



Hospital is an indispensable part of the human life. It is one of the most complex but also the most interesting architecture types, which is a unity of technology and construction. The book is a collection of selected hospital projects completed during the last five years, which not only illustrate the functional importance of such purpose-built edifices but furthermore give consideration to the aesthetic criteria of the architecture. It will give the readers comprehensive information and suggestion about the key points of hospital design. Through these projects we hope the book could explain the essence of hospital architecture to the readers.

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My Design Experience

I have been devoted my life to medical architecture over 35 years.

This “special art” must be incorporated with “human life” to create works which combine human scale and functions. Medical architecture is an “organism”. As history accumulates, society changes and medical science develops, medical architecture is growing up continually and reflecting different era’s requirements. Working deeply in this area, you have to be extremely observant and reflective, as well as maintain a selfless and passionate soul.

I like to get involved with sky, earth and human beings, therefore, astronomy, Greek mythology and mountain-climbing have always been my inspirations. They broaden my view, accumulate my energy of self-breaking and enhancing my architectural judgment and ability.

In the process of working on medical architecture, “communication” plays an important role, especially when the object is hospital staff with selfish departmentalism. Once, an obstetrician required the delivery room to be large and separated by curtains, which would be convenient for delivery. However, my experience and

judgment told me that it is non-negotiable, even on the scale of user and designer. When a parturient is experiencing enormous labour pain, you can imagine she would be more panic hearing other parturients’ crying.

The evolvement of medical architecture is closely connected with environment. For years of my practice in medical architecture design, I have my demanding concept. First, space must be equipped with flexibility to match the increasing number of patients, as the land resource is limited and we have to use it properly. Second, the hospital has to contain “competitive edge”, such as medical technology, reasonable circulation and professional resource sharing, in order to guide the patients easily. In addition of green features and energy strategy, the hospital will be competitive. Third, the hospital need to be humane. Combining human scales and innovations and starting from practical application, the hospital will make patients feel intimacy, relaxing and confidence. For example, the hospital should take care of cultural space of the public area, pay attention to patients’ spiritual needs and add humanised services. Forth, the hospital must avoid internal infection. The design should configure spaces intelligently and use pressure difference to control air current and to separate the clean and dirty air. Only when human,

sunlight, air, water, environment, materials circulation and separation are all mastered in hand, the best infection avoidance can be achieved.

In all architecture types, “professional” is the feature which differentiates medical architecture and other types of architecture. In my experience of working on medical architecture, I have found my fortune and its outstanding meanings. My studious steps have never stop.

Hsu Chang-Ch

Contents

General Hospital

- 4 Akershus University Hospital
- 16 Clermont-Ferrand Hospital
- 20 Columbia Asia Medical Centre
- 26 Community Hospital North Expansion
- 34 Downe Hospital
- 40 Erha Clinic Surabaya
- 48 Gentoft Hospital
- 54 Guimarães Private Hospital
- 62 Remodelation and Extension of Hedwigshöhe Hospital
- 66 Hospital CUF
- 72 Hospital Navarra
- 78 Hospital Klagenfurt am Wörthersee
- 86 Luz Hospital
- 92 New Victoria Hospital
- 100 Seoul St. Mary's Hospital
- 106 St. Vincent's Medical Centre
- 114 Takekawa Hospital
- 122 The Norwegian Radium Hospital - RADIATION THERAPY
- 130 Vesoul Hospital
- 138 Teton Radiology – Madison Imaging Centre
- 144 Acibadem Adana Hospital
- 152 Clinic of Conservative Medicine at the Johannes Gutenberg University in Mainz
- 158 Provincial Hospital Steyr

- 166 The Pavilion at Queens Hospital Centre
- 174 Assuta Medical Centre
- 182 Kennedy Krieger Institute Outpatient Centre
- 190 Sant Joan De Reus Hospital
- 196 St. Mary's Hospital & Regional Medical Centre

Rehabilitation Hospital

- 202 Marishof in Maarheeze
- 208 Muros Health Centre
- 216 Providence Cancer Centre
- 224 Stratheden 18 Bed Dementia and Mental Health Unit
- 230 Blanchard Hall – Roosevelt Warm Springs Institute for Rehabilitation
- 236 Hospice Djursland

Children's Hospital

- 242 Children's Medical Centre of Taiwan University Hospital
- 250 Children's Medical Centre at Legacy
- 258 Denver Children's Hospital
- 266 Kemang Children Hospital (Women and Children Clinic)
- 272 Royal Alexandra Children's Hospital
- 278 Children's Department and Work Therapy at the Institute for Rehabilitation
- 286 Index

Akershus University Hospital

Location: Oslo, Norway **Completion date:** 2008 **Designer:** C. F. Møller Architects **Photographer:** Torben Eskerød **Area:** 137,000 m²

The new university hospital is not a traditional institutional construction; it is a friendly, informal place with open, well-structured surroundings which present a welcoming aspect to patients and their families. Akershus University Hospital has been designed to emphasise security and clarity in experientially rich surroundings, where everyday functions and well-known materials are integrated into the hospital's structure.

Although the individual parts of the development each have their own material expression and the material expression of the development varies, nonetheless it is united into a whole by means of a general architectural theme centred on panels and transparency. In this way, a unity is created between the individual parts of the complex, which thereby receive a subtle effect of transparency and depth.

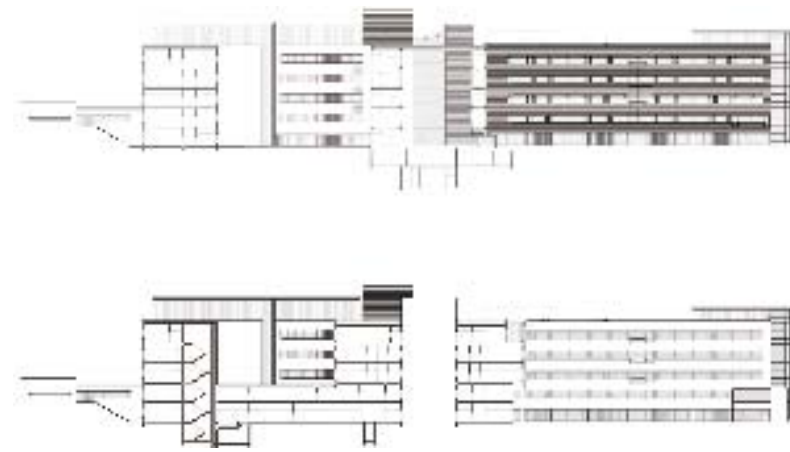
A glass-roofed main thoroughfare, in which wood is the dominating material, links the various buildings and departments. The "glass street" begins in the welcoming foyer of the arrivals area, where the main reception desk receives visitors, and concludes in the foyer and separate arrivals area of the children's department.

In the glass street, the central element in the development, the various materials are united in an overall composition, in which the large coloured panels designed by the Icelandic artist Birgir Andr sson form a natural element and provide a "palette" for the colour scheme of the hospital.

The glass street has a town-like structure, with public and semi-public zones defined as squares and open spaces, offering the everyday functions of a town: church, pharmacy, hairdresser, florist, caf  and kiosk, as well as traffic nodes and other services for the benefit of patients, relatives and staff. In natural continuation of these functions, a number of other services, such as health information, polyclinics and out-patient surgeries, are located near the street level of the thoroughfare.

The hospital's structure helps to ensure that the patient remains the natural focus in the physical design, despite the strict and demanding logistical requirements which underlie all hospital constructions. Just as the overall complex is made up of clear and comprehensible units, so the individual wards are built up from smaller elements. The wards are centred around four so-called courtyards which ensure a well-defined daily life for the patients, with a manageable level of social contact, assisted by a clear staff interface.

The wards of the children's department are equipped with windows which give the children and young people individual views of both the sky and the surrounding greenery from their beds. The well-equipped facilities for parents secure excellent contact between the children and their families.



1. The geometrical structure looks clean and lively
2. Main entrance of the hospital
3. The grey inpatient building
4. The faade uses structural glass



Award:

Prize In Restricted Architectural Competition 2000
Building Better Healthcare Award 2009 Best International Design





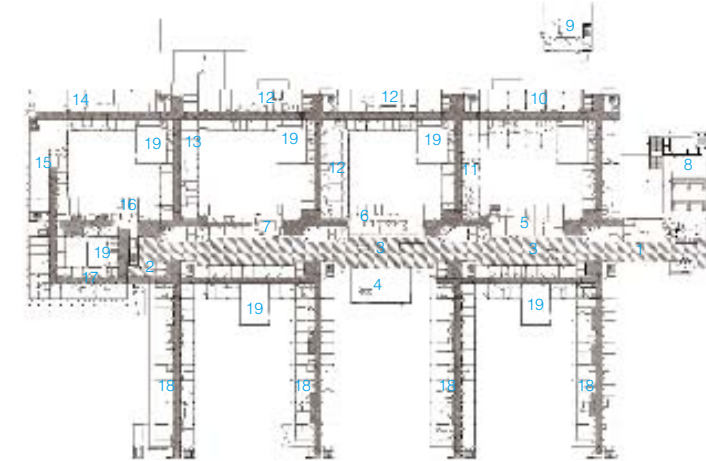
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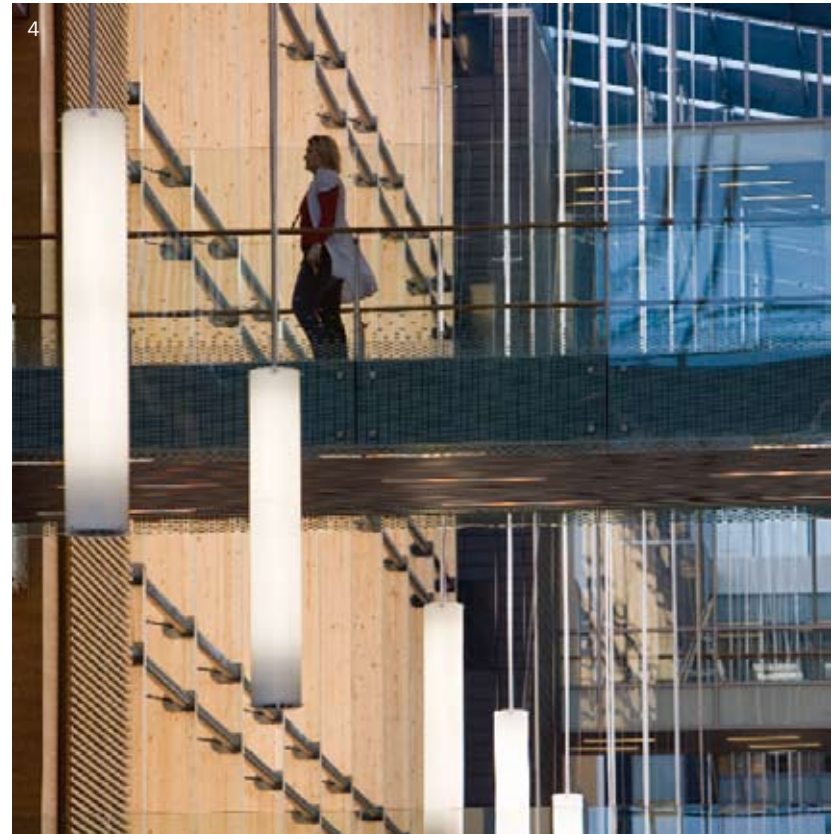


- | | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|
| 1. Main entrance and reception | 8. Auditorium | 15. Rehabilitation children |
| 2. Children's entrance and reception | 9. Chapel | 16. Sampling children |
| 3. Glass covered mall | 10. Day surgery | 17. Polyclinic children |
| 4. Cafe/kiosk | 11. Anaesthesia/recovery | 18. Out-patient departments polyclinics |
| 5. Pharmacy | 12. Diagnostic imaging | 19. Technical towers |
| 6. Blood sampling | 13. Pain clinic | |
| 7. Church | 14. Physiotherapy/rehabilitation | |

1. The side view of the hospital
 2. The outer space is green area for the patients
 3. A night view of the building



1. The interior applied numerous wood structure
 2. The glass roof connect different departments inside the building
 3. The selection of wood creates a warm and natural sense
 4. The interior passage





1



3



2

- 1. Elevator lobby, with robotic automated AGV unit transporting supplies
- 2. The interior public sitting area
- 3. The underground supply system includes automated AGV units which handle transports and logistics within the hospital
- 4. Detail from the underground supplies facility



4

Clermont-Ferrand Hospital

Location: Clermont-Ferrand, France **Completion date:** 2009 **Designer:** Groupe-6 **Photographer:** Luc Boegly **Area:** 70,000 m²



With a capacity of 565 beds over 70,000 square metres, more than a healthcare project the Clermont-Ferrand Hospital (CHUE) is a urban project which layout and setting open real opportunities for the extension of the city beyond today's frontiers.

Replacing the old "Hotel-Dieu" erected in the 18th century in the town centre, the new hospital is built on the former site of the Michelin factory. Located at the boundaries of the city, in a quarter undergoing radical transformation, the CHUE acts as a proper "urban generator", and becomes the anchor of a new town designed to become a future healthcare centre. With its monumental entry, like a metallic sail floating over the square, the building acts as a landmark and meeting point for the new district. Genuine technical prowess, it is made of 5 pillars supporting the 1,500 square metres of the metallic cover.

With its planted nave, it extends the existing urban frame while defining new axes of circulation. Everything in the CHUE borrows from the urban typology and vocabulary: places, squares, streets, alleyways... the hospital is already in the city. The internal green passage of 250 metres long is punctuated by reading and resting zones, treated like a semi-public, pedestrian and commercial space; in other words : a urban street.

Its lower ground plus two wards levels, coupled with its fragmented volumetry, complete this primary "macro" structure and offer more intimist and domestic spaces. The scales management and the spaces hierarchy show a functional organisation based on a pole system and a stratification of activities.

With a lifetime of 40 years, healthcare facilities must be flexible and competitive. Here the architects have deployed a real ambition, with an efficient and fast construction site, a nave working like a ventilating buffer space, and a structure allowing potentially a 20% extension.



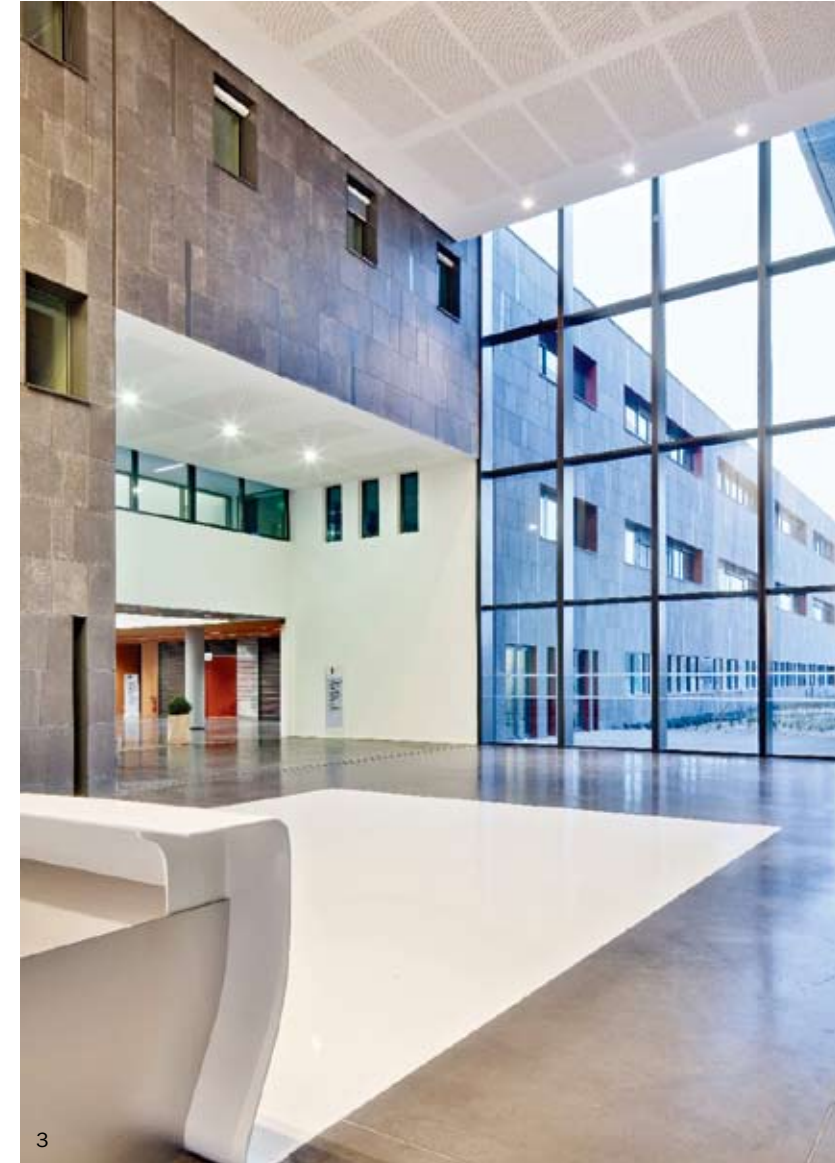
1. A side view
2. A metallic sail sits outside the monumental entry
3. The metallic roof is supported by five pillars



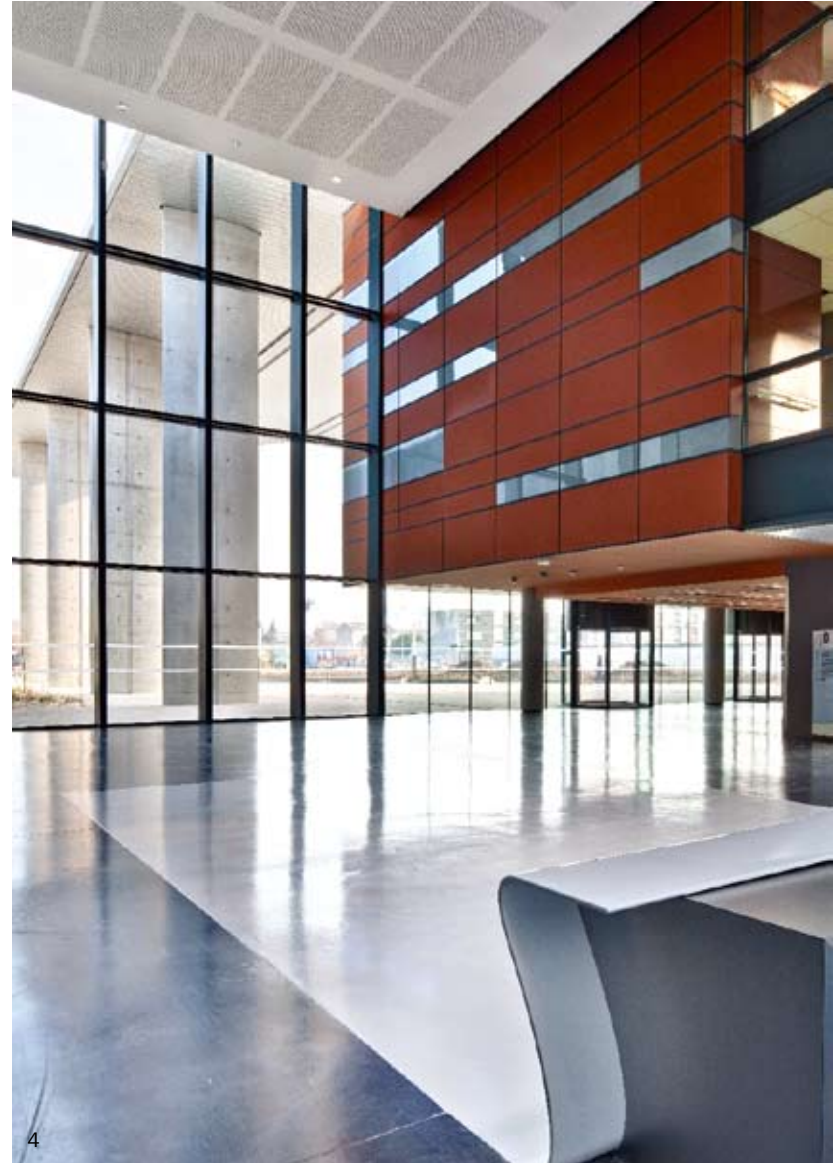
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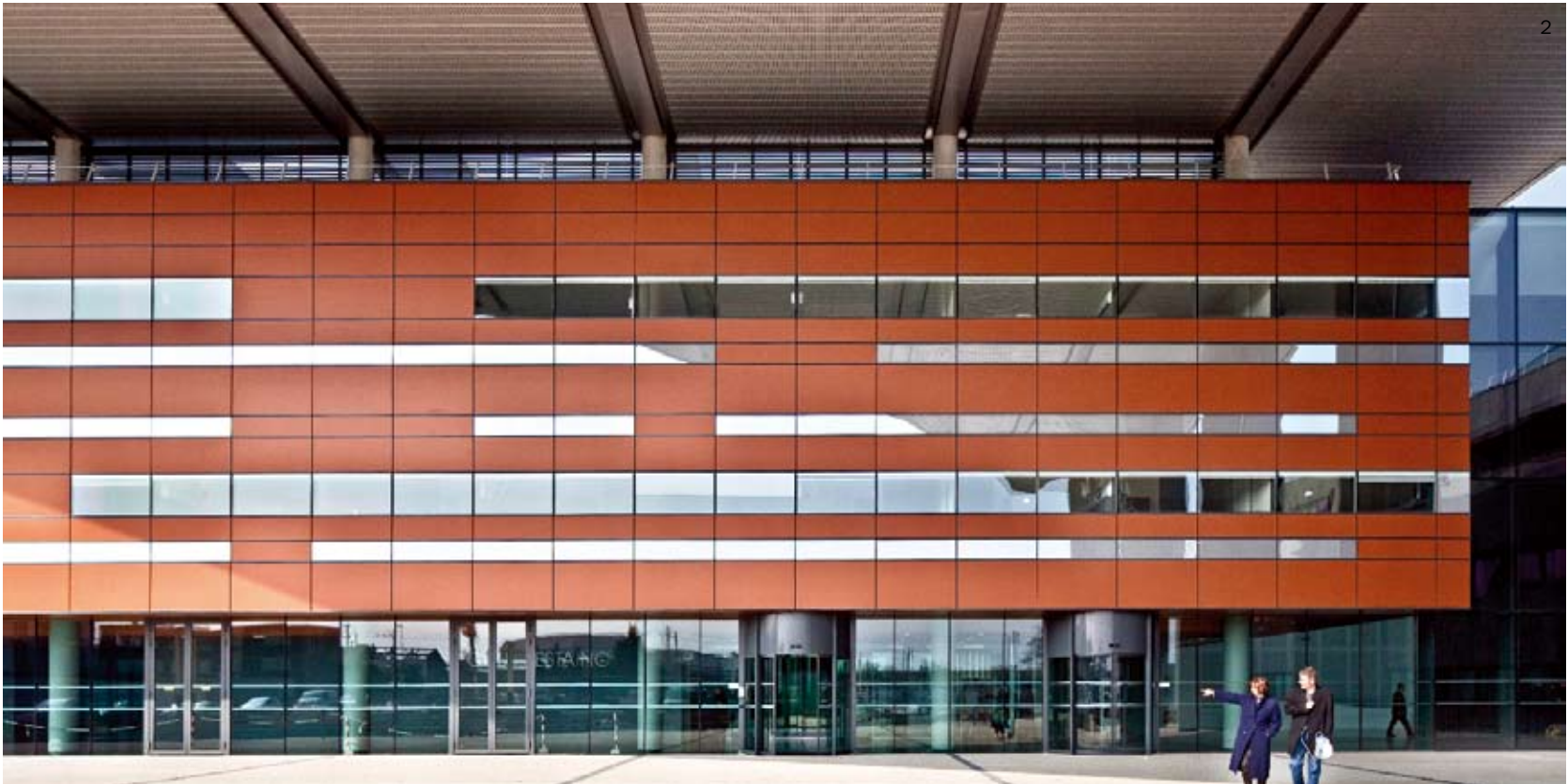
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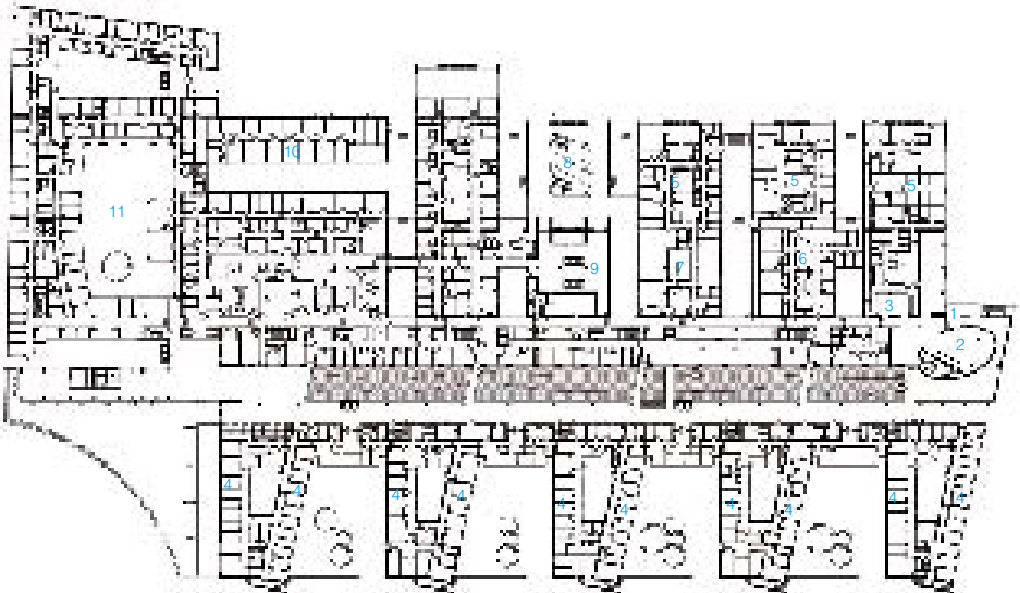
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2

- 1. There is an exterior stair on one side of the building
- 2. Matching with glass, the red wall enhanced the building's height
- 3. The French windows allows abundant daylight
- 4. The interior of the hall combined well with the façade

- 1. Main entrance
- 2. Lobby
- 3. Reception
- 4. Sickrooms
- 5. Consulting rooms
- 6. Recovery
- 7. Nurse stations
- 8. Lift lobby
- 9. Waiting areas
- 10. Staff rooms
- 11. Inter courtyard



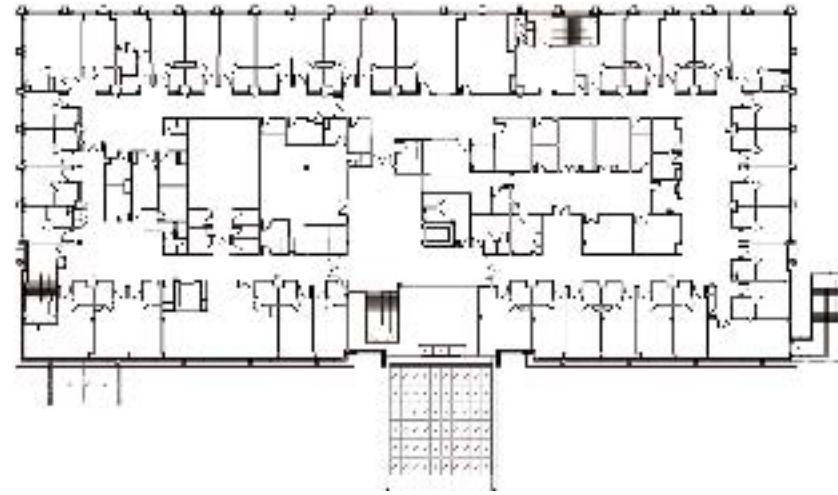


- 1. It is open and spacious inside
- 2. The elegant interior landscape
- 3. The central hall is peaceful and quiet
- 4. The interior design is close to nature



Columbia Asia Medical Centre

Location: Johor, Malaysia **Completion date:** 2010 **Designer:** Environmental Design Practice Sdn. Bhd.
Photographer: RGB Studio Photography, Kuala Lumpur **Area:** 10,200 m²



The brief asked for a hospital that does not look like a typical hospital. It should exude confidence in users as a place of science and precision in healthcare facilities. The Columbia Asia Medical Centre is located in Nusajaya Medical Park which is part of the new special economic zone of Malaysia located at the southern-most tip of Peninsular Malaysia. It is to be one of the first buildings to be developed in the soon-to-be major regional commercial hub equipped with “high-tech” first-world facilities.

Unlike most of the conventional local hospitals that try to create a vernacular or tropical architectural language, this hospital makes no attempt to follow the old paradigm hospital design in the region. It uses curtain wall to maximise natural daylight. Visually pleasing in proportion, the cladding used was a bright silver composite aluminium panels and blue tinted glass to give a modern curtain wall look with a clean sleek image. This functional high-tech appearance aims to impart a sense of confidence in the healing technology. Since the structural element employed was relatively simple, the architect derived elegance of the building from the intricate language of detailing work. The approach was to create a balance between satisfying the complex functional requirements of an efficient compact hospital and the creation of an easily recognisable and “iconic” architecture for the owner as well as addressing the surrounding context of the medical park.

The interior design of the hospital, on the other hand, takes on a softer approach whilst maintaining a “homely” feel. Again, the aesthetics are achieved by the appropriate use of intricate detailing in the joinery work. Natural lighting is therapeutic and here it is abundant in the wards as well as the common areas in the building.

The prototype design took the shape of an efficient rectangular shape, where generally the First floor is for the patient care. All the patient rooms are placed here along the perimeter with external windows for filtered daylight, and possible natural ventilation in case of power failure. Ground floor is dedicated to diagnostic, treatment and administrative functions. All supporting services and back-of-house functions occupy the only basement level. All the mechanical plants and water tanks are planned to centralise entirely on the covered roof level, which forms the mass necessarily for the required façade proportion consideration. This enclosed roof level becomes an interstitial space insulating the habitable floor below, as such reducing vertical heat load, which is predominant in tropical climate. By so doing, all habitable floors are also free of mechanical rooms, therefore reducing heat, noise and contamination risk.



1. A night view of the medical centre
2. The colourful main building
3. The façade consists of silver aluminium sheet and blue glass
4. The design is modern and clean



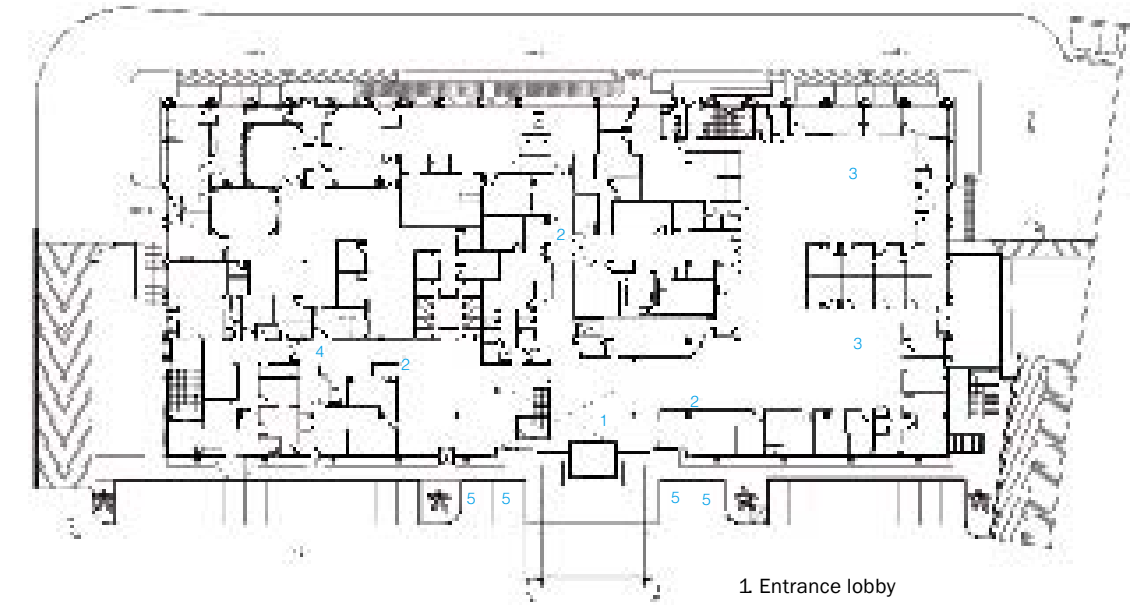


1



2

- 1. It is warm and bright inside
- 2. The interior space has a good supply of daylight



- 1. Entrance lobby
- 2. Corridor
- 3. Waiting area
- 4. Lift lobby
- 5. Disable parking



1



3

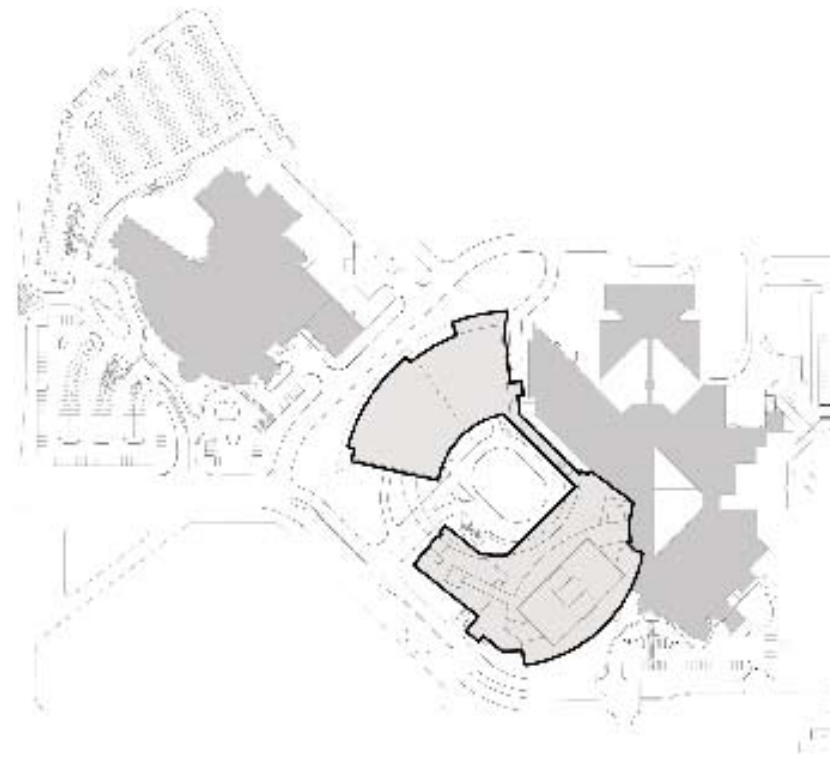


2

- 1. The open and clean patient room
- 2. The warm and comfortable children room
- 3. The interior design emphasise on daylight and natural ventilation

Community Hospital North Expansion

Location: Indianapolis, Indiana, USA **Completion date:** 2007 **Designer:** RTKL **Photographer:** Jeffrey Totaro



A new six-storey patient tower is the focal point of a recent expansion and renovation of the Community Hospital North in Indianapolis. The project, designed by RTKL, also includes a five-storey medical office building, a six-storey parking garage, and the renovated space in the existing facility. RTKL offered services of architecture, interior architecture and design, medical equipment and planning.

The existing hospital had many entrances, making wayfinding confusing. The designers solved this problem by creating one main entry where all visitors enter a large, two-storey, glass-enclosed gallery that spans the front of the patient tower. The gallery provides easy access to all services and was designed, in addition, to showcase original art by local artists and thereby enhance the hospital's healing environment. Above the gallery, a glass curtain wall admits abundant natural light to patient floors. The airy, art-filled building is designed to reduce the stress, intimidation, and confusion inherent in traditional medical settings.

New and existing areas were equipped with state-of-the-art digital information technology, security and communication systems. RTKL's Healthcare Technologies group provided medical equipment planning for the project.

