

TRIDIMENSIONAL VISUALIZATION



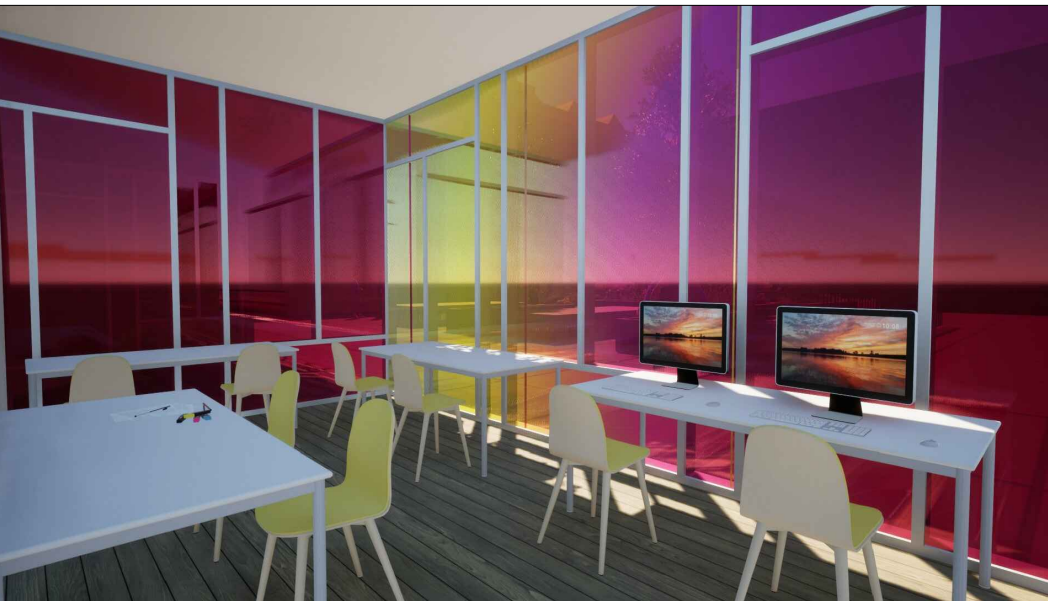
Render of the internal courtyard at the ground floor level, with the floating garden and the vertical square.



Render of the internal courtyard at the ground floor level, with the floating garden and the vertical square.



Render of the first floor of the vertical square. Roof garden.



Render of the internal spaces. Study area.



Render of the internal courtyard at the ground floor level, with the floating garden and the vertical square.



Render of the internal courtyard at the ground floor level, with the floating garden and the vertical square.



Render of the first floor of the vertical square. Roof garden.



