

Throughout western history, the place where the sick have been cared for has transformed. These “healing” environments have ranged from the home, to the church, and then developed to what we now understand as hospitals.

Early in history, the sick were cared for in their homes. Later, religious orders took responsibility for looking after the infirm within their churches or cathedrals. The Catholic Church became the most powerful provider of health care, and monastic orders were the caretakers for the sick. Hospitals were often located on the edge of villages or cities, and populations often grew to surround the hospital. In Europe’s more affluent cities, hospitals became civic enterprises rather than religious centers. Although they were often run by religious orders, they maintained a distinct civic role within the community. Many of these buildings were structured around large central courtyards with smaller secondary courtyards delineated by the wards. Many of these hospitals resembled schools within the urban landscape, and this building form permeated the urban hospital landscape through the 19th century.

In the late 1700’s a re-evaluation of the hospital form was prompted by Louis XV in Paris, who developed a committee charged with creating standards for fundamental reform of the basic hospital typology. This sea change was prompted in part by the new recognition of clean air and hygienic conditions as agents of health, especially within hospital environments. The reformers believed that health primarily came, not from medical solutions, but from creating a pure, natural environment that provided clean air. Two architectural proposals were made: a radial solution and a pavilion system. The pavilion system became a very influential form; the first was Hôpital Lariboisiere, built between 1839 and 1854 in Paris by M.P. Gauthier.

Florence Nightingale (1820-1910) was a very influential figure in nursing following the Crimean war in 1854 and is lauded for her intuitive, observational approach. She recognized that cleanliness within the hospital ward correlated to patient survival, a quarter century before Louis Pasteur formally proposed his germ theory of disease. During the Crimean War of the 1850s, she was able to decrease the death rate of wounded soldiers remarkably from 60% to 2% within six months. Nightingale is lauded as the mother of modern nursing,

and her humanist approach influenced hospital design far beyond her time (Straus, 2006).

Nightingale’s passion for creating a better healing environment for patients prompted her to write *Notes on Hospitals* in 1863 outlining her priorities for designing hospitals. Her approach to creating a healing environment for patients not only looked at the physical surroundings, but also looked at the social welfare of her patients. She focused on providing patients with access to natural light, air, landscape, attention to diet, as well as a cleanly, sanitary environment.

She observed: *“Artificial ventilation may be necessary, [but] it never can compensate for the want of the open window . . . Second only to fresh air, however, I should be inclined to rank light in importance for the sick . . . Among the kindred effects of light I may mention, from experience, as quite perceptible in promoting recovery, the being able to see out of a window, instead of looking against a dead wall; the bright colors of flowers; the being able to read in bed by the light of a window close to the bed-head. It is generally said that the effect is upon the mind. Perhaps so; but it is no less so upon the body on that account.”*

– Florence Nightingale from *Notes on Hospitals*, 1863

Nightingale’s principles were first implemented in H. Currey’s design of St. Thomas’s Hospital in London, which was built between 1861 and 1865. The interior planning of this hospital reflects the pavilion configuration of the nursing unit with efficient circulation, and humanistic principles that she outlined in her work. Nightingale’s influence on hospital design was recognized and implemented over the next hundred years. Its far-reaching effects can be seen from the early works of the Veterans Administration hospitals in the United States until the beginning of World War II.

The general plan of these pavilion style hospitals included a primary supply corridor for circulation of people and supplies with finger plan patient wards that extend off of this linear spine. The thin pavilion plan allowed light and fresh air to penetrate and created garden views between the building crenellations. This design emphasized function over form, even though the functional building was cloaked in the Victorian facade of the time (Verderber, 2000). The inclusion of environmental factors that contribute positively to healing in preference to any other design

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element represents the precursor to “evidence based design,” a contemporary movement and influence in hospital building today (Wagenaar, 2006).

