

MINGXIAN LI

Interiors Architectural and Spatial Design:

Interior is a relationship

To me, interior design is about designing relationships between spaces, such as the way they are connected. Light, sight, sound, and so on, any element has the potential to help create a relationship between spaces. This relationship also exists between people and spaces, for example, how the space should influence people's behavior.





References

According to the research, a large proportion of international students will suffer from some psychological problems during their study abroad. Extractive number of signs, anxious symptomatic occupancy ratio of international students 29%, depressive symptomatic occupancy ratio 41%. Tsinghua University Psychology and Chinese People's University Psychology Joint Research Statement these problems stem from Confucian culture, language barriers, academic pressure, social pressure, prejudice and discrimination, lack of channels for venting, and being in a depressing and occluded environment for a long time. (*Overseas Chinese Students Psychologically Healthy Intervention Factors and Strategies*-Wang Yang; Peng Kaiping; Hu Xiaomeng)

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/344878020_zhongguoliuxueshengxinlijiankang

Brief

Site:
40GS 10-13th floor

User:
International Students

Function:
I plan to divide the space into two main sections, one for fixed-function living areas (functions: bedroom, dining room, living room, kitchen, bathroom) and the other for flexible communal areas (functions: watching movies, holiday parties, games, indoor camping, interaction with pets, etc.)

Theme

Many international students today suffer from anxiety or depression due to study pressure, language stress, and cultural differences. The theme of this proposal is to design a relaxed and socially friendly living space for international students. In traditional flats, the distance between the communal spaces and the flats makes most students rarely use these communal spaces and are unaware of the activities taking place, so students miss out on many opportunities to socialize. I plan to link the common space to the flats and design a functional and flexible common space to attract more students out of their rooms to participate in different themed activities to release stress and make more friends.



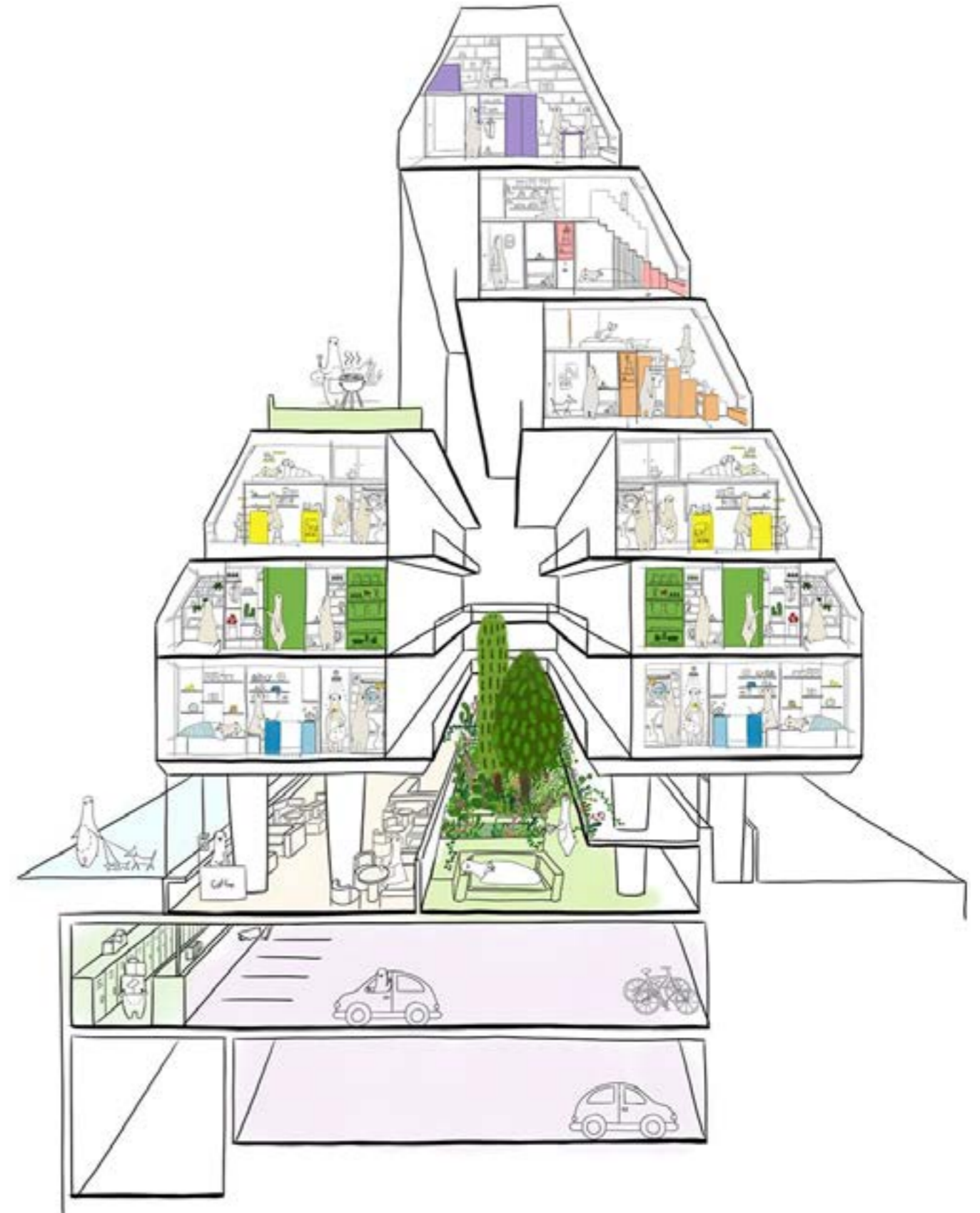
Treehouse (Coliving)

