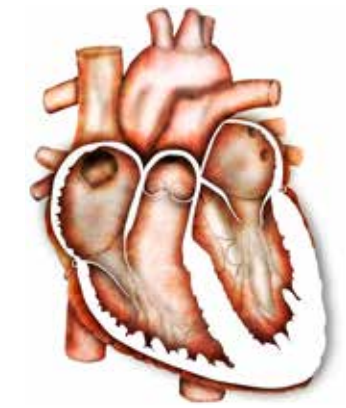




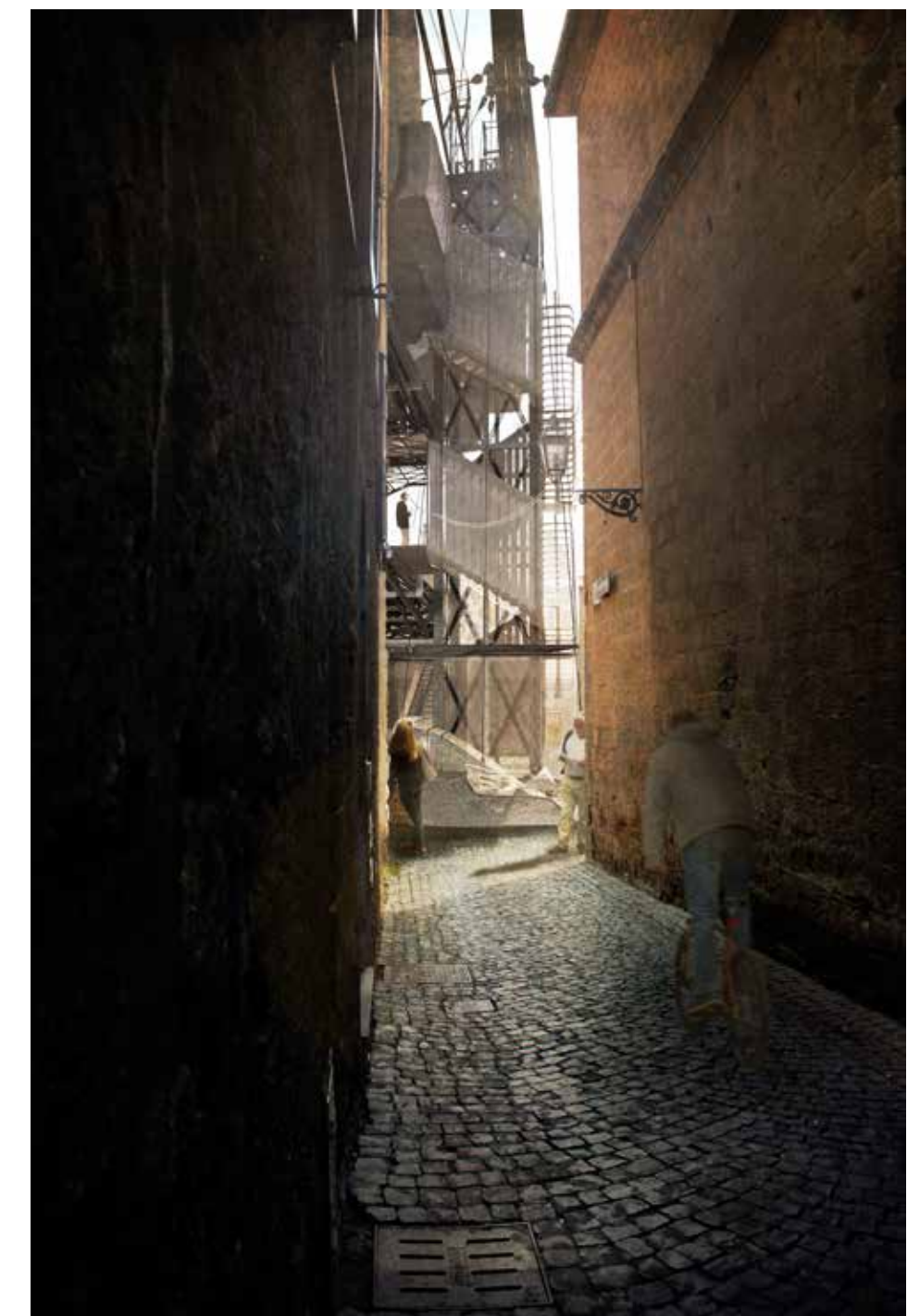
MYOCARDIAL AUGMENTATION FACILITY

ORVIETO, ITALY
THOMAS BUSH



PROJECT DESCRIPTION

- The facility is for the treatment, mitigation and research of cardiological issues, based in the Italian hill top city of Orvieto.
- The project builds upon a scheme for cardio protection set out by the Commune of Orvieto, endeavouring to create a 'cardiac protected city'. This involves augmenting the population through medical, technological and architectural advancements.
- The facility is part of a network of health that modernises the emergency transport and response systems, through the employment of rapid transport networks and personal equipment given to the population.
- Integral to the design is the knowledge that the medical topology is an ever-shifting one; the design extends the longevity of the building through the use of a modular system of spaces that can be updated alongside medical advancements.
- The design uses principles from biomimicry alongside allegorical references to the human body, to construct the systems of spaces and structures that comprise the facility.





Anaesthetic taking affect; light bathes the patient.

SOCIAL UNDERPINNING

The hill top town of Orvieto in Italy is one of a few towns that is a is “Cardiac Protected City” it protects its population through education and training, along with the placement of 11 automated external defibrillators in the most public areas of the city, with many more placed in private premises such as shops and restaurants, this social policy promoted and moulded the generation of the brief/facility.

AMBULANCE JOURNEY TIMES

These are the journey times to certain defibrillator units, indicating the time it takes to go the point and back to the facility. The city’s layout can impede the ability of ambulances getting to patients in need of treatment.

The first hour of treatment is the most critical, so by reducing the amount of time taken to recover the patient, and by decreasing the response time, the chances of recovery are increased, this is the reason for the implementation of the health network, monitoring and recovering the people of Orvieto should they require it.

The time is the overall journey:



OVERALL TIME: 17
DISTANCE: 1.3 MILES

OVERALL TIME: 18
DISTANCE: 1.4 MILES

OVERALL TIME: 23
DISTANCE: 2.5 MILES

OVERALL TIME: 20
DISTANCE: 1.9 MILES

OVERALL TIME: 18
DISTANCE: 1.5 MILES

OVERALL TIME: 20
DISTANCE: 1.8 MILES

DEFIBRILLATOR PLACEMENT

As part of Orvieto’s “Cardiac Protected City” scheme there are a number of public Automated External Defibrillator devices placed around the city, capable of restarting the heart of someone who has suffered cardiac arrest. The facility is the next proposed step of the scheme, endeavouring to further protect the hearts of Orvieto.

- 1. Piazza Cahen
- 2. Via Belisario
- 3. Piazza XXIX Marzo
- 4. Mancinelli Theatre
- 5. Piazza Del Popolo
- 6. Piazza Duomo
- 7. Piazza Febei
- 8. Piazza Della Repubblica
- 9. Piazza De Ranieri
- 10. Pozza Della Cava
- 11. Piazza S. Giovenale



CONCEPTUAL UNDERPINNING:

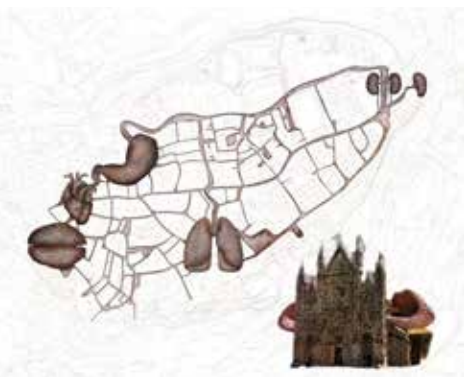
The concept comes from the idea of medicine being a process of augmenting people, extending and increasing the quality of their life. It also comes from the way in which the population of Orvieto have augmented their city to suite their needs and requirements, this is through the creation of caves underneath their properties, to use as storage and shelter through times of siege and hardship. This elevates the city from merely just a piece of rock to something that has been improved and moulded by the people of the city.

PRINCIPLES:

PEOPLE AUGMENT THE CITY

The people augmented the city by the creation of the caves. This elevates the city from merely just a piece of rock to something that has been improved, moulded by the people of the city.

§The caves allowed the people to store food and drink and offer them protection from outside dangers.



THE CITY IS A BODY

The city is a body, the buildings and spaces made up like organs. It is a complex system connected to a series of passageways that allow flow in both directions. The spaces of the city have different effects, they force the user to feel different things to perceive the spaces in different ways.

AUGMENTATION IS ACHIEVED THROUGH USING MACHINES AND TECHNOLOGIES

Augmentation is the strengthening, or improving, of an existing object. This could be through the use of machines or technology. Medicine would be an example of technology. An example of a machine would be something the user wears which improves them.



HUMANS RAISING MACHINES FROM OBJECTS TO INSTRUMENTS OF LIFE

If a person inhabits the machine then it changes the object, it elevates it to an instrument of life. It is a literal mind into the machine. The building itself could be seen as a machine, serving its purpose. It is made into something more by the human interaction it has.



ABSTRACTION:

MEDICINE

Medicine is a process of augmentation. Using chemicals, knowledge and treatment to improve the human body, be it improving the flaws that it was born with or flaws that have been gained through the years of use of the body.



AUGMENTATION

Augmentation is the process of improving an already constructed system, this system can be improved or strengthened by the renewal of parts, or the changing of the systems intent and use, or by the introduction of a device or system which takes control of this function or supplements this.



IMPROVEMENT

For a system to be improved then it needs to be accessed. Within this assessment conclusions can be drawn about the augmentations available for the system and the best way to implement these new improved systems into the original.



TO PROTECT

The need to improve and develop is derived from the want and need to survive, it is to protect the system from loss, damage and destruction.



The natural evolutions of a system includes its own ability to help itself to survive and thrive in whatever way possible.

THE SYSTEM

The system in question is the human body, a series of complex biological subsystems that work in a holistic manner to comprise the whole, where you can not alter one without impacting on others. In a process called Homeostasis.



