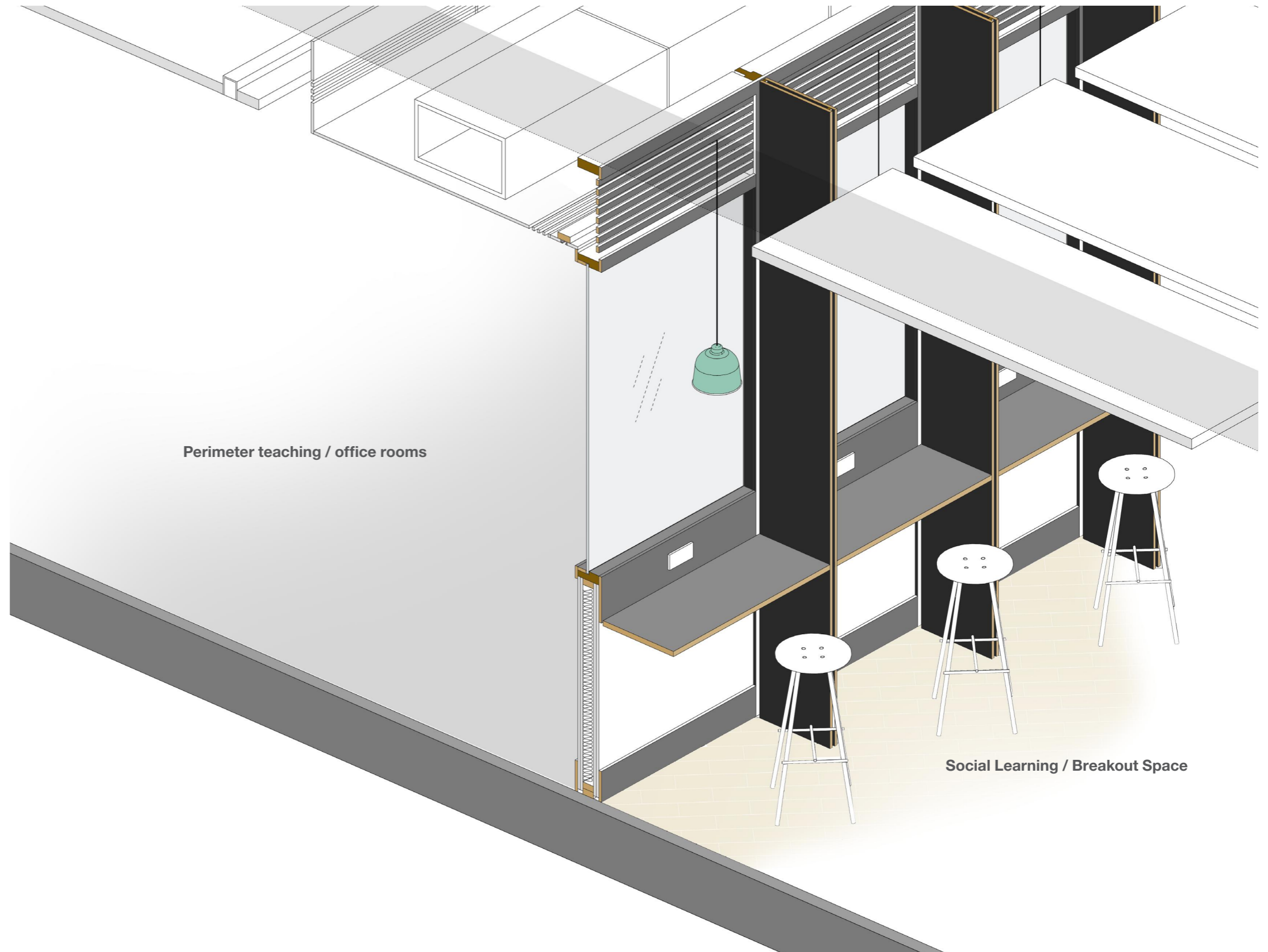
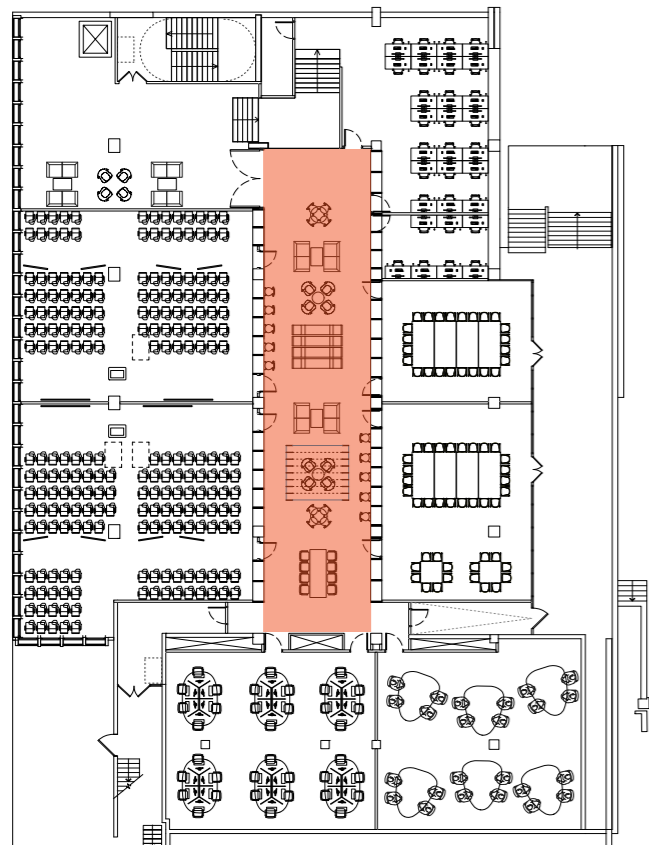


