

Silas Chiow, AIA

Director of SOM China / SOM中国区总监



SOM中国区总监Silas Chiow先生，主要负责事务所在大中国地区的业务战略推动，并促成SOM在中国大陆的规划和建筑项目的开展。拥有超过25年的专业经验，Chiow先生已将其建筑设计、城市规划和项目管理的综合能力延伸到各种项目类型，包括综合开发、办公、酒店、零售、住宅、会展中心和机构等。

As Director of SOM China, Silas Chiow is responsible for spearheading SOM's business strategies in Greater China and facilitating its architecture and planning projects throughout the mainland. Over the last 25 years, Silas' expertise as an architect has encompassed urban planning and project management to all project types—including: mixed-use developments, offices, hotels, retail, residential, convention centers and institutions.

加入SOM时间:1987年
Joined SOM: 1987

教育背景
华盛顿大学，建筑学士

职业注册
纽约注册建筑师

专业协会会员
美国建筑师协会香港分会，
中国项目联合主席，2008年
美国建筑师协会，会员
城市土地学会，北亚地区理事
会成员

Education

Washington University,
Bachelor of Arts in
Architecture

Professional Registrations

Registered Architect in New
York

Professional Affiliations

China Program Co-Chairman,
American Institute of
Architects Hong Kong, 2008
Member, American Institute of
Architects
Council Member, Urban Land
Institute North Asia

设计经验

Tianjin Binhai CBD Master Plan, 天津滨海中央商务区总体规划为位于中国天津市，占地25平方公里的开敞式滨海开发区提供总体规划、可持续设计以及可行性研究。

Chongming Island, 崇明岛总体规划，上海周边崇明岛500平方英里（1,295平方公里）的总体规划。规划聚焦于覆盖城市开发、生态环境、农业以及交通的8个可持续发展主题。设计还通过整合大规模交通换乘、成长边界以及综合功能社区为岛内3个城镇创造了可持续城市规划。中国上海，2004年

Shanghai Waterfront Redevelopment Master Plan, 上海水滨再开发总体规划，总体规划的首要目标是将再连接城市与河，并将外滩岸线延长到整个滨水区域。主要策略包括使主要滨水区域成为开敞空间，与现有区域的开敞空间网络相连。1999年，中国上海

Beijing CBD East Expansion Master Plan, 北京中央商务区东扩总体规划，该规划覆盖北京中央商务区3平方公里的扩展区，经过扩展后比现有北京中央商务区扩大了一倍。北京市政府要求该区域内的所有新建筑都满足低碳排放。该区域的综合功能开发包括办公、零售、5星级酒店、高档住宅、文化、休闲、以及展览设施。中国北京

Shanghai Luwan Taipingqiao Area Specific Plan, 上海卢湾太平桥地区详细规划，SOM为上海市中心一个52公顷区域的重新开发和复兴所作的规划。总建筑面积160万平方米的开发包含了用作观光和文化用途的历史建筑保护区。其他开发功能包括高密度重置住宅、涉外住宅、社区服务设施、零售娱乐中心、企业总部和办公建筑。中国上海，1995年

Hong Kong Central Waterfront Master Plan, 香港中环滨水区总体规划，为一个优美的新月形公园和绵延亲水带1公里的林荫大道所作的开发规划。新月形公园由三个城市公共活动创造元素加强：历史建筑、艺术和城市走廊带。这些元素将创造由海、陆、空到达所见壮丽景色的兴奋感，以及千变万化的壮美海港视野。中国香港，1999年

Select Projects

Tianjin Binhai CBD Master Plan, Master planning, sustainable design and feasibility study for an open space, waterfront development in China, 25 square kilometers, 2009, Tianjin, China

Chongming Island, Master planning for 500 square-mile island near Shanghai. The plan focuses on eight sustainable themes covering urban development, ecology, agriculture and transportation. The design also creates sustainable urban plans for three cities within the island incorporating mass-transit, growth boundaries, and mixed-use neighborhoods, 2004, Shanghai, China

Shanghai Waterfront Redevelopment Master Plan, The master plan's main priorities are to reconnect the city to the river and to extend the image of the Bund to the entire riverfront. Key strategies include devoting the majority of the riverfront to open space connected to the existing regional open space network, 1999, Shanghai, China

Beijing CBD East Expansion Master Plan, The plan calls for a 3 square kilometer expansion of the CBD, which doubles the size of the current Beijing CBD. The city government has requested that all new buildings in the area have a low carbon footprint. The mixed-use site including office, retails, 5-star hotel, high-end apartments, cultural, recreation, and exhibition functions. Beijing, China

Shanghai Luwan Taipingqiao Area Specific Plan, Master Plan by SOM that guides the redevelopment and revitalization of a 52-hectare area in the Center of Shanghai. The 1.6-million-square-meter development consists of an historic preservation district for tourist and cultural uses. Other uses include high-density local relocation housing, expatriate housing, community services, retail entertainment centers, corporate headquarters, and office buildings. 1995, Shanghai, China

Hong Kong Central Waterfront Master Plan, Development planning for a graceful crescent park and boulevard stretching along 1,000 m of waterfront. The crescent is enhanced by three generators of civic activity: the historic, arts and civic corridors. These elements create a dramatic sense of arrival by air, water and land, as well as spectacular views of the ever-changing harbor. 1999, Hong Kong, China

Resit Pasa Resort Community Master Plan, Resit Pasa 度假社区总体规划, 以俯瞰马尔马拉海的住宅与休闲空间为特色的社区开发。在150公顷地块上提供了2,000个住宅单元、1个拥有滨海休闲散步场所和轮渡终点站的遮阳码头、人行步道以及邻里绿色空间。土耳其伊斯坦布尔地区, 2003年

Lenovo / Raycom Infotech Park – Building A, 联想融科资讯中心A座, 用于租赁的办公空间以其灵活可分性、开放楼层平面以及一系列供租户使用的双层高中庭为特色。最初建筑被设计作为联想集团总部和研发中心之用, 后应客户要求要在高品质办公空间市场进行投资而作了相应调整。整个建筑按照严格的可持续设计方针进行设计。建筑面积2,787平方米 (30,000平方英尺)。中国北京, 2002年

Deerfield Academy – Natatorium, 迪尔菲尔德学院游泳馆, 为这所私人寄宿学校现有体育馆建筑扩建一个游泳馆(即, 额外的泳池设施建筑), 设计使用了校区内现有建筑的传统建筑语汇。建筑面积3,437平方米 (37,000平方英尺)。美国马萨诸塞州迪尔菲尔德, 1991年

Resit Pasa Resort Community Master Plan, Community development featuring residential and recreational space overlooking the Sea of Marmara. The 150 hectare site provides 2,000 residential units, a sheltered marina with promenade and ferry terminal, pedestrian walkways and neighborhood green space. 2003, Istanbul Region, Turkey

Lenovo / Raycom Infotech Park – Building A, Leased office space featuring subdividable, open floor plans and a series of double-height atria for tenant use. Originally designed as Legend's headquarters and R&D center, the building was reconfigured at the client's request to capitalize on strong market interest in high-quality office space. Building was designed in accordance with strict sustainable design policies. 30,000 sf, 2002, Beijing, China

Deerfield Academy – Natatorium, Expansion of existing gymnasium building at this private boarding school to provide a natatorium (enclosed swimming pool building) with additional gym facilities. Designed using the traditional vocabulary of the existing buildings on campus, 37,000 sf, 1991, Deerfield, Massachusetts, United States