MOBILITIES OF EQUALITY

HOW TOURISM INFRASTRUCTURE CAN ACT AS A SPATIAL EQUALIZER

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Foreword

I have always been deeply interested in how architecture can facilitate social encounters. Any type of building restricts or permits people from coming together each corner is a space where people gather or are pushed away. For me, architects have a responsibility to ensure that all sides of their buildings are humane and encourage socialization - leaving no dead spaces and no places that feel unsafe. The boundary where the urban fabric meets the envelope is the most crucial part to solve. Furthermore, architecture can exclude certain users. Although I am aware that a lot of this exclusion has to do with sociological and political aspects, it is still a fact that architecture plays a part in this relationship. Tourists also play a vital role in global mobility, and the problems of overtourism and tensions with locals must also be addressed. I would like to encourage the reader to postulate how these issues can be helped by design, but also to keep a realistic boundary of what architecture can do. Often, good ideas without social and political support can fall flat and create results which are the opposite of their ambitions.

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00 Getting to know Ter apel

Ter apel: extraction, identity, and reparation

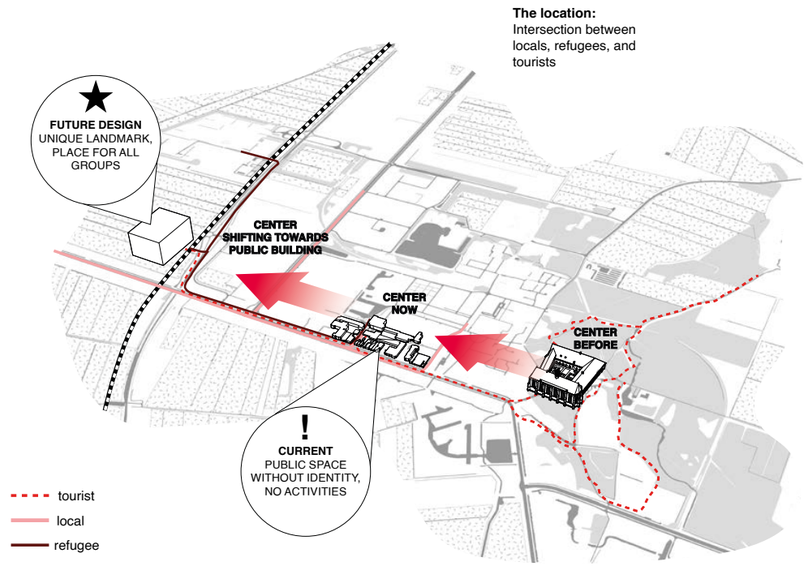
Ter Apel's identity shifted as infrastrcutre and local economies morphed through the years. First, it was its monastery in the east. Then during peat extraction and factory era, canal infrastructure was developed, and the center shifted west. Eventually a NATO base was built, which later turned into the refugee infrastructure in 1996 (Centraal Orgaan opvang asielzoekers, n.d.) . After the departure of NATO locals were promised that jobs would be replaced by the new refugee center, but during my visit to municipality it was revealed this was not the case. The village is haunted by negative media preception of refugees (Maatje, 2023) .

Ter Apel is in a province of Groningen that has been exploited in the past. The extraction of natural gas in Groningen did not result in the prospering of the local communities (Nij Begun, 2024) . Instead, it followed an extractive economy where most of the capital flowed to corporate and state levels. The physical toll manifested through human-induced earthquakes, which damaged infrastructure and cast distrust of goverment actions in the area (Nij Begun, 2025). Nij Begun represents the first meaningful admission of these extractive practices. It is a 30-year commitment and strategic roadmap designed to revitalize the region through investments that serve as a form of social and economic reparation (Nij Begun, 2025). A central pillar of this revitalization is the promotion of sustainable tourism, to create a flow of capital in the region (Nij Begun, 2025). Westerwolde the municipality of Ter Apel also seeks to bolster tourism (Gemeente Westerwolde, 2024).

Nedersaksenlijn a planned train route, connecting Emmen with Stadskanaal and Groningen, will pass through Ter Apel. Historically, new infrastructure has always forced the village center to migrate. The railway offers a chance for Ter Apel to grow and reinvent itself. A report estimates 15000 jobs, 10000 houses and 5000 people passing through the Ter apel per day (Ministerie van Justitie en Veiligheid, 2024b). Ter apel is a small village of 10000 inhabitants that expriences global flows and a lack local agency. The train station as the node of arrival creates an opportunity to ensure coexistance between the different users moving Ter Apel beyond the refuge crisis.

The bottleneck of migration infrastructure

Ter Apel serves as the mandatory registration funnelfor the Dutch asylum system. Every refugee that crosses the border must come here to begin their registration (RefugeeHelp, 2025). After the registration process is complete refguees stay in Ter Apel or are moved to one of the other AZC locations in the Netherlands. While the Ter apel refugee center capacity is roughly 2,000 people (Centraal Orgaan opvang asielzoekers, n.d.-b), historical peaks have seen numbers raise drastically, leading to a collapse in living standards for refugees and heightened national tensions (NOS, 2022). The system is still overburnnded as backlogs of asylum cases are pilling up (Asylum Information Database, 2024). Ter Apel is the node where the failures of national immigration policy become visible. Because the system prevents distribution



Drwing summurizing conclusions of group research

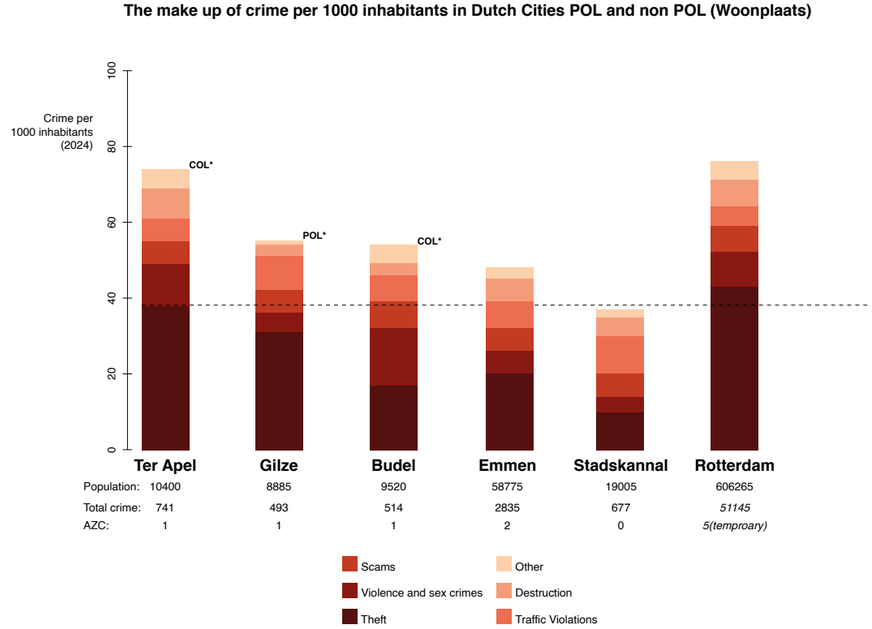
3 GROUPS WITH 3 PERSPECTIVES

Local
Locals feel positively about Ter Apel. They love the forest, the monastery, Moekesgat, and the local houses and schools. However, they feel the town has changed over time because of the refugee center. They also miss having places to meet others, such as a bar or a public gathering space.

Outsider
Outsiders mainly see Ter Apel through a "wall" of negative news. For them, there is no reason to visit the town apart from the monastery and the forest, looking at the internet.

Refugee
Refugees experience a lack of activities and little connection with Ter Apel. Going to the shopping center has become their main daily activity.

What they have in common: no activities or meaningfull publicspace to use.



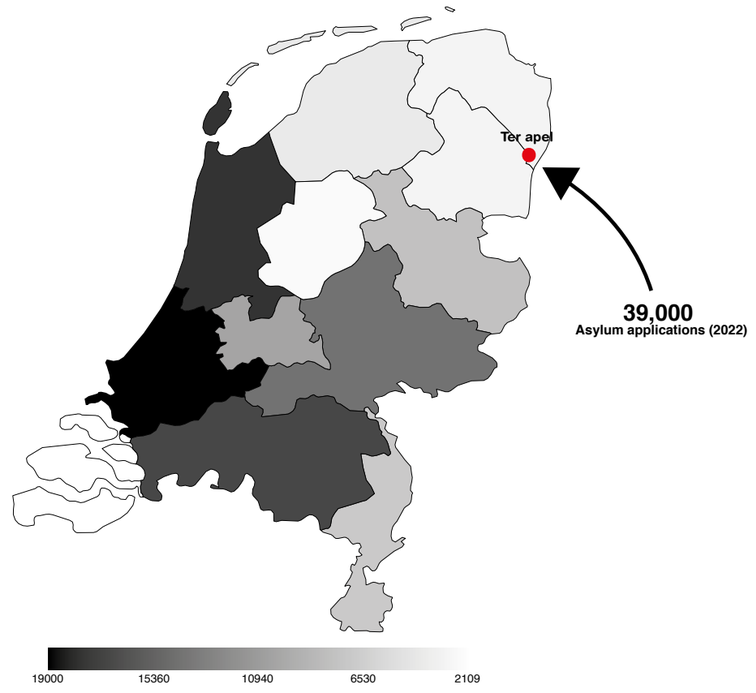
Comparing crime data between other POL'S and Dutch cities

of migration flows evenly, the funnel gets stuck and the responsibility is held by this single village, which is aggressively reported in the media.

Common reporting on the AZC focuses heavily on petty crime, such as shoplifting (Ministerie van Justitie en Veiligheid, 2024c). While statistics may show higher crime rates among refugees compared to Dutch citizens, researchers emphasize that these numbers are rarely corrected for age, gender, or socio-economic status, factors that usually equalize the disparity (Ministerie van Justitie en Veiligheid, 2024c). COA cites that while most AZCs do not increase local crime, Ter Apel is an exception. This is often linked to the low likelihood of getting approval for asylum, which leads to a loss of hope (Centraal Orgaan opvang asielzoekers, n.d.-b). A study focusing on refugee crime in the Netherlands indicates multiple factors as catalysts for unwanted behavior (Staring et al., 2025):

- **Temporal locations:** Moving between facilities of the system prevents the development of long-term social bonds between staff and residents.
- **Administrative issues:** The difficulty in obtaining a Citizen Service Number (BSN) prevents refugees from working, even if they are willing.
- **Lack of activity**: There is a profound absence of daytime activities, leading to frustration and boredom.
- **Lack of mental health care:** A lack of infrastructure for mental health care and addiction was highly stressed.

The Dutch government is attempting to to distribute asylum seeker flows more evenly across the country (VluchtelingenWerk Nederland, 2022). Similarly, the EU is attempting to spread migration flows through the continent too. (European Commission, n.d.). As the current location for the new Nedersaksenlijn's station is next to the bottleneck of the Dutch migration infrastructure, it must address the issues, such as: lack of activity and mental health care for refugees to reduce unwanted behaviour and increase quality of living of the asylum seekers.



AZC center populations and flow of refuees in Ter Apel



Ter Apel by most common crime commited

Most common crime types in Ter Apel

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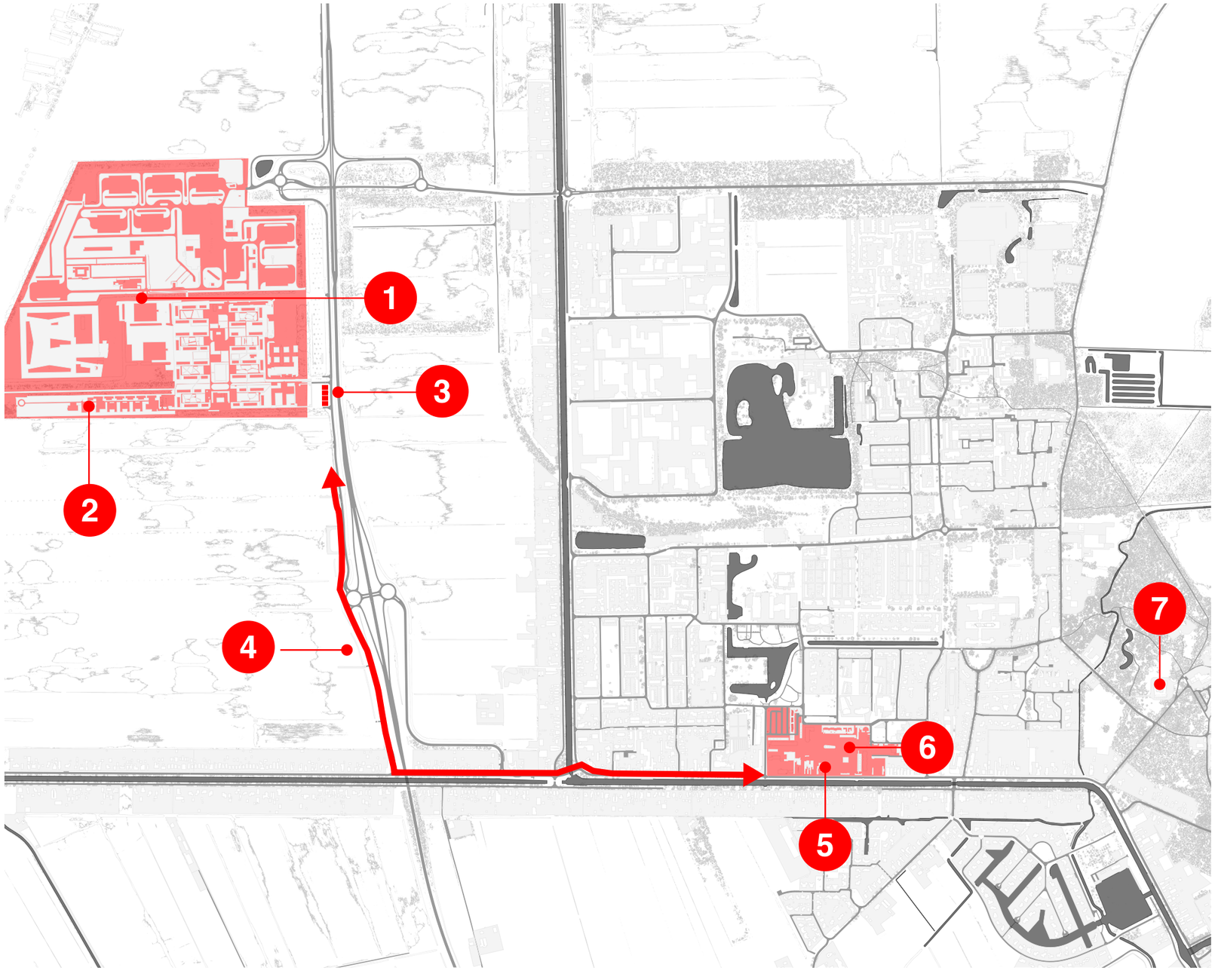
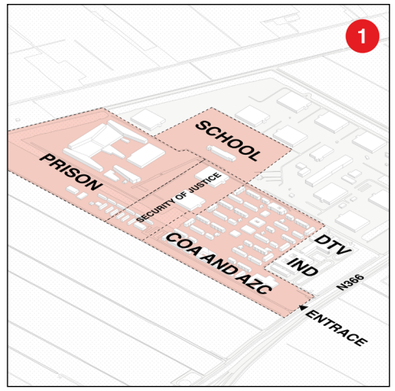
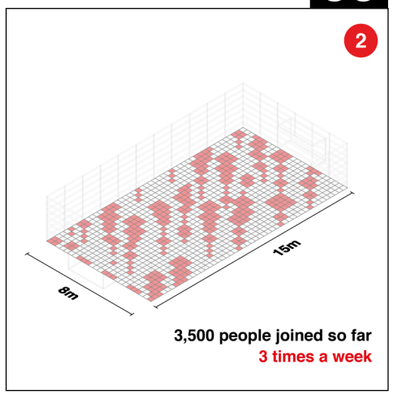
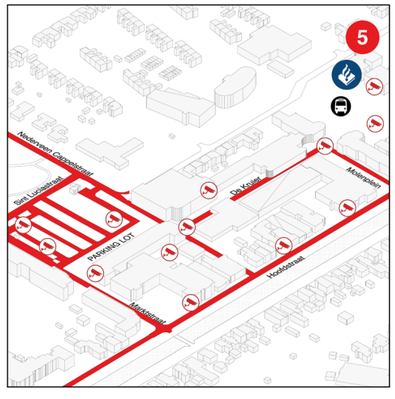


