

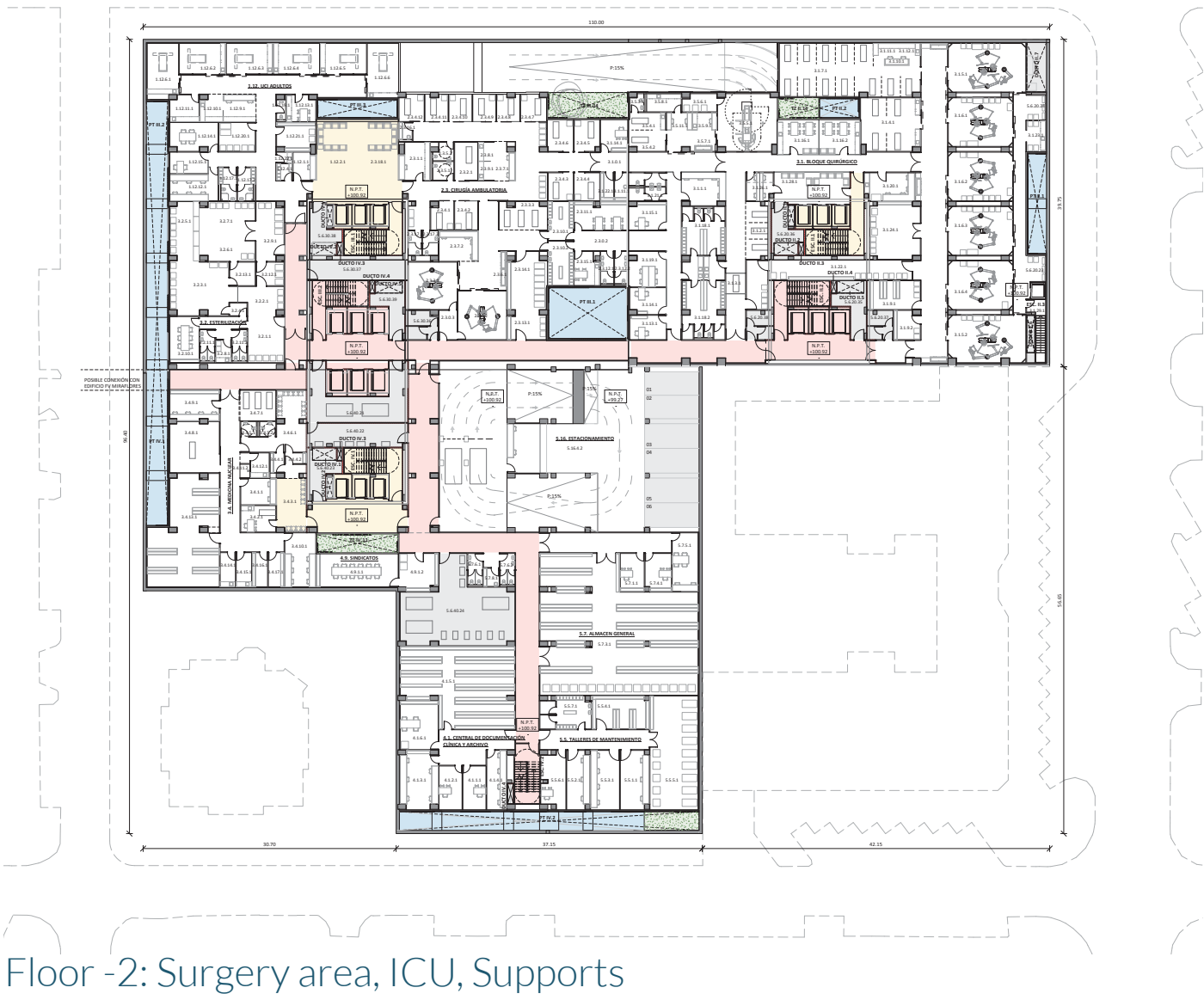
