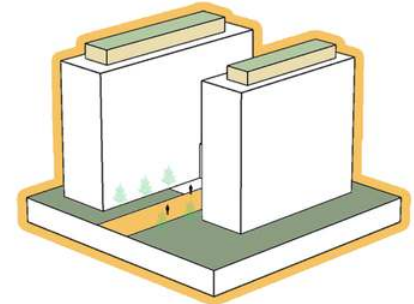
Rooftop garden generation



Enhance connectivity by creating connectivity channels

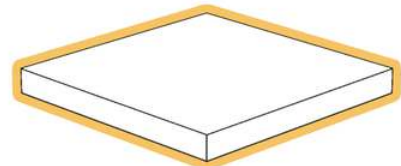


Creation of public activity spaces between buildings

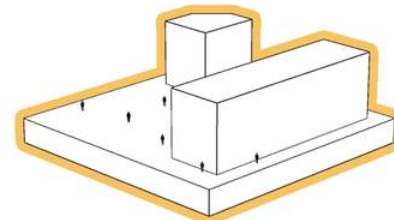


Layout of green space to enhance visual

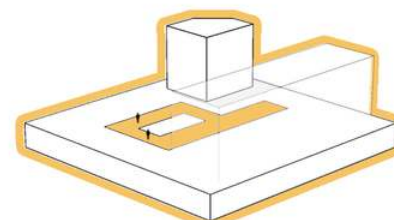
Youth Entrepreneurship Area



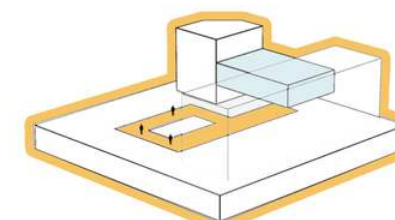
Wasteful open spaces waste land resources



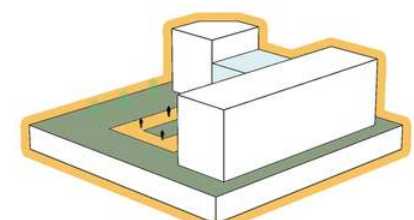
Creating space for youth entrepreneurship



Creation of a vibrant piazza in the centro create open space

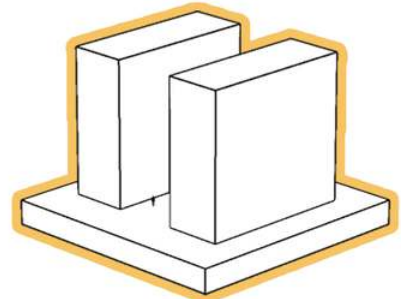


Creating connected air corridors to enhance linkages

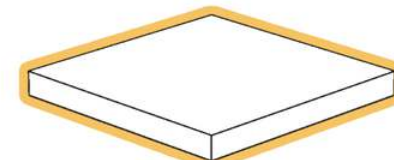


Layout of green space to enhance visual

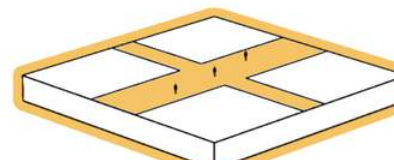
Dormitory Area



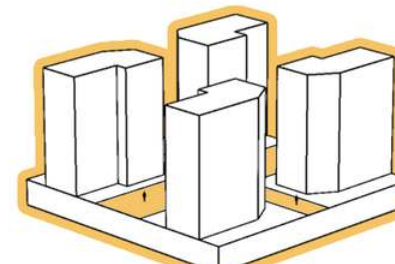
The old dormitory area is severely deteriorated and has insufficient capacity with the expansion of the university.



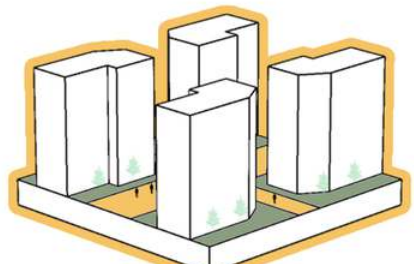
Demolition of original dormitory area



Creating a central landscape boulevard

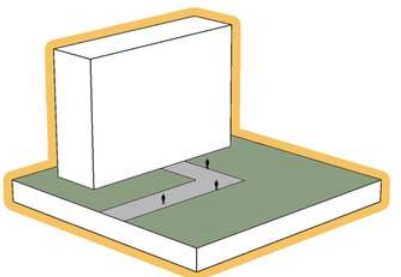


Construction of new dormitory area

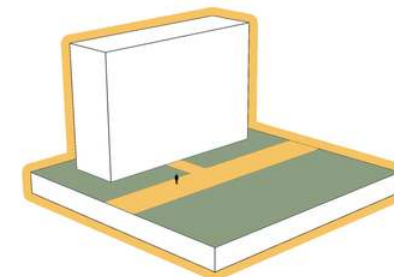


Layout of green space to enhance visual

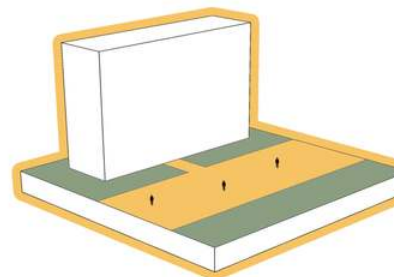
Retained Neighborhood



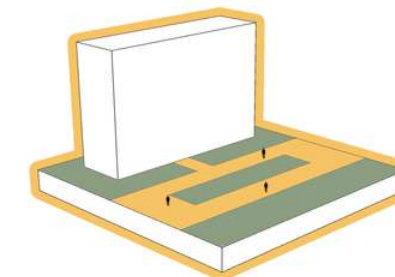
Preservation of neighborhoods with disconnected roads, insufficient connectivity and space for activities



