



View from within the park looking south towards the entrance arch – a rare moment where the whole elevation might be visible

On arrival

Upon arrival at the Lincoln's Inn Field entrance visitors encounter the entrance arch – deep enough to offer some shelter and containment, we envisage this as a place in its own right where, for example, friends might meet and gather before or after lectures. On approaching the entrance, the Firoz Lalji Collection of African Art is visible at first floor level forming part of the arrival/entrance experience – in our visualisations we depict the collection as being displayed in wooden and glass vitrines or display cabinets which would be deployed as an arrangement of elements which visitors can informally explore.

Portugal Street has been designed to provide a generous lateral stretch of glazing behind a row of columns (these columns are existing – they are retained but are newly lined/ heavily insulated and wrapped with masonry). This creates a sense of openness across the majority of the Portugal St elevation at street level – this condition is visible from both the western and eastern approaches

Through trees and along a street – some other viewpoints

The building will be viewed from further distance within the park – though even from such viewpoints there are few moments where the whole elevation might be visible. Instead, the building is almost always fragmented into framed views defined by the trunks, branches and canopies of the mature trees. This visual subdivision of the elevation underscores the general approach of modelling the elevation as though it were a groups of pieces collected together.

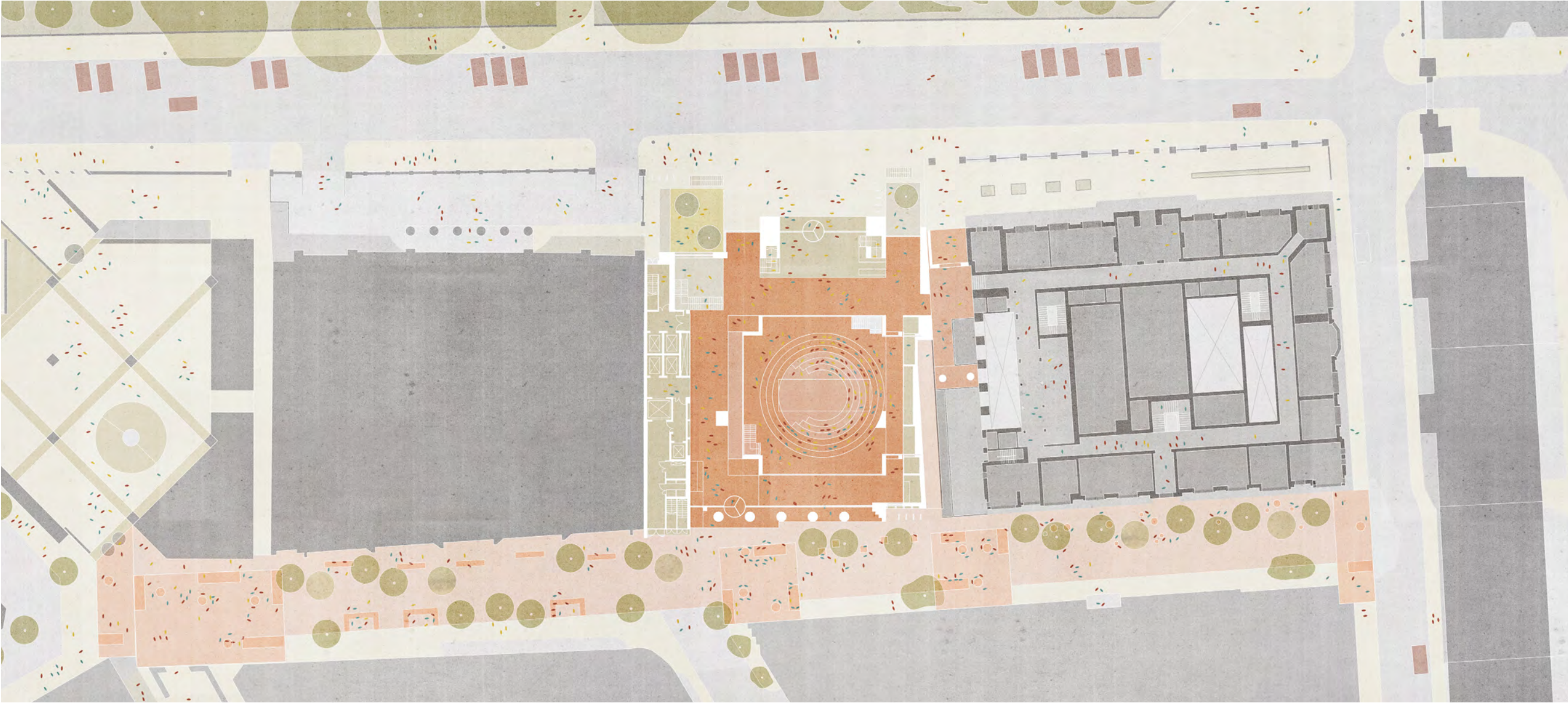
The Portugal St elevation is handled similarly – defined as a series of adjacent bays that respond to required daylight envelope whilst modulating the building in such a way as to relate to the scale of the street when studied in perspective views.



