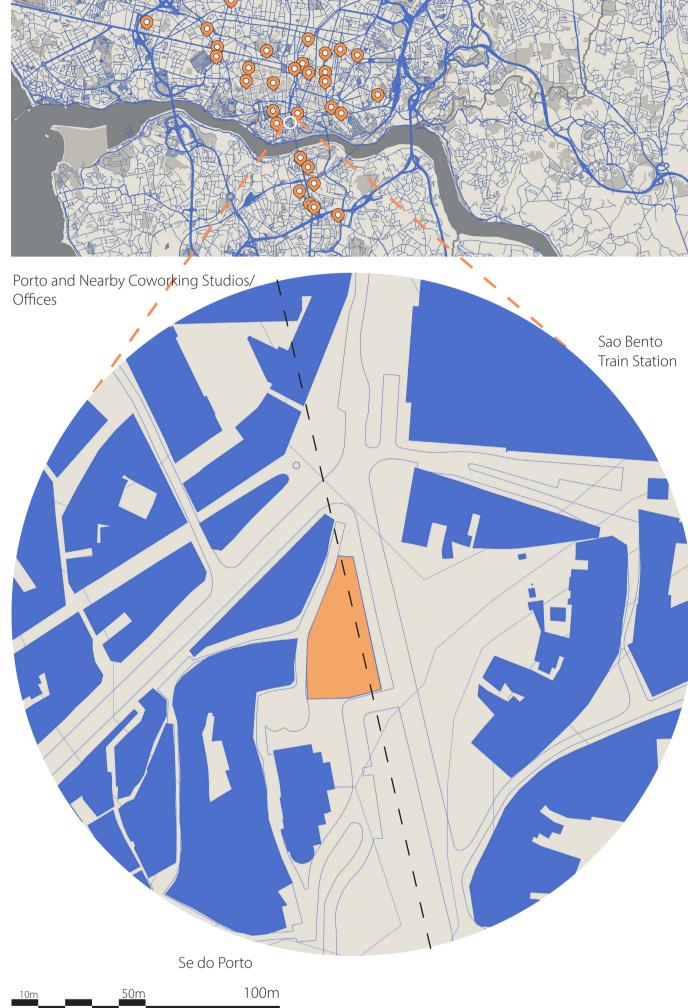


The Demographic of Digital Nomad and remote workers. Typically nomads are between 30-39 and from the US.

Map of nearby Granite Quarries



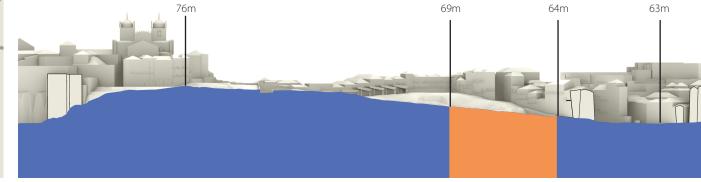
Porto is developing to be a cultural and business hub for Portugal. The above map points out the many office and studio workspaces which are in the nearby distric. Digital Nomads seem to be attracted to Porto for its brand and cultural connections such as the iconic Azulejo tiles and the remaining historic buildings and streets which are still active today.

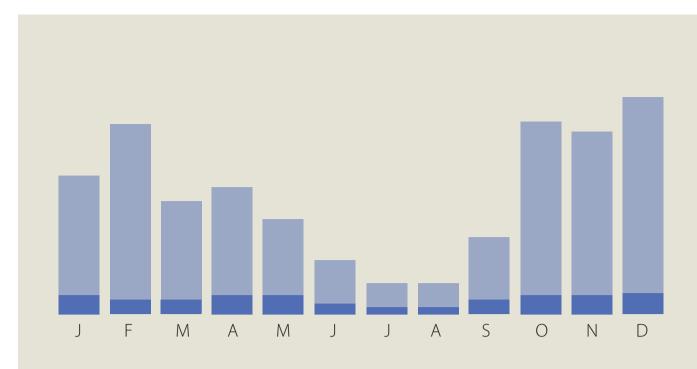


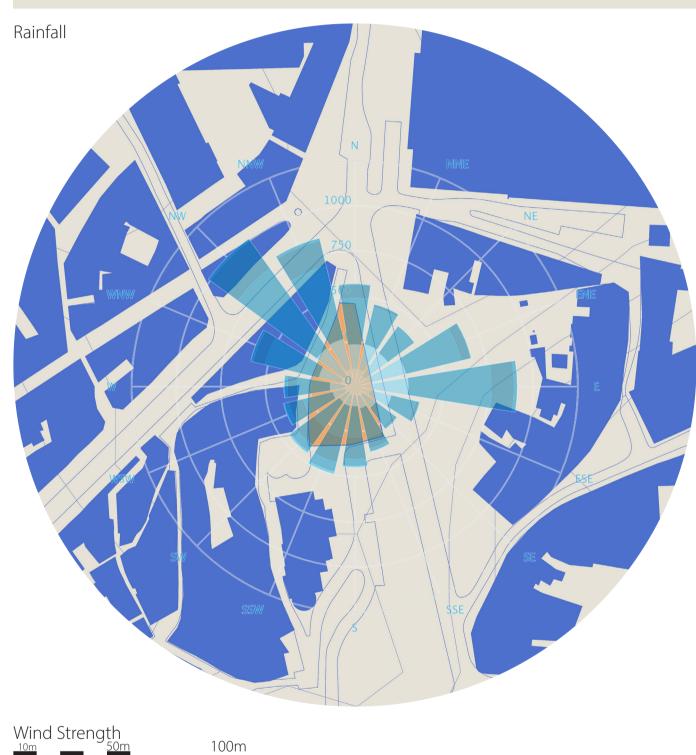
 \bigcirc

Britaminho

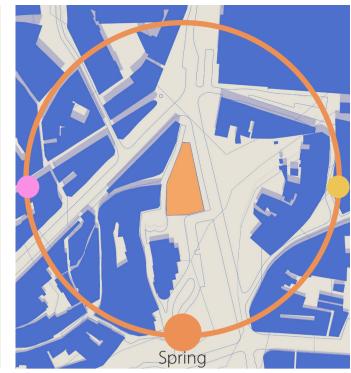
The site is on avenue Dom Afonso Henriques, from the Praça de Almeida Garrett where the Sao Bento Train station is, this avenue leads people up to the Se Do Porto, a popular tourist destination.

