



4826\_3401

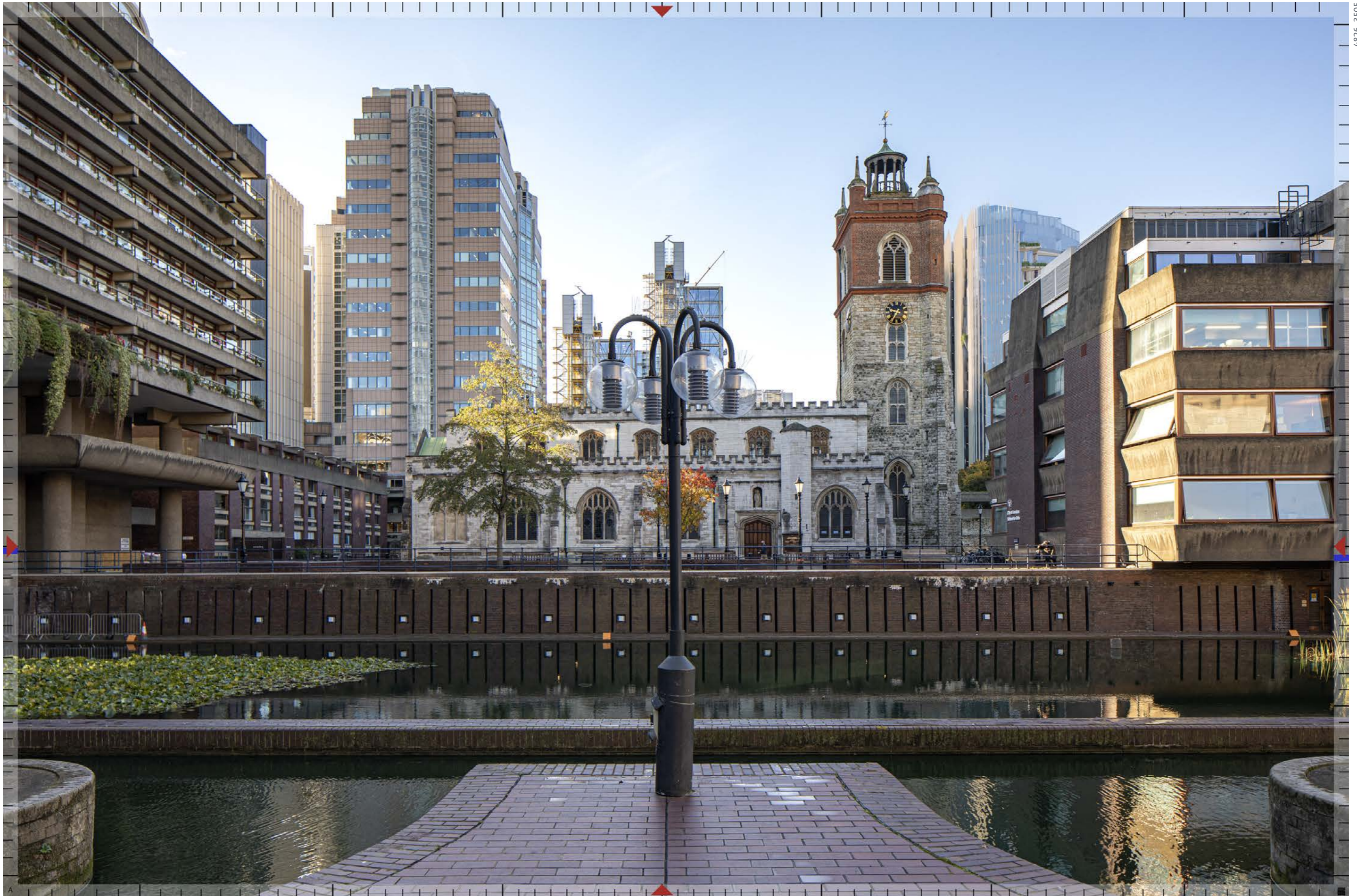


4826\_3405

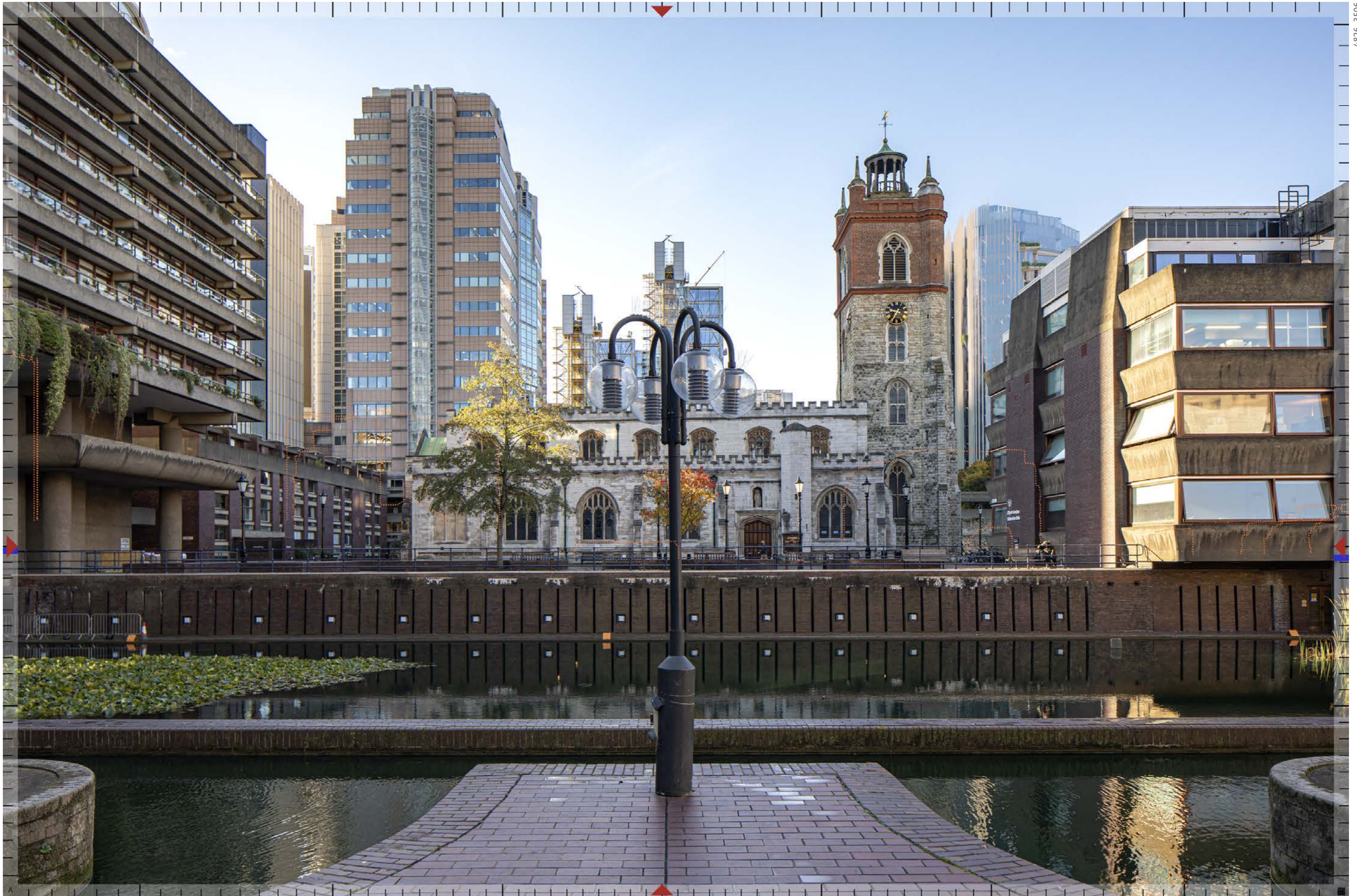


4826\_3406





4826\_3505



4826\_3506



4826\_3551



