

4.4 PUBLIC REALM



Fig. 4.4.5.12 Illustrative view of the Publicly Accessible Open Space from ground floor



Fig. 4.4.5.13 Illustrative view of the Publicly Accessible Open Space from the second floor



Fig. 4.4.5.14 Illustrative detail view of the Publicly Accessible Open Space from ground floor

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Fig. 4.4.5.15 Illustrative view of the Publicly Accessible Open Space from ground floor - community event scenario



Fig. 4.4.5.16 Illustrative view of the Restaurant

4.4 PUBLIC REALM

4.4.6 PUBLIC REALM BENEFITS

The proposed “external” and “internal” public realm implemented by the scheme sums up to a total of 19,130 sqft.

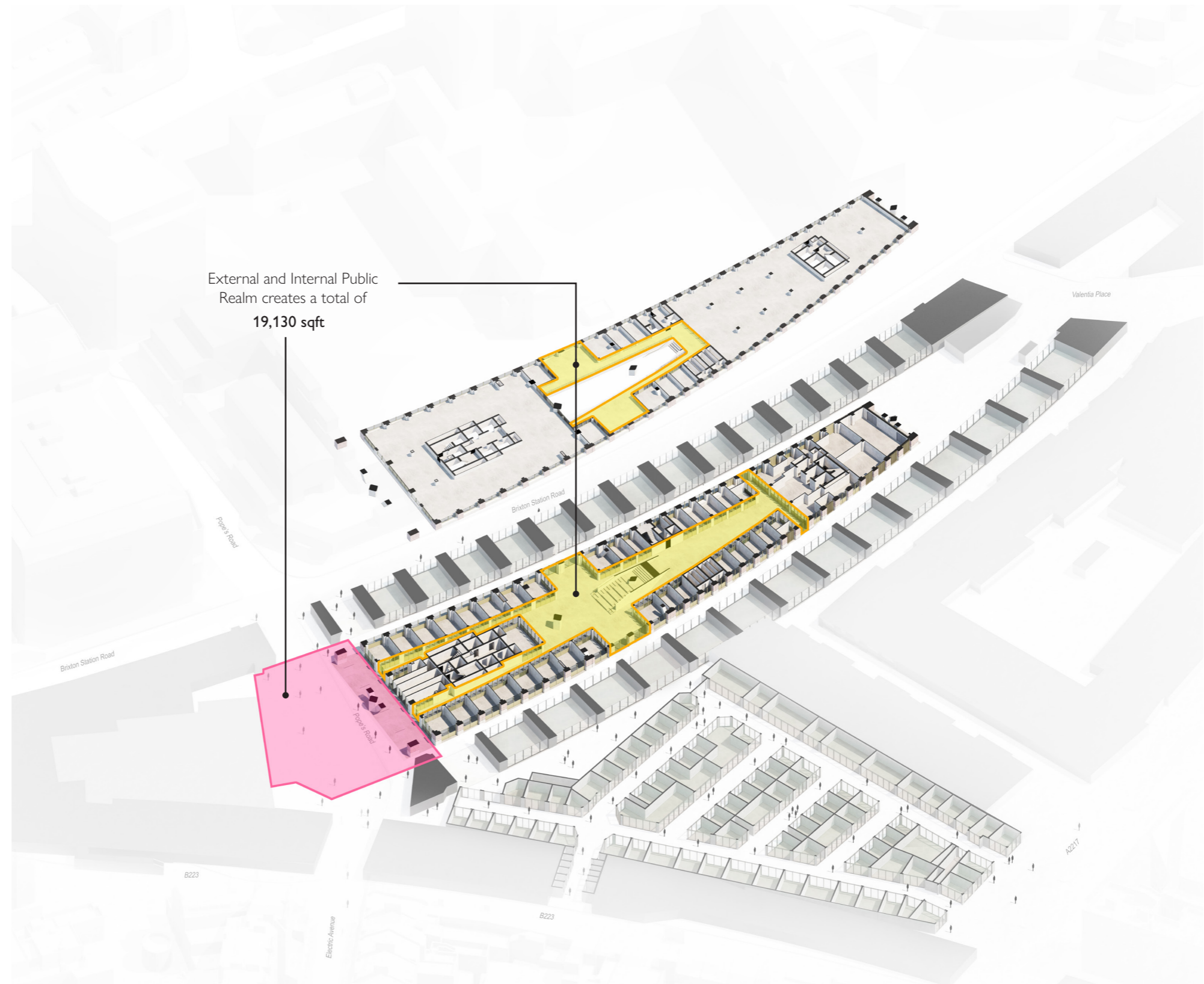


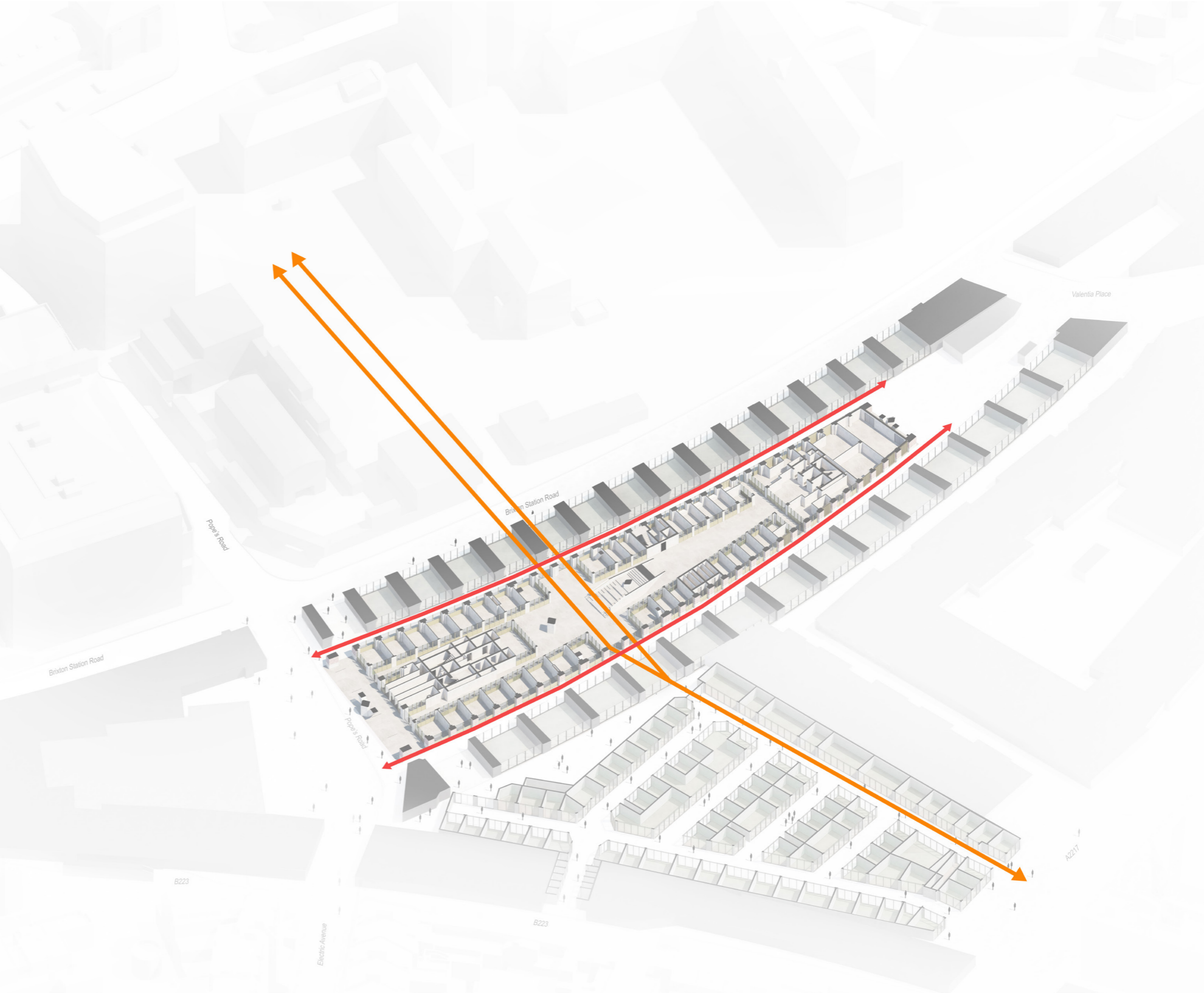
Fig. 4.4.6 Ground floor public realm components axonometric diagram

4.4.7 POTENTIAL FUTURE CONNECTIONS

The current layout of the ground floor of the scheme facilitates two major potential connections that might come forward in the future.

One is represented by the north-south connection from the Brixton Village through the publicly accessible open space into the Pop Brixton site.

The second is the public accessibility of the side streets with the potential implementation of the existing arches.



- Key
- ← North-South Potential connectivity
 - ← East-West Potential connectivity

Fig. 4.4.7 Ground floor potential future connectivity axonometric diagram

4.5 FAÇADE LANGUAGE

4.5.1 CONTEXTUAL CONSIDERATIONS

Our research into Brixton's built context informed our understanding of some of the most prevalent architectural features found in neighbouring buildings.

