



Exterior view of the building



Interior view of studio



Interior view of living room



Interior view of bedroom



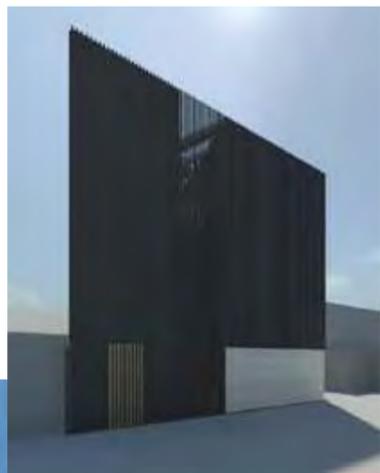
Interior view of stairs

### 40 WAREHOME

LOCATION CANNING TOWN, LONDON, UK  
CLIENT PRIVATE CLIENT  
YEAR 2013 (ONGOING)



This project is meant to a new iconic building in Canning Town area, contributing to the regeneration of the place with a refreshing residential concept. Flexibility is the main principle on which the design is based. The building is made up of seven floors and two basements distributed in half storeys which rise it up approximately to the same high of a standard three storey house. The idea is that every single room can be turn into a different space within the dwelling depeding on the owner neccesities.



Entrance to the building



South East view

St Stephen's Centre is intended to be a multi-porpouse building that serves to the community. It houses several different elements such as a church, a nursery with an outdoor playground, a café and meeting rooms. The conexion between the different parts of the building are fluent and smooth but they can be shut down and split the building up if needed attending to the events going on in it. Transitions from solid textures to transparent elements on the facade reveal to the exterior the different uses along the building.

### ST STEPHEN'S CENTRE

LOCATION SOUTHEND-ON-SEA, UK  
CLIENT SANCTUARY HOUSING ASSOCIATION  
YEAR 2013 (ONGOING)



Exterior view of the building



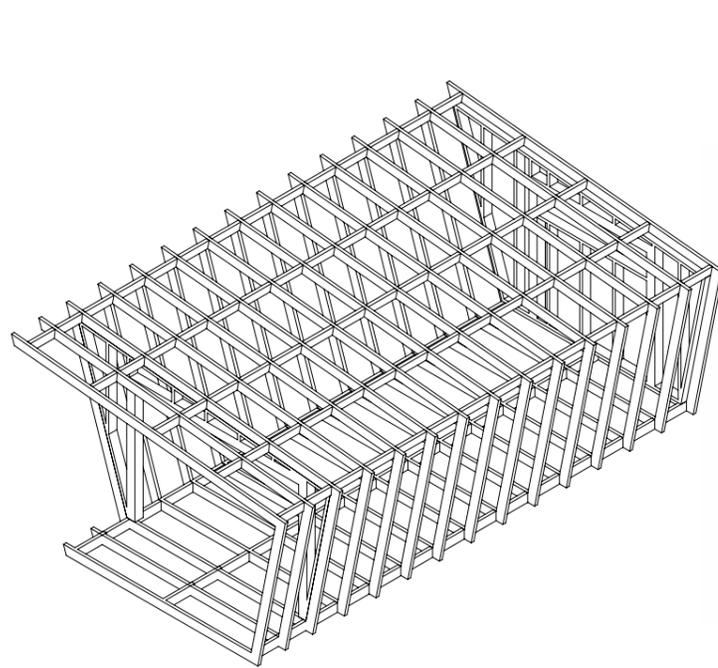
Exterior view of the building (sunset)



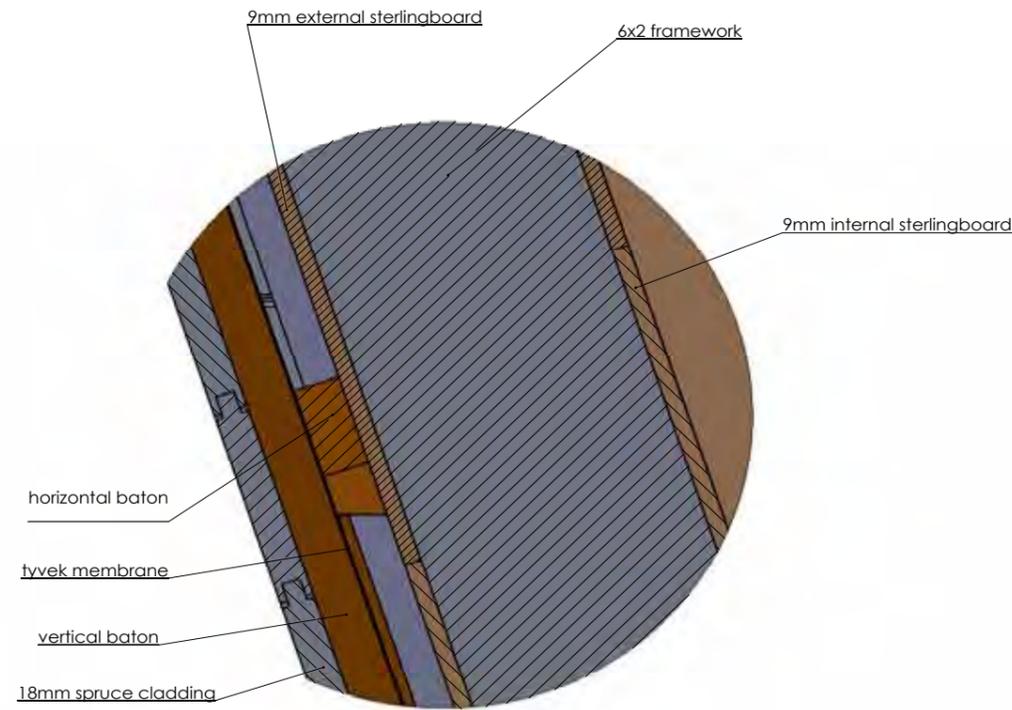
Entrance to the centre



Entrance to the centre (sunset)



