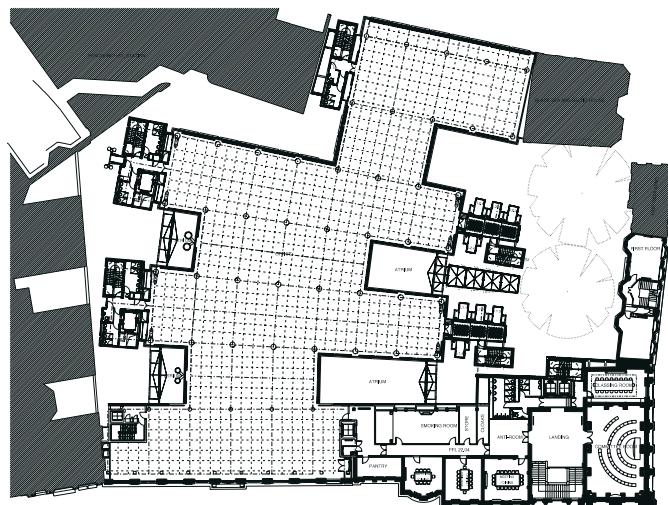
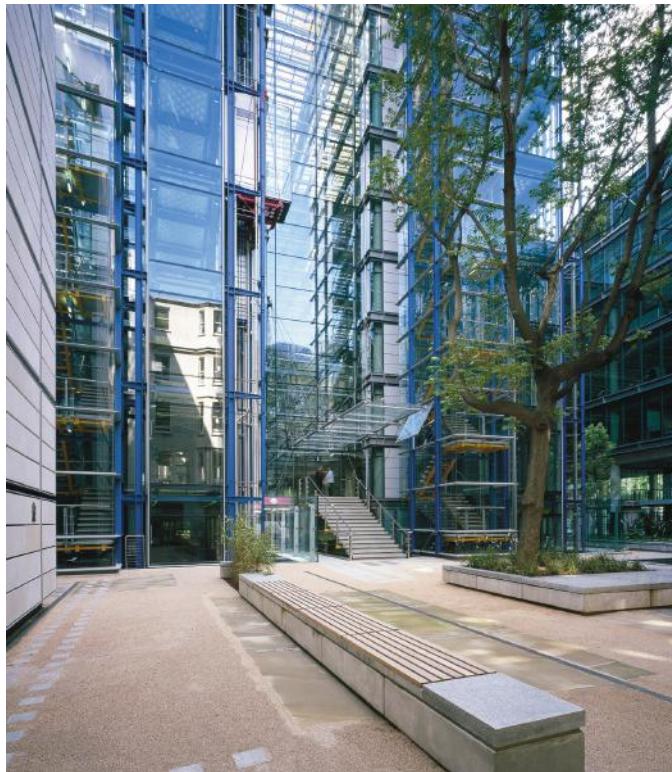




Lloyd's Register

London



The brief for Lloyd's Register's London headquarters represented a major design challenge – of building new office space on a tight urban site, in an architecturally sensitive conservation area.

The site is defined by existing buildings on two sides – including the Grade II listed 71 Fenchurch Street constructed for Lloyd's Register in 1901 and now extensively restored and incorporated into the new headquarters. The building steps up from six to 14 storeys of office space with two basements, covering a total of 24,000 square metres. To respond to the shape of the site the new building is structured around tapered floor-plates, creating a fan-shaped grid around two atria spaces. These atria, and internal and external courtyards, allow daylight to penetrate to the heart of the building.

Clarity of architectural language is the key to this development, where the function of all constituent elements

Place
London, UK

Structural Engineer
Anthony Hunt Associates

Date
1993 - 2000

Services Engineer
Ove Arup & Partners

Client
Lloyd's Register

Landscape Architect
Edward Hutchison

Cost
£70 million

Planning Consultant
Montagu Evans

Area
34,000m²

Awards

2002
World Architecture Award for Best Commercial Building in the World

Civic Trust Award

RIBA Award

Stirling Prize Shortlist

2001
Aluminium Imagination Awards – Commendation

2000
Concrete Society Certificate of Excellence 'Building Category'

There cannot be a more beautifully accomplished medium-rise office building in London

Jay Merrick, The Independent, 19 May 2004

is celebrated, revealing the secrets of their manufacture and operation. Service cores are expressed as towers – two primary circulation cores face the churchyard, while secondary cores to the rear house toilets, goods lifts, staircases, and the main services risers. Highly transparent glazing offers instant legibility – people using the fully glazed wall-climber lifts and stairs animate the building's exterior. The glazed façade forms part of an integrated cooling and heating system, which enables the building to achieve a 33% reduction in carbon dioxide emissions compared with conventional air conditioning.