

PROJECT ARCHITECTURE DESIGN

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The Klisura monastery is a spiritual complex which is 6 miles from Berkovitsa and 52 miles from Sofia far. It is isolated from another surrounding build-up area. It is a calmy place where people can find silent and rest and innoxiate their souls in meditations. This is a value which can initiative new growth of monastery in quickly movement of the world - therefore has to be listed.

The new vision of monastery has to find balance between spiritual and wordly life. The new functional concept of monastery designed by group of master plan has an idea to solve „spiritual soul“ of monastery inside area and to create new „life“ area closed the monastery. This „life“ area oriented around new square is created mostly by new architectural structures (houses, pergolas and shelters) except one old house of existing barn. Therefore it was a task of our group to adaptate this old barn to new functional use in balance with traditional architecture of monastery.

Inventory

The necessary steps of the work of our group were to analyze the traditional architecture in Klisura monastery (the church architecture and secular architecture), to measure and analyze the old barn (our main subject of interest) and to design the adaptation of the old barn into new functional use. Following the master plan there was a vision to design craft room, gallery and accomodation for tourists in the old barn.

In our proposal we are designing the zoning of the old barn: the cultural zone on the first floor and the accomodation zone on the second floor. The zoning is based on placement of the house - the cultural centre situated on the first floor can be open to the square, the accomodation part on the second floor is oriented to calmy place and should have eleven units for accomodation with own sanitary facilities.

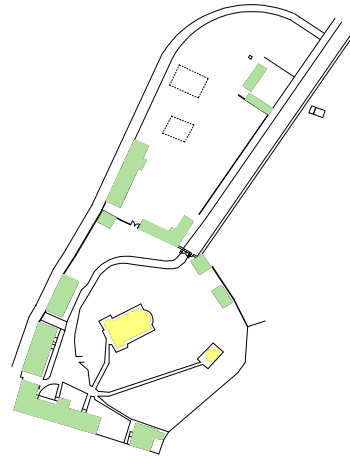
The construction of the building is suitable for open space utilization on the first floor - it is possible to situate the craft room and gallery without radical changes there. The functional change on the second floor request some constructional changes in architecture including the change of framework.

Analysis

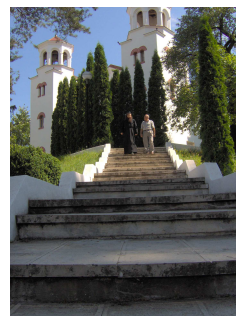
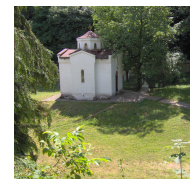
In the Klisura monastery complex there are buildings representing church architecture and secular architecture (pic.1). These two building categories have some equal signs (based on local regional conditions and traditions) and also different signs (because of different functional use).

Analylis of the church architecture:

The church and the chapel represents the church architecture in the Klisura monastery. For the church architecture is typical the use of religious symbols.



Pic. 1: The Klisura monastery complex: yellow- the church architecture (church and chapel) green - the secular architecture



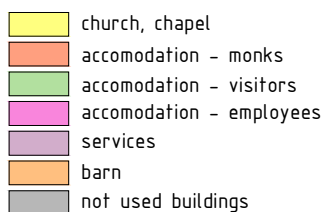
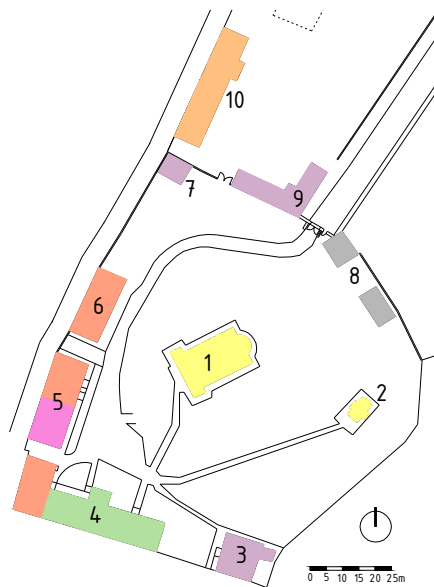
Pic. 2: The church and the chapel in the Klisura monastery and the symbols of the church

The church is situated on the hill – stairs going to the church symbolize the way to god. The chapel and the cemetery are situated in calm place. Except symbol of placement there are another symbols of Christian religion in the architecture design: the floor plan shape, the facade shape, use of cupola, arcs, windows and doors shape, coloured paintings.