Timber Framework



Detail of the external wall. Facade information



Entrance to the Eco Hut

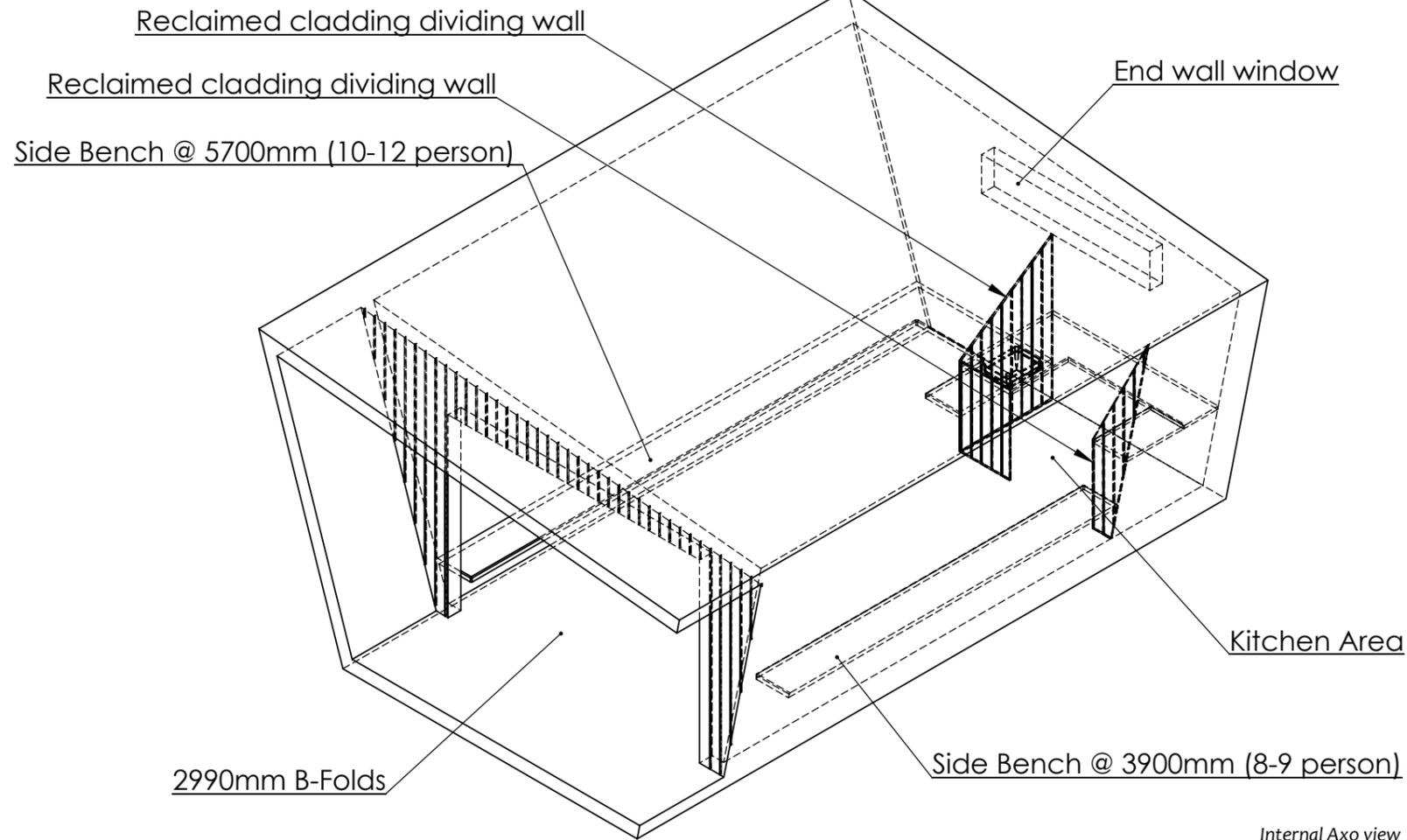
**ECO HUT**

LOCATION SOUTHEND-ON-SEA, UK  
 CLIENT SOUTHEND-ON-SEA BOROUGH COUNCIL  
 YEAR 2012



The EcoHut is a flexible building that can be used as a classroom, as a fully installed showcase for innovative retrofit technologies and also a community hub to provide residents with a comfortable meeting facility.

The building has been constructed in such a way that it touches the ground lightly, and can be easily relocated afterwards. It has also been installed with a range of innovative low carbon technologies such as thermodynamics heating system, solar PV panels and LED lighting.



Internal Axo view



Interior view of the Eco Hut



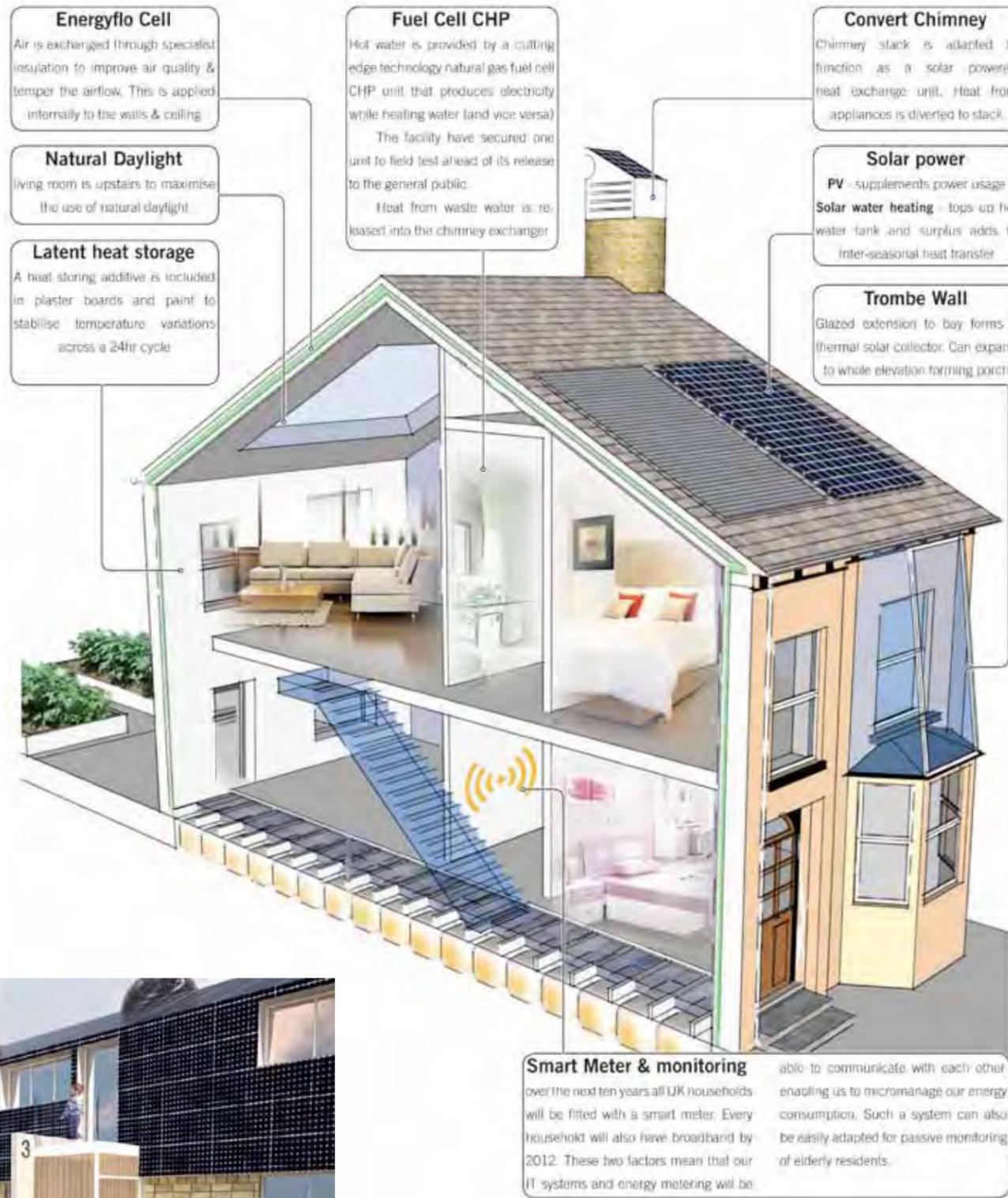
The project includes the design of the kitchen furniture

