



WoodPecker

Parametric Design Tool for Timber-based High-rise Buildings

Eijckpunt

Rotterdam

Design Study on Redevelopment of Weena 455

Architectural Engineering Graduation Studio

P5 Presentation | Delft, 27-06-2024

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Building Technology Tutor | Gilbert Koskamp

Delegate of the Board of Examiners | Rachel Lee

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Current Crises in the Build Environment

Current Crises in the Netherlands

DutchNews 19 JUNE 2024

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What's all the fuss about nitrogen in the Netherlands?

June 5, 2022



Photo: Depos/tpphotos.com

Nitrogen-based pollution is behind delays to the building of new homes and roads, has led to plans to reduce the number of cows and pigs in the Netherlands and is causing damage to rare habitats. Here's what you need to know.

Migrant crisis: Couple forced to separate as Germany tightens deportation rules

Hama - not his real name - tells Sky News he was deported from Iraq at the end of April. He is now indefinitely separated from his Iranian and was given asylum.

Wednesday 19 June 2024 13:33, UK

Government of the Netherlands

Home > Topics > Energy crisis

- How do I apply for the energy allowance 2022?
- How can I get the one-off energy allowance in 2023?
- Price cap for gas, electricity and district heating
- Documents

Due to the war in Ukraine, energy prices in the Netherlands have risen sharply. To partly compensate for the higher energy bills of households and businesses, the Government of the Netherlands is taking several measures. For instance, low-income households can get an extra one-off energy allowance of about €1 300, and residents can receive help and advice on how to save energy.



Global climate crisis: inevitable, unprecedented and irreversible

Devastating report is code red warning for...
Flora Harvey
Andrew Sparrow

Science

Nitrogen crisis threatens Dutch environment—and economy

Ecological damage from manure fumes triggers calls for drastic change to livestock industry

ERIK STOKSTAD Authors Info & Affiliations

SCIENCE • 6 Dec 2019 • Vol 366, Issue 6470 • pp. 1180-1181 • DOI: 10.1126/science.366.6470.1180

'How will I buy?': housing crisis grips the Netherlands as Dutch go to polls

Housing is key in this week's provincial elections after years of soaring prices and government neglect



Protesters taking part in the 'March Against Vacancy' protest in Amsterdam. Photograph: Hollandse Hoogte/Rex/Shutterstock

Niki Struving, a 21-year-old student in Amsterdam, sits with an umbrella next to a circus tent, in bitter winds and drizzle, as he braves icy weather to campaign for more affordable housing, a key topic in Dutch regional elections this week.

Energy crisis: Who has the priciest electricity and gas in Europe?



By Servalat Yanatka
Published on 31/10/2023 • 6:15 GMT+1 • Updated 13:46

Share this article Comments

The pre-tax prices of electricity and natural gas soared after Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine, but they're now on the decline. Although slightly higher than the second half of 2022, the final prices for customers, including taxes, reached their peak in the first half of 2023.

Electricity and gas costs, which experienced a sharp increase after the Russian invasion of Ukraine, are now steadying in Europe, after peaking in the first half of 2023.

The Asylum Crisis in Europe: Designed Dysfunction

By Elizabeth Collett

Border Security Border Enforcement Smuggling & Trafficking Illegal Immigration & Interior Enforcement

see more...

Much of the chaos and distress being seen in Southeast Europe, as Greece, Hungary, and other countries on the Western Balkans route are grappling with massive inflows of asylum seekers is caused by confusion about who exactly is in need of protection, who should be responsible for protection, and a lack of on-the-ground capacity to respond. The problem is conceptual, political, and practical, and the European Union's legislative proposals—including President Juncker's newly unveiled plan to distribute 160,000 refugees throughout the 28 Member States—aim to manage, rather than solve, what is an international, as well as a European, challenge.

This challenge is, in essence, a product of a deep mismatch between the human imperatives impelling so many to undertake often dangerous journeys and an interlocking set of EU systems and policies unequal to this extraordinary phenomenon, in no small part because each Member State has its own self-interests, capacities, and political realities.

Current Crises in the Netherlands

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Science

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Protesters taking part in the 'March Against Vacancy' protest in Amsterdam last month. Photograph: Hollandse Hoogte/ReX/Shutterstock

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By Sergei Yanina
Published on 31/05/2023 • 615 GMT+1 • Updated 13:45
Share this article Comments

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Crisis in Europe: Designed Dysfunction

Government, Smuggling & Trafficking, Illegal Immigration & Interior Enforcement

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Housing Crisis & Urbanisation

Housing Crisis

Leads to Increasing housing prices and Shortage of housing units

Rapid Urbanization

Leading to explosion in size of Urban Population Without corresponding increase housing supply

Sustainable Urban Development

Compact City Concept: Efficient land use, reducing urban sprawl.

Climate and Materialisation

Climate Crisis

Paris Proof Agreement & European Green Deal
Climate neutral 2050

Traditional (High-Rise) Building materials

Concrete and steel
Concrete industry accounts for 8% global CO₂
While Undeniable Structural Qualities still unsustainable

Solution: Urban Densification & Sustainable Construction Practices



Addressing the housing shortages while mitigating environmental impact.

Photo Credit: Hollandse Hoogte/Rex/Shutterstock

Photo Credit: Reuters

Structure as the most impactful Layer for Sustainability

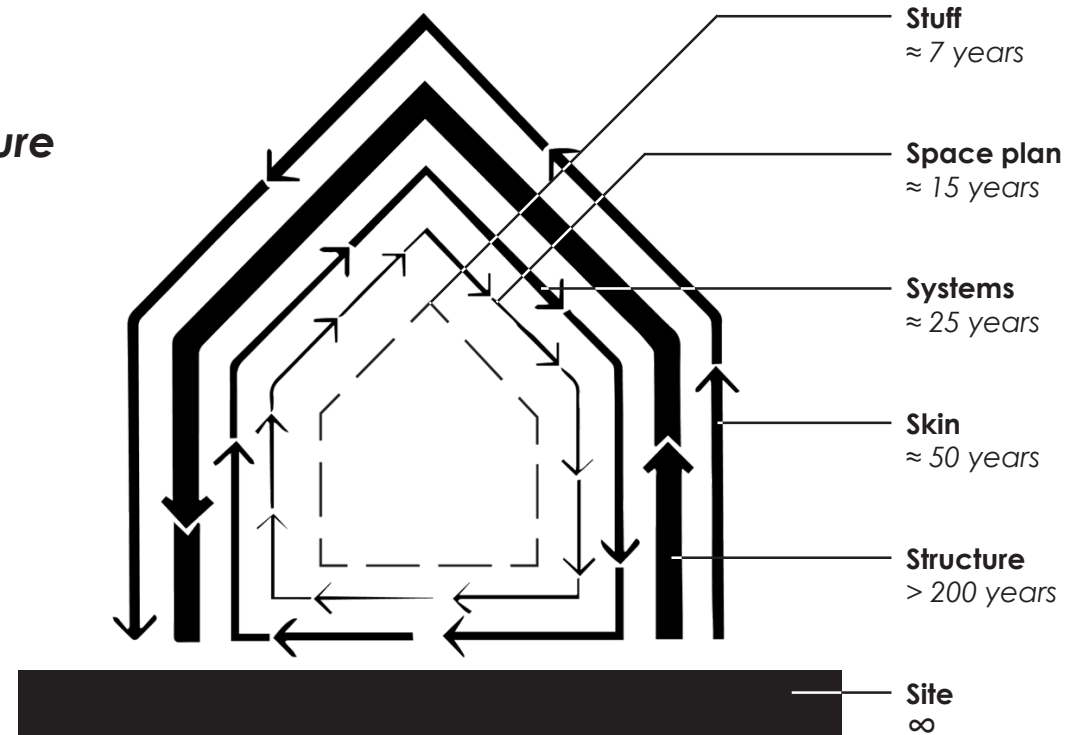
Approximate Material ratio of a Buildings Structure

Structure = ~75%

(in contrast; Skin = ~10%)

Therefore, the structure is the layer with the most potential to reduce a buildings carbon footprint.

(Robert Winkel, partner architect at Mei Architects)



Stewart Brand: *Shearing Layers of Change*

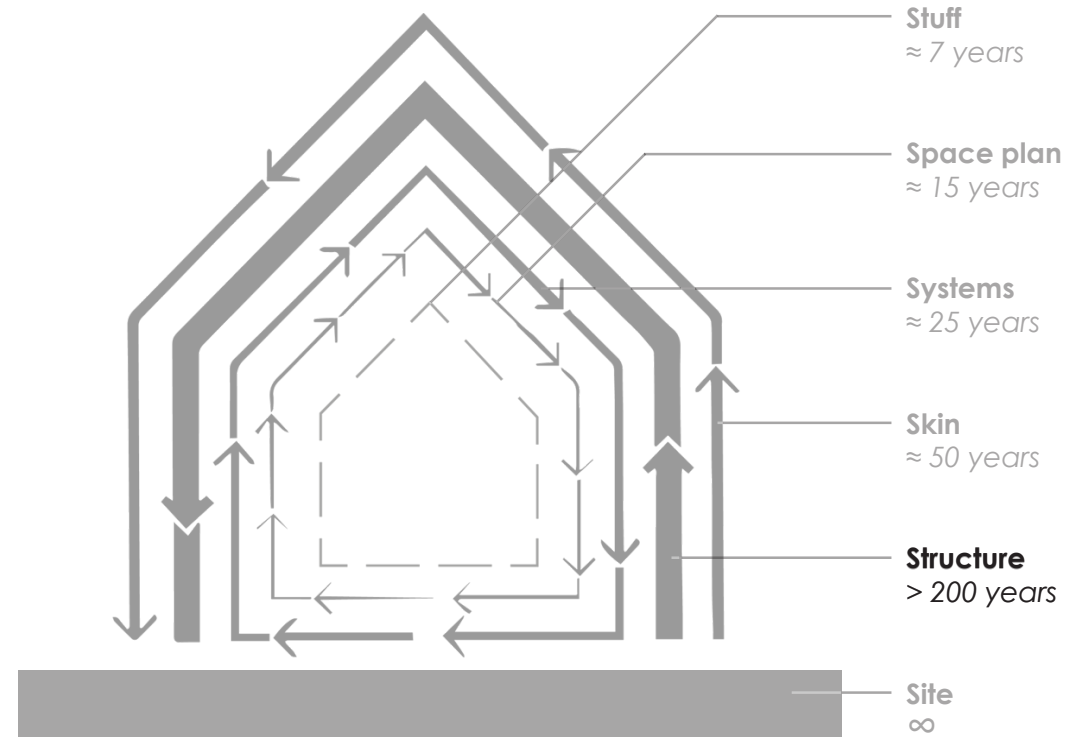
Solution: Timber-Based High-Rise Construction

Timber Construction Advantages

- Already very effective in reducing CO2 emissions in low and midrise construction.
- Potential to store CO2 for over 200 years, reducing carbon footprint.

Industry Shift

- Switching from reliance on unsustainable materials.



Stewart Brand: *Shearing Layers of Change*

Research

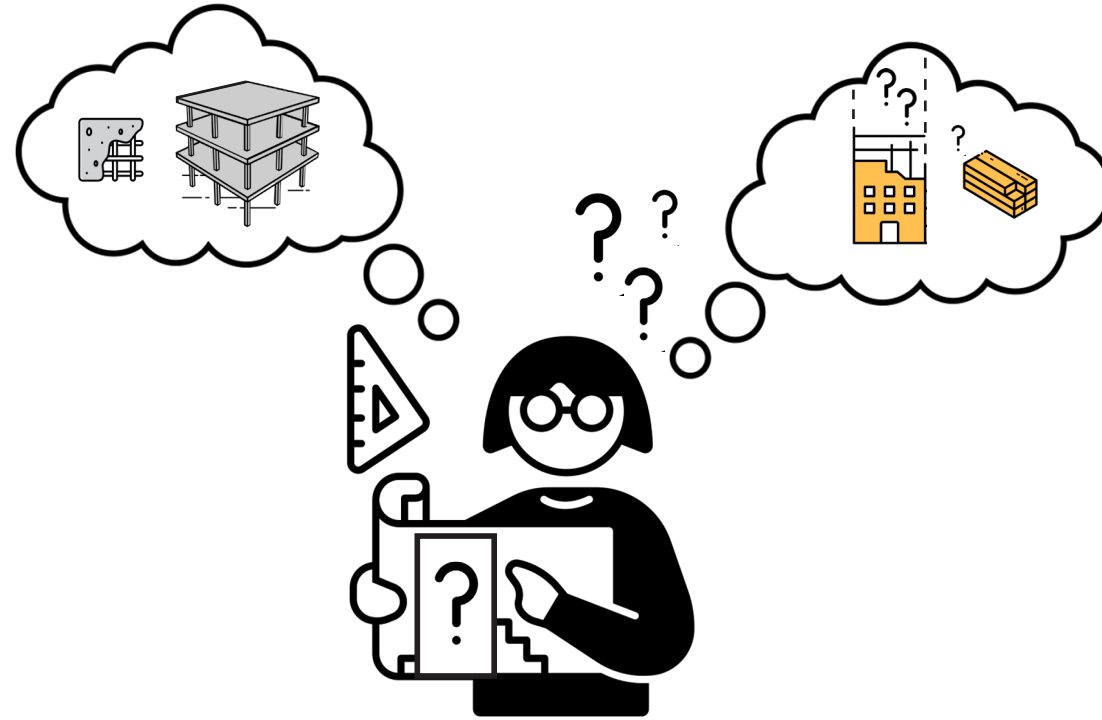
Current State of High-rise Construction

Minimal Amount of Timber High-Rise Buildings

Vast majority of contemporary high-rise construction still relies on traditional materials, concrete and steel.

Resulting in that only a small percentage of modern high-rise projects are constructed with timber.

Research Gap



Consequently, many architects are unfamiliar with designing timber-based high-rises.

Research Objective

Developing a parametric design tool to make it easier for architects to design timber-based high-rises.

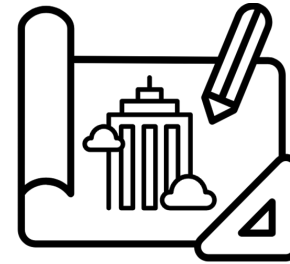
Products: Research, Design and Parametric Design Tool



Research

*to understand how to
build the designtool*

&



Designstudy

*as a Research tool to test and
develop the first set of options
for the design tool*

Extra product:



Parametric Design Tool

Research Question

RQ: *“How can a parametric design tool be developed in order to aid architects in the design of sustainable and innovative timber high-rise buildings, guided by **fundamental structural principles** and **performance criteria**?”*

Methodology



Literature Study



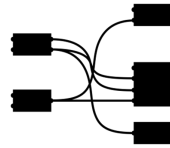
Case Study Analysis



Interviews with Industry Experts



Data Analysis

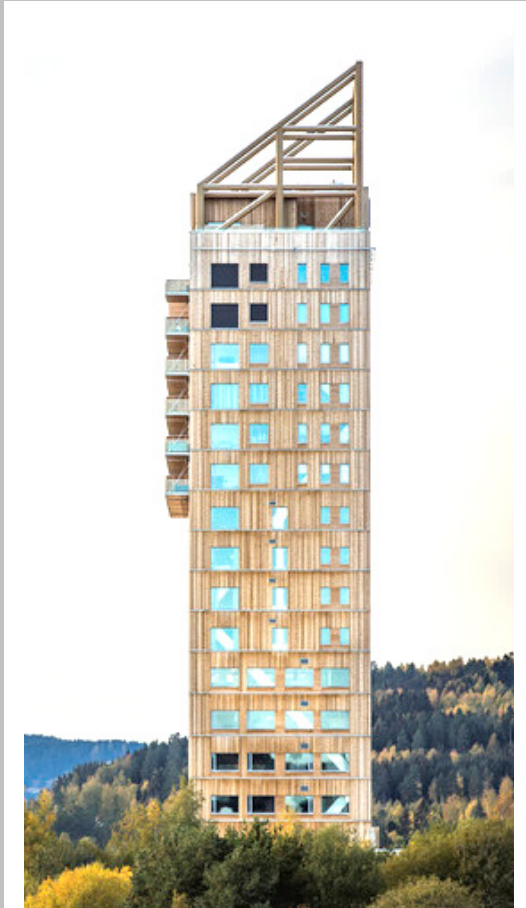


Tool Development



Tool Evaluation & Optimisation

Methodology



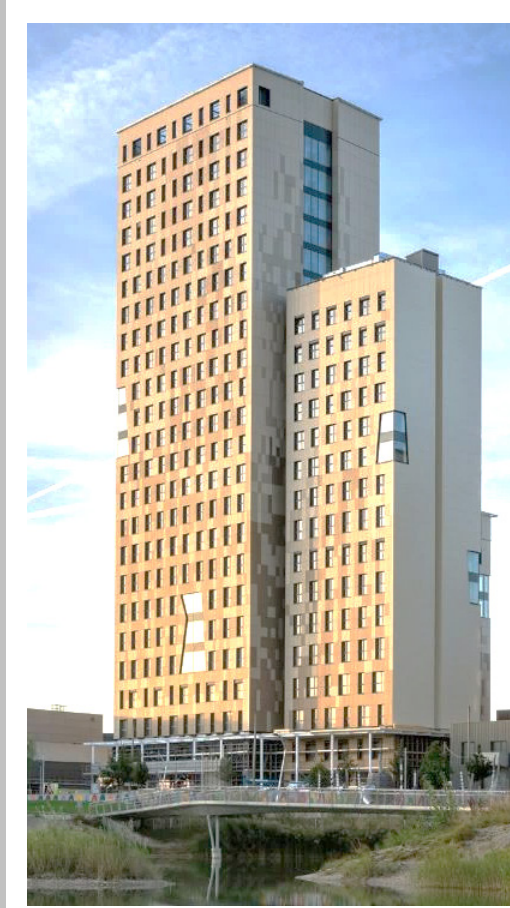
Case Study 1
Worlds Tallest Timber Building

Mjøstårnet



Case Study 2
Tallest Hybrid Timber Building in The Netherlands

HAUT



Case Study 3
Tallest Hybrid Timber Building in Europe

HOHO Wien

Interview 1
Structural Engineering Company:
Pieters Bouwtechniek



Interviewee information:
Company Pieters Bouwtechniek
Interviewee Siemon Bisschop
Job title Project leader, Structural Engineer
Date Wed 15/11/2023 11:00 - 12:00
Location - [Online Microsoft-Teams Meeting]

Interview 2
Consulting Engineers and Advisers Office:
Buro Happold



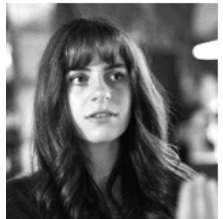
Interviewee information:
Company Buro Happold
Interviewee Dirk Visser
Job title Partner
Date Fri 08/12/2023 13:30 - 14:00
Location Julianalaan 134, 2628 BL Delft, The Netherlands

Interview 3
Consulting Engineers and Advisers Office:
Arup



Interviewee information:
Company Arup
Interviewee Rick Titulaer
Job title Structural Engineer and Computational Designer
Date Fri 15/12/2023 15:30 - 14:00
Location - [Online Microsoft-Teams Meeting]

Interview 4
Architectural Firm:
Elephant,




Interviewee information:
Company Elephant
Interviewee Dafne Sara Swank
Job title Partner, Project Architect
Date Tue 12/12/2023 13:15 - 14:00
Location Weesperstraat 103, 1018 VN Amsterdam, The Netherlands

Interview 5
Architectural Firm:
wv-studio



Interviewee information:
Company wv-studio
Interviewee Stephan Verkuijlen
Job title Architect and founder
Date Tue 12/12/2023 14:00a - 14:30p
Location Julianalaan 134, 2628 BL Delft, The Netherlands

Interview 6
BIM Workflow Optimisation Company:
API Objects



Interviewee information:
Company API Objects
Interviewee Arjan Noya
Job title Founder
Date Tue 19/12/2023 13:00 - 13:30
Location - [Online Microsoft-Teams Meeting]

Architectural Firm:
Wubben.Chan



Interviewee information:
Company Wubben.Chan
Interviewee Kevin Snel
Job title Business Developer
Date Wed 11/15/2023 11:00 - 12:00
Location Tiendweg 2-H, 2671 SB Naaldwijk, The Netherlands

Additional interviews:

Kees van Oorschoot
Gemeente Rotterdam

Timea Sandor
LEVS Architecten

Paul Stavert
Powerhouse Company

Robert Platje
MEI Architecten

Methodology



Literature Study



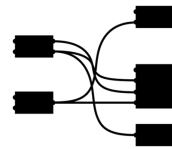
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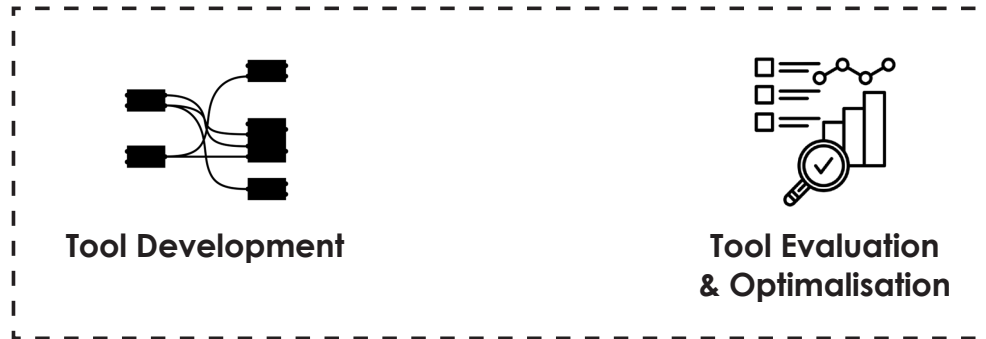
Data Analysis



Tool Development



Tool Evaluation & Optimisation



During Design Phase

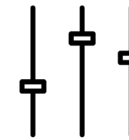
Essential Aspects researched for developing the Parametric Design Tool



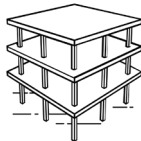
Key challenges in adopting timber as the main construction material for high-rise buildings



Ways for effectively **reducing the carbon footprint** of timber based high-rise structures.



Key parameters needed for developing the parametric design tool for Tall Timber buildings



Methods are currently in use in the latest Tall Timber developments



How Timber-based High-rise structures could be an **economically viable alternative** to conventional high-rise construction materials?



Key rules of thumb needed for developing the parametric design tool

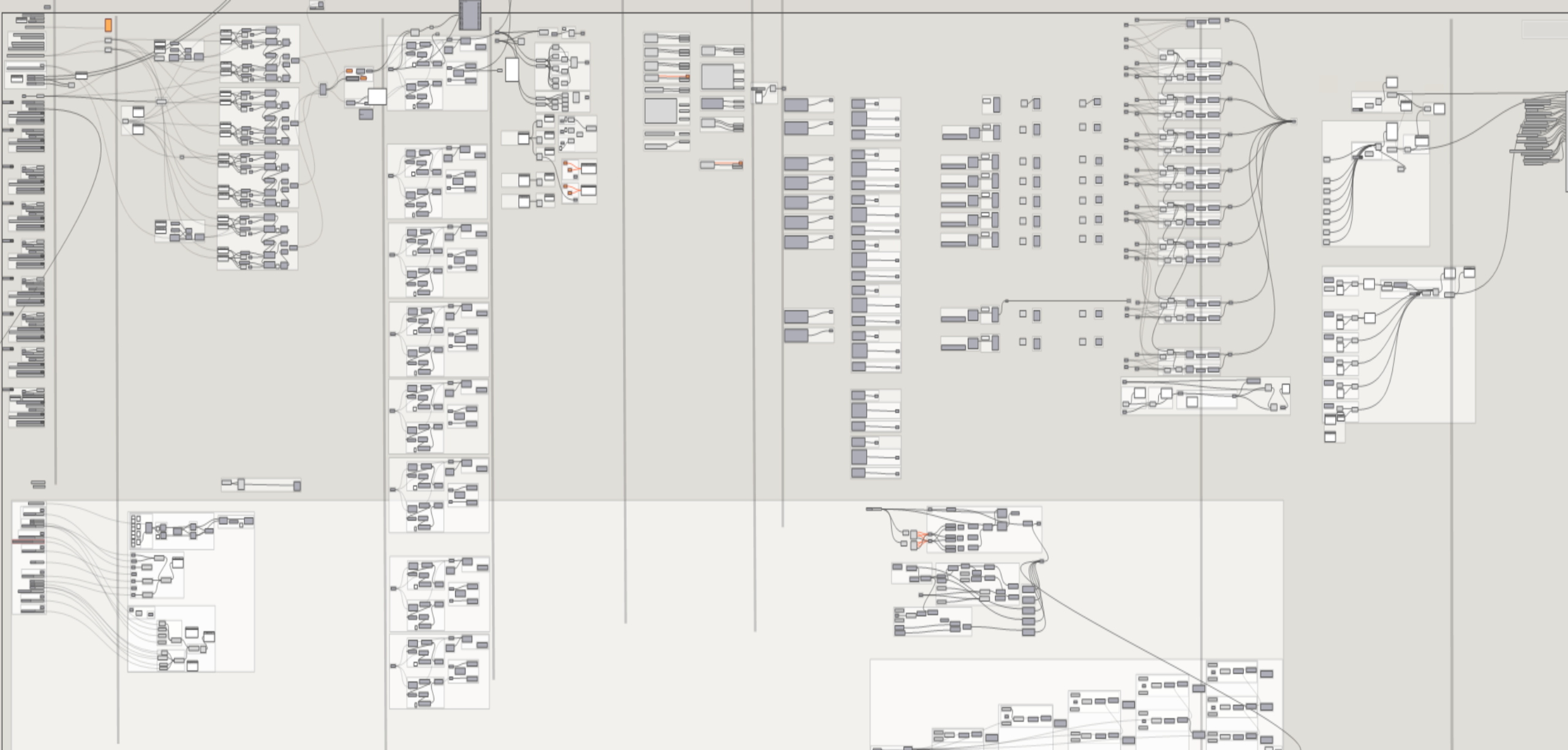
The Parametric Design Tool

What is Parametric Design?

Parametric design is an approach to design that uses algorithmic thinking to define relationships between design elements. By adjusting parameters, architects and designers can quickly generate and explore multiple design variations. Enabling rapid iteration and optimization of designs.

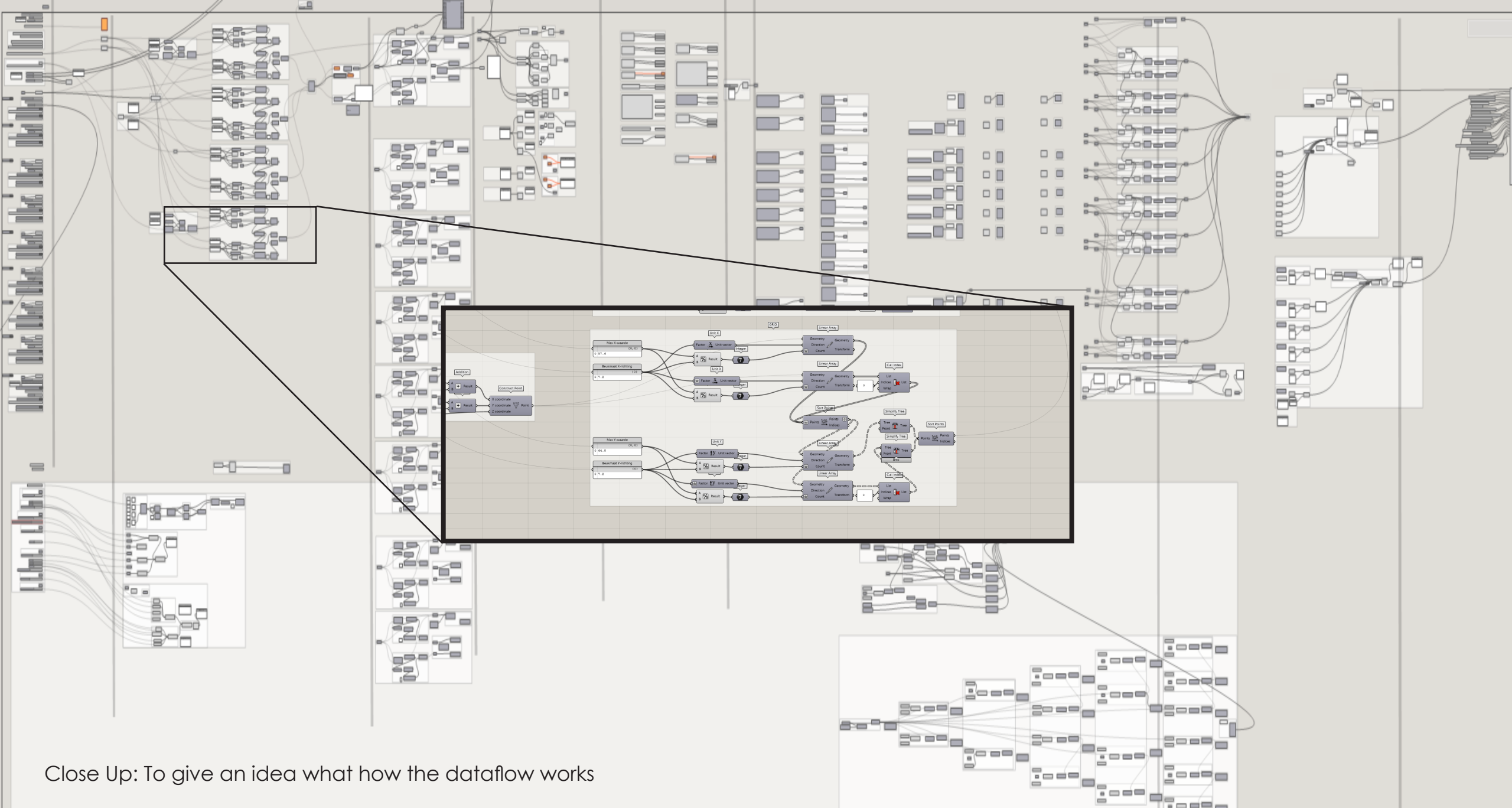
Applications:

- Architectural forms
- **Structural optimization**
- **Environmental performance analysis**

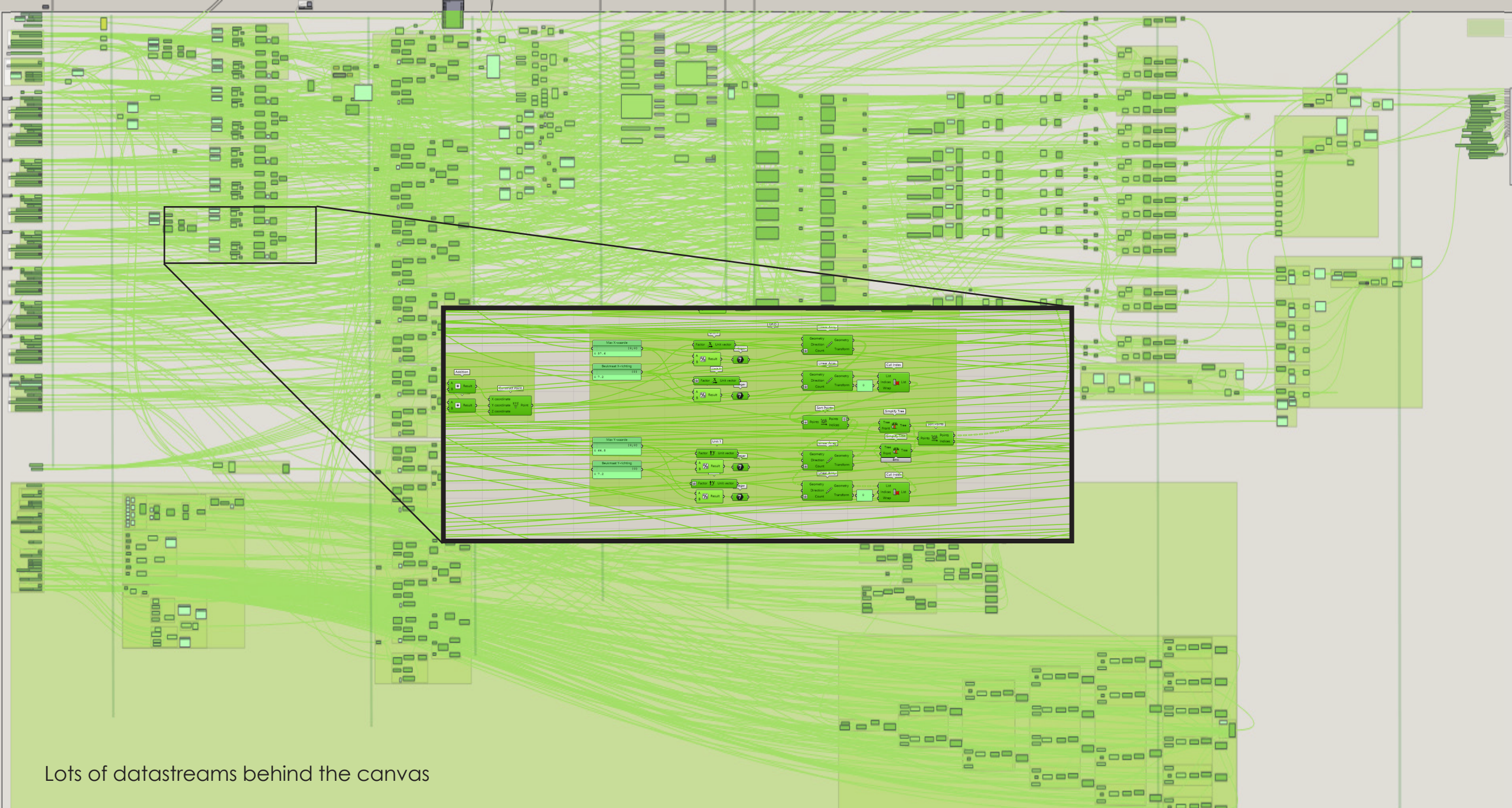


Learning a new language

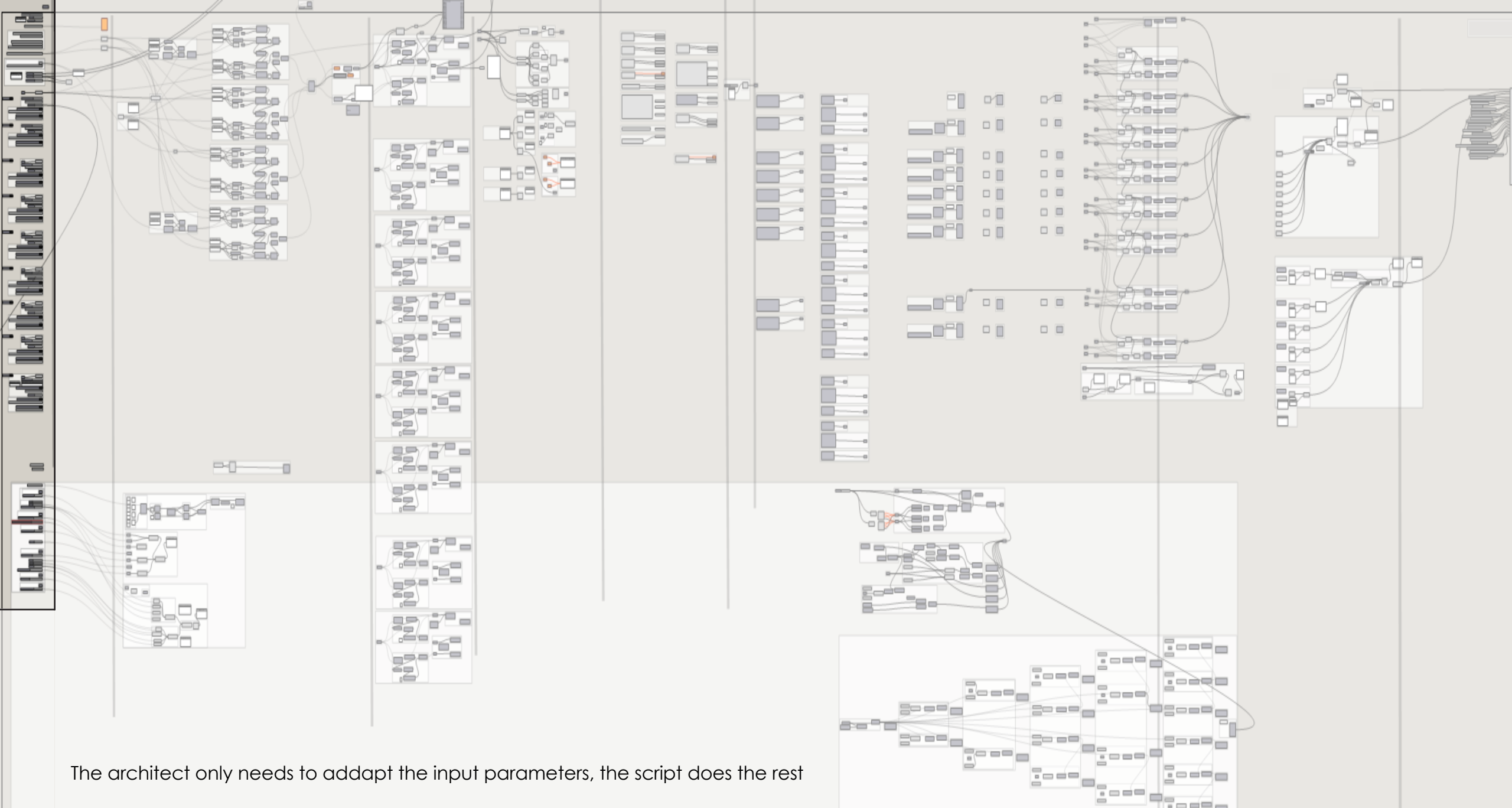
You can see the script as a large Flowchart for Datamanipulation



Close Up: To give an idea what how the dataflow works



Lots of datastreams behind the canvas



The architect only needs to adapt the input parameters, the script does the rest

Totale hoogte Constructie
148.355

Hoogte Pij. -0.165

Max. Building height 150.000

Value List

Tall Building Form Prismatic form

Value List

Vertical Structural System Frame (Columns) (1D)

Horizontal Structural System Frame (Beams) (1D)

Value List

Material type Vertical Structural System Glue-laminated Timber (GL 32c)

Material Horizontal Structural System Glue-laminated Timber (GL 32c)

Material type Floor (When Hor. Str. Syst. = Beam) CLT (Cross-laminated Timber)

Value List

Structure based on: Specific grid with building's outline

GRID

Startpoint Grid

Versleepbaar punt op grondvlak

Value List

Midden van de kern gepositioneerd op op: Versleepbaar punt (Midden vd Gridcel)

Beukmaat Grid

Maximale overspanning in meter

9.2

Beukmaat X-richting 7.200

Beukmaat Y-richting 7.200

Geen balken kleiner dan 2.000

Wanneer de overspanning van een balk kleiner is dan hiernaast wordt deze bij naastgelegen rij opgeteld.

Wat de maximum bovenstaande overspanning geeft.

Curve

Cluster

Curve

Curve

Building Footprint

Aantal Verdiepingen vlg. grondvlak 1

Verdiepings typologie Commercieel

Verdiepingshoogte 8.280

Activate alternative Vertical Structural System for this building Part?

Alternative Vertical Structural System Frame (Columns) (1D)

Activate alternative Horizontal Structural System for this building Part?

Alternative Horizontal Structural System Frame (Beams) (1D)

Alternative Storyheight A

Helps to get an overview of the **Key Parameters** for designing Timberbased High-rise Buildings, including:

1. Core Planning

Central Core (1), Atrium Core (2), External Core (3), and Peripheral Core (4).

2. Building Form

Prismatic forms (1), Setback forms (2), Tapered forms (3), Twisted forms (4), Leaning/ Tilted forms (5), and Free forms (6).

3. Floor-to-Floor Height

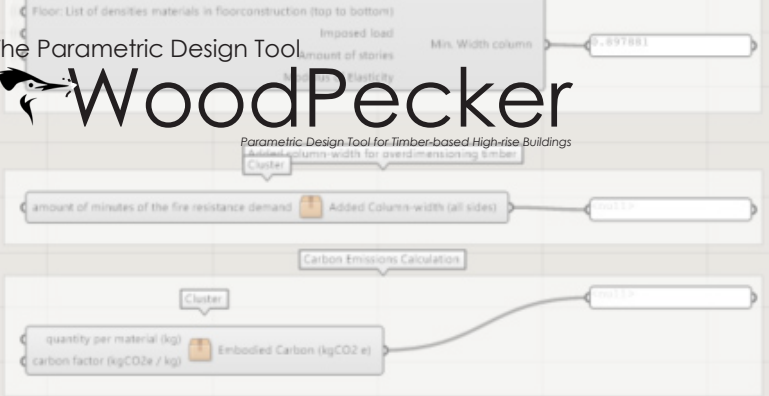
Minimum clearance height of 2.6 meters, additional space in office-buildings ranging 0.5 to 1 meter.

4. Structural System

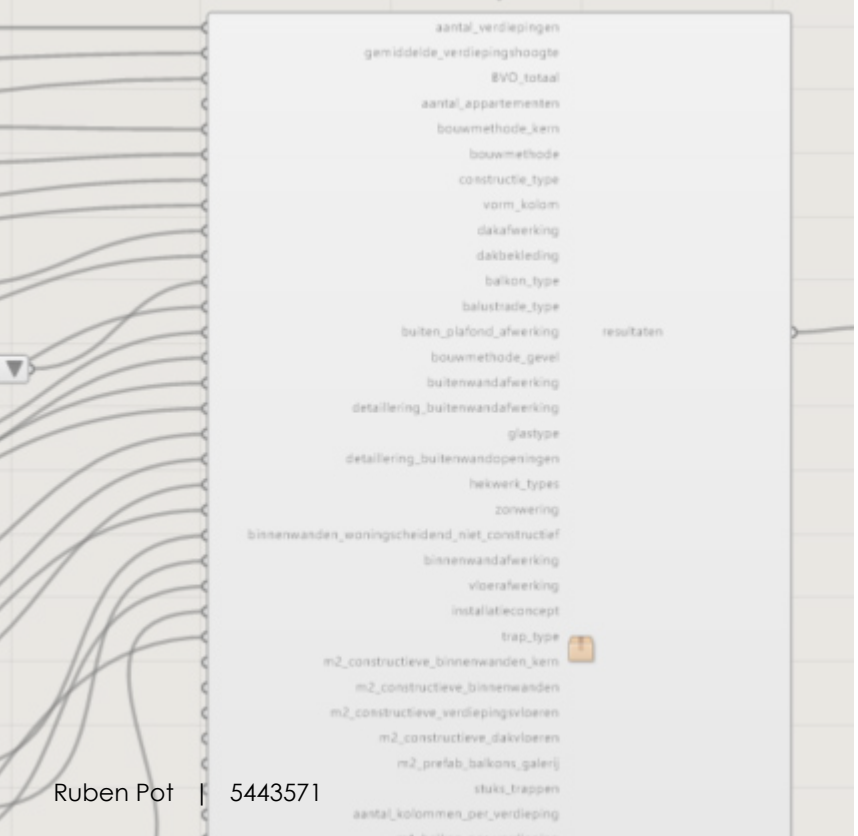
Mass Timber Framing Systems, Shear walled systems.