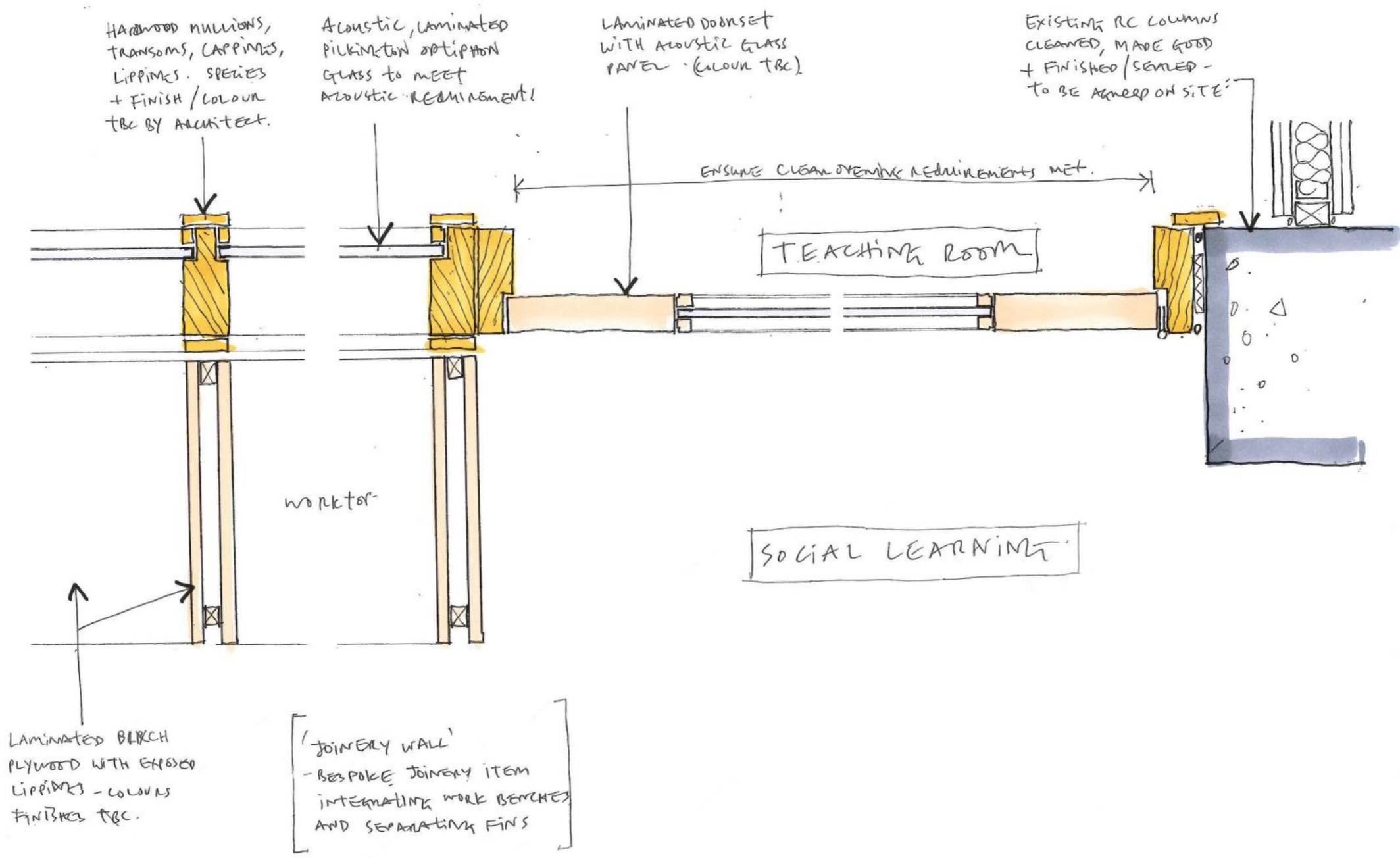
5 Interior Design Strategy

5.7 Key Details - Level 3 Wing

A key detail in the Level 2 wing is the joinery wall to the central interior courtyard. The layout of the vertical timber fins reflects the original concrete columns of the curtain walling. The materiality and detail has taken reference from the some of Lasdun's internal details - the timber framed partitions and timber strip louvres.

Through the technical design stage, careful consideration will be given to the coordination and interfacing of elements.





A. Sketch Plan through joinery wall

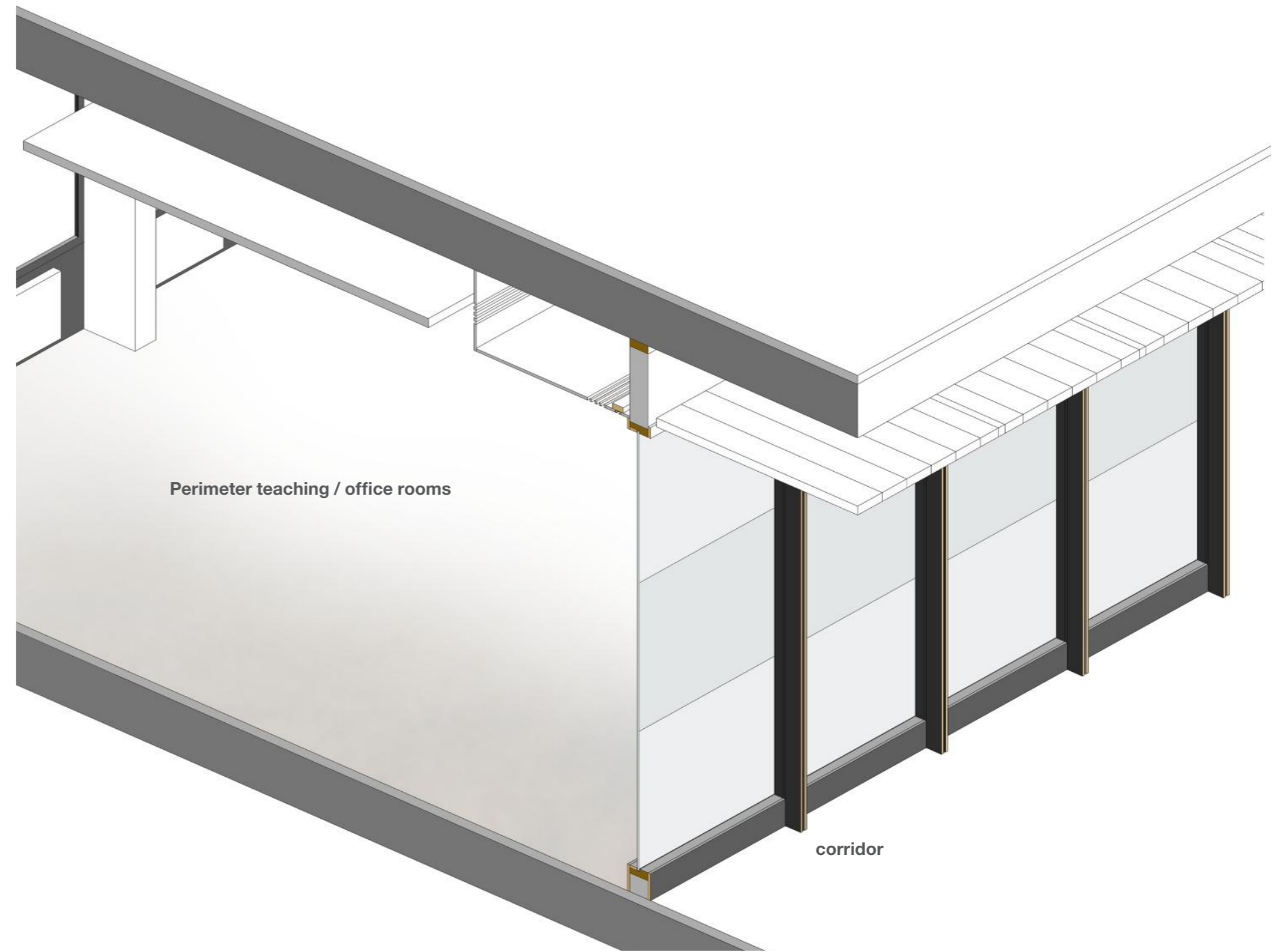
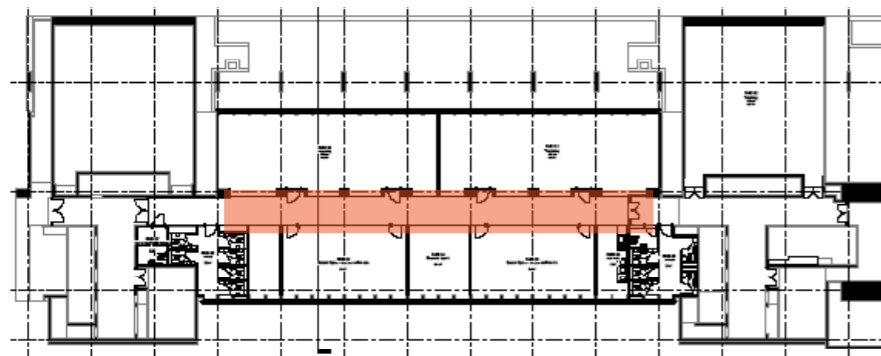
5 Interior Design Strategy

