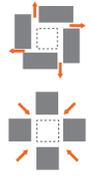
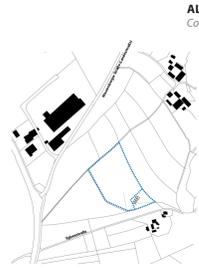


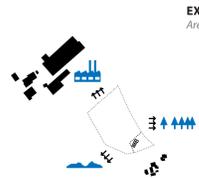
VIEW



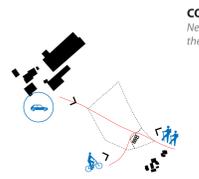
ALTHEIM
Existing Typology
The local typology of buildings in Altheim consist of courtyard like spaces. These spaces are created from peripheral solids that work together to create a central void space.



ALTHEIM
Context
The site is situated within a diverse area, close to a forest, residential buildings, a factory and a Roman site of historical significance. All of these different areas work together on the periphery of the site and feed into the space to create a rich area for Altheim.



EXISTING CONDITIONS
Areas of significance
At a larger scale, the alpine mountains are in view from this site. All three, the forest, factory and mountains provide the main lines of significance for the site.



CONNECTIONS
New conditions of the site
There are three main areas of entry to the site, each having a different function.



INTERVENTIONS
Concealing unwanted
Areas that impact the site in a negative way is the noise and visual discomfort of the factory, and from the perspective of the local house owners, the noise and heavy load of visitors to the tower.



INTERVENTIONS
Revealing importance
Stelines are created at ground level through tree plantation, in order to frame specific views and to create a more vibrant urban space.