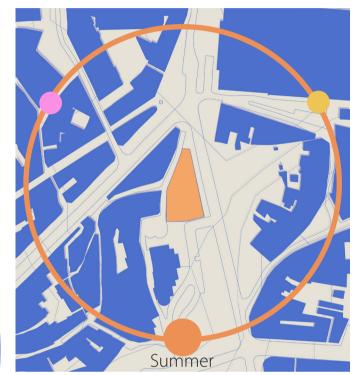


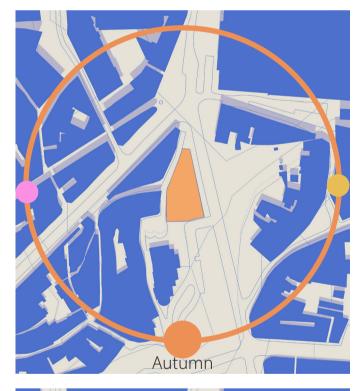




This site is positioned withinn a valley of the Douro River, with drastic changes in elevation

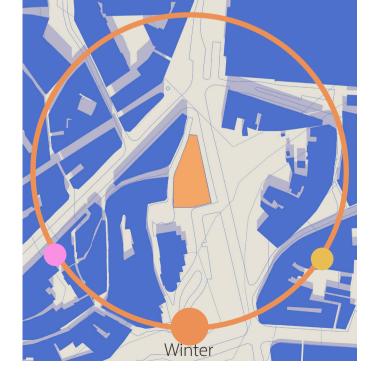






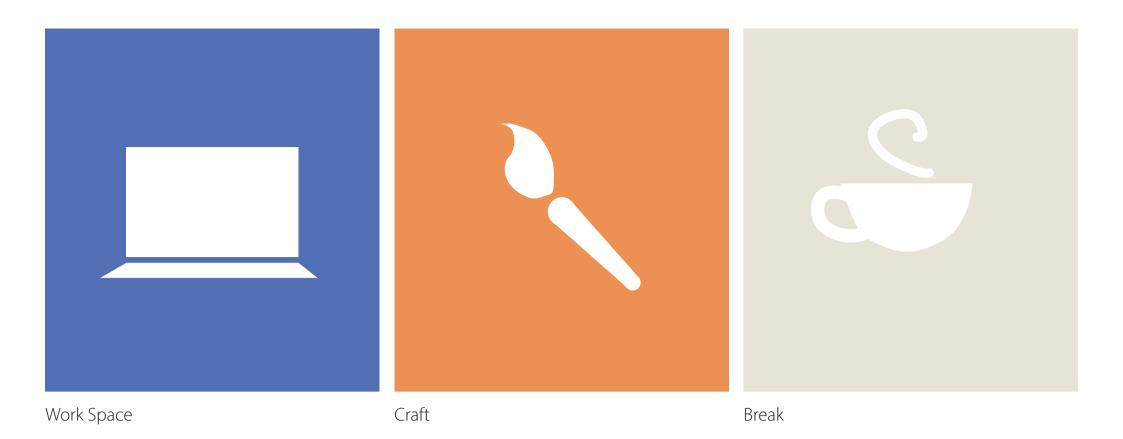
across the site. Due to the sites position on the mouth of the river leading to the ocean it experiences a great deal of wind from the northwest coastline, and the east valley. Luckily due to the surrounding street typology and harsh cliff on the site there is a lot of defense from the North Western winds.

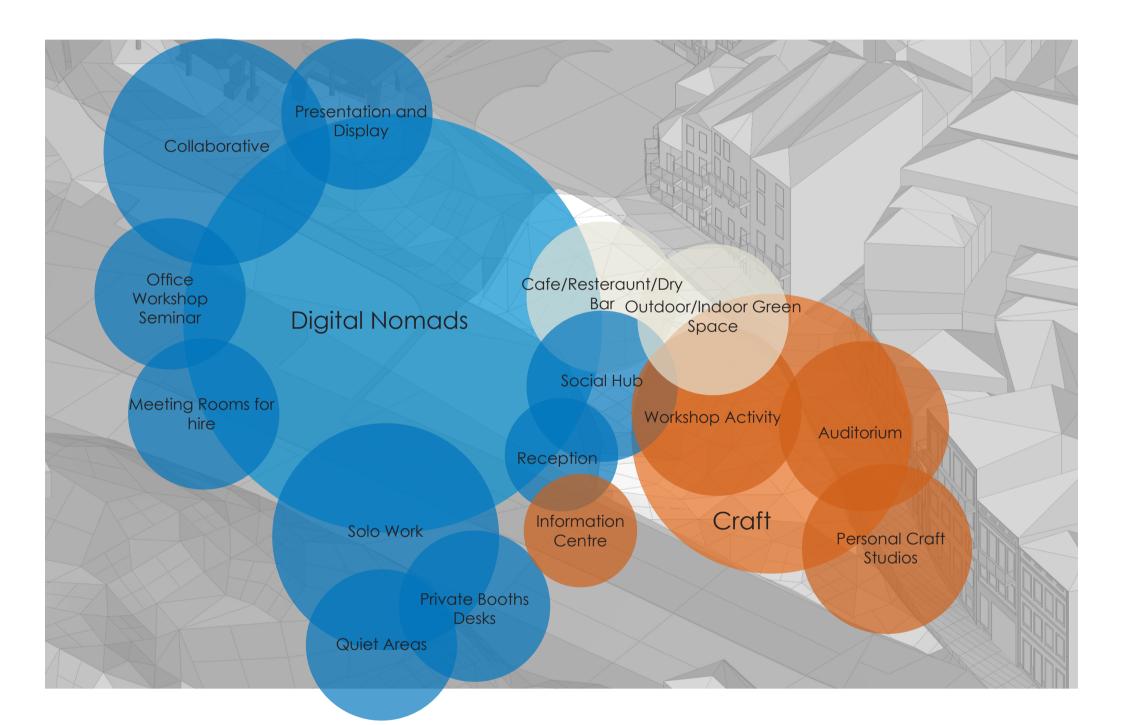
Portugal is known for a warmer climate which attracts a lot of holiday makers as well a digital nomads looking for a warmer environment to work in, yet experiences harsh rainfall from the months between October to February. Because of how harsh the sun can be all year round I will consider strategies to mitigate the damages such as windbreaks and exterior shading fins.



The term "digital nomad" originates from a book of the same name by Tsugio Makimoto and David Manners that, on its publication in 1997, predicted a future workforce of globetrotting travellers logging in from abroad. It was proposed that technological advances and humanity's will to explore would allow for a mobile global workforce. In the nearly three decades since, brought on by the advent of easily accessible wi-fi and online resources for travellers, the trend has exploded.







Adjacency Diagram

The brief I have established required imbedding Digital Nomads into the culture and craft of Porto. I will achieve this by using local materials such as granite, cork and tiles in key instances of the building. The granite frames my building and also frames key vistas such as the train station and the cathedral nearby. Cork will reduce the noise of footfall around the building and the tiles will

Areas of activity will be intertwined throughout the programs to provide some areas of relaxation and relief for the remote workers.



Clerkenwell Close - Groupwork and Amin Taha

A limestone facade hides Clerkenwell Closes' modern concrete and timber The Limestone was guarried from ... and placed in post and lintel facade which frames the interior structure. The heavy stone is supporting the building allowing for the stone to carry loads from the roof to the foundation.

The stone is symbolic of the history of the site, and is made visible with the application of the materials rough surface creating a unique facade. Some elements of the stone have been kept rough from the quarrying process with cut lines seen in the facade as well as some fossils visible, others have been smoothed creating contrast.

The interior contrasts the historic stone with a modern concrete and timber palette.



