



ARCHITECTURE
PORTFOLIO

BENJAMIN GATH

2024

01

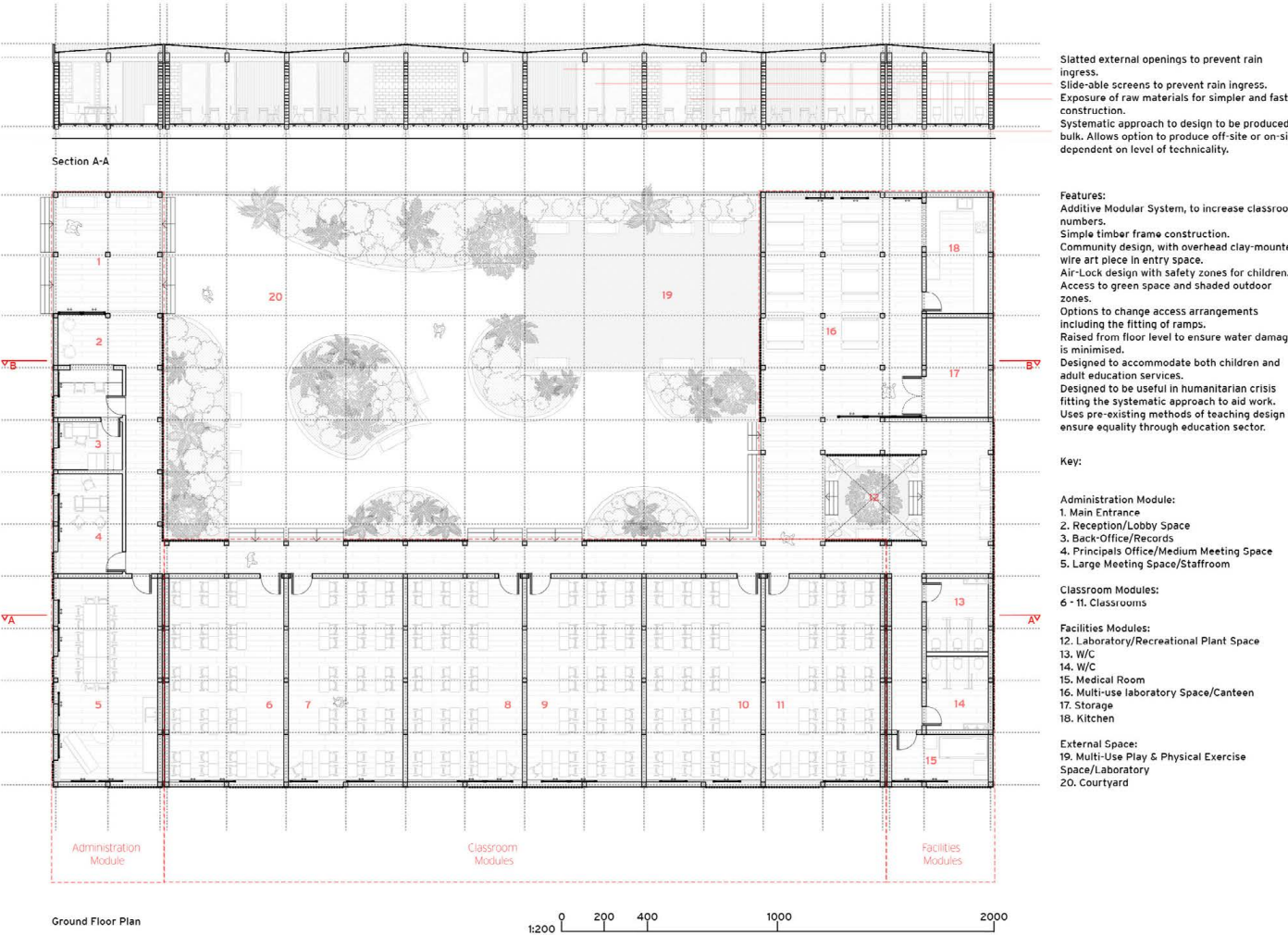
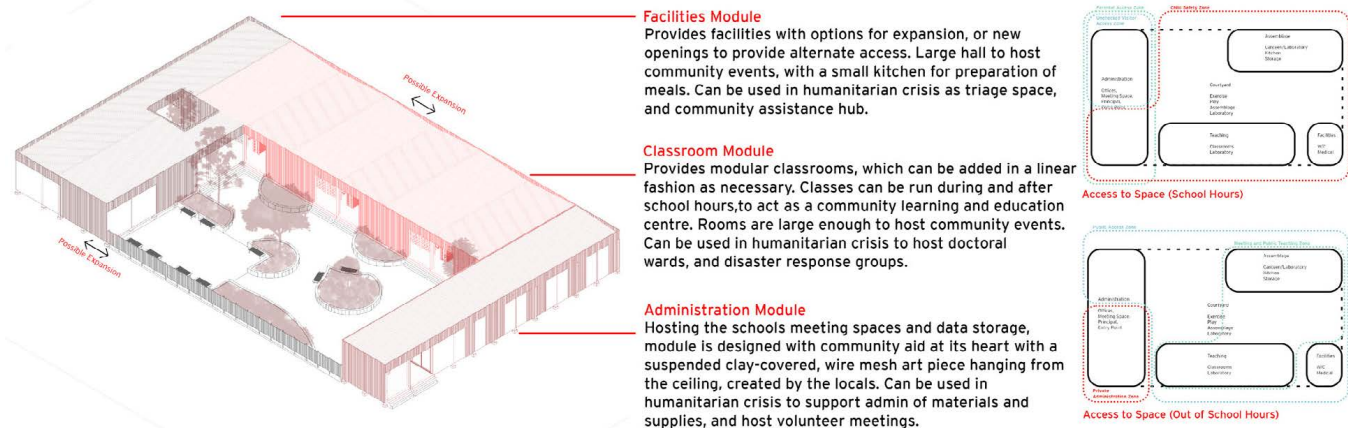
CAMPUS Senegal

