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RESUME

NEW JERSEY AVENUE

WASHINGTON D.C. 38° 54'

Collaborators: Abhijeet Sharma, Feng Shengting, Xie Xinling

individual part: Analysis, General planning, zone planning and specific planning

New Jersey Avenue is approximately 2 kilometer long stretch of road in the center of Washington D.C. linking the Capitol of the United States to the Anacostia Riverfront. The avenue was conceived in the original design of the city by L'enfant and was a part of his initial vision for the city, which was inspired by the grand avenues of Versailles. It starts from the Capitol and goes all the way towards the Naval Yards neighborhood which is one of the earliest industrial neighborhoods situated at the natural deep-water port along the Anacostia River.



L'Enfant Plan for Washington, D.C., as revised by Andrew Elliecott in 1792

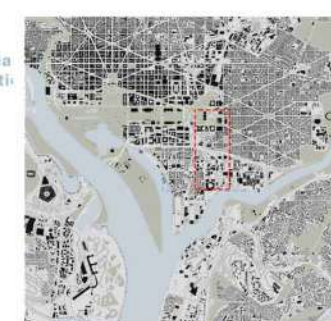
There are several landmarks in and around the avenue. The most prominent ones being the Cannon House Office building and the Longworth building at its northern edges, the heritage listed Capitol Power Plant, and the DC Water pumping station at the Anacostia Riverfront. The avenue has two metro stations, situated one kilometer apart, at a distance of four hundred meters from the capitol and the riverfront respectively.



○ 400m Range (M) Metro Station — Dedicated Lanes — Bicycle Roads — Freeway — Main Road — Blue Train Line — Green Train Line — Red Train Line — Water — Green Space — Building



Capitol South Metro Station, Eastern Market Metro Station, Navy Yard Metro Station, Nationals Stadium (6 min), The Riverfront (7 min), National Mall (9 min), 28 min, 10 min



LEGEND: Roads, Vacant Land, Vegetation, Water, Developments. METERS, KILOMETERS

NEW JERSEY AVENUE

WASHINGTON D.C. 38° 54'

