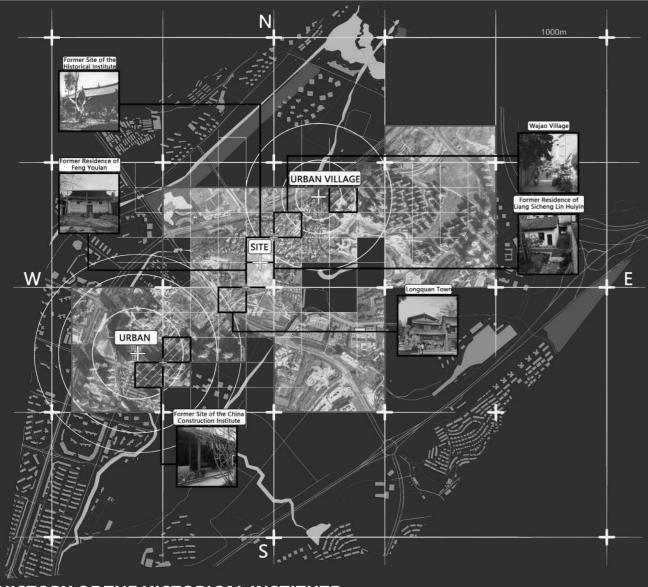


LOCATION: KunMing China TYPE: Restoration and Preservation of Historic Buildings Area: 4330 m²

ALCOPHOTAL DE

The traditional Chinese principle for the protection of ancient buildings is to repair their damaged or missing parts based on characteristics of ancient buildings, so as to mimic the closest style to the original appearance. However, ancient architecture is not always a complex and consistent

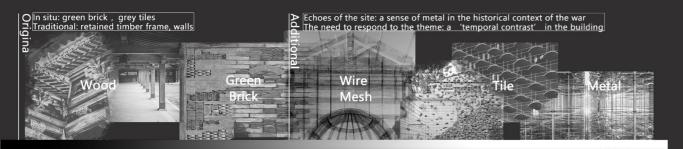
the original appearance. However, ancient architecture is not always a complex and consistent existence, but, sometimes, remained as components of architecture, such as broken walls, windows, single column or other structural elements. My opinion is, the broken elements also share values and deserve to be remained or reforged. This project, viewing each element as a single and valuable constitutions of buildings. It proposed a new concept" the Law of Conservation of Architecture", which develops a methodology to evaluate the attributes and values of all the components of the ancient building throughout the entire site and historical stream, and integrates the traditional architectural elements with modern materials and technologies to create a "timeless space" that transcends the boundaries of time and style, and to make this space a bridge connecting the past, the present and the future.