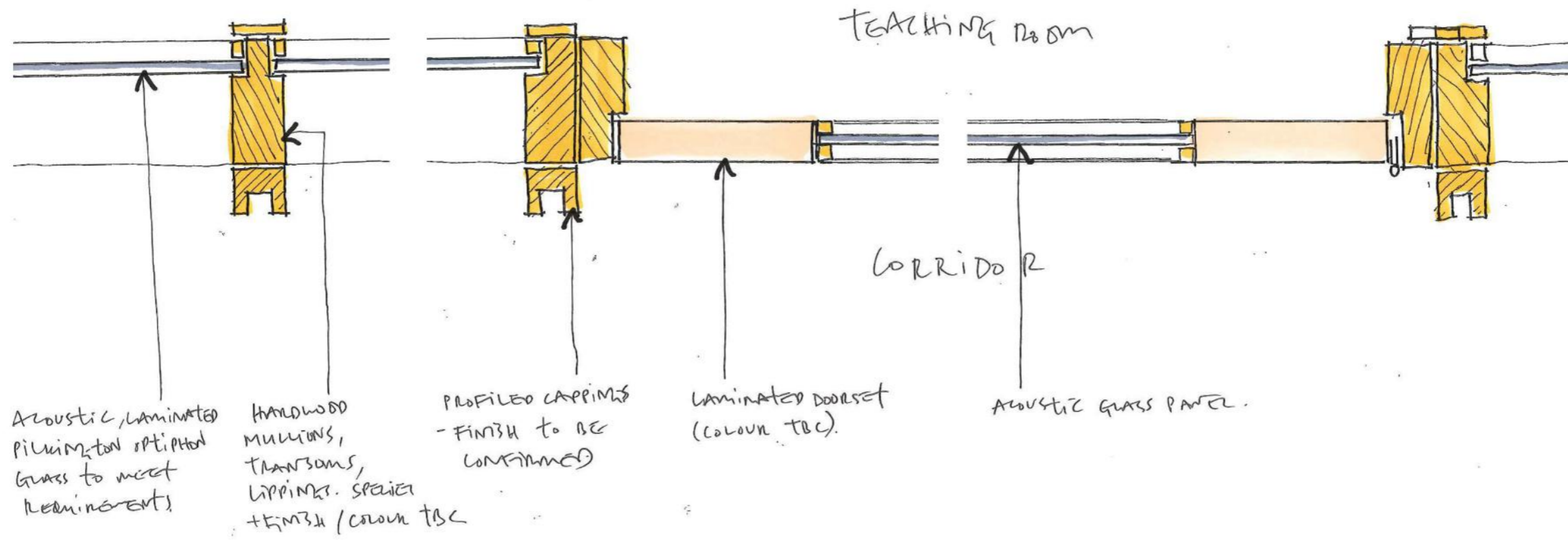
5.8 Key Details - Level 3 Core B-C

The Phase 1 area on Level 3 between Core B-C is typical of the other upper floor flexible teaching floorplates. The design of this area provides an opportunity to test layouts and detail principles, which can then be further refined and applied to the later phases.

A key design element will be the circulation spaces that run between the cores. The existing Level 3 area has a non-original suspended tile grid ceiling, with limited headroom or views out. The Phase 1 design proposes to introduce glazed screens to offer connections and views out from the central circulation spine. The MEP coordination will also be critical to ensure the ceiling heights can be lifted where possible.

The drawings on the right show an indicative detail for the glazed screens and ceiling interfaces, which take their cue from the original Lasdun proposals.





A. Sketch Plan through corridor wall

5 Interior Design Strategy

5.9 Key Details - Glazing

Facade Upgrade Overview

Buro Happold Facade Team have undertaken a Facade Condition study and proposed upgrade options to:

- significantly improve the thermal, acoustic, airtightness, solar and safety performance of the façade and sensibly reduce the University's running costs.
- There is a good potential for reducing the carbon footprint of the building and provide a more sustainable approach, by upgrading the glazing and improving its poor energy performance.
- Internal comfort would automatically result from an upgrade of the building fabric and provision of solar measures could be envisaged to achieve the desired day lighting conditions.
- Acoustic and air quality control measures can be incorporated, especially for those elevation facing the traffic noise and pollution from Bedford Way.
- Most components of the original façade (i.e. gaskets, anodising finishing, timber battens) have reached the end of their service life. The refurbishment scheme may be seen an opportunity to extend the durability of these systems and the building operation.
- The structural integrity of the curtain walling and its components is currently a big unknown and opening-up works are recommended to assess the condition of structural hidden components. The works will be subject to the asbestos surveyor approval.

