Thesis Title: PROMOTING A CULTURE OF CONTEMPORARY AND TRADITIONAL CHINESE THEATER ART IN TAIPEI

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Degree and Year: Master of Architecture, 2005
Thesis Directed by: Gary A. Bowden, Professor, School of Architecture

This thesis explores the possibility of promoting a culture of contemporary and traditional Chinese theater art in Taipei, Taiwan. The selected site, a historic winery, was built in 1916 by the Japanese. It was left vacant in 1987 and was rediscovered and reused in 1997 by artists for its artistic and theatrical value.

The site chosen is based on the following considerations:

1. Located in central city with excellent transportation access.
2. Existing buildings have value for adaptive reuse and potential for new additions.
3. A focal point of urban renewal that bridges two major business and shopping districts.

The exploration of promoting awareness and culture of theater art entails the following considerations:
1. Provide high-quality, diversified resources, facilities and spaces for professional needs.

2. Become an icon in character and function with architectural means on this historic site.

3. Provide diverse usage for both professionals and the general public.
PROMOTING
A CULTURE OF CONTEMPORARY AND TRADITIONAL
CHINESE THEATER ART IN TAIPEI

by

Joice Kuo

Thesis submitted to the Faculty of the Graduate School of the
University of Maryland, College Park in partial fulfillment
of the requirements for the degree of
Master of Architecture
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Advisory Committee:
Professor Gary A. Bowden, Chair
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DEDICATION

To Mom, Dad, Wei, and Jei
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INTRODUCTION
In the year of 1997, a group of artists discovered a parcel of vacant lot of government property downtown Taipei, Taiwan. It was a winery built around 1916 to 1935 by the Japanese during the Japanese Colonial periods. The property occupied more than half of a block with 8 acres of land that houses approximately 23 buildings ranges from the smallest of 527 square feet to the largest of 32,000 square feet. Building type includes factory, administration office, and various supplement buildings and storages. Building methods in general are reinforced concrete post and beam, brick infill walls covered with concrete, and steel trusses with asbestos roofing. As rapid city developments emerge, the winery was closed down and moved to a light industrial area in the suburb of Taipei Province in 1987. The site was then left vacant for 10 years until the artists’ rediscovery.

The artists had sought litigable proceedings to establish administrative authorities and management systems that all together formed the Huashan Art District, which proceeds as one of its own kind that offers spaces for arts in downtown Taipei. However, there is a chance for this wonderful place to be replaced by office buildings like most open spaces in the city. Therefore, part of this thesis is to give meaning and provide access to this urban space to generate a full spectrum of daily activities and uses. It is to explore ways to give new life to urban spaces in downtown Taipei.
Today, the site is surrounded by government buildings to the west, an old train station to the northwest, a mix of multi-family housing to the north, and mixed-use buildings to the east and the south. The site is bordered by streets on three sides. To the south, it is bordered by a major east-west street, East Zhungxiao Road, which connects the city; to the north, it is bordered by Shiming Boulevard on the surface and a major overhead highway that connects again the east end and the west end of the city; to the east, it is bordered by a surface street, North Jingshan Road, and again another overhead highway that runs north-south direction.

Concerning existing public transportation access, it is amazingly to the advantage of the site. The site is conveniently located between two subway stations along East Zhungxiao Road within a 5-minute walk on both directions. There is also a bus stop along the same street within a 3-minute walk distance. There is one reason to explain why it is given an easy access and that is because of the fact that the site is situated between two major shopping and business districts where East Zhungxiao Road is the connection above ground and subway system below ground. East Zhungxiao Road will eventually extend further to the east to connect a third and the newest shopping and business districts where Taipei 101 is the newest landmark.
This site is chosen for this thesis project of promoting theater culture and activity is based on three factors: first, the activities and awareness of the existing culture of art on the site; second, the location and accessibility; and finally, the characters of the spaces offered by this old winery complex. There is a wonderful potential of this site and the adjacent old train station, a brown field, to become a meaningful, pleasant, and fun place for the people of the city to enjoy. In addition, the theater art related programs proposed by this thesis will expose themselves to the people of the city and eventually become fruitful in the mix of urban life and culture of Taipei.
Fig. 1 Taipei in history
HISTORIC AND GEOGRAPHIC BACKGROUND OF TAIPEI

Taiwan is a small island to the southeast of China across the Taiwan Strait. Taipei is the largest city of Taiwan and is located at the north tip of the island. Taipei is geographically a basin where the Danshui River bordering its west edge. Its north and east edges are surrounded by mountains and hills. The Danshui River then discharges to the west into the Taiwan Strait. The earliest human dwelling activities were dated 7,000 years ago in the mouth of the Danshui River. The Danshui River continued supporting human settlements through Ming and Qing dynasties of China. A goods and trading center, Monga, in the early part of the history of the city had evolved with the advantages of the navigable Danshui River. The earliest government settlement occurred in mid Qing dynasty around 1875. A traditional Chinese city was proposed by the government official Shun and was built under the supervision of Ambassador Liu.

