QUEEN HEO MEMORIAL PARK DESIGN

CONSTRUCTION DOCUMENT

DESIGN DESCRIPTION

2017. 02.
QUEEN HEO MEMORIAL PARK
TIMELESS STORY, BORDERLESS SCENERY, PRICELESS MEMORY
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1.1. PROJECT OUTLINE

- Organizer: Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism
- Supervisor: Korean Institute of Architects
- Site Location: Ayodhya, State of Uttar Pradesh
- Site Area: 55,765 m²
- Construction Budget: about 500,000,000Rs (VAT Included)
- Design Period: 4 months (by 2017 Late-February)
1.2. PROJECT BACKGROUND & GOAL

“Re-highlighting Queen Heo and Revitalizing the Region”

- The existing Queen Heo Memorial Park Expansion
- Programmatic and Spatial Link between Waterfront Park and Memorial Park
- Interconnection with the Adjacent Cultural and Commercial Area

Beyond Religious Dispute Region, As the Birthplace of Rama

New Urban Iconic Place

THE EXISTING QUEEN HEO MEMORIAL PARK

SURROUNDING URBAN AREA
## 1.3. PROJECT PROGRESS

### DESIGN COMPETITION

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**Concept & Schematic Design Phase**

### DESIGN DEVELOPMENT

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<td>India Site Visit and Project Meeting</td>
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### CONSTRUCTION DOCUMENT

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2.1. REGIONAL CONDITION

The Potential of Regional Revitalization by Connecting the Site with the Surrounding Urban Area
2.2. SITE CONDITION

- Site Area: 55,765 m²
- The site consists of the existing memorial park, ghat, and riverfront area.
- Topography: Mostly gentle slope (+92~+93) except the Ghat (+93.4m~+95.2m)
2.3. WATER LEVEL

- Most of the site area is flooded once in a five-year flood (based on the local residence, more detailed official data is needed for confirmation)
2.3. WATER LEVEL

- +93.85: Flood Area in 5-year Flood, HFL
- +91.05: Flood Area in Monsoon
- +89.19: Flood Area in Non-Monsoon

Top of Ghat: +95.2m
Bottom of Ghat: +93.4m
2.4. PLANT

- Pipal, Arjun are the existing major species in the site
Queen Hur Memorial Park seeks to achieve monumentality and functionality as an urban memorial park, spatializing Timeless Story, Borderless Scenery, and Priceless Memory that are associated with Queen Heo. With the three overarching concepts below, this impending new urban attraction will not only celebrate the Queen Heo but also revitalize the city of Ayodhya, contributing to the advancement of the bilateral relationship between India and Korea.

First, as a memorial park, this proposal highlights the historical contents regarding progenitor of Gaya Dynasty and his queen. From Ayodhya to Gaya, a faraway country, Queen Heo experienced a rough journey, had a holy marriage with King Kim Su Ro, and led to the renaissance and prosperity of GeumGuan Gaya. By providing various metaphoric and/or symbolic spaces that are associated with these stories and arranging those spaces in sequential manner, this park enables people to emotionally commune with the Timeless Story, Borderless Scenery, Priceless Memory.

Second, considering the water-related Indian culture, this proposal provides the site with tight engagement with Sarayu River by relocating the existing GHAT that currently separates the site and attaining the site with gentle slope. The water-related structures that have been in India for long history such as GHAT and Baoli (Indian indigenous Water Harvesting/ Saving Structure) are reinterpreted in the Park. These are the cultural media that connect people with water, local people with visitors from outside of the region.

Last, various patterns that reveal the culture of India and Korea are erected to be able to promote amity of the two countries. As important evidence representing the past cultural exchange between City of Ayodhya and Gimhae, These patterns are the key to making the site special and unique.

With the above–mentioned three overarching concepts, this scheme Queen Heo Memorial Park illustrates a humble but critical design idea that is able to introduce new revival of Ayodhya, now after two thousand years recollecting the journey of Queen Heo.
3.2. DESIGN STRATEGY

#1. Storyline
Journey of Princess Heo

From Ayodhya to Gaya Kingdom, the rough journey and the dramatic moments along the journey until Queen Heo arrived at MANGSAN Island are both directly and indirectly reflected into the landscape. Born and raised as a well-cared for a princess, Heo Hwang-Ok went through the rough journey and had a sacred marriage with King Kim Suro, which in turn contributed to the prosperity of Guemgwian Gaya and its culture/revival at the time. The proposed design enables people to experience her journey and the associated stories at second hand by providing the sequence of symbolic and/or metaphoric landscapes of those.
#2. Waterfront Park
Sacred Place with Water Features

Ayodhya is the city adjacent to Sarayu River, a tributary of Ganges. One can find at every corner of the city that people hold the water sacred and try to integrate the water with their everyday lives. However, the project site geographically stands away from the river water body regardless of the GHAT presence in the middle of the site. With consideration for the close connectivity between people and water in the region, this project seeks to closely introduce water into the site by providing a series of connected water features using and circulating a purified clean water and by creating a dry waterway that can be both the drainage way in light rain and the temporary Sarayu River extension in heavy rain. This strategy does not only diversify people’s experience with water but also enhance the environmental quality of the park.
3.2. DESIGN STRATEGY

#3. Cultural Motivation

Traditional Aesthetics of Two Countries

The story of Queen Heo and King Kim Suro has been studied with many historical evidences. The ornamental patterns found in common in both Ayodhya and Gimhae are symbolic elements representing cultural exchange of the two countries, Korea and India. Hence, this project highlights the cultural exchange in the past and celebrates the amicable relationship between two countries by incorporating such traditional patterns and objects of Korea and India into the landscape and the architecture of the site.
3.3. FRAMEWORK DEVELOPMENT

1. Ghat as Barrier and Separated Site

The existing Ghat was geographically away from Sarayu River, and was an artificial bund that both visually and physically impeded people’s interaction with the water. Thus, the land between Ghat and the River have been used as an agricultural or derelict land, and the Ghat was considered as a barrier that disconnects the adjacent urban area from the water.