4826\_3555





4826\_3556



4826\_4301

Existing



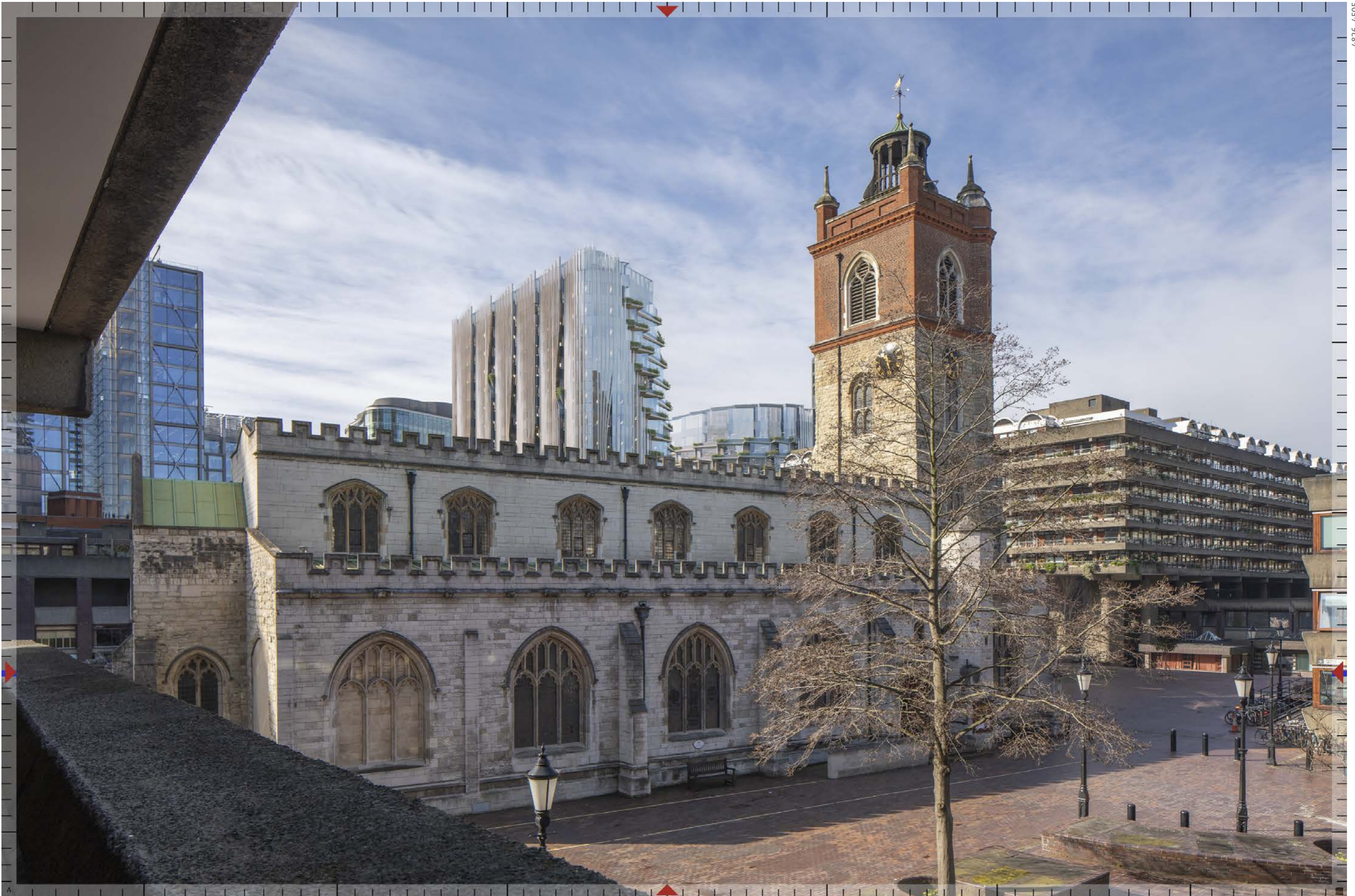
4826\_4305



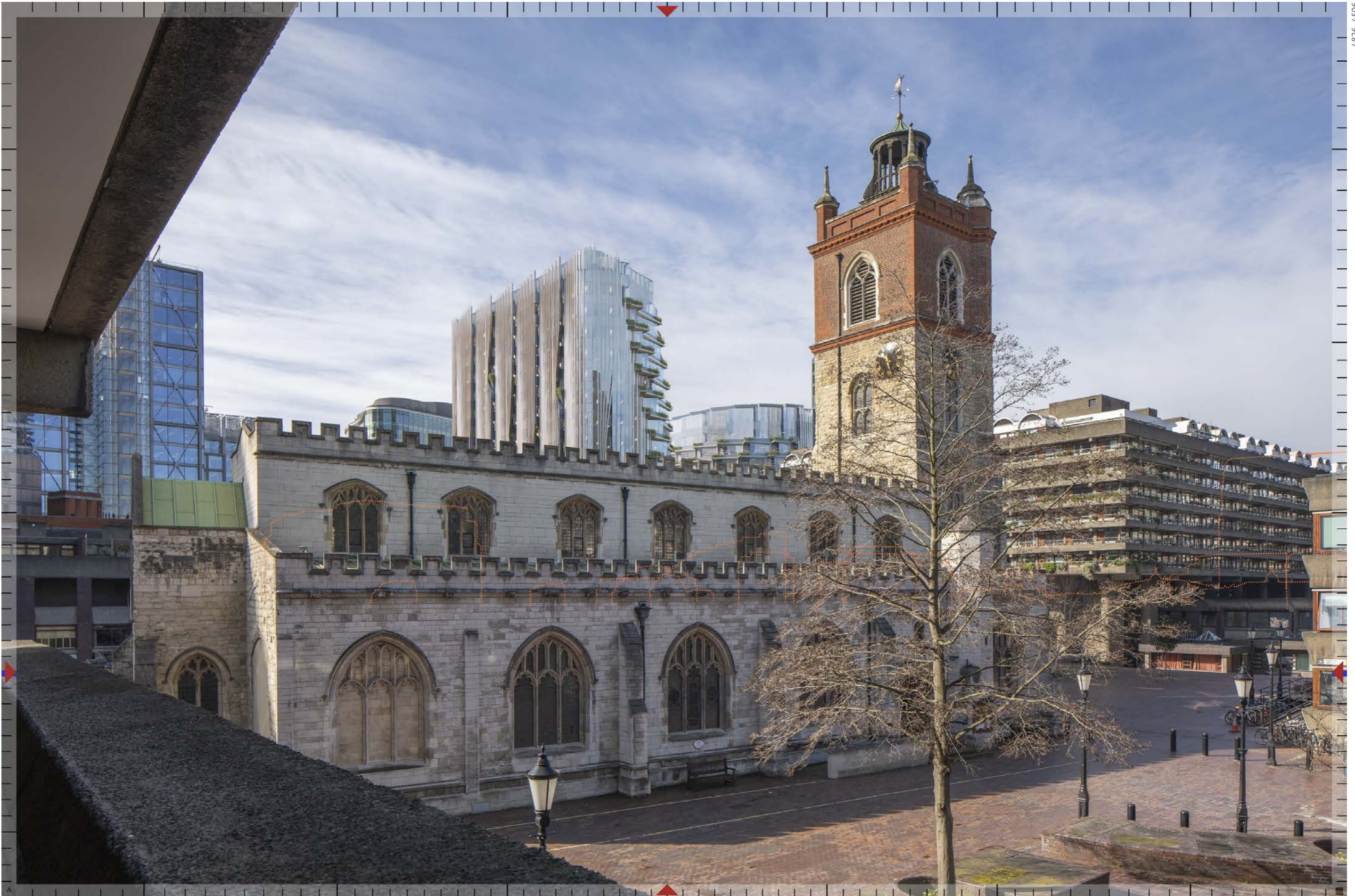


4826\_4501

