

DANTE SOPRANO

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VERTICAL CIRCULATION **Through Ground Movement**

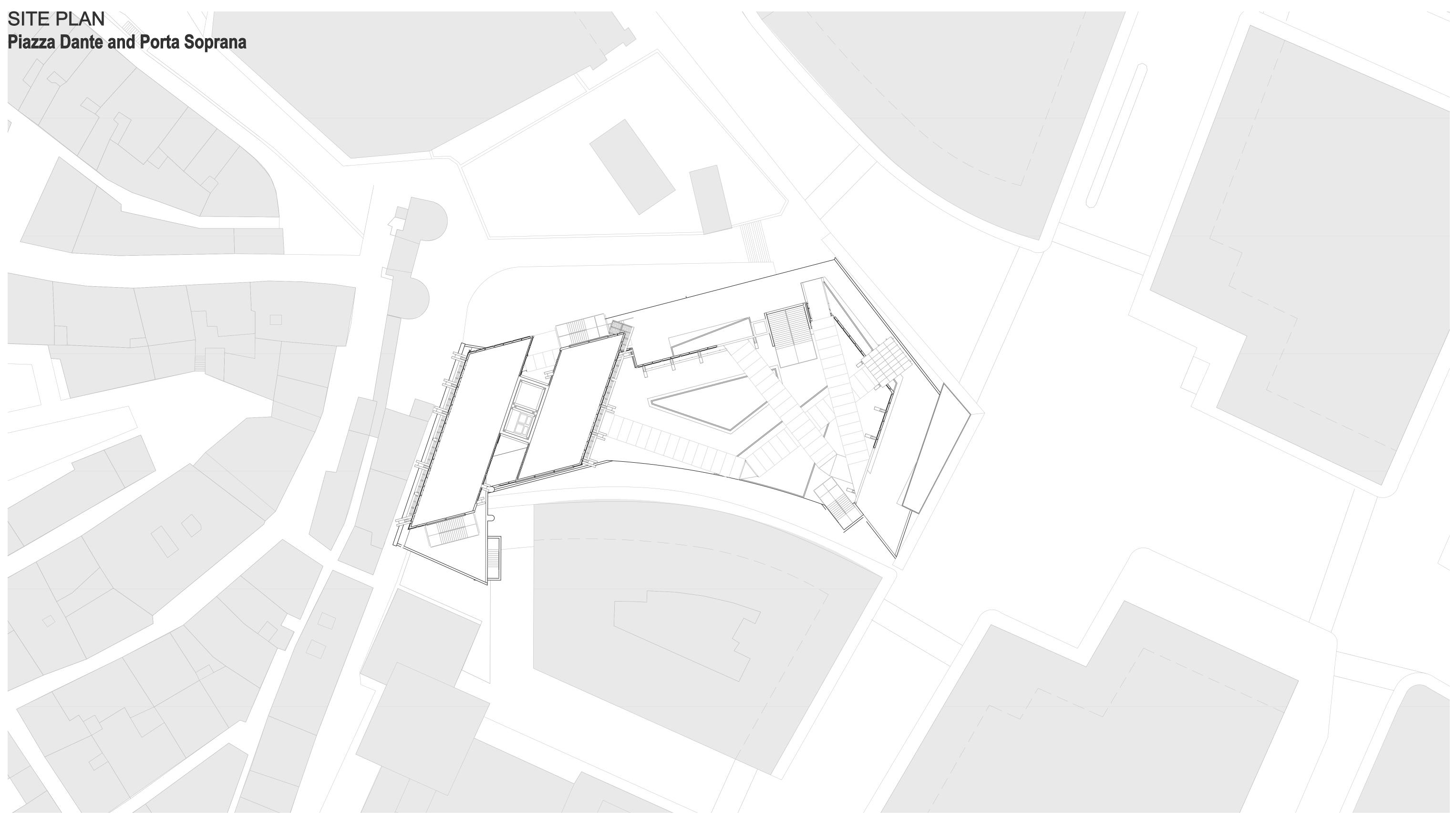


