

An architectural rendering of a modern medical laboratory building. The interior space is shown from a low angle, looking out through a series of large, dark-framed glass doors. The doors are slightly ajar, revealing a bright, sunny outdoor area with a lush green lawn, several mature trees, and a modern building with a light-colored facade and a flat roof. The sky is clear and blue. The interior floor is a light, neutral color, and the walls are also light-colored. The overall atmosphere is clean, bright, and modern.

COMPLEX PROJECTS

# LABORATORY LIFE

A Medical Laboratory Building

Sander Geluk 05/07/2024

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2 | RESEARCH & DESIGN BRIEF

3 | CONCEPT

4 | IMPLEMENTATION

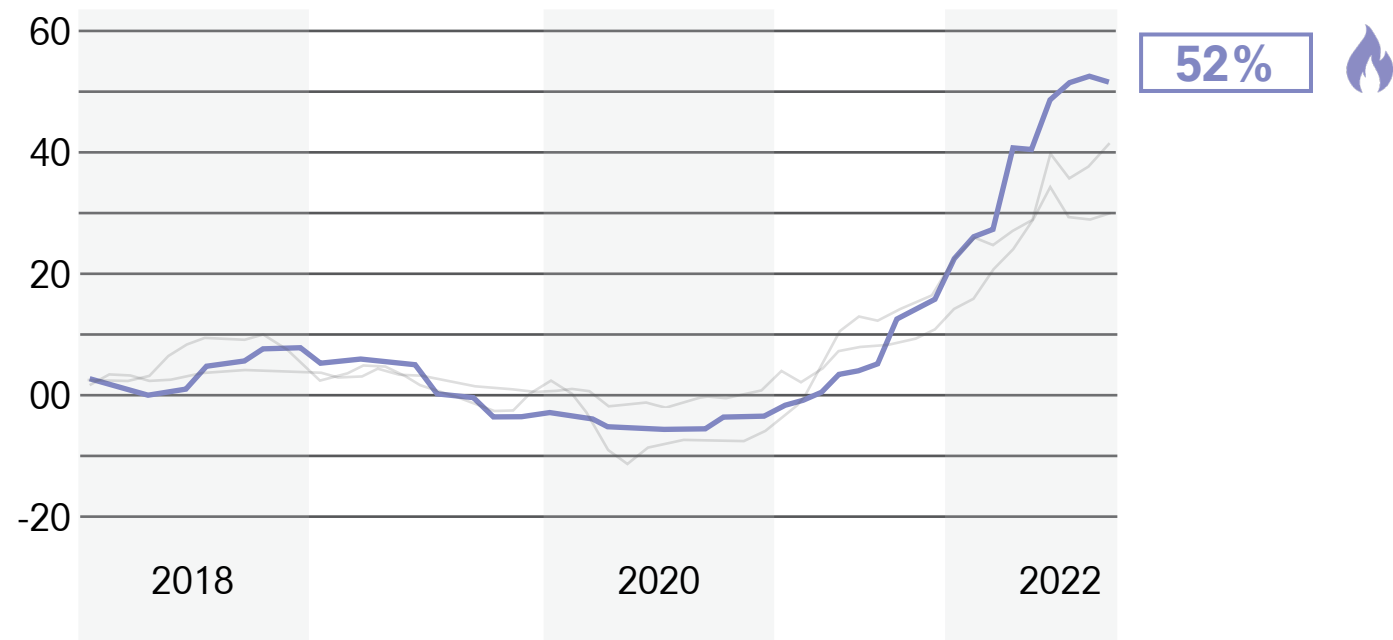
5 | DEVELOPMENT

6 | CONCLUSION



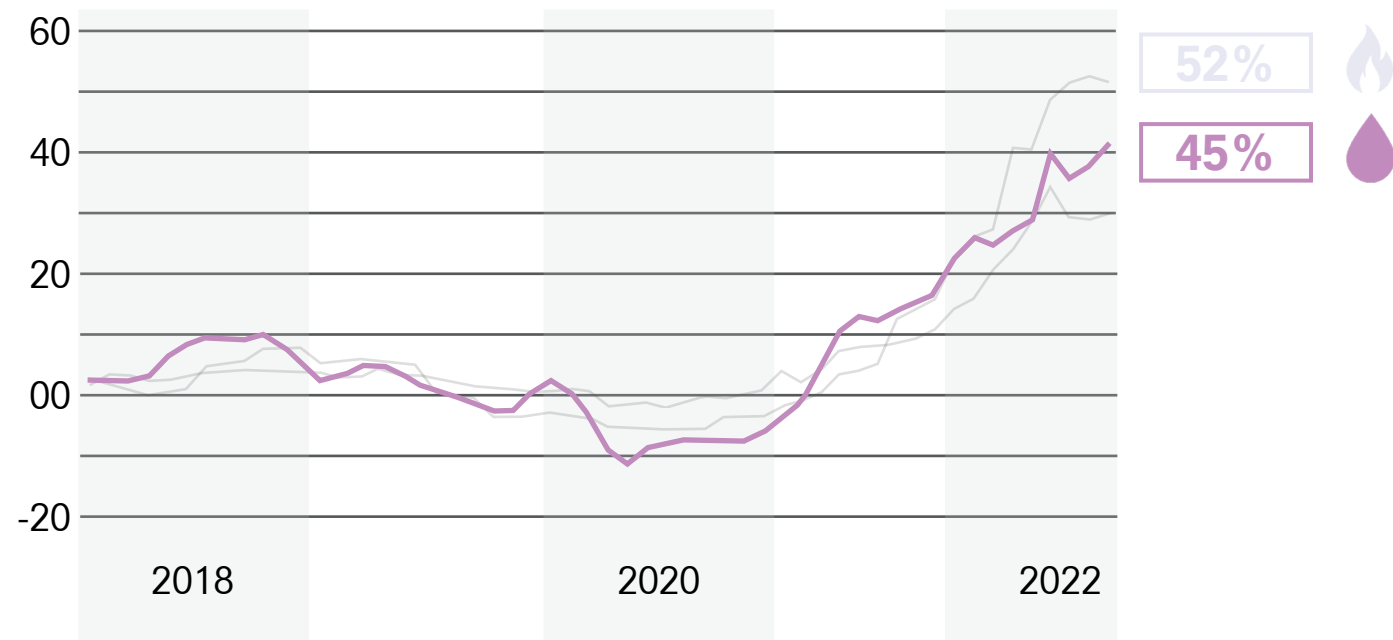
# ENERGY PRICES IN THE EU

Monthly rate of inflation in terms of electricity, gas, liquid fuels and energy as a whole in the EU (in %)



# ENERGY PRICES IN THE EU

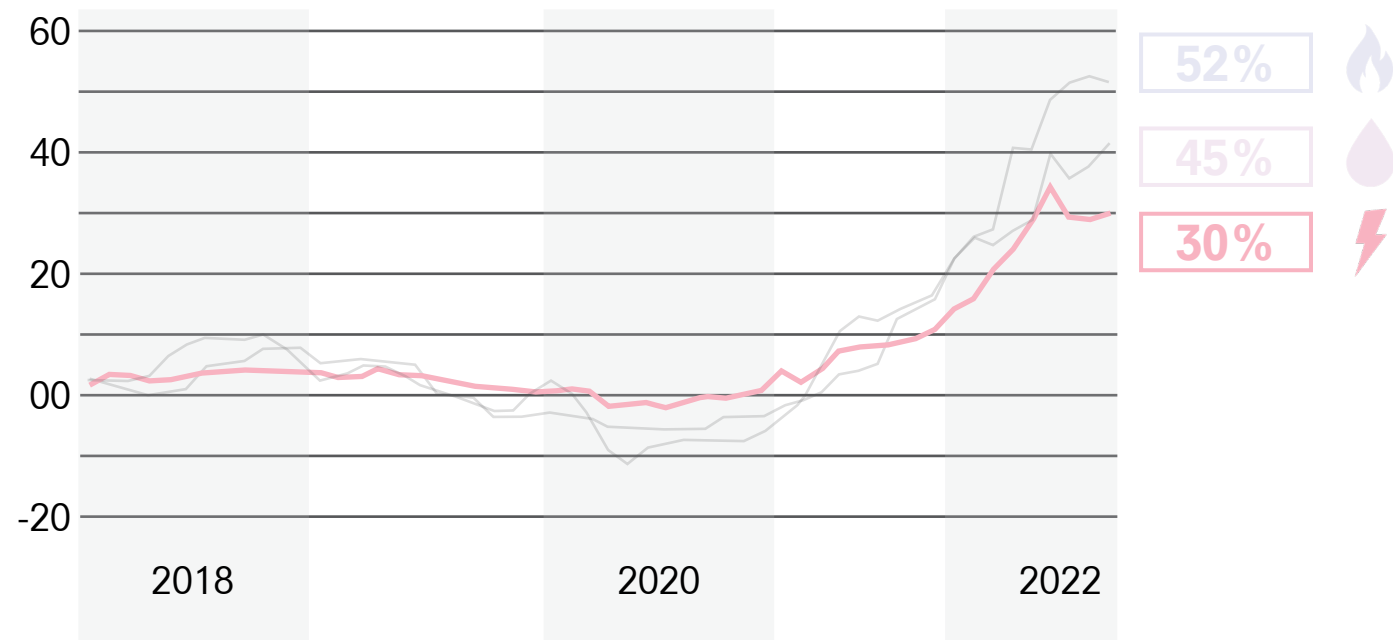
Monthly rate of inflation in terms of electricity, gas, liquid fuels and energy as a whole in the EU (in %)





# ENERGY PRICES IN THE EU

Monthly rate of inflation in terms of electricity, gas, liquid fuels and energy as a whole in the EU (in %)



# GERMANY ENERGY CRISIS



# GERMANY ENERGY CRISIS



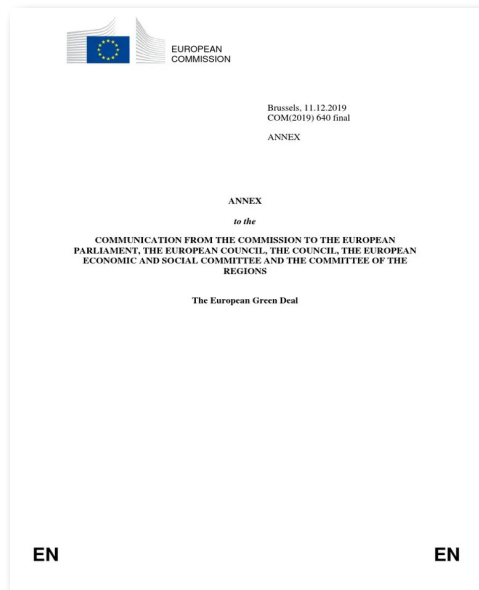
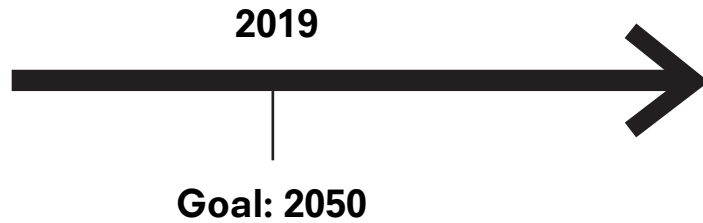
# GERMANY ENERGY CRISIS

In Germany, an average family can now expect to pay an

**additional € 480,- year for gas**

after an additional tax on gas consumption was established  
to help cover the cost of replacing Russian supplies.

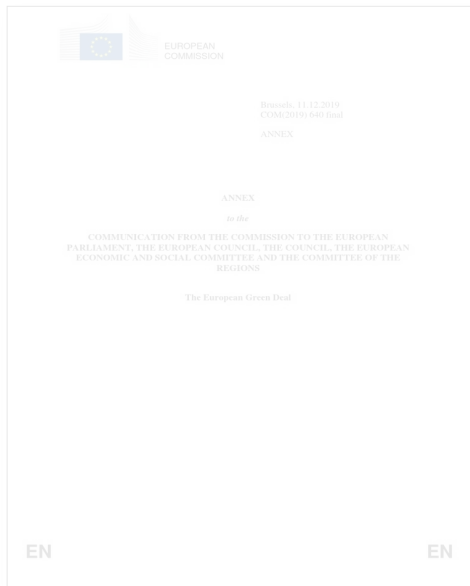
# FUTURE AMBITION



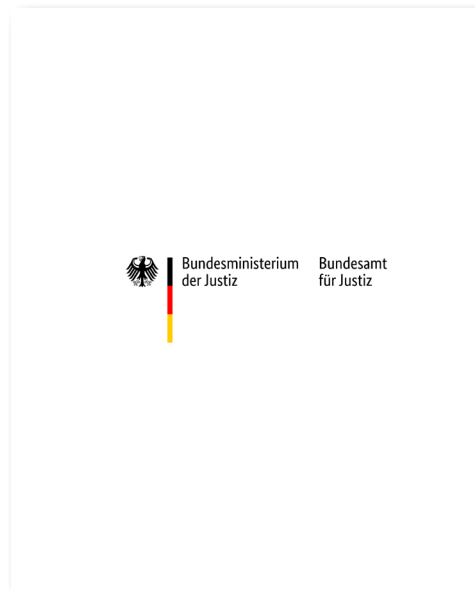
## The European Green Deal



# FUTURE AMBITION



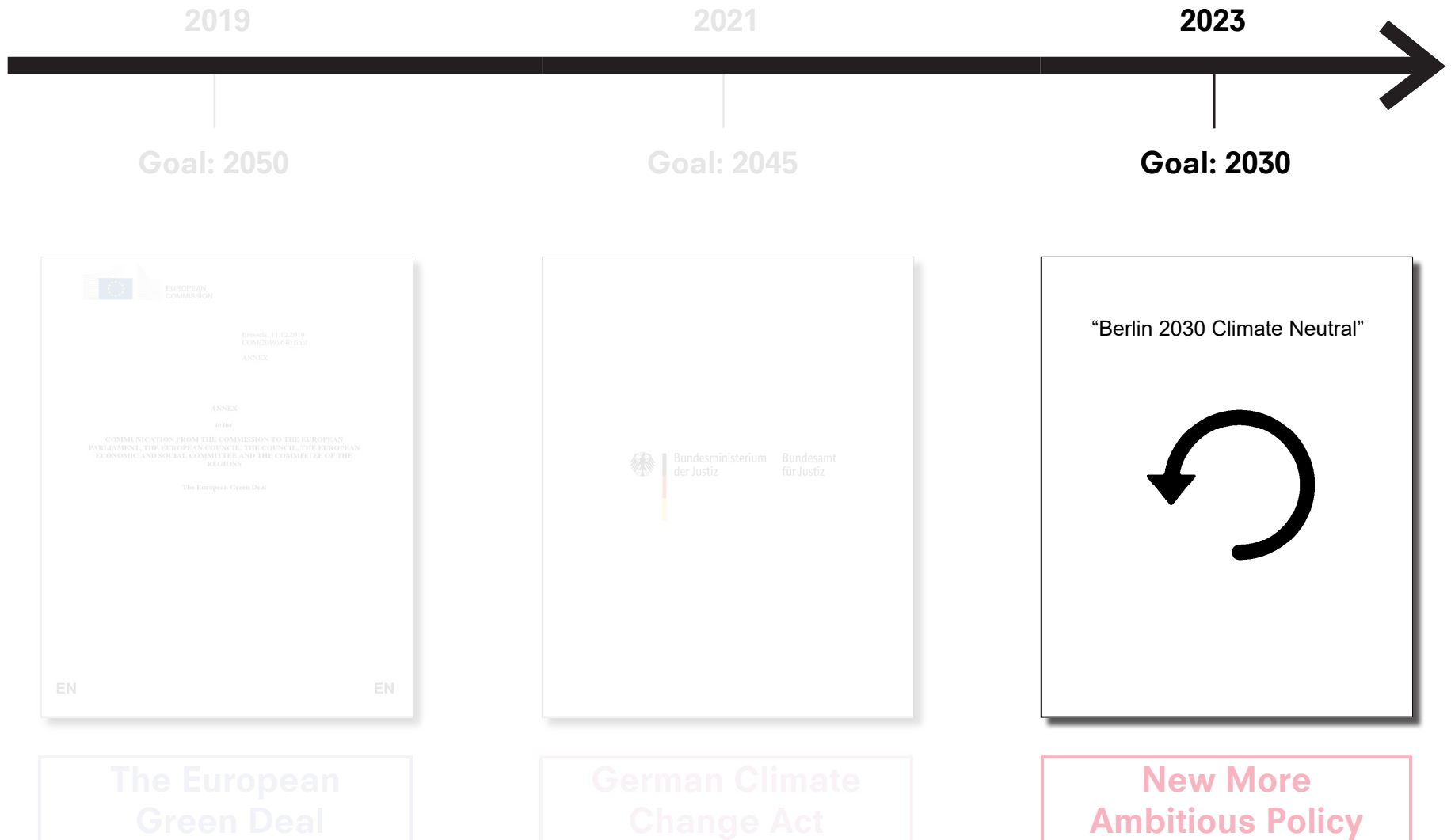
The European Green Deal



German Climate Change Act

# 1 | Introduction

## FUTURE AMBITION



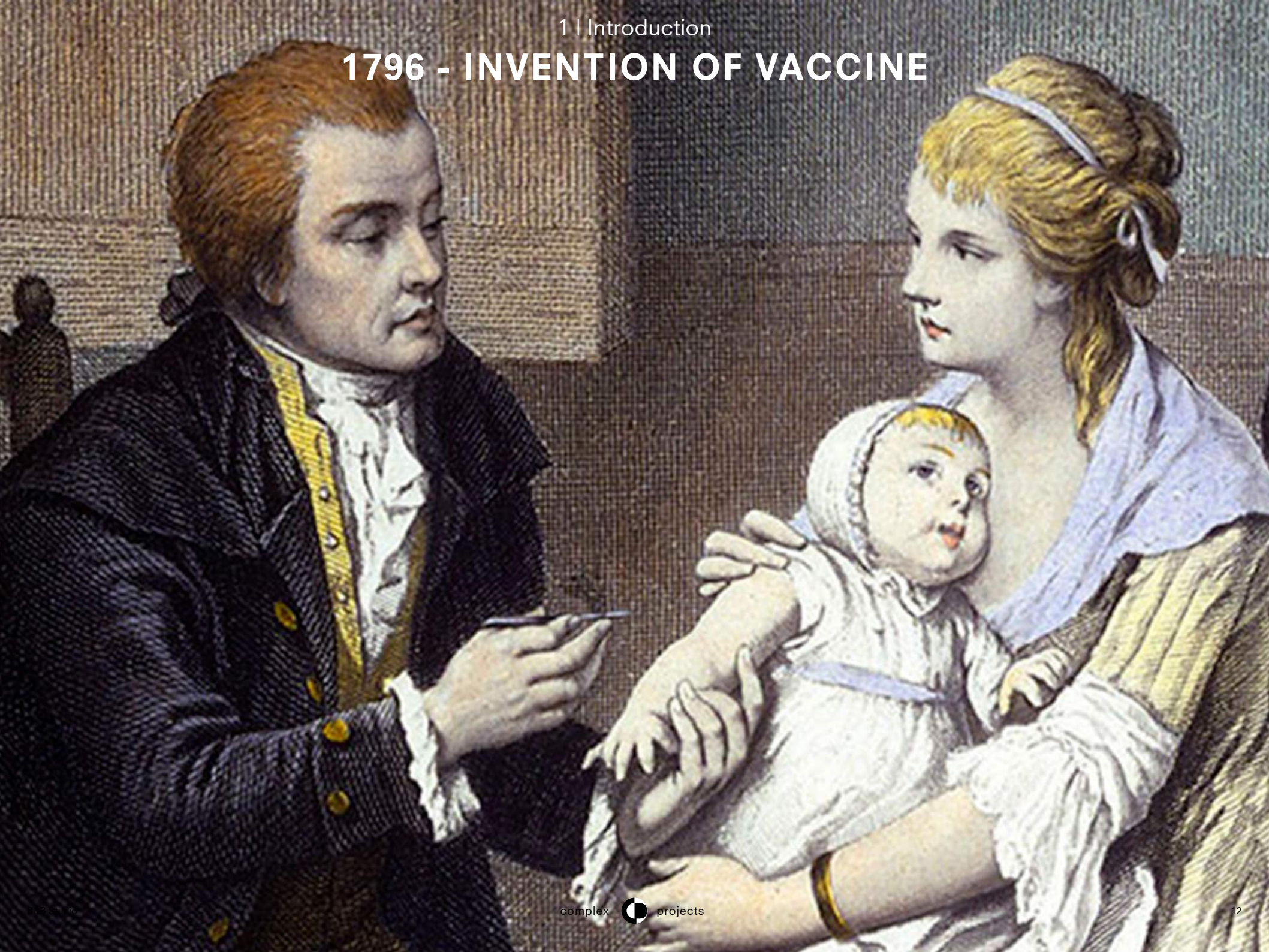


# GERMAN HEALTHCARE



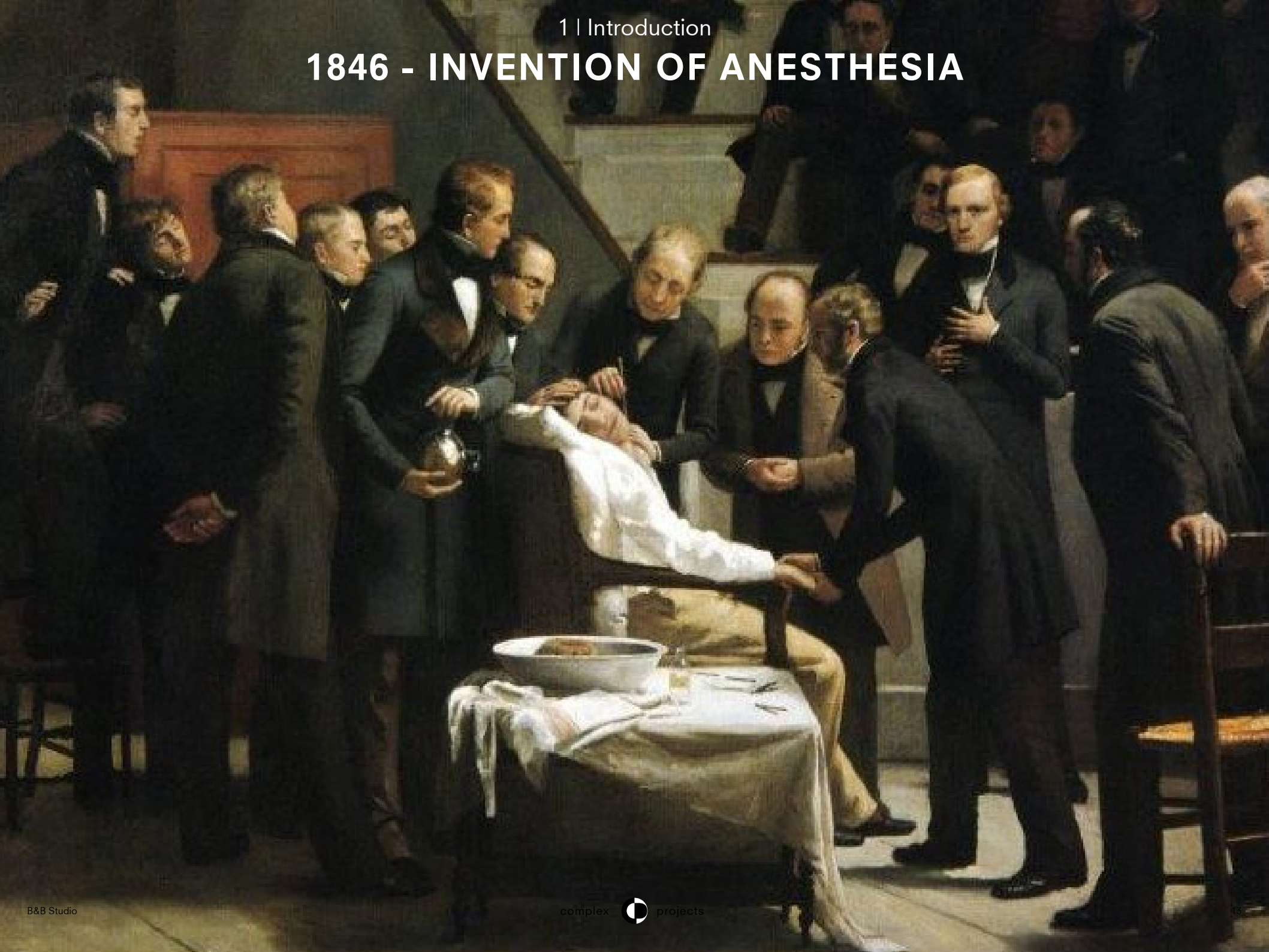


# 1796 - INVENTION OF VACCINE





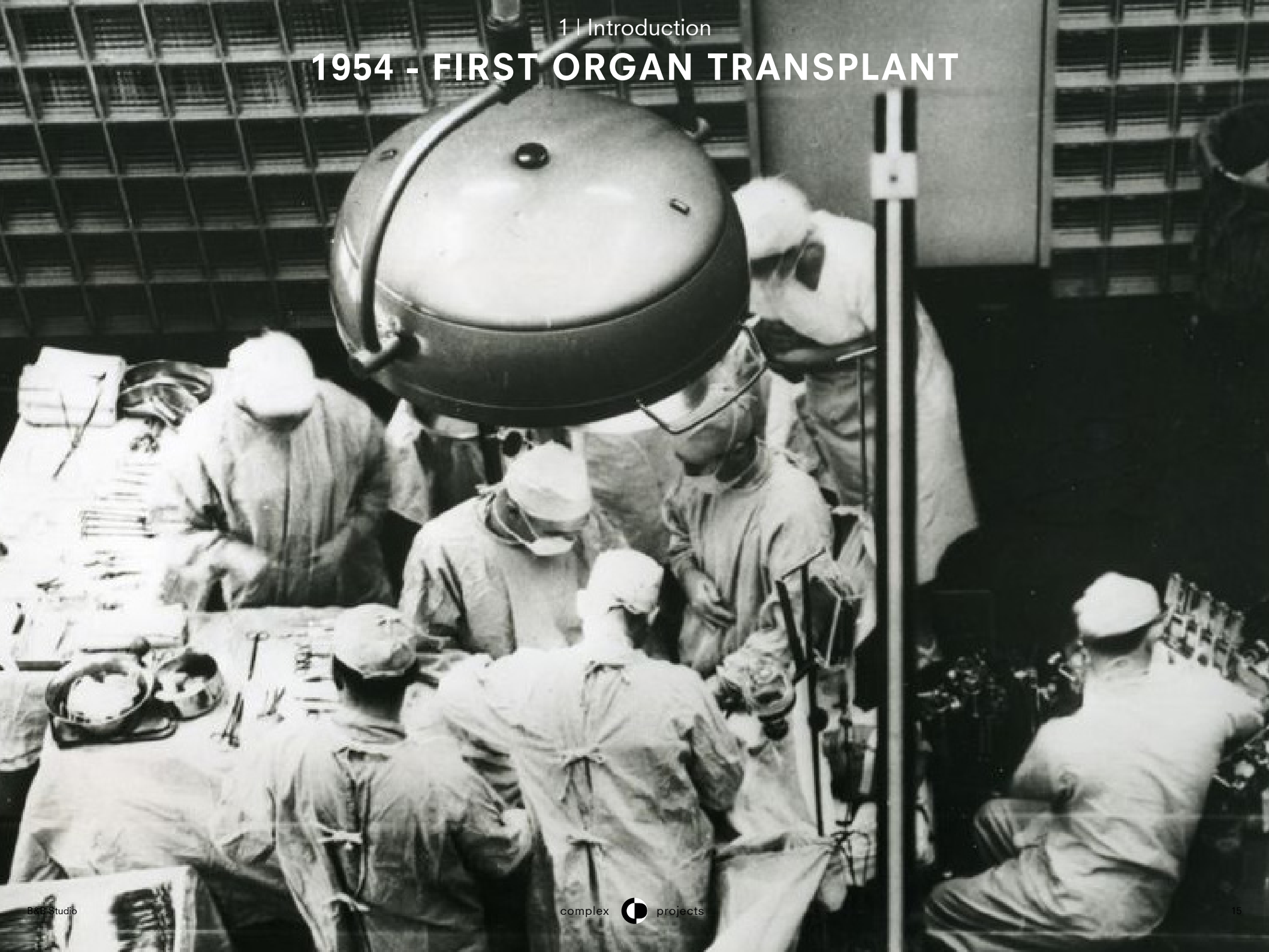
# 1846 - INVENTION OF ANESTHESIA



# 1895 - FIRST X-RAY MACHINE



# 1954 - FIRST ORGAN TRANSPLANT



# Ready to take the vaccine shot?

## YES or NAH!

The narrative around the vaccine's safety is causing panic among many people. However, some have rushed to take the vaccine even though clinical trials are still underway. Experts too say "wait till due diligence is done"

TWINKLE GURNANI

As the whole world races to discover the COVID vaccine, many are rushing or getting tempted to get vaccinated against the virus and thus curb the incapacitating pandemic. Rumour is the richie rich folks and those who are closely associated with the pharma bosses have request-

ed them and taken the vaccine shots already. Nobody knows about the side-effects yet. Doctors themselves warn us, say, "Do not rush." To clear the air around the risks associated with the vaccine, we spoke to four expert doctors who shared their insights and commented on the risk versus benefits associated with getting vaccinated.