2. Ghat Relocation and Ground Level Extension

Move the 1.6m high Ghat towards Sarayu River, horizontally elongate the 1.6m level difference, and then create a large space that connects the Ghat and the River with adjacent urban area with no barrier. Thus, the created large land becomes a new iconic river–city interface that revitalizes the region.

Ghat flushed with the adjacent ground
Ghat 1.7M higher than the adjacent ground

New Ghat with extended ground level
Ghat 1.7M higher than the adjacent ground
3.3. FRAMEWORK DEVELOPMENT

3. Water Reintroduction to Ghat

Create a dry waterway along east side of the Ghat that becomes a bioswale-like drainage for the site. When it rains, all the rain water from the site will be transferred to the dry waterway. The excavated soil from the dry waterway construction can fill the newly created flexible open space, the river-city interface (A). And in the rest of the site other than the interface and the dry waterway, low cost managed grass field (B) is made.

A  Focused development area for urban revitalization
B  Natural open space or Flexible land for future redevelopment

4. Metaphoric Connection to Kimhae

The axis that connects the open space with the grass field represents the directionality from Ayodhya to Kimhae, which is the metaphor that retrospect Queen Heo who had been thinking of the far-away country, Gaya from Sarayu riverside.
5. Grand Street and Urban Fabric Networking

On the location where the existing Ghats stood, a series of small-plaza-like grand streets and a band of gardens are created. This street together with the gardens as an arterial space of the park will not only accommodate various activities, urban programs and events, but also strongly integrate the park area with the nearby urban fabric which used to be disconnected by the existing Ghats before.

6. Storytelling and Future Expansion

The rough journey and dramatic moments along the journey until Queen Heo arrived at Mangsang Island are both directly and indirectly integrated into the new park with the sequence of symbolic and/or metaphoric landscapes of those. Among the landscapes, in particular, the grass field is a flexible land for the park’s future development and/or expansion, and implies her rough voyage.
4. MASTERPLAN

MEMORIAL PLAZA
A1. PAVILION
A2. QUEEN'S PAVILION
A3. GARDEN SHADY MEMORIAL HALL (FUTURE)

THE IRON AGE STREET
B1. RITUAL WAY
B2. WATERWAY
B3. MEDITATION PAVILION

PROMISED FIELD
C1. KING'S PAVILION
C2. MANSION ISLAND

TIMELESS WAY & BRIDGE

GARDEN AREA

QUEEN'S YARD

GHAT
SPACE COMPOSITION

1. MEMORIAL PLAZA
2. IRON AGE STREET
3. GARDEN AREA & QUEEN'S YARD
4. GHAT
5. TIMELESS WAY & BRIDGE
6. PROMISED FIELD
MEMORIAL PLAZA
IRON AGE STREET
GARDEN AREA & QUEEN'S YARD
GHAT
TIMELESS WAY & BRIDGE
PROMISED FIELD
Memorial Plaza is a retrospective space for Queen Heo that has a series of commemorative monument, objects and patterns. Locating at center of the park, this open hardscape will accommodate the largest event of the region.
5.1. MEMORIAL PLAZA

BAOLI

CONCEPT

- Praising King & Queen
- Water Storage
- Ritual Ceremony
- Water Recreation

EXAMPLES OF BAOLI IN INDIA

Baoli, the traditional water harvesting structure is one of the representative Indian traditional architecture styles. This project locates the Baoli at the front of Memorial Plaza where various water-related activities can take place, celebrating Baoli’s original functionality and interpreting the Baoli as a ritual space and medium that commemorates the King and Queen.

The baoli area can be used as a resting place without water after drained when necessary.
5.1. MEMORIAL PLAZA

BAOLI

SECTION AA'

DETAIL SECTION 1

DETAIL SECTION 2

What distinguishes the proposed Baoli-like structure from the traditional one is that the proposed one incorporates water circulation/management/drainage system. Once purified ground water is supplied into the Baoli, the pump in the pump pit circulates the contained water within Baoli discharging the water through CANOPY NOZZLE. In case of operation stoppage, the water in Baoli can be drained through the floor drain pipe (by using the drain valve), which transfers the water into the adjacent storm water collecting well (see provided CD drawings). In heavy rain, the extra water shall be drained through the overflow return trench/channel.
5.1. MEMORIAL PLAZA

PAVING PATTERN

GENERAL

NOTE: ALL VERTICAL JOINTS SHOULD NOT BE LINED UP

MATERIALSGENERAL

LIMESTONE, GREY / FLAMED
GRANITE, RED / FLAMED
MARBLE, RED / POLISHED

MATERIALS TWO FISH

GRANITE COBBLE, SILVER GREY / FLAMED
GRANITE COBBLE, SILVER GREY / HONED
GRANITE COBBLE, DARK GREY / FLAMED

TWO FISH

T85X100X100 GRANITE COBBLE, SILVER GREY / FLAMED
T85X100X100 GRANITE COBBLE, SILVER GREY / HONED
T85X100X100 GRANITE COBBLE, DARK GREY / FLAMED

NOTE: JOINT WIDTH IS TYPICALLY 20MM, SHOULD BE MORE THAN 5MM, AND SHOULD NOT BE EXCEED 30MM

Symbol of State of Uttar Pradesh

Two Fish Pattern found in the royal tomb of King Kim Su–Ho

The Two Fish pattern that has been found in the ancient remains of both India and Korea highlights the hidden cultural similarity of the two countries.
5.1. MEMORIAL PLAZA

