



Regione Toscana



Complex “Former Banti Sanatorium” Town of Vaglia (Florence)





Regione Toscana



Map of Tuscany with location of Vaglia

MAIN DISTANCES:

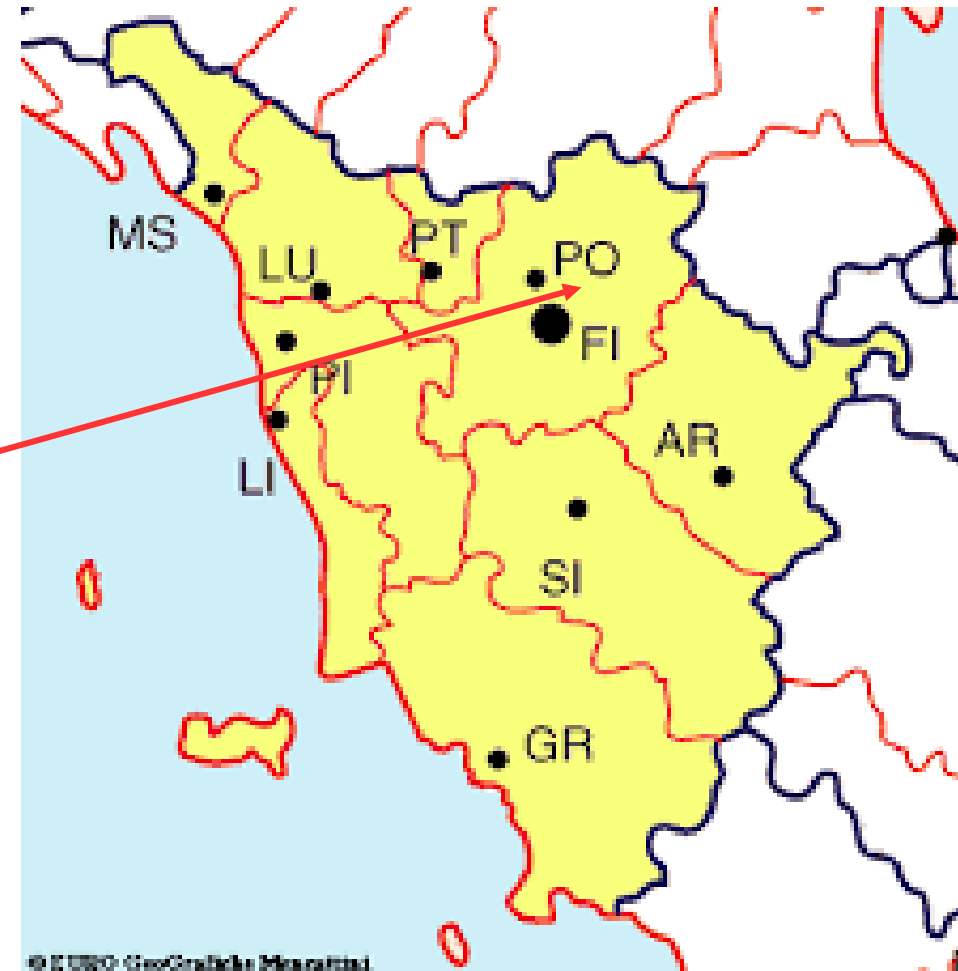
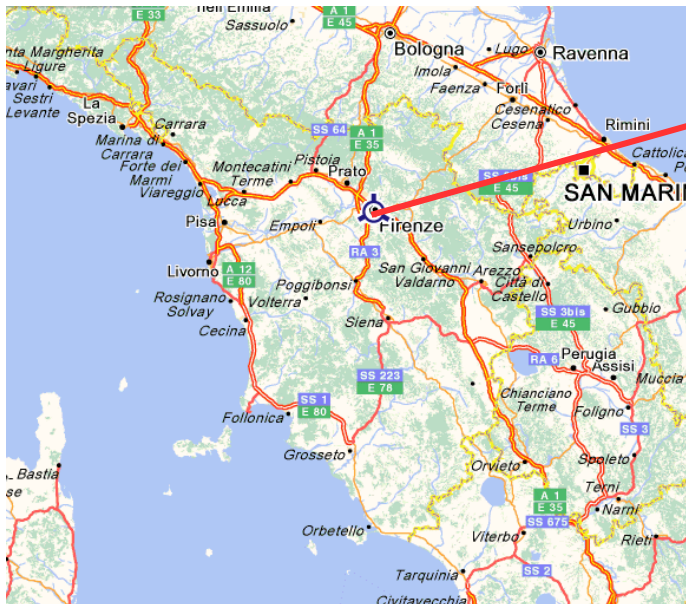
Rome 290 km
Milan 310 Km
Pisa 80 km
Siena 50 Km

