

CHANGE OF USE

A NEW FUTURE AT FORT BURGOYNE



Dover is situated in the South East of England on the English Channel at the mouth of a valley, in the chalk uplands. Due to its position and having the closes proximity to european mainland it becomes the 'Lock and Key of England' and it is recognised for its historical importance.

Dover has a deep-rooted history, as over the years many conquerors have settled in its lands since the Bronze Age and many civilizations have existed. Dover is a place where it is constantly evolving and its purpose is to be developed and change based on the needs of the country and the communities that live there each time.

World Wars, Brexit, Covid 19 pandemic and climate change these factors have affected Dover and its future. As the culture of Dover is its identity, I beleieve by investing on it, this could be its future.

Enriching the existing heritage instead of demolishing and build on. Bringing back its lost history and creating a future were residents and visitors can aknowledge and experience the history of Dover in new light. This steps into rejuvenating should serve as recognition of the vibrant and attractive place Dover has the potential to be.



History of Dover



The first people of Dover's River Dour valley were late Stone Age farmers who crossed to Dover by boat with corn seeds, wheat and tamed animals about 6,000 years ago. In 1992, now is the oldest known ship that has been found.



Many Saxon discoveries have been made in the Dover area since then, one of the being the church within the castle walls, St. Mary in Castro.



The Castle of Dover today built in around 1180

Underground Passages of the Castle built in 18th century.



Dover became a garrison town heavily defended against the threat of French invasion. Radical plans to improve the harbour and the castle's defences were made in order to keep the French out.



The Grand shaft a 140ft triple staircase, that linked the town to the forts.



Fort Burgoyne build in 1861-1868 to protect Dover from any attacks



Underground war-time tunnels used as a hospital.



Dunkirk Evacuation

In WW2 (1939-1945) The Dunkirk Evacuations happened in Dover's Secret Wartime Tunnels beneath the castle and over 200 000 men evacuated. 10,056 buildings were damaged and many were consequently demolished. Dover became a symbol for Britain's wartime bravery and was at the centre of East Kent's 'Hellfire Corner.'

In 1804, a massive programme of defensive building in stone and brick began on the Western Heights creating two forts and deep brick-lined ditches.

Bronze Age

Roman Period

Saxon Period

Norman Period

Medival Dover

Tudor Period

18th Century

Victorian Period

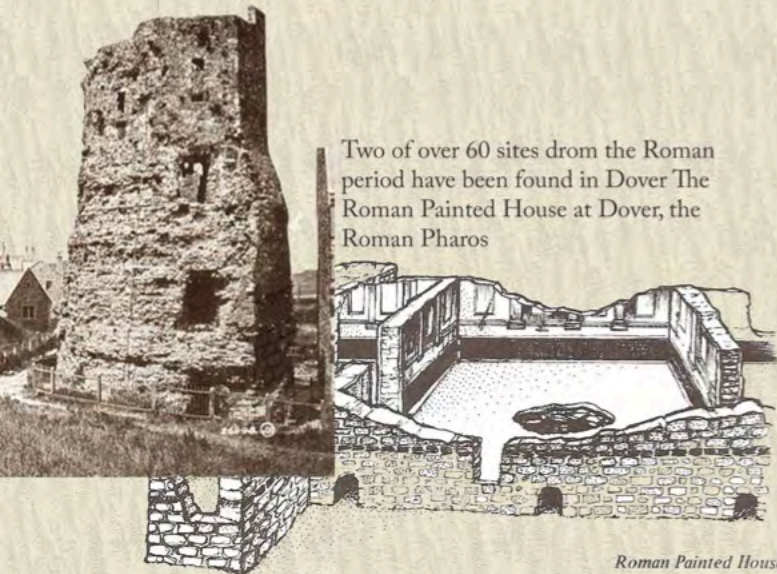
19th Century

WW1

WW2

Dover is the closest British Port to the Roman Empire. Romans called it Dubris meaning water. The city at that time was thriving having a seaport, two Pharos and 3 fortifications.

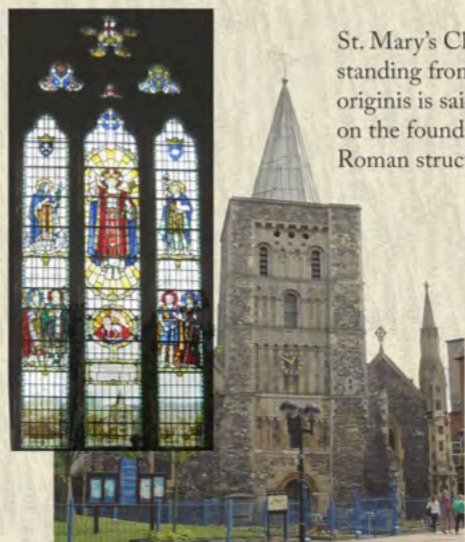
Pharos



Two of over 60 sites from the Roman period have been found in Dover The Roman Painted House at Dover, the Roman Pharos

Roman Painted House

King Harold was defeated by William Duke of Normandy marking the end of the Saxon era and the beginning of his (William the Conqueror's reign). He burned the castle driving the people to surrender by force.



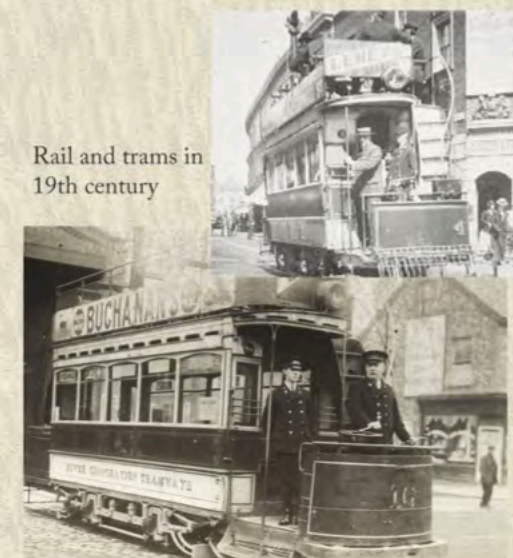
St. Mary's Church still standing from Norman origins is said that is built on the foundations of Roman structure.

Henry VIII and Elizabeth funded new repairs to Dover repairing it enlarging it and enforcing its defences. In 1642-51 (Civil War) Dover declared themselves against King Charles I. In 1660 Charles II came back to Dover beach, following the Restoration of the Monarchy.



Deal Castle built by Henry VIII for better defences of Dover.

Railways, trams, the harbour redevelopment, the growth of the cross channel passage and the expansion of local industries led to a rapid growth in the size of the town. Between 1801 and 1901 the population increased by 600 percent.



Rail and trams in 19th century

First World War lasted from 1914-1918. Vast amounts of men crossed from Dover on their way to the battlefields of Northern France. The first bomb to be dropped on England fell near Dover Castle on Christmas Eve 1914. As a consequence Dover residents were forced to shelter in caves and dug-outs.

People of Dover forced to shelter underground



Tents across the lower back of Dover castle.

EVOLUTION OF DOVER THROUGH TIME



Roman map

Medieval - 1450

1535 - Tudor

1595 - Tudor

1750 - Georgian era

1870 - Victorian era

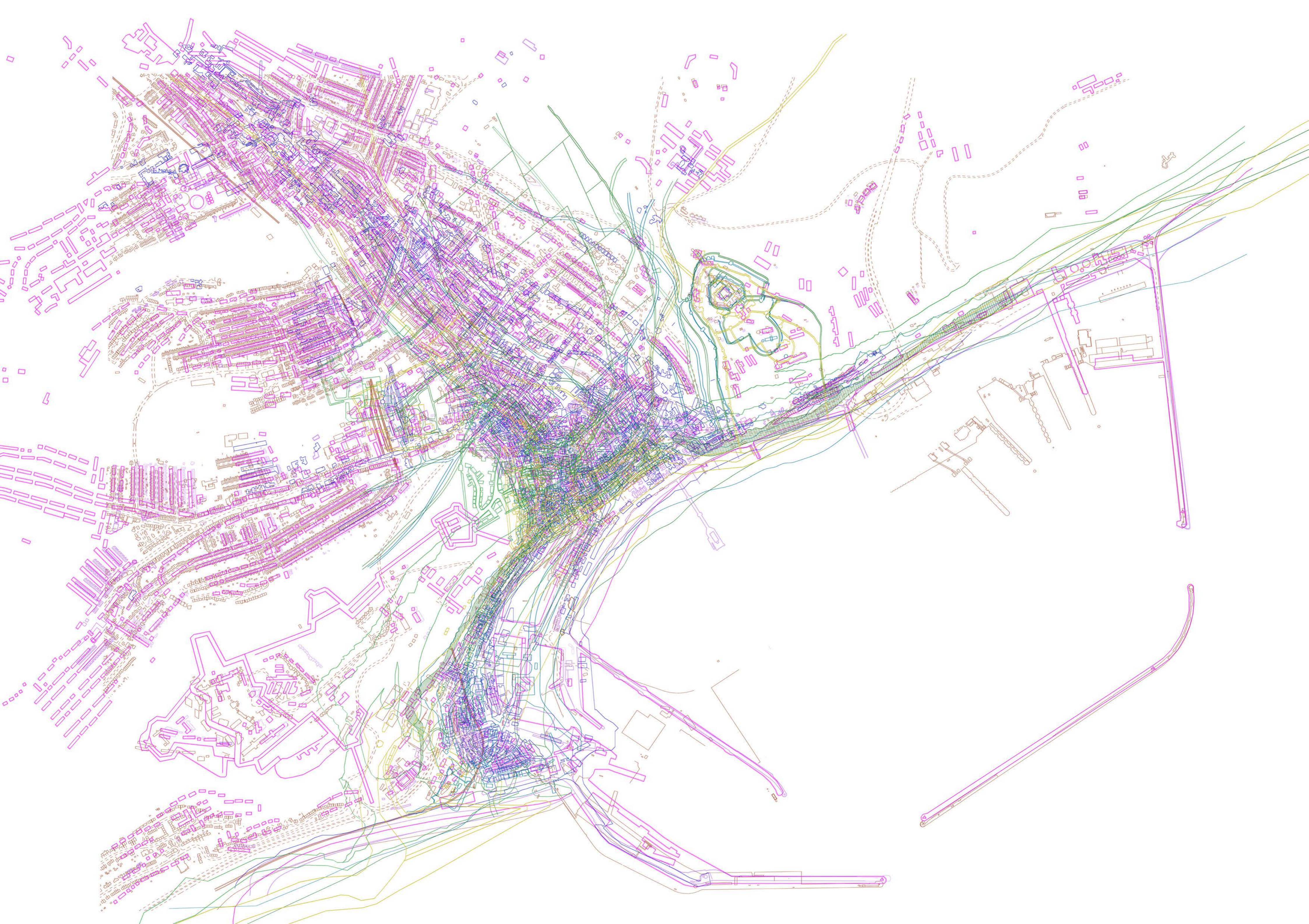
1900 - Pre war

1960 - Post war

2021 - Present

Many conquerors from the Roman empire have tried to take a hold on Dover for its natural beauty and geographical position as it is the Lock and Key of England.

These maps show the layers of historic importance and the changes Dover has undergone throughout time.



HISTORICAL PLACE OF REVIVAL
FORT BURGOYNE

Fort Burgoyne - Scheduled Monument



Scheduled ancient monument Fort Burgoyne is located beside Dover Castle, the White Cliffs of Dover and overlooking Britain's busiest ferry port. This building today is an unused former military fort which was constructed in 1873 in order to protect Dover from any inland possible invasions.

The building is constructed within the ground in an attempt to disguise the fort. It consists two batteries and underground rooms that military used for more protection.

Looking at the plan we can see that it has a shape of an interrupted hexagon. The interior spaces have a number of vaults that separate each room which these leads to the creation of its facade made of arches.

South elevation of Fort Burgoyne



Fort Burgoyne Future Development of Connaught Barracks Dover Castle Dover Port



Plan view of Fort Burgoyne



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Plan view of Fort Burgoyne



Plan of Casemated Barracks, Fort Burgoyne



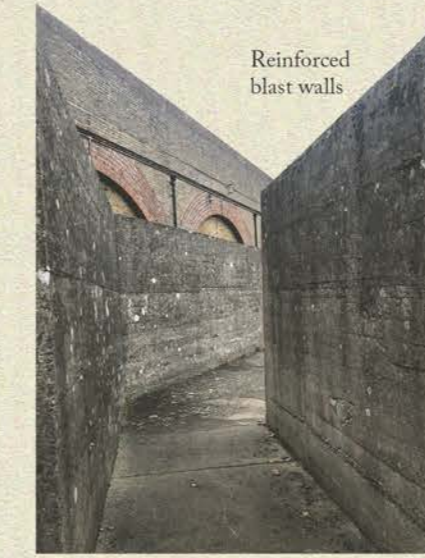
The main Haxo Casemate at Fort Burgoyne



Connaught Barracks



Reinforced blast walls



Fort Burgoyne - Present



Connaught Barracks housing development 2021- onwards



General Sir John Burgoyne

Connaught Barracks rebuilt

Palmerston Forts that defend Dover were built in response to the 1859 Royal Commission dealing with the perceived threat of a French invasion.

The forts were intended to defend the Port of Dover, that would provide direct access to an invasion fleet, from capture.

In 1861 the construction of Castle Hill Fort by Edward Du Caine had started as General Sir John Burgoyne suggested, fearing that an attacker could occupy the high ground and dominate the castle.

The name Castle Hill Fort changed to Fort Burgoyne in honour of the General Sir John Burgoyne that fought in battle.

Fort Burgoyne had reached its completion.

Designed to mount 29 guns on the ramparts, accommodate seven Officers and 270 men. It had 6 Rifled Loading guns in casemates, 2 32-pounder smooth bore guns in the flanking battery to the east and 16 24-pounder carronades in the caponiers

Moveable armament and erection of gun platforms marked the end of the fort as a permanent defensive structure, becoming more a defensive barracks

New Connaught Barracks, the South of Fort Burgoyne, connected to the fort by a fixed bridge which spanned the fort's Outworks.

In WWI brick gun positions and pill boxes were built at the fort in addition of an airfield beside Guston Road.

In WWII 2 batteries for 25-pounder field guns were built in concrete emplacements on the chemin des rondes, 5 were added on the western flank and 4 on the central caponier.

The fort became a military depot for the Connaught.

Reinforced blast walls filled with rubble were also constructed to protect the barracks until they were demolished in 1962 and rebuilt.

Eventually it was abandoned by the Ministry of Defence in 2006.

The barracks were then purchased for housing development in 2007.

The Homes and Communities Agency handed over the 42-hectares of land to the Land Trust.

The Fort is still now in the hands of Land Trust to restore the site and maintain it in future years.

The Connaught Barracks have now been constructed into a housing development that continues until today

1859

1861

1864

1873 - late 1880s (19th century)

1897

1912

1914 - 1918
WWI

1939 - 1945
WWII

1946 - 1962

2006 -2007

2014

2021 - Onwards

In the late 1850s, they were concerned that France might attempt to invade the United Kingdom as Dover was known as the 'Lock and Key of England'

At that time exchanging goods and particularly fruit was the prosperity of town.

Romans and the French conquerors influenced the people of Dover learned to drink wine and grow their own crops and perishables.

Once the dark times has started they found new ways of cultivating the lands near the camps at Swingate and also on Northfall Meadow below Dover Castle.

The Army started to create training huts the south of the fort and served as the precursor of the Barracks.

Canned, bottled food and drink were imported and an area of airfield was given over to growing vegetables, the seeds.

Even though there was war people of Dover cared about the land. They were farming so they could send food to the Front Lines.

The people of Dover still care about the land and have created multiple programs and clubs that are educational as well as bringing the community together for the revival of the heritage.

On of them is Aldington And Bonnington Gardening Society which is running for over 60 years.

As part of this programme the Government recognised that regeneration of coalfield communities was about more than land reclamation and creating jobs and houses - it was about creating environments that people wanted to live and work in.

Proposing the a new used or the Building were people could come and meet to provide sustainable long-term solutions for land in order to benefit local people and aim to bring communities together to enable them to experience the benefits of outdoor spaces and educate them about the history and the heritage of Dover.



A field Kitchen near Dover Castle



Training Huts



People were using the underground passages as store rooms and other uses.



1944 People of Dover farming.



- Yoga
- Walnut Tree Fishing Club
- Leggs Burn & Turm
- Walden's Children
- Aldington Tins and Toolers
- Aldington Tennis Club
- Aldington Ladies Gentle Exercise Club
- Aldington Football Club
- Aldington Cricket Club
- Aldington Corner Quilters
- Aldington Bridge Club
- Aldington WI
- Gardening Society



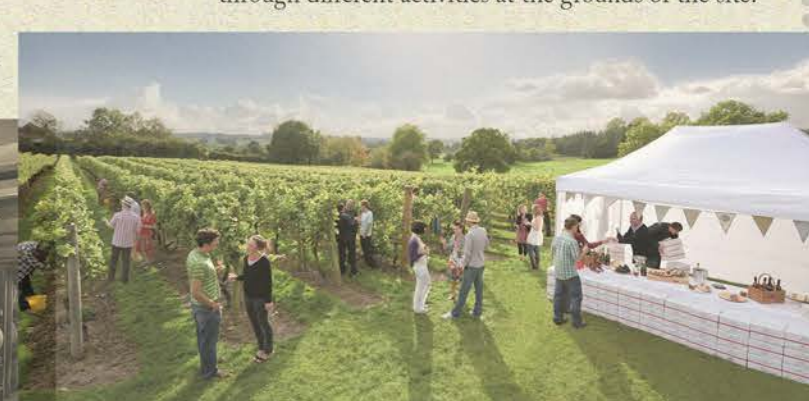
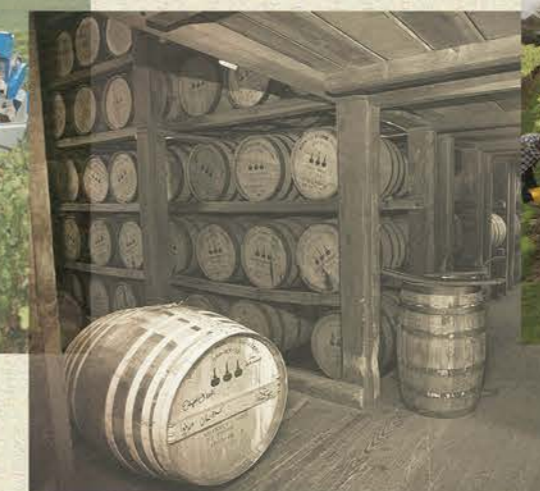
Focusing on the Roman period when Romans conquered the city the people of Dover learned to appreciate and use the land. Until today the port helps the city thrive through trading fresh fruits and seeds.

People learned new ways to cultivate the land as many settlers have passed through the history of Dover and produce their own products from large spans of land such as wine, oil and local juices.

As years went by new gear for cultivation of the land was available for all the gardeners farmers and people who cared about the land. It became easier to produce more in a more sufficient way.

New ways of storage opportunity of using the Underground unused spaces.

This could be an opportunity to develop the Fort Burgoyne land as well as bringing the community together through different activities at the grounds of the site.



Fort Burgoyne and relations to Dover



The Duke of York's Military School
(Education)

Burgoyne Heights Community Centre
(Community and Residents)

Connaught Park
(Entertainment and connection link to the city)

Fort Burgoyne
(Opportunity Site)

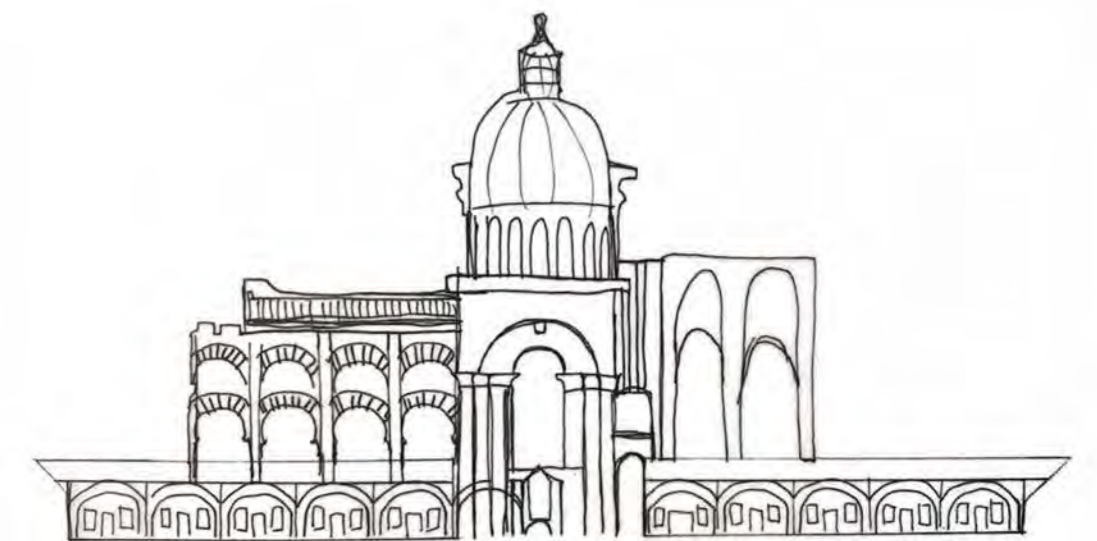
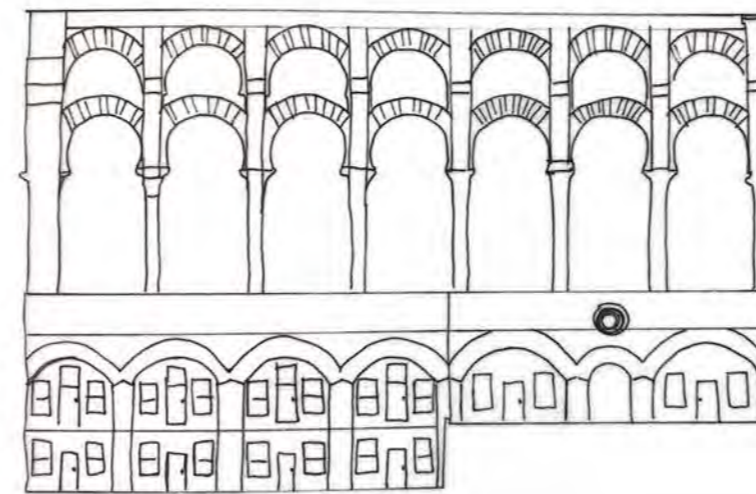
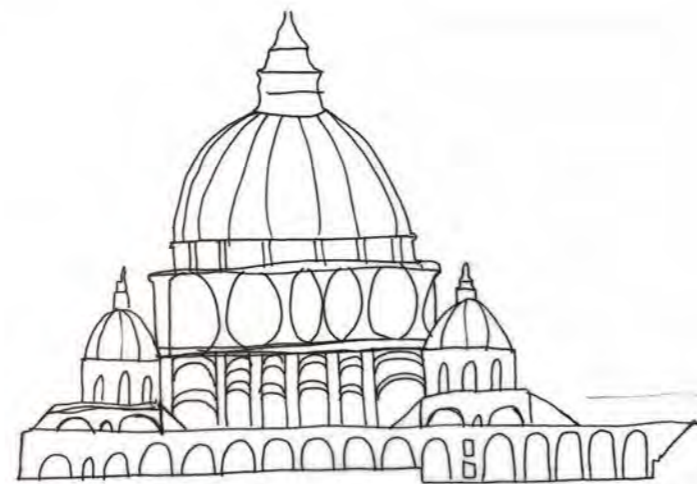
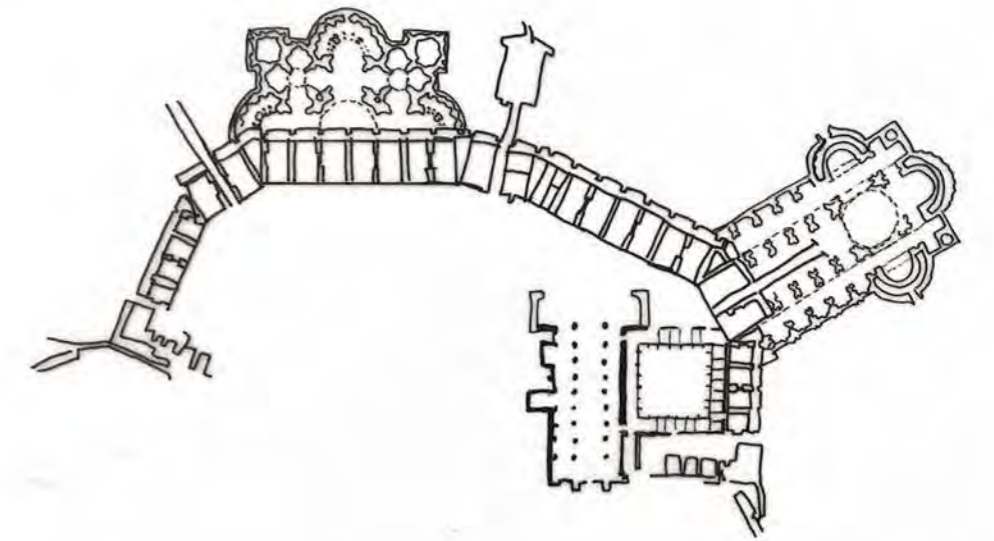
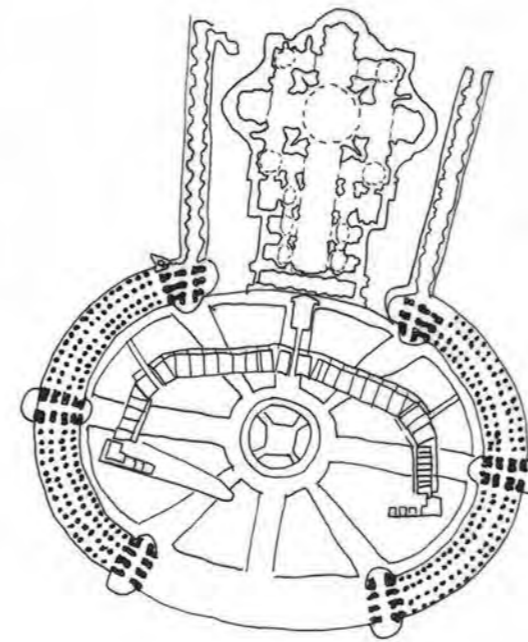
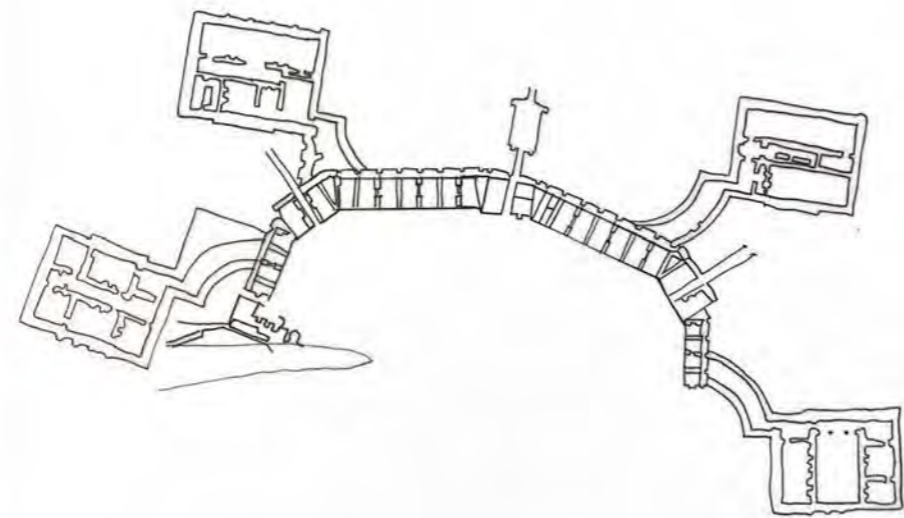
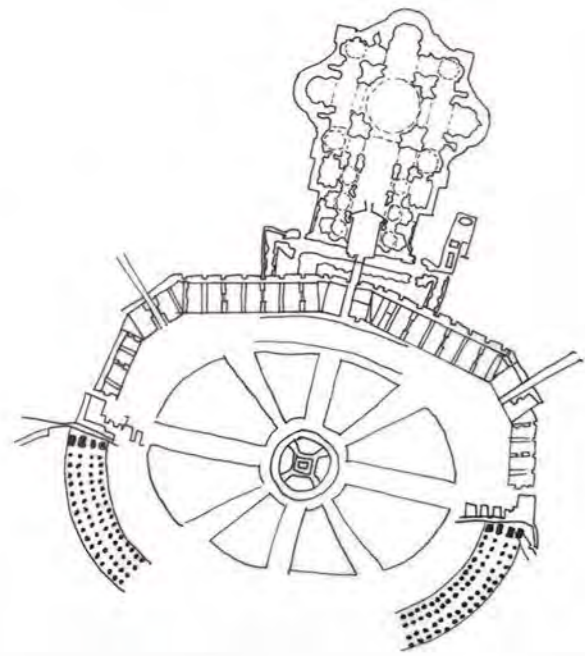
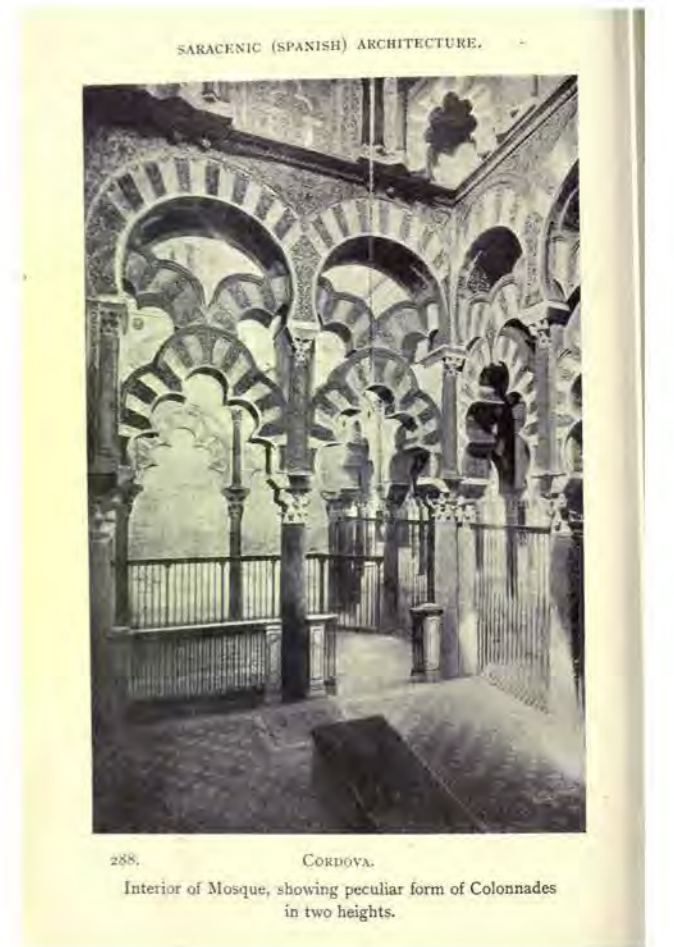
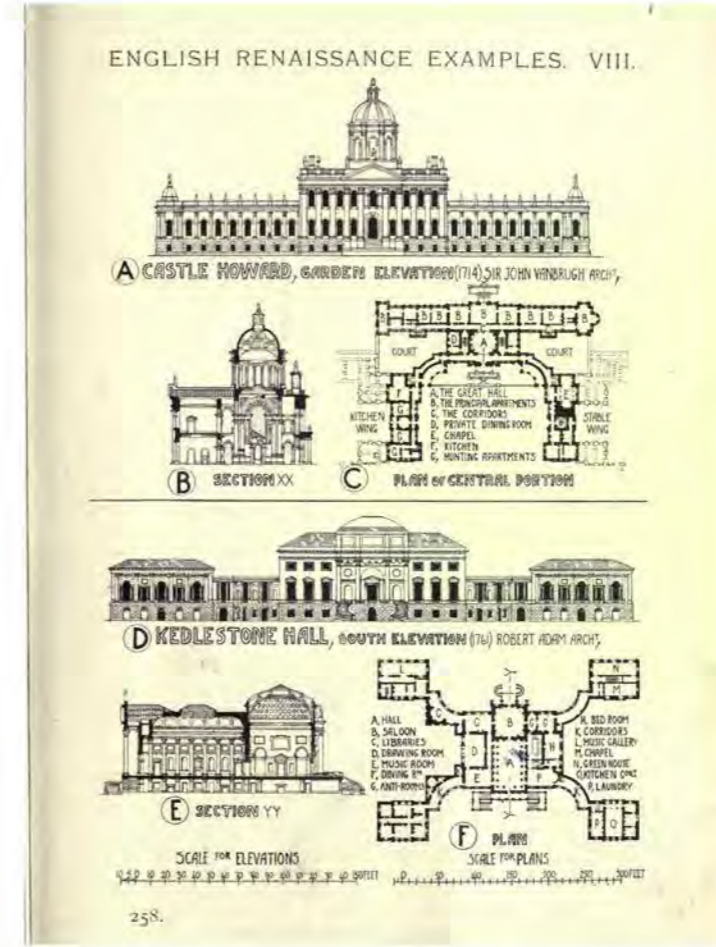
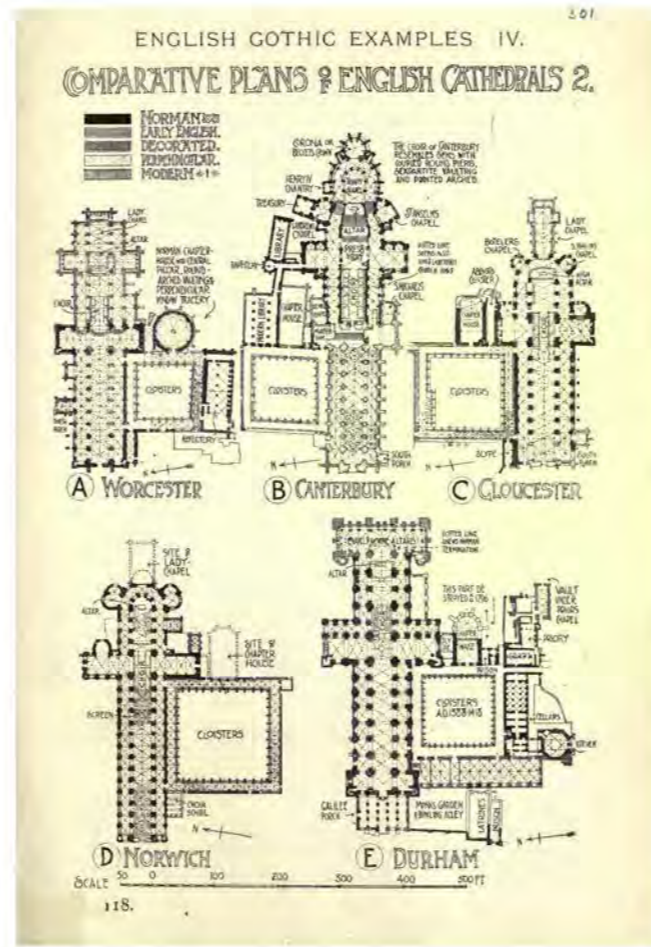
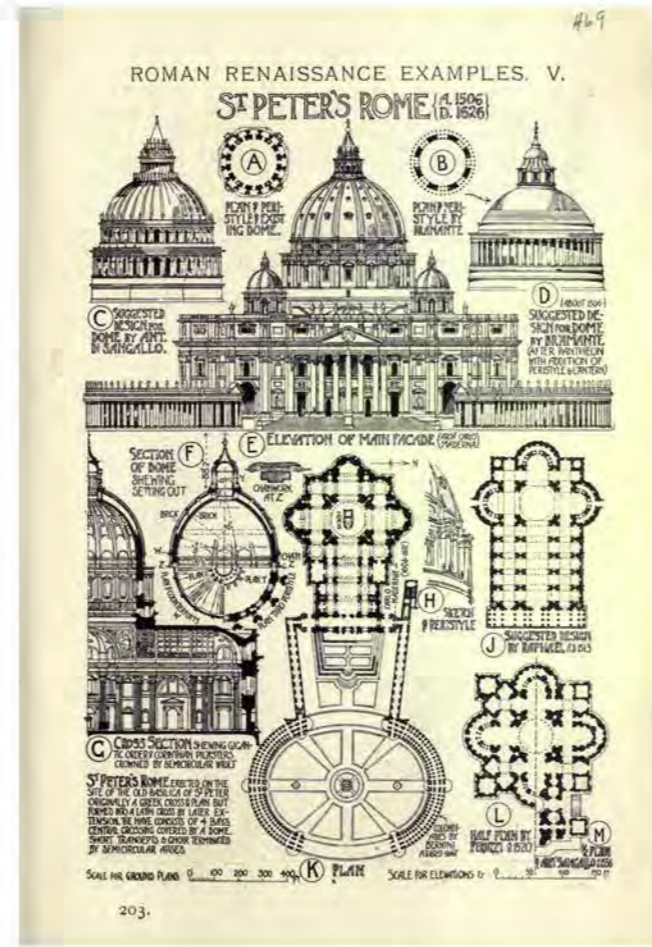
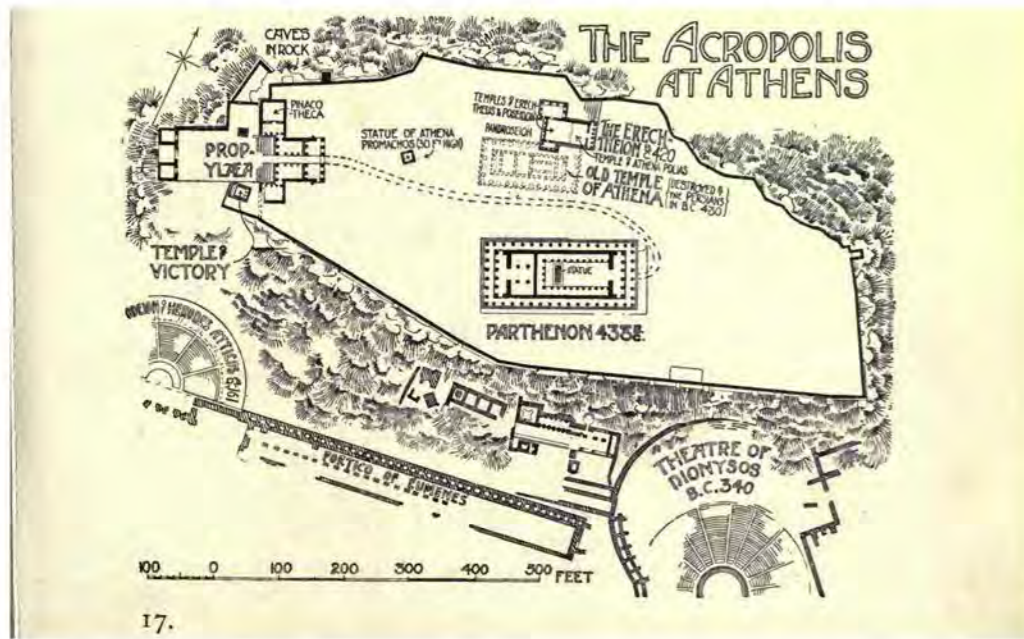
Future Development Connaught Barracks
(Future residents)