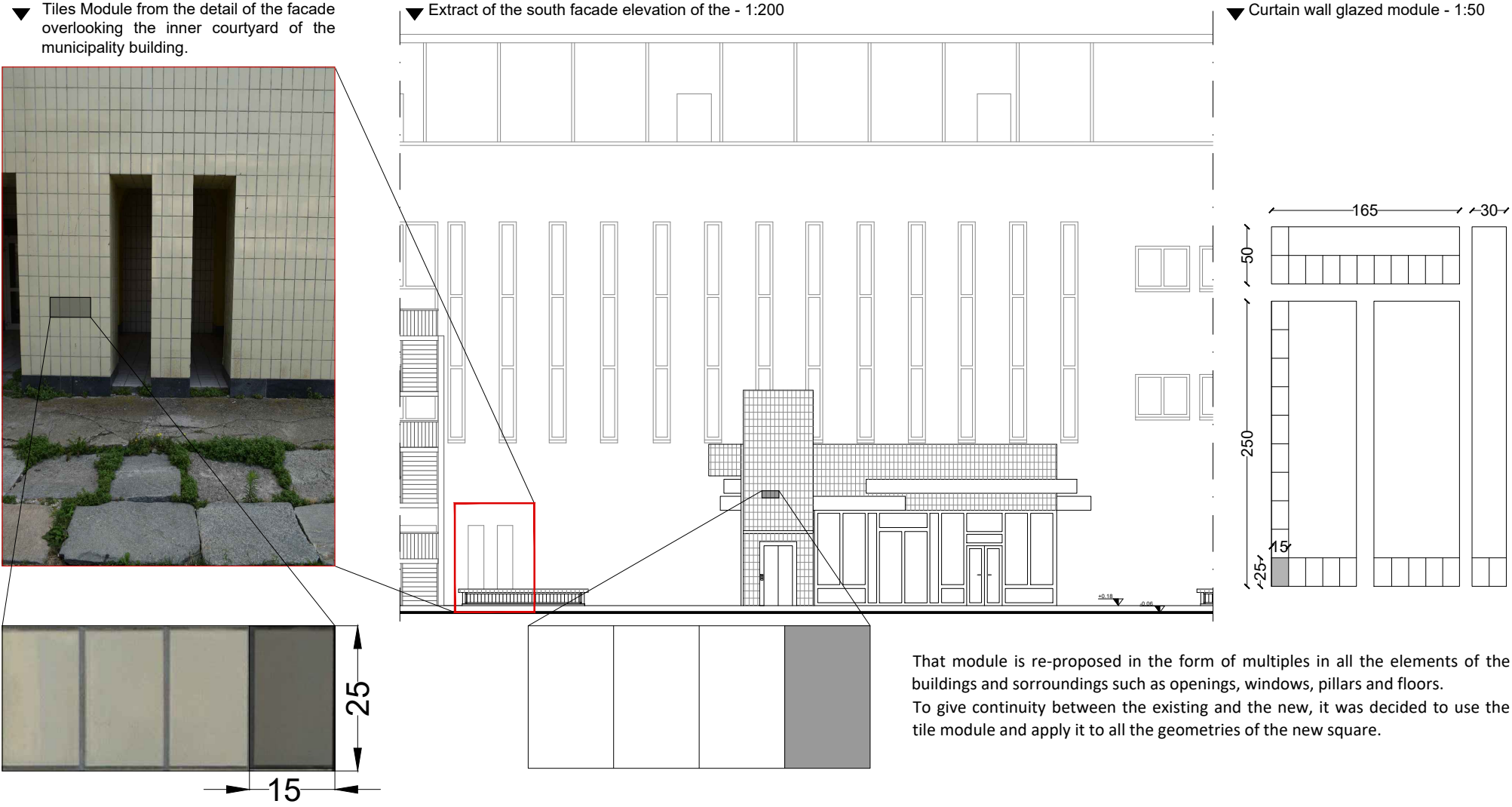
Render of the internal spaces. Relax and reading corner.