Existing



4826\_4505



4826\_4506



4826\_3601

Existing





4826\_3605



4826\_3606





4826\_4905



4826\_4906



4826\_4401

Existing



Proposed



4826\_4406





4826\_4601



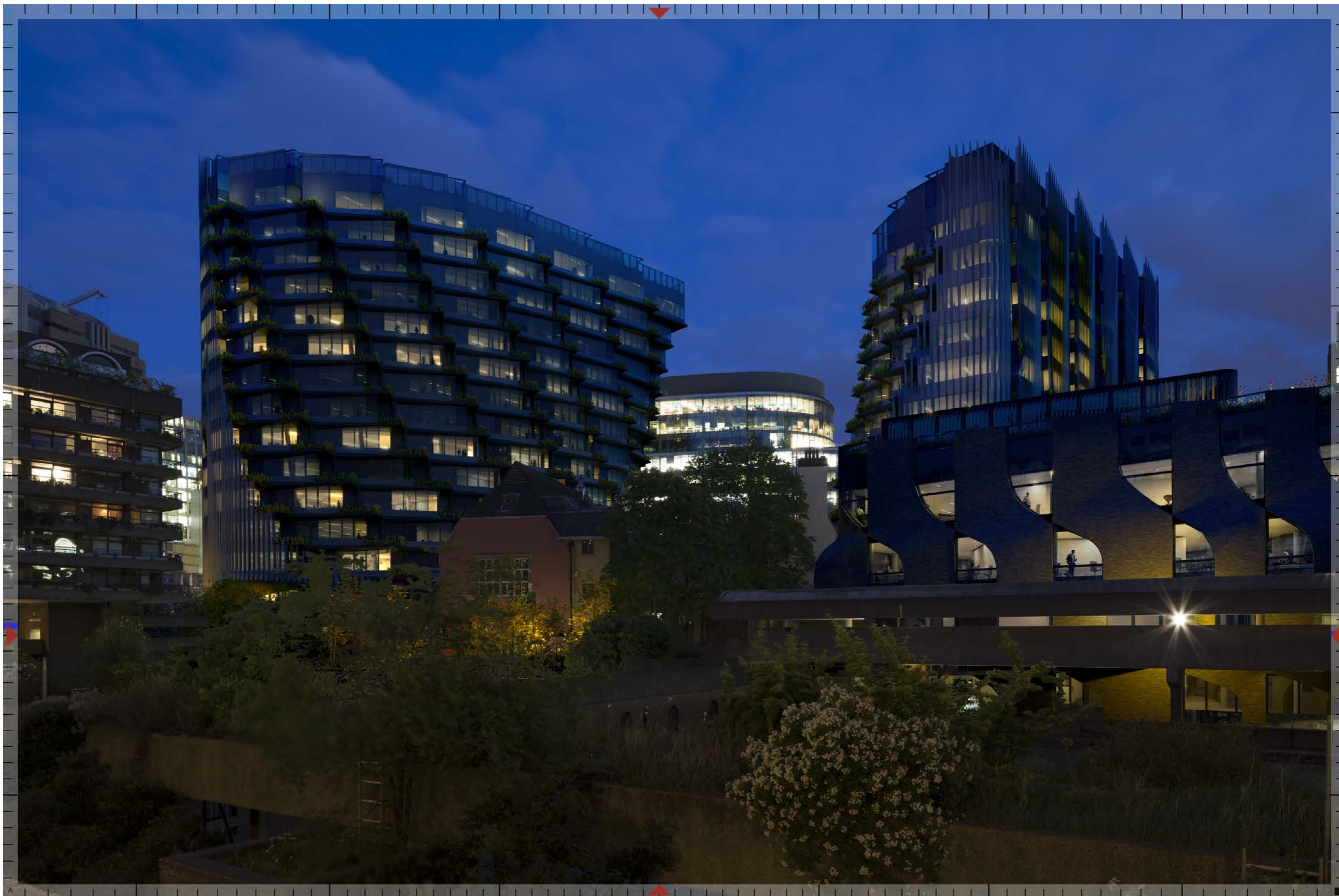
4826\_4605



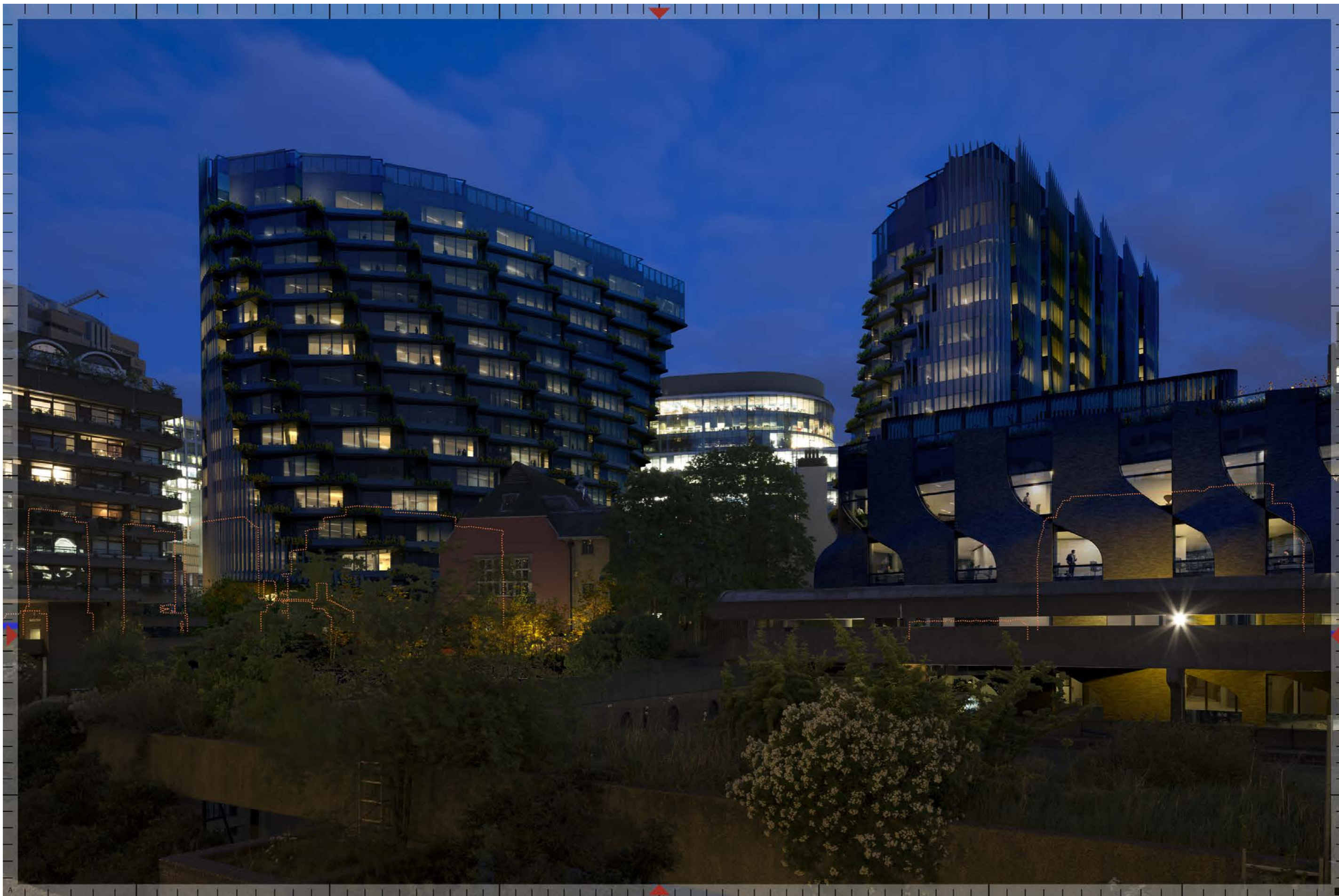
4826\_4606



4826\_4651



4826\_4655