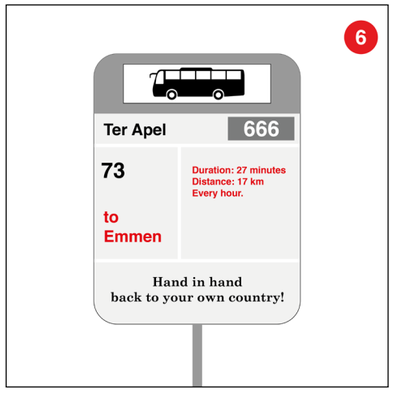


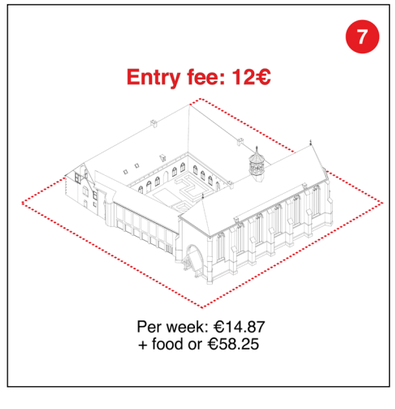








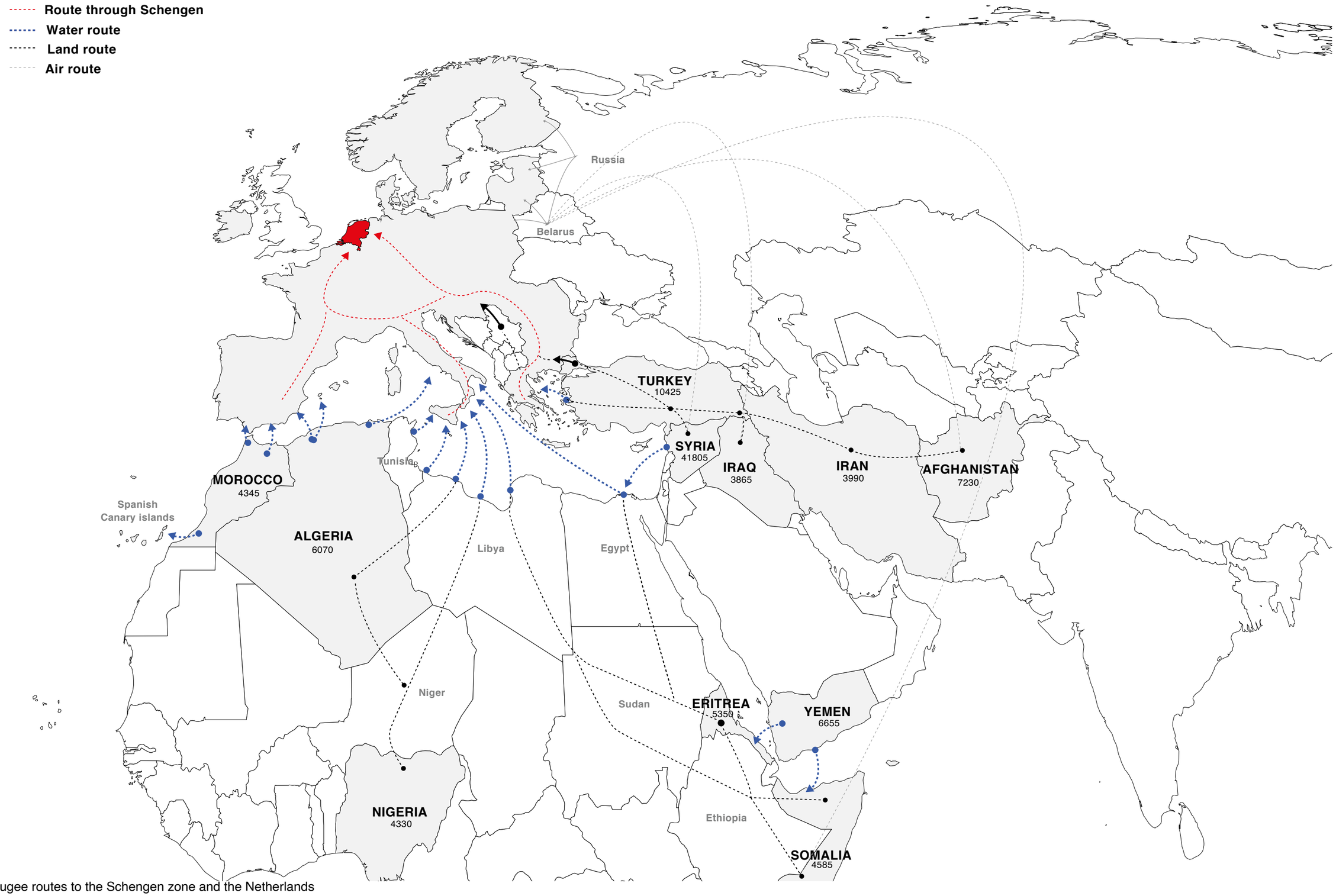




Memory map depicting different refugees stories found online

Refugee routes to the Schengen zone and the Netherlands

Refugees from top 10 most common countries of origin in the Netherlands (2019-2023)



A map of refugee routes to the Schengen zone and the Netherlands

Stagnation of Tourism

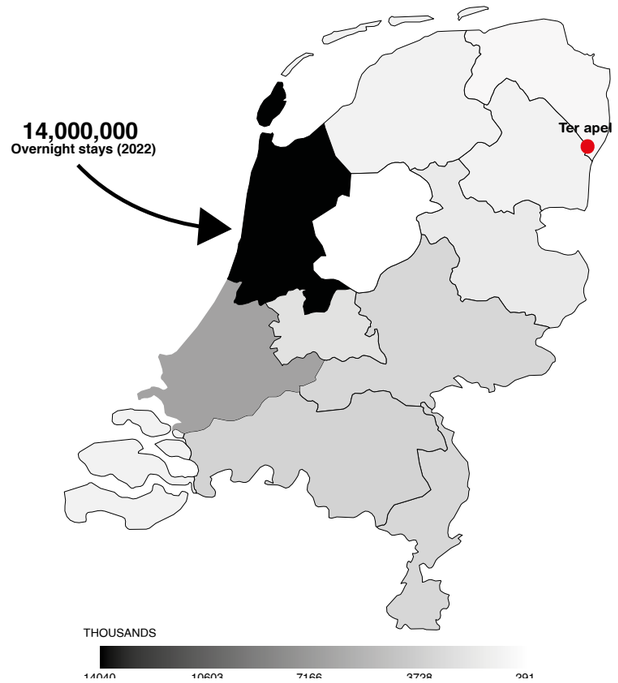
While the asylum infrastructure is in overflow, Ter Apel's tourism sector experiences the opposite: flow atrophy. Groningen is one of the least visted provinces in the Netherlands just behind Flevoland (Statistics Netherlands, 2024). However. Westerwolde makes up about 40% of East Groningen tourism (Gemeente Westerwolde, 2023). The westerwolder province is pushing to double visitors by 2030 aligning with the "Nij Begun"strategy (Gemeente Westerwolde, 2023). Westerwolde is reinforcing existing infrastructure to create unique, authentic experiences aligned with Cittaslow - a philosophy emphasizing slow tourism, quality of life, and local heritage (Gemeente Westerwolde, 2024). The target demographic for the region is those seeking: peace, quiet, or sport adventure (Gemeente Westerwolde, 2024). The municipality is trying to diversify from only traditional camping and marinas to also include more luxury sectors and holiday parks, while maintaining its authentic character (Gemeente Westerwolde, 2024). Central to this strategy is the Ruiten Aa waterway-a green artery for hikers and kayakers. The municipality published a SWOT analysis indicating: authenticity, demand for agro tourism, demand for luxury in nature , health and relaxation, sustainability, low prices, aging population and the German market as opportunities, while highlighting bad image, lack of accomodations and personel as weaknesses (Gemeente Westerwolde, 2023). Furthermore the municipality stresses multiplicity of experiences as opposed to single attracting objects. Tourism of Westerwolde should not only challange you, but also enrich your senses, such as: hearing, touch and smell, through multiple experiences as most tourists don't come for a single night stay (Gemeente Westerwolde, 2022).
Currently, Westerwolde wants to transform Ter Apel into the "Gateway to Westerwolde," due to its close proximity to Ruiten aa. Yet it is not truly integrated into this tourism system. The monastery remains as the most important attraction. Last year, it saw an increase in visitors (primarily aged 50+) who valued the tangible history and tranquility of the site (Museum Klooster Ter Apel, 2024).

Hiking trails

Westerwolde already has strategy for a tourism. Westerwolde was named one of the bests municipality in the Netherlands for hiking(Couwenbergh, 2020). The region's biggest strength is the Ruiten Aa landscape usd for flat hiking trails (Couwenbergh, 2020). Future market trends further support this direction. By 2040, tourists over the age of 55 will account for 65% of all tourism spending in the EU, reaching a total of €369.5 billion (Gaušas et al., 2025). Although hiking is traditionally associated with mountains, the future European market will be dominated bythe elderly. For this group, flat trails for hiking and biking are major attractors, provided that facilities are at ease of access and available in bulk (Li et al., 2023). A successful East-Belgium model uses intuitive marking systems that make it easier to plan and change routes. In this model, each node is connected to a broader netwrok of different hiking trail difficulties and every node is integrated into the local economic model (East Belgium Tourist Agency, 2025). Furthermore, this Belgian system allows the town to offer



Drawing from Westerwolde's municipality depicting the tourism network. (Gemeente Westerwolde, 2022)

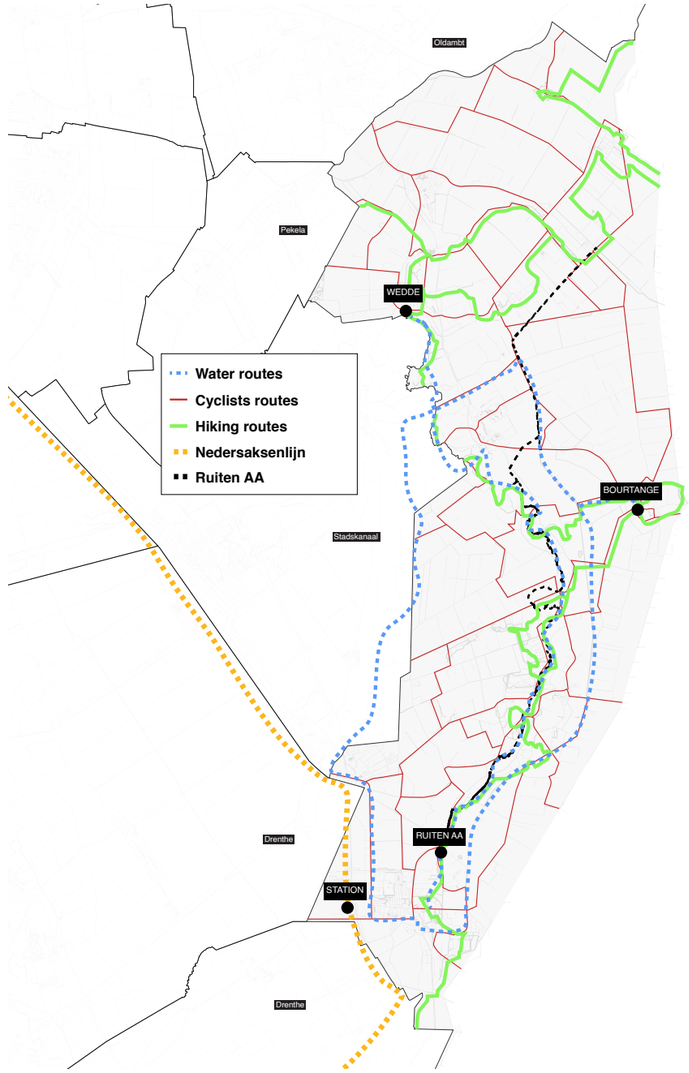


*Overnight stays and guests in different dutch provinces data from (*Statistics Netherlands, 2024)

a flexible grid of trails that cater to all fitness levels. (East Belgium Tourist Agency, 2025). A dense network with many diffrent hiking trails ensures a balanced spread of tourist flows. It directly targets the older population, which is both the current base and the majority of the future tourism market.Softlanding facilities and amnities for hiking are also incredibely important. To maximize tourism, the town must act as a gateway, capturing pedestrians within a 2 km radius and cyclists within 4 km of the transport node (Senes et al., 2025). It must also offer a posibility to easily stop and continue the route later, which could be possible if the Nedersaksenlijn was seen as a network of landing pads. Moreover, the Nedersaksenlijn represents a major opportunity to connect to the native and German tourist markets, which are the two most common visitor groups in Westerwolde (Gemeente Westerwolde, 2023). The station should serve as a gateway to a broad range of experiences closely tied to the Ruiten AA hiking trails. Finally with the Cittaslow philosophy in mind, the tourists should be encouragds to create a bond with the locals, establishing a tight connection between leisure, social responsibility, and sustainable tourism.

Adventure tourism

As discussed previously Westerwolde already has a developed and strong hiking trail infrastructure. However, this could be hybridized and simillar experiences can be offered to cyclists and kayakers. The Nedersaksenljn cuts Westerwolde its very corner, so Ter Apel becomes a gateway to these exploration routes. Physical activity, Nature and local culture are the core of adventure tourism, by leveraging existing strengths of Westerwolde the station can become a facilitator of mobilities for these different type of adventures. Adventure tourism relies heavilt on sustainability is also which works with the CittaSlow ideals . Aventure tourists usually spend most of their money on local produce which works with Nijbegun locals first tourism strategy as tools for reparation. Adventure tourism is also further divded into soft adventure and hard adventure. Soft adventure usually relies on less risky activities and has a broader target group. as can be seen in the table. Another strength of this strategy that the target groups are really broad and they can be accomodated easily. Furthermore, the two biggest nationalities in europe that partake in adventure tourism are Netherlands and Germany which matches the current tourism profile. Finally, food and wine, nature, walking tours, festivals and fairs is something that already exists in Westerwolde and they are exactly the most common activities of these tourists.



Westerwolde's cycling, hiking and water routes

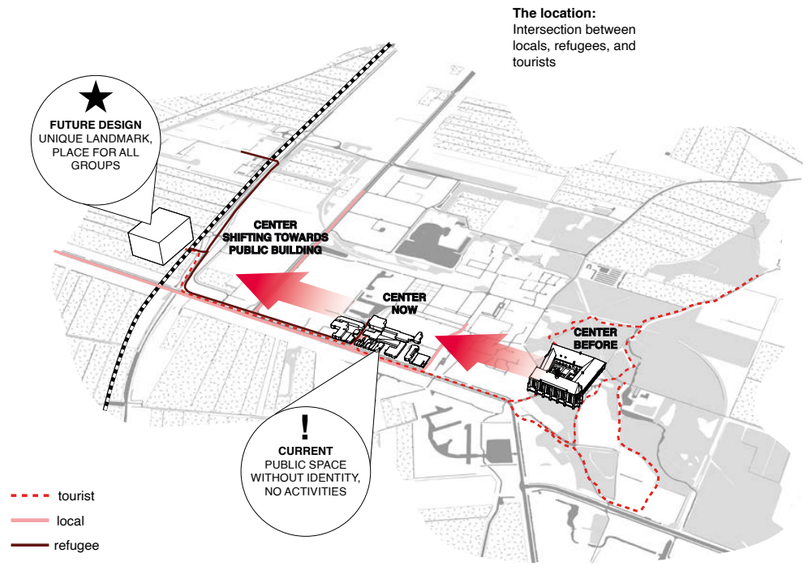
	Backpackers	Fully independent travellers	Small group travellers
AGE	14-45	30-80	30-80
BUDGET	Low budget Time rich	Mid budget Time rich	Mid/Luxury budget Time poor
WHO	Gap year students	Friends, Couples, Family	Small groups, on tours

TOP MARKETS IN EUROPE: Germany 63%, Netherlands 48% , United Kingdom 43%

Target groups of Adventure tourism(Centre for the Promotion of Imports from developing countries [CBI], 2026)

The flows of winners and losers in a globalized world

Ter Apel can be seen as the epicenter of liquid modernity and global mobilities. In this village, tourists and the refugees exist as temporal guests their stark contrasts reveal inequalities of mobility. The mobility of the winners often occurs at the expense of the immobility of the “losers” (Bauman, 1998). While some people can enjoy the global flow of capital and follow it, others are left behind scrambling to get ahead. The station presents a possibility to bridge the gap between these distinct levels of freedom, incentive, and vulnerability. Here in Ter Apel precarious relationships between global flows and local politics creates a systemic failure. Zygmunt Baumam describes the current state of modern life as liquid. The solidity of previous decades has vanished in favor of a liquidity that allows the flow of capital and power past the concept of nation state and rooted life. However these political institutions are kept solid without much agency Gane, N. (2001). This is of course the problem Ter Apel is facing currently as the funnel of asylum seeking infrastructure, when lack of capital and labor create the image of crisis.
The presence of the refugee acts as a reminder to the local host of these liquid instabilities, instigating fear. Meanwhile, the tourist represents a class that can seamlessly cross the boundaries of global dynamics. Exploring flows through the lens of integration can be the only solution. Research indicates that both tourists and refugees are similar in their capacity to create opportunities or cause nuisance, and the most ethical solution is to discover the “convenience and desirability of using facilities designed originally for these populations” (Pearce, 2004).



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Local
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Outsider
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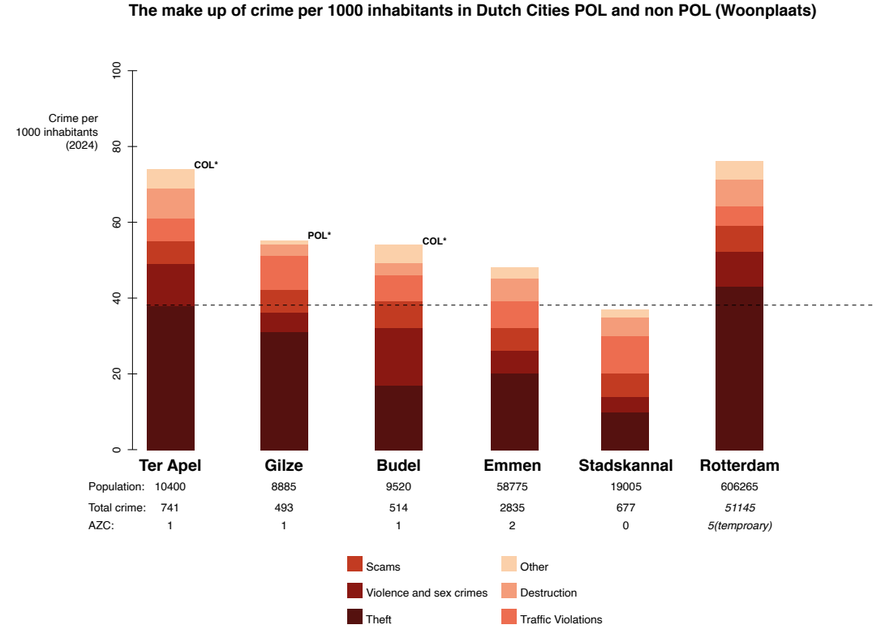
Refugee
Refugees experience a lack of activities and little connection with Ter Apel. Going to the shopping center has become their main daily activity.

What they have in common: no activities or meaningfull publicspace to use.

Nusiances and tension

However, a significant tension exists in how these groups are perceived. As noted by Tsartas et al. (2020), the media plays a decisive role in this dynamic. The appearance of a refugee crisis, amplified by mass media, can negatively impact a destination’s image and deter tourism. In Ter Apel, social media trends create a negative image, linking the village exclusively to the AZC crisis. Our research of Google trends shows how fluid form of information can broadcast the image of refugee crisis without even visting or presenting Ter apel. Manuel Castells, a Spanish sociologist describes the flows of information and explains how digital spaces takes precendent over actual physical space. Information travelling with speed of light disrupts identities and images of local solid places. In case of Ter apel the power of the image sits at the hand of mass media . Fianlly, Giorgio Agamben and his idea on state of exception reflects how a crisis can be used in order to bypass human rights and democracy in order to create a sense of security,. Sighting of security personel in the center of Ter Apel, patroling the streets as if it’s a war zone is a stunning example of such goverment overreach that I personally witnessed during my site visit. Moreover, security can create barriers and segregation in spatial design as to avoid nuisance or in the name sake of security. The loss of the “Agora“ also contributes to this image crisis. Zygmunt Bauman believed that the shrinkage of public spaces where private problems can be vocalized as public matters has turned the landscape into a series of non-places that discourage settlement through



Comparing crime data between other POL’S and Dutch cities

frictionless, consumer-driven design Gane, N. (2001). Ter apel's city center can be seen as such non place aswell. Consequently the so called clashes between locals, refugees and potentially tourists happen here as shoplifting distrubrs the sense of security created through consumption in the liquid state of the world. A more solid agora like structure would provide a better flow mixing ground than a mall. With a 2,000-refugee capacity and a local population of 9,914, the encounter potential in Ter Apel can be estimated using the Interaction Index. Since specific location movement data is unavailable, this calculation treats the entire village as a single unit. However, as Massey and Denton (1988) emphasize, this approach assumes an even population distribution. Ter Apel is geographically segregated, these figures likely overestimate actual physical contact. Based on the Interaction Index formula, (Bell, 1954), locals have a 17% chance of encountering a refugee, while refugees have a 83% chance of encountering a local.

