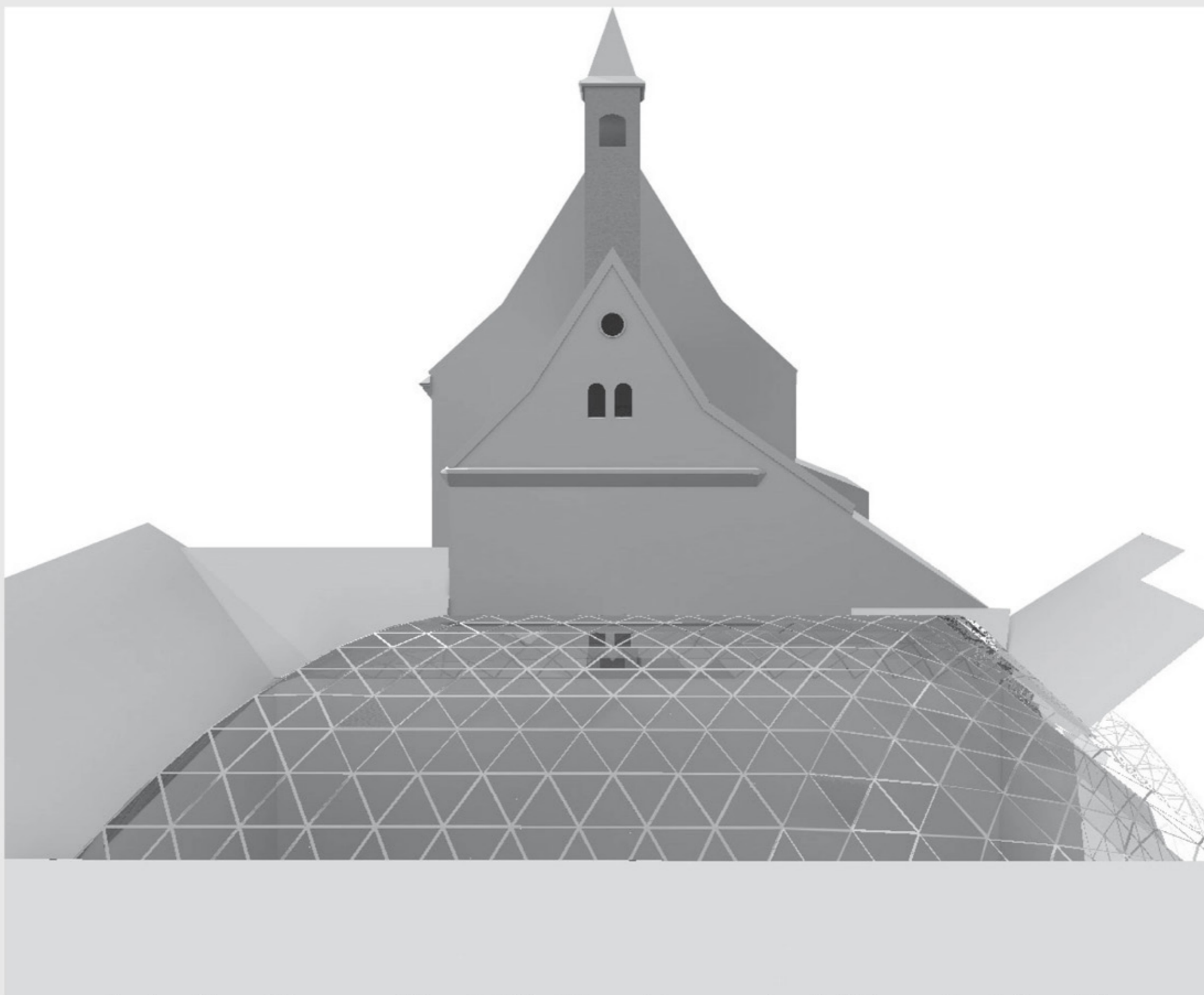


Diploma project, Faculty of Architecture, Czech Technical University, Prague
Summer semester 2015



Diploma Project Supervisor : Prof. Ing. Arch. Akad. Arch. Vaclav Girska
Ustav Pamatkove Pece 15114

Restoration of the area of the abolished Capuchin monastery in Zakupy, Czech Republic

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AUTHOR OF THE DIPLOMA WORK / DIPLOMA PROJECT : Cécilia CARDINAUD	
Academic Year 2014/2015, Summer Semester	
TITLE OF THE DIPLOMA WORK / DIPLOMA PROJECT (IN CZECH LANGUAGE) OBNOVA PROSTORU ZRUŠENÉHO KAPUCINSKEHO KLASTERA V ZAKUPECH	
TITLE OF THE DIPLOMA WORK / DIPLOMA PROJECT (IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE) RESTORATION OF THE AREA OF THE ABOLISHED CAPUCHIN MONASTERY IN ZAKUPY	
LANGUAGE OF THE DIPLOMA WORK / DIPLOMA PROJECT: ENGLISH	
Diploma Work / Diploma Project Supervisor	Ustav Pamatkove Pece 15114 Prof. Ing. Arch. Akad. Arch. Vaclav Girsá
Diploma Work / Diploma Project Opponent	
Key Words (Czech)	Kapucinsky klaster, kulturni centrum, citliva dostavba, atrium
Annotation (Czech)	Projekt se skládá z obnovy prostoru zrušeného kapucinského kláštera v Zákupěch (Česká republika) s cílem znovu integrovat tuto budovu uvnitř tohoto města, jeho činnosti a infrastruktury. Návrh, tím, že respektuje stávající struktury budovy a s přihlédnutím k prostorové vlastnosti a charakteristiky každého jiného prostoru má dát nový smysl k této budově.
Annotation (English)	The project consists of the restoration of the area of the abolished Capuchin monastery in Zakupy (Czech Republic) in order to reintegrate the building complex inside this town, its activities and infrastructures. The proposition, by respecting the existing structure of the building and taking into account spatial qualities and characteristics of each different space has to give a new sense to this building complex.

The Author's Declaration

I declare that I have elaborated the submitted diploma work / diploma project independently and that I have stated all the used information sources in coherence with the "Methodological Instruction for Ethical Preparation of University Final Works".

(The complete text of the methodological instruction is available for download on <http://www.fa.cvut.cz/En>)

In Prague on25/05/2015.....Signature of the Diploma Project Author

This document is an essential and obligatory part of the diploma project / portfolio / CD.



24-02-2015

Master Follow-up Degree Programme
Czech Technical University in Prague, Faculty of Architecture

2/ DIPLOMA WORK / DIPLOMA PROJECT ASSIGNMENT

Master Follow-up Degree Programme

Name and Surname: Bc. Cécilia Cardinaud

Date of Birth: 15/04/89

Academic Year / Semester: 2015 / 10 Semester

Department number / name: 15114 Ustav Pamatkové Pece

Diploma Work / Diploma Project Supervisor: Prof. Ing. Arch. Akad. Arch.

Vaclav Girsá

Diploma Work / Diploma Project Theme: Restoration of the area of the abolished Capuchin monastery in Zakupy

Diploma Work / Diploma Project Assignment:

1/ Description of the diploma project assignment and the expected solution objective

The project consists of the reconversion of the ancient Capuchins convent situated in the city of Zakupy in Czech Republic. The proposition will give the opportunity to the convent to be used again. So, the idea is also to reintegrate this building which is not used anymore inside the town and be an active part of it. The proposition should carefully respect the existing structure and remove as less as possible the actual space division. The ancient Capuchins convent is partly damaged. Indeed, the cloister and the spaces implemented around have been seriously damaged during time and they are not easily accessible. The whole floor situated around the cloister is not existing anymore. The proposition has to give a new sense to this whole building complex by stressing the remaining structure and probably rebuilding the first floor of the cloister in order to come closer to the original logic layout.

2/ A specified building programme shall be included in the assignment.

The town of Zakupy is situated in the Northern part of Czech Republic near of Ceska Lipa. The idea is to implement a programme which will be in the continuity with the original one. It means uses mostly linked with the idea of working spaces and meditation. The second idea is to develop the concept of modular spaces to bring the opportunity to enrich the programme, its mixity and the relations in between those uses. Those new uses implemented inside the convent should respect as much as possible the existing structure in order to keep visible the original structure and they should also stress and be in accordance with the particularity of each type of space. The old complex of the Capuchins convent in Zakupy will be transformed into a multifunctional cultural area. It means the programme will contain a reading room, space for concert, meetings room, banqueting spaces, exhibition spaces, children's activity rooms and technical areas. As mentioned before, those uses will be combined in the area.

3/ Description of the final result, outputs and scale of elaboration

Please refer to the following sentences written in Czech :

Výkres širších urbanistických vztahů (1:1000 – 1:5000), návrhová situace v měřítku (1:200 – 1:500), půdorysy, řezy, pohledy (1:50 – 1:200), půdorysy s vyznačením stavebních úprav (1:50 – 1:100), vybrané architektonické detaily (1:10 – 1:20).

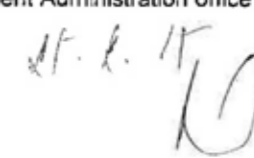
Diplomová práce bude obsahovat vizualizace (exteriéru a interiéru, cca šest záběrů), fyzický model (1:50 – 1:500), průvodní zprávu v obvyklém členění a rozsahu (zadání, orientační SHP, širší vztahy, stavební program, kapacity a provoz, technická infrastruktura, architektonické a konstrukční řešení). Veškeré části diplomního projektu budou odevzdaný dle dané vyhlášky, tj. portfolio ve formátu A3 dva výtisky, CD s projektem, prohlášení diplomanta, zadání, plachty ve formátu A1 na výstavu diplomových prací.

Date and Signature of the Student 27/02/15

Date and Signature of the Diploma Work / Diploma Project Supervisor 27.2.15

Date and Signature of the Dean of FA CTU registered by the Student Administration office





The building complex of the Capuchin monastery

The following project consists of the restoration of the area of the former Capuchin monastery situated in the town of Zakupy. It is situated in the Northern part of Czech Republic near of the town of Ceska Lipa, in the region of Liberec. It has been built on the Northern border of the town of Zakupy. The former Capuchin monastery is composed of one important building complex inserted into a park surrounded by blind stone walls. This building complex includes a church, house for pilgrins, courtyard with a cloister and spaces such as refectory, kitchen, storages, monks' cells.

The Capuchin monastery is accessible by a long allee bordered by rows of trees leading directly to the entrance of the church and the entrance of the monastery. The church facade has been designed without any bell tower. Its entrance has been placed in the axis and the wooden portal is topped by a stone carved pediment. It is also characterized by two vertical openings framing a painting which has already disappeared. Above it, a small oculus is making the transition with the higher part composed of three groups of doubled arched windows surrounding a cross.

The church of the Capuchin monastery of Zakupy has a typical layout. It is divided into two main areas. The first one is a rectangular wide nave and the second one is its extension as a narrower chancel.

The entrance to the monastery is situated next to the one of the church. It is leading directly to the heart of the convent through a long corridor bordered by small square windows. At the beginning of the corridor was situated a small construction for pilgrins. Its roof is not visible anymore and only the wall making transition from the plot and the public space remains with some bedrocks of the former walls.

The corridor is leading to the courtyard of the monastery surrounded by a cloister. The Northern and Southern part were covered by small wooden constructions. Small stone walls are separating this covered area from the courtyard. The Western and Eastern parts consist of rows of four arches. Those small wooden constructions has been completely destroyed and only the small stone walls are remaining.

The northern part of the cloister leads to a vaulted area made of stones and bricks for the vaulting.

The eastern part of the cloister was leading to the former kitchen and its adjoining spaces. This part has been seriously damaged and only some parts of several walls are remaining.

The southern part of the cloister was leading to the refectory and its adjoining spaces. It has also been seriously damaged and it is hardly accessible.

The first floor of the monastery which was mainly composed of monks' cells has been completely destroyed and is not accessible anymore. Only exterior walls with their openings are remaining and showing the facade layout.

One part of the basement situated on the North-eastern corner is still accessible from the outside of the building complex.

Assignment and solution objective

The project consists of the restoration of the ancient Capuchin monastery situated in the town of Zakupy. The implementation of a new use inside the former monastery will give to it an opportunity to be used again. One of the task is to reintegrate the building complex inside the town of Zakupy, its activities and infrastructures. Indeed, it has to be considered as an active part of the town and as a complementary component to what is already existing in order to enrich it and widen the possibilities offered by the town.

Moreover, a Capuchin monastery implies a characteristic layout and a variety of different types of spaces. Therefore, it is important to take it into account while designing and making a proposition for a new design. The proposition should carefully respect the existing structure and remove as less as possible the actual space division in order to keep visible the understanding of the space and its layout.

However, the Capuchin monastery is partly damaged and the first floor has been almost completely destroyed. This can be taken as an opportunity to evaluate what could be replaced and what should be rebuild.

Finally, the most important is that the proposition, by respecting the existing structure and taking into account spatial qualities and characteristics of each different space has to give a new sense to this building complex.

Concept

The idea is to reinsert the building complex into the town of Zakupy by transforming it as an active part of it. It should be taken as a complementary component to the already existing structures and even as an essential element of the town functioning. This new interaction with the town infrastructures and activities will be allowed through the new use of the building complex. Indeed, its program should be connected with the existing infrastructures offered by the town, enrich them and complete them.

On the other hand, because of its previous use, the former Capuchin monastery is isolated from its surroundings. The other task will be to open more the building to its close surroundings such as its park. This will be allowed through the strengthening of the West-East axis of the buiding complex by the implementation of a new entrance on its Eastern facade. The two existing gates will be used as two entrances to the park enhancing its connection to the immediate surroundings and facilitating its access.

Then, the former Capuchin monastery is offering wide range of different spaces having each their own spatial qualities and characteristics. The new program should respect this variety of spaces

and be thought in accordance with the offered possibilities. Indeed, five different areas have been noticed, having each their own different values and which should be stressed by an appropriate function. Those spaces include the church and its annexes, the cloister and its courtyard, the vaulted space on the Northern part of the cloister, the refectory and its adjoining spaces and the first floor with the former monks' cells.

The program

The building complex of the former Capuchin monastery will be reconverted into a multifunctional cultural center. The program will incorporate a western and eastern entrance, a space for concerts/lectures and its annexes, a reading room and its adjoining spaces, an exhibition space, a restaurant and its adjoining spaces, art classrooms and areas that it implies.

Groundfloor :

Western entrance (1) :

- reception : 40 m²
- restroom : 15 m²
- restroom : 7 m²
- cleaning storage : 7 m²

Space for concerts/lectures (2) :

- auditorium : 202 m²
- stage : 36 m²
- cloakroom : 27 m²
- lodges/space for rehearsal : 46 m²
- restroom : 8 m²

Restaurant (3) :

- restaurant : 93 m²
- kitchen : 35 m²
- storage : 10 m²
- cold storage : 10 m²
- cloakroom and restroom : 23 m²
- space for garbages : 7 m²
- terrace : 136 m²
- storage : 15 m²

Eastern entrance (4) :

- reception : 39 m²
- restroom : 8 m²
- cleaning storage : 9 m²
- restroom : 25 m²

Reading room (5) :

- reading room : 194 m²

- shelving : 79 m²
- access to online catalog : 13 m²
- storage for books : 60 m²

Exhibition space (6) :
- exhibition space : 67 m²

Technical space (7) :
- boiler room : 25 m²

First floor :

Art classrooms :

- art classroom for children of 8-9 years old : 68 m²
storage 12 m²
- art classroom for children of 8-9 years old : 63 m²
storage 16 m²
- computer area : 35 m²
- art classroom for children 6-7 years old : 65 m²
reading room : 29 m²
- art classroom for children from 10 years old : 118 m²
computer room : 57 m²
- restroom : 40 m²
- teacher room : 33 m²
restroom : 3 m²
- cleaning storage : 7 m²

Basement :

Storages :
- storage area : 158 m²
- storage area : 102 m²

Architectural design

The multifunctional cultural center is organized around two main entrances inside the building complex. The first one is situated on the western facade at the exact position of the previous entrance of the Capuchin monastery. The second entrance has been created on the Eastern facade.

The park is accessible from the two existing gates which has been kept, one situated on the Western part and the other one on the Southern part. Visitors can arrive from both entrances and park their car either on the Northern part of the park and reach the center through the Western entrance either park their car in front of the Eastern entrance and reach the center through this entrance. A covered bike storage has been implemented at the entrance of the Western gate and another bike storage is available in front of the

Eastern entrance.

The church has been transformed in a space for concerts where can also take place lectures. An entrance situated on the Northern facade of the church has been made specially for the lecturers and musicians from which they reach a cloakroom then, a space for rehearsal serving also as a small lodge and a restroom. The audience reach the church through the public entrance situated on the Western facade where has been also placed the reception, its adjoining spaces and restrooms.

From this Western entrance, a corridor is leading people to the reading room placed in the former courtyard and cloister. A glazed roof has been designed in order to keep the former atmosphere, provide a sufficient amount of light and keep the view on the church facade. The cloister is mainly used for shelving and the courtyard itself as a reading room where an employee is in charge of its running. Other areas required for this reading room are placed in its proximity such as area for online catalog access, storage area and an area with computers.

The Northern aisle of this cloister composed of a vaulted area is used as an exhibition space where can take place temporary exhibitions concerning the history of the convent, promoting local artists or showing work which has been made inside the art classrooms situated on the first floor of the area. This exhibition space is also accessible directly from the outside on its Northern part in order to facilitate the delivery of new elements and their removal.

The Eastern entrance of the cultural center leads directly to three main components of the center. The first one is the reading room and its adjoining spaces.

The second area is the restaurant of the center. This one has been placed in the Southern aisle of the cloister. The main area is situated in the former refectory of the monastery. It is directly connected with the kitchen and its required areas such as cloakrooms, various storages, restrooms, area for garbages. Part of the basement of the monastery is directly accessible from the kitchen of the restaurant. It serves as a storage for vegetables and fruits mainly provided by the vegetable gardens and fruit trees of the park. Then, the area of the restaurant has been extended outside on a terrace covered by a pergola and furniture can be stored in the storage area. A direct access from the outside to the kitchen and storages has been designed in order to facilitate the supply and its access.

The third area is the one situated on the first floor of the building complex and composed of art classrooms. This Eastern entrance enable children and visitors to reach directly those spaces. Moreover, this entrance is also well connected to the Southern entrance of the park situated nearby the primary school. The first floor is accessible from a staircase and a lift positioned next to the reception. The art classrooms have been designed according to children's age. One art classroom and a reading room is available for childrens of 6-7 years old. Two art classrooms are available for children of 8-9 years old. They also include storages for material and area with computers. Finally one classroom for children from 10 years old is available with a direct computer room and its storage area. This first floor includes a teacher room with its small kitchen and restrooms too.

Concerning the facades, the aim is to keep the original layout as much as possible. Several modifications have been made on the Western and Eastern facade in order to stress position of the two entrances. The restaurant's pergola on the Southern facade is also a new element brought to the facade. It is intentionally designed in a minimalist way to keep the original spirit of the facade.

The park is composed of various areas such as pergolas, seatings, vegetable gardens, fruit trees, dense vegetated area, group of trees, equipment for park's maintenance. Its composition is strongly related to the position of the existing niches in the stone walls delimitating several areas.