4826\_4656



4826\_3801



4826\_3805





4826\_3806



4826\_3901

Existing



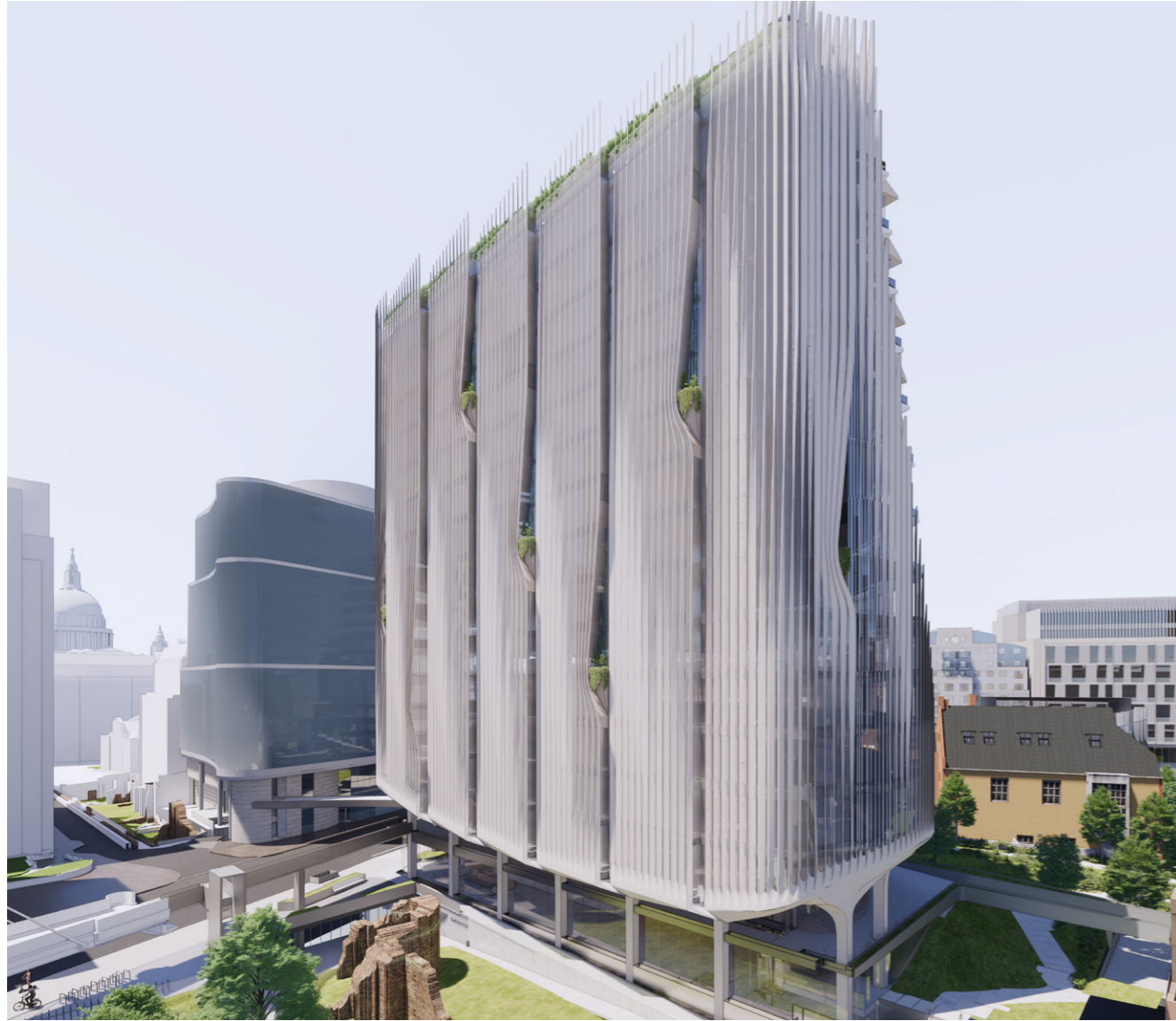
4826\_3905



4826\_3906

# Typical Bay Details

