

# *“Above the clouds”*

Julien Grange





London, 07:30am.

Average daily footfall:

3.7 mio de personnes





*Tokyo, 07:30am.*

City population:  
38 mio de personnes



*Bishwa Ijtema Special Train,  
Tongi, Bangladesh.*

Annual Muslim gathering,  
attendance:

2-3 mio de personnes

Mong Kok neighbourhood, Hong Kong

People per sq.km..

130'000 personnes

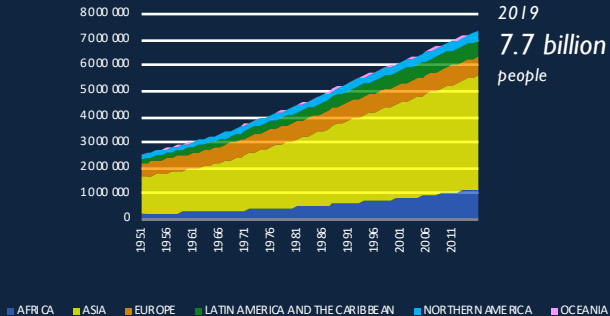


# *Demography*

*Is the World population going  
to grow indefinitely?*



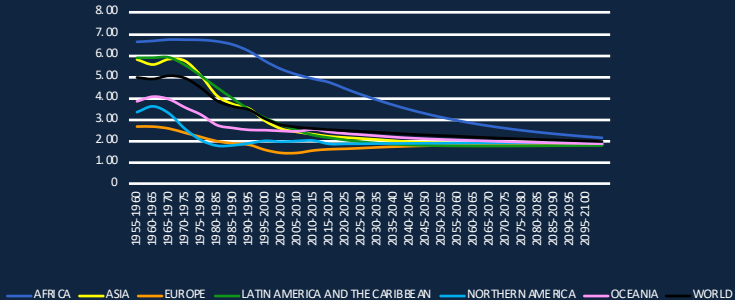
## World Population by Continent, 1950-2015





Source: UN World Population Prospects 2019, Total fertility (TFR)..

Total Fertility Rate (TFR) per continent, 1950-2100





## Reasons for a lowering TFR

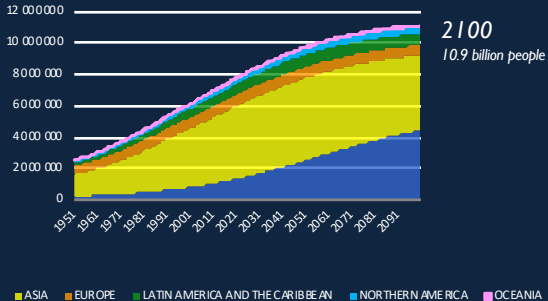


**Increased access to reproductive health clinics and programmes**  
(Family planning centres, contraceptives, etc.), gives women and couples greater control on the size of their family;



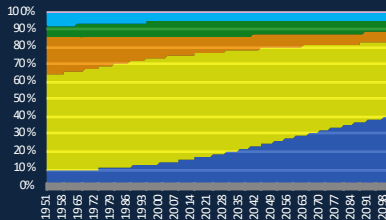
**Better access to education for women,**  
they get married later in life, tendency to have less kids.

## World population, 1950-2100



## World population (%) per continent, 1950-2100

*Europe*  
from 22% in 1950  
to 10% in 2018  
to 6% in 2100



*Afrique*  
from 9% in 1950  
to 17% in 2018  
to 40% in 2100

■ AFRI CA ■ ASIA ■ EUROPE ■ LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBE AN ■ NORTHERN AMERICA ■ OCEANIA

*Is the World population going  
to grow indefinitely?*

**FALSE**

In 2100, it will stagnate around 10.9 billion people.

*Land use*

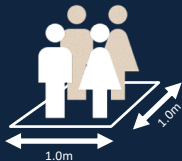
*Are we going to have enough  
space for 10.9 billion people?*



# OTIS

Maximum recommended space per person for the utilisation of lifts

**4 ppl / m<sup>2</sup>**



*10.9m people  
in the County  
of Dorset*





*East Coast of the United States*

Population of coastal states

112 million people



A satellite night view of Earth from space, showing the curvature of the planet and the glowing lights of cities and urban areas. The lights are concentrated along the coastlines and in major urban centers, creating a vibrant orange and yellow glow against the dark blue and black of the night sky and the Earth's surface. The horizon line is visible, separating the dark space from the illuminated Earth.