1. Main entrance detail
2. Main entrance
3. Roof garden





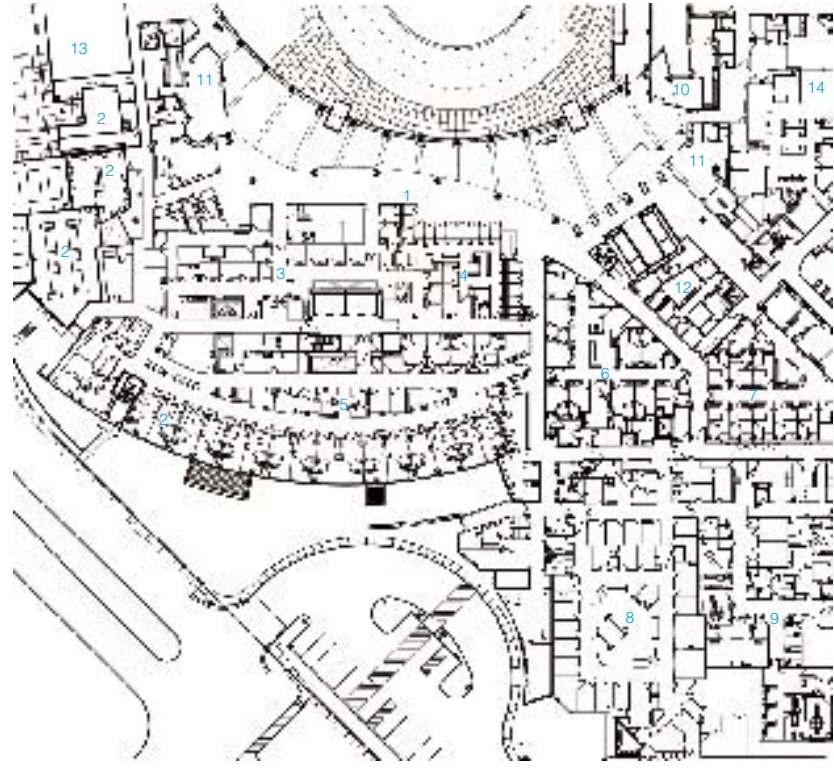
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2

1 Main entrance
 2 Atrium

- 1. Gallery
- 2. Support Area
- 3. Neuro/Cardio
- 4. Admitting
- 5. Pediatrics
- 6. Outpatient
- 7. Endoscopy
- 8. Emergency Department
- 9. Imaging
- 10. Chapel
- 11. Retail Space
- 12. Offices
- 13. Physician's Office Building
- 14. Existing

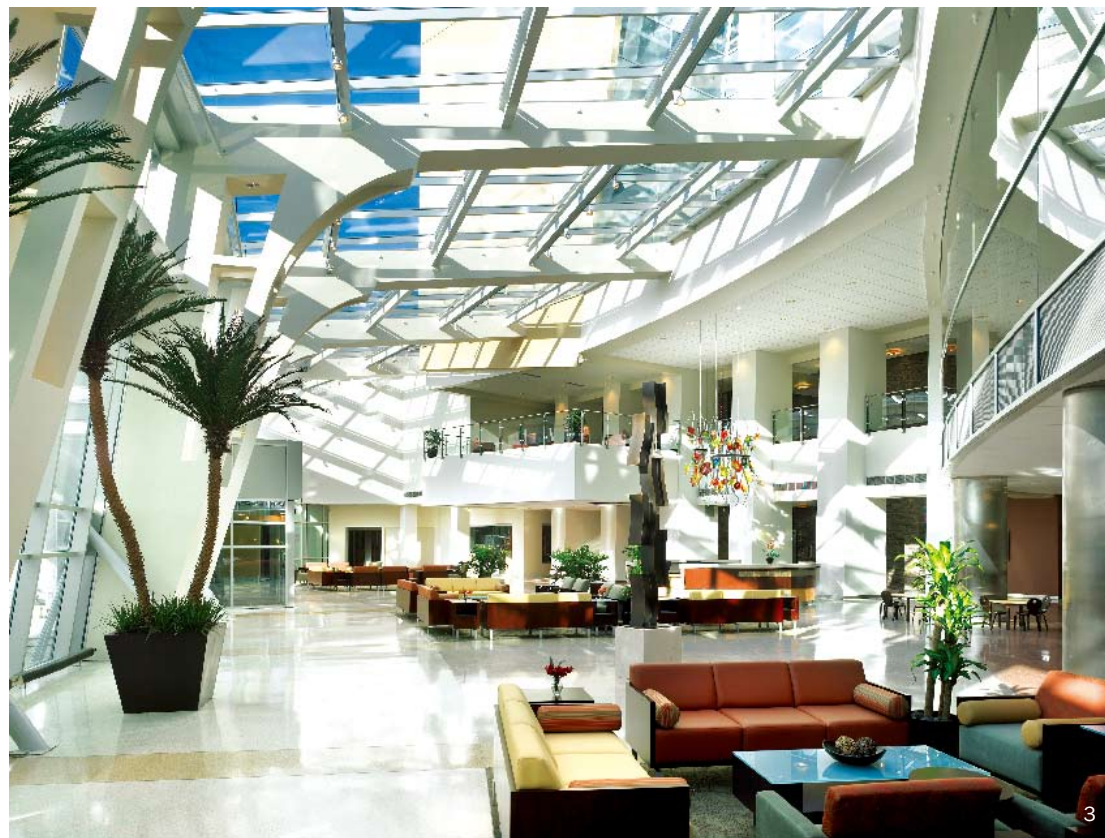




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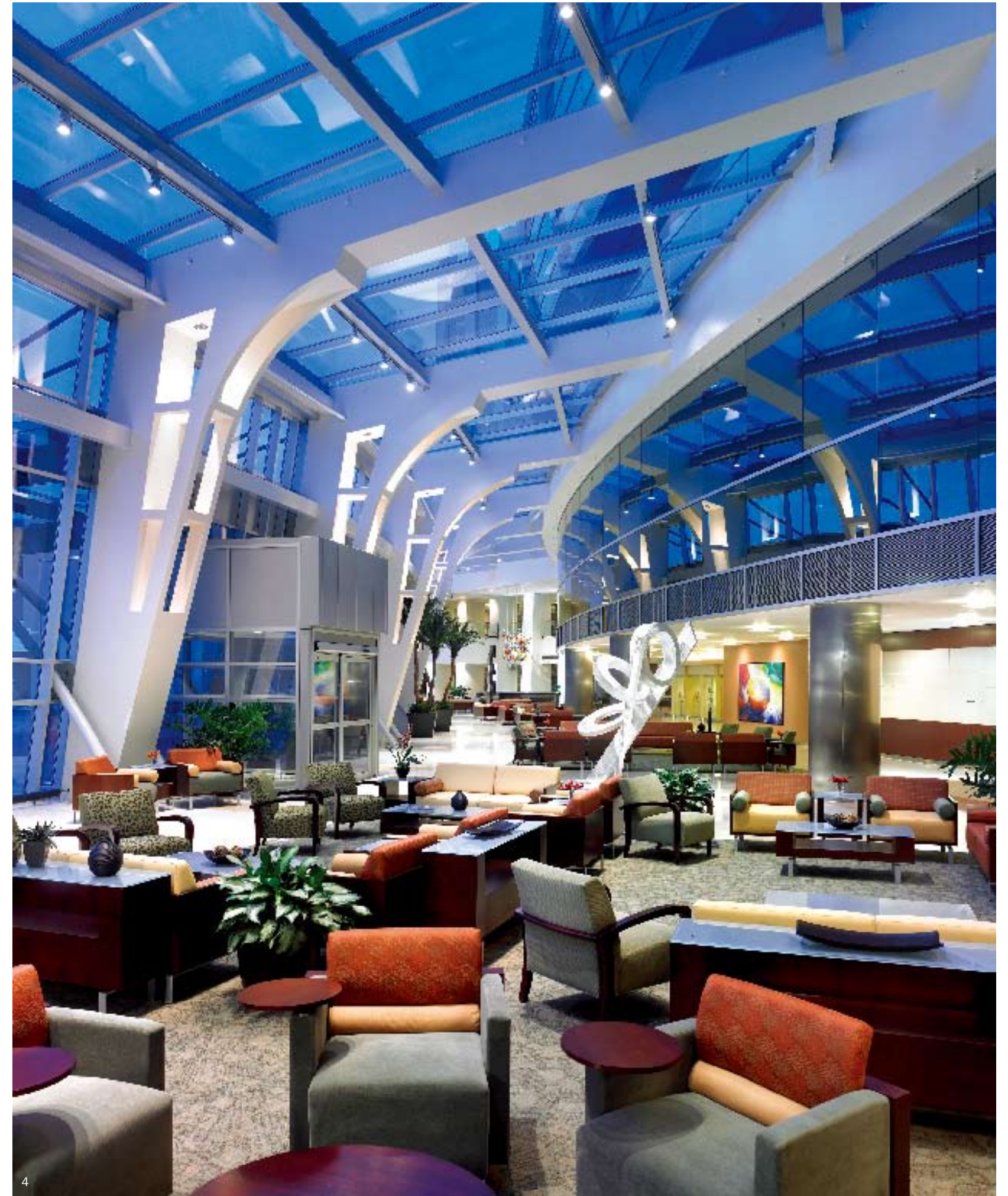


2



3

- 1. A corner inside
- 2. The gallery showcases original art by local artists
- 3. Resting area in the central hall
- 4. The glass structure looks light and modern



4

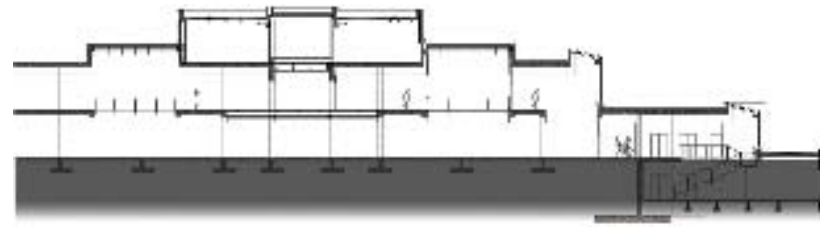


1. It is warm and comfortable in the patient room
 2. The homelike atmosphere relieve the patients' pressure
 3. The office area



Downe Hospital

Location: Downpatrick, UK **Completion date:** 2009 **Designer:** Scott Wilson, in association with Capita
Photographer: Ory Moore Photography **Area:** 55,000 m²



The Downe Hospital site is located within the scenic grounds of the historic Downshire Hospital in the town of Downpatrick, a site which has been associated with providing care to the local community for centuries.

The buildings are designed to a human scale with materials being chosen to compliment the existing hospital and its setting. Whilst providing scenic vistas for all patients, the tired, stepped back form of the buildings blend with the existing formal landscape and provide natural daylight & ventilation throughout. Scott Wilson established user groups (medical & non-medical) to help in the design of the hospital, including involvement with the local community during the design development to promote ownership of the Hospital, particularly with regard to public spaces. A professional architectural model was created and viewed by the public in the Down area for locals to offer feedback. Several public consultation meetings were held allowing the public to engage first hand with the design team and give feedback on the proposed plans before construction commenced.

Design concepts have been inspired by a community ethos and local art work has been extensively used throughout. Glazed units in the reception include innovative glass art adding vibrancy and assist the level of solar heat in the atrium.

Although the hospital is very contemporary in its design, it is sympathetic to the existing hospital building, integrates well into the scenic landscape and incorporates many historical and local references in the design.



2

1. The building has an open space in front of it
2. The combination of white and gray merges the building into its surroundings
3. A side view

Award:
 RIBA Awards (Royal Institute of British Architects), 2010



1



3



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2



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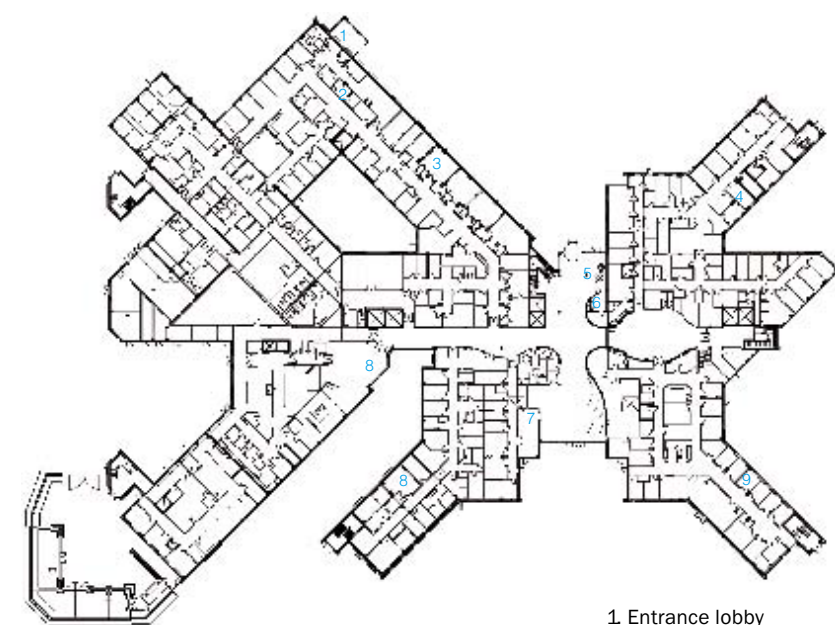
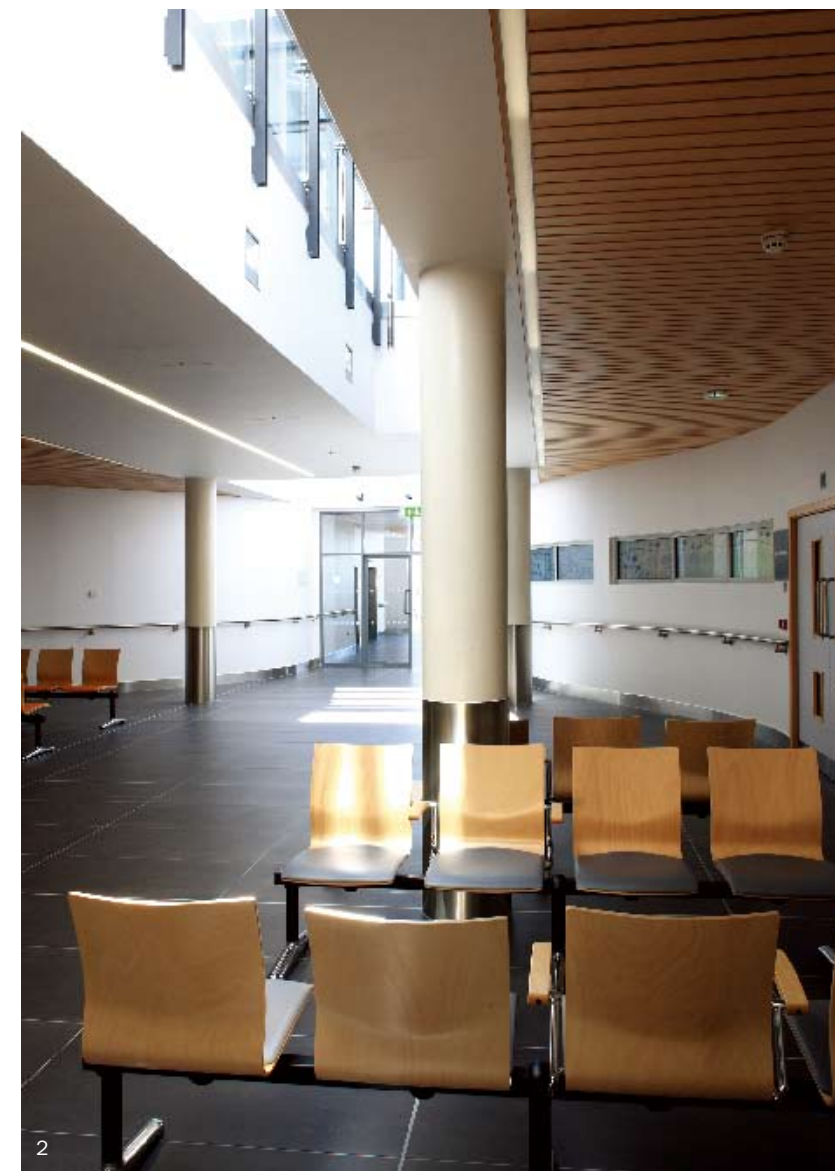


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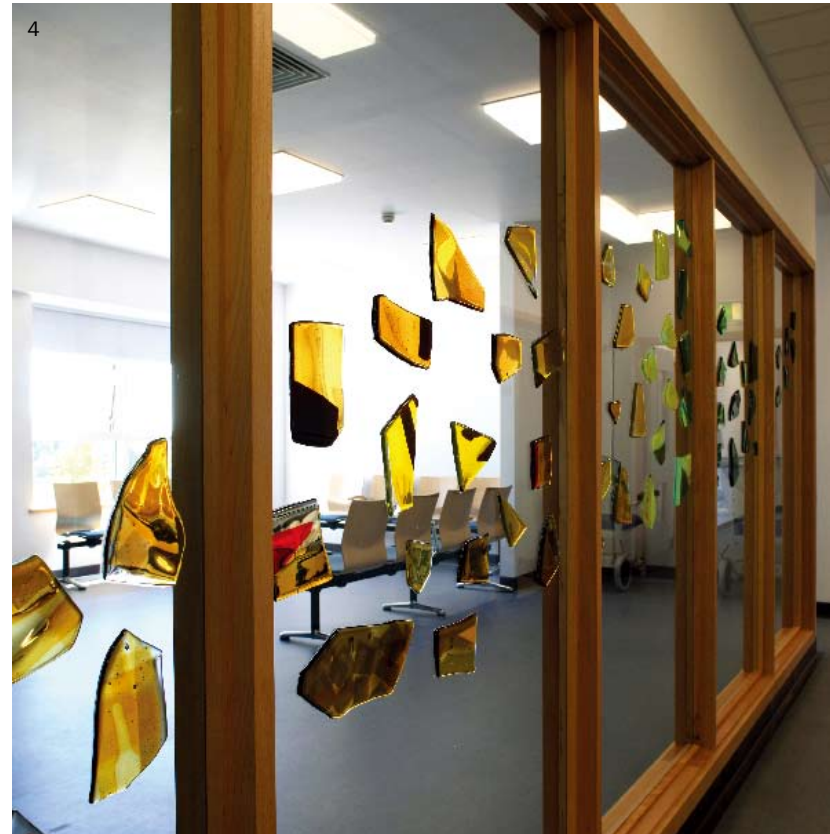
- 1. The design emphasise daylight and natural ventilation
- 2. The orange path is bright and eye-catching
- 3. The design respect the original architecture style
- 4. The atrium is surrounded by white architecture



1. The entrance to the hospital
 2. A resting area
 3. The glass roof provides a good daylight
 4. Details of the design



1 Entrance lobby
 2. Reception
 3. CT room
 4. Dental treatment room
 5. Waiting area
 6. Main reception
 7. Library
 8. Birthing room
 9. Treatment room



Erha Clinic Surabaya

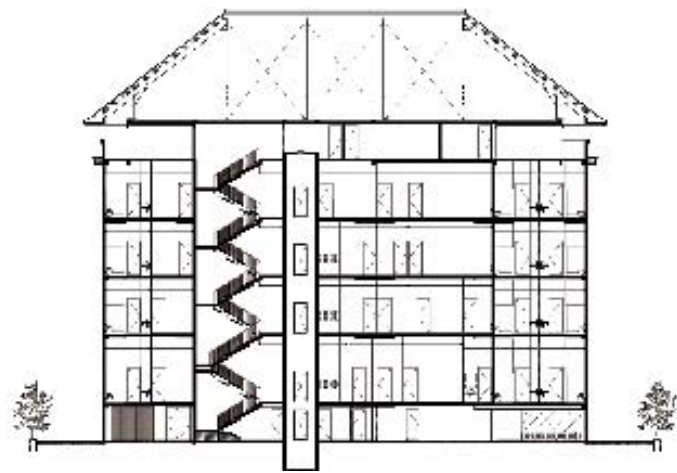
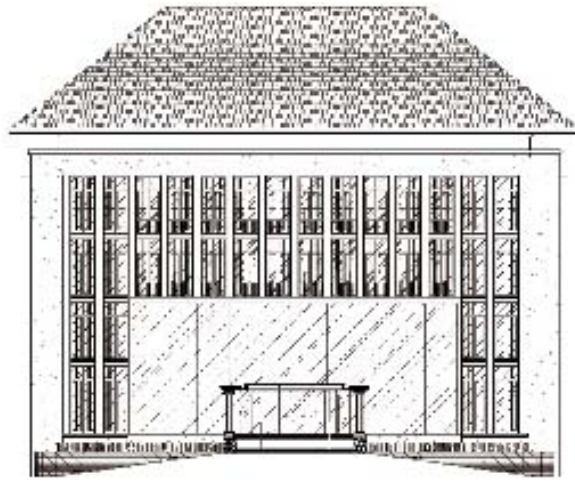
Location: Surabaya, Indonesia **Completion date:** 2010 **Designer:** HMP Architects, Heru Mudito Prasetyo, Mirna Listianti **Photographer:** Fernando Gomulya, Sonny Sandjaya **Area:** 3,386 m²

Erha Clinic Surabaya is a skin care clinic, located at one of the big cities in Indonesia—Surabaya. The building is a single mass four-storey building with art deco-modern architecture style. The proportion of the building is divided as building's head, neck and body. Formal and rigid impression of symmetric elements is refined with the presence of the transparent glass box with pattern at the entrance which became one of building point of interests.

The vertical element is very dominant in the building. The concrete thick blade between the windows has aesthetic value to the building and also has a function to reduce solar heat entering the building. The selection of natural stone, concrete, stainless steel, and patterned-glass materials for the exterior was chosen to give the exclusivity and professional impression, considering the building's function as a commercial building which aims to attract visitors. The building mass is placed away from the front site boundary to reduce the bulky impression. The long canopy at the drop-off area which serves as protection from rain and heat also gives the warm and welcoming impression to the visitor of the building. The grass blocks are used in the site, mostly in parking circulation, to allow rain water infiltration into the soil directly.

Natural lighting in the building is achieved through the high windows installed in four sides of the building. The windows provide the natural air ventilation for the building when needed. Two independent circulations are included in the project: the customers' and the doctors' circulation, so that they will not interfere with each other except in the treatment or consultation room.

This clinic completes the variety needs and demands of specific health facilities in Surabaya. Hopefully, the building will add positive values to the area.

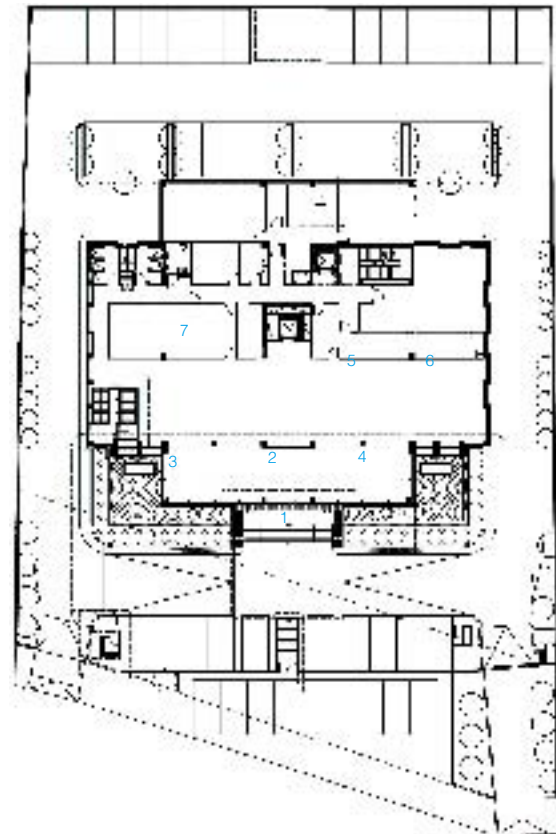


1. The façade uses glass as main material
2. The entrance
3. The design highlights the vertical elements





1. The building is quite symmetrical
 2. The elegant and luxurious interior design



1. Entrance
 2. Information
 3. Food corner
 4. Waiting area
 5. Registration
 6. Cashier
 7. Treatment



2



1. The interior atrium
 2. The unique carved wall
 3. White is taken as the main colour in interior design
 4. The elegant and comfortable waiting area
 5. The reception



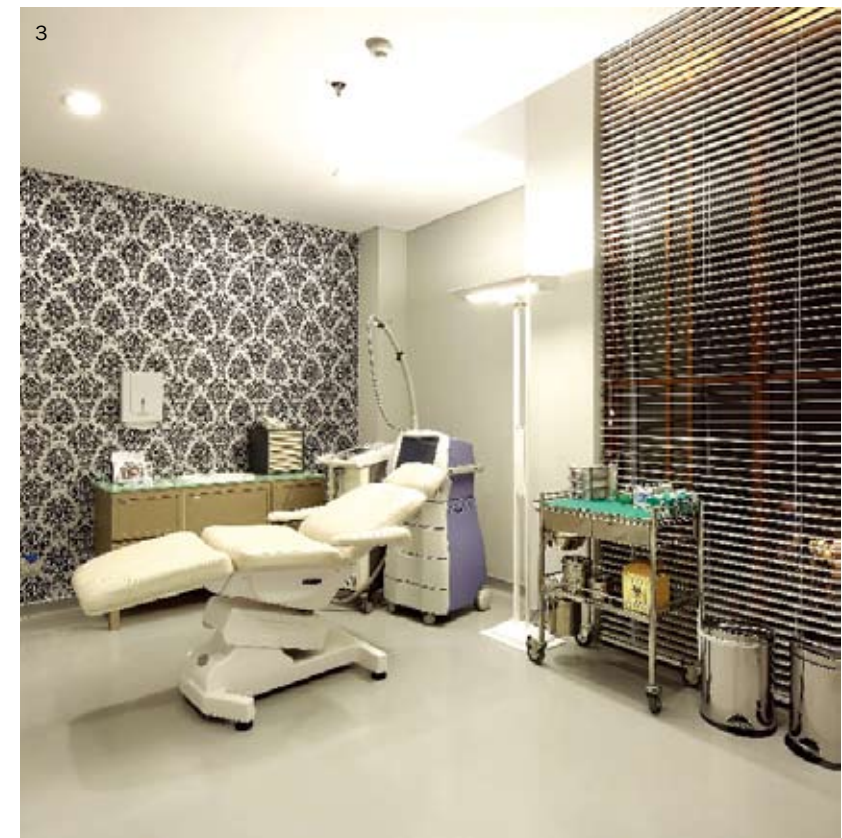


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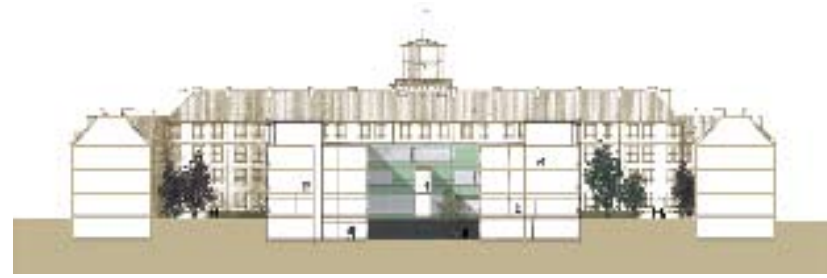
- 1. The clean and generous ceiling design
- 2. The comfortable patient room
- 3. The treatment area



3

Gentofte Hospital

Location: Gentofte, Denmark **Completion date:** 2009 **Designer:** C. F. Møller Architects **Photographer:** Helene Ryttersgaard, Joergen True **Area:** 14,000 m²



Gentofte Hospital's new facilities are the first phase of C. F. Møller Architects' vision plan for the hospital. The new top-modern treatment wings ensure the future functionality and flexibility of Gentofte's unique historically and urbanistically integrated hospital complex.

The new buildings are a total of 14,000 square metres, and house 24 new high-tech operation theatres, 16 intensive care units, 30 post-operation units, a new main entrance, a new café, several clinical facilities and out-patient departments as well as a new highly automated central sterile supply department. With the inauguration, Gentofte Hospital holds the regions largest operations capacity.

The aim has been to bring the hospital up-to-date with today's technical requirements, and to optimise its logistics. The new layout extends and transforms the urban hospital by inserting a new, modern core in the courtyards of the original figure-eight shaped complex, in the form of two atrium-buildings connected to the original buildings by enclosed walkways. To retain the clear character of the 1920's brick buildings of the complex, the new additions are light and transparent, with satinated glass facades.

The project will also include renovation and modernisation of the existing buildings. All of the hospital's out-patients' departments will be located on the ground floor together with the information and waiting areas, etc., which will improve the overall clarity of the layout and create the best possible patient flow. On its uppermost storeys, the new area will house the most equipment-heavy rooms, such as the 24 new operating theatres, while on the equivalent storeys, the older buildings will be utilised as in-patient wards. This layout, with the wards located in an eight-shaped pattern around the treatment departments, will minimise the daily transport needs, to the benefit of both patients and staff.

1. The detail of the building's skin
2. Glass is taken as the main material for the façade
3. The glazed wall ensure the transparency





1. A side view of the building
 2. The suspended glass gallery
 3. The interior space is open and bright



1. Drop-off zone
 2. Courtyard garden
 3. Rock garden
 4. Playground
 5. Main access
 6. Foyer/info
 7. Lounge
 8. Café
 9. Ambulatory treatment room
 10. Office
 11. Labs
 12. Operating theatre
 13. Pre-op
 14. Post-op
 15. Intensive care unit
 16. Watch office



1



3



2

- 1. Waiting area
- 2. White is the main colour in interior design
- 3. Treatment room
- 4. The complicated medical equipment



4

Guimarães Private Hospital

Location: Guimarães, Portugal **Completion date:** 2009 **Designer:** Pitágoras Arquitectos **Photographer:** Luis Ferreira Alves Arquivo, Pitágoras Arquitectos **Area:** 14,087 m²

Guimarães Private Hospital is currently located outside of the urban perimeter, near a set of recently developed facilities by the Guimarães City Council—Athletics Track and Swimming Pools Complex – and by individual entities—a new School for primary and secondary education. It is located alongside the chosen Creixomil meadow, made up of land that is part of RAN but in between this land and the sloping land which characterises the Hospital construction area.

The site criteria conditioned the building size and its distribution into two clearly perceptible units, one extensive unit with two floors, developed along the side of the larger land size, and on which overlaps a single and transversal unit which accommodates the internment areas. The aim was for internal and external circulation to be regulated with maximum clarity and that they also correspond to the principle of simplicity which shapes the whole project.

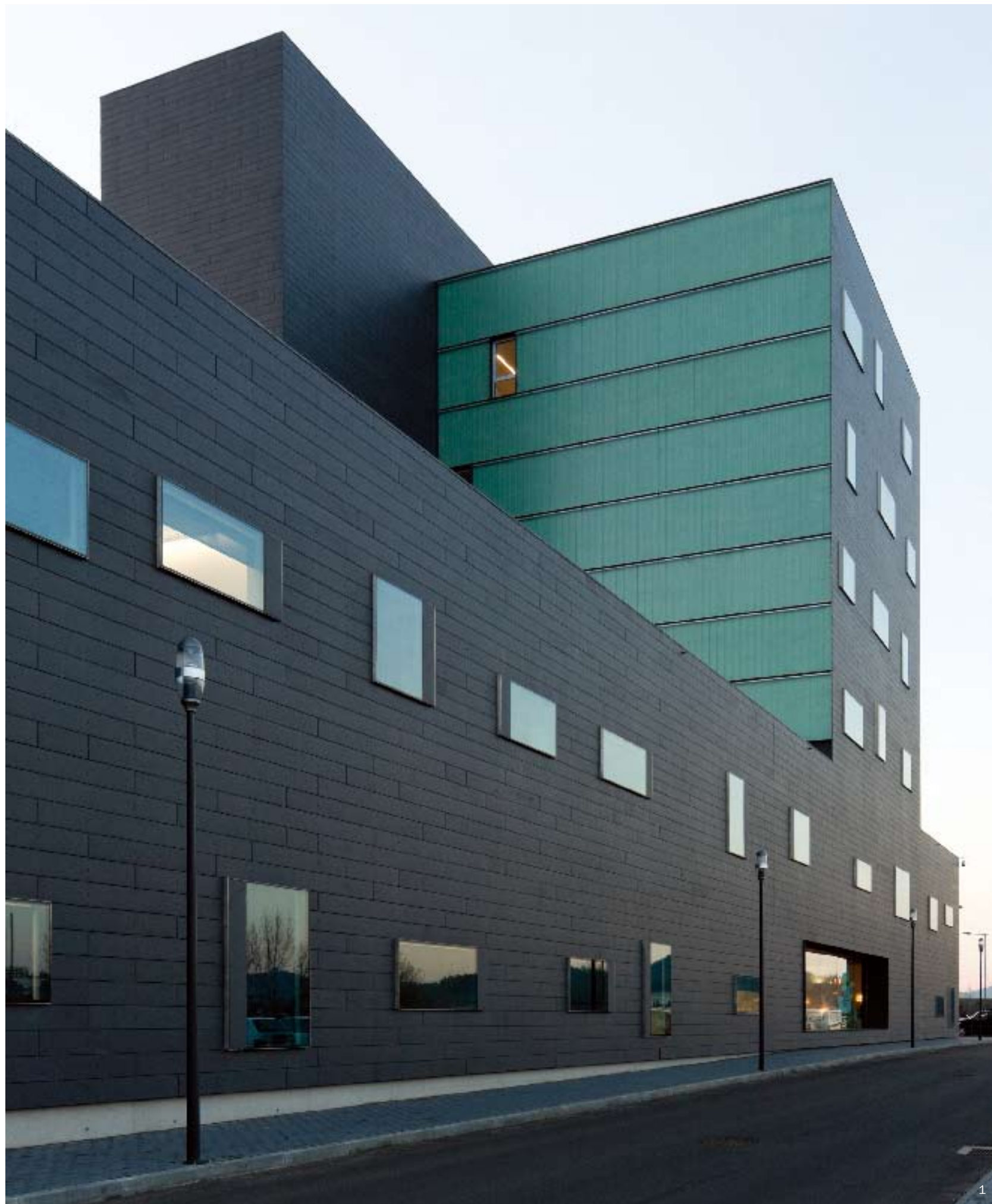
The blocks form a patio and are united by vertical and horizontal circulation components to which public horizontal circulation areas correspond schematically with direct natural lighting, and internal circulation areas for services, or mixed use, mainly artificially lit, which will allow the easy identification of the type of circulation by this simple coding throughout the whole building.

Another priority thought of is that the building should assume a language, scale and character which is eminently public and therefore unique and easily identifiable. This translates into a compact size and clear organisation, with obvious reflections in the covering materials and with a treatment and expression of façades which contributes to that objective—making the Guimarães Private Hospital an individual building, and transforming it into an urban icon.



