

IFLA AAPME Awards 2023

Awards category - BUILT PROJECT-CULTURAL AND URBAN LANDSCAPE

PROJECT BINDER

Green as the base, water as the vein of the dynamic core of urban renewal
Nanyang Wollonggang Wuhou Temple Cultural Park
NANYANG, CHINA

PROJECT NAME: NANYANG WOLLONGGANG WUHOU TEMPLE CULTURAL PARK

---GREEN AS THE BASE, WATER AS THE VEIN OF THE DYNAMIC CORE OF URBAN RENEWAL

PROJECT ADDRESS: 766 WOLONG ROAD, WOLONG DISTRICT, NANYANG CITY, HENAN PROVINCE

AREA (SQ.M): 587800

YEAR OF DESIGN: 2021

AWARD CATEGORY: BUILT PROJECT-CULTURAL AND URBAN LANDSCAPE

Project Statement

This project is to commemorate Zhuge Liang in this place for ten years established for future generations to respect. The restoration of Wollongong is based on the positioning of "ecological Wollongong and cultural Wuhou Temple". On the one hand, the natural ecology is protected, and local tree species are used to create an urban "green core" that people can integrate into. The main water system around the project is the Baihe River in the east, from which water is diverted to the post, and the combination of "restoring the post and planting green" can bring aura to the project landscape style. To improve water quality in regional water systems.

On the other hand, to enrich the cultural connotation, trace the roots to the source to restore the old as the old, fully excavate the roots, soul, god and charm of Wollonggang Wuhou Temple, closely follow the main line of Wuhou Temple and Zhuge Liang, highlight the ancient culture, highlight the theme of "Wolong out of the mountain", with Nanyang Wuhou Temple as the carrier, with the restoration of posts as the support, to realize the transformation from culture to the landscape.

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Project Narrative

"Urban double repair" refers to ecological restoration and urban repair. It is an effective means to control "urban diseases", improve the living environment and change the mode of urban development, and restore damaged mountains, rivers, wetlands and vegetation in a planned and step-by-step manner. With the acceleration of urbanization, there is an obvious demand for urban greening. Meanwhile, Nanyang's rich cultural deposits and rich urban tourism and cultural resources are conducive to the construction of a cultural park. The rolling terrain in the design area of this project is conducive to the creation of a multi-dimensional landscape.

Under the guidance of the theory of "urban double repair", the old city will be revitalized and the cultural tourism industry of Wollongong will be established as a benchmark and a fine example of the cultural tourism industry through the sound development of cultural tourism industry and the activation of urban functions of surrounding plots. This project builds a scene-production integration system with Zhuge culture inheritance as the core, green ecology as the basis, cultural tourism, health leisure, cultural and creative industries as the support, to build a green, ecological, cultural and tourism integration of Wuhou Temple scenic spot in Wollonggang, Nanyang. The project is located in the old city, and the redevelopment of the project also speeds up the renewal of the city, revitalizes the vitality of the old city, and drives the sustainable development of the surrounding area.

- 1、Zhuge Liang was an outstanding politician and military man during the Three Kingdoms period, a representative of loyal subjects and wise men in traditional Chinese culture
- 2、Zhuge Liang's work, "The Table of Departure," mentions, "I am a man of cloth, plowing in Nanyang, living in the chaotic world, not seeking to be heard of the lords." The ancients believed that plowing a field and plowing a book are the same thing, and that only by plowing will there be a harvest.
- 3、Nanyang Wollonggang is the place where Zhuge Liang lived in seclusion, the place where Zhuge Liang and the founding monarch Liu Bei "divided the world into three parts", a major historical point in the Three Kingdoms culture, and an important carrier of Nanyang city culture.

Overlay and Integration of Historical Scenes

Extracting Cultural Elements of the Three Kingdoms The Inheritance of ZhugeLiang-culture



Cultural Analysis

Nanyang Wolonggang was the place where Zhuge Liang lived during the Three Kingdoms period. It is the source of Zhuge Liang and Liu Bei's "three parts of the world". It is an important historical node in the culture of the Three Kingdoms. It is also an important part of the urban culture of Nanyang.

