



MANOEL LOURENÇO
architect and urban planner



MANOEL LOURENÇO

my project types

residential

commercial

institutional



BIO

Young ambitious architect seeking growth and experience to further enhance in architecture and urban planning. Simultaneously shared my time and talent to promote inclusion in the society exercising my architectural and urban planning knowledge.



Professional Experience

FEB 2019
AUG 2019

JUNIOR ARCHITECT

Chris Roncato Paisagismo & Áreas Externas
Campinas, Brazil

Draughtsman. Delineation and technical drawing of residential, commercial and institutional landscaping projects. Responsible for communicating and performing as a link with clients.

JAN 2018
NOV 2018

JUNIOR ARCHITECT

Adriana Agostinho Arquitetura & Interiores
São Paulo, Brazil

Draughtsman. Responsible for the technical drawings of residential, commercial and stores in malls. Creation of 3D modeling and renders.

JUN 2017
OCT 2017

INTERNSHIP ARCHITECT

Chris Roncato Paisagismo & Áreas Externas
Campinas, Brazil

Draughtsman. Responsible for the technical drawings of residential, commercial and stores in malls. Creation of 3D modeling and renders.

JUL 2016
DEC 2016

INTERNSHIP ARCHITECT

Garcia Nieto Perez Arquitectos
Seville, Spain

Participation in preliminaries urban studies downtown Seville and small towns nearby. Project restoration in the old town.

NOV 2013
DEC 2015

INTERNSHIP ARCHITECT

Hobeika Arquitetura & Engenharia
Campinas, Brazil

Created and modified drawings as rendered schematics for over 50 designs.



Education

SEP 2019
APR 2021

GEORGE BROWN COLLEGE

Diploma in Architectural
Toronto, Ontario

JAN 2012
DEC 2017

PONTIFÍCIA UNIVERSIDADE CAMPINAS

Bachelor in Architecture
Campinas, Brazil

JAN 2016
DEC 2016

ETSAS - ESCUELA TÉCNICA ARQUITECTURA - UNIVERSIDAD

**One year scholarship in
Technical Drawings and Urban**
Seville, Spain

DEC 2013
MAR 2014

ILSC - INTERNATIONAL LANGUAGE SCHOOLS OF CANADA

**Three months full time exchange
focused on english as a second language**
Vancouver, British Columbia



Volunteering

JAN 2018
JAN 2018

UM TETO PARA MEU PAÍS

**Volunteer program focused
of emergency houses**
São Paulo, Brazil



Summary

Architecture projects

01 - Tiny House

academic // architectural technician // 3rd semester

02 - Wood Frame House

academic // architectural technician // 4th semester

03 - Warehouse

academic // architectural technician // 4th semester

04 - School

academic // bachelor // 6th semester

Urban Planning projects

05 - Interpretative Center

academic // architectural technician // 8th semester

06 - Urban Qualification

academic // exchange program // 8th semester

07 - Final Graduation Project

academic // bachelor // 10th semester

01| tiny house

architecture + wood fram

Tiny House

Type

Architectural +
Wood frame construction

Location

Wellington, Ontario

Phase

Conceptual Design +
Floor Plan, 3D Modeling

Description

This academic project is about a tiny house with maximum footprint of 25 m² and the maximum total floor area is 35 m². The house is self-efficient.

Software Used

AutoCAD, Sketchup, Photoshop.

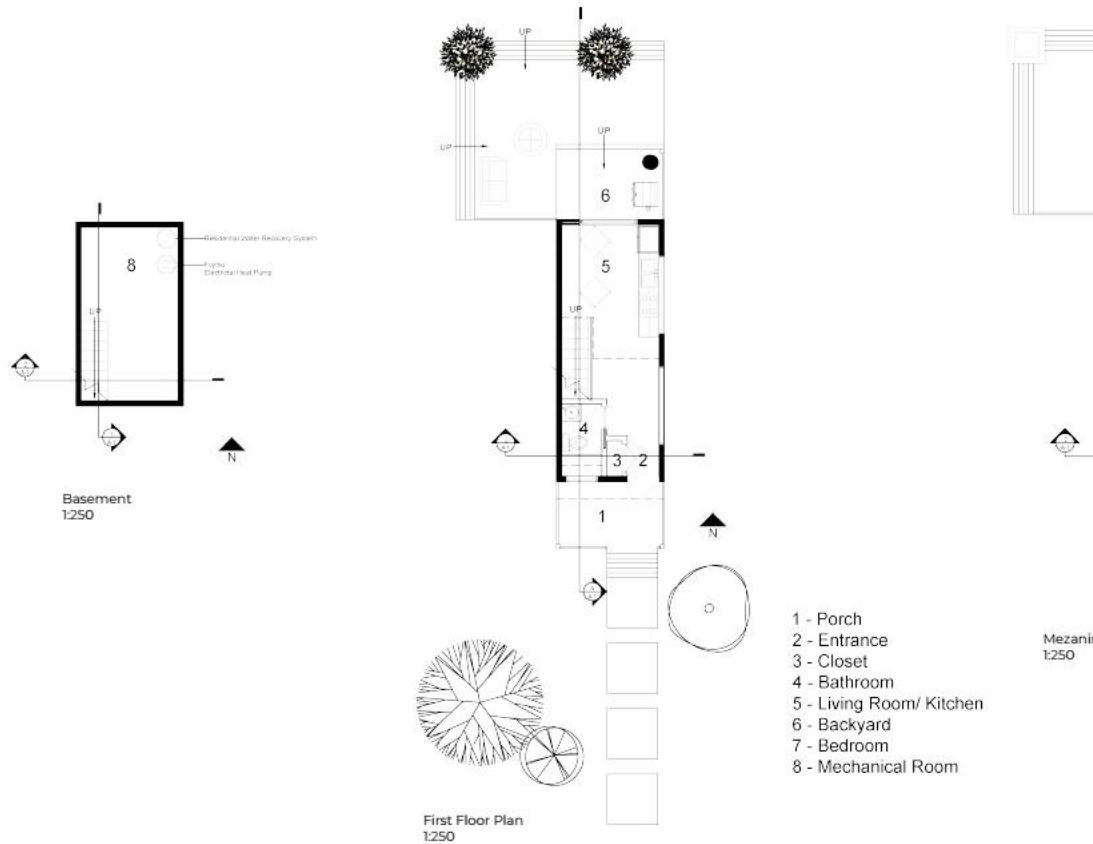
Involvement

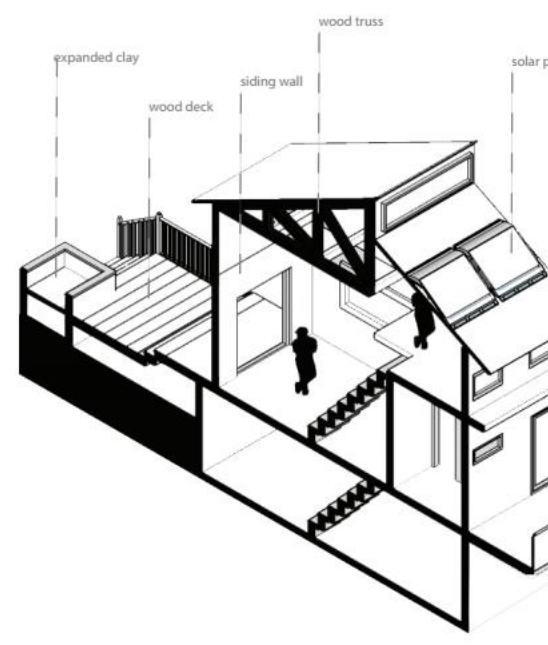
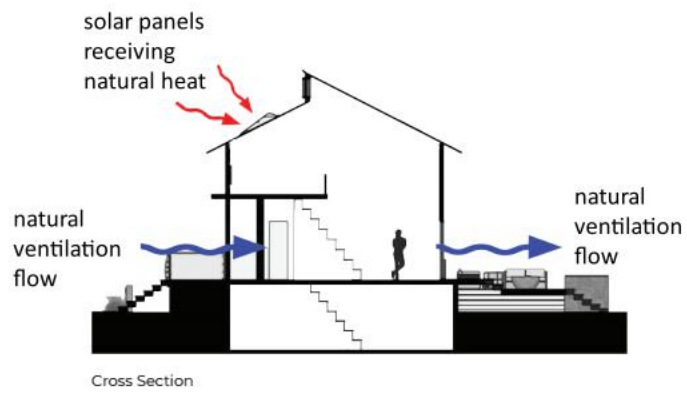
Sket, Development of construction details and floor plan.



