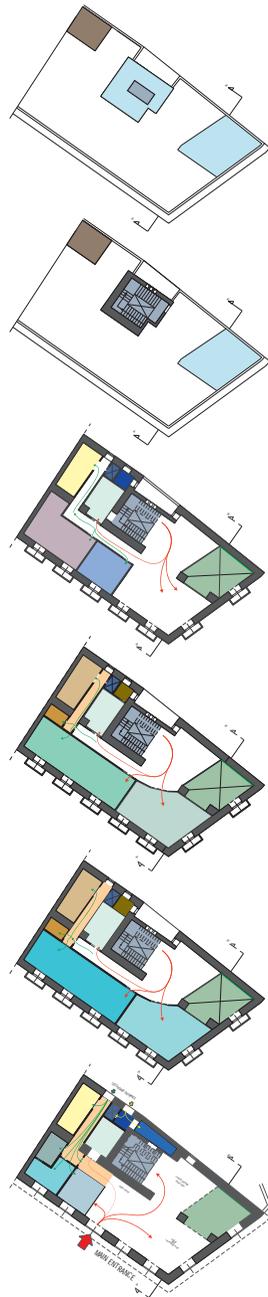


PROJECTS



- DIRTY SPACES
- MAINTENANCE
- STORES FOR CLEAN
- STAFF
- HORIZONTAL CIRCULATION
- VERTICAL CIRCULATION POINT
- RESTROOMS
- RECEPTION
- OPEN SPACE / FILTER AREA
- GREEN INTERIOR AREA
- GREEN LIVING WALL
- CUT SLAB OVER GREEN INTERIOR AREA
- LABORATORY
- BATHROOM FOR STAFF
- DEPOSIT
- GYNAECOLOGY AREA
- PRE-NATAL COURSES ROOM
- PEDIATRICS AREA
- CHILDREN THERAPY ROOM
- ADMINISTRATION
- MEETING ROOM
- TECHNICAL AREA
- GLASS ROOF

NATURAL AND RECYCLABLE MATERIALS*



X-LAM



PAVATHERM



HEMP LIME
PANEL

* Source: E. ZANCHINI, M.A. VITELLI, G. NANNI (2016), *100 Materiali per una Nuova Edilizia*, Rapporto dell'Osservatorio Recycle e Legambiente.

Photovoltaic brise-soleil will be used on the main facade exposed to the South-West, while in the part of the building that gets less light also due to the lack of windows, there will be installed a glassroof. Inside the building, this part will become a full height atrium with a green interior space and a living wall that will benefit from the natural light and create positive effects on patients.



France Watts - double glass
with junction box on the border



G. Washington University,
Ambius, USA.



Nemours Dupont Pediatrics,
FKP|Kanon Design.

POSITIVE DISTRACTION
ELEMENTS, together with
the green interior space,
improve the patients'
experience.



Hazelwood School,
Alan Dunlop Architects.



JPS Medical Home Clinic,
Corgan Architects.

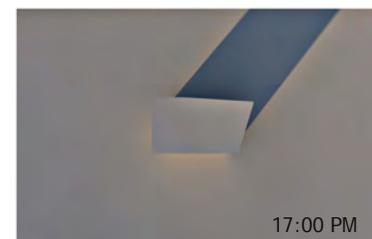
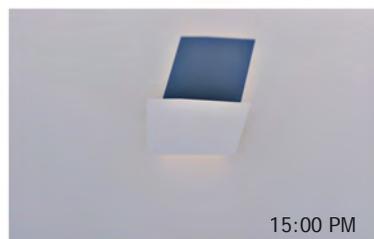
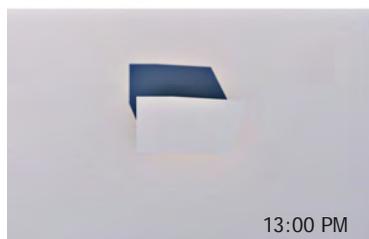
ACCESSIBILITY: graphical and textural elements facilitate orientation inside the healthcare center.