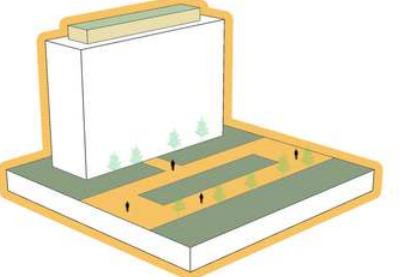
Connecting old roads



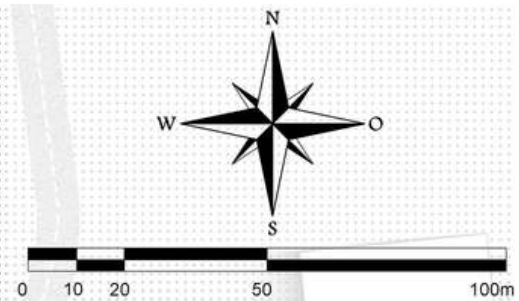
Extending road width to form public space



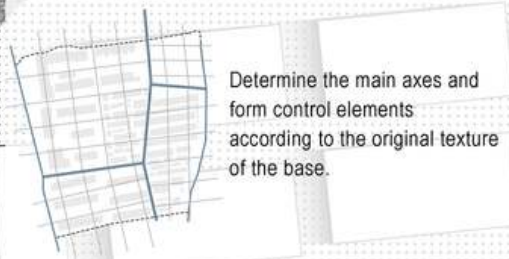
Creating a central green area to enhance visual



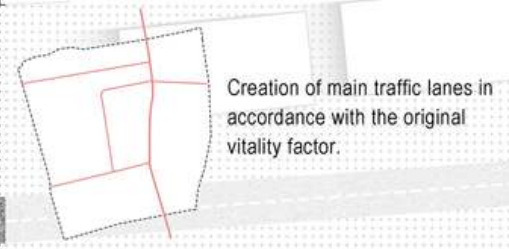
Enriching community life through the creation of rooftop gardens



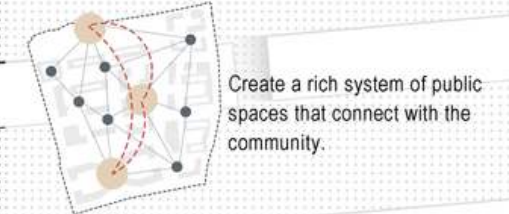
Planar Generation Analysis



Determine the main axes and form control elements according to the original texture of the base.



Creation of main traffic lanes in accordance with the original vitality factor.



Create a rich system of public spaces that connect with the community.

Planning Structure



- Key landscape node
- Vitality axis
- Key function node
- Main functional axis

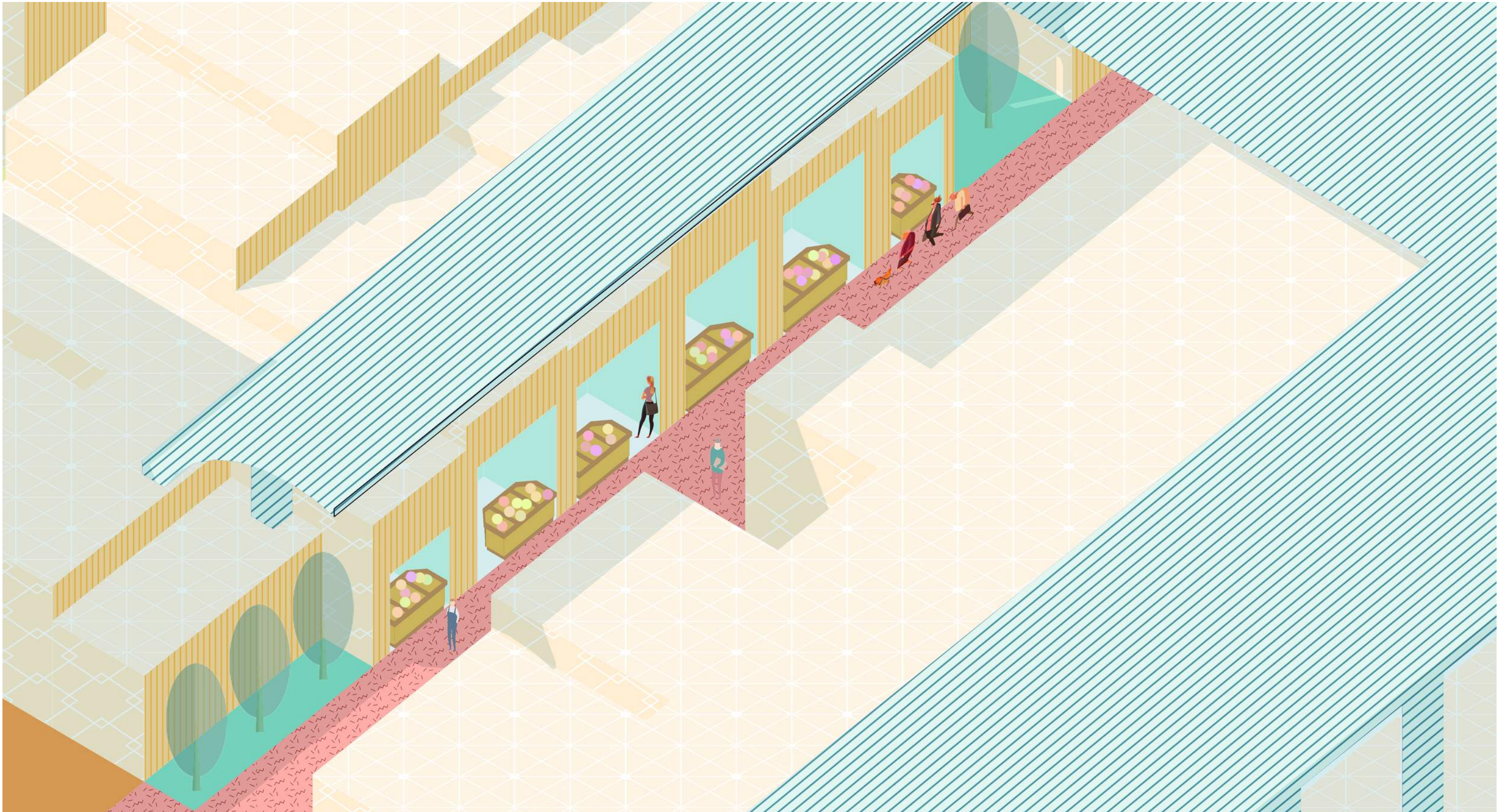
Functional Partition



- youth entrepreneurship area
- neighbourhood area
- Gourmet Business Area
- dormitory area
- riverine park