5. Grid size

Planning-grids for offices and Structural-grids.



1 Productnaam	Afmetingen	Eenheid	GWP-fossil (kgCO2e per m³/m²)	GWP-biogenic (kgCO2e per m³/m²)	Voorbest:	Hoeveelheden	Eenheid	GWP-fossil (kgCO2e)	GWP-biogenic (kgCO2e)
3 CLT vloer [dikte: 200mm]	200	m2	26,68	150		12000	m2	322560	1800000
4 CLT balk [200*400mm]	200*400	m	15,11	89		1000	m	15110	89000
5 CLT kolom [400*400mm]	400*400	m	21,51	128		1000	m	21510	128000
6 Onkantenplaat [dikte: 12,5mm]	12,5	m2	3	0		12000	m2	36000	0
7 Prefab betonwanden [dikte: 300mm]	300	m2	145,18	0		3000	m2	435540	0
8					Totaal:			830720	2125000



Helps to get an indication of the buildings **Carbon Emissions** and **Building Costs**:

1. Carbon Emission Calculation

for all the structural elements in the building

2. Calculation of building costs

external plugin, to get an estimated indication of potential costs of the project *

* Courtesy of Elephant Architecture Studio: BEETLEBOT, Parametric Cost Calculation Script

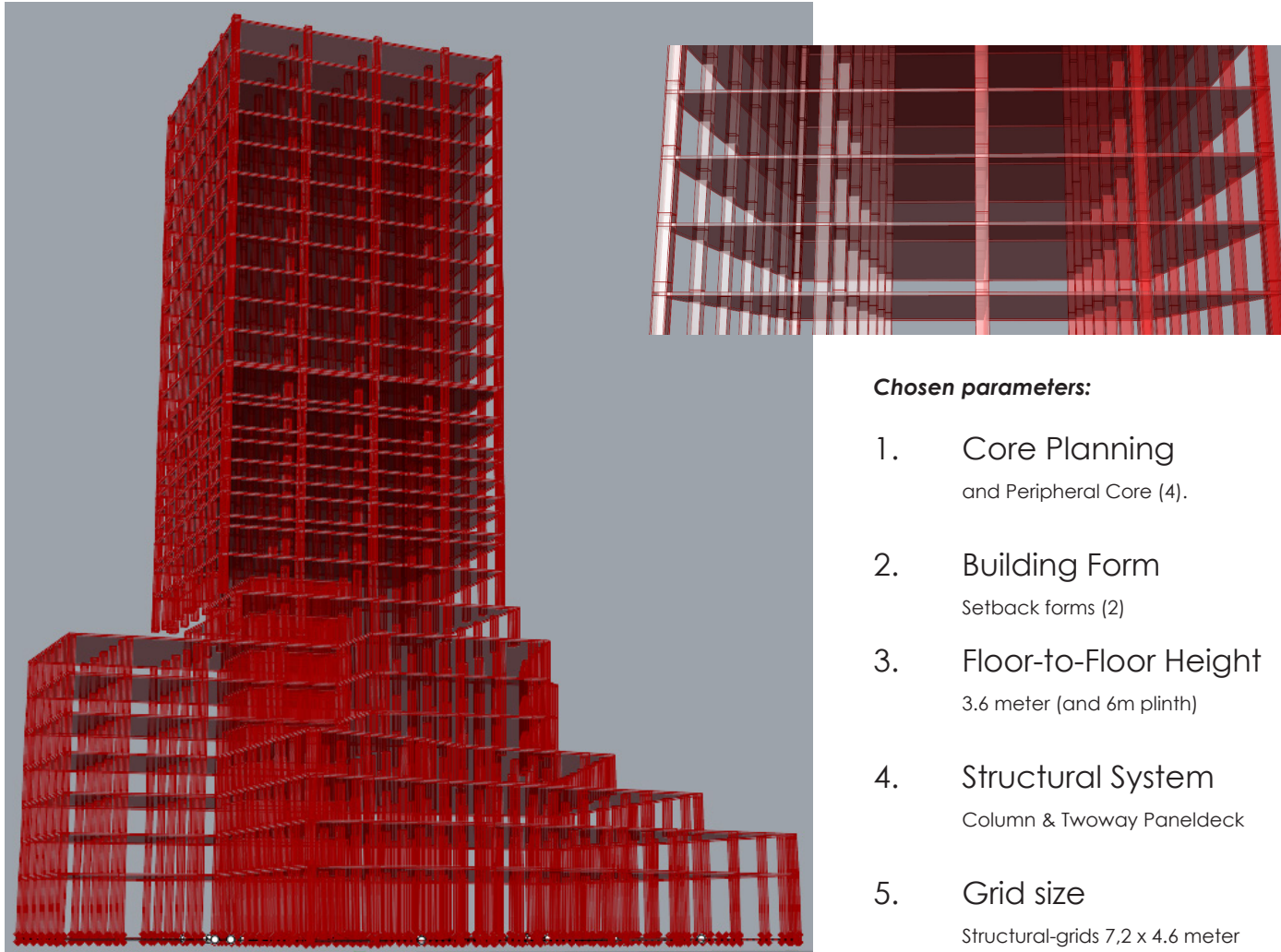
Gives an indication of the **dimensioning of the Timber Structure**:

1. Rules of Thumb for Element Dimensions and Spans
2. Total Load & Column Size Calculation
3. Rules of Thumb for Fire Safety

Application of WoodPecker

Parametric Design Tool for Timber-based High-rise Buildings

To illustrate a possible outcome, you can see what a structure of a design looks like:



Chosen parameters:

1. Core Planning
and Peripheral Core (4).
2. Building Form
Setback forms (2)
3. Floor-to-Floor Height
3.6 meter (and 6m plinth)
4. Structural System
Column & Troway Paneldeck
5. Grid size
Structural-grids 7,2 x 4.6 meter

Design Studies as Research Tools for Tool Development

Development of an extensive Design Tool requires multiple test cases to explore and develop various building forms, construction systems, techniques, etc., within a script.

Therefore I conducted a design study aimed at creating a design for a plot located in a designated high-rise area.

Viewed as an **opportunity to address the the housing crisis**, and other **project related goals**, which i will mention in a bit.

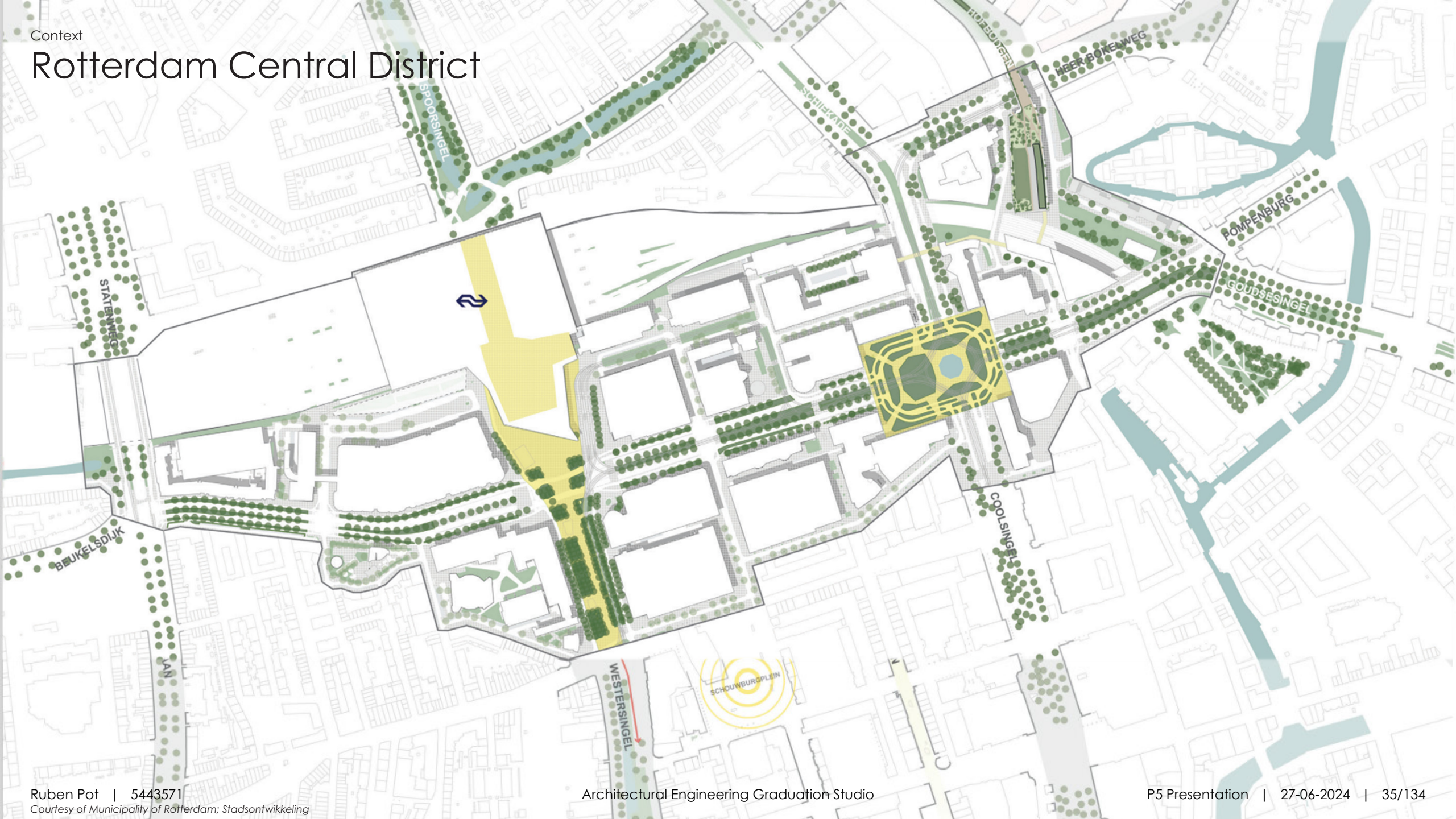
Project Location and Context

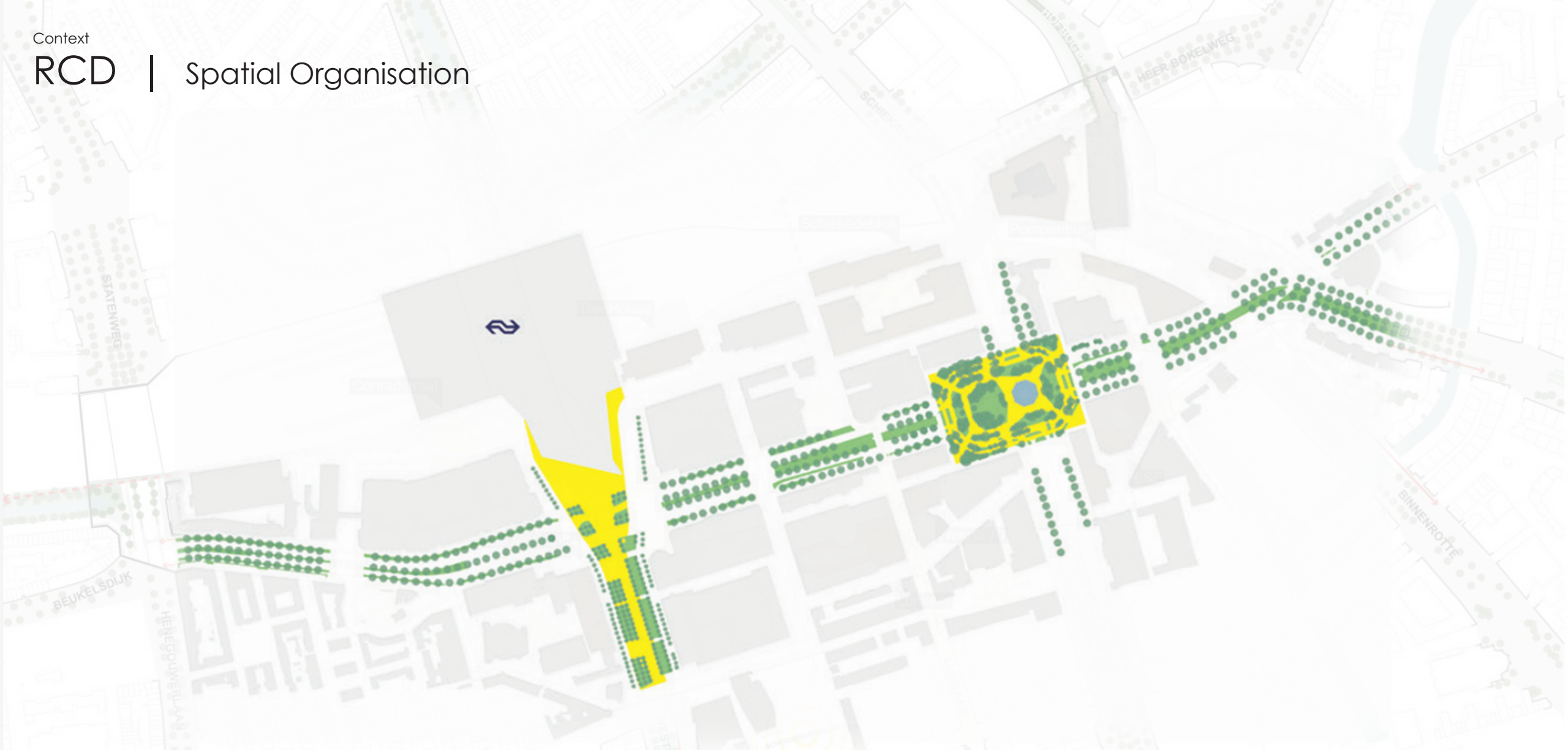
Context

Rotterdam Central District



Rotterdam Central District





Weena, Stationsplein and **Hofplein** are the green outdoor spaces that serve as the backbone for the RCD.

RCD | Connectivity of Communal Plazas



Fine-grained network of routes and places that connect the various squares with each other.

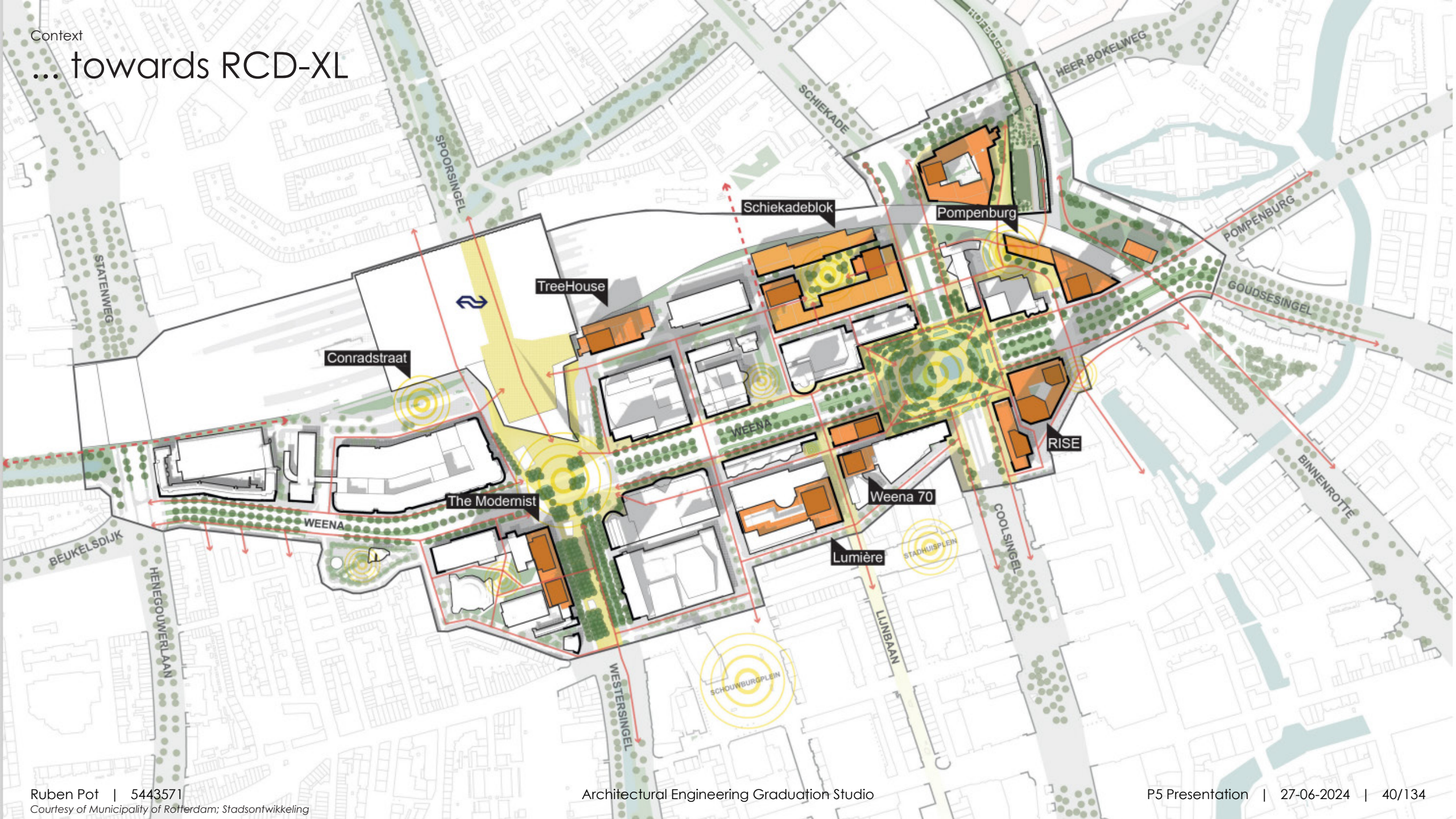


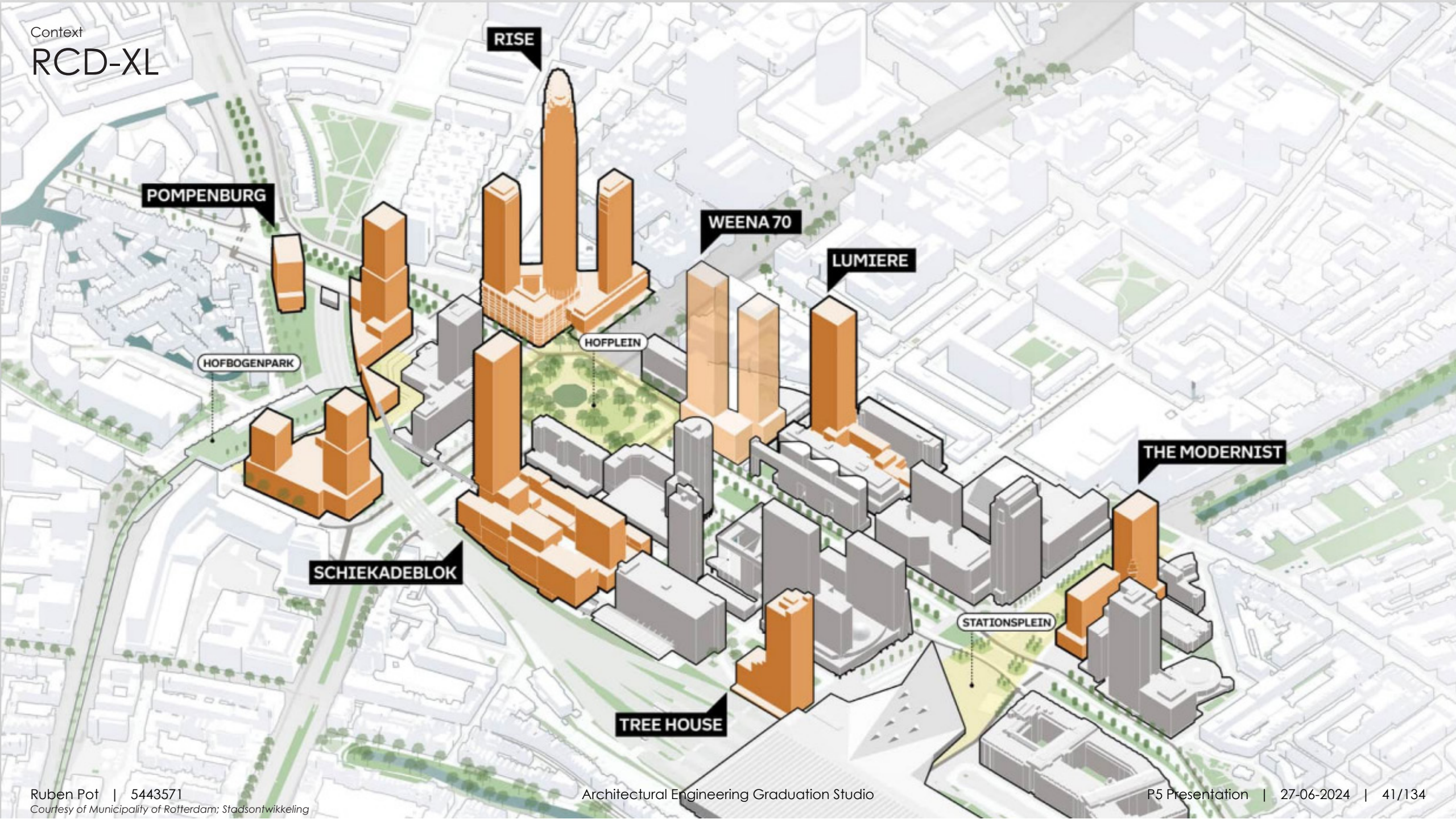
Well-programmed active plinths are essential for sufficient **liveliness on the streets.**

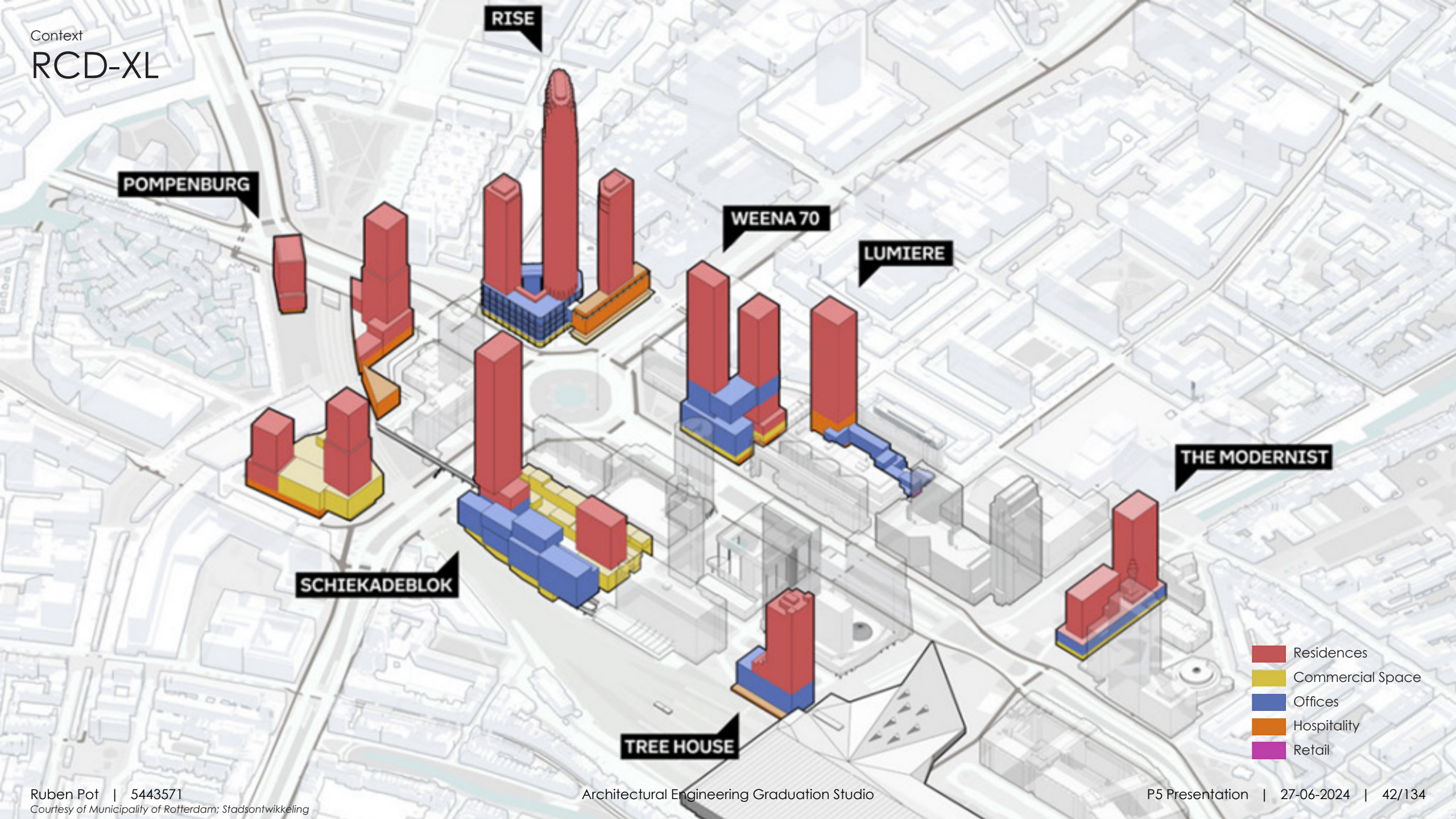
From RCD...



... towards RCD-XL







RISE

POMPENBURG

WEENA 70

LUMIERE

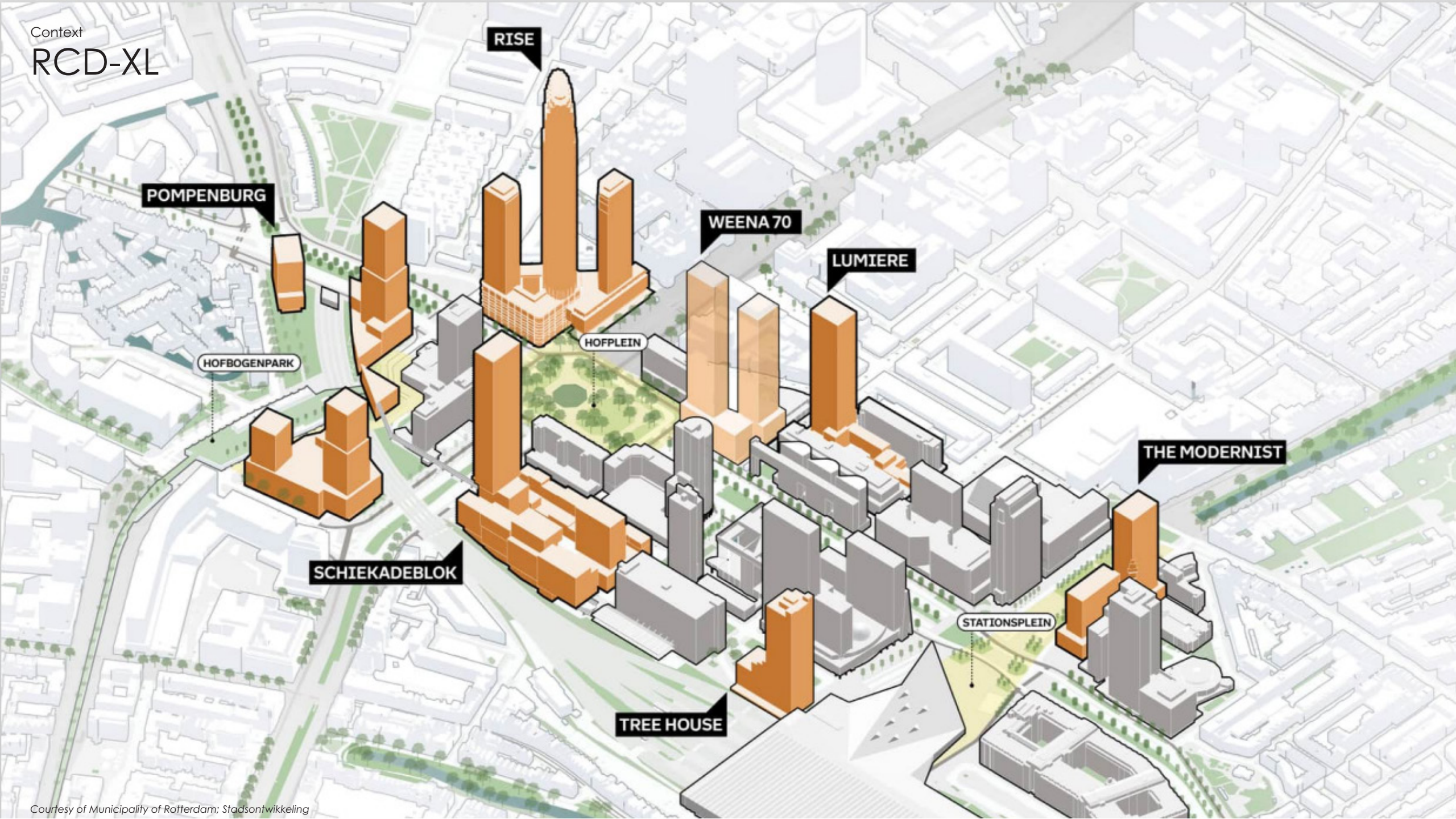
SCHIEKADEBLOK

THE MODERNIST

TREE HOUSE

- Residences
- Commercial Space
- Offices
- Hospitality
- Retail

Context
RCD-XL



RISE

POMPENBURG

WEENA 70

LUMIERE

HOFBOGENPARK

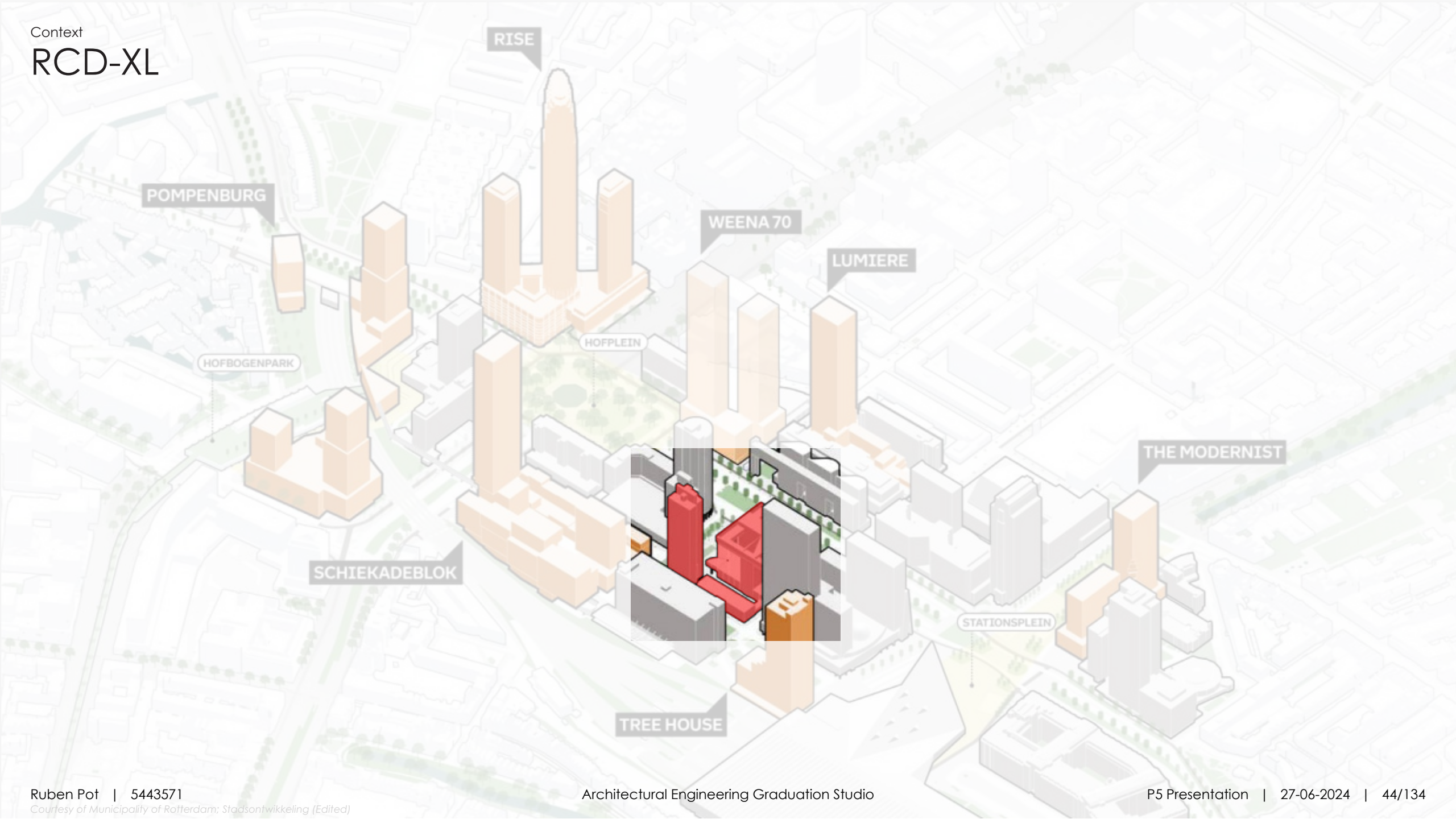
HOFPLEIN

THE MODERNIST

SCHIEKADEBLOK

TREE HOUSE

STATIONSPLEIN



Vision

Designstudy Goals



Urban Densification

- Adding dwellings by the means of high-rise construction.
- Efficient use of available building space



Addressing the climate crisis

- Addressing the climate crisis through materialization of the buildings structure (which accounts approximately for 75% of the buildings material)



Enhance Vibrancy

- Active building block for round-the-clock activity: work, recreation, and socializing.
- Linking the lively city between new developments of the area.
- Stimulating interaction between the various building programs



Enhance Livability

- Addressing the livability in the city by focusing on Building Climate, Greenery and Biodiversity.



Mobility and Accessibility

- Discouraging car use, encouraging cycling and public transport. (Compact City Concept)

Target Group

The redevelopment should attract a diverse target audience; including: **Residents, Workers** and **Visitors** to the City.

For the dwellings, the goal is to include a wide range of people, **all who have the desire to live in high-rise in this part of the city.**

Which means:



residents of all **ages:**

from young, to middle-aged, to elderly



residents of all **income levels**

from low-income, to middle-income,
to high-income, to wealthy



residents of all **family sizes**

from singles, to couples, to families with children

Building Program

The existing program will be retained, and new diverse program will be added:

Residences (Weena Center)	min. 15.000m2	Staying (5.300 m2)	
Offices (Unilever)	min. 22.000m2	Hotel	(4.800 m2)
Education (TIO)	min. 2.500m2	Daycare	(500 m2)
		Sports (670 m2)	
		Yoga	(170 m2)
		(High-end) Gym	(500 m2)
Staying	(5.300 m2)	Leisure (3.370 m2)	
Sports	(670 m2)	Viewing Platform	(280 m2)
Leisure	(3.370 m2)	Restaurant	(460 m2)
Working/Studying	(400 m2)	Coffee Bar	(150 m2)
Other	(5.400 m2)	Grandcafe:	(160 m2)
		Art Gallery:	(170 m2)
		Roof garden:	(1.800 m2)
		(Comedy) Club	(350 m2)
		Working/Studying (400 m2)	
		Library and Co-working Spaces	(400 m2)
		Other (5.400 m2)	
		Car-sharing Station	(400 m2)
		(Bicycle) Parking garage	(5.000 m2)

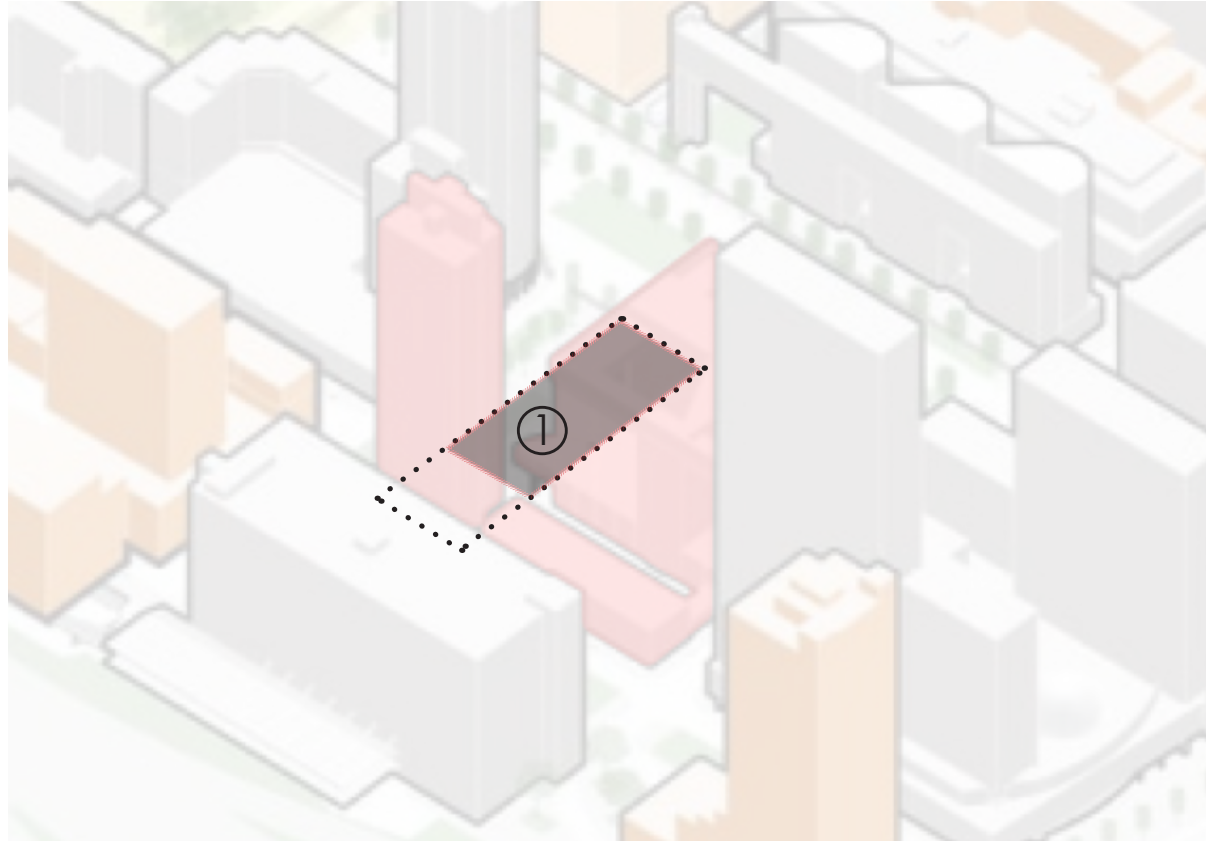
Site Analysis

Project Location



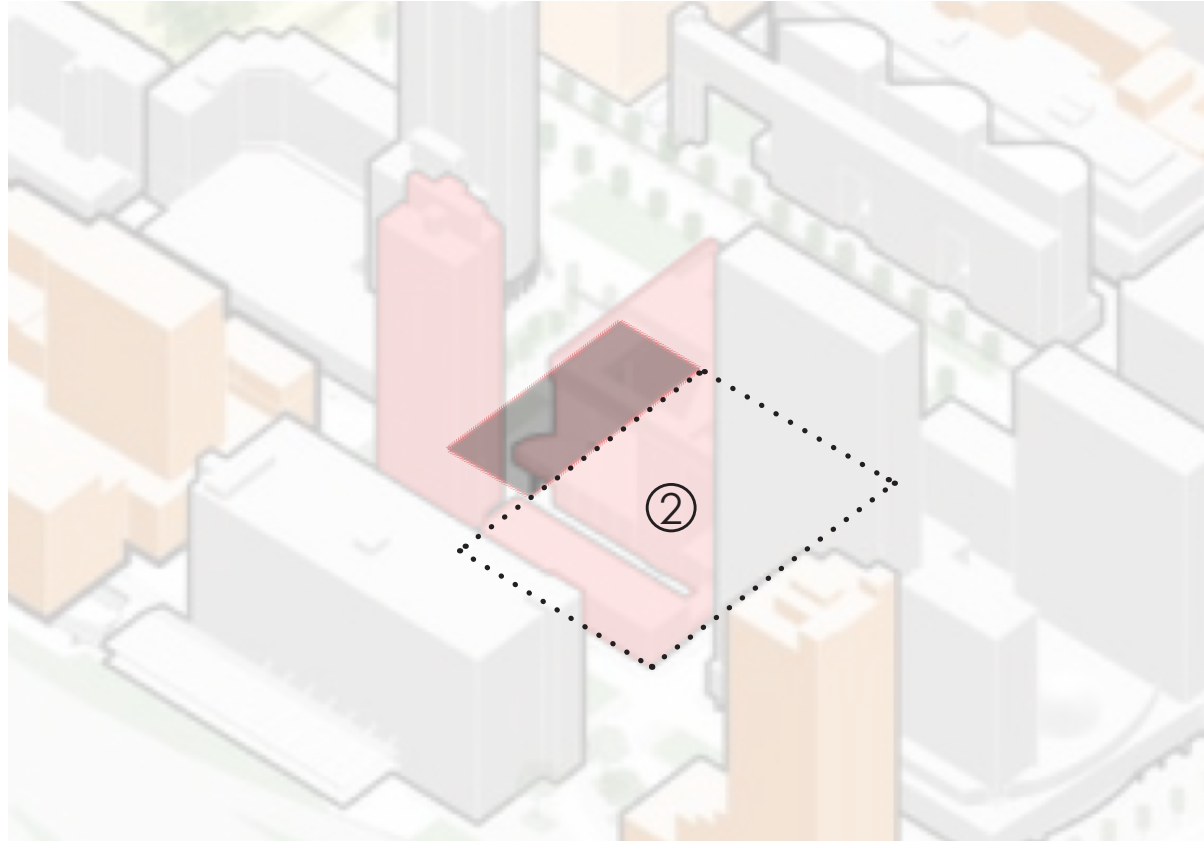
*If we zoom in a bit we can see that the Project Location holds **3 Buildings***

Project Location



*Plot 1: Hosts the **Weena Center Tower** with a square in front that prohibits construction.*

Project Location



Plot 2: Currently hosts the **Unilever Building** and **TIO University of Applied Sciences** and is determined suitable for highrise construction up to 150m.

