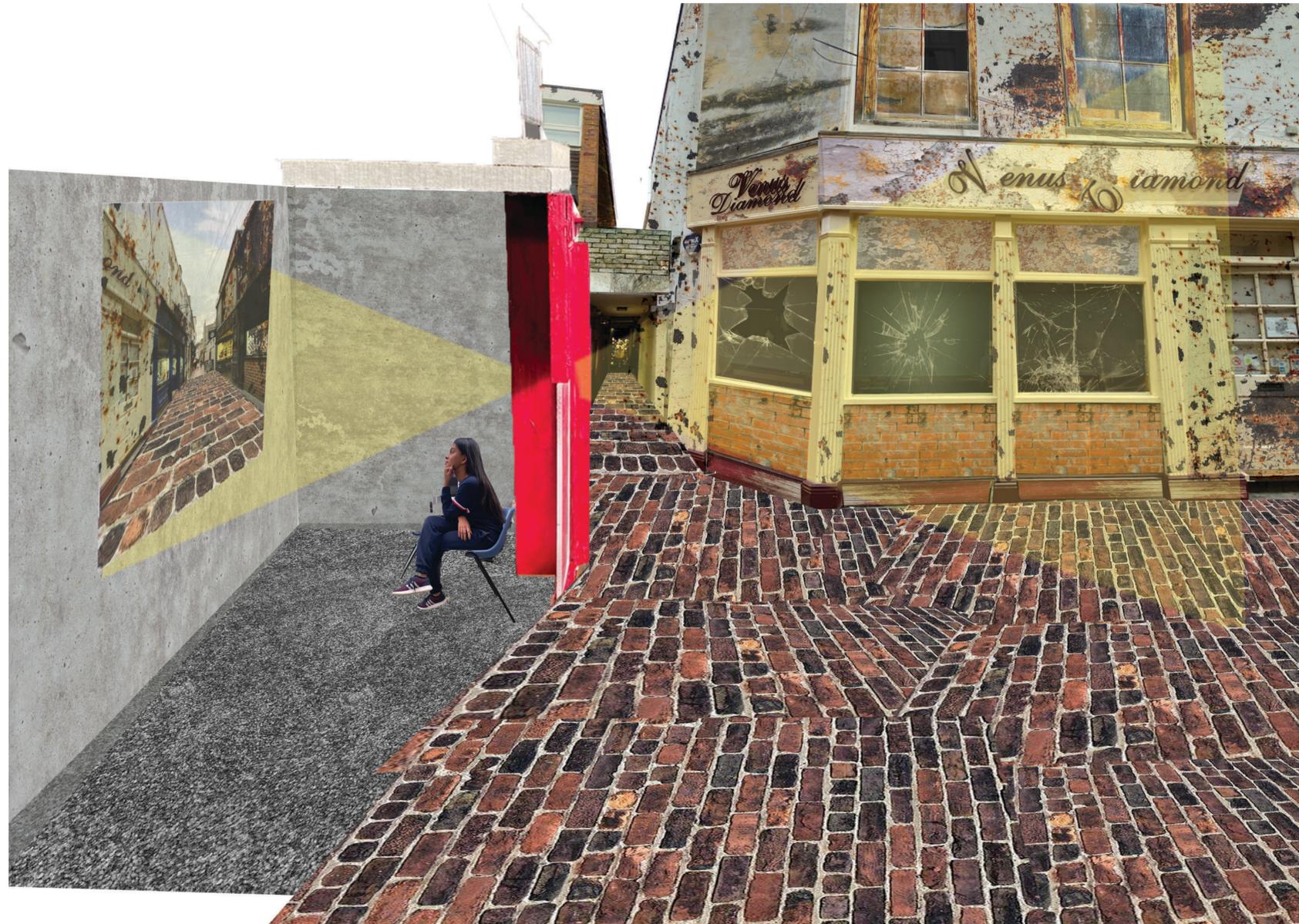


BRIGHTON ARCHIVE

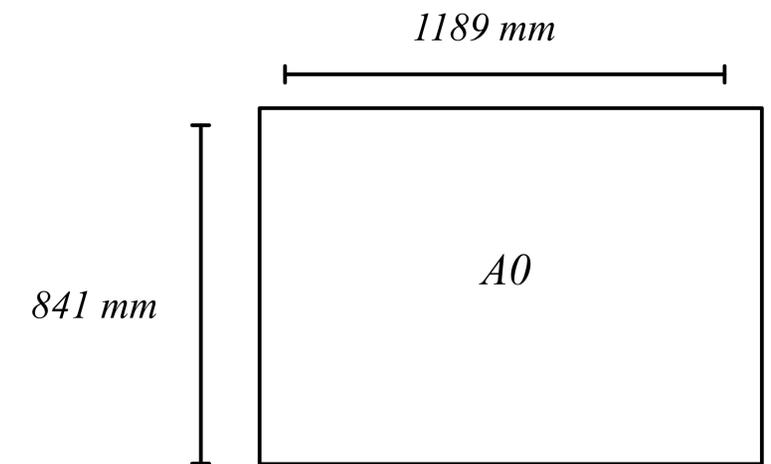
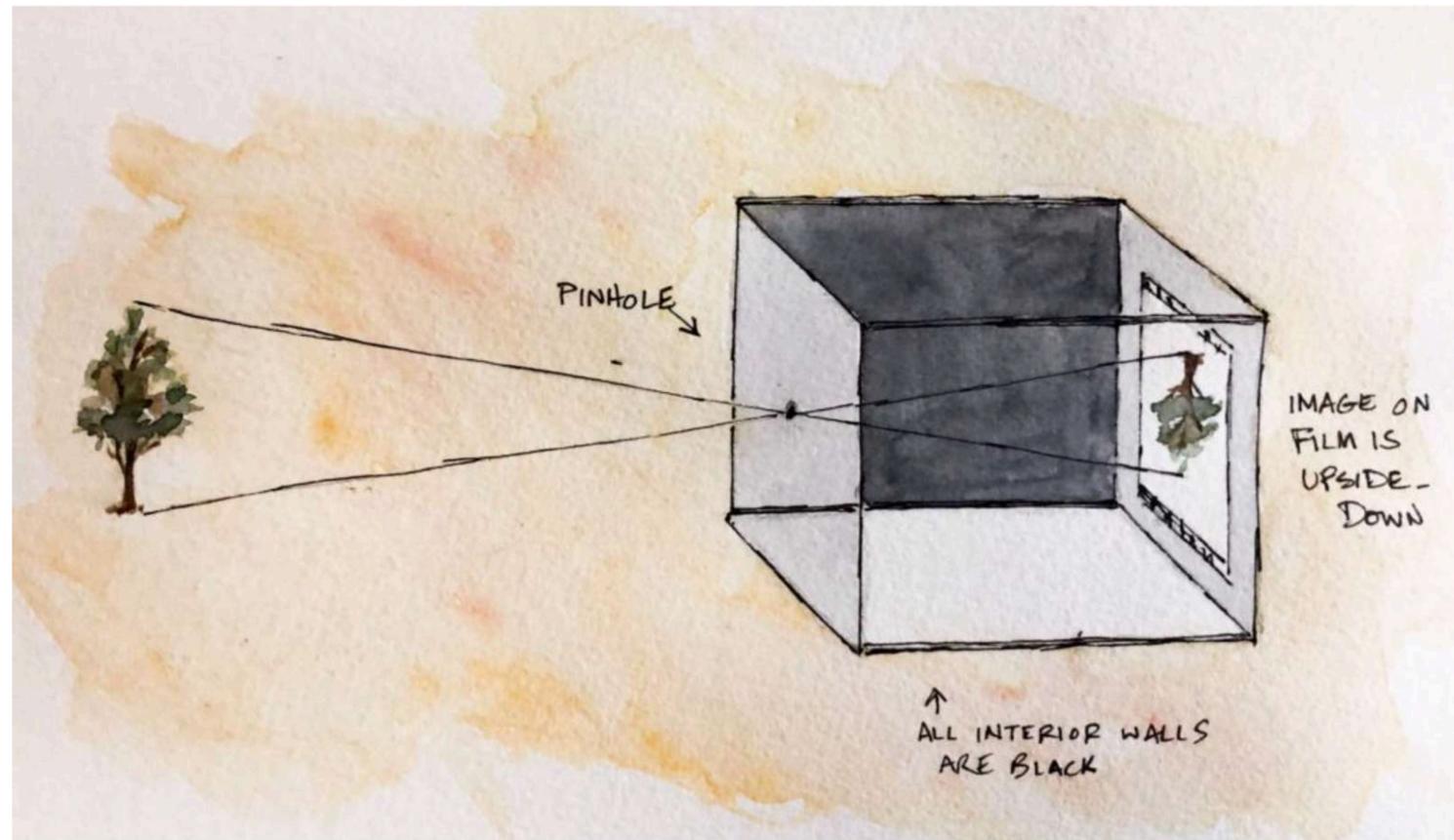
*MOHAMMED ABEL
INTERIOR ARCHITECTURE
LEVEL 6
AD 676*

Capturing The Decaying Building

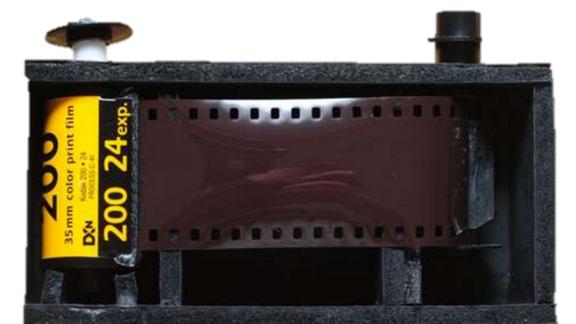


This hybrid drawing represents the system of a pinhole camera and how audience interacts with it. Meaning that it will capture the decay in historical buildings and create an awareness in public about the crisis of the climate change. Photos are going to be taken over a certain period of time and displayed in Hippodrome and presented to the audience on a certain days of the year.

Diagram of pinhole camera



The images produced by the pinhole camera are going to be an A0 size. This is the most appropriate size that would show all the details of the decay process. If it is any smaller than that, it will not be clear enough.



The pinhole camera needs to be painted in black color from inside because it's a process of getting a clear image. The distance between the back wall and the front wall with hole is going to represent the amount of time needed to capture the view.

Material Studies & locating Pinhole cameras

A- Hippodrome

Brighton Hippodrome in Middle Street, started life as Brighton Ice-Rink in 1897. In 1901 the building was enlarged and converted into a circus by the architect Frank Matcham and renamed the Hippodrome. The following year the Hippodrome underwent another conversion, this time into a variety theatre, which opened on 22 December 1902. The Hippodrome played host to many famous performers, including actors, comedians, singers and later, pop stars. Perhaps the most famous was the comedian Max Miller, Brighton's own 'Cheeky Chappie', who regularly performed at the Hippodrome between the 1930s and 1950s. The decline of variety, especially in the years after the Second World War, saw the Hippodrome mount more musicals, concerts and one-off performances by celebrities.

Pinhole Camera location

Middle street



Corrugated Metal Panels. - They are building materials made from sheets of hot dip galvanized steel which are cold rolled to produce the rippled pattern we see in them. In this case, these sheets have been painted multiple times. Also, the steel has started to rust and chip the paint.