Dover City
(Heritage and significant buildings)

Dover Castle
(Heritage)

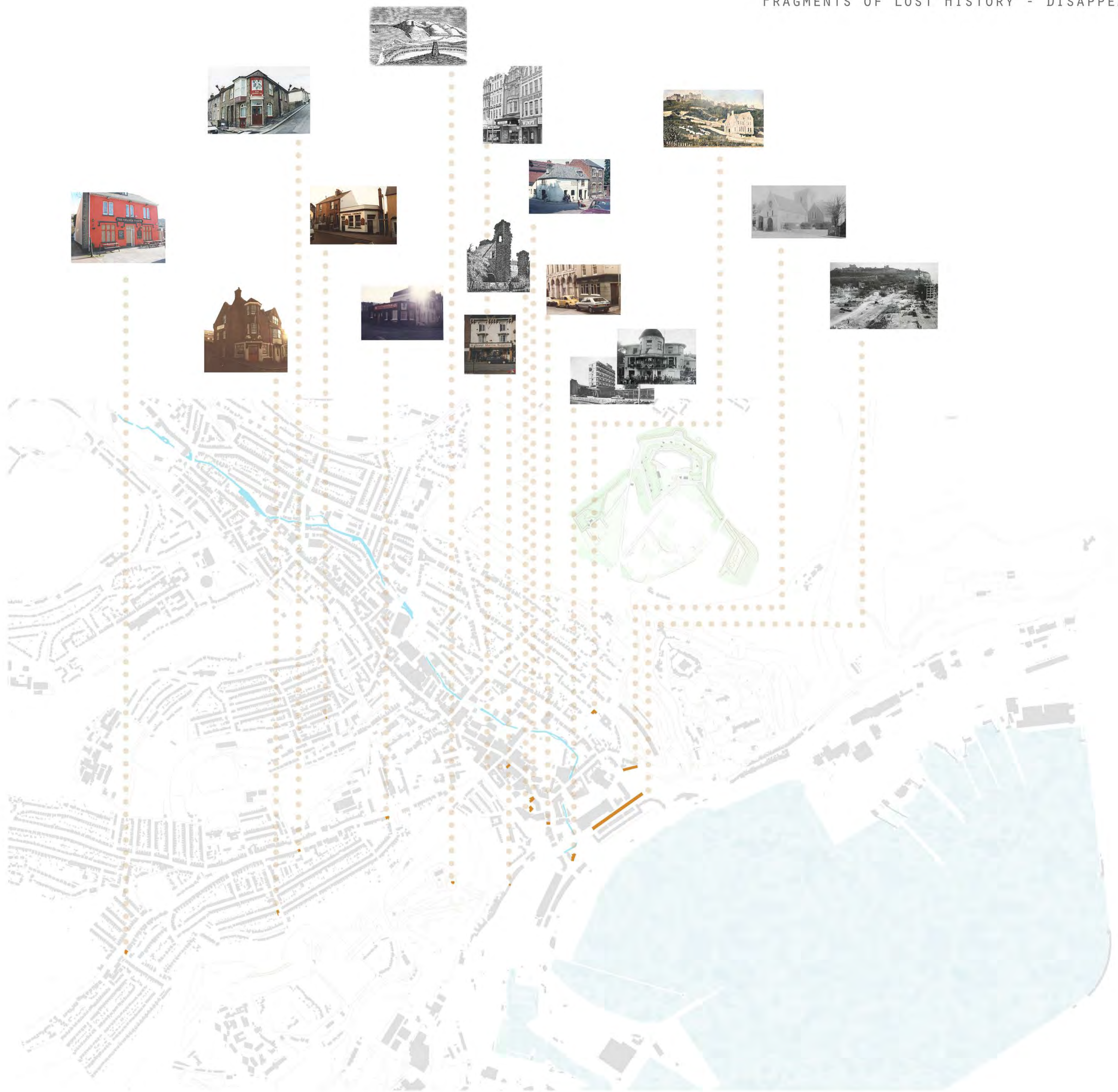
Dover Port
(Lock and Key of England, imports and exports)

FRAGMENTS OF LOST HISTORY



This workshop enabled me to see that a drawing could be interpreted in many ways. Through the use of other significant buildings used on my site led me to question :

What are the significant buildings in Dover throughout time? Do they still exist or are they lost in history?



Cause pub



Imperial Crown pub



Dover Stage Coachotel



The Engineer pub



Central Hotel



The orange tree pub



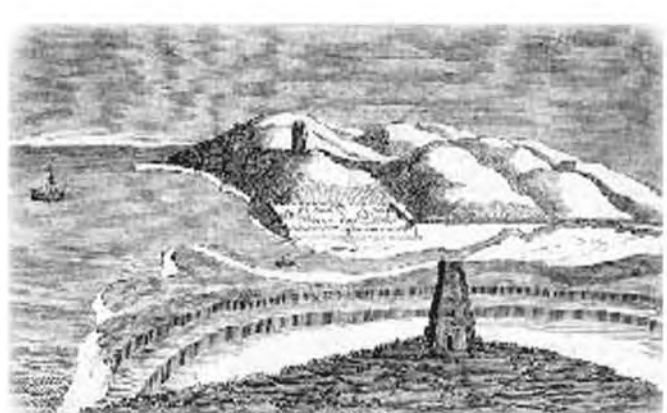
Round House Club



Prince Regent Inn



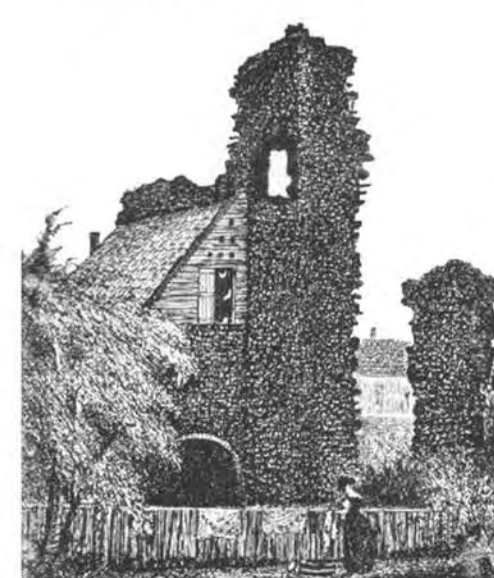
Westbury pub



The western Pharos



The Grapes Inn



Martin's Le Grand church



St James Parish church



Arlington Pub



The Townwall Street



St James hotel and pub

Dover has a deep-rooted history, as over the years many conquerors have settled in its lands since the Bronze Age and many civilizations have existed.

It is a place where it is constantly evolving and its purpose is to be developed and change based on the needs of the country and the people that live there each time.

Due to this many buildings that were important for the people and significant for the character of the town have been destroyed throughout time.

Pubs, reasturants, hotels, churches hold the experiences of the people that have passed through those spaces which now, are no longer there.

Fort Burgoyne is one of these significant buildings that consists the character and history of Dover and it is also itself a lost forgotten building today.

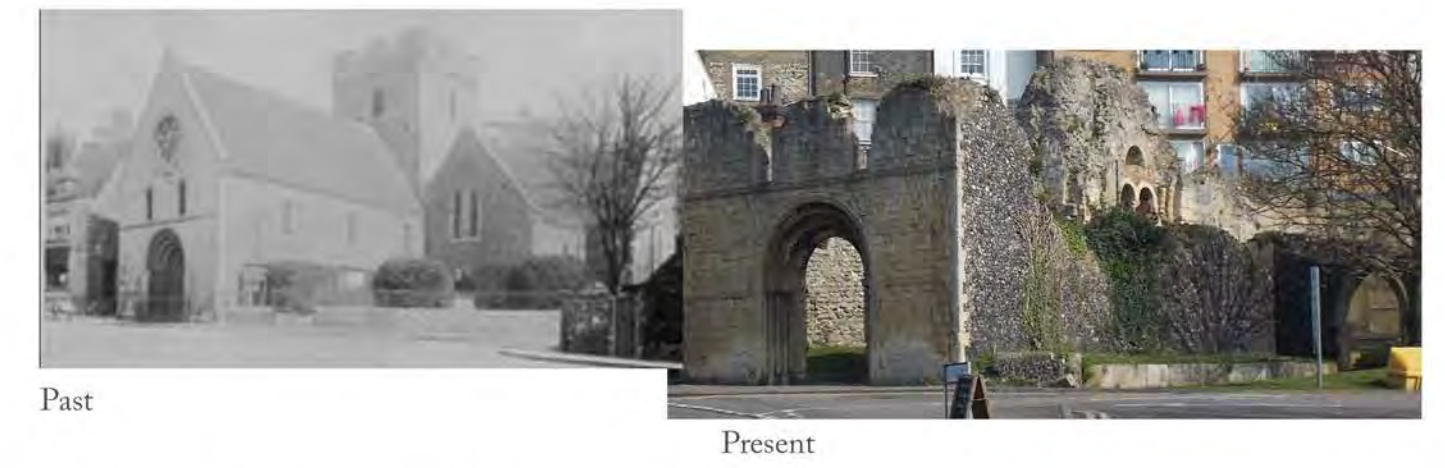
All of these buildings are fragments of the past that represent an era in the town's identity and people's experiences when they visited these abandoned buildings.

By acknowledging the lost history and reviving fragments of it in a place where it is also forgotten and lost such as the fortress, could be an opportunity for the site to be revived and through it to honour the history each of these buildings and its eras stand for.



Hotel St. James and pub

1810 - it was the vicarage to St James church
 1860 - became St James Hotel with a restaurant and a cocktail bar
 1990 - a fire damaged the hotel's 11 of 17 bedrooms, the restaurant and valuable furniture.
 1998 - demolished
 today - A doctors' surgery is in the site.



St. James Parish Church

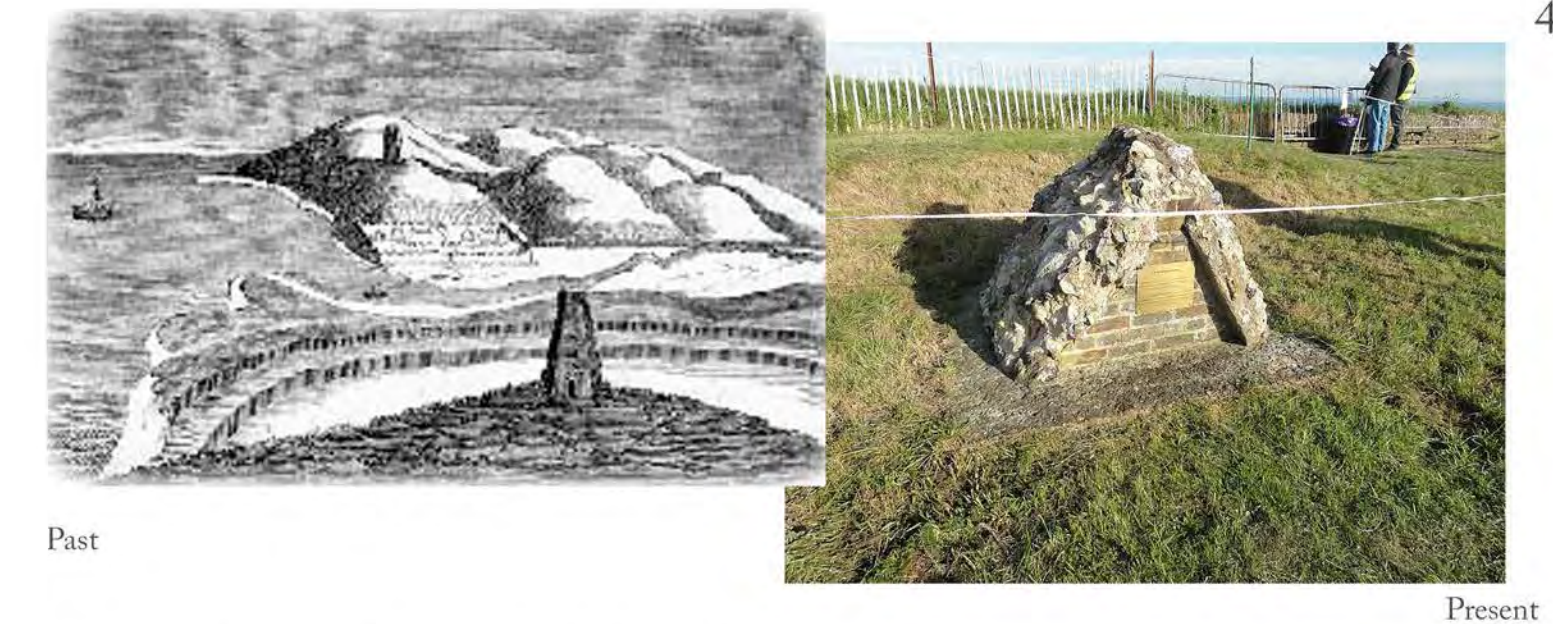
11th century - built
 1851 - not been used as a church because the garrison church in the Castle had been restored.
 1914 - destroyed in WW I
 1939 - destroyed in WW II

When the old church in the Castle fell into ruins, St. James's was used jointly as the parish and garrison church, and was so continued until, after restoration,



St Martin le Grand

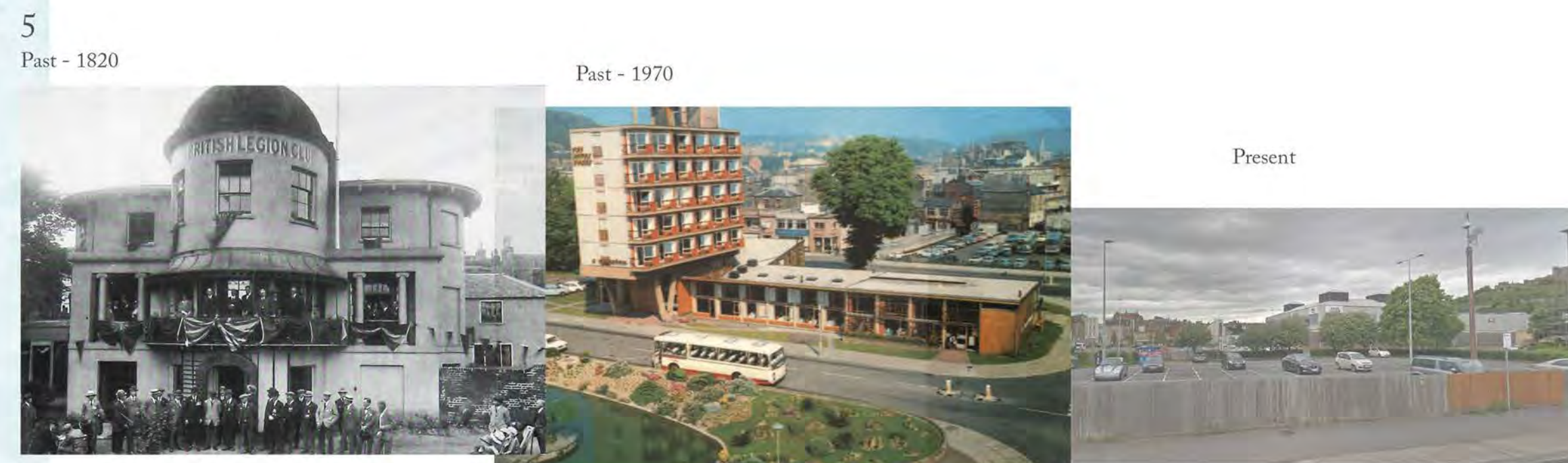
691 to 726 - building work on the western side of the square, alongside the river.
 1066 - Saxon church and monastery was destroyed when the Normans set fire to Dover
 1159 - removed to Dover Priory, lost its ancient privileges as a Royal chapel
 1529 - the reformation saw the destruction of St Martin's
 1618 to 1737 - used stones, from the walls of the Church to build the Buggin's bridge
 1863 - fire on the west side of Market Square the remains of the western apsidal chapel of the choir was exposed but was then demolished for new buildings.
 1939 to 1945 - WWII bombing the west side of Market Square ancient stonework had been revealed
 1993 to today - what is left of St Martin-le-Grand, by the steps leading to the Dover Discovery Centre in the Market Square



Western Roman Pharos (lighthouse)

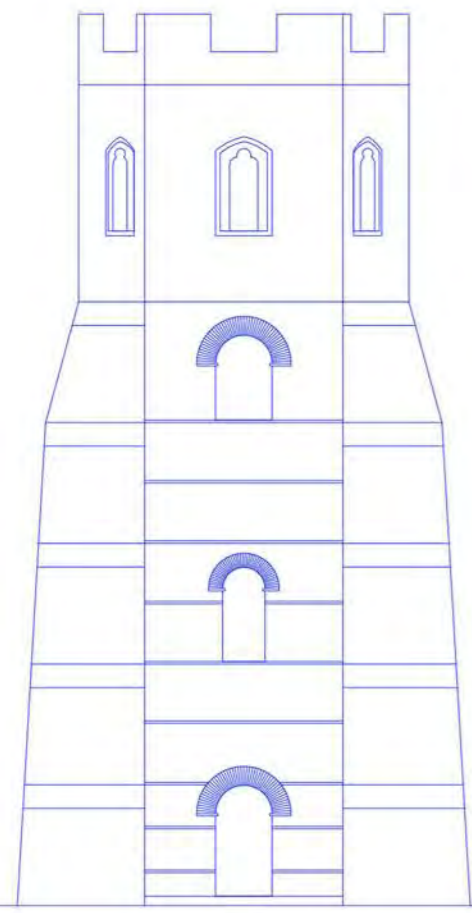
2nd century AD - built
 18th century - after the putative nearby lost village of Braddon, within Drop Redoubt on Dover Western Heights - it was covered in building works.
 1860 - rediscovered and was the traditional site of the investiture of the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports.

The two lighthouses were built to mark the entrance into Roman Dover. The towers were octagonal in plan, with the floors stepped in towards the top. Fires were lit on the top stage to give a clear guide to ships crossing the channel.



Round House Club turning to Dover Stage Coachotel

Round house 1820 - built
 1923 - one of the 80 branches of the British Legion in Kent.
 1936 - was opened by the Gospel Mission
 1940 - the House was bombed (WW II)
 1950 to '56 - Dover corporation purchased the land for redevelopment which they ended up calling it the Dover stage Coach Hotel
 1957 - Stage Coach hotel opened, having large ballroom, bars and 42 rooms with balconies that were angled to give a sea view.
 1988 - demolished
 Present- The land became a car park and to date it is still an under used car park.



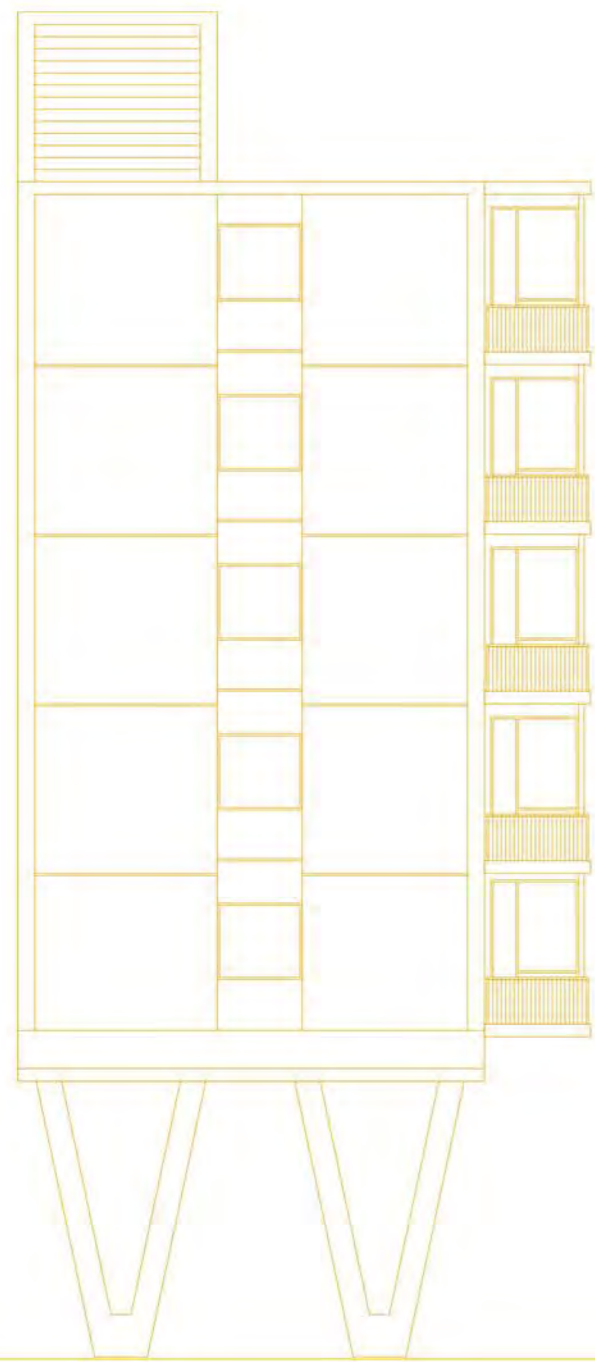
Western Roman Pharos
(lighthouse)



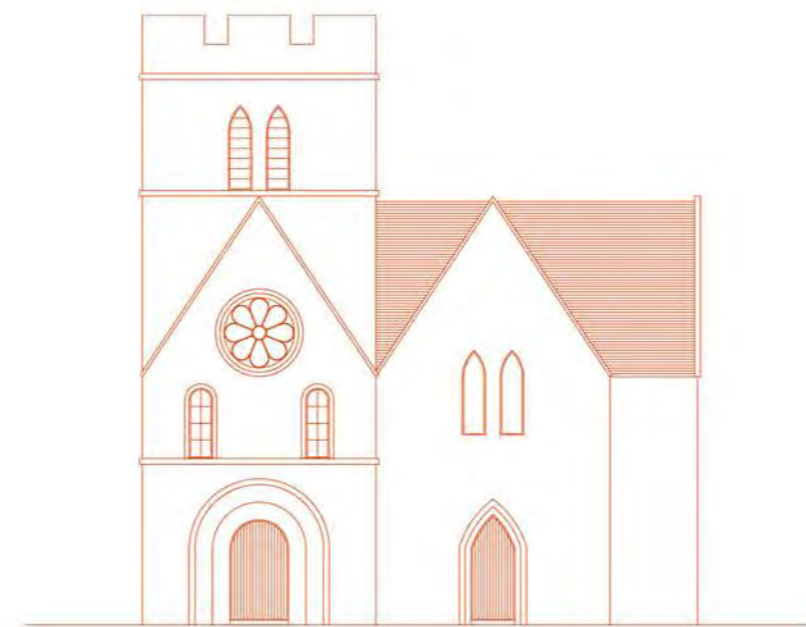
Round House Club



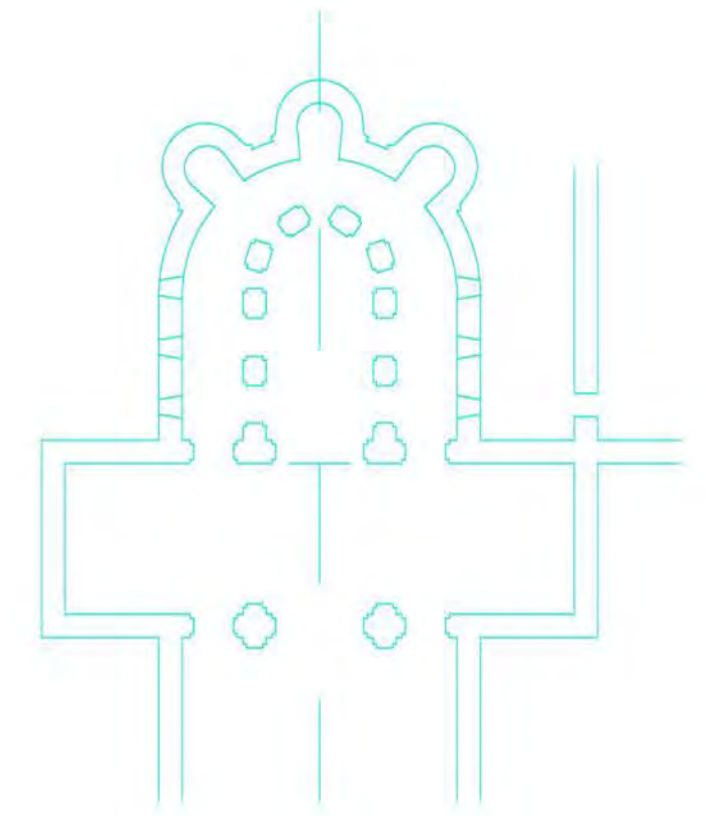
Hotel St. James and pub



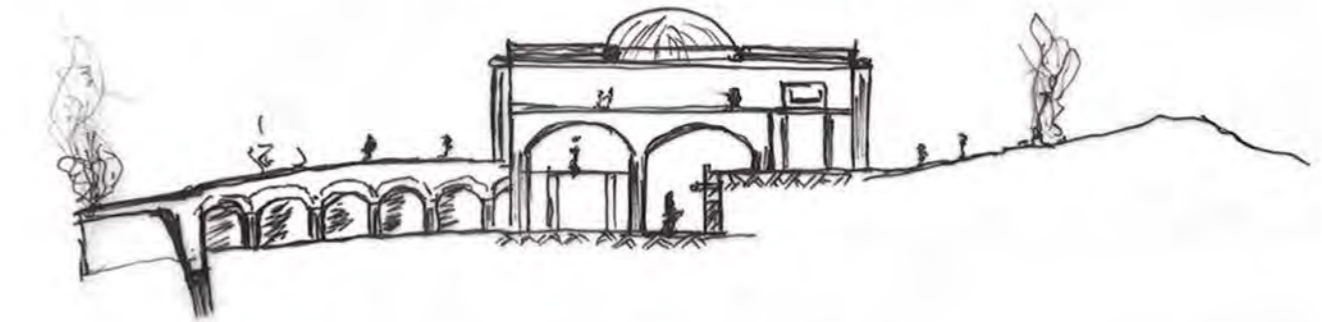
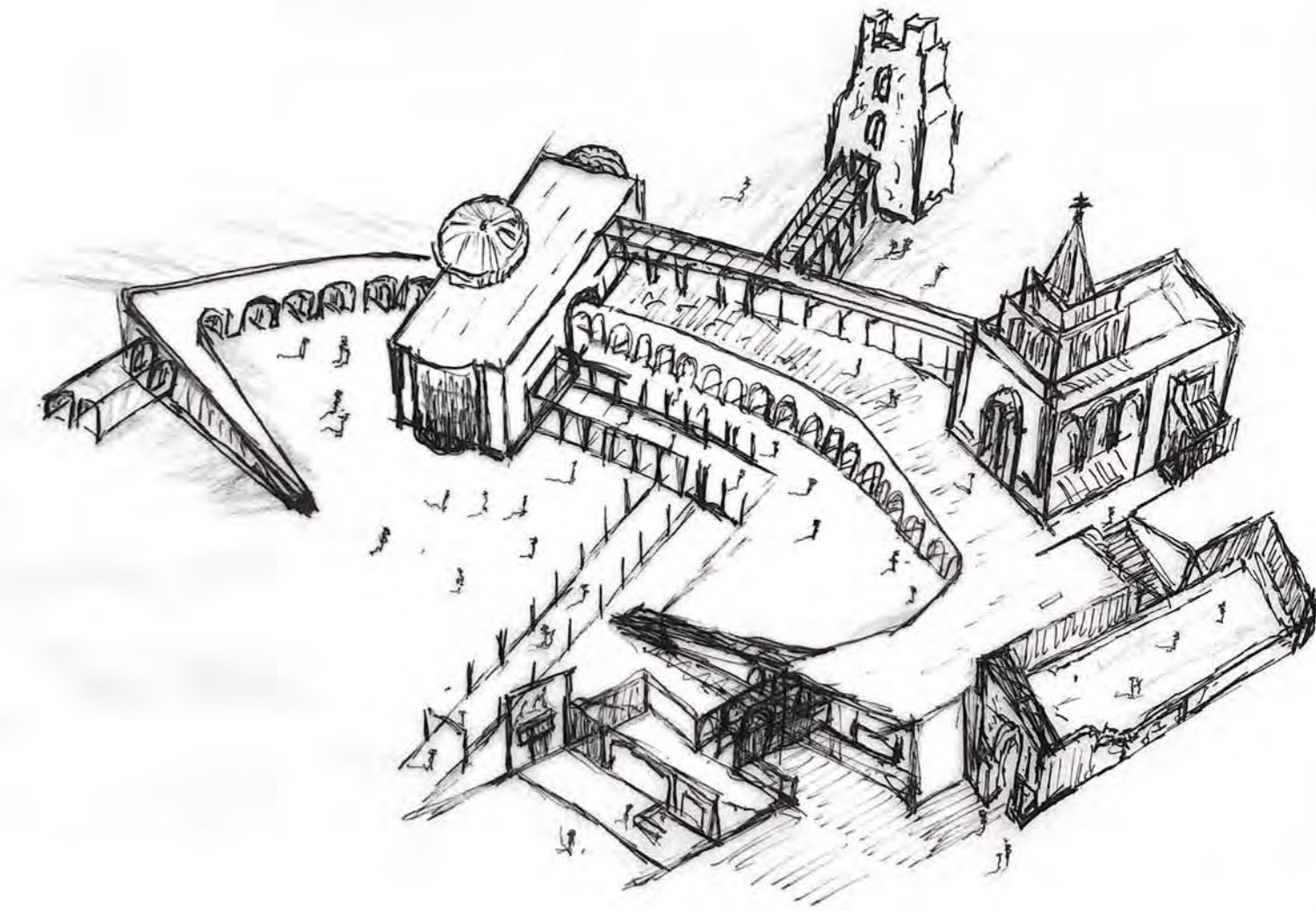
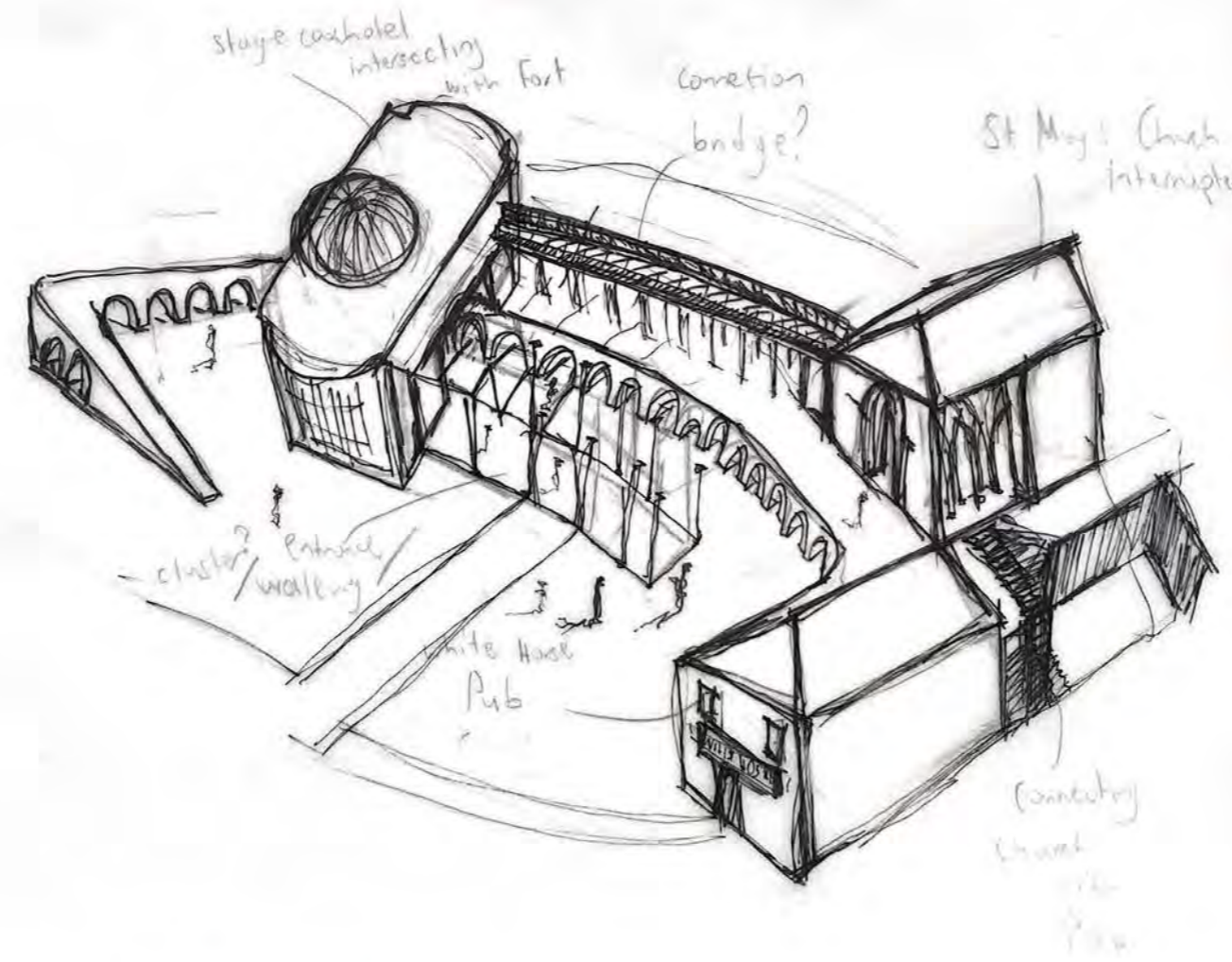
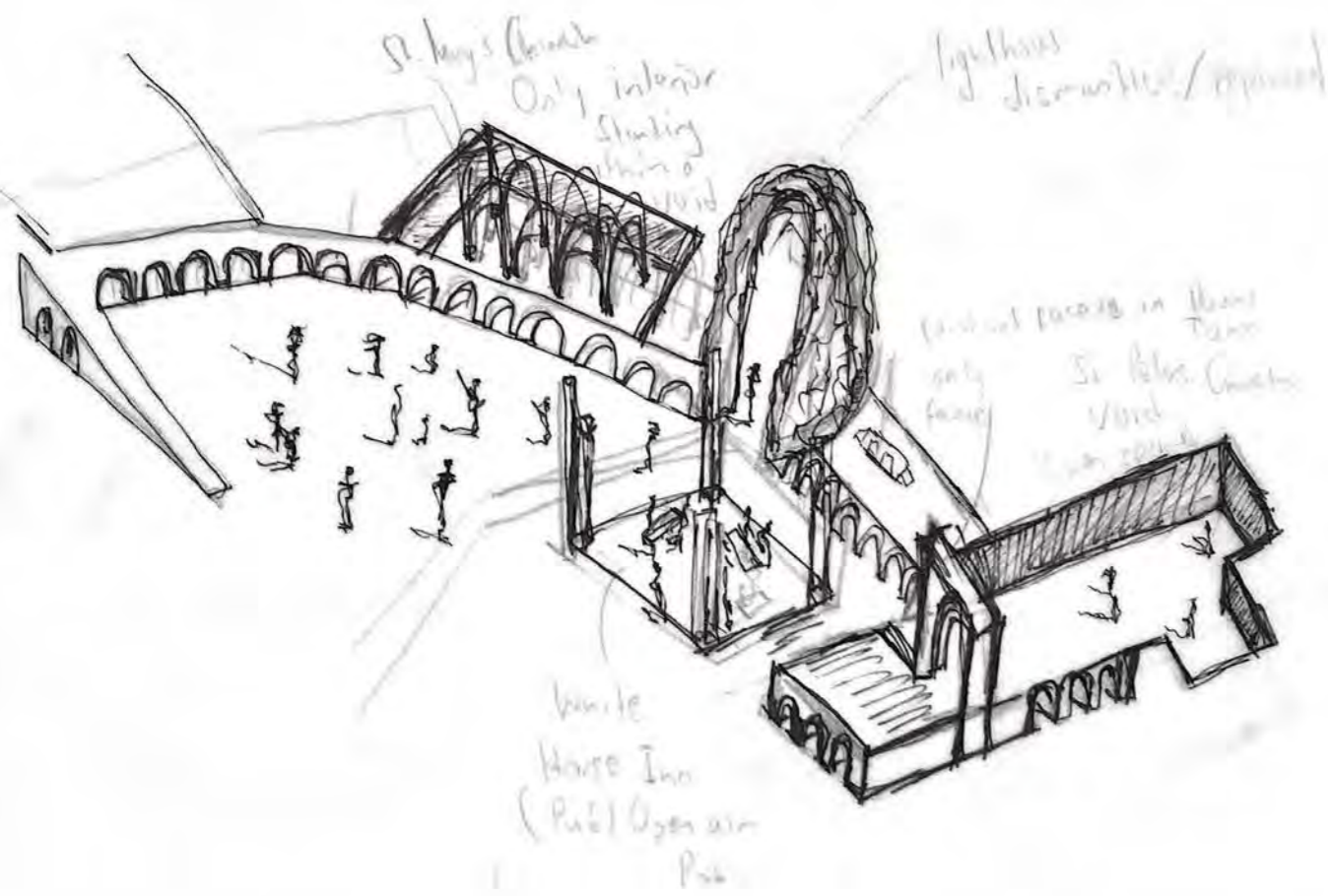
Dover Stage Coachotel



