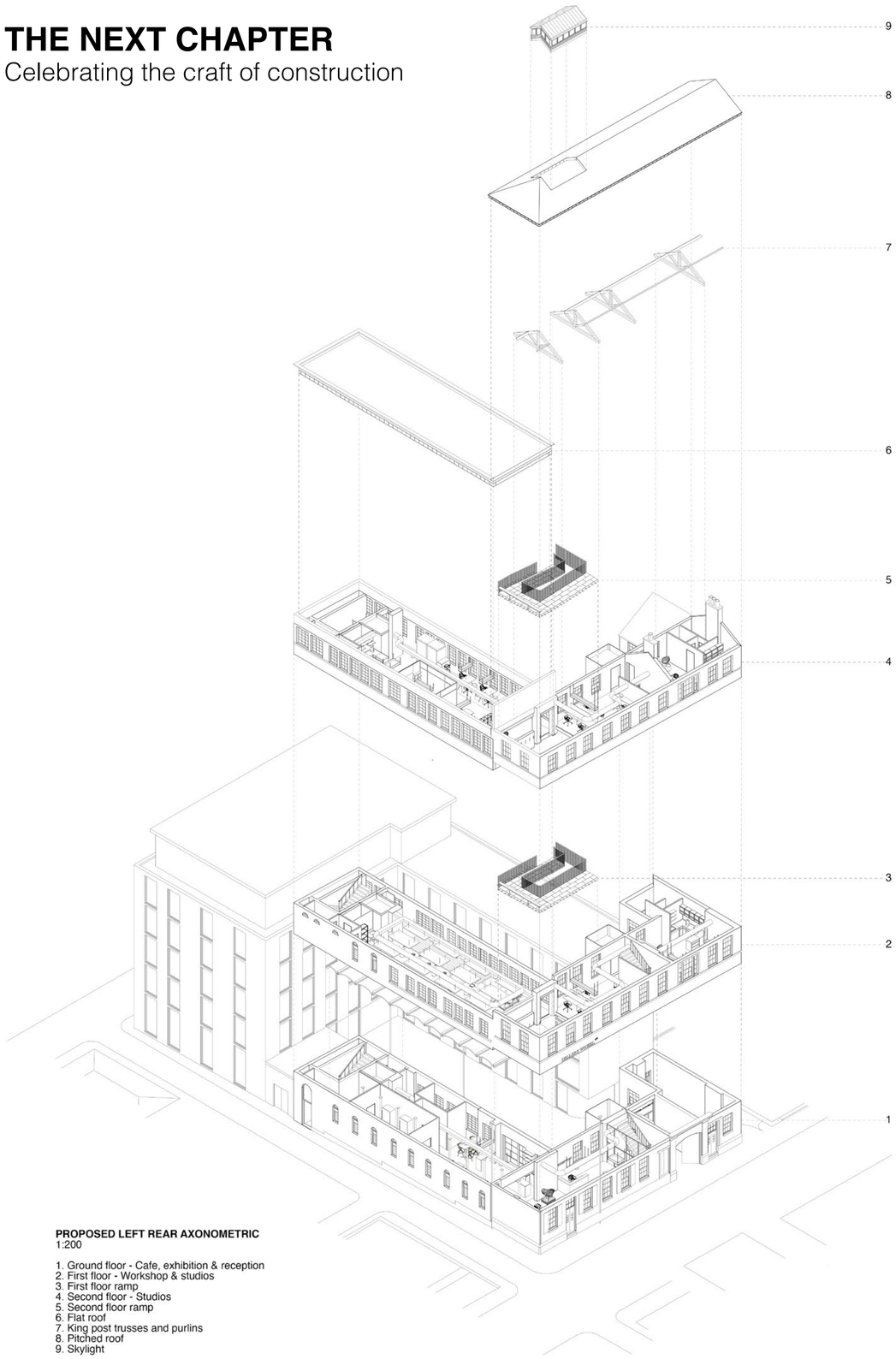
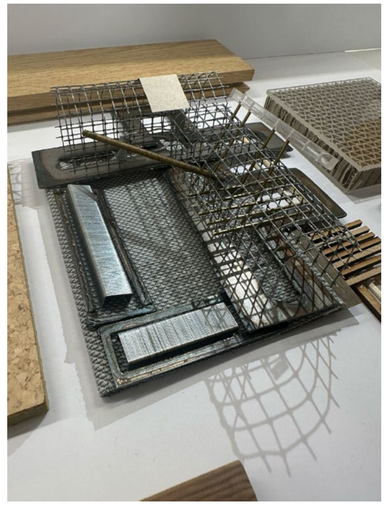
THE NEXT CHAPTER