## RETROFIT FOR THE FUTURE

LOCATION SOLIHULL, UK  
CLIENT TECHNOLOGY STRATEGY BOARD  
YEAR 2012



“Retrofit for the future” was an initiative launched by The Technology Strategy Board to Retrofit UK social housing stock in order to meet future targets in reduction of CO2 emissions and energy use. As a first step, a construction survey was carried out in 18 houses in Solihull. The aim of the proposal was to reduce Carbon emissions on three different levels: reduction of energy demand, provision of alternative renewable power supplies and to incentivise residents to reduce energy use through gradual lifestyle.



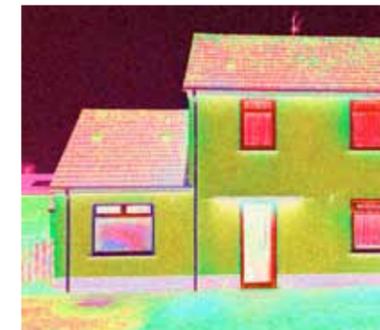
Some of the proposals for a typical house



View of the proposal for a refurbished house



House to retrofit



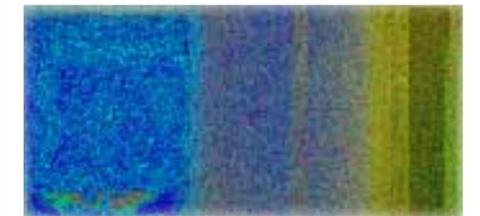
Heat loss before the retrofit



Heat loss after the retrofit

## REALLY SMART HOUSE

LOCATION NORFOLK, UK  
CLIENT SAFFRON HOUSING TRUST  
YEAR 2012



The project consists on the retrofit of 65 “Hard to Treat” homes in south Norfolk. The homes are an eclectic mix of construction methods, with inefficient heating systems. The design solutions will improve the energy performance of the houses by 80%. It includes the placement of Solar Thermal and Photovoltaic Solar panels and the refurbishment of the facade system, providing better insulation when required. A thermography test showing the heat loss is carried out before and after the retrofit.



View of the proposal for a refurbished terrace

### COPPICE GARDENS

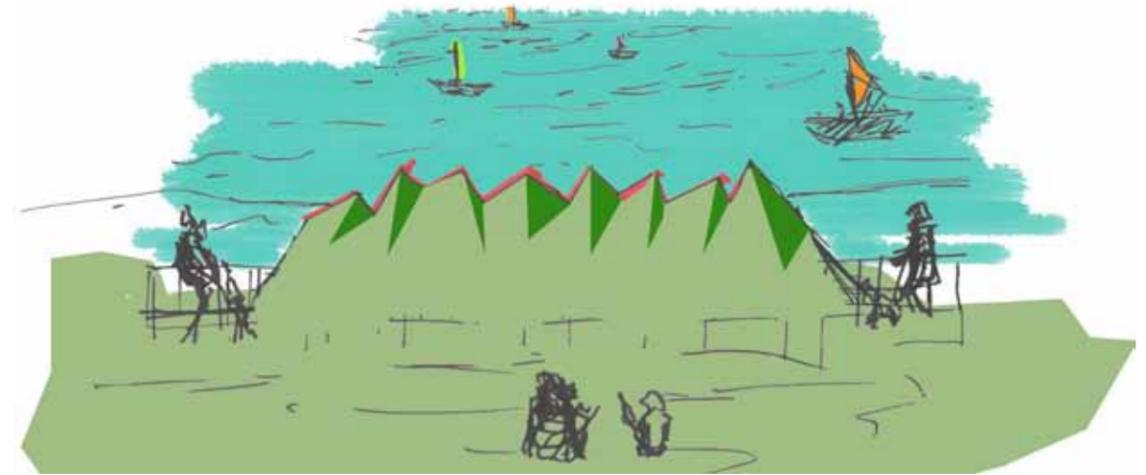
LOCATION BISHOPS WALTHAM, UK  
 CLIENT McCARTHY & STONE  
 YEAR 2013



Coppice Gardens provide a living environment tailored to the lifestyles of the baby-boom generation. The project brings together the flexibility needed for an active yet changing life, and the stability offered by familiar life and spatial patterns. The residential project is developed around a new village green and also incorporates a community centre with a cafe and working spaces. The design of the dwellings is based on three concepts: Flexibility, Light and Accessibility.