St. James Parish Church



St. Martin Le Grand



Using the strategy of Workshop 2 I started interpreting and entangling the form of the lost buildings within the fort in different ways.

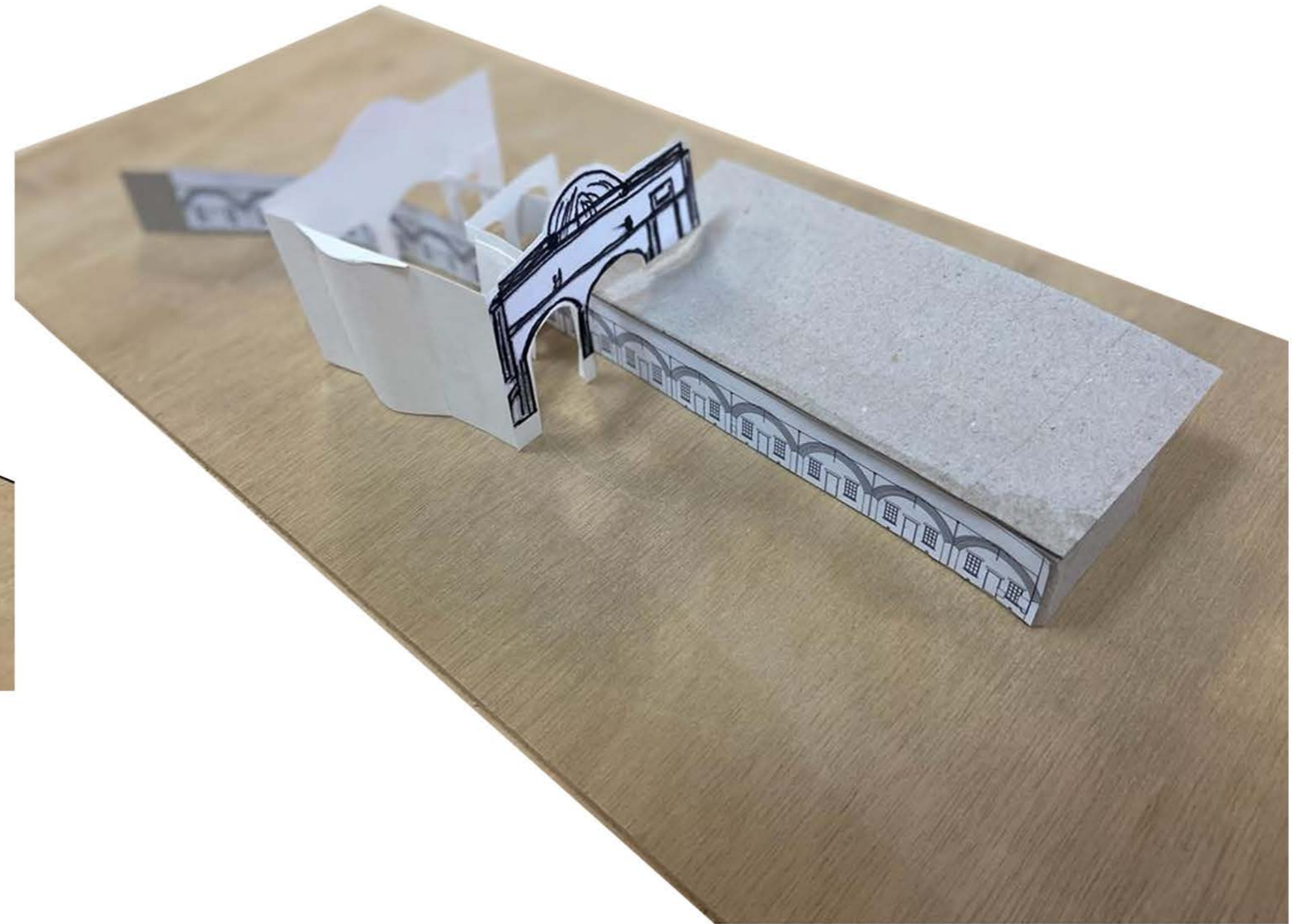
What form would they take? if the scale of the original building changes? Does it overlap with the structure of the fort? How does the shape of the site can affect the lost buildings in the site?

MAKING HISTORY

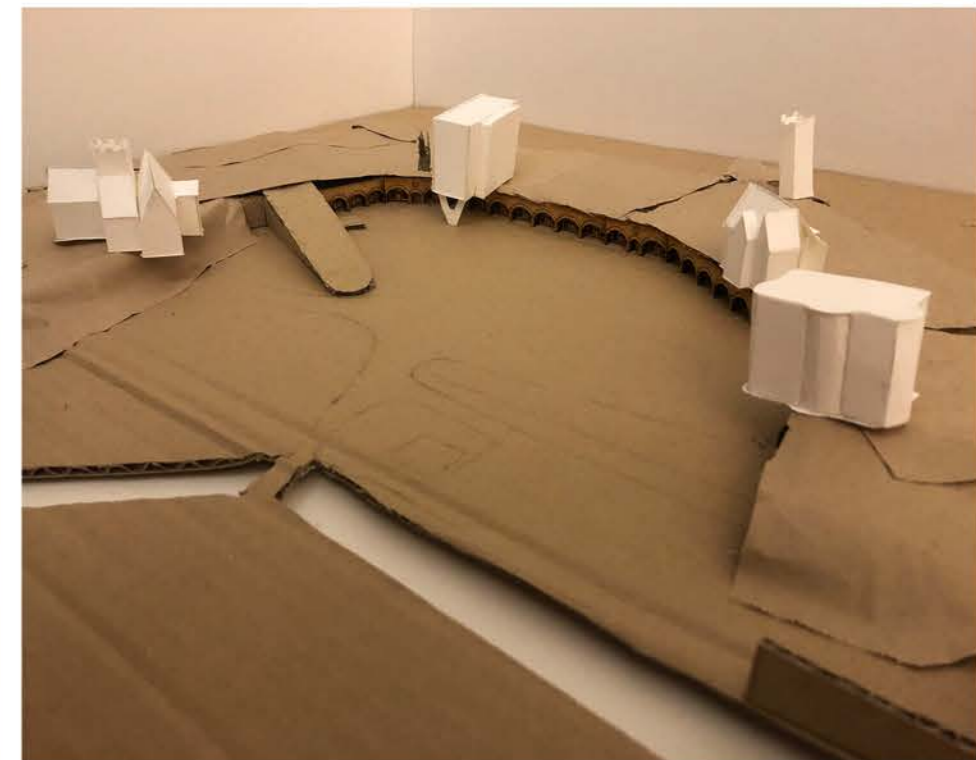
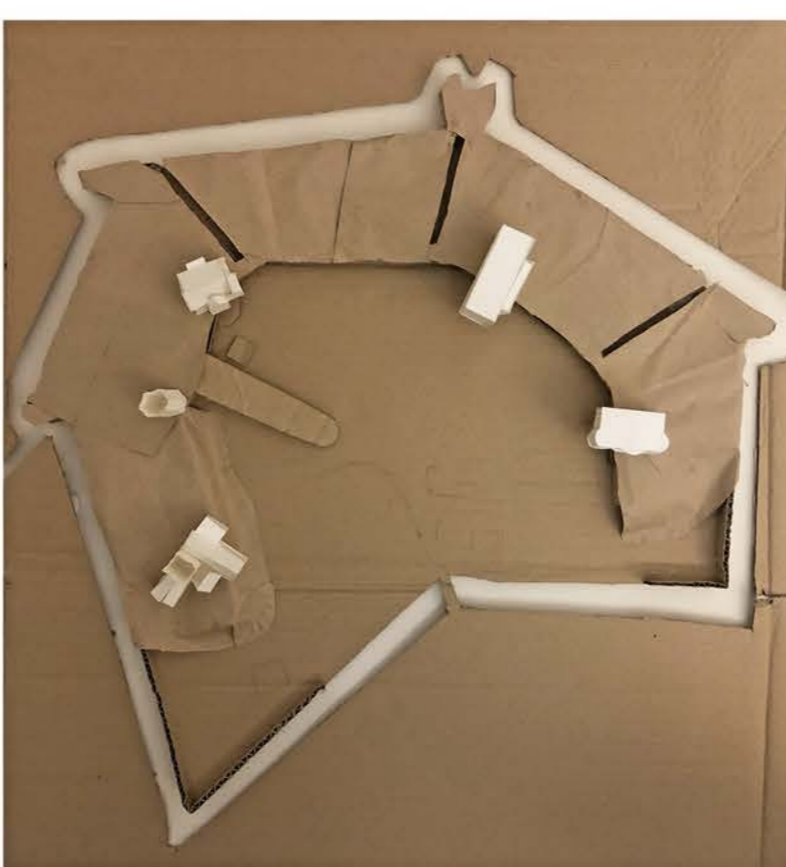
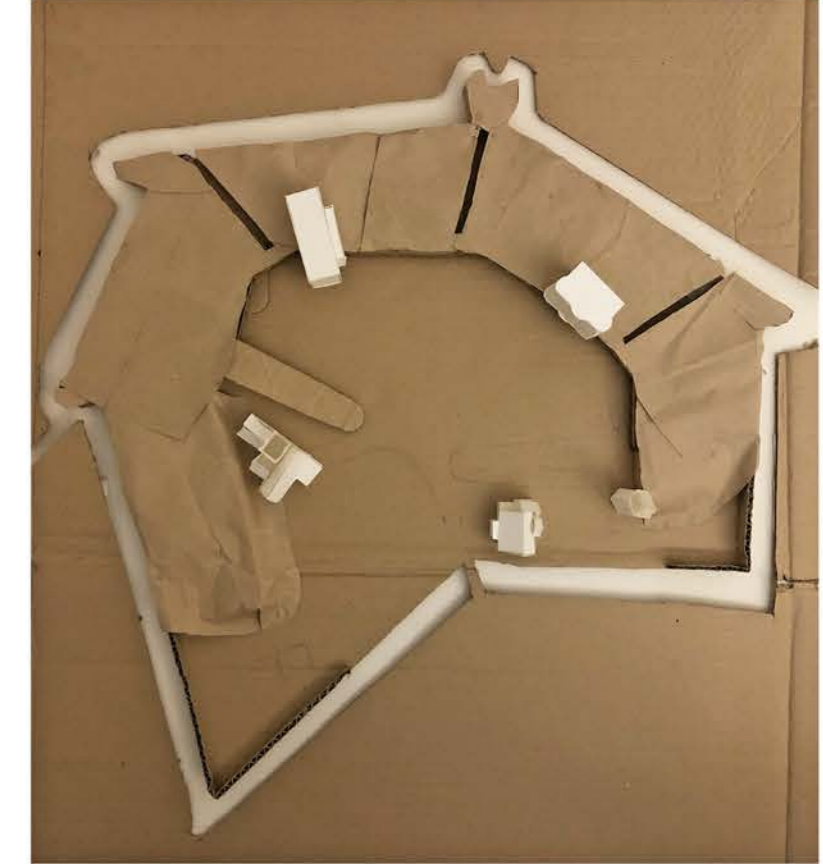
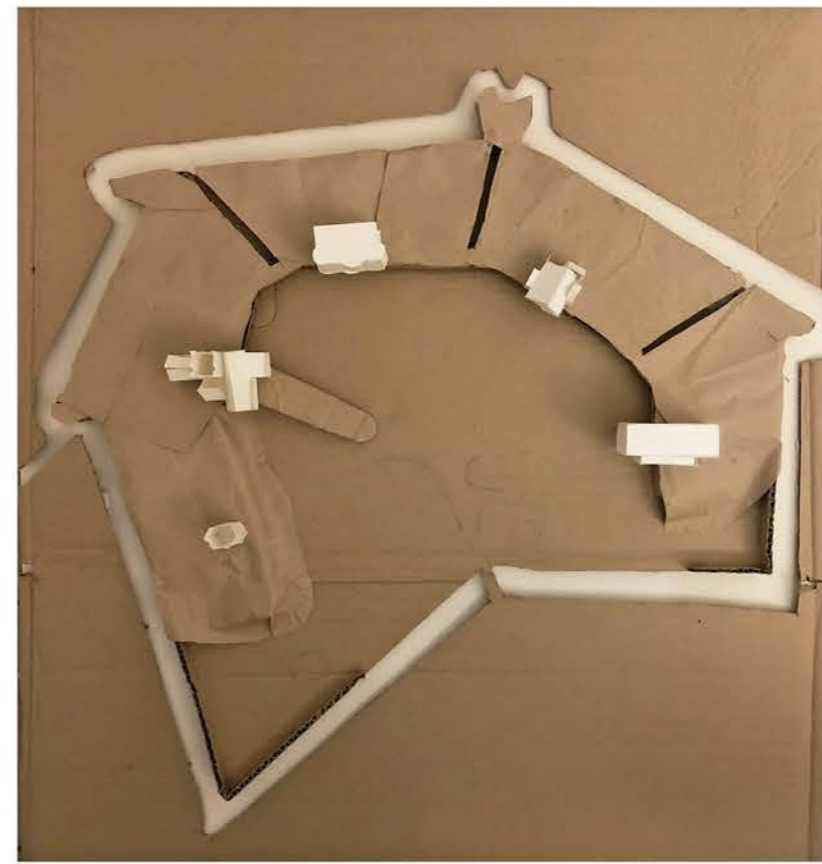
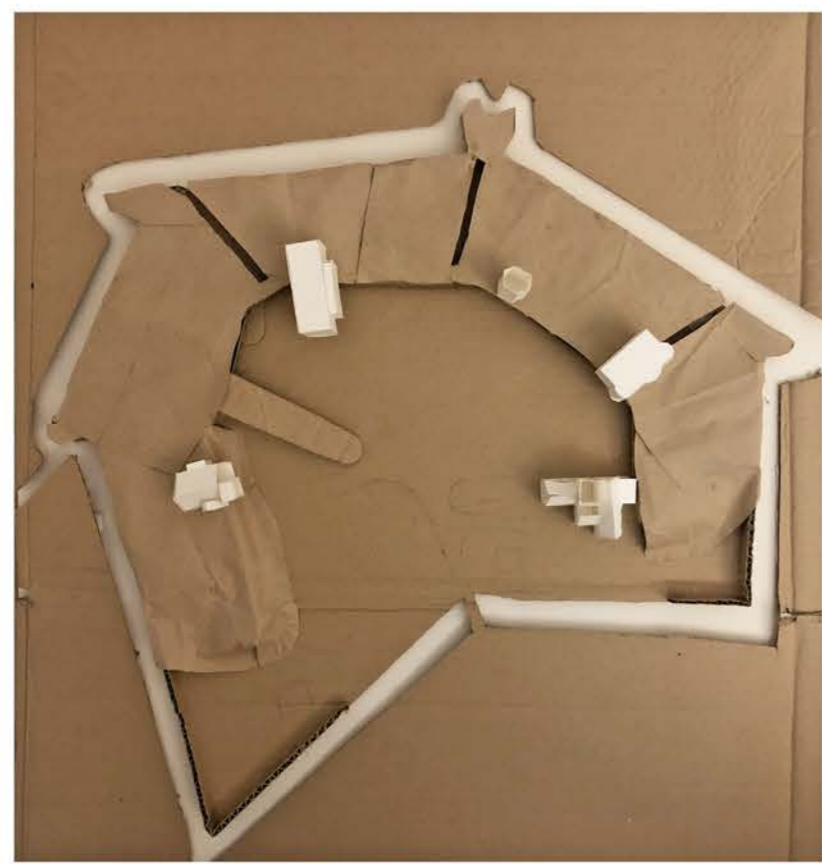
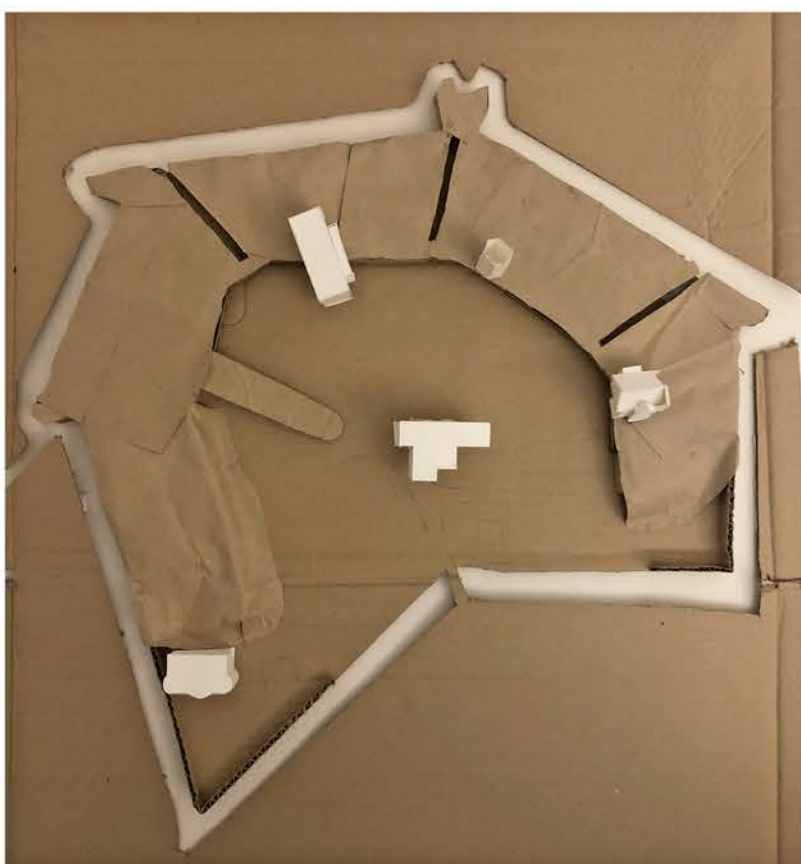
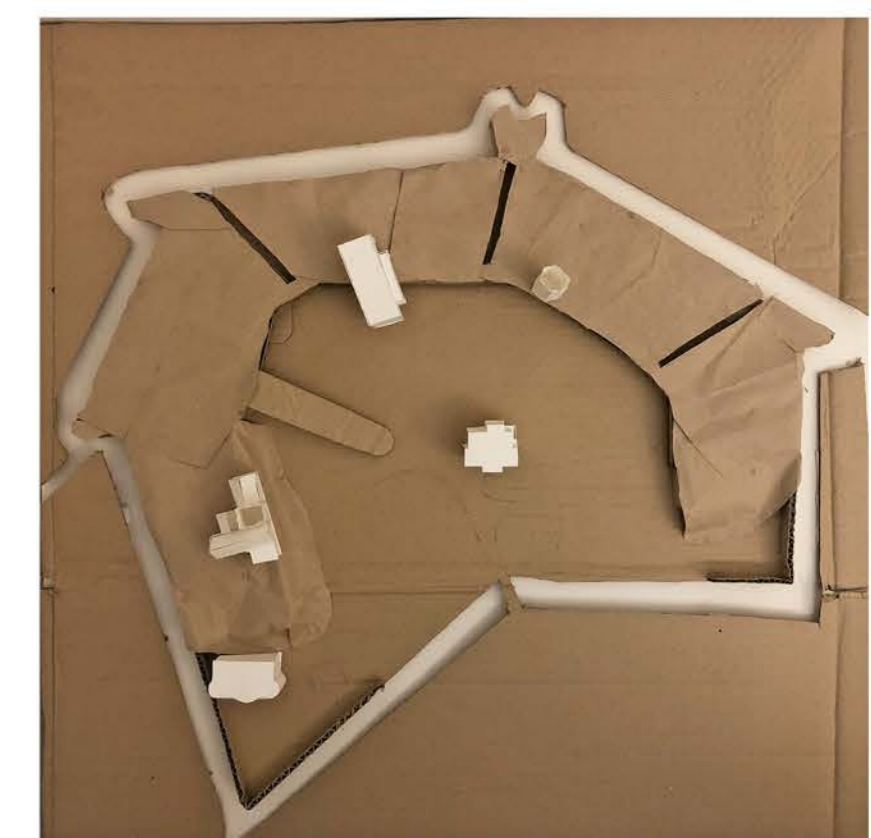
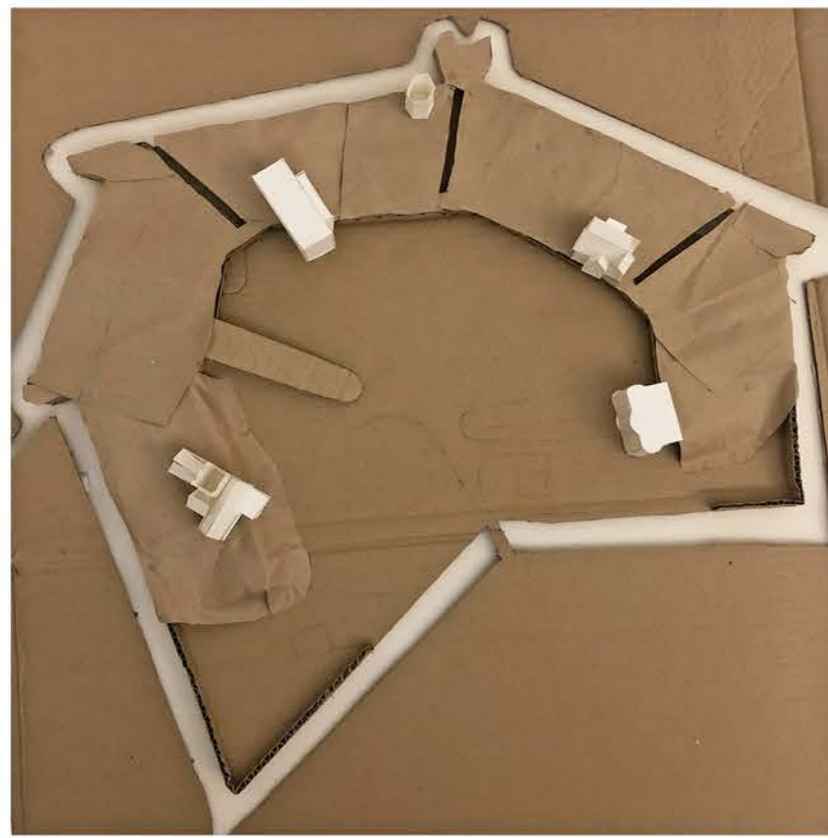
A NEW FUTURE AT FORT BURGOYNE USING THE BEST OF DOVER'S PAST