Analysis Existing Buildings



Analysis Existing Buildings



Closed plinths that do not contribute to interaction between the interior and exterior of the building

Analysis Existing Buildings



Closed-off facades at the ends of the office wings facing the street

Analysis Existing Buildings



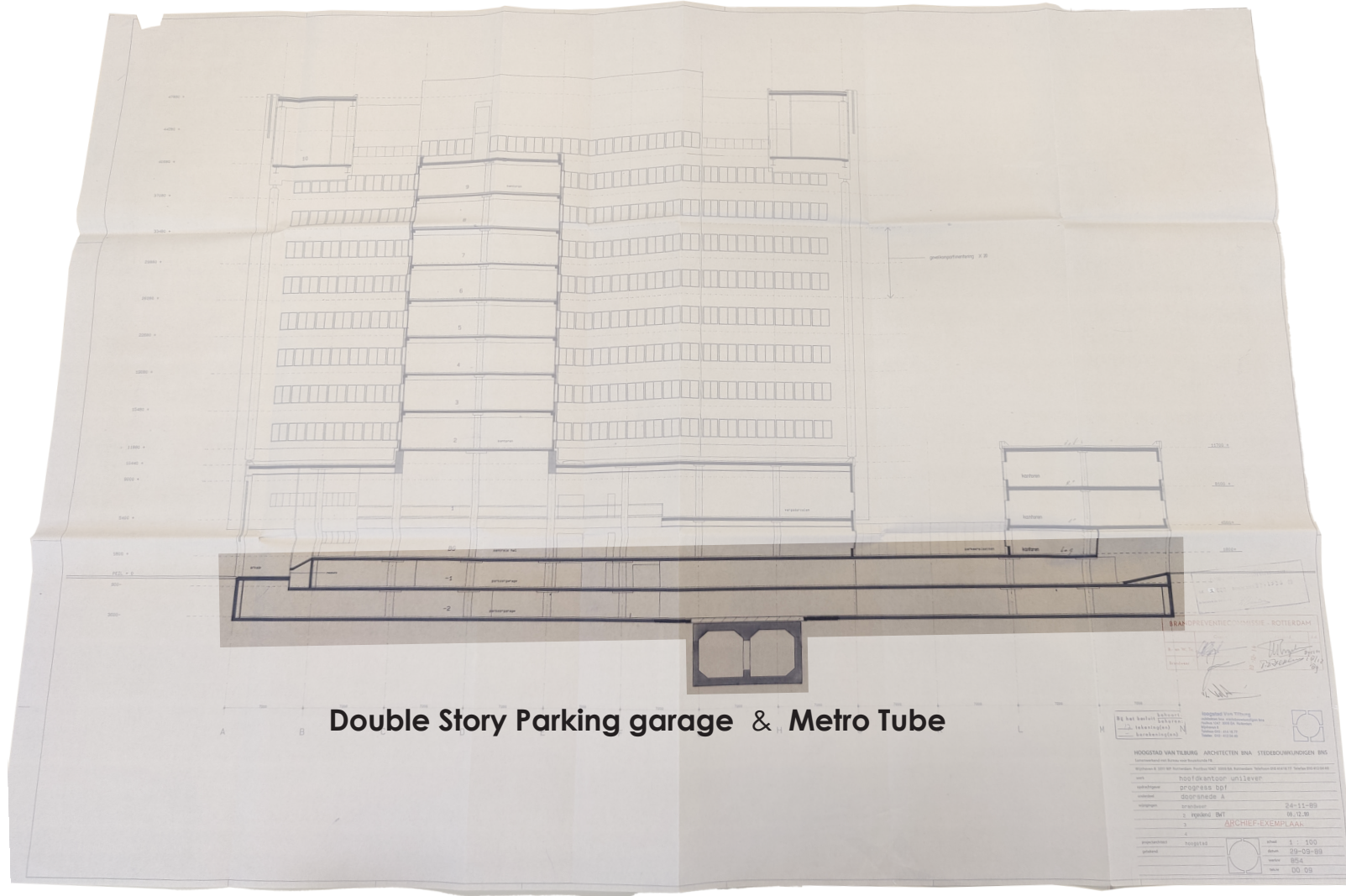
Recessed facades leave significant potential space for urban densification unused.

Analysis Existing Buildings



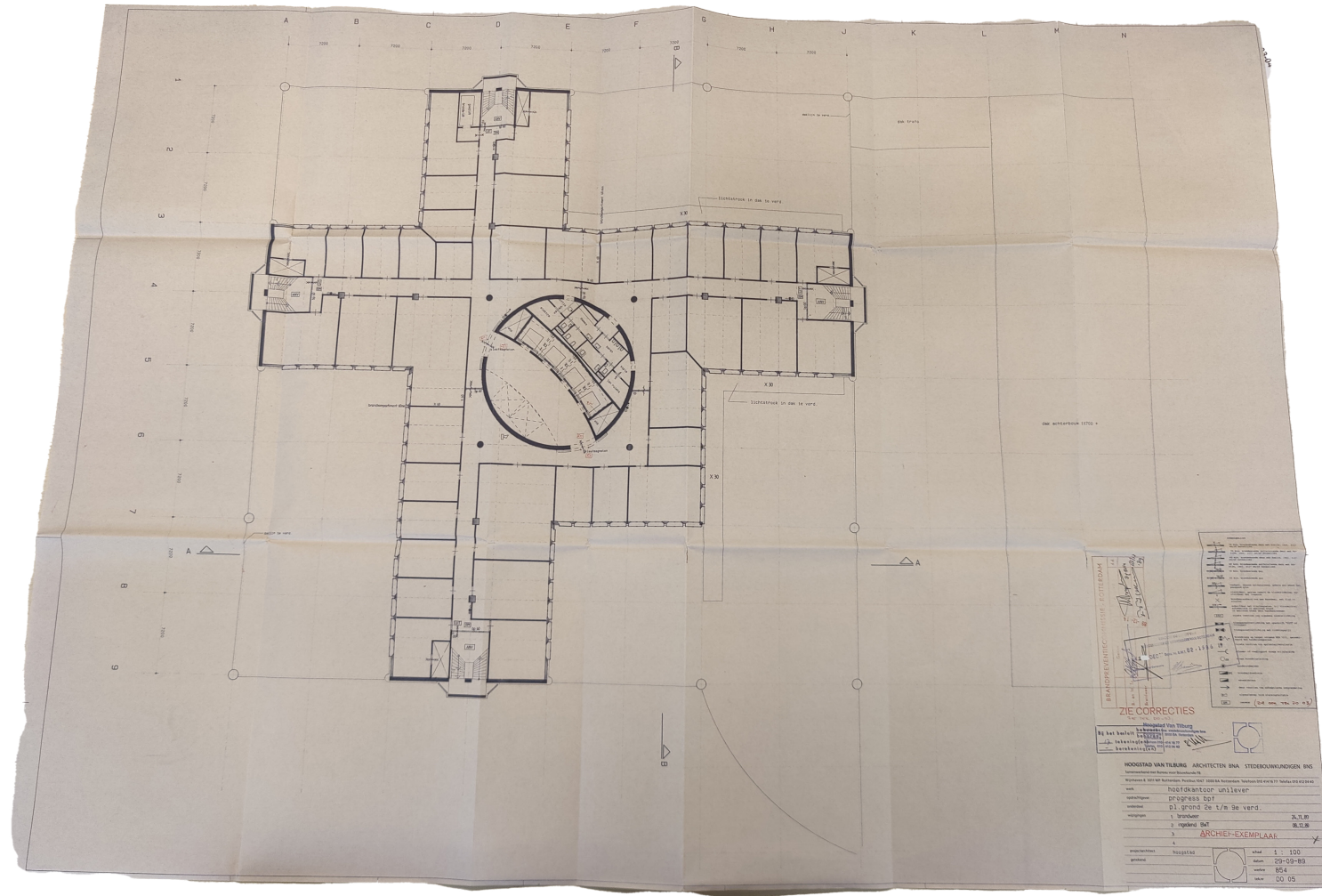
Dark, unpleasant arcades that do not contribute to interaction between the interior and exterior

Analysis Existing Buildings



Double Story Parking garage & Metro Tube

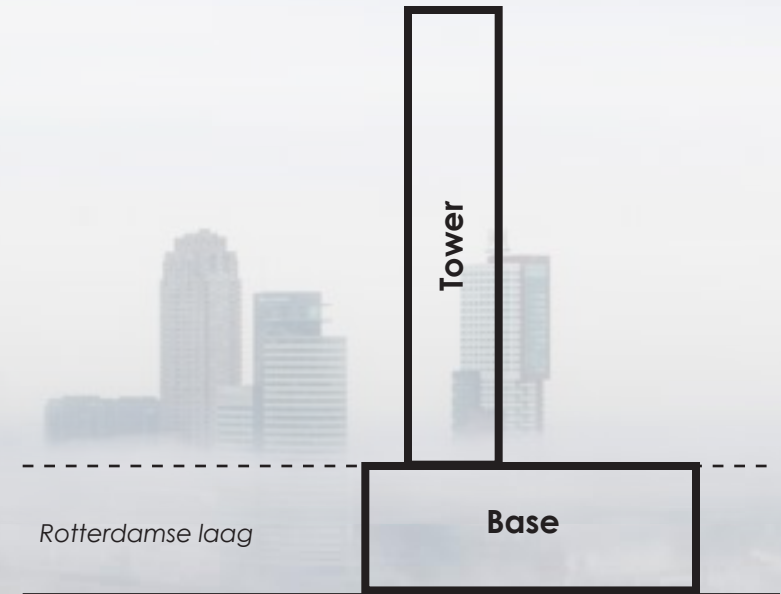
Analysis Existing Buildings



Rotterdamse Laag

Rotterdam Highrise Vision

- Base (Rotterdamse laag) + Tower
- Visual and Functional Continuity
- Towers are placed on a base



Overall Design

*Building Volume, Organisation,
Adaptiveness & Structural Design*

Current Situation

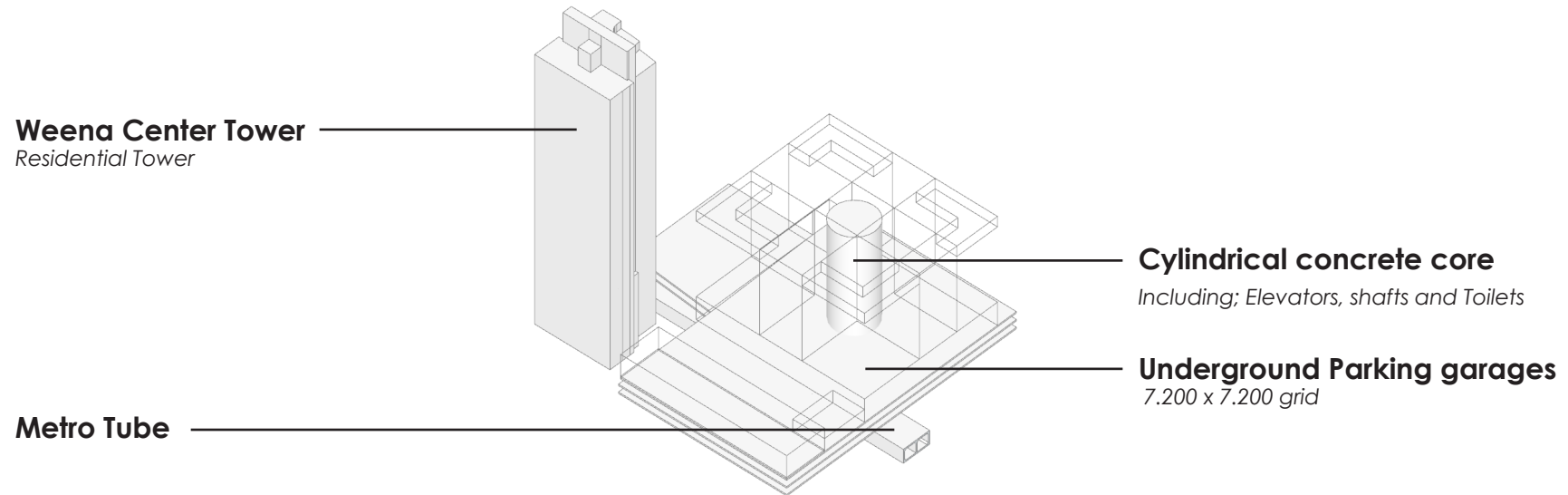


To summarize, I intend to do this design study for the following reasons:

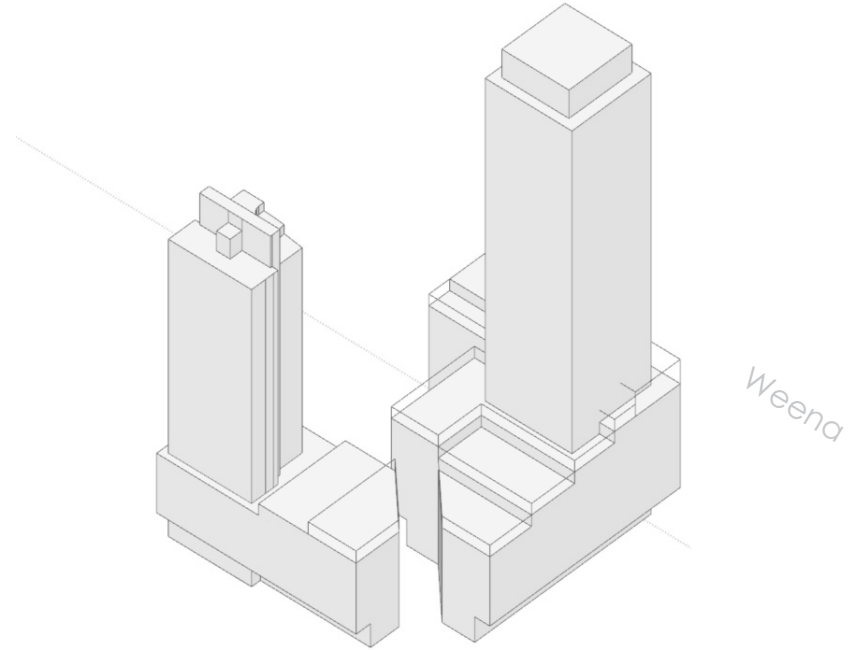
- *To experiment and develop the design tool*
- *Solve the housing criss & improve the current situation*

Valuable Existing structures to Preserve

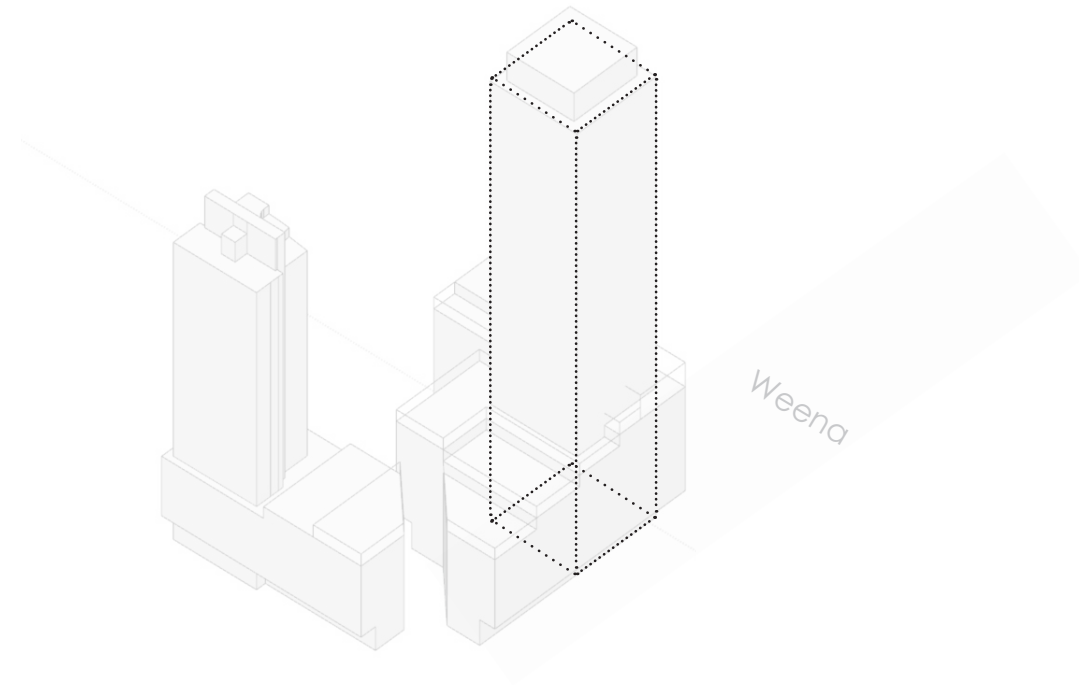
To achieve this: I want to preserve Valuable existing structures:



New Building volume

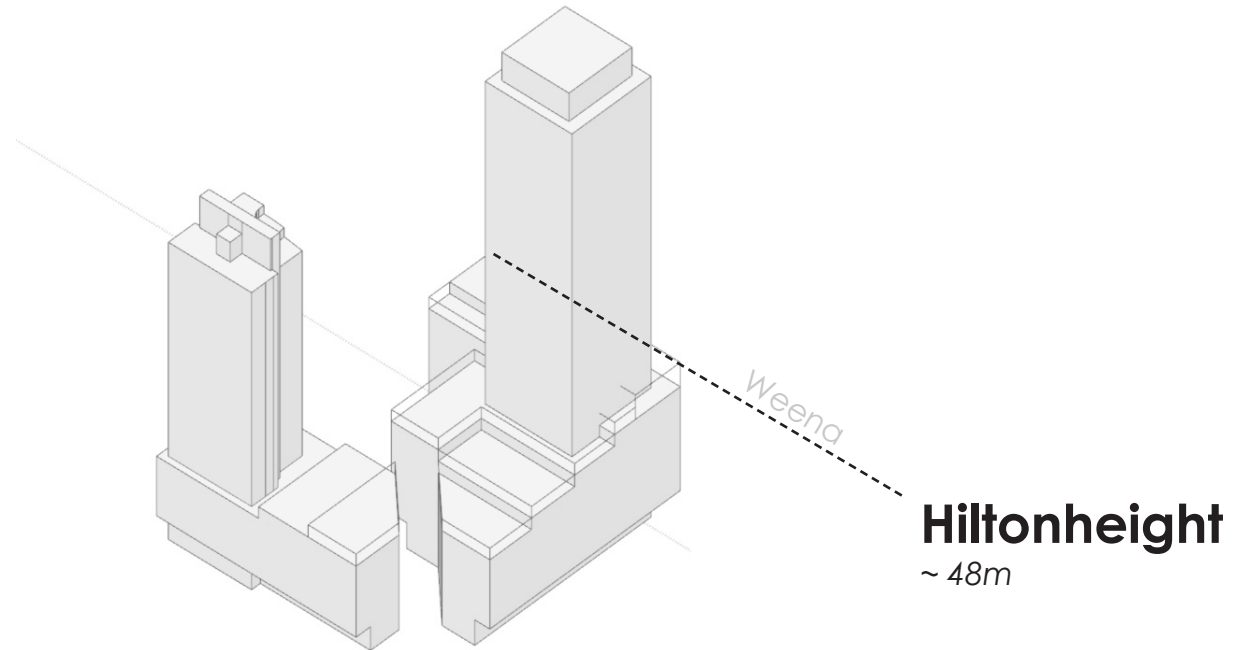


Building Massing & Urban Composition



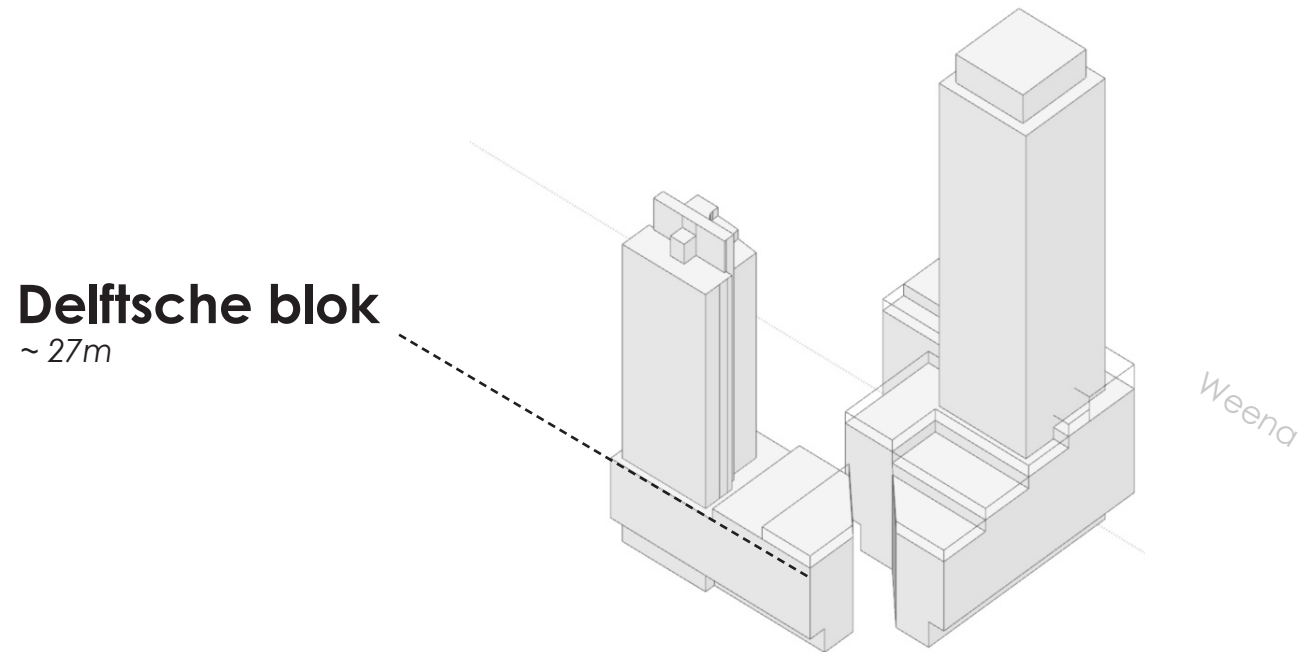
Due to its alignment with the **urban rhythm**, the presence of the **metro tunnel**, and the designation of high-rise construction **exclusively on the Unilever plot**, there is one logical location for the tower.

Building Massing & Urban Composition



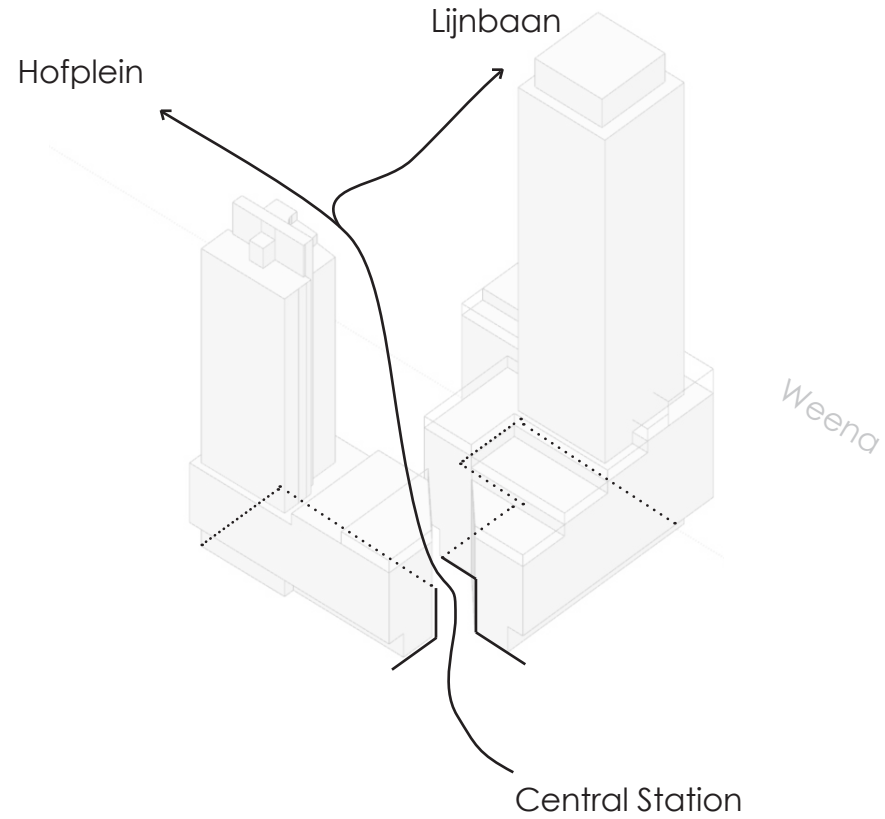
Maximizing officespaces on the Unilever-plot by extruding the volume it up to the '**Hiltonhoogte**', similar to the adjacent building-volume of 'Delftse Poort',

Building Massing & Urban Composition



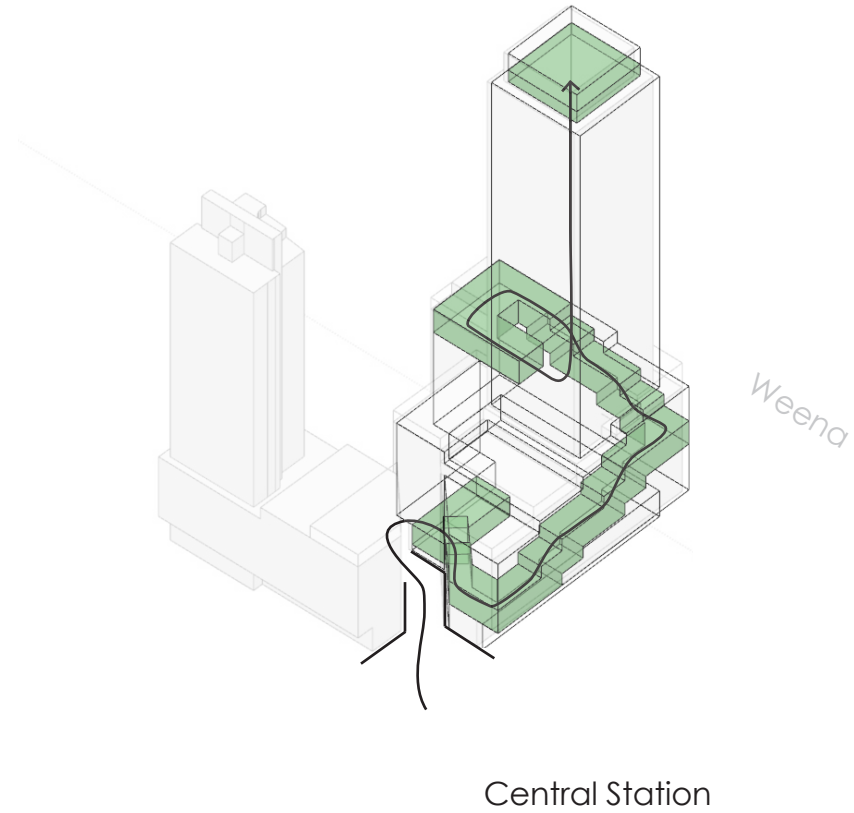
At the North-side the building gradually cascades down to relate to the buildings of the '**Delftsche Blok**' building ensemble

Building Massing & Urban Composition



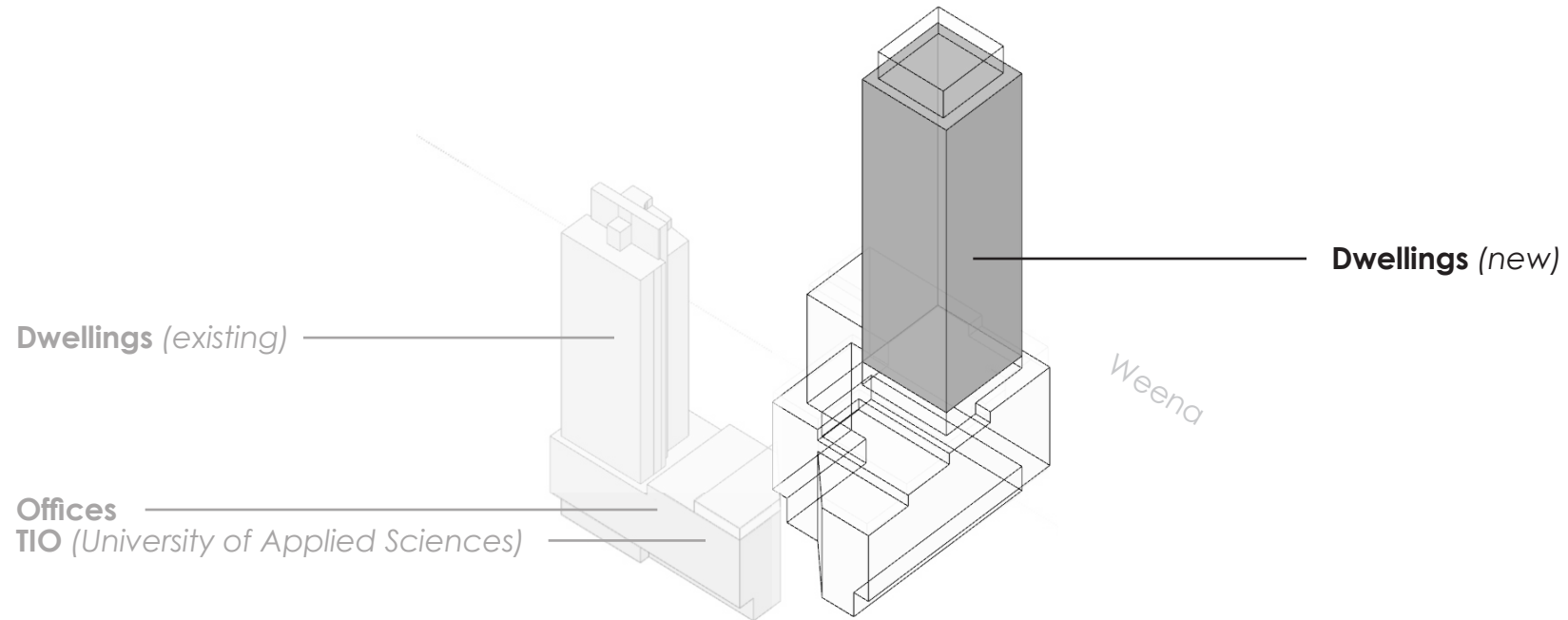
A passageway between the building volumes leading to the opposite side of the plot serves as a **shortcut** between Central Station and Hofplein / Lijnbaan

Organisation



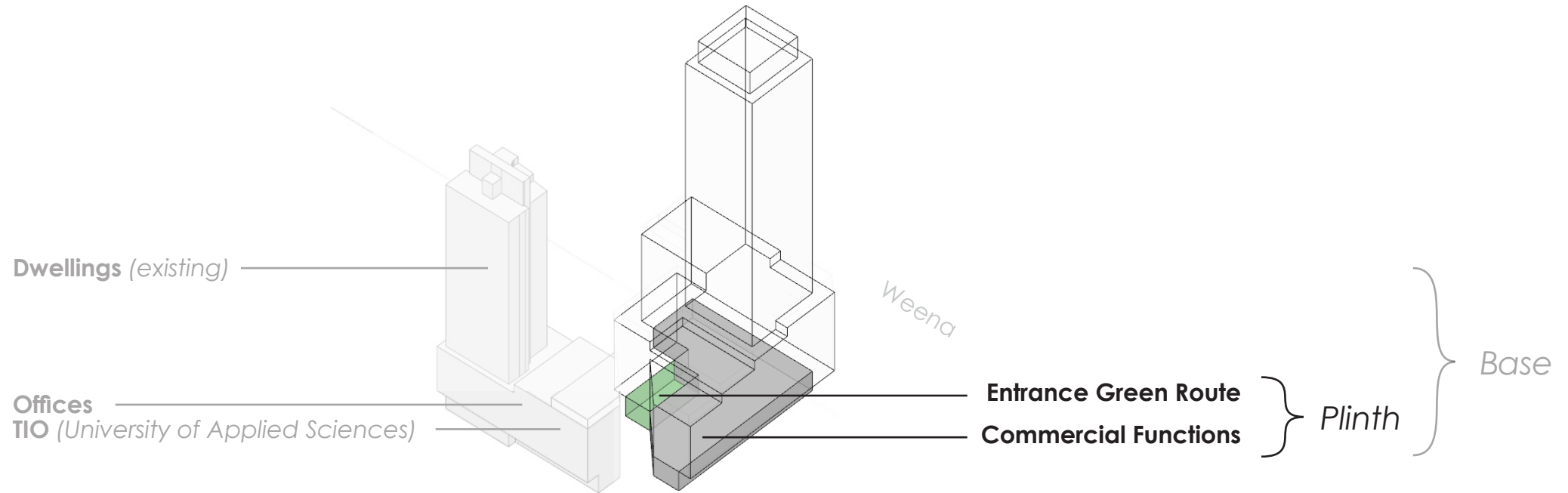
To **intensify vibrancy** throughout the building, a green comunal space runs along the facade through the building. Which is accentuated with the setback of the facade.

Organisation

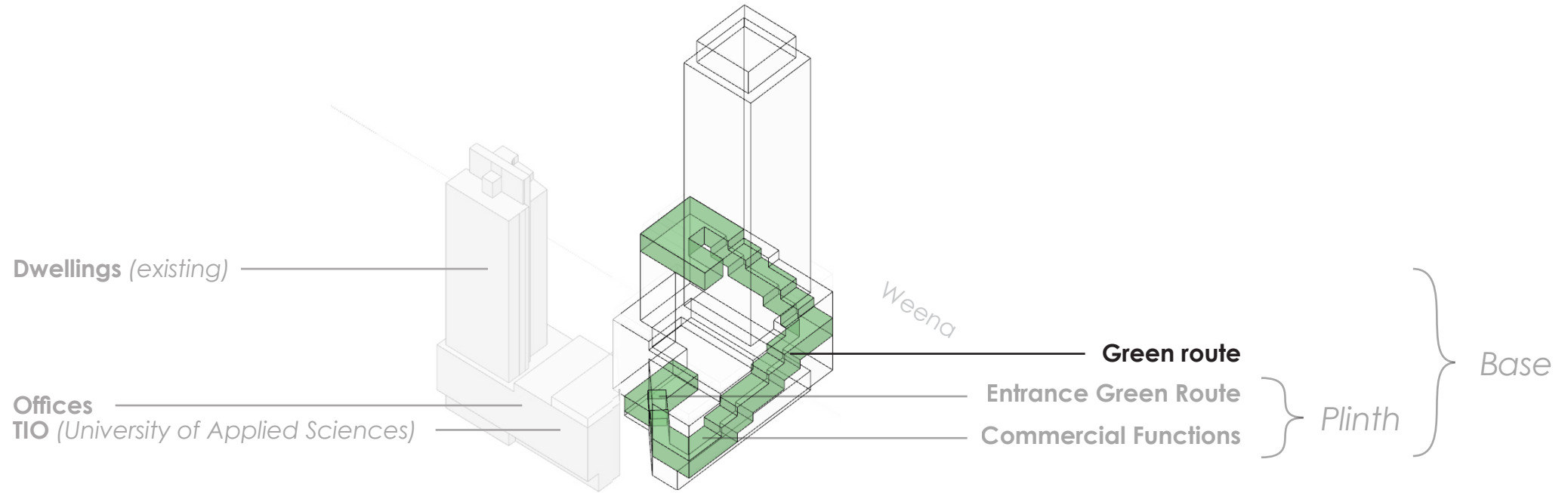


For further development of the design, we zoom in on the **right building volume**, as it features the new wooden tower central to my research and design tool application.