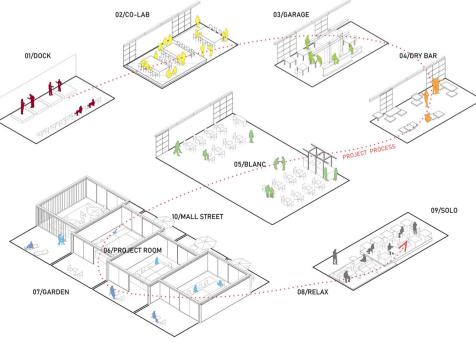


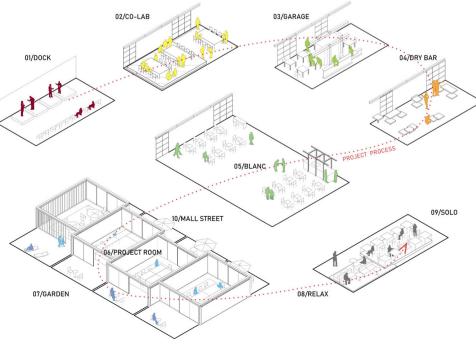


IHI Innovation Centre, Nikken Sekkei

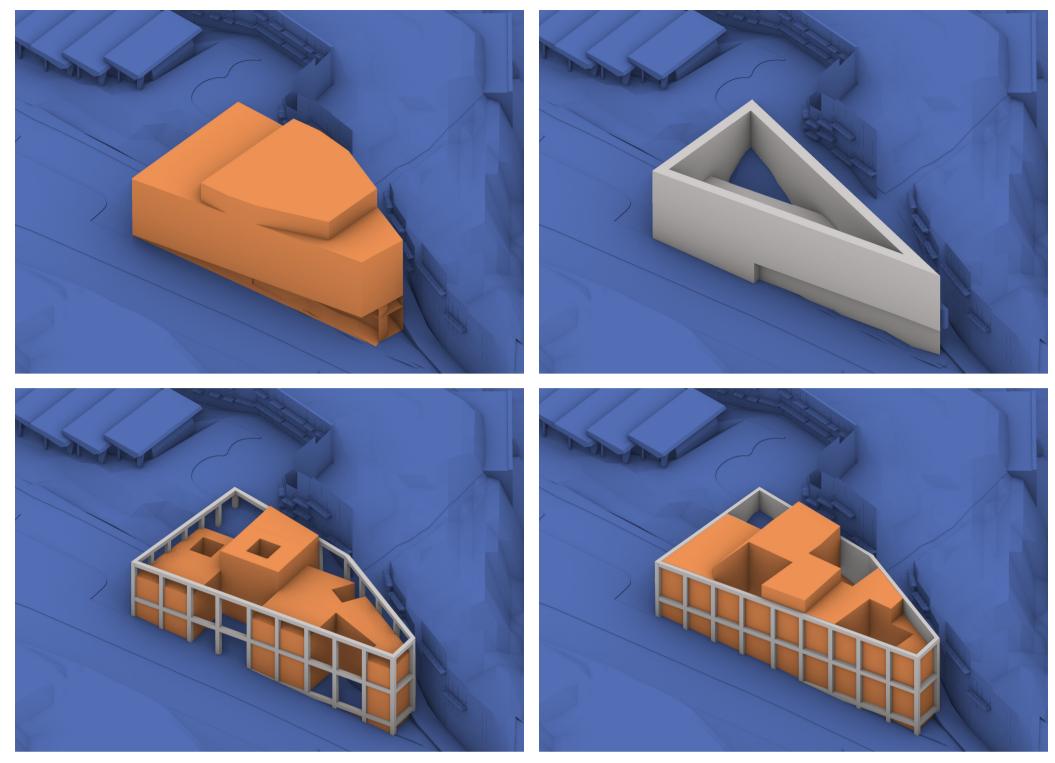
This co-working space is a base for many innovative and collaborative individuals to curate a space for them to work. The space has various independant and collaborative work spaces, as well as meeting spaces so the workers can invite clients to a typical office meeting space.

Using raised platforms and partial walls is an interesting way to seperate functions whilst also keeping the space feeling open, as it allows for workers to see what spaces are available, also communicates the shared space aspect effectively.







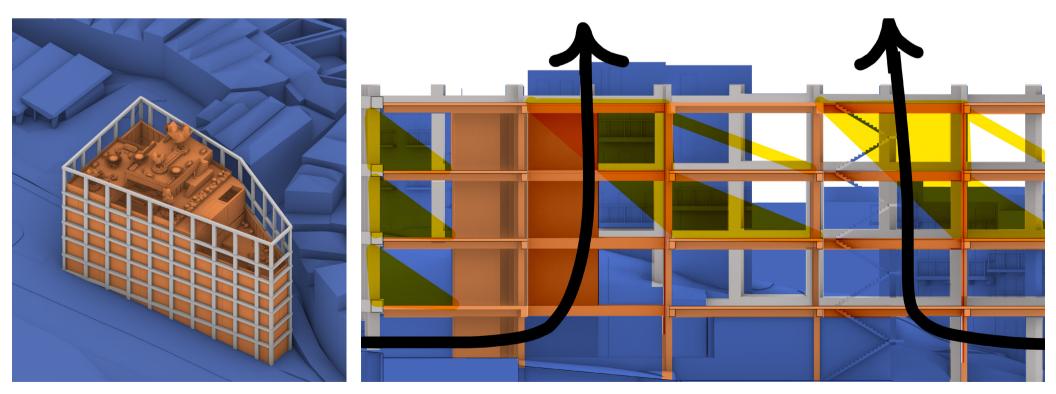


Massing Experiment

Began experimenting with a block on the site and trying to craft interesting shapes using as much of the site as possible. Later experimenting with a perimeter wall that could hide walkways for users to navigate the building. After combining these ideas I arrived at a perimeter fence that can provide solar shading and windbreaker by creating a double facade effect with the interior mass.

Timber Mass

Granite Perimeter



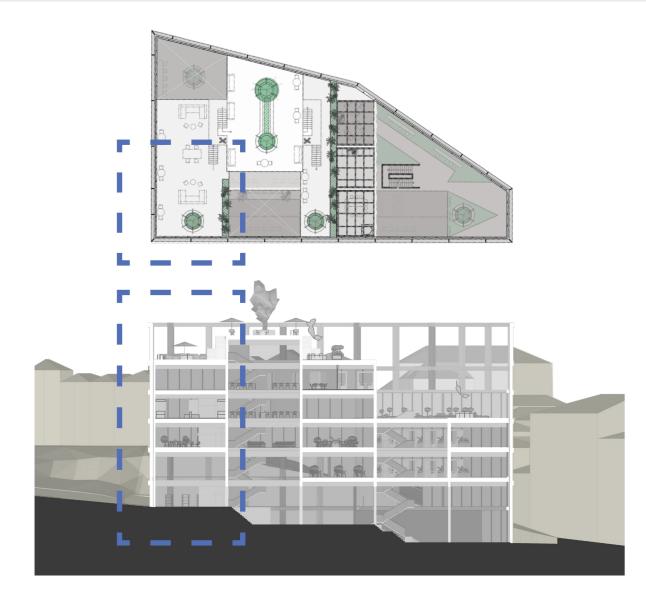
The double facade acts as a passive cooling strtategy for the warm climate of the site.

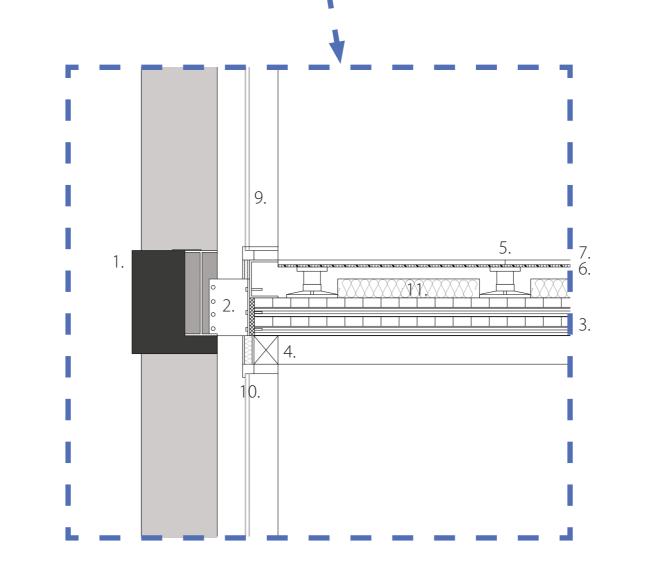
Voids are punched through the building creating lightwells and allow for cross ventilation.