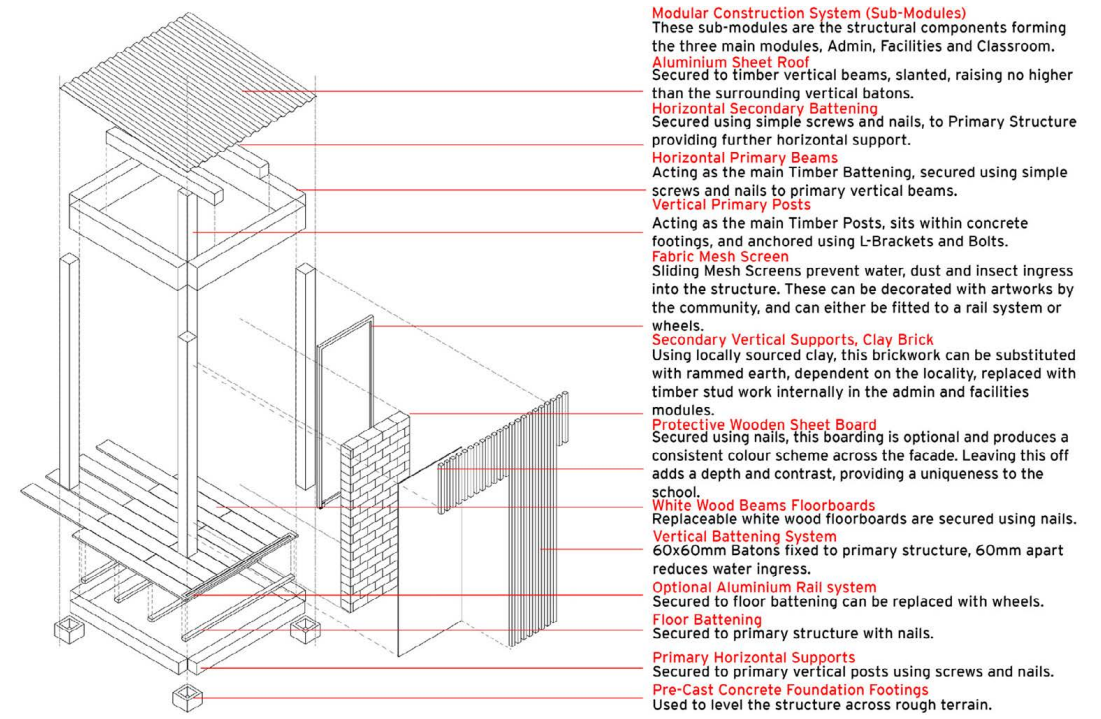
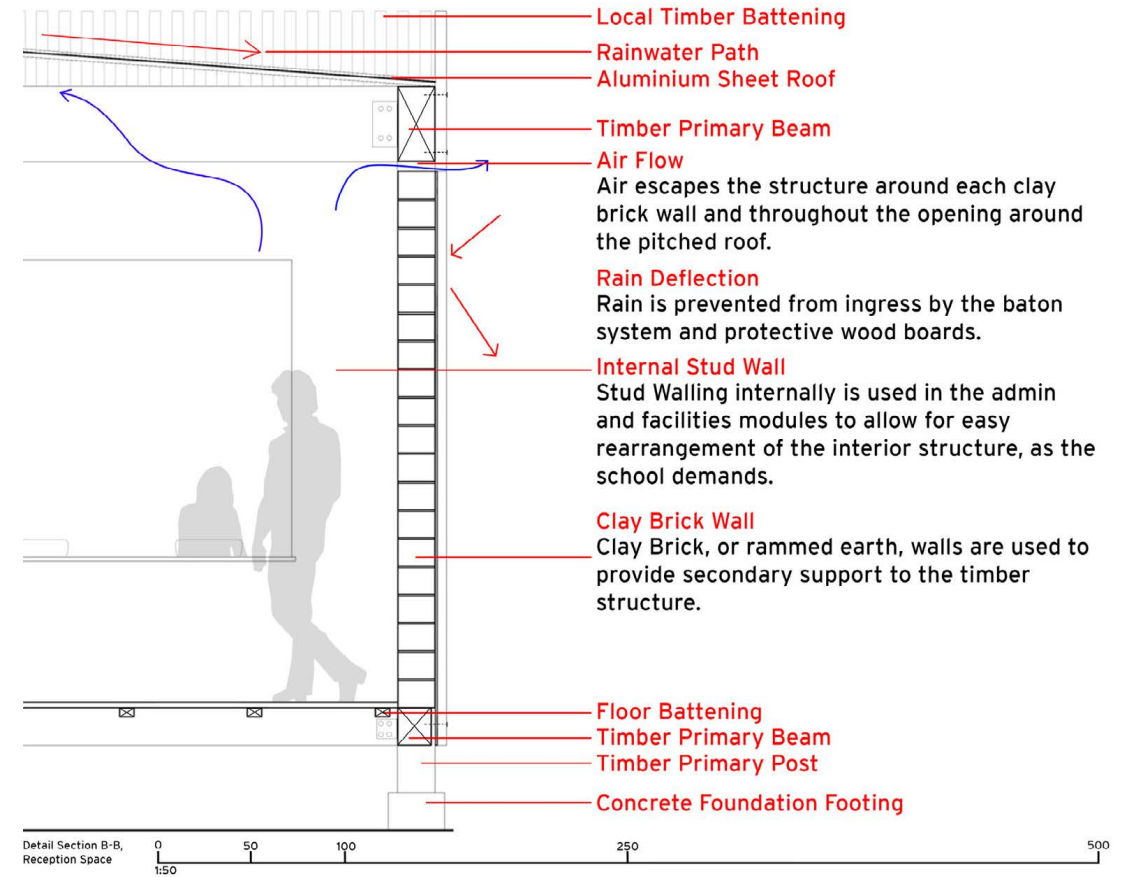
Status: Completed

Project: Kaira Loora - Senegal Primary School

Location: Southern Senegal

- Key Details:
- » Community-oriented, Adaptable and Modular Program for Universal Schools.
 - » Brief asked for an easy to build primary school for use nationally amongst Senegal.
 - » This modular system can be re-oriented to fit any site.
 - » It uses traditional building techniques to form a modern structure.
 - » It is designed to be constructed for less than \$70,000







02 EC(h)OME

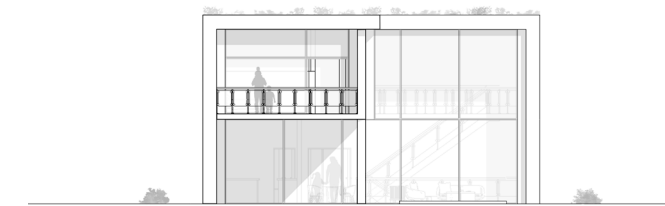
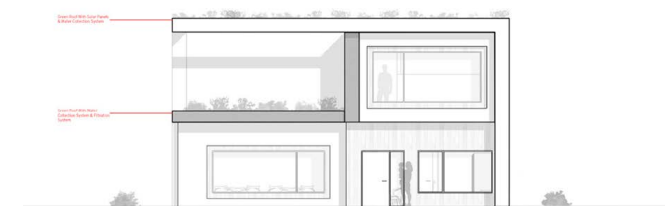
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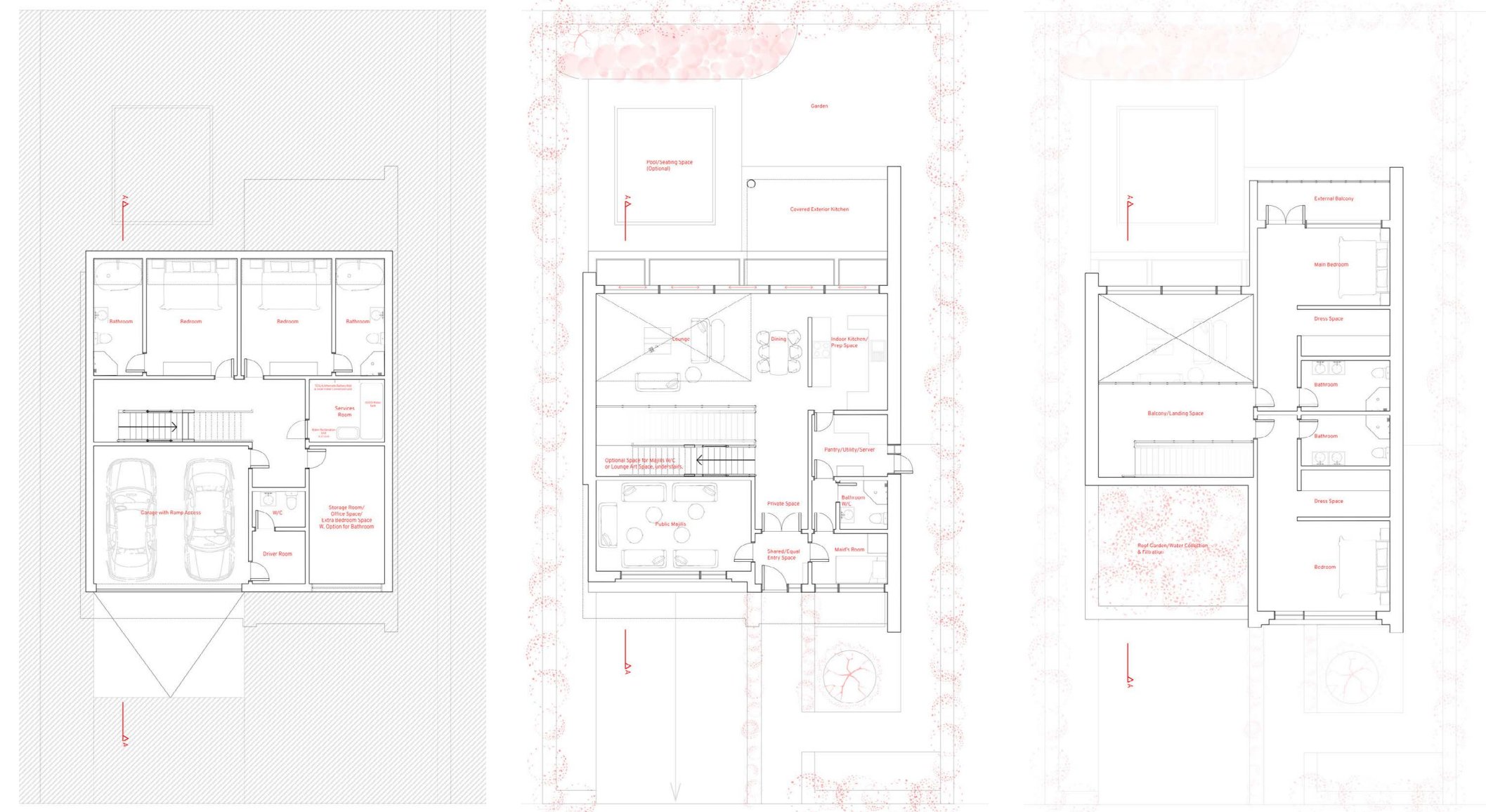
Project: House of the Future - United Arab Emirates, BEEBREEDERS Competitions