Description

Tiny house project developed on 2 Wellington, Ontario is southern oriented view of the lake. The project as a whole take advantage of the natural heat more eco friendly. A door in the south were selected to be opened in the natural air flow and circulation. In addition panels are facing south as it is the receiving the most amount of sunlight facing south for the same reason: natural warmth. Some of the green smart tinting. These windows control that the house is going to receive. residential water recovery system





02| wood frame house

architecture + wood fram

Wood Frame House

Type

Architectural +
Wood frame construction

Location

Toronto, Ontario

Phase

Conceptual Design +
Floor Plan, 3D Modeling

Description

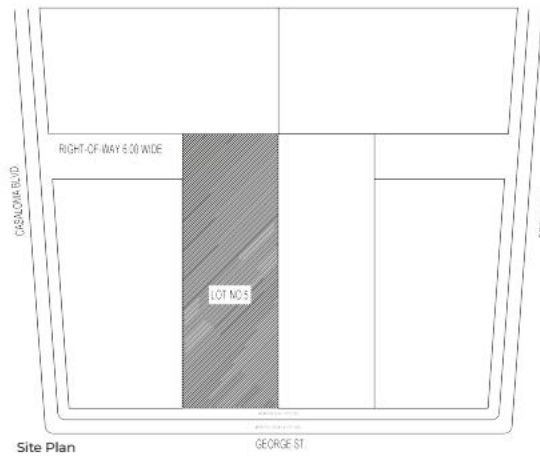
Academic project focused in the design of a wood frame house, construction drawings and construction documentation according to the Building Code.

Software Used

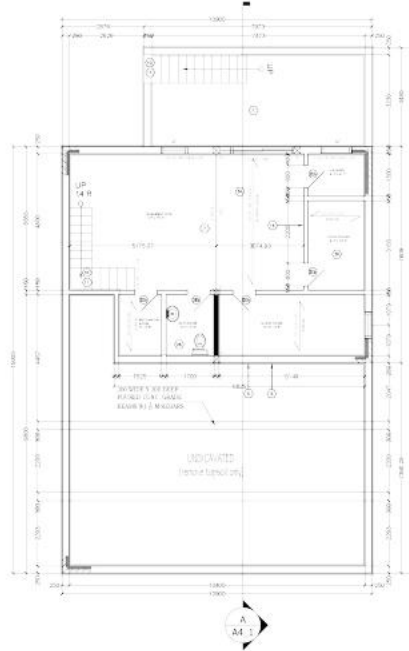
AutoCAD, Sketchup, Photoshop.

Involvement

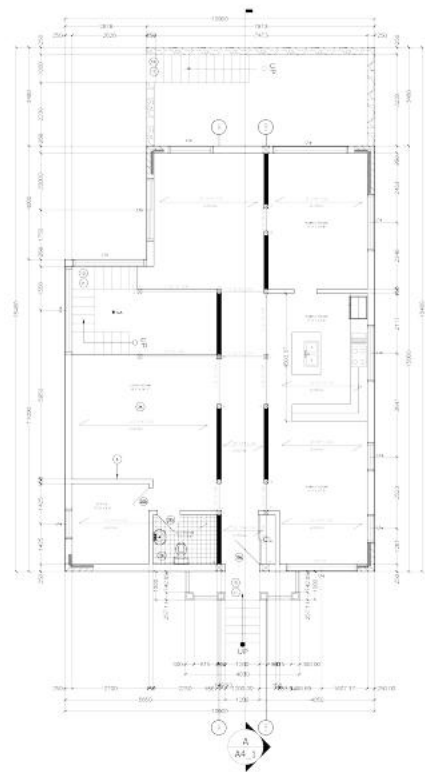
Development of sets of plans,
building code, zoning by law.



Site Plan



Basement Floor Plan



First Floor Plan



Second Floor Plan

Description

The objective of this project was to design a two-story wood frame house and produce construction documentation. The whole house is following the Ontario Building Code.

The idea is to create a two-story house. In the basement floor, there is an open space for a living area, a dining room, and a kitchen. In the first floor, there is a living room, a dining room, a kitchen, a bathroom, and a bedroom. In the second floor, there is a bedroom, a bathroom, and a master bedroom with a walk-in closet.

03| warehouse

commercial + buildi

Warehouse

Type

Commercial +
Building Code

Location

Toronto, Ontario

Phase

Conceptual Design +
Floor Plan, 3D Modeling

Description

Academic project designated to apply the knowledge in construction drawing and documents for a warehouse building. Steel frame construction in a 2 storey office.

Software Used

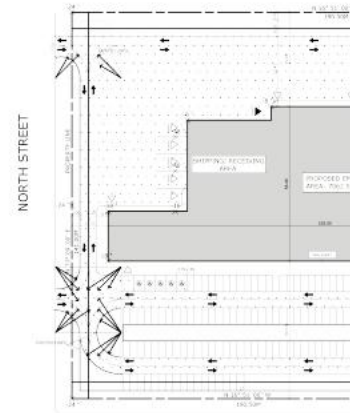
AutoCAD, Revit.

Involvement

Development of all the drawings, building code, zoning by law.

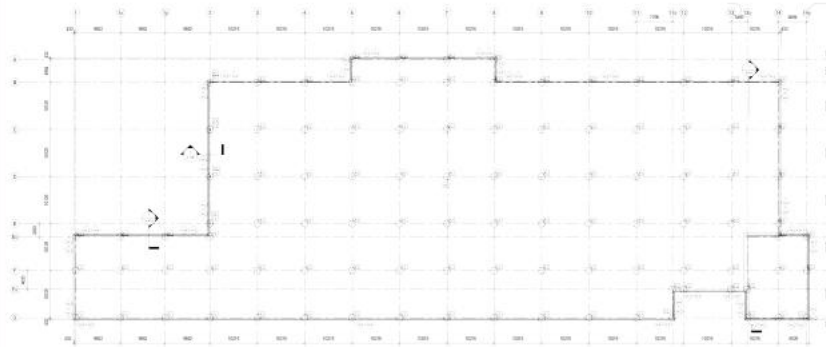
Description

Apply the design and technical aspects of building projects utilizing steel frame building system. In addition to incorporating applicable concepts from Sustainable Materials and Structures. The project objective is to apply architectural technology, engineering principles, constructability techniques, specifications and document coordination throughout documentation phases. The client is considering the construction of a warehouse-type building for lease to a perspective tenant and requires of a set of Construction Drawings & Documentation for the building based on the municipal zoning regulations and building tenant requirements.