Design: Bo-da Architecture

Location: South Korea

Materials: Wood Concrete Plant Glass

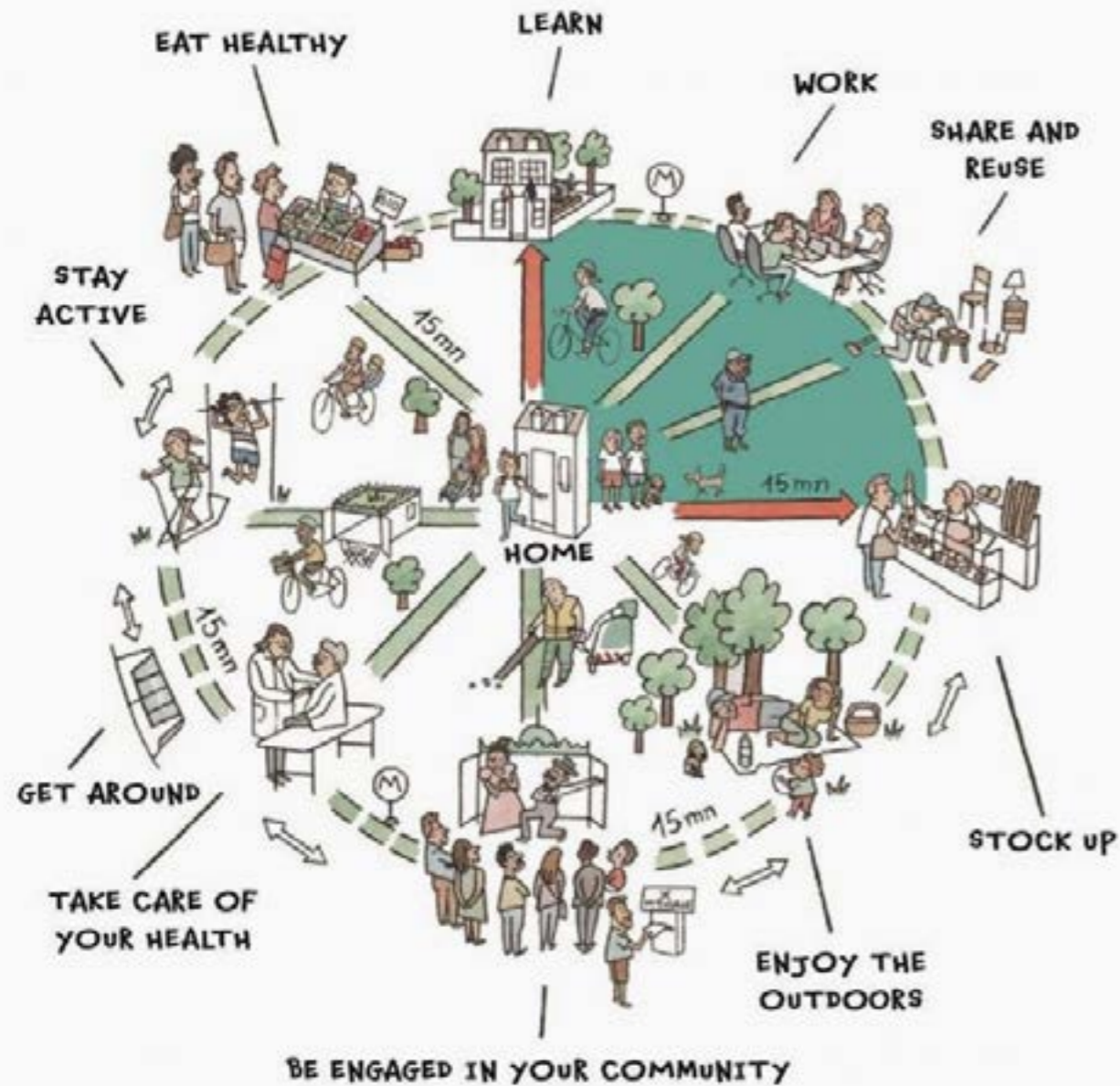
<https://www.goood.cn/treehouse-coliving-by-bo-da-architecture.htm>



In this project all the individual rooms are connected to the atrium and all the residents can see what is going on in the atrium and can quickly join in if they are interested, which greatly enhances the social function of the space compared to the traditional flat form. This is very similar to my brief. The design also provides a light well for the atrium in the direction of the sun, which gives the atrium more light and evenness, and creates a very relaxing atmosphere with lots of greenery.