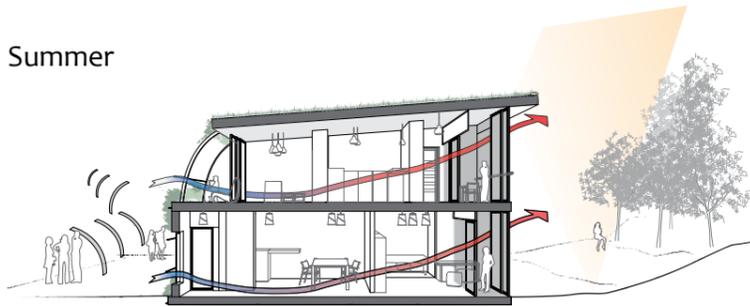


Site plan

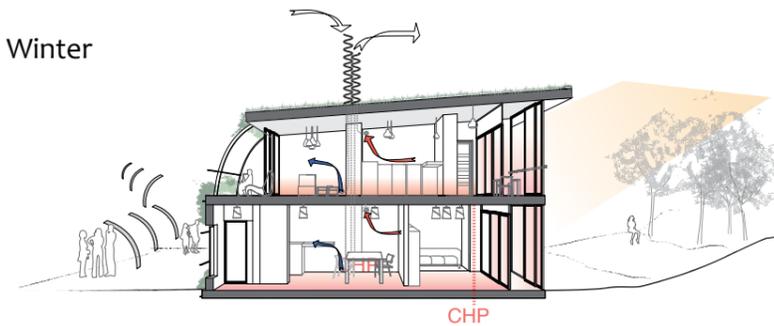


Sketch of the proposal

Summer



Winter



- Biowall & Green Roof – Thermal and acoustic barrier
- Cross Ventilation – Biowall and roof shape encourage cross ventilation
- Brick Wall – Thermal mass enhancement
- Shading – Overhang and positioning with respect to deciduous trees
- Winter Garden – Encourages ventilation

- Biowall & Green Roof - Thermal and acoustic barrier
- Passive Ventilation with Heat Recovery
- Brick Wall – Thermal mass enhancement
- Heating - Communal CHP and floor heating
- Winter Garden functions as a thermal buffer



Rear elevations



View of the proposal from the upper platform



Front view of the proposal



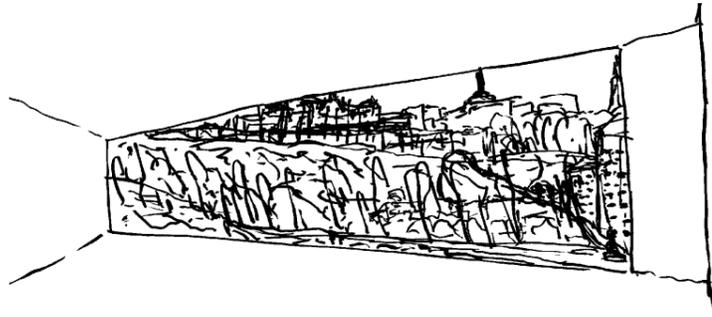
Exterior view of the proposal

### SHOEBURYNESS BEACH HUTS

LOCATION SHOEBURYNESS, UK  
 CLIENT SHOEBURYNESS BOROUGH COUNCIL  
 YEAR 2012

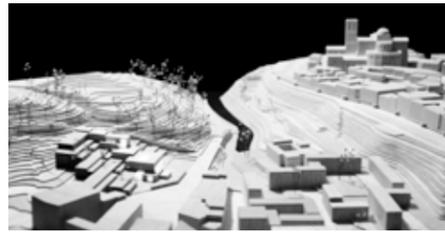


The design for Shoeburyness Beach Huts was based on a reborn concept of the beach hut, where the hut can be used as a small dwelling itself but also can be part of a bigger urban development where green terraces and pedestrian paths can be placed all over them. The original platforms levels remain the same so that one serves as a viewing point to enjoy the sea sights and a pedestrian walkway and the other one hosts the access to the beach huts. Sharpen and apparently random shapes define the huts facades and pitched roofs offer enjoyable volumes for kids to play on.



## SCHOOL OF ART & HIGHSCHOOL

LOCATION SEGOVIA, SPAIN  
CLIENT SORIA CITY COUNCIL  
YEAR 2011



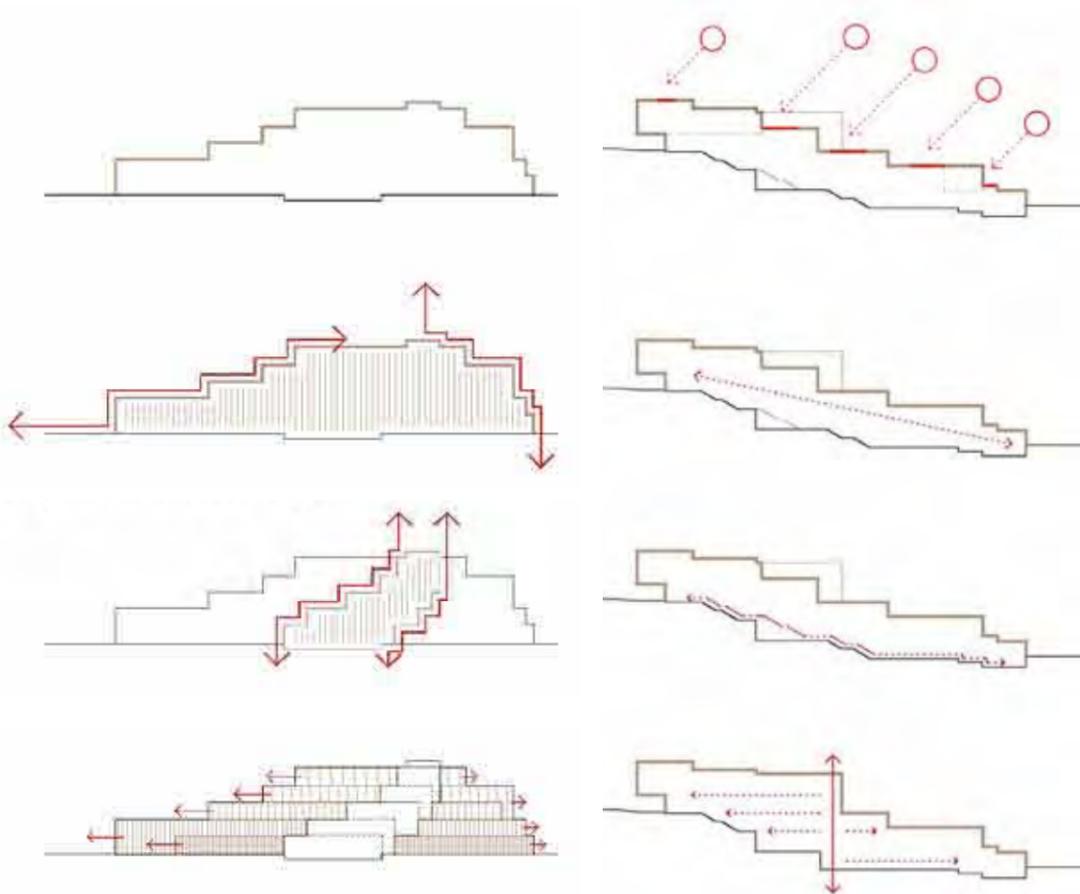
The School of Art is settled at the foot of a hill and this circumstance defines the staggered development of the building along the hill. The fenestration of the main facade presents plenty of openings facing the city in front and let the light comes in. It includes a school of art, a highschool, an event room, exposition areas and a cafe among other spaces. A diagonal axis splits the building up in two parts and it hosts all the public spaces; this significant element connects the building all the way up.



