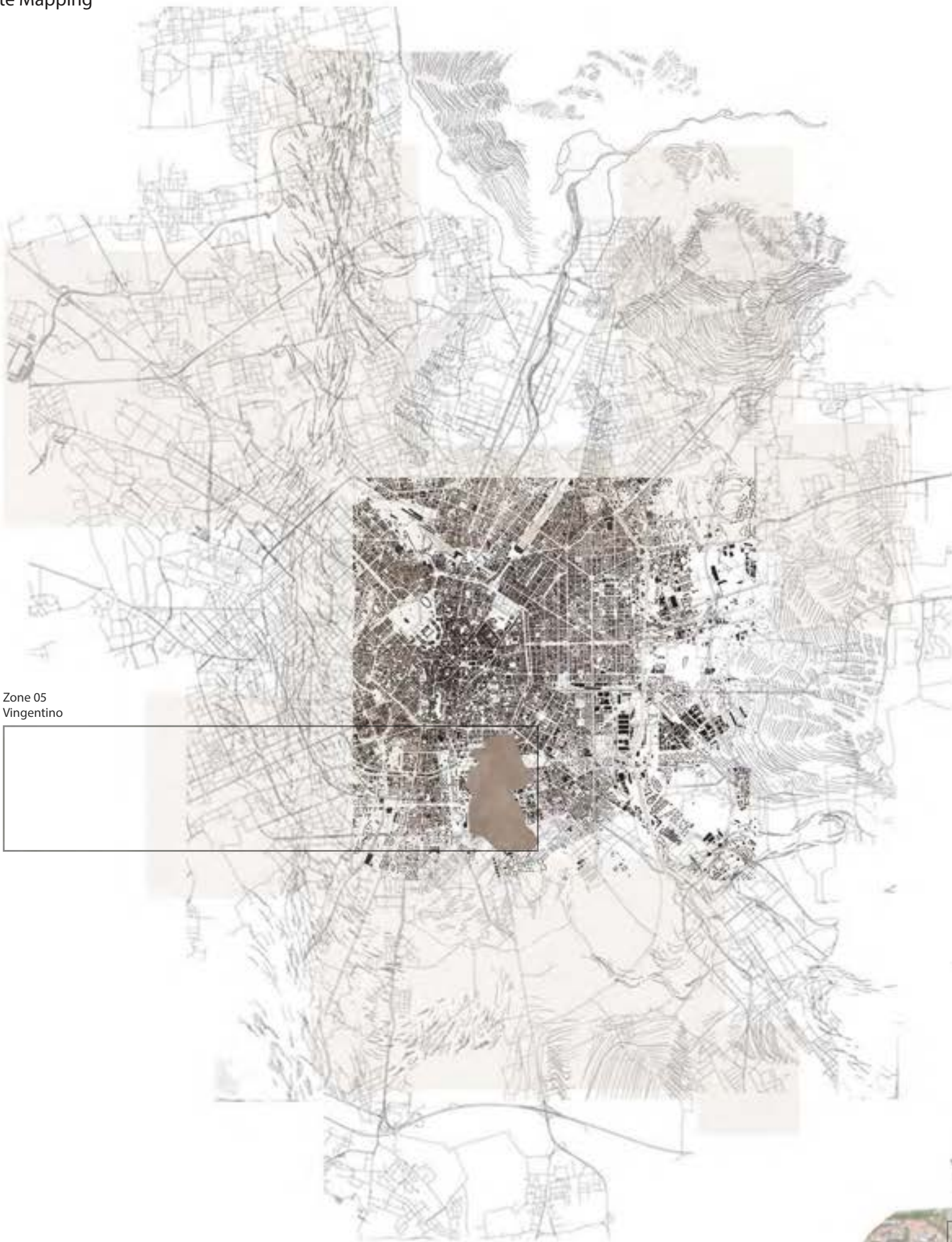




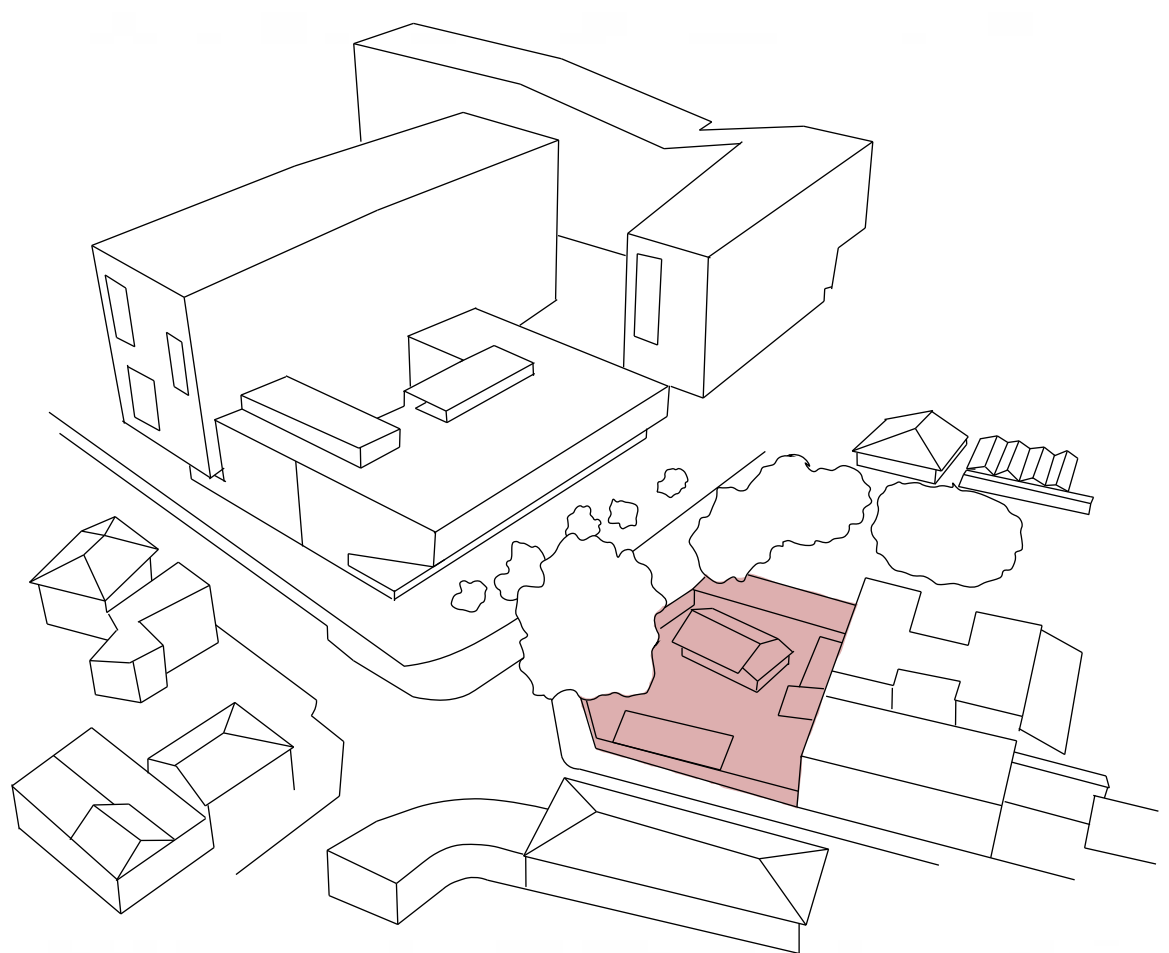
Site Mapping



Zone 05  
Vingentino



Project Site



Site mapping showing the location and photos of site.

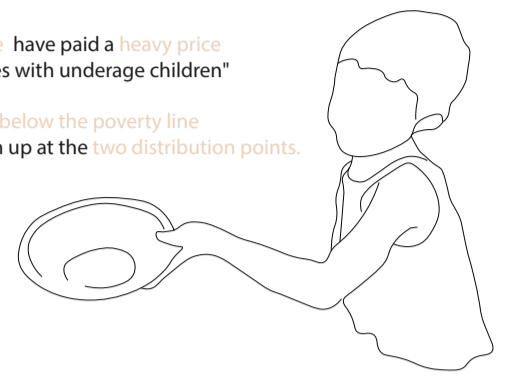
Issue Mapping



"Italian government backs anti migrant bill"  
 200,000 protesters turn up to protest against racism

"Women and young people have paid a heavy price in this crisis, as have families with underage children"

720,000 people have fallen below the poverty line  
 Every day 3,500 people turn up at the two distribution points.



Statistics of homelessness in Milan in 2013 and 2022



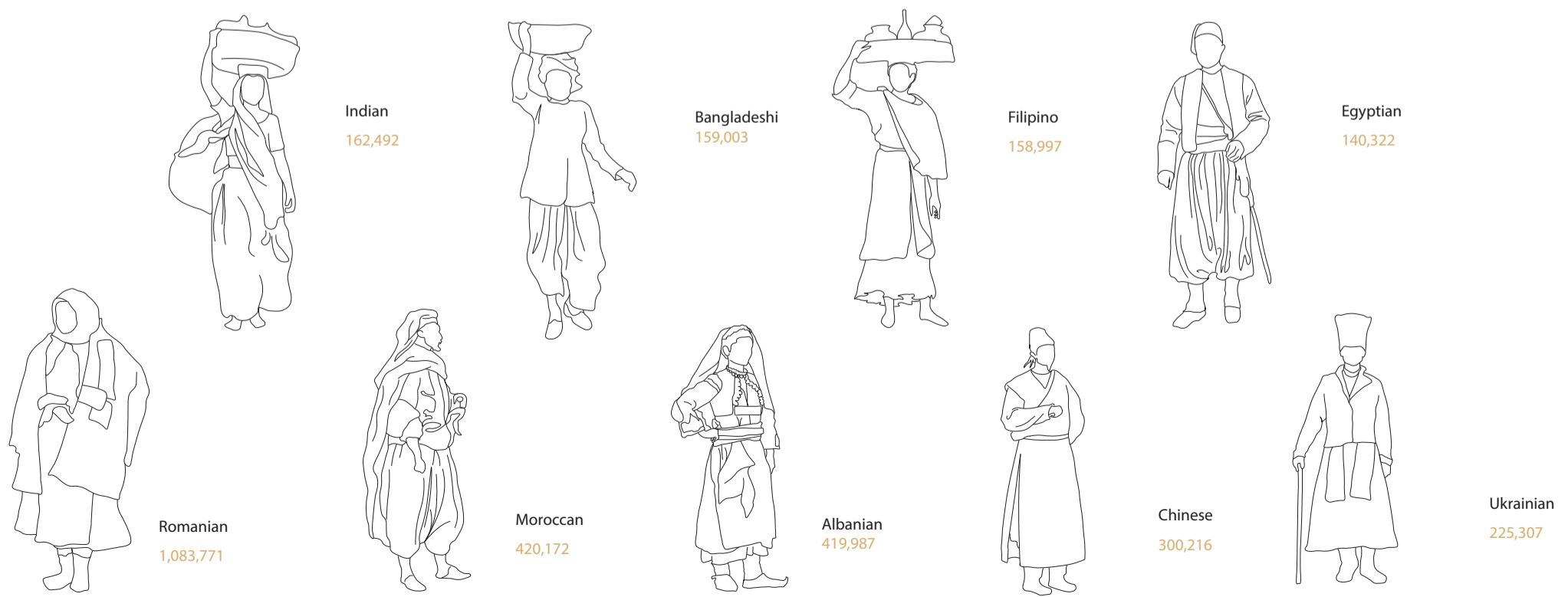
Homeless Population  
 Homeless people 2,608  
 Rough sleepers 587  
 Italian (52%)  
 Migrants (47%)  
 Female (54%)  
 Male (46%)  
 Married (46%)  
 Unmarried (27%)  
 Divorced/separated (17%)