AUGMENTED HUMAN

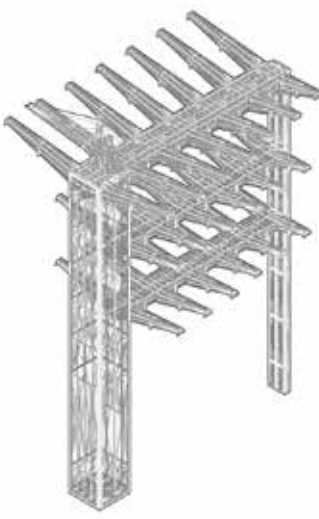
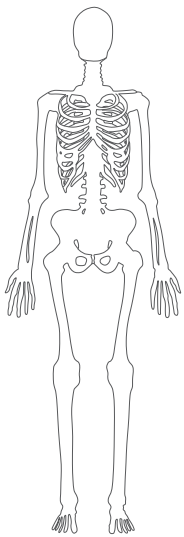
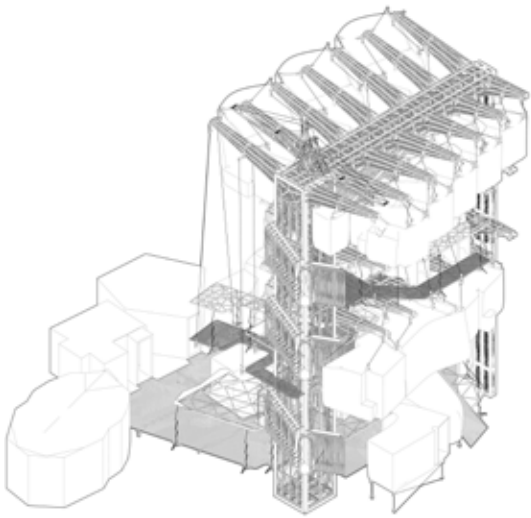
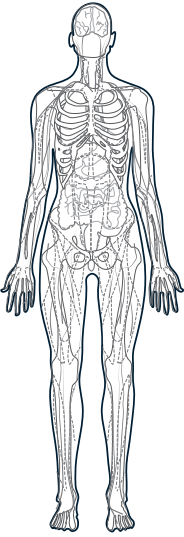
There will be a system of assessment put in place. It will monitor the human systems to assess points for augmentation. It will be worn by the individual and report data back to central unit which will process and analysis this data, making notes for augmentation.



ALLEGORY:

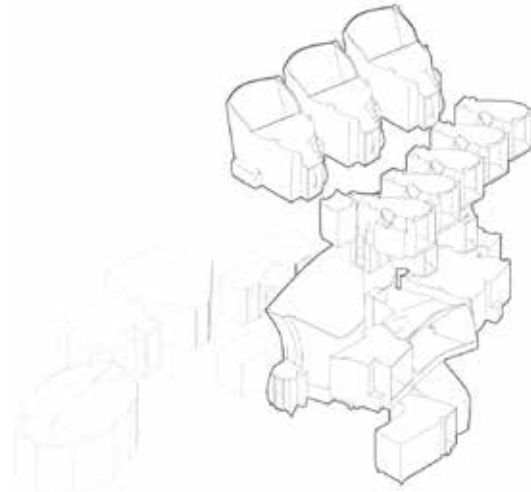
Here shows the allegory employed in the design of the facility, it takes the essence of the thing its augmenting, the human body, mimicking the way the system within the body work together to form the organism as a whole the building also does the same.

THE BODY/THE FACILITY
The whole, comprised of sub-systems that work symbiotically to create the overall entity.



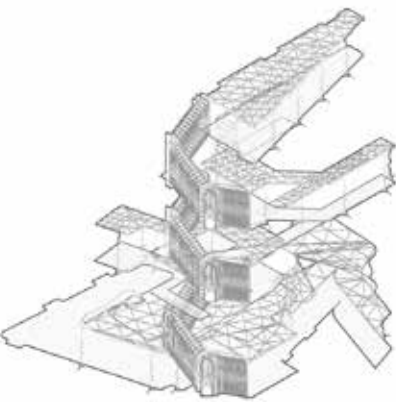
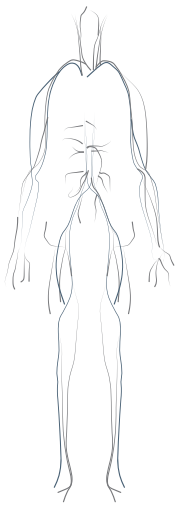
THE SKELETON/ THE STRUCTURAL FRAME

From which everything in body/facility hangs from.



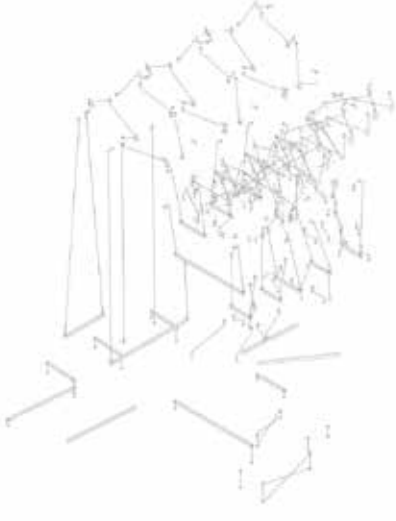
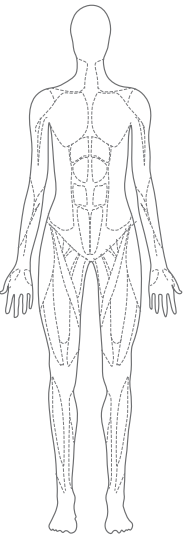
THE ORGANS/ THE MODULES

A self contained part of the body/facility, they perform specific functions



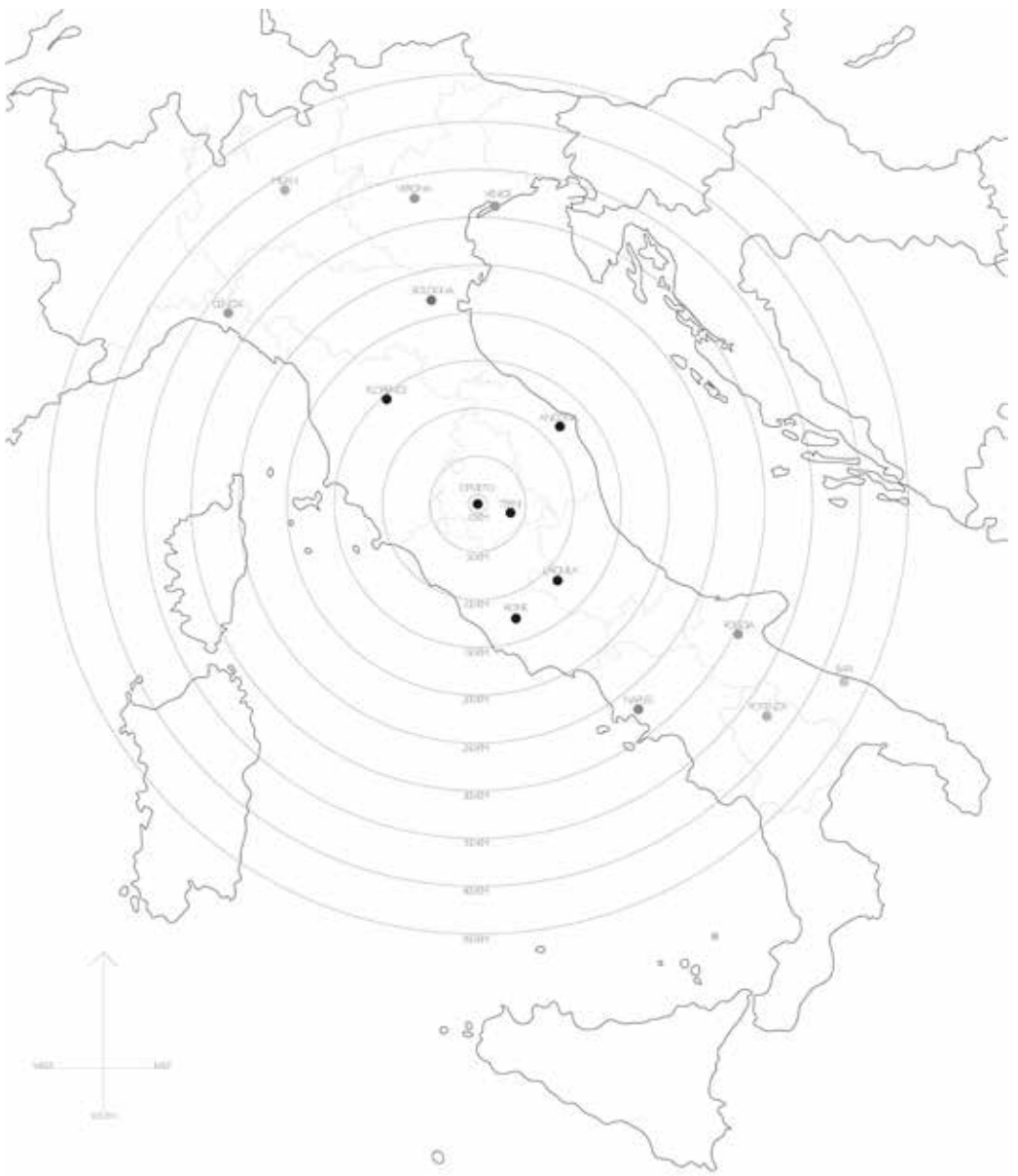
THE CIRCULATION

For the transportation of entities through the whole system, connecting all the system together.



THE MUSCLES & LIGA- MENTS

For the structural jointing, holding all the units of the system in place.



CAVE NETWORK

There are a substantial number of caves that have been hollowed out by thousands of years' worth of inhabitants. They date back the Etruscan era, they have been integral to the architectural language of Orvieto, they have been used as stores, churches, olive oil presses and as places of shelter during periods of attack. It seemed only logical to integrate them into the design of the facility.

TOPOGRAPHY

The area of Umbria that Orvieto is located in was formed tens of thousands of years ago by volcanic activity; the resulting landscape is one of extreme verticality, it creates an area of isolation for Orvieto, which in the past protected it from siege and invasion, but now presents issues for the access to healthcare by its inhabitants.

PLACE

Orvieto is located in the heart of Italy, one of only four provinces in Italy that is not bordered by the sea. Italy located in the centre of Europe is known for its rich cultural history with its Roman heritage, that is evident through nearly all of its architecture.

PLACE AND CONTEXT

CONTEXT

The city of Orvieto acts as an architectural palimpsest, with space being a commodity in the city; buildings were rebuilt and remodelled across the years creating a rich articulation in the architectural grammar of the city, that spans from the commanding Duomo, to the smaller more delicate churches from the Etruscan period, to the adorned palazzos that overlook spacious piazzas.

LOCATION
OF THE
FACILITY





1 Recovery Area
Where patients recover after undergoing major treatment in operations.
It is a place where patients can rest and recover after surgery. The room is designed to be a comfortable and relaxing environment for patients to recover from their surgery. It is a place where patients can rest and recover from their surgery.

2 Treatment and Consultation
Where patients consult with medical professionals and receive treatment. The room is designed to be a comfortable and relaxing environment for patients to receive treatment. It is a place where patients can consult with medical professionals and receive treatment.

3 Population Monitoring Booth
Where the staff from the central control room monitor the health of the patients. The room is designed to be a comfortable and relaxing environment for staff to monitor the health of the patients. It is a place where staff can monitor the health of the patients.