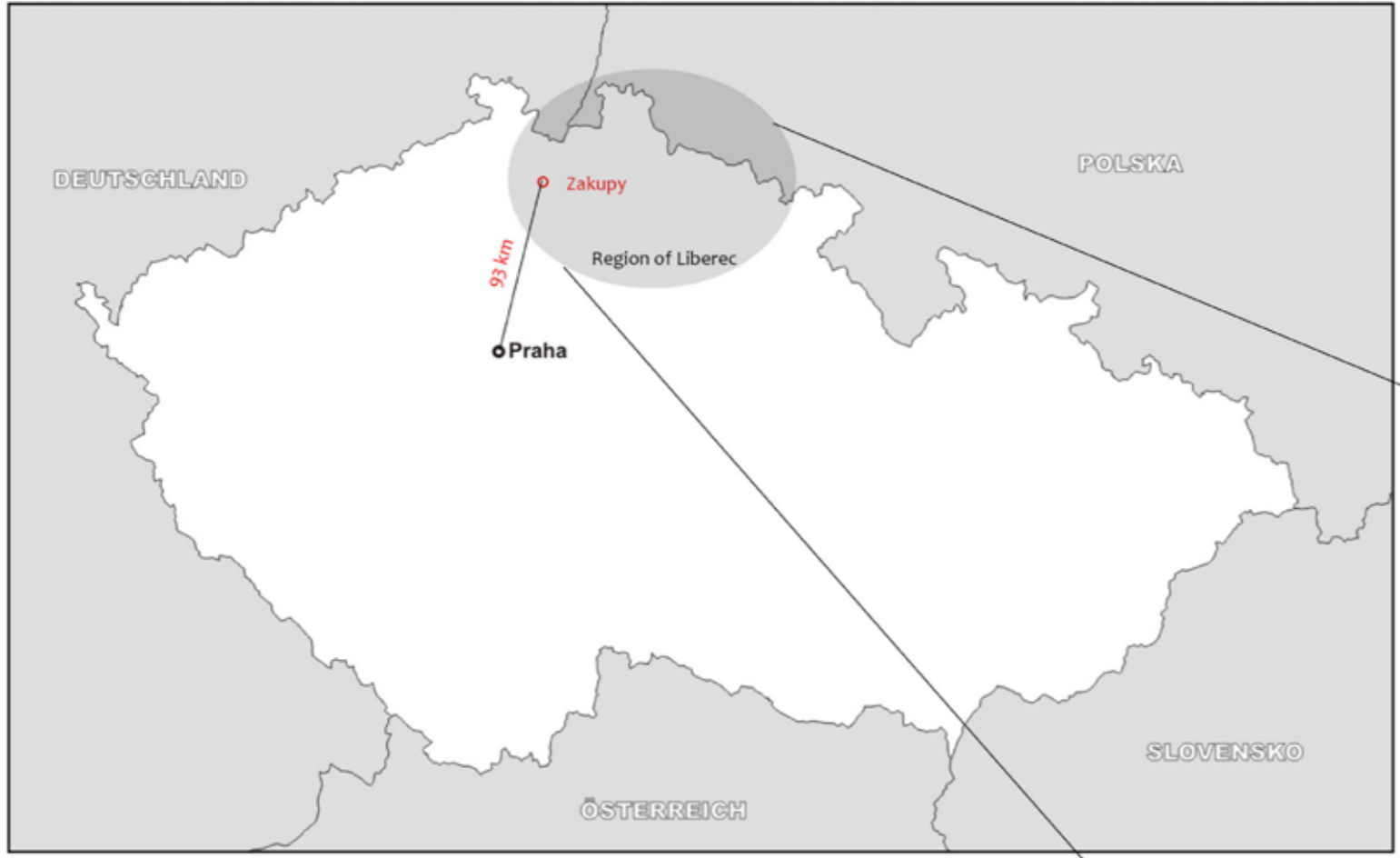
Structural components of the design

The existing structure of the former monastery has been kept. It is composed of stone walls. The vaulted area in the Northern aisle of the cloister is made of bricks. The first floor have been completely damaged so all the floors are new and have been designed as reinforced concrete slabs. Roofs are also completely new, made of wooden beams and covered by slates. The Eastern entrance of the cultural center is made of steel columns and beams.

The glazed roof of the reading room is composed of small pieces of glass having an equilateral triangle shape of 1 m. It is made of double glazing and the joint is made of stainless steel pieces where are also fixed stiffeners. The glazed roof is subtended by a network of stainless steel cables fixed on each corner of the equilateral triangles. Stainless steel hubs join the various steel rods which are running through the reading area space. Borders of the structure are defined by a steel tube and steel frames. Glass pieces are shadowed in order to eliminate heat gains and limit sunshining. A resistance wire is also placed under the gutter in order to prevent ice formation.

Technical infrastructure

All technical networks such as water supply, sewage, heating and electrical current will be connected to the existing town network. A boiler room has been planned on the groundfloor of the building in order to allow its heating which will be provided through pipes in the slabs to different areas of the center. Heating part of the former church where will sit the audience is also considered. Heating of the reading room will be provided through floor and wall heating. The ventilation system is placed under roof and will be provided in all areas where it is not possible to ventilate through windows and implying high number of visitors such as the kitchen, restaurant, restrooms, reading room, the former church and the exhibition space. Then, in the reading room, a pipe positioned on the base of the glazed structure will blow air on the structure in order to maintain pleasant atmosphere inside the area.



LOCATION



The founder of the convent in Zakupy is the duke Julius Frantisek. In December during the year 1680, one of the four architects of the order called Bruno Budejovický prepared plans for this convent. In 1684, the convent in Zakupy was finally finished. When designing the convent, the architect had to follow some special rules in accordance with the spirit of the order and approved by the Pope Urbain VIII especially concerning the dormitories.

Bruno Budejovický was accepted in the Capuchin order during the year 1646 and was the first architect of this order in the Czech province during the building period of the convent situated in Zakupy. Elzear Slezský was the second, Jiří Mnichovský či Bavorský was the third and was accepted in the Capuchin order during the year 1655 and, the fourth one was German Hallský. He became part of the Capuchin order in the year 1662.

It was the habit that during the construction of the convent, the architect was also part of the first group of people who settled inside the convent in order to monitor the building process. The convent in Zakupy is an exception concerning this fact. Indeed, Bruno Budějovický designed plans of the convent but he was at that time in Zatec and then Rumburk.

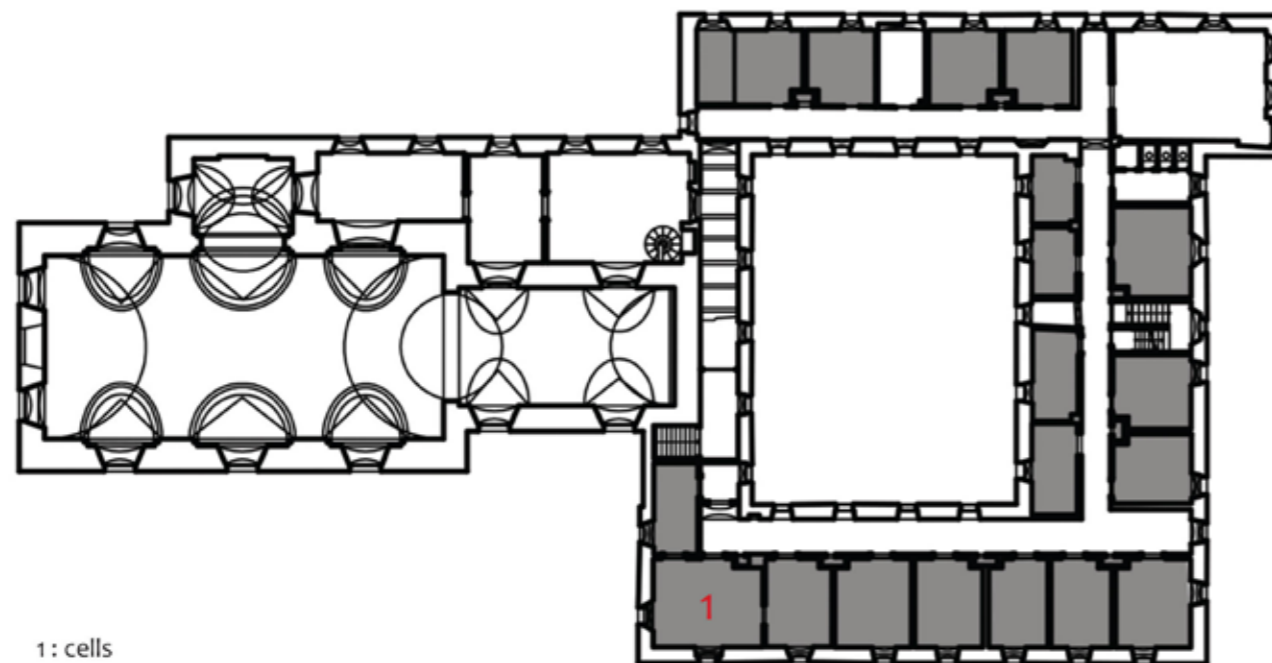
Works concerning masonry in between the year 1681 and 1683 were made under the authority of Pavla Thomase. The painter Kašpar Sittner made on the gable wall a fresco showing a cross with an inscription. The carpenter Matěj Wagner designed the main altar and the one in the chapel.

As mentioned before, the construction of the convent was completed in 1684 but then, it was still necessary to develop the inner spaces. Works of the convent were mainly paid thanks to alms and then thanks to donors such as aristocratic families.

In 1752, were placed four statues in front of the church : statue of Holy Františka z Assisi, Holy Antonína Paduánského, Holy Fidela ze Sigmaringen and Holy Josefa z Leonissy. Then in 1753, were added two other statues : Holy Felix z Cantalice and Holy Serafina z Montegranaro. In 1777, above the entrance of the church was painted by Antonín Greibich the death of Holy Frantiska.

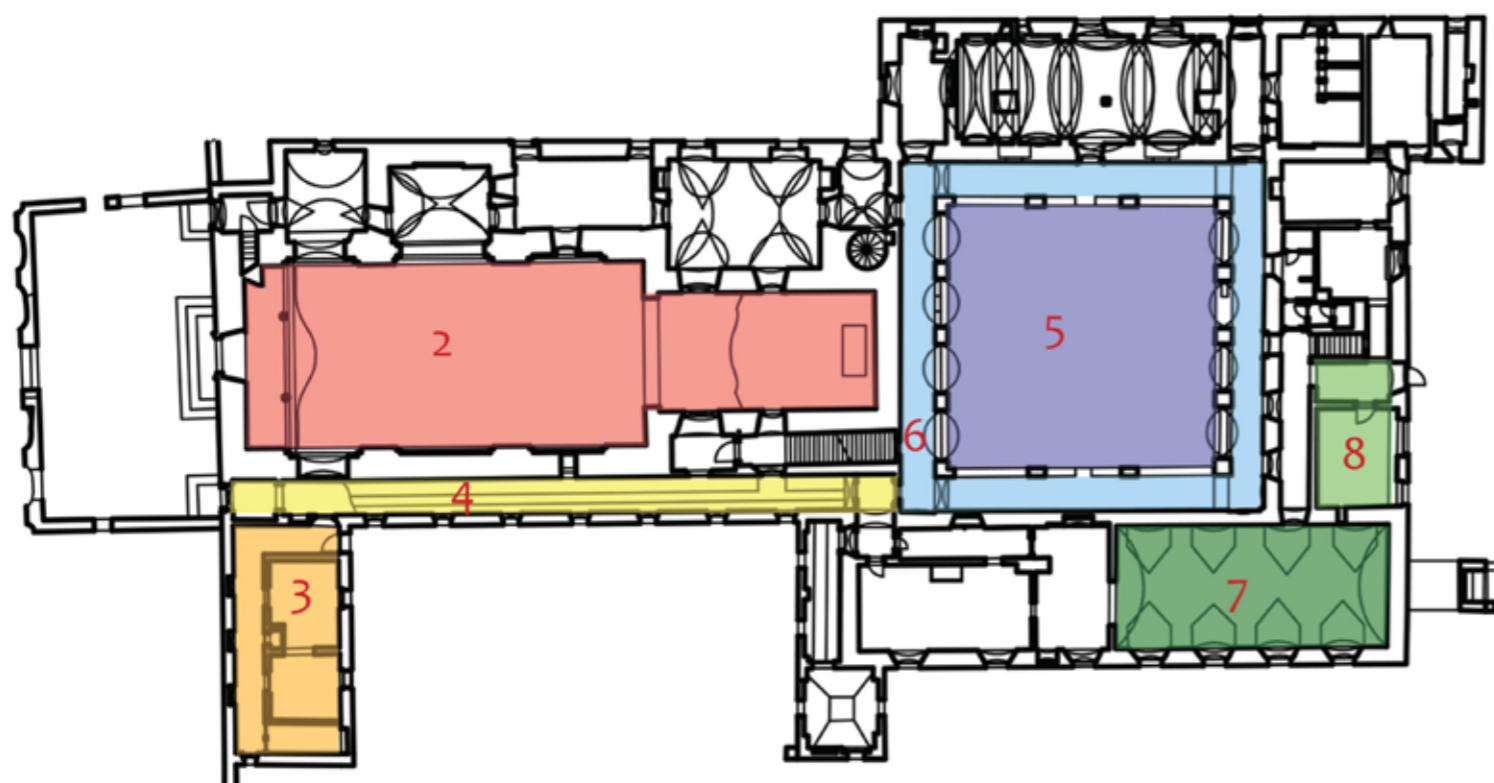
Inside the convent, we can find 24 cells without heating and 6 more with heating. From those six cells, four of them are for guests and the two left are for sick persons. In the garden, was situated a small construction for fruits drying, an hermitage with six small cells, pond for fishing and a small summer pavilion. In the convent, were living 22 monks.

The church is organized as a rectangular nave having one side chapel and a rectangular narrower chancel. On the western facade of the church which serves also as the main entrance to the church, we can see this inscription : DEO ET SANCTO FRANCISCO/EXTRVXIT/IVLIVS FRANCISCVS DVX SAXONIAE/ANGRIAE ET/VVESTPHALIAE (1683).



- 1 : cells
- 2 : church
- 3 : house for pilgrims
- 4 : entrance corridor
- 5 : courtyard
- 6 : cloister
- 7 : refectory
- 8 : kitchen

First floor plan
Scale 1 : 400



Groundfloor plan
Scale 1 : 400

Architecture of Capuchin convents was intentionally reproducing the atmosphere existing inside original convents of Holy François d'Assise. As mentioned before, plans of Capuchins convents were developed during the 17th and 18th century in Czech Republic. Those plans were designed according to Italian example made by Antonio from Pordenone from the province of Venice in 1603. There were two main schemes for those plans. One was made for bigger convents having about 61 monks and the second one was made for smaller convents having about 14 monks.

The aim was to be as close as possible to the way of living of Holy François d'Assise. Capuchins were designing their own convent and churches through architects directly belonging to this order and who were strictly respecting codes of this Italian example. Capuchins were always trying to build on new areas refusing to reinvest old churches. Their convent was placed in town borders, in quiet area not really densely built where it would be possible to implement their convent needing large area commonly delimited by high walls.

The convent and its church were not taking the most important part inside the area compared to the garden. The church was generally facing the street and was separated from public area with small closed atrium. Next to it, it was possible to find a small construction for pilgrims often composed of two rooms.

One of the basic areas of the convent is the church having always the same organization. It is made of one rectangular nave extended by one narrower chancel. Orientation of the church was not respected all the time as it was mostly depending on area conditions. Part of the nave was made of one side chapel devoted to the Holy Mary. According to the Venice example, if the convent was bigger, two side chapels were implemented.

The main facade was always without any bell tower, it was designed as a gable wall. In the axis of this facade was placed the entrance to the church topped by a pediment and

higher a small oculus. It was often the case that in between this small opening and the portal was put a painting representing the Holy Mary or another holy person to whom the church was dedicated. In the highest part of this facade were commonly placed other windows having circle shape or arched windows reminding Italian models.

The basis concerning circulation inside the convent is a long corridor placed along the church and having direct entrance from the street. The cloister was situated around small courtyard, it was generally composed of two floors. The courtyard was most of time designed in the shape of a square, having around 11 meters for length. The cloister was not used as a circulation space but as a space of retreat. It was opened to the courtyard where was placed a small basin in the center.

The refectory is situated on ground-floor and is one of the biggest spaces in the convent. The kitchen was situated in the part of the cloister situated perpendicularly to the refectory. The refectory and the kitchen were connected through a small opening made in the wall serving to bring food from one area to the other one. The third and last area against the cloister did not have one precise function. It was different for each convent.

The first floor above the cloister was mainly used as a dormitory for monks. A corridor was placed in the middle of the space so it was also very dark space. On this floor, space was divided into small areas which were serving as cells for monks and there was generally around 14 cells inside the convent but, this number depended, of course on the amount of monks living there.

Finally, inside the lateral part, it was possible to find a small library. Then, in the case if the convent's «hospital» was not situated on ground-floor, a small chapel was erected on the first floor. It was supposed to enhance the accessibility of this chapel for sick people.



Previous state



Actual state



Previous state



Actual state



Previous state



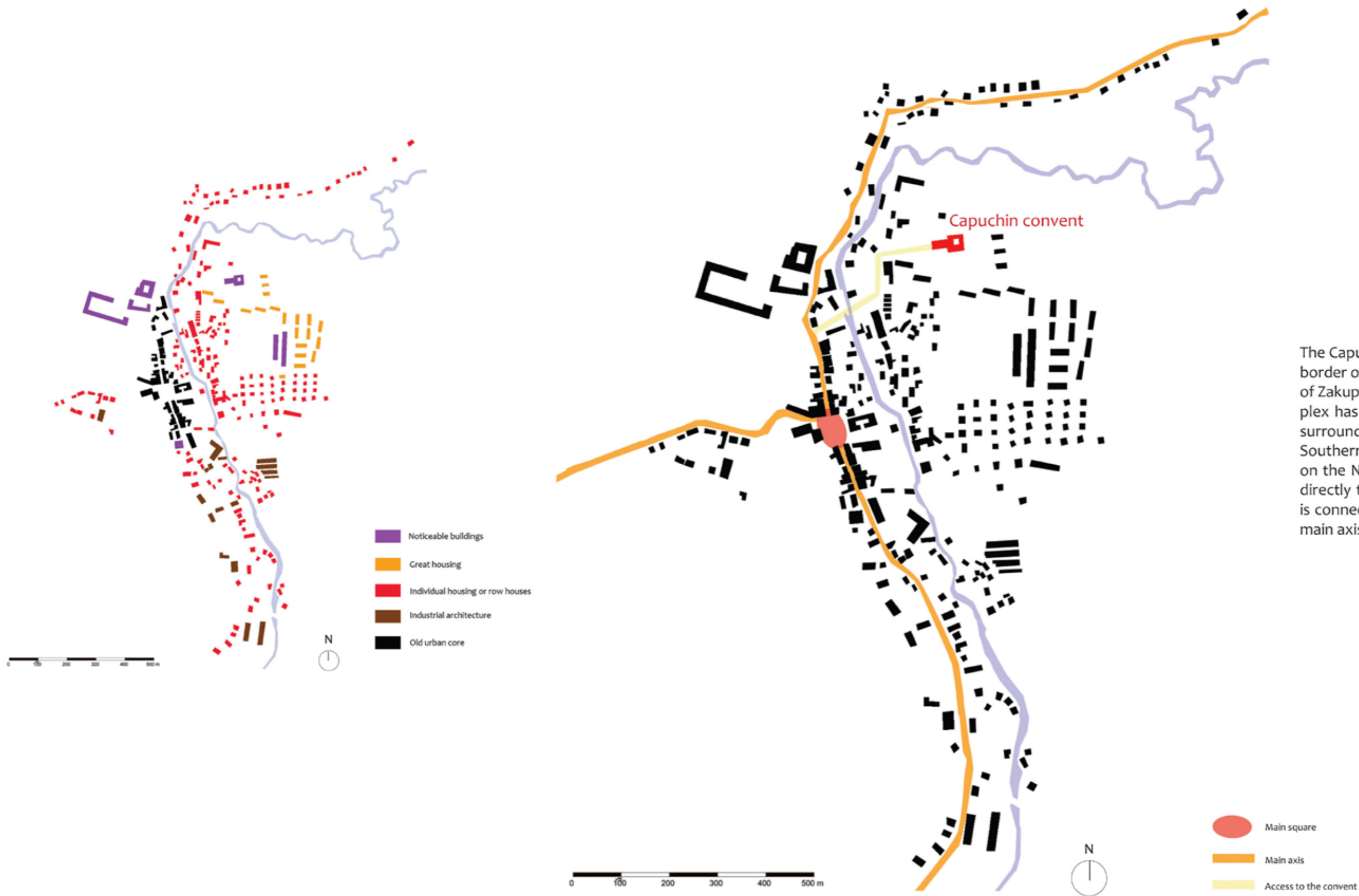
Actual state



Previous state



Actual state



The Capuchin convent is situated on the border of the Northern part of the town of Zakupy. The area of the building complex has been kept as a park. It is now surrounded by housing estates on the Southern border and individual houses on the Northern part. The allee leading directly to the entrance of the convent is connecting the building to one of the main axis of the town.

