

CB

Castle Turn On

Restoration of the Tahal Castle_Integra Arquitectura y Urbanismo S.L.

Archive Building Freiberg_AFF architekten

Moritzburg Museum Extension_Nieto Sobejano Arquitectos, S.L.

Astley Castle_Witherford Watson Mann Architects

Egremont Castle Performance Structure, Cumbria_Jean-Gilles Décosterd

Trancoso Castle_Gonçalo Byrne, Arquitectos Lda.

Restoration of the Castle in Chipiona, Cádiz_Paisaje y Memoria

Market Reinstated in Community

Beşiktaş Fish Market_Global Architectural Development

Renewal of the Barceloneta's Market_MiAS Arquitectes

Sarugaku_Akihisa Hirata Architecture Office

Redesign of the Viktualien Market Ingolstadt_Auer+Weber+Assoziierte

Dot Envelope_OFIS arhitekti

SITU Studio

293



Restoration of the Tahal Castle

Integra Arquitectura y Urbanismo S.L.

Tahal Castle dates back to the 14th century: it was built by the Arabs when the Nazari kingdom reigned in the south of the Iberian Peninsula. This remote and humble village was then in the frontier between Christians and Nazaris at a time when the Reconquest had progressed and the Arab kingdom was reduced to the small bastion of Andalusia. Tahal Castle was both a watch tower and a place where the local population took refuge during raids from their enemies.

After the fall of the Nazari kingdom the castle lost its main function and slowly deteriorated, subsequently falling in a state of dilapidation. The roof collapsed and as a result most of the interior floors and masonry walls did so.

The commission was to convert the Castle into a museum and a multipurpose space. In order to preserve the typological identity of the Castle, the architect reinstated floors, interior walls and the staircase following the traces of the pre-existing ones. Nevertheless, given the lack of accounts on its original layout, the design is not a reconstruction, but rather a contemporary and poetic rendering of the space that the building encloses.

The design also faces the material differentiation between the new insertions and the existing structure. To distinguish the remaining wooden floor slabs from those that are newly inserted, steel structure is used in the latter ones as well as in the roof trusses. This way the design tries to establish, in a poetic and subtle way, an entailment between both materialities creating a progressive transition between them.

It was also the architects aim to maintain the spatial quality that the ruined castle had before the conversion, when it was almost bare in the interior. Thus the floor slabs occupy the different levels partially, leaving a space of double and triple height that allows the contemplation of the generous void inside the castle. The staircase then becomes part of an "architectural promenade" that walks the visitor through the empty space upwards.

타할 성의 복원

타할 성의 역사는 14세기로 거슬러 올라간다. 이베리아 반도 남단을 나자리 왕국이 통치하던 시대에 아랍인들이 쌓아 올린 이 성은 기독교인들과 나자리인들 사이 국경 지역의 작은 마을에 위치한다. 기독교인들이 국토 탈환 운동으로 아랍 왕국의 영토가 안달루시아 근방으로 좁혀져 있었다.

타할 성은 망루이자 적의 침입시 지역 주민들의 피난처이기도 했다. 나자리 왕국이 몰락한 뒤에는 그 본래 기능을 상실하고 쇠락해 결국은 폐허가 되었다. 지붕뿐만 아니라 대부분의 바닥과 석조 벽도 무너져 내렸다.

이 프로젝트는 폐허가 된 성을 미술관과 다목적 공간으로 재탄생시키는 것이었다. 타할 성 고유의 특성을 살리기 위해, 건축가는 기존의 흔적을 따라 바닥, 내벽, 계단 등을 복원했다. 그러나 본래의 모습을 그대로 복원하기에는 예산이 부족했기 때문에, 내부 공간에 현대적이고 시적인 느낌을 가미했다.

또한 기존의 구조물과 새로 지어진 구조물이 재료로써 구별되도록 했다. 지붕 트러스와 같이 새로 추가된 부분에는 기존의 목재 바닥과 대조되는 철재를 사용하였다. 이로써 우리는 옛 것과 새 것의 의미를 함께 담는 동시에 점진적인 변화를 이끌어 낼 수 있었다.