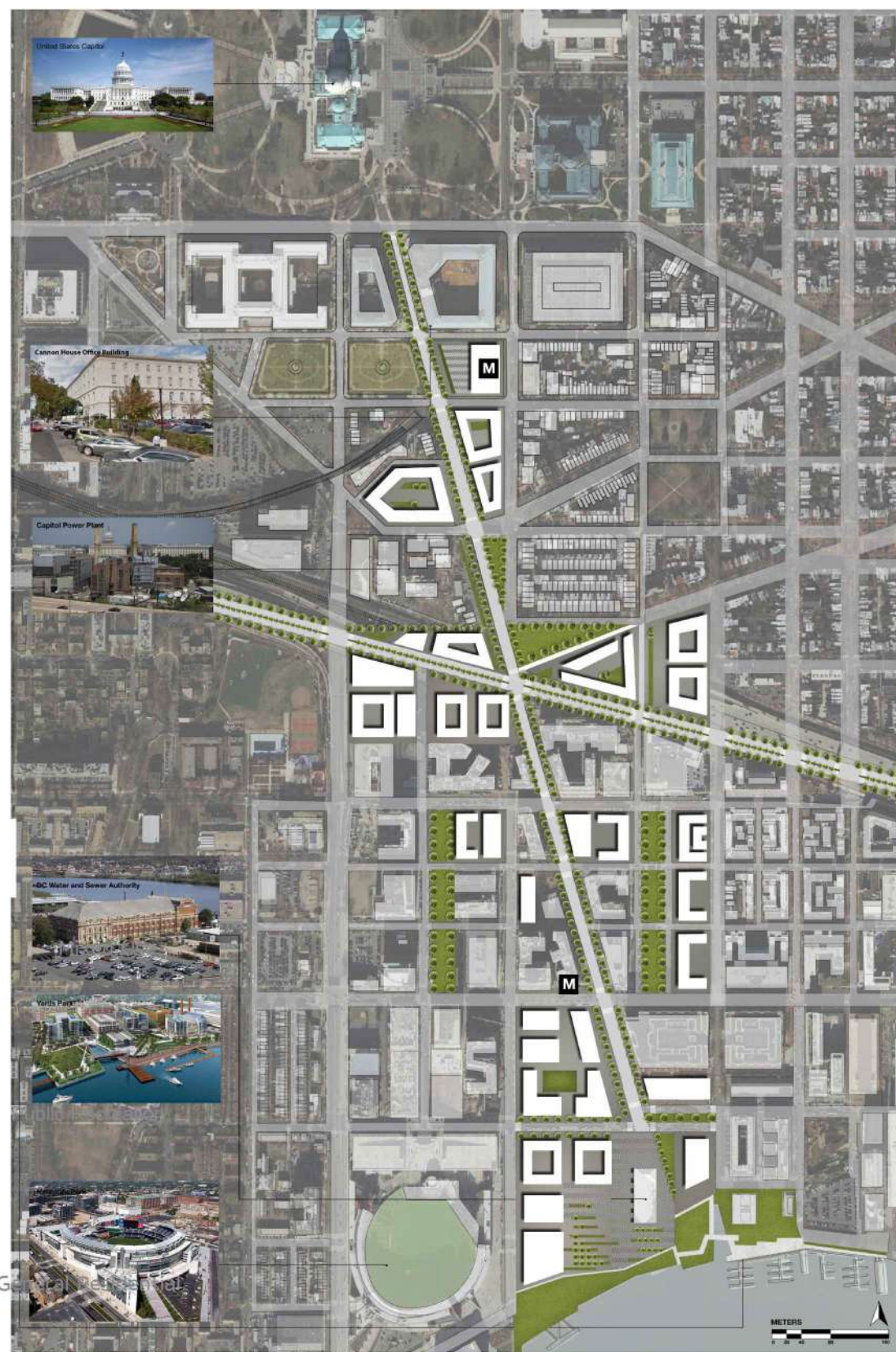
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VISION

The avenue is one of the most important historical design elements in the city, containing traces of both the original vision of L'enfant and the city beautiful movement. By restoring it to its original condition we aim to restore the connections originally intended between the city and riverfront and provide a much more accessible and inviting and space within the city.

The four precincts along the avenue, each with its own particular character would become a center of culture and commerce contributing to the Capital city's push in striving to become a prime location for developments. Activating the site would also contribute by supplementing the employment opportunities available and decrease the crime rates in the region.



OBJECTIVES

- To house 5000 residents and accommodate employment opportunities for 1000 jobs.
- To restore the connection between the city and the Anacostia Riverfront.
- To provide new opportunities for pedestrian and bicycle oriented developments along with public transport and discourage the use of vehicular transport.
- To revitalise the Anacostia riverfront and spaces and strengthen engagement with the community.
- To help create an urban ecosystem of complimentary public spaces.
- To create a diversity of uses and ensure a range of activities.

STRATEGIES

- Demolition of the freeway

The primary strategy to restore the connection between the city and the riverfront is to demolish the freeway that starkly divides the avenue into two different parts. This would involve creating a multi layered system of roads to replace the existing number of vehicular flow. The creation of a grand boulevard on the ground level and another subterranean road which would provide express connection and movement opportunities by bypassing the dense network of intersections.

- Mixed Use Neighbourhoods

The creation of mixed use neighbourhoods to improve the integration between the commercial and residential areas. The provision of commercial activities such as retail on the lower levels to increase the buildings engagement with the street and provide a variety of interaction opportunities for pedestrians.

- Riverfront Promenade

To activate the riverfront and encourage public engagement, creation of a public square and promenade. This would provide open spaces for public participation and provide opportunities for informal gatherings and festivities.