POSITION OF CAPUCHINS CONVENT IN ZAKUPY



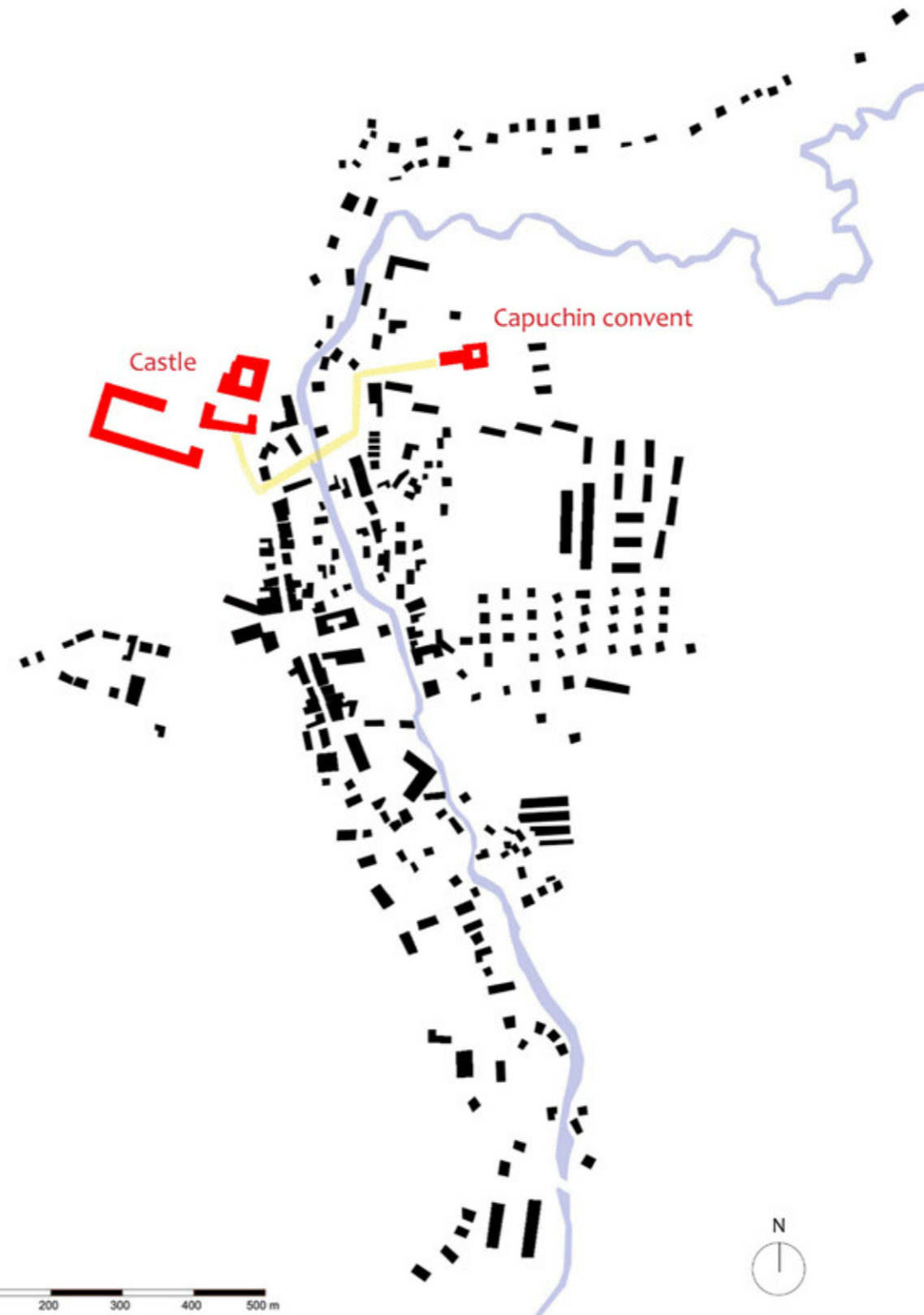
View from the castle



View from the allee



View from the upper window of the church



The Northern part of Zakupy contains another important building complex which is the castle of Zakupy. There is a visual connection in between the castle and the Capuchins convent allowed by the dominant position of this castle situated on the top of a hill. The building complex of the convent is visible from the castle and, on the other hand, part of the castle is visible from the allee leading to the convent. The already existing proximity in between those two building is strengthened by this strong visual connection.



- Built heritage
- Public infrastructures
- Restaurants, shops
- Storages
- Housing



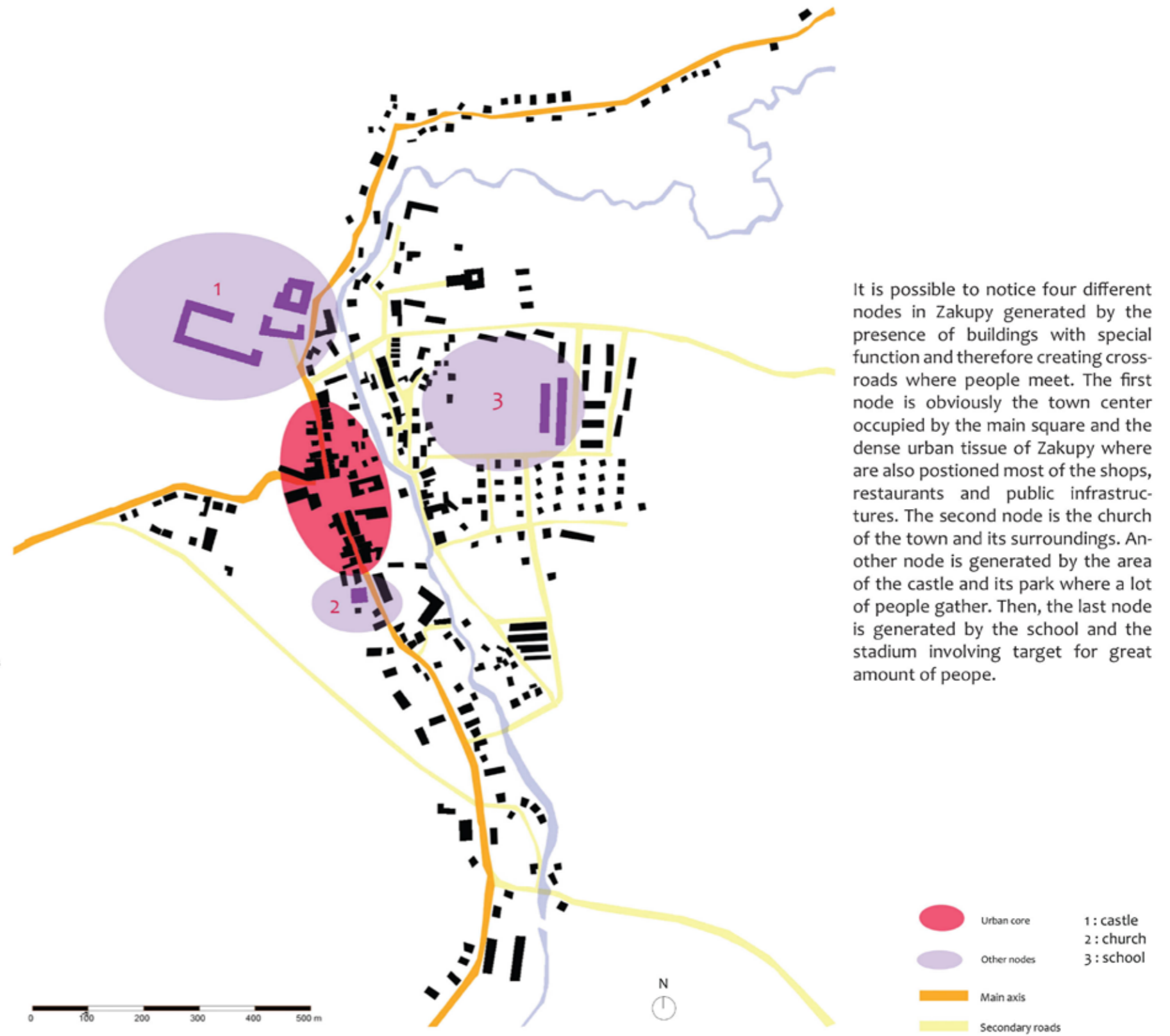
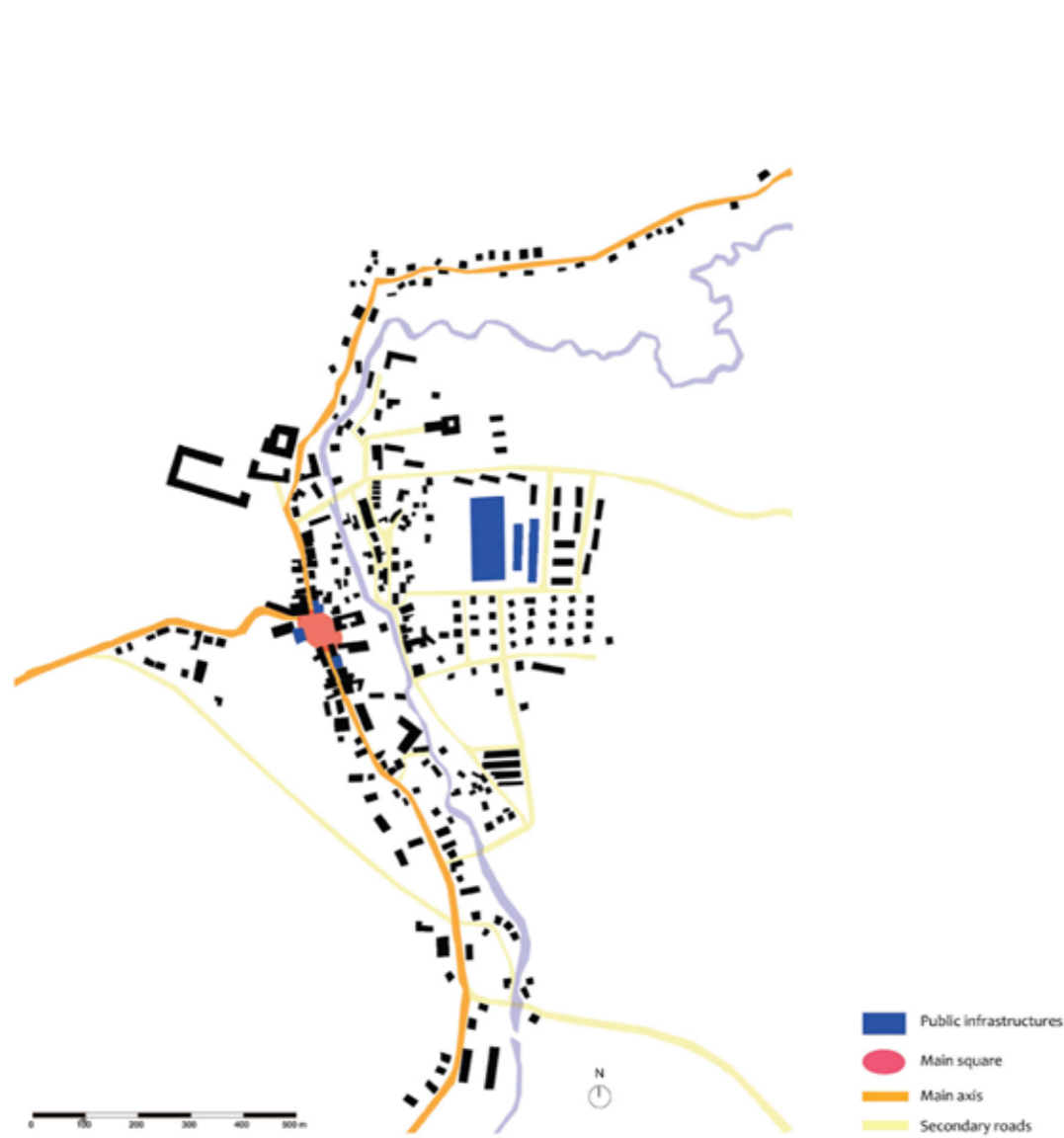
- 1 : primary school
- 2 : town hall
- 3 : post office
- 4 : library
- 5 : stadium



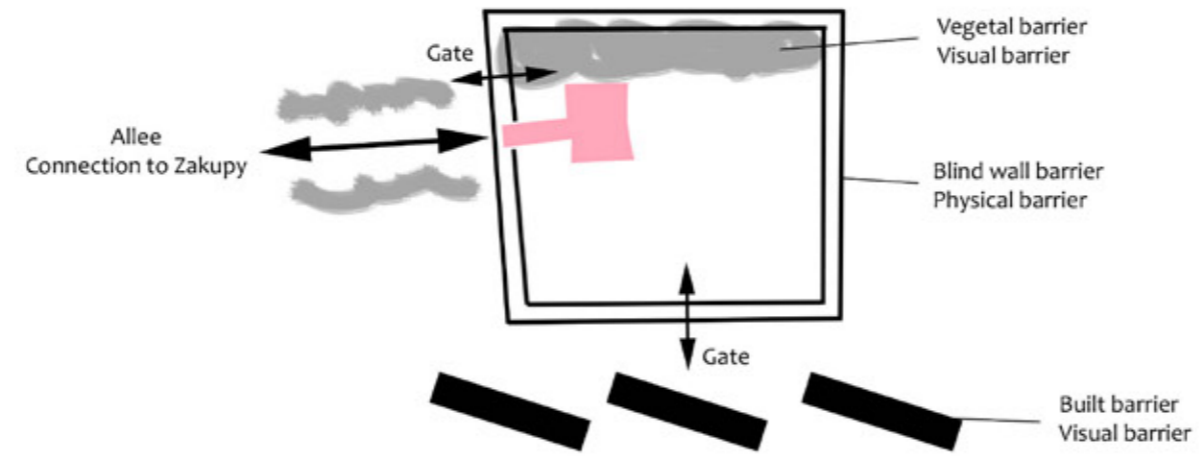
- Main square
- Main axis
- Secondary roads

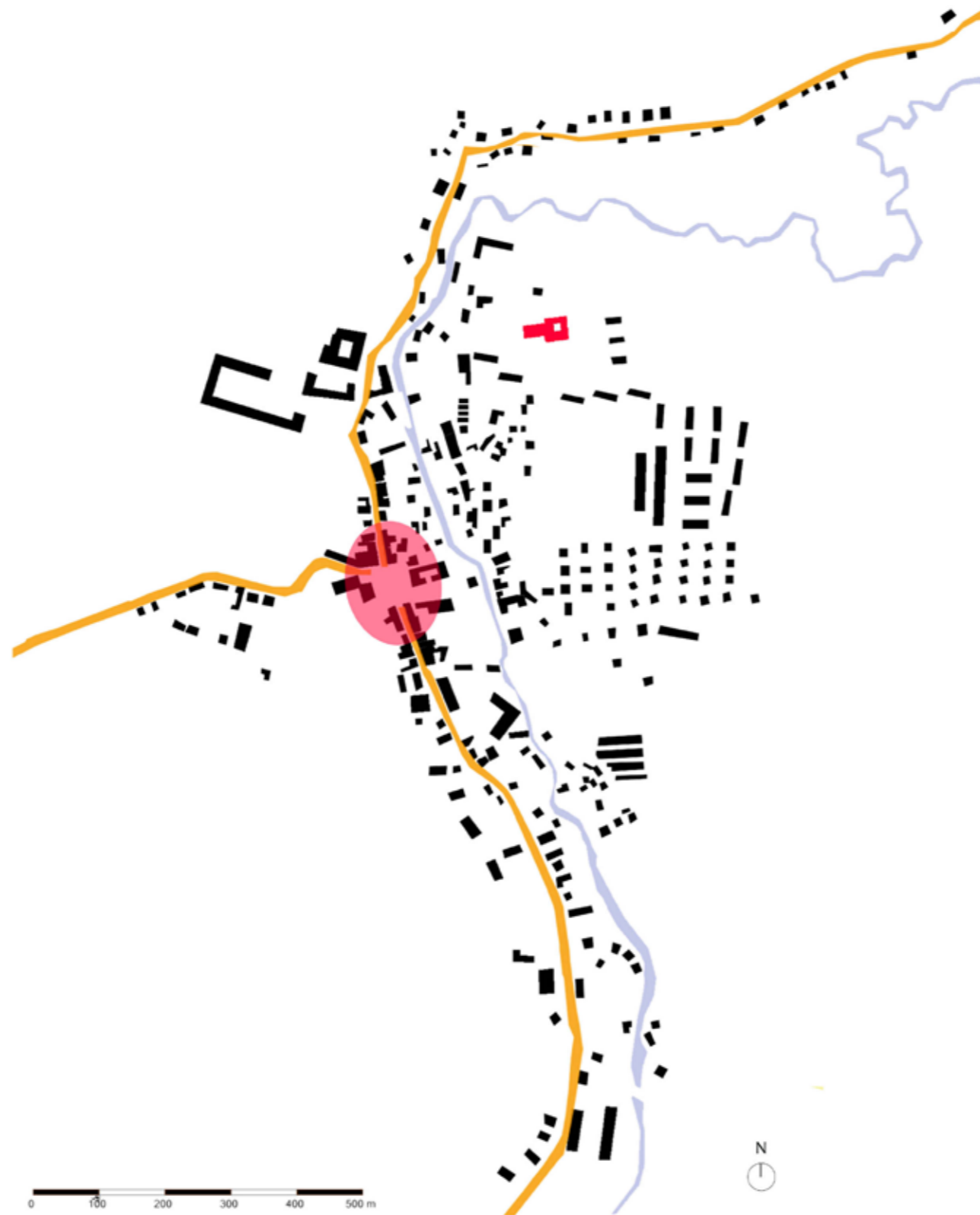
The town of Zakupy is mainly composed of housing, some shops and restaurants located near the town center and positioned on ground-floor of buildings, storages on border of the town close to fields, public infrastructures and cultural buildings such as the Capuchins convent, the castle and a church. Those public infrastructures include a town hall, post office, library, stadium and primary school. The position of those buildings is strengthening the core of the town.

PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURES AND THEIR POSITION



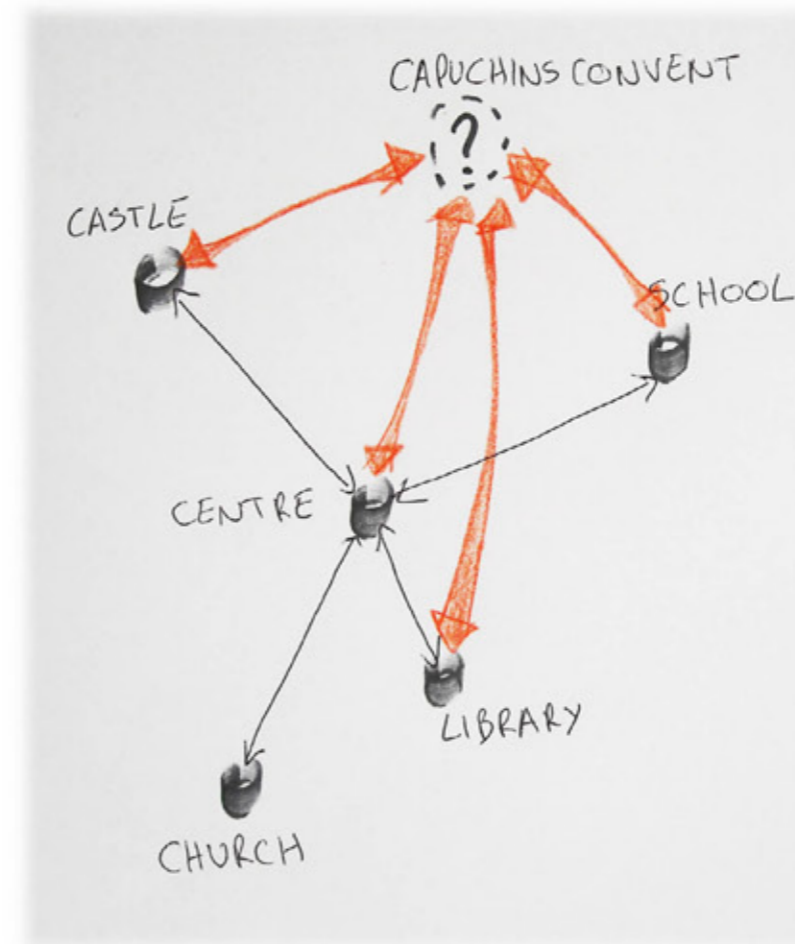
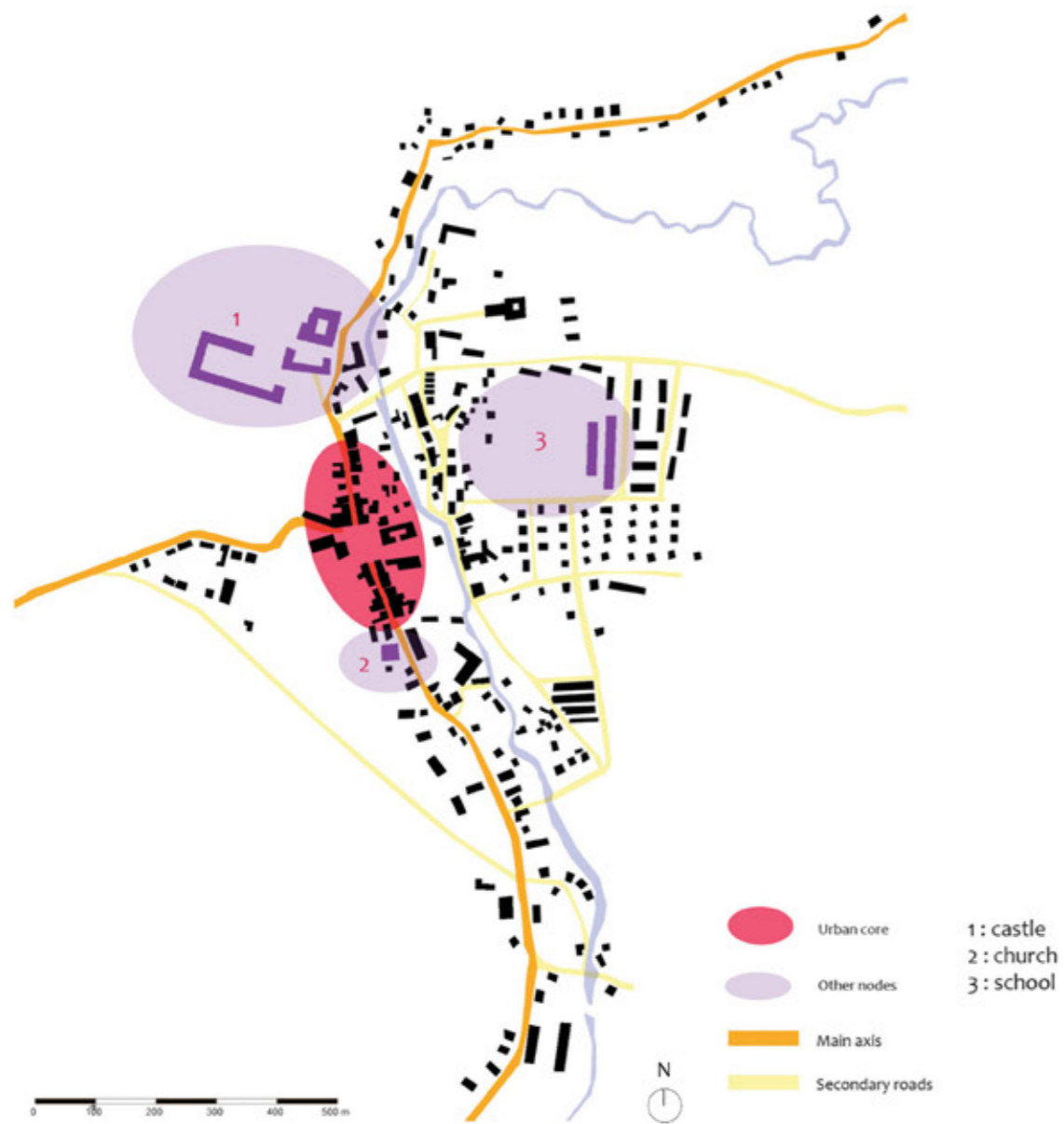
It is possible to notice four different nodes in Zakupy generated by the presence of buildings with special function and therefore creating cross-roads where people meet. The first node is obviously the town center occupied by the main square and the dense urban tissue of Zakupy where are also positioned most of the shops, restaurants and public infrastructures. The second node is the church of the town and its surroundings. Another node is generated by the area of the castle and its park where a lot of people gather. Then, the last node is generated by the school and the stadium involving target for great amount of people.





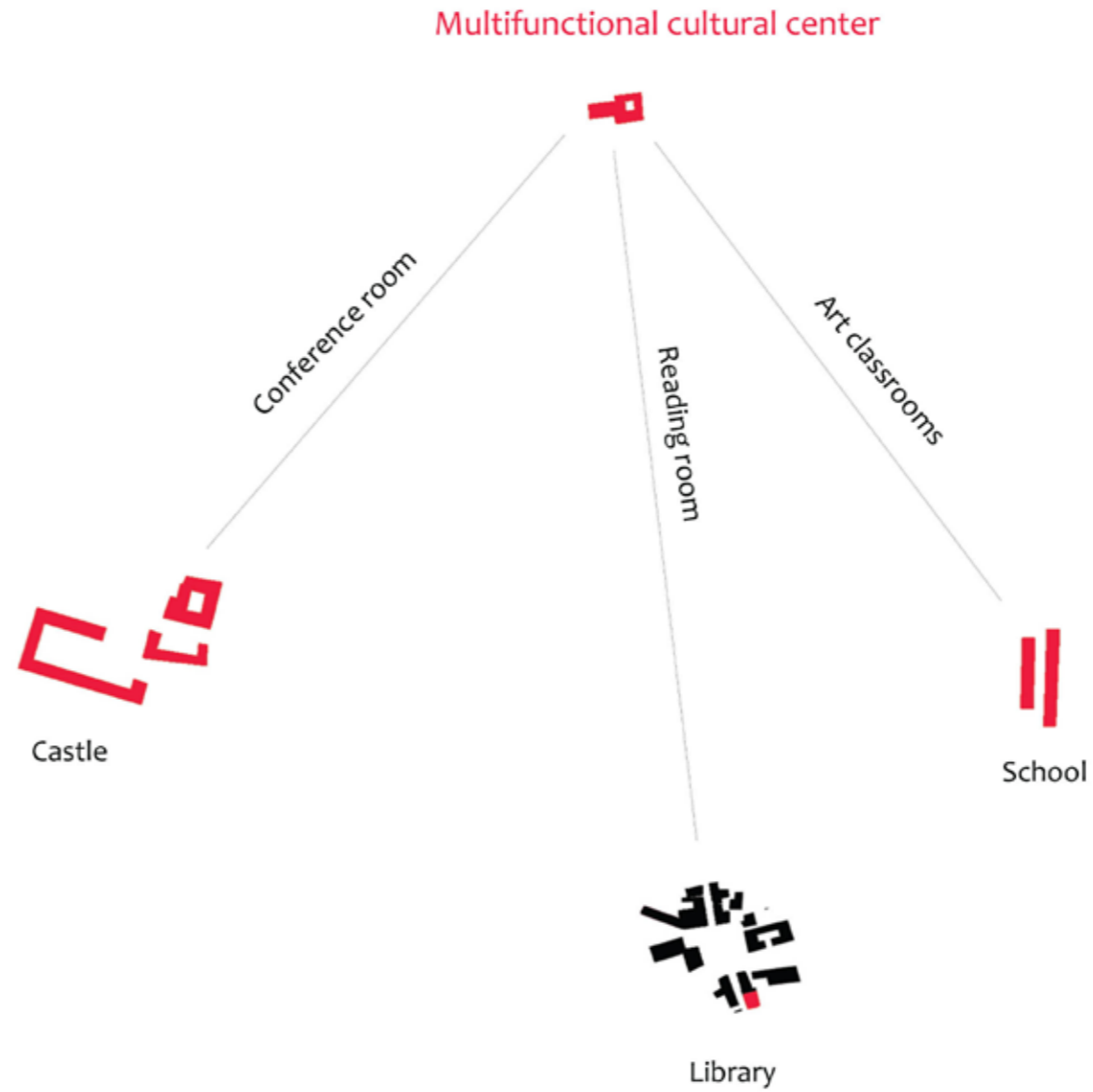
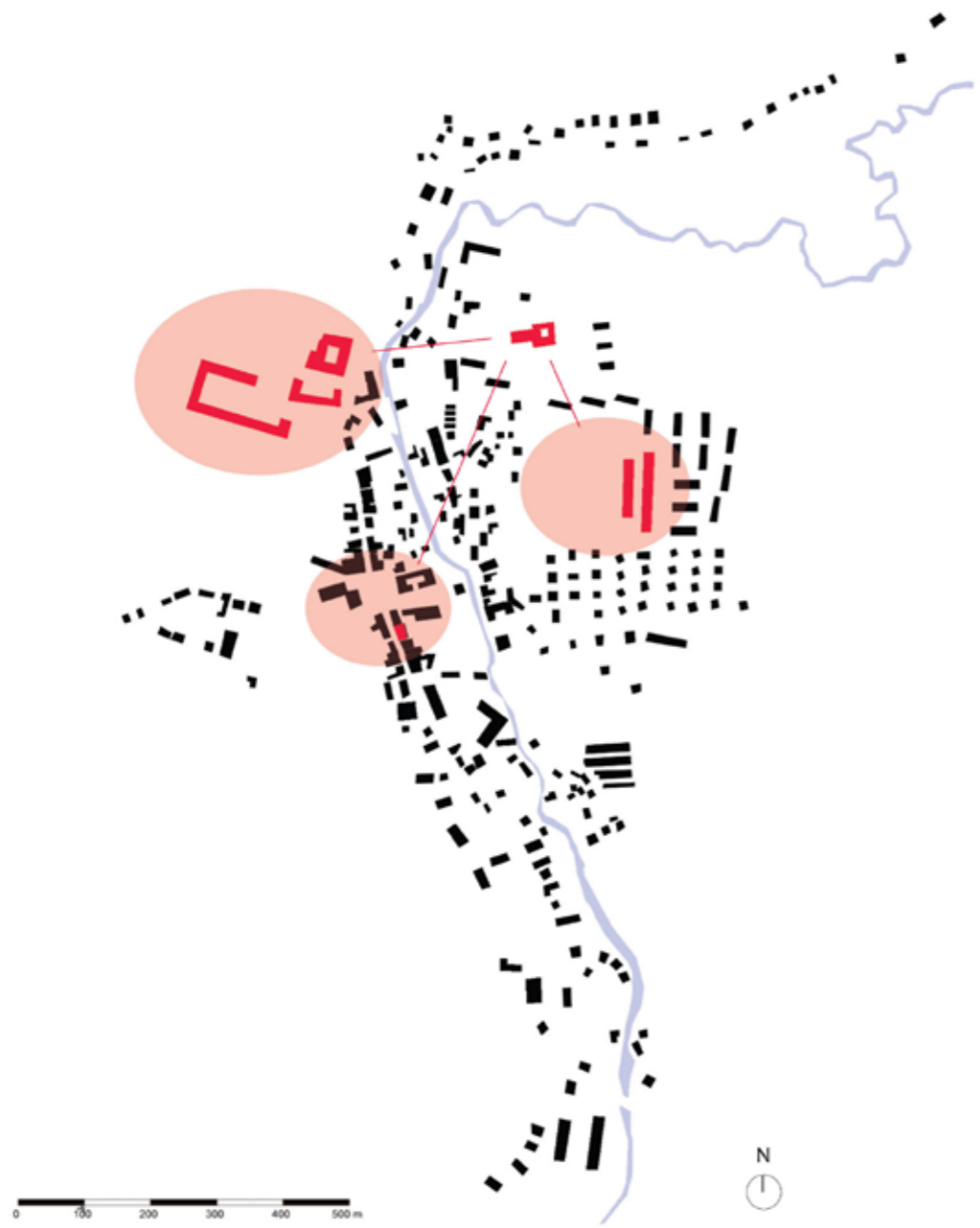
The isolated character of the convent is completely part of the spirit of the Capuchin order. Firstly, it is situated on the border of the town. Then, the area of the convent has been inserted inside and delimited by high blind stone walls, separating even more the convent from its close surroundings. The Northern part of the area's convent is constituted by a row of high trees creating a visual barrier in addition to the physical one generated by the stone wall delimitating the plot. Moreover, the housing estates situated on the Southern part of the complex are also creating a visual barrier. The allee positioned in front of the entrance is creating the only one connection to the town of Zakupy.

VISION



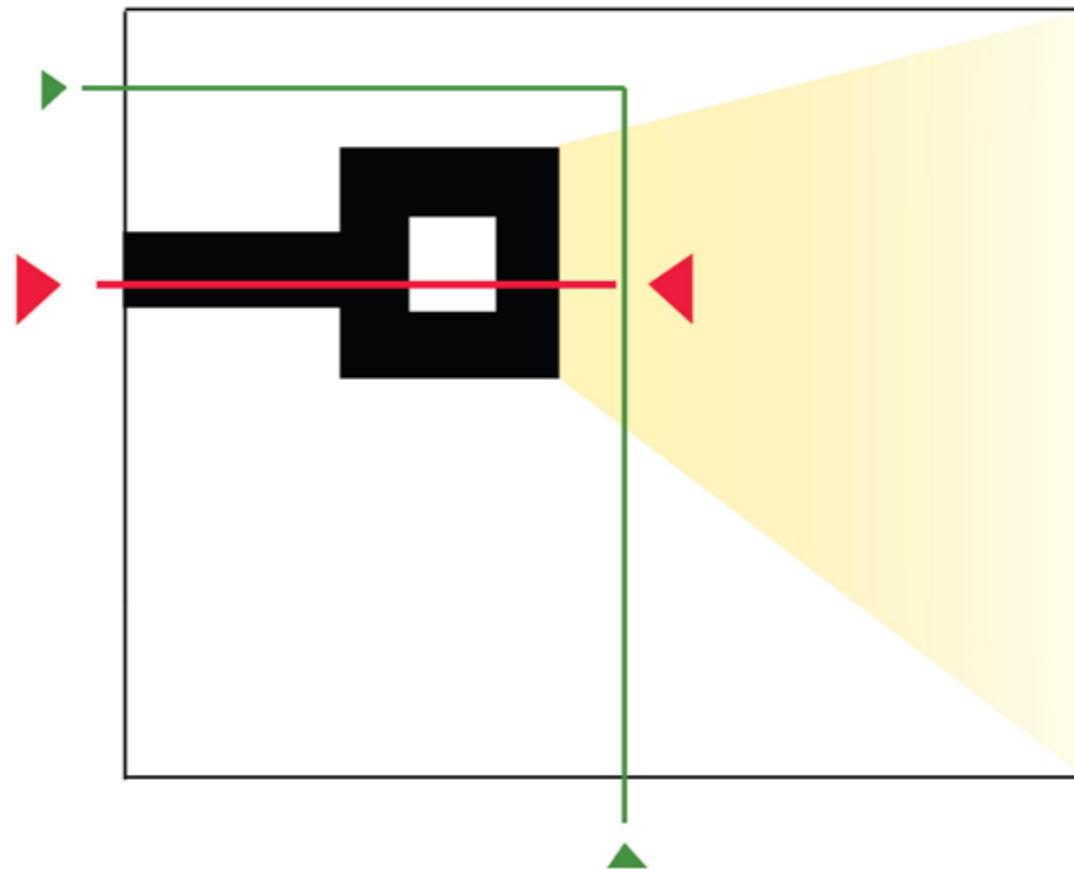
The town of Zakupy is organized around four main nodes generated by the town center and its library, the castle, the church and the school. The idea is to include the former Capuchin convent into this existing network and ensure it will be an active part of it. It has to enrich this network by being a complementary component of it.

CONCEPT



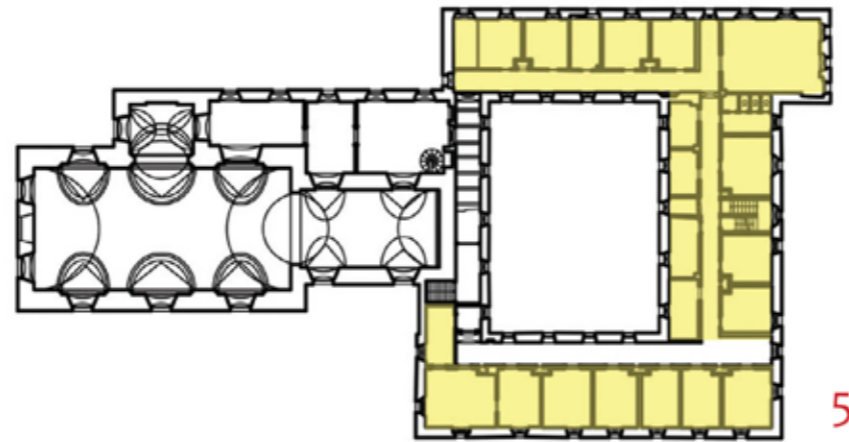
The former Capuchin convent is going to be converted into a multifunctional cultural center which program will enrich the existing one. Indeed, it will be partly composed of a conference room, reading room and art classrooms respectively connected with activities occurring in the castle, library and primary school.

PROGRAM AS A COMPLEMENTARY COMPONENT OF THE EXISTING INFRASTRUCTURES



One of the main task is also to open more the building to its surroundings in order to strengthen the connection within the existing context. The first step is to create one axis from West to East through the existing entrance of the convent and the new entrance on the Eastern facade. This new entrance on the Eastern facade will also allow the establishment of a better interaction between the building and its park. A path will create a connection in between the two existing gates both used as entrances to the park. It will also enhance its interaction with the immediate surroundings and facilitate its access.

The former Capuchin monastery is offering a wide range of different spaces having each their own spatial qualities and characteristics. The new program should respect this variety of spaces and be thought in accordance with the offered possibilities. Indeed, five different areas have been noticed, having each their own different values and which should be stressed by an appropriate function. Those spaces include the church and its annexes, the cloister and its courtyard, the vaulted space on the Northern part of the cloister, the refectory and its adjoining spaces and the first floor with the former monks' cells.