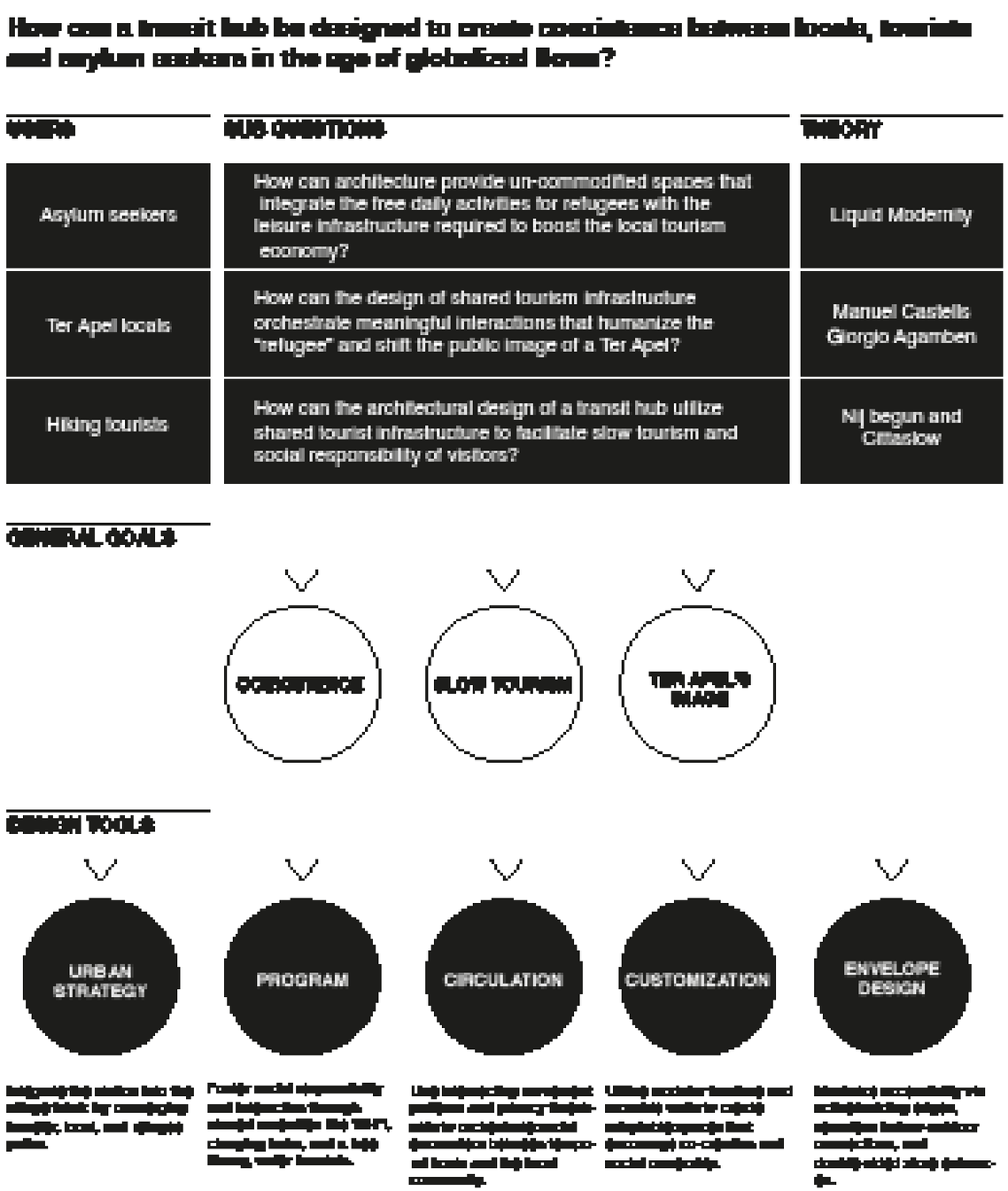
Synthesis

The research concludes that the Ter Apel station must be reimagined as a spatial equalizer, a site of where mobilities of global and local flows are equalized. While modern flows operate at the speed of light, this design grounds global flows in local social spaces, forcing an encounter between different people to build a resilient community. Encouraging the identity of Ter Apel to move beyond the refugee crisis, enabaling a network of hiking tourism and providing refugees with a space for meaningful daily activities.

Refugees: The design provides cost-free anchors for daily habits. These spaces allow asylum seekers to build emotional connections to their temporary location, fostering a sense of belonging that mitigates the tensions of displacement and encourages positive social behavior.

Tourists: As a gateway to a regional slow tourism hiking network, the station disrupts the passive visitor experience. It orchestrates meaningful interactions with the East Groningen landscape and its people, transforming tourists into socially responsible participants rather than mere consumers.

Locals: The station is reclaimed as the village's civic heart creating a common space Agora. This shifts Ter Apel's identity from a site of crisis to one of integrated coexistence.



Research Flowchart

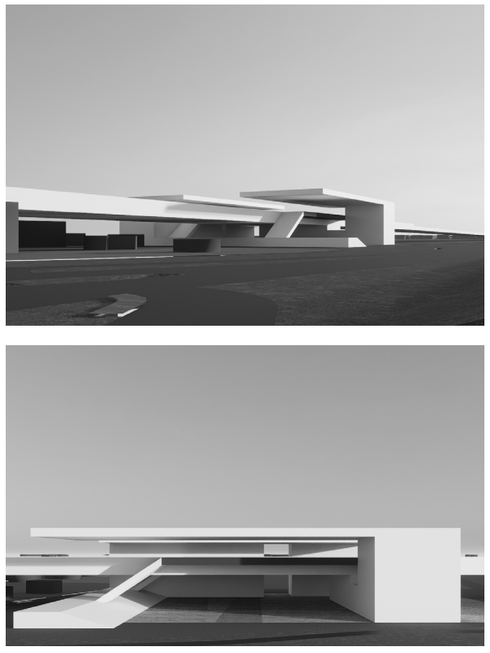


Flows, Tempos, Coming together

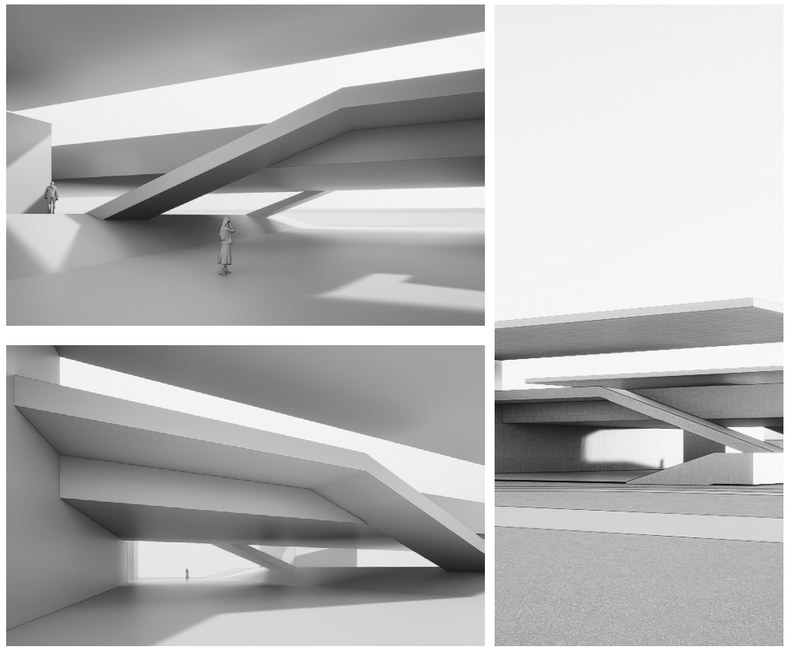
A1 TIMELINE

The A1 period was mostly spent on research however, multiple variations of concepts and volume studies were explored. While none of these made it to the final presentation, the common themes present in the final assessment were firmly established. Concepts such as tourist-local-refuge metabolisms, common spaces, and flow-based encounters between these groups were the main topics of exploration. Major attempts were made to melt thresholds and create multiplicity between functions, as many functional diagrams revolved around a central space in which flows were captured and funneled.

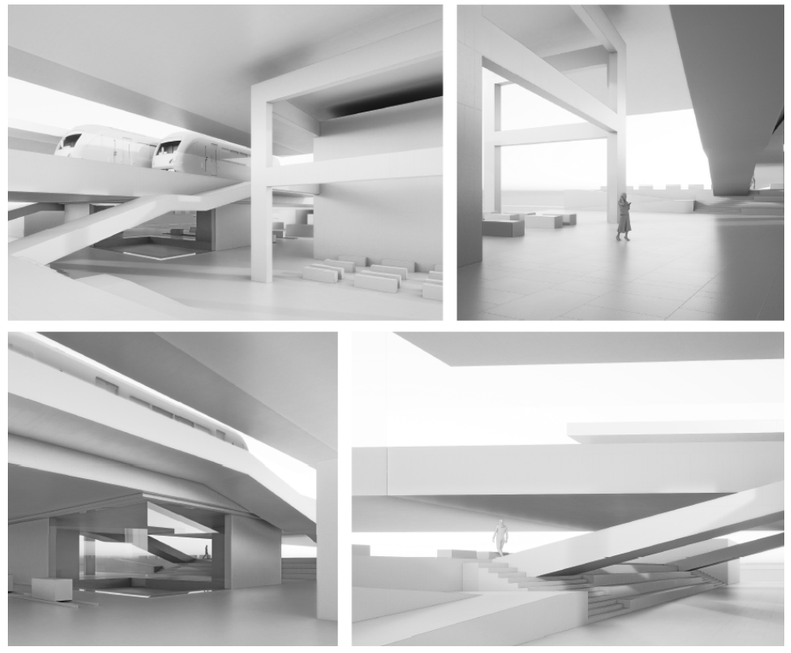
Common staircase



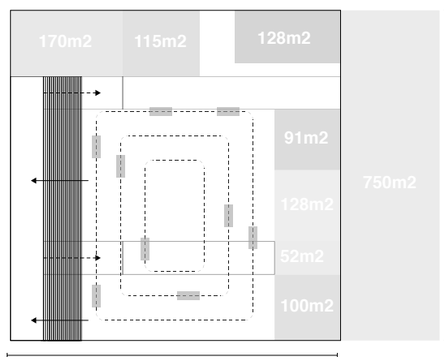
Common amphitheater



Flow flux

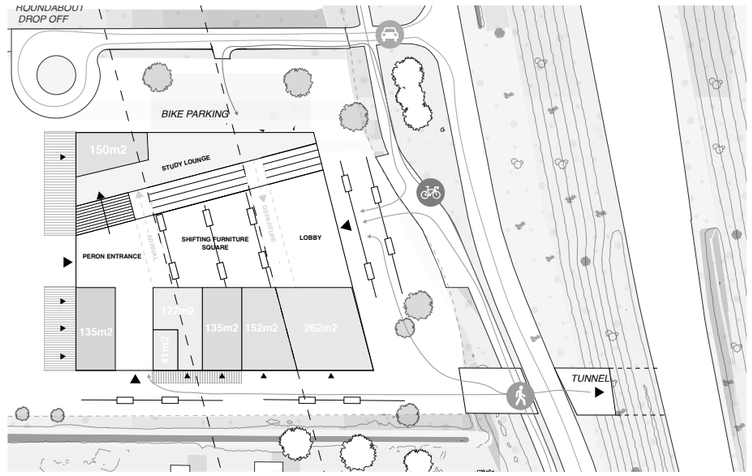


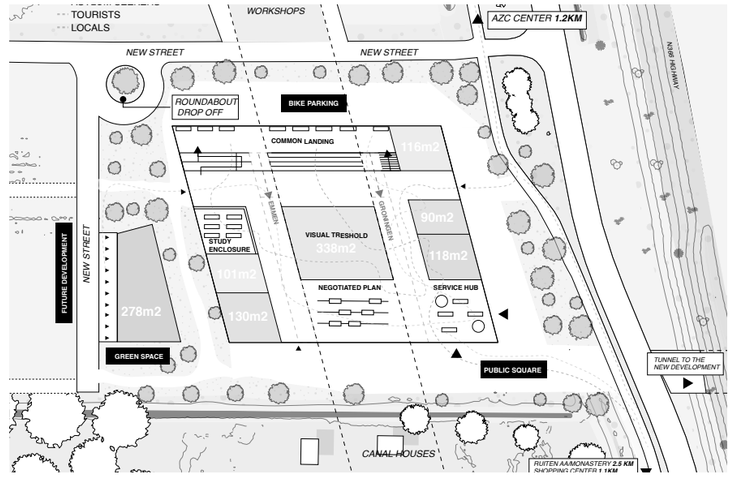
PROGRAMME SCHEME



FUNCTION	PRESENT/REQUIRED
THEATRE	170/100-150
BIKE PARKING	750/450-750
TOILET	4 per TOILET/12 TOILETS
OFFICE	108/100-150
HOUSING	128/300
KIOSK	91/50-100
LOCAL BUSINESS	100/50-100
RESTAURANT	115/200-250
TECHNICAL	200/1000 (40%)
PUBLIC/CIRCULATION	1300/????

TOTAL: 3000/**2500**





Dealing with programme

Dealing with the site

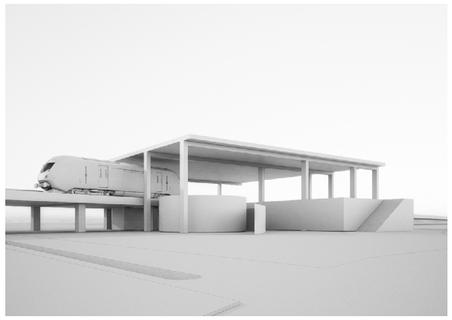
Creating encounters

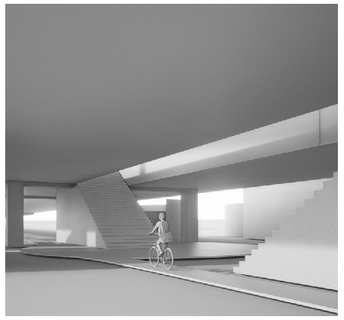
A2 Leisure plaza, Three layers and intersection of flows

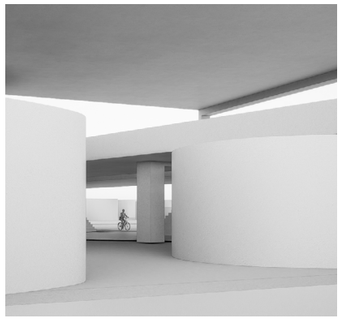
A2 TIMELINE

The A2 period was all about moving from the function diagram to architectural expression, interior spaces, and most importantly, the site plan. The general concept of layering, outside-inside relationships, shelter, and encounters was developed. The building moved from a completely outside structure to an interior structure. Multiple variations of the leisure plaza were developed, creating a cohesive identity for the empty field of Ter Apel, urbanizing, and speculating about the future of the Ter Apel developments. The building resulted in a three-layer structure with big openings and visual connections between the functions and outside spaces. The leisure plaza became a sweeping public space development full of activities for all three user groups - from commercial to civic to free daily activities.

