

Hyperbuilding (OMA)

This theoretical project is the creation of a mega city-level structure. The proposal, which was planned as the next step in the world of architecture and urbanism, should not necessarily be a high-tech construction. Even need of technology for development, hyperbuilding should be based more on basic principles of architecture that try to solve all based on technology. The elemental simplicity should send over the implications of high-tech.

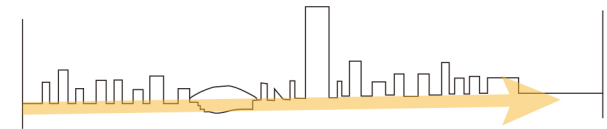
For commissioning work from this study virtual city was chosen Bangkok , Thailand . This location was suitable because of its extreme situation. From the point of view of traffic, the political circumstances and growth, Bangkok was a city in crisis susceptible host this type of intervention. The hyperbuilding could adjust to these circumstances, shortening, for example, travel time between the residence and workplace of its people, and creating a place to be.

"A city on the limit of what is tolerable (that) offers the perfect context in which to test these theories." - OMA

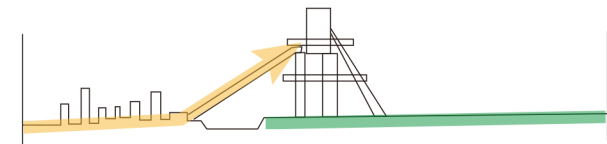
Concept

The hyperbuilding means architectural, urban and structurally as a whole. It seems the union of several buildings and systems into one larger in which all aspects are integrated together. Overall stability, access, circulation and services are organized collectively in this new neighborhood or city.

The Hyperbuilding can be read as the integration of several buildings into a larger whole. The different elements support each other in every sense: architecturally, they form an integrated complex; technically, issues of stability, access, circulation and servicing are organised collectively; urbanistically, the entire building becomes an urban quarter of a new kind.



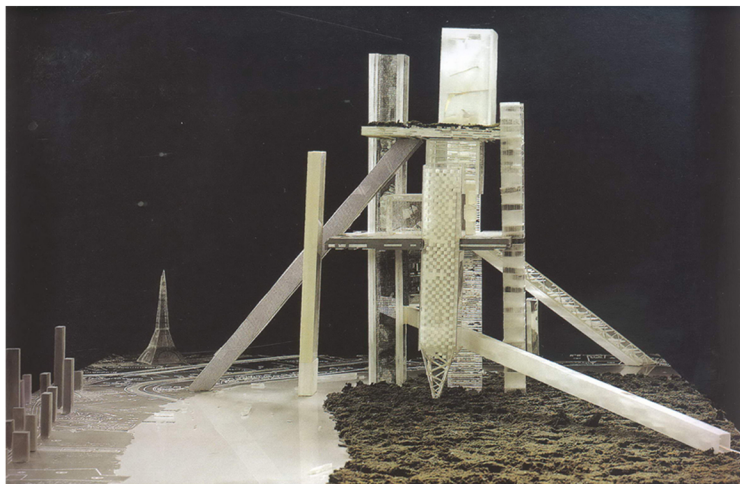
Normal Urban Development: Horizontal Sprawl



Hyper Development: Vertical Concentration. Nature

Bangkok's threatens:

Bangkok-as well as most Asian cities-have trouble with overpopulation. Due to people moving from rural Thailand to Bangkok, the economic center of Thailand, there has been an increase in traffic congestion, water and air pollution, unemployment and housing shortage.



Program: Mixed Use

Residential	[Bar chart]	5 520 000m ²
Public Space	[Bar chart]	3 500 000m ²
Office	[Bar chart]	781 000m ²
Education	[Bar chart]	432 000m ²
Theatre	[Bar chart]	400 000m ²
Industrial	[Bar chart]	371 000m ²
Retail	[Bar chart]	128 000m ²
Restaurant / Bar	[Bar chart]	120 000m ²
Hotel	[Bar chart]	88 000m ²
Museum / Gallery	[Bar chart]	80 000m ²

11 420 000m²

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Relationship to nature



Sun



water



habitat

To preserve the environment and the necessary proximity between home and work space, the Hyperbuilding is a self-contained city, but it is not disconnected from the surrounding urban dynamic. To achieve urban variety and complexity, the building is structured as a metaphor of the city: towers constitute streets, horizontal elements are parks, volumes are districts, and diagonals are boulevards.

The Hyperbuilding has multiple transportation systems: four boulevards with cable cars, gondolas and train elevators connect the hyperbuilding with the city below, six streets with high and low speed elevators are the main vertical connections and a walkable promenade of 12km goes from ground level to the top.

BILBLOGRAPHIES:

- From the OMA website: <http://oma.eu/projects/hyperbuilding>
- From the wikipedia: <http://en.wikiarquitectura.com/index.php/Hyperbuilding>
- From the book: "EL croquis 131 132 AMOMA REMKOOLHAA"

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