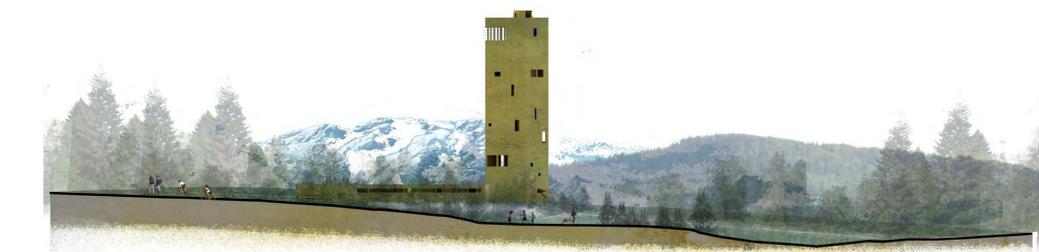
MASTER PLAN
Scale 1:500



TOWER SECTION AA
Scale 1:500



RESTAURANT SECTION BB
Scale 1:500



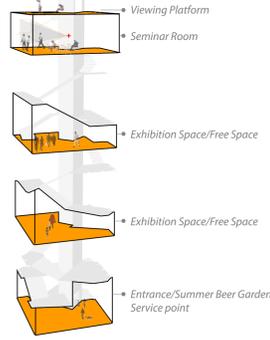
EVENT AREA SECTION CC
Scale 1:500

ENTRANCE PERSPECTIVE



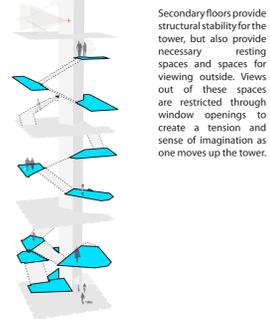
AUSSICHTURM ÖSTERREICH
VIEW TOWER

PRIMARY FLOORS



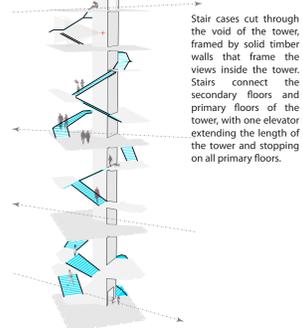
SECONDARY FLOORS

Resting Spaces/Viewing Spaces



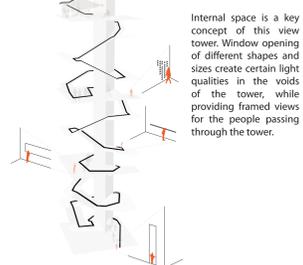
CIRCULATION

Alternating Staircases cut through the void of the tower



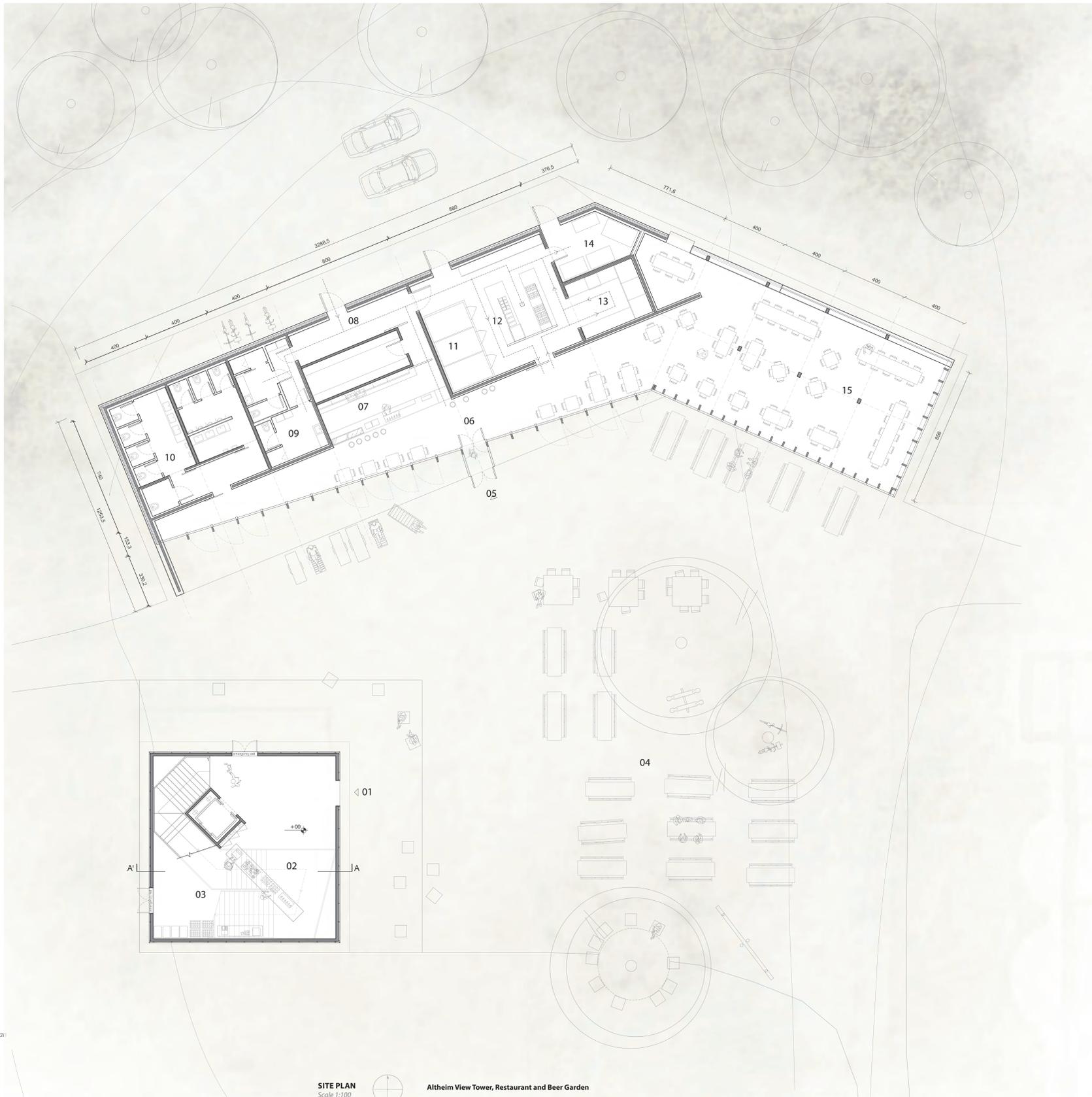
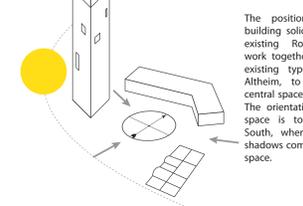
SECONDARY VIEWS

