

Kenneth K. Y. Poon

SELECTED WORKS

2007 – 2025



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The Jewel of San Jose

Arena Green Park in San Jose, California, United States

Client San Jose Light Tower Corporation	Project Size 4.38 hectare
Year 2020	My Role in the project Principal
Project Type Urban Design Architecture Landscape Transportation	

The project interprets the “Jewel of San Jose” through a meticulous and energy-efficient intervention of architecture, landscape, and transportation design to the existing Arena Green Park. The four iconic landmarks in the projects are namely:

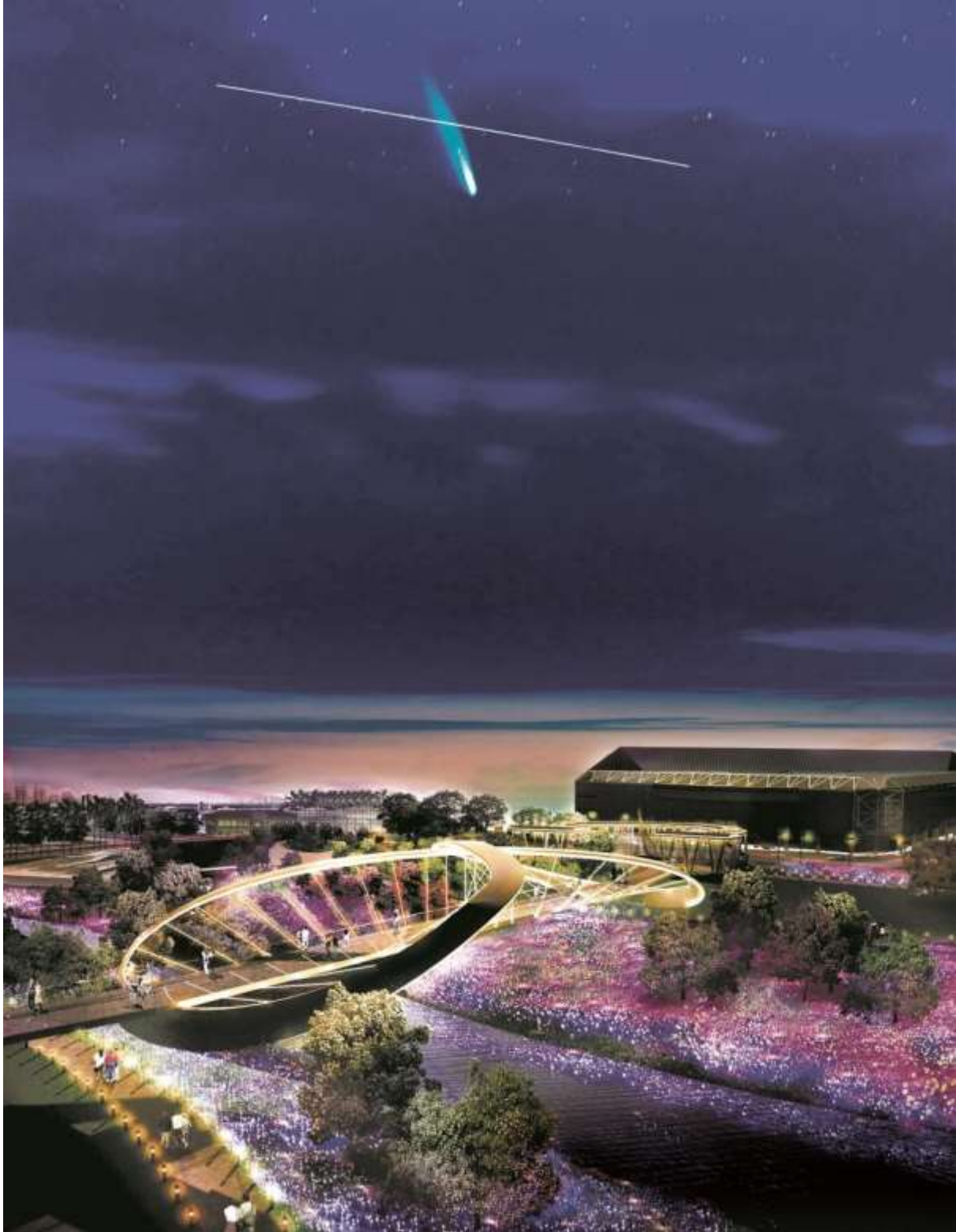
1) **Alpha-Omega amphitheater** at the Arena Green West represents the analogy of a phoenix rising from the ashes. The (α) sculpture is placed at the center of the (Ω) amphitheater with a rotating platform to symbolize an ending can result in a new beginning. It has multifunction for public events, social gatherings, or pathway for jogging and seeing the park from different heights. The (α) sculpture to be created with RXF1 (polyethylene spaceship recycled material). The top of (Ω) amphitheater to be covered by solar panels to generate electric power. New playground equipment is proposed close to the amphitheater.

2) **San Jose water feature** at Arena Green East represents versatility and creativity consists of color mosaic tiles intersected with water jets feature and seating areas. The water jets (uses treated recycled grey water) are intended to be programmable leading to choreographed displays, meant to stimulate opportunities for play and recreation. The surrounding stepped seating offer opportunities for rest. Outdoor energy gym equipment will be installed not only to promote fitness, but also to partially power the water jets.

3) **Infinity Bridge** connecting the east and the west sites symbolizes limitlessness and connectivity. Its sweeping curve of steel is designed to reflect the conceptual limitlessness of entrepreneurs’ vision.

4) **Futuristic Eco Trailers** symbolizes mobility and flexibility. They function as movable retail for coffee, ice-cream, cakes, and souvenirs. These Eco Trailers activate both sites with the advantage that additional underground utilities (such as drainage and cables) for permanent shops are no longer a requirement. The solar panels and wind turbines on the trailers shall generate adequate electricity for the operation of the shops.

Hybrid windmills with solar panels and light poles will be installed along the perimeters of the east and west sites. Fiber optic light will be placed along the river and some areas to reinvent a safe and romantic ambience within the site in the evening. The design elements correspond with each other, creating unique and eco-friendly landmarks with functional purposes to translate the concept of “Jewel of San Jose” into built environment.





Infinity Bridge

Alpha-Omega amphitheater

San Jose water feature

Fiber optic grass

Futuristic eco trailer



Previous page:
An evening view rendering of
the master plan of Arena Green
Park.

1. An evening view of the "San
Jose Water Feature".

2. An evening view of the
"Alpha-Omega Amphitheater".

3. Concept sketch of an eco
trailer, featuring solar panels
and mini wind turbines on the
roof. Each trailer has its unique
retail function.

4. All designed elements
correspond with one another,
creating unique and eco-
friendly landmarks with
functional purposes to
represent a genuine "Spirit of
San Jose".



Hong Kong International Airport – 3rd Runway Expansion Systems

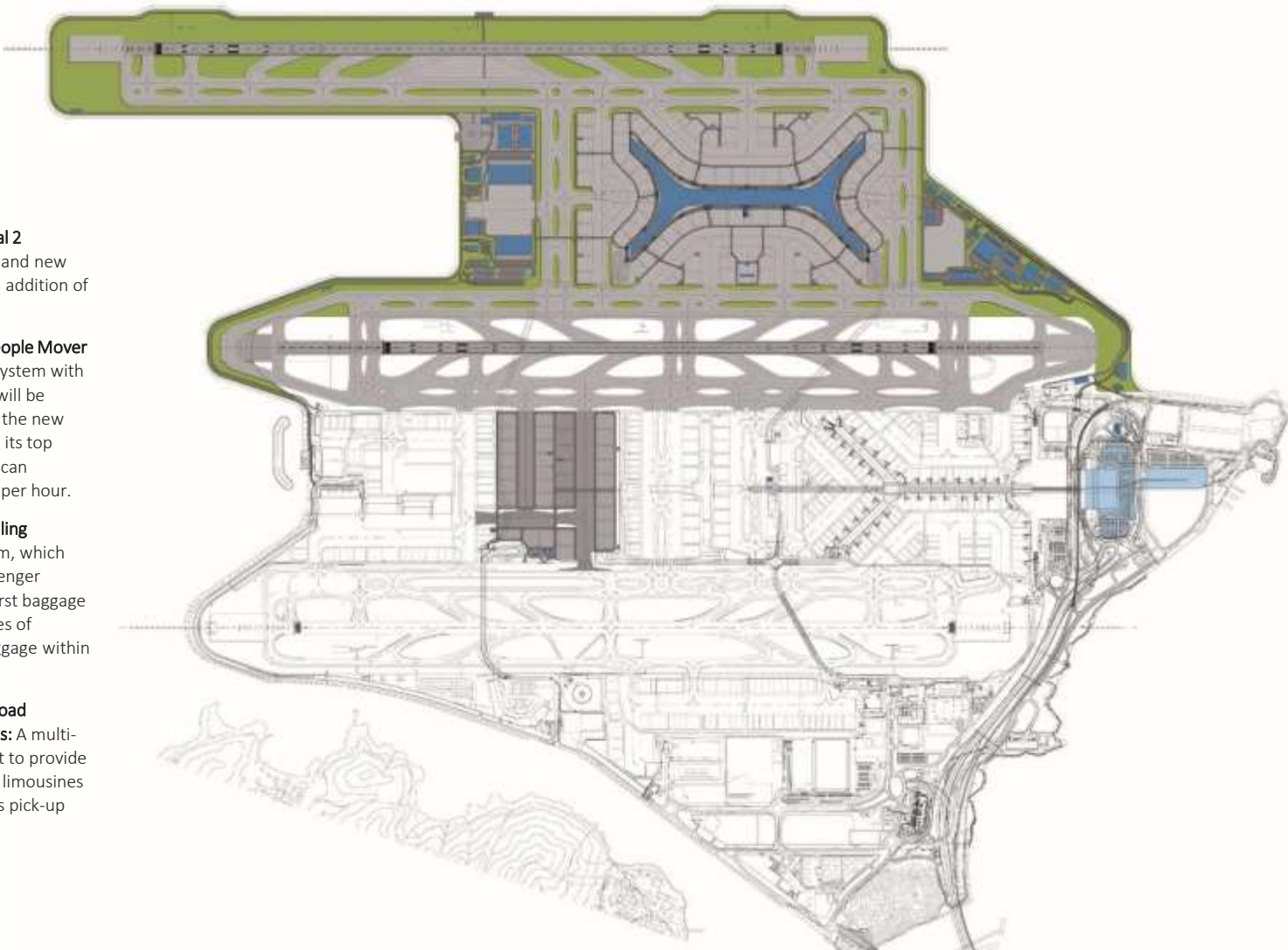
Hong Kong, China

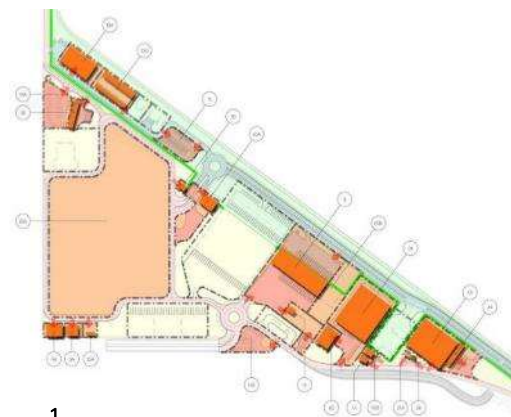
Client	Project Size
Airport Authority Hong Kong	1,500,000 ft ² for 20 buildings
Year	Construction Cost
2019 – 2020	USD 200 billion
Project Type	My Role in the project
Master Planning Architecture Transportation	Project Architect

Before the pandemic, the Hong Kong International Airport was connected to about 180 destinations, through over 1,000 daily flights by more than 100 airlines. In order to meet future demand until 2030 and beyond, the Airport Authority Hong Kong proposed the expansion of the airport into a three-runway system ("3RS") to support the two currently operated runways. The 3rd runway project involves seven core projects, namely:

- 1. Construction of the 3rd Runway including ancillary facilities:** The new runway will be 2.36 miles long, with its supporting taxiway systems. This 3rd runway is expected to enlarge the maximum capacity of Air Traffic Movements by 33 movements per hour.
- 2. Land Reclamation:** Approximately 650 hectares of land to the north of the existing airport island will be acquired through land formation.
- 3. Construction of new passenger concourse and parking positions:** A new passenger concourse with over 3 million ft² of floor area and an apron will be built to support the new runway. Approximately 100 parking stands including 62 frontal and 43 remote stands to be proposed.