Taipei was a planned city and was located to the north-east of Monga. The city would have access to the Danshui River through Monga for business and trading. This central city has four main gates located separately at north, south, east, and west. There was a fifth gate added at a later period for access at the southwest corner. The government hall and court were located in the center of the city moat.
In 1896, as a result of losing a war to Japan, Taiwan became a colony of Japan for 50 years until 1945. The Japanese re-erected the old city wall and re-planned the city in three stages during their occupancy.

After the fall of the monarchy of the Qing dynasty, and as a result of WWII, Taiwan was returned to China. Since 1949, the People’s Republic of China and Taiwan, Republic of China, are split into two territories. Taipei has continually remained the center of political, economic, educational, cultural, and technological activities of the island, and also the island’s transportation hub. Taipei has grown rapidly in recent decades, in both built land area and population. The city in the year of 2004 has grown to 300 square kilometers in area with a population of 3 million people.
THEATER IN TAIPEI

Unlike in the United Stated, theater activities are considered and called “the small theater movement” in Taiwan. It is rarely to find or none if it is the case that theater companies reside almost permanently at a theater facility in a city or any place in Taiwan. Theater companies in Taiwan are relatively small in scale in comparison to what is happening in the States. Therefore, theaters in Taiwan are designed purely for performances purposes without the idea of housing any permanent theater company. The design of backstage

Fig. 5 Map of downtown Taipei. Dots indicate the old city hall and its five gates.

The thesis site is located to its northeast.
facilities, as a result, is different in comparison as well. This is a general background for theaters in Taiwan and in Taipei. As this thesis proposes, it is to prepare the city of Taipei a new theater that will support a theater company and its residence. In addition, to propose a theater complex that facilitates the making of theater and the actual performances.

THE IDEA OF A THEATER COMPLEX

Considerations:

1. To create a facility for professional theater function as a whole.

2. Provide opportunities for integration of cross platform activities within the theater profession and the others, for example, digital arts or music.

3. To offer a place for interaction among the professional individuals and groups.

4. Provide facilities and opportunities of experimenting and exploring ideas.

5. Provide performance spaces in different scale for various functions and types. Also, provide spaces of different character and quality.
PROMOTING THEATER CULTURE AND ACTIVITIES IN TAIPEI

Main Design Ideas:

1. The site as a showcase and a life advertisement that expose itself to the city.

2. Create visible contacts with the city. Performances of practice and final production could take place on the street, for example.

3. Be open and inviting on all edges of the site.

Other Aspects and Considerations:

1. Adaptive reuse: not just preserve buildings physically but also the character, quality, and texture of spaces created by time.

2. Issues on the current renovation happening on the site: entirely erased the history and memory of the place.

Experience of the Site as a Place

Currently, theater, dance, sculpture, installation, two dimensional art, and multimedia had create individually and in combination a performance that exhibits cross platform experiments and exercises. The factories themselves became backdrops for the arts
embraced the works with a different taste that differs from what one would experience in an opera house or an art museum that seems to occupy any city. From an artist’s perspective, the spaces had offered them a different kind of freedom of creativity and imagination. From an audience’s view, it is a new experience outside the typical realm.

In the Summer of 2002, had the chance of discovering this place by being a volunteer for a show titled ‘The Eyeball Loves Globe’ produced by a Taipei based performance group named Off-Performance Workshop, which is an experimental branch of the group Performance Workshop. At that time, the experience was close to discovering a forgotten place froze in time within a contemporary city. A group of 21st century people somehow found a gap within the stream of time escaped into this volume of historical space, where concrete walls were visibly deteriorated, roofs revealed its structure of steel trusses, glass of windows seemed can never be cleaned, had drawn to its mysteriousness. There is a conclusion in mind, ‘this is a unique space, it has to be preserved for the good of art.’