QUEEN’S PAVILION

Reflect Indian Traditional Architectural Beauty and Layout
5.1. MEMORIAL PLAZA

QUEEN’S PAVILION

ROOF PLAN

ELEVATION

PERSPECTIVE

SECTION

MATERIALS

WHITE QUARTZITE
POLISHED FINISH

GRANITE,
RED / FLAMED
5.1. MEMORIAL PLAZA

GARAK CLAN’S MEMORIAL HALL SITE (FUTURE)

THE ORIGIN OF MEMORIAL HALL (SUNGSEONJEON)

THE IMAGES OF SUNGSEONJEON
5.1. MEMORIAL PLAZA

GARAK CLAN’S MEMORIAL HALL SITE (FUTURE)

TRADITIONAL WALL

SECTION AA'

TRADITIONAL WALL DETAIL SECTION

TRADITIONAL WALL ELEVATION
DETAILED SPACE PLAN

2

MEMORIAL PLAZA
IRON AGE STREET
GARDEN AREA & QUEEN'S YARD
GHAT
TIMELESS WAY & BRIDGE
PROMISED FIELD
5.2. IRON AGE STREET

Iron age street that commemorates the prosperity of Gaya in the Iron Age as an arterial open space of the park not only accommodates various activities, urban programs and events, but also strongly integrates the park area with the nearby urban fabric.

Iron age street consists of three major components: the wide street with foliage scrolls pattern; waterway that utilizes the street area and makes the adjacent garden area more vivid; two pavilions that accommodate park’s visitor/info center, exhibition space, and multi-purpose event space.
5.2. IRON AGE STREET

PAVING PATTERN

CONCEPT

Foliage scrolls pattern has been found in the ancient remains of both India and Korea. By embodying this pattern on Iron Age Street, the main arterial of the park, this project highlights the hidden cultural similarity of the two countries.

PATTERN CASE STUDY

MATERIALS

GRANITE COBBLE, SILVER GREY / FLAMED
GRANITE COBBLE, SILVER GREY / HONED
GRANITE COBBLE, DARK GREY / FLAMED

PLAN

T40x100x100 Granite Cobble, Silver Grey, Honed
T40x100x100 Granite Cobble, Dark Grey, Flamed

PERSPECTIVE
5.2. IRON AGE STREET

WEST & EAST ENTRANCE

WEST ENTRANCE PLAN

WEST ENTRANCE SECTION AA'

WEST ENTRANCE PERSPECTIVE
5.2. IRON AGE STREET

WEST & EAST ENTRANCE

EAST ENTRANCE LAMP SECTION

EAST ENTRANCE CROSS SECTION

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5.2. IRON AGE STREET

WATER WAY
5.2. IRON AGE STREET

WATER WAY

There are two systems operating the western waterway and eastern waterway respectively. The water in each system is designed to be circulated, and each system can be operated independently, and the water features in each system can be used as occupiable spaces without water when the system is not operated, which will be beneficial and sustainable in terms of the management and flexible use of the water features.
5.2. IRON AGE STREET

REST PAVILION

ITEM OF CHANGES

COMPETITION DESIGN

CONSTRUCTION DESIGN

2 Floors above ground
Floor Area: 175 m²
Programs: Outdoor Cafe, Public Toilet, Shelter
Reinforced Concrete Structure
Remarks: Existing BLDG. + New BLDG.
(Structural Separation by Using Expansion Joint)

Office + Visitor Center + M.E.P.

B1 + 2 Floors above ground
Floor Area: 450.71 m²
Programs: Public Toilet, Shelter, Office, Visitor Center, MEP & Storage,
Water tank & Pump Station, Septic Tank
Steel Frame + Reinforced Concrete Structure
Remarks: Re-Construction for Existing BLDG.
5.2. IRON AGE STREET

REST PAVILION

SITE PLAN & AREA TABLE

The existing restroom, which is located on the west side of the site, was constructed with a simple structure of two stories and had an opening design of Mogul architecture style. It was provided as a shelter and rest space for local residents. We suggest renewal such a lagging building due to its architectural potential, new programs are juxtaposed and expanded. On the first floor, a public restroom and administrative office, which is the essential facility for management of the park, was installed. On the second floor, a linear observation deck will be used to view the surroundings such as Seryu River and daily life. It reflects a general tradition of Korean pavilions. Two buildings, which have the same volume and form, are closely tied by a transparent staircase in between, but facade, structure, and spatial systems definitely make a distinction. It is designed to reveal the difference and harmony between the old and new.

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5.2. IRON AGE STREET

REST PAVILION

PLAN

BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN
Water Tank, Pump Station

GROUND FLOOR PLAN
Visitor Center, Shelter, Toilet, Office

VISITOR CENTER:
PERMANENT EXHIBITION OF QUEEN HEQ STORY & PARK TOUR GUIDE

TOILET:
PUBLIC TOILET, MALE & FEMALE TOILETS, MULTIPURPOSE TOILETS FOR DISABLED PEOPLE, INFANTS

OFFICE:
OFFICE SPACE & FACILITIES FOR PARK MANAGEMENT

PUMPS: INSTALLED EACH ONE (TOILET, PONDING, HYDROPONICS)
WATER TANKS: INSTALLED EACH ONE (TOILET, PONDING, HYDROPONICS)
5.2. IRON AGE STREET

REST PAVILION

PLAN

- 2RD FLOOR PLAN
  Observation Platform

OBSERVATION PLATFORM –1: VIEW & REST

OBSERVATION PLATFORM –2: VIEW & REST

- ROOF PLAN
  Roof, Drain

ROOF: SLOPE ONTO STRUCTURAL SLAB + EXPOSED WATERPROOFING, ROOF DRAIN(2EA), GST COPING FOR PREVENTION OF BUILDING POLLUTION

SKYLIGHT: LAMINATED GLASS

ROOF: SLOPE ONTO STRUCTURAL SLAB + EXPOSED WATERPROOFING, ROOF DRAIN(2EA), GST COPING FOR PREVENTION OF BUILDING POLLUTION
5.2. IRON AGE STREET

REST PAVILION

PLAN

ENLARGED PLAN [TOILET]

Designed to comply with public toilet planning standards in Korea. Benchmarking of local toilets in India reflected in the detailed plans.