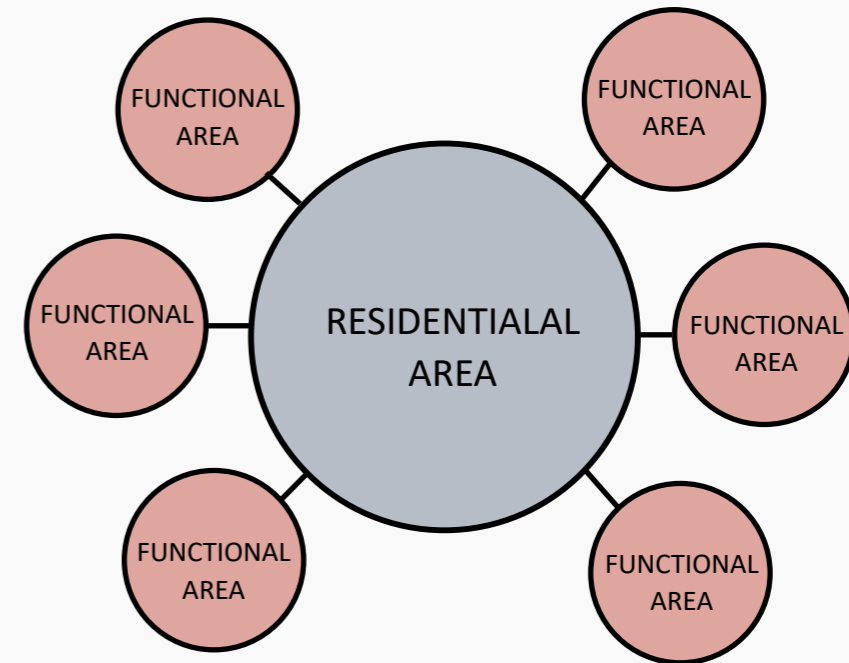
THE 15-MINUTE PARIS



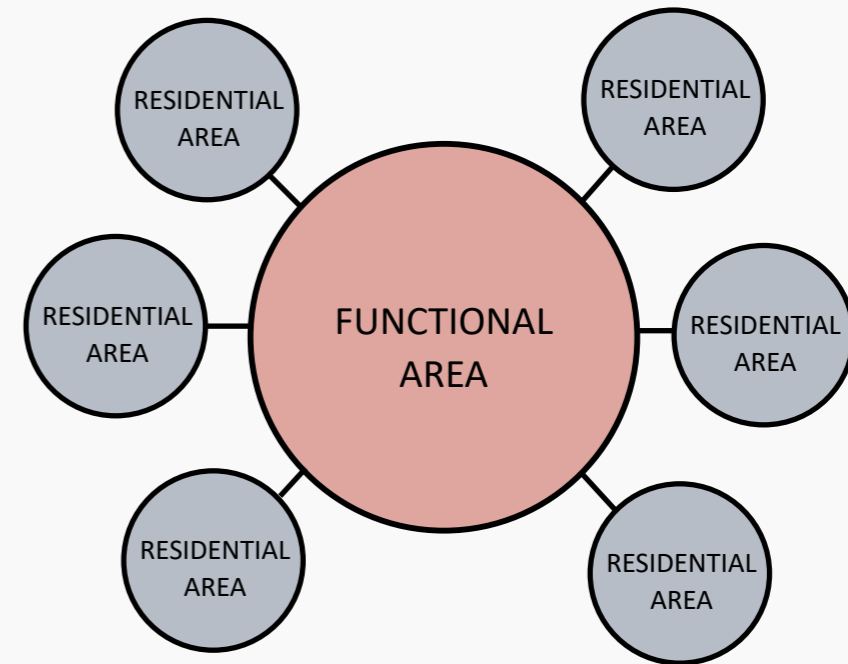
The 15-minute city concept

Carlos Moreno
<https://www.dezeen.com/2021/10/26/15-minute-city-carlos-moreno-obel-award/>

Form 1:



Form 2:

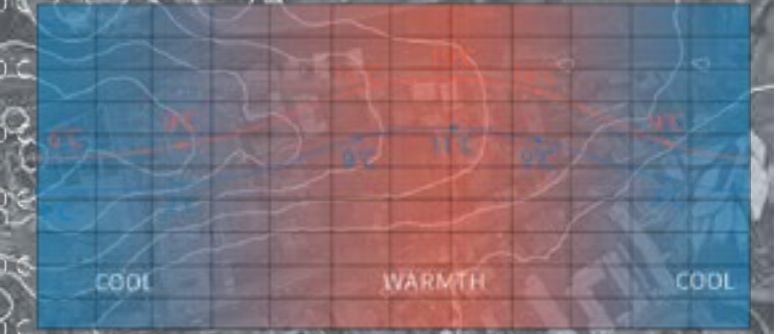
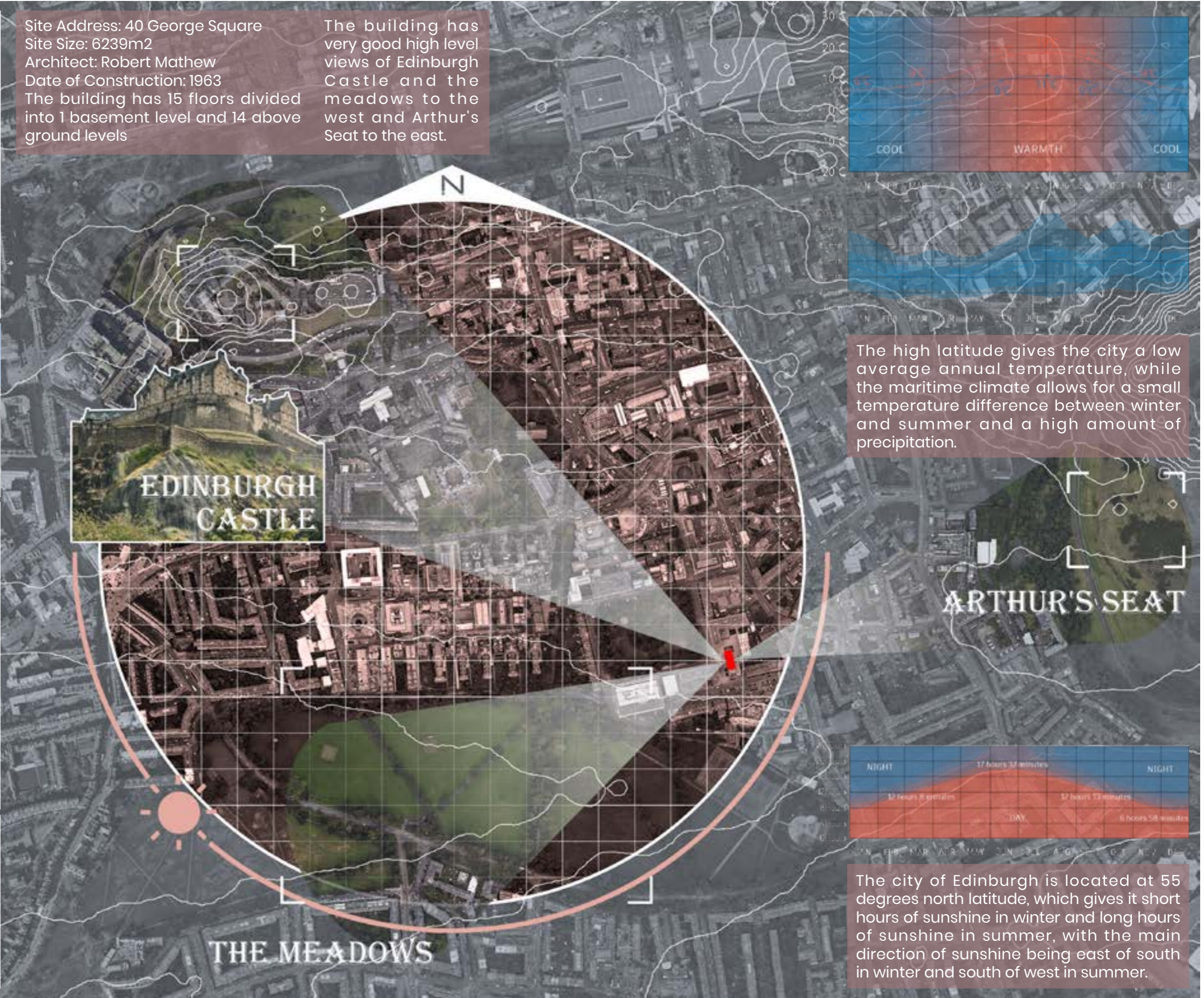


neighbourhoods must be designed so that everyone has access to all essential human needs within a 15-minute walk or bike ride. Under this theory we can envisage two plan strategies, the first is that the functional area surrounds the residential area, with the residential area at the centre so that it is within 15 minutes of all the functional areas, and the second is that the residential area surrounds the functional area, with the functional area at the centre to achieve the same effect, obviously the second strategy is more reasonable because there is more volume to accommodate more residents. In this project I have used this urban theory as a basis for distributing all the flats around a central public space so that all the residents have the same distance to the public space, reducing the cost of using the public space and avoiding situations where people are too far away from the public space to use it regularly.