4 Computer Service
Where the staff from the central control room monitor the health of the patients. The room is designed to be a comfortable and relaxing environment for staff to monitor the health of the patients. It is a place where staff can monitor the health of the patients.

5 Laboratory
Where the staff from the central control room monitor the health of the patients. The room is designed to be a comfortable and relaxing environment for staff to monitor the health of the patients. It is a place where staff can monitor the health of the patients.

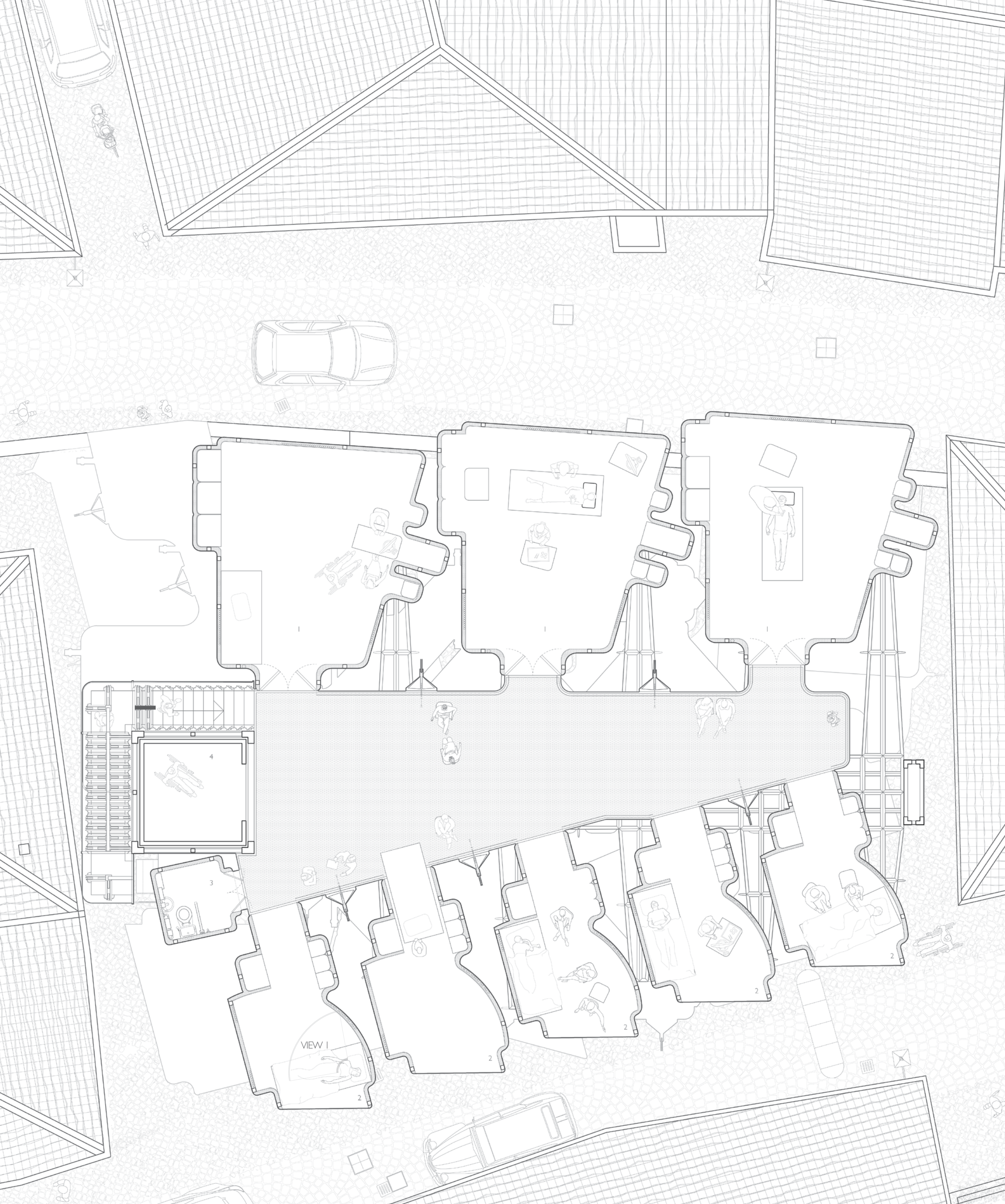
6 Surgical Preparation
Where patients are prepared for surgery. The room is designed to be a comfortable and relaxing environment for patients to be prepared for surgery. It is a place where patients can be prepared for surgery.

7 Operating Theatre
Where the surgical procedure is performed. The room is designed to be a comfortable and relaxing environment for the surgical procedure. It is a place where the surgical procedure is performed.

8 Toilet
A toilet for patients and staff.

9 Consultation Laboratory
One of the many consultation rooms for patients. The room is designed to be a comfortable and relaxing environment for patients to consult with medical professionals. It is a place where patients can consult with medical professionals.