Location: United Arab Emirates

Key Details:

- » Proposing a design for a new addition to the UAE housing stock.
- » I introduced the idea of a modular system that could expand with the growing family.
- » I challenged cultural values in a respectful way, giving a single entry point for household staff, families, and homeowners.





03

Wall Executive Building

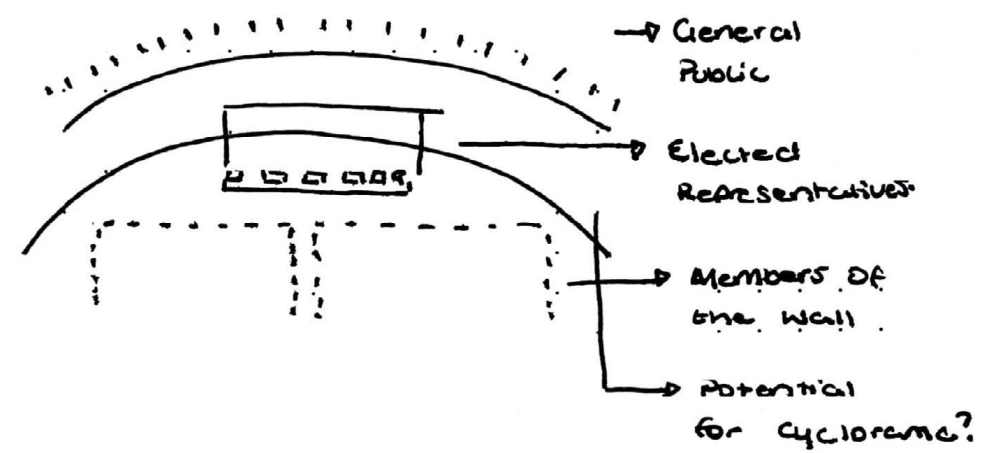
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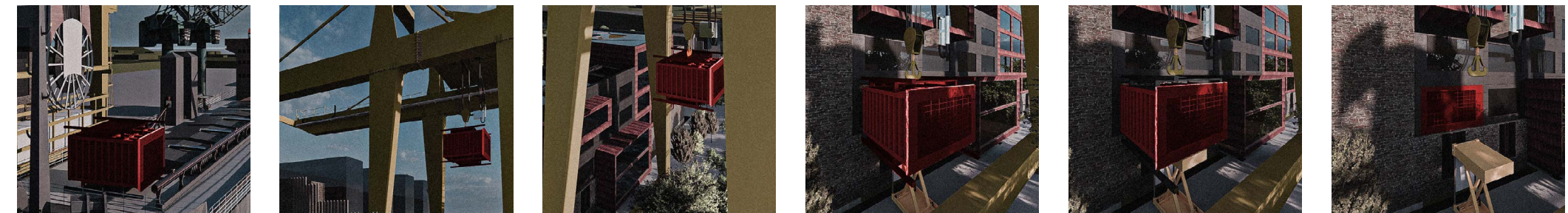
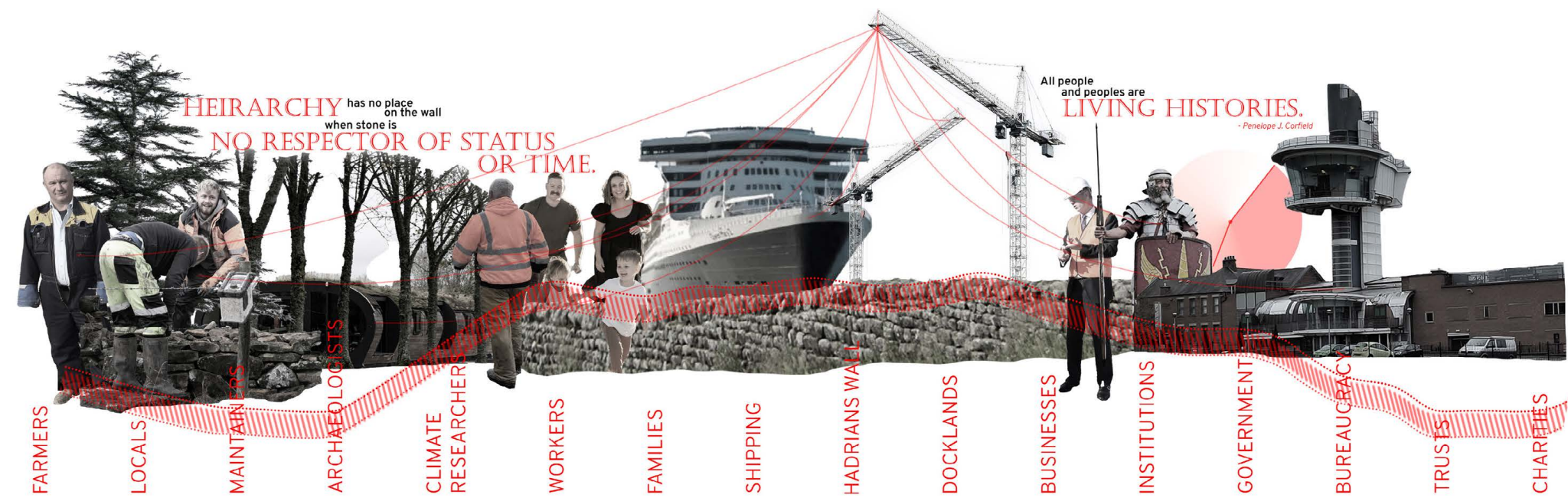
Project: 3001 - Architectural Design - Wallbeing

