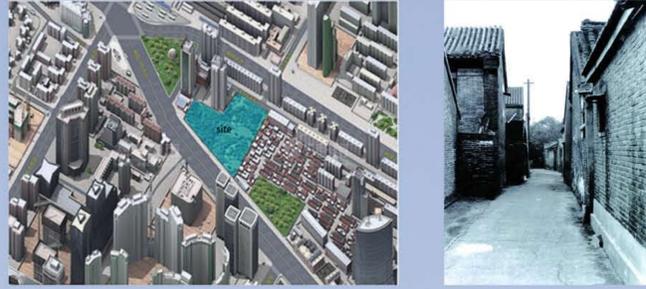


# Hutong Skyscraper



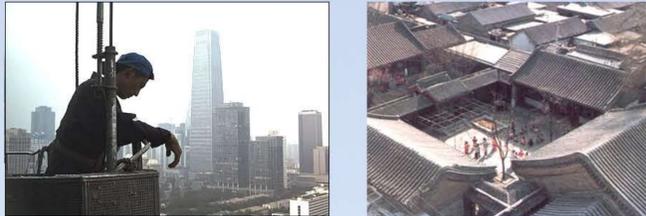
The site  
the site locates near the CBD area of Beijing, there are high rise buildings at southern and western side, low- rise traditional hutong district at east.



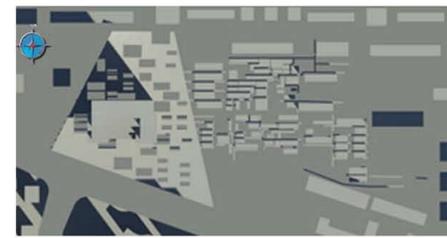
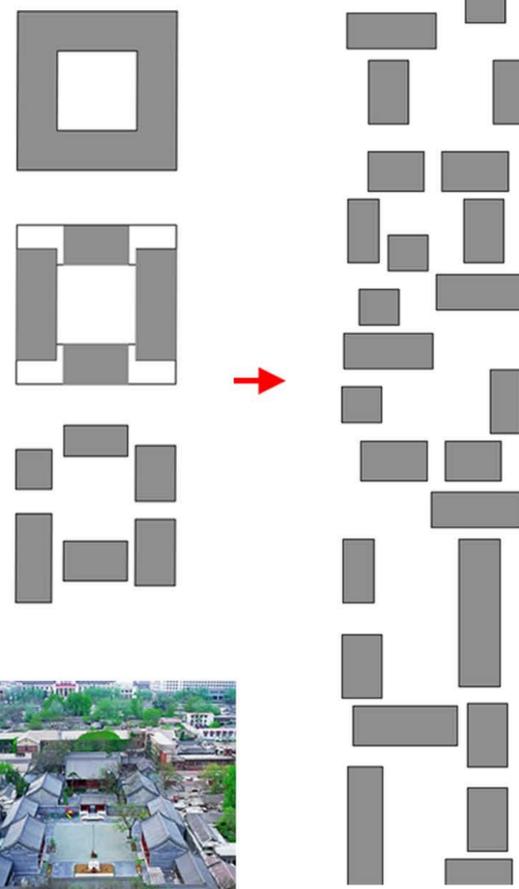
Cultural symbol of Beijing  
Hutongs represent an important cultural element of the city of Beijing. In contrast to the court life and elite culture represented by the Forbidden City, Summer Palace, and the Temple of Heaven, the hutongs reflect the culture of grassroots Beijingers. The hutongs are residential neighborhoods which still form the heart of Old Beijing.



