



DESIGN STUDIES 4B – AB419

To Care S – Detailed internal study
To Care L – Final design proposal

Presentation Booklet

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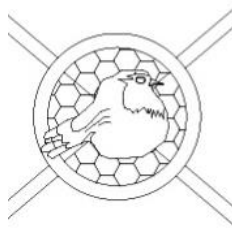
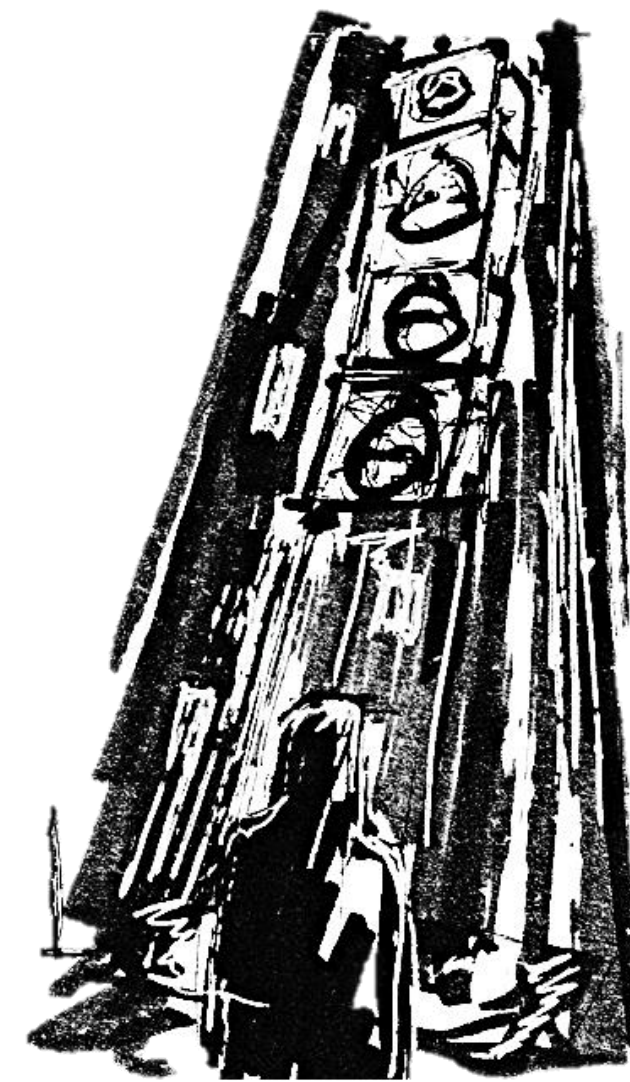
A2 Rendered Elevation and Section at 1:20

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Inspiration

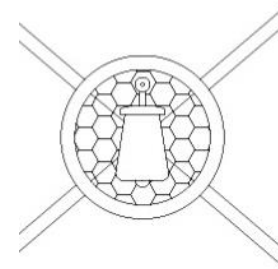
A2 Rendered Section – Bell Tower 1:50

To Care S – Detailed internal study



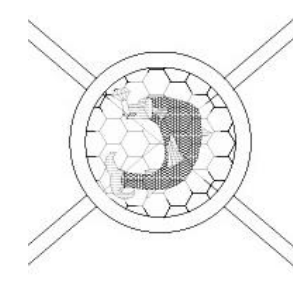
The Bird that flew

A twist on 'The bird that did not fly'



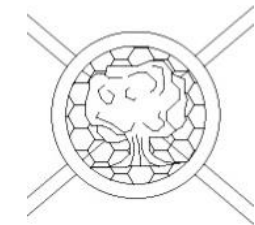
The Bell that rang

A twist on 'The bell that did not ring'



The fish that swam

A twist on 'The fish that did not swim'



The Tree that grew

A twist on 'The tree that did not grow'

Narrative and Symbolism

The narrative is a connection to the beginnings of Glasgow and a city and an exciting exploration of story telling of the patron saint of founding father St Mungo on the riverbanks of the Clyde. The bell tower explores symbolism where the 4 miracles, as seen below, are developed into physical space, materials and details that the user may experience as they journey through the space. Many elements have been designed with the narrative in mind to constantly remind the user of the story being told, which allows them to make their own connections, experiences and feelings towards what their journey was like.

Site Plan at 1:500

Bell tower situated in the Public gardens



200m

100m

50m

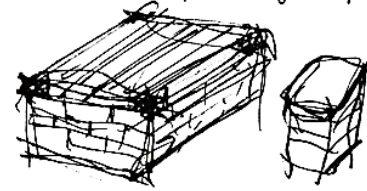
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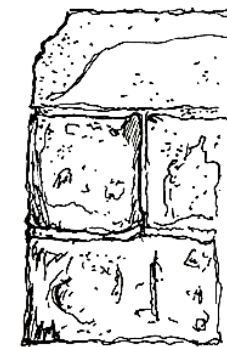
Design development

The initial approach was to develop an existing struct on the site that would act as a main gateway or symbolic piece that captures the narrative or importance of the space for all the witness, interact and feel connected with. Initially, a coffee shop was proposed linking to a tower with an observation deck. Through linkages to the previous development stages of 4A, this space now progressed into a symbolic bell tower that connects the story and the people to the build to create a sense of community and belonging.

Coffee: represents free/leisurely/open discourse.
- Community - brings people together.

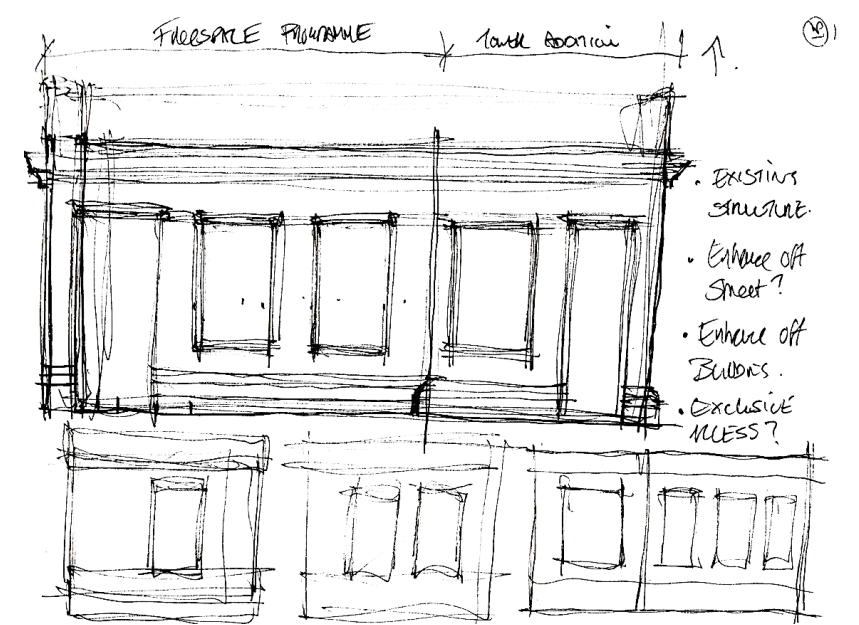
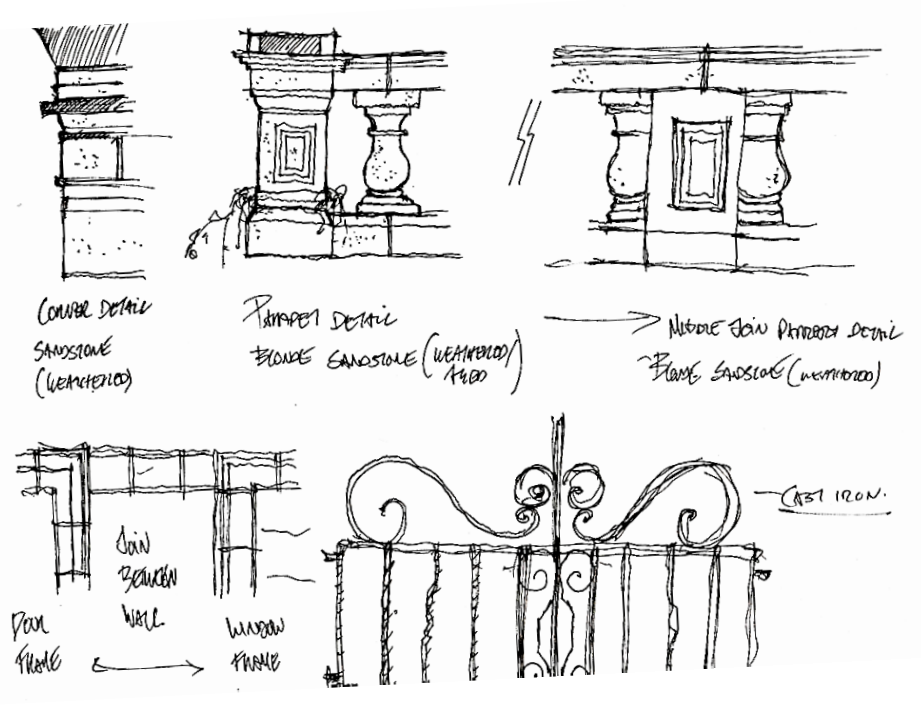
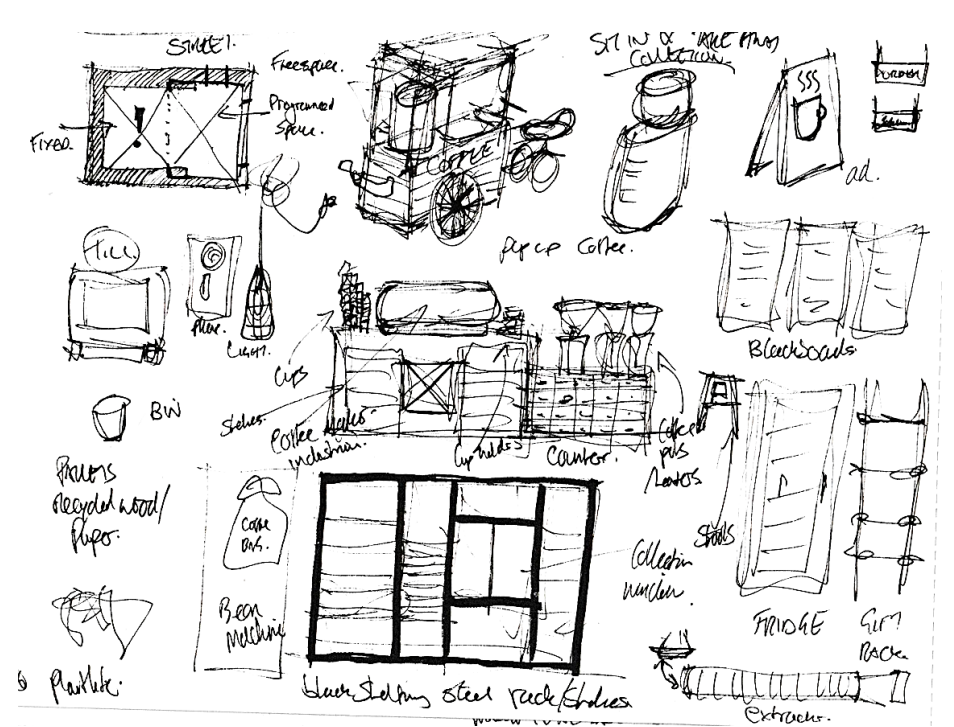
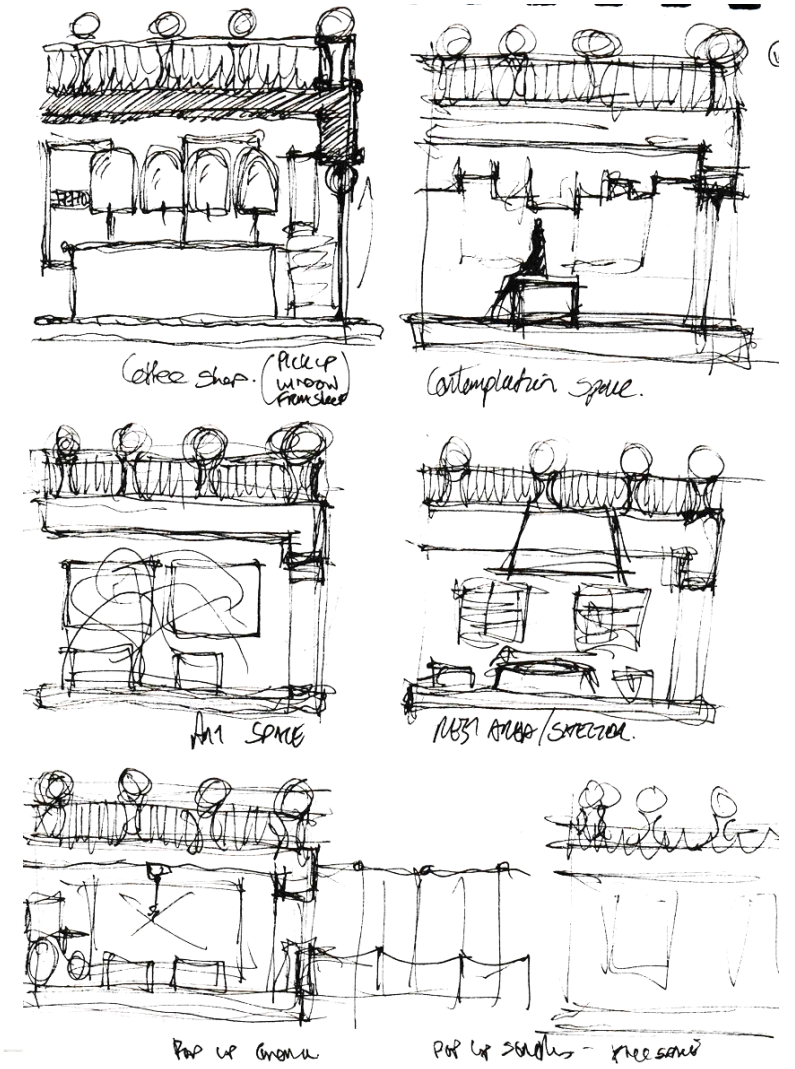
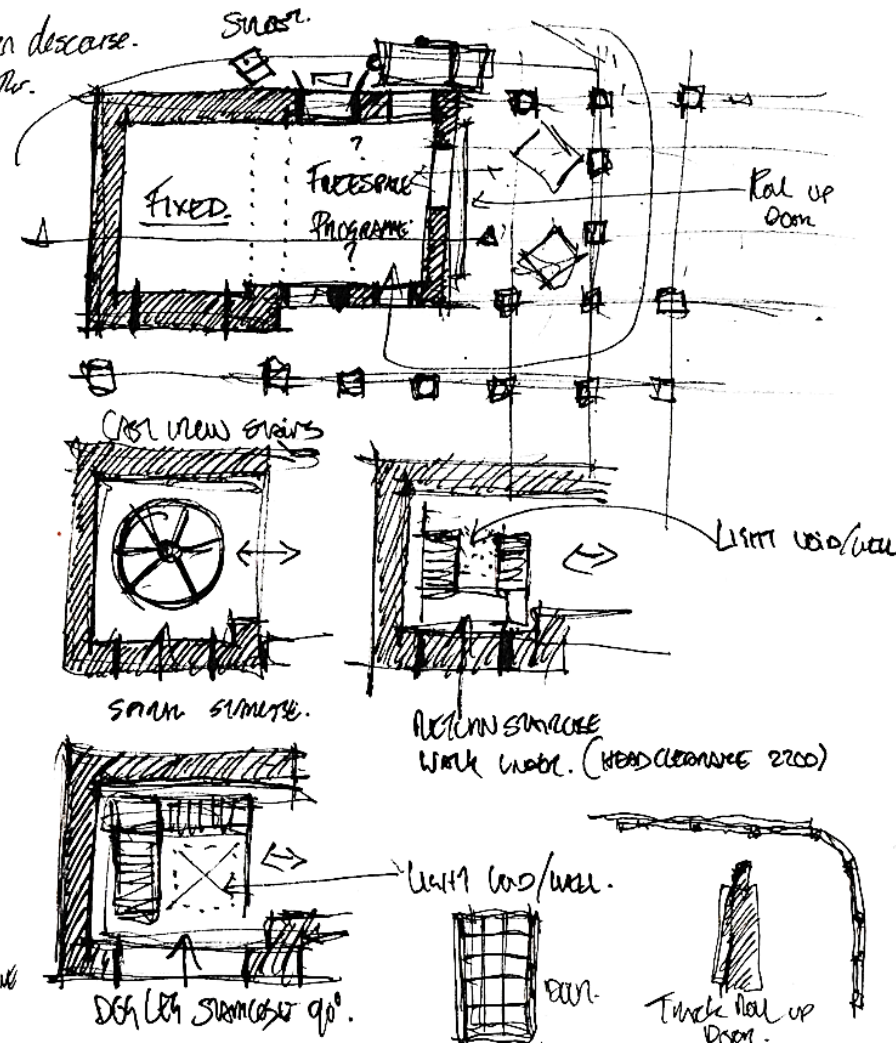


OUTSIDE SEATING
- OLD STONE FROM BUILDING/SITE
+ Recycled materials



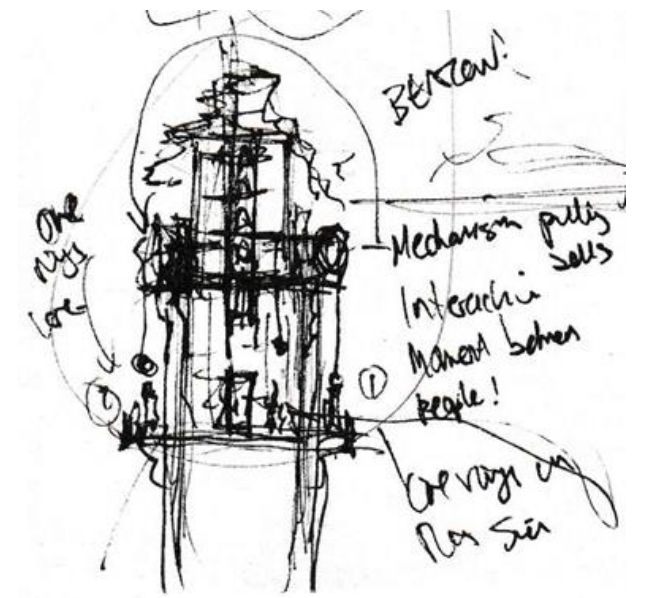
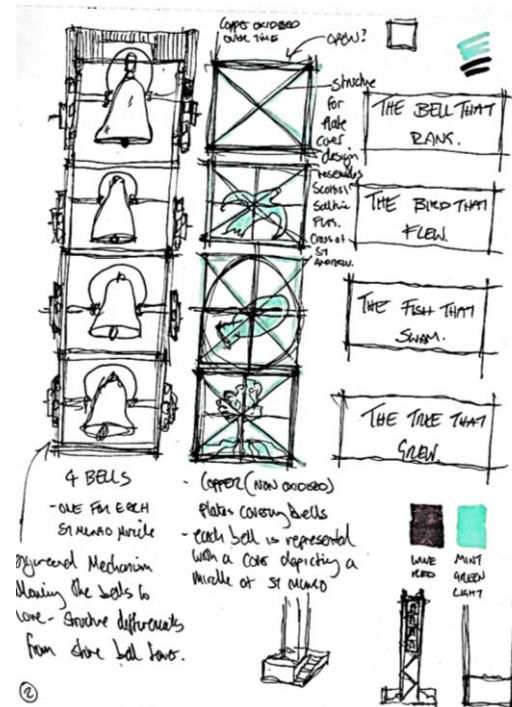
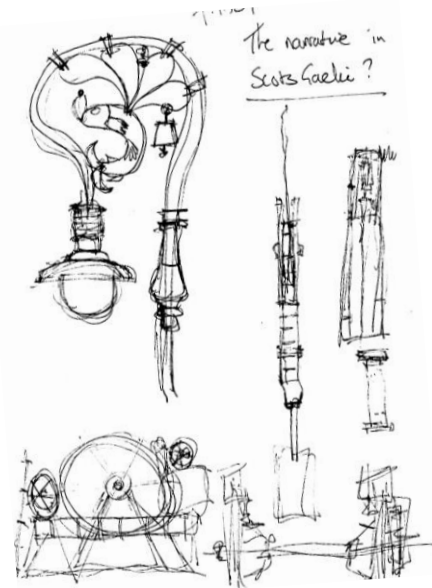
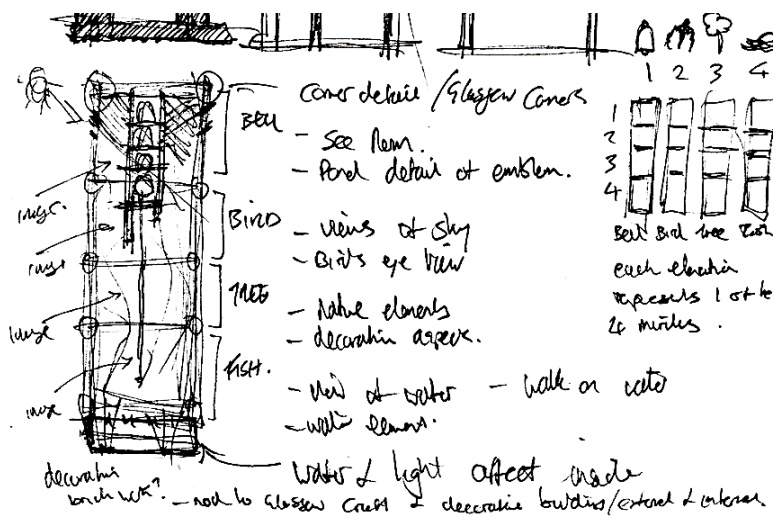
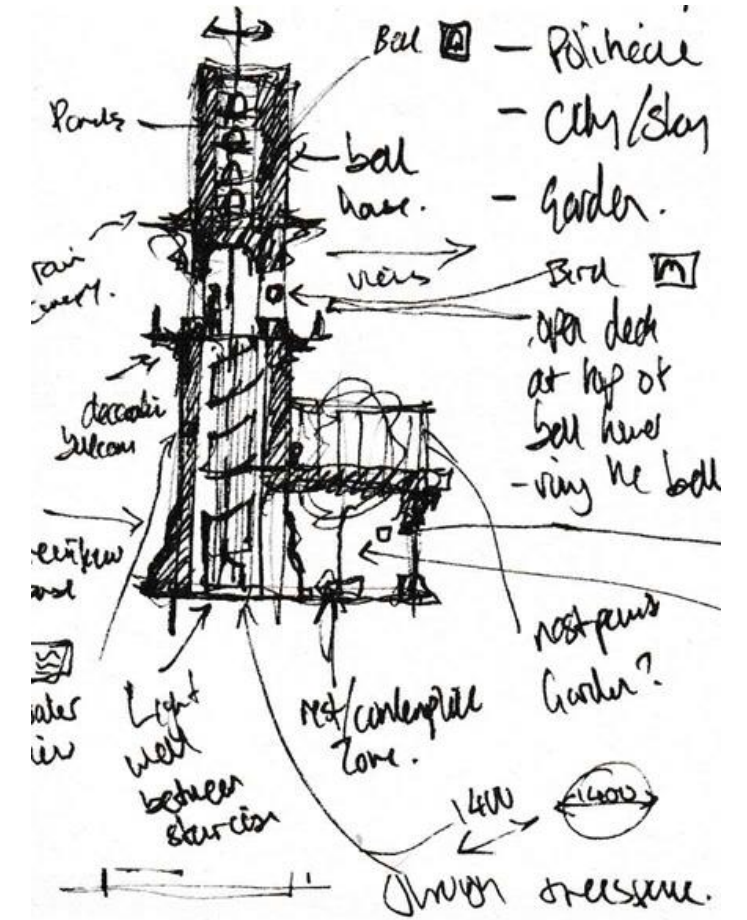
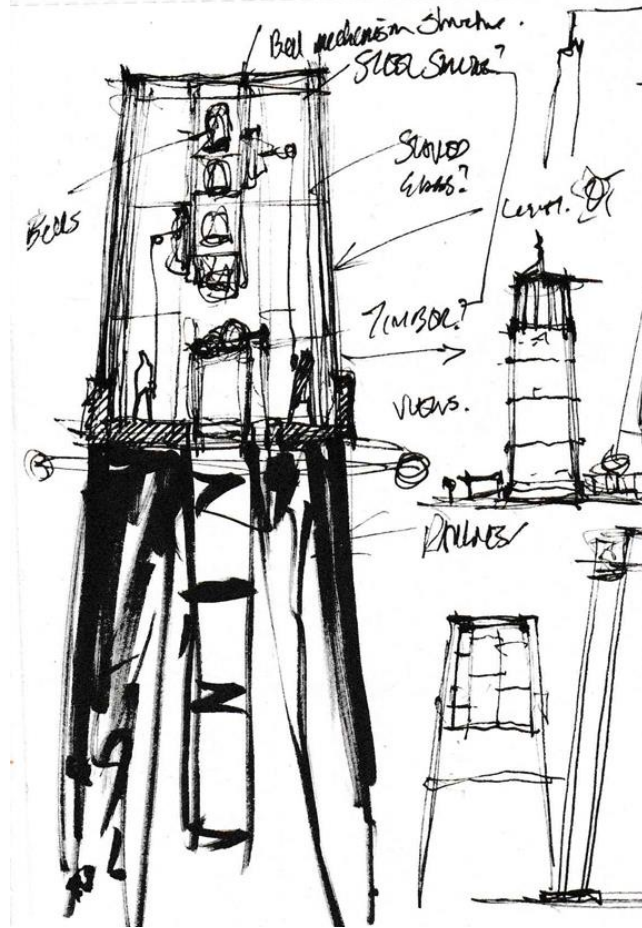
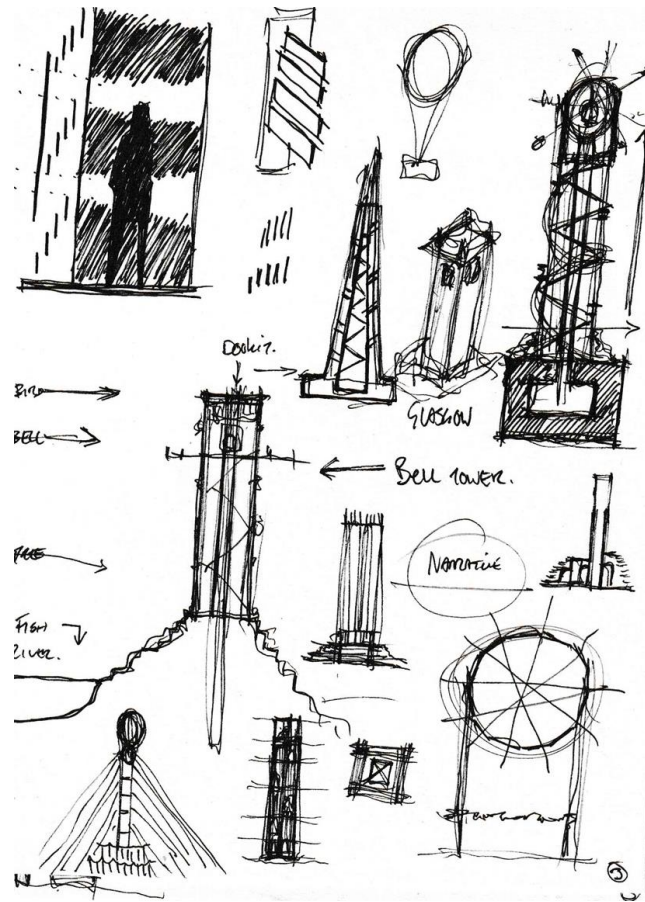
Window detail
- AMBULATORY
- SANDSTONE, BLOND

(17)



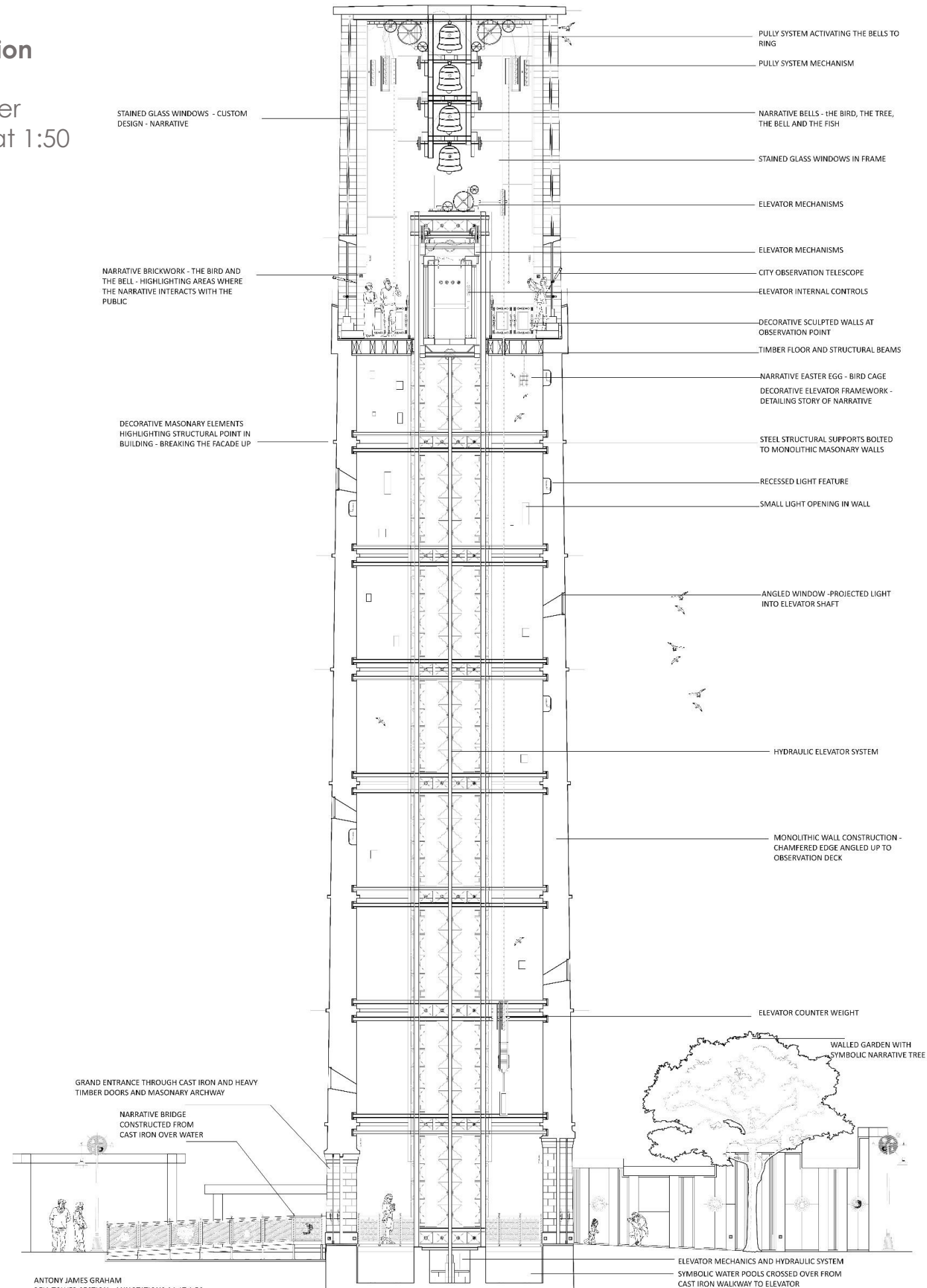
Design development

The project progressed into the intimate smaller space of the bell tower house where an observation deck would allow the public to access the bells, interact through ringing and observe the city. Further details and exploration of the journey into, up, around, down and out of the tower was explored to captivate the fully experience of what this tower is like and why it is important to the people and of Glasgow.