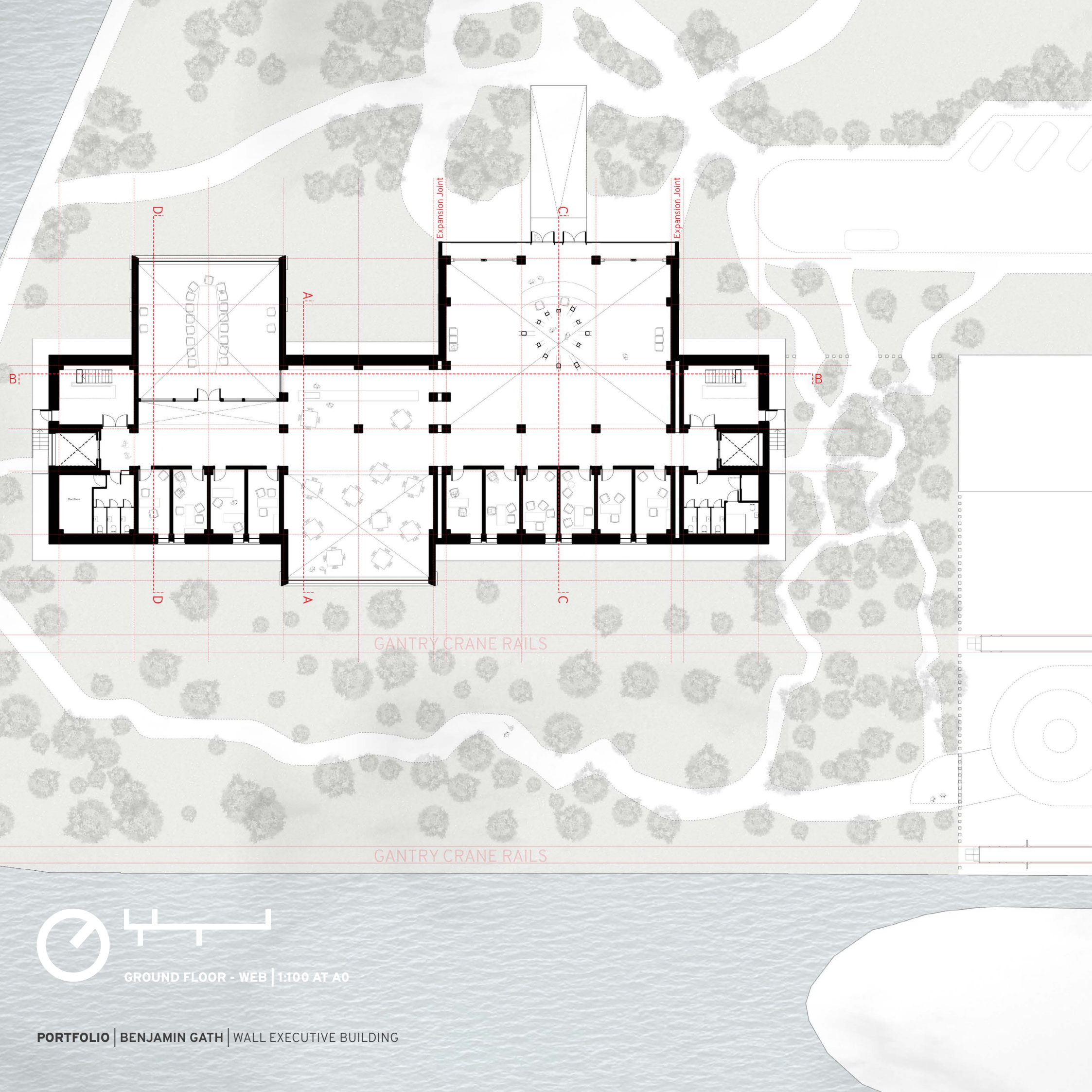
Location: Segedunum Living Histories Complex, Wallsend, Newcastle Upon Tyne

Key Details:

- » Set within a wider masterplan, Segedunum Living Histories Complex, providing a space of Wellbeing which counters the historical context of Hadrian's Wall.
- » A democratic building stylised by the likes of Oscar Neimeyer and Norman Foster.