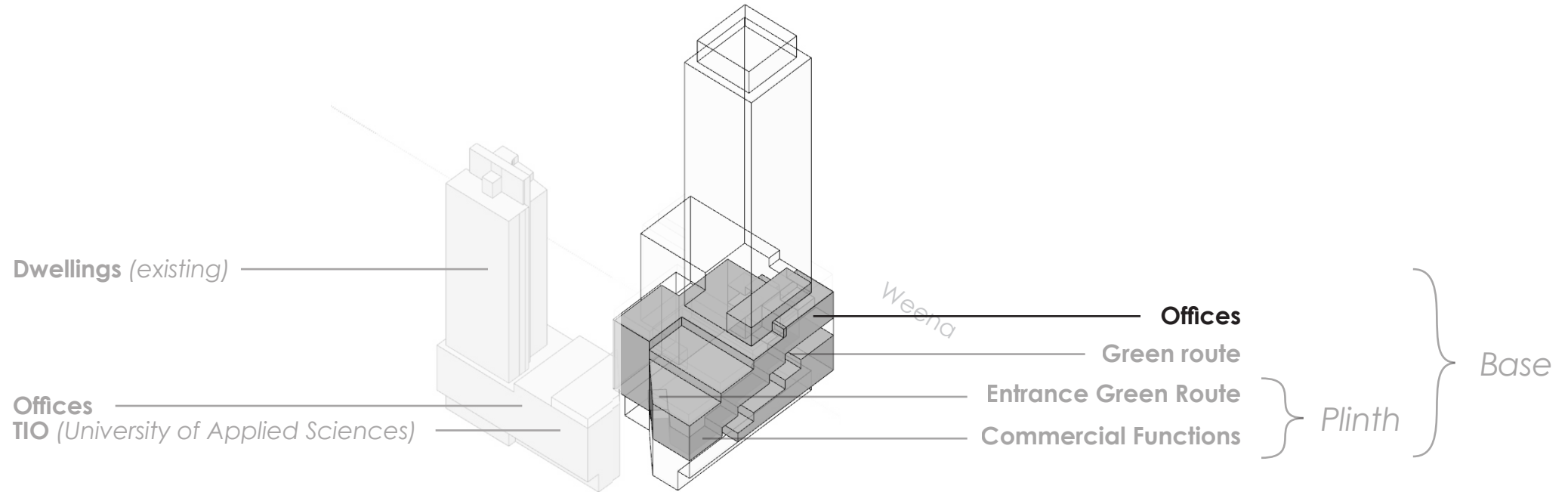
Organisation



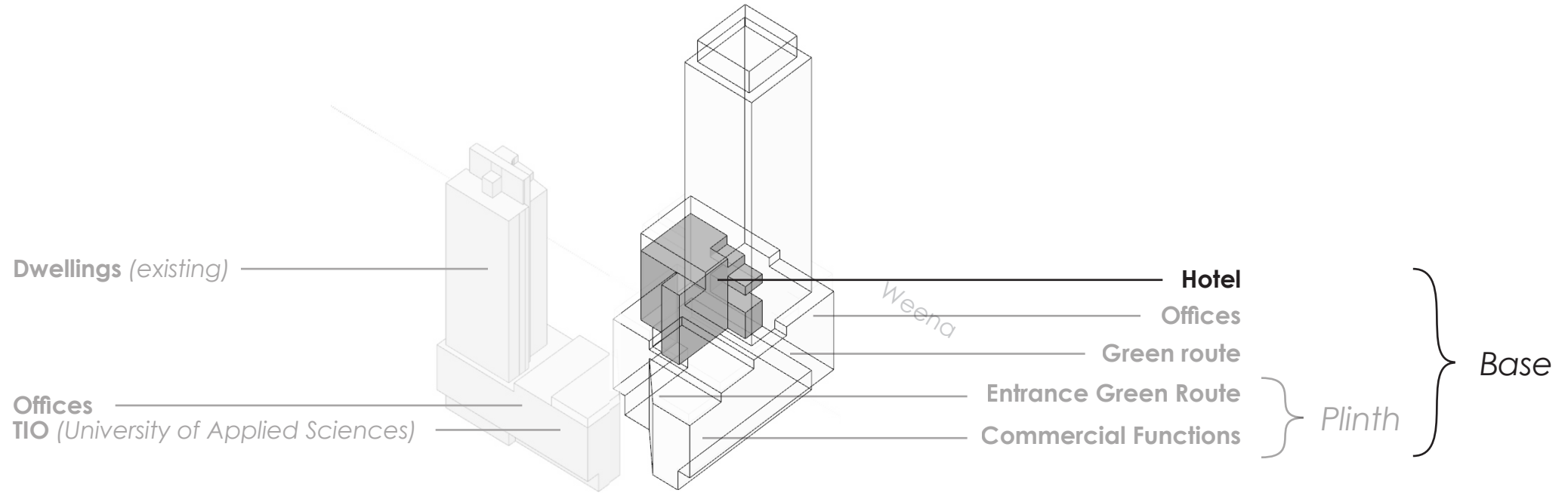
Organisation



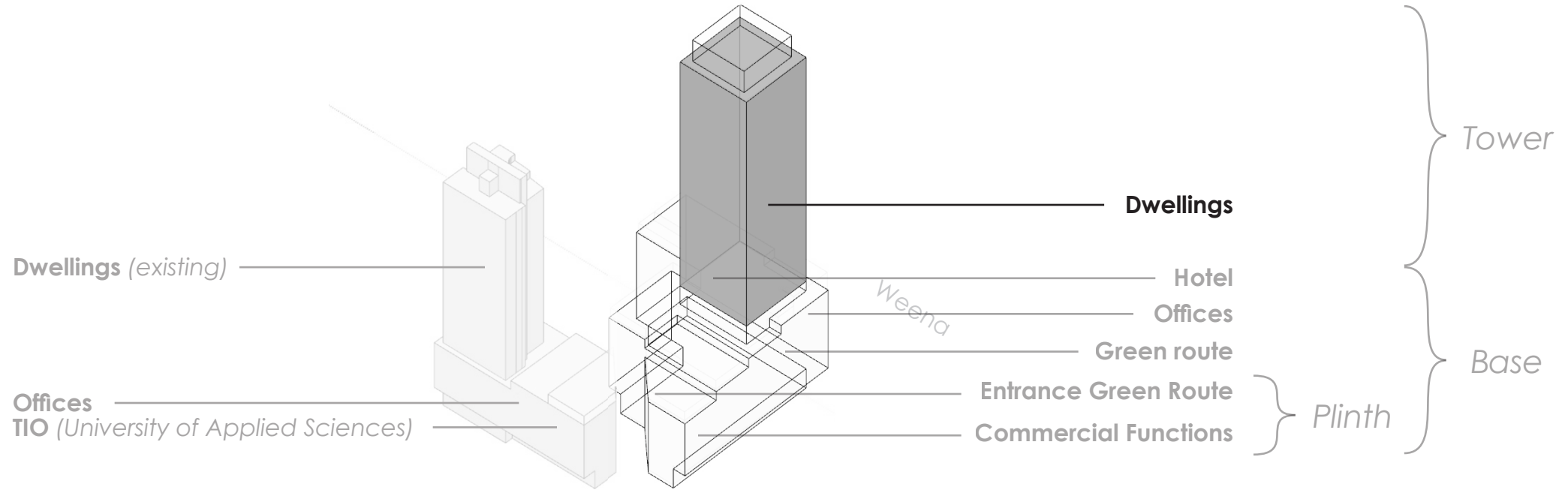
Organisation



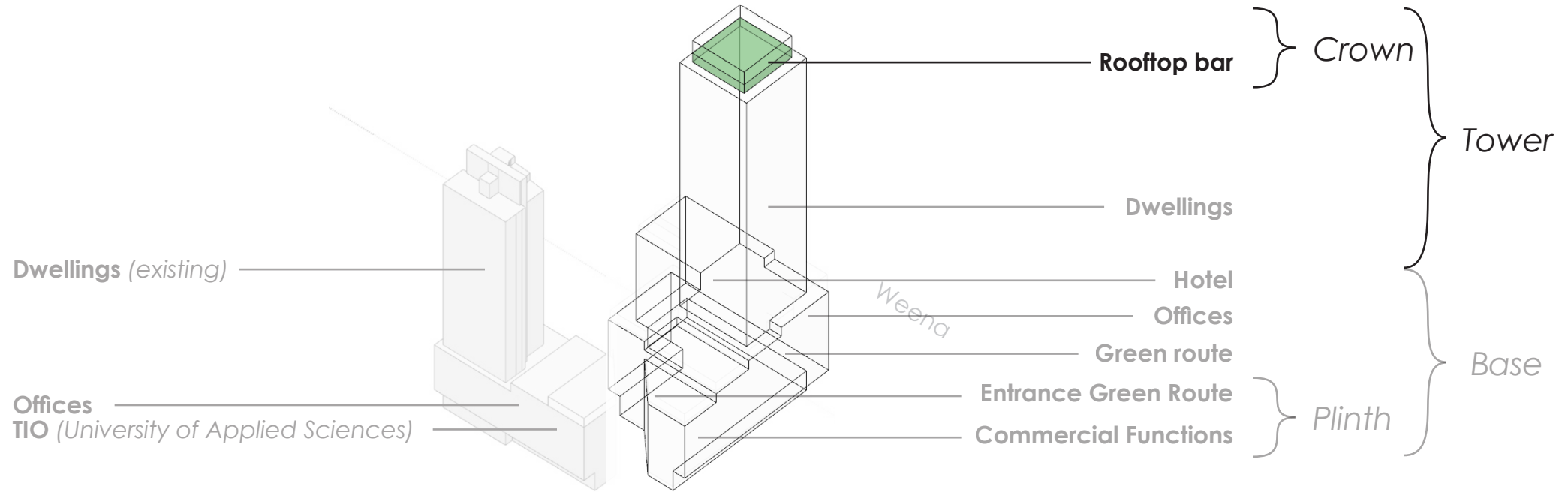
Organisation



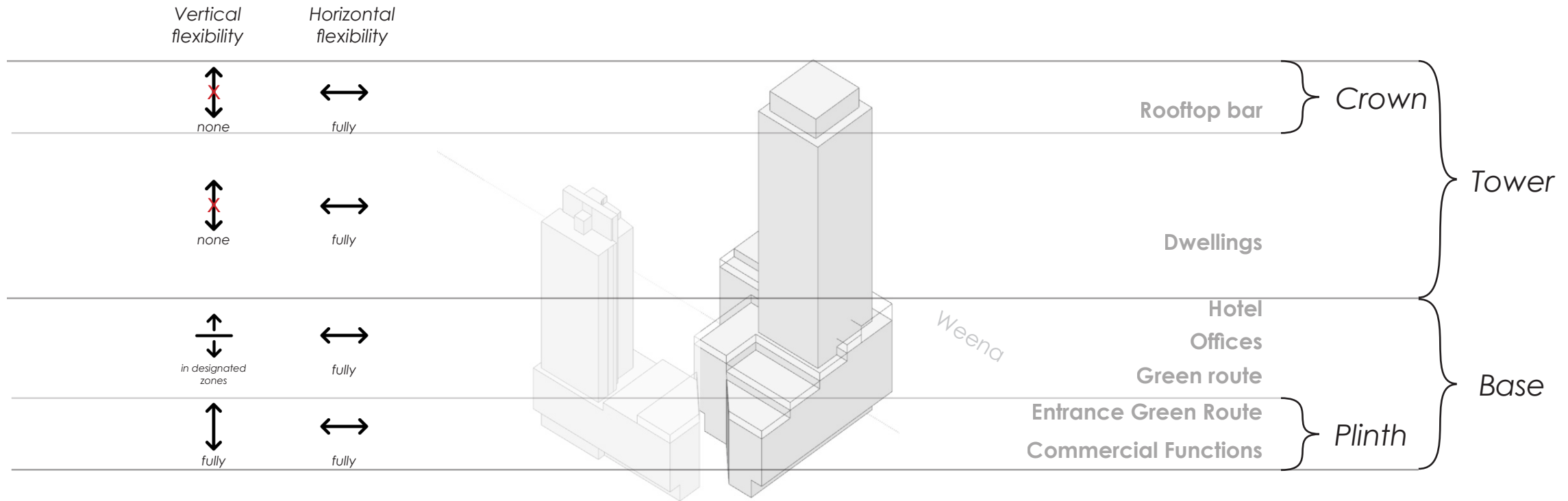
Organisation



Organisation

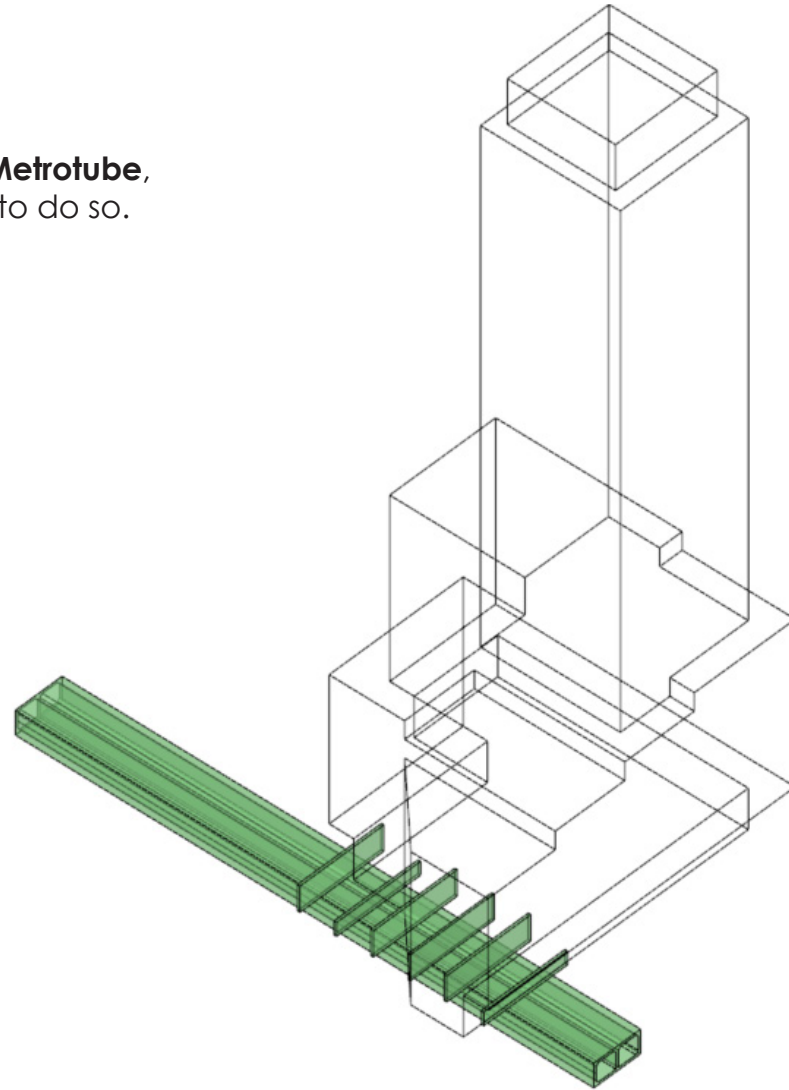


Open Building Concept: Flexibility



Structural Design

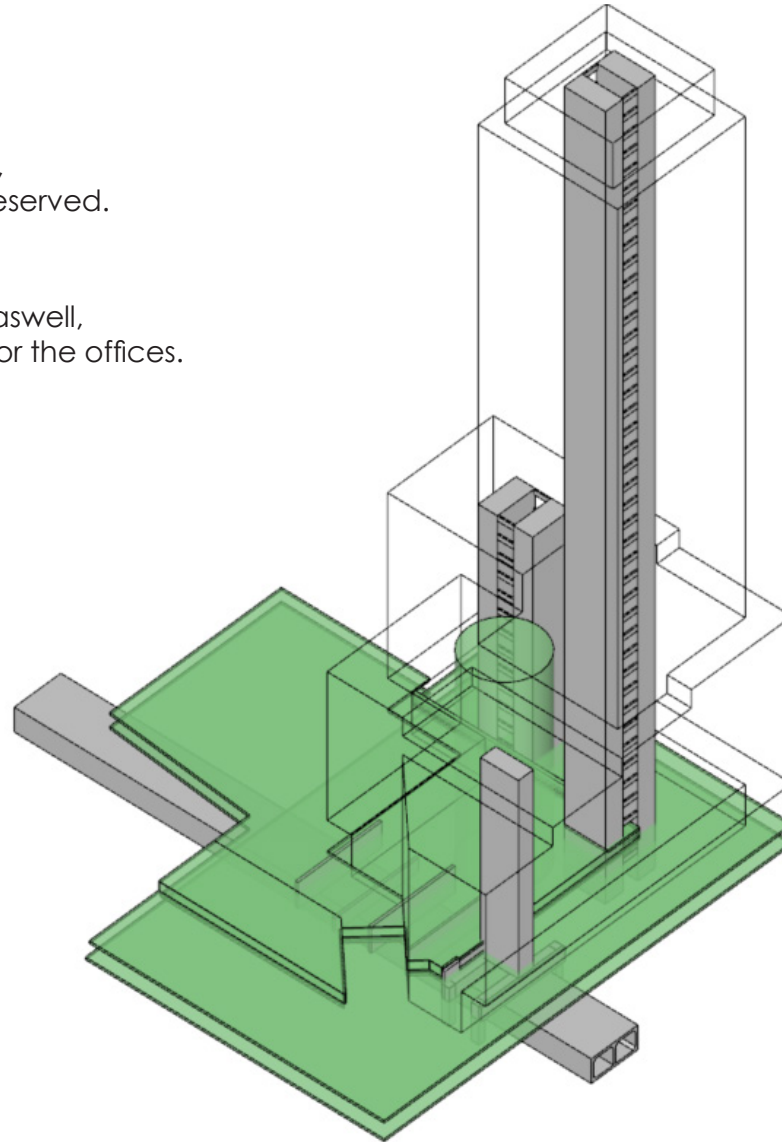
The building is placed over the existing **Metrotube**, using the existing **overpass construction** to do so.



Structural Design

The entire lower story of the **parking garage**, and largest part of the upperstory will be preserved.

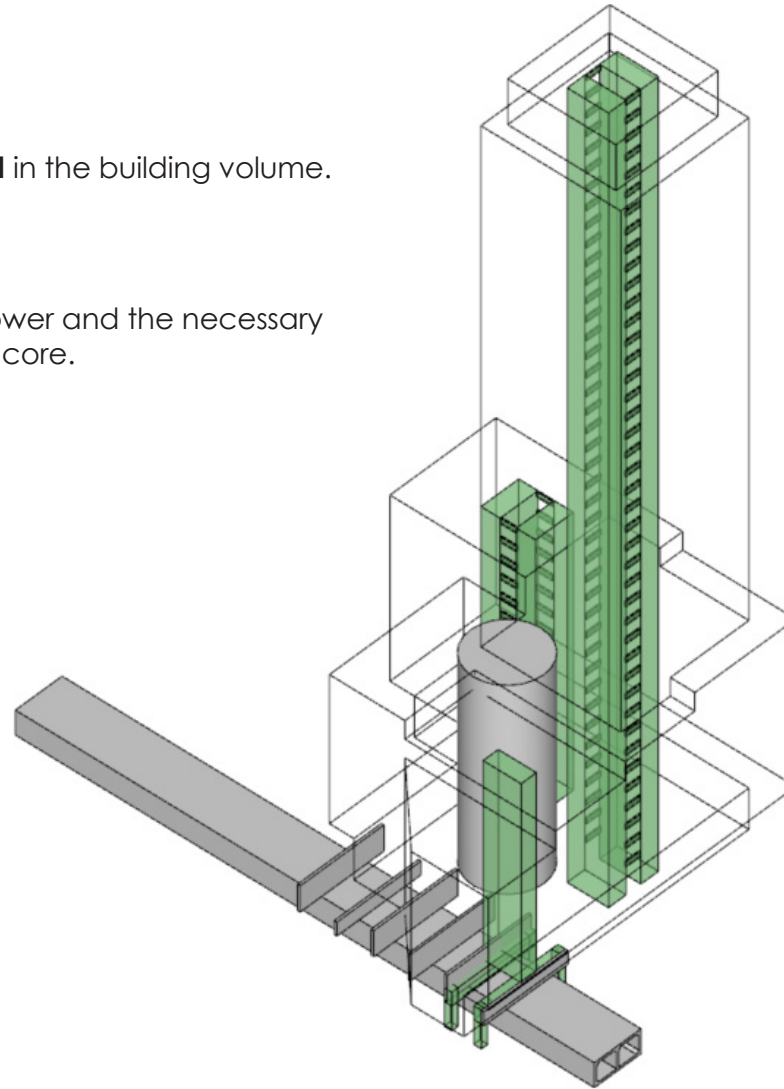
The large cylindrical core will be preserved aswell, which includes **elevators, shafts** and **toilets** for the offices.



Structural Design

The building's cores are **stragetically placed** in the building volume.

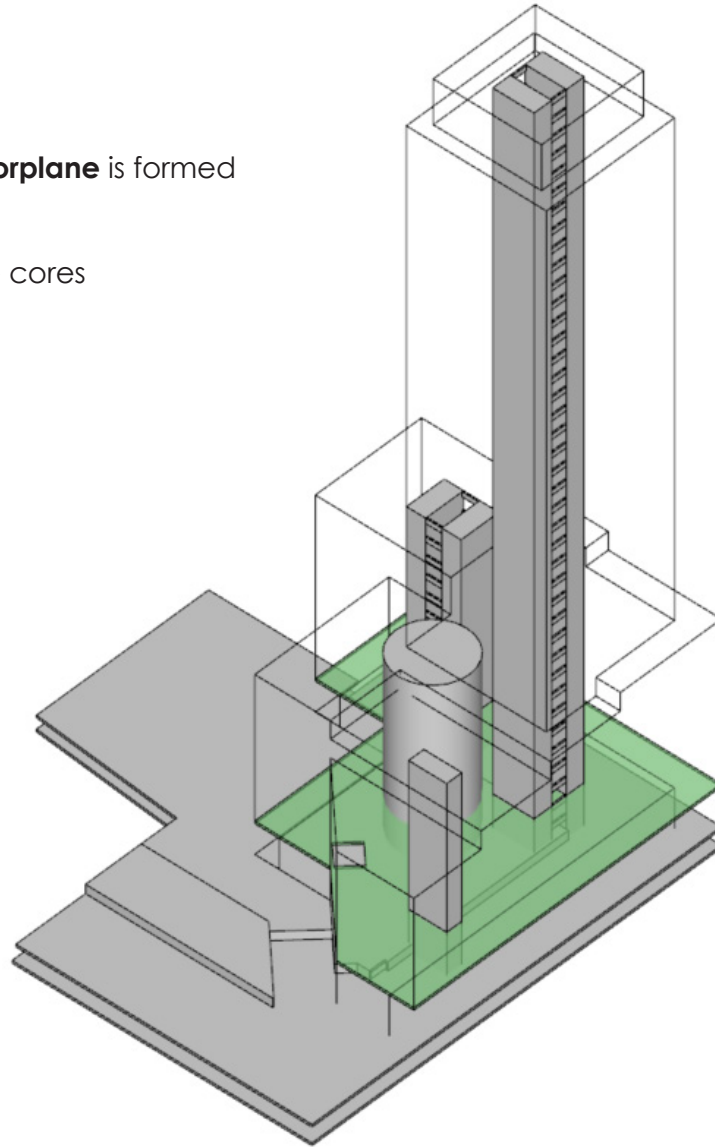
Adopting the **centercore** principle for the tower and the necessary **overpass construction** for the most northern core.



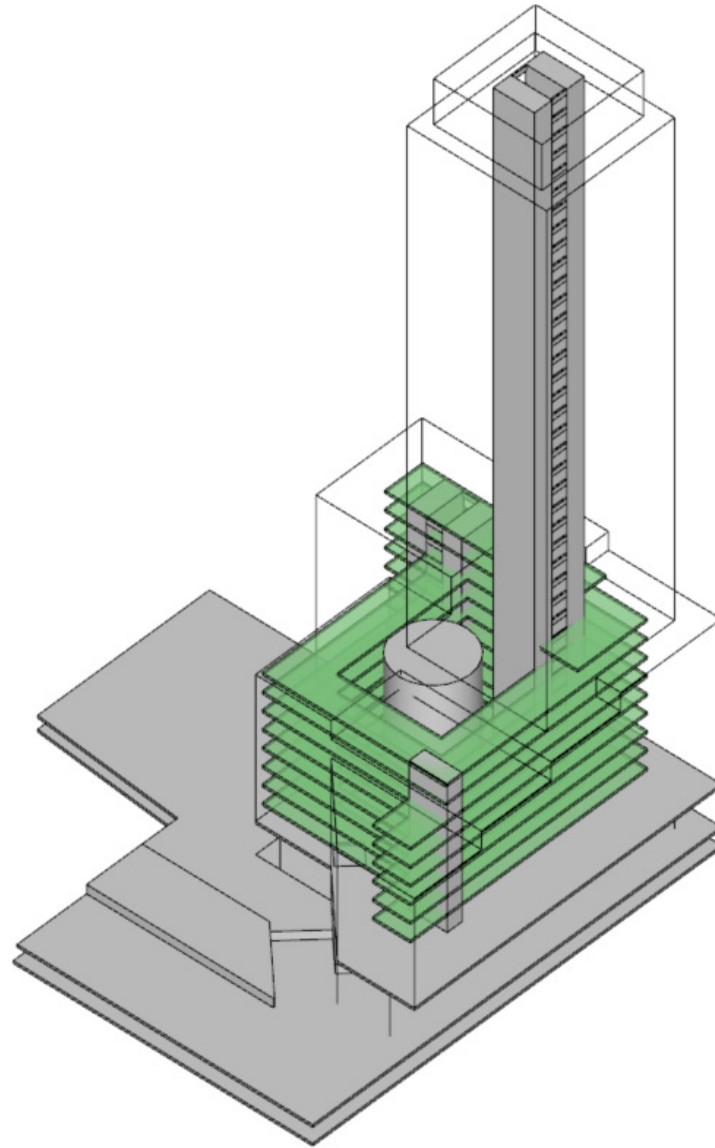
Structural Design

On top of the building's plinth, one large **rigid floorplane** is formed by utilizing Hybrid CLT-Concrete floorslabs.

Transferring lateral forces from the facade to the cores in the bottom-part of the building.

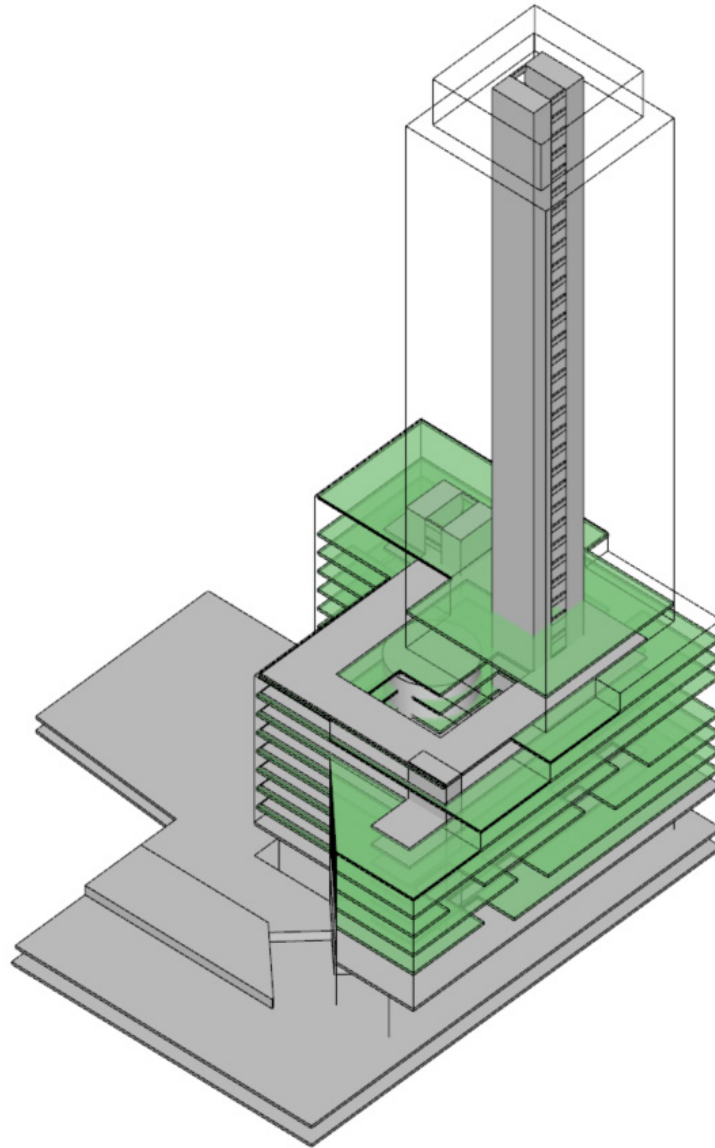


Structural Design



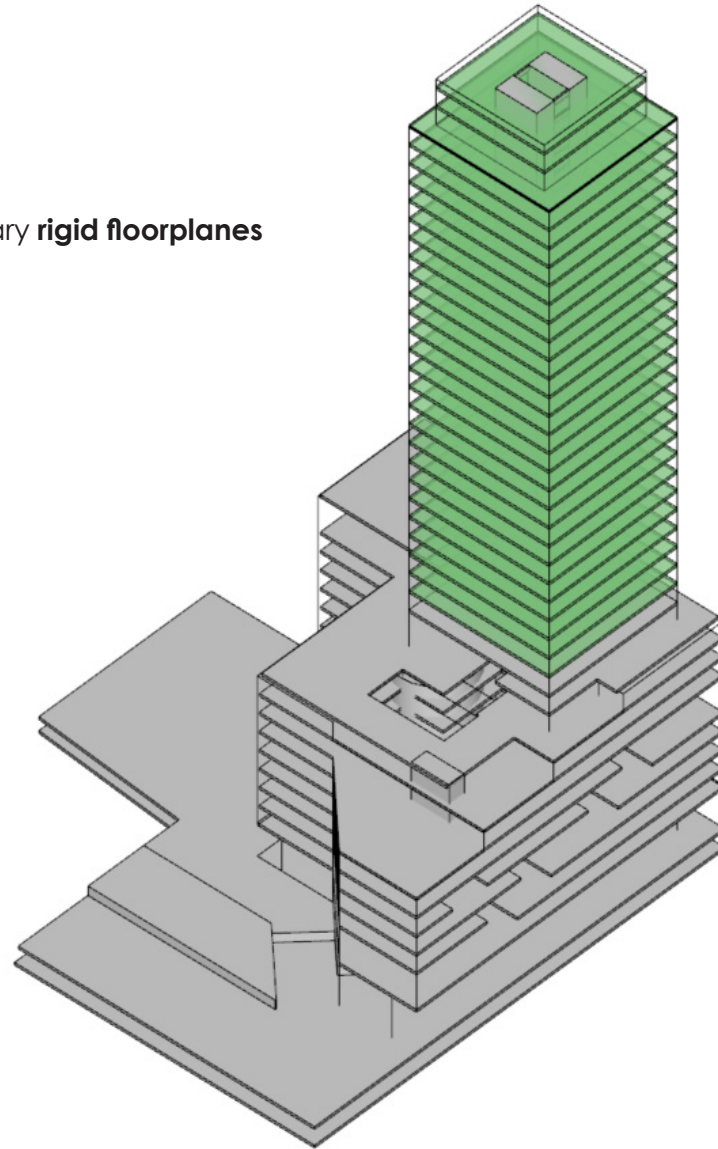
Structural Design

Removable CLT floors in the designated zones

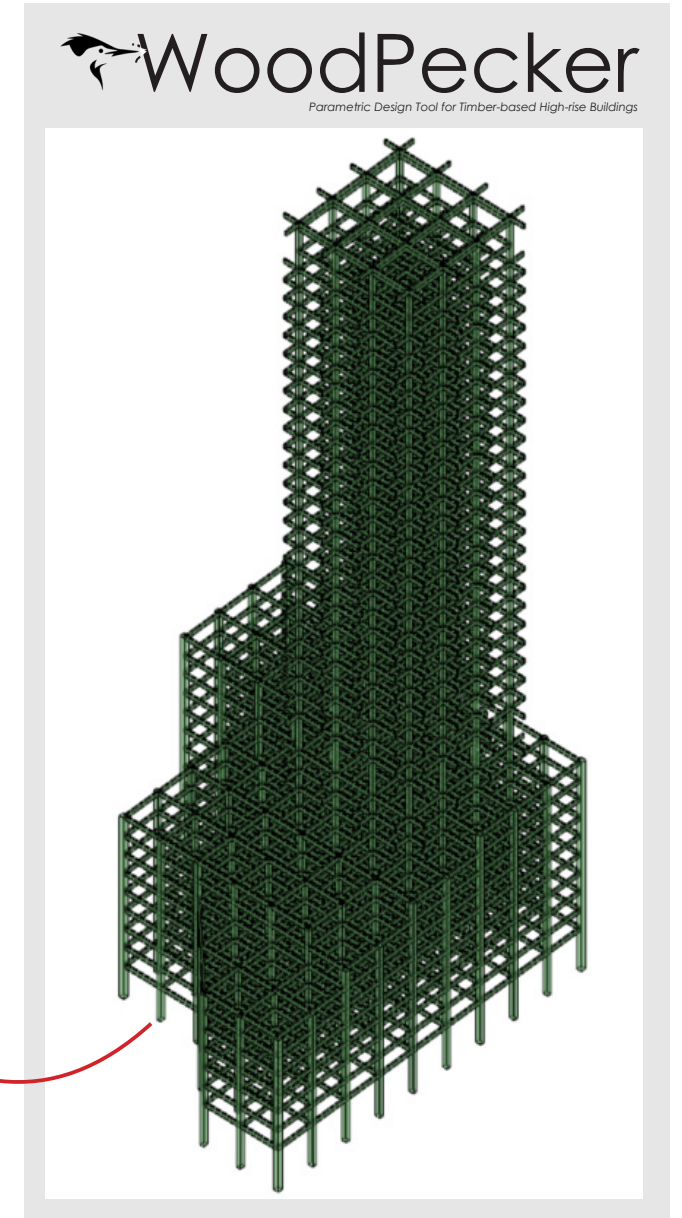
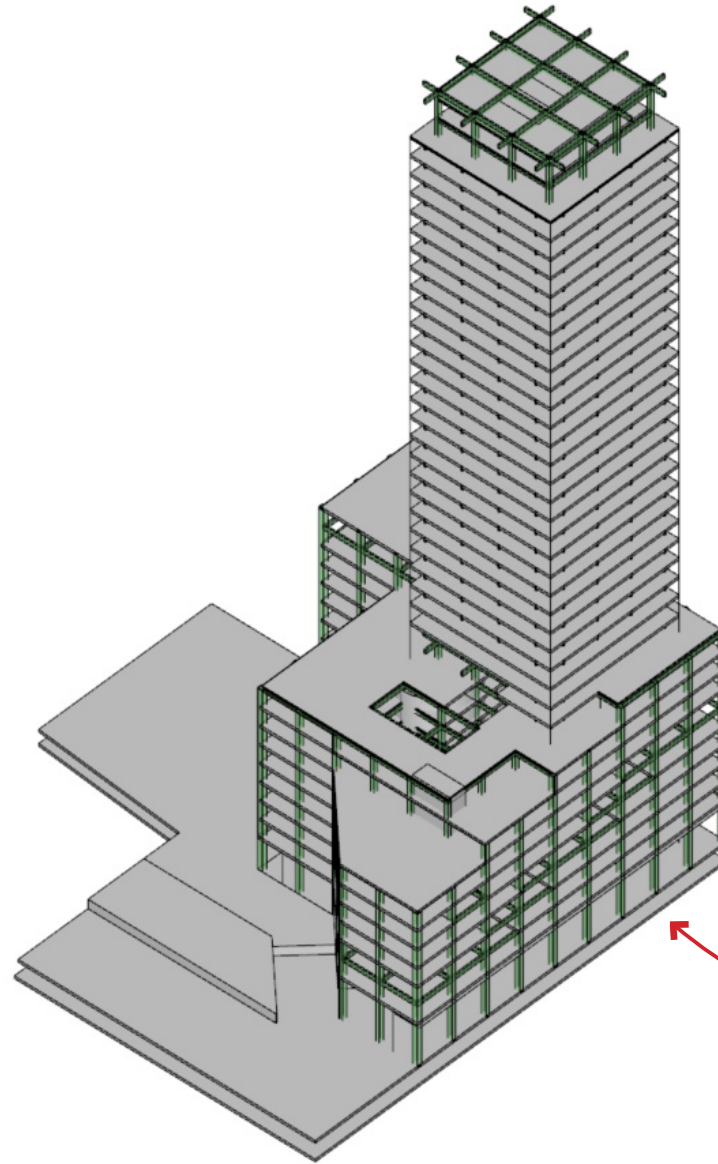


Structural Design

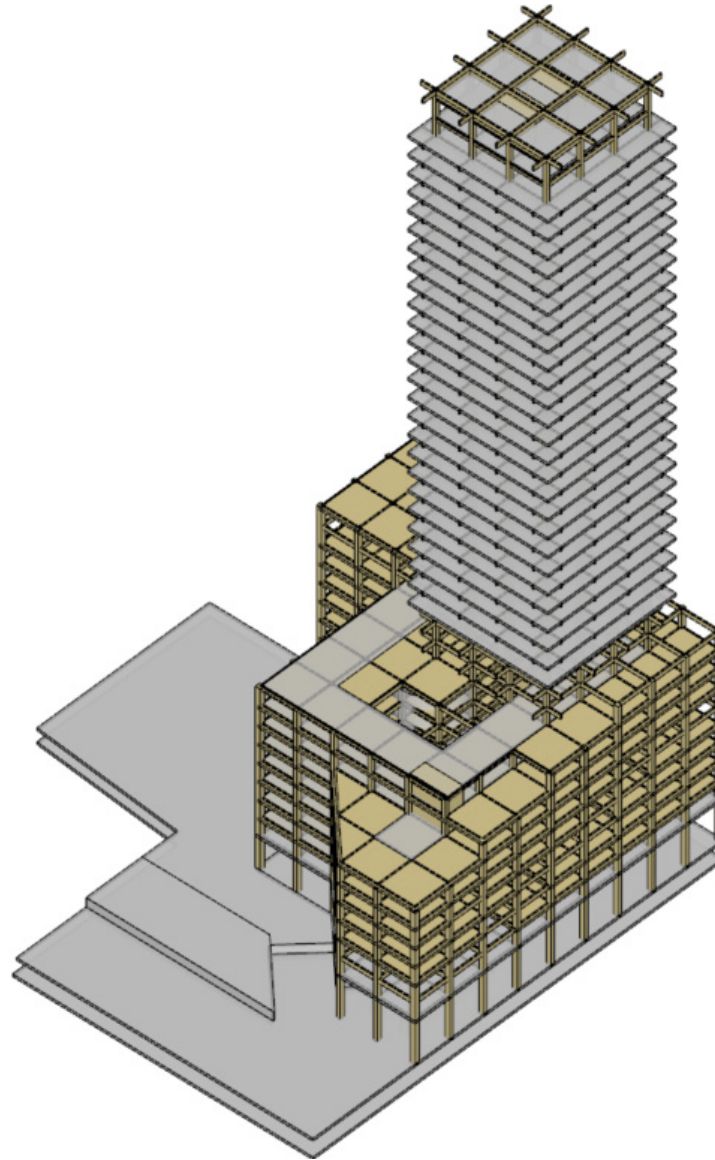
The Hybrid CLT-Concrete floorslabs.
are also placed in the tower forming the necessary **rigid floorplanes**



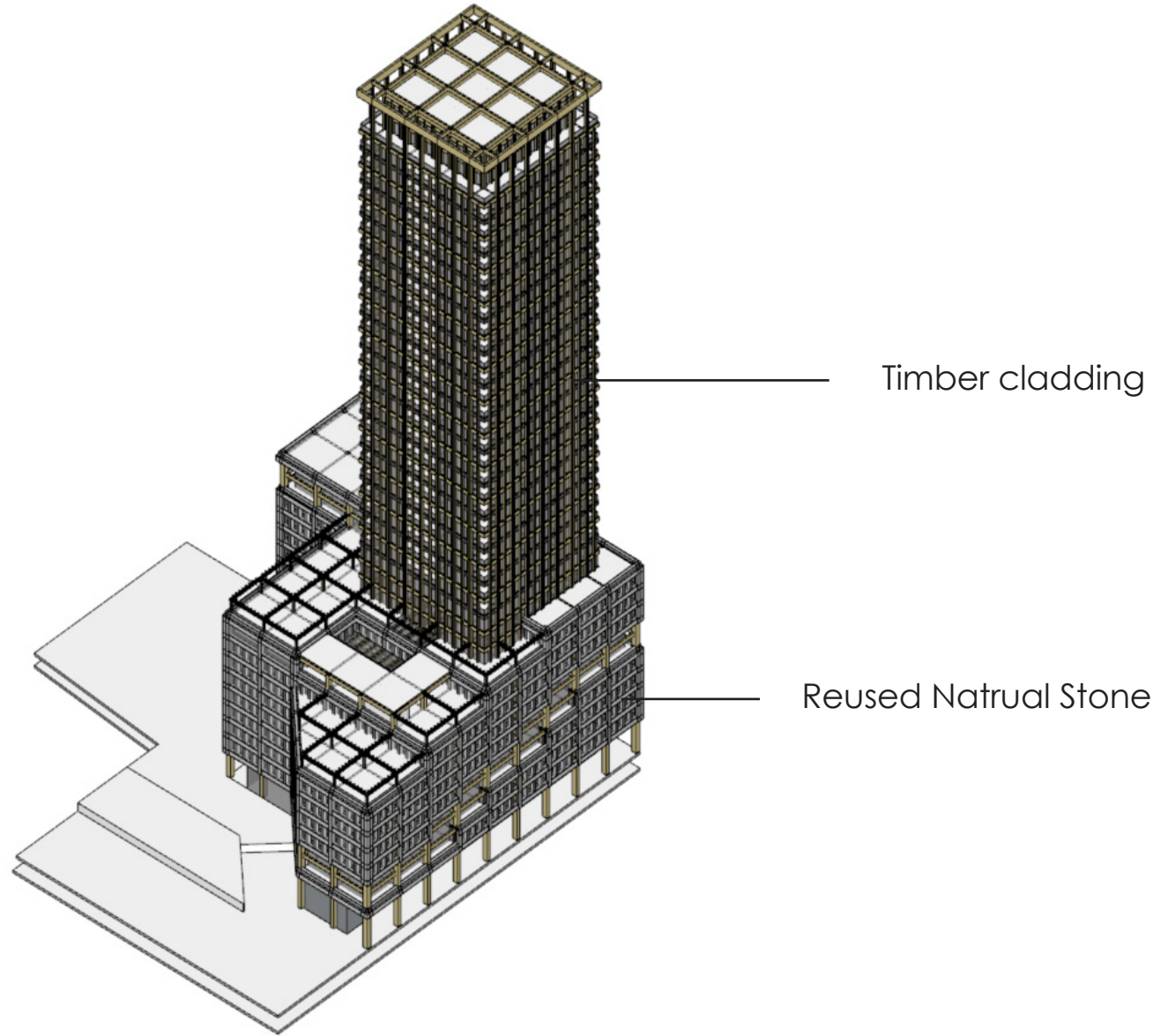
Structural Design



Structural Design

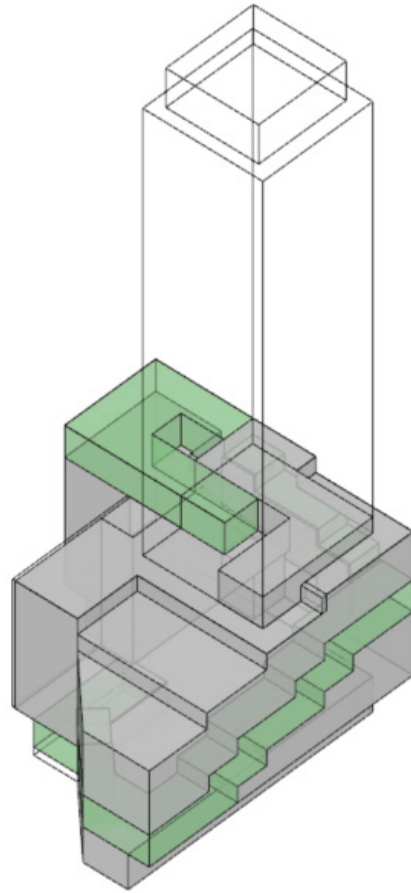


Facade Design



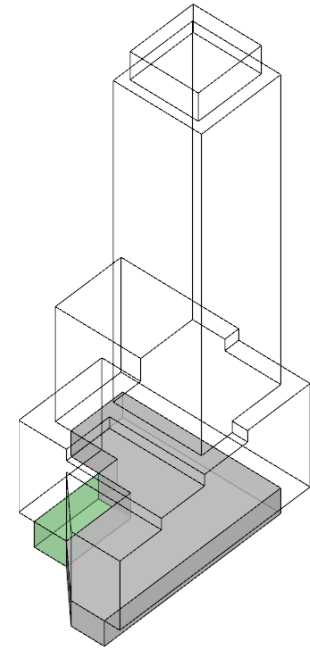
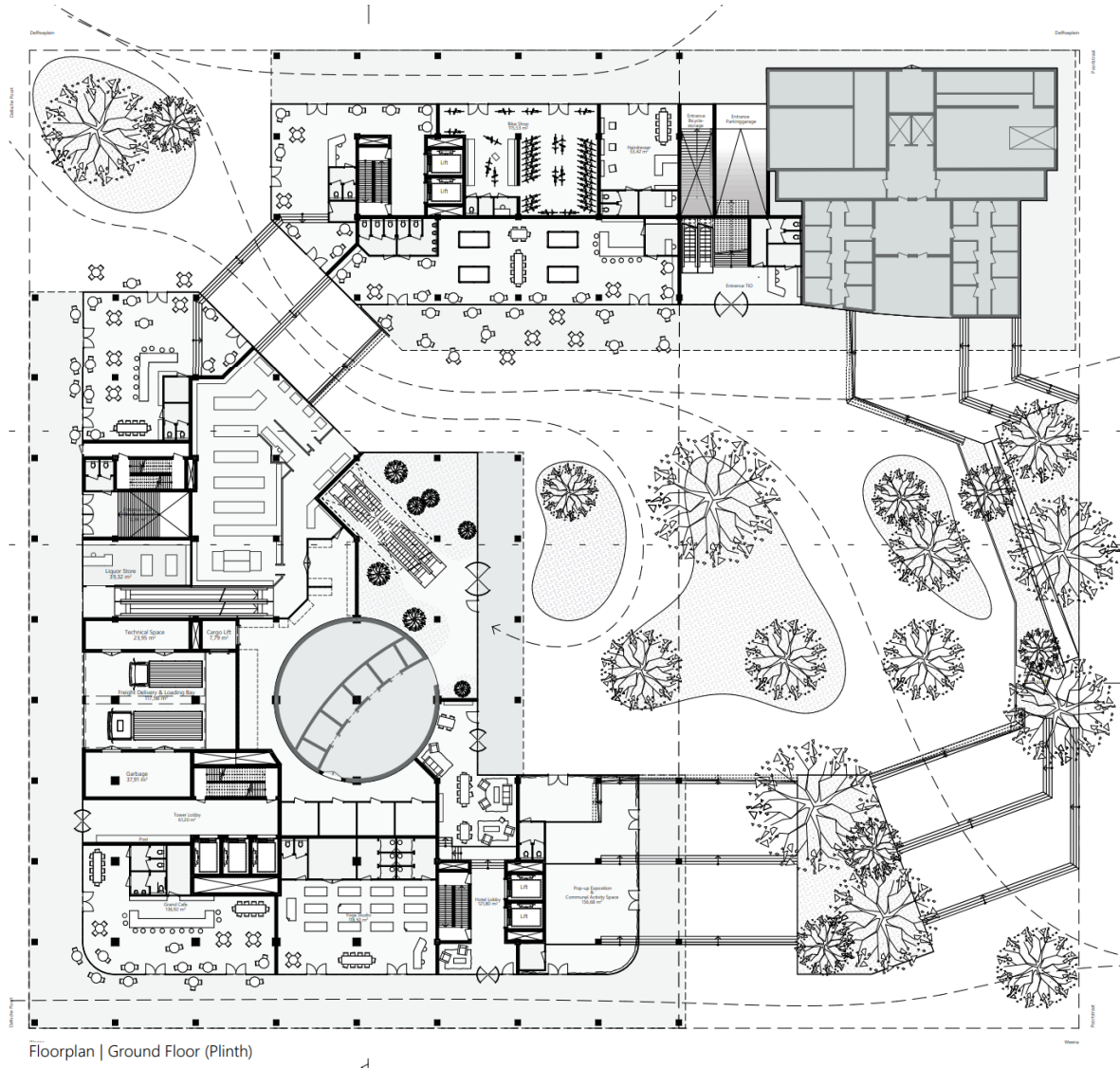
Design

