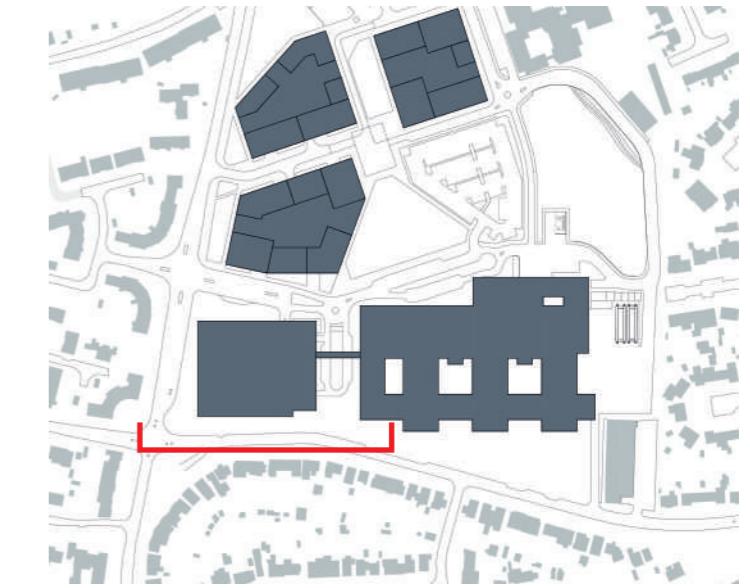


5.9 Multi-storey Car Park Elevations

-  *Architectural Concrete*
-  *Brick*
-  *Metal Mesh*
-  *Terracotta Extrusions*



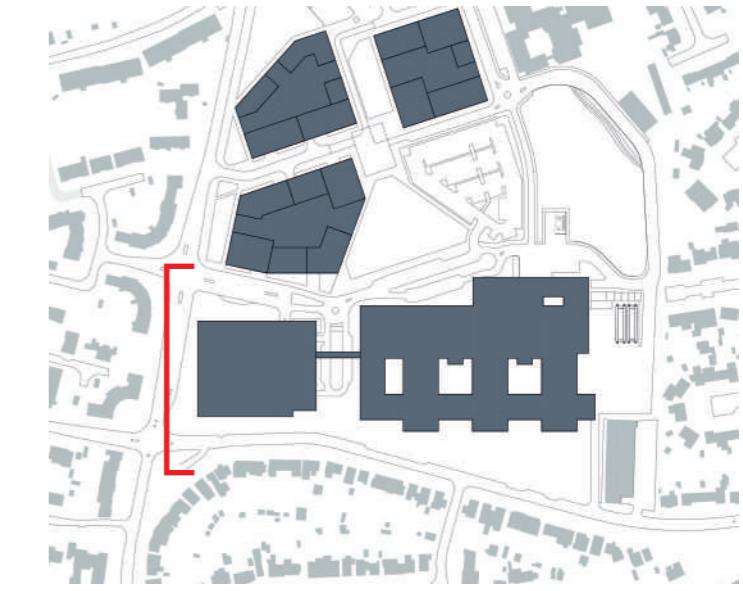
CGI - MSCP West Facade



West Elevation

5.9 Multi-storey Car Park Elevations

-  *Architectural Concrete*
-  *Brick*
-  *Metal Mesh*
-  *Terracotta Extrusions*