WATER COOLING **Exterior Temperature Moderator**

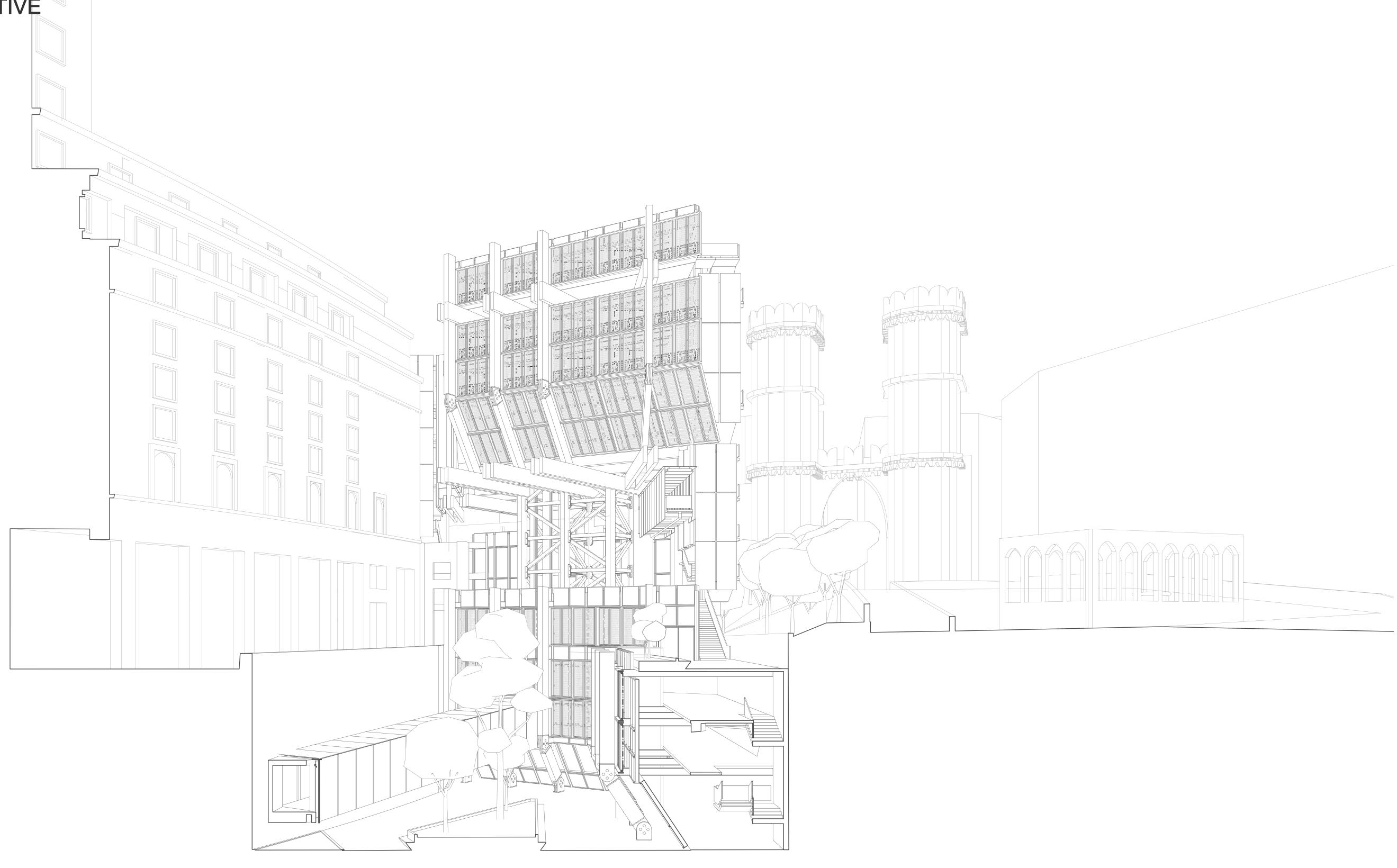


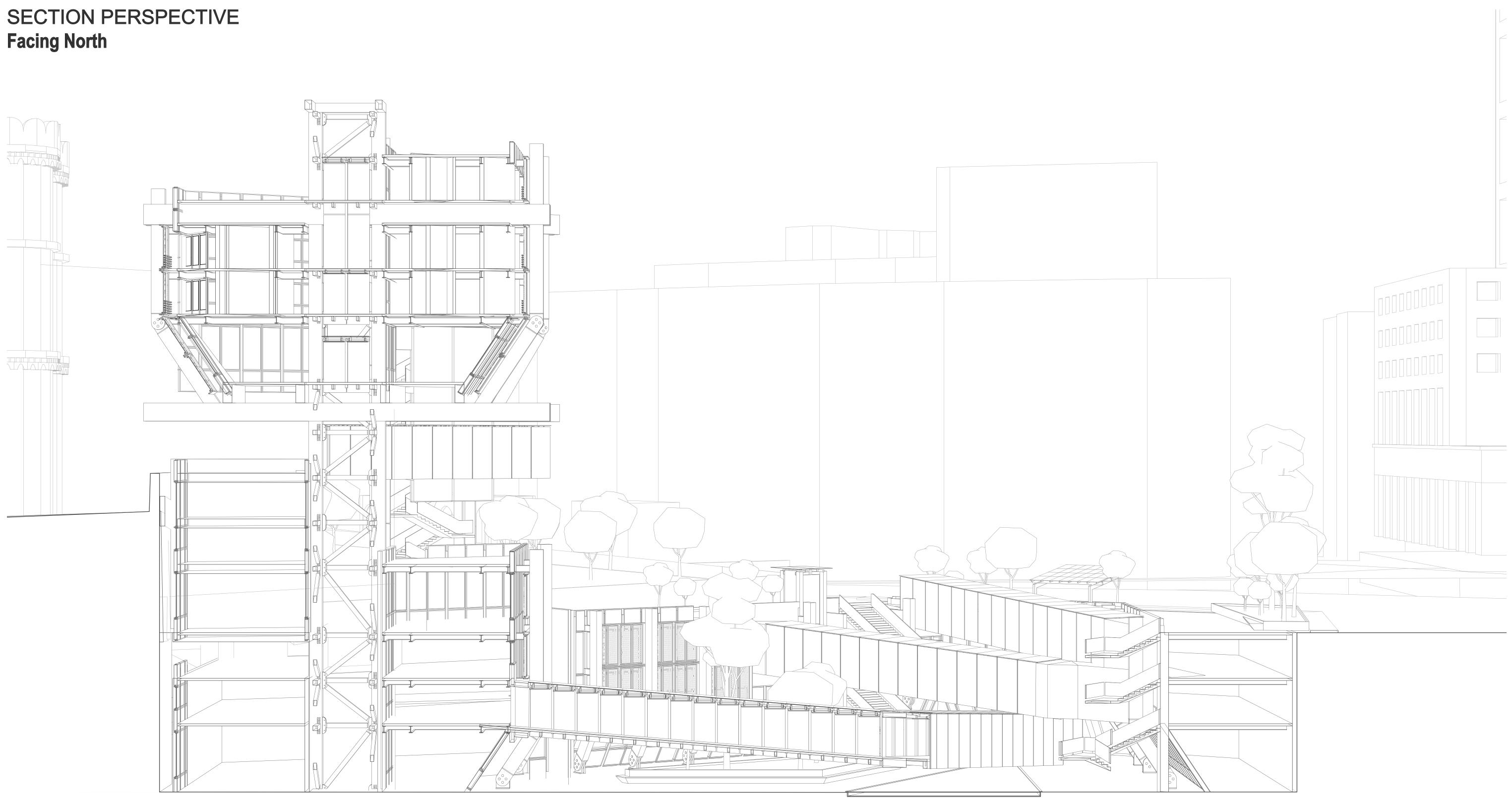
GROUND CARVING Integrated Green Space



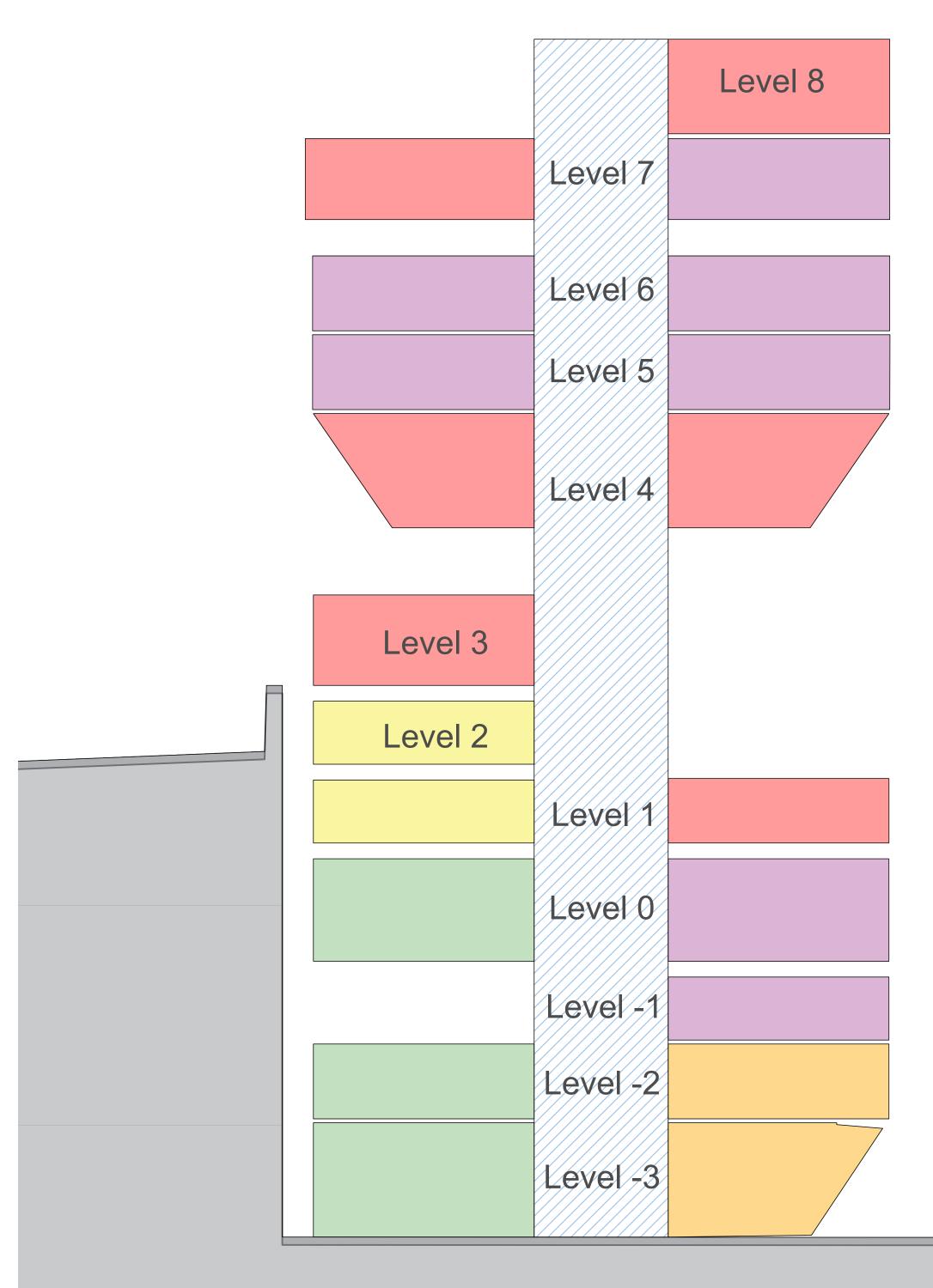