AIRPORT DISTANCES:

Florence 10 km
Pisa 80 km
Bologna 100 Km

MAIN MOTORWAYS:

A1 Firenze Nord 10Km
A1 Firenze Sud 25 km
S.G.C. FI-PI-LI 15 Km



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Regione Toscana

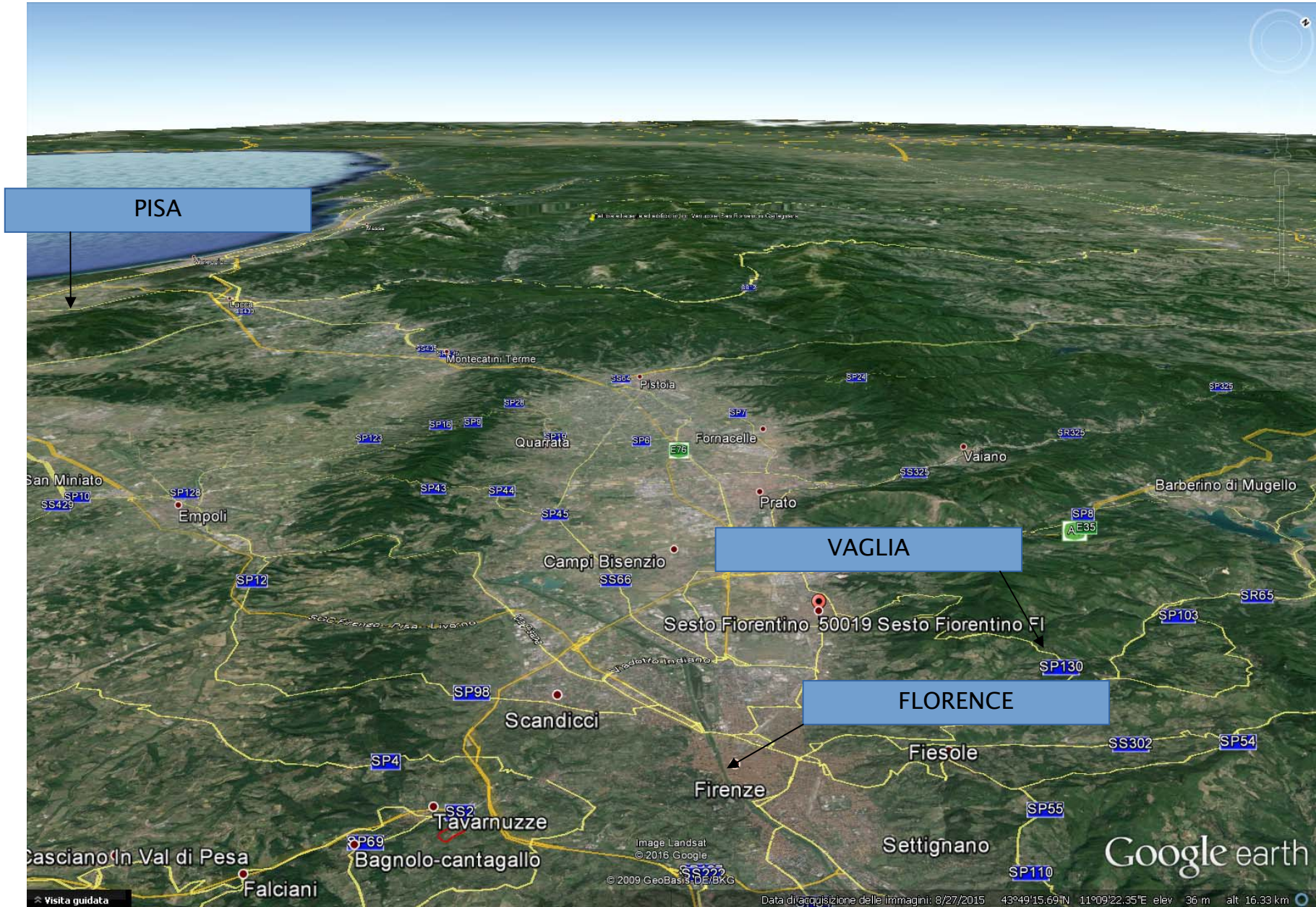


THE REGION'S MAIN ATTRACTIONS





LOCATION



PISA

VAGLIA

FLORENCE

Sesto Fiorentino 50019 Sesto Fiorentino FI

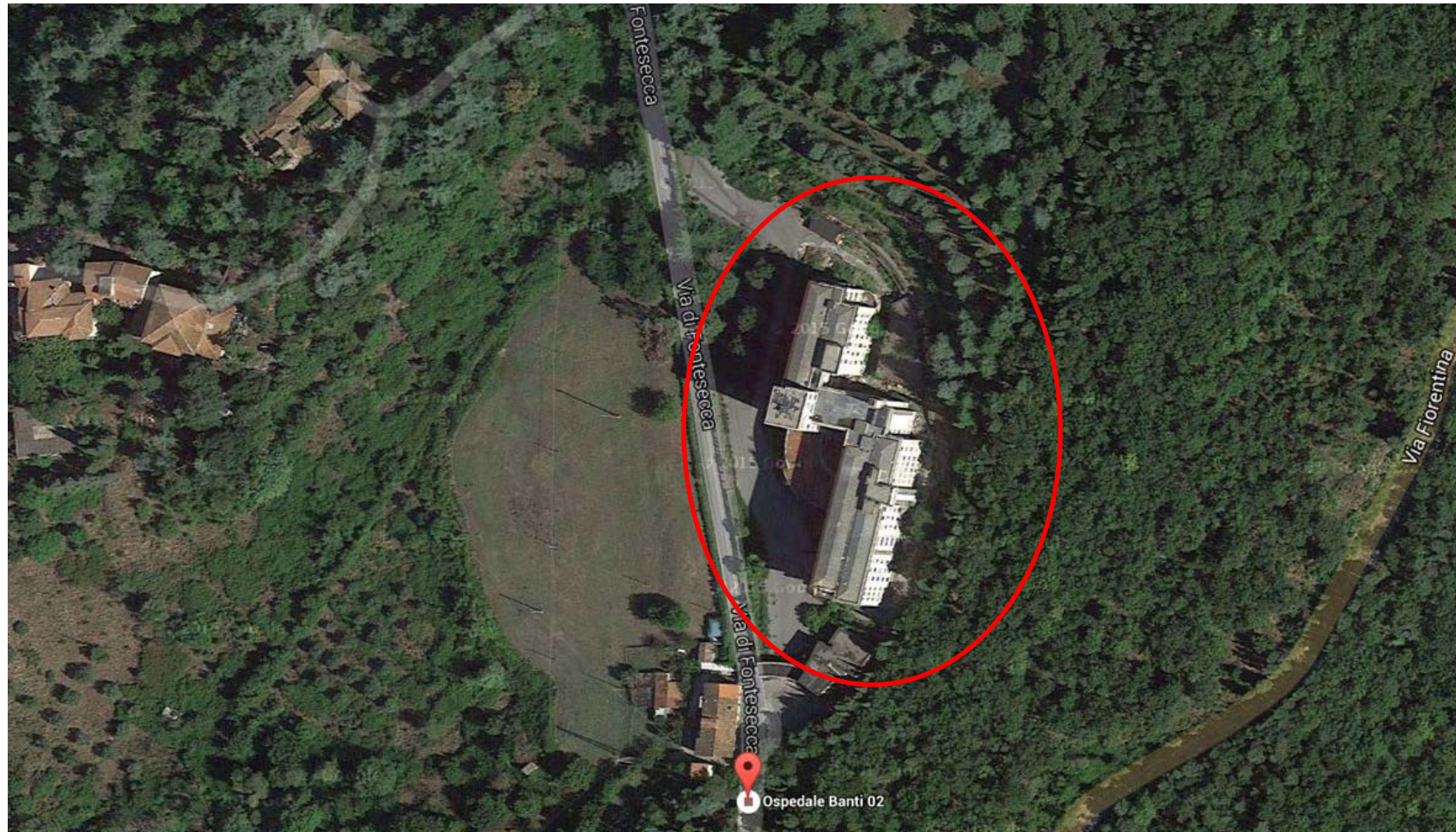
Google earth



Regione Toscana