In the Spring of 2005, came back to this place, now for thesis research, it was found that things changed. There had been a master planning for this site and a portion of it had started to take place. A couple of buildings are under restoration and renovation. There
are two small buildings about 700 square feet each that had been fully restored to what it
believes to be the original look. However, in what level of restoration is still considered
valuable to this site with the purpose it serves is questionable. The kind of changes that
took place had effect the character of space in a way that may have taken away traces of
time and memories of history. The qualities of a sense of time and history in a volume of
space can never be replicated or imitated once it is gone. Past can be easily erased by a
thin coat of paint. As a part of this thesis research and design it is to explore and survey
for a media, a interface, a balance or an invention that facilitate, accommodate, or
compromise the meeting of the old and the new. It is also to research historical sites that
seeks ways to meet the ever-changing world, where economy, reality, and social factors
take on as an important role of shaping the society and the city.
CHAPTER II: SITE

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Fig.13  Three major business and shopping districts in relation to the site.
Fig. 14  Site aerial of 1994

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General Background

The selected site had been a winery on the early part of the history of Taipei since Japanese colonial period. It was built in 1916 by the Japanese local government. It produces a variety of wine and fruit ale for trading purposes for the good of Japan. The facility had remained a winery after the colonial period until 1987. It had to close down and relocate due to city planning, economic reasons, and water pollution issues as the city grows. The facility had been left vacant since and was not until 1996 that a group of artists rediscovered the place and gave the site a new function as an arts district.
Fig. 16  Old winery photo and wine products
The Adjacent Old Train Station and Maintenance Facilities

![Fig.17 The site and the old train station](image)

**General Background**

In the year of 1940, a cargo train station was built adjacent to the winery to the north and the northwest sides. The train station terminated partially its business when the train networks went underground in 1983. Today, the portion of the train station site directly north to the previous winery has turned into a green public park.
In the year of 1940, a cargo train station with a capacity of 13 train tracks for both cargo and passenger trains was built adjacent to the winery on the north and the northwest sides. This route of the train track is part of the North-West train system in Taiwan. Begin n the year of 1983, underground train networks within the city perimeter was under construction. In 1989, the main train tracks adjacent to the winery had started constructions that turned them into a surface street and a major overhead highway connecting the east end and the
west end of the city. Over the years, the cargo train station was still in use for other cargo
functions and administered by the transportation department under the government.

Today, a part of the property of the station had been turned into a public park which is
directly north to the previous winery site. It has been incorporated into part of the
Huashan Arts District. In the future, the entire train station will be turned into a large
public park in the direction of the city government.
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Fig. 26  Views of North Jingshan Road and highway ramp
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Taipei 101 building is in the far distance.
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Fig.33  Administration building
2: Attached Row Building

Fig.34  Attached row building
Fig.35  Dark plum wine building
4: Packaging Building

Fig. 36   Packaging building
5. Brewing House

Fig. 37   Brewing house
6: Fruit Wine Building

Fig. 38 Fruit wine building
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8: Storage and Office

Fig. 40   Storage and office
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Fig.45  Current surface parking
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3. Beijing 798, Beijing, China

Fig.55  Beijing 798 gallery, Beijing, China
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TATE MODERN, LONDON

Fig.56 Tate modern, London
PUBLIC PARK

Millennium Park, Chicago

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PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Act I: Theater Facilities for Professional Use

The program for professional use is divided into three categories: soft core, hard core, and combination. Each category facilitates an aspect of the making of theater. The soft core contains the mind, the intellectual and the intuition of theater making, the hard core contains the practical aspect of productions: techniques and technologies.

Soft Core:

The Mind: Generation and Collaboration of Ideas

It is to design spaces and services for activities range from thinking, discussing, exchanging, reading, writing, watching, and more others in the process of making theater. The type of facilities is designed to serve spaces where generation and collaboration of ideas take place. Professionals come here to talk about and discuss theater. On the walls, there are flat screen panels showing video reproductions. In addition, a research library and video reproduction collects are offered with easy access.

Hard Core:

The Hands: Techniques, Technologies, and Skills of Professional Practice

This is to design spaces that house various technical facilities and practice studios. This
is where ideas are being tasted, experimented, and explored. Technical facilities range from scenery, lighting, sound, and costume shops to multimedia, recording, and photography are provided. Acting and dancing studios as well as rehearsal spaces are provided for a lively environment where actions take place. In addition, seminar rooms and class rooms are included for formal meetings and discussions.

