Fragments of Flow

- A Sediment Experimentation Theater at Banping Mountain

Origin: Banping Mountain was formed through tectonic compression.

Excavating the mountain defines the scale of events.

The mountain holds traces of past formations.

Water reconnects Banping Mountain through gravity and terrain.

Industrial and natural traces emerge within the mountain.

The fractured landscape remains unresolved over time.

Industrial elements reveal historical events.

Micro-topographies reconnect mountain and water.

115m

Section B S:1/6000

c. 100,000–10,000

Marine Formation

Coral and marine organisms accumulated to form limestone, producing the initial material of Banping Mountain.

c. 50,000 years ago – present

Geological Uplift

Tectonic forces uplifted marine sediments into land, transforming material into a geological formation.

c. 10,000 years ago – present

Natural Erosion

Weathering and erosion gradually exposed internal strata and weakened the mountain structure.

1917 – 1970s

Resource Extraction

Mining began in 1917, converting the mountain from a natural landscape into a material resource.

1930s – 1970s

Industrial Expansion

Railways and military infrastructure integrated the site into a larger industrial and logistical system.

1961

Collapse & Release

The 1961 landslide released large amounts of material , drastically reshaping the mountain.

1970s – 1990s

Urban Integration

Extracted materials were transported into the city and incorporated into construction systems.

1990s

Urban Fixation

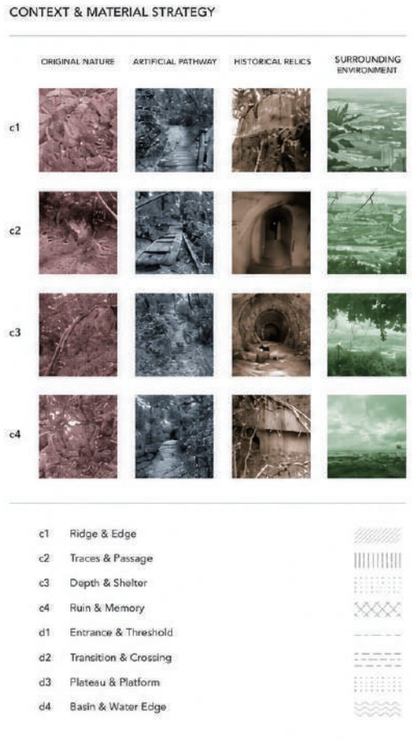
Materials became fixed within buildings, interrupting their role in natural cycles.

Banping Mountain is not an isolated landform, but a residual fragment formed by the westward propagation of tectonic forces from the Central Mountain Range.

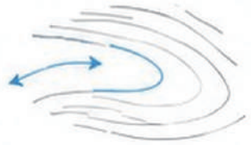
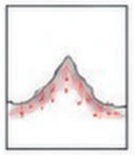
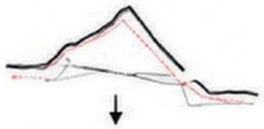
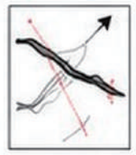
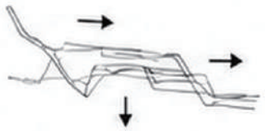
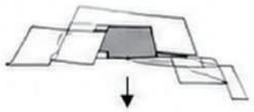
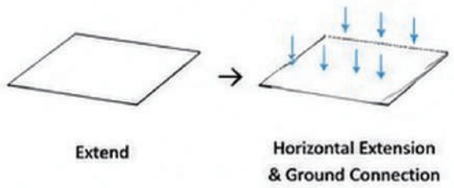
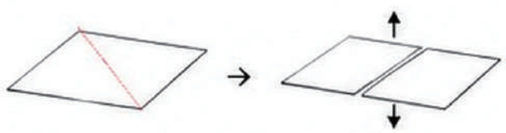
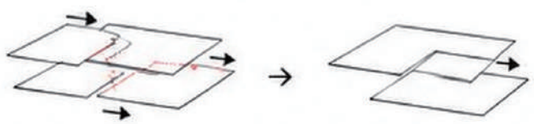
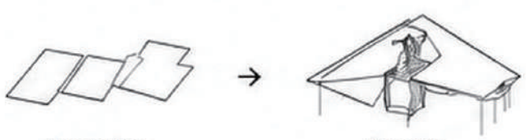
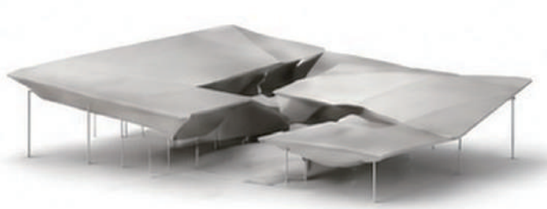
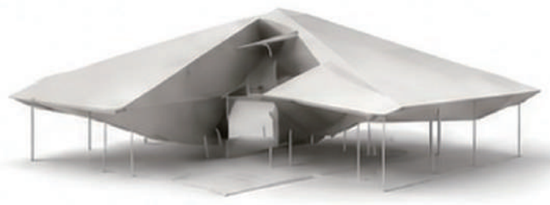
As these forces travel, they undergo compression, deflection, and dissipation, forming localized textures and sedimentary conditions within the mountain.

