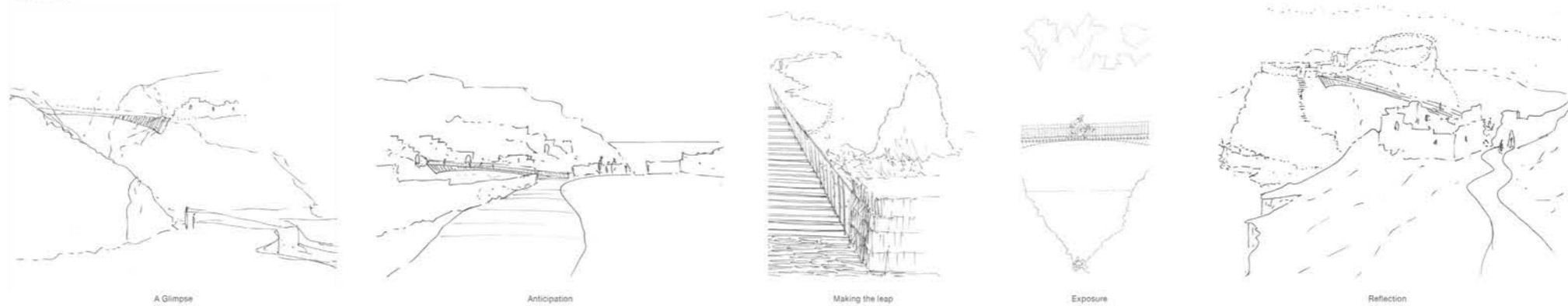


VISITOR BRIDGE
Tintagel Casle



East Elevation



A Glimpse

Anticipation

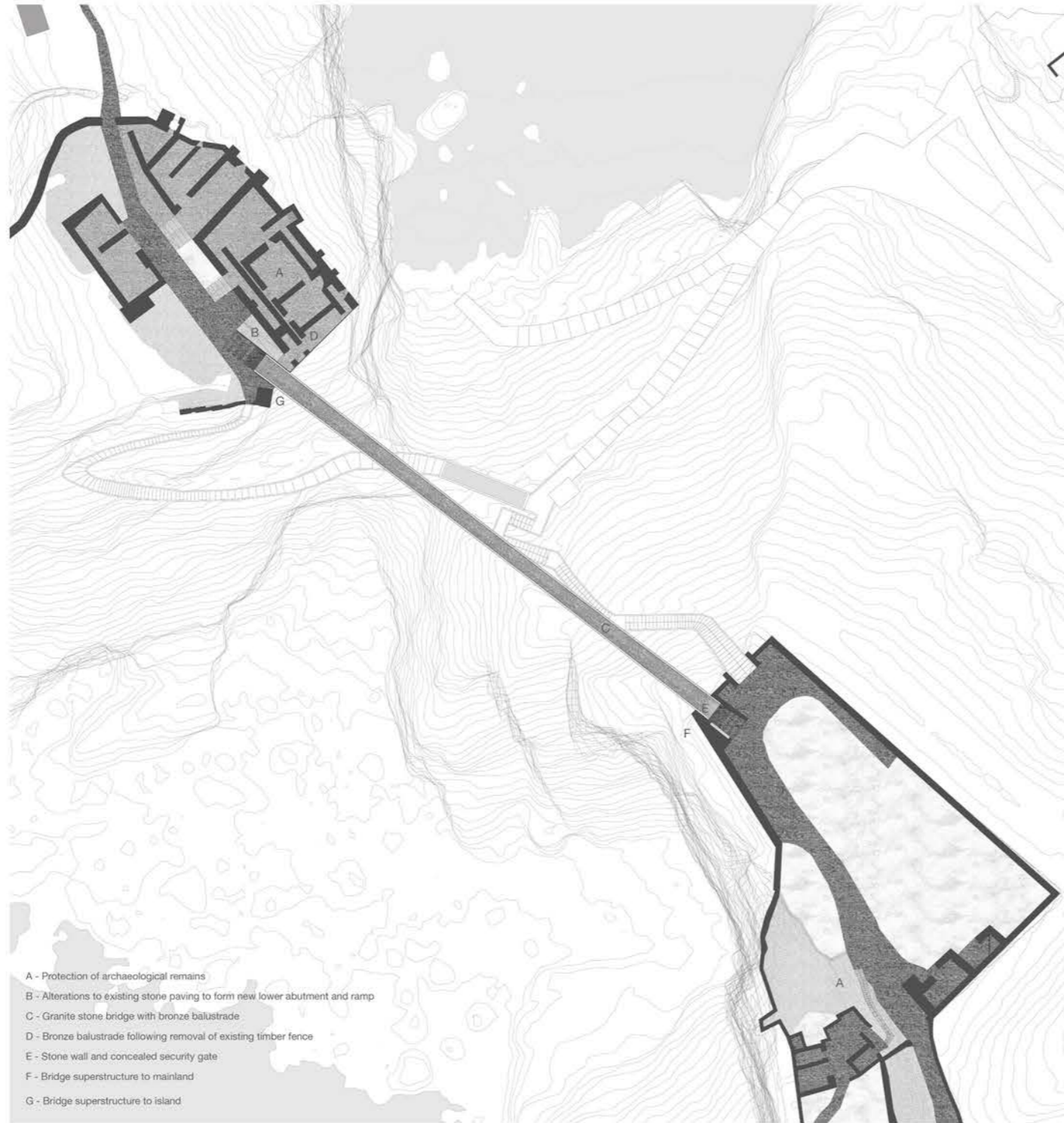
Making the leap

Exposure

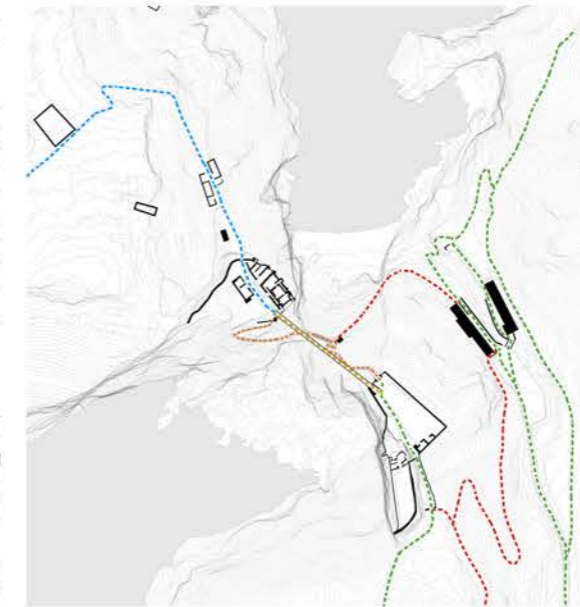
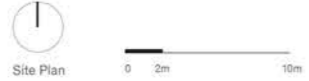
Reflection

The construction of a bridge linking mainland and island offers a spectacular opportunity to solve the necessary problem of access and to celebrate the landscape that gives rise to it. Our proposal seeks to make this link in way that is simple, durable and reinforces the drama of the place. We made a stone arch of Cornish granite that springs across the chasm, seemingly tethering the island to the mainland. The arched form is made of stones stacked one against the next. Its segmented construction speaks of the compressive force that holds it aloft, and of the masonry castle walls and stone strata of the site. The apex of the arch is just 200mm deep. Its slenderness promotes economy and ease of construction and minimises the visual impact of the 70m span on this highly sensitive site. The upper surface of the arch forms a stone path bounded by a handrail of fine bronze balusters that recreates the lost land approach to the castle. It should feel both self-evident and astonishing.

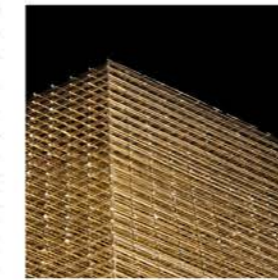
VISITOR BRIDGE
Tintagel Castle



- A - Protection of archaeological remains
- B - Alterations to existing stone paving to form new lower abutment and ramp
- C - Granite stone bridge with bronze balustrade
- D - Bronze balustrade following removal of existing timber fence
- E - Stone wall and concealed security gate
- F - Bridge superstructure to mainland
- G - Bridge superstructure to island



- Existing public Right of Way - Relief varies