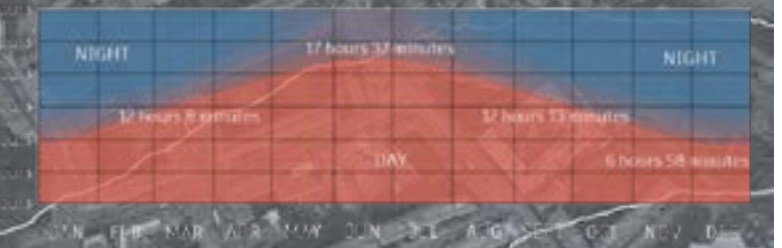


Site Address: 40 George Square
 Site Size: 6239m²
 Architect: Robert Mathew
 Date of Construction: 1963
 The building has 15 floors divided into 1 basement level and 14 above ground levels

The building has very good high level views of Edinburgh Castle and the meadows to the west and Arthur's Seat to the east.



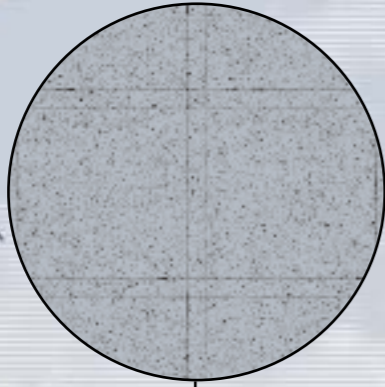
The high latitude gives the city a low average annual temperature, while the maritime climate allows for a small temperature difference between winter and summer and a high amount of precipitation.



The city of Edinburgh is located at 55 degrees north latitude, which gives it short hours of sunshine in winter and long hours of sunshine in summer, with the main direction of sunshine being east of south in winter and south of west in summer.

SECTION ANALYSIS

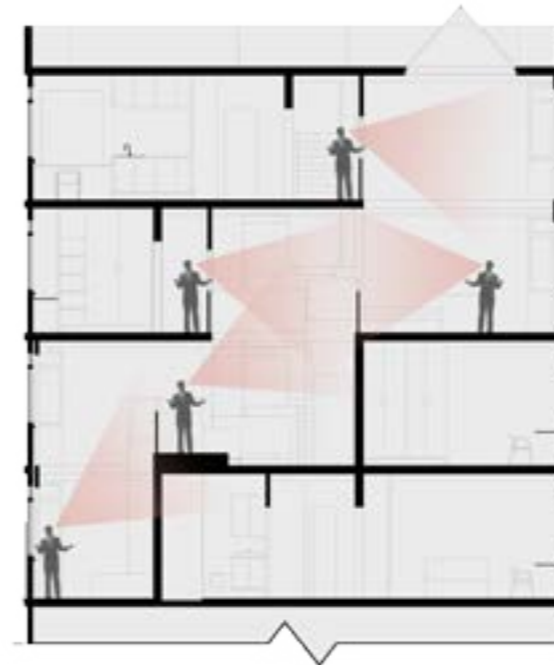
Clay Minerals:
This material is very breathable, it absorbs moisture from the air during the rainy season and releases it in dry conditions. I have used this material extensively on the walls on both sides of the public space to balance the humidity in the room.



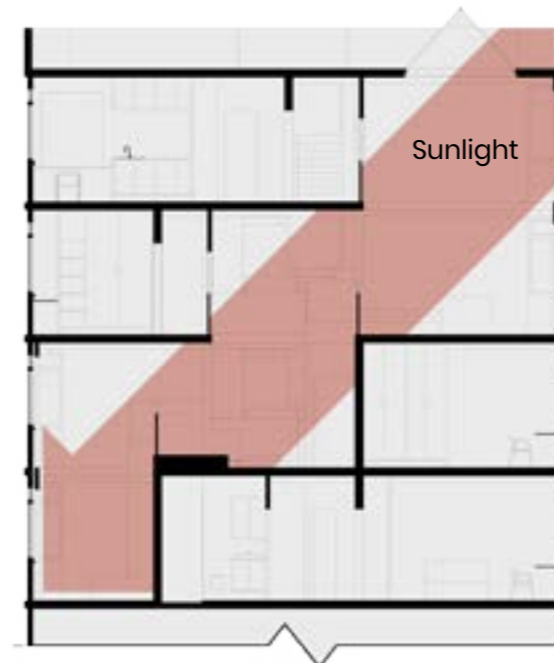
Rooftop skylights provide additional sunlight from the south, which can add light to the interior in winter and create a richer variation of light and shade in the interior.