- 4. Expansion of the existing Terminal 2 building:** The expanded Terminal 2 and new concourse are targeted to serve an addition of 30 million passengers annually.
- 5. Provision of a new Automated People Mover system:** A new 1.6 mile long APM system with an integrated maintenance depot will be extended to connect Terminal 2 at the new passenger concourse. Operating at its top speed of 50 mile/hour, the system can transport up to 10,800 passengers per hour.
- 6. Provision of a new Baggage Handling System:** The new high-speed system, which links Terminal 2 with the new passenger concourse, aims to transport the first baggage to the luggage belt upon 20 minutes of passengers' arrival and the last baggage within 40 minutes.
- 7. Construction of comprehensive road network and transportation facilities:** A multi-modal transport facility will be built to provide additional coach parking, taxis and limousines staging areas, and pre-booked taxis pick-up area, etc.

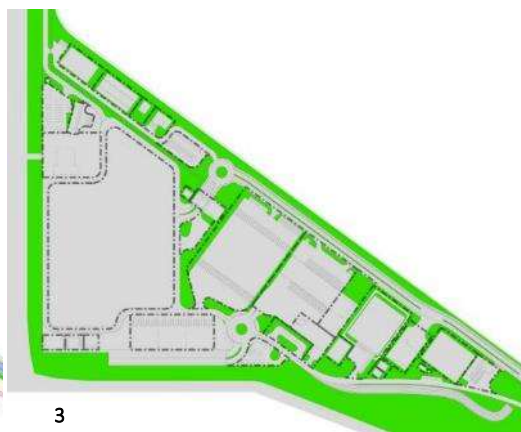




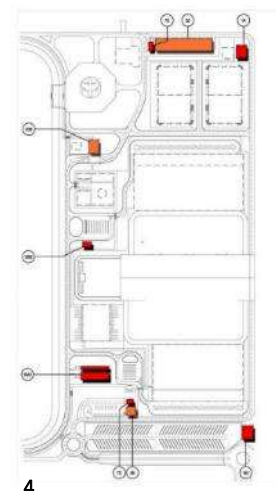
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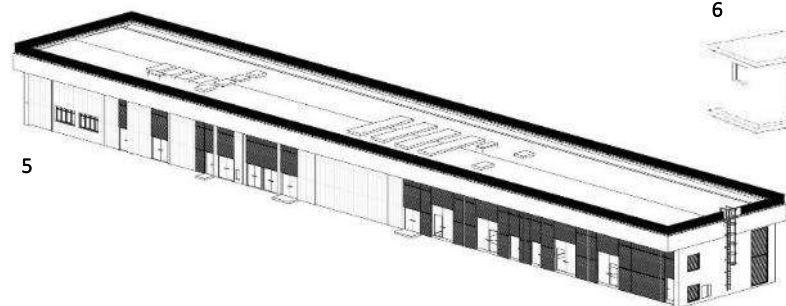
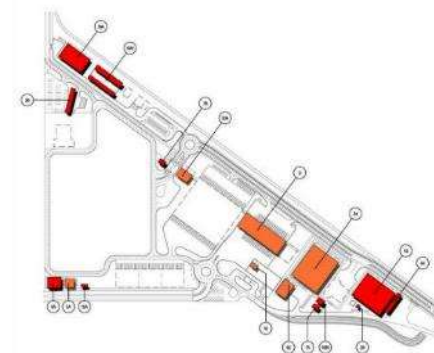
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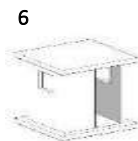
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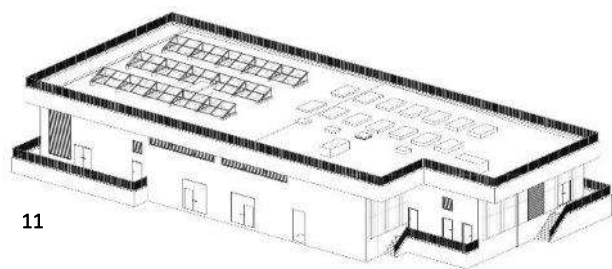
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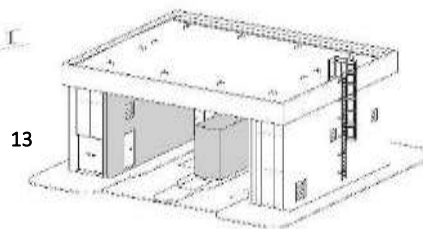
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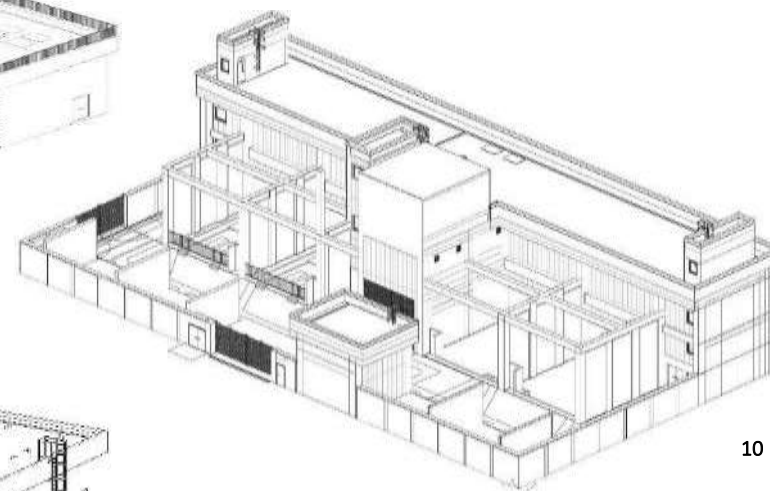
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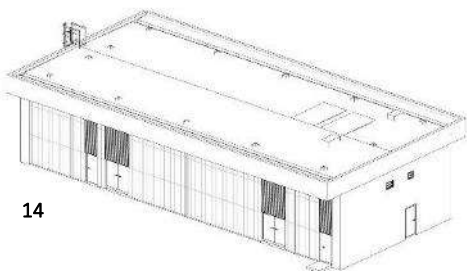
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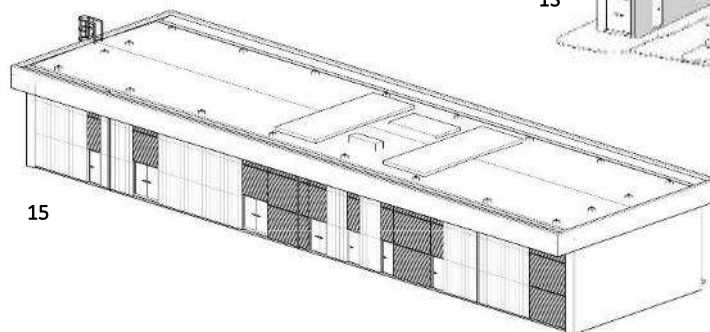
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14



15

1 – 3. Disposition of buildings, ingress to the buildings, and new green areas at the development.

4. Analysis of building classification.

5. Aircraft Fuel Dispenser Staging and Staff Facility.

6. Prototype of lightning shelter.

7. Aircraft Wash and Portable Water Facility.

8. Prototype of toilet.

9. Electrical Substation.

10. CLP Substation.

11. Data Center.

12. GSE Battery Charging Facility.

13. Prototype of Trichurator.

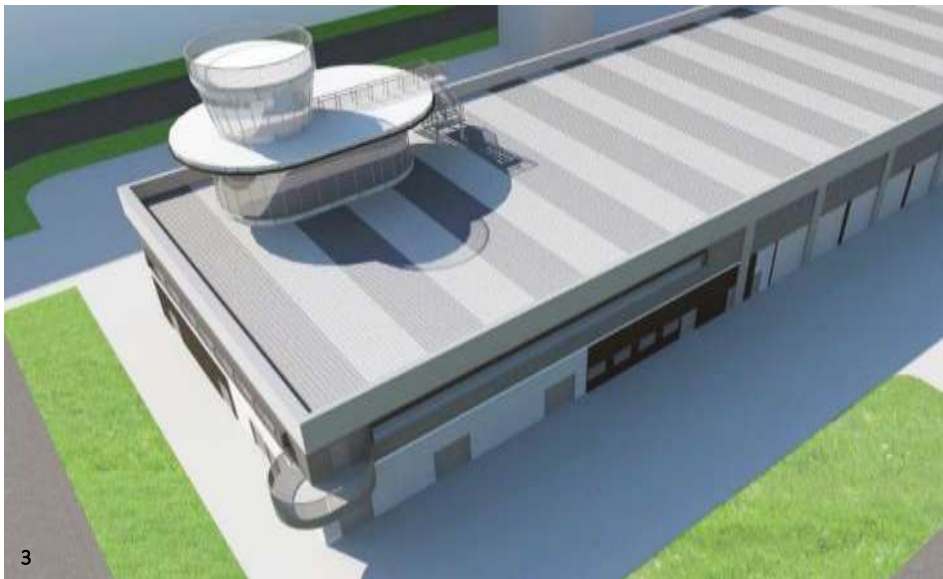
14 – 15. Electrical Substation.



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- 1 – 2. Fire station at the new 3rd runway plot showing evening view and daytime view.
- 3. ARE Store and Observation Facility (AREOF).
- 4. Gatehouse building.
- 5. Rendering of standard façade details applicable to the new ancillary buildings.



China Poly Group Zhongshan Port Mixed-Use Complex

Zhongshan, China

Client
China Poly Group Corporation
(China)

Year
2011 – 2013

Project Type
Urban Design | High-rise | Retail
| Corporate | Hospitality

Project Size
2,740,000 ft² | 5.1 hectare

Est. Construction Cost
USD 4 billion

China Poly Group Corporation kicked off a development project in Zhongshan in 2011 which was approved publicly by the Development Bureau of the Chinese Government due to its strategic position as an international smart and sustainable financial hub.

The project owned a total land use area of 5.1 Ha. The total buildable floor area was approximately 3.55 million square feet. It was composed by four multi-national corporate headquarters namely Samsung, China Mobile,

China Unicom, and China Construction Bank. All these Grade A high rise office buildings featured green design and energy-efficient strategies.

The development also include a 5-star luxurious Le Meridien hotel equipped with world class conference facilities that made international trade shows and business convention feasible. Attached to the hotel is a five-storey high JUSCO department store.

Schematic design works of this project was completed in 2013.



Ground floor plan of the overall development.

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Tianjin World Trade Center

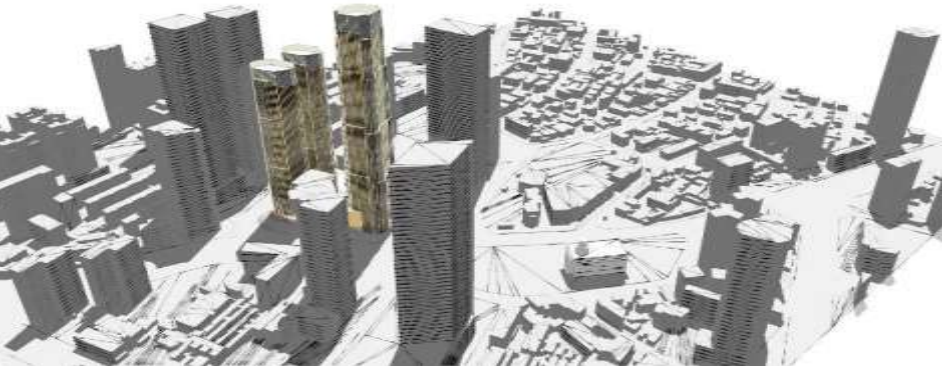
Tianjin, China

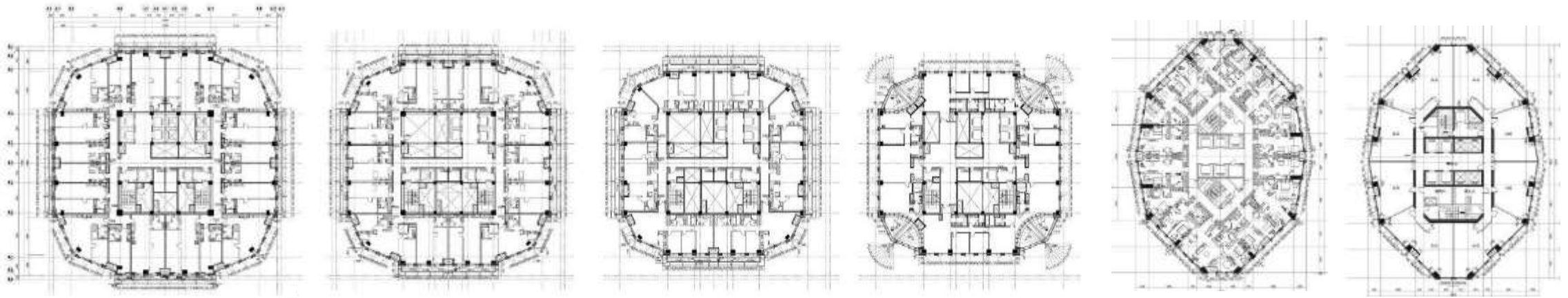
Client CapitaLand Limited (Singapore)	Project Size 2,050,000 ft² 57 floors
Year 2008 – 2013	Construction Cost USD 900 million
Project Type Super High-rise Mixed-use	My Role in the project Project Architect

The project is located within the central business district area of Xiao Bai Road, conveniently next to the Xiao Bai Road subway station. The site is adjacent to the famous local musical theatre, the world-known cultural street, the Fifth Avenue and also the important commercial complex such as the Victorious Gate Mansion Shopping Center. Consisting of 3 towers and a commercial podium, the main tower structure has been constructed to 25/F (or 400 feet) ten years ago in 1998. Due to economic ad political reason, the construction halted and the project owner filed bankruptcy. Ten years later in 2008, the government transferred title to CapitaLand who won the auction of the project.