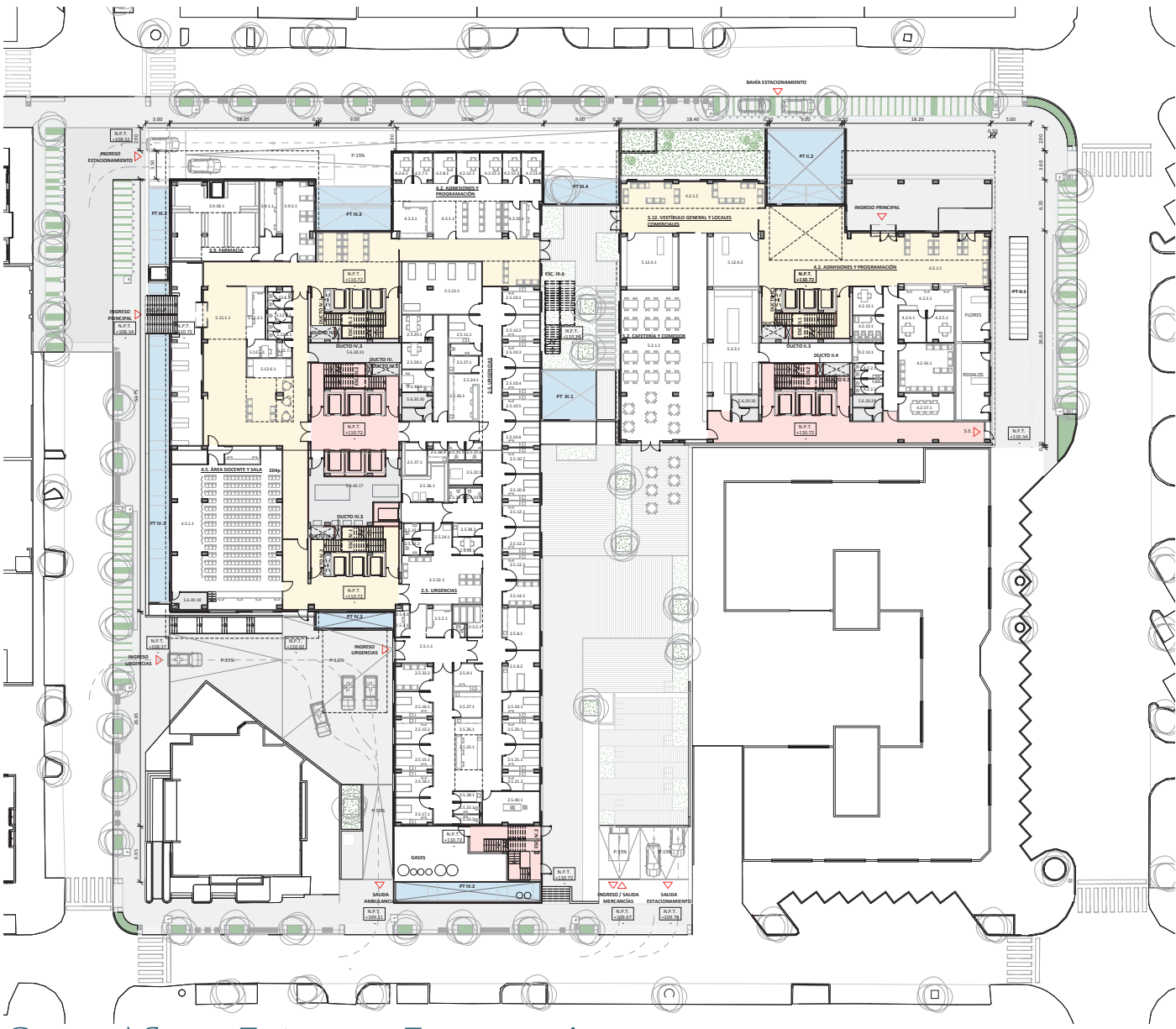
THE NEW CLINICA ANGLO AMERICANA