# Bay Studies - Rotunda & New Bastion House

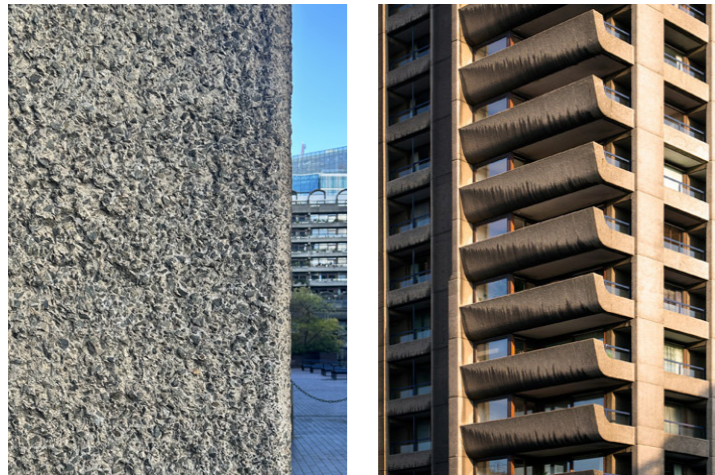


View of New Bastion House East and North 'Husk' facades

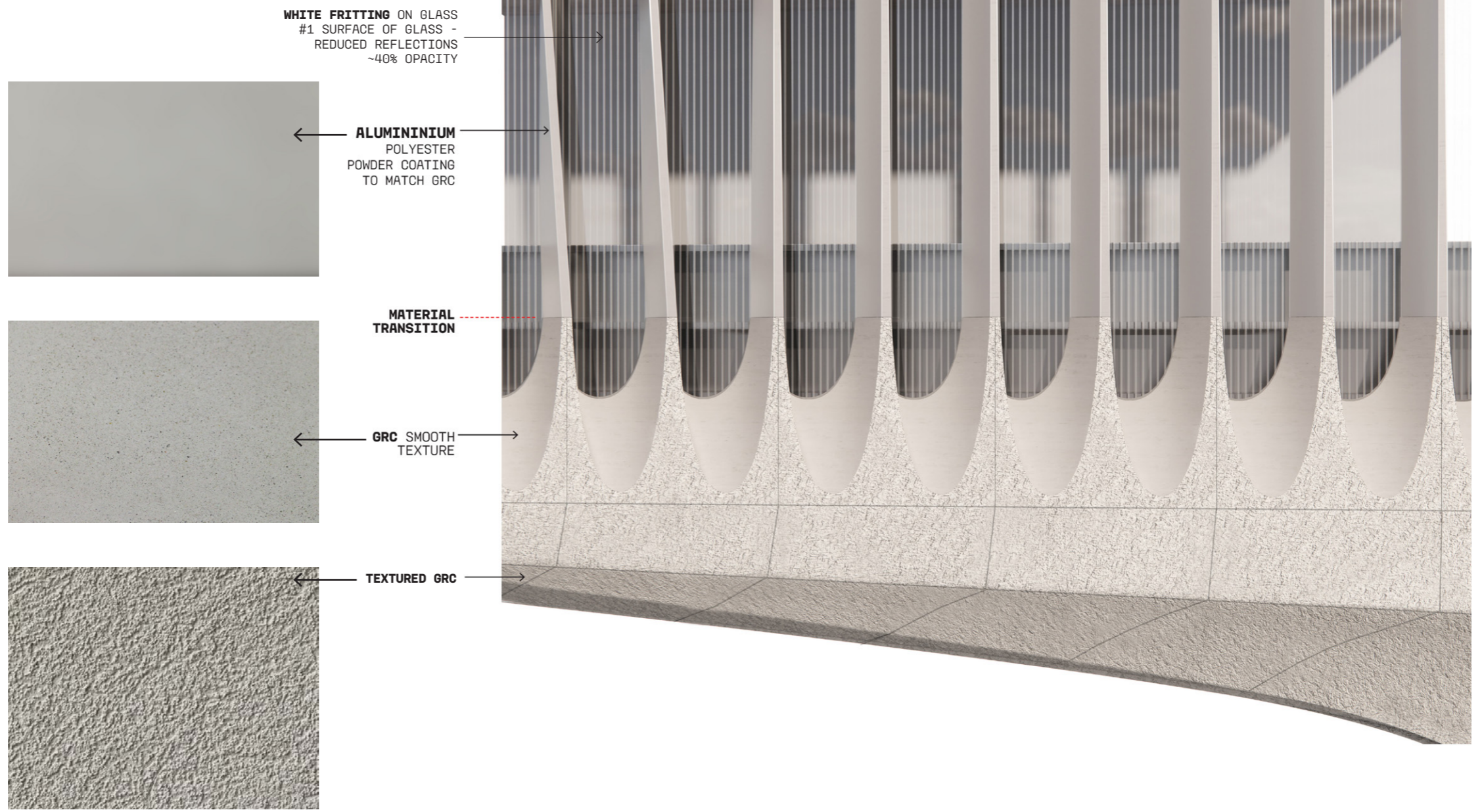


Inwards facing planted facade

# Petals and Husk Transition



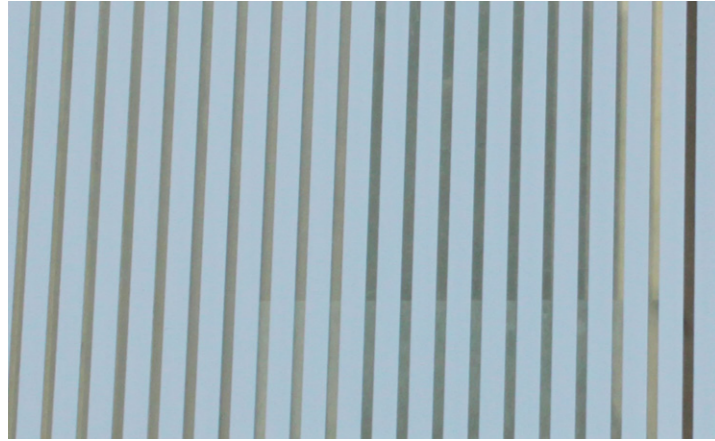
Series of details from the Barbican Estate