2 LISBON, TRAFARIA, PEIXE CITY

Collaborators: Cao Jing, Feng Shengting, Xie Xiaoli, Zhou Jingwen

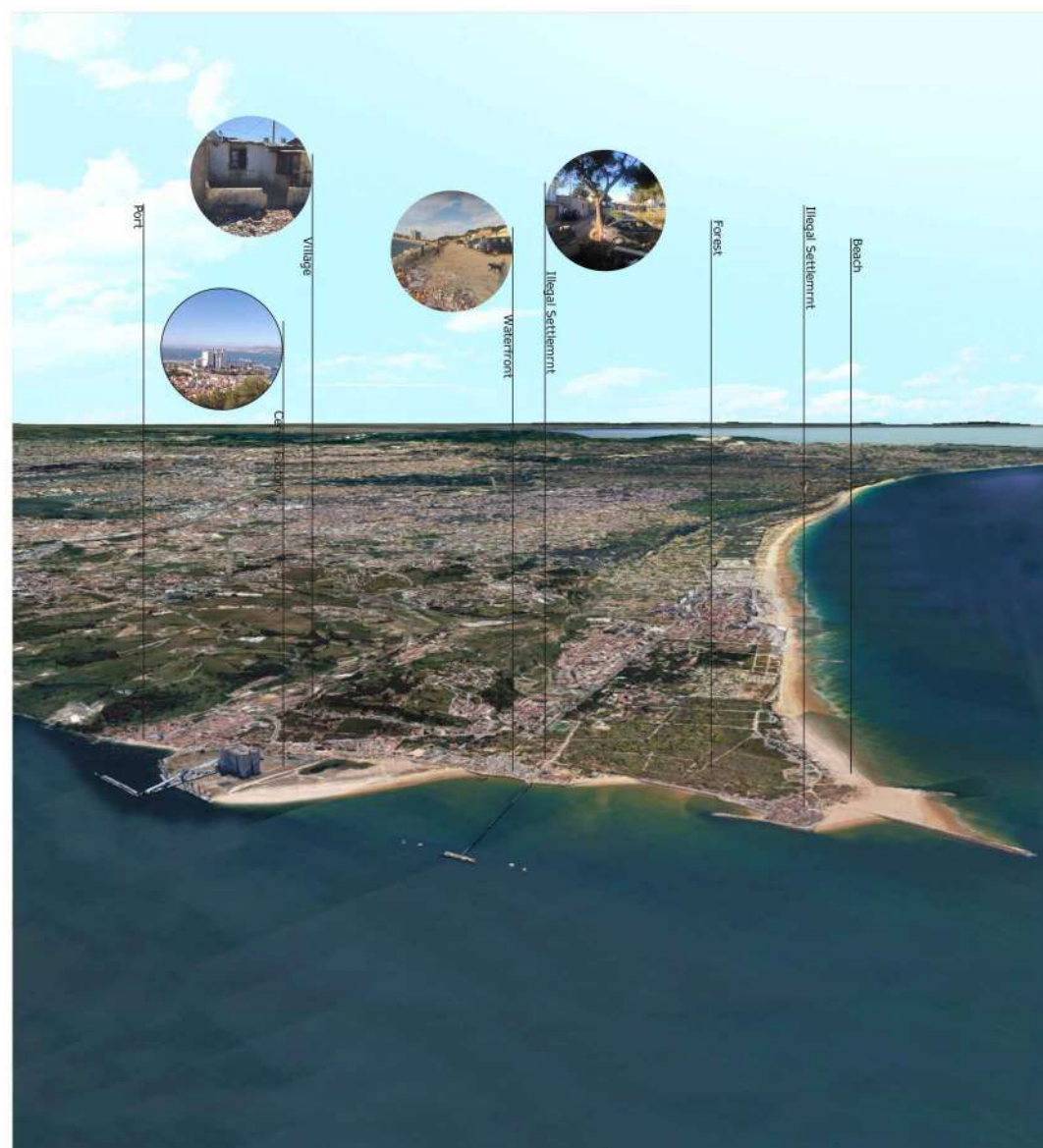
individual part: Analysis of typology, topography, urban morphology, history, culture, character, geography. General planning, zone planning, new town design, waterfront design, fish village design.