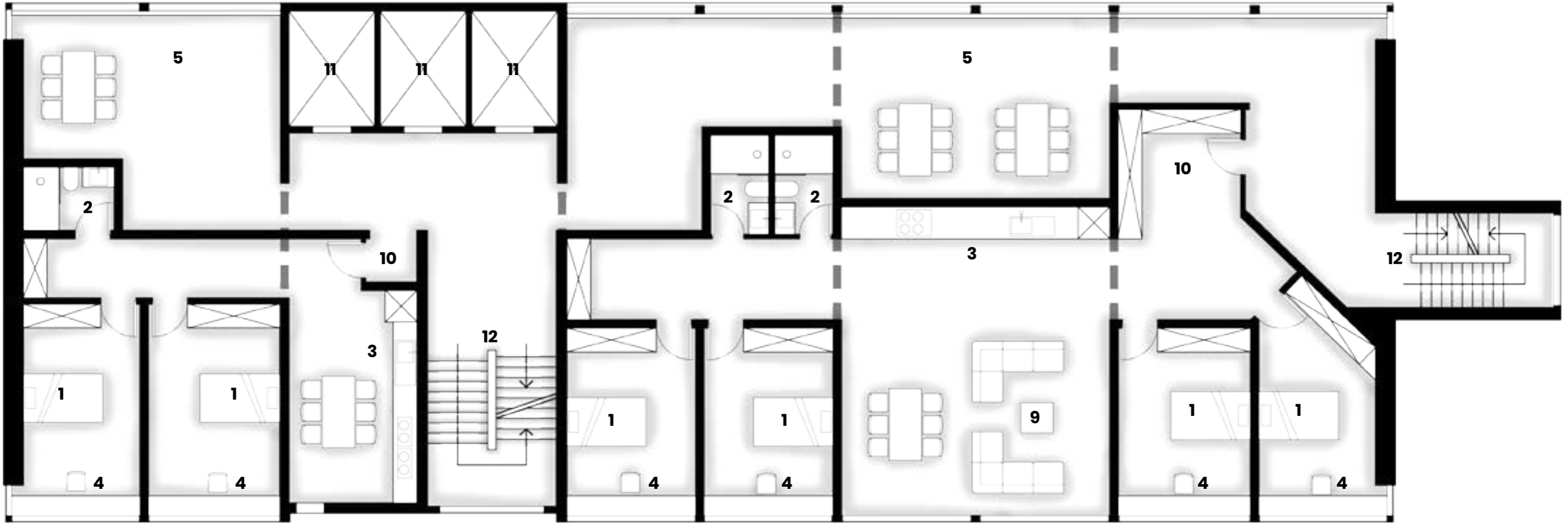
In this project, I have tried to break the traditional layout of the flat by connecting the private space directly with the public space. Firstly, the shortening distance between the public space and the flat effectively increases the frequency of use of the public space. Secondly, this format allows the residents to quickly see what is happening or going on in the public space and to join in selectively. This layout creates more opportunities for students to socialize and vent their stress.



The central public space runs through the four floors in a stepped form, which is more open and allows visual connections at different levels, making the four floors into a single unit.



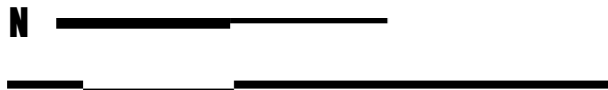
The public space in the center rises gradually from east to west in a stepped pattern. Because of Edinburgh's higher latitude, the winter sunshine is short, and the main direction of sunshine is south, while the summer sunshine is long and the main direction of sunshine is southwest. The high west to low east layout allows maximum sunlight to illuminate the public spaces.