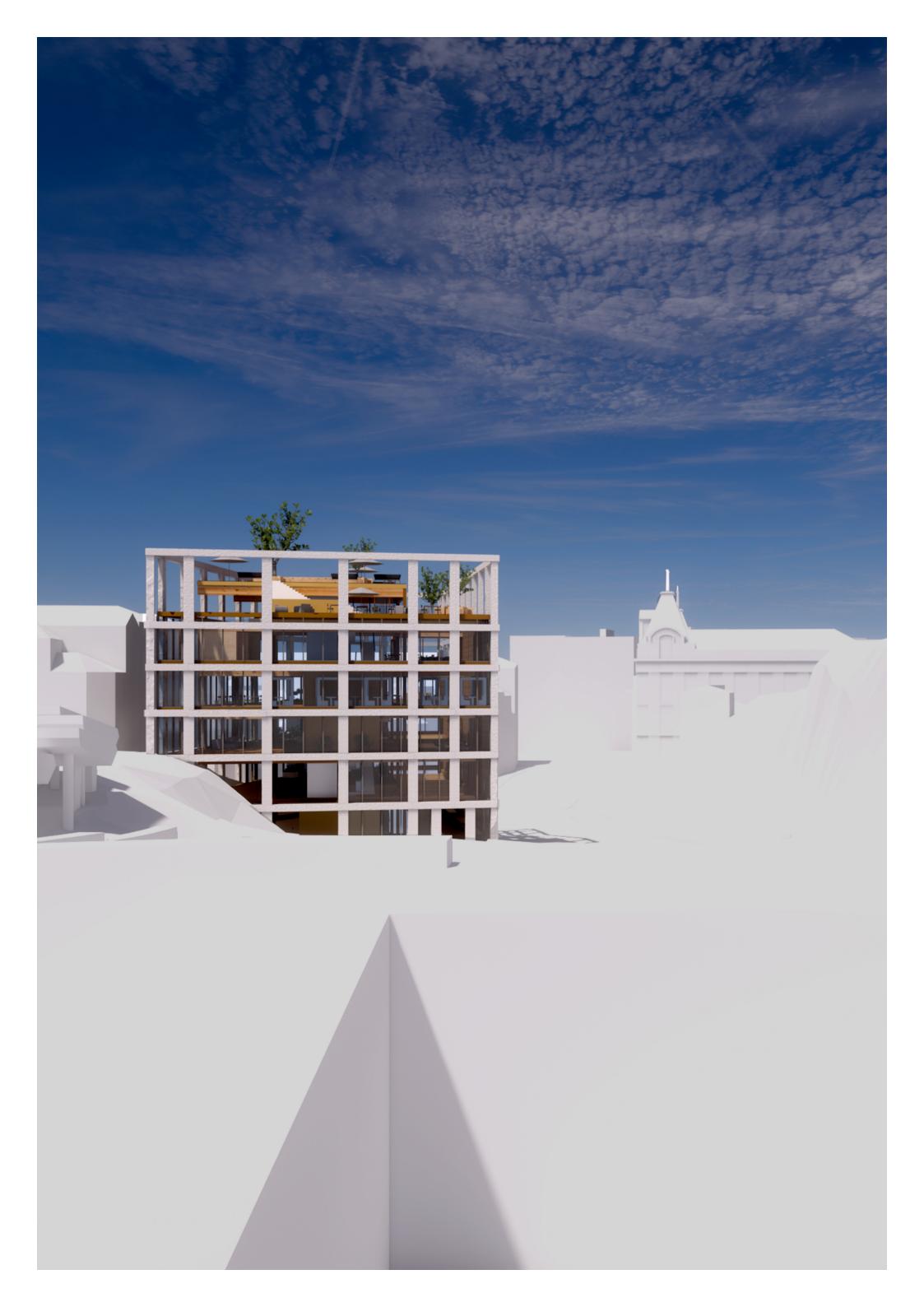


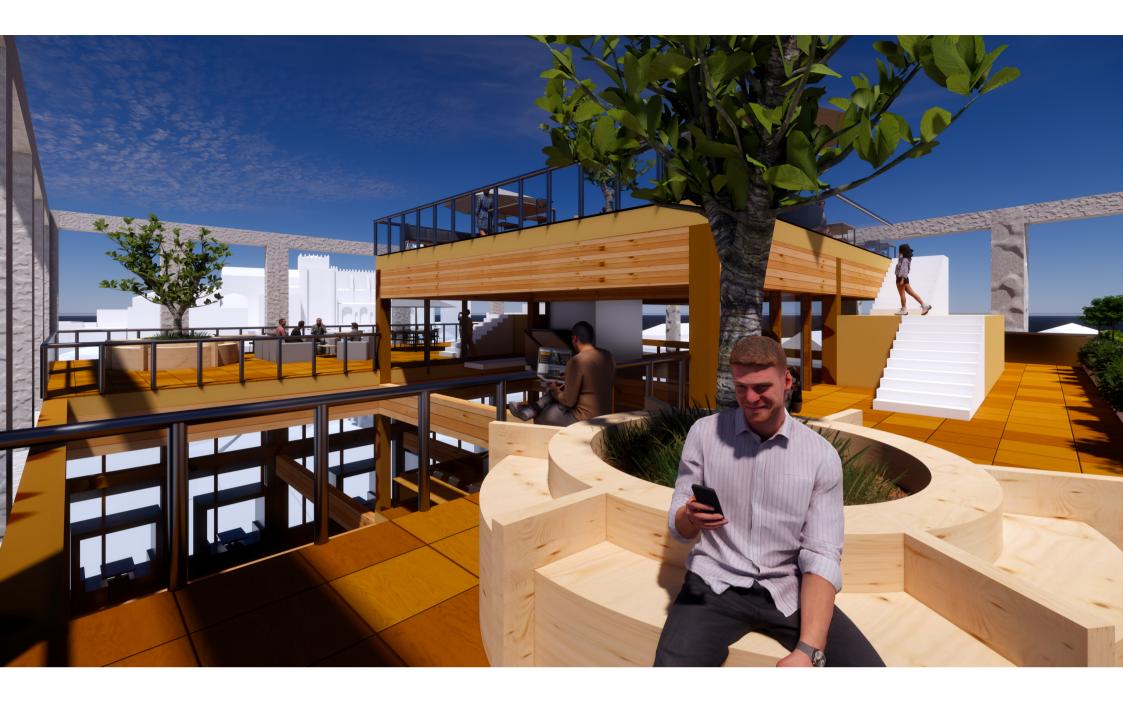


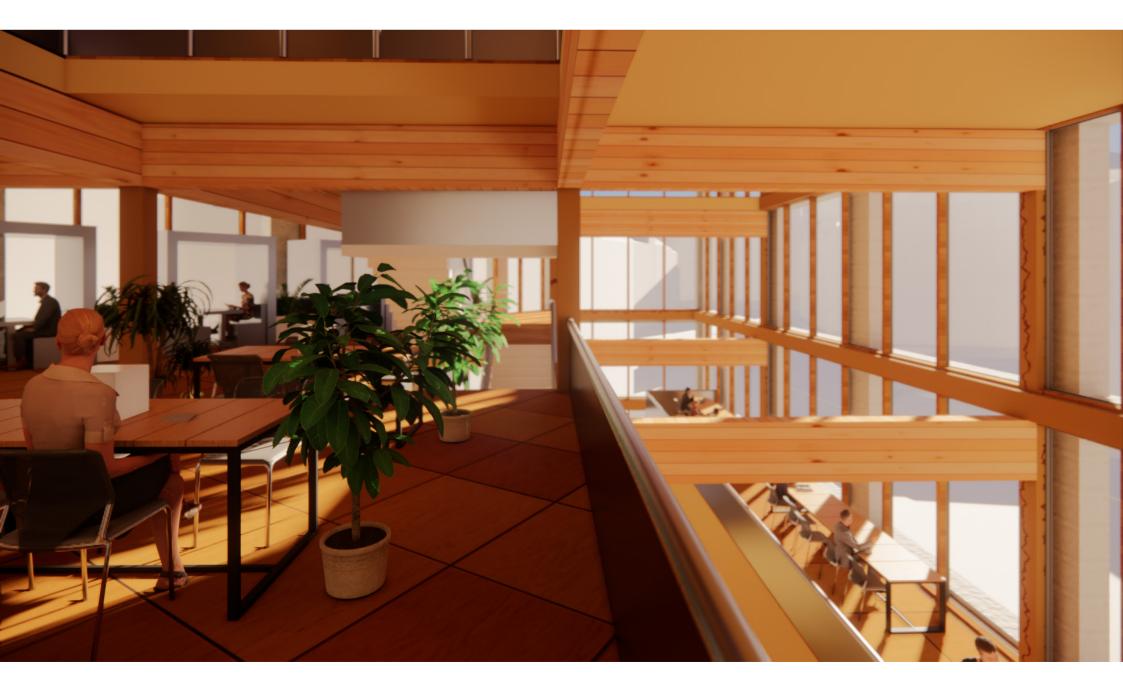
Granite
Galvanised Steel
CLT
Glulam
Raised Floor Access Pedastals
Cork Underlay
Timber Floor Panel
Turf
Glass
Steel Frame
Mineral Wool