Overall view of the School of Art & Highschool



Main elevation



Main elevation evolution

Circulation and light wells analysis



Ground floor plan

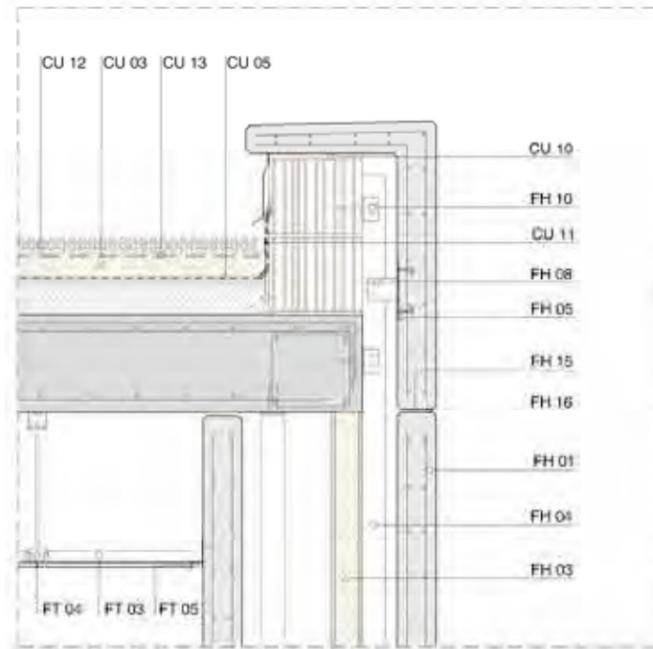


Interior view of the event room

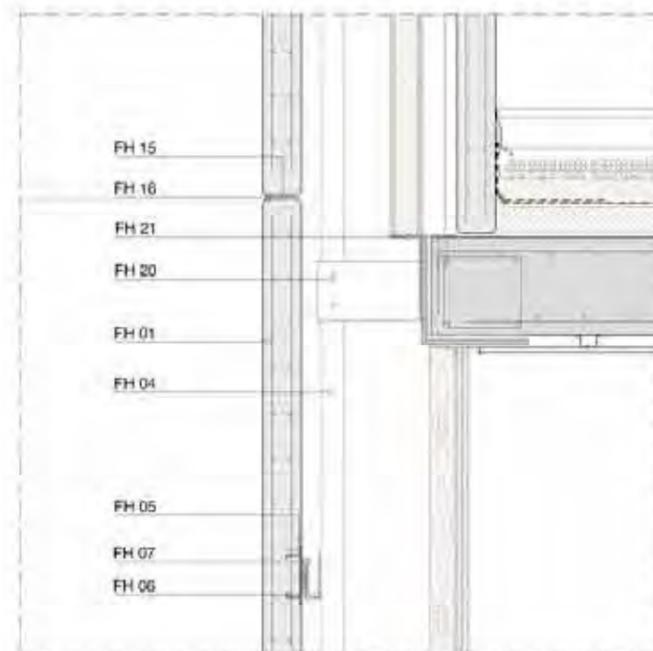


Materials on the facade

The project includes the complete development of each one of the parts of the building after a long study of the construction systems. The building is mainly made up of two elements. The first one is a diagonal axis of volumes whose defining material is a puzzle of prefab concrete panels. The interior presents the same type of panels and curtain wall on the openings. The second element is the teaching area at both sides of the main axis. These parts presents zinc cladding and creates a material transition between the private and the public spaces. The contraposition of light and heavy materials in the facade generates a strong tension that helps to differentiate from the outside the different parts of the building.