**Combination:**

The Action and the Reaction: Performance and Audience

Finally, this is where the showcase of final productions where the action of performance and the reaction of the audience interacts. The various types of performing spaces include proscenium theater, black box theater, and traditional Chinese theater pavilion are to facilitate various needs.

**Act II: Administration, Promotion, and Management**

This program is designed to handle promotional activities related to theater and the usage and leasing of part of the facilities of the complex. Spaces include individual offices for administrators and group offices for staff and volunteer members. Other individual offices are also provided for other uses. Large and small meeting rooms are included, as well as a copy room.
**Act III: Theater Services for Non-Professional Use**

In the consideration of promoting theater culture and activities, it is an important role of the complex to provide an environment as a whole, and support of learning and creating for anyone or group who are interested in the making of theater. Therefore, facilities and spaces of performance practice, and teaching, as well as meeting and studying are provided.

**Act IV: Public Park and Plaza**

Public outdoor park and plaza offers both the city and the complex itself a breathing space and opportunities of multi-function activities. It is also a place where street performance takes place.

**Act V: Security System**

As a public facility open to all perspective users, security and safety issues are being considered as having security check points at corners along the perimeter and security guards stationed throughout the complex.

**Act VI: Services and Supports**
Services and supports consider the mechanics, water, HVAC, and storage for general and specific use to theater production.

**PROGRAM TABULATION**

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<th>I. Existing Buildings of Adaptive Reuse</th>
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<td><strong>Type I: Theater Functions</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Attached Row Buildings:</strong></td>
<td>2,800 sqm</td>
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<td><em>Purpose – Exhibition Spaces</em></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Main Function:</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<td>Painting, sculpture, installation, digital art exhibits</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Special events and/ or other related activities</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Services and Supports:</strong></td>
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<td>Restrooms</td>
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<tr>
<td>Storage</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Tool and work room: with water supply</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mechanical room</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Dark Plum Wine Building:</strong></td>
<td>1,000 sqm</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Purpose – Black Box Theater</em></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Main Function:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Black box theater performances</td>
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<td>Live experimental performances</td>
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<td><strong>Services and Supports:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Restrooms</td>
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Storage
Tool and work room: with water supply
Mechanical room

Packaging Building:  2,900 sqm

*Purpose* – Visual Resources Library and viewing and reading area

**Activities:**
- **Seating:** seats and/or table
- **Reading and Writing:** seats and tables; research library
- **Discussing:** various sizes of space with seats and tables
- **Viewing to Park:** view corridor and windows to outdoor spaces
- **Listening Music:** public broadcasting and/or life performance
- **Public Viewing of Video Reproduction:** flat screen panels on walls

**Facilities:**
- **Café:** provide food and snack
- **Seating Area:** table, chair, couch
- **Resource Library:**
  - reading room, stacks and folio collection, special collection
  - digital reproduction collection
  - computer research catalog
- **Outdoor Access:** visually and/or physically
- **Speaker System**
- **Flat Screen Panels**

**Services and Supports:**
- Kitchen
- Storage
- Restrooms
- Mechanical room

Brewing House:  3,100 sqm

*Purpose* - Experiment and Practice Center of theater

**Main Function:**
Artists residences
Scenery reuse and installation spaces
Scenery studio: professional/ non-professional use
Lighting studio: professional/ non-professional use
Sound studio: professional/ non-professional use
Costume studio: professional/ non-professional use
Multimedia: professional/ non-professional use

Services and Supports:
Restrooms
Storage
Mechanical room

Type II: Administration and Community Functions

Previous Administration Building: 1,200 sqm

Purpose – Theater workshop for kids and young adults

Main Function:
Rehearsal studios
Activity rooms

Services and Supports:
Restrooms
Storage
Tool and work room: with water supply
Mechanical room

Tower: 340 sqm

Purpose – Administration and Main office

Main Function:
Administration Offices
Large Conference Rooms
Small Meeting Rooms
Information Desk
Reception Area
Gift Shop
Meeting Room
Small Kitchen Facility
Offices
Services and Supports:
Restrooms
Storage
Tool and Work Room: with water supply
Mechanical Room

**Fruit Wine Building:** 360 sqm

*Purpose – Community Theater Workshop (Non-Professional)*

Main Function:
Performance Space
Rehearsal Studio
Services and Supports:
Restrooms
Storage
Tool and Work Room: with water supply
Mechanical Room

