



UNITED NATIONS
HEADQUARTERS OF SUSTAINABILITY

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SADD – P5 PRESENTATION
23 JUNE 2011



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- CONTEXT ANALYSIS
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#SLIDES 85

THE ASSIGNMENT

DESIGN THE HEADQUARTERS OF SUSTAINABILITY FOR THE UNITED NATIONS ON THE UNITED NATIONS' PLOT IN NEW YORK



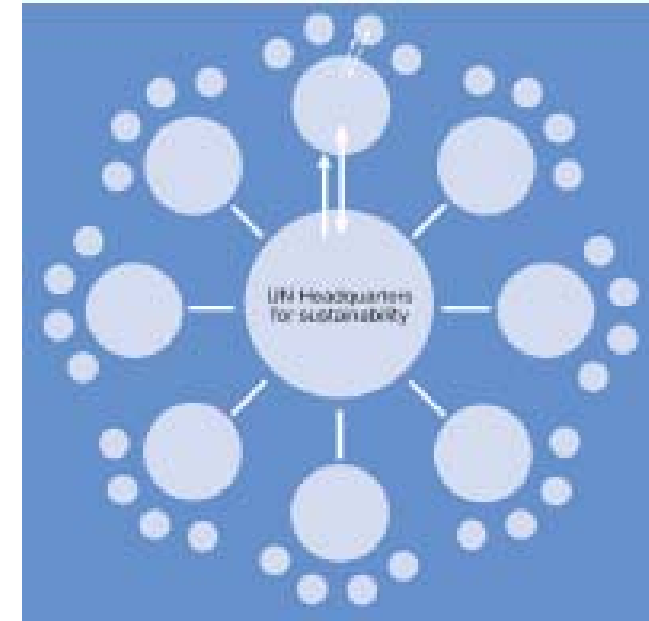
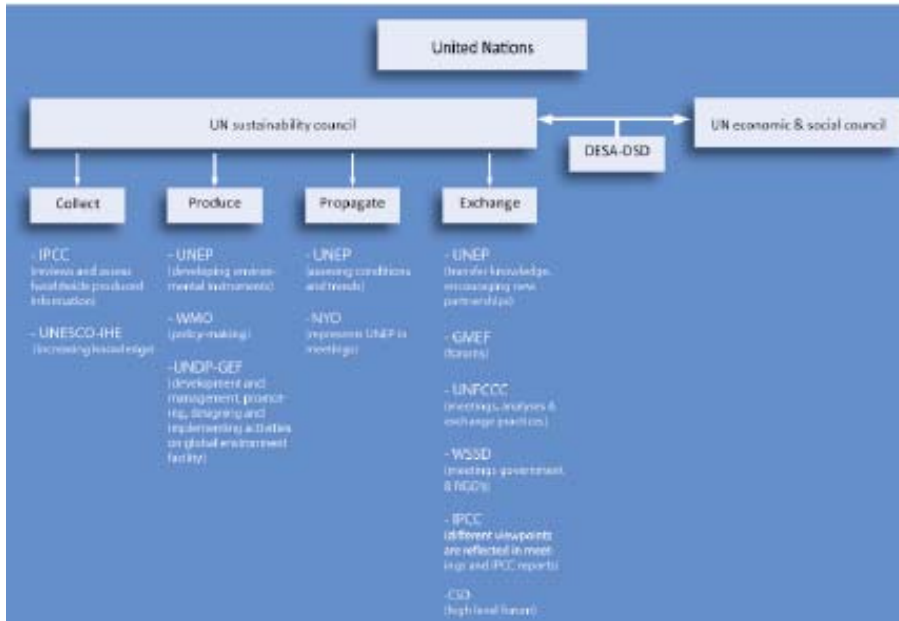
PROBLEM:
NO WORLD
AUTHORITY ON THE
SUBJECT OF
SUSTAINABILITY

GOAL:
CREATING A
CONSENSUS ON THE
TOPIC OF THE FUTURE
OF OUR WORLD AND THE
MEASURES NEEDED TO
SUSTAIN IT

SOLUTION:
AN ESTABLISHED
ORGANISATION
(UNITED NATIONS)
TAKES UP THE ROLE
AS LEADING AUTHORITY

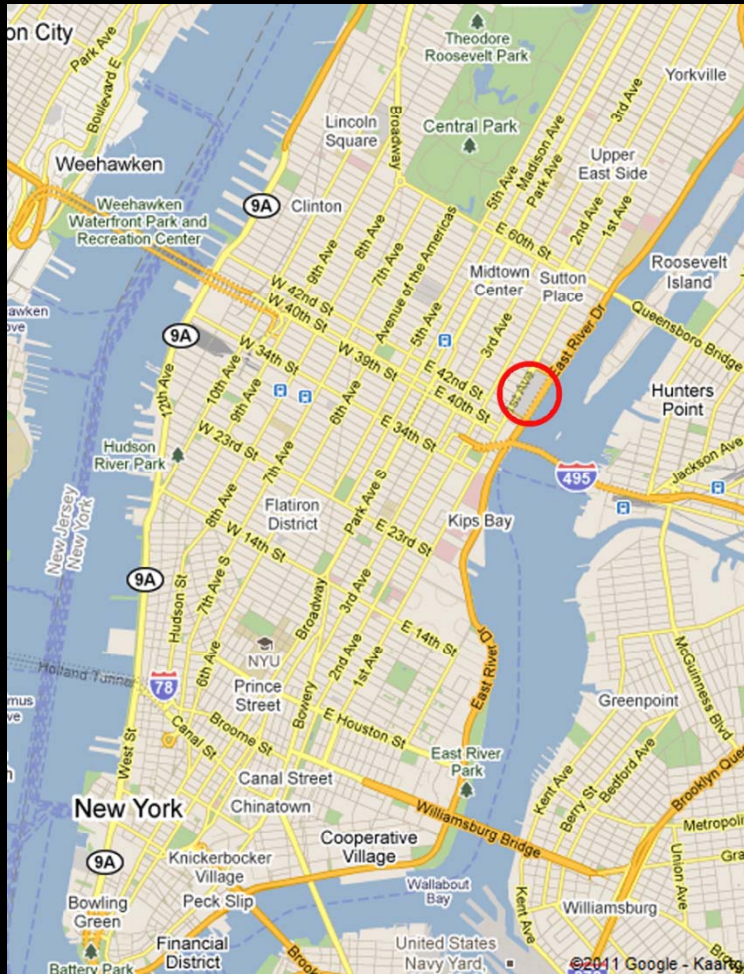
WHY THE UNITED NATIONS?

HEADQUARTERS OF SUSTAINABILITY



CONTEXT

HEADQUARTERS OF SUSTAINABILITY



MANHATTAN



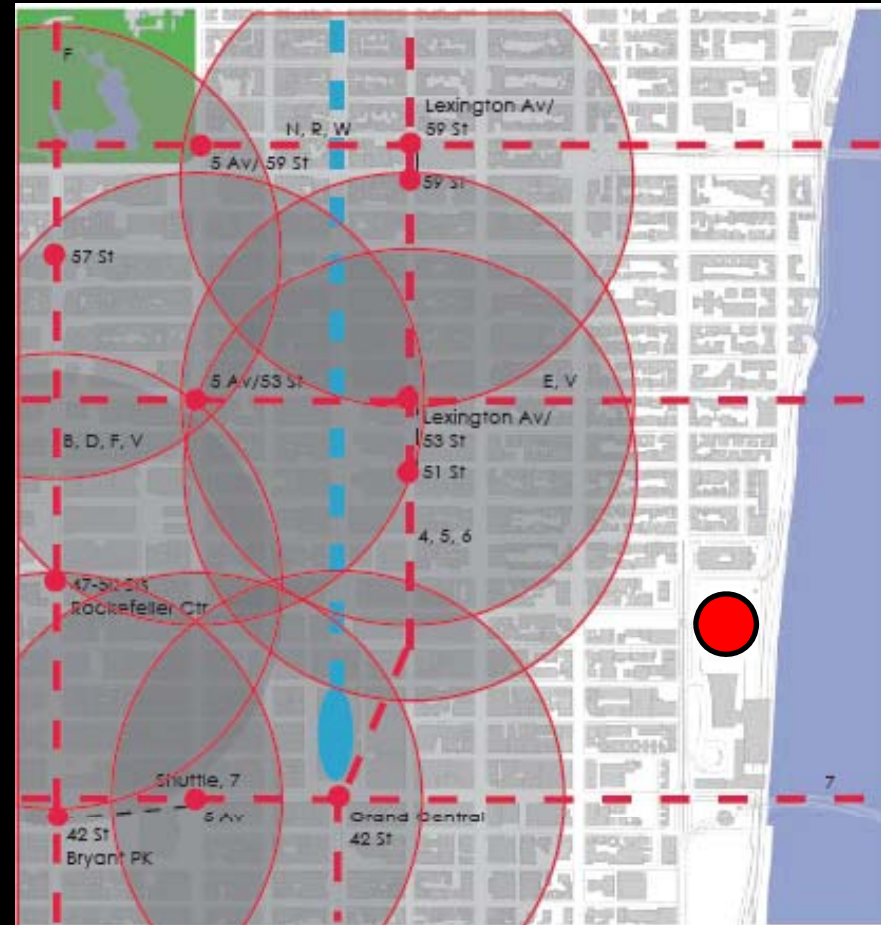
UNITED NATIONS PLOT

CONTEXT

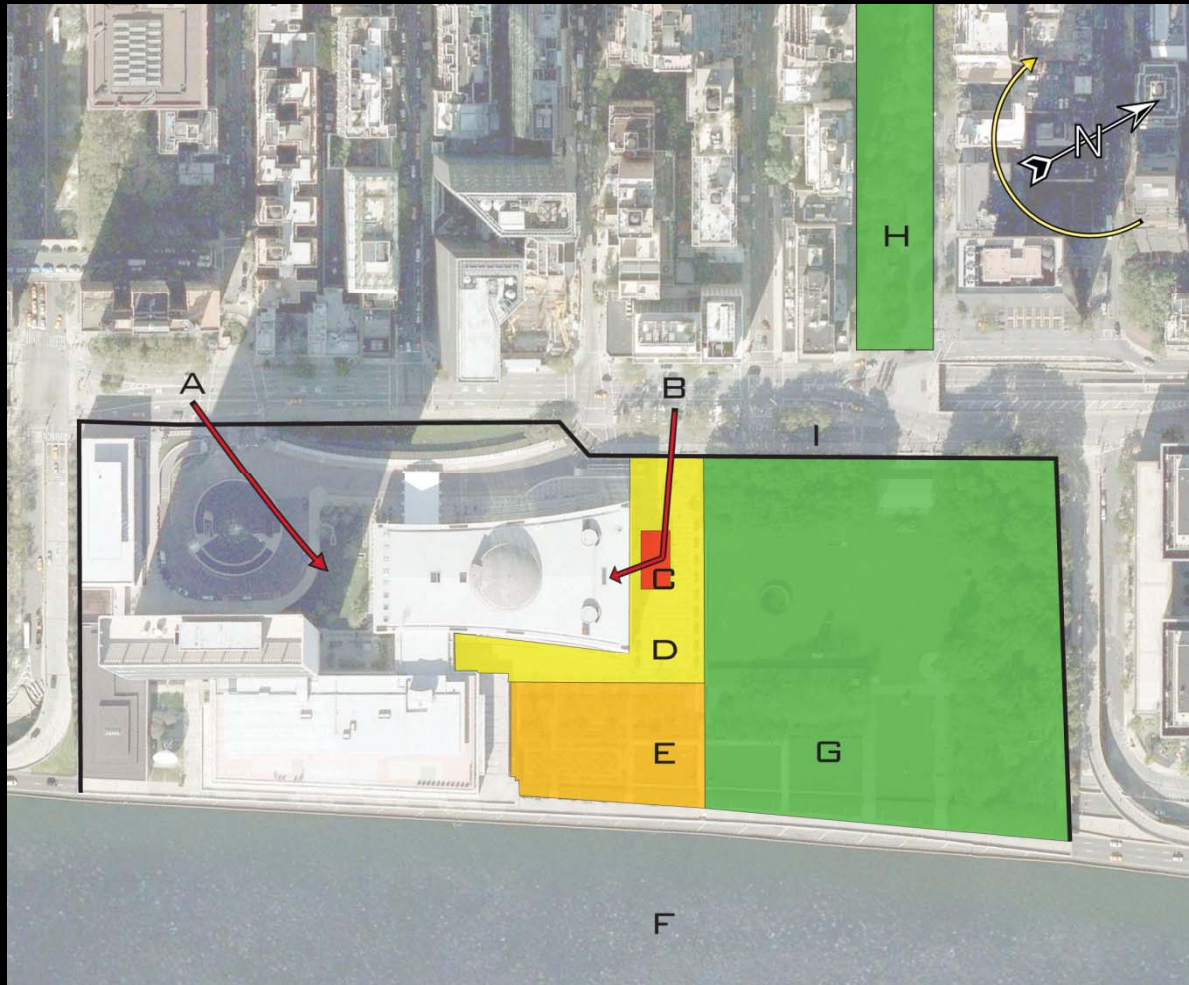
HEADQUARTERS OF SUSTAINABILITY



PUBLIC GREEN



SUBWAY STATIONS



A: FROMAL ENTRANCE

B: PUBLIC ENTRANCE

C: SECURITY TENT

D: RAISED PLATFORM

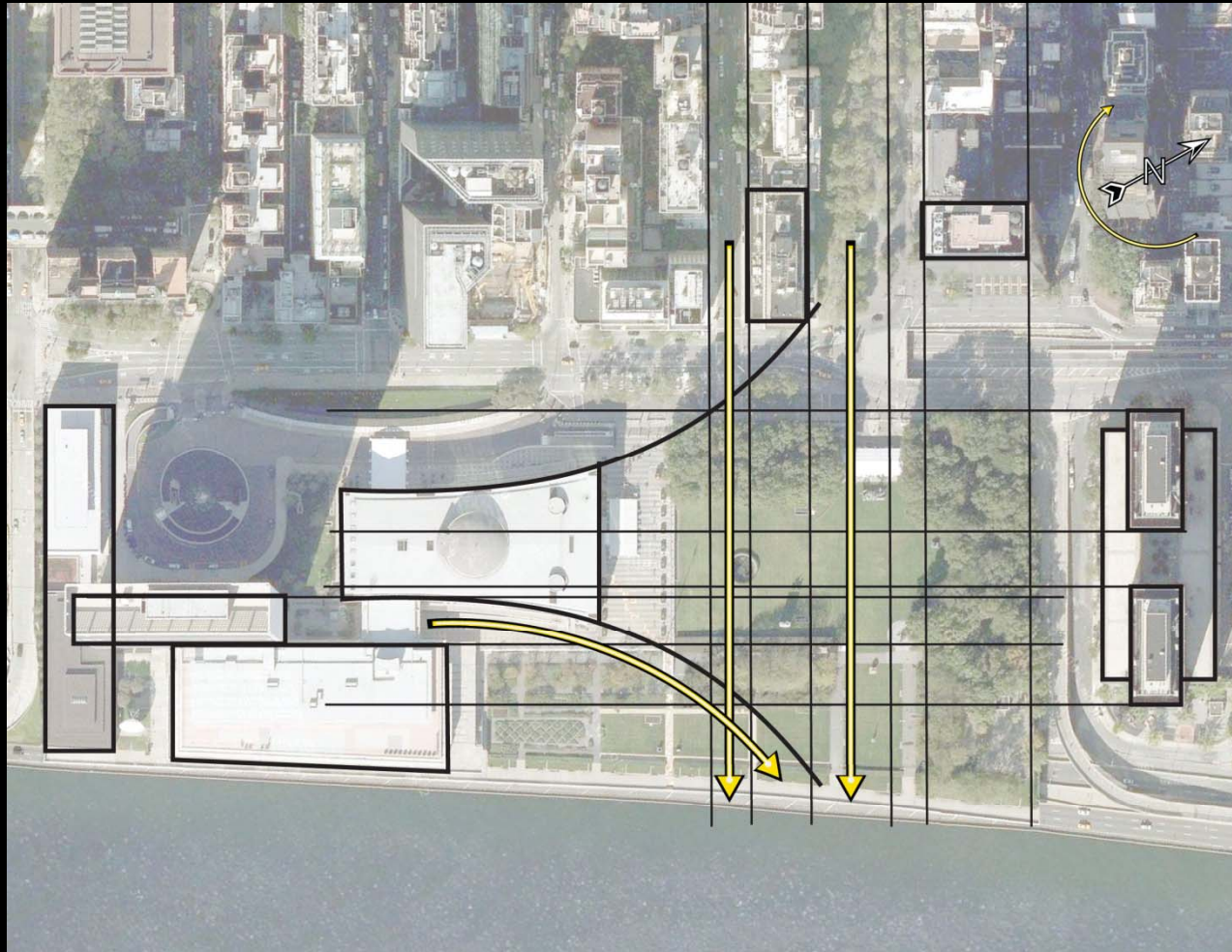
E: ROSE GARDEN

F: EAST RIVER

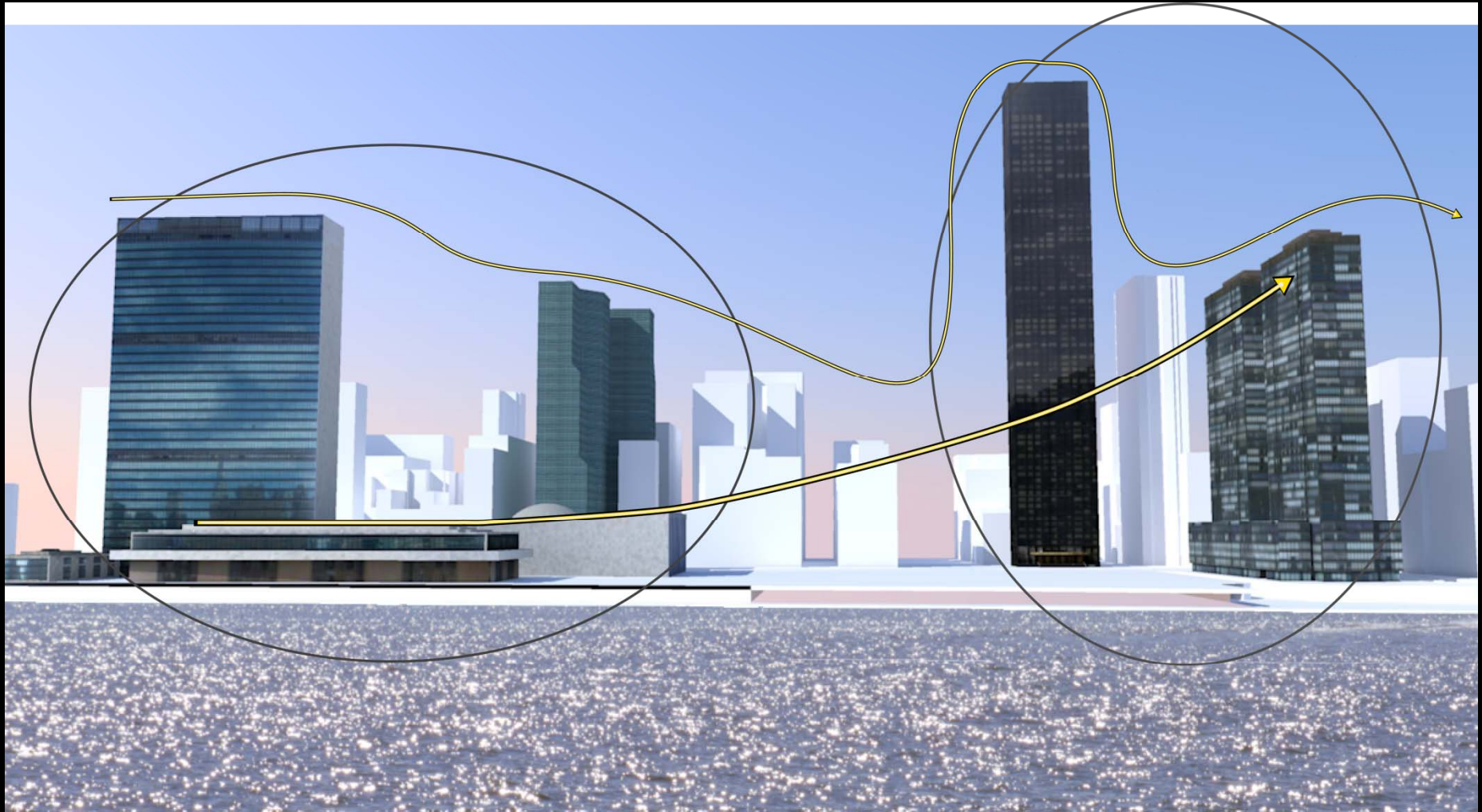
G: GREEN AREA

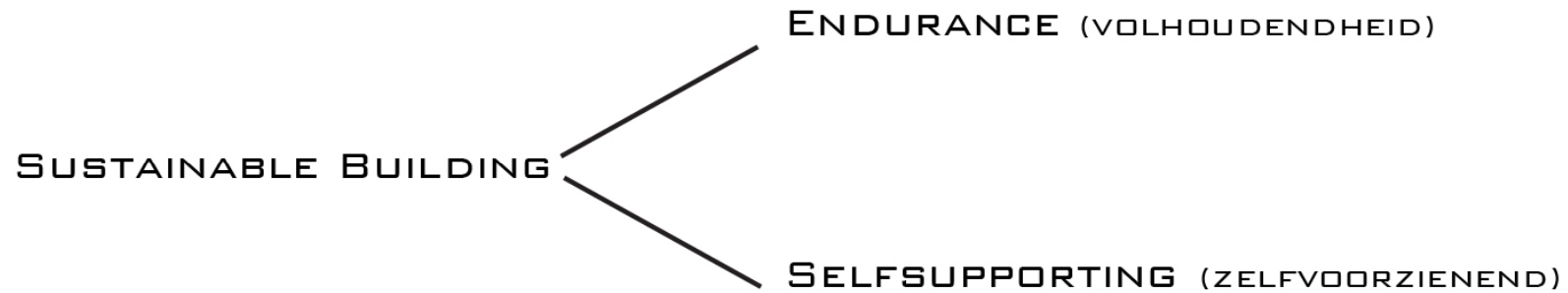
H: GREEN STRIP

I : FENCE



- ORTHOGONAL GRID
- TWO AXES CUT THE PLOT
- UN ASSEMBLY CUTS THROUGH THE GRID





“SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IS DEVELOPMENT THAT MEETS THE NEEDS OF THE PRESENT WITHOUT COMPROMISING THE ABILITY OF FUTURE GENERATIONS TO MEET THEIR OWN NEEDS.”

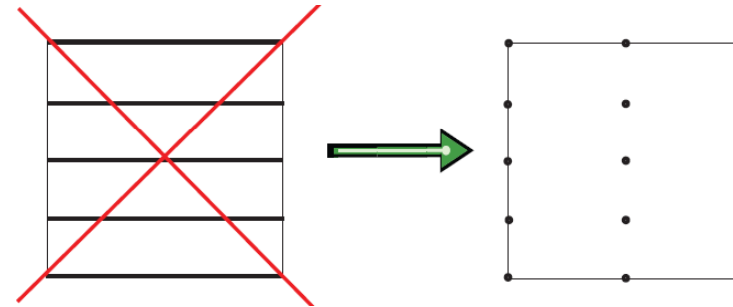
- BRUNDTLAND COMMISSION OF THE UNITED NATIONS, 1987

ENDURANCE:

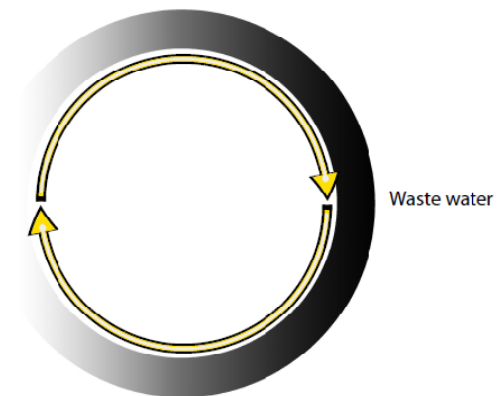
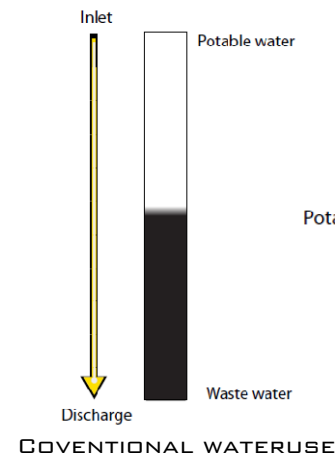
- ADAPTABLE TO FUTURE USE
- FLEXIBLE FLOORPLAN
- HIGH CEILING

SELFSUPPORTING:

- OFF THE GRID
- OWN WATER TREATMENT / DRINKINGWATER PRODUCTION
- OWN ENERGY PRODUCTION



NEW YORK CITY COMBINED SEWER OVERFLOW



SUSTAINABLE WATERUSE

DESIGN INTENTIONS

HEADQUARTERS OF SUSTAINABILITY

- DESIGN FROM CONTEXT (NO OBJECT IN A FIELD)
- AUTHORITATIVE DESIGN
- RE-OPEN THE PARK TO THE PUBLIC
- TRANSPARANT DESIGN
- REDESIGN THE SECURITY CHECK FOR THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY
- ENERGIE AND WATER NEUTRAL BUILDING



