

PARAMETERS/REQUIREMENTS FOR DESIGNING INCLUSIVE STUDY SPACES						
USERS (EVENT)	GENERAL TOPICS (ARGOMENTI GENERALI)	SUBTOPICS (SOTTIARGOMENTI)	NEEDS (ESIGENZE)	REQUIREMENTS (REQUISITI)	DESIGN SOLUTION (SOLUZIONI PROGETTUALE)	
For all users, mostly for users that have reduce mobility, visual conditions	Urban	1) Mobility 2) Context	<p>1) Connection with the city: Allow people enter freely to the space without barriers.</p> <p>2) Accessibility: Entrances and circulations must be for all people.</p> <p>3) Definition of the spaces vs circulation: Determine circulation from other uses.</p> <p>4) Outdoor and indoor mobility: Moving from inside to outside should be comfortable for everybody.</p> <p>5) Access signs: The signals for entrances to any activity must be remarkable for everyone.</p> <p>6) Maintain the entrance: Any construction must contemplate the contact.</p> <p>7) Maintain the entrance: Observe the atmosphere and the common users of the space and maintain them.</p> <p>8) Respect green areas: Green areas must be preserved. Do not constructed in all the lot.</p> <p>9) Terrain: Take into consideration the terrain levels and adapt the project to the terrain.</p>	<p>Mobility</p> <p>1) Connection with the city: The project must have a direct connection with the exterior. This means it has to be notable the existence of the project. Connection with the exterior pathways (pedestrian and bicycle) allow the people enter freely to the space. Avoid architectural barriers, for example the entrance gate facing Corso Garibaldi.</p> <p>This type of barriers must be avoided and not permitted. Take into account the use of the building facade, respect the access of this building and maintain a distance between the project and the building.</p> <p>2) Accessibility: It is mandatory to guarantee the all access to every user. Users are all in the same level of necessities, all people need to move and transit in the area without obstacles. Access must be signposted in order to guide people. The use of different floor materials can be a tool to evidence the entrance. Texture in walls or floor in order to guide people who has vision problems. Measurements, ramps and car parking must be contemplated and also other are crucial for the comfort of the users. It assures the good mobility for pedestrians, people sitting in bike or scooter. Bicycles and car parking must be contemplated and also other types of transportation such as a wheelchair. Architectural barriers such as furniture in the middle of the circulation, a ramp that ends in a step, no ramp when there is a slope are not allowed.</p> <p>3) Definition of the spaces vs circulation: Define somehow which space is a permanence and circulation. This strategy serves for avoiding obstacles, respect of the activity inside the permanence and to determine where people can gather and where they transit.</p> <p>4) Outdoor and indoor Mobility: Free and comfortable moving in the space (behavioral radio is important). The distribution of the activities has to be well determined so people transit does not interrupt the other activities.</p> <p>5) Access Signs: It is not mandatory to design the signs but to guarantee that they exist. This is necessary in order to inform that the room, emergency evacuation and the entrance room.</p> <p>6) Maintain the entrance: Observe the atmosphere and the common users of the space and maintain them.</p> <p>7) Maintain the entrance: Observe the atmosphere and the common users of the space and maintain them.</p> <p>8) Respect green areas: Green areas must be preserved. Do not constructed in all the lot.</p> <p>9) Terrain: Take into consideration the terrain levels and adapt the project to the terrain.</p>	<p>Mobility</p> <p>1) Connection with the city: Four squares (piazze) were design for the welcoming of the users from different points of entrance.</p> <p>2) Accessibility: Numerous entrances in different points of the area. Texture pathway all around the area guiding users with visual difficulties. Circulation is well defined to permit no obstacles for a free and comfortable mobility.</p> <p>3) Definition of the spaces vs circulation: Change of colors between circulation and permanence. The measure of the circulation is proportional to the size of the interior space.</p> <p>4) Outdoor and indoor Mobility: Modules are distributed in a way that the mobility between spaces is comfortable. The measurement of the modules and the outdoor circulations and permanences permit the good mobility between both spaces.</p> <p>5) Access Signs: In the plans the places were the access sign should be placed are pointed.</p>	
				<p>Context</p> <p>1) Relevant with the context: Take into consideration the heights of the neighbor buildings. The project must be design together with the city. Any project will look as part of context. The use of this project will be institutional, however some other activities can take place in regarding the activities of the area. Add an activity of which the area lacks or absent exist is important for the dimension of the zone.</p> <p>2) Maintain the essence: Preserve the areas essence, which means have in mind that it is a university area therefore the transit of students in different hour will take place in there.</p> <p>3) Respect green areas: Maintain the green space is crucial, for students health, for the environment and also because is an aim of this competition. Any study roomspace must be related some how with any green area or nature. Also because this area is a big green space that belongs to the city.</p> <p>4) Terrain: The topography is very important because it will guide the design which type of circulation (access) is needed and where. It is important to maintain the slope and work with it, no matter how small it is.</p>	<p>Context</p> <p>1) Relevant with the context: The height of all the project does not clug the context, it blends in it. The maturity of the facade is related with the one in the area.</p> <p>2) Maintain the essence: The focus activity of the project is studying which is consistent with the actual use of the building.</p> <p>3) Respect green areas: Green areas are well design and placed in the accurate places for the interaction of the users with them.</p> <p>4) Terrain: Only one level is define for all the project, to permit the easy mobility for all conditions.</p>	