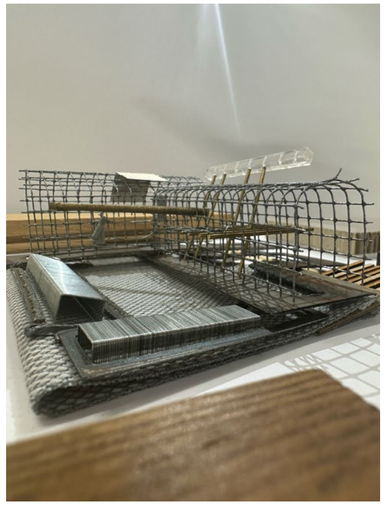
Celebrating the craft of construction

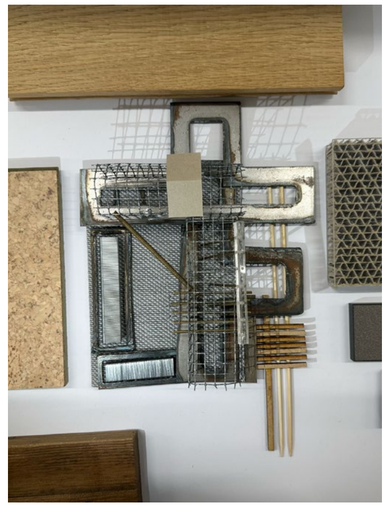


PROPOSED LEFT REAR AXONOMETRIC
1:200

1. Ground floor - Cafe, exhibition & reception
2. First floor - Workshop & studios
3. First floor ramp
4. Second floor - Studios
5. Second floor ramp
6. Flat roof
7. King post trusses and purlins
8. Pitched roof
9. Skylight







WORKPLACE DESIGN

When designing a workspace it is important to optimise the users performance, productively, safety, health and well-being. Creating zones for collaborative working and communication, whilst analysing flow through the office is key. Over the years, many businesses have noticed how they need flexible working environments to meet their changing needs. These spaces include hot desks, breakout zones, informal meetings and breakout zones for informal meetings and private work areas and conference rooms for formal meetings. Having a successful and resourceful workplace environment with the correct layout, ergonomics and human needs can allow a worker to feel more valued and want to remain in the space. The arrangements of desks and chairs should aim to create a worker friendly atmosphere. Covid 19 encourages an ongoing way of hybrid working. A well designed workspace can help to encourage people to leave their homes to work, promote the client's business and attract candidate interest through the workplace set up.

WELL-BEING

NATURE

It is known that Incorporating nature through indoor plants and biophilic elements in a workplace can improve the user's wellbeing through alleviating stress, improving concentration and mental health and enabling us to focus better. This leads to boosting productivity.

NATURAL LIGHT

Allowing as much natural light as possible inside a building, will regulate circadian rhythms, lessen eye strain, reduce tiredness and enable users to feel comfortable and safe when executing tasks.

REDUCE UNWANTED NOISE

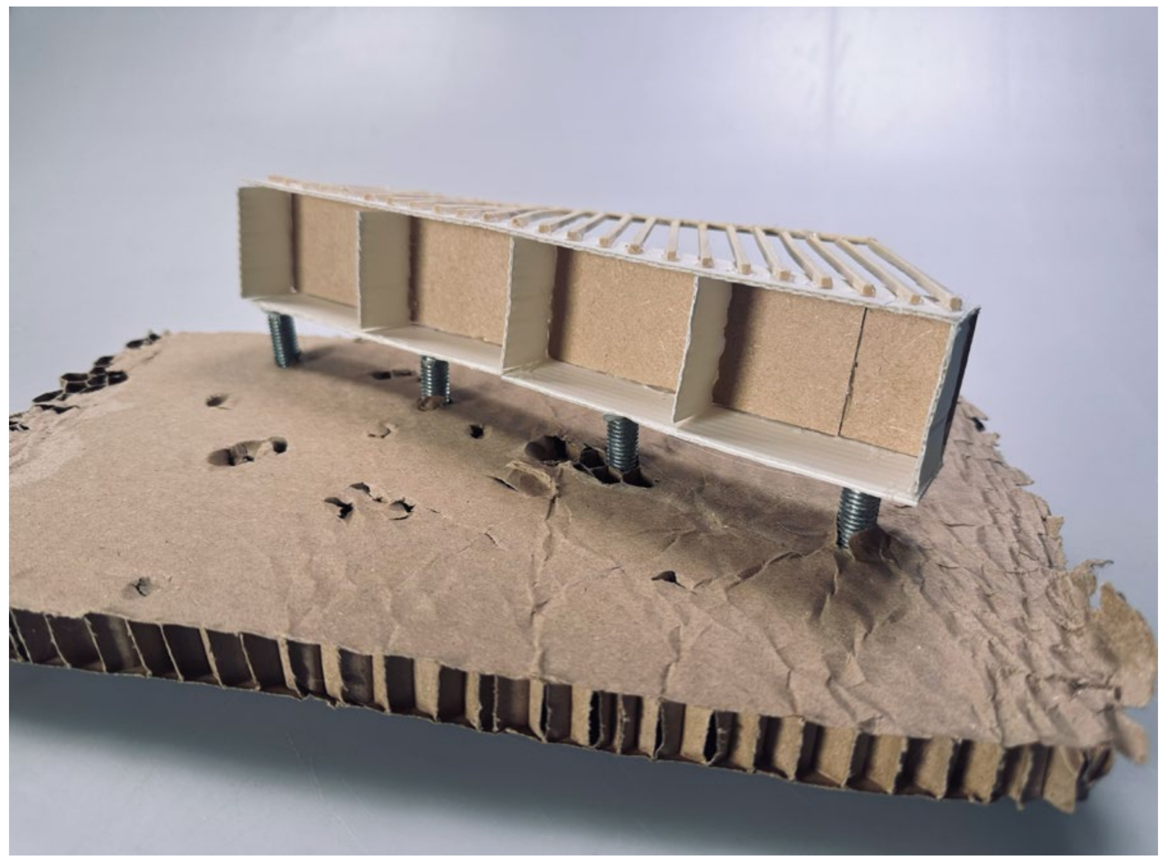
Using construction materials that absorb or block sounds or adding soundproofing materials to the walls to prevent sound escaping or vibrating through to adjacent spaces can reduce unwanted noise. Noise travels through to the ceiling before it reaches the walls, meaning when considering acoustics it is important to place them higher depending on if there are any spaces above.