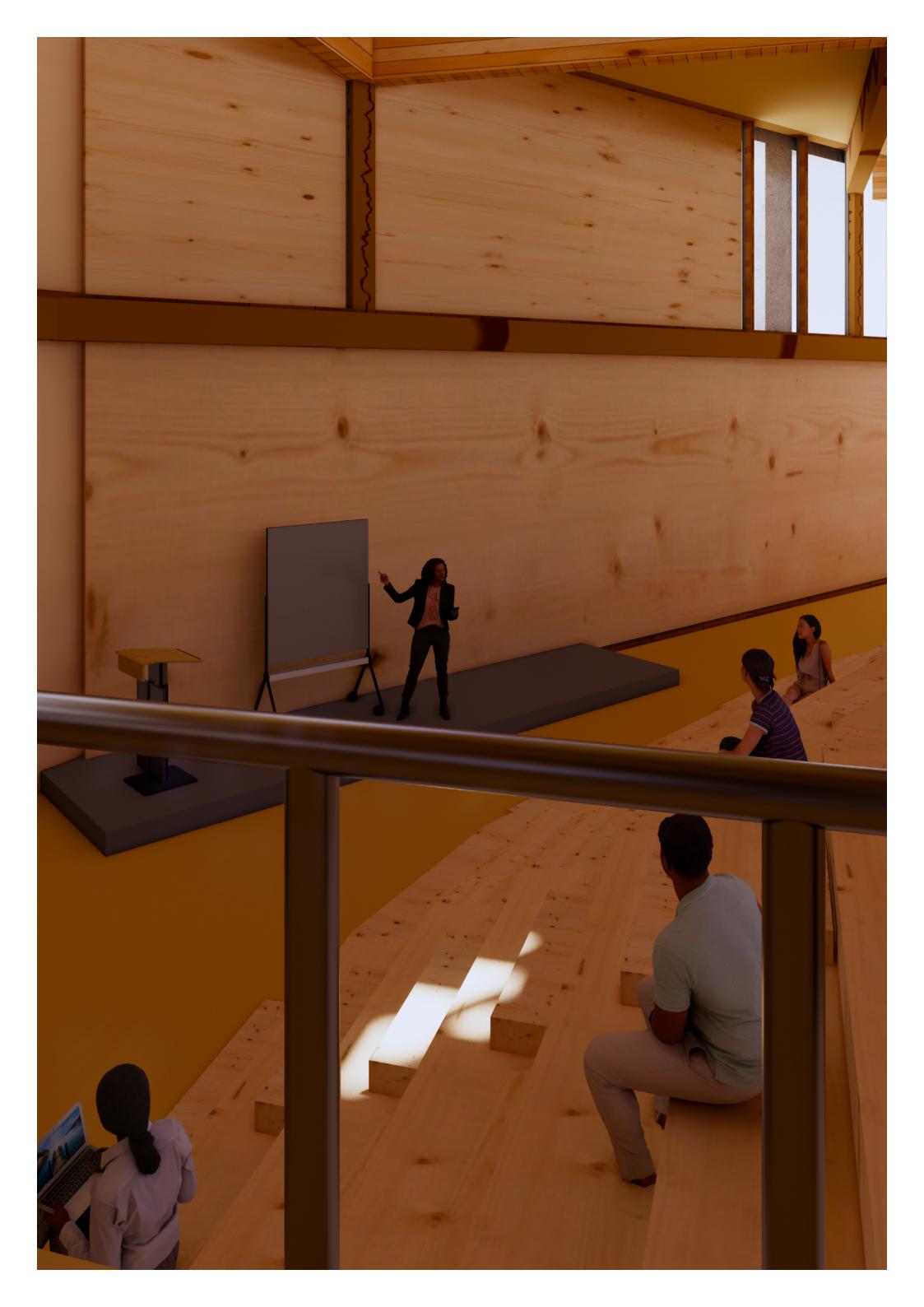


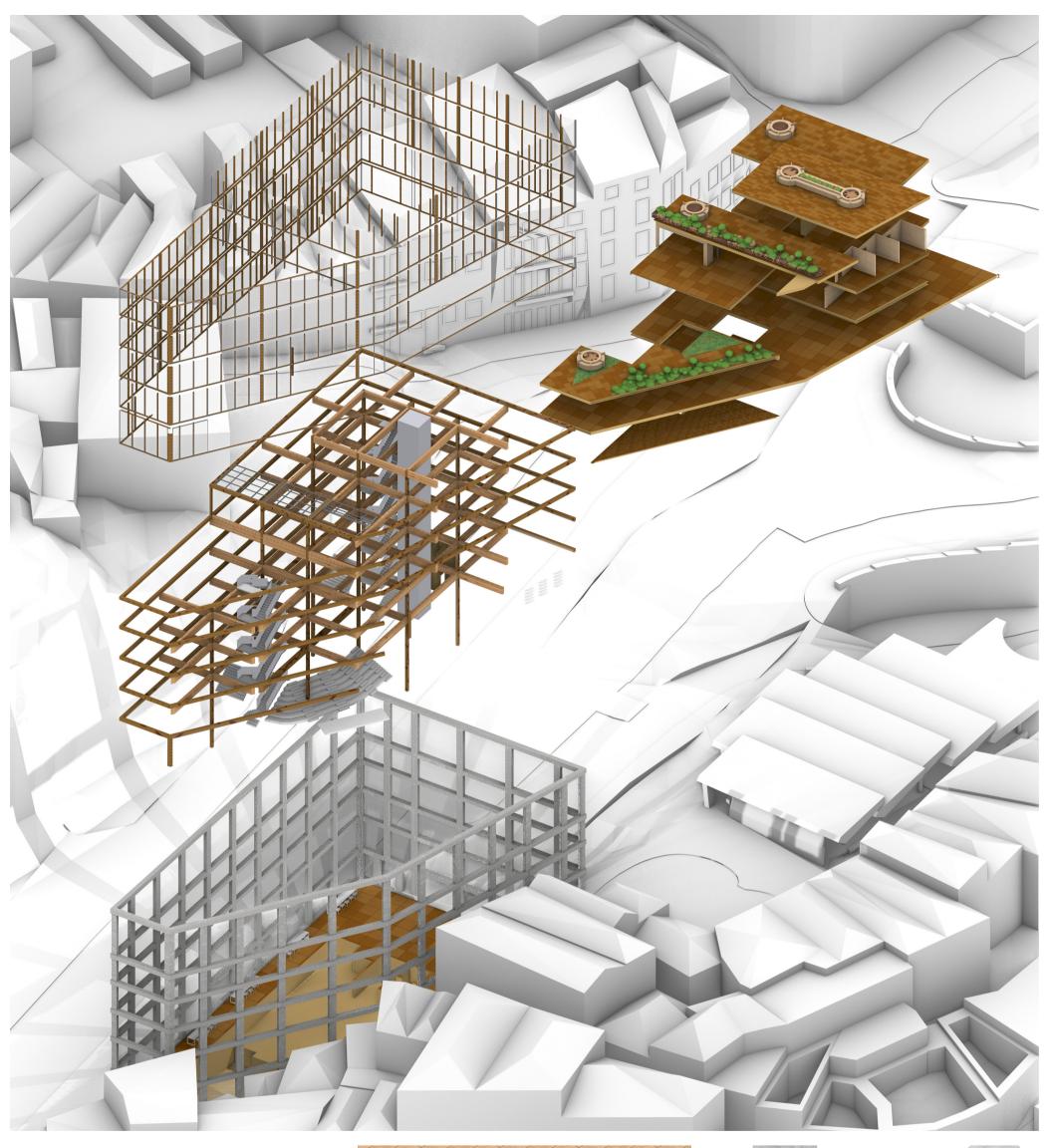














Granite

Stone facade made of posts and lintels framing the building.



Cork

Underlay layer in the timber flooring to insulate sound.



Floor slabs with raised floor access pedastals and timber panels suspended above.

Glulam

Used as post and beam structure.





Curtain walls, door panels and roof panels.

Galvanised Steel

Brackets between stone and timber.