Stainless Steel Hinge. - The strength of steel material allows the hardware to bear heavy components, and the stainless characteristics prevent rust and corrosion. The latter is important because hinges used in external applications, especially near the ocean or salt lakes, can experience fatigue and failure much quicker due to exposure to moisture and salt in the



Paint, Brick, Mould. - As this building has not been taken care of for a long period of time, the paint started to chip, resulting in exposure of the brick that is underneath it. Due to moisture and



Stone. - Stone is cracking due to the weather conditions and poor maintenance of the building. Cod air is going inside those cracks

Ship street gardens



is a composite building material used almost exclusively in the English seaside resort of Brighton and its attached neighbour Hove between the mid-18th and late 19th centuries, when it grew from a fishing village into a large town. Bungaroosh is often found in buildings of that era in the town and in its near neighbours



Timber. - As a natural and renewable building material, timber has excellent ecological attributes. It acts as a carbon sink and has low embodied energy. Material can be easily shaped and modified - waste material can be recycled. Timber (and timber components) is lightweight and easy to handle in manufacture, transport and construction.



Brick. - The term brick refers to small units of building material, often made from fired clay and secured with mortar, a bonding agent comprising of cement, sand, and water. And as it can be seen from these photos, brick is one of the only materials that has remained in a good quality and state.

Prince albert street

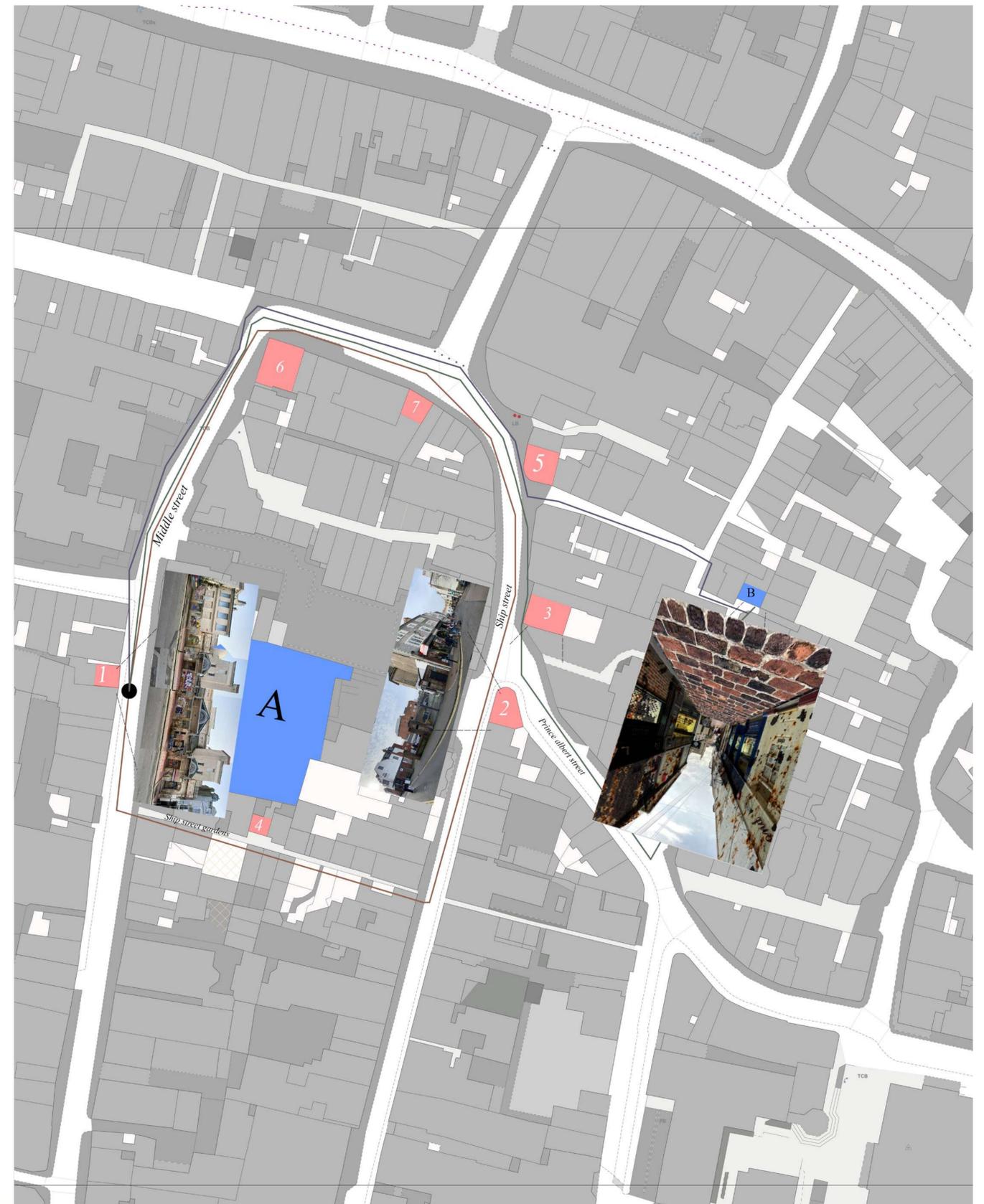


Flint, or flintstone, is a kind of sedimentary rock, made of silica. Bands of flint are found embedded in chalk and other kinds of soft limestone. When the chalk is eroded, the hard flint nodules survive as pebbles on a shingle beach. It may happen that the pebbles later get cemented into another rock, such as a



B- The lanes

The lanes are undoubtedly a very ancient part of Brighton, but their very existence is unknown to the great majority of visitors to the place. Plus a change The attractive narrow streets and twittens which form part of the Old Town are collectively known as the Lanes. Built on the open land in the middle of the town known as the Hempshares, the Lanes were partially developed during the late 16th and early 17th centuries as the population of the small fishing town grew with the success of the fisheries. However, the combination of narrow streets, the height of the buildings and the materials used still convey the atmosphere of a medieval town.



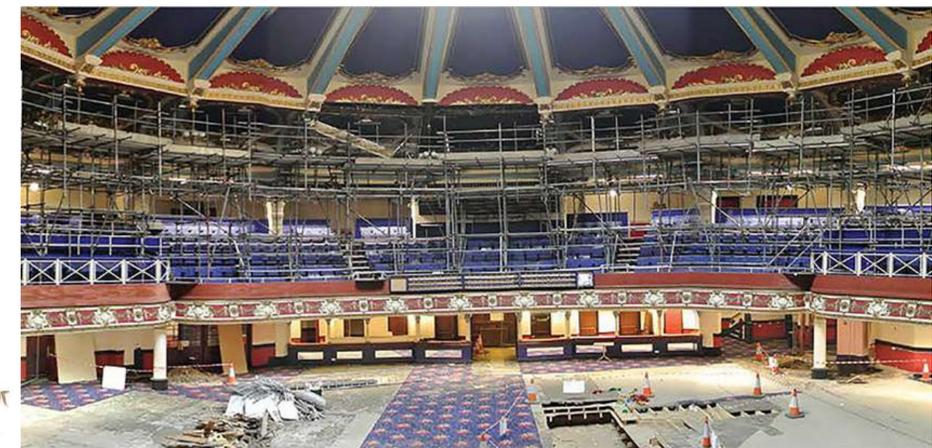
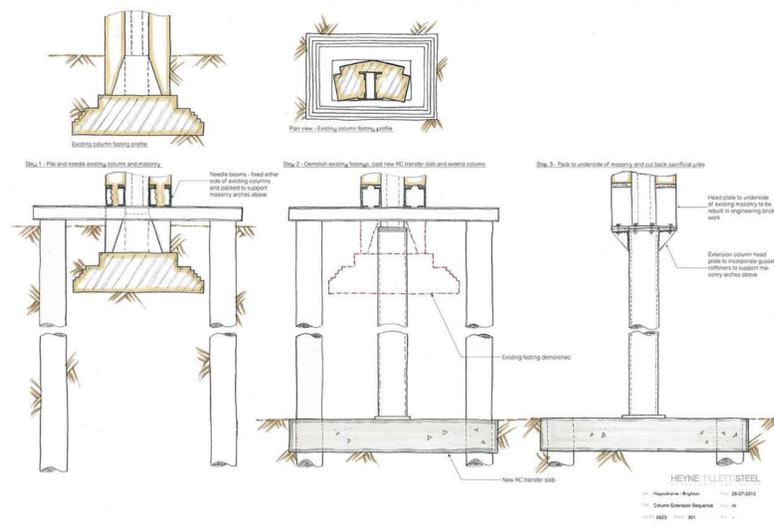
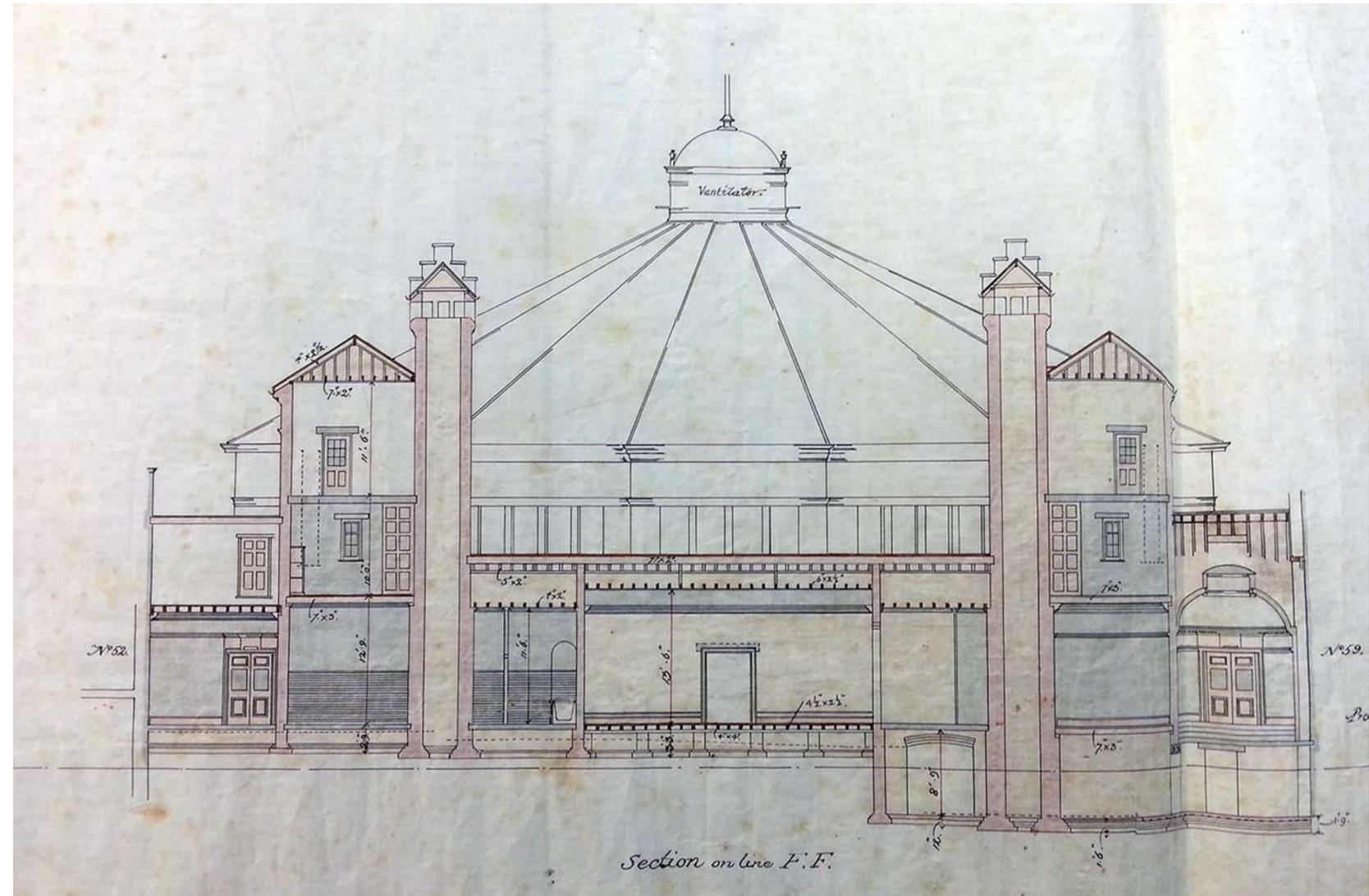
History of Hippodrome

After conducting a research into a redevelopment of the **Grade II** listed Brighton Hippodrome, it was found that the building was used as:

- a circus
- ice rink
- a bingo hall

The proposed scheme will convert it for use as a cinema and restaurant complex.