5



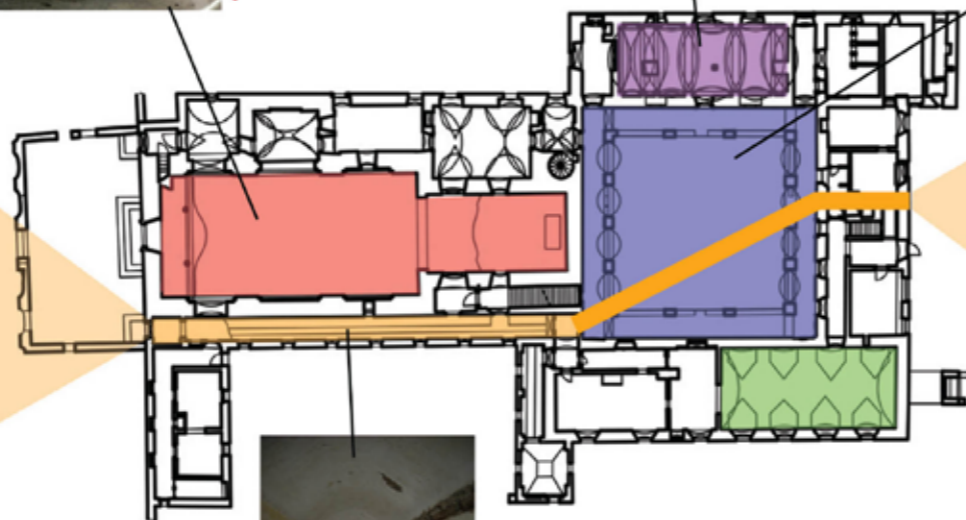
1



2



4



3

1 : the former church mainly characterized by its acoustics will be converted into conference hall/space for concerts

2 : the vaulted space made of stone and bricks will be used as an exhibition space

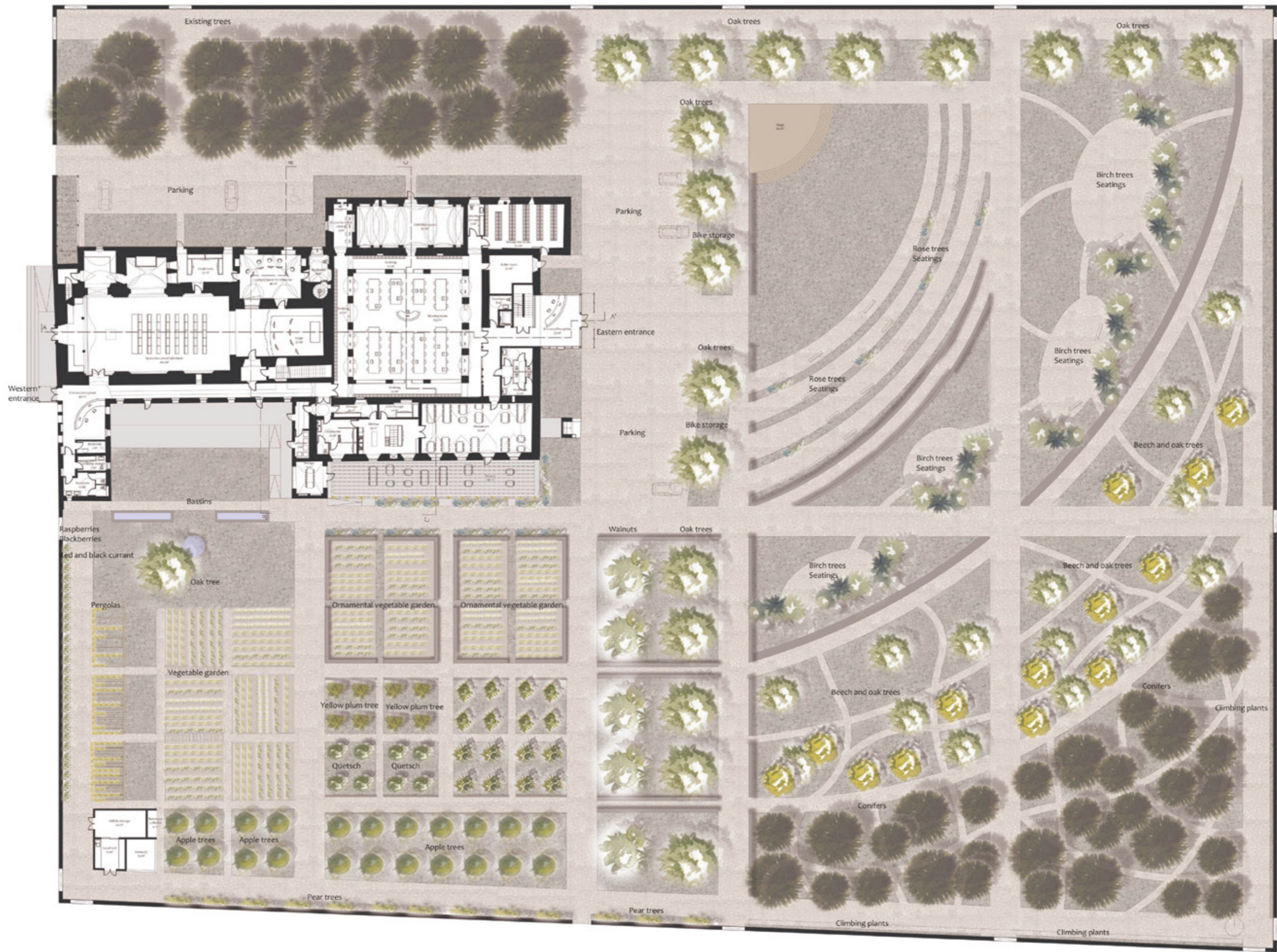
3 : the corridor coming from the existing entrance of the convent will be part of the new axis connecting the Western entrance to the Eastern one

4 : the courtyard, a big outer space will be transformed in an inner space used as a reading room with glazed roof in order to keep as much as possible its atmosphere and its view on the church facade

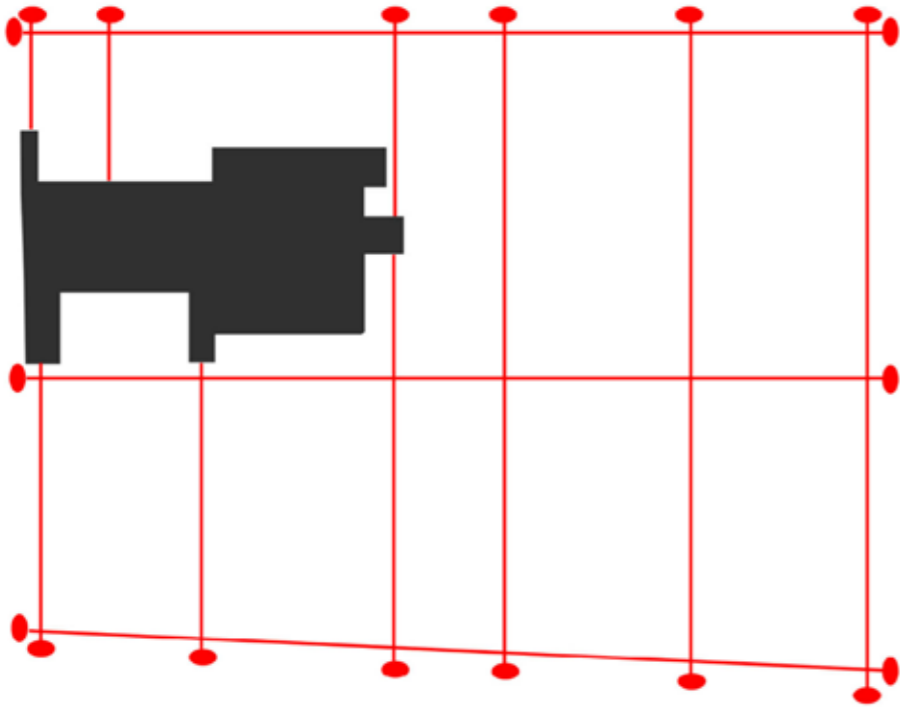
5 : the first floor mainly composed of monks' cells will be also partitioned into several art classrooms



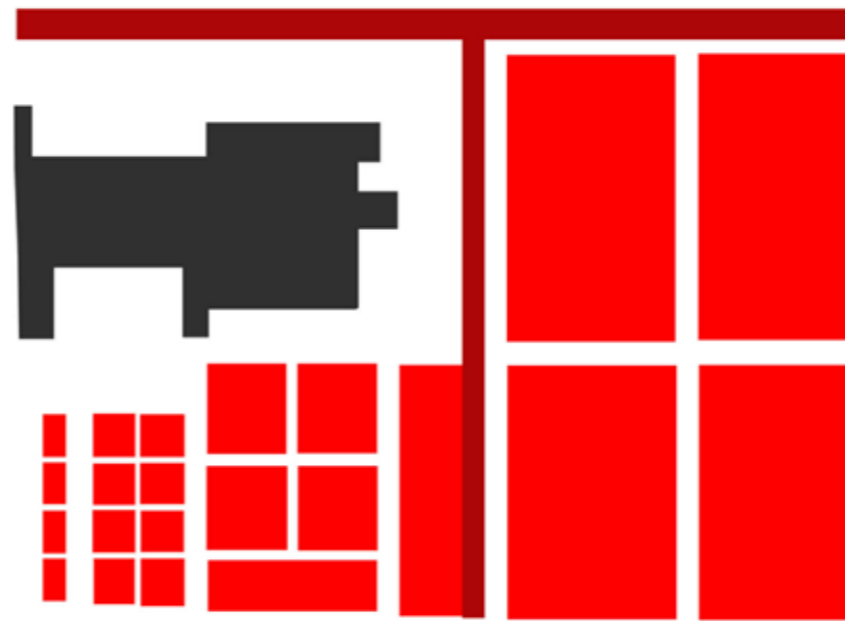
SITE PLAN - 1 : 1000



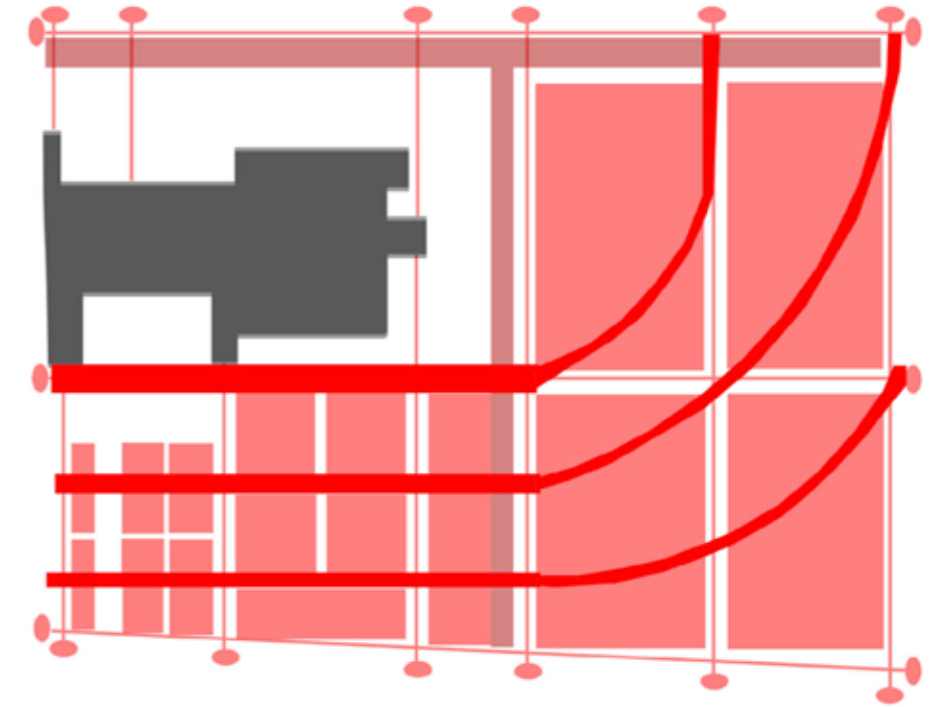
GROUND FLOOR PLAN - 1 : 500



Division of the space according to the position of the existing niches

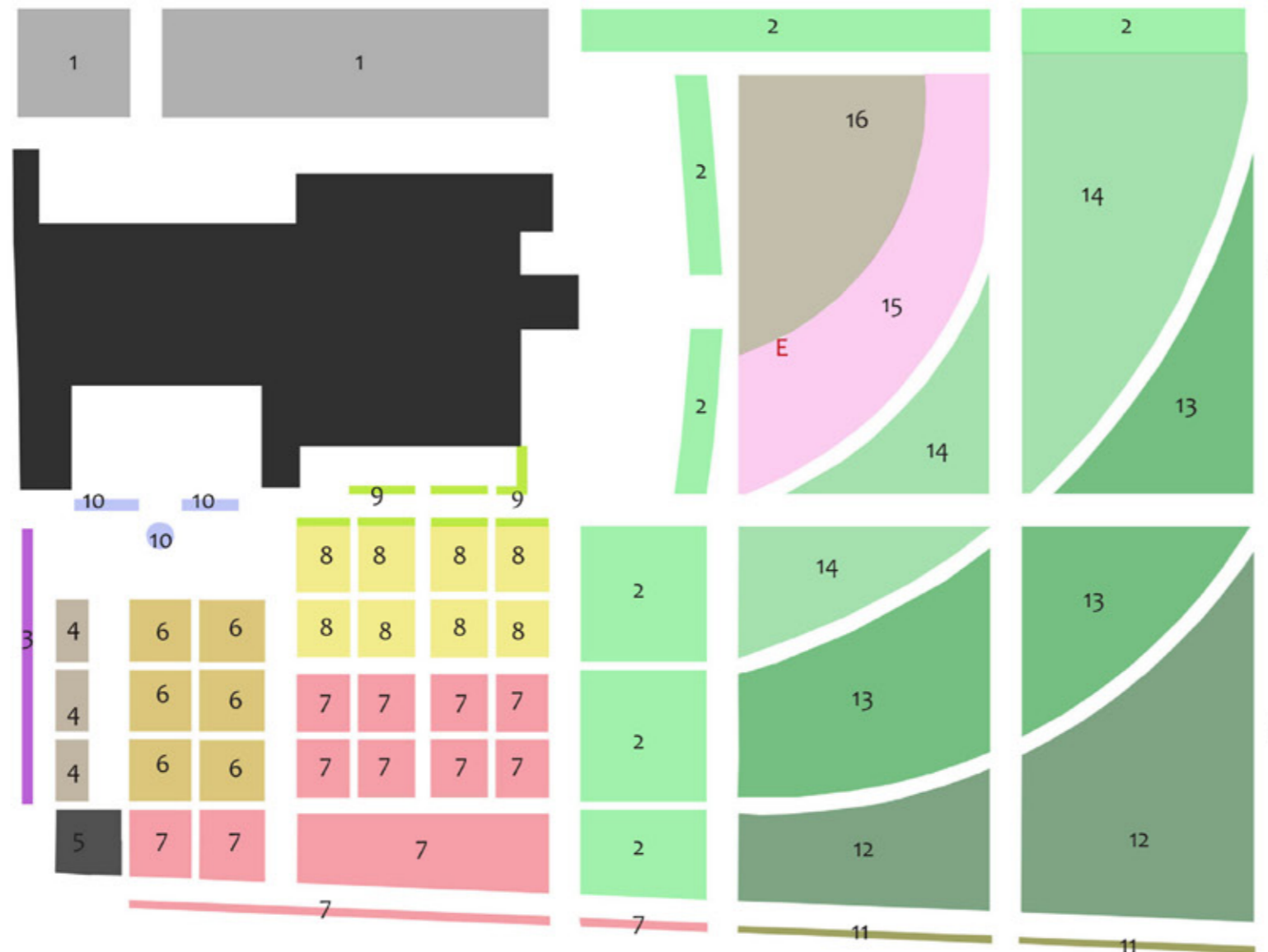


Subdivision of the space into units slowly growing up from East to West
Creation of two axis, one horizontal completing the existing row of trees and one vertical separating the park into two distincts areas

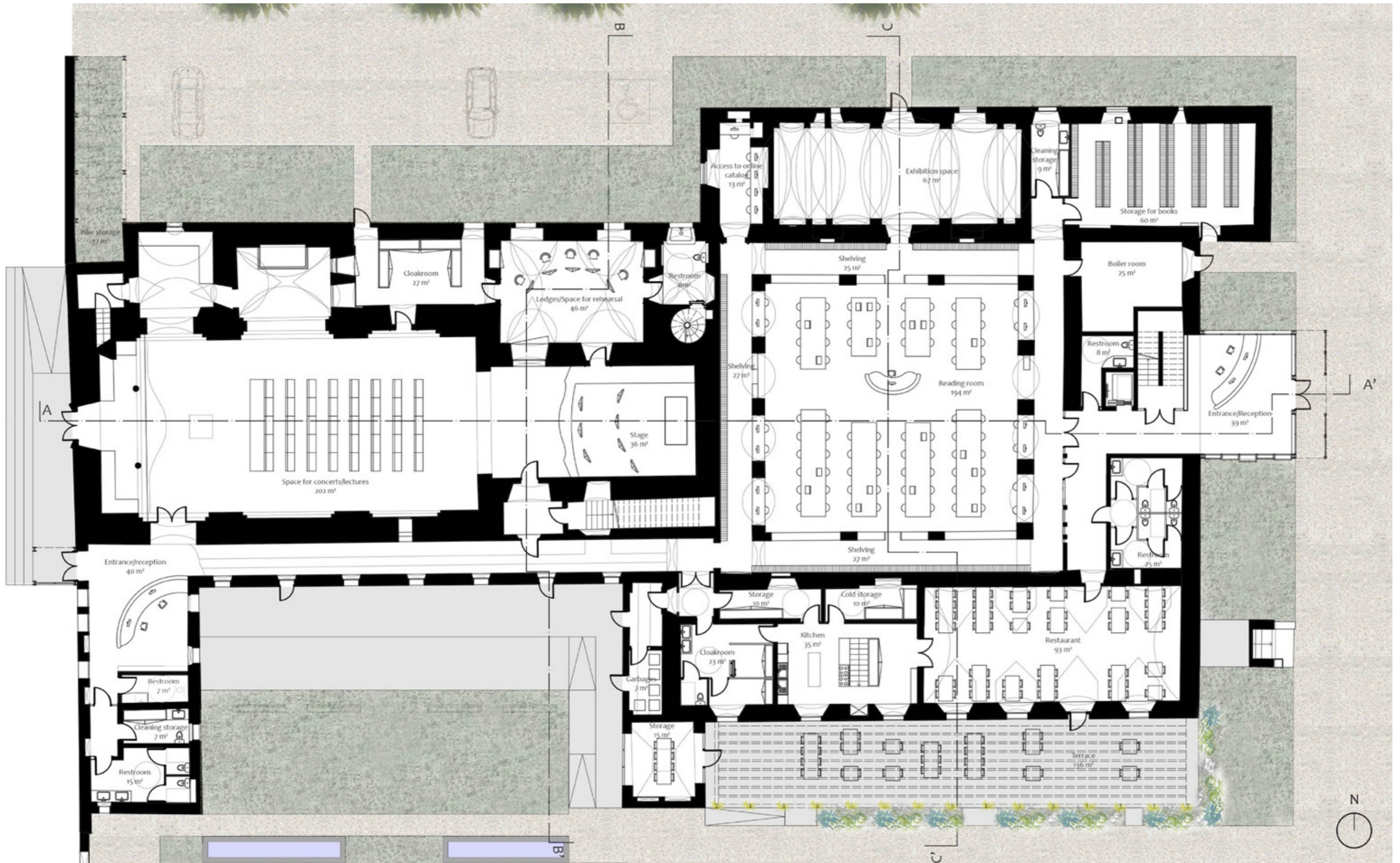


Completion of horizontal paths generated by units with curved ones connecting them to the niches





- 1 : existing vegetation
- 2 : row of trees dividing the parc
- 3 : fruit plants
- 4 : pergolas
- 5 : small construction for park maintenance
- 6 : vegetable garden
- 7 : fruit trees
- 8 : vegetable garden with stone walls
- 9 : various massifs
- 10 : basins
- 11 : climbing plants
- 12 : dense vegetated area composed of conifers
- 13 : various trees species
- 14 : group of trees with seatings
- 15 : alternation of paths, rose trees and seatings
- 16 : lawn and stage



GROUND FLOOR PLAN - 1 : 200



Western entrance (1):
 - reception : 40 m²
 - restroom : 15 m²
 - restroom : 7 m²
 - cleaning storage : 7 m²

Space for concerts/lectures (2):
 - auditorium : 202 m²
 - stage : 36 m²
 - cloakroom : 27 m²
 - lodges/space for rehearsal : 46 m²
 - restroom : 8 m²