CONTEXT

Trafaria is a village in the Almada municipality, with 5.73 km² of area and 5 696 inhabitants(2011). The project site is a 10-minute boat ride away from Lisbon and faces the Tagus River.

The origin of Trafaria can be traced back to settlement by a small group of fishermen, and today fishing remains one of the main economic activities of Trafaria, albeit in small numbers. Nowadays, economic depression and illegal settlements have led to a poor living environment for locals. In addition, flooding issues caused by sea level rise pose a threat to the area.

SITE CONDITION



STRATEGY1.



Mussels on the beach of the precinct



Local fishing activity



Fish farm in Yangshuo, Guilin, China



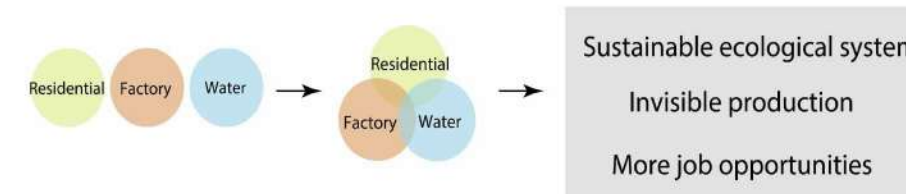
Spanish mussel farm



Marina Reitdiep Gronongen, Netherlands



Mussel farm in ocean



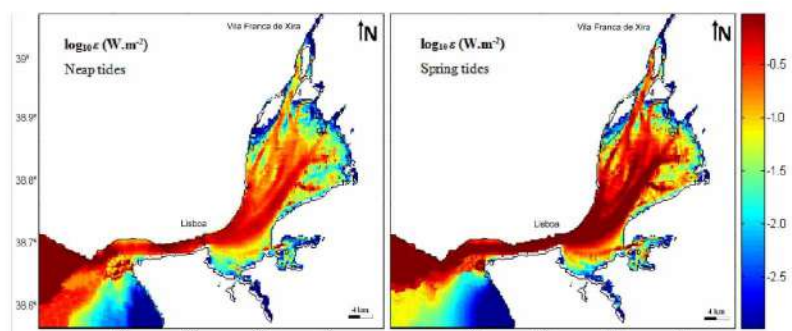
Respecting Trafaria's history and culture as well as local people's life style, introducing "fish farms" and "mussel farms" to stimulate the local economy and provide more job opportunities.

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STRATEGY2.



Source: Dias, J.M., Valentim, J.M. and Sousa, M.C., 2013. A numerical study of local variations in tidal regime of Tagus estuary, Portugal. *PLoS one*, 8(12), p489450.

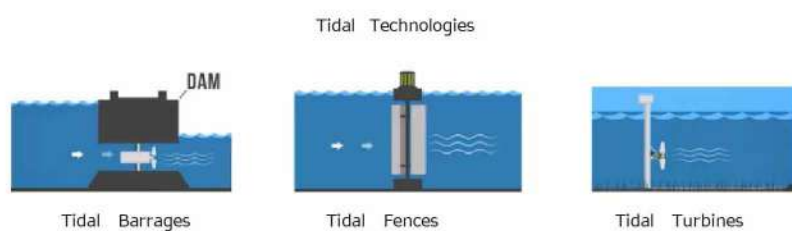
Spatial-logarithmic distribution of the average dissipation of tidal energy in neap and spring tides in Tagus estuary



Tidal mill at Olhão, Portugal built in 1280



Source: Paul Luker Architecture and Team are Designing a Self-Sustaining, Resilient Coastal Community Near Boston, Inhabitat, December 23, 2015.
Boston Living with Water International Competition, Finalist, Infrastructure Category: 'The Hydroelectric Canal', Boston, MA, 2015



Introducing tidal power to bring electricity for locals as well as controlling potential flooding issues.