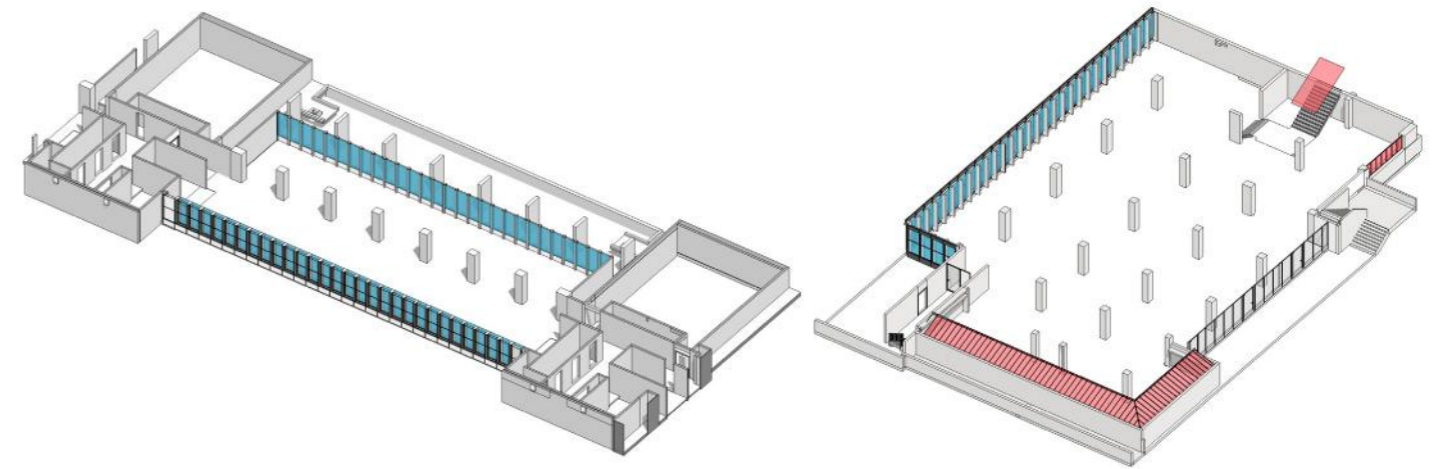
Recommendations are highly dependent on the results of intrusive investigations. The current Phase 1 facade proposal is to repair the existing vertical cladding, introducing solar control and safety films and improve the overall condition of the facade. A secondary glazing layer will then be introduced along with an insulated lining to the spandrel panels. The existing rooflights to L3 wing will also be replaced with modern double-glazed units to match existing setting-out and finishes. Likewise, the window into L3 from the service road will also be replaced with a modern double-glazed units, with frames to match the existing.

Design Proposals

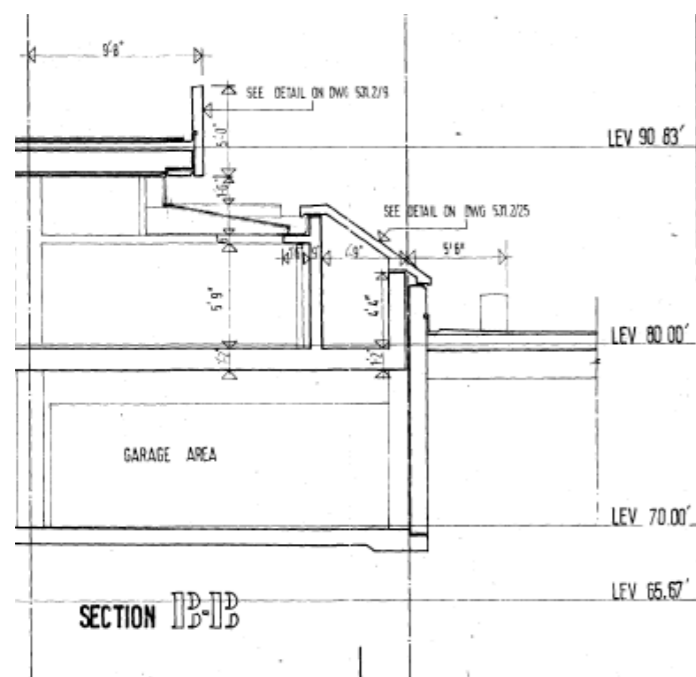
Further work will be undertaken at the next stage, including possible opening-up works, in coordination with the asbestos surveyor.

The detailed designs will respond to these findings and the emerging requirements. The proposals will also take inspiration from original Lasdun designs for secondary glazing that was provided to areas with high noise transmission.

The drawings on the opposite page illustrate how the proposals will be developed to ensure they are aligned with Lasdun's original intent, yet providing the thermal, solar, acoustic and air-tightness properties expected of modern buildings.



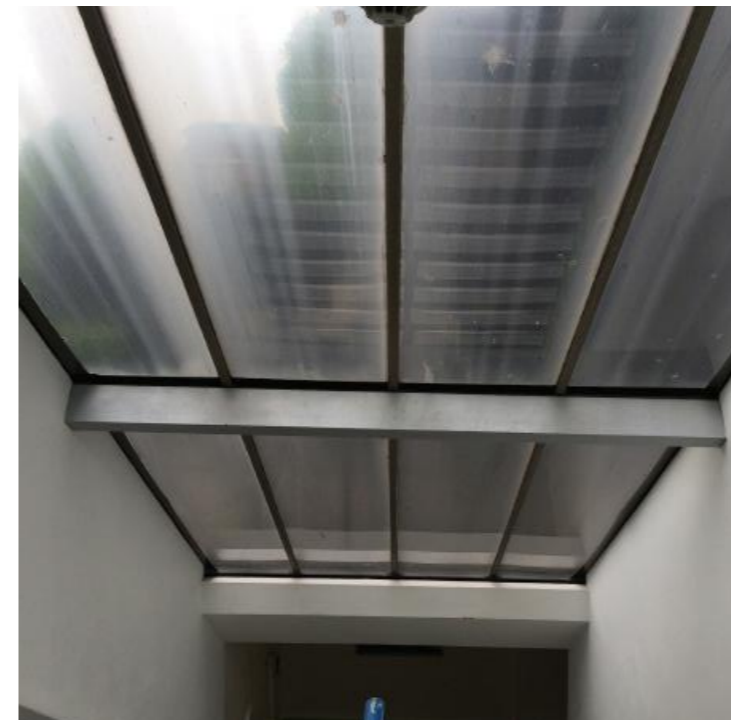
Diagrams above to indicate the areas of proposed rooflight and glazing replacement (shown in red), and areas of internal secondary glazing (shown in blue)