Anti Racism protest and Food Poverty issue

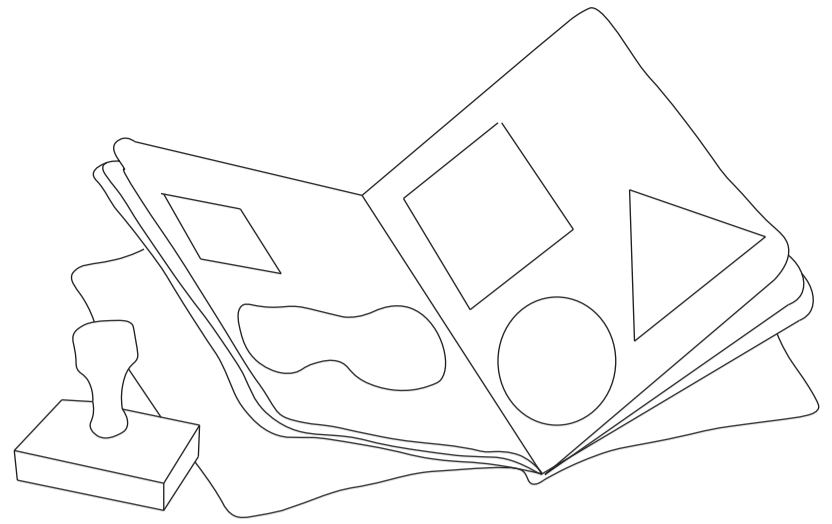


Key-

- Areas of homelessness
  - Areas with large immigrant populous
  - Cultural Centres
- Cultural Centres:
- Casa Della Memoria
  - Culture Museum
  - Centro Culturale Shaolin Milano
  - Associazione Culturale Quadrivium
  - Pinacoteca di Brera



Foreign population in Italy as of 2022



The process of immigrating to Italy involves careful preparation and adherence to legal requirements. It is advisable to consult with the Italian consulate in your home country or seek legal advice to ensure a smooth process tailored to your specific circumstances.

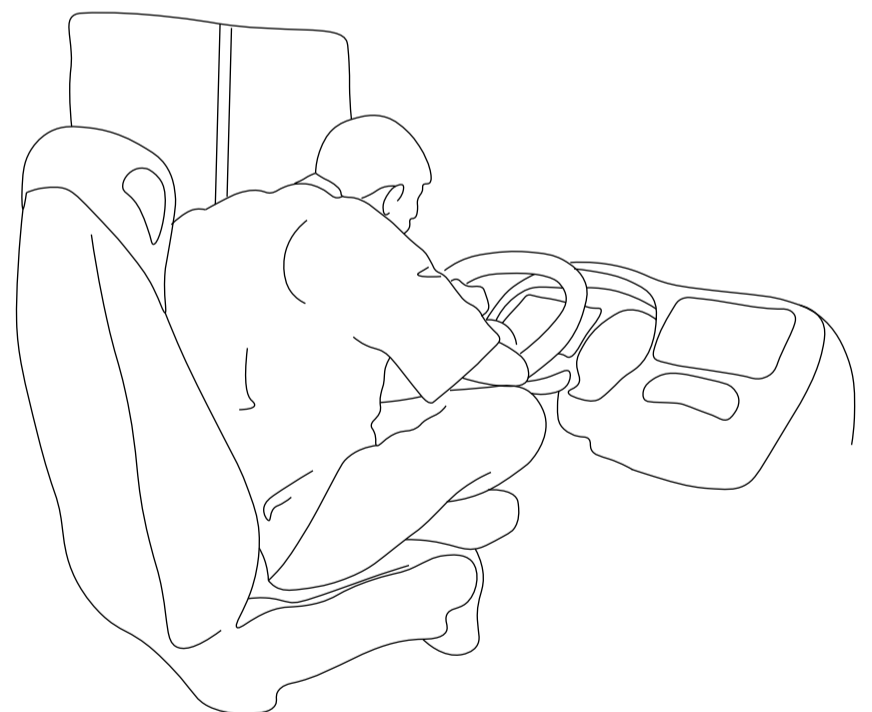
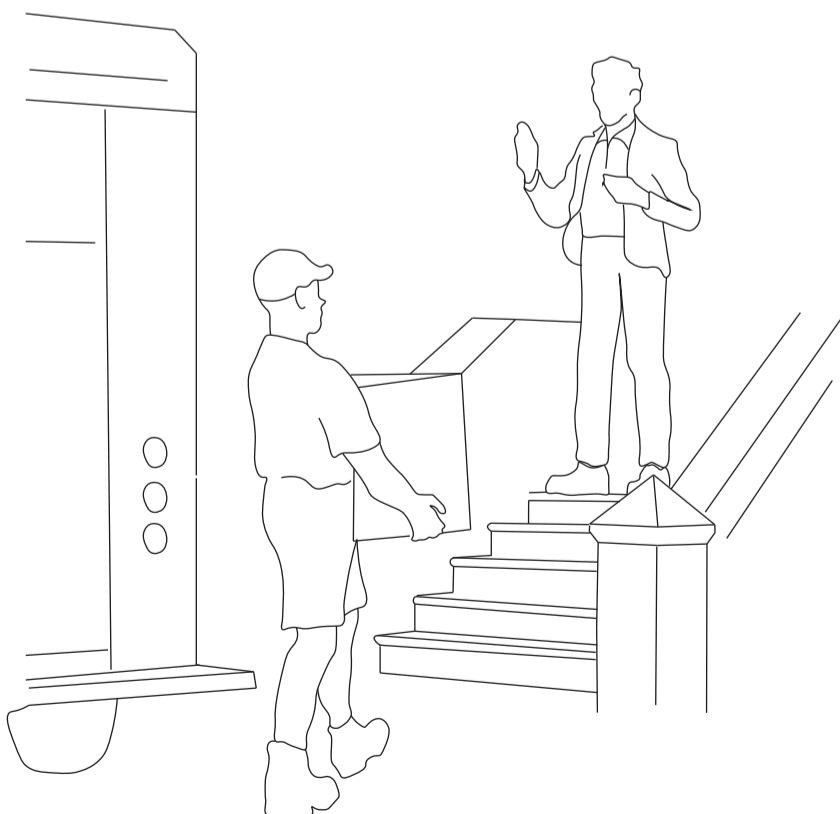
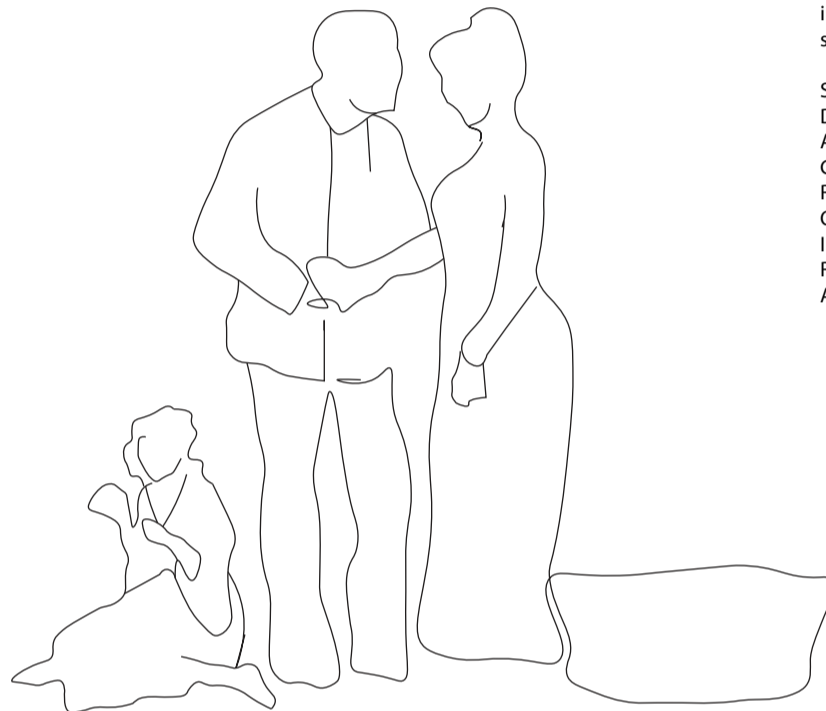
#### Summary

- Decide why you want to move.
- Apply for the right visa.
- Get a residence permit upon arrival.
- Register with local authorities.
- Obtain health insurance.
- Integrate into Italian society.
- Renew your permit and consider permanent residency.
- Apply for citizenship if eligible.

After immigrating to Italy, begin with temporary accommodation while you search for long-term housing. Use online platforms, real estate agencies, or local ads to find rental properties. Once you find a suitable place, negotiate the rent, sign a rental agreement, and ensure the contract is registered with the Agenzia delle Entrate. Register your address at the local Comune, set up utilities like electricity, water, and internet, and obtain a residence certificate. Integrate into your new community by familiarizing yourself with local services and improving your Italian language skills.

#### Summary

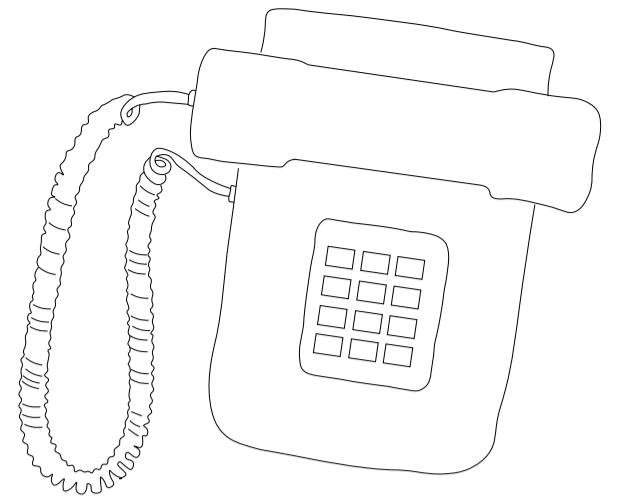
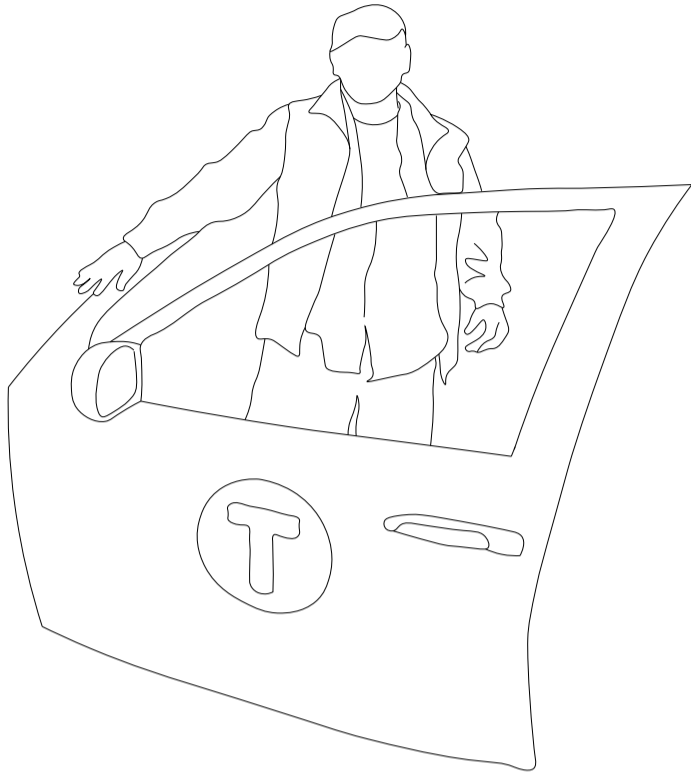
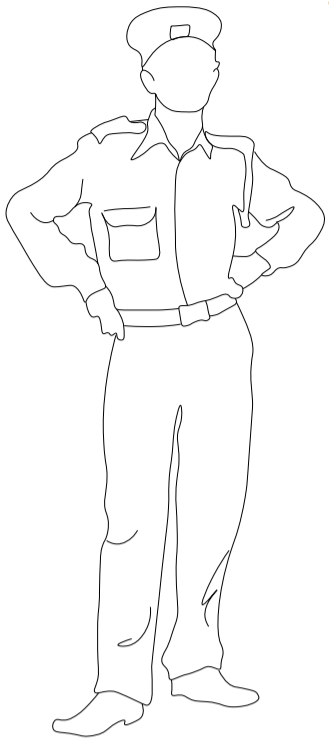
- Temporary Accommodation: Secure short-term housing upon arrival.
- Find and Rent: Search for, view, and negotiate a rental property.
- Sign Contract: Provide necessary documents and sign a rental agreement.
- Register Residence: Register your new address with the local municipality.
- Set Up Utilities: Arrange for essential services.
- Integrate: Get to know your neighborhood and improve your Italian language skills



Immigrants to Italy face numerous challenges both during and after the immigration process. Initially, they encounter bureaucratic hurdles such as complex visa applications and language barriers, as well as financial strain from high costs associated with visas and travel. Gathering necessary documents and accessing legal support can also be difficult. After arriving, finding long-term housing is a major issue due to high rental costs and potential discrimination.