Detailed elevation of the petal-husk transition highlighting key materials

Diagram of the main elements and materials of the 'Husk' facade

# Husk Facade



40% White fritting on glass #1 surface



Aluminium Fin



Smooth FRC at Transition

Husk Facade Material Palette

The typical facades are subdivided into units of 1.5m, aligning with interior office space planning, and lying within typical economic fabrication limits. For the husk facades, each typical bay of the sawtooth facade has a 9m, aligning the primary structural grid, and existing as a multiple of the 1.5m glazing module.

The facade system is a triple glazed unitised curtainwall with aluminium mullions. 250mm deep acrynar coated extruded aluminium fins with custom profiles are located at 750mm centers, spanning vertically from transom to transom.

To balance solar heat gain and daylighting requirements the husk facade has vision glazing percentage of 55% (with 45% glazed insulated spandrel). In addition there is 40% ceramic fritting on #1 surface of the glass. The U-value of the typical bay is

Operable windows for ventilation located at return panels, as shown on following page.





# Inner Facades

**CW2/12 GLAZING**  
INSULATED SPANDREL w. BACK FRIT, and  
#1 SURFACE FRIT (WHITE)

**CW2/12 GLAZING**  
#1 SURFACE FRIT

**CW2/12 GLAZING**  
CORNER WINDOW - NO FRIT

**CW-8** GRC FACED DOOR/VENTILATION/SOLID  
WALL PANEL

**WT-8 SPANDREL PANEL,**  
PAINTED ALUMINIUM, LOW  
SHEEN

**WT-4 PLANTER** PAINTED  
ALUMINIUM, LOW SHEEN

**S-3 CLADDING**  
FRC TO MATCH PETALS

**CW2/12 MULLIONS**  
MID-GREY - MATCH TO  
PLANTER CLADDING

**PLANTING**  
GROSS.MAX TO ADVISE  
PLANT SPECIES, SIZE,  
ETC.



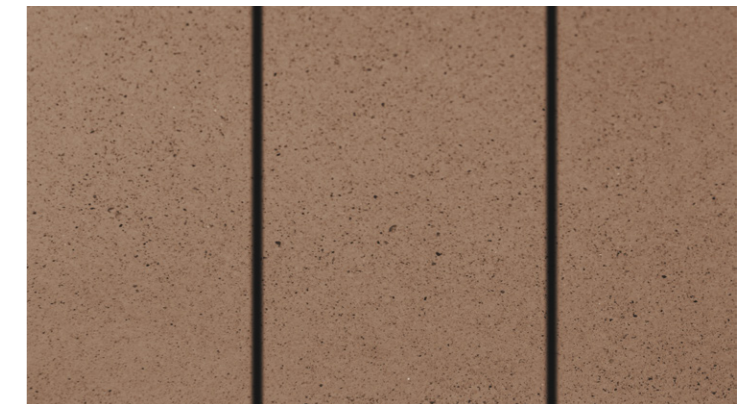
#1 Surface Frit Glazing



Fibre reinforced concrete cladding



Painted aluminium planter box / spandrel panels



Tinted fibre reinforced concrete cladding - contrasting color

# North Building Facades



Barbican stair tower immediately North of the Site



Pointed stone archway at Ironmongers' entry porch



Language of brick arches within the Barbican estate (in this case, inverted)

The context of the North Building has a number of different bricks ranging in age, uniformity, hue and lightness/darkness. From within this fairly disparate range a warm toned brick with red undertones, but low saturation was selected that would be sympathetic with all, but remain not the most strongly visible color that would compete with the important existing context elements. A regular English brick height and dimension was selected.



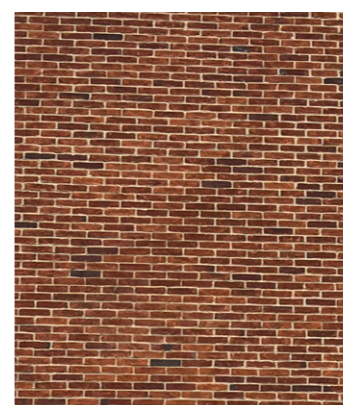
Museum of London Rotunda



Barbican Stair Tower



City Wall Remnants



Ironmongers' Hall

Local Context material swatches



North Building Brick - Material swatches