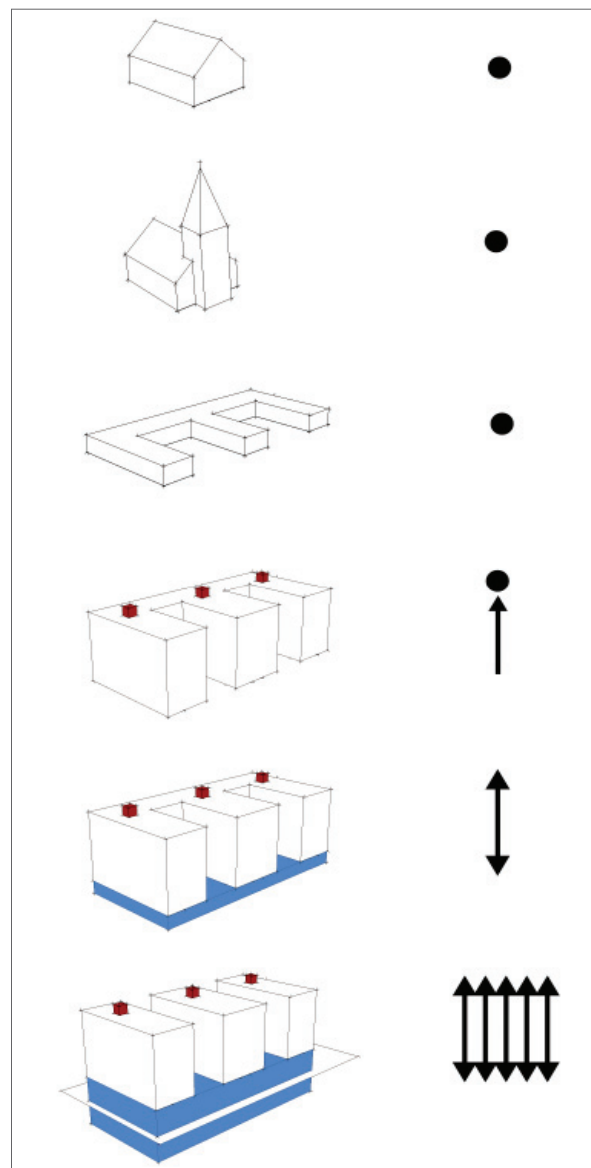
In the hospital boom following World War II, Florence Nightingale’s original concept of hospitals with fresh air, light, and views was replaced by deep plan hospitals that prioritized efficiency over human comfort and healing. The hospital form began to shift from a pavilion style to what is referred to as a “podium on a platform” typology. A typical hospital configuration became a deep span, multi-floor block (or platform) with a patient tower placed on top (as a podium). Building technology aided in this transformation with a new ability to create long span structures, mechanically ventilate interior spaces, and move people vertically with elevators. It is estimated that, at the peak of this typology, nurses spent 40% of their time in patient transport logistics (Jones, 1995). Circulation patterns were confusing, without any external cues of directionality, setting or hierarchy. Ultimately, the attitude of the hospital as a well-tuned machine took precedent over more humanistic factors for the patients, staff, and visitors to these facilities. The approach of a mechanized place of healthcare in these “mega hospitals” is epitomized by the description of one author about this typology:

With the aid of air conditioning and deep span frame structures it becomes possible to plan a hospital like a department store, in one continuous floor, occupying the whole of the site. (James from Hospitals: Design and Development, 1986)

Through time, with the progression of diagnostic and treatment facilities, this platform has gotten bigger and taller, limiting access to the aspects of natural air, light, and view that Nightingale attributed to her patients’ well-being. Designers and builders maximized the machine-like efficiency of hospitals without evaluating how these changes in form related to human health, stress, and comfort. In the United States we have maintained a similar hospital typology

since the first major hospital building boom after World War II. We are still building hospitals with very deep floor plates and subterranean spaces with little or no relationship to the outside environment.