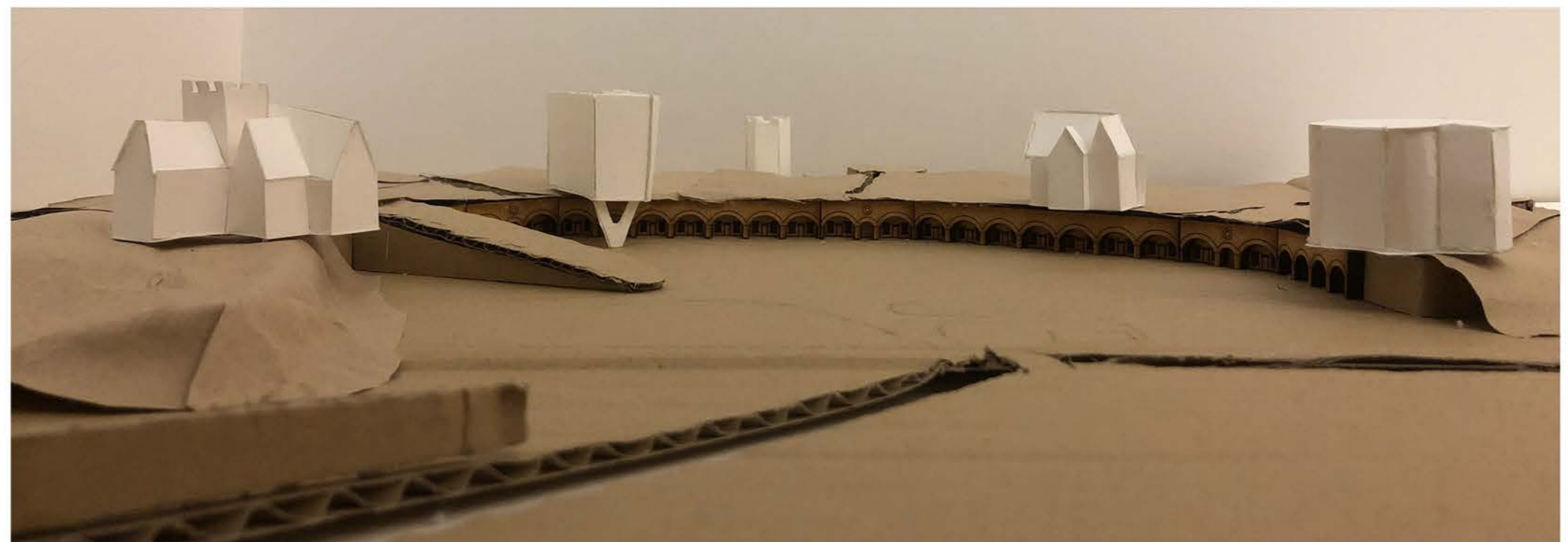
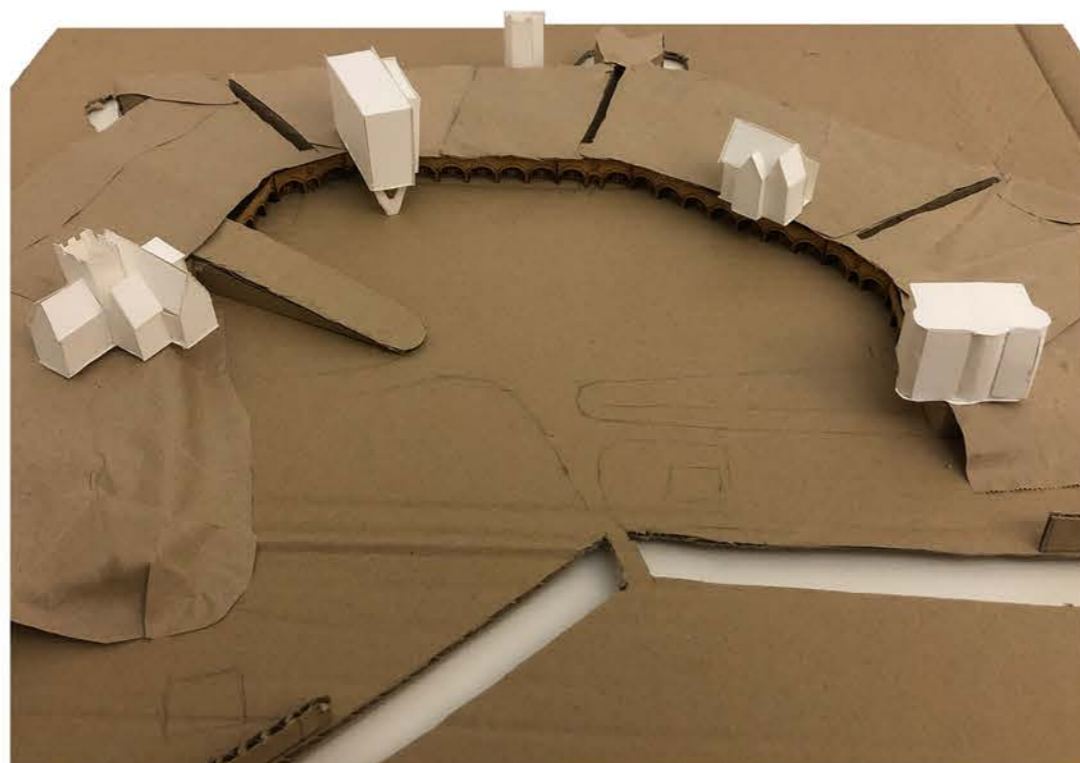
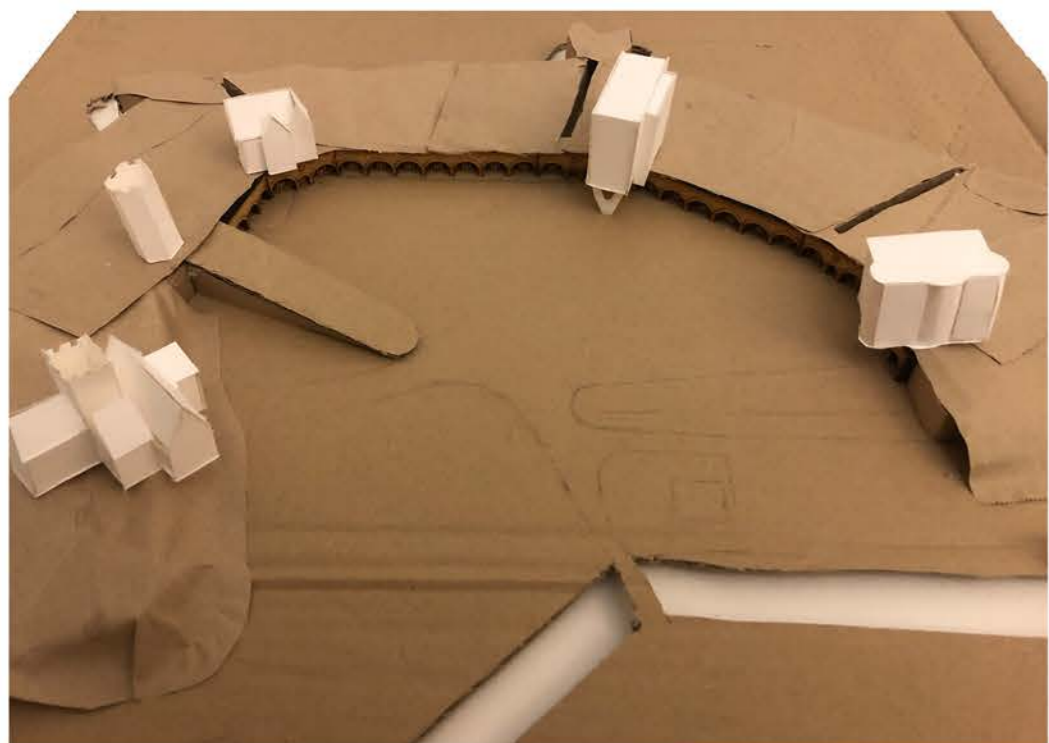
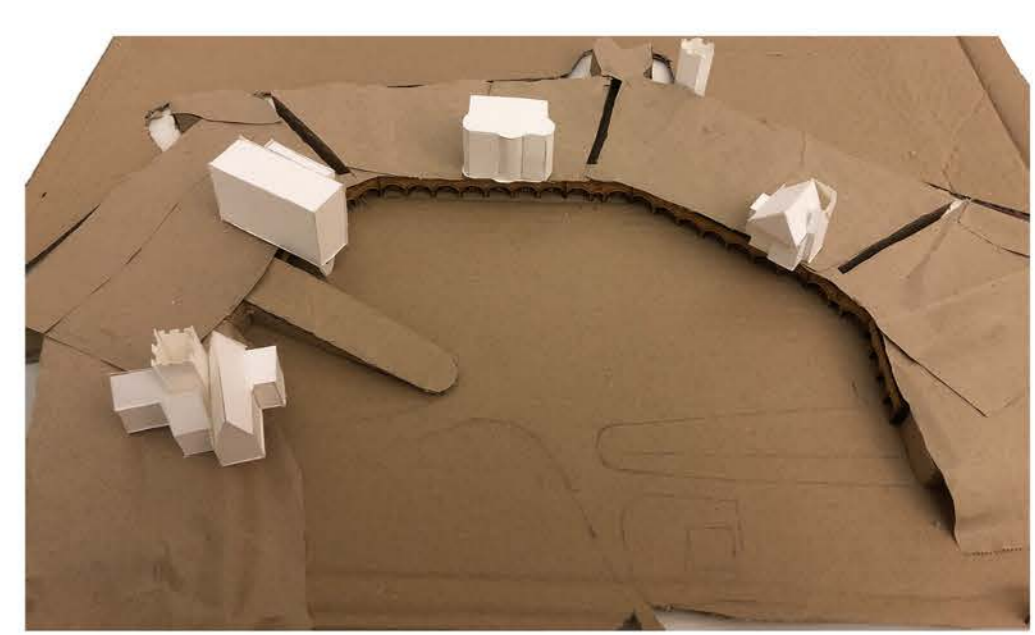
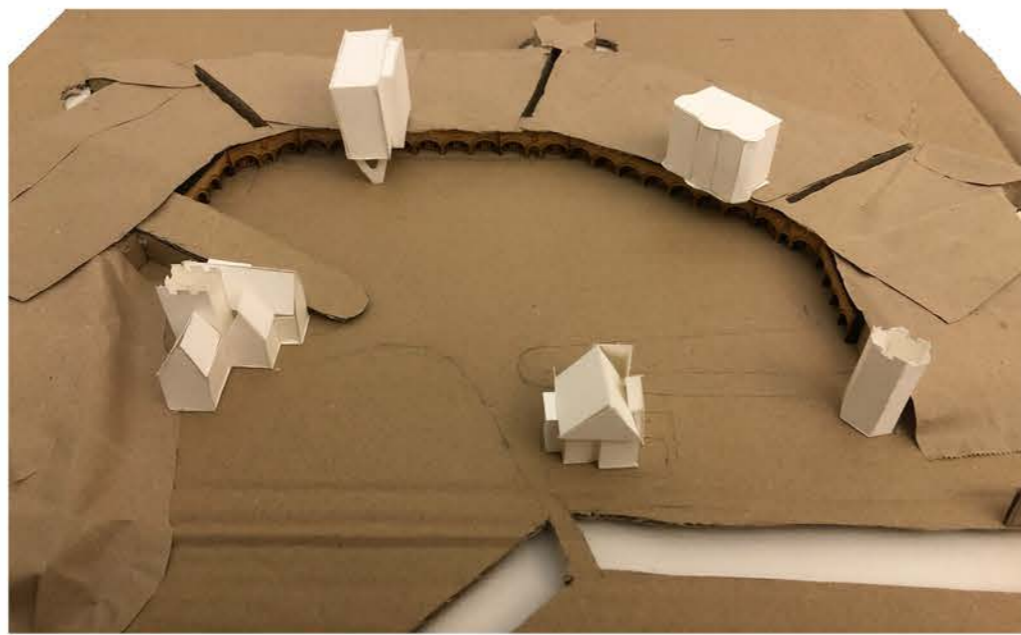
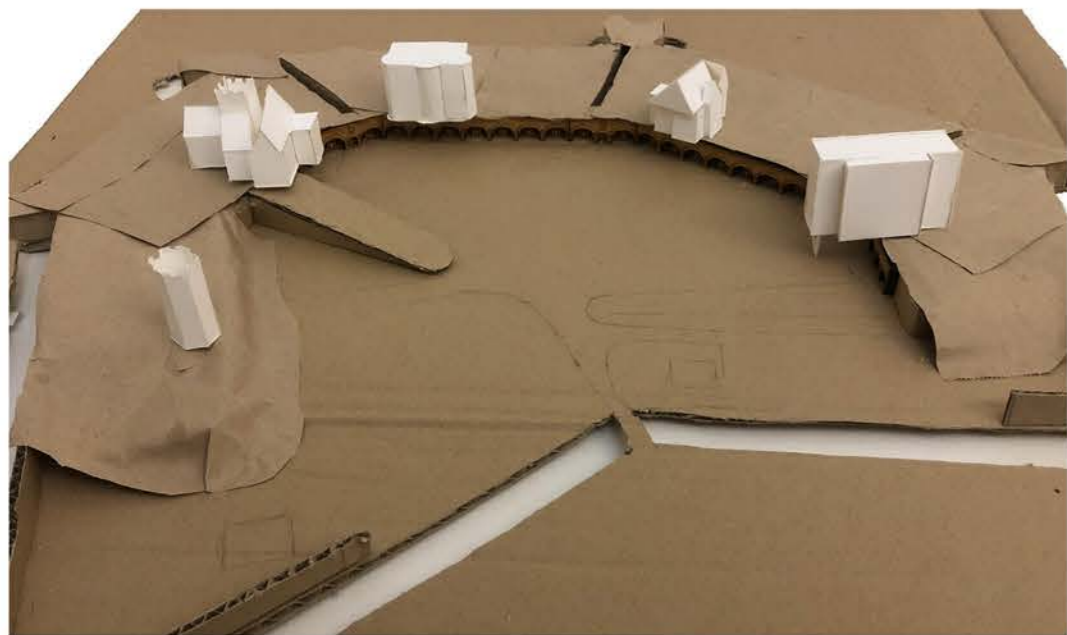
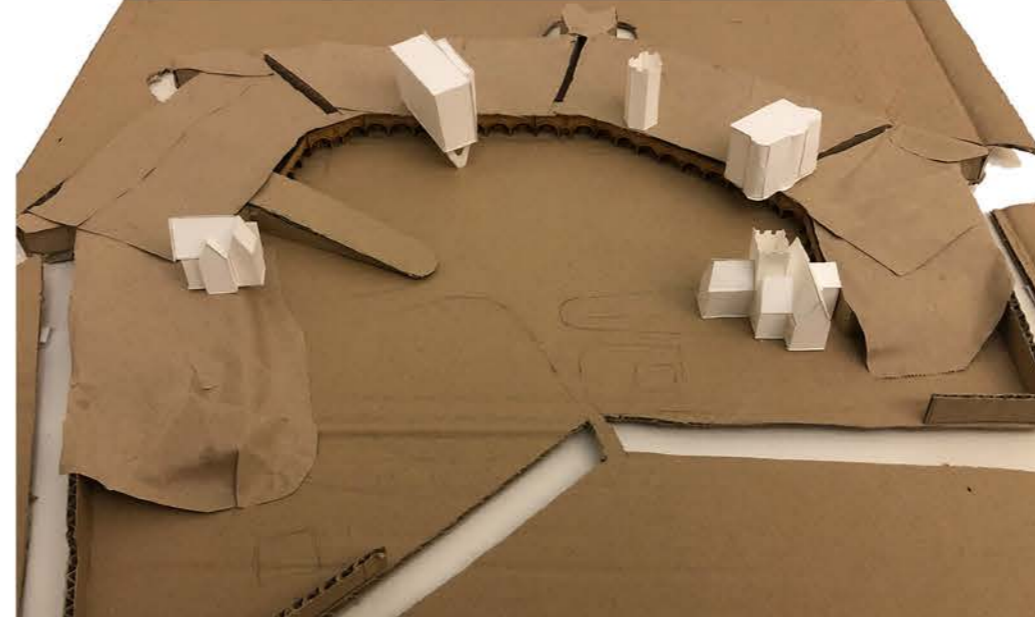
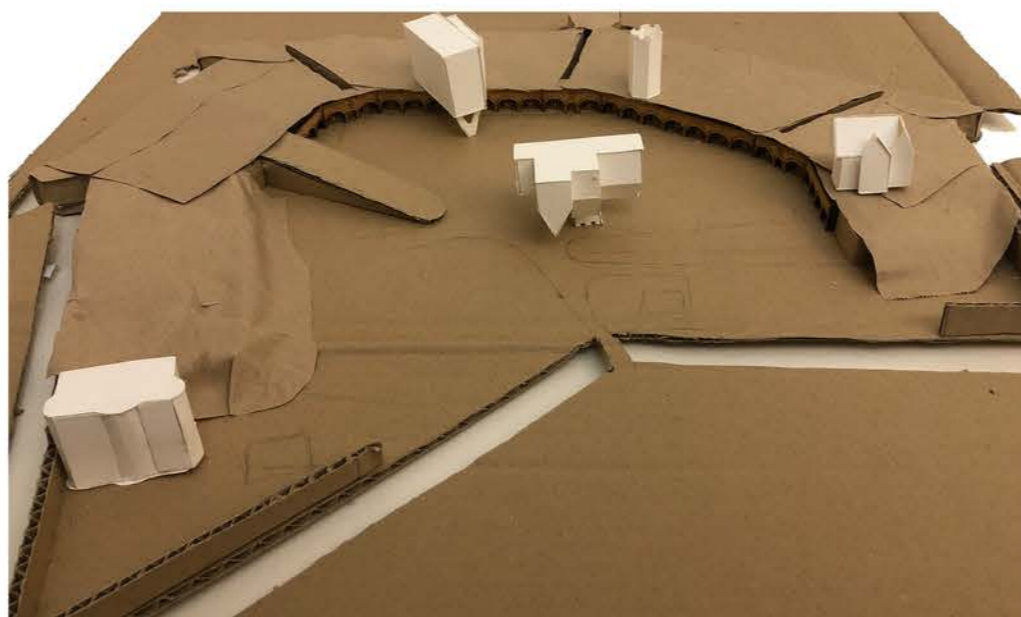
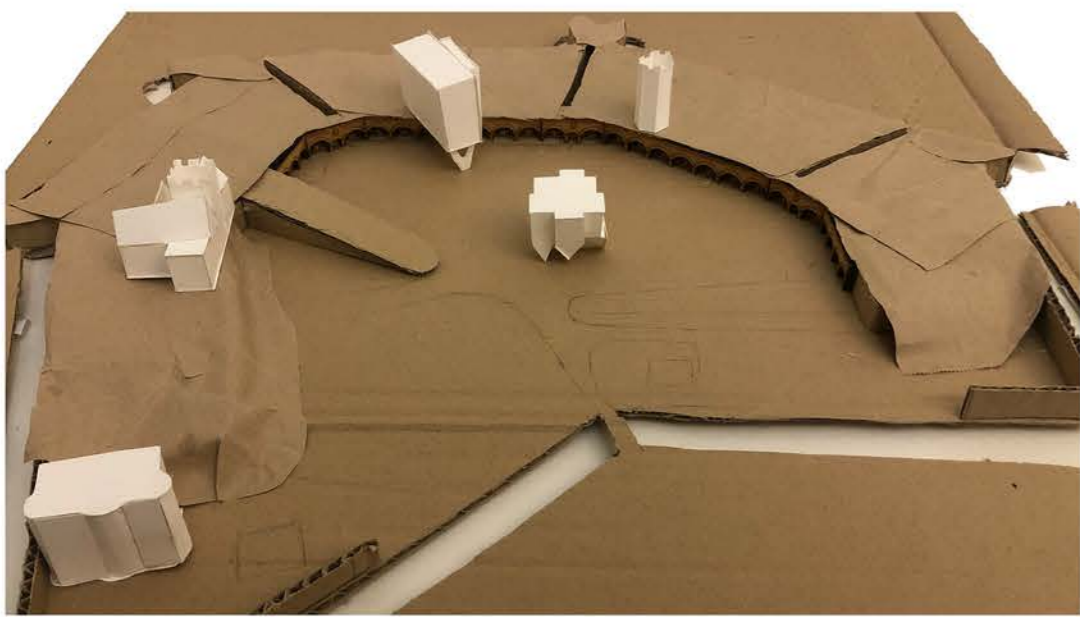
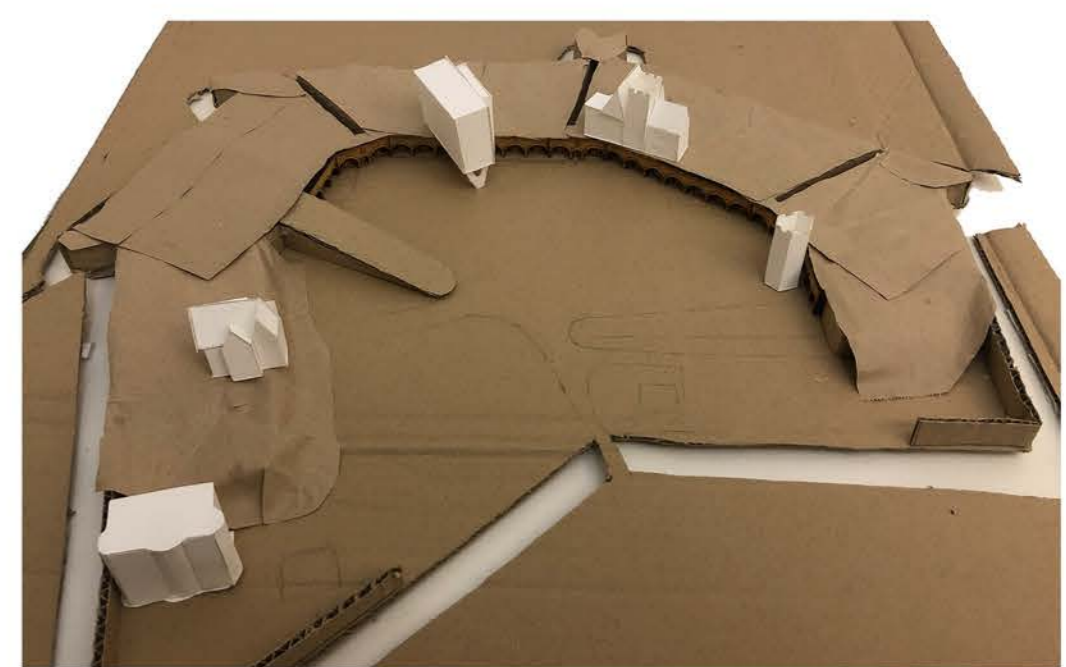
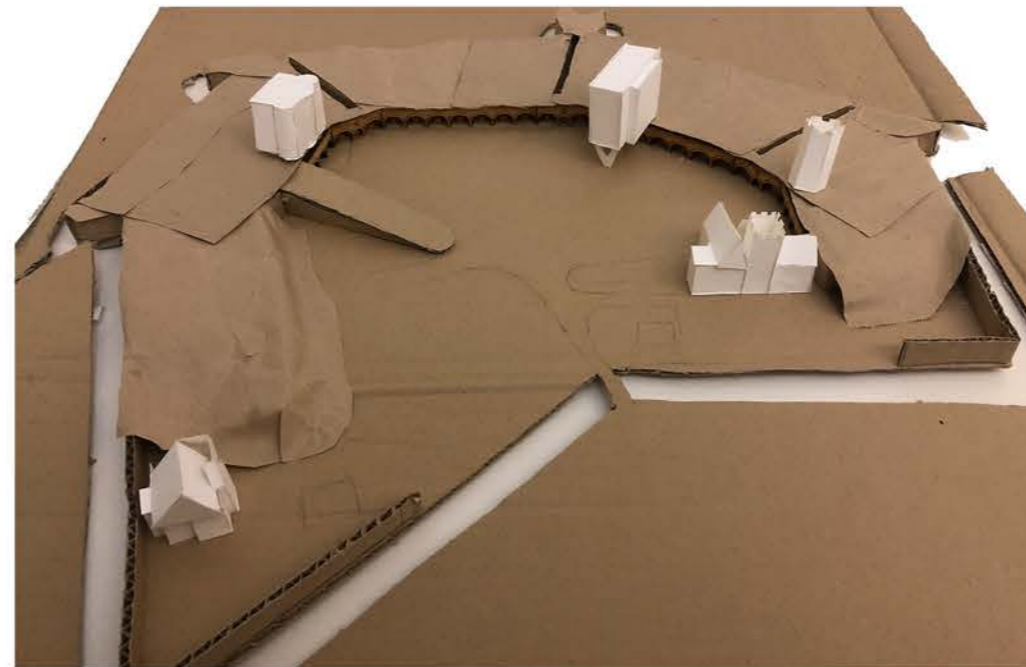
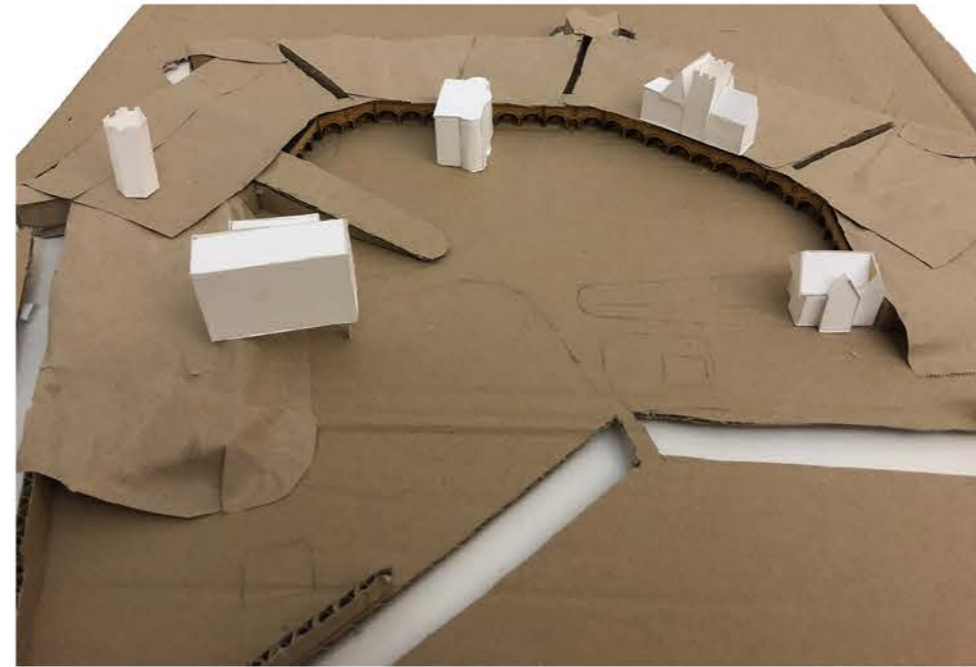
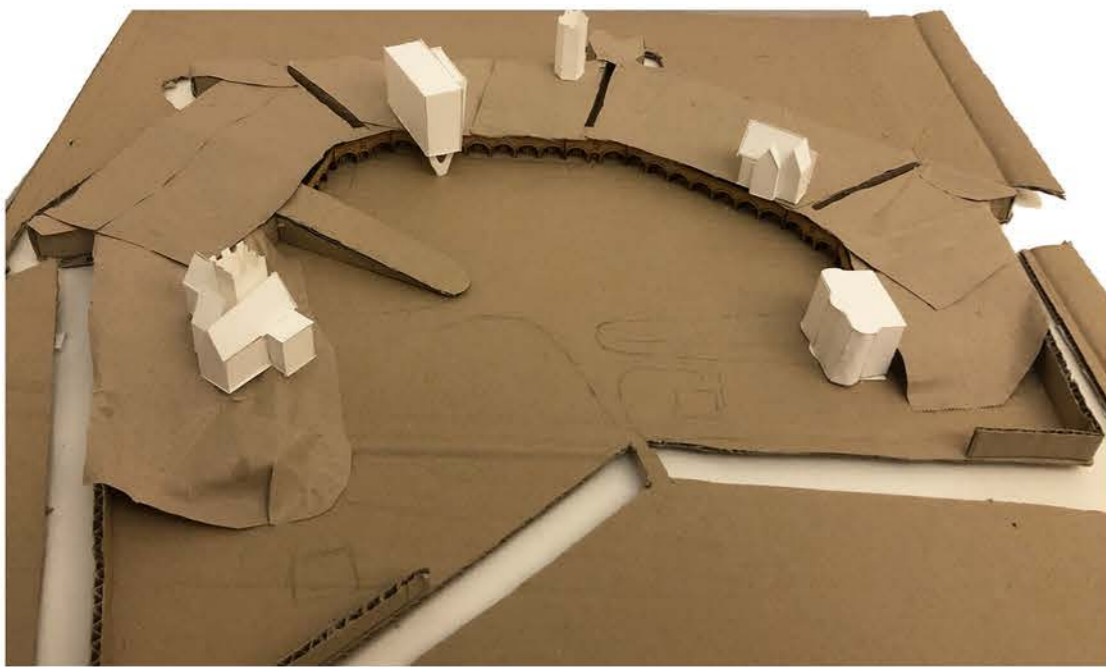


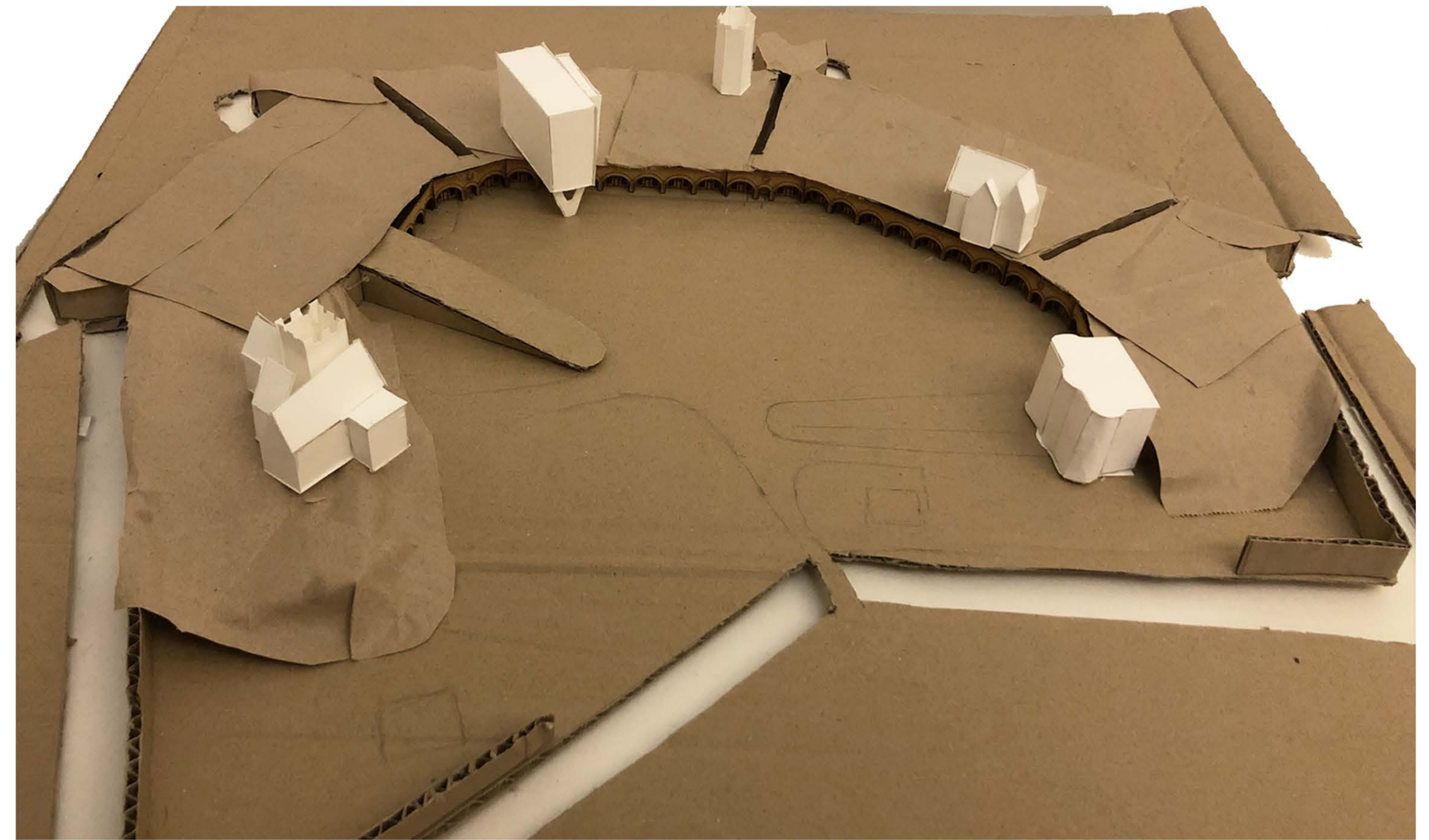
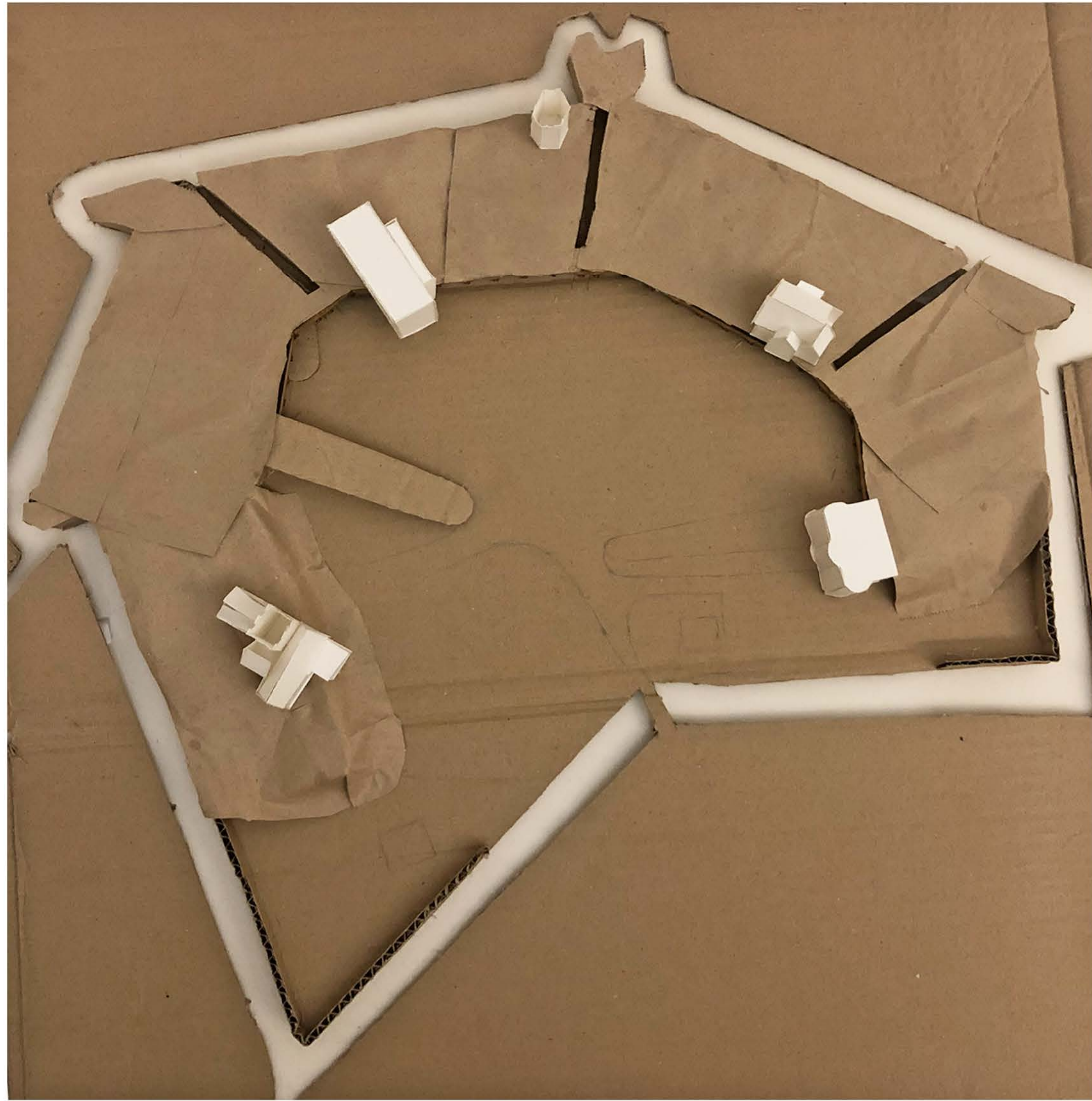




Through workshop 4 I was able to test the Round houde club integrated with the fort looking at its spatial qualities and how lost building could become whole again with another building.





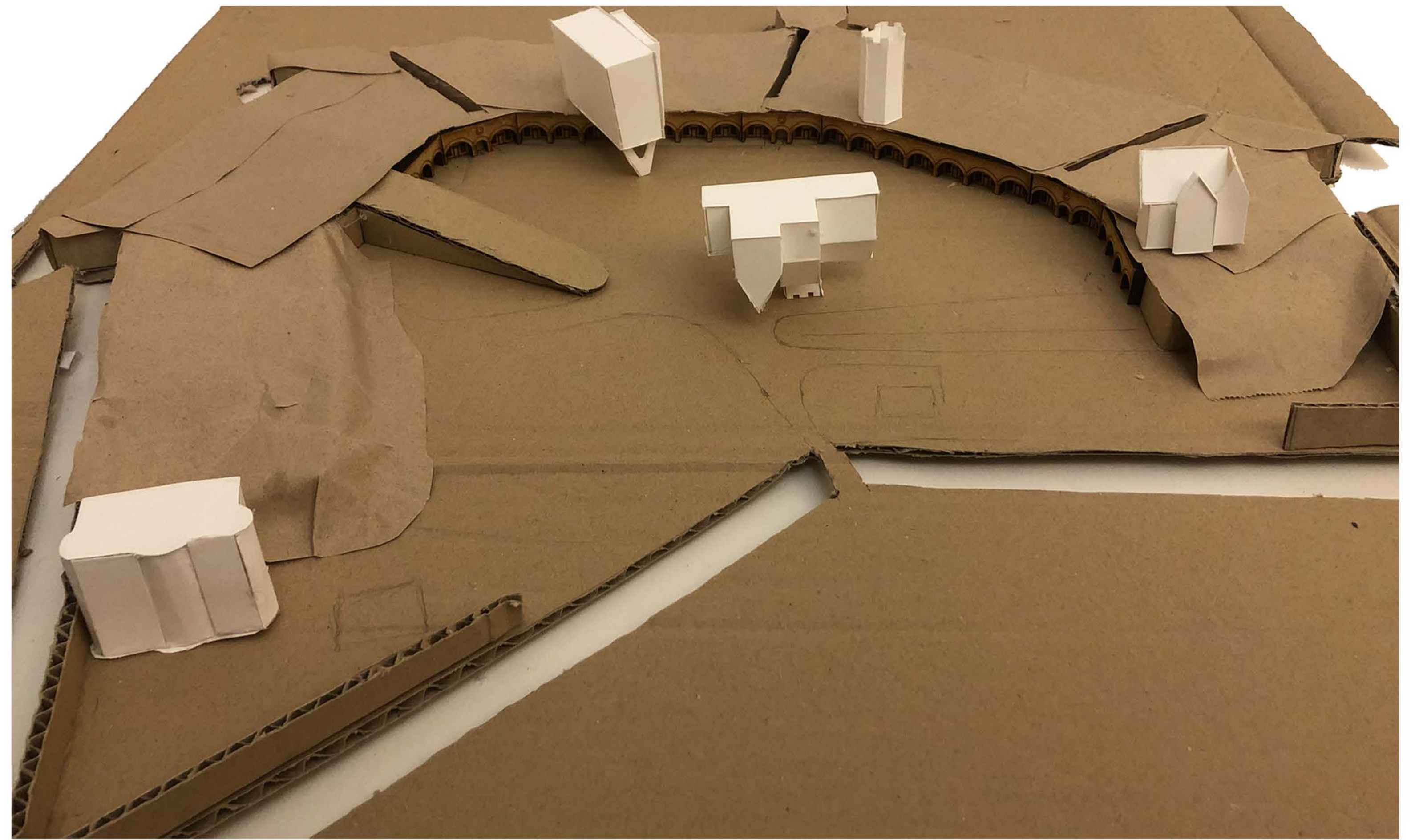
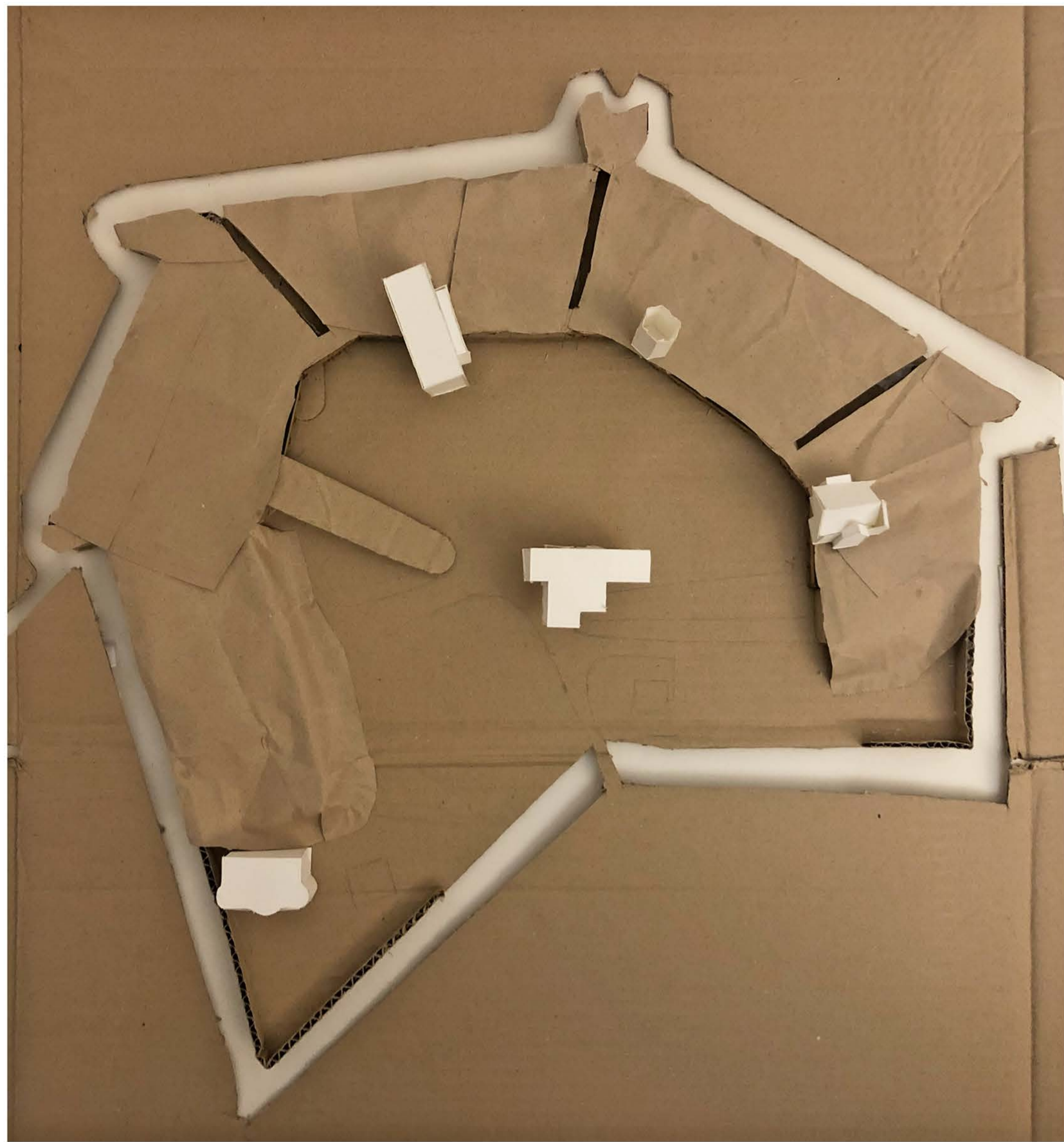


Looking at how the buildings sit in relation to each other and how each buildings has a distinctive form which is what drives the their placement.