HELOPHYTE FILTER

- LARGE SURFACE NEEDED
- OUTDOOR SYSTEM
- LESS EFFECTIVE IN WINTER



IBA SYSTEM

- UNDERGROUND SYSTEM
- VISUALLY NOT INTERESTING
- SMALL SURFACE NEEDED



LIVING MACHINE

- INDOOR SYSTEM
- WETLANDS COMBINED WITH ANAEROBIC TANKS
- VISUALLY ATTRACTIVE
- RELATIVE SMALL SURFACE NEEDED



PV CELLS

- UNSTABLE ENERGY SUPPLY
- LARGE SURFACE NEEDED
- CAN BE INCORPORATED INTO THE DESIGN



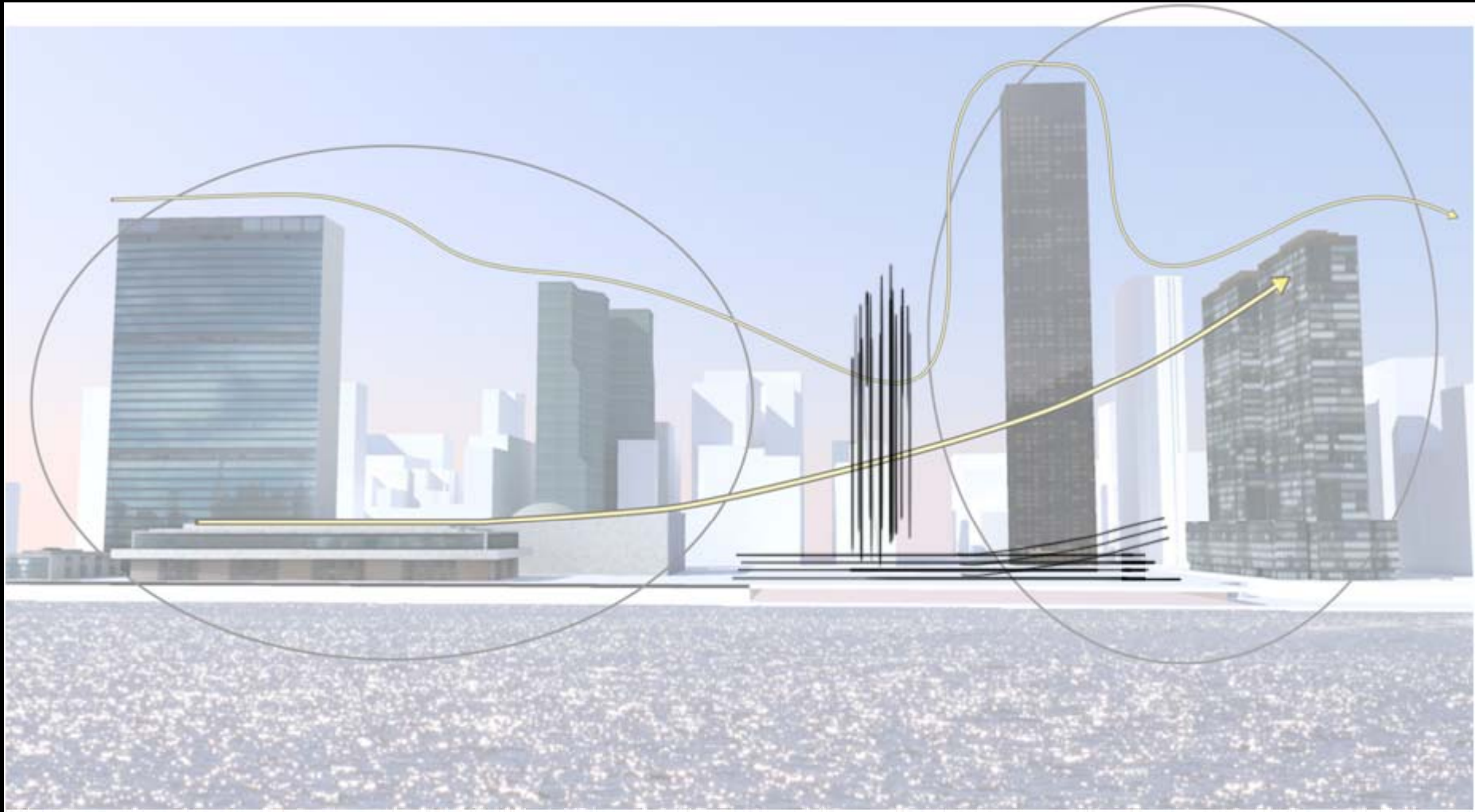
WIND TURBINE

- LARGE ELEMENT
- SMALER TURBINES NOT INTERESTING IN TERMS OF ENERGY PRODUCTION



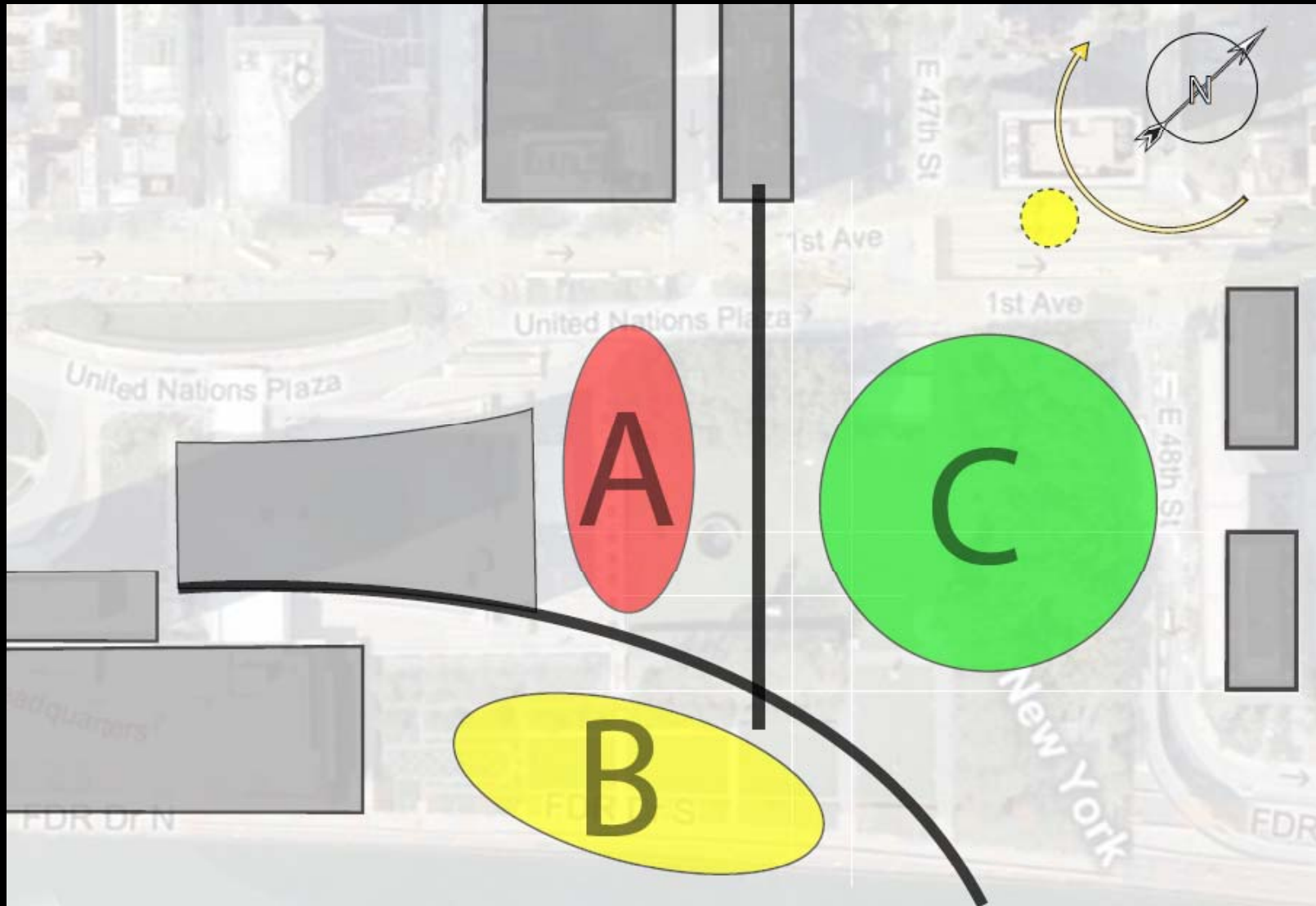
WATER TURBINE

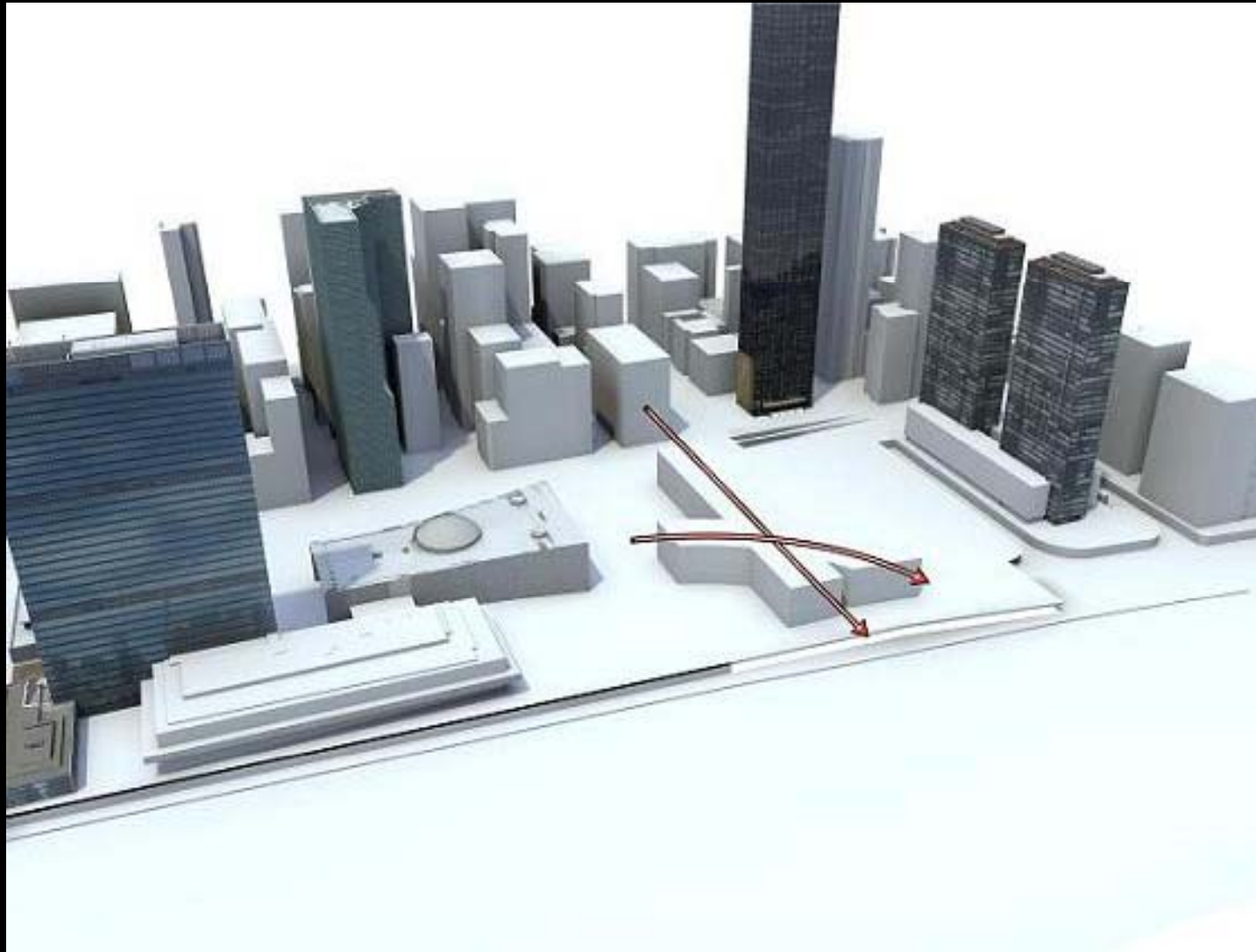
- STABLE ENERGY SUPPLY
- IDEAL FOR THE EAST RIVER
- VISUALLY UNATTRACTIVE

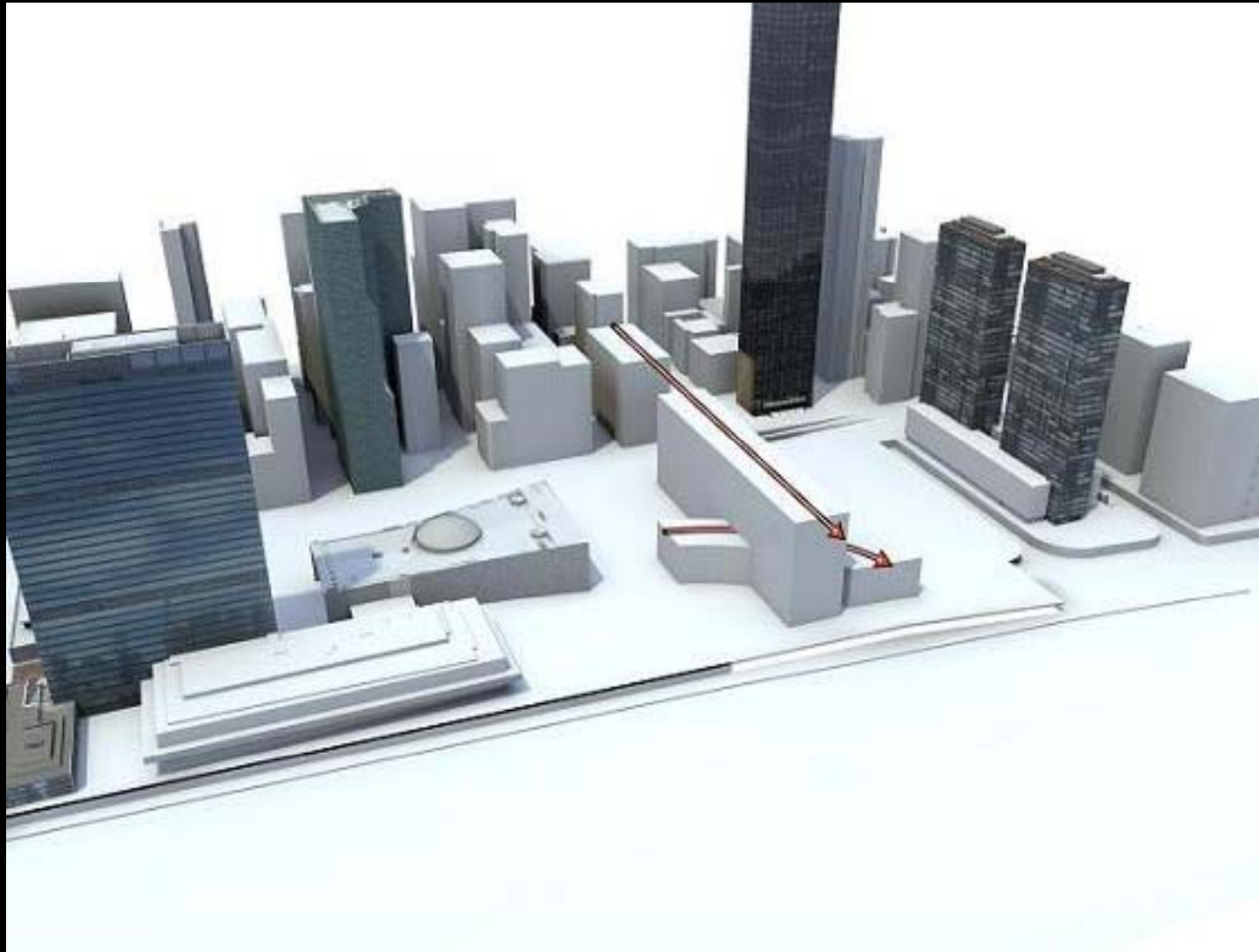


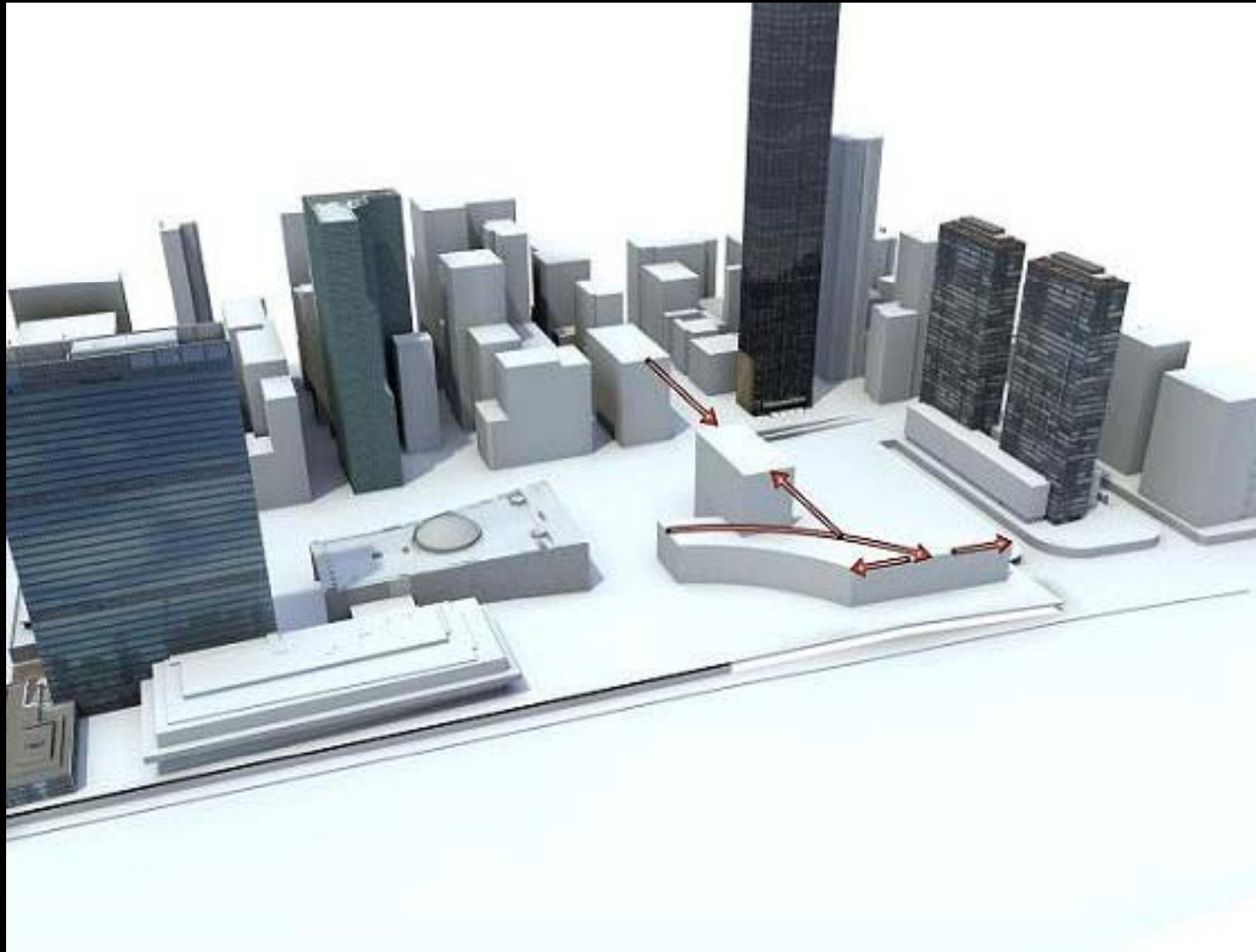