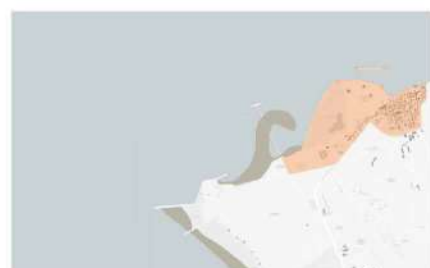
STRATEGY3.



Coastline of Trafaria in 1929



Coastline of Trafaria in 1957



Coastline of Trafaria in 1972



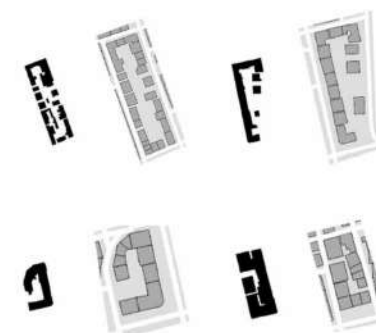
Coastline of Trafaria over 100 years

The design of the precinct is based on coastline change caused by sea level rise.

STRATEGY4.



Topography

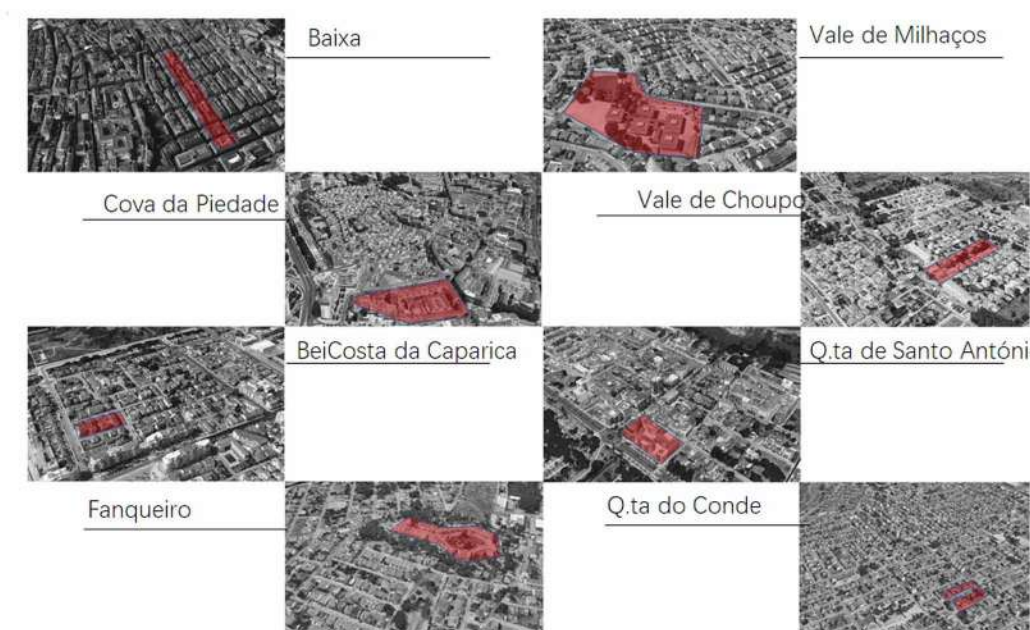


Urban morphology

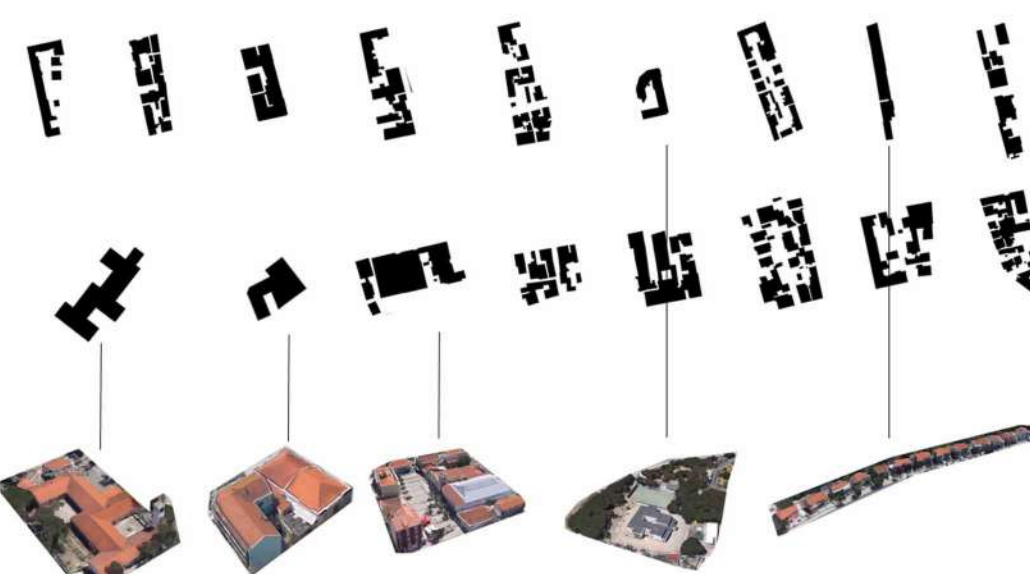


Public space

Learning from old town.