Section through rooflight in Level 3 Wing A



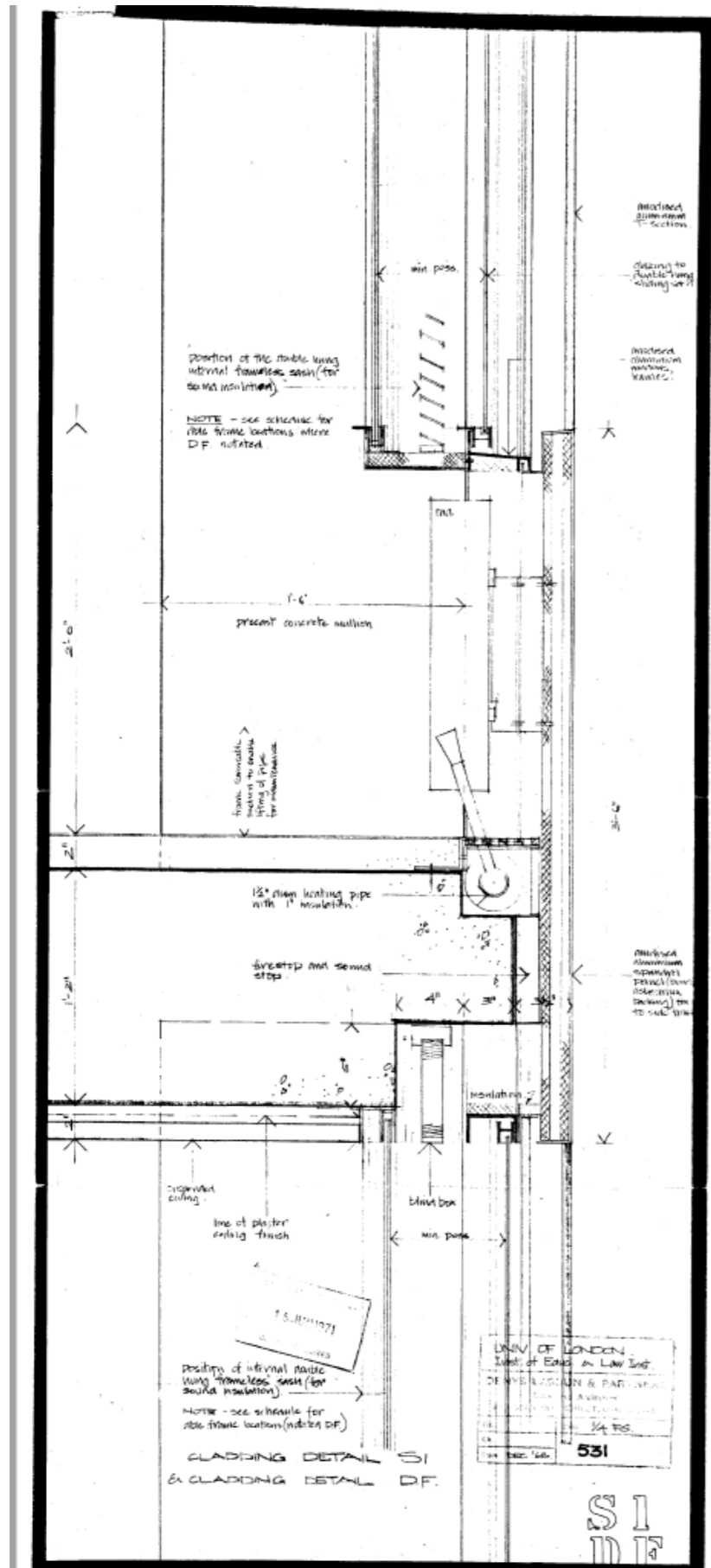
Wired glass rooflights on Level 3 wing to be replaced



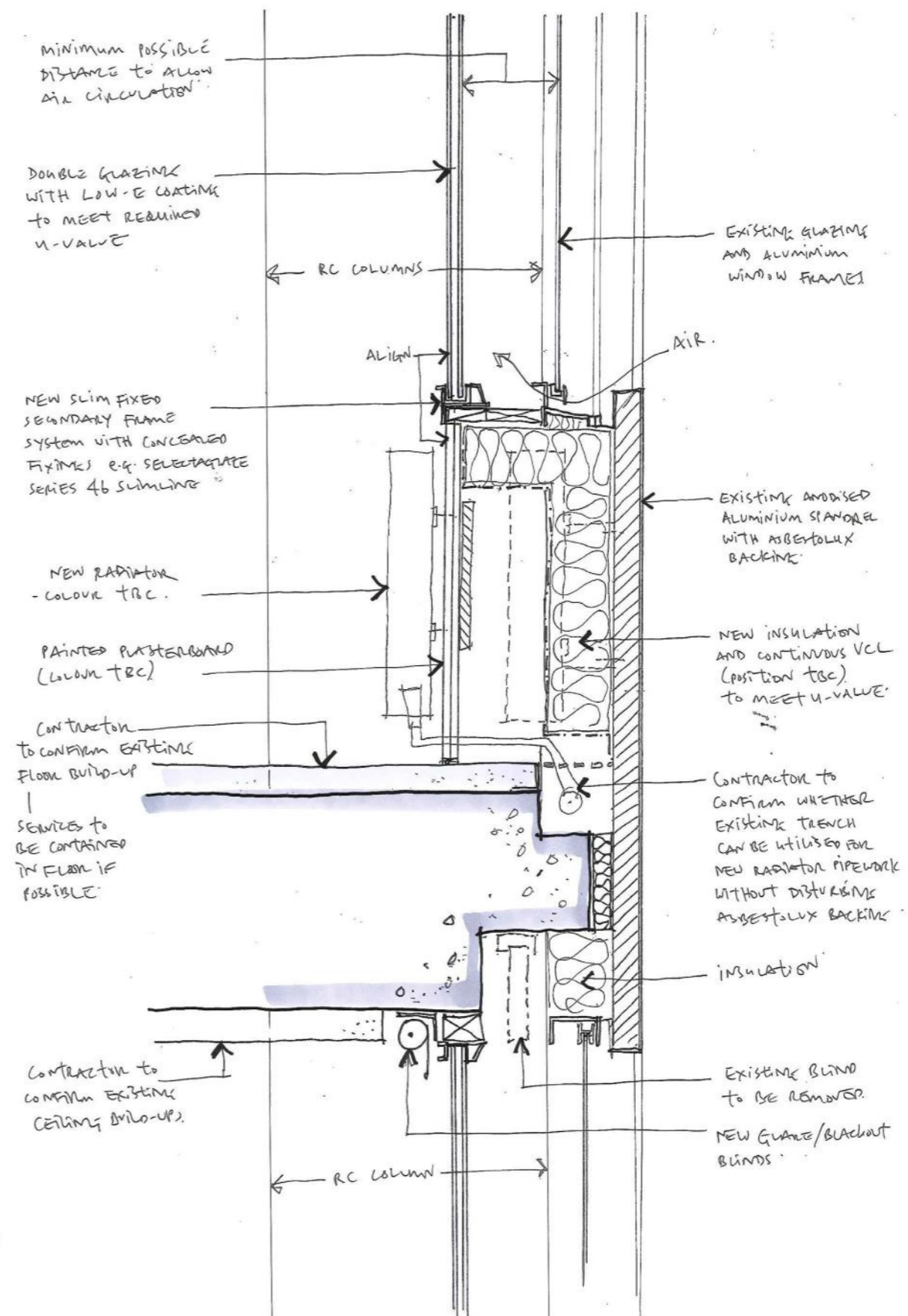
Wired glass rooflights above Stairs Level 3 wing to be replaced