10th Floor PLAN

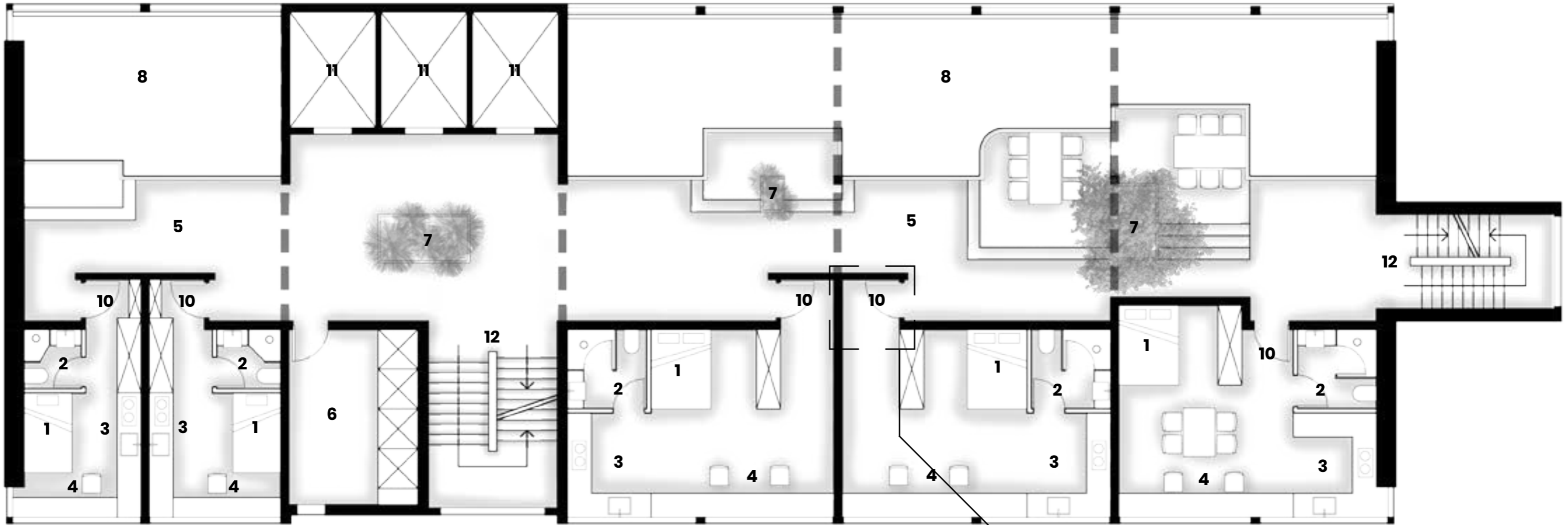
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N



1M 2M 3M

- | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. Bedroom | 2. Bathroom | 3. Kitchen |
| 4. Study area | 5. Public area | 6. Laundry |
| 7. Landscapes | 8. Atrium | 9. Living room |
| 10. Entrance hall | 11. Elevator | 12. Stairs |

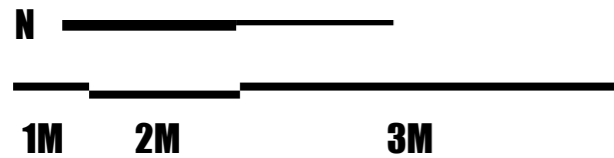


- 1. Bedroom
- 2. Bathroom
- 3. Kitchen
- 4. Study area
- 5. Public area
- 6. Laundry
- 7. Landscapes
- 8. Atrium
- 9. Living room
- 10. Entrance hall
- 11. Elevator
- 12. Stairs

11th Floor PLAN

1 : 100

N



The entrance hall

The entrance hall can be used as a transitional space between public and private spaces, reducing the impact of public space on private space and increasing privacy by blocking the view when the door is opened.





- 1. Bedroom
- 2. Bathroom
- 3. Kitchen
- 4. Study area
- 5. Public area
- 6. Laundry
- 7. Landscapes
- 8. Atrium
- 9. Living room
- 10. Entrance hall
- 11. Elevator
- 12. Stairs