1. The hospital is surrounded by trees
2. Side elevation of the building
3. The building is divided into two units, vertically and horizontally





1

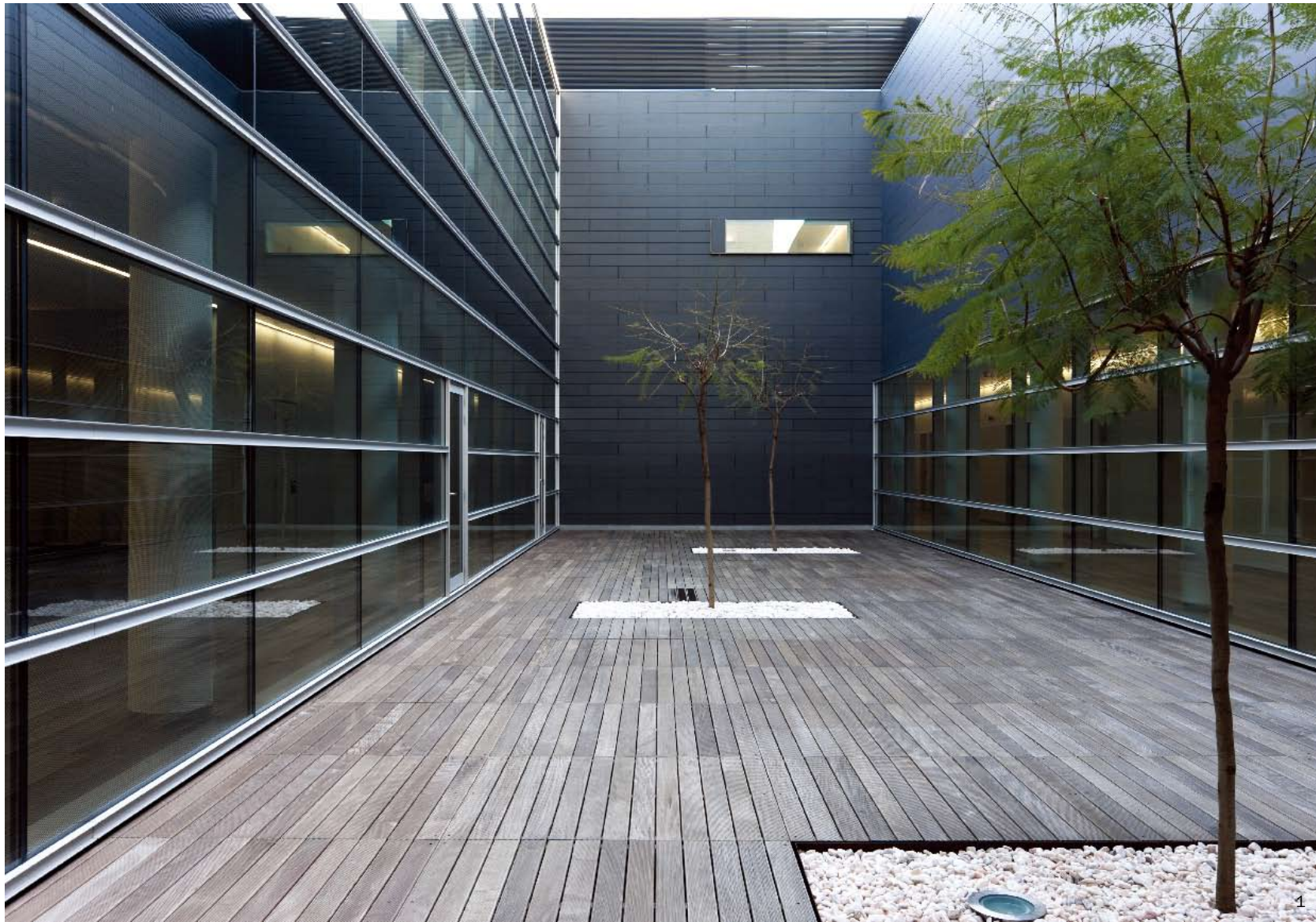


2



- 1. Medical office
- 2. Terrace
- 3. Sitting room
- 4. Toilet
- 5. Attendance
- 6. Entrance
- 7. Lobby
- 8. Toilet
- 9. Emergency waiting room of patience
- 10. Treatment room
- 11. Hall of internal emergency service
- 12. Exam room
- 13. Plaster room
- 14. Nursing room
- 15. Toilet
- 16. Waiting room
- 17. Entry of emergency service
- 18. Pediatrics room

1. The windows of different sizes add lively atmosphere to the architecture
 2. The architecture has a clean and simple style



1



3



4

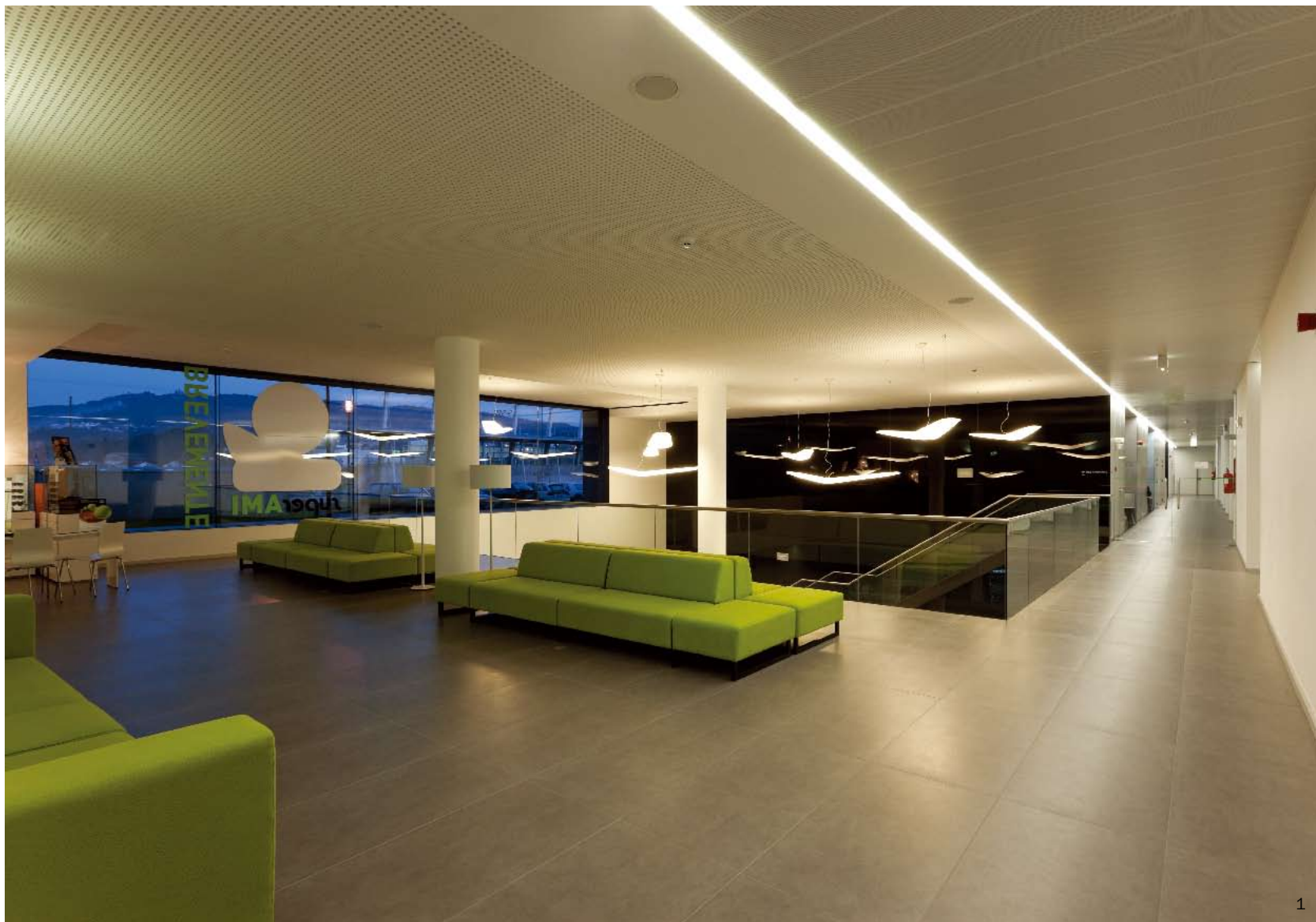


2

- 1. The interior natural landscape
- 2. The pathway under the building's volume
- 3. The French windows supply efficient daylight
- 4. The clean and simple corridor design
- 5. The entrance to the medical area

5





1



2

- 1. Green sofas add some peaceful atmosphere
- 2. Inside the patient room
- 3. The central hall is quite spacious



3

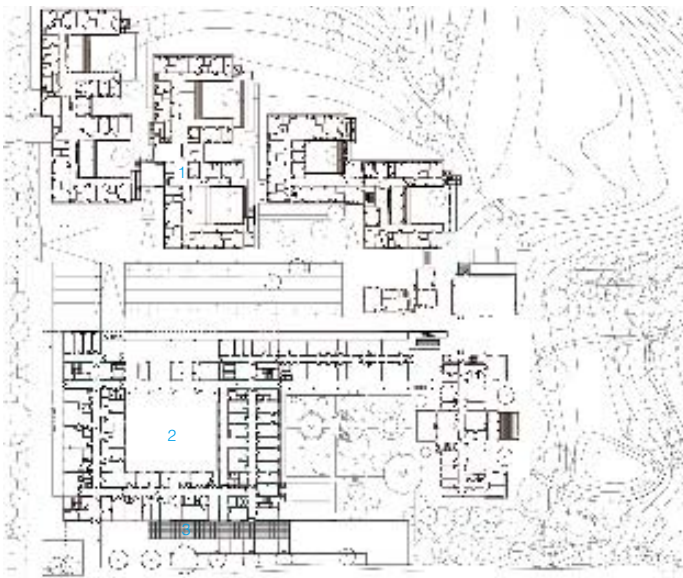
Remodelation and Extension of Hedwigshöhe Hospital

Location: Berlin, Germany **Completion date:** 2008 **Designer:** Huber Staudt Architekten BDA, Manuel Brullet and Albert de Pineda **Photographer:** Werner Huthmacher, Jordi Bernadó, Huber Staudt Architekten BDA

The intervention is based on the remodelling and extension of the existing hospital and on the design of the psychiatric units. In the open dialogue between the dense urban pattern and the spacious landscape, the new Hedwigshöhe hospital is the turning point for Falkenberg, a small garden city in Berlin's southeast suburbs. To contrast the existing structure, the two-storey pavilions of the psychiatric ward are playfully juxtaposed; the result is a small hospital city where the parataxis between old and new is evident.

The new psychiatric department is located north, on the slope of Flakenberg hill. Patients are welcomed in paired pavilions, each set as to create a slight crenelation toward the surrounding open landscape. The two levels follow the scale of close-by homes and their patios reach for a view over the landscape; the façades of the courts are wood and glass and wooden battens characterise the hospital that is defined by the contrast between white plaster and horizontal wooden fit-ups. Along the external perimeter, the square windows are divided in three parts and slightly project from the wall.

The hospital is on five levels. On basement level are therapy units, kitchen, cafeteria, ancillary services, and staff locker-rooms. On ground floor are: entrance hall, cafeteria, emergency units, laboratories, radiology, MRT, CT, functional diagnosis, endoscopy, medical services, psychiatry and three 24-bed psychiatric wards. In the villa is the archive, day-hospital and psychiatric visiting rooms, in the tower is the obituary and the chapel. On hospital's first floor are two 32-bed interdisciplinary wards, 8-bed multidisciplinary intensive care units, two 24-bed psychiatric wards, areas for occupational therapy, staff changing rooms. In the villa are meds offices while administration is in the tower. On hospital's second and third floor are other two interdisciplinary wards and on the last floor of the tower other meds offices. The particular feature of this hospital is in the floor plan, that is so discordant from the classical typological configurations. The schemes seems to support a positive contrast between the orderly layout of the existing structures and the vivacious layout of the psychiatric courts; the new sanitary structure establishes a conscious relationship with the landscape, the city and the final user.



1. Inpatient
2. Courtyard
3. Corridor



2

1. The architecture mixed well with the landscape
2. The main volume of the building is white
3. The façade is made of wood structure

Award:

Honourable Mention BDA-Prize 2009 (Federation of German Architects - Prize)

1



3



1



2



3

- 1. Wood makes a great contrast with white plaster
- 2. Wood pathway
- 3. The corridor is red and white
- 4. Waiting area



4

Hospital CUF

Location: Porto, Portugal **Completion date:** 2009 **Designer:** Manuel Ventura & Associados Arquitectos
Photographer: António Teixeira **Area:** 7,500 m²

The building is very compact and consists of two overlapping volumetric bodies. The upper volume is coated with glass and steel and is disjointed over a swing of eight metres on the more opaque body, made of concrete, which forms the base. Thereby it protects the entrance and moving away from the subsequent area.

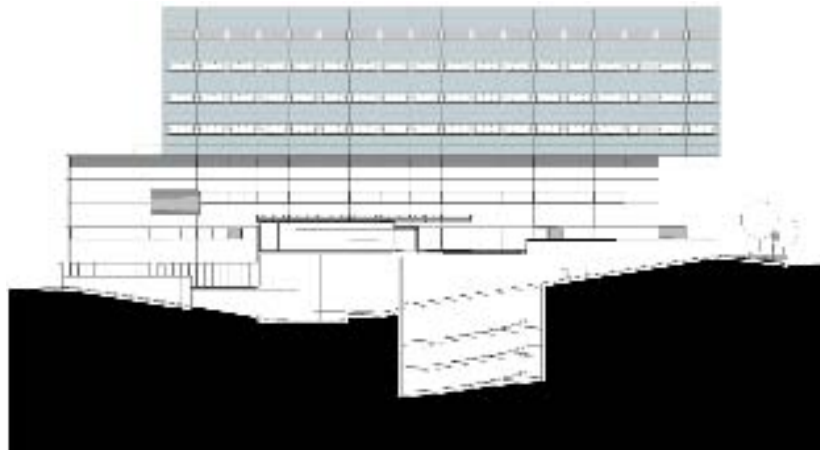
The coating materials of the upper body provide brightness effects and hues of light that enrich their reading and emphasise the volumetric differentiation inherent to the design of the building. The upper volume mainly houses the parts of the programme for use of the general public, namely the internment, while the more technical areas are located at the base, including "triage" assessment and medical and surgical operations.

The foyer is a constructive emptiness that lets in natural light for a far-reaching part of the programme located inwards in the more remote areas from the façades. It is a space that allows a global view of the building, as an internal square.

The structure of the circulations is done through columns of vertical access with stairs and lifts located in the four corners of the large foyer. Staff and goods entrance are through the back and public access is near the entrance.

The waiting areas of outpatients appointments are located in the foyer base, in the floor level -1, which is accessed from the reception on escalators or lifts. The atmosphere created with textures and warm colours materials contrast with the steel and glass coating of the foyer elevations in the upper floors.

The hospital also has a car park with sufficient capacity to support all the flux generated by the hospital traffic.



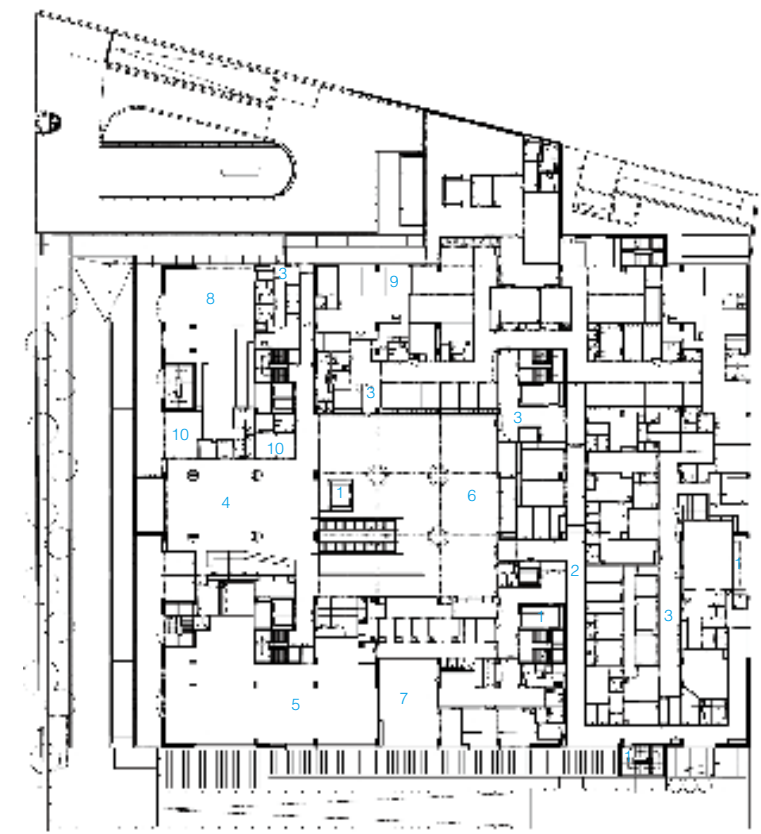
1. The hospital is surrounded by trees
2. The building is divided into two volumes
3. The façade of the hospital

Award:
 World Architecture Festival, 2010, Shortlist





1. The interior space is open and full of daylight
 2. The design has a futurist sense



- 1. Staircase and elevator
- 2. Public corridor
- 3. Employees corridor
- 4. Reception
- 5. Empty area
- 6. Diagnostic imaging
- 7. Laboratory medicine
- 8. Coffee shop
- 9. Emergencies and urgent care unit
- 10. Store



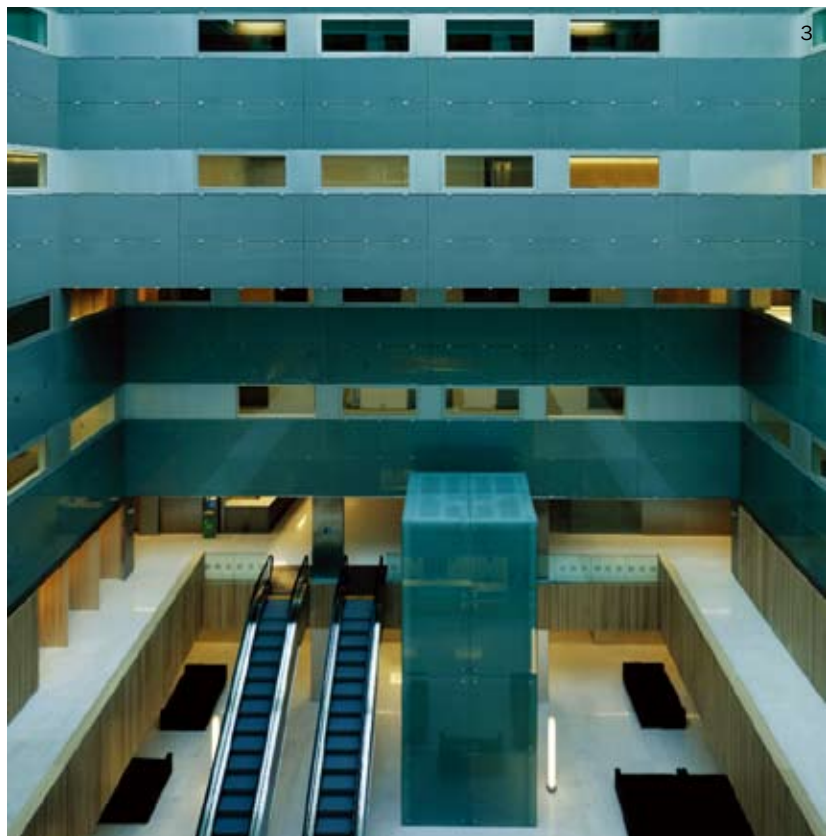
1



4



2



3

- 1. The atrium is surrounded by layers of floors
- 2. A glance of the corridor
- 3. Glass and steel are the main structural materials
- 4. The white interior space
- 5. The clean pathway



5

Hospital Navarra

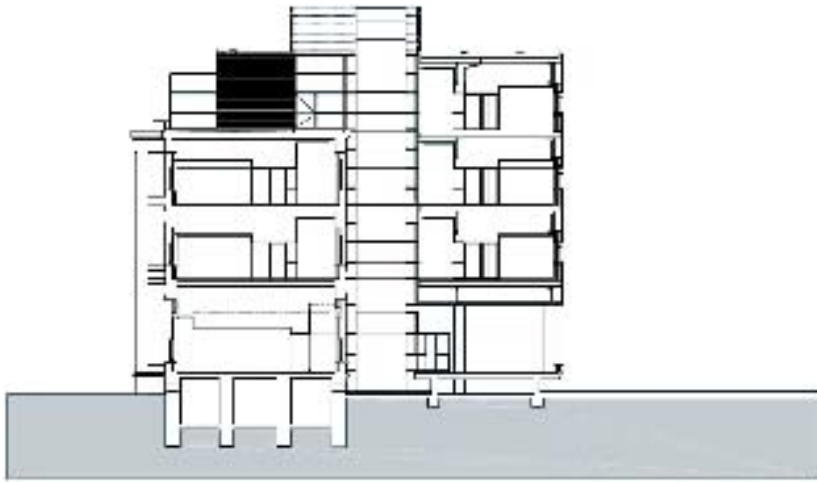
Location: Navarra, Spain **Completion date:** 2008 **Designer:** Enrique Rodríguez Antón **Photographer:** Alfonso Percaz **Area:** 7,500m²

The Pavilion D of the Hospital Navarra, is one of the four major central pavilions, now interconnected with the central building Radiology interposed between the B and D and pharmacy.

The new programme should be implemented in a resounding, by alleviating surface, to use the new function properly. Thus, the strategy does not only require prosthetic regain the old functionality, but the new required, for which inevitably requires dressing pathway as drastic solution.

The strategy seeks prosthetic disguise dressing was not under any circumstances the result of the intervention, nor conceal the new use, let alone mimic the body it serves: it manifests its mission prosthetic explaining their new role. The architects need to solve the following issues: surface extension, provision of a strategy that seeks a high degree of flexibility, reorganisation flow horizontal-vertical movement, New connections, and Re-structuring of existing connections.

The new structure is a parallel to the existing flag, leaving a courtyard between the original and the extension flag. The new pill is a parallelepiped built on three levels, leaving the ground floor (creating in it a covered porch for ambulance access), whose mission is homogeneous container-room areas. The orientation of the rooms is opposed to the original flag and creates a glazed interior corridor that contains the main circulation. Only the area for Coronary Care Unit, to require a larger bay, represents an expansion by suturing the two volumes covering the first floor patio.



1. The façade of the hospital
2. The design emphasise on vertical elements
3. The new volume is a parallelepiped



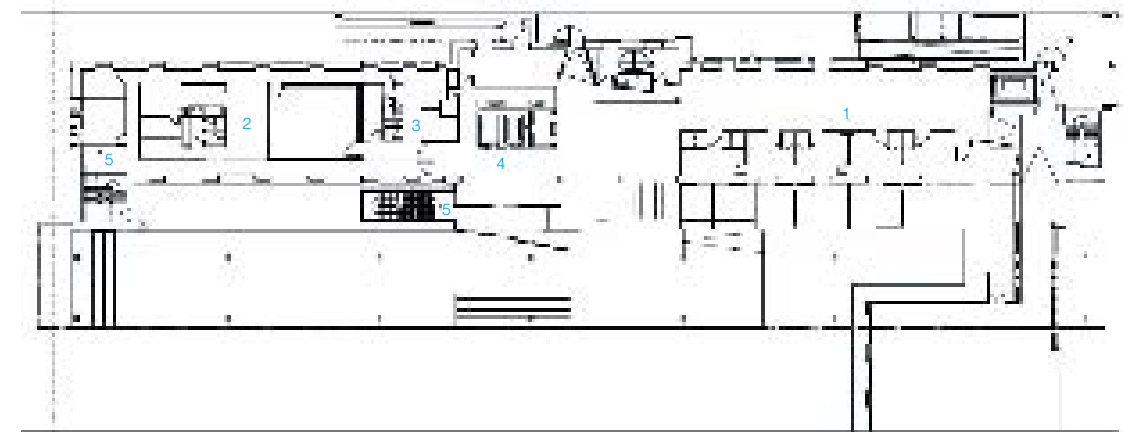


1



2

1. A side view of the building
 2. The rooftop structure



1. Surgical department
 2. Office
 3. Lavatory
 4. Lifts
 5. Stairs



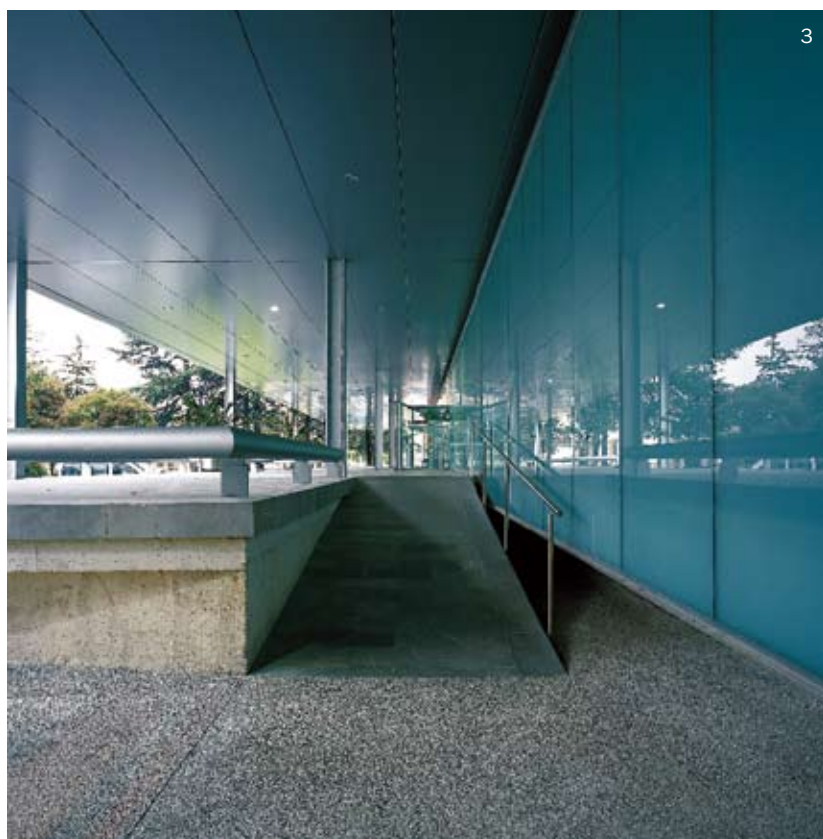
1



4



2



3

- 1. The new construction is light and flexible
- 2. The new and old walls are parallel
- 3. The ramp
- 4. Waiting area
- 5. The clean corridor



5

Hospital Klagenfurt am Wörthersee

Location: Klagenfurt, Austria **Completion date:** 2010 **Designer:** DFA Dietmar Feichtinger Architects, "P" ZT GmbH Architekten + Ingenieure, Müller & Klinger/Architects Collective AC ZT-GmbH
Photographer: Hertha Hurnaus, Wolfgang Thaler, Gisela Erlacher **Area:** 120,000 m²

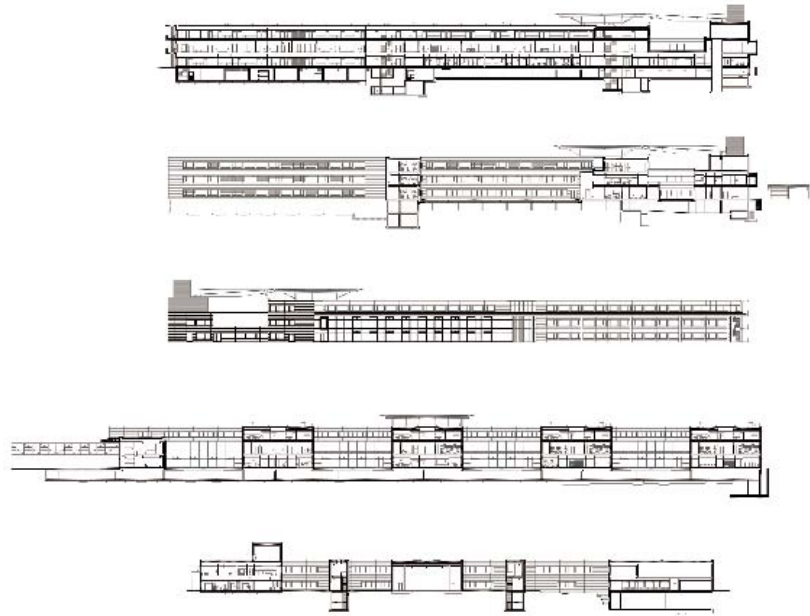
The flat, low-lying structure merges easily with the low and heterogeneous urban surroundings of Klagenfurt. At the north side of the complex lays the floodplain of the river Glan. This scenic green space provides a filter between the urban space of the city and the hospital grounds. The horizontal division of the façade and the tiered structure of the form combine to further integrate the complex into the landscape. The comb-like organisation of the buildings provides a strong visual relationship to the surrounding green areas for both the accommodation and medical wards. Thus the hospital rooms, access halls and waiting areas all become sun-drenched and comfortable health-stimulating light therapy rooms. This tangible connection to the natural surrounds is an integral part of the new Hospital Klagenfurt.

The direct link between the patients and staff to the lush riverside and planted courtyards is an integral part of the architectural concept. Each garden courtyard between the different programs of the hospital is differentiated by the specific design and colour of its diverse vegetation. This means that these green spaces can also be used as references for orientation within the complex. The ground cover and vegetation is given ample soil and space to grow and mature in the coming years as the landscape becomes increasingly more natural.

The primary circulation of the building is from the north-east corner to the entrance hall in the centre of the hospital grounds. The main entrances are all easily reached by bike or public transit from the city centre. Western access to the Surgical-Medical Centre is also connected to the parking garage and the open visitor's car park.

To take advantage of natural lighting, the programmed spaces are east-west oriented. The specialty medical and outpatient departments are organised along the central patient corridor which forms the structural and functional spine of the facility. The wards and medical units are accessed via the two main east-west corridors and through the entrance hall. North-south corridors run along the courtyards and connect the wards with the central clinic building to the south.

Each ward is equipped with a compact unit of two nursing stations which are centrally located with easy access to the supply/disposal system. All hospital rooms and lounges are oriented towards the courtyards to take advantage of natural light. The intensive care wards are located in the immediate vicinity of the operating area located on the first floor. These wards are connected to the operating rooms by internal corridors at the nursing stations.



2

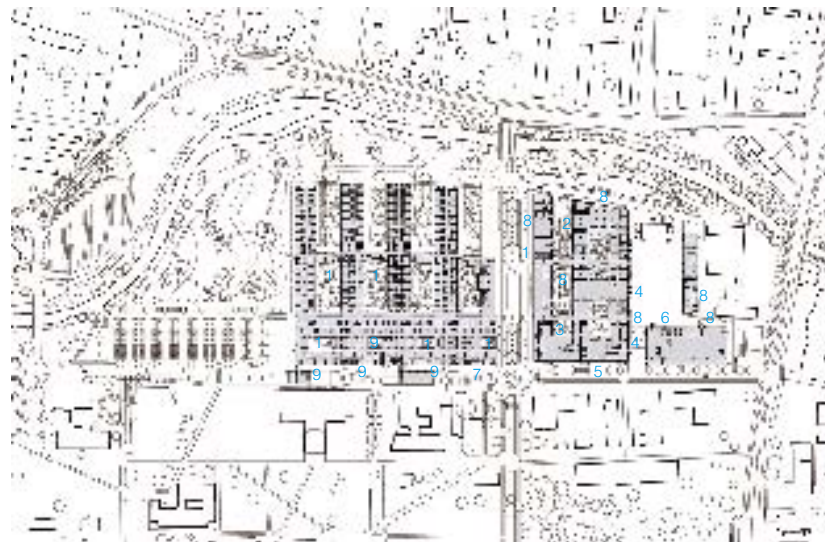
1. The location has a convenient transportation
2. The high winding corridor is in an imposing manner
3. A night view of the building



1



3



1. The architecture applies stack structure
 2. The glazed volume is clear and bright
 3. The expanded mid-sky corridor

- 1. Office
- 2. Cloakroom-staff
- 3. Laboratories
- 4. Logistics
- 5. Pharmacy
- 6. Laundry
- 7. Diagnostics
- 8. Technology
- 9. Surgery



1



3



2

- 1. The use of warm colours makes the patients feel intimate
- 2. Waiting area
- 3. The open corridor



1



2

- 1. The clean pathway
- 2. The interior design is clean and generous
- 3. The design is quite artistic



3

Luz Hospital

Location: Lisbon, Portugal **Completion date:** 2007 **Designer:** RISCO Architects **Photographer:** FG + SG - Fotografia de Arquitectura **Area:** 110,000 m²



The Luz Hospital is a relatively new and very modern medical facility that is located in Lisbon, Portugal. Those who are planning to travel to Lisbon for pleasure would be prudent to take note of the location of this hospital. No one ever knows when good medical care will be necessary, and having to seek it out after the fact is very stressful. The Luz Hospital provides both Outpatient and Inpatient care and treatment for people of all ages.

The Luz Hospital is one of the largest hospital complexes in Lisbon. Located near the Luz Stadium and the Colombo Shopping Centre, it is bordered by a number of major road arteries leading north from the city.

The small size of the site meant that the designers had to opt for a compact solution with a single structure, which is crossed by an internal road with links to the Avenida Lusíada and the Pontinha trunk road. The internal road separates the two main units within the complex – the Hospital and the Seniors Residence. The Hospital has 193 rooms, while the Seniors Residence contains 118 apartments.

The H-shape layout of the Hospital and the rectangular floor plan of the Residence allowed the designers to include gardens within the site. The need for natural light was thus a major factor in the design.

The health complex is clearly laid out in terms of what goes where. The internal traffic network orders the different functional areas of the complex and relates them to one another, thereby helping to make it easy for people to find their way around. The various internal routes clearly separate in-patients from the general public, and foster the privacy, comfort and confidentiality of both in and outpatients.

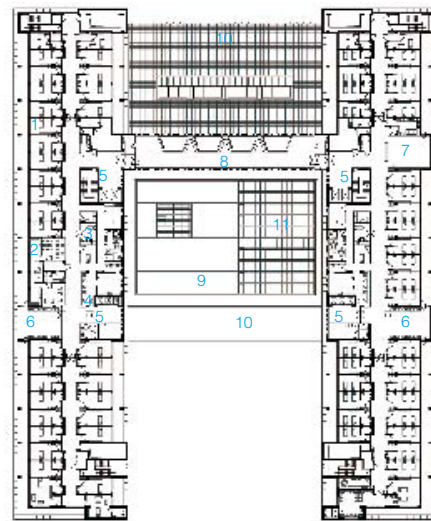
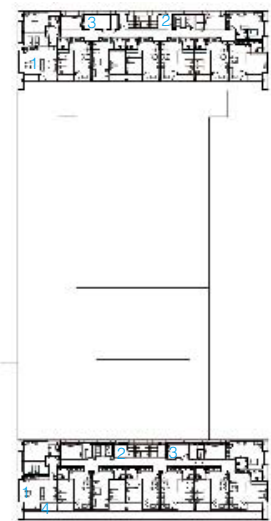
The fact that the site is located over two metro tunnels meant that the complex' s foundations include anti-vibration supports.

1. The architecture has a simple and clean style
2. A side view of the hospital
3. Details of the architecture



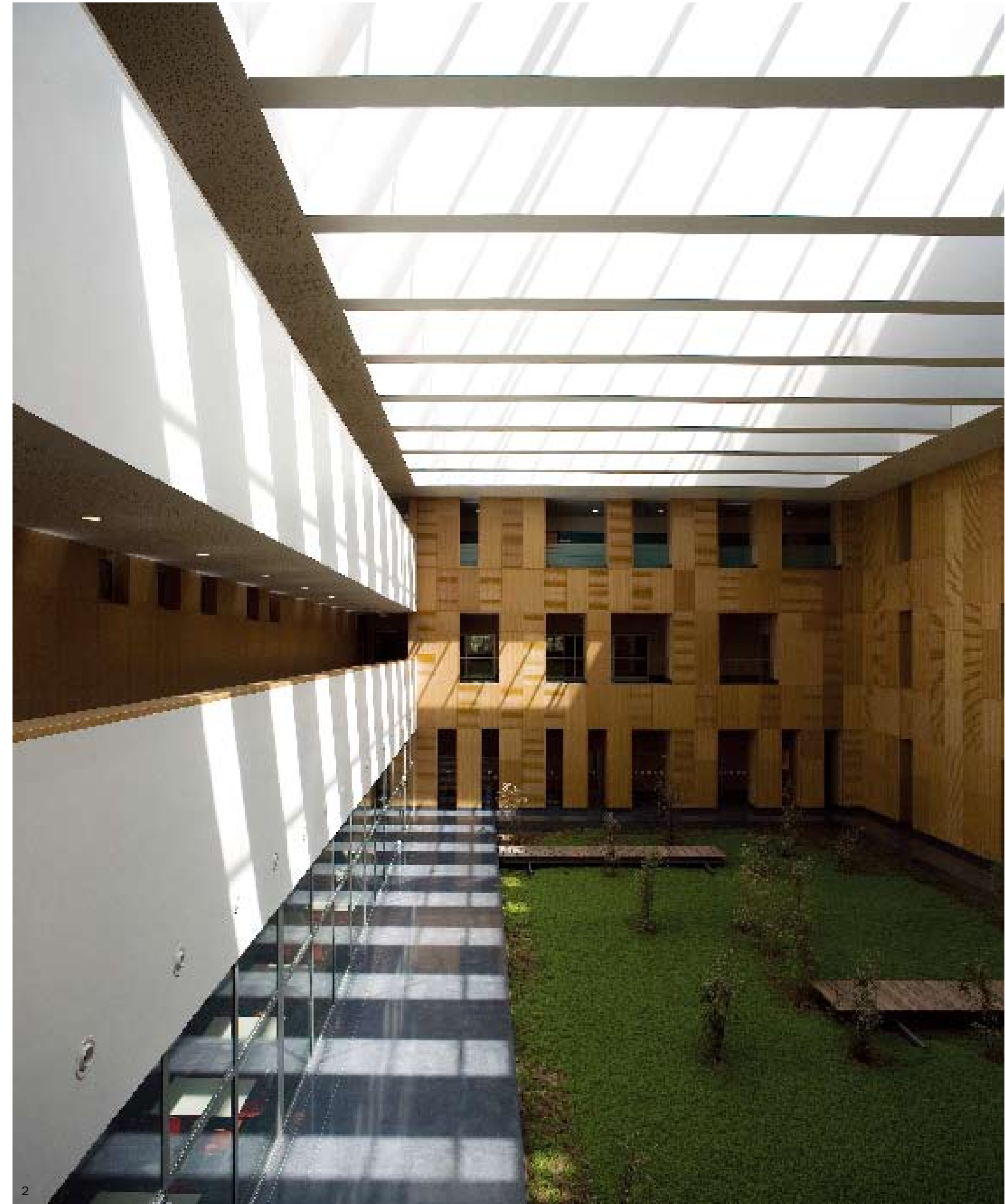


1. The design is compact and generous
 2. There is a landscape garden in the centre

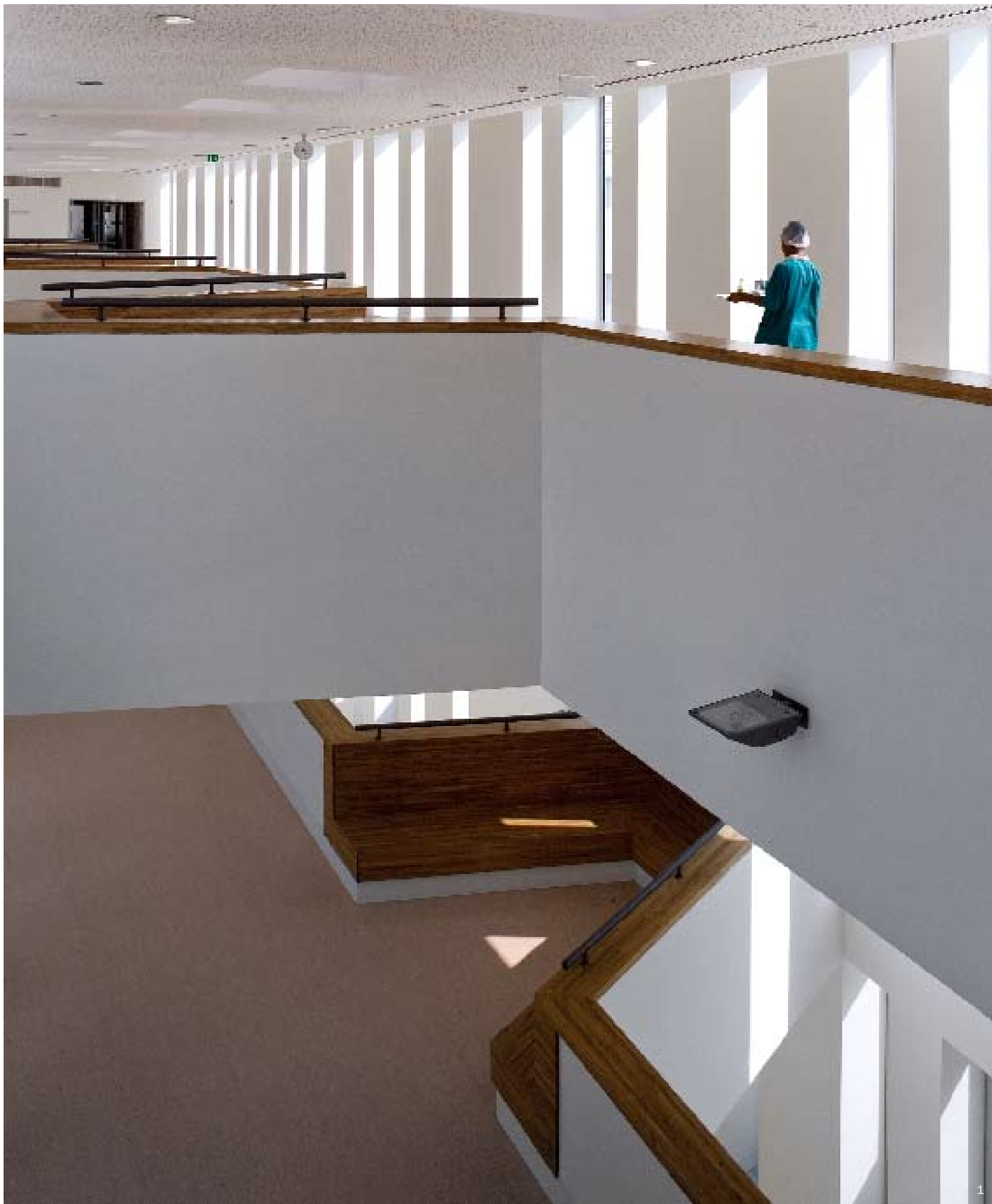


- 1. Hospital room (with bath room)/suite
- 2. Nursery
- 3. Hospital support (treatment room, helped bath, deposit material)
- 4. Reception
- 5. Vertical Access/hall
- 6. Waiting room/living-room
- 7. Dining-room
- 8. Circulation/living
- 9. Technical area
- 10. Terrace
- 11. Skylight (interior courtyard)

- 1. Apartments
- 2. Vertical access
- 3. Support
- 4. Balcony/terrace



2



1



2

- 1. The interior design is simple and open
- 2. The building has a clear interior traffic layout
- 3. The corridor in white has abundant daylight



3

New Victoria Hospital

Location: Glasgow, UK **Completion date:** 2009 **Designer:** HLM Architects **Photographer:** John Cooper
Area: 30,860 m²



The new Victoria Hospital treats around 400,000 patients annually by offering integrated diagnostic and treatment services including outpatient clinics, day surgery, rehabilitation, and specialised emergency services, thereby introducing an ambulatory model of one-stop care in South Glasgow based on the following key principles: increased accessibility to ambulatory care for the local community, prevention of emergency work adversely affecting the efficient delivery of elective care, improved quality of patient focused care, streamlining of the patient journey to provide a one-stop service, achieving compatibility between healthcare delivery and technology in a fit for purpose building.