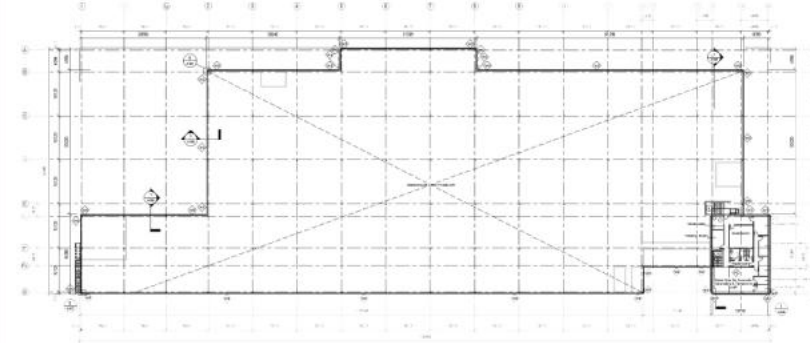


Site Plan

WEST

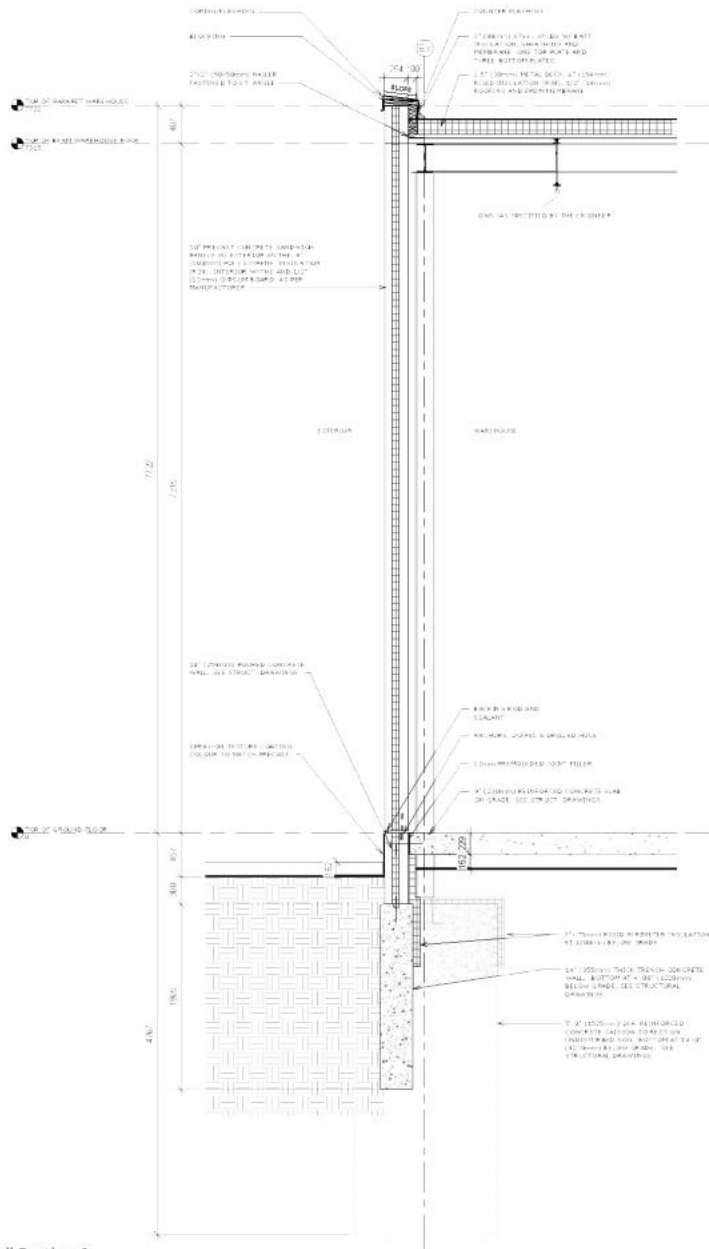


Foundation Floor Plan

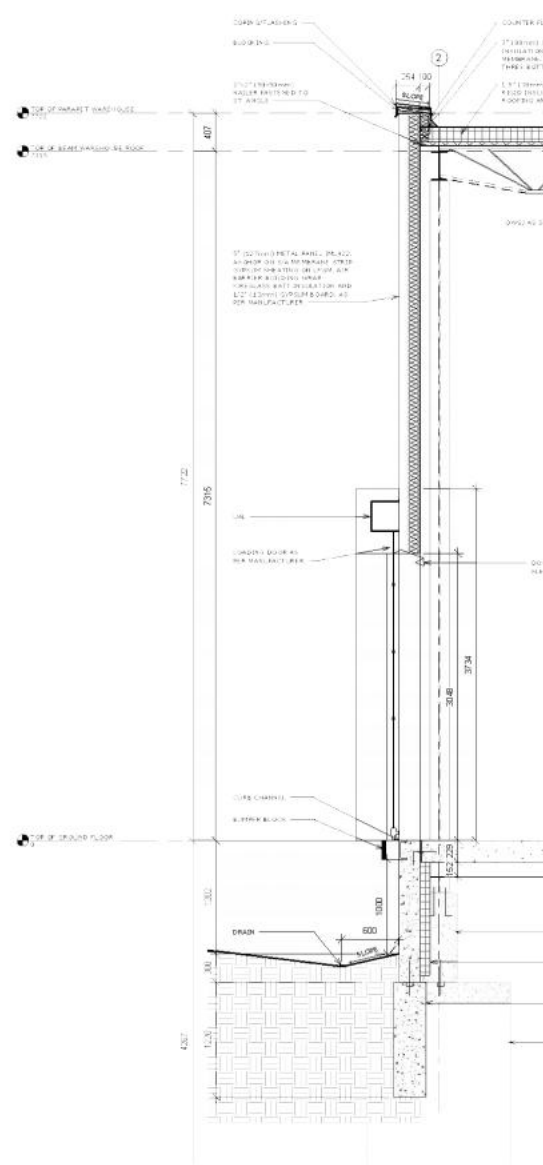


WALLS & PARTITIONS SCHEDULE

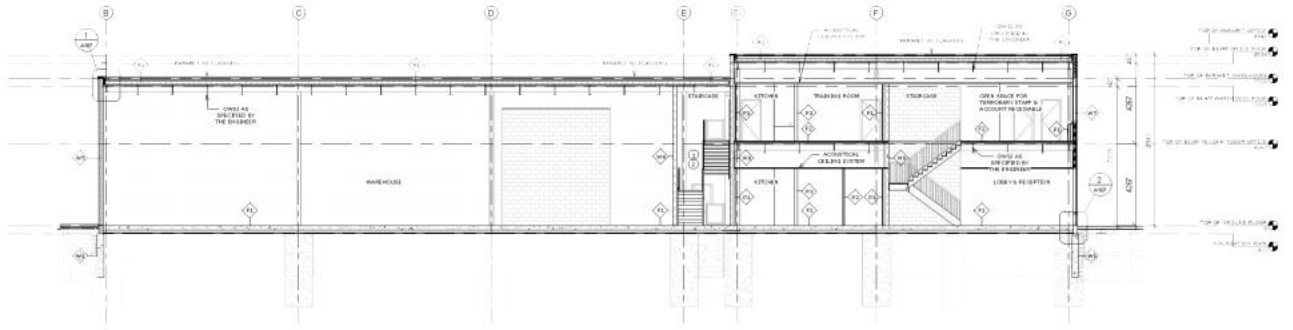
- 1. 1/2" (12.7mm) GYPSUM BOARD ON 1/2" (12.7mm) METAL STUDS @ 16" (406mm) ON CENTER. SEE STRUCTURAL DRAWINGS.
- 2. 1/2" (12.7mm) GYPSUM BOARD ON 1/2" (12.7mm) METAL STUDS @ 16" (406mm) ON CENTER. SEE STRUCTURAL DRAWINGS.
- 3. 1/2" (12.7mm) GYPSUM BOARD ON 1/2" (12.7mm) METAL STUDS @ 16" (406mm) ON CENTER. SEE STRUCTURAL DRAWINGS.
- 4. 1/2" (12.7mm) GYPSUM BOARD ON 1/2" (12.7mm) METAL STUDS @ 16" (406mm) ON CENTER. SEE STRUCTURAL DRAWINGS.
- 5. 1/2" (12.7mm) GYPSUM BOARD ON 1/2" (12.7mm) METAL STUDS @ 16" (406mm) ON CENTER. SEE STRUCTURAL DRAWINGS.
- 6. 1/2" (12.7mm) GYPSUM BOARD ON 1/2" (12.7mm) METAL STUDS @ 16" (406mm) ON CENTER. SEE STRUCTURAL DRAWINGS.
- 7. 1/2" (12.7mm) GYPSUM BOARD ON 1/2" (12.7mm) METAL STUDS @ 16" (406mm) ON CENTER. SEE STRUCTURAL DRAWINGS.
- 8. 1/2" (12.7mm) GYPSUM BOARD ON 1/2" (12.7mm) METAL STUDS @ 16" (406mm) ON CENTER. SEE STRUCTURAL DRAWINGS.
- 9. 1/2" (12.7mm) GYPSUM BOARD ON 1/2" (12.7mm) METAL STUDS @ 16" (406mm) ON CENTER. SEE STRUCTURAL DRAWINGS.
- 10. 1/2" (12.7mm) GYPSUM BOARD ON 1/2" (12.7mm) METAL STUDS @ 16" (406mm) ON CENTER. SEE STRUCTURAL DRAWINGS.