ESTUDI **PSP** ARQUITECTURA

Location: San Isidro, Lima, Perú  
Promoter: British American Hospital SA  
Area: 85.440 m2  
Date: working since 2016

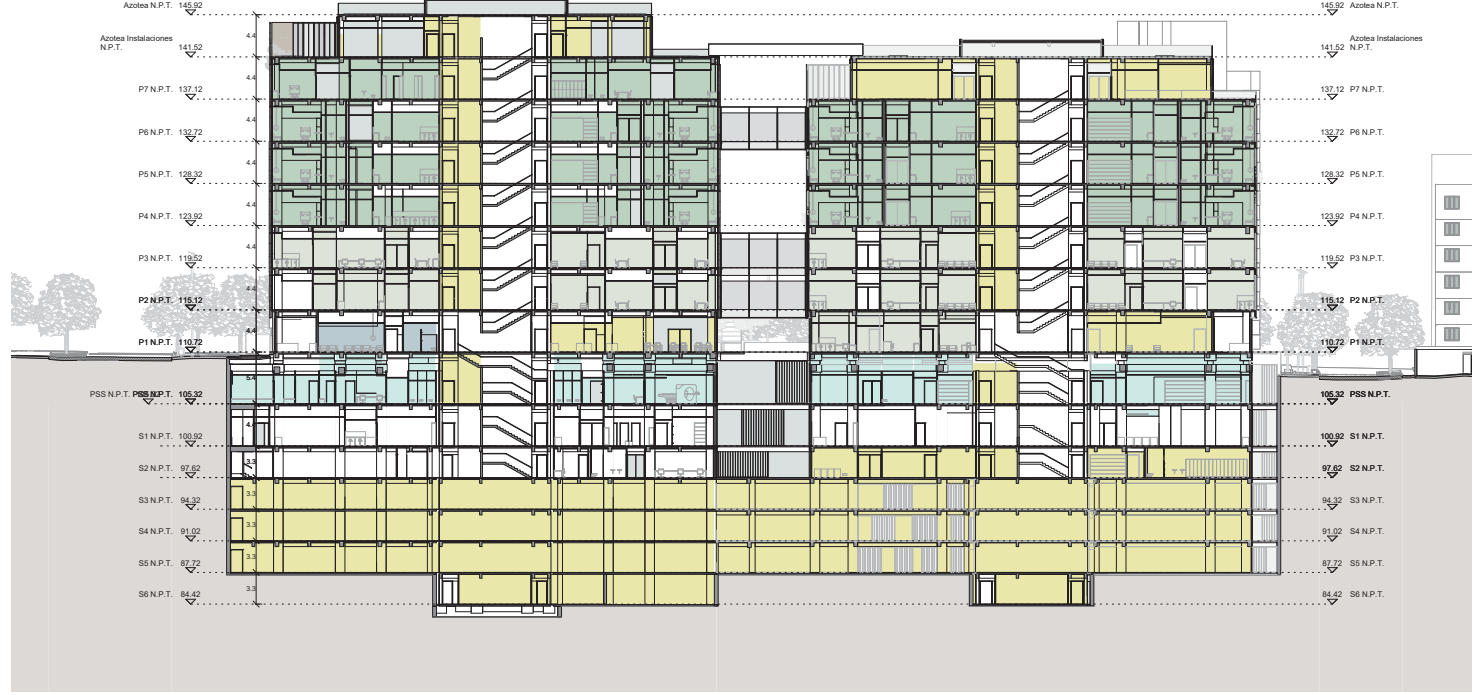


FLOOR PLANS



GLOBAL SOLUTION

Clínica Anglo Americana aims to improve and modernize its current head-quarter located in San Isidro, Lima. We propose to demolish the existing buildings by stages and construct new buildings allowing the Hospital to function without interruptions. The new Hospital is composed of 18m width modules connected by pairs through vertical circulations and facilities, giving the Hospital a greater horizontal aspect, better lighting, natural ventilation, precise circulations and flexibility. The biggest volume is the one on the corner of Cavenecia street, which has 7 floors and a technical storey, and it decreases to five floors in the interior area of the 4th stage. Technical storeys located on the roof are always integrated with the architecture design as an organized and variable volume. The Hospital programme is developed from the top floor to the first basement. First floor is mostly public, with accesses connected with the surrounding streets and general areas. The first basement floor is mostly technical and medical, with public accesses strategically located to allow the entrance to the main areas. Lower basement floors are connected to the rest of the building through vertical circulations. Higher volumes incorporate projections that facilitate the provision of the access to the Parking and highlight the entrance areas which connect the building with the city. The 18 m width volumes offer a lower impact to a building of remarkable dimensions.