### A VACCINE IS SAFE ONLY AFTER IT PASSES FOUR PHASES OF TRIAL

— Dr K. Hari Prasad,  
President, Apollo Hospital, Hyderabad



The vaccine will not and should not be available unless the due diligence is done. Unless a vaccine is safe and passes all the four phases of trials, it won't be authorised by the regulatory authority. As regards the side effects and allergic reactions to the vaccine, it's important to remember that every vaccine poses a threat of side effects. Some people even develop an allergy with the consumption or application of peanut-based products. That's not to say that the vaccine could be fatal or should be avoided. While a small proportion of people will always develop allergic reactions to any external substance, that shouldn't stop the rest of us from taking the vaccine. However, one big challenge associated with the vaccine is that as of now it cannot be ascertained how long the immunity provided by the vaccine will last.



PHOTO CREDIT: FREEMK

### 7 REASONS WHY THE VACCINE MAY NOT BE FOR YOU

— Dr P. Shravan Kumar,  
Superintendent, Gandhi Hospital, Hyderabad

As yet, no vaccine has been given authorisation in India. Therefore, whoever takes the vaccine now is a part of the trials. Any interested citizen can enroll for the vaccine trials and get the shot of the vaccine for free. Once the vaccine is authorised and marketed, a paid version of the vaccine will be available in the market.

The vaccine is not an ultimate antidote for the virus. Some of the reasons include the following:

- 1) Vaccines work well only on people with a good immunity.
- 2) People with less immunity, including those with comorbid conditions such as diabetes and kidney diseases might not develop enough antibodies to resist the virus even after taking the vaccine.
- 3) People who've already contracted the virus and have an amount of antibodies present in their bloodstream will most likely develop a reaction to the vaccine. Therefore, such people should not take a vaccine until after three months from contracting the virus.
- 4) A person will become immune to the virus only after 42 days of taking the second dose of the vaccine. However, the chances of being immune



are also only about 90% to 94% depending on the efficacy of the vaccine itself.

5) The immunity provided by the vaccine after 42 days of the second dose is short-lived, sometimes lasting up to just as little as three months. After that, another dose of the vaccine should be taken, which will again be efficient only after 42 days.

6) Therefore, one needs to keep taking a vaccine every three to six months, depending on how long the immunity provided by the vaccine lasts. After each final shot of the vaccine, there will be a window of up to 42 days during which a person can still contract the virus and if a person does contract the virus

during this window he/she won't even be eligible to take the next shot of the vaccine as they might develop side effects from it.

7) Once a person takes the vaccine, the virus mutates regrettably. Therefore, the same vaccine shot might not work even in generating antibodies against the virus after a second dose.

With all this in mind, it can be said that vaccines will help in controlling the wide-spread of the virus and will provide it's users with a degree of mental satisfaction. But it is in no way an ultimate solution. People still need to measure all the precautions."

TURN TO PAGE 2



# 1 | Introduction

## RESTRICTIVE LAWS

Federal Law Gazette, Part I, No. 69, issued in Bonn, 19th December 1990, page 2746

### Act for Protection of Embryos (The Embryo Protection Act)

### Gesetz zum Schutz von Embryonen (Embryonenschutzgesetz – ESchG)

Of 13th December 1990

The following Act has been adopted by the Bundestag:

#### Section 1

#### Improper use of reproduction technology

(1) Anyone will be punished with up to three years imprisonment or a fine, who

1. transfers into a woman an unfertilised egg cell produced by another woman,
2. attempts to fertilise artificially an egg cell for any purpose other than bringing about a pregnancy of the woman from whom the egg cell originated,
3. attempts, within one treatment cycle, to transfer more than three embryos into an woman,
4. attempts, by gamete intrafallopian transfer, to transfer more than three egg cells within one treatment cycle,
5. attempts to fertilise more than one egg cell, if the resulting embryo is to be transferred to her within one treatment cycle,
6. removes an embryo from a woman, if it is not intended to be implanted in the uterus, in order to transfer it to another woman, for any purpose not serving its preservation, or
7. attempts to carry out an artificial insemination of a woman who has agreed to give up her child permanently after birth (surrogate mother) or to transfer a human embryo into her.

(2) Likewise anyone will be punished who

1. brings about artificially the penetration of a human egg cell by a human sperm cell,
  2. transfers a human sperm cell into a human egg cell artificially,
- without intending to bring about a pregnancy in the woman from whom the egg cell originated.

In 2023, there were  
**175 people suffering from stillbirths**  
averaging >150 the past 20 years

In 2023,  
**400 people had an abortion with medical indication**  
averaging >400 the past 20 years

In 2021, over  
**5.000 people sought ART with 30% being unsuccessful**  
in conceiving their own child.

Resulting each year in  
**>10.000 people who struggle**  
in starting a family in Berlin





# RESEARCH QUESTION

**How does the architectural design of a medical laboratory building contribute to a safe and social integration of artificial birth processes?**

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2 | Research & Design Brief

# WHAT? WHO? WHERE?

**WHAT?**

**WHO?**

**WHERE?**

## 2 | Research & Design Brief

# PROJECT AMBITIONS

New typology



WHO?

WHERE?

## 2 | Research & Design Brief

# PROJECT AMBITIONS

**New typology**



**Collaborative research**





## 2 | Research & Design Brief

# PROJECT AMBITIONS

New typology



Collaborative research



Calm environment



2 | Research & Design Brief

# WHAT? WHO? WHERE?

WHAT?

CLIENT

WHO?

WHERE?

## 2 | Research & Design Brief

# CLIENT REQUIREMENTS

**Government**



**Laboratory research**



**Medical expertise**



## 2 | Research & Design Brief

# POTENTIAL CLIENTS

### Governmental

BERLIN



Bundesministerium  
für Gesundheit



Federal Ministry  
of Health



Federal Institute  
for Drugs and Medical  
Devices

BZgA

Federal Centre  
for  
Health  
Education

# GOVERNMENTAL CLIENTS

## Governmental

BERLIN



Bundesministerium  
für Gesundheit



Federal Ministry  
of Health



Federal Institute  
for Drugs and Medical  
Devices



Federal Centre  
for  
Health  
Education





## 2 | Research & Design Brief

# PRIVATE CLIENTS

### Governmental

BERLIN



Bundesministerium  
für Gesundheit



Federal Ministry  
of Health



Federal Institute  
for Drugs and Medical  
Devices

BZgA

Federal Centre  
for  
Health  
Education



### Private companies



MAX  
DELBRÜCK  
CENTER



Vivantes



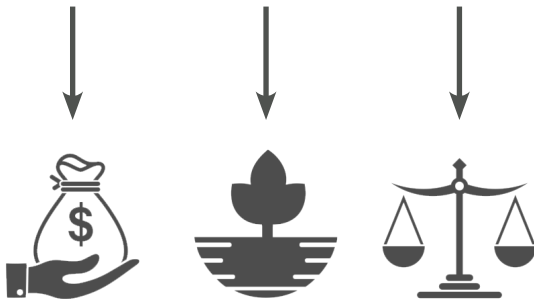
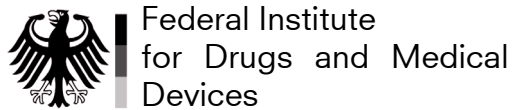
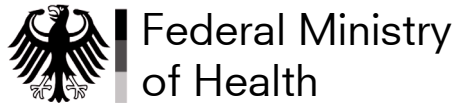
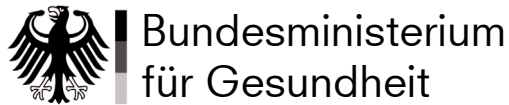
Helios  
Klinikum  
Berlin-Buch



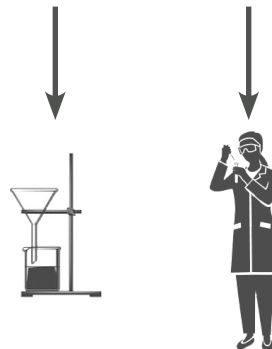
## 2 | Research & Design Brief

# NECESSARY CLIENTS

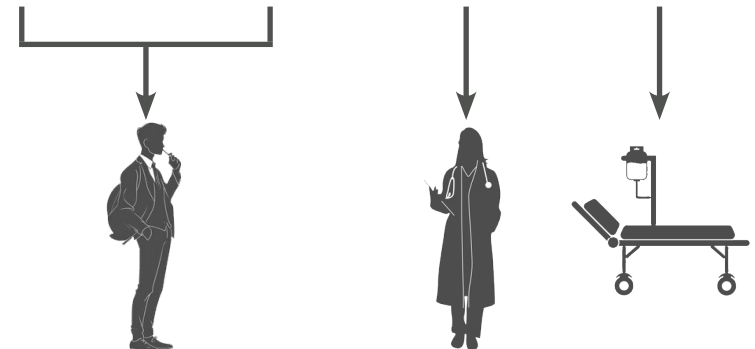
### Governmental



### Laboratory research



### Medical expertise



## 2 | Research & Design Brief

# WHAT? WHO? WHERE?

WHAT?

