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2004-2009 Undergraduate : Architecture School of 在东南大学攻读学士学位 South East University (SEU), China

2009-2011 Masters Degree : Architecture School 在东南大学攻读硕士学位 of SEU, China

2010. Aug Participant : 12th Biennale Venice 携作品"孔洞城市"参加威尼斯双年展 Architecture with Procity, Italy

2010-2011 Long-term internship: 在中联程泰宁事务所实习 CCTN Hangzhou, China.

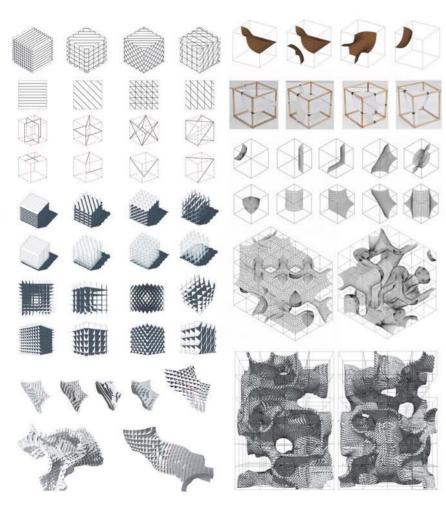
2011- Commercial Real Estate Division: 在现代都市院商研所工作 Xian Dai UD Shanghai, China.

2013. Nov- Senior Project Designer: 成为都市院商研所主创建筑师 Xian Dai UD Shanghai, China.

2015. Jan- Xian Dai Sponsored Scholar: 在俄勒冈大学建筑系作访问学者 University of Oregon, United States







INTRODUCTION

Invited by Eric Owen Moss; the curator of the Austrian Ministry of Education, Art and Culture; and the School of Architecture at the Southeast University, together with Rainer PIRKER, (an Austrian architect and Guest Professor at the Southeast University) showcased the accomplishments of design studio "POROSCITY" in the Austrian Pavilion as a contribution to the 12th Venice Architecture Biennale. To challenge the contemporary problems of radical urbanisation, the program chose spatial density and structure as the theme, appllying modular design/manufacture methods to develop a city's spatial organization at the level of abstract placements.



POROSCITY

The scale of our final model, similar to a labyrinthine cave should be about thousands times larger than natural caves. Plywood slices spliced together are the basic elements that once connected, form the final exhibition model. Combination logic is based on the totally symmetric of touching faces. Changing the individual number of each element can control the density of the whole. A new script controlling the emerging probability of each element was written to make the elements combined automatically. POROsCITY, as a kind of variation, is aimed at being a more capacious living space and to acomodate various life styles. This is necessary since a city must be supported by a certain social structure as well as by great technology. From this knowlege we can ask the guestions, such as: What kind of society would require such space structure? What kind of people can accept such a lifestyle? Different from contemporary cities based on social structure. political and economic systems, and natural environment, POROsCITY exists before all things and aims to provide solutions for the future of these questions. This city has no interest in rushed answering, but in questioning, in order to evoke social changes and inspire a new lifestyle.







Bocom Headquarters





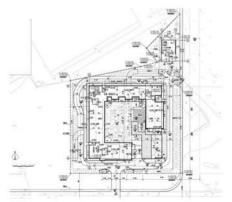
INTRODUCTION

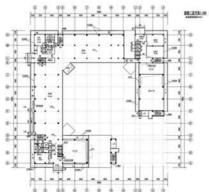
Bocom is a technology company which

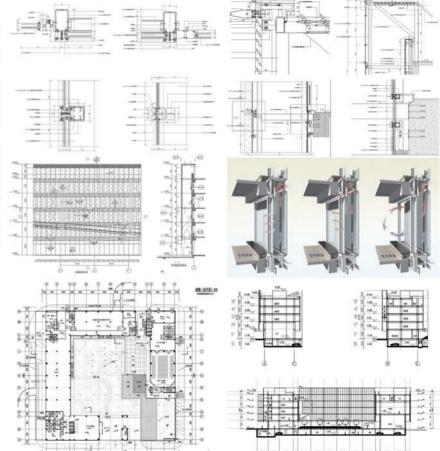
manufactures security systems and monitors. The new headquarters of this company is planned for construction in Pudong Shanghai. Functions of this building include offices, labs, exhibition spaces, and IT data storage.