For correct proposal of monastery architecture is necessary to design all buildings in consideration of using the symbols: the religious symbols can be used only in the church architecture, not in the houses of secular architecture.

The church architecture in monastery has white masonry walls and red ceramic roof. This material solution is also typical for secular architecture because of regional material conditions.

Analysis of the secular architecture:



Pic. 3: The monastery complex - the situation of the nowadays monastery use

There is the nowadays functional use of Klisura monastery presented on picture 4 there. In the centre of monastery is situated church architecture (1-church, 2-chapel), around the the walls circumscribing the monastery inside area are situated houses of secular architecture. There are following buildings of secular architecture in the monastery complex (picture 4):

- 3 – library – in reconstruction

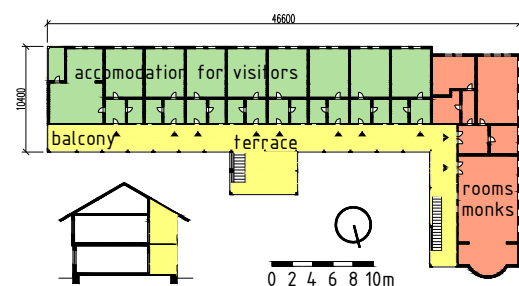
- 4 – accommodation house used by visitors for accommodation and a small part of the house is used by monks like a chapel
- 5 – accommodation house used by monks and employees
- 6 – house used by monks
- 7 – toilets – new building
- 8 – not used houses (bad technical conditions)
- 9 – restaurant
- 10 – the old barn

The houses 4, 5, 6 are now used like accommodation houses (for monks, visitors, employees). The houses 3 and 7 are not used now – there are in reconstruction and afterwards house 3 will be used like a library, house 7 like toilets for visitors of monastery area. Houses 8 are not used now despite of strategic placement to the entrance to monastery, in house 9 is restaurant. House 10 is the old barn.

The house of secular architecture in monastery complex have masonry walls and ceramic roof. The bases of the socle is of the same material. The lining of the socle is of the same material. The windows and doors are originally made of wood, likewise the for secular monastery architecture typical balconies and terraces. Also the rails, stairs and framework are made of wood, too. For preservation of monastery authenticity is necessary to leave this material base unchanged in old part of monastery and also design the new structure of monastery using the same principles.

Taking into consideration that the main task of our group was to adaptate old barn into new function (including accommodation function), the next analyses are aimed to houses 4,5,6 with accommodation utilization:

- **house 4 (numbering according to pic. 3)**



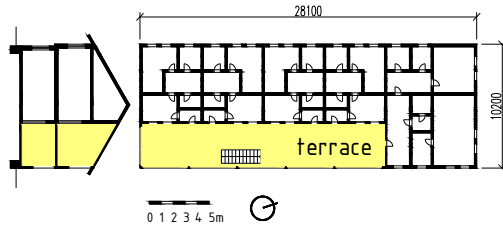
Pic. 4: The second floor and the schematic section of the house Nr.4: yellow-balcony and terrace, green- accommodation for visitors, red- rooms for monks /chapel/

House Nr.4 is a brick two-storey house with ceramic hipped roof. The wooden balcony and terrace given to the house typical character. It is used like an accommodation house for visitors. Small part of house is also used by monks like

a chapel - this part has specific ornamental religious decoration around the door. This is a symbol of church architecture.