Employment challenges include difficulty entering the job market and risk of exploitation. Social and cultural integration is hindered by language barriers and the need to adapt to new customs. Renewing residence permits and navigating the healthcare system add further complications. Additionally, enrolling children in schools and dealing with social discrimination are significant concerns. Comprehensive support systems are essential to help immigrants overcome these obstacles and successfully integrate into Italian society.

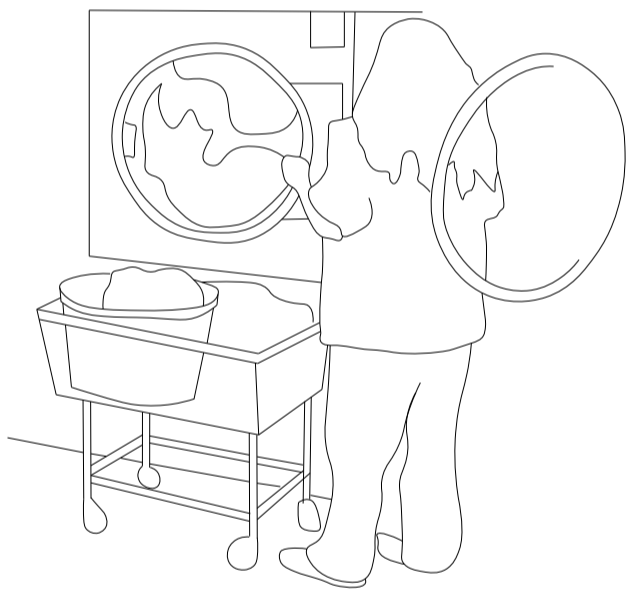
The security guard who maybe had a degree in another land.



Here is to them waking up at 4 am, calling home to hear the voices of their loved ones..



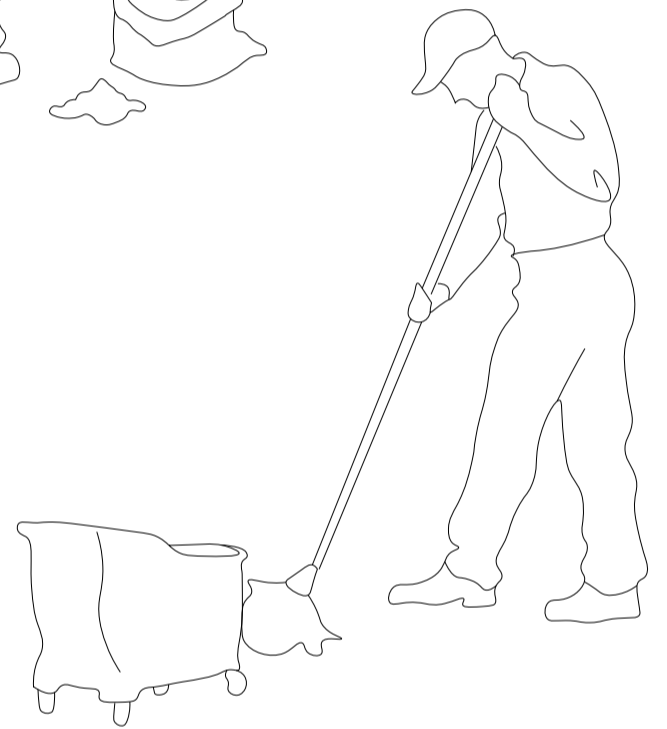
Here's to the laundry worker who told me with a sparkle in his eyes how he was an engineer in Peru.



This cultural centre is designed as a sanctuary for the narratives and experiences of immigrants, hosting a curated array of workshops that celebrate and preserve traditional practices. These workshops not only honour diverse cultural heritages but also equip participants with skills that enhance their prospects.

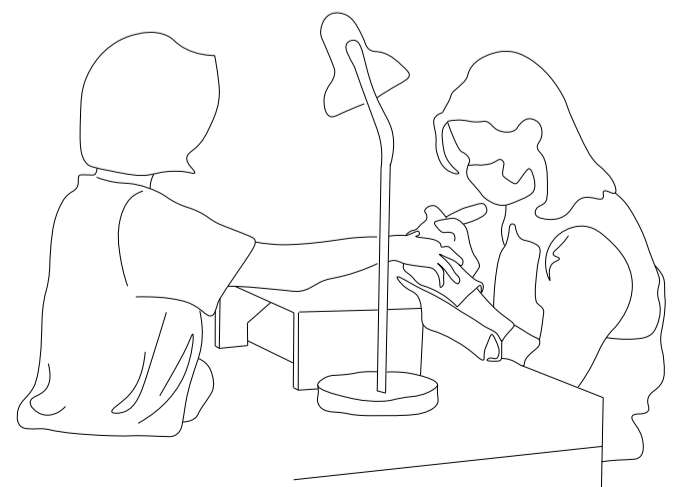
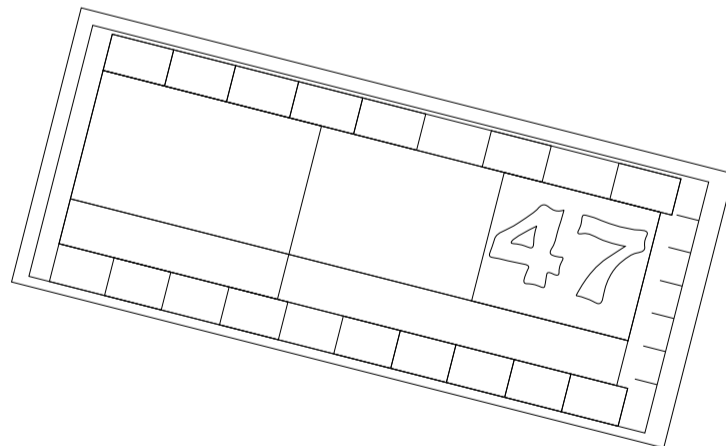
The center's architectural layout fosters a sense of welcome and support, featuring spaces dedicated to assistance for those in need. The cultural center not only offers physical shelter but also nurtures the spirit, serving as a beacon of hope and solidarity for future generations.

The cultural center in Milan stands as a monument to the journeys of immigrants, instilling pride and providing a rich educational resource for future generations.



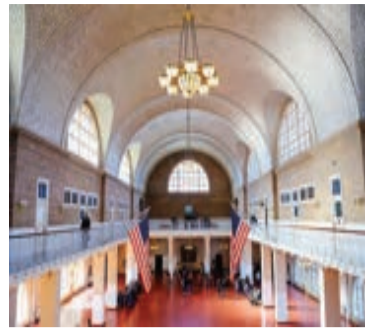
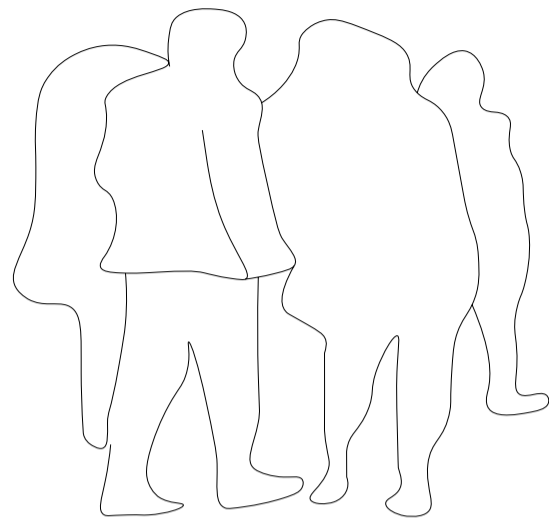
Here's to the janitors who don't understand a word of English yet work hard despite it all.

Here's to the harvesters who live in fear of being deported for coming here to open the road for their future generation.



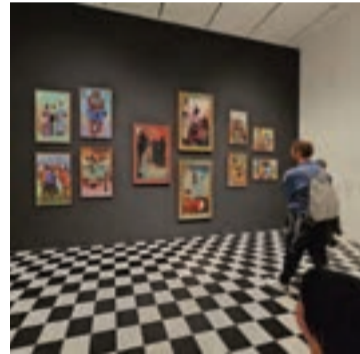
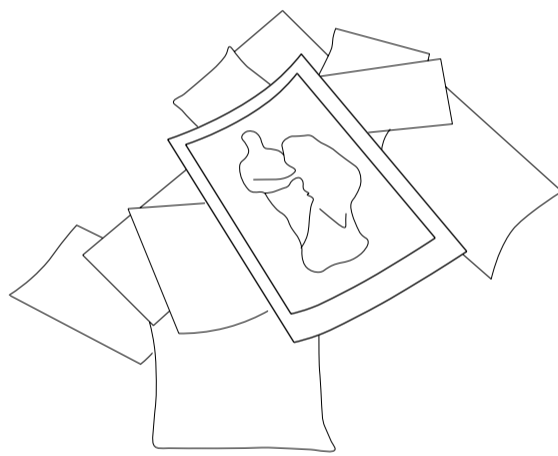
Here's to their children who carry the heartbeat of their motherland and even in sleep, speak with pride of their fathers.

Ellis Island



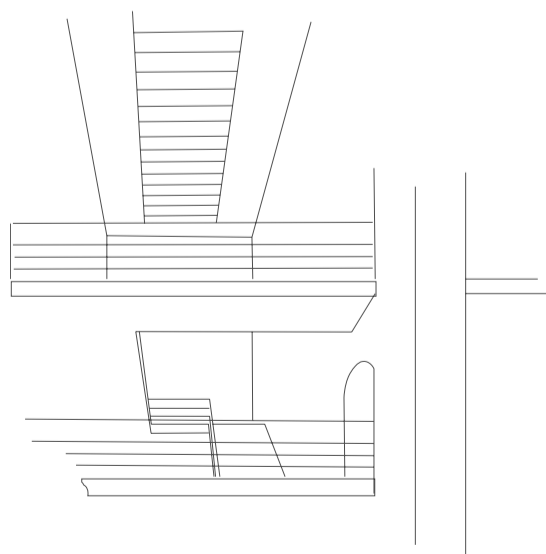
Ellis Island, located in New York Harbor, is a historic site that served as the gateway for over 12 million immigrants to the United States from 1892 to 1954. The interior of the building is characterized by grand halls and corridors adorned with ornate details such as marble floors, vaulted ceilings, and intricate ironwork. The Great Hall, also known as the Registry Room, is a vast space with high ceilings and large windows that once served as the processing center for immigrants arriving at Ellis Island. Overall, Ellis Island's architecture reflects the grandeur and importance of its role as a symbol of hope and opportunity for generations of immigrants seeking a new life in America. Its design elements evoke a sense of history and cultural significance, making it a poignant and iconic landmark in the history of immigration to the United States. Ellis Island holds a special place in the hearts of immigrants and their descendants, serving as a tangible link to their heritage and the sacrifices made

"A History of a City in a Box" by Ndidi Dike



A History of a City in a Box continues Ndidi Dike's long-term commitment to research-based practice. The work takes as its point of departure the historical photographs of Lagos by the British colonial administrator and photographer Henry Stanhope Freeman (1831–1865). Reproduced as postcards, Freeman's photographs capture historic views of colonial Lagos, including different buildings on Broad Street and other landmarks of the city's built environment. The boxes in Dike's installation symbolise the duality of systems that were enforced under colonialism and later endorsed in the post-colonial era, as well as the multiplicity and complexity of pre- and post-colonial realities in Nigeria. These box files are reimagined by the artist as coffins and tomb stones, representing unrealised visions of Nigerian independence.

