



The ventilation strategy

1 Air is introduced at pressure into the raised access floor voids. A simple system of hot and cold water supply pipes clipped to the underside of the raised access floor either pre-cool or pre-warm the air prior to its introduction through floor-mounted grills.

2 Through a natural stack effect, warm air flows from the different spaces out into the three-storey atrium and rises into the roof lantern.

3 A wind trough between the lantern and plant

room at roof level assists this process – prevailing winds create a negative pressure in the void that helps draw stale air out of the building.

4 Air is exhausted directly out in summer, while in winter heat is recovered to pre-warm the incoming air.

5 Manually openable ventilation panels in the south-facing study bays allow users to control their immediate environment.

6 Electronically controllable dampers – in the edge of the floor plates behind the timber boarding of the south elevation – open in summer to provide secure night-time cooling and additional ventilation.

7 Clerestory windows were introduced at the rear of the narrow, single-storey seminar rooms, improving cross ventilation and natural lighting.

8 Rainwater collection and green roofs assist in storm water attenuation.