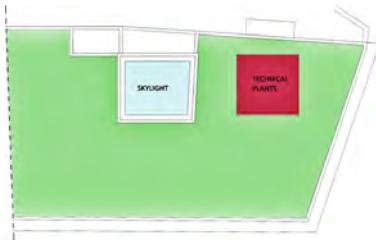
Sustainable spaces for healthcare architecture

Gianluca AQUINO
Clotilde ASCOLESE

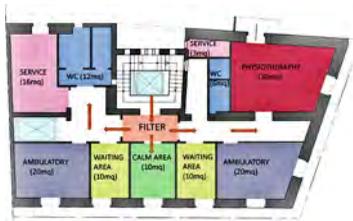


The building is spread over several floors. The ground floor has two entrances, one main and one secondary on the back. The main entrance leads to the reception hall and to the waiting room. Next to the staircase, left unchanged, we find a small refreshment point and a service area. The first floor contains five offices and an archive area. The second floor is intended for medical rooms. Here it is accessed through a filter that receives and invites the patient and family to go to the waiting room located directly in front of the stairs. The waiting room separates the gynecology and geriatrics room. There is also a pediatrics room. The staircase body also separates the area destined for soiled clothes and that destined for clean clothes. The third floor instead hosts two large clinics and the physiotherapy room. There are two waiting rooms separated by a calm room. Services are located in the north for each floor. The top floor is a garden roof that houses the plants.





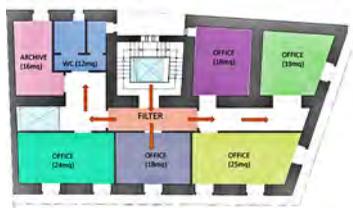
roof garden



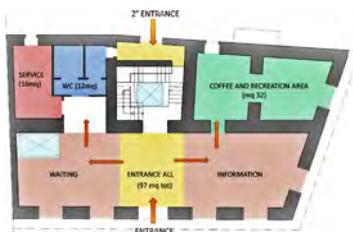
third floor



second floor



first floor



ground floor



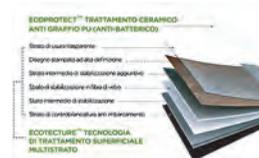
For the internal partitions the bio brick in hemp and concrete was chosen. This type of material is environmentally friendly, has good fire resistance and is a good thermal and acoustic insulator. Finally the thickness of the brick can vary from eight to forty centimeters.



Arlite is a paint that eats smog because it keeps the walls clean from dust and bacteria, is fire resistant and is naturally based. It is recommended for health facilities.



Frames in wood and aluminium. The wood retains heat inside the structure and the aluminum protects from external agents such as cold and wind



"Ivt floors" are suitable for public buildings because they are antibacterial, resistant to heavy loads, non-slip, recyclable, fire-resistant and sound-absorbing.