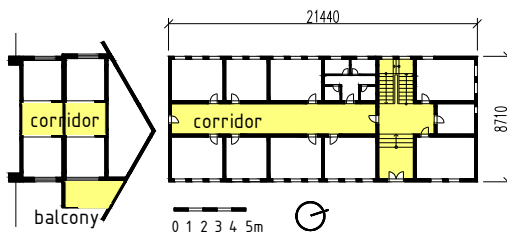
▪ **house 5 (numbering according to pic. 3)**

House Nr.5 is a two-storey brick house with ceramic hipped roof and wooden terrace. Now it is used like an accommodation house for monks and employees. Like in the house Nr.4 there is also ornamental religious decoration around the doors where monks live.



Pic. 5: The schematic section and the second floor of the house Nr.5: yellow-balcony and terrace, white- accomodation for monks and employees

▪ **house 6 (numbering according to pic. 3)**



Pic. 6: The schematic section and the second floor of the house Nr.5: yellow-balcony and terrace, white- accomodation for monks

House Nr.6 is a two-storey brick house with ceramic hipped roof. The horizontal corridor is situated inside the building. The wooden balcony on the second floor open the rooms to exterior, but it has no corridor function /this is the difference in comparison to houses Nr.4 and Nr.5/.

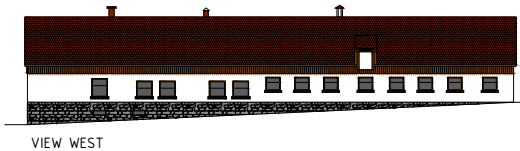
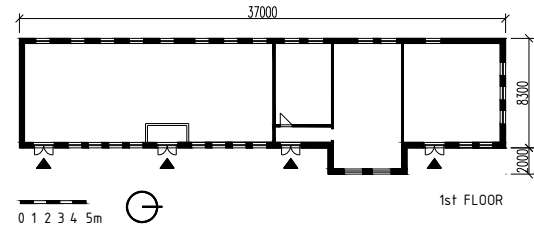
▪ **house 10 – the old barn (pic.7)**

The old barn is a two-storey brick house with double-sloping ceramic roof and external bearing walls. The others walls don't have bearing function – this is important detection usefull for designing.

The measure of the ground floor is about 37x8,3m. The first floor is used now for breeding of domestic animals, the second floor (loft) is used for straw storage.

The barn has four gates oriented to the courtyard on the east. The windows have different measure.

The colour of the facade is white, around the gates are green surfaces. The lining of the socle is made of stone.



Pic. 7: The first floor, schematic section and views of the old barn

Design

Adaptation of the old barn

The old barn is used now for breeding of domestic animals. The area around the barn is not used now. The new functional vision of this area proposed in master plan is changing this unused area into second centre of monastery. As a result of area revitalization the old barn has also to be integrated to the new area structure. The functional use of this building is changing – from barn to cultural and accomodation centre. This has to be done in relation to old house function. Therefore the cultural centre /situated on the ground floor/ is designed like an open space for crafts /where visitors can see typical crafts of the region/ and gallery. This new functional use is in balance with old function and traditions – so the architectural impress can be kept. The entrance to the craft working room and the gallery is designed from the entrance hall. In summer it is also possible to open craft working room to the square to refresh the centre with traditions and to bring it near to people.