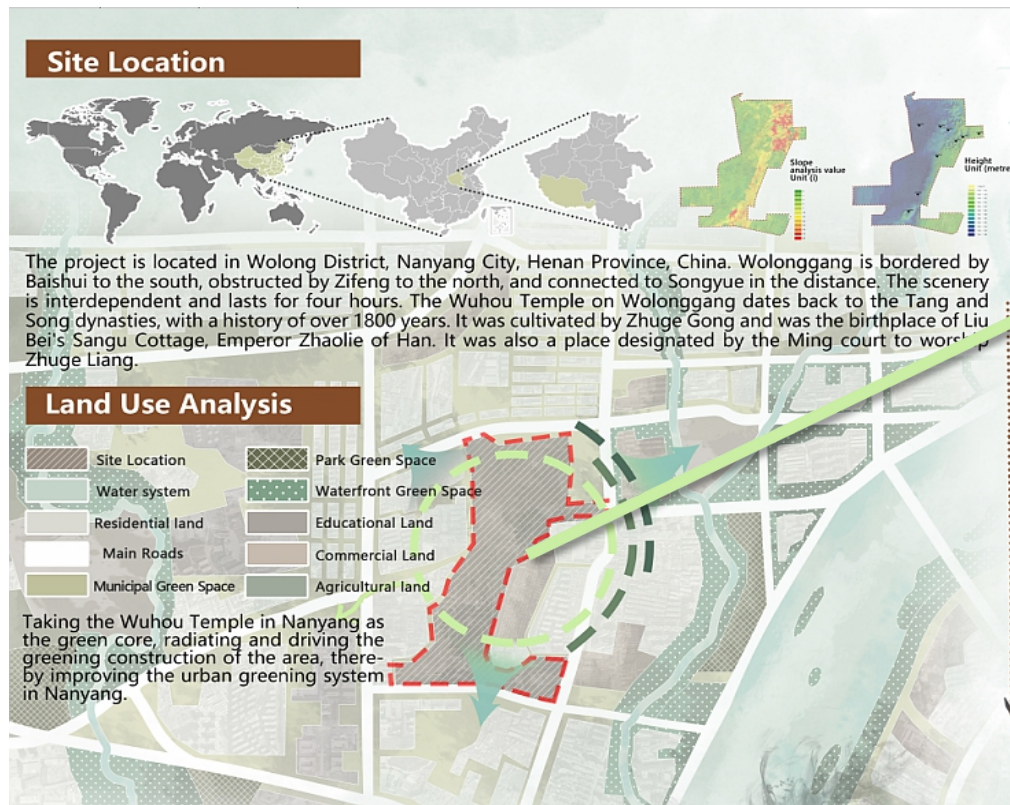
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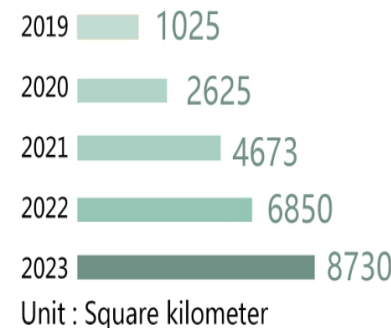
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Site Analysis

The project is located in the southwest of Nanyang city center -- the core area of the Wollongong cultural and tourism industry cluster. Wollongong runs through the whole plot, and Wuhou Temple, a national 4A tourist attraction, is located in the central north of the plot. This planning area is adjacent to South Railway Station Road in the east, Gonggeng Road in the south, Beijing Road in the west and Wuhou Road in the north. The total planning area of the first phase is about 1300 mu (including Wuhou Temple). Wuhou Temple in Nanyang Wolonggang is a cultural monument with a long history and famous in China and abroad. It became a cultural relic protection unit in Henan Province in 1963, a national key cultural relic protection unit in 1996, and an AAAA national tourist attraction in 2007. Nanyang Wolonggang Marquis Shrine, as a heritage tourism area, blends tangible cultural heritage and intangible cultural heritage. It not only shows people the living environment of ancient people through ancient architectural sites, it is also the embodiment of the spirit of Zhuge Liang that inherits the Wolonggang Marquis Shrine. It is a place where people learn about the living conditions of the ancient people, understand their thoughts, and feel their emotions and wisdom, thus Wolonggang Wuhou Ancestral Hall is of great historical value.