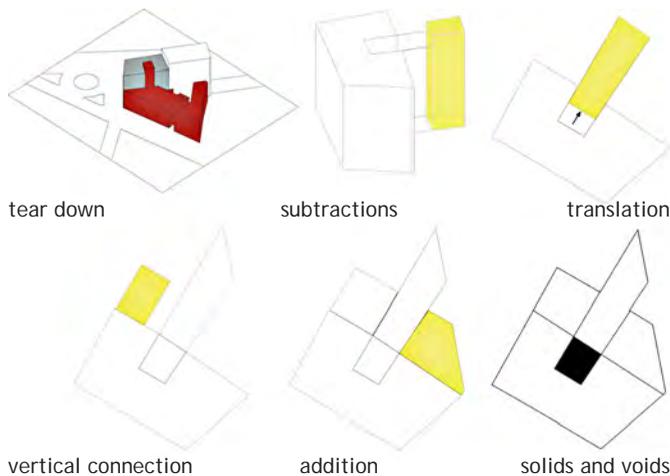
“Between” health and urban spaces

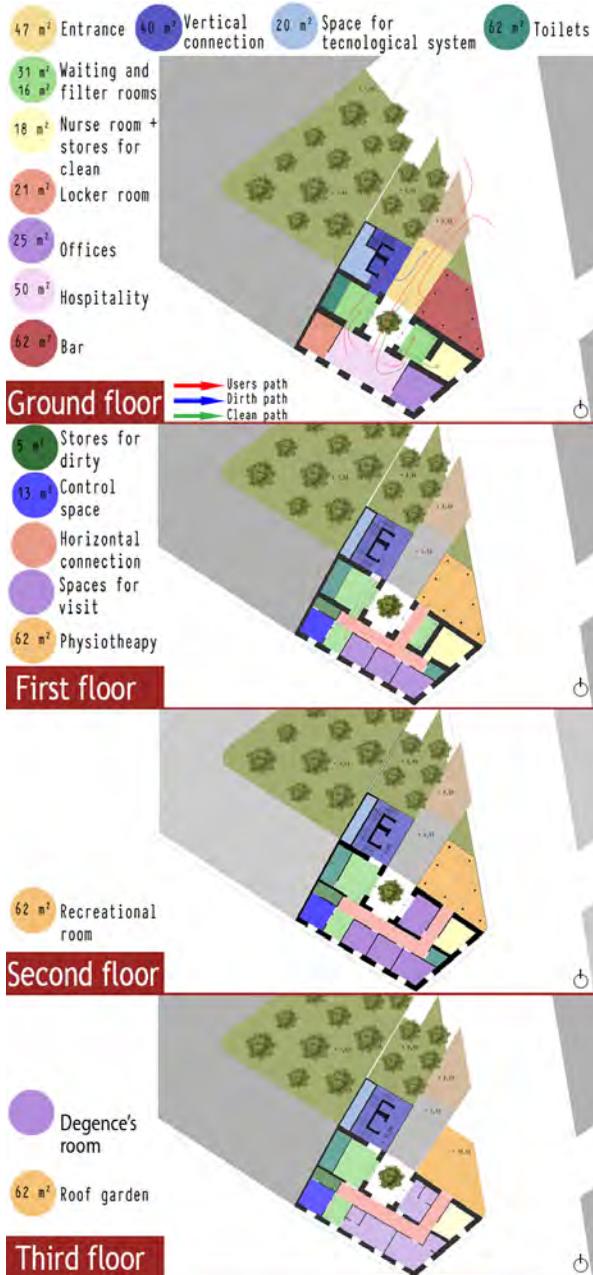
Francesca PIERMARINI
Antonio SANTORO



The project was created after the observation of the pre-existing structure and after studying the context.

The main features are the importance to consider green spaces and meeting places for the neighborhood, the bar, located on the ground floor, in the garden. We decided to tear down the unsafe staircase and we moved it into a new structure where we planned a standard lift for disabled and stretchers. Furthermore, this choice gave us the opportunity to bring light inside the building and organize the paths around this central courtyard of light and air, making the place more comfortable and functional. Finally we added a further structure to house the bar and recreational areas or for alternative medicine.





THERMAL AND HYGROMETRIC CHARACTERISTICS OF OPAQUE COMPONENTS
brickwork in squared blocks of tufa

N.	LAYER DESCRIPTION from inside to outside	s [mm]	lambda [W/mK]	C [W/m ² K]	M.S. [kg/m ³]	P<50°10 ¹¹ [kg/m ² Pa]	C.S. [kJ/kgK]	R [m ² /KW]
1	internal adductance	0		7.700			0	0.130
2	thermal insulating plaster	40	0.038	0.950	6.00	193.000	1100	1.053
3	tufa blocks	900	0.550	0.611	1.440.00	0.019	1000	1.636
4	external plaster	30	0.900	30.000	04.00	8.500	1000	0.033
5	external adductance	0		25.000			0	0.040
RESISTANCE = 2.892 m ² /KW						TRANSMITTANCE = 0.346 W/m ² K		
THICKNESS = 970 mm		THERMAL CAPACITY (int) = 11.367 kJ/m ² K		SURFACE MASS = 1.446 kg/m ²				
periodic thermal transmittance = 0.89 W/m ² K			ATTENUATION FACTOR = 0.80		PHASE DISPLACEMENT = -10.73 h			