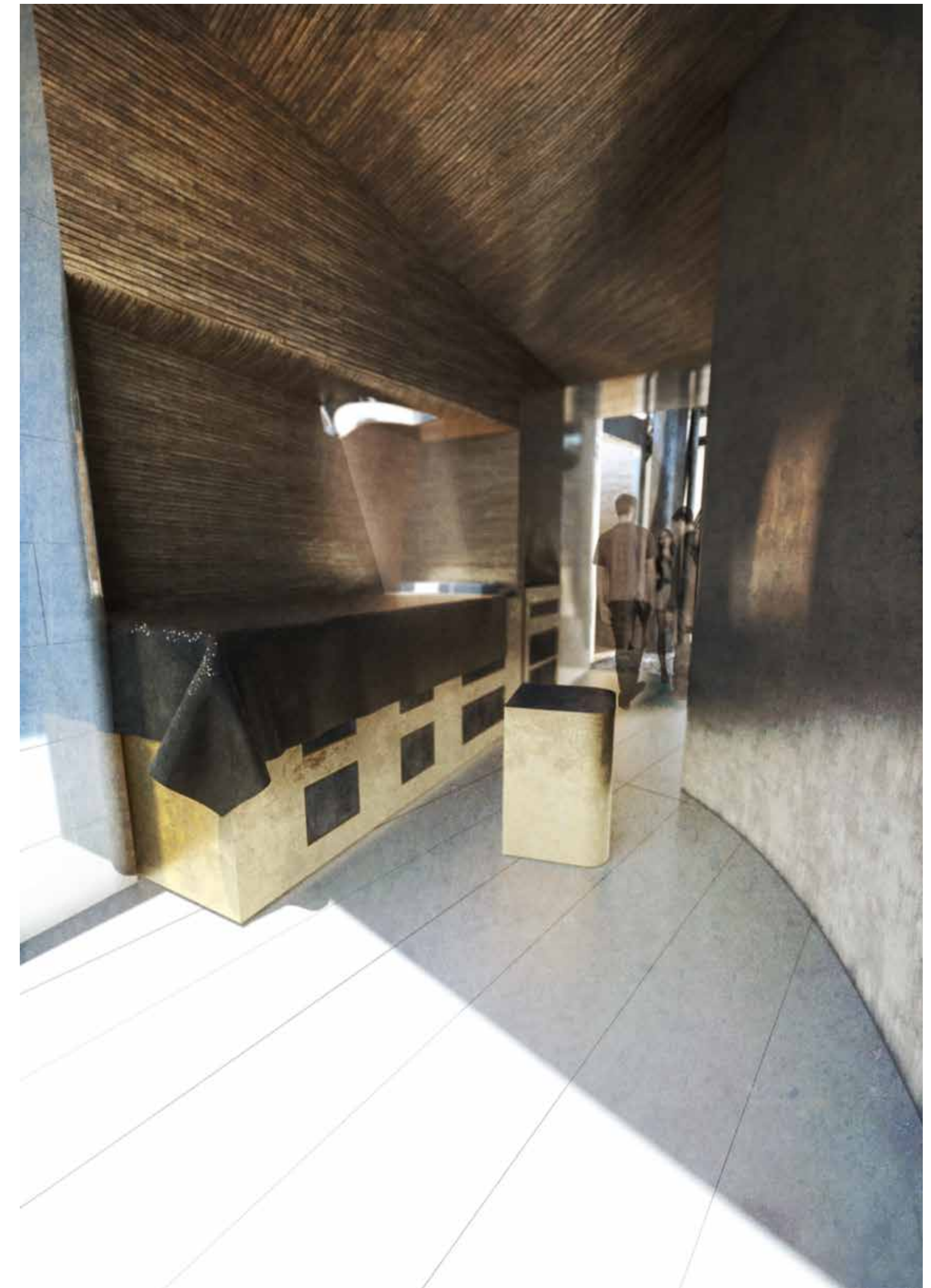
SECTION AA

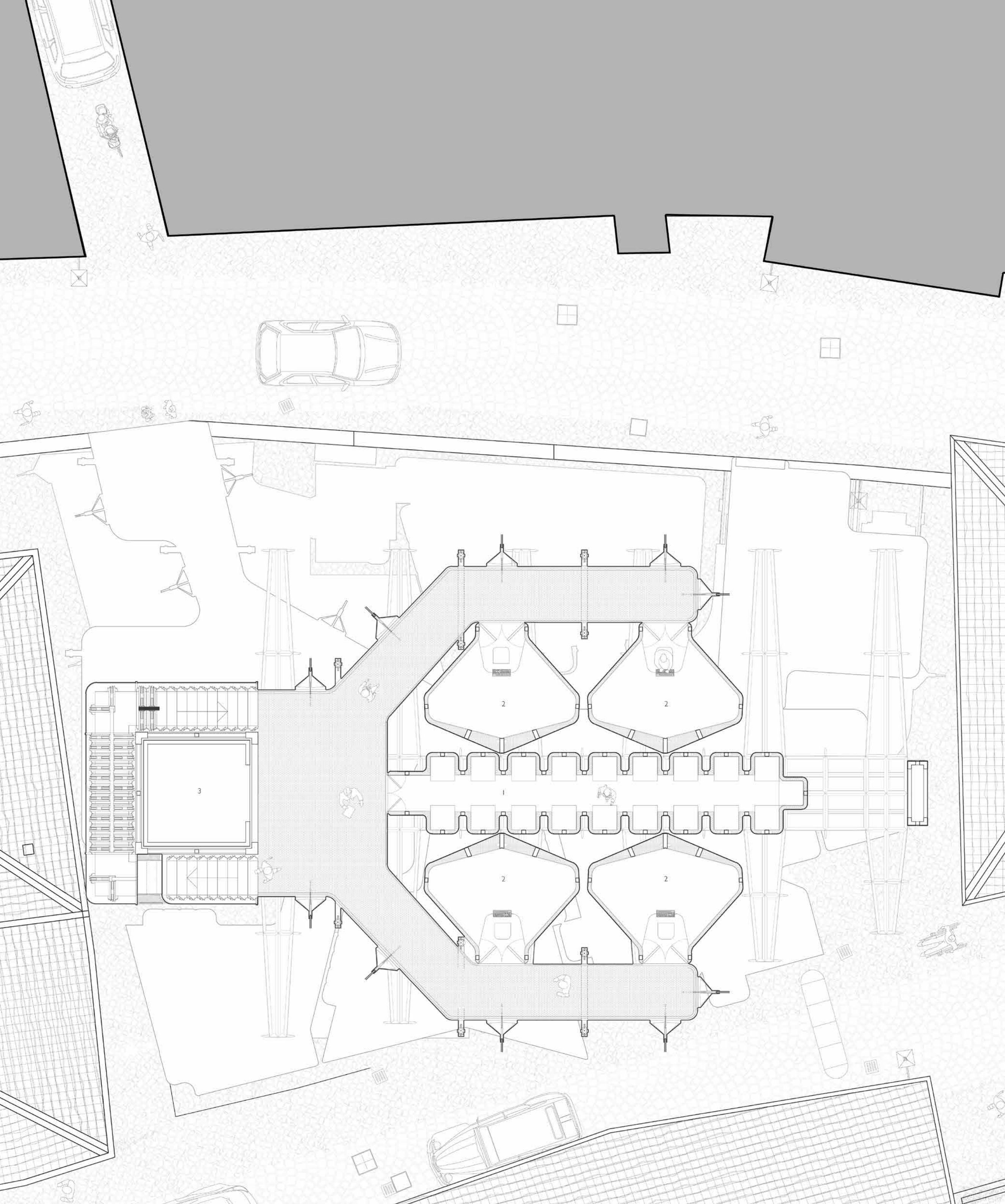


3RD FLOOR PLAN- TREATMENT AND RECOVERY AREA.

1: TREATMENT/CONSULTATION AREA
2: RECOVERY ROOM
3: TOILET
4: LIFT

View 1. The recovery space.





2ND FLOOR PLAN - POPULATION MONITORING SYSTEMS

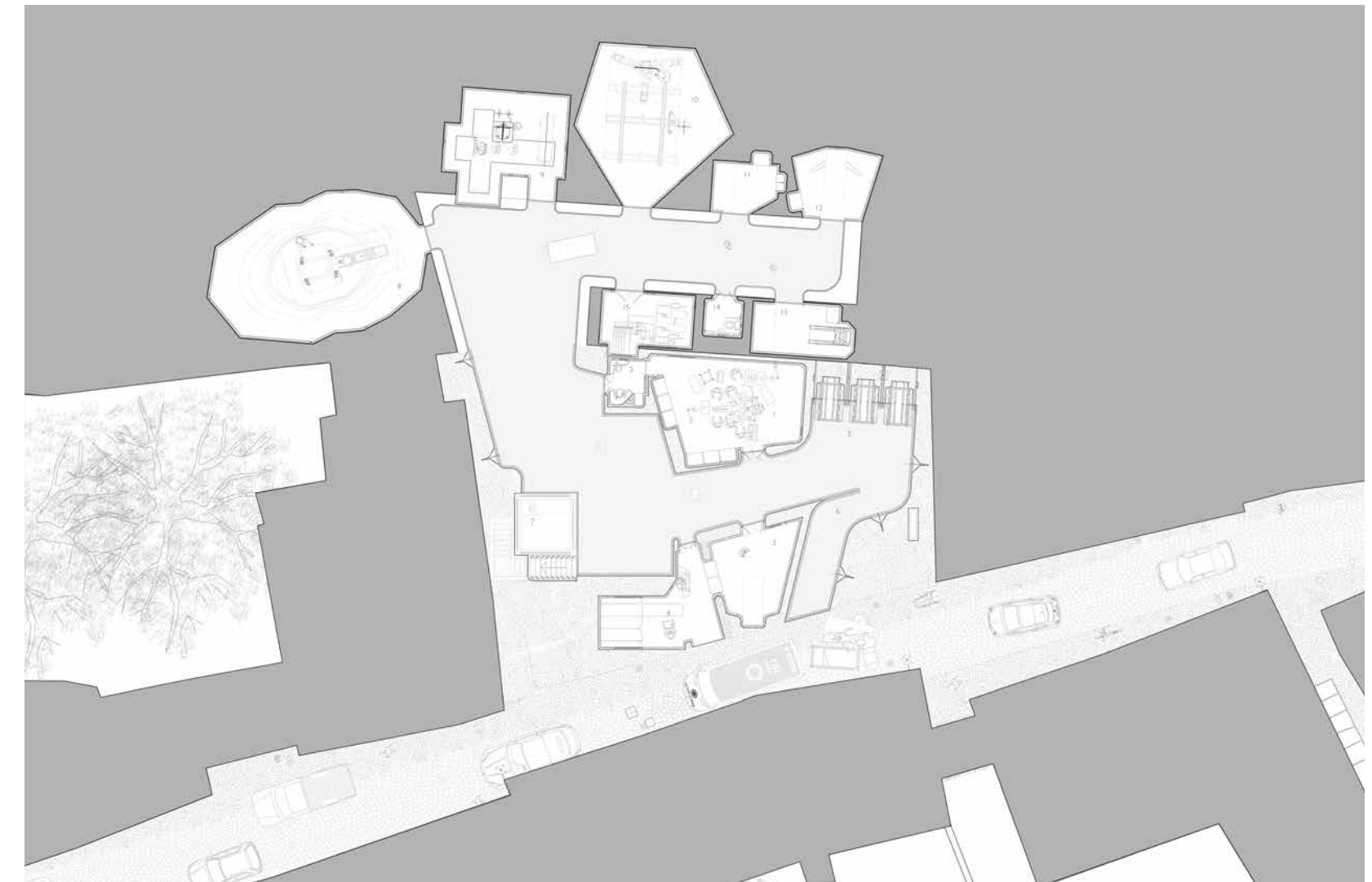
1: COMPUTER CORE
2: MONITORING STATION
3: LIFT

GROUND FLOOR PLAN - SURGICAL AND ASSESSMENT AREAS

1: OPERATING THEATRE
2: SURGICAL PREP

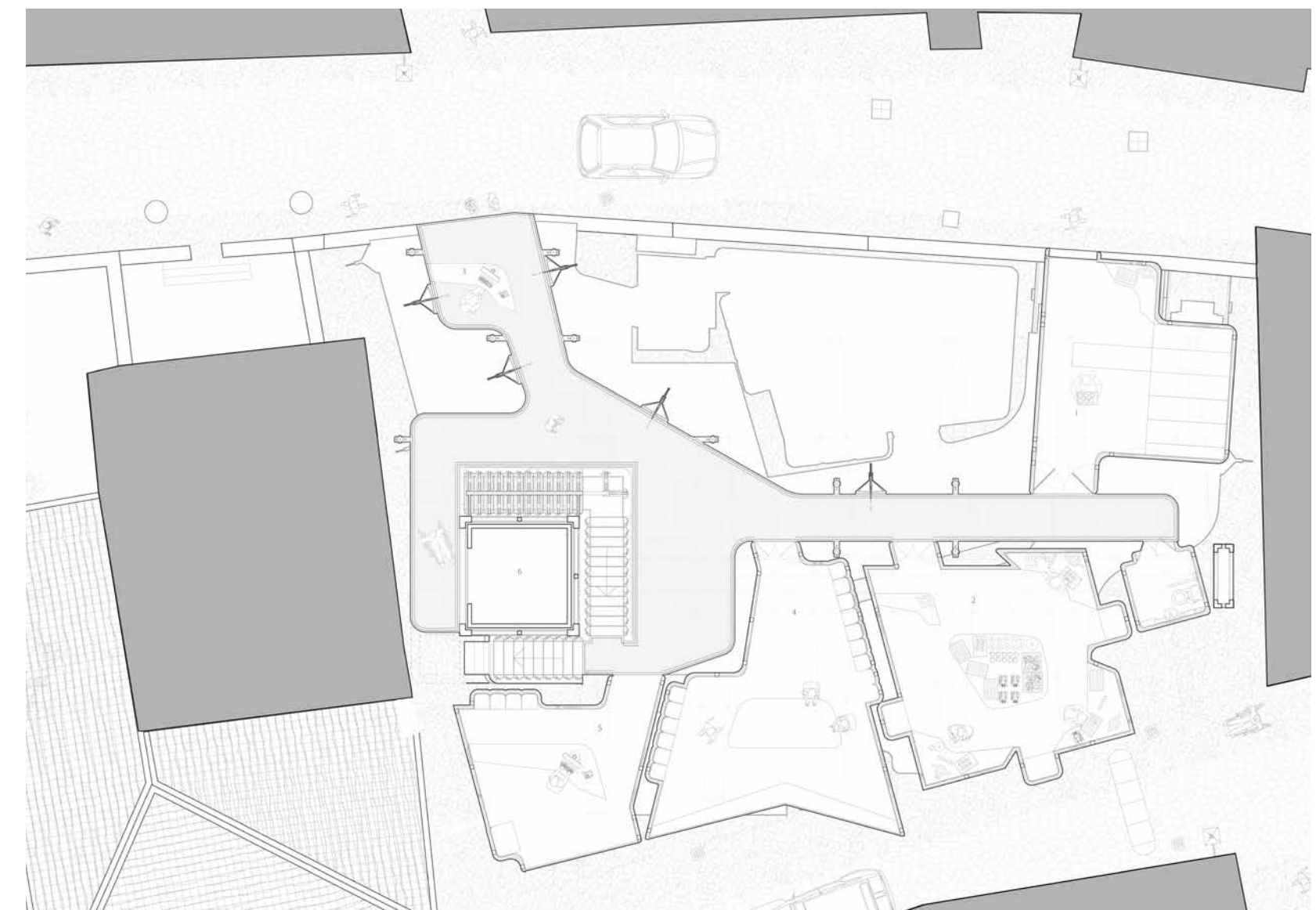
3: SCRUB ROOM
4: MEDICAL STORE
5: TRANSPORT TUBETERMINUS
6: AMBULANCE DROP OFF
7: LIFT
8: MRI