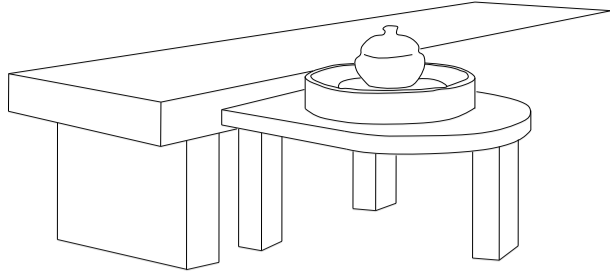
Museum of Roman Art by Rafael Moneo



Moneo's commission for the museum came in 1979 as part of the Spanish government's celebration of the bimillennial anniversary of the founding of Emerita Augusta. Replacing an 1838 museum on the same site, it was built in the middle of one of the largest and best preserved Roman cities in Western Europe, immediately next to an amphitheater and one of the most spectacular surviving ancient theaters in the world – the Roman Theater of Mérida. Occupying the lot across the street from the theater, the bulk of the museum is contained within a lofty, above-ground building where space is articulated by a series of soaring brick arches. This part of the building is a modern take on the basilica type, with upper-story exhibition spaces replacing clerestory balconies along an open, amplified central "nave." Natural light pours in from skylights above the thin arches and fills the space with a warm glow. Beneath the ground level, a subterranean "crypt" immerses visitors into a pristine Roman-era excavation of the old city, allowing the museum to simultaneously conserve and exhibit the archeology of the site while interpretively replicating its architecture

Programmes

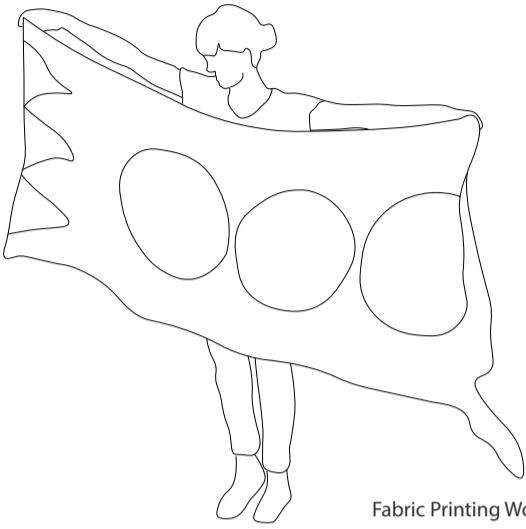
Pottery Workshop



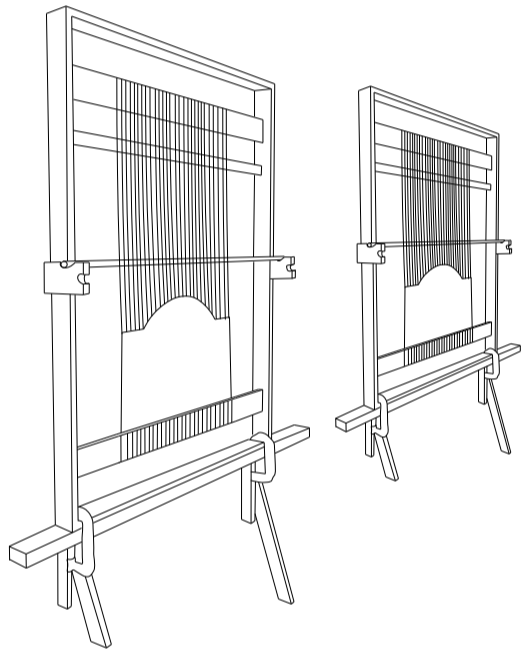
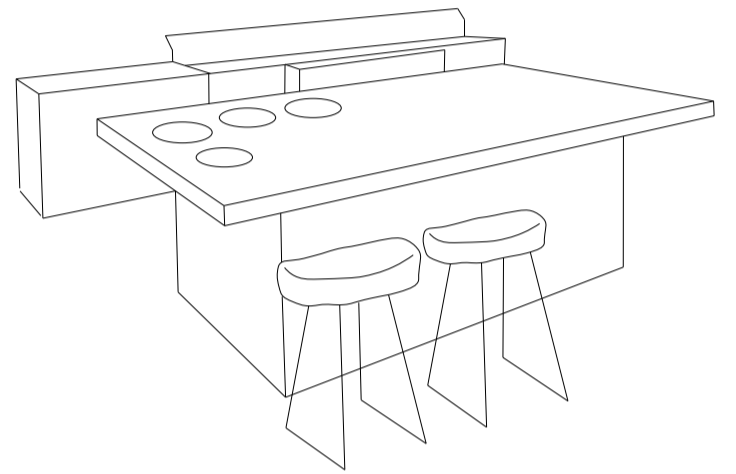
Help and Donation Centre



Fabric Printing Workshop

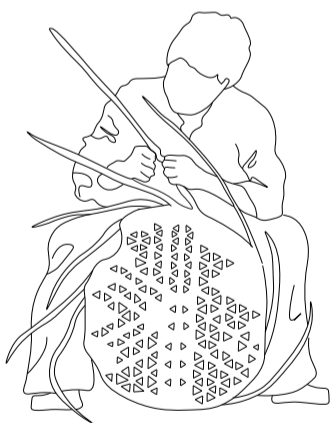
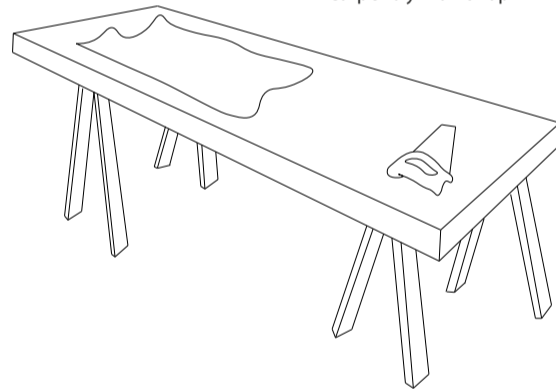


Community Kitchen



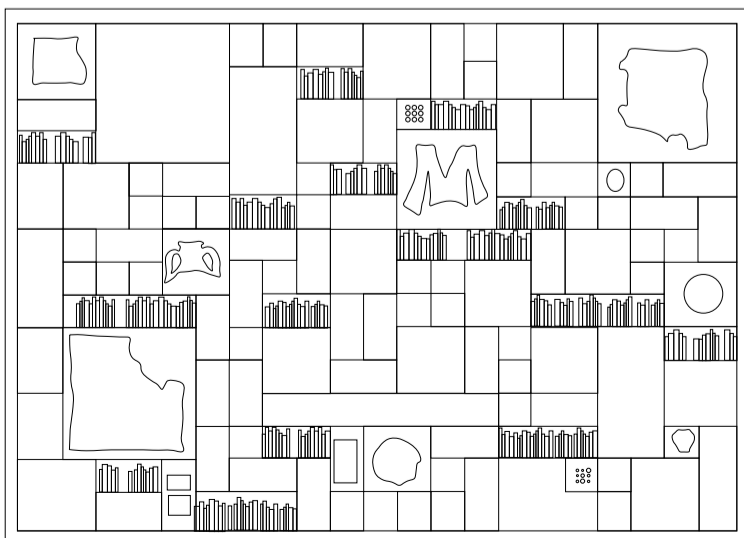
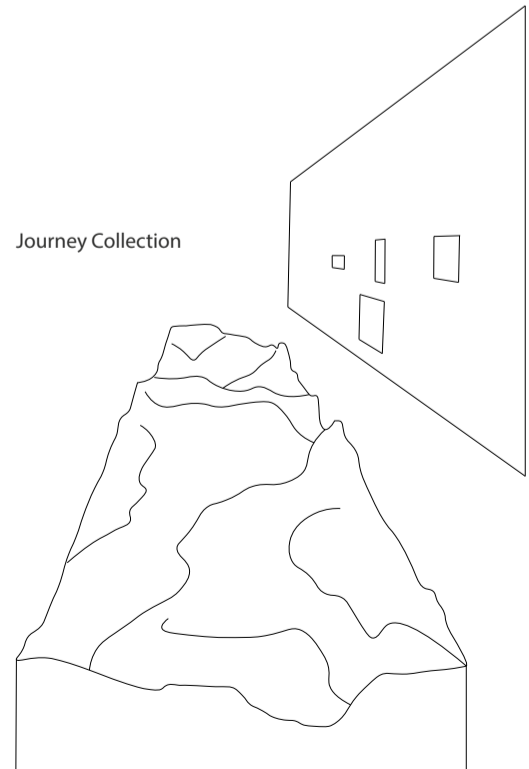
Fabric Looming Workshop