Aerial view from the southeast – roof areas are populated with rows of PV panels and planted areas of 'green' roof



Photograph of study model – this 1:500 scale model was used to test massing approaches during design. The model extends beyond the row in four buildings to include the Great Hall, Library and Gates to the east which, together with No32 LJI, forms a 'brick corner' with which our project engages and recognises as a particular contextual nuance



Site plan showing the ground floor plan of the proposed building, along with that of No32 and the Marshall Building. This plan also depicts the current public realm proposals.

Looking back through old windows

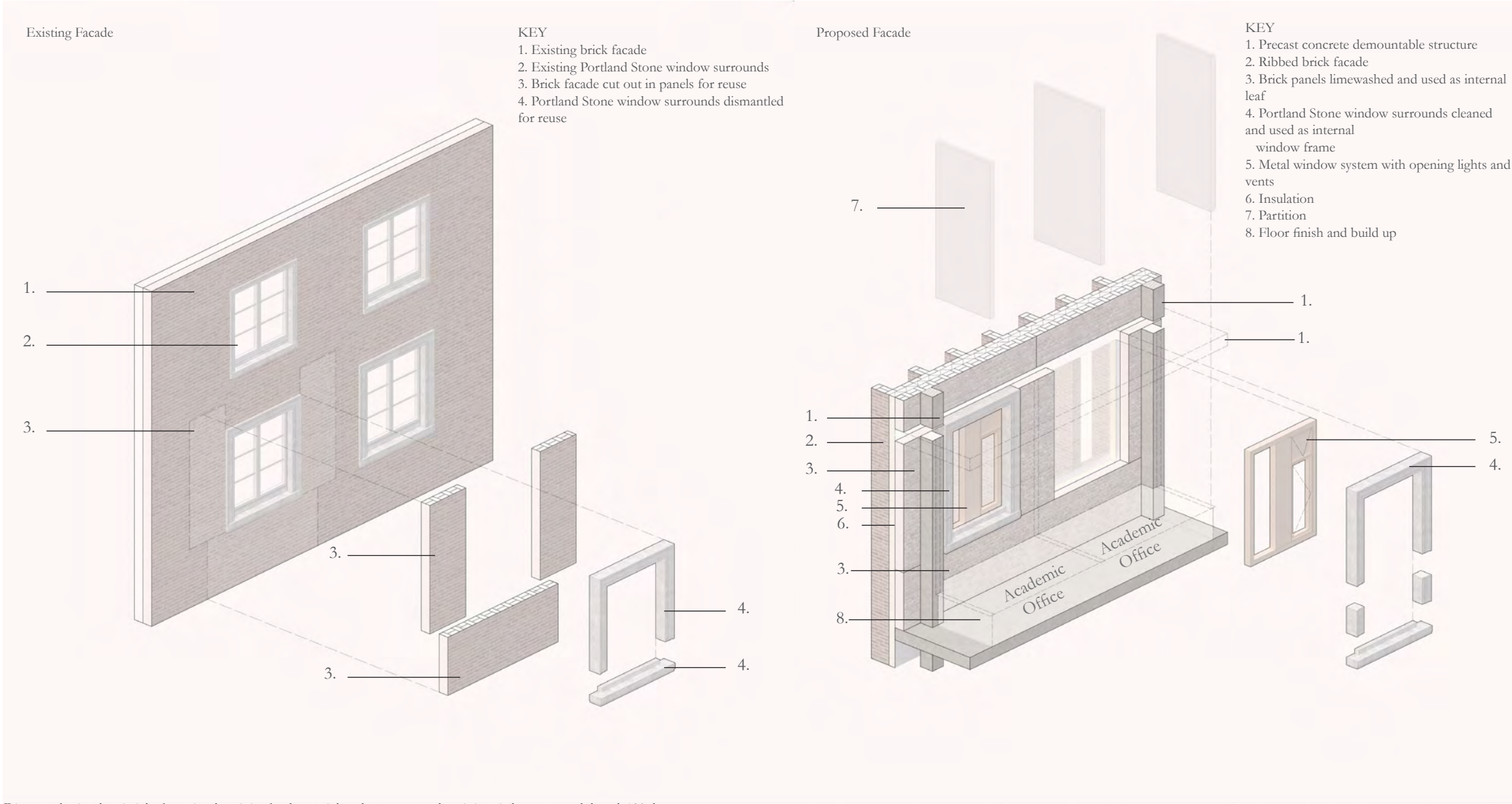
The existing elevation to Lincoln's Inn Fields is retained as a set of parts – set aside at the outset of construction to be re-used as the internal wall to the north façade. These elements of original fabric are then installed to form the inner leaf of the new building. Similarly, the stone window-surrounds of the faced are also re-used – the resulting condition is such that the interior spaces are immediately 'charged' with character derived from the original building through a process that significantly reduces the energy and carbon that would be associated by using newly manufactured masonry.