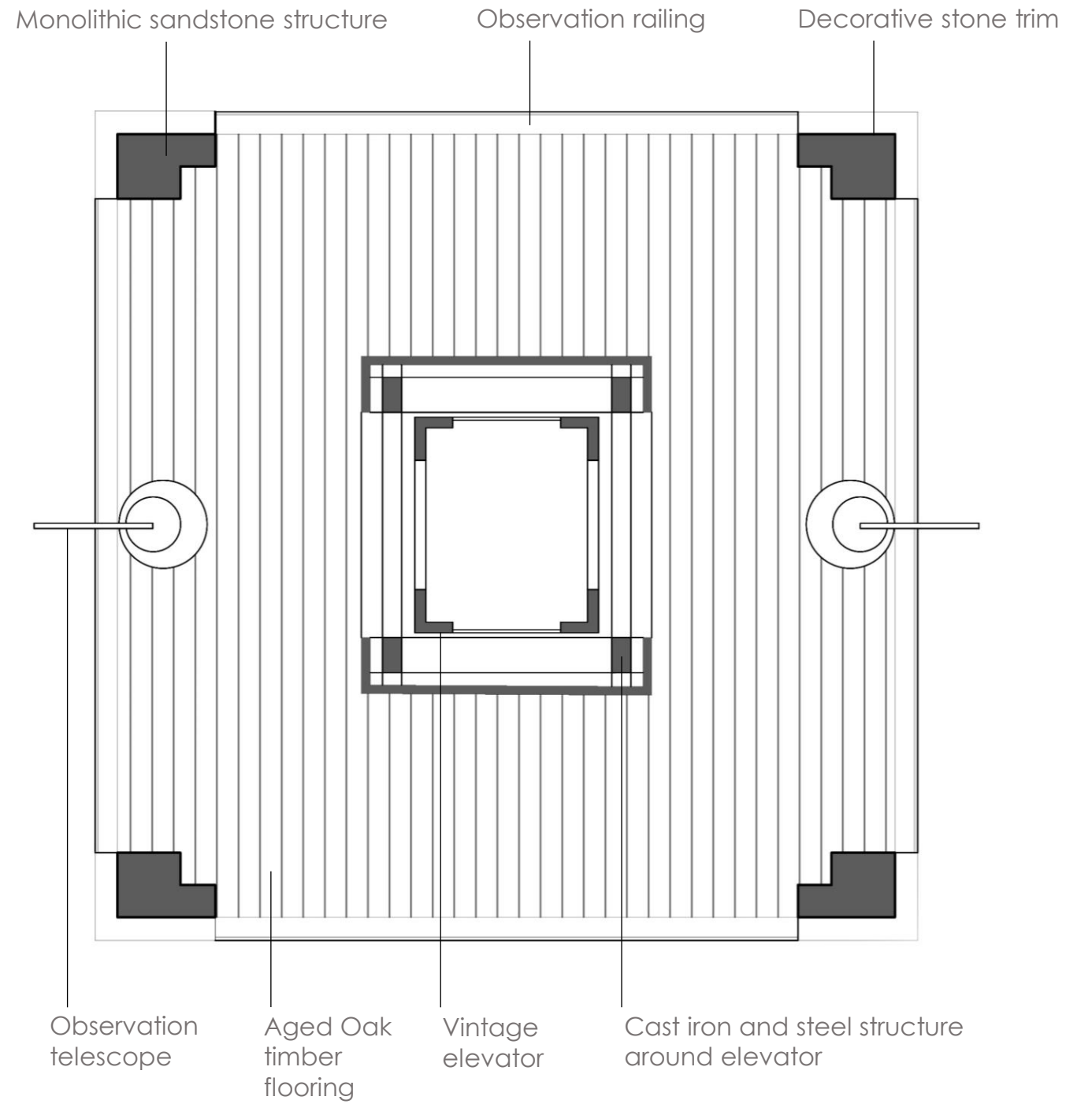
A1 Section

Bell tower
Drawn at 1:50



Bell Tower Floor Plan

Drawn at 1:50



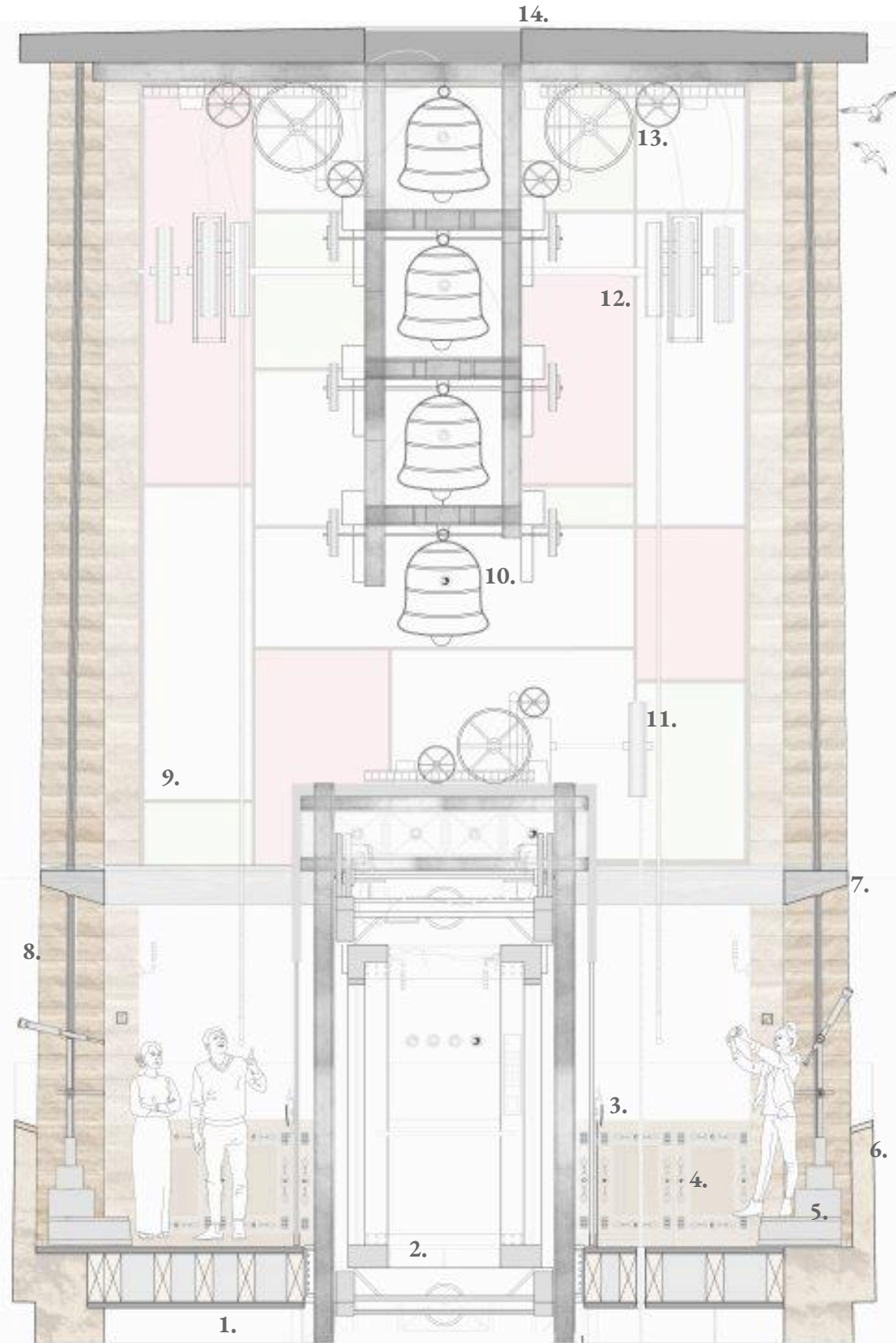
A2 Rendered

Bell tower observation deck
 Drawn at 1:20 A2

The internal space is highly detailed and has significant moments that touch on the narrative of St Mungo's miracles. This narrative not only creates a beautiful story to interact with in this particular space, building and landscape but also creates a connection to the history, heritage and beginnings of Glasgow as a city.

In the small space the stone and cast iron contrast, heavy materials above and below surround the public as they walk across the deck. The over mechanised elements have been purposely designed for people to interact visually and engage with the elements on many levels to create an immersive experience unlike any other in Glasgow

1. Timber floor construction connected to stone wall and steel structure
2. Elevator shaft
3. Custom door handle with security gate around shaft
4. Decorative stone panel detailing the narrative
5. Platform and telescope for observing the city
6. Stone barrier with glazing
7. Stone lintel connected to window structure
8. Monolithic blonde sandstone structure
9. Stained glass windows with decorative narrative visuals
10. Bells for one of each of the miracles
11. Pully system and mechanics of the elevator
12. Bell mechanism for self ringing leavers
13. Support mechanics for the bells
14. Slight pitched roof with skylight
15. External stone lintel
16. Protective barrier as seen in point 6.



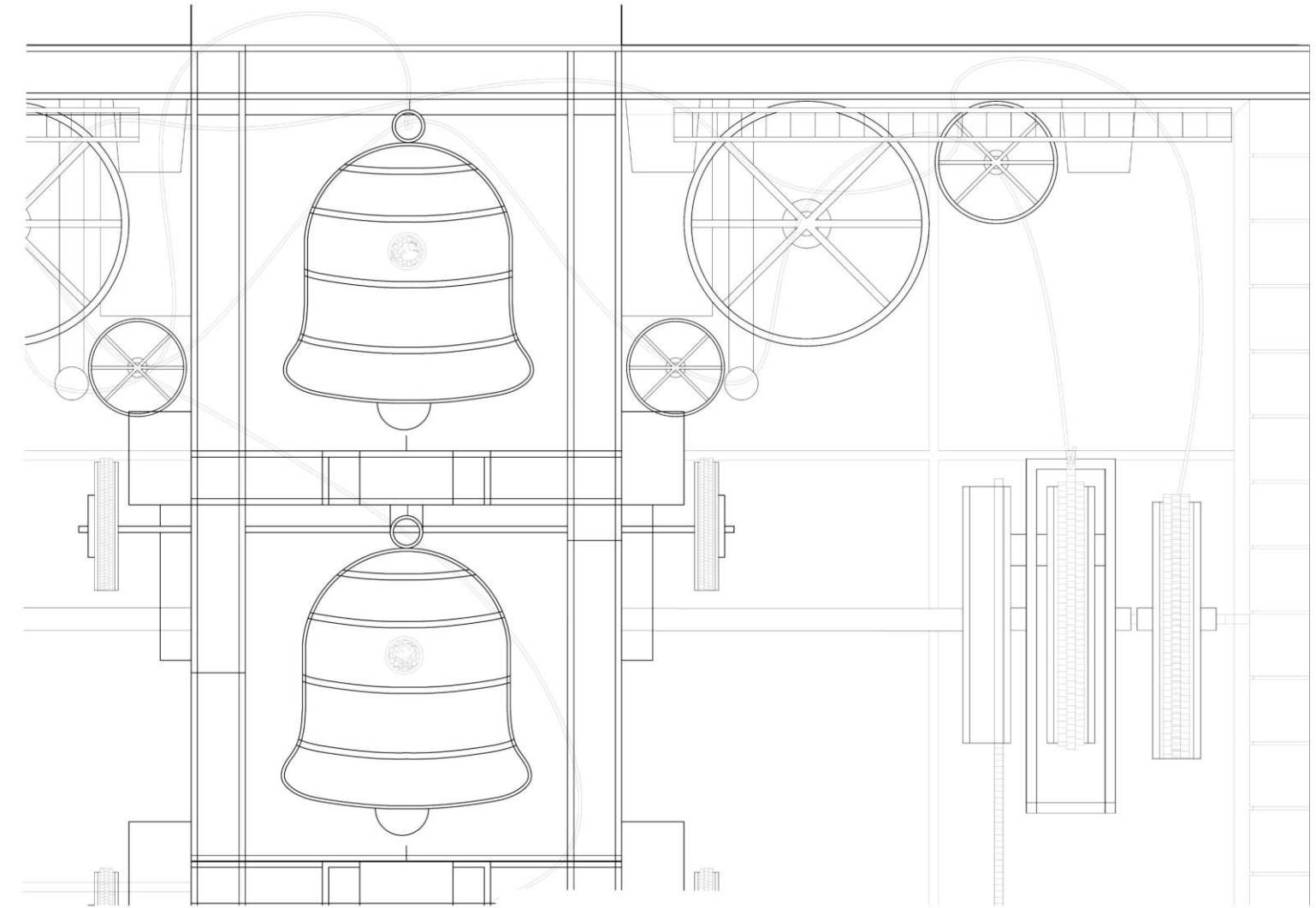
Design details

Bell tower observation deck
Drawn at 1:10 and 1:5



The bell cord
Drawn at 1:10 – A4

An important moment in the architecture – The bell cord allows one or two people together, either strangers or not to interact together by pulling the cords to ring the bells. This action allows one or more people to interact together and become connected through the space and the story

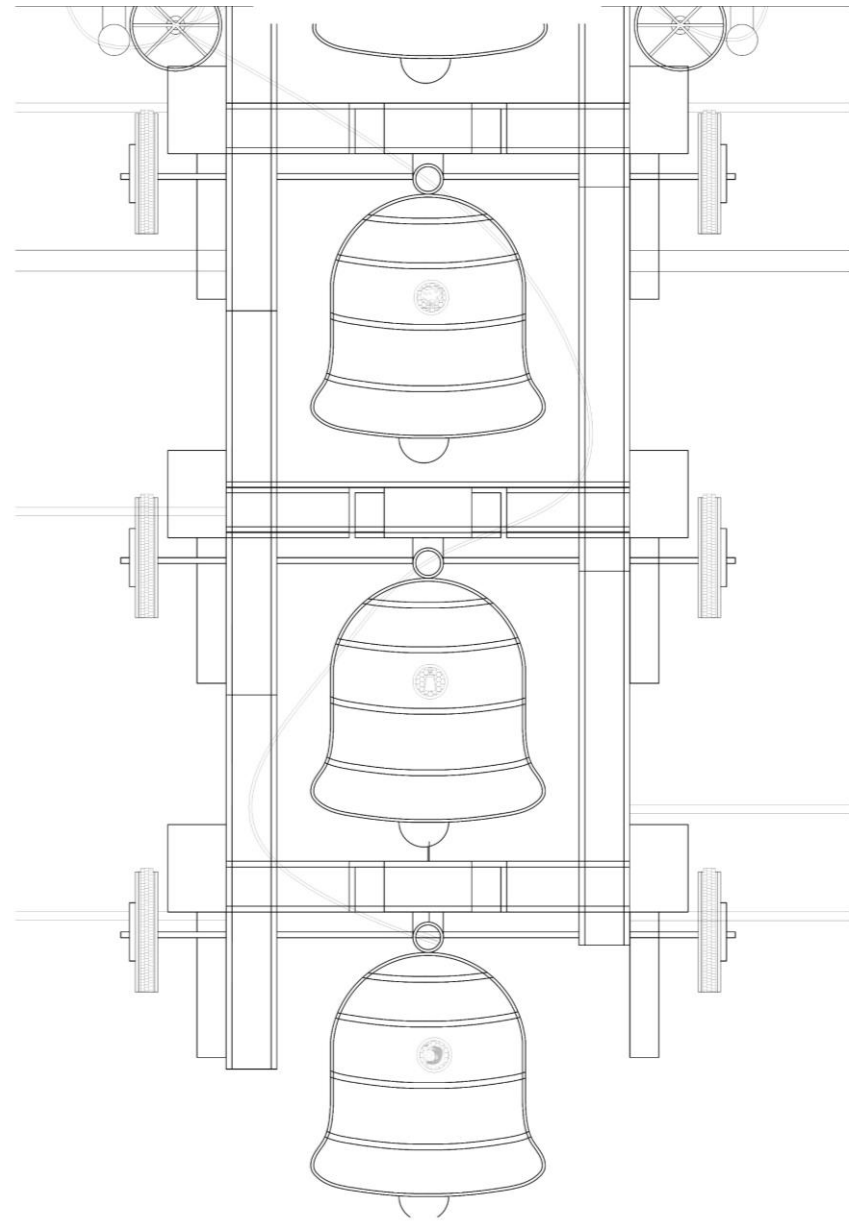


The bell mechanics
Drawn at 1:10 – A4

Detailed mechanics and mechanisms are displayed to express and celebrate all the function pieces of the building, all on display for the public to witness and appreciate

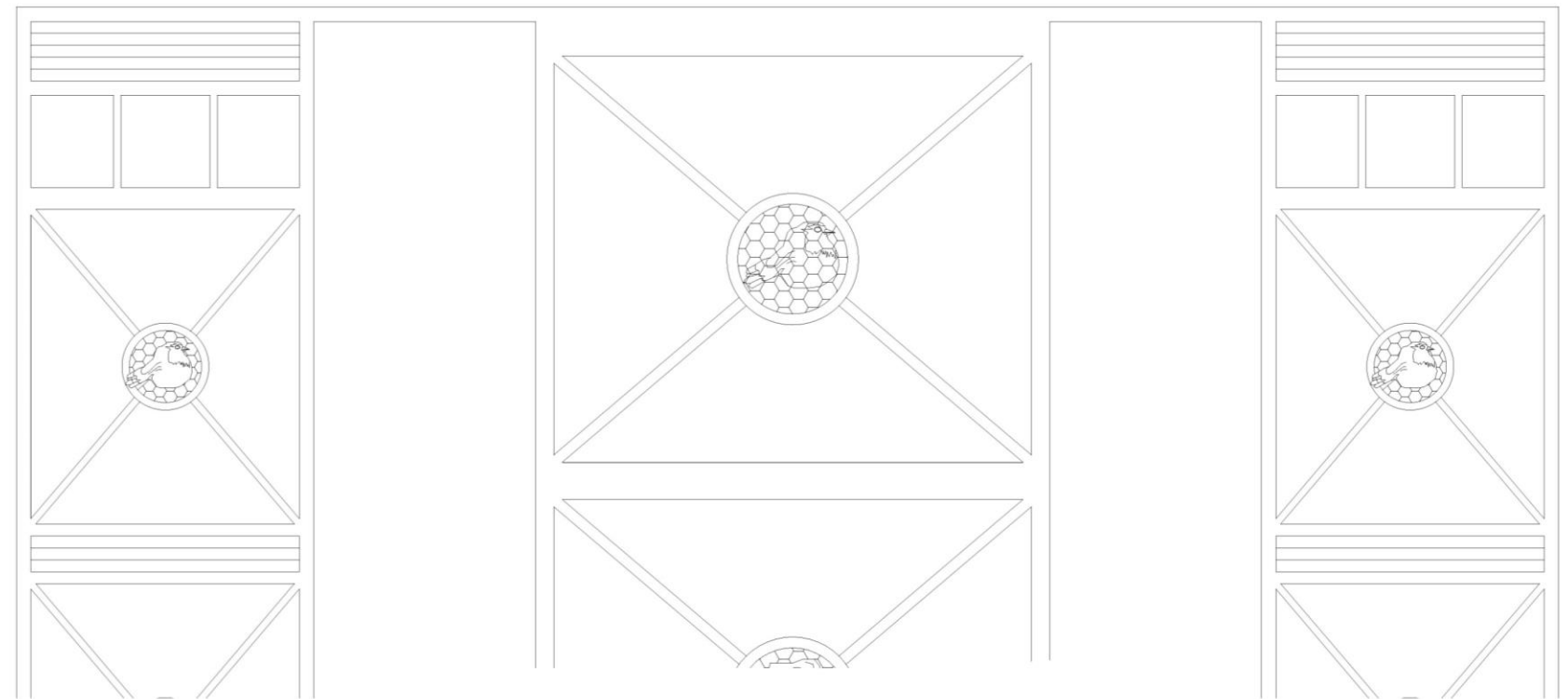
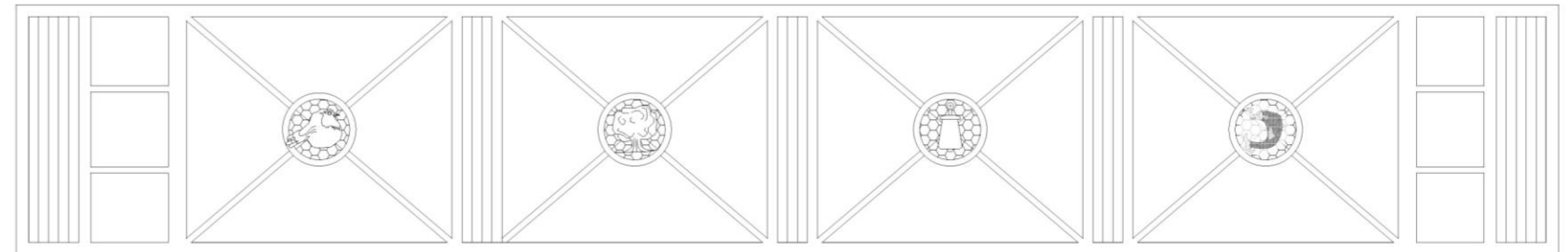
Design details

Bell tower observation deck
Drawn at 1:10 and 1:5



The narrative bells
Drawn at 1:10 – A4

Displayed in detail carrying their own individual importance representing one of the 4 miracles of St Mungo. They reside at the top of the tower where the public can ring as they overlook the city

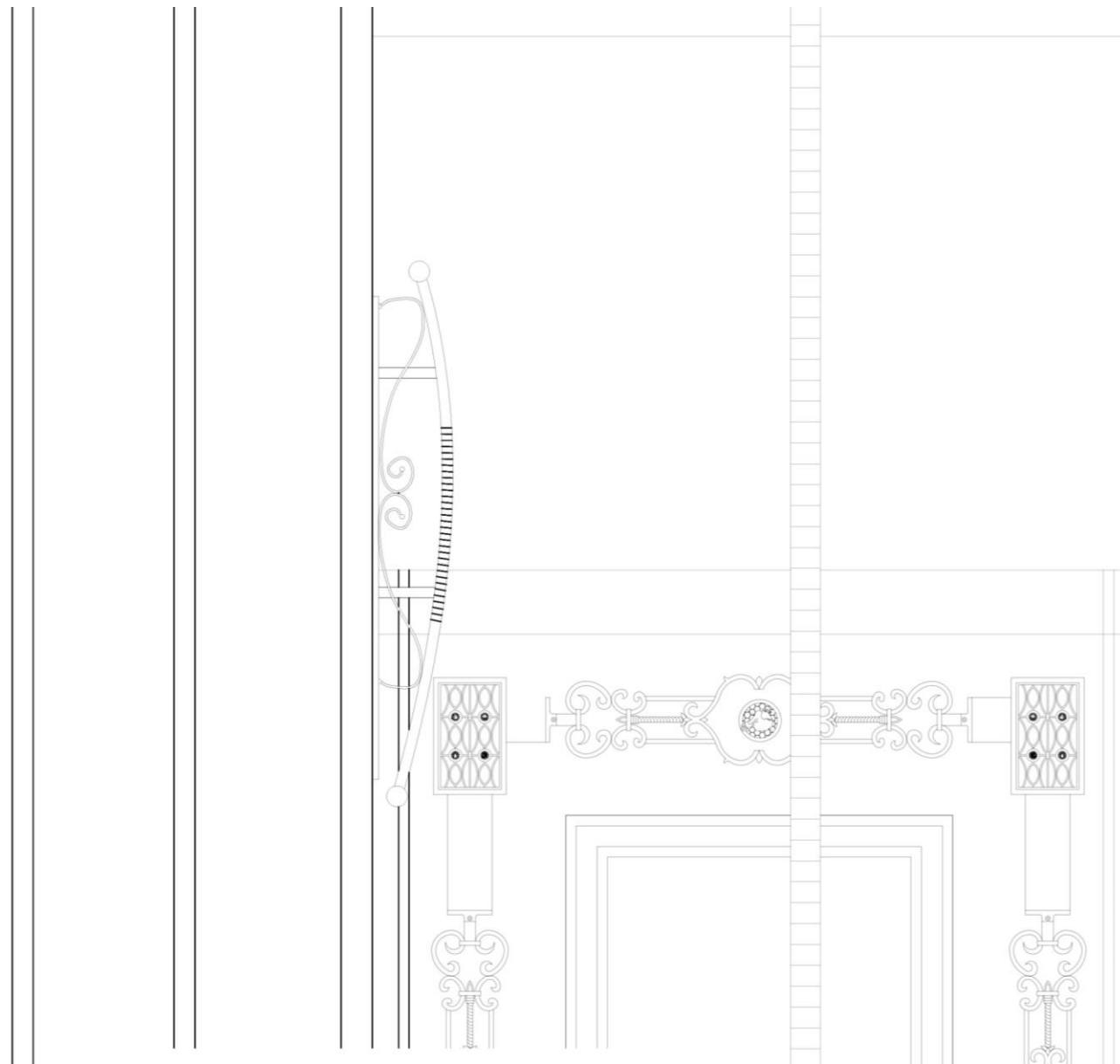


Elevator decorative framework
Drawn at 1:10 – A4

The narrative is strong in the design as it is expressed in many elements of the internal space. As the public move around the building they reach moments where these symbols suggest a particular space may symbolise a purpose related to the narrative

Design details

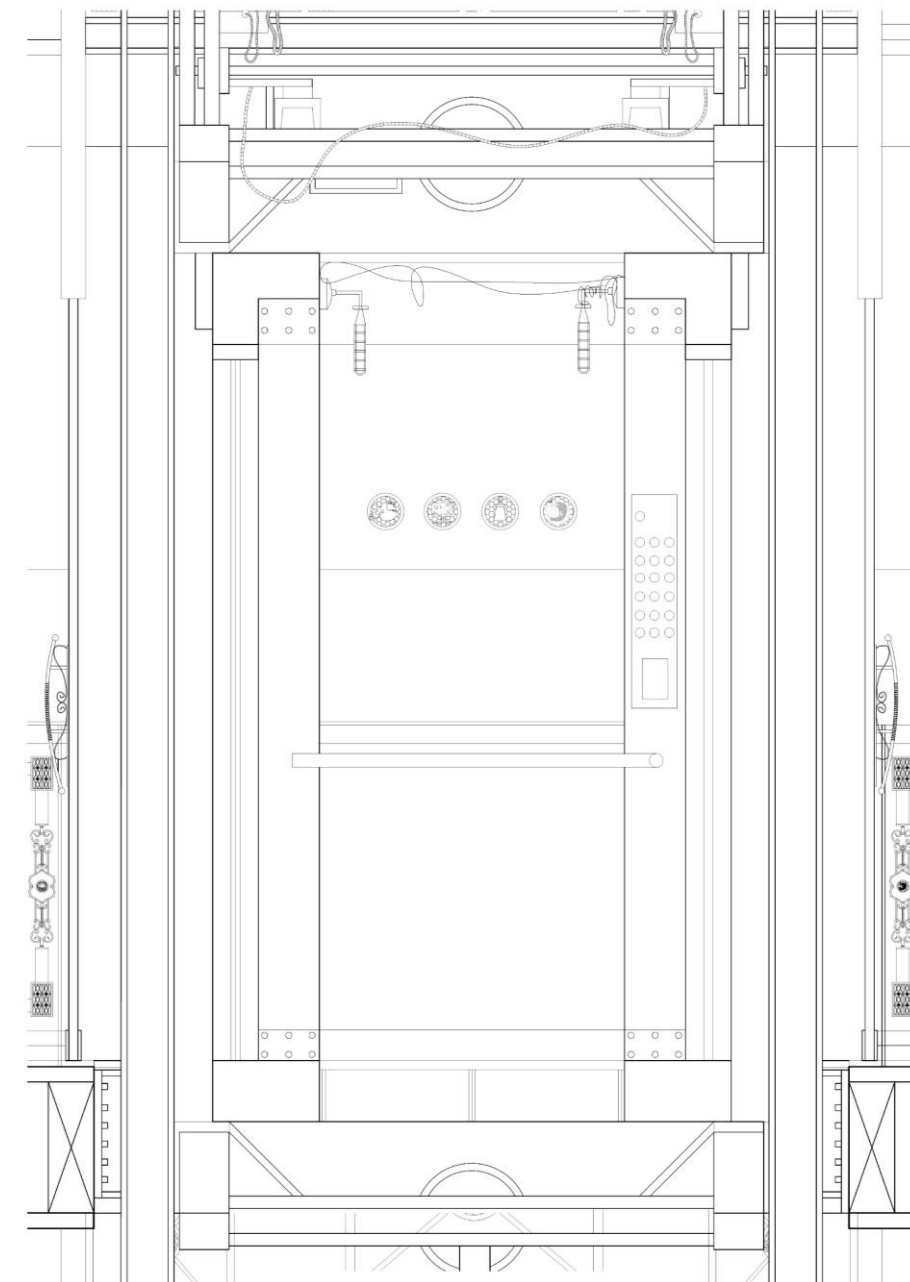
Bell tower observation deck
Drawn at 1:10 and 1:5



Cast iron door handles (Internal elevator)

Drawn at 1:10 – A4

A moment in the architectural space where the user will interact with the door to both enter and leave the space where the handle is celebrated as it opens a portal from one space to another



Vintage elevator

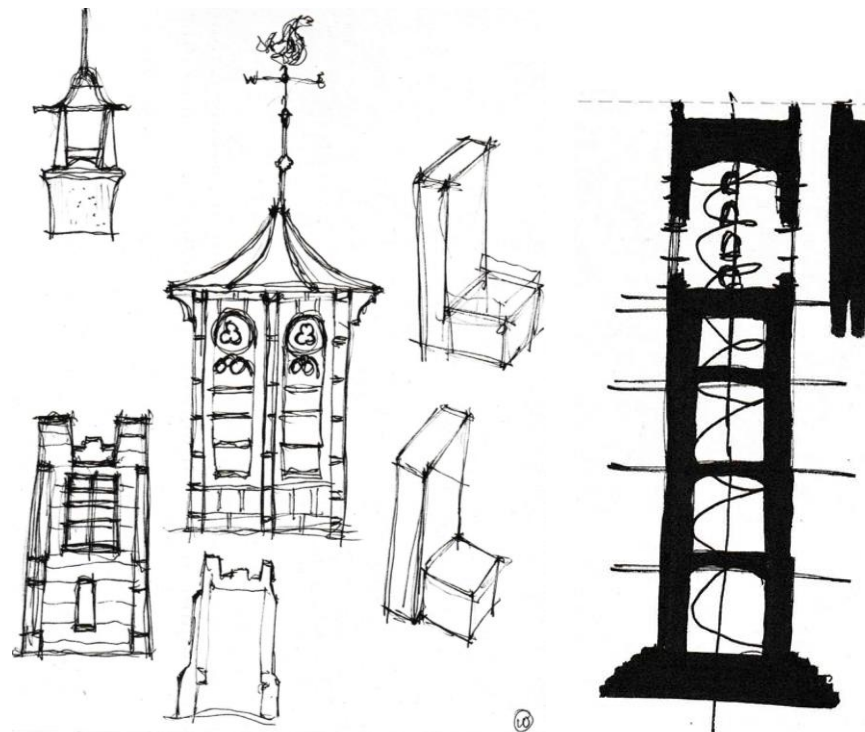
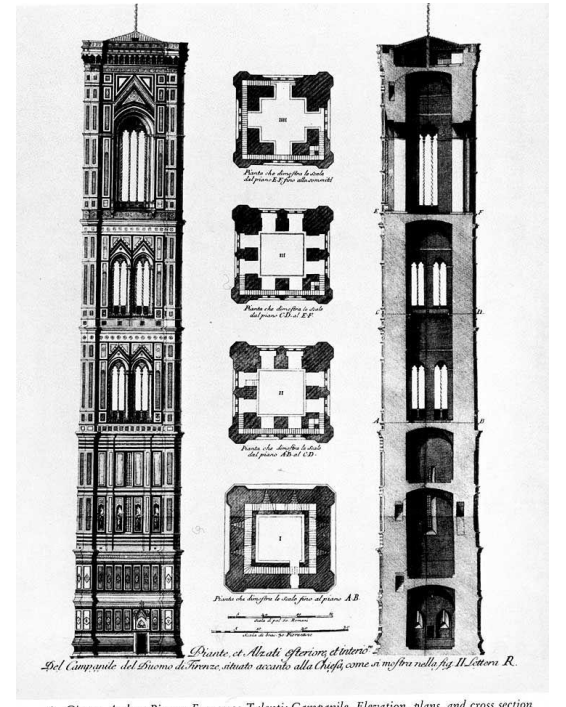
Drawn at 1:10 – A4

Aged to represent the robustness of the city, contrasting with the fragility of the stone in the building, the elevator is the vehicle in which the narrative is explored further through decorative designs in the glass and elevator framework – A constant reminder as you proceed around the tower

Inspiration

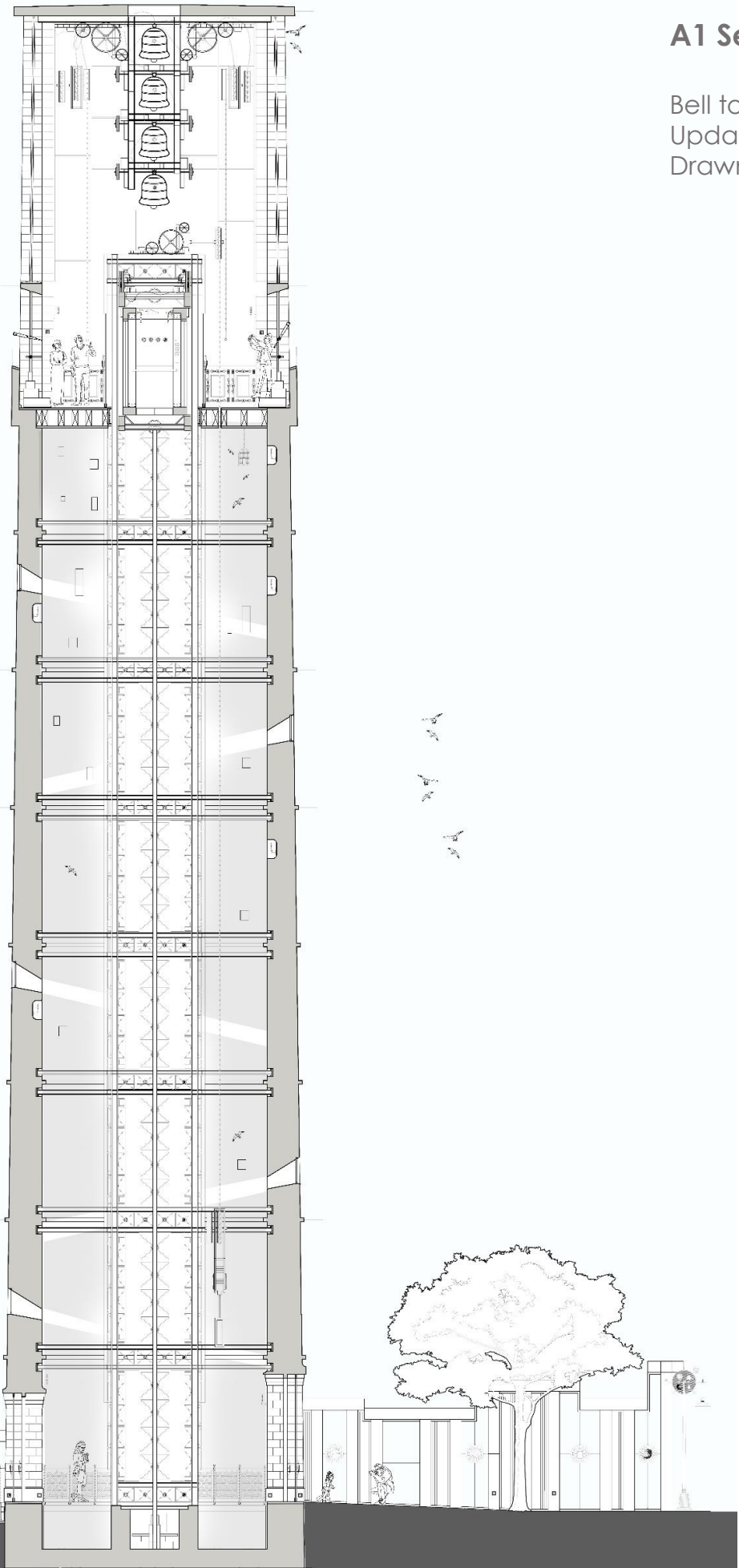
Visual aids of various towers and structures across the world were observed upon the exploration of conceptual approaches to the internal and physical space of the bell tower. By observing the historical, vintage and conceptual, a understanding of how the project was able to be approached was reached. The project space was experimental and explored a variety of options to capture an exciting, explorative and interactive journey for all who come together at the People's palace