For cost effective reason, the client requested a reinforcement of the existing steel structure and

continuation of the tower body up to the maximum allowable height of 820 feet. This main tower accommodates 57 storeys of high-end service apartment, representing a GFA of 750,000 ft². The other two towers are office and service apartments of concrete and steel composite structure, each soaring 540 ft tall with a GFA of 430,000 ft² and 480,000 ft² respectively. The elevation design emphasizes on verticality to enhance the height of the towers. Fenestration details reflect the proportional English and French colonial architectural styles, which echo with the surrounding architecture at the Fifth Avenue. Building materials were chosen to blend with the existing surrounding buildings, creating continuity of using simple and clean color combinations.

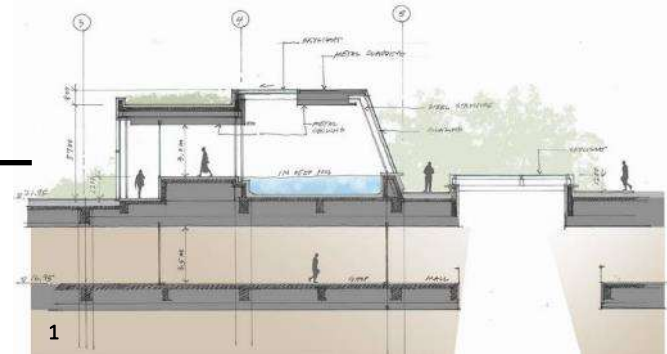




Above:
Variations of typical floor plates of
the three towers.

Below left:
Landscape design on G/F and on
5/F podium roof.

1. Sectional sketch of the covered
swimming pool on podium roof
and retail space below.
2. Sketch model of the spatial
quality on the podium roof.
3. Podium roof under
construction.





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1. Computer rendering of the front entrance to the main office tower.

2. Lighting effect at the crown of the main office tower in the evening.

3. Interior view of the retail podium.

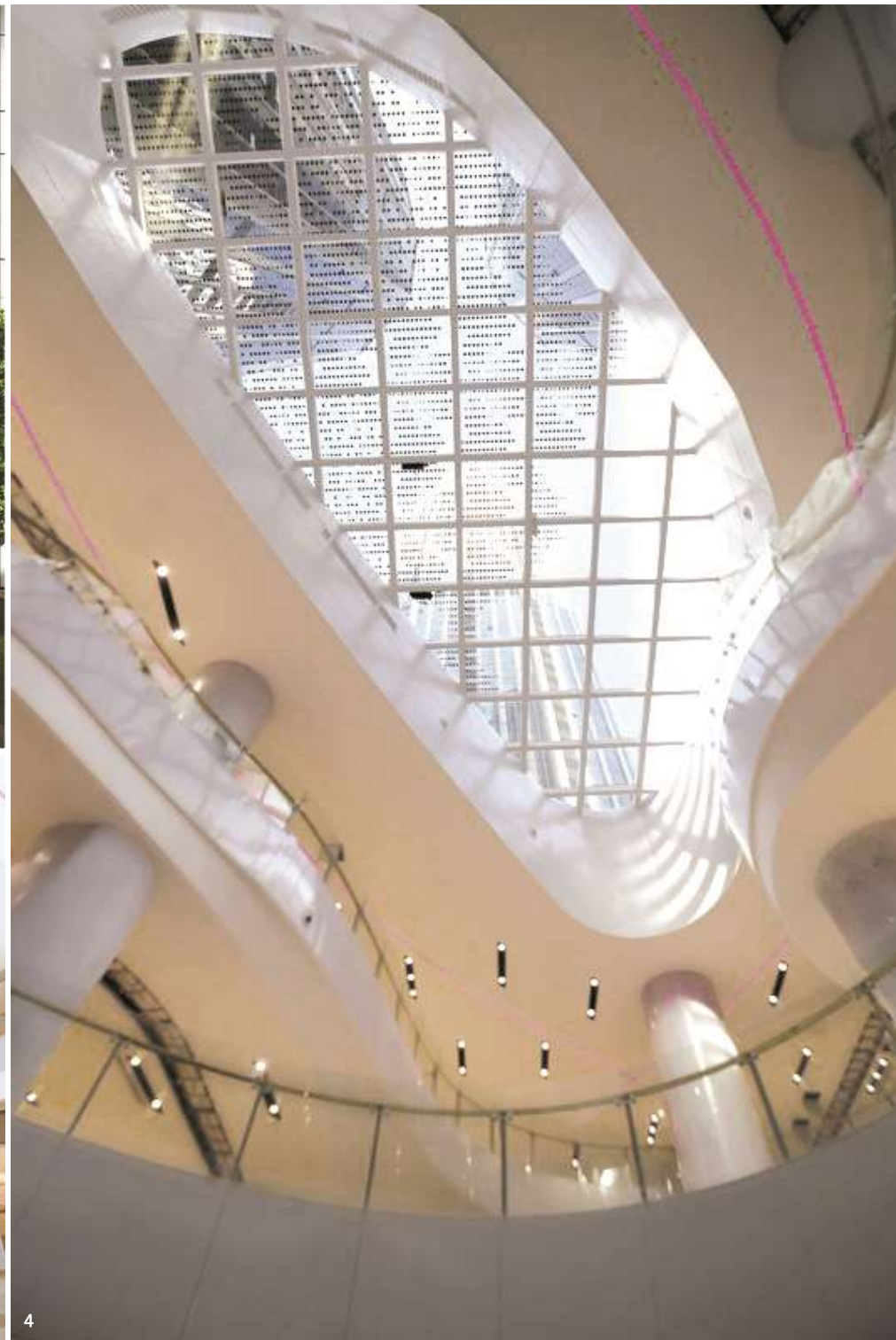
4. Interior view of the retail podium and the skylight on roof deck.



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Chang-Le Road Mixed-Use Tower

Shanghai, China

Client CapitaLand Limited (Singapore)	Project Size 710,000 ft ² 33 floors
Year 2010 – 2013	Construction Cost USD 220 million
Project Type Super High-rise Mixed-use	My Role in the project Project Architect

The iconic 33-storey mixed-use residential, office, and retail development is located on an empty plot bounded by Chang-Le Road and Ju-Lu Road in the Shanghai Puxi district. The fundamental principles determining the building form and façade are namely quality of light, view assess, energy efficiency and relationship with existing urban fabric.

The tower takes the form of an interlocking rectangles with sleek (125 mm wide) silver aluminum mullions to demarcate stone panels and glass walls while also reinforces the masses intersection. In order to satisfy official energy efficiency, the overall glass-to-wall ratio to be kept under 7:3. The tower façade is meticulously designed with a composition of stone cladding and IGU. Large size stone panels are concentrated on the podium façade where a high level of privacy is needed for residential units. The number of stone panels reduces as the tower elevates until becoming all clear glass on the roof feature, thus giving a smooth

transition.

Grade A office space occupies 6/F to 33/F. The rectangular typical office floor plate optimizes floor efficiency. 108 residential units compose three podium floors and two tower floors. A central courtyard is specially designed on the second floor which does not only encourage outdoor activity space for kids and residents but also serves as a light well filtering sunlight into the surrounding corridor, thus further reducing energy consumed on lighting.

A lounge and a restaurant locating at the north eastern corner provide all day catering service to both residents and office workers. The north and the east are the quietest area in the site.

A south facing 7,000 ft² retail space not only supplies daily necessity to the occupants in the tower but also provides alternative shopping choices for the community.



Pearl River New Town – East Tower Design Competition

Guangzhou, China

Client
Chow Tai Fook Enterprises Ltd.
(HK)

Year
2008

Project Type
Super high-rise | Mixed use

Project Size
3,800,000 ft² | 100 floors

Est. Construction Cost
USD 3 billion

My Role in the project
Project Architect

The Guangzhou Pearl River New Town comprises 7 nos. world class architecture masterpieces, namely Guangzhou Children's Museum, Guangzhou Library, Guangzhou Opera House, Guangdong Museum, New TV Tower, West Tower, and the upcoming East Tower. The East Tower strives to put a last touch to the magnificent skyline. Its sophisticated building form represents Guangzhou's international landmark. Strong emphasis is laid to maintain the congruous ambiance with the West Tower and also the immediate urban context. As such, the design of Guangzhou East Tower is in harmony with the neighborhood yet reserve its own prestigious identity.

The total site area is approximately 290,000 ft²,

whereas the total floor area above ground is estimated 3,800,000 ft², a plot ratio of 1:13. The main tower building is dedicated for office floors while the annex tower accommodates serviced apartment. The 5-storey podium comprises of high-end department store and restaurants. Underground supermarket and carpark occupy the basement floors where a convenient and efficient urban transportation interlink is provided. The open space, sunken garden, waterscape, view terrace and other greenery features altogether form a dynamic landscaping district. Different landscaping elements span across various levels and locations of the architectural space, integrated with the striking scenery of the Peral Rive New Tower Plaza.