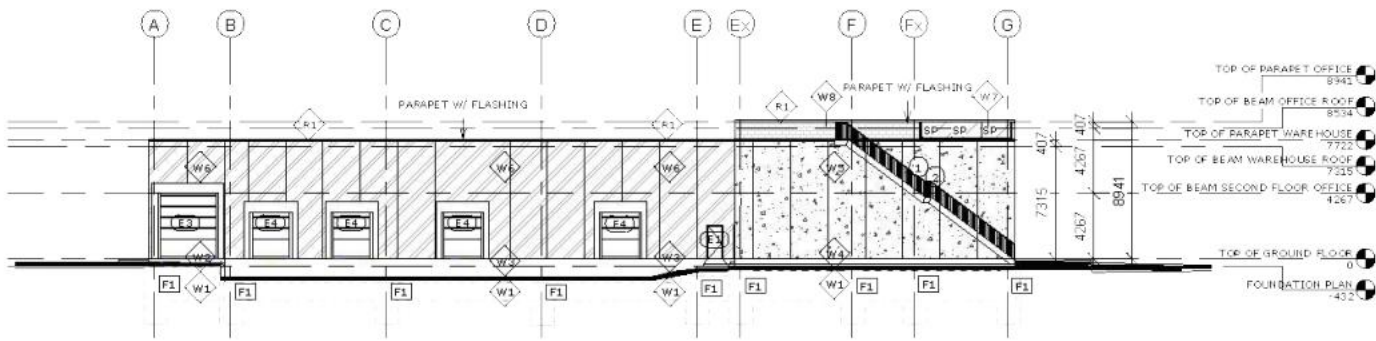
Wall Section 1



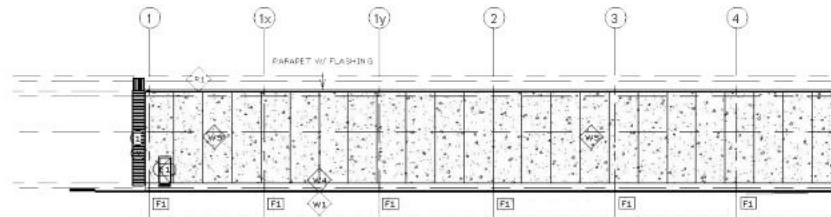
Wall Section 2



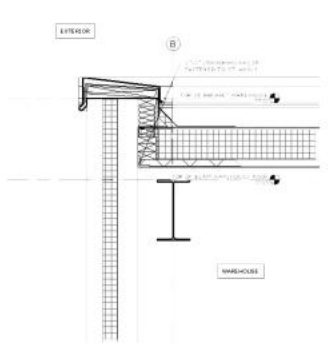
Cross Section Office



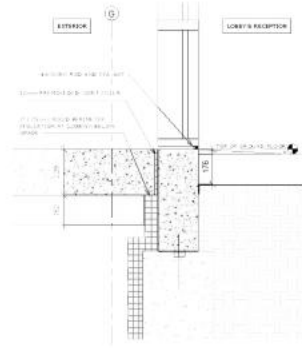
North Elevation



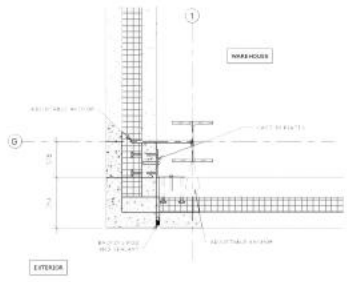
West Elevation



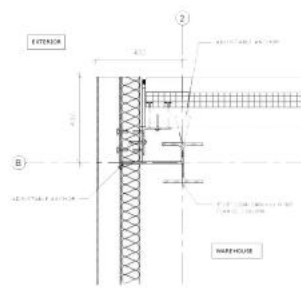
Section Detail 1



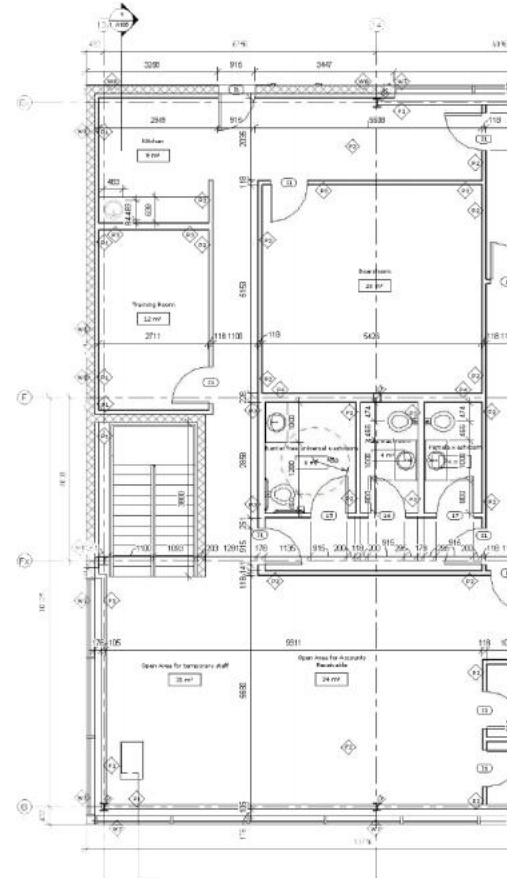
Section Detail 2



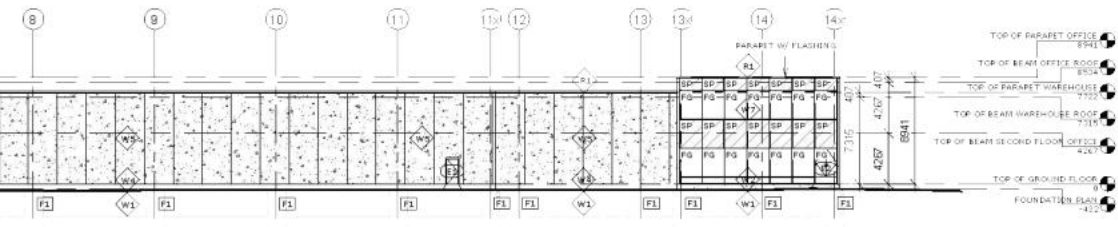
Plan Detail 1



Plan Detail 2



Callout Second Floor Plan - Office



04| school project

architecture + institu

School Project

Type

Urban Planning +
Institutional

Location

Campinas, Brazil

Phase

Conceptual Design

Description

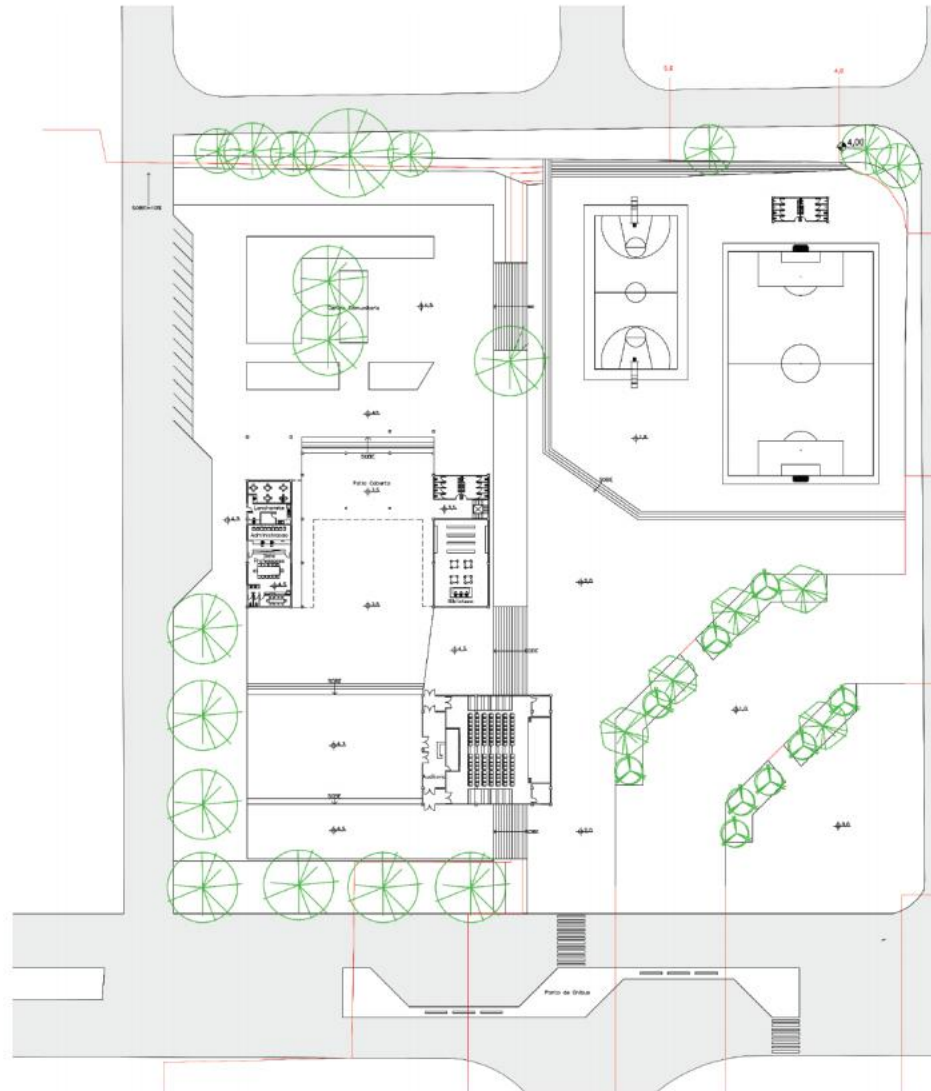
Institutional project developed in the university. Starting reading a urban scale and all the potentials that the lot could improve for the neighborhood. In the floor plan, all the services for the users, in the second floor, all the classes, giving more privacy.

Software Used

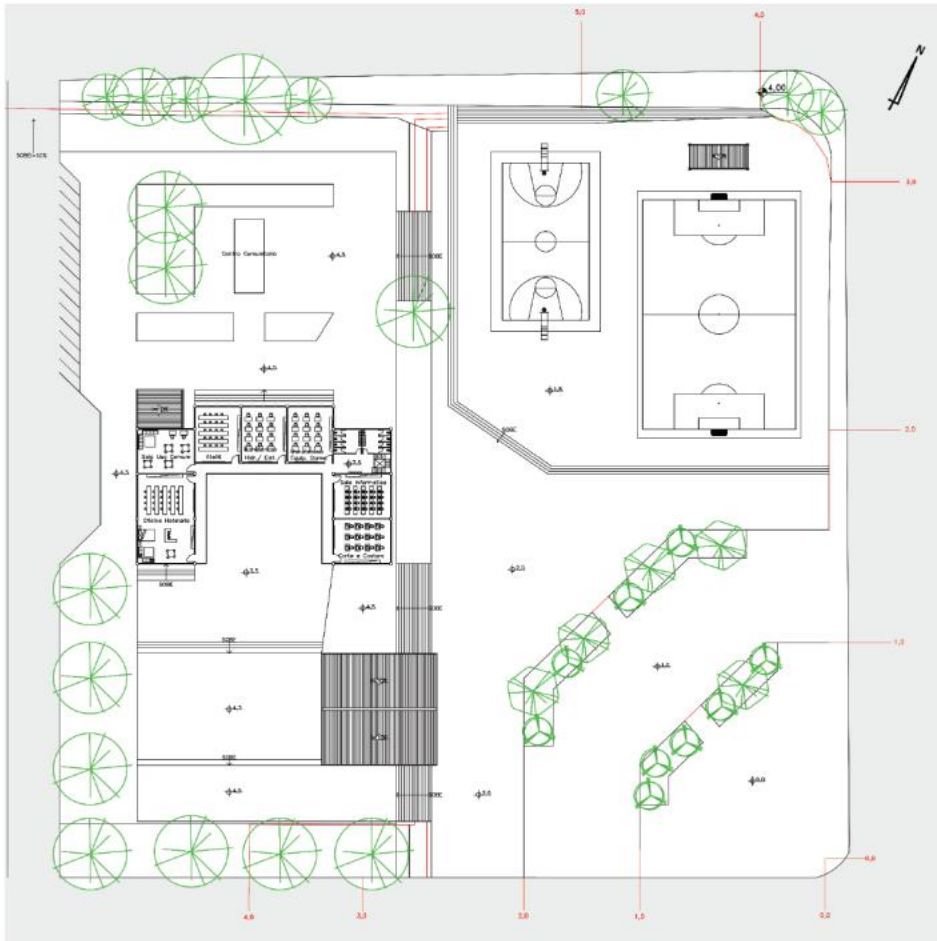
AutoCAD, Sketchup, Photoshop, Illustrator, Lumion.

Involvement

Urban research, bus lines, necessity of the neighborhood, massing studies.



First Floor Plan
1:1000



Second Floor Plan
1:1000





05|

toronto waterfront nature interpretation centre

architecture + urban

Toronto Water-front Nature Interpretative Centre

Type
Architecture + Urban Design

Location
Toronto, Ontario

Phase
Conceptual Design + Architecture Drawing Master Planning

Description
Urban qualification in Guadalquivir river. The idea is to expand and increase the market value in the west side of the river, this portion of land it was before a water park, which currently is disabled.

Software Used
AutoCAD, Revit, Photoshop, Illustrator, Twinmotion.

Involvement
Site research, zoning by law, zoning map, technical drawings.

Description