Carpentry Workshop



Wood Weaving Workshop

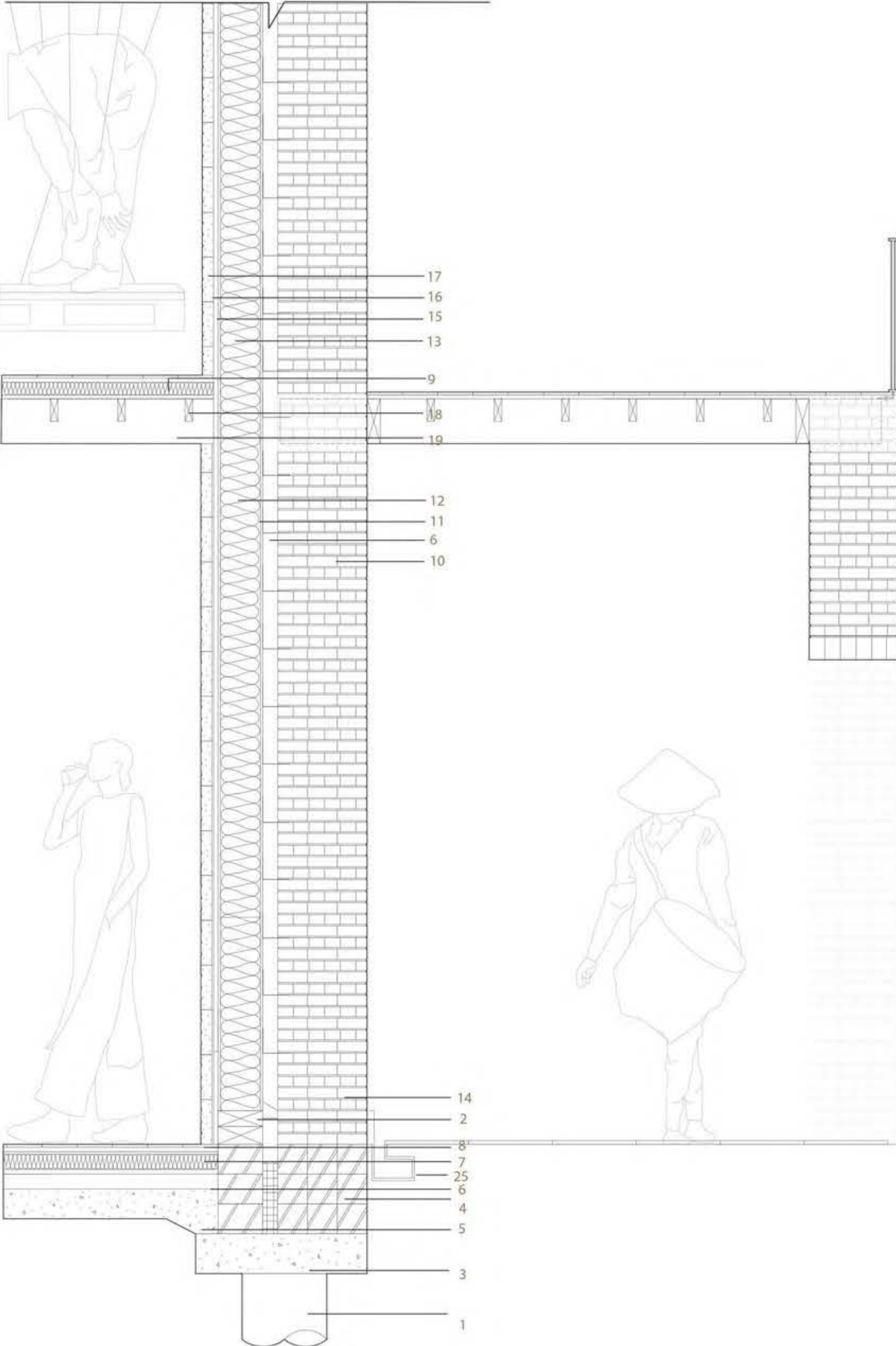
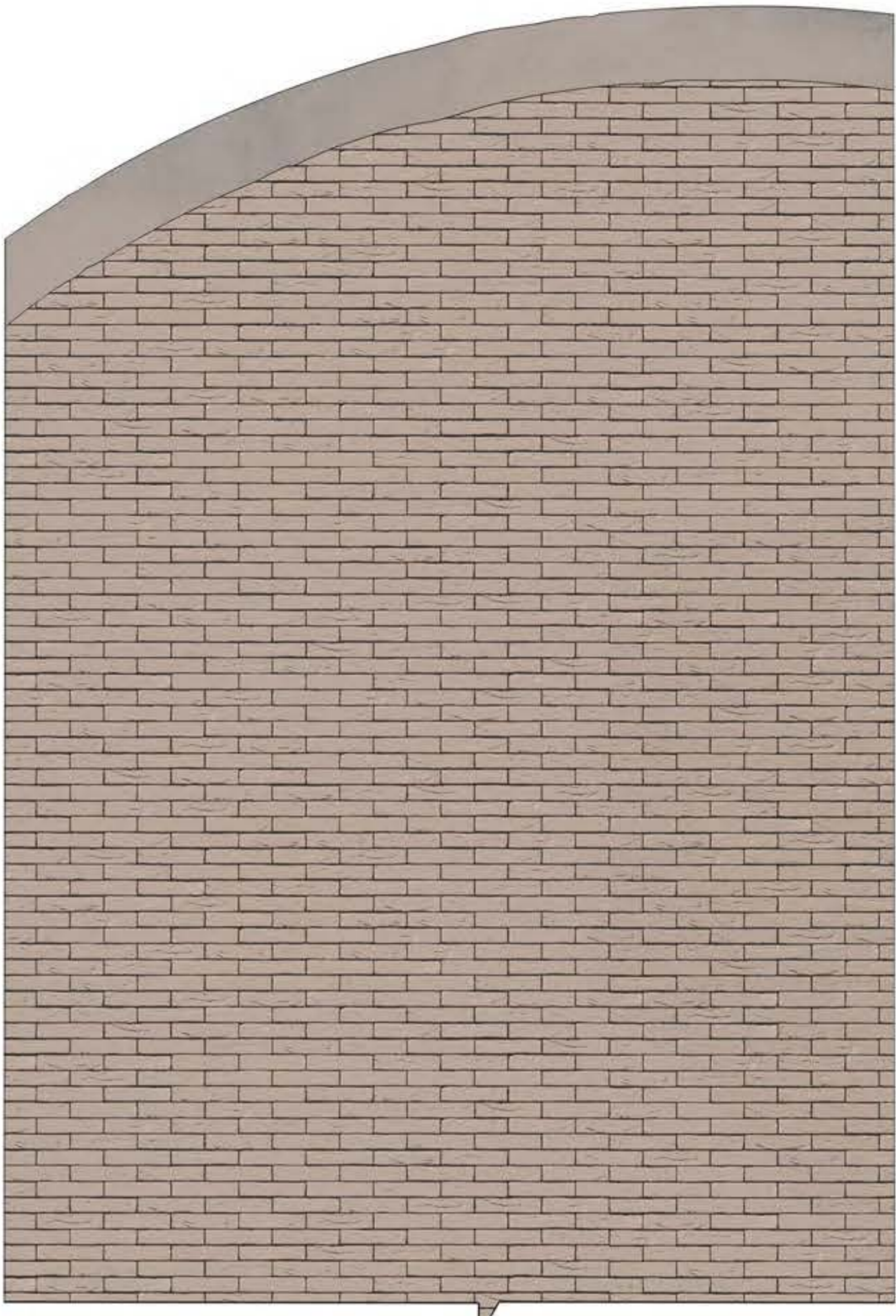
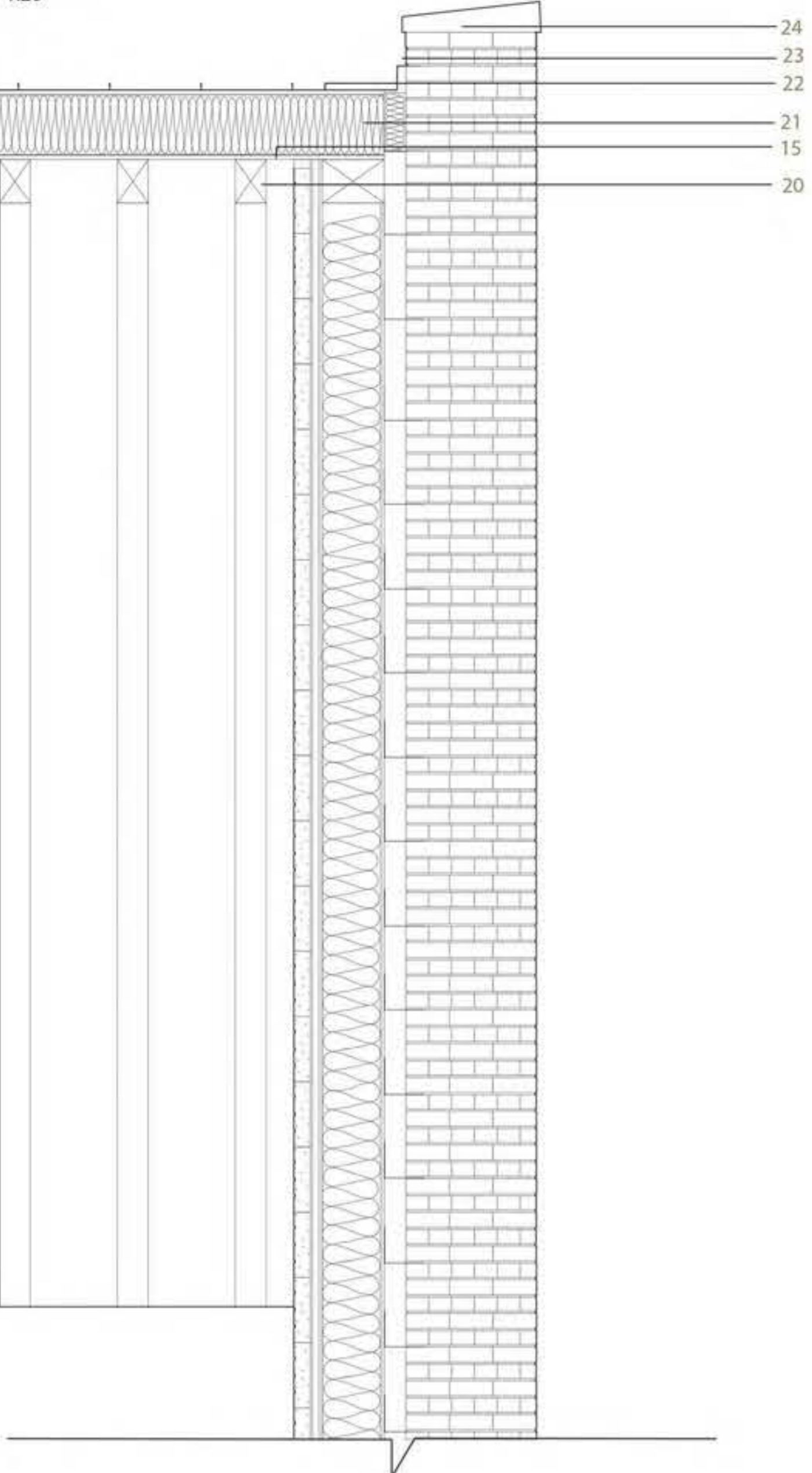
Journey Collection