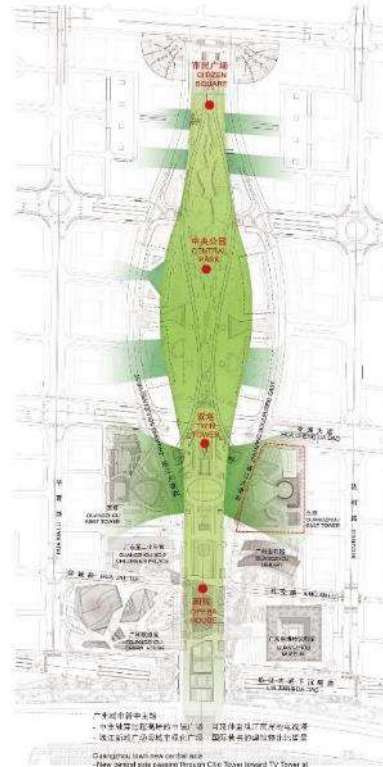




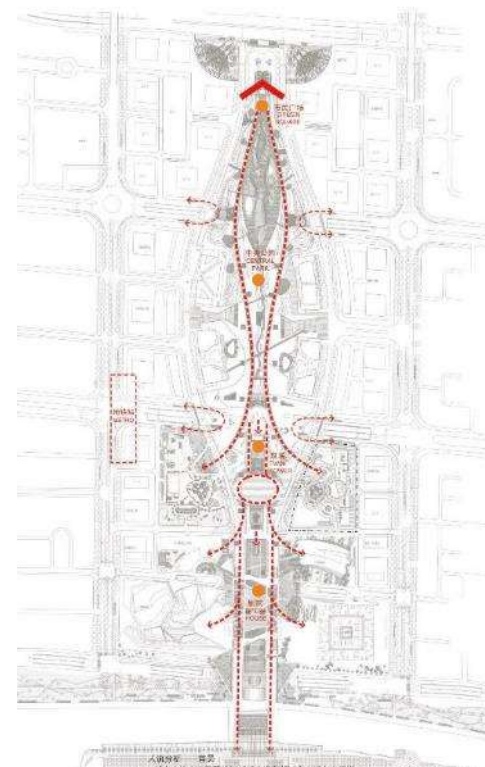
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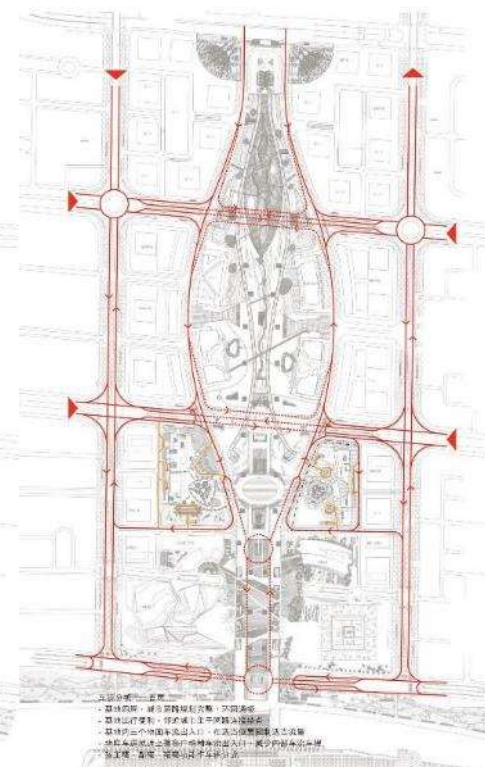
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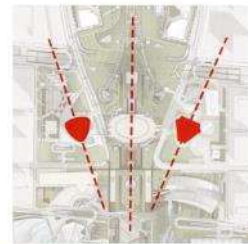
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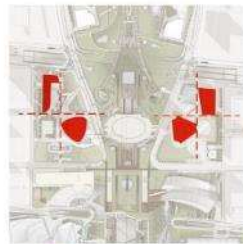
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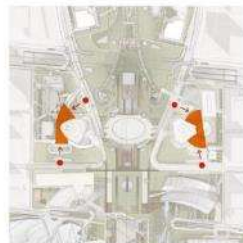
URBAN AXIS



COMPOSITION



URBAN EDGE

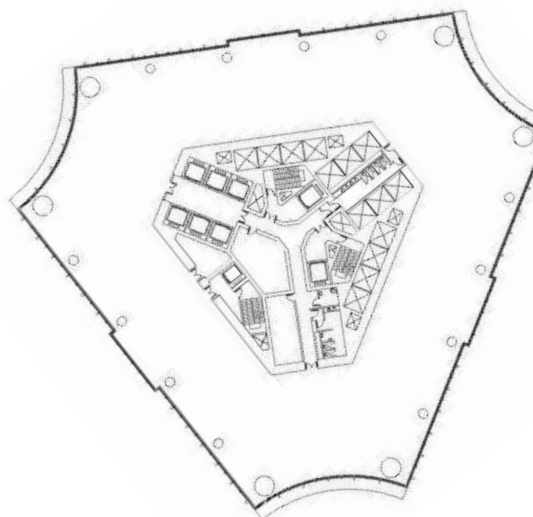


PLAZA/ENTRANCE

7



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1. Zoning analysis.
2. Tower view analysis.
3. Landscape analysis.
4. Intersite pedestrian circulation.
5. Vehicular traffic system at Basement 1 level.
6. Wind and solar energy strategies at the tower crown. Renewable energy generated is used in the sky lobby and all day dining restaurants.
7. 8. The evolution of building form.
9. Typical office floor plate at the main tower.



The podium is composed of 4 main elements, namely: City Stage, Atrium Plaza, Cinema City, and Sunken Plaza.

City Stage provides spacious open common area suitable for performance and gathering. Its glazed façade utilizes natural lighting and optimizes sceneries around.

Atrium Plaza emphasizes the wholeness of the space. It provides spatial and visual connection of all podium floors.

Cinema City accommodates different theatres. It is located in close proximity to the sunken plaza to ease fire escape. It is remoted from the main structure to facilitate construction.

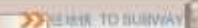
Sunken Plaza introduces natural daylight to basement levels, and it creates a semi outdoor space that is separated from the hustle environment of the city.



下沉广场
SUNKEN PLAZA



电影城
CINEMA CITY



Shanghai Center International Design Competition

Shanghai, China

Client	Project Size
Sun Hung Kai Properties (HK)	3,550,000 ft² 121 floors
Year	Est. Construction Cost
2007	USD 2.5 billion
Project Type	My Role in the project
Super high-rise Mixed-use	Architectural Designer

Skyscrapers are the efficient response to space constraint and high cost in real estate projects. Since the invention in the late 19th century, skyscrapers have become icons of ingenuity and ambition – lasting monuments to the spirit of our time.

Participating in an international design competition in 2008, the concept proposal is a super high-rise structure soaring 1,700 ft high in 121 floors. At level 1,700 ft, the tower crown accommodates high-end public amenities in correspondence to the podium below. It is a landscaped atrium with restaurants lounges and observation deck, which offers great view over the city of Shanghai.

The physical separation of tower and podium forms an atrium as a public forum. It is covered by a translucent roof structure while allowing natural daylight for exhibitions and artistic performances. Most public amenities such as retail restaurants, smaller F&B outlets, supermarket, museum, and the access to the proposed underground pedestrian concourse are located within the podium. All parking spaces are on lower basement levels.

The podium’s layered appearance is mirrored in the stepping of the tower and reflects a language consequently expressed in the design. Retracting and protruding portions of the podium are of contemporary geometry and to

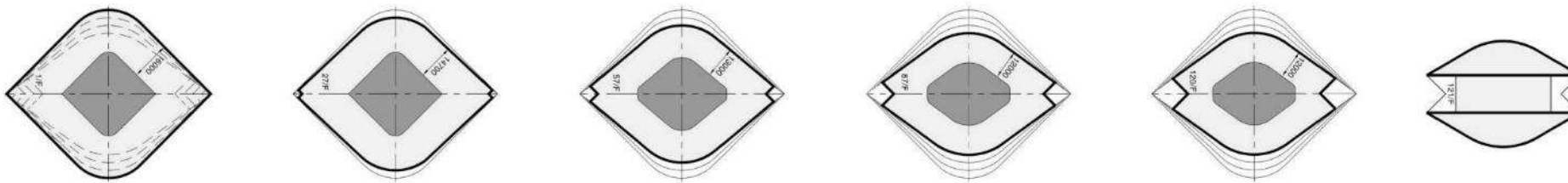
also accommodate the outdoor features of restaurants and cafes.

Stone cladding on podium façade is intended to contrast the glazed skin of the tower just as the tensile roof structure over the atrium is to contrast the solid appearance of the podium. In contrast to the podium, the curtain wall system of the tower visually maximizes its glazed surface. It is further accentuated horizontally by silver anodized aluminum mullions, Whereas all vertical joints are structurally glazed. The stepped perimeter of the tower’s curved sides is complimented by a tapered facade at the angled sides. Both features thereby gradually diminish the floor plate and provide for varying floor sizes from 20,000 ft² to 33,000 ft².

To offset the angled sides becoming increasingly acute toward the top. They are folded back, visually causing a vertical split in the facade. It is a distinguishing feature, predominantly derived from the rational of the project’s geometry and functionality.

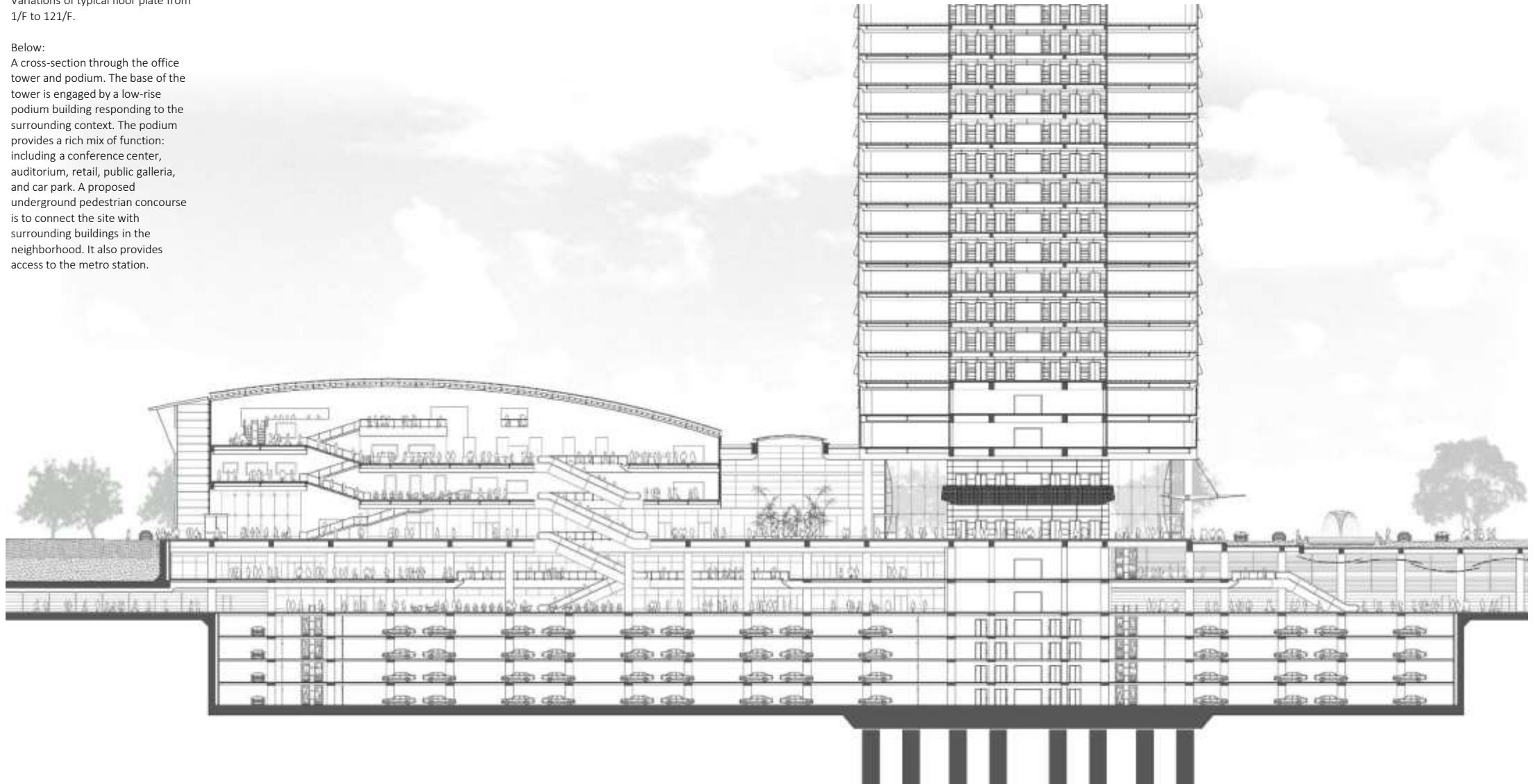
The podium, the tower, and its top consequently follow contemporary lines in geometry and all components are molded into one cohesive design.





Above:
Variations of typical floor plate from
1/F to 121/F.