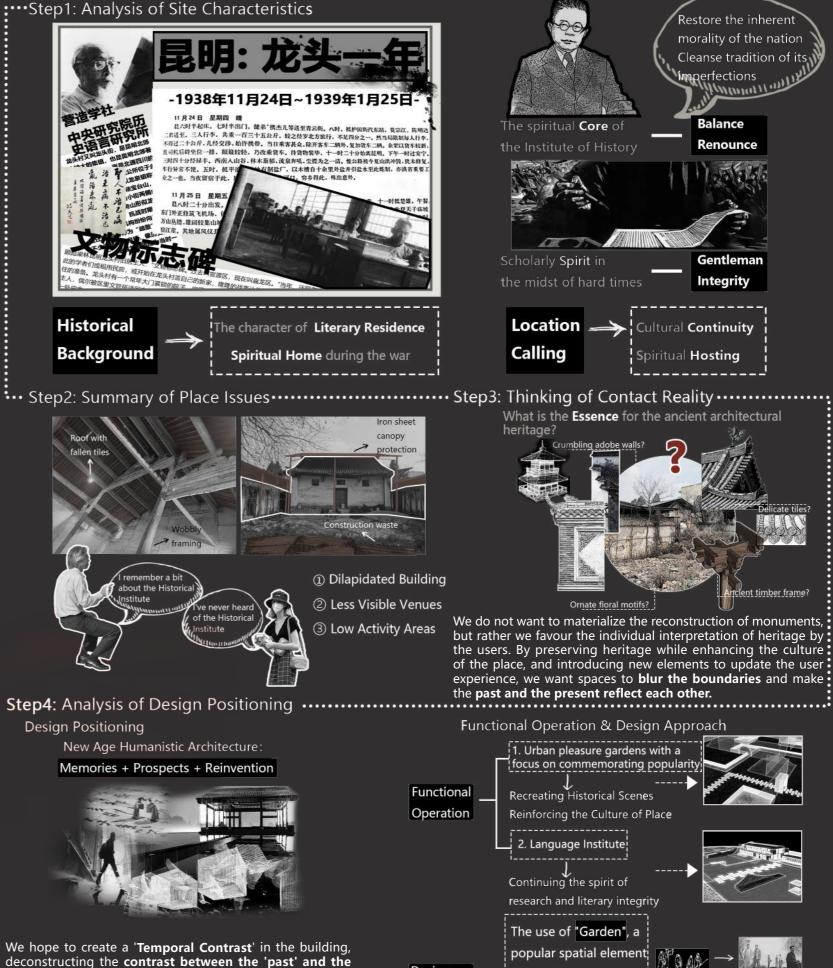
HISTORY OF THE HISTORICAL INSTITUTE



MATERIAL ANALYSIS



CONCEPT



'present', allowing the spatial fragments of the past and the present to interpenetrate, and allowing the threads

of culture and time to The building is integrated into the

Design Approach

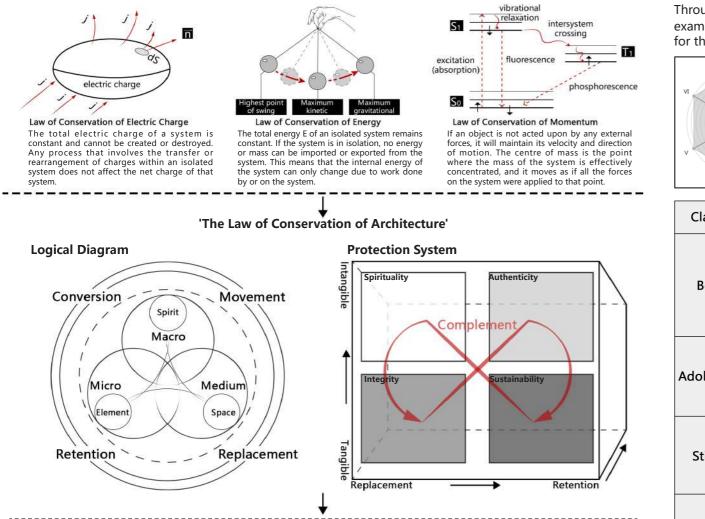
Traditional

Modern

architecture.



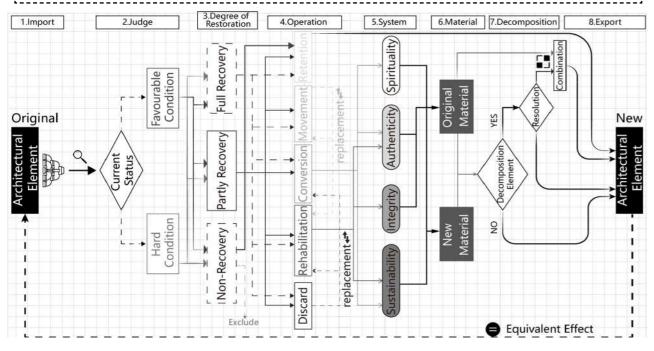




When it comes to the renovation and restoration of ancient buildings, I propose a new concept, the 'The Law of Conservation of Architecture', by analogy with the various conservation laws of physics. This concept is intended to guide decision-making and practice in the process of restoration of ancient buildings in order to protect and preserve their historical and cultural values.