DESIGN CONCEPT

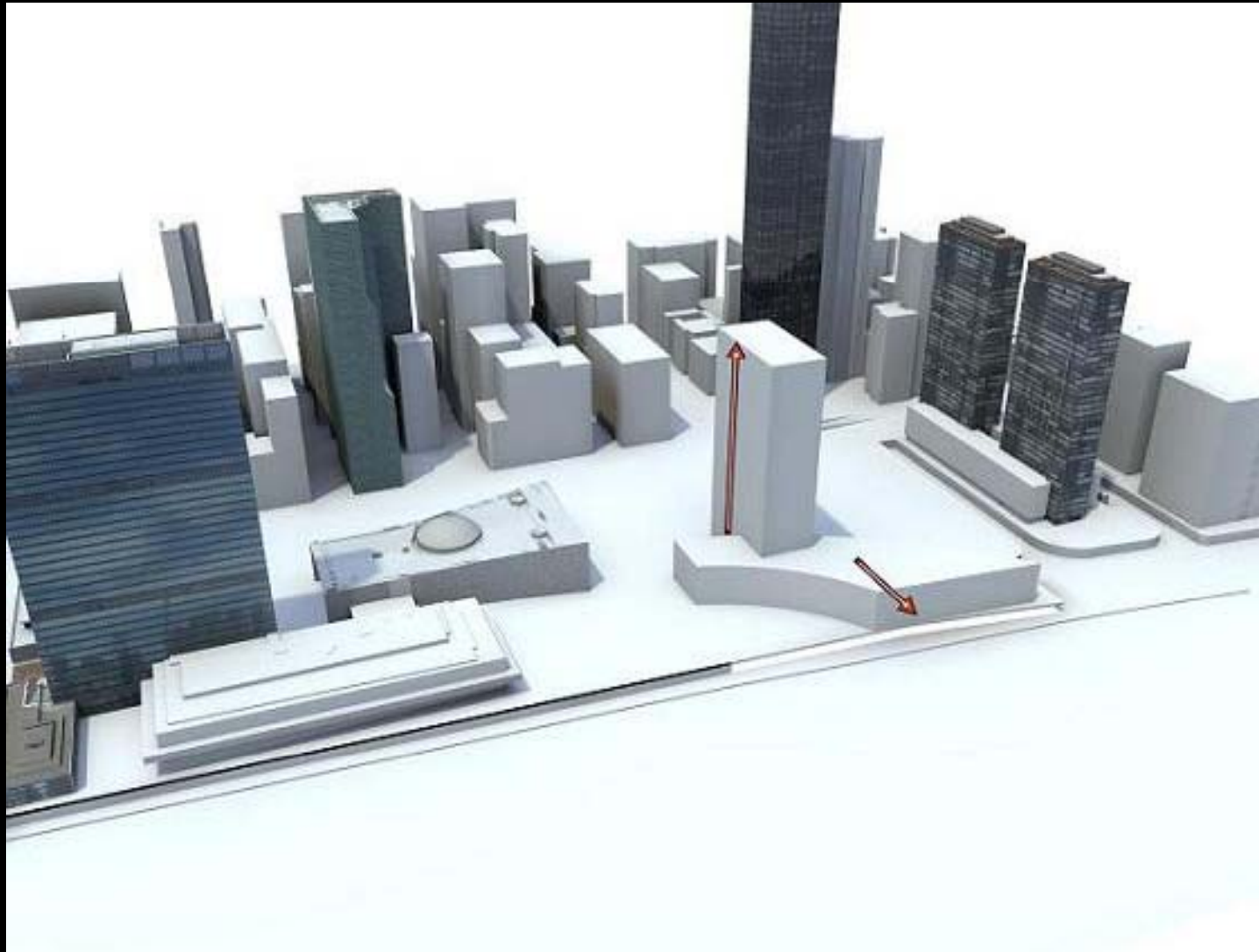
HEADQUARTERS OF SUSTAINABILITY

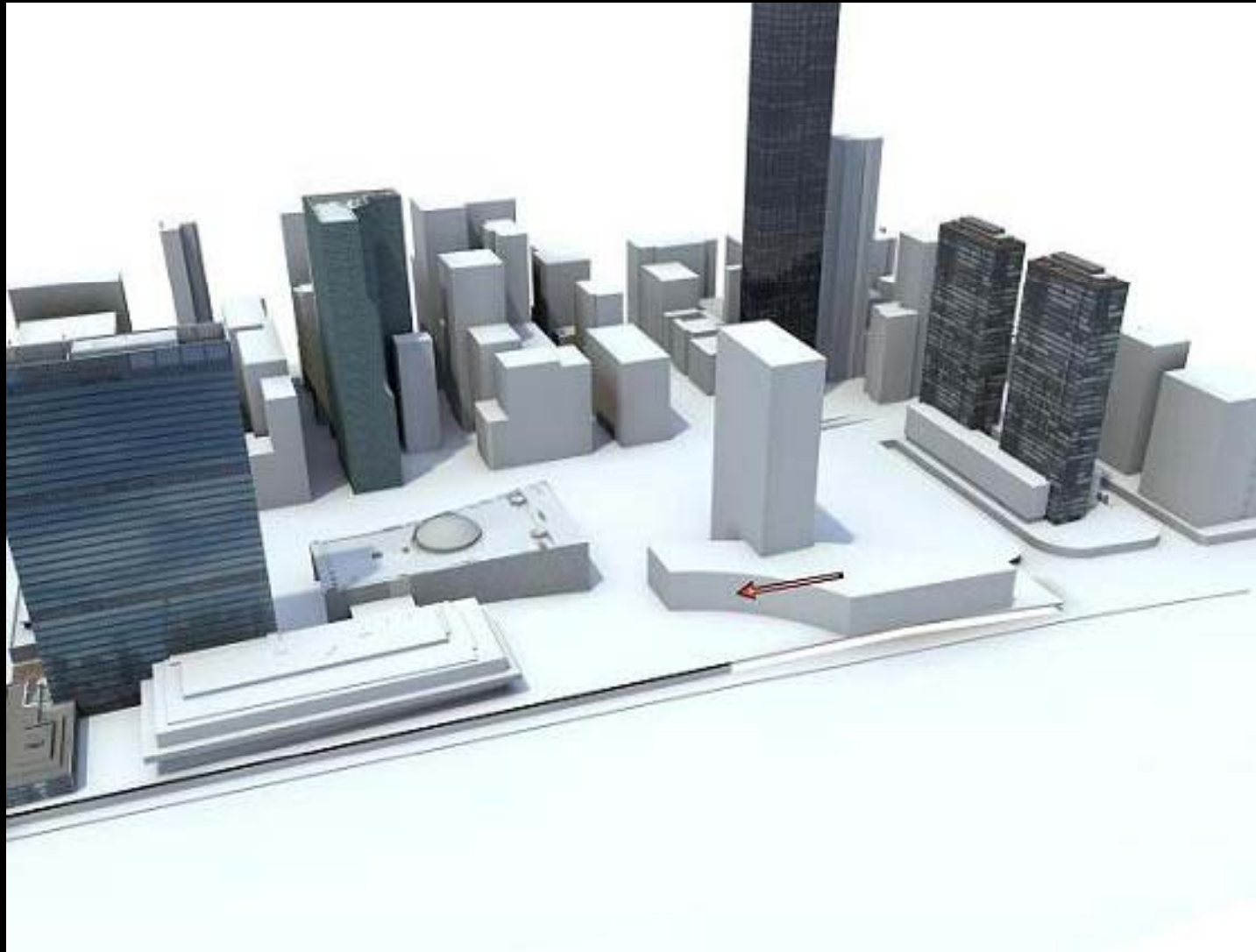


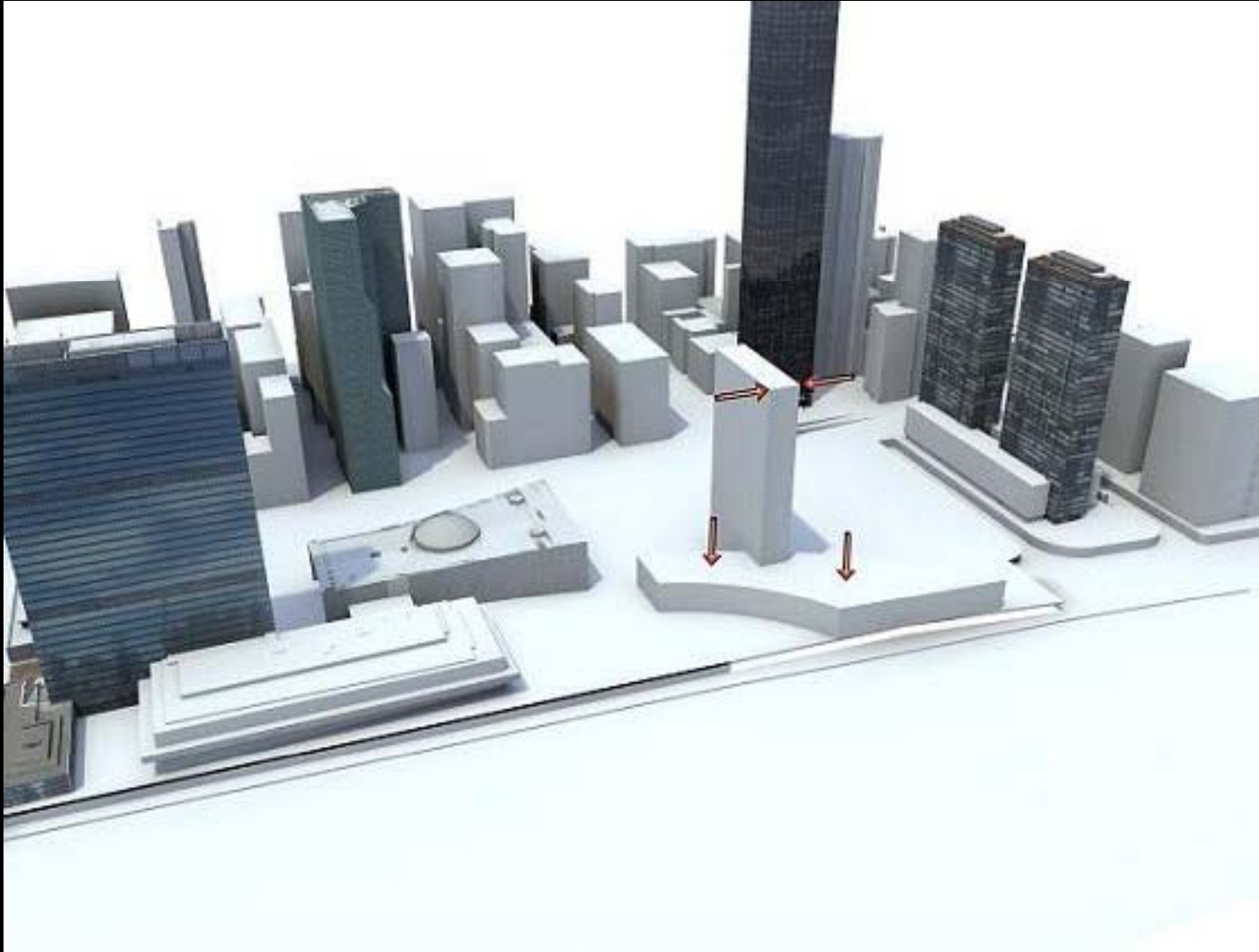


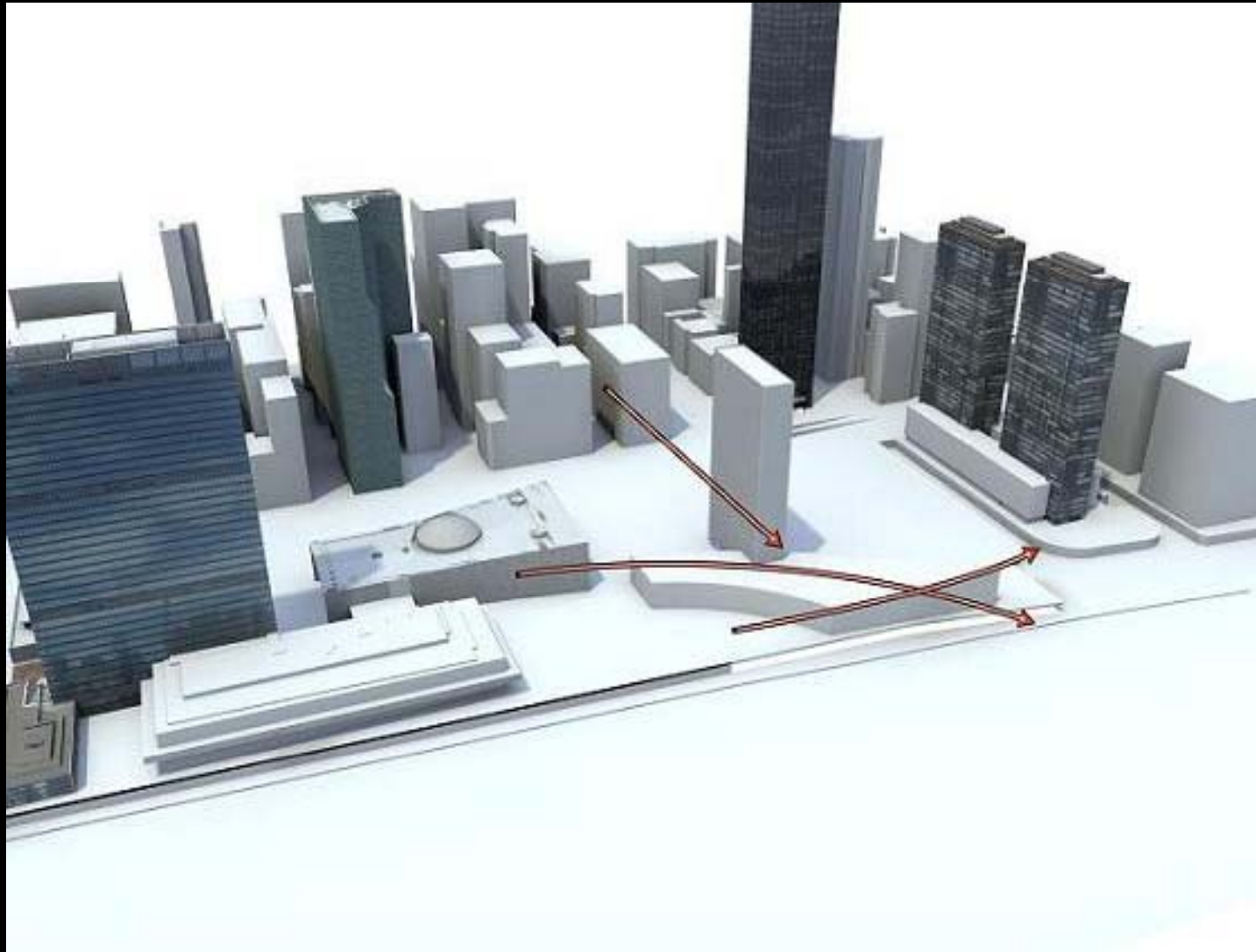




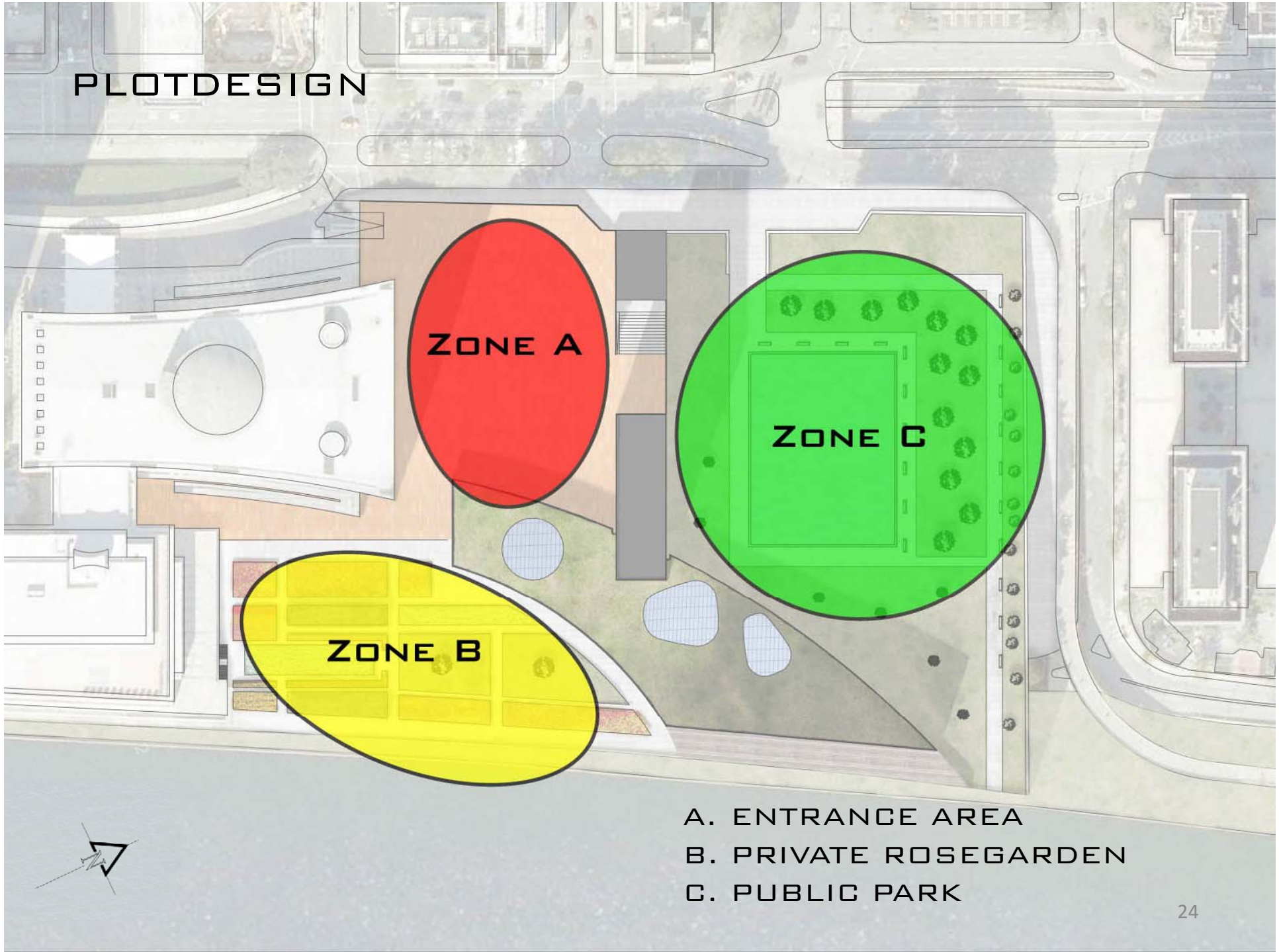








PLOTDESIGN



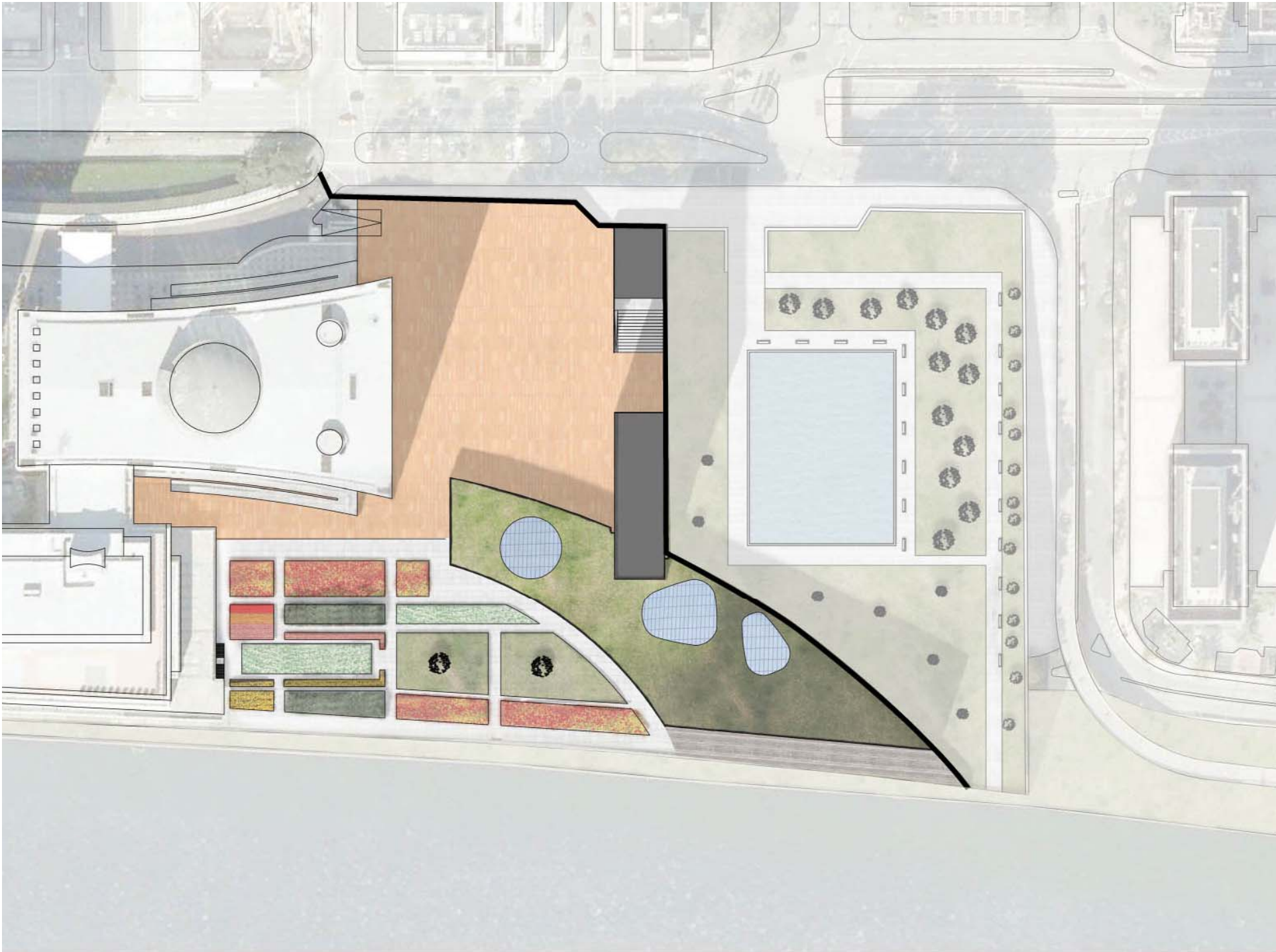
ZONE A

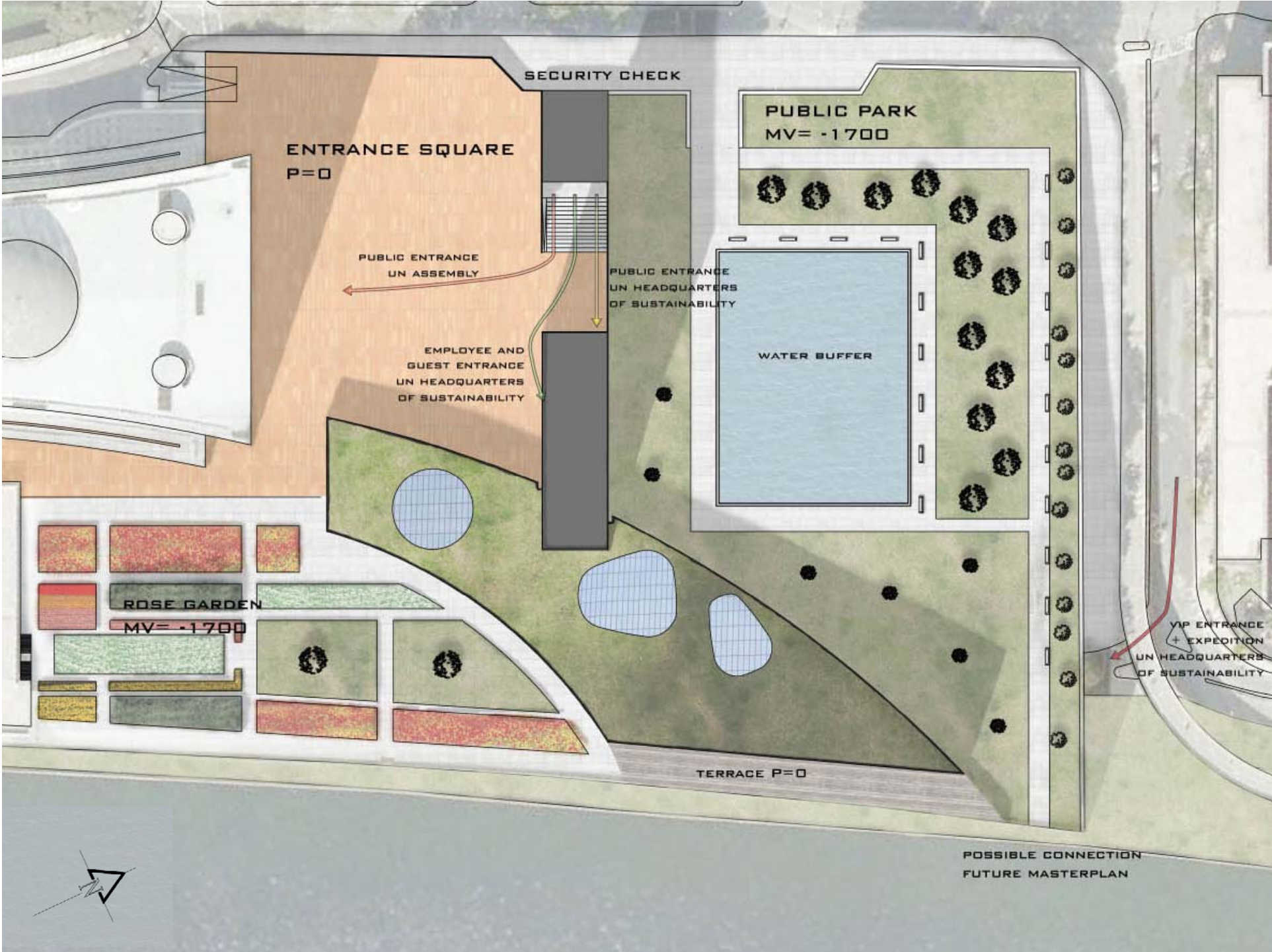
ZONE C

ZONE B

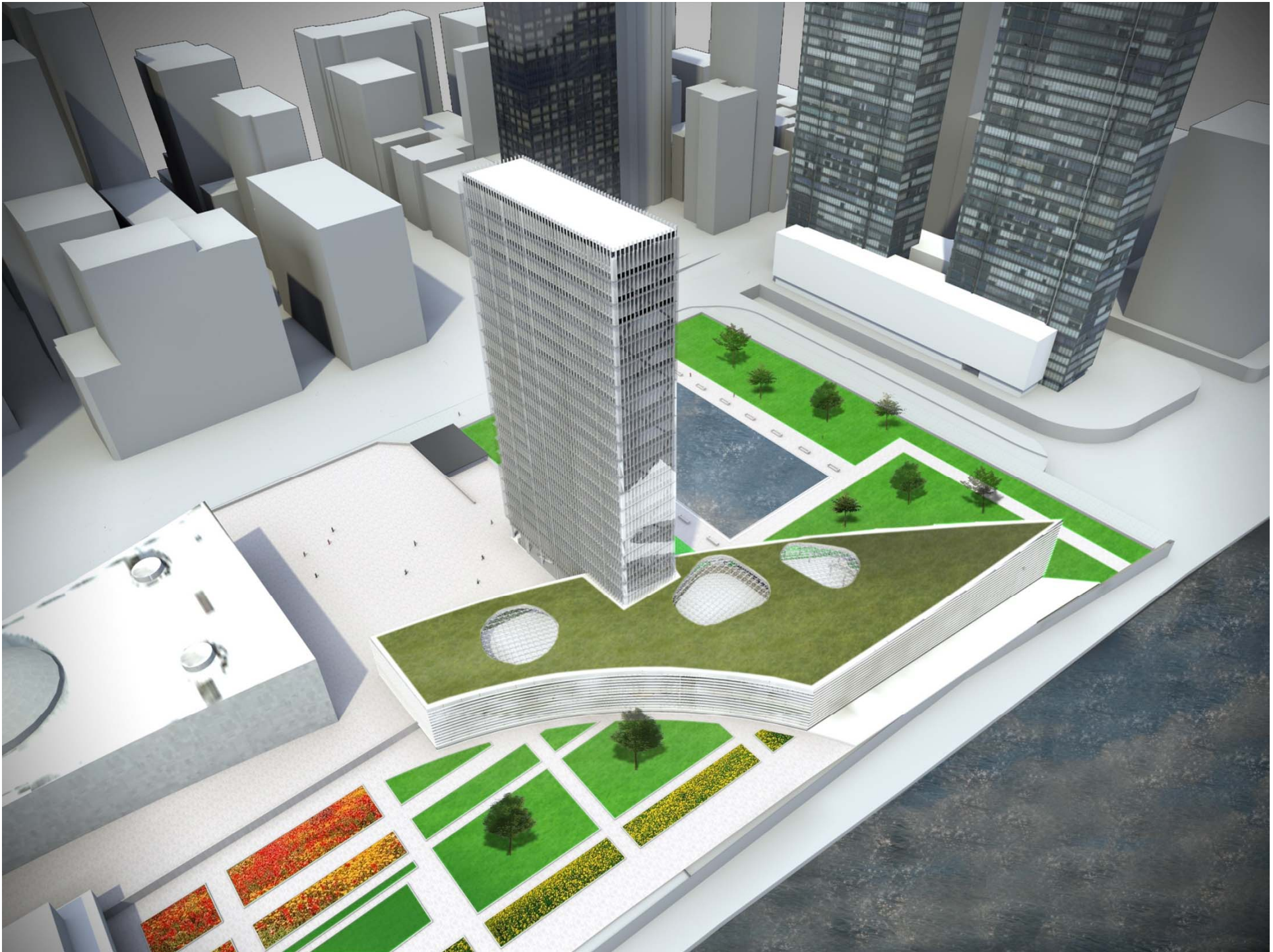
- A. ENTRANCE AREA
- B. PRIVATE ROSEGARDEN
- C. PUBLIC PARK







POSSIBLE CONNECTION
FUTURE MASTERPLAN





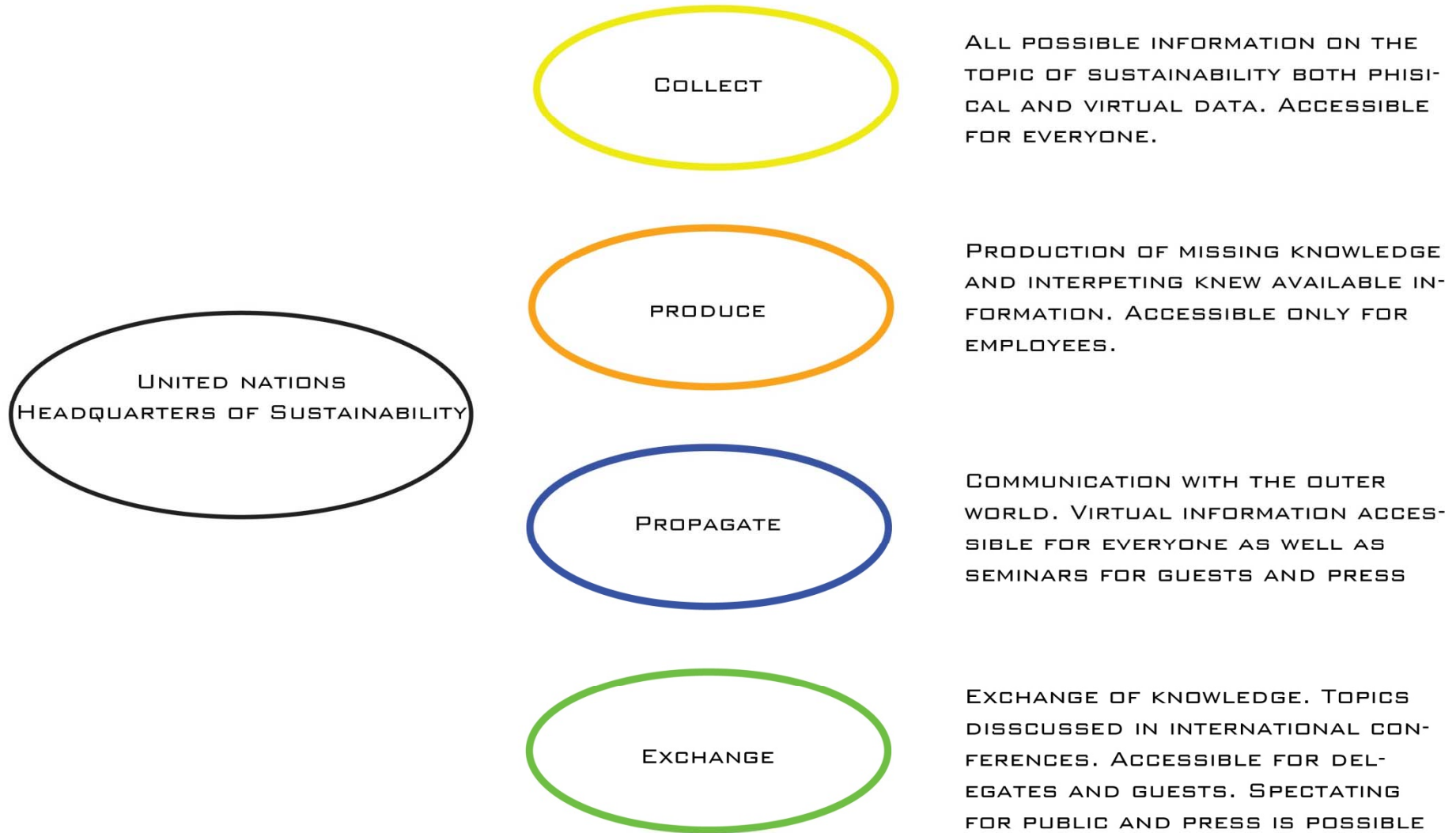


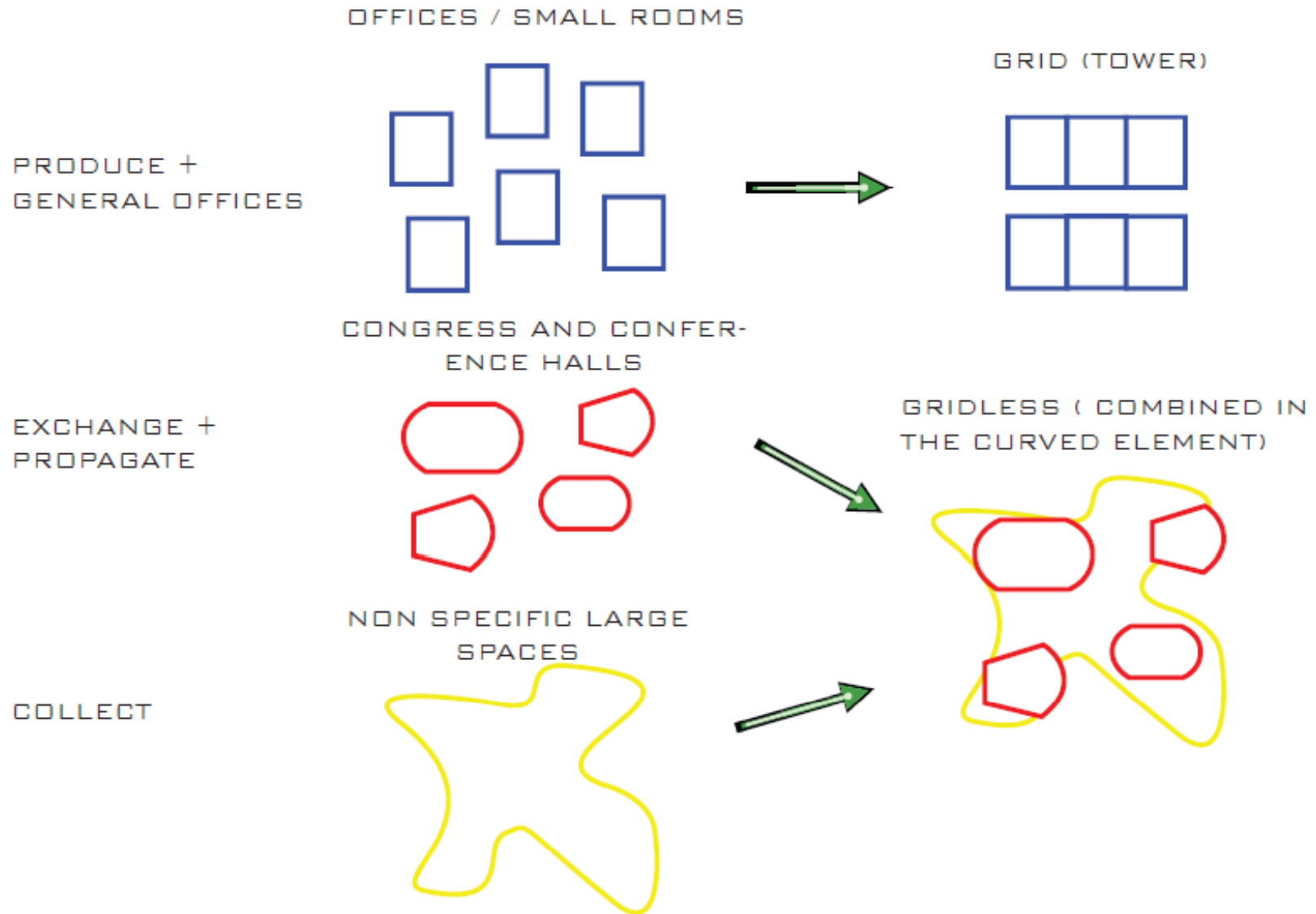


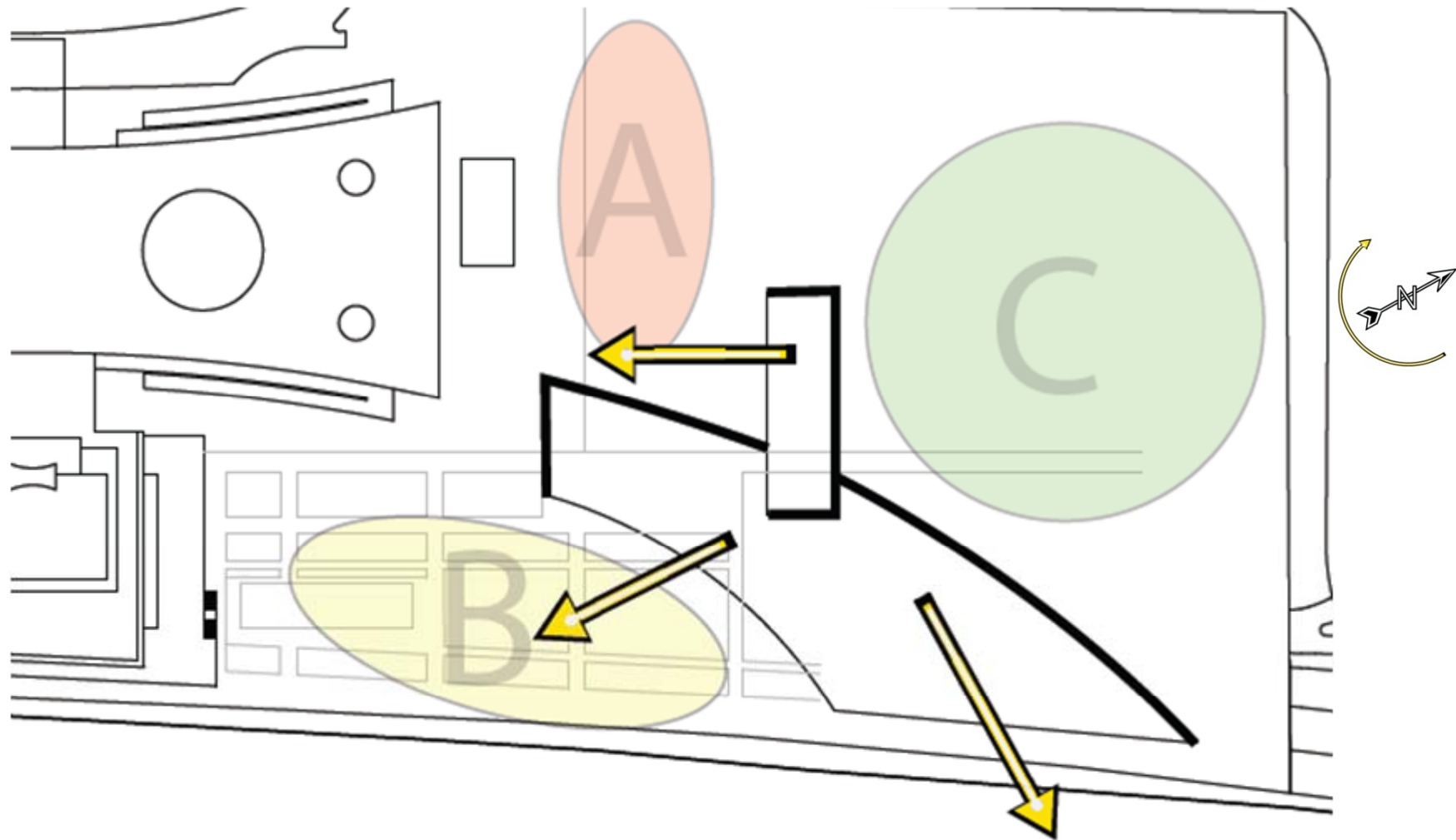


ORGANISATION

HEADQUARTERS OF SUSTAINABILITY

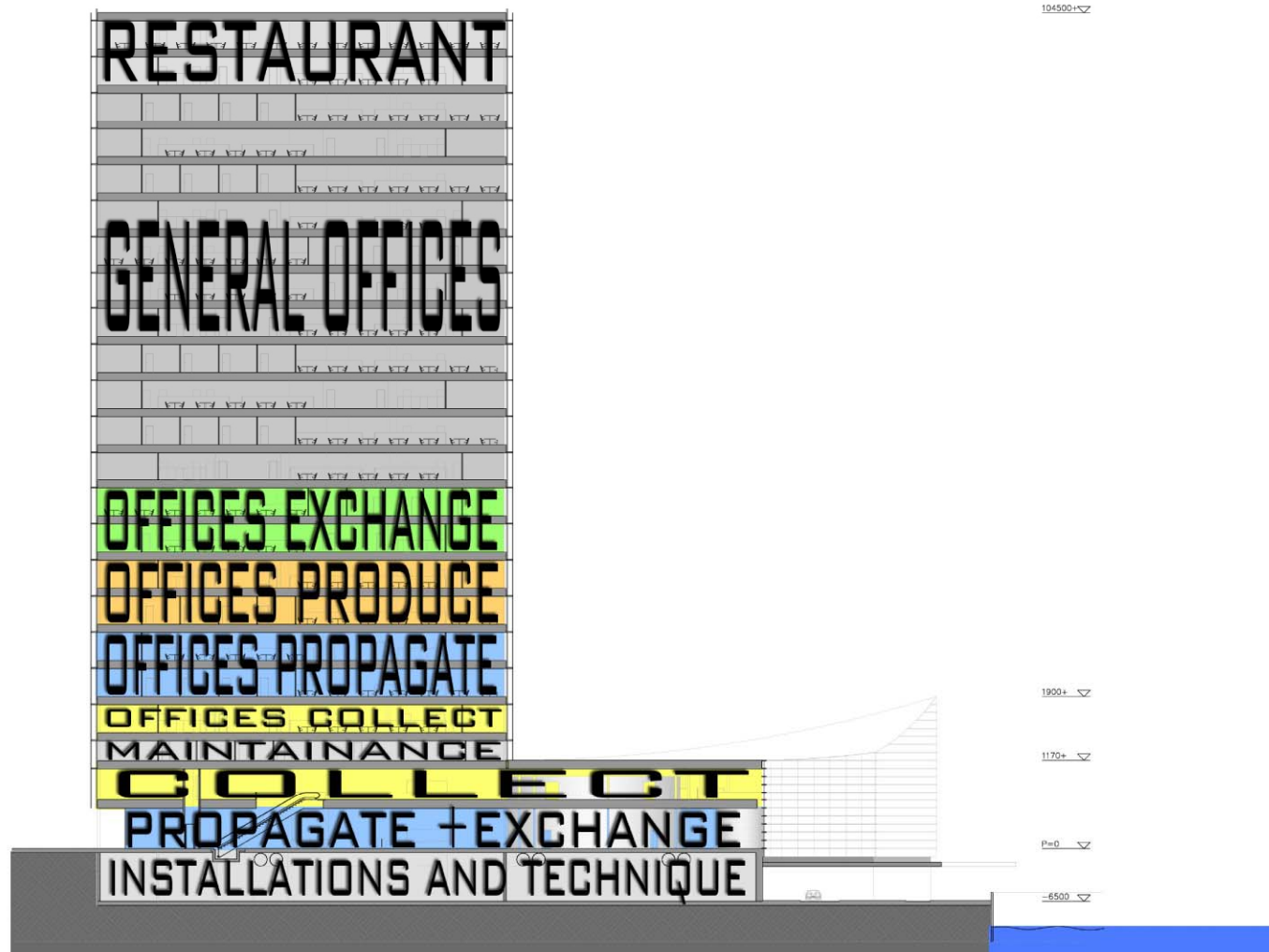