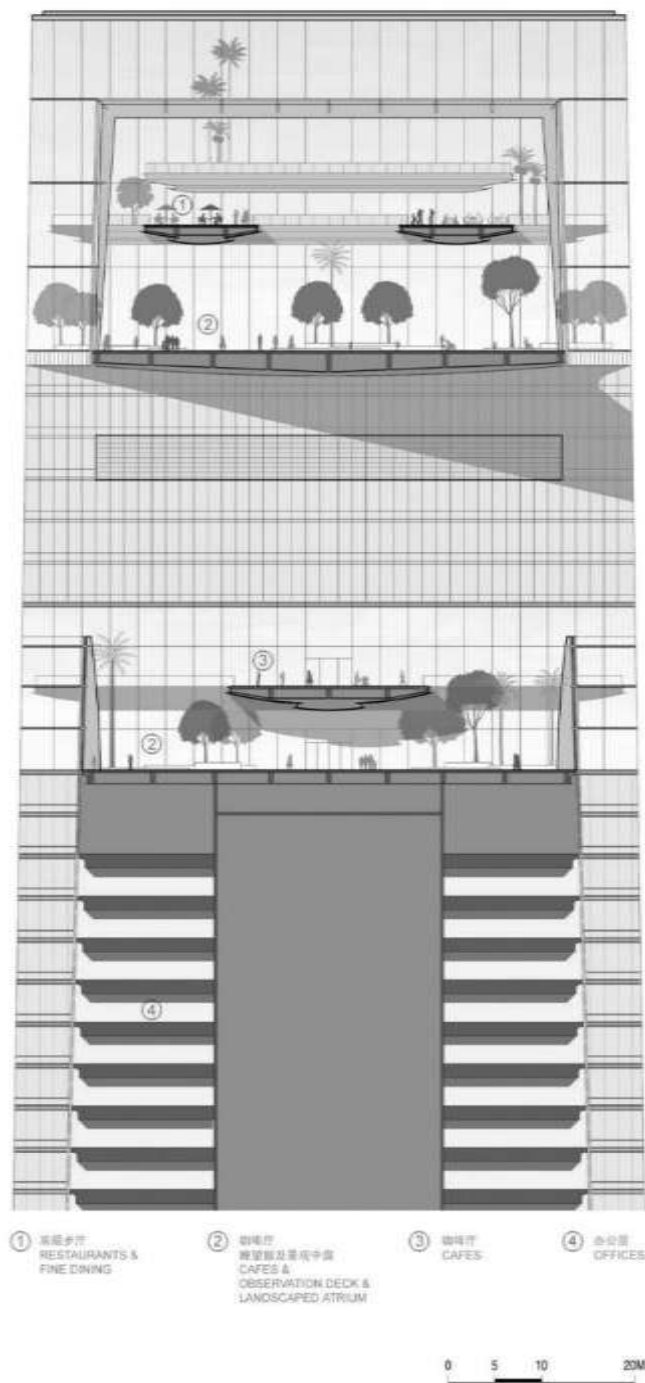
Below:
A cross-section through the office tower and podium. The base of the tower is engaged by a low-rise podium building responding to the surrounding context. The podium provides a rich mix of function: including a conference center, auditorium, retail, public galleria, and car park. A proposed underground pedestrian concourse is to connect the site with surrounding buildings in the neighborhood. It also provides access to the metro station.





Specialty restaurants, cafes, and a public observation deck are located from Level 500m. Citizens can appreciate the view of Shanghai from a new angle whether having a proper meal or a casual tea break.

Opposite page:
An evening view of Shanghai Center with Jin Mao Tower and International Commerce Centre together.



Residential Development at 1385 Hillside Circle

Burlingame, California, United States

Client
Private Client

Year

2024

Project Type

Residential | Architecture

Project Size
7,000 ft² | 3 houses

My Role in the project

Principal



444 N. Fair Oaks Ave.

Pasadena, California, United States

Client
SummerHill Apartment
Communities

Year
2022 – 2024

Project Type
Multi-family residential

Project Size
365,000 ft² | 1.86 acre

My Role in the project
Senior Designer

The project site is located at the intersection of North Fair Oaks Avenue and East Villa Street, 0.5 miles north of the Pasadena Memorial Park Train Station in the Fair Oaks / Orange Grove Specific Plan Area.

The existing site is primarily under use by a building material and hardware center and consists of a store building, a series of covered open air storage structures, and open material storage areas with a 3 story 4 unit apartment building in the leg towards Raymond.

The project applies the use of California Density Bonus in keeping with the emerging Fair Oaks / Orange Grove Specific Plan update including 87 DU/AC base density. Proposed are 5% very low and 5% moderate affordable units

Parcel A consists of 243 apartment units in a 4-6 story building oriented in a pedestrian friendly manner along N. Fair Oaks Ave. & East Villa St.

Parcel B consists of two buildings, each comprises a pair of 2 story high townhomes along North Raymond Avenue.





1

1. Ground floor plan of the entire development.
2. Close up view of the building entrance at street level.
3. Close up view of building façade.
4. View along N. Fair Oaks Avenue where stoops are accessible from the street level.
5. Spanish colonial style is adopted along East Villa Street.



3



4



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11 El Camino Real

San Carlos, California, United States

Client
SummerHill Apartment
Communities

Year
2022 – 2024

Project Type
Multi-family residential

Project Size
378,000 ft² | 2.2 acre

My Role in the project
Senior Designer

The project site is located at 11 El Camino Real in San Carlos, CA. The parcel number for the site is APNs 045-320-170 and 045-320-220. Adjacent neighbors to the site include a strip mall south of project - currently obtains access to its parking via shared entrance on CVS property (see attached parking count document). A vacant Parcel North of Project on F Street: Owned by County. County intends for it to be developed into 20-25 affordable units.

General program and planning assumptions are as followed:

5 stories maximum height measured from ECR with underground parking/daylight out rear as required.

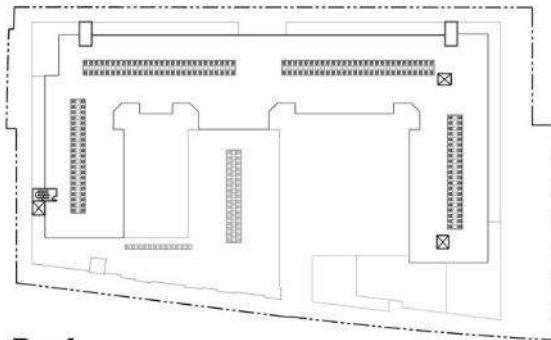
Active frontage on the ground level leasing/mail, lobby, fitness, WFH lounge, bike repair/storage - at ground level;

- Club, Pool & spa – on podium;
- Roof deck with amenity space at top level;
- Project to address design interface, circulation, and access with existing Shopping Center.



FLOOR AREAS BY LEVEL (SF)	RESIDENTIAL	INDOOR AMENITIES	GARAGE	GSF TOTAL	PATIO / TERRACE
LEVEL 0- BASEMENT		1,000	65,260	66,260	
LEVEL 1	8,030	5,440	58,250	71,720	440
TYPE IIA TOTAL	8,030	6,440	123,510	137,980	440
LEVEL 2	52,110	2,510		54,620	3,750
LEVEL 3	51,940	1,180		53,120	3,710
LEVEL 4	52,890			52,890	3,770
LEVEL 5	47,160	520		47,680	4,270
LEVEL 6	31,950	360		32,310	5,100
TYPE IIIA TOTAL	236,050	4,570		240,620	20,600
BUILDING TOTALS	244,080	11,010	123,510		21,040
GROSS FLOOR AREA (SF)			±	378,600	

USABLE OPEN SPACE			
COMMON O.S. (PRIVATE & PUBLIC)	OPEN SPACE @ LEVEL 1	± 4,750	SF
	NORTH COURTYARD	± 4,700	SF
	SOUTH COURTYARD	± 11,400	SF
	ROOF DECK 1 @ LEVEL 5	± 1,940	SF
	ROOF DECK 2 @ LEVEL 6	± 950	SF
TOTAL COMMON O.S.		± 23,740	SF
TOTAL PRIVATE OPEN SPACE		± 21,040	SF
		± 44,780	SF



Roof



Level 6



Level 5



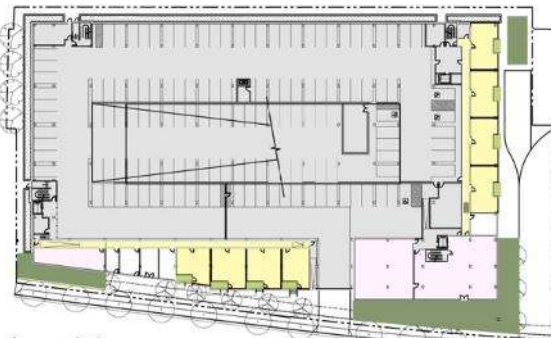
Level 4



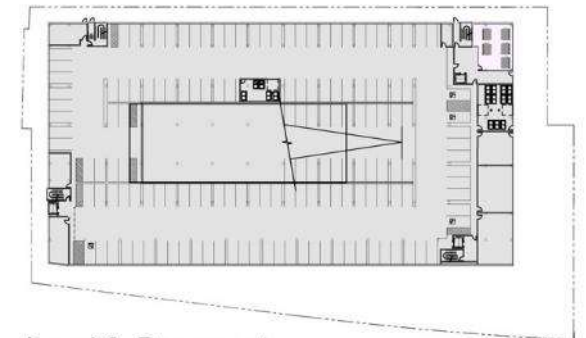
Level 3



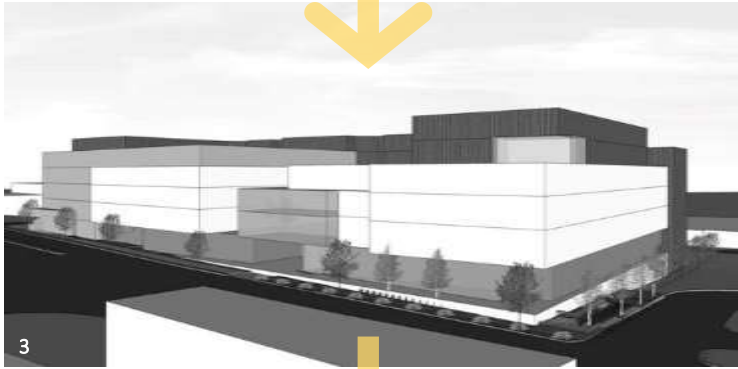
Level 2: Podium



Level 1



Level 0: Basement



Previous page:
Floor plans of the entire development.

- 1 – 4. Sketchup models showing the evolution of development.
- 5. A hand sketch conceptual diagram at early stage illustrating the broken down of building mass.
- 6. Close up perspective showing the corner of the amenity plaza on Ground Level. The space is accentuated by the interplay of building volume.
- 7. Perspective from south east corner.



Public Subsidized Residential Redevelopment

Hong Kong, China

Client Hong Kong Housing Authority	Project Size 537,000 ft ² 40 floors	Sustainability Certification Hong Kong BEAM Plus (NB) GOLD Assessment
Year 2014 – 2018	Construction Cost USD 190 million	
Project Type Super high-rise Residential	My Role in the project Senior Team Leader	

The proposed public subsidized residential redevelopment at Wo Sheung Tun Street, Hong Kong was a response to solve the housing crisis in the mid-2010s. Sited on a mountainous landscape 20 min by car from the city center, the project consists of a single tower block of 40 residential floors, providing . This a total of 806 nos. of 1-bedroom, 2-bedroom, and 3-bedroom flats. A South facing landscaped courtyard on the podium level will provide over 30% of greenery space with children play area and stroll garden.

Sustainable design strategies had been adopted in this project. The variation in prototypes of each flat unit was kept at minimum so that standard details was massively produced for better control of quality and time. Precast elements, such as external walls and staircases were widely applied for the purpose of mass

production and shortened construction time on site. Construction method was reduced to its simplest form to allow easier construction by general tradespersons.

Natural lighting and ventilation was allowed for habitable rooms in domestic units such as living and dining areas, bedrooms and kitchens, as well as common areas including typical lift lobbies and corridors in order to create a pleasant and healthy environments to the residents. The selection of environmentally friendly construction materials that had a fair recyclable properties or with low VOCs contents was highly recommended.

The entire construction achieved final completion in early 2018.





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1. Front façade of the development. Cyan and off white are the primary colors of the tower. Grey tinted glass is on the southern side to reduce solar heat gain.