SECTION Program Diagram





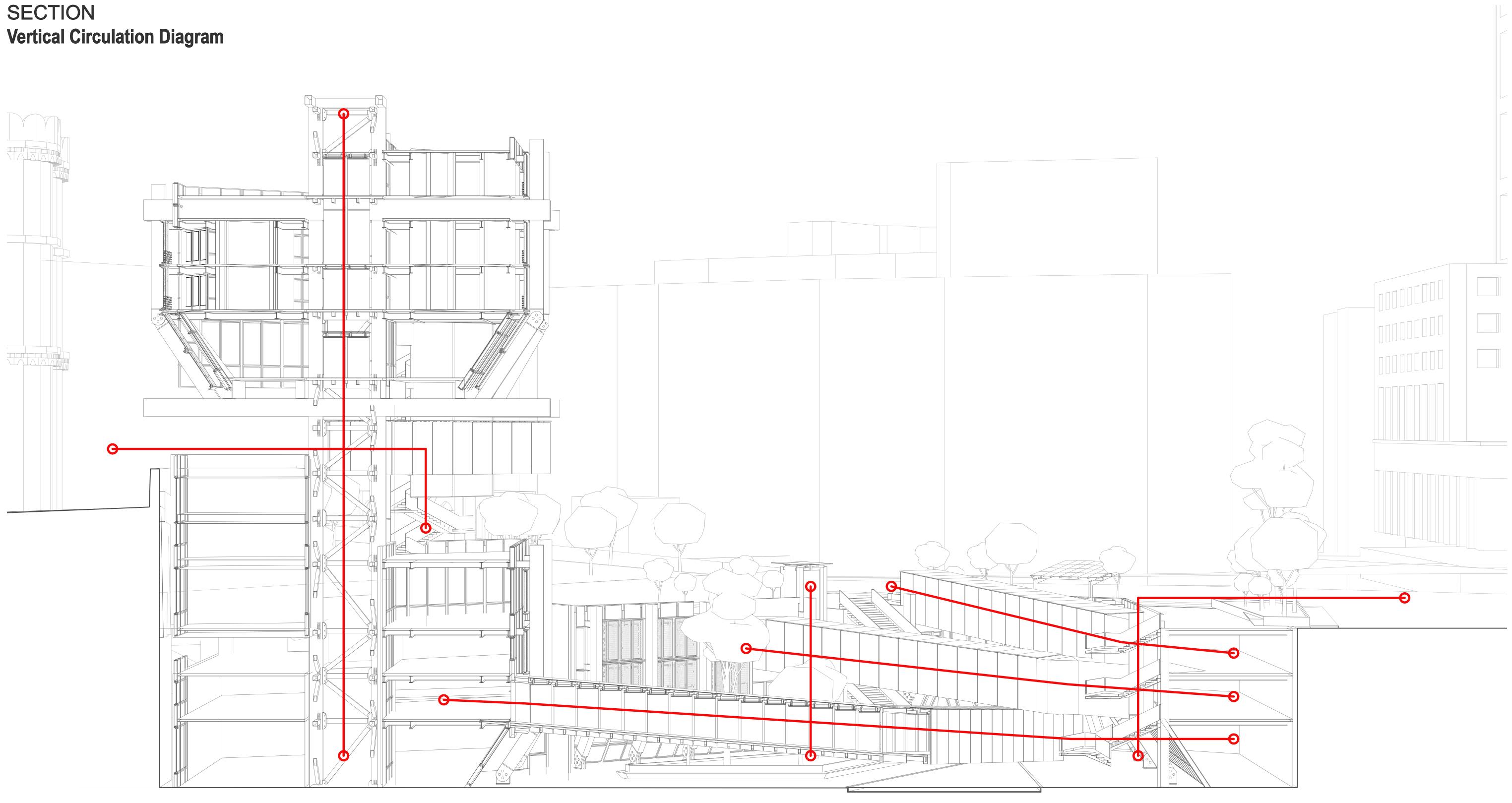
Public Use Hotel Service Retail Space Co-working Offices General Amenities Circulation