The bell tower acts as a welcoming aid but also a sentinel that watches over and guards the people and the city



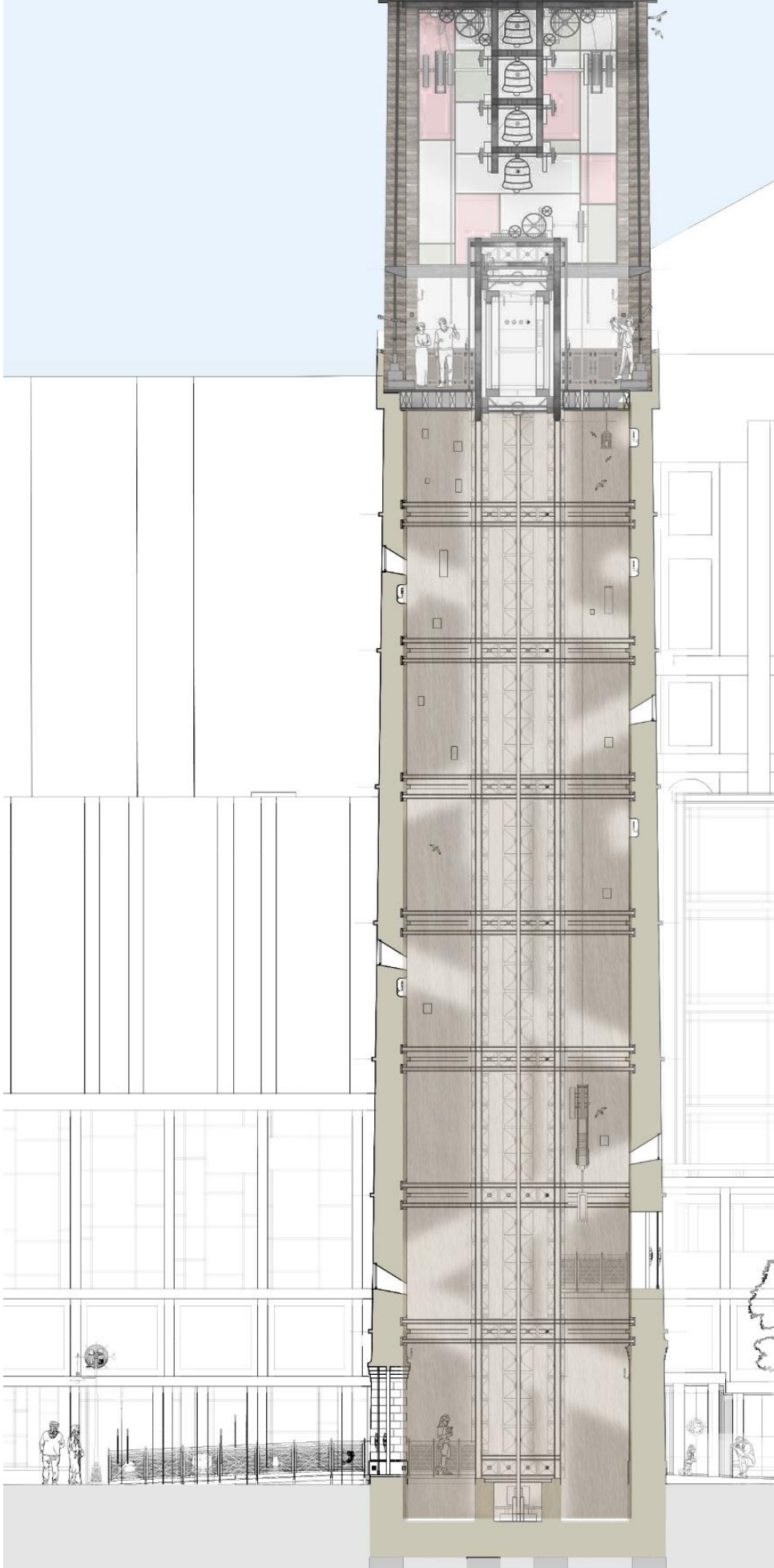
A1 Section

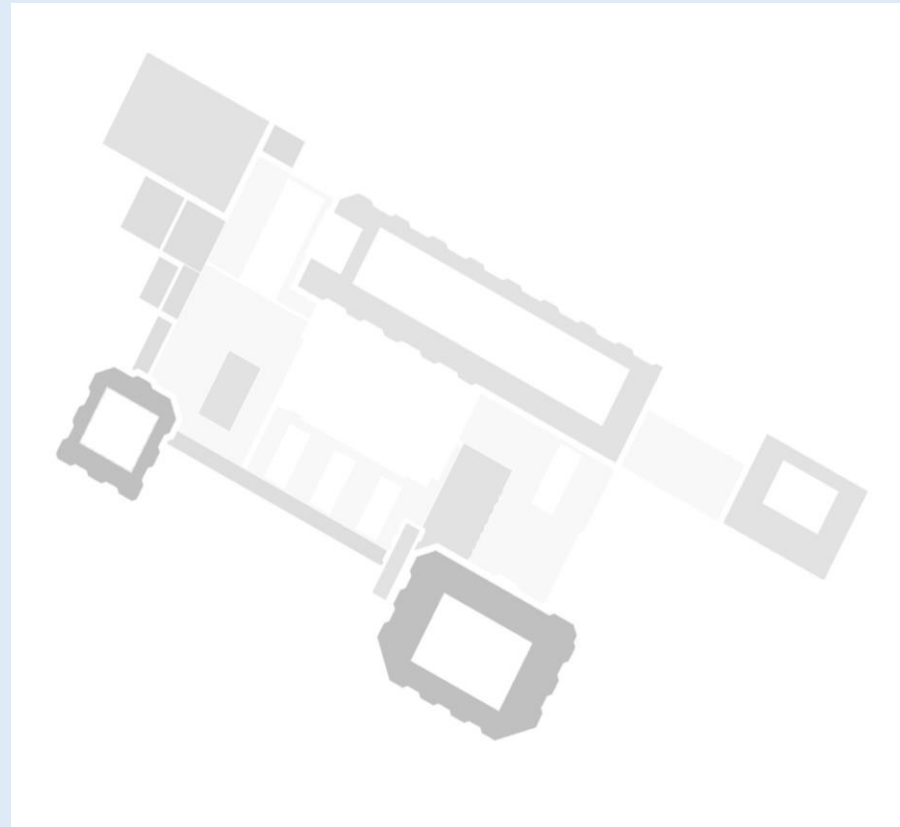
Bell tower
Drawn at 1:50



A1 Section

Bell tower
Updated final proposal
Drawn at 1:100 A0





To Care L – Final design proposal

CONTENTS

PEOPLE'S PARLIAMENT AND FORUM – Updated development

SCHEDULE OF ACCOMODATION + building function and area

ADDITIONAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT – The stone city, architecture and influences

PRECEDENT RESEARCH – MIES VAN DER ROHE / DAVID CHIPPERFIELD / ALVAR AALTO

DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

SITE ANALYSIS DEVELOPMENT

UPDATED URBAN STRATEGY

CITY PLAN

LOCATION PLAN

SITE PLAN

CURTILAGE PLAN

VISUALS + DETAIL DRAWINGS (SPACED OUT ACROSS)

CONTEXTUAL ELEVATIONS

3D CONTEXTUAL MODEL – Spatial layout and overall massing

BUILDING EXPLANATION DIAGRAMS

TECHNICAL AND ENERGY STRATEGY – Details and structural grids

BUILDING FLOOR PLANS

VISUALS

SECTIONS

AXONOMETRIC 3D MODEL

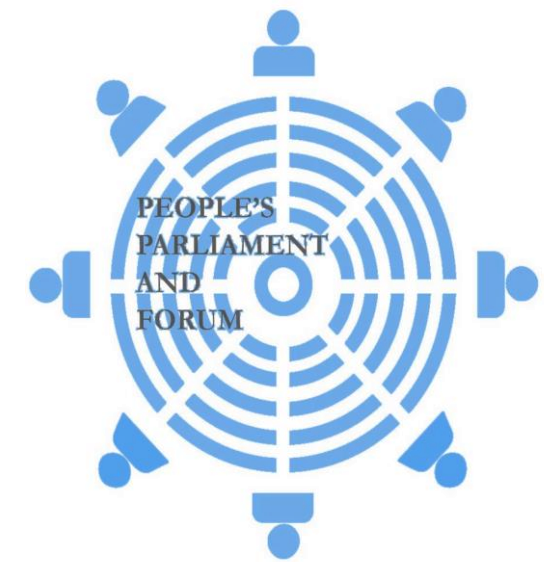
PEOPLE'S PARLIAMENT AND FORUM – UPDATE

The development process undertaken since the previous proposal has taken the project in a direction that aims to provide spaces to support the local and traditional cultures, history, heritage and events that allow the public to participate, operate and learn from. The final proposal takes the form of a series of forum spaces, revolving around public orientation, that serve various functions under the needs of the city and the people. The building offers a civic and cultural programme that engages with the citizens of Glasgow on an education, cultural and political level, enabling people to learn, grow and be heard. Whether it is attending an event, gathering to meet friends or sitting down to discuss personal or join in public debates, the building and the programmes allows for these actions to happen.

The building aims to offer experiences and journeys into the history, heritage, culture and political change of Glasgow and by giving the building a status of a 'city chamber' people's parliament status, the people will be in power and will be heard.

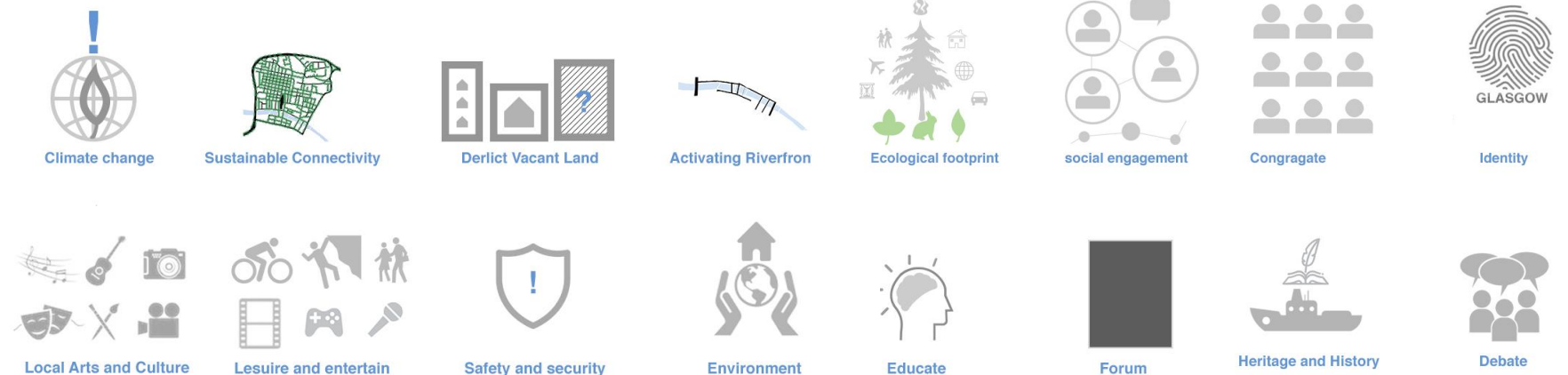
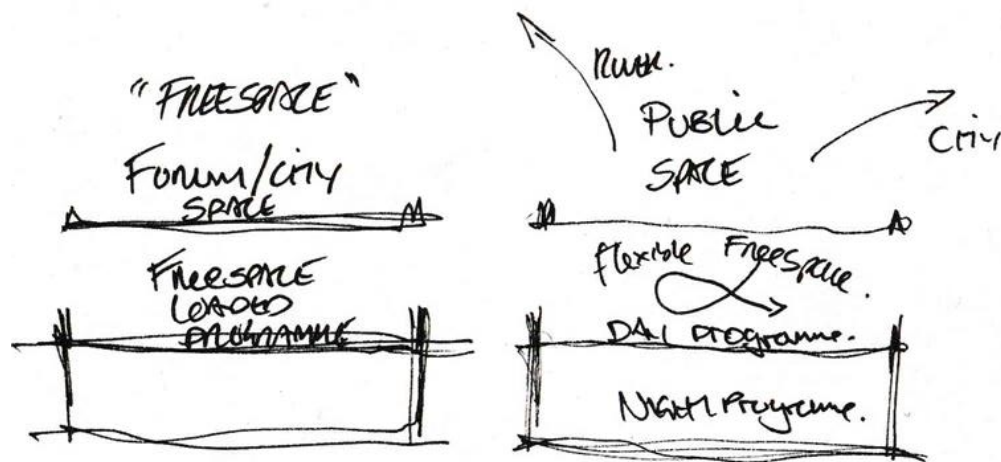


Initial diagrams – The aim was the conceptually develop a plot of land that would regenerate the waterfront area to bring people together the people through a programme of forum spaces of culture, politics, history, heritage and entertainment.



Initial diagrams – Setting out the programme atmosphere tweaking slightly to suit updated conceptual approach

Initial diagrams – People's Parliament was an initial approach that resurfaced during the development stage



Building programme diagrams – Meeting the requirements set initially to ensure a strong sustainable caring project

SCHEDULE OF ACCOMODATION + building function and area

Basement plan programme: OVERALL AREA = **1130.36 m2**

Circulation space:	135.55 m2
Admin office:	60 m2
Admin staff room + toilet:	18m2
Bar/Café:	91.2m2
Foyer:	40m2
Library shop:	83.7m2
Cloakroom storage:	58m2
Gallery 1:	84.36m2
Gallery 2:	67.2m2
Gallery 3:	51.52m2
Large forum gallery:	211m2
Toilets: (Including staff)	97m2
Commercial unit 1:	49.29m2
Commercial unit 2:	92.95m2
Commercial unit 3:	22.8m2
Commercial unit 4:	28.49m2
Staffrooms:	45.84m2
Plantroom:	54.6m2
Storage:	19.91m2

First floor plan programme: OVERALL AREA = **1721.56m2**

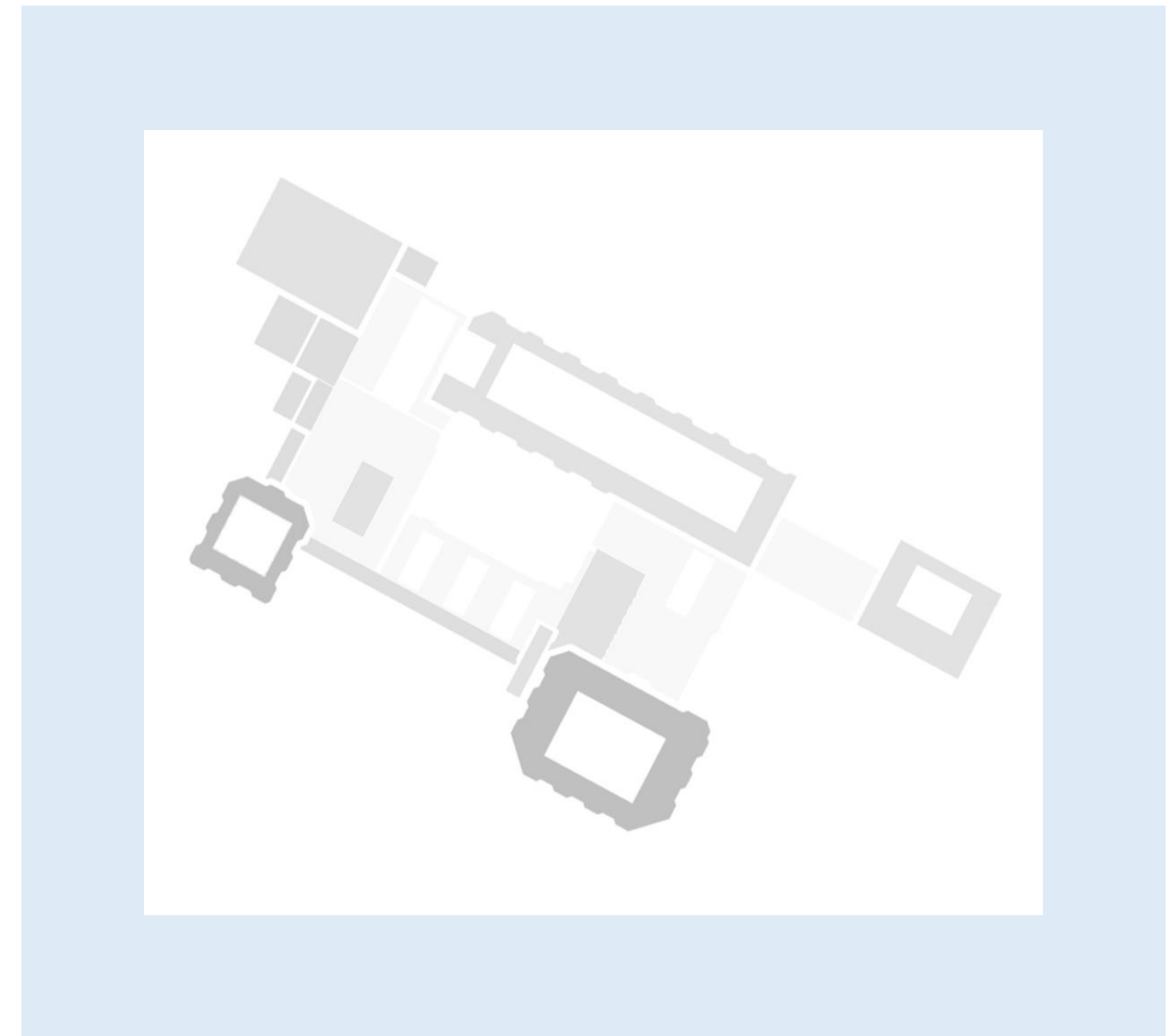
Circulation space:	253.66m2
Stone gallery:	174.76m2
Ext. cinema space:	52.5m2
Gallery announcement space:	18.9m2
Picture gallery (main events forum)	178.71m2
Check in desk/info:	9.12m2
Discussion pods:	28m2
Lecture room:	30.15m2
Grand hall:	109m2
Parliament forum:	290m2
Workshops 1:	63.84m2
Workshop 2:	59.8m2
Workshop 3:	63.84m2
Prep area:	16.2m2
Cloakroom/rec area:	15.64m2
Studio forum:	116.82m2
Studio 1:	8.55m2
Studio 2:	8.55m2
Studio 3:	8.55m2
Lecture hall:	63.27m2
Library:	71.4m2
Group study discussion rooms: (ALL)	23.12
Discussion pods (All)	40m2

Ground floor plan programme: OVERALL AREA = **2407 m2**

Circulation:	117.76m2
Draught lobby	11.22m2
Reception + Stone gallery:	223.42m2
Admin office:	26m2
Community entrance:	17.86m2
Bar:	71m2
Flexible room 1:	38m2
Flexible room 2:	38m2
Café:	66m2
Community room 1:	31.54m2
Community room 2:	26.96m2
Public gallery:	72.8m2
Discussions rooms:	64m2
Discussion rooms lobby:	23.22m2
Interview rooms: (all)	21.65m2
Discussion forum:	67.5m2
Records storage:	6.2m2
Ground floor forum chamber:	216.6m2
Chamber reception:	12.6m2
Parliament office:	18.8m2
Garden circulation:	156.7m2
Circulation stairs: (garden)	34.77m2
Main forum events space:	443m2
Community atrium:	139.65m2
Auditorium:	175.95m2
Rep pubic offices (ALL)	183.83m2

First floor plan programme: OVERALL AREA = **664.64m2**

Circulation space:	38.03m2
Public viewing gallery:	130.72m2
Community gardens roof:	56.65m2
Contemplation pods:	14.51m2
Garden zone:	19m2
Rooftop cinema and bar:	234.23m2



TOTAL BUILDING FLOOR AREA: 5923.76 m2

Official titles: People's Parliament – Palace of the people

Function and purpose: Development in education, culture and community based debates, discussions and decision making through parliamentary forums with representatives

Client: General public/ All






Operated by: Community and council based operations

ADDITIONAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT – The stone city, architecture and influences

The stone city and the architectural forms, facades and materiality of Glasgow has inspired and influenced the design process in various areas of the project. Actions taken to respectfully acknowledge the surrounding stone context and important presence of historical heritage buildings, sites and areas encouraged the building to explore a vast pallet of forms, characteristics and styles to create a building of stone, atmospheric spaces and beautiful areas for the public to relax, gather and be in a place of their own.

STONE CITY

GLASGOW 17000

-  Stone City
-  Modernist
-  Changing
-  Roads
-  Gaps



Tenement form



Glasgow grid and
façade influences



Stone presence on the Clyde - Inclusion of the important stone buildings along the River Clyde with building proposal in context

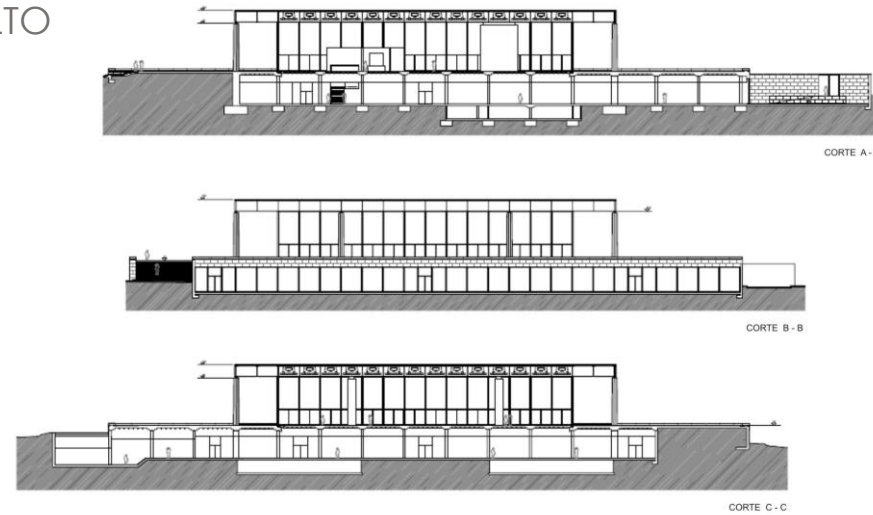


1 ELENA DONCHEVA // 2 XINYUE GENG // 3 JACK BROADBENT // 4 KETAKEE CHAIHAN // 5 ELIJAH CALCOTT // 6 PATRICK ALBANA // 7 ANTONY GRAHAM // 8 ANDREW MACLEAN // 9 DILLON MCPHELM // 10 VLADIMIR BEZCHLEBA // 11 TAYRA ANTOVA // 12 ALLEGRA VENTISEI

Glasgow city – The urban grid, stone facades and tenement bay windows played a critical part in the development process of the project. Becoming part of and responding to the stone city was one of the main responses that is visible in the elevations and internal special design

Stone City – The remnants of the stone city only. In this updated plan, the proposed design is situated on the site with additional important civic buildings addressed along the River Clyde

PRECEDENT RESEARCH – MIES VAN DER ROHE / DAVID CHIPPERFIELD / ALVAR AALTO



MIES VAN DER ROHE

CLAIRE ZIMMERMAN

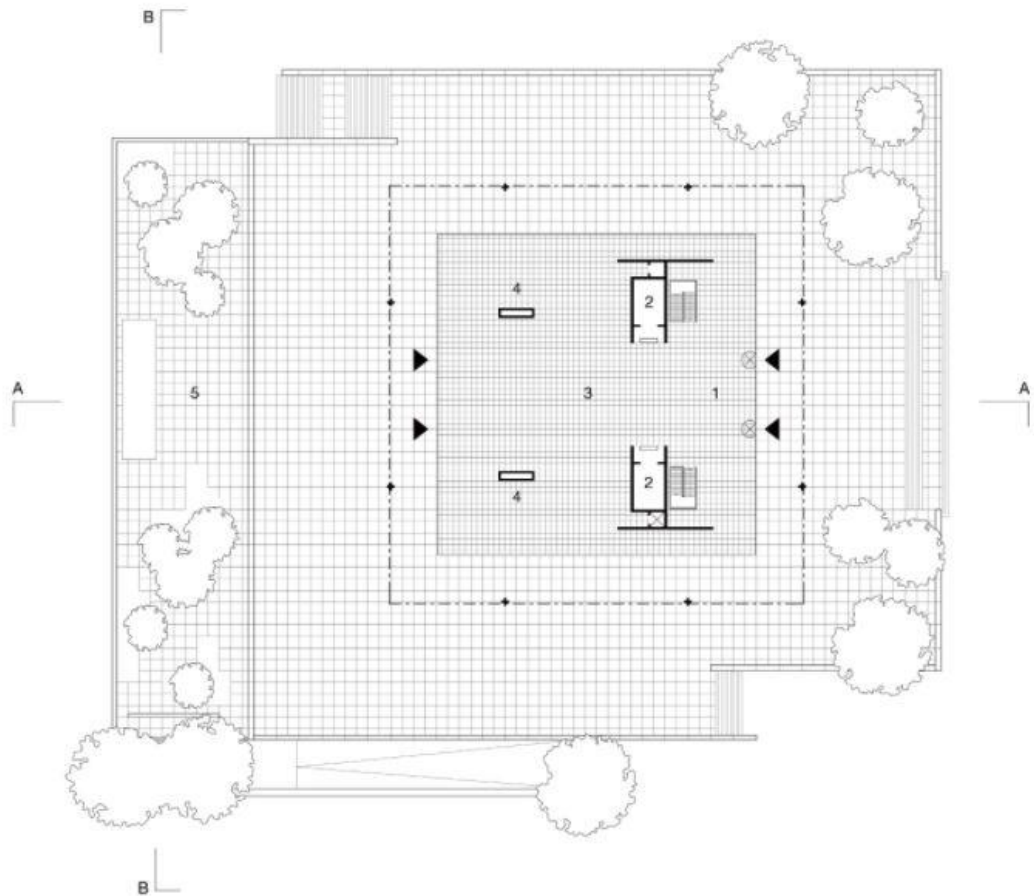


TASCHEN

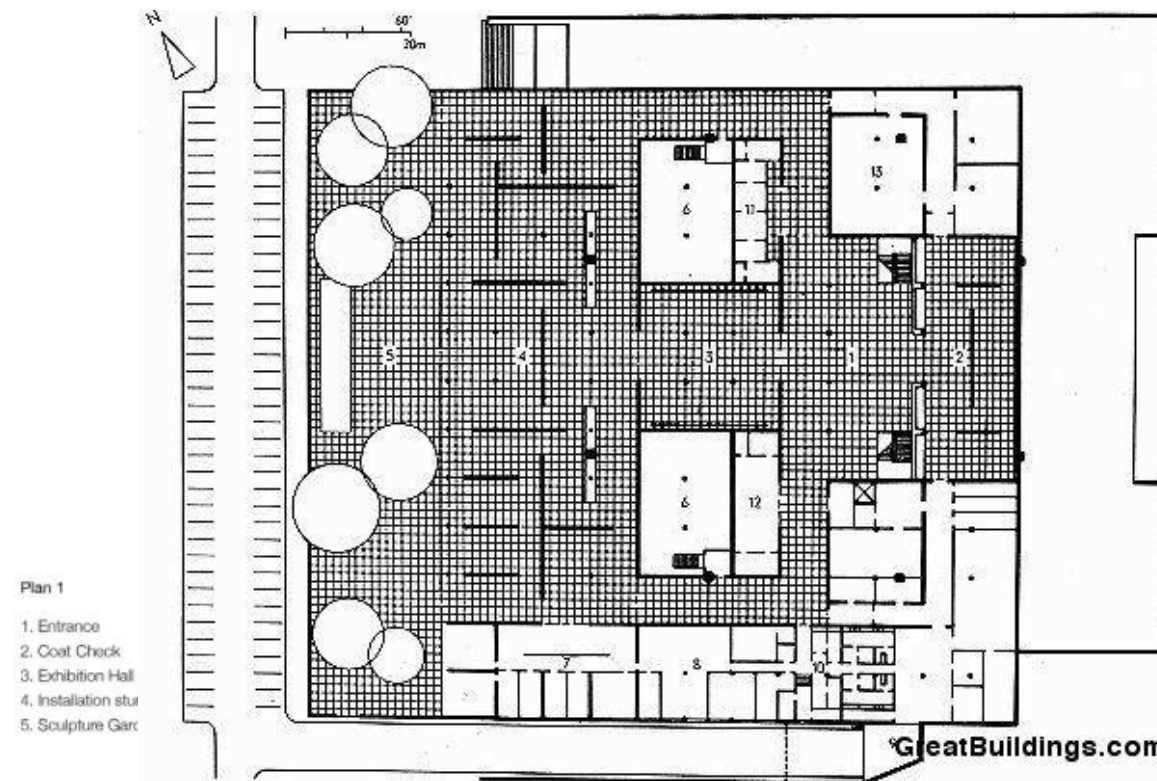
Reading material research
 Mies Van Der Rohe - New
 National Gallery
 Berlin, Germany: 1962 - 1968

Free space and forums

Mies's experimentation with free space and open plan architecture paved the way for a new style of architecture that lead to various accomplishments in the field. His new national gallery which demonstrates the process of an open plan, column free space that appears functionless opens the space up for multiple uses. All other amenities are stored away in the basement. A similar approach was adopted in the design process to experiment with how spaces are affect with open free plans. In some respects, certain areas demonstrate the process well but others were inspired by structural qualities that enhanced the space. The option for these spaces to remain open and flexible allows the function to remain free and at the hands of the user. Mies's minimal but intelligent approach inspired the start and the ending of the entire process that lead to where the research has concluded.