Framed Views, Light and quality of internal space



PUBLIC ENVIRONMENT

Natural sunlight, Central urban space

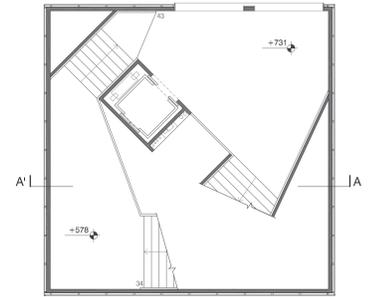


SITE PLAN
Scale 1:100

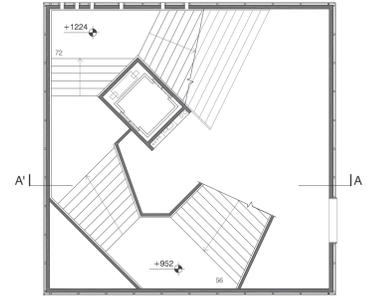
Altheim View Tower, Restaurant and Beer Garden

- 01. Tower Entry
- 02. Summer Beer garden Service Point/Information Point 90m²
- 03. Staff Area/Storage Area
- 04. Beer Garden
- 05. Restaurant/Beer Garden Service Point Entry
- 06. Bar/Foyer Entry 60m²
- 07. Beer Garden Service Point/Storage Area 33m²
- 08. Staff Entry/Foyer 15m²
- 09. Staff Changing Area 25m²
- 10. WC/Male/Female/Disabled 52m²
- 11. Food Storage 12m²
- 12. Kitchen 44m²
- 13. Wash Room 15m²
- 14. Waste Disposal Area 15m²
- 15. Restaurant Area

LEVEL TWO

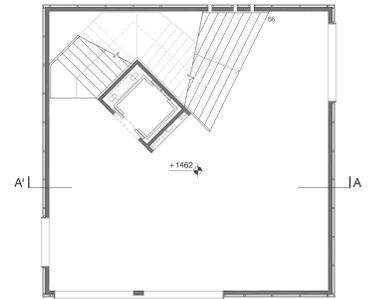


LEVEL THREE



LEVEL FOUR

Primary Platform/Exhibition Space



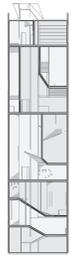
LEVEL SIX



DESIGN PERSPECTIVE
From Roman Site



AUSSICHTURM ÖSTERREICH
INTERIOR VIEW



INTERNAL VOIDS
Volume of Space and Concept of View Frames
 The concept is based around an internal spatial system. The void of the tower is different in volume, height and in the function of the spaces which all portray different characters of space. The void is the base of the decision making for the articulation of the window openings to add to the quality of the internal void, and to illuminate these spaces in different ways.



EAST ELEVATION
View of Forest, Central Space
 The east elevation faces into the centre of our site, and thus from the exterior shows the strong concept of different internal spaces created from the window openings. Also, as one moves up the tower, they can see from different perspectives the central space, the Roman site and the forest.



NORTH ELEVATION
View of the River
 The North elevation consists of smaller intimate spaces that build tension and a narrative as one moves up the internal void of the tower.



SOUTH ELEVATION
New conditions of the site
 Naturally, the South elevation is more open to the sunlight and illuminates the spaces inside for safety, but also for comfort in the bigger spaces. This contrasts smaller spaces in the North that are more intimate and create tension between these larger spaces.