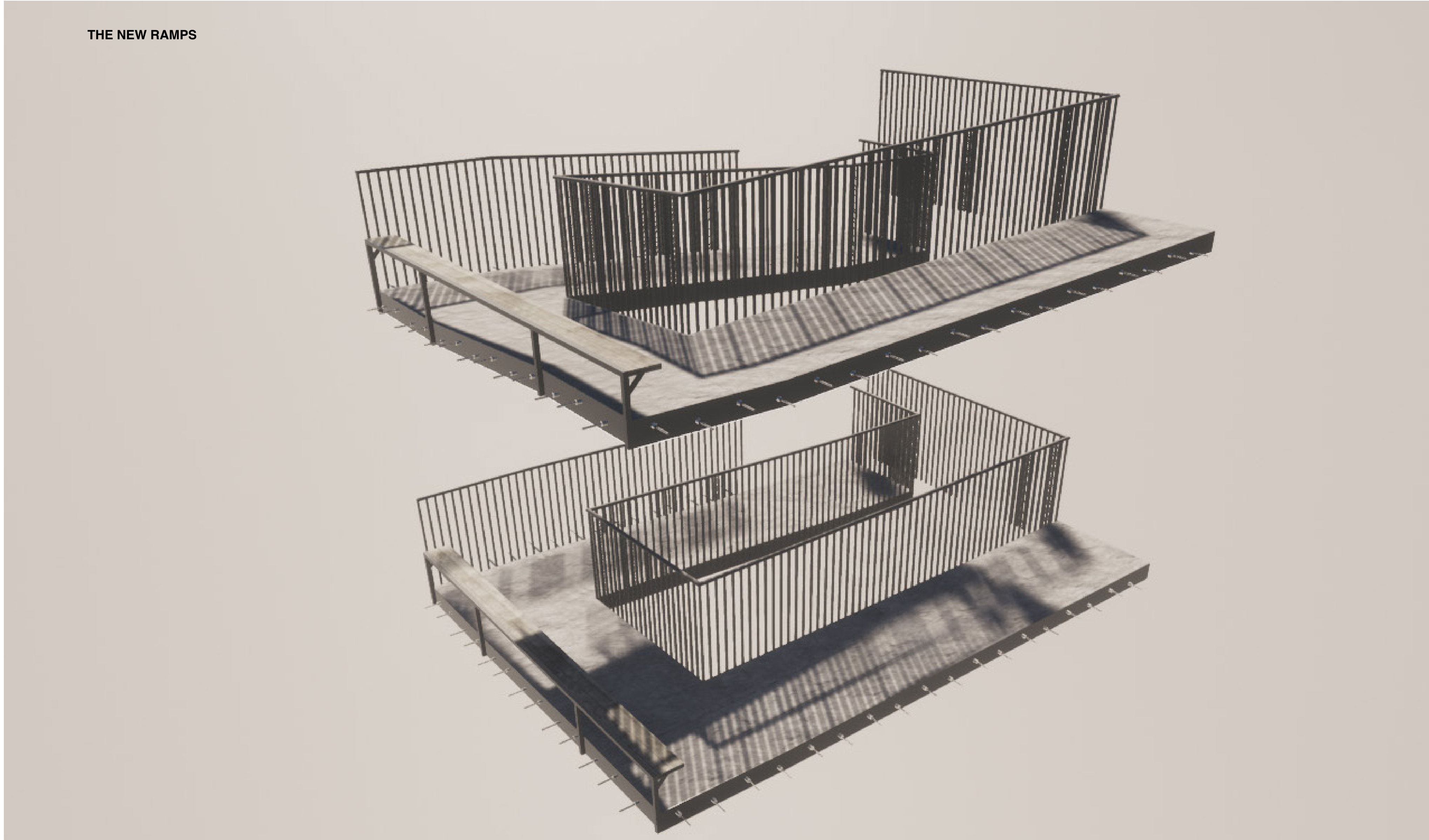
Another way to reduce noise could be placing pods in an office to create private and quiet spaces.