Node Description

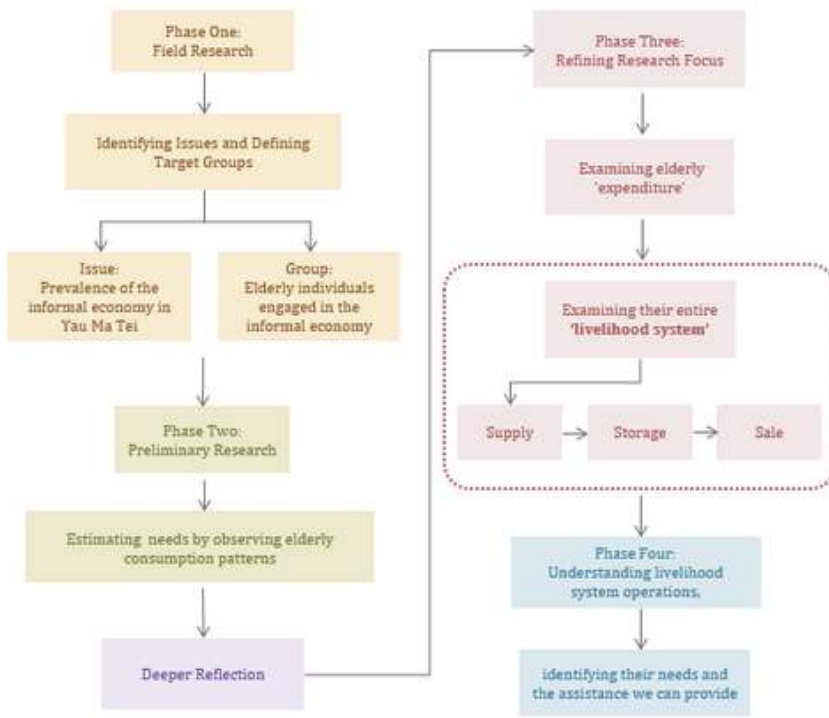
1. Landscape walkway
2. Park Square
3. Water platform
4. Shared Interactive Garden
5. Shared Interactive Plaza
6. Community Gymnasium
7. Gourmet Complex
8. Late-night snack bazaar
9. Residents' Mini Theater
10. Residents' Co-creation Complex
11. Dormitory Landscape Boulevard
12. Entrance Plaza
13. Community Vitality Trail
14. Shared Community Square



Project Four : Beyond the Margins

The study area is Yau Ma Tei, a well-known tourist district in Hong Kong. It is characterised by dense foot traffic, vibrant street commerce, cultural landmarks such as the Tin Hau Temple and Fruit Market, and convenient transport. However, beneath this bustling surface, elderly informal workers—street vendors, waste pickers, and fruit resellers—remain largely invisible. Our design challenge is to support their agency through inclusive spatial solutions. For those who wish to continue informal work, we provide multi-functional modules and revitalised alleyways offering storage, rest, and basic facilities. For those seeking transition, we establish an Integrated Circular Economy Hub with skill training and pathways to formal employment. Together, these strategies form a point-line-area system that weaves dignity and circular value back into Yau Ma Tei.

The Research Process and The Core Issue



Core Issue

While elderly informal workers in Yau Ma Tei demonstrate remarkable resilience through self-reliant work, they face systemic spatial-societal barriers. They lack access to rest areas, stable storage, and recognized vending spaces, while being excluded from pension systems. Our design challenge is to support their existing agency by creating inclusive spatial solutions that enable their independent livelihoods.



Who— Target Group & Reasons for Entering the Profession



Who—Stakeholders

Elderly workers in the informal economy

Who are they

They are the marginalised elderly in urban renewal, including Temple Street hawkers, scavengers and secondary fruit vendors in fruit markets, scraping by on meagre informal incomes in the cracks of the system.

When do they operate

14:00 - 24:00

How many are they

3 people icons

- What do they need**
- Stable livelihood income
 - Secure space for business operations/activities
 - Basic health protection
 - Social respect

Shop Owner & Supplier

Who are they

They are formally licensed businesses, the cornerstone of community commerce, maintaining relationships with elderly practitioners - relationships that offer potential for mutual complementarity.

When do they operate

10:00 - 20:00

How many are they

3 people icons

- Why Stakeholders?**
- Supply Source:** They are the main providers of goods (like waste or fruits) to the elderly, forming the foundation of their informal business.
 - Practical Help:** Many owners have friendly relationships with the elderly, offering help like pushing carts or unloading goods.
 - Unofficial Zones:** These fixed relationships create unofficial "territories" for different elderly individuals, reducing conflict

Customer & Customers Recycling Shops

Who are they

Customers include local residents, tourists, and recycling shop operators. For the elderly engaged in informal economies, these groups represent key sources of income and essential transactional relationships.

When do they operate

9:00 - 20:00

How many are they

3 people icons

- Why Stakeholders?**
- Essential Income:** Their purchases provide the crucial final step, turning the elderly's labor into actual income.
 - Specific Market:** Customers are often low-income residents who need the cheap goods, creating a stable demand.
 - Limited Bargaining:** Prices are already very low, so there is little room for customers to negotiate.

NGO Worker

Who are they

They serve as the community's support network and systemic bridge, possessing knowledge of welfare information and formal resources, and are key enablers in helping the elderly overcome adversity.

When do they operate

13:30 - 18:00

How many are they

2 people icons

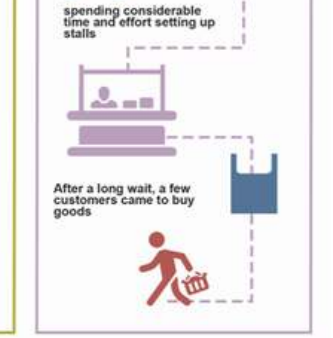
- Why Stakeholders?**
- Community Trust Hub:** Leveraging trust built through long-term engagement, it guides elderly individuals in accepting external assistance.
 - Safety Net:** They provide a vital safety net with essentials like food when the elderly's income is not enough.
 - Filling the Gap:** Their help addresses the shortcomings of government support, especially for those without pensions.