2. Landscaped courtyard at the podium level providing leisure facilities to the residents.

3. View of landscaped courtyard and children play area upon completion.

4. Typical floor plan.

5. Physical presentation model showing the relationship between the residential tower and the sloped site.

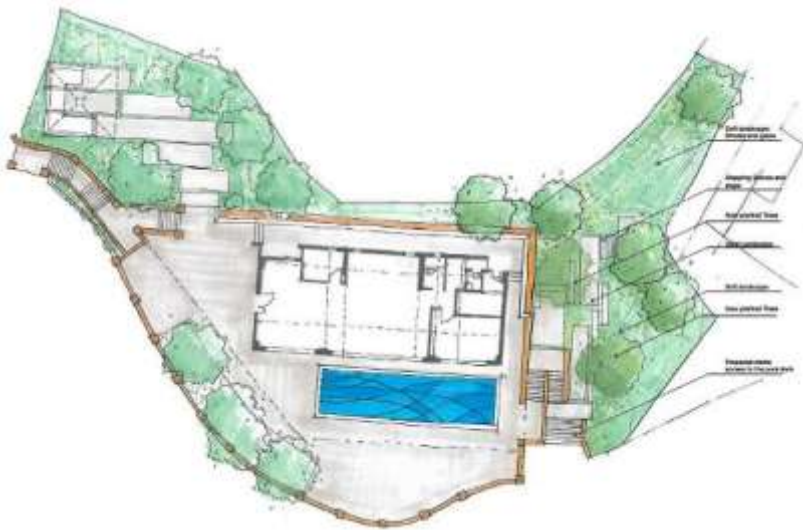
Luxurious Single Family Resort on Cheung Chau Island

Hong Kong, China

Client	Project Size
Asia Standard Group Ltd. (HK)	4,000 ft ²
Year	Construction Cost
2014 – 2016	USD 3 million
Project Type	My Role in the project
Residential	Senior Team Leader

Situated on a wooded sloping hill at Peak Road Lot 930, this luxurious single family home is approached through a gently curving pathway. The main house is placed on an elevated concrete plinth paved with fine granite. The reinforced concrete building is cladding with light beige granite and topped with dark grey Chinese slate tiles.

The ground floor accommodates a dining and living room, overlooking a private swimming pool at the outdoor patio. The same level also accommodates the main kitchen and maid's room, and a study and store room. The first floor accommodates three en-suites all provided with walk-in closet. Substantial completion of the superstructure, together with interior renovation, was achieved by the end of 2016.





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1. Front elevation of the family home overlooking a private swimming pool. Granites are applied as pavement and as external wall cladding.

2. Marble staircase leading pedestrian from Peak Road to the building podium deck.

3. Living room with open view to the swimming pool.

4. Dining and open kitchen.

5. Typical marble countertop at basin.



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Luxurious Single Family Residence at No. 8 Kent Road

Hong Kong, China

Client
New World Development Ltd.
(HK)

Year
2014 – 2016

Project Type
Residential

Project Size
6,000 ft²

Construction Cost
USD 8 million

My Role in the project
Senior Team Leader

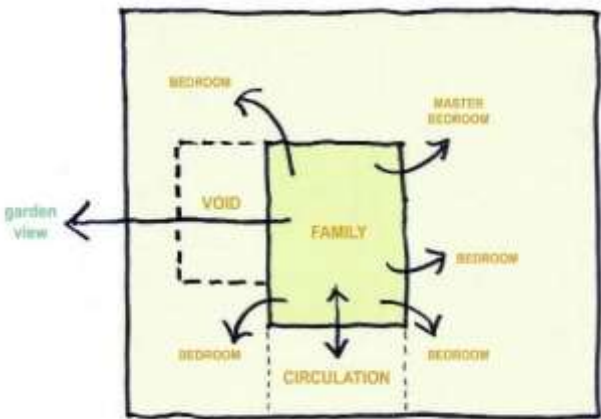
Located at prestigious residential area in Kowloon Tong, No.8 Kent Road is a two-storey high luxurious single family home with an underground car park and mechanical rooms.

The exterior outlook adopted Neo-classical style which is represented by granite panels and aluminum alloy window frames and claddings. The main entrance faces Kent Road, which is paved with granite stones. An outdoor swimming

pool and landscape courtyard garden are situated at the backyard.

The ground floor accommodates living and dining area with a maid room and kitchen. Three en-suites are located on first floor. A small landscape garden is located on the roof.

The superstructure was completed in 2015 and interior was furnished by 2016.





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1. Front elevation of the single family residence facing the granite paved arrival courtyard.

2. A landscape courtyard and an outdoor swimming pool to the rear side of the residence.

3. Close up of façade detail.

4. Interior of living room.

5. Interior of dining room.

6. Interior of master bedroom.



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Nanchang Wanli Crowne Plaza Resort Hotel

Nanchang, China

Client	Project Size
InterContinental Hotels Group	436,000 ft ² 9 floors
Year	Construction Cost
2011 – 2015	USD 165 million
Project Type	My Role in the project
Hospitality	Project Architect



Nanchang is the capital of Jiang Xi Province in southeastern China. It is bounded to the west by the Jiuling Mountains, and to the east by Poyang Lake. It is famous for its stunning scenery, rich history and cultural sites.

Wanli is one of the five districts in Nanchang. It covers over 100 square mile in the northwestern part of Nanchang within the West Mountains. More than 70% is forest-covered and the majority of the economy is natural resource based, with forestry and Chinese medicinal herbs being the focus.

InterContinental Hotels Group plc proposed a luxurious five-star resort hotel sitting amongst the stunning mountainous landscape in Wanli District. A symmetrical layout is better pronounced as it respects the central axis suggested by the landscape. The hotel allocates 300 nos. guestrooms in two 160 feet tall twin towers extending out to engage the view.

A two-storey podium accommodates major hotel facilities including a 10,000 ft² world class banquet hall cum convention center at the west wing. Underneath the east wing is a health club with provides spa, gymnasium, and an indoor-outdoor swimming pool. Outdoor swimmers enjoy exclusive view of the northern ranges.

In order to unite the east and the west wing, a central pitched atrium space with a soaring 40 feet floor-to-ceiling high suspended glass wall is designed. It forms the hotel lobby lounge.

Above:
Situation plan of the hotel with respect to the urban context. It is located in Wanli District in which over 70% of the area is forest-covered. Its stunning scenery has become one of the district's assets.

Next page:
Interior view of the central pitched atrium.





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1. Front elevation of the hotel development.

2. Interior view of the two-storey high entrance lobby.

3. Front view of the porte cochere and main hotel tower clad with glass reinforced concrete panels.

4. Interior view of a typical hotel guestroom.

5. World class grand ballroom that can accommodate over 1,000 nos. of guests.



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Sheraton Beijing Dongcheng Hotel

Beijing, China

Client	Project Size
Beijing Jinyu Group (China)	876,000 ft ² 22 floors
Year	Construction Cost
2007 – 2010	USD 350 million
Project Type	My Role in the project
High-rise Hospitality	Architectural Designer

The new Sheraton Beijing Dongcheng Hotel is located at the southeast corner of North 3rd Ring Road along the major AnZhen intersection. The building is the last phase development of the overall Global Trade Center complex master plan developed by the Beijing JinYu Group. All six office buildings and a hotel is now completed. The client’s intention to develop the hotel and S.A is to provide a better development mix for the overall development forming a unique, comprehensive and self sustaining entity. This project aims at giving a prominent new landmark located at the highest point in the city of Beijing. The new complex also provides a civil hub for both business and leisure travelers.

The total above ground GFA is 876,000 ft². The hotel gross floor area of 602,000 ft² includes 470 hotel guestrooms, public area and BOH. The hotel is designed with a large podium with extensive conference, spa, F&B facilities. The hotel basement floors are required to be integrated with the adjacent office buildings with connection at the basement concourse.

The 22-storey tall serviced apartment provides 135 one-bedroom to three-bedrooms units.



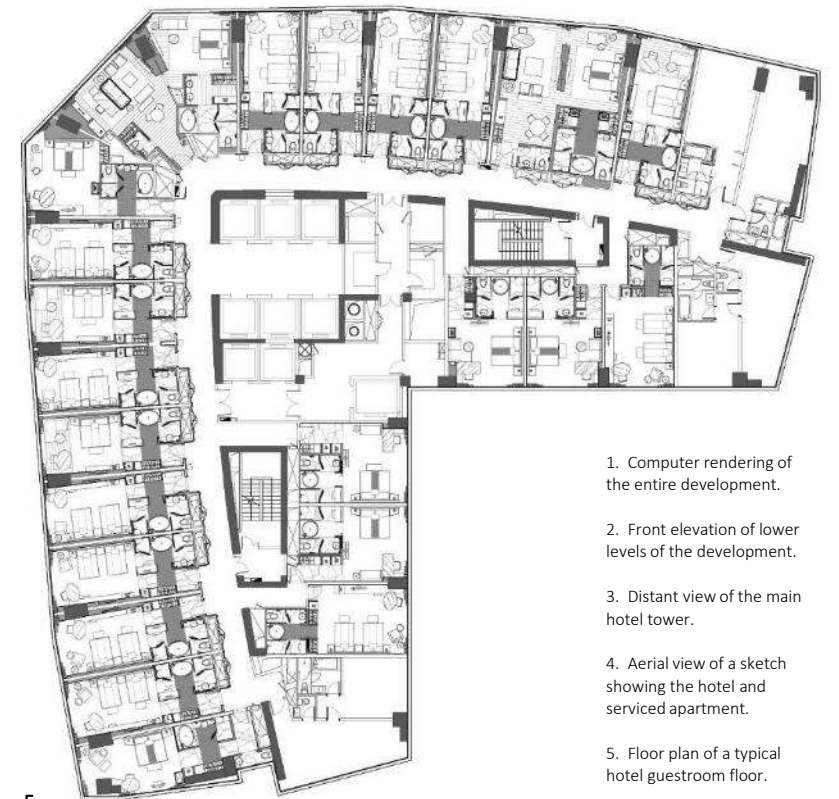
Right:
Desktop study of the building
form and façade treatment.

Opposite page:
Front elevation of the
serviced apartment and
hotel tower upon
completion.





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1. Computer rendering of the entire development.
2. Front elevation of lower levels of the development.
3. Distant view of the main hotel tower.
4. Aerial view of a sketch showing the hotel and serviced apartment.
5. Floor plan of a typical hotel guestroom floor.

Concept Design of Mandarin Oriental Boutique Hotel

Shanghai, China

Client
Oriental Overseas Container Line
Ltd. (HK)

Year
2007 – 2008

Project Type
Architecture | Hospitality

Project Size
162,000 ft²

Construction Cost
USD 40 million

My Role in the project
Architectural Designer

Shanghai's first bars opened at Hengshan Road in the early 20th century, and they remain more popular than those elsewhere. Close to Xujiahui, the street has the reputation of a high end uptown with elegant surroundings. A wide variety of bars ranging from the brash to more intimate and quiet abound to suit visitors.

The 1.5 mile long Hengshan Road was built in 1922. Half a century has left at Hengshan Road a number of historical architecture and humanistic sights with exotic appeal. With the growing prosperity of Xujiahui Commercial City, Hengshan Road, as a branch street of the commercial center and with its unique foreign environmental feature attracted a great number of overseas personages and returned students from abroad to invest in projects while bringing along new concept of the operation of catering and recreational business.

Our client would like to propagate such uptown, hip, luxurious living life style in the neighborhood, thus fostering the idea of a boutique hotel operation in join venture with the Mandarin Oriental Hotel Group.

Constrained by the site set back requirement and building height limitation, the 5-storey high building accommodates 170 guestrooms, elevating not more than 60 feet from street level.

All supporting amenities such as health club, lounge, restaurant, meeting rooms, back-of-house, and car parking are planned in two separate basement floors.

A 50 feet tall featured granite stone wall acts as an element holding all floors together. Granite stones also serve as a principle facade materials.



The Garden of Eden

Macau, China

Client
Macau Academy of Smart Care

Year
2022 – 2025

Project Size
200,000 ft²

Est. Construction Cost
USD 80 million

Sustainability Reference
WELL Building Standard |
Hong Kong BEAM Plus (NB) |
LEED v4.1

Project Type
Architecture | Interior |
Senior

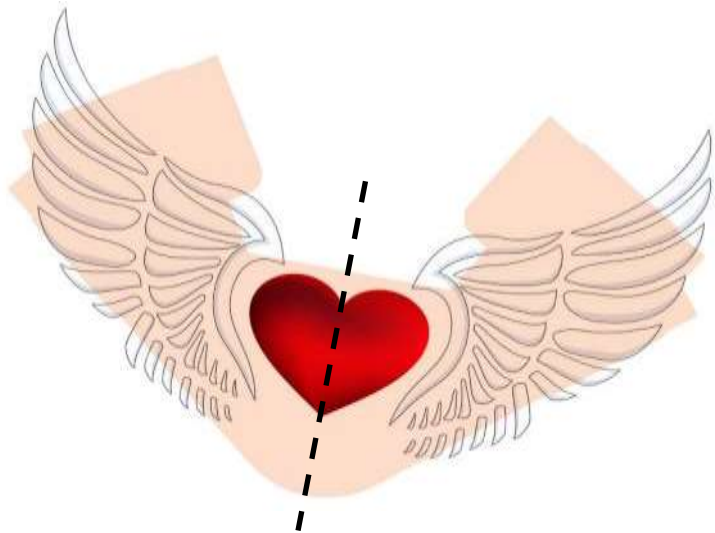
There is an increasing demand of quality long term care services in Macau. Our returning client commissioned us to design an innovative and unique landmark building as a response to address the issue. Located at a prime area in Coloane Macau, the project is a 8-storey high comprehensive development consists of retail, convention center, innovation hub, workshops, elderly homes, and serviced apartment.

