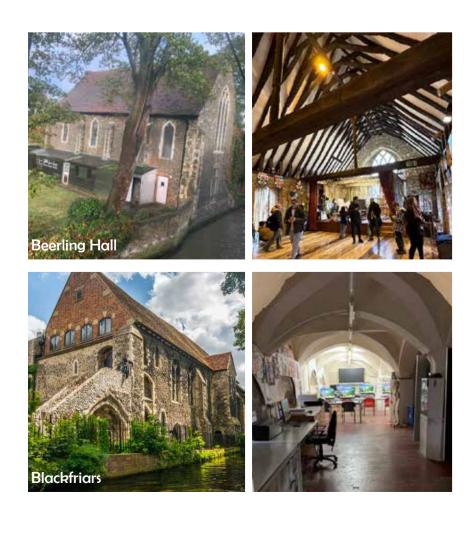
The collision of modernism and gothic architecture

Client : The King School **Brief** : New public facing arts hub occupying the remnants of the former Blackfriars Abbey 1260AD on the river Stour

Respecting history while facing the future:

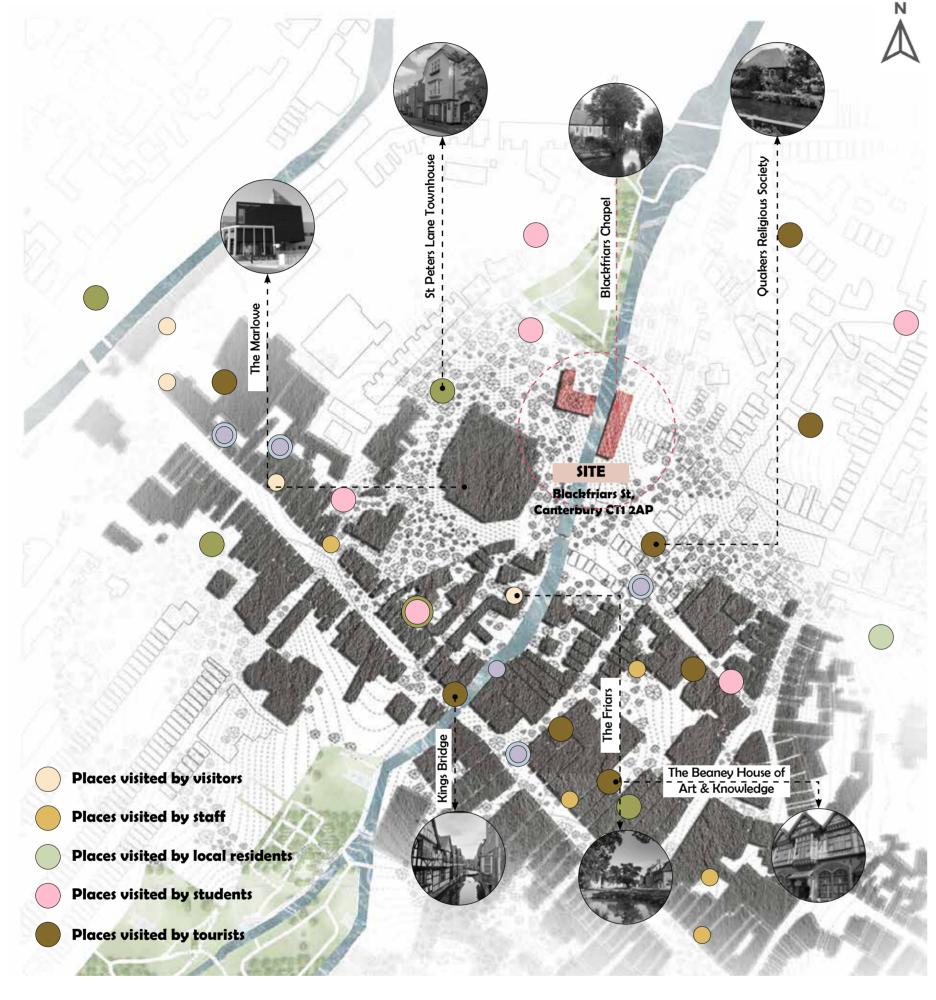
In the process of innovation, it is extremely important to respect our inherited history and culture. The collision between modernism and Gothic architecture is a dialog between history and modernity, tradition and innovation. This collision not only enriches the expression of any new form of architecture, but also provides us with a new perspective to re-examine and understand the art of traditional architecture.