Within this process, the terrain exhibits proportional tendencies that approximate the Golden Ratio at certain scales. This proportion is not geometrically imposed, but emerges from long-term geological evolution.

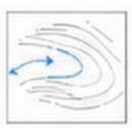
This diagram therefore interprets Banping Mountain as a terminal condition of a larger tectonic force system, using proportion as a tool to reveal its underlying spatial order.



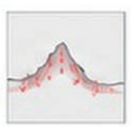
TRANSLATION INTO ARCHITECTURE

	1. FLOW - SEDIMENTATION		2. RELEASE - COLLAPSE		3. TRANSITION - TRANSPORTATION		4. FIXATION - AGGREGATION	
NATURAL PROCESS								
	Submergence	Flow / Deposition	Collapse	Fracture / Displacement	Transport	Movement / Redirection	Fixation	Stabilization / Aggregation
ARCHITECTURAL OPERATION								
	Extend	Horizontal Extension & Ground Connection	Cut	Displace & Create Gap	Shift & Overlap	Flow Direction & Connection	Accumulate & Support	Aggregate & Form Node
ARCHITECTURAL EXPRESSION								
	Continuous Surface A continuous horizontal plane extends outward and connects with the ground.		**Fracture & Displacement** The surface is fractured and displaced, creating gaps and spatial tension.		**Overlapping & Flow** Surfaces overlap and align with the flow direction, creating movement and spatial connection.		**Aggregation & Stabilization** Materials aggregate into a stable structure, forming a spatial node and support system.	

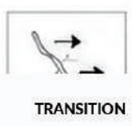
SEDIMENT AS ARCHITECTURAL PROCESS



FLOW (SEDIMENTATION)



RELEASE (COLLAPSE)



TRANSITION (TRANSPORT)

FIXATION (AGGREGATION)