**Special Exhibit House:** 260 sqm

*Purpose - Special Exhibits*

Main Function:
Special Exhibit Space/ Gallery
Services and Supports:
Restrooms
Storage
Tool and Work Room: with water supply
Mechanical Room

**Security Office:** 83 sqm

*Purpose - Guard and Security Office*
Main Function:
  Monitoring and Security Control

Services and Supports:
  Restrooms
  Storage
    Mechanical Room

II. New Theater: 5,030 SQM

Huashan Theater: 4,100 sqm

Purpose: A 650 Seats Proscenium Theater and a 500 Seats Black Box Theater

Front of House and Public Spaces
  Box office pavilion 10 sqm
  Lobby of both levels and foyer area @ 1.2 sqm/ seat 1500 sqm
  Coatroom (320 coats) 5 sqm
  Office, storage, and usher’s locker room 40 sqm
  Public restroom @ 1 fxtr/ 30 seats & @ 4 sqm/ fxtr 80 sqm
  Bar refreshment area and storage 200 sqm
  Cafe and kitchen 800 sqm

Performance Spaces
  Auditorium of 650 seats 1000 sqm
  Stage 300 sqm
  Orchestra pit @ 1.5 sqm/ seat 49 sqm
  Trap room 100 sqm
  Counter weight pit 10 sqm

Control room
  Dimmer space 15 sqm
  Audio rack space 8 sqm
  Lighting control booth 10 sqm
  Sound control booth 10 sqm
  Projection booth 10 sqm
  Sound mix position in auditorium 10 sqm
  Broadcast announce booth 5 sqm
  Follow spot booth 20 sqm
Backstage and Support Spaces

Dressing rooms
   7 Private  7x 12 sqm
   2 Small group  2 x 20 sqm
   3 Large group  3x 50 sqm
Green rooms x 2  2 x 30 sqm
Wardrobe storage and laundry  70 sqm
Wig and make-up storage and work room  8 sqm
Valuable prop storage  8 sqm
Offices  32 sqm
Performers lounge  25 sqm
Locker, toilet, and shower  60 sqm
Scene shop  150 sqm
Prop shop  50 sqm
Loading area and docking area  60 sqm
Garbage and dumpster  10 sqm
Storage  120 sqm
Mech.  1000 sqm

Black Box Theater
   Box office and sales area  10 sqm
   Lobby  30 sqm
   Performance space  650 sqm

Chinese Theater Pavilion  930 sqm
   Purpose: Promote and Showcase Traditional Chinese Theater Art

Main Function:
   Traditional Chinese Opera and Other Traditional Performance
Secondary Function:
   Tea House and kitchen
Services and Supports:
   Electrical Outlet and Water Faucet

III. Outdoor Open Spaces:
   Purpose: Park and Plaza
Main Function:
Outdoor Plaza
Outdoor Green Park
Arts Avenue
Main Entry Plaza
Grand Stair

Services and Supports:
Electrical Outlet and Water Faucet

IV. Total Program Tabulation: 12,530 SQ METER

Most of the program will remain in a master planning level. The exception is the new theater, Huashan theater, which will be developed in detail.
CHAPTER VI: DESIGN STRATEGY
SCHEME A:

Fig.64  Scheme A: Site Plan
Fig.65  Scheme A: Axon.

Fig.66  Scheme A: Aerial Perspective.
SCHEME B:

Fig. 67  Scheme B: Site Plan.
Fig. 68  Scheme B: Axon.

Fig. 69  Scheme B: Aerial Perspective.
SCHEME C:

Fig. 70  Scheme C: Site Plan.
Fig. 71  Scheme C: Axon.

Fig. 72  Scheme C: Aerial Perspective.
SCHEME D:

Fig.73  Scheme D: Site Plan.
Fig.74  Scheme D: Axon.

Fig.75  Scheme D: Aerial Perspective.
OVERALL GOALS AND APPROACH

Goals

Goal I: Promote performing arts related activities and its awareness to the general public.

Goal II: Preserve and reuse existing physical building structures.

Goal III: Preserve and save the aging characters of the spaces.

Approaches

General Approach:

1. Design and maintain an open green space on the existing open field.

2. Gentrify surrounding neighborhoods starting with streetscape elements. For example, sidewalk, street lights, and vegetation.