WHO?  
CLIENT

WHERE?  
SITE

## 2 | Research & Design Brief

# SITE REQUIREMENTS



**Research Network**



**Protected Nature Areas**



**Clean Zones**

## 2 | Research & Design Brief

# SITE REQUIREMENTS



Research Network



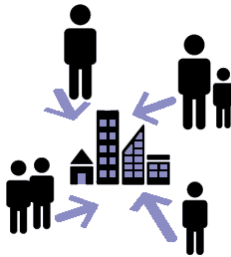
Protected Nature Areas



Clean Zones



Build on geothermal energy potentials



Energy-efficient mobility

## 2 | Research & Design Brief

# SITE REQUIREMENTS



Research Network



Protected Nature Areas



Clean Zones



Build on geothermal energy potentials



Energy-efficient mobility



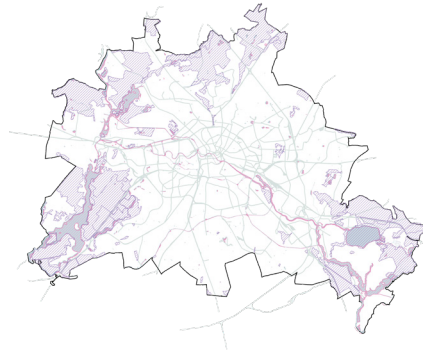
**Retrofit: Existing potential**

## 2 | Research & Design Brief

# SITE REQUIREMENTS



**Research Network**



**Protected Nature Areas**



**Clean Zones**



**Geothermal Potential**



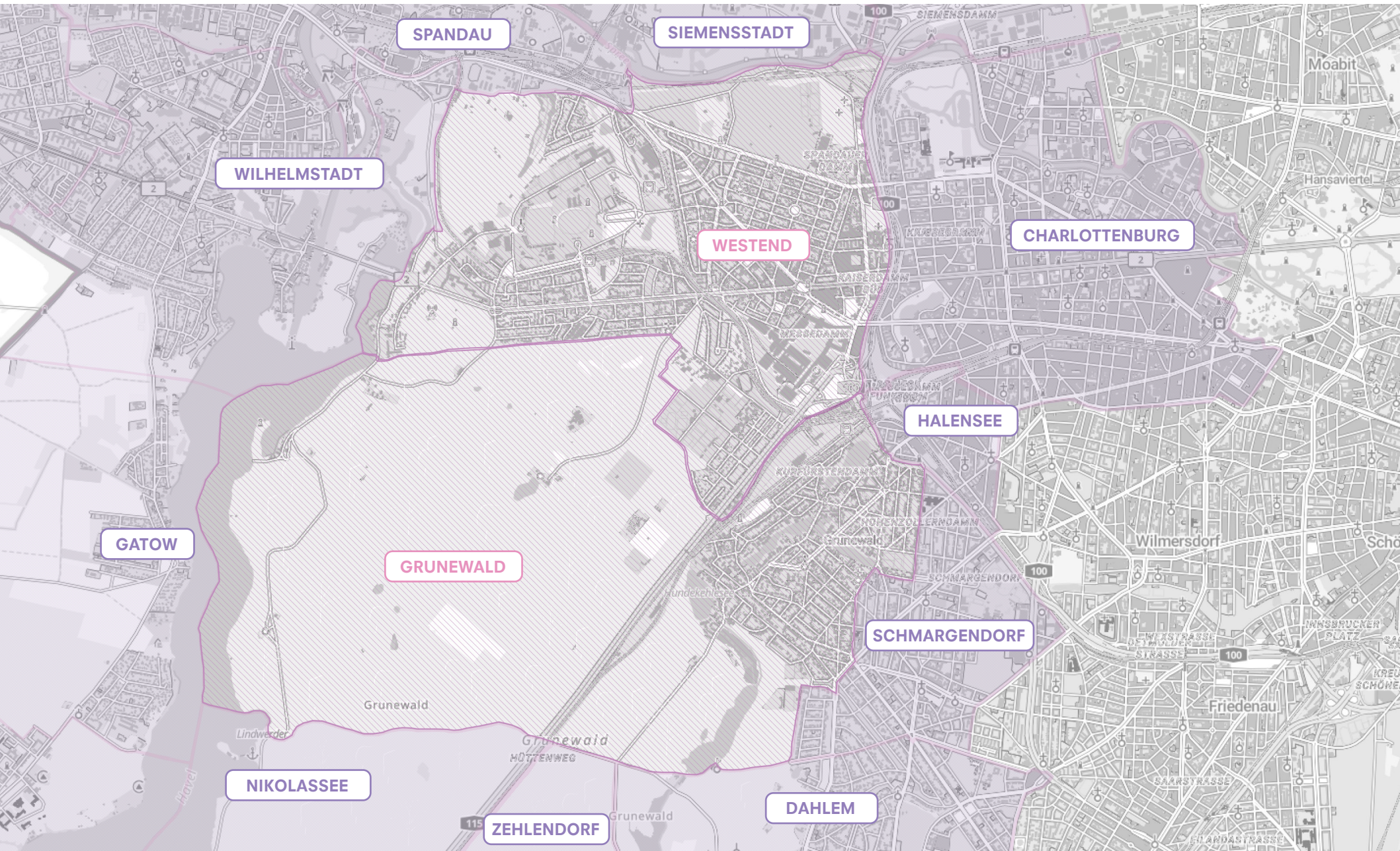
**Energy-efficient mobility**



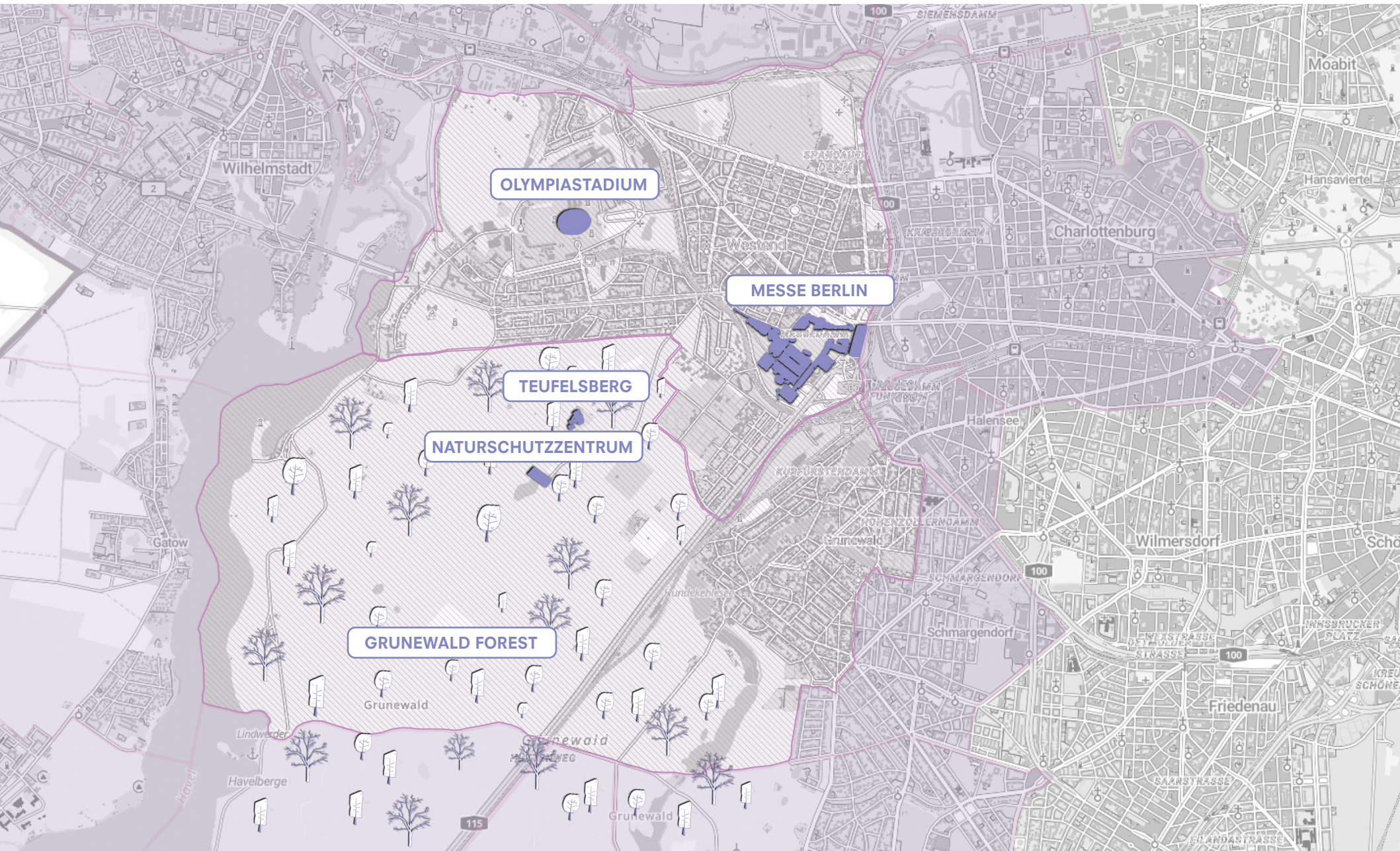
**Retrofit: Existing potential**



# DISTRICTS

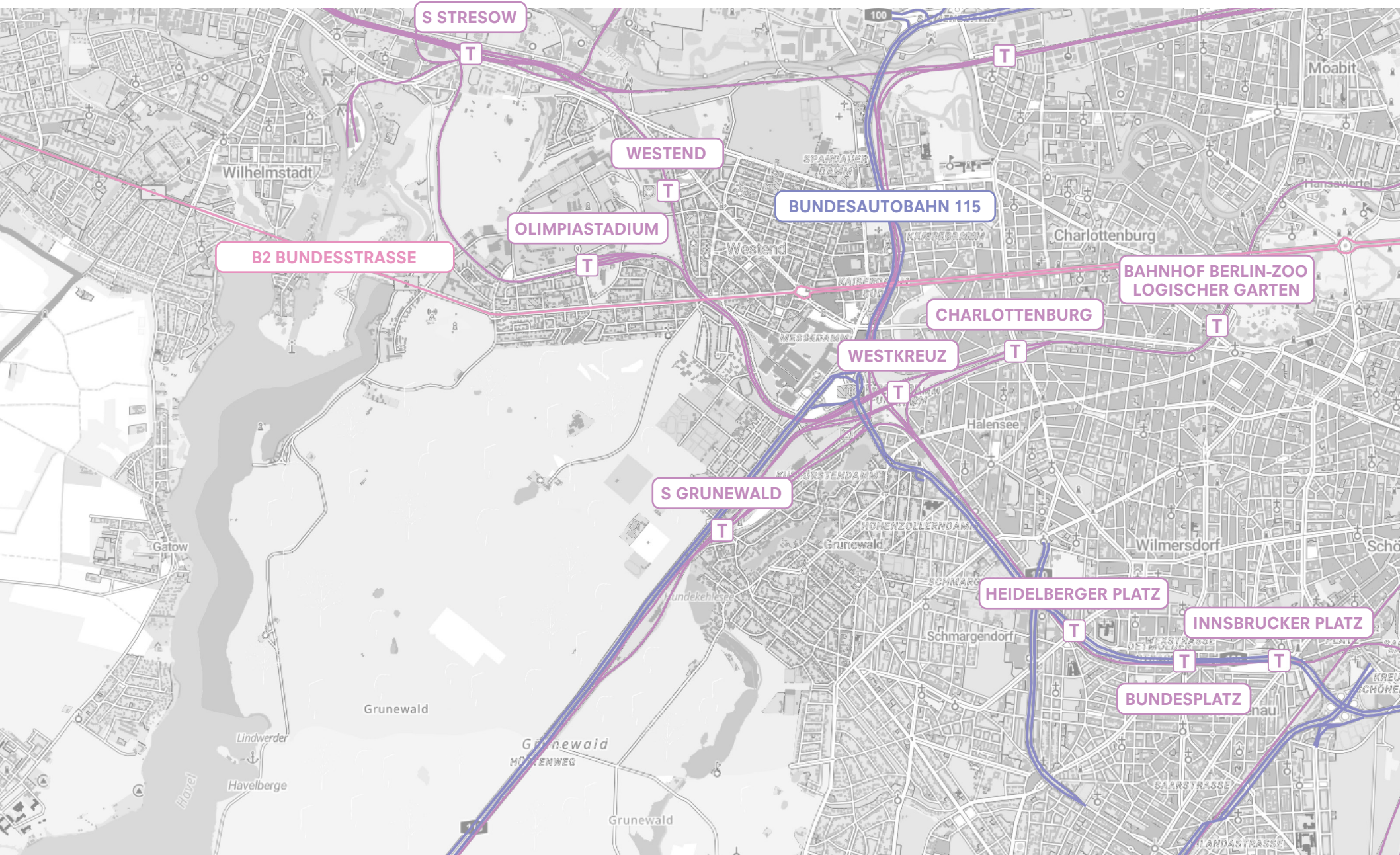








# MAIN TRAFFIC FLOWS





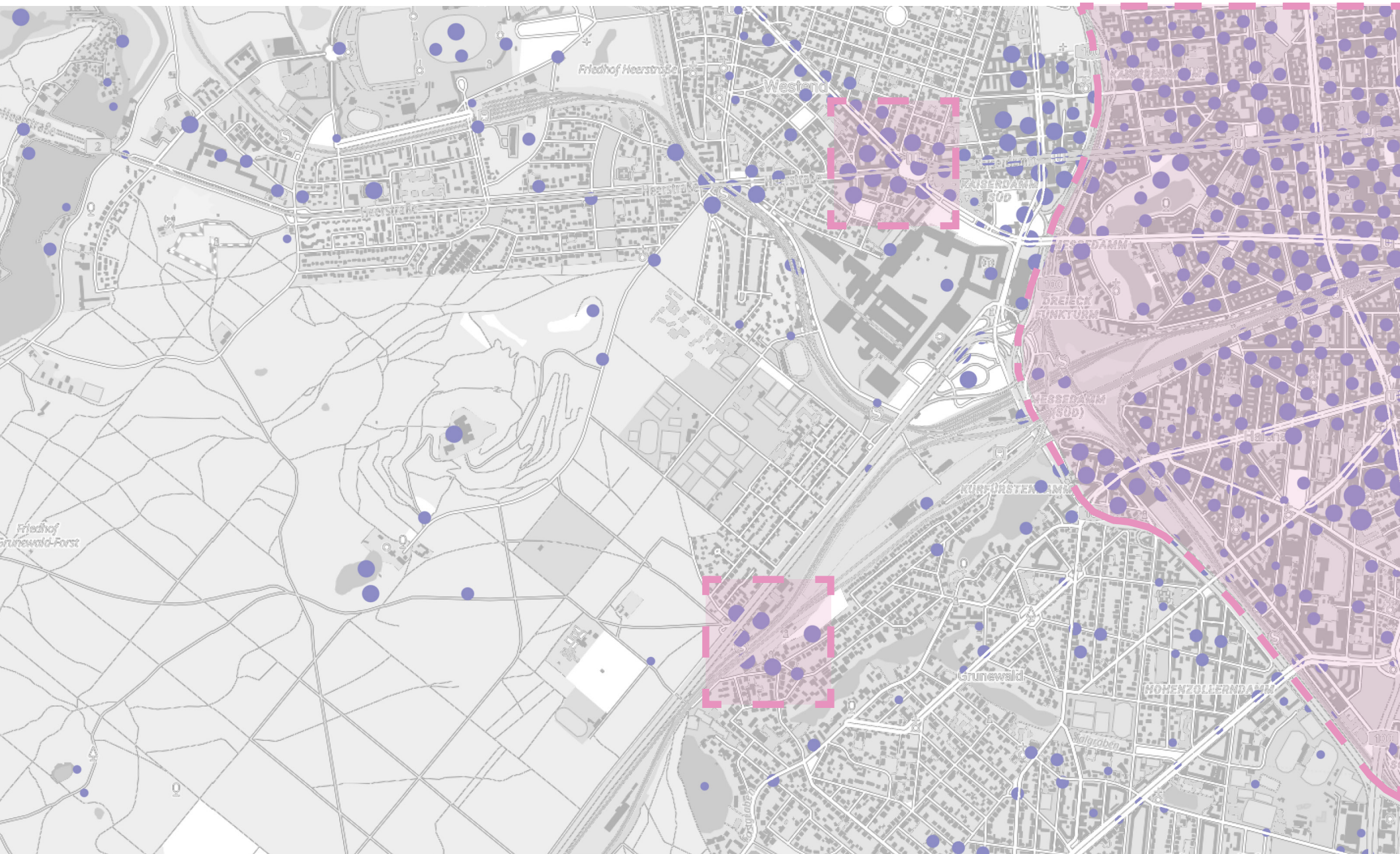






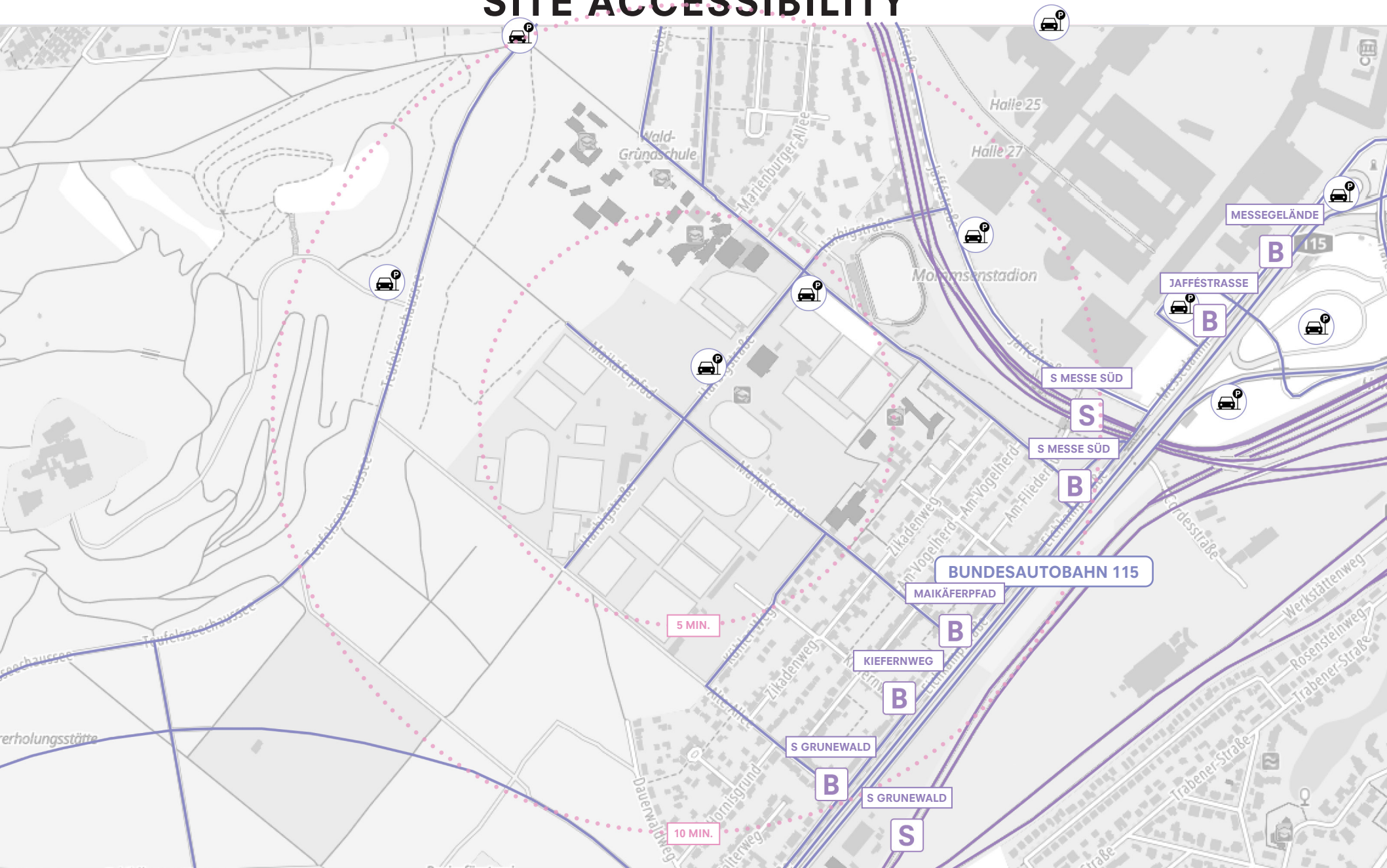


# BUSY AREAS

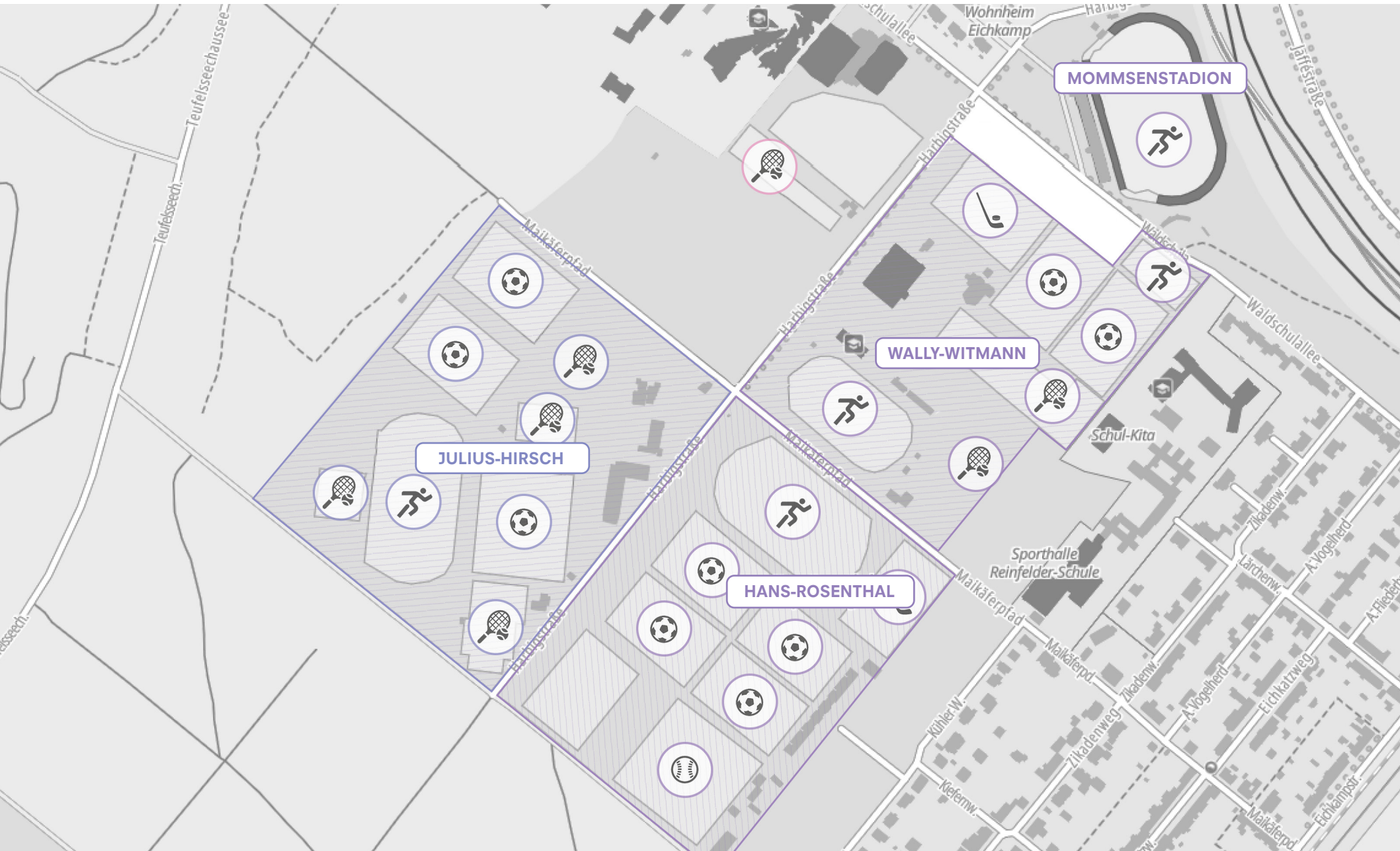




# SITE ACCESSIBILITY



# CURRENT SITE OCCUPATION





## 2 | Research & Design Brief

# PROPOSED SITE





## 2 | Research & Design Brief

# WHAT? WHO? WHERE?

WHAT?

**PROGRAM**

WHO?

**CLIENT**

WHERE?

**SITE**

## 2 | Research & Design Brief

# REFERENCE STUDY

### Hospitals

Maastricht UMC,  
Architecten aan de Maas

Vivantes klinikum Neukolln,  
Reinhold Kiehl

New North Zealand Hospital,  
Herzog & de Meuron

Brain Hospital, Spreepark,  
Daria Khramova

Organ Factory, Schiphol,  
Hana Mohar

### Laboratories

Children's Medical Research  
Foundation, Westmead

Life Sciences Building Ciba  
Pharmaceuticals, New Jersey

Heritage Medical Research  
Building, University of Alberta

Garvan Institute of Medical  
Research, Sydney

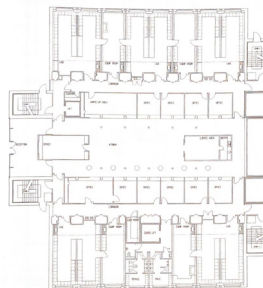
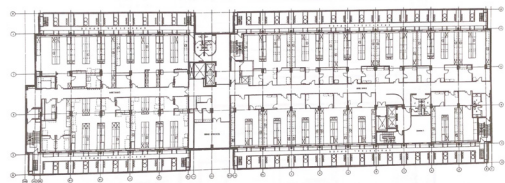
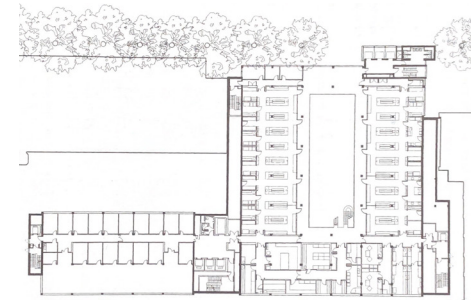
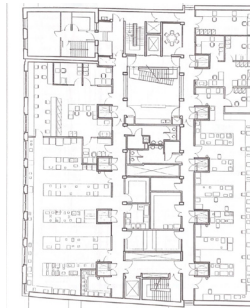
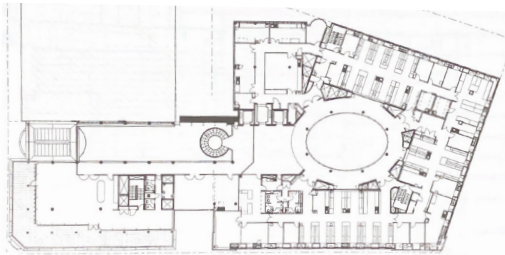
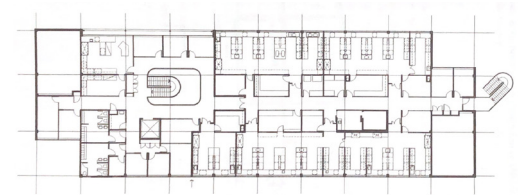
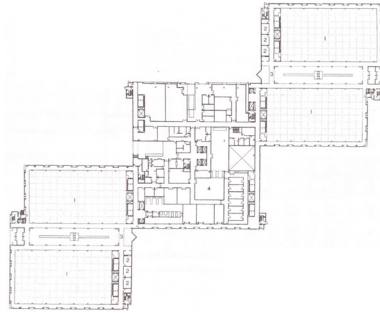
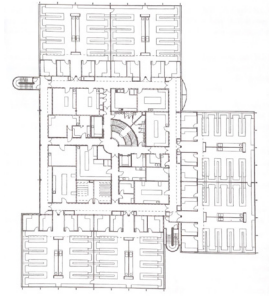
Camelia Botnar  
Laboratories, London

Institute of Medical Science,  
The University of Aberdeen

Commonwealth Scientific  
Industrial Research Org.,

Sir Alexander Fleming  
Building, London

# LABORATORY REFERENCES



## 2 | Research & Design Brief

# PROGRAM SUMMARY

LABORATORY	%	m <sup>2</sup>
■ Open lab	13.1 %	2.000 m <sup>2</sup>
■ Lab support	6.6 %	1.000 m <sup>2</sup>
Dark room	0.2 %	31 m <sup>2</sup>
Console room	0.2 %	31 m <sup>2</sup>
Scanning microscopes	0.2 %	31 m <sup>2</sup>
Preparation room	0.2 %	31 m <sup>2</sup>
Equipment room	3 %	450 m <sup>2</sup>
Tissue culture	0.7 %	100 m <sup>2</sup>
Isotope room	0.2 %	31 m <sup>2</sup>
Cold room	0.4 %	62 m <sup>2</sup>
■ Storage	0.4 %	60 m <sup>2</sup>
■ Couriers & visitors lobby	0.8 %	115 m <sup>2</sup>
■ Sterile wash	0.2 %	31 m <sup>2</sup>
■ Filtration	0.5 %	75 m <sup>2</sup>
■ Clean room	1.3 %	200 m <sup>2</sup>
■ Procedure room	3.3 %	500 m <sup>2</sup>
■ Incubation room	3.3 %	500 m <sup>2</sup>
Total	<b>26.3 %</b>	<b>4.000 m<sup>2</sup></b>

RESEARCH OFFICES	%	m <sup>2</sup>
■ Office space	9.6 %	1.470 m <sup>2</sup>
Open office	5.1 %	780 m <sup>2</sup>
Faculty office	1.7 %	260 m <sup>2</sup>
Conference space	1.1 %	170 m <sup>2</sup>
Informal space	1.7 %	260 m <sup>2</sup>
■ Write-up area	2.6 %	400 m <sup>2</sup>
■ Reference library	0.8 %	117 m <sup>2</sup>
■ Shared records storage	0.1 %	15 m <sup>2</sup>
Total	<b>13.1 %</b>	<b>2.002 m<sup>2</sup></b>

TAKE-IN	%	m <sup>2</sup>
■ Consulting suites	0.3 %	39 m <sup>2</sup>
■ Storage & cleaning fac.	0.1 %	20 m <sup>2</sup>
■ Pram shelter	0.3 %	40 m <sup>2</sup>
■ Reception area	0.3 %	50 m <sup>2</sup>
■ DNA sampling	0.3 %	45 m <sup>2</sup>
■ Common room	0.3 %	40 m <sup>2</sup>
■ Health education	0.7 %	100 m <sup>2</sup>
■ Contracting room	0.3 %	52 m <sup>2</sup>
■ Waiting area	0.7 %	100 m <sup>2</sup>
■ Examination room	0.2 %	27 m <sup>2</sup>
■ Sanitary accommodation	0.3 %	50 m <sup>2</sup>
■ Exit lobby	0.5 %	75 m <sup>2</sup>
Total	<b>4.2 %</b>	<b>638 m<sup>2</sup></b>

## 2 | Research & Design Brief

# PROGRAM SUMMARY

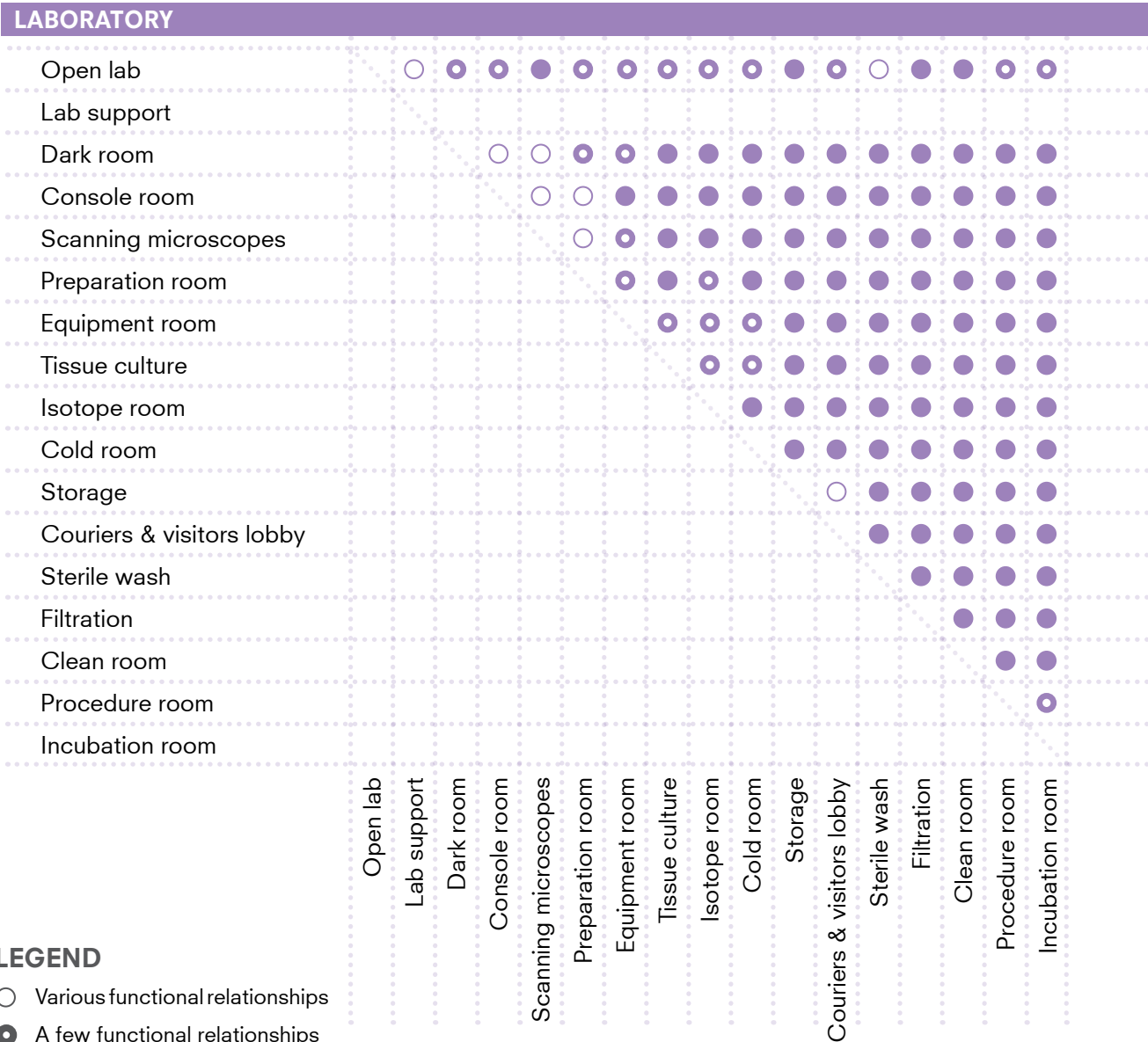
LABORATORY	Daylight	Public	RESEARCH OFFICES	Daylight	Public	TAKE-IN	Daylight	Public
■ Open lab	○	●	■ Office space			■ Consulting suites	○	●
■ Lab support			Open office	○	●	■ Storage & cleaning fac.	●	●
Dark room	●	●	Faculty office	○	●	■ Pram shelter	○	○
Console room	●	●	Conference space	○	●	■ Reception area	○	○
Scanning microscopes	●	●	Informal space	●	●	■ DNA sampling	○	●
Preparation room	●	●	■ Write-up area	○	●	■ Common room	○	○
Equipment room	●	●	■ Reference library	●	●	■ Health education	○	○
Tissue culture	●	●	■ Shared records storage	●	●	■ Contracting room	○	●
Isotope room	●	●				■ Waiting area	○	○
Cold room	●	●				■ Examination room	○	●
■ Storage	●	●				■ Sanitary accommodation	●	○
■ Couriers & visitors lobby	○	●				■ Exit lobby	○	○
■ Sterile wash	●	●						
■ Filtration	●	●						
■ Clean room	●	●						
■ Procedure room	○	●						
■ Incubation room	○	●						

### LEGEND

- Natural daylight necessary
- Natural daylight desirable
- Natural daylight unnecessary
- Publicly accessible
- Semi-public
- Private area [staff only]

## 2 | Research & Design Brief

# PROGRAM SUMMARY



### LEGEND

- Various functional relationships
- A few functional relationships
- No functional relationships

TAKEN IN	%	m²
Consulting suites	0.3 %	39 m²
Storage & cleaning fac.	0.1 %	20 m²
Pram shelter	0.3 %	40 m²
Reception area	0.3 %	50 m²
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Total	26.3 %	4.000 m²

RESEARCH OFFICES							
Office space							
Open office			●	●	●	●	●
Faculty office			●	●	●	●	●
Conference space				●	●	●	●
Informal space					●	●	●
Write-up area						●	○
Reference library							●
Shared records storage							
	Office space	Open office	Faculty office	Conference space	Informal space	Write-up area	Reference library
							Shared records storage

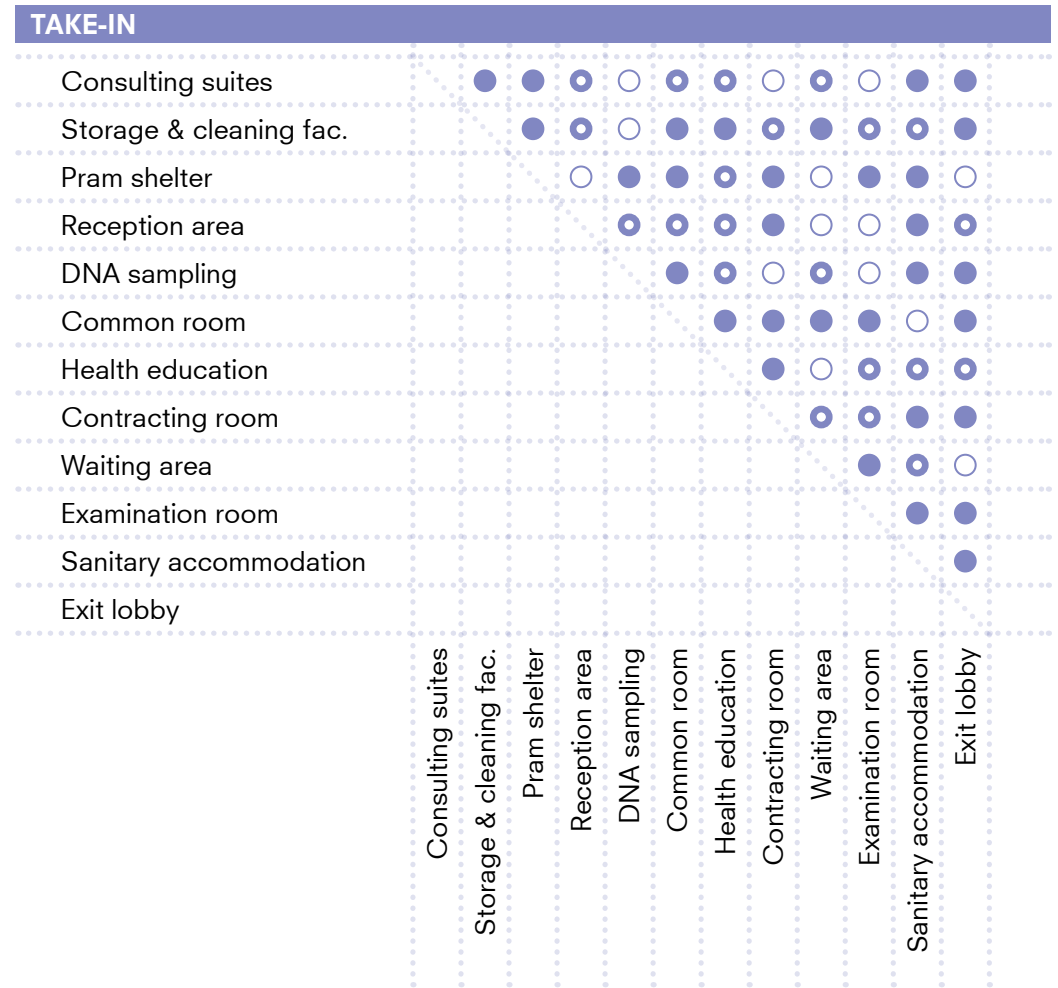
	%	m²
	0.3 %	39 m²
	0.1 %	20 m²
	0.3 %	40 m²
	0.3 %	50 m²
	0.3 %	45 m²
	0.3 %	40 m²
	0.7 %	100 m²
	0.3 %	52 m²
	0.7 %	100 m²
	0.2 %	27 m²
	0.3 %	50 m²
	0.5 %	75 m²
	4.2 %	638 m²

### LEGEND

- Various functional relationships
- A few functional relationships
- No functional relationships

## LEGEND

- ☐ Various functional relationships
- ☒ A few functional relationships
- ☐ No functional relationships



## 2 | Research & Design Brief

# HOSPITAL REFERENCES

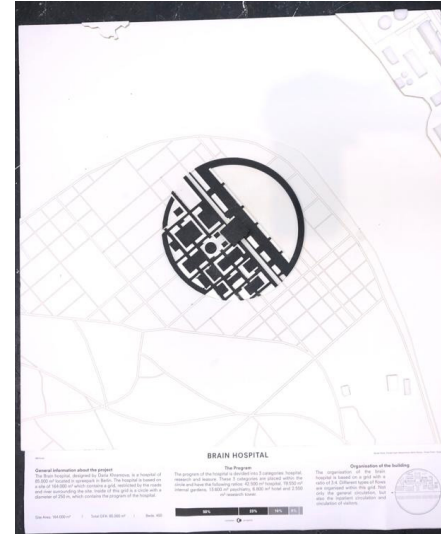
### Vivantes Klinikum



### New North Zealand



### Brain Hospital



### Organ Factory



## 2 | Research & Design Brief

# PROGRAM SUMMARY

HOSPITAL	%	m <sup>2</sup>
■ Inpatient dept.		
■ Inpatient room	9.2 %	1.400 m <sup>2</sup>
Rooming-in area	1.6 %	240 m <sup>2</sup>
Patient area	4.3 %	660 m <sup>2</sup>
Medical staff area	1.6 %	240 m <sup>2</sup>
Patient bathroom	1.4 %	220 m <sup>2</sup>
Incubator space	0.3 %	40 m <sup>2</sup>
■ Play room	0.8 %	120 m <sup>2</sup>
■ Common room	2.6 %	400 m <sup>2</sup>
■ Examination room	1.3 %	200 m <sup>2</sup>
■ Consulting room	1.1 %	169 m <sup>2</sup>
■ Nursing station	0.8 %	120 m <sup>2</sup>
■ Staff room	2.3 %	350 m <sup>2</sup>
■ Emergency room	1.1 %	160 m <sup>2</sup>
■ Medicine/Utility room	1.6 %	250 m <sup>2</sup>
Total	<b>20.8 %</b>	<b>3.169 m<sup>2</sup></b>

HOSPITAL	%	m <sup>2</sup>
■ Outpatient dept.		
■ Outpatient room	9.2 %	1.400 m <sup>2</sup>
Rooming-in area	1.6 %	240 m <sup>2</sup>
Patient area	4.3 %	660 m <sup>2</sup>
Medical staff area	1.6 %	240 m <sup>2</sup>
Patient bathroom	1.4 %	220 m <sup>2</sup>
Incubator space	0.3 %	40 m <sup>2</sup>
■ Play room	0.8 %	120 m <sup>2</sup>
■ Common room	2.6 %	400 m <sup>2</sup>
■ Check-up area	6 %	920 m <sup>2</sup>
■ Nursing station	0.8 %	120 m <sup>2</sup>
■ Staff room	2.3 %	350 m <sup>2</sup>
■ Operating room	1.7 %	252 m <sup>2</sup>
■ Viewing space	0.4 %	66 m <sup>2</sup>
■ Patient library	0.8 %	117 m <sup>2</sup>
■ Medicine/Utility room	1.6 %	250 m <sup>2</sup>
■ Pharmacy	1.1 %	160 m <sup>2</sup>
Total	<b>27.3 %</b>	<b>4.155 m<sup>2</sup></b>
Total	<b>48.1 %</b>	<b>7.324 m<sup>2</sup></b>

ACADEMIC DEPT.	%	m <sup>2</sup>
■ Classroom	1.6 %	240 m <sup>2</sup>
■ Computer lab	1.1 %	165 m <sup>2</sup>
■ Laboratory classroom	1.1 %	170 m <sup>2</sup>
■ Lecture hall	0.8 %	125 m <sup>2</sup>
■ Seminar room	0.6 %	90 m <sup>2</sup>
■ Workshop area	0.4 %	60 m <sup>2</sup>
■ Library	0.8 %	117 m <sup>2</sup>
Total	<b>6.3 %</b>	<b>967 m<sup>2</sup></b>

INSTALLATIONS	%	m <sup>2</sup>
■ Geothermal unit	2 %	304 m <sup>2</sup>
Total	<b>2 %</b>	<b>304 m<sup>2</sup></b>
Total building	<b>100 %</b>	<b>15.235 m<sup>2</sup></b>

## 2 | Research & Design Brief

# PROGRAM SUMMARY

### HOSPITAL

	Daylight	Public
■ Inpatient dept.		
■ Inpatient room		
Rooming-in area	○	●
Patient area	○	●
Medical staff area	○	●
Patient bathroom	●	●
Incubator space	○	●
■ Play room	●	○
■ Common room	○	○
■ Examination room	○	●
■ Consulting room	○	●
■ Nursing station	○	●
■ Staff room	●	●
■ Emergency room	○	●
■ Medicine/Utility room	●	●