*Banks of the Nile & Middle East*

Population of Egypt and the Middle East:

**500 million people**

71% of total surface area

Oceans

362m km<sup>2</sup> / 510m km<sup>2</sup>

7% of land area

Cropland

10m km<sup>2</sup> / 148m km<sup>2</sup>

27% of land area

Livestock

40m km<sup>2</sup> / 148m km<sup>2</sup>

19% of land area

Barren land

28m km<sup>2</sup> / 148m km<sup>2</sup>

8% of land area

Shrub

12m km<sup>2</sup> / 148m km<sup>2</sup>

26% of land area

Forests

38m km<sup>2</sup> / 148m km<sup>2</sup>

1% of land area

Freshwater

1.6m km<sup>2</sup> / 148m km<sup>2</sup>

10% of land area

Glaciers

14m km<sup>2</sup> / 148m km<sup>2</sup>

**1%** Built-up area  
of land area 1.6m km<sup>2</sup> / 148m km<sup>2</sup>

Source: <https://ourworldindata.org/land-use>

## Built-up area

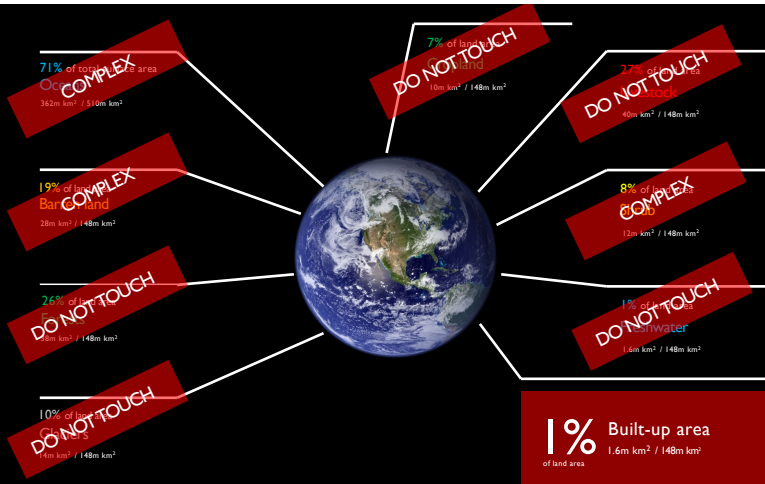
1%

of land area

1.6

m km<sup>2</sup>





Source: <https://ourworldindata.org/land-use>

# Population density

**2019  
(UK)**

67.5 million  
inhabitants

12,916 km<sup>2</sup>  
built-up area

**5,226**  
*inhabitants  
per built-up km<sup>2</sup>*

**2019  
(World)**

7.7 billion  
inhabitants

1.6 mio km<sup>2</sup>  
built-up area

**4,813**  
*inhabitants  
per built-up km<sup>2</sup>*

UK (2019)  $\times 1.3$   
World (2019)  $\times 1.4$

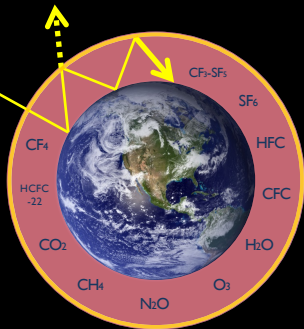
**2100  
(World)**

10.9 billion  
inhabitants

1.6 mio km<sup>2</sup>  
built-up area

**6,812**  
*inhabitants  
per built-up km<sup>2</sup>*

# *Climatic migration*




# Climatic migration

*Floods in Kerala, India (Aug. 18)*

Displaced population:

1.5m people




 The picture can't be displayed.

# Climatic migration

*Wild fires in California (Nov. 18)*

Displaced population:

**150,000 people**

 The picture can't be displayed.