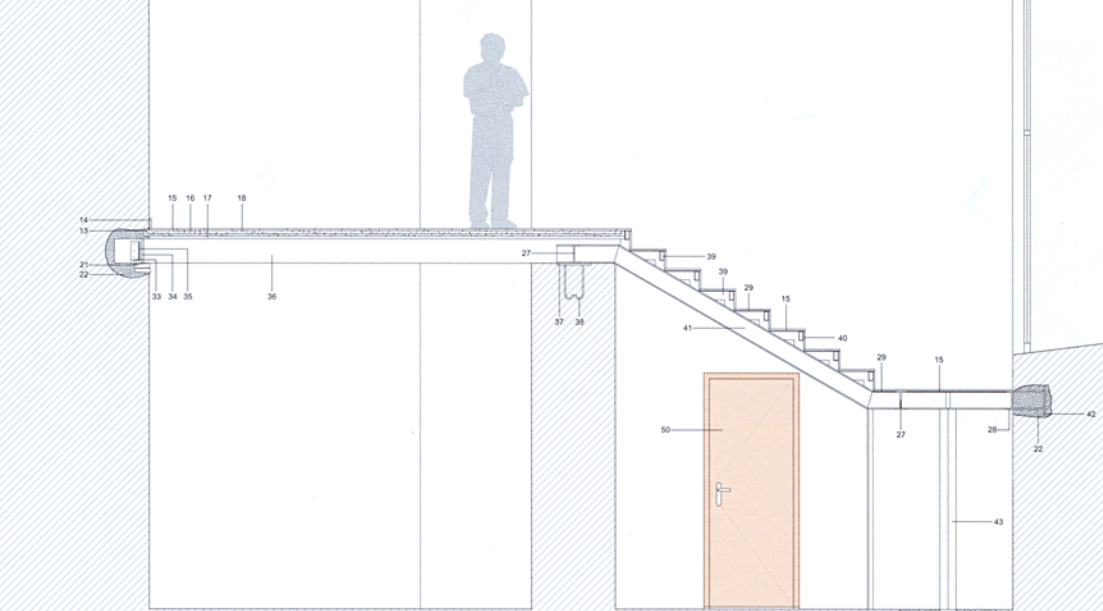
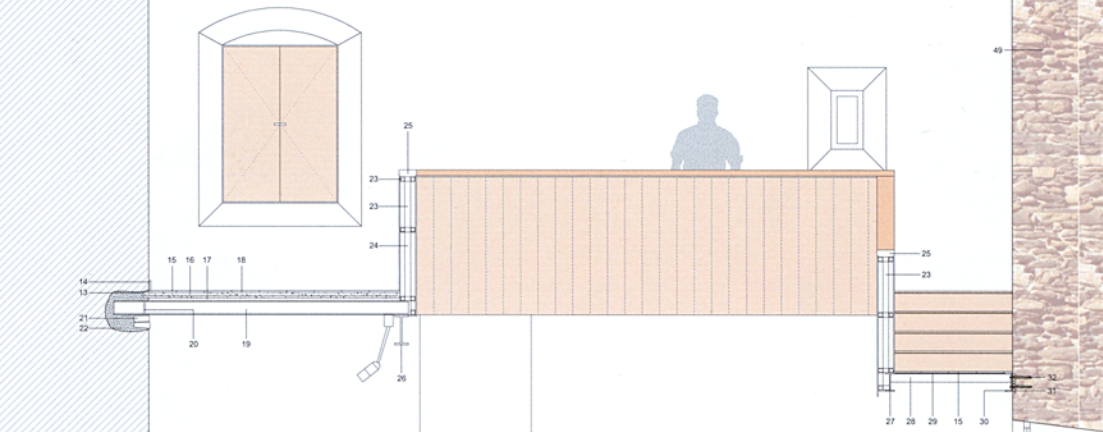
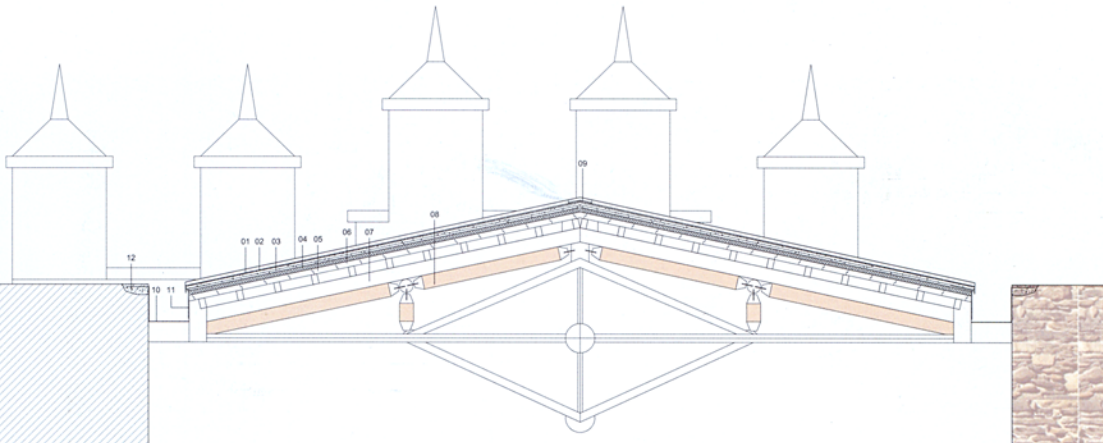
건축가가 목표로 했던 또 한 가지는 폐허가 된 옛 성이 처음에 간직하고 있었던 공간적 특징을 그대로 되살려 내는 것이었다. 내부에 남아 있는 것이 없는 상황에서 프로젝트가 진행되었다. 일부 바닥의 높이를 달리하고 성 내부의 넓은 빈 공간은 그대로 남겨두어 높이가 2, 3층에 달하는 수직 공간이 생겼다. 계단은 "건축적 산책로"의 역할을 하는 계단을 설치하여 방문객들이 텅 빈 공간을 걸어 올라가며 주위를 둘러볼 수 있도록 하였다.