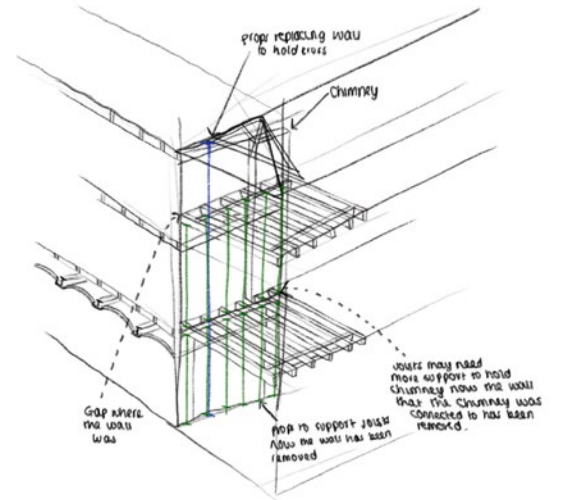
IMPROVING VENTILATION

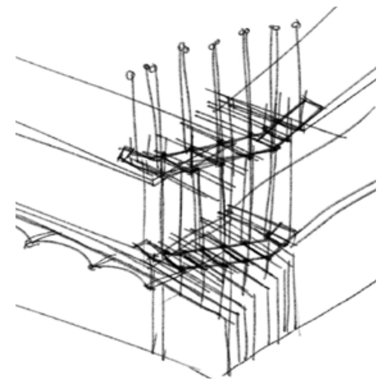
Poor ventilation can be a distraction and negatively affect a worker's intellectual abilities and performance level. Having better air quality is known to improve health, performance and productivity. Indoor pollutants such as high carbon dioxide levels, dust and pollen can cause health issues and especially affect those with allergies. Designing a workspace which uses resources and materiality more efficiently, whilst considering energy saving measures can reduce the carbon footprint of the business. Other ways to improve the air quality could include adding office plants and allowing fresh air inside.

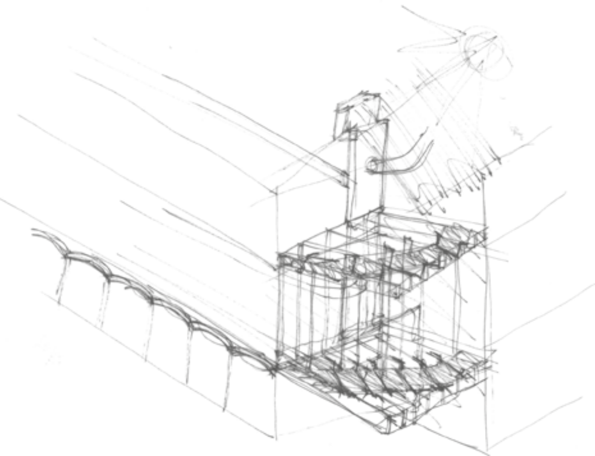
It is important that adapting existing structure impacts the users postively, through considering the elements above or improving navigation.

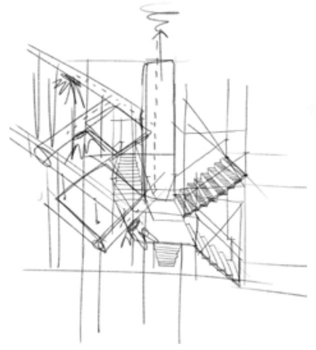


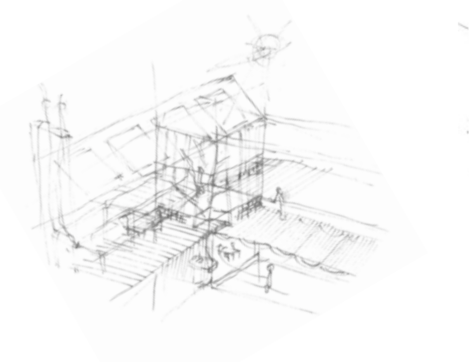


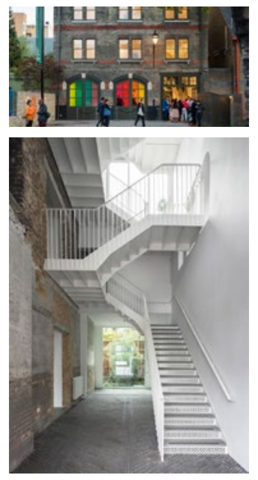


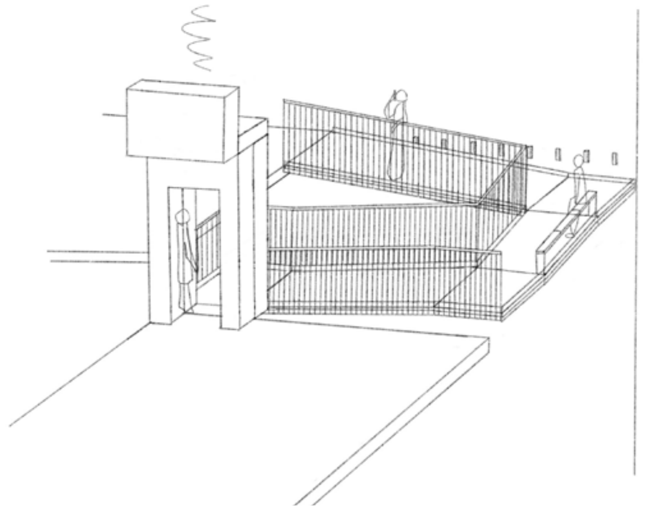












SOUTH LONDON GALLERY FIRE STATION, BY 6A ARCHITECTS

The semi-derelict building is one of the earliest surviving examples of a purpose built fire station in London. The architects carefully restored the building to become a new contemporary art space, whilst retaining all of the scars and marks of the existing building, showing what the building was once used for.

The architects did a radical conservation which allowed the building to be adapted for contemporary use and art gallery use, due to the features it already had which could be adapted to facilitate the new use. A main design move in the building involved taking out a piece of the first floor over the external corridor and making that an interior, with a staircase protruding the whole height of the entrance hall. The design allows the users to walk through what was once the old doors to the stables into a space full of sunlight from the back street. There are all sorts of ways you can interpret and interact with the building.