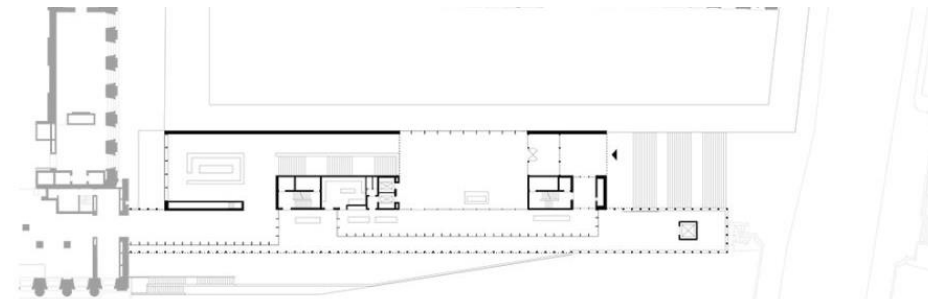
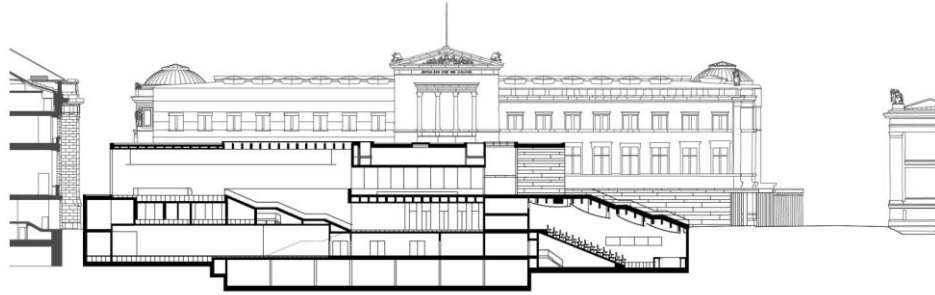
Raise plinth ground floor



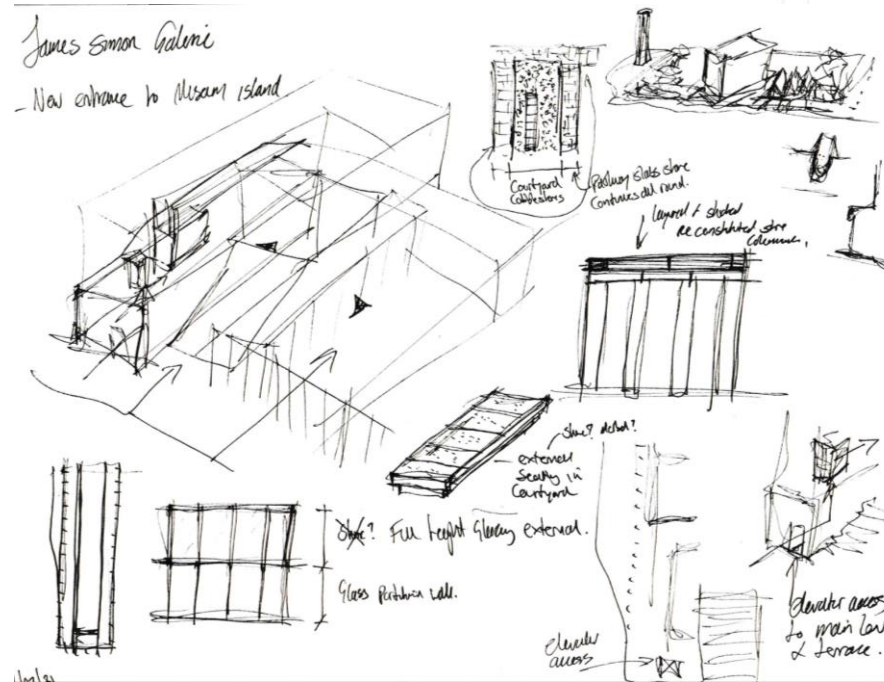
Basement floor

PRECEDENT RESEARCH – MIES VAN DER ROHE / **DAVID CHIPPERFIELD** / ALVARO AALTO

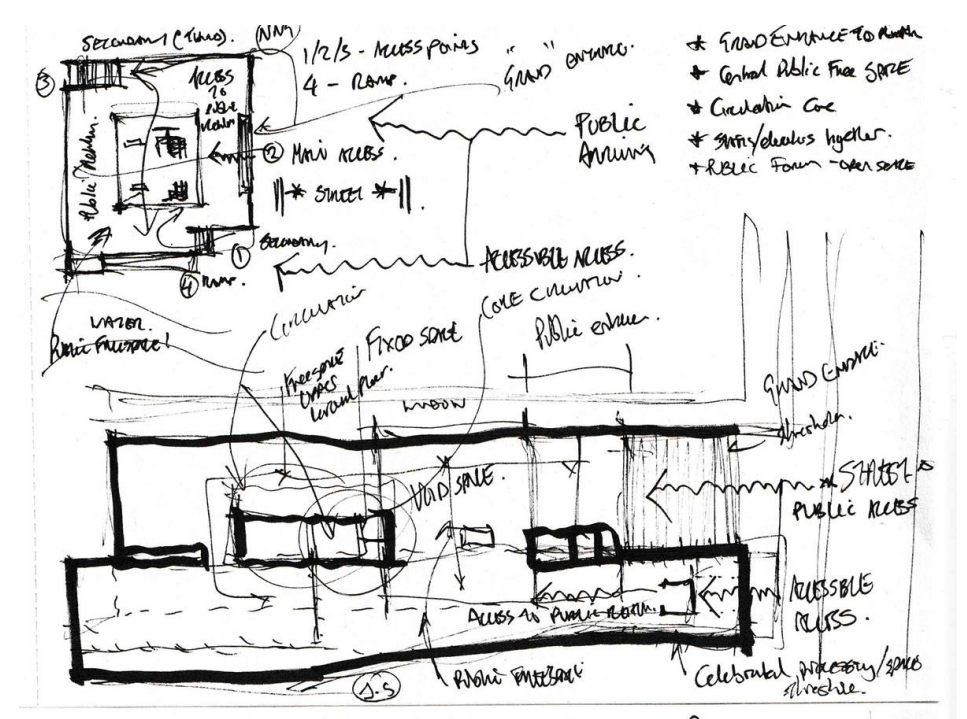
David Chipperfield
James Simon Gallery
Berlin, Germany
2018/19



Reading material research



Sketch development of precedent to understand space, materiality and process



Floor plan sketching to apply similar approach to design proposal

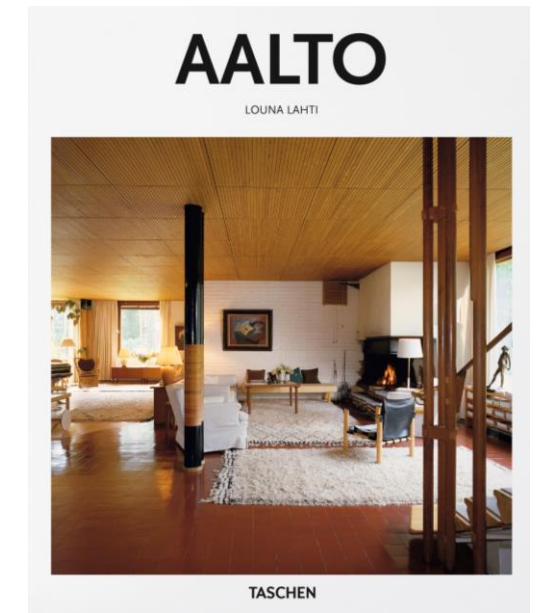
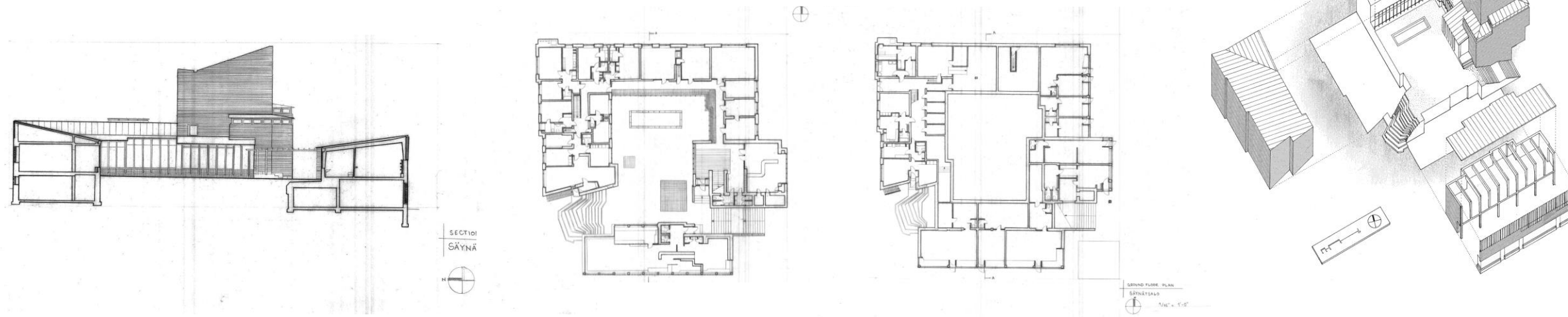


Free space and forums

Free space and forums

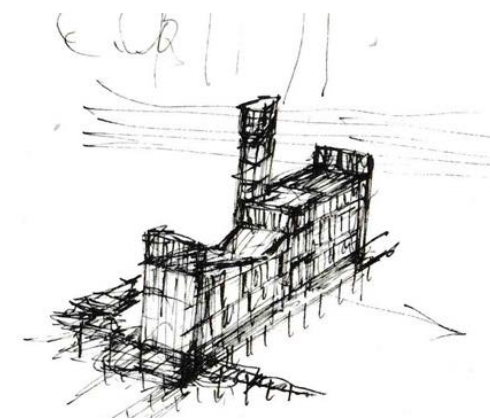
The James Simon gallery has been a favoured precedent through the entire design process. The admiration for Chipperfield's usage of white colonnade pillars on the exterior and rich beautiful walnut and other woods that contrast with the raw concrete and white interiors is a perfect blend of internal quality and atmospheric spaces. Further studies into Chipperfield's work allowed the process to understand how hierarchy of the spaces with the concept of an open public floor functionless but a public realm was interesting and influenced the approach of the front main spaces of the building proposal. Chipperfield's use of materiality in such a historical context allowed the process to think about the impact on the stone, history and heritage impact of the city, which lead to the approach of having a stone façade to respect the stone city.

FURTHER RESEARCH – MIES VAN DER ROHE / DAVID CHIPPERFIELD / **ALVAR AALTO**

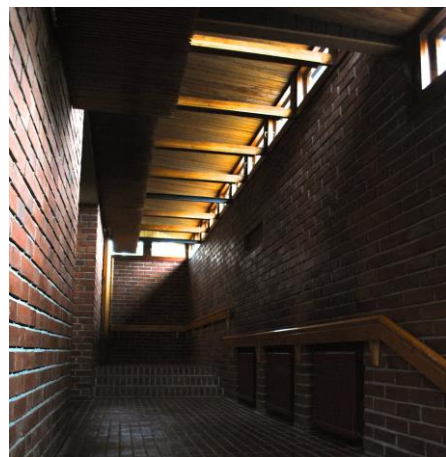


Reading material research

Alvar Aalto
Town hall, Library and housing
Saynatsalo, Finland 1949



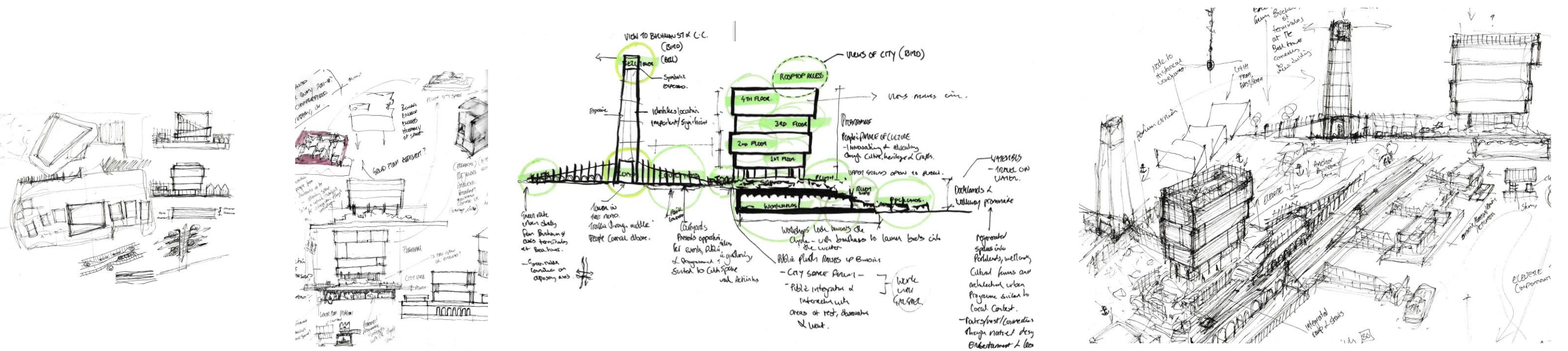
Alvar aalto's town hall in Finland was a critical precedent to assist in the special organisation on site and internally for the building programme. His approach to laying out the programme situated around a central courtyard with internal circulation was a key influence in the proposed design. His hierarchy choice to make the town hall chamber raised up as a tower is symbolic and gives the space importance which enabled the creation of the main spaces in the proposed design to be situated higher up in a separate entity of the building. From the outside, sitting by the water, the main spaces would be a celebrated entity of their own but remain connected to the rest of the building and programme. Aalto used beautiful timber and masonry materials in his building which, with the effects of light and shadows, casts a warm and inviting atmosphere that makes you want to explore the building. Through a similar approach, using timber and stone, a similar approach was adopted to create similar effects



DEVELOPMENT PROCESS – Building evolution

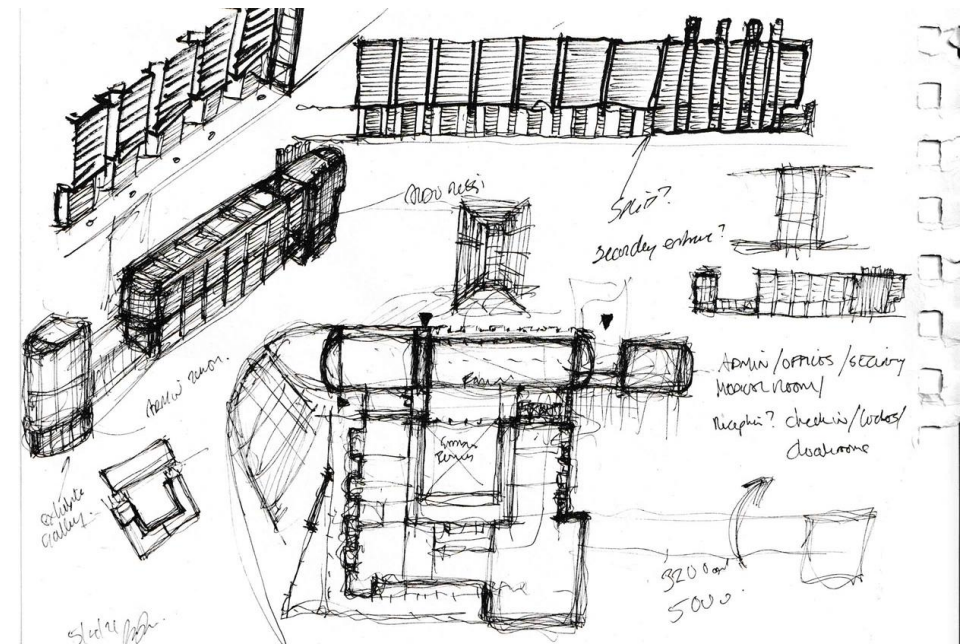
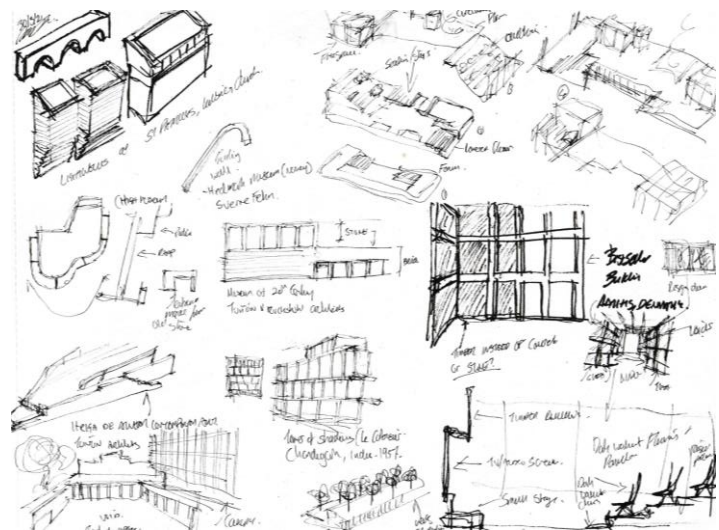
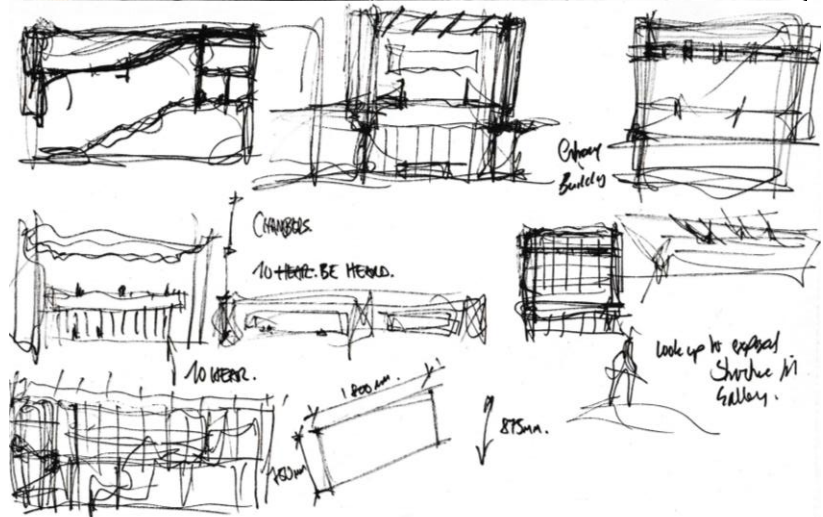
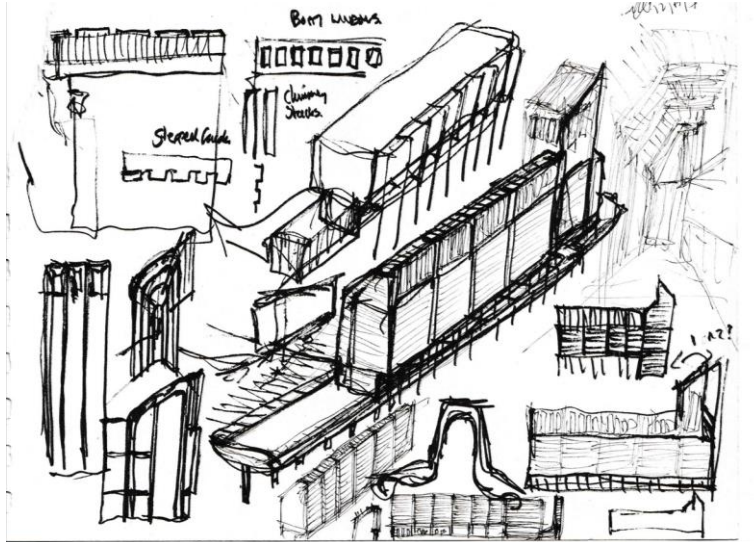
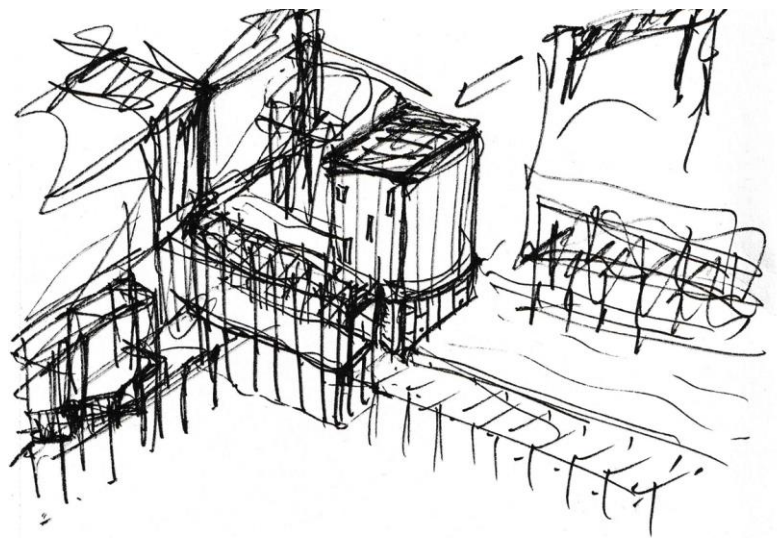
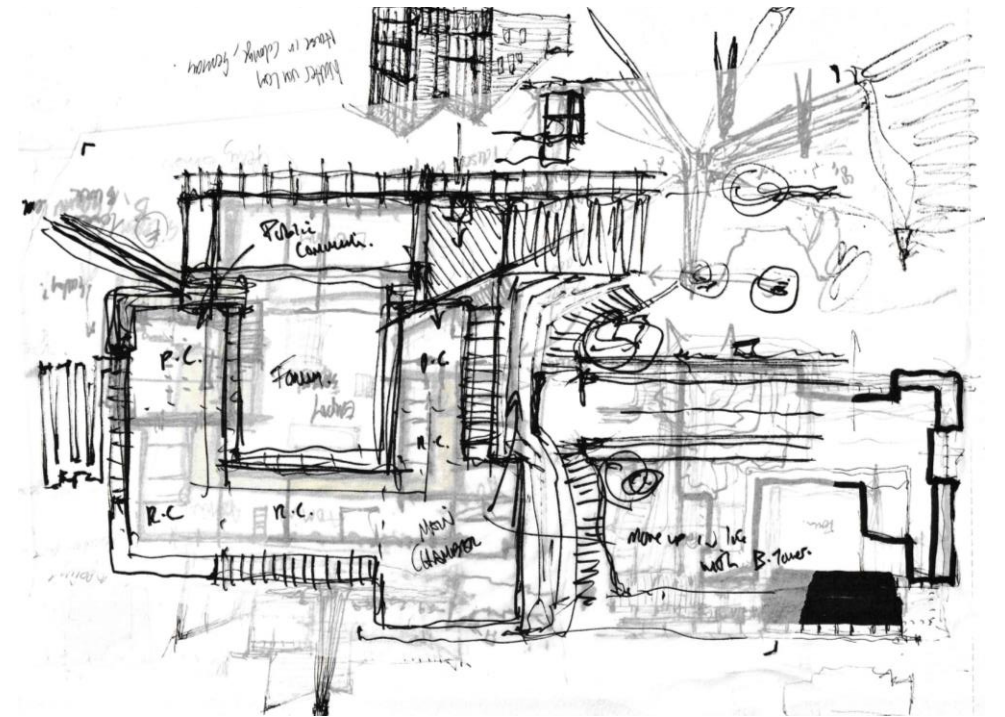
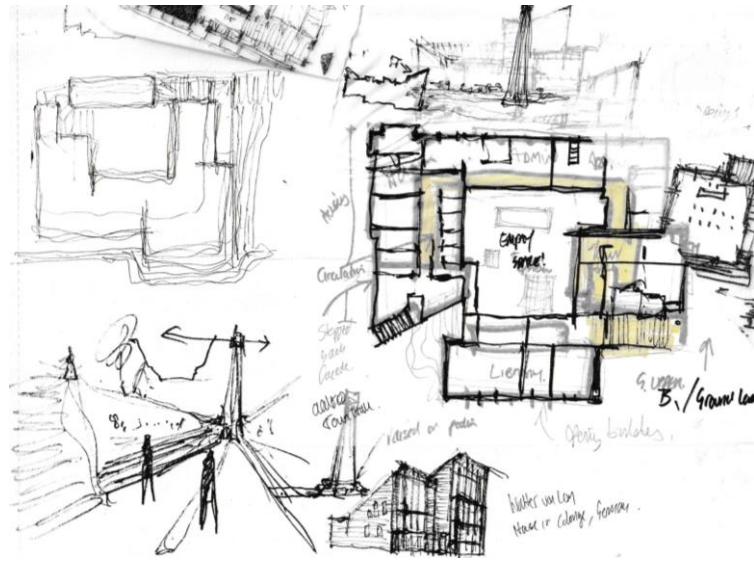
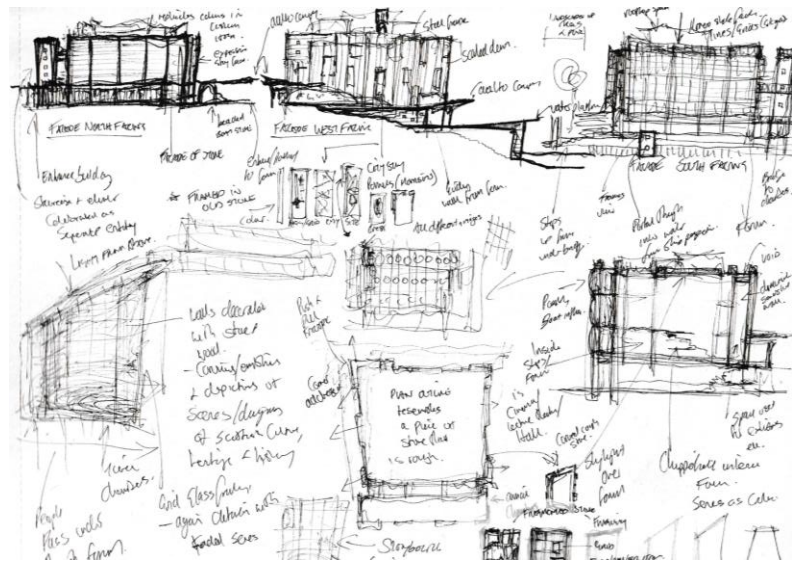


Development into form and programme – Programme and massing

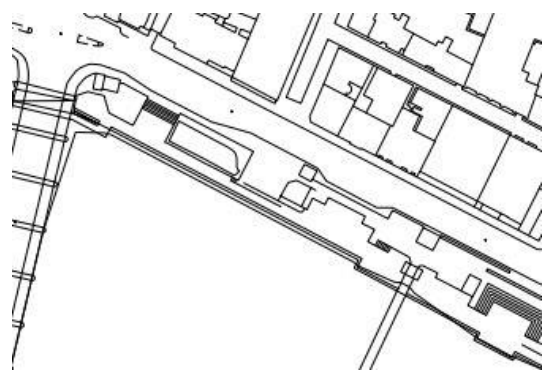


Development into form and programme – Narrative, programme and hierarchy established on site with influences from precedents

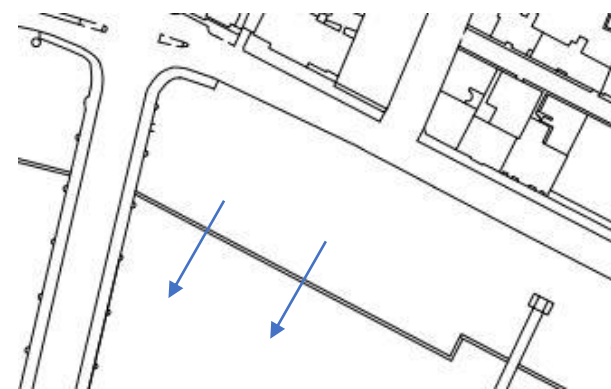
DEVELOPMENT PROCESS – Final proposed design evolution



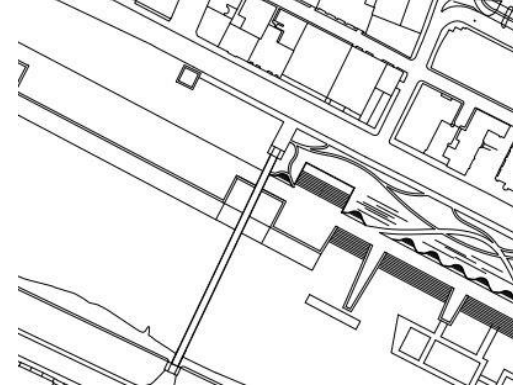
DEVELOPMENT PROCESS – Final proposal layout - CAD



