



Arkitektur- og designhøgskolen i Oslo
The Oslo School of Architecture and Design

DIPLOMA PROGRAM FALL 2018

Diploma candidate: Yinan Zhang

Institute: Achitecture

Main supervisor: Neven Fuchs-Mikac

Second supervisor: Thomas McQuillan

External supervisor: Thomas von Ballmoos

Company cooperation:

Title of project: A new Children's Palace in Nanjing

A NEW CHILDREN'S PALACE IN NANJING

DIPLOMA PROGRAM OF YINAN ZHANG
The Oslo School of Architecture and Design, Autumn, 2018

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Title

A New Children's Palace in Nanjing

Supervisor

Neven Fuchs-Mikac
Thomas McQuillan
Thomas von Ballmoos

I Introduction

'Social structure can change dramatically over the decades. For example, the concept of "home" in modern society has been gradually diluted in social development. An extreme example is Iceland, 94% of children are not born in the family. In the future, more people will survive in diverse social groups.'

Dietmar Eberle, Professor of ETH

Based on a special architectural prototype in socialist countries: Children's Palace, the diploma will study the relationship between architecture and children's behavior.

The project, setting in an urban context, will design a new building close to an existed primary school in China. After comparing and learning from eastern and western educational environment, a new method for space organization of children's palace in China will be studied.



Montessori Primary School, Herman Hertzberger

2 Thesis

The Children's Palace is a unique type of building in socialist countries, dating from the Pioneers Palace of the Soviet Union in 1930s. It is provided by the government for children to have some activities outside school time, such as learning music, foreign languages, computing skills, doing sports and so on.

The first Young Pioneer Palace in the Soviet Union was established in Kharkov in the former House of the Assembly of Nobility in 1935. In 1971 there were more than 3,500 Young Pioneer Palaces in the country. They were youth centers designated for the creative work, sport training and extracurricular activities of Young Pioneers and other schoolchildren at that time.

In 1953, the first Chinese children's palace was established in Shanghai. The development of China's children's palace is divided into two stages, from the 1950s to the 80's, the children's palaces were a part of the public welfare, mostly simply built. Since the 1980s, the Children's Palace has been gradually diversified with the economic development of China, although many of them gradually become institutions for providing skills training, they pay more attention to Children's needs in the architecture design.

Today, many large cities in China have built a central children's palace as a city complex, usually with an area of around 50,000 square meters. Besides these, smaller children's palaces were also built in different administrative area. At present, China has more than 7,000 children's palaces.

As most of Chinese parents have a long working-time, some children still need public care after school.

Is it possible to make the children stay in a children's palace but still feeling like at home?

Based on the study of the architecture of children's palace, as a place where children need more privacy and care in public environment, my intention is to find a new relationship between public space and the life of children.

How does a space affect the behavior?

I attempt to propose a new method for space organization that combines school education and after-school education in one building, where the children do not only study, but also stay and play.



In 1956, after the establishment of Shanghai Children's Palace, the Beijing Children's Palace was established in Jingshan Park



In 1961, children were divided into maritime model group, aircraft model group and radio group in the Shanghai Children's Palace



In 1980, children were writing calligraphy



In 1985, Wuhan Air Force presented a trainer plane to the children's palace of Wuhan City



In 1982, a group of Chinese children playing traditional instrument pipa and others in Shanghai Children's Palace



In 2011, a mother standing outside the classroom window waiting to see the "class" of the children in the Children's Palace of Nantong

3 Approach

The design will start from the study of the building type of the children's palace.

How can an education architecture offer not only public spaces, but also spaces with privacy to a child? With this question, I will do some related case studies from the typological point of view.

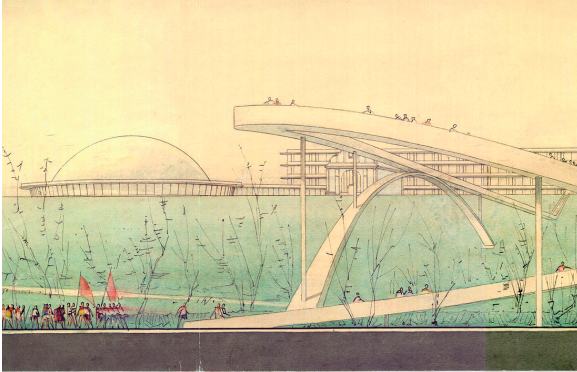
Focusing on the relationship between space and children's behavior; several spatial units for different functional requirements will be studied and developed as references to the next step.

Then, the program will find possible building volumes on the site and develop architectural ideas related to the themes studied before.

Through the whole act of designing, the diploma should choose a position in the research of new relationship between public space and children.