Floorplans, Fragments & Sections



Base

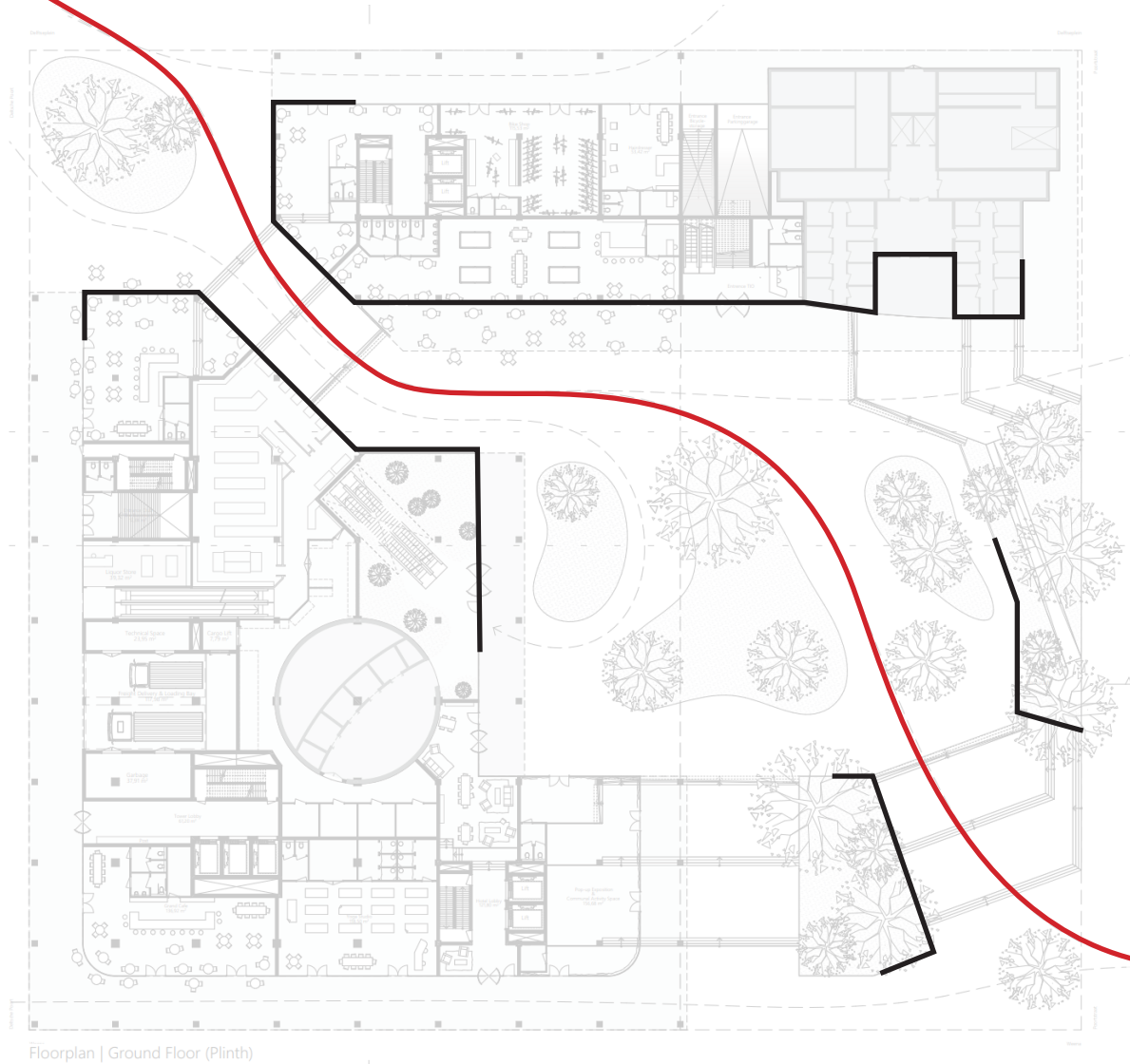
Organisation | Ground Floor (Plinth)



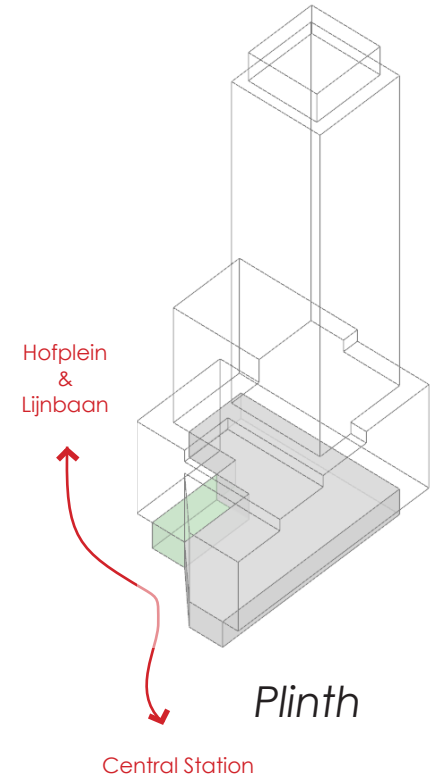
Plinth

Organisation | Ground Floor (Plinth)

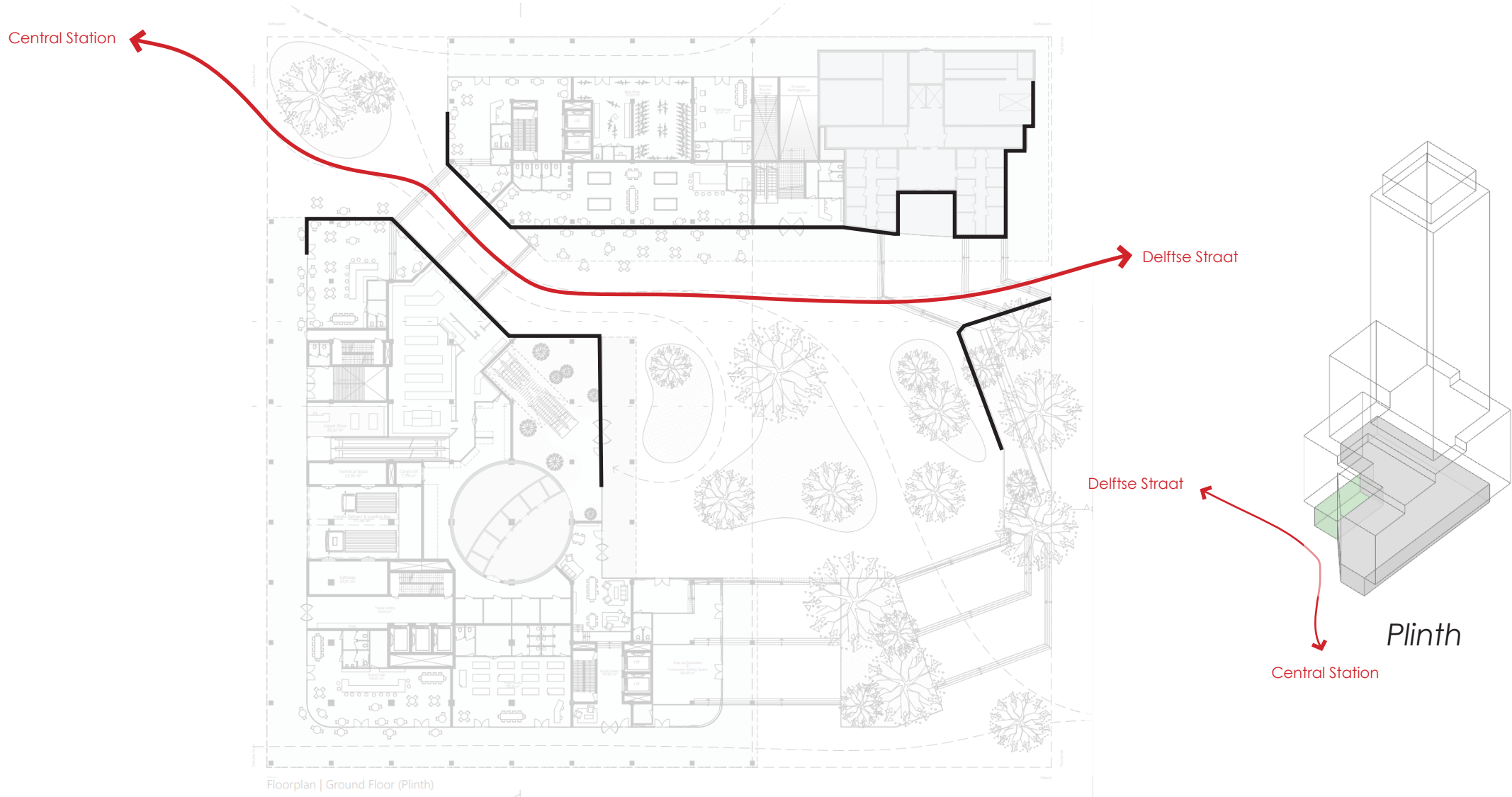
Central Station



Floorplan | Ground Floor (Plinth)

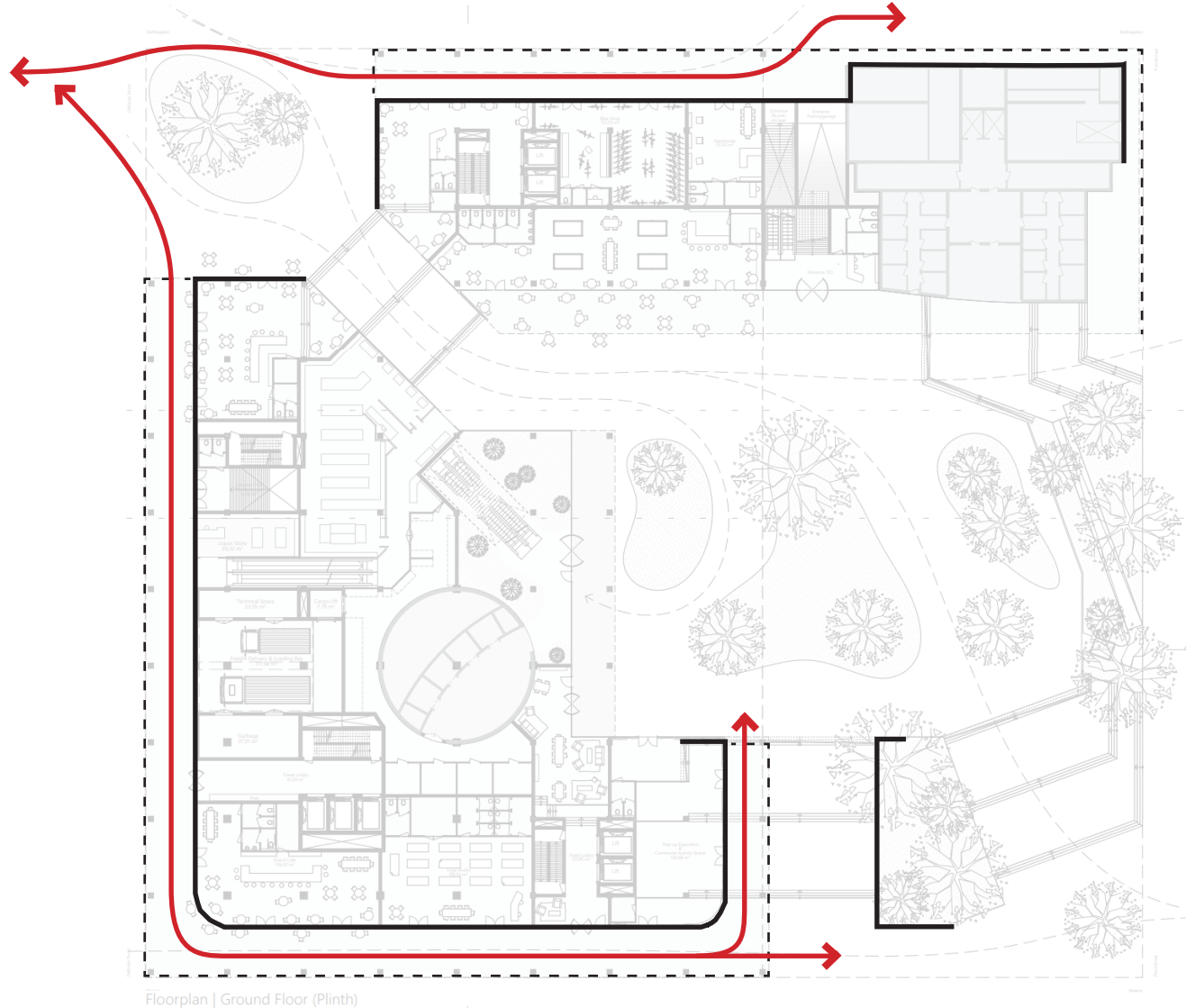


Organisation | Ground Floor (Plinth)

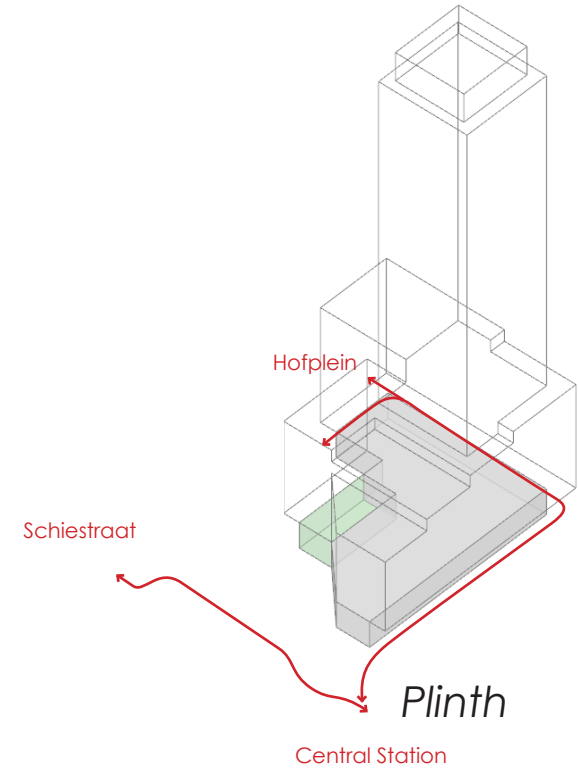


Floorplan | Ground Floor (Plinth)

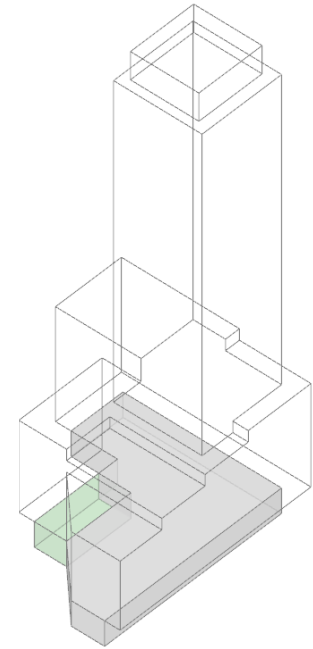
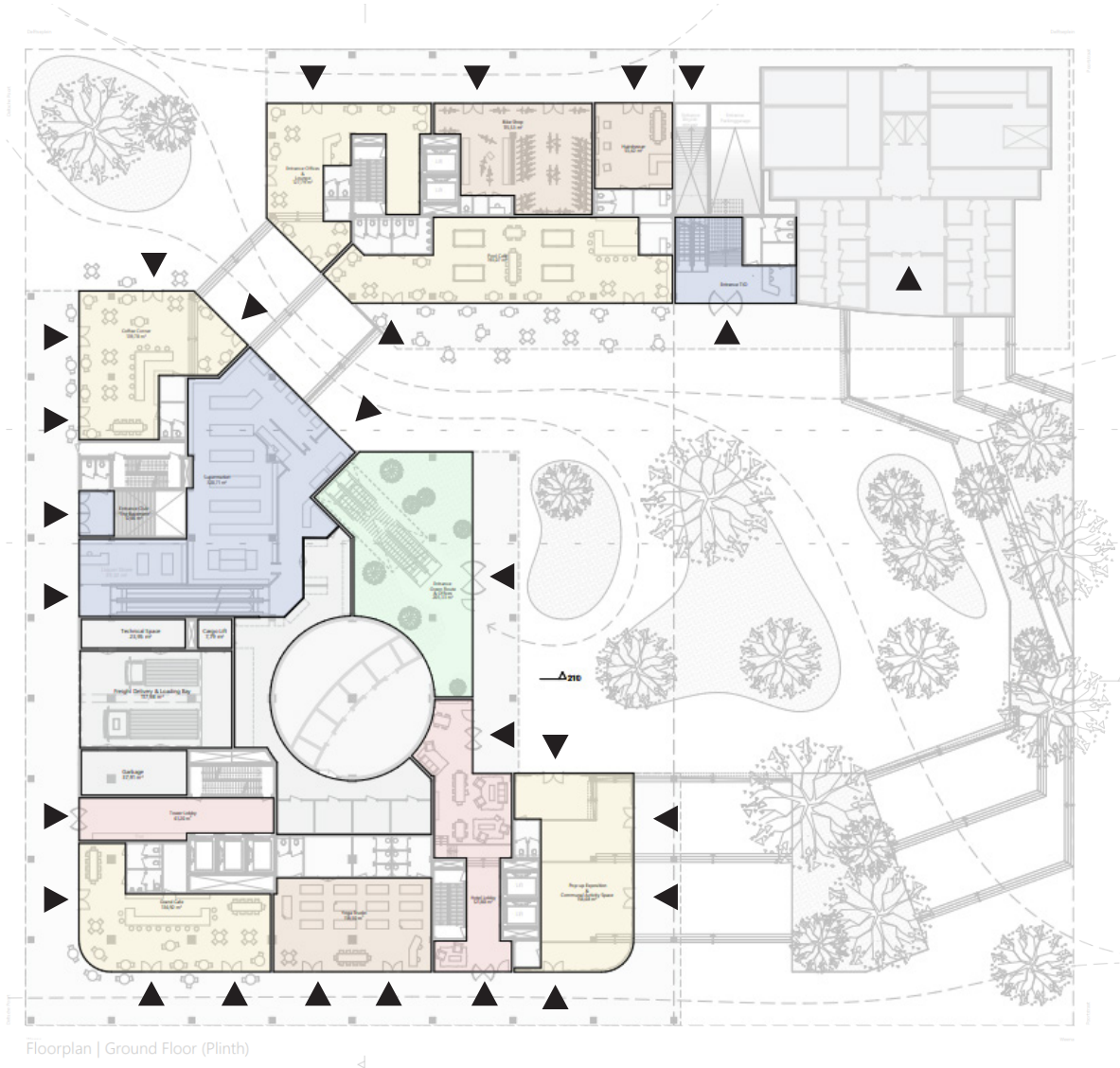
Organisation | Ground Floor (Plinth)



Floorplan | Ground Floor (Plinth)

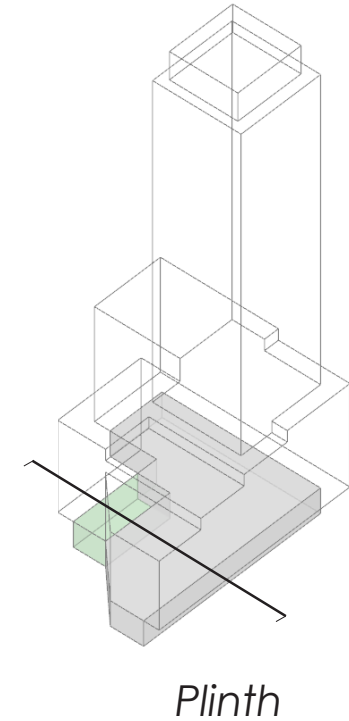
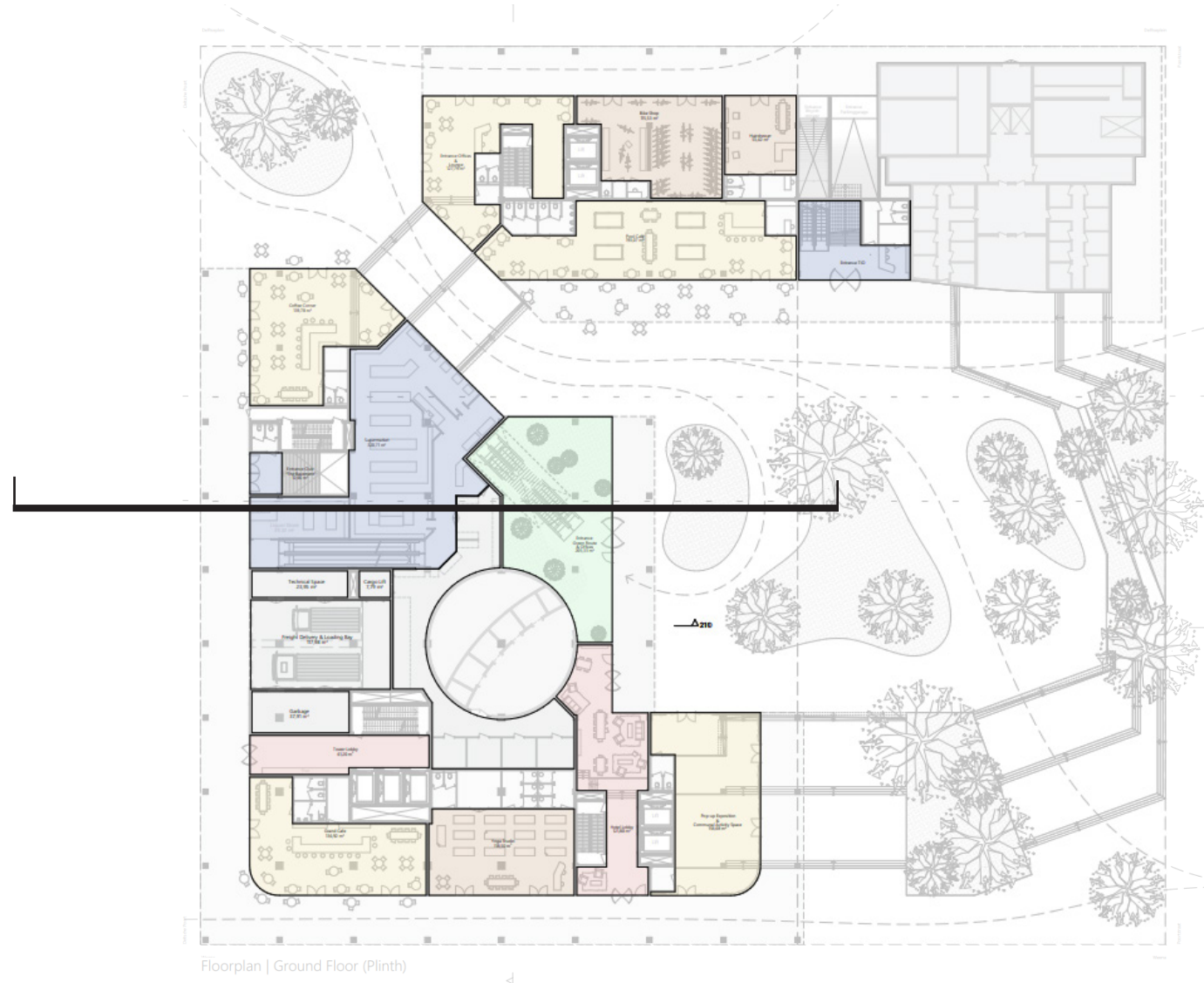


Program | Ground Floor (Plinth)

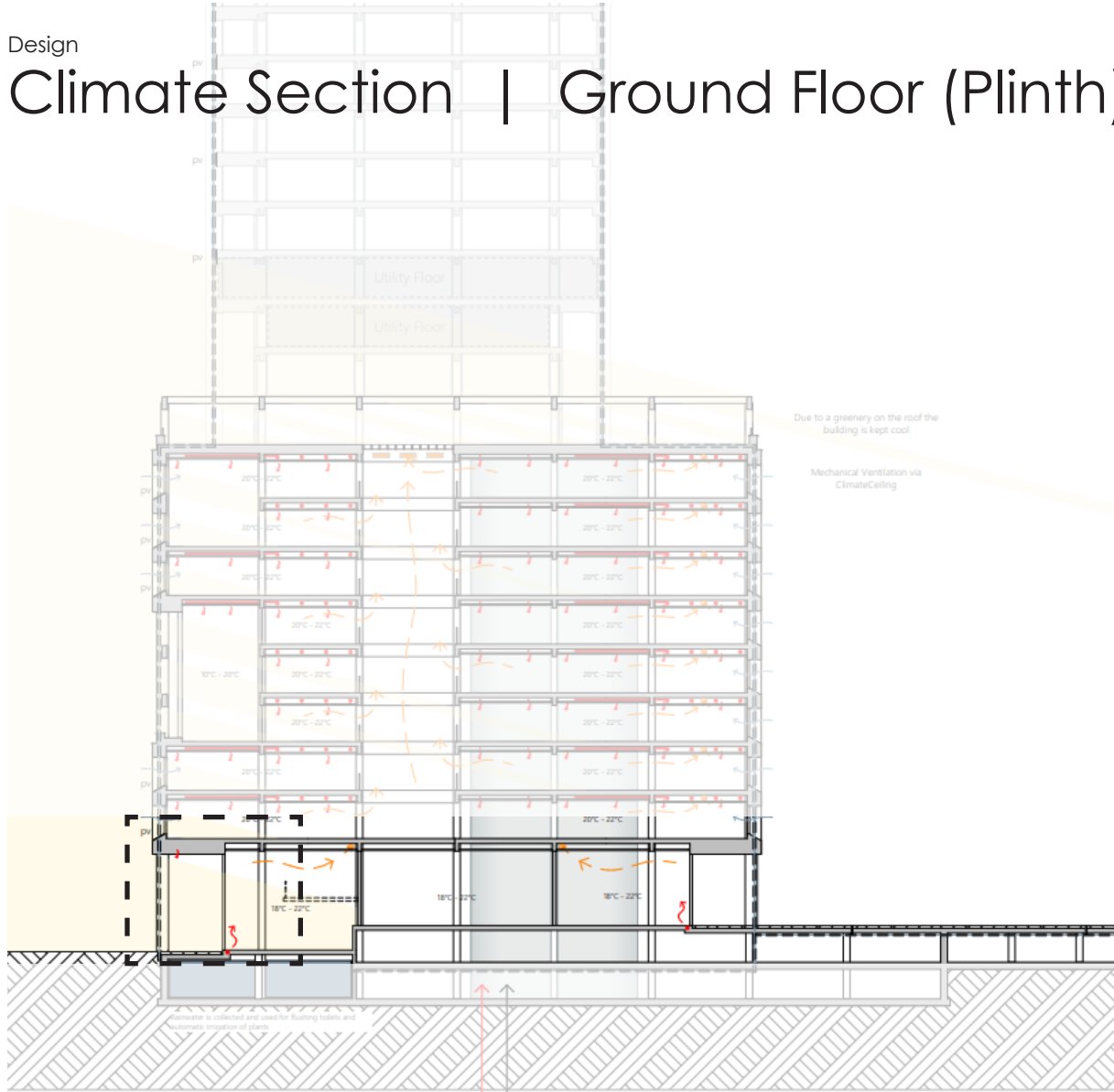


Plinth

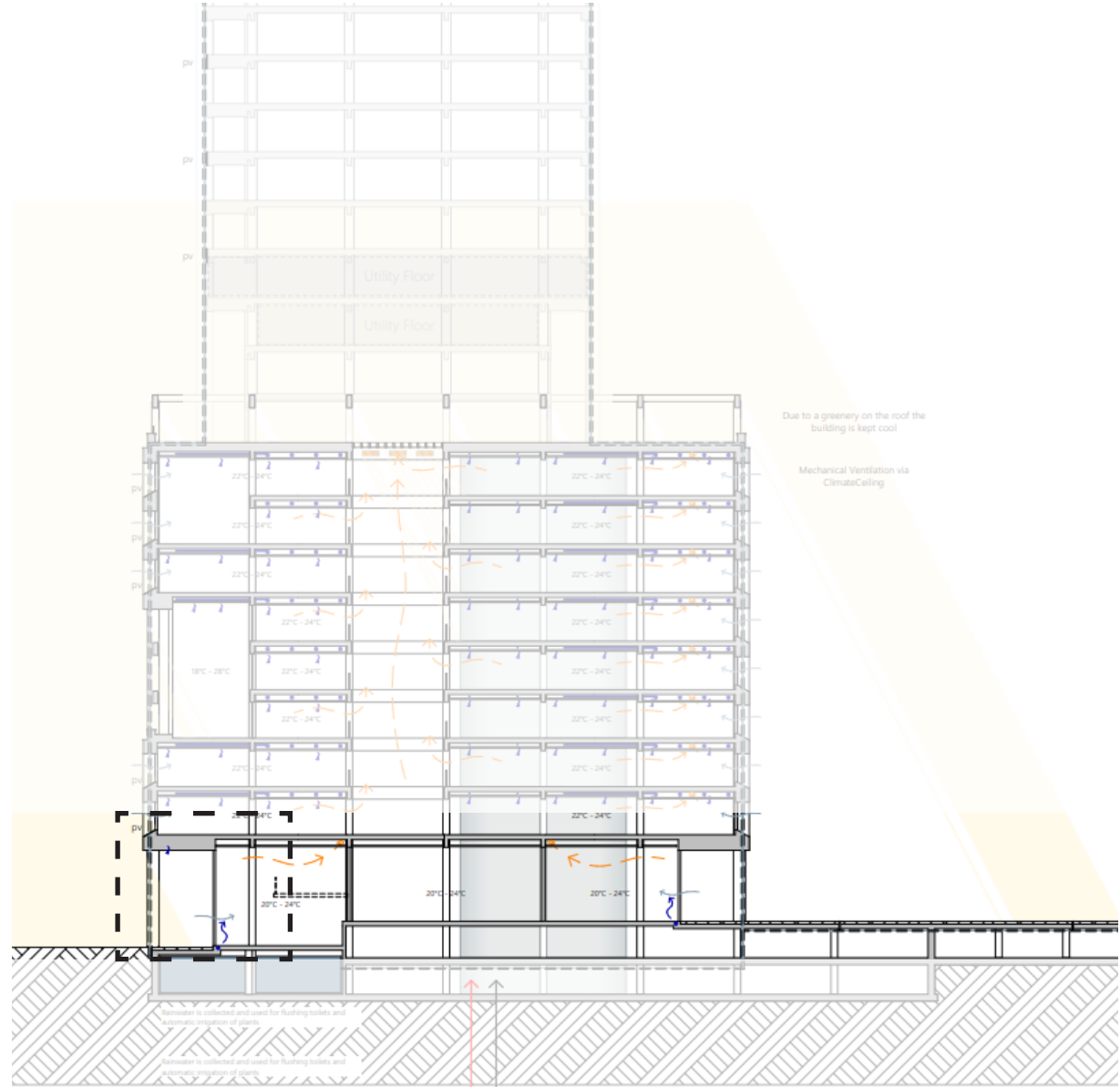
Program | Ground Floor (Plinth)



Climate Section | Ground Floor (Plinth)

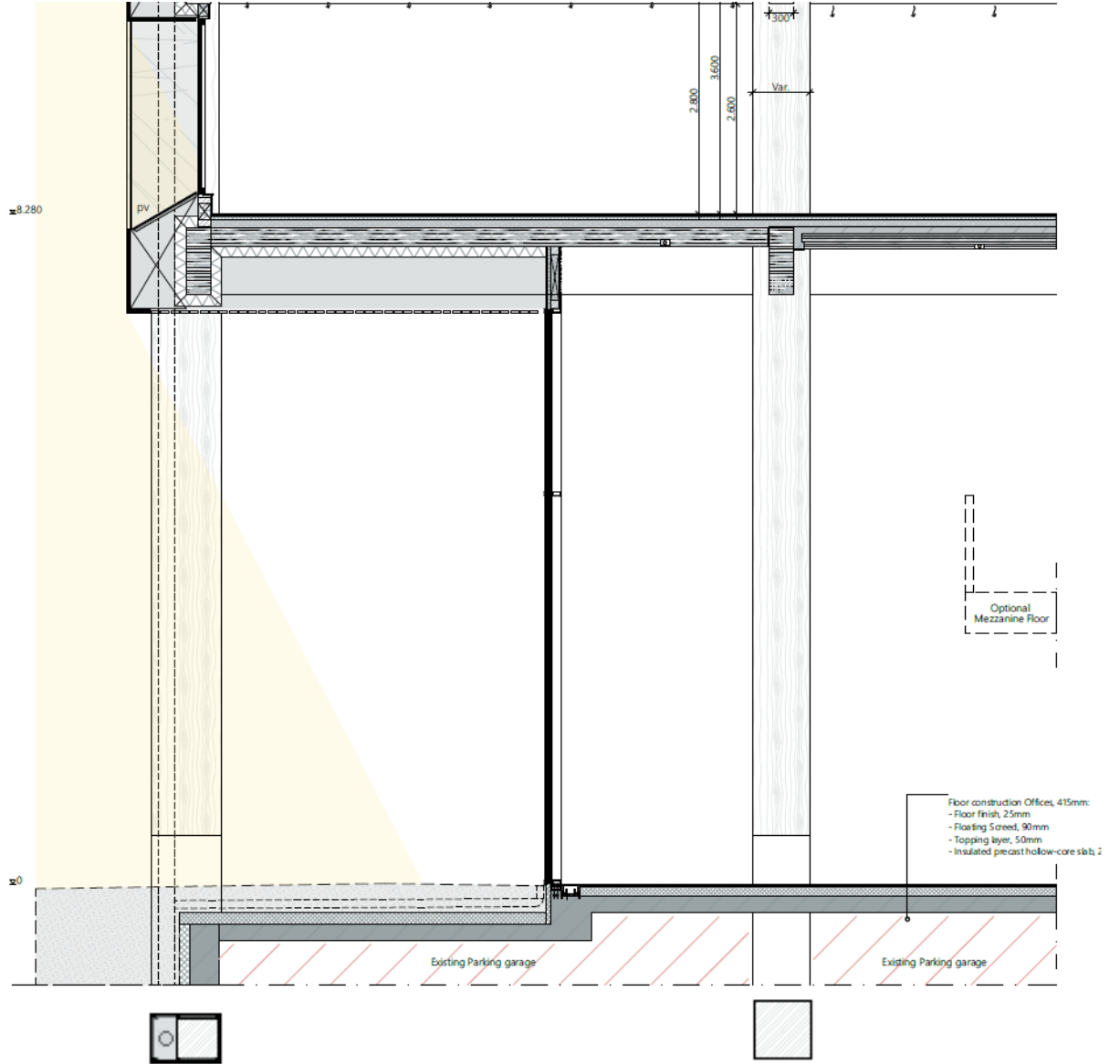
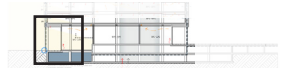


Wintersituation

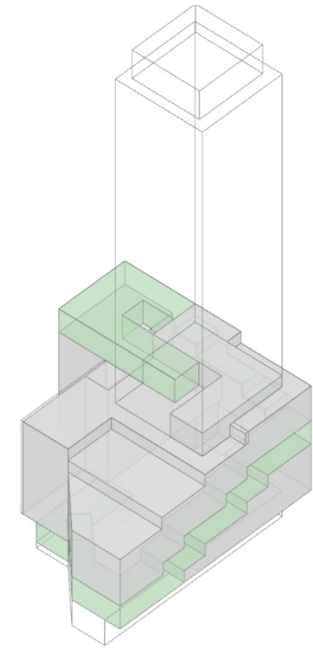
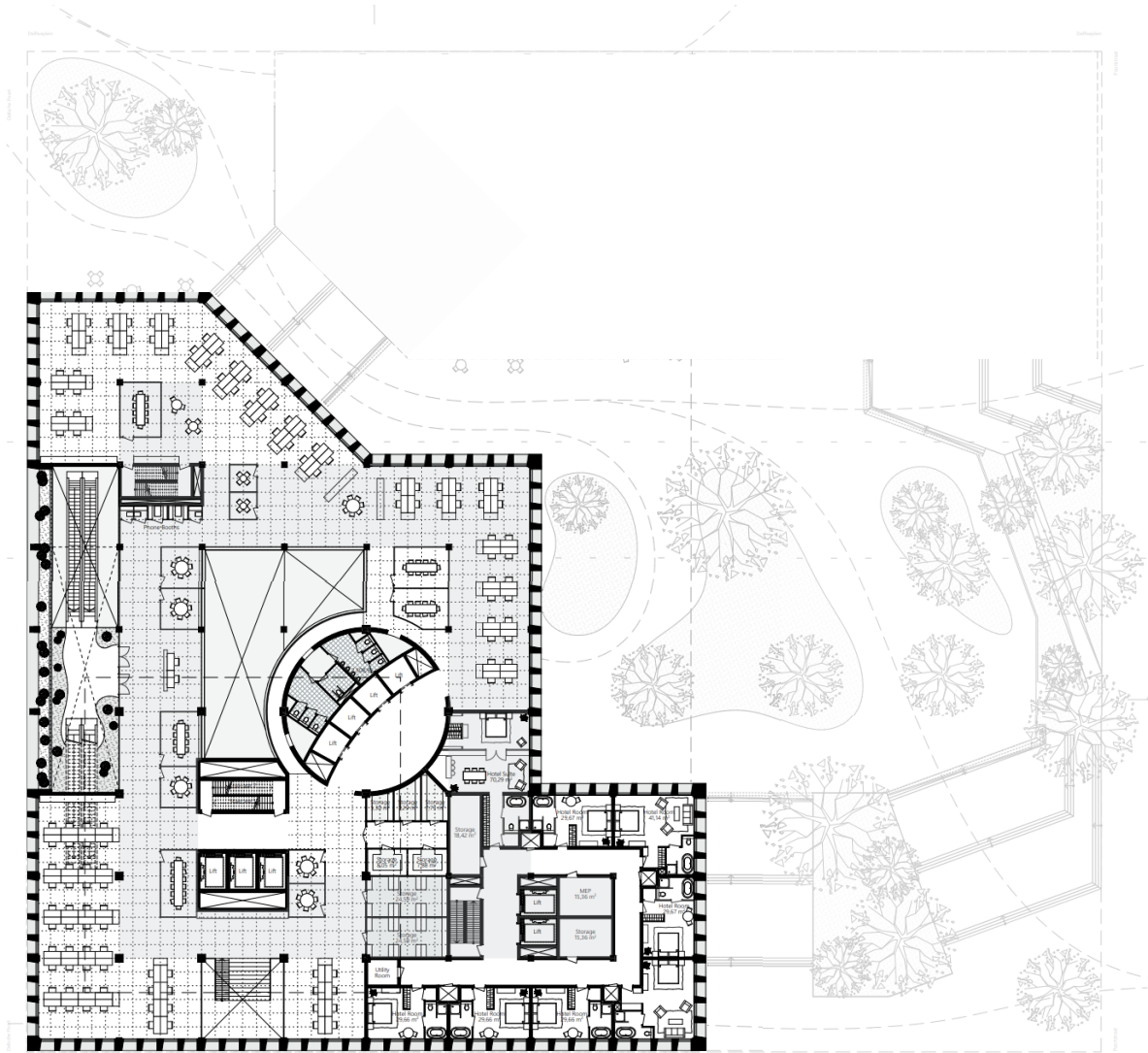


Summersituation

Fragment | Ground Floor (Plinth)

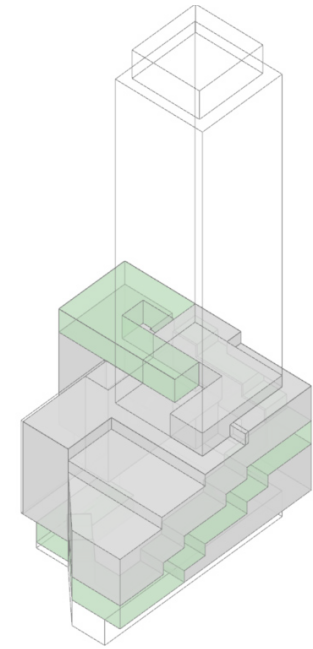
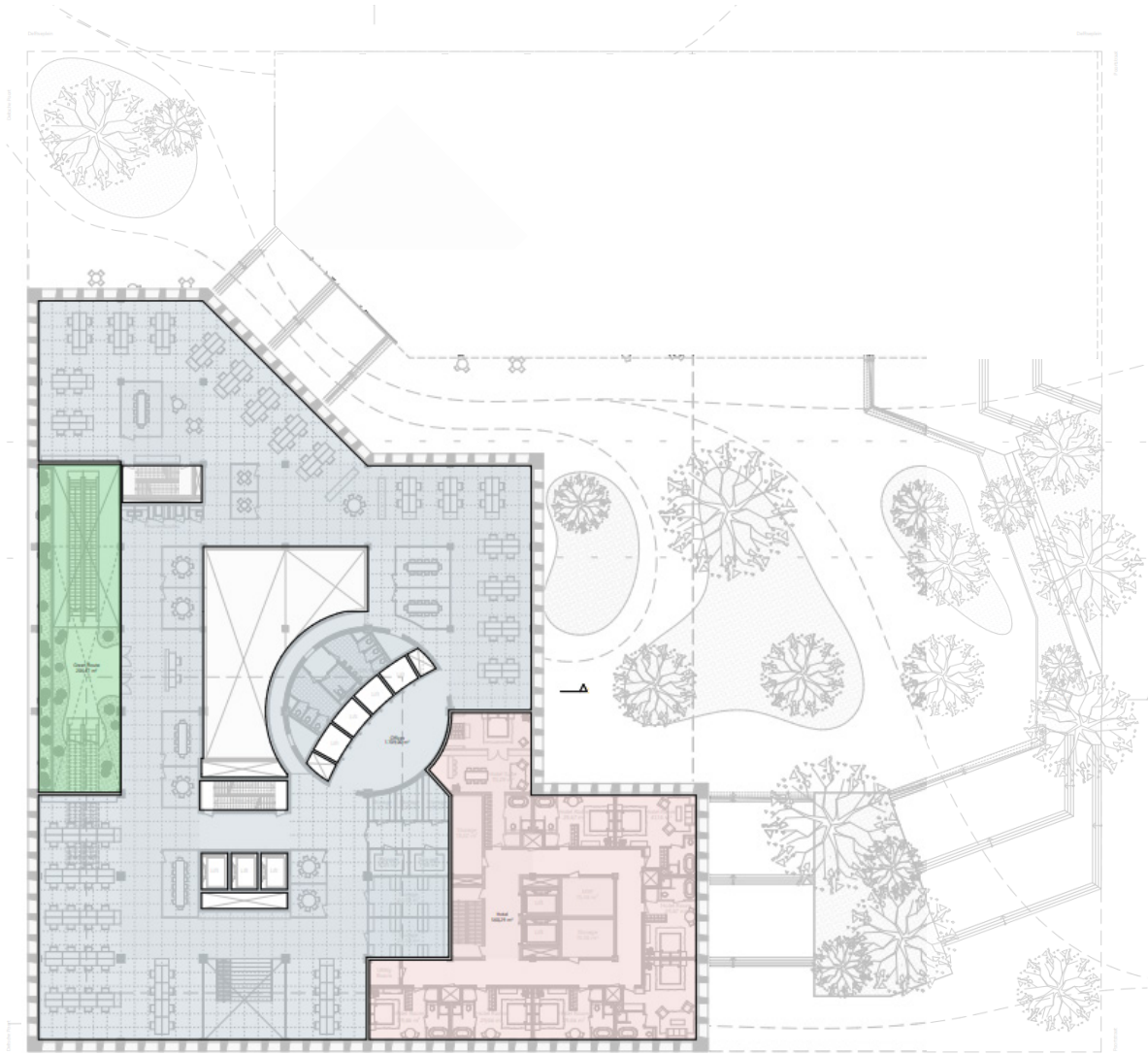


Organisation | 5th Floor (Base)