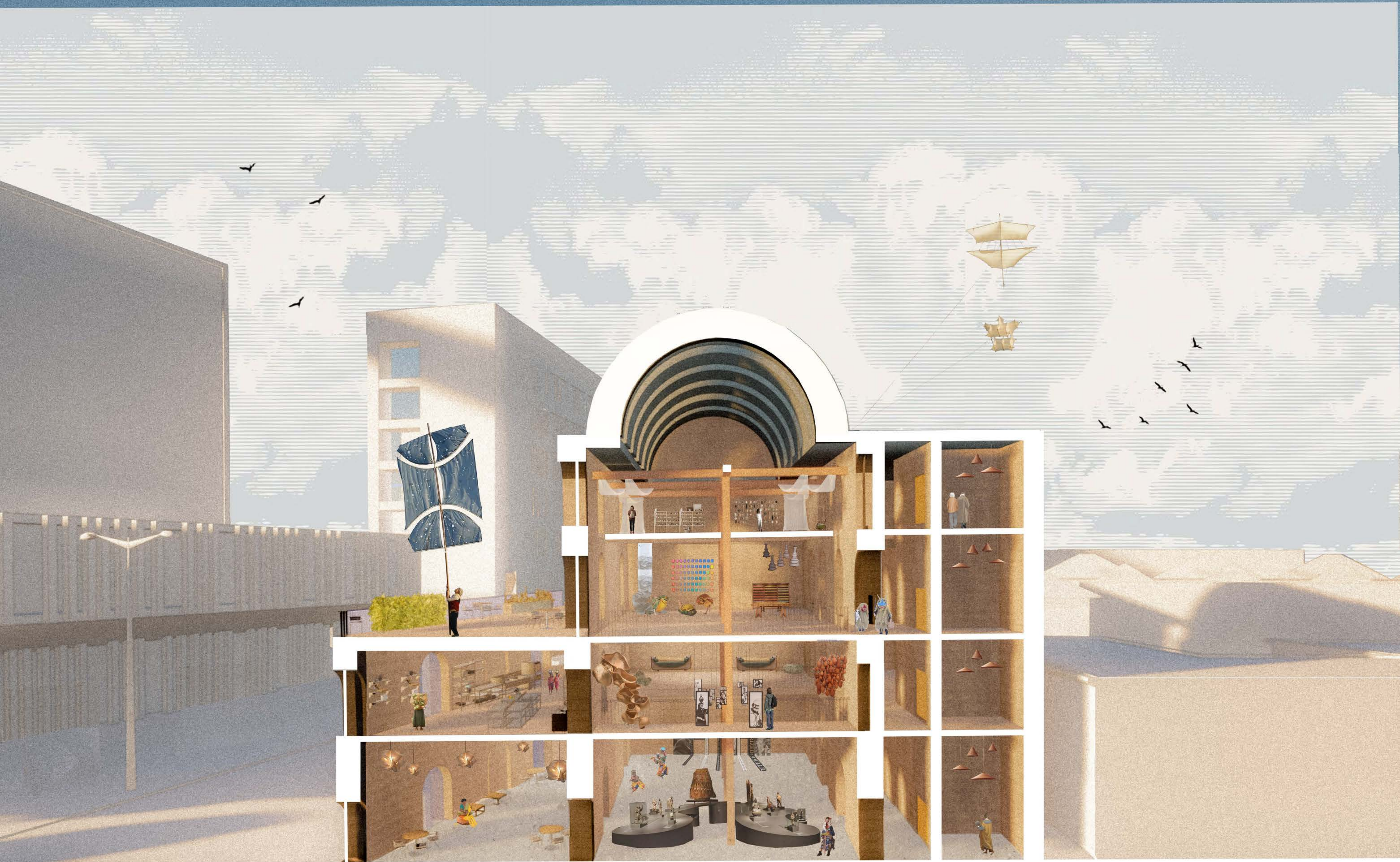
Story and Object Collection



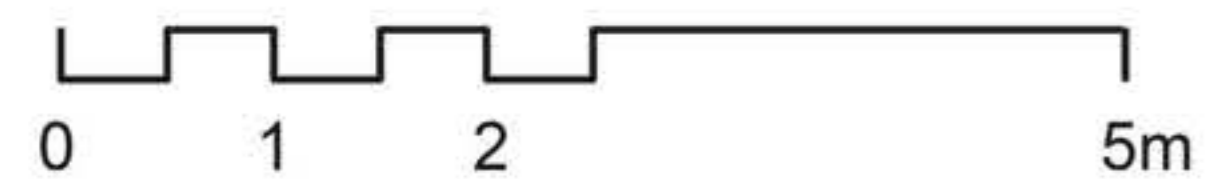




- Material Key-
- |                         |                           |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1- Concrete Fill        | 13- Wool Insulation       |
| 2- Timber Beams         | 14- Water Cavity          |
| 3- Concrete Foundation  | 15- Plywood               |
| 4- Block Work           | 16- Hand Brackets         |
| 5- Concrete Foundation  | 17- Stone Carved Cladding |
| 6- Air Cavity           | 18- Timber Joist          |
| 7- Insulation           | 19- Timber Beams          |
| 8- Timber Framing       | 20- Glulam Beams          |
| 9- Wooden Flooring      | 21- External Insulation   |
| 10- Sandstone Brickwork | 22- Zinc Roof Panels      |
| 11- Waterproof Membrane | 23- Parapet               |
| 12- Timber Columns      | 24- Coping Stone          |
|                         | 25- Aco Slot Drain        |



Perspective Section  
1:50



- Key-
- 1- Collection Space
- 2- Cafe
- 3- Exhibition Space
- 4- Relaxation Space
- 5- Fabric Workshop
- 6- Pottery Workshop
- 7- Multipurpose Space
- 8- Services
- 9- Circulation landing
- 10- Terrace
- 11- Community Kitchen



1st



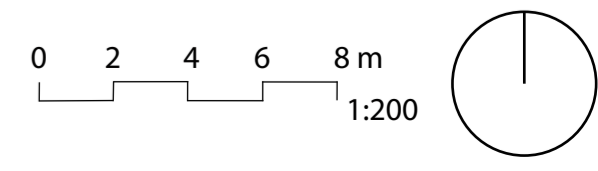
2nd



3rd



- Key-
- 1- Community Kitchen
  - 2- Exhibition Space
  - 3- Landing
  - 4- Terrace with seating
  - 5- Weaving Workshop
  - 6- Fabric Printing Workshop
  - 7- Toilets
  - 8- Terrace with seating/greenery
  - 9- Landing
  - 10- Pottery studio
  - 11- Kilns/Storage Area
  - 12- Exhibition space
  - 13- Services
  - 14- Balcony Openings
  - 15- Storage Area



Elevation  
1:200



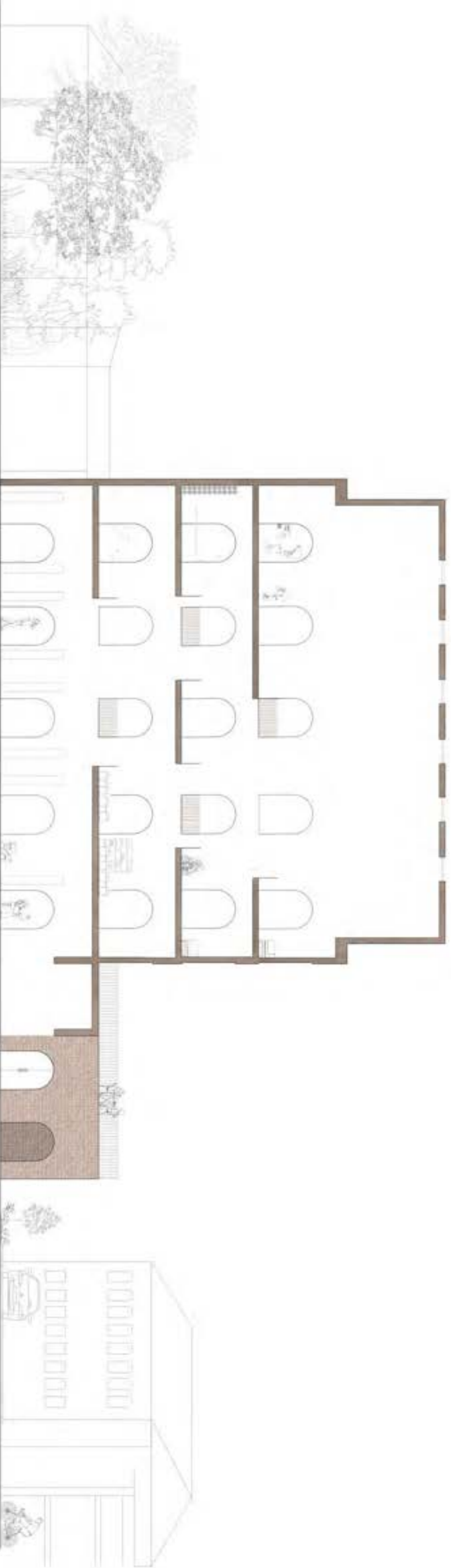
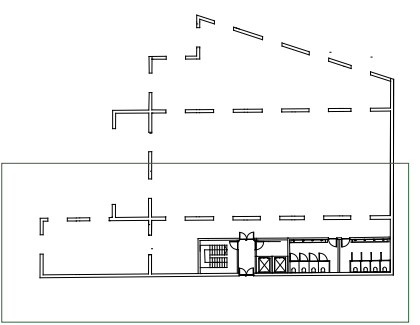
0 2 4 6 8 m  
1:200

Elevation  
1:200

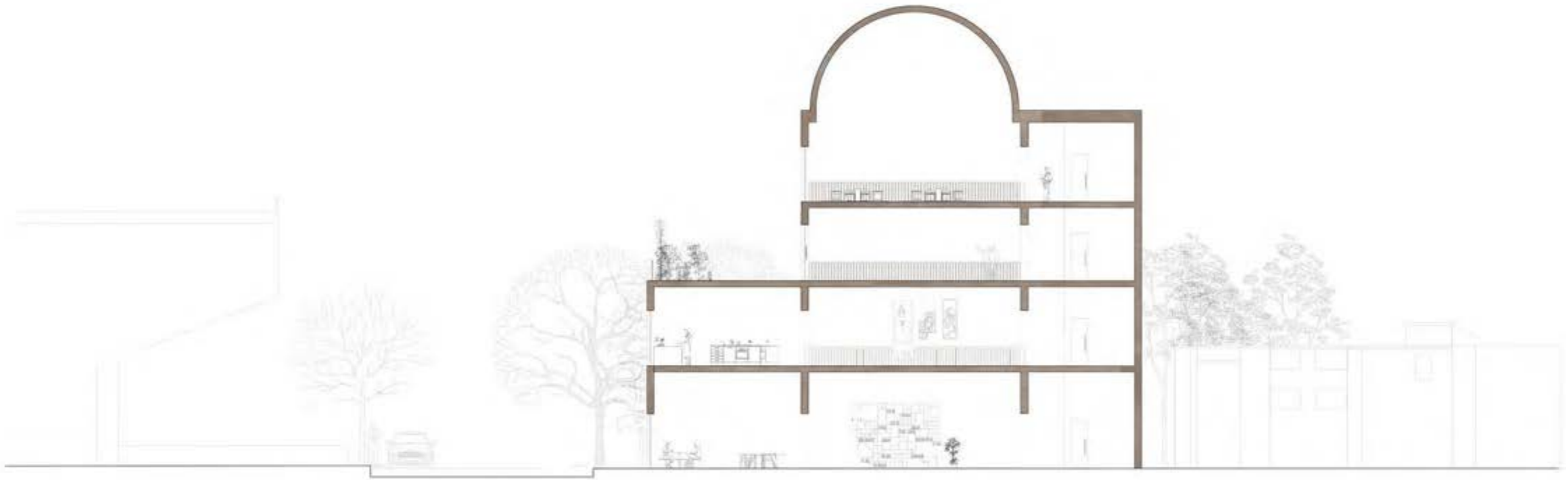
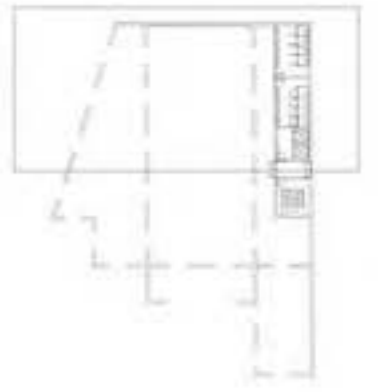


0 2 4 6 8 m  
1:200

Longitudinal Section  
1:200



0 2 4 6 8 m  
1:200





## Embodied Carbon Calculation (Global Standard EN15978) (Stages A1-A5)

Material description	Density	Embodied carbon A+C KgCO2e/m3	Volume of material Used m3	TOTAL Embodied Carbon Materials		
Aluminium (polyester powder coated)	2700	36484	0	0		
Aluminium (virgin)	2700	31540	0	0		
Aluminium (general)	2700	22814	0	0		
Brass	8700	22306	0	0		
Galvanised structural steel	7850	17276	0	0		
Aluminium (bar and rod)	2700	16636	0	0		
Glass fibre Reinforced plastic (GFRP)	1500	14315	0	0		
Glass fibre	2500	13327	0	0		
Hot rolled structural steel	7850	11176	18	201176		
Intumescent paint for steel	50	5653	0	0		
PVC	1380	2814	0	0		
Flat glass	2500	2823	324	914680		
Clay Bricks	2400	1271	0	0		
Viroc® Cement Bonded Particle Board	1350	948	0	0		
Granite/Basalt/Marble	2600	541	0	0		
Concrete 40 Mpa (unreinforced)	2400	495	0	0		
Concrete Blocks 7.3MPa	2050	372	200	74384		
Bitumen Elastomer	1000	343	0	0		
Light concrete (autoclaved aerated)	1000	338	0	0		
Terrazzo	2300	210	600	126000		
Limestone	2500	176	0	0		
Natural Stone	2500	176	60	10537		
Sandstone	2400	171	1757	299732		
Icyene (polyurethane)	30	142	0	0		
Vapour barrier (polyethylene)	900	128	500	64111		
Fiber Felt	25	118	0	0		
Sheep Wool insulation	20	4	1200	4800		
Thermacork Insulation	115	-133	0	0		
Sustainably sourced MDF	700	-299	0	0		
Laminated Bamboo	750	-349	0	0		
Sustainably sourced plywood	620	-377	909	-342517		
Sustainably sourced CLT (spruce)	470	-484	0	0		
Sustainably sourced pine	420	-489	0	0		
Sustainably sourced Douglas Fir	530	-549	150	-82335		
Sustainably sourcedOak	770	-782	340	-265880		
				1,004,687	2,581	389
				kgCO2e TOTAL	TOTAL m2	kgCO2e/m2 TOTAL