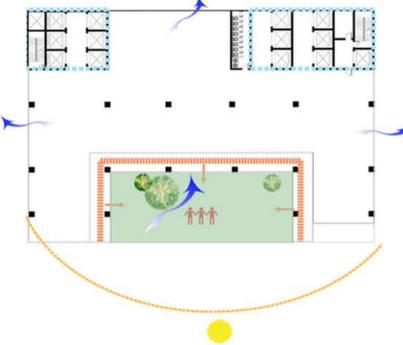
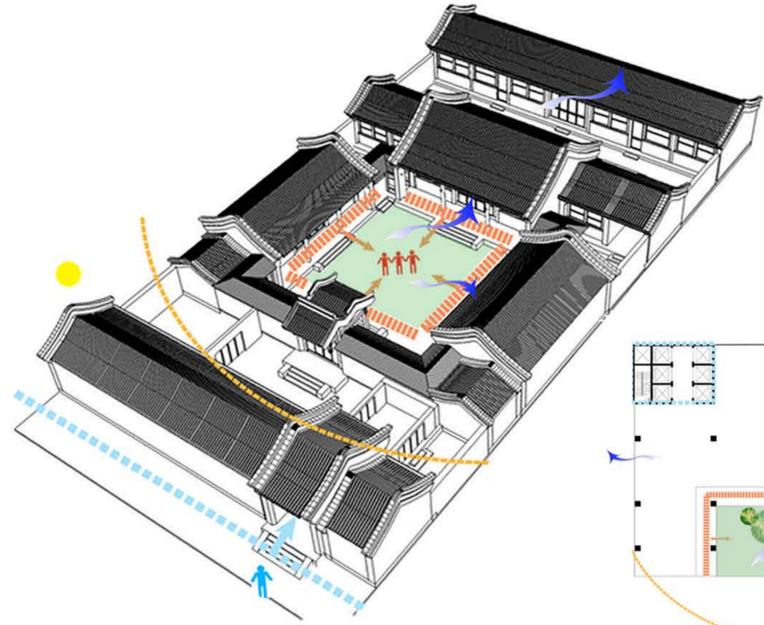
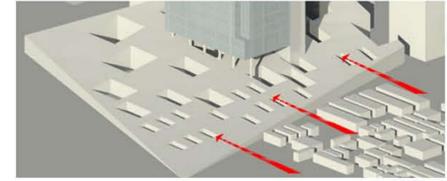
Decline of hutongs  
Following the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949, many of the old hutongs of Beijing disappeared, replaced by wide boulevards and high rises. Many residents left the lanes where their families lived for generations for apartment buildings with modern amenities



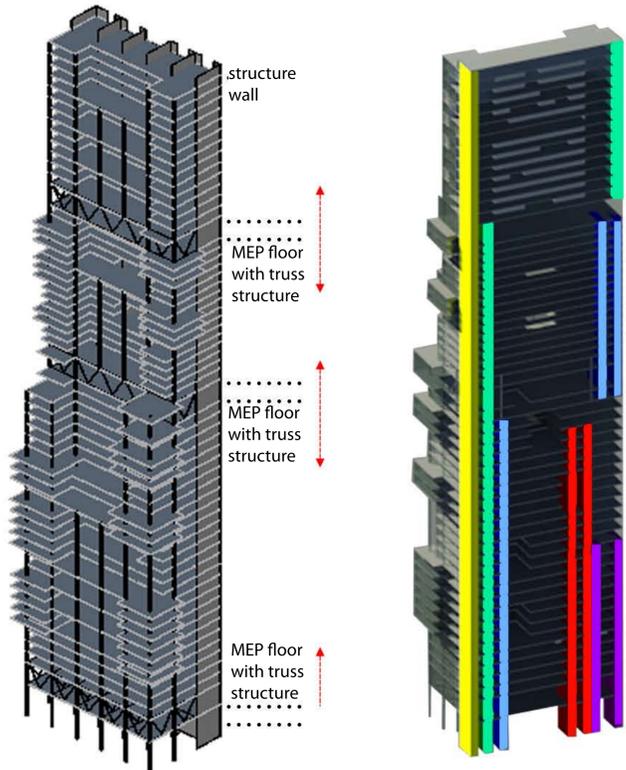
## Concept



The traditional hutong space creates a center courtyard for the neighbourhood surrounding it, it provides the chance to gain more sunlight, nature ventilation, greenspace as well as creating more communication. The concept focus on applying these advantages to the high rise building and remaining urban context both vertically and horizontally.

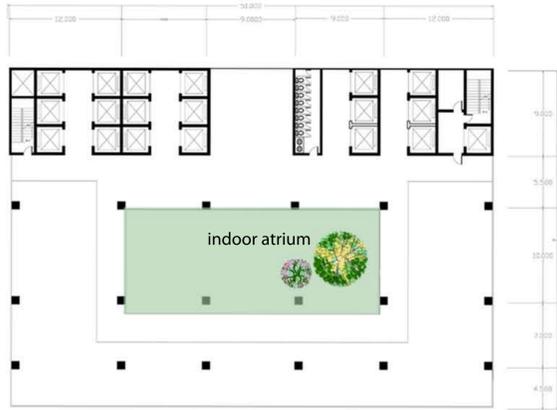


More light , view , green space and ventilation...