- Routes shared, public Right of Way - Relief varies
- Route for paying visitors - Pedestrian Bridge, 1:21 gradient
- Route for paying visitors - Relief varies
- Route for paying visitors - Stepped Access



A handrail formed of bronze rods



An arch made of granite

Sense of place
A site specific intervention to further enrich the existing physical and imagined context. This takes the tenuous rocky link origin to the name; 'Din-Tagei' as a point of departure and aims to express the elemental tension between man-made and natural features.

Response to wider context
A structure that visually and materially integrates itself within the wider setting, to achieve a sense of permanence. The proposed bridge aims to have a minimal profile in its mid point, shaped to blend against the backdrop of exposed rock faces.

Connectivity and Accessibility
The texture and surface of the bridge aims to form part of the landscape vocabulary for the site. The bridge is linked to the network of existing pathways across the site. The subtle bend in the bridge structure works hard to create a nominally level deck with 1:21 gradient. The bridge will form a smooth relaxed surface for those challenged by the steep ascent to the lower ward to enjoy sweeping views of the landscape.

Heritage, Conservation & Sustainability
The landing points aim to trace the edges of the existing 13th century wall and land link, allowing interpretation of this historic view. Structural abutments are located to minimise impacts on existing archaeology. Made in Cornwall - the granite is a robust, primary material, quarried locally and transported a relatively short distance. The proposal seeks the opportunity to engage local craftspeople and specialists of stone cutting in the construction process.