Concept

One of the main missions of this project is the evangelism to the non-believing residents and

the soothingness of those who are about to pass. We used to concept of “angel” as he is a spiritual being created by God as His messenger. It is widely received as peaceful & joyful and to deliver God’s good news to people.

The building is a literal translation of an angel form. It takes a symmetrical form that improves structural efficiency and flexibility of planning. Vertical green walls and outdoor plantings are designed to reduce heat island effect. In order to improve energy efficiency, solar panels and mini wind turbines will be installed on roof top.





Aerial view showing the entire development. Sustainability features such as solar panels, mini wind turbines, green walls and planters are clearly seen.

Modernalization of Po Leung Kuk Community Elderly Center

Hong Kong, China

Client	Project Size
Po Leung Kuk (Hong Kong)	4,200 ft²
Year	Construction Cost
2014	USD 540,000
Project Type	My Role in the project
Interior Senior	Project Manager and Lead Architect

An interior fitting-out works for Po Leung Kuk Community Elderly Centre at Ching Long Shopping Mall, Kai Ching Estate, provides elderly activity facilities for the local community.

Ching Long Shopping Mall is a new building. The premises of this elderly center was handed over to us in a bare shell condition. “Nature” and “Eco-friendly” is the design theme of the project because we believe that a natural ambience is more pleasing and comfortable to elderly people. The color tone is warm. Timber is the primary color throughout the design.

High efficiency LED lighting is used. We selected vinyl floor sheet and wall paints to be of very low VOCs content which is not harmful to health. Movable partitions are installed so that the main hall space can be subdivided into smaller break out rooms that can serve different activities at the same time.

The total construction duration was 50 days without extension of time and within budget. The project was completed in March 2014.



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1. Nature and Eco-friendly being the design theme. A tree structure was used to conceal a column. Plotted plants are placed to delivery a green concept. Overall color tone is warm.
2. Reception and nurse station.
3. Main hall area.
4. Folding partitions are used to divide the main hall into small break-out rooms if necessary.

Modernalization of ELCHK Elderly Day Care Center

Hong Kong, China

Client
Evangelical Lutheran Church Social Service (Hong Kong)

Year
2013 – 2014

Project Type
Interior | Senior

Project Size
1,900 ft²

Construction Cost
USD 260,000

My Role in the project
Project Manager and Lead Architect

An interior fitting-out works for Evangelical Lutheran Church Social Service Elderly Day Care Center at Tuen Mun, Hong Kong.

The total floor area is approximately 1,900 ft² on ground floor. The existing facility required further improvement works to cope with modern day operation. Many aged amenities were no longer suitable and safe for elderly people. In light of this, our company was hired to provide design and construction supervision services.

Colonial British style with green features is applied in this project due to the fact that many elderly people in the center are familiar with the British governance. Hence a lot of timber was used in the design to achieve the Colonial British ambience. A wall of artificial culture stone with vertical greenery provides a rustic touch. All mechanical services and lights are designed with high energy efficiency.

The center has been visited by many elderly organizations in Hong Kong after completion of construction works in 2014.



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1. Artificial culture stone and vertical greenery along the wall of the main activity hall gives a sense of rustic touch in the interior environment.
2. Immediate exterior entrance is clad with silver aluminum panels. Due to estate management reason, no construction works was allowed beyond the entrance portal.
3. Curved reception counter with bible verse written in Chinese.
4. The main activity hall, computer corner, and a reading room at far back.

The Diamond of Peace

City of Bamako, Mali

Client Enko Education (Johannesburg)	Project Size 43,000 ft²	Sustainability Reference LEED v4.1
Year 2021	Est. Construction Cost USD 3 million	
Project Type Institution	My Role in the project Principal Architect	

The name “Diamond of Peace” symbolises a hope that children are precious and they will be ambassadors of peace. The application of green and brown colours on the main façade represents Enko’s values of care, path-making, commitment, and team spirit. The entry of the building has a diamond-shaped atrium that rotates 90 degrees on each floor. The atrium carries shiny metallic dove silhouettes flying together that symbolises peace and team spirit. A large peace sign is strategically placed in the courtyard to symbolise peace.

Function

The building is designed to maximise its functional efficiency. The building has five floors, with each floor designed to meet the educational and extracurricular needs of nursery, kindergarten, primary, and secondary school students. A grand staircase and elevator immediately left to the main entry take primary and secondary school students to the upper floors without intersecting with nursery and kindergarten pupils located on the ground floor (G/F). Classrooms were connected by under-covered corridor spaces that can be used for gathering during break times. The G/F has a shared playground for kindergarten and primary school students and accommodates offices and common areas for all staff. An additional playground on the rooftop is zoned for secondary school students.

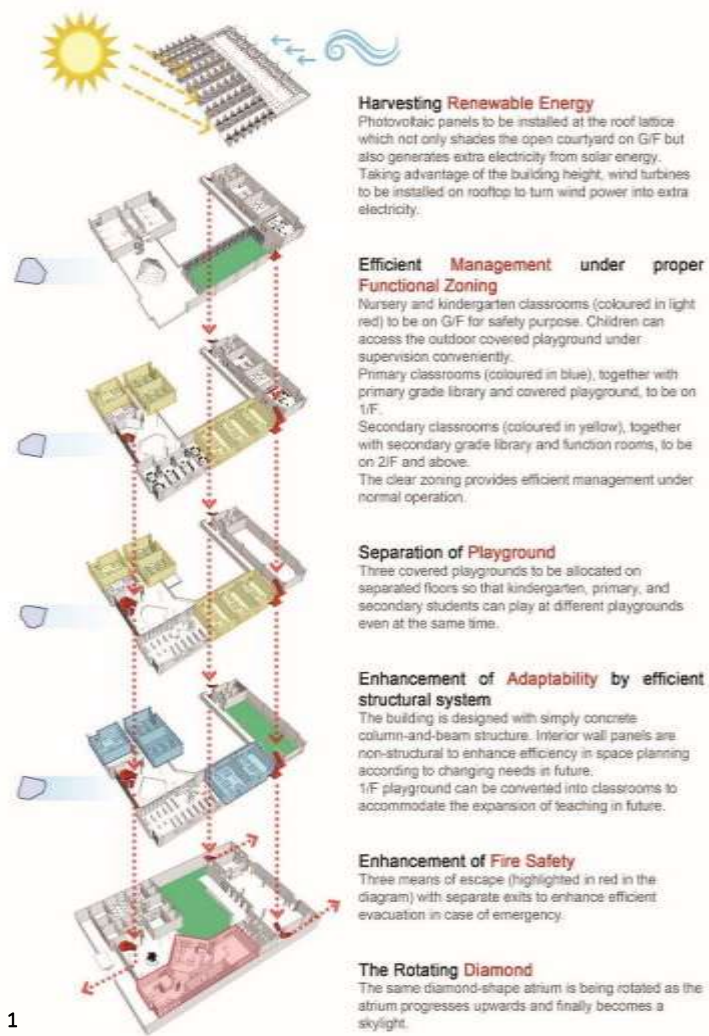
Hygiene and Safety

Sanitary fittings meet international standards, including sufficient toilets for adults, children and disabled persons. Baby care and lactation room is provided in G/F. Three staircases and clearly defined egress are included for better evacuation for emergency. A multi-purpose hall located on the G/F has direct egress to the street.

Adaptability and Sustainability

The under-covered playground on the first floor can be converted into classrooms in the future expansion. Non-structural interior wall partitions are purposely designed for ease of renovation and space repurposing in the future. The atrium creates a stack effect to drive natural ventilation. Enclosed playground on 1/F has a high headroom and is open at their sides to allow natural ventilation. Lightweight photovoltaic panels, and wind turbines on roof-top are designed to generate renewable sources for electricity. Water tank on the roof-top can harvest rainwater for irrigation and toilet flushing. The roof-top also accommodates a communal garden to reduce heat absorption.





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1. Diagram showing zoning, circulation, and sustainable design strategies.
2. A sectional cut to illustrate the central atrium space and how it facilitates natural ventilation by stack effect.
3. Aerial perspective of the entire development.
4. Roof top garden view showing the diamond shape skylight and the canopy.
5. A middle school class room.

Interior Design of International Baccalaureate Kindergarten

Nanjing, China

Client
Beijing Zhao De Education
Consulting Company Ltd. (China)

Year
2018

Project Type
Interior | Historic Preservation |
Institution

Project Size
50,000 ft²

Construction Cost
USD 7 million

My Role in the
project
Principal Architect

Sustainability Reference
WELL Building Standard

The site consisted of two heritage buildings with large green grass lawns. We are requested to design 13 classrooms, multi-function room (for graduation and in-door playground, ballet class, and so forth), two STEM rooms, two piano rooms, art-room, and carpentry room. We designed the interior space with most respect to the original building exterior to save time and money. We also carefully selected building materials (carpet, paints, and furniture) that are non-toxic.

The design approach comes with a lot of

research about children learning environment (classroom density, center and building size, indoor and outdoor spaces relationship, playgrounds, preschool location, air quality, function of colors, acoustics, differentiated ceiling height, and activity zones), deep thoughts about how to create an environment to support IB curriculum, sensitivity and understanding to what children's need. We try to spark children's imagination and provide quality environment that enhances children's learning experience and facilitate teaching.



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1. STEM classroom adopts an open corridor design to encourage interaction.
2. A typical preschool classroom.
3. Art and craft room.
4. Arrival lobby featuring a green wall by the receptionist and a parents waiting lounge.

Early Childhood Education Center of Salvation Army in Macau

Macau, China

Client	Project Size
The Salvation Army (HK & Macau)	4,000 ft²
Year	Construction Cost
2017	USD 680,000
Project Type	My Role in the project
Interior Institution	Principal Architect

Inspired by the Salvation Army’s 11 articles of faith, our team chose the verse from Matthew 5:14 to guide the design process for the new early childhood education centre in Macau SAR.

The philosophy for the new centre was a space for training children to be future leaders. Considering children to spend a long period of time indoor, we hoped they feel comfortable, happy, healthy, and consider the centre as their second home.

We closely followed the four classical ideal Preschool Design categories developed by Kennedy in 1991:

- ❑ home-like;
- ❑ un-finished character;
- ❑ open relationship between the natural and built environment; and
- ❑ balance between different kinds of space.

Here, our design strived for a school premises that was inclusive and sensitive to the special needs. Differentiated space and ceiling height, and contrasting wall colour improve preschool children’s cooperative behaviour according to Read, Sugawara, and Brant (1999).



Vita Green Pharmaceutical Factory and Headquarters Building

Hong Kong, China

Client VGP (Hong Kong) Ltd.	Project Size 135,000 ft²
Year 2013 – 2016	Construction Cost USD 28.5 million
Project Type Architecture Interior Industrial Corporate	My Role in the project Senior Team Leader

It is a project commissioned by one of the giant pharmaceutical companies in Hong Kong – Vita Green Pharmaceutical (Hong Kong) Ltd. – to design and supervise the construction of a new pharmaceutical manufacturing factory and office headquarters. The development consists of a 7-storey tall medicine manufacturing plant, laboratory and office tower, together with a double height warehouse that fulfilled international GMP standard. The total gross floor area of this project is approximately 135,000 ft².

The exterior façade of the factory tower is finished in self-cleansing wall tiles for easy maintenance and cost-effective purpose. This overall modest color scheme is contrast by a bright brick-red terra cotta façade on the northern side, which is the main façade of the development abutting major traffic road. The terra cotta panels are of sustainable nature. Dark

gray tinted concealed windows are installed on the terra cotta façade as a contrast color. This provides a sleek and high-tech appearance to the building.