Urban Morphology/ Figure and Ground



Community center

Mixed Use

Public Space

School

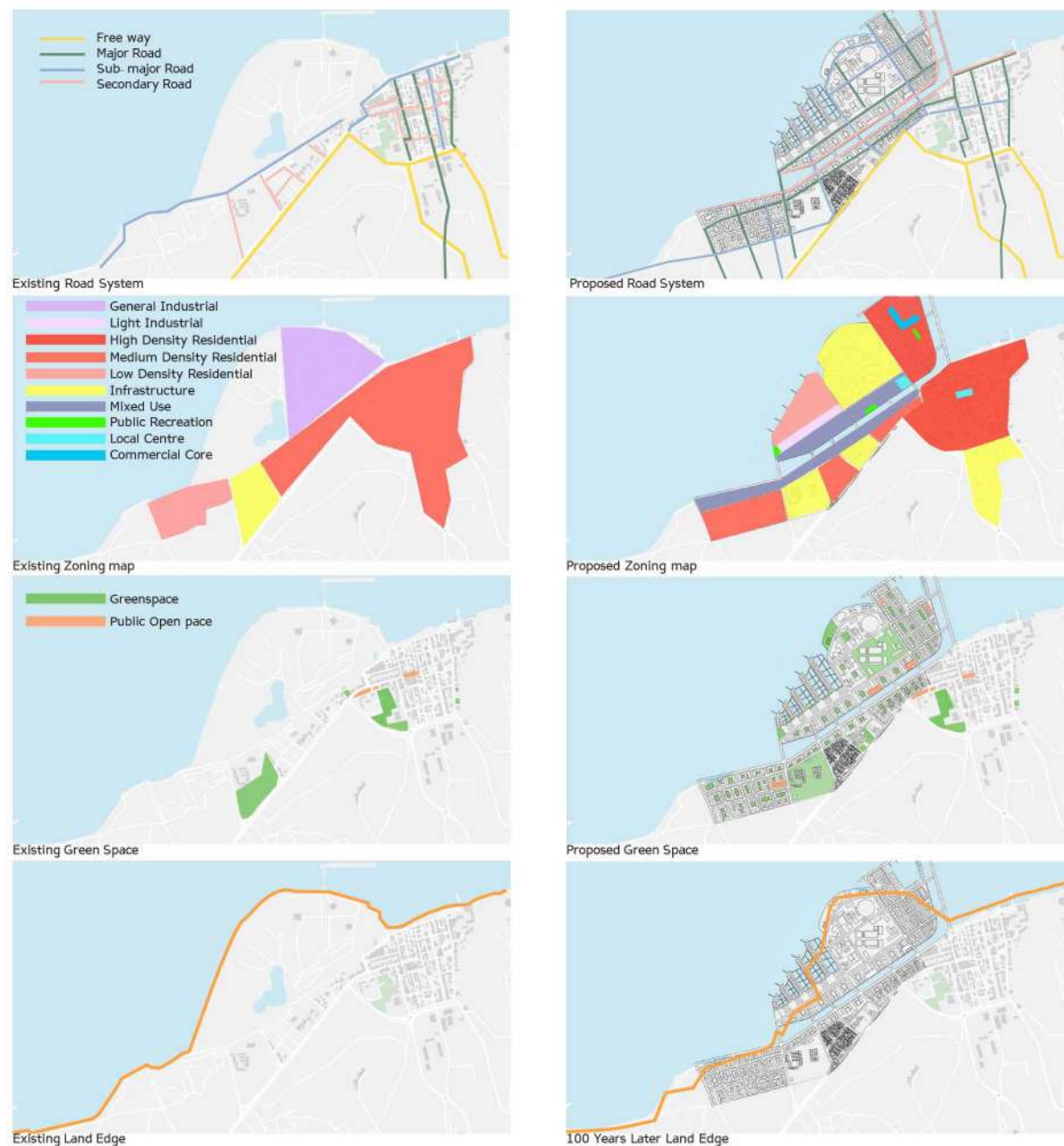
Housing along Hills

Urban Morphology/ in Trafaria

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Vision

Our vision is for an expanding and economically viable precinct based on local fishing production and valuable marine resources that reflects the established character of the area. Our goals are creating a sustainable ecological system, to bring better living conditions, improving the local economy as well as resolving the future flooding issue.

For this precinct design, our group focussed on what did Trafaria have, then absorbing, utilizing and recomposing these points. Nevertheless, in order to improve local living environment, the main focus of the site is not only precinct renewal, but also motivating the local economy and bringing more job opportunities. This could radically improve local conditions and promote further development.