Within the context of this clinical brief, the new building has been designed to respond positively to its unique urban setting. To reduce the impact of surrounding traffic noise and ensure the comfort of patients and staff, the hospital has been conceived as a highly insulated “sealed box” incorporating full environmental and comfort cooling.

The building has been configured to allow maximum retention of existing mature trees on the site. The elevations respond to the changing streetscape on each site boundary. The associated public spaces are detailed to enhance the public realm on all four frontages and conceived as “gifts to the community”.

Much design thought has been given to enhancement of the patient experience in terms of improved accessibility, clear way finding, and the creation of a therapeutic environment. Courtyards have been increased in size to maximise the effect of natural light and views throughout, particularly within the major circulation and patient waiting areas. An integrated Healing Arts Strategy has been achieved, with architects and local artists working closely with the wider community to create a welcoming and stimulating healthcare environment which will act as a prime catalyst in the urban regeneration process in this historic part of Glasgow.

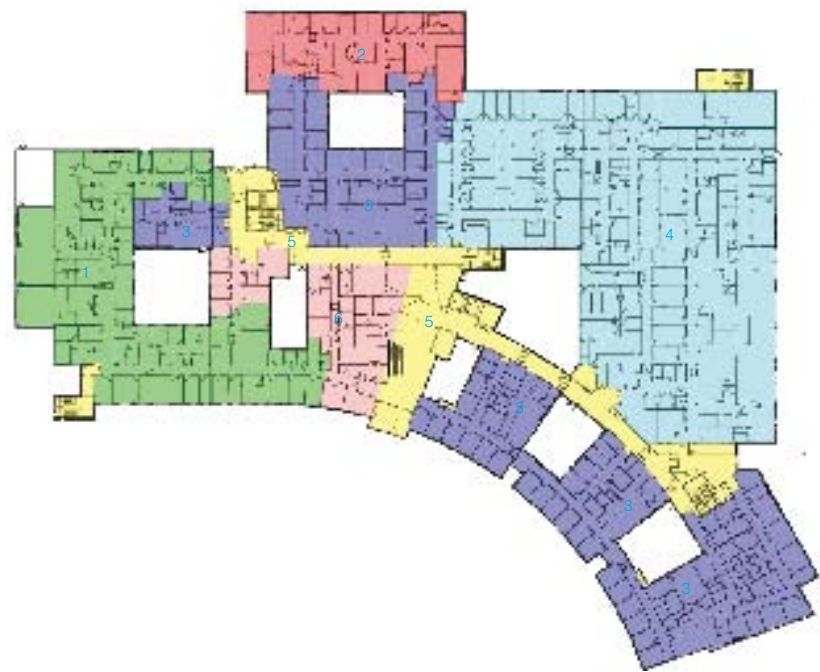


1. Urban context
2. Hospital in the park
3. Integration of art work into public realm

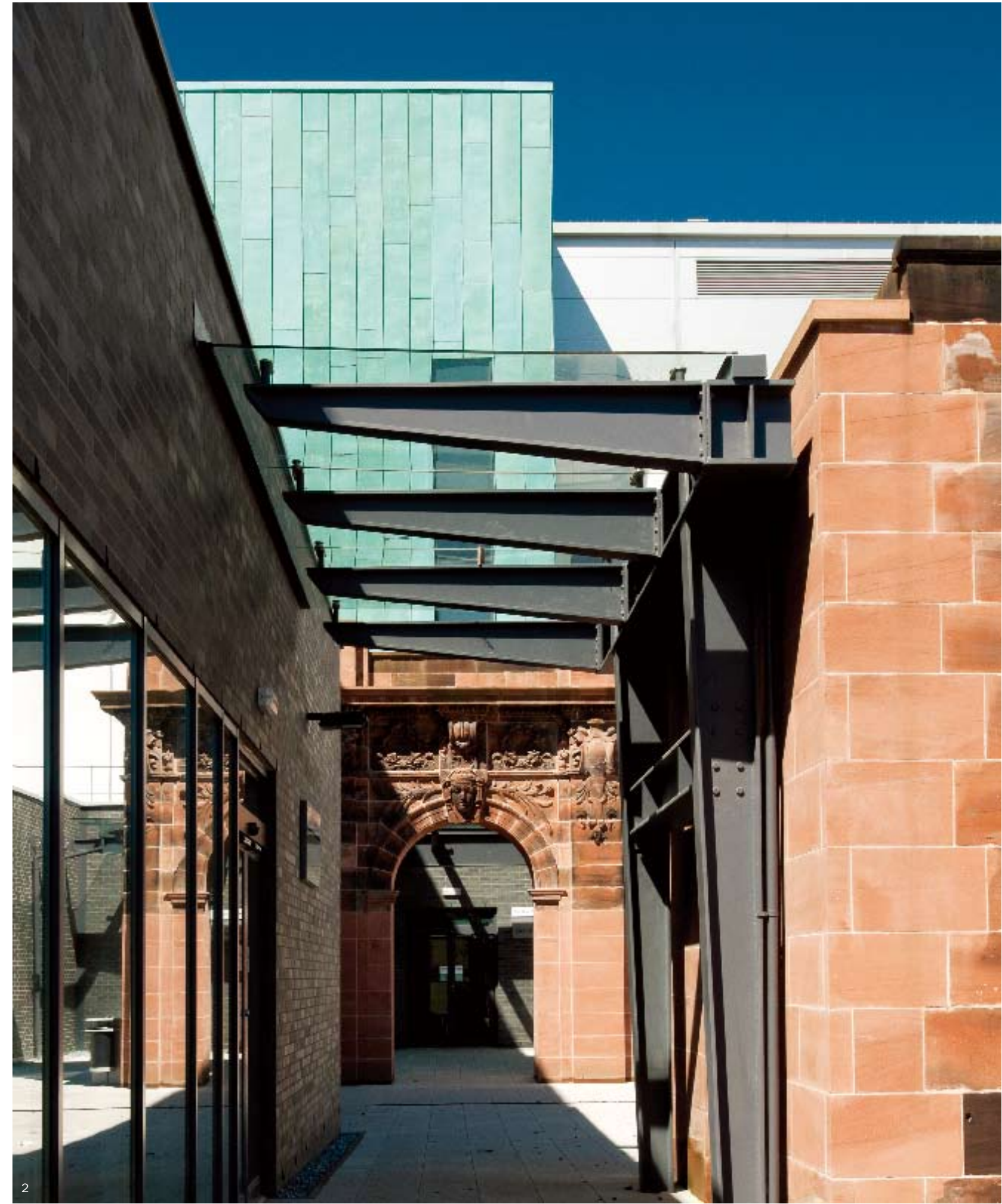




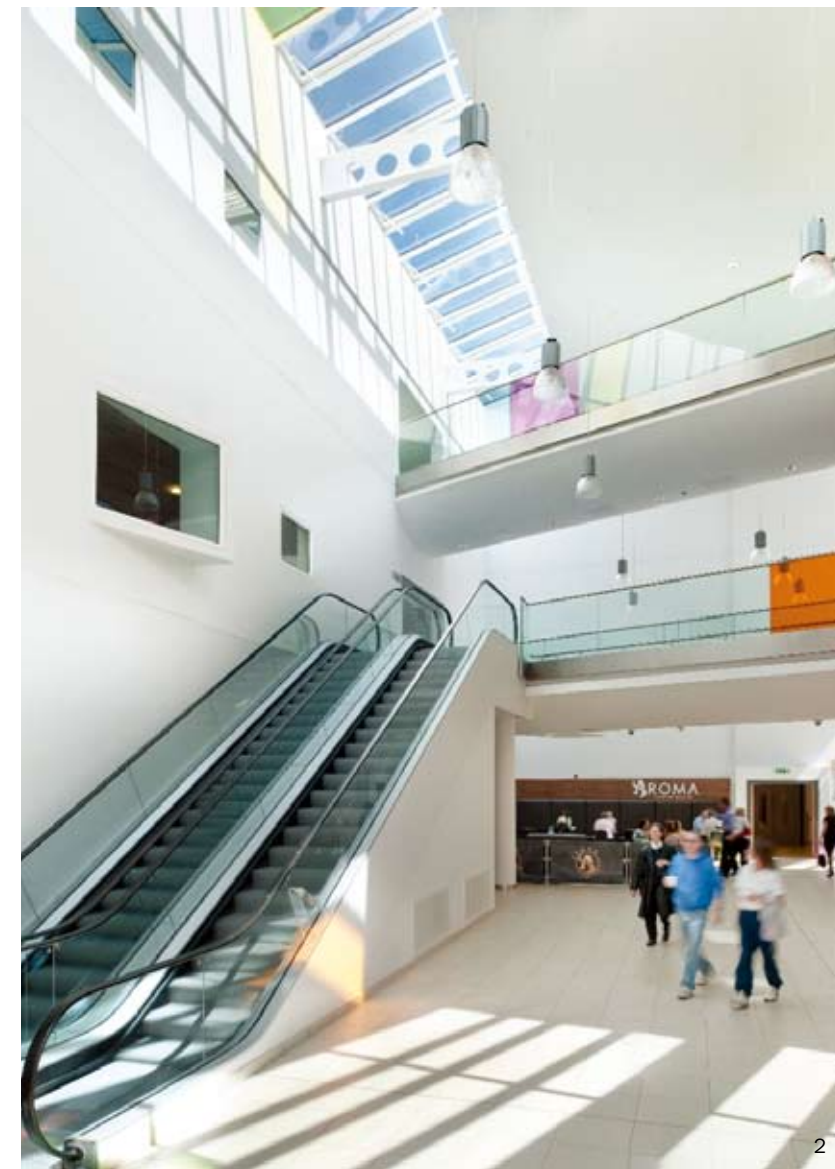
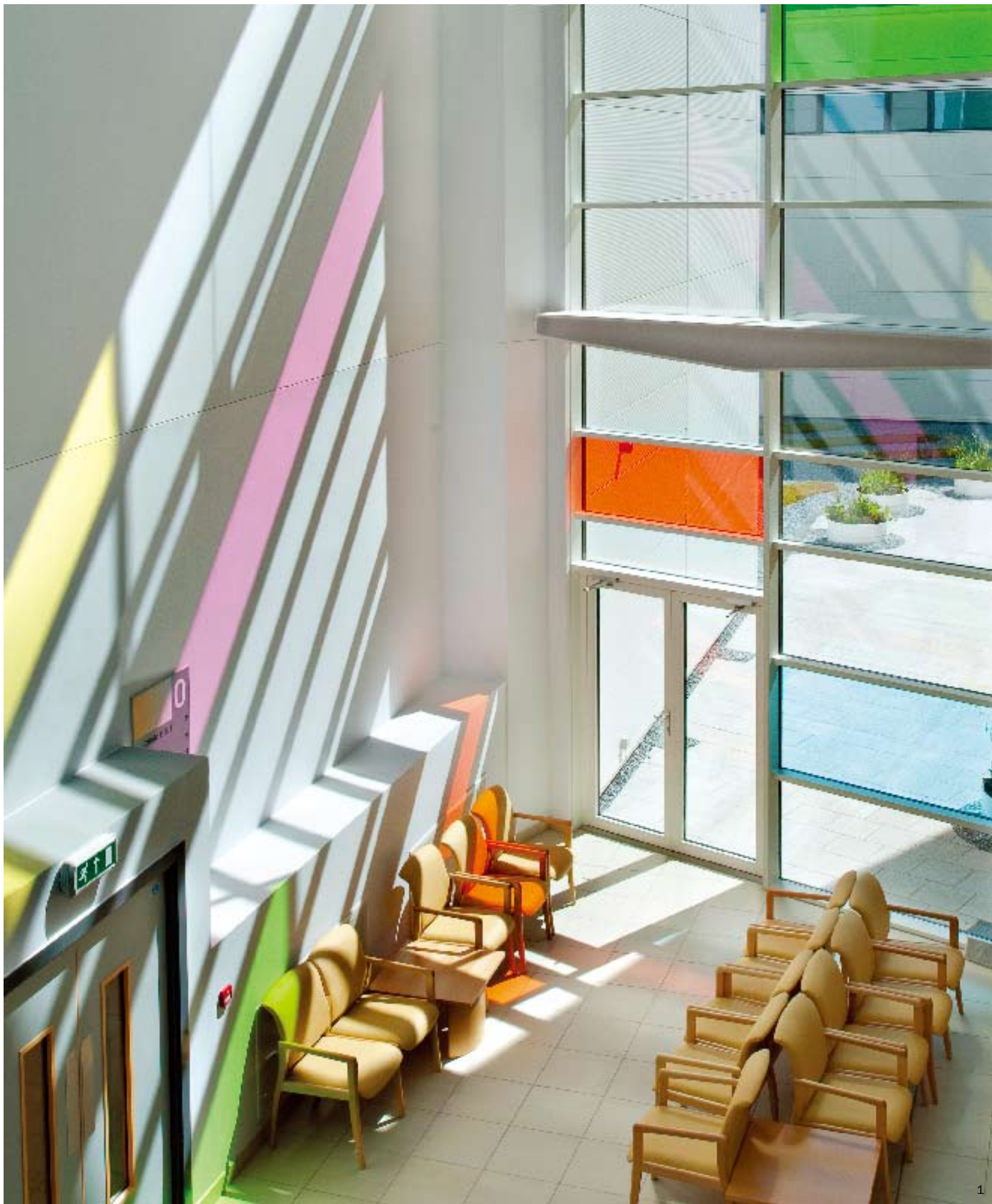
1. Out patient crescent
 2. Links with the past – historical continuity



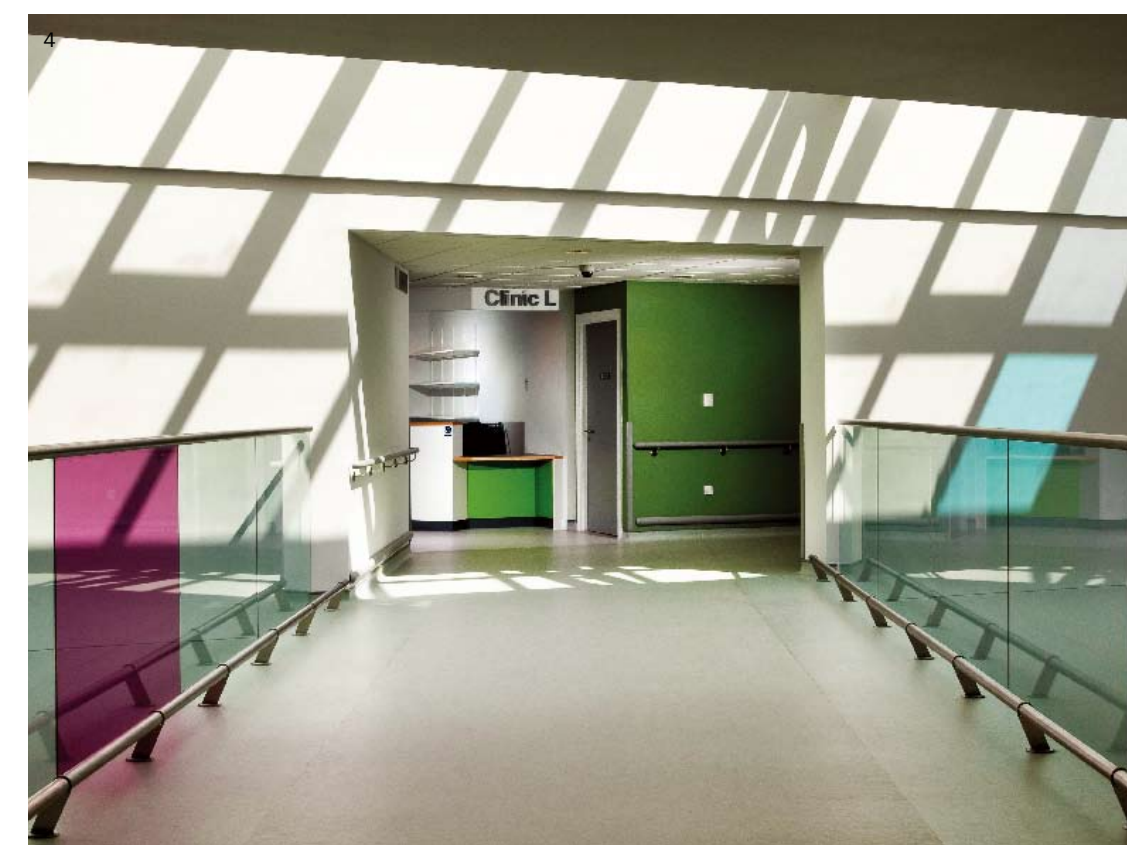
1. Rehab & day hospital
 2. Minor injuries
 3. Imaging & endoscopy diagnostics
 4. Outpatients
 5. Communication
 6. Main entrance, support accommodation & medical records



2



- 1. Integration of artwork into building fabric
- 2. Hospital in the park
- 3. Maximum use of natural light
- 4. Atrium link bridge





1

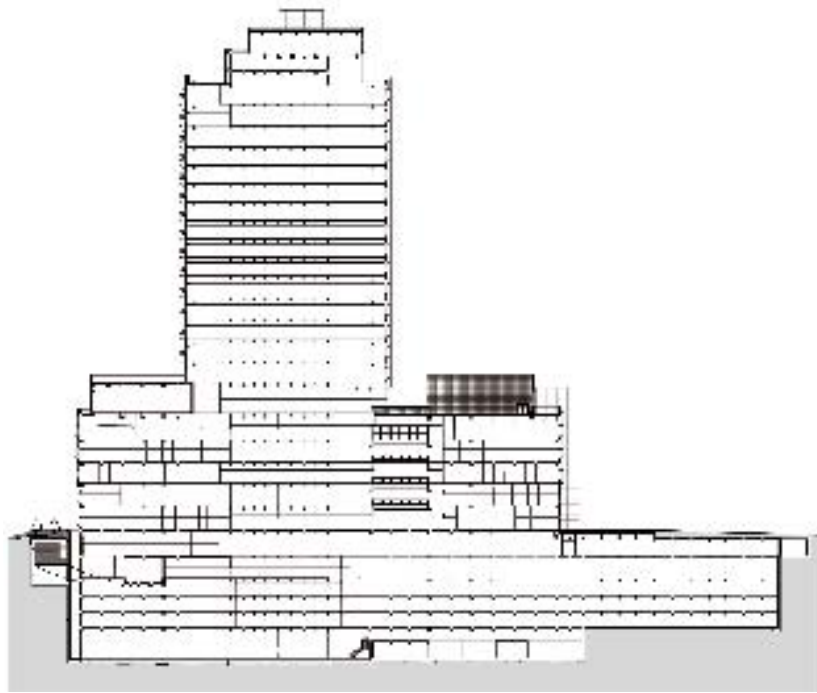


2

1. Clinic waiting area with integration of healing arts
2. Public street view from atrium

Seoul St. Mary's Hospital

Location: Seoul, South Korea **Completion date:** 2009 **Designer:** Samoo Architects & Engineers
Photographer: Park Young-chaе **Area:** 188,100 m²



Built inside the Catholic Medical University, what Seoul St. Mary's Hospital needed in the midst of intensifying competition in the medical market and the surging demands from patients is a long-term development plan. This is the starting point of drawing up a plan for Seoul St. Mary's Hospital which is on its way to become not only the cornerstone of the Catholic Medical Science Complex but also the finest-class professional medical centre. Specifically, Seoul St. Mary's Hospital has been designed to be the multi-medical centre that combines the School of Medicine of the Catholic University of Korea and its former establishment Gangnam St. Mary's Hospital and offers the medical experts the most optimal research, education and medical functions while providing support to patients with pleasant and comfortable healing environment.

This is a 22 storey huge hospital building, amounted to 188,100 square metres. It also has six storeys below. It is the largest hospital in Korea. Compared with other catholic medical centres around the globe, its size, facilities and infrastructure are one of the best in the world.

A friendly and warm image is created through segmented masses and a careful selection of materials. While the terracotta panels in the lower floors bring a sense of warmth and stability, the aluminum panels and curtain walls infuse the upper floors with enterprising and forward-looking images. Most notably, the Hospital Street which is set between the central medical department and the outpatient department is not only regarded as the convenient way-finding to patients but also adds a surplus of natural lights to create the space that is brighter and more pleasant. The interlayer slabs facing this area have been applied with plywood of diverse sizes and thicknesses for 108 types of combinations, producing a sense of warmth that only wooden materials can bring.



- 1 A sculpture in front of the building
- 2 The entrance
- 3 The building is divided into two units
- 4 The use of segmental structure and selection of materials makes the hospital friendly and warm

Award:

(Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors) RICS Scotland 2010 Awards – Sustainability Project of the Year / Overall Project of the Year
 Scottish Design Award 2010 – Commercial Project category



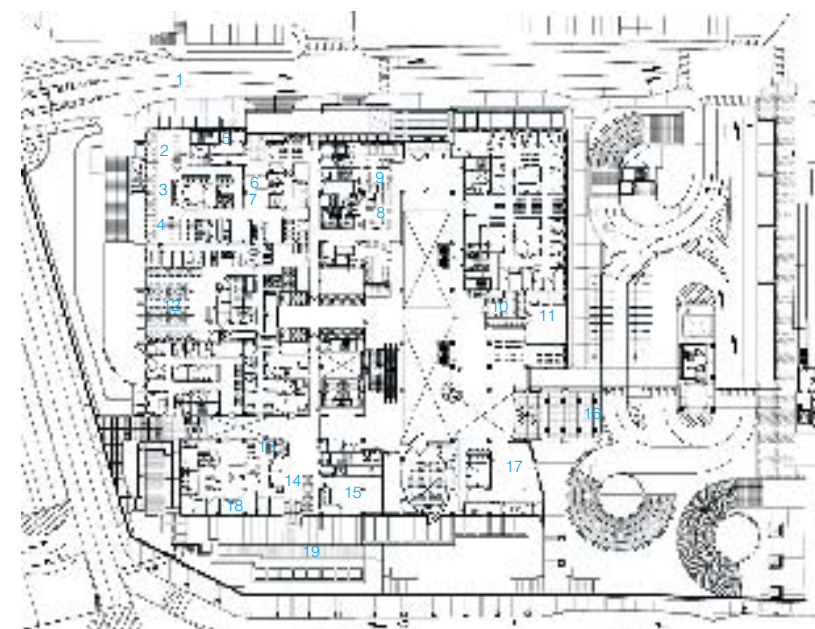


1



2

- 1. The hospital has a sense of modern design
- 2. The interior atmosphere is comfortable and graceful



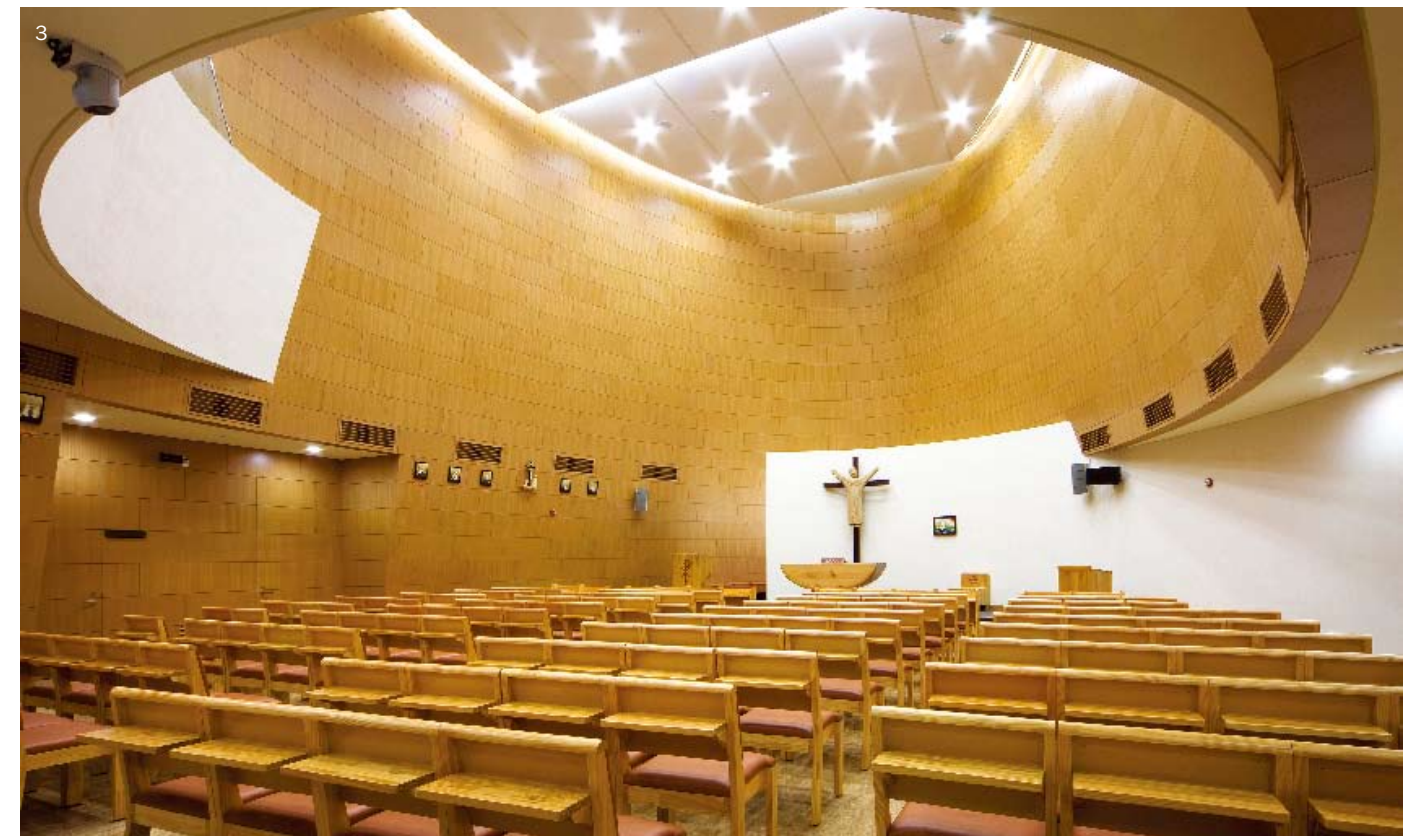
- 1. Emergency centre
- 2. Survey patient
- 3. Serious case
- 4. Acute patient
- 5. Emergency resource and interview room
- 6. CPR room
- 7. External wound revival room
- 8. Examination room before hospitalization
- 9. Injection room
- 10. Formalities for hospitalization and leaving hospital
- 11. Administration
- 12. Dialysis room
- 13. Outpatient surgery clinic
- 14. Waiting of pharmacy
- 15. Preparation of medicine for outpatient
- 16. Lobby
- 17. Café
- 18. Medical office
- 19. Deck



1. A simple and lively reception
2. Resting area
3. The Catholic room



2



3

St. Vincent's Medical Centre

Location: Bridgeport, USA **Completion date:** 2010 **Designer:** Perkins Eastman **Photographer:** Chris Cooper, Sarah Mechling **Area:** 11,612 m²

As the centrepiece of a facilities master plan implementation for St. Vincent's Medical Centre in Bridgeport, this new four-storey facility houses a consolidated, centralised cancer centre and an expanded emergency department. It is the most significant expansion project in the Medical Centre's 106-year history – positioning St. Vincent's Medical Centre to support the increasing population of the community for years to come.

St. Vincent's Medical Centre (SVMC) has been an important presence in Bridgeport for more than 100 years. Over time, the institution expanded and replaced existing buildings on the original site. With the inception of the facilities master planning effort, SVMC considered building off-site, into the suburbs where space was more available. However, during the planning process, it became apparent that their commitment to the city coupled by strong desires to cluster the acute care block and "centres of excellence" all at the same location required expansion within the existing urban site.

Accordingly, the master plan presented a solution that accommodated multiple needs. Four programme areas in need of growth were identified: emergency medicine, cancer care, parking, and inpatient beds. Through careful placement of the new 600-space parking garage on the southwest corner of the site, a campus courtyard was created with a formal landscaped alley of oak trees, linking the existing staff parking garage to the main hospital entrance while creating a ceremonial gateway to Main Street. Also part of the plan, the main floor of the Medical Centre was reorganised, creating an extended lobby concourse that provides easy access to important adjacent centres of excellence: outpatient surgery, imaging, and cardiology while also providing an important link to the new cancer centre. The master plan also incorporated the future vertical expansion of the hospital on top of a two-storey addition, permitting the construction of a future bed tower. When realised, this addition will provide much needed single-bed rooms while allowing for the renovation of the existing inpatient facilities. The present construction incorporated new columns and footings to support the future vertical addition.



1. The white building is clean and lively
2. A night view of the medical centre
3. The entrance with fan-shaped roof

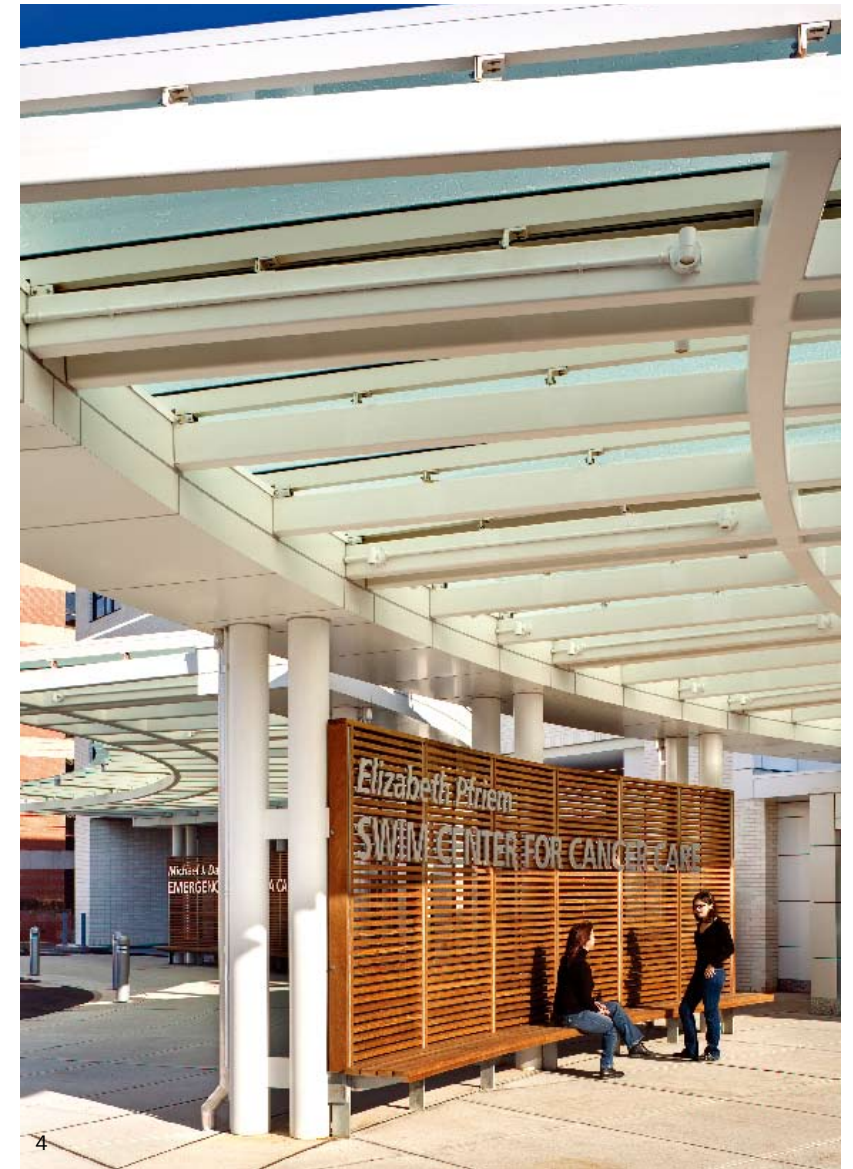




1



3



4



2

1. The façade of the medical centre
 2. The courtyard landscape in wood
 3. The spacious resting area
 3. The entrance



1. Emergency department drop off
 2. Cancer centre entrance drop off
 3. Cancer centre entrance
 4. Ambulance bays
 5. Emergency department
 6. Common and support
 7. Cardiology
 8. Ambulatory
 9. Cardio/Amb Shared
 10. Garage(earlier phase)



1



2

- 1. The open and spacious hall
- 2. The interior design has a home-like atmosphere
- 3. Waiting area



3



- 1. Resting area
- 2. Wood is the main material in interior design
- 3. Medical area
- 4. Corridor



Takekawa Hospital

Location: Tokyo, Japan **Completion date:** 2007 **Designer:** Kidosaki Architects Studio **Photographer:** 45g Photography-Junji Kojima **Area:** 4,056 m²

The site is a corner enclosed by the very few rich green of big Zelkova trees in Tokyo. Takekawa Hospital/Care Centre Keyaki were planned as a base of the regional medical institution for elderly and for the welfare, complement mutually each function of medical treatment hospital with 151 beds and Care Centre with 28 beds.