Waste Pickers

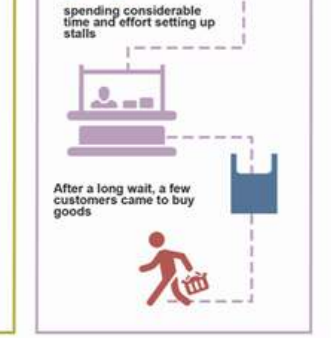


- Difficulties They Facing**
- Lack of Suitable Working & Resting Areas:** Elderly vendors labour outdoors for extended periods yet consistently lack a secure, stable space for rest and work. Without proper workbenches for organising and displaying goods, they are forced to work bent over or squatting on the ground. This prevents genuine relaxation and recovery, exacerbating physical strain while undermining their professional dignity and overall wellbeing.
 - Scattered and Distant Sales Points:** The locations they must travel to for sales are scattered and sometimes quite distant, necessitating lengthy journeys between different sites each day. This fragmented spatial distribution increases their physical burden and also impacts operational efficiency and income.
 - Lack of Formal Storage Space:** Without proper warehousing facilities, goods are piled in street corners or back alleys, obstructing traffic while exposing merchandise to theft or damage. This precarious storage not only jeopardises their livelihoods but also exacerbates conflicts with urban management authorities.

Fruit Resellers

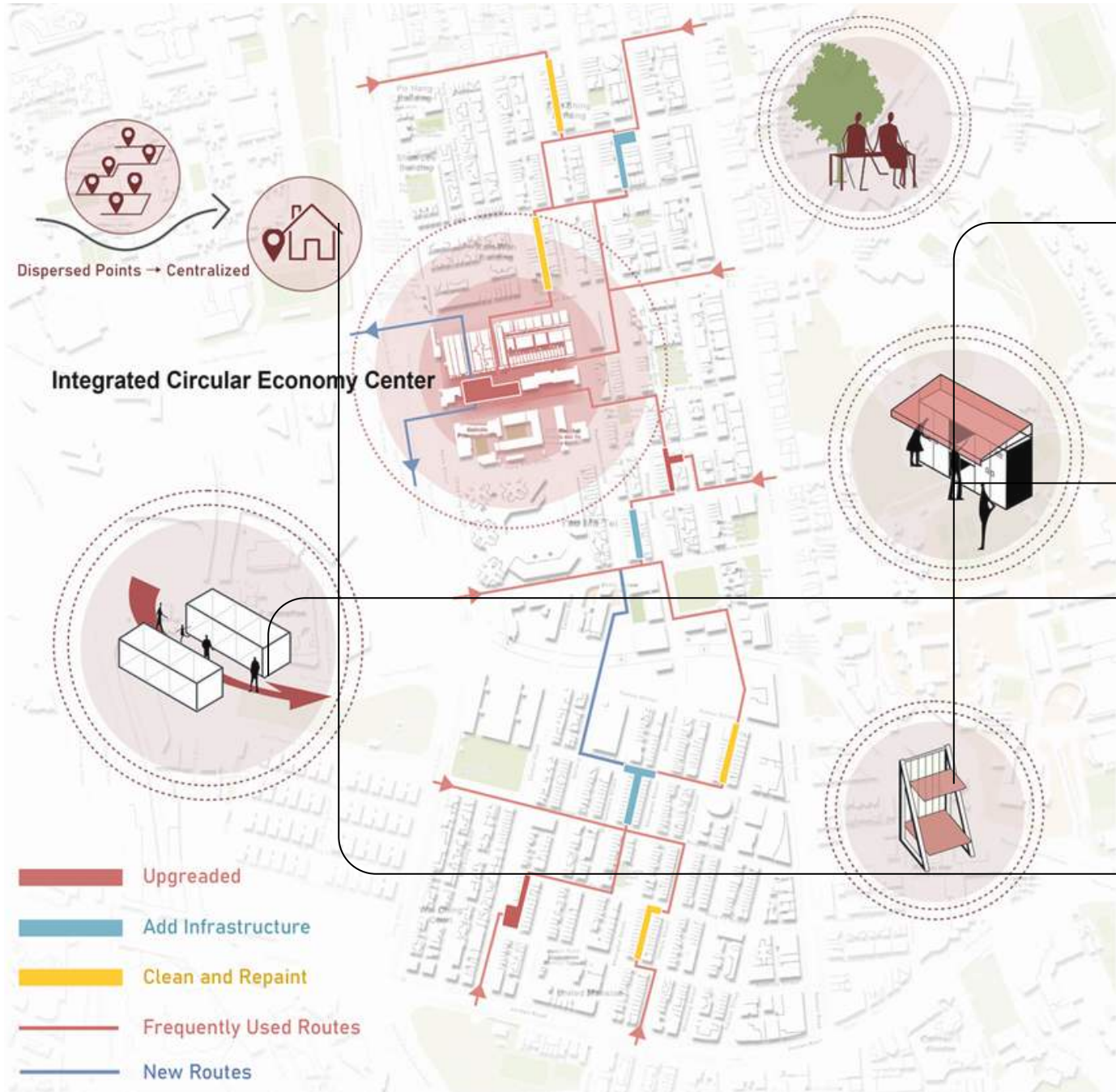


Street Vendors



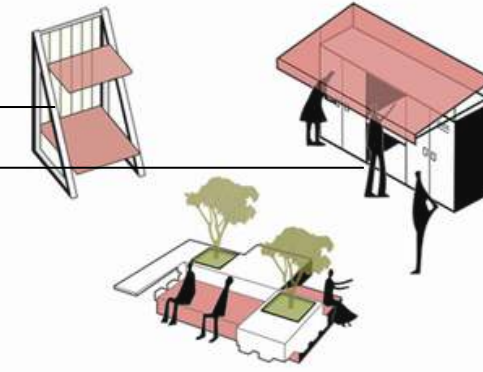
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Overall Design System



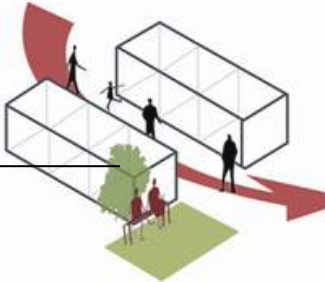
An Urban Support System: Micro Facilities, Circulation & Rest Network and Main Supporting Hub

Our design creates a connected system at three levels – points, lines, and areas – to help elderly informal workers who struggle with scattered services.