04 The Shield, Byker

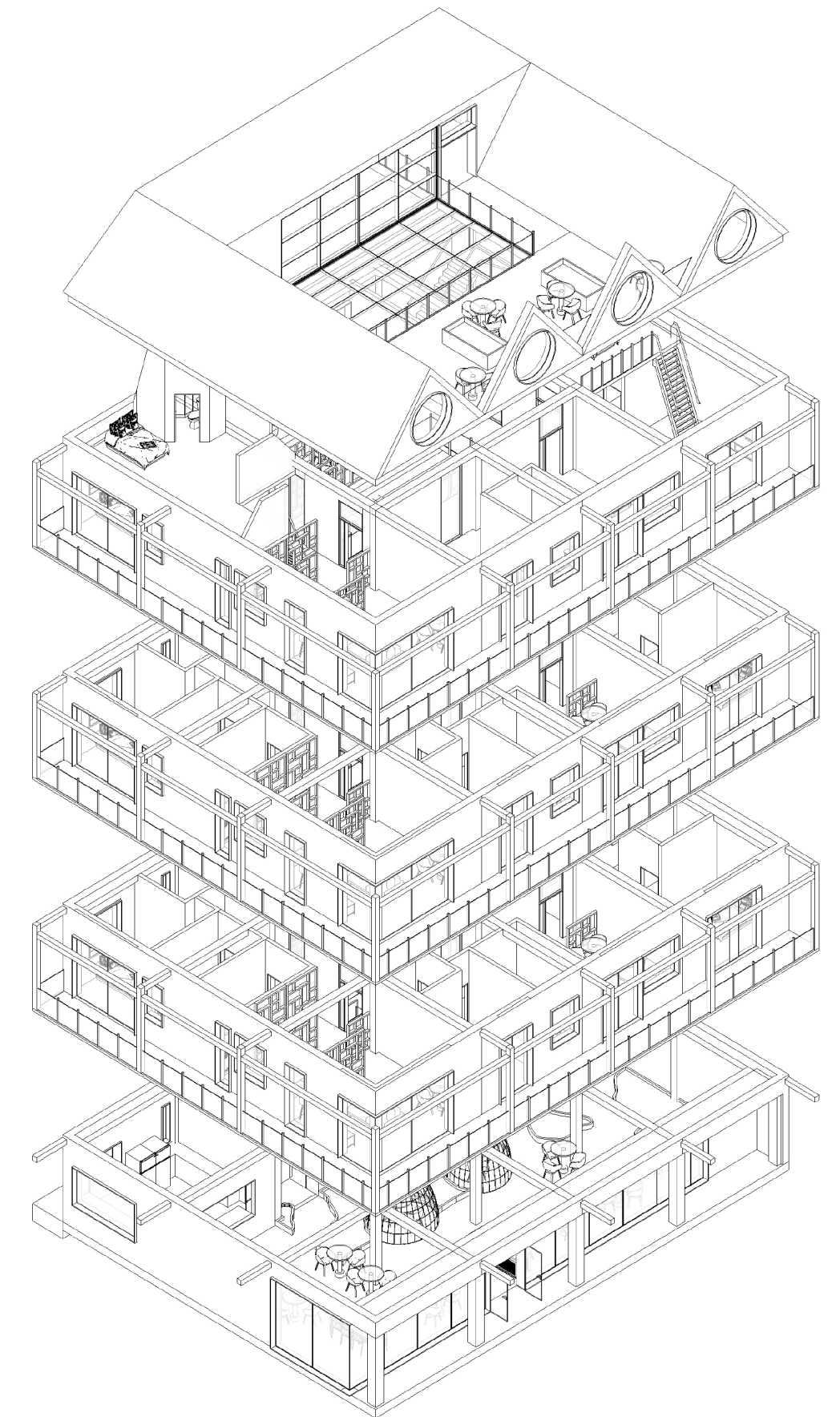
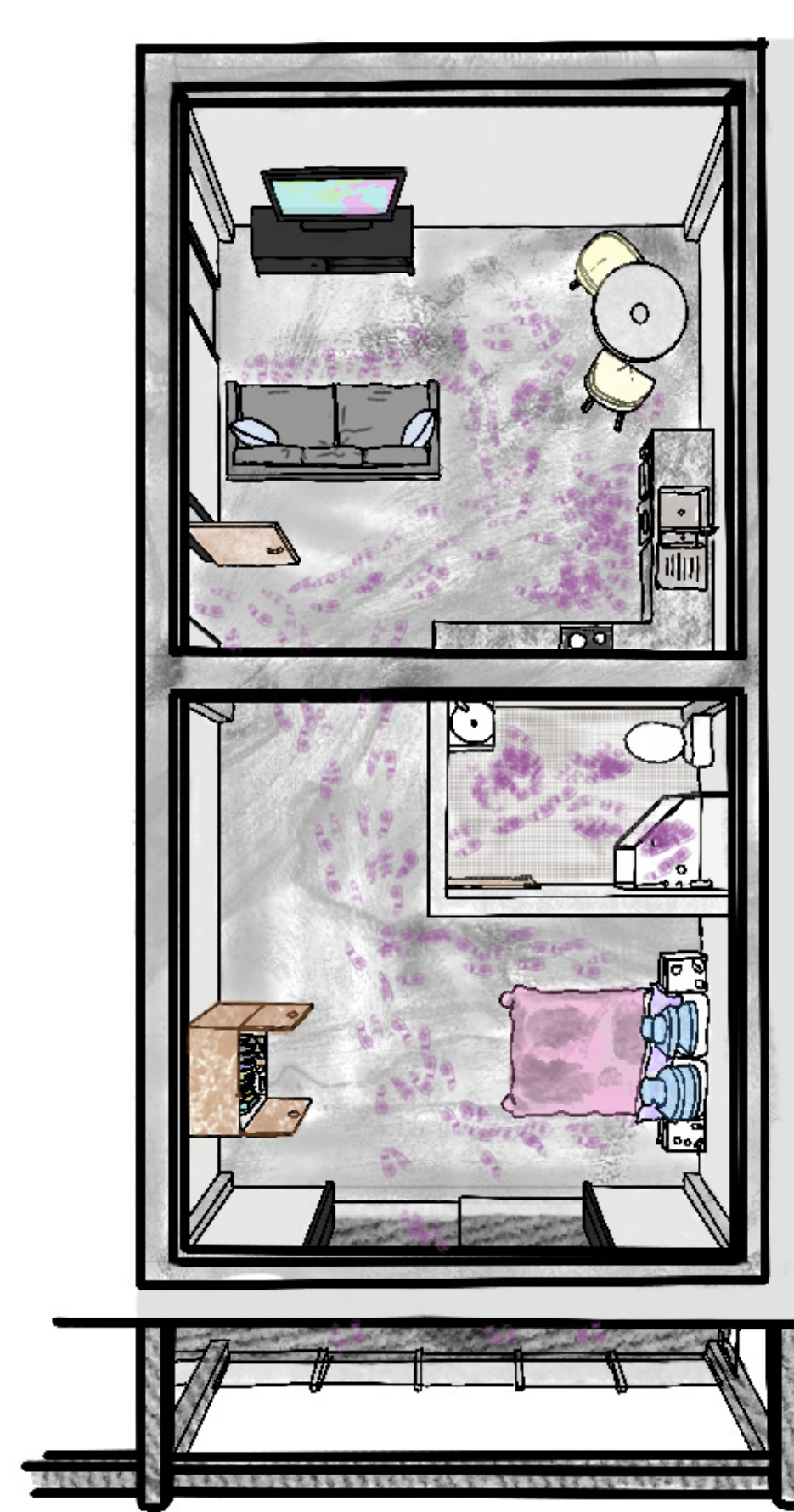
Status: Completed

Project: 2001 Design, 1 - Together co-housing, community and the city

Location: Shields Road, Byker

Key Details:

- » 4 storey retrofit of an existing structure on Shields Road.
- » Developing a not-for-profit (GF) and a Co-housing scheme for 10 families to inhabit.
- » Incorporates itself into the existing street with a town-house aesthetic, whilst inviting people into the not-for-profit, community facility below.
- » Distinguishes private and public zones through a contrast in industrial, and typically home-like materials.





05

49 Bell St.

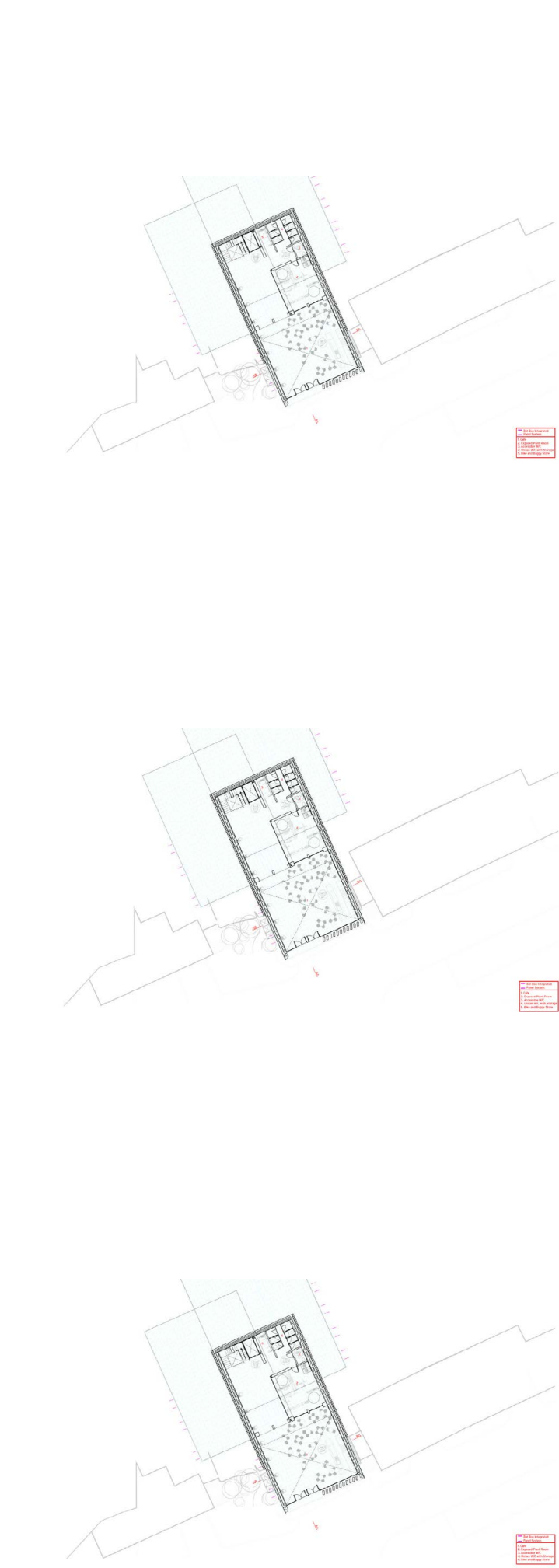
Status: Completed

Project: 2001 Design, 3 - Section of Society

Location: 49 Bell Street, North Shields, Tyne and Wear.