Windows Level 3 wing window to be replaced



Original Lasdun drawing illustrating secondary glazing, blind and radiator details




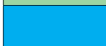

Indicative sketch proposal of secondary glazing and insulation to existing curtain wall

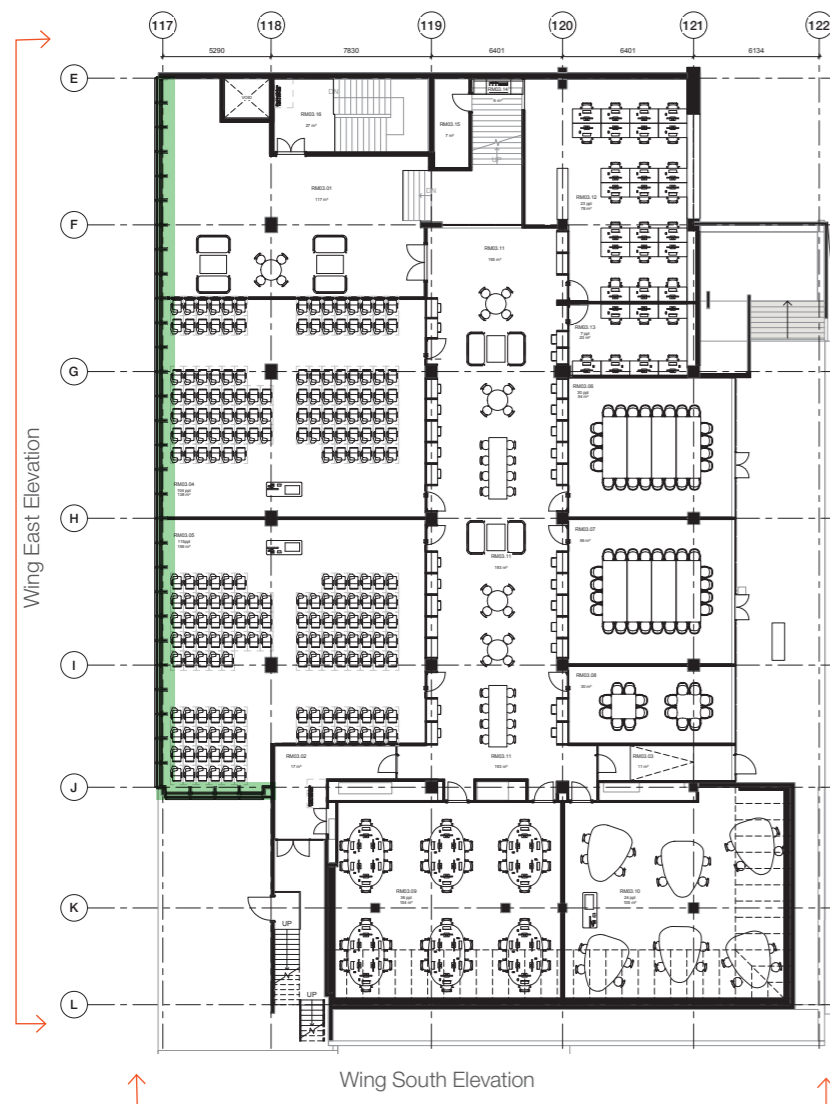
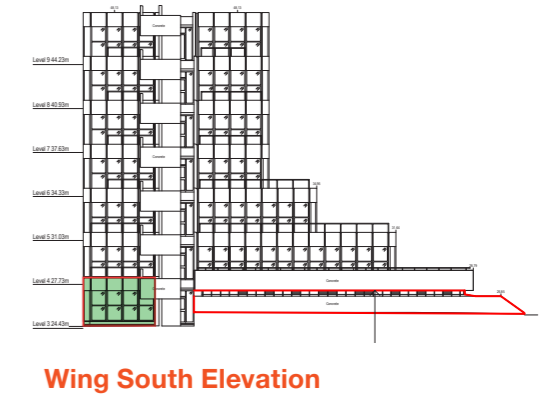
5 Interior Design Strategy

5.9 Key Details - Glazing

Scope of Secondary Glazing

There are a number of areas in Phase 1 which have existing secondary glazing. This secondary glazing will be replaced with new, as outlined on the previous page. The diagrams and on these pages illustrate the locations where replacement / new secondary glazing is proposed, summarised as follows:

	Existing	Proposed
	No secondary glazing	Install new secondary glazing
	Secondary glazing (Type 1)	Replace with new secondary glazing
	Secondary glazing (Type 2)	Replace with new secondary glazing