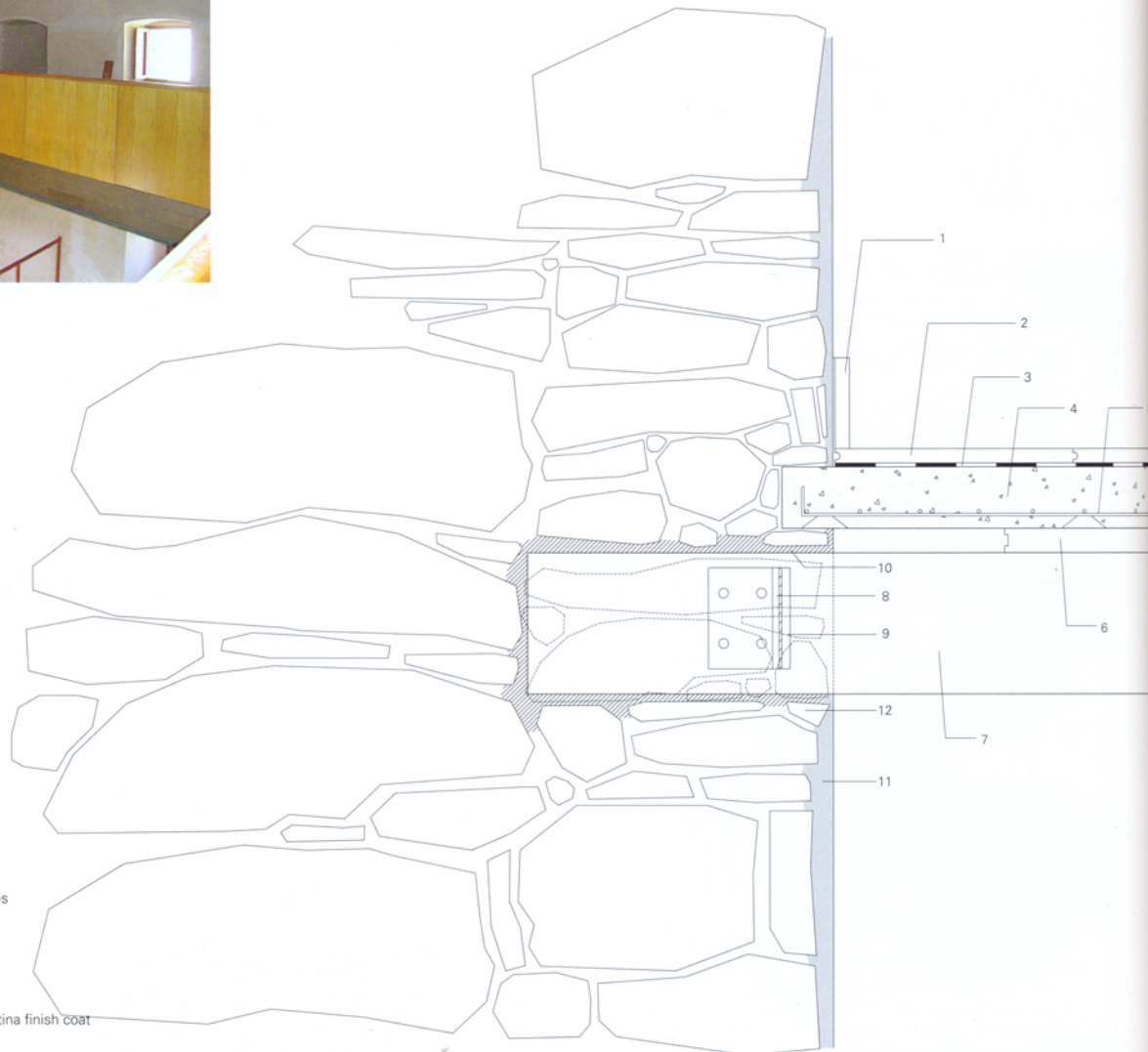
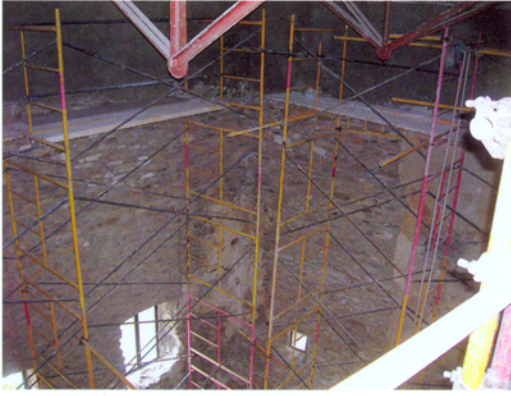
Architect: Luis Castillo Villegas
Project team: Esther Puente Asuero,
Daniel Lopez Martinez
Civil engineer: Luis Hervas Lopez
Quantity surveyor: Luis Hervas Lopez
Structural engineer: Satec Ingenieros S.L.
Lighting engineer: Lledo S.L.
Services engineer: Jose Luis Cuenca
Contractor: Alberto Dominguez Restauracion
de Monumentos S.A.
Client: Consejería de Cultura, la Junta de
Andalucia
Location: Plaza Mayor, Tahal, Almeria, Spain
Photograph: ©Fernando Alda