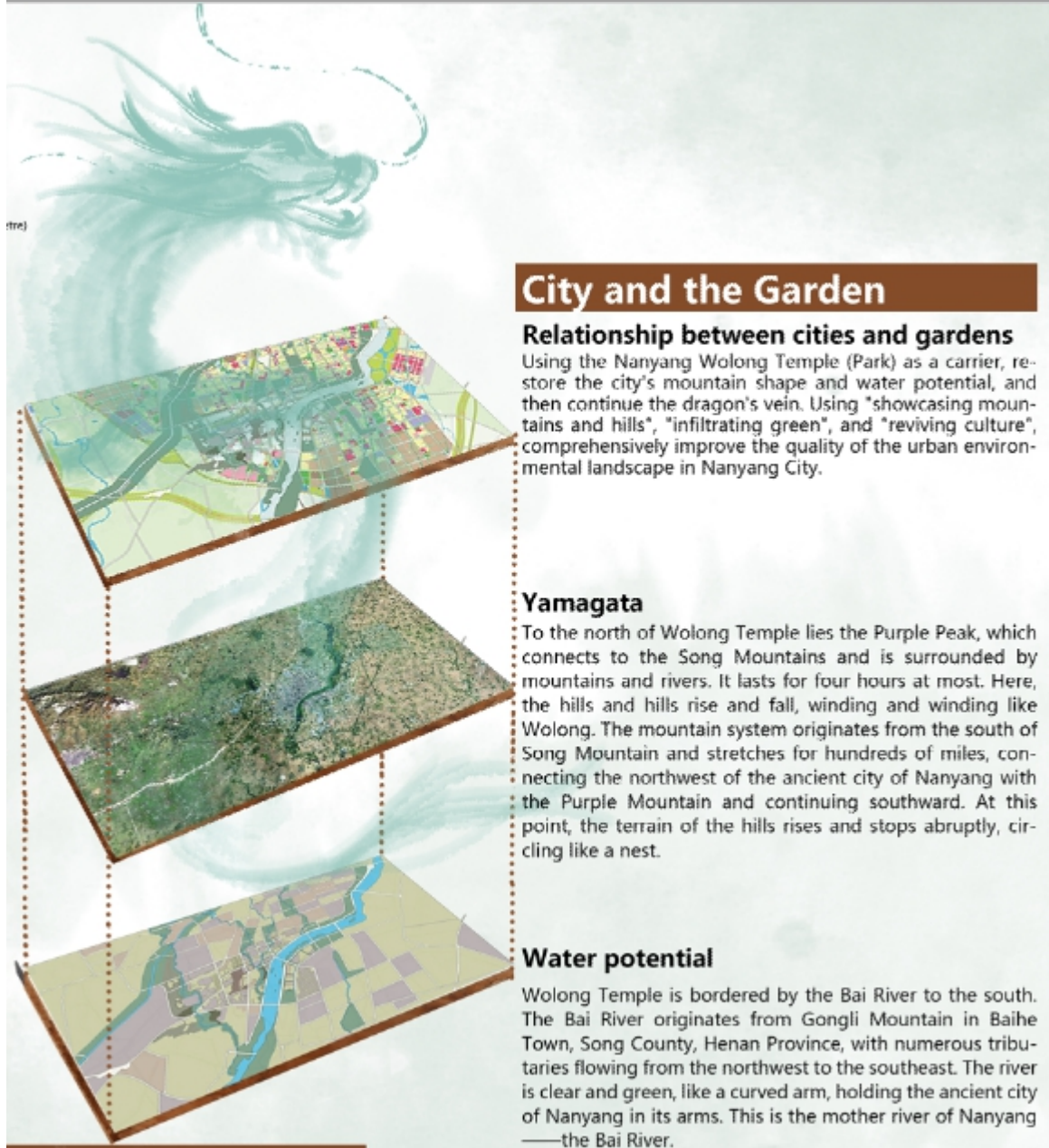
Analysis of Green Area Leadership



The construction of the park, with the temple of Wuhou in Nanyang as the green core, radiates to drive the greening construction of the city and its area, and then improves and enhances the urban greening system of Nanyang City.



- 1.Wuhou Temple
- 2.Wolong Pavilion
- 3.Corridors of stele in the past dynasties.
- 4.Wuhou Square
- 5.Wolong Cultural Square
- 6.Dragon drainage pattern
- 7.Plou long mu
- 8.The cottage game.
- 9.Three Kingdoms Cultural Park
- 10Wolong Academy.
- 11.Wanying Ancient Road
- 12.Misitor service center
- 13.Performingarts square
- 14.Pine hills and stone forests
- 15.Management service room



City and the Garden

Relationship between cities and gardens

Using the Nanyang Wolong Temple (Park) as a carrier, restore the city's mountain shape and water potential, and then continue the dragon's vein. Using "showcasing mountains and hills", "infiltrating green", and "reviving culture", comprehensively improve the quality of the urban environmental landscape in Nanyang City.