Male toilet (2 for toilet, 3 for urinals, 2 for washbasin, including all other accessories), Female toilet (5 for toilet, 2 for washbasin, including all other accessories).

Multipurpose Toilets for handicapped and infant separated by male and female (including all other accessories).

HARDWARE LIST: REFER TO Ap–111

Although it was reflected mainly in products such as GROHE and KOHLER, which are global companies that can be bought in India, we used some inevitable Korean products. It is possible to replace it with an equivalent product which is easy to procure in India.
5.2. IRON AGE STREET

REST PAVILION

SECTION

Reconstruction part (Existing Building) – Color Exposed Concrete + Glass Window Installation, Exposed Ceiling, Glass Railing Installation, Roof Parapet
Stretcher part – Steel column & beam + deck slab, 1st floor inner wall is constructed by masonry block, 2nd floor inner wall is constructed by stone,
Staircase – underground RC staircase + ground steel staircase, skylight with laminated glass, existing parts and junctions with tight details

■ CROSS SECTION-1 ■ CROSS SECTION-2 ■ CROSS SECTION-3
5.2. IRON AGE STREET

REST PAVILION

WALL SECTION

All Details design to minimize external wall damage.
Roof - Slope on Structural concrete slab + Exposed waterproofing,
Cooping Stone, Throat at slit.
150MM level difference on the 1st floor, clarifying the special boundary & water treatment.

DETAIL SECTION-1

DETAIL SECTION-2
5.2. IRON AGE STREET

REST PAVILION

**ELEVATION & MATERIAL**

The traditional design of India is juxtaposed with the modern design and the concise order to maximize contrast effect. Existing part is colored exposed concrete + glass, stretching part is made of lime stone + glass.

**MATERIAL**

**SOUTH ELEVATION**
## 5.2. IRON AGE STREET

### REST PAVILION STRUCTURE OVERVIEW

#### Building Profile

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<tr>
<td>Structural System</td>
<td>STEEL + RC Frame</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foundation Type</td>
<td>soil Bearing Foundation (Fe = 100, 150kN/㎡)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building Profile</td>
<td>Height</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Design Criteria for Use Materials

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Use Materials</th>
<th>Design basis Strength</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Concrete</td>
<td>fck = 25MPa(M25) (KCI : 20MPa)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reinforcing bar</td>
<td>fy = 415MPa (Fe415)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steel Frame</td>
<td>Fy = 250MPa (Fe410w)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### IS : 2005 (NATIONAL BUILDING CODE OF INDIA)

- Design criteria for concrete : ACI318M-11
- Design criteria for Steel : AISC(14th)-LRFD10
- Reference Criterion : Building structure criteria of Korea(KBC2016)

#### Application Criteria

- Dead Load
  - Consider for building selfweight, finish load, facility load

#### Wind Load

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sortation</th>
<th>Application Criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Design Basic Wind Speed (Vb)</td>
<td>47m/sec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Category</td>
<td>II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Probability Factor (k1)</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size Factor (k2)</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Topography Factor (k3)</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Design Wind Speed (Vz)
  - \( Vz = V0 \cdot k1 \cdot k2 \cdot k3 \)
- Design Wind Pressure (p2)
  - \( p2 = 0.6 \cdot Vz^2 \)
- Wind Load (Wz)
  - \( Wz = p2 \cdot A \)
- A : Effective wind pressure area (㎡)

#### Seismic Load

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sortation</th>
<th>Application Criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Zone Factor (Z)</td>
<td>0.24 (IV)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of Soil</td>
<td>Medium Soil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Importance Factor (I)</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Response Reduction Factor (R)</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Response Acceleration Coefficient (Sa/g)</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fundamental Natural Period (T)</td>
<td>0.075h⁰.⁷⁵</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Seismic Base Shear (Vb)
  - \( Vb = A_0 \cdot W \)
- Horizontal Seismic Coefficient (A0)
  - \( A_0 = \frac{2.5}{2Rg} \)
- W : Effective weight of Building

#### Horizontal displacement check for wind load

- X-Direction
  - \( \Delta max = 0.45mm < \Delta a = 12.2mm \) → O.K.
- Y-Direction
  - \( \Delta max = 0.65mm < \Delta a = 12.2mm \) → O.K.

#### Story drift check for Seismic load

- X-Direction
  - \( \Delta max = 5.6mm < \Delta a = 12.2mm \) → O.K.
- Y-Direction
  - \( \Delta max = 8.7mm < \Delta a = 12.2mm \) → O.K.

#### Structure Design

- Horizontal displacement check for wind load
- Member Design by optimized load
- Selection of Optimal Foundations according to Soil Analysis
  - soil Bearing Foundation (Fe = 100, 150kN/㎡)
- Secure stability against lateral forces
- Determination of dead load on the roof finish
- Live load calculation based on usage
- Selection of Optimal Foundations according to Soil Analysis
  - Selection of Optimal Foundations according to Soil Analysis

#### Select Reasonable foundation type

- Selection of Optimal Foundations according to Soil Analysis
  - soil Bearing Foundation (Fe = 100, 150kN/㎡)

#### Secure stability against lateral forces

- Horizontal displacement check for wind load
- Story drift check for Seismic load

#### Determination of dead load on the roof finish

- Live load calculation based on usage
- Selection of Optimal Foundations according to Soil Analysis
  - soil Bearing Foundation (Fe = 100, 150kN/㎡)
5.2. IRON AGE STREET