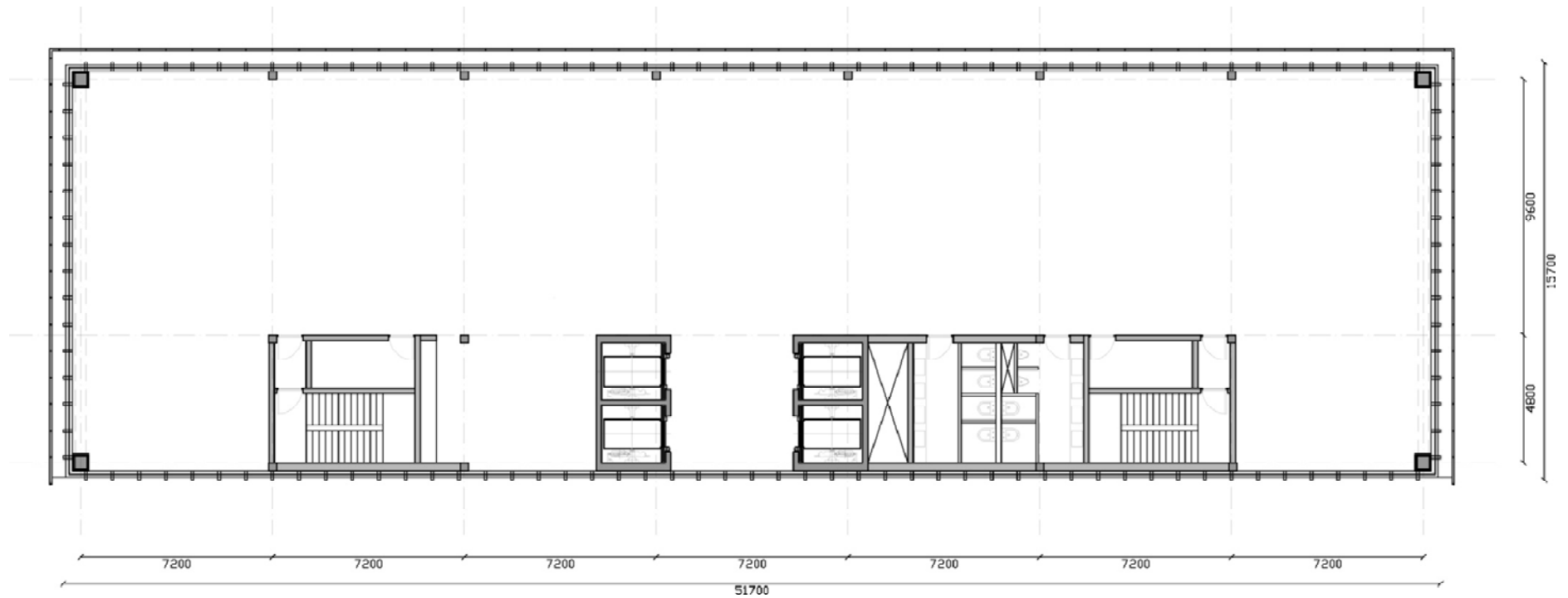
PROGRAM IN SECTION

HEADQUARTERS OF SUSTAINABILITY



STRUCTURE TOWER

HEADQUARTERS OF SUSTAINABILITY



POSSIBLE CONFIGURATION

HEADQUARTERS OF SUSTAINABILITY



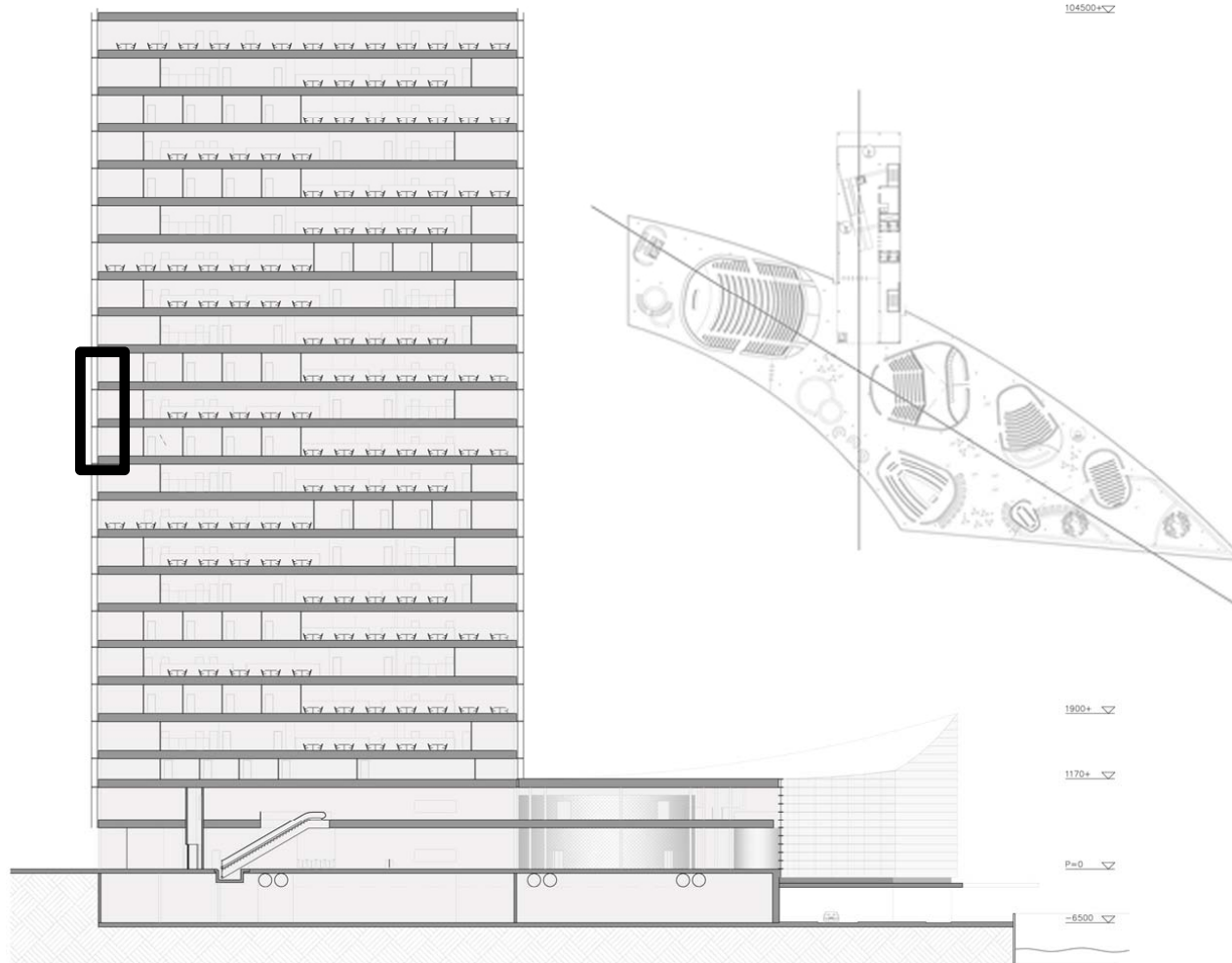
FIRE SAFETY TOWER



MULTIPLE FIRE EXITS COMBINED WITH A SPRINKLER SYSTEM

SECTION

HEADQUARTERS OF SUSTAINABILITY

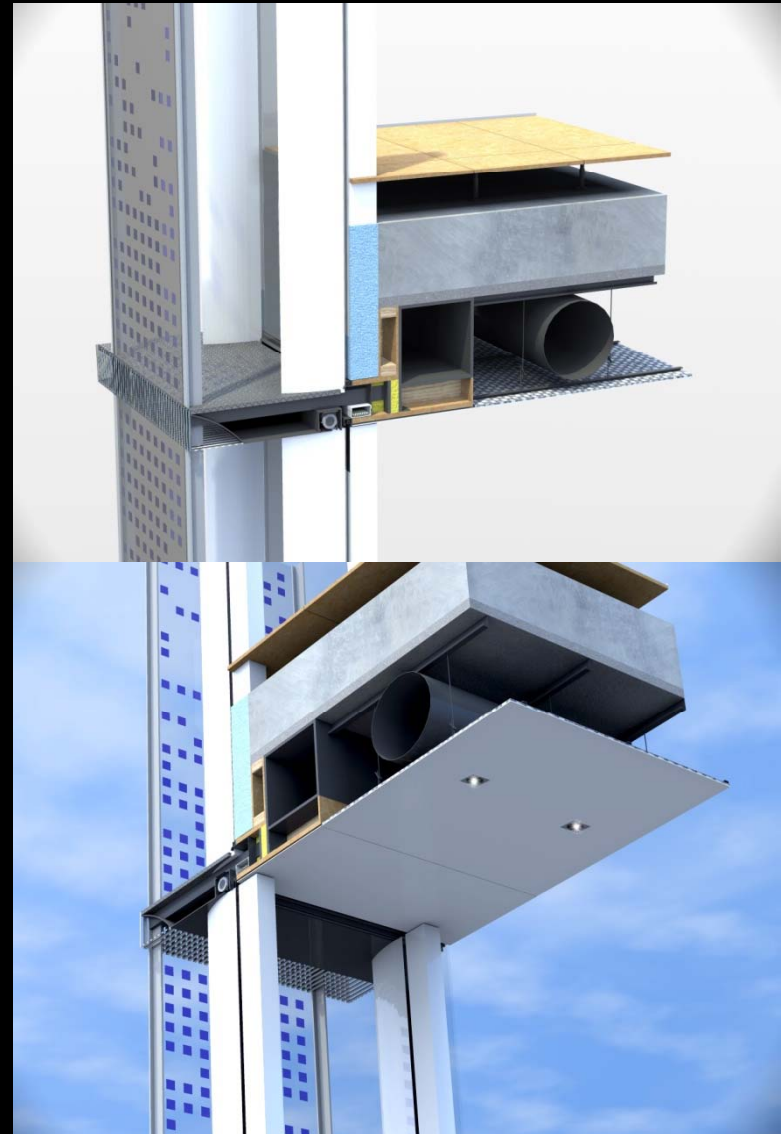
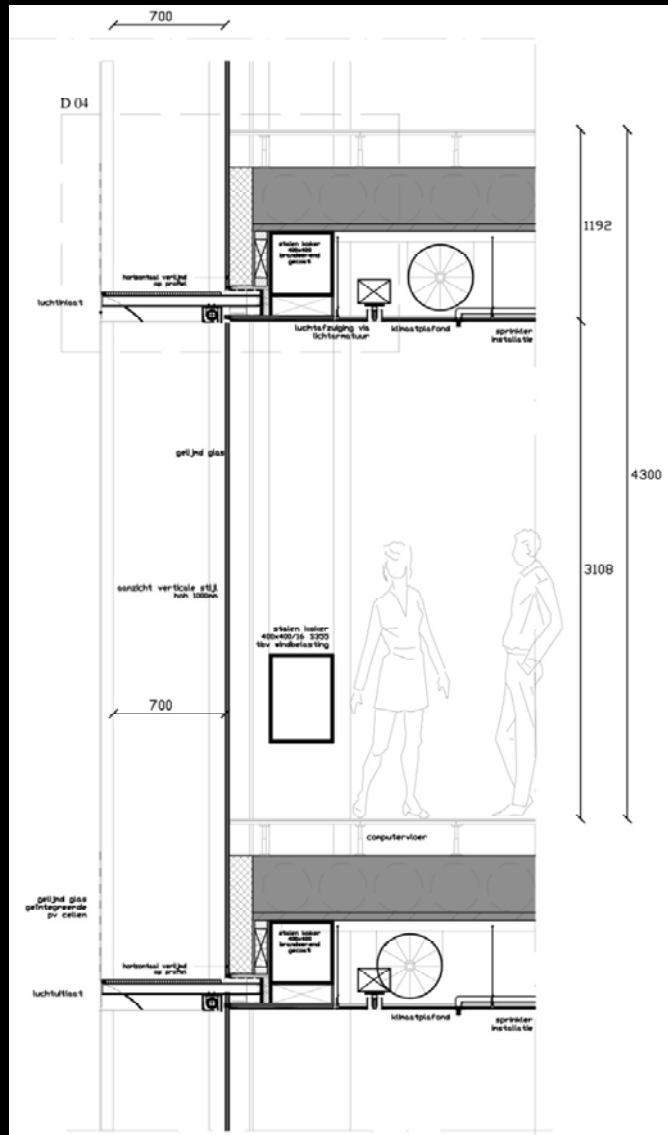






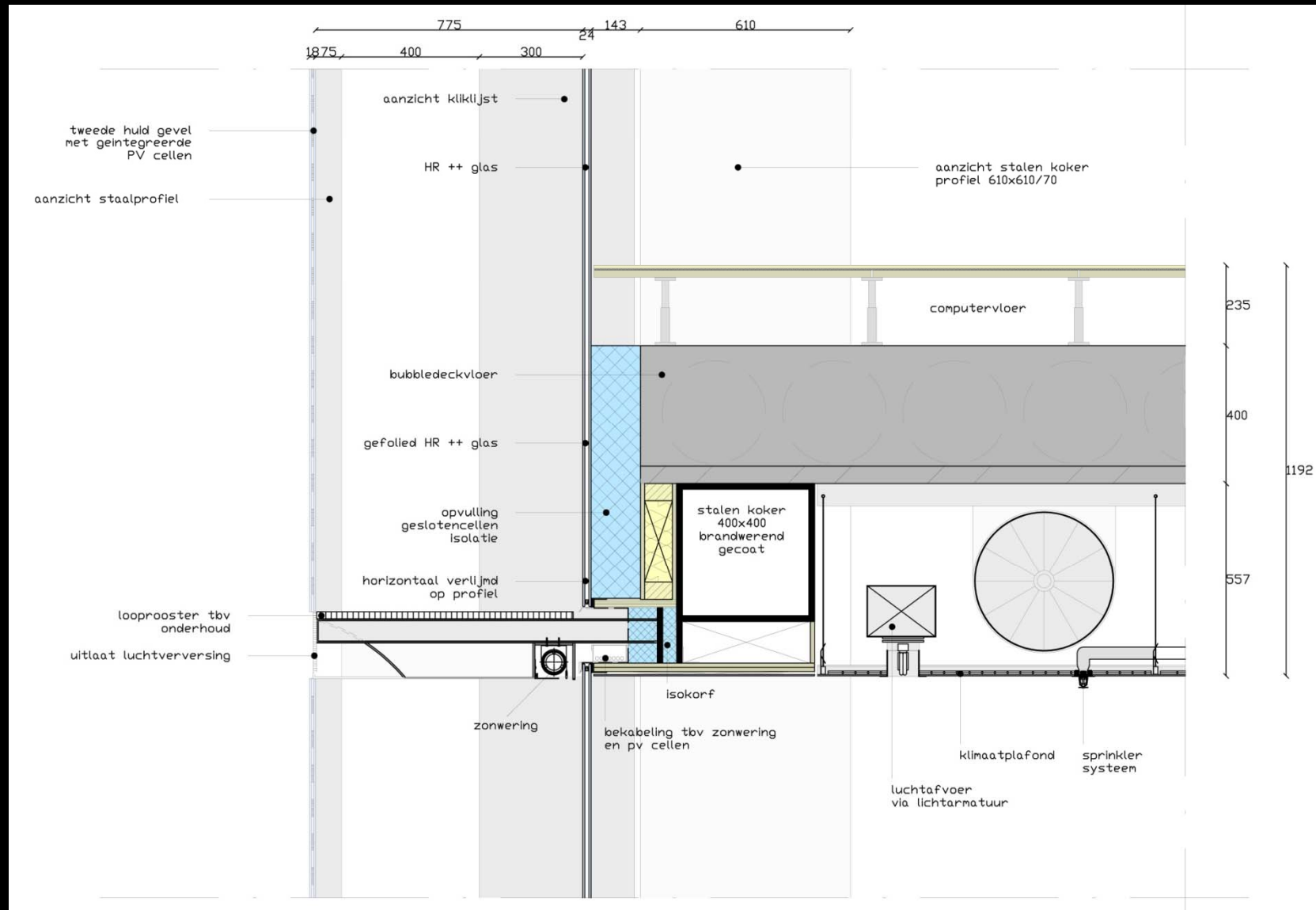
DETAILING TOWER

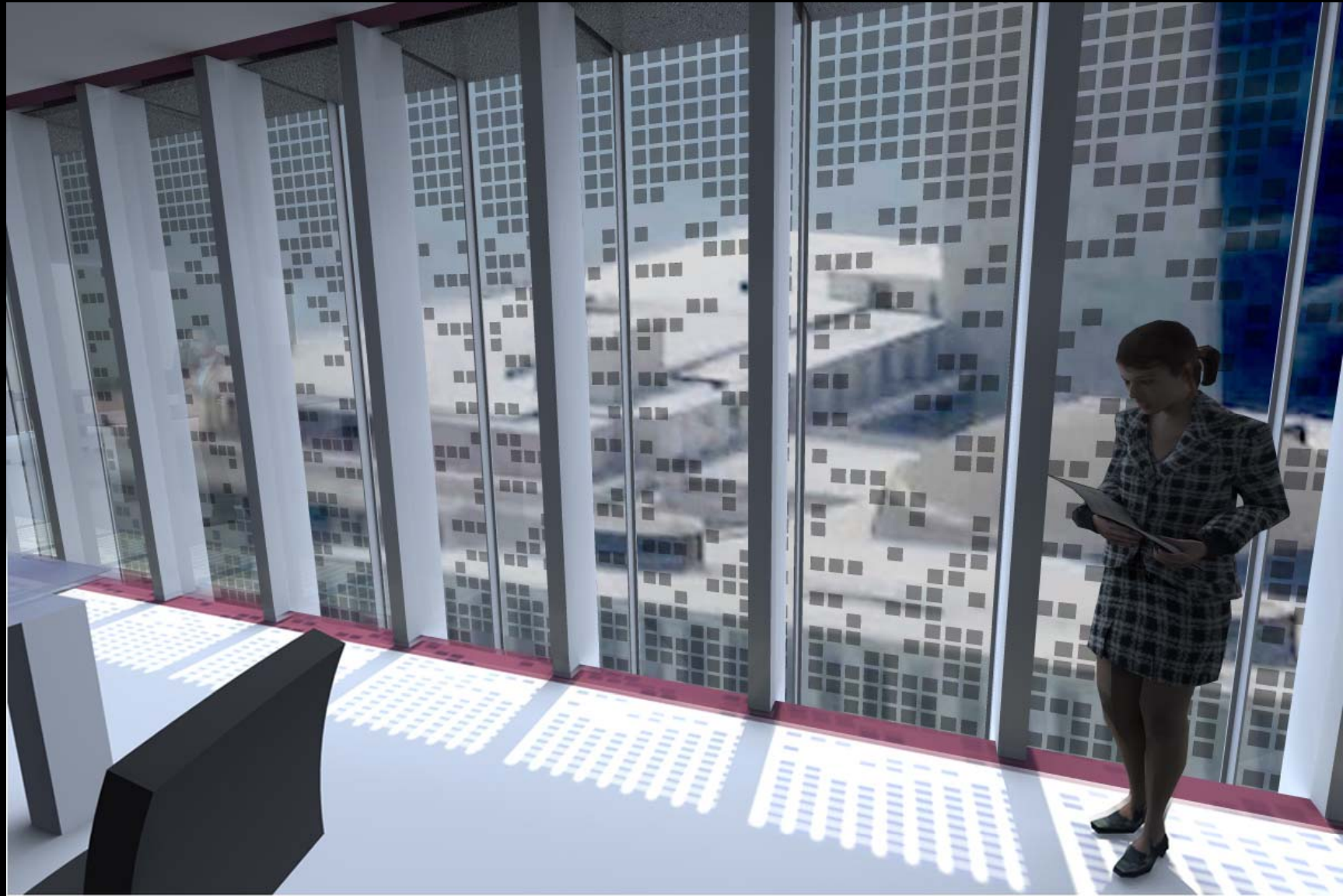
HEADQUARTERS OF SUSTAINABILITY



DETAILING TOWER

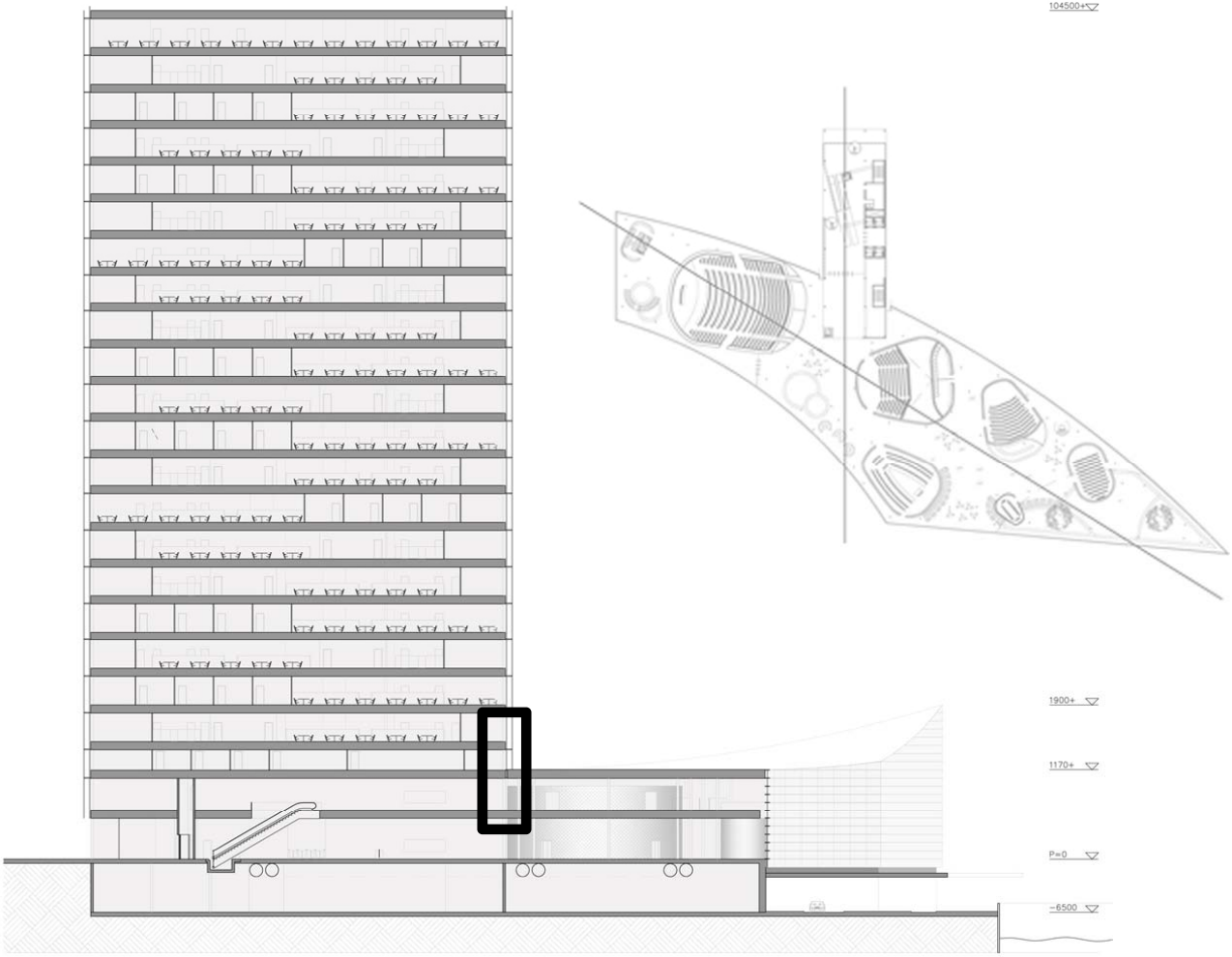
HEADQUARTERS OF SUSTAINABILITY





SECTION

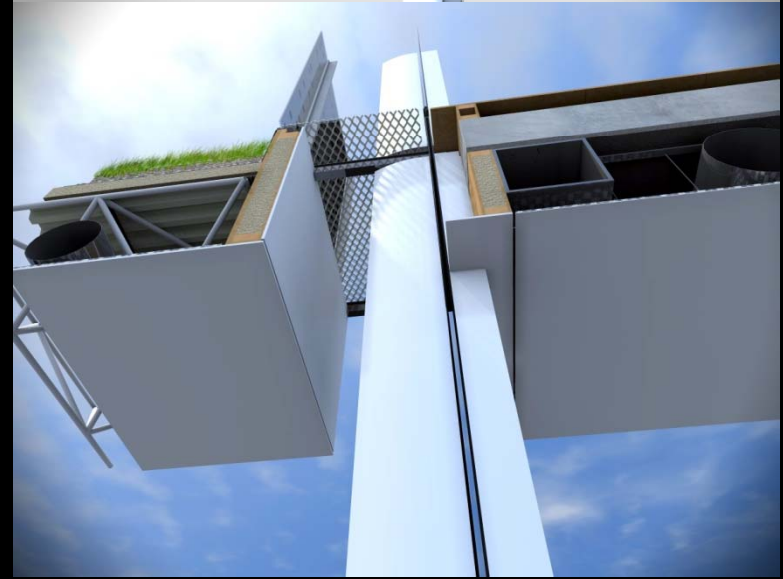
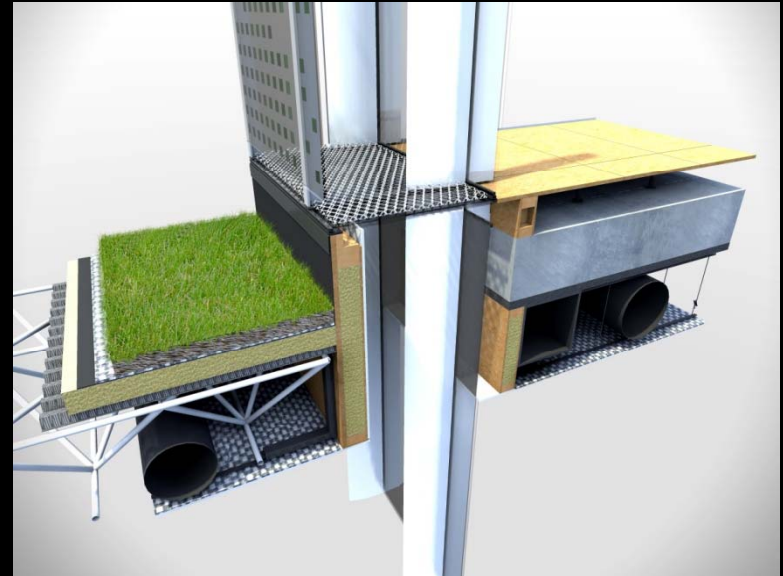
HEADQUARTERS OF SUSTAINABILITY