Key Details:

- » Civic Centres are the hearts of community politics, but are often disregarded as places of community engagement.
- » This project, working on a steep incline, and stylised as a Norman Foster-esque warehouse, incorporates a wedding and debate space, cafe space, classrooms, library spaces, offices, business spaces and community spaces.
- » The space is designed to only emit light out the front and back of the structure, to protect green spaces around it, housing common pipistrelle bats, and preserving their habitat.



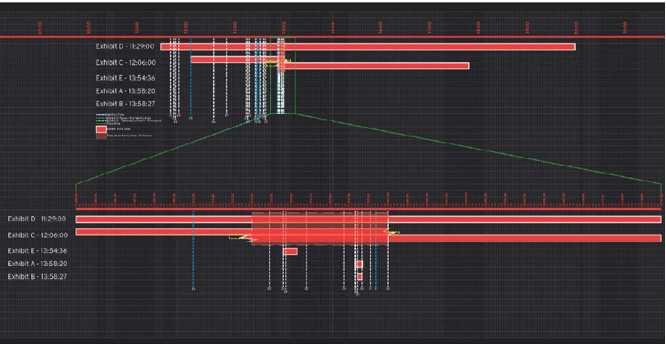
06

AIM - Dissertation

Status: Completed

Project: 3060 - Dissertation Studies

Key Details:
A deep dive into the work of Forensic Architecture, the practise and the practice. This dissertation establishes the phrase Architectural Investigation Matrix (AIM), a term I use to summarise the set of conditions within a criminal case, which allows Forensic Architecture to exist. Introducing Architectural Theory into the world of Forensic Architecture, I re-frame the definition of what a Forensic Architect is – shifting the current definition based upon existing titles and the term ‘Forensis’ – into a legitimate, Architectural Theory based, practise of Architecture. I examine Forensic Architecture and its techniques in the case of ‘The Killing of Mark Duggan’, before supporting the dissertation and my arguments with creative practise, by applying these techniques onto the French Pension Protests on the 1st May 2023.



Introduction

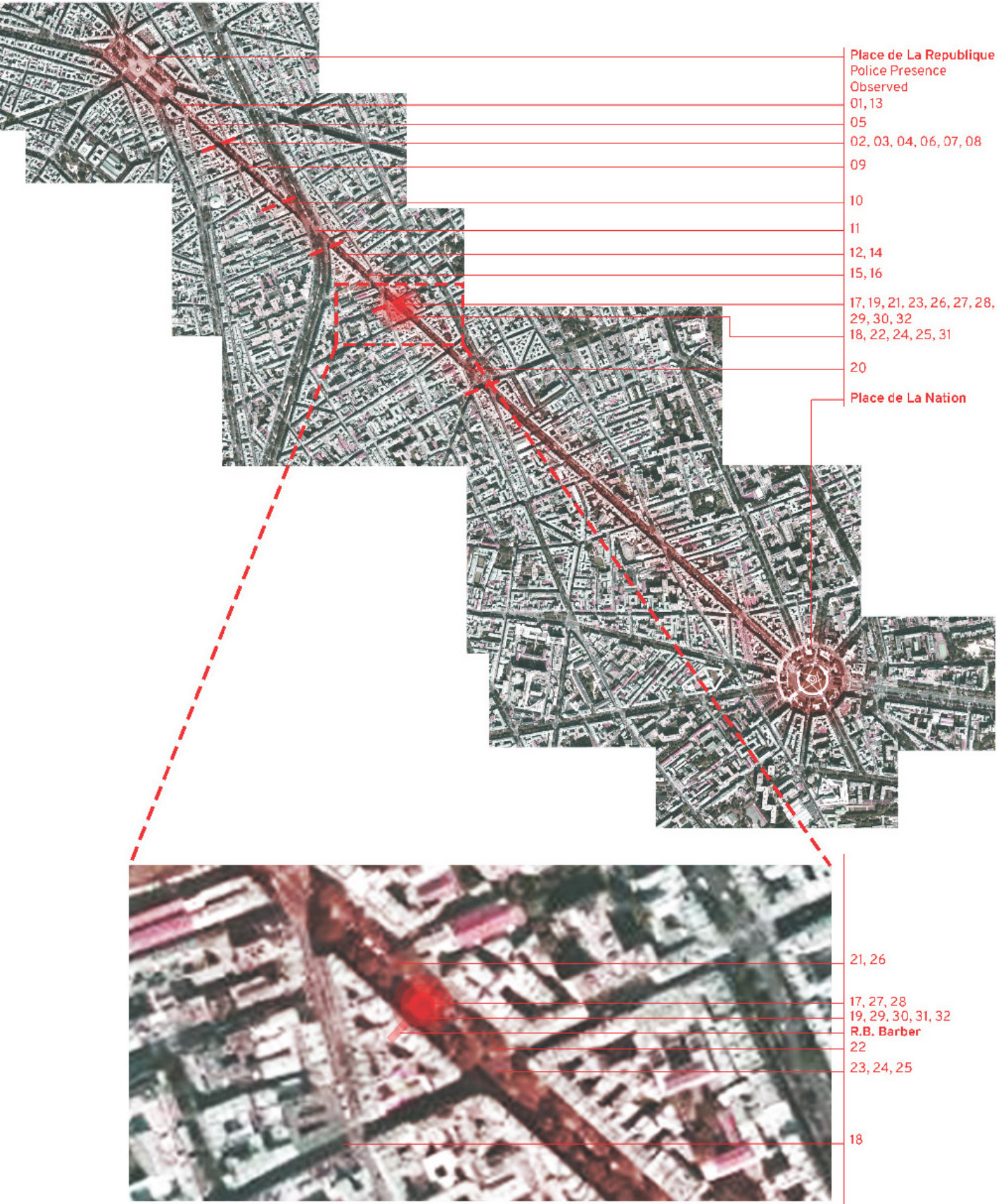
‘The set of conditions that provides a system in which something grows or develops’, sets precedent for the term Architectural Investigation Matrix, through Cambridges’ definition of the latter ‘Matrix’. AIM recognises the rise in Urban Warfare, in tandem with the accessibility of integrated technologies in society.¹ ‘As globe spanning, geostrategic concerns blur into very local, urban spaces, all of a sudden it seems normal for Western cities to face a palpable militarization’, which is ever mounted and recorded by the ‘paths, pipes, wires and other channels that spatially concentrate inflows and outflows of people, [...] energy [and] information.’^{2,3} This data is ‘inextricably entangled in the networks of [...] air, water, waste disposal, energy, transportation and Internet Service Providers’.⁴ Evermore, the integration between, man, technology and city, establishes the necessary conditions for gathering Architectural Evidence from Open-Source Networks – tapping into publicly available information – and conducting Architectural Investigation within the matrix of connected cities, visualising and spatialising evidence.

AIM is a term that summarises the overarching social conditions, Open-Source platforms, historical contexts, and Architectural Methodologies which integrate to form the practice of Forensic Architecture (FA). FA is an interdisciplinary research organisation based at Goldsmiths College, University of London. It is composed of ‘architects, filmmakers, artists, scientists, and lawyers’, among other experts.⁵ Though their work is not entirely restricted to the legal domain, the organisation specialises in the spatial analysis of urban events, concerning Human Rights cases using Open-Source Intelligence (OSINT).