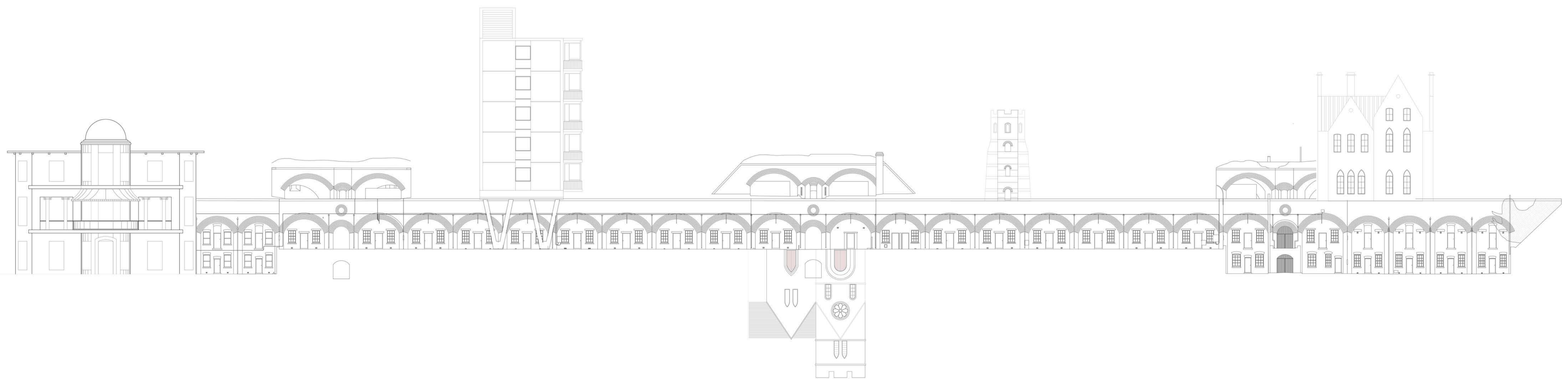
The pharos as it as been until today a guiding point for the ships I believe placing it on the highest point of the fort would accentuate its volume and former purpose.

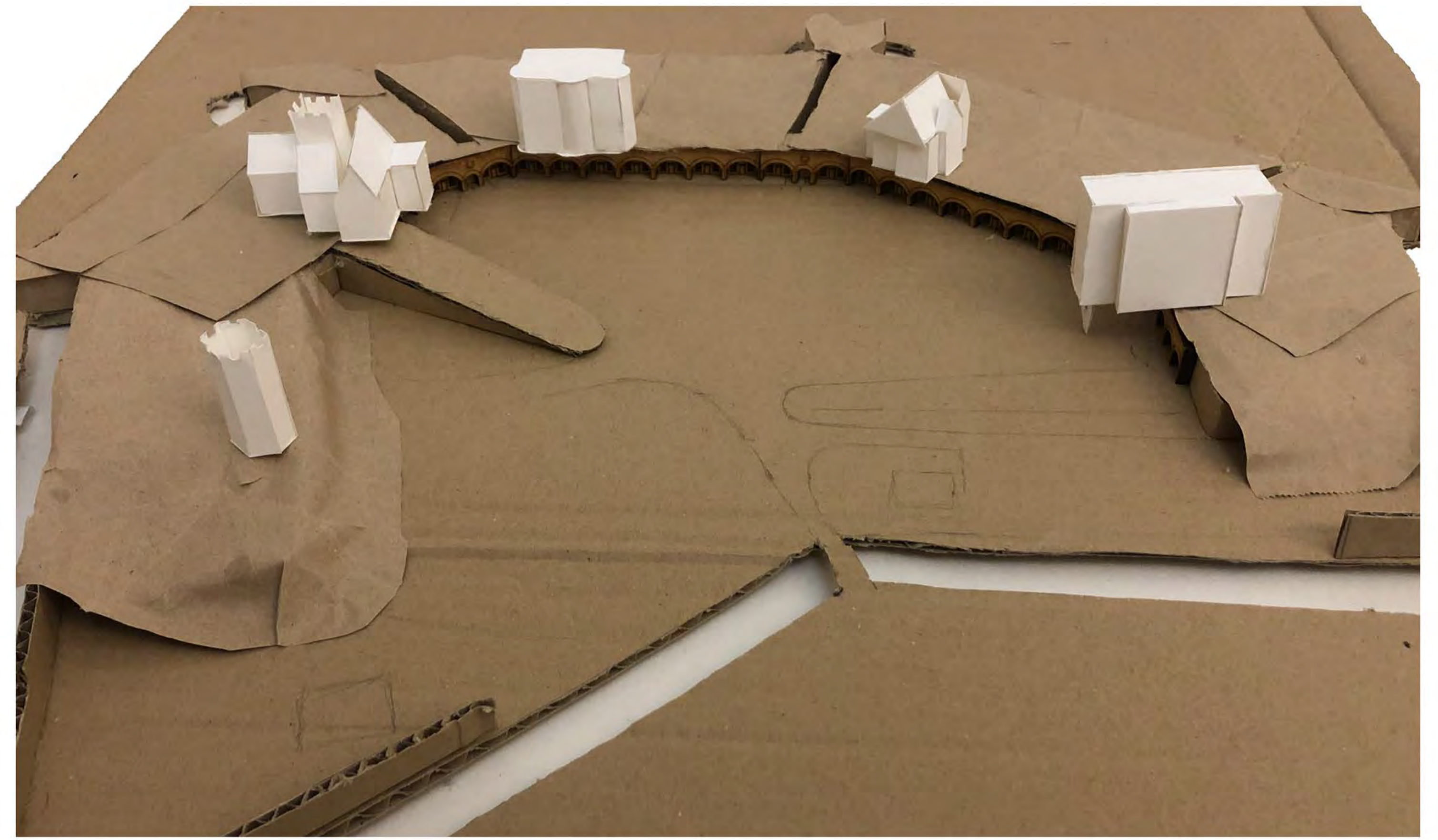
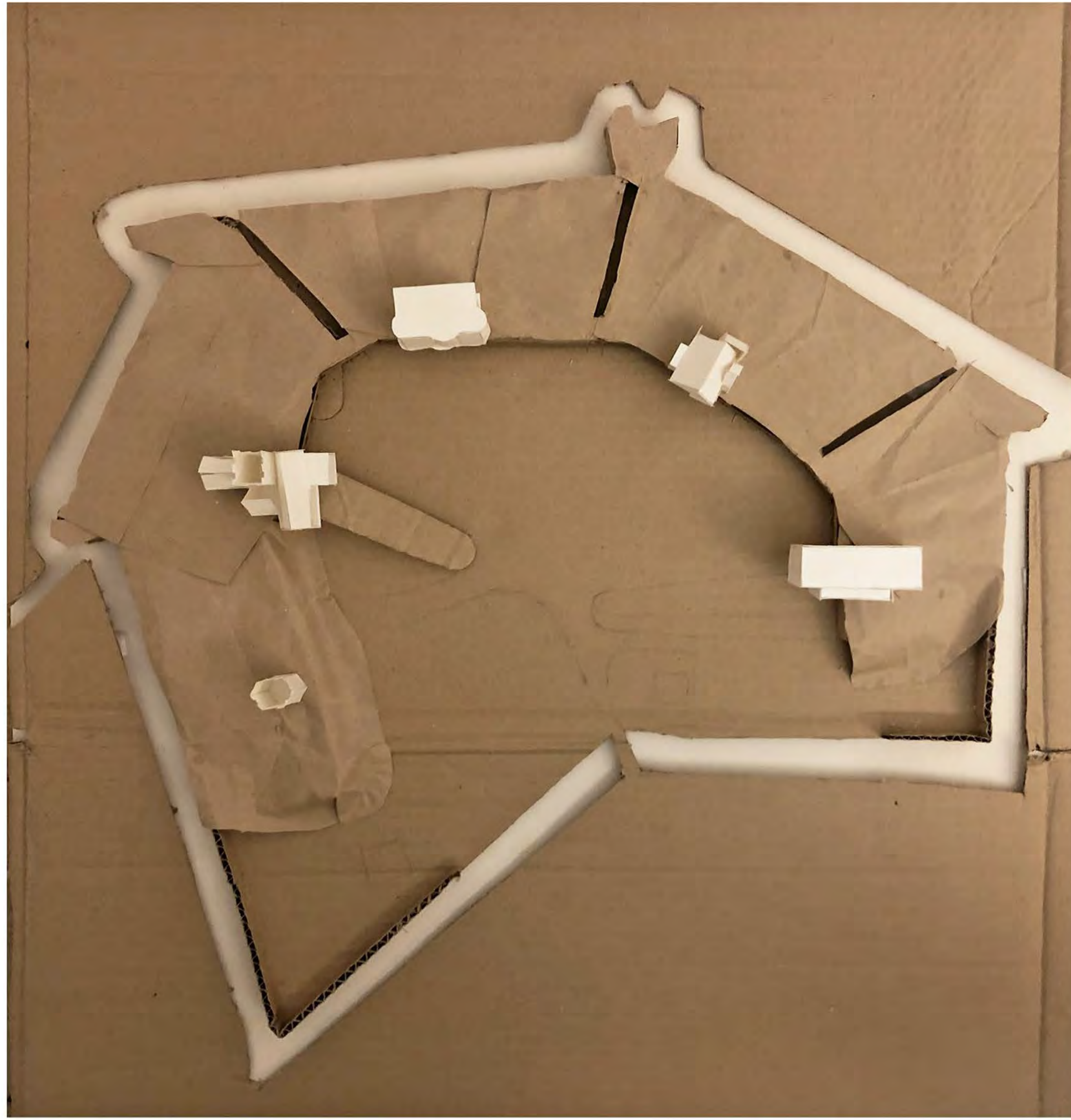
Looking at the hypothetical elevation we can see that the pharos may be on one of the highest point but is it still not enough?





Testing how can the idea of the inverted church work in relation to the addition buildings and the existing building.

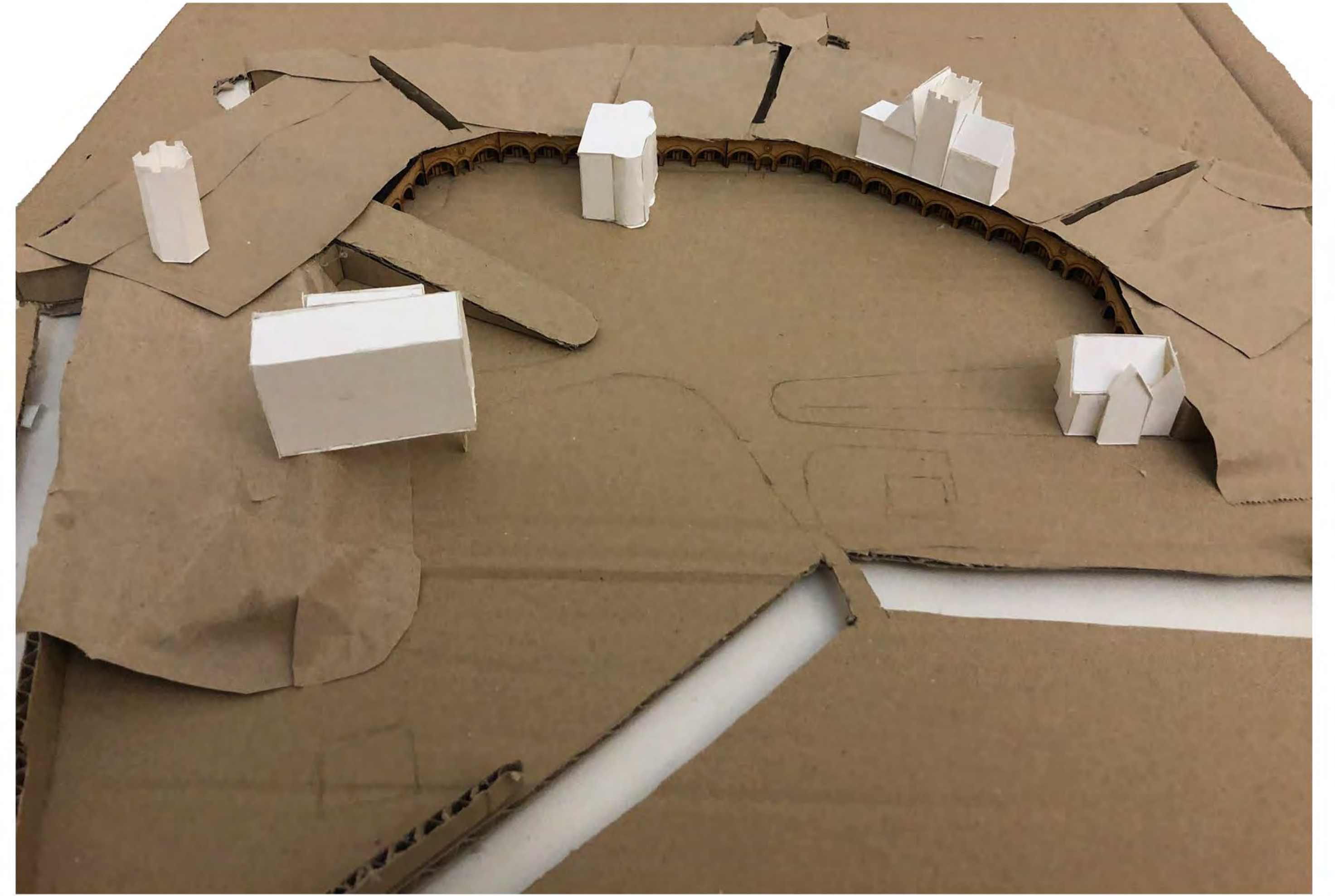
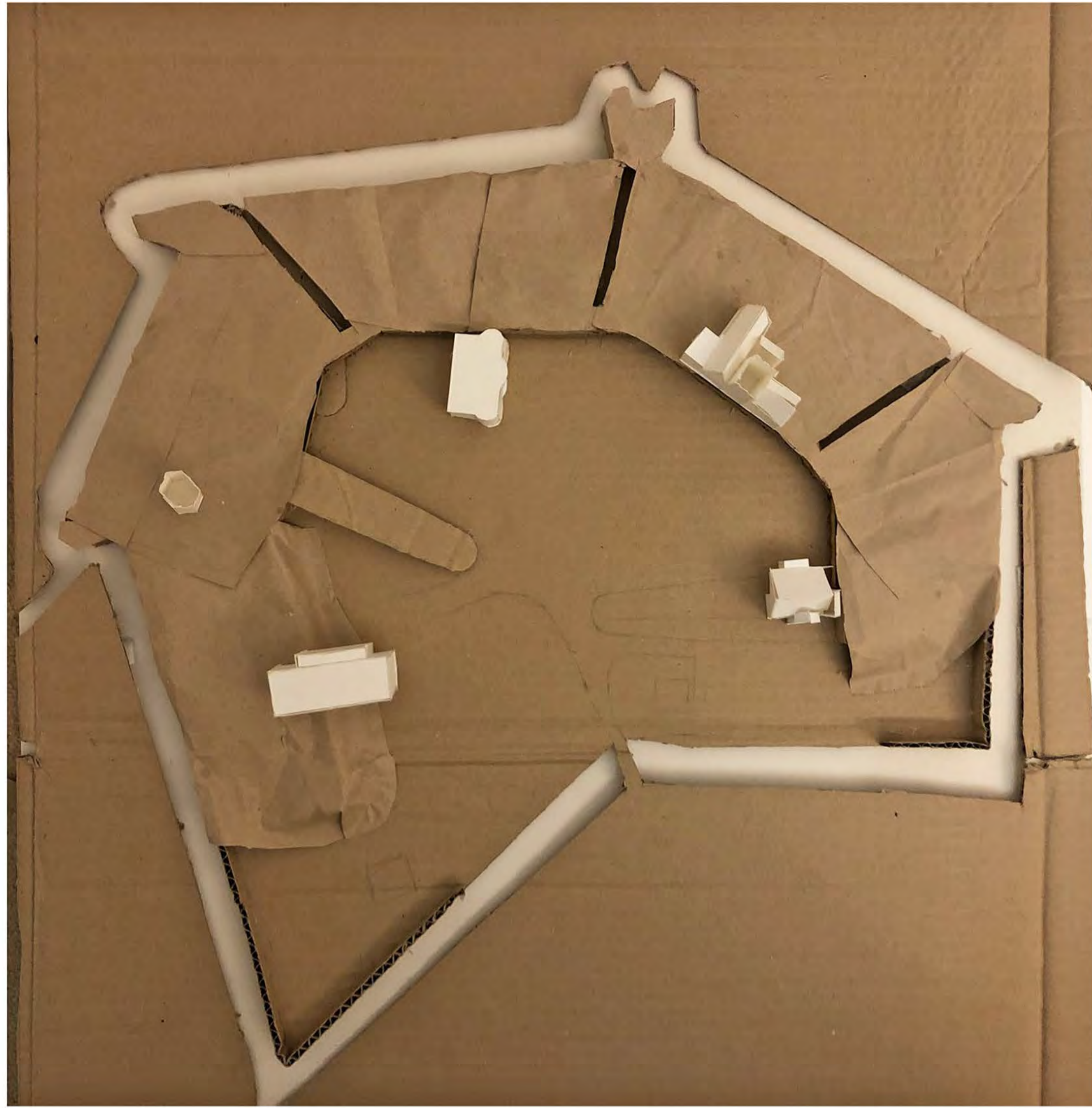




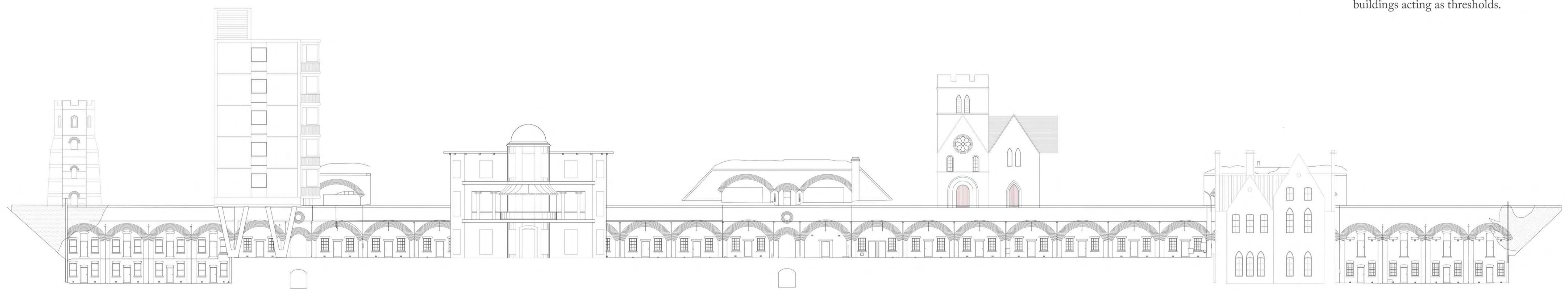
Letting the buildings use the geological landscape of the existing building, its ramps and changing levels enables the additional buildings with their own shape to integrate with the existing.

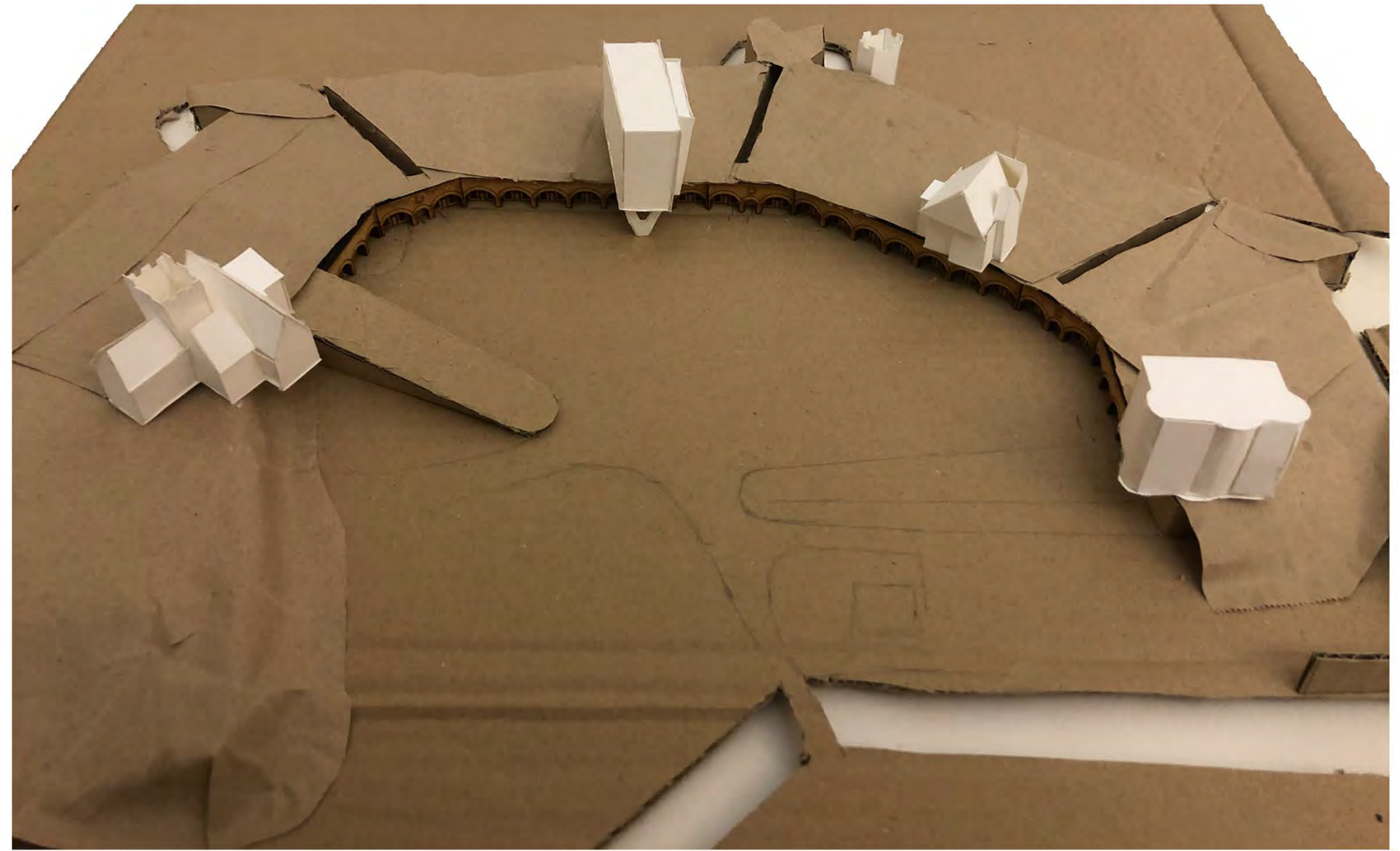
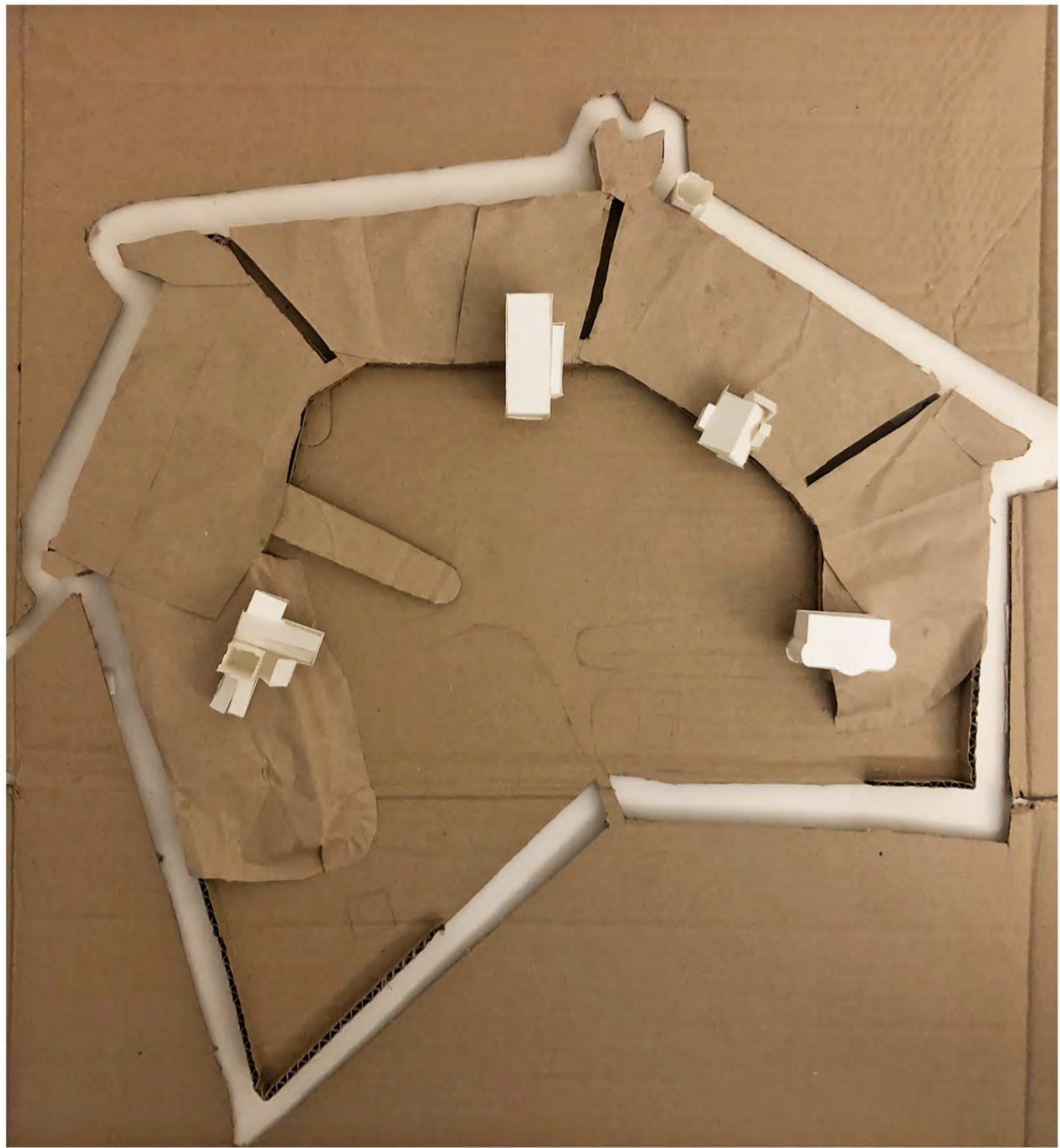
But could they be integrated better by altering their forms and making them as new versions of themselves?





Having the building on the parade ground and maybe one of them reaching underground could be an opportunity for new entrances to the existing building through the addition buildings acting as thresholds.



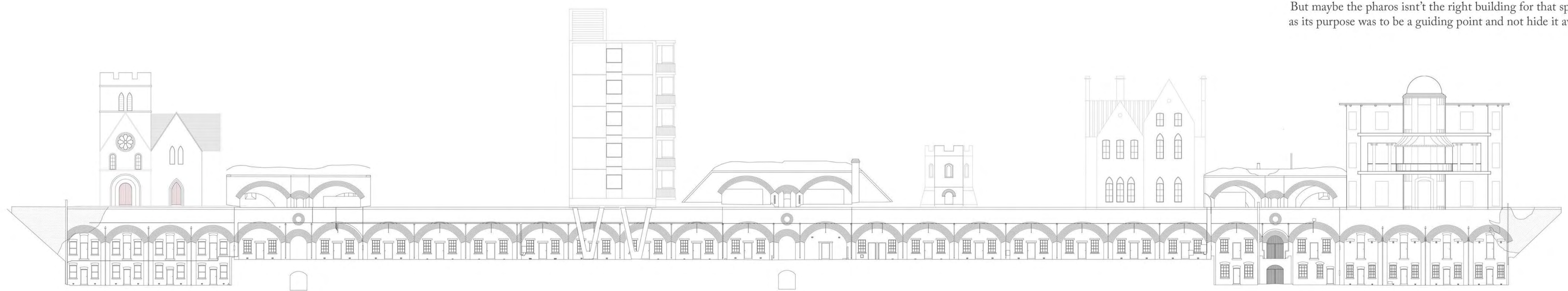


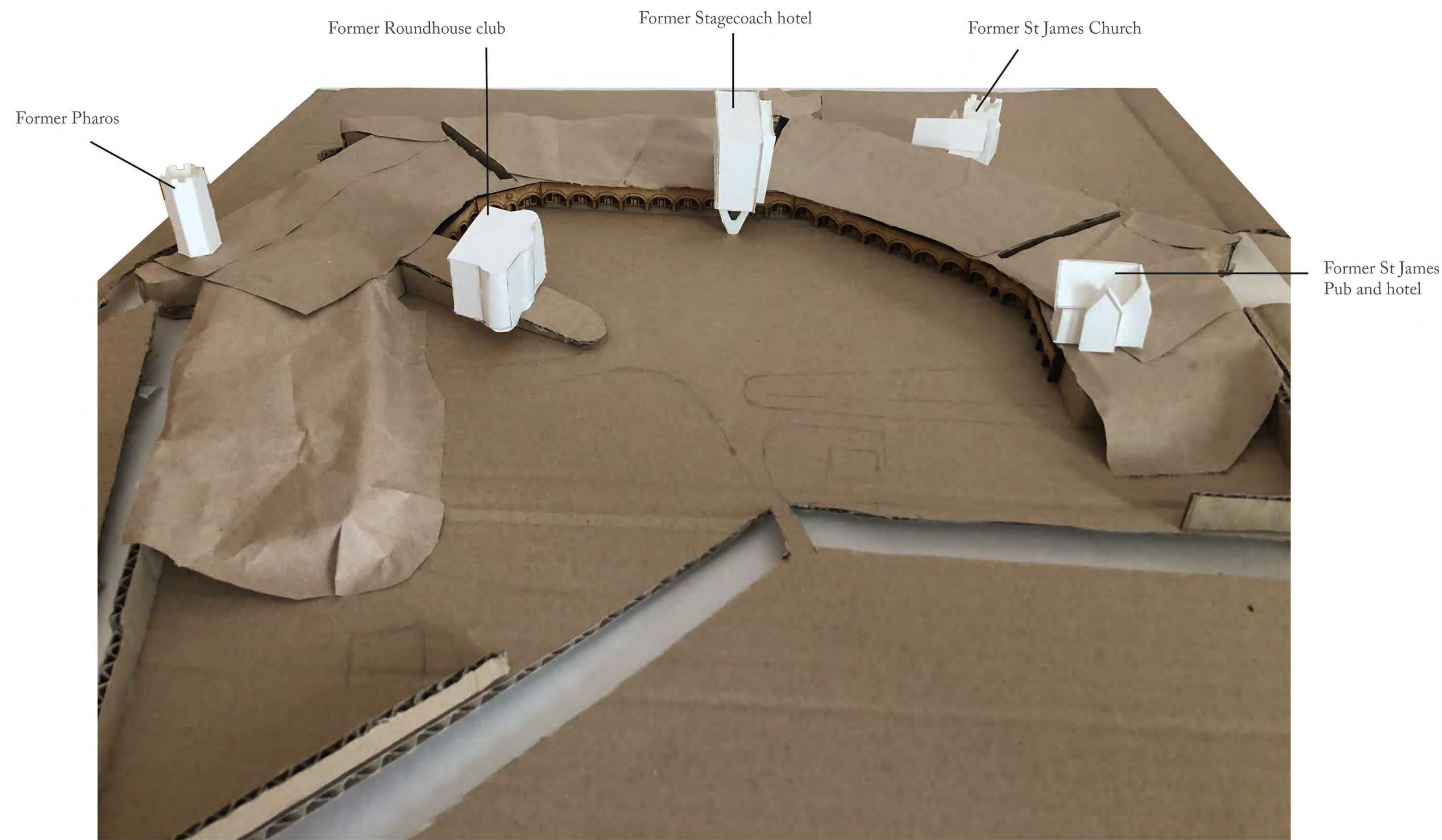
The fort has many blind spots. One of them is the ditch behind the walls of the existing structure.

Why should remain unused?

Could bring a new geometry to the additional building if placed in the ditch.

But maybe the pharos isn't the right building for that space as its purpose was to be a guiding point and not hide it away.





Having consider my testings and looked at differents sequences that could happen with the additional buildings in realtion to the existing I believe this placement around the fort is the one that considers the volumes and previous uses of the additions in relation to the landscape and character of the fort.

Having the pharos to the highest visible point in the fort accuetuating its purpose.