4 Reference Projects

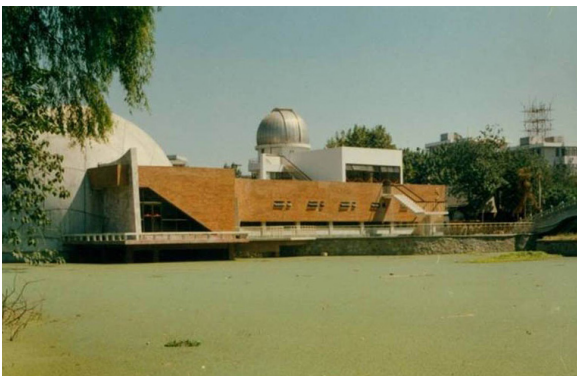
Existed Children's Palace in the History



The Pioneers Palace in Kiev, Ukraine, 1962-1965
A. Miletsky, E. Bilsky

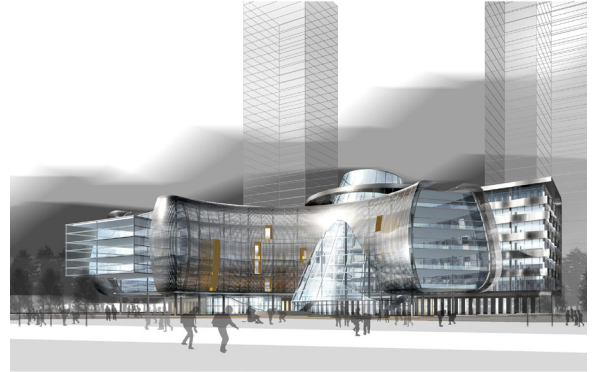


Moscow City Palace of Young Pioneers and Schoolchildren,
Russian, 1962
V. Egerev and so on



The Old Children's Palace of Nanjing City, China
Unkown Architect

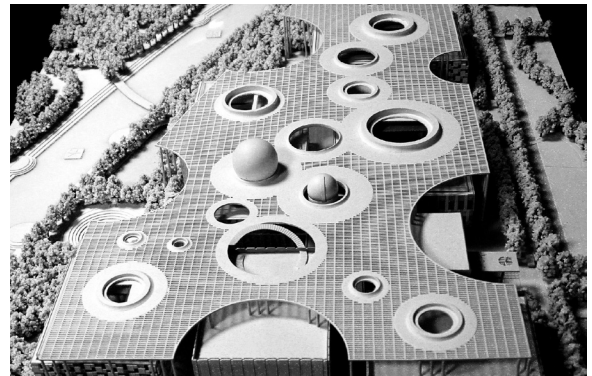
Newly-built Children's Palace in China



The 2nd Children's Palace of Guangzhou City, China, 2006
SB Architects



Youth Center of Qingpu, China, 2012
Atelier Deshaus



Children's Palace of Wuxi City, China, 2014
AZL Architects

Other References



Swiss School of Engineering for the Wood Industry, 1999
Switzerland
Marcel Meili, Markus Peter



Skådalen School, Norway, 1977
Sverre Fehn



Montessori Primary School, Netherland, 1960
Herman Hertzberger



Paspels School, Switzerland, 1999
Valerio Olgiati



Uto City Amitsu Elementary School, Japan, 2011
Sakamoto Kazunari



Escola Superior de Educação, Portugal, 1993
Alvaro Siza

5 Site

The site is in a Chinese city Nanjing, in a corner of a crossroad. It is close to a primary school, which called Nanjing Normal University Affiliated Elementary School, dating from 1902, and is well-known all over the country.

The site faces the city and courtyard of the school on different sides , the turning point of which is the entrance to the school. The long wing of the L-shape is rented out for some time and now it is not in use, while the wider wing is already a multi-funtion hall.