9: X-RAY
10: CATH LAB
11: ECG
12: PHLEBOTOMY CLINIC
13: MONITORED EXERCISE
14: TOILET



1ST FLOOR PLAN - LABORATORY AND CLERICAL AREAS

1: STORAGE AND DELIVERY BAY
2: LABORATORY
3: RECEPTION
4: STAFF ROOM
5: OFFICES
6: LIFT

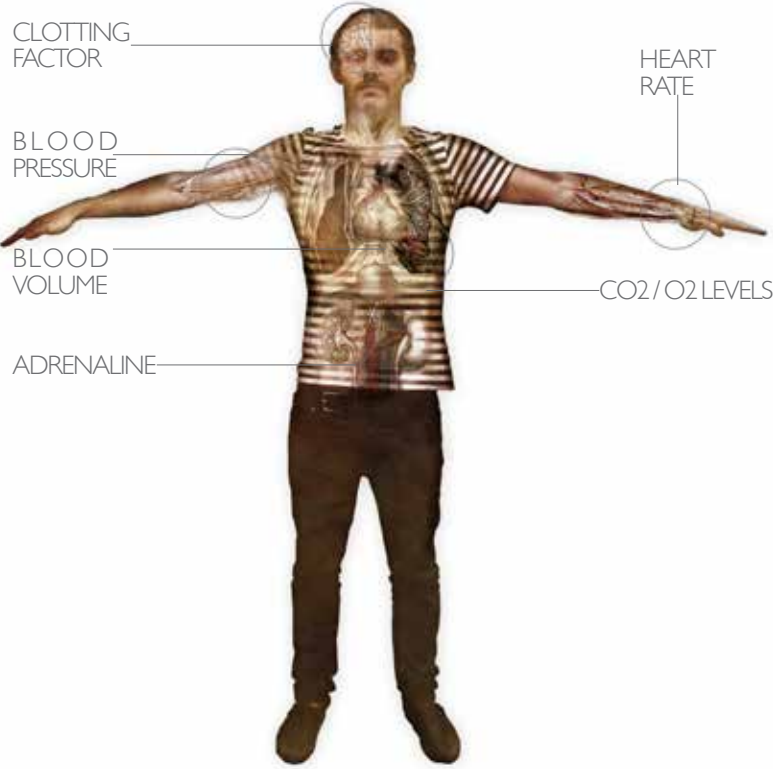


THE FACILITY AT NIGHT

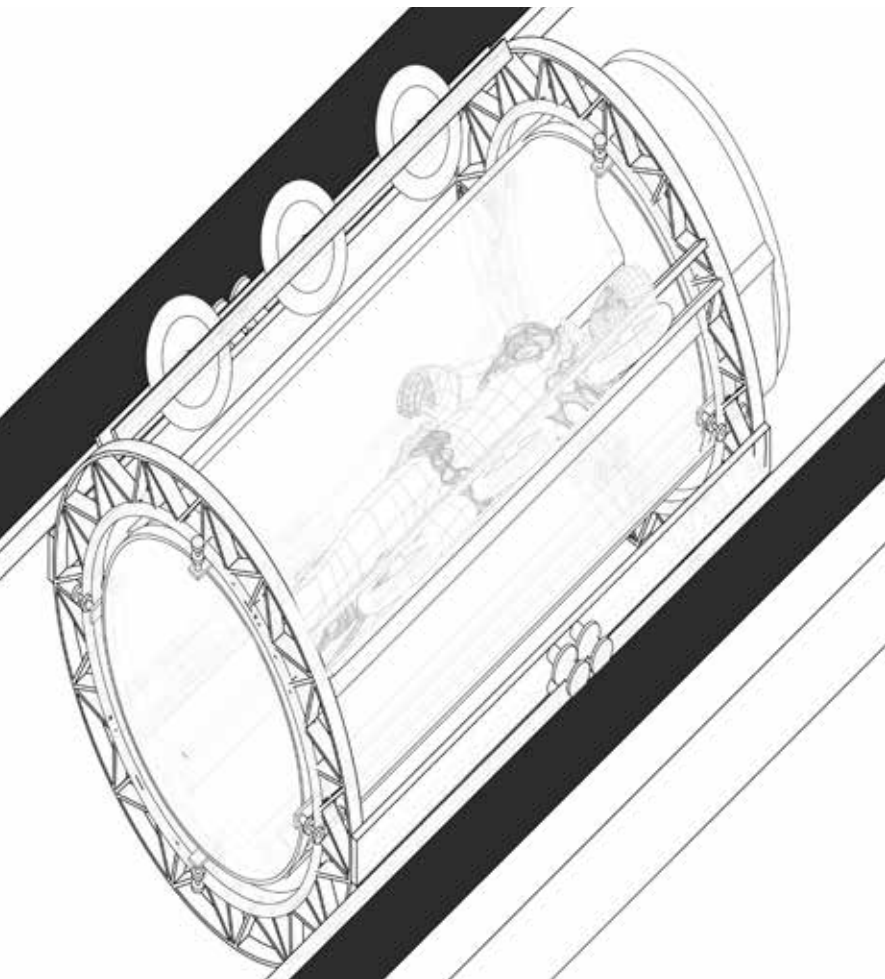
The building acts as a beacon to the surrounding area, it shows the community of Orvieto that they are protected, the building is augmenting the cities ability to care for its occupants.



AUGMENTING THE POPULATION OF ORVIETO



The population of Orvieto are directly augmented by the facility by wearing these bands, they are able to be constantly monitored for any cardiac related issues, and should any issue arise they are rushed to the facility.



The augmented ambulance, an exoskeleton, augments the patient if they become ill, it is able to run them to a tunnel network point to allow quick transportation to the facility to create the most positive survival rates.



Here shows a rescue scenario for a member of the population of Orvieto. They start to have a heart attack, the augmented device fitted to the wrist detects this. This information is relayed back to the facility and it sends the nearest ambulance unit to intercept. The ambulance picks up the individual by contorting itself around the body and acting as an exoskeleton it propels the user to the nearest entry point for the underground rescue tunnels. Whilst en route it is able to perform mitigating medicine such as to reduce the user's stress levels through sedation, to give anticoagulated medication and supplement with more blood.



The underground tunnel network spanning the length of the city



EMERGENCY! A direct journey to the facility.

MEDICAL DEVELOPMENT TIME LINE

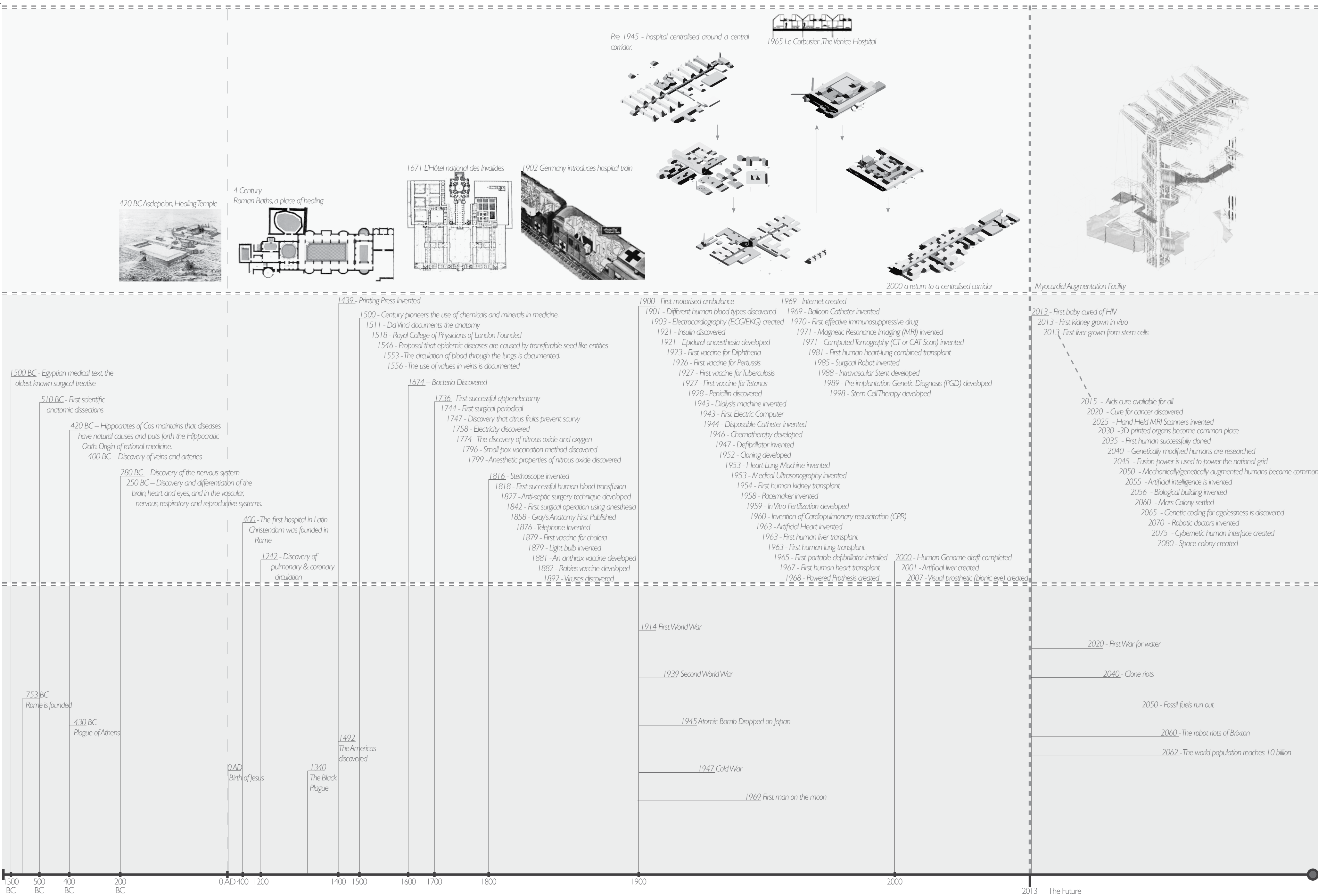
This shows the rate at which the field of medical science progresses, showing how quickly medical practise changes and augments itself.

TOPOLOGY SHIFTS

MEDICAL/ SCIENTIFIC ADVANCES

CULTURAL EVENTS

TIME

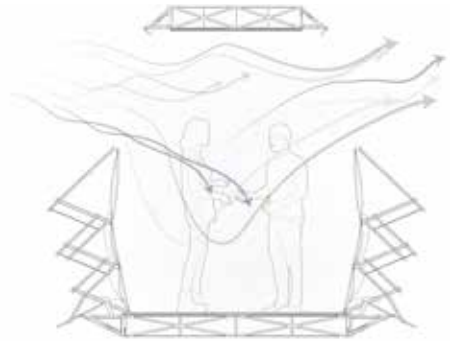




DYNAMIC SKIN AUGMENTING THE CIRCULATION

The skin of the building is much like the human skin, an adaptable surface, changing the internal conditions of the entity, striving to create the most favourable temperature condition.

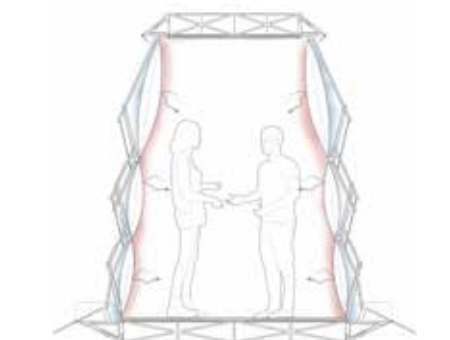
A series of diagrams showing the canopy augmenting the internal environment of the building by adapting for the most favourable condition for the user.