### HOSPITAL

	Daylight	Public
■ Outpatient dept.		
■ Outpatient room		
Rooming-in area	○	●
Patient area	○	●
Medical staff area	○	●
Patient bathroom	●	●
Incubator space	○	●
■ Play room	●	○
■ Common room	○	○
■ Check-up area	○	●
■ Nursing station	○	●
■ Staff room	●	●
■ Operating room	●	●
■ Viewing space	●	●
■ Patient library	●	○
■ Medicine/Utility room	●	●
■ Pharmacy	●	○

### ACADEMIC DEPT.

	Daylight	Public
■ Classroom	○	●
■ Computer lab	○	●
■ Laboratory classroom	○	●
■ Lecture hall	●	●
■ Seminar room	○	●
■ Workshop area	○	●
■ Library	●	●

### INSTALLATIONS

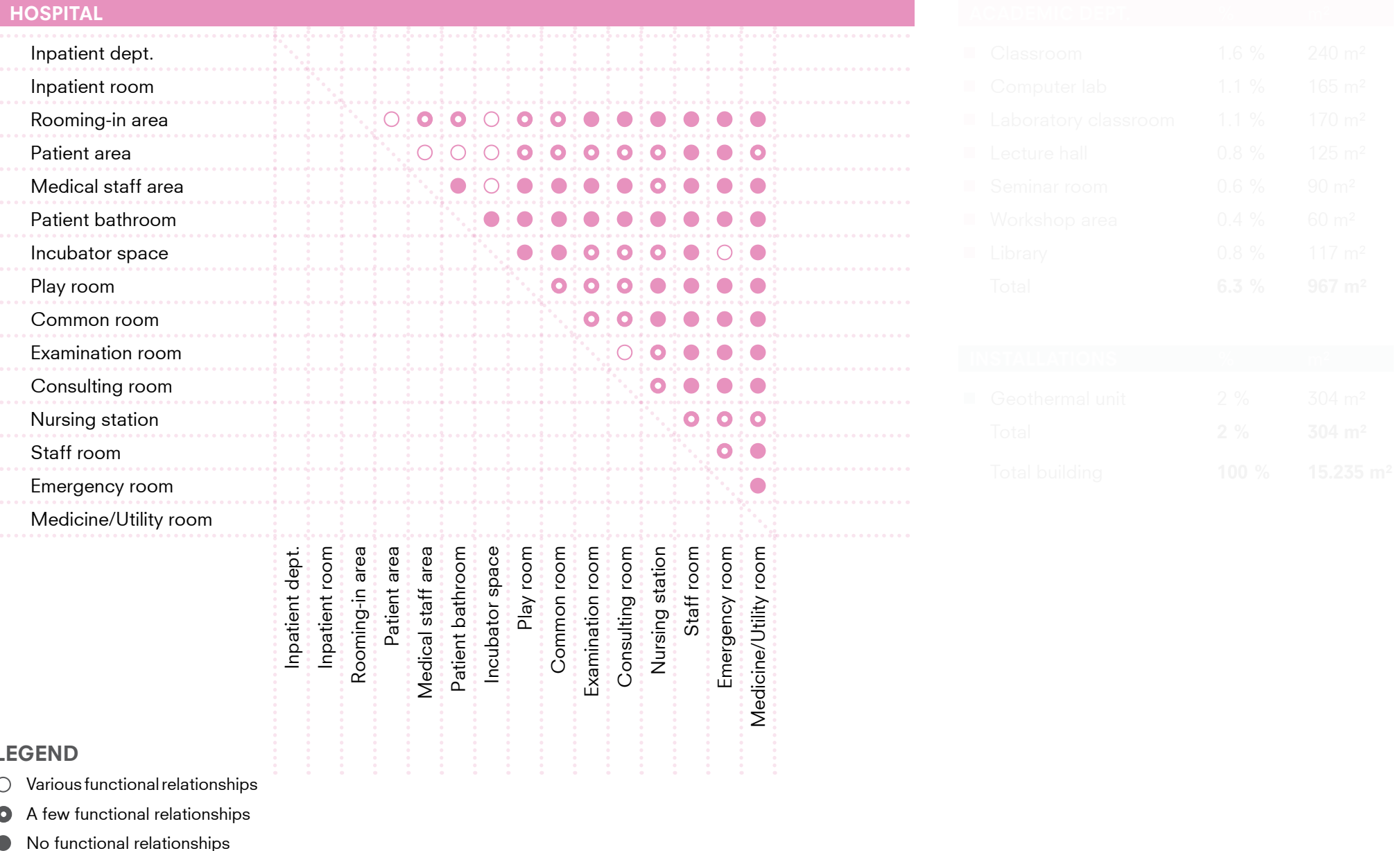
	Daylight	Public
■ Geothermal unit	●	●

## LEGEND

- Natural daylight necessary
- Natural daylight desirable
- Natural daylight unnecessary
- Publicly accessible
- Semi-public
- Private area [staff only]

## 2 | Research & Design Brief

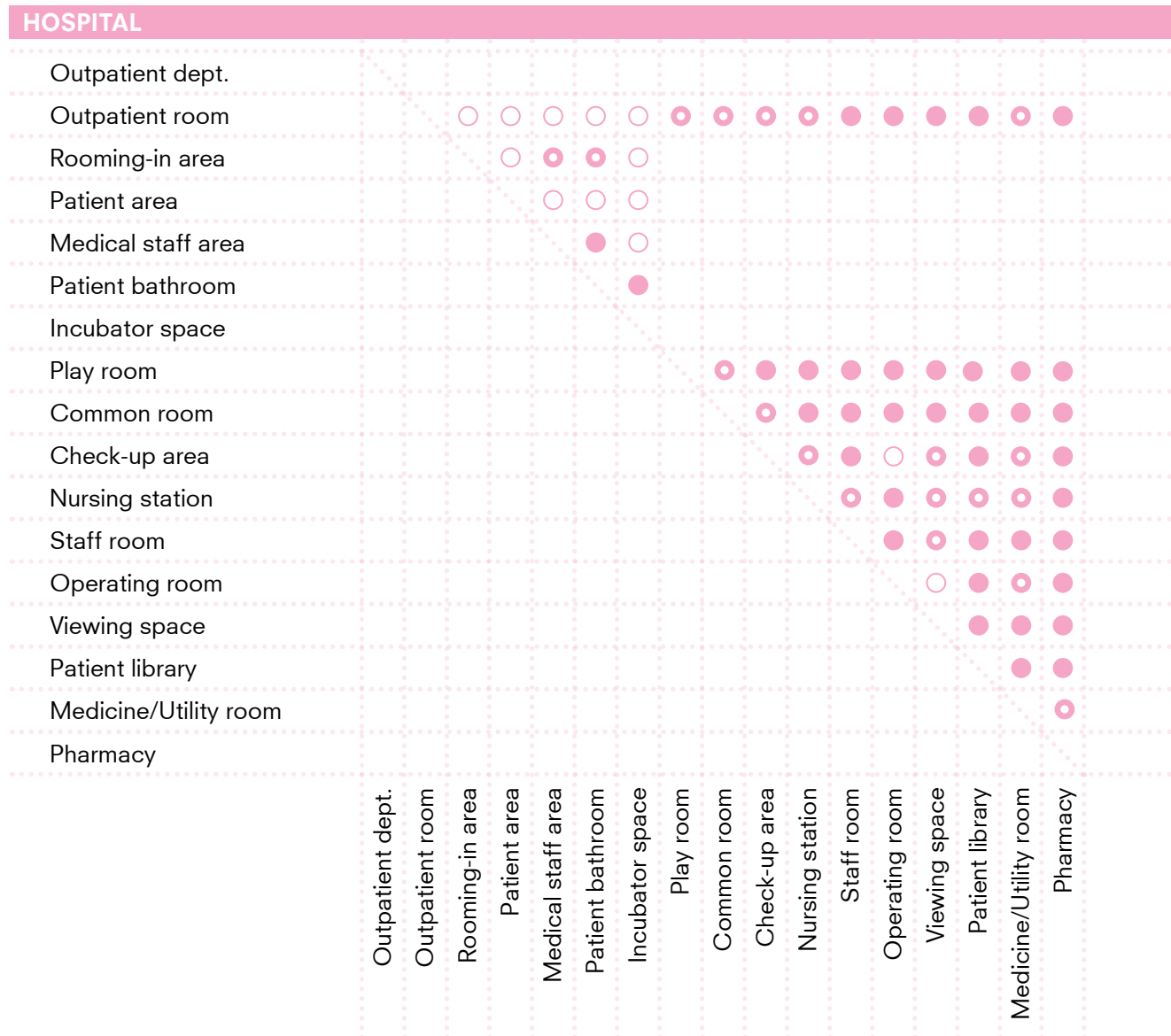
# PROGRAM SUMMARY



## 2 | Research & Design Brief

# PROGRAM SUMMARY

HOSPITAL	%	m²
Inpatient dept.		
Inpatient room	9.2 %	1,400 m²
Rooming-in area	1.6 %	240 m²
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Emergency room	1.1 %	160 m²
Medicine/Utility room	1.6 %	250 m²
Total	20.8 %	3,169 m²



### LEGEND

- Various functional relationships
- ◐ A few functional relationships
- No functional relationships



## 2 | Research & Design Brief

# PROGRAM SUMMARY

HOSPITAL	%	m²
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HOSPITAL	%
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Patient bathroom	1.4 %
Incubator space	0.3 %
■ Play room	0.8 %
■ Common room	2.6 %
■ Check-up area	6 %
■ Nursing station	0.8 %
■ Staff room	2.3 %
■ Operating room	1.7 %
■ Viewing space	0.4 %
■ Patient library	0.8 %
■ Medicine/Utility room	1.6 %
■ Pharmacy	1.1 %
Total	27.3 %
Total	48.1 %

ACADEMIC DEPT.						
Classroom		●	●	●	○	○
Computer lab			○	●	○	○
Laboratory classroom				●	○	●
Lecture hall				●	●	●
Seminar room					●	●
Workshop area						●
Library						
	Classroom	Computer lab	Laboratory classroom	Lecture hall	Seminar room	Workshop area

### LEGEND

- Various functional relationships
- A few functional relationships
- No functional relationships

## 2 | Research & Design Brief

# PROGRAM BAR

HOSPITAL		ACADEMIC		RESEARCH OFFICE	LABORATORY	
21.600 m <sup>2</sup>		3.500 m <sup>2</sup>	2.500 m <sup>2</sup>	6.400 m <sup>2</sup>	16.000 m <sup>2</sup>	
OUTPATIENT UNIT		INCUBATOR ROOMS		RESEARCH OFFICE	OPEN LAB	LAB SUPPORT
16.800 m <sup>2</sup>		4.800 m <sup>2</sup>	3.500 m <sup>2</sup>	2.500 m <sup>2</sup>	6.400 m <sup>2</sup>	8.000 m <sup>2</sup>
					8.000 m <sup>2</sup>	8.000 m <sup>2</sup>

# INDEX

1 | INTRODUCTION

2 | RESEARCH & DESIGN BRIEF

3 | CONCEPT

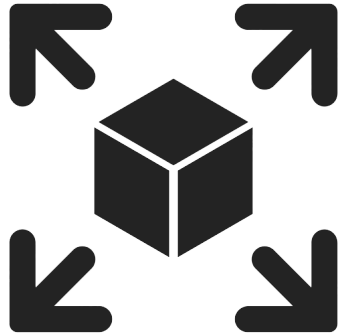
4 | IMPLEMENTATION

5 | DEVELOPMENT

6 | CONCLUSION

### 3 | Concept

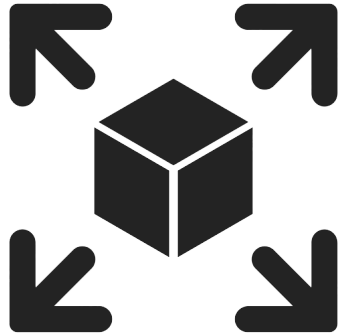
# MAIN DRIVERS



**EXPANDABLE**

### 3 | Concept

# MAIN DRIVERS



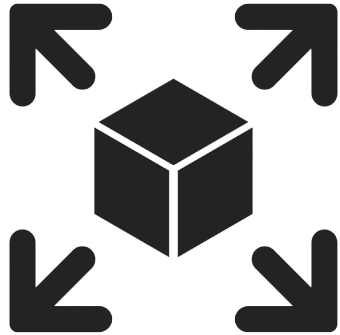
**EXPANDABLE**



**SAFE & SOCIAL  
INTEGRATION**

### 3 | Concept

# MAIN DRIVERS



**EXPANDABLE**



**SAFE & SOCIAL  
INTEGRATION**



**INTEGRATION OF  
(PROTECTED) NATURE**



3 | Concept

# LAYERED SYSTEM

**FOREST SIDE**

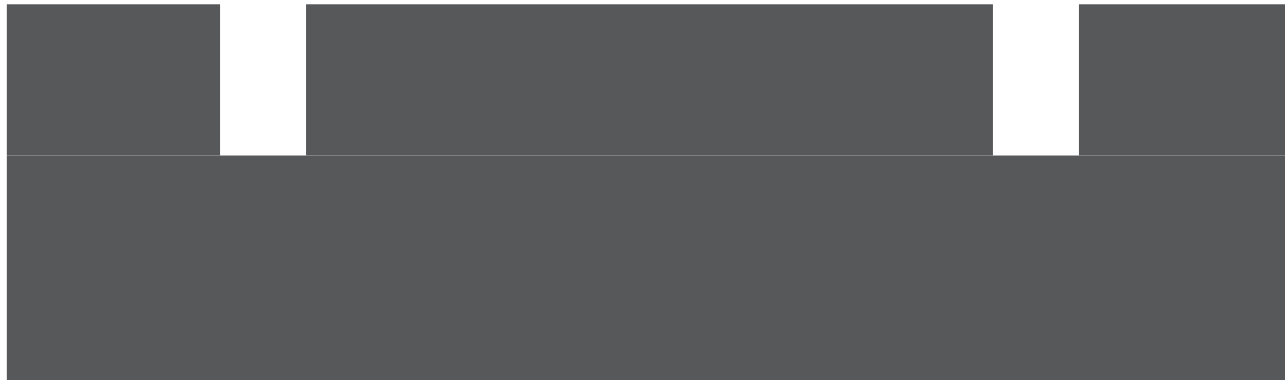


**PUBLIC SIDE**

3 | Concept

# LAYERED SYSTEM

**FOREST SIDE**



**PUBLIC SIDE**

3 | Concept

# LAYERED SYSTEM

## FOREST SIDE



## PUBLIC SIDE

3 | Concept

# LAYERED SYSTEM

## FOREST SIDE



## PUBLIC SIDE

3 | Concept

# LAYERED SYSTEM

**FOREST SIDE**



**PUBLIC SIDE**

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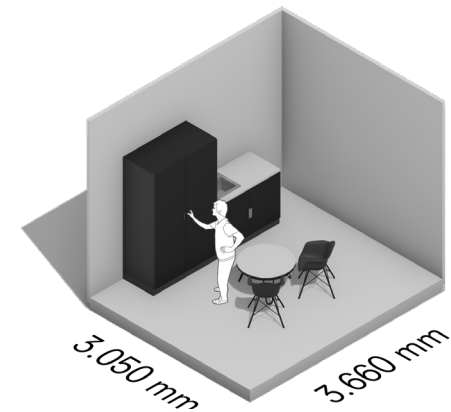
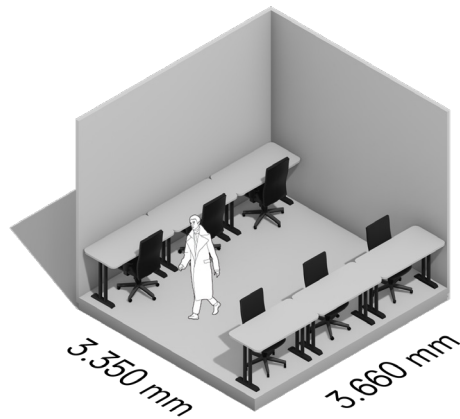
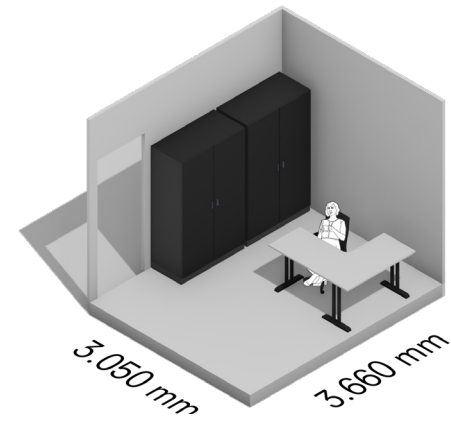
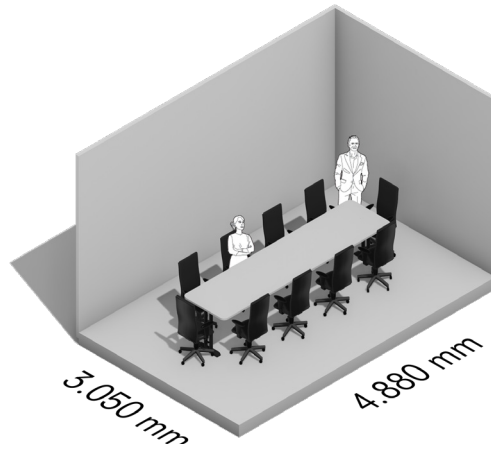
5 | DEVELOPMENT

6 | CONCLUSION



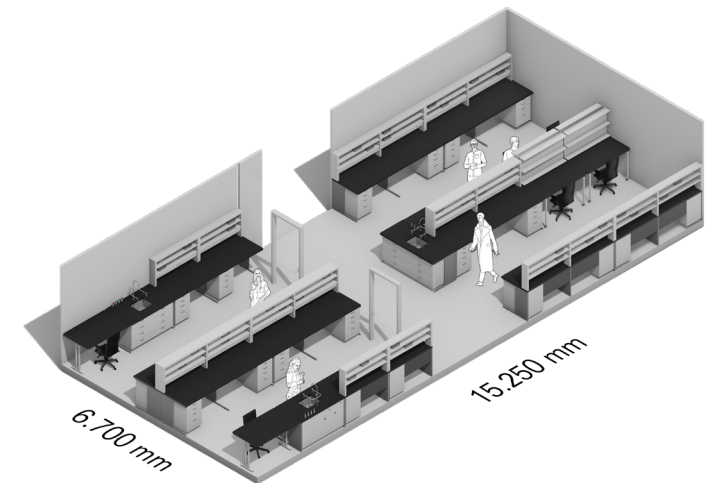
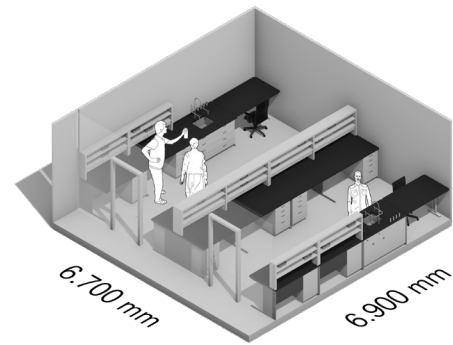
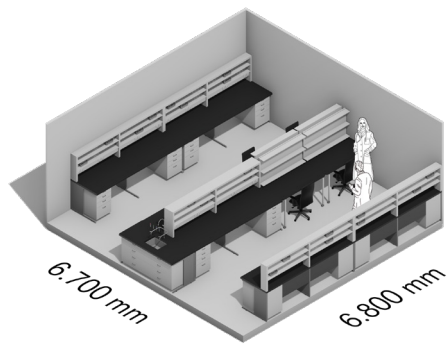
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# RESEARCH OFFICE ROOMS

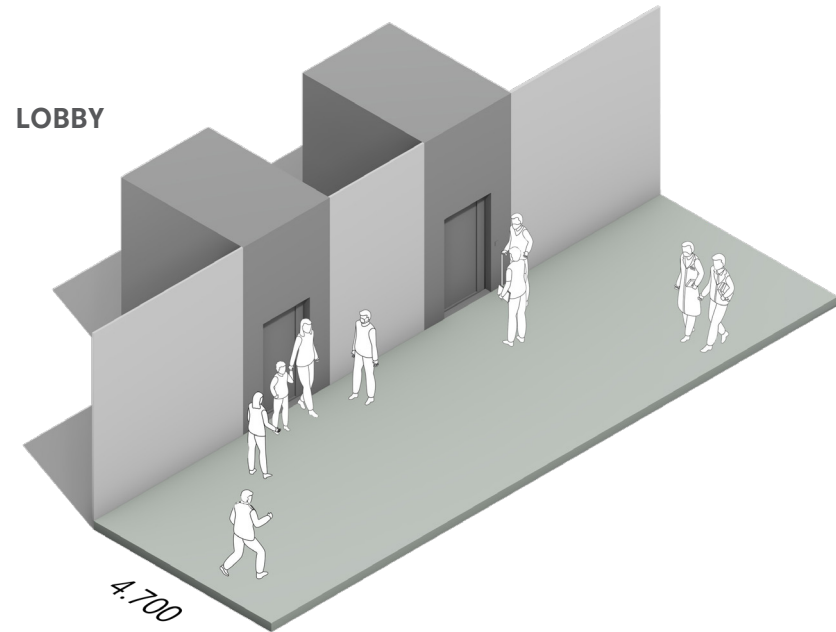
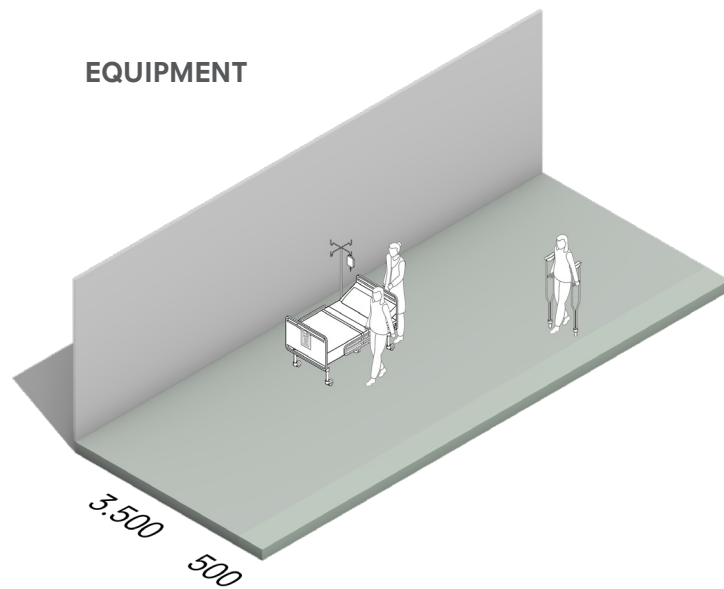
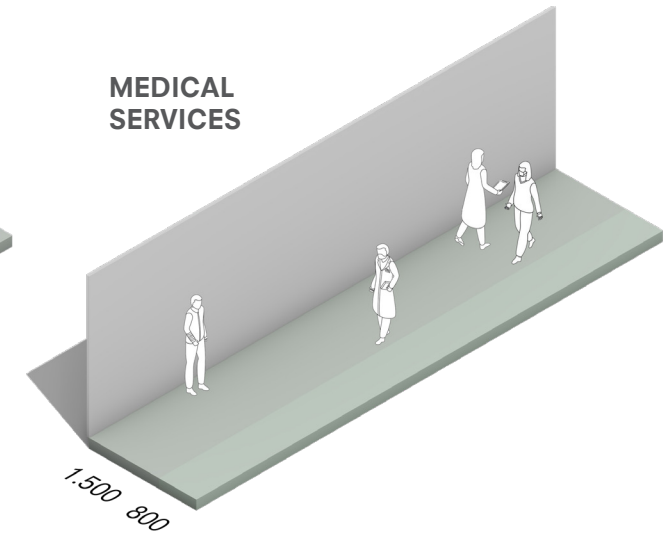
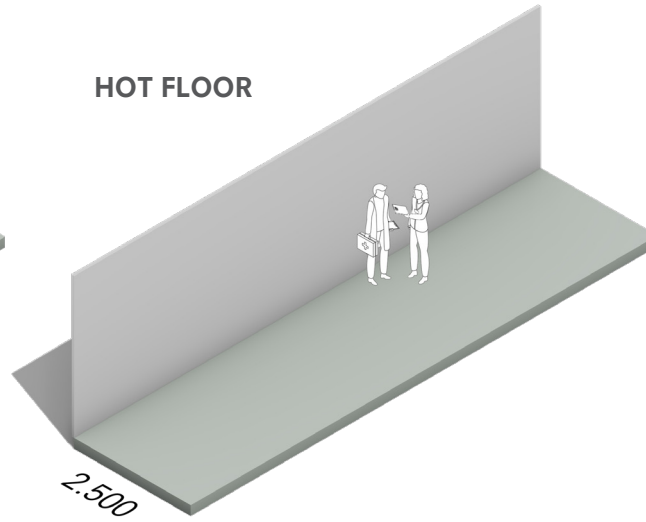
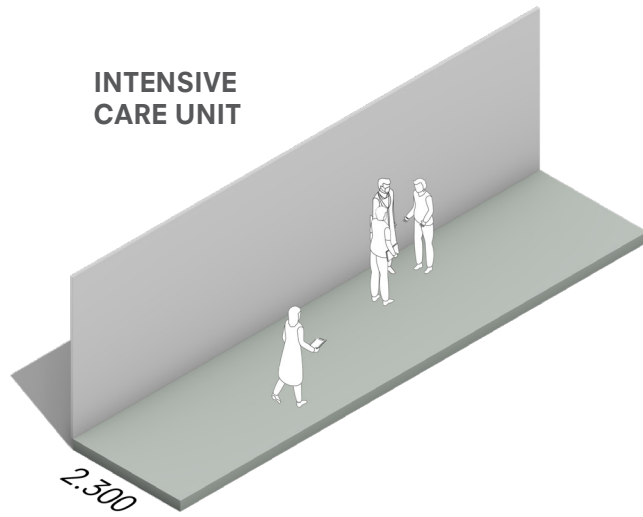


## 4 | Implementation

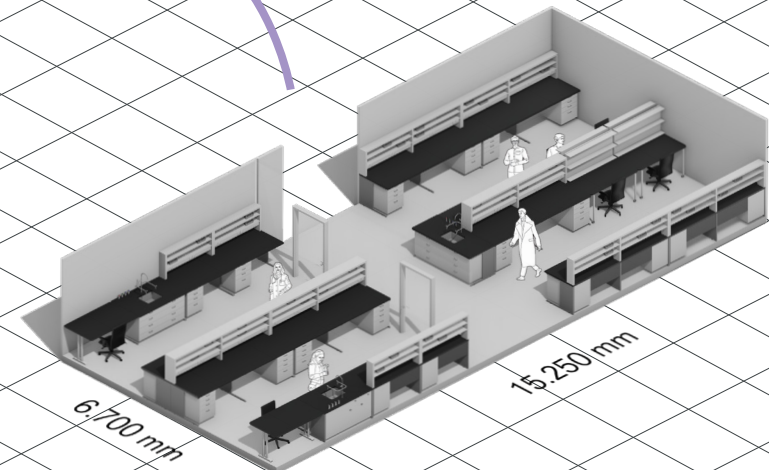
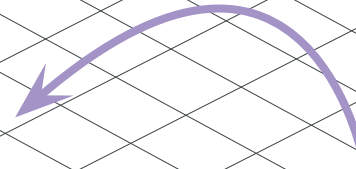
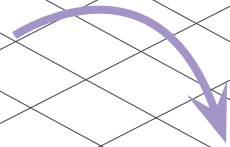
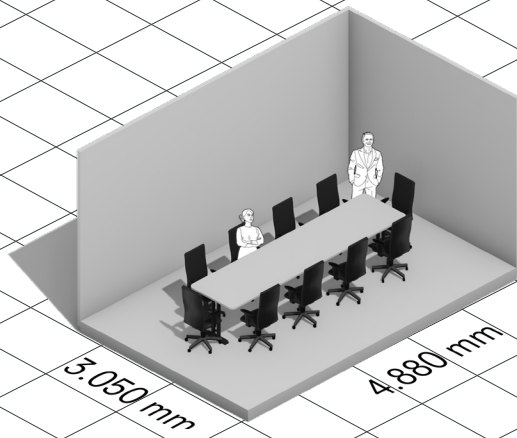
# LABORATORY ROOMS