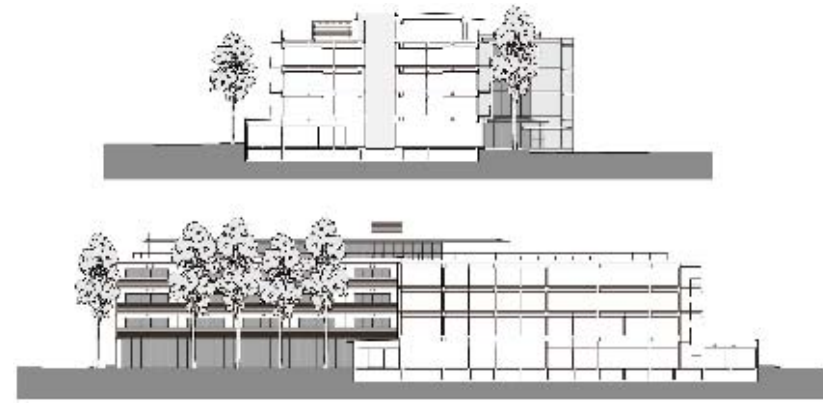
To proceed design study, the designer made it a rule to preserve the Zelkova trees which has coexisted with the site for over 400 years and to coexist with architecture. For match to scenery, make architecture's height lower than the Zelkova trees height, besides setback the 4th floor, and put close to the trees. Therefore, the architecture shows appearance of like incorporated in Zelkova forest.

For landscape, the designer considered contribution for a regional community. The aim was to make harmonious surroundings with private sidewalk circles the Zelkova trees, also installed a well for preparation for any future disasters, if any.

Takekawa Hospital and Care Centre Keyaki both have full height glasses at the end of circular tour corridor to view the Zelkova trees and the blue sky, giving open and light impression into the building. Also light garden is not only for lighting, have function of open-air shaft then contribute to improve design for the surroundings.

Generally people feel the hospital room is small, therefore, use structure system which unify the column and the structure wall to feel expanse of space. Each room's balcony is possible for barrier-free access. When open the window, the balcony can use as amenity space with the sun streaming through the leaves of the Zelkova, not only for extension of room. Also each room is completely equipped with a toilet and a washstand for urge the patient to become independent.

The 4th floor's rehabilitation area (Main function of Takekawa Hospital) encircled by glass windows has the deep eaves. Moreover, the rehabilitation area can feel expanse of space by unify with the terrace which possible for barrier-free access. The terrace commands a panoramic view of the newly developed city centre of Shinjyuku. The architecture completed which have both dignity and fine quality as low-cost by uncompromising control of detail with careful deliberation and sophistication, use ready-made materials in various place effectively.



1. A bird's eye view
2. The architecture coexist peacefully with the Zelkova trees
3. Through the roof, the Zelkova trees merges into the architecture
4. A side view of the building





1



4



2



3

- 1. Grey and white are the main colours of the building
- 2. Details of the windows
- 3. The 4th floor's rehabilitation area is encircled by glass windows
- 4. The terrace on the roof for rest



- 1. Machinery room
- 2. MR
- 3. Operate room
- 4. CT
- 5. X rays
- 6. Endoscope
- 7. Ultrasonography
- 8. Consultation room
- 9. Barber



1



3



2

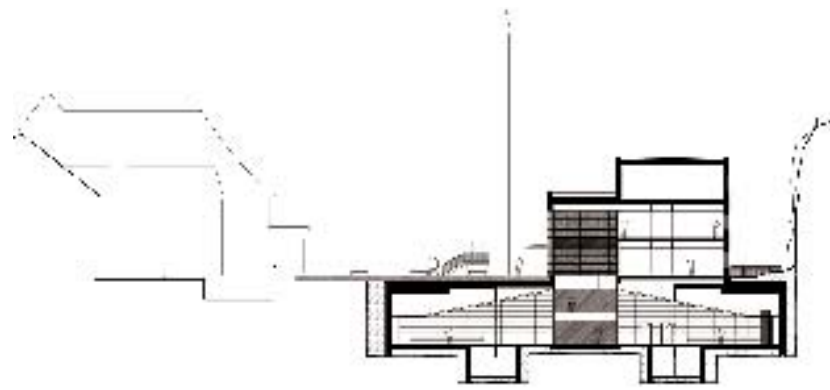
1. The building is surrounded by trees
2. The corridor
3. The resting area has a good lighting



1. Medical area
2. The pathway
3. The simple and generous patient design

The Norwegian Radium Hospital - RADIATION THERAPY

Location: Oslo, Norway **Completion date:** 2006 **Designer:** Henning Larsen Architects **Photographer:** Thorbjorn Hansen **Area:** 8,500 m²



The Radium Hospital is the central cancer treatment and research institution in Norway and is located in a hilly and densely built-up area in Ullern, Oslo. The radiation treatment department is located on the highest and most hilly part of the site. It comprises five new radiotherapy facilities, examination functions partly below terrain as well as laboratory, teaching and office facilities above terrain.

The oldest buildings of the hospital, the new extension and the tall trees of the nearby Mærradal provide the framework of a new local arrival's area from where patients have direct access to the facilities of the building. The existing main entrance of the hospital has level free access to the four-storey high and bright foyer.

A high south-facing glass façade ensures a rich inflow of daylight into all building functions. The flora and stream of the Mærradal is visible through the large west-facing windows in the resting area of the foyer and from the examination and conversation rooms of the lower west wing.

The light timbered walls and sloping ceilings of the entrance areas and treatment rooms reflect the daylight far into the rooms. The angled shape of the entrance area makes it possible to avoid heavy metal doors and instead use tall glass doors as the only separating element during treatments.

1. The glass curtain wall is transparent and bright
2. A side view of the building
3. The glass façade ensures a rich inflow of daylight

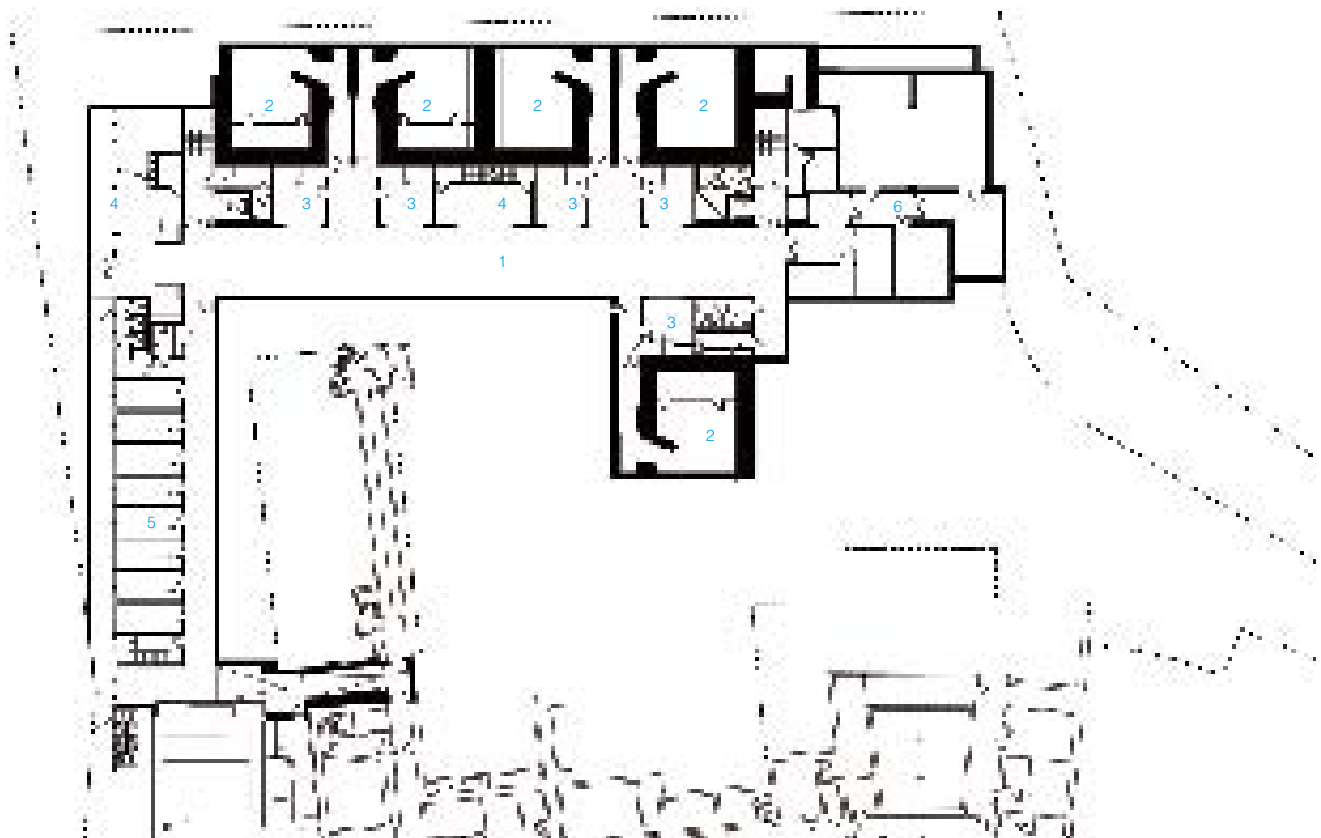




1



2



- 1. Lysholm
- 2. Radio therapy
- 3. Control
- 4. Waiting area
- 5. Examination rooms
- 6. Technique

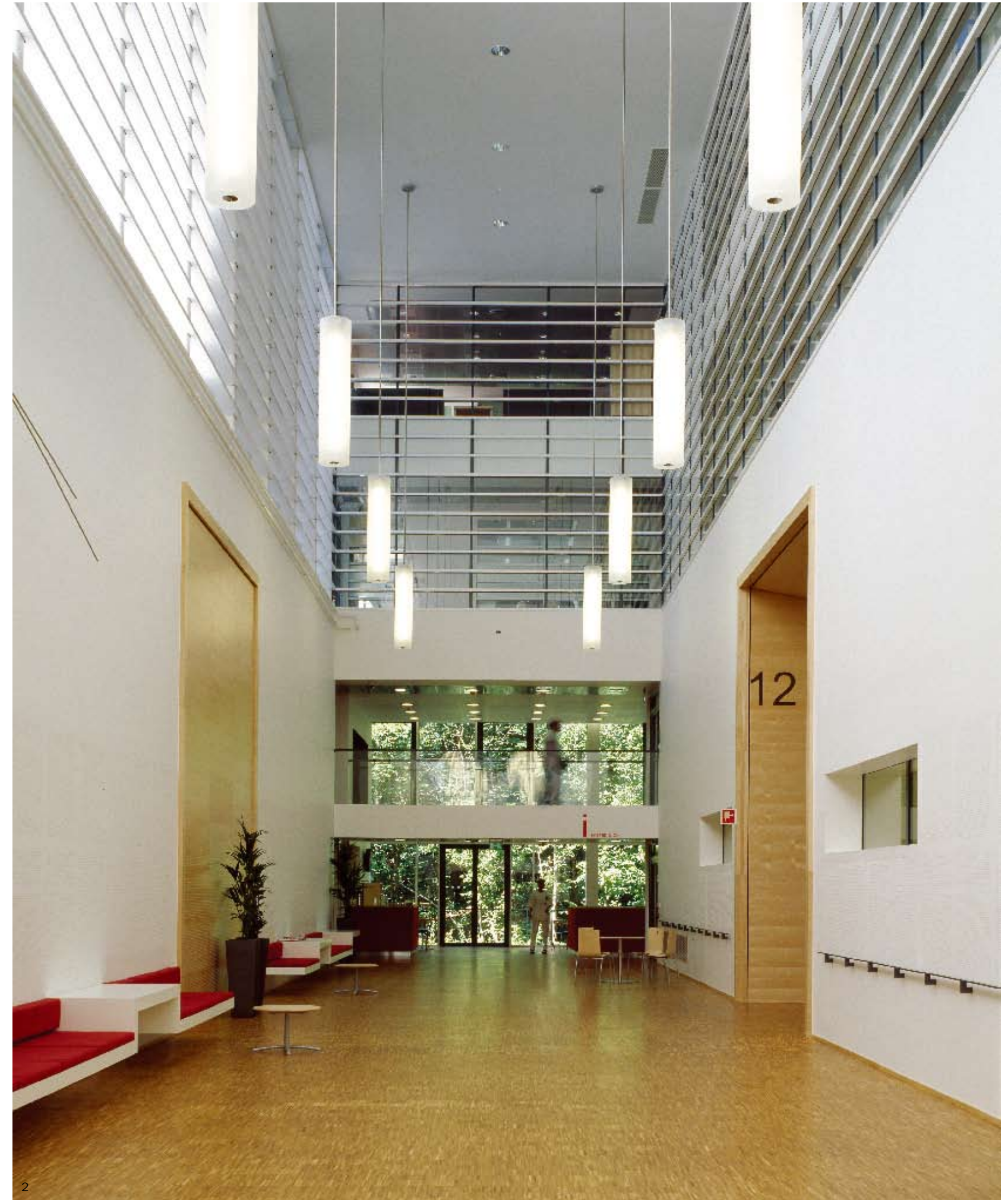
- 1. The hospital and environment are combined together
- 2. The open and spacious hall
- 3. Internal pathway



3



1. The open corridor leads the different functional areas
2. The upper floors use glass structure



2

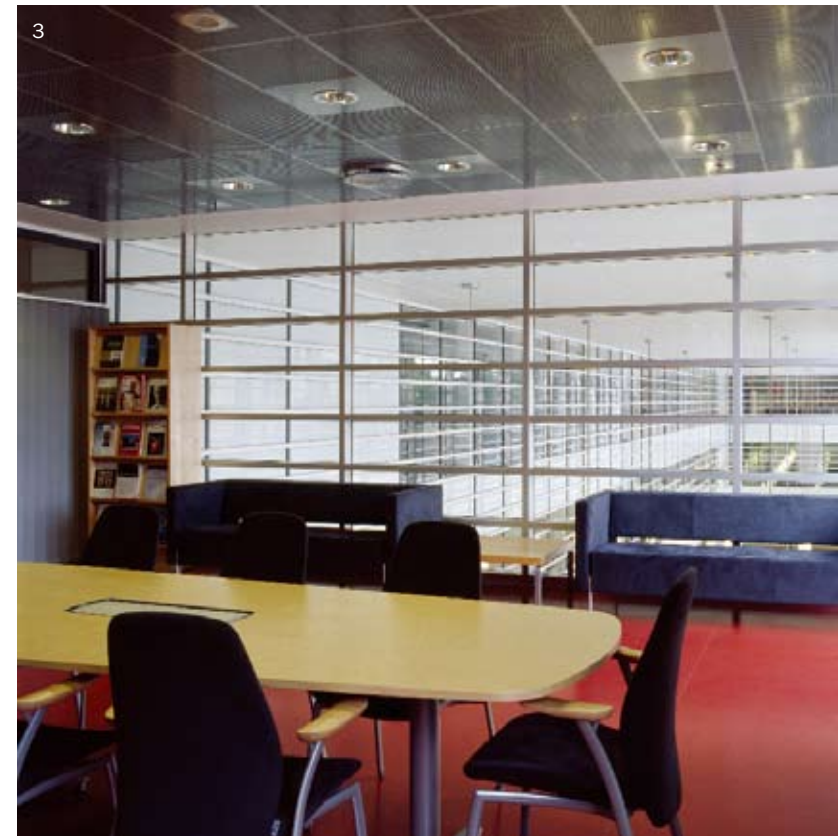


1



2

- 1. Resting area
- 2. Conference room has a good daylight
- 3. Details of the conference room



3

Vesoul Hospital

Location: Vesoul, France **Completion date:** 2009 **Designer:** Groupe-6, with INGEBAT and Jacobs France **Photographer:** Luc Boegly, Eymard Duvernay **Area:** 52,000 m²

The Vesoul Hospital (CHHS) merges the services of the three main sites of Vesoul, Lure and Luxeuil, within a new building located West of Vesoul. The building offers a triple face: The serenity and domesticity of the wards turned towards the city and the emblematic hill of the city to the south. Opened onto the green park, this façade is freed from any traffic nuisance. The technical platform has an industrial look and the logistics are with red concrete blocks and metallic boxes. The tin roofed curve of the offices follows the ring road and protects from the sound nuisances

Emphasis has been given to the interior design and signage work, offering the staff and patients a surprisingly new and comfortable environment. The classic white universe of the hospital is made less traumatic, animated here by a rich polychromy and decorated with contemporary furniture closer to the "real world". 80% of the bedrooms are individual rooms, each one of them uniquely defined by a specific animal, like a protecting totem.

Beyond the plastic quality of the façades and the interior atmosphere, the new organisation is easy to understand. Clarity of the structure, transparency, vertical and horizontal paths: while banishing uniformity, everything works naturally towards the creation of a simple and pleasant working and living space. On 3 levels, the building keeps a human scale and offers an easy proximity between services with a shortening of distances down to 25 metres maximum.

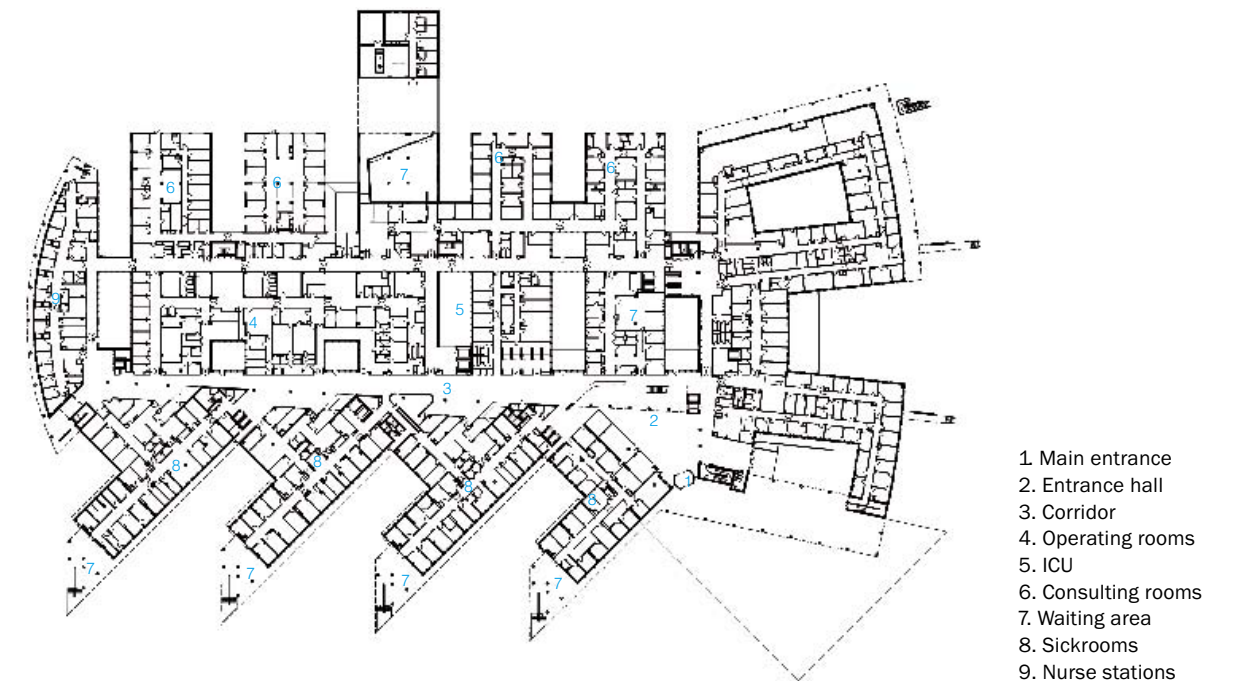


1. A long-range perspective
2. Wing-shaped inpatient ward
3. The logistics department with red concrete blocks and metallic boxes



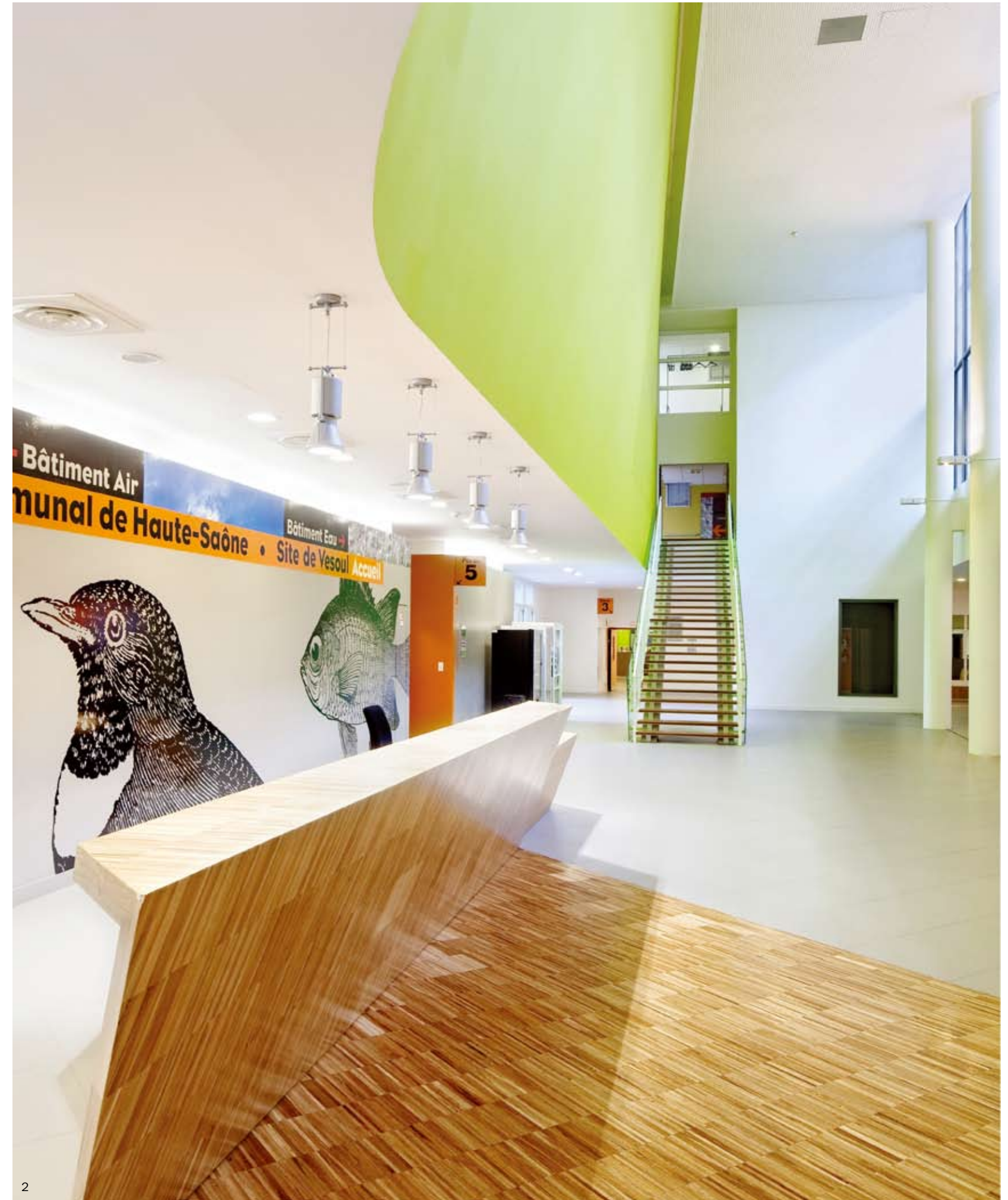


1. The interior design is fluid and bright
 2. The corridor is defined by specific animals





1. Green stairs and white walls contrast each other
2. The lively designed central hall





1



3



2

1. The transparent materials adds brightness to the interior
 2. The use of wood give the patients a warm feeling
 3. A general view of the atrium

Teton Radiology–Madison Imaging Center

Location: Rexburg, USA **Completion date:** 2009 **Designer:** Ward+Blake Architects **Photographer:** Roger Wade **Area:** 1,064 m²

Teton Radiology–Madison Imaging Center is located in a business park setting on the north end of Rexburg, Idaho. Clients' initial desire was for a facility at the leading edge of the profession with a matching medical practice mission combining the following: patient-centred focus making the radiology experience comfortable and private for primarily female clientele; cutting-edge medical technology and procedures; sustainability regarding environmental sensitivity and in the facility's ability to evolve with business and technological changes; and sense of locale placing the structure clearly within the small-town Idaho community with rural roots.

Architects selected the "spa" design model after looking to the hospitality industry for approaches consciously associated with wellness. A natural-light flooded "oversize" lobby incorporating low-maintenance yet sophisticated materials like natural stone and wood invites comfort with cues from familiar contemporary aesthetic. Privacy theme underlies the plan that flows clearly from the lobby to the second waiting room for women with private bathroom and changing rooms corresponding with the mammography and ultrasound rooms. Separate porte-cochere exit allows patients to leave without returning to the lobby, reflecting sensitivity to potential physical and emotional effects of treatment/diagnoses.

Facility breaks the "dark box" look of many imaging centres with eco-friendly emphasis on natural light invited via exterior glazing and interior skylights. Clerestory windows throughout the corridor bring light from exterior windows, and "Solar Tube" skylights brighten interior spaces. Two-stage corridor sensors adjust lighting according to natural levels. Materials throughout were selected for durability and reduced maintenance including recycled content in vinyl flooring and in easy-to-repair carpet tiles. The project is super-insulated to reduce energy load, and an efficient Daikin air to air heat exchanger controls the forced air mechanical system temperature. High-efficiency Solarban 70 glazing reduces heat gain, energy loss and glare; accommodates overhanging eaves a further heat gain reduction. Design flexibility accommodates for a future nuclear medicine room and hot lab in the current employee lunch room.



2

1. The façade of the building
2. The entrance
3. The colour palette is harmonious



1



3



1. The fireplace incorporates sophisticated natural stone
 2. The comfortable resting area with abundant natural light



- 1. Entry
- 2. Lobby
- 3. Restroom
- 4. Lab
- 5. Computer
- 6. Ct room
- 7. Control
- 8. Mri
- 9. Dressing room
- 10. Electrical
- 11. Multi-diagnostics
- 12. X-ray
- 13. Recovery
- 14. Reading room
- 15. Consulting
- 16. Mammography
- 17. Ultrasound
- 18. Bone density
- 19. Break room
- 20. Refrigeration room
- 21. Mechanical



1



3



2

- 1. The complicated medical equipment(Multi-Diagnostics Room)
- 2. Medical area(X-Ray Room)
- 3. MRI room
- 4. Natural light enters the hallway via "Solar Tubes"



4

Acibadem Adana Hospital

Location: Adana, Turkey **Completion date:** 2008 **Designer:** Acibadem Project Management
Photographer: Cemal Emden **Area:** 20,000 m²

The 20,000-square-metre building located in Adana at the section of the city under renovation process was planned with 10 storey, and has been completed on 5,000-square-metre land. The hospital includes 22 clinics, 55 exam rooms, 120 beds, 26 intensive care rooms and 6 operating theatres.

The outer skin of the building was formed with structural glass surface cladding walls referring to the renovation process of the city, and supported with sunshades. The block including the emergency, main entrance and logistic entries were opened to the same street with the aim of preventing negative effect on the traffic. The interior equipments of the building were designed by association as both medical and interior decoration category with metropolitan hospital criteria, highly superior than the regional criteria. A big sluice at the entrance, and its extension, the lobby and its arrangement is inviting as well as planned to relieve the negative effects of the hospital restlessness on the patients. General natural materials were preferred, and the other industrial products used are within the upper segments in their categories. The wooden patterned laminate coverings, marbles, PVC flooring materials were applied by planning with the interpretation of consistent colours and patterns. In illumination, generally the lightings were applied putting the colours, objects and necessary functions in the foreground rather than the ordinariness of sharp and uncontrolled lightings washing the walls. Other planning items were designed and applied in line with the corporate approaches of Acibadem Healthcare Group.



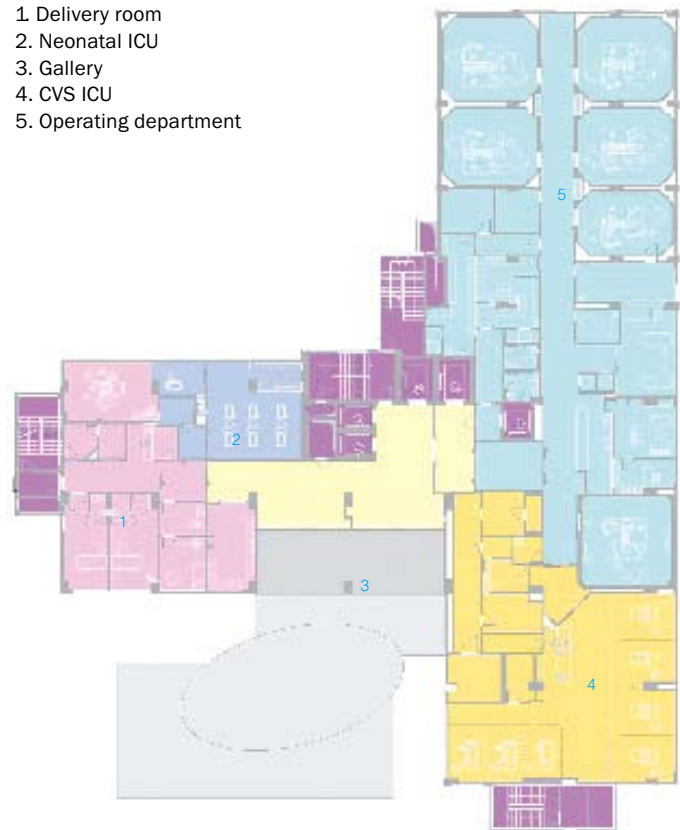
1. The entrance of the building
2. A night view of the hospital
3. The façade has a lively and rich colour palette
4. The façade is made of structural glass



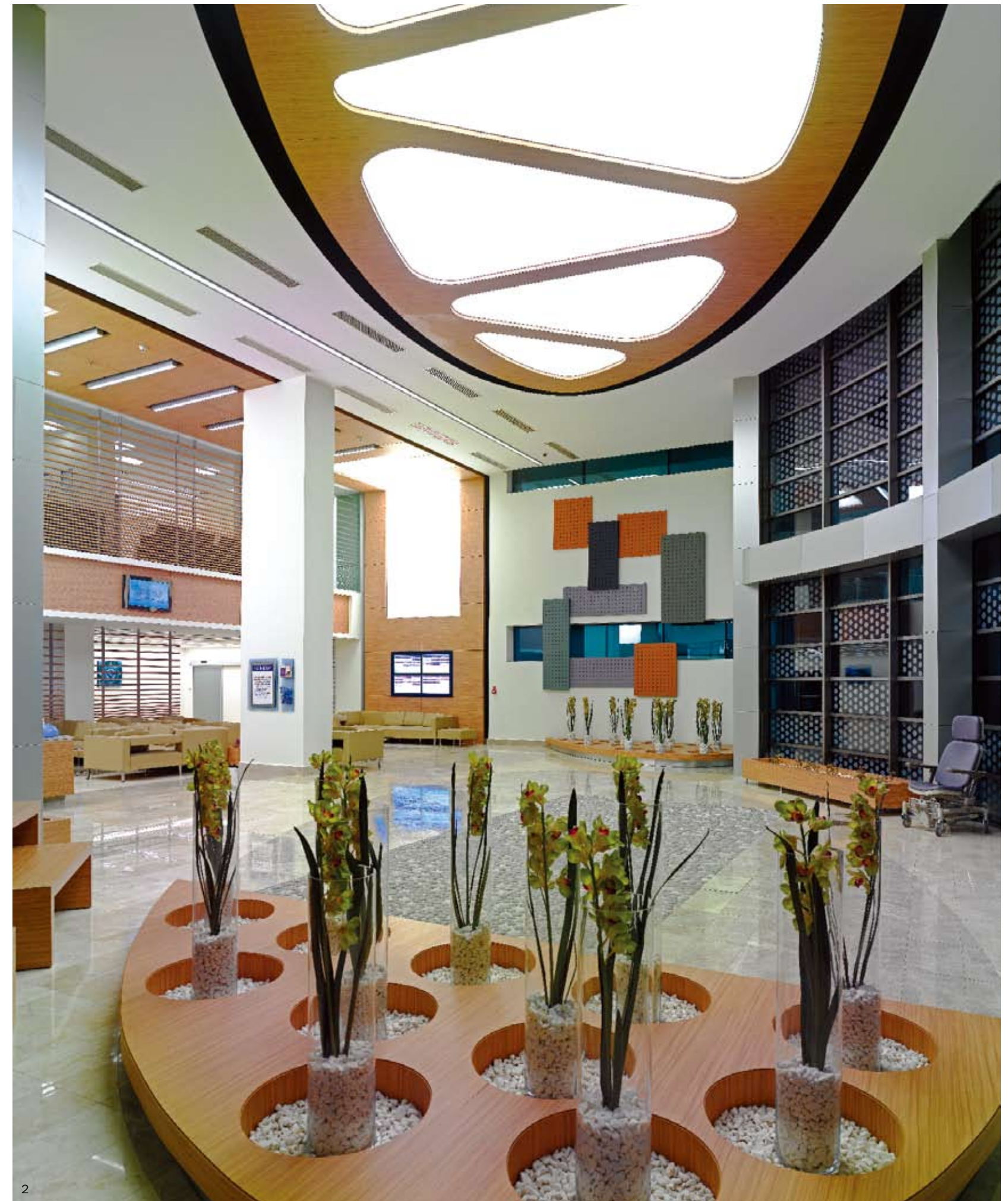


1

- 1. Delivery room
- 2. Neonatal ICU
- 3. Gallery
- 4. CVS ICU
- 5. Operating department



- 1. A unique ceiling of the central hall
- 2. The design of the hall is quite artistic



2



1. Central waiting area
2. Reception
3. The layout of the patient room





1



3



2

- 1. Common patient room
- 2. Medical area
- 3. The patient room is well-equipped

Clinic of Conservative Medicine at the Johannes Gutenberg University in Mainz

Location: Mainz, Germany **Completion date:** 2007 **Designer:** Tönies+Schroeter+Jansen Frei Architekten GmbH **Photographer:** Johannes Voigt **Area:** 52,000 m²

The new clinic for the department of conservative medicine at the Johannes Gutenberg University in Mainz is another step towards the modernization of the entire hospital. A combination of different functions – such as internal medicine services, radiology and laboratories- required, made this building one of the largest projects in the history of the clinical centre.

This first construction stage realised on a plot of about 10,000 m² within the clinics grounds resulted in a new hospital of 52,000 m² gross floor area with 6 floors and 2 basement levels, accommodating 3 main functional sections of the department. A main walkway – the “backbone” of the building – connecting the different health care services, provides a better workflow and therefore an outstanding environment for research and teaching.

The building is surrounded by a landscaped area with pergolas, water basins and semi-public courtyards open for visitors and patients alike, linking its inner space with the proximity. Rooms are facing green, enclosed and quiet areas, ensuring as much as fresh air and natural daylight as possible even for the basement. A value, optimising the use of space and helping patients to find their way around. The main walkway (“Magistrale”) is fully glazed, opens to the green exterior and secures a supply of natural daylight for the whole building. This connection is the bonding part and makes a structured and logical conjunction possible.

The unique design and standard room dimension in height and depth, assures a flexible arrangement of functions in the future. This proves the sustainable approach of the building, allows for subsequent modifications and supported an efficient implementation design. Every building element interacts with the other and with the surrounding, by utilisation of different volumes and a complementary urban design. The use of modern materials, concerted proportions and a deliberate alignment of light and transparent building structures, creates an enduring impression.

A smart colour scheme – developed in cooperation with the artist Lee Kozlik, Lübeck – provides a pleasant atmosphere in every room, supports the recovering process of patients and maintains a lively working environment. The diverse requirements of patients and personnel demands different colour climates. For this the hospital is divided into small units with warm and cool zones. An arrangement which helps to orientate easily within the building as well; a familiarity on first sight.

Everything is connected by the main walkway: an interaction of light and shade, the colour of the sky and the interior materials, the time of day and different weather conditions. It creates a vivid building with subtle colour nuances.