Their overall design brings in the cultural, architectural and social history of the area. For example the new staircase has a metal structure with concrete pathing slabs, cut down in size, as a walking surface. This helps to express the staircase as a public feature and links it to the city. This has inspired me to think of how I could cut down traditional materials and reuse them in a modern way linking to Sheffield. I was also interested to see the balustrade and stringer detail of the staircase and how I could use a similar approach in my design for supporting the ramp, connecting the new and the old.

My approach is to think of ways to enhance existing structure whilst encouraging new interactions.

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MODERNISING TRADITIONAL MATERIALITY

Cutting down, sand blasting and reusing traditional, locally sourced materiality, linking my design to the city whilst encouraging certain associations.

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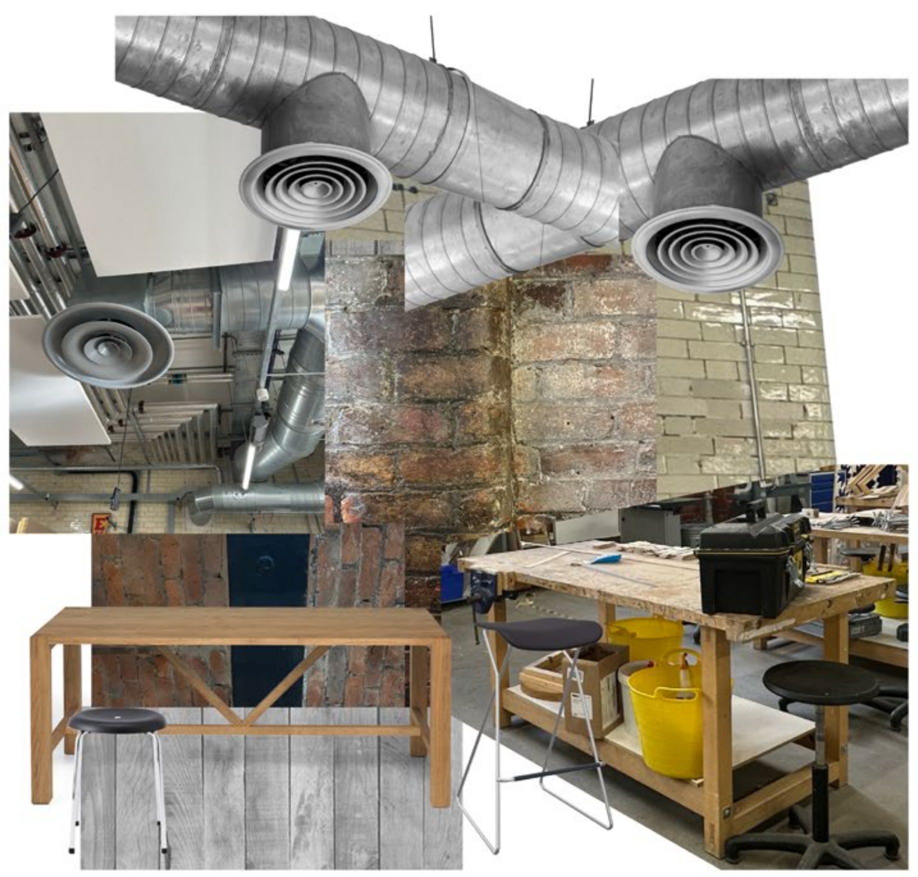
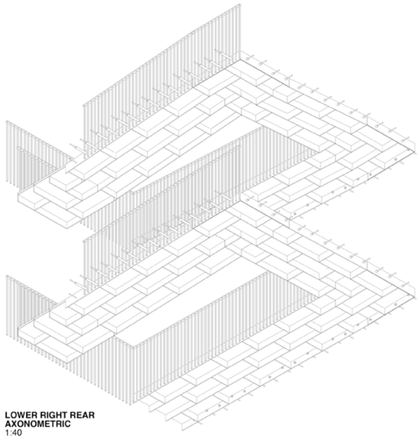
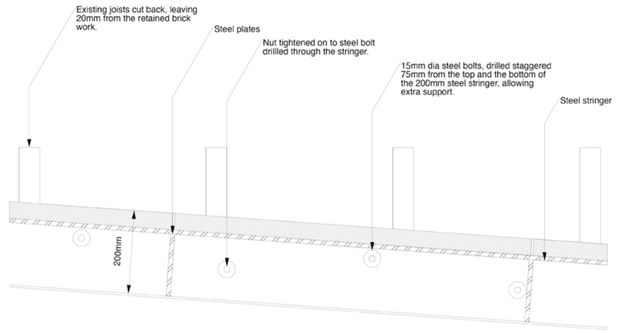