Level 0			
Level -1			
Level -2			
Level -3			

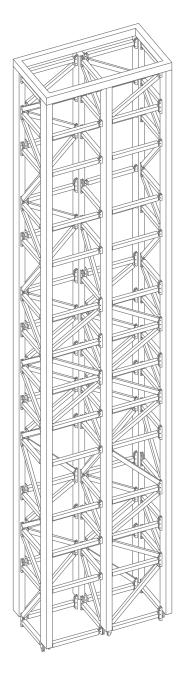
FLOOR PLAN Major Piazza at Level -3

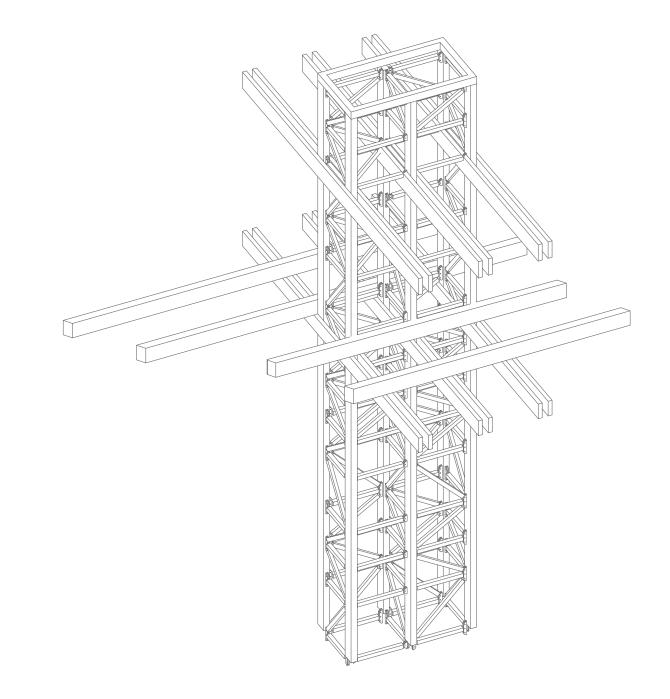
FLOOR PLAN Minor Piazza at Level 3

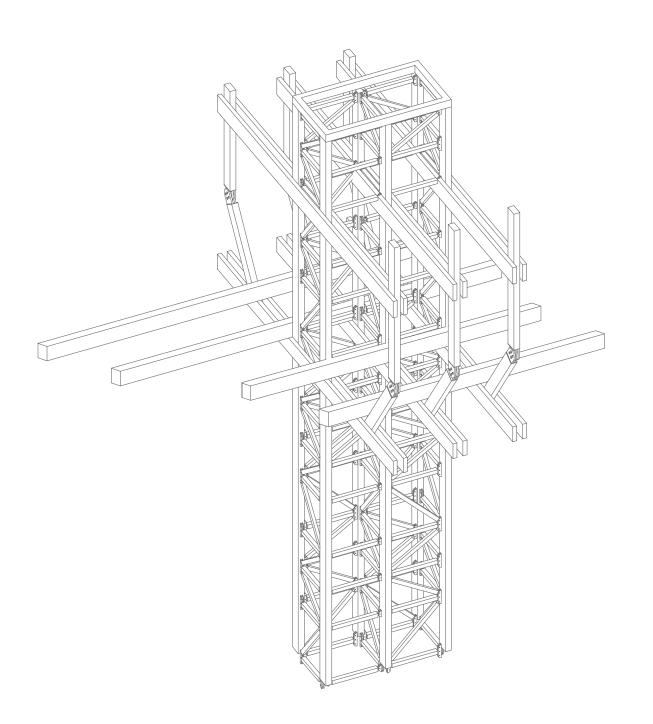


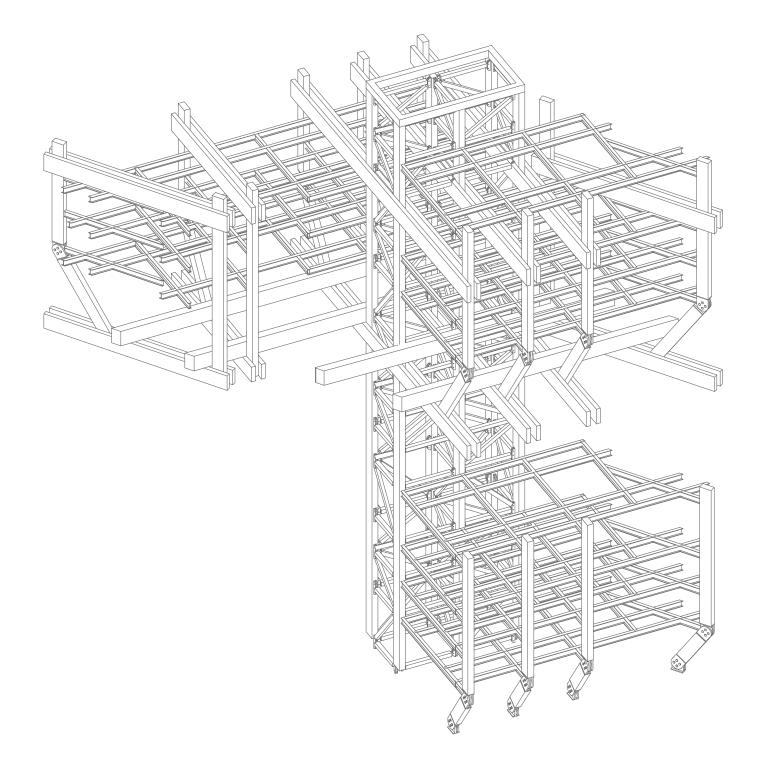


ISONOMETRIC Structure Framework









FLOOR PLAN Hotel Rooms at Level 5

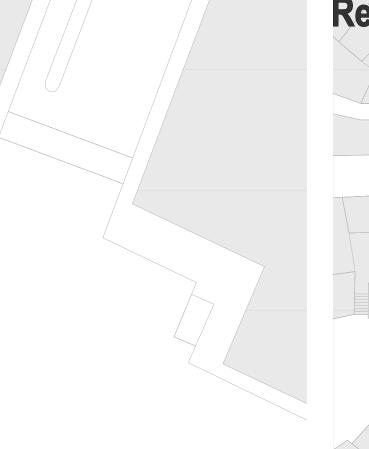
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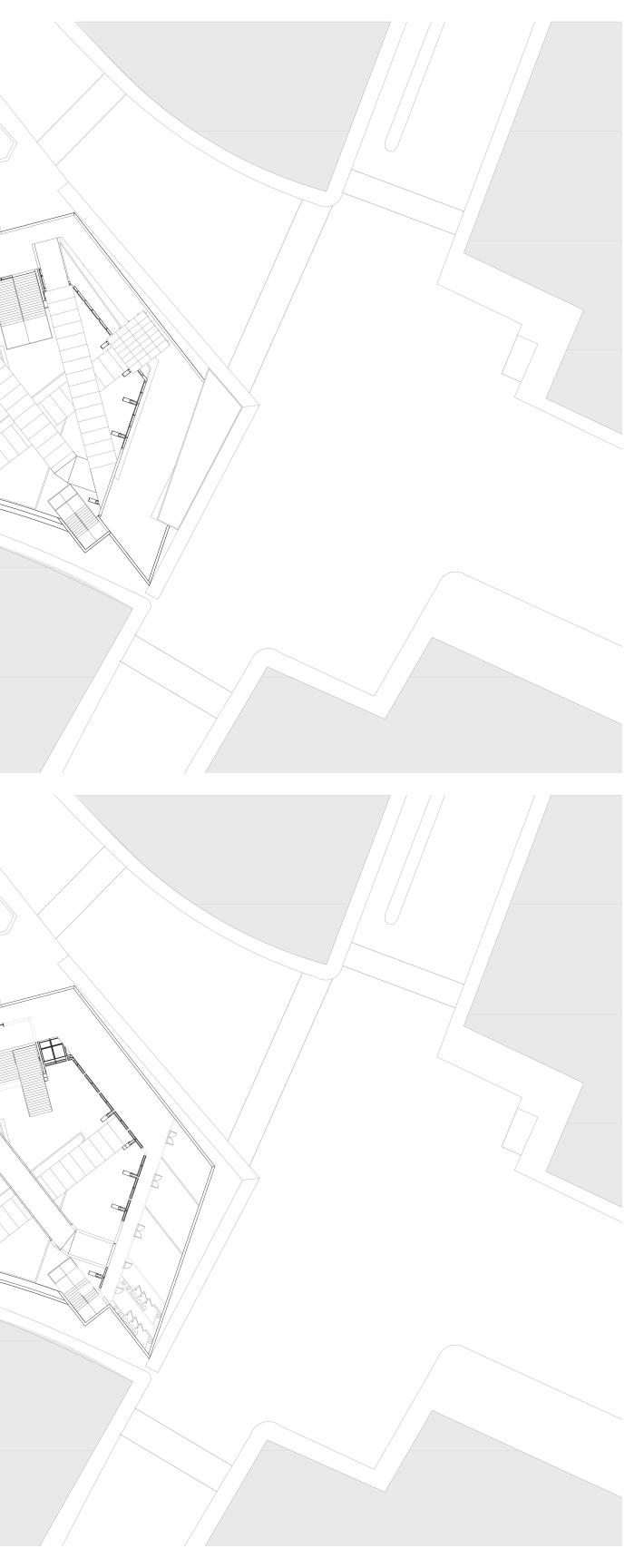
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FLOOR PLAN Breakfast Lounge at Level -1