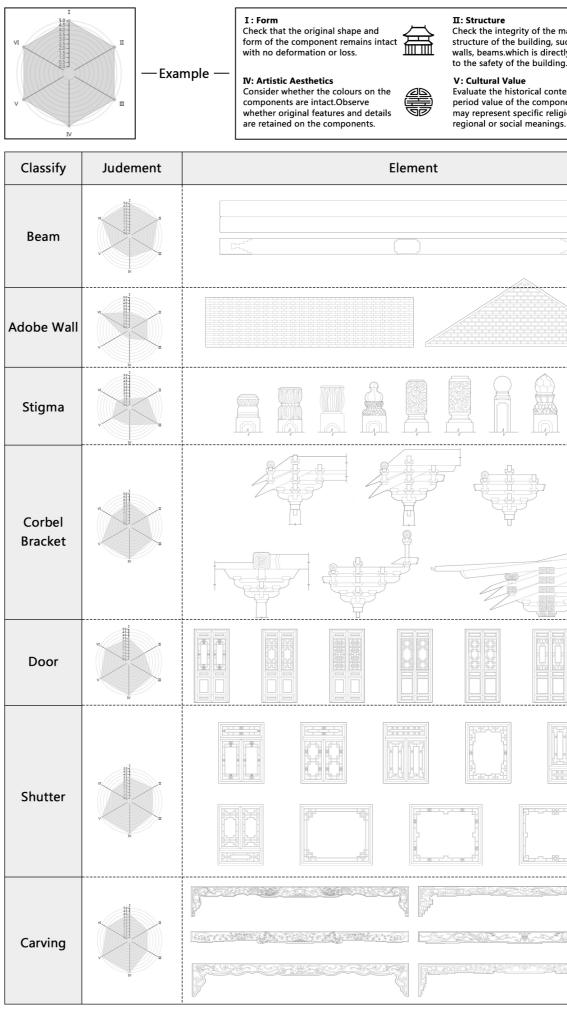
By distinguishing between **tangible or intangible protection** of ancient building elements, for different protection measures, it is possible to set up a three-dimensional coordinate axis representation of the system of ancient building protection, and the types of protection are divided into four categories: Authenticity, Spirituality, Integrity, and Sustainability.

It is defined as a system of excellent renovation or restoration of an ancient building in which, even if there are different operations on the internal elements of the building, in general, these practices will ensure the integrity of the building. That is, the internal elements of the building will not be reduced or increased, and the original elements will be deconstructed or reconstructed according to the actual situation to supplement the building system.



DECONSTRUCTION AND REORGANIZATION OF ANCIENT CHINESE ARCHITECTURE

Through the components of the Form, Structure, Materials, Artistic Aesthetics, Cultural Value and Functional aspects of a comprehensive examination, can be more comprehensive judgement of an ancient building components of the originality and integrity. This is an important basis for the assessment and protection of ancient buildings.



Check the integrity of the main structure of the building, such as the walls, beams.which is directly related



III: Material

Verify that the materials used are original and that they are in good condition and have not been replaced or altered



Evaluate the historical context and Ċ period value of the component. These may represent specific religious, clan,

VI: Functional Assessing the functional can help

determine whether they can continue to fulfil original function and meet modern needs and safety



	Material	Updated Principles
	Wood	Authenticity
	Brick	Spirituality
		Integrity
	Stone	Spirituality
		Sustainability
		Spirituality
	Wood	Integrity
	Wood	Authenticity
		Integrity
	Wood	Authenticity