12th Floor PLAN

1 : 100

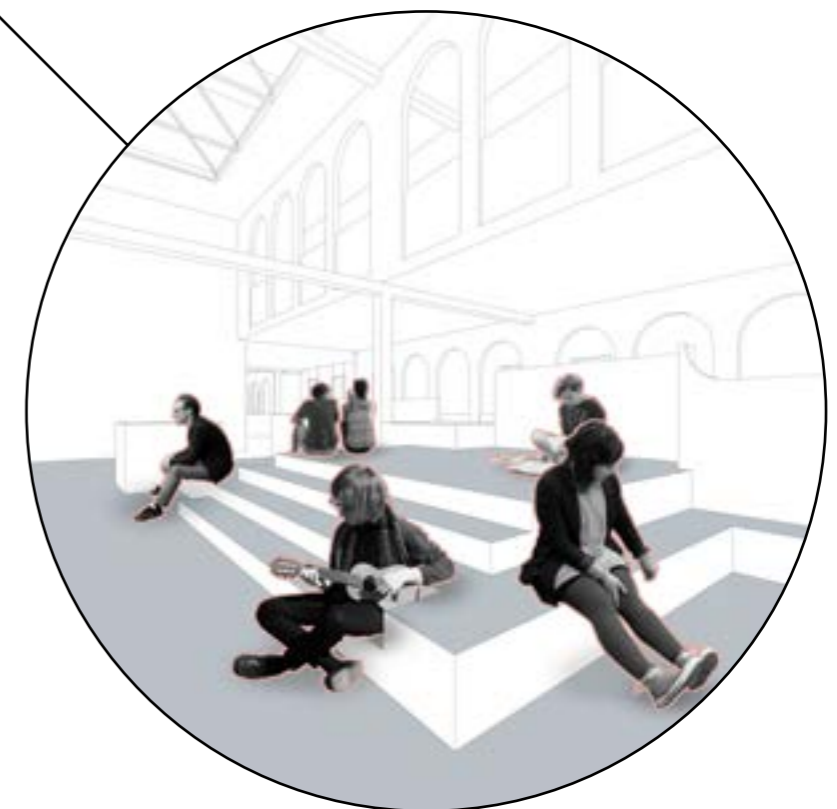
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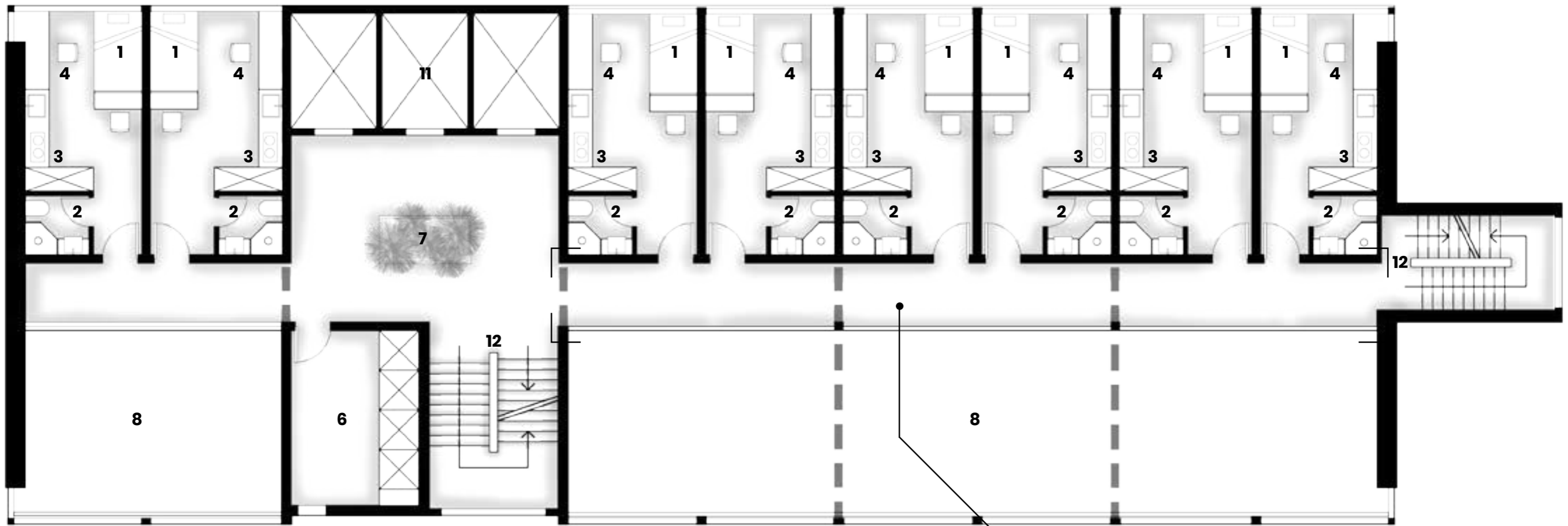


1M 2M 3M

Platforms

Within the public spaces there are platforms of varying heights which delineate distinct areas of scope and add a sense of boundary to the space. It also creates more ways of using the space

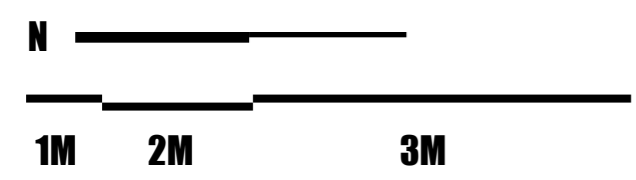




- 1. Bedroom
- 2. Bathroom
- 3. Kitchen
- 4. Study area
- 5. Public area
- 6. Laundry
- 7. Landscapes
- 8. Atrium
- 9. Living room
- 10. Entrance hall
- 11. Elevator
- 12. Stairs

13th Floor PLAN

1:100



Corridors

The corridor also serves as a transitional space between public and private spaces, so the spaces with corridors do not have an entrance hall.





Students have the option of joining in with the activities taking place in the common space.