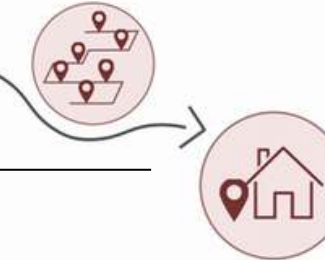
Micro Facilities: Multi-functional Modules

Micro units placed along the elders' daily routes. They provide immediate help: safe storage, shade, and a place to rest. These points meet their most basic needs right where they work.



Circulation & Rest Network: Alleys as Guiding Paths

We transform forgotten back alleys into clear and pleasant "paths." With better lighting, greenery, and seating, these alleys become comfortable routes that gently guide both the elderly and other residents toward the system's heart – the Integrated Circular Economy Center.

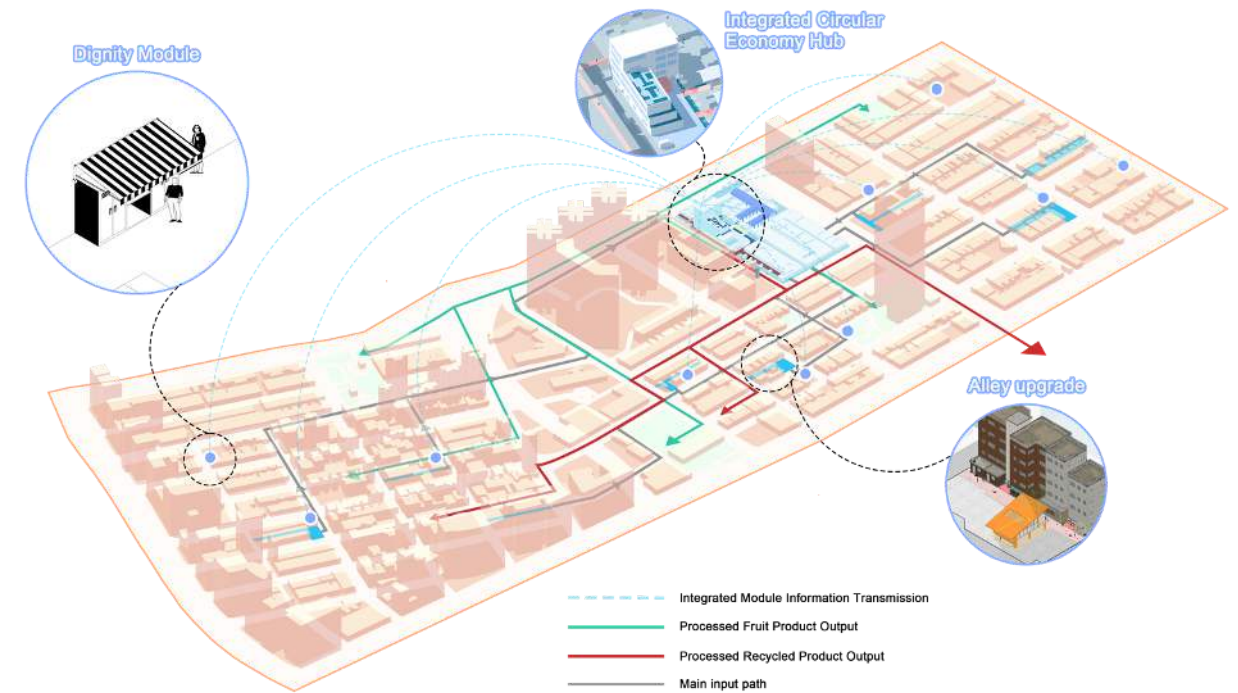
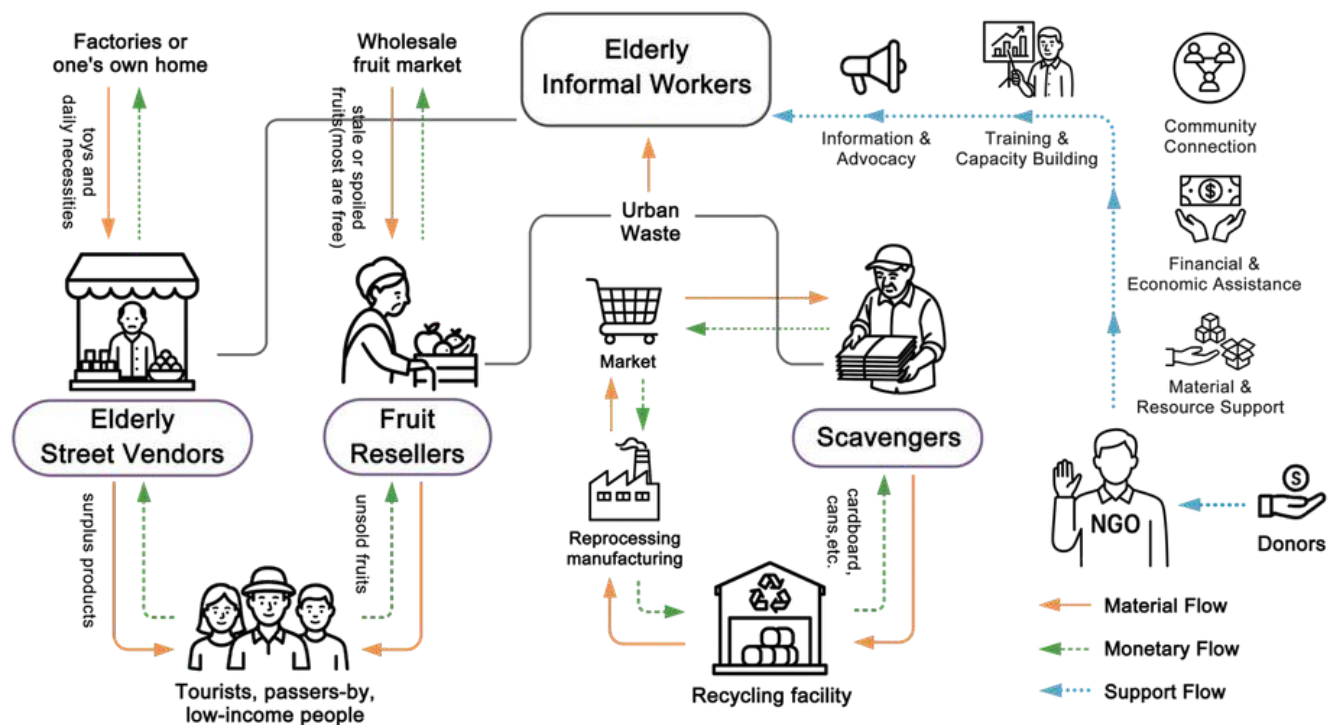