# CORRIDOR MEASUREMENTS



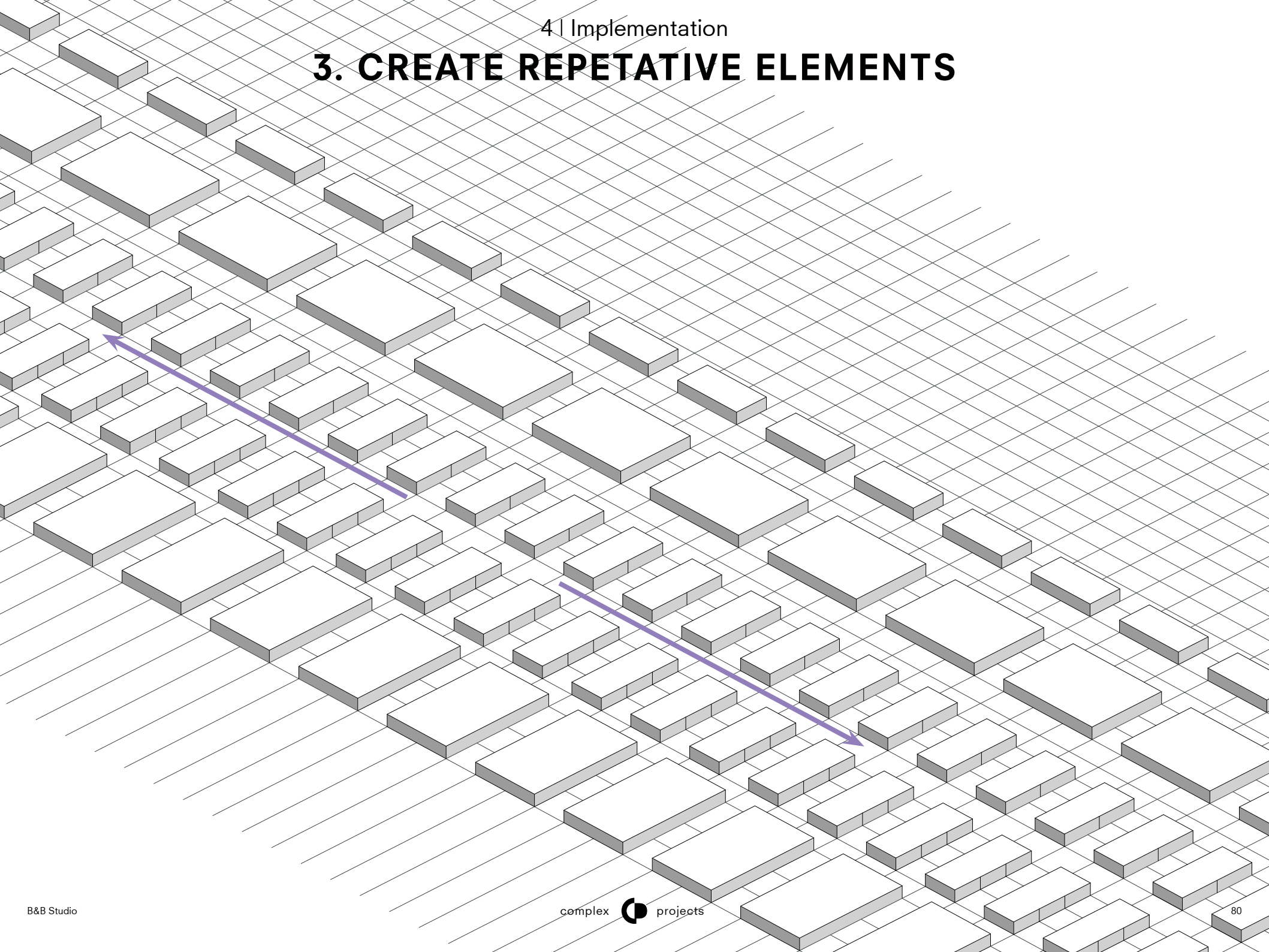
## 2. ALTER GRID TO FUNCTIONS



## 2. ALTER GRID TO FUNCTIONS

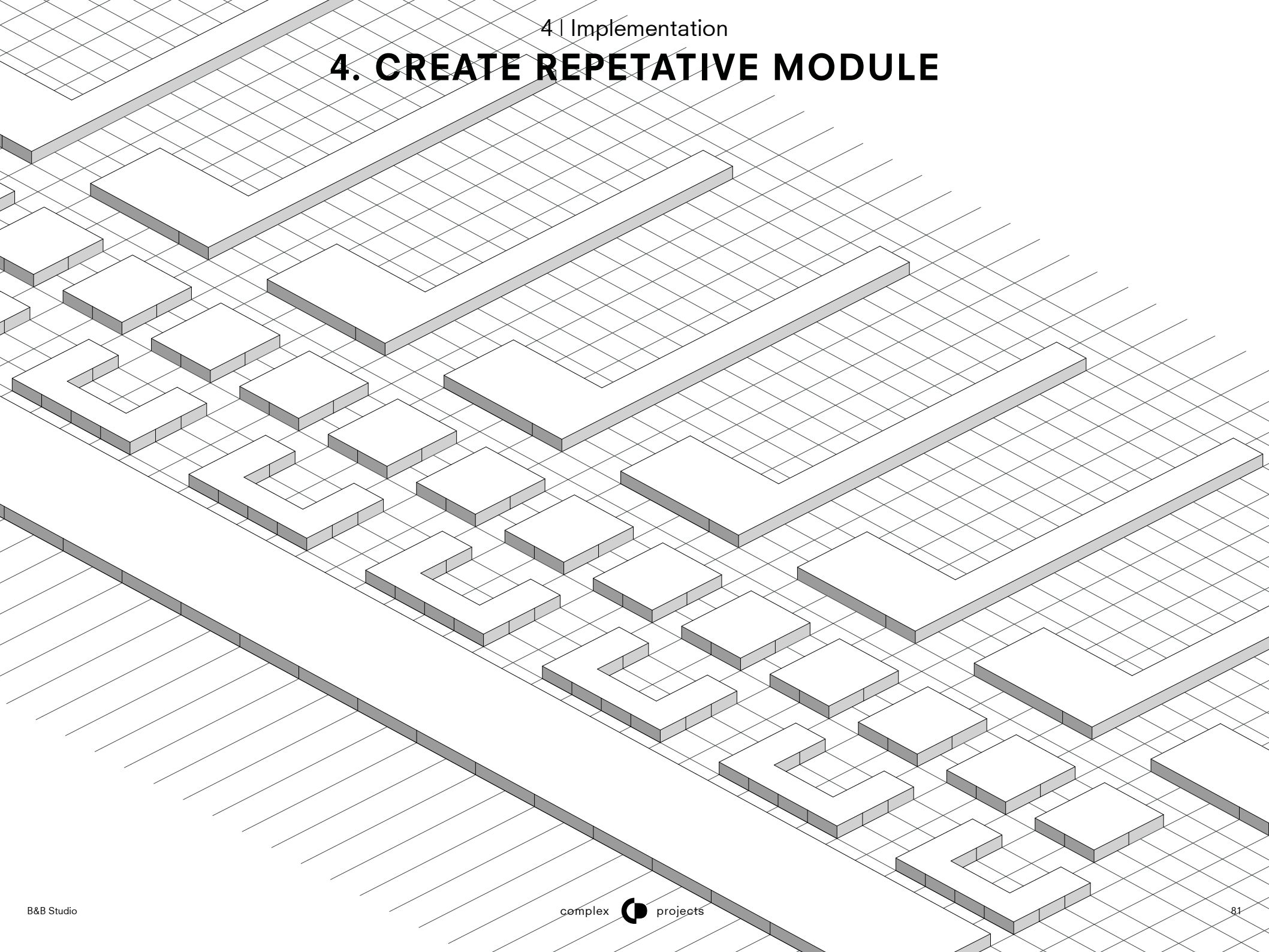


### 3. CREATE REPETITIVE ELEMENTS

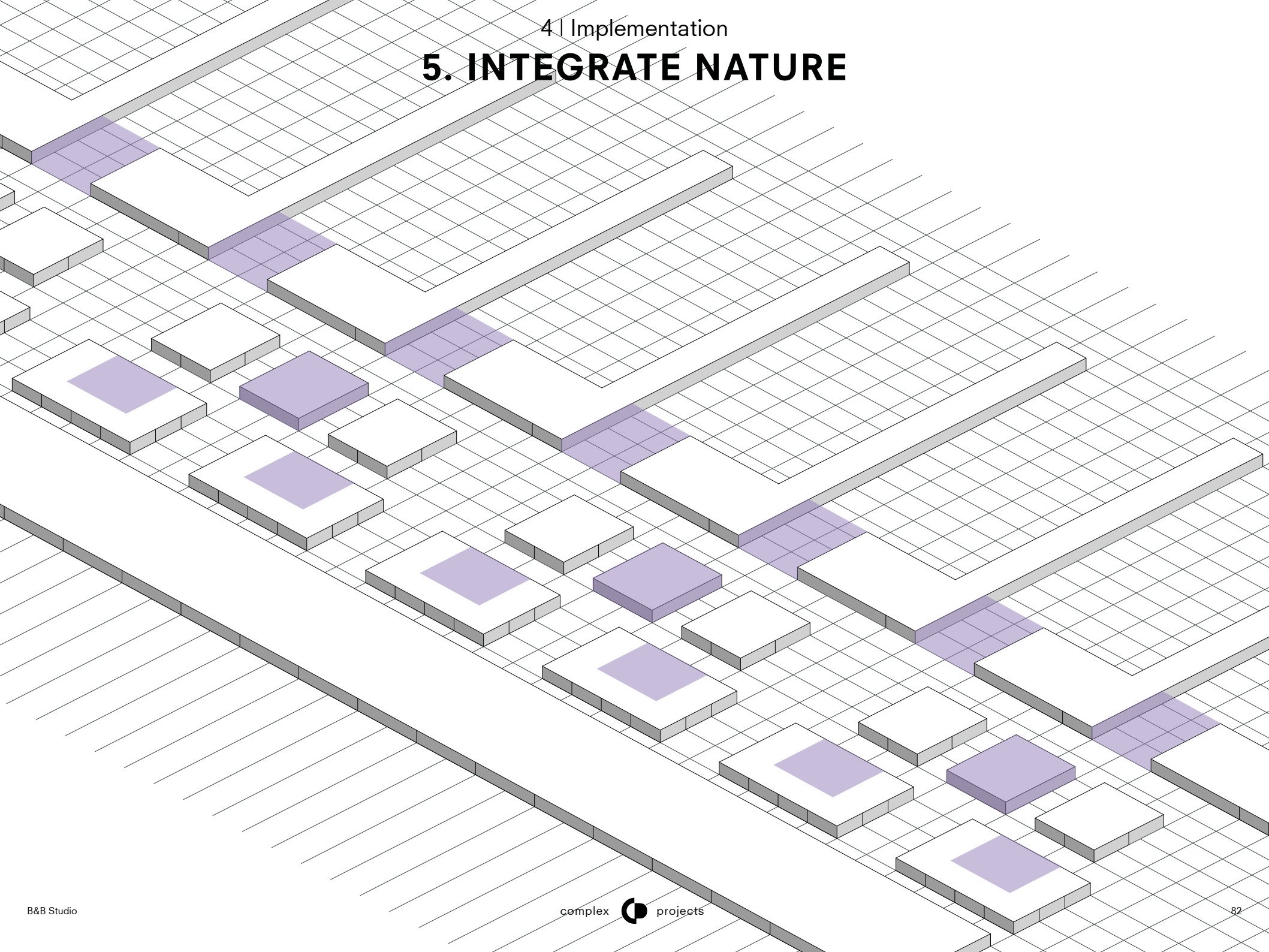




## 4. CREATE REPETITIVE MODULE



## 5. INTEGRATE NATURE



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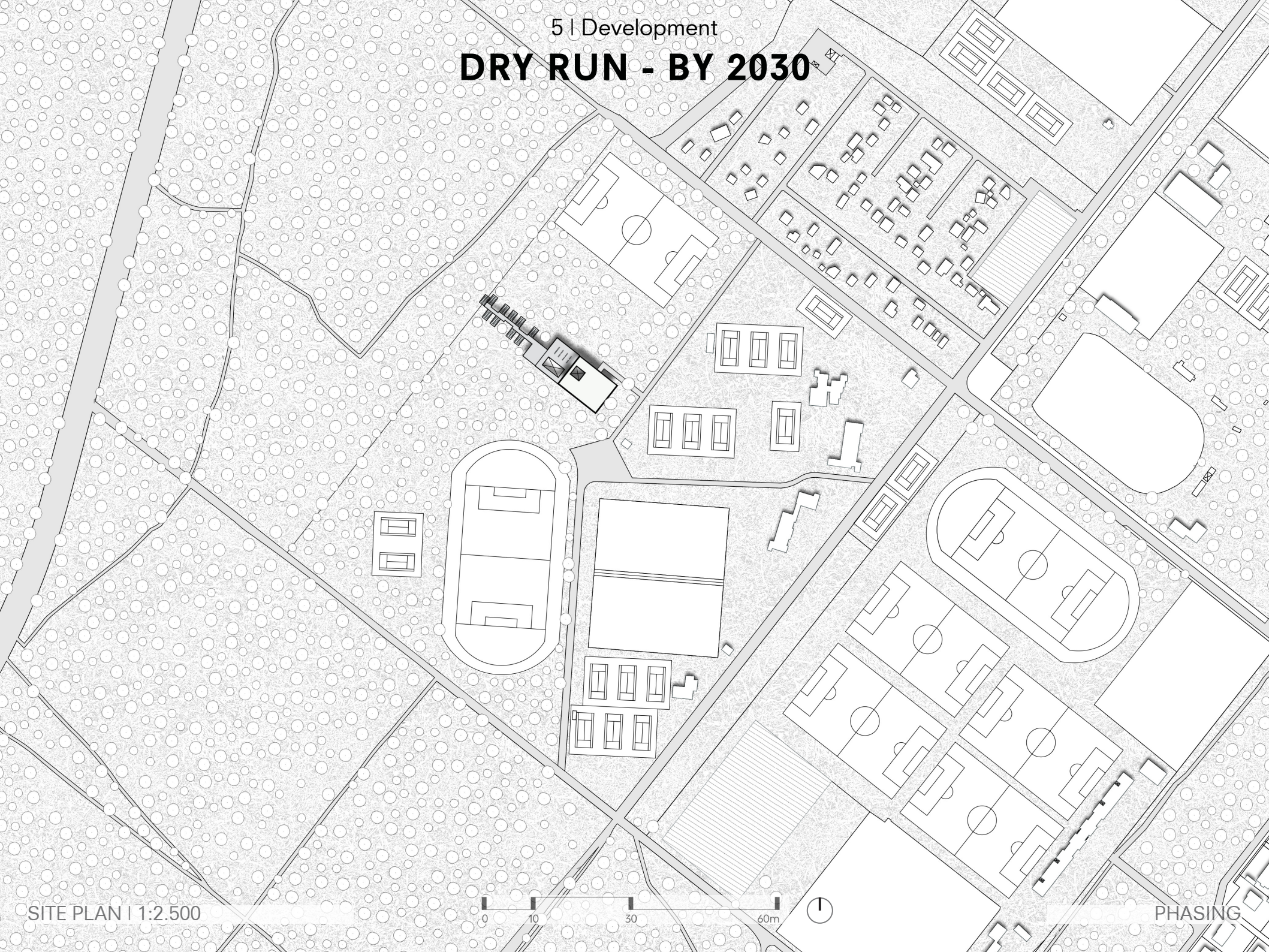
5 | DEVELOPMENT

6 | CONCLUSION



5 | Development

# DRY RUN - BY 2030



SITE PLAN | 1:2.500

0 10 30 60m

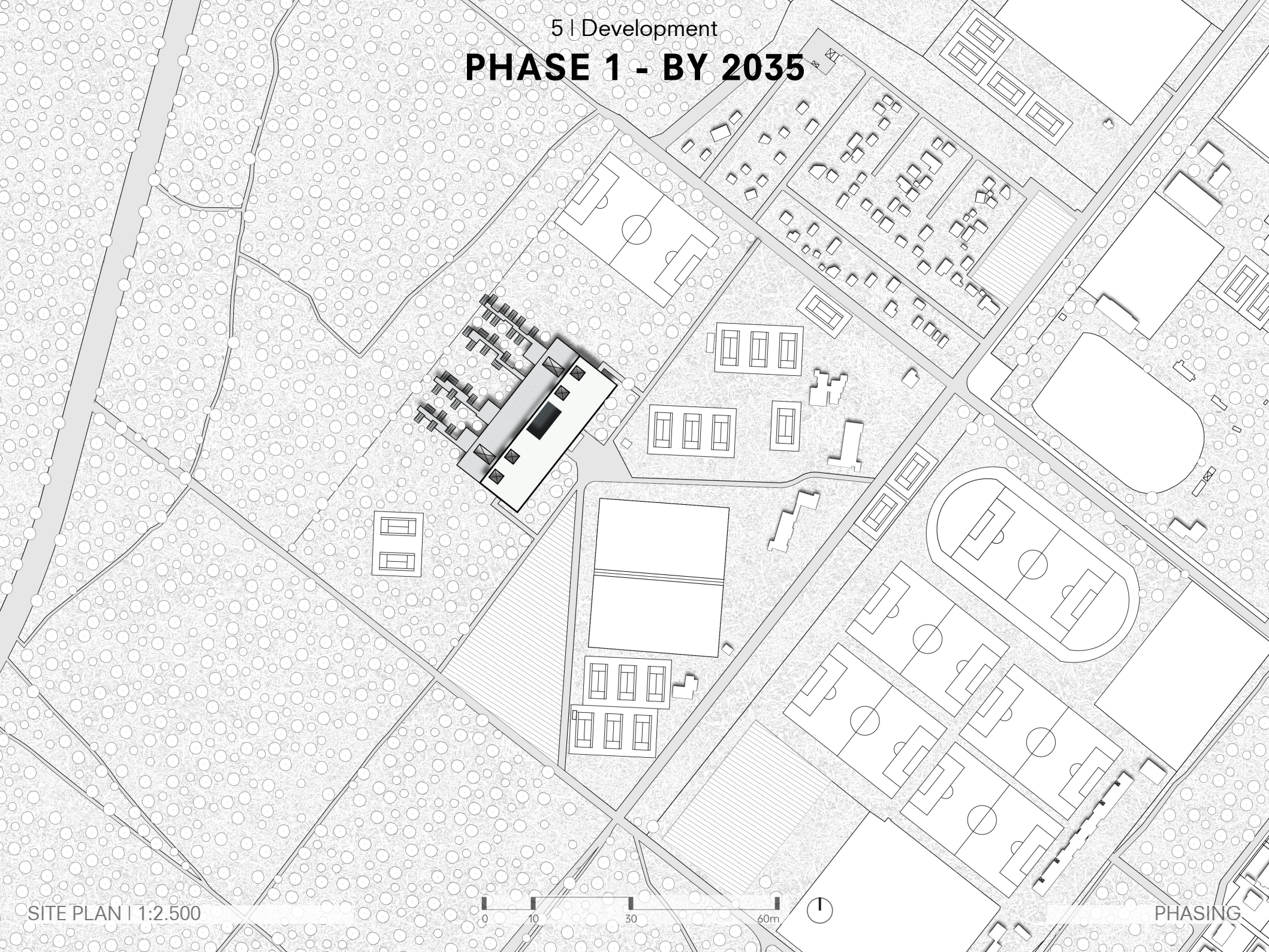


PHASING



5 | Development

# PHASE 1 - BY 2035



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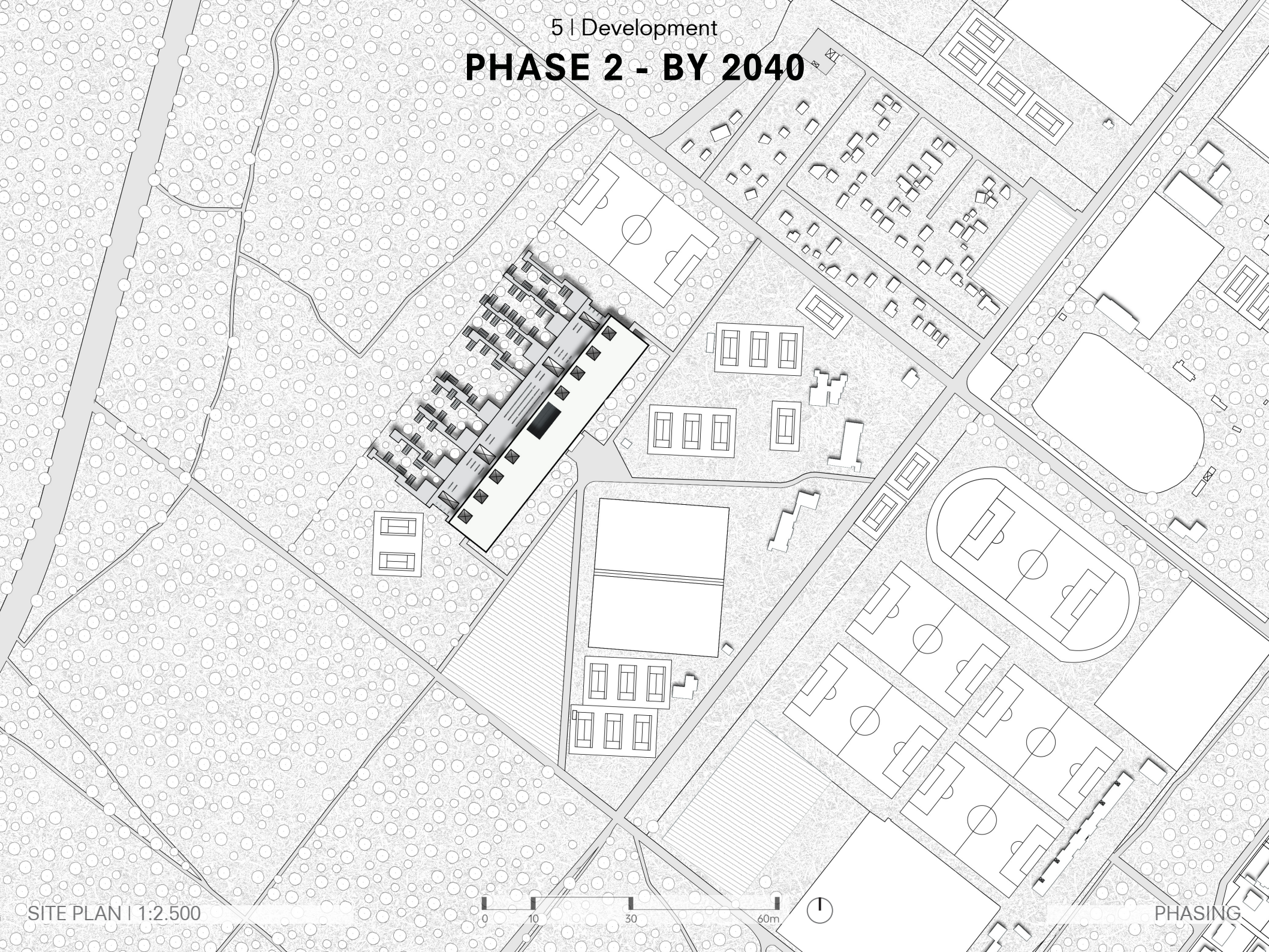


PHASING



5 | Development

# PHASE 2 - BY 2040



SITE PLAN | 1:2.500

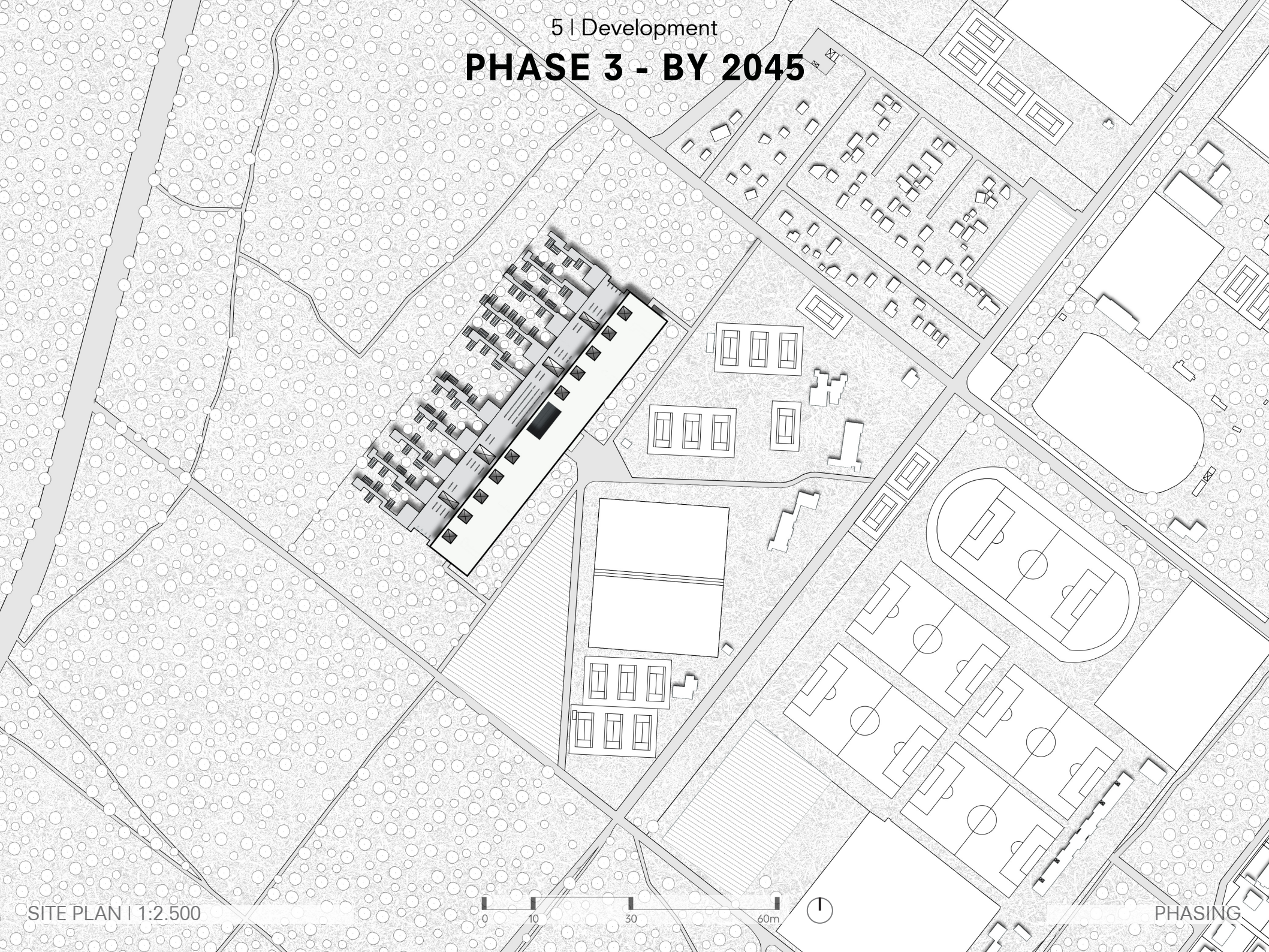


PHASING



5 | Development

# PHASE 3 - BY 2045



SITE PLAN | 1:2.500

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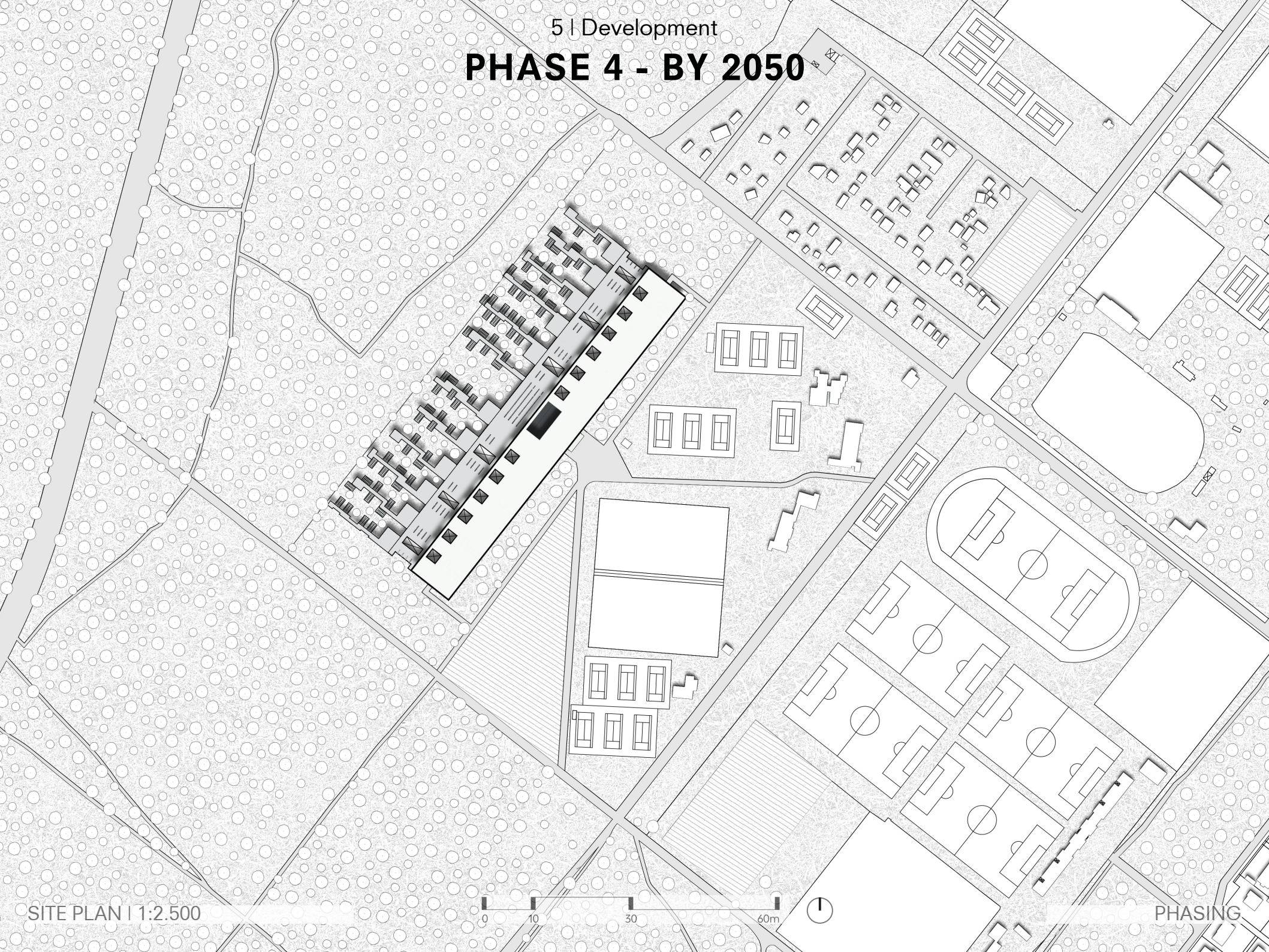