ORTHOPHOTOGRAPH OF THE BANTI COMPLEX





Regione Toscana



BANTI COMPLEX CONTEXT

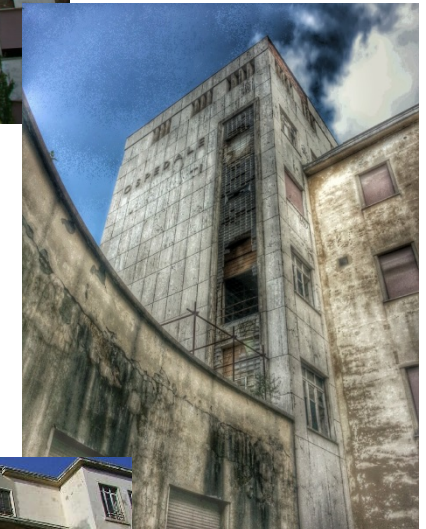




GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES IN VAGLIA

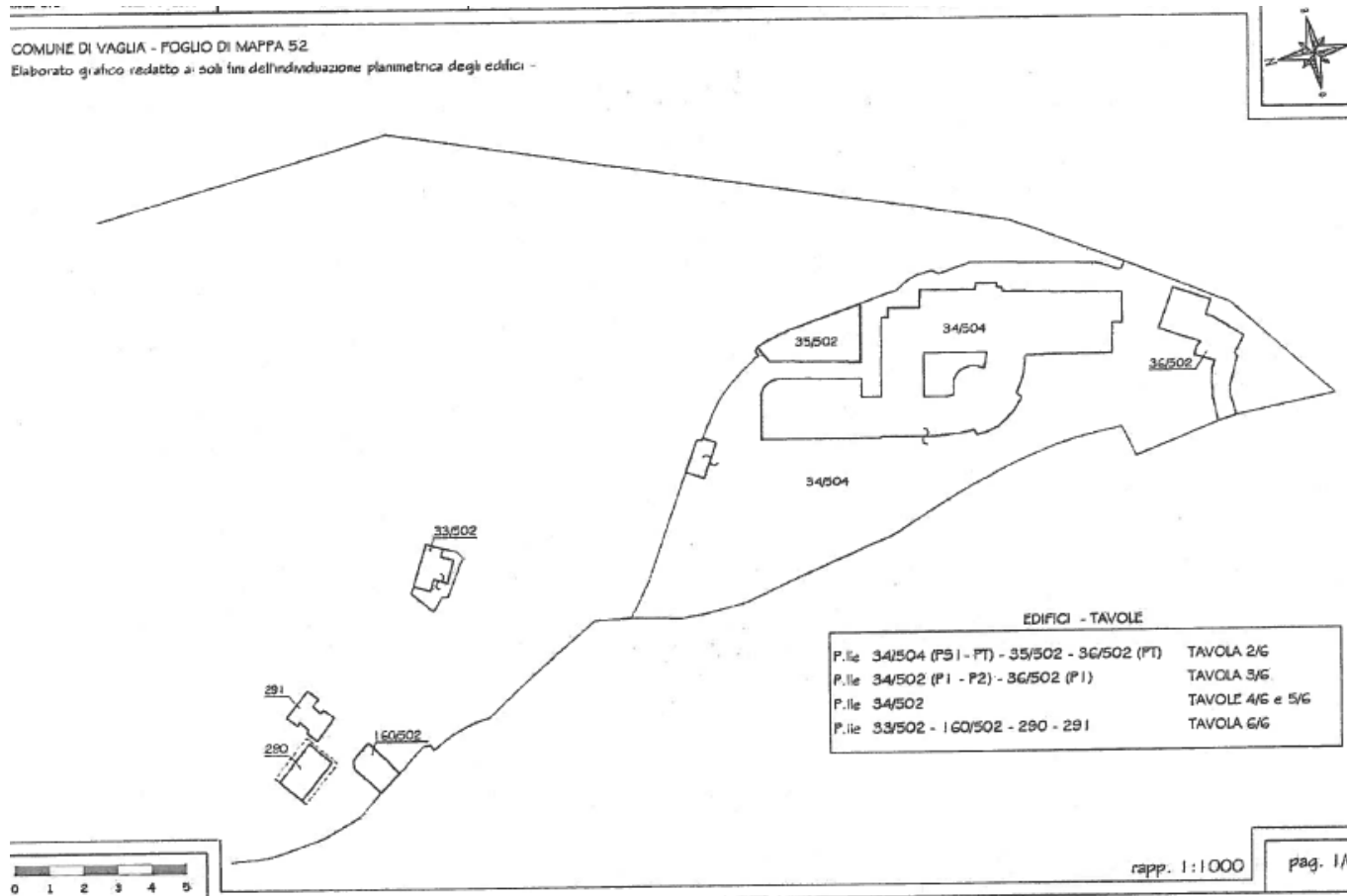
Main features:

- PROPERTY: ASL Toscana Centro (Ex ASL 10 Florence)
- PROPERTY: Intended for sale by public auction
- BUILDING: to be fully restored
- GROSS TOTAL AREA: 13,150 sqm
- APPURTENANT UNCOVERED AREA: 43,000 sqm
- INTENDED USE: Health and social care with possibility of public use or public and/or private use for hospitality/culture and educational/recreational.
- COMPLEX: bound by Italian Legislative Decree 42/2004



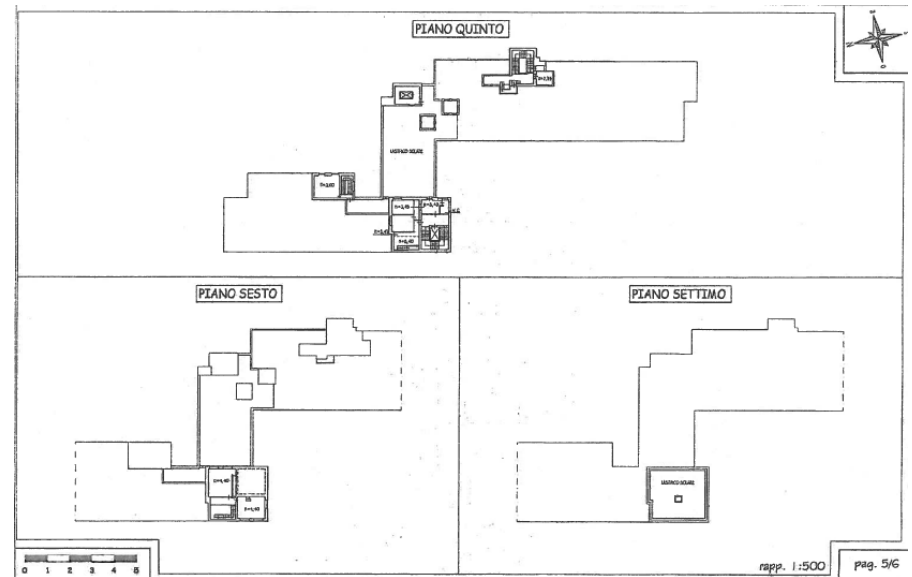
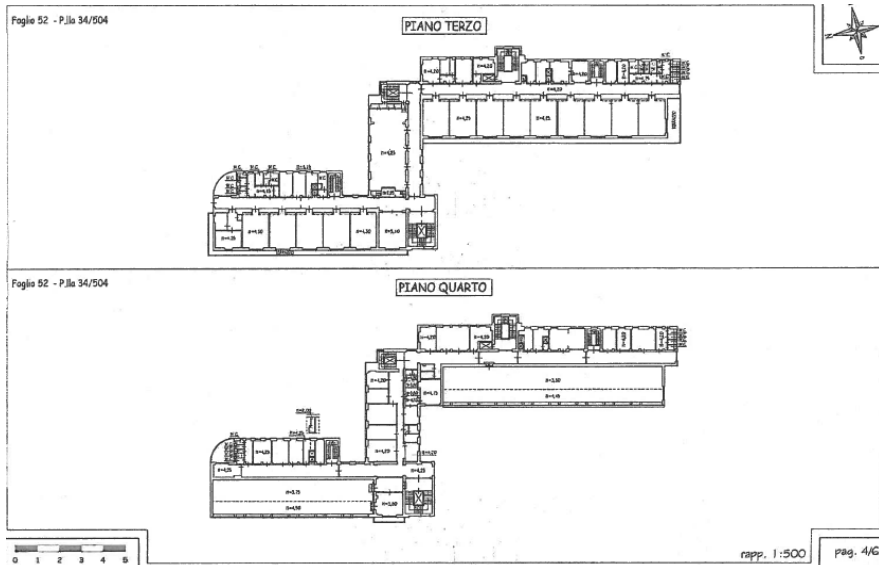
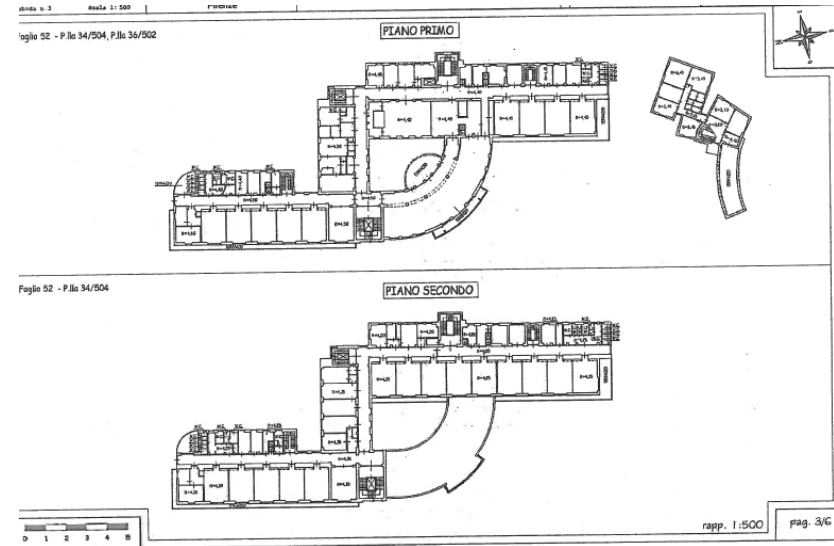
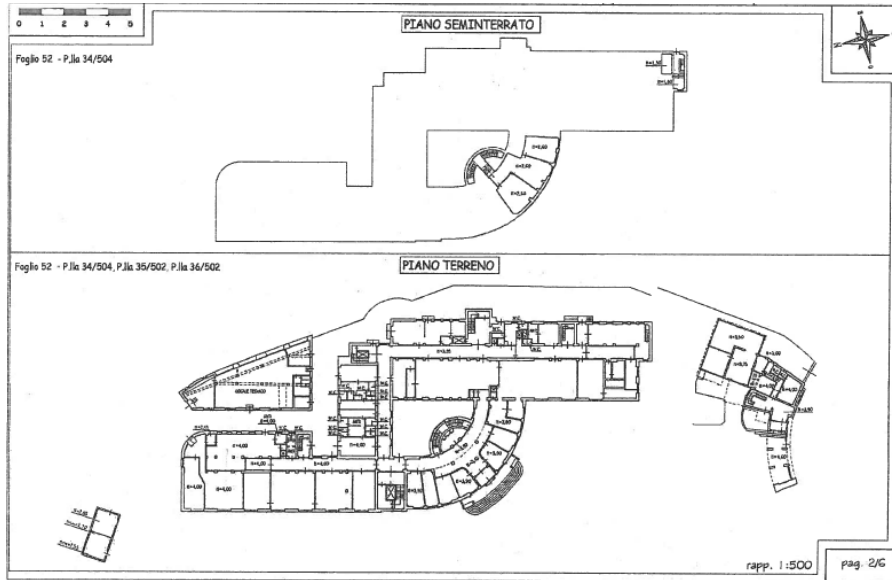