A common shelter

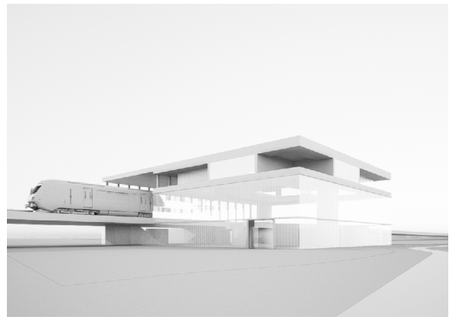


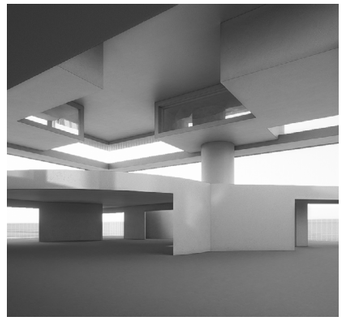


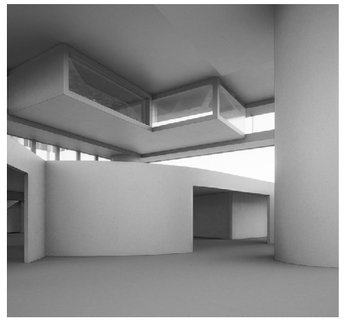


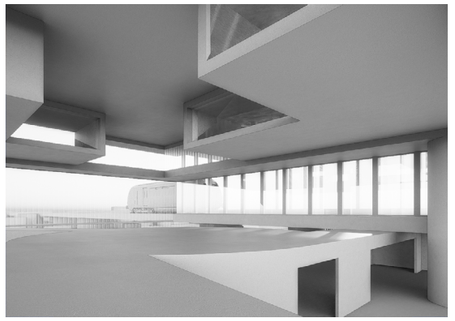


Flow becomes volume









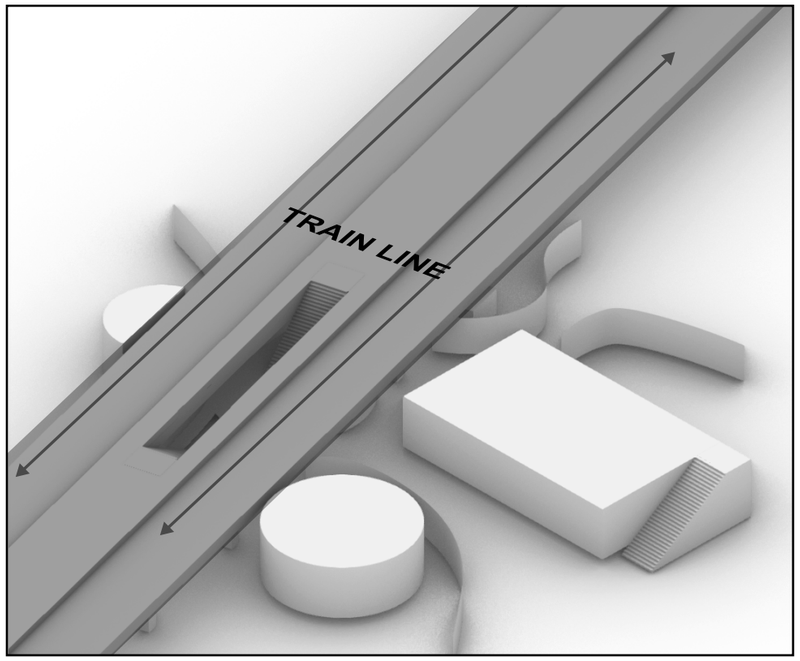
Outside-inside



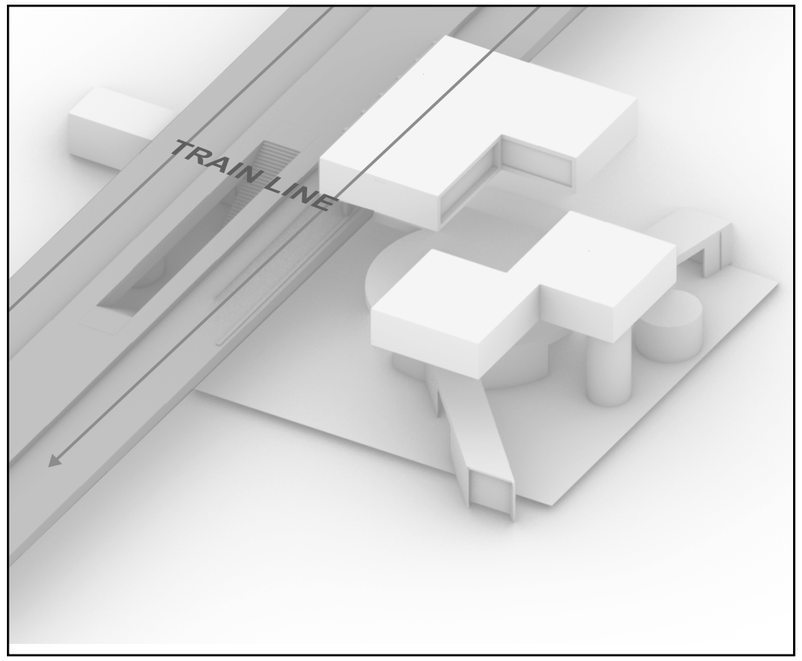




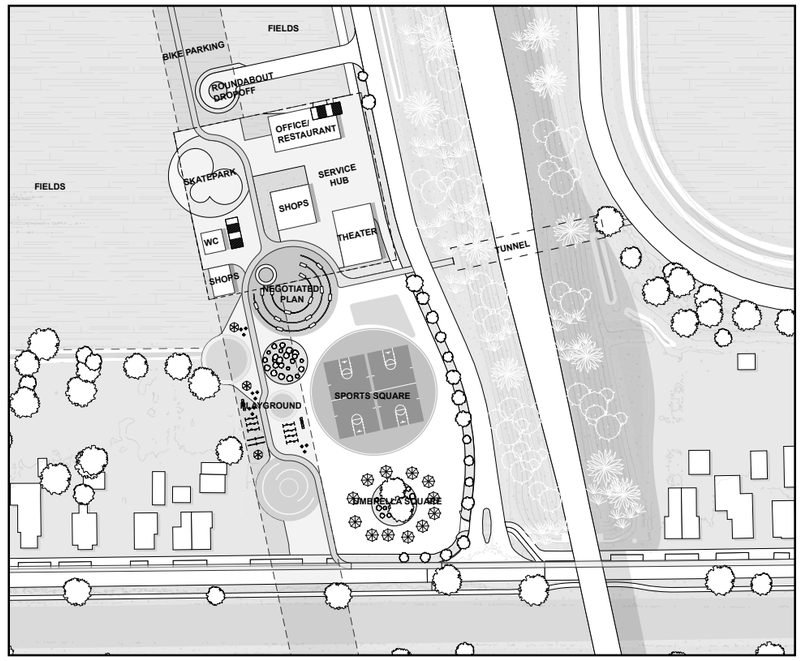




Canopy train station



Public condenser



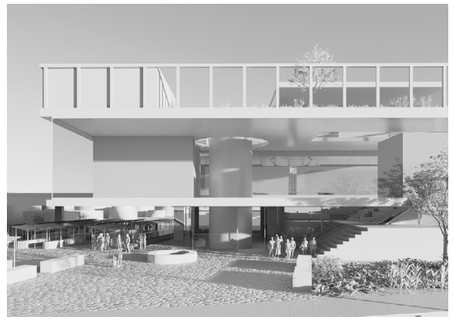
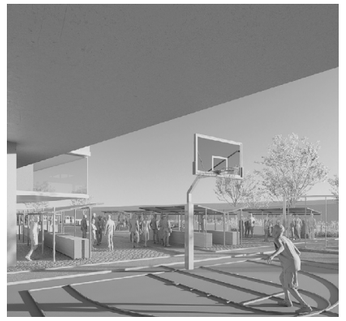
Blending with the siteplan

Three layers



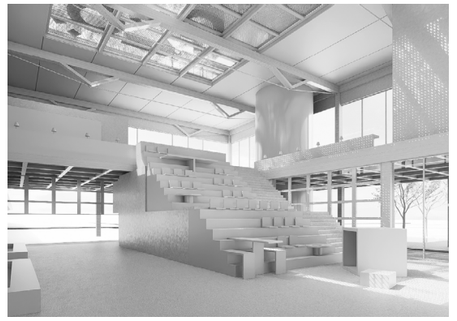
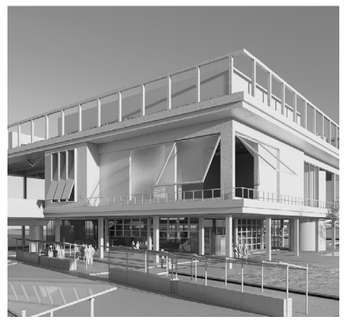