Longitudinal Section

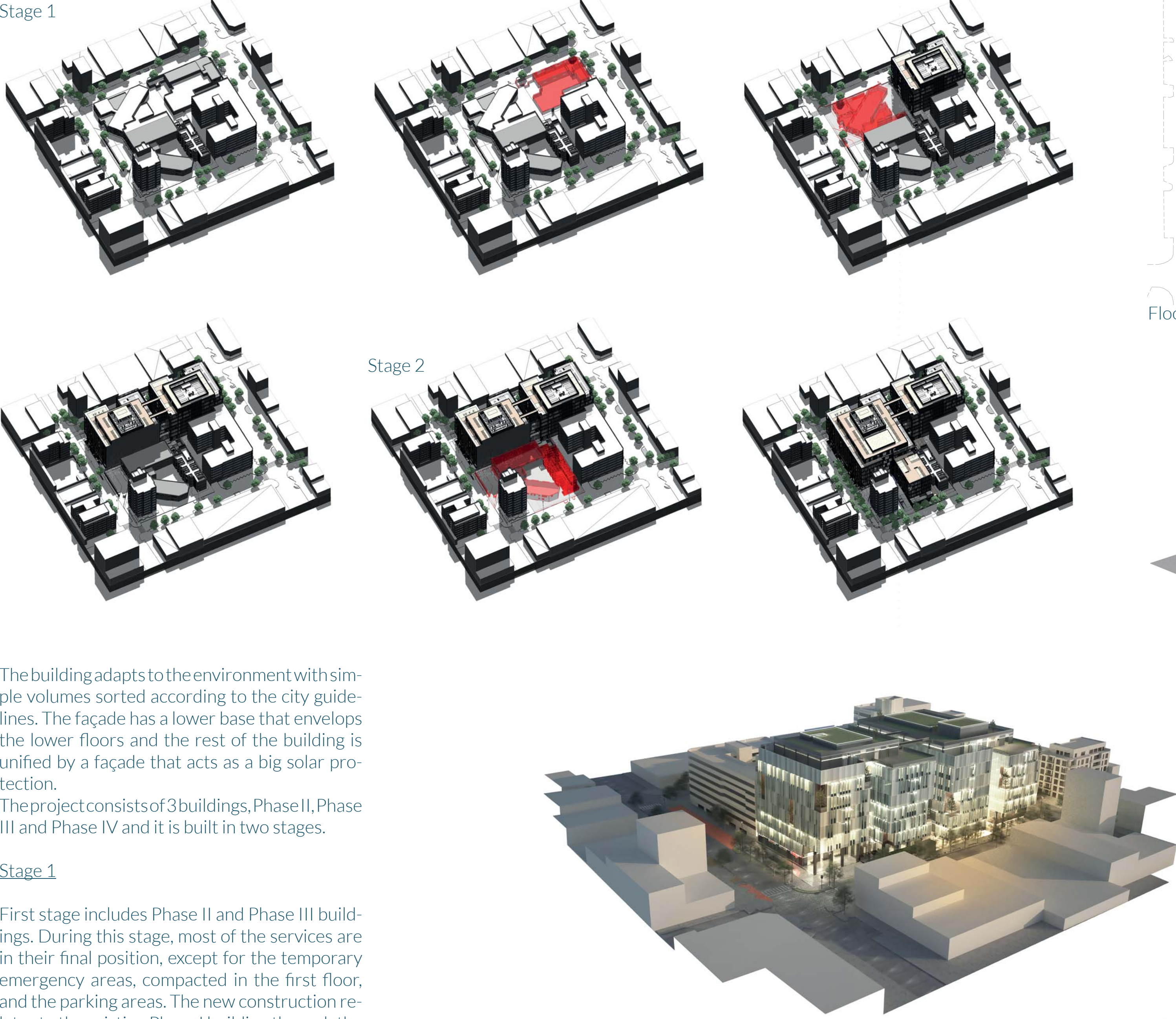


Longitudinal Section



Cross Section

CONSTRUCTION STAGES



The building adapts to the environment with simple volumes sorted according to the city guidelines. The façade has a lower base that envelops the lower floors and the rest of the building is unified by a façade that acts as a big solar protection. The project consists of 3 buildings, Phase II, Phase III and Phase IV and it is built in two stages.

**Stage 1**  
First stage includes Phase II and Phase III buildings. During this stage, most of the services are in their final position, except for the temporary emergency areas, compacted in the first floor, and the parking areas. The new construction relates to the existing Phase I building through the basement and the first floor. At the end of the first stage, the Hospital already has a remarkable expansion of its service program.

**Stage 2**  
Second stage begins with the demolition of the existing buildings, continues with the construction of the IV Phase building, and ends with the commissioning of the entire Hospital, with its parking lot and facilities.

**MATERIALS**  
- Use of building materials with minimum pollutant emissions in its manufacturing.  
- Optimization of structural design to minimize the use of raw materials in its execution.  
- Construction of interior distribution with dry systems, minimizing the creation of waste, decreasing weight on the structure, and therefore, increasing energy saving.  
- Use of prefabricated large modules on the façade  
- Use of active sun protection systems, to protect from intense solar radiation throughout the year.  
- Improving transmission thermal factors, reducing heat losses and energy consumption.  
- Modular coordination facilitates the repetition of systems and construction details.  
- Careful study of the rooms, being the major element repeated in the building. We want to conceive an efficient room that can notably reduce energy costs of the building.