Students, teachers, citizens and staff	Architecture	1) Individual 2) Group 3) Leisure	<p>1) Modules: The design of the project must be by modules. The design and measure of the modules is free.</p> <p>2) Empty and full space: Empty space should be green areas and full for the modules.</p> <p>3) For all modalities: Any project must count with different modalities of studying and interacting to guarantee an inclusive design.</p> <p>4) The organization: Tables and chairs have to be able to move in a convenient way.</p> <p>5) Electrical Furniture: It is crucial that furniture has where to plug any electrical device and especially in a university campus.</p> <p>6) Materiality: Light and durable materials. Easy to clean and maintain.</p>	<p>1) Modules: For the distribution of the space, it is necessary to create a module that can be replicated all over the place. This module must be designed in a way that any activity can be realized inside. The measurement are free, every participant can decide them taking into consideration the comfort of the user. The shape of the module is decided by the context. It can be a square or rectangular any shape that is not in the area that permits all the other parameters.</p> <p>2) Empty and Full Space: The modules distribution must guarantee that there will be free space, this means that a percentage of the area can be occupied by the modules. The full space should be where the modules will be placed and the empty space should be green areas or areas partially roofed.</p> <p>3) For all modalities: Guarantee that students have different ways of studying depending on their preference. Most of architecture students have and like to work in group because the type of work they have to deliver is on groups. Engineering students study mostly individually because their exams are individual and more theoretical. It is necessary to have a leisure area where people can eat, talk, rest and relax from the routine. Any design of space configuration must count with the different modalities and have to be equipped with the correct furniture.</p>	<p>1) Ergonomics: Students spend a lot of time in this rooms that is why it is important that all furniture complies ergonomically. It is very important because this will help students to have a better performance meanwhile they are studying. Also protects their body and health. All furniture must assure that a wheel chair must be capable to fit in people with the condition must also be in an ergonomic position.</p> <p>2) Adaptable and flexible: Furniture must be modular for any kind of activity, this topic is crucial because it is the way how the space is going to be filled. Assure that furniture permits to have optimum atmosphere.</p> <p>3) Their transportation: Furniture must be movable in order to guarantee informality and flexibility in the space. They have to be able to move easily and comfortably.</p> <p>4) Chairs with backrest: Chairs must be comfortable, the backrest is a tool that permits a good posture and a long permanence in the place.</p> <p>5) Electrical furniture: Tables must have a plug in, for educational users it is crucial to have electricity in the place where they are. This is very comfortable because they don't have to move and keep the concentration.</p> <p>6) Materiality: The materiality has to be lightweight in order to be movable, durable and sustainable in the future. They have to be strong so they can support computers, people and other stuff. Also it has to be a material that can be easy to clean and maintain.</p>	<p>1) Ergonomics: All tables with backrest and individual tables with wheels that permit them to be movable and comfortable for users with wheelchairs. The height of the chairs and tables are suitable for wheelchair users.</p> <p>2) Adaptable and flexible: The furniture can be move and configure depending on the necessity. Tables can be only and form a table or the individual chairs can be move depending on the table position.</p> <p>3) Their transportation: Wheelchairs can be used to move in the space.</p> <p>4) Chairs with backrest: We use any material.</p> <p>5) Electrical furniture: Electrical tables</p> <p>6) Materiality: For outdoor furniture the materiality is Powder coated steel and Handwood or Larch. For indoor furniture the materiality is coast for its use, stainless steel and wheels.</p>