A re-examination of this typical block hospital form has occurred in Northern Europe, beginning as early as the 1980s. Changing the typical form of the hospital created more human scale facilities that allowed more access to daylight and outdoor space. Initially, a horizontal relationship between diagnostic and treatment facilities with patient wards was established. This opened the possibility to allow natural light, air, and view into these spaces and also



> Evolution of patient care from the home to “Podium on a Platform” typology. Development of building systems and medical technology aided in the transformation to a vertical arrangement between the diagnostic and treatment areas and the patient wards. This usually results in deep plan arrangements, limiting access to daylight and fresh air, and creates limitations in vertical transportation due to multiple patient transfers between treatment facilities and the wards. (Burpee, 2008)

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decreased the restrictions that occur with vertical transportation of patients. Challenges that this configuration incites are floor-to-floor height variations between the treatment building and the patient wings as well as increased elongation of the hospital form. The difficulty of floor-to-floor height differences is resolved in many of these facilities by incorporating interstitial spaces.

The horizontal typology then evolved into a layering approach, where the hospital was more integrated into the urban landscape. This idea of “hospital placemaking” is an urban design concept that frames the hospital as an enterprise that plays a greater role in its surrounding community. These designs incorporate a layering approach where several buildings serve as clinical centers of excellence, clustering together to form the overall hospital. This decentralized approach combines the ideas of the block hospital and the horizontal typology with imaging, surgery, and bed floors located in each block of these centers of excellence forming small hospitals within the larger hospital facility.

The final approach that is taking hold in Northern Europe is ultimate flexibility in programmatic distribution. This concept combines the urban placemaking typology and layering approach, and incorporates mechanical and structural design that allows any programmatic function to reside in any place within the building. This eliminates the problematic floor-to-floor height variations and organizational and programmatic changes that are inevitable over the life span of a hospital. Providing flexibility over time.

Evidence is accumulating that correlates indoor building environments with human health and productivity. Evidence Based Design is a research field that specifically looks at the role of the hospital building related to human health, healing, and comfort. This research is relatively new, emerging in the 1980's, and derives its name from the medical field's Evidence Based Medicine. While these Evidence Based Design studies are in their infancy and need more depth to be complete, they really derive their hypotheses from intuitive approaches to design and human comfort. In fact, Evidence Based Design relates to work as far back as the enlightenment when Nightingale and others observed a connection between the natural environment and healing. A connection to natural light, fresh air and view are cited

in many research papers as being positive aspects to patient, staff, and visitor health healing, and productivity in the hospital environment.

Clearly, in a contemporary context, one cannot simply emulate Florence Nightingale's plan. A state-of-art hospital is a complex grouping of departments, equipment, patients, and staff. It must operate seamlessly to be an effective enterprise. We can look to Northern Europe and the evidence that daylight, natural air, and a relationship to our outdoor environment are beneficial toward healing and productivity to envision a new hospital typology in the United States. Thinking architecturally, these aspects cause a re-evaluation of the siting, form, and program distribution within the hospital typology. This re-evaluation also opens the possibility of creating a more energy efficient design, with less ecological impact. The factors that influence human health and performance fit hand in hand with the architectural moves that enable buildings to work with the natural environment. Therefore, the ideas of creating a healthier hospital for people go hand in hand with creating a healthier, sustainable hospital.

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architecture. These architectural structures used the concepts of modernity and points recommended by Le Corbusier, who was three times in Brazil and became a reference. The integrity of healthcare to all population segments, as mentioned in the Organic Law of Health. The much-touted humanization of healthcare environments requires a deep reflection of the architects in the design of hospitals that can provide more than just technological spaces, adding to the concepts of environmental sustainability and. What can and must the architecture of healthcare facilities look like in the XXI century? In this country, this topic still does not get the attention that it deserves, most of the arising challenges still being answered by using purely decorative techniques. The master plan of District D1 had to be revised with consideration to the requirements that are generally set for healthcare facilities and the related infrastructure. This task was promptly done by a project team consisting of Transumed and Asadov Bureau who landed the contract for designing the first facility of the International Medical Cluster program – the diagnostic clinic and, at the same time, the presentation center of the future cluster.