The building is located in **Tommy Thompson Park**, Toronto, Canada. Known for its proximity to the city center and its large number of bird species and wet areas. The interpretative centre's objective is to provide a sustainable and accessible space where visitors can learn, connect to nature, observe the natural environment even being such close to the city.

The Interpretative Centre is divided in three different buildings: The main building, the cafeteria and the hostel. Every single building was created to provide a different experience to the visitors.



Site Plan

- Cars - Bike - Pedestrians
- Authorized cars - Bike - Pedestrians
- Bike - Pedestrians
- Trails for bike - Pedestrians
- Strongest wind direction
- Wet areas
- Sun paths
- Parking spot
- Meadow
- Vegetation: eastern cottonwood, trembling aspen, balsam poplar, sandbar willow, red-osier dogwood and swamp

Legend

Site Analysis

The site analyzed in this Tommy Thompson Park preserve the fauna and Total area: 254, 649 m2

Topography

The variations of site elevation are minimal. The lowest point is at the highest one is 22.5. The site can be considered as a flat plain which can be beneficial for the construction, but it will be with there is no variation in wind exposure.

Features of the Land

The site was initially one of the largest freshwater wetlands, becoming the Bay Sands. The landscape was created with open and middle density from construction sites. There is a certain need with that construction as there is not much information on the soil composition.

Climate

The annual rainfall and snowfall average are 945mm. The months the highest rainfall are September, August and October. The snow is heavy and wet areas regularly experienced in winter, will be considered for future design and it will limit the available for construction. However, it creates new areas for activities such as snowshoeing and nature exploration.