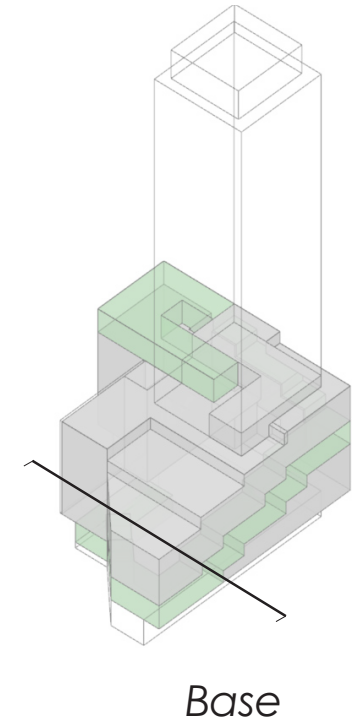
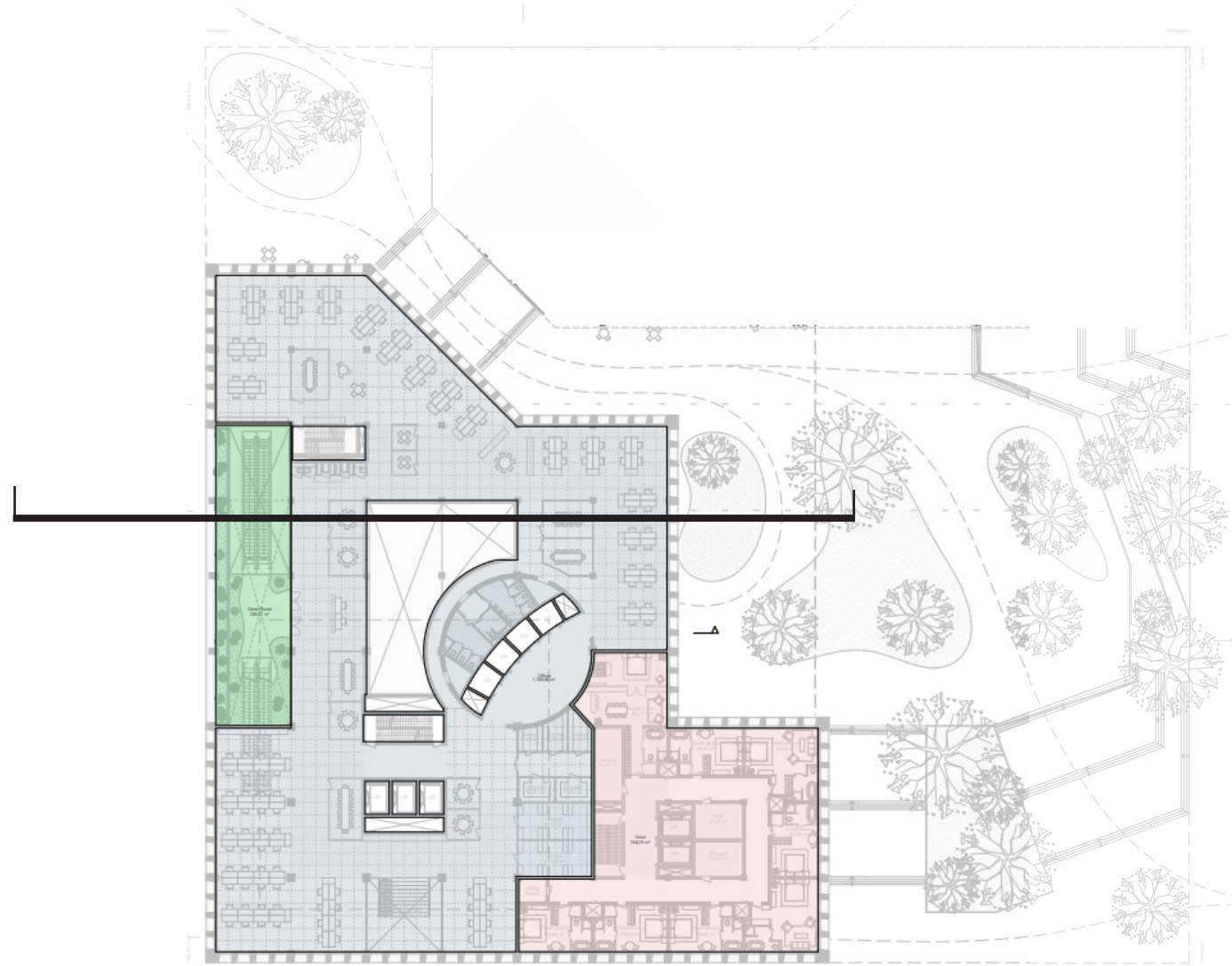
Base

Program | 5th Floor (Base)

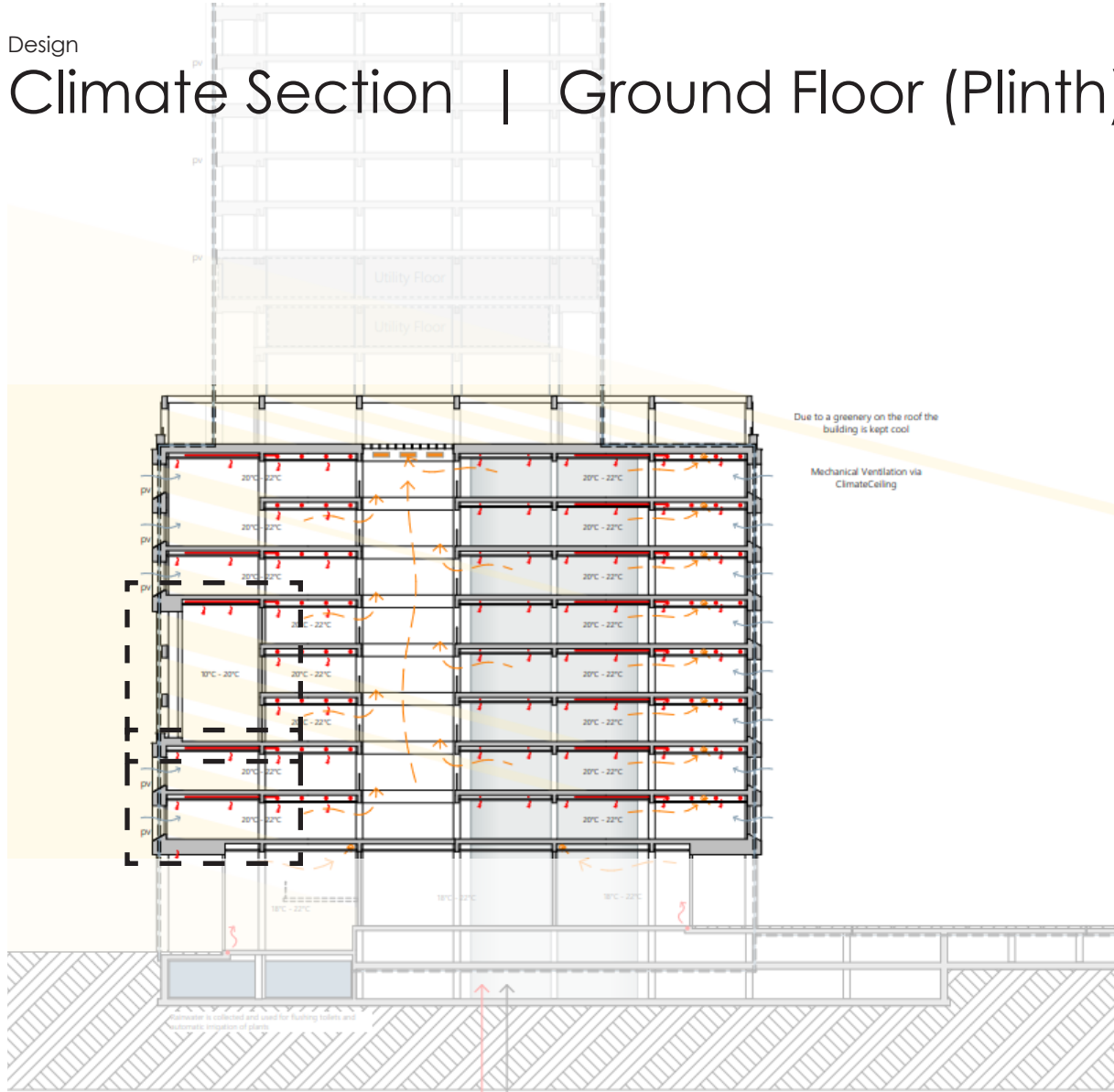


Base

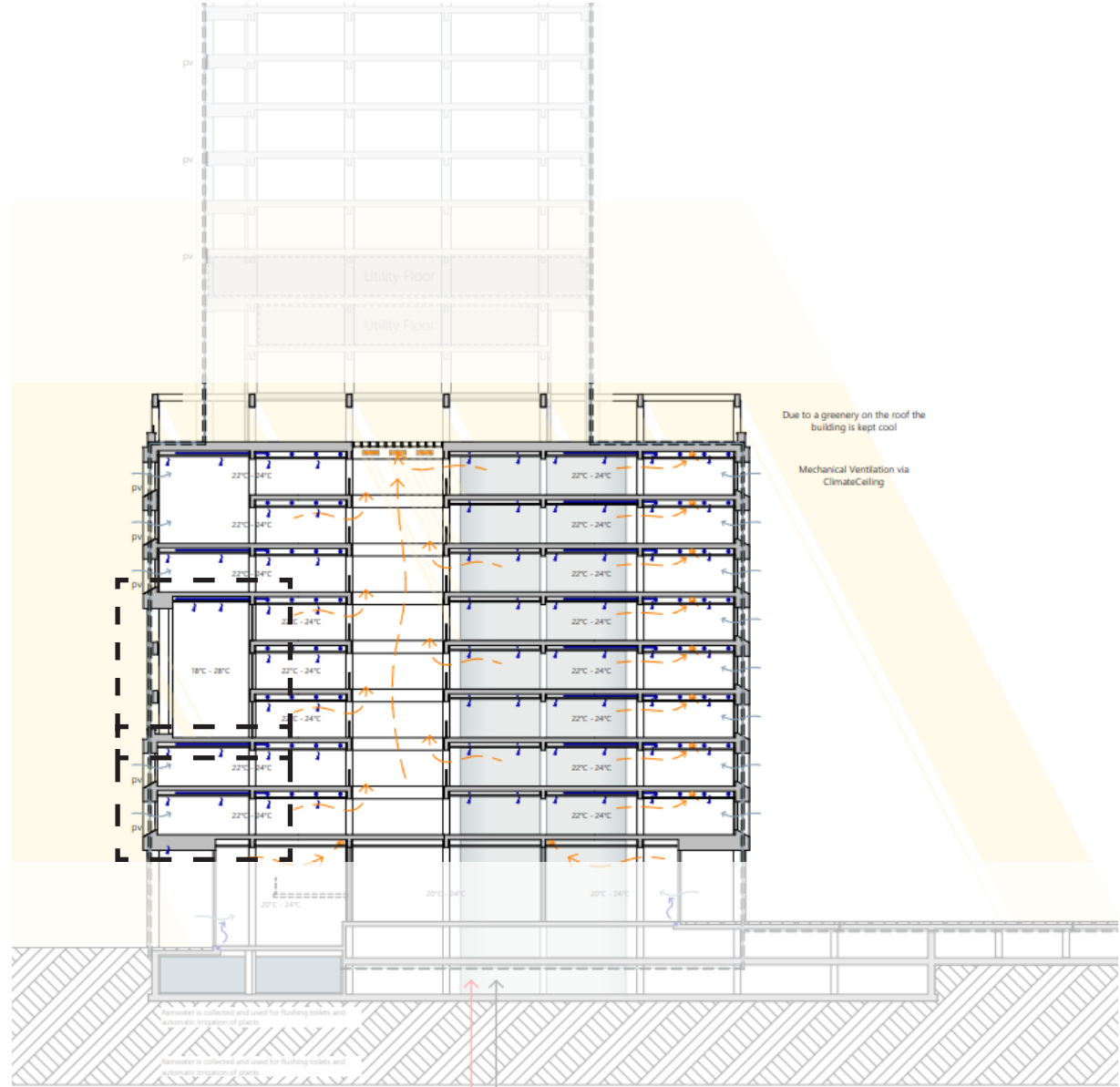
Program | 5th Floor (Base)



Climate Section | Ground Floor (Plinth)

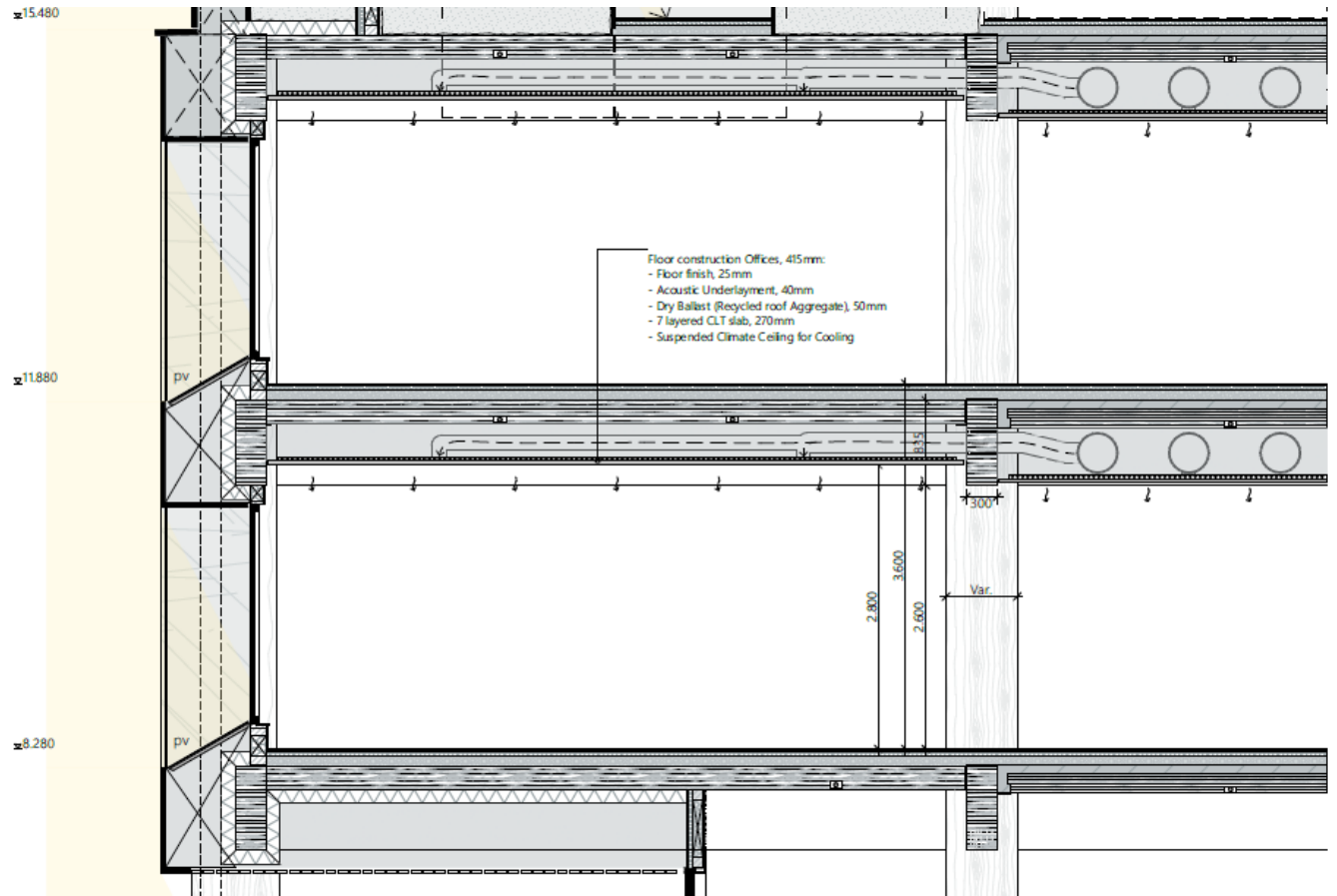


Wintersituation

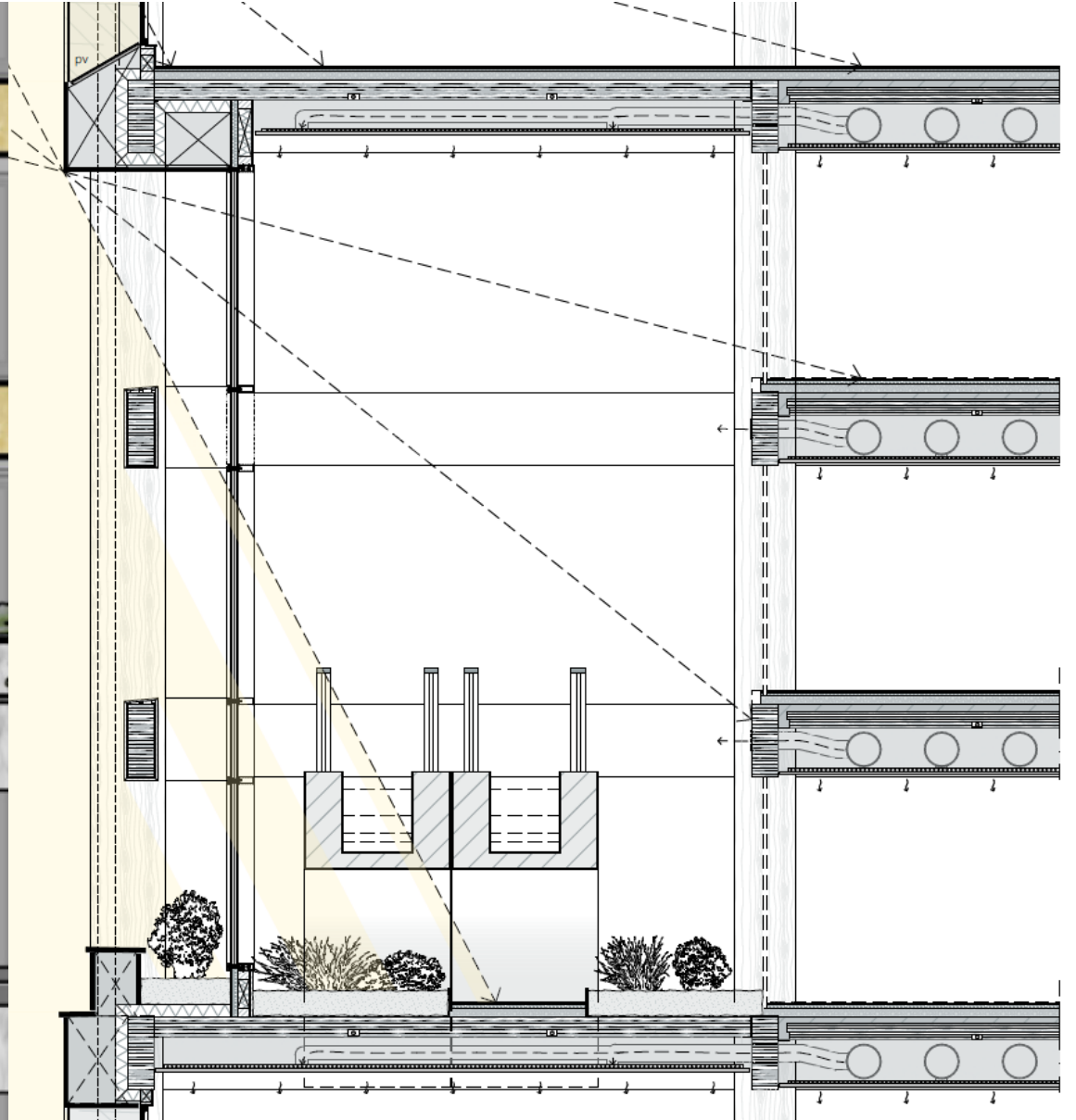


Summersituation

Fragment | 3th & 4th Floor (Base)



Fragment | 5th, 6th and 7th Floor (Base)



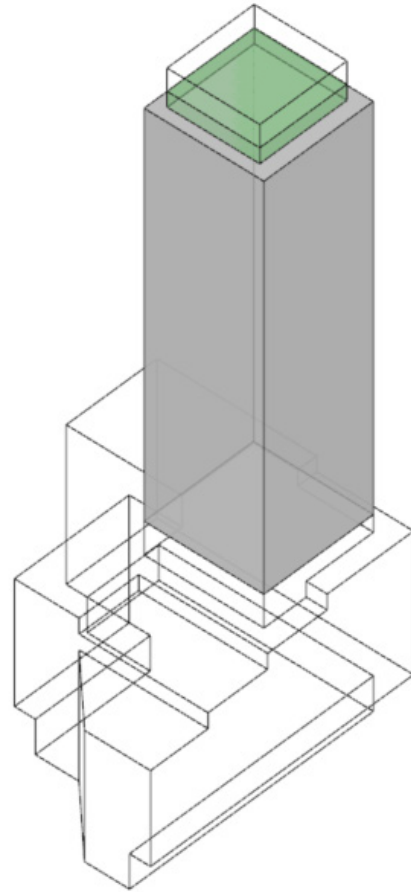
3D Impression | Delfseplein



Design

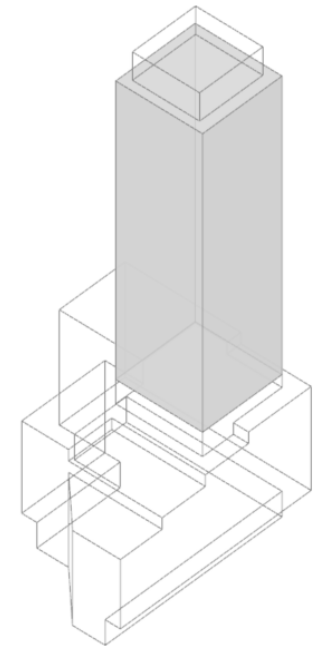
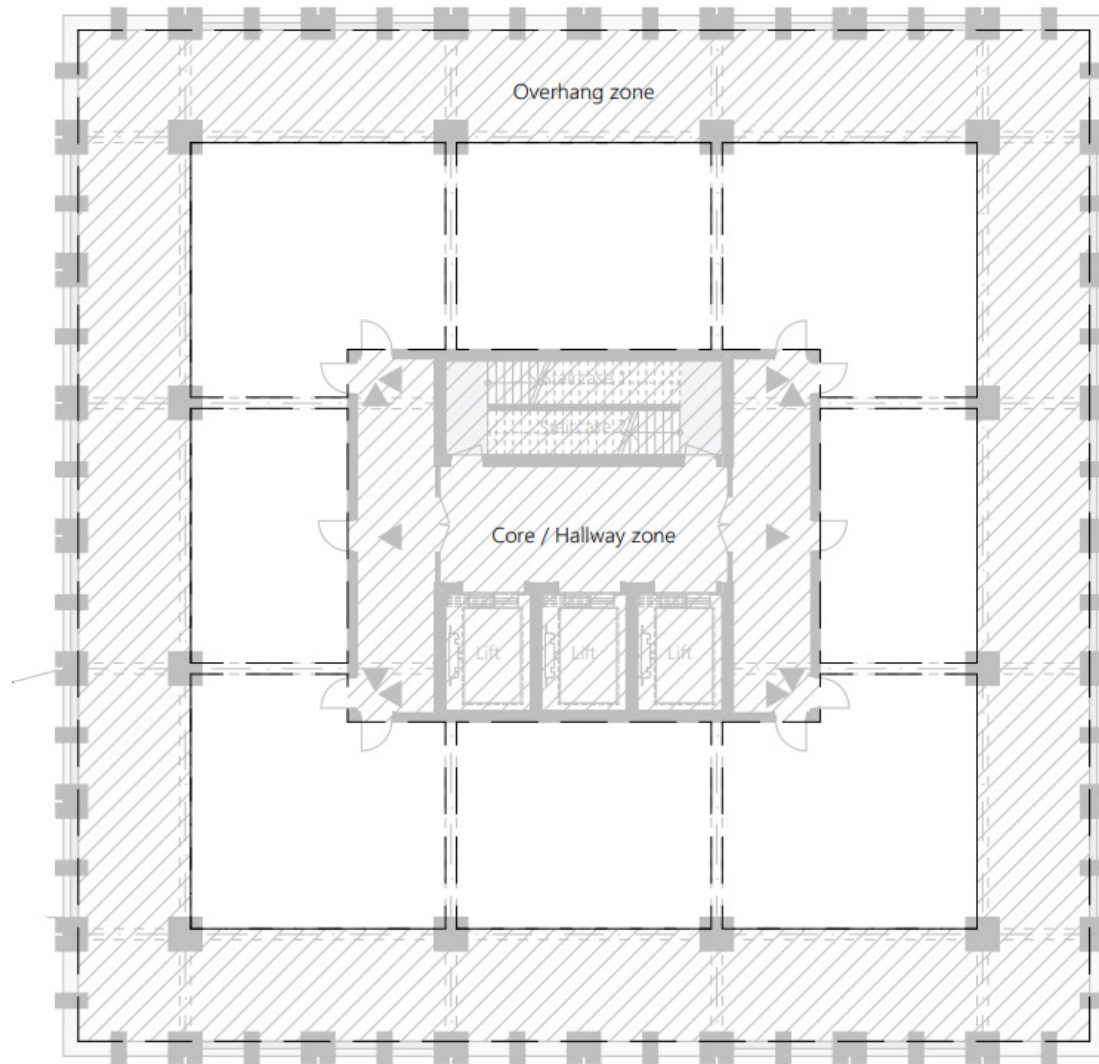
3D Impression | Weena





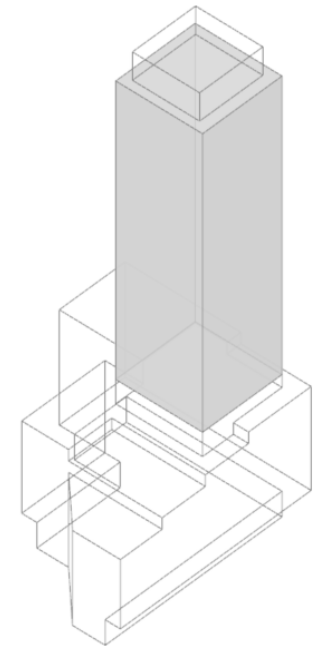
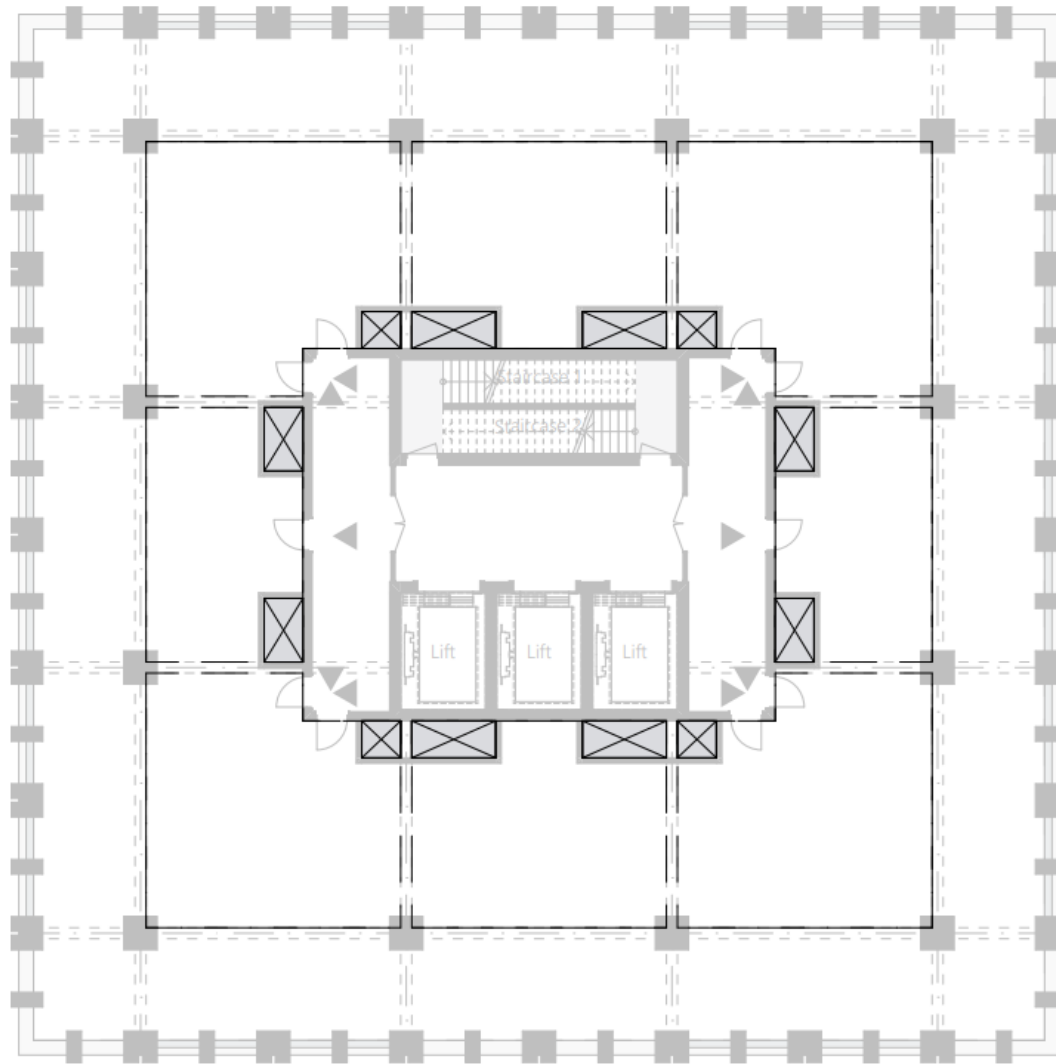
Tower

Organisation | 22th Floor (Tower)



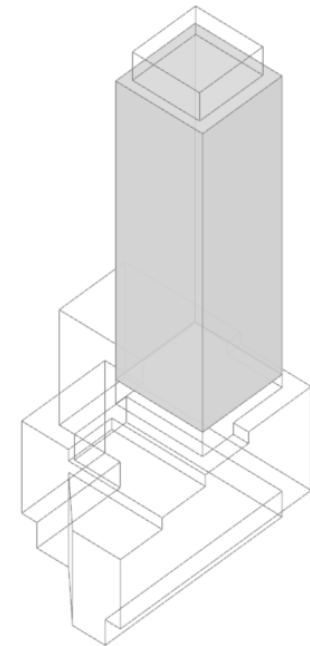
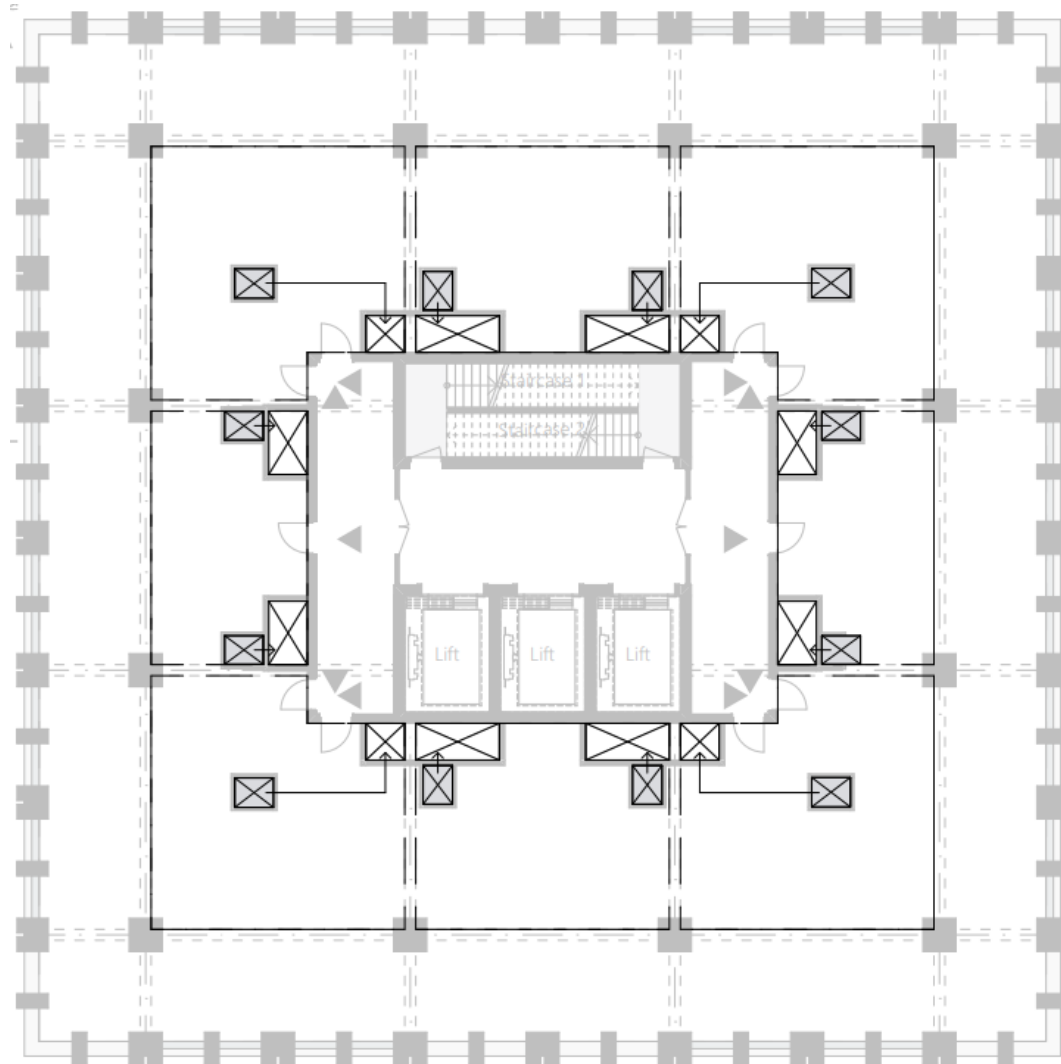
Tower

Organisation | 22th Floor (Tower)



Tower

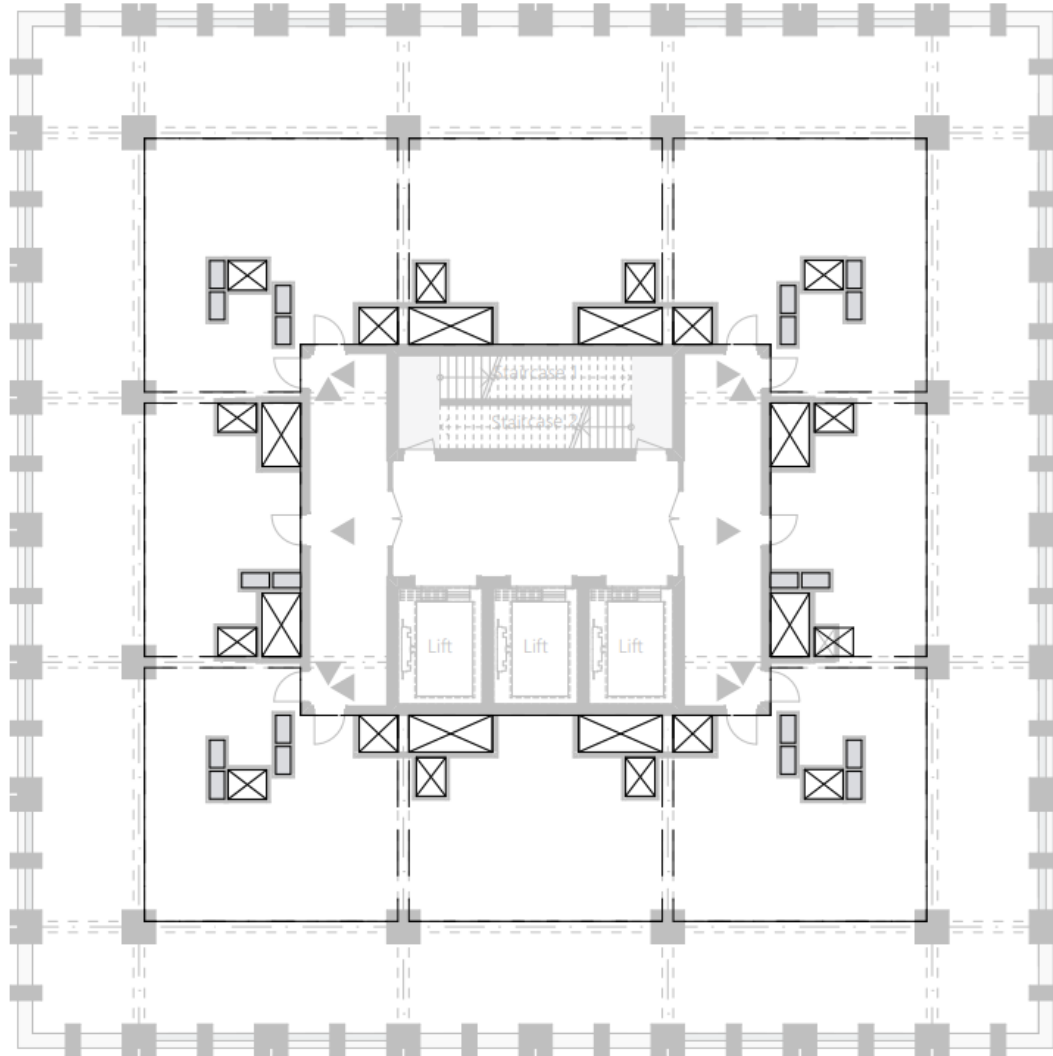
Organisation | 22th Floor (Tower)



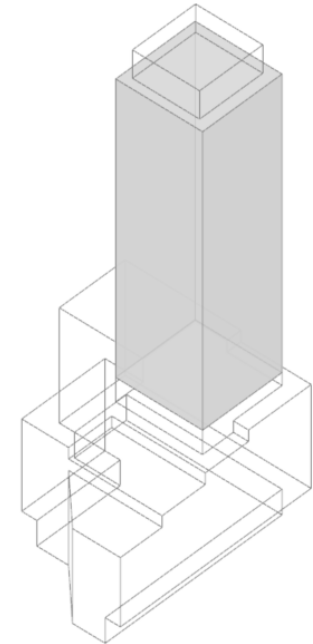
Tower

Strategically positioned smaller shafts for the dedicated dwellings can be connected underneath the floors to the main shafts.