REST PAVILION  M.E.P OVERVIEW

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONSTRUCTION HARDWARE PLANNING</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sanitary equipment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>■ Water supply equipment plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>■ Hot water supply equipment plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Use the estimated water supply for 1 day as a ground water facility
- Water supply pressure pump Inverter control
- Energy saving
- Application of corrosion resistant water tank and piping material

- Water supply pressure pump system:
  - Use in medium-scale buildings
  - Investment in cost and sanitation maintenance

- Water supply calculation standard:
  - Number of instruments
  - Applying 40% concurrent usage rate
  - toilet bowl 11, urinal 4, washbasin 4

- Hot water supply:
  - Electric hot water storage type
  - Hot water supply system in the storage echanism
  - Minimizes installation space and is advantageous for maintenance through individual management
  - Simplify system to increase efficiency and save construction cost

- Estimation of water supply amount:
  - Number of instruments
  - Applying 50% concurrent usage rate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ventilation equipment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wall-mounted fan system(restroom)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Fan damper attached type, damper closed when fan off
- External exposure
- Exposure blocking
- Even ventilation with duct and grill

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Water resource saving</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Water-saving toilet bowl</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Save about 50% water saving
- Save about 25% water saving

- Three-stage waterproof type
- Save about 40% water saving
- High Efficiency Motor

5.2. IRON AGE STREET

REST PAVILION M.E.P OVERVIEW

| Construction Electrical Equipment Planning |

- Electrical and communication master plan
  
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>safety</th>
<th>Economy / Environment friendliness</th>
<th>Informative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Use flame retardant cable</td>
<td>Use high-efficiency lighting equipment</td>
<td>Stable communication speed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prevention of electric shock accident</td>
<td>High efficiency induction motor</td>
<td>CATV</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Electricity and communication design standard (Korea Electricity Law Standard)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Electricity law</th>
<th>Communication Law</th>
<th>Reference basis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Electric Business Law</td>
<td>Telecommunication Basic Law</td>
<td>- Telecommunication Basic Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electric appliance business law</td>
<td>Technical standards of telecommunication equipment</td>
<td>- Technical standards of telecommunication equipment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electrical Equipment Technical Standards</td>
<td>Telecommunications Business law</td>
<td>- Telecommunications Business law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extension regulations</td>
<td>Criteria for on-premises telecommunication line facilities</td>
<td>- Criteria for on-premises telecommunication line facilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korea Industrial Standard</td>
<td>On-premises telecommunication equipment standard</td>
<td>- On-premises telecommunication equipment standard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>General cable broadcasting technical standard</td>
<td>- General cable broadcasting technical standard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Green energy saving design standard</td>
<td>- Green energy saving design standard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>High-speed information and communication building certification</td>
<td>- High-speed information and communication building certification</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Power input standard
  - Power input is based on local supplier terms
  - The incoming main power draws power at the nearest existing electrical receiving point in the main electro-manhole.

- Voltage drop reference
  - The voltage drop criterion is designed in accordance with the extension regulations to supply the stable voltage of each electric installation

- Power and power mains facility
  - We will calculate the reserve ratio for future load additions and add reserve MCCB to the distribution board
  - In the 3-phase 4-wire trunk, the 3 harmonic current causes the heat of the neutral wire

- Electronic Overcurrent Relay
  - Overload of motor, short circuit, reverse phase, phase loss, short circuit,
  - Protection against overvoltage and over voltage (built-in ground fault device)

- Lighting equipment

- Communication plan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Information and Communication Equipment</th>
<th>TV public hearing facility</th>
<th>Broadcasting facility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Calculate each required line for each room</td>
<td>- Over-the-air broadcasting local CATV</td>
<td>- MAIN AMP Installation: Management Room</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Installation of internet and telephone facilities for each room</td>
<td>- Distributor box configuration: CATV</td>
<td>- Public Broadcasting: Information, BGM, Call, Notice and Emergency Broadcast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- The distributor box connection is HFBT 7C</td>
<td>- Speaker installation by actual use</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5.2. IRON AGE STREET

MEDITATION PAVILION

ITEMS OF CHANGE

COMPETITION DESIGN

CONSTRUCTION DESIGN

Multi-purposed Room + Preparation Room for Informal Events (Exhibition & Lecture & Performance)

1st floor above ground
Floor Area : 189 m²
Programs : Multi-purposed Room + Preparation Room
Steel Frame Structure
Remarks : Planning lighting and sound equipment for various events

1st floor + Mezzanine
Floor Area : 214.99 m²
Program : Meditation Rooms
Light-weight Steel Frame Structure
Remarks : Design in conjunction with Existing Temple
5.2. IRON AGE STREET

MEDITATION PAVILION

SITE PLAN & AREA TABLE

On the existing GHAT, there is a meditation room on the east side of the site. It is used by many locals for a space of worship. It might be not have a much values in terms of building itself. However, it should be dealt as a symbolic building that shows the life of the city. We put an effort to preserve and reproduce the irreplaceable value. A podium was installed to overcome the difference in level with the newly established street. In addition, contemporary reinterpretation spaces were further arranged in parallel for reinforcing religious programs. A multi-purposed room is newly created as accommodating and promoting various events by citizen. The columns as a slender frame lightly supported by the past roof, and the inner space is divided by the transparent glass to maximize the visual openness and contrast with the conventional meditation paced side by side.
5.2. IRON AGE STREET

MEDITATION PAVILION

PLAN

GROUND FLOOR PLAN
Arcade, Multi-purpose Room, Prepare Room

ARCADE:
Open Canopy Toward Square

MULTI-PURPOSE ROOM:
For Informal Events (exhibition, lecture, performance)
&A Space to organize Outdoor Performances

PREPARATION ROOM:
Auxiliary room, Management and Facility Space
5.2. IRON AGE STREET

MEDITATION PAVILION

PLAN

- ROOF PLAN
- WATERPROOF, DRAIN

Prevention of Building Exterior damage
Roof: Slope onto structural slab + Exposed Waterproofing,
Roof Drain(4EA), STS Coping
5.2. IRON AGE STREET

MEDITATION PAVILION

SECTION

With minimal RC column and PLAT PLATE SLABS introduced, it is planned as a simple monolayer structure. The inner space of the multipurpose room and the preparation room is designed to prevent the contamination by the inflow of the rainwater with the outer ARCADE space and the step difference of 30MM, and the spatial characteristics of the inner and outer spaces can be clearly defined. The inner space is divided into the clear glass only and visually expanded to the outside, and the sandblasted glass is used in the preparation room. The boundary of PAVILION is partitioned into a continuous installation of elongated slender columns rather than well.