PHASING



5 | Development

# PHASE 4 - BY 2050



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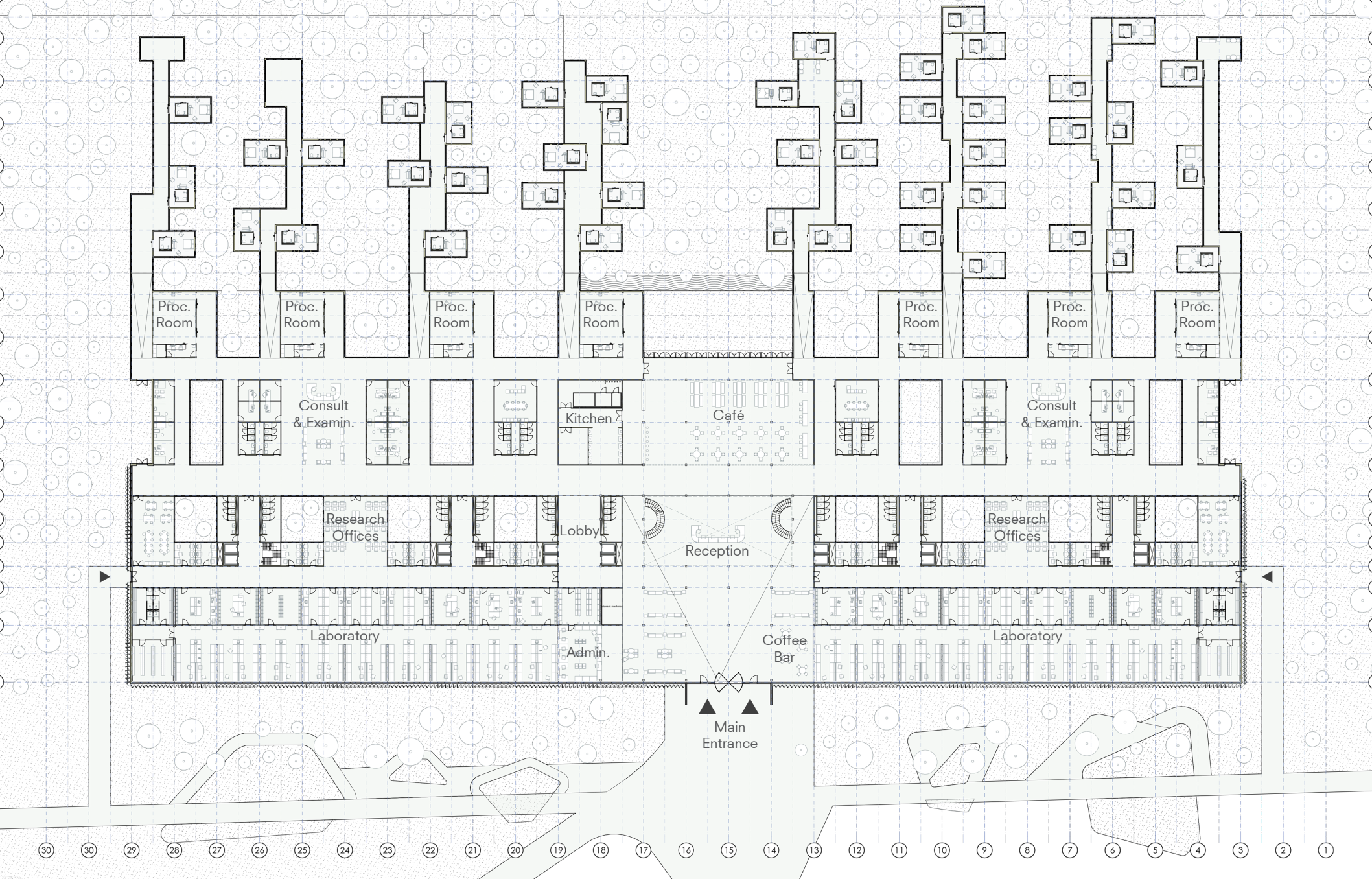
0 10 30 60m



PHASING



## 5 | Development



GROUND FLOOR | 1:400



HOSPITAL



5 | Development

# VISITOR ROUTE





5 | Development

# VISITOR ROUTE





5 | Development

# VISITOR ROUTE









5 | Development

# VISITOR ROUTE









5 | Development

# VISITOR ROUTE

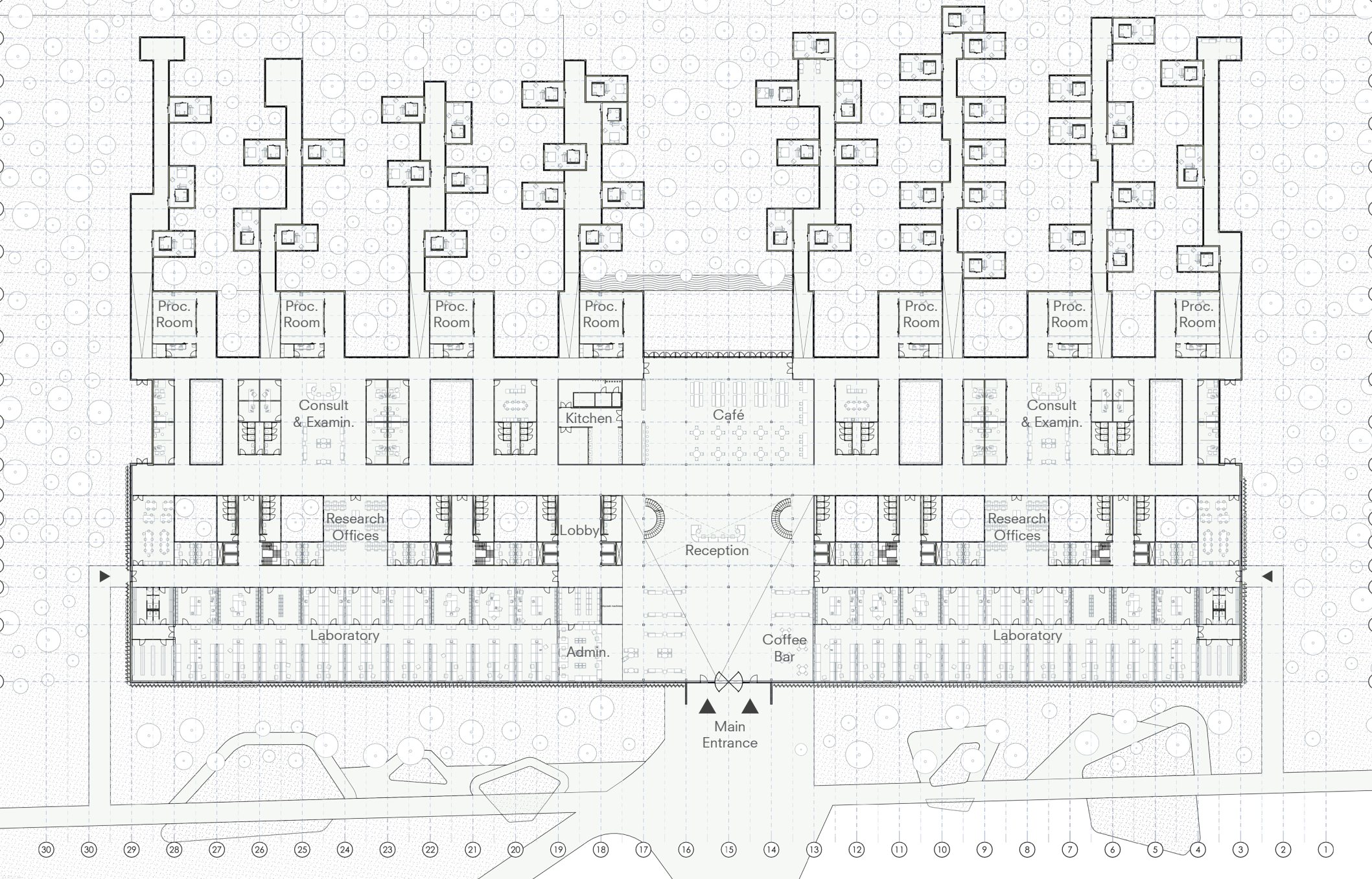








## 5 | Development



GROUND FLOOR | 1:400



HOSPITAL



5 | Development

# STAFF ROUTE





5 | Development

# STAFF ROUTE





5 | Development

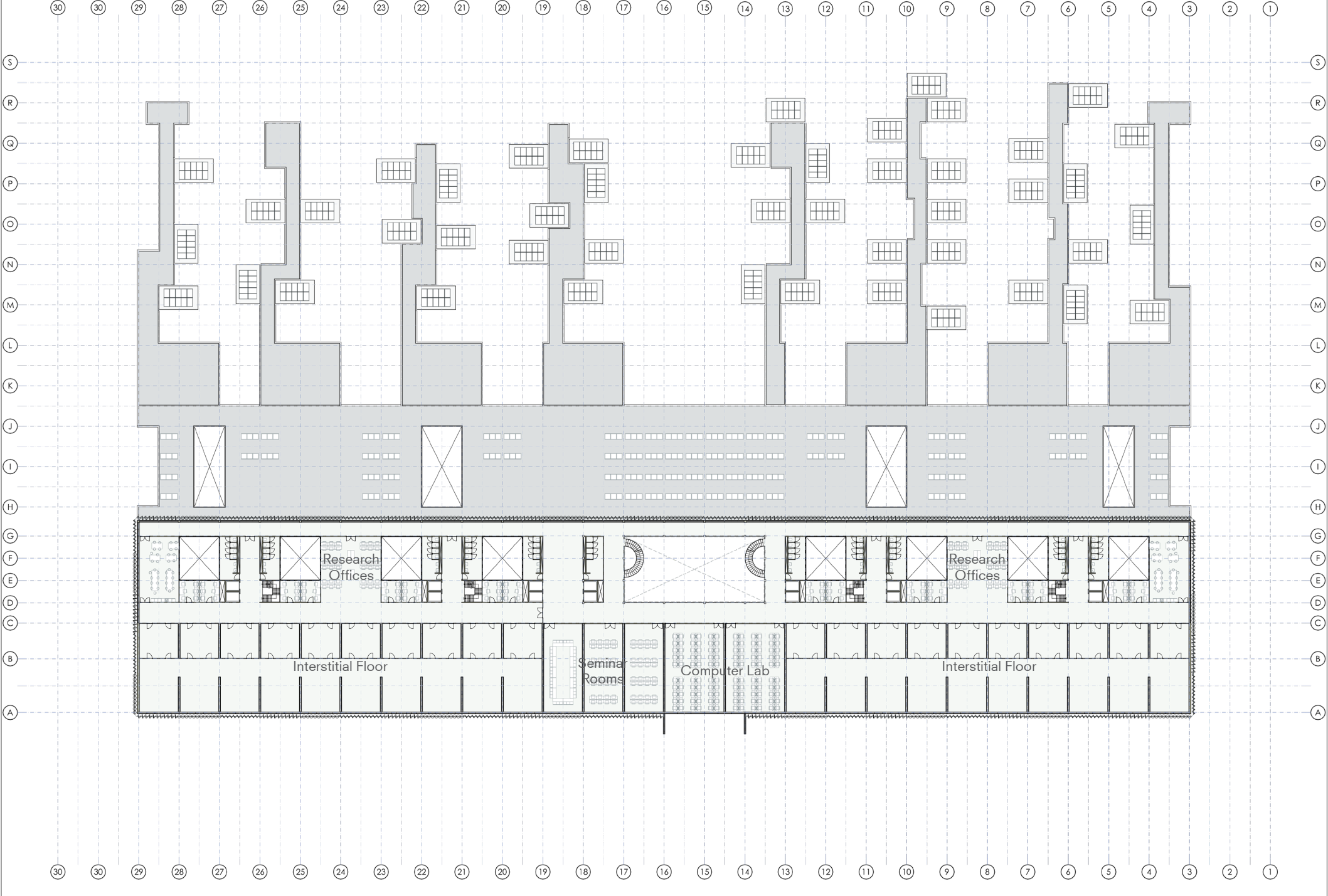
# STAFF ROUTE











FIRST FLOOR | 1:400



RESEARCH OFFICES



5 | Development

# STAFF ROUTE





5 | Development

# STAFF ROUTE



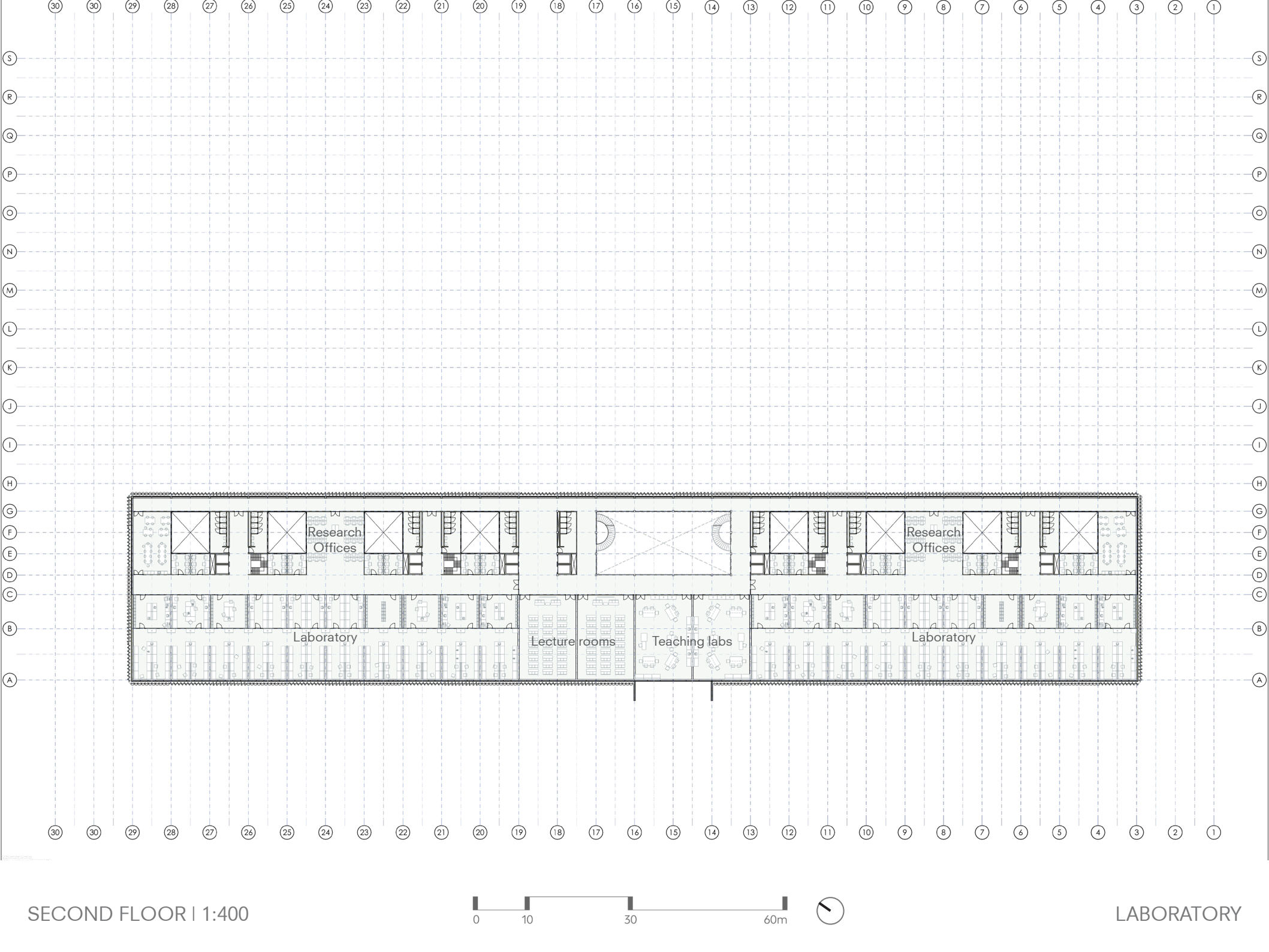


5 | Development

# STAFF ROUTE







SECOND FLOOR | 1:400



LABORATORY



5 | Development

# STAFF ROUTE





5 | Development

# ACADEMICS ROUTE





5 | Development

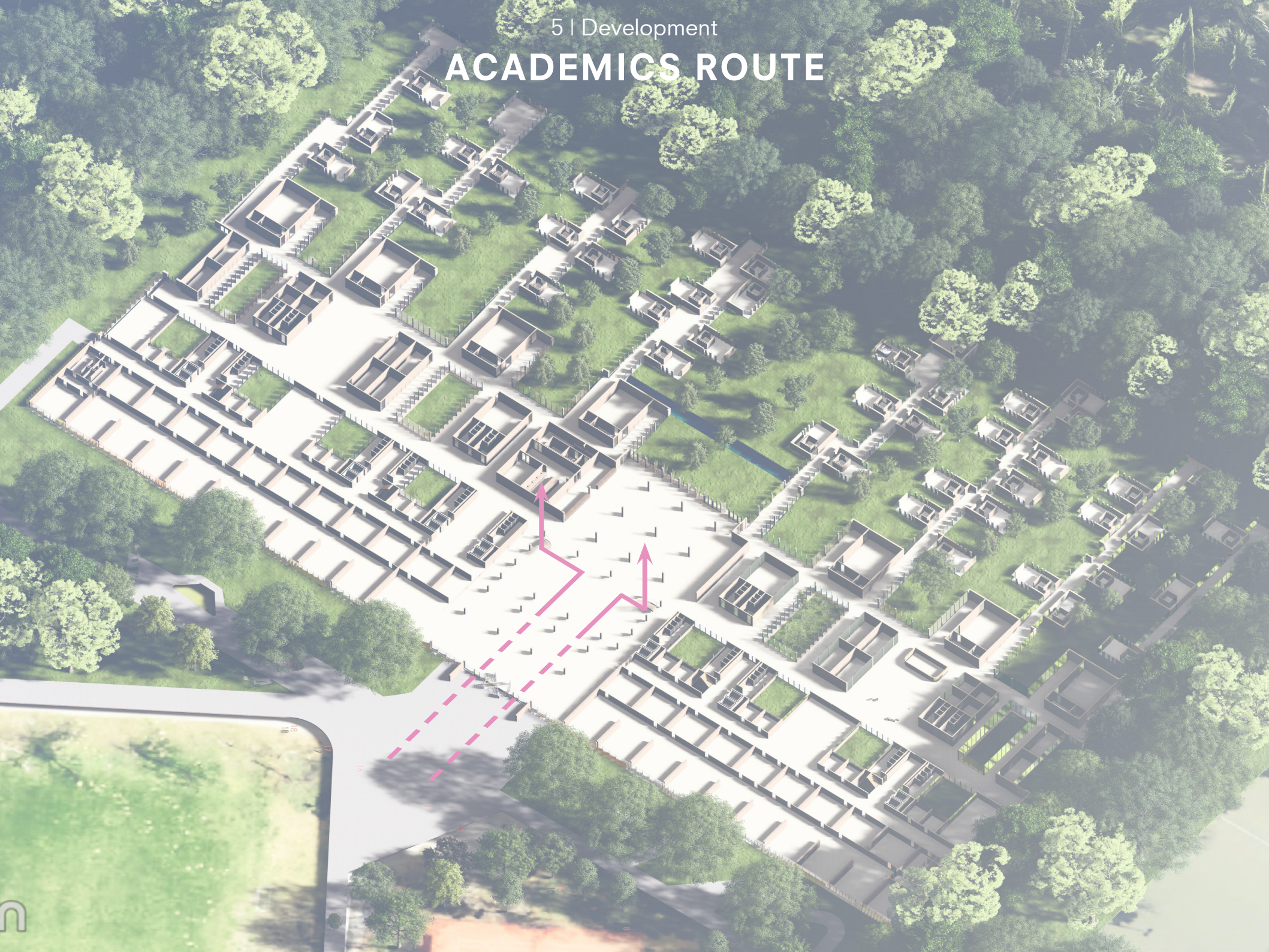
# ACADEMICS ROUTE





5 | Development

# ACADEMICS ROUTE





5 | Development

# ACADEMICS ROUTE





5 | Development

# ACADEMICS ROUTE





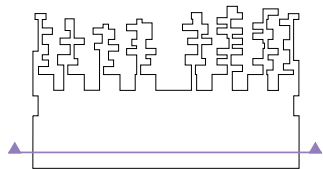
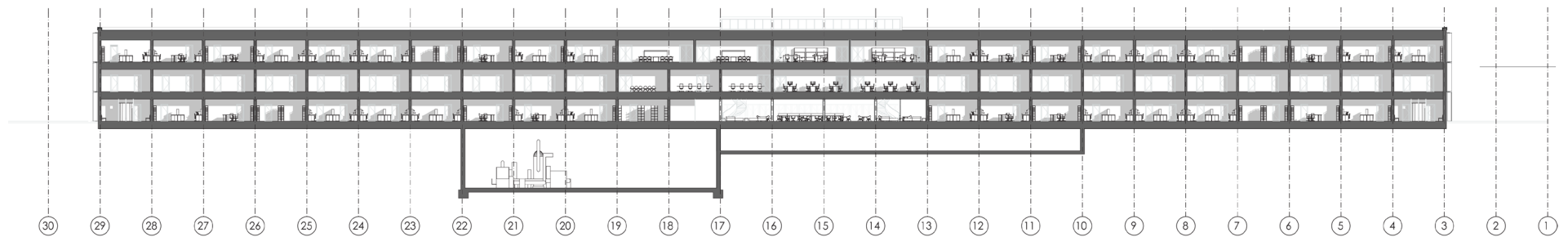
5 | Development

# ACADEMICS ROUTE





## 5 | Development

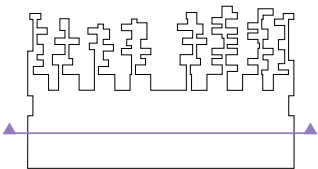
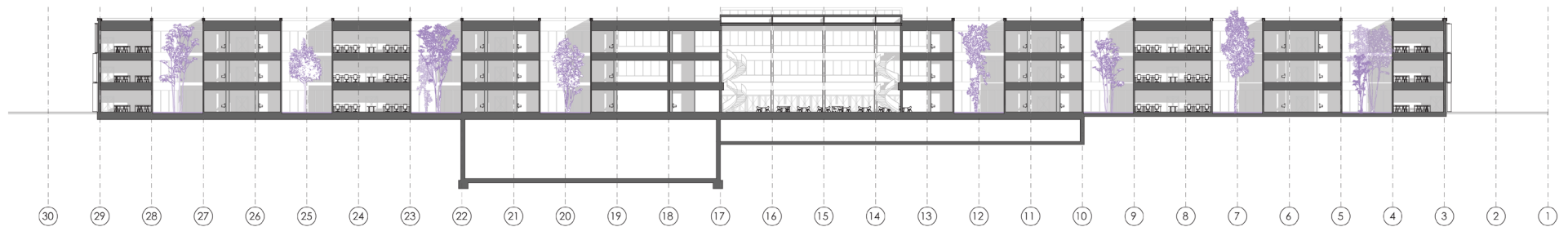


LONGITUDINAL SECTION A - A | 1:400

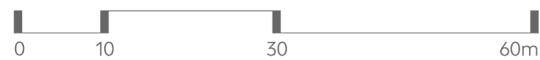


LABORATORY

## 5 | Development



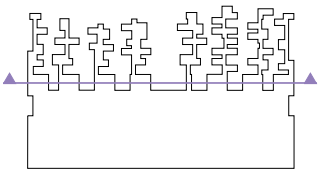
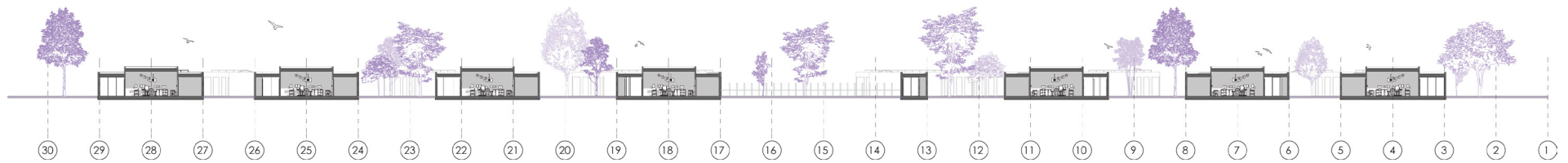
LONGITUDINAL SECTION B - B | 1:400