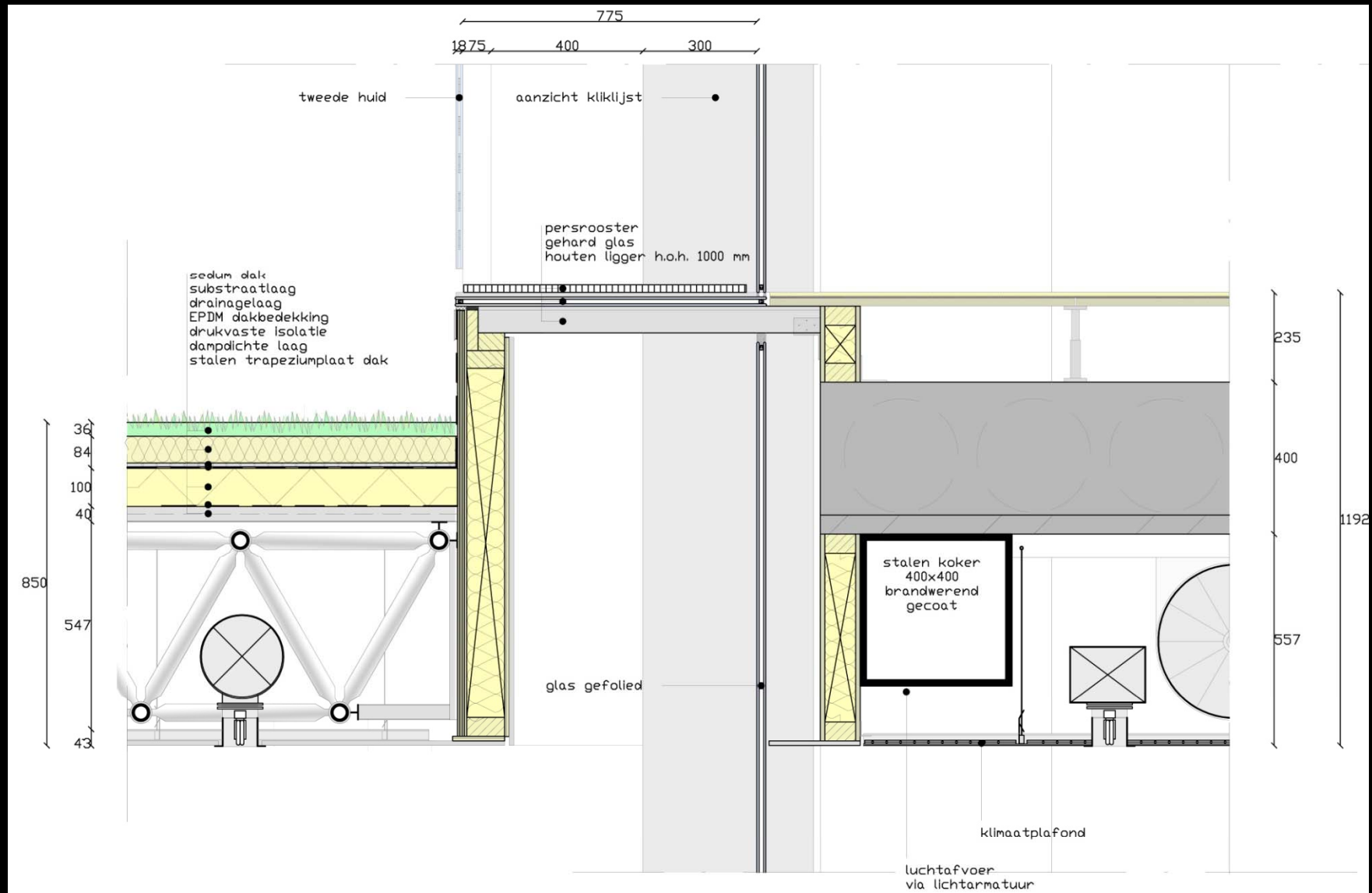


DETAILLING TOWER

HEADQUARTERS OF SUSTAINABILITY

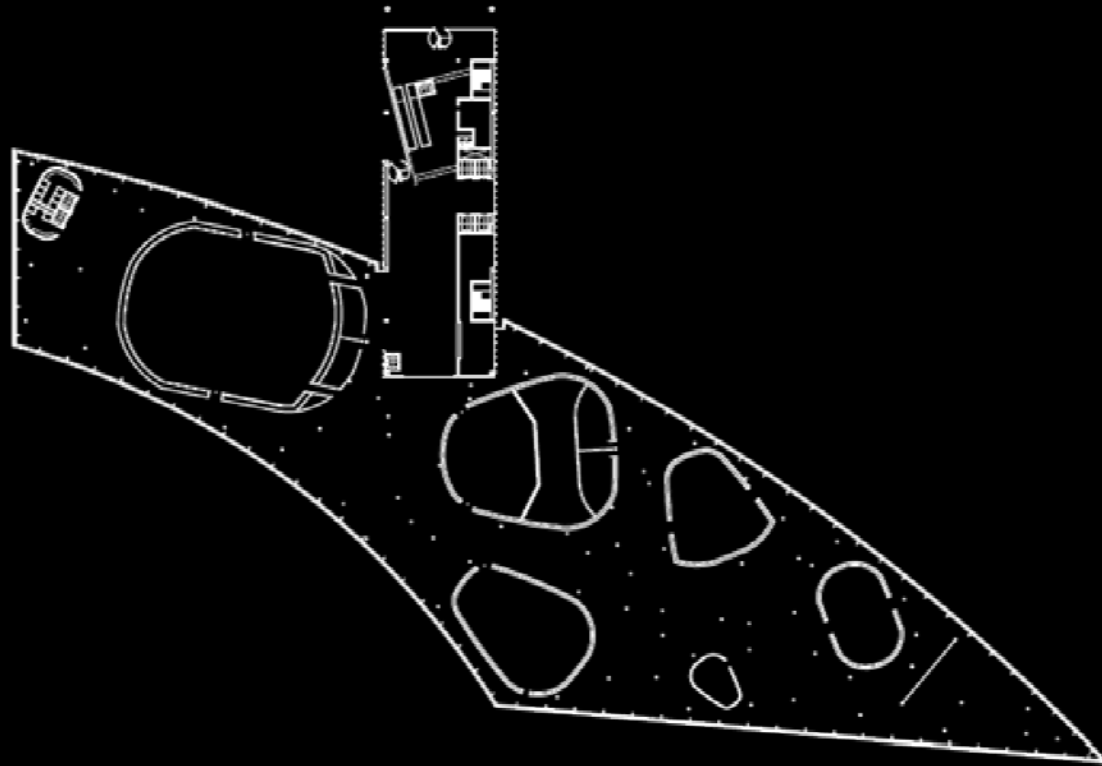


DETAILING TOWER



STRUCTURE

HEADQUARTERS OF SUSTAINABILITY

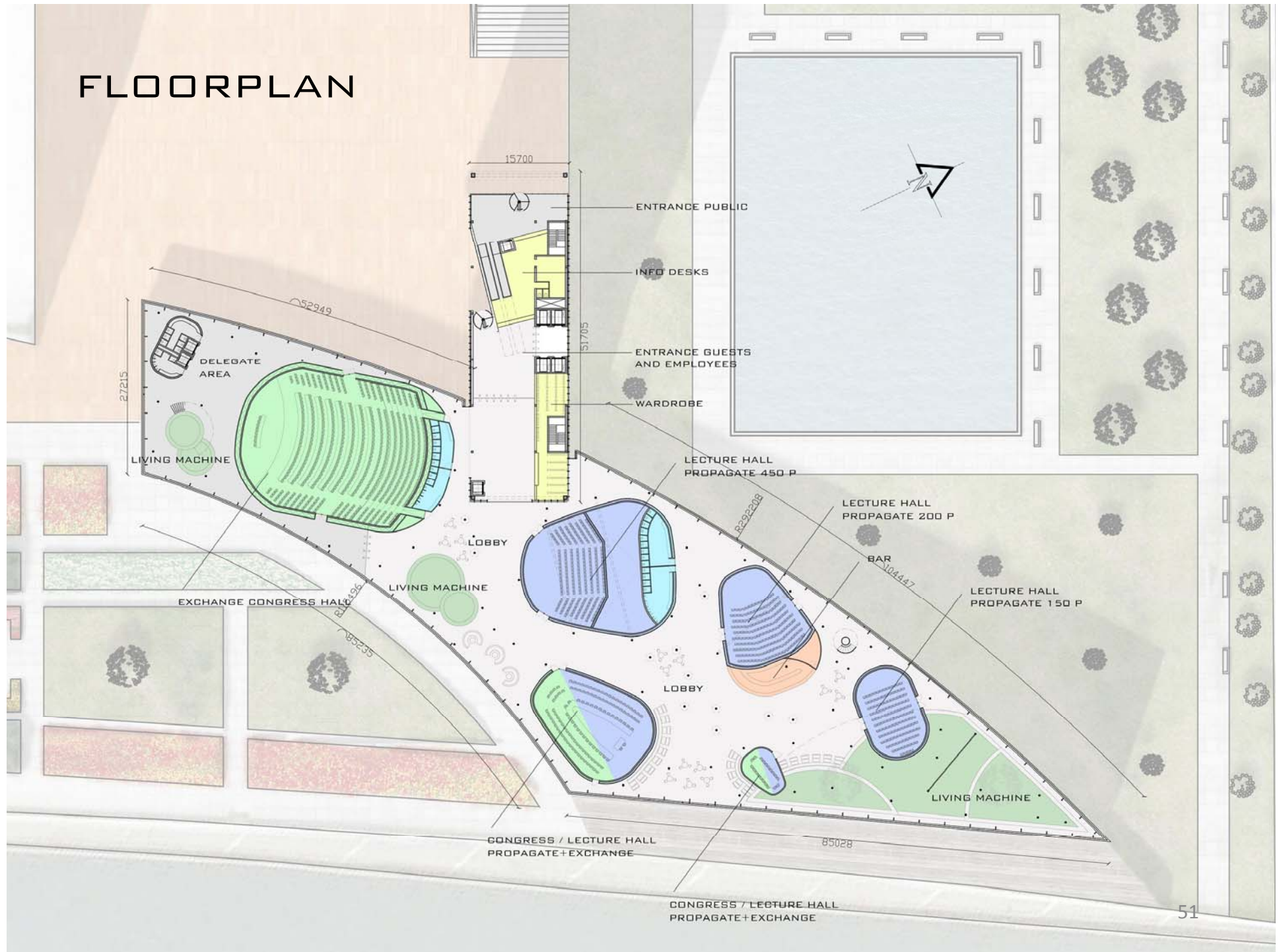


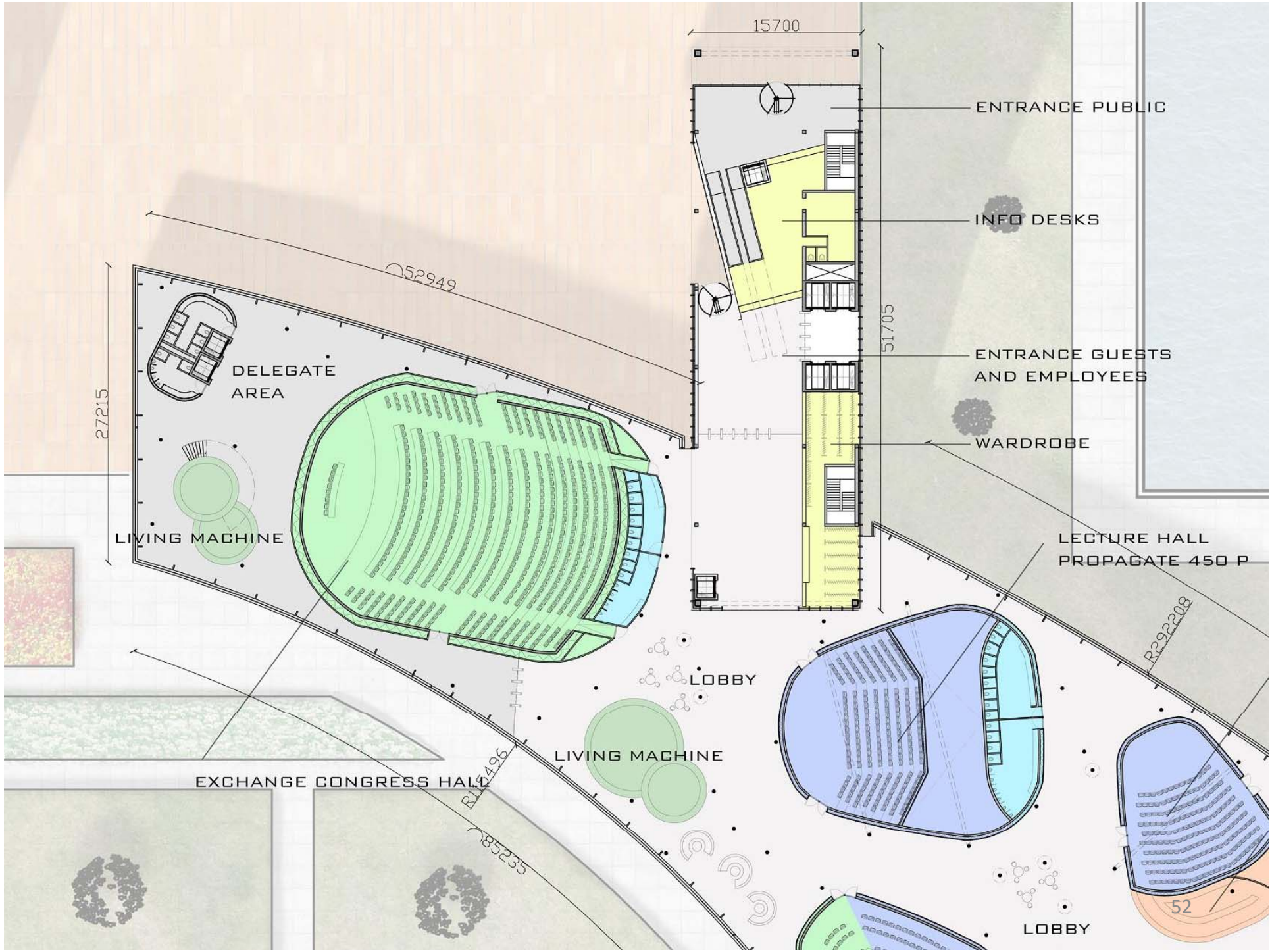
AXEL SCHULTES



JUNYA ISHIGAMI

FLOORPLAN





ENTRANCE PUBLIC

INFO DESKS

ENTRANCE GUESTS AND EMPLOYEES

WARDROBE

LECTURE HALL PROPAGATE 450 P

LOBBY

LIVING MACHINE

LIVING MACHINE

DELEGATE AREA

EXCHANGE CONGRESS HALL

LOBBY

52

15700

51705

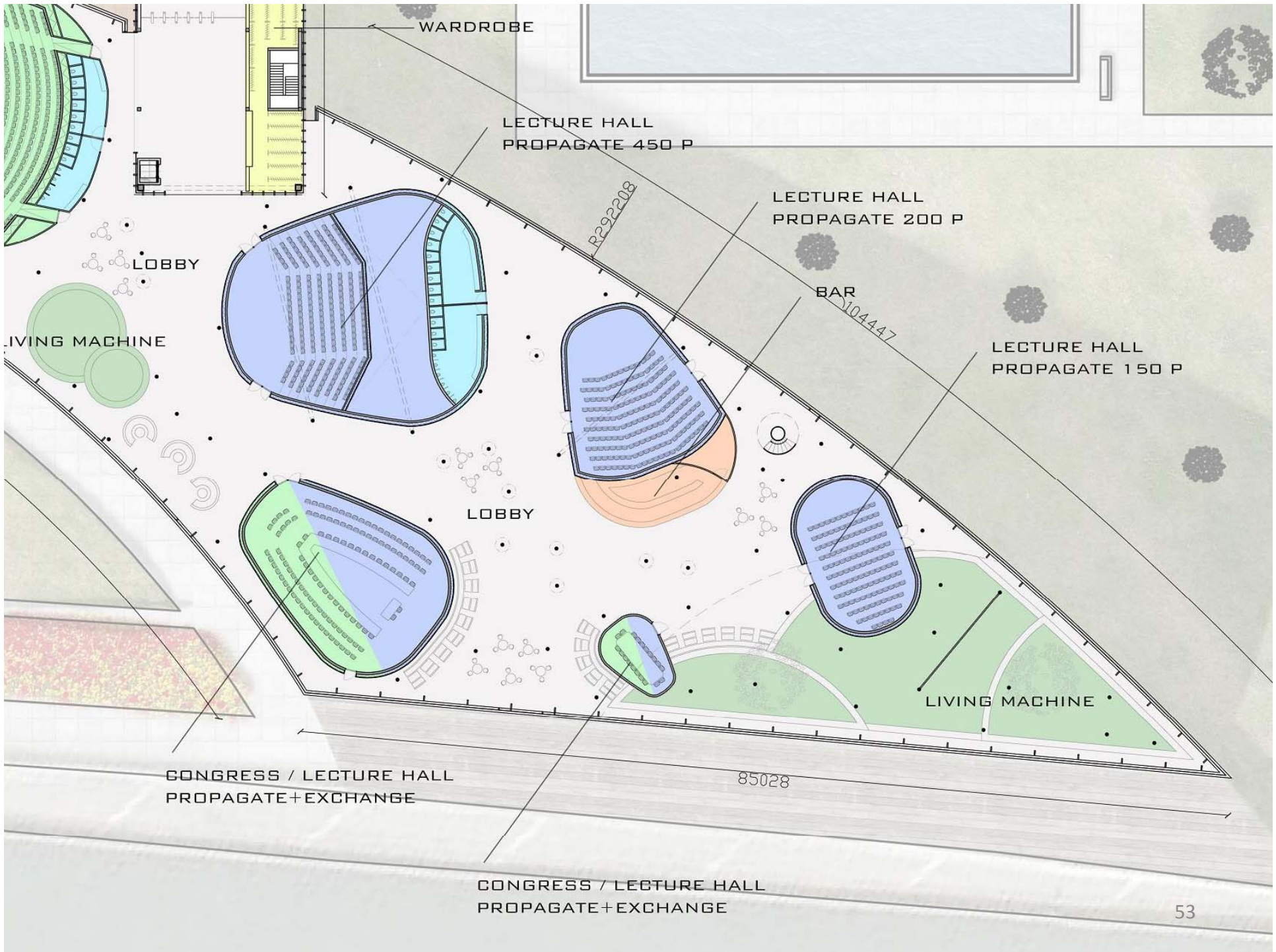
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27215