CROSS SECTION

LONGITUDINAL SECTION
5.2. IRON AGE STREET

MEDITATION PAVILION

WALL SECTION

Roof: Prevention of Building Exterior damage
Slope onto structural Slab + Exposed Waterproofing, Roof Drain(REA), STS Capping

In the MULTIPURPOSE ROOM, installing curtain rails for various events, and white painted steel pipes were prevented from contamination through the connection details with STS hardware.

WALL SECTION

DETAIL SECTION-1

DETAIL SECTION-2

DETAIL SECTION-1

DETAIL SECTION-2

DETAIL SECTION-1

DETAIL SECTION-2
5.2. IRON AGE STREET

MEDITATION PAVILION

ELEVATION & MATERIAL

It is planned to clarify the spatial boundary with thin and flat roof, and to enable active communication with neighboring parks by using thin steel columns and transparent glass. As the finishing material of the ceiling AL Sheet was designed to emphasize the lightness through the gentle reflection effect.

**MATERIAL**

- Exposed Concrete
- GLASSY AL Sheet

**EAST ELEVATION**

**SOUTH ELEVATION**
5.2. IRON AGE STREET

MEDITATION PAVILION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Building Profile</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sortation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Structural System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foundation Type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building Profile</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Design Criteria for Use Materials</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Use Materials</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concrete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reinforcing bar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steel Frame</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Structure Design</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Secure stability against lateral forces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horizontal displacement check for wind load</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Story drift check for Seismic load</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Application Criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IS : 2005 (NATIONAL BUILDING CODE OF INDIA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Design criteria for concrete : ACI318M-11</td>
</tr>
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<td>Design criteria for Steel : AISC(14th)-LRFD10</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wind Load</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sortation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Design Basic Wind Speed (Vb)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Category</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Probability Factor (k1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size Factor (k2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Topography Factor (k3)</td>
</tr>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dead Load</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Consider for building selfweight, finish load, facility load</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
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<th>Dead Load</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Consider for building selfweight, finish load, facility load</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Live Load</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Live load calculation based on usage</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Application Criteria</th>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Seismic Load</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sortation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zone Factor (Z)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of Soil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Importance Factor (I)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Response Reduction Factor (R)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Response Acceleration Coefficient (Sa/g)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fundamental Natural Period (T)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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<td>Fundamental Natural Period (T)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Horizontal displacement check for wind load</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X-Direction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Δmax = 0.6mm &lt; Δa = 7.2mm → O.K.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Story drift check for Seismic load</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X-Direction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Δmax = 2.1mm &lt; Δa = 14.4mm → O.K.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
DETAILED SPACE PLAN

3

MEMORIAL PLAZA
IRON AGE STREET

GARDEN AREA & QUEEN’S YARD

GHAI
TIMELESS WAY & BRIDGE
PROMISED FIELD
5.3. GARDEN AREA & QUEEN’S YARD

Garden area has various and multi-layered trees and understories as well as site furniture. Queen’s yard is a wide open space covered with lawn.

Garden area consists of four major components: various trees and understories; garden pathways; garden terraces; and stone stacked walls. From west to east, the planting materials are changing in color from yellow/yellowish to red/redish, defining spaces and/or drawing people into other unique landscapes that are embed in the park. The stone stacked wall visually breaks down the continuous green bend of the garden area into multiple, intimate human scale spaces, which then are functionally connected by garden pathways and terraces.
5.3. GARDEN AREA & QUEEN’S YARD

GARDEN PATH & TERRACE

GARDEN PATH SECTION

GARDEN TERRACE SECTION

GARDEN PATH DETAIL PLAN

GARDEN TERRACE DETAIL PLAN

GARDEN PATH MATERIAL

LIMESTONE, BLACK CUDDAPAH / NATURAL CLEFT

GARDEN TERRACE MATERIAL

LIMESTONE, GREY / FLAMED
5.3. GARDEN AREA & QUEEN’S YARD

STONE STACKED WALL

STONE STACKED WALL ASSEMBLY DETAIL

STONE STACKED WALL PLAN

STONE STACKED WALL ISOMETRIC VIEW

STONE STACKED WALL ELEVATION
5.3. GARDEN AREA & QUEEN’S YARD

HARDWOOD BENCH

HARDWOOD BENCH SECTION

HARDWOOD BENCH PERSPECTIVE

HARDWOOD BENCH FRONT ELEVATION
5.3. GARDEN AREA & QUEEN’S YARD

AREA SECTION

GARDEN AREA SECTION AA'

GARDEN AREA SECTION BB'

In previous meeting in India, a new place was needed to relocate the existing temple platform. In previous meeting in India, a new place was needed to relocate the existing temple platform.
5.3. GARDEN AREA & QUEEN’S YARD

TEMPLE PLATFORM

RELOCATION PLAN

In previous meeting in India, a new place was needed to relocate the existing temple platform.