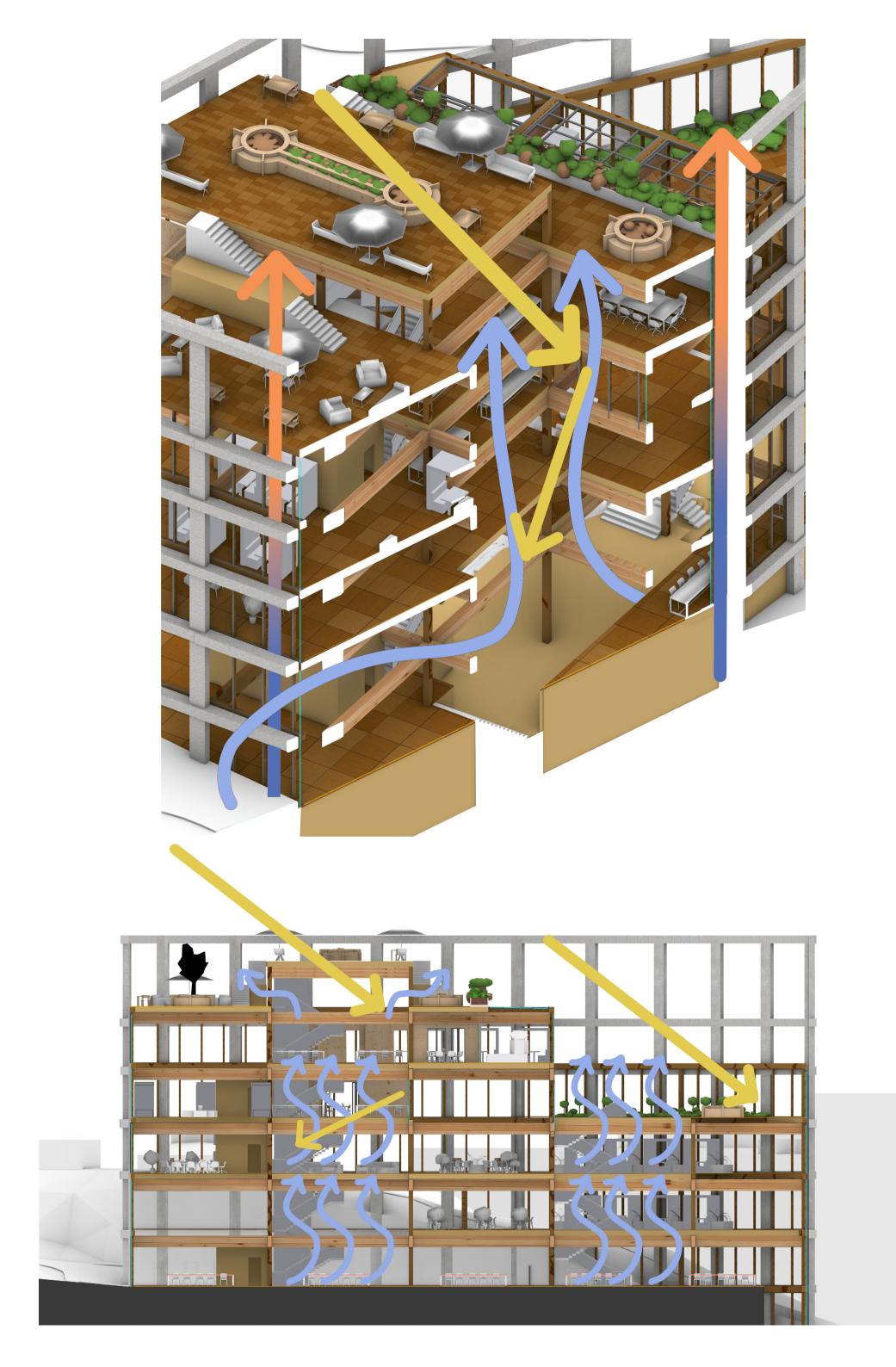


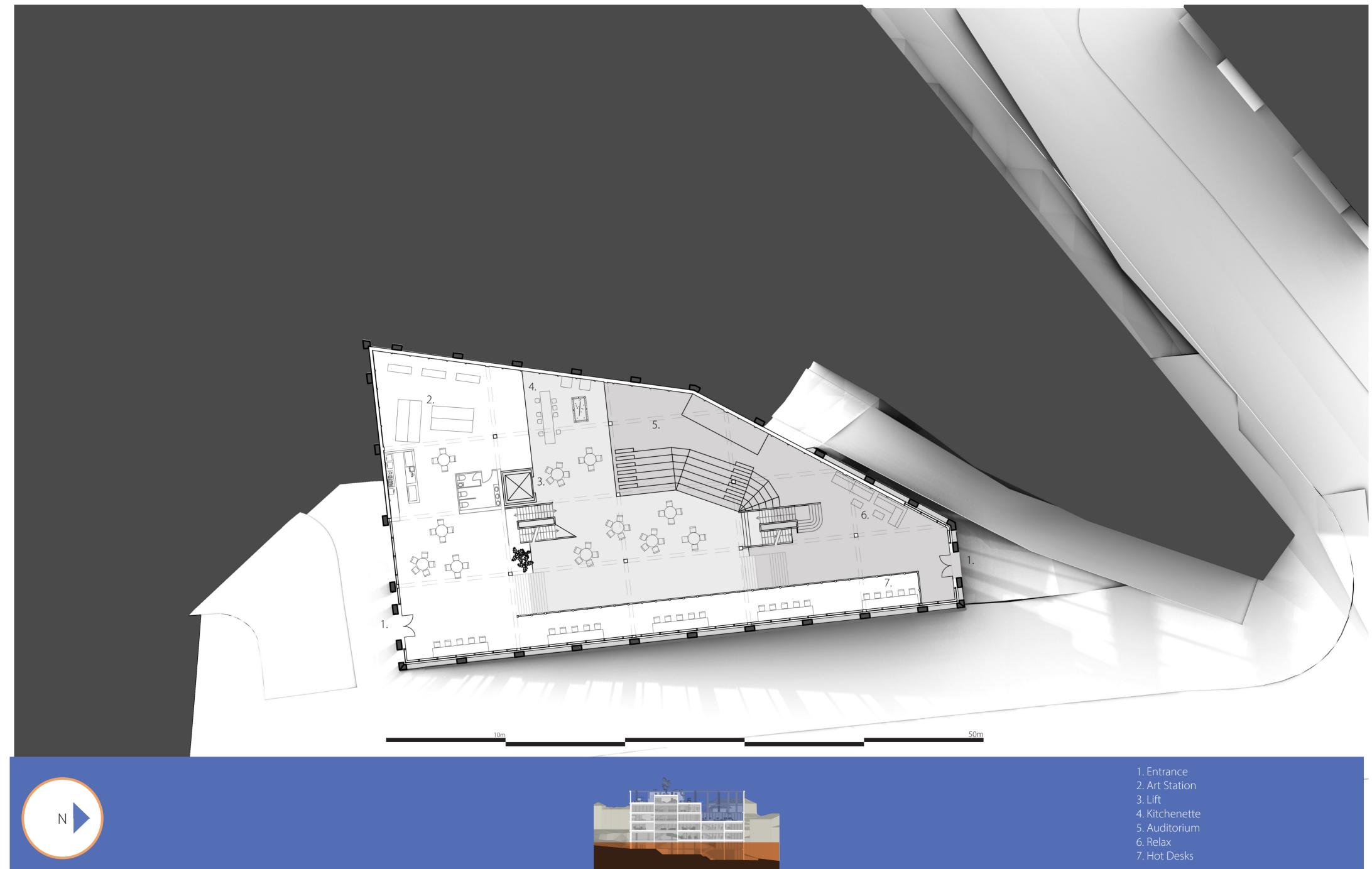
in Comparison to RIBA 2025 and 