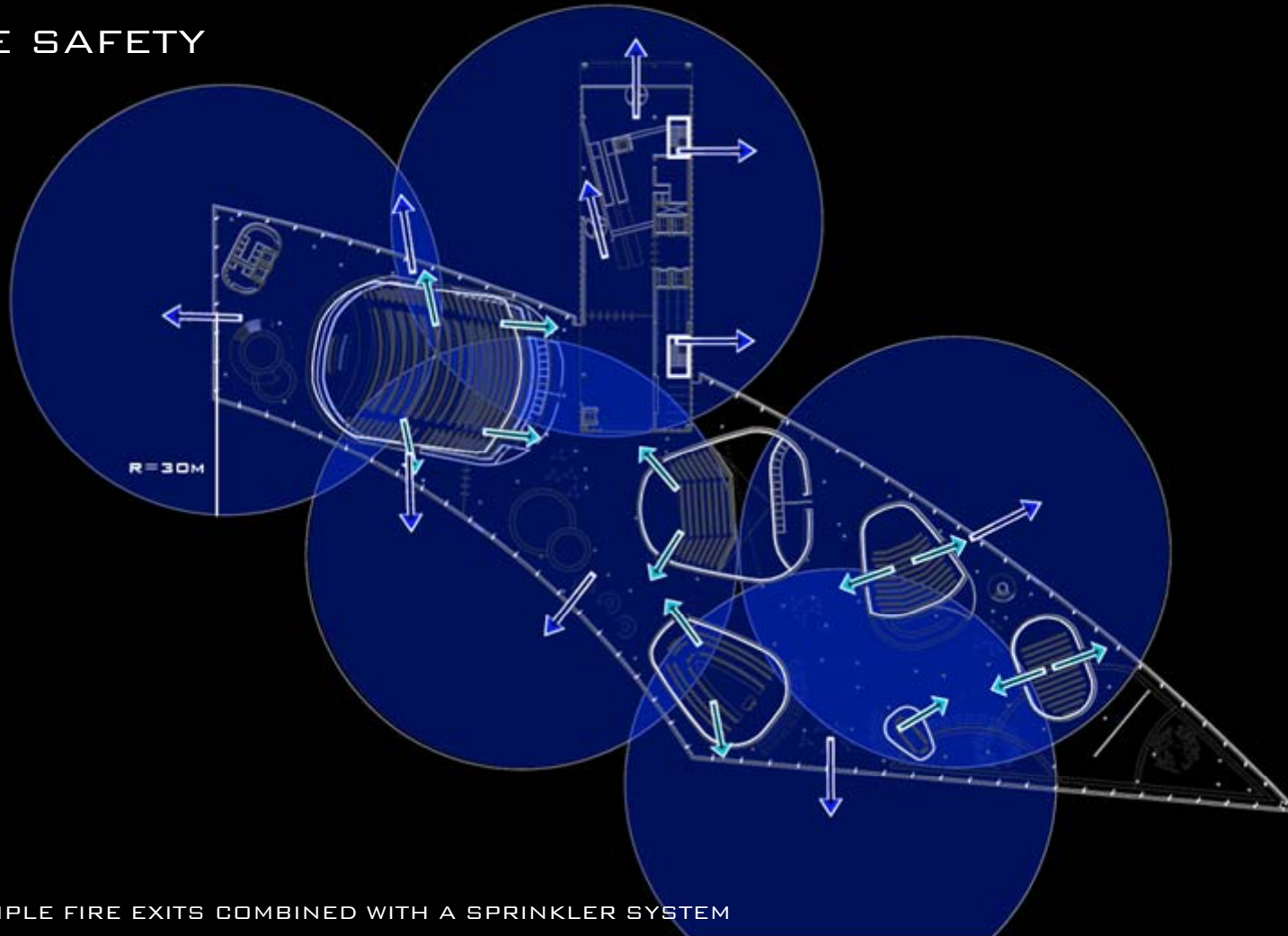
R16496

R85235

R292208

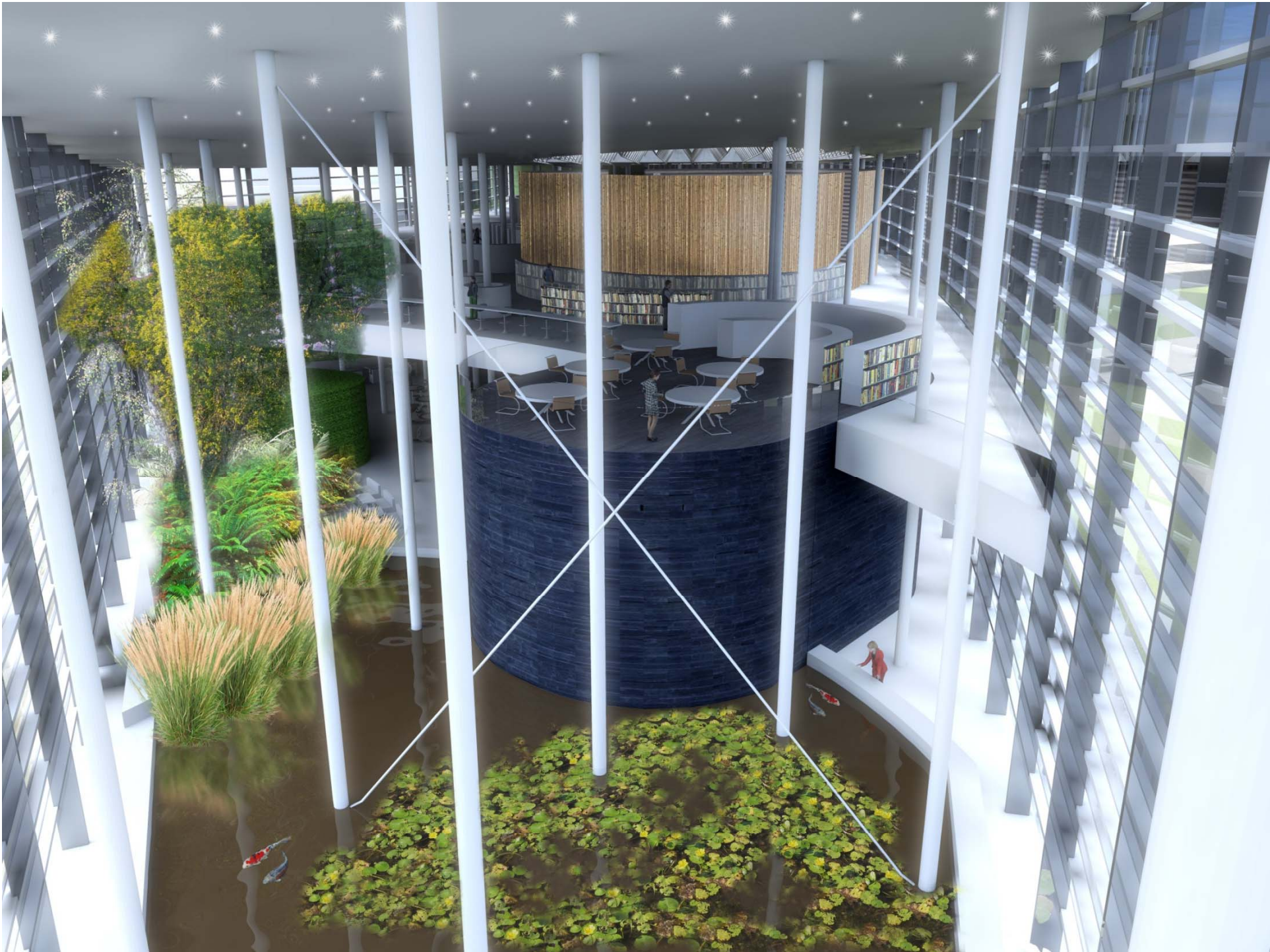


FIRE SAFETY

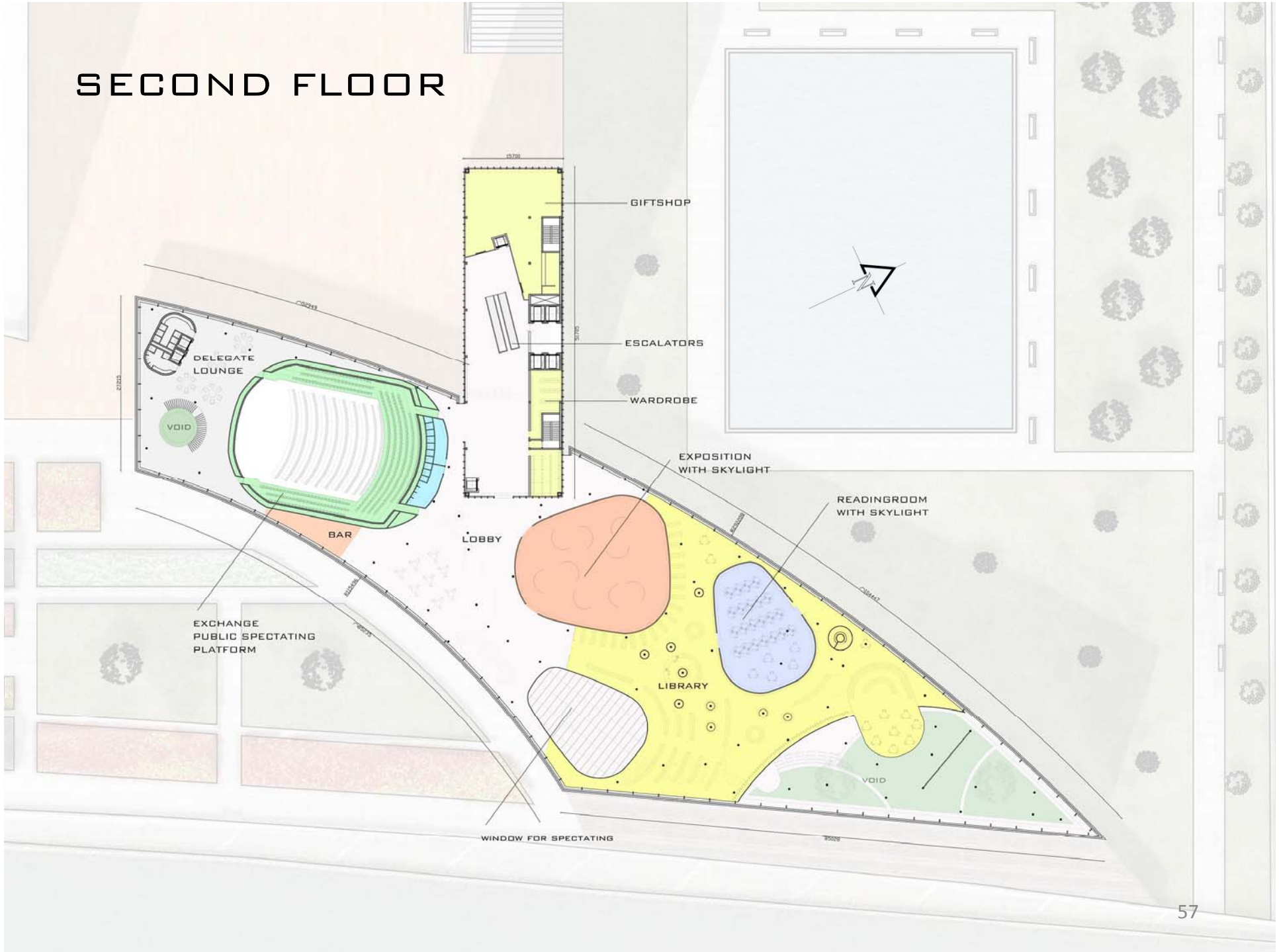


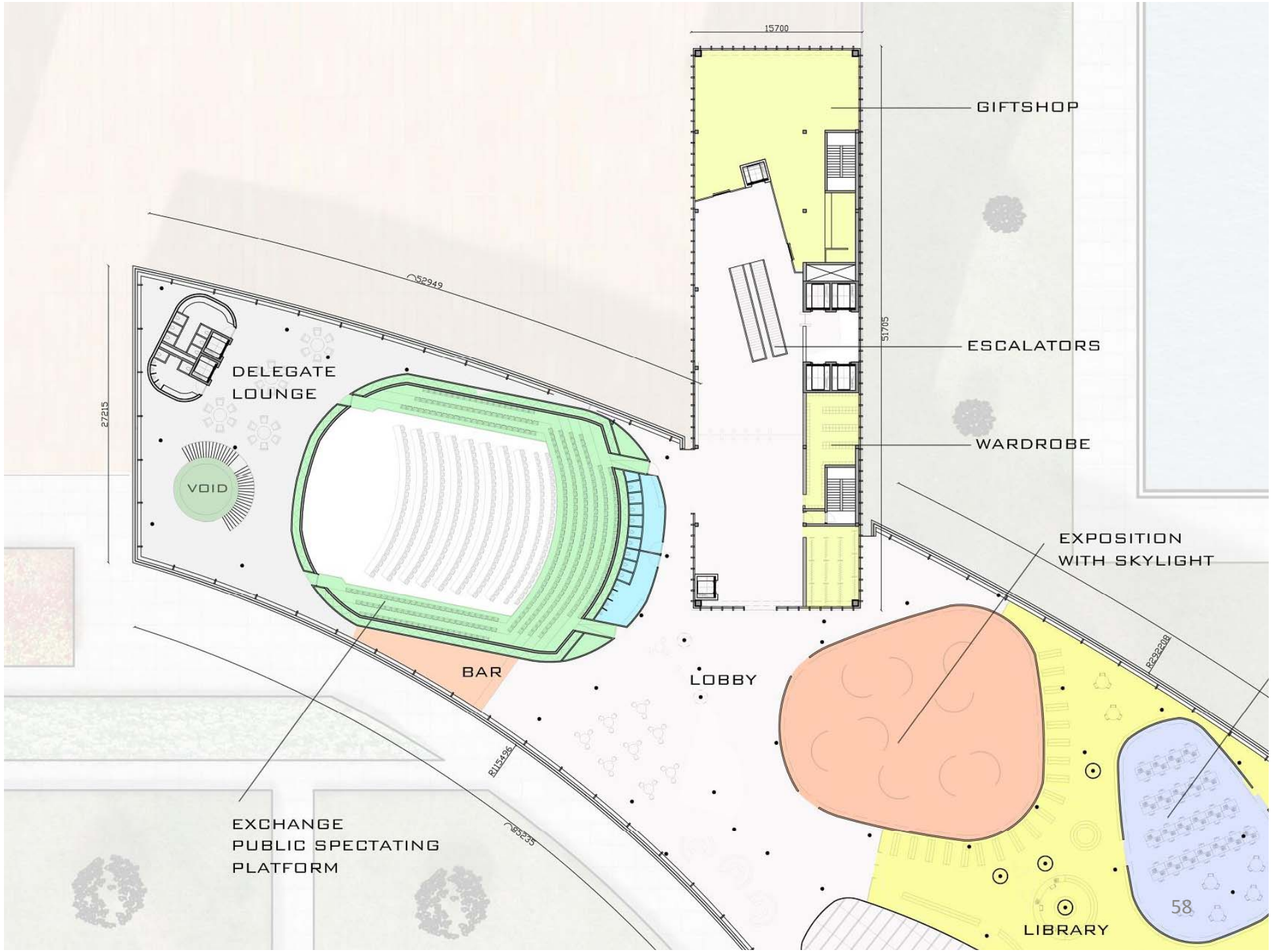
MILTIPLE FIRE EXITS COMBINED WITH A SPRINKLER SYSTEM





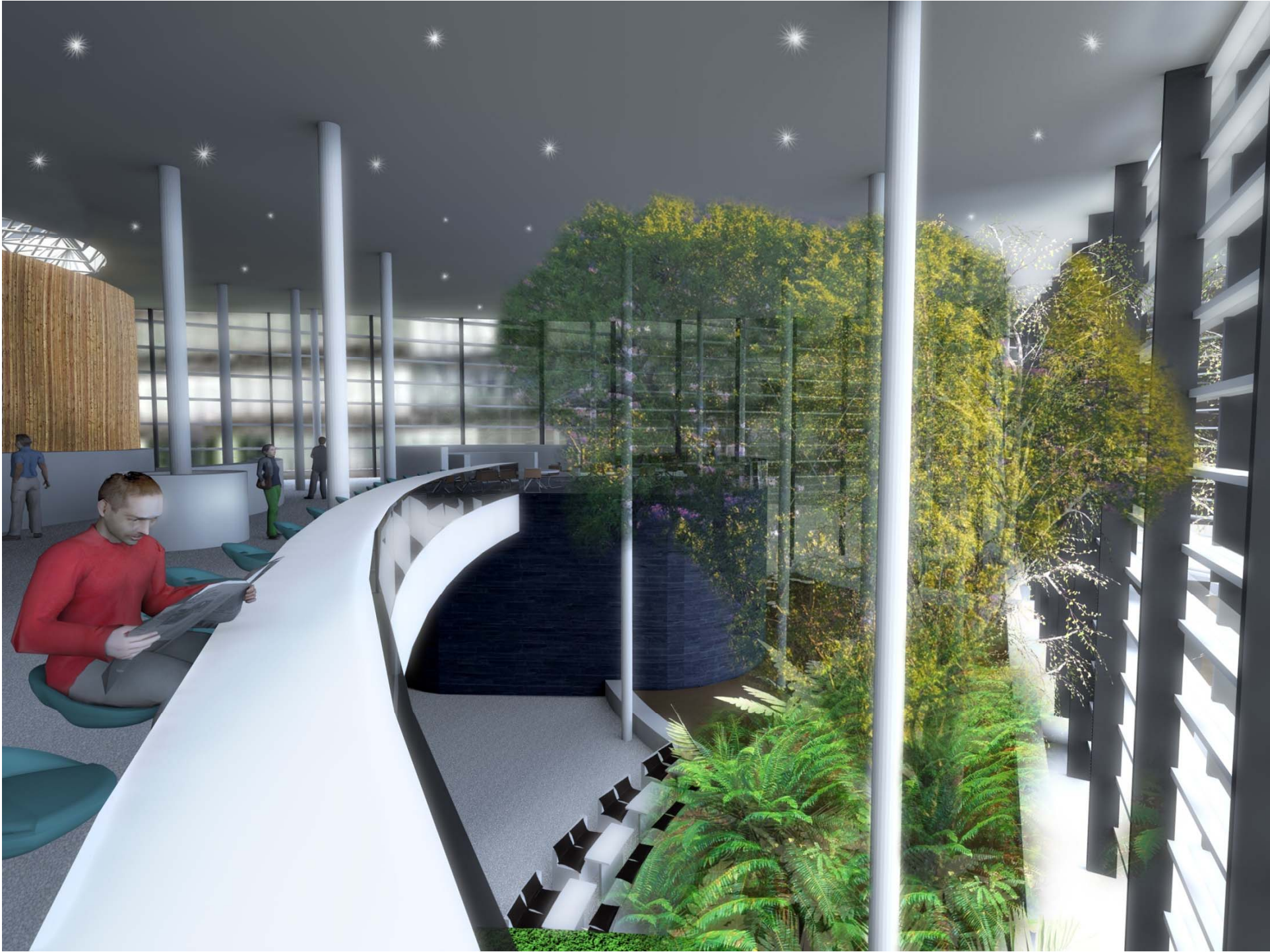
SECOND FLOOR

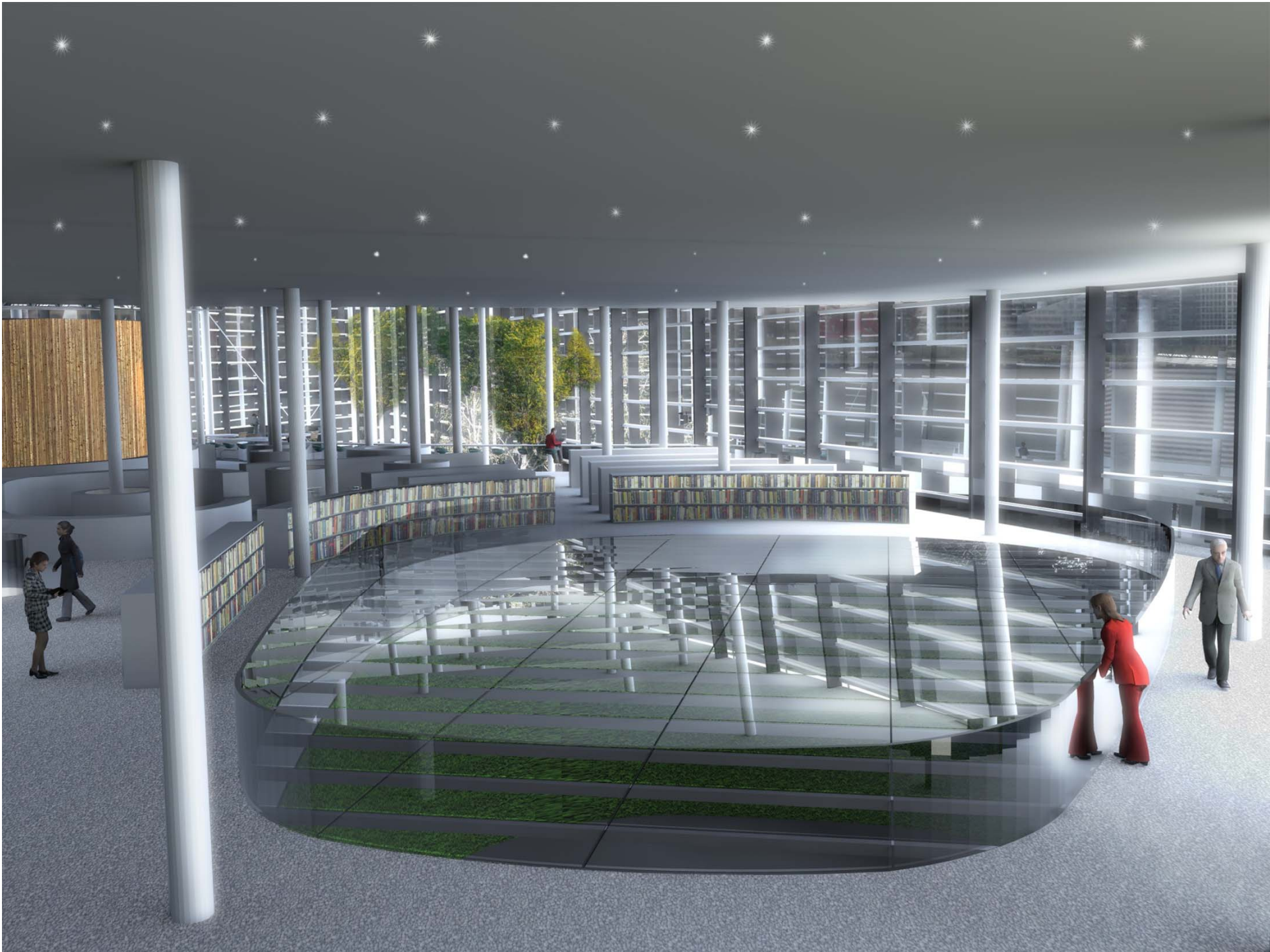


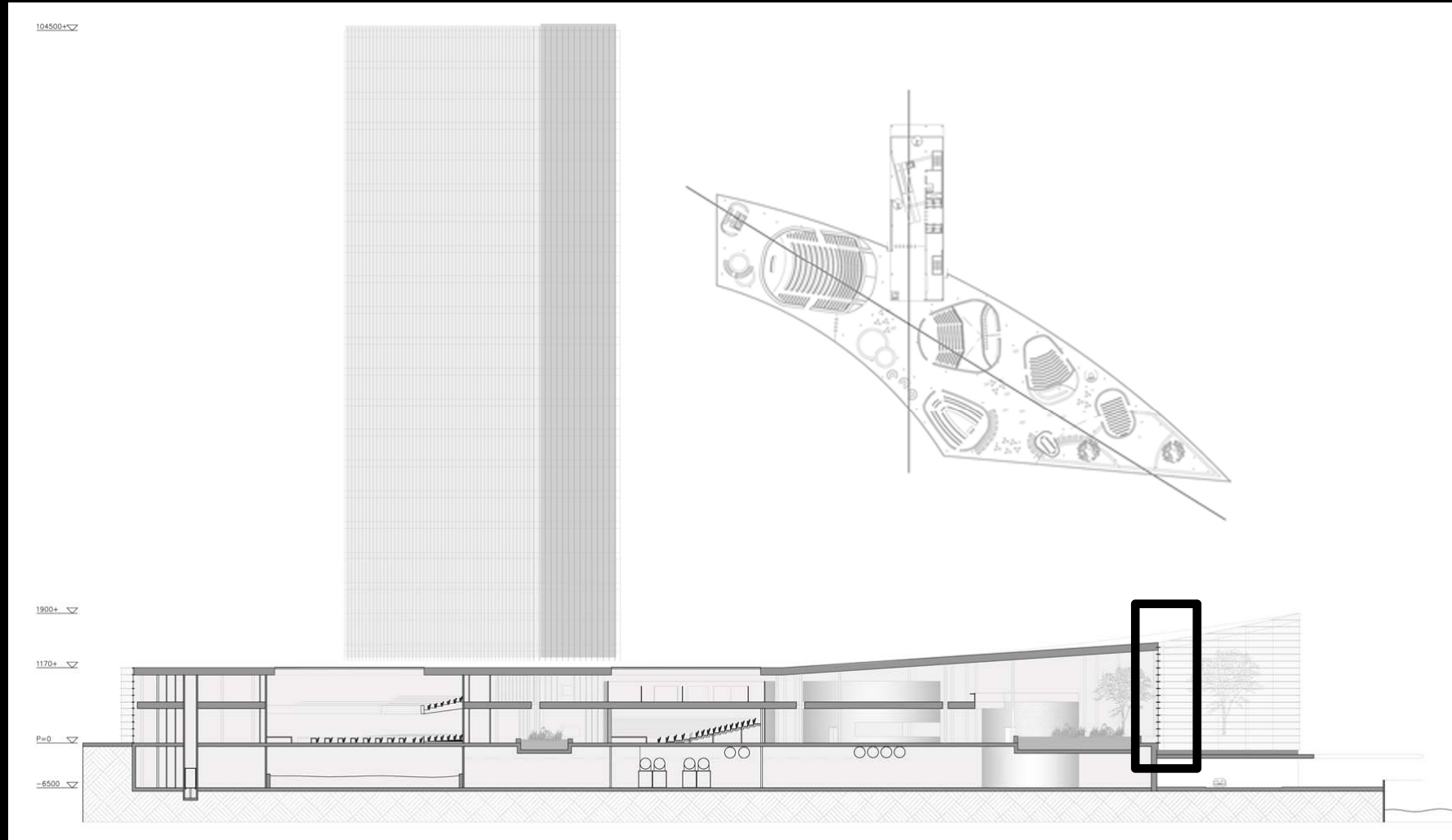


FIRE SAFETY



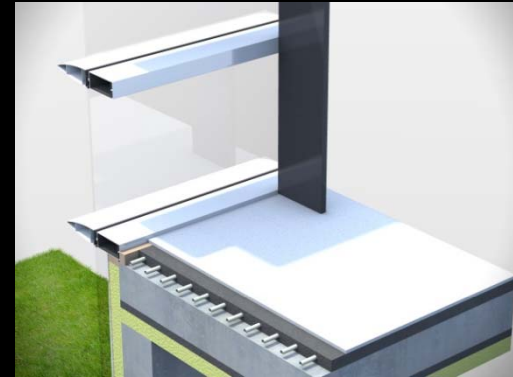
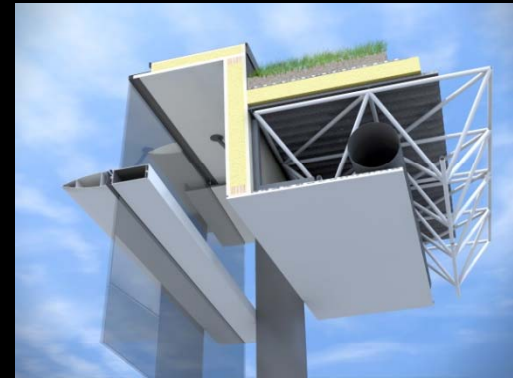
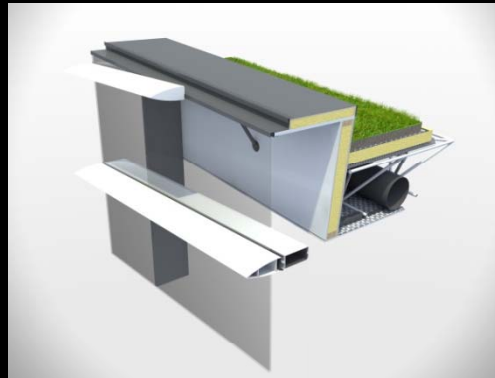
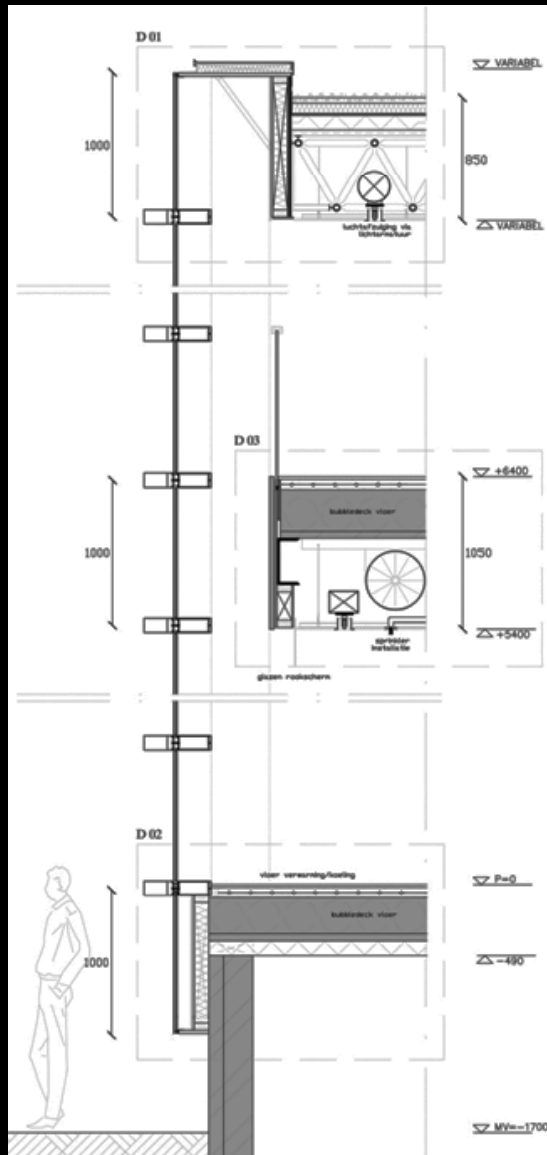