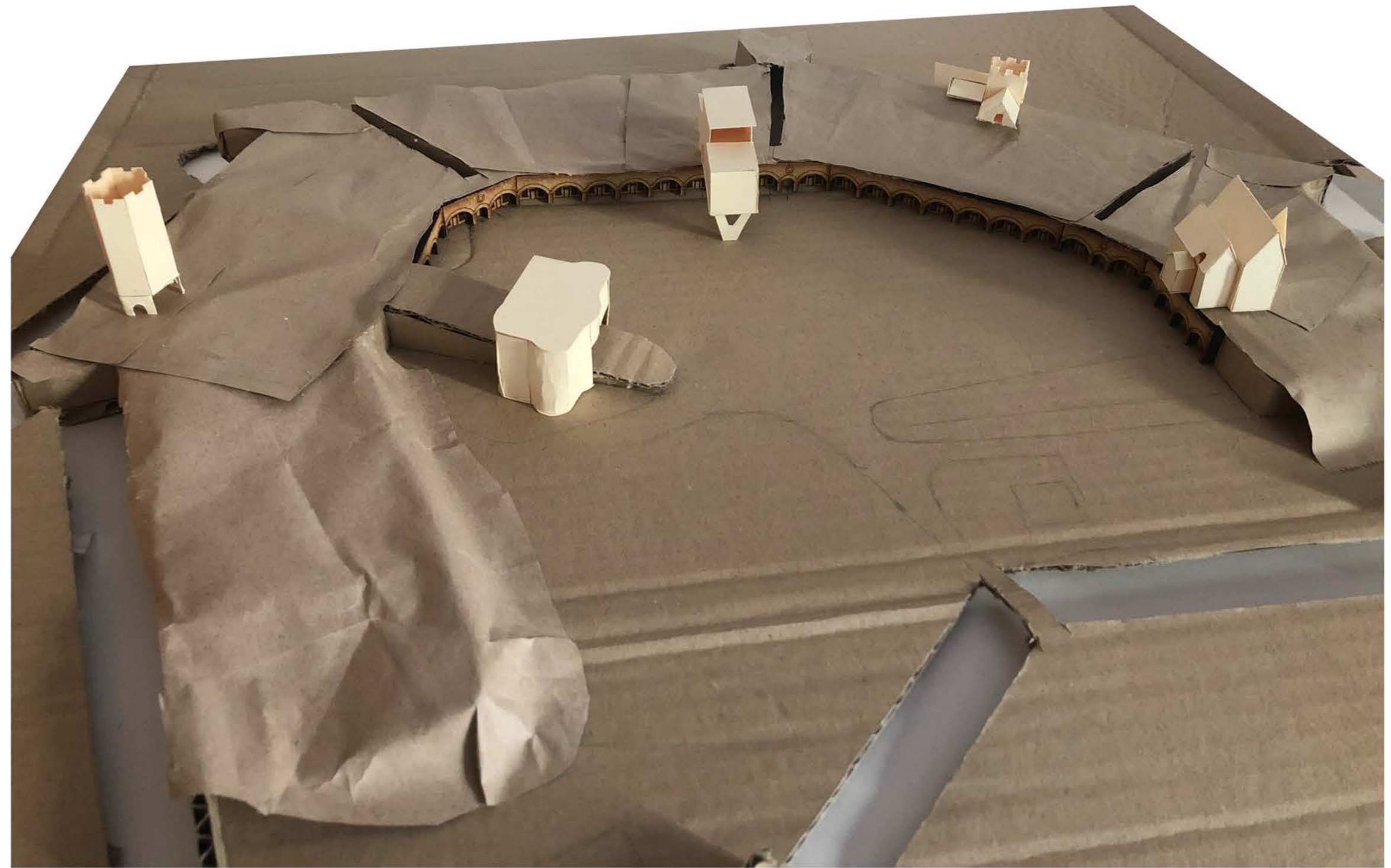
The round house club using the landscape of the fort to maybe create openings to travel across the landscape and into the other additions

The stage coach hotel being a little tower and formerly looking at the sea placing it there its facade looks directly to the sea refering to its former place.

Choosing the former St. James church building for the ditch due to its shape and the tower it has could be a hidden walkway were you could enter from the highest point of the church and travel through its lowest.

The St. James pub and hotel its small volume in relation to the other buildings creates an inviting feeling so it could be a possibility of using that as an entrance point.





This testing enabled me to re-create the volumes of the former buildings as a version of themselves but also recreating them in relation to the landscape of the existing building.

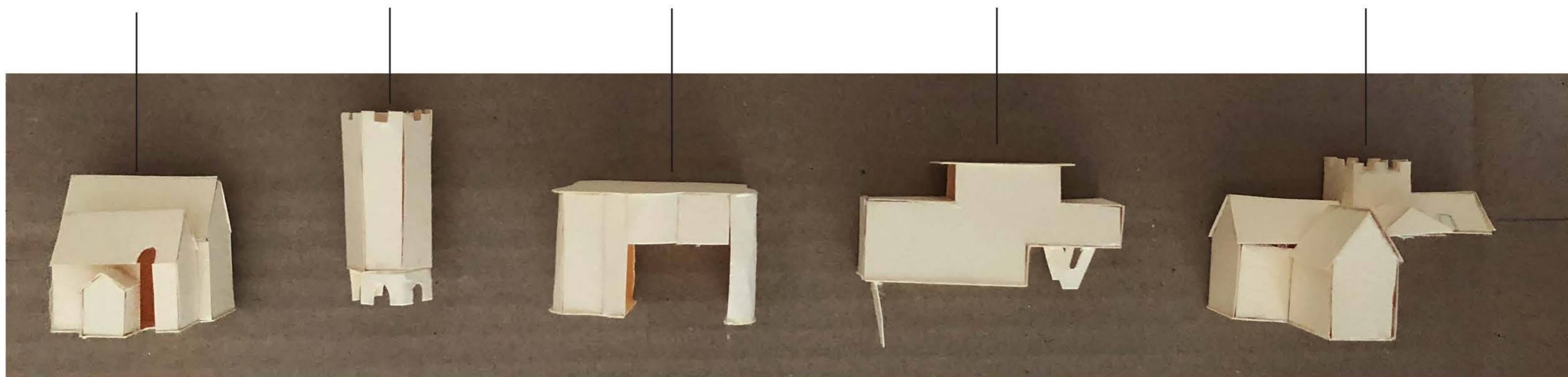
Creating an inviting entrance
Former St James pub and hotel

Adding another level to its base so the height accentuates its former purpose.
Former Pharos

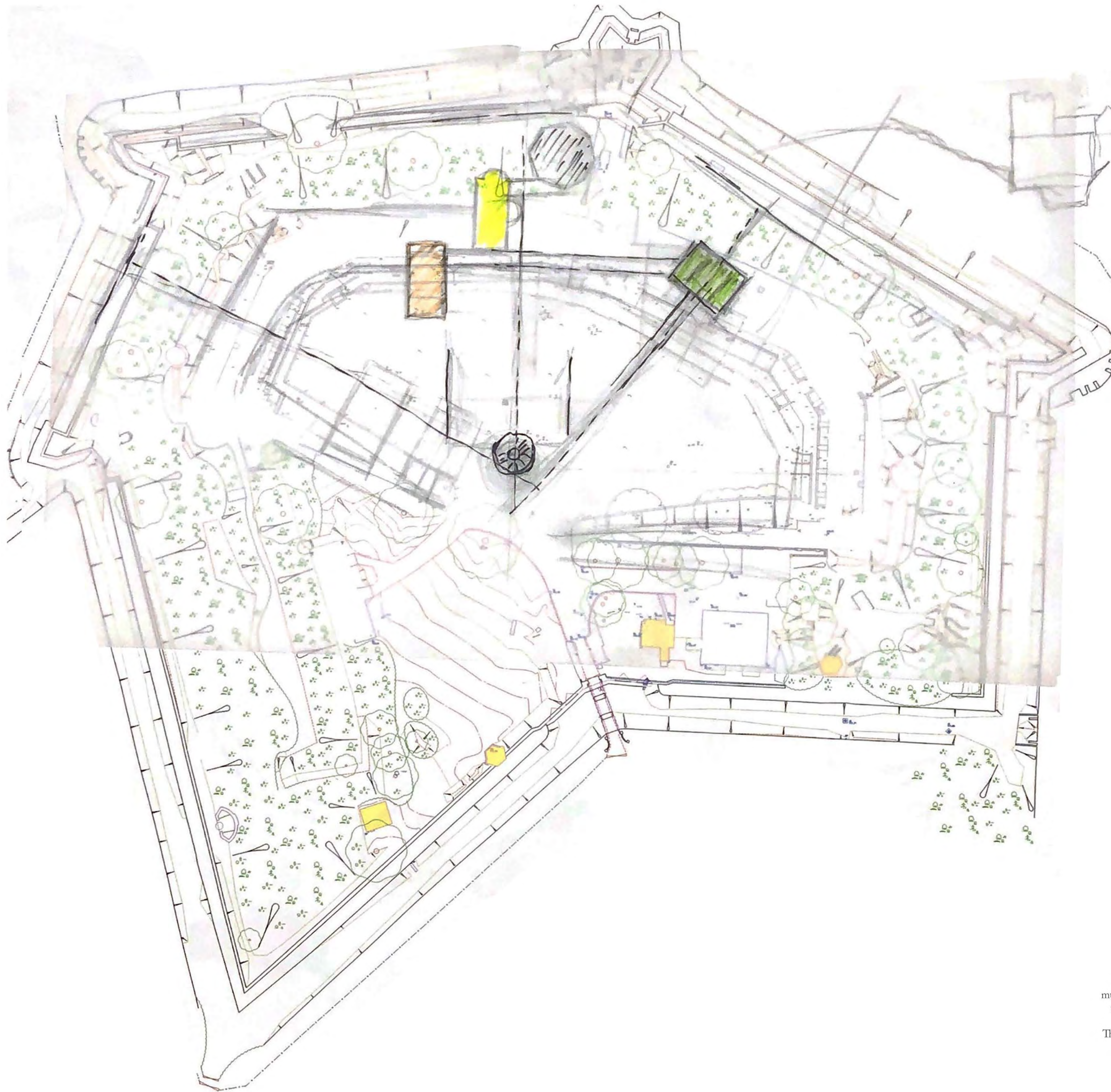
Opening up and recreating the building around the existing building brings possibilities for circulation in the landscape but also between the existing and the non-existing.
Former Roundhouse club

Leaving the distinctive small tower as a facade but creating an opening at the back to also accommodate the existing one. This way a relationship is created between the two.
Former StageCoach hotel

Leaving the part in the ditch and using the existing structure as the walls for the church changes its form and lets people walk inside through its former roof.
Former St. James Church

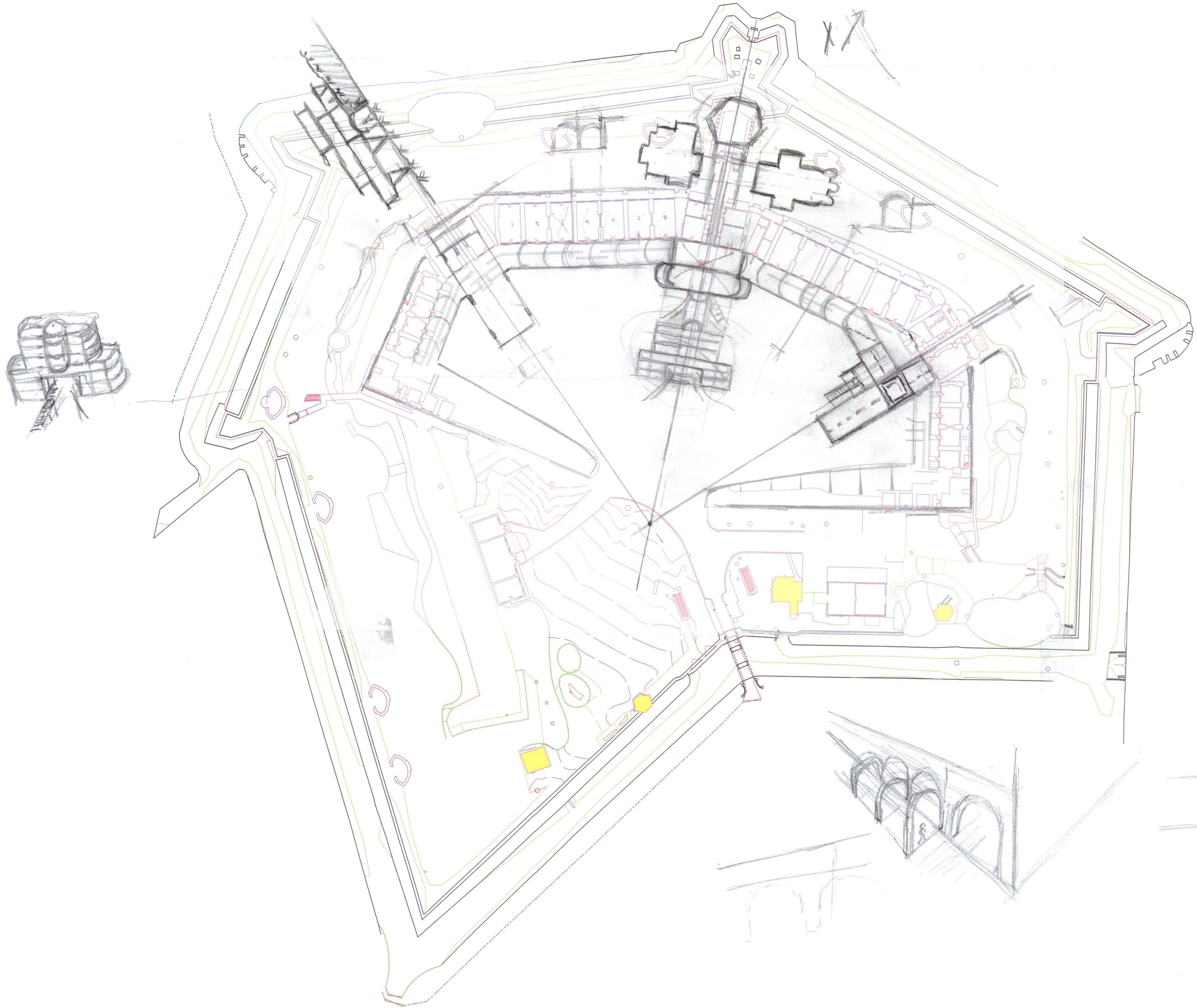


DESIGN PROCESS DRAWINGS

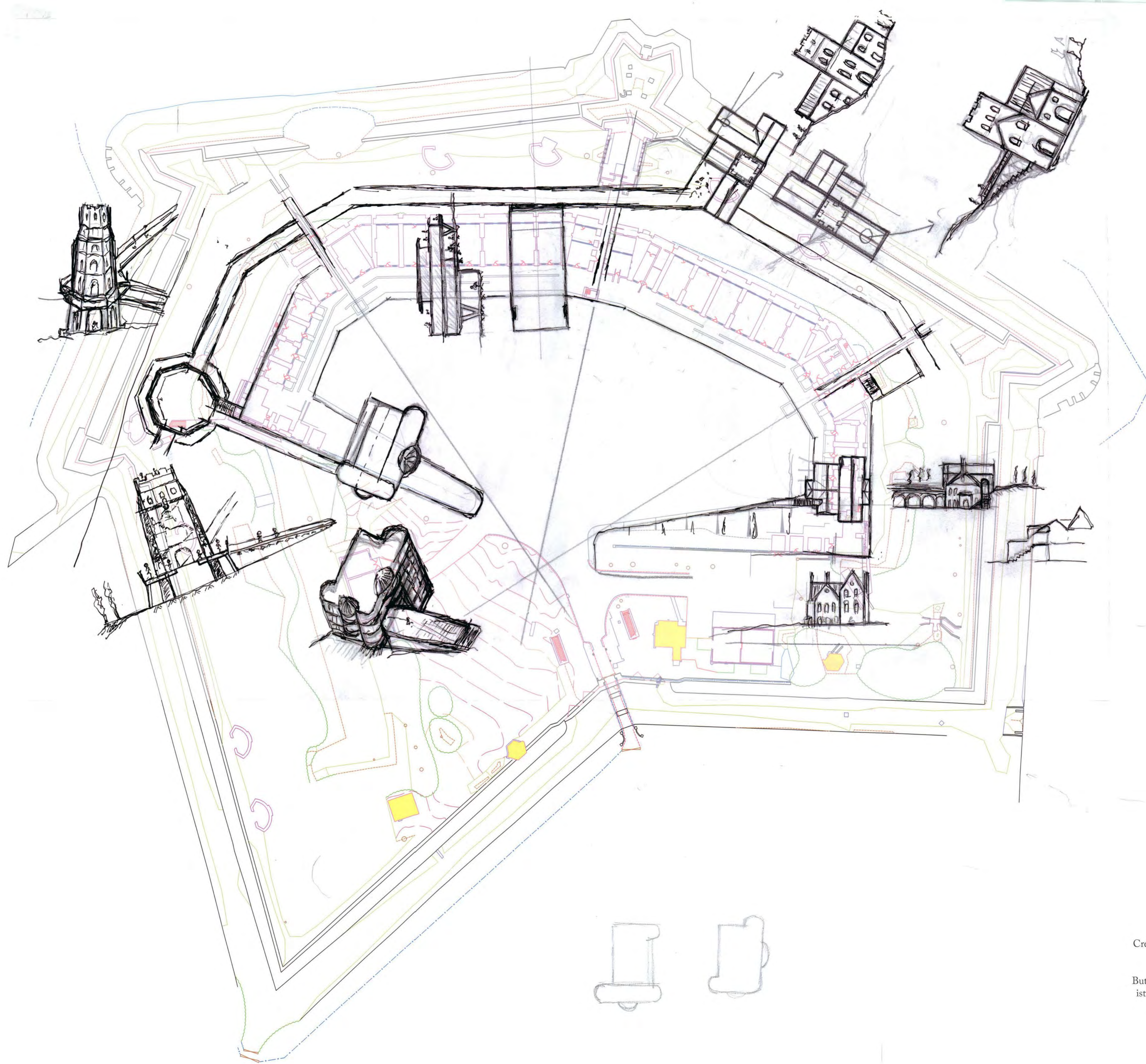


Colour representing a different era for the museum, testing possibilities and connections of the lost buildings with the existing building.

Thinking about the routes and the relationships with each other.

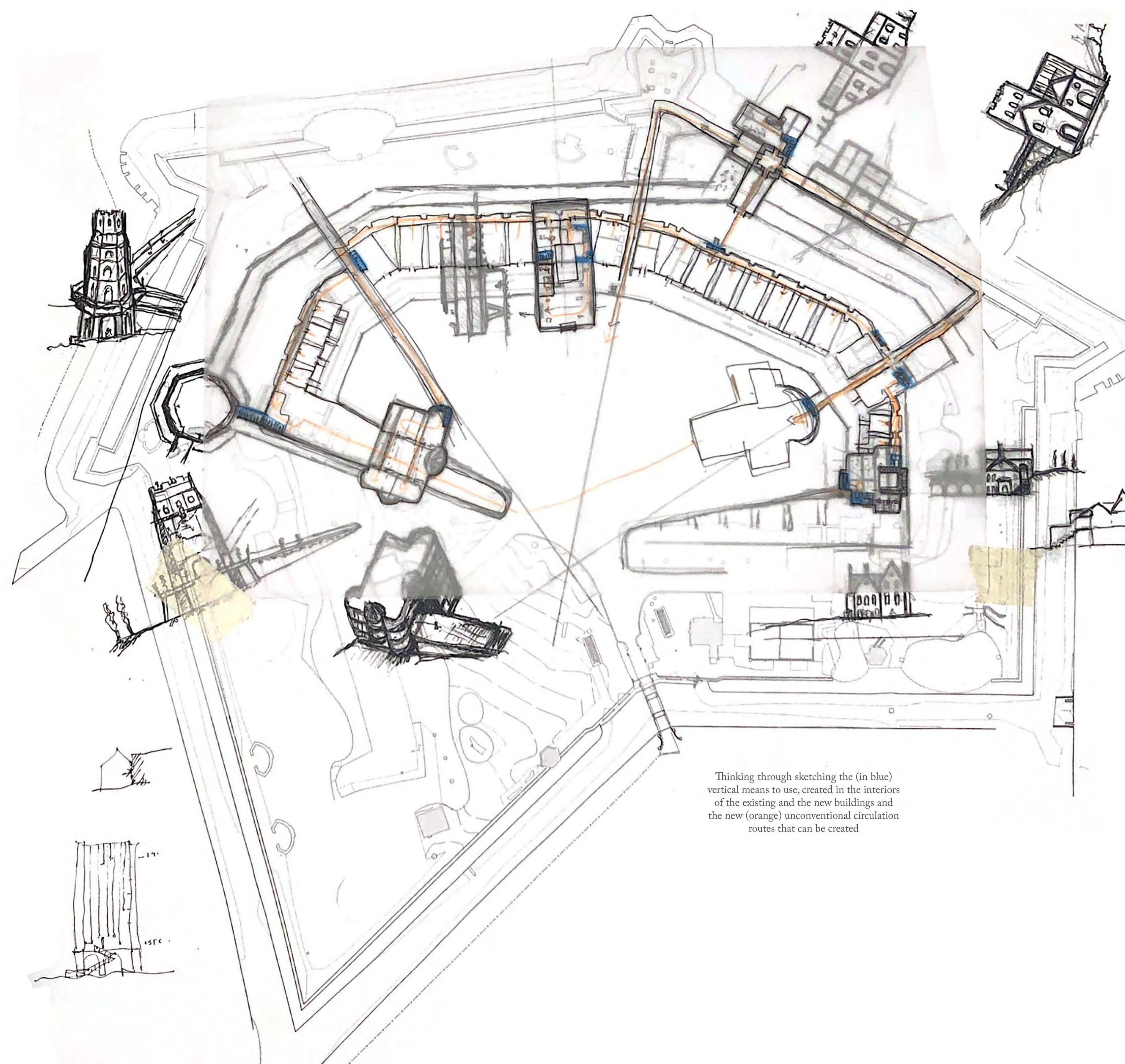


Sketching possibilities and creating versions of the lost buildings to be integrated structurally and geologically with the existing building.



Creating pathways to connect the existing with the new.

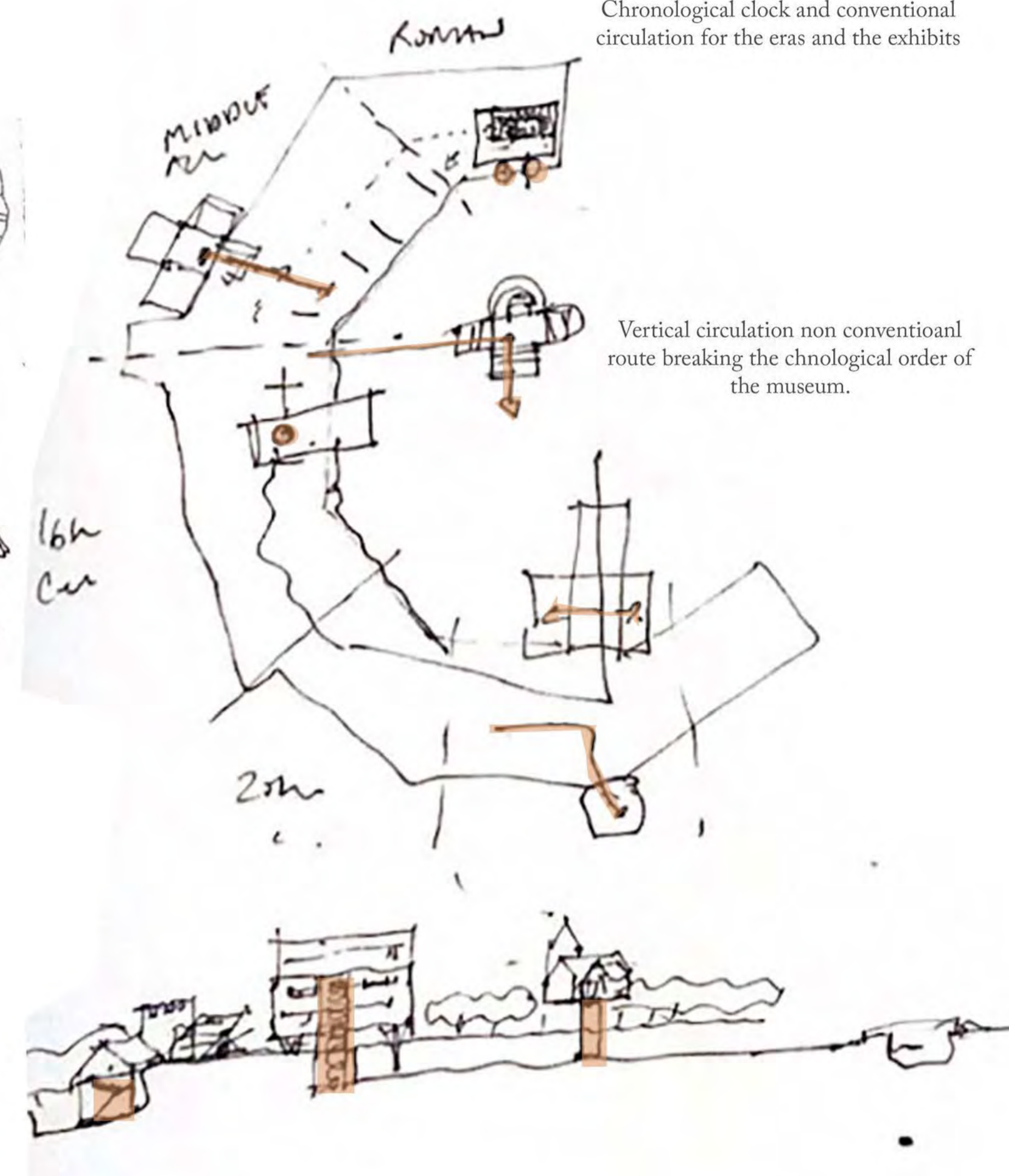
But how can we connect the interior existing building with the exterior of the new additions?



Thinking through sketching the (in blue) vertical means to use, created in the interiors of the existing and the new buildings and the new (orange) unconventional circulation routes that can be created



black - conventional circulation route
orange - less conventional circulation route



Chronological clock and conventional circulation for the eras and the exhibits

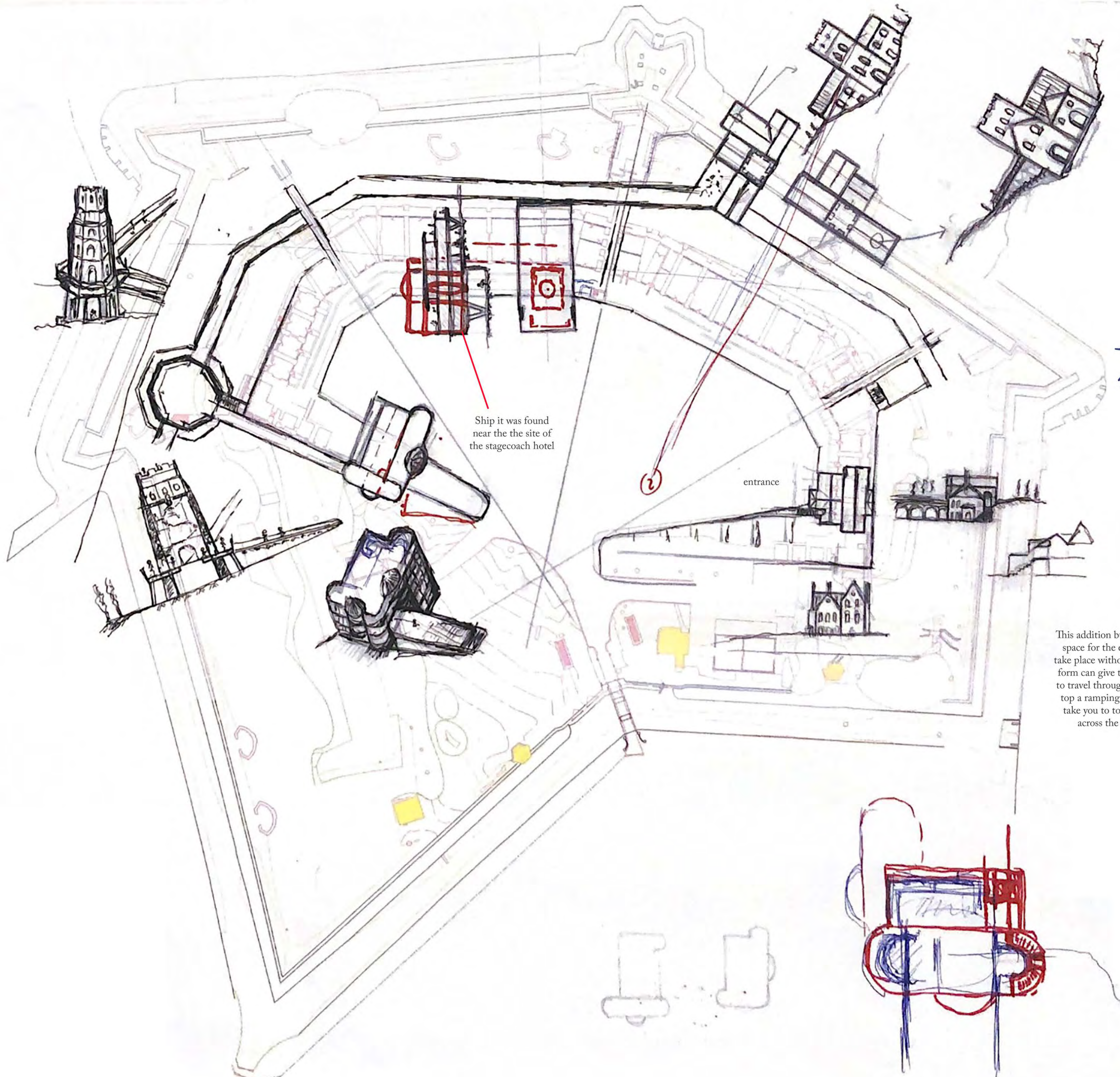
Vertical circulation non conventional route breaking the chronological order of the museum.

Having the museum work as a chronological clock for the eras and the exhibits creates a conventional circulation.

The additional buildings provide me with an immediate vertical connection between the levels and there is something about all of them they are negotiating the changing level

Using the building as a means of the thresholds for the circulation enables me to have a chronological conventional route but the vertical routes are un-chronological so if you are in the middle of the 16th century and suddenly you go up into the 20th century then back down again.

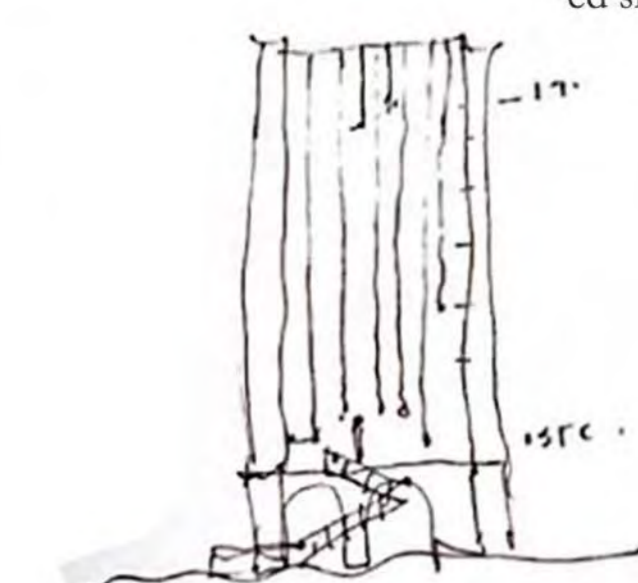
This allows me to subvert the standard of the museum's linear progression.



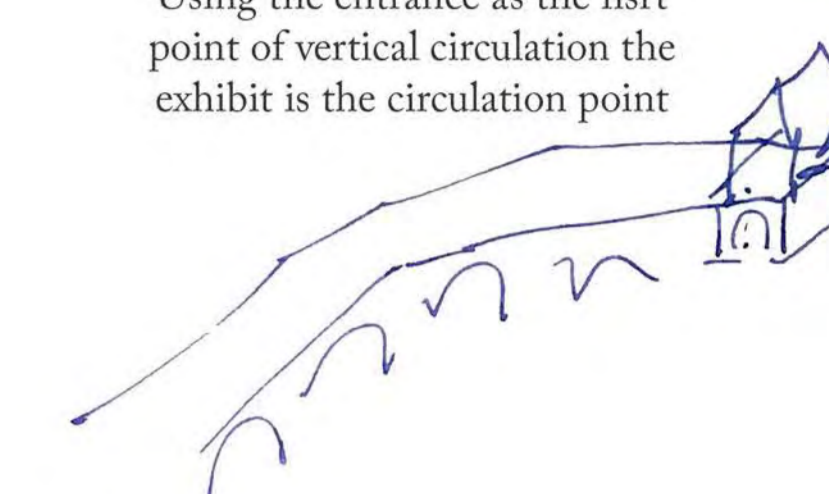
Ship it was found near the site of the stagecoach hotel

entrance

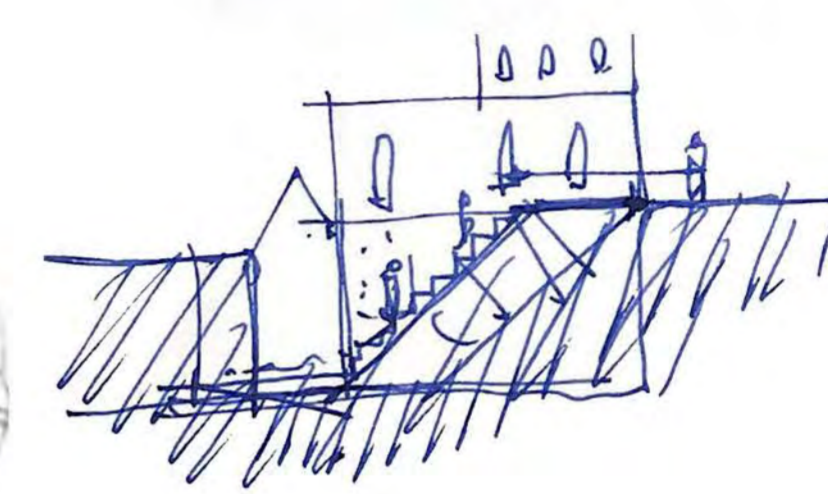
Taken 5 Roman coins hanging them in the pharos as its elongated shape accentuates the exhibit



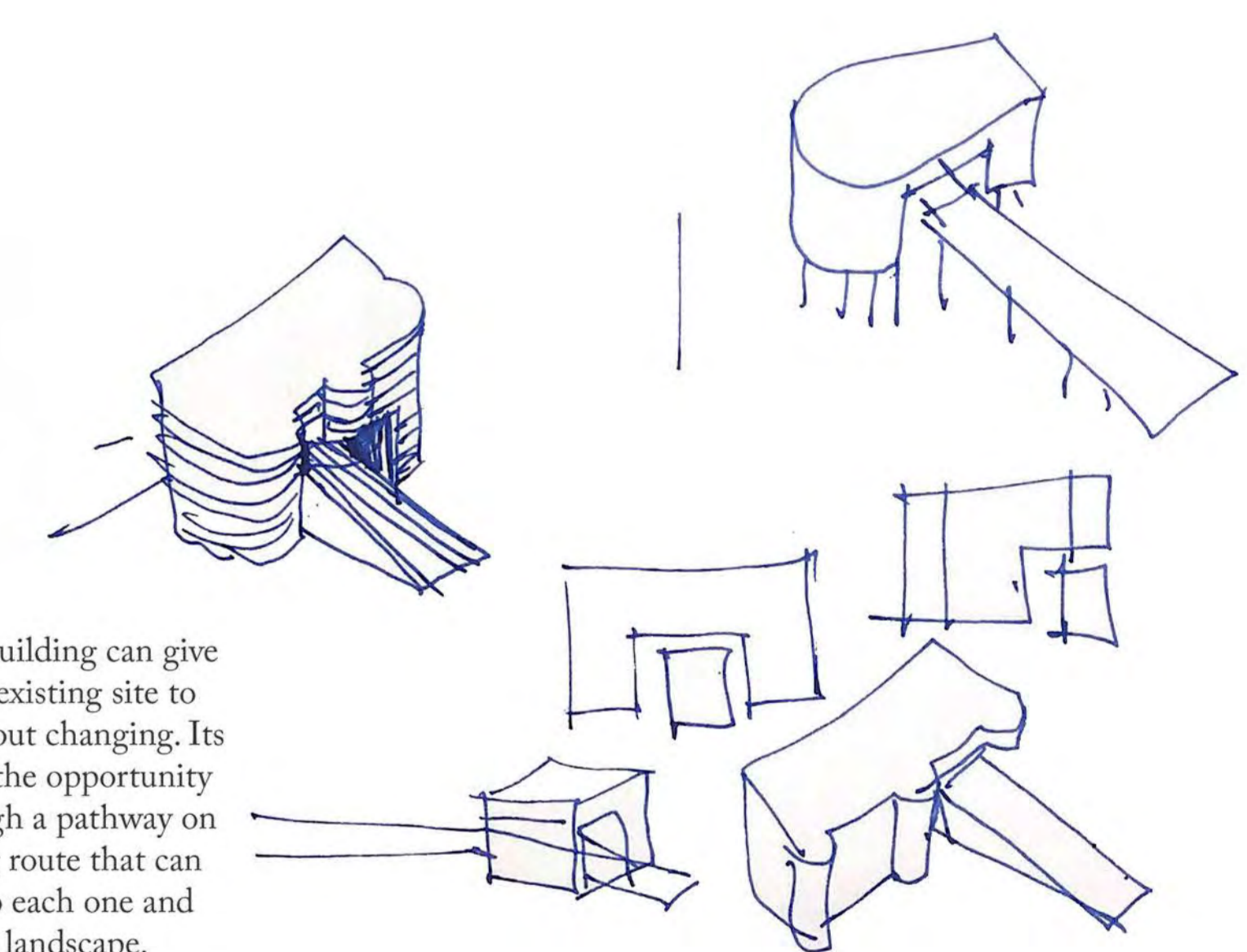
Using the entrance as the first point of vertical circulation the exhibit is the circulation point



The bellarmin jugs were dug out from the earth. The volume of the addition building in the ditch relates with the ancient jugs and could be exhibited in where they have been discovered, in the earth.