VISITOR BRIDGE
Tintagel Castle

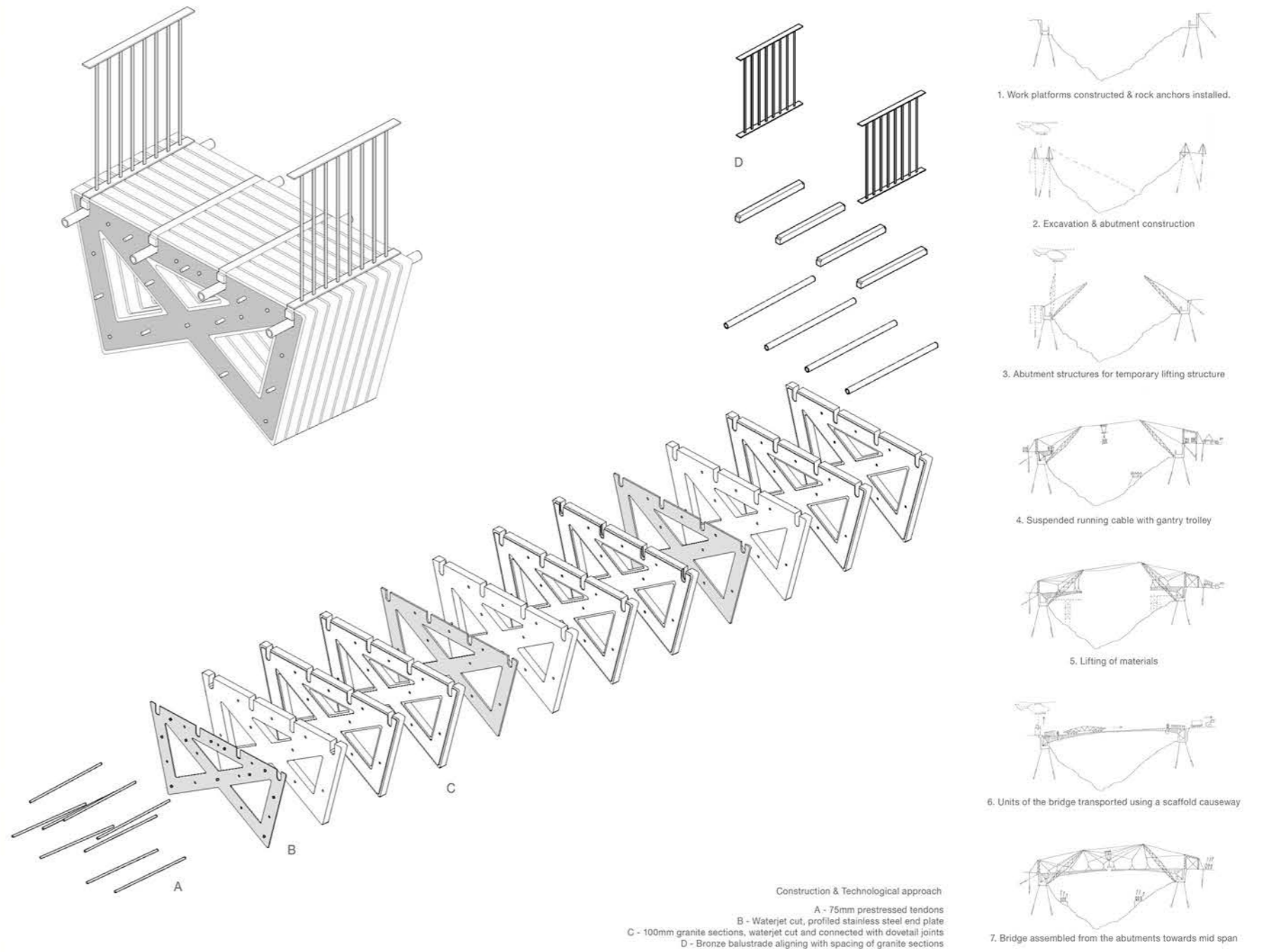


Visitor Experience on Bridge from Mainland

VISITOR BRIDGE
Tintagel Castle



Visitor experience of bridge from below



Jurg Konzett

Construction & Risk Management Strategy

The principal stages of the construction process are set out below and illustrated in the diagrams above. Risks to the work force and public at each stage of the construction process vary. Each stage of activity will be risk-assessed in detail. Construction methodologies that maintain site safety will be established as an integral part of the development of the design.

1. Abutment construction and rock excavation. Rock anchors installed.
2. Construct RC abutment chambers. Existing visitor route maintained. Vehicle routes restricted to existing lane.
3. Helicopter moves lightweight temporary A-frames into place. Abutment structures act as foundations. Access to lower ward to be controlled.
4. A suspended running cable allows a gantry trolley to be moved between island & mainland. The north-east section of the lower ward secured as a temporary compound.
5. Materials lifted across from the mainland & from below. Site area restricted to constructed abutment area. During weekend periods, visitors directed onto southern portion of the lower ward to act as a viewing platform over the bridge.
6. Modules of the bridge transported to upper ward using scaffold causeway. Protected high level gantry over valley during works, allowing public access below.
7. Units of the bridge are assembled from the abutments outwards towards mid span.



Carrick-a-Rede Rope Bridge, N.Ireland

VISITOR BRIDGE
Tintagel Castle



West Elevation from Mainland



View from lower steps



View from Island



View from existing pedestrian route