RESEARCH OFFICES



## 5 | Development

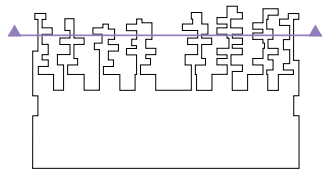


LONGITUDINAL SECTION C - C | 1:400



HOSPITAL

## 5 | Development

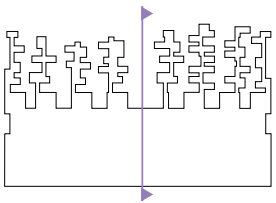
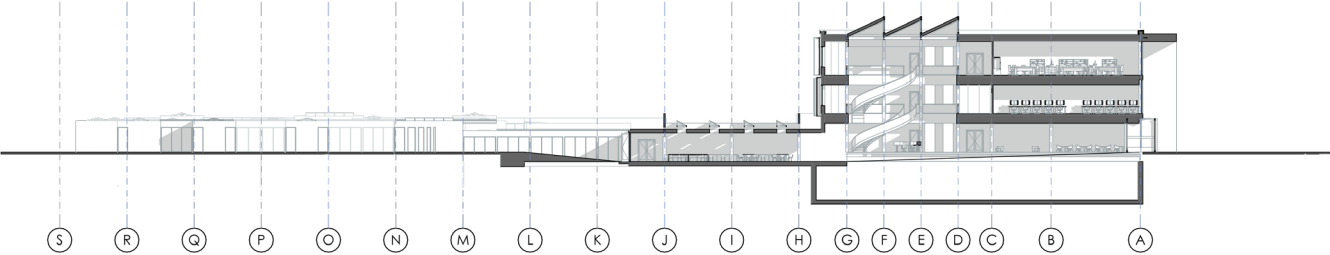


LONGITUDINAL SECTION D - D | 1:400

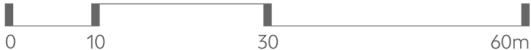


INCUBATION ROOMS



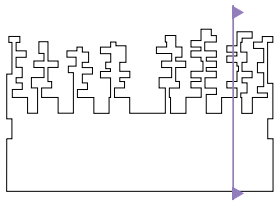
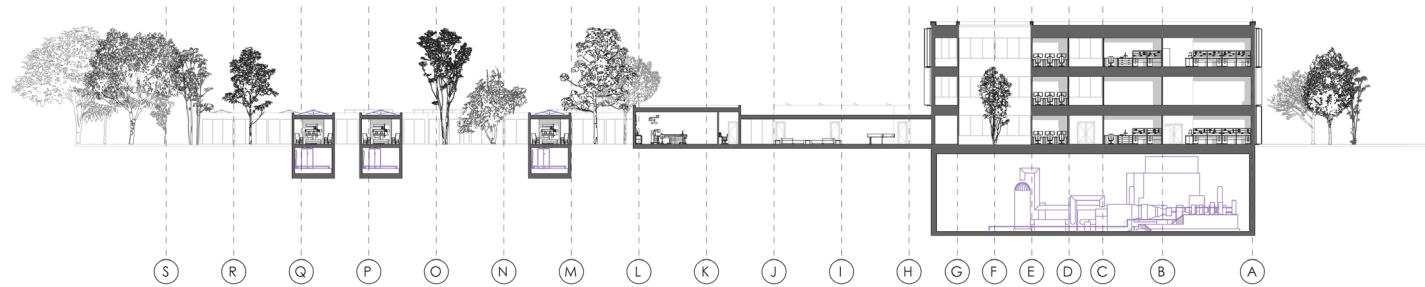


CROSS SECTION 1' - 1' | 1:400



ENTRANCE HALL

## 5 | Development



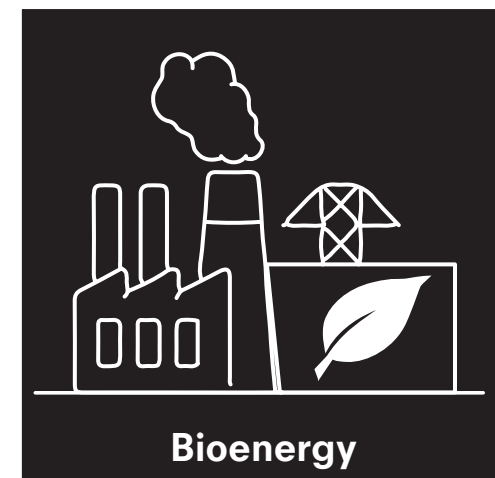
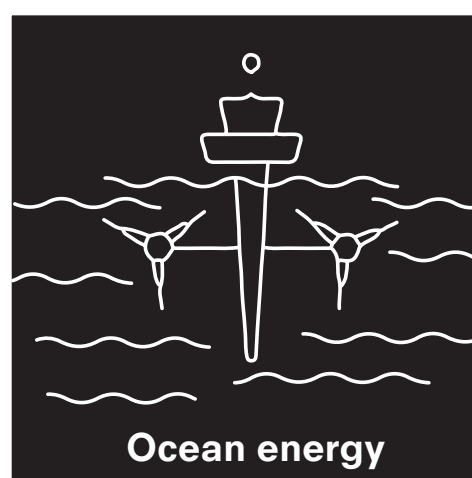
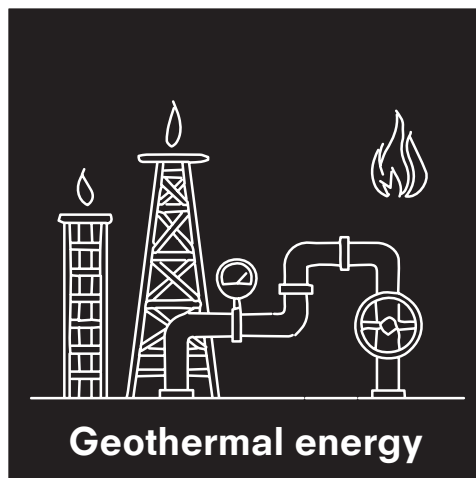
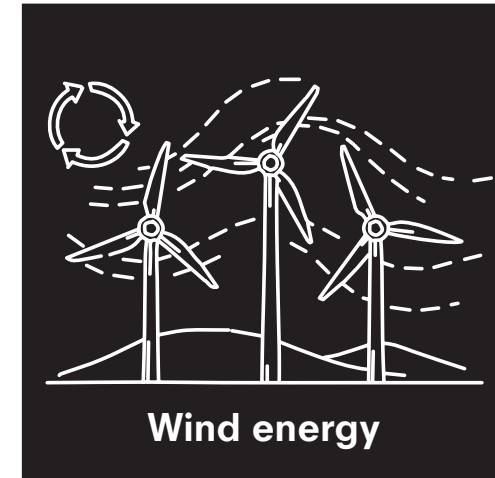
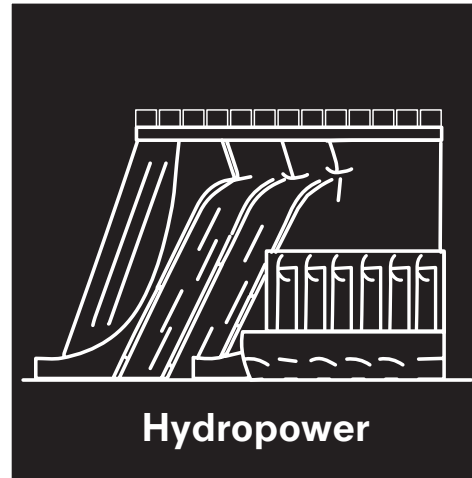
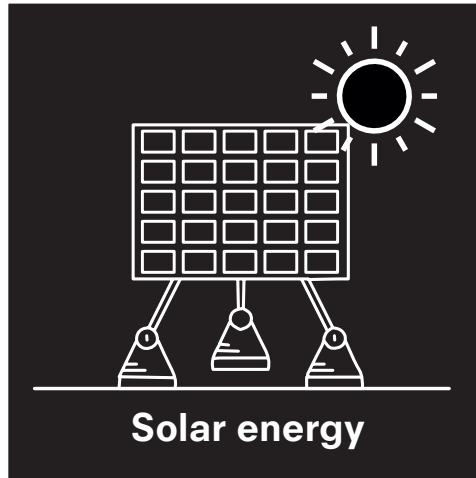
CROSS SECTION 2' - 2' | 1:400



CLIMATE CONCEPT

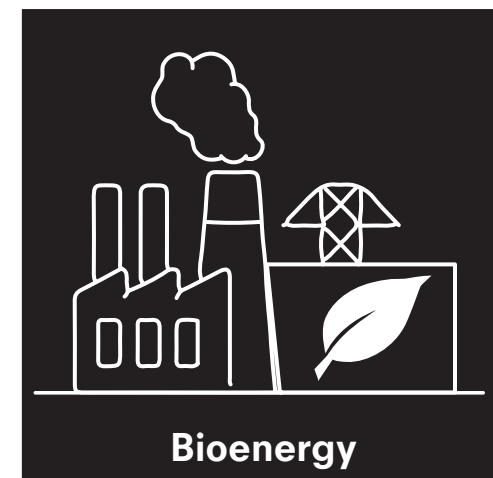
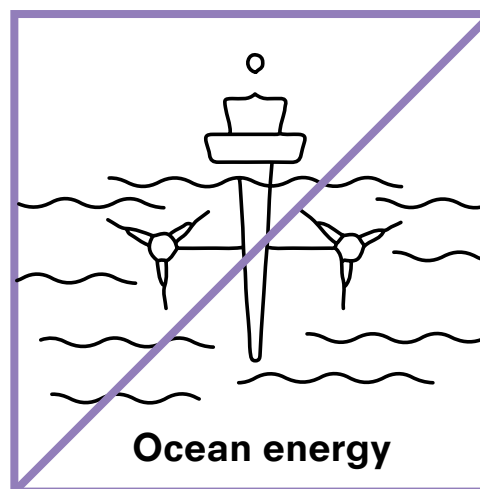
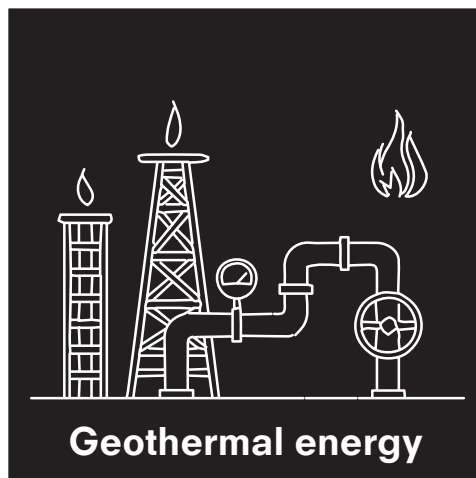
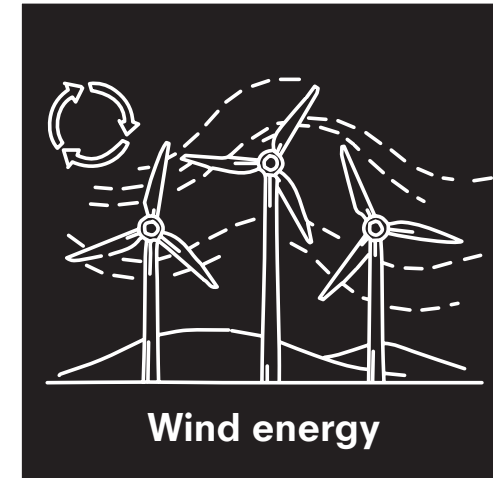
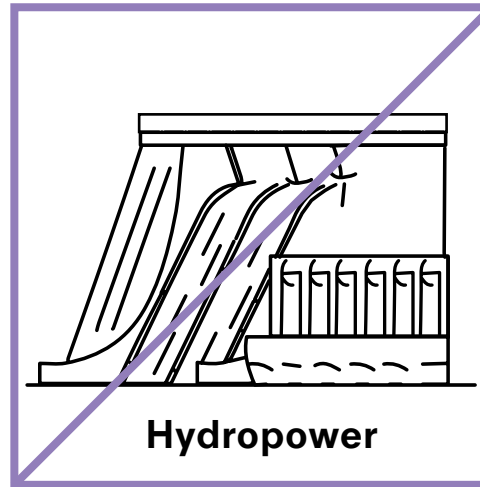
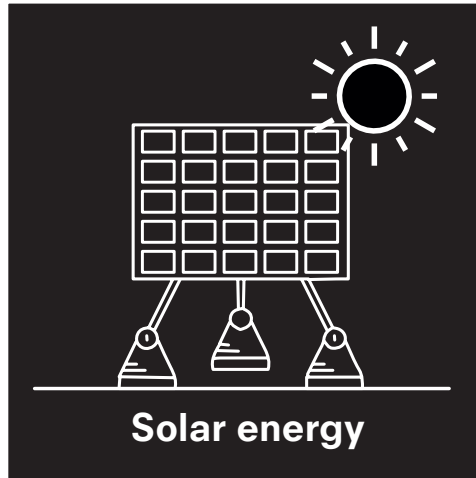


# RENEWABLE ENERGY



As defined by the United Nations

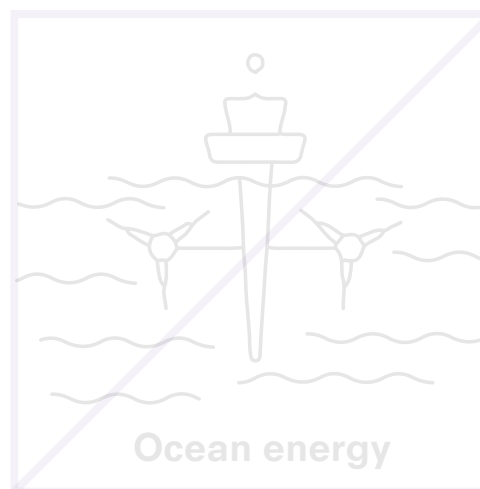
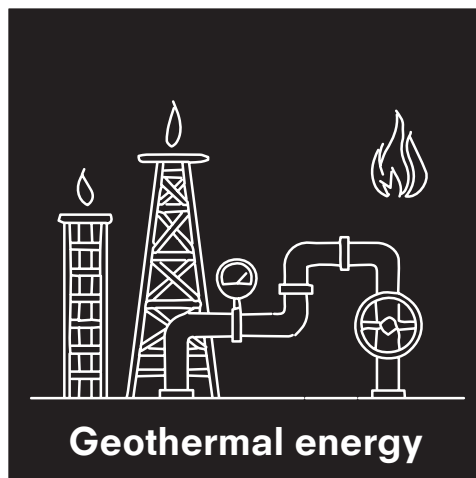
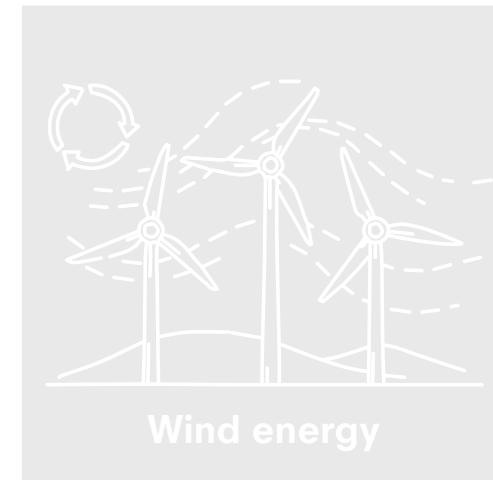
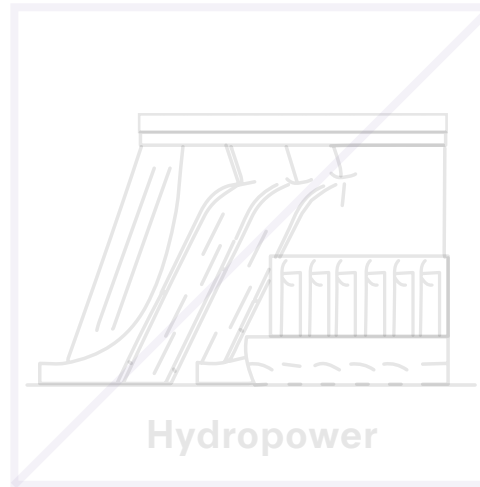
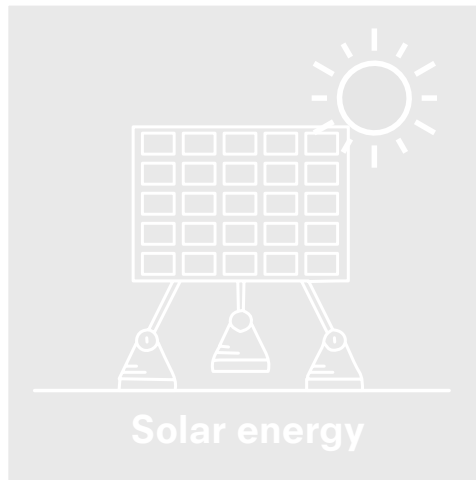
# RENEWABLE ENERGY



As defined by the United Nations

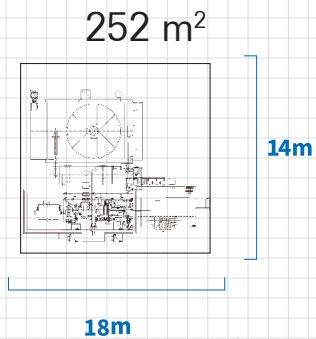


# RENEWABLE ENERGY

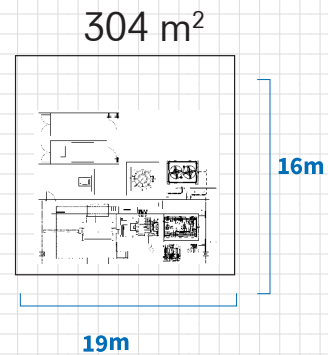


As defined by the United Nations

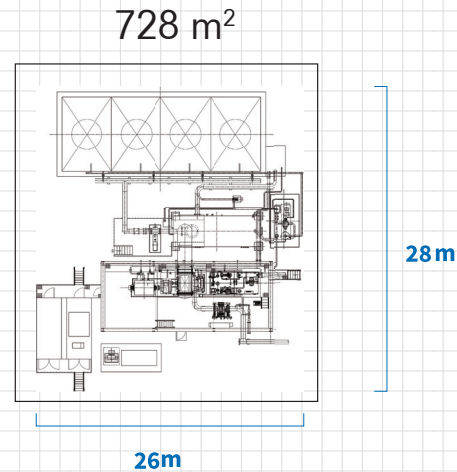
# GEOTHERMAL UNITS



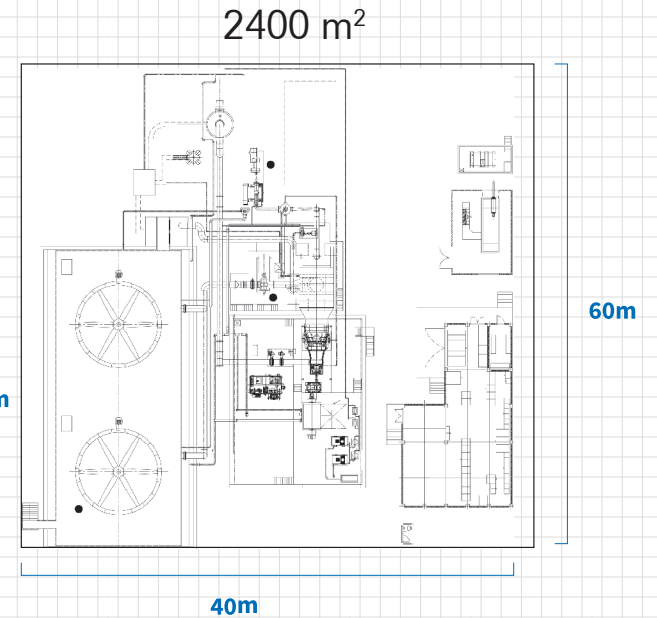
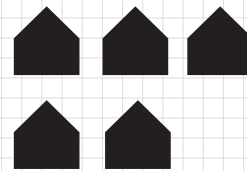
**GXP-2C**



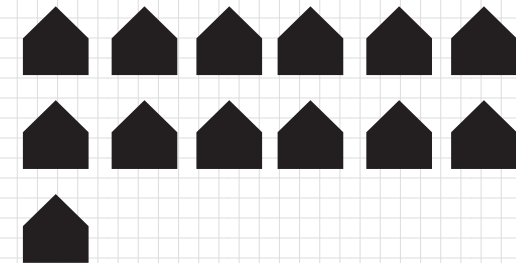
**GXP-2B**



**GXP-5C**

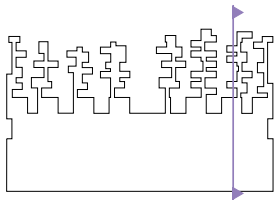
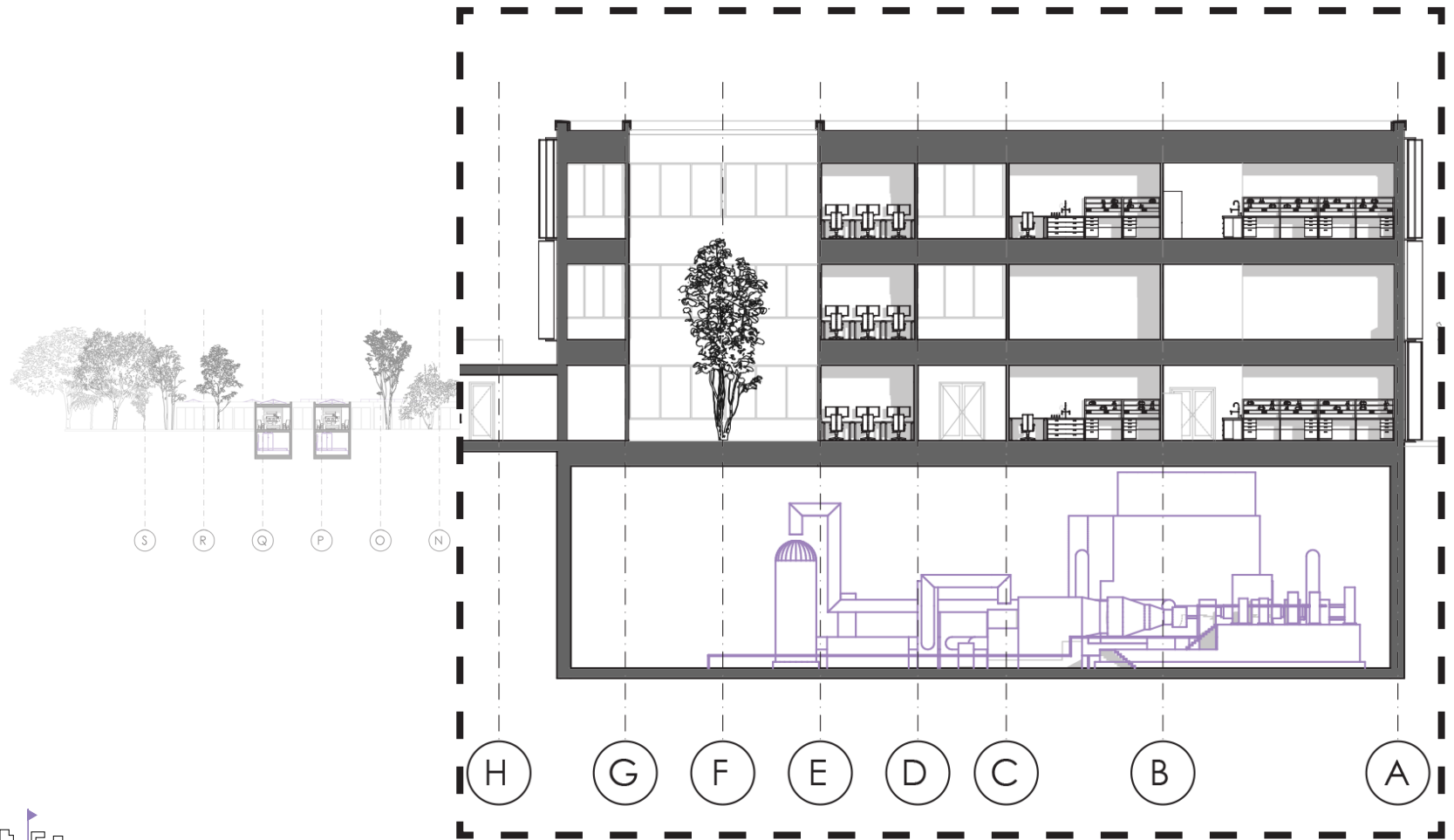