2030 embodied carbon goal.

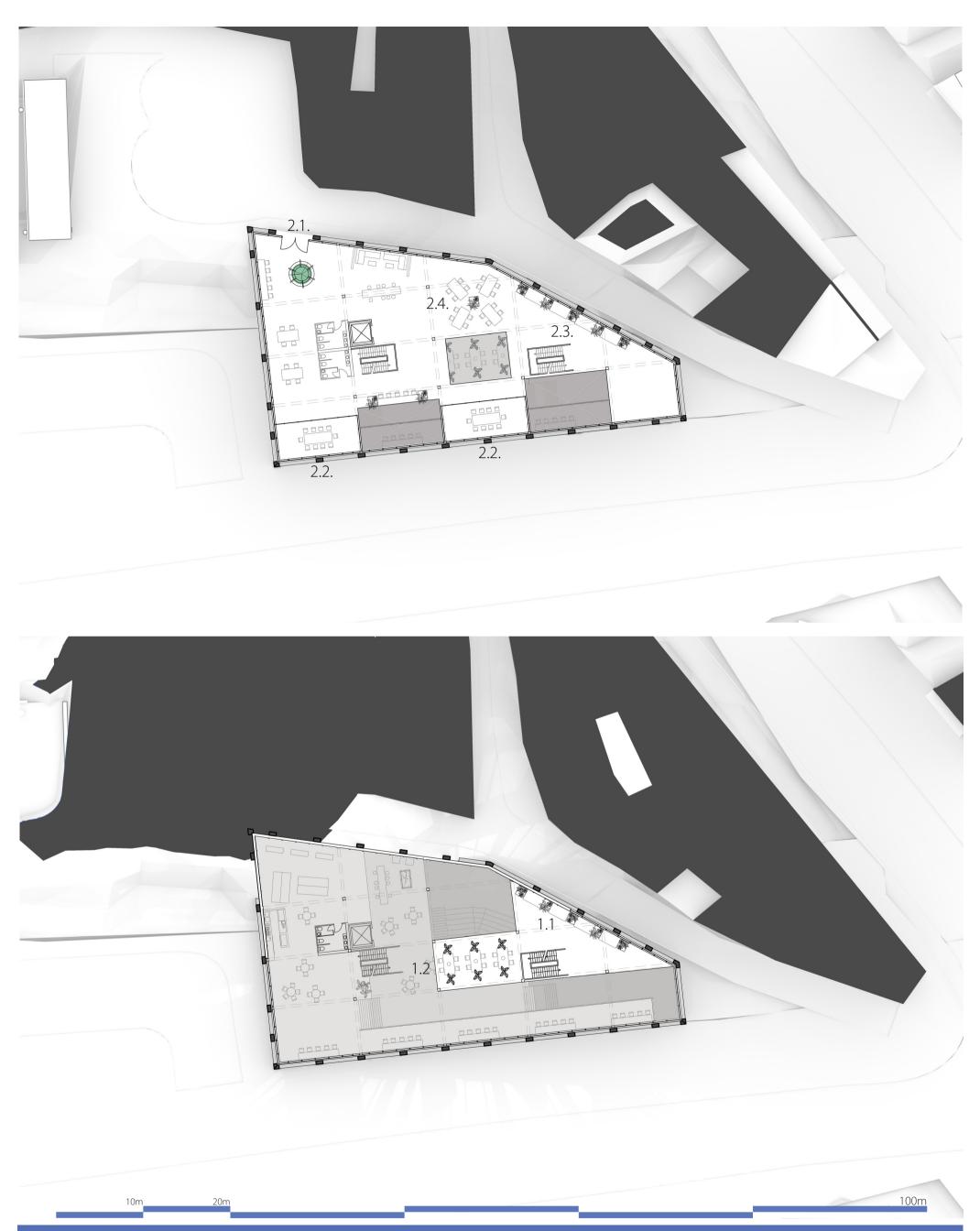
Centro Nomades Digitais: 917.19kgCO2e/m^2