5 SCALE

CGI - MSCP North Facade



North Elevation

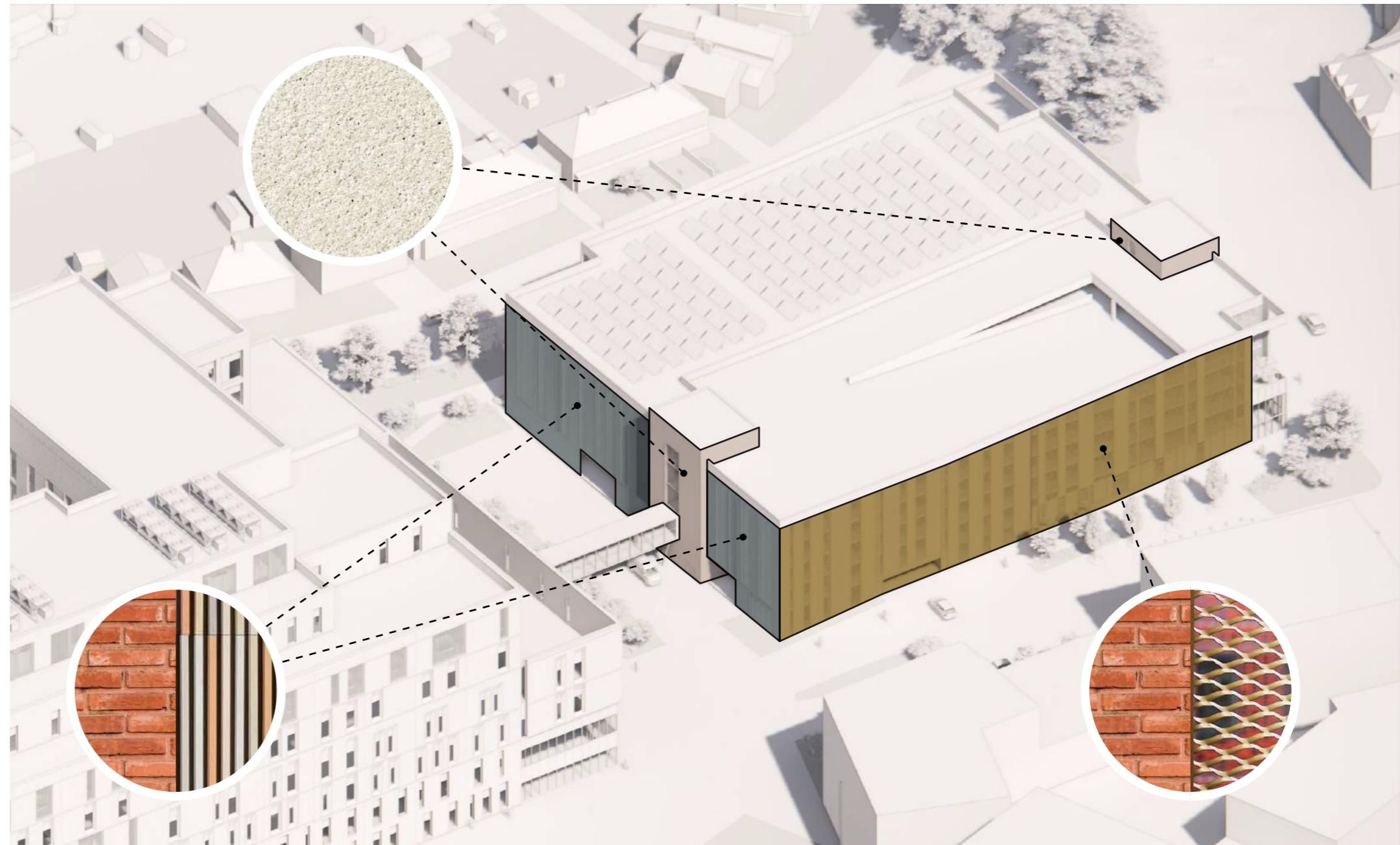
5.10 Multi-storey Car Park Appearance

Architectural Terracotta

The façades of the MSCP are articulated through the alternation of opaque and perforated vertical slots which produce a barcode like composition.

The opaque slots are made of red brick matching those used in the new hospital façades whereas the perforated slots present multicoloured terracotta extrusions and architectural metal mesh.

A fully glazed link bridge connects the MSCP to the ambulatory floor of the new hospital.