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Sketch1



Sketch2



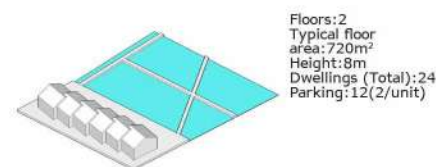
Sketch3



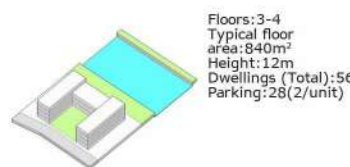
Sketch4



Aerial Perspective



Floors:2
Typical floor area:720m²
Height:8m
Dwellings (Total):24
Parking:12(2/unit)



Floors:3-4
Typical floor area:840m²
Height:12m
Dwellings (Total):56
Parking:28(2/unit)

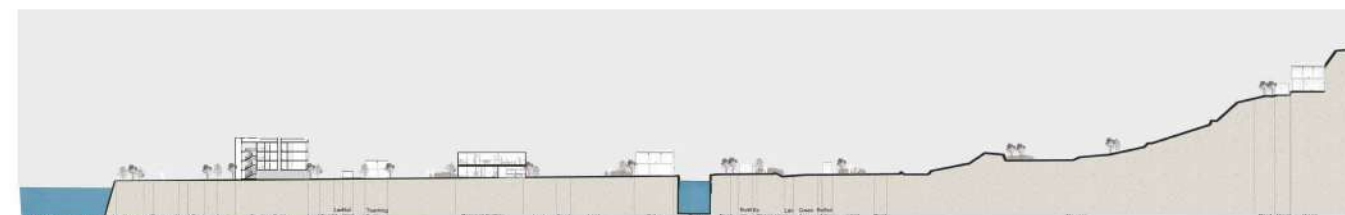


Floors:2-3
Typical floor area:1700m²
Height:12m
Dwellings (Total):76
Parking:38(2/unit)

Housing Type



B-B' Section 1:200



A-A' Section 1:200



C-C' Section 1:200



Fish Culture Festival



Fish Market

Main Concept

The focus of the project is to introduce specific new industries and activities designed to promote population growth and economic development and which act as catalysts for improving living conditions throughout the area.

Key characters

The building forms come from the precedents established by the old town with the new fabric designed to strengthen the connection between two existing residential areas.