Sun Path

The site size and orientation make possible a design taking advantage of the sun path. A building can be oriented in the South side to heat the inside and a passive design is possible here. The sun path is more complex over the site even in the summer, which means trees will shadow in the summer. This is a good point but it has to be in the consideration when positioning the building. The target is on the lake or behind city's buildings which can provide a great view for visitors.

Wild life

There is a significant bird activity in the park, in total 319 bird species were count. In the Bay Sands, 18 breeding bird species and the area is an important migratory bird habitat on the Toronto water front. Besides the water birds, there are also amphibians like northern leopard frog and American toad. Small mammals like a raccoon, eastern cottontail and groundhog are present on this site. All new constructions will have to reduce wildlife disturbance and preserve their environments.



Fig. 1: Blue Jay Fig. 2: Canada Goose Fig. 3: American Coot Fig. 4: Mallard Duck

The site is mainly composed of meadows, open areas with a mix of grass and flowers. During the summer, winds are soft coming from the East and during the winter, winds are stronger coming from West.

Human-made elements

Humans have created the site itself and after that, a parking lot for cars. In addition to that, there is a small office, coffee shop, the parking. There are solar panels on the site that are managed by the city. A general pole, a few telephone poles, an electrical pole are present on the site but will not impact the future project location.



Fig. 20 Parking lot building

Wind

During summer, winds are soft. There are mostly coming from the East and the East North East.

During winter, winds are stronger and mostly coming from the West, the South West and North West.

Regarding this information and the previous one, it will be important to protect the building from the wind, particularly during winter.



Fig. 21 Summer Wind Fig. 22 Winter Wind

Views

The view from the park is unique, the lake as well as the city skyline. People should be able to look at the city's view from the park.



Fig. 23 3D city view

Surroundings

There are roads all around the site. Some roads are exclusively for cars and pedestrians, others are accompanied by bikes. There is not much noise on site due to the vegetation and low traffic in this area.

However, the city of Toronto has an ongoing project on its east side whose objective is to transform from a predominantly industrial district into a modern and vibrant extension of the urban metropolis. This may generate more traffic such as cars and staffers near the park and affect the amount of noise.



Fig. 24 3D East Point rendering

Vegetation

The site is mainly composed of meadows, open areas with a mix of grass and flowers. The flowers are Canada thistle, common lily, clover, yellow lupines, Canada goldenrod, bonnet or scabious, red flowers. These flowers colors are subtle and yellow. There also are shrubs and hardy perennials. The trees that can be seen are eastern cottonwood, weinmannia, aspen, larch, poplar, sandbar willow, red osier dogwood and weeping.

All the trees are deciduous which means they do not protect from cold winds during the winter. This will have to be taken into consideration during the design process.



Fig. 25 Eastern Cottonwood



Fig. 22 Swamp



Fig. 23 Yellow lupines



Fig. 24 meadow WWA



Fig. 25 Vipers flowers



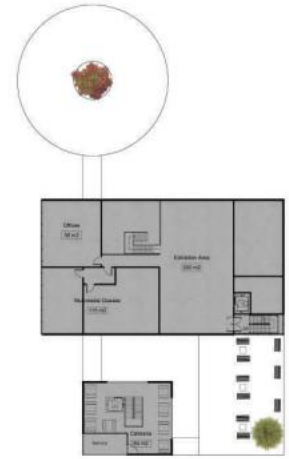
Fig. 26 Common lily



Fig. 27 Canada thistle



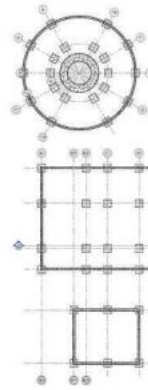
First Floor Plan



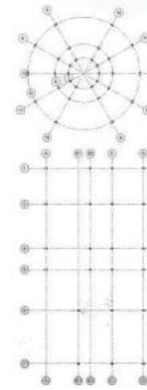
Second Floor Plan



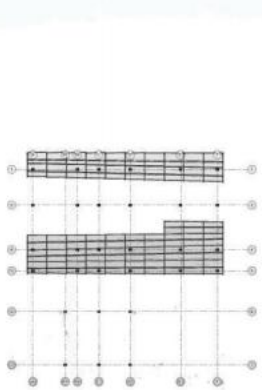
Third Floor Plan



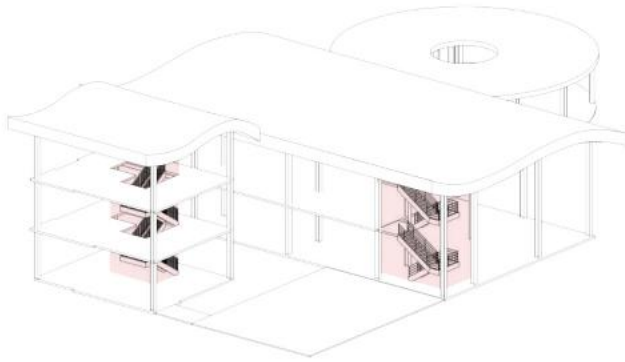
Foundation Plan



First Framing Plan



Second Framing Plan



Structural 3D showing the vertical circulation



1. Metal Roof System by Morin Corp. (USA)
Single-skin metal roof system for roof finishes. Use of the MorZip profile, providing seamless transitions from wall to roof and back again.



2. Rolled Zinc by MetalTech Global (USA)
Material used for the roof and exterior walls of the Hostel. Chosen for its high malleability which allows to create the illusion of a nest. Its refinement requires less energy than aluminum, steel or copper.



3. Reclaimed wood by Urban Timber (Ontario)
Reclaimed Hemlock wood used for the exterior siding of the building. The wood is found locally and fits perfectly with its environment and the bees already on site.



4. Reclaimed wood by Urban Timber (Ontario)
Channel Cedar wood used for the exterior deck. Material found locally.



5. Reclaimed Wood Flooring by Old Wood Salvage (Ontario)
Wood used for floors & panels on wall. Found locally.



6. Concrete by Carboclave (Ontario)
Concrete used for floors in order to obtain the maximum. Local producer using carbon dioxide of steam or mist in order to create a more sustainable product.



7. Hempcrete by Hempcretebuilder (Ontario)
Material found locally using cannabis plant with high R-value. Used to reemplace batts of ins. Drywall, Plywood, Vapour Barrier, Gypsum Board Sealants.



8. Feather Friendly® by Convenience Group (Toronto)
Dot pattern used on windows with 4"x2" spaced in order to protect bird.

The objective of the roof's shape is to create a movement, similar to the wings of birds flying, in order to put the spotlight on Tommy Thompson environment and its great amount of bird species. The solar panels, oriented south, allow the building to use his own energy for lighting, using only LED to reduce the energy needed. The ceiling is made up of wood strips that follows the shape of the roof, which gives a nice visual illusion to visitors.

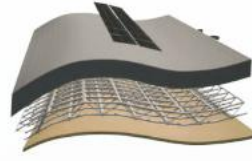
In order to create an accessible and inclusive building, the design follows the Americans with Disabilities Act Standards. For example, all hallways are 2 meters large to allow a double circulation accessible to all. In addition to that, the texture of the concrete floor is slightly different from one room to another. This system warn blind persons that they are leaving one room. Moreover, wood panels at 80 cm to 1 meter 20 from the floor are used on walls to indicate the path by touching them. These design details allow everybody to enjoy the full experience, regardless their disabilities.

Solar Panels

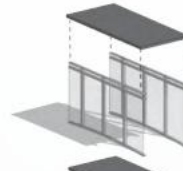
Metal roof system

Structural steel roof

Wood strips ceiling



[Detail of roof finishing]



[3D view of the bridge]



[Accessibility design ADA compliant]



[3D view of courtyard and drainage system]

The building contains two bridges which connect the main building to the cafeteria and the bedrooms. These bridges create a transition from the main building to the cafeteria and the bedrooms. Under every bridge, a dry stream was created by using rocks. This system catch and slow down the water, prevent the creation of wet areas in non-desirable areas. Walls are entirely glazed in order to provide a nice view of the (trees, meadows, stream, deck area). Triple glazed panels to preserve indoor temperature and give the feeling of being inside while seeing everything outside. White caps are installed on the glazed panels to avoid bird wings.