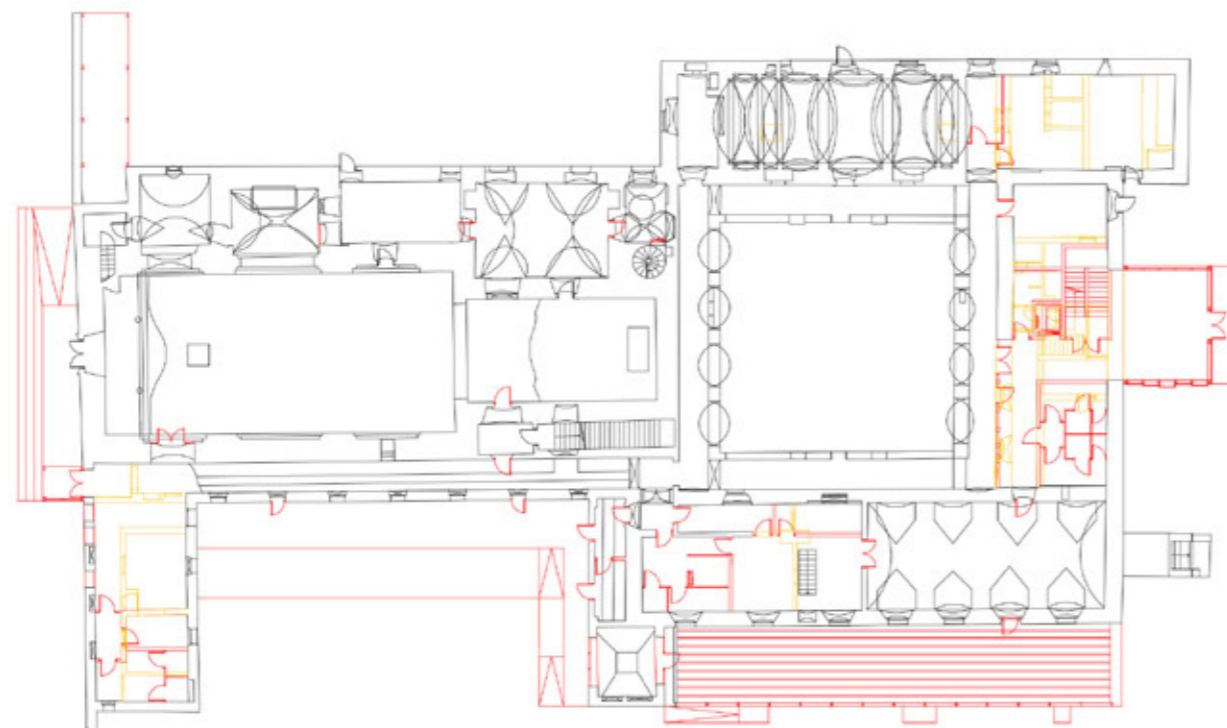
Restaurant (3):
 - restaurant : 93 m²
 - kitchen : 35 m²
 - storage : 10 m²
 - cold storage : 10 m²
 - cloakroom and restroom : 23 m²
 - space for garbages : 7 m²
 - terrace : 136 m²
 - storage : 15 m²

Eastern entrance (4):
 - reception : 39 m²
 - restroom : 8 m²
 - cleaning storage : 9 m²
 - restroom : 25 m²

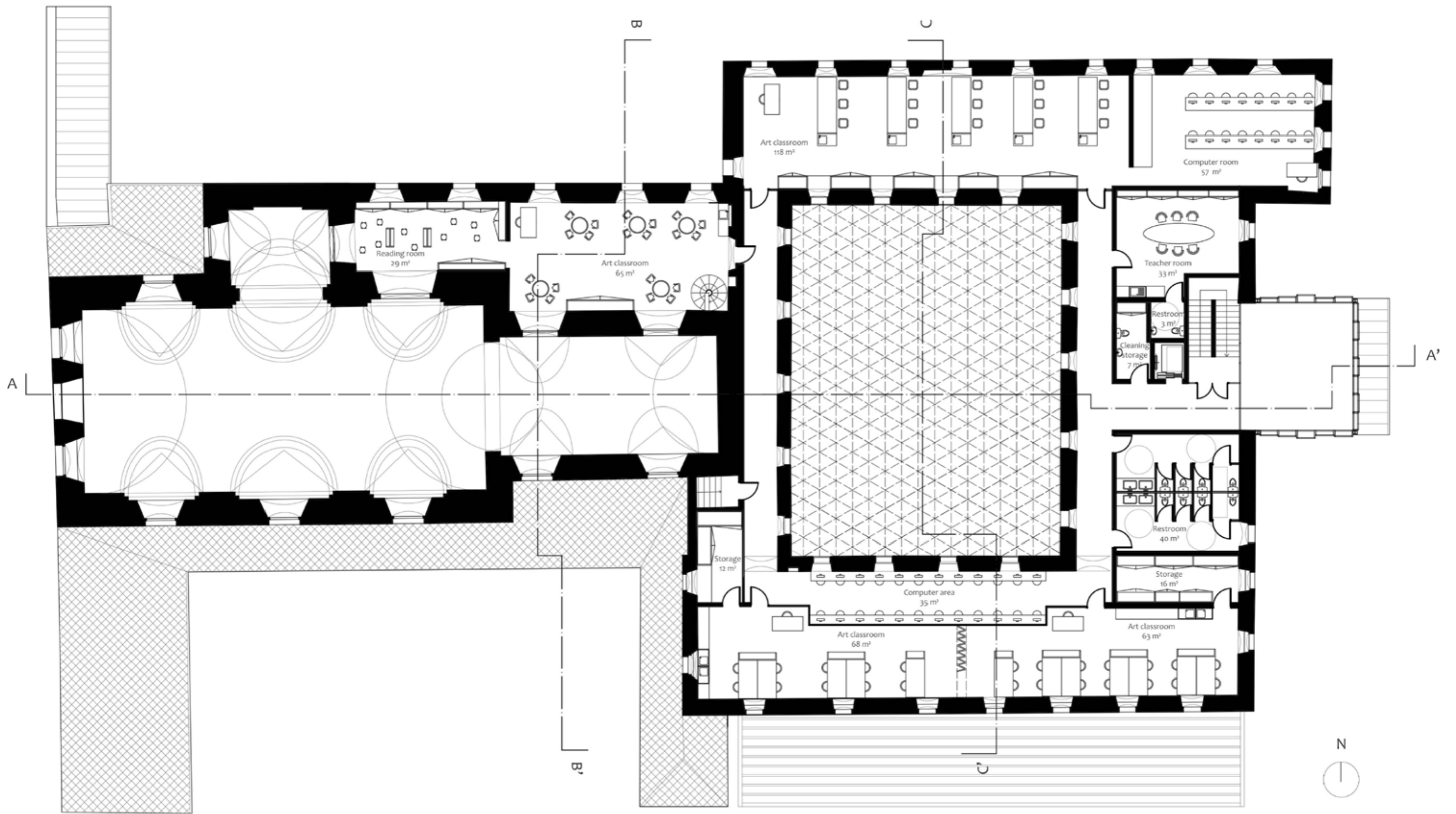
Reading room (5):
 - reading room : 194 m²
 - shelving : 79 m²
 - access to online catalog : 13 m²
 - storage for books : 60 m²

Exhibition space (6):
 - exhibition space : 67 m²

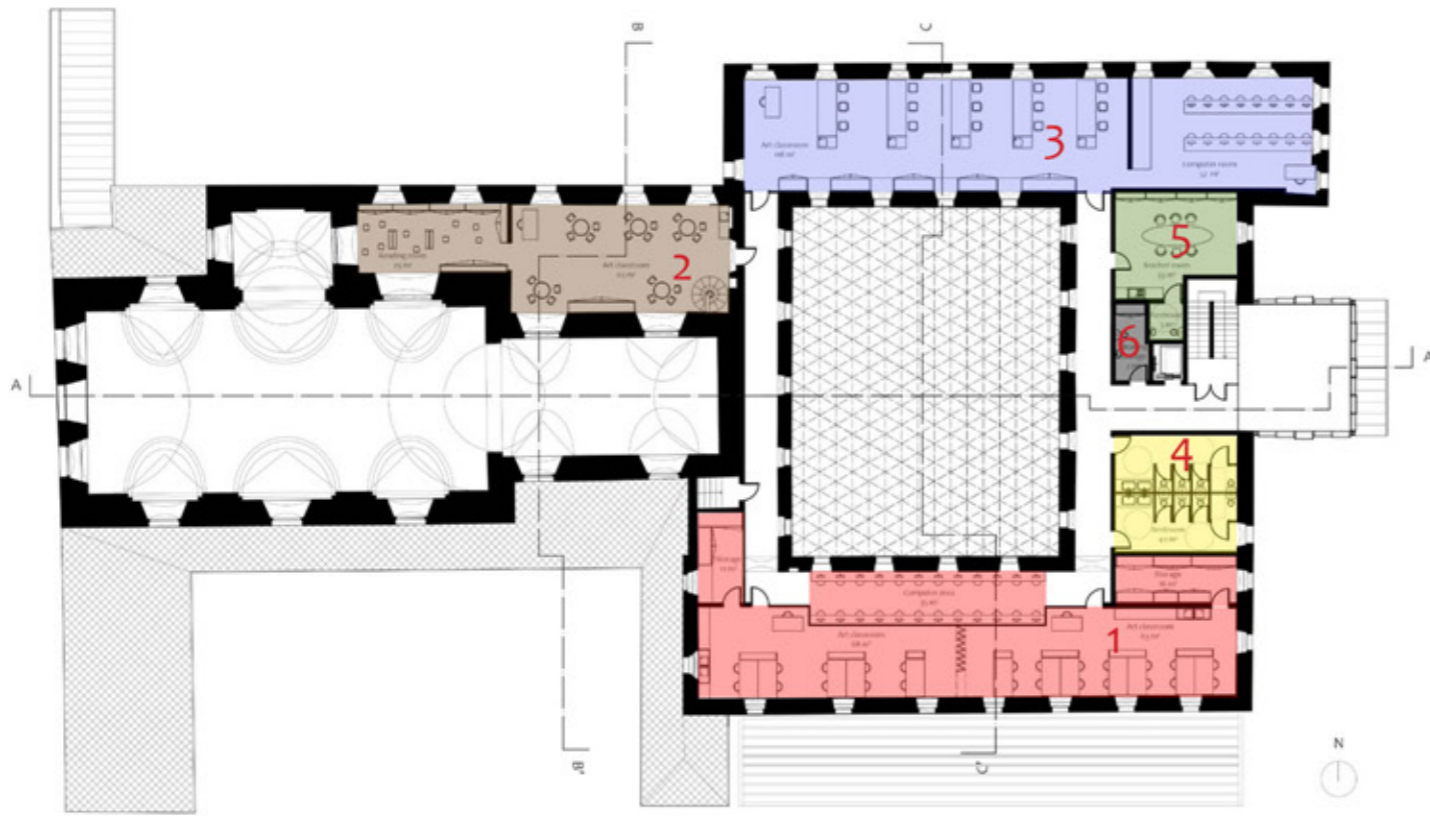
Technical space (7):
 - boiler room : 25 m²



- New parts
- Removed parts
- Remaining parts

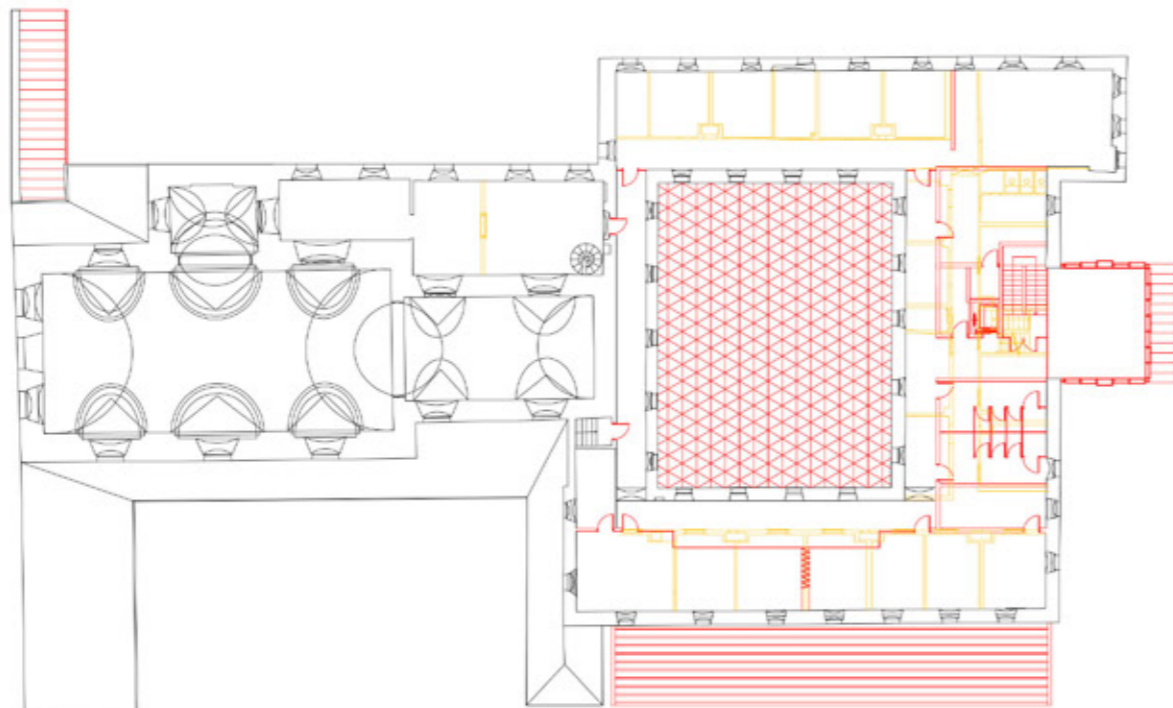


FIRST FLOOR PLAN - 1 : 200

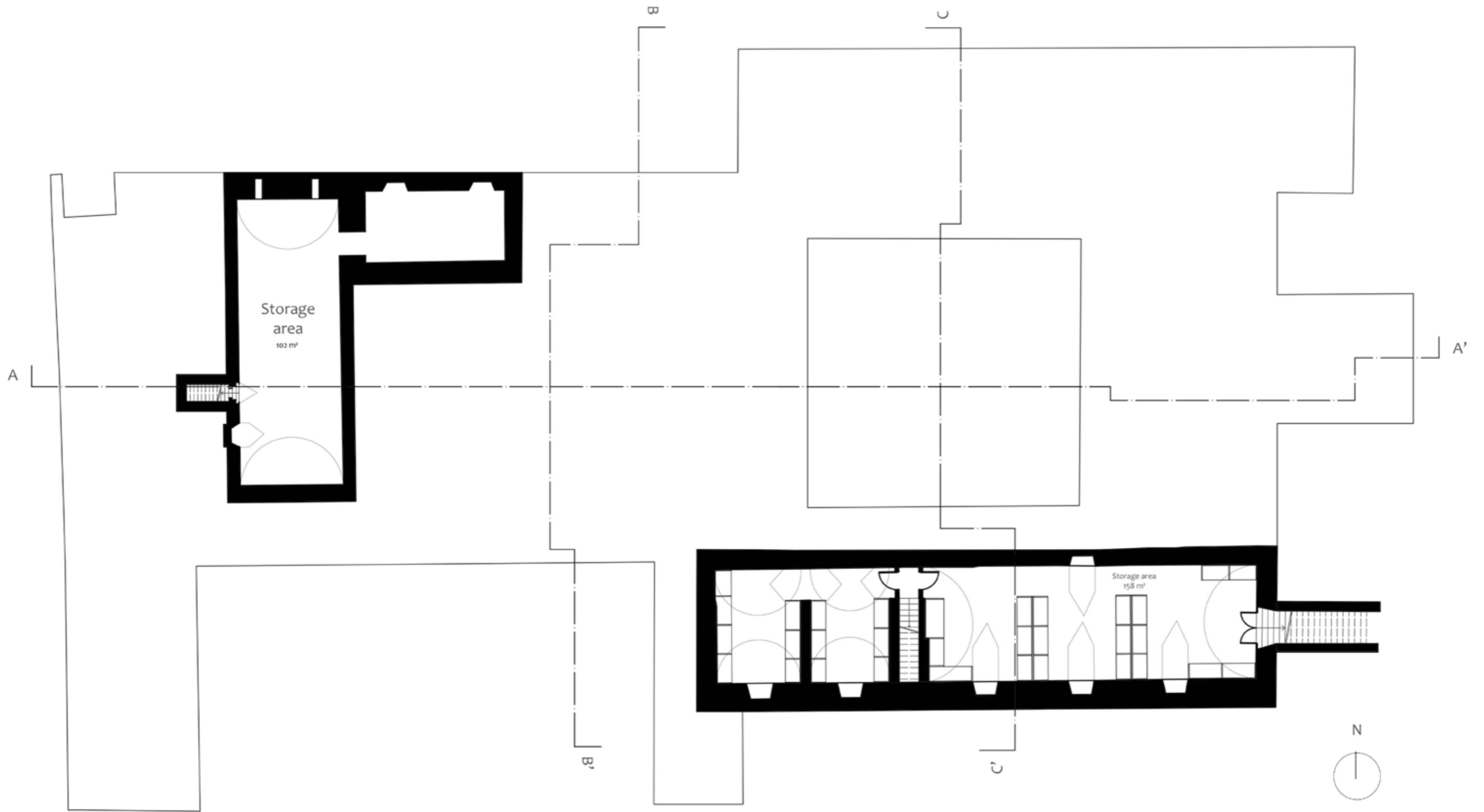


Art classrooms :

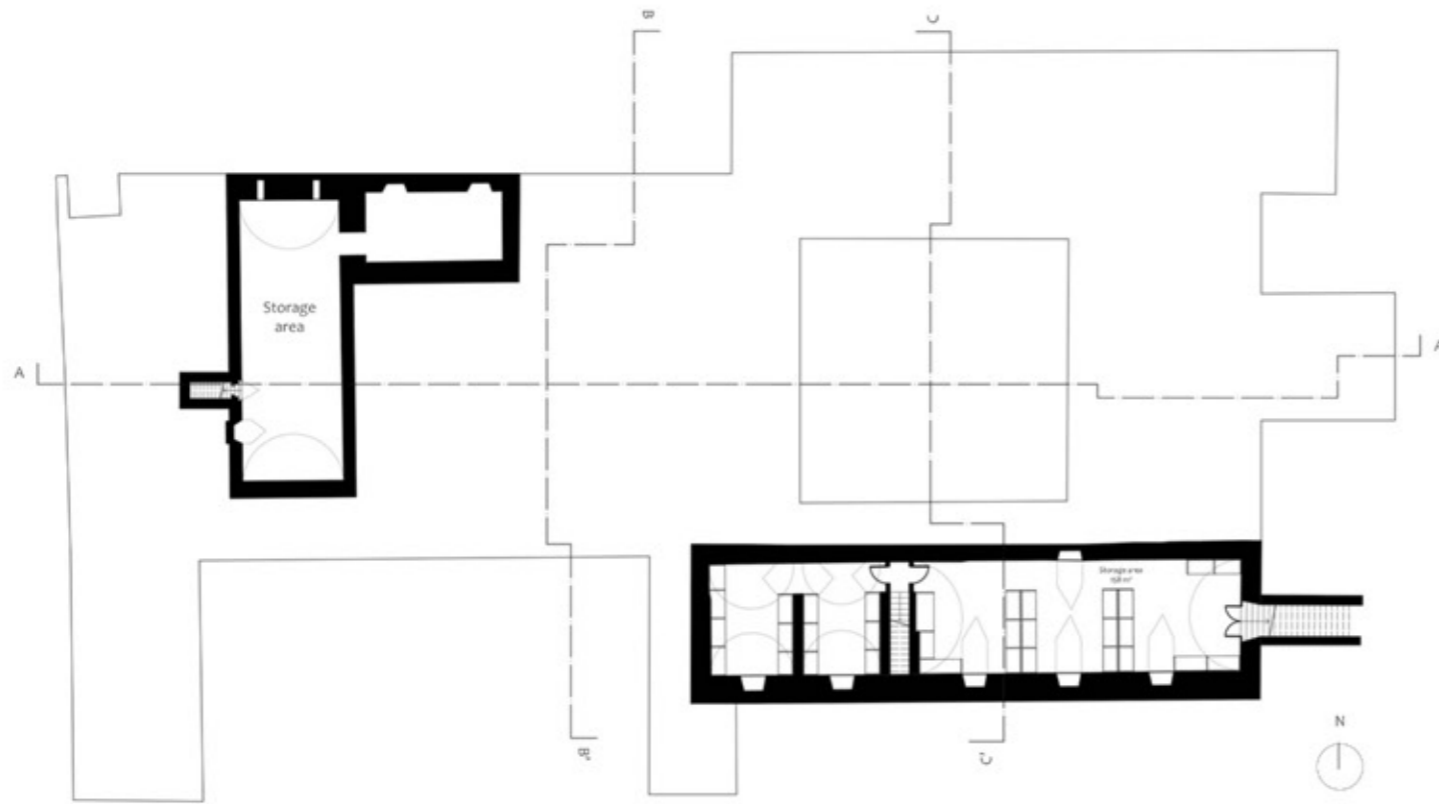
- (1) art classroom for children of 8-9 years : 68 m²
storage 12 m²
- (1) art classroom for children of 8-9 years : 63 m²
storage 16 m²
- (1) computer area : 35 m²
- (2) art classroom for children 6-7 years : 65 m²
reading room : 29 m²
- (3) art classroom for children from 10 years : 118 m²
computer room : 57 m²
- (4) restroom : 40 m²
- (5) teacher room : 33 m²
restroom : 3 m²
- (6) cleaning storage : 7 m²