As such, our scheme presents a reinterpretation of many of these features, with their profound and creative re-imagining constituting the starting point of our design approach.

The tripartite organisation of the façades, the horizontal lintels, arched and triangular forms of the window heads, and the rich detailing were some of the influential elements considered throughout the design evolution of the scheme.

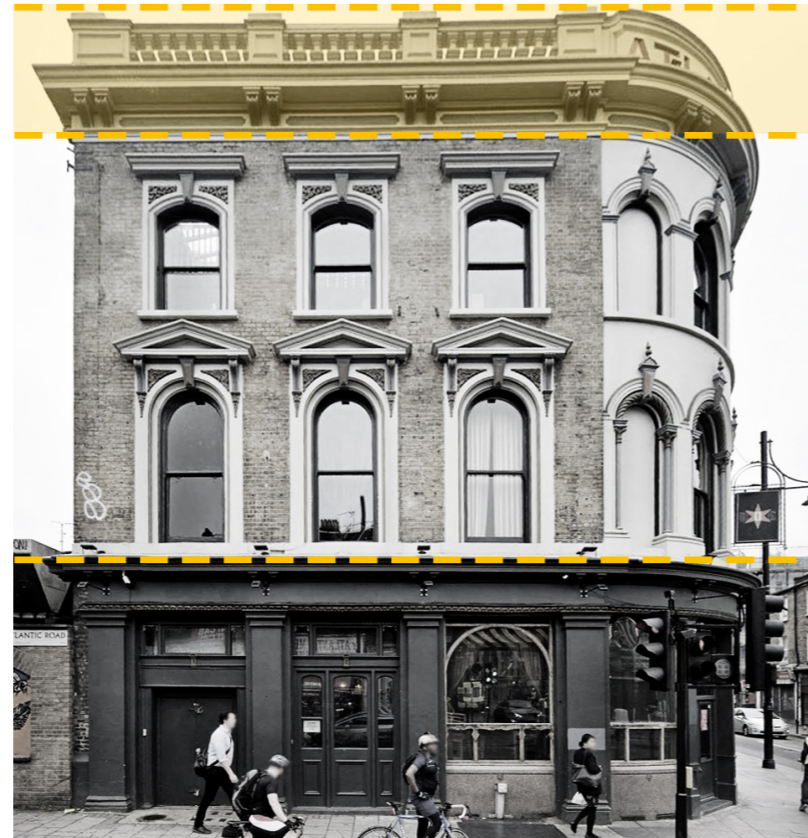


Fig. 4.5.1.1 Building façade on Atlantic Road

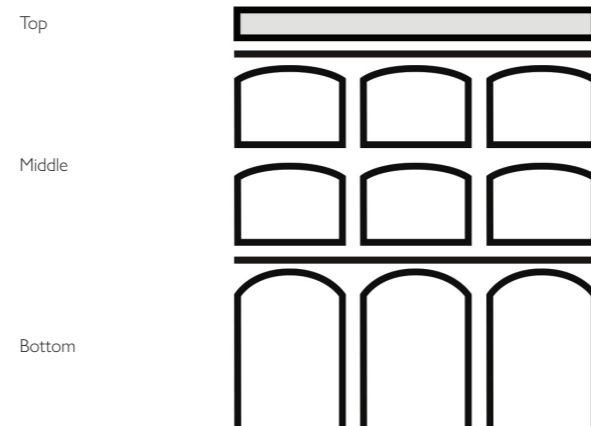


Fig. 4.5.1.2 Building façade detail on Electric Avenue

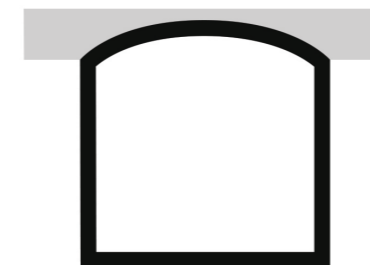


Fig. 4.5.1.3 Building façade detail on Acre Lane

Contextual Reference
Façade Tripartite Structure



Contextual Reference
Arch Form & Horizontal Lintel



Contextual Reference
Triangular Form & Linear Elements



Fig. 4.5.1 Building façade on Brixton Station Road

4.5.2 SITE CONSIDERATIONS

In addition to the various contextual references that influenced the design of our proposal, there were other key considerations specifically related to our site that have been taken into account during the project's design process.