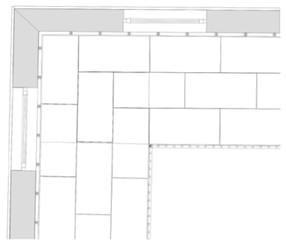
LOWER RIGHT REAR AXONOMETRIC
1:40



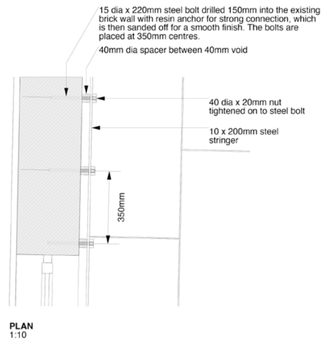
SECTION BB
1:5

LOCATION PLAN
1:120

KEY SECTION AA
1:120

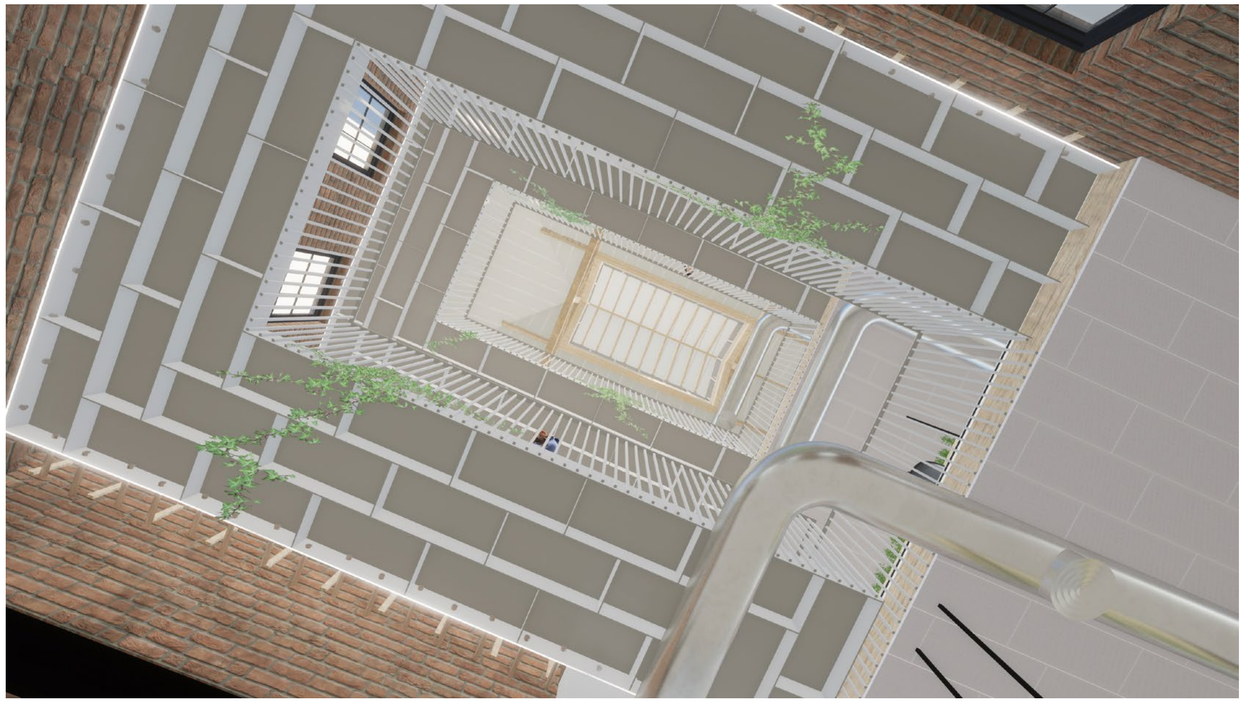


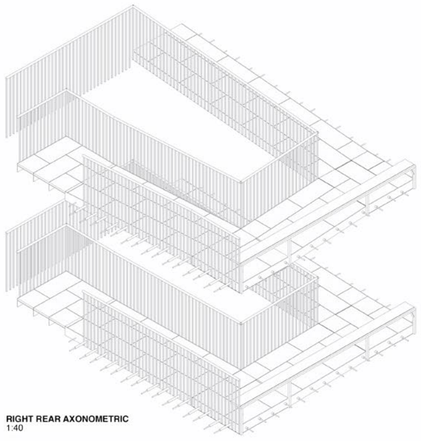
PLAN
1:25



PLAN
1:10

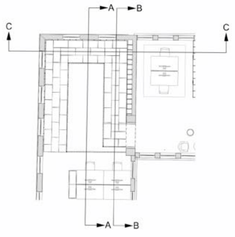
REPLICATING THE EXISTING BRICK WORK IN A MODERN WAY