In adjacent to the tower building is 30 feet tall high-bay warehouse which is constructed of lightweight steel structure with long span roof trusses. The adoption of steel structural system reduces the transfer of loading to foundation while also maximizes storage space with high headroom. This annex architecture is dressed up with PVF2 coated aluminum cladding. The façade treatment of the development echoes with the corporate image of the client and it stands out within the industrial neighborhood.

The superstructure was completed in 2014 and interior renovation was completed by the end of 2016.





1. View showing the main building and warehouse.

2. A close up view of the brick red terra cotta wall panels and the dark gray tinted concealed windows.

3. 4. Arrival lobby at the main building. Beige and light gray granite stones are used as a contrast to the bright logo and green wall.

5. A 120-seat auditorium on the 2/F for news conference.



Renovation of a Single-family House

San Francisco, California, United States

Client
JODI Group

Year
2024

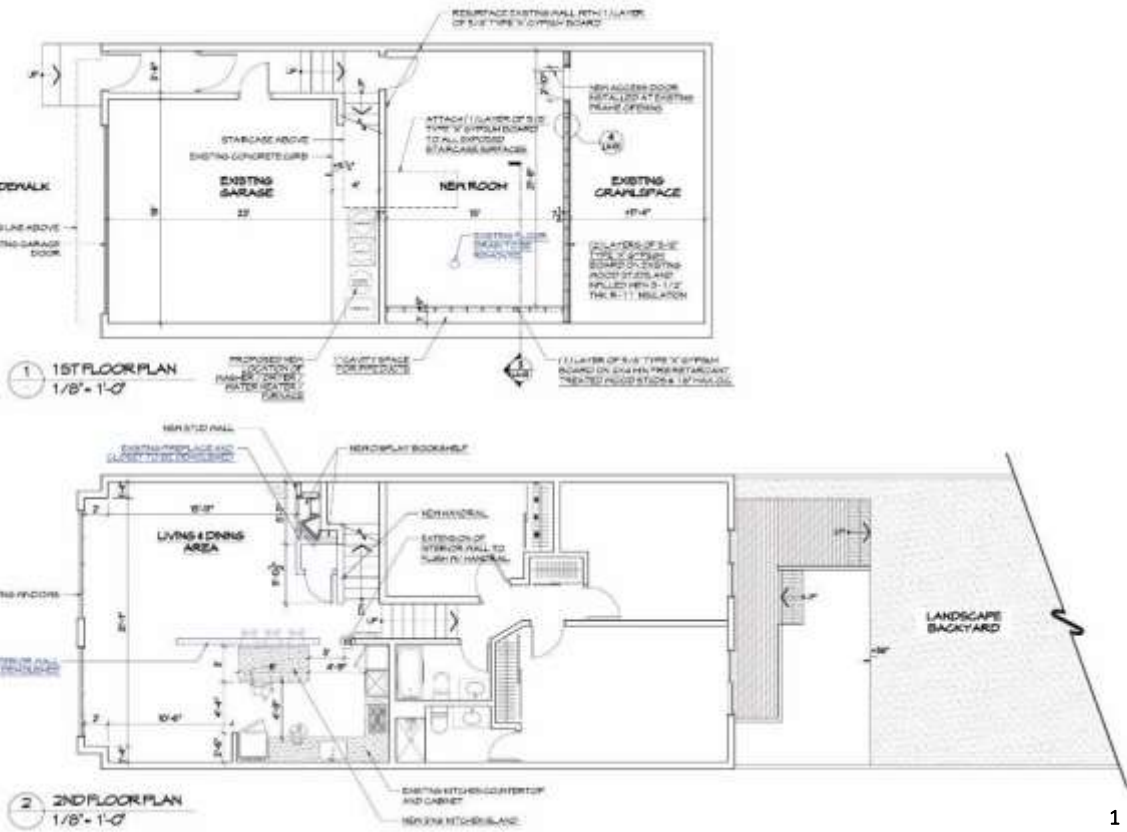
Project Type
Interior | Permit Application

My Role in the project
Principal responsible for drawing preparation and construction site supervision

- 1. Draft of a permit application drawing.
- 2. 3. Interior view of the new living room with an open kitchen.



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Permit Application under Accessible Business Entrance Program

San Francisco, California, United States

Client
Glen Park Cafe

Year
2023

Project Type
Permit Application

My Role in the project
Principal responsible for drawing preparation

The café owner received a notice of Upcoming Compliance Deadline from SF Department of Building Inspection in 2019. Through two years of liaison with the City, the owner carried out repair works to fulfil some of the compliance. We were engaged to carry out permit application based on the existing finished works

and to propose further alteration works so that the whole of the main entrance will comply ABE. The application documents is now under review at the City Department and verbal approval was granted by the Planner at this moment.



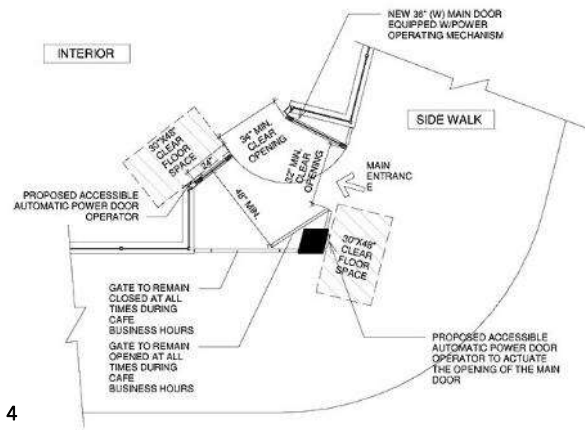
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1. Main entrance of the café which is required to comply with the Accessible Business Program.
2. Street level view to the front entrance.
3. Site measurement to carry out.
4. Floor plan adopted from the full set of permit application document.

Interior Design of Kisaragi Izakaya

Hong Kong, China

Client
Kisaragi Izakaya

Year
2023

Project Type
Interior | Restaurant

Project Size
700 ft²

Construction Cost
USD 350,000

My Role in the
project
Principal

[Sustainability Reference](#)
Hong Kong BEAM Plus
(Interior)

Philia Earth was appointed as the interior designer of a Japanese izakaya (bar and café) in Hong Kong in August 2023.

The site was located in the busy Mong Kok district in Kowloon. The project started off with a highly efficient seating plan in order to optimize the number of allowable customers inside the facility. Due to the reason of a tight schedule,

the design development was carried out at the same time when the floor plan was submitted for licensing.

The project duration from conceptual design to completion of construction works was 4 months. The izakaya has received global acclamation since its opening in early 2024.



Green Co-work office for Boys' & Girls' Clubs Association of HK

Hong Kong, China

Client
Boys' & Girls' Clubs Association
(HK)

Year
2019 – 2020

Project Type
Interior | Corporate

Project Size
5,000 ft²

Construction Cost
USD 700,000

My Role in the project
Principal Architect

Sustainability Reference
Hong Kong BEAM Plus
(Interior)
WELL Building Standard

An interior renovation design to turn a vacant office space into a new co-work office for the Boys' & Girls' Clubs Association of Hong Kong. The project brought an exceptional design solution that was functional and comfortable to occupants, friendly to the environment, and efficient to stakeholders.

The main design element calls for Corporate Social Responsibility such as the addition of private telephone booth, a relax room for private conversation or rest, and free drinking fountain with water purifying facilities at pantry.

We selected environmental-friendly products such as interior finishes with low level of VOCs or vinyl contents. Wall paint, wall coverings, and carpet floor tiles to be without VOC emission is preferable. Existing suspended ceiling with formaldehyde content to be removed. Open ceiling strategy to increase headroom visually.

Fans and air-purifiers to be used to provide air circulation of cleaner air. Motion sensors are designed to avoid unnecessary consumption of electricity.



1. Overall floor plan.
2. Entrance view.
3. Main office area.
4. Workstations against window.
5. Interior view of pantry.



Energy-efficient Office Interior Renovation Works

Hong Kong, China

Client
Eastern Zone Company Ltd. (HK)

Year
2017 – 2018

Project Type
Interior | Corporate

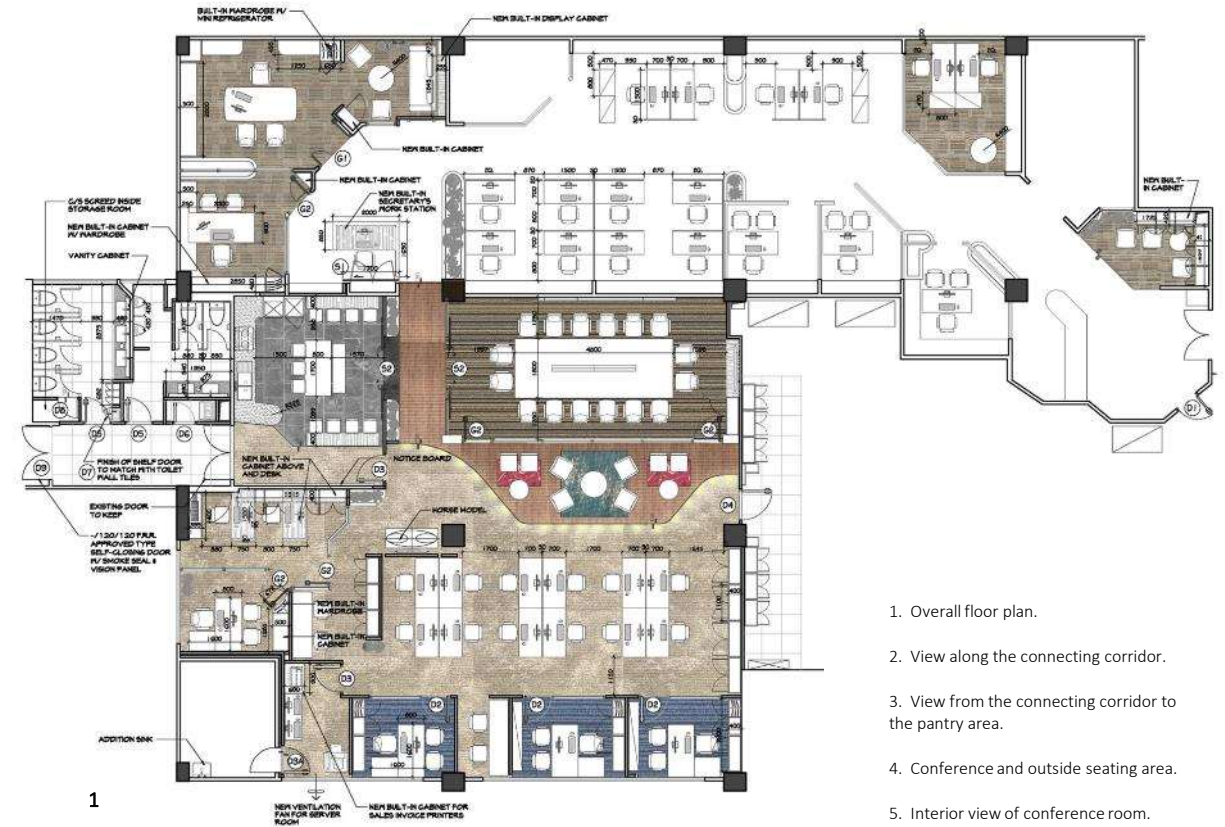
Project Size
3,300 ft²

Construction Cost
USD 420,000

My Role in the project
Principal Architect

Sustainability Reference

Hong Kong BEAM Plus
(Interior)
WELL Building Standard



1. Overall floor plan.
2. View along the connecting corridor.
3. View from the connecting corridor to the pantry area.
4. Conference and outside seating area.
5. Interior view of conference room.

Centennial trading company Eastern Zone Company Ltd. owns several floors at Chai Wan Industrial Centre. Due to increasing demand of office administration work, the company decided to expand the sales and marketing team by converting extra warehouse spaces into office.

Our interior design concept referred to BEAM Plus and WELL Building Standards in order to achieve a healthy and sustainable office environment.

existing office remains, the new office calls for energy efficiency and improved quality of indoor environment. For instance, high efficient electric appliances are selected to save energy. Motion sensors are installed at ceilings to avoid unnecessary consumption of electricity and air conditioning. Low flow water taps and water saving sanitary fittings are selected. Low VOCs emission wall paint and furniture is used. Plotted plants to be located to improve indoor air quality and allow a pleasant feeling.

While much of the building services at the