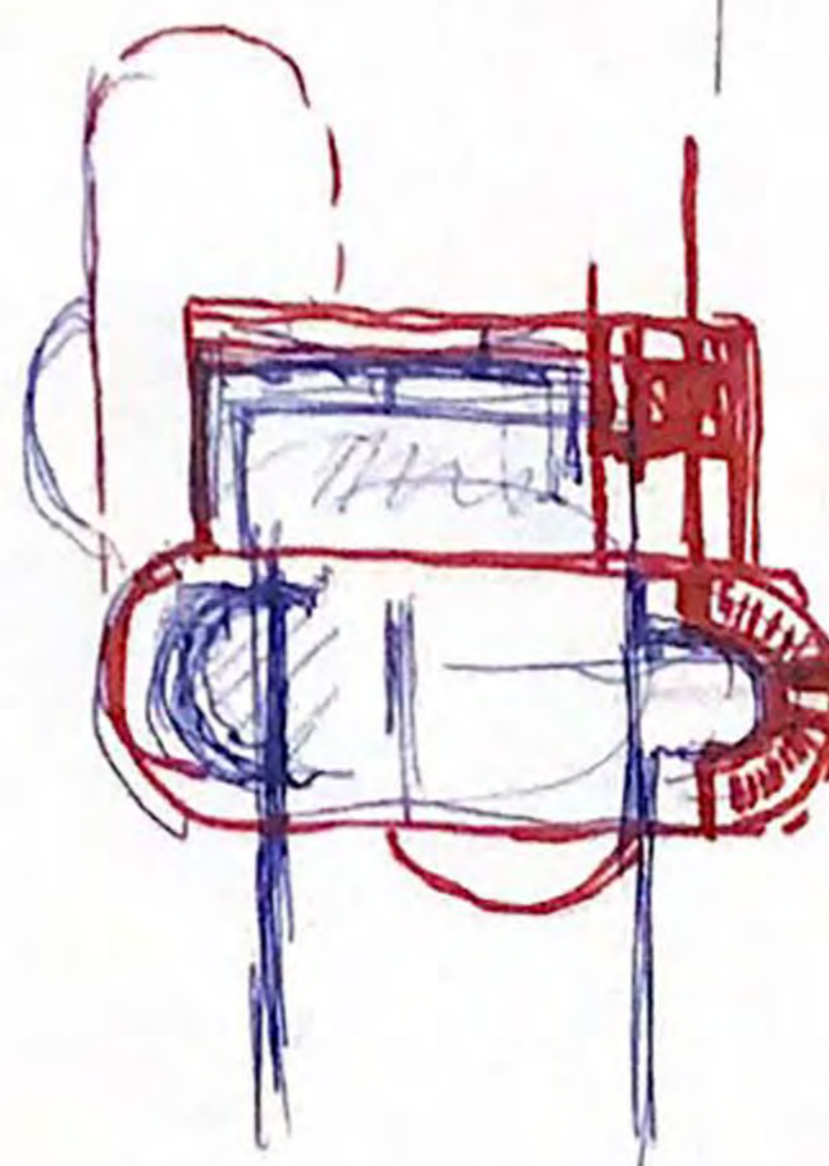


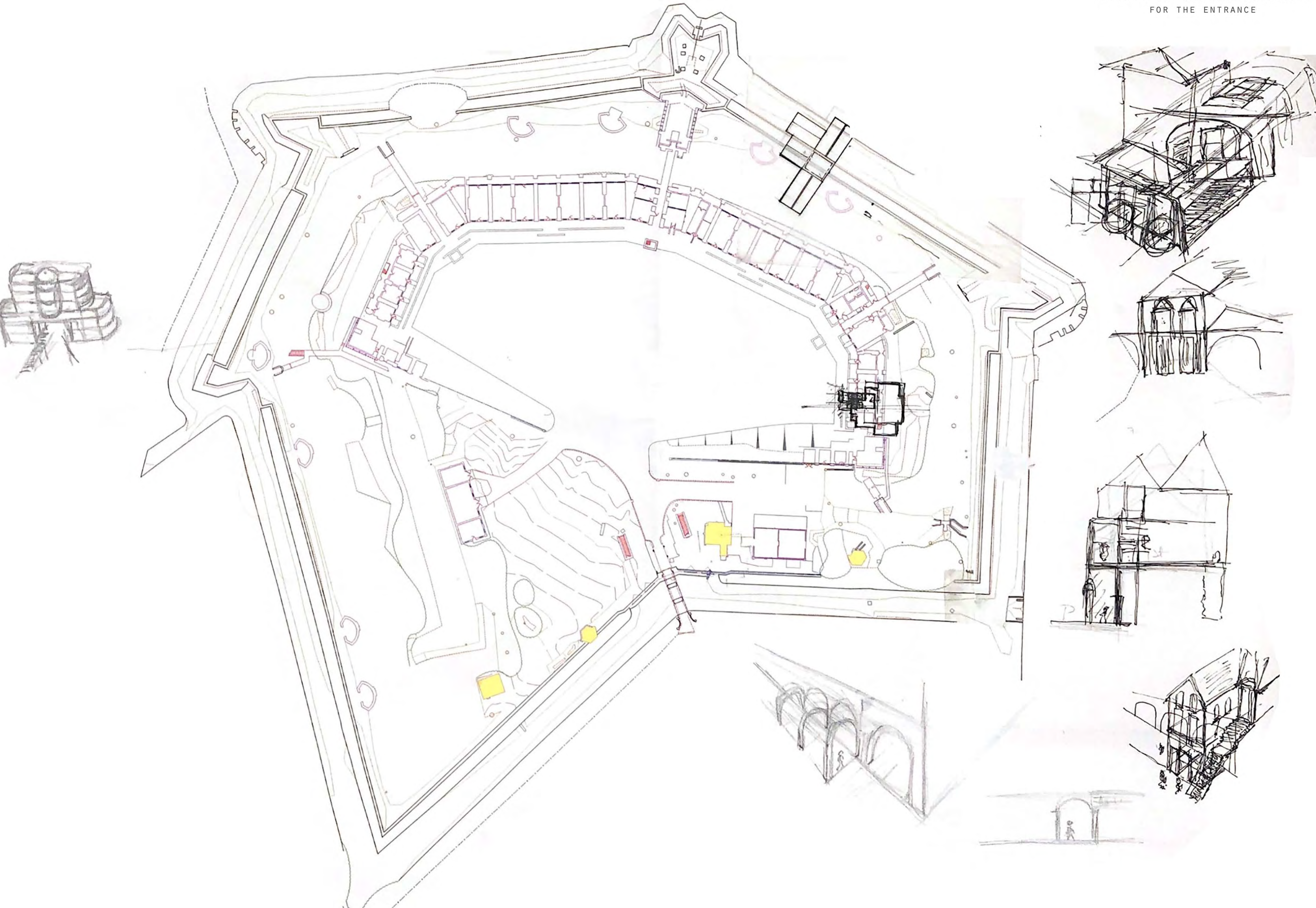
This addition building can give space for the existing site to take place without changing. Its form can give the opportunity to travel through a pathway on top a ramping route that can take you to each one and across the landscape.



The opportunity for display that each of the buildings gives you and kind of combines that with the means of circulation.

Thinking the form of the building and what that might lend itself to for the exhibits in the museum.





OPPORTUNITY AT FORT BURGoyNE

—

THE NEW MUSEUM OF DOVER

Bronze Age Boat 1575-1520 BC
Taken from the Bronze age collection



Saxon Period



Bellarmine Jug 1542-1621 BC
Taken from the 16th century collection

Roman age

Bronze age



Southern Railway Poster, Kenneth Shoesmith, 1936
Taken from the 20th century collection

16th century

19th century

20th century



Roman Coins 293 AD
Taken from the Roman collection



Replica of Bench Street Tram - 1897 (first trams in dover)
Taken from the 20th century collection



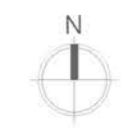
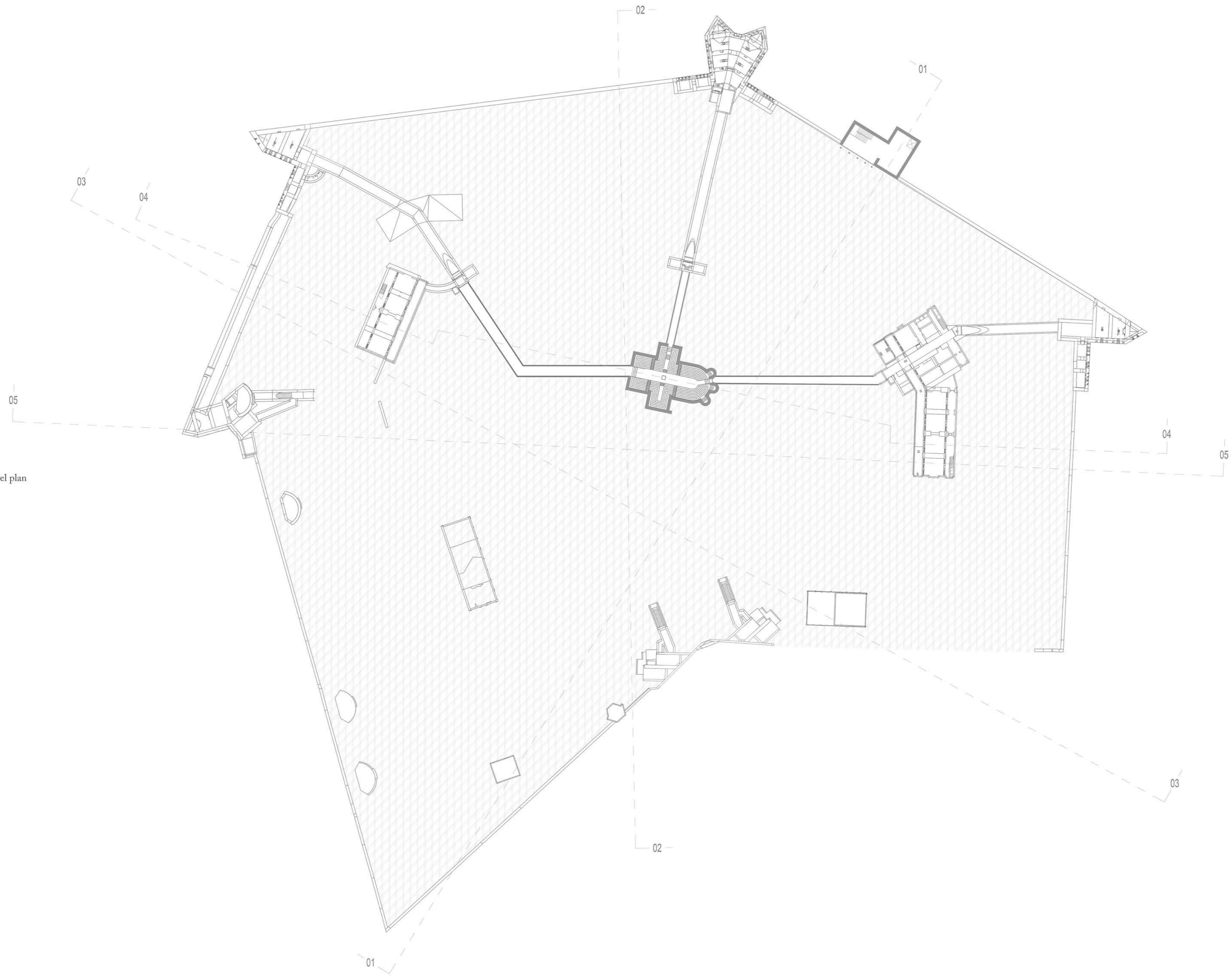
Saxon Ring - 550AD
Taken from the Saxon collection

- 1 Entrance (Former St. James pub and hotel)
- 2 Former St. James Parish Church
- 3 Former St. Martin Le grand
- 4 Former Stagecoach Hotel
- 5 Former Rounhouse Club
- 6 Former Western Pharos

- Other Facilities
- temporary exhibitions
 - library
 - shop
 - cafe
 - bathrooms
 - cloakroom
 - information



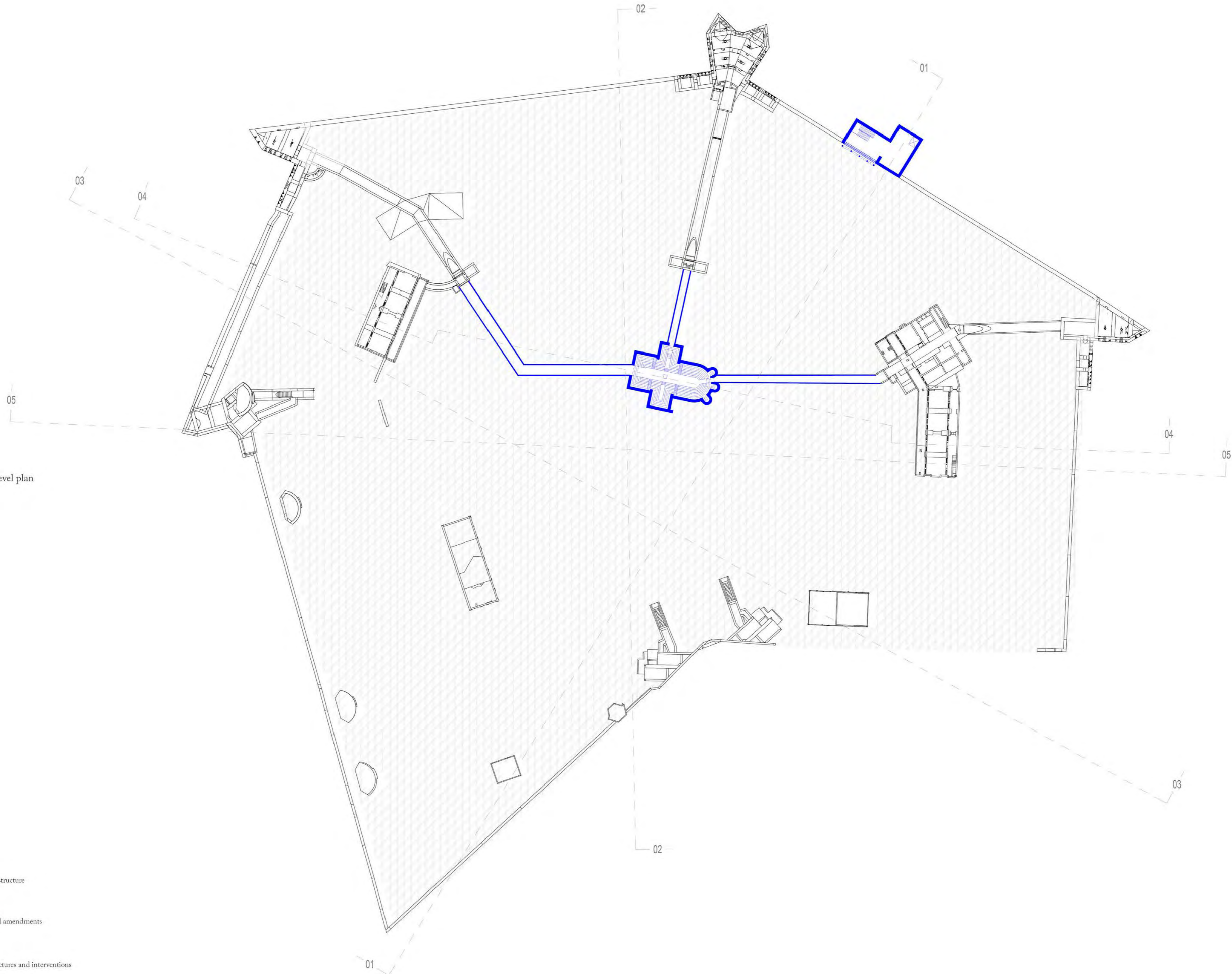
Underground Level plan



scale 1:500

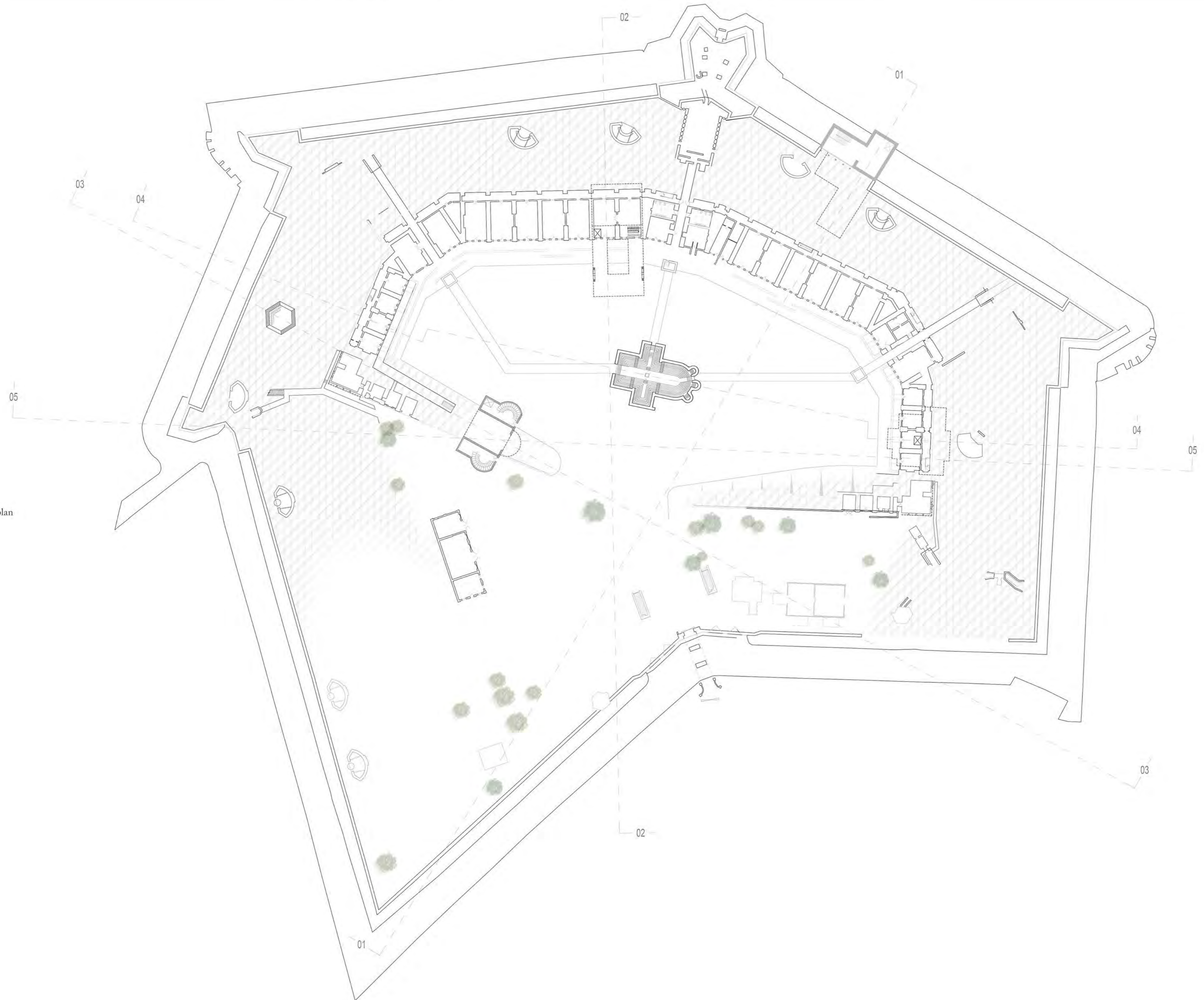
Underground Level plan

- Key
- Existing structure
 - Structural amendments
 - New structures and interventions



scale 1:500

Parade Level plan



Parade Level plan

- Key
- Existing structure
 - Structural amendments
 - New structures and interventions

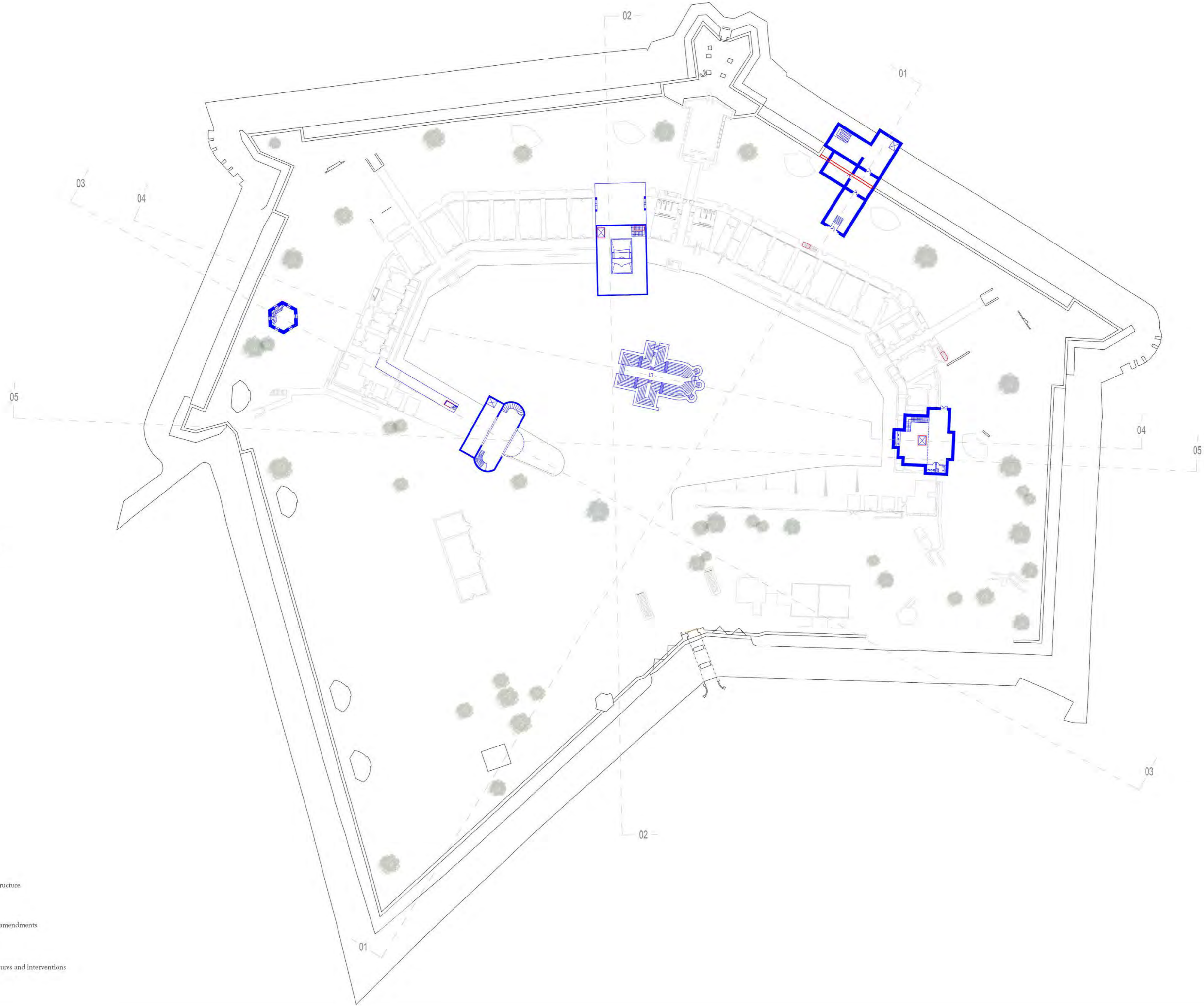


scale 1:500

First Level plan



scale 1:500



First Level plan

- Key
- Existing structure
 - Structural amendments
 - New structures and interventions

Second Level plan



scale 1:500

Second Level plan



Key

- Existing structure
- Structural amendments
- New structures and interventions

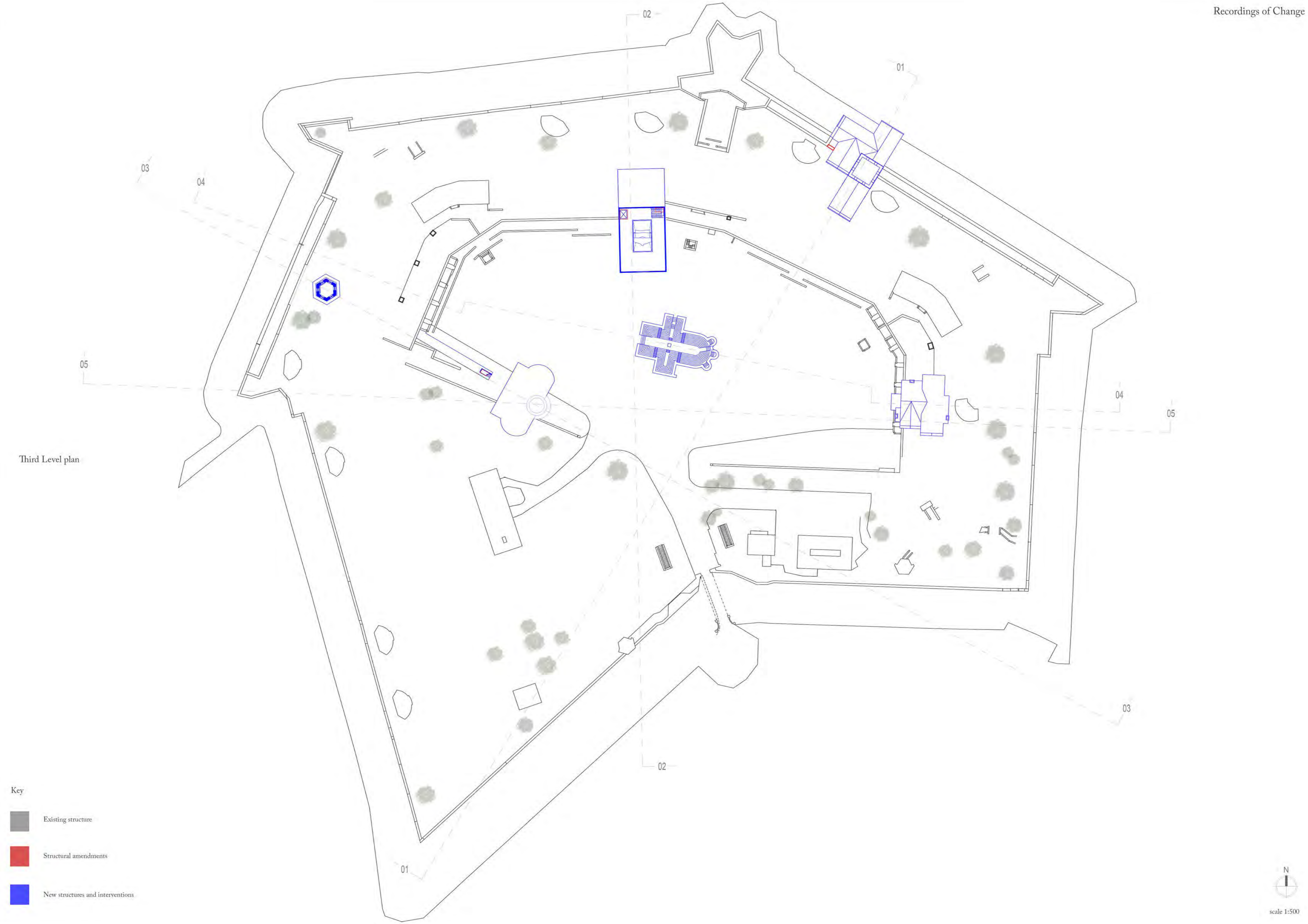


Third Level plan



scale 1:500

Third Level plan

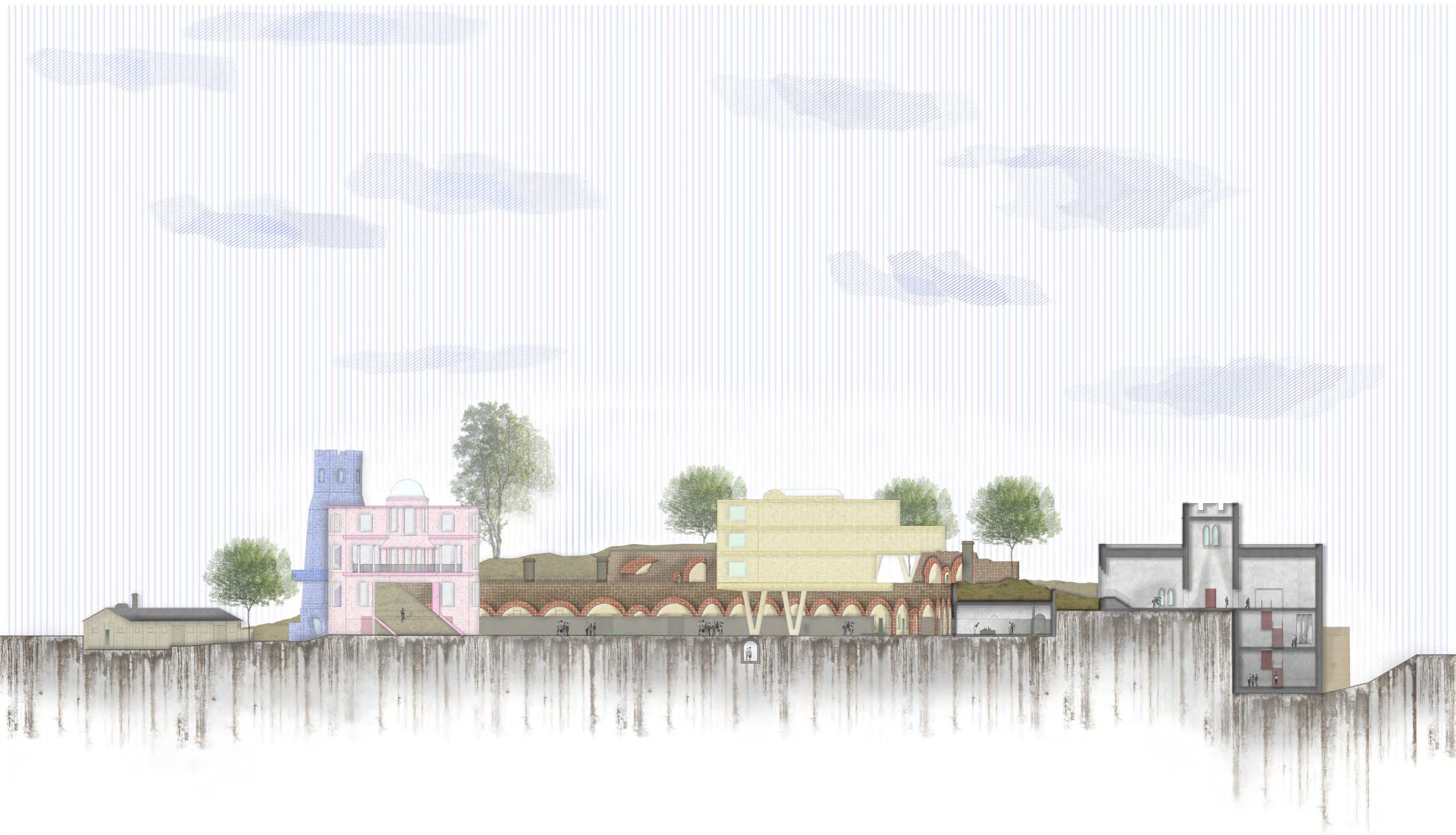


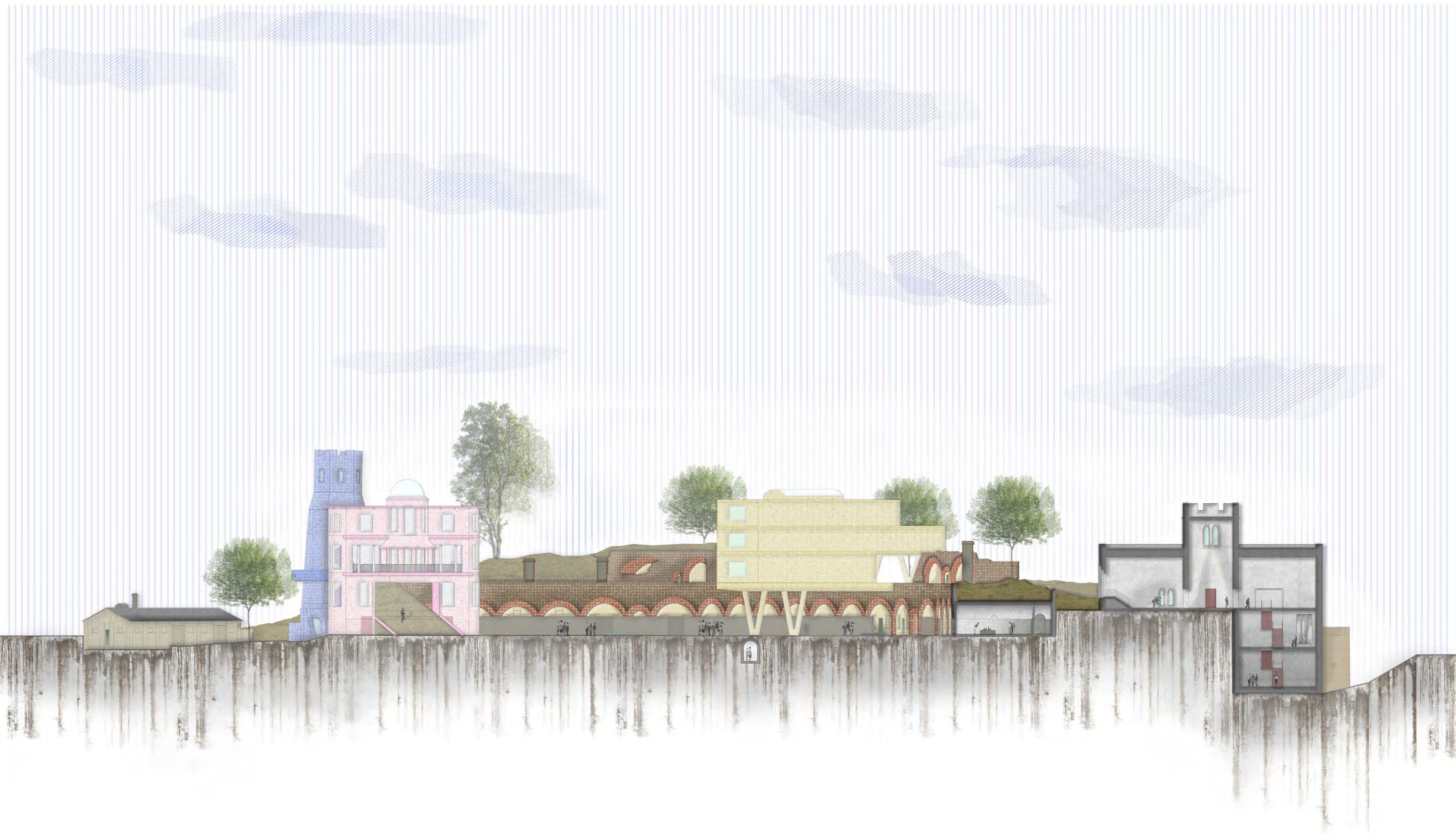
- Key
- Existing structure
 - Structural amendments
 - New structures and interventions