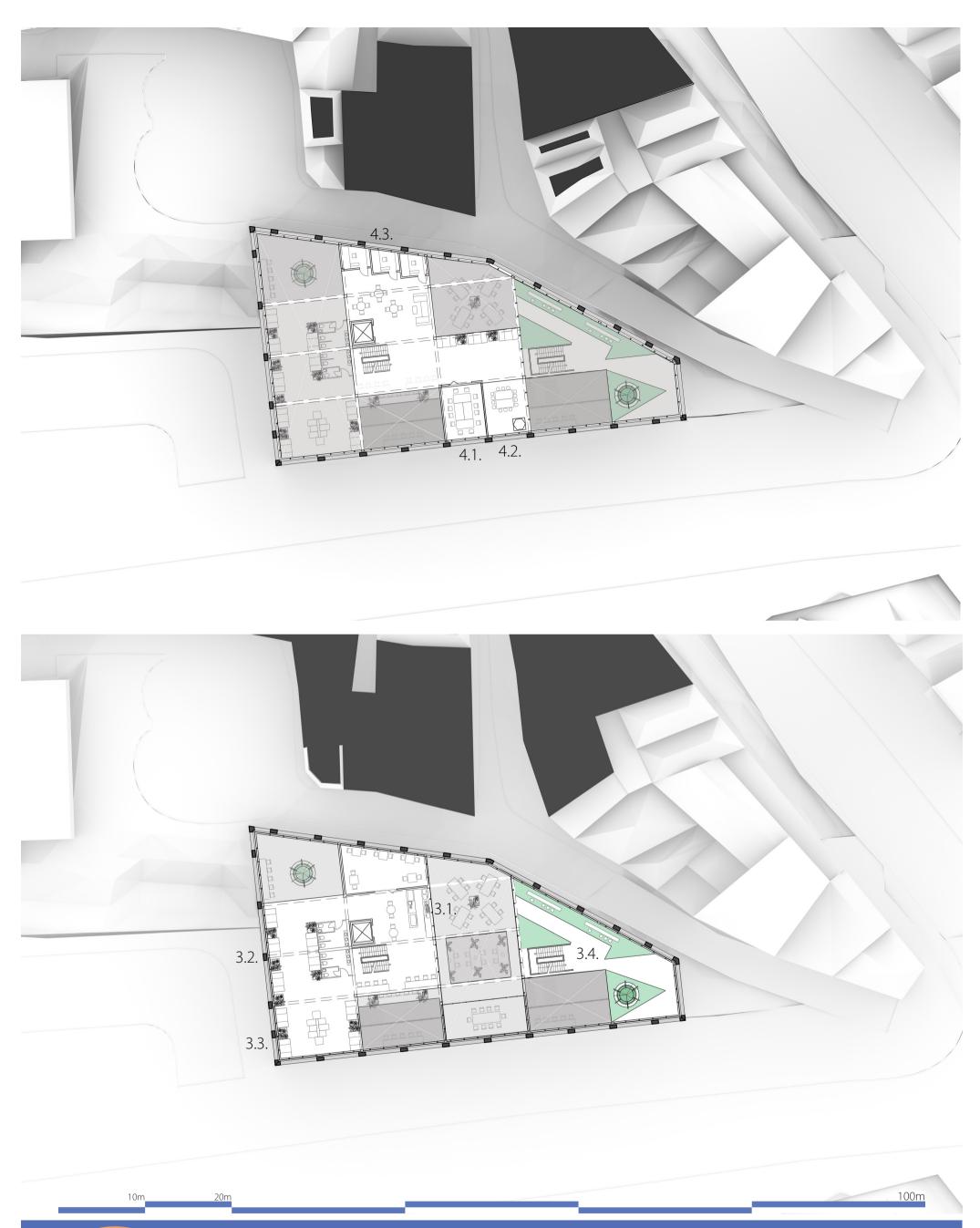




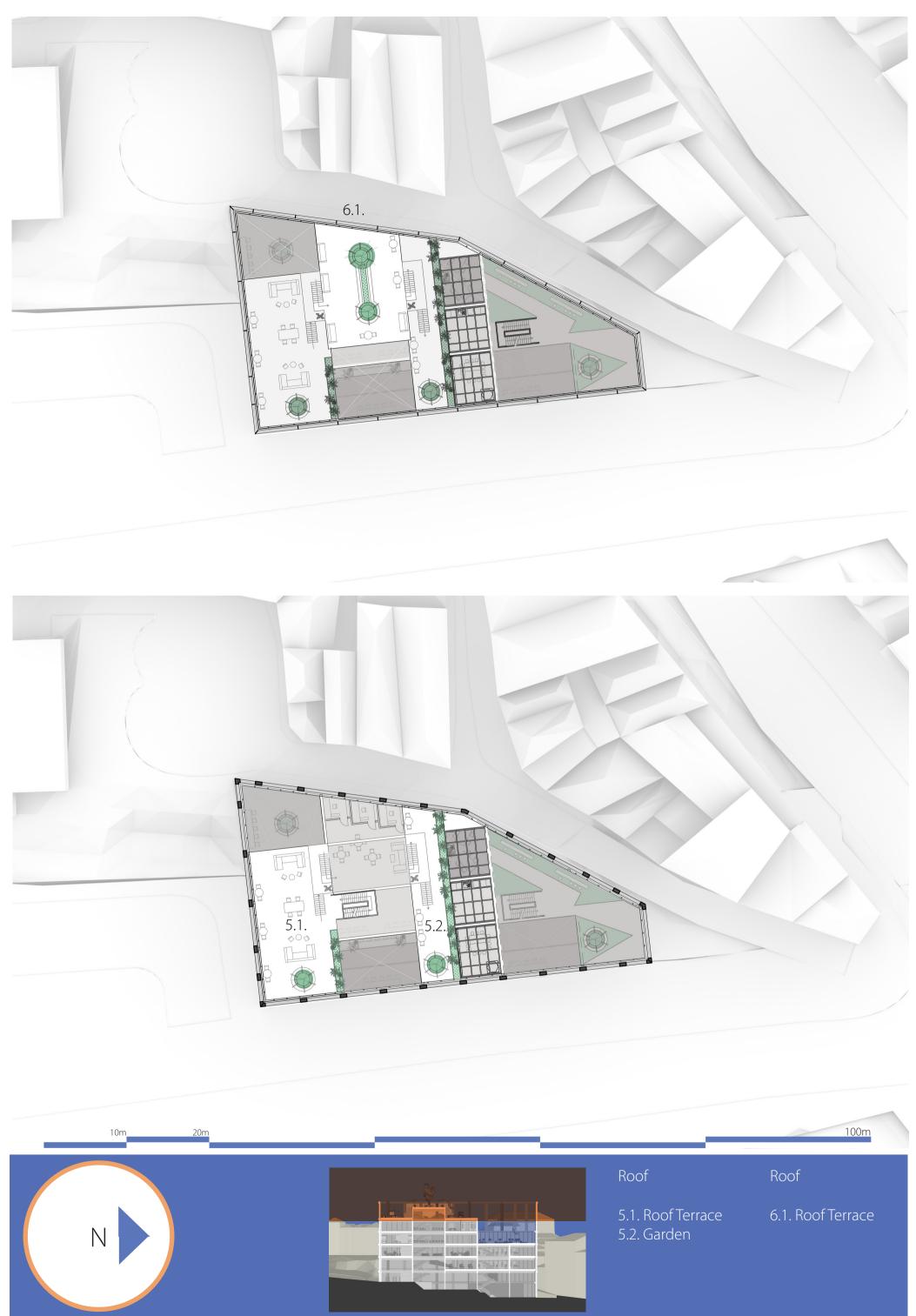












Koot	Roof
5.1. Roof Terrace 5.2. Garden	6.1. Roof Terrace