Organisation | 22th Floor (Tower)

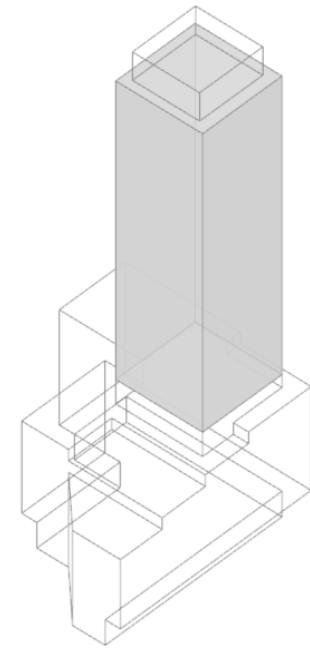
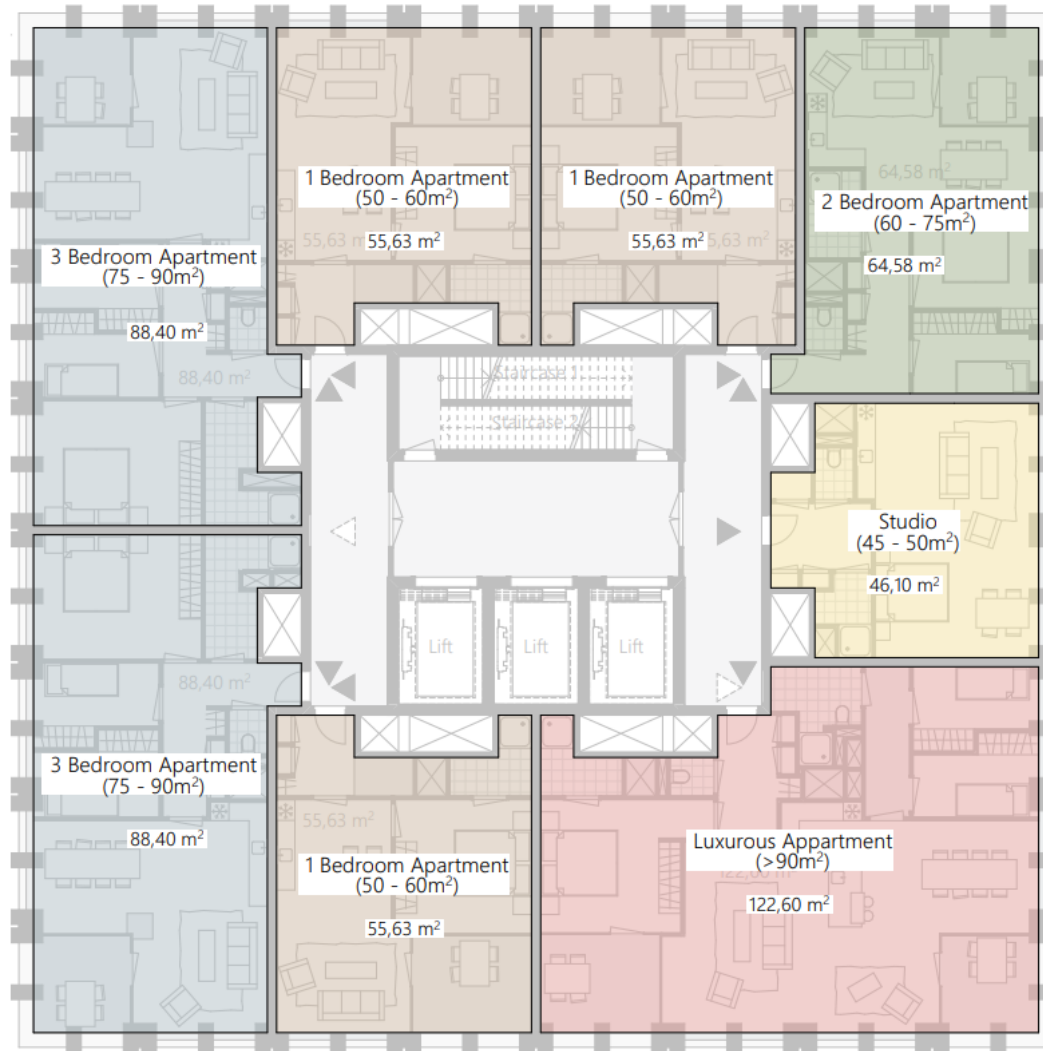


Additionally the utility cupboards are also uniformly positioned on the same position on every floor



Tower

Organisation | 22th Floor (Tower)



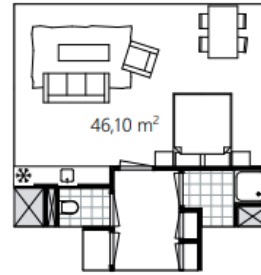
Tower

Bedrooms not directly positioned too the south facade, but with a large setback (balcony in between facade and bedroom) so no direct

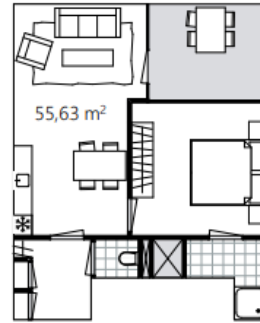
Organisation | Apartment typologies

Appartementen van alle Categorieën:

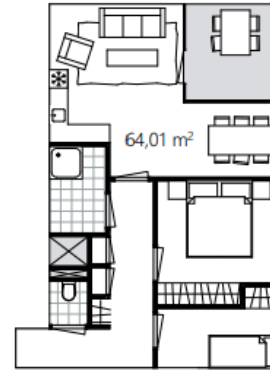
- Studio (45 - 50m²)
- 1 Bedroom Appartement (50 - 60m²)
- 2 Bedroom Appartement (60 - 75m²)
- 3 Bedroom Appartement (75 - 90m²)
- Penthouse (>90m²)



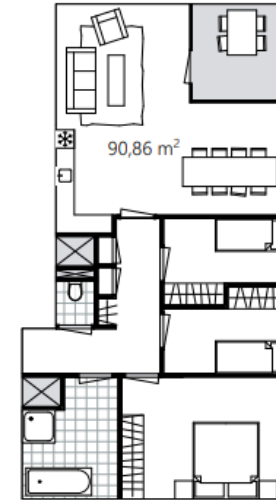
Studio
(45 - 50m²)



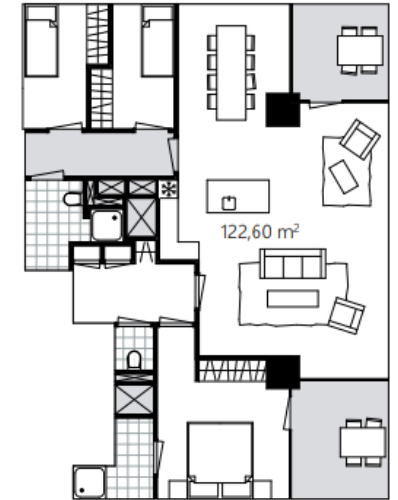
1 Bedroom Apartment
(50 - 60m²)



2 Bedroom Apartment
(60 - 75m²)



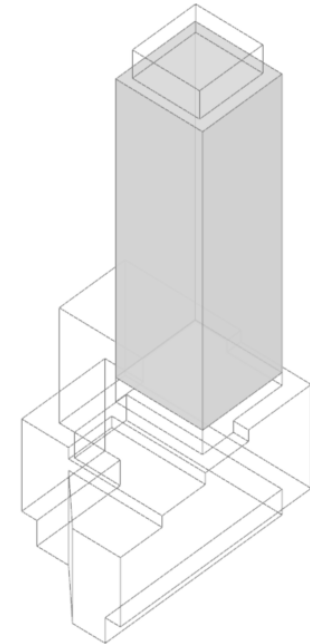
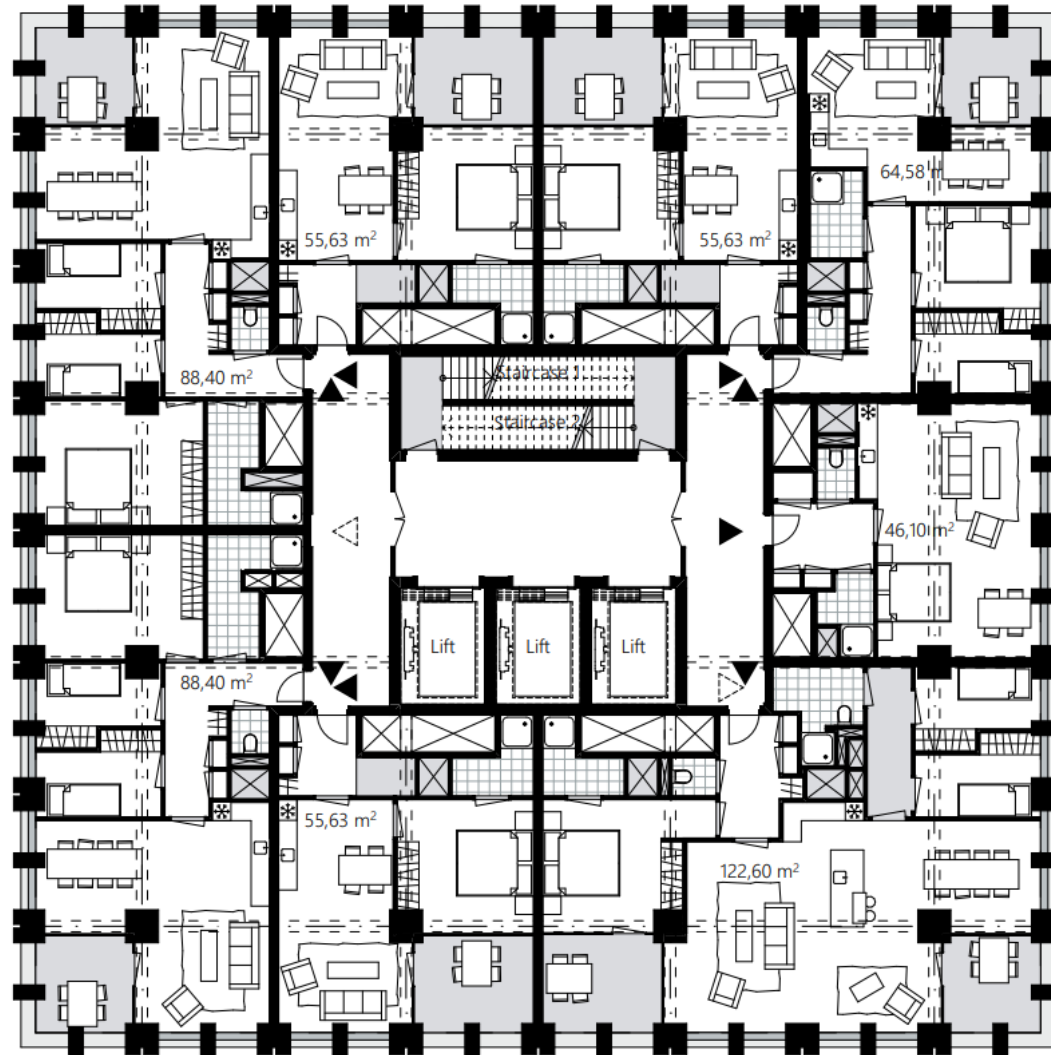
3 Bedroom Apartment
(75 - 90m²)



Luxurious Apartment
(>90m²)

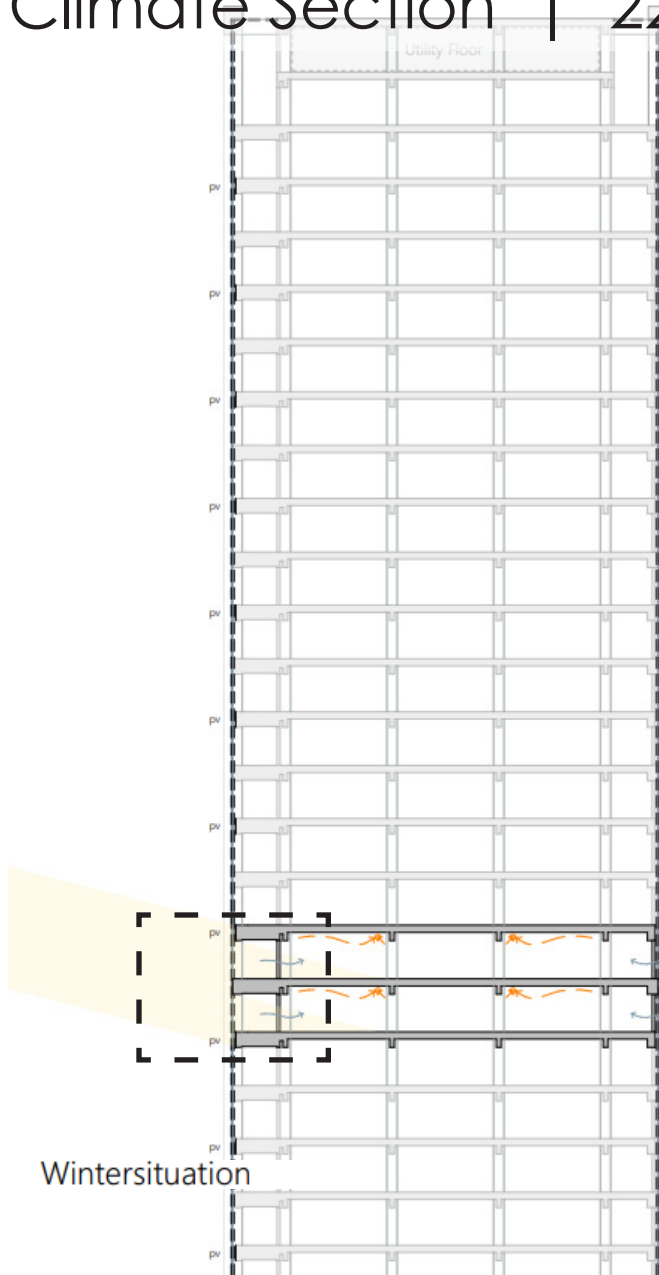


Organisation | 22th Floor (Tower)

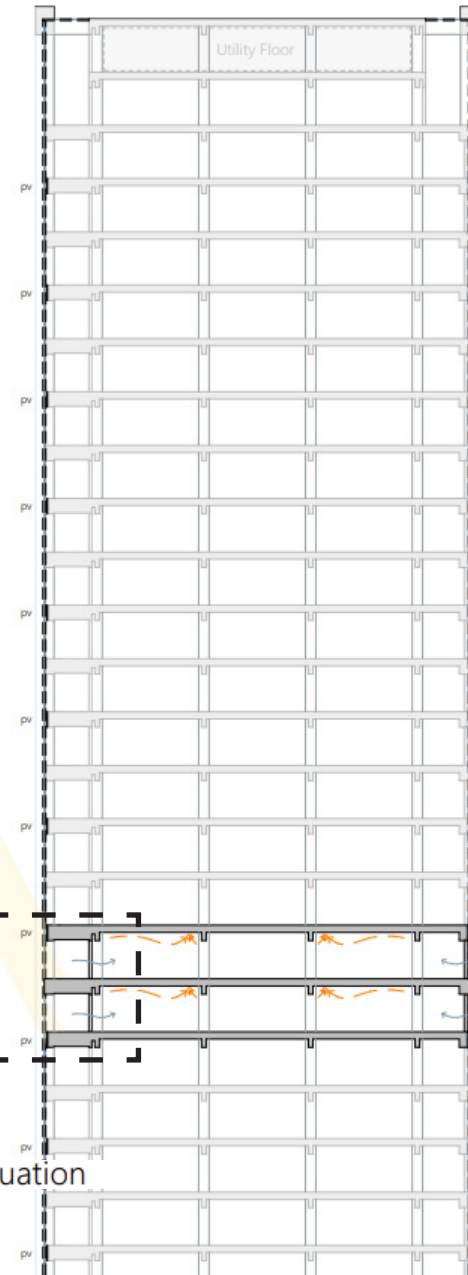


Tower

Climate Section | 22th & 23th floor (Tower)

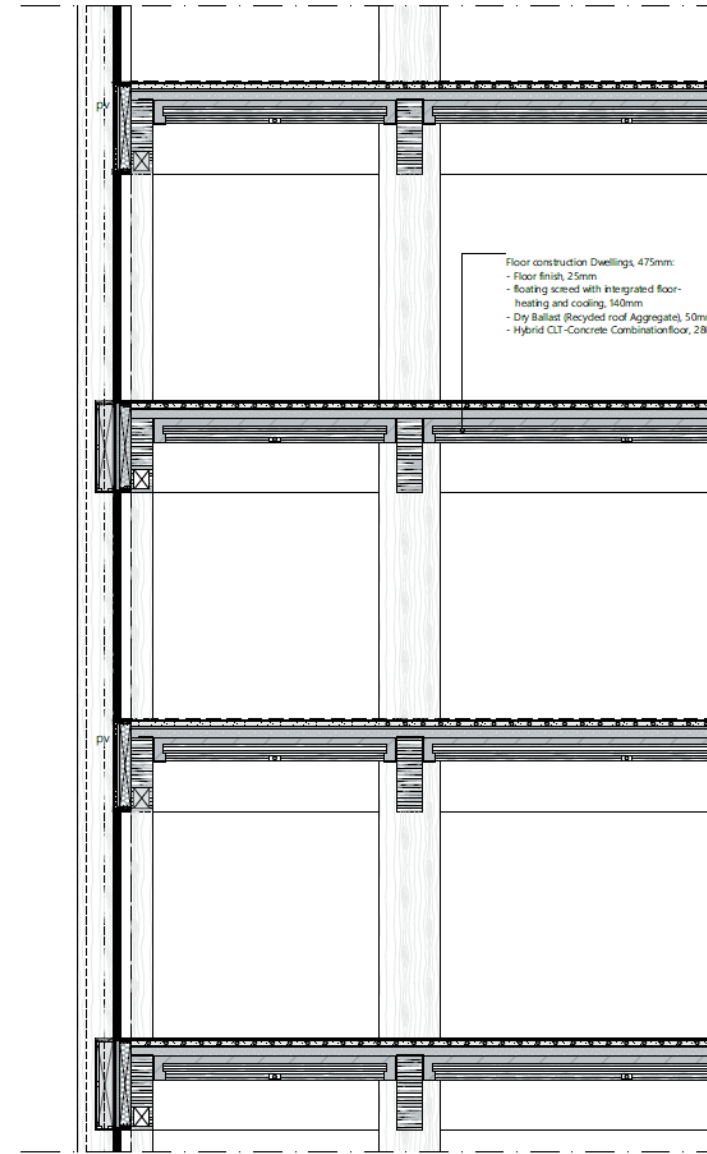
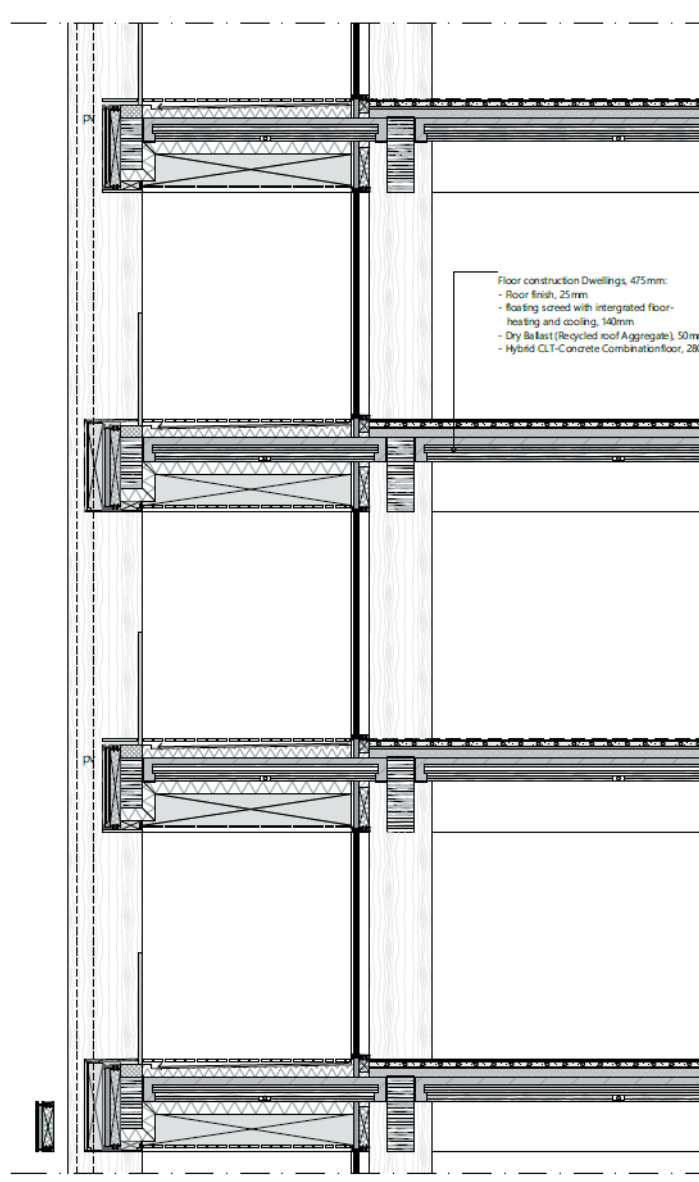
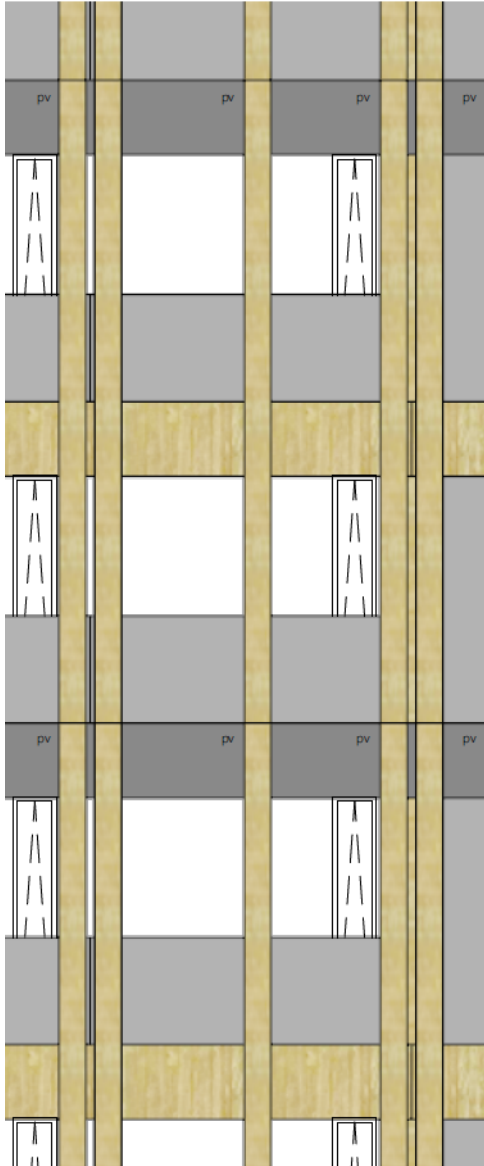


Wintersituation



Summersituation

Fragment | 22th & 23th floor (Tower)



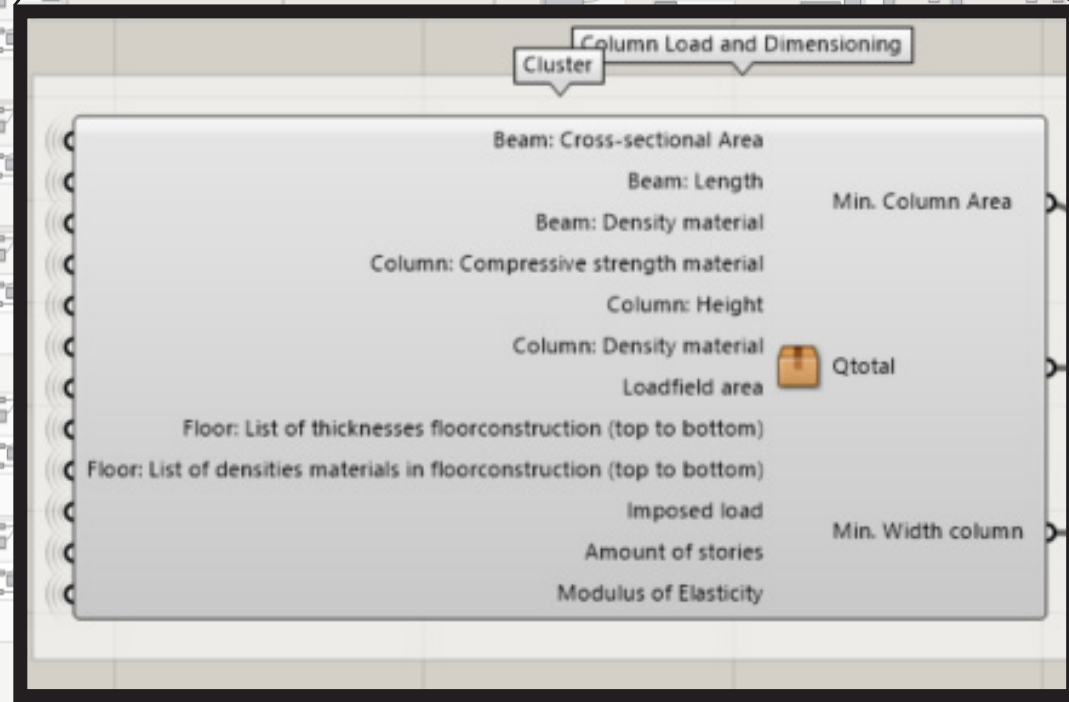
Design

3D Impression | Hofplein

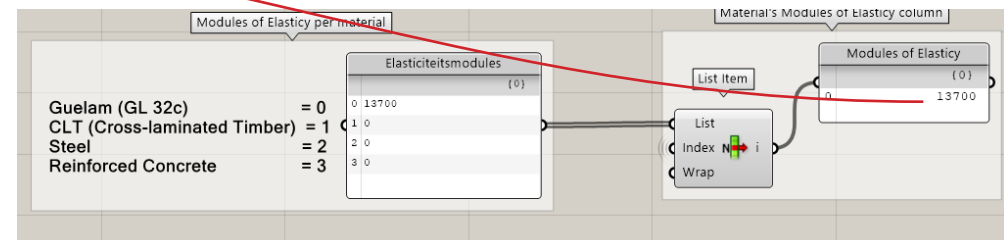
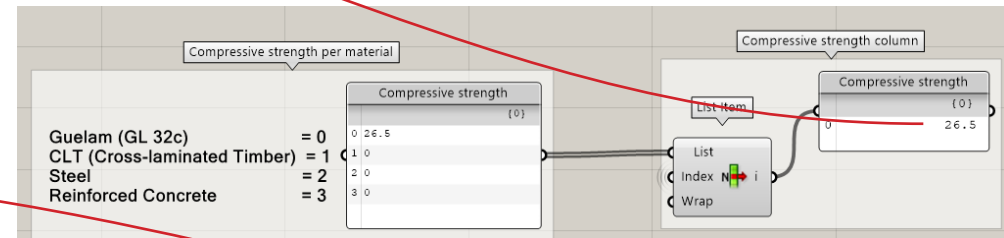
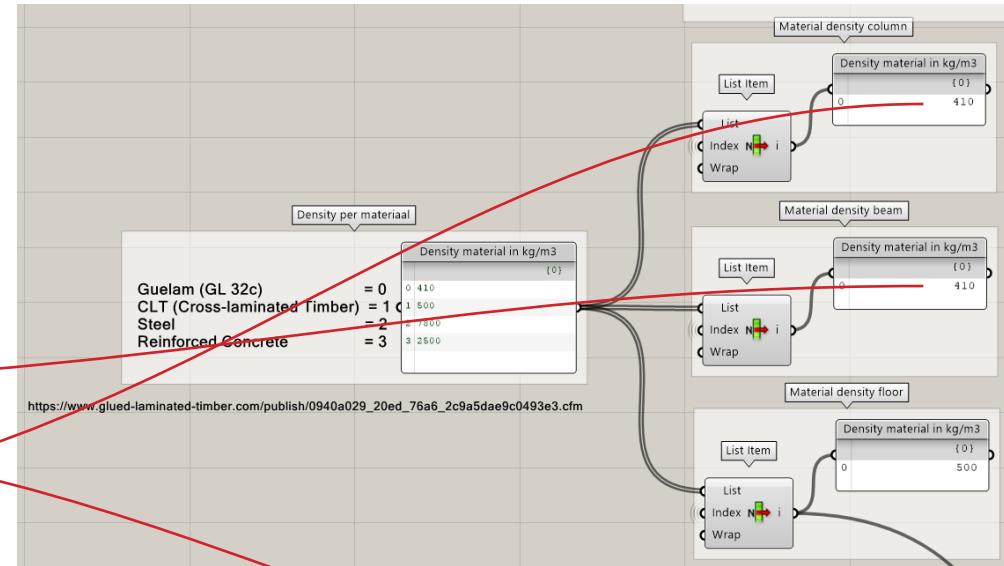
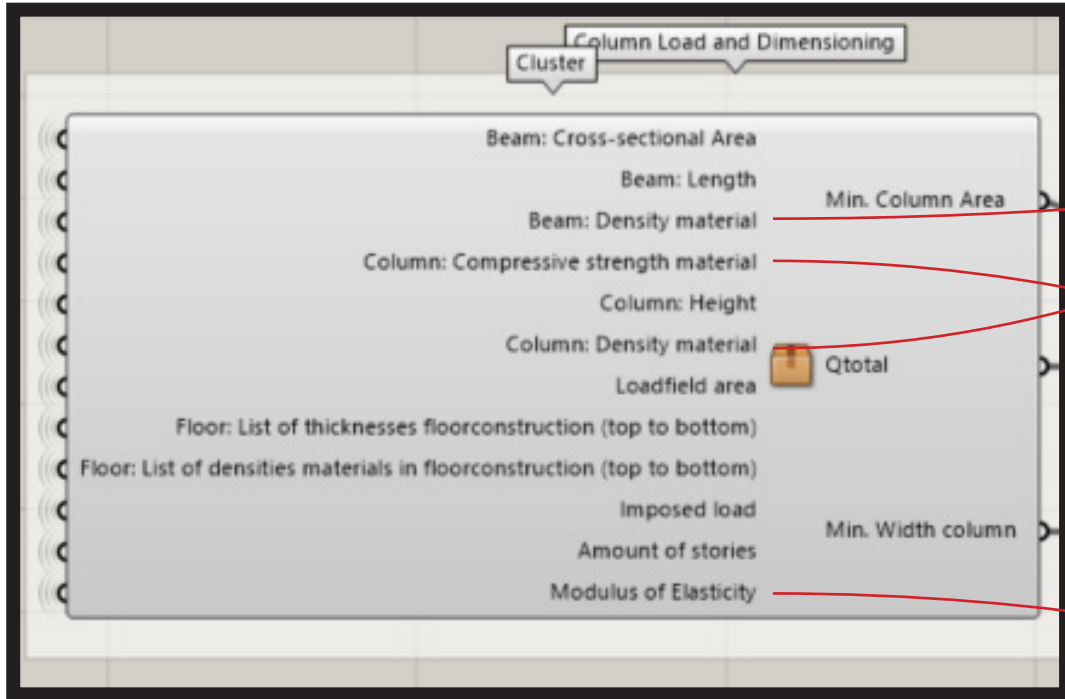




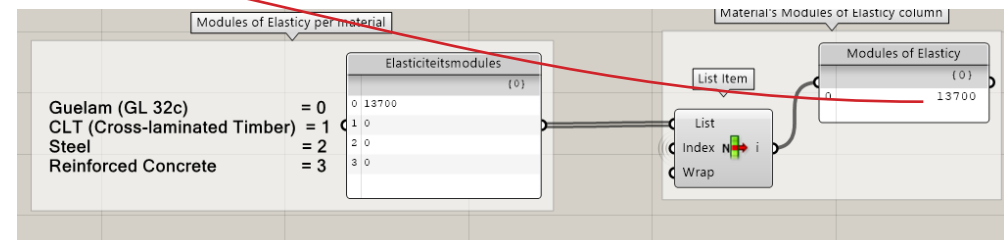
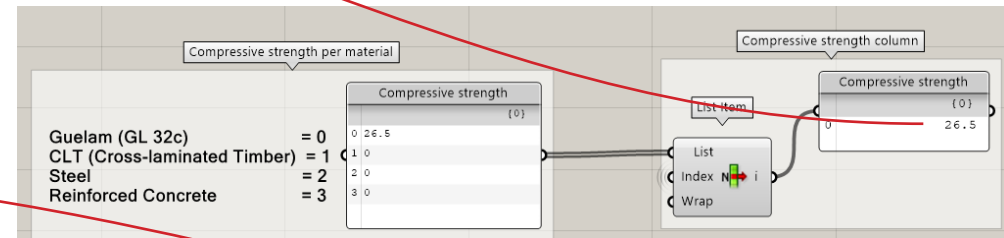
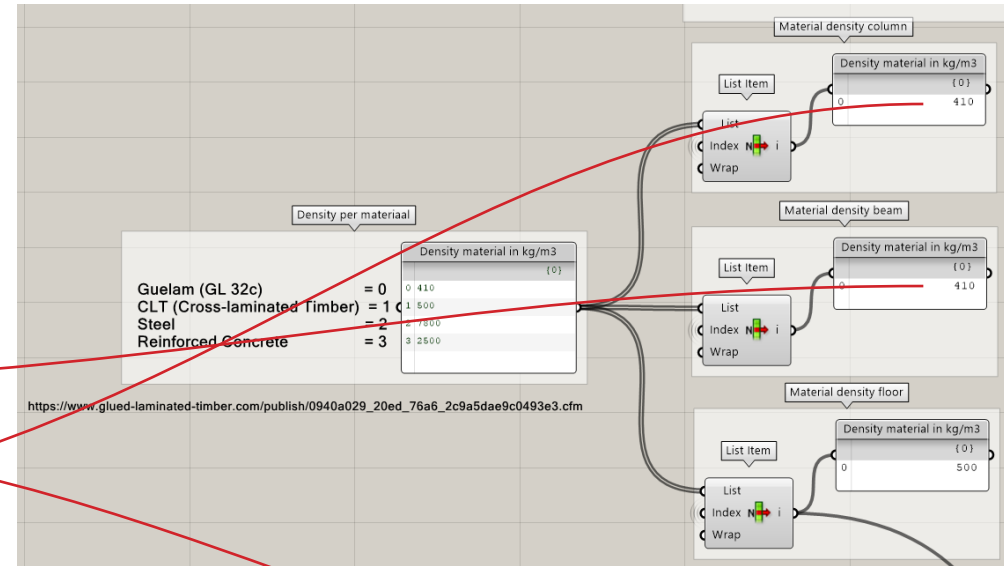
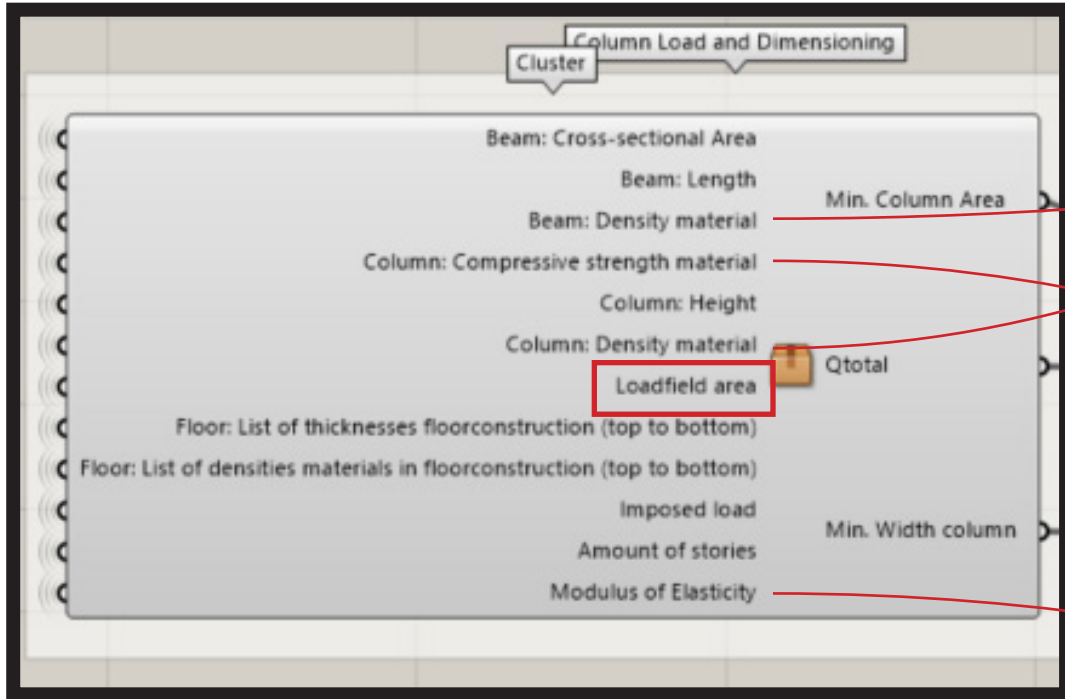
Thank you!



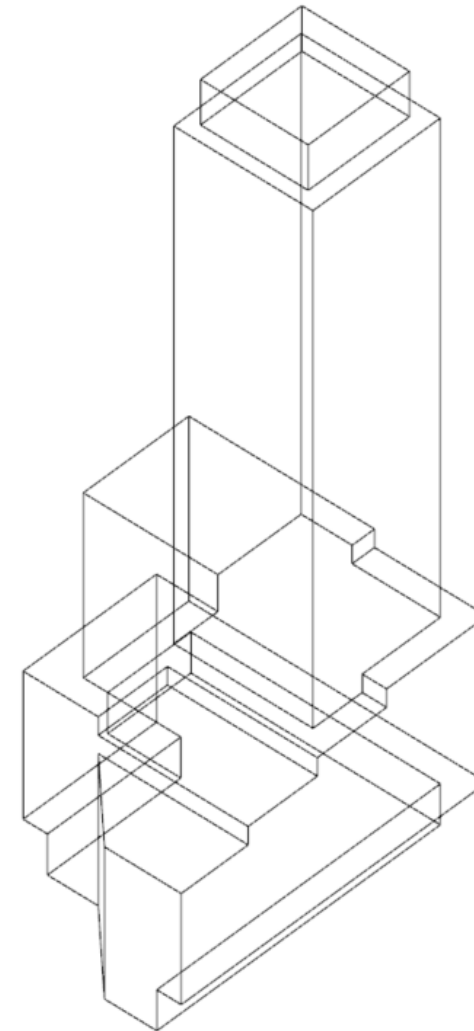
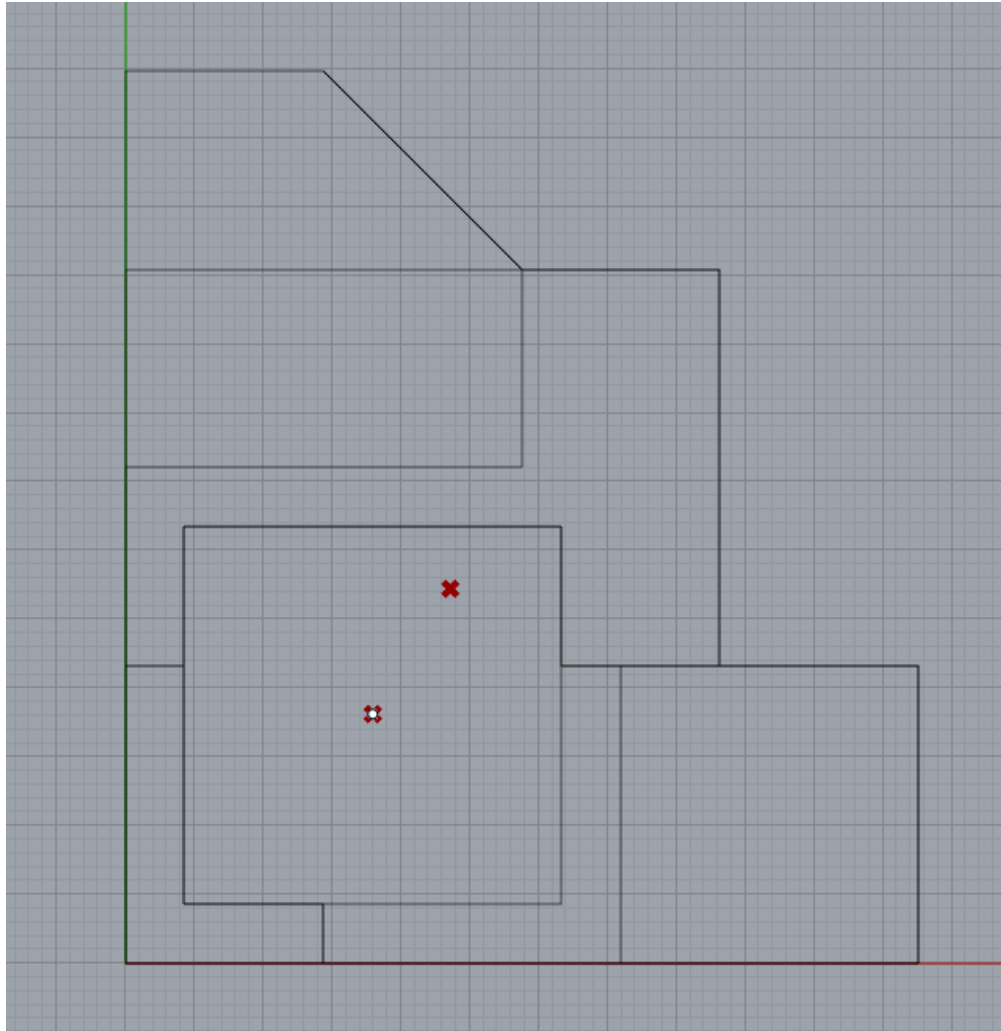
Visual Representation of Column Size Calculation



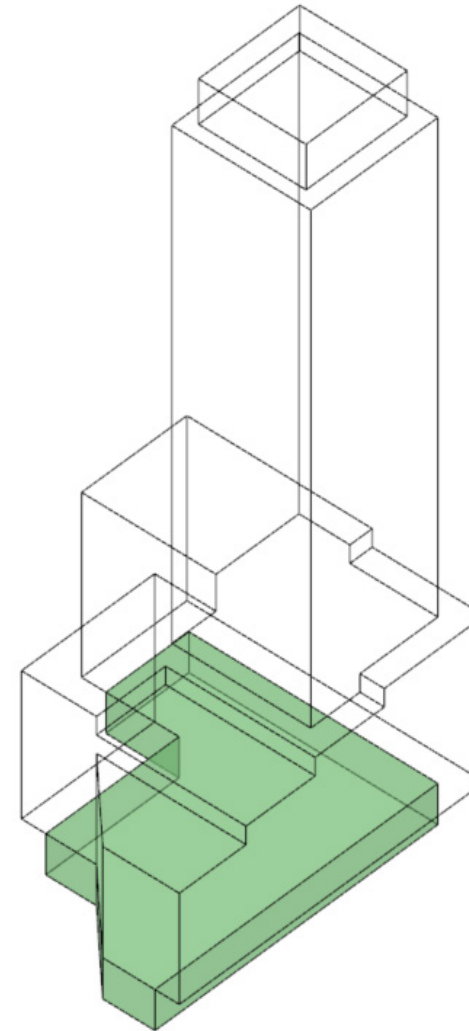
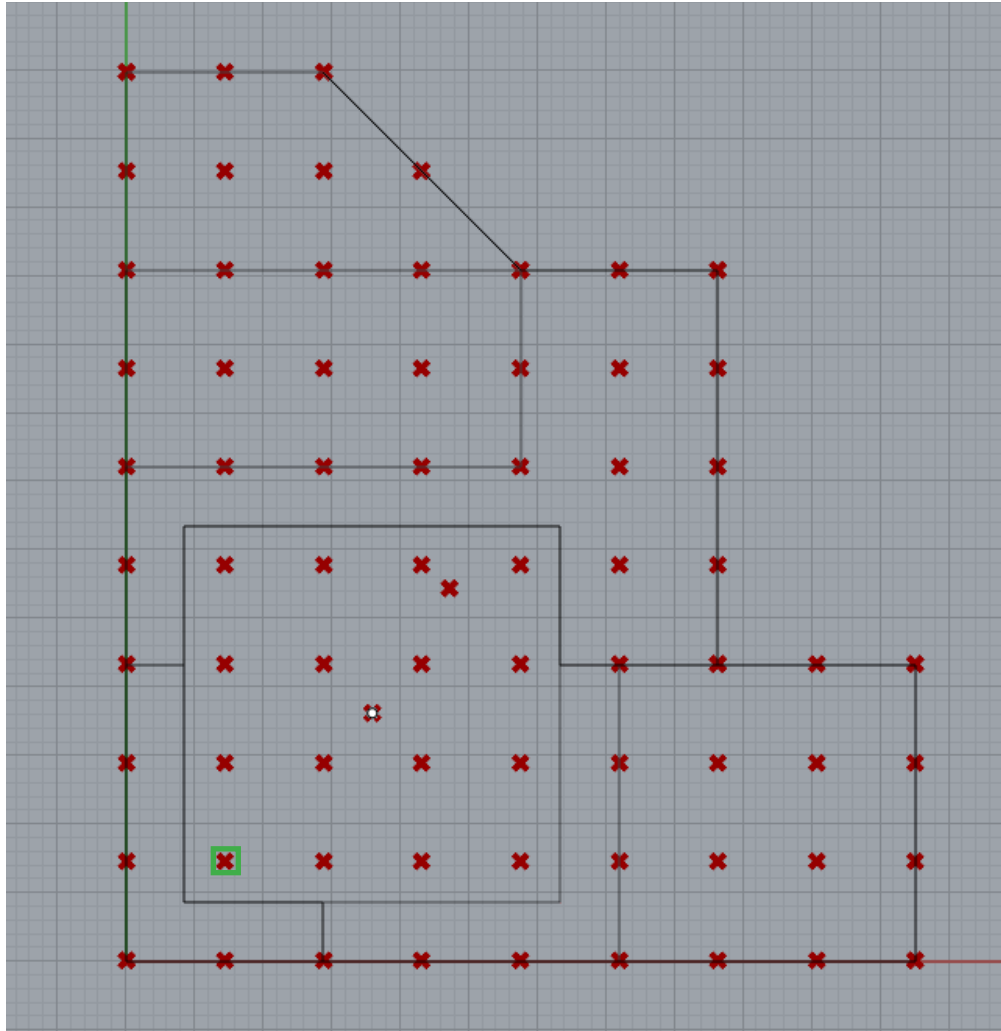
Visual Representation of Column Size Calculation