Yamagata

To the north of Wolong Temple lies the Purple Peak, which connects to the Song Mountains and is surrounded by mountains and rivers. It lasts for four hours at most. Here, the hills and hills rise and fall, winding and winding like Wolong. The mountain system originates from the south of Song Mountain and stretches for hundreds of miles, connecting the northwest of the ancient city of Nanyang with the Purple Mountain and continuing southward. At this point, the terrain of the hills rises and stops abruptly, circling like a nest.

Water potential

Wolong Temple is bordered by the Bai River to the south. The Bai River originates from Gongli Mountain in Baihe Town, Song County, Henan Province, with numerous tributaries flowing from the northwest to the southeast. The river is clear and green, like a curved arm, holding the ancient city of Nanyang in its arms. This is the mother river of Nanyang —the Bai River.

Design Strategy

Practicing Ecological Gardens and

Inheriting Urban Culture

Wolonggang is the leader of Nanyang's cultural and tourism industry, and the Wuhou Temple is the spiritual home of the Nanyang people. The key to the reconstruction of Wolonggang for thousands of years lies in the continuation of the "one dragon, one river" dragon vein. A construction control area is established along the central axis of this city in conjunction with the city's general plan, in order to restore the historical original appearance of Wolonggang on a larger scale.



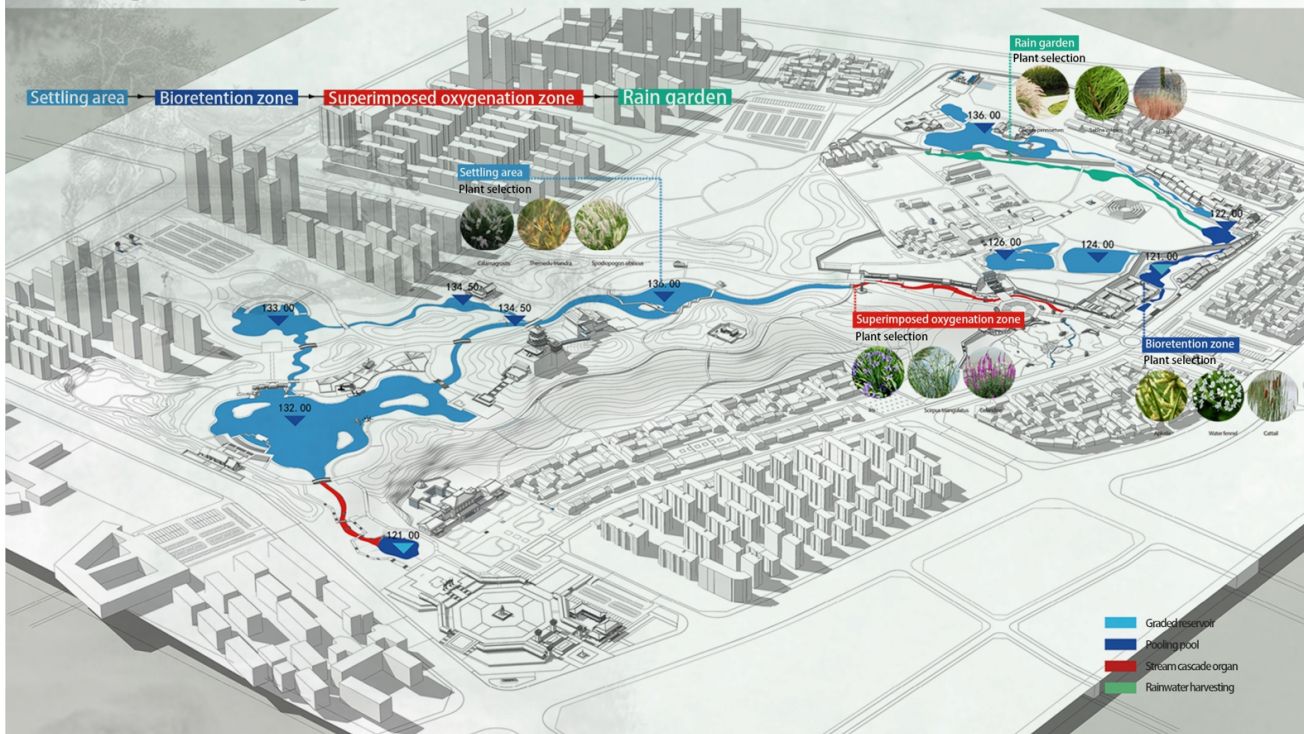
Original Site:

The nature of land use is mainly residential land and farmland land, the old Wollongong attractions are blocked by roads, houses, farmers' markets, schools, shantytowns and wasteland, there is no tourist service center and the flow of people is mainly concentrated on the east side of Wolong Road, the overall tour route is chaotic, and the connection between attractions is not strong.

After Construction:

fill the urban green ecological space, build a perfect Nanyang urban park system, create a nearly naturalized urban green surface, naturally connect the new city and the old city, the construction of Wollongong has greatly improved the urban green space rate, forest coverage rate and per capita park green area of Nanyang, and its park system has filled the green gap in Nanyang City, improved the green space pattern, and become an important green core for the development of Nanyang City, making Wollongong a distinctive green landmark in Nanyang. To create a new highland of nightlife and a world-class tourist destination in Nanyang urban area.

Water System Ecosystem



Create a waterfront vein that integrates nature, historic sites, topography and culture. From the Baihe River water into the gang, from the south to the north to restore Mengyang stream, upstream like a dragon, according to the topography of the opening and closing set Longze, Longquan, Longjian, Longxi, and Wuhou Temple Wolong Lake connected, forming a static and dynamic appropriate water landscape, water wheel set by the stream, the pool, the park will be set as a dark spring, forming a natural landscape effect. The water storage required for phase I landscape water body is 27880m³.

(1) Terrain Design

Terrain design also plays a role in shaping space, organizing lines of sight, adjusting local climate and enriching the visitor experience. It's also an important means of organizing surface drainage and plant management, the ups and downs of the site terrain, as well as the sunlit and shaded, dry and humid conditions, create excellent conditions for the growth and development of various plants, and also provide a good ecological environment for visitors.

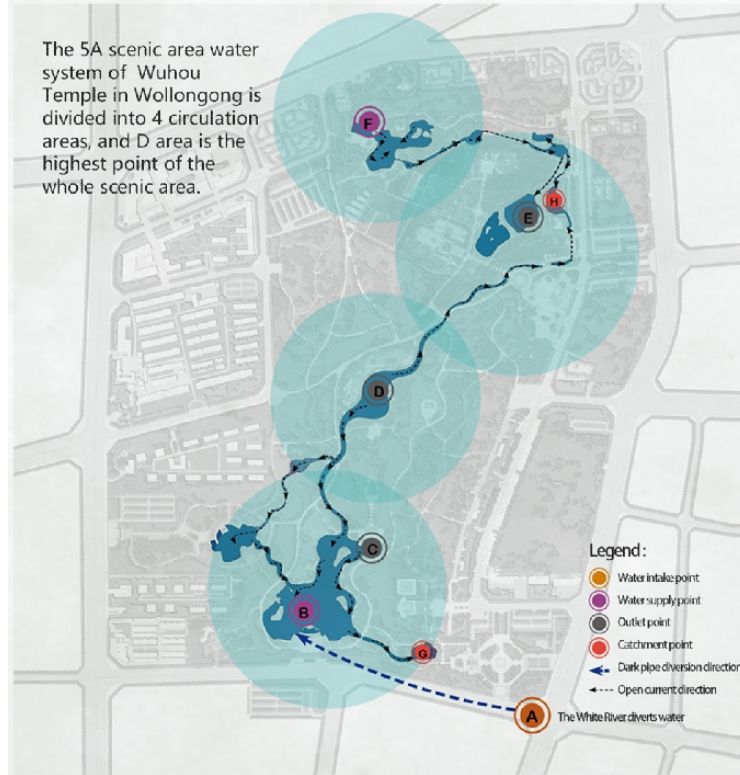
(2) Plant Water Purification

The whole waterfront shoreline adopts the ecological shoreline model of gentle slope into the water. Surrounding planting to meet different purification links of wetland plants as the main selection, to create different conditions under the wetland state, forming a diversified ecological environment. Plants absorb the eutrophication substances, make the water clear, is a part of the biological water purification project.