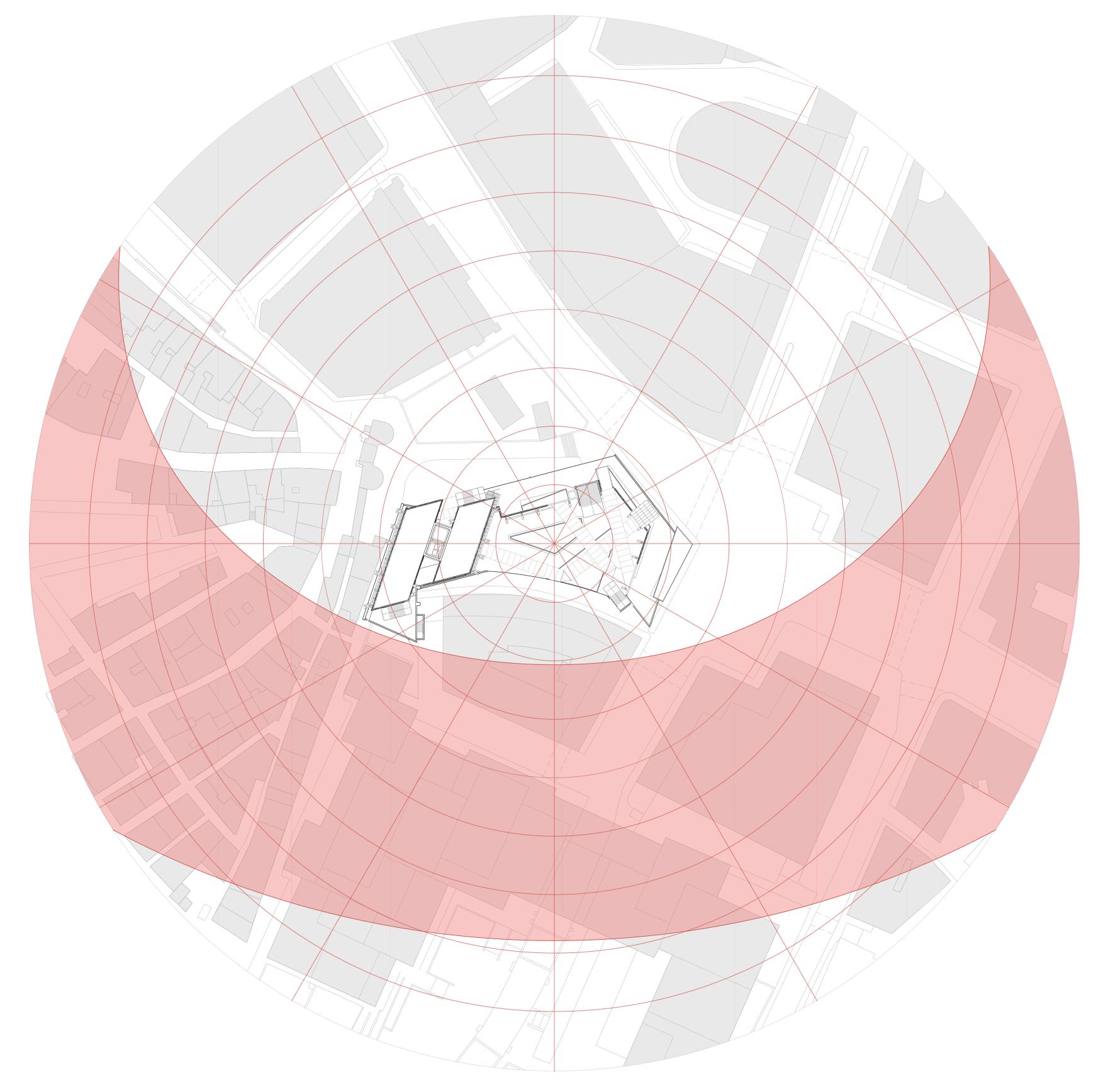




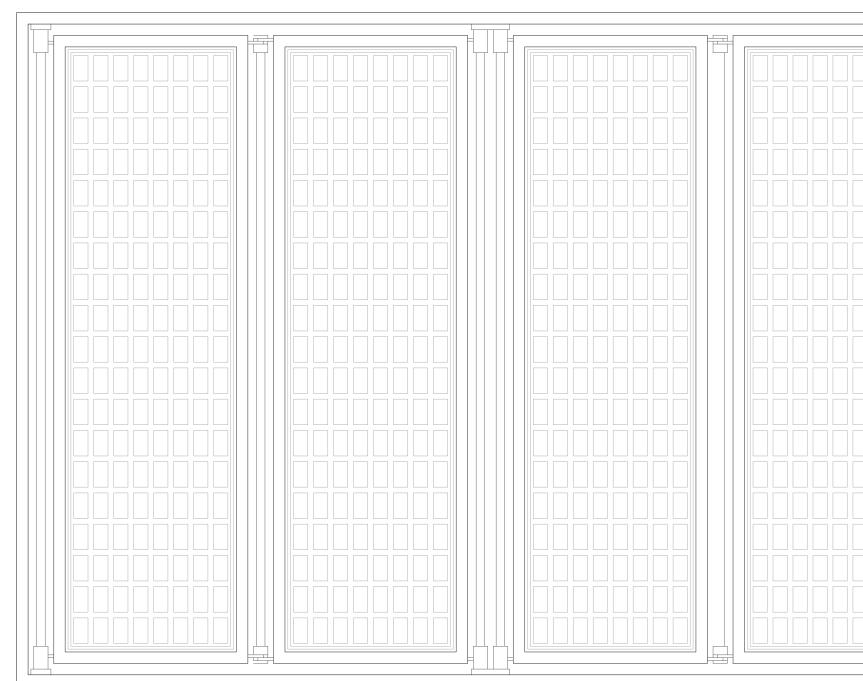




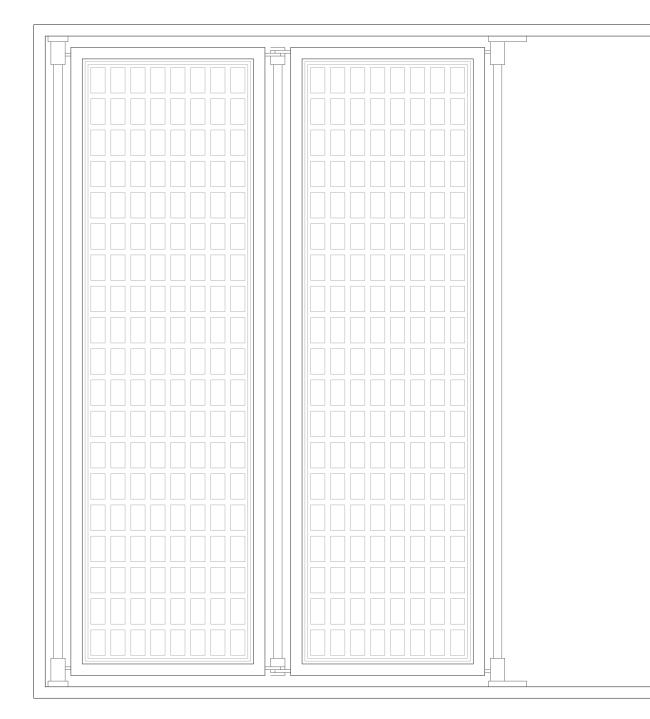
ENVIRONMENTAL STUDY Sun Diagram

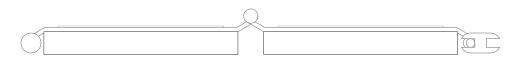


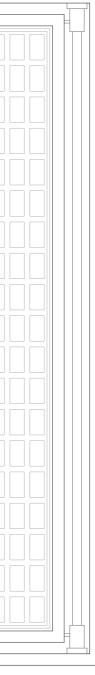
ELEVATION and PLAN DETAIL Operable Shading Louvres