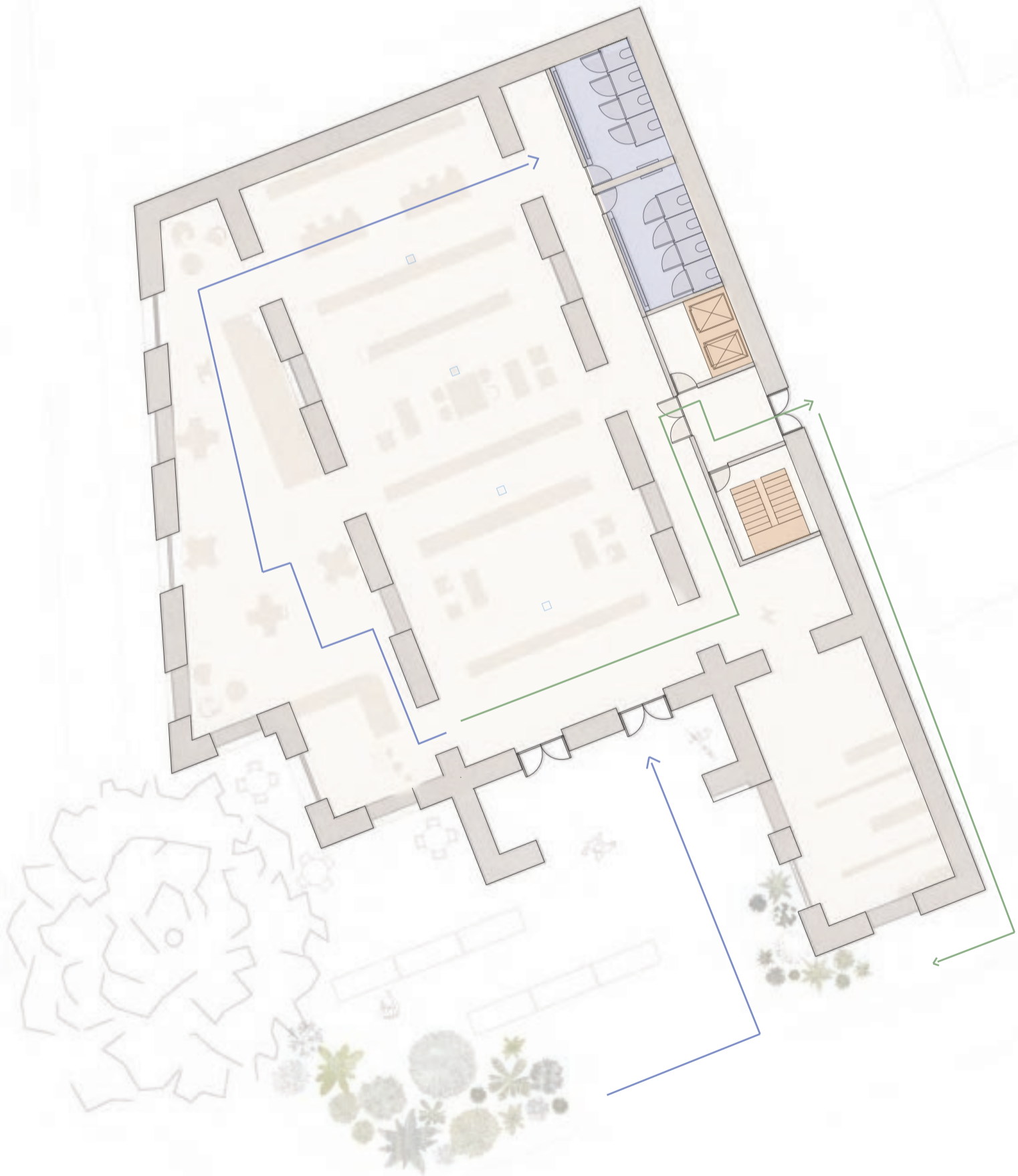
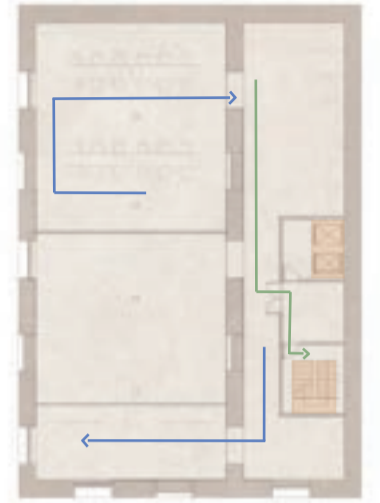
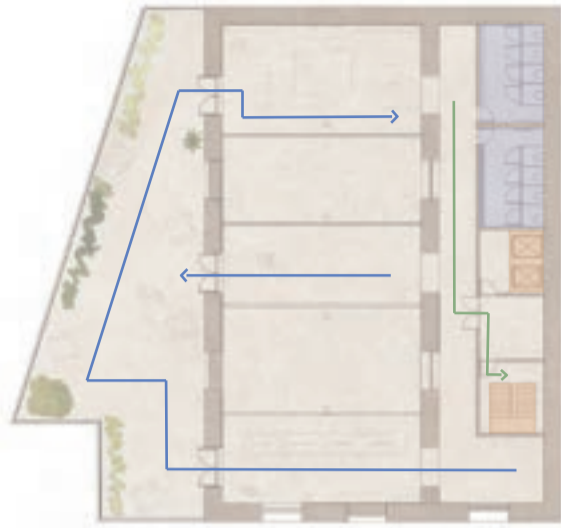
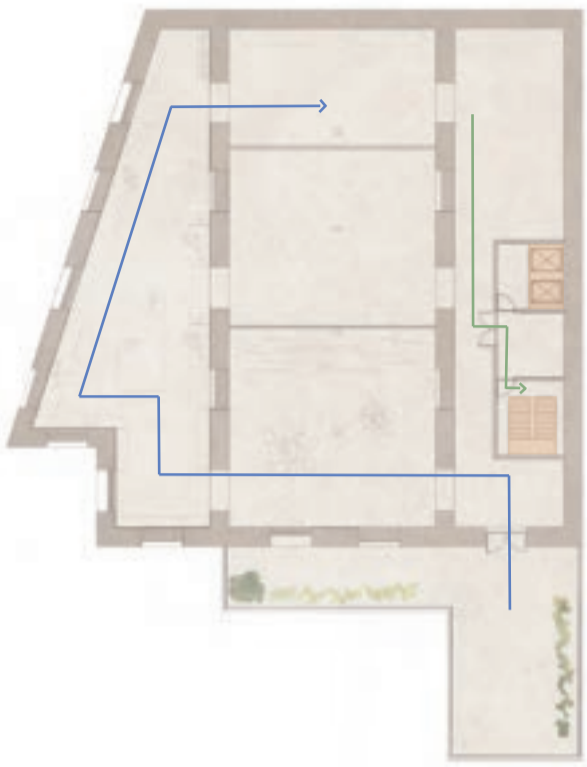
Key-

Access Routes

Escape Routes

Elevator/Stairs

Toilets





Materials

Terrazzo

Sandstone Bricks

Triple Glazed Glass Doors

Stone Cobblestones



Material Origin-

Terrazzo  
 Manufacturer- Stucco Italiano  
 Sourced- Vicenza  
 Distance- 238km

Sandstone  
 Manufacturer- Casone Group  
 Sourced- Bologna  
 Distance- 268km

Glass  
 Manufacturer- Vetro Marca  
 Sourced- Treviso  
 Distance- 298km

Glulam Beams  
 Manufacturer- Xlam Dolomiti  
 Sourced- Trento  
 Distance- 272km

Plywood  
 Manufacturer- Panguaneta  
 Sourced- Mantua  
 Distance- 142km

Oak  
 Manufacturer- Itlas  
 Sourced- Caneva  
 Distance- 325km

Steel  
 Manufacturer- Riva  
 Sourced- Milan  
 Distance- 29.0km



Glulam Beams + Shaped Plywood

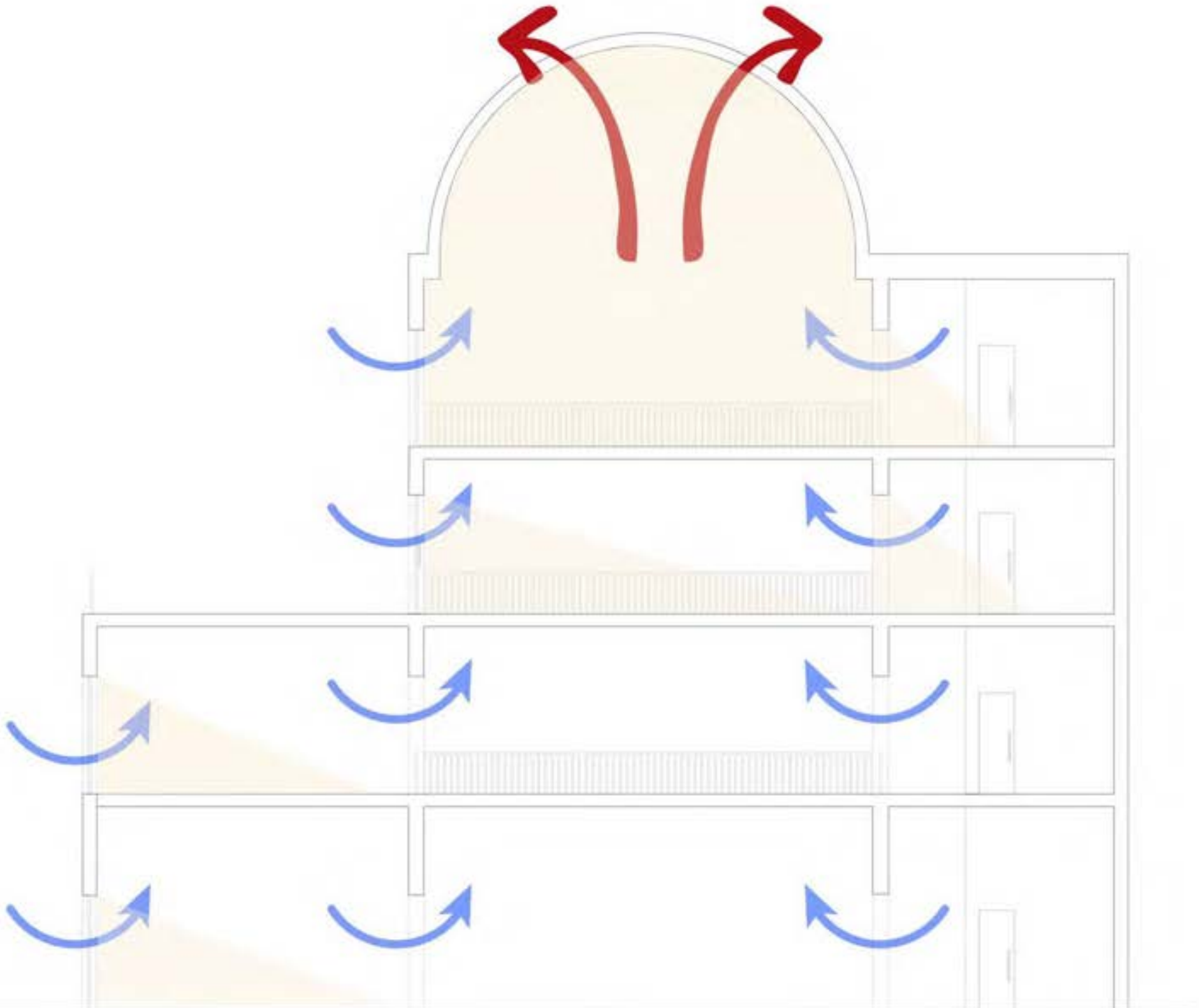
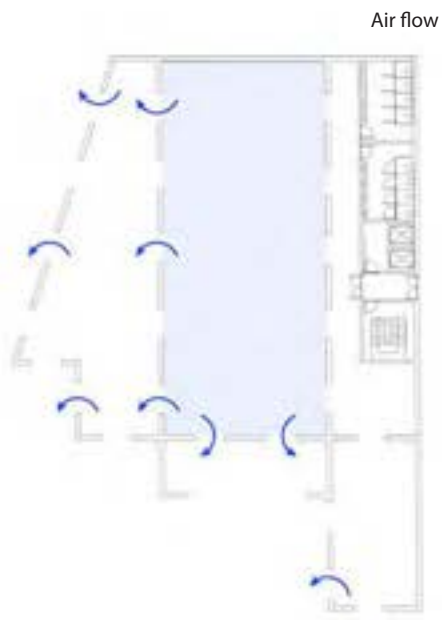
Glass panels