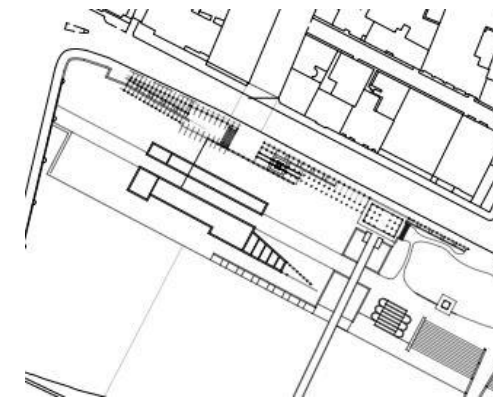
1. Original site



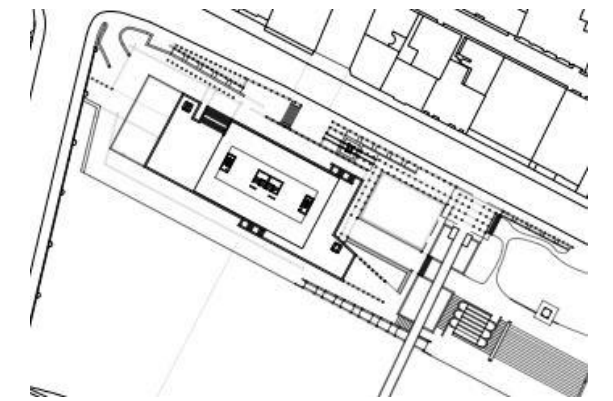
2. Clear site and extend outwards



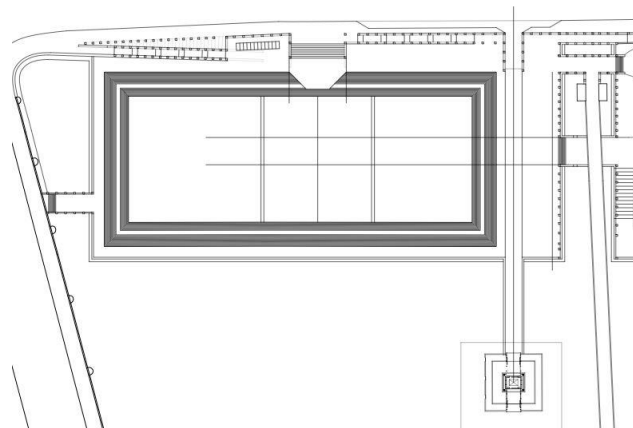
3. Landscaping



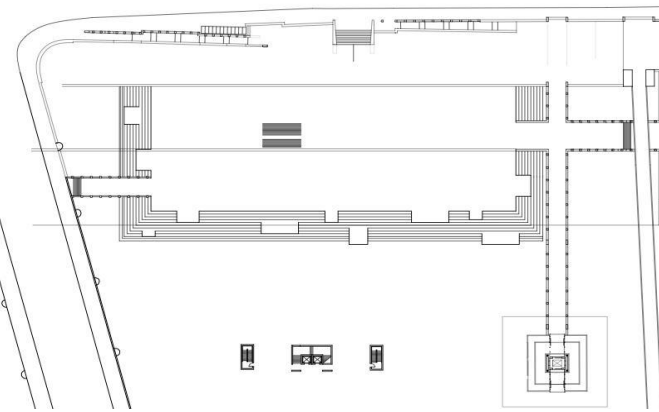
4. Form and massing



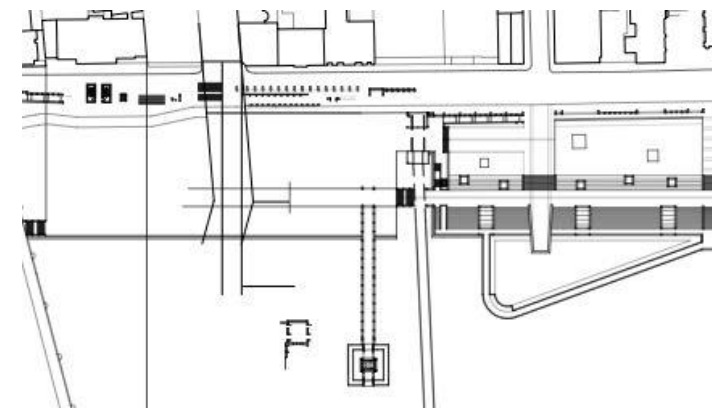
5. Development



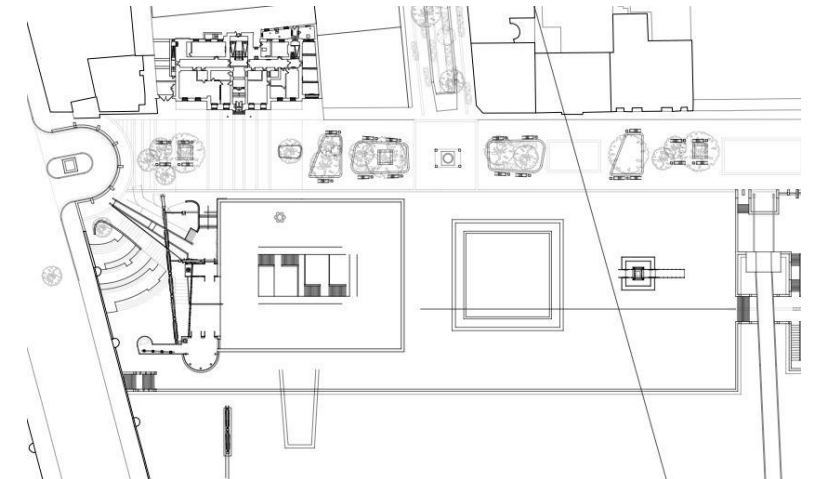
6. Forum shaping



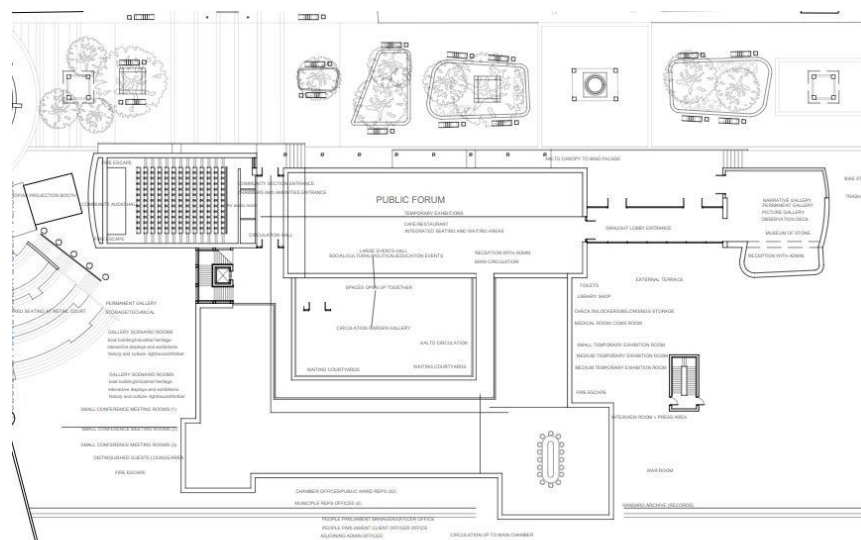
7. Carving and shaping spaces



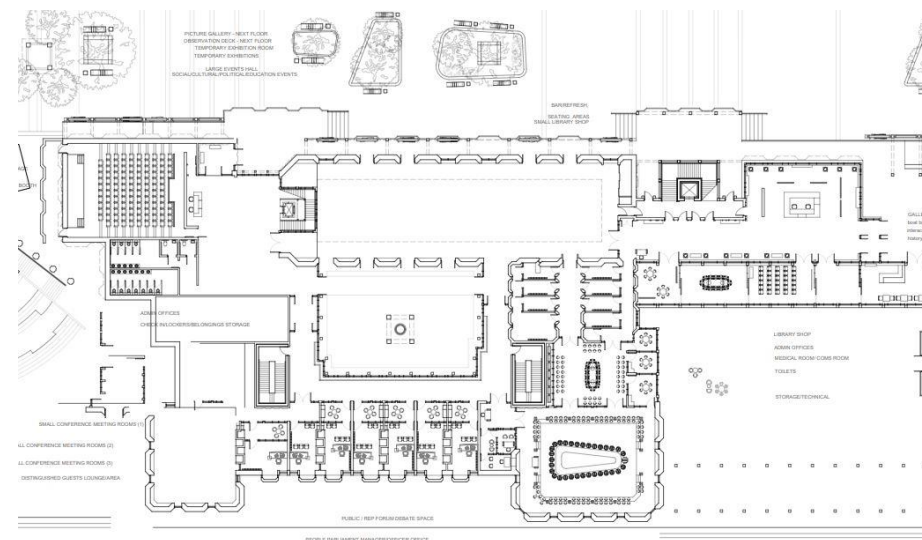
8. Direction change



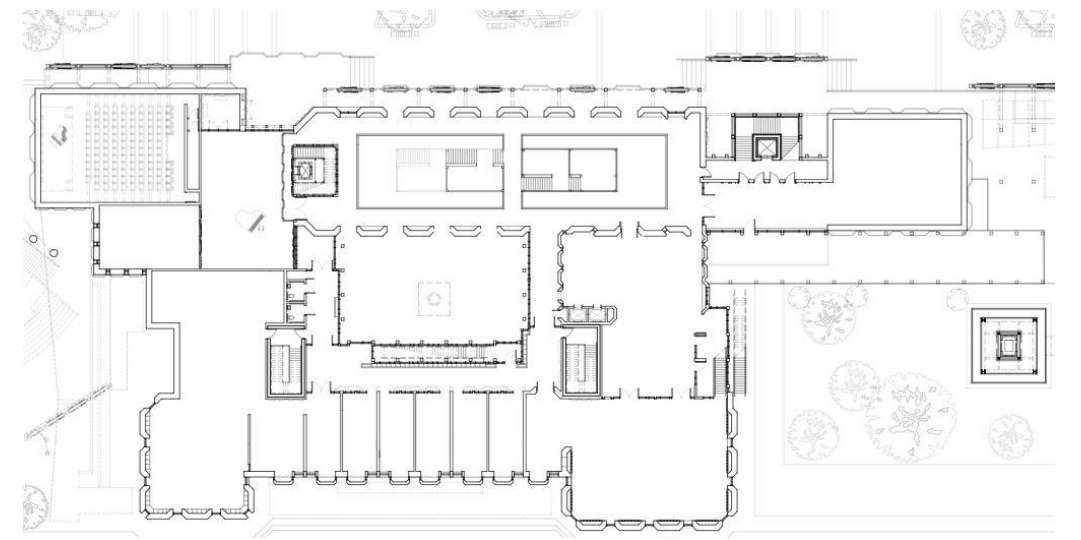
9. Detail forming



10. Final plan development progressing



11. Spatial layout forming

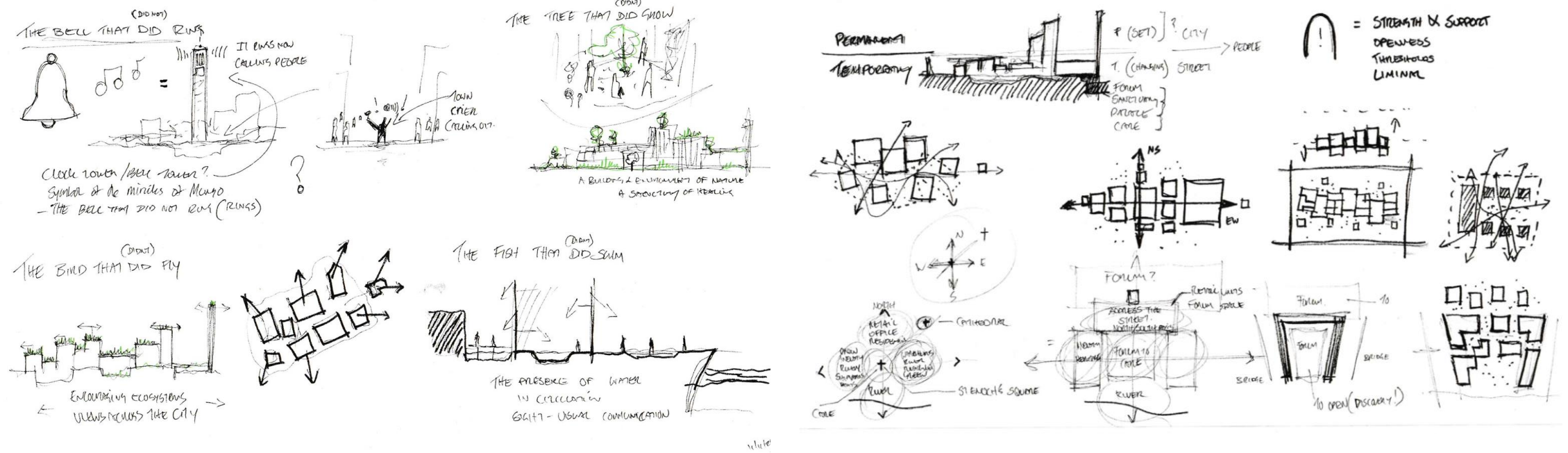


12. Spatial hierarchy taking shape over floors

SITE ANALYSIS DEVELOPMENT

Sketch process

The urban strategy expands from Buchanan street and reconnects with the newly establish public forum by the river. The diagram below shows the powers of the city chambers moved to the people's parliament, significantly placed by the river to establish history and heritage links, while being the main destination point through the green urban route. The narrative allows the public to explore views and experiences with gardens, nature, water, views and sounds in and around the city, an experience that is different and exclusive for all to be part of.

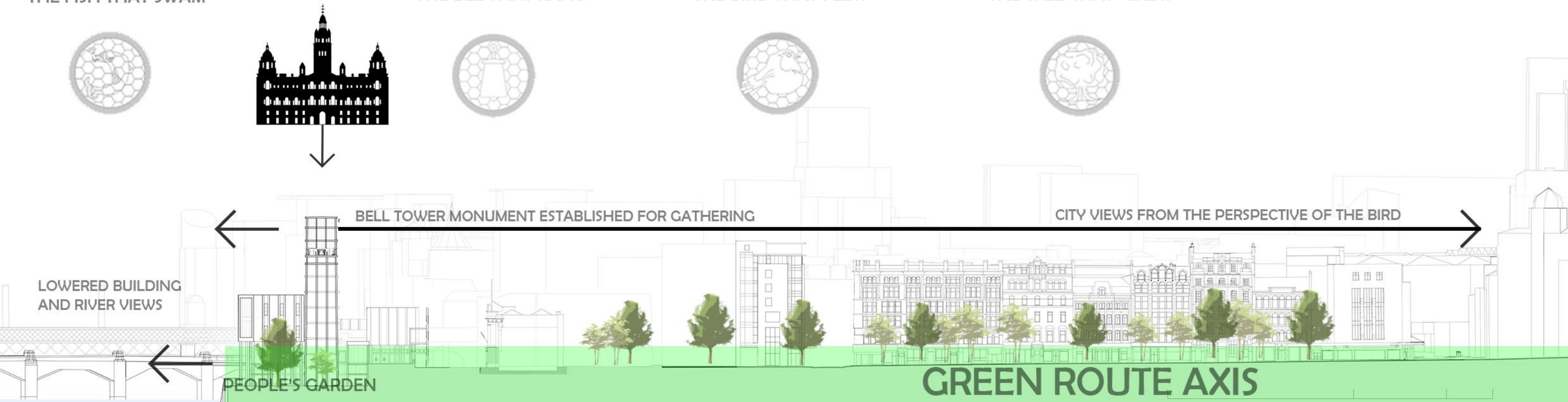


THE FISH THAT SWAM

THE BEL THAT RANG

THE BIRD THAT FLEW

THE TREE THAT GREW



SITE ANALYSIS DEVELOPMENT
Final approach

EMERGENCY ACCESS ONLY –
PEDESTRIAN ACCESS

EAST SOUTH AXIS

DEAD SPACE
REGENERATED AS
NEW CULTURE
AND LEISURE HUB

CUSTOM HOUSE

OLD STONE
FAÇADE FACING
STONE CITY

ROAD REMOVED TO STRENGTHEN
CONNECTIONS

OLD STONE
FAÇADE FACING
STONE CITY

URBAN GREEN ROUTE

VIEWS UP BUCHANAN STREET AXIS

SANDSTONE CONTEXT

OLD STONE
FAÇADE FACING
STONE CITY

EXT. FORUM

The site has adapted from a series of pavilion boxes and a large stone massing that was situated in the centre of the River Clyde. Through rigorous research, investigation and precedent observations, the concept has developed into a programme that revolves around spaces dictated by public use. The massing and contextual approach has been navigated on the contextual street wall, existing masterplan forms, materiality and Glaswegian architectural characteristics that are expressed in the buildings façade. The proposal aims to ensure public space and public use is entirely suited to their needs with a variety of amenities that engage with cultural, political, social and entertainment amenities to bring the public back to the riverfront with a building that serves them

WATER VIEWS

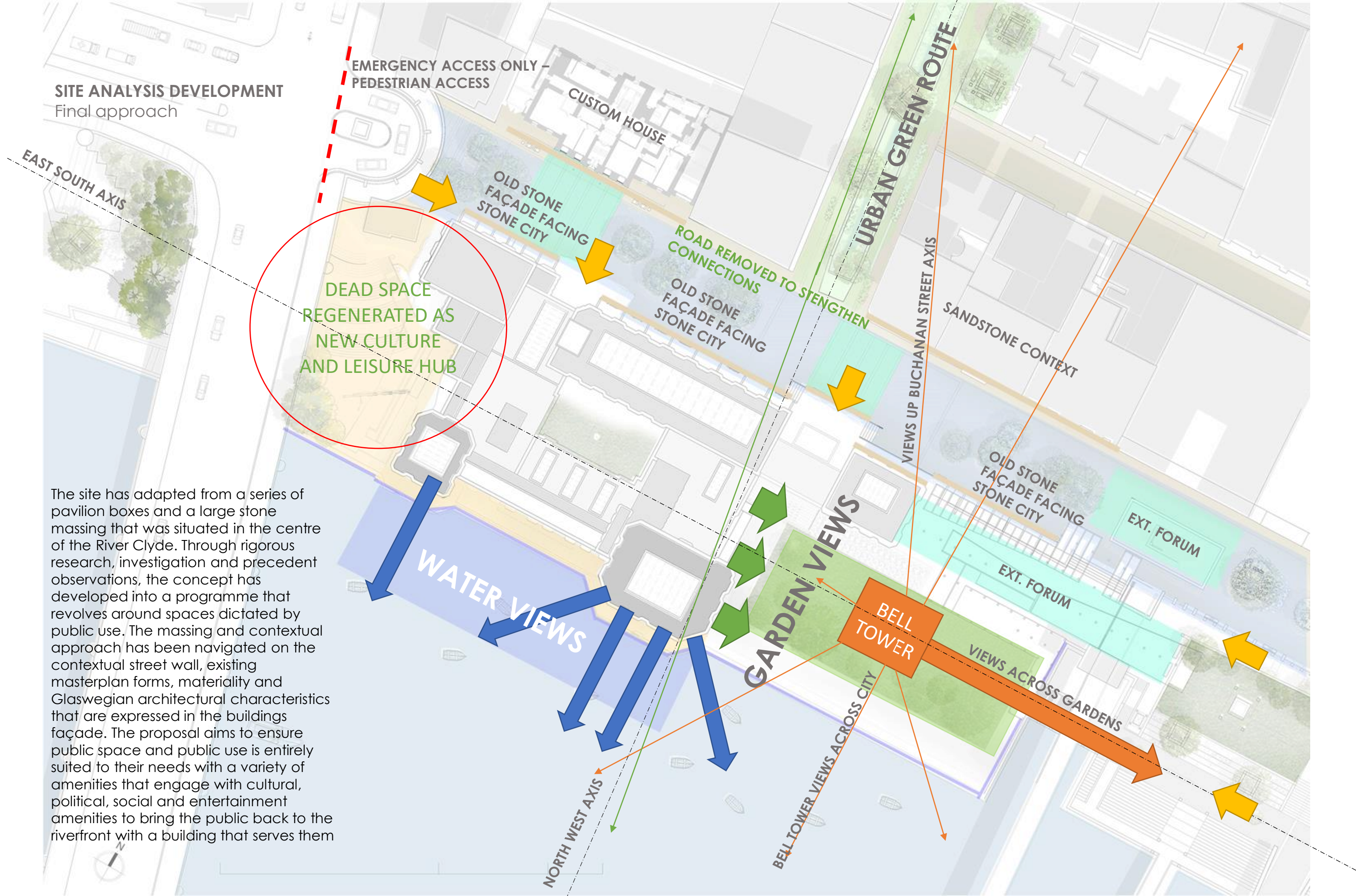
GARDEN VIEWS

BELL TOWER

VIEWS ACROSS GARDENS

NORTH WEST AXIS

BELL TOWER VIEWS ACROSS CITY



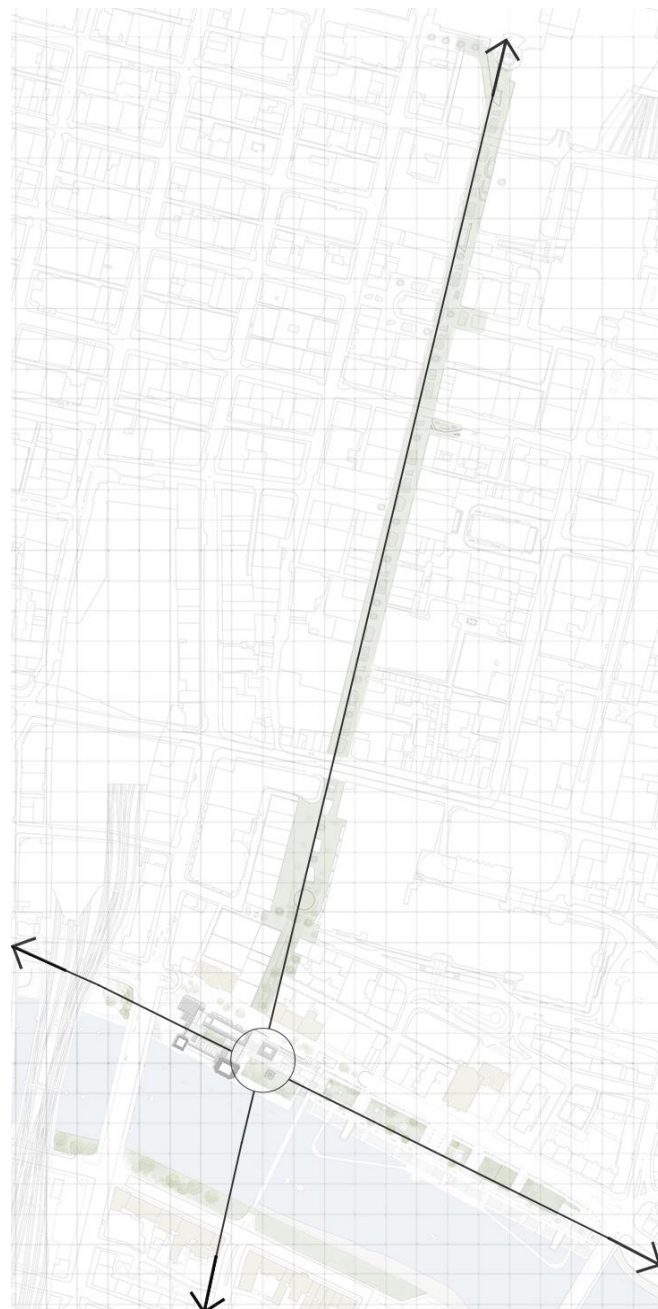
UPDATED URBAN STRATEGY

The integrated building proposal remains situated and the point of two axis meeting from the NS and EW orientations. The green route, city centre and the river Clyde connections are strengthened by creating a continuous line from the top of Buchanan street to the frontage of the river by pedestrianizing parts of Clyde street.

By eliminating part of the road, the division between the city, the river and the space between is no longer a problem. The area now belongs to the public and creates a strengthened fluid access to and from the city and the river via either direction. The routes are injected with natural greenspaces, public zones for congregation and general meeting and activity areas for complete public use.



Site massing diagram



Axis diagram

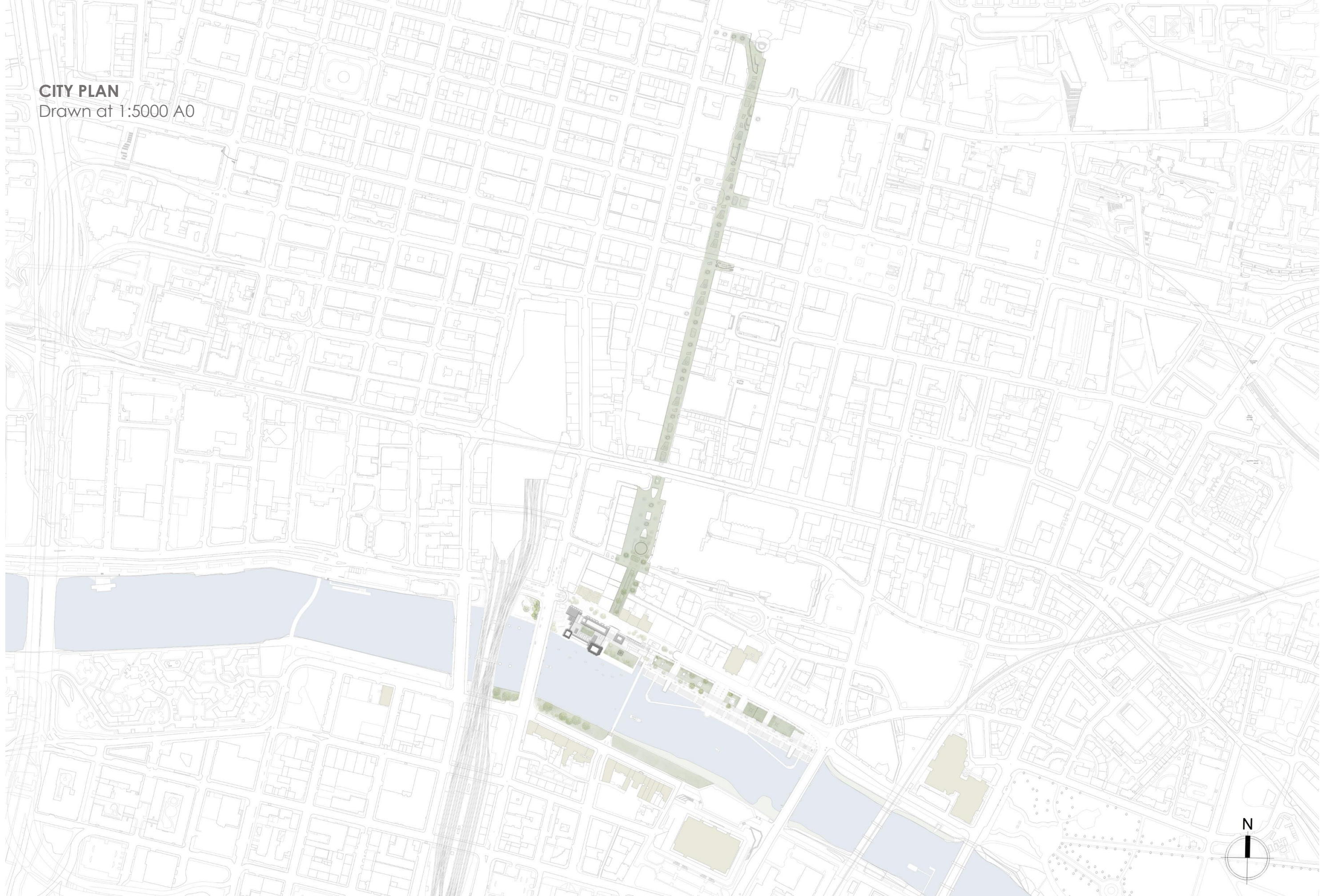


Urban strategy visuals revisited



Urban strategy with final proposed design

CITY PLAN
Drawn at 1:5000 A0



LOCATION PLAN

Drawn at 1:1250 A0



CENTRAL STATION

1.

ARGYLE STREET

2.

ST ENOCH SHOPPING CENTRE

3.

4.

5.

8.

CLYDE STREET

6.

7.

SHERIFF COURT

200m

100m

50m

0m

- 1. Urban strategy green route connecting to site
- 2. St Enoch's garden forum
- 3. Stream feature with integrated seating
- 4. Public street only to strengthen connection to the river
- 5. Building orientated towards river
- 6. Public gardens and amenities for gathering and events
- 7. Entrance from east
- 8. Natural banks cleaned and regenerated

SITE PLAN

Drawn at 1:500 AO

CENTRAL STATION
RAILWAY BRIDGE

ST ENOCH SHOPPING CENTRE

1. St Enoch connecting street
2. Custom House Quay listed building
3. St Enoch's stream water feature
4. Surrounding stone context
5. New Dovecot green Gardens
6. Mixed public riverfront seating
7. Historical jetty feature
8. Public water platform and summer pool
9. St Andrew's Cathedral forum
10. Portland Street suspension bridge over staircase to site
11. Canopy over walkway to main entrance and initial forum
12. Garden cloister canopy
13. Pedestrianised street with forum squares and integrated seating
14. Public food and commercial court with outdoor cinema
15. Vehicle arrival point
16. Entrance to site from under bridge

A77 BRIDGE

CLYDE STREET

RIVER CLYDE

200m

100m

50m

0m



CURTILAGE PLAN
 Drawn at 1:100 A0

1. Connection to urban strategy from St Enoch's
2. Stream and garden areas for gathering and socialising
3. St Enoch's historical stream water feature
4. Public pedestrian Clyde street area
5. Custom house forum
6. Pavilion space for gathering
7. Side entrance off street under Aalto style timber canopy
8. Main entrance raised up off street level
9. Public community entrance off Custom house forum
10. Public food and cinema court for cultural and leisure activities
11. Aalto inspired timber canopy sheltering forum and seating areas
12. Ramp and staircase down to gardens and lower riverfront seating
13. Axis walkway along River Clyde joining onto site
14. Retaining wall around site to prevent flooding
15. Lowered walkway to water platform and seating



35m

15m

5m

0m

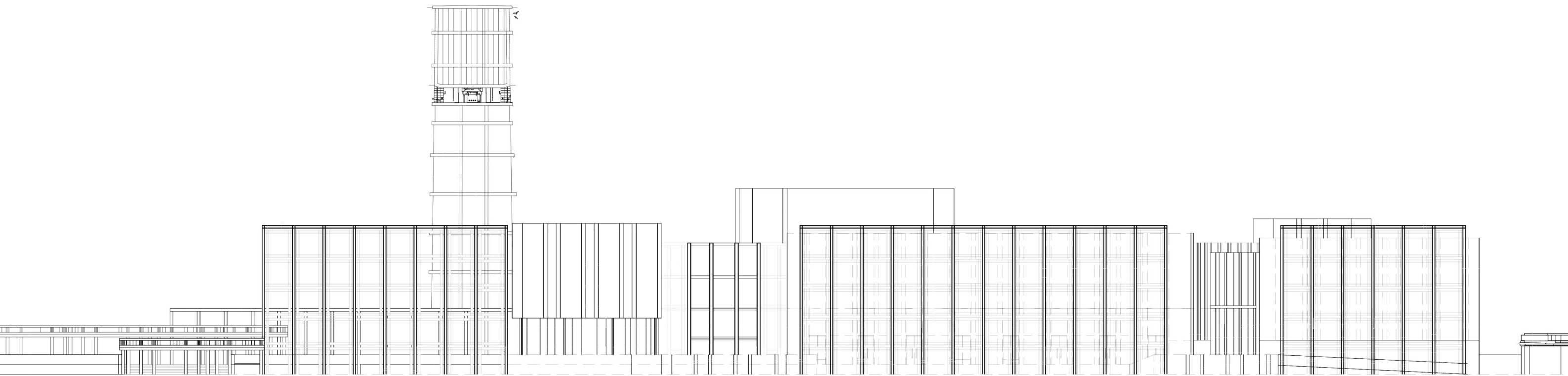


CONTEXTUAL ELEVATIONS
North facing elevation – Drawn at 1:100 A0



The north facing façade addresses the stone city of Glasgow, standing as a solid form constructed from sandstone tiles resembling features of Glaswegian architecture such as the bay window. The form is a repetitive feature that characterised the building as a symbol of the city and a place for the citizens to call their own

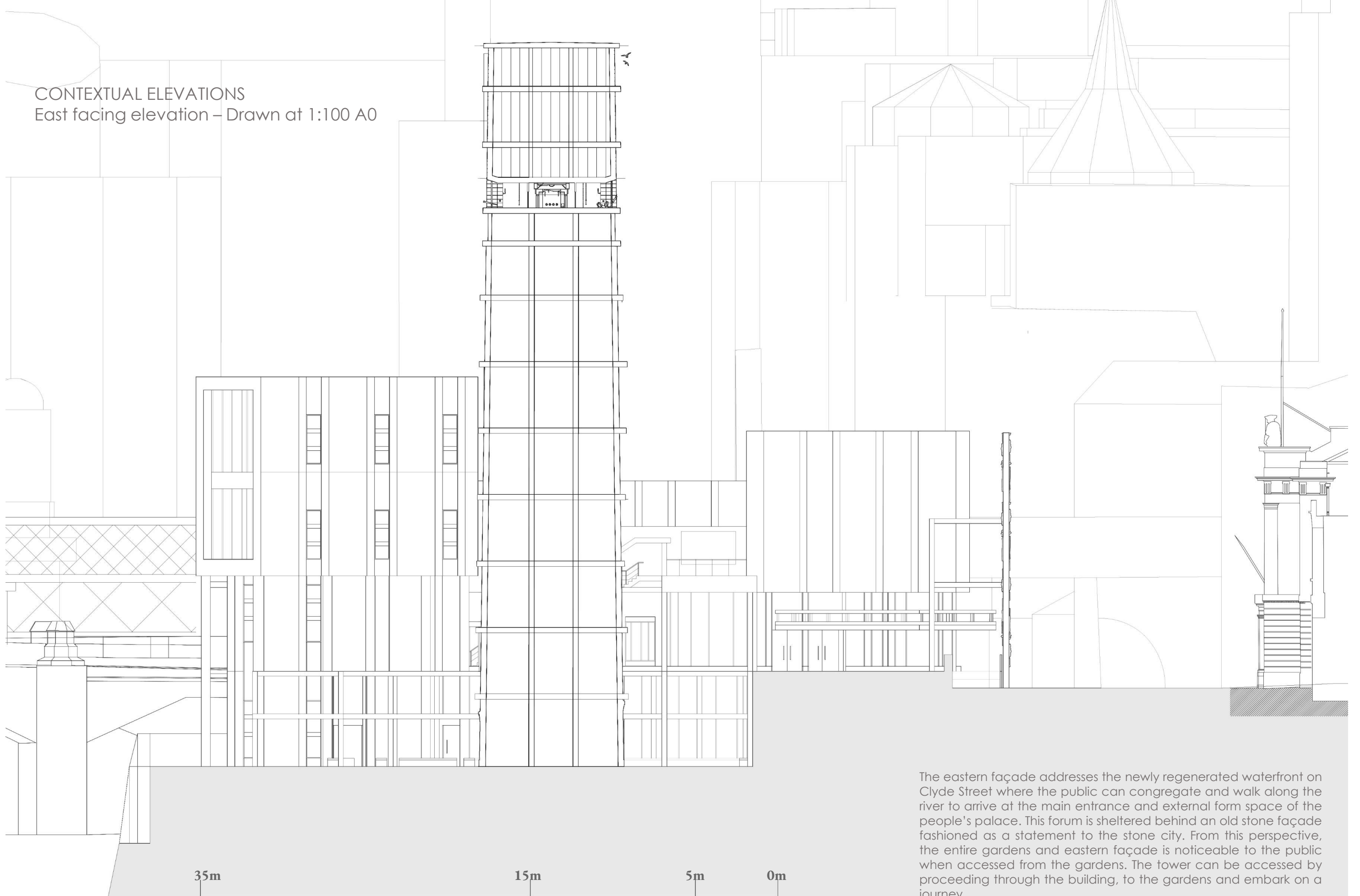
EXPANDED CONTEXTUAL ELEVATION
North facing elevation extents – Drawn at 1:500 A1



EXPANDED CONTEXTUAL ELEVATION – OLD STONE FACADE
North facing elevation extents – Drawn at 1:200 A1

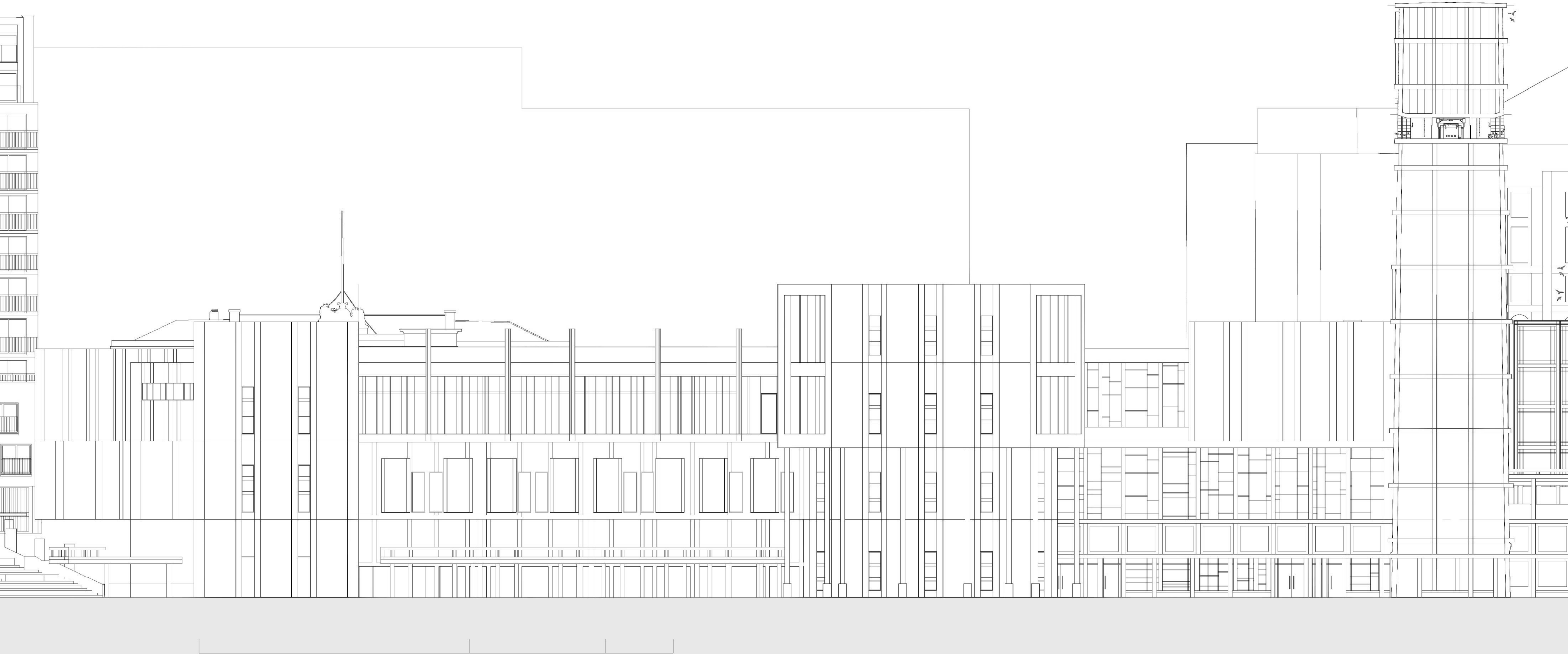
35m 15m 5m 0m

CONTEXTUAL ELEVATIONS
East facing elevation – Drawn at 1:100 A0



The eastern façade addresses the newly regenerated waterfront on Clyde Street where the public can congregate and walk along the river to arrive at the main entrance and external form space of the people's palace. This forum is sheltered behind an old stone façade fashioned as a statement to the stone city. From this perspective, the entire gardens and eastern façade is noticeable to the public when accessed from the gardens. The tower can be accessed by proceeding through the building, to the gardens and embark on a journey

CONTEXTUAL ELEVATIONS
South facing elevation – Drawn at 1:100 A0

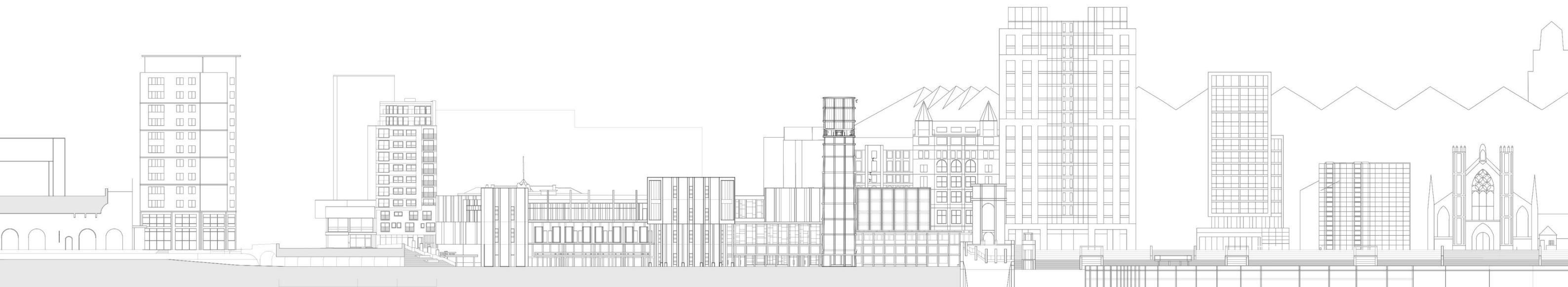


The southern façade shows the variety of various scales, forms and material influences from the city and precedents of Mies, Chipperfield and Miralles to create a grand civic structure on the banks of the River Clyde. The two main chamber forums that hold the primary and secondary public and representative forums are key features. The tower observes the entire site, creating a focal point for congregation, orientation and to provide beautiful views of the city.