The internal walls – which originally faced north – now address the rooms. The occupants look out through the same window surrounds that once presented to the street. The windows have been reversed yet still accommodate the relationship between the site and Lincoln's Inn Fields.

Re-use and Responsibility – an attitude to materials and retention

Our proposal is based upon the retention of a significant proportion of the existing structure (primarily to the Portugal St side of the building) and, crucially, the sub-structure. We made this decision early in our design process and have worked hard to maximise the retention of structure and sub-structure (both highly significant factors in relation to carbon reduction). New materials are selected, where possible, for their low-carbon properties. Essentially, our approach has been to retain as much fabric as possible – this has been challenging but careful study of the existing structure with our structural engineering team has allowed us to identify a significant proportion of fabric that can be retained.

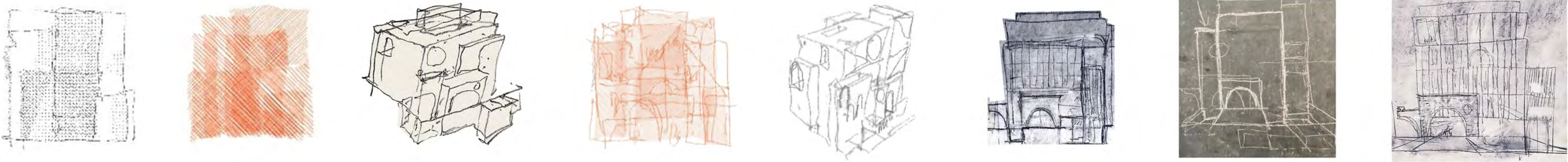
We also propose to re-use external masonry – using it in the construction of internal walls where it would be often exposed thereby lending some of the interior spaces an immediate texture/ character. We also propose a programme of identifying materials that have been salvaged from other construction projects in the UK.



Diagrams showing the principle of re-using the existing facade materials and components – the existing windows are turned through 180 degrees and become embedded within the internal face of the wall such that the same window reveals remain as the instruments through which Lincoln's Inn Fields is viewed from the interior



View into a typical Academic Office – with views out over Lincoln's Inn Fields. The texture of the internal face of the north wall is derived from re-use of the existing facade materials – lending these rooms a sense of 'patina, texture and connection to the site's history



Chronological sequence (from left to right) of sketches illustrating key moments in the development of an elevational language