Firstly, the orientation of the site, which is almost perfectly orientated on the north/south and east/west axis, provided an opportunity to embrace natural sustainable strategies very early on in the design process.

Every façades can be treated in a different way in order to perform better: the south has a considerable depth to deal with direct sunlight, the north is flat to maximize solar gain and the east-west deep horizontal elements that deal with low sun rays.

Secondly, the shape of the site creates two distinctive types of façades: the north/south frontage, which is long and curved, and the east/west frontage, which is short and linear.

This differentiation offered the opportunity for treating the two façades differently, through the creation of a modular and horizontal façade that addressed the curve on the north/south, and a linear and vertical one on the east/west.

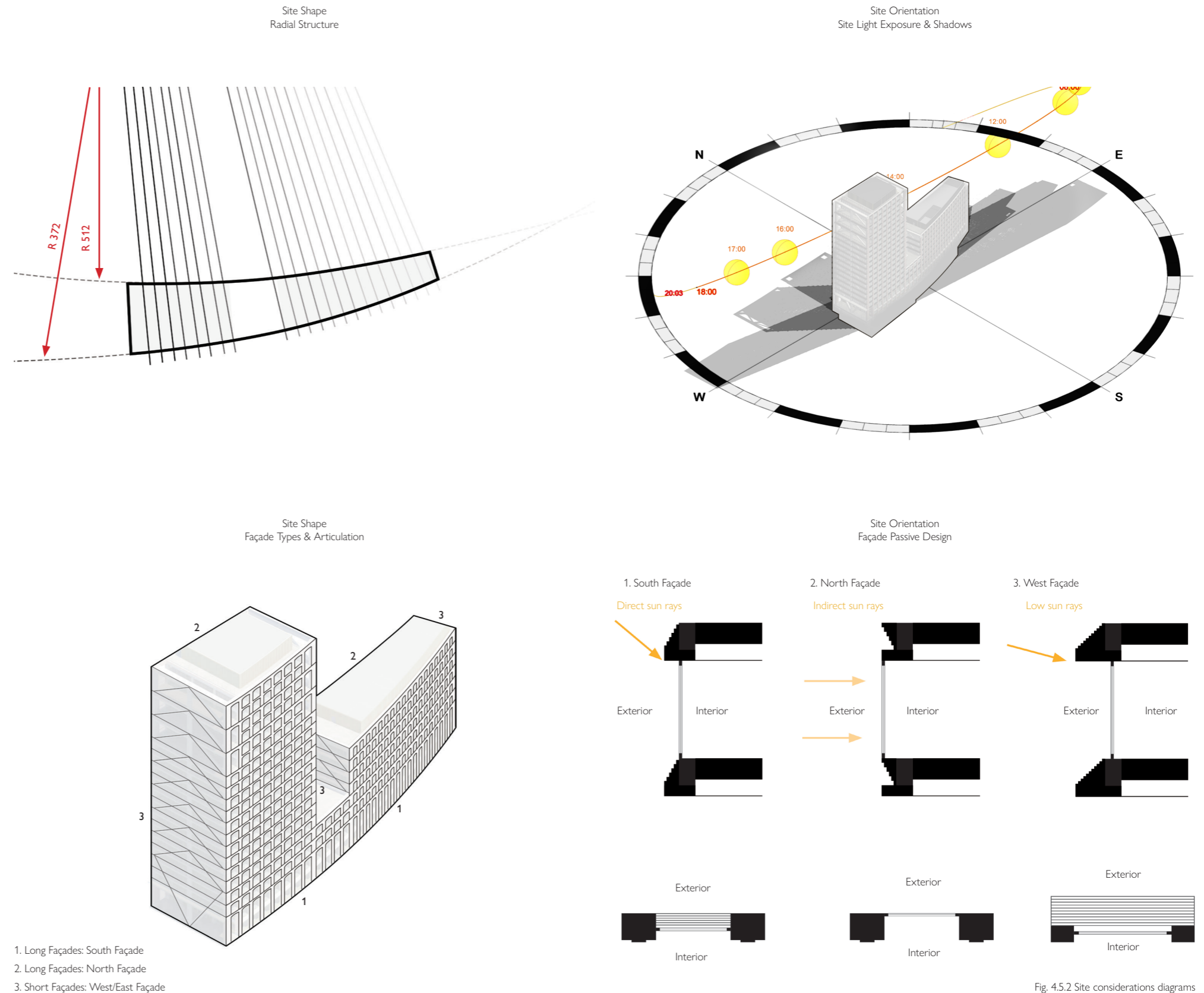


Fig. 4.5.2 Site considerations diagrams