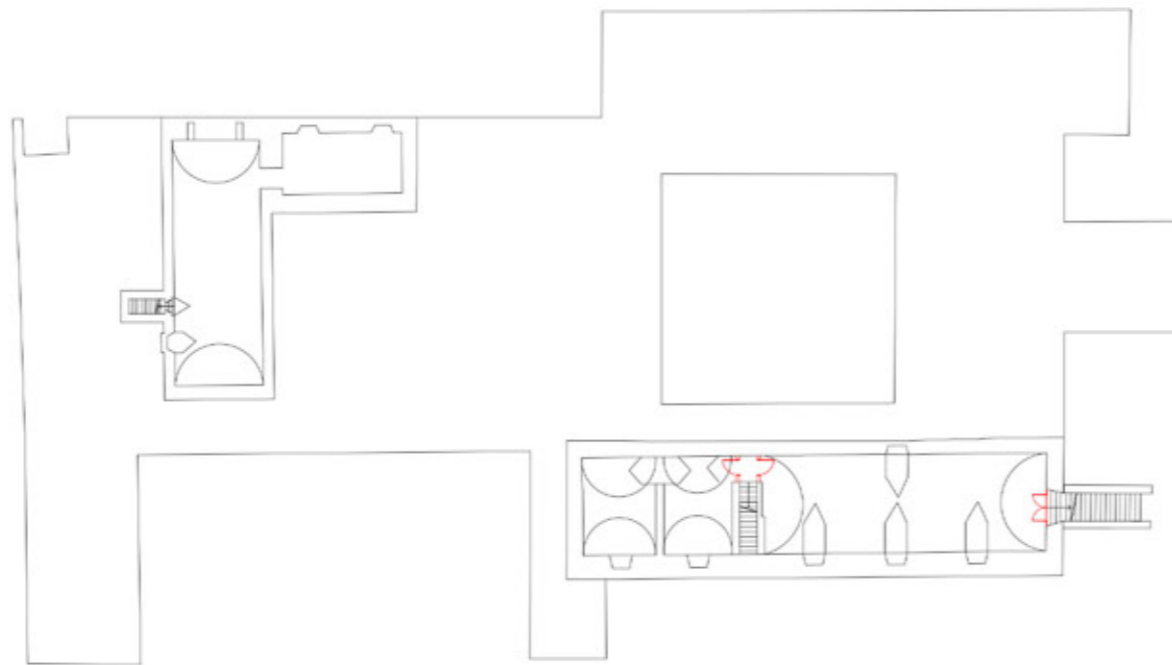
- New parts
- Removed parts
- Remaining parts



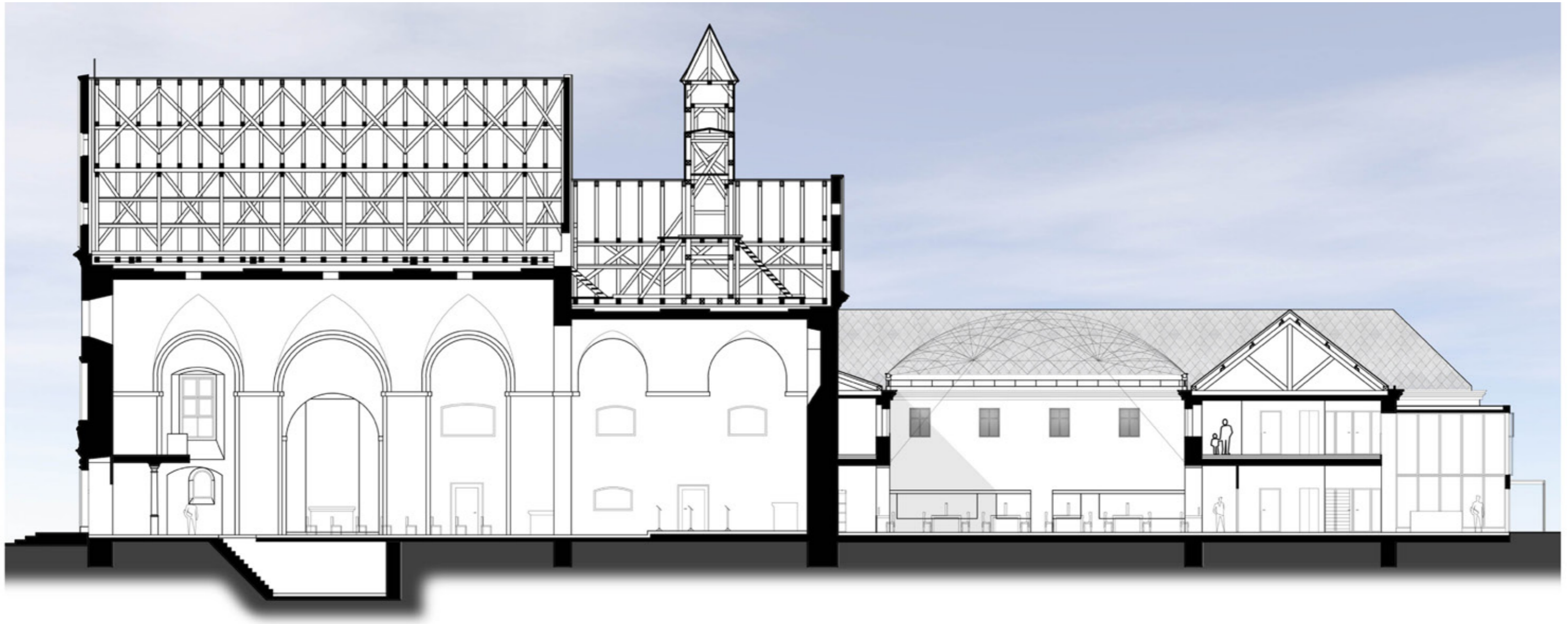
BASEMENT - 1 : 200



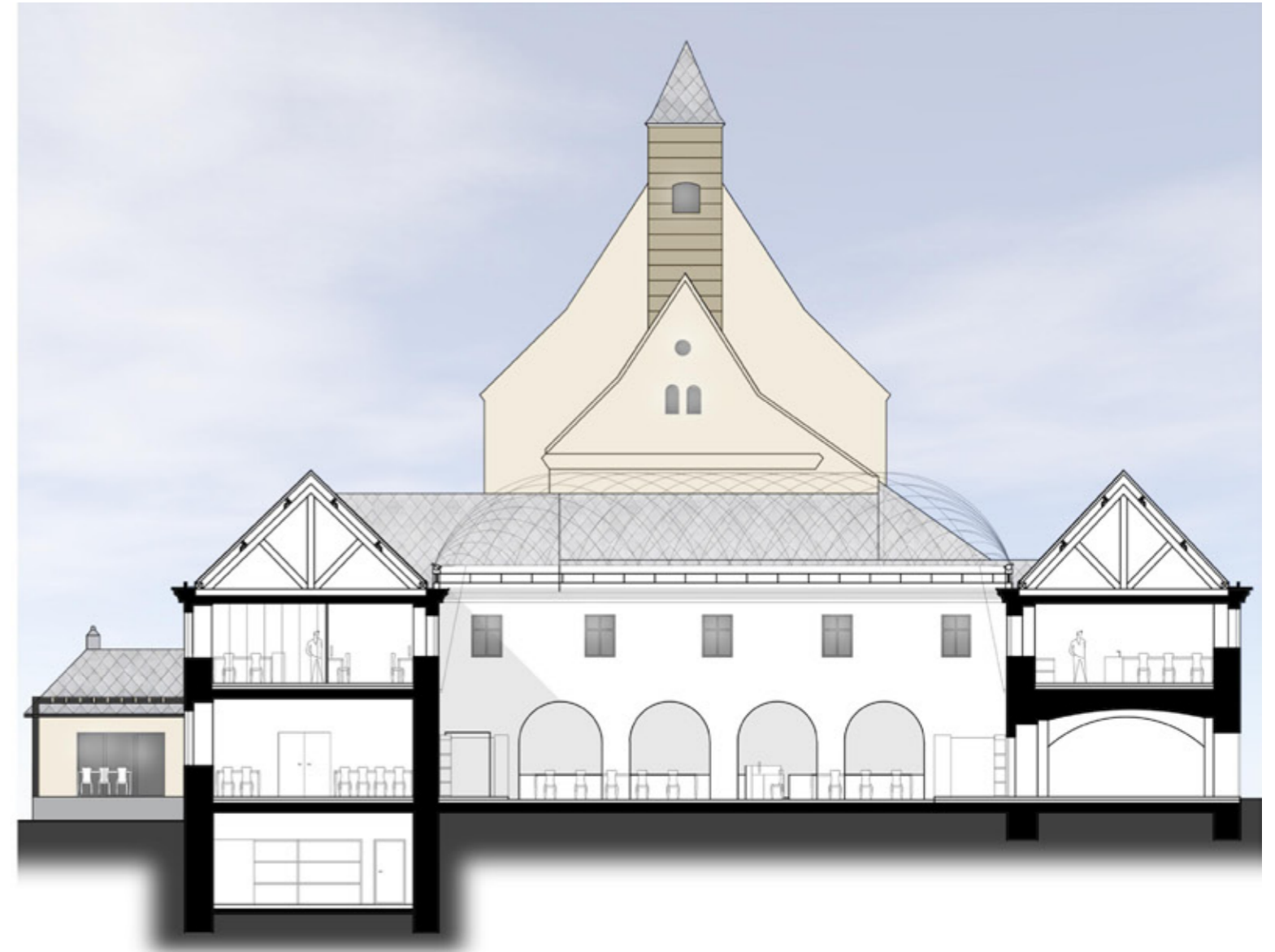
Storages :
 - storage area : 158 m²
 - storage area : 102 m²