The courtyard is located in the middle of the hostels. It has the most appearance of the building and providing a nice view to the hallway and entrance. The objective is also unique area connected to the nature and reserved for people staying in the hostel. The slope of the roof allows to funnel the rain water into the pipe and the wood box, where the water will be used for different purposes. Green spaces like this in a courtyard improve the overall standard of living one experiences.

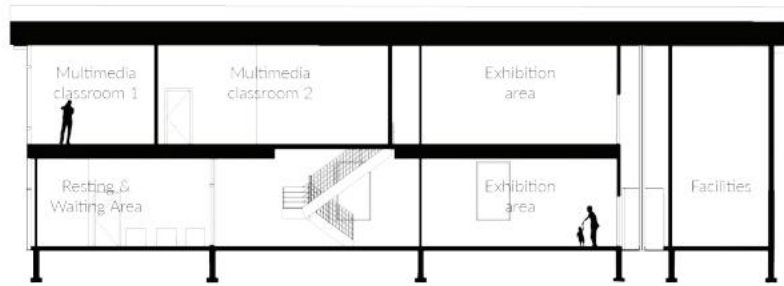


[West Elevation]

[1:200]



Cross Section 1



Cross Section 2



[East Elevation]
[1:200]



Exterior 3D view of the interpretative center and view of Toronto skyline



Exterior 3D view of the cafeteria and deck

06| Urban connection in Seville, Spain.

urban planning +

Urban Qualification Guadalquivir River.

Type

Urban Design

Location

Seville, Spain

Phase

Conceptual Design +
Master Planning

Description

Urban qualification in Guadalquivir river. The idea is to expand and increase the market value in the west side of the river, this portion of land it was before a water park, which currently is disabled.

Software Used

AutoCAD, Sketchup, Photoshop

Involvement

Site research, zoning by law,
zoning map.

SITE ANALYSIS

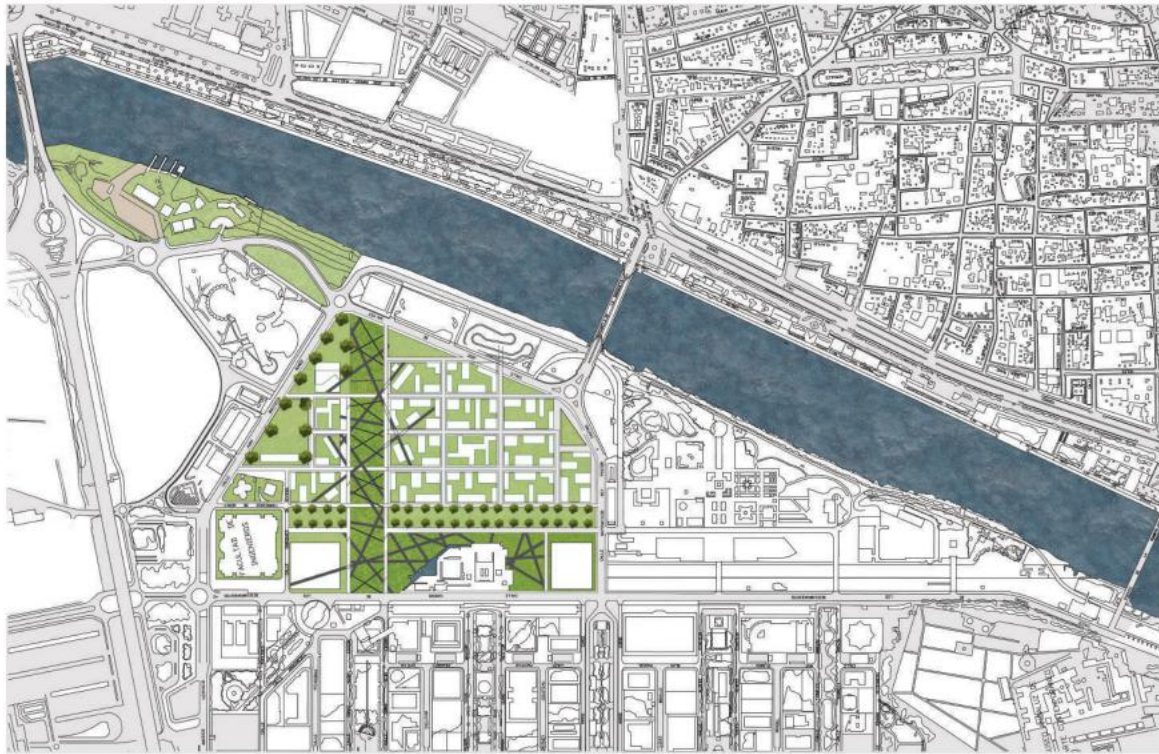
- 01** 80% of Seville's population lives in the East Side of the Guadalquivir River, the river back then was used to connect the city to the Ocean in South. The old downtown Seville was developed in the main circle and developed for pedestrian in the 8th century BC.
- 02** Spain remains far from a paradise for bikes - yet cycling has increased 11-fold in Seville in the space of a few years. In 2007, Seville's city hall created **180 km** of bicycle path and nowadays is the biggest Southern European city for **cycling**.
- 03** The new Seville is increasing towards East, so in consequence of that situation, the West part of Seville, is abandoned and there is just a few neighbourhoods over there such as Triana, Isla de la Cartuja (which a lot of industries are located there). So the idea is expand the West part, increasing the market value and giving a better distribution for all around the city area.



Seville's bicycle path

History and current situation

The **1992 Universal Exhibition of Seville** was a turning point for the city of Seville, above all for its international image. The event left behind a new and enormous urban space and a variety of pavilions and infrastructures that were partly transformed into **Isla Mágica**. In the other side of the river lives more than 80% of Seville's population. And downtown Seville is right beside Isla Mágica. The idea is expand downtown and create a connection around the river equally and increase the property values (which today is low). This new area will have green space that connects all the squares, bicycle path, residential and commercial building.



Master plan
1:10000

Bicycle Path Renovation

Currently in the **Isla de La Cartuja**, surrounded by industries and in a state of decay, it is lacking quality of life. The new **residential** and **commercial** areas, with the bicycle paths being transferred to the sidewalks, more space for pedestrians to walk, and sidewalks. Having these bicycle paths with European charm and lifestyle, but moving them more into the sidewalks gives the area more life, updated commercially and residentially. **Boulevards** in vertical and horizontal directions, the circulation of people through the area, connect the main existing buildings.



07| final graduation project

architecture + urban

Final Graduation Project

Type

Urban Planning + Institutional

Location

Campinas, Brazil

Phase

Urban Analysis + Infrastructure + Conceptual Design + Permit Set

Description

This urban study is divided in two studies: The first one is a Urban Analysis of the city of Campinas and the cities around and the second part is the institutional project. A small Cancer Hospital in Guanabara's neighborhood.

Software Used

AutoCAD, Sketchup, Illustrator, Photoshop, Lumion, InDesign.

Involvement

Site research, drafting of initial site linework, urban analysis, technical drawings, building code

Guanabara Cancer Hospital

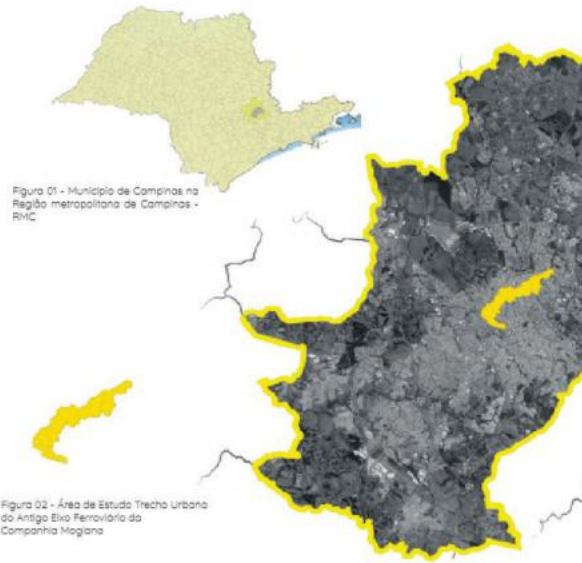
This project it was divided in two parts:

1 - Once it's done the Urban Analysis, we had chosen an empty lot in Guanabara Neighborhood. The group developed: Road analysis (Campinas and Grant Campinas Area), Building Permit Regulation, Zoning-by-law study.