Above: Proposed Level 3 Wing

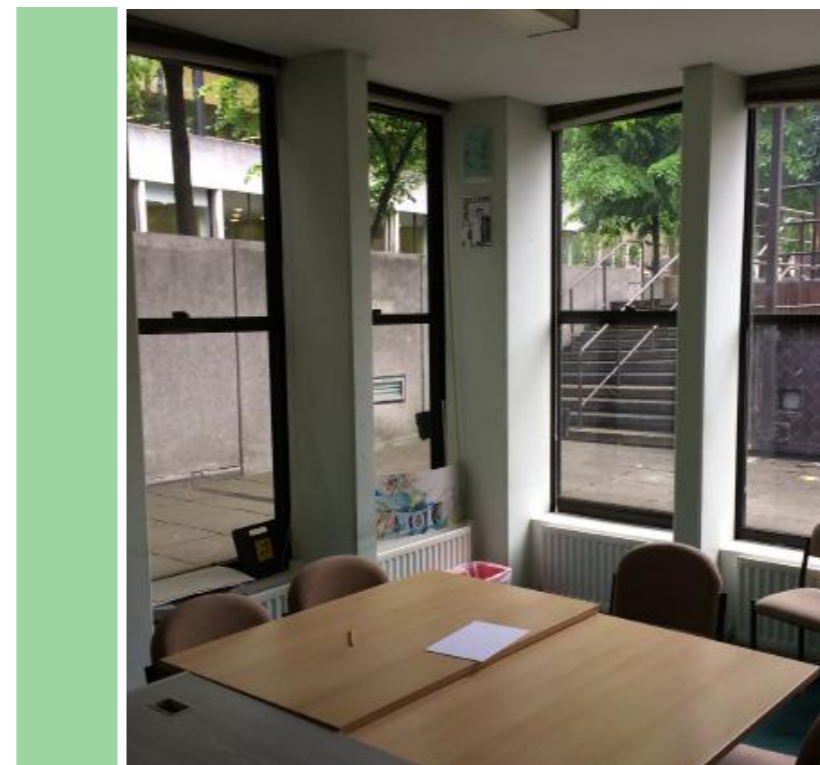
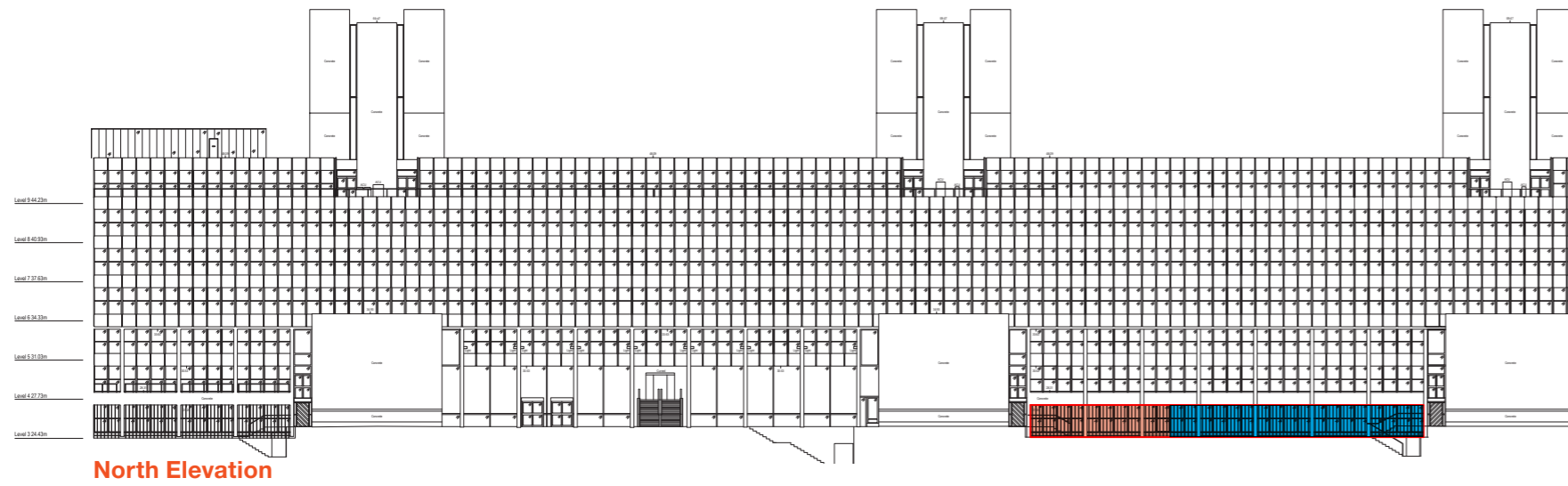


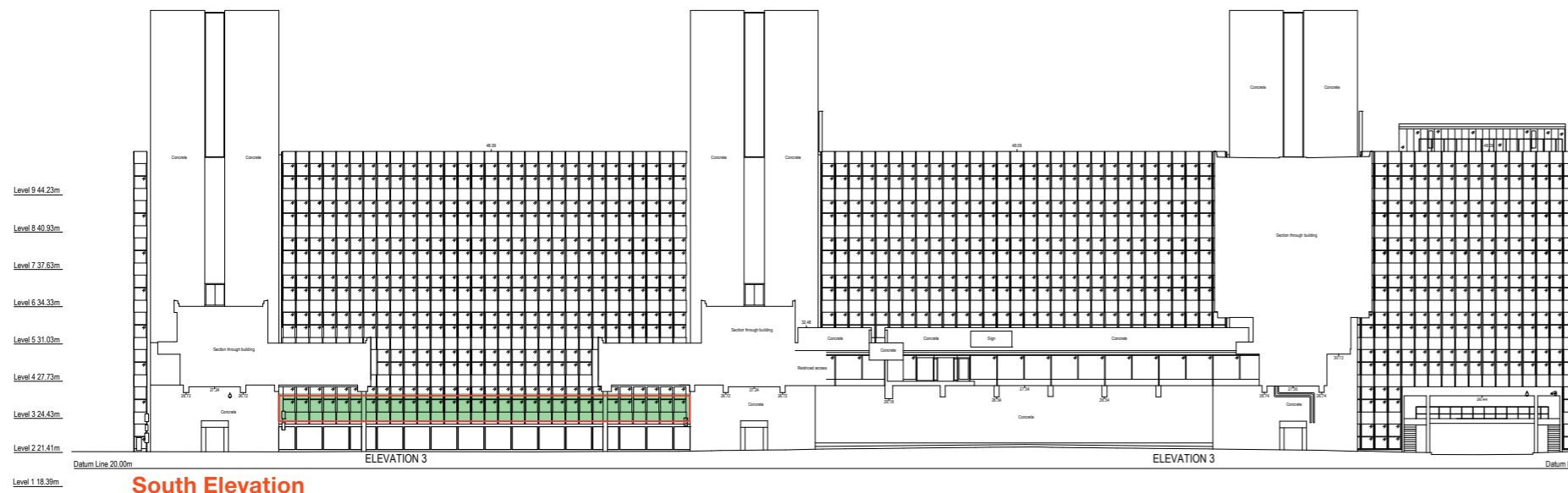
Photo showing no secondary glazing (New secondary glazing to be installed)



North Elevation



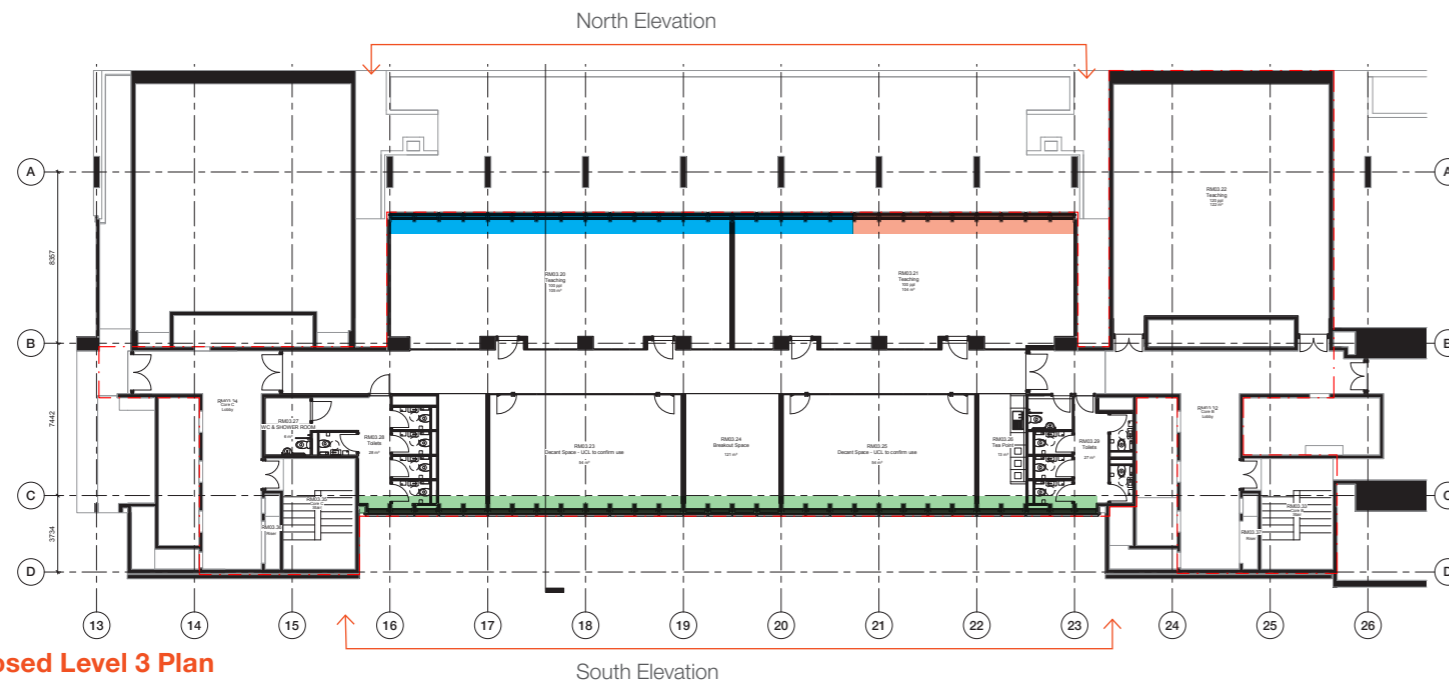
Photo showing existing secondary glazing (Type 2) to be replaced with new