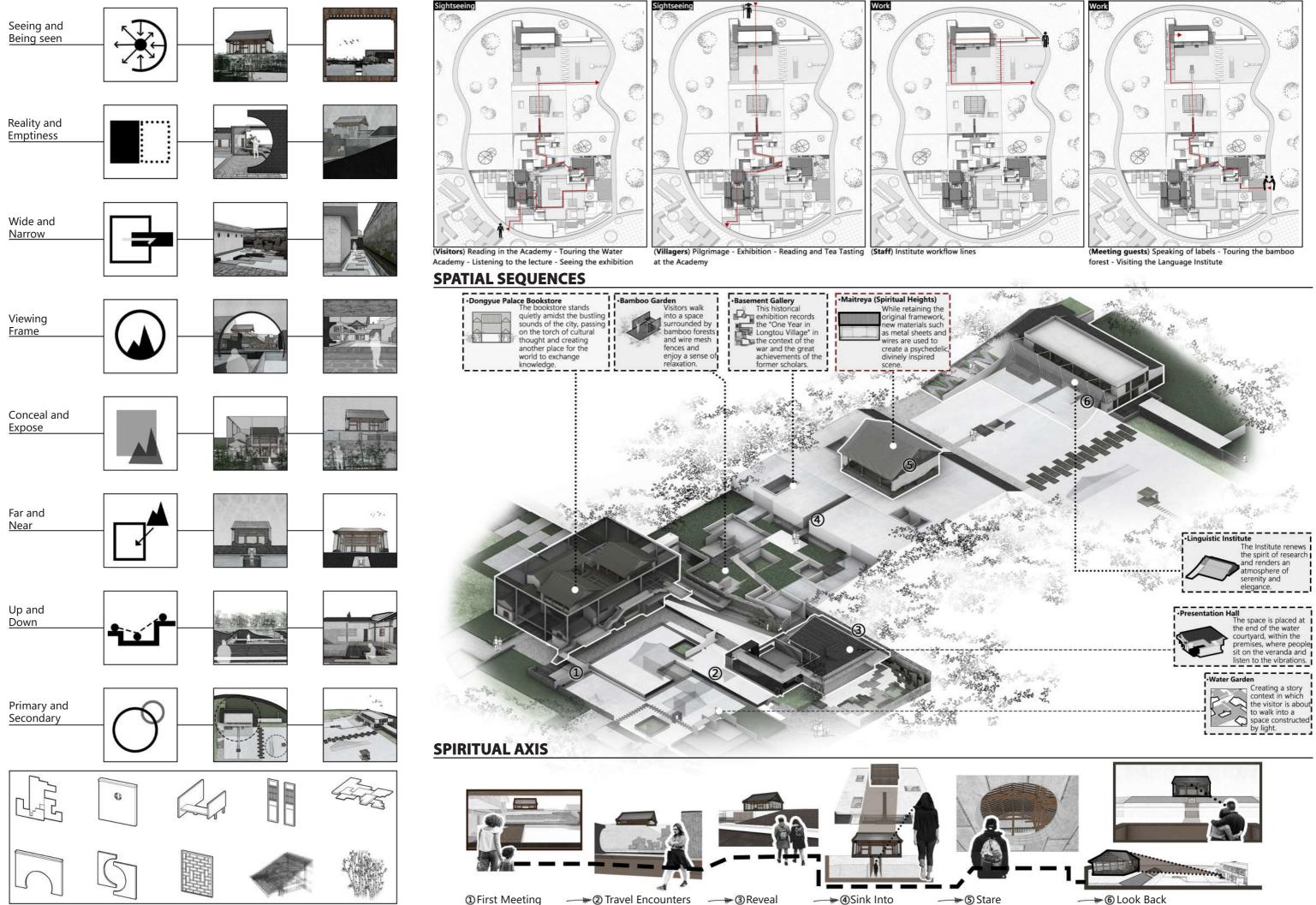
Wood

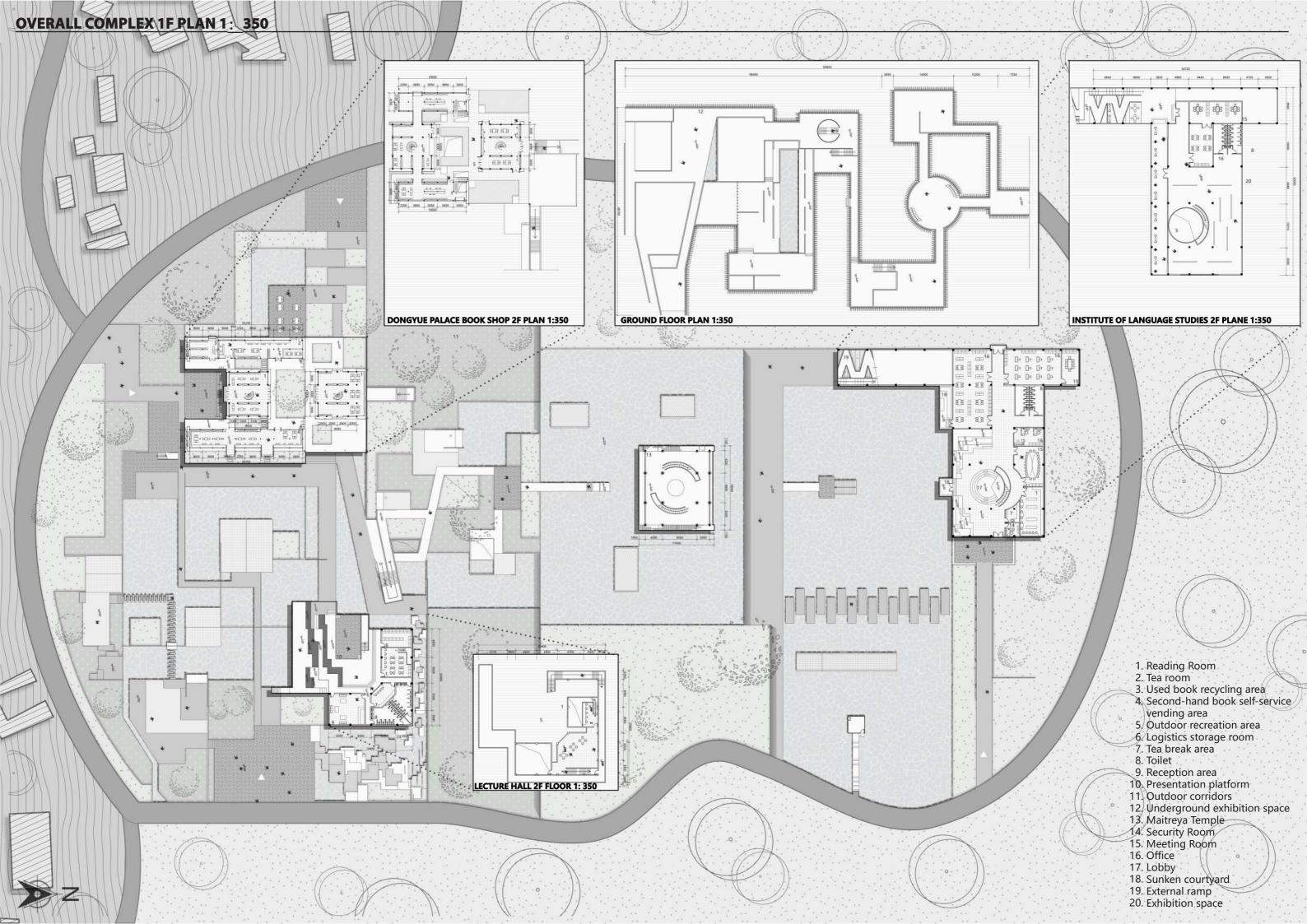
Integrity

Spirituality

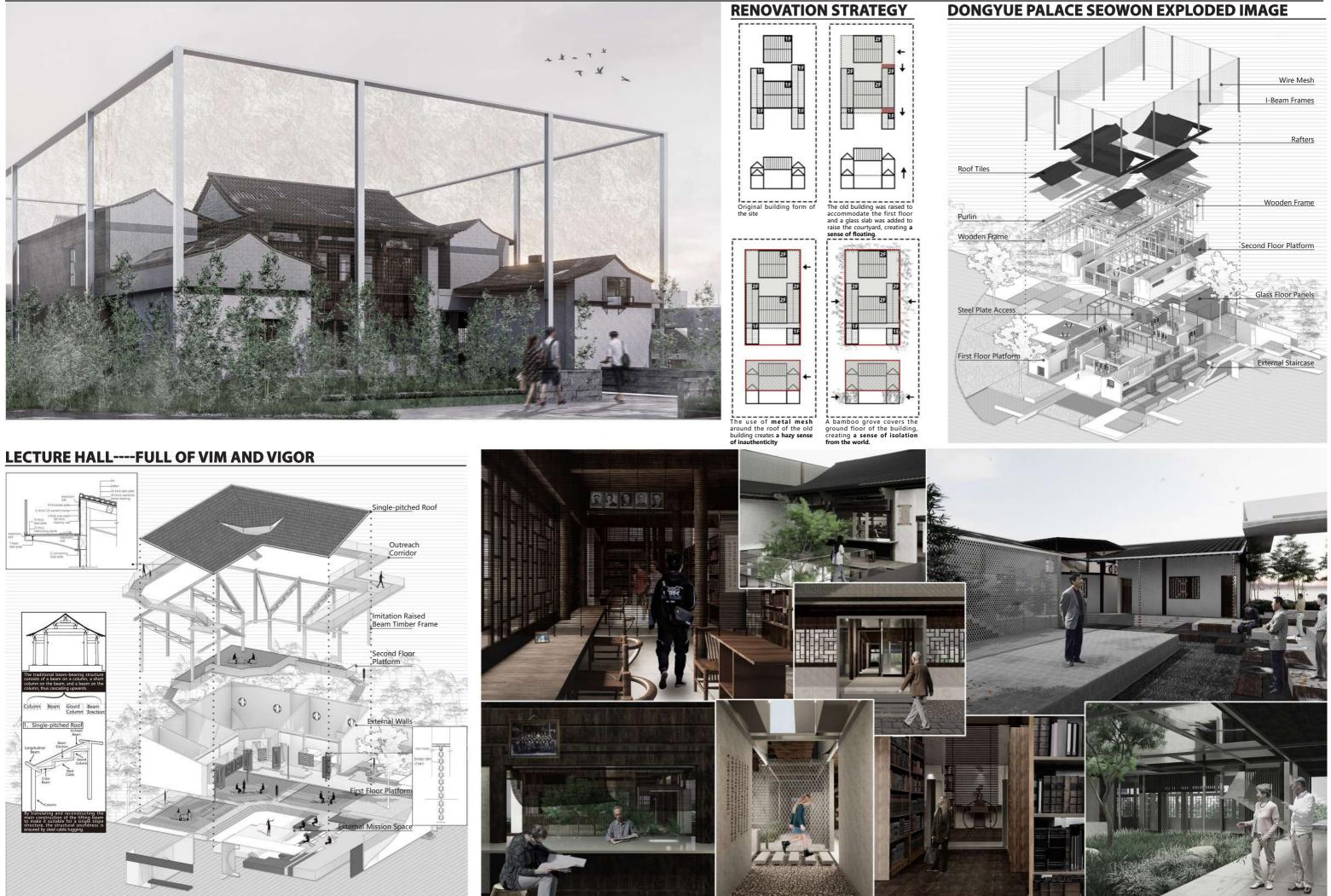
Authenticity

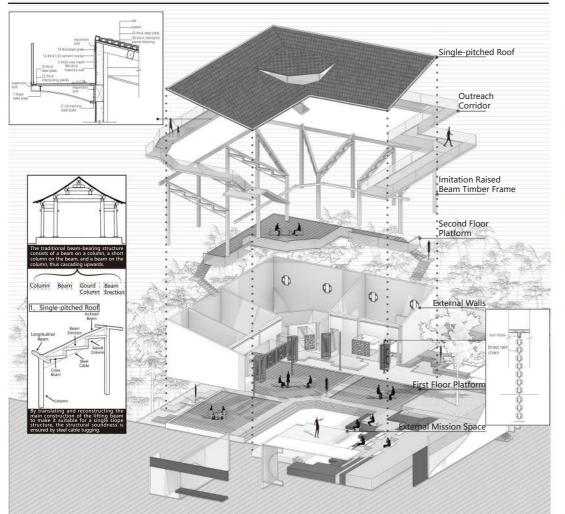
RECONSTRUCT TRADITIONAL CHINESE GARDEN ELEMENTS SITE ROUTE PLANNING

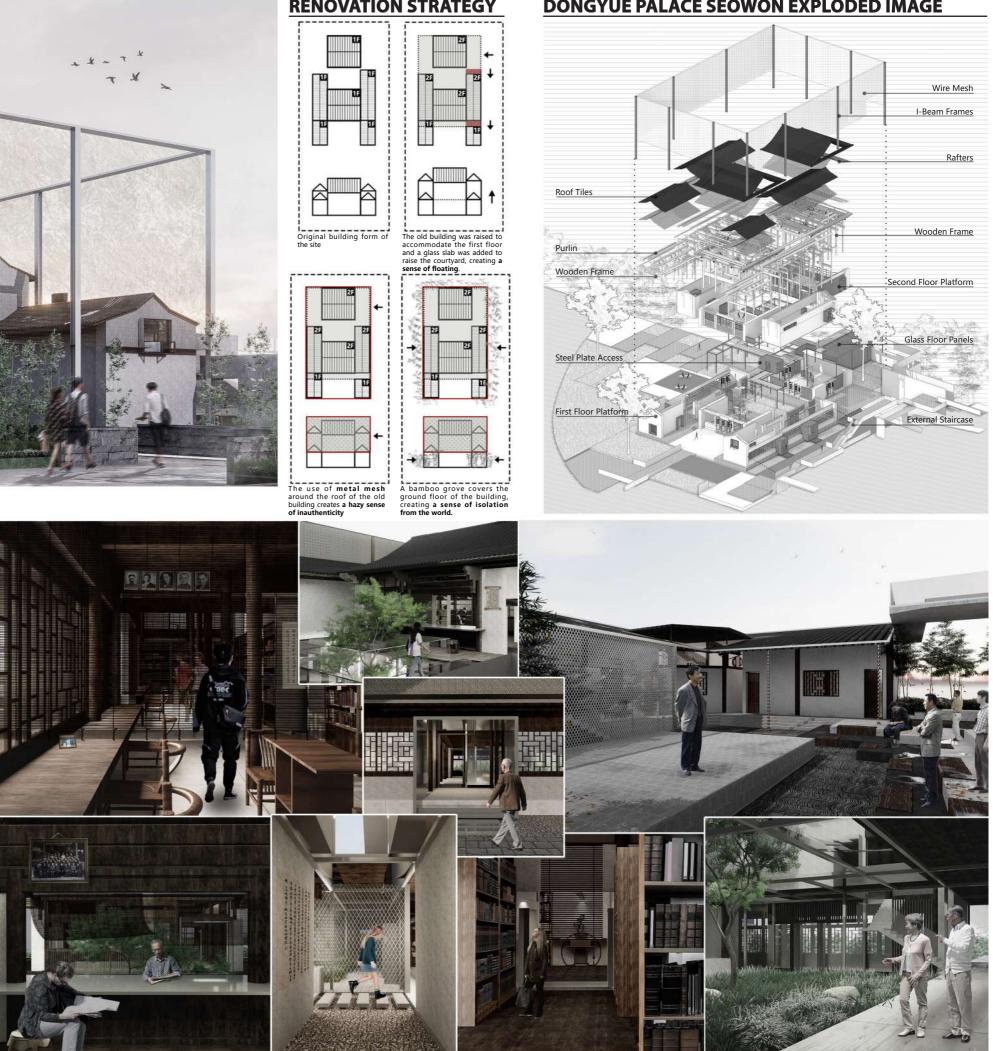




EPISODE 1: TALENT ALL OVER THE PLACE







EPISODE 2: ANCIENT AND MODERN REALMS

WATER YARD

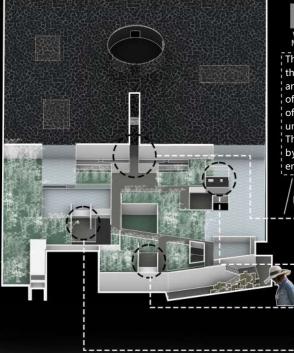