Upper section detail of the outstanding piece shown in perspective



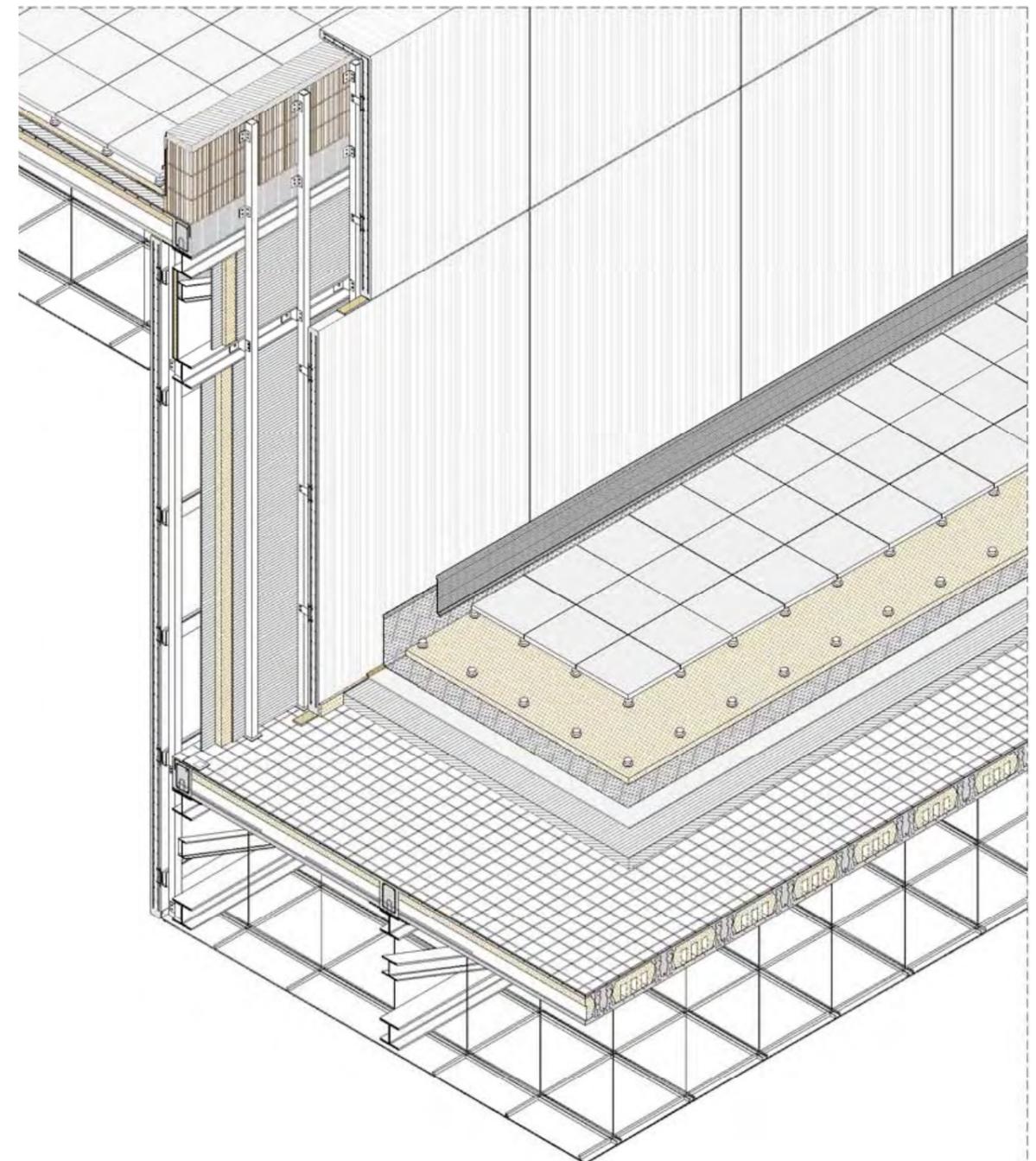
Intermediate section detail of the outstanding piece