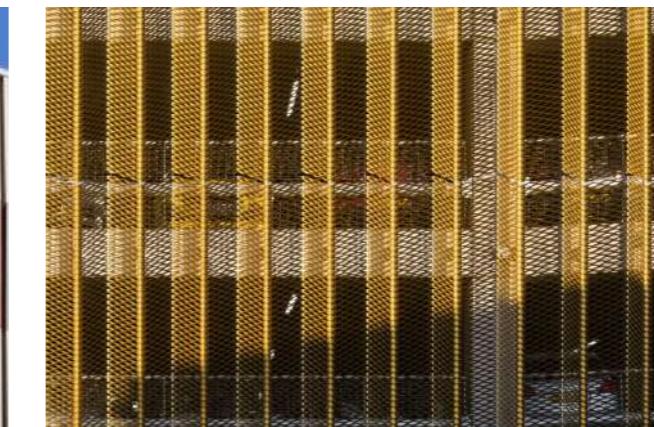
Lululemon Flagship Store / Studio One



Minto Centre / Kadawittfeldarchitektur



Grafton Street Car Park / Sheppard Robson

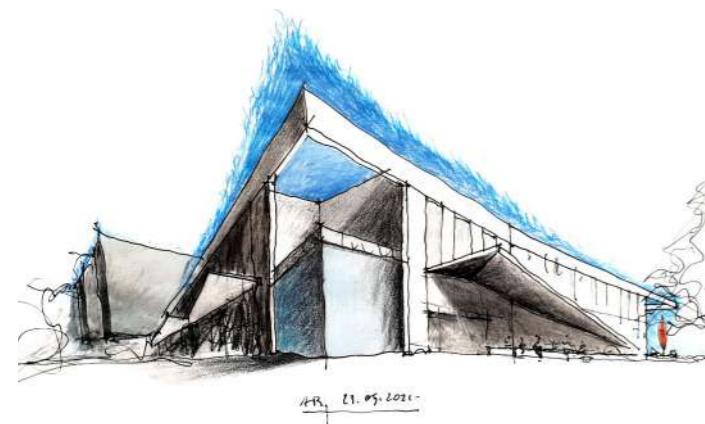
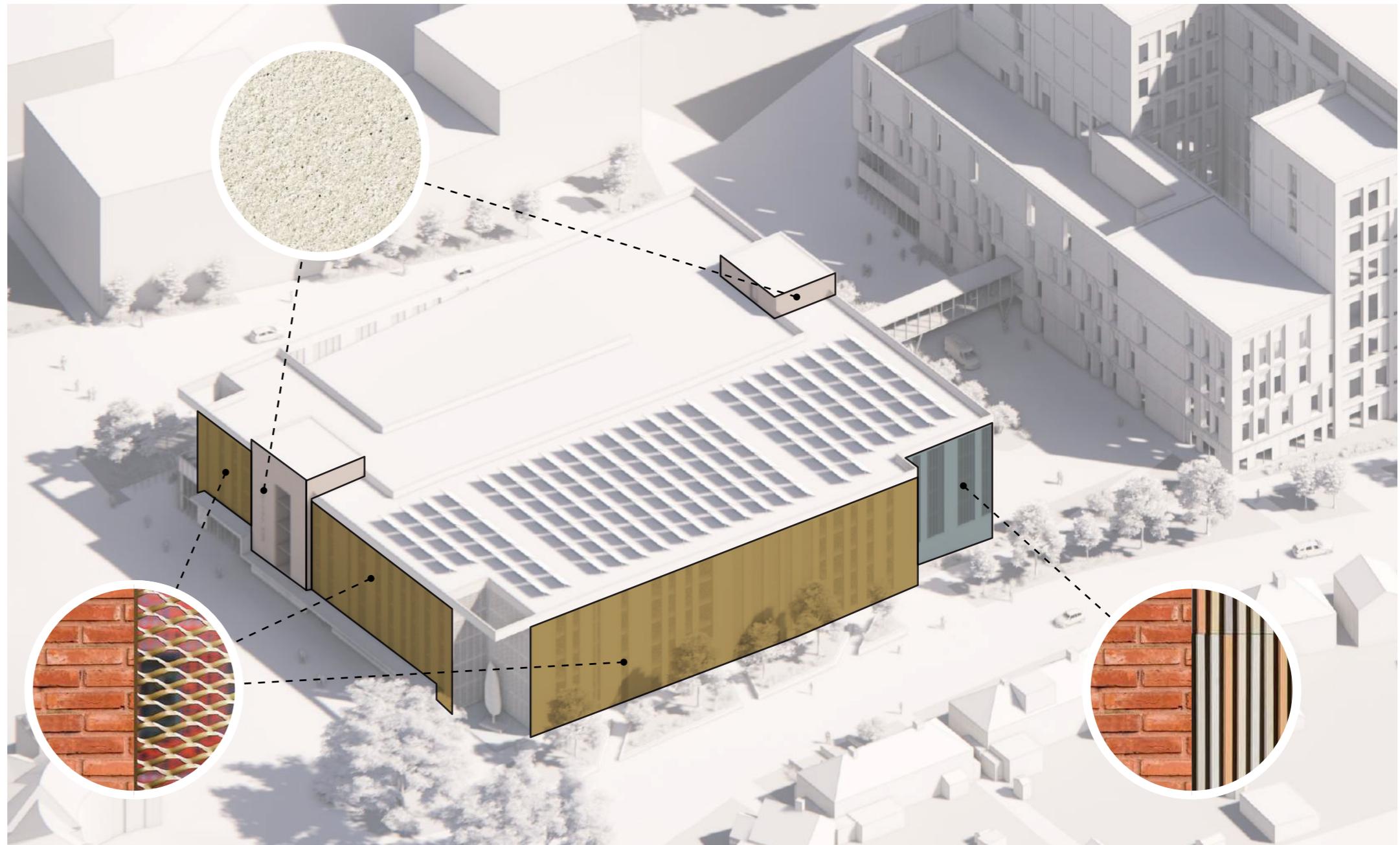