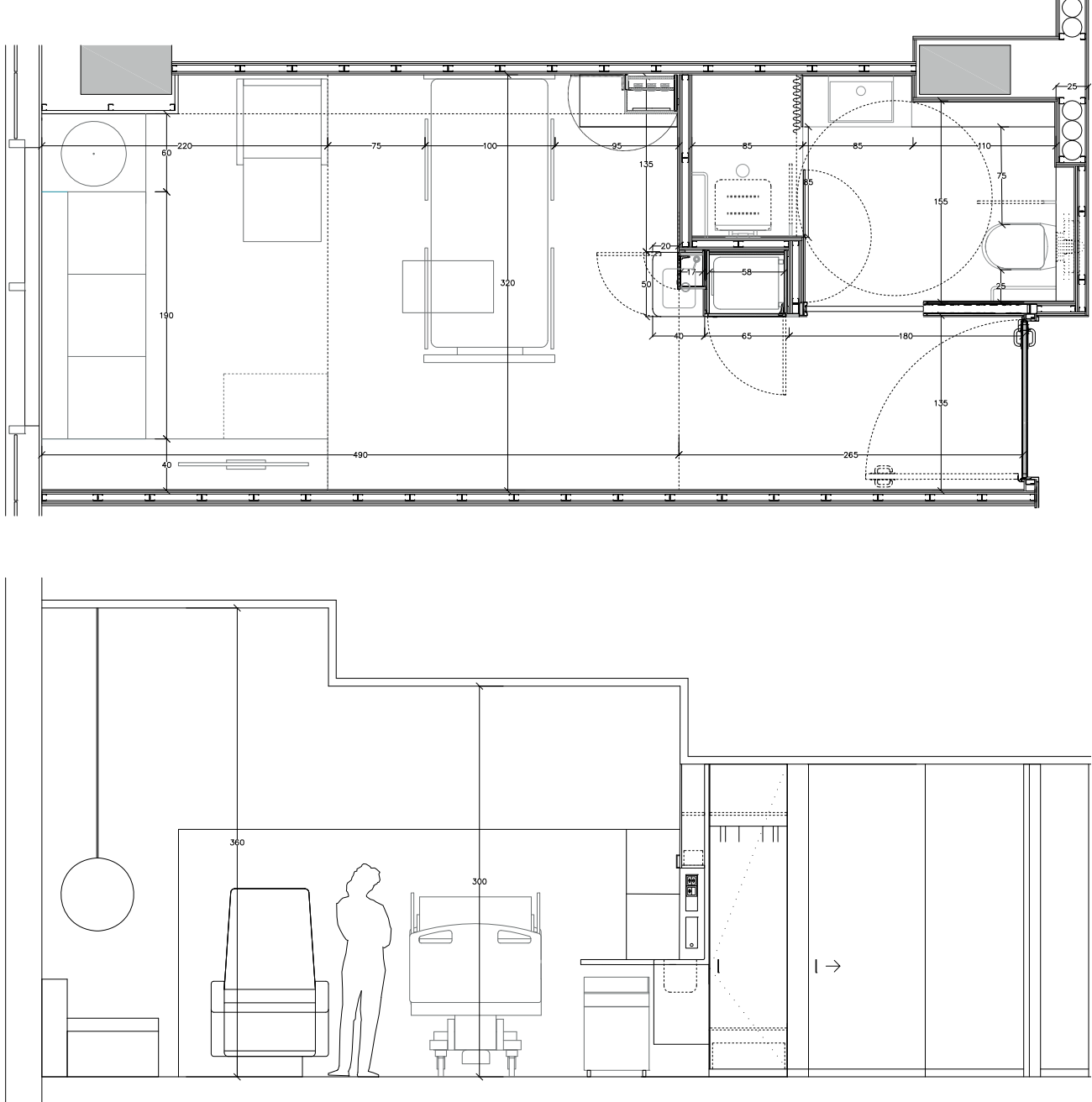
MAINTENANCE AND ENERGY SAVING

A hospital is a complex building with continuous functioning and a high environmental impact. It is necessary that the project considers sustainability issues from the beginning. The project includes all criteria for energy savings, use of natural materials, waste reduction, noise, etc.  
Lighting: Use of high efficiency lighting, with adjustable intensity and presence detection. Management of custom lighting levels together with contribution of the natural light. Centralized management support systems.  
Ventilation: Natural cross-ventilation in low intensive areas.  
Air: Use of energy efficient equipment with "free cooling" and heat recovery for medical use.  
Energy: Energy saving systems, heat recovery, good thermal isolation on façade and roofing.  
Water cycle: Reduction of water consumption with the reuse of treated grey water.  
Roofing: Green extensive roof with high isolation as reused water irrigation system.

THE PATIENT EXPERIENCE



DETAIL OF A ROOM



COLOURS STUDY