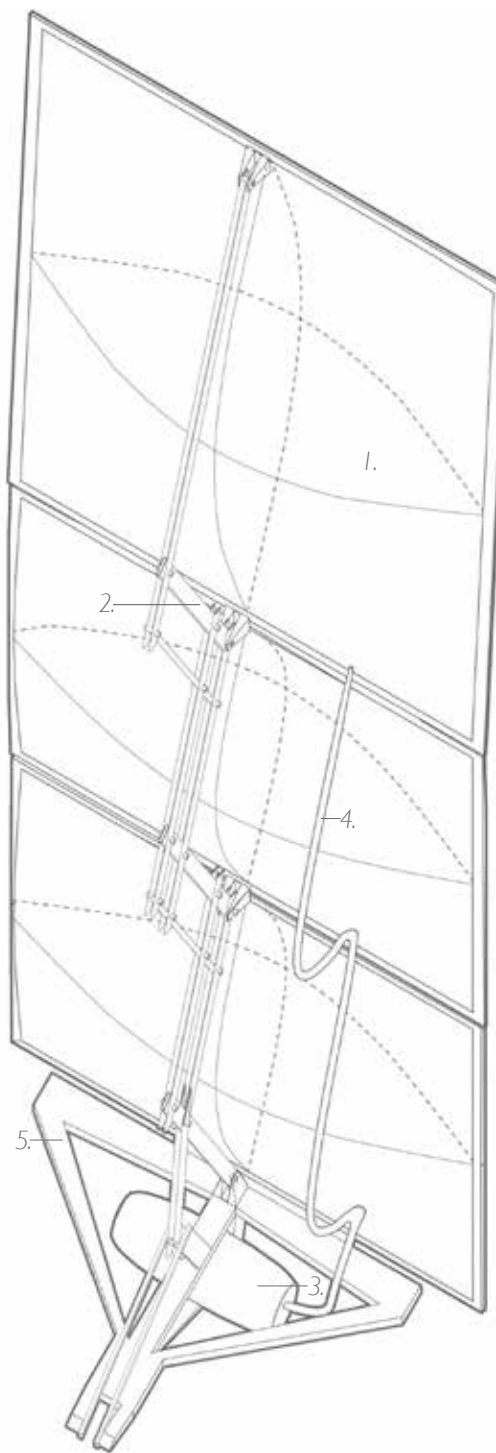
<The canopy opens to allow for passive cooling of the building.



<The canopy has reflected fritting to reduce the amount of solar gain.

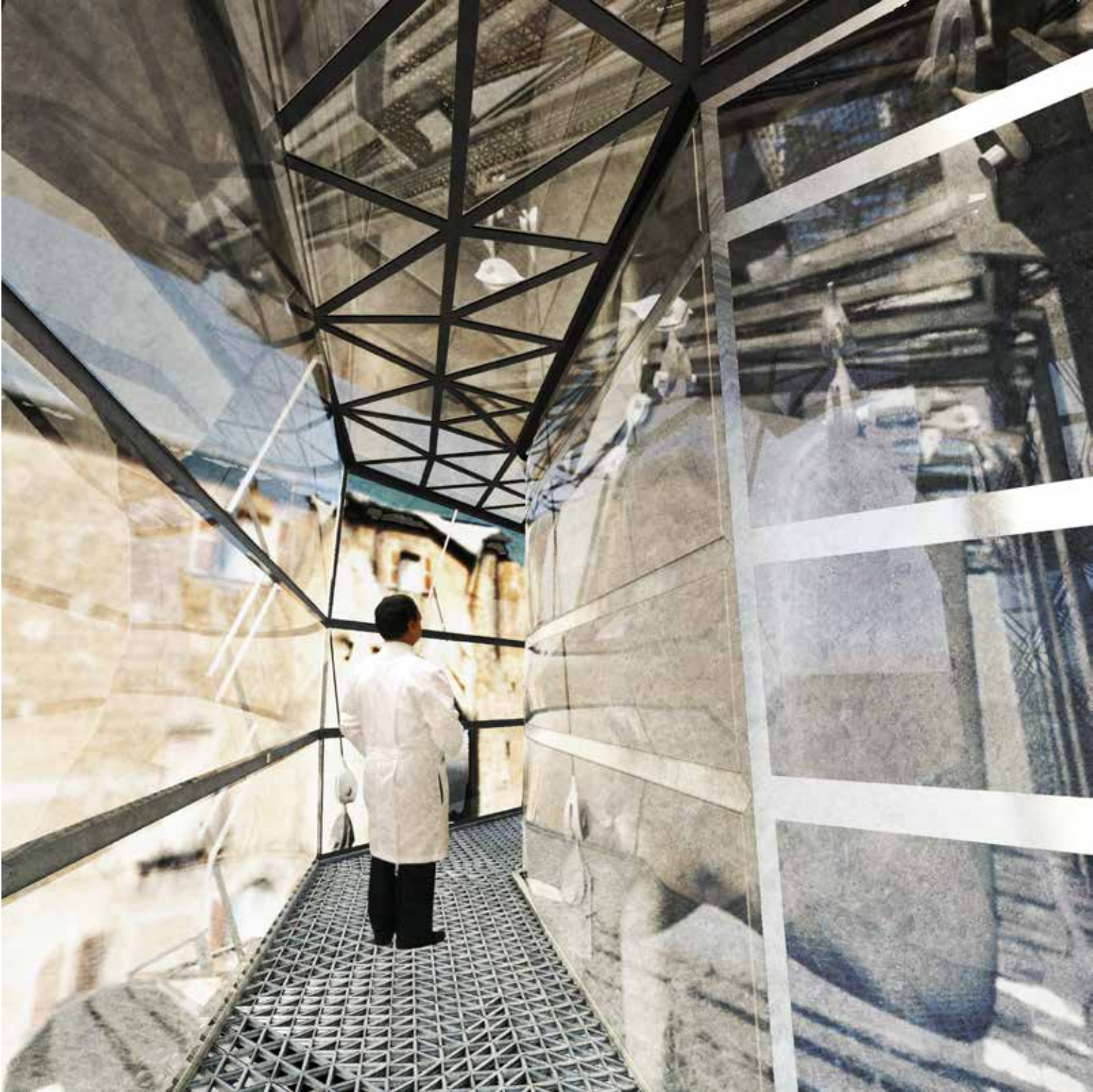


<The ETFE pillows create an insulating barrier allowing for heat retention when required.

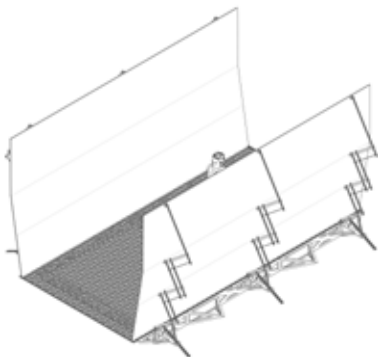


<A detail showing how the canopy mechanism is comprised.

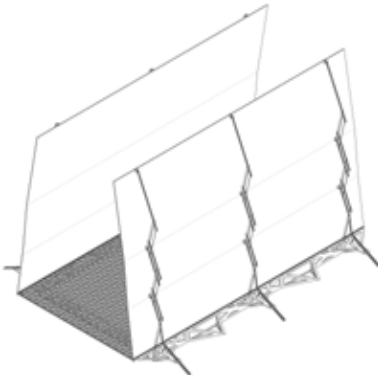
- 1. ETFE Pillow
- 2. Mechanical Arm
- 3. Air Compression Unit
- 4. Air Tube
- 5. Fixture Unit