This has led into a further consideration of retaining **Hippodrome's historical character** and properties. Allowing the audience to witness the decay and the affects of the climate change.



Images taken from webfire. "0923 - Brighton Hippodrome." HTS. Accessed May 27, 2020. [http://heynetillettsteel.com/projects/brighton-hippodrome/!](http://heynetillettsteel.com/projects/brighton-hippodrome/)

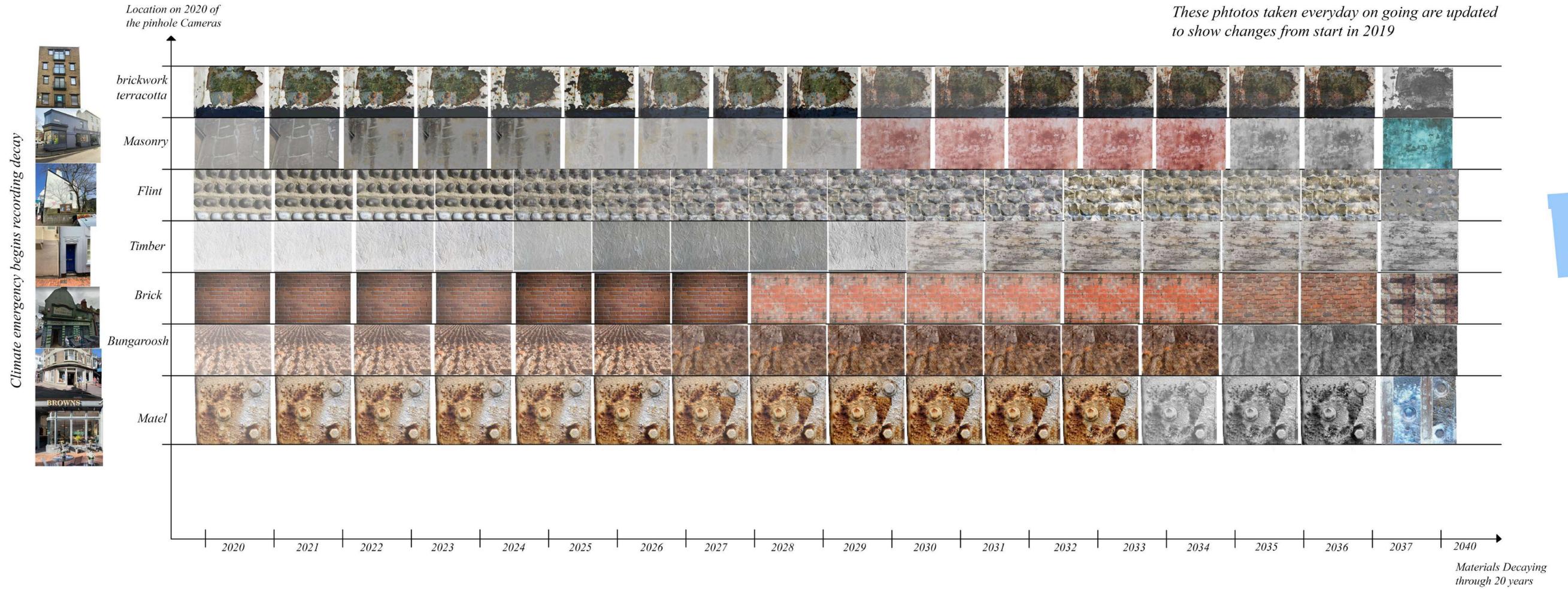
Investigation Of Hippodrome (Decaying process)



*In order to allow a deeper understanding of the building, this **model** has been built. As well as conducting a **photographic survey** of it.*

*These photographs demonstrate in what **condition** this historical building is now and how more and more people need to become aware of this current problem.*

The Archive : Understanding Brighton's Decay



Brighton archive programme



Photo of pinhole

Decaying Image



Pinhole camera:

- All these seven pinhole cameras will be taking images every day for 365 days.
- Every morning staff members will go to each pinhole camera to put a new white sheet for the image. Every evening they pick up the results.

Archive Centre:

- A storage place for long exposure photographs that have been taken from 7 locations (using a pin-hole camera) around Brighton. This place is going to preserve these photos and collect more evidence that will show the affect of climate change through the years.



Archive

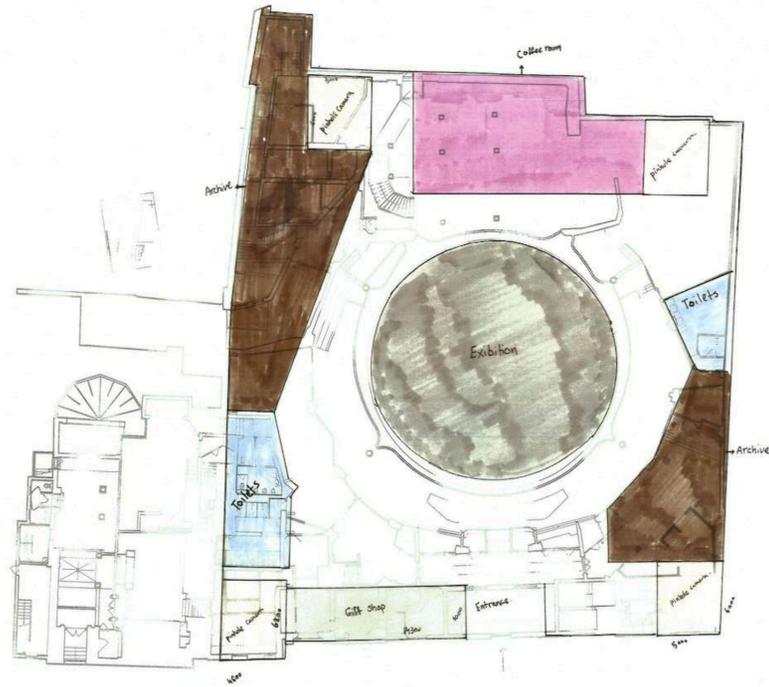
Exhibition



Exhibition:

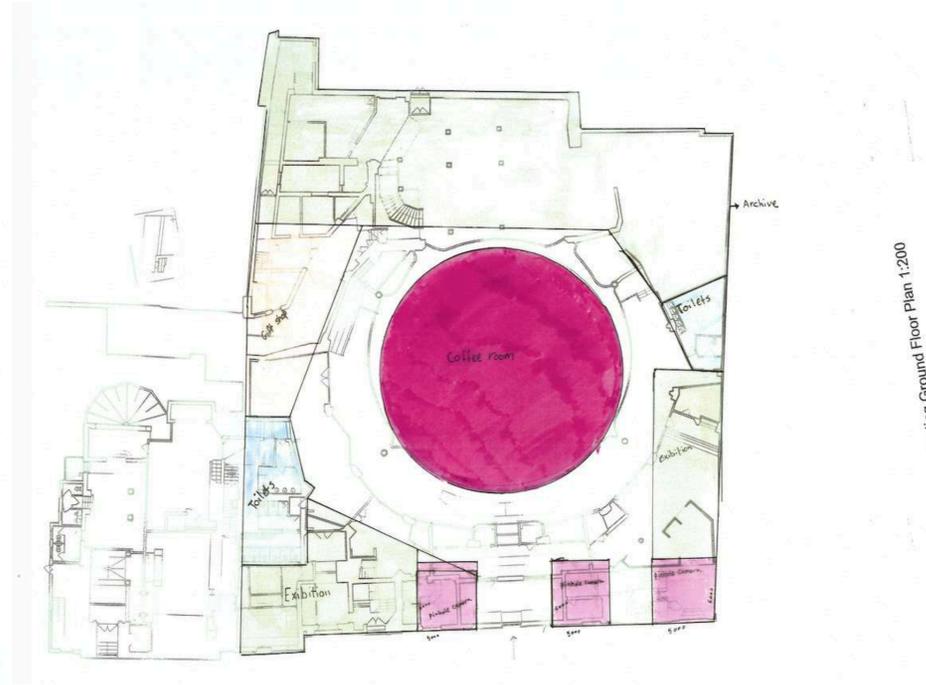
- Selected material will be chosen and displayed for public. These photographs are available to view only once a year. This process should raise the awareness and ensure that people are noticing all these changes in buildings.

Iterations Strategy



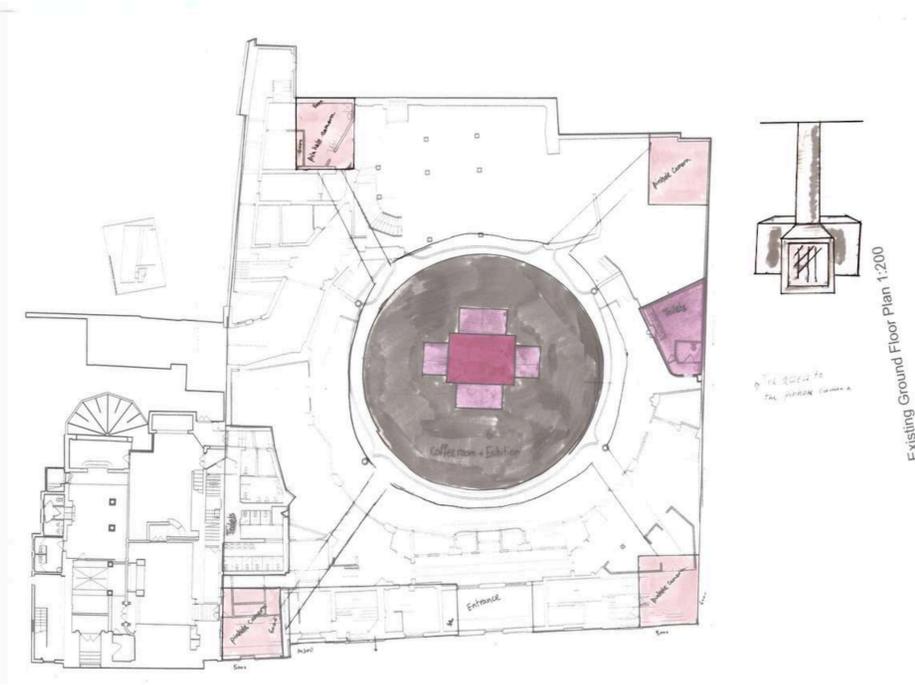
Iteration 1:

- Planned activities are placed on the ground floor
- 2 additional spaces are going to be used for storing the images— The Brighton Archive
- To host an exhibition event, it was decided to place it in the middle area
- – centre of the attention, with the coffee area at the back.