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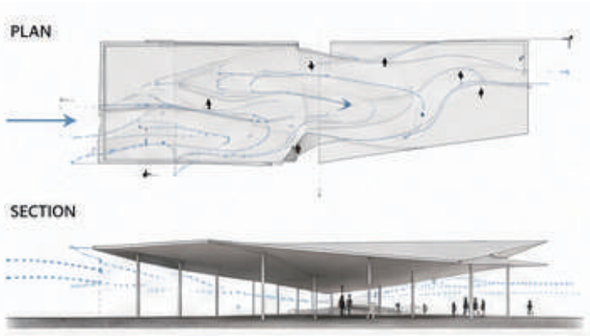
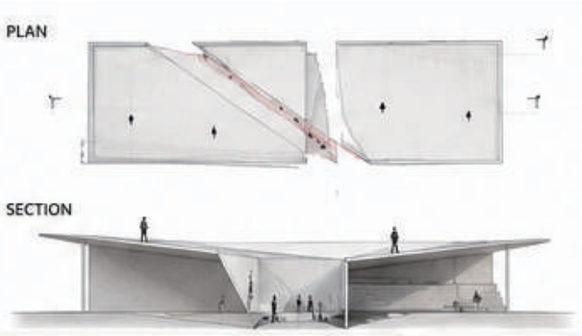
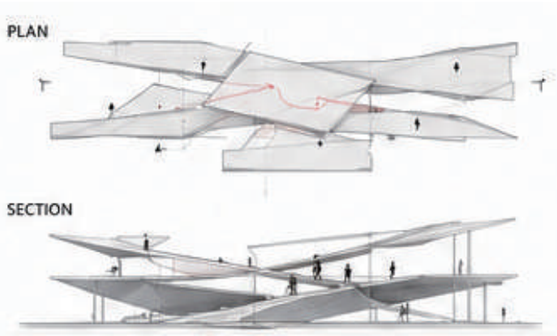
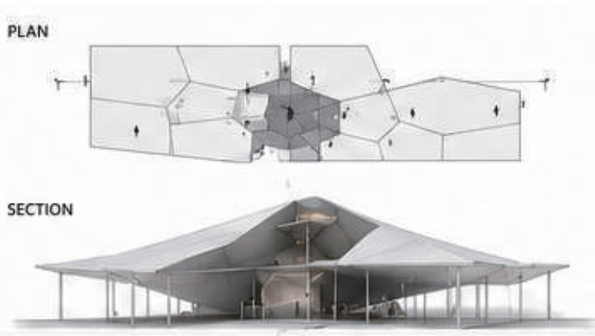
SEDIMENT EXPERIMENTATION THEATER

A pavilion that reveals the processes of sedimentation, collapse, transportation, and aggregation through architectural form and space.





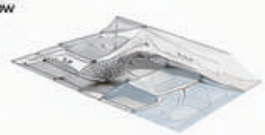




WATER LEVEL STRATEGY

HIGH WATER LEVEL

- Partially submerged steps
- Water surface reflects roof light/shadow
- Enhanced theater-water connection



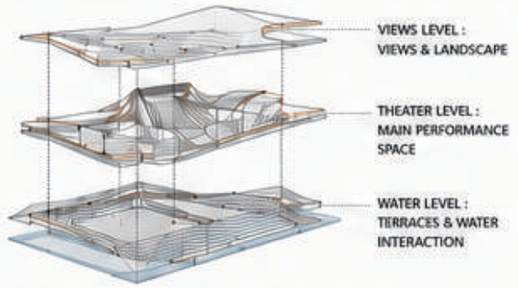
NORMAL WATER LEVEL

- Steps fully exposed
- Balanced viewing distance
- Multi-layered activity areas

LOW WATER LEVEL

- Steps extend further down
- Stronger shadows & spatial depth
- Exposed underlying flexibility

SPATIAL HIERARCHY



CONTINUOUS ROOF & TERRACES

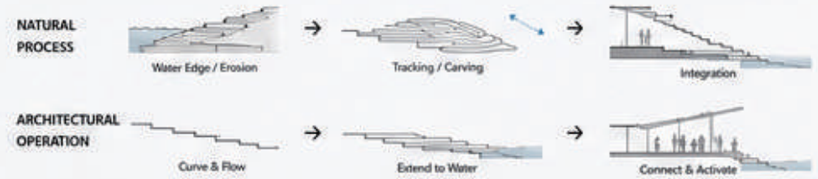
A continuous curve integrates the roof with the landscape and the foundation.

OPENING TOWARD THE COLLAPSE

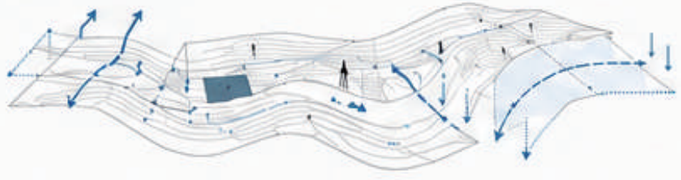
Framing views toward the collapse zone, enhancing permeability and spatial tension.