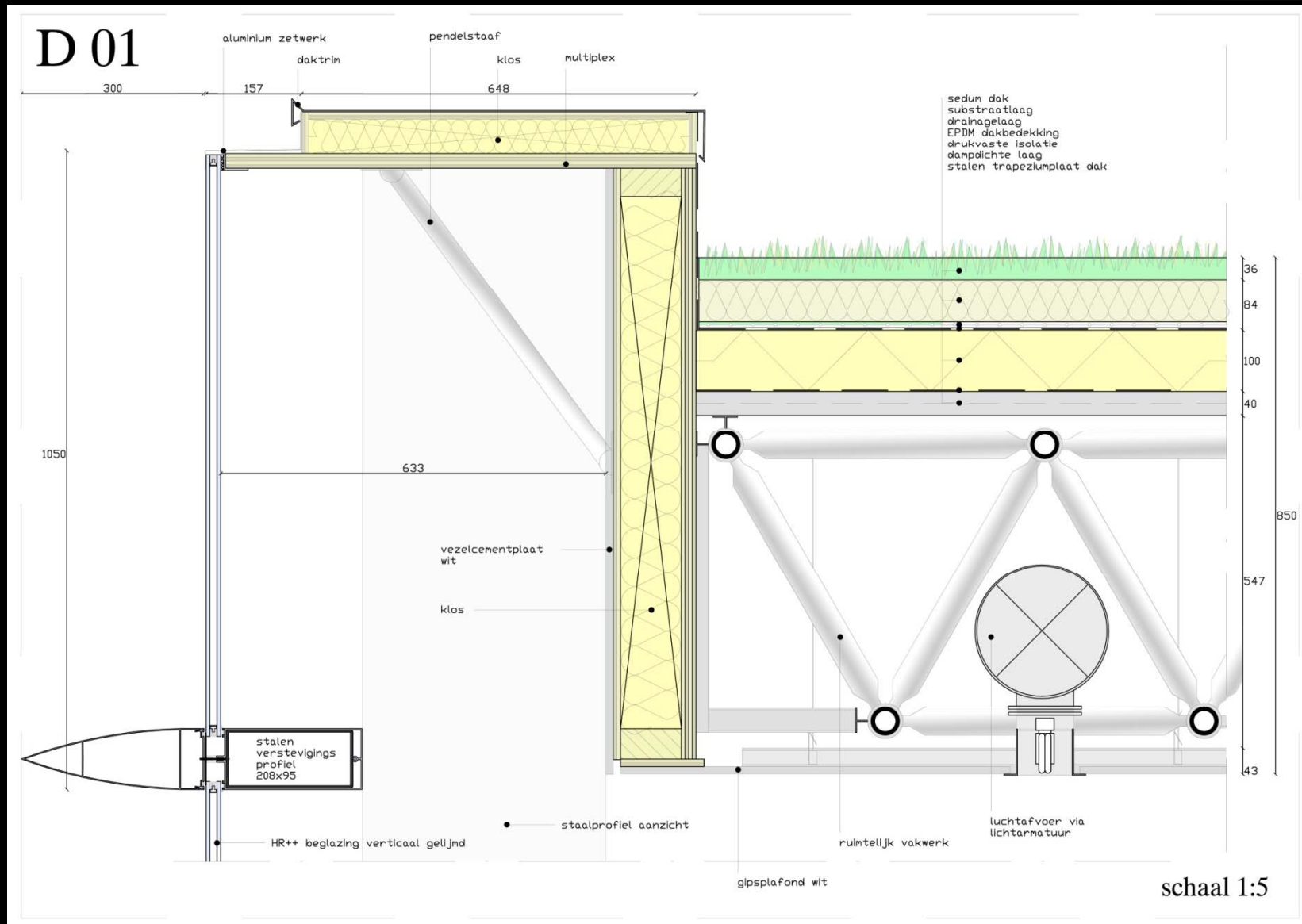


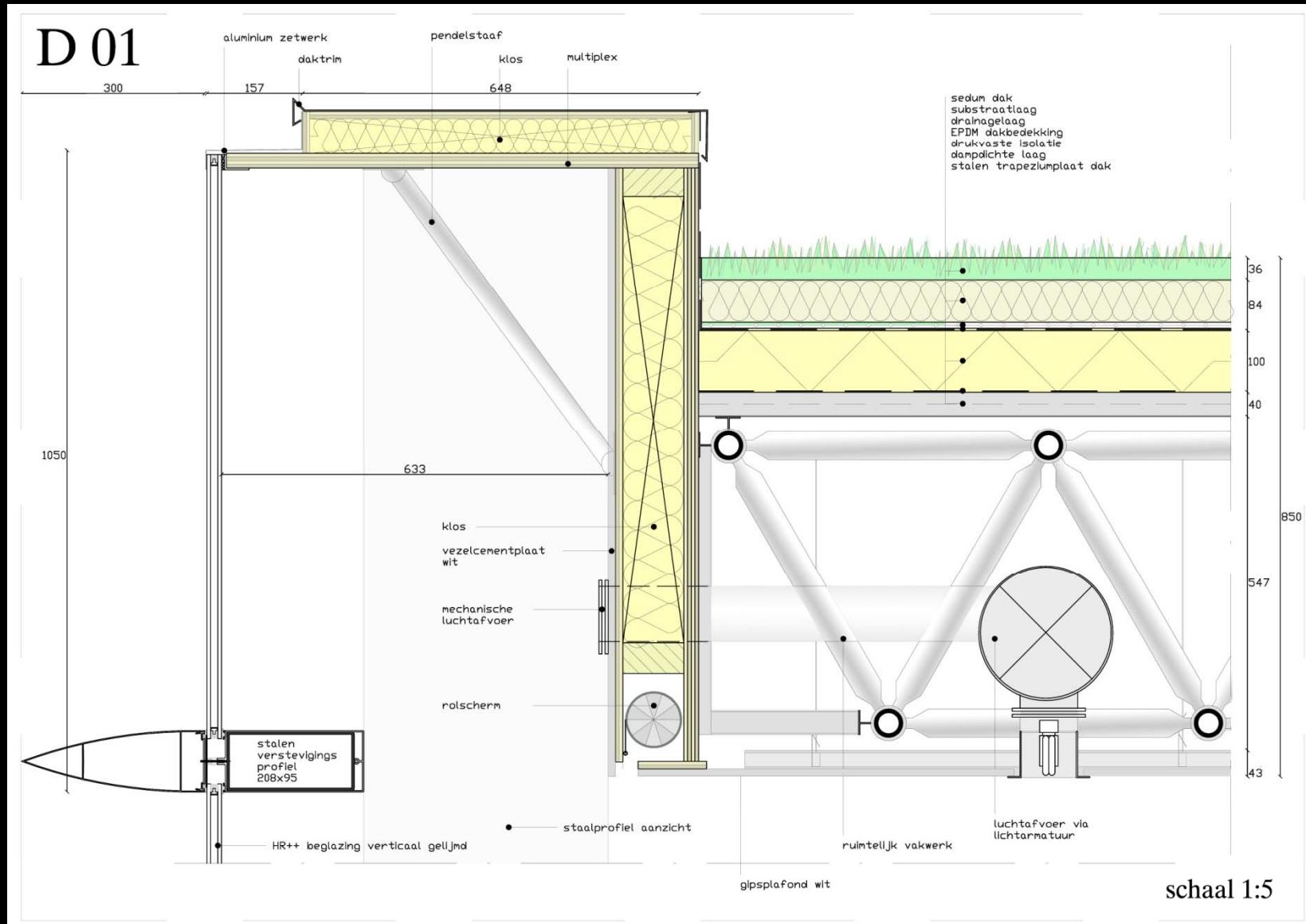


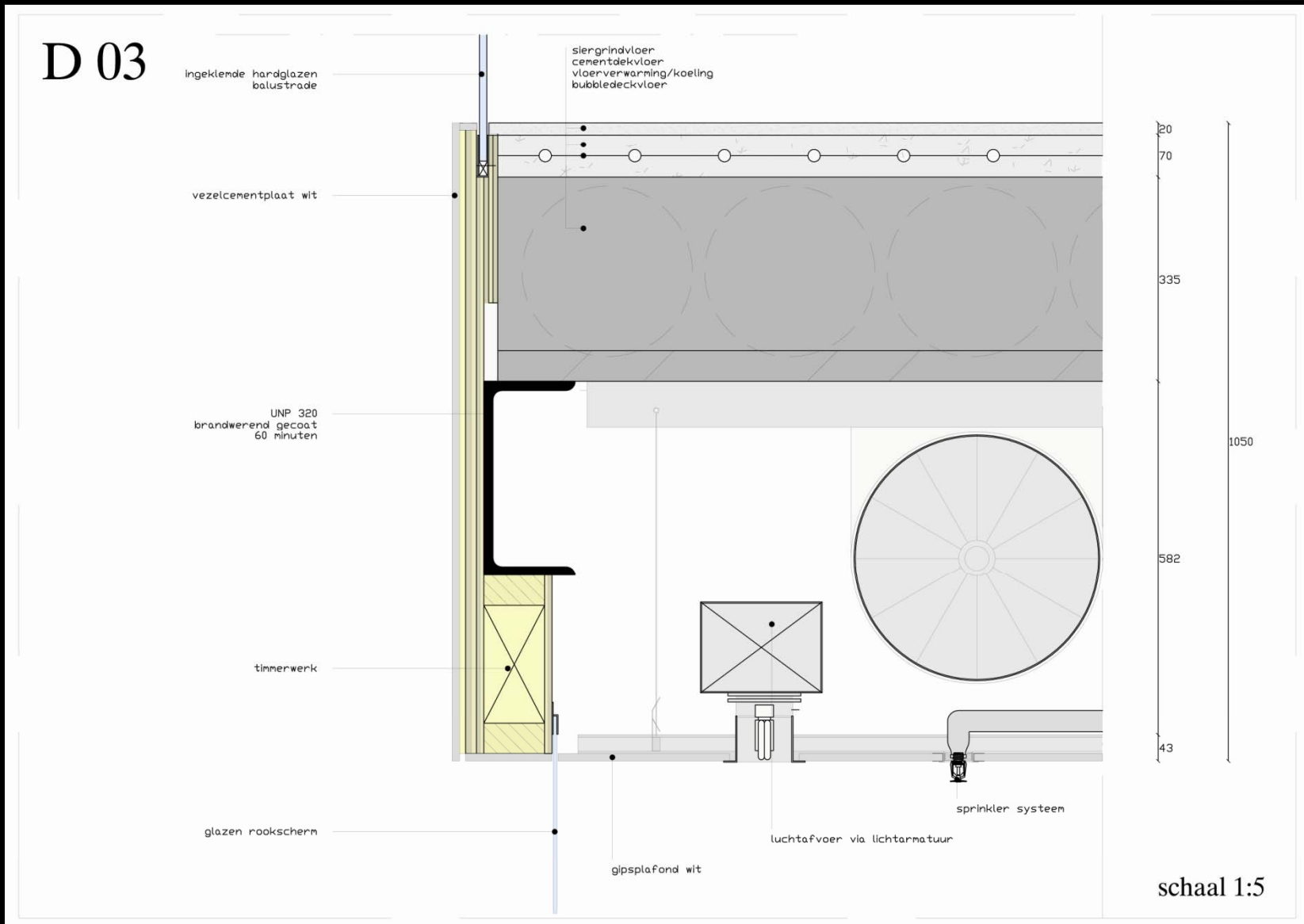


DETAILING

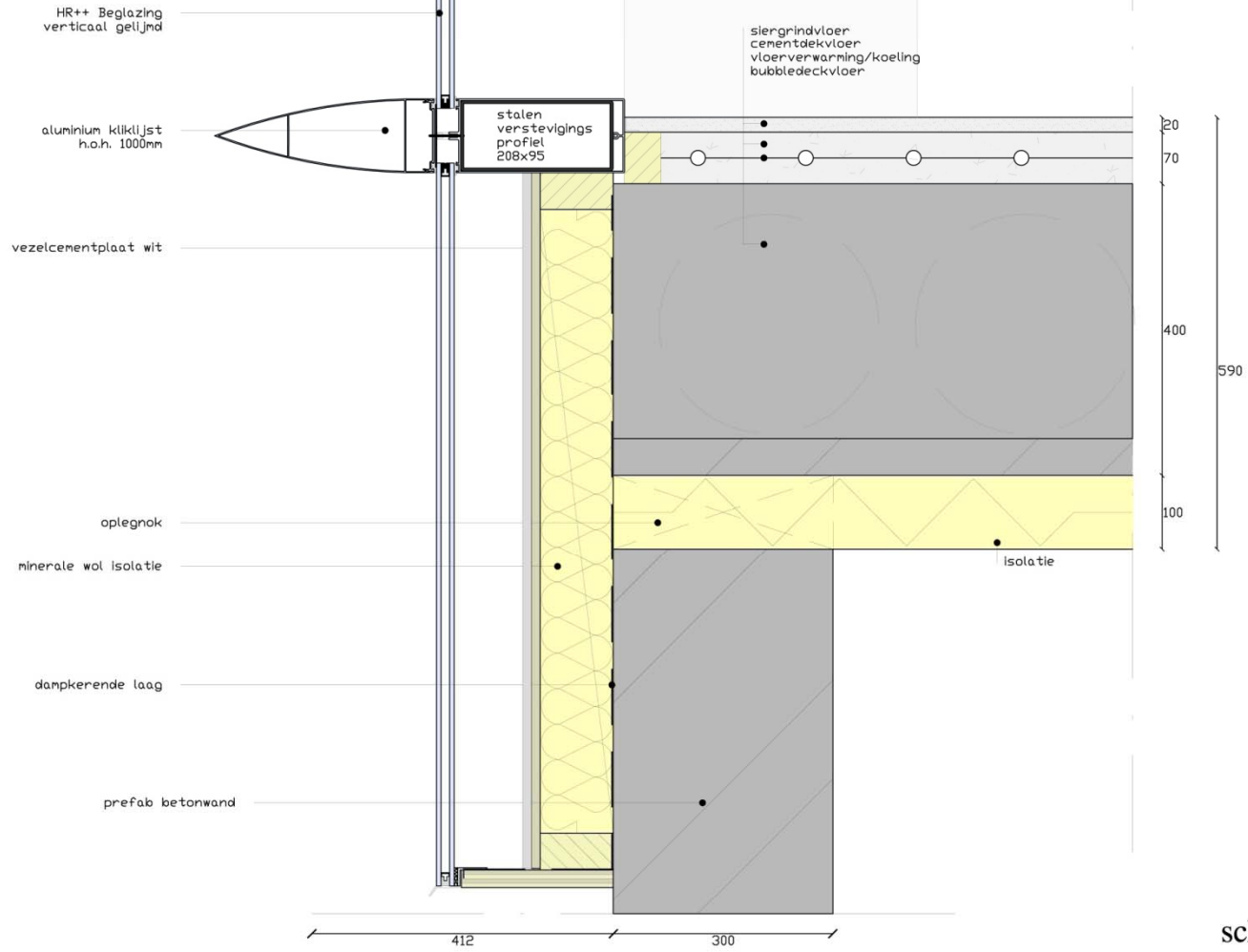




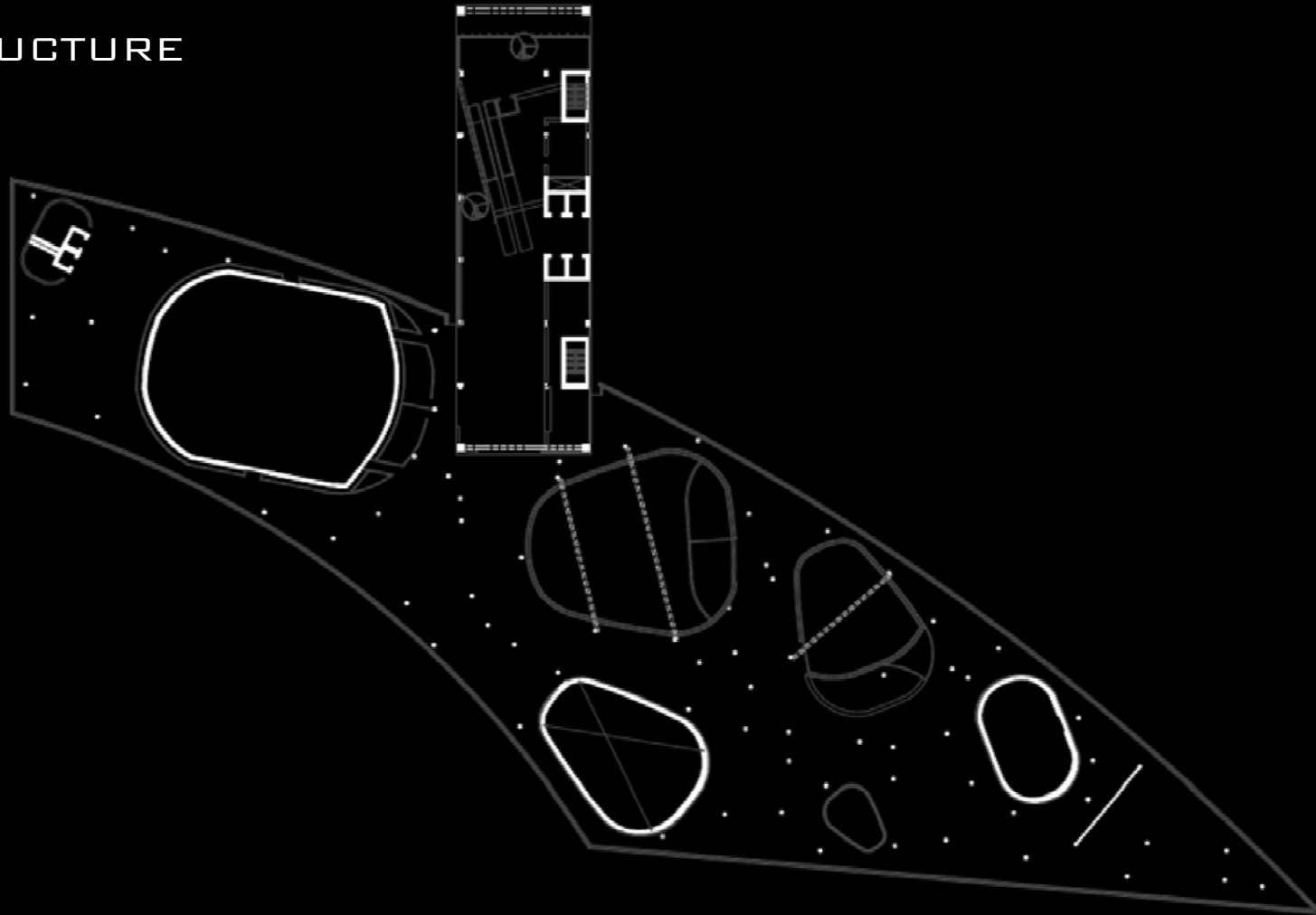




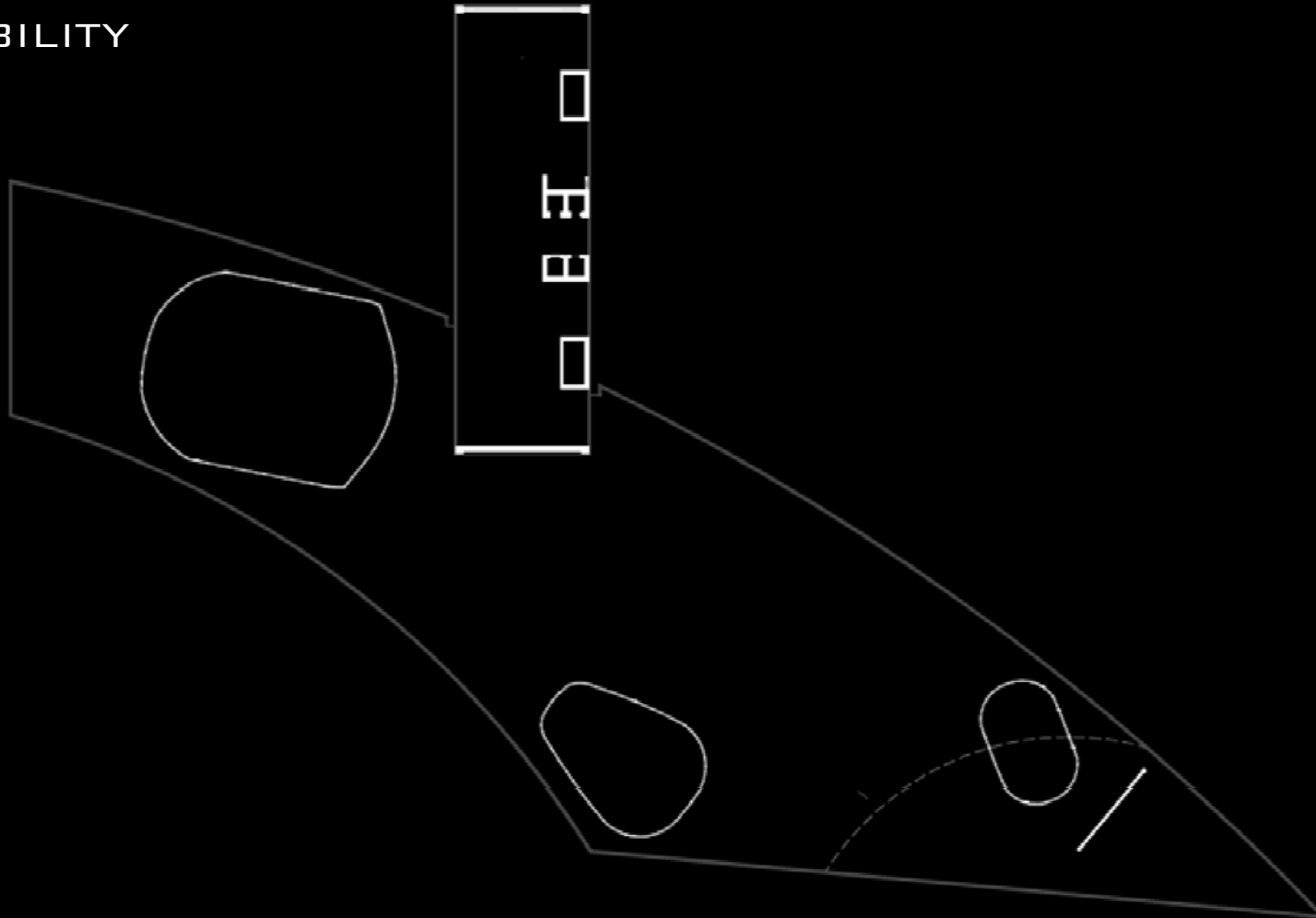
D 02



STRUCTURE

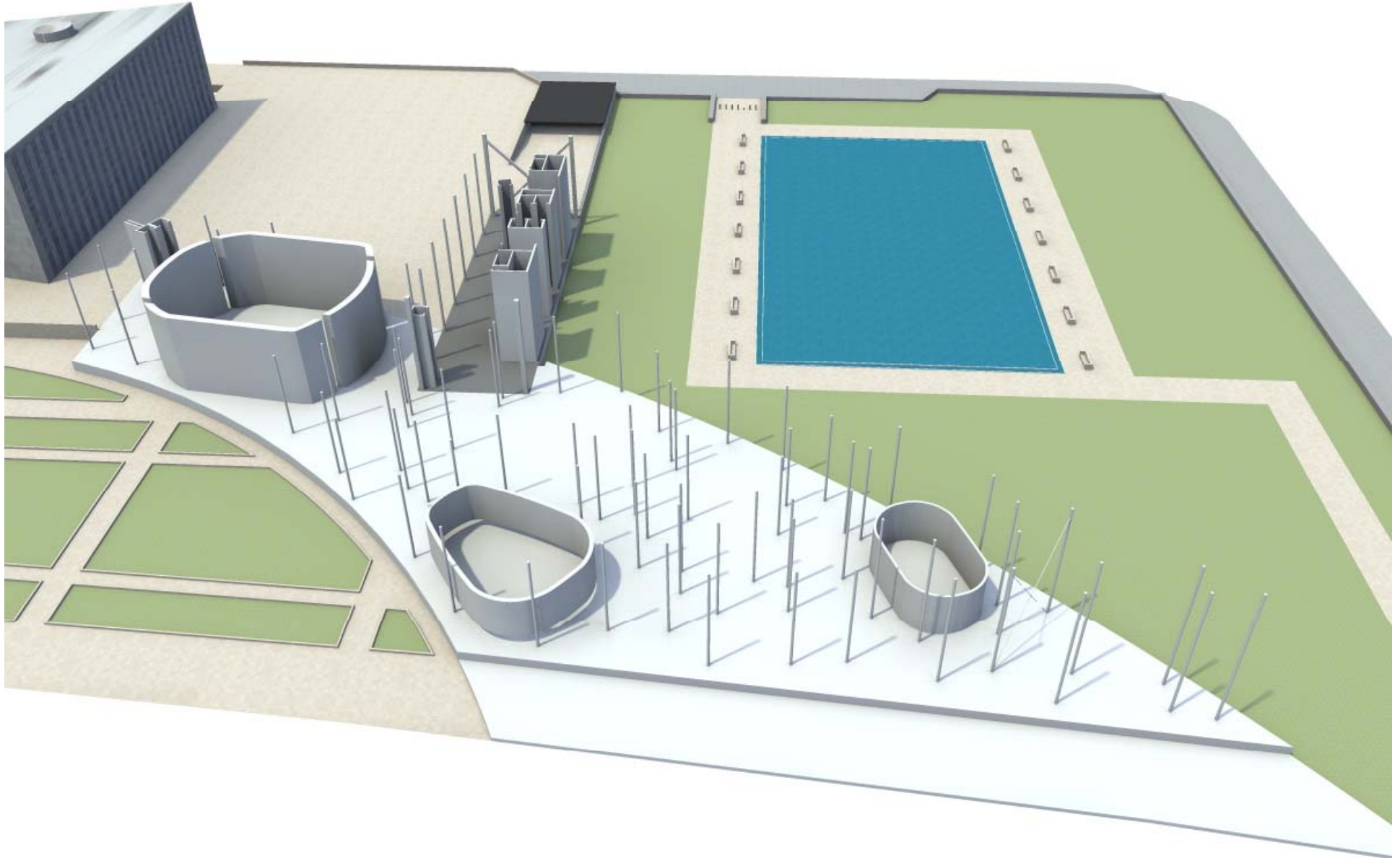


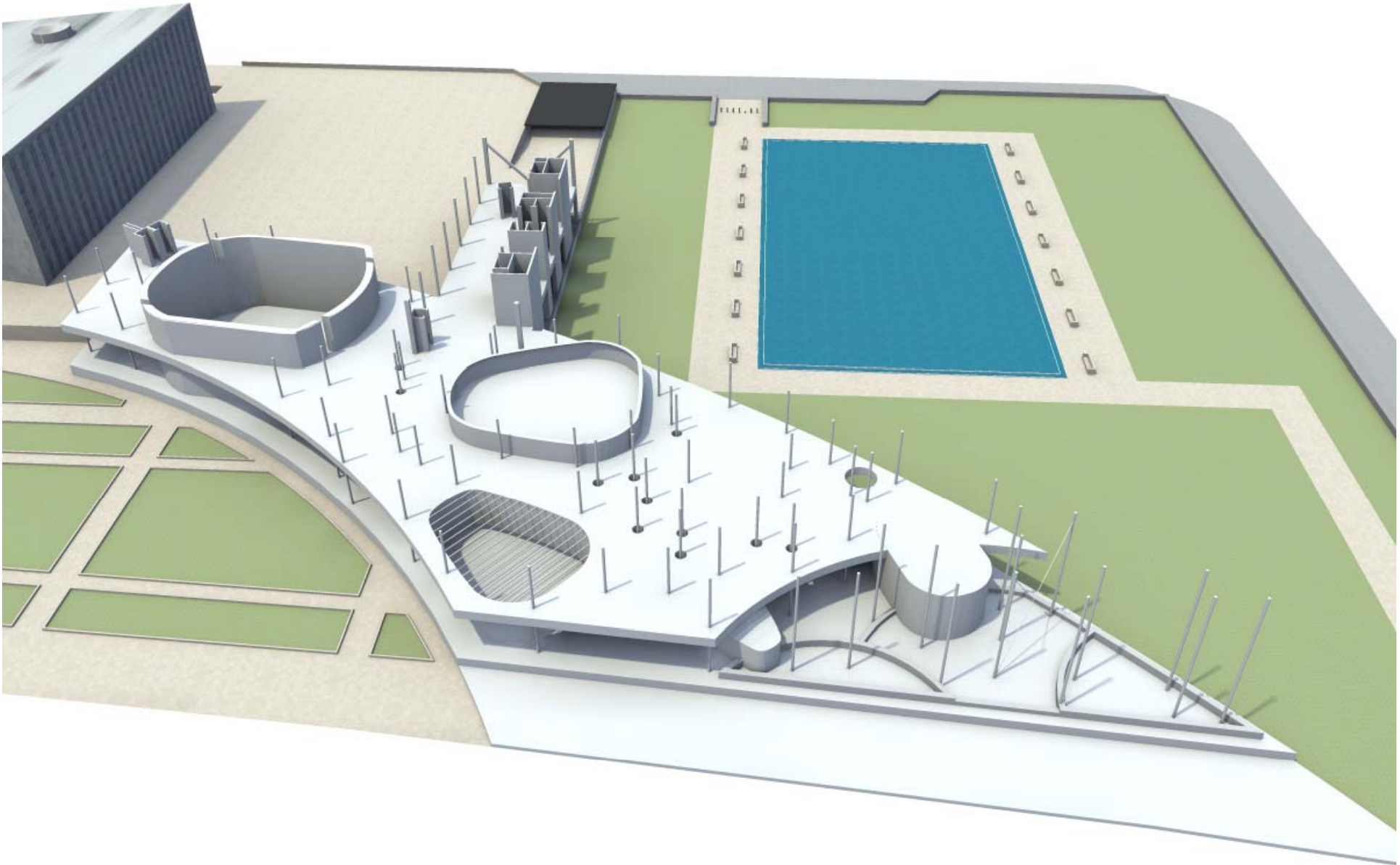
STABILITY

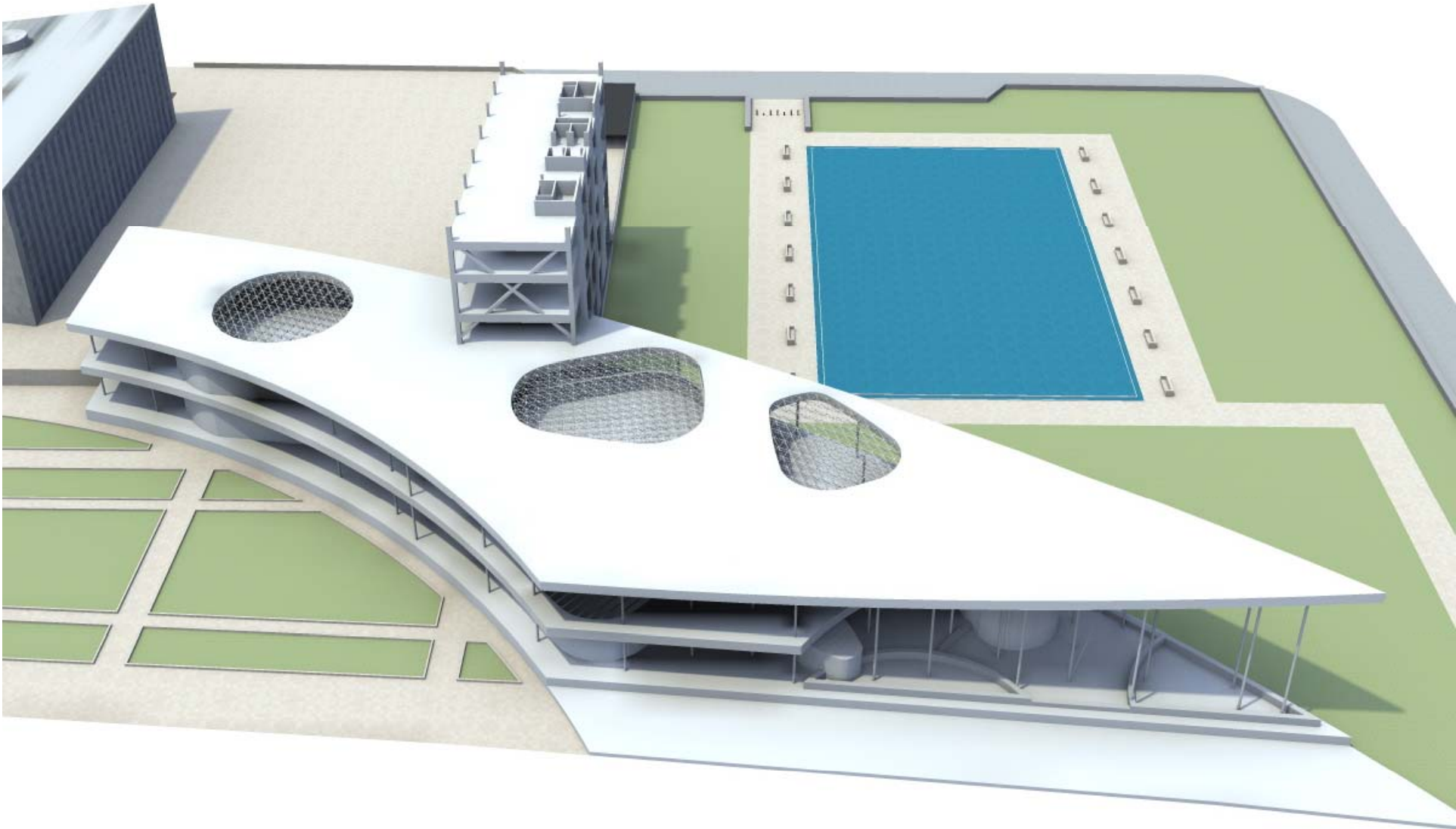


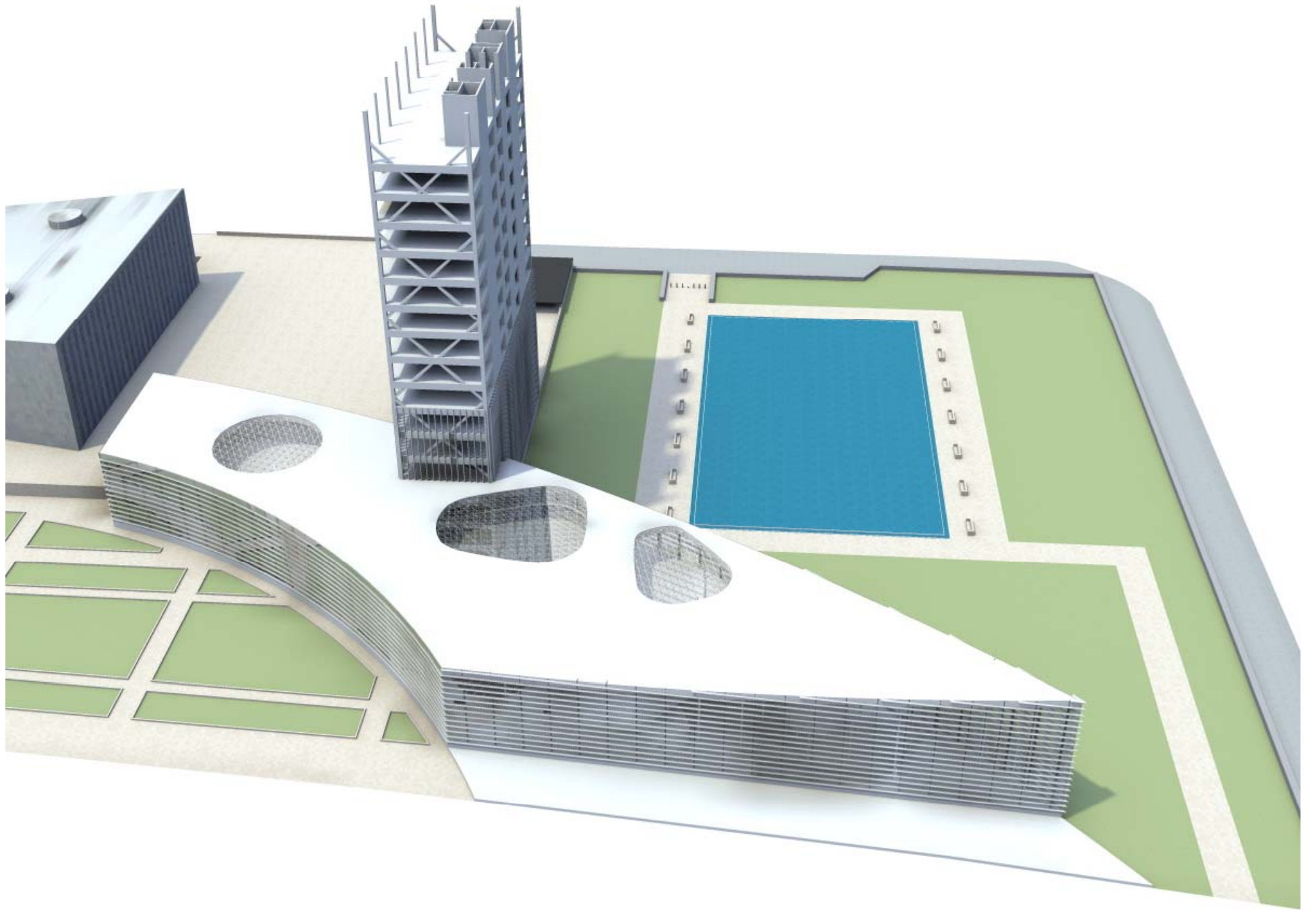
BUILDING ORDER

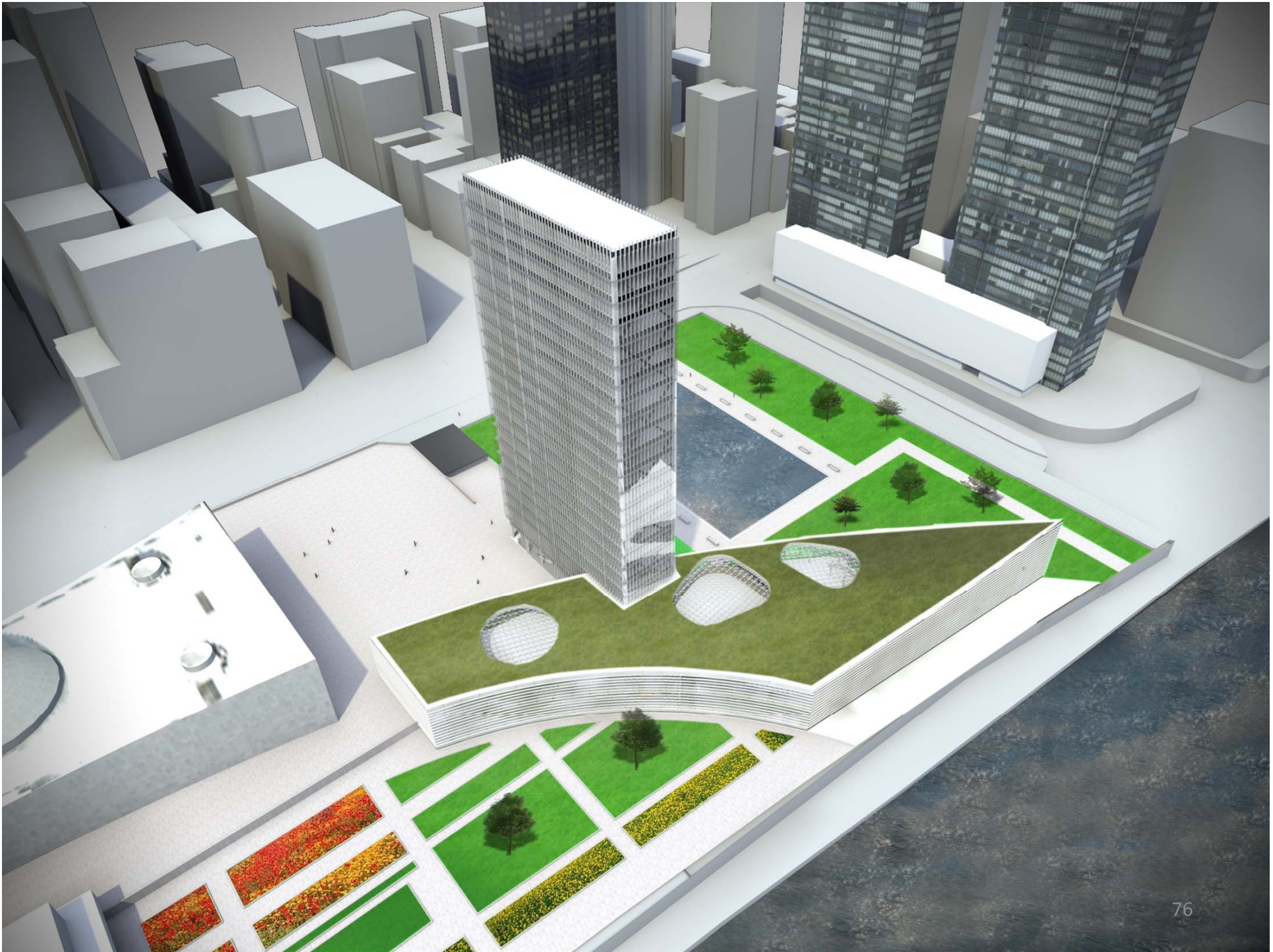
HEADQUARTERS OF SUSTAINABILITY





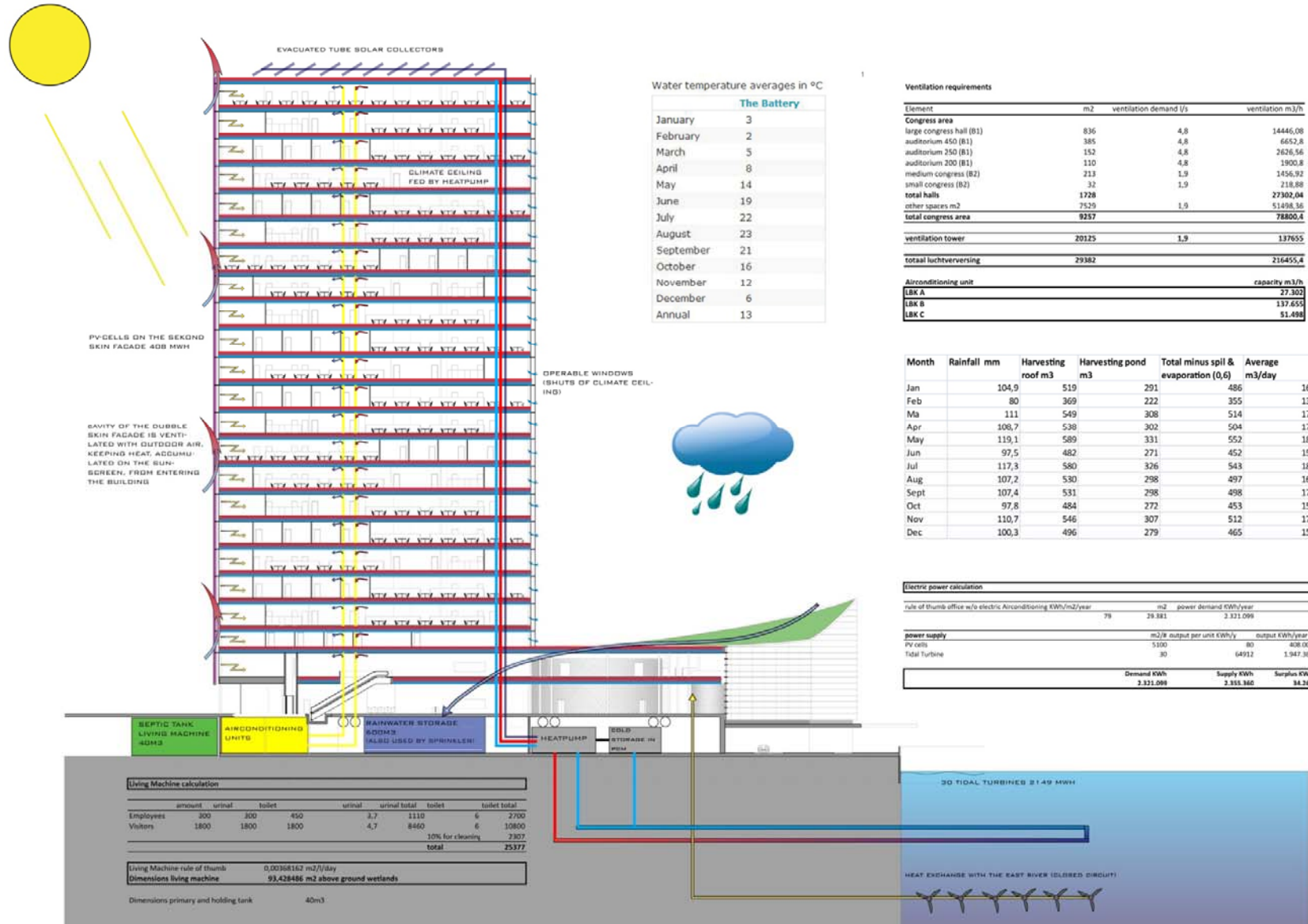






INSTALLATION CONCEPT

HEADQUARTERS OF SUSTAINABILITY



Water temperature averages in °C

The Battery	
January	3
February	2
March	5
April	8
May	14
June	19
July	22
August	23
September	21
October	16
November	12
December	6
Annual	13