Iteration 2:

- Bigger place needed to be designed for the archive place - use the back side of the exhibition place.
- Everything inside of the building has been removed except toilets, the dome and the stage.
- 3 pinhole cameras have been added to the front



Iteration 3:

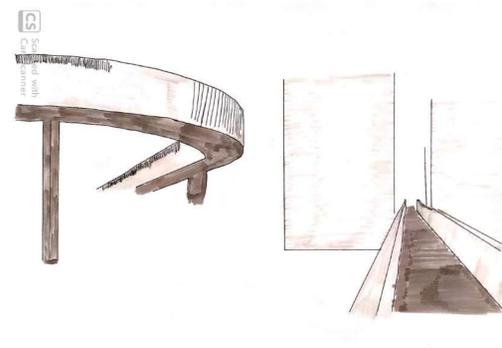
- Moving the archive space onto the first floor
- Removing everything from the existing building, including the stage to allow to host the exhibition
- walkways on different levels, connecting the exhibition, pinhole cameras.

Iteration & two key moments

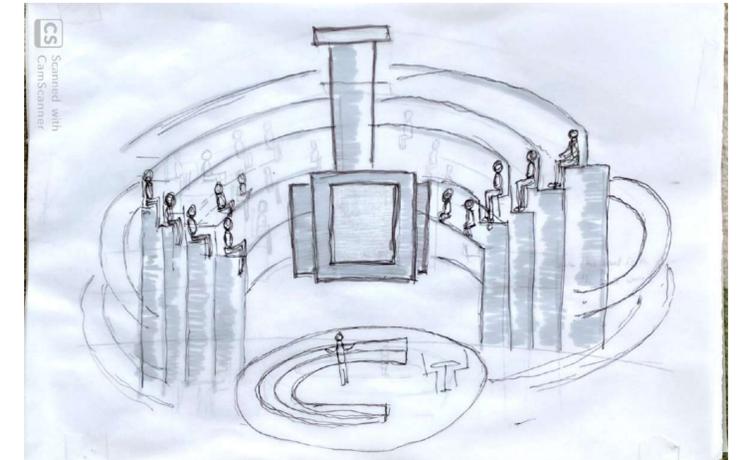
Project name: Hedmark Museum Location: Oslo, Norway Architect: Sverre Fehn Year: 1973



This museum has influenced my design idea by creating concrete walk ways inside of the Brighton Archives. This will allow the audience to move freely inside of the building and participate in the exhibition, including the pinhole camera experience. It will also allow them to move between floors, i.e. from first to ground.



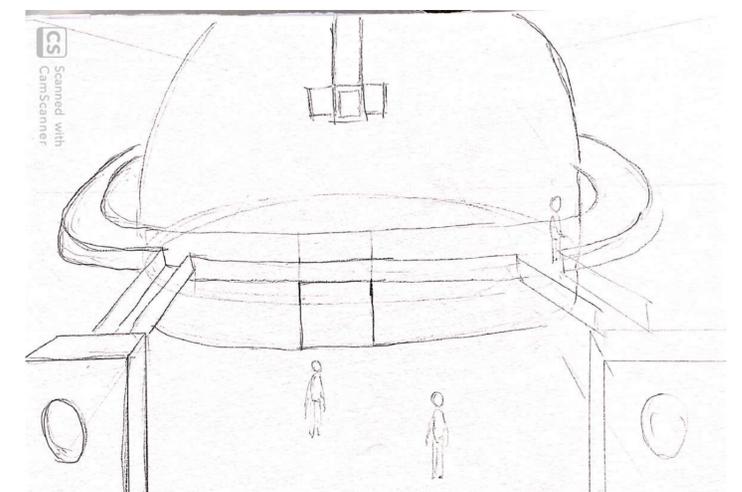
Sketches



The initial idea of having an exhibition area using the existing seating area./ benches



View from concrete walkway of pinhole cameras



View entering the Brighton Archive

Design Inspiration

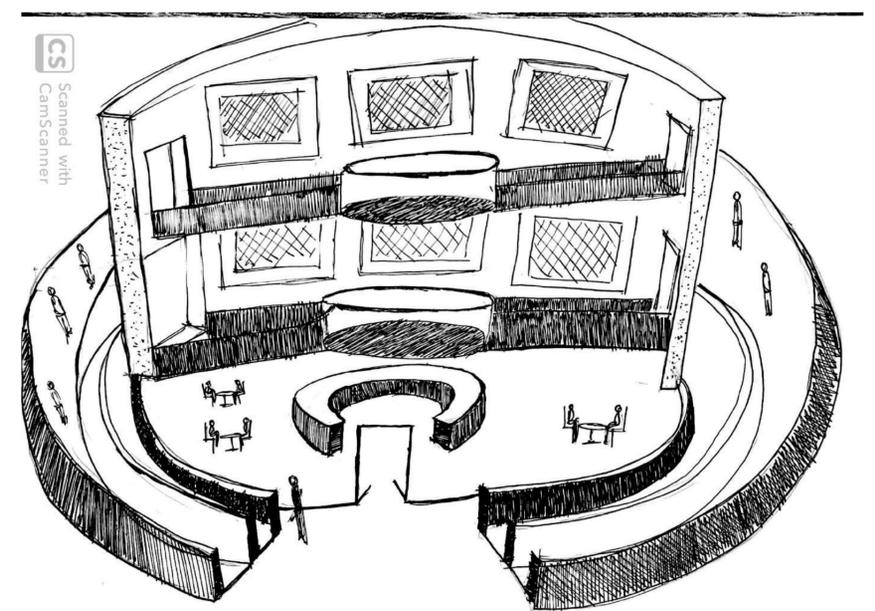
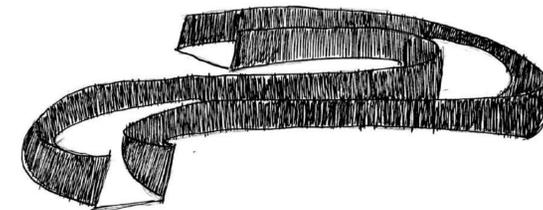
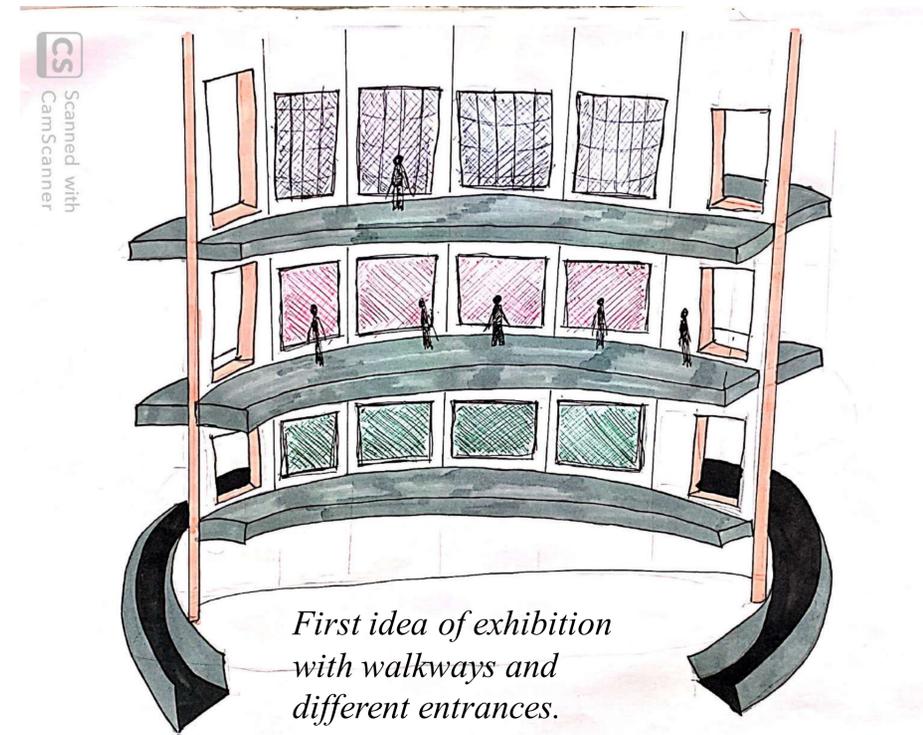


Project name: Serpentine Gallery Pavilion Location: Kensington Gardens, London, UK Architect: Olafur Eliasson Year: 2007