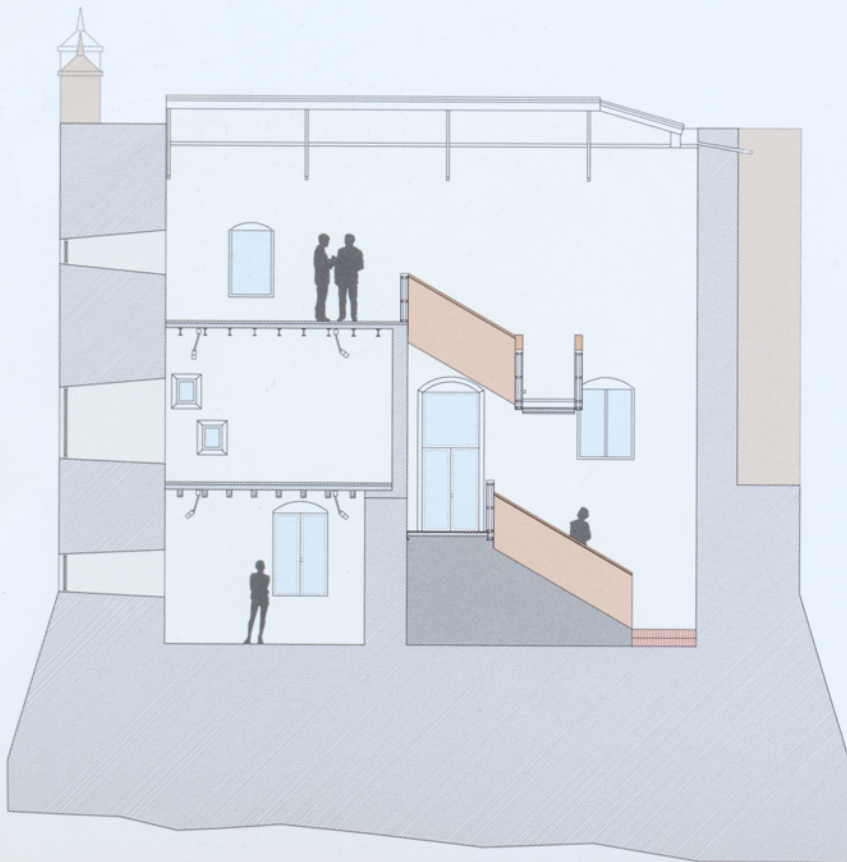


- | | | | |
|---|--|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 1mm roof sheeting 2. felt underlay over bituminous paint 3. 30mm concrete constructional topping 4. 50mm polystyrene board insulation 5. 500/200/30mm timber boarding 6. 100/160mm wood common rafter 7. 150/150mm wood purlin 8. wood and steel roof truss 9. zinc roof capping 10. zinc gutter 11. lead cover flashing 12. lead cover flashing tucked and wedged into groove in masonry wall 13. structural concrete slab built 50mm | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> into masonry wall 14. iroco wood skirting board 15. iroco wood floor boarding 16. structural concrete slab, reinforcements 4mm. 17. 25mm wood boards 18. moisture barrier 6mm plastic sheeting 19. steel I-section beam 120mm deep 20. steel flat welded into 19 21. stacked stone masonry wall 22. slacked lime mortar 23. 40/40/3 Steel RHS 24. iroco wood board 25. solid iroco wood handrail | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 26. steel I-section beam 260mm deep 27. steel I-section beam 160mm deep 28. steel U-section beam 160mm deep 29. 5mm steel flat 30. steel U-section beam 140mm deep 31. slacked lime mortar flashing 32. HSV stud anchor 33. 80/80/8 Steel L-section beam 34. 15mm wood board 35. 110/70 steel flat flat 36. wood bearer 37. steel slab bassplate 38. holding down bolts 39. 80/40/3 Steel RHS | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 40. iroco wood raiser and steep 41. steel U-section 160mm deep staircase carriage 42. 250/100/12 flat plate welded 43. double steel U-section beam 140 deep 44. brick flooring 45. reinforced concrete pad foundation 46. reinforcements bars 47. heavy duty spacer 48. concrete base for foundation 49. existing masonry wall 50. solid timber core flush door |
|---|--|--|---|



1. iroco wood skirting board
2. 25mm thick iroco wood floating floor
3. moisture barrier 6mm plastic sheeting
4. structural concrete slab
5. reinforcements 4mm diameter at 300 centres
6. 15mm tinted pine wood board
7. 100/70/30mm tinted pine wood bearer
8. 80/80/8 steel L-section beam
9. 110/70 steel flat welded to L-section beam
10. slacked lime mortar
11. slacked lime mortar finish : two coats and patina finish coat
12. stacked stone masonry wall





section A-A'