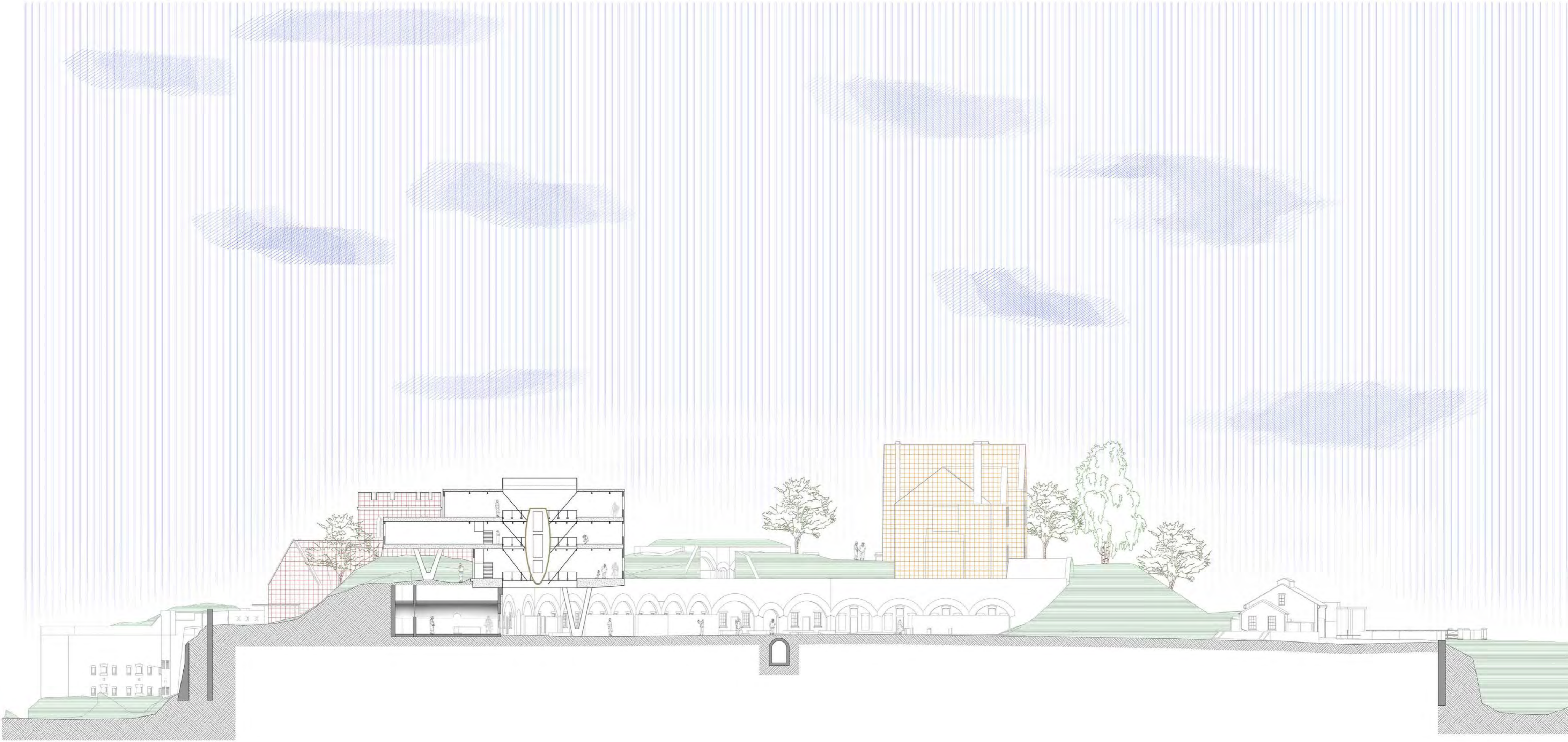
Roof Plan

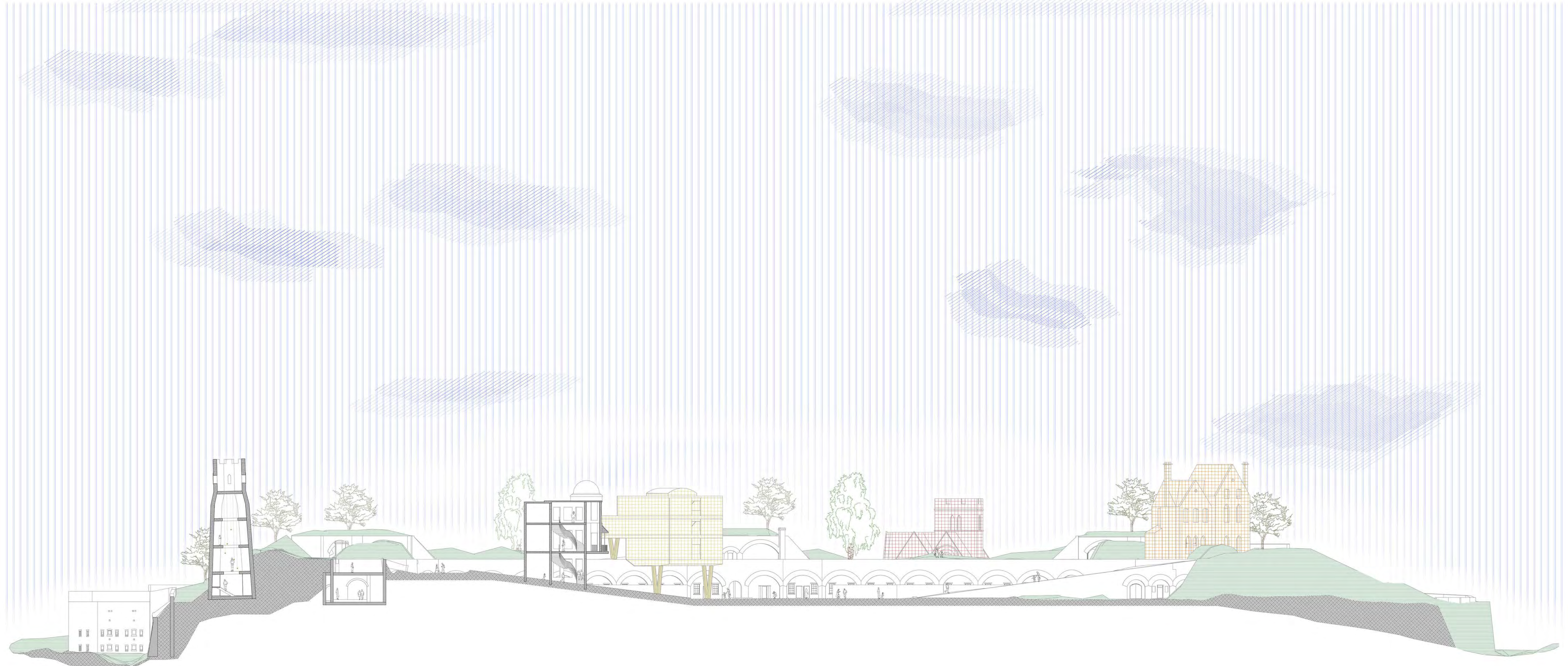


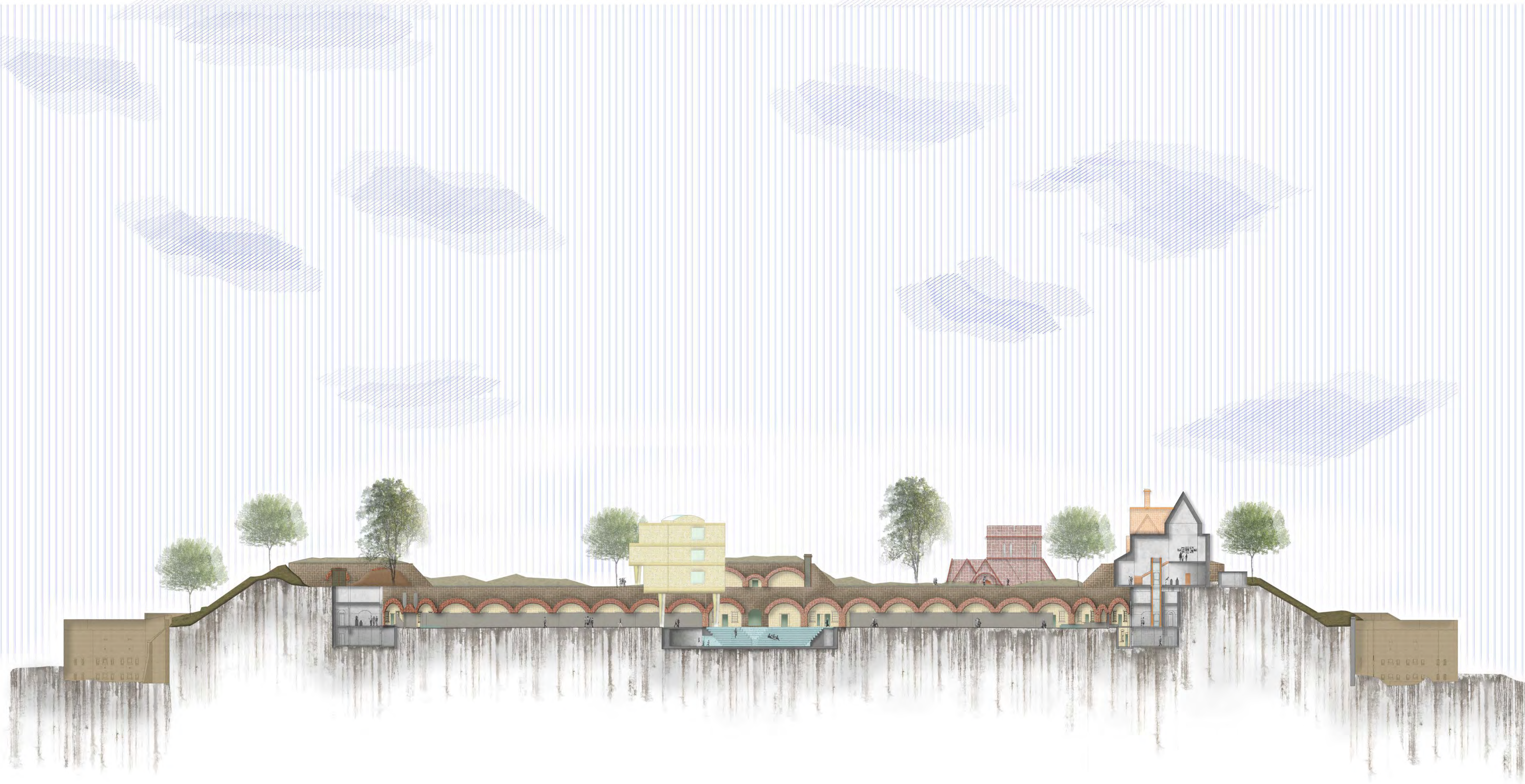
scale 1:500



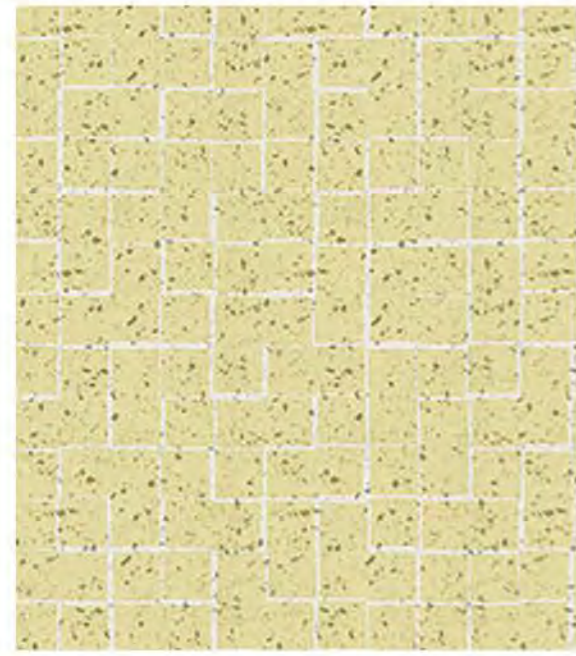




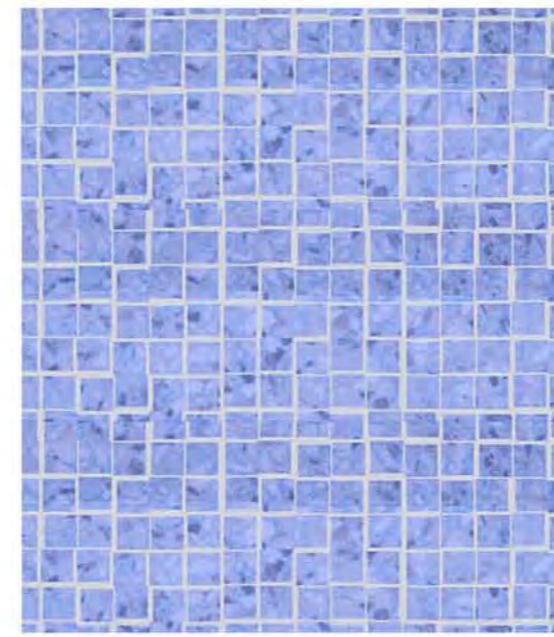




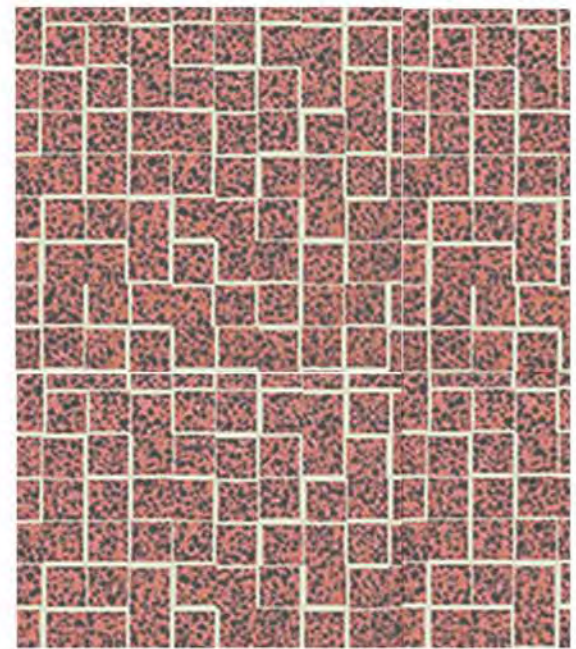




Used for the former Stagecoach Hotel



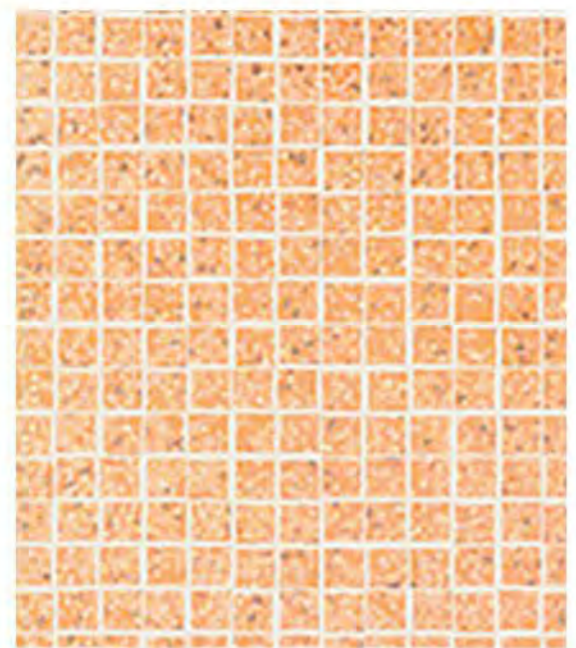
Used for the former Western Pharos



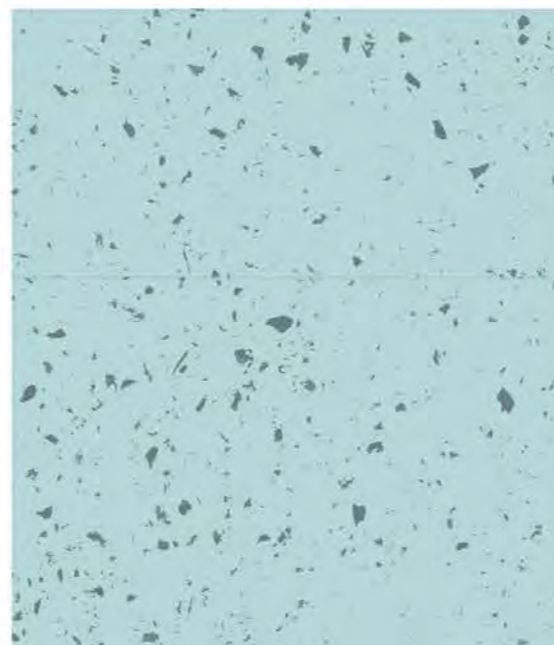
Used for the former St James Church



Used for the former Roundhouse Club



Used for the former St James Pub and Hotel



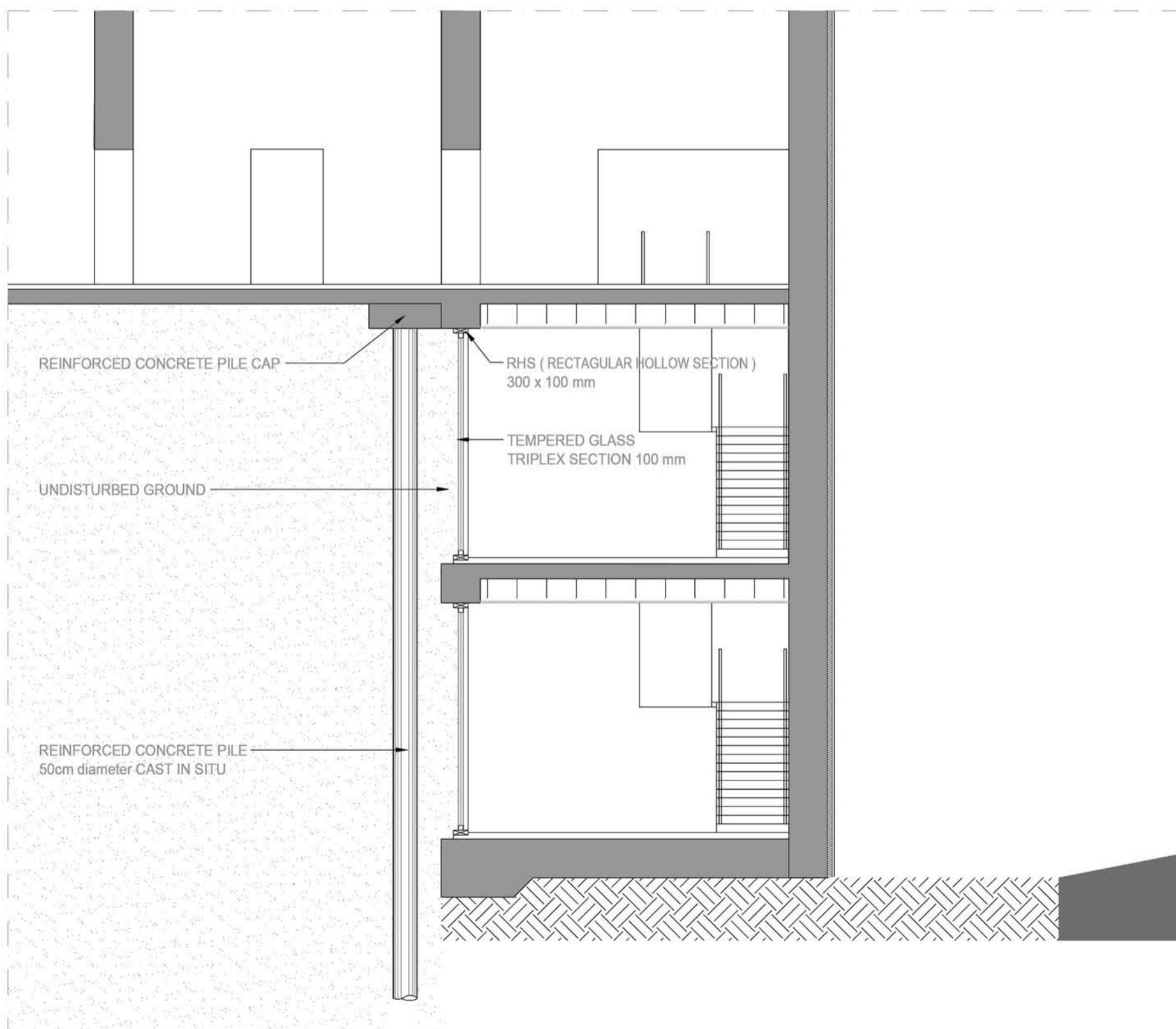
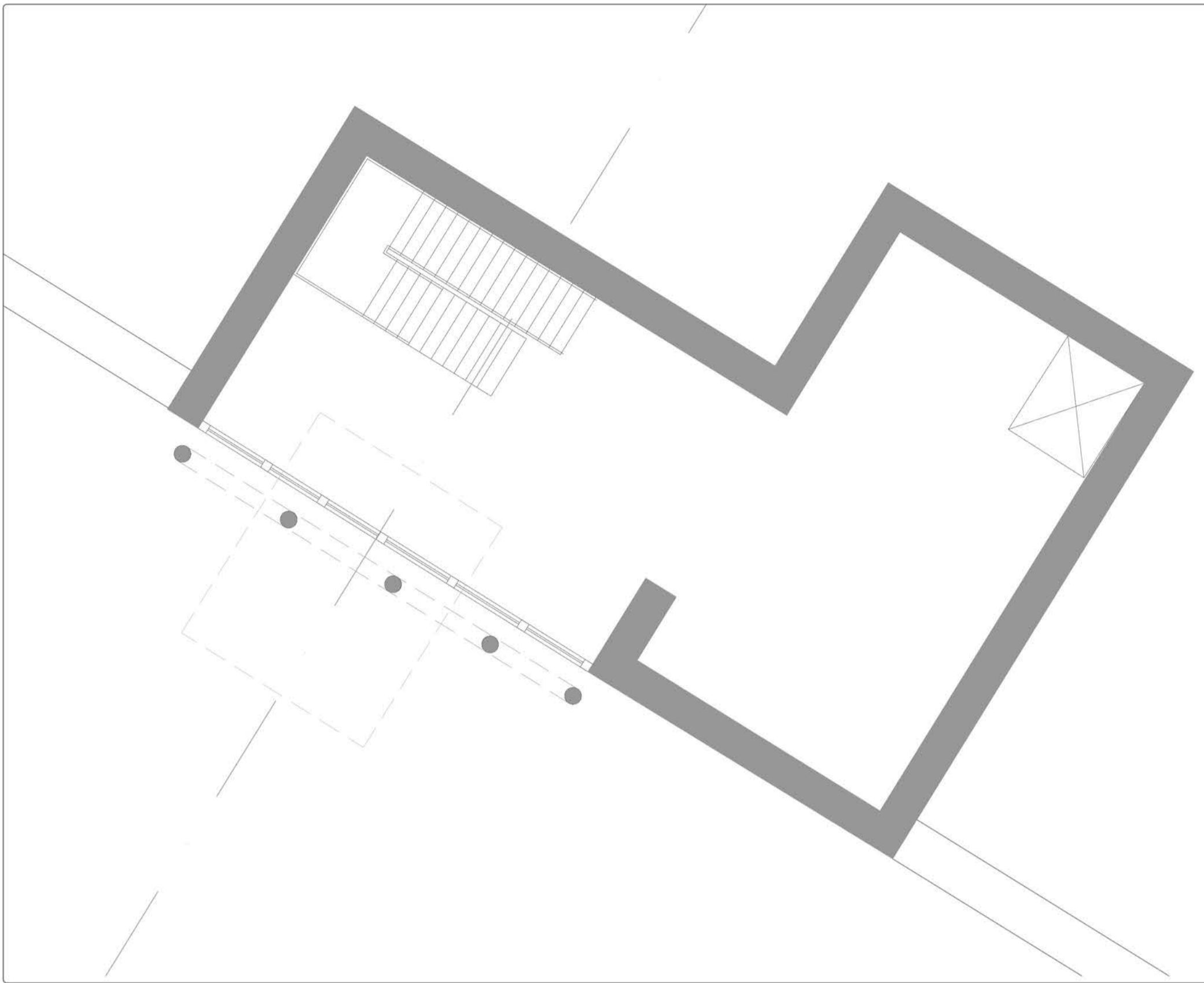
Used for the former Martin Le Grand church

Urban Terrazzo turns building rubble into a new surface material. Building waste, like concrete or bricks, is carefully selected and put back together using the traditional terrazzo method.

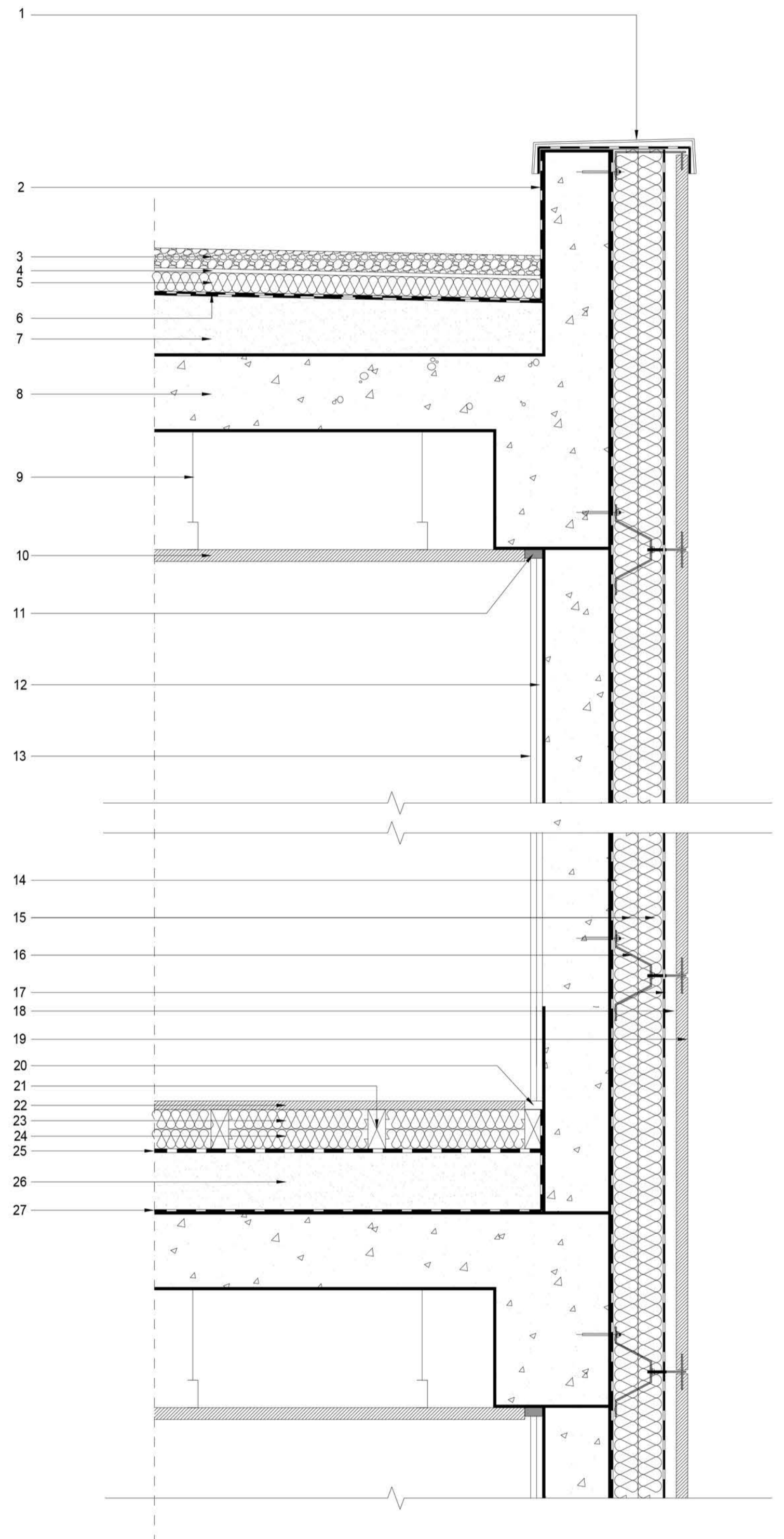
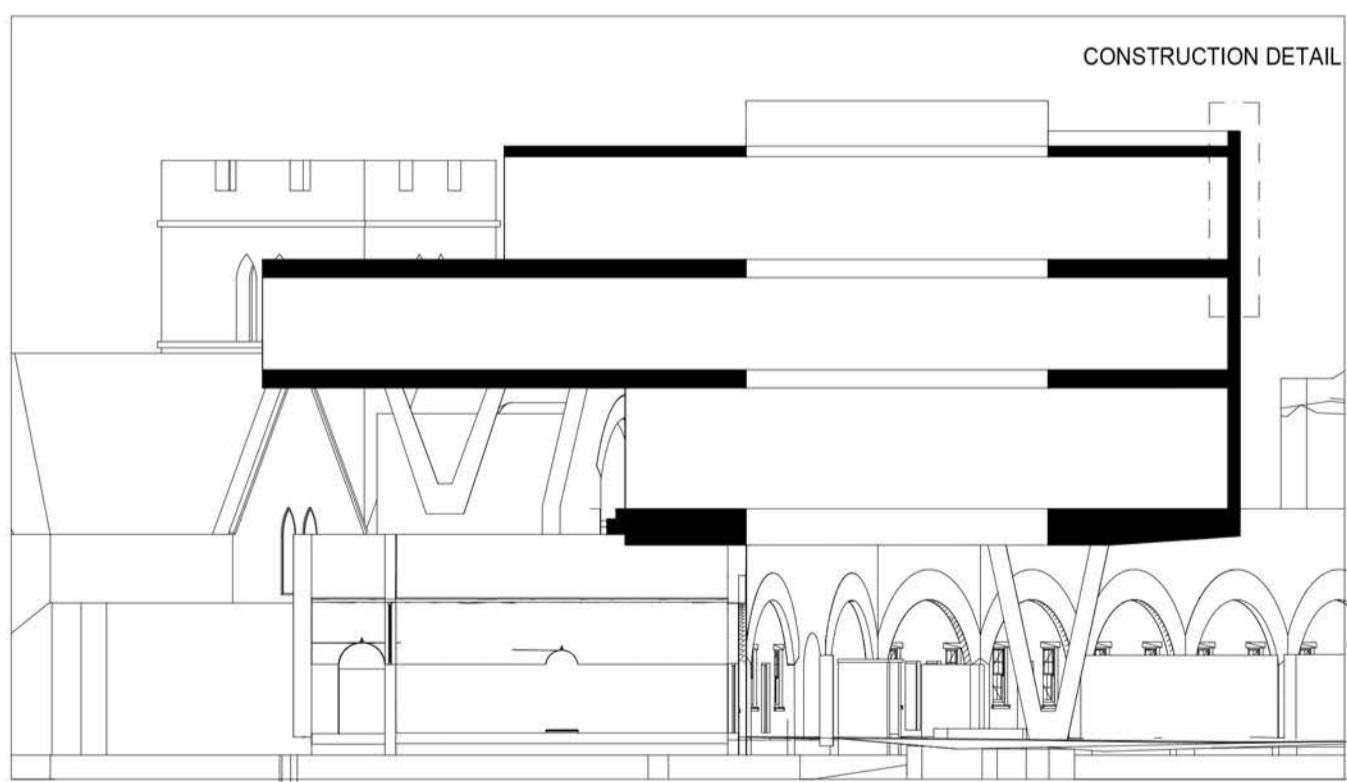
With this methodology of creating from the remains of a building is like rewriting history with the materials. This method find and rework traces of lost buildings into new surface materials. In this way the remnant of a building are made into something new, and finds its way into the world again.

Urban Terzzo also contributes to the recycled building materials and in this way it creates a new sustainable material can come in all colours based on the mixture you will use to create your product.

Section at Underground Level of
Former St. James Church



1. ZINC PARAPET
2. DPC
3. WASHED PEBBLES
4. NON-WOVEN MEMBRANE - GEOTEXTILE
5. 50mm EXPANDED POLYSTYRENE BOARD INSULATION
6. DOUBLE WATERPROOFING MEMBRANE
7. 200mm SCREED FORMING 2% SLOPE
8. REINFORCED CONCRETE SLAB / BEAM / WALL
9. SUSPENDED CEILING BRACKET AND SUSPENSION
10. ACOUSTIC PLASTER BOARD CEILING
11. ACOUSTIC SEALANT
12. ACOUSTIC MINERAL WOOL
13. ACOUSTIC PLASTER BOARD
14. VAPOUR BARRIER
15. 120 mm MINERAL - FIBRE INSULATION
16. STEEL FIXER FOR CLADDING
17. BREATHER MEMBRANE
18. VENTILATED CAVITY
19. TERRAZZO TILES 1200 x 1000 x 40 mm
20. ACOUSTIC SEALANT
21. TIMBER JOISTS AT 450 mm
22. TIMBER FLOORING 22 mm
23. ACOUSTIC INSULATION
24. THERMAL INSULATION
25. VAPOUR BARRIER
26. SCREED
27. DPC



SCALE 1:10