CONTEXTUAL ELEVATIONS

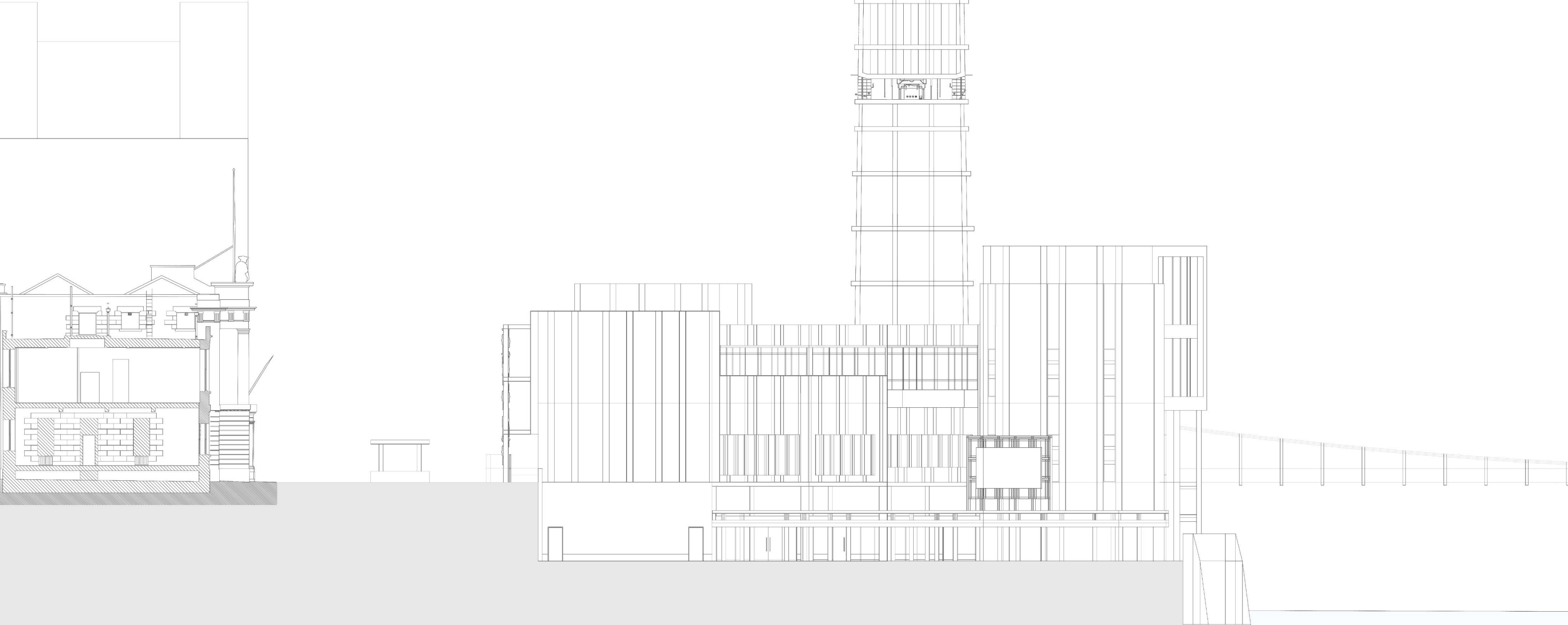


East facing elevation – Drawn at 1:500 A0



South facing elevation – Drawn at 1:500 A0

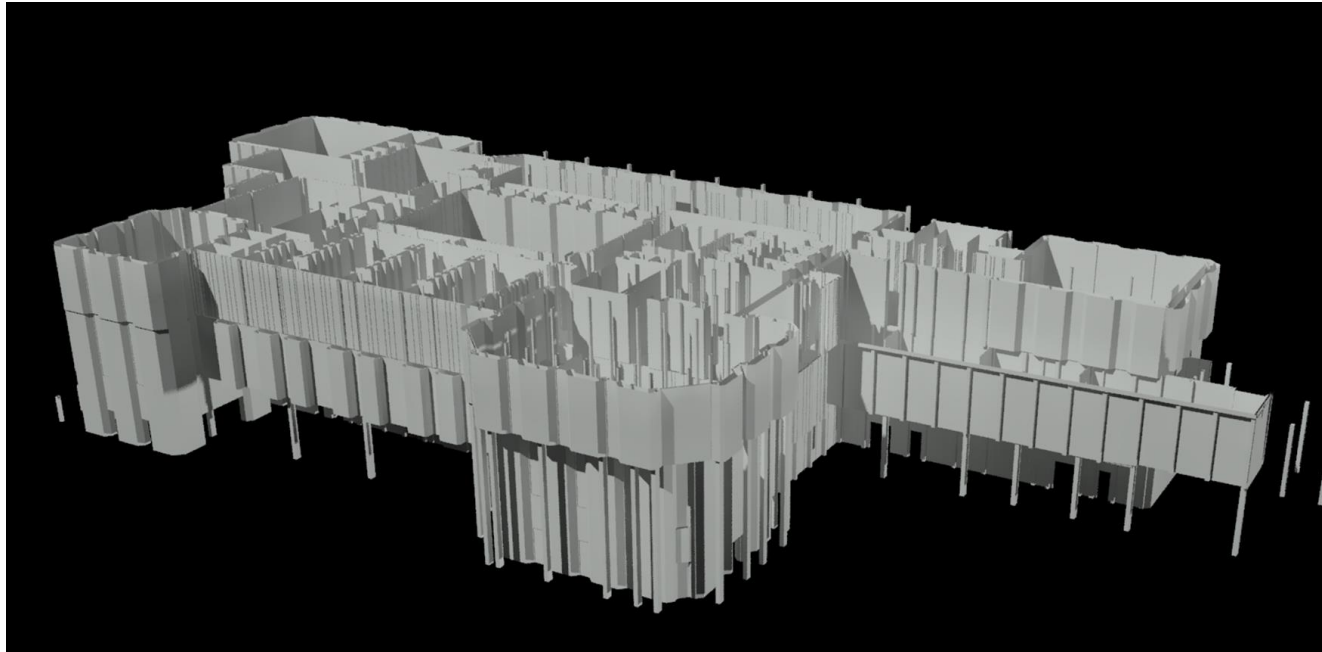
CONTEXTUAL ELEVATIONS
West facing elevation – Drawn at 1:100 A0



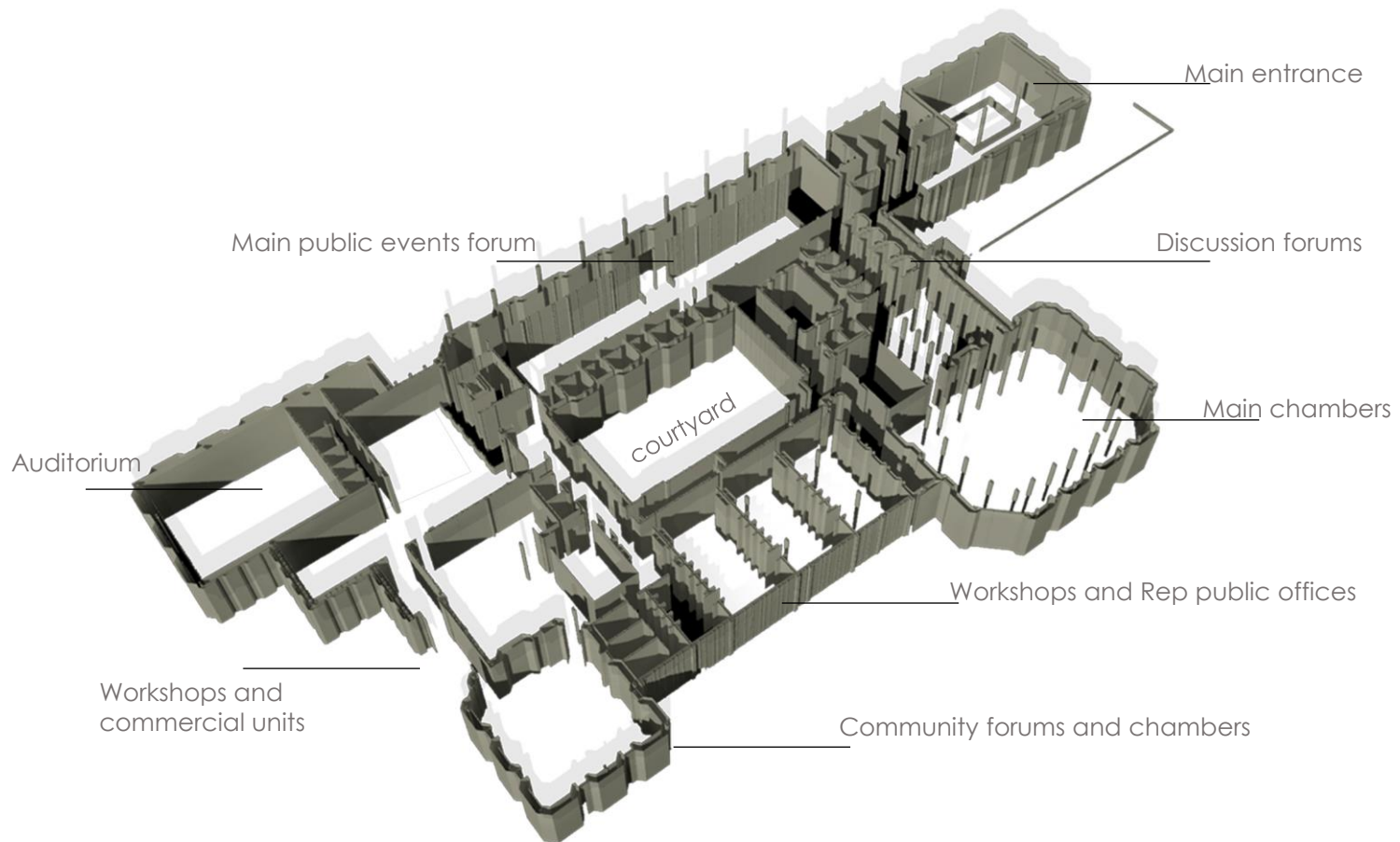
35m 15m 5m 0m

The Western façade showcased the commercial court where the old riverside amphitheatre is replaced with a new tiered seating and platform public realm where food and leisure is on offer during the day and at night serves as an outdoor cinema venue. All year round the space allows the public to gather and feel part of a space that is surrounded in culture and entertainment by the water. The repetitive tenement bay window feature is continuous in this area to create an interesting and abstract pallet of materiality, form and atmospheric space

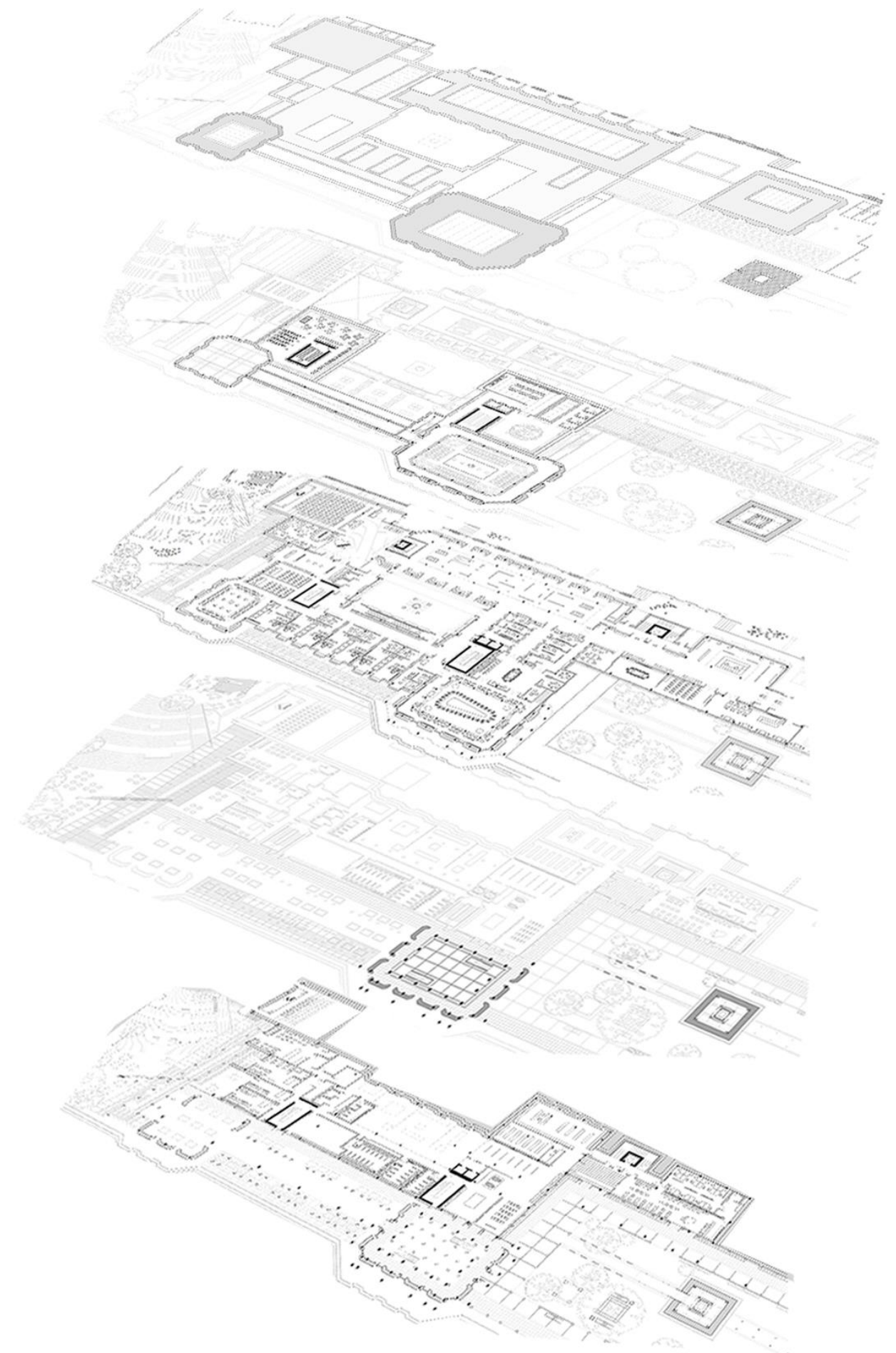
3D CONTEXTUAL MODEL – Spatial layout and overall massing



3D Axonometric model – Southern façade facing River Clyde

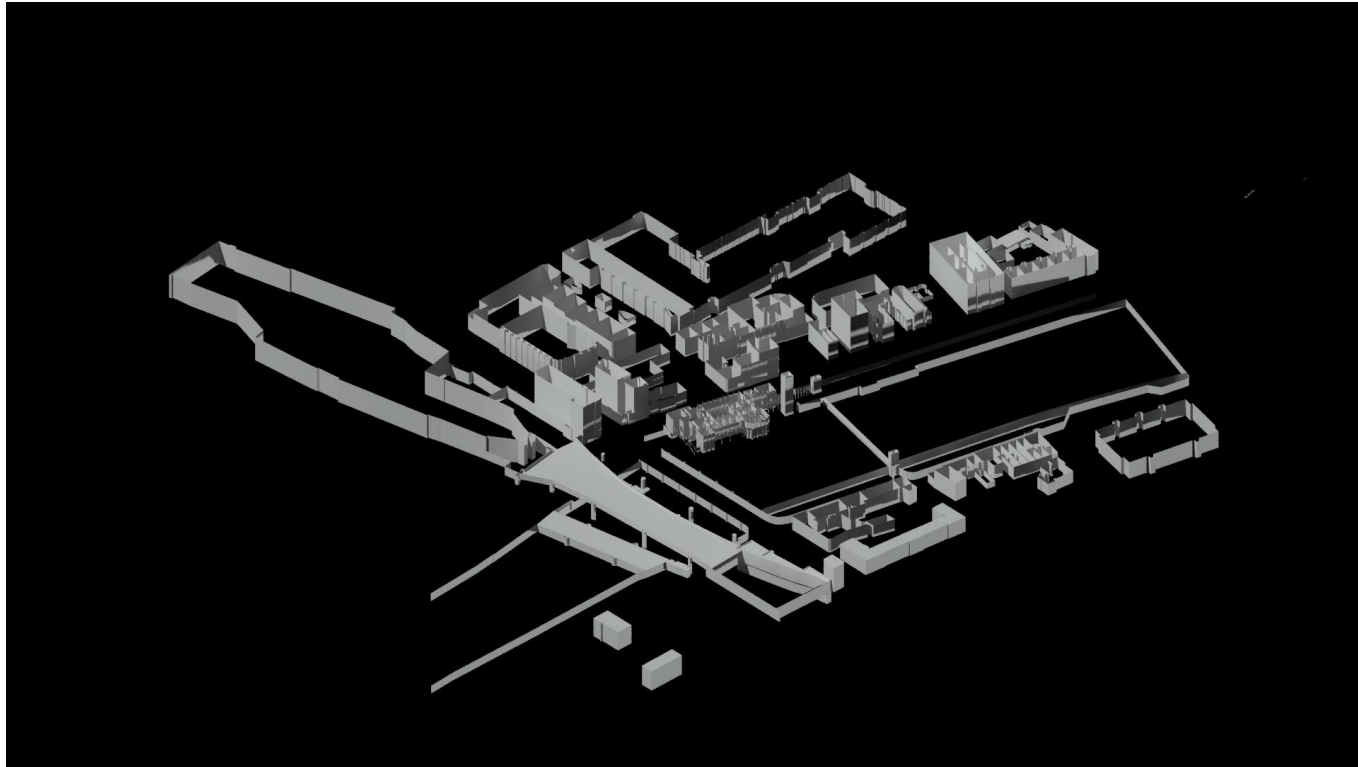


3D Axonometric model – Internal layout of basement and ground floor

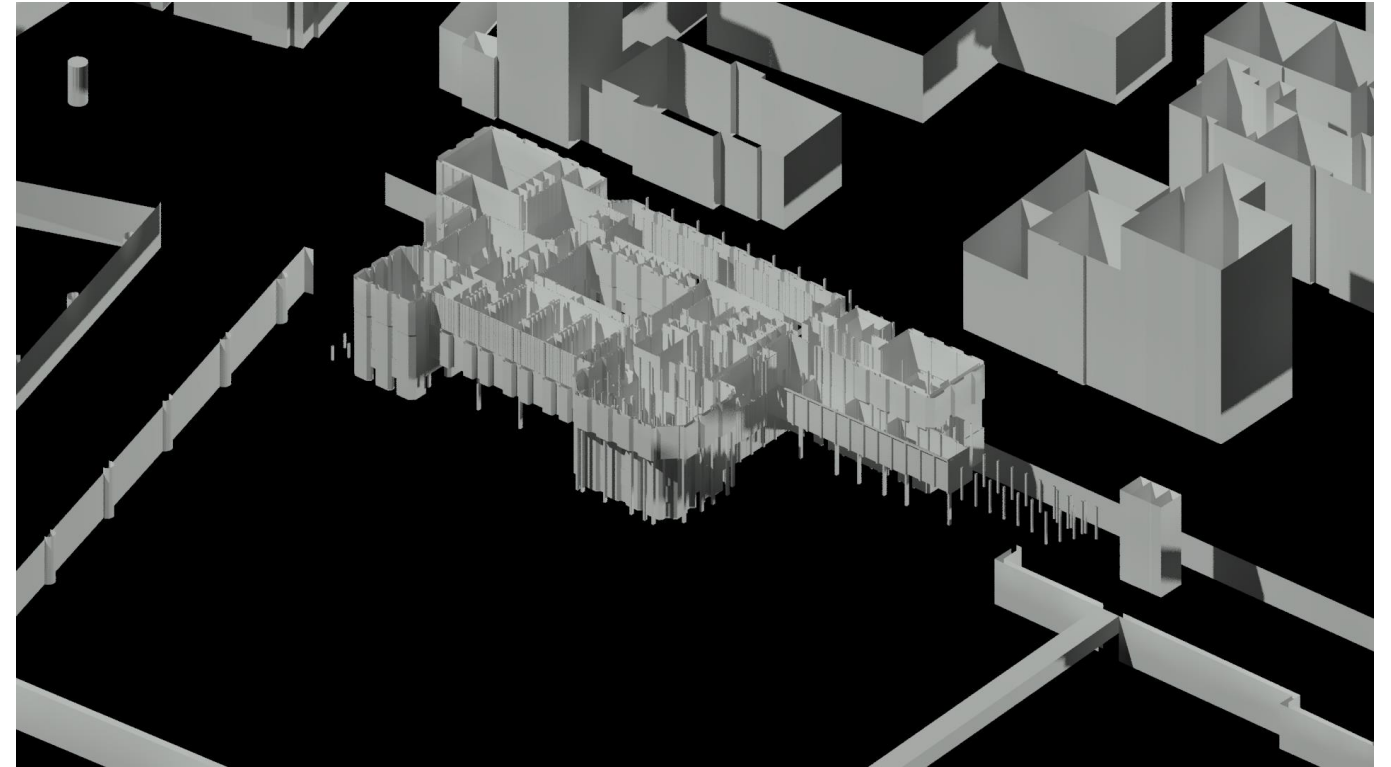


Floor plan overlay – Showing division of spaces over the building

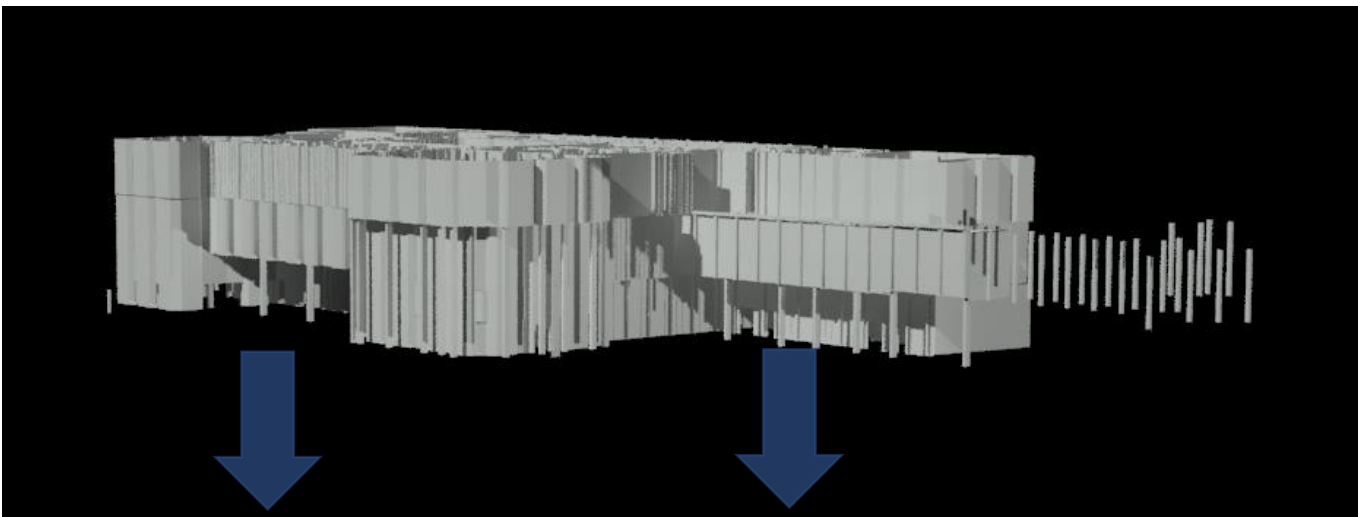
3D CONTEXTUAL MODEL



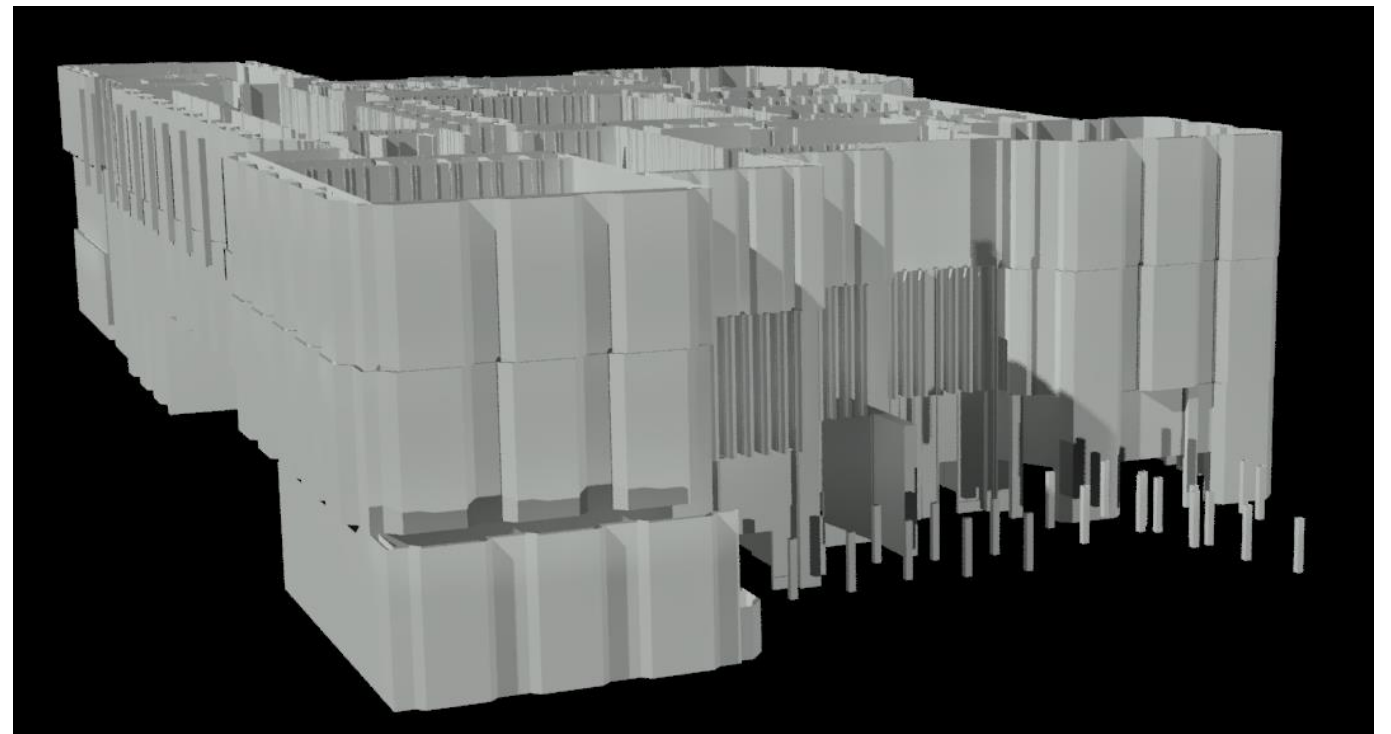
3D Model – City centre 500m from the River Clyde rough massing with building in context



3D Model – The building sits just below the height of the custom house listed building. The building programme focuses on being functional and responsive to the community



3D Model – The building was lowered down to respect the stone architectural context and be more of a monument than a landmark tall building. The bell tower is the tallest aspect of the building to be a beacon of congregation, light and hope, symbolising a place of comfort, guidance and freedom.



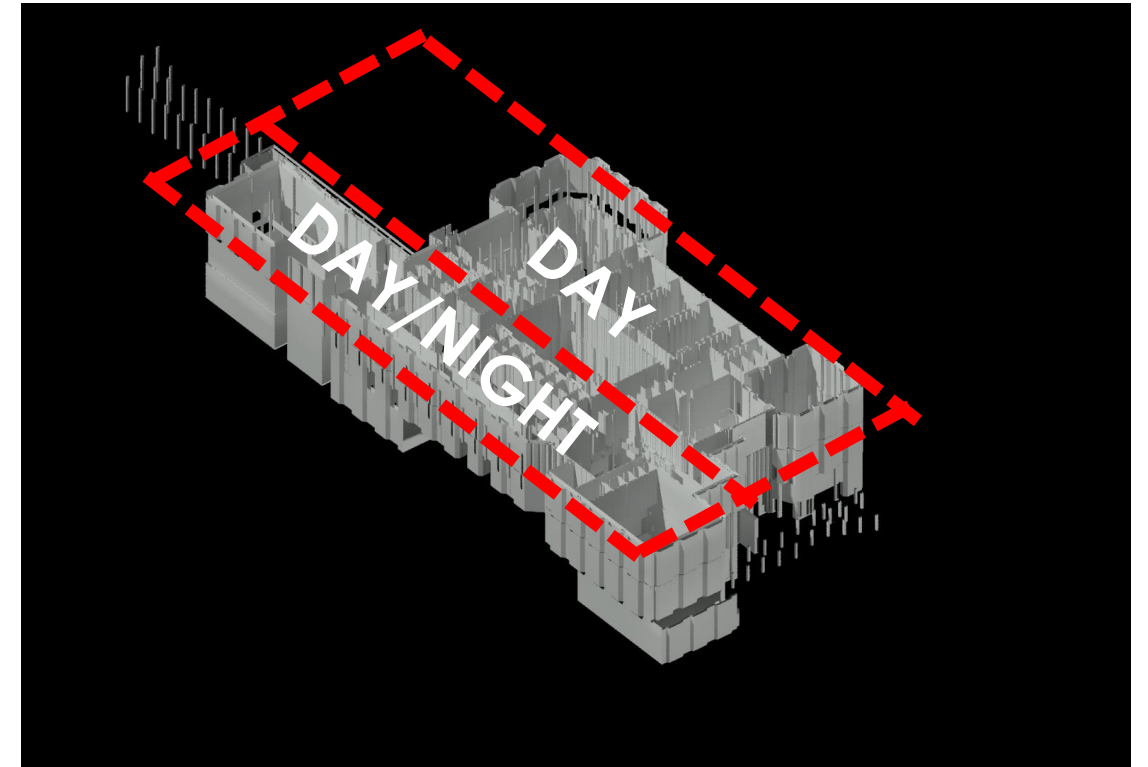
3D Model – Massing representing the tenement bay window form to create a familiar and fitting massing to weave into the urban fabric of Glasgow architectural form

BUILDING EXPLANATION DIAGRAMS

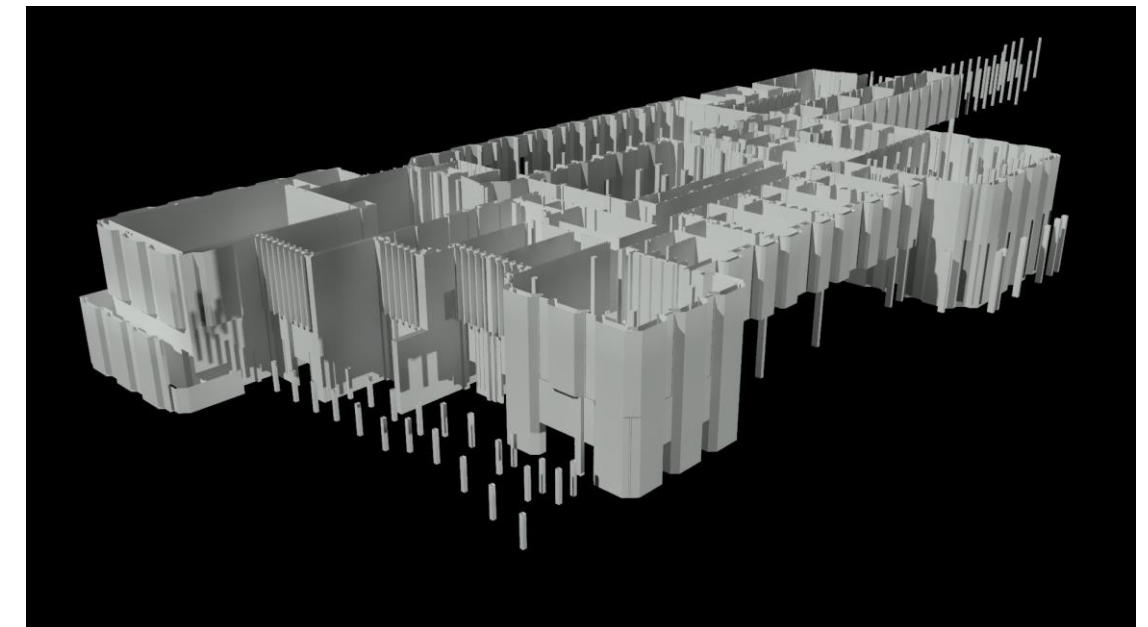
- LANDSCAPING
- EVENTS FORUMS
- AMENITIES
- PUBLIC
- PRIVATE
- GARDEN CIRCULATION
- PARLIAMENT PALACE SPACES
- CULTURE AND EDUCATION WORKSHOPS AND LEARNING