Through this dissertation, I will first explore the literature which contributes to Architecture being used as Evidence, within AIM, highlighting the historical context of FA, and defining its manifesto in wider theory. I will contextualise forensic interrogation of Urban Spaces, evaluating Gordon Cullen’s ‘Serial Vision’, before moving to define OSINT and its place in space. This is a field largely untouched by researchers, as FA is established in the realm of Forensics but doesn’t have a succinct and clear link to Architecture, other than its’ practise in the recreation and analysis of Architectural Evidence.

Next, I will explore the existing framework for FA – as an organisation – and consider the case study of ‘The Killing of Mark Duggan’. Using this context, I will proceed to explore FA’s boundaries, through an interrogation of Spatial Surveillance, pressing on the dangers and demands of a Forensic Investigation through Architecture. Applying the research of AIM to a comprehensive analysis of the French Pension Reform Protests of 1st May 2023, I will examine how Architectural Theory informs an FA investigation. Through this I will focus specifically on a piece of evidence which demonstrates two Police Officers becoming engulfed in flames, resulting from the revolt of ‘Black Bloc Anarchists’. The investigation will deploy techniques developed by Forensic Architecture, to understand the relationship between Architectural evidence, the conviction and exposure of violence and human rights violations in the Urban Realm and Architectural Theory (AIM). I will use resources accessible to the public, like Google Earth, Sketchup, Twitter, Facebook, YouTube, and Adobe, to research, investigate, and present findings through an interdisciplinary lens. This will allow me to form a personal interpretation of Architectural Evidence, in the context of AIM, determining a use case for Forensic Architecture, and the application of Architecture in Legal Cases.

Through this creative practice, I explore what the practise of Forensic Architecture is, from its grassroots theory to its application in real, contemporary situations – answering the question of how we interpret Forensic Architecture through Architectural Theory, rather than its manifesto’s original, criminological approach to the term ‘Forensis’. I will take the contextual theories, processes, resources and presentation methods, and address and summarise them under the umbrella term of Architectural Investigation Matrix. Considering evidence using legal frameworks, and architectural analysis, I will explore its application in the built environment, legal cases, and then FA, following questions of ethics, urban theory, and criminal law. The outcome of this dissertation will give chance to apply the techniques of FA to gain a personal understanding of its use-case, but also, to stand as a documentation of the events leading up to the escalation of conflict along Boulevard Voltaire, Paris, during the French Pension Protests.





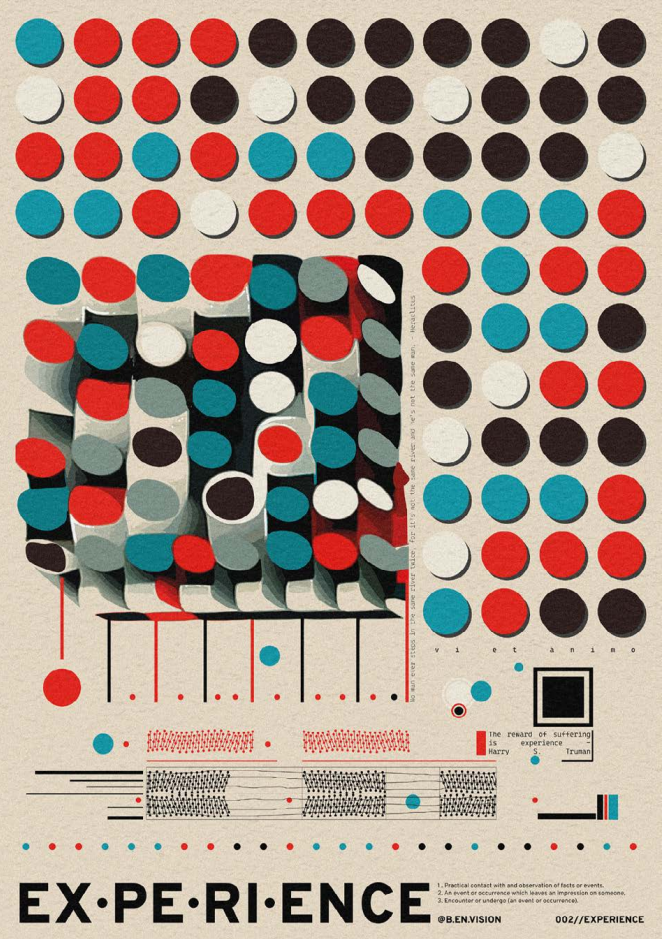
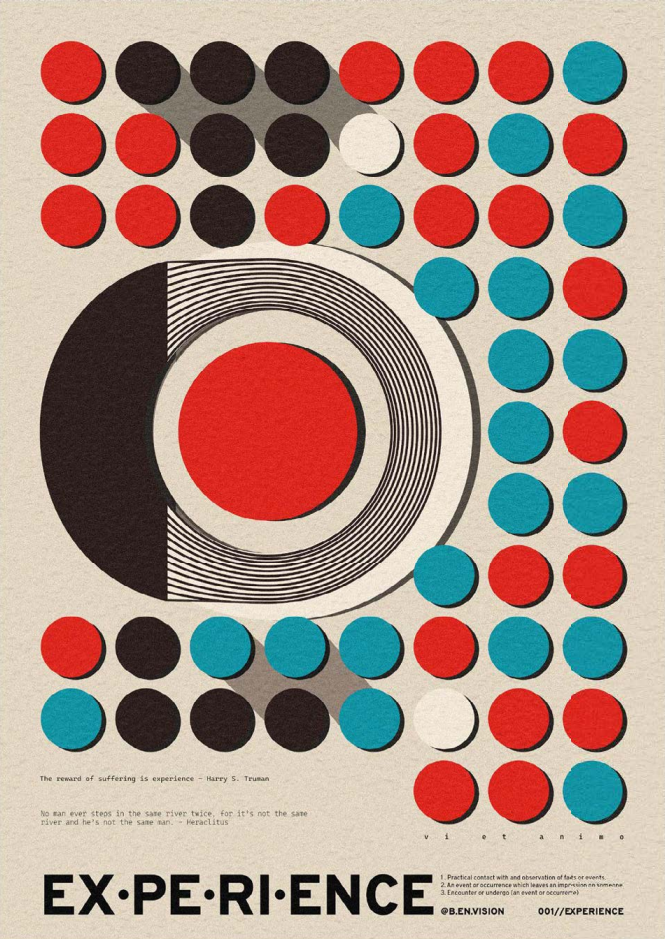
07