3m x 3m TEMPLE PLATFORM

TEMPLE PLATFORM WEST – EAST SECTION

TEMPLE PLATFORM SOUTH – NORTH SECTION

EXISTING PLATFORM

MATERIAL

SANDSTONE, AUTUMN BROWN / HONED
5.4. GHAT
5.4. GHAT

SECTION 3

SECTION 4

SECTION 5

Different Structure Below Depending on Adjacent Shading

Consistent Structure Below
5.4. GHAT

GHAT SECTION 1

DETAILED SECTION

GHAT PLAN 1

TYPICAL PARKING TYPE A (SEE PARKING SECTION DETAIL)

TYPICAL PARKING TYPE A (SEE PARKING SECTION DETAIL)

TYPICAL PARKING TYPE A (SEE PARKING SECTION DETAIL)

TYPICAL PARKING TYPE A (SEE PARKING SECTION DETAIL)

GHAT TYPICAL SECTION A

GHAT TYPICAL SECTION B
5.4. GHAT

GHAT SECTION 2

DETAIL SECTION

KEYMAP

5. DETAILED SPACE PLAN
5.4. Ghat

Ghat Section 3

Detail Section

Material:
- Sandstone, Raj Green / Flamed
- Sandstone, Raj Green / Honed
5.4. GHAT

GHAT SECTION 4

MATCH LINE

MATCH LINE

GHAT PLAN E

DETAIL SECTION

TYPICAL RAISING TIRE E
SEE PAVING SECTION DETAIL

TYPICAL RAISING TIRE A
SEE PAVING SECTION DETAIL

PERSPECTIVE

KEYMAP

87
5.4. GHAT

GHAT SECTION 5

MATCH LINE

DETAILED SECTION

TYPICAL PAVING TYPE A
(SEE PAVING SECTION DETAIL)

TYPICAL PAVING TYPE A
(SEE PAVING SECTION DETAIL)

D/13 DEFORMED BAR @230

R10 STEP NOSE

BUTT JOINT

T230 SANDSTONE, RAI GREEN / BLADED
TH2 MORTAR
COLOR TO MATCH WITH ADJACENT STONE
T360 CON/C
T68 BLENDING CON/C
T230 RUBBLE STONE COMPACTION

PERSPECTIVE

5. DETAILED SPACE PLAN

KEYMAP
5.5. TIMELESS WAY & BRIDGE

Connecting Queen’s and King’s pavilion with TIMELESS WAY and BRIDGE create a strong axis towards Gaya. The hexagonal podium of Queen’s pavilion geometrically embraces both north-south axis and the Ayodhya-Gaya axis.
5.5. TIMELESS WAY & BRIDGE

VIEW ALONG THE TIMELESS WAY

VIEW IMAGES

View from King’s Pavilion towards Queen’s Pavilion

View from Queen’s Pavilion towards King’s Pavilion
5.5. TIMELESS WAY & BRIDGE

TIMELESS WAY

TIMELESS WAY PLAN

TIMELESS WAY DETAIL

MATERIAL
5.5. TIMELESS WAY & BRIDGE

TIMELESS BRIDGE

TIMELESS BRIDGE LONGITUDE SECTION

TIMELESS BRIDGE DETAIL SECTION
5.6. PROMISED FIELD

FIELD: Metaphoric landscape representing the sea

According to an old fable, Queen Heo had to withstand the rough sea wave during her voyage to Gimhae. The grassland on the north-eastern area of the site implies her rough journey by means of such a landscape. This grassland with native species is low-cost managed, sustainable, flexible and open to the future development and park expansion.

PERSPECTIVE

DIRECTION TO GAYA

4,500km

Ayodhya

Gaya

PLANT MATERIAL

Bird's Speedwell

Chinese-forgot-me-not

Lily Turf

Oriental Fountain Grass

Jointed Flatsedge

Bulrush

Crown Flower
5.6. PROMISED FIELD

TOPOGRAPHY
Create a gentle valley area between ghat and grass land,
This area will be successively flooded depending on the flood level in Monsoon period, and will drain the rainwater from the inner land of the ghat in non-Monsoon period.

1. Non-Monsoon (about +89.0m)

2. Monsoon (about +91.0m)

3. High Flood Level (about +93.5m)

[ Topographical Changes per Water Level Changes ]

- Non-monsoon (Dry Season)
  - Drain rainwater along the gentle valley

- Monsoon (Wet Season)
  - Successively flooded per Water Level

- High Flood Level
  - Mostly flooded except the inner land of the ghat and King’s pavilion.
5.6. PROMISED FIELD

MANGSAN ISLAND
This area represents the landscape of Mangsan Island in Gaya where Queen Heo first arrived by ship.
5.6. PROMISED FIELD

KING’S PAVILION
This Korea traditional pavilion has hexagonal shape, the most dignified style in the ancient Korea and symbolizes King Kim Suro who was waiting for Queen Heo.

KOREAN HEXAGON PAVILION IMAGES
5.6. PROMISED FIELD

TRADITIONAL WALL

TRADITIONAL WALL DETAIL SECTION

TRADITIONAL WALL ELEVATION
CONSTRUCTION DOCUMENT DESIGN DESCRIPTION

DEMOLITION & EARTH WORK
6.1. DEMOLITION

- STRUCTURE DEMOLITION
- PAVING DEMOLITION AT THE TOP OF GHAT
- GHAT DEMOLITION
- REAR STAIR DEMOLITION
- BOUNDARY STONE DEMOLITION
- DRAINAGE CHANNEL DEMOLITION
- WALL DEMOLITION
- MEMORIAL MONUMENT DEMOLITION

DETAIL

REAR STAIR

TOP OF GHAT

GHAT

PRESENT DRAINAGE CHANNEL

PAVING DEMOLITION AT THE TOP OF GHAT

PAVING DEMOLITION

BOUNDARY STONE DEMOLITION

MEMORIAL MONUMENT DEMOLITION

WALL DEMOLITION

GRAINAGE CHANNEL DEMOLITION(W1500)
### 6.2. EARTHWORK

#### SOIL FILL HEIGHT (M) PER SQM

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6. DEMOLITION & EARTH WORK

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102
7.1. STORMWATER & DRAINAGE
CONSTRUCTION DOCUMENT DESIGN DESCRIPTION