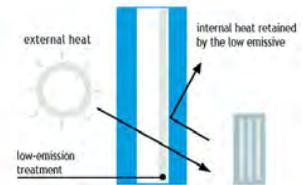
thermal insulating plaster



thermal conductivity :
 $\lambda = 0,042 \text{ W/mK}$



GLAZED FACADE



AIR CONDITIONING UNIT FOR AIR TREATMENT



RENEWABLE SOURCE



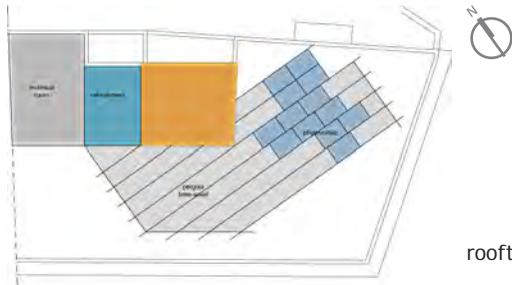
Health services center

Maria BORRELLI
Adriano VETRUGNO

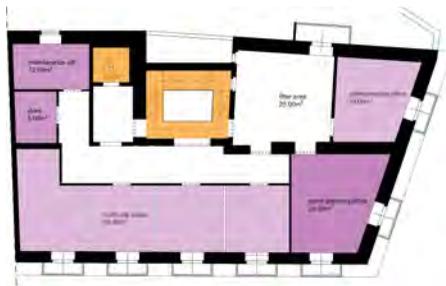


The goal of the redevelopment project of the old disused building in Corso San Giovanni A Teduccio in Naples is to develop, a project of conversion from the existing activity to a space for health care that meets the local needs of the neighborhood , with sustainable criteria, technologies and materials. After an initial analysis regarding the orientation of the building with respect to the solar incidence, to provide the interior spaces with the necessary light based on the functions, and the main accesses on the main road and the secondary ones in the space in front of the building, we start with the rearrangement of interior spaces.





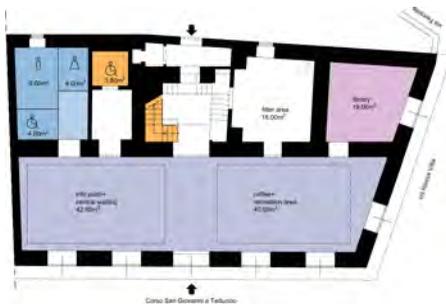
rooftop



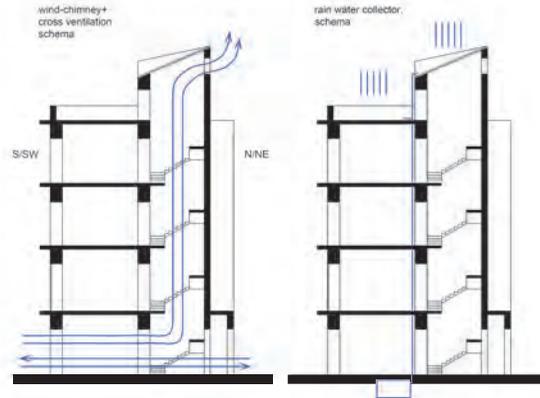
third floor



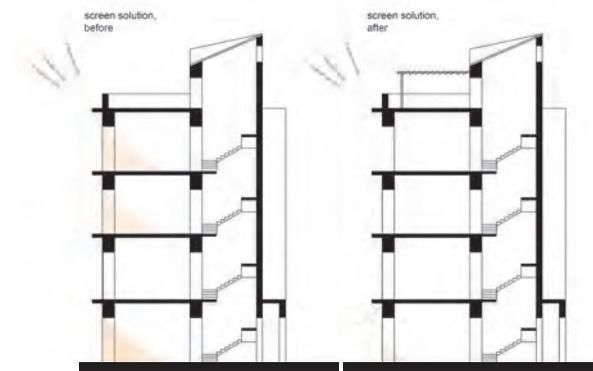
first and second floor



ground floor



The spaces where activities related to health and the well-being of the individual are carried out, must have an adequate air exchange, this is the reason why the stairs has been exploited in all its height as a wind chimney, so that thanks to the difference in pressure between hot and cold air, there is a natural circulation of air by convection. In addition, a project has been developed to collect rainwater from the rooftop that can be reused after a first treatment for irrigation and domestic use.



No less important in a health facility is the collection of natural light, so the old doors and windows will be recovered as they are still in good condition, to which internal brise soleil will be added in order to manually and independently manage the entrance of the light according to the needs of guests / users.