Project name: Architect: Alberto Campo Baeza Year: 2009

Sketches

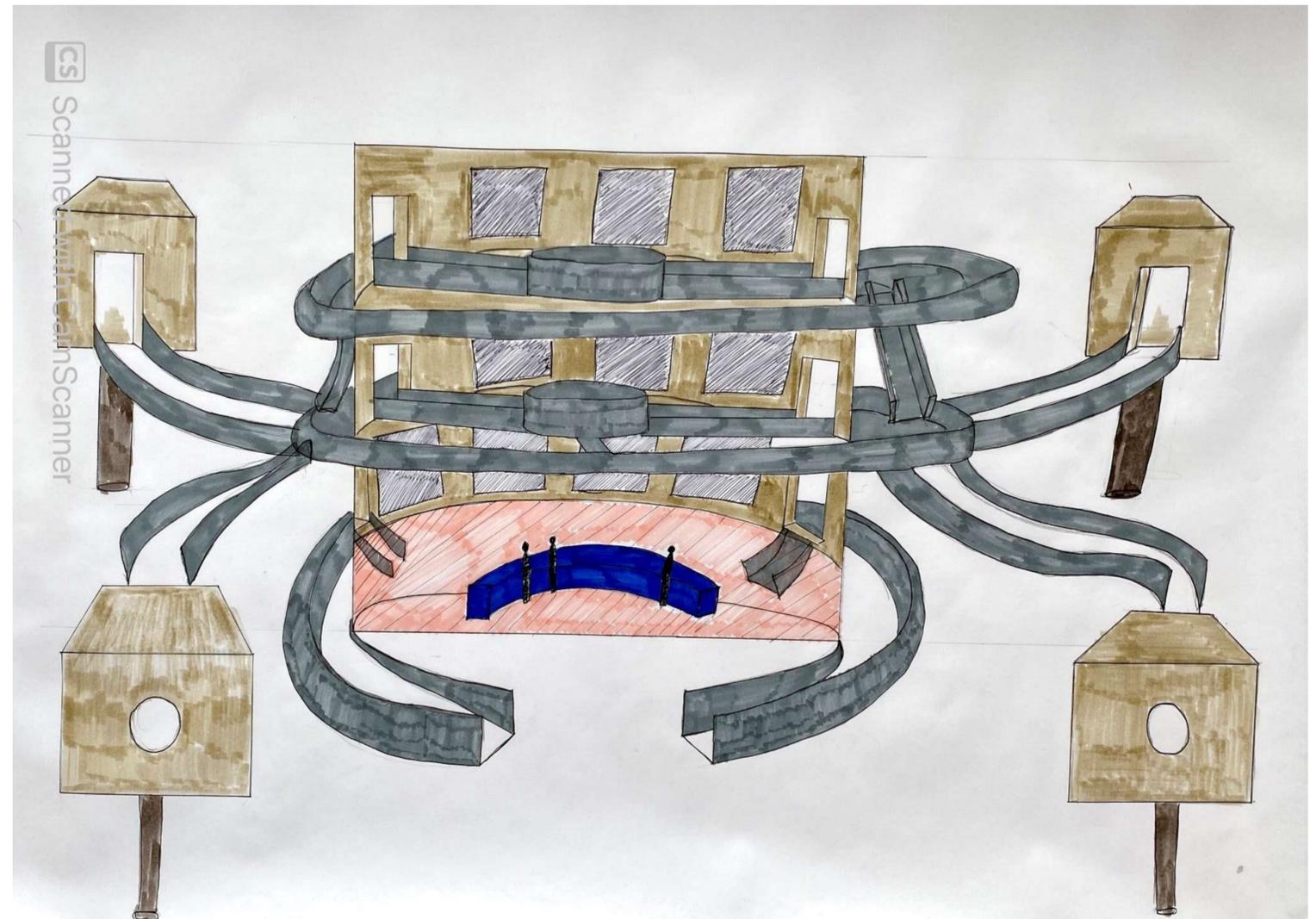


Exhibition with walkways and platform

Strategy of Hippodrome



This is the process of making a sketch model that shows external and internal walkways, including the pinhole cameras that are located on each corner of the Brighton Archive. These cameras have columns under them to ensure that they are raised enough for people to interact with.



This sketch is a design progress showing the centre part which is the exhibition and the coffee area. These walkways connect the exhibition area to these pinhole cameras on the first floor.