5.10 Multi-storey Car Park Appearance

Perforated Metal Cladding

In the north, east and west façades the openings present a perforated metal cladding which allow the car park to be naturally ventilated and also provide shade from the sun.

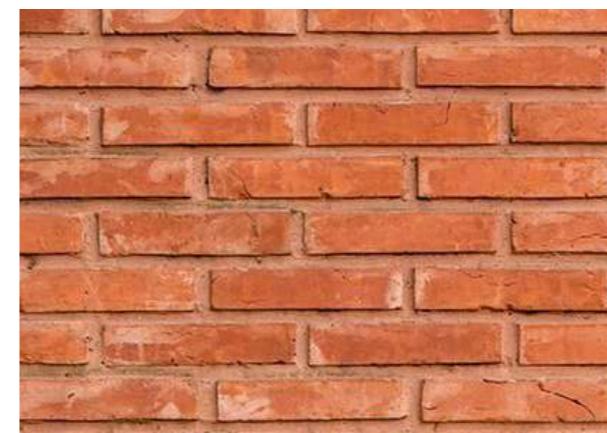
Metal Cladding is made from common metals like steel and aluminium. This means that the cladding can be made from recycled metal and/or can be recycled at the end of its lifespan.



Concept Sketch



Shtrikh Kod Building / Vitruvius & Sons Studio



16 Church Street / Keppie

5.11 Architectural Concrete Façades Precedents

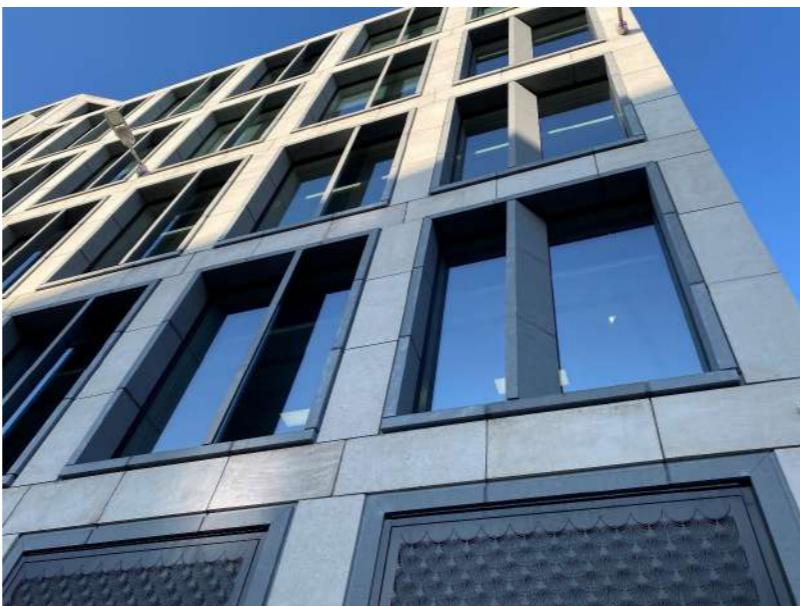
The proposed façades for the new Hillingdon Hospital have elements of architectural concrete finish, constructed from GRC and/or acid etched pre-cast concrete panels.

The following key principles should be adopted to avoid staining of GRC & PC surfaces:

- Provide sills with drips to throw water away from façade
- Avoid bull nose features where water runs over the surface before
- Treat the surface of porous materials with hydrophobic breathable impregnation sealers (cleanable)
- Use dark coloured materials as much as possible to reduce visibility of staining
- Provision of smooth surfaces allows water to run off and reduces soiling of surface
- Provision of secret drainage system to limit water flow over façade surface
- Use GRC reinforced with glass fibres that do not rust, rather than Ultra High Performance Fibre Reinforced concrete with metal fibres

Good examples

Project	Completion date	Projecting sills/ flashings	Smooth surfaces	Hydrophobic surface treatment	Dark finishes
30 Cannon Street	1977 (refurbished 2017)	✓	✓	✓	
45 Cannon street	2017	✓	✓	✓	
Cleland House, 32 John Islip Street, Westminster	2016		✓	✓	
60 London Wall	2020	✓			✓



45 Cannon Street



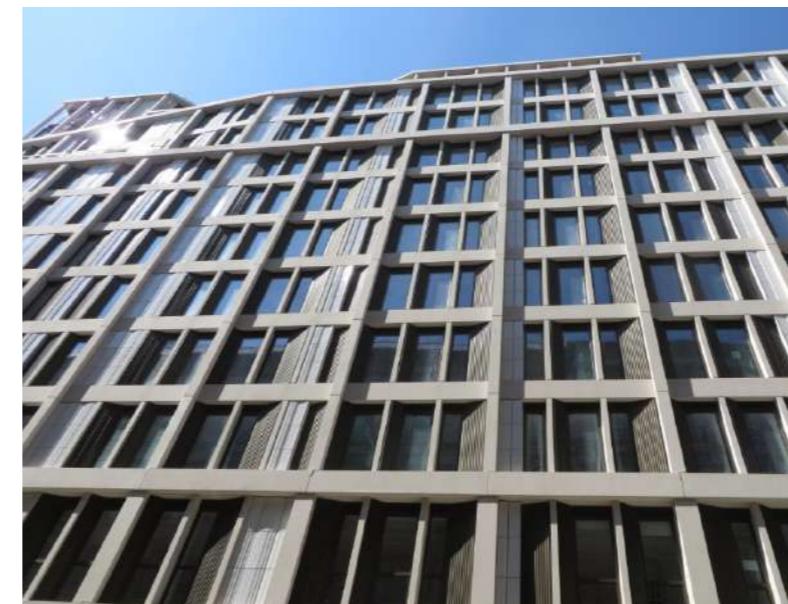
30 Cannon Street (detail)



30 Cannon Street



Cleland House (detail)