Three layers 2.0

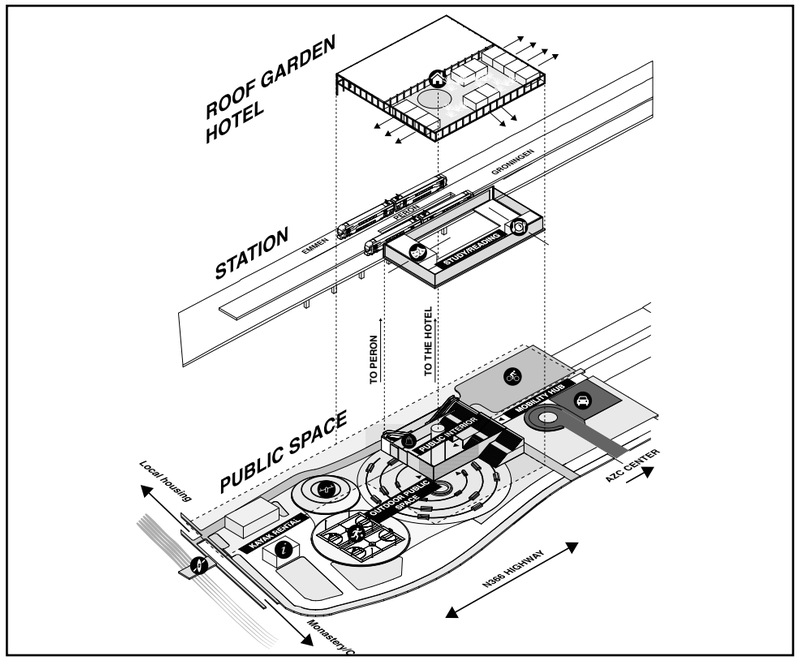





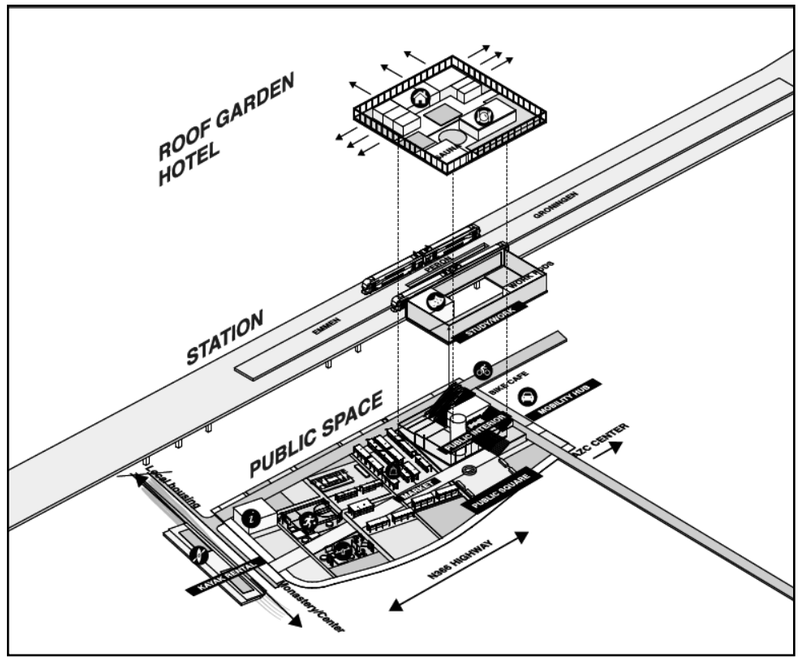
Three layers 3.0

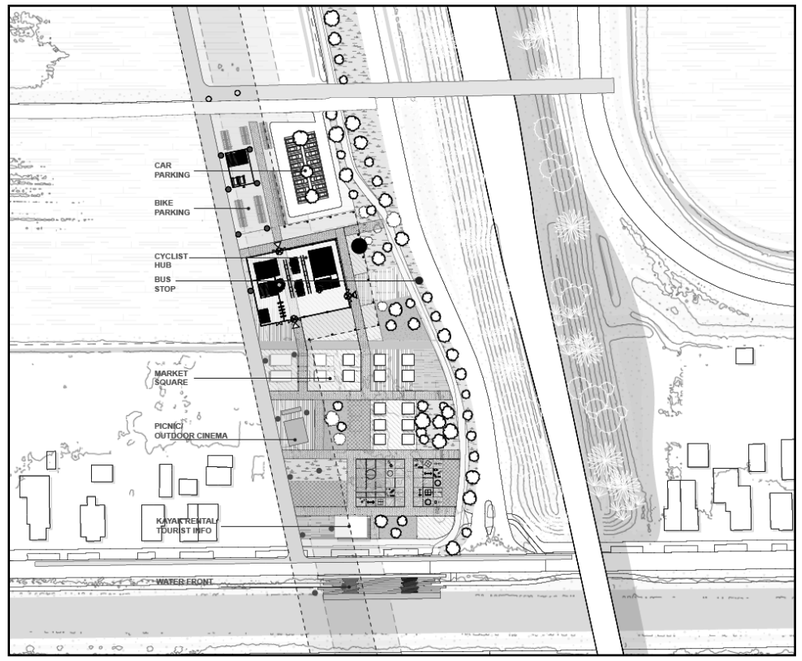




Stacking functions



Improving the siteplan



Creating visual connections





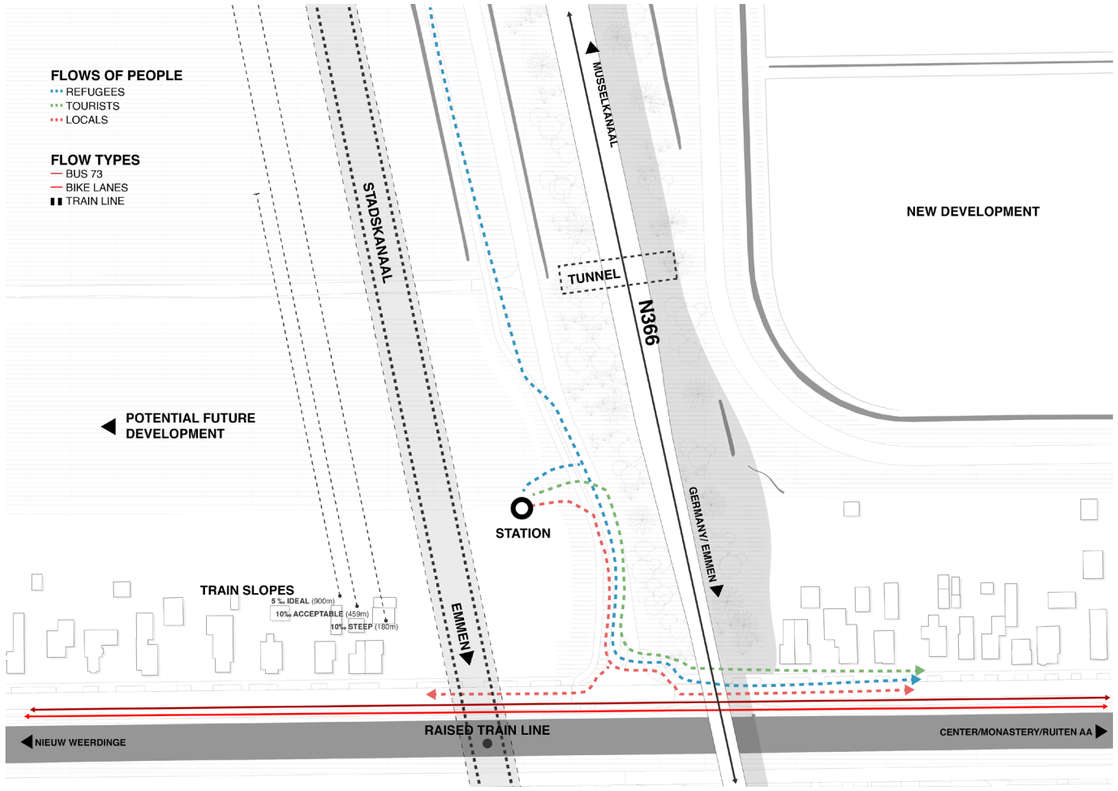



Refugees
Museum Klooster

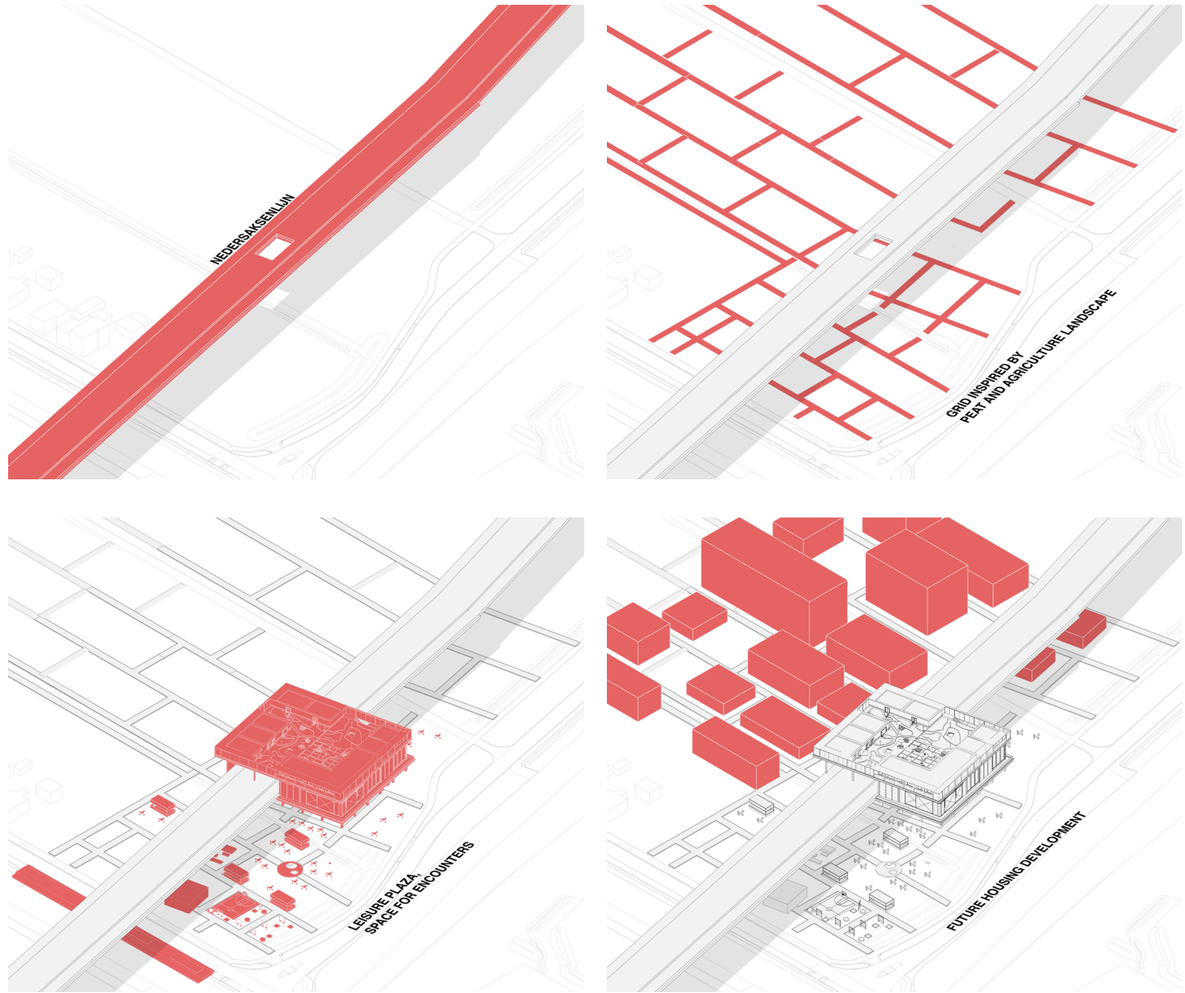


Spatial equalizer

Urban Strategy



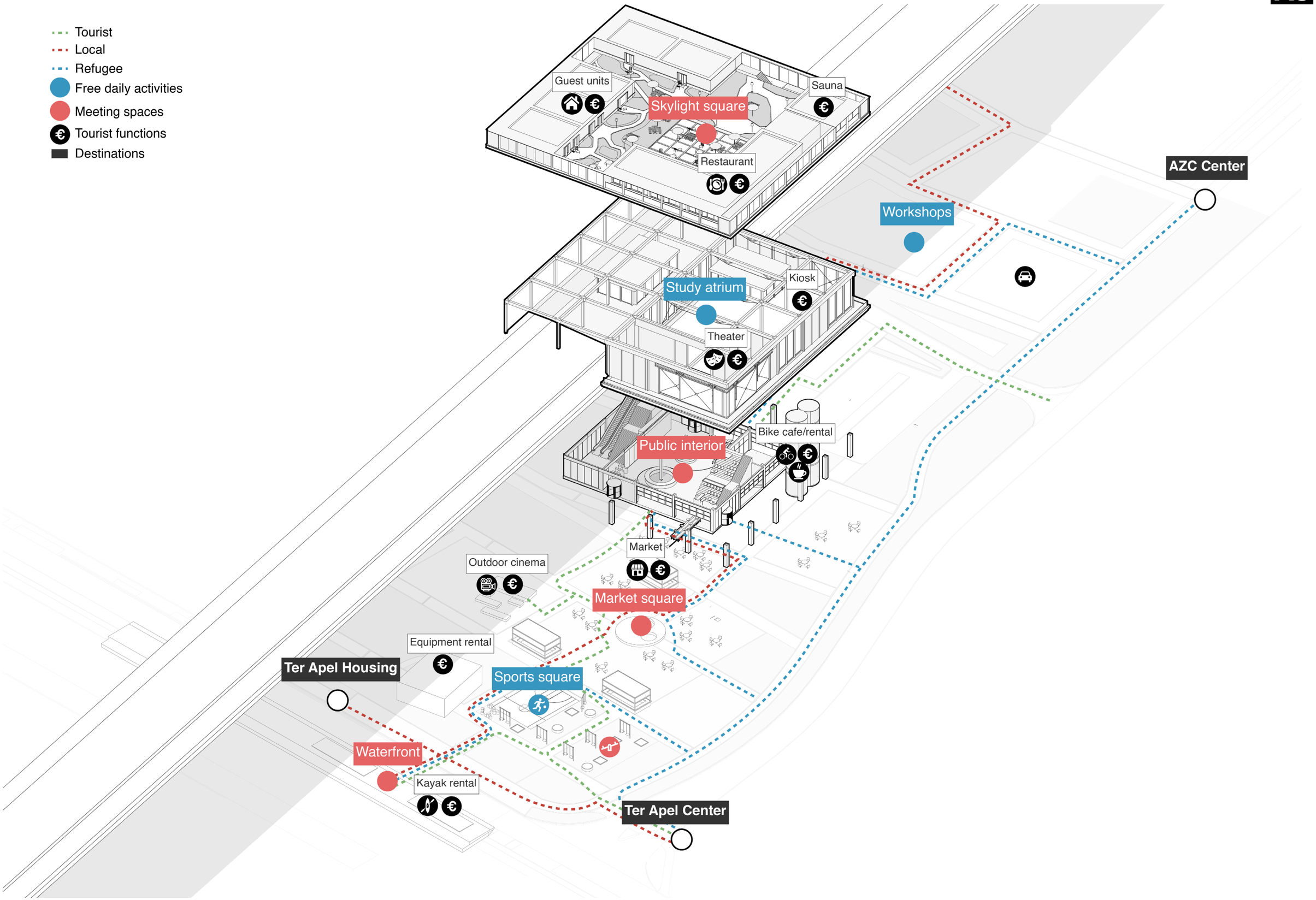
Site selection diagram



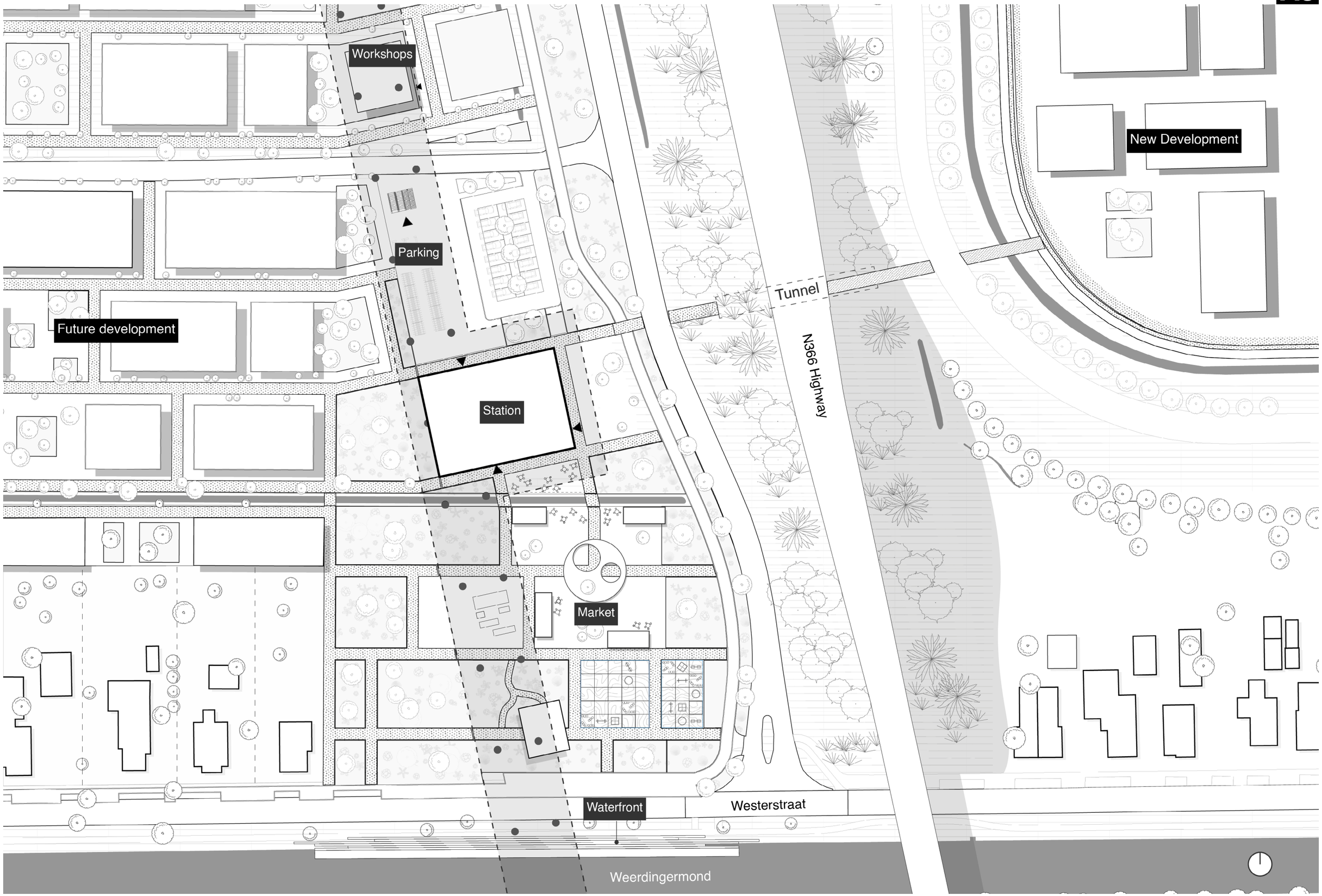
Axonometric concept diagram

The site was researched by creating a tourism map in a group setting, exploring many different layers of Ter Apel. I further developed this research by mapping the potential flows of different user groups, overlaying them, and picking the exact location of the building based on flow intensity. A viaduct is needed for the train to cross the canal. The leisure plaza was designed by pinpointing the flow intersections within a grid inspired by the historical peat landscape. Here, meeting spaces for locals and free daily activities for refugees were placed at the intersections of flows. The leisure plaza acts as a mediator between the AZC, the Ter Apel center, and local housing. By carefully placing tourist functions next to these intersections, no space is designated as a tourist-only area, establishing local ownership of common space and slowing down tourists with local flows. The project assumes that after the station is built, a new housing development will be created due to increased land prices to the west of the station, extending the grid and creating a holistic expansion of Ter Apel.

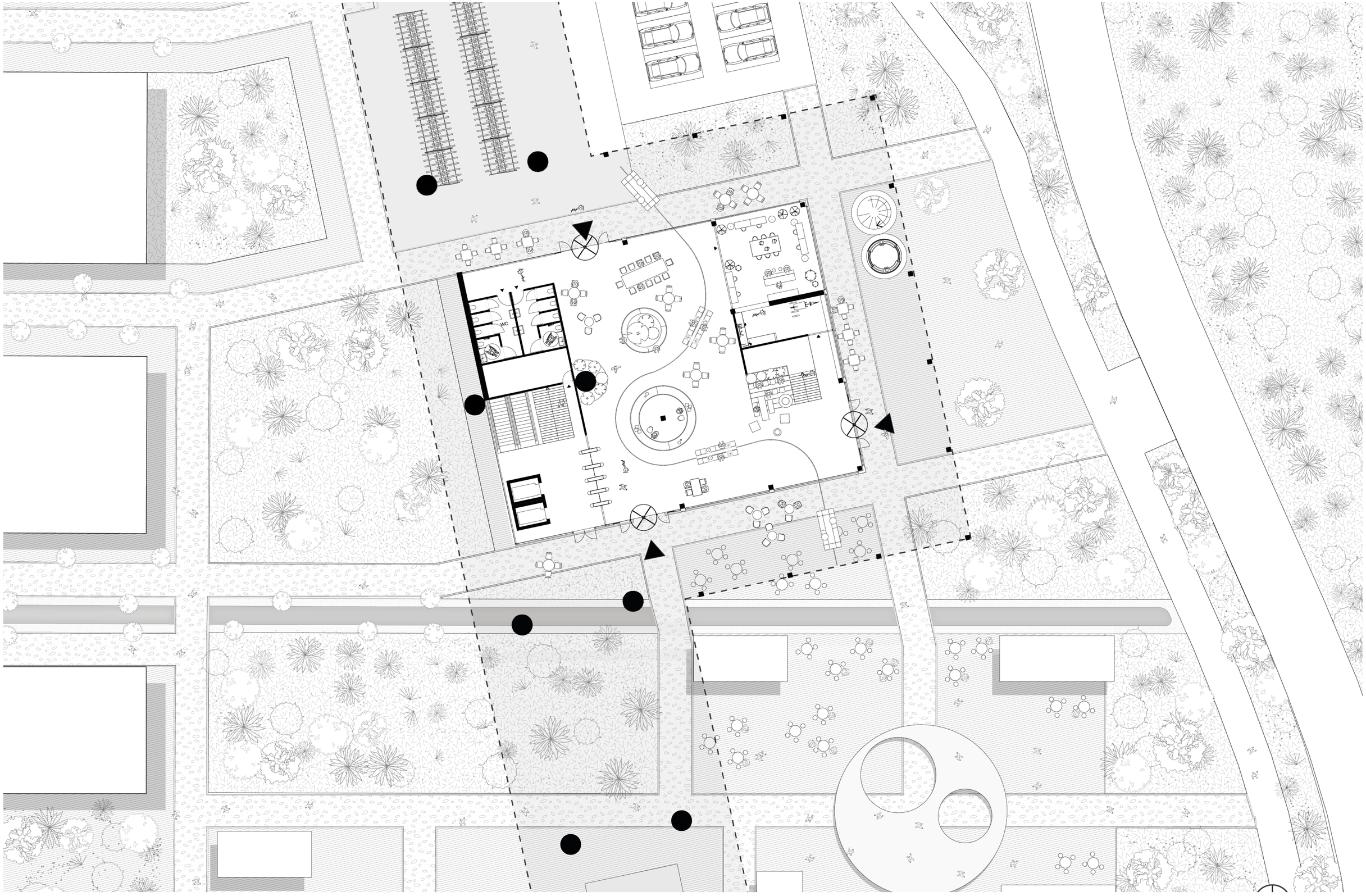
- Tourist
- Local
- Refugee
- Free daily activities
- Meeting spaces
- Tourist functions
- Destinations



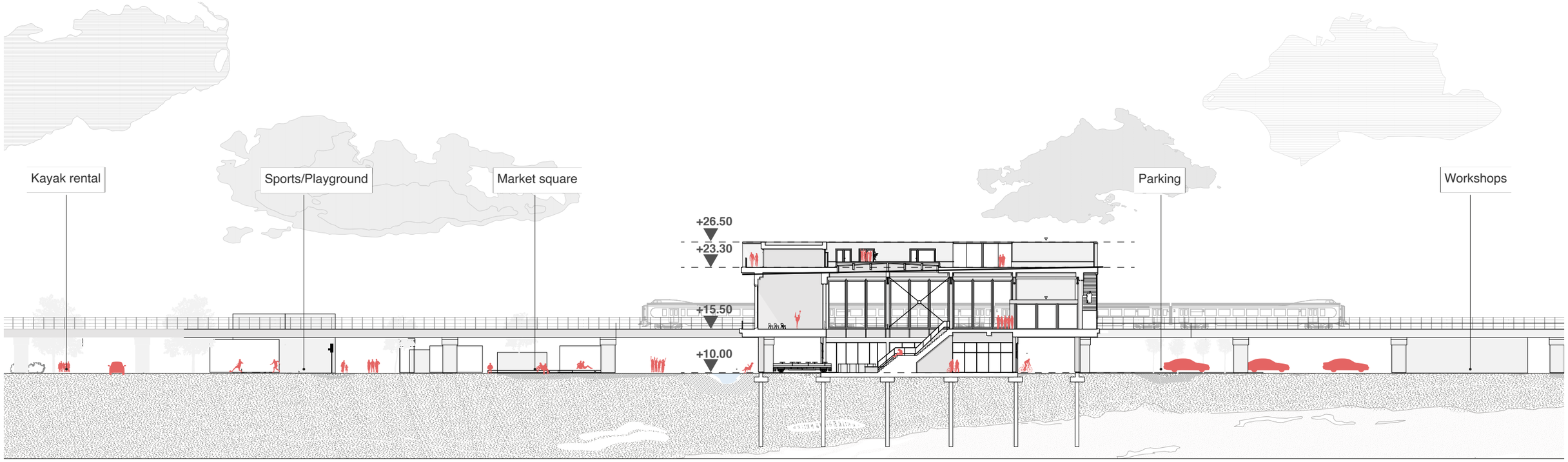
Intersection of flows as tourst/refugee/local functions

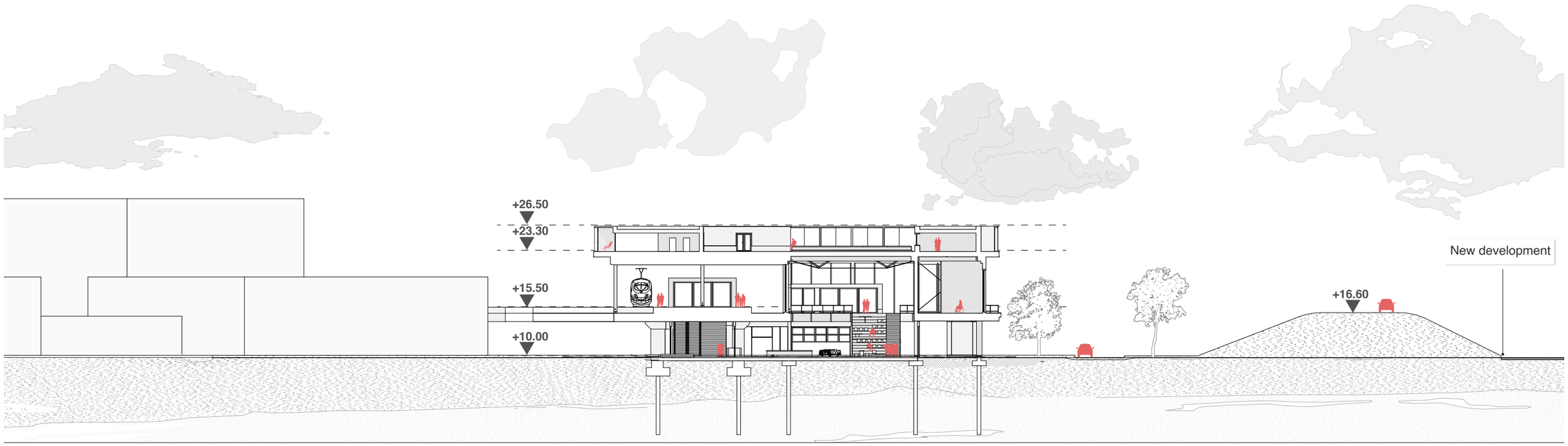


Siteplan 1/1000



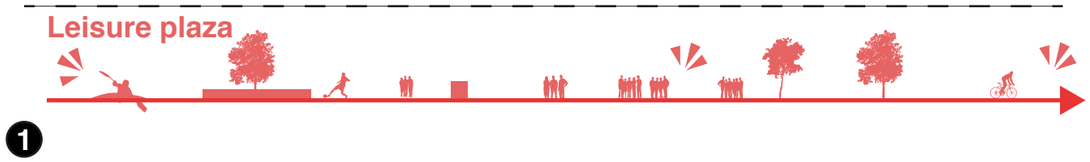
Siteplan 1/300



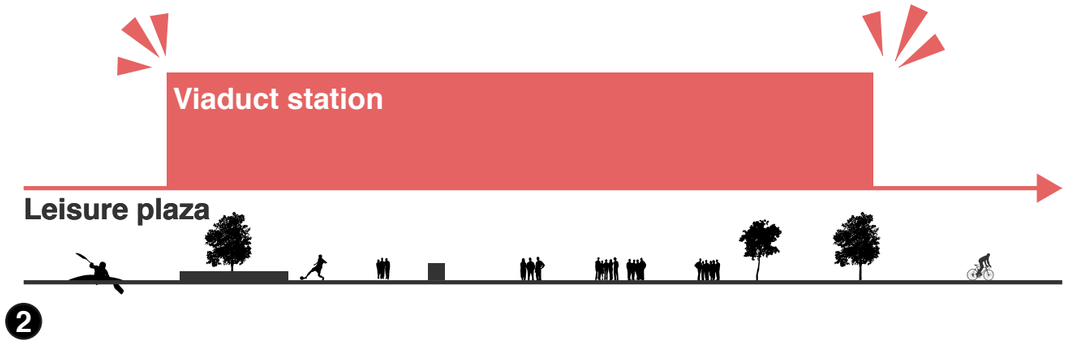


Urban section 1/500

Spatial equalizer



1



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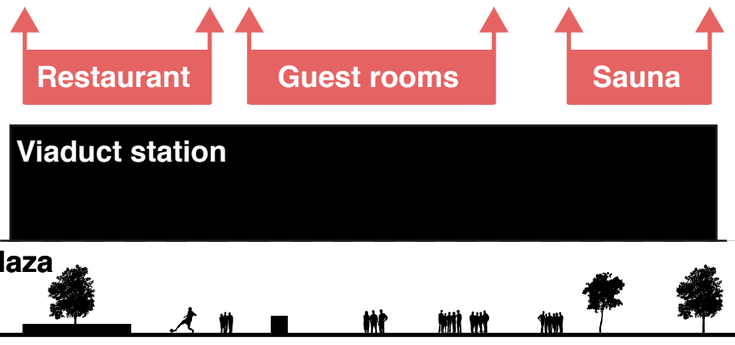