# Climatic migration

*Idai Typhoon, Mozambique (Mar. 19)*

Displaced population:

**140,000 people**

# Climatic migration

2200


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*\*Source: <https://choices.climatecentral.org/#13/40.7698/-73.9348?compare=temperatures&carbon-end-yr=2100&scenario-a=warming-4&scenario-b=warming-2>*


*South Florida, USA.*

# Climatic migration

2200

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*Amsterdam, Netherlands*

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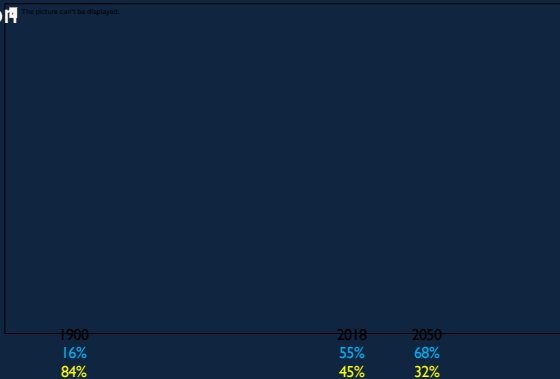


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*London, UK.*

# *Urbanisation*

# Urbanisation



\*Source: <http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators>



# Urbanisation

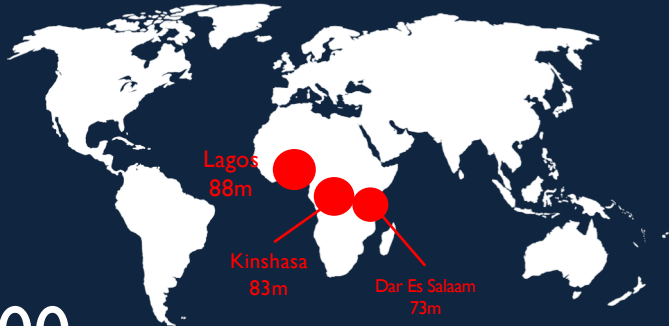
2019



*\*Source: UN, World Urbanization Prospects, 2018.*

## Urbanisation

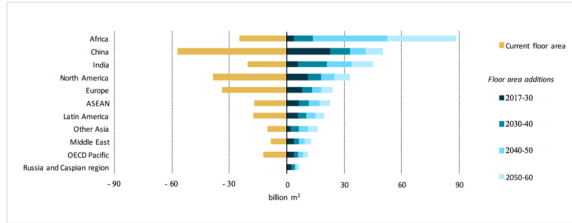
2100



*\*Source: Socioeconomic Pathways and Regional Distribution of the World's 101 Largest Cities, Global Cities Institute, University of Toronto, 2014.*

# Urbanisation

FIGURE 3 Floor area additions to 2060 by key regions



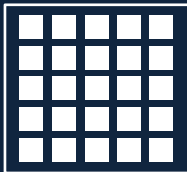
Notes: OECD Pacific includes Australia, New Zealand, Japan and Korea; ASEAN = Association of Southeast Asian Nations.

Source: IEA (2017), Energy Technology Perspectives 2017, IEA/OECD, Paris, [www.iea.org/etp](http://www.iea.org/etp)

# *Densification*

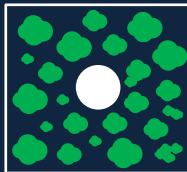
**A**

Urban Sprawl



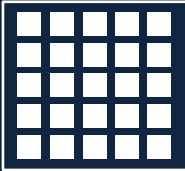
**B**

Densification



A

Urban Sprawl



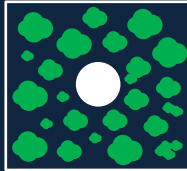
- Encroachment on Nature;
- Isolation of poorly connected neighbourhoods, lack of employment opportunities and social interactions;
- Energy and resources transportation less efficient.



**B**

Densification

- Leaves more space to Nature;
- Greater proportion of population in close proximity to employment opportunities and social interactions;
- Energy and resources transportation more efficient;





## B

### Densification

#### The Zoning Trap:

Not to denature certain neighbourhoods, we too often pick 'zones' to build tall. Problems:

1. Humans do not get the intended better connection to Nature;
2. These clusters of tall buildings become undesirable because of their enormous scale, it is the beginning of 'ghettoisation' that we wanted to avoid to begin with;



# THE POLYCENTRIC CITY

~700'000  
people



# *Skyscrapers*

# MULTIPLEX


*TwentyTwo, London (2019)*

Architectural height:  
278m, 62 stories.




**MULTIPLEX**



 The picture can't be displayed.


# MULTIPLEX

 The picture can't be displayed.