WEST ELEVATION
View to the City
 It is important for the locals, as well as tourists to the area to be able to have a clear view of Altheim. However, as with the other elevations of the tower, this view is deprived and only revealed in certain areas up the height of the tower, until one gets to the summit of the tower and all is revealed. The view climax.

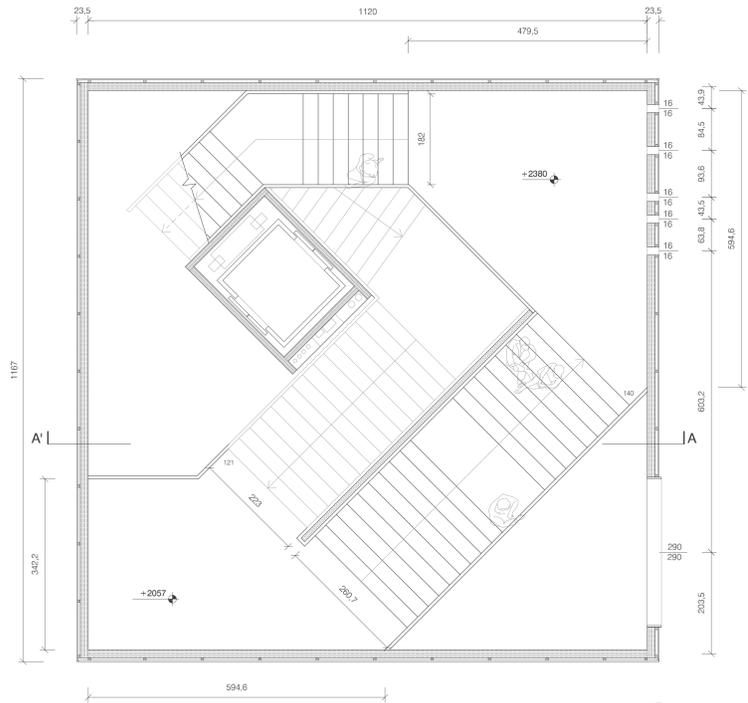
STRUCTURAL PANELS
 Size breakdown

11,520 x 1,950m
11,520 x 2,100m
11,520 x 0,900m
11,520 x 1,200m
11,520 x 2,950m
11,520 x 1,550m

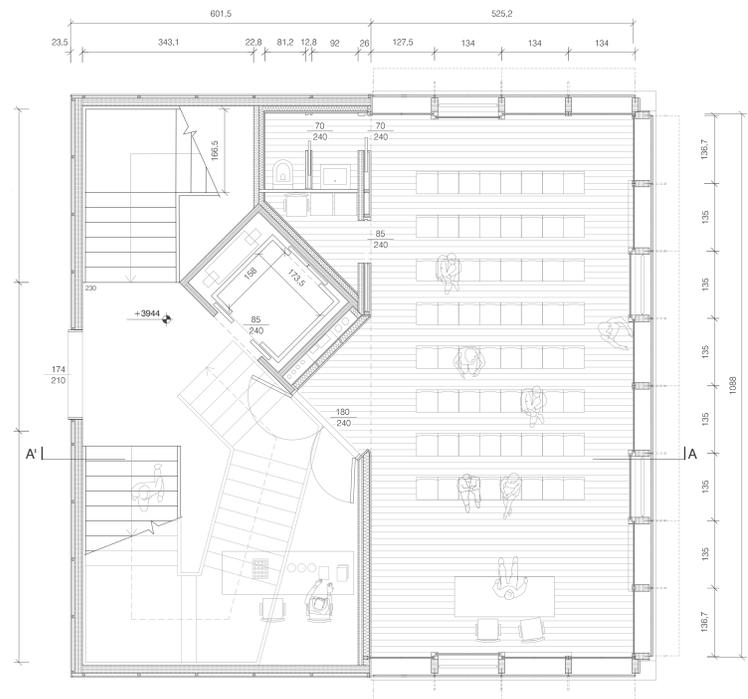
For ease of construction and prefabrication, the size of panels are limited to a variation of six different heights. These heights provide the sizes for the majority of the window openings with the largest at 2.95m in order to reduce the waste material of the panels.



SOUTH ELEVATION
 Scale 1:100

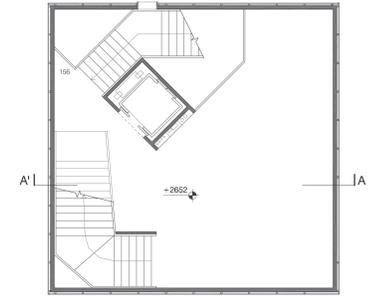


SEMINAR ROOM
 Scale 1:50

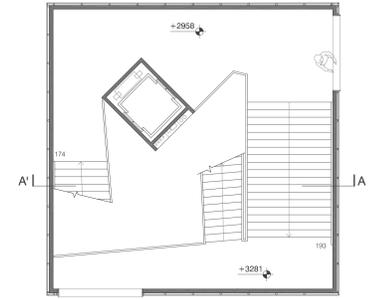


LEVEL FIVE
 Scale 1:50

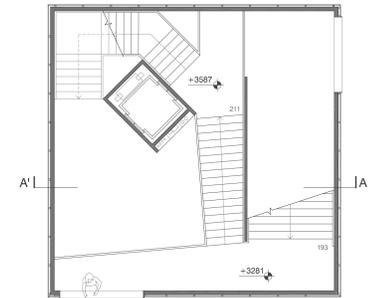
LEVEL SEVEN
 Scale 1:100



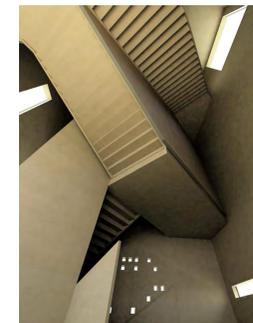
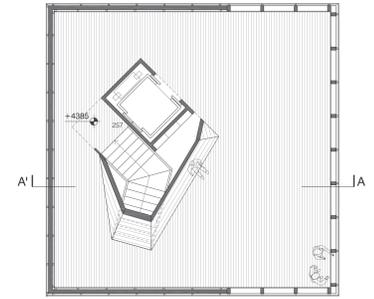
LEVEL EIGHT
 Scale 1:100



LEVEL NINE
 Scale 1:100



LEVEL TEN
 Top Platform
 Scale 1:100



INTERIOR PERSPECTIVES
 Progressing up the tower

AUSSICHTURM ÖSTERREICH

DETAILS CONSTRUCTION

CONSTRUCTION

Solid Timber Construction - Panel System

The tower is constructed from a high grade of prefabrication, a system which has a lot of stiffness, and simple connections which eliminates stress coupling and reduces stress peaks.

STATIC SYSTEM "TUBE IN TUBE"

outer tube - Exterior walls
inside tube - Elevator shaft

Both tubes work together in static, as they are connected to each other with floors and secondary walls which help with total stiffness.

This type of system resists very high lateral loads (wind, seismic, etc.)

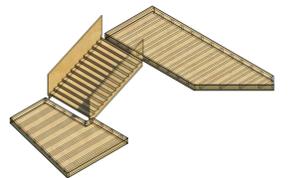
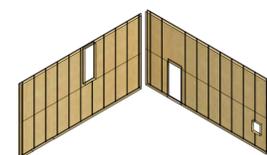
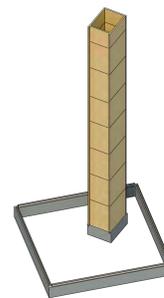
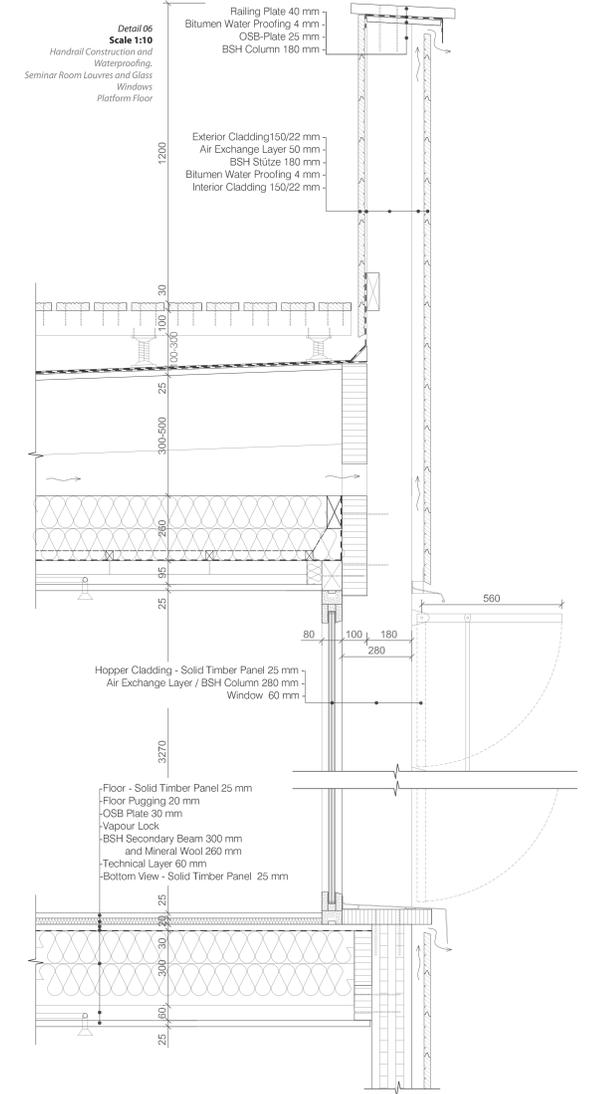
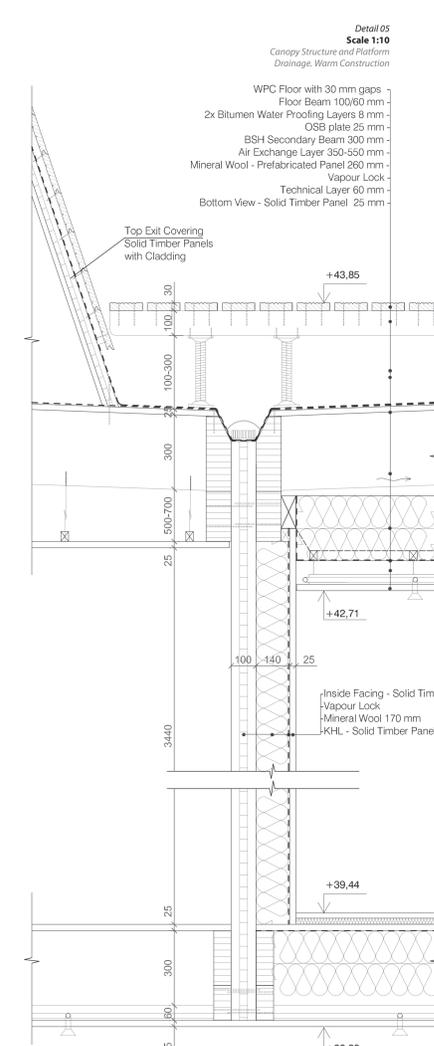
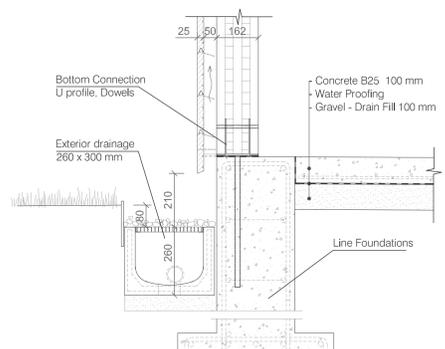
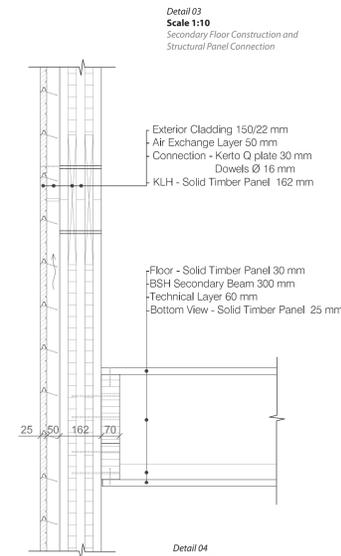
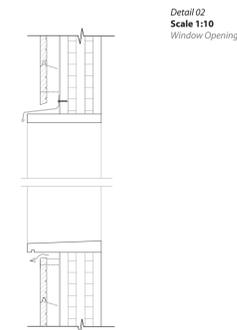
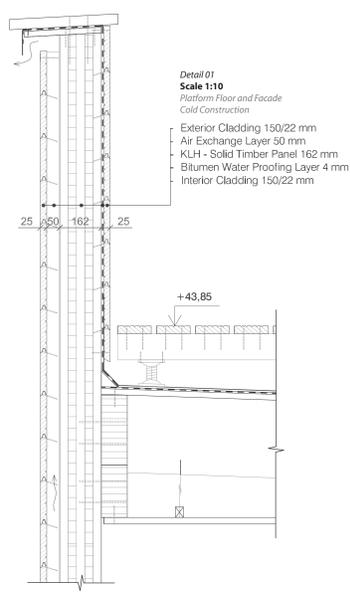
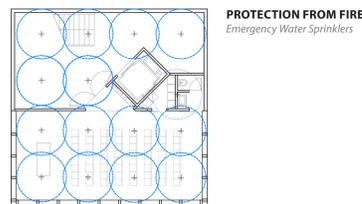
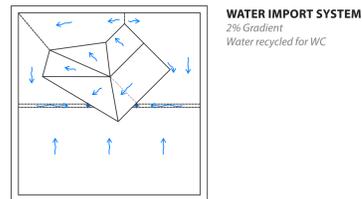
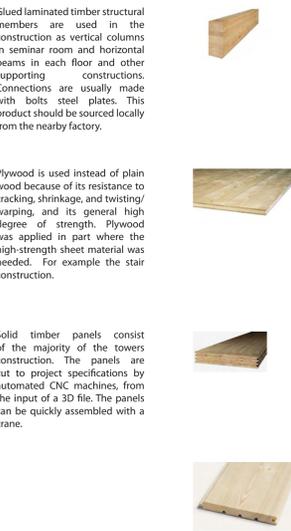
MATERIALS

BSH GL28h - Glued laminated timber
KERFO Q
Solid Wood Panels
Natural Wood Cladding

Glued laminated timber structural members are used in the construction as vertical columns in seminar room and horizontal beams in each floor and other supporting constructions. Connections are usually made with bolts steel plates. This product should be sourced locally from the nearby factory.

Plywood is used instead of plain wood because of its resistance to cracking, shrinkage, and twisting/warping, and its general high degree of strength. Plywood was applied in part where the high-strength sheet material was needed. For example the stair construction.

Solid timber panels consist of the majority of the towers construction. The panels are cut to project specifications by automated CNC machines, from the input of a 3D file. The panels can be quickly assembled with a crane.



DETAILS of CONSTRUCTION

PHASE ONE ELEVATOR

Foundations/Elevator Part I
Part one of construction will consist of the fundametal structure of the tower, with foundations laid and the first third of the elevator shaft constructed.

PHASE TWO WALLS

Structural Walls/Prefab Facade
With the primary structure of the tower, the prefabricated facade for weather protection will be continually constructed from bottom up on the tower.

PHASE THREE FLOORS/STAIRS

Prefab Floors/Platforms/Prefab Stairs
With the primary structure of the elevator shaft and structural walls constructed, the prefabricated floors and stairs can be attached to the structure, providing stability and access to the height of the tower.