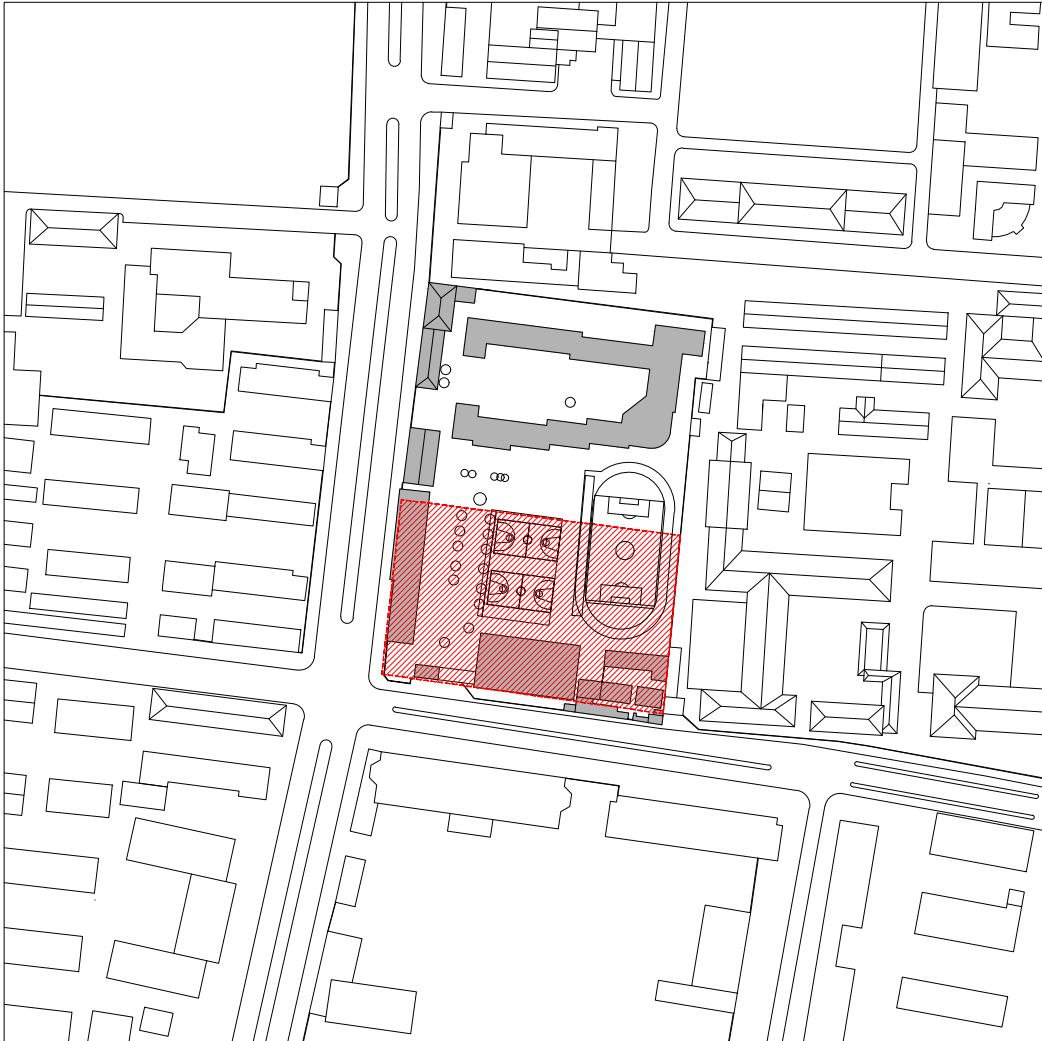
The programe is to design a new building, in which the entrance of the school is included.



The Position of Nanjing City in China



The Axonometric View of the school in the City



Shool



Site



The View of the Western Part of Existed Building from the Street



The Facade of the Western Part of Existed Building from the Street



The View of the Existed Building from the Crossroad



The Entrance of the School and the Facade of the Eastern Part of Existed Building from the Street

6 Programme

Sports area	circa 1000 m2
- Multi-function hall	
- Small Training Classrooms (eg. kongfu classroom, table tennis classroom, chess classroom)	
- Auxiliary facilities (eg. shower room, storage room)	
Science learning area	circa 500 m2
- Handcraft workshop	
- Small classrooms	
- Auxiliary facilities (eg. storage room)	
Calligraphy and painting area	circa 500 m2
- Art gallery	
- Small classrooms (eg. painting classroom, calligraphy classroom)	
- Auxiliary facilities (eg. storage room)	
Music and dancing area	circa 500 m2
- Multi-function hall	
- Small Classrooms (eg. piano classroom, vocal classroom)	
- Auxiliary facilities (eg. shower room, storage room)	
Others	circa 1000m2
- Lobby	
- Library or other public area	
- Offices	
- Auxiliary facilities (eg. washroom, storage room)	
Total area	circa 4000 m2

7 Submitted material

Research Texts

- Diploma report
- Diploma diary

CASE STUDIES

- Building type studies

PROJECT

- Site plan 1:1000/1:500
- Plans 1:100/1:200
- Sections 1:100/1:200
- Elevations 1:100/1:200
- Detail sections 1:50
- Perspective renders
- Model photographs