Advantage

- (1) It can adjust rainwater drainage to form storage space and help water storage capacity. Adjust the external drainage into the site water network. Maintain healthy water quality.
- (2) The central water body area helps to stabilize the ecological system.
- (3) Visually, the water becomes more open, which also increases the diversity and interest of walking in the site.

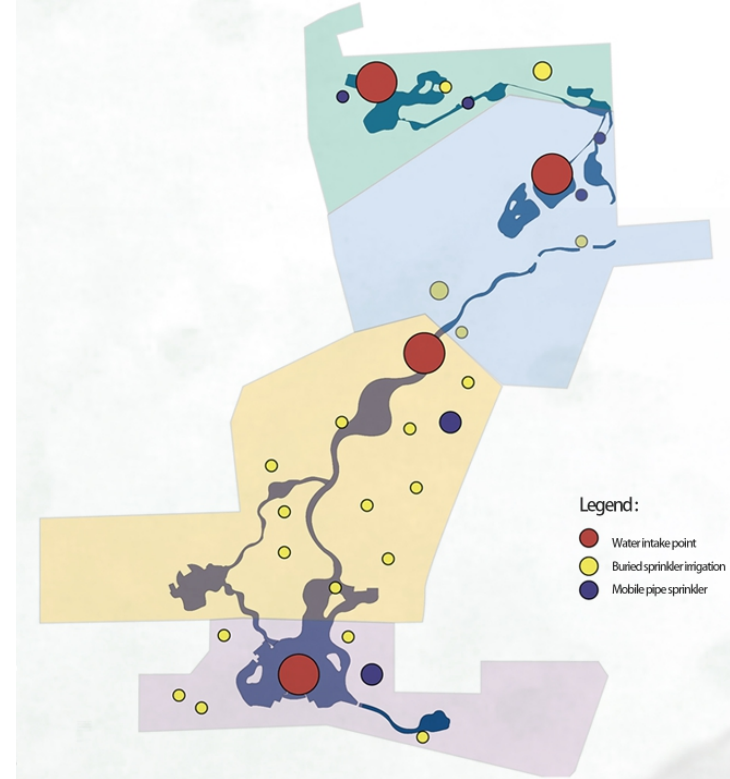
Water Cycle Zonin---Flow Direction Chart



Water Cycle Analysis

"The water system of the 5A scenic spot of Wuhou Temple in Chengdu is divided into four circulation areas, and Area D is the highest point of the whole scenic spot. After drawing water from Baihe River through point A to the artificial lake at point B, water needs to be carried out again by dark pipe to Area C and Area D, and flows naturally from Area D to Area B and H. The dark pipe water is carried out at point H to Area F for water refill."

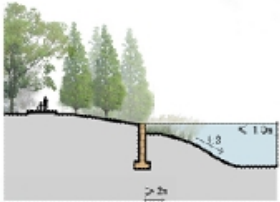
Water Saving Chapter---Irrigation System



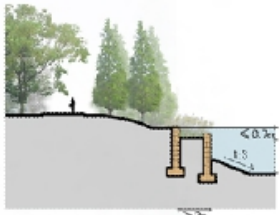
Irrigation Analysis

To ensure the normal growth of plants, there are four large water surfaces in the region as water intake points for nearby irrigation. Water is taken from the source, pressurized, transported and distributed to the park for spraying irrigation.