INTERACTION WITH WATER

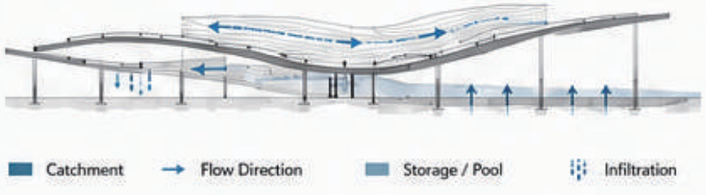
Lowering the adjacent water level creates tidal pools and platforms, enhancing water permeability and ecological habitats.



WATER PATH DIAGRAM



SECTION DIAGRAM



WATER SYSTEM STRATEGY

1. COLLECT
Rainfall collected from the roof and terraces.

2. GUIDE
Water is directed along the roof and stair edges.

3. STORE
Water gathers in terraces and shallow pools.

4. INFILTRATE
Water infiltrates gradually, supporting ecology.

ECOLOGICAL BENEFITS

Water Retention
Reduces runoff and improves water efficiency.

Habitat Creation
Creates diverse habitats for aquatic species.

Microclimate Cooling
Evaporation cools the environment naturally.

Landscape Integration
Blends architecture with the natural landscape.

MATERIAL PALETTE

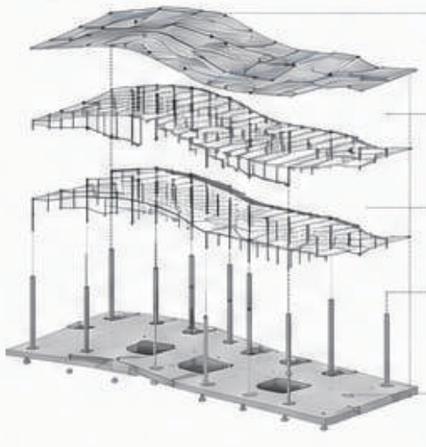
Concrete
Main structure

Stone
Floor & terraces

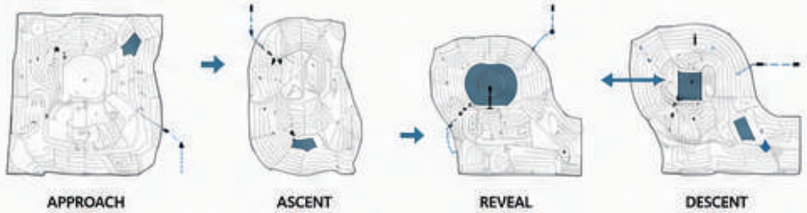
Timber
Interior accents

Stainless Steel
Columns & details

STRUCTURAL SYSTEM



SPATIAL EXPERIENCE



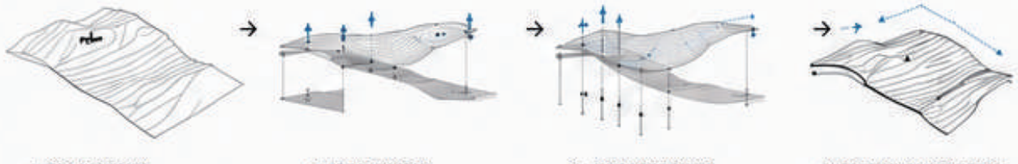
APPROACH
From city to water

ASCENT
Moving up the landscape

REVEAL
Opening to performance

DESCENT
Toward water & nature

STRUCTURAL LOGIC



1. TOPOGRAPHY
Respond to the site

2. PRIMARY SPAN
Long span across water

3. SUPPORT POINTS
Minimal columns

4. CONTINUOUS SURFACE
Roof as landscape

PROGRAM DIAGRAM

- Viewing Terrace
- Performance Space
- Exhibition / Support
- Circulation
- Water Interaction