Cleland House



60 London Wall

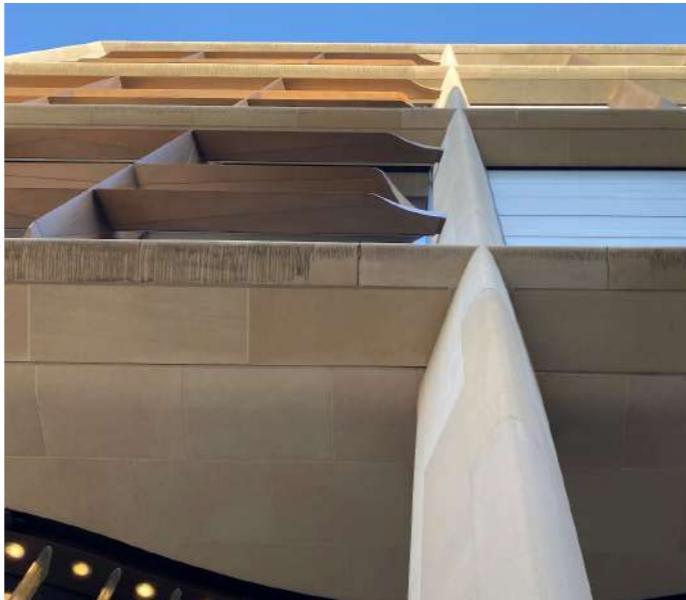
5.11 Architectural Concrete Façades Precedents

Some evidence of staining

Project	Completion date	Projecting sills/ flashings	Smooth surfaces	Hydrophobic surface treatment	Dark finishes
Bloomberg HQ, 3 Queen Victoria Street	2017	✗	✓		
Burntwood School, Wandsworth	2015	✗	✗	✗	
Greenwich University, School of architecture	2015	✗		✗	
52 London Wall		✗		✗	
10 paternoster Square		✗		✗	



Bloomberg HQ (detail)



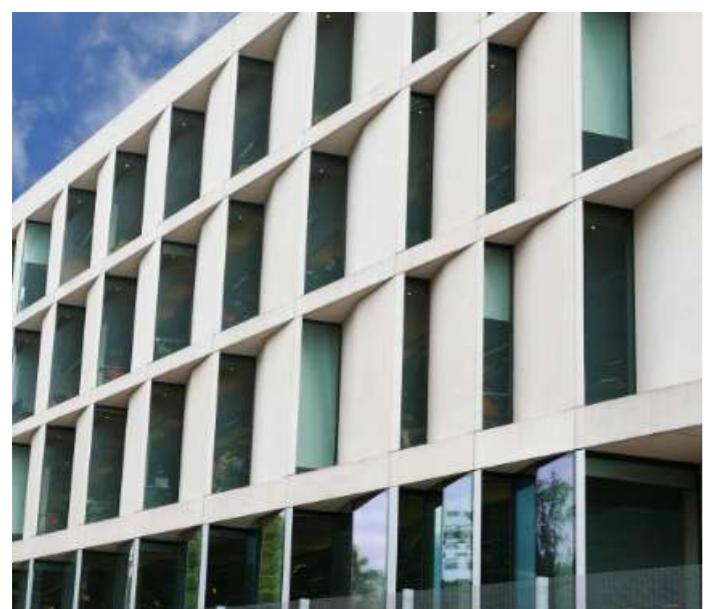
Bloomberg HQ



Burntwood School



Burntwood School (detail)



Greenwich University



Greenwich University (detail)



52 London Wall



10 Paternoster Square

5.12 Illustrative Views



View from the central park looking towards the Emergency Entrance

5.12 Illustrative Views



View from Pield Heath Road towards the Main Hospital Entrance

5.12 Illustrative Views



View from drop-off zone looking towards Royal Lane

5.12 Illustrative Views



View from Royal Lane between Hospital and Car Park

5.12 Illustrative Views



View from Royal Lane looking South

5.12 Illustrative Views



View from Royal Lane looking North