Sketch model of final design

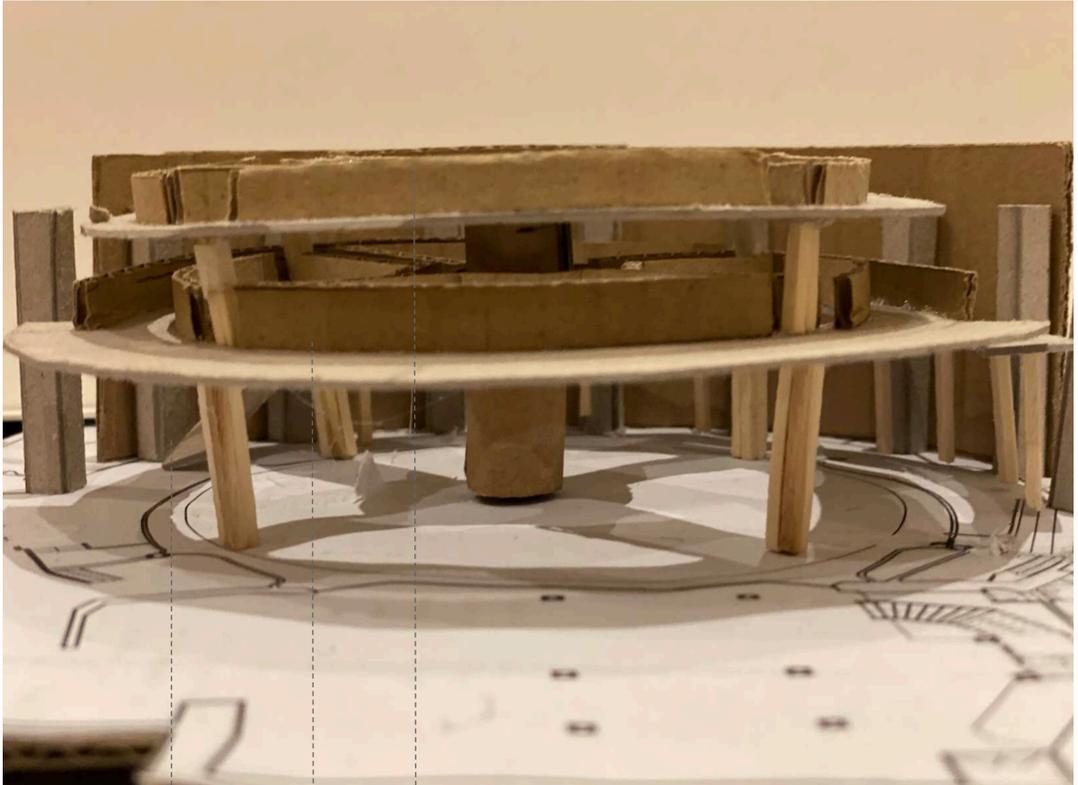


*Exhibition wall
(Corten steel)*



Voided space

Existing column

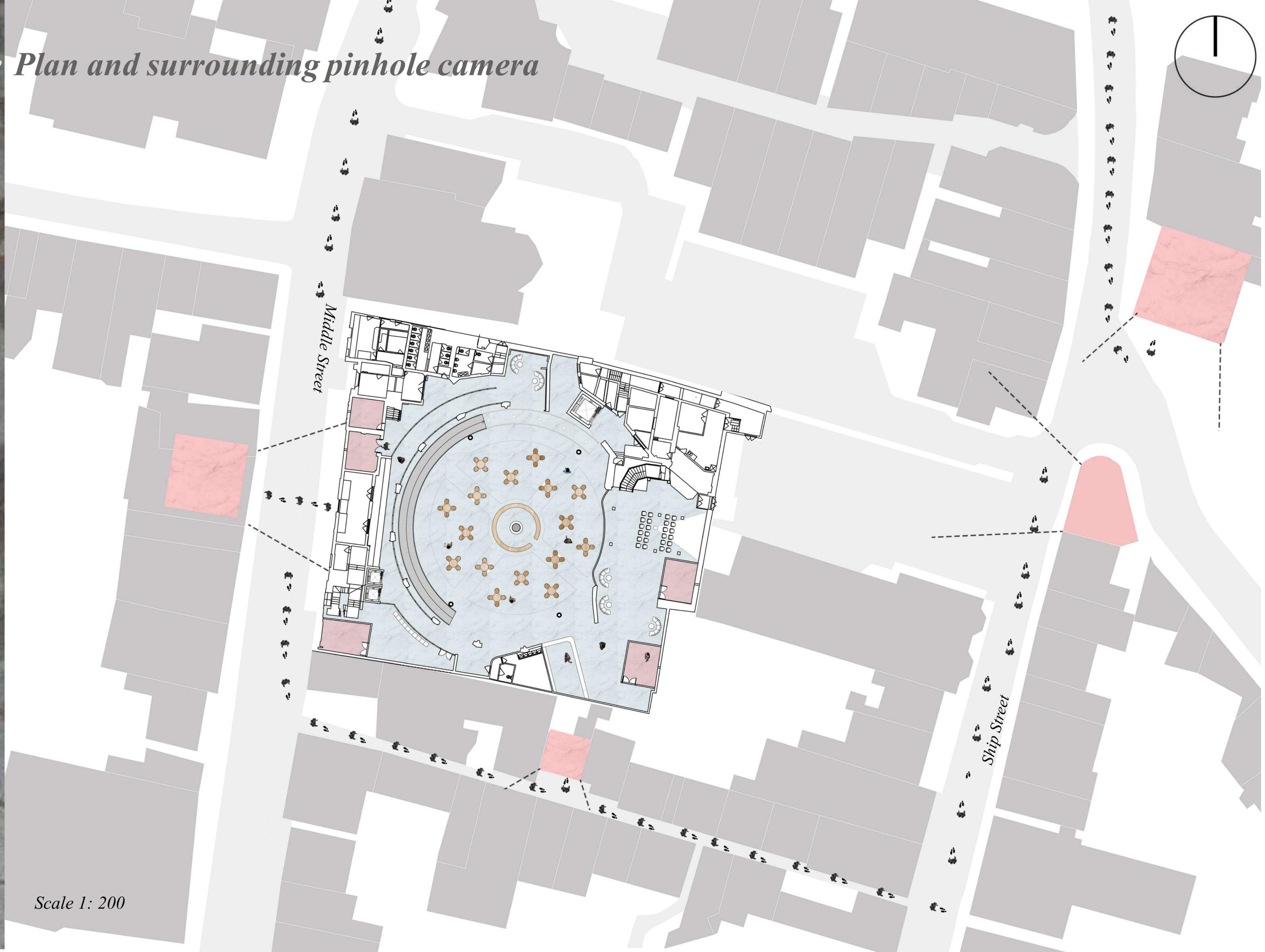


2nd platform

First platform

Rump leads to first platform

Site Plan and surrounding pinhole camera

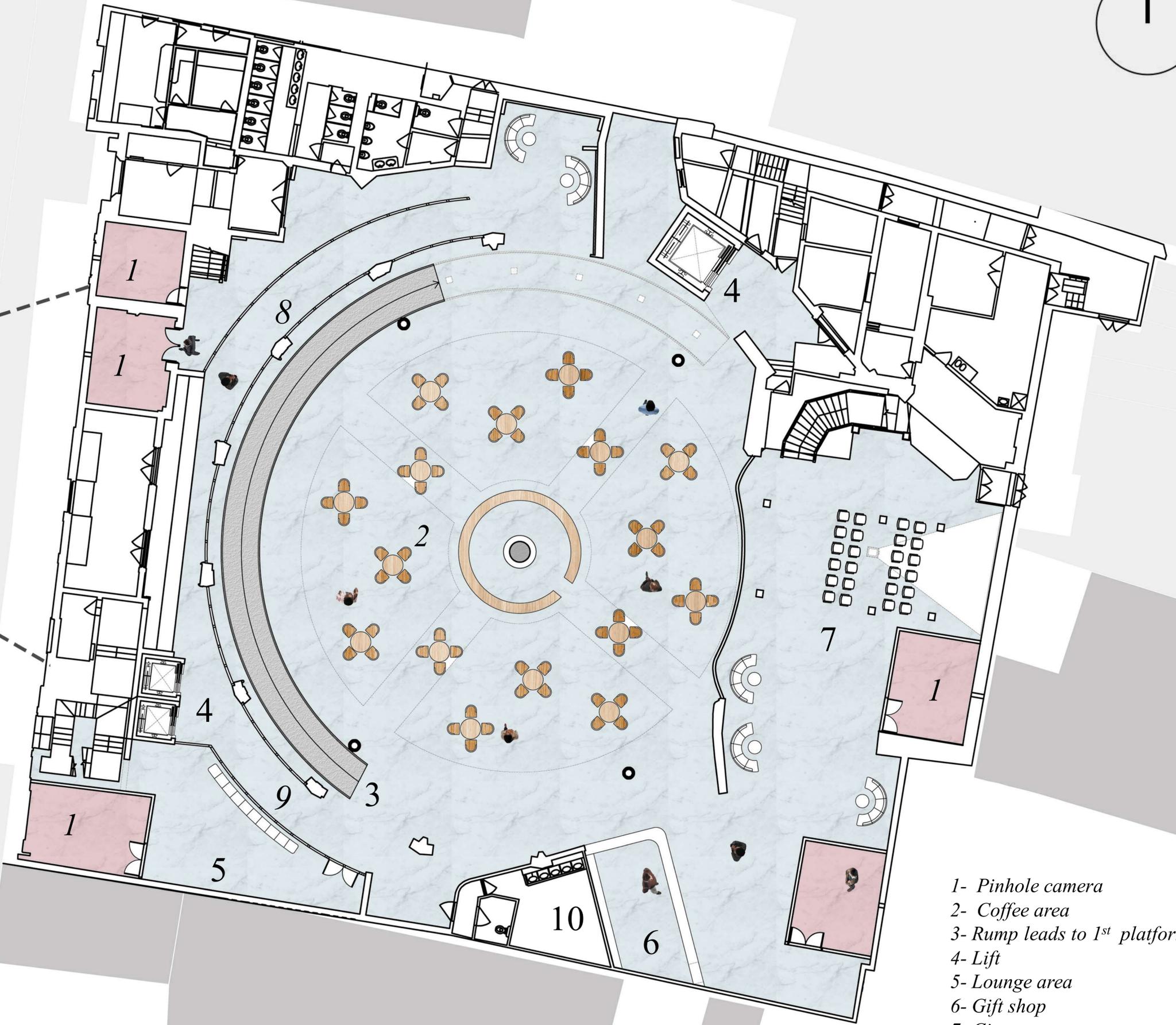


Scale 1: 200

Ground Floor Plan



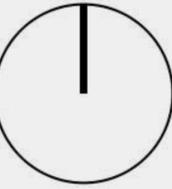
Middle Street



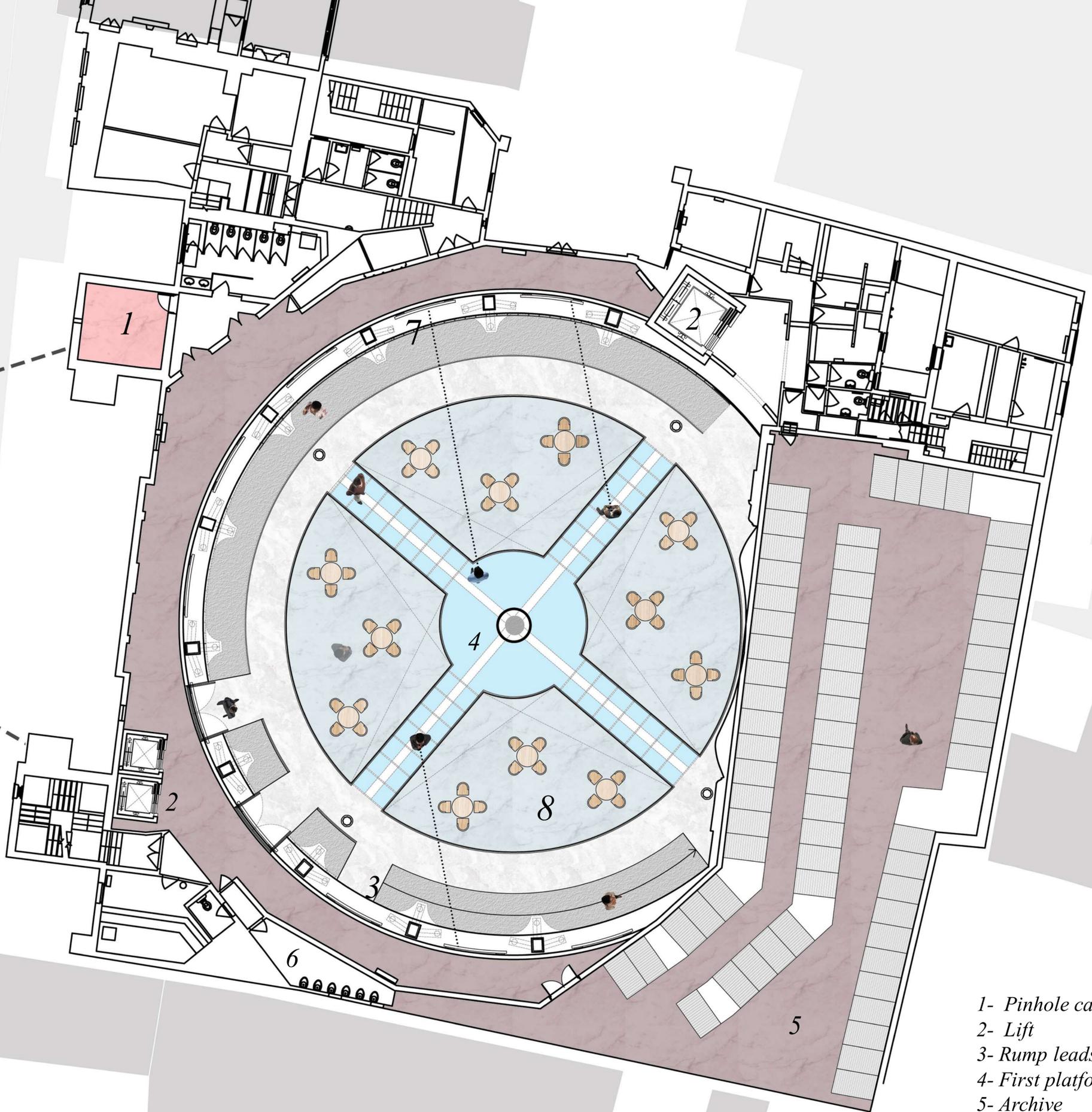
- 1- Pinhole camera
- 2- Coffee area
- 3- Rump leads to 1st platform
- 4- Lift
- 5- Lounge area
- 6- Gift shop
- 7- Cinema area
- 8- Left entrance
- 9- Right entrance
- 10- Existing toilet

Scale 1: 100

First Floor Plan



Middle Street



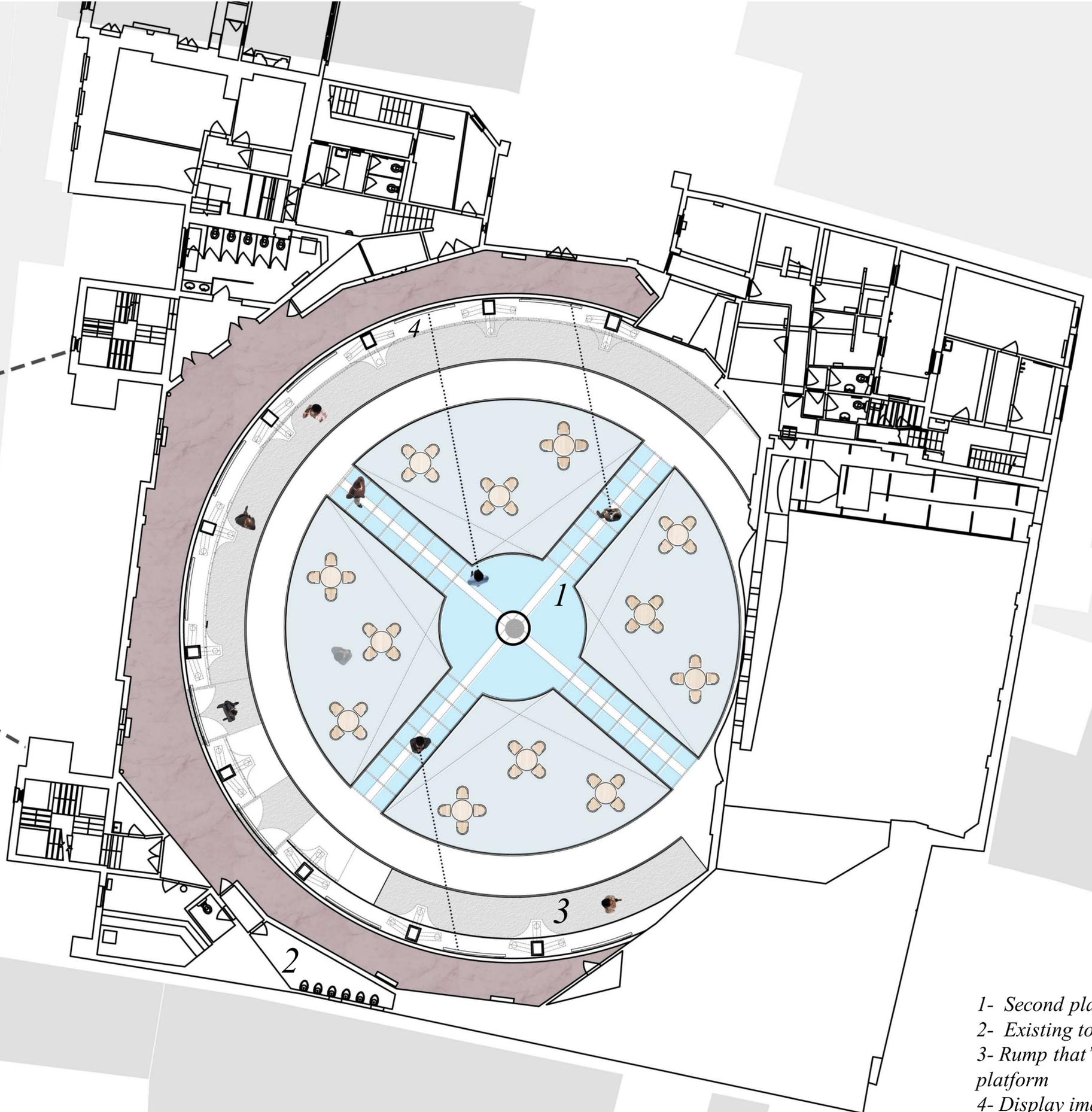
- 1- Pinhole camera
- 2- Lift
- 3- Rump leads to 2nd platform
- 4- First platform
- 5- Archive
- 6- Existing toilet
- 7- Display images
- 8- Voided spaces

Scale 1: 100

Second Floor Plan



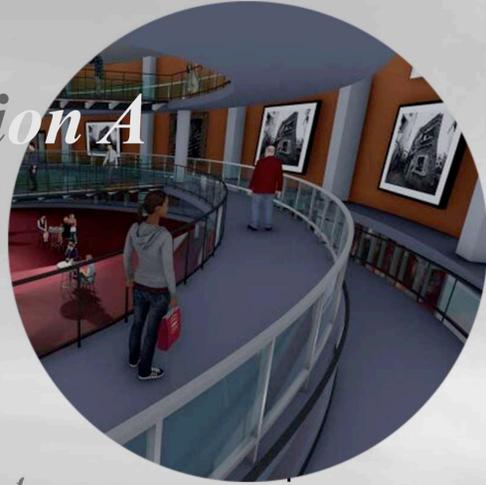
Middle Street



- 1- Second platform
- 2- Existing toilet
- 3- Rump that's coming from 1st platform
- 4- Display images

Scale 1: 100

Section A



A perspective view from the first platform that shows the decaying pictures on the walls.