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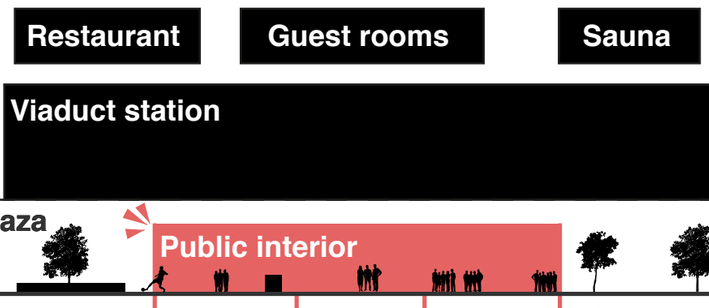
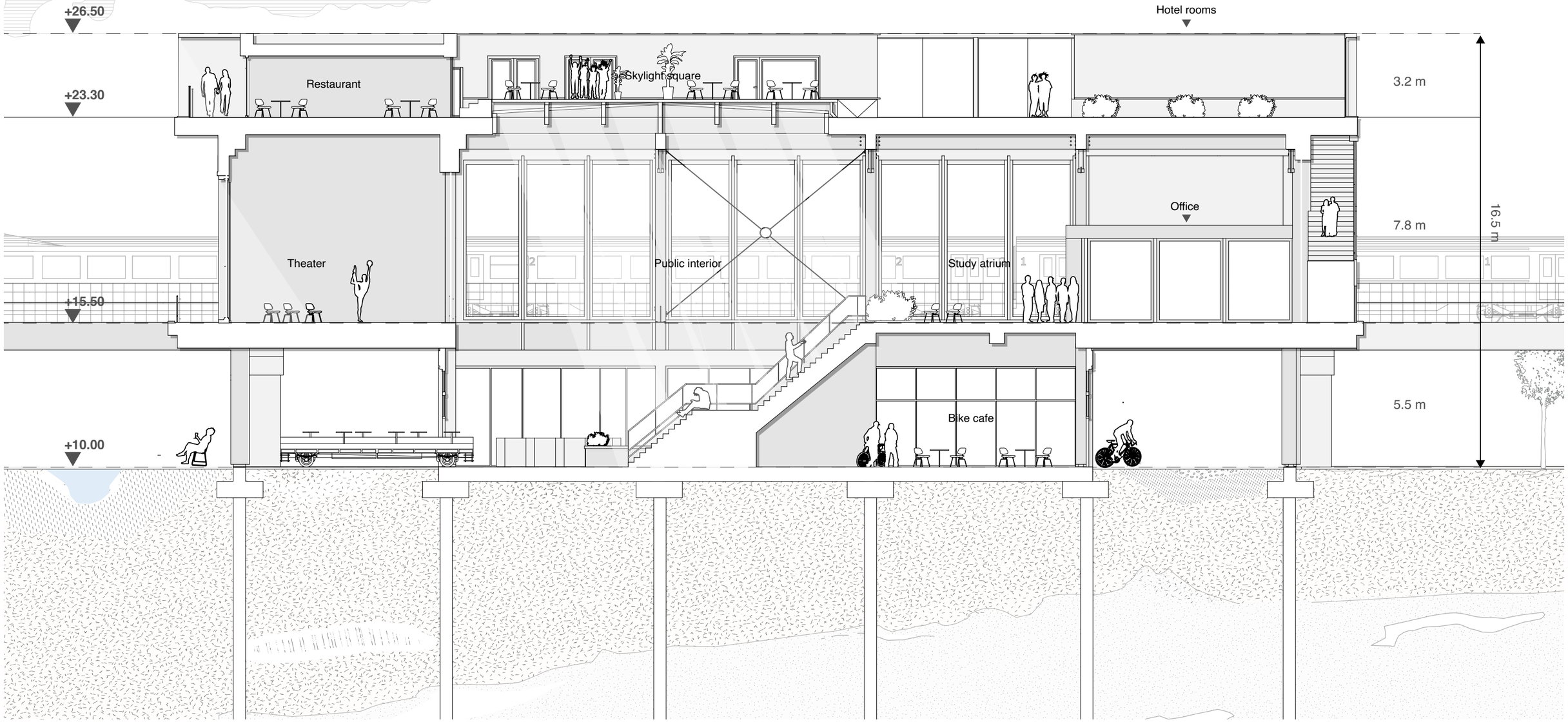


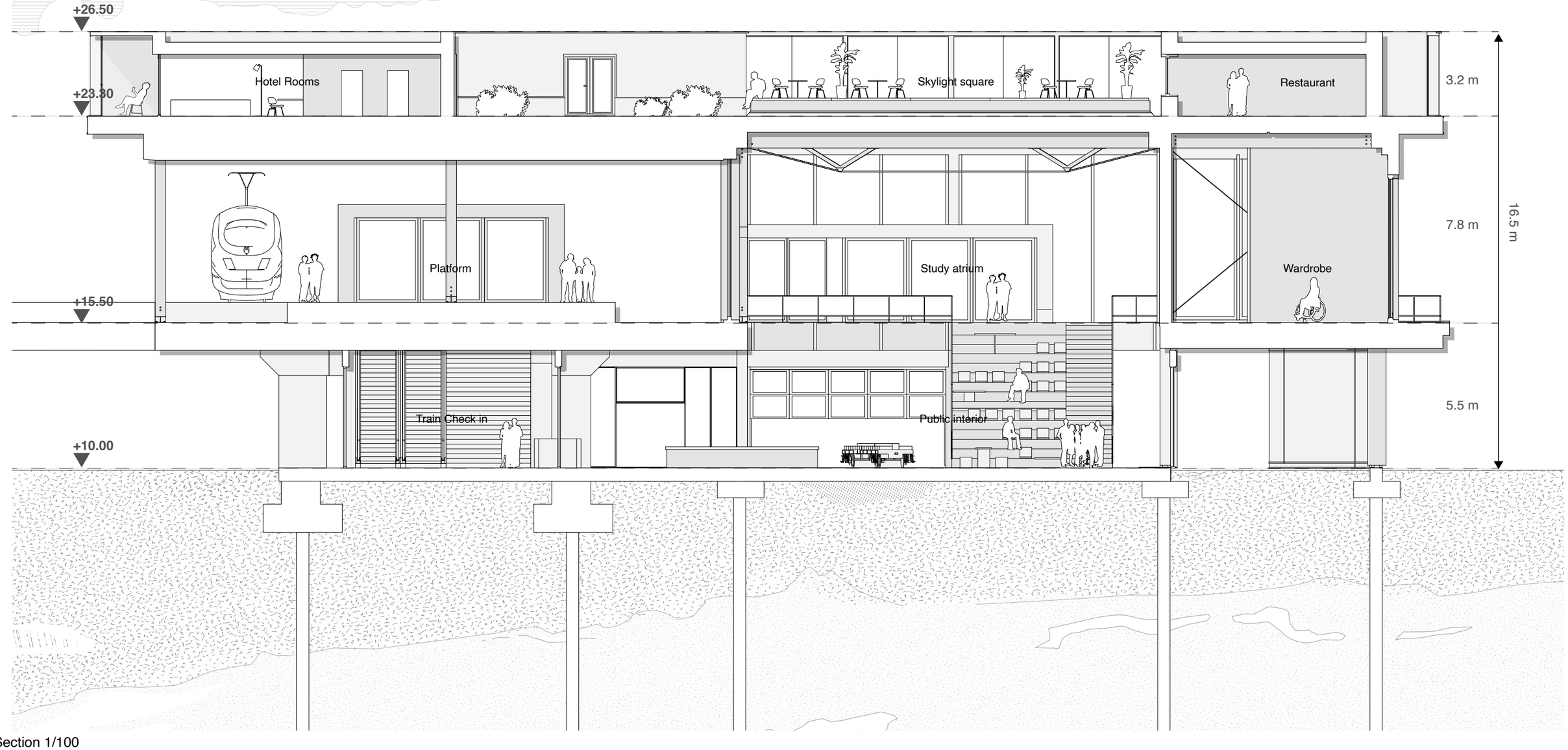
4

Three layers concept

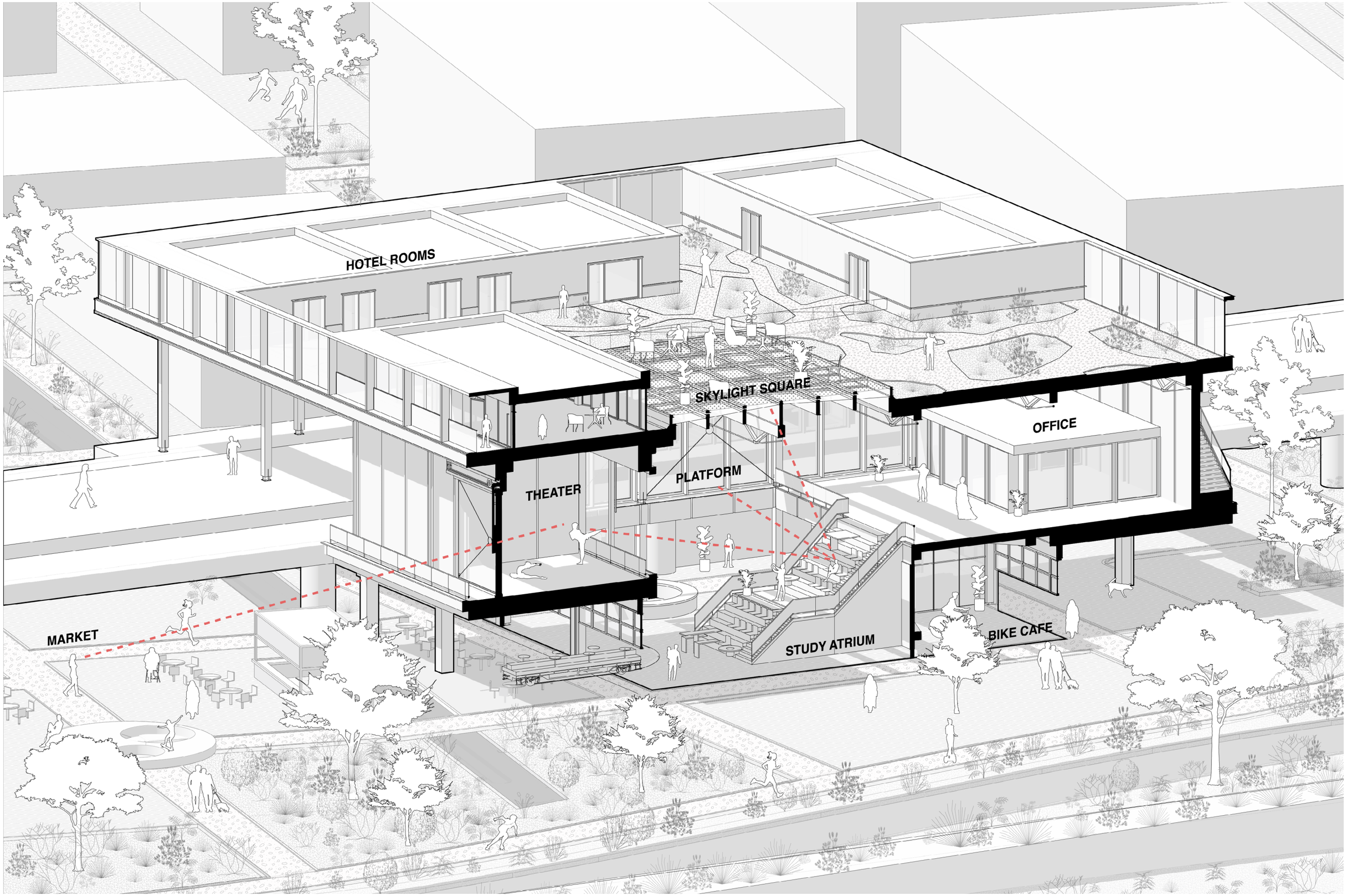
A viaduct is needed for the train to cross the canal. This need is the main concept for the design. The building is divided into three parts: the leisure plaza, the viaduct station, and the rooftop garden. The station is 16 meters high, with the ground floor being the minimum viaduct height of 4.5 meters. Public spaces are placed inside and surrounded by tourist functions, following the same principle as the urban strategy. The ground floor is fully public, the first floor is semi-public, and the rooftop is private, creating a gradient from public to private. These three layers are visually connected through a central void and a series of openings. Furthermore, a massive sliding window and a walkable skylight are designed to connect the different functions and encourage social encounters between user groups. Garage doors are included to ensure that during the summer, the threshold between the inside and outside is melted, and the ground floor becomes part of the leisure plaza. The facade and structure follow this three-layer concept: the ground floor is completely concrete to match the viaduct, the first floor utilizes glulam for the public interior, and the third layer blends with the sky using stainless steel and aluminum. The building is filled with multiplicity of experiences, spaces for encounters, and a civic heart.