Main Supporting Hub: Integrated Circular Economy Center

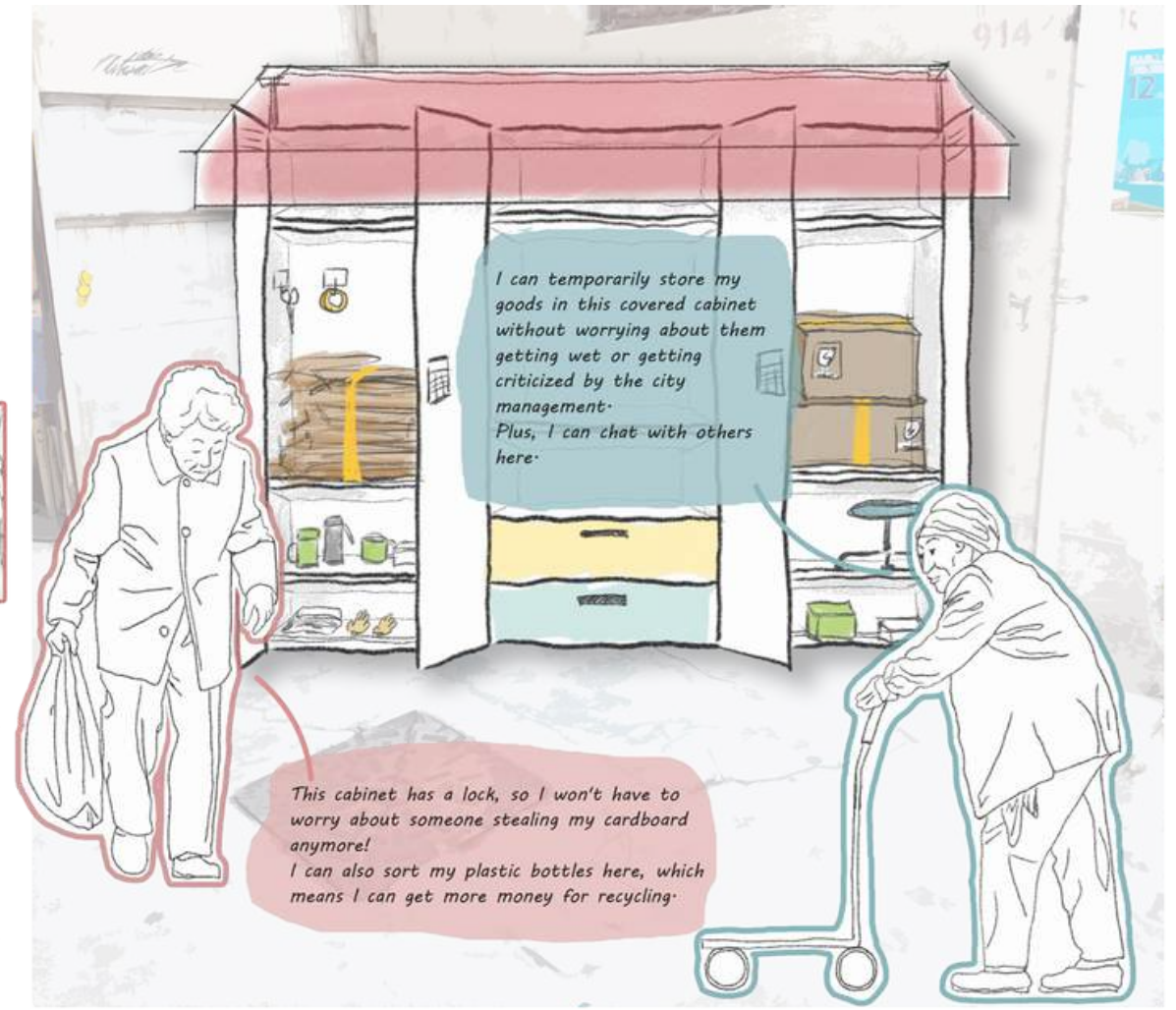
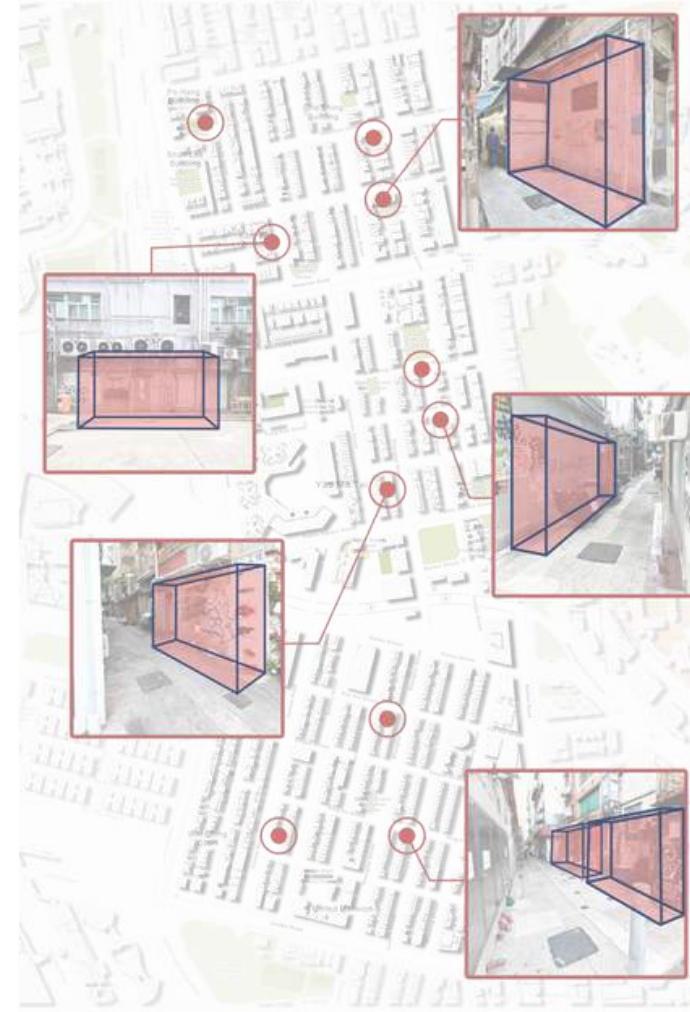
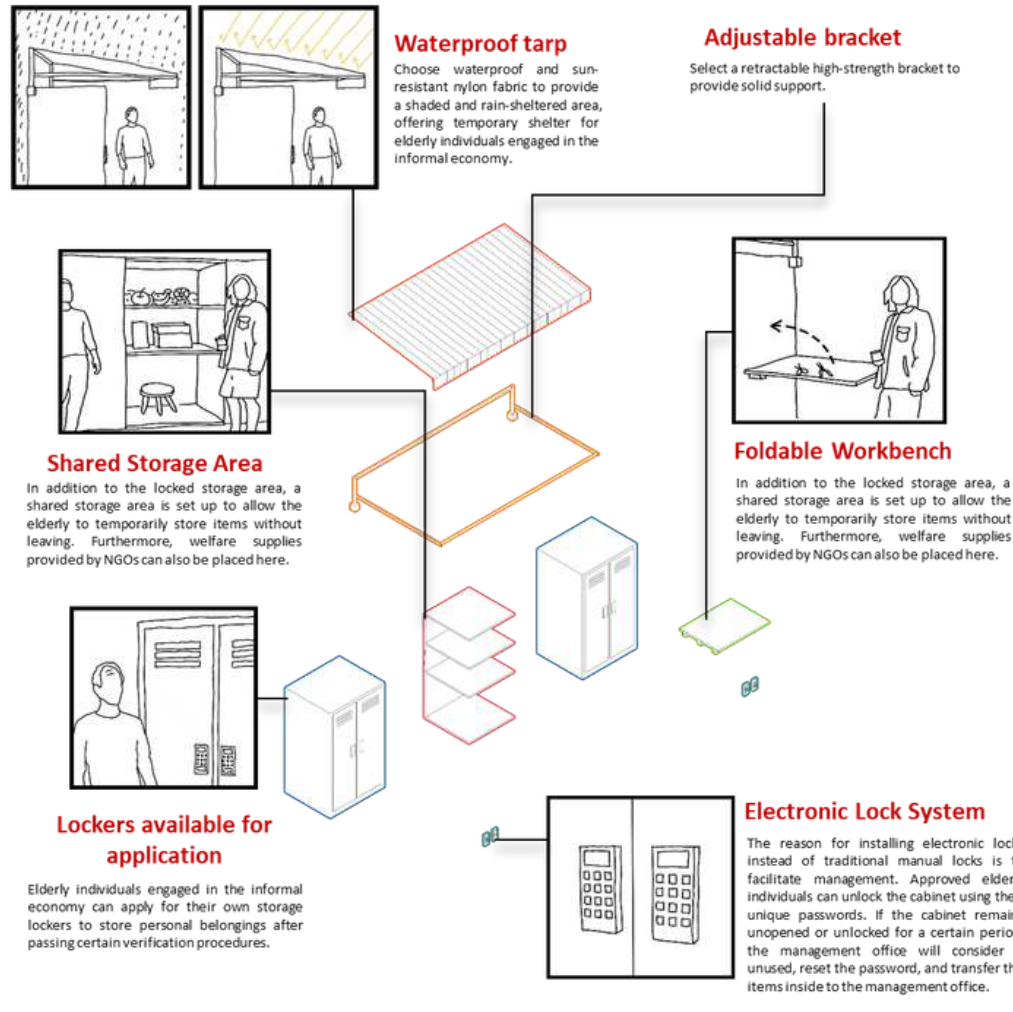
Located in the Fruit Market area, this center is the core of the system. It brings together recycling, supplies, training, and a market in one place. By concentrating key services, it saves the elderly from having to travel long distances between different