3. Local Accessibilities: Since public transportation is abundant with subway and buses within 3 to 5 minutes walk, it is necessary to better bringing people onto the site. Therefore, design easy access to the facilities and adding necessary traffic lights for pedestrian crossing become important to the project.
4. Preserve and reuse existing buildings for spaces that satisfied the program and needs.

5. Enhance the existing character of the buildings or its conditions by programs and building additions.

6. Preserve existing exterior wall surfaces under safety considerations.

SPECIAL PROBLEMS AND ISSUES

General Conditions:

Techniques and methods of preserving old concrete buildings has been a design issue since there is very less research and documentation resources of this kind in Taiwan. There are two major concerns of the current conditions of the buildings and the site. One is the physical structure that needs to be restored; second is the character of the space that needs to be saved. All buildings are identical in construction methods. They are concrete walls and truss roofs with ceramic roofing.
Issues:

Issue I: Building facades and exterior and interior wall surfaces are seriously damaged.

Problems of the damages: Chippies, cracking, molt, and attached living trees.

Issue II: Unstable and/ or fallen structures.

Problems of the structures: damaged or fallen roofs and unstable walls.

Issue III: Current renovation to the facades has taken away the aging character of the place.

Problems to the stolen character: Current renovation to the exterior walls is giving them a new surface which is probably designed in a way close to its original look. However the character and the quality of aging have been taken away entirely. The uniqueness and preciousness of this place that initially attracts artists' attention is based on the aging quality of the space. The aging surfaces of the space trigger ideas, thoughts, and even memories. These elements satisfy the need and thirst of the artists and later the performers. It is important to preserve not only the physical environment but also the spirit of the space and the stories of the place.
Fig. 76  Image of damages
CHAPTER VII: CONCLUSIONS
SITE:

HUASHAN THEATER CENTER

Fig. 77  Site Axon
PROPOSED SITE MASTER PLAN:

Fig.78  Site master plan
Fig. 79  Site sections. Top: east-west section; Bottom: north-south section
SITE AERIAL PERSPECTIVES:

Fig. 80  Site aerial perspective: view from south-west corner.

Fig. 81  Site aerial perspective: view from south-east corner.
Fig. 82  Site aerial perspective: view from west edge.

Fig. 83  Site aerial perspective: view from north-east corner over the highway.
MAIN VIEWS:

Fig. 84   Main entry perspective

Fig. 85   Drop-off point perspective
Fig. 86  Arts avenue perspective

Fig. 87  Grand stair perspective
WALK THROUGH SEQUENCE:

Sequence A:

Fig. 88  Sequence A index map

Fig. 89  Sequence A-1
Sequence B:

Fig. 93  Sequence B index map

Fig. 94  Sequence B-1
Sequence C:

Fig. 98  Sequence C index map

Fig. 99  Sequence C-1
Fig. 100  Sequence C-2

Fig. 101  Sequence C-3

Fig. 102  Sequence C-4
BUILDING:

HUASHAN THEATER

Fig.103   Lower level lobby perspective
Fig.104  South elevation

Fig.105  Ground floor plan
Fig.106  Balcony floor plan

Fig.107  Lower level floor plan
Fig. 108  Section perspective and detail
Fig.109  Black box lobby perspective

Fig.110  Black box interior perspective
Fig. 111  Office and bar perspective

Fig. 112  Café perspective
REUSE:

PROGRAM DISTRIBUTION PLAN:

Fig. 113  Adaptive reuse: new program distribution plan.
REUSE SAMPLE 1: TOWER

Original use: Main office and reception hall
New use: Administration office and community theater workshop

Fig.114  Tower: Admin office and community theater workshop.
REUSE SAMPLE 2: ATTACHED ROW BUILDING

**Original use:** Factory

**New use:** Exhibition spaces

Fig. 115  Attached row building: Exhibition space.
REUSE SAMPLE 3: BREWING HOUSE

Original use: Brewing
New use: Artists residences and technical studios

Fig. 116  Brewing house: Technical theater studio spaces and artists’ residences.
REUSE SAMPLE 4: DARK PLUM WINE BUILDING

**Original use:** Dark plum wine making

**New use:** Black box theater

Fig. 117  Dark plum wine building: Dark Plum Wine Black Box Theater.
REUSE SAMPLE 5: PACKAGING BUILDING

**Original use:** Packaging

**New use:** Visual resources library and reading and viewing spaces

Fig.118  Packaging building: Visual resource building