Carved Imitation Sandstone Bricks

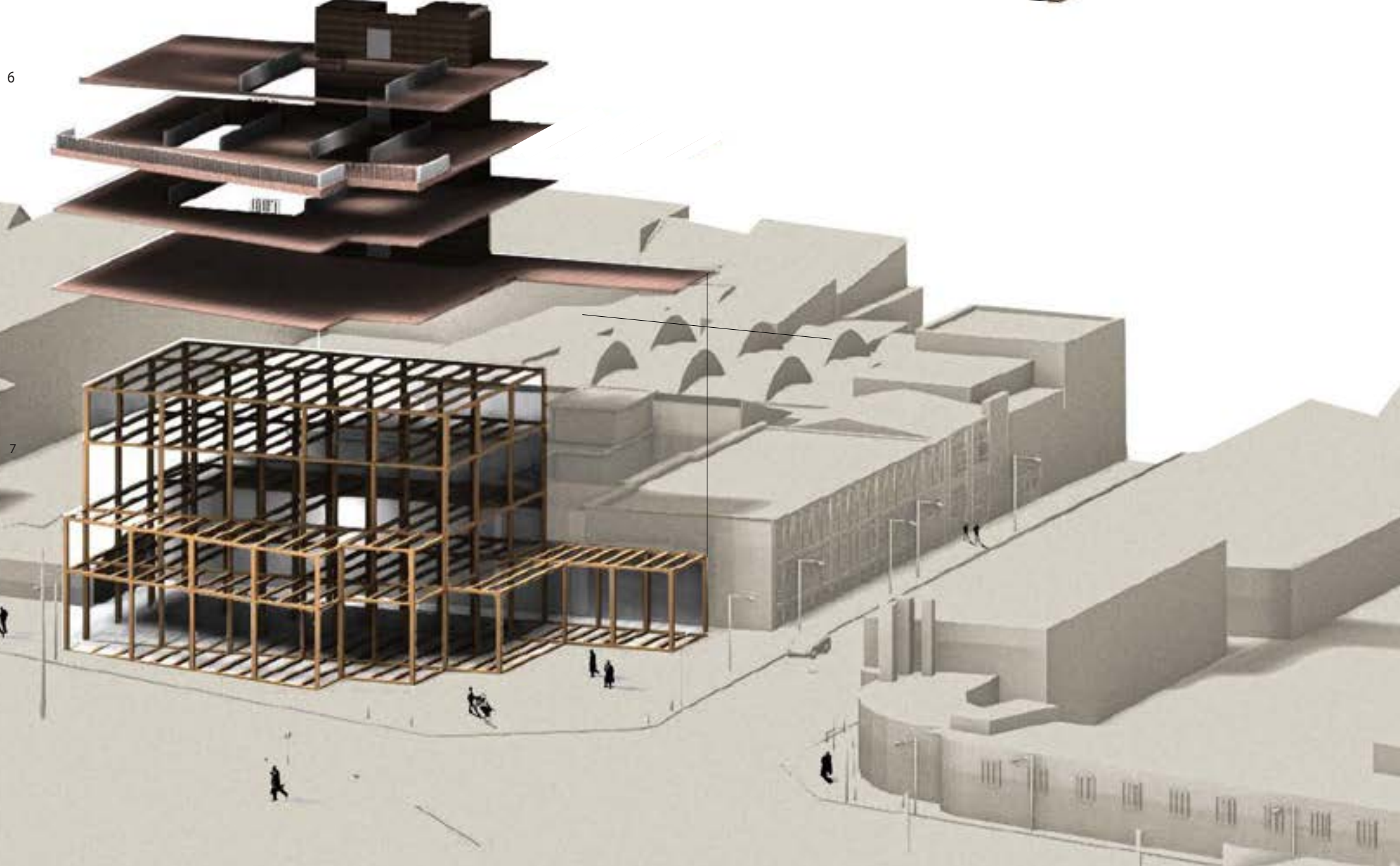
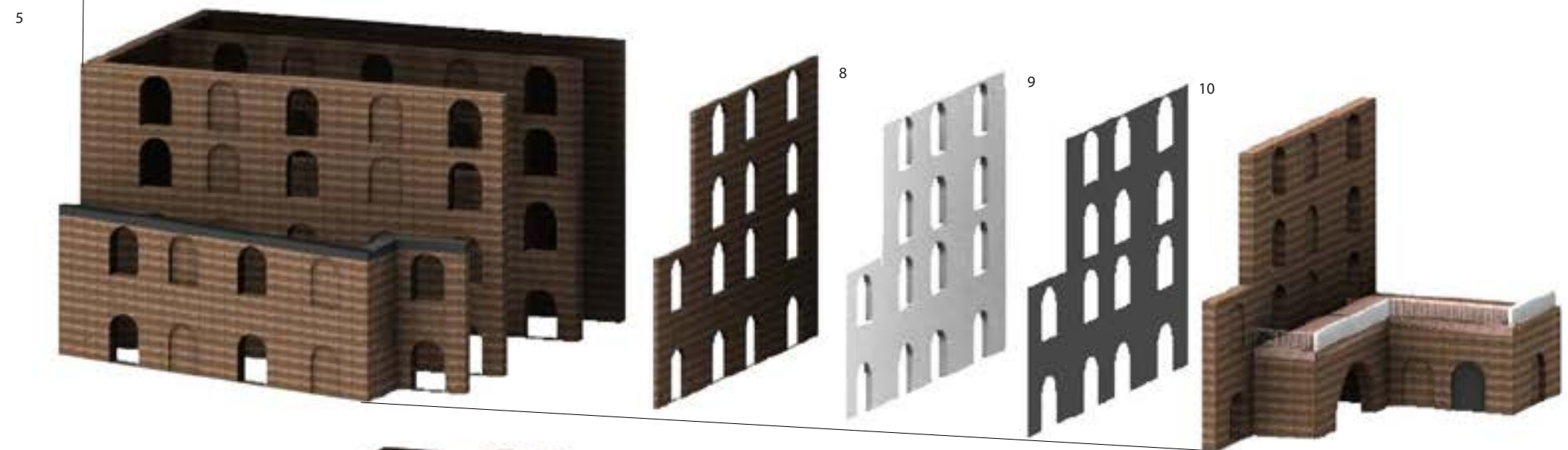
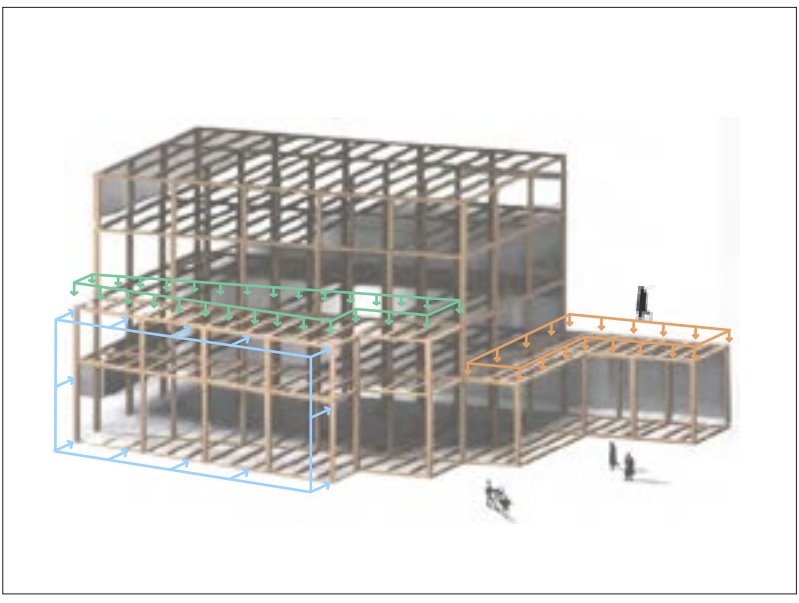
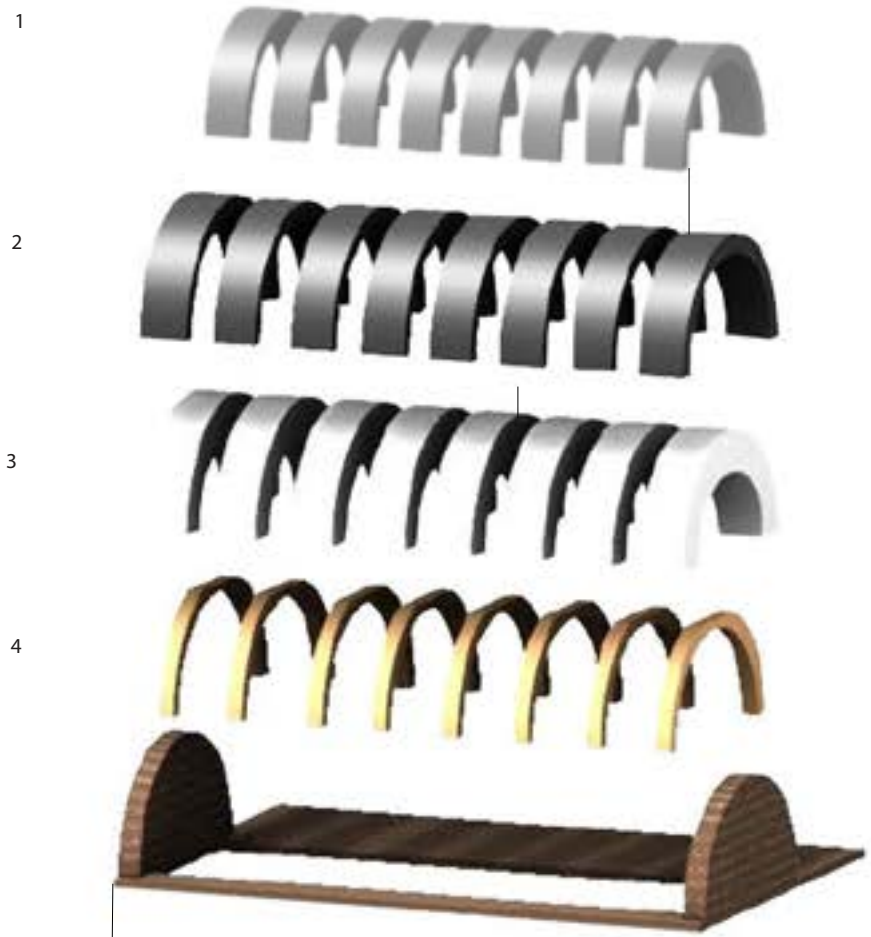
Oak Structure

Blue Steel Railings

Showing the material used and where they are sourced from



- 1- Glass Panels
  - 2- Zinc Roofing and Plywood
  - 3- Ridgid Insulation and Plywood
  - 4- Glulam Beams
  - 5- Masonary Sandstone Structure
  - 6- Terrazzo Flooring
  - 7- Timber Structure
  - 8- Imitation Sandstone Cladding Interior
  - 9- Wool Insulation and Plywood
  - 10- Water Proof Membrane
- Loads-
- Wind Load ■
  - Dead Load ■
  - Live load ■



Showing the Structural; and Materia build up as well as the loads

Exterior View