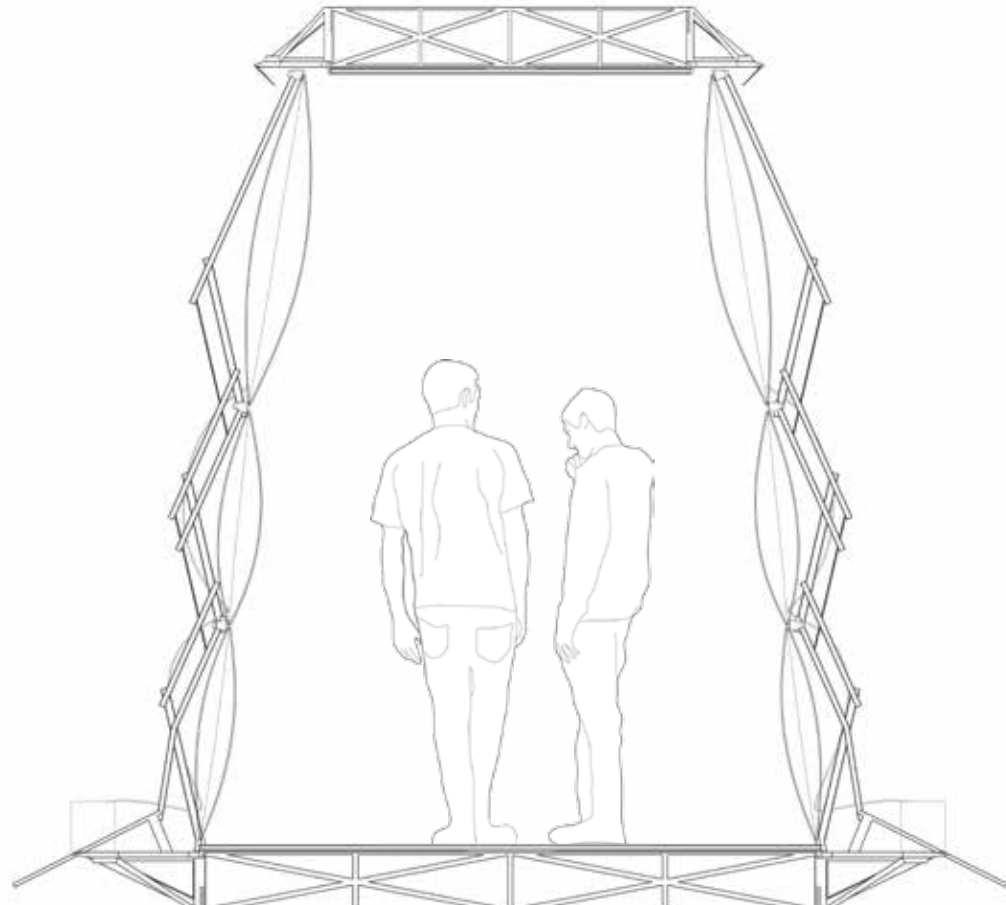
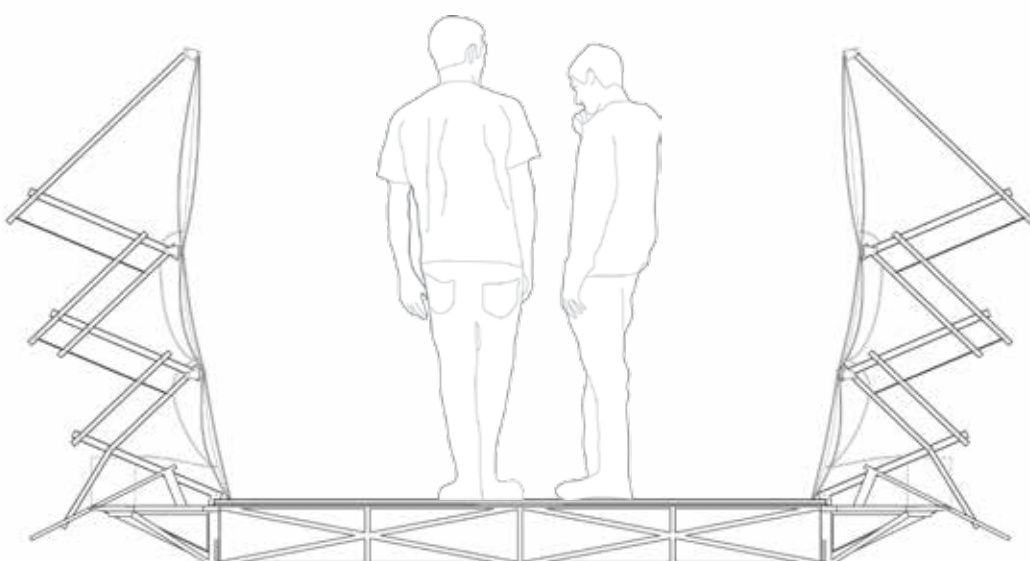
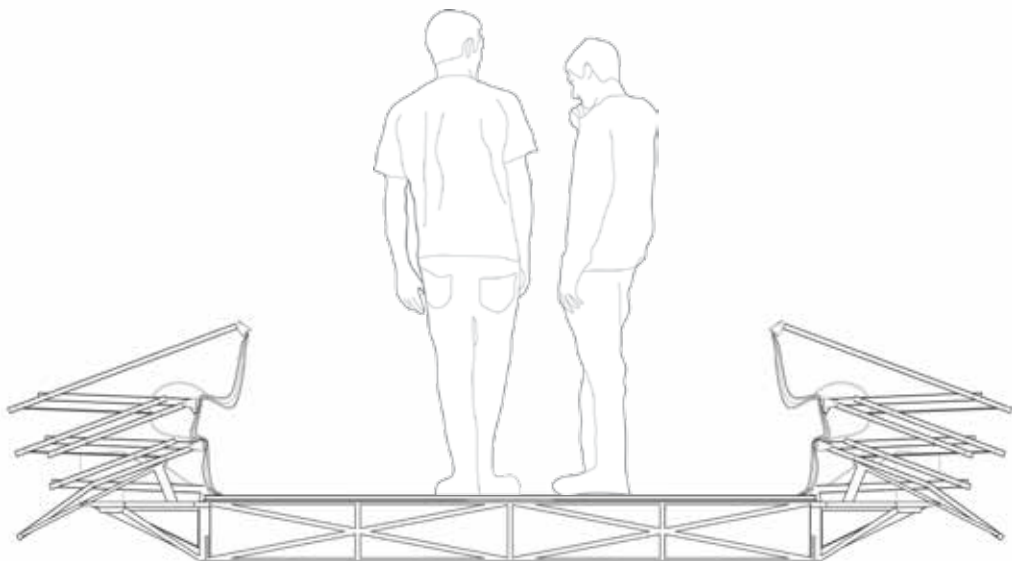
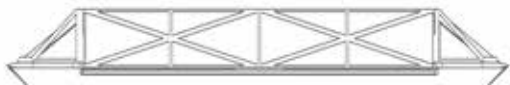
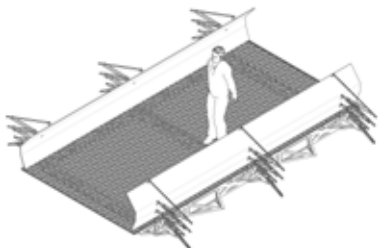
V Mid-deployment



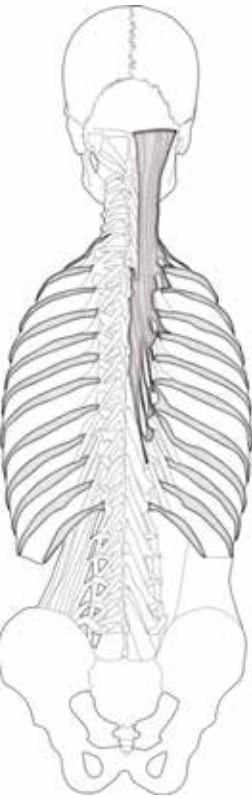
V Closed Position



V Open position



TECHNICAL DETAILING

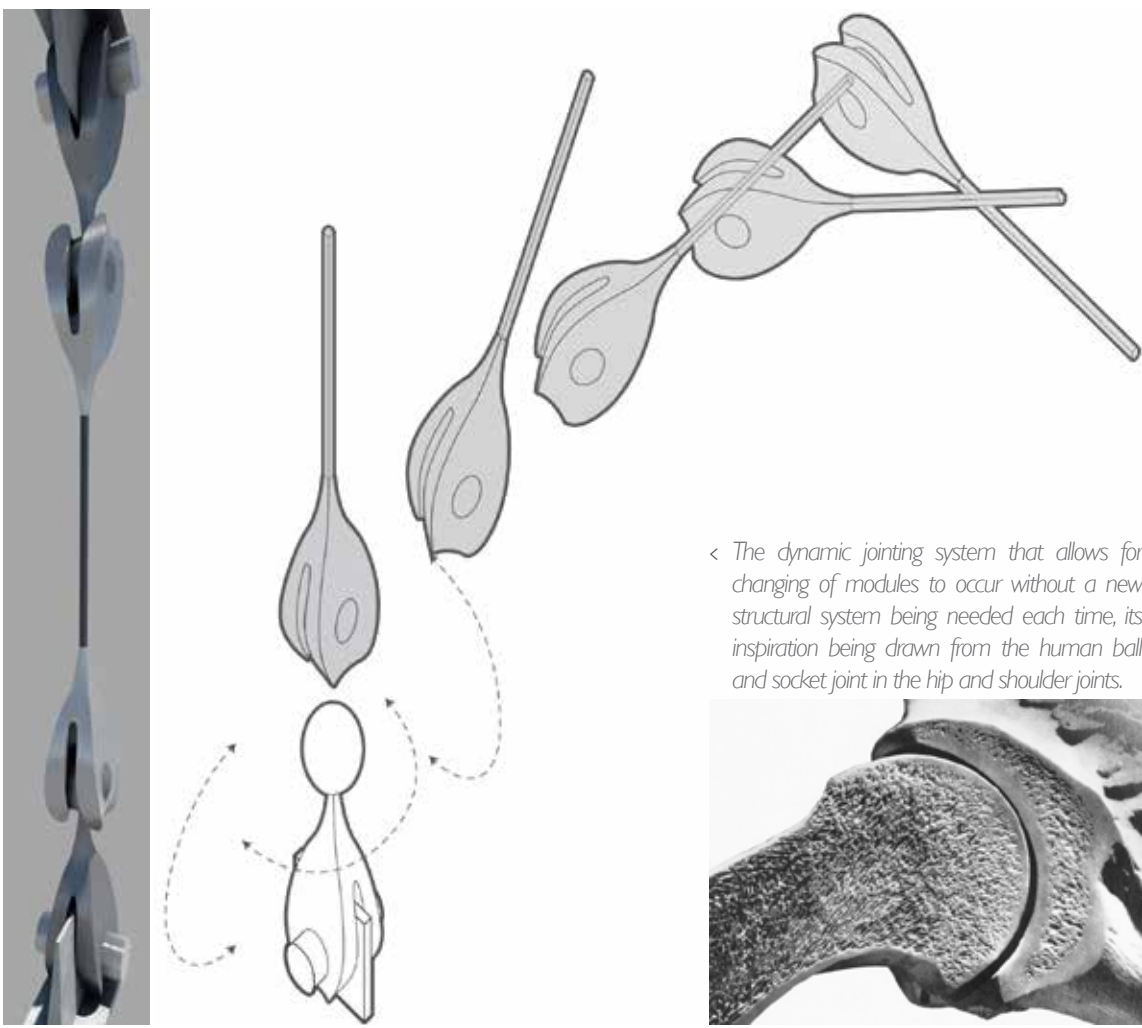


The inspiration behind the design for the structure of the building comes from studying the structure of the human body. The skeleton is the structural frame of body, from it everything else hangs. The skeleton has adapted to be the most structurally efficient it can be with the least material.

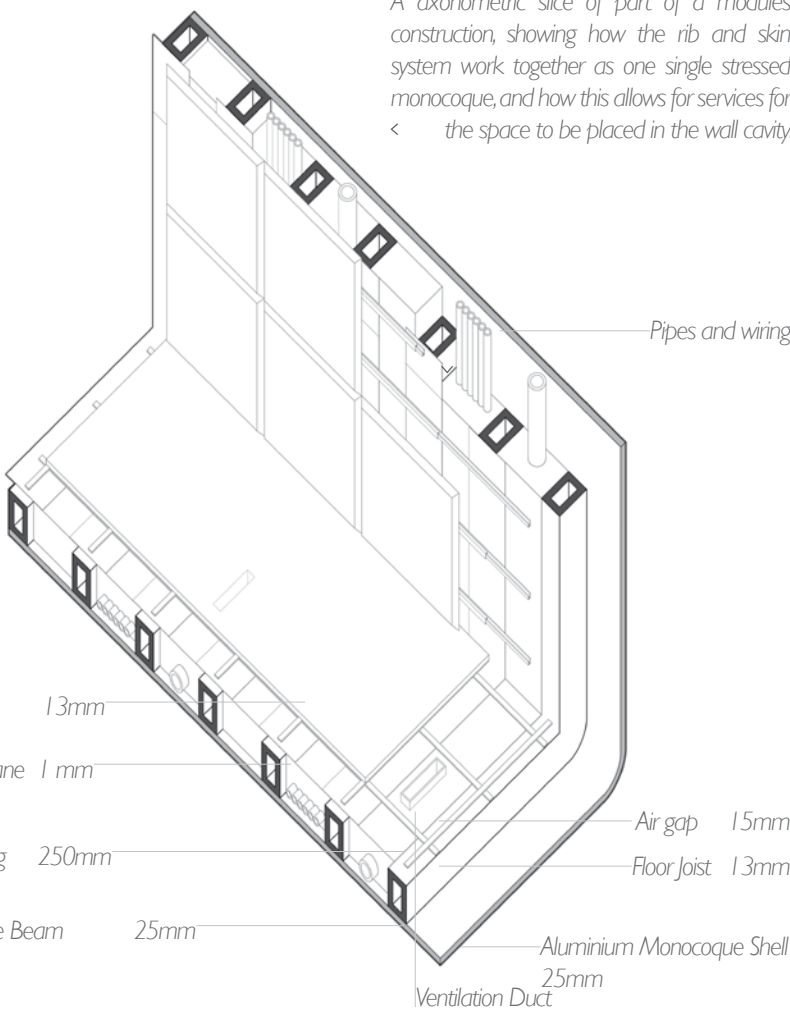
So, from this the design has attempted to do something similar, with a steel skeleton as the main structural element of the building comprised of a central spine and ribs that allow for the modules to be suspended.