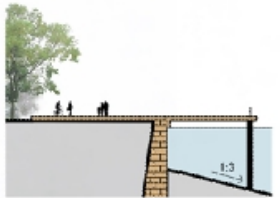
■ Barge type one



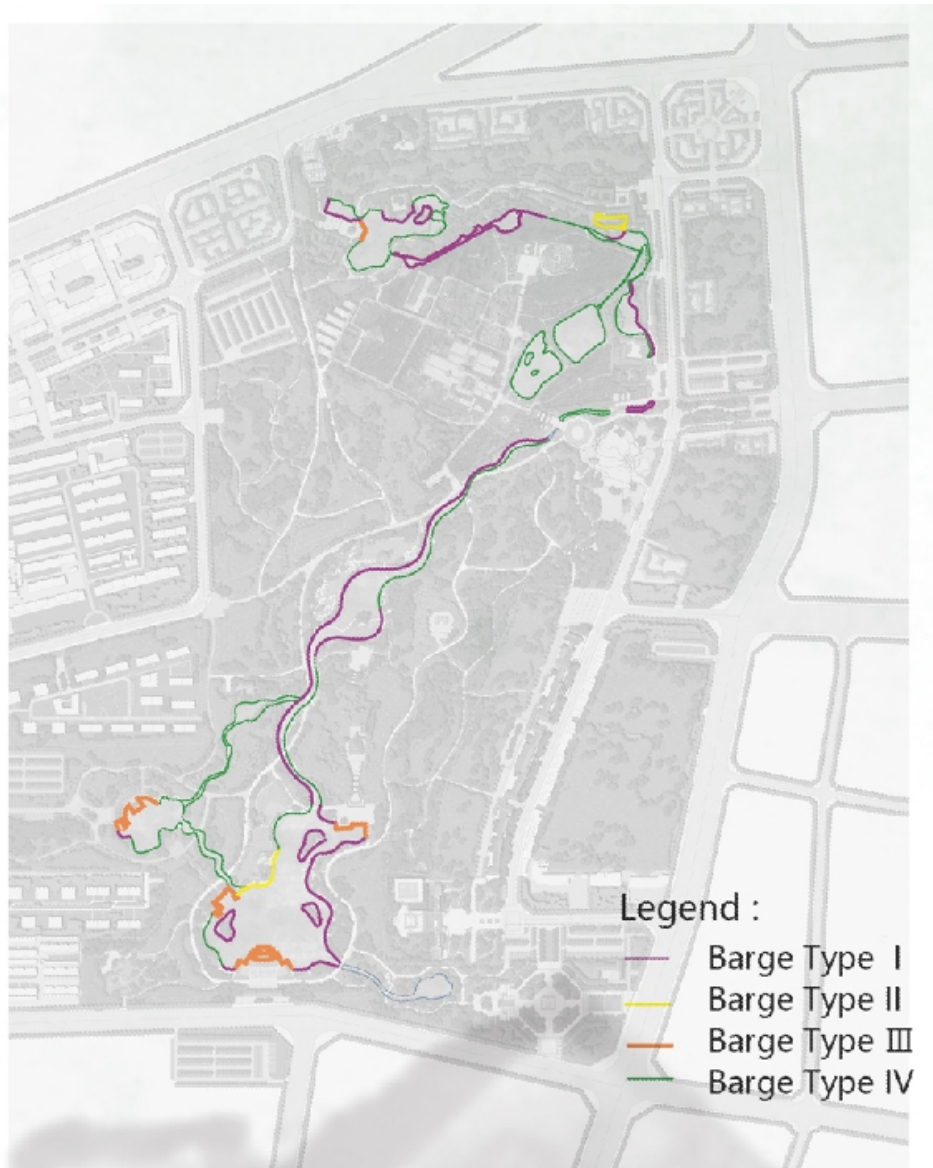
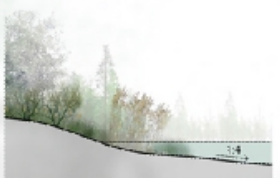
■ Barge type two



■ Barge type three



■ Barge type four



Legend :

- Barge Type I
- Barge Type II
- Barge Type III
- Barge Type IV

Revetment form

Revetment type I

For slurry block stone retaining wall, plant aquatic plants, mainly distributed in the open water and narrow water surface.

Revetment type II

The stepped slurry block retaining wall adopts the form of graded revetment.

Revetment type III

Slurry block stone retaining wall.

Revetment type IV

Natural revetments, located in wetlands and enclosed island areas.

Materials and Installation Methods



Discussion on Architectural Form

- Because Wollongong has a deep historical and cultural heritage, it was located on the outskirts of the city in ancient times, but now it is located on the side of the city. In order to avoid the controversy over traditional culture such as geomantic omen, it is suggested to choose the pavilion as the building.
- The overall proportion simulates the Han style, which is consistent with the overall planning of the cultural park and reflects the architectural characteristics of The Three Kingdoms period.
- Absorb the artistic characteristics of comfortable, elegant and dynamic Nanyang Han Dynasty paintings, appropriately adding curves and surfaces to make up for the overly flat and thick sense of the form of the existing Han Dynasty imitation buildings.
- The architectural color is appropriate, elegant and simple, using colors and decorations in line with the aesthetics of The Times, forming the quietness and quietness of Nanyang temperament, reflecting the construction skills of The Times and places, and recording the imprints of The Times.