How the System Works Together

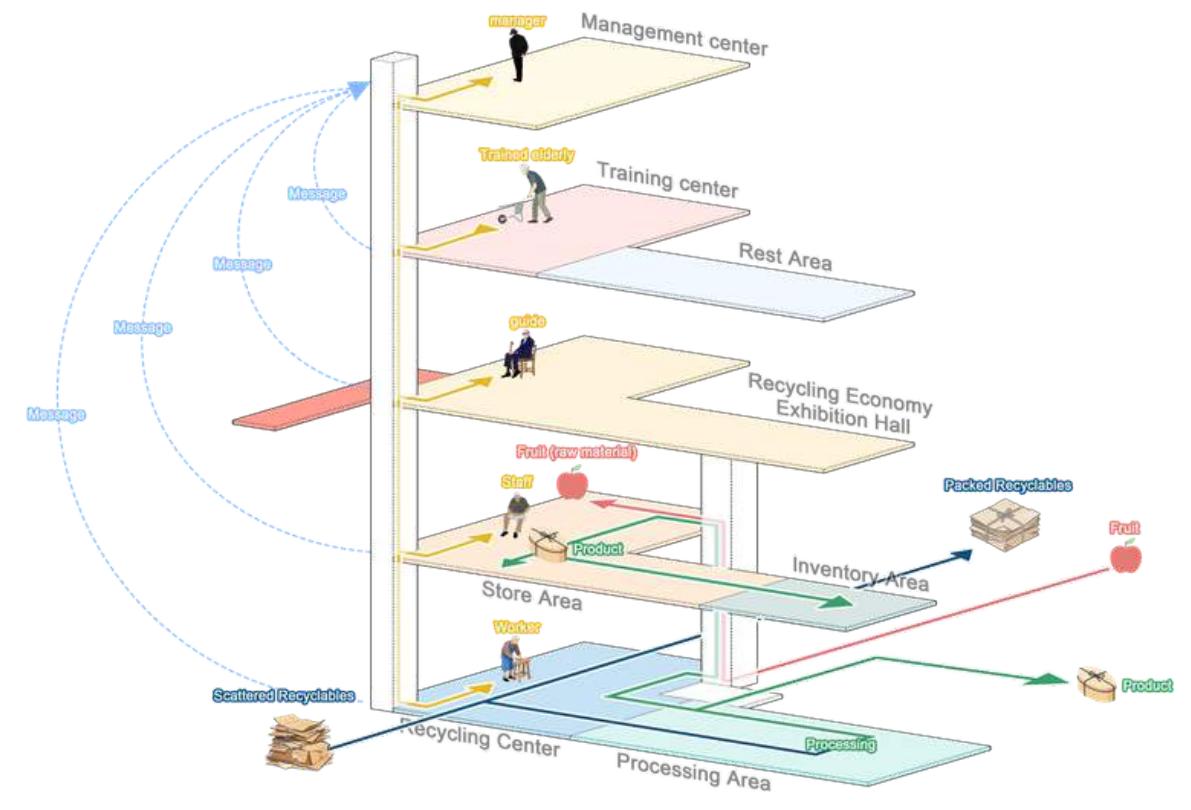
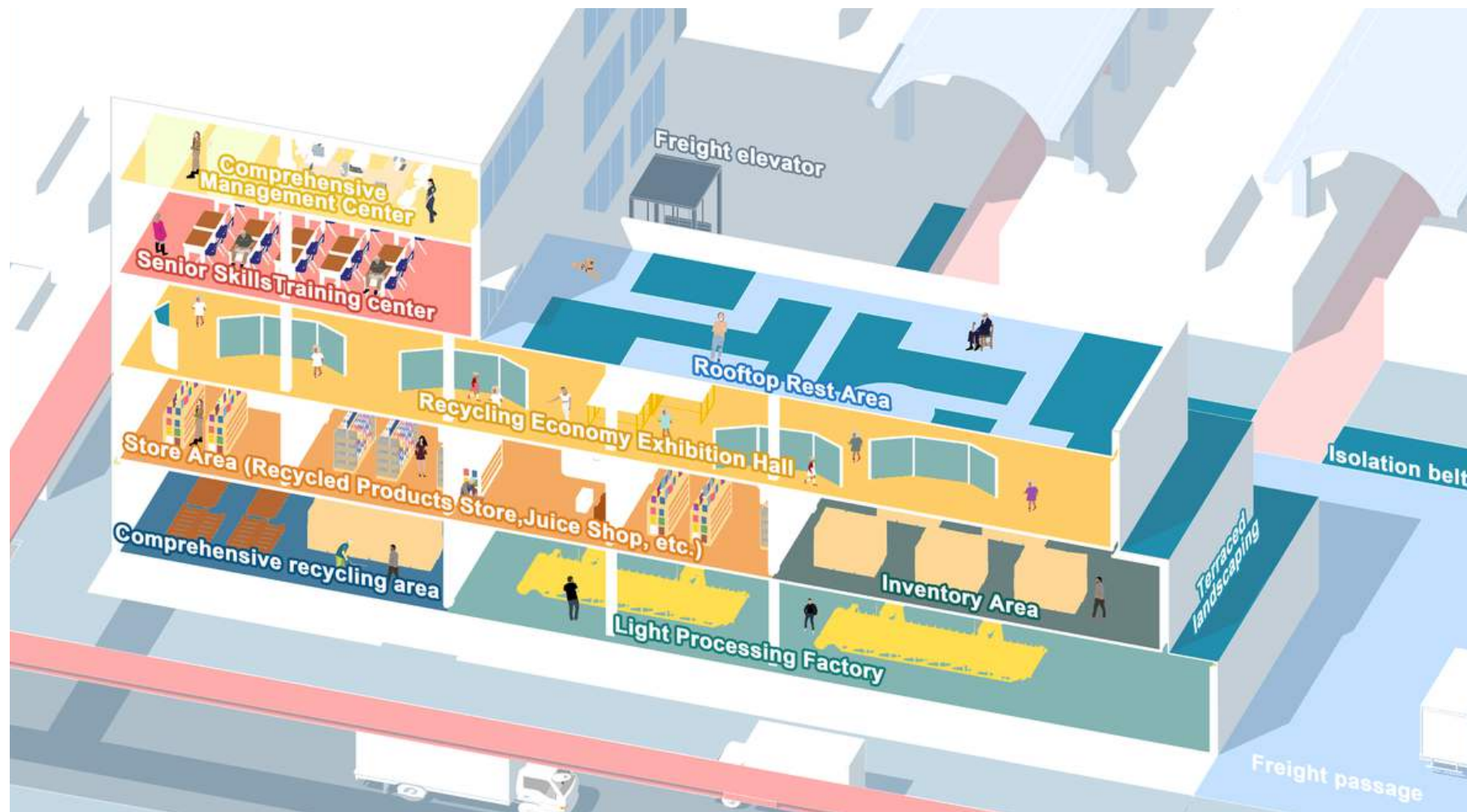
The points give quick help. The lines connect and guide. The area is the main destination. Together, they create a supportive network that improves the daily lives of the elderly and builds a better relationship between the city and its informal workers.



Dignity Module Program: Acupuncture-style Solution to Complex Problems



Integrated Circular Economy Hub



THANK YOU

Wu Mingju