Division of space – Overlay of space function

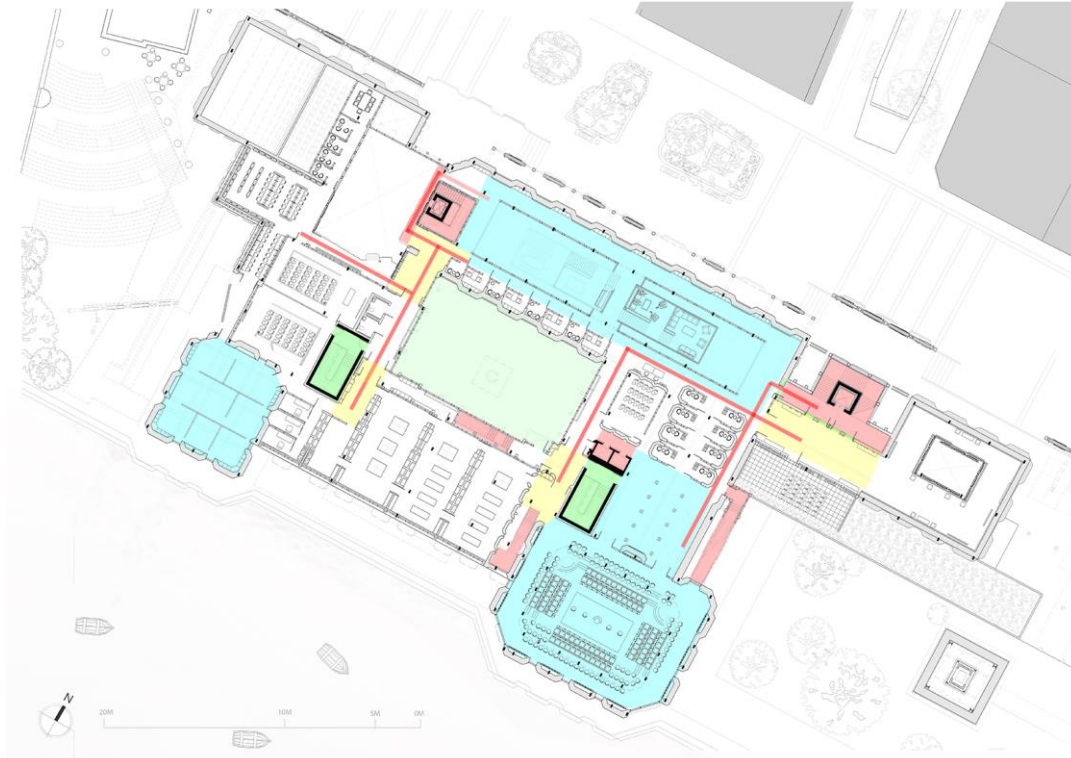


3D Model – Building programme can change and function to a day and night programme to allow for a larger variety of people to get involved



3D Model – Representation of spatial layout and massing

BUILDING EXPLANATION DIAGRAMS



First floor accessibility, circulation and function

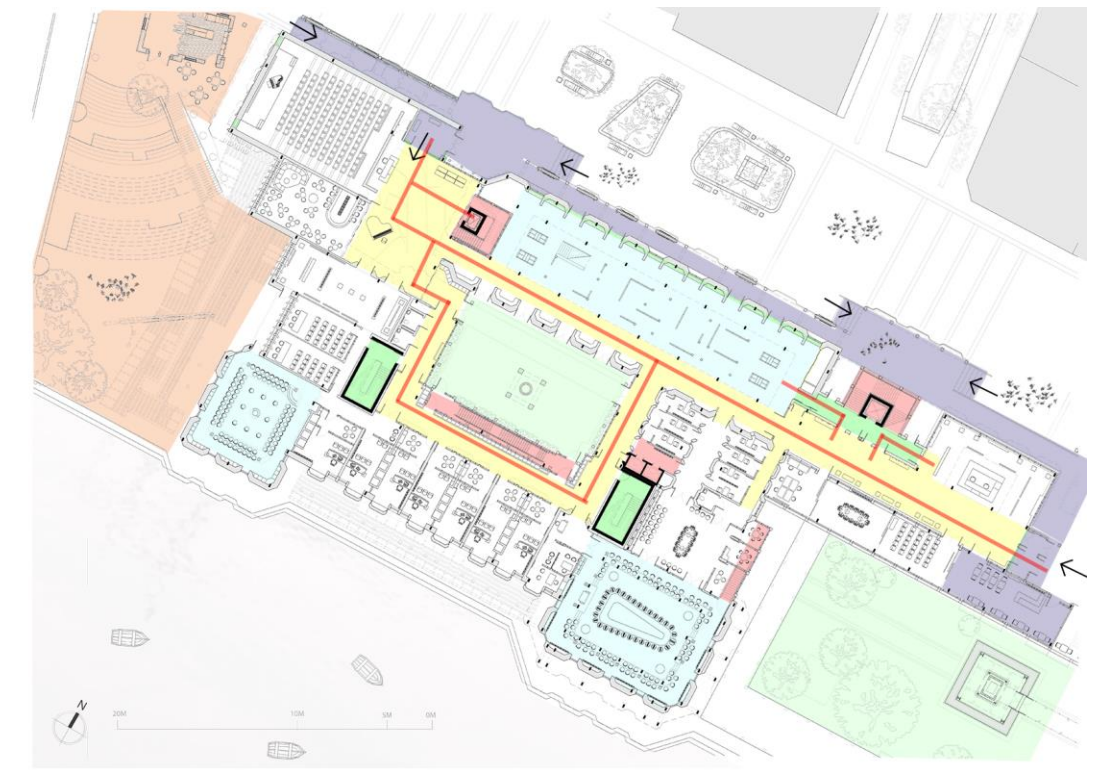


Upper First floor accessibility, circulation and function

- FORUM/CHAMBER SPACES
- CIRCULATION
- HIGH TRAFFIC ZONES
- EXTERNAL PUBLIC GARDENS
- FIRE/ EMERGENCY ESCAPE
- MAIN ACCESS
- LEISURE AND COMMERCIAL COURT
- PUBLIC FREESPACES



Basement floor accessibility, circulation and function



Ground floor accessibility, circulation and function

TECHNICAL AND ENERGY STRATEGY

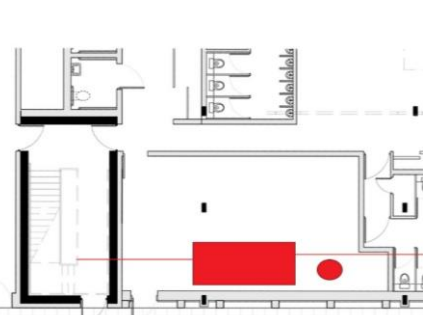


THERMAL MASS / THERMAL BLINDS

Thermal blinds and shutters will allow an amount of heat to be retained in the building the minimise heat loss during the winter and colder months. The sandstone tiles and hempcrete insulation will allow heat to be retained and redistributed back into the building assisting both natural solar gain and mechanical assisted heating strategies

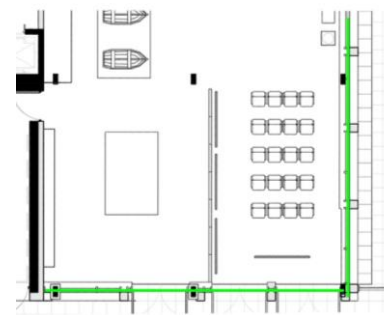


MVHR – Mechanical ventilation and heat recovery



MVHR + Combi Boiler

Thermal blinds and shutters will allow an amount of heat to be retained in the building the minimise heat loss during the winter and colder months. The sandstone tiles and hempcrete insulation will allow heat to be retained and redistributed back into the building assisting both natural solar gain and mechanical assisted heating strategies

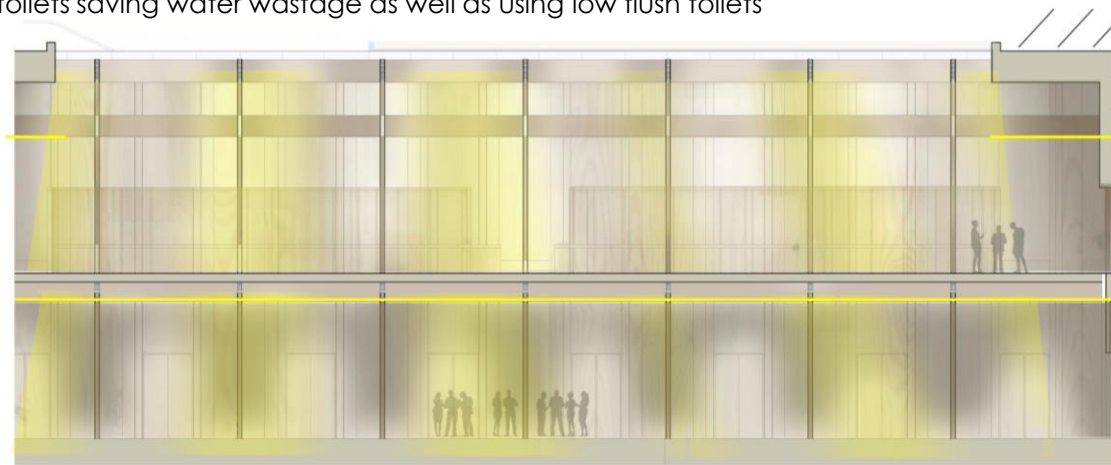


Double/Triple Glazing



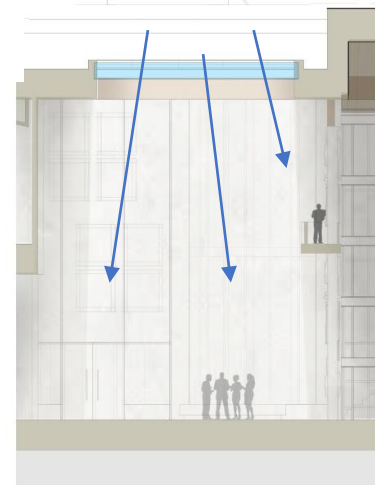
SOLAR GAIN SOUTH FACING WINDOWS / GLASGOW WATER GRID

An additional heating strategy to assist the MVHR and thermal mass is the southern facing large windows in workshops or circulation spaces will allow southern solar heat to be extract by the MVHR and distribute back into the building. The thermal blinds will allow the building to cool to avoid overheating. The main water strategy will be to adopt the usage of the Glasgow Scottish water grid to provide fresh clean water to all amenities. In addition to this, an additional proposal is to adopt a greywater recycle system to flush toilets saving water wastage as well as using low flush toilets



LED LIGHTING / NATURAL LIGHT / GLASGOW POWER GRID/ PV PANELS

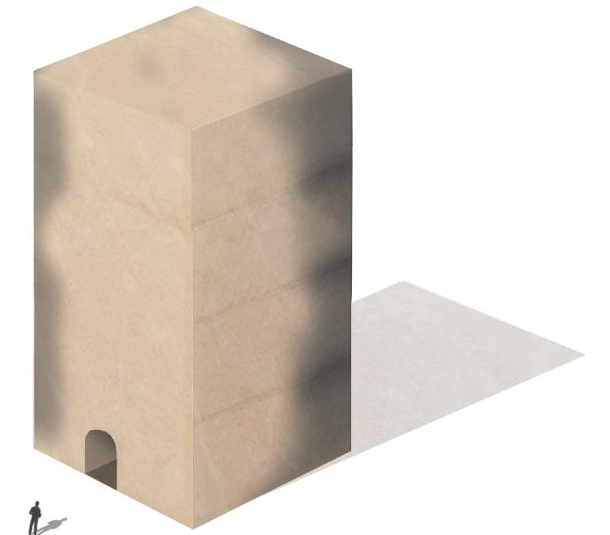
The main lighting strategy will allow the building to use a variety of options to ensure it is sustainable, low carbon and low energy use. The building will use LED motion and timed lighting technology to control the amount of artificial light. Large skylights allow natural light to flood into all the main spaces. PV panels provide additional support that supply power to the building when needed. The main source of electricity will be generated from the Glasgow power grid.



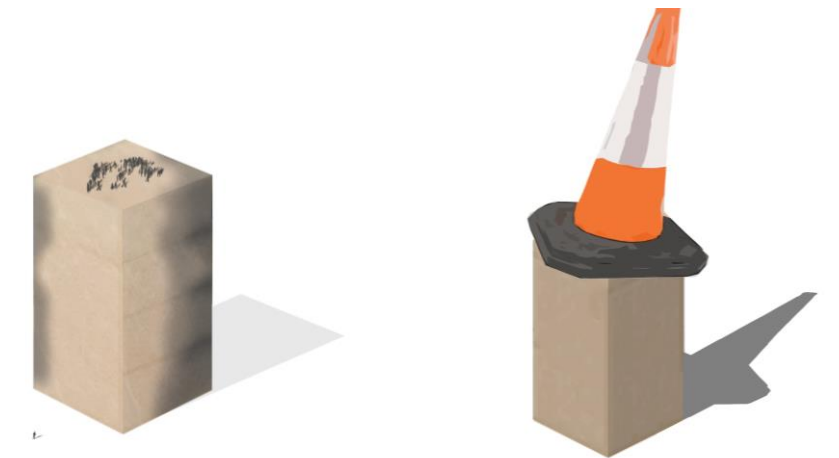
NATURAL /MECHANICAL VENTILATION

Both natural and mechanical means of ventilation are proposed for the building to ensure occupants have control of how their spaces are ventilated. Air quality and occupant physical and mental conditions are key to ensure the building is healthy and poses no risk to the user.

Climate change in the community



Don't worry I'm still here. Aye



DON'T WORRY, I'M STILL HERE

DON'T WORRY, I'M STILL HERE

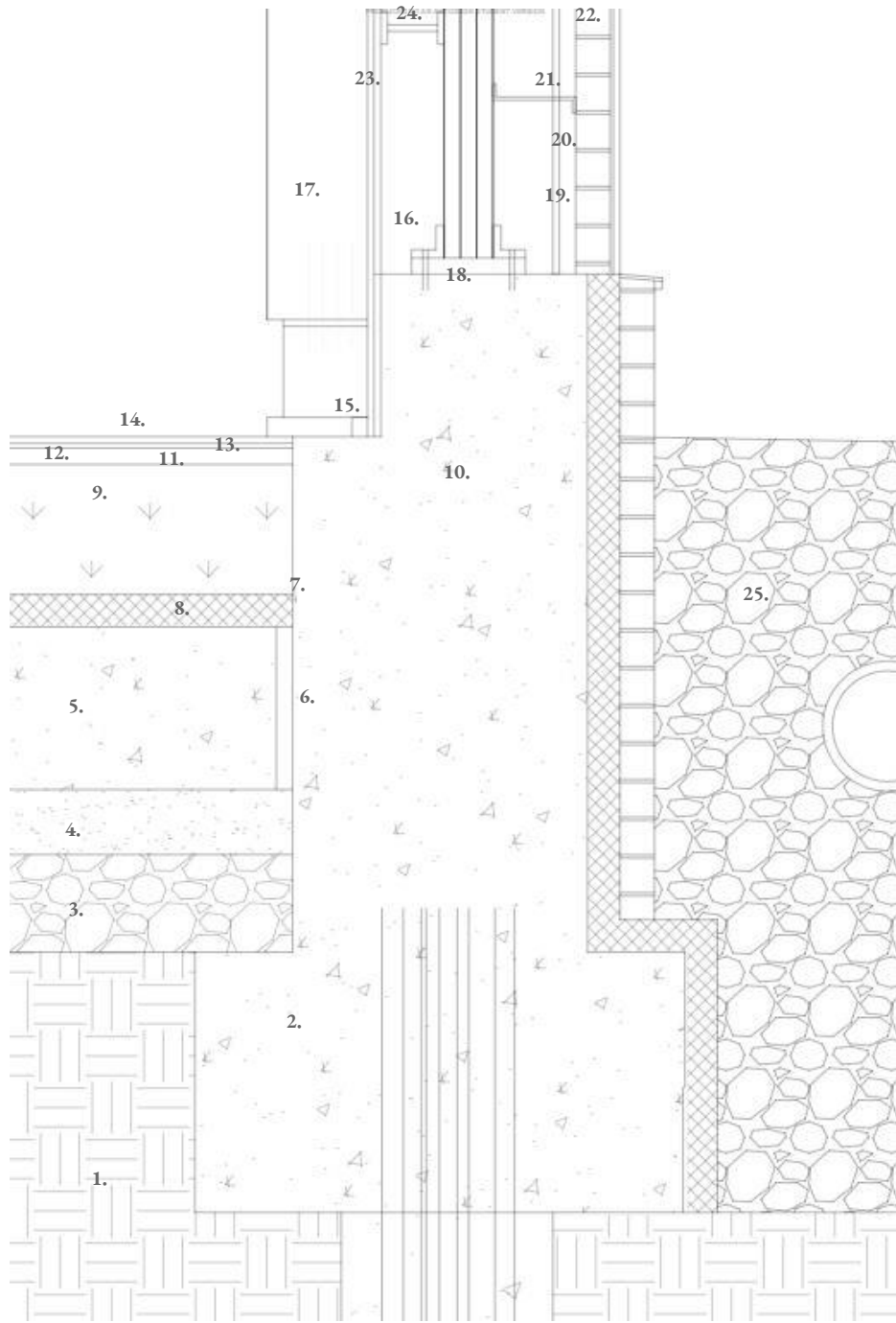
Build with stone and continue the stone city



UN Sustainable development goals

The Un sustainable goals highlighted above have been selected to point out the various areas that the proposed building design consists of could meet these various goals. By supplying a programme of education, upskilling and open facilities for the community to learn, grow and work ensures that people can learn, work and improve their status. The building strategy and material selection has the opportunity to be part of sustainable communities, be low carbon and energy consumption

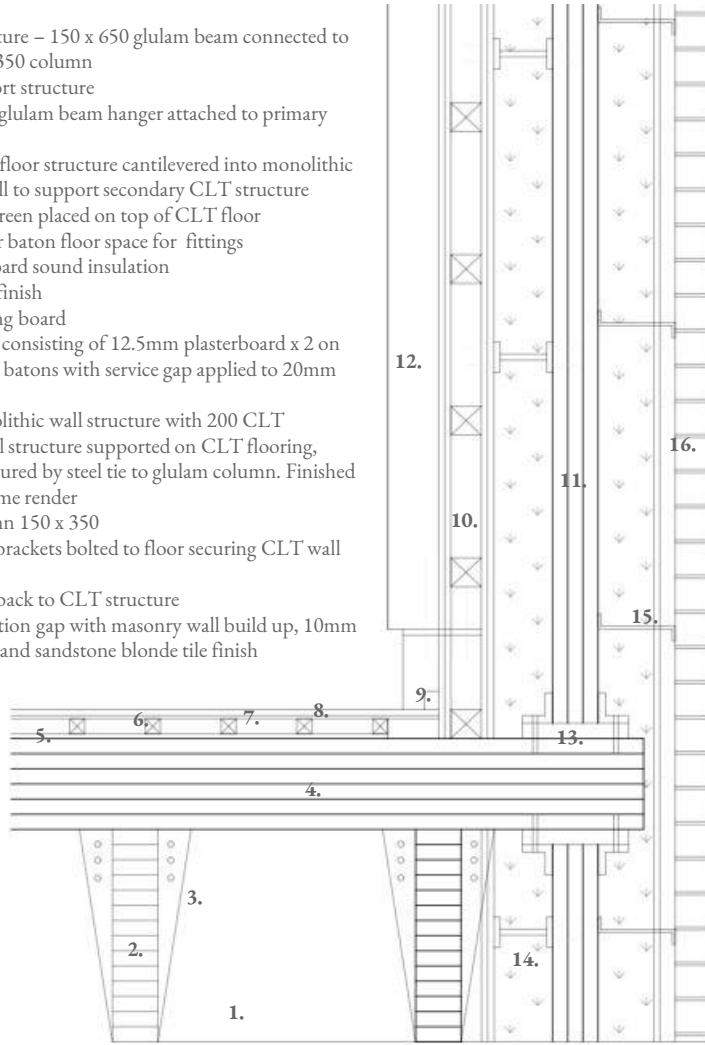
TECHNICAL DETAILS



1:5 FOUNDATION TO WALL DETAIL
DRAWN AT 1:5 A1

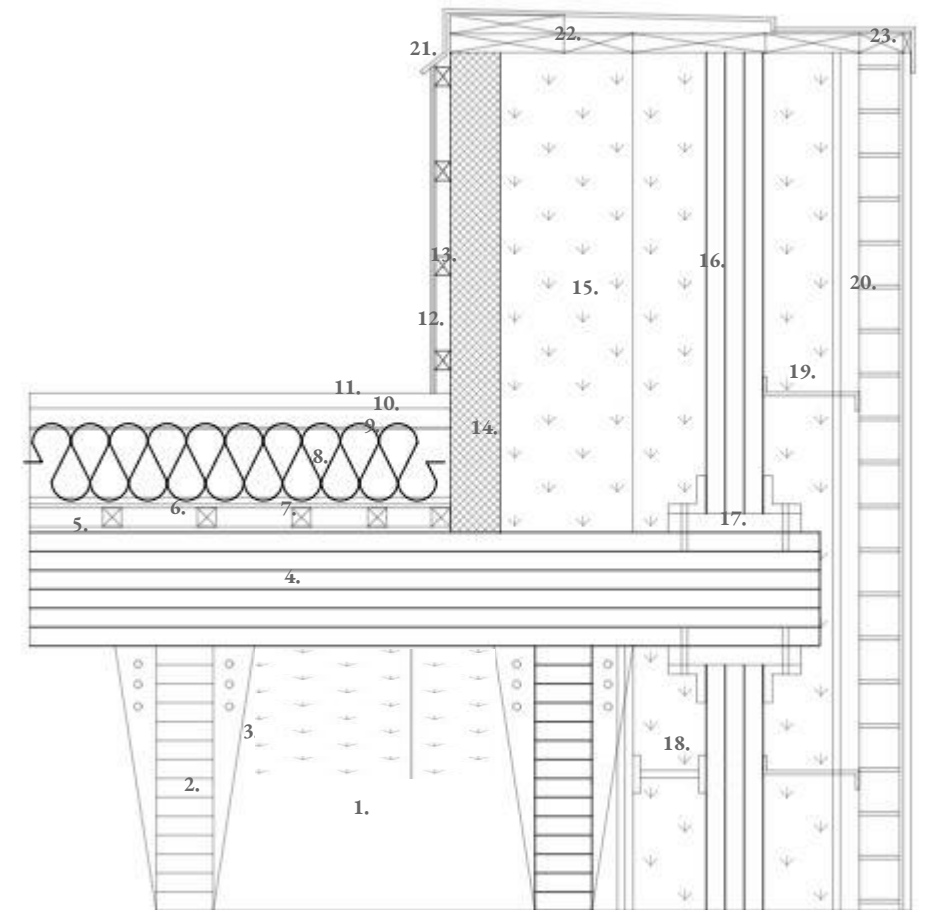
1. Earth
2. Foundation pad with steel rebar connecting to pile foundation
3. 300mm of Hardcore
4. 200mm sand binding level
5. 350mm thick concrete raft foundation
6. Foundation expansion joint to combat forces
7. Damp proof course
8. Hemp quilt insulation – support structure for non structural hempcrete insulation
9. 400mm hempcrete insulation
10. Foundation strip 1500mm below ground
11. 50mm lime screed
12. 15mm wolf board sound insulation
13. 20mm finished floor detail
14. Timber flooring
15. Timber skirting board finishing wall footing
16. 600mm monolithic hempcrete wall with primary and secondary structure encased
17. 150x250 glulam column raised on stainless steel footplate bolted to floor
18. 200mm CLT secondary structure bolted to glulam structure and bolted to concrete foundations.
19. 20mm lime screen
20. 50mm ventilation gap
21. Brick tie bolted to internal CLT structure
22. Masonry brick façade with 10mm mortar screed and blond sandstone finish
23. Internal wall finish with cavity spaces for fittings
24. Steel tie bolting CLT to glulam structure
25. Hardcore concealing drainage

1. Primary structure – 150 x 650 glulam beam connected to glulam 150 x 350 column
2. Glulam support structure
3. Stainless steel glulam beam hanger attached to primary beam
4. 300mm CLT floor structure cantilevered into monolithic hempcrete wall to support secondary CLT structure
5. 20mm lime screen placed on top of CLT floor
6. 25 x 25 timber baton floor space for fittings
7. 15mm wolfboard sound insulation
8. Timber floor finish
9. Timber skirting board
10. Wall build up consisting of 12.5mm plasterboard x 2 on 50x 50 timber batons with service gap applied to 20mm lime render
11. 500mm monolithic wall structure with 200 CLT secondary wall structure supported on CLT flooring, bolted and secured by steel tie to glulam column. Finished with 20mm lime render
12. Glulam column 150 x 350
13. Steel L shape brackets bolted to floor securing CLT wall
14. Steel wall tie
15. Brick wall tie back to CLT structure
16. 50mm ventilation gap with masonry wall build up, 10mm mortar screed and sandstone blonde tile finish



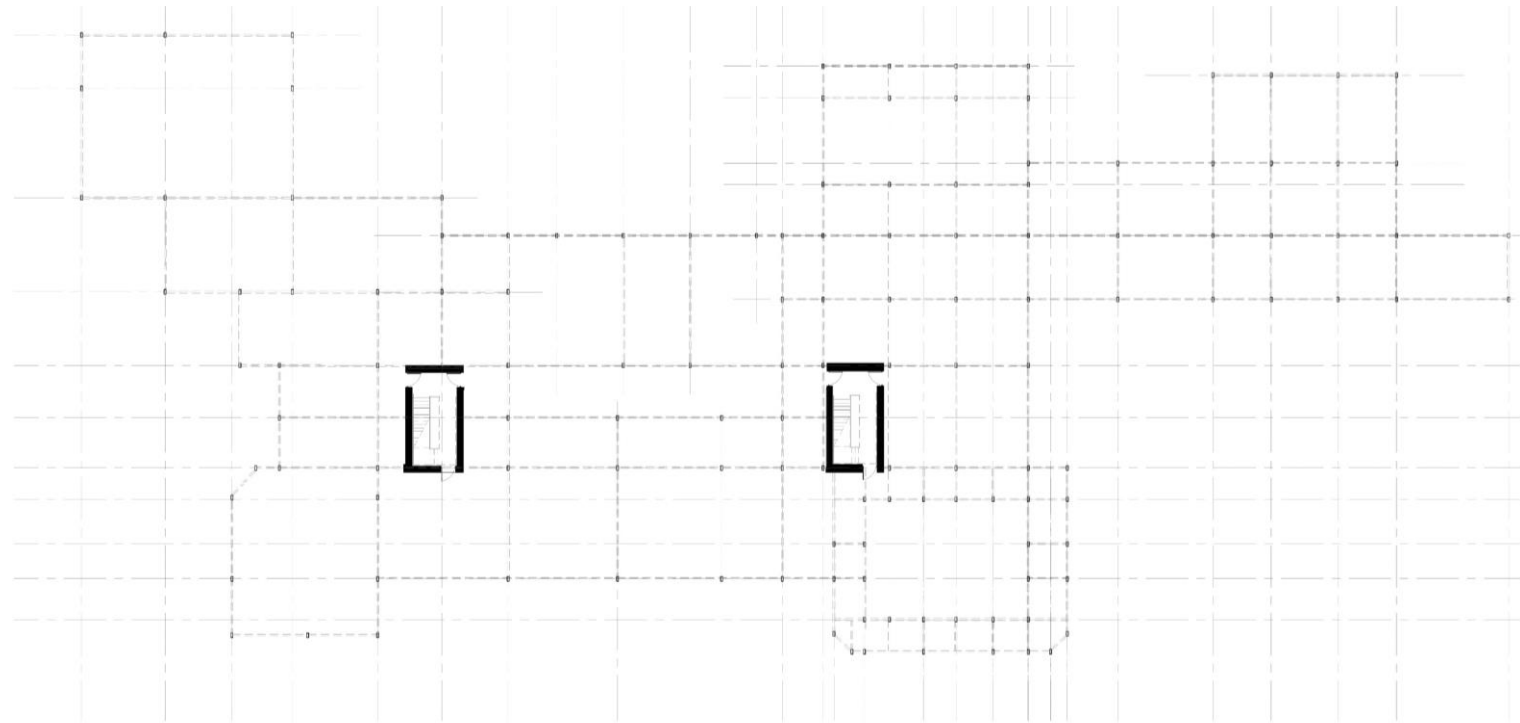
1:5 FLOOR TO WALL DETAIL
DRAWN AT 1:10 A3

1. Primary structure – 150 x 650 glulam beam connected to glulam 150 x 350 column with 200mm hempcrete insulation filled by specialist for roof insulation.
2. Glulam support structure
3. Stainless steel glulam beam hanger attached to primary beam
4. 300mm CLT floor structure cantilevered into monolithic hempcrete wall to support secondary CLT structure
5. 20mm lime screen placed on top of CLT floor
6. 25 x 25 timber baton floor space for fittings
7. 15mm wolfboard sound insulation
8. 180mm ridged wood fibre thermal insulation Timber skirting board
9. Waterproofing sealant and protective fleece
10. 50mm gravel
11. Protective seal and finished surface – water filtration to be installed. Roof to be at 5 degree angle
12. Protective lead flashing over timber structure and monolithic parapet structure
13. 25x25mm timber baton structure secured to insulation
14. 100mm recycled foam glass insulation
15. Monolithic hempcrete insulation parapet with additional 200mm mixture to ensure thermal performance quality with glulam column encased in parapet
16. 200mm CLT secondary structure bolted to cantilevered CLT floor structure
17. Stainless steel L brackets securing CLT structure to floor
18. Steel bracket securing CLT wall to Glulam column
19. Steel brick tie back to CLT structure
20. Masonry wall build up with 10mm mortar screed and blonde sandstone tile finish
21. Lead flashing capping over top of parapet for waterproof protection
22. Timber blocks for structural support and bonding to
23. Lead flashing over parapet edge

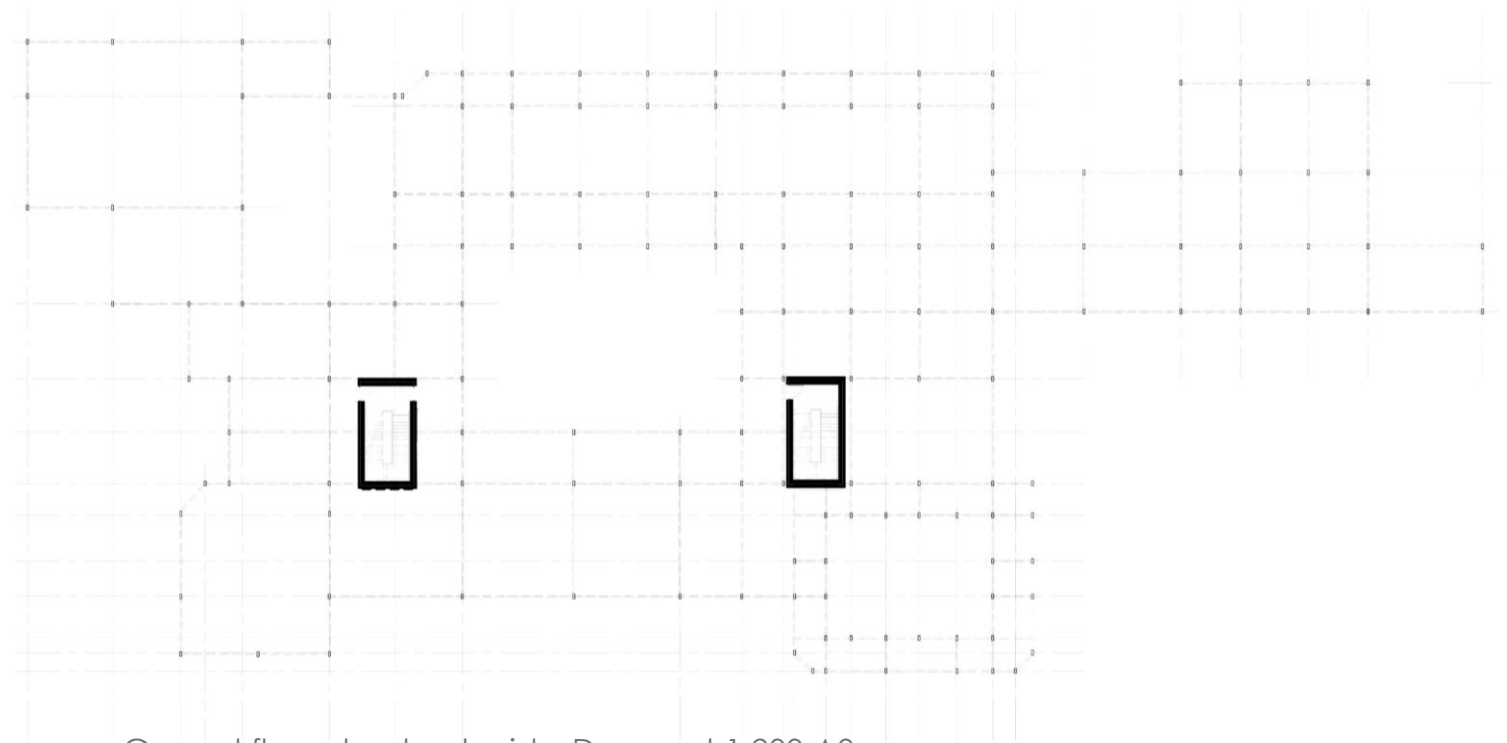


1:5 ROOF TO PARAPET DETAIL
DRAWN AT 1:5 A1

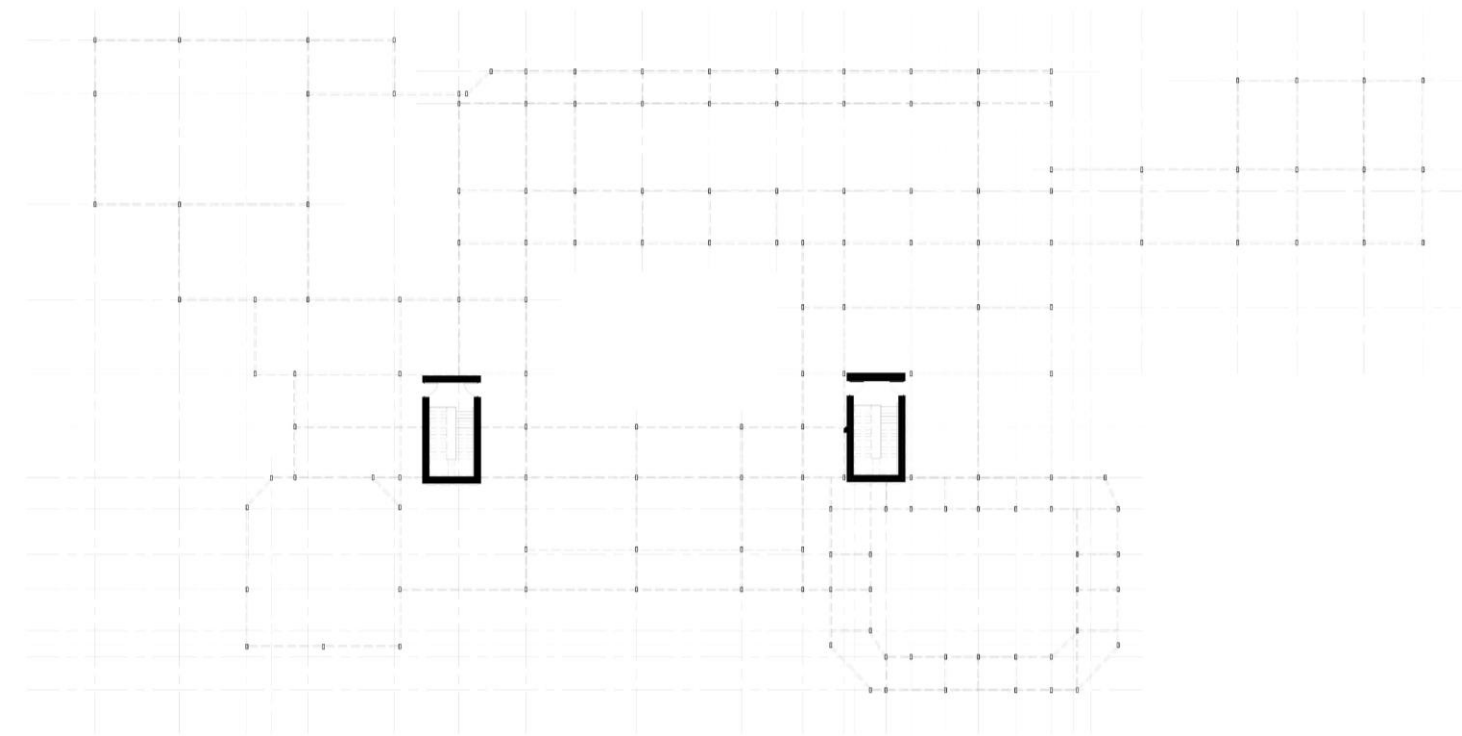
STRUCTURAL GRIDS – Primary structure - 150 x 650mm Glulam timber beam / 150 x 350 Glulam Column
- 300mm thick concrete core staircases and elevator shafts provide anchorage for beams