3

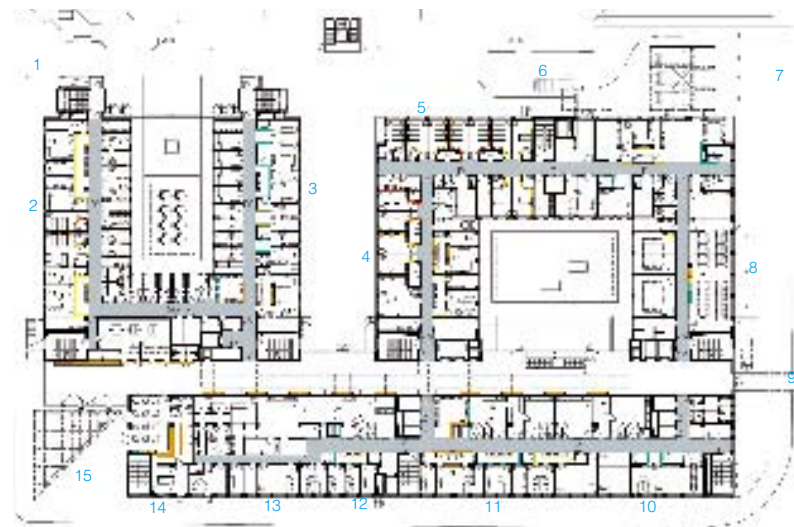
1. The building is surrounded by natural landscape
2. The entrance
3. The design looks light and clear
4. A side view of the hospital



2



4



- 1. Entrance HIV polyclinic
- 2. Medical day care unit HIV polyclinic
- 3. Health care centre
- 4. Stat. 14 emergency ward
- 5. Stat. 13 emergency ward
- 6. Lay-by patients
- 7. Emergencies
- 8. Conference centre
- 9. Entrance employees
- 10. Radiology
- 11. Radiography
- 12. CT
- 13. Radiology
- 14. Café
- 15. Main entrance

- 1. The glass ceiling ensures good daylight
- 2. The design is bold and lively
- 3. Information centre



1



3

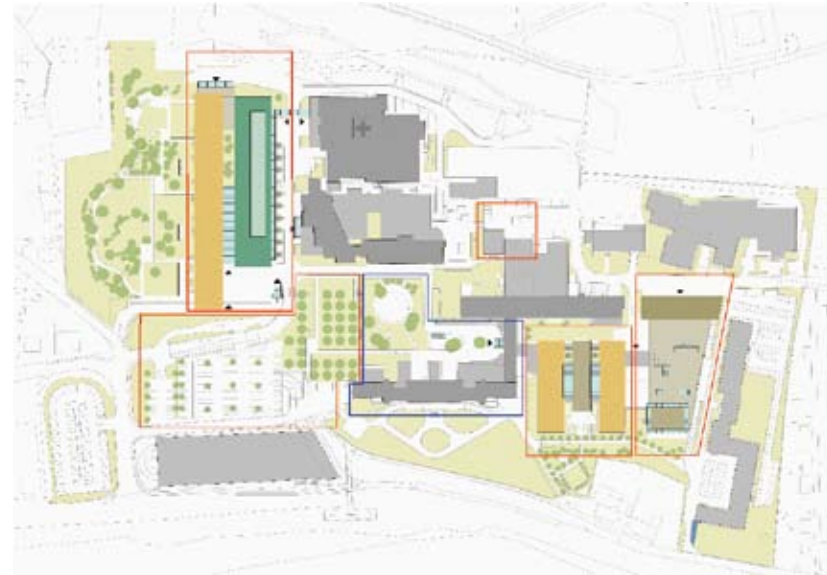
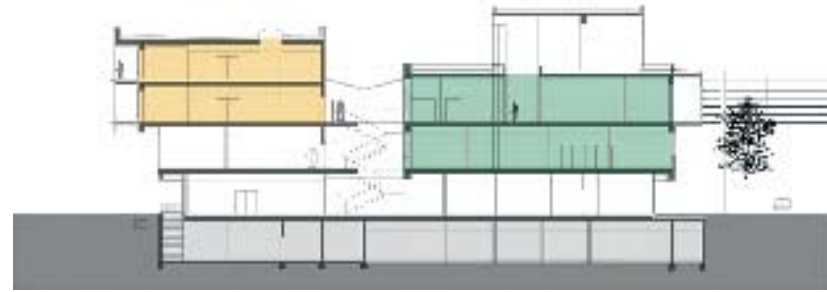


2

- 1. Reception
- 2. Medical area
- 3. The design of the patient room

Provincial Hospital Steyr

Location: Steyr, Austria **Completion date:** 2008 **Designer:** TEAM M Architekten ZT GesmbH
Photographer: TEAM M Architekten ZT GesmbH **Area:** 44,010 m²



The Steyr Provincial Hospital is structured as a pavilion system. The various buildings were constructed between 1916 and the present as more space was needed, but there was no clear urban planning concept on which this expansion was based. New urban planning measures were taken to not only define a functional clear profile of the new buildings but also to integrate already existing construction axes and to respect existing building heights.

A clear strategy in architectural and urban planning terms was developed taking into consideration the heterogeneous structure of the existing buildings. The building structure now shows a clear north-south and east-west orientation. The "Surgery Centre" forms a clear termination of the building to the west and at the same time marks a transition to the generously laid out patients' garden; the administration building constitutes the termination towards the east. The urban planning strategy was continued, while giving clear expression to the architecture. Contrasts between full walls and transparent glass pieces, straightforwardness and clear structure are the principles governing the design. As a matter of course several energy-technical considerations guided the design – considering prevention of overheating by means of structural measures (especially to avoid additional cooling in the patient rooms), reduction of outer surface of buildings and exploitation of passive solar energy (the glass façade of the administrative building and the glass parapets of the surgery centre provide 260-square-metre photovoltaic solar power plant).

In general the deliberate use of colour and material guided the design. For better orientation the designers have introduced clearly recognisable points such as the orange group of seats in front of the purple wall, etc. They tried to work with the colour in the material, which gives natural tones. Moving from one's own home to a hospital can be a critical event in a person's life, being linked as it is to a sense of being insecure, helpless and uprooted. A sensitive design of space and colour should contribute to the patients feeling secure, safe and at home.

The materials wood (in the bed wing) or brick (in the psychiatric ward) create a cozy atmosphere and a harmonious ambiance. They become an integral part of the project design since the hospital can only offer refuge and be a place for recovery when building material, ground plan, exterior space and surroundings merge to form one consistent structure.



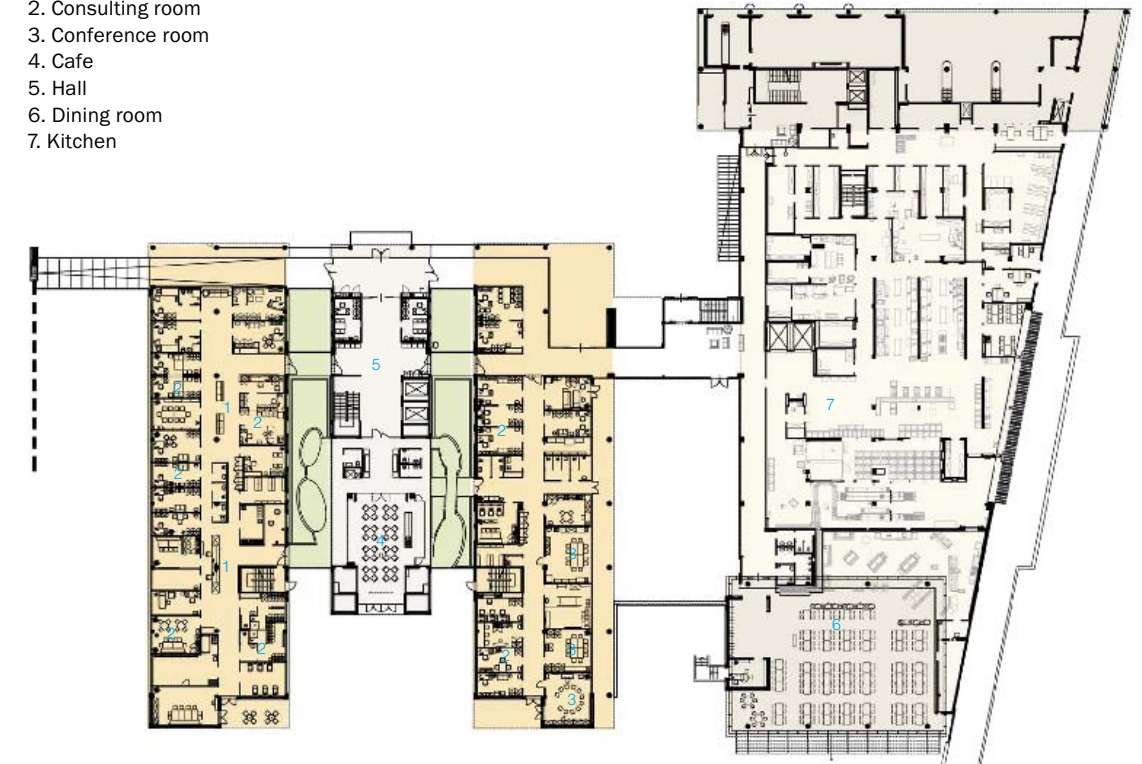
1. The façade of the hospital
2. The main volume is made of red bricks
3. The large glass windows provide abundant daylight





- 1. The architecture is connected with garden
- 2. The architecture takes white as its main colour
- 3. A side view of the building

- 1. Reception
- 2. Consulting room
- 3. Conference room
- 4. Cafe
- 5. Hall
- 6. Dining room
- 7. Kitchen





1. The interior landscape
2. Details of the landscape
3. The glass roof ensures great daylight



1



3



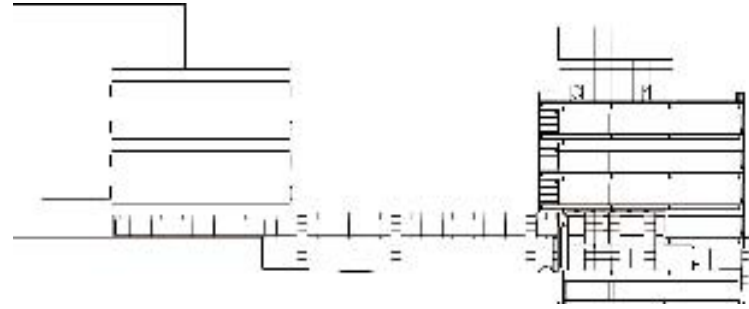
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- 1. Swimming pool
- 2. The spacious and open space
- 3. Public area
- 4. Dining area



4

Location: New York City, USA **Completion date:** 2006 **Designer:** Perkins Eastman Architects
Photographer: Paul Rivera/ArchPhoto **Area:** 13,378 m²



The Pavilion at Queens Hospital Centre

The Pavilion at Queens Hospital Centre represents the culmination of an extensive project to replace one of New York City Health and Hospitals Corporation's oldest facilities. Taking into consideration the specific needs of this vibrant New York City borough, the Health and Hospital Corporation devised a master plan that brings to Queens a medical facility equipped to support its community well into the 21st century—as well as creating a signature landmark for the hospital campus at its northern edge.

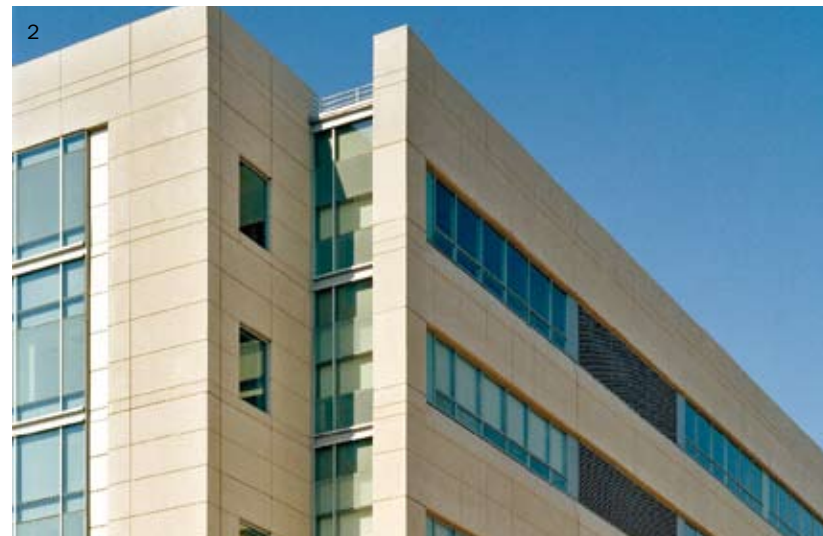
With the divestment of properties and demolition of outmoded facilities, this project reassembles essential healthcare and administrative components in a more compact, convenient, and cost effective adjunct to the Queens Hospital Centre. The Pavilion houses primary care, pediatrics, behavioral health, dental, diabetes, and eye care functions; in addition to housing administrative, educational, and training facilities for the entire hospital centre.

In order to accommodate all of these expectations, the planning process adhered to design principles that included maintaining separation of patient areas from staff areas, providing separate access for patients and staff, maximising the use of natural sunlight wherever possible, placing patient circulation along day-lit corridors, creating memorable spaces to facilitate wayfinding, planning for operational efficiencies, and building in flexibility for the future.

The elegant five-level building is organised by a 300-foot-long glazed public concourse along the southern perimeter. This cantilevered circulation spine links all clinics to the staff and service elevator core on the west and the public elevator core to the east. Composed of pre-cast concrete and a glass curtain wall, the building also provides a light-filled two-storey atrium and public entry plaza at the eastern end and a staff/service entry on the west.

In addition to its functional requirements, the Pavilion exceeds the goals of welcoming outpatients in a dignified and life-affirming context; being operationally efficient; accommodating changing functions over time; attracting physicians and other practitioners; reducing patient anxiety levels and staff stress levels; serving as an attractive and inviting entry point for the entire hospital centre.

1. A side view of the building
2. Details of the façade
3. The façade is made of concrete and glazed wall

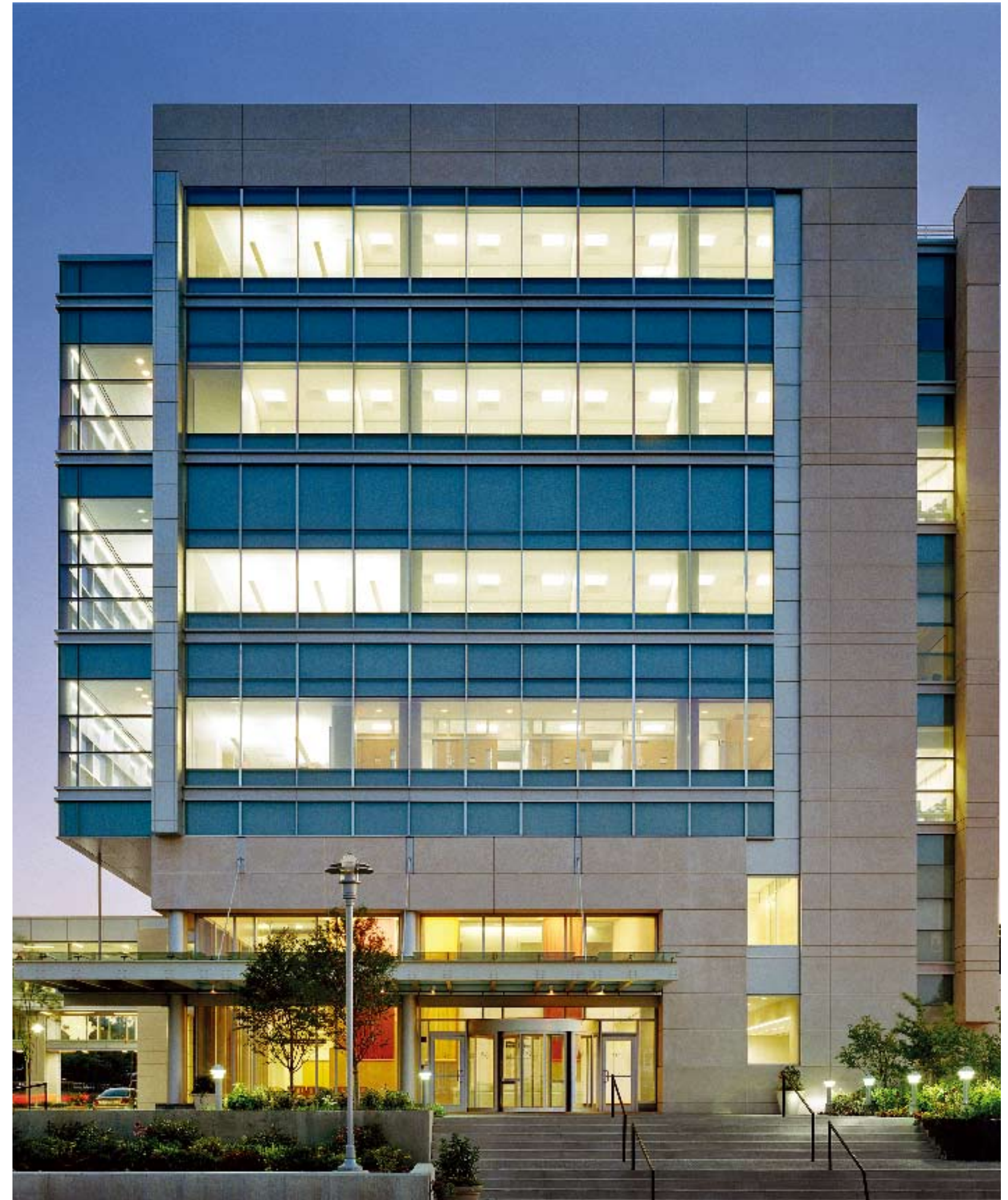




1. A graceful 5-storey building
 2. The curtain wall is transparent and bright



- 1. Waiting
- 2. Md workstation
- 3. Chart storage workroom
- 4. Director
- 5. Therapy/patient Ed.
- 6. Psychologist
- 7. Visit prep.
- 8. Case Worker
- 9. Conference
- 10. Phlebotomy
- 11. Testing





1. The open central hall
2. Interior space is calm and peaceful



2



1



3



2

- 1. Medical area
- 2. Corridor
- 3. The resting area is full of child interest
- 4. The comfortable and clean waiting area



4

Assuta Medical Centre

Location: Tel Aviv, Israel **Completion date:** 2009 **Designer:** Zeidler Partnership Architects **Photographer:** Tom Arban **Area:** 60,000 m²



The firm was chosen by the Assuta Medical Centre to design a 400 bed, 600,000-square-foot diagnostic and surgical procedures hospital in Tel Aviv. One of the key challenges in designing the new hospital was connecting the Park on the south side and Habarzel Street to the North. This connection is achieved by cutting the north-south axis of the hospital, perpendicular to the park, in two places with a large glass concourse. The resulting public space creates a link between the interior healing spaces of the hospital and exterior site but also forms the central spine, guiding visitors and patients through the hospital. This path is reinforced by an angled cut at the bottom of the building mass, directing circulation from the east plaza to the main entrance of the building. The cantilevered mass not only encourages people to move towards the front entrance but also provides shelter.

The hospital site presented a second major design challenge: initially developed as part of a pre-existing two-phase commercial development the site was excavated with all the foundations in place to receive an office complex. Designing the procedural/diagnostic hospital programme on the existing foundations and taking the client's objectives into account resulted in a unique design appropriate to the facility. In order to achieve this, a variety of tools were used to enable the client group to make informed decisions at each step of the design process.

Designing an international healthcare facility requires an understanding of the site and the local culture in order to understand the nature of the project. The design process for the Assuta project successfully merged patient expectations with the hospital's objectives by integrating the site, culture and medical systems. The hospital's goal is to provide a new standard of treatment and services currently unknown in Israel. The facility will attract clients and the best medical staff allowing for sustainable future growth.

The client group consists of an insurance company that will manage the hospital, providing both the medical and non-medical services and the development company, which constructed and owns the building. This unique joint venture had a profound influence on the design of the building. The design of this facility reflects the integration of technology, cultural spaces, and the environment down to even the smallest details helping to create a unique medical experience.

The Assuta Medical Centre's main services are invasive and non-invasive, diagnostic and procedural. They include, in phase one of a two-stage construction process, outpatient and inpatient facilities with 16 Operating Rooms, 27 Intensive Care units, 230 acute care beds, 40 day-surgery beds, Imaging, Catheter Labs, Radiation Therapy and 25 Dialysis Positions. The new centre will add significantly to the capacity of the existing 6 Assuta facilities in Israel.

1. Habarzel street entrance view
2. The glazed wall is transparent and bright
3. View from Habarzel street



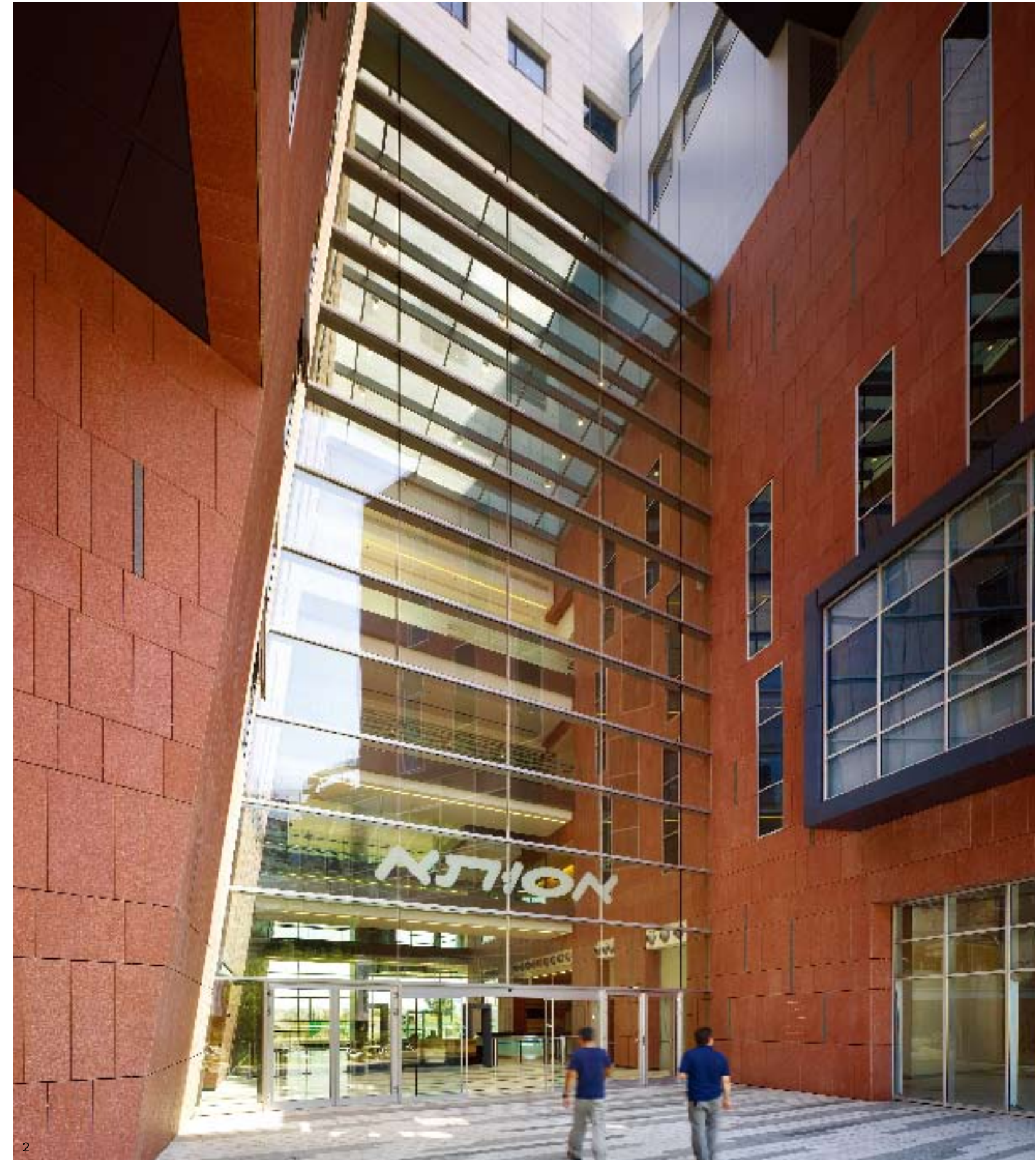


设计一座国际化医疗设施要求设计师对场地和当地文化进行全面的理解，彻底了解项目的本质。阿斯塔医疗中心的设计成功地通过场地、文化和医疗系统的结合，将病患的期望值和医院的目标融合在一起。医院的目的是提供以色列现在所没有的高标准治疗和服务。医疗中心在未来将吸引更多的客户最好的医疗工作者。项目的客户群由管理医院、提供医疗与非医疗服务的保险公司和建造并拥有大楼的开发公司组成。这一独特的联合经营对建筑的设计意义深远。项目设计反映了技术、文化空间、环境和细节的结合，打造了独特的医疗体验。

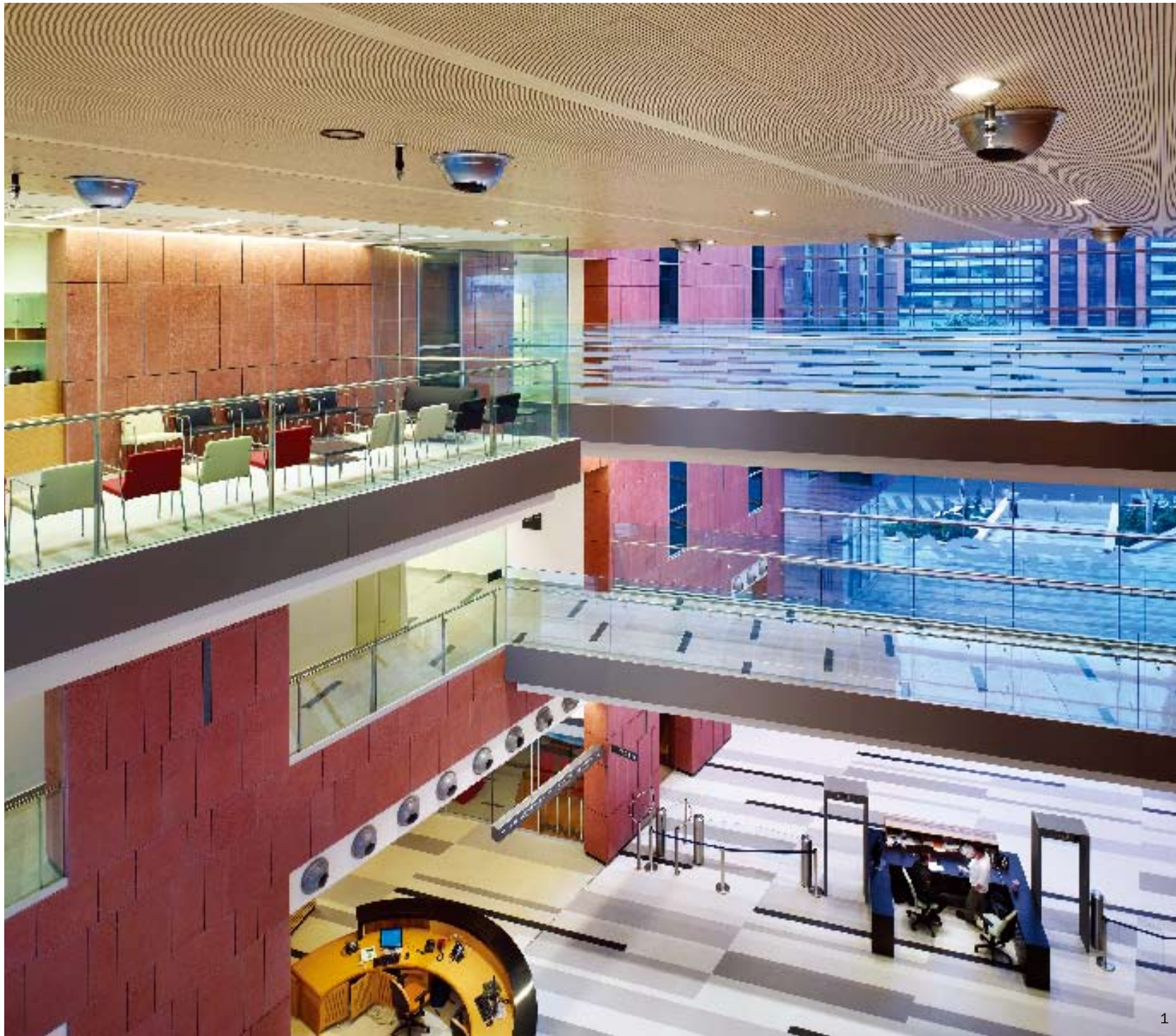
阿斯塔医疗中心主要服务既有诊断又有手术。一期工程包括门诊和住院设施，共有16间手术室、27间特护病房、230个急症护理床位、40个日间手术床位、成像室、导管实验室、放射治疗室和25个透析床位。新中心将为阿斯塔现有的6个医疗设施增添更多功能。



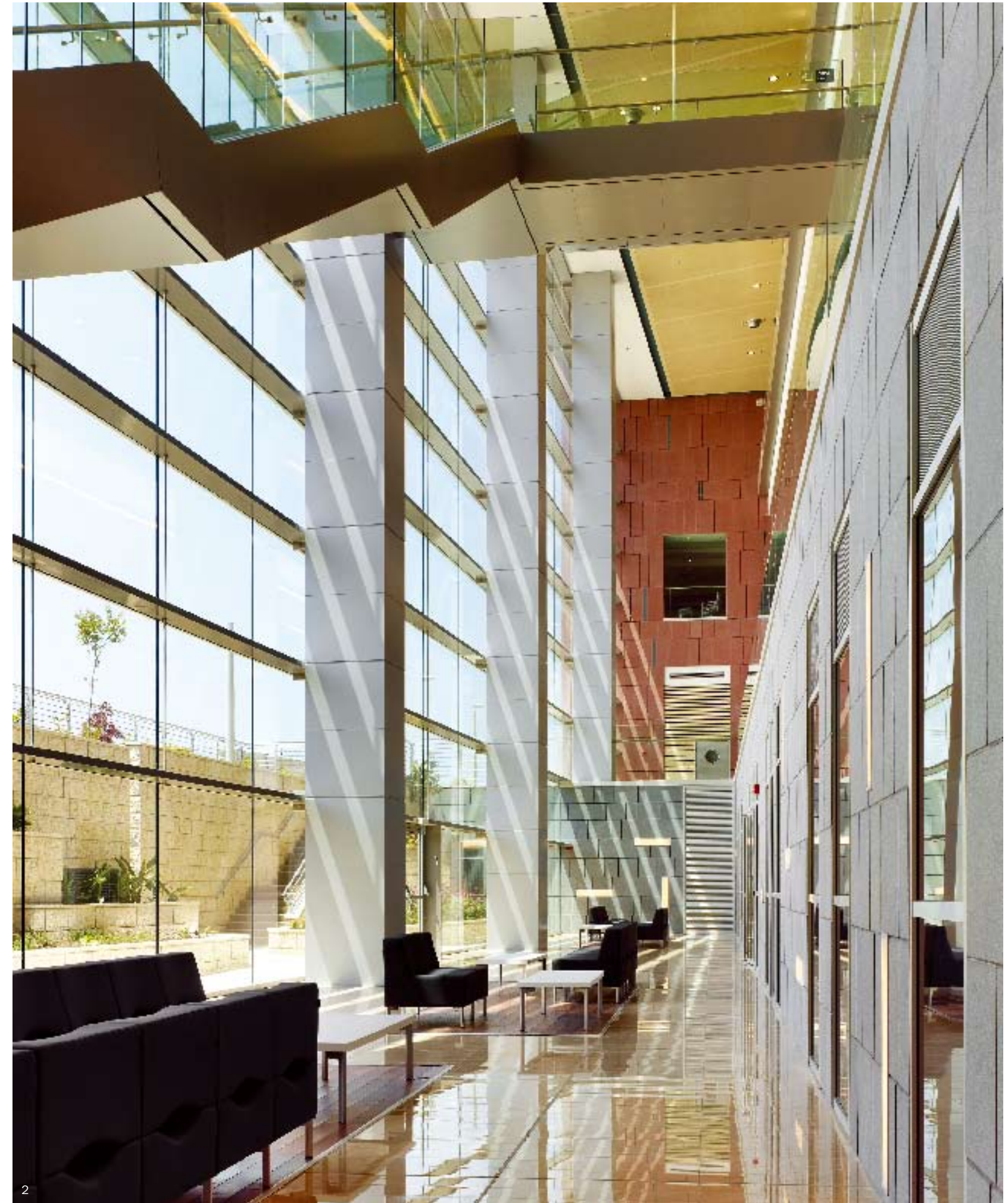
1. Main entrance
2. Atrium
3. Cafeteria
4. Dialysis
5. Retail and education
6. Receiving and services
7. Walk in clinic
8. Sunken garden
9. Link to the park



1. The building mass is composed of two bodies—a lighter white mass resting on a heavy, reddish brown mass
2. The entrance to the hospital



1. The interior colour is rich and abundant
2. The high glass wall provide enough daylight for the interior





1



2

- 1. Chapel view from the atrium
- 2. View of atrium stairs
- 3. View of atrium from upper stairs



3

Kennedy Krieger Institute Outpatient Center

Location: Baltimore, USA **Completion date:** 2009 **Designer:** Stanley Beaman & Sears **Photographer:** Jim Roof Creative **Area:** 10,683 m²

Outpatient services of the Kennedy Krieger Institute, which is dedicated to research, education and therapeutic care for children with neurological injuries and developmental disabilities, were housed in scattered locations. The Harry and Jeannette Weinberg Building consolidates these functions into a structure in which building, interior and landscape design merge to promote dignity, interaction, independence and the exploration of potential.

The design team conceived the building symbolically as a three-part process. Therapy, or body, is expressed in its precast and mass. Research, or mind, is evoked by its curtain wall and abundant natural light. And hope, or spirit, is conveyed by the transparent interface of the building's interior with its therapy garden and, from upper floors, panoramic city views.

The principal public space is a two-storey lobby, oriented toward the north and providing gentle natural light. Outside it, the block-long garden is organised into distinct "rooms" devoted to mobility activities for young patients and respite for families and staff. Located along the building's front, but recessed and protected by a low wall, its design respects patients' and families' privacy needs without hiding the Institute's presence. An arcing path that commences at a water feature leads into the lobby with the gestural curve of a "welcome wall." This illuminated billboard articulates the theme of body, mind and spirit through silhouetted imagery of active children and the inspirational slogan "In my mind, I can do anything."

Arriving patients and families are greeted by the lobby's organic shapes, nature-themed colour palette and light-reflecting, touch-inviting materials. These strategies continue throughout the building, helping to overcome dispiriting stereotypes of therapeutic facilities, as do the structure's pervasive transparency and natural light. Meanwhile, its modernist aesthetic communicates the Institute's commitment to research, state-of-the-art medicine and the possibilities of healing.



1. The name of the therapy garden is shown
2. Garden access in front of the building
3. The main façade is made of glazed curtain wall



Award:

2010 ASID Design Excellence Award – Healthcare
2010 IIDA Best of the Best Awards – Healthcare





1



3



2

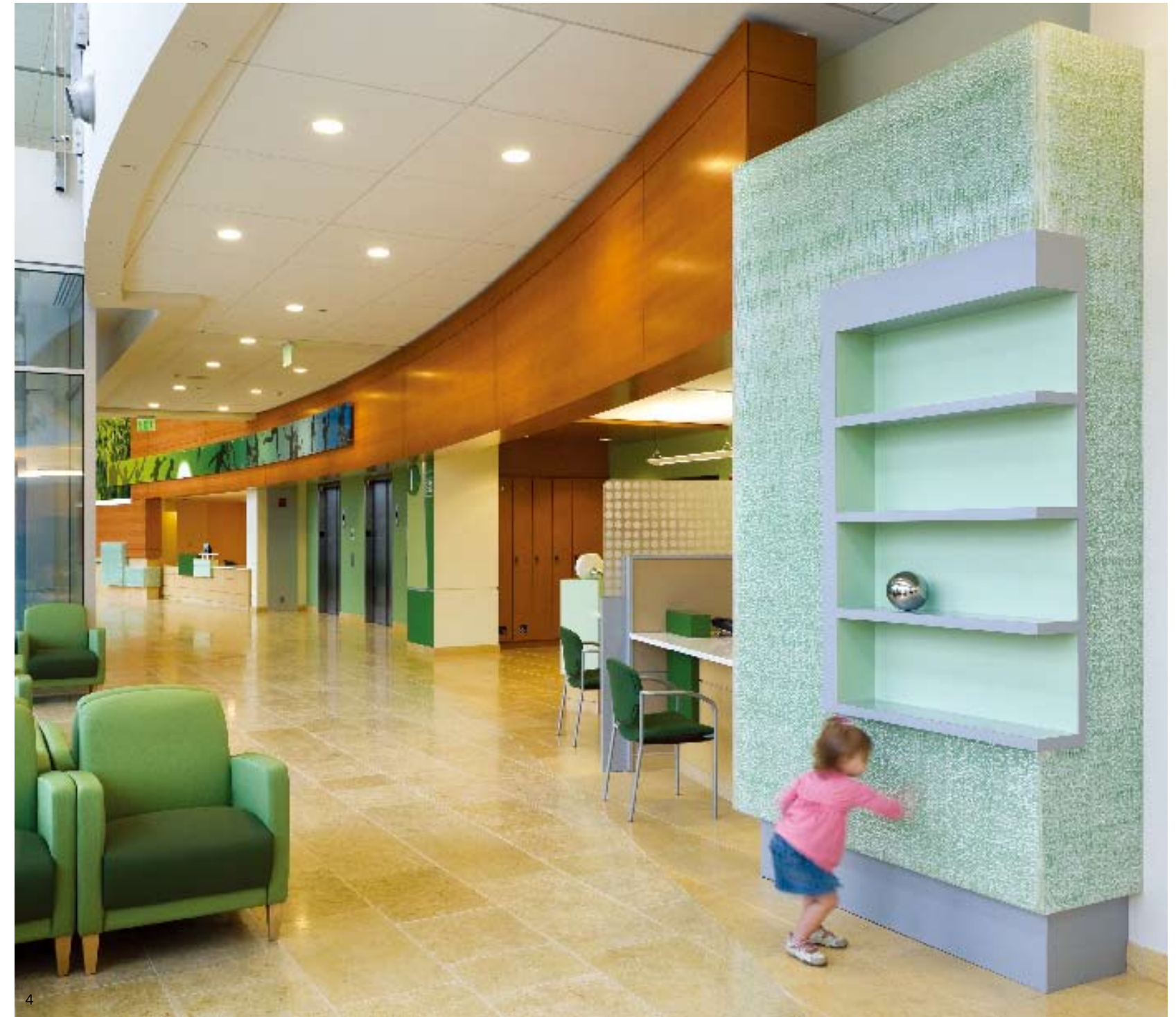
1. The modern and innovative architecture form
2. The garden in front of the hospital could provide space for patients and family to rest and play
3. A side view of the building



1. Reception & public area
2. Family/child waiting
3. Outpatient clinic
4. Guest relations
5. Resource centre
6. Facility
7. Outpatient offices



1



4



2



3

- 1. The hall design is quite artistic
- 2. Reception
- 3. The bright and open space
- 4. The interior layout is simple and bright



1



3



2

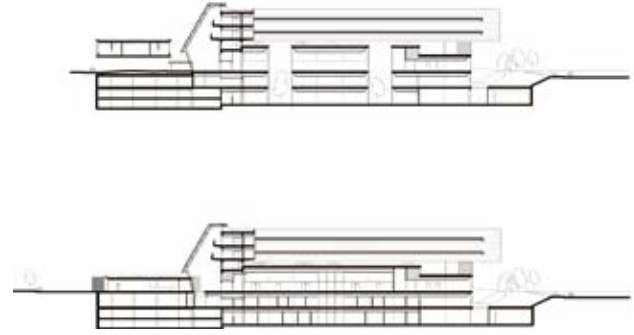
- 1. The purple office area is elegant and peaceful
- 2. Reception
- 3. The interior is elegant and generous
- 4. Children's therapy gym



4

Sant Joan De Reus Hospital

Location: Reus, Spain **Completion date:** 2011 **Designer:** Corea Moran Arquitectura S.L., Pich-Aguilera Architects **Photographer:** Corea Moran Arquitectura S.L. **Area:** 92,073 m²



This project is presented according to the urban requirements of the plot and the guidelines established by the functional programme. It must be taken into account that the building, due to its public use and size, is a very important benchmark for the new technological park and the city of Reus. At the same time, the facilities are going to give an emblematic and modern image so as to achieve a high architectural quality and efficiency as new hospital.