Ventilation requirements

Element	m2	ventilation demand l/s	ventilation m3/h
Congress area			
large congress hall (B1)	836	4,8	14446,08
auditorium 450 (B1)	385	4,8	6652,8
auditorium 250 (B1)	152	4,8	2626,56
auditorium 200 (B1)	110	4,8	1900,8
medium congress (B2)	213	1,9	1456,92
small congress (B2)	32	1,9	218,88
total halls	1728		27302,04
other spaces m2	7529	1,9	51498,36
total congress area	9257		78800,4
ventilation tower	20125	1,9	137655
total luchtversivering	29382		216455,4
Airconditioning unit			capacity m3/h
LBK A			27.302
LBK B			137.655
LBK C			51.498

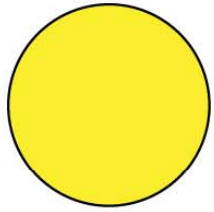
Month	Rainfall mm	Harvesting roof m3	Harvesting pond m3	Total minus spill & evaporation (0,6)	Average m3/day
Jan	104,9	519	291	486	16
Feb	80	369	222	355	13
Ma	111	549	308	514	17
Apr	108,7	538	302	504	17
May	119,1	589	331	552	18
Jun	97,5	482	271	452	15
Jul	117,3	580	326	543	18
Aug	107,2	530	298	497	16
Sept	107,4	531	298	498	17
Oct	97,8	484	272	453	15
Nov	110,7	546	307	512	17
Dec	100,3	496	279	465	15

Electric power calculation			
rule of thumb office w/o electric Airconditioning	KWh/m2/year	m2	power demand KWh/year
		79	3.321.099
power supply			
PV cells	m2/yr output per unit KWh/yr		output KWh/year
	5100	80	408.000
Tidal Turbine		30	1.947.360
	Demand KWh	Supply KWh	Surplus KWh
	3.321.099	2.355.360	965.739

Living Machine calculation							
	amount	urinal	toilet	urinal	urinal total	toilet	toilet total
Employees	300	300	450	3,7	1110	6	2700
Visitors	1800	1800	1800	4,7	8460	6	10800
						10% for cleaning	2307
						total	25377

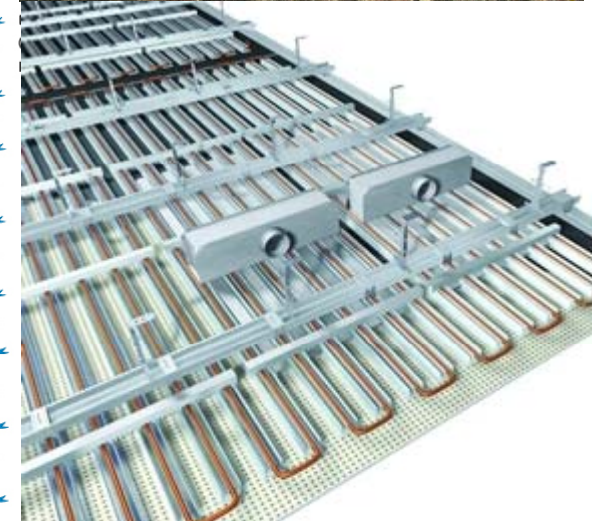
Living Machine rule of thumb 0,00308162 m2/l/day
 Dimensions living machine 93.428486 m2 above ground wetlands

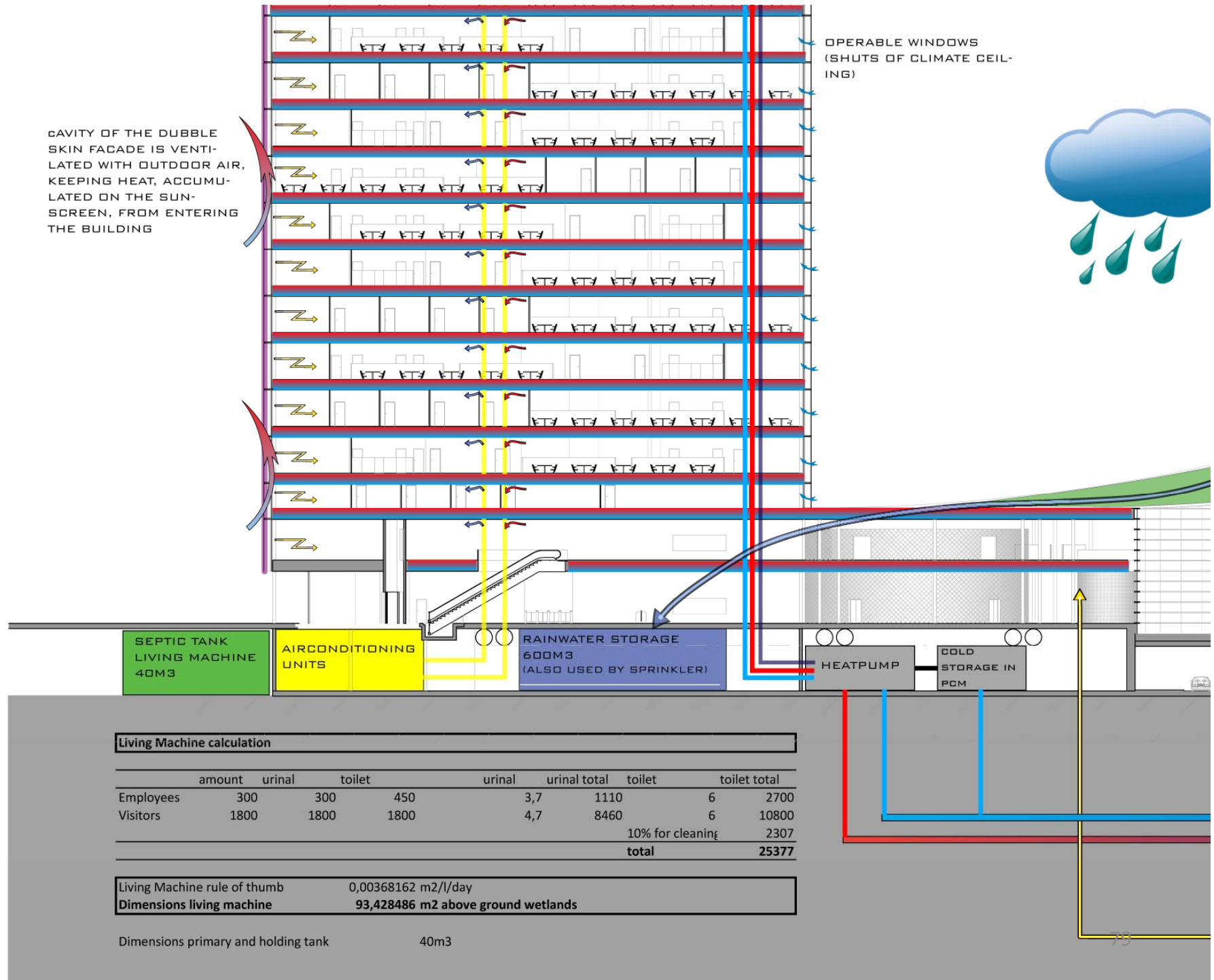
Dimensions primary and holding tank 40m3



PV-CELLS ON THE SECOND SKIN FACADE 374 MWH

CAVITY OF THE DOUBLE SKIN FACADE IS VENTILATED WITH OUTDOOR AIR, KEEPING HEAT ACCUMULATED ON THE SUN-SCREEN, FROM ENTERING THE BUILDING





Living Machine calculation							
	amount	urinal	toilet	urinal	urinal total	toilet	toilet total
Employees	300	300	450	3,7	1110	6	2700
Visitors	1800	1800	1800	4,7	8460	6	10800
						10% for cleaning	2307
					total		25377

Living Machine rule of thumb	0,00368162 m2/l/day
Dimensions living machine	93,428486 m2 above ground wetlands

Dimensions primary and holding tank 40m3



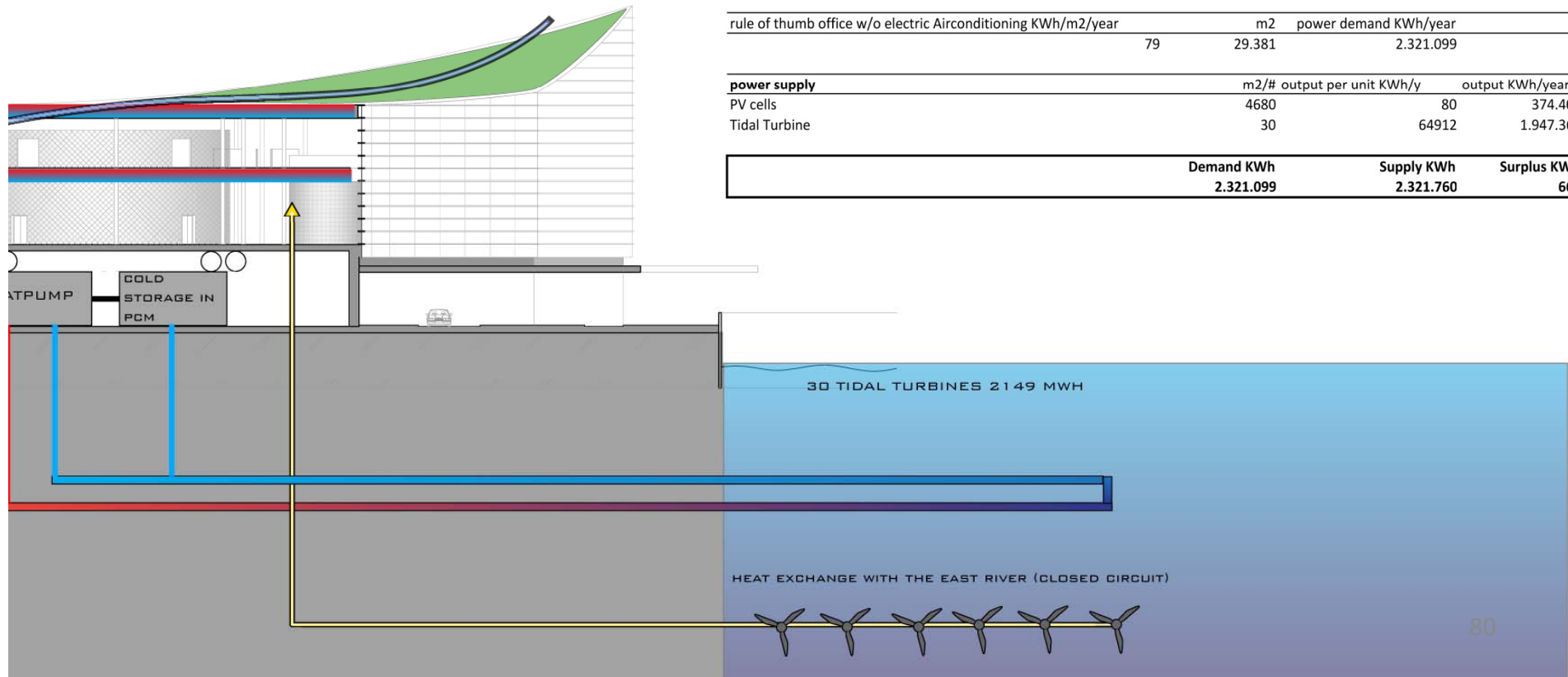
Month	Rainfall mm	Harvesting roof m3	Harvesting pond m3	Total minus spil & evaporation (0,6)	Average m3/day
Jan	104,9	519	291	486	16
Feb	80	369	222	355	13
Ma	111	549	308	514	17
Apr	108,7	538	302	504	17
May	119,1	589	331	552	18
Jun	97,5	482	271	452	15
Jul	117,3	580	326	543	18
Aug	107,2	530	298	497	16
Sept	107,4	531	298	498	17
Oct	97,8	484	272	453	15
Nov	110,7	546	307	512	17
Dec	100,3	496	279	465	15

Electric power calculation

rule of thumb office w/o electric Airconditioning KWh/m2/year	m2	power demand KWh/year
79	29.381	2.321.099

power supply	m2/#	output per unit KWh/y	output KWh/year
PV cells	4680	80	374.400
Tidal Turbine	30	64912	1.947.360

Demand KWh	Supply KWh	Surplus KWh
2.321.099	2.321.760	661



Water temperature averages in °C

The Battery		av. air temp
January	3	3,3 / -3,2
February	2	5 / -2,2
March	5	9,9 / 1,7
April	8	15,9 / 6,8
May	14	21,6 / 12,3
June	19	26,1 / 12,3
July	22	29 / 20,4
August	23	28 / 19,8
September	21	23,7 / 15,7
October	16	17,5 / 9,8
November	12	11,7 / 5
December	6	6,1 / -0,2
Annual	13	16,5 / 8,6



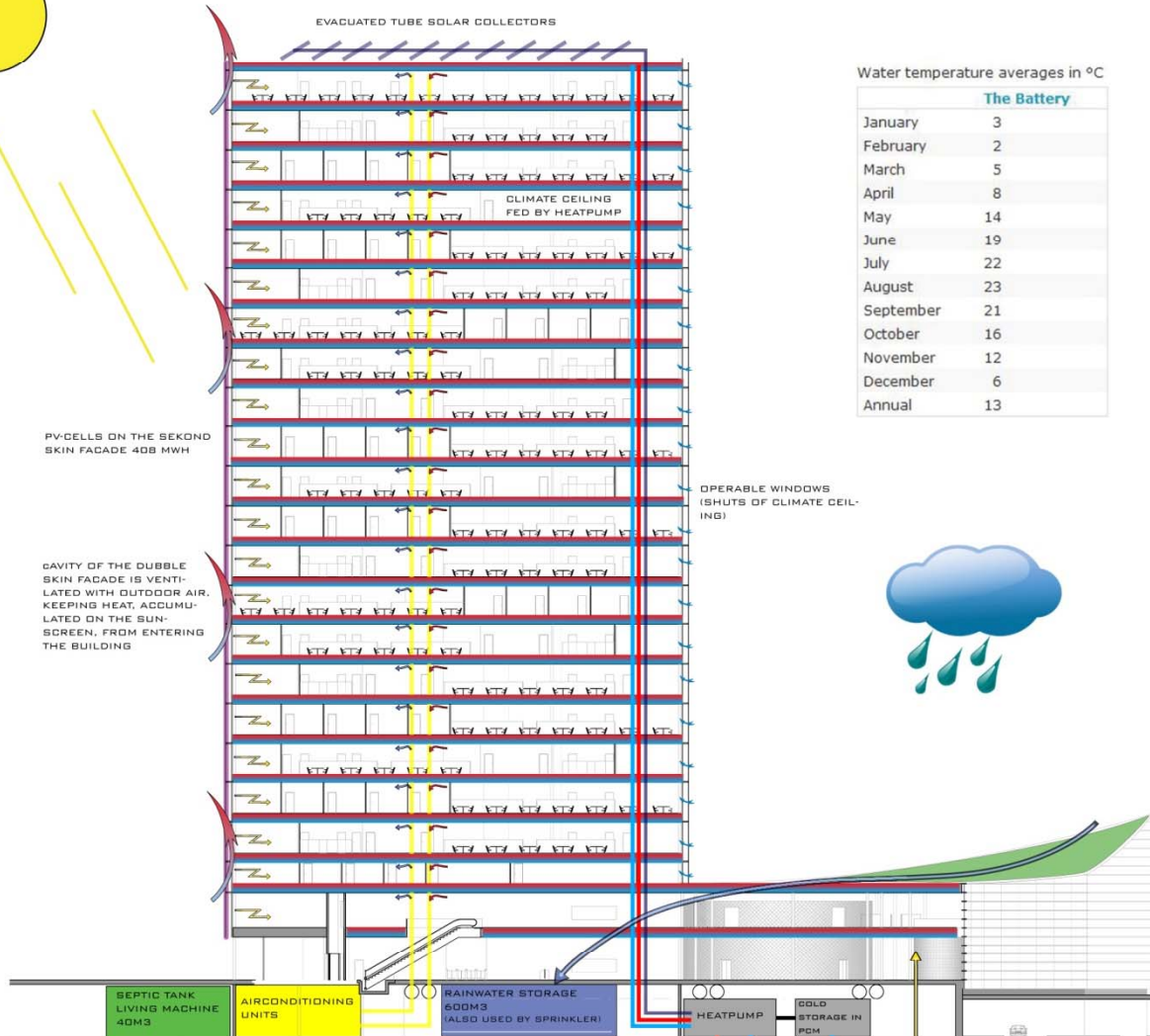
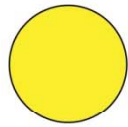
1

Ventilation requirements

Element	m2	ventilation demand l/s	ventilation m3/h
Congress area			
large congress hall (B1)	836	4,8	14446,08
auditorium 450 (B1)	385	4,8	6652,8
auditorium 250 (B1)	152	4,8	2626,56
auditorium 200 (B1)	110	4,8	1900,8
medium congress (B2)	213	1,9	1456,92
small congress (B2)	32	1,9	218,88
total halls	1728		27302,04
other spaces m2	7529	1,9	51498,36
total congress area	9257		78800,4
ventilation tower	20125	1,9	137655
totaal luchtverversing	29382		216455,4

Airconditioning unit	capacity m3/h
LBK A	27.302
LBK B	137.655
LBK C	51.498

Month	Rainfall mm	Harvesting roof m3	Harvesting pond m3	Total minus spil & evaporation (0,6)	Average m3/day
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Water temperature averages in °C

The Battery	
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power supply			
	m2/#	output per unit KWh/y	output KWh/year
PV cells	5100	80	408.000
Tidal Turbine	30	64912	1.947.360
Demand KWh			
		2.321.099	
Supply KWh			
		2.355.360	Surplus KWh
			34.261

Living Machine calculation

	amount	urinal	toilet	urinal	urinal total	toilet	toilet total
Employees	300	300	450	3,7	1110	6	2700
Visitors	1800	1800	1800	4,7	8460	6	10800
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				total			25377

Living Machine rule of thumb

0,00368162 m2/l/day

Dimensions living machine

93,428486 m2 above ground wetlands

Dimensions primary and holding tank

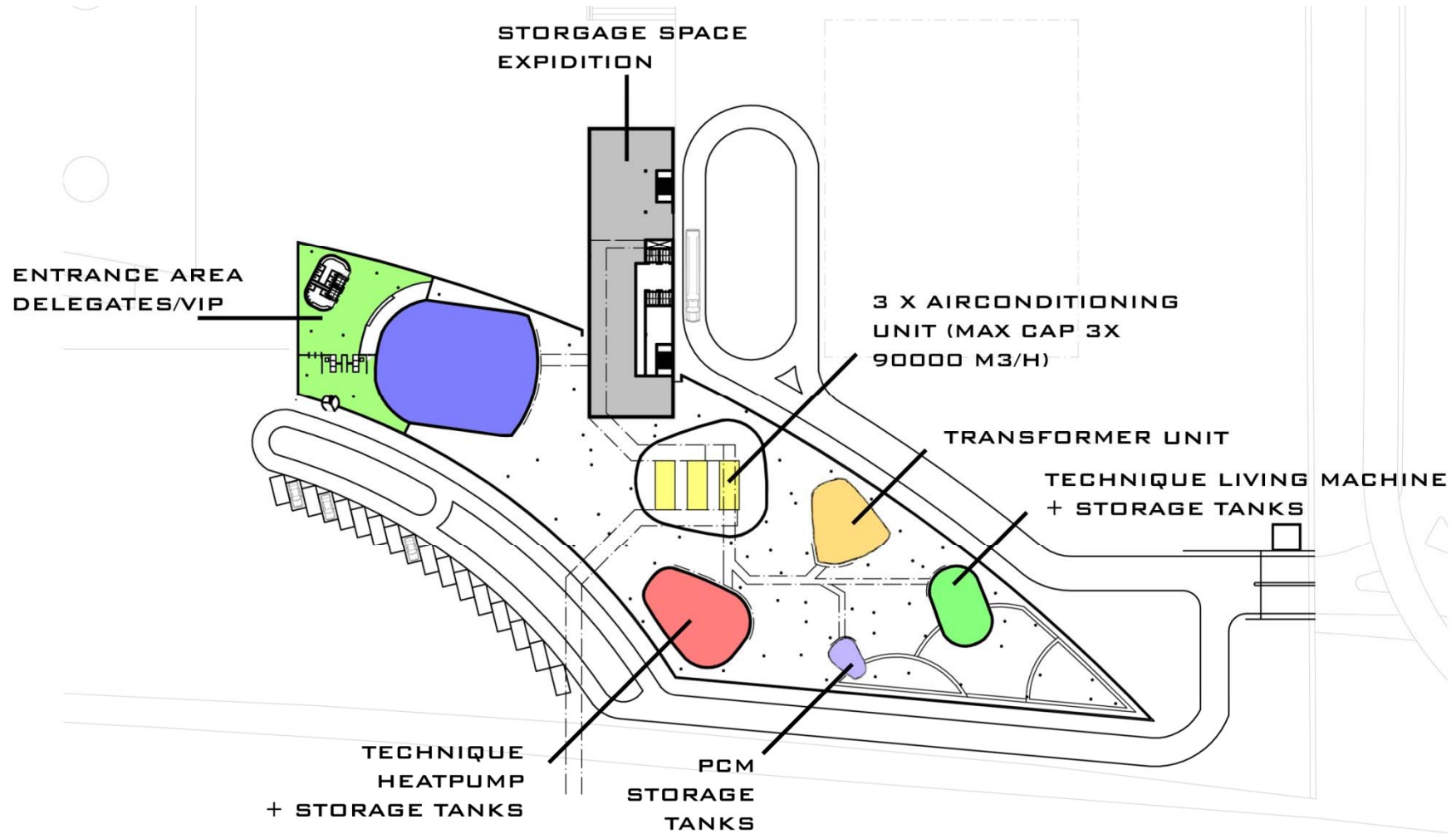
40m3

30 TIDAL TURBINES 21 49 MWH

HEAT EXCHANGE WITH THE EAST RIVER (CLOSED CIRCUIT)

INSTALLATIONS & BASEMENT

HEADQUARTERS OF SUSTAINABILITY



PROJECTS

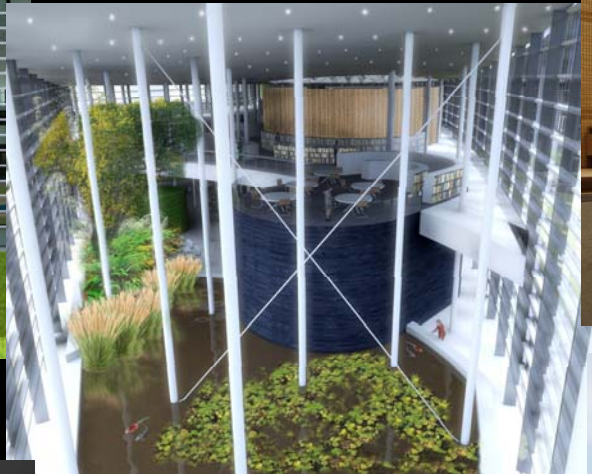
MUZIEKGEBOUW AAN 'T IJ , 3 X NIELSEN
TREPTOW CREMATORIUM, AXEL SCHULTES
SEAGRAM BUILDING, MIES VAN DER ROHE
ING HOOFDKANTOOR, MEYER EN VAN SCHOOTEN

REFERENCES INTERNET

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WWW.MILIEUBAROMETER.NL
WWW.LIVINGMACHINES.COM
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UTRECHT/ZUTPHEN

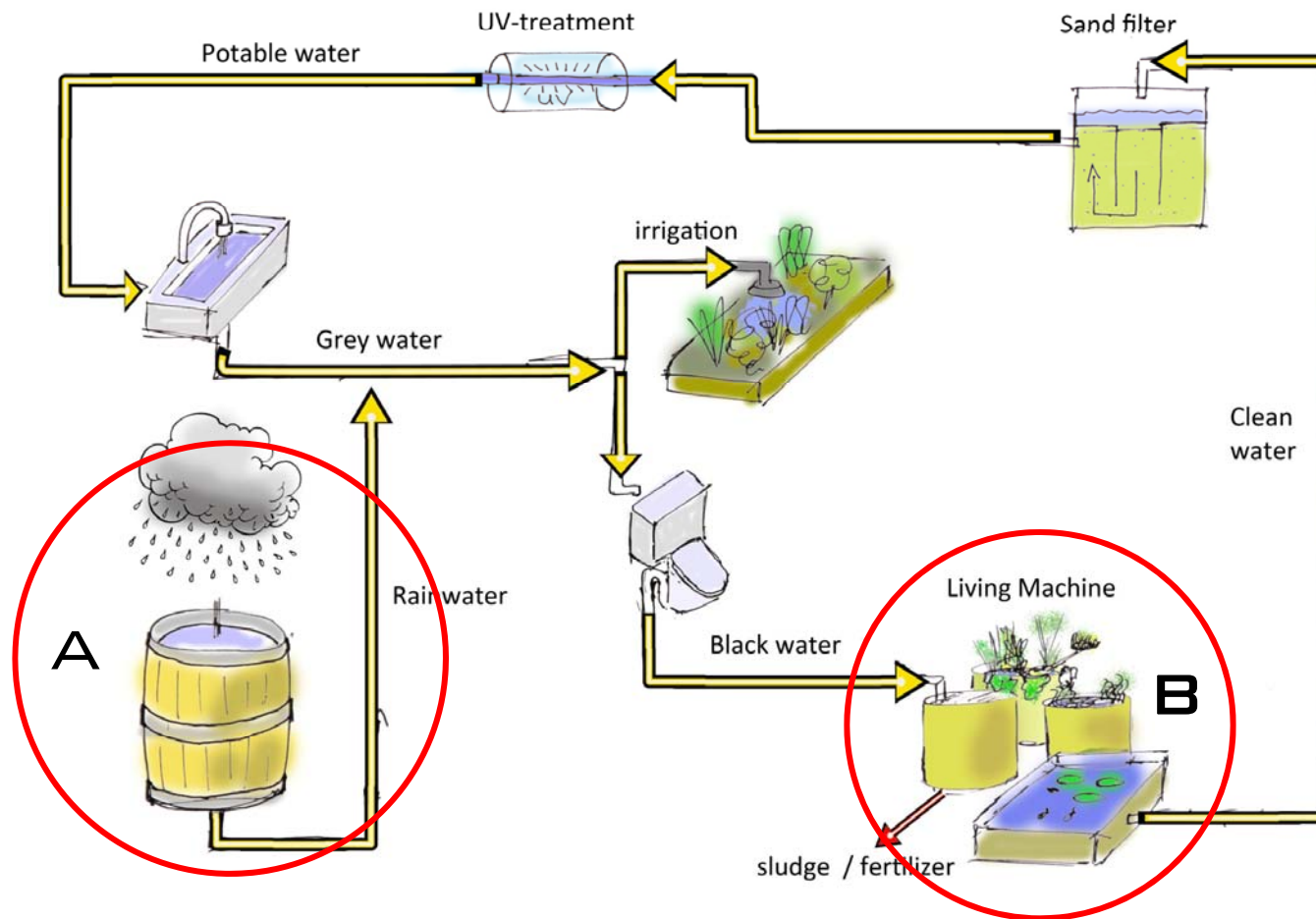


Het oppakken van stedenbouwkundige lijnen om die vervolgens te gebruiken in de vormgeving van het gebouw werkte voor mij zeer goed. Het gebouw is hierdoor verankerd in de locatie en daardoor geen los object in de ruimte. Ook de restruimten die zijn ontstaan binnen de locatie hebben een toegevoegde waarde gekregen voor zowel het gebouw als de omgeving. Door de beveiliging buiten het gebouw te plaatsen en deze als ingang tot het entree plein te maken wordt ook de huidige situatie, waarbij er gebruik wordt gemaakt van een tent voor de beveiliging, sterk verbeterd.

Het verdelen van het programma in verschillende gebouwonderdelen maakt het dat deze makkelijk beveiligbaar zijn. Ook leende de toren zich uitstekend voor het realiseren van kantoorruimten. Het horizontale element was een veel grotere uitdaging en heeft ook veel tijd gekost. Omdat het gebouw een gebogen vorm heeft met twee verschillende curven was het lastig om een structuur te introduceren voor zowel de constructie als het programma. De oplossing lag voor mij in het loslaten van de structuur en het introduceren van vrije vormen. De kolommen van de constructie zijn hierdoor ook onderdeel geworden van de ruimtelijke beleving en zijn meer als de bomen in het bos geworden dan alleen de noodzakelijke constructie. Het loslaten van de structuur was voor mij een nieuwe tool voor het ontwerpen van een plattegrond en een nuttig leermoment.

Het ontwerpen van een zelfvoorzienend gebouw is zeker mogelijk maar wel een uitdaging. Een punt in het duurzame ontwerp, is het ontwerp van de tweede huid gevel. Aan de ene kant wil ik dat de gevel volledig transparant is, terwijl ik aan de andere kant wil dat hij zon tegenhoudt en energie opwerk. Uiteindelijk heb ik er voor gekozen om de PV cellen op strategische plaatsen in te zetten zodat de warmtelast op de eigenlijke gevel verminderd wordt terwijl het zicht toch zeker 70% blijft. Een ander punt is dat er voor het voorzien van de energiebehoefte 30 getijdenturbines geïnstalleerd moeten worden, dit aantal is veel hoger dan ik in eerste instantie had voorgenomen en zal in de uitvoering op dit moment veel kosten met zich meebrengen. Er moet dan wel in acht worden genomen dat veel van de toegepaste systemen nog volop in ontwikkeling zijn en dat deze nog niet op grote schaal worden toegepast. Indien de afname van deze systemen groter wordt, dan zal de ontwikkeling ook in een stroomversnelling komen en zullen de productiekosten dalen. De baten kosten verhouding wordt dan gunstiger. Ook is het zo dat er onderzoek naar eventueel hinder voor ecosystemen en scheepsverkeer zou moeten komen wanneer zo'n plan echt tot uitvoering komt.

WATER TREATMENT / DRINKINGWATER PRODUCING



A: NEEDS LARGE (ROOF) SURFACE TO COLLECT WATER

B: INDOOR AREA FOR WETLANDS AND PONDS