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Students and teachers	Comfort	Natural and Artificial conditions	<p>1) Connection: Visual or direct connect between indoor and outdoor areas.</p> <p>2) Green areas: Nature or green elements must be present in all cases.</p> <p>3) Leisure areas: For sitting, relaxing, talking and resting. Benches and other users enjoy this type of activities.</p> <p>4) Light: Good natural illumination is crucial for concentration, health and comfort. Windows must have a height that can be reachable for all. Every body has to see outside the window and artificial illumination must be reachable. It has to be an illumination that does not bother the user, preferable not direct and assure that there are not dark corners or spaces in the area.</p> <p>5) Burner: Combine activities depending on the noise that they generate. This will help to assure concentration and good atmosphere in the area depending on the activity.</p> <p>6) Ventilation: Natural ventilation is a factor that has to be guaranteed in any scenario or design. Cross ventilation is a strategy that helps air to flow in the space. Consists having two openings in opposite sides, where the ventilation comes in and has a way out. The position of the openings or windows have to be studied. In summer air condition and in winter heating for indoor. It has to have thermal comfort, which means that the indoor temperature is in equilibrium.</p> <p>7) Shadow: Guarantee protection elements for indoor and outdoor spaces. Pergolas, awns, wall with openings, are strategies that can be included as elements that produce shadow. This will facilitate the studying and permanence of any user in an outdoor area. For an indoor space is necessary to have shadow in order to reduce the radiation and heat.</p>	<p>1) Connection: The project must guarantee a visual or direct connection between indoor and outdoor. The enclosure must be permeable, this means that it is easy to see through it in case the space is close. When the connection is direct it has to be evident, marked the circulation in order to distinguish the pathway.</p> <p>2) Green areas: Guarantee the inclusion of green areas or natural elements in the study area. If the design is more intervened the way of having contact with nature can be adding plants, design furniture that include plants. The total area can not be completely built, it has to have a balance between the constructed and the green or free area. Also it must be included because nature helps to have a better academic performance.</p> <p>3) Leisure areas: It is indispensable to have this type of area because is the way students relax, talk, eat and have a break from stress. These places are good for mental health. However, they must be separated from areas of extreme concentration such as individual working or conference rooms because they cause a lot of rumor. It is important to decide where it is more convenient to put them.</p> <p>4) Light: Good natural illumination is crucial for concentration, health and comfort. Windows must have a height that can be reachable for all. Every body has to see outside the window and artificial illumination must be reachable. It has to be an illumination that does not bother the user, preferable not direct and assure that there are not dark corners or spaces in the area.</p> <p>5) Burner: Combine activities depending on the noise that they generate. This will help to assure concentration and good atmosphere in the area depending on the activity.</p> <p>6) Ventilation: Natural ventilation is a factor that has to be guaranteed in any scenario or design. Cross ventilation is a strategy that helps air to flow in the space. 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Students, teachers, citizens and staff	Services	Services	<p>1) W.C.: Make inclusive bathrooms. They have to be close to the rooms and accessible to all. All bathrooms must have measurements that permits everybody access. The necessity to have additional bathroom with specific conditions.</p> <p>2) Food Facilities: It is a service that benefits the users but also the commercial industry. It is perfect for students to have where to eat the same place they are studying. The food facility must be in a short distance from where users are working or studying. Also having food spots attracted more people to visit the project and guarantee the permanence in the space.</p> <p>3) Heating areas: For people that brings their own food needs to heat it. This service must be located in the leisure areas to avoid rumor.</p> <p>4) Storage: This type of service must be inside the study rooms so it will be easier to storage and take out the things. However, it can be also possible to contemplate an specific place where people know that it works as an storage "room" or area. It will be use for bags, jackets, peepoles and other stuff that students bring. This helps to have empty space in the tables and chairs and also for security and comfort.</p> <p>5) Electrical Points: It is crucial to have a variety of this points. Meanwhile people is working or studying they will need to plug in computers, cellphones, speakers and other things. This will permit people to stay in the space and enjoy.</p> <p>6) Staff Area: For the group of people that clean and maintain the space clean (lab). They need this place for store the cleaning elements and other stuff. This area must be placed far from study or meeting areas.</p>	<p>1) W.C.: There is one bathroom per each module that has the measurements for people with any condition, also one per gender.</p> <p>2) Food Facilities: There is a cafeteria and bar's around the project.</p> <p>3) Heating areas: Besides the cafeteria it is the heating area.</p> <p>4) Storage: There are storage zones in every entrance of the study rooms, in the transition module.</p> <p>5) Electrical Points: There are in the tables.</p> <p>6) Staff area: Is located in the social area where the cafeteria is.</p>	<p>1) W.C.: There is one bathroom per each module that has the measurements for people with any condition, also one per gender.</p> <p>2) Food Facilities: There is a cafeteria and bar's around the project.</p> <p>3) Heating areas: Besides the cafeteria it is the heating area.</p> <p>4) Storage: There are storage zones in every entrance of the study rooms, in the transition module.</p> <p>5) Electrical Points: There are in the tables.</p> <p>6) Staff area: Is located in the social area where the cafeteria is.</p>	