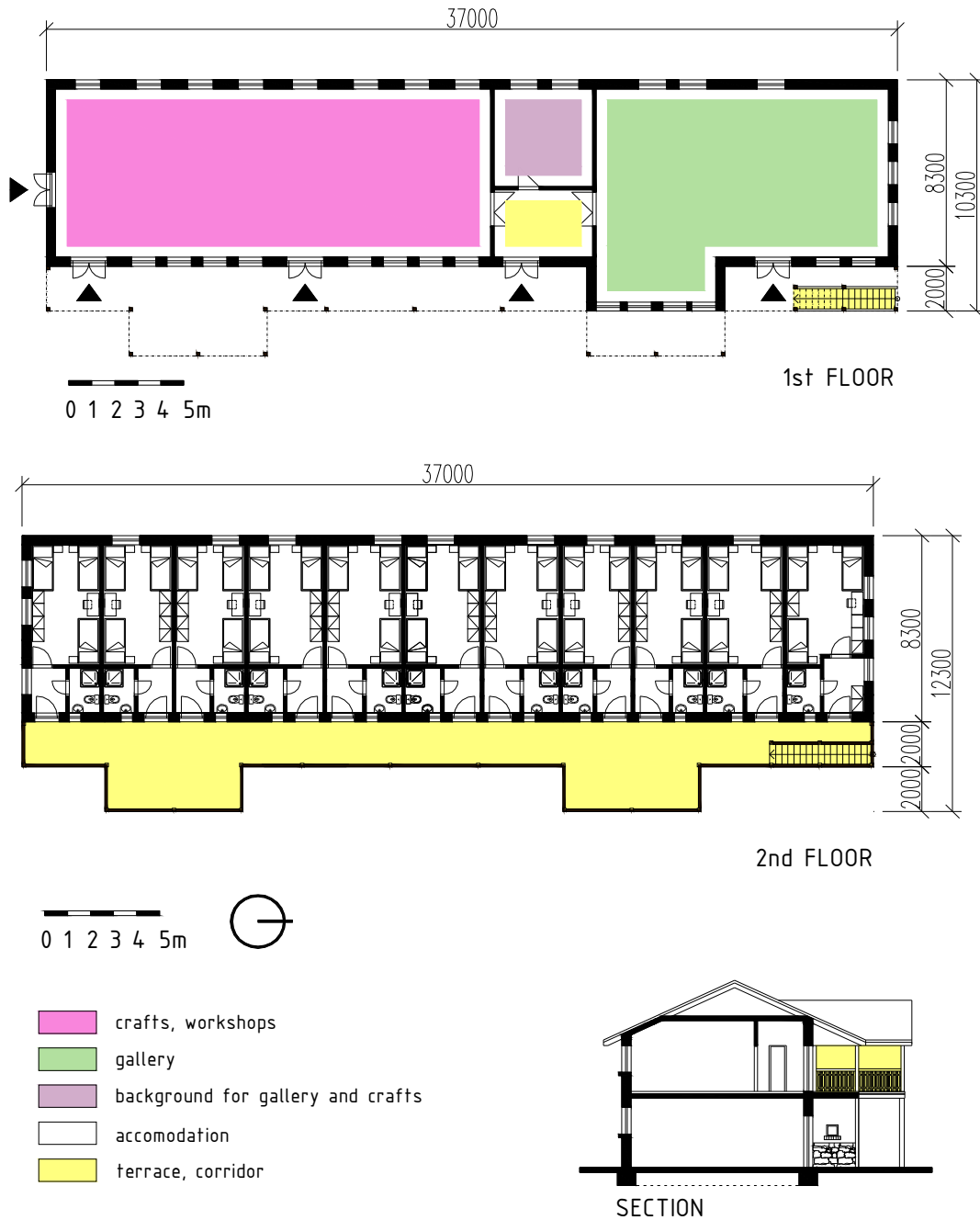
On the second floor is designed an accomodation part for visitors. There is 11 accomodation units there. Every accomodation unit has a room, foyer and a bathroom. The entrance to every accomodation unit is from a terrace. This is a typical sign of secular architecture in the monastery therefore it is