A snapshot from the first platform showing the central column that support the weight of the two platforms.

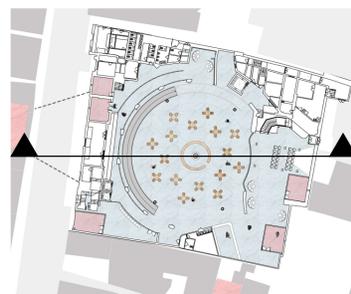


A snapshot from the ground floor showing the three levels of the building interior.

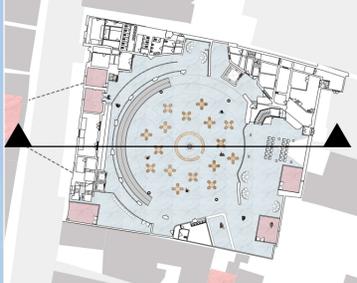


A shot that capture the tables of the coffee shop area with the cashier section.

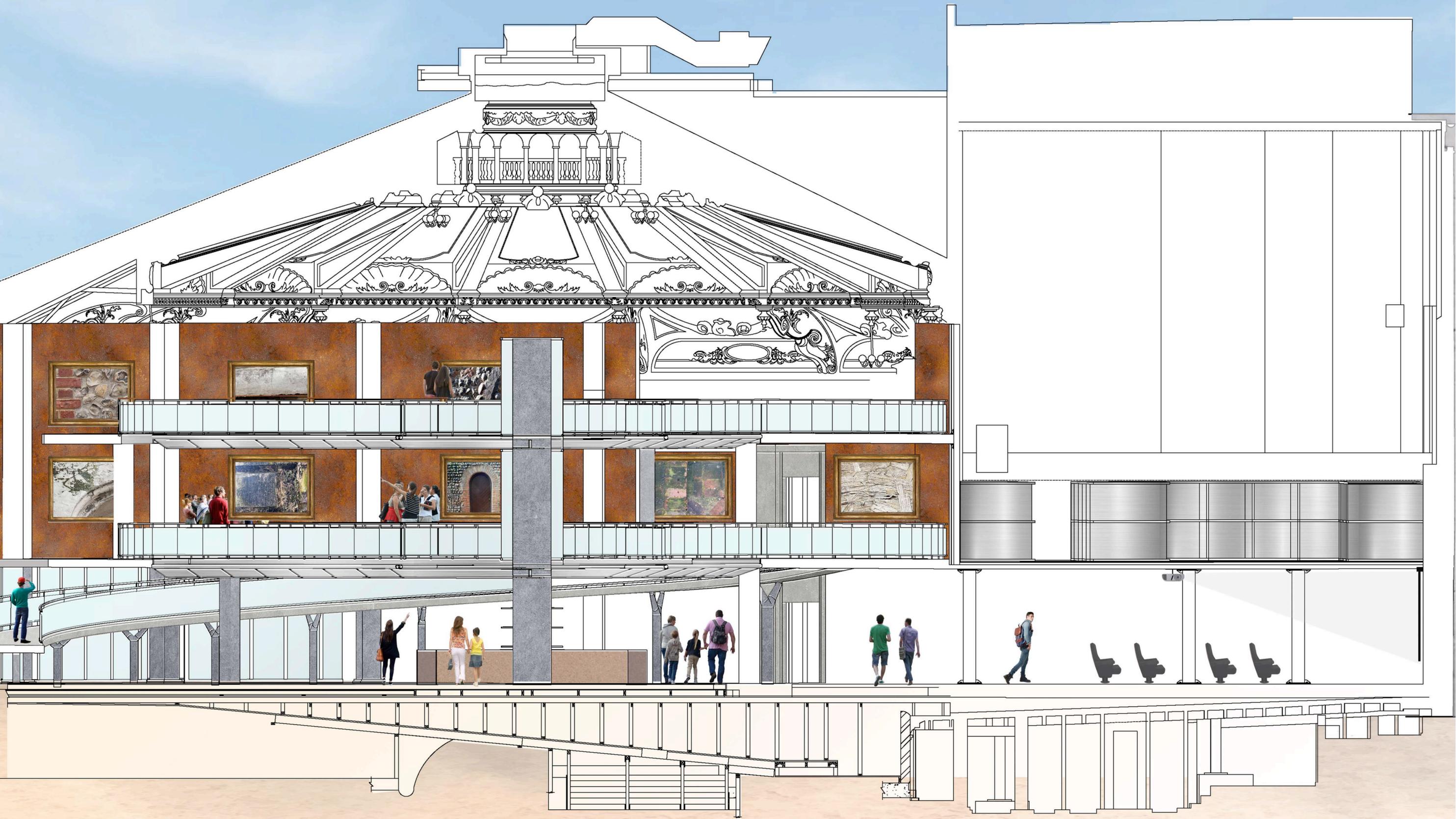
Scale 1: 100



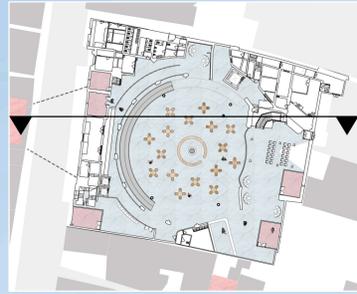
Section A



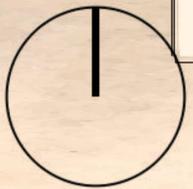
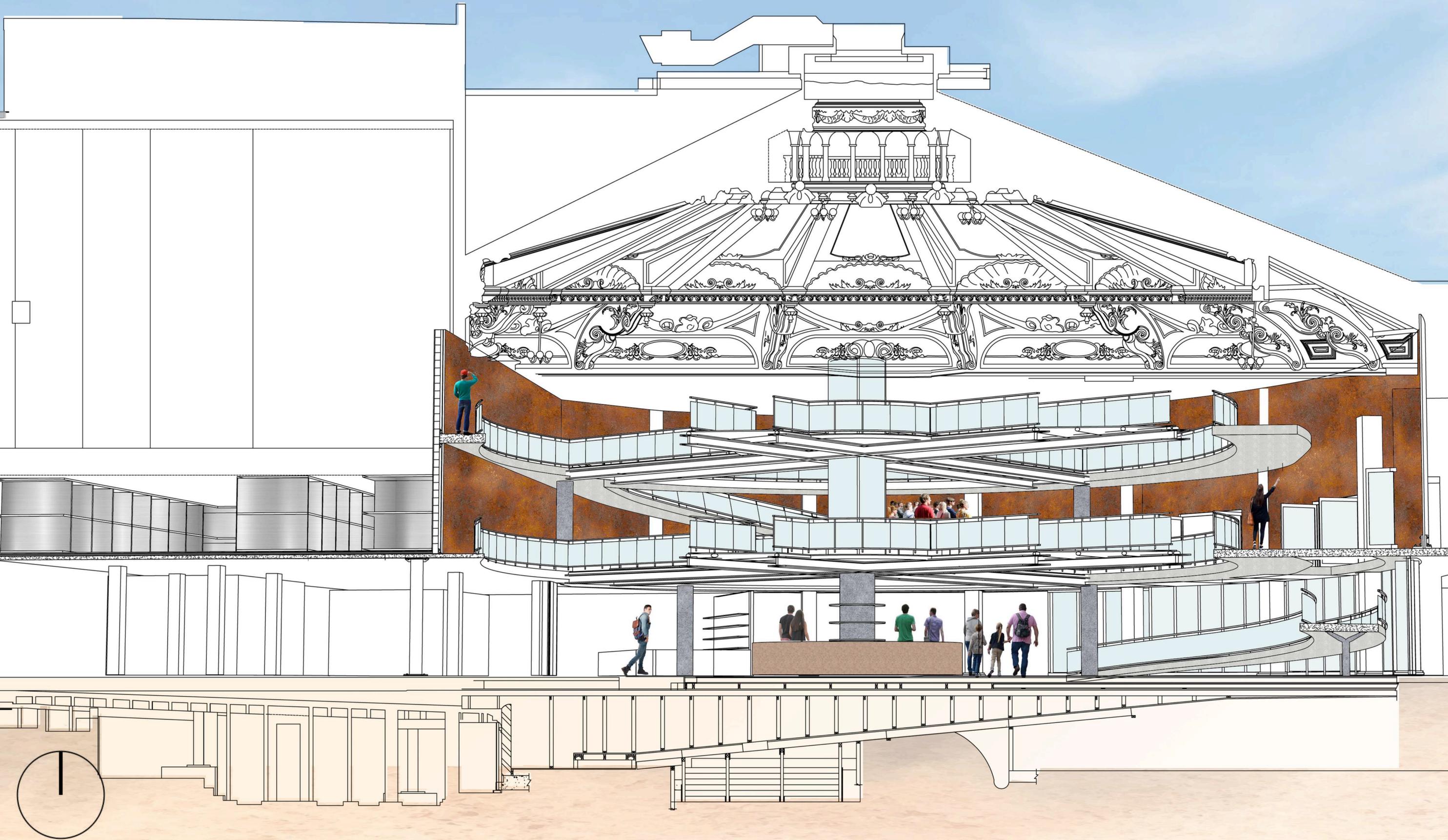
Scale 1: 50



Section B



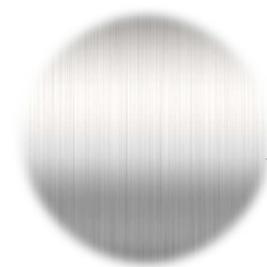
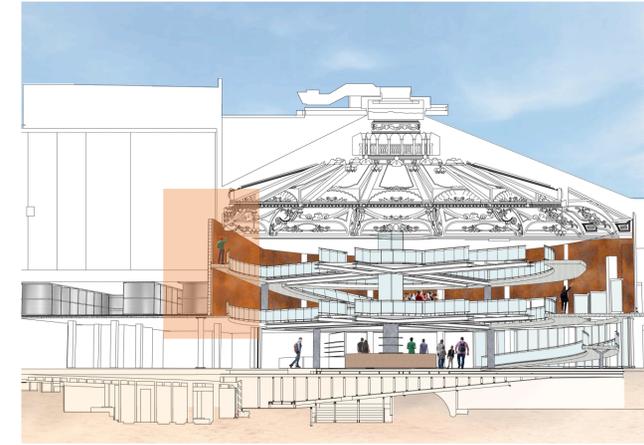
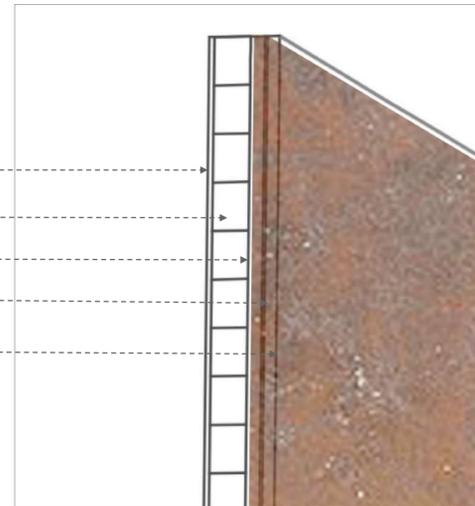
Scale 1: 50