Type of Antique Building Structure

Traditional ancient architecture is mainly wooden structure, which has its unique features in the selection of materials, plane treatment and artistic modeling. However, fire prevention and anticorrosive protection have become the hard damage to the structure, and limited by materials, it is difficult to obtain large open space and meet the requirements of large-scale exhibitions. However, the application of new technology and new materials has greatly expanded the possibility of antique architecture to make up for the above deficiencies.

At present, the commonly used structural forms of antique architecture mainly include:

- 1, all wood structure
- 2, all reinforced concrete structure
- 3, all steel structure
- 4, reinforced concrete main body + wood structure component decoration
- 5, reinforced concrete main body + stone component decoration
- 6, reinforced concrete main body + metal component decoration

Discussion on Architectural Function

The main structure -- reinforced concrete

Building roof - metal tile

Architectural decoration -- metal components

Building exterior - stone or GRC plate

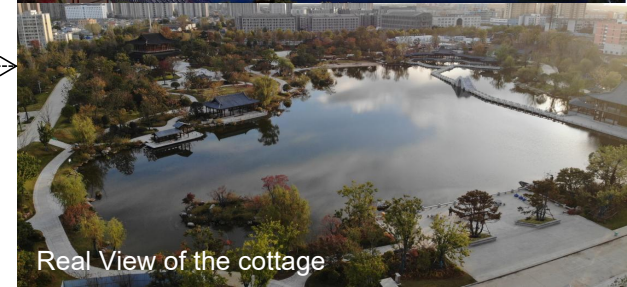
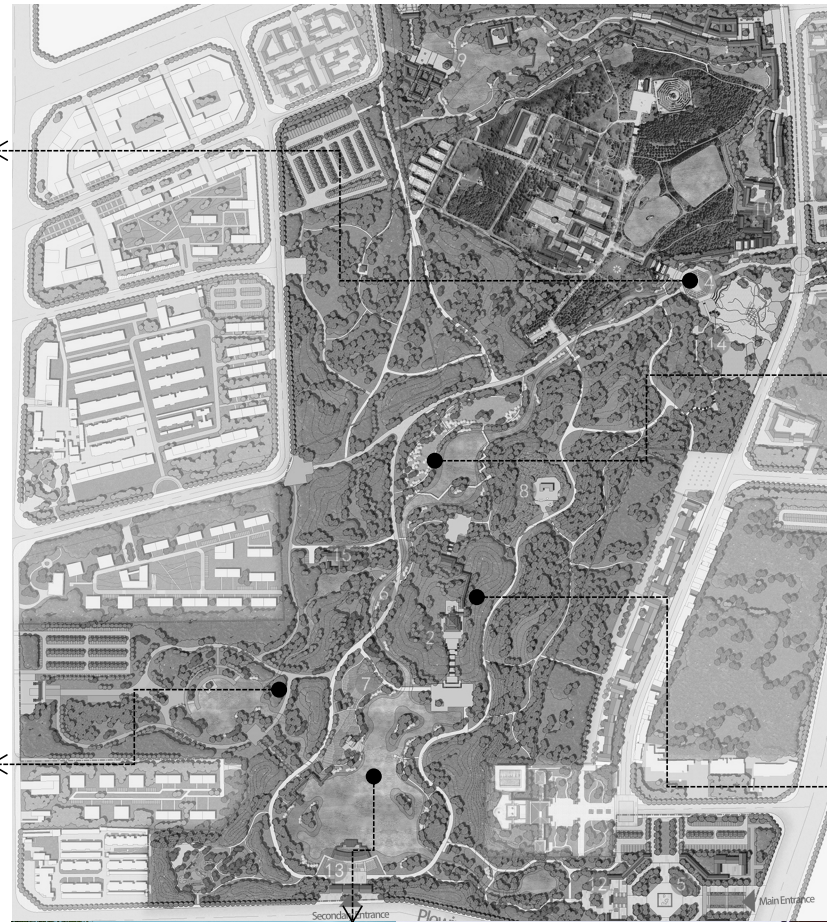
Use Function Planning

Exhibition: Show the urban change, historical development and urban construction of Wollongong region, record the urban development track of this region, and the efforts of Nanyang people; Exhibition of Nanyang Three Kingdoms period of history, culture and art.

Leisure experience -- tea and coffee are set up in the pavilion to create an Internet celebrity scenic spot to enjoy the beautiful scenery above the trees.

Cultural exchange - The center will have a small - and medium-size meeting space

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Present photos of the site