**GXP-X**



 = 1000 households



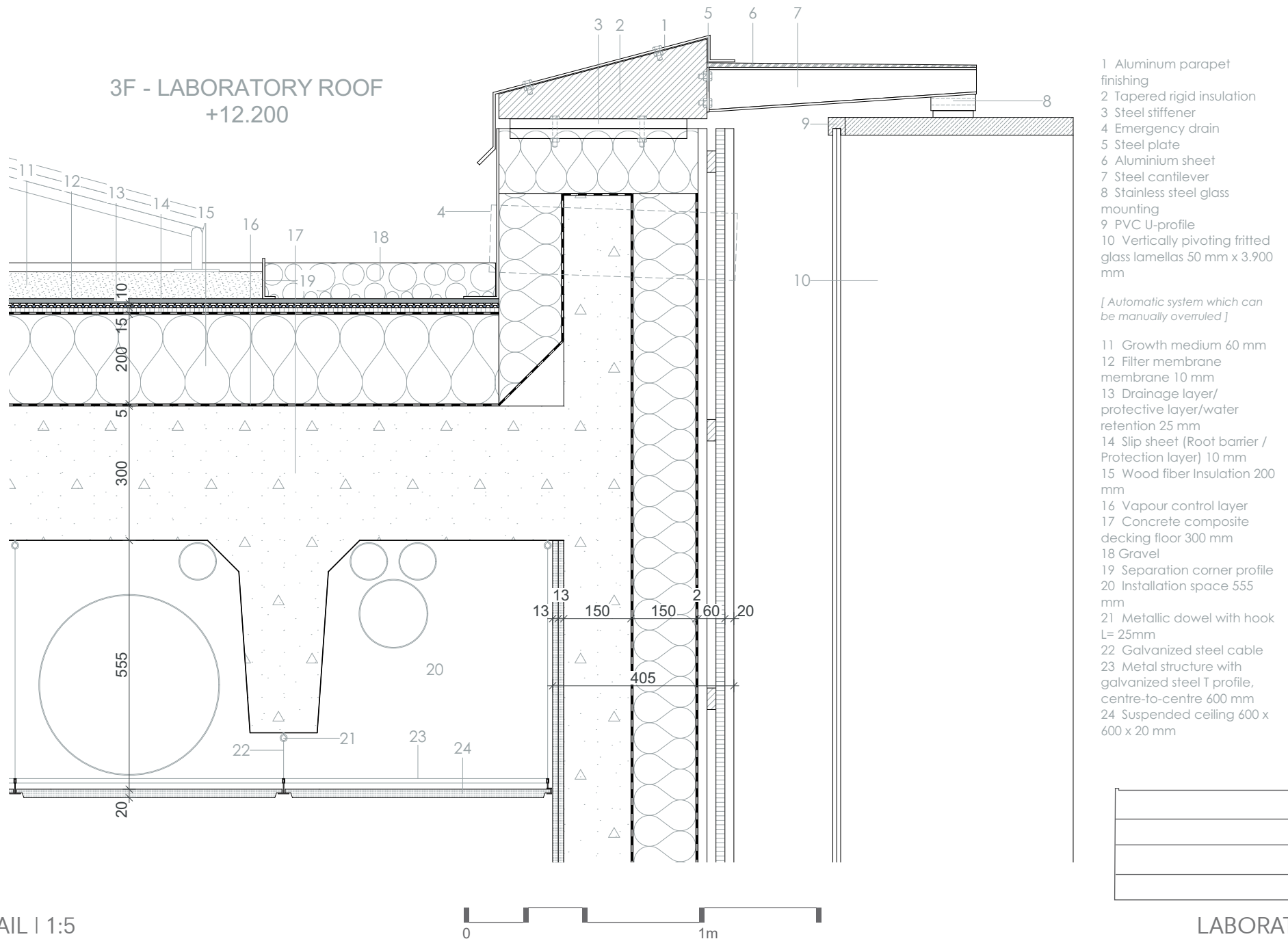


CROSS SECTION 2' - 2' | 1:400

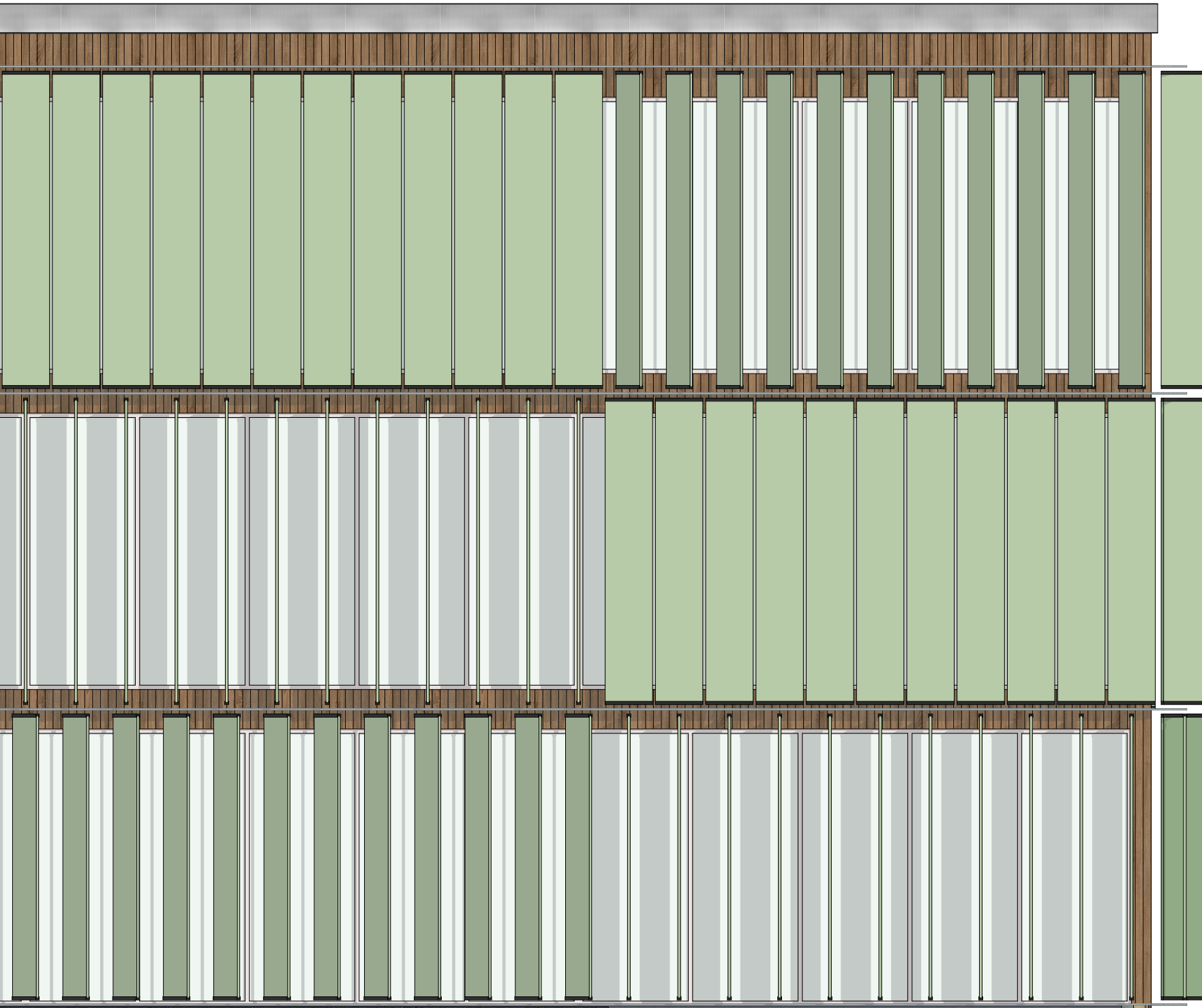


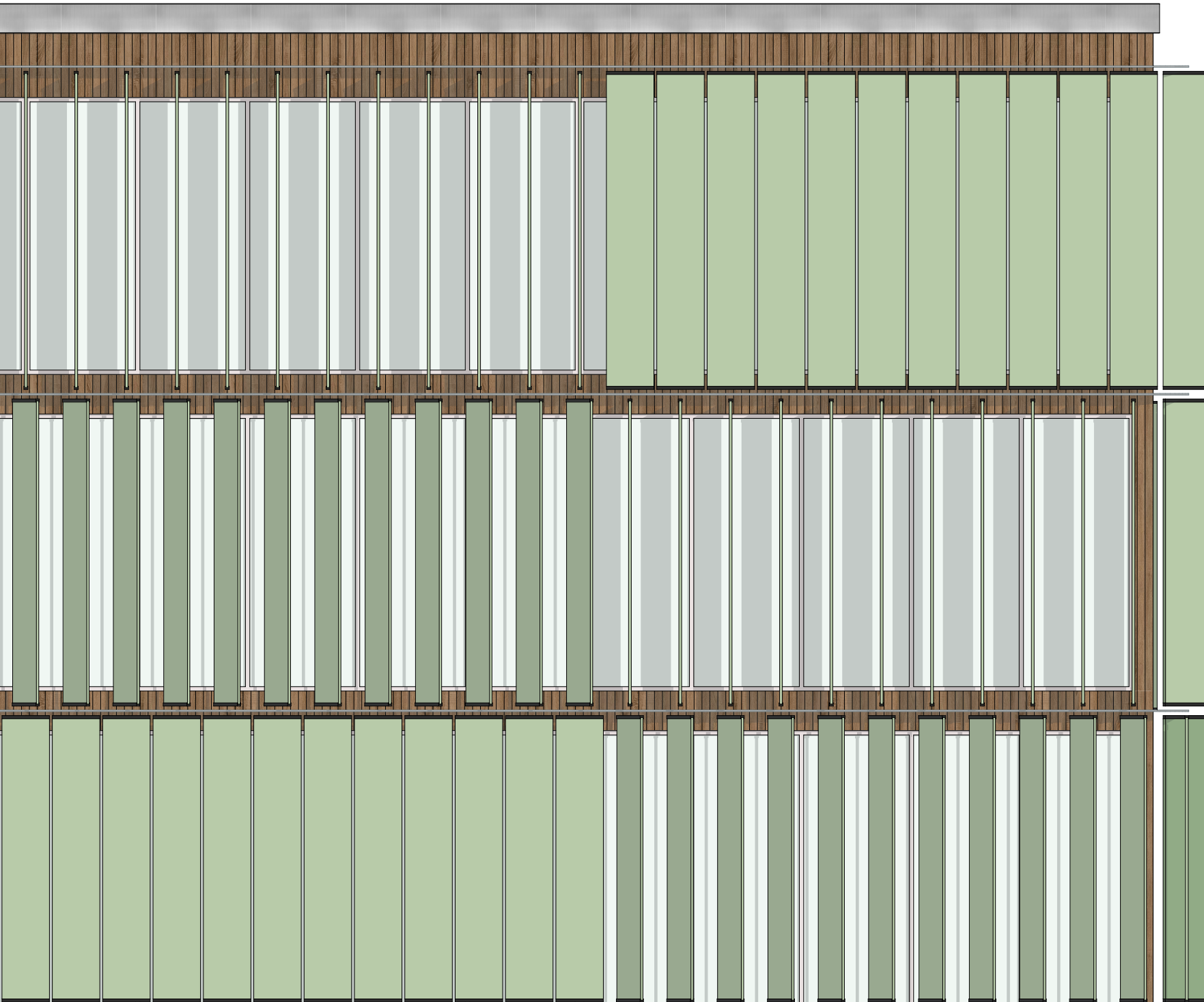
CLIMATE CONCEPT

# GLASS LAMELLAS

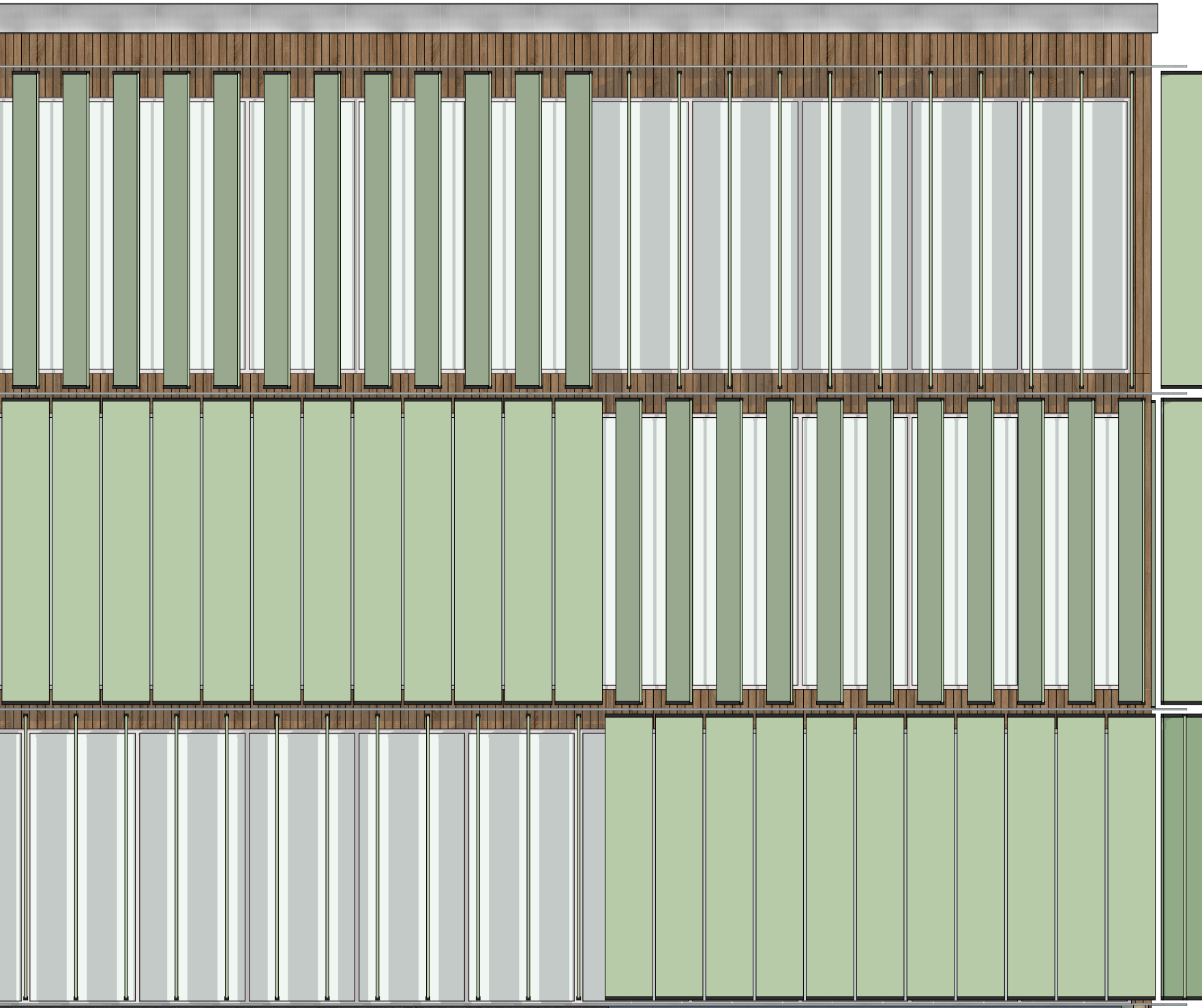




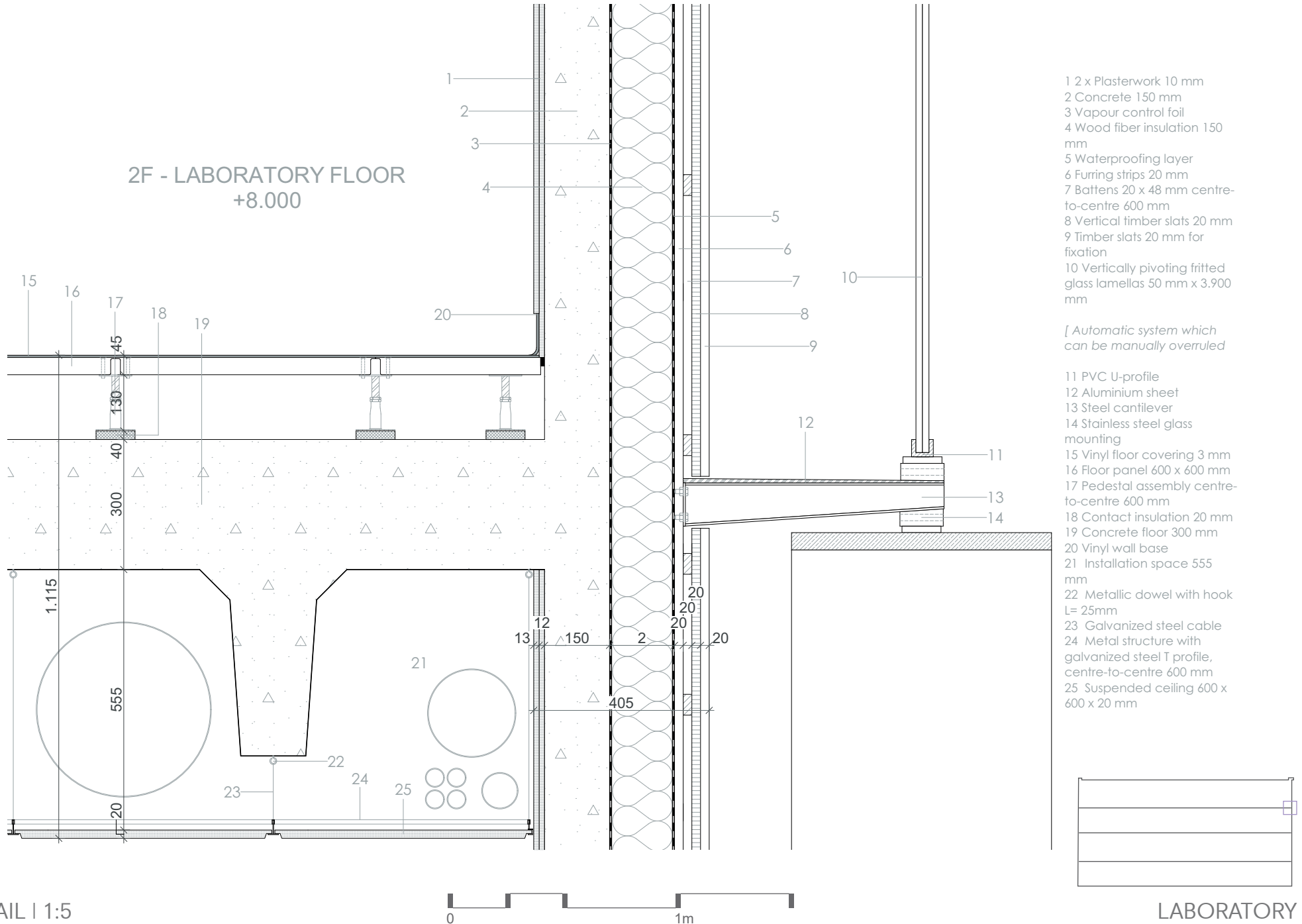








# TECHNICAL FLOOR







CROSS SECTION 2' - 2' | 1:400



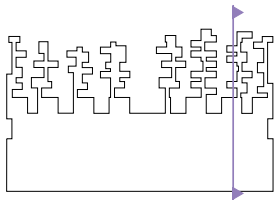
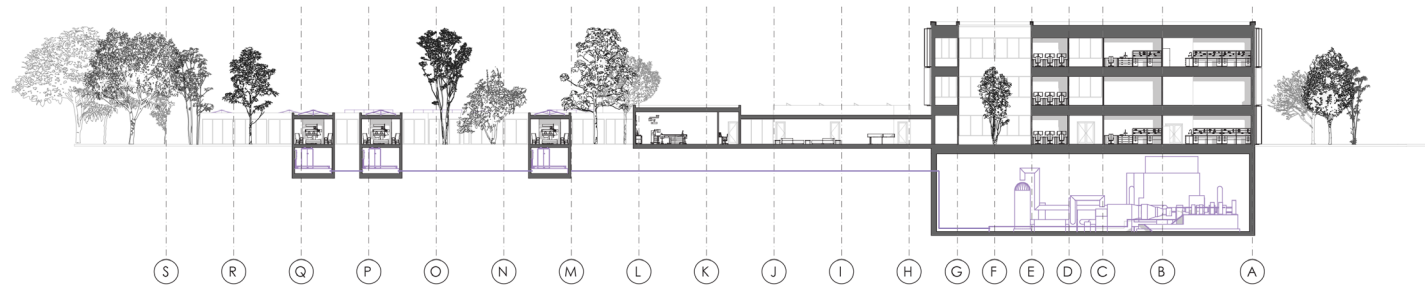


FRAGMENT 1:20

INCUBATION ROOMS



## 5 | Development



CROSS SECTION 2' - 2' | 1:400



CLIMATE CONCEPT



KEY SPACE

INCUBATION ROOMS



# INDEX

1 | INTRODUCTION

2 | RESEARCH & DESIGN BRIEF

3 | CONCEPT

4 | IMPLEMENTATION

5 | DEVELOPMENT

6 | CONCLUSION

**How does the architectural design of a medical laboratory building contribute to a safe and social integration of artificial birth processes?**

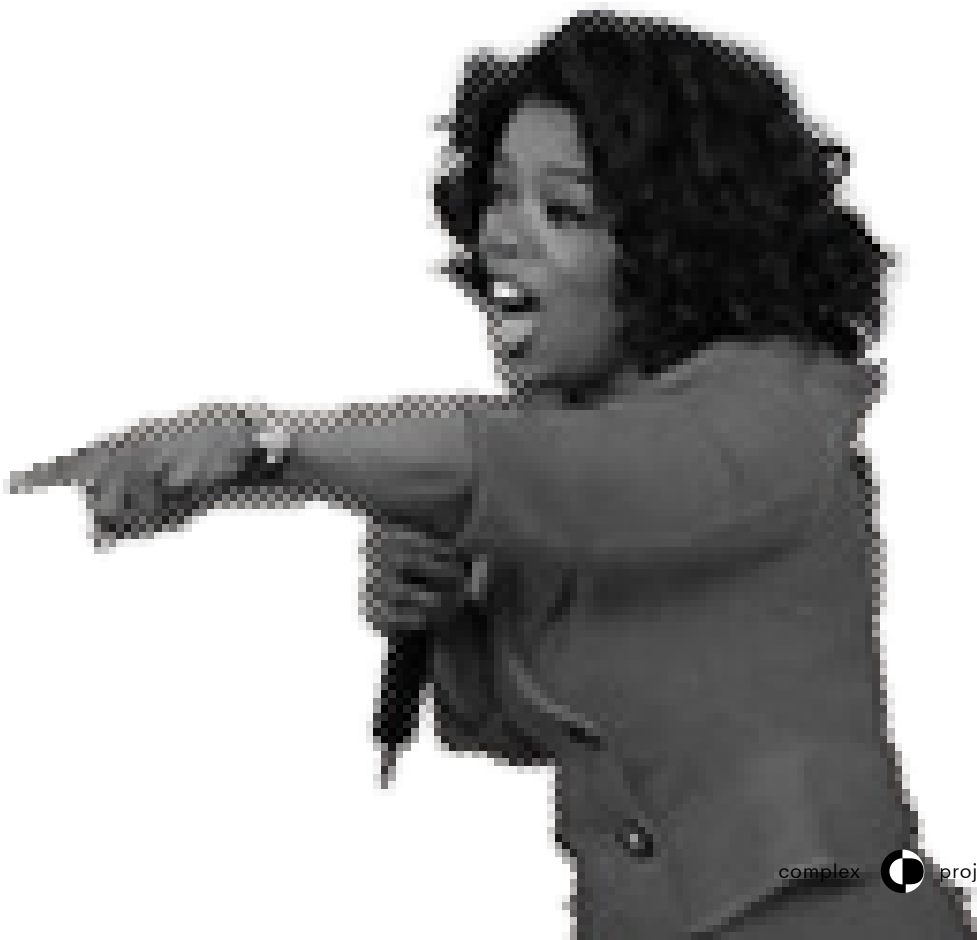


An aerial photograph of a large, modern medical laboratory building. The building features a prominent green roof with several rectangular skylights and smaller courtyards integrated into the design. The building is surrounded by lush green trees and a paved area. The text "How does the architectural design of a medical laboratory building contribute to a safe and social integration of artificial birth processes?" is overlaid in the center of the image.

How does the architectural design of a medical laboratory building contribute to a safe and social integration of artificial birth processes?



# YOU GET A BABY





# YOU GET A BABY



# EVERYBODY GETS A BABY



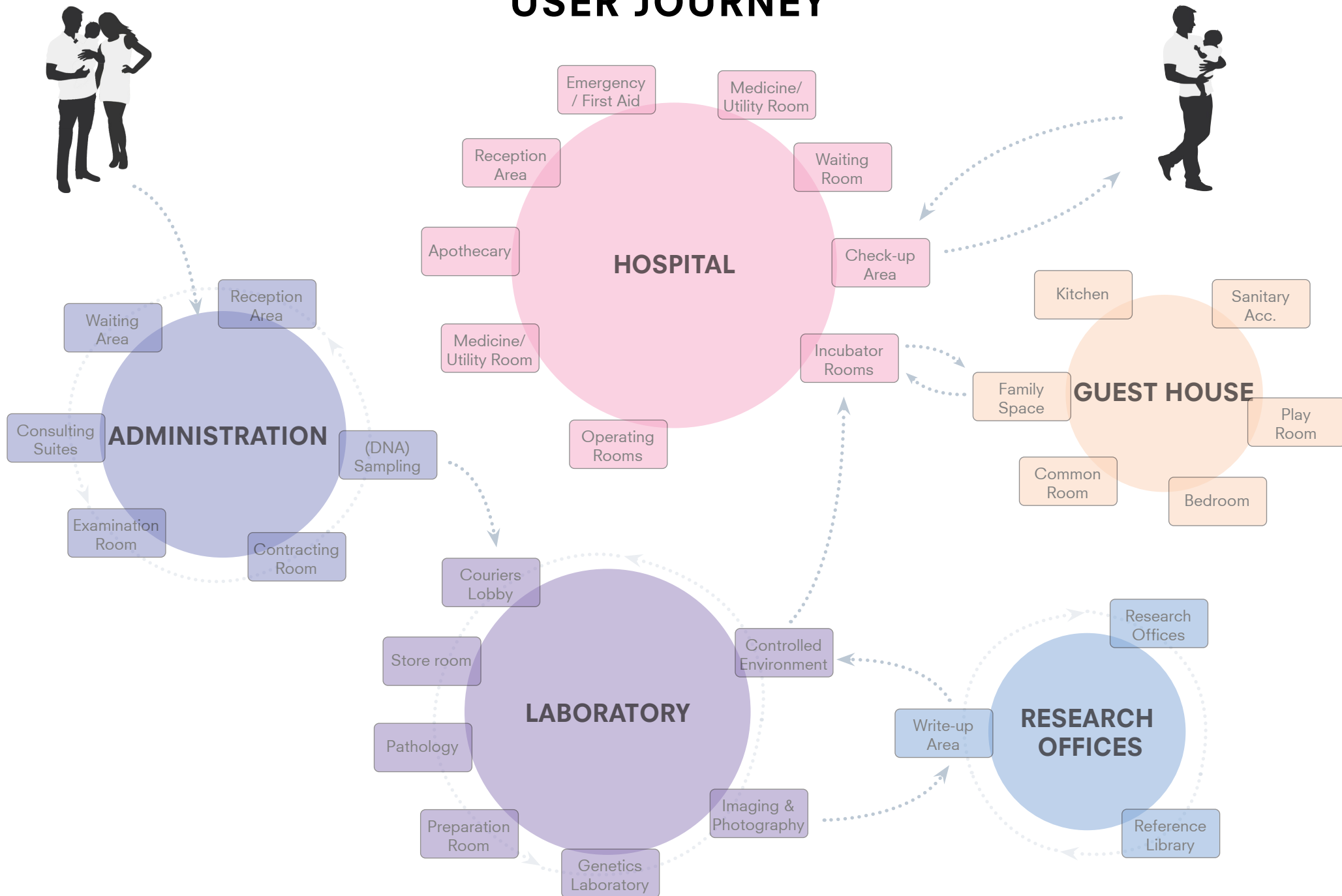


THANK YOU





# Extra USER JOURNEY





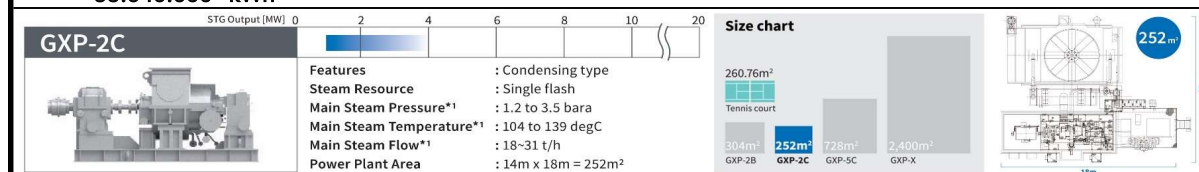
# Extra CALCULATION GEOTHERMAL

Energy use calculation tool			You have to fill in:  The total program area of your building  The use of gas per m <sup>2</sup> for your building type, you have to find this on the internet.  The use of electricity per m <sup>2</sup> for your building type, you have to find this on the internet.
Area	17.500	m <sup>2</sup>	
m <sup>3</sup> gas	71,6	m <sup>3</sup> /m <sup>2</sup>	
kWh electricity	162,0	kWh/m <sup>2</sup>	
Total energy use	15.365.000	kWh	

## Small scale geothermal powerstation choice tool

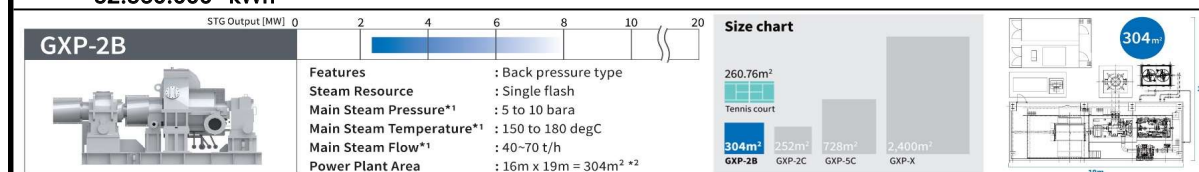
Choose the GXP-2C if your energy need is below:

**35.040.000 kWh**



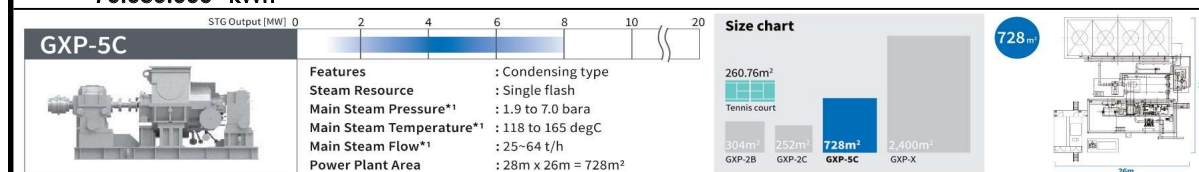
Choose the GXP-2B if your energy need is below:

**52.560.000 kWh**



Choose the GXP-5C if your energy need is below:

**70.080.000 kWh**



Choose the GXP-X if your energy need is below:

**175.200.000 kWh**