To build a high-tec landmark, supervisors of this company wanted the building to be sustainable and intelligent. The scheme received the standard of LEED Silver and the maximum 3 star rating for the Green Building standard in China after the design phase was completed.

The concept of this scheme came from sustainable thinking concerning the environment of the site and surrounding area. The climate of Shanghai is typical of East-China; cold wind in winter comes from the northwest, and cool wind in summer comes from the southeast. Thus, the building is designed in the shape of a "C" in order to block winter wind, while maximizing the summer breeze. In the space between the two structural skins, an induced air pump is created to minimize heat in the humid summer.

















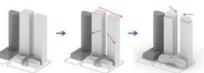














bottom of both towers.

develope the final scheme.

INTRODUCTION

The Place, in Wuxi, is a project and competition

near it. The theorized 200m twin towers had the potential to make a big difference in this neighborhood, include sunlight, views from the

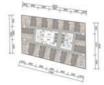
possibilities for two towers shapes, heights and positions, eventually settling on two possibilities that had the smallest negative influence on the

two schemes from several different angles to

Each of the two towers on this site have different

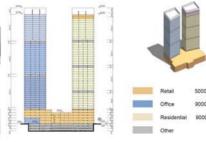
residential. Retail is from B1 to 4th floor, at the

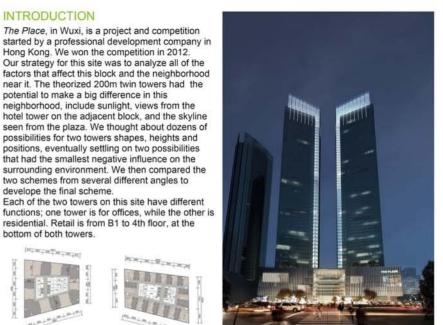
Hong Kong. We won the competition in 2012. Our strategy for this site was to analyze all of the

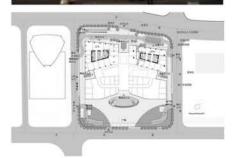




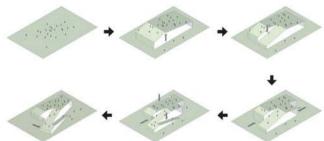


















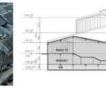
INTRODUCTION

Liyang is a small town near Nanjing, in Jangsu, China. Similar to all the small towns of East-China, Liyang is planning to build a new city outside of old one. Our site is in the new city center of Liyang.

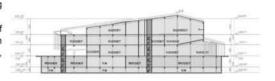
The site is in a park, which is the most important outdoor space in the new city. Most of the area in the park is occupied by a lake. There is not enough area for outdoor activities, due to the lake, and yet the government still insisted on placing a 20000 m² building on the already crowded site.

The first strategy of our scheme is to maximize outdoor space for people by lifting the existing outdoor area to the roof of the building and connecting it to the ground.

The second strategy is to incorporate regionalism in the design of local public building. We evoked a certain image that can be seen in this town decades ago, such as sloping roofs stacking together, so that the building can encourage both cultural and personal memories of the public.





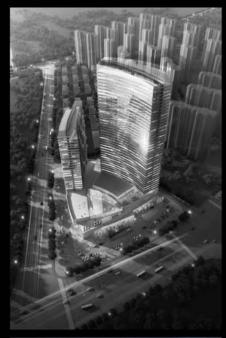


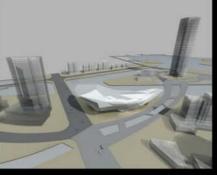






















in 5 years