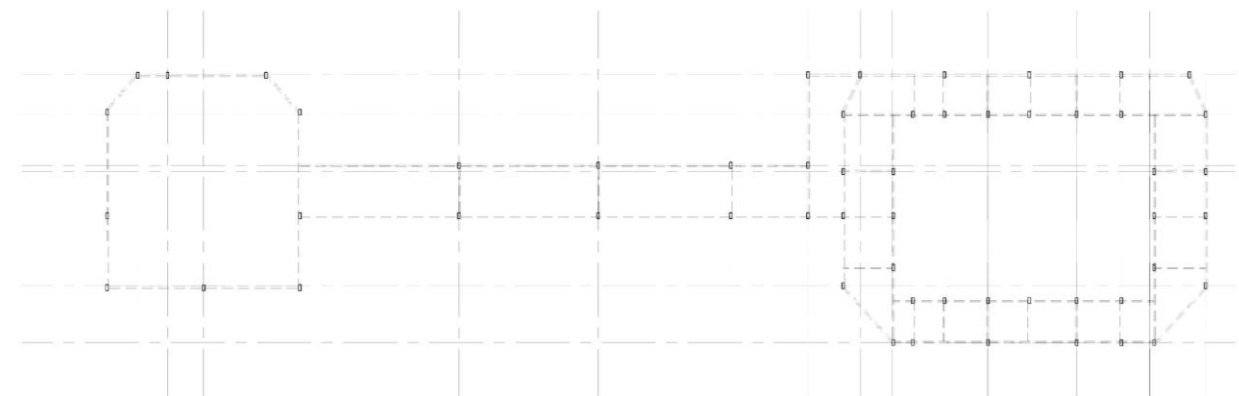
Basement floor structural grid – Drawn at 1:200 A0



Ground floor structural grid – Drawn at 1:200 A0



First floor structural grid – Drawn at 1:200 A0



Upper First floor structural grid – Drawn at 1:200 A0

LOWER BASEMENT PLAN

Drawn at 1:100 A0

1. Fire lobby and circulation core
2. Admin office
3. Admin staff room and accessible toilet
4. Bar and refreshments
5. External colonnade around public gardens
6. Processional walkway to bell tower
7. Garden furniture
8. Bell tower entrance over water
9. Foyer
10. Library shop
11. Cloakroom and storage
12. History and heritage galleries
13. Elevator access
14. Male staff toilets
15. Female staff toilets
16. Female public toilets
17. Plantroom
18. Male public toilets
19. Accessible toilets
20. Storage
21. Large open gallery forum space
22. External forum of columns
23. Market freespace under building
24. Retaining wall from river
25. Fire escape stairs to outside
26. Freespace market forum
27. Commercial unit 1
28. Commercial unit 2
29. Commercial unit 3
30. Commercial unit 4
31. Staff rooms and facilities
32. Storage/bin storage
33. Timber canopy
34. Cinema screen structure
35. Fire escape from Auditorium space



UPPER BASEMENT PLAN – External forum space
Drawn at 1/100 A0

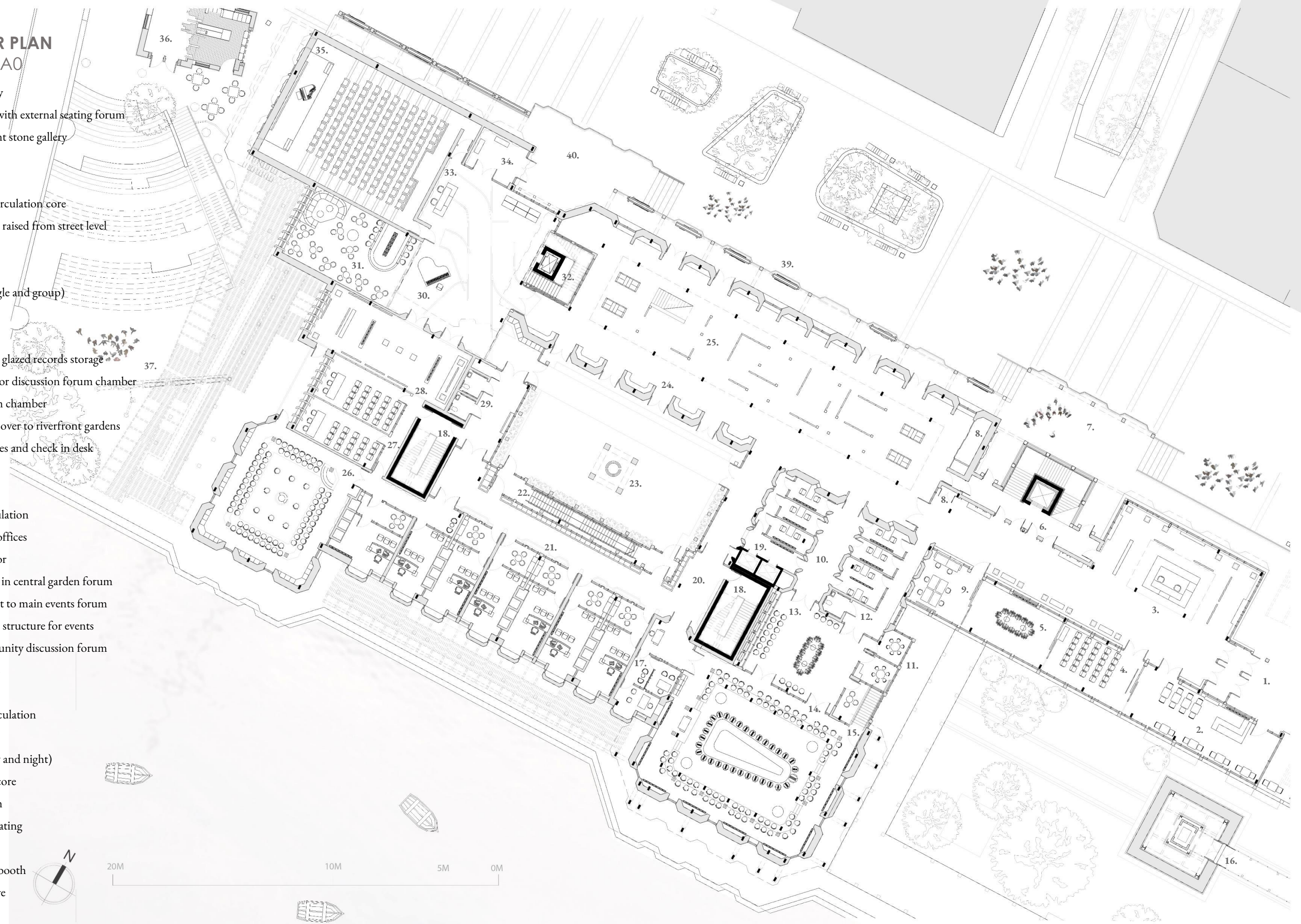
- 1. Staircase access from basement level
- 2. To be heard and to hear forum space
- 3. Bell tower
- 4. Chamber wall structure



GROUND FLOOR PLAN

Drawn at 1:100 A0

1. Entrance draught lobby
2. Café commercial unit with external seating forum
3. Reception in permanent stone gallery
4. Flexible media space 1
5. Flexible media space 2
6. Fire lobby with main circulation core
7. External main entrance raised from street level
8. Storage facilities
9. Administration office
10. Discussion rooms (Single and group)
11. Interview rooms
12. Accessible toilet
13. Discussion forum with glazed records storage
14. Entrance to ground floor discussion forum chamber
15. Staircase to main forum chamber
16. Access from bell tower over to riverfront gardens
17. Parliament forum offices and check in desk
18. Fire escape stairs
19. Elevator access
20. Garden courtyard circulation
21. Representative public offices
22. Staircase up to first floor
23. St Enoch's healing well in central garden forum
24. Access opens in and out to main events forum
25. Temporary installation structure for events
26. Committee and community discussion forum
27. Small discussion rooms
28. Public gallery
29. Accessible toilets in circulation
30. Atrium space
31. Refreshments area (day and night)
32. Secondary circulation core
33. Entrance to auditorium
34. Entrance lobby with seating
35. Fire escape to outside
36. Coffee and projection booth
37. Cinema screen structure



VISUALS + DETAIL DRAWINGS



Entrance and reception – Permanent stone gallery



External colonnade - circulation around public garden

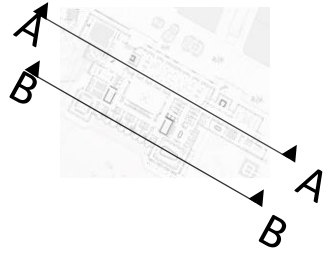
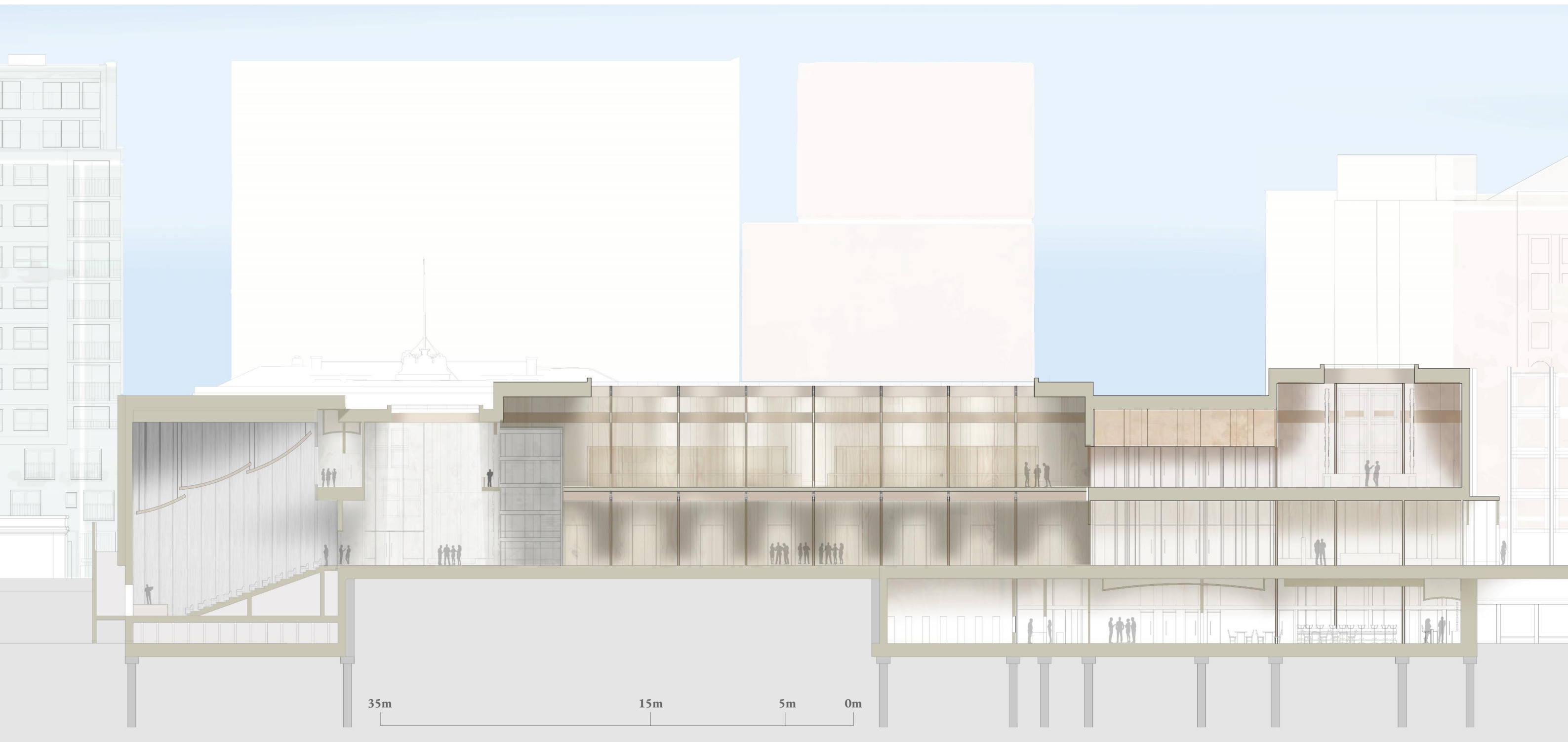
VISUALS + DETAIL DRAWINGS
External façade detail: Drawn 1:10



VISUAL – MAIN EVENTS FORUM



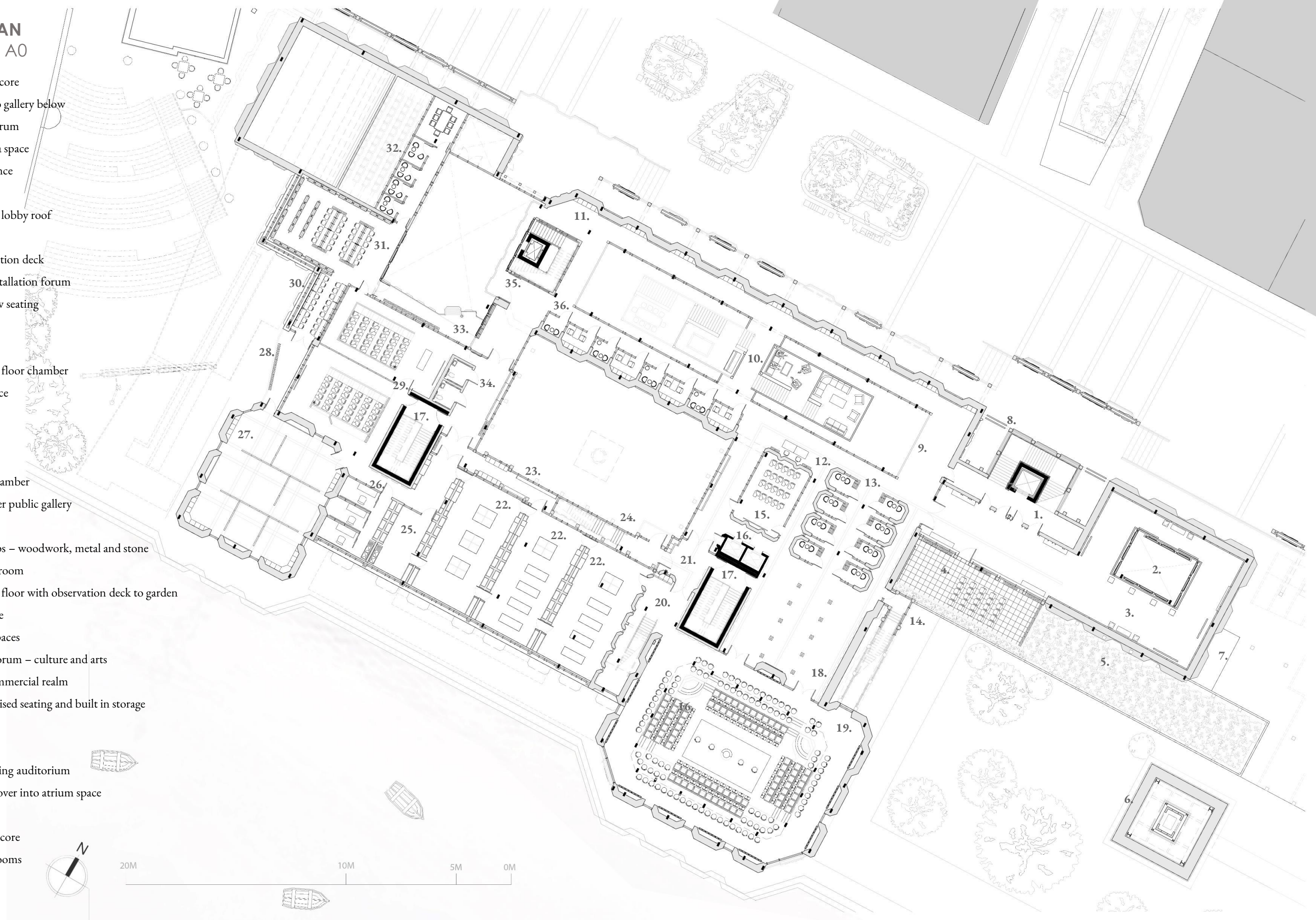
SECTION BB – Main auditorium and forum space



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

Drawn at 1:100 A0

1. Fire lobby circulation core
2. Void over reception to gallery below
3. Upper stone gallery forum
4. External cinema media space
5. Green roof over entrance
6. Bell tower
7. Ground floor draught lobby roof
8. Old stone façade
9. Picture gallery observation deck
10. Temporary timber installation forum
11. Integrated bay window seating
12. Information desk
13. Discussion rooms
14. Staircase from ground floor chamber
15. Lecture education space
16. Elevator access
17. Fire escape stairs
18. Grand forum space
19. Main public forum chamber
20. Circulation to chamber public gallery
21. Circulation
22. Educational workshops – woodwork, metal and stone
23. Preparation and cloakroom
24. Staircase from ground floor with observation deck to garden
25. Prep and clean up zone
26. Small private studio spaces
27. Public studio events forum – culture and arts
28. External deck over commercial realm
29. Lecture rooms with raised seating and built in storage
30. I.T Facilities
31. Library facilities
32. Study rooms overlooking auditorium
33. Announcement deck over into atrium space
34. Accessible toilets
35. Secondary circulation core
36. Discussion/meeting rooms



VISUAL – WALKWAY TO CHAMBER



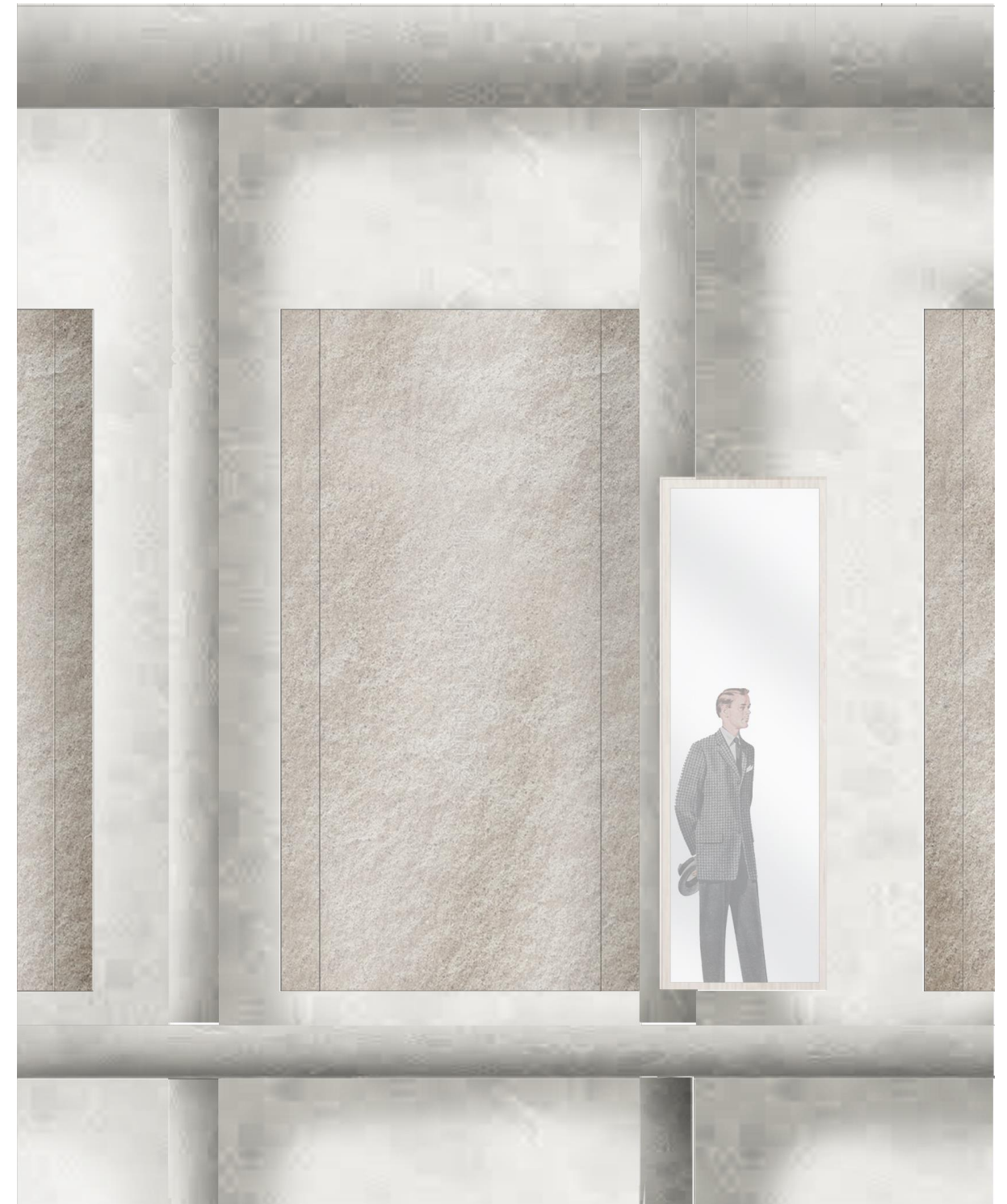
VISUAL - EDUCATION WORKSHOP



VISUALS + DETAIL DRAWINGS

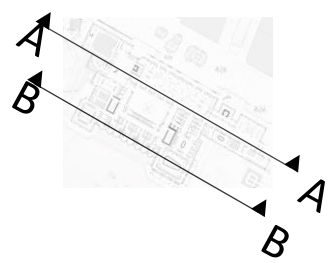


GARDEN CIRCULATION SPACE – outside representative public offices and main chamber



Representative window detail: Drawn at 1:10

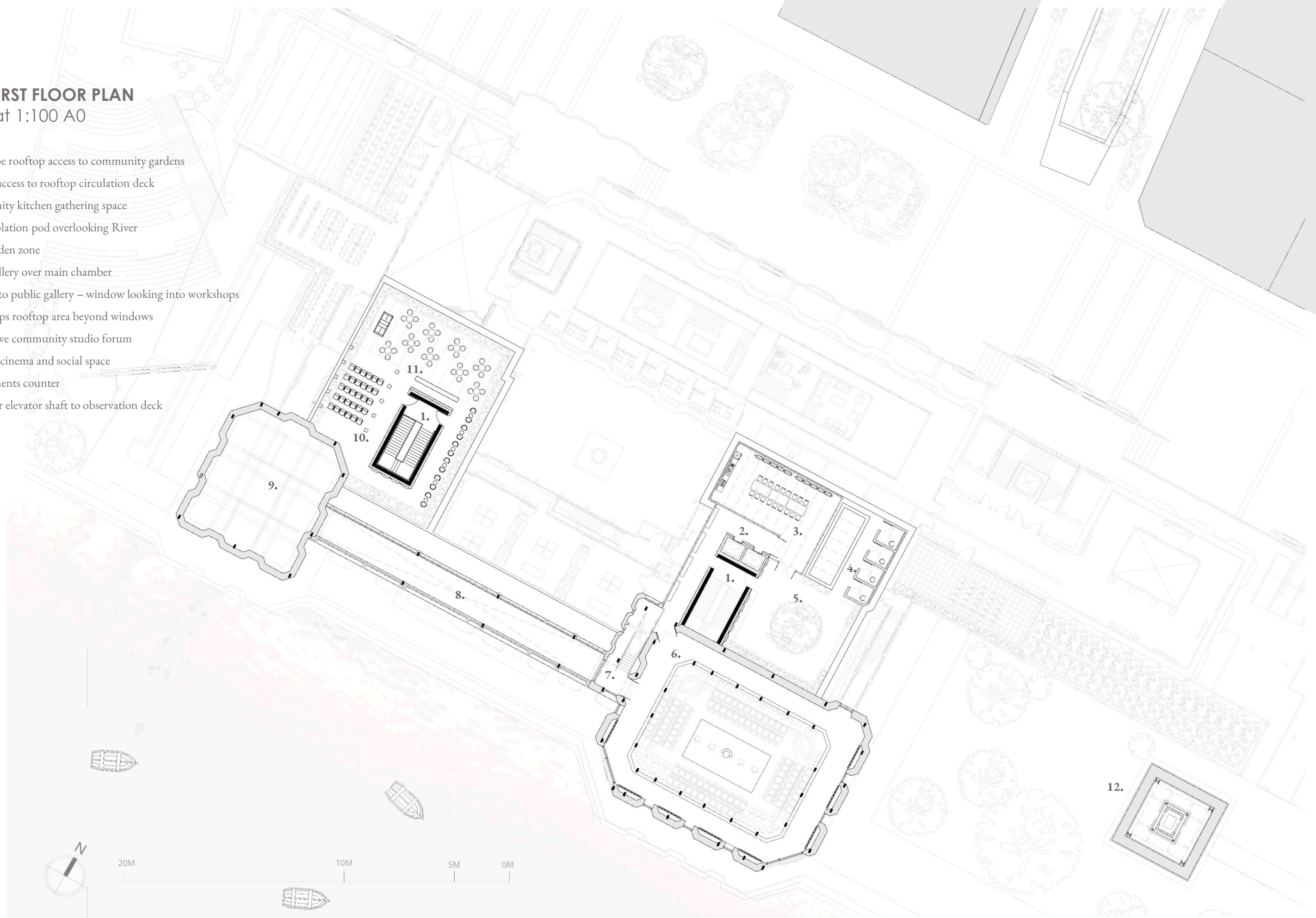
SECTION AA – Workshops, representative public offices and forum chambers



UPPER FIRST FLOOR PLAN

Drawn at 1:100 A0

1. Fire escape rooftop access to community gardens
2. Elevator access to rooftop circulation deck
3. Community kitchen gathering space
4. Contemplation pod overlooking River
5. Small garden zone
6. Public gallery over main chamber
7. Staircase to public gallery – window looking into workshops
8. Workshops rooftop area beyond windows
9. Void above community studio forum
10. Outdoor cinema and social space
11. Refreshments counter
12. Bell tower elevator shaft to observation deck



VISUALS – MAIN CHAMBER PUBLIC GALLERY



PRESENTATION VISUAL – MAIN CHAMBER

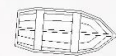


ROOF PLAN
Drawn at 1/100 A0

1. Auditorium rooftop
2. Atrium space skylight
3. Elevator staircase top
4. Main forum space skylight
5. Main staircase rooftop
6. Stone gallery skylight
7. Bell tower observation deck
8. Discussion room hallway skylight
9. Fire escape rooftop access
10. Community garden rooftop access roof
11. Main chamber skylight
12. Workshop skylights
13. Staircase to main chamber observation deck
14. Community forum studio skylight
15. Workshop roofs
16. Western rooftops

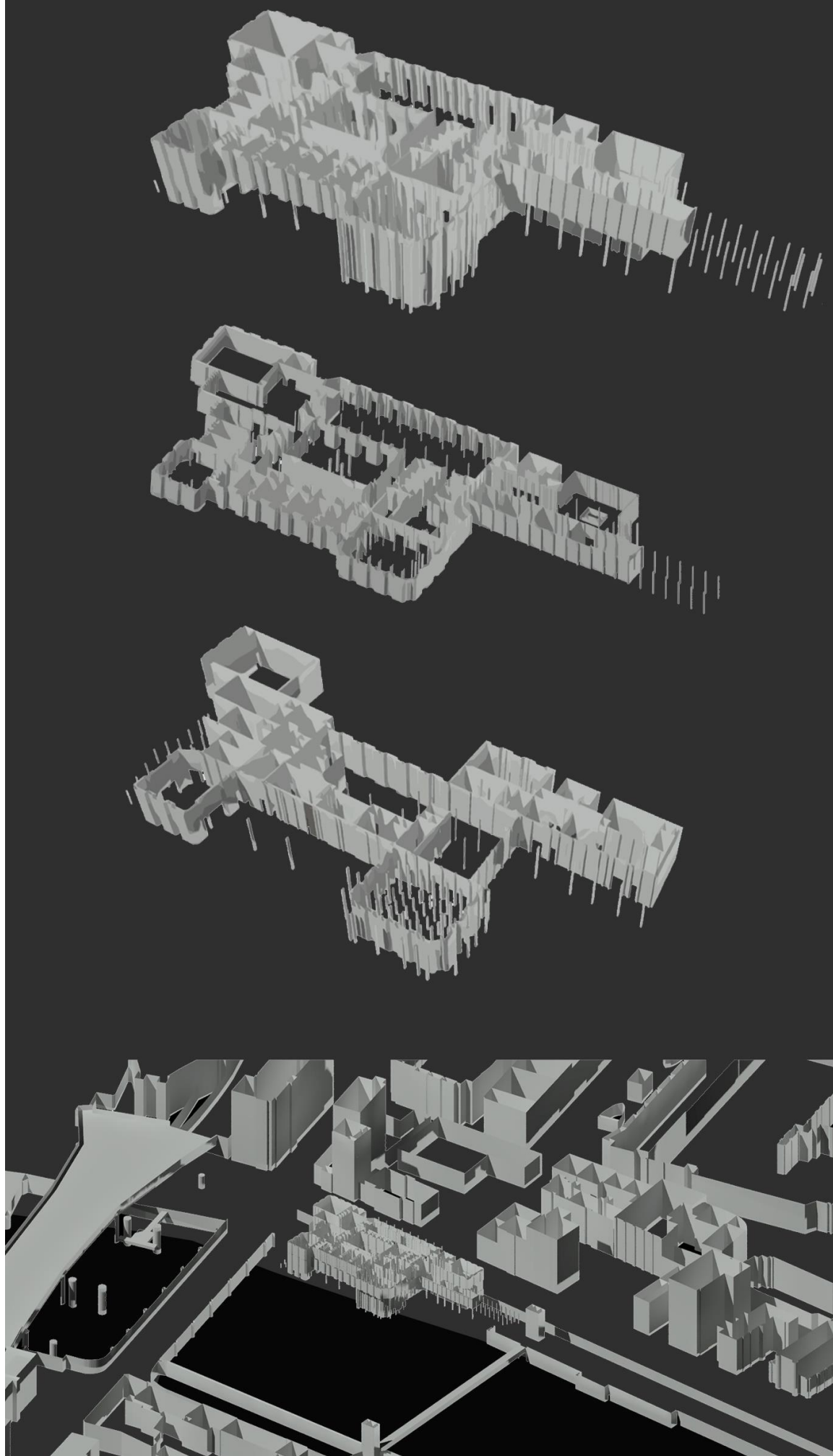


20M 10M 5M 0M



3D Axonometric model

Exploded floor layout and context relation



3D MODEL - Axonometric