MAPPING & BACKGROUND

User Group Path





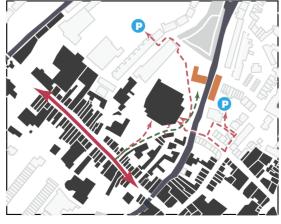
Public Building

Public buildings include Canterbury's main pedestrian street and several famous land-marks. The entire public building area extends from the northwest corner to the southeast corner.



Residential

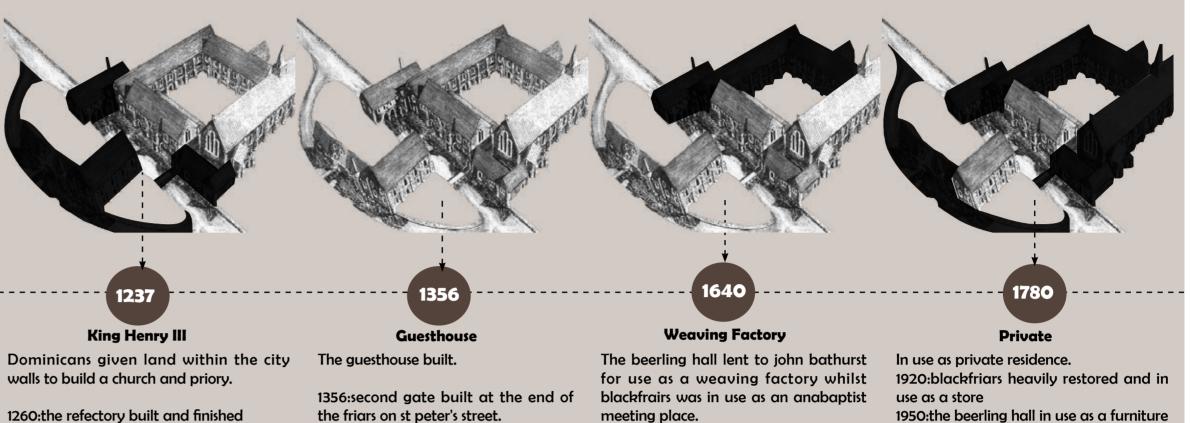
Residential buildings are located around high streets in the core area of Canterbury.



Traffic

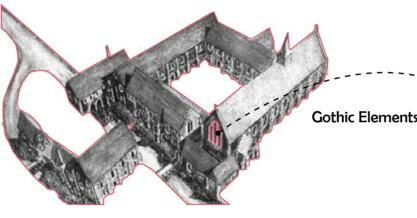
Most of the areas surrounding the project are pedestrian paths and a small number of lanes. Most people travel by foot, and the e-ntire city's main roads surround the entire area.

Historical Timeline

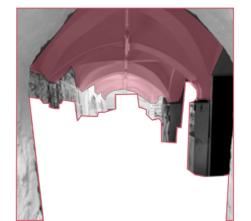


1260:the refectory built and finished

Design elements research O1: Style Study



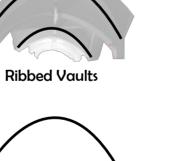
The Blackfriars is build in the gothic architectural style.

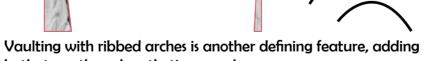


both strength and aesthetic appeal.



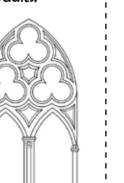








pointed arches are a hallmark of Gothic architecture, used extensively in doorways, windows, and vaults.



Pointed Arches

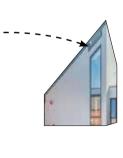
02: Material research



store

There is a kitchen that was later extended outside the building and can be removed to add new functional areas.





Surrounding street scenes: While much of Canterbury retains its historic character, some modern buildings and additions have been integrated. These often use glass and steel to contrast with the older materials, creating a dynamic architectural dialogue.





Nature stone

Red brick

Light-colored paint

Water

PROCESS & PLAN

Moodboard

Design should be sustainable and alive. It can grow new life while maintaining the old language as time changes. My goal is to give new life to old buildings. The new and old have a strong contrast, but also blend with each other.



Material Sustainability

Low carbon cement substitute:

Blast furnace slag cement: Utilizing blast furnace slag, a by-product of iron and steel production, as a partial cement substitute can reduce CO2 emissions. Fly ash: Fly ash produced during thermal power generation can be used as a partial substitute for cement, which not only Reduces the accumulation of waste, but also lowers the carbon footprint of concrete.