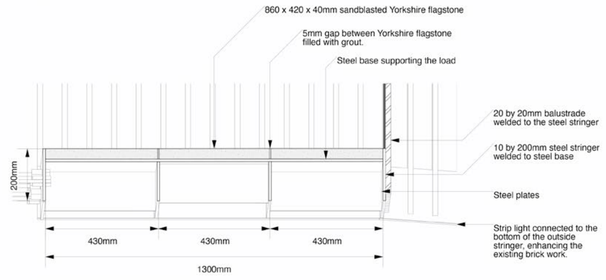
RIGHT REAR AXONOMETRIC
1:40

KEY SECTION AA
1:120

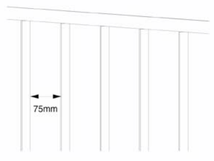


LOCATION PLAN
1:120

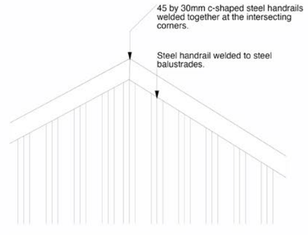
SECOND FLOOR RAMP SECTION AA
1:25



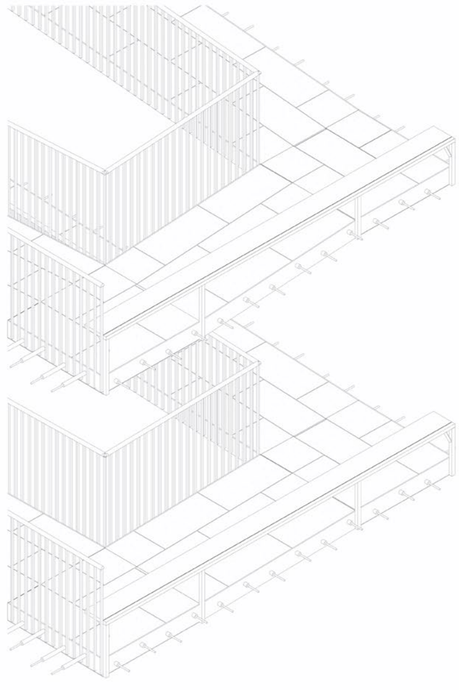
SECOND FLOOR RAMP SECTION AA
1:8



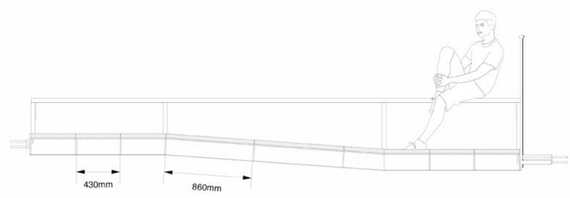
SECTION AA
1:5



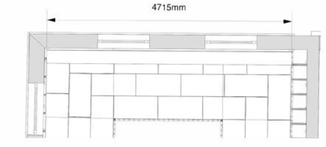
LEFT ISOMETRIC VIEW OF HANDRAIL
1:5



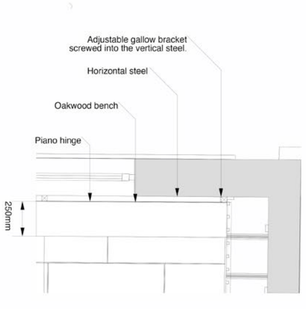
RIGHT REAR ISOMETRIC
1:20



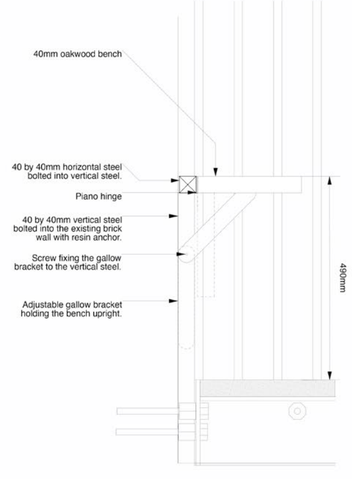
SECOND FLOOR RAMP SECTION AA
1:20



BENCH PLAN
1:40

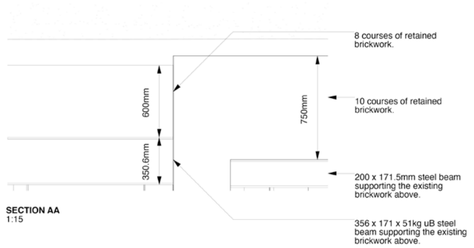


BENCH PLAN
1:15



SECTION BB - Bench detail
1:5

LOCATION PLAN
1:120



SECTION AA
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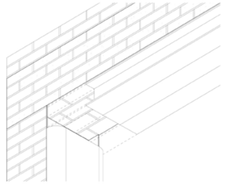
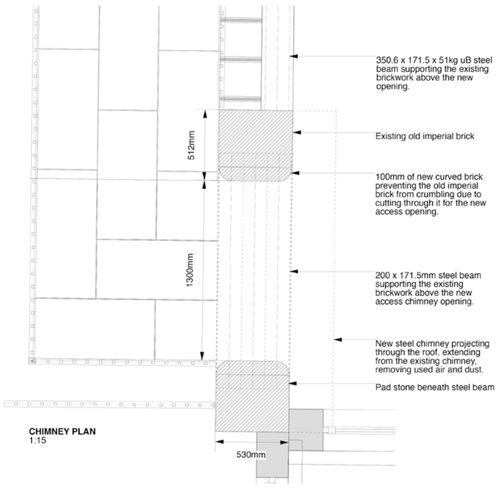
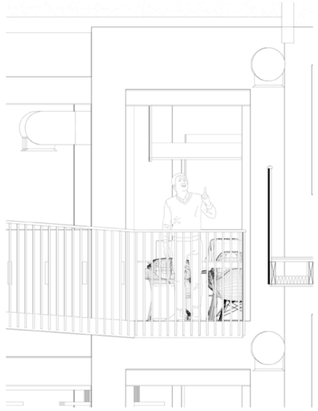


AXONOMETRIC
1:15

KEY SECTION
1:120



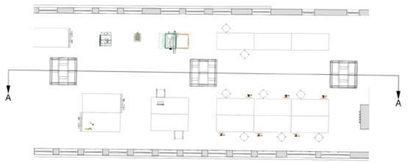
CHIMNEY PLAN
1:15



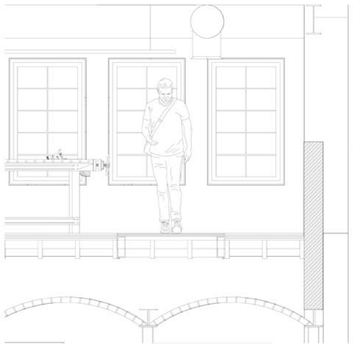
SECTION AA
1:25

INTERACTION WITH RETAINED ELEMENTS

Walking through what was once just an old chimney, through to a new modern ramp feature, which becomes a space to socialise.