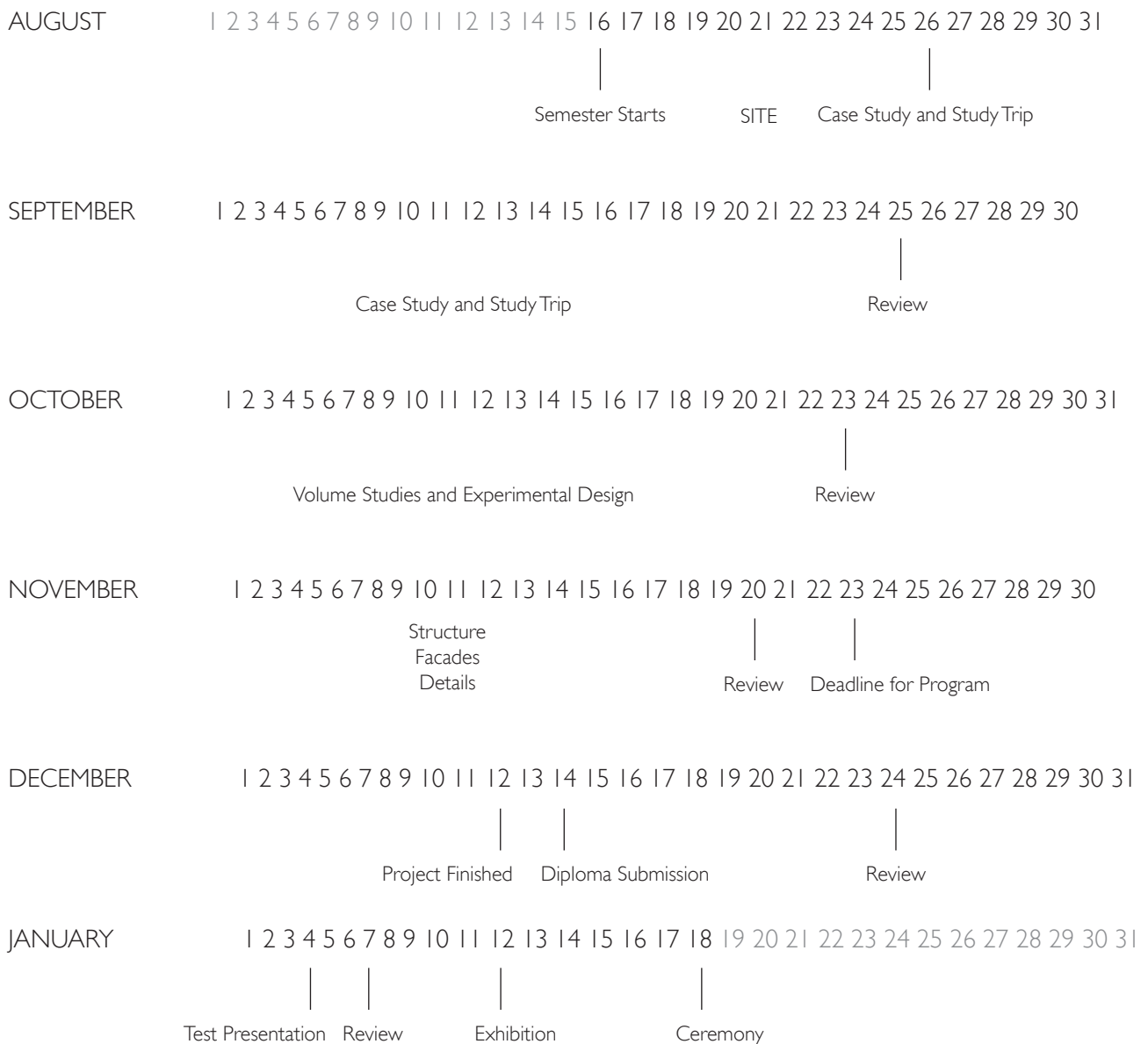
- Situation model 1:1000/1:500
- Building model 1:100 / 1:200
- Interior part model 1:50 /1:100

8 Semester schedule

Autumn semester, 2018

Week 01-14: Step 1, case study and experimental design

Week 15-17: Step 2, final projects



9 Reading list

The Architecture of the City
- Aldo Rossi

A Pattern Language: Towns, Buildings, Constructions
- Christopher Alexander

Architecture of Schools, the New Learning Environments
Schools and Kindergartens, Design Manual
- Mark Dudek

The Schools of Herman Hertzberger
Space and Learning
- Herman Hertzberger

Montessori: teaching materials 1913-1935, Furniture and Architecture
- Thomas Müller & Romana Schneider

Behaviorology
- Atlier Bow-wow

Kazuo Shinohara
Alvaro Siza
Valerio Olgiati
-El Croquis or 2G

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