South Elevation



Photo showing existing secondary glazing (Type 1) to be replaced with new



Above: Proposed Level 3 Plan



Photo showing no secondary glazing (New secondary glazing to be installed)

6 Access

6.1 Overview

Philosophy and Statement of Intent

The proposal aims to meet the highest standards of accessibility and inclusion so that all potential users, regardless of disability, age or gender can use them safely and easily.

The proposal aims to promote inclusive access. This is achieved by eliminating barriers, physical, attitudinal and procedural, which may otherwise inhibit the involvement of the whole community, not just disabled people. Inclusive access is about pro-actively reaching out to involve and include groups and individuals who may feel that what you offer is currently 'not for people like them'. It means that organisations will need to consider their approach to all areas of their operations, including employment, policies, buildings and equipment, programming and marketing, and student development.

The ultimate aim of inclusive access is that the design and layout of the building should enable everybody to be able to enter it, use its facilities and leave safely, independently and with ease.

The intention is that the proposals for the refurbishment of the school will promote inclusive access within the constraints of the existing building and site topography.

Relevant Legislation

- The legislation that is of particular relevance is:
- Disability Discrimination Act (1995)
- Disability Discrimination Act (2005)
- Equality Act (2010) which replaces major parts of the Disability Discrimination Act
- Special Educational Needs Act 2001 (SENDA)
- The Building Regulations, Approved Document M, Access to and use of Buildings 2004
- Town and Country Planning Act 1990

Other Sources of Guidance

There are numerous regulatory documents that will be consulted throughout the design process to ensure current best practice is met.

The documents include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Designing for Accessibility (2004), Published by Centre for Accessible Environments, London.
- BS5588: Part 8:1988, Fire Precautions in the design, construction and use of buildings – Code of Practice for means of escape for disabled people, BSI, 1988
- BS8300: 2009, Design of Buildings and their approaches to meet the needs of disabled people, Code of Practice
- Building Bulletin 77 - Designing for Pupils with Special Educational Needs
- Building Bulletin 91 - Access for Disabled People in School Buildings

- Building Bulletin 93 - Acoustic Design of Schools
- Building Bulletin 94 - Inclusive School Design
- The Education (School Premises) Regulations, 1999
- British Standard 9999:2008 (April 2009)
- British Standard 8300:2009 (amended 2010)
- Planning and Access for Disabled People – A good practice guide (ODPM)
- The London Plan (2011)
- Mayor of London: Accessible London SPG (2004)
- The Camden Local Development Framework (LDF) (2010)

UCL Inclusive Design Standard

Provides recommendations for the design quality of all UCL developments. This includes guidance for external and internal environments, vertical and horizontal circulation, finishes and specific area types.

The London Plan

seeks to ensure that all new development in London achieves the highest standards of accessible and inclusive design. In achieving this objective Policy 7.2 (An inclusive environment) sets out the principles of inclusive design to seek to ensure that developments:

1. can be used safely, easily and with dignity by all regardless of disability, age, gender, ethnicity or economic circumstance
2. are convenient and welcoming with no disabling barriers, so everyone can use them independently without undue effort, separation or special treatment are flexible and responsive taking account of what different people say they need and want, so people can use them in different ways
3. are realistic, offering more than one solution to help balance everyone's needs, recognising that one solution many not work for all.

The Camden LDF

Seeks to implement the Council's Community Strategy vision of making Camden a borough of opportunity including making sure everyone has access to important facilities, such as housing, jobs, educational opportunities and community facilities. Policy DP29 of the LDF states that the Council will seek to promote fair access and remove barriers that prevent people from accessing facilities and opportunities by:

4. expecting all buildings and places to meet the highest practicable standards of access and inclusion
5. require buildings and spaces that the public may use to be designed to be as accessible as possible
6. expect facilities to be located in the most accessible parts of the borough
7. expect spaces between buildings to be fully accessible
8. encourage accessible public transport

Disability Discrimination Act (DDA) 1995

This Act makes '... it unlawful to discriminate against disabled persons in connection with employment, the provision of goods, facilities and services or the disposal or management of premises; to make provision about the employment of disabled persons.'

Disability Discrimination Act 2005

In addition to the DDA 1995, amendments in 2005 were designed to extend rights and provisions for disabled people. The Act also clarifies the various roles and responsibilities, as well as further clarifying the definition of 'disability'.

Equality Act 2010

'The main purpose of the Equality Act 2010 (EA) is to streamline and strengthen anti-discrimination legislation in Great Britain. It provides the legal framework that protects people, including disabled people, from discrimination. It replaces a range of anti-discrimination legislation, including the Disability Discrimination Act 1995 (DDA) and subsequent amendments.

The EA ensures that the legal framework of equality law is more consistent for all people with protected characteristics, for example, race and gender. By simplifying and consolidating previous equality legislation, the Act is intended to be easier to operate and understand than previous equality legislation.'

Quoted from the Office for Disability Issues website, odi.dwp.gov.uk 'Equality Act 2010 and the Disability Discrimination Act 1995'

Access Constraints

The core structure and surrounding streets and footways will not be fundamentally adapted within the scope of this project. Every effort will be made to enhance the existing access provision to 20 Bedford Way, but within the existing structural frame, ground levels and the building's Listed status, this may not always be practicable.