LOCATION PLAN
1:100



SECTION AA
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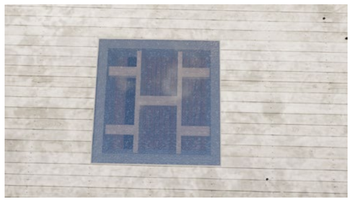
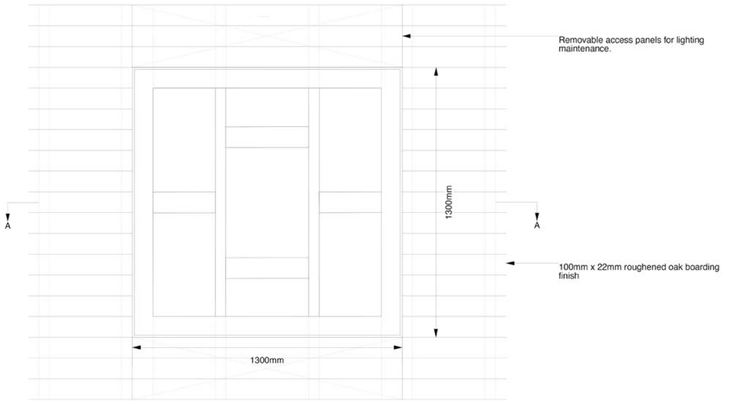
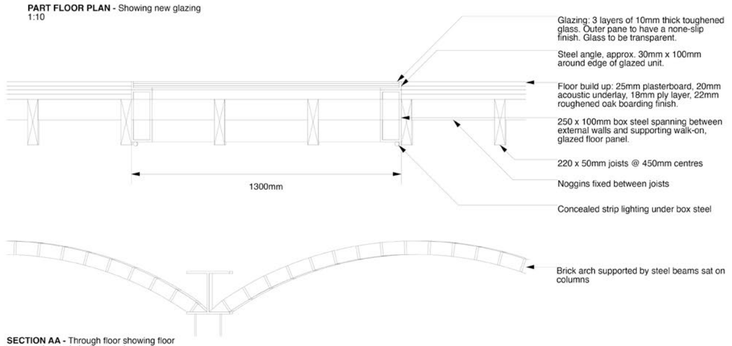


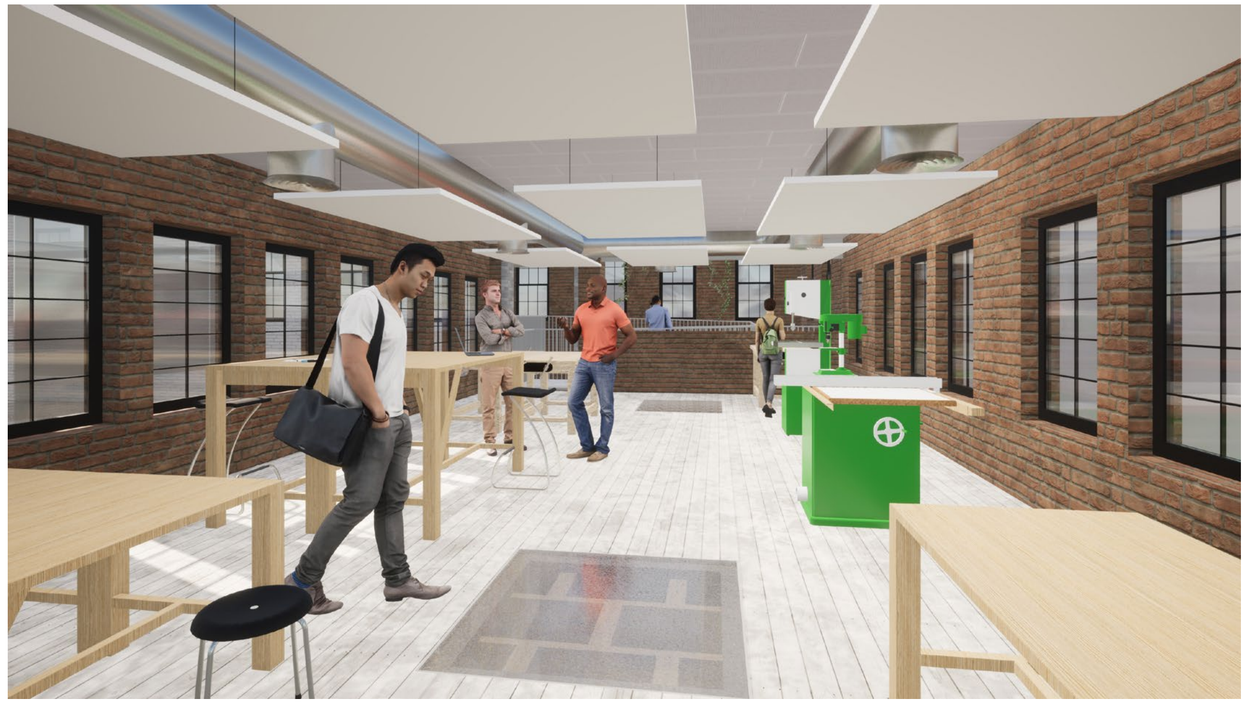


PART FLOOR PLAN - Showing new glazing
1:10



SECTION AA - Through floor showing floor construction and glazing panel
1:10

WORKSHOP - REVEALING MORE HISTORY



WALKTHROUGH: https://youtu.be/wbr24GwecXk