The structure of bones gives rise to the structure of the modules. They are structurally efficient, using a stressed outer surface of dense material working in combination with internal structure of less dense material it forms what can be described as a monocoque. Which uses the least amount of material it can, and still, performs its structural function. This gives the inspiration to make the modules of the building out of single sided monocoque. Making it light and structurally efficient.

The jointing system can be seen like the ligament or muscle system that by using tension keeps the modules in place.



< The dynamic jointing system that allows for changing of modules to occur without a new structural system being needed each time, its inspiration being drawn from the human ball and socket joint in the hip and shoulder joints.



A axonometric slice of part of a modules construction, showing how the rib and skin system work together as one single stressed monocoque, and how this allows for services for the space to be placed in the wall cavity.

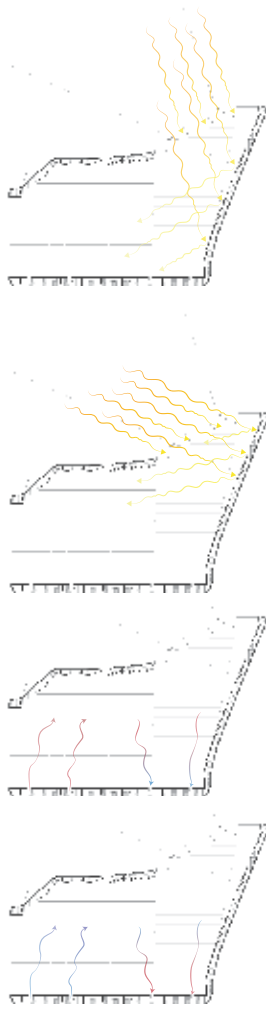
Here shows how the space was design was informed by the changing seasons.

71° Sun Angle > Summer Angle

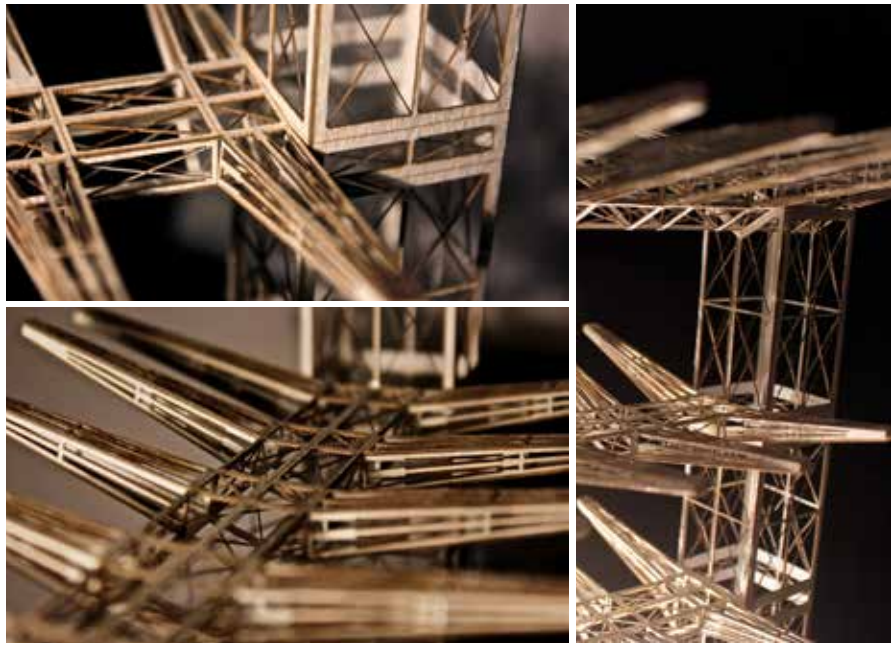
24° Sun Angle > Winter Angle

Mechanical > ventilation in Winter.

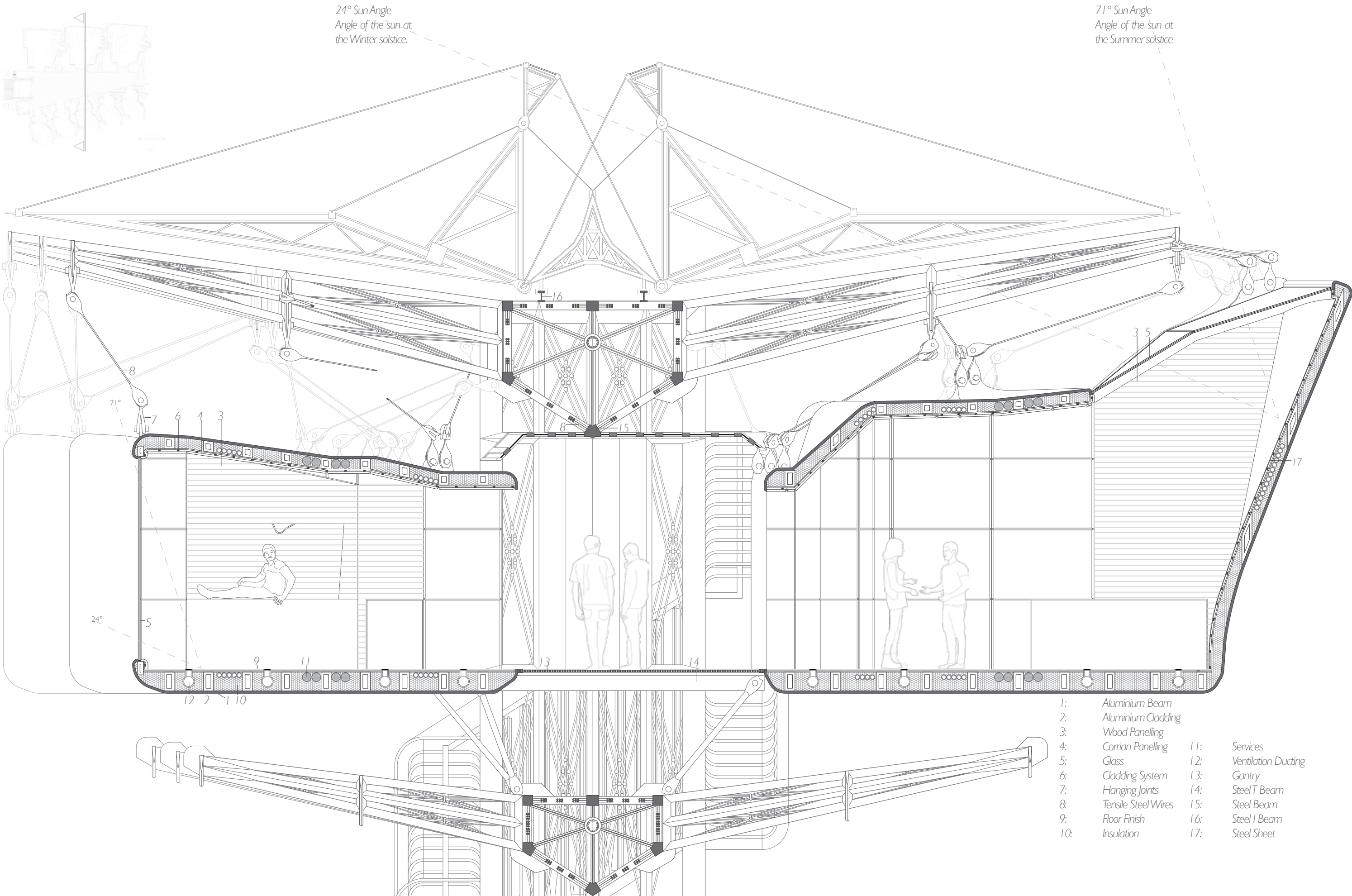
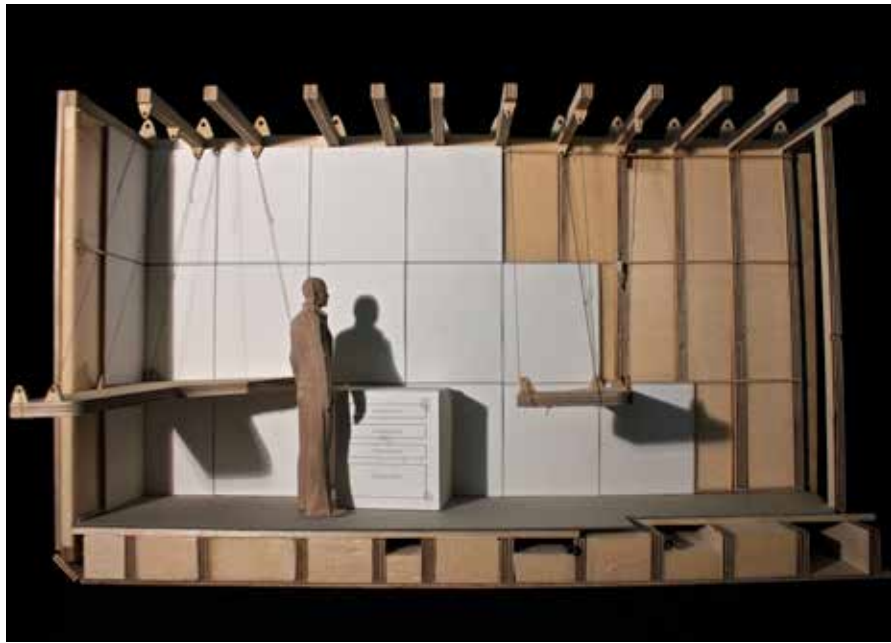
Mechanical > ventilation in Summer.



1:100 Model of the primary structure of the facility



1:10 Model of the Laboratory module, showing the monocoque design.



24° Sun Angle
Angle of the sun at the Winter solstice.

71° Sun Angle
Angle of the sun at the Summer solstice

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1: Aluminium Beam | 11: Services |
| 2: Aluminium Cladding | 12: Ventilation Ducting |
| 3: Wood Panelling | 13: Gantry |
| 4: Corian Panelling | 14: Steel T Beam |
| 5: Glass | 15: Steel Beam |
| 6: Cladding System | 16: Steel I Beam |
| 7: Hanging Joints | 17: Steel Sheet |
| 8: Tensile Steel Wires | |
| 9: Floor Finish | |
| 10: Insulation | |

1:50 SCALE MODEL

Here shows the building scheme in the context of Orvieto at a scale of 1:50. The canopy has been omitted from the model to allow for clear commutation of the internal walkway spaces.