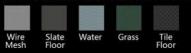
and space.



Use of 'contrast' relationships to suggest 1. water and wood facing each other 2. the 'virtual' and the 'real' 3. heavy architectural and light natural scenes Creating a story context in which the visitor is about to enter a space **constructed by time**

BAMBOO GARDEN





The space is a transitional space between the water garden and the Maitreya Temple, and the relationship between the bottom of the figure follows the natural formation of the patio and waterfall created by the underground space.

The visitor walks into the space enclosed by a bamboo grove and wire mesh to enjoy some relaxation.

20

Sink into the water Find purification

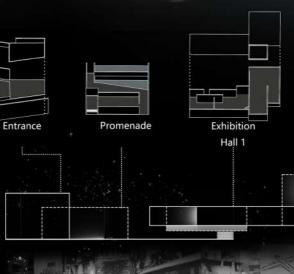
Bamboo forest and waterfront Resting on a tiled floor

Overlooking the water yard Seek out the time of day

Look up to the Maitreya Temple Look to the future







EPISODE 3: CONTINUING THE CULTURAL LINEAGE



MAITREYA TEMPLE----HARMONY OF LIGHT AND DUST



Roo Interior Decoration Flat Roof Metal Wire Facade 100 S.45 Extending Ramps nished Tophung Windo Sunken Courtyard

米田平

Extending Ramp





Sacred A sacred scene through the reflection of natural light by a metal sheet



Realism Solid timber frame against illusory wire



Interlacing Retain the combined use of timber framing and wire mesh