The objective of the new hospital building project is to take the most of the site features by improving the functional programme and its link between the different areas and their surroundings, and also optimising the vehicular traffic and flow of people. After evaluating different alternatives, the project is presented as a major horizontal unit with light wells on which six two-storey hospitalisation volumes rest as if they were floating. These volumes are linked to a large public circulation area; the slanting facade and the project of some smaller annex buildings give the hospital a more pleasant appearance along with the city, the technological park and the new university campus.

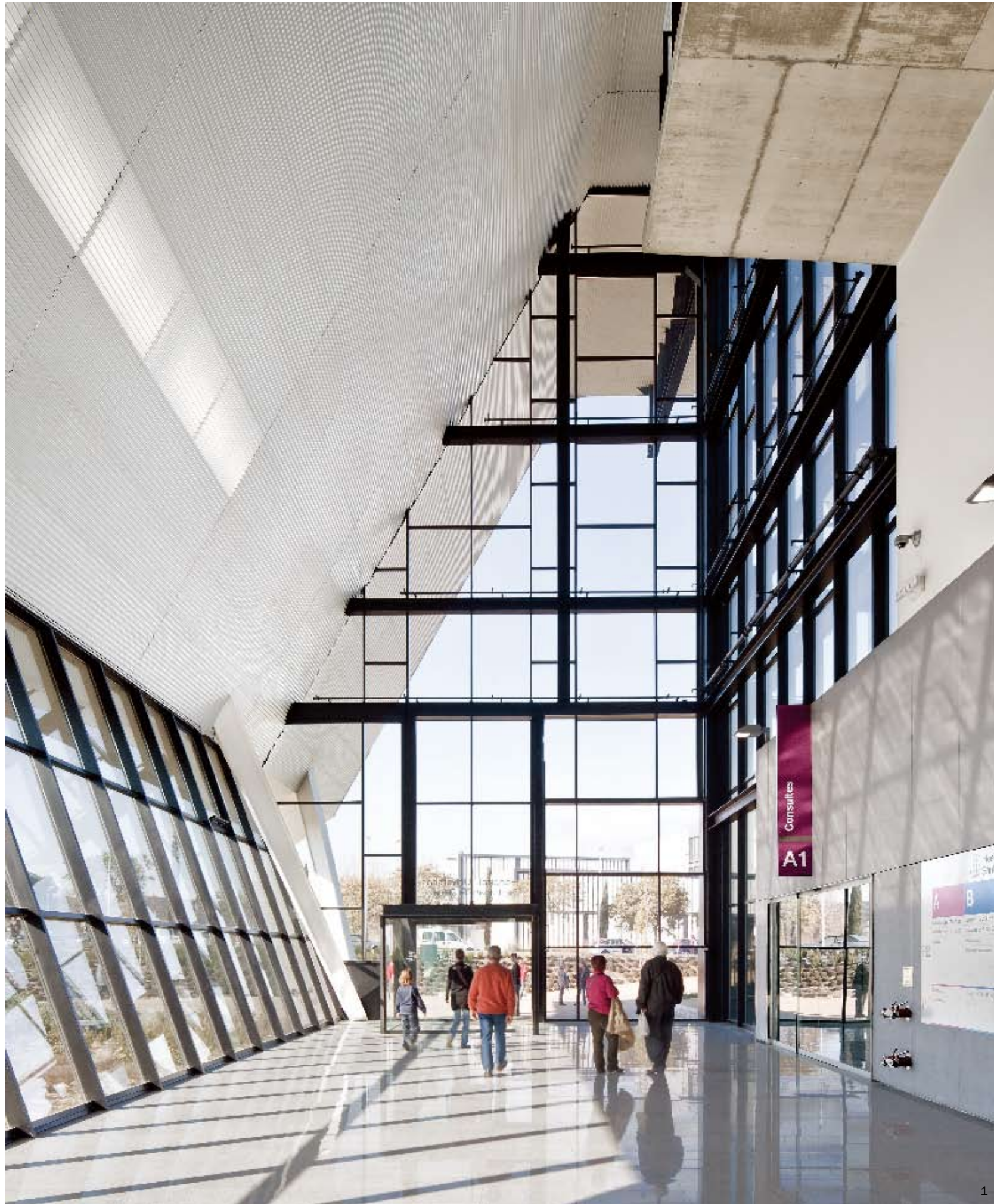
The project consists in building a low height hospital, with changes in the existing topography, a big well-lit unit where the general public and the physicians can communicate, with green spaces, evoking nature in the building area. In the facade, where pedestrian accesses are located, the large scale building is softened with two strategies.

On the one hand, the facade plane that covers the whole building is bent over, optically reducing the physical presence of the building and increasing its perspective effect. On the other hand, on the ground floor there are rounded pavilions at a lower scale that receive people, helping to organise the different entrances. In the big public area, the personnel, patients and visitors encounter a public square which enters into the building as if it were part of it.



1. Entrance of the hospital
2. White exterior wall
3. The hospital has a unique appearance
4. Side view of the building

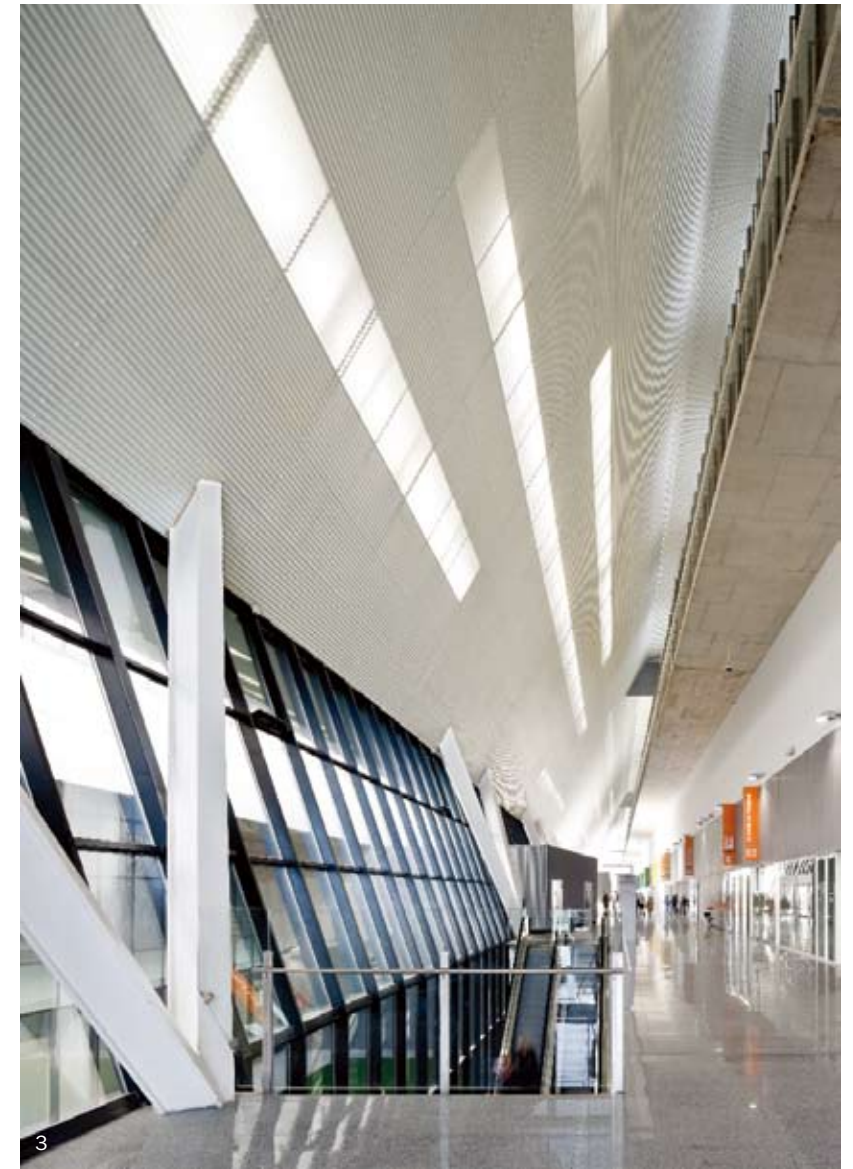




1



2



3

1. A hall full of light
2. Corridor on the first floor
3. The sophisticated interior decorations



- 1. Entrance
- 2. Hall
- 3. Cafeteria
- 4. Chapel
- 5. Convention hall
- 6. Admission
- 7. Administration
- 8. Out patients
- 9. Rehabilitation
- 10. Day hospital
- 11. Detox area
- 12. Archive
- 13. Medical offices



1. Rehabilitation room
2. Office
3. Patient room
4. Waiting area

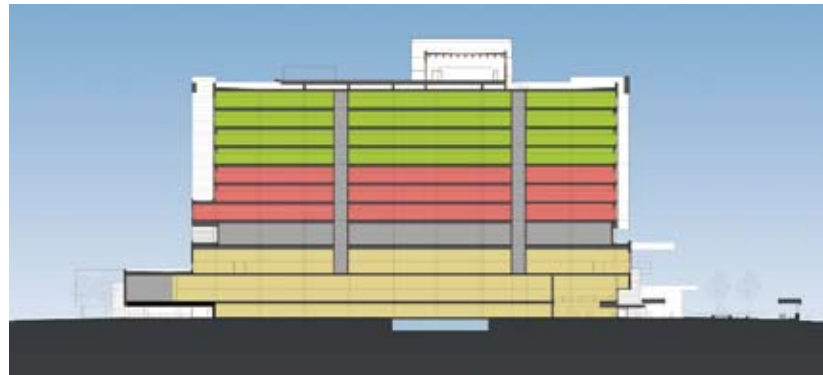
St. Mary's Hospital & Regional Medical Centre

Location: Grand Junction, USA **Completion date:** 2010 **Designer:** Perkins + Will **Photographer:** Ken Redding **Area:** 7,023 m² renovation + 40,784m² new construction

The current Century Project at St. Mary's Hospital and Regional Medical Centre, located near the Grand Junction airport, is intended to provide the latest medical care and technology to the residents of the Western Slope of Colorado and eastern Utah. A multi-year master plan will guide phased renovation + expansion and accommodate new technologies to meet the future healthcare needs of the growing community.

The multi-phase project is anchored by the new 12-storey patient bed tower. The project involved a new and renovated emergency department, operating rooms and a variety of inpatient beds, all accomplished while St. Mary's provided full hospital operations. The new tower opened in early 2010 and has achieved LEED Silver certification.

The architects wanted the new tower to complement the existing hospital – as well as Grand Junction's rocky landscape – while establishing a more advanced, forward-looking image. To avoid competing with the surrounding mesas and cliffs, the Perkins+Will team chose a simple rectangular silhouette for the tower. They selected brick and glass for the lower floors of the project – the base of the tower and an adjoining one-storey wing housing the cafeteria – to echo the scale and the brick exterior of the existing hospital. Once the tower clears the height of the original building, the cladding transitions to aluminum panel and glass for a more weightless, contemporary look. With patient rooms set on the long sides of the rectangle, the tower is oriented to maximise views to nearby landmarks (the Grand Mesa and the national forest to the south, the Book Cliffs to the north), while the façade's green glass recalls the local sagebrush. With sustainable features that include aluminum cladding made largely from recycled content, a weather-controlled irrigation system, and metres that monitor energy consumption.



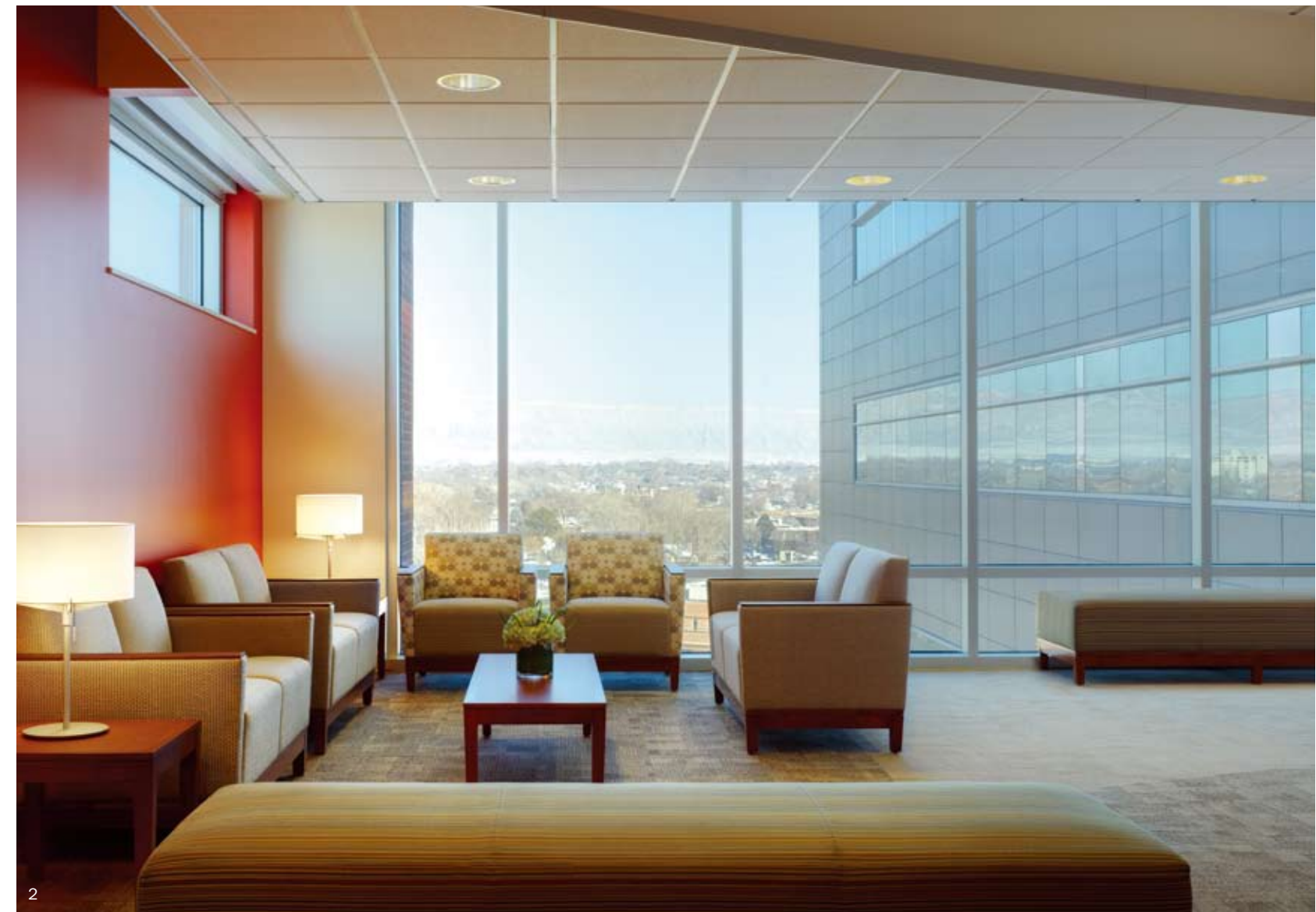
1. A long-range perspective of the hospital
2. A general view of the building
3. The upper façade is mainly made of aluminum sheet and glass

Award:
2010 Healthcare Award, IIDA Northland Chapter FAB Awards



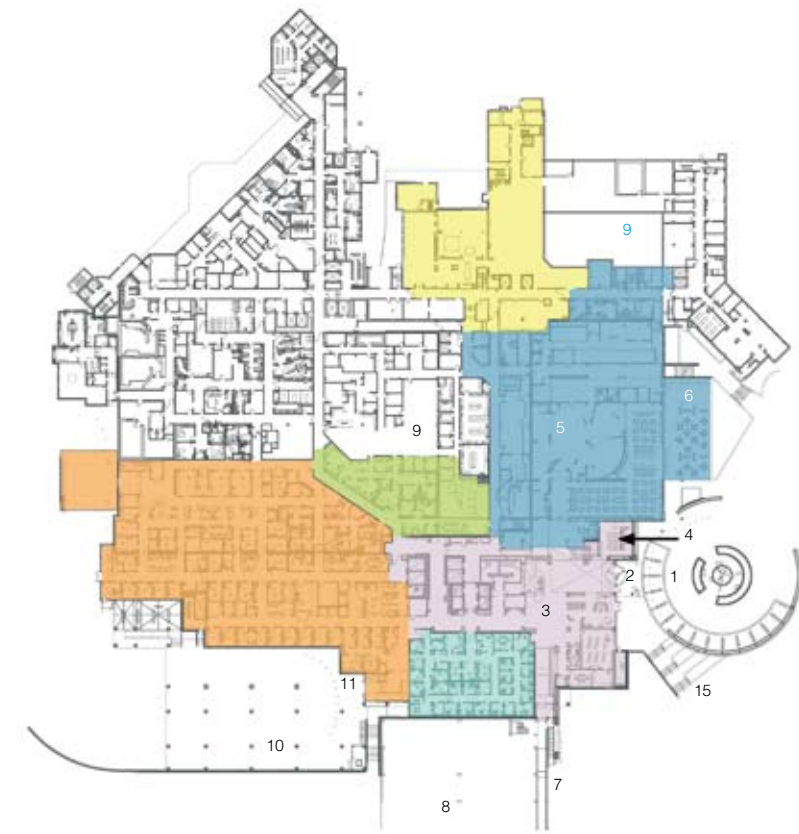


1



2

1. A spacious hall
2. Waiting area



- 1. Main entry/drop off
- 2. Main hospital entrance
- 3. Lobby
- 4. Reflection room
- 5. Cafeteria/servery
- 6. Cafeteria patio
- 7. Pedestrian link
- 8. Parking garage
- 9. Existing hospital
- 10. Emergency parking
- 11. Emergency entrance
- 12. Emergency/trauma
- 13. Ambulance entrance
- 14. Pre-admission testing
- 15. Monumental entry stair
- 16. Bench seating/planting areas
- 17. Materials management
- 18. Lab
- 19. Gift shop

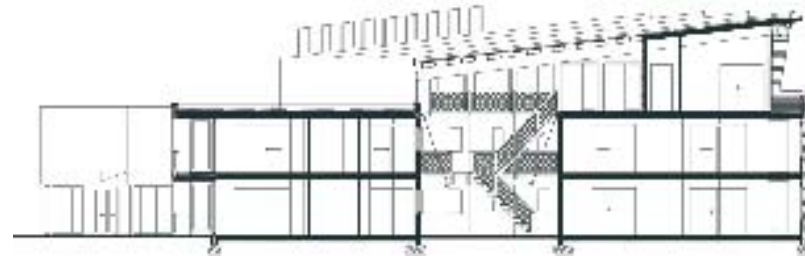


1. The elegant corridor design
 2. Restaurant
 3. Medical treatment area
 4. Reception



Marishof in Maarheeze

Location: Maarheeze, the Netherlands **Completion date:** 2007 **Designer:** UAarchitects **Photographer:** Norbert van Onna



At the location of the former shopping centre “de Brink” and where a care home (Marishof) and ten sheltered houses were situated, has been designed a new care housing for elder people.

This project exists in four parts: 30 houses for seniors (part A) orientated to the square “de Brink” and an extension of the Floralaan divided into 2 to 3 storeys, 54 residential homes for more elder people (part B) spread over three storeys situated at the Floralaan and Hagelkruis, 30 rooms for elder people who need more treatment and attention (part C). These parts are connected by the “meander” in this order (part D). The meander symbolises the phases of life which the future occupants will follow or experience, seen in time.

It is also the aorta of the complex that provides the following main functions: day care, recreation and welfare, treatment functions, management, administration and personnel, supporting services, space for nursery and care apartments.

The region and the history around Maarheeze (region Eindhoven) are a reason for the use of material, colour and texture. It is a translation of a historical rural substance into a coded message. This will be visible when intensively studying the building. In small amounts, images of “recognition” come up in the designers’ consciousness and because of that, acceptance of relative large extra care housing in a small community is being simplified. The materials are distracted from the rural scenery and the process of transience. After a while they show light grey patina. The designers have developed a special concrete large brick for this project in the spirit of “Cradle to Cradle”. It was produced not far from the site with low energy cost and it can be reused if necessary.



3

1. The designers highlights the architecture’s identity
2. The design emphasise on the use of materials and textures
3. The building has an pastoral style
4. The design is simple and lively

Award:

International Brick Award 2008



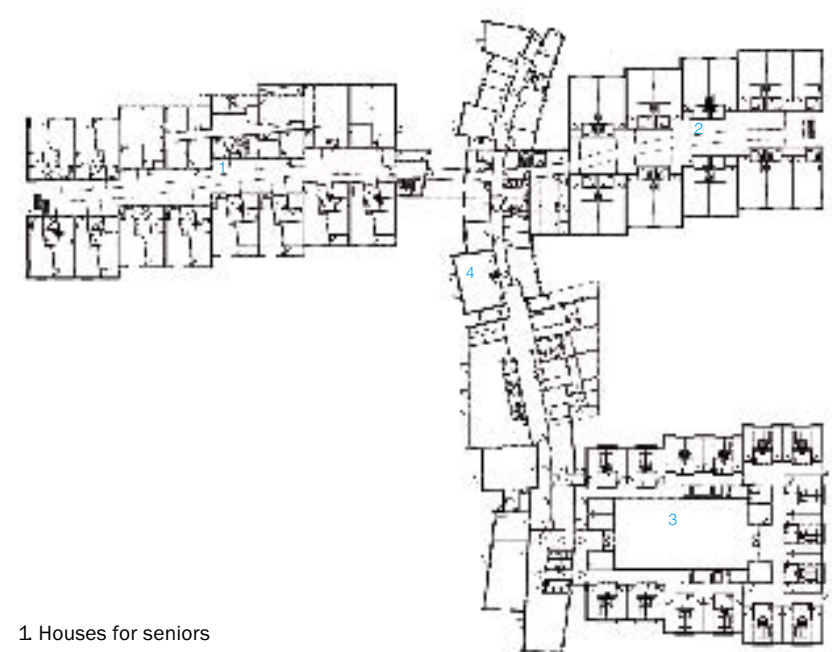
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4



- 1. Houses for seniors
- 2. Residential homes for more elder people
- 3. Rooms for elder people how need more treatment and attention
- 4. Care units

- 1.2. The delicate paving
- 3. French windows ensure the natural lighting of the interior space
- 4. The application of concrete and wood contrast with each other



1



2



3

- 1. The main materials used in the interior is wood
- 2. Wood textures are taken as the decoration
- 3. Ring patio
- 4. The inside natural landscape



4

Muros Health Centre

Location: A Coruña, Spain **Completion date:** 2006 **Designer:** Irisarri+Piñera **Photographer:** Juan Rodríguez **Area:** 2,400 m²

The project tries to control the immediate environment by creating in its interior and its own landscape, since the existing surroundings it sits amongst have an erratic character, some of them exist with heights lower than the new planning restrictions permit and others are plots empty at the moment. For this the building generates a continuous courtyard north to south, its scale nuanced and enriched by the pieces that cross it, and in that the party walls are one more façade to superpose overlapping lattice of wood, allowing to qualify and to control it from the project itself. This way the building is conceived as an excavated block, leaving the extracted turned so much into exterior court, as into interior zones of wait.

The ventilated polycarbonate façade tints the relation with the exterior and the interior, leaving the presence of the air and the "green" in the abandoned courtyard of apples and perceptively increasing the dimension of the north-south courtyard, on having blurred its limits and having increased its light; it also is tremendously effective in terms of energy, and allows to control the various holes that the building demands, integrating them with in a unifying surface.

Three materials generate diverse atmospheres, that are linked in the experience of the user, exploring the precise construction, working in the presence of objects in the landscape, and the control of the relationship between the constructed space and the environment.

The building envelope with a wood supporting structure, offers many nuances and an extraordinary interaction with environmental conditions. The glass of the exterior façade is allocated in two layers, it varies between being a veil, forming a ventilated façade that lets compacted wood shaving insulation be seen, a translucent but thick wall, wood between the two sheets of glass, a light lattice that opens the building to the exterior.



1. A long-range perspective
2. The façade is made of glazed curtain wall





1



3



2

- 1. Glass and wood forms grids
- 2. The building is surrounded by wide landscape
- 3. The façade is energy-effective



- 1. Entrance
- 2. Reception
- 3. Clinic
- 4. Centralization facilities
- 5. Social work
- 6. Polyvalent
- 7. Treatment room
- 8. Extractions
- 9. Expected
- 10. Radiology control
- 11. Cabins
- 12. RX room
- 13. Revealed
- 14. Physiotherapy
- 15. Costumes



1. There is a courtyard in the centre of the building
 2. The mid-air bridge
 3. The open interior space
 4. The interior layout is simple and clean





1. A colourful interior design
2. Wood pathway
3. The wood structure extend from the interior to the rooftop
4. The clean corridor



Providence Cancer Centre

Location: Portland, USA **Completion date:** 2008 **Designer:** ZGF Architects LLP **Photographer:** Eckert & Eckert **Area:** 45,708 m²

The Providence Cancer Centre unites a variety of diagnostic, treatment, research and recovery services under one roof in a new 11-storey facility. This project is a component of the North Pavilion and new Northwest Facility at Providence Portland Medical Centre (PPMC), which also houses clinical and resource space for Providence Child Centre, a 900-car parking garage and an enlarged and upgraded Central Utility Plant.

The project offered an opportunity to create a new image and identity for PPMC. The North Pavilion is highly visible from the freeway and one of the first major buildings seen by travelers and commuters as they enter Portland. The massing and architectural expression of the project will reshape and enhance public perception of the campus and its programs. Additionally, a new front door for the Cancer Centre was established on NE 47th Avenue, highlighting one of the region's premier research and treatment programmes.

The North Pavilion building plan was configured to fit the limited project site, to optimise functional connections to existing buildings and to maximise the dramatic views of Mt. Hood, Mt. St Helens and downtown from patient rooms on the tower's upper floors. The L-shaped tower plan orients the major building façades to the east and north to capture views. Between the tower and the main hospital, a central courtyard space provides access to light and views for existing patient rooms and establishes a new pedestrian path through the centre of the campus.

The design team wanted to produce a building that fit well within the existing campus and at the same time create a modern image for the new facility. Warm brick was chosen as the major exterior material to match other historic buildings on the campus. To add a feeling of science and technology to the building, metal panels, glass and sun screens were used to complete the exterior palette.

The project design focuses on the patient. Nursing is decentralised, giving floors a residential, hospitality atmosphere; this also enhances nurses' ability to monitor patients, with all charting areas located adjacent to the rooms. All patient rooms are private rooms with large windows, and a residential look and feel to the furnishings, cabinetry and material palette. Patient rooms include a family zone, a space where family members can gather while the patient is receiving treatment, or spend the night on a pull-out sofa. Every room has not one, but two, flat screen televisions, to accommodate different interests. There are also family lounges located at the ends of patient floors as well as kitchenettes and other amenity spaces for families.



1. A overlooking of the architecture
2. A side view of the centre
3. The transparent glass entrance





1



2

1. A trapezoid lighting fixture in front of the centre
 2. The design of central hall is quite fluid



1. Entry lobby
 2. Jill Lematta learning centre
 3. Cancer support services
 4. Spa
 5. Auditorium
 6. Garden
 7. Cafe
 8. Central utility plant



1



3



2

- 1. There is a small fountain in the atrium
- 2. The corridor with good lighting
- 3. The warm interior design
- 4. The interior layout is intimate
- 5. Reception



4



5



1



2

- 1. The spacious and bright patient room
- 2. Waiting area
- 3. Medical treatment area



3

Stratheden 18 Bed Dementia and Mental Health Unit

Location: Stratheden, UK **Completion date:** 2009 **Designer:** Richard Murphy Architects **Photographer:** Richard Murphy, Graeme Armet, Brian Tobin, Tersius Maass **Area:** 3,432 m²

The proposal was to provide an 18 bed low security dementia unit in the grounds of NHS Fife Stratheden Hospital. The accommodation consists of 18 single bedrooms with en-suite shower rooms and associated accommodation both for patients and staff.

The building is a single storey unit with the bedrooms split into two wings, male and female, with communal facilities located centrally to the north to form a U-shape creating a south facing secure garden for patients. The south edge of the garden is walled and frames the view south towards Walton Hill and White Hill. The design allows for patients to wander freely around the building and into the secure sensory garden.

Access to the building is via a new footpath. At the entrance is a waiting/relatives room with water closet and shower room. Beyond the double doors is the patients area with a centrally located nurses base. In the middle of the plan are the patient sitting and dining rooms connected by folding sliding doors and looking onto a south facing veranda and the secure garden beyond. From these two rooms the two wings are clearly visible. To the left of the main entrance is the staff area containing staff facilities and consulting rooms, access to this area is restricted.

The two wings contain all the bedrooms and en suite shower rooms, each bedroom has a bay window with views out into the grounds of Stratheden. Secondary light comes into each individual room via a roof light located below the pitched roof ridge line. Each bedroom is identifiable by individual pitched roofs giving the patients a sense of their own identity within the building. For many patients this will be their last home. All the other accommodation and circulation areas have flat roofs at different heights. The wings have small alcoves with built-in seating for patients to stop and sit and look out into the garden.



2

1. A long-range perspective
2. The architecture is located in a peaceful natural environment
3. The design has a unique form

Award:
RIBA Award Scotland Award 2011



1



3



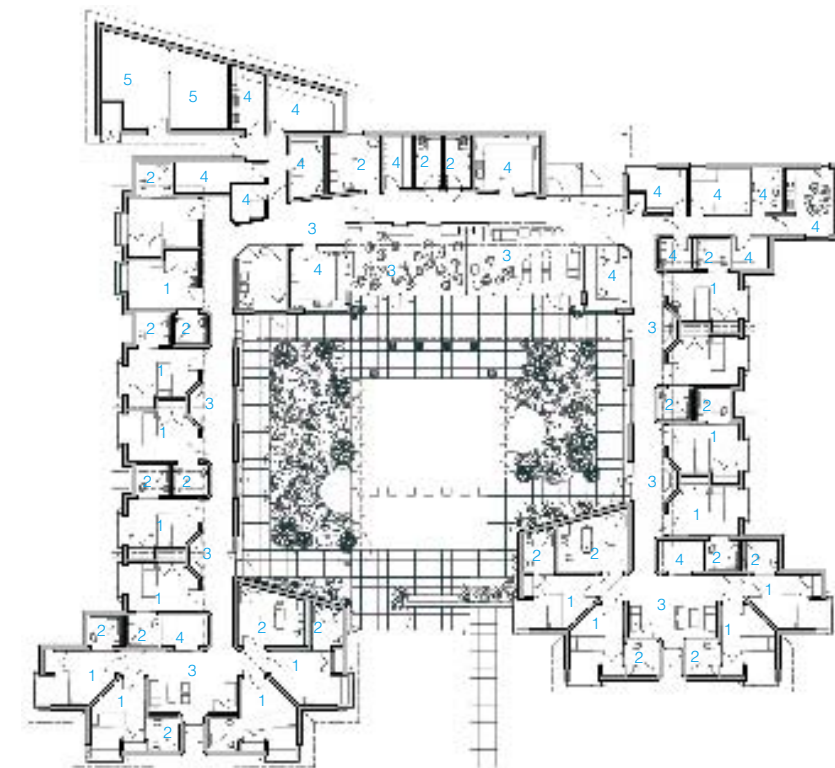
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3



2



- 1. Bedrooms
- 2. Bathroom
- 3. Patient areas
- 4. Staff/consulting
- 5. Services

1. It is a graceful environment of the courtyard
 2. Large windows ensure the interior lighting
 3. Each room has a bay window



1



3



2

- 1. The entrance
- 2. The corridor design is concise and generous
- 3. The corridor leads to different functional areas
- 4. Each room is equipped with individual pitched roofs



4

Location: Georgia, USA **Completion date:** 2008 **Designer:** Stanley Beaman & Sears **Photographer:** Jim Roof Creative **Area:** 3,250 m²

Blanchard Hall–Roosevelt Warm Springs Institute for Rehabilitation

The Blanchard Hall Outpatient Centre was conceived not only to accommodate clinics, a rehabilitation gymnasium, and fabrication workshops for orthotics and prosthetics, but also to function as a new gateway to the institute, which was founded in 1927. Existing campus buildings, reflecting the classical revival aesthetic of their time, are of red brick with white-colonnaded porticos and connecting arcades. Blanchard Hall's design breaks dramatically with that style, while reinterpreting elements of its vocabulary in contemporary terms and materials.

Traditional exterior surfaces—stucco and brick in a similar colour to that of the existing buildings—transition into façades of glass and steel. A two storey entry lobby refers to the similarly-scaled “great halls” of older campus buildings. Portico and colonnade are present, but reimagined in industrial-modern materials; these evoke the technology of today's prosthetics and orthotics, with piston-like steel rods and tensile fabric mesh canopies, which mimic the movable parts and stretchy carbon-fiber-and-fiberglass material typically used in fabricating prosthetics.

A difficult site required the structure to be set into a steep slope, and to refrain from damaging a creek which separates it from its parking area. The building's generous roof overhang combines with the hillside to create a sense of protection while focusing attention on its glass walls which convey an open welcome. The challenge of the creek was solved with a wheelchair accessible bridge that not only provides access but offers views into the two-storey therapy gym. From inside, the glass walls maximise views of natural environment and allow abundant natural light.

With its prominent site on the campus' main drive and its exuberant design, Blanchard Hall reflects the progressive approach to care in rehabilitation medicine practiced at the Roosevelt Warm Springs Institute.



1. The connecting arcades in front of the building
2. The new portico uses modern industrial materials
3. Glass and steel replace the traditional bricks





1



3



4



2

- 1. The building's generous roof overhangs
- 2. A side view of the clinic
- 3. The colonnades of steel
- 4. At night, the portico is full of modern sense



- 1. Main lobby & reception
- 2. Waiting
- 3. Therapy gym
- 4. Pediatric therapy gym
- 5. Treatment room
- 6. Speech therapy
- 7. Business office
- 8. Exam room
- 9. Conference room



1



2

1. The interior design is elegant and calm
2. Rehabilitation area
3. Nurse Station



3

Hospice Djursland

Location: Djursland, Denmark **Completion date:** 2007 **Designer:** C. F. Møller Architects **Photographer:** Adam Moerk **Area:** 1,900 m²



The Hospice Djursland is a palliative treatment facility with room for 15 patients, located in a beautiful landscape setting overlooking the bay of Aarhus. In hospice design, the architect's finest task is to create surroundings which will provide the best possible conditions to promote quality of life, respect and a dignified death.

Djursland Hospice is first and foremost a building within a landscape. No matter where you go in the building—the reception area, the garden of the senses, the atriums, the staff room, the lounge, the reflection room or the patient rooms—the beautiful landscape is always present.