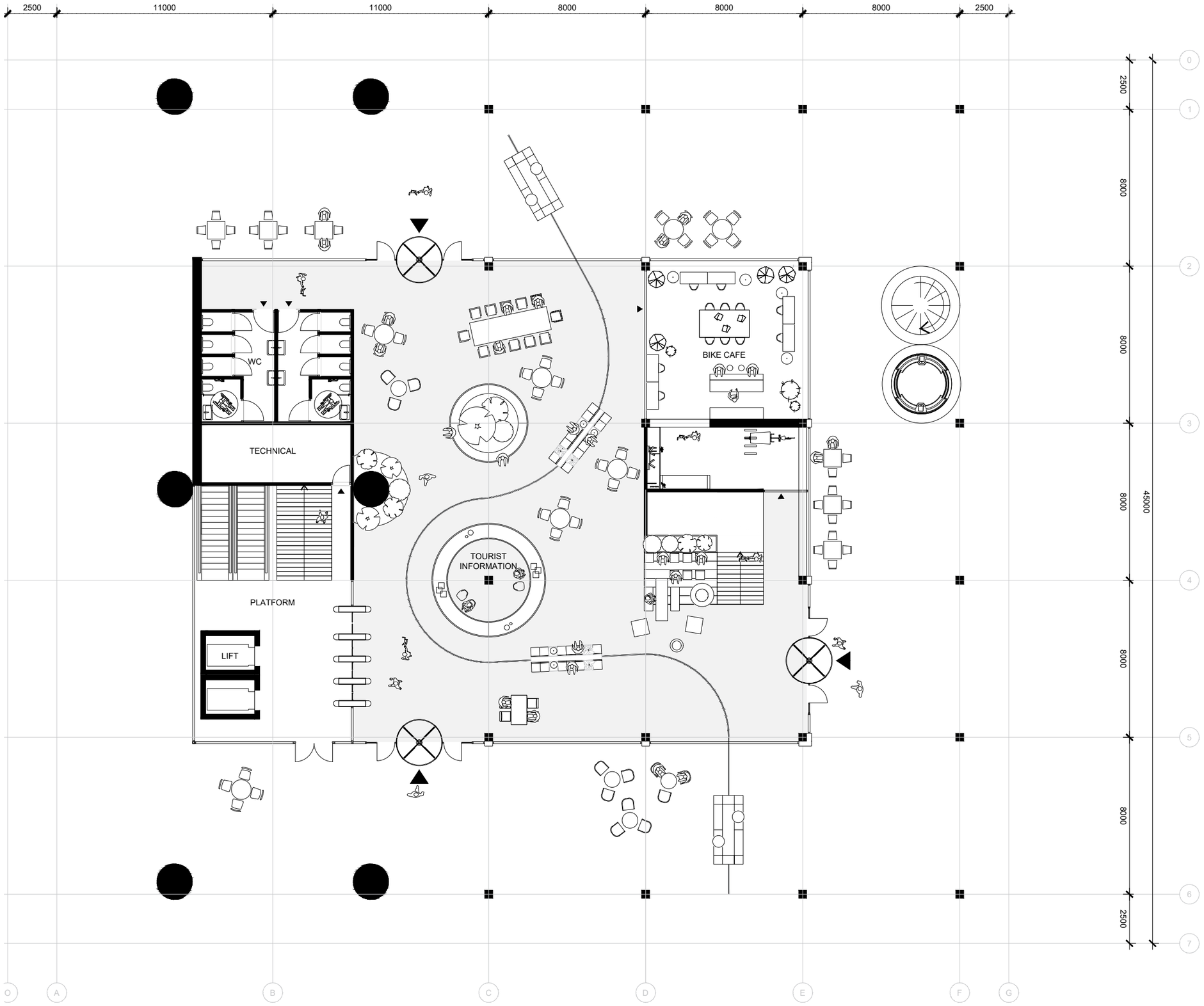
Section 1/100



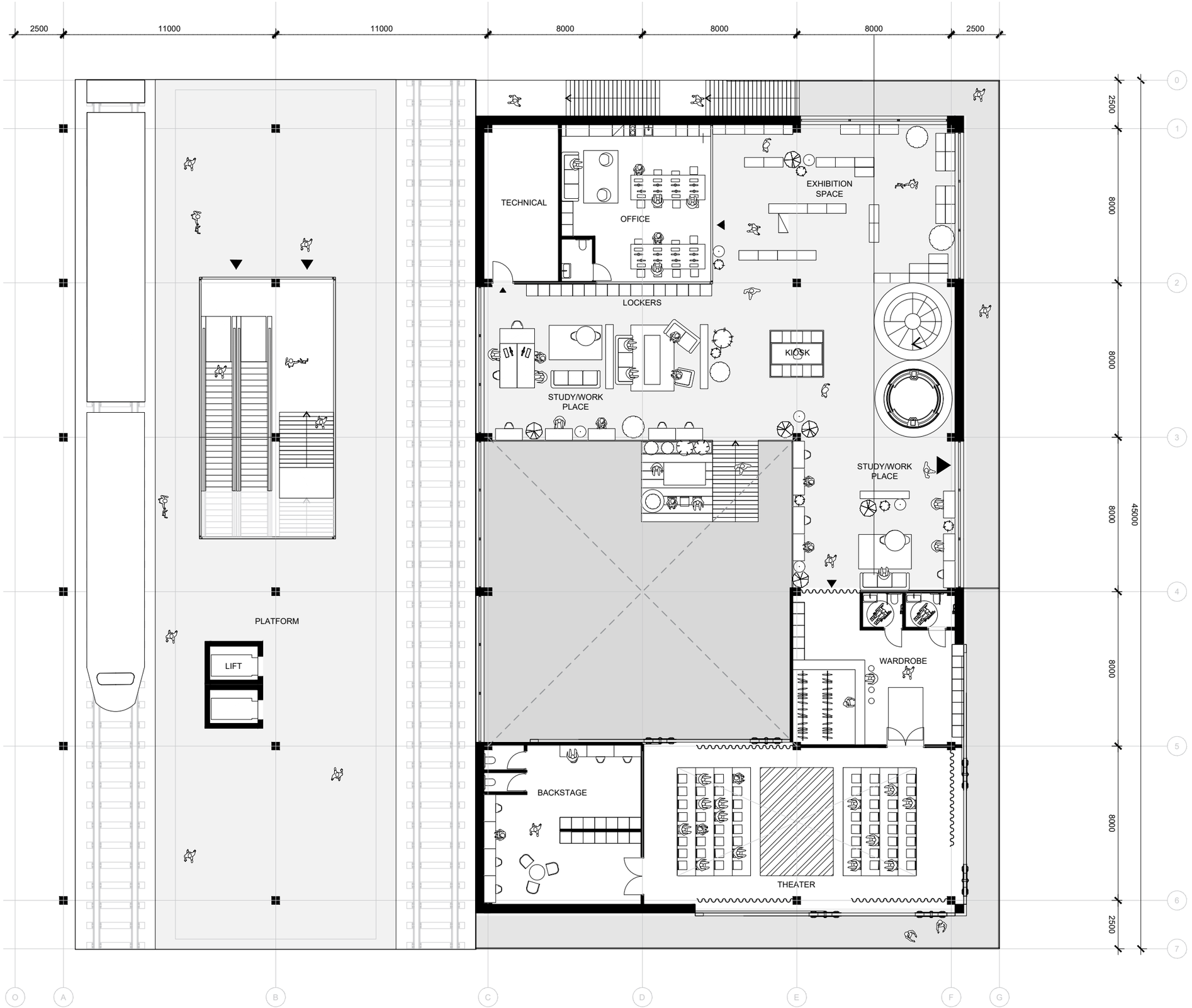
Section 1/100



Axonometric section

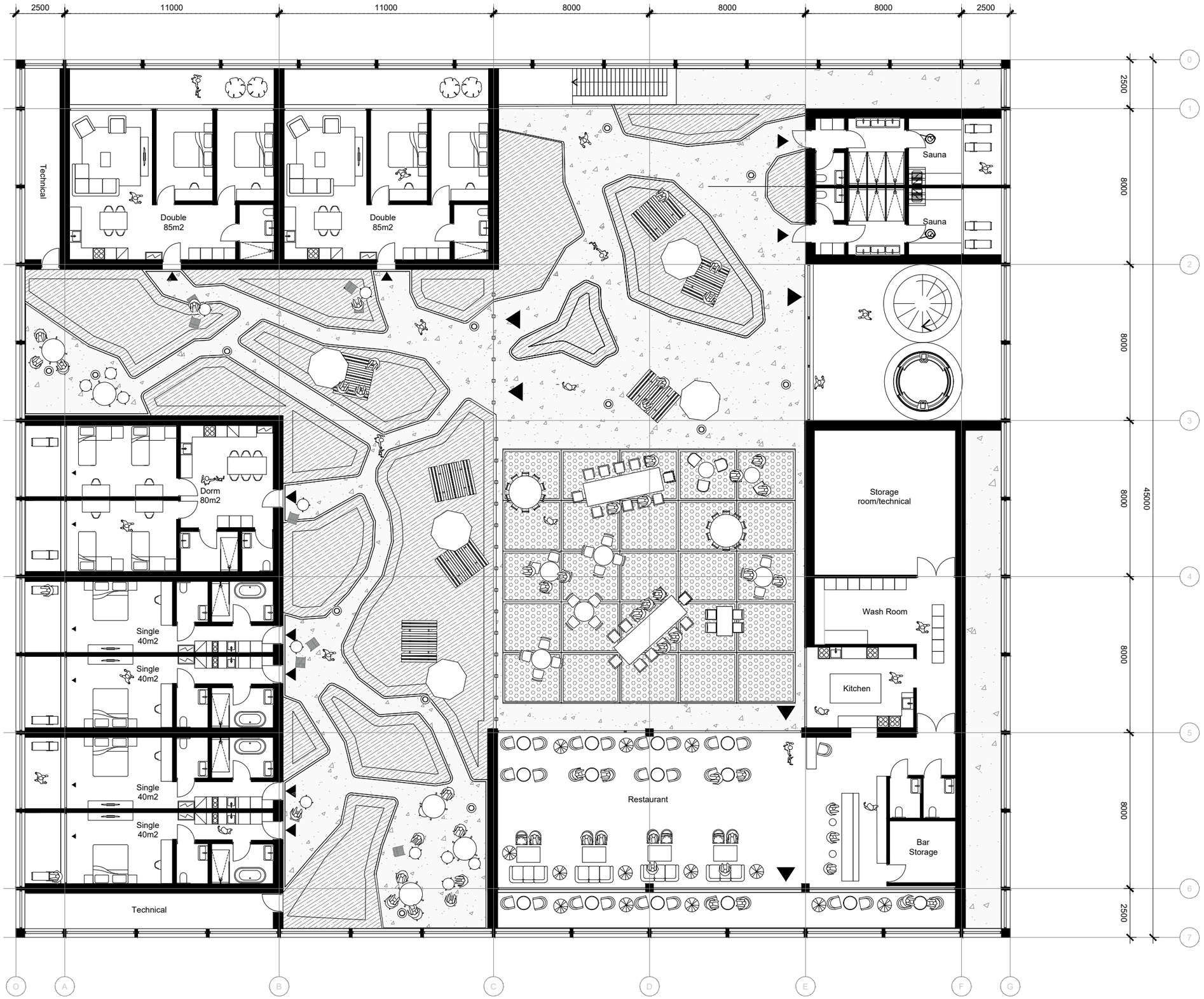


Groundfloor plan 1/200

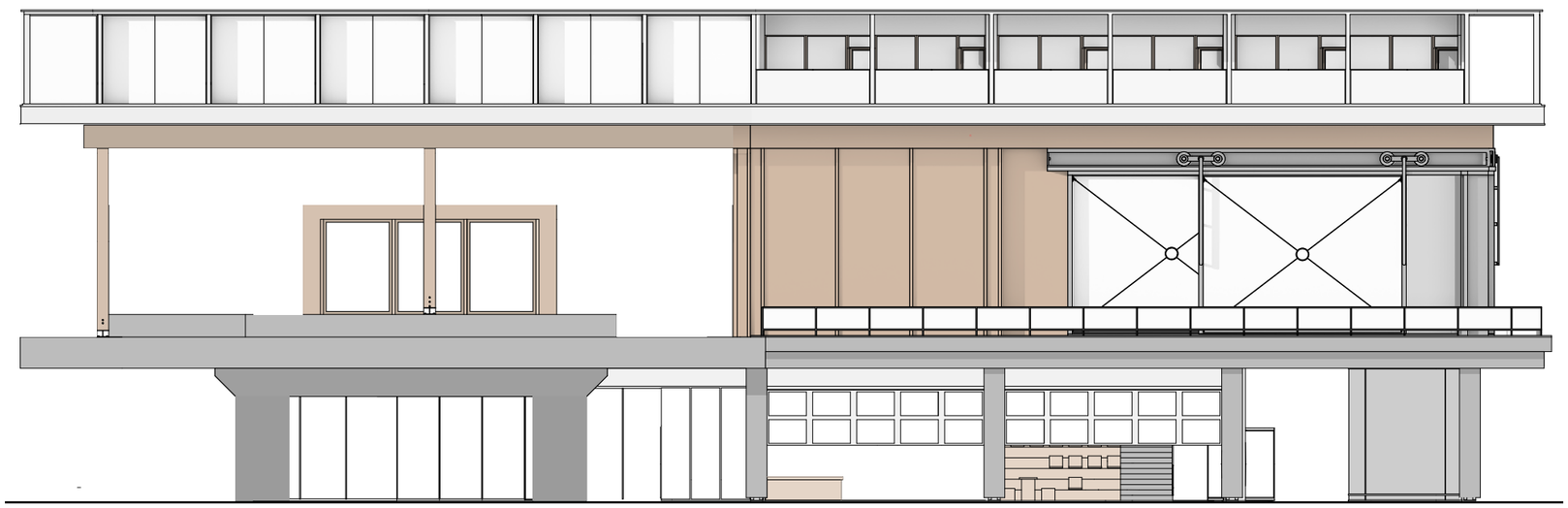


1st floor plan 1/200

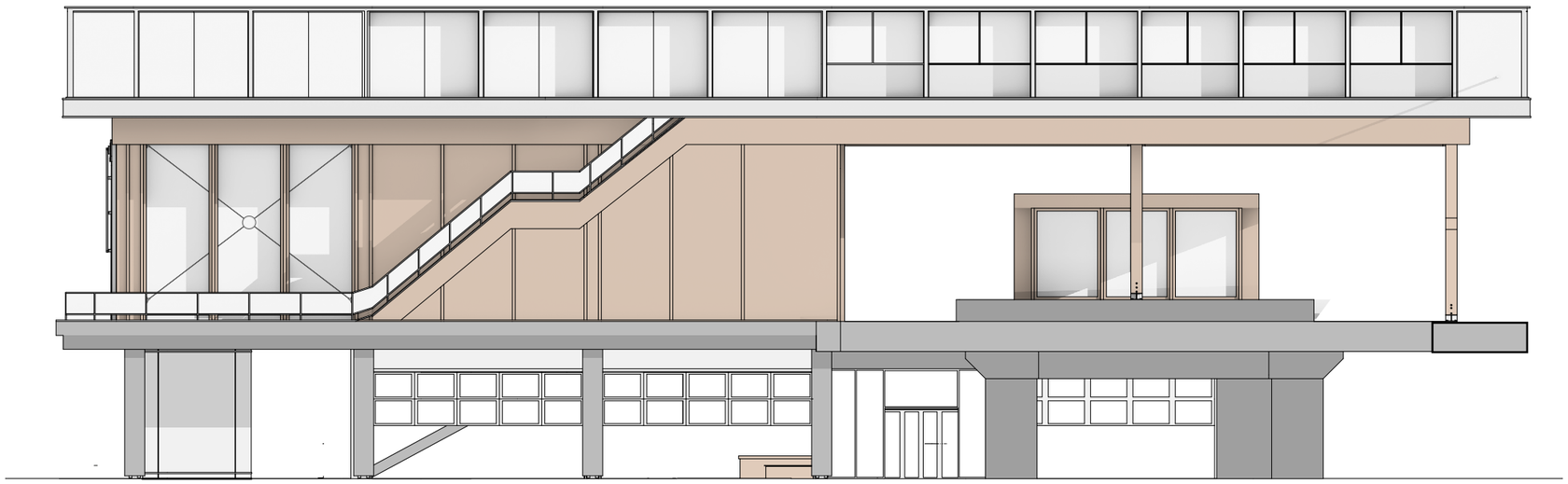
A3



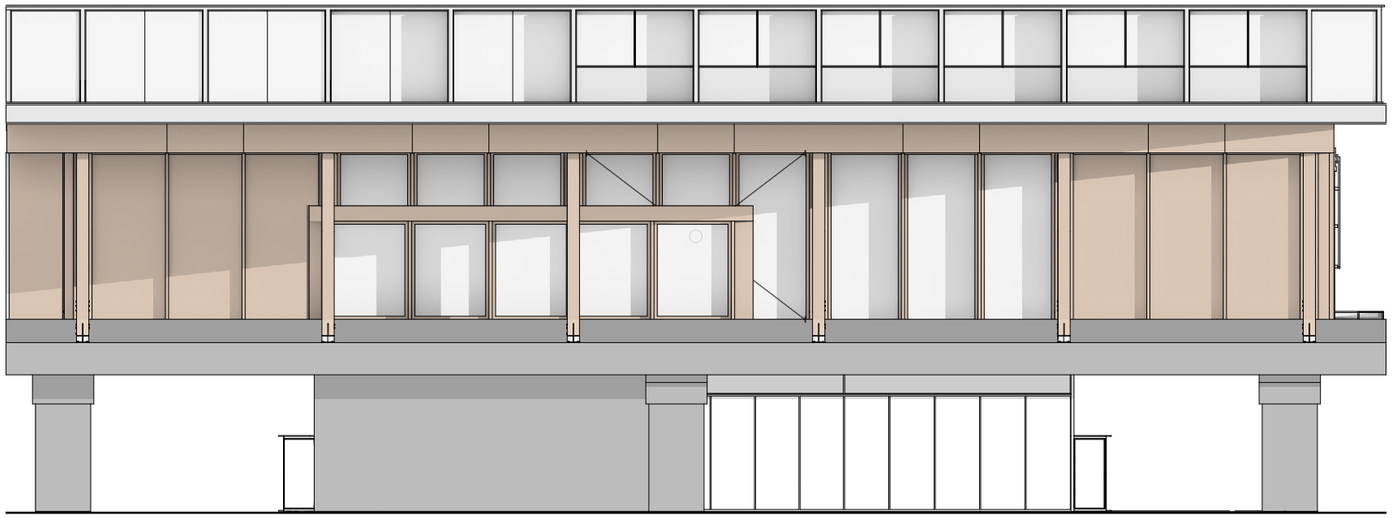
Rooftop plan 1/200



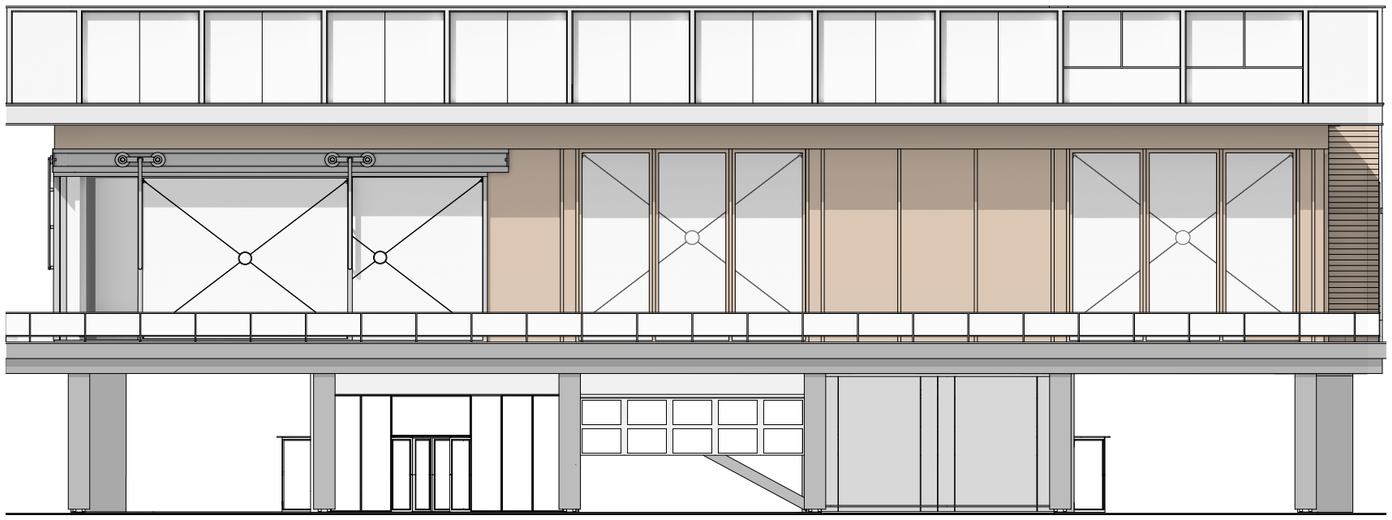
South elevation 1/100



North elevation 1/100

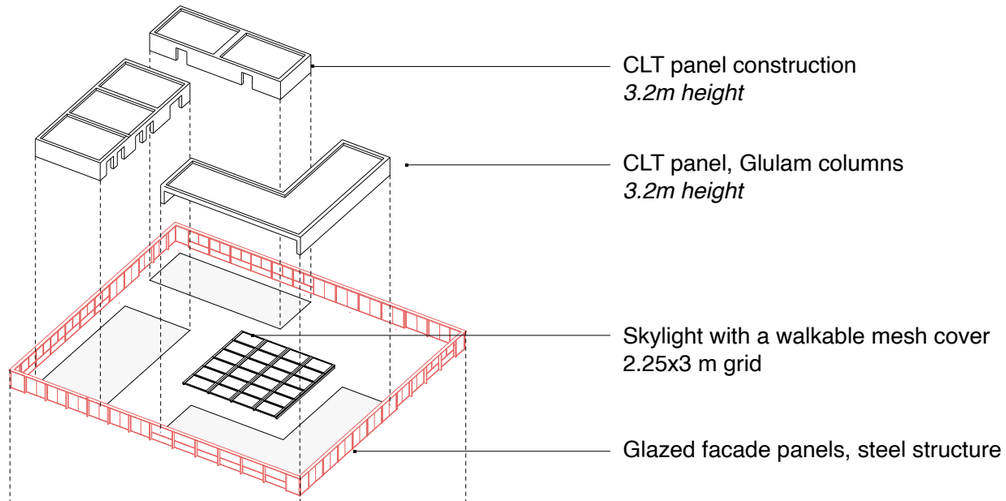


West elevation 1/100

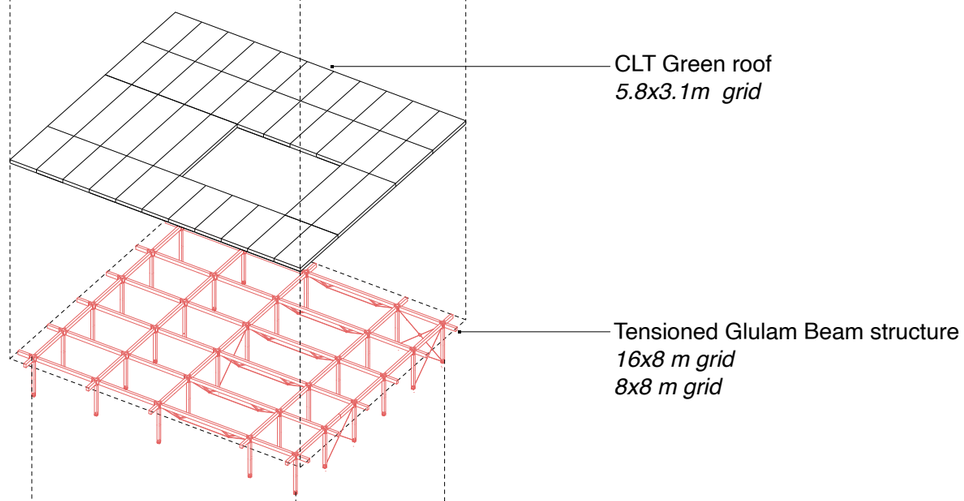


East elevation 1/100

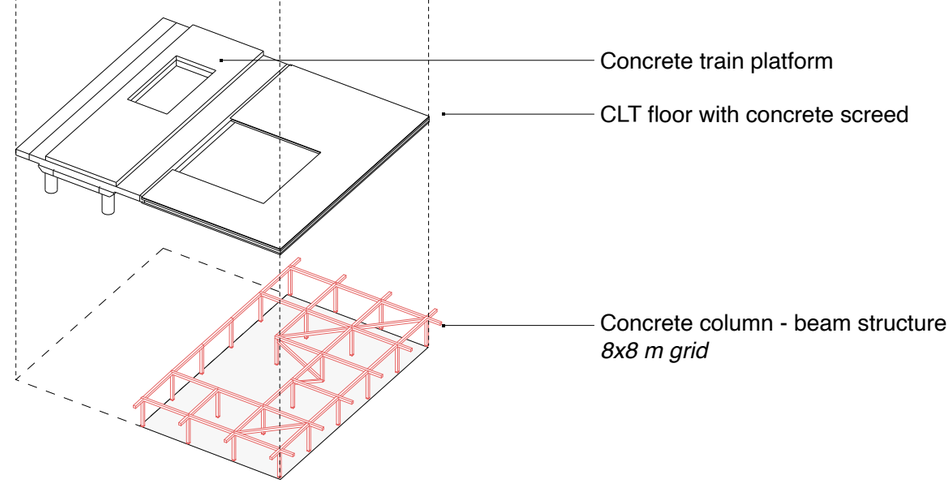
Rooftop



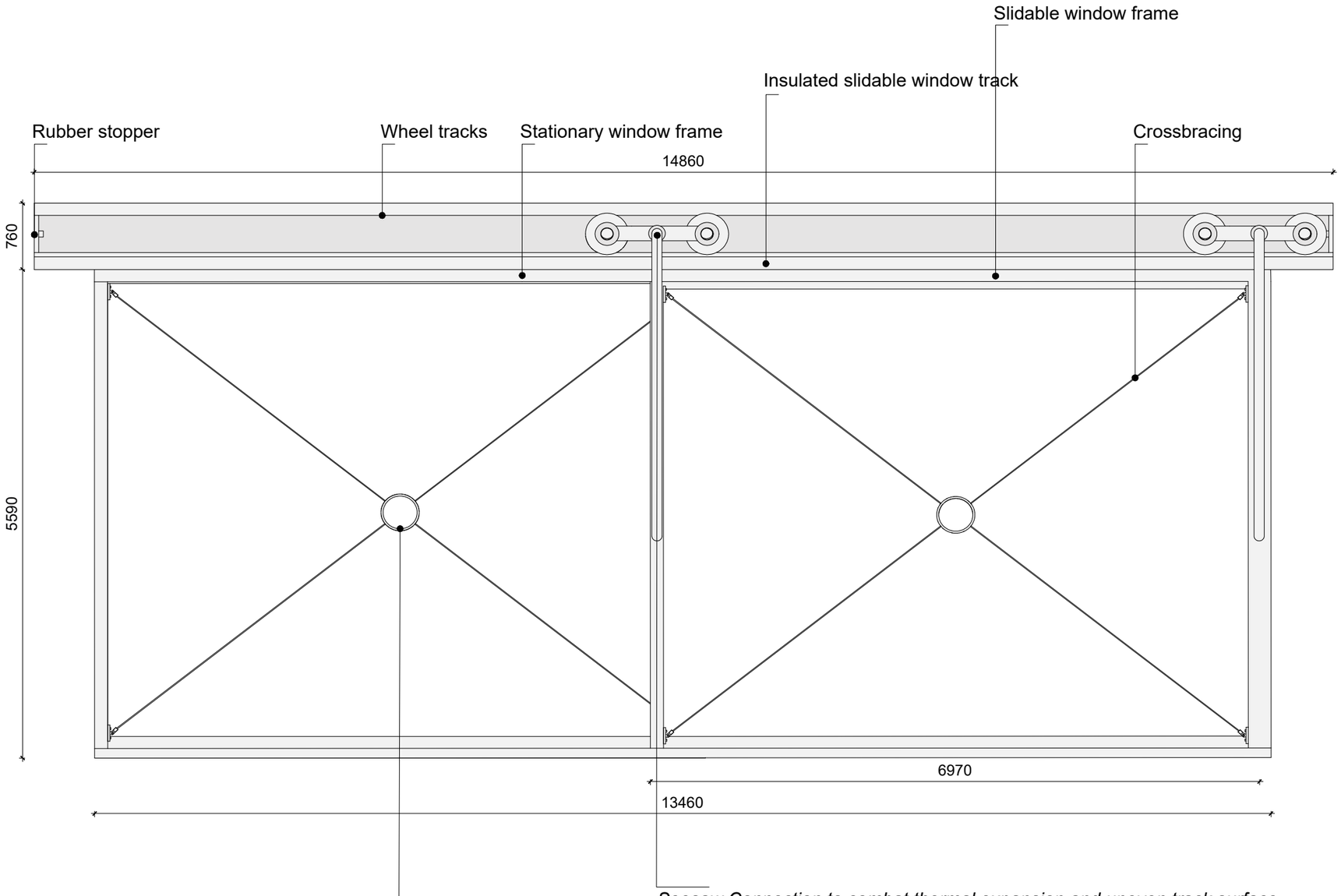
Public interior

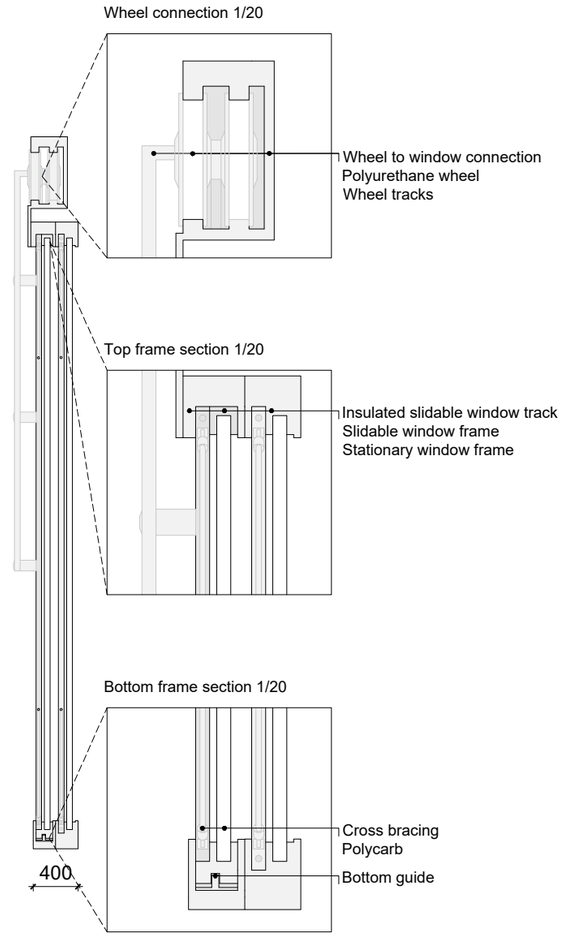


Viaduct station



Structure diagram

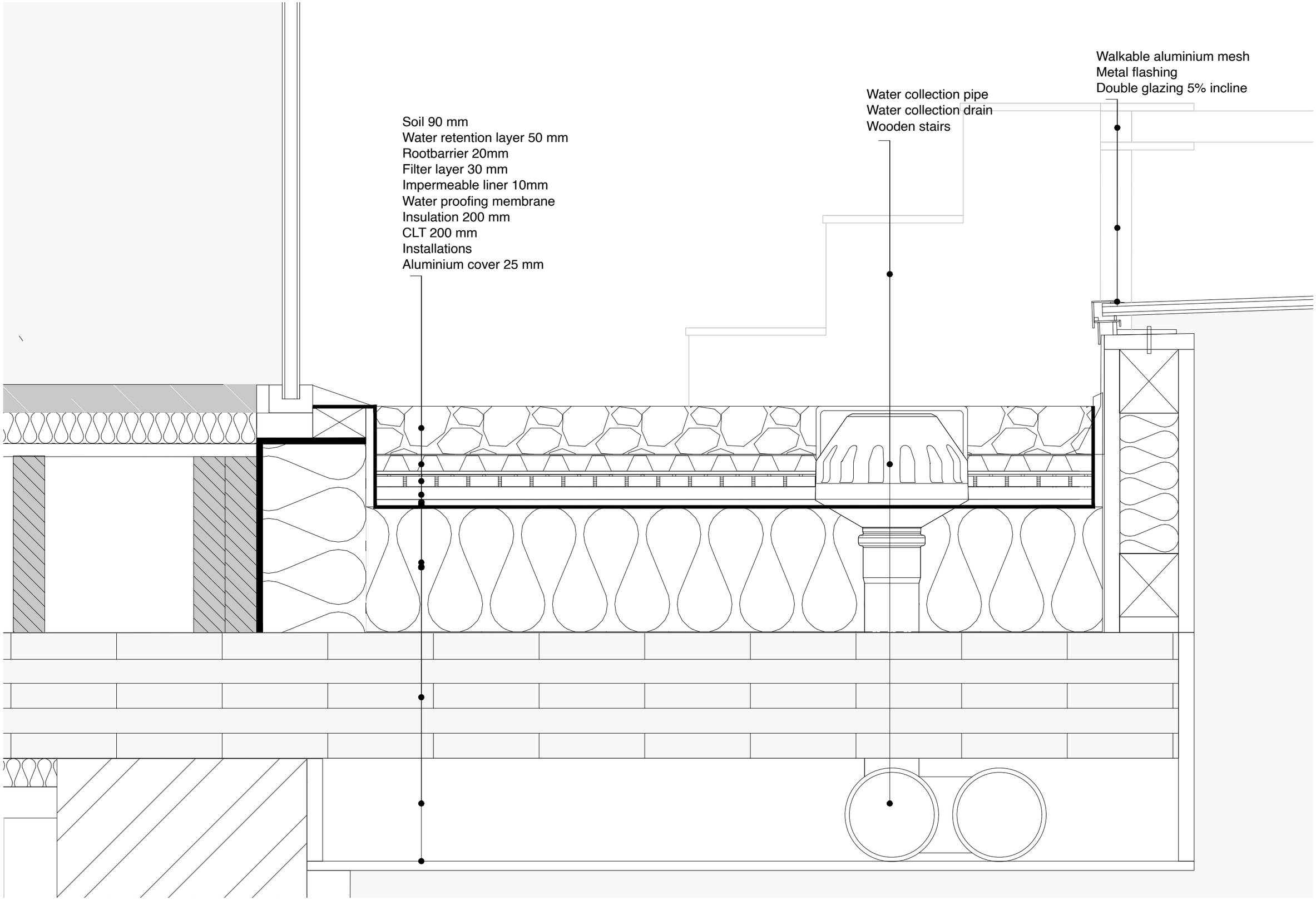




Polycarbonate mass = 40 m2*2.6kg/m2 = 104 kg
Steel mass = 0.5 m3*2.7kg/m2 = 149 kg

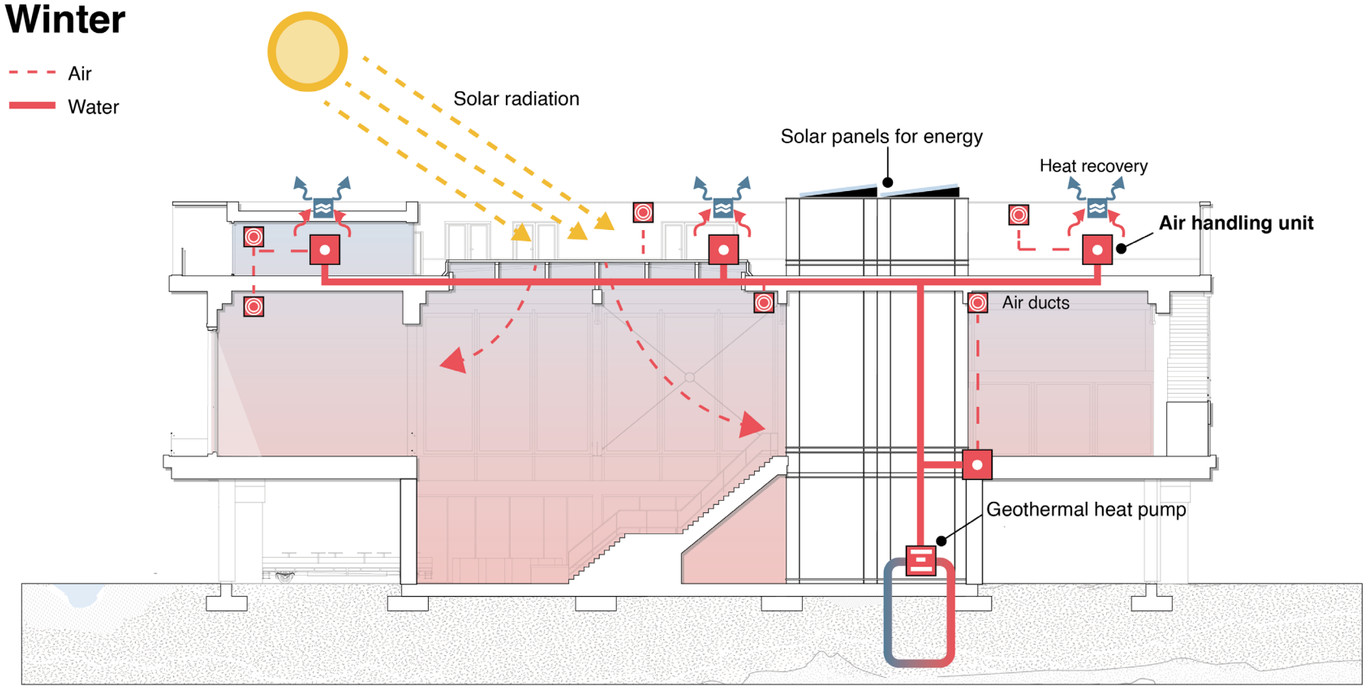
Target push force required: 25 KG force
F= cmg, c = 0.1 (Polyurathane wheel on aluminium)
F= 0.1*253*9,81= 250 N = 25 KG force

Sliding window detail 1/50