- New parts
- Removed parts
- Remaining parts



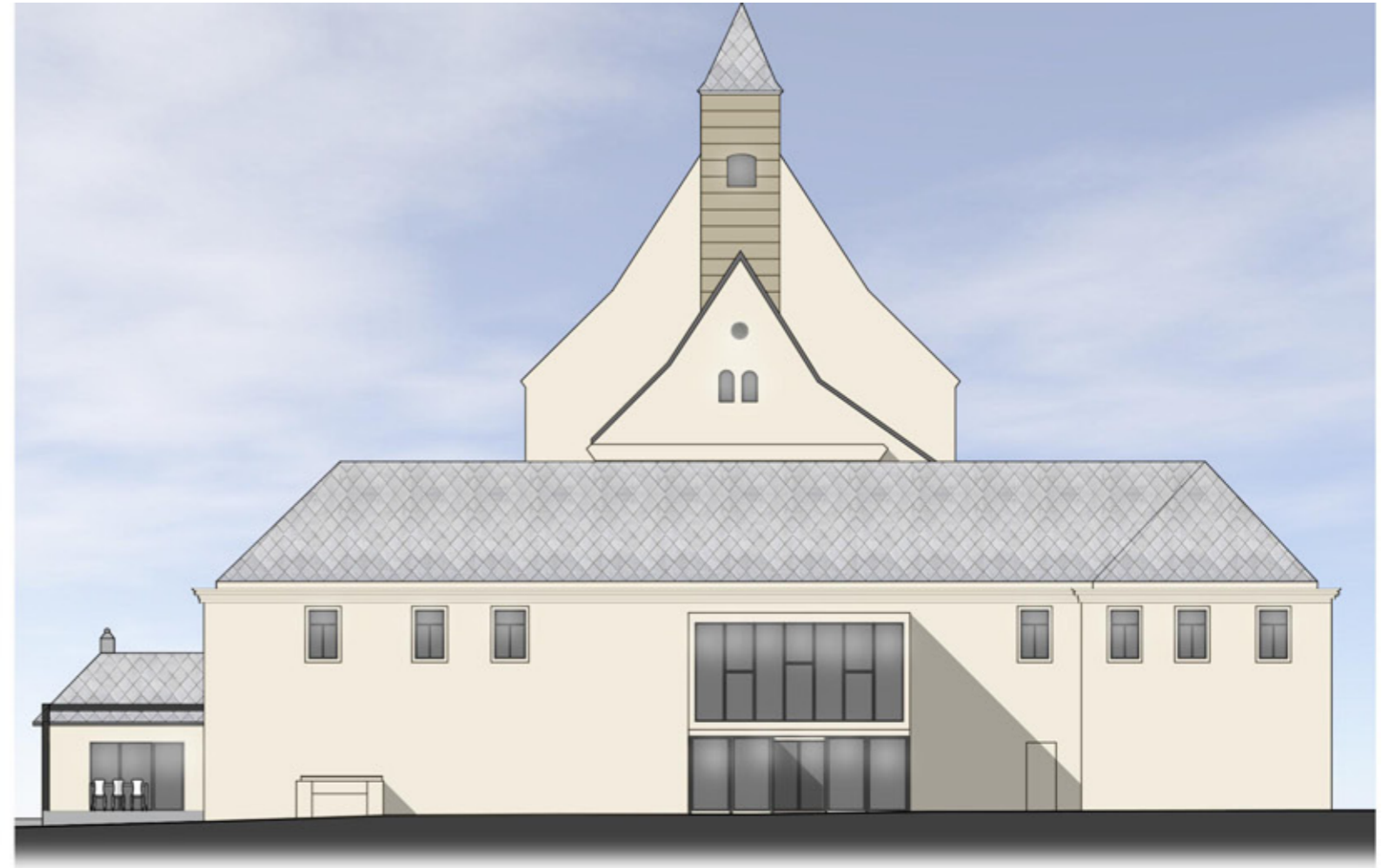
SECTION AA' - 1 : 200



SECTION BB' AND SECTION CC' - 1 : 200



SOUTHERN FACADE- 1 : 200



WESTERN FACADE AND EASTERN FACADE - 1 : 200





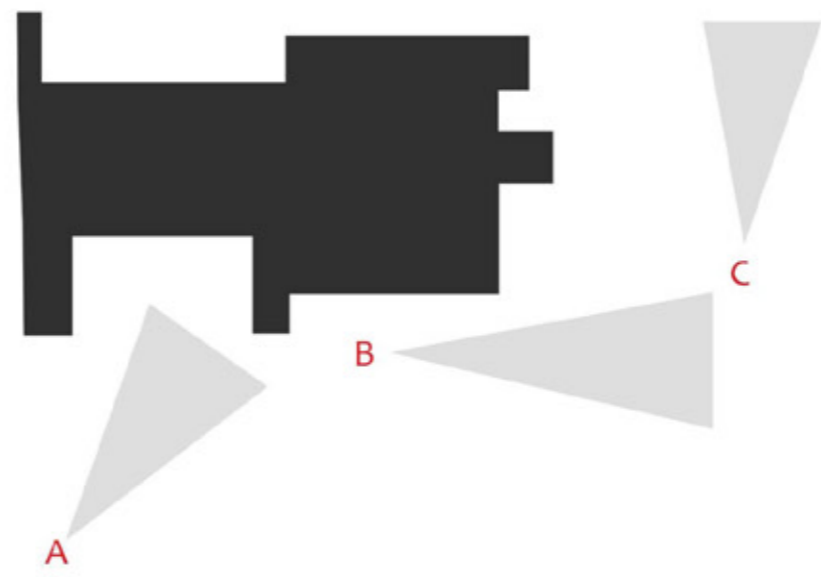
WESTERN ENTRANCE AND EASTERN ENTRANCE



VIEW ON PART OF SOUTHERN FACADE



VIEW ON PART OF SOUTHERN FACADE





View A

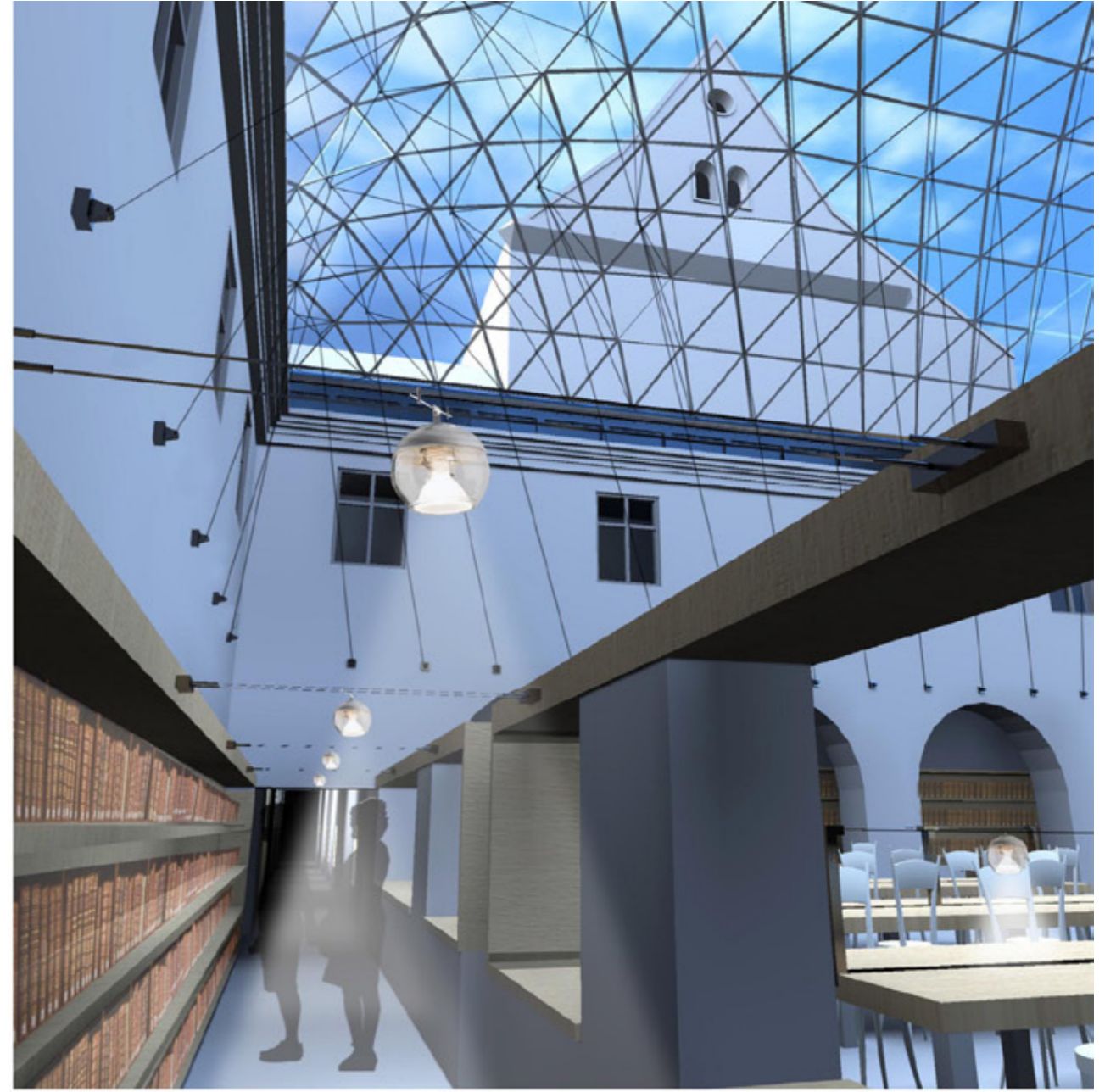
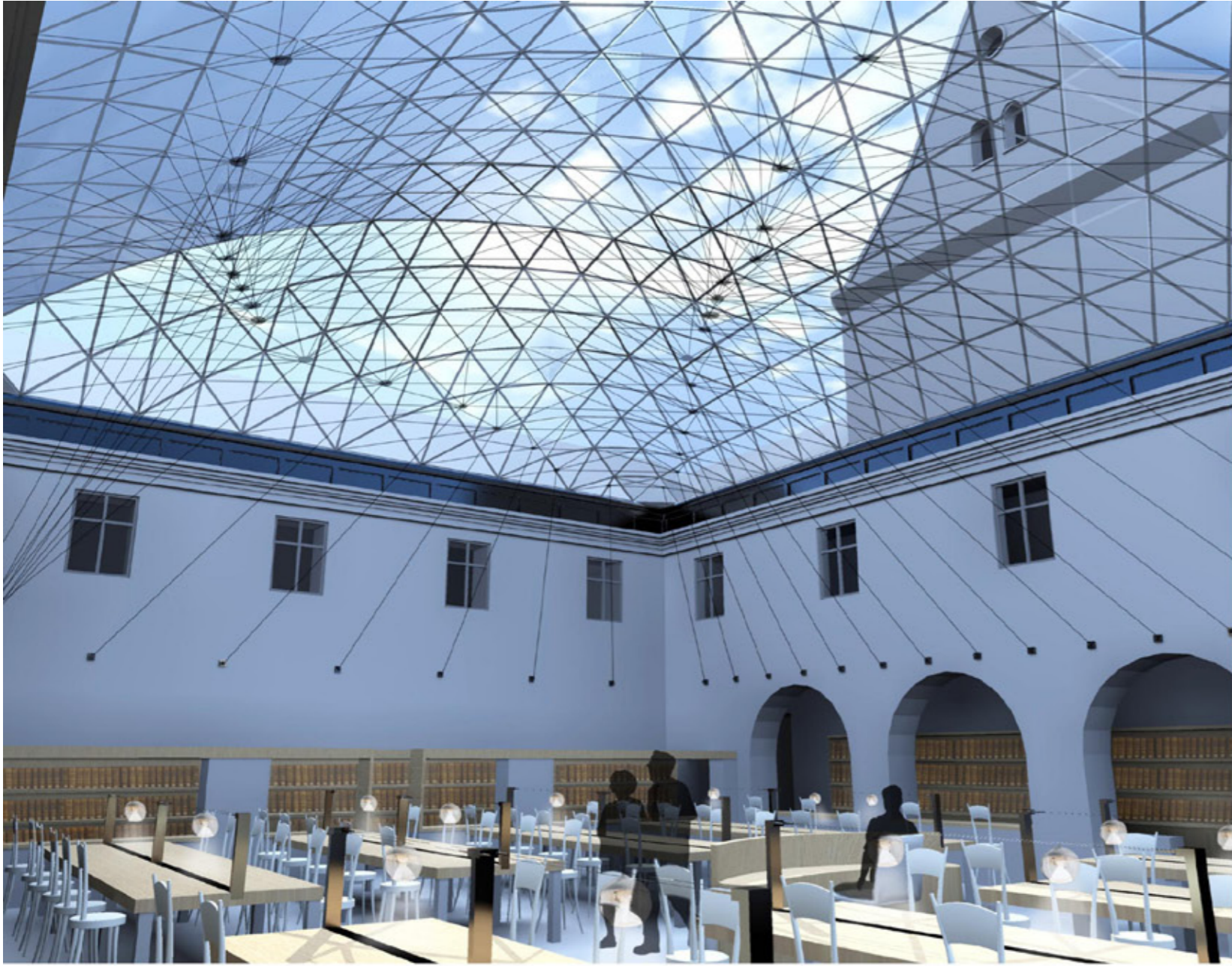


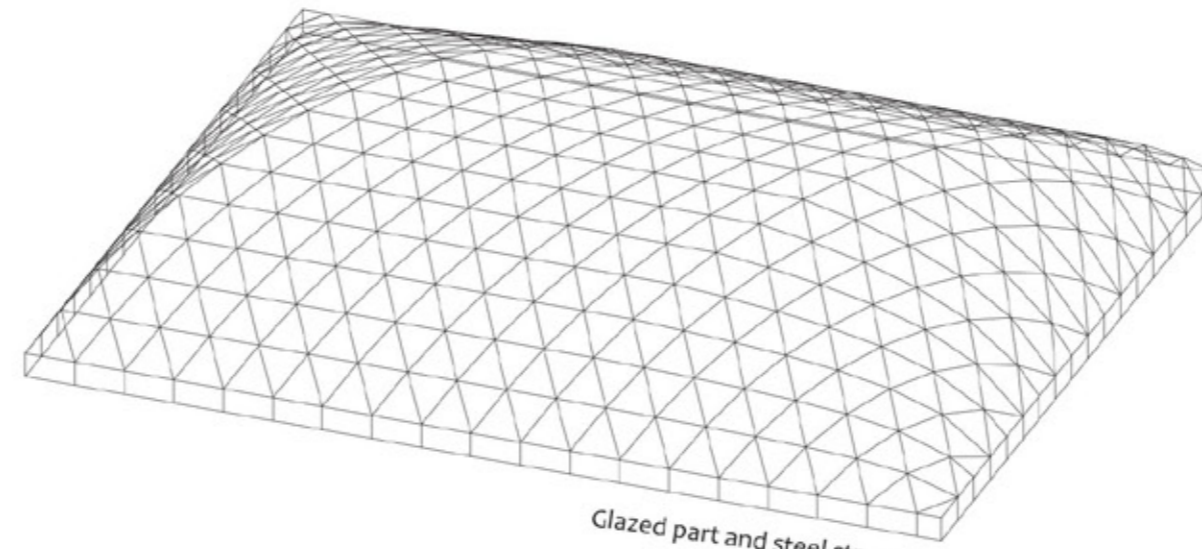
View B



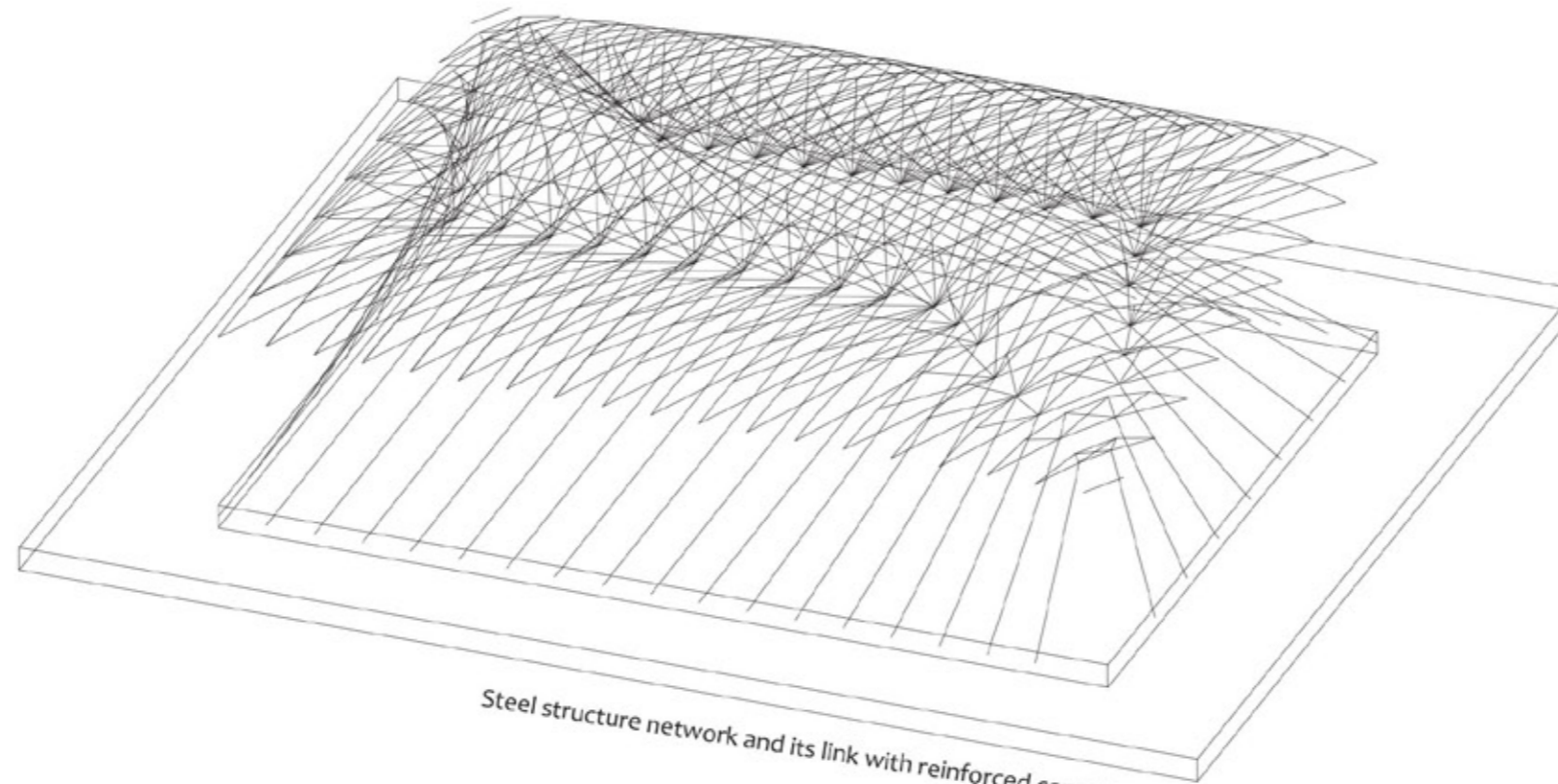
View C



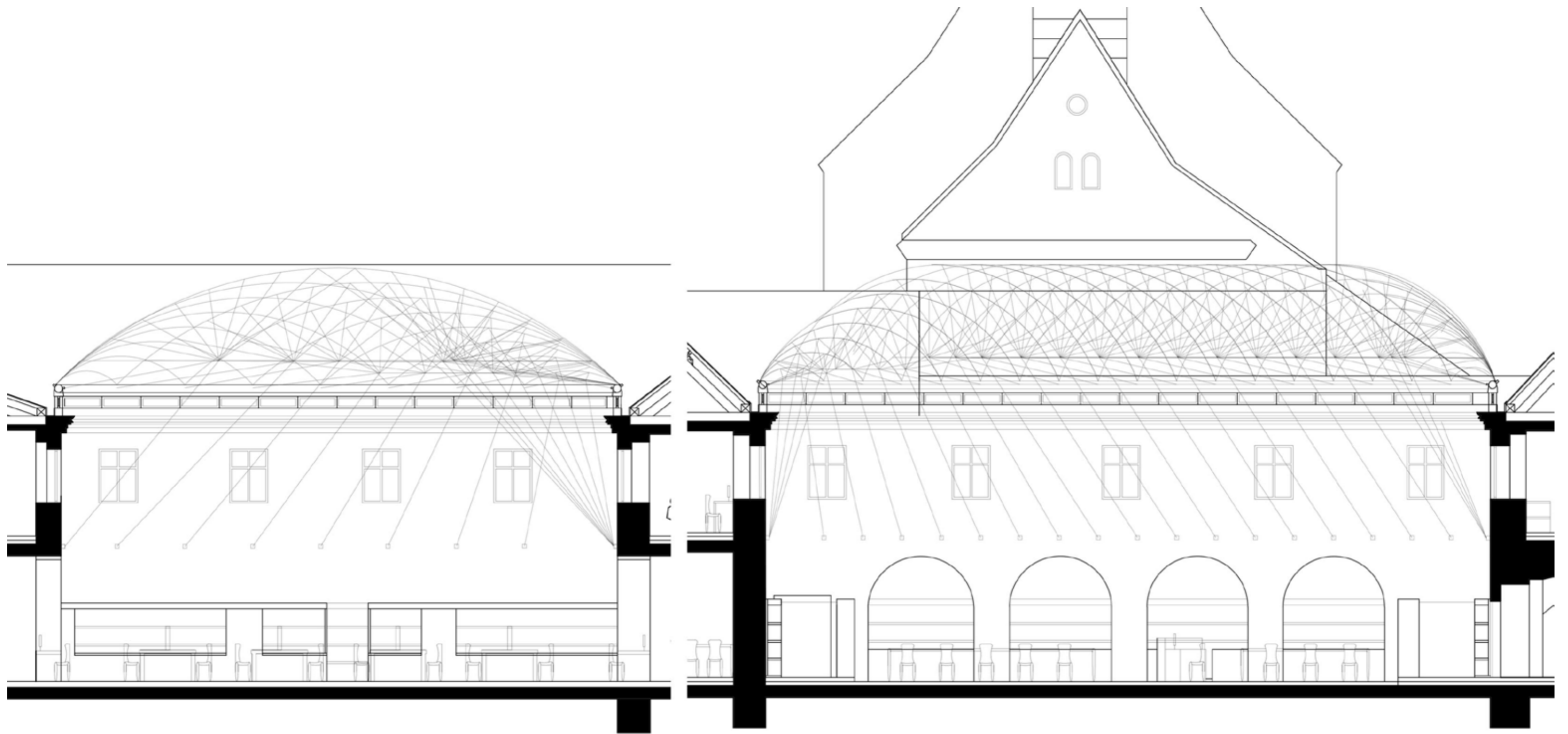




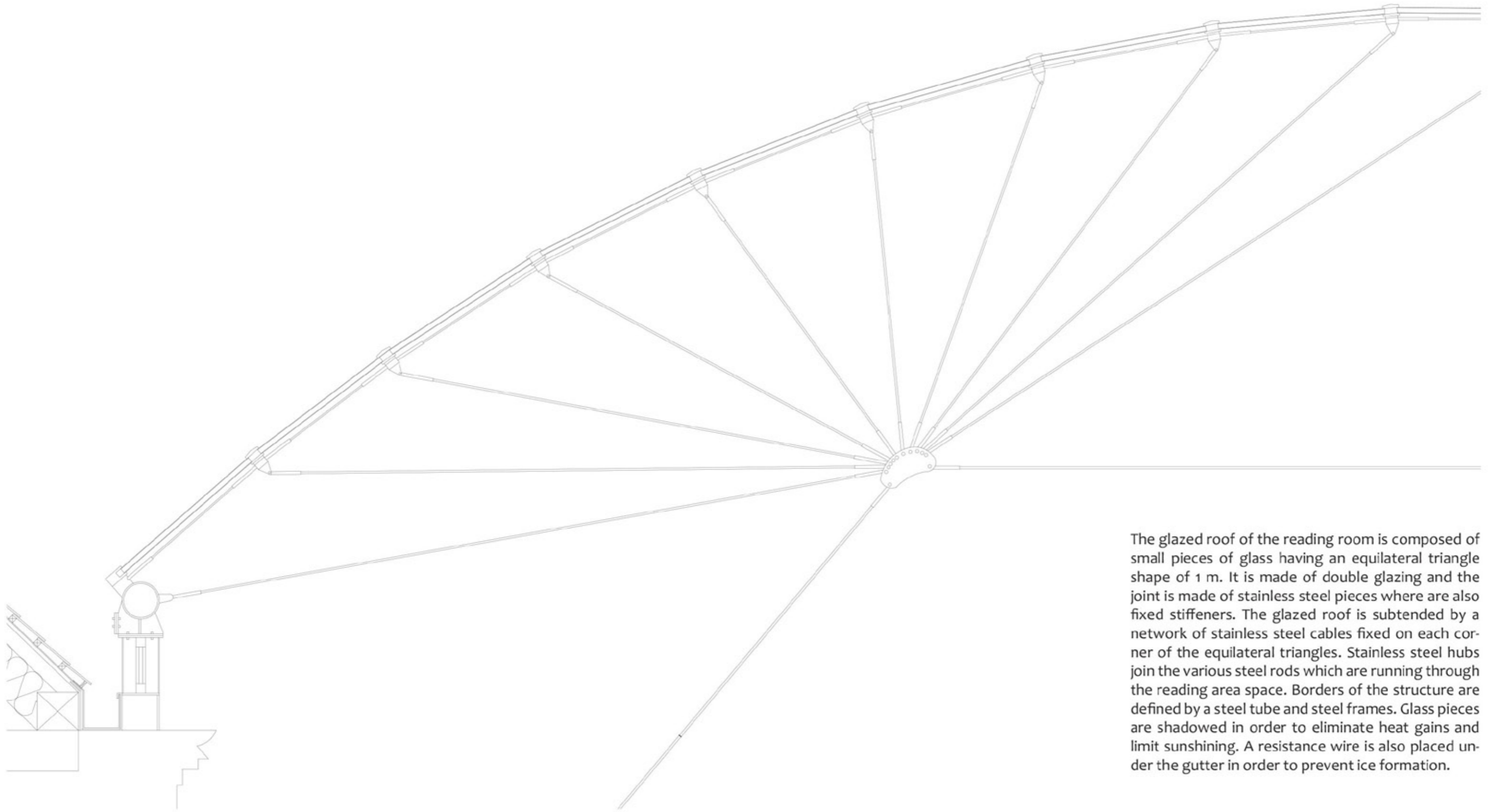
Glazed part and steel structure



Steel structure network and its link with reinforced concrete slabs



PARTS OF SECTIONS BB' AND CC' - 1 : 100



The glazed roof of the reading room is composed of small pieces of glass having an equilateral triangle shape of 1 m. It is made of double glazing and the joint is made of stainless steel pieces where are also fixed stiffeners. The glazed roof is subtended by a network of stainless steel cables fixed on each corner of the equilateral triangles. Stainless steel hubs join the various steel rods which are running through the reading area space. Borders of the structure are defined by a steel tube and steel frames. Glass pieces are shadowed in order to eliminate heat gains and limit sunshining. A resistance wire is also placed under the gutter in order to prevent ice formation.



The design developed here is a study of a precise case, here the restoration of the area of the abolished Capuchin monastery in Zakupy. It deals directly with a building complex having already an important architectural past and which has been through different modifications. This proposition made cannot take into account all of this because of lack of knowledge and informations concerning it. Indeed, working with this type of building implies an important part dedicated to surveys and analysis of previous states of the building. Those surveys and analysis would help to have a better understanding of the building and probably would enrich the proposition.

As a final point to conclusion, I would like to thank you firstly my Diploma Project Supervisor :
- Prof. Ing. Arch. Akad. Arch. Vaclav Girsá for the time accorded all along the semester to discuss the project

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- Ing. Martin Pospisil
- Ing. Zuzana Vyoralová

for the time they accorded to my project during consultations

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- MACEK Petr, ZAHRADNIK Pavel, 1987, Stavebně historický průzkum, Národní památkový ústav, územní odborné pracoviště v Liberci
- VLCEK Pavel, Encyklopedie českých klášterů, Náše dědictví, 2002, ISBN 80-85983-17-6

Links :

- <http://www.archiweb.cz/buildings.php?action=show&id=3129>
- http://is.muni.cz/th/74273/ff_b/Kapucinsky_klaster_v_Sokolove.txt
- <http://www.kapucini.cz/>