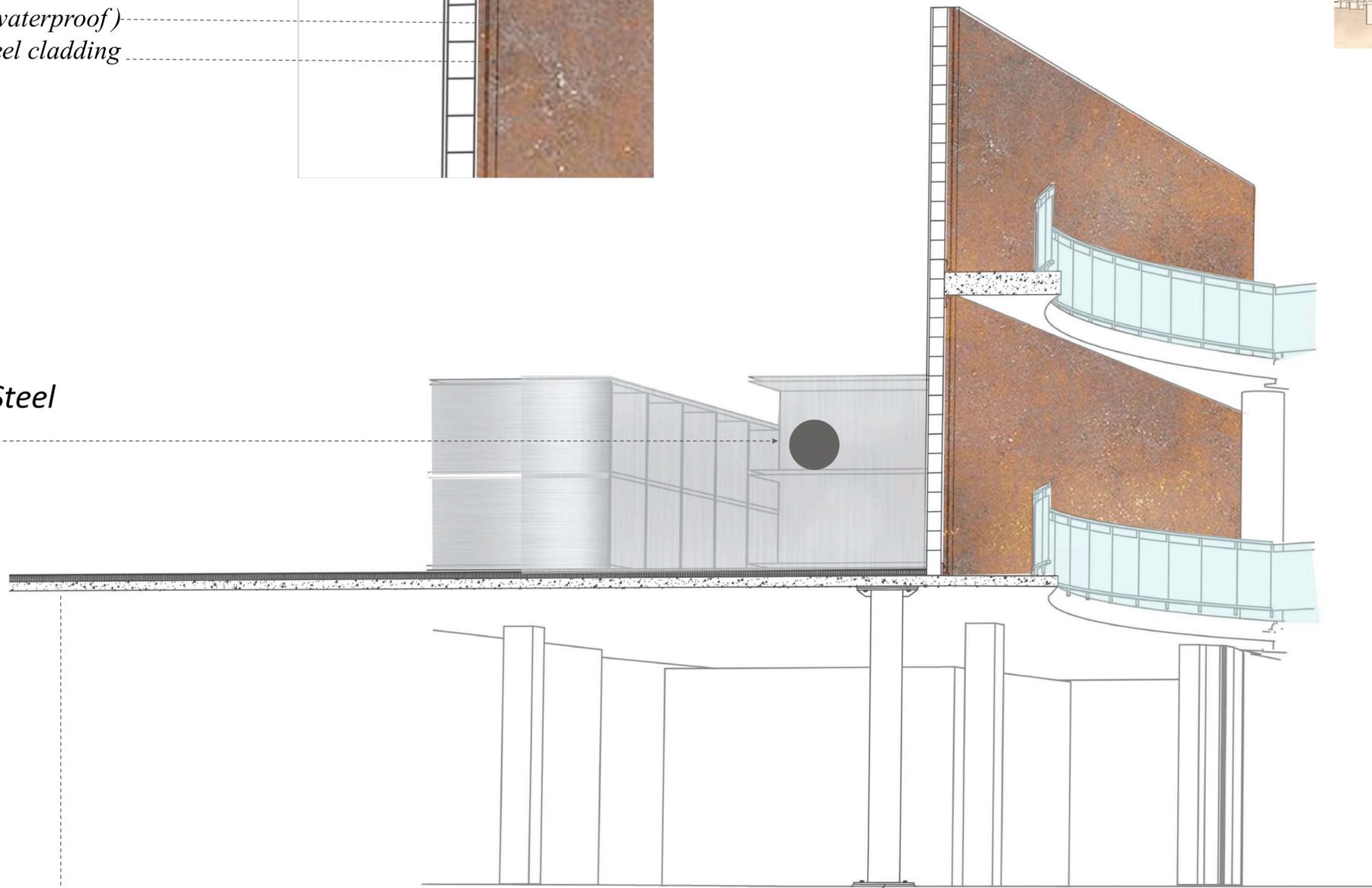
Fragment (1) Corten steel details

Material construction of the wall:

- 20mm plasterboard
- 150mm width x 200mm length concrete block
- 60mm rigid insulation
- 0.08mm DPM (waterproof)
- 50mm corten steel cladding



Steel



Material construction of the floor:

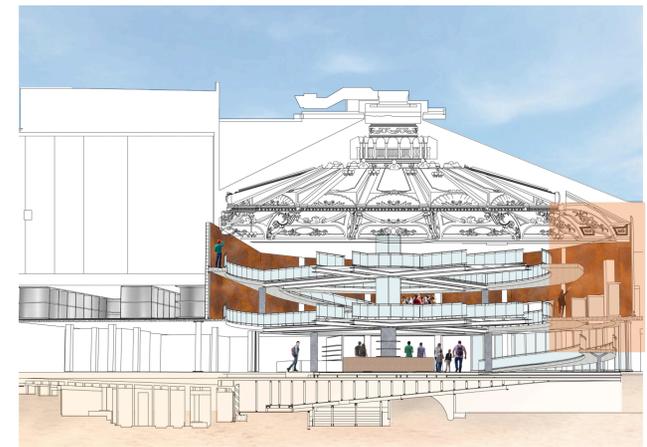
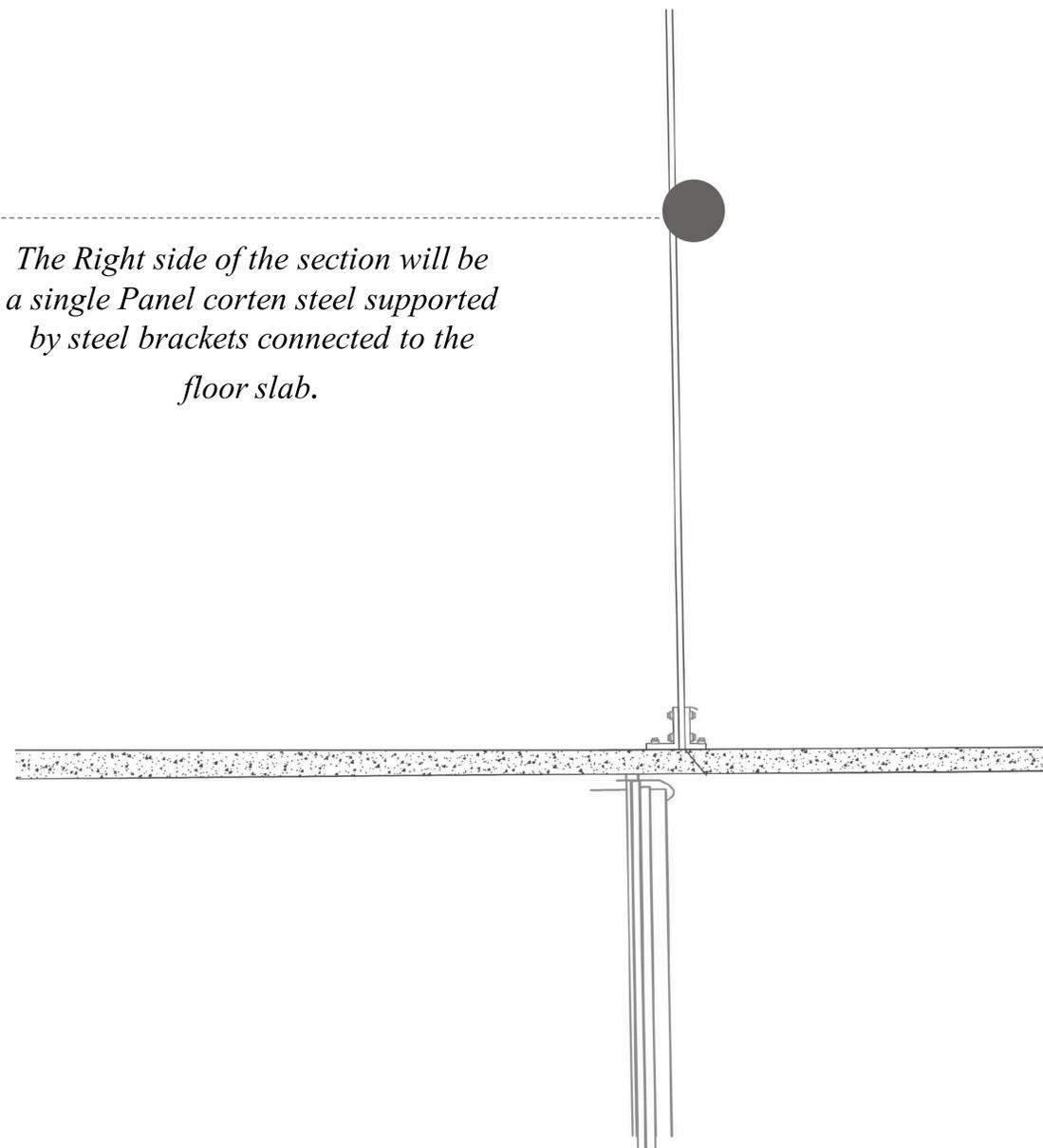
- floor finish
- 0.08mm DPM (waterproof)
- 70mm thermal
- 110mm concrete floor slab

- The concrete floor slab will be supported by a concrete column, the base and the head of the column will have a steel base plate.

Fragment (2) Corten steel details



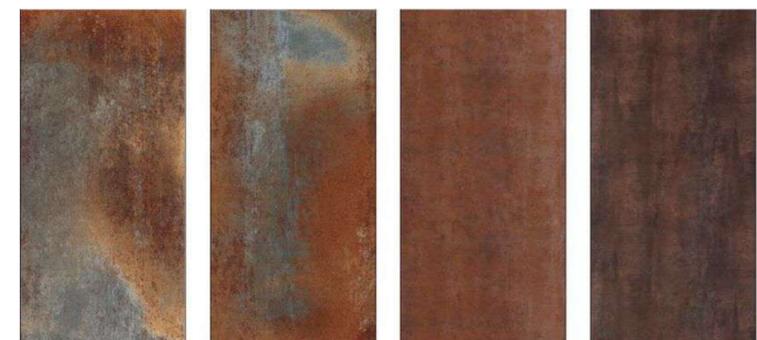
- The Right side of the section will be a single Panel corten steel supported by steel brackets connected to the floor slab.



Material manipulation



Due to the current situation I was not able to play with the material. However, instead, I conducted a research into the colour change of corten steel over a certain period of time.



Axonometric

1 *Glass Railing of the Second Platform*



2 *Glass layer with beams underneath*



3 *Concrete Platform*



4 *Glass Railing of the First Platform*



5 *Glass layer with beams underneath*



6 *Concrete Platform with rump*



7 *Corten Steel Exhibition Wall*



8 *Archive*



9 *Ground Floor coffee Area*



Front Elevation



HIPPODROME
BRIGHTON ARCHIVES

Final Visuals / View upon entering Brighton Archive



Final Visuals / Archive



Final Visuals / Exhibition area



Final Visuals / Exhibition area



Final Visuals / Second platform