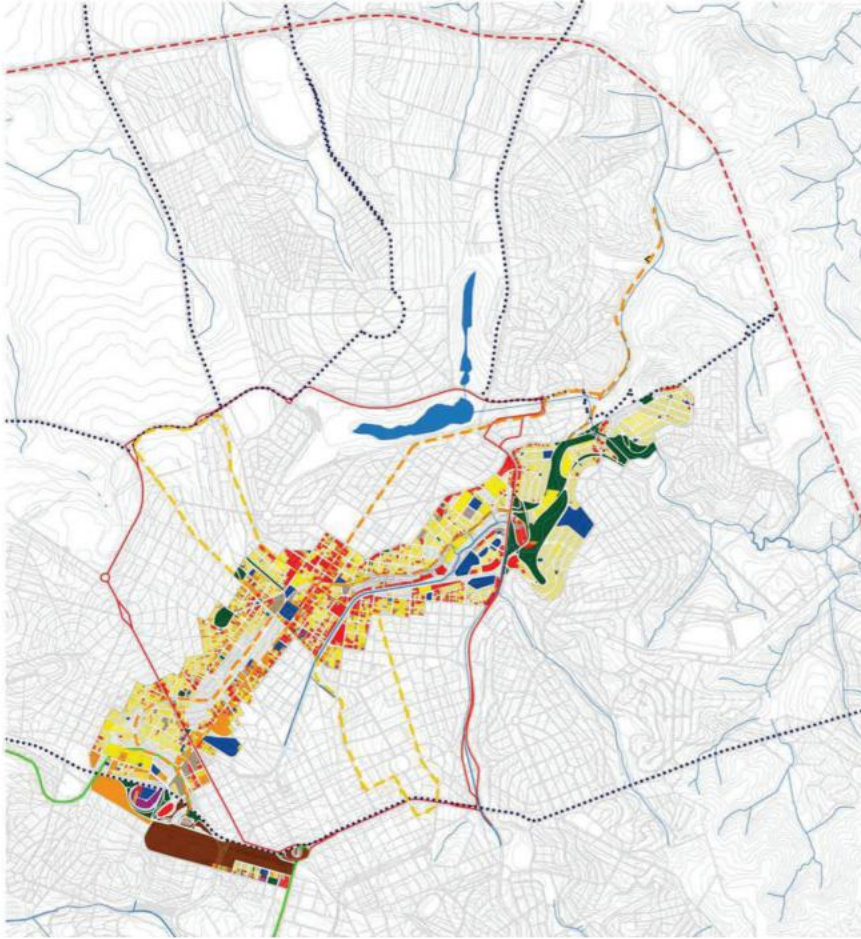
2 - After finished the Urban Planning analysis, each member of the group took the responsibility to develop different buildings, focusing in the currently potential that the area offers.

“Architecture as a way of healing”

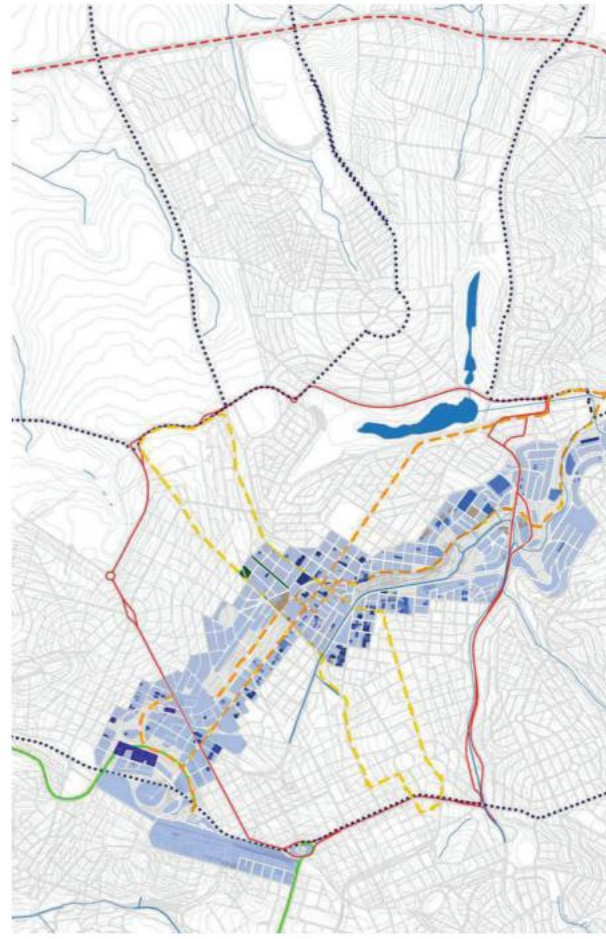
Education and health, the base for any This two segments that make up our In Brazil, both are under a medium com most of the society



Area of intervention



Zoning Map



Building Height Map

URBAN RENEWAL PROJECT

After the urban analysis we had developed some important projects to improve the area and increase the economy of region. Each member of the team was responsible for one project. Hotel, museum, social housing, hospital and a community centre. I was responsible for the development of a bicycle path. We also expanded the bicycle path crossing all the region, giving a more possibilities





Underground Level



Main Level



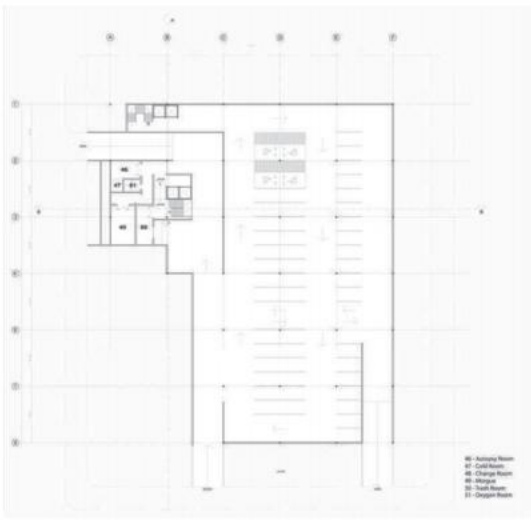
Second Floor



Third Floor



Fourth Floor



Underground Floor Plan

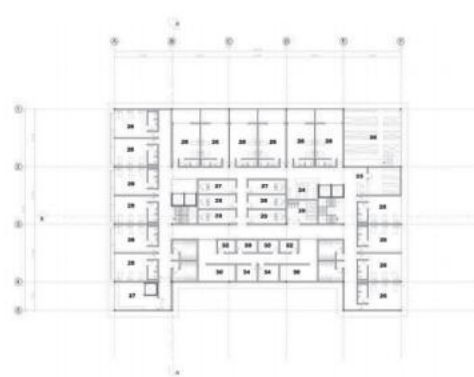


Main Floor Plan

- 1 - Administration Room
- 2 - Reception
- 3 - Pharmacy
- 4 - Emergency Entry
- 5 - Insurance Room
- 6 - Emergency Cases
- 7 - Blood Collection
- 8 - Report Room
- 9 - Tomography
- 10 - Endoscopy
- 11 - Colonoscopy
- 12 - Eating Room
- 13 - Staff Room
- 14 - Food Court
- 15 - Manager Room
- 16 - Warehouse
- 17 - Meeting Room
- 18 - Kitchen
- 19 - Warehouse
- 20 - Control Room
- 21 - Clothes
- 22 - Coffee/ Food Court



Second Floor Plan



Third Floor Plan



Fourth Floor Plan