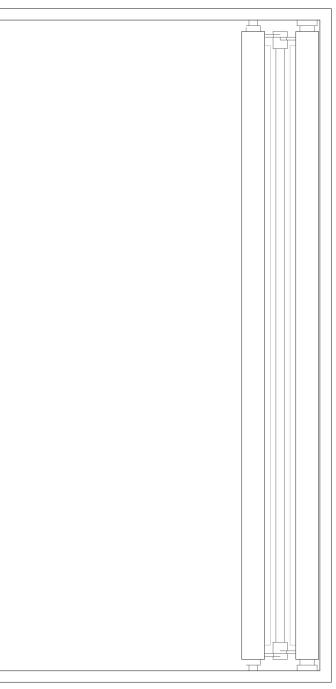


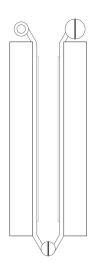




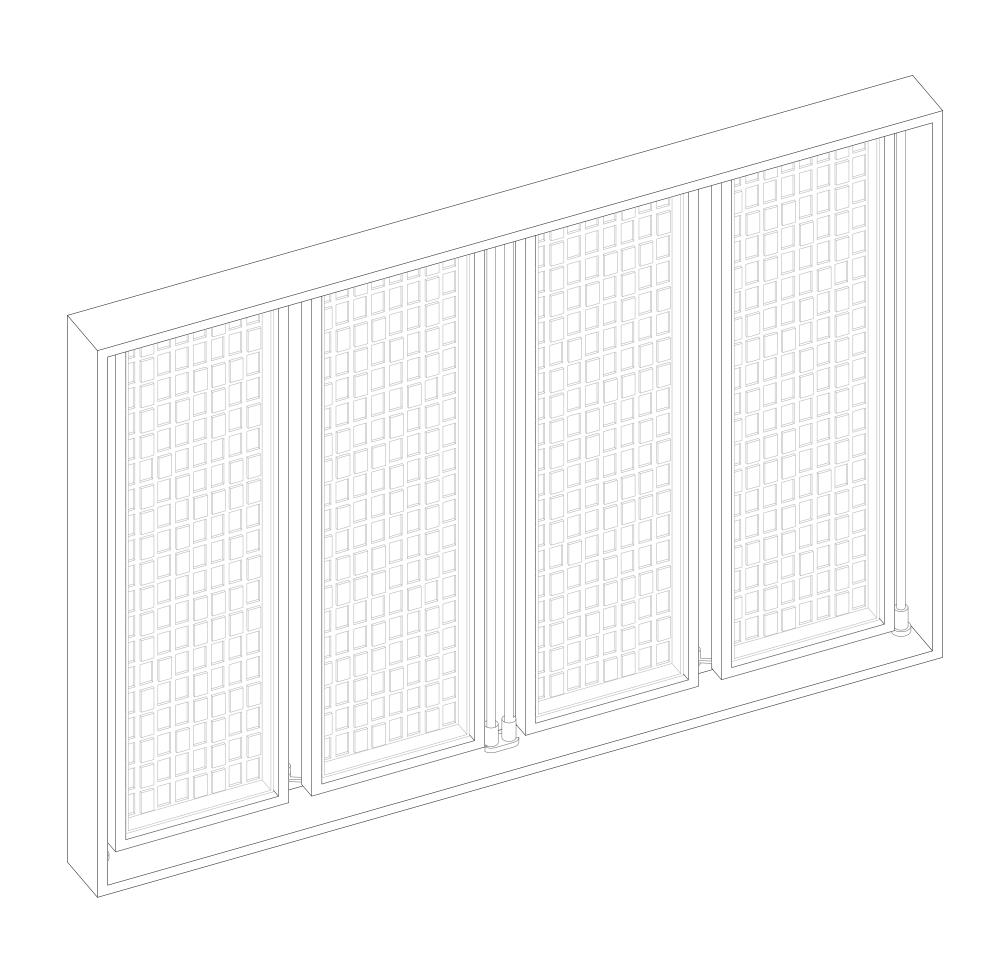


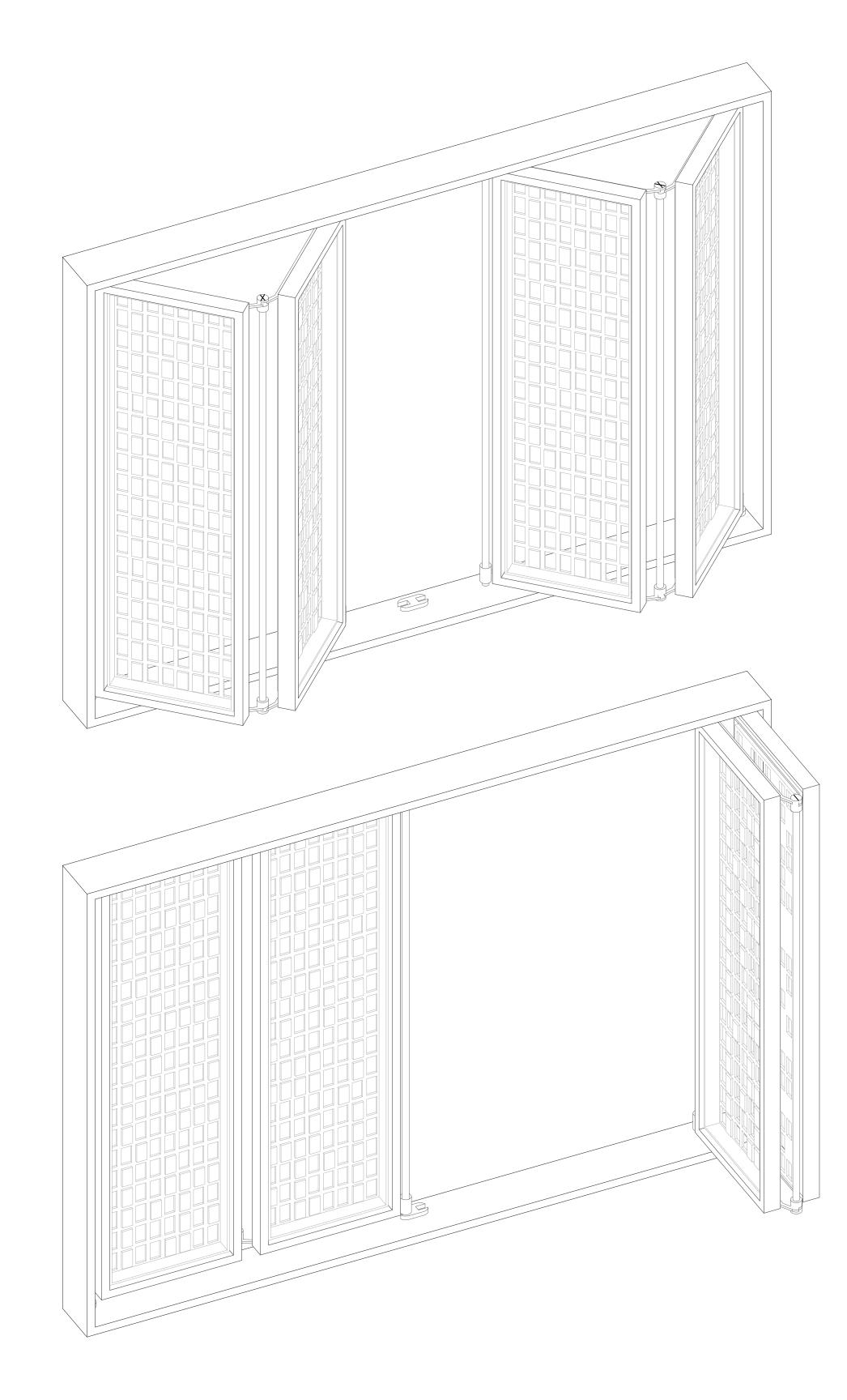




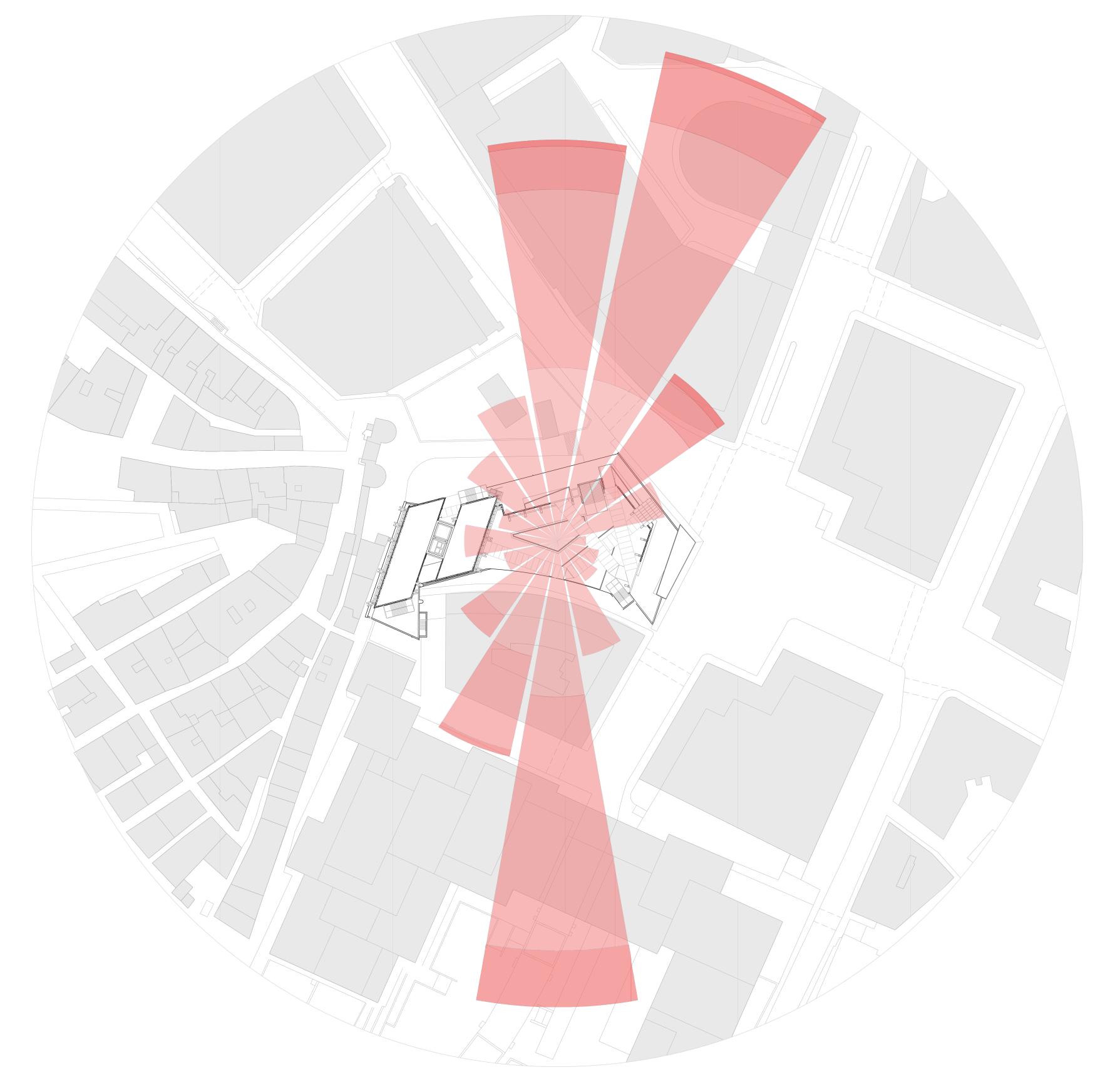


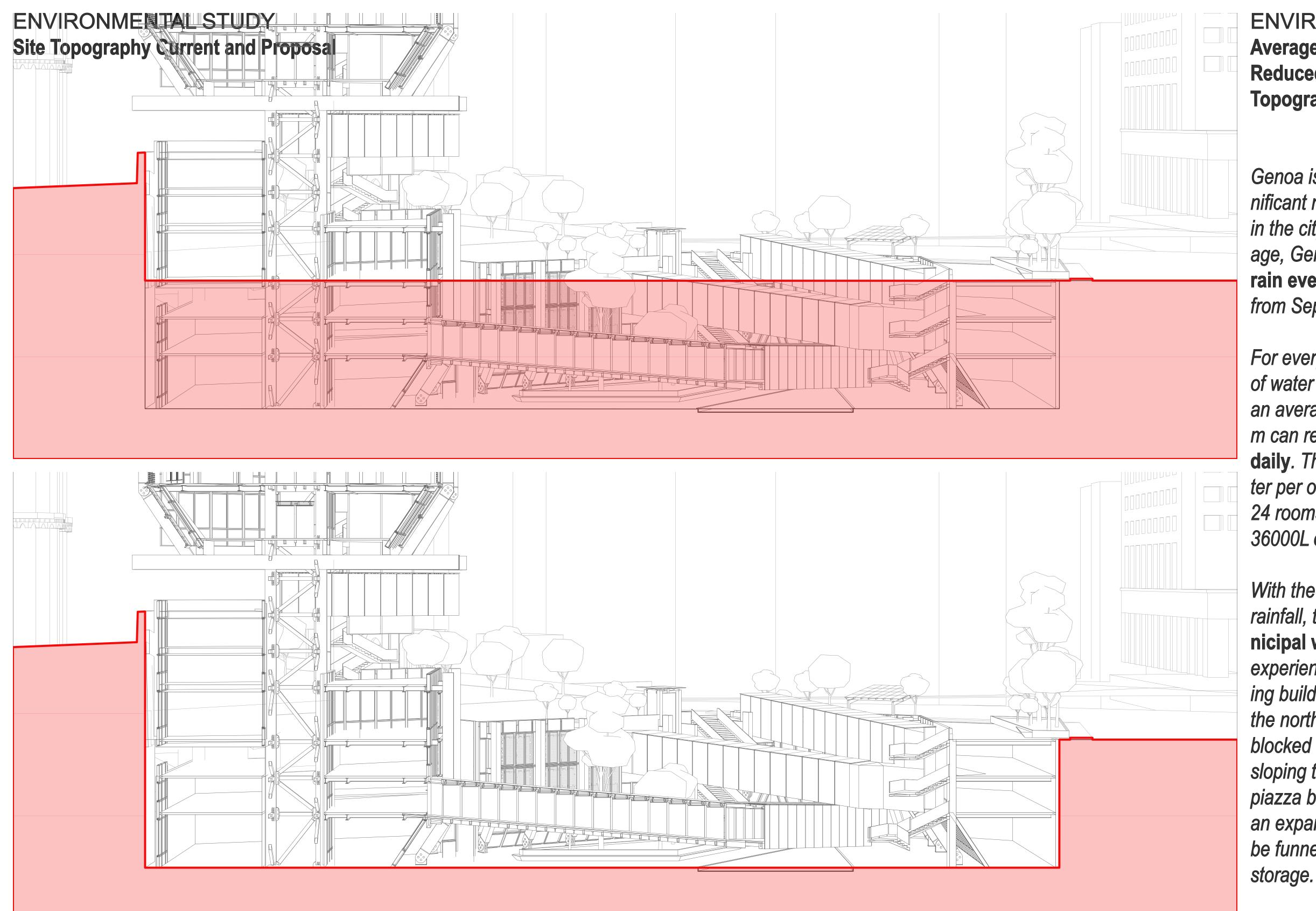
ISONOMETRIC DETAIL Operable Shading Louvres





ENVIRONMENTAL STUDY Prevailing Winds





ENVIRONMENTAL STUDY Average Precipitation and Water Usage Reduced Wind Impact on Site Topography

Genoa is typically warm and temperate, with significant rainfall every year. Even the driest months in the city come with several rainy days.On average, Genoa experiences **1050mm to 1300mm of rain every year**. The rainiest months are in fall, from September to November.

For every 1mm of rain that falls on the site, 1L of water can be collected per square meter. For an average of 6mm per day, the site's 2000 sq m can result in **12000L of collected rain water daily**. The typical hotel comsumes 1500L of water per occupied room for each day of stay. With 24 rooms, the Dante Soprano would consume 36000L of water at full capacity.

With the additional water supply collected from rainfall, the Dante Soprano can **reduce its municipal water consumption by 30%**. The site experiences minimal winds due to the surrounding buildings. The most severe winds come from the north and the south, both of which are largely blocked by the adjacent structures and the natural sloping topography. By carving even deeper, the piazza becomes a large depression, resulting in an expansive enclosed space. Rainfall can then be funneled to a central point for treatment and storage.