DESIGN CHOICES

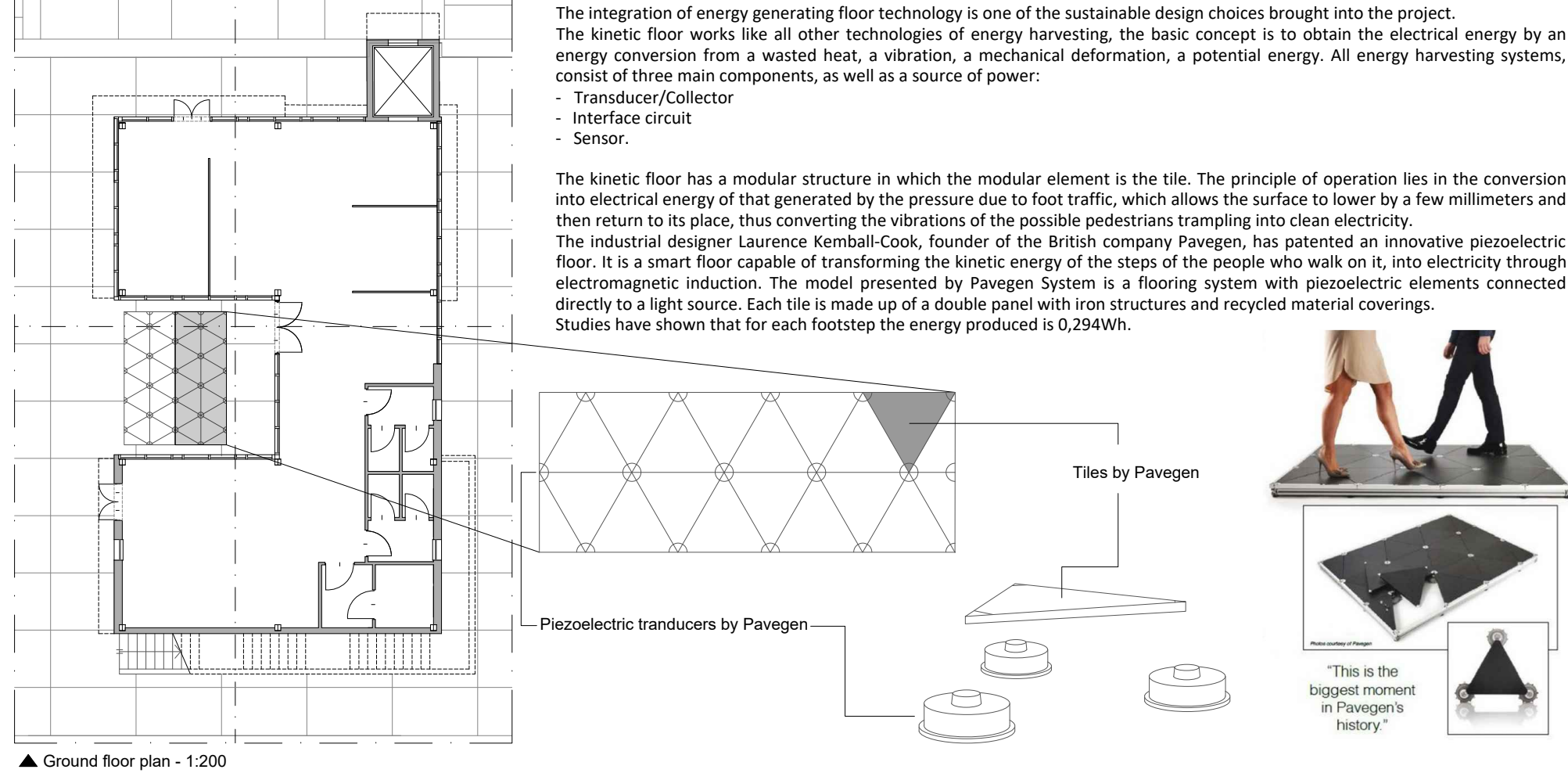
THE USE OF SARTORIS' MODULE

The design solution carried out for this project concern the visual and functional integration of the area with the aesthetic and functional metamorphosis of the preserved industrial pre-existences and the already restored buildings.

The project carried out by the Turin architect Albeto Satoris which concern the restoration of the municipality building and the Hotel Management School Norberto Bobbio building, has as its characterizing element the use of the 25x15 cm tile.



INNOVATIVE MECHANISM OF ENERGY HARVESTING: PIEZOELECTRIC FLOOR SYSTEM BY PAVGEN



ADVANCED FAÇADE TECHNOLOGIES: THE USE OF VEGETATION TO INCREASE THE ENERGY EFFICIENCY OF BUILDINGS



The use of vegetation systems in urban areas, recently, have been increasingly considered not only as a decorative and ornamental element, but above all as a natural element able to improve and / or rebalance the microclimate and the environment of cities, in particular those densely built-up. The advantages of greater vegetation in urban areas, in addition to the purely ecological aspects, also include those that refer to the improvement of the energy performance of buildings. Here are listed some of the main advantages of this type of advanced facade technologies:

- protection from direct radiation avoiding overheating effect
- protection from the wind
- let natural light into the building
- release humidity
- captures small dust particles reducing the amount of pollution entering in the building
- produces oxygen and so more breathable air
- reduces acoustic pollution.

Even though green roofs are considered as a potential opportunity for pollution control and an attempt to retrieve the natural hydrology in urban areas, the demanding situations which restrict their use still stay because of the high initial cost, unawareness of the green roofs' construction mechanics and maintenance costs and so forth.