Silica Fume: As a microsilica powder, which is a by-product from the production of ferrosilicon alloys, it can improve the strength and durability of concrete. **Recycled Aggregate:**



New material





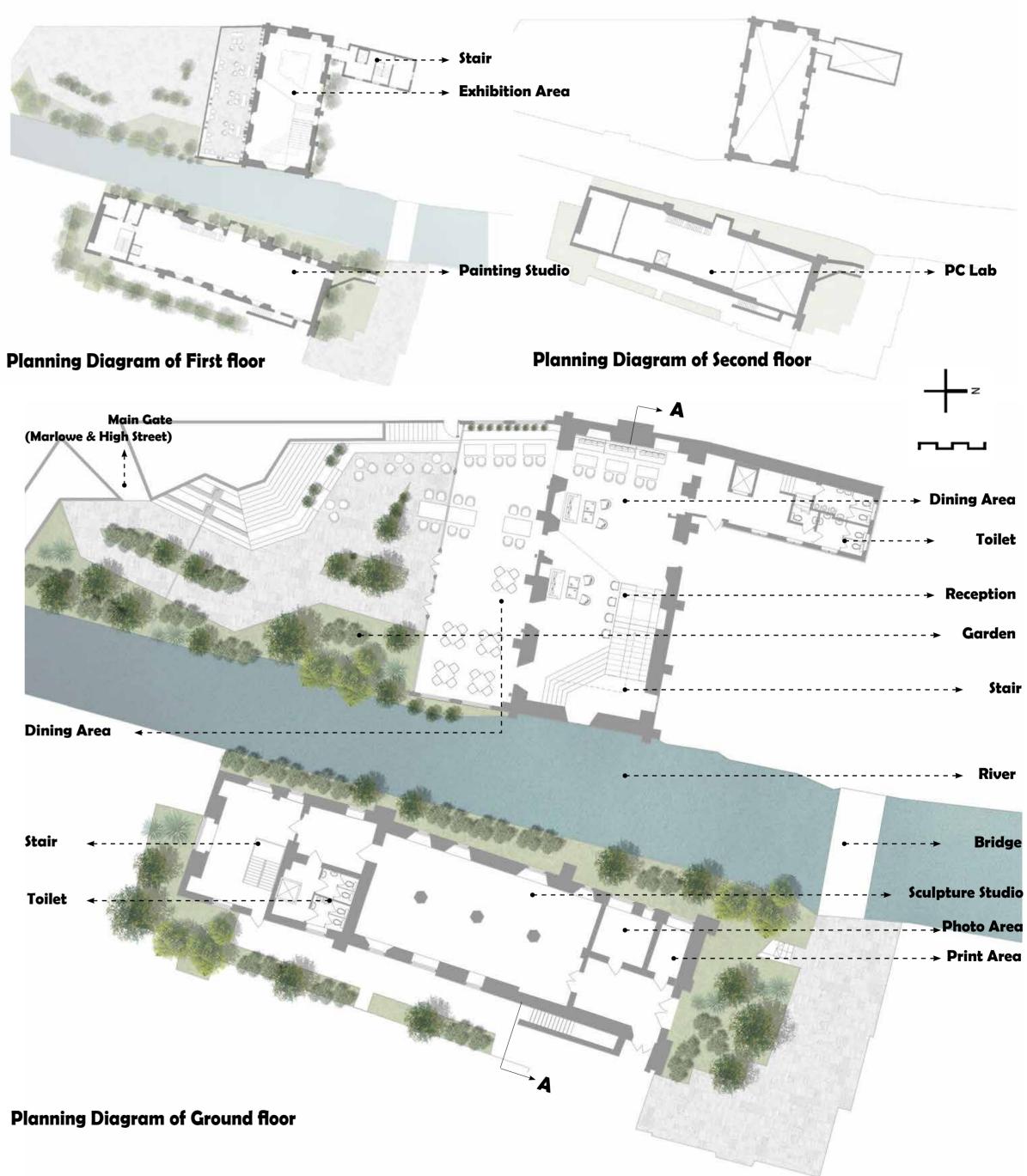
By learning from handmade models, I can better understand the original structural relationships and vitality of the building, so that I can conduct more indepth research and activate the vitality of the space.







PLAN



VISUALS+SECTIONS

Activities

the Marlowe theatre and the high street.

Add the functions of coffee shop Adding a bridge to connect the buildings on both sides of the river and exhibition hall to serve new art has developed the expanstion of groups and attract the public. the schools of art faciliets. ceyle 1100 The garden landscape Maintaining the existing art functions for the students. functions as an outdoor coffee and leisure exhibition hall and connects directly with



View of the 1st floor exhibition area



View of the coffee shop extension & out door theatre



Section A-A



Ground Floor - Coffee Shop Extension with cast coffered concrete celling