CADASTRAL IDENTIFICATION





PLANIMETRIC REPRESENTATION





SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

FORMER BANTI SANATORIUM VIA DELL'UCCELLATOIO – VAGLIA (FLORENCE)

Located in a hilly area situated between 460 and 500 mt above sea level in Pratolino, Vaglia. The property is bordered on the west side by Via dell' Uccellatoio, which connects Via Bolognese with the road of the high hills, halfway up the mountain Morello, leading to Sesto Fiorentino. On the northern side the property is bordered by the wide meadows of Poggio Corega and to the east by a municipally owned forest close to the park of Villa Demidoff. The complex is located around 8 km from Florence and is served by the public mean of transport.

The construction of the complex was decided in 1934 by the Provincial Administration of Florence with the purpose of creating a convalescent hospital for workers of both sexes; the location was chosen for the clean air, the richness of the woods and the distance from the city.

Construction, which was started in June 1934 by the Social Security Service, was finished with the creation of a sanatorium building in place of the expected convalescent hospital in autumn 1939. The sanatorium building and the entrance building intended for concierge service are among the first Italian buildings to be built in reinforced concrete and are characterised by soberly geometric shapes typical of rationalist architecture.

These buildings are concentrated in the south-west area of the property, towards Via dell' Uccellatoio, the remaining vast area was designed as a park, fitted with tree-lined terraces, pathways and parterres so that patients could stay outside and enjoy the benefits nature surrounding them. The abundance of balconies and windows that face onto the valleys and the stained glass windows were designed to provide light for sun therapy and evidence the desire to use the beneficial effects of the natural surroundings for therapeutic purposes.

Until 1967 all departments were operational. In 1970 the Social Security Service stopped managing the sanatorium and converted it to a hospital by the health service "G. Banti e Salviatino"; subsequently the complex was transferred to the town of Vaglia, bound to be used for health purposes in favour of Local Health Unit 10.

Having ended its function as a sanatorium, the building hosted hospital services until the 1st of February 1997 when the radiology service also ceased. The main building – the former hospital – is arranged on five floors above ground, as well as a partial fifth floor and portion of basement, with a useful total gross area of around 12,000 sqm. It has a structured layout, resulting from the sum of two longitudinal buildings joined at the centre by a transverse wing. The prospects show the extreme compactness of the spaces that are connected around the central body of the main entrance and the tower of vertical connections.

The originally though use of space by the sanitary service was rationally organised. There were storage rooms in the basement, on the ground floor the porch opened onto the atrium which the offices, secretary and reception faced onto symmetrically. From here you could access the north and south wings along a wide central and longitudinal corridor that lead to the facilities, rooms and dorms. On the ground floor of the north wing, connected to the lobby via the stairs of the square room, there were the service rooms and laundry rooms, the south kitchens, refectory, storage and changing rooms for staff. On the first floor the convex space of the entrance connected the north wing, where there were departments with five dorm rooms with services, and the south wing with the visiting rooms, the chapel and other department rooms. The second and third floors had the same distribution system with the addition of a large room used as a cinema with a projection room. On the fourth floor there were large sun therapy windowed rooms. The covering of the building is in part terrace and in part roofing.