The architects have aimed to create a very humane building; by which they mean a building which is not an institution, but rather a home which provides adequate physical and mental space for those who will live there in their final time, as well as for their relatives and the staff.

The semi-circular layout is to ensure that all patient-rooms enjoy an equally privileged view over the bay, and that they are located within a more private zone in the building, set back from the common rooms. Each room has a private terrace overlooking the landscape, and the section of the roof draws daylight deep into the rooms, providing a skylight over the sleeping area and the bathroom, and a soft curve to the ceiling.

The common materials used throughout are copper, oak and glass, which interact beautifully and naturally with the landscape and provide a sense of warmth in the rooms.

The landscape branch of C. F. Møller Architects has designed the landscape and gardens surrounding the hospice, with special emphasis on the sensory aspects of sight, smell, touch and sound, as well as the overall accessibility for patients, even those confined to beds, resulting in a series of soft, rounded shapes and niches joined by green rubber-bitumen surfaces.



1. The main volume of the architecture
2. The semi-circular layout ensures all patient-rooms to enjoy a view over the bay



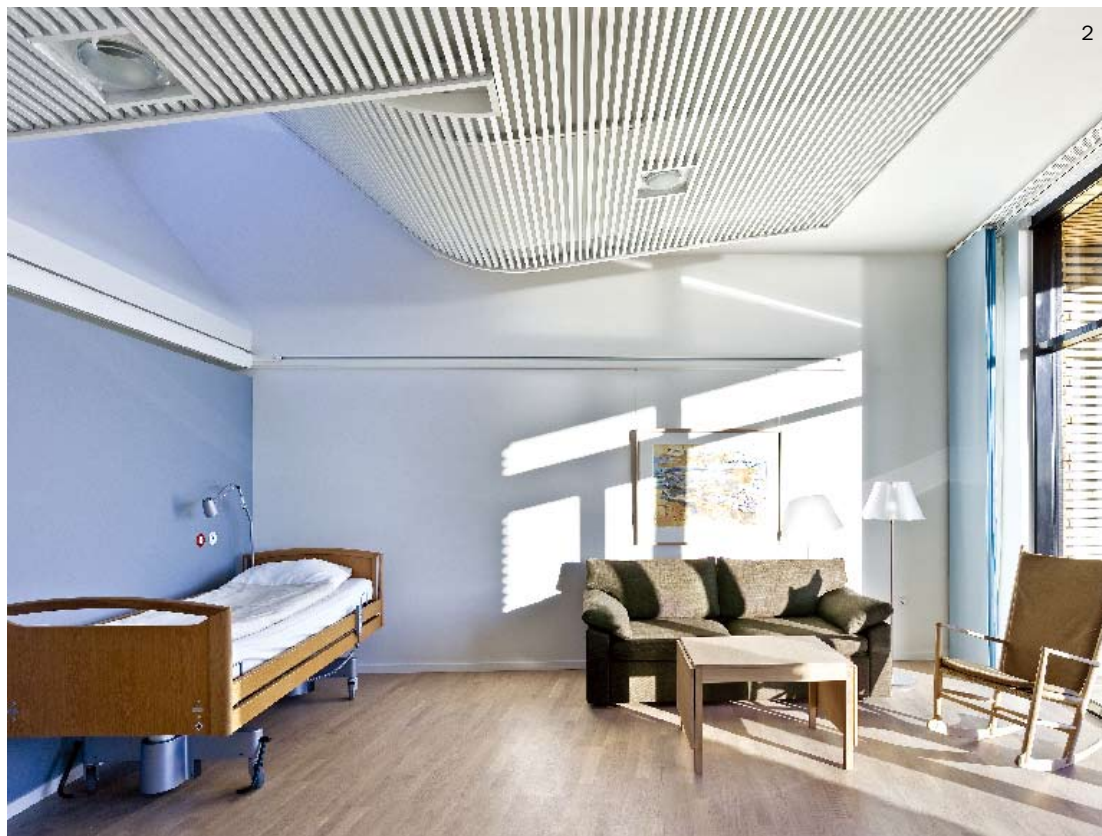


1. The architecture use copper, oak and glass as main materials
 2. The French windows in the patient room ensures great daylight
 3. A side view of the circle building



- 1 Entrance
- 2 Foyer/café
- 3 Guest accommodation
- 4 Meeting
- 5 Assembly hall
- 6 Meditation
- 7 Accommodation
- 8 Bathroom
- 9 Administration/offices
- 10 Courtyard gardens
- 11 Music room
- 12 Lounge/fireplace
- 13 Library
- 14 Public lounge/play area
- 15 Treatment rooms
- 16 Spa rooms
- 17 Kitchen
- 18 Garage/workshop
- 19 Reflecting pool
- 20 Sensory gardens
- 21 Playground





1. Patients can walk freely inside the building
 2. The ring-shaped corridor leads different areas
 3. The patient room
 4. The patient room design has a home-like atmosphere
 5. The room has a great view

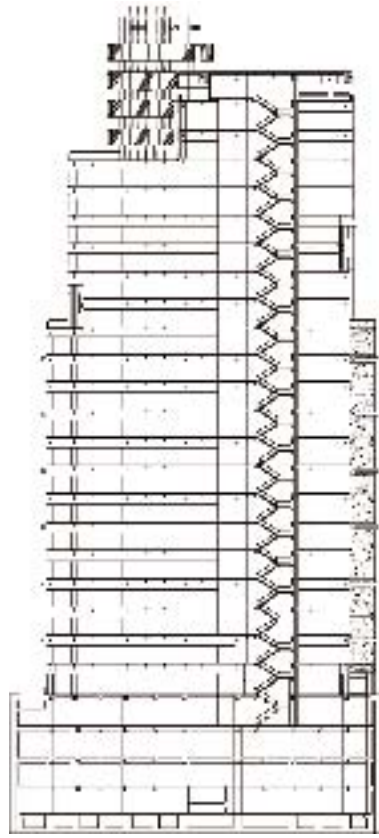
Children's Medical Centre of Taiwan University Hospital

Location: Taipei, China **Completion date:** 2008 **Designer:** C.C.Hsu & Associates of Architects and Engineers; NBBJ **Photographer:** Zheng Jinming **Area:** 73,870 m²

This is the City in the Sky, the representative of hope, the cohesion of imagination. In the concept of "Children are not the miniatures of adult, nor little men. Their values and potentials are priceless as diamonds", and taking over 20 years work, the first children hospital financed by government is built in 2008.

The architecture is comprised with 4 coloured volumes. The square and banding volume with openings is the main component. The combination of precast tiling concrete and rhythmic openings takes the convenience of construction into consideration. The square volume with openings is the highest one. The heavy and strong façade highlights the verticality of the architecture. The other interlaced volume, in contrast, adds some interesting horizontal elements. The glazed façade volume clearly define the important point in the northeast corner. The energy-efficient façade will become a remarkable lantern in the night, just like a lighthouse of hope and direction.

The interior is rich in colours, reflecting children's pure and lively features, with forms of child interest. The goal is to create an intimate environment for the children, and build their bonds with the hospital. The interesting forms, colour tones and tiling makes the architecture full of feature, energy and inspiration. The smart integration with the public art is another feature. The lighting and space plan are all specially designed for the children. For example, the child CT room is made into a capsule to reduce the fear of the young patients.



1. The architecture is comprised with 4 coloured volumes
2. A side view
3. The building is consist of four main colour mass





1

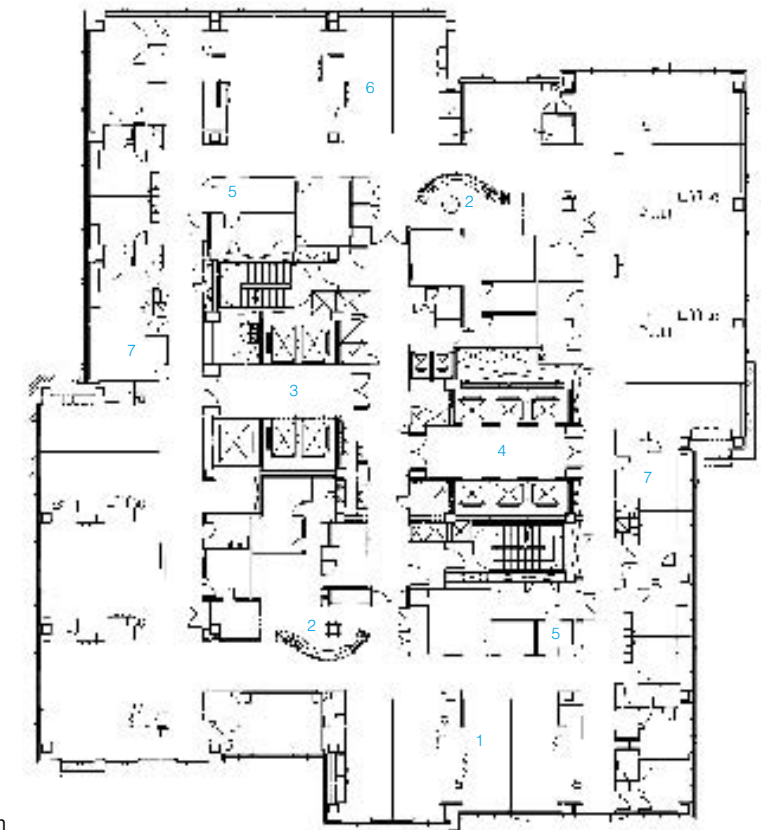


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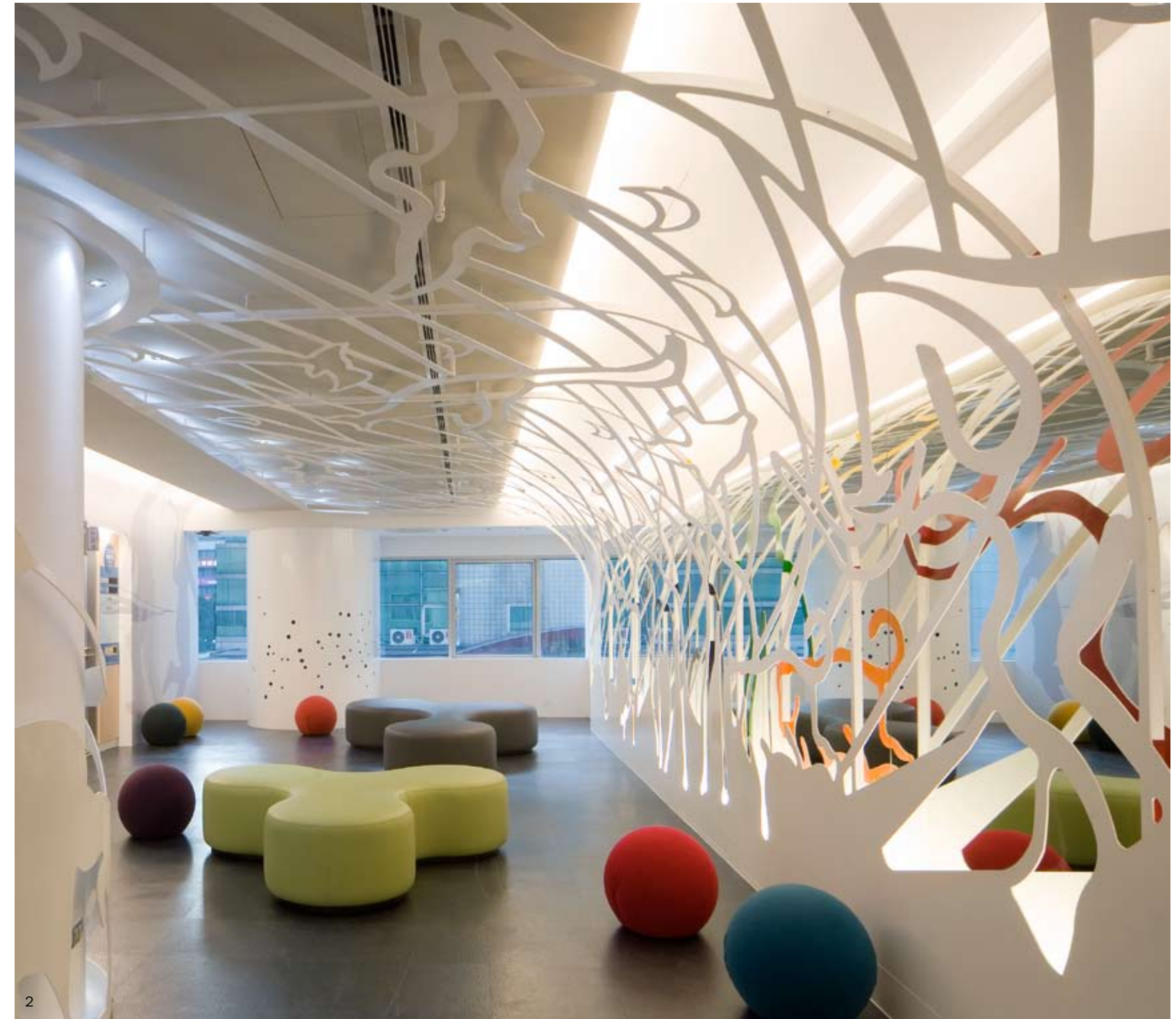
- 1. The interior design is bright
- 2. The forms is full of child interest
- 3. The red pendant adds vividness to the interior space



- 1. Patient rooms
- 2. Nursing station
- 3. Bed elevator
- 4. Visitor elevator
- 5. Sub nursing station
- 6. Patient rooms
- 7. Game and sunlight room



1. Playroom in the physiological examination area
2. Waiting area in the outpatient



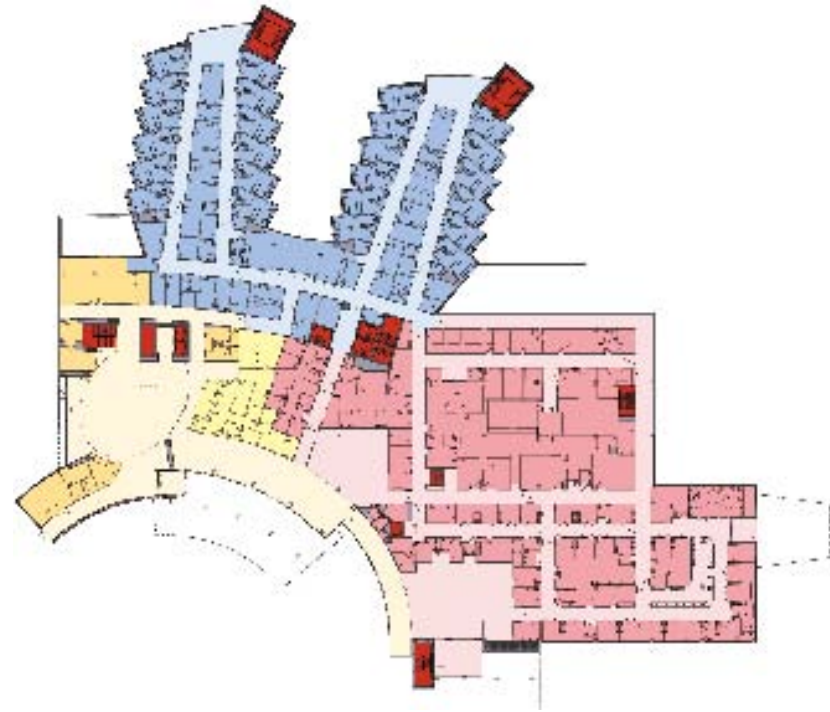


1. The design create a intimate environment for the children
2. The interior mouldings and colours are quite special
3. The wall is light and full of interest



Children's Medical Centre at Legacy

Location: Plano, Texas, USA **Completion date:** 2008 **Designer:** Doss Mabe, ZGF Architects LLP; Josh Theodore, PageSoutherlandPage **Photographer:** Robert Caneld, Pete Eckert **Area:** 29,730 m²



Sited on an 84-acre suburban Plano Texas site, Children's Medical Centre at Legacy was conceived of as both a compliment to the main campus of Children's Medical Centre of Dallas, and as a community-based hospital capable of serving the system's low-acuity clientele closer to their north Dallas homes. Designed for future flexibility, the facility currently features three above-ground floors, plus a lower garden level, with 72 single-patient rooms, and four operating rooms. An additional eight operating rooms have been shelled (for a total of 12). Initial construction also includes full-service diagnostics with CT and MRI, an urgent/emergency care centre, a lobby café, full-service cafeteria, chapel, gift shop, family resource centre, and various patient and family lounges. Long-range plans allow for the addition of two floors atop the bed tower (with a potential expansion from 72 beds over three floors to 120 beds over five floors) and, if needed, the construction and connection of an additional five-level, two-wing bed tower that would add another 120 beds (for a total of 240).

Children's Medical Centre at Legacy shares its site, an undulating, grass-covered parcel bisected by a tree-lined stream, with a new ambulatory care facility and central plant. From its semi-circular glass entry façade, the building is open and inviting. A slant-roofed cylinder, clad in colourful blue-green aluminum shingles, rises beyond the façade and is juxtaposed against angular Texas limestone walls. The two patient wings extend east from the building's curved circulation spine, forming a courtyard in between. The overall look and feel of the new Children's Medical Centre at Legacy is that of an inviting community centre rather than an institutional medical facility.

Seeking to be child-right but not childish, the design of Children's Medical Centre at Legacy was heavily influenced by the Medical Centre's mission of providing patient-and family-centred care and using nature for its impact on healing. Ideas and feedback to help guide design decisions for the new facility came from a design advisory panel that consisted of patients, their families, hospital staff and caregivers, as well as from research compiled by the Centre for Health Systems and Design at Texas A&M University. From every public space to every patient room and corridor, the design team considered how patient care and safety issues could be enhanced by nature, daylight, and colour, while positively affecting the experiences of patients, families, and staff. What emerged was a set of guiding principles that were used as a standard to evaluate all aspects of the design. Throughout the process the team referenced studies regarding the variables of aesthetic qualities, along with productivity, quality of care, and safety in relation to the physical setting.

1. The semi-circle glass entrance is open and bright
2. The limestone wall is quite special
3. The building has a unique form





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2

1. The main lobby is bright and welcoming
 2. Cafe is adjacent to colorful lobby



- 1.Education
- 2.Dining
- 3.Chapel
- 4.Food services
- 5.Physician dining
- 6.Materials management
- 7.Loading dock
- 8.Pharmacy
- 9.Mechanical
- 10.Central sterile
- 11.Laboratory



1. A quiet seating area on second floor above lobby
 2. Public waiting room
 3. A corridor links the hospital to a neighboring medical office building





1. Family lounge with kitchen at end of each patient wing
2. Patient room
3. Large windows in rooms let in light and offer views to nature

Denver Children's Hospital

Location: Aurora, USA **Completion date:** 2007 **Designer:** ZGF ARCHITECTS LLP **Photographer:** Eckert & Eckert, Basil Childers **Area:** 133,776 m²

Situated on The University of Colorado, Denver Anschutz Medical Campus, the new Children's Hospital houses 270 patient beds, outpatient clinics, a pavilion for specialised services, offices, research and education space, and parking for 2,144 vehicles. Founded in 1908, The Children's Hospital (TCH) has consistently been ranked among the top 10 children's hospitals in the country by U.S. News & World Report.

The building itself is comprised of four programmatic components. These programmes include logistic services, diagnostic/treatment programmes, intensive patient care units and the patient care towers. The Lower Level of TCH houses logistic services and Level 1 accommodates diagnostic services and public spaces relating to the building entrance/lobby. Level 2 has programme elements that support surgical services and a blood donor centre. Level 3 includes the cardiovascular operating rooms and clinics, laboratory, CICU and PICU programs and an exercise centre. Level 4 is the NICU floor and also contains family amenities, such as a family lounge, family laundry and family sleep rooms. Level 5 is a mechanical floor containing stacked air-handler units. Levels 6 are the "L" shaped patient care towers. Level 7 houses hematology and oncology services with a BMT suite.

Critical to the mission of Children's are the concepts of family centred care and healing. Specifically, the Children's Hospital had to revolve around patients and their families, providing a "most healing" environment for patients and a warm and inviting environment for families, friends and hospital staff. Designing such an environment, one embracing of family-centred care, led to a complex but rewarding evidence-based design process—a process that resulted in a hospital that expresses the depth and level of care that TCH is recognised for in both a medical sense and in the human sense.



1. The main volume is bright and clear
2. Glass is used as the main material for the façade
3. The scream-lined architecture





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4



5



2



3

- 1. A long-range perspective
- 2. Details of the structure
- 3. The hospital uses a large number of French windows
- 4. The interior space is open and generous
- 5. The design is full of child interest



- 1. 24/7 fresh market place of café
- 2. Boettcher atrium
- 3. Chapel and garden of hope
- 4. Creative play
- 5. Emergency department
- 6. Family health library
- 7. Financial counseling
- 8. Gift shop
- 9. Main hospital entrance
- 10. Outpatient laboratory
- 11. Outpatient pavilion
- 12. Outpatient pharmacy
- 13. Patient access
- 14. Procedure centre
- 15. Radiology
- 16. Staff lounge
- 17. Volunteers and patient's reception



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3



2

- 1. The warm colours in the corridor adds intimacy to the space
- 2. A corner inside
- 3. The public working area
- 4. The patient room is comfortable and warm



4



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3



2

- 1. It is a lively and casual resting area
- 2. The clean interior design ease the hospital's depression
- 3. The spacious public dining area

Location: Jakarta, Indonesia **Completion date:** 2008 **Designer:** ABODAY **Photographer:** Happy Lim Photography **Area:** 6,500 m²



Kemang Children Hospital (Women and Children Clinic)

The original land size of 2,600 square metres is barely enough to build a women and children clinic with 52 wards. The building programme is complex, which include one floor dedicated for in vitro treatment. The 5 storey building sits on an elongated site. Strict guideline of building setback results in a curvilinear building so thin that the part facing the road only has 7 metre of width.

In a country where design is still not a paramount of important, the challenge is bigger when architect has to convince client with regards to their design vision that has nothing to do with client's commercial calculation. The budget is very modest for a clinic. Understandably client will invest more towards medical equipments rather than the building architecture. Architect tries to marry the idea of having an excellent building that in return will help to boost the business. For a clinic that is intended to cater such a niche market, it is important to gain recognition from public using the uniqueness of design. As the client doesn't want to have a clinic with conventional approach, architect creates building façade that engage with its surrounding by using interwoven pattern of plaster concrete panel and colour glass. This is to mimic the surrounding area dominated by non-descript commercial building with colourful commercial signboard, and at the same time enhancing the quality of clinic's interior by producing a various colour glow for every room.

The idea of coloured glass façade came up upon reading a text about chromotherapy. It is part of natural healing that uses colour to balance energy wherever a person's body be lacking, be it physical, emotional, spiritual, or mental. Even though this has not been proven scientifically, the idea of using colour to affect people emotion is rather new and interesting. This seemingly irregular composition of glass and window on the facade is a result of room organisation within. Each room and facilities arranged along the main corridor that act as a spine of this curvilinear form. On the 3rd & 4th floor, these 2 level corridors are connected by an irregular void in the wards waiting area, creating a fluid space called "the womb".

However complicated the façade it seems, internal circulation and room programme is straight forward and clear. A long central corridor of 2.4 metre in each floor connects rooms and facilities distribute equally on both sides of the line. In each floor, this corridor centre on the reception lobby, which become a point of orientation for visitor. By dividing the building facilities into 2 linear blocks, each room is quite narrow in dimension, consequently resulting in an entire floor bathed in abundant natural lights almost all day long.

1. The building uses numerous stained glass
2. A long-range side view
3. The white façade matched well with the coloured glass



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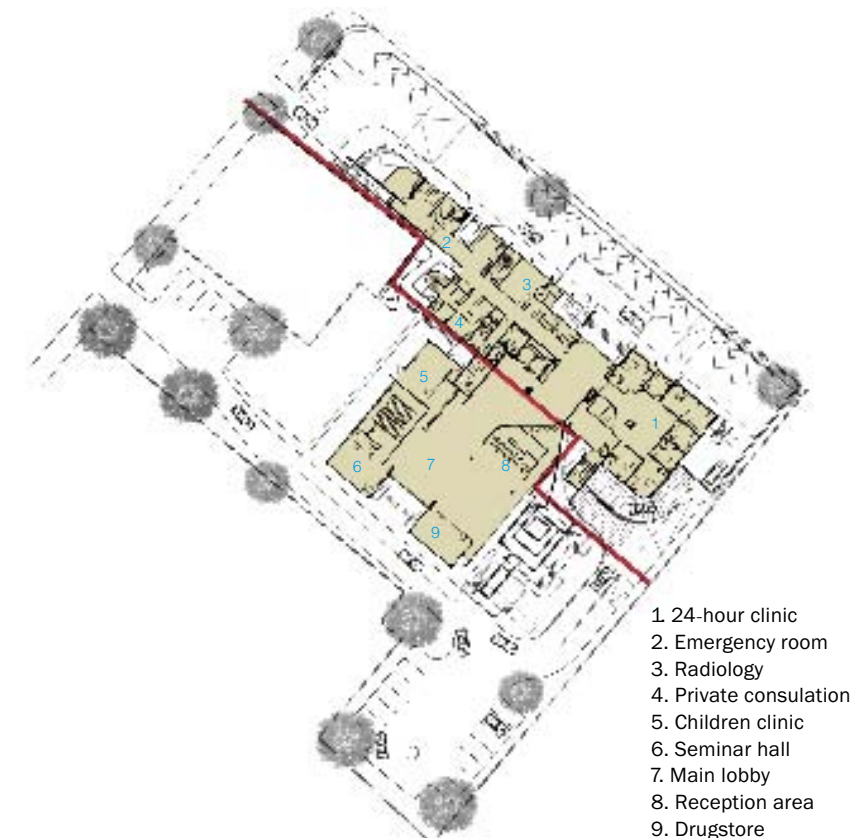


3



2

- 1. The architecture highlights fluency
- 2. The side view of the building
- 3. The interior space is open and bright



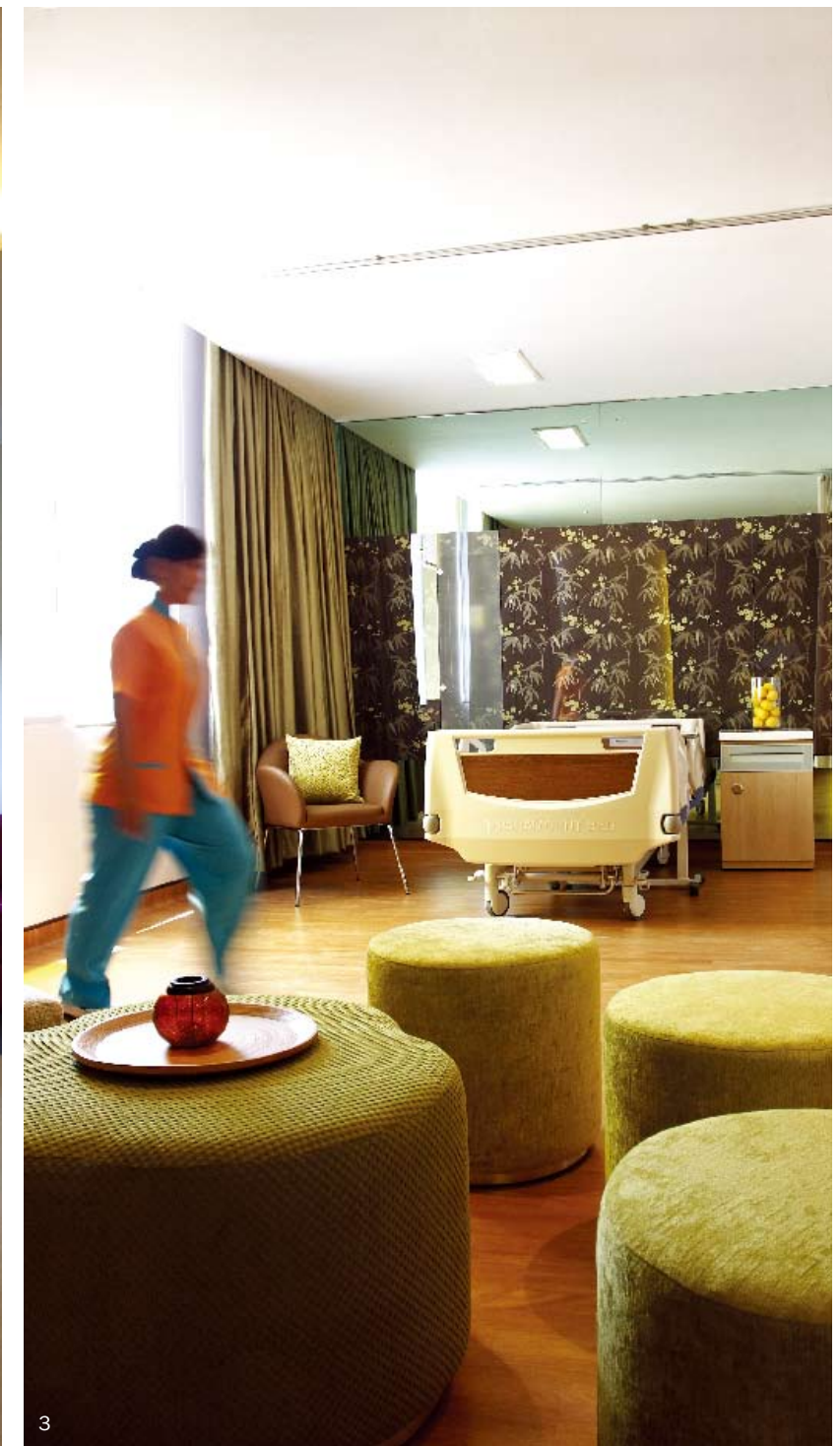
- 1. 24-hour clinic
- 2. Emergency room
- 3. Radiology
- 4. Private consultation
- 5. Children clinic
- 6. Seminar hall
- 7. Main lobby
- 8. Reception area
- 9. Drugstore



1



2



3

- 1. The reception hall has a clean design
- 2. The comfortable and lively interior design
- 3. A comfortable patient room

Royal Alexandra Children's Hospital

Location: Brighton, UK **Completion date:** 2007 **Designer:** BDP **Photographer:** David Barbour, Sanna Fisher-Payne **Area:** 15,500 m²



The site was a very tight handkerchief of land wedged between two roads and a number of existing buildings. Planning constraints dictated a maximum height. The very steep hill overlooking the Channel was the location's great saving grace, affording a sunny panoramic sweep over the sea and historic Brighton. The northern views from the site were towards an existing multi-storey car park and renal building, so the designers decide to give every bedroom a sea view and ensure that all inhabited rooms would have a window, including spaces like operating theatres which are traditionally windowless.

The design concept is "Children's Ark", an image that crystallised a number of important themes: from the idea of a "sustainable" community centred around the family to the nautical spirit of Brighton and the boat-like form of our building. With its soft, rounded corners and sheltering roof it projected a reassuring and optimistic image, around which the designers could integrate all the elements of the brief in a coherent and appealing way that would resonate with children, families and staff. At the centre of the hospital, the atrium binds all levels together, ensures good day-lighting throughout the building and creates a strong sense of the whole. The designers envisaged this heart space with the outpatients' reception and waiting area and adjacent café and shop as the social hub of the hospital.

The top decks of the "Ark" are the family and children's domain with the parents' accommodation and Play Centre opening out onto "play-decks" that enjoy the sea and sun. The staff lounge and doctors' mess are also located at the top, so that staff can have a break from the clinical environment and "take some air". The designers have provided balconies for play and relaxation at every level of the hospital, so that it makes the most of the wonderful prospect and gives primacy and visual expression to its users. The uniqueness of its identity is expressed externally through its form and the incorporation of bands of colour as well as by the irregular punctuation of child-scaled windows. This "individuality" is balanced by other attributes that blend the building into its context: the white pre-cast concrete panels that form the hull of the ark, echoing the prevailing white stucco of the city, anchored against a base of buff brick that ties in with some of the surrounding hospital buildings.



1. You can enjoy the beautiful landscape through the windows inside the hospital
2. The surroundings
3. The soft and rounded architecture form

1



3



1



2



3

- 1. The rich and lively interior design elements
- 2. The atrium connects the different levels
- 3. A wall painting full of child interest



- 1. Main entrance
- 2. Fundraisers
- 3. Children's community nursing team
- 4. Physiotherapy
- 5. Outpatients department
- 6. Café



1



2

1. The interior lighting is good
2. Medical area

Children's Department and Work Therapy at the Institute for Rehabilitation

Location: Ljubljana, Slovenia **Completion date:** 2008 **Designer:** Dans Architects **Photographer:** Miran Kambic **Area:** 4,569 m²



The whole institute complex was designed between 1954 and 1962 by who envisioned low and elongated buildings, characteristic of Scandinavia, a pavilion set in a green environment. The new Children's Department and Work Therapy building with the children's unit on the ground floor and the vocational rehabilitation unit on the first floor keeps in with the pavilion-like design. It is linked with the existing complex by means of the interjacent middle part made of concrete and glass housing the lifts. The building itself has a rectangular floor plan with an internal atrium. The corridors and halls are well-lit and interesting. Along the sides of the atrium and the corridors, there are living spaces that open outwards into the exterior space with their wooden terraces. The large windows of the rooms and other spaces overlook the old park with the large trees.

The simple architectural idea of a box in the middle of a park with a wooden atrium is based on the rational and functional plan. But this idea does not convey the whole identity of the architecture. The building tries to surpass the rigid functionality by using some fresh architectural ideas, for instance the wooden atrium, the playful graphics (by Slovenian artist Natasa Skusek) and the character of the exterior.

The building is built around the wooden atrium that enables the light to penetrate into the interior space. The wooden finish gives it a warmth and velvety softness. The users can use the atrium in a way it best serves their needs. The interior of the building is also graphically and sensorially exciting. The bold colours in the hallways with soft flooring serve as orientation around the building. The grey concrete walls of the core contrast the softness of the wood in the atrium, and the hygienic whiteness of the bathrooms is contrasted with bright coloured ceilings.

The building fits organically into the planted environment. The basic façade, made of fiber cement panels with a smooth finish, is white with large horizontal window apertures and a rhythm of vertical yellow accents made of corrugated panels. The volume of the building is perceived as a white canvas for projection of the graphics: the rhythmically placed yellow stripes, which should have been covered with an outer-green layer. The green layer would integrate the building into its environments and at the same time emphasise its poetics.

1. Wooden atrium
2. The interior design
3. The façade uses white and yellow as its main colours
4. There are corrugated panels with yellow stripes on the façade



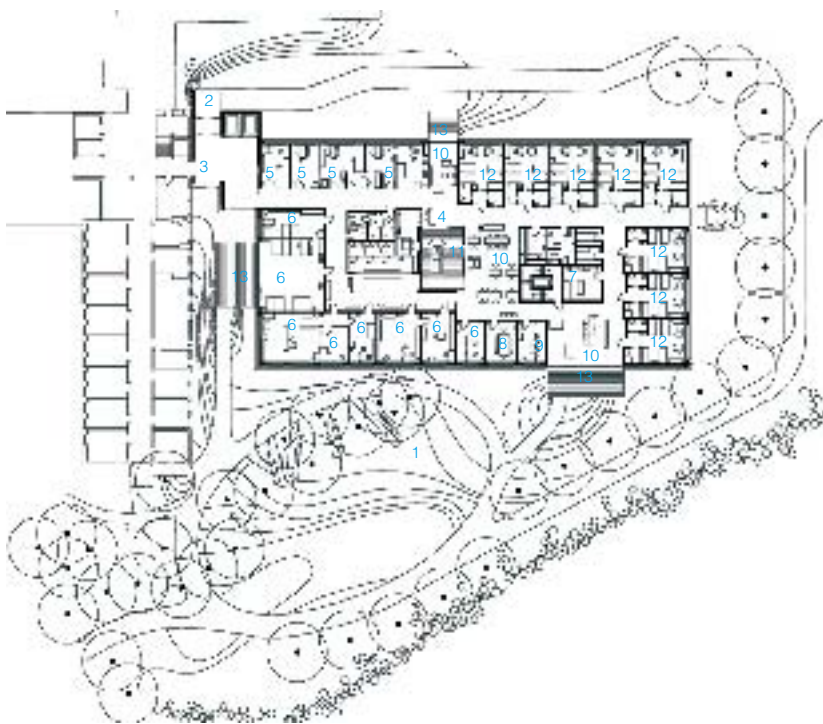


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2

1. The use of wood brings security and intimacy for the patients
 2. Bright colours enliven the interior atmosphere
 3. Bold colours can be orientation tools



- 1. Park
- 2. Entrance
- 3. Access to the old building
- 4. Reception area
- 5. Doctor's office
- 6. Therapy room
- 7. Sanitary, cloakrooms
- 8. Seminar room
- 9. Classroom
- 10. Play and dining area
- 11. Inner atrium
- 12. Patient's room
- 13. Wooden terrace



3



1. Grey concrete walls and colourful floors make a great contrast
2. The interior design is pleasant and lively
3. The pathway





- 1. The rich and various design elements
- 2. Details of the patterns on the windows
- 3. The patient room is clean and simple
- 4. Public dining area