PLANTING & IRRIGATION
8.1. PLANTING_TREE

**STREET TREE A**
- Ayun

**STREET TREE B**
- Jacaranda

**COLORFUL TREE TYPE A**
- Flame of the forest
- Cotton tree
- Pink trumpet tree
- Queen casp myrtle
- Queen flower
- Pink shower tree

**COLORFUL TREE TYPE B**
- Golden shower tree
- Copperpod
- Burmese pink cassie

**TALL ARCHITECTURAL TREE**
- Southern silky oak
- Silver oak
- Akebia neem
- Teak

**BIG SHADE TREE**
- Backboard tree
- Indian benjan
- Indian almond
- Pipal

**SMALL SHADE TREE**
- Singapore graveyard flower
- West Indian mahogany
- Spanish cherry
- Pink butterfly tree
- Night-flowering jasmine
8.2. PLANTING UNDERSTORY

GROUND COVER A
- Yellow dais
- Autumn zephyr
- Baostyli
- Jasoen grass
- Lily turf
- Chinese forget-me-not

GROUND COVER B
- Birdseye speed well
- Baostyli
- Lily turf

HEDGE A
- Orange jasmine

HEDGE B
- Pinwheel flower

HEDGE C
- Fire bush
- Indian privet

MIXED UNDERSTORY A
- Yellow dais
- Crown flower
- Jasoen grass

MIXED UNDERSTORY B
- Poinciana
- Birdseye speed well
- Barbados cherry
- Turkosp

GRASS
- Oriental fountain grass
- Jointed flat sedge
- Bursh

LAWN
CONSTRUCTION DOCUMENT DESIGN DESCRIPTION

LIGHTING & FENCE & SIGNAGE
9.1. LIGHTING

POLE LIGHT

BOLLARD LIGHT

POINT LIGHT

LED BAR
9.3. SIGNAGE

SIGNAGE TYPE A
SIGNAGE TYPE B
SIGNAGE TYPE C
SIGNAGE TYPE D

SIGNAGE TYPE B

TEMPERED GLASS

S.S.ST. LASER CUTTED LETTER

T30 MARBLE

CONTENT OF SIGNAGE

IMAGE OF SIGNAGE B
9.3. SIGNAGE

**SIGNAGE TYPE A**

- TEMPERED GLASS
- T30 MARBLE
- S.S.T. LASER CUTTED LETTER

**CONTENT OF SIGNAGE**

**IMAGE OF SIGNAGE A**

**SIGNAGE TYPE C**

**SIDE A**

**SIDE B**

**SIDE C**

**IMAGE OF SIGNAGE C**

**SIGNAGE TYPE D**

**SIDE A**

**SIDE B**

**IMAGE OF SIGNAGE C**
PREVIOUS DESIGN CHANGES

DESIGN COMPETITION (2016.9)
- Waterway needs to be removed
- Plant and Human-Scale Space Addition
- Queen’s pavilion
- Existing Meditation/Crematory preservation

CONSTRUCTION DOCUMENT_최종 (2017.2)
- Add Fence & Signage
- Consider the Existing Buildings on the West Entrance Area, and Add Stairs if Necessary.

DESIGN DEVELOPMENT (2016.12)
- Make Stronger Connection Between King’s and Queen’s pavilion
- Revise Queen’s PAVILION Design
- Temple Relocation
- Enlarge Garak Clan’s Future Architecture Site
- Add Visitor Center

CONSTRUCTION DOCUMENT_1차 (2017.1)
#1. DESIGN COMPETITION

MASTERPLAN_2016.9.

**MEMORIAL PLAZA**
A1. TWO TANKS (BAQOU)
A2. MEMORIAL STONE
A3. MEMORIAL HALL

**THE IRON AGE STREET**
B1. REST PAVILION
B2. BEACH GROVE
B3. THE IRON AGE STREAM
B4. MEDITATION PAVILION

**PROMISED FIELD**
C1. KING’S PAVILION (KOREAN TRADITIONAL PAVILION)
C2. TWO TANK YARD
C3. BRIDGE

**QUEEN'S YARD**
D1. QUEEN’S POINT
D2. SARAJI GHAT
D3. TERRACE GHAT
1. Waterway
The water level (+9.0m) during the Non-Monsoon period is lower than expected. So, this waterway needs to be removed.

2. Water Feature
Public water source is currently not available in the site. But, underground water can be pumped for operating the water feature.

3. King’s Pavilion
The size of Korean traditional pavilion and the elevated land needs to be enlarged.
#2. DESIGN DEVELOPMENT

## REVIEW

**7. Plant and Human-Scale Space Addition**
Create a series of resting places and gardens along water feature and plant more shade trees.

**4. Ghat**
The proposed ghat design needs to be revised with more diverse tread and riser size/ratio.

**5. Queen’s Pavilion**
Equivalent to King’s Pavilion

**6. Existing Meditation/Crematory**
This facility must be preserved as it is.
#2. DESIGN DEVELOPMENT

MASTERPLAN_2016.12.
#3. CONSTRUCTION DOCUMENT

REVIEW

1. King’s–Queen’s Pavilion
   Make stronger connection and visibility between the two.

2. Rest Pavilion
   Visitor center and exhibition space need to be included.

3. Garak Clan’s Future Architecture Site
   This area needs to be enlarged
#3. CONSTRUCTION DOCUMENT

**REVIEW**

5. **Existing Temple**  
The location where this temple can move should be included in the design.

4. **Fountain & Lighting**  
Attractive landscape elements such as fountain and lighting to vitalize the park and the region need to be included.

6. **Queen’s Pavilion**  
Mandara style layout shall be avoided, and the podium and the pavilion should be well matched up.
#3. CONSTRUCTION DOCUMENT

MASTERPLAN_2017.2.