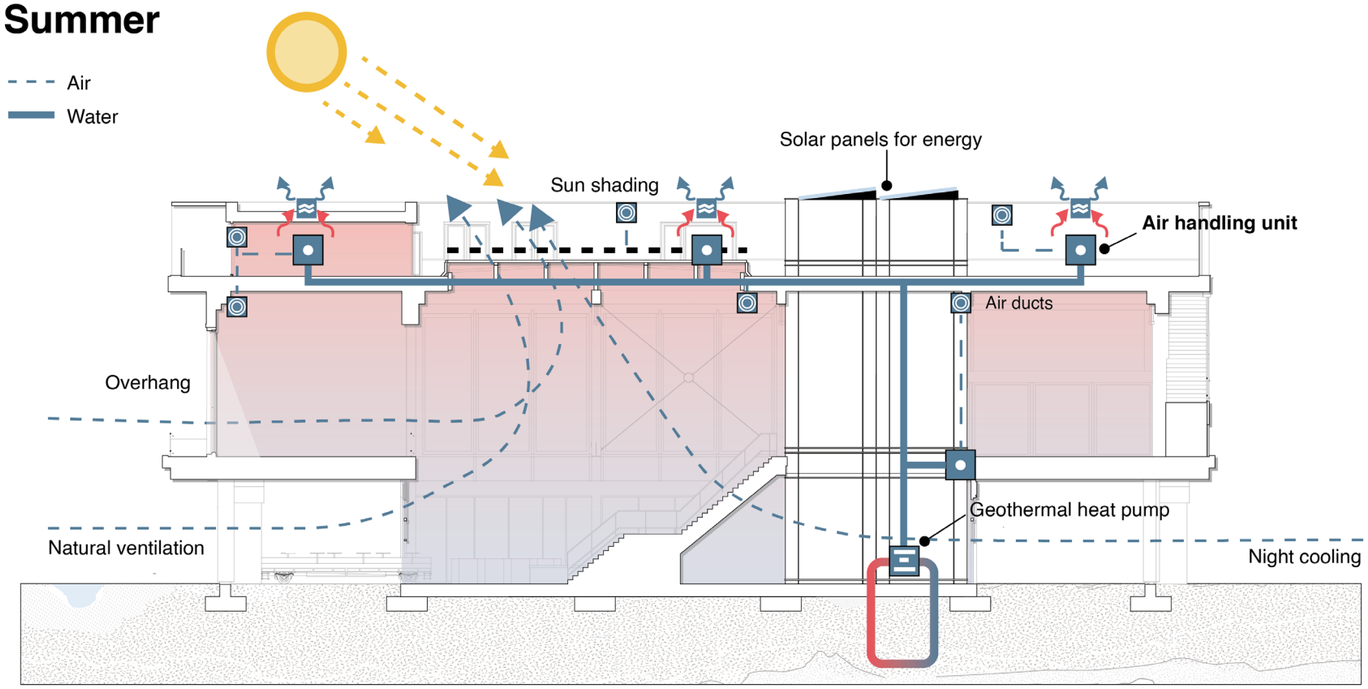


Roof section detail 1/5

Winter



Summer



Ventilation and heating diagram

modules A



Picking all lowest impact products will lead to the **Good** rating

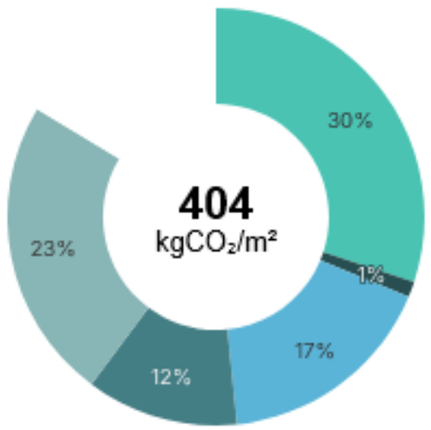
Enable / disable options	Mass kg	Biogenic $kgCO_{eq}$	Total $kgCO_{eq}$
– Building	1290 - 1957	99 - 152	**404 - 483**
– Superstructure	784 - 873	99 - 138	**145 - 167**
+ Structure	784	99	**145**
+ Roof	0.0 - 89	0.0 - 39	**0.0 - 22**
+ Substructure	363 - 737	0.0	**57 - 80**
+ Skin	113 - 317	0.0 - 14	**83 - 117**
+ Space Plan	23	0.0	**5.8**
– Services	7.4	0.0	**113**
+ Other	0.0	0.0	**0.0**
+ Climate installations	6.0	0.0	**71**
+ Circulation	1.4	0.0	**42**
+ PV Cells	0.0	0.0	**0.0**

table settings

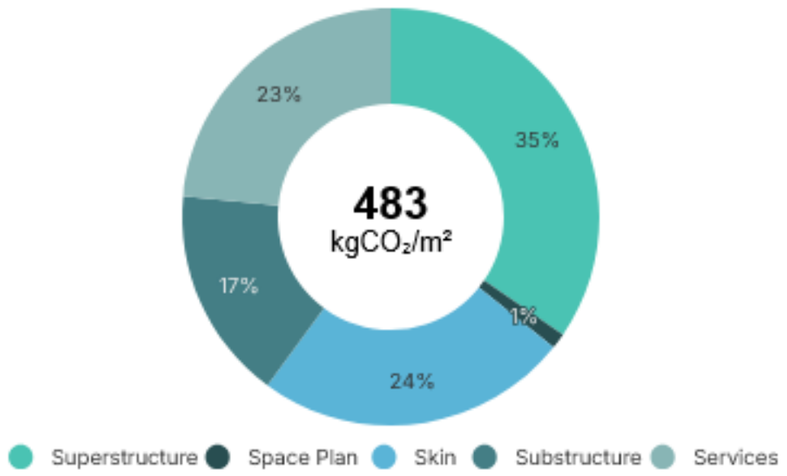
Where is carbon emitted?

Biggest potential for reduction are in: Skin 7.2%

Minimum scenario



Maximum scenario



Detailed overview



Render from the waterfront canal



1st floor render - study atrium



Ground floor render - amphitheater



Rooftop render



Render overlooking the leisure plaza