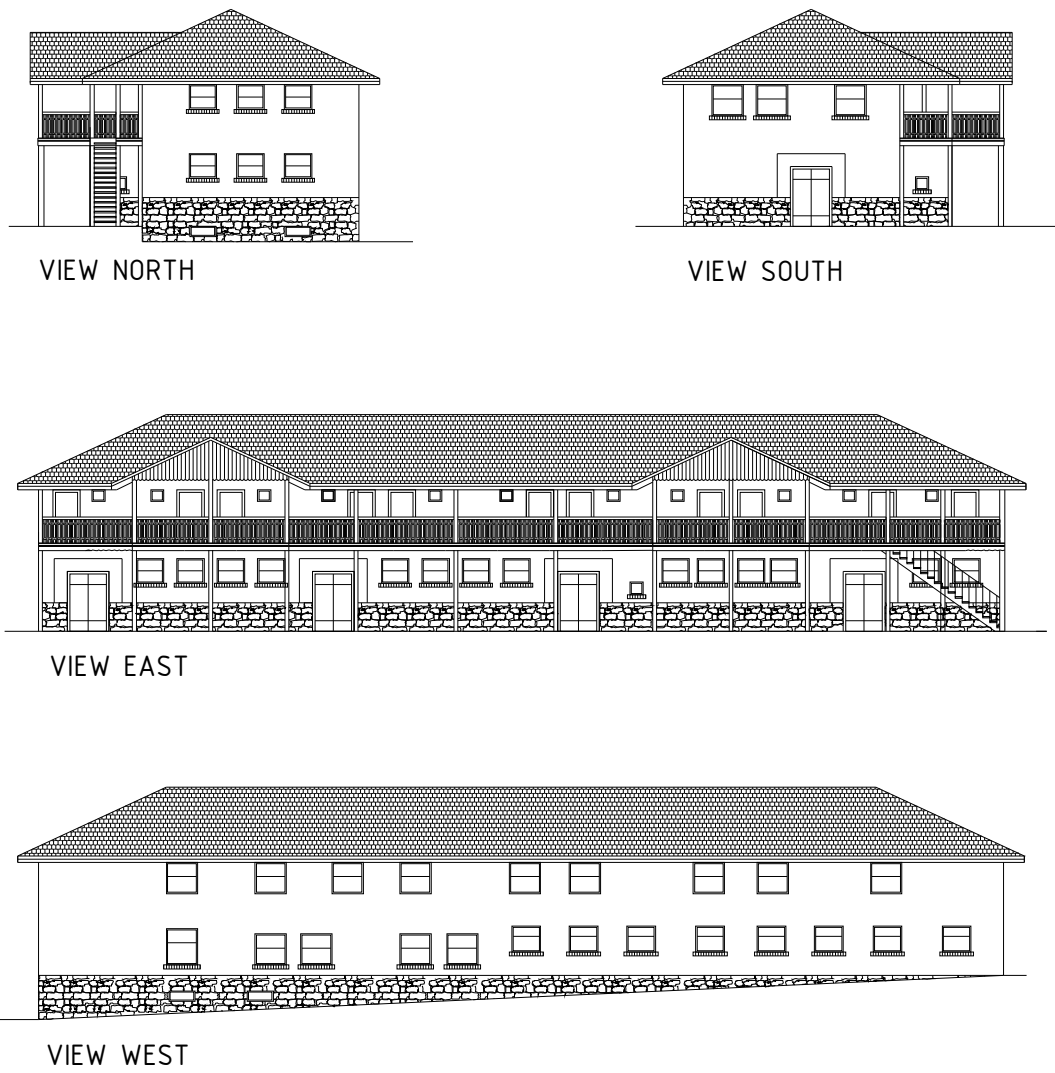
used in design of the centre. (the analyse of house 4, 5 and 6).

The house is designed like a brick construction with hipped roof and wooden terrace construction on the wooden columns. The width of the balcony is 2m, in 2 parts is increasing to 4m to create terraces- typical signs of secular architecture of monastery. The design of the rail is the same like in house 6 – detail pic. 10.

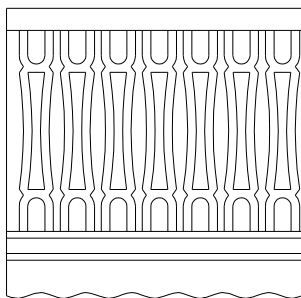
The new function of the building asks for new frame solution. The external bearing walls on the second floor have to be higher than in the old barn.

Pic. 8: The design of the old barn adaptation: first floor, second floor, schematic section





Pic. 9: The design of the old barn adaptation: views



Pic. 10: The design of the rail of the old barn adaptation