Lower section detail of the outstanding piece



External view of the building



Detailed perspective of the construction for the facade



Interior view of the diagonal axis



Interior view of the classrooms corridor



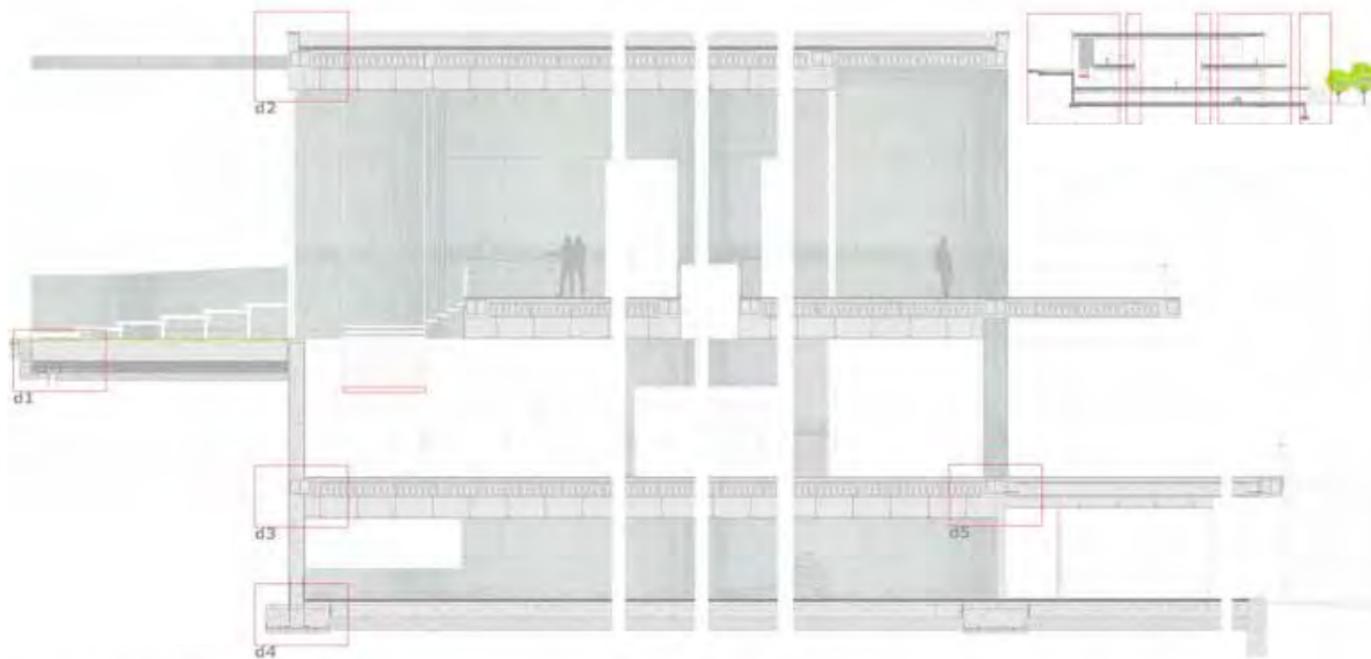
Interior view of the main hall

**PERFORMANCE  
OPERA HOUSE**

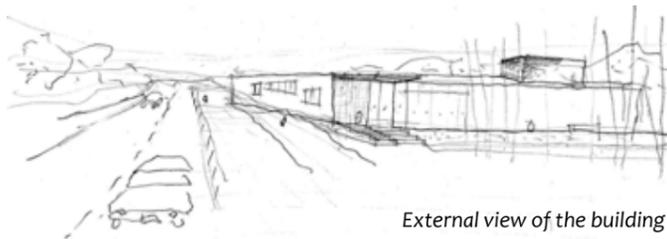
LOCATION VALLADOLID, SPAIN  
CLIENT UNIVERSIDAD DE VALLADOLID  
YEAR 2007



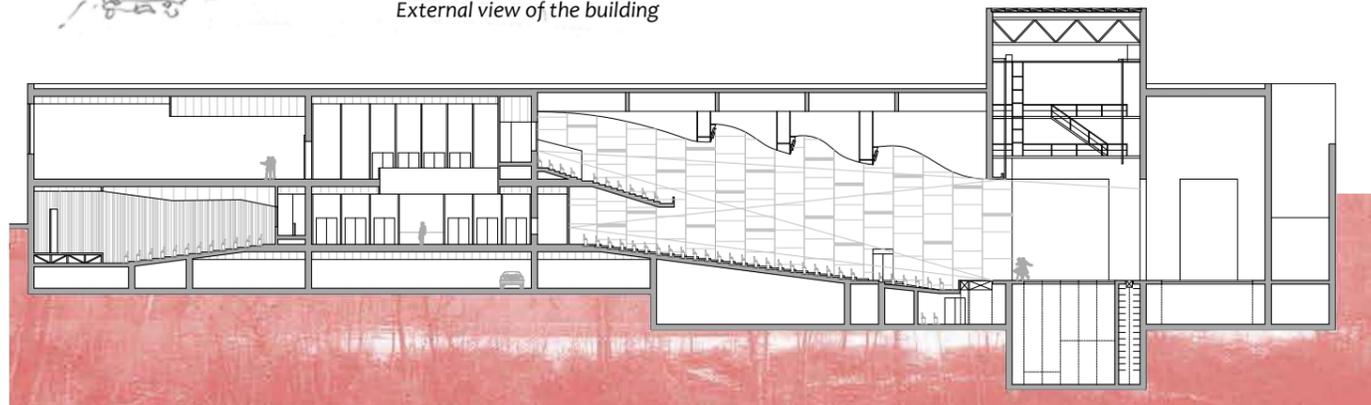
The design of the Opera House was based on two concepts: a nice and smooth relation with the river in front and a great connection of all the parts within the building. In the first place the project needed to host two different auditoriums, the main opera room and a smaller one, so that the connection space between both of them had to be clear and direct. Besides the location of the plot in the riverside led us to set big openings in order to create a visual line between the interior with the river.



Detailed cross section



External view of the building



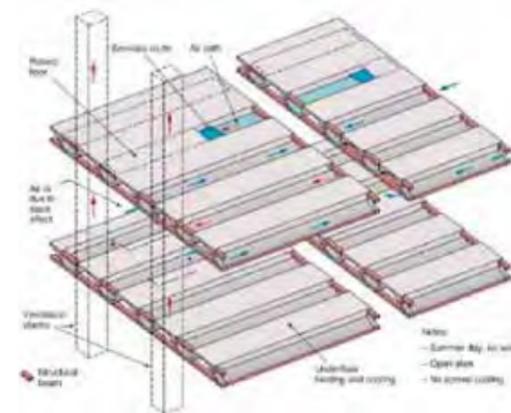
Cross section

**GREEN LINE  
RESEARCH CENTRE**

LOCATION GDANSK, POLAND  
CLIENT GDANSK UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY  
YEAR 2010



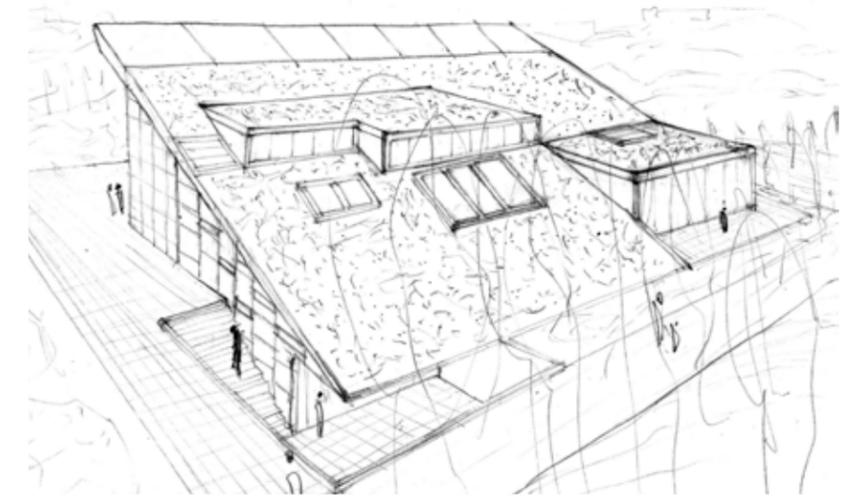
The project chases the continuity between the hill and the pitched green roof. Working rather like a greenhouse, the summer sun shines into the glass-fronted shafts, warming the air inside and keeps the temperature thanks to the green roof. This warmed air naturally rises out of the natural patios from inside the building to be drawn through to replace it.



Slab air circulation sketch



Cross section



External view of the inclined green roof



Cross section through the patio



Interior view of the main hall

## FROM TOP TO THE RIVERSIDE

LOCATION SIMANCAS, SPAIN  
CLIENT UNIVERSITY OF VALLADOLID  
YEAR 2007



The project's goal was to design a connection element between the viewing point up in the hill and the riverside of a small village located close to Valladolid. The idea arises from the necessity of getting down from top of the cliff to the river and making it accessible to everybody, reason that led us to an scalator solution.