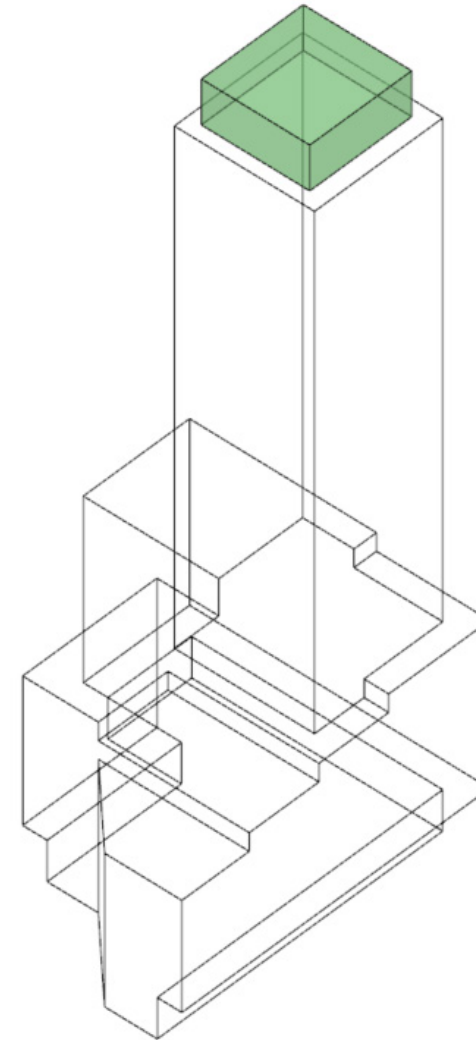
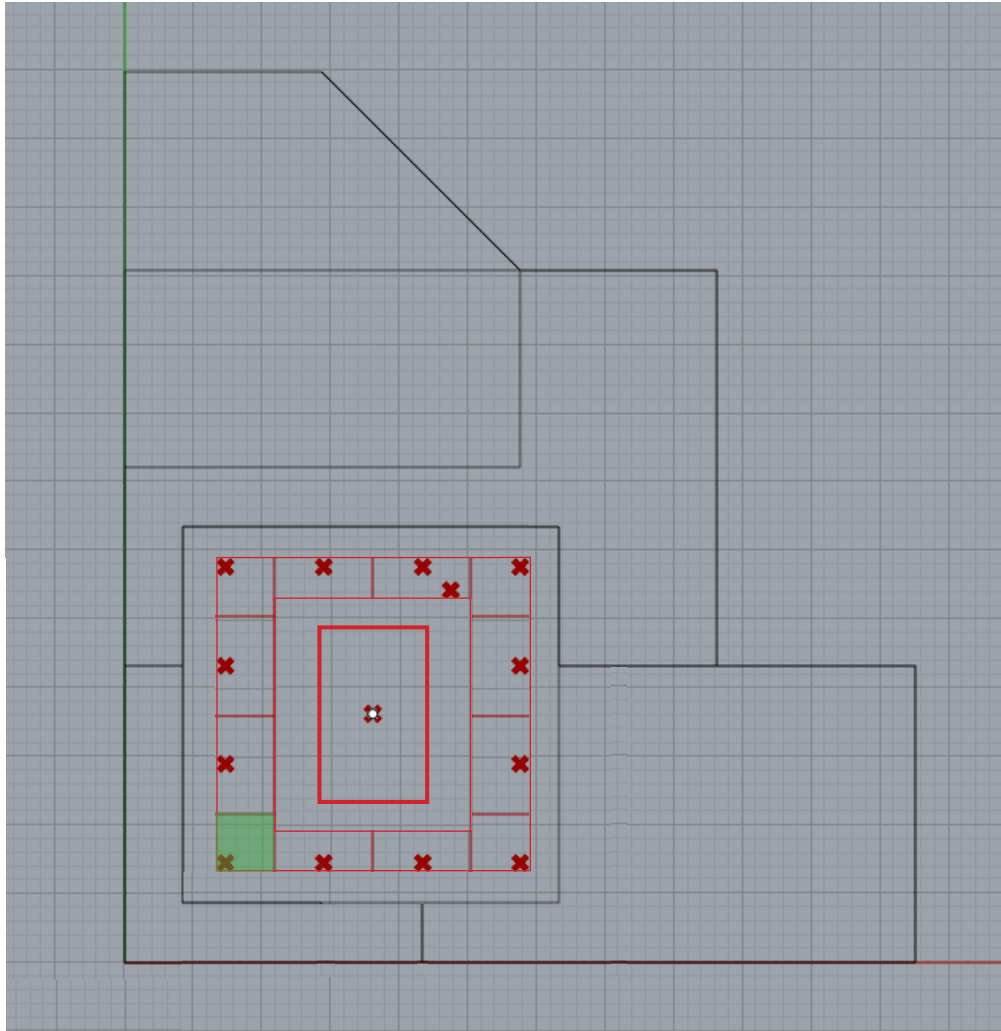
Global Representation of Column Size Calculation



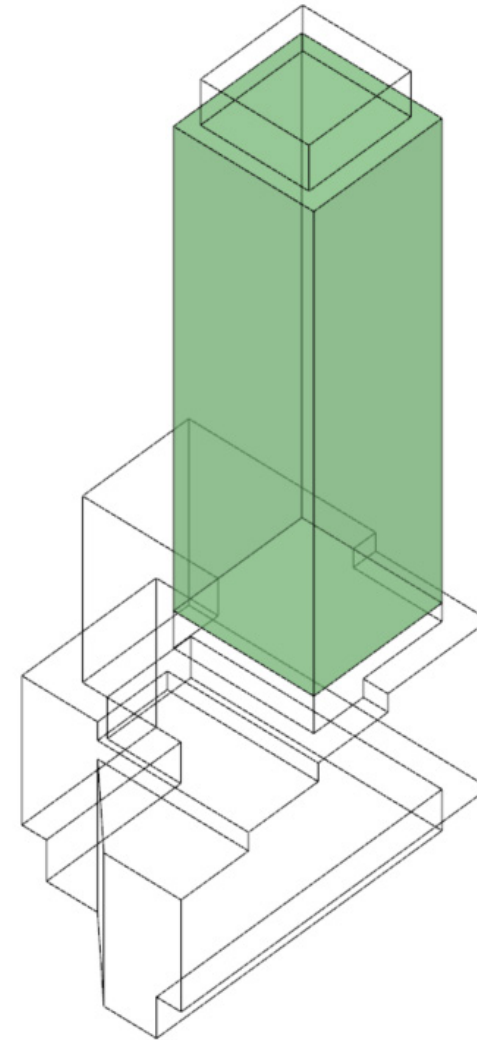
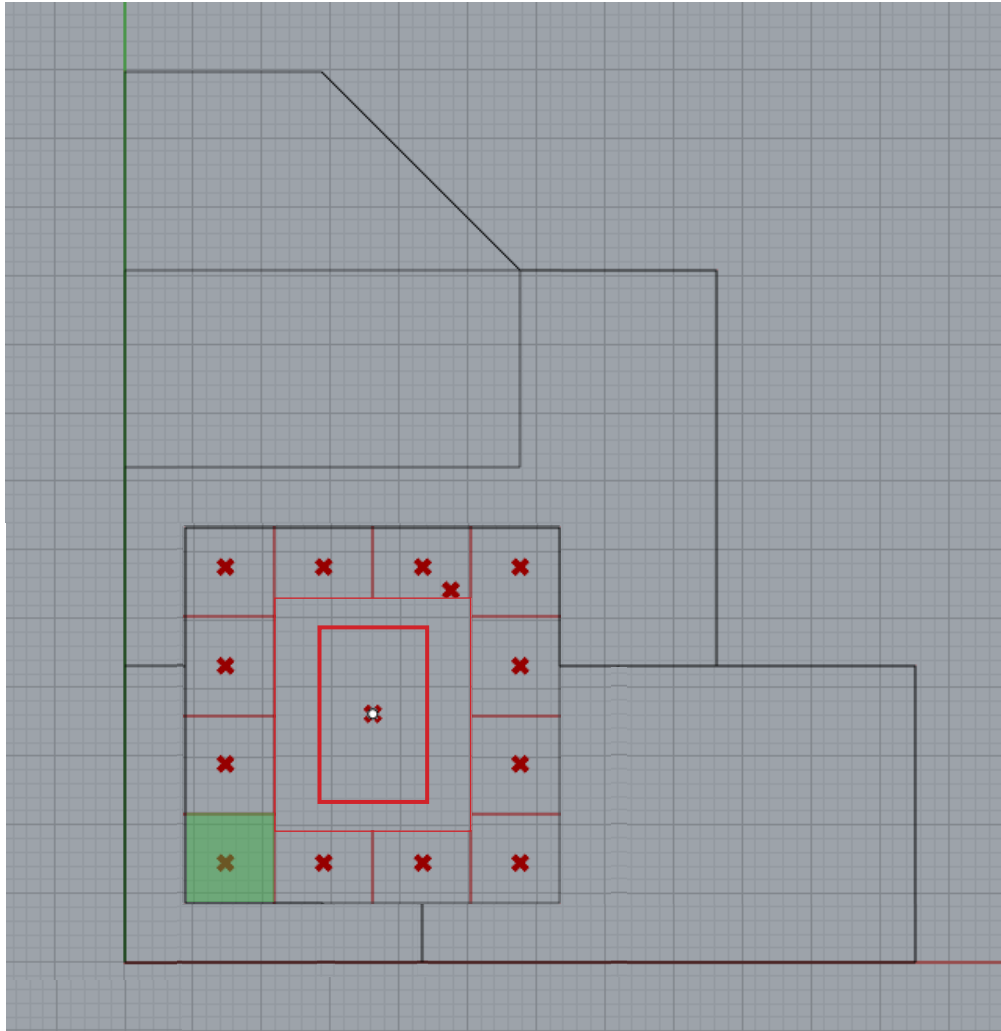
Visual Representation of Column Size Calculation



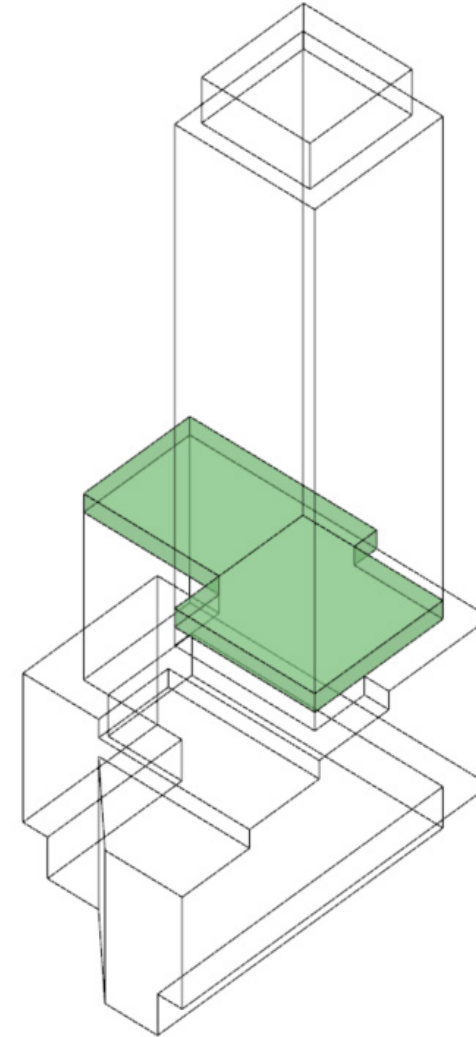
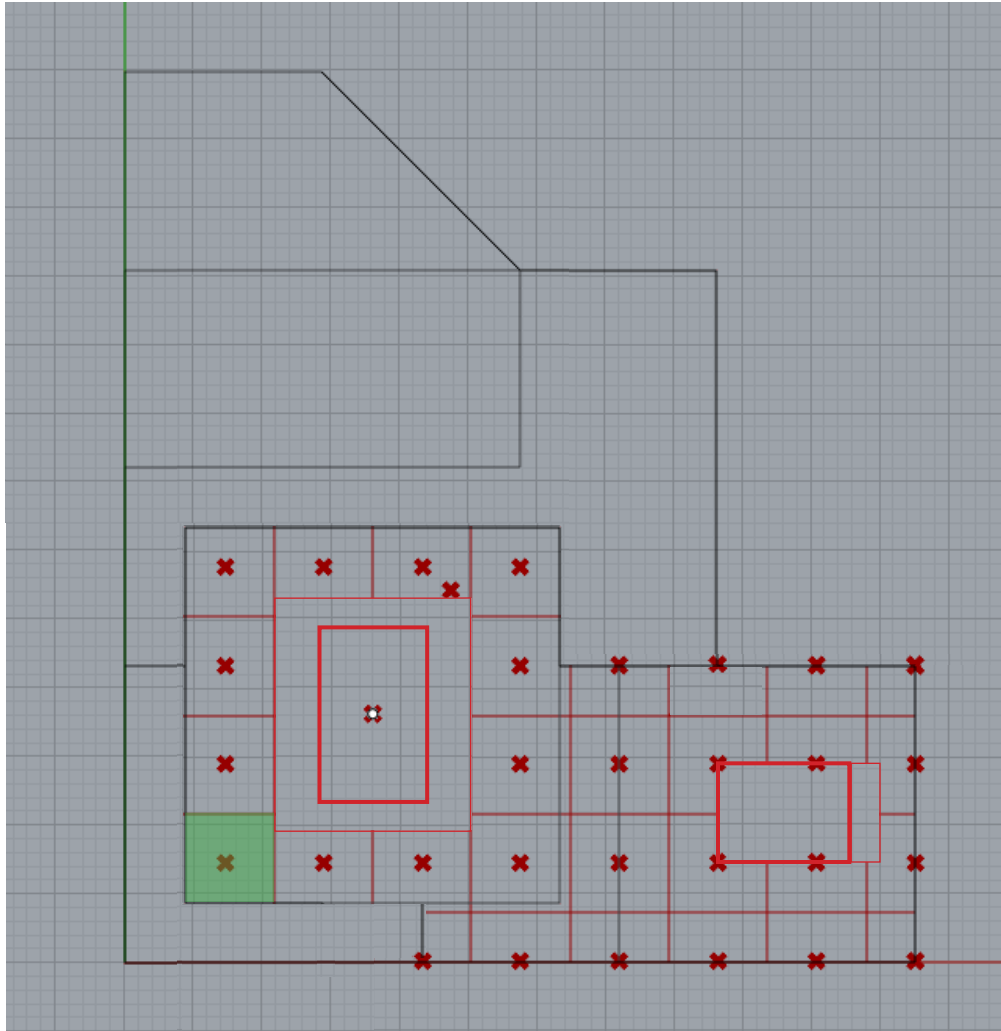
Visual Representation of Column Size Calculation



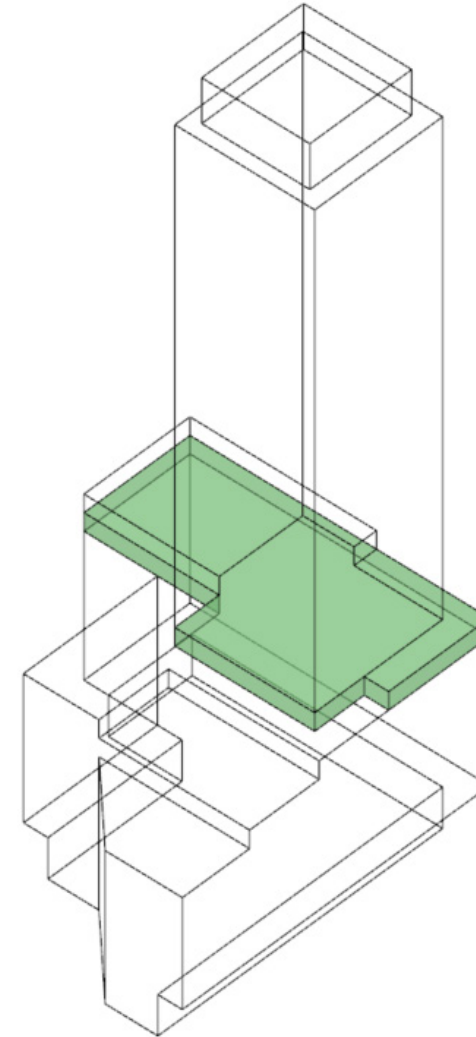
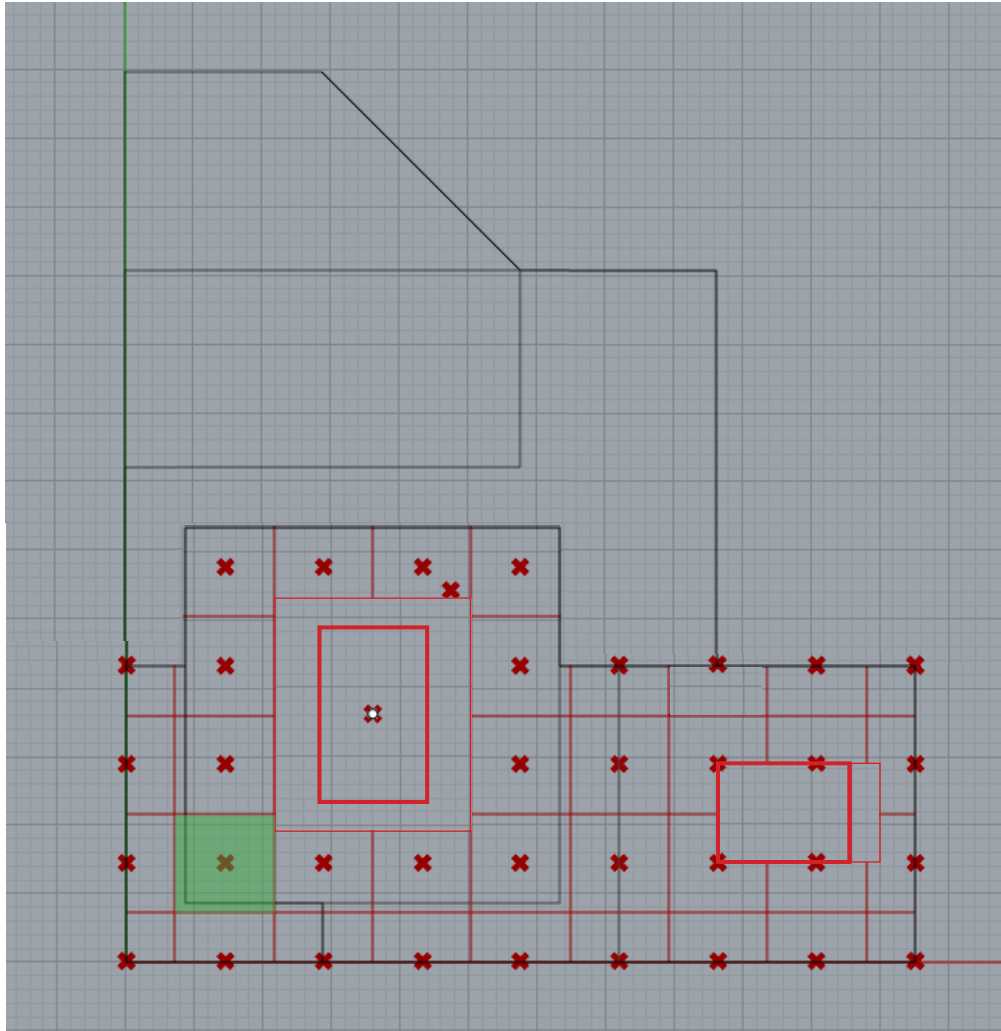
Visual Representation of Column Size Calculation



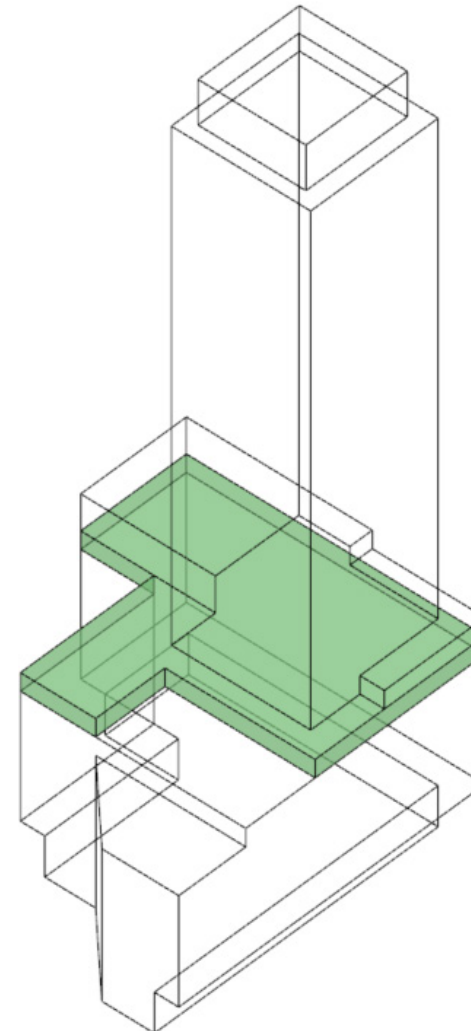
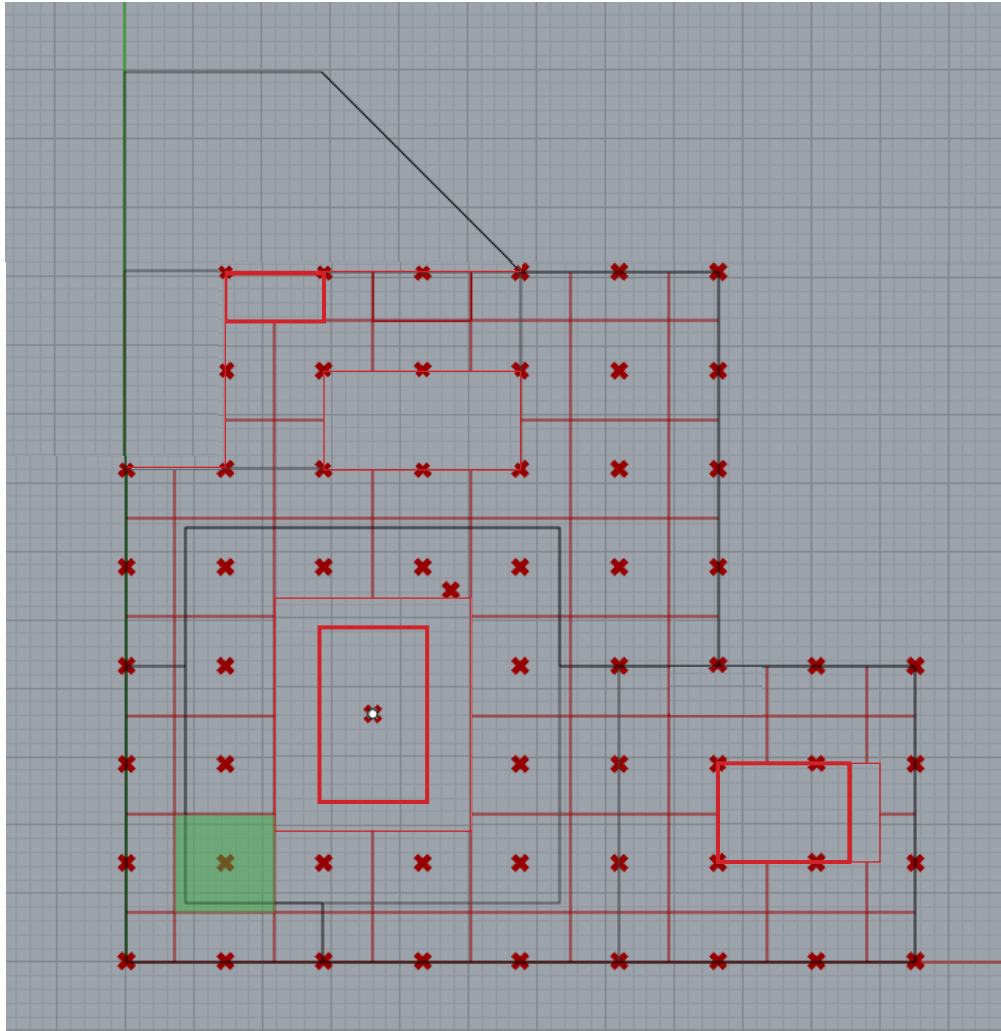
Visual Representation of Column Size Calculation



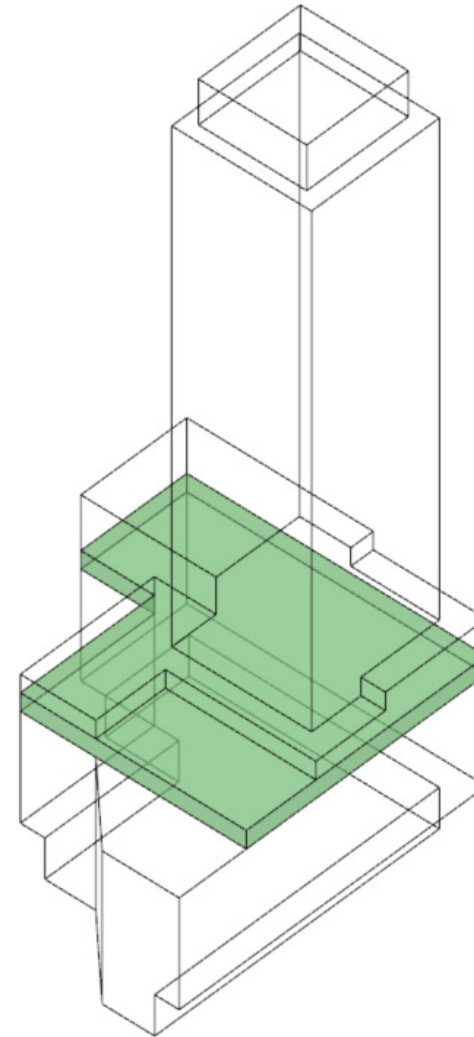
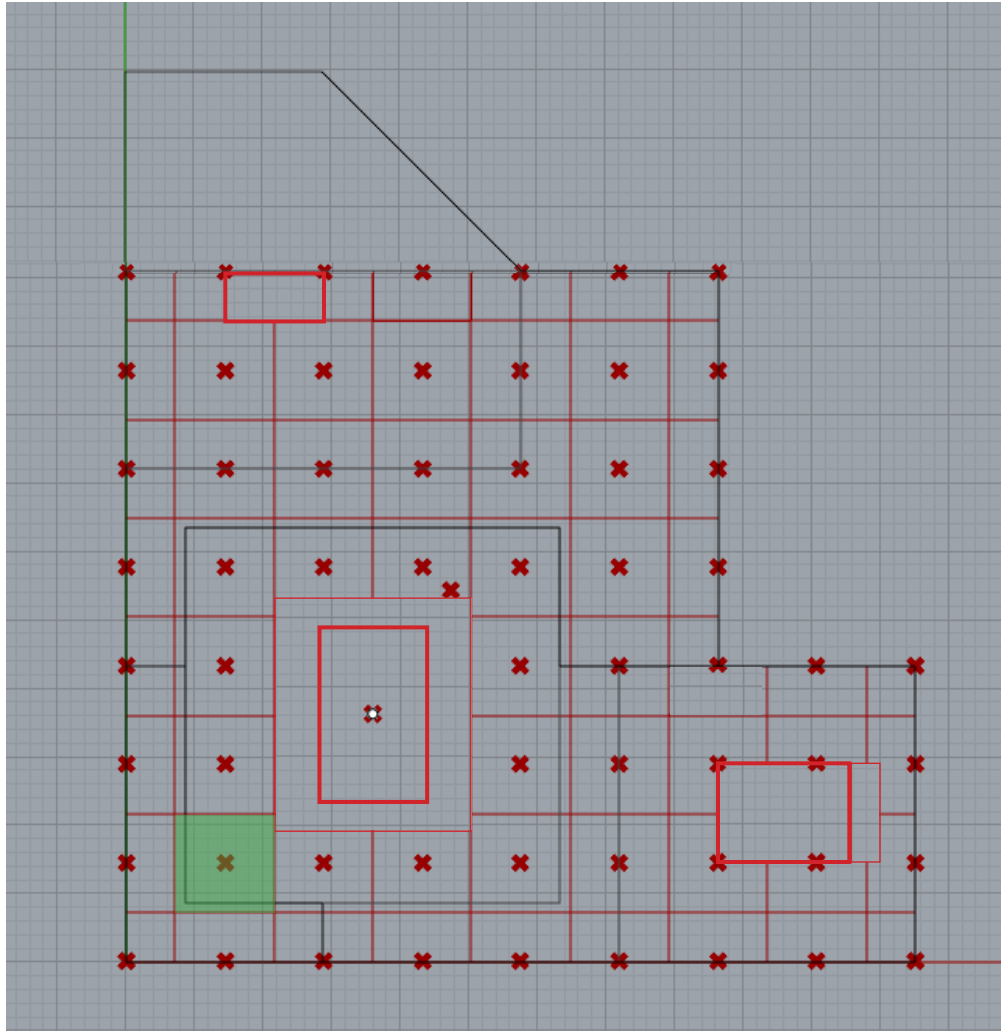
Visual Representation of Column Size Calculation



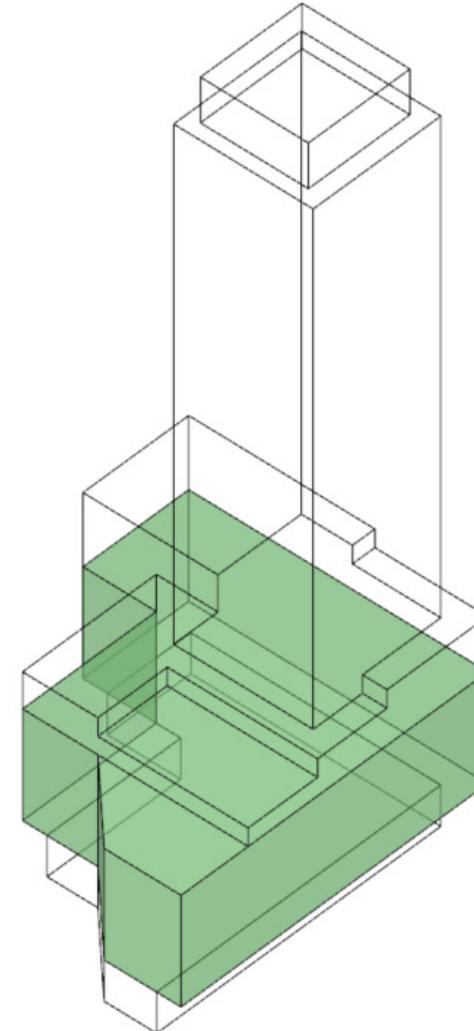
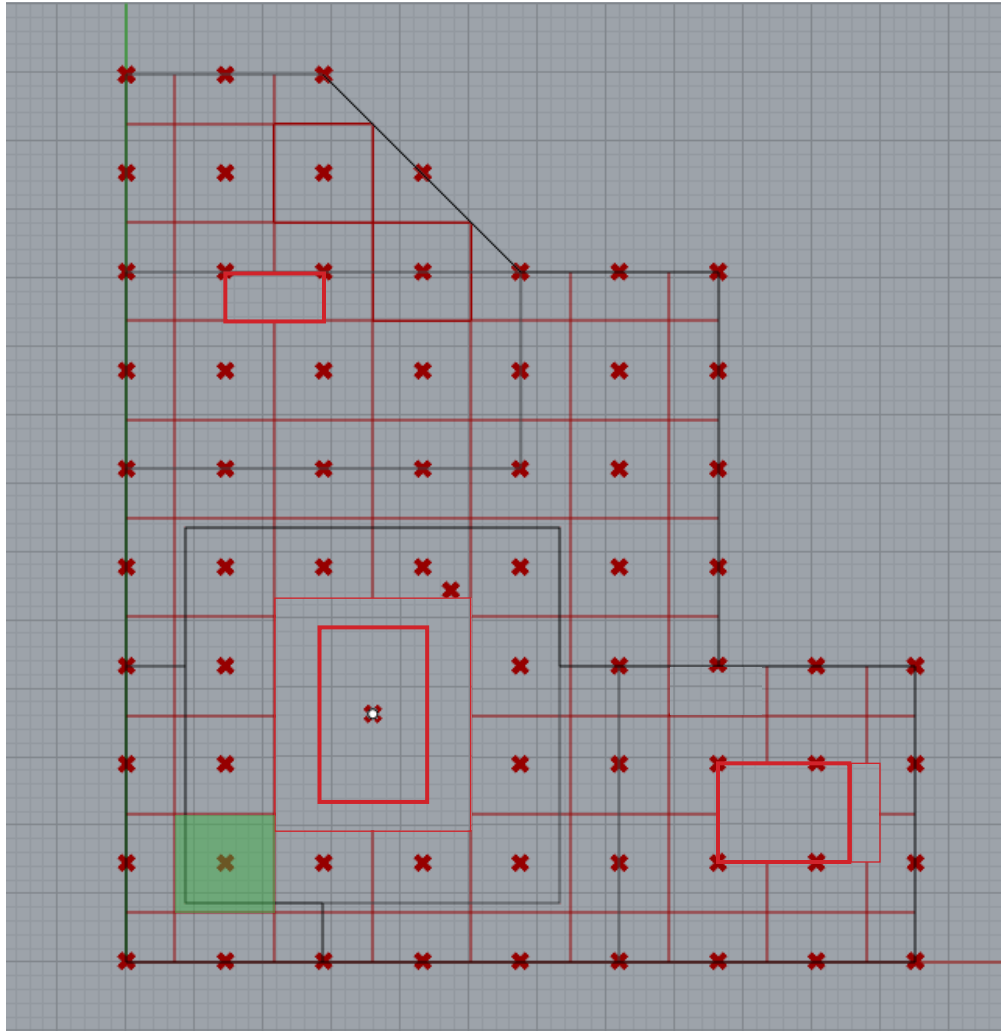
Visual Representation of Column Size Calculation



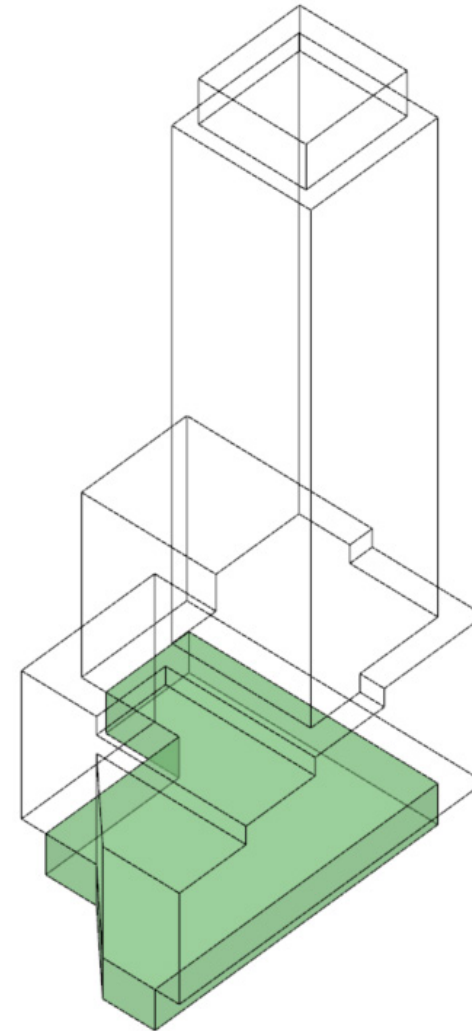
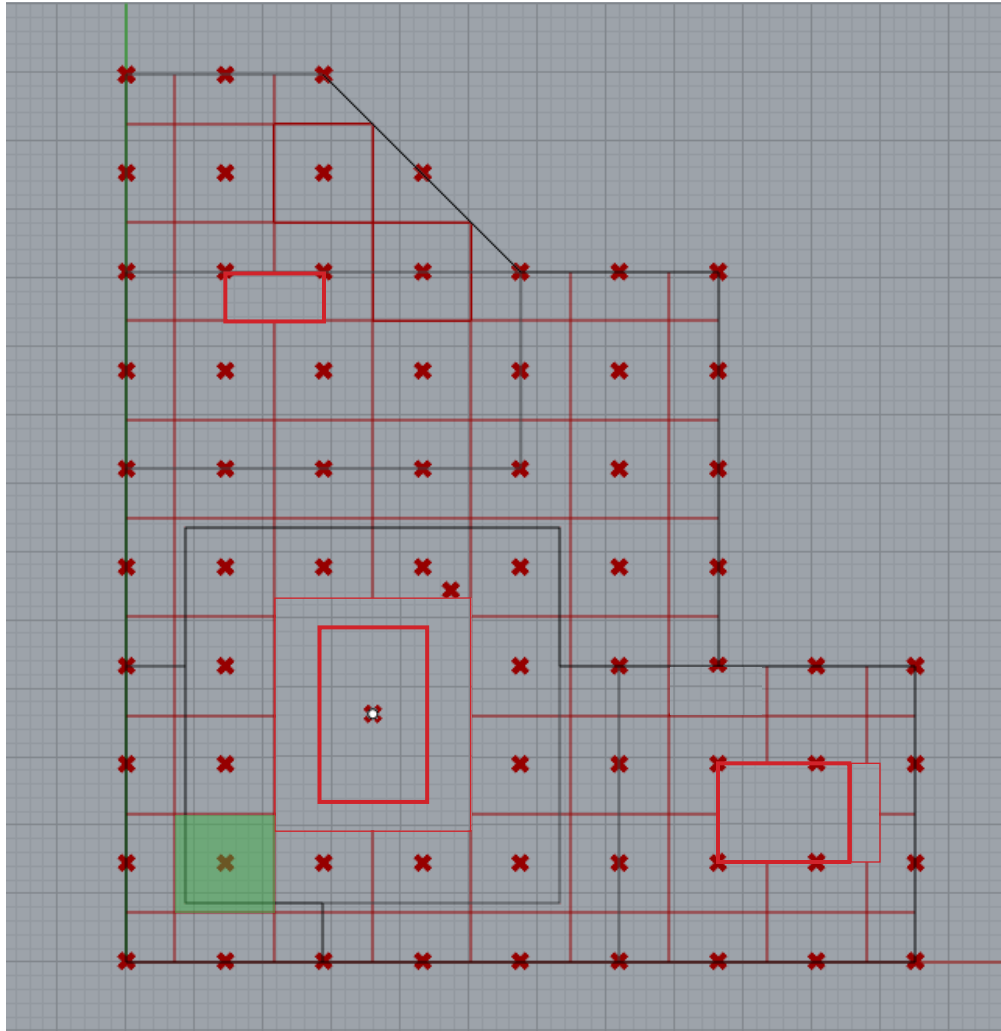
Visual Representation of Column Size Calculation



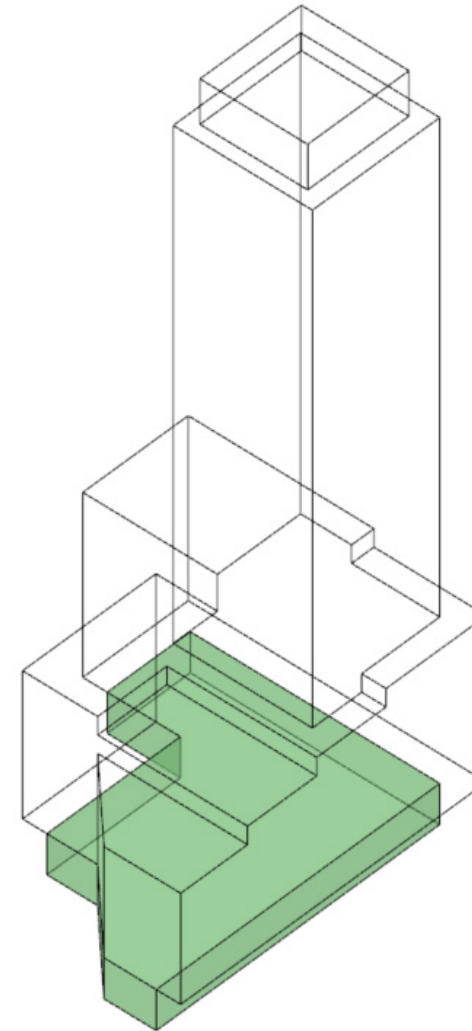
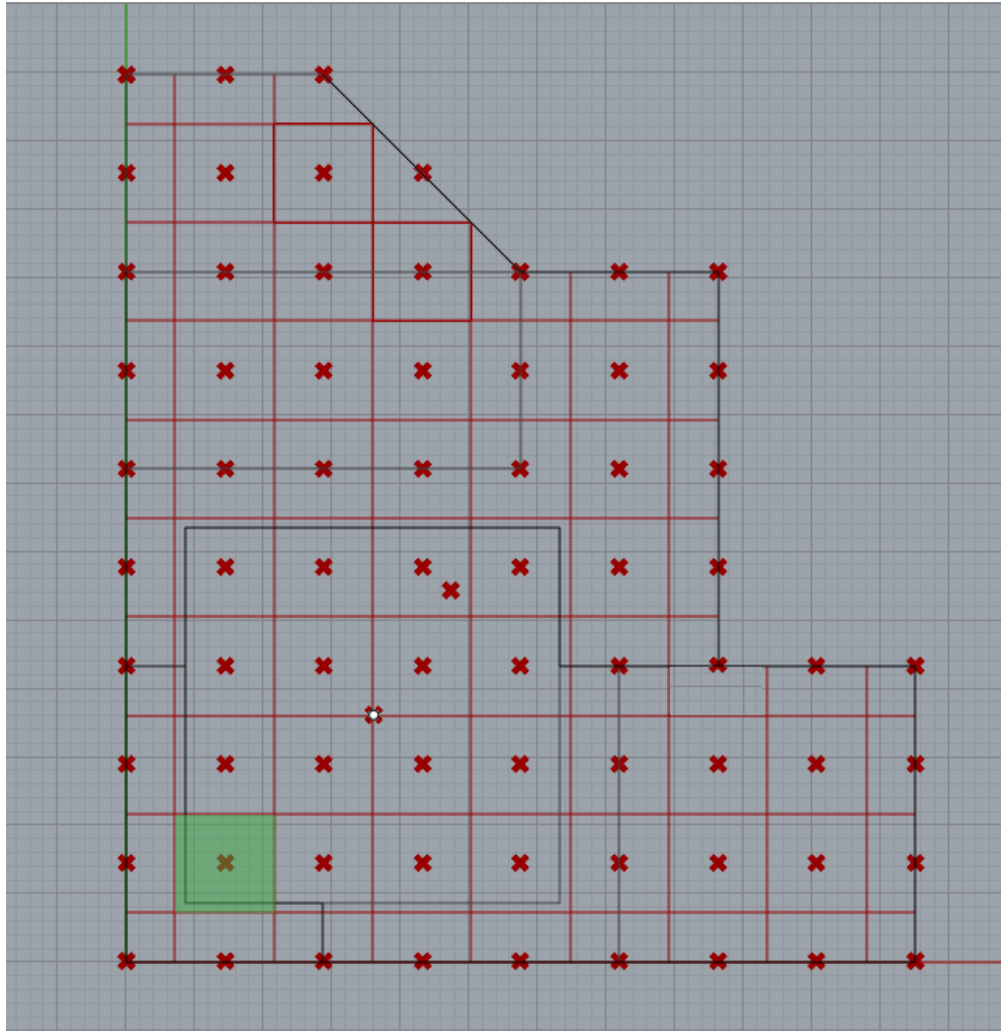
Visual Representation of Column Size Calculation



Visual Representation of Column Size Calculation



Visual Representation of Column Size Calculation



Visual Representation of Column Size Calculation