Extra-Curricular

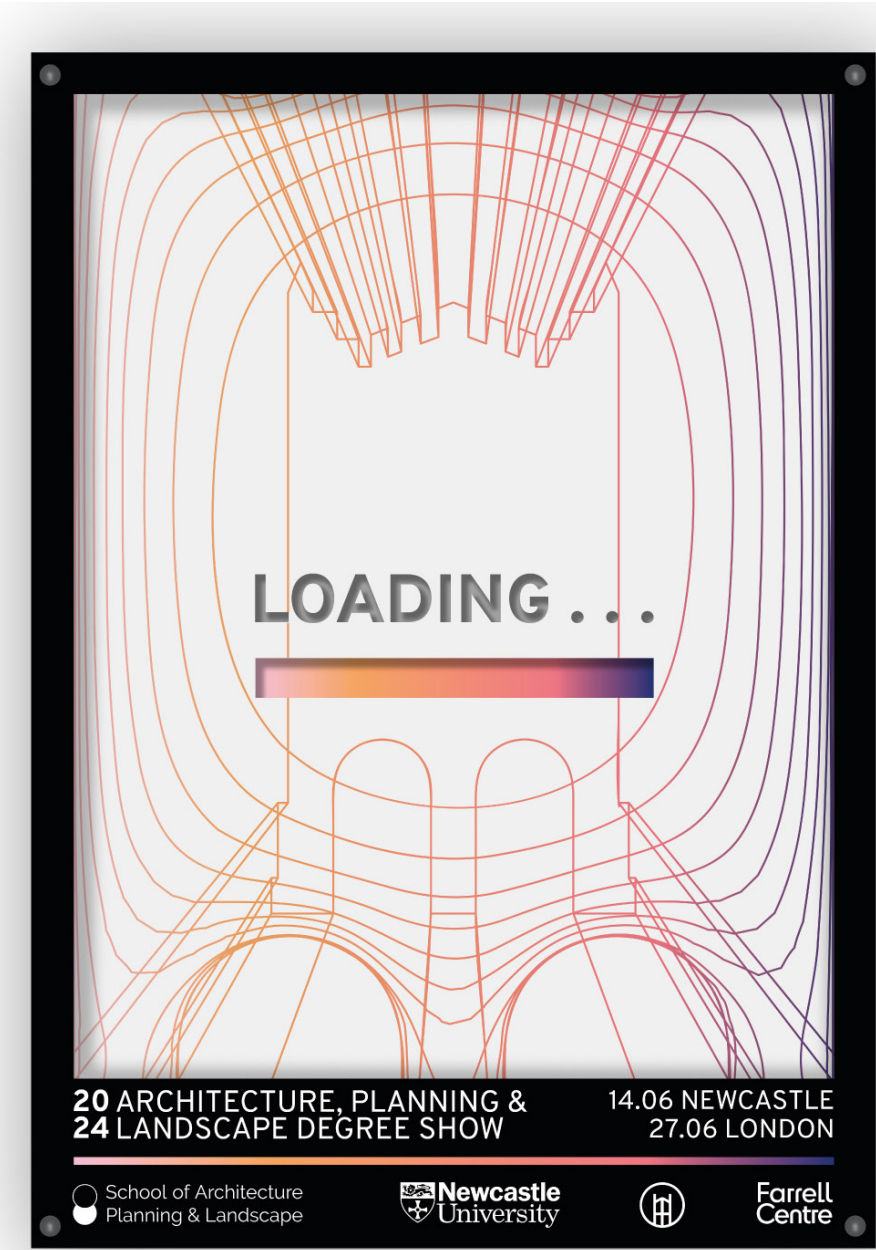
Key Details:

- » Semi-Professional Photography
- » Graphic Communications, Brand Identity Development, Crisis Management
- » Chair of the Newcastle University Degree Show 2024
- » FOLD Magazine Journalist
- » NUAS Member & Contributor





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COMPOSITION

Composition on the page is important.

Just like this page, where the logo is not visible, the gradient or a specific colour of the poster, should form a new composition of the composition. Lines to mark behind but the lettering of the title of a page is a rigorous way of conveying a consistent theme.

We also advise our grid, to define where on the page items should go, as a rule of thumb, images should be around 100px, and spacing between elements on the page should be between 10px and 20px. Where we want to create emphasis, the spacing should be around 100px.

When we want to position imagery on a page, it should also fit the grid. Text should never be overlaid with imagery, whether this means the image is placed at the top of bottom of type, is aesthetical preference.



LOADING ... AP, Degree Show '24



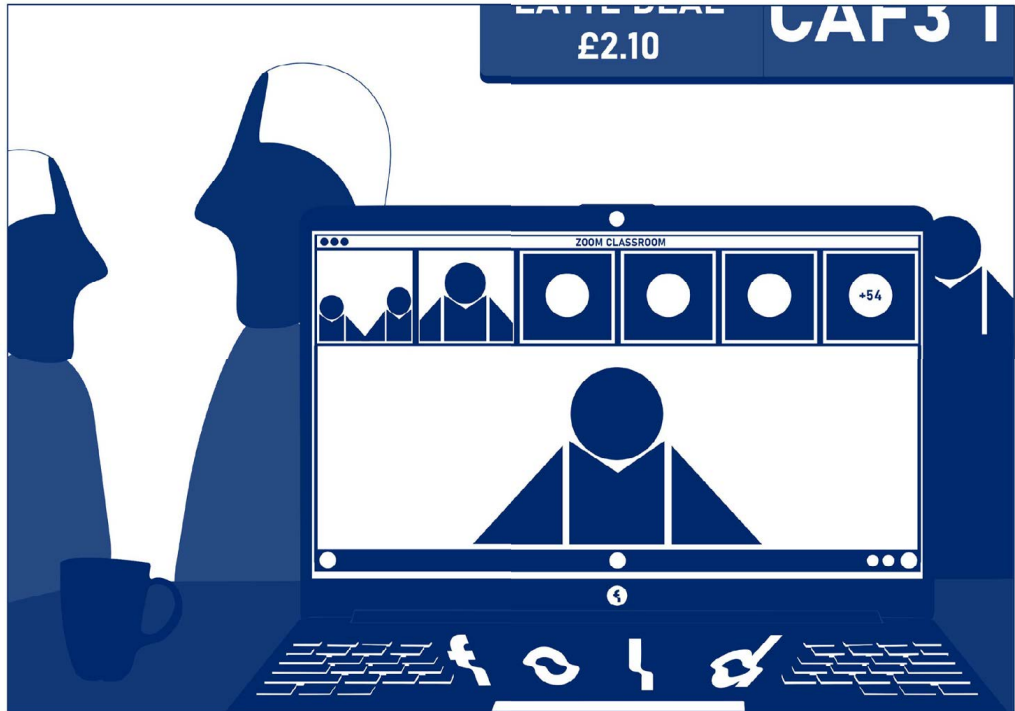
20 ARCHITECTURE, PLANNING & 24 LANDSCAPE DEGREE SHOW

14.06 NEWCASTLE
27.06 LONDON

School of Architecture
Planning & Landscape

Newcastle
University

Farrell
Centre



GREEN CITIES - LITERALLY?

BY BENJAMIN GATH

When considering renewable energy, solar panels are often the first to mind. Yet, with their environmentally-damaging silicon-semiconductor cores and excess space they require, they may not be quite the saviours we expect. Bio-technological researchers around the world, may however, have found the solution: Biological (algae-powered) solar cells.

In tandem with research teams from Cambridge University, companies like SolarLeaf and Verde, Adan Ramirez Sanchez, and his organisation Greenfluidics – based in Mexico – have

GREENFLUIDICS: BIO-PANELS BEING USED SIMILARLY TO SOLAR PANELS



developed a triangular-shaped biodegradable panel that generates 328KWh/m² of electricity and mitigates 200kg of CO₂ annually. The panel also provides thermal protection to buildings, maintaining a comfortable temperature inside, saving another 90KWh/m² of electricity. These cells save and produce enough energy to recharge your iPhone, empty to full, every day for 209 years. Regarding carbon offset, individual cells can cycle the equivalent of 9.5 trees annually.

In addition to the cells being beneficial to the environment, they're also aesthetically viable for the construction environment; the clearness of the cells allows for incorporation into windows, roofs, facades, and furnishings, providing a wide variety of applications that don't compromise design.

While the cells are currently in a testing phase they are expected to be in use by early adopters during the latter half of 2022 – exciting news for the prospect of renewables.

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