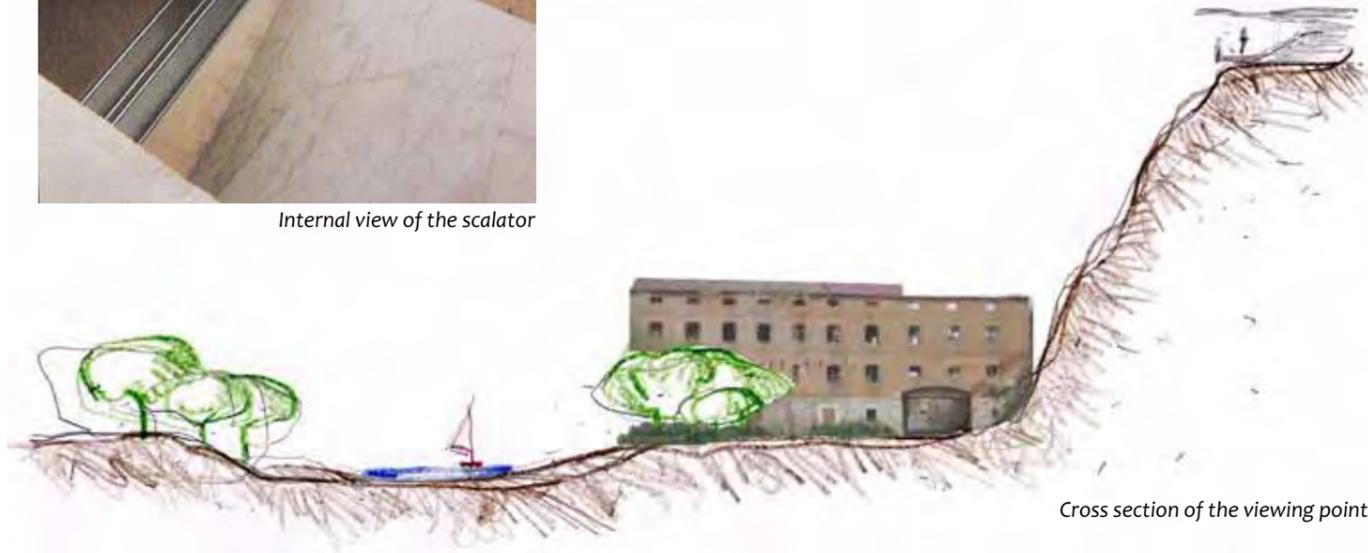
Internal view of the scalator



Overall view



External view of the proposal



Cross section of the viewing point

## DANUBE RIVERSIDE DEVELOPMENT

LOCATION BUDAPEST, HUNGARY  
CLIENT BUDAPEST UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY  
YEAR 2008



The aim of the project was to improve the routine walks of the citizens on the riverside (and therefore life) becoming it into a pleasant daily activity. To achieve this we try to enhance the riverside environment developing some factors:

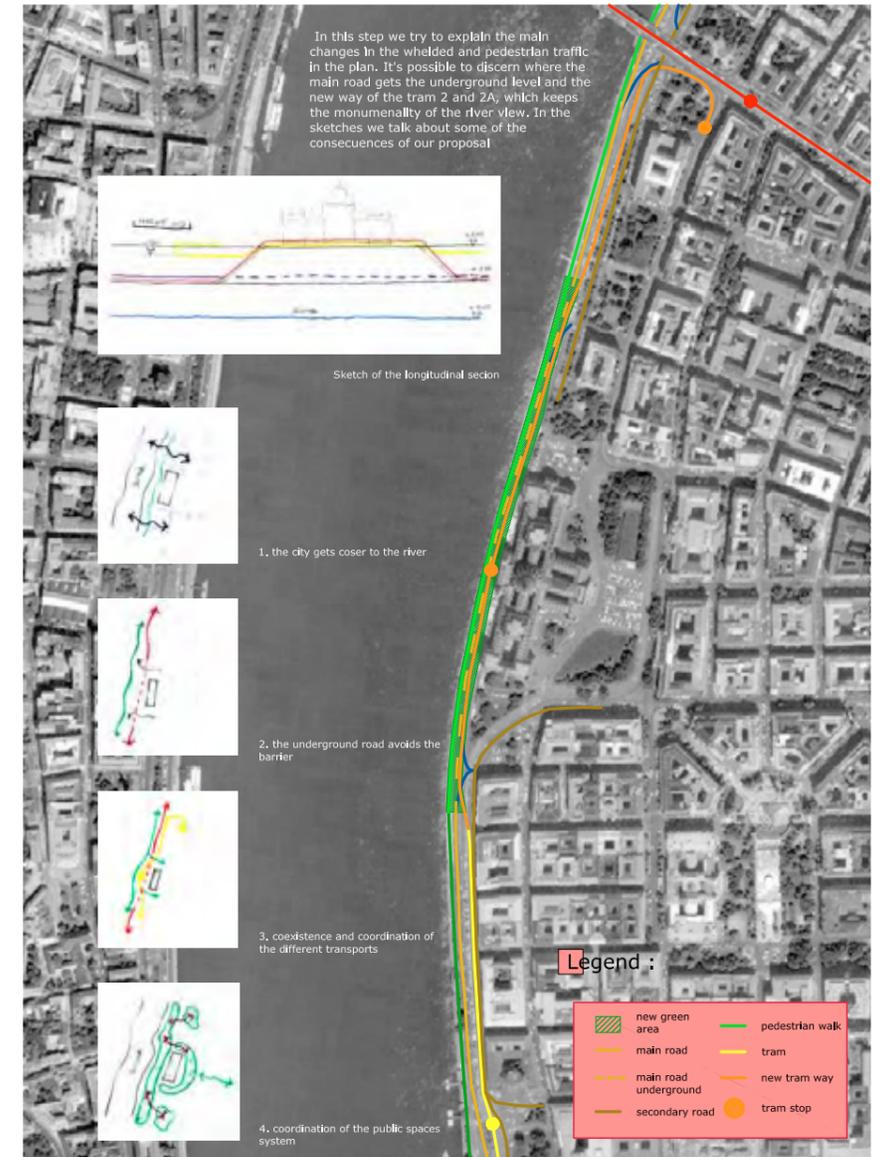
- 1\_ Organization of the pedestrian walk
- 2\_ Entertainment space in front of the parliament linked with the back part
- 3\_ The tram as a touristic factor



Overall view



Cross sections



Sketches and analysis of the proposal



View of the proposal