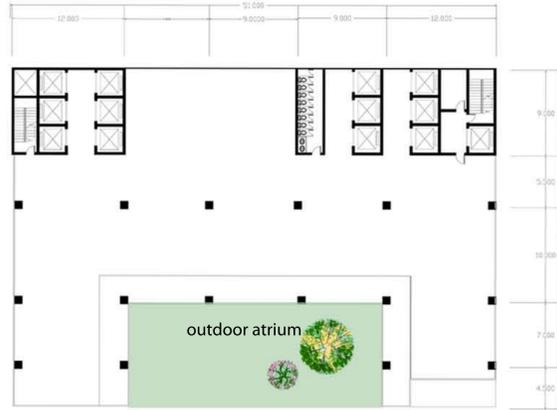


structure system

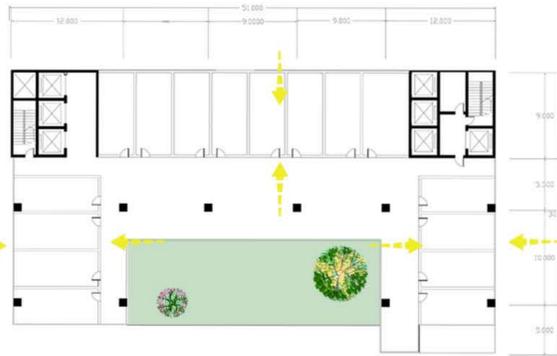
elevators



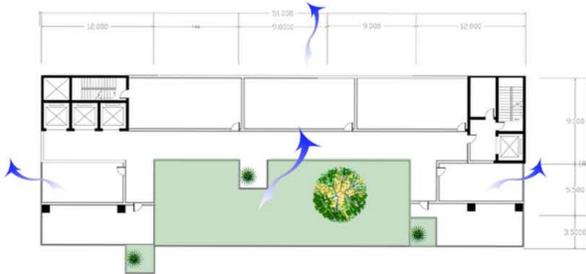
Typical office plan (2-15)



Typical office plan (16-30)



Typical hotel plan (31-45)



Typical residential plan (45-62)



south elevation



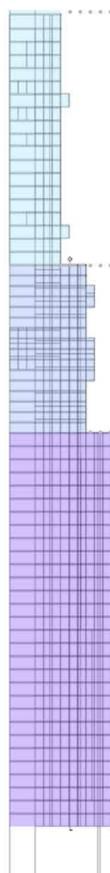
west elevation



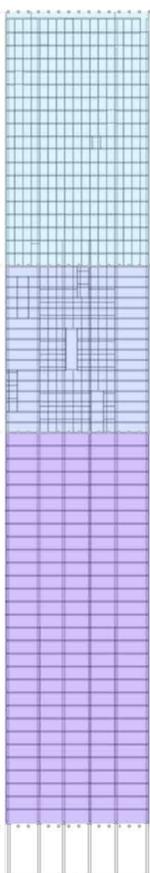
north elevation



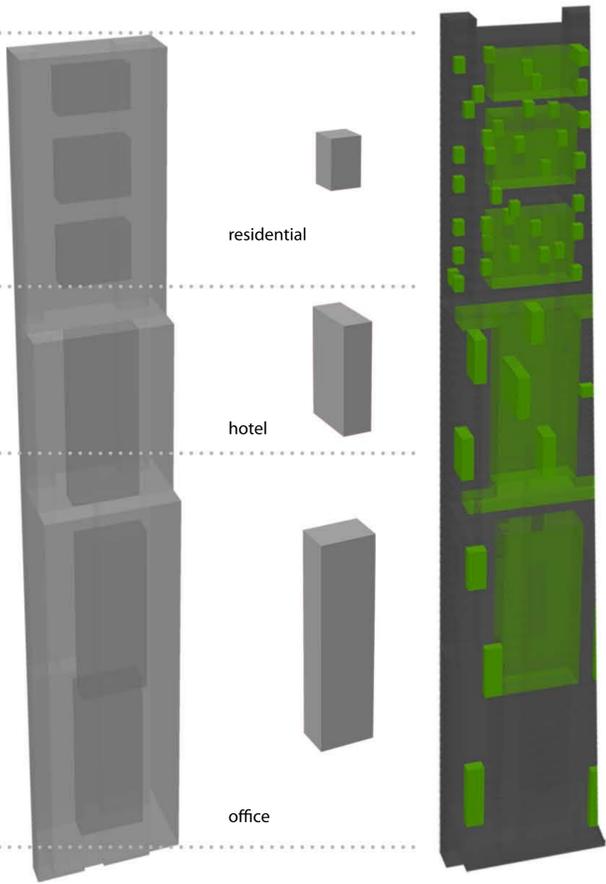
east elevation



section1



section2



design process