# MULTIPLEX

*1.2m sq.ft*

*Office space*

 The picture can't be displayed.

**MULTIPLEX**

*1.2m sq.ft*

*Office space*



A woman with blonde hair in a ponytail, wearing a red tank top and black leggings, is climbing a blue rock wall. The wall is covered with colorful climbing holds (yellow, red, blue, green, pink). The background is a night cityscape with illuminated buildings, including a prominent skyscraper with a pointed top. The scene is framed by a grid of dark lines.

# MULTIPLEX

A Gym  
Level 25

Image cou

A family consisting of a man, a woman, and two young children are standing on a viewing gallery. The man is on the left, looking out. A young boy in the foreground is reaching out towards the glass railing. The view outside shows a sprawling city at sunset, with the sun low on the horizon, casting a warm glow over the buildings and a river. The architecture is a mix of modern and traditional. The word "MULTIPLEX" is written in large, white, sans-serif capital letters in the upper left corner.

MULTIPLEX

*A Viewing Gallery*

Level 58

An aerial photograph of the London skyline, featuring the BT Tower in the foreground with its distinctive blue and white segments and the BT logo. The background is filled with various skyscrapers, including the Shard and the Gherkin, and several construction cranes are visible against a hazy, orange-tinted sky. The word "MULTIPLEX" is overlaid in large, white, sans-serif capital letters in the upper left corner.

MULTIPLEX

© Jason Hawkes

**MULTIPLEX**



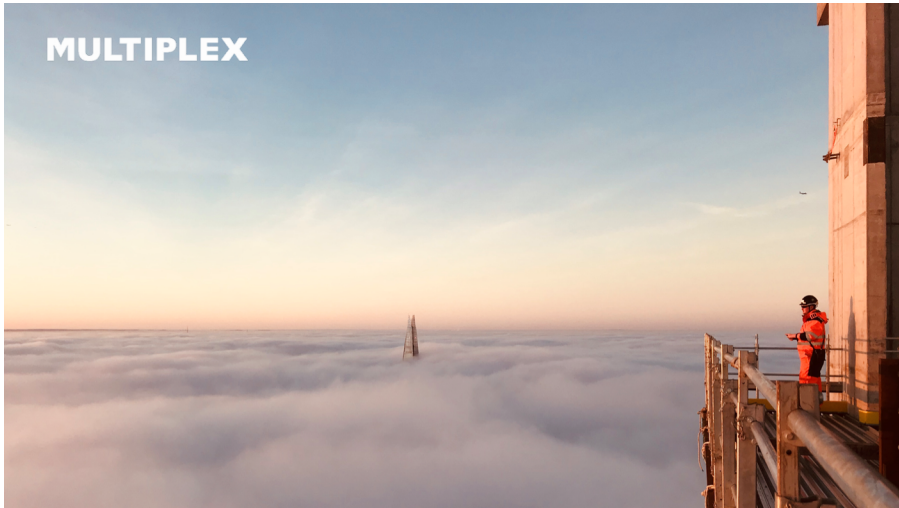


**MULTIPLEX**

© Jason Hawkes



**MULTIPLEX**





**MULTIPLEX**





# The 1st skyscraper



## ◀ The Home Insurance Building, Chicago

Year: **1885**

Height: **55m (10 stories)**

Architect: **William Le Baron  
Jenney**

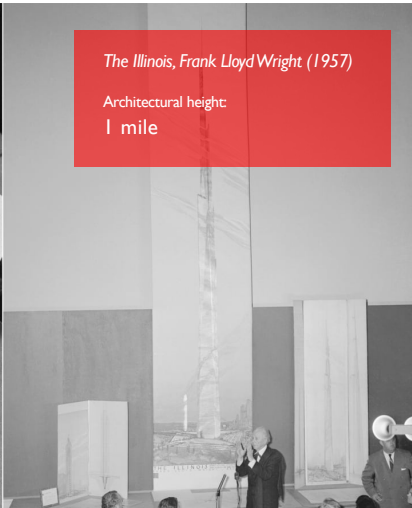
*"The first building in the World to use steel in  
its structure".*



*The Illinois, Frank Lloyd Wright (1957)*

Architectural height:

1 mile



# The tallest buildings in the World

<sup>#</sup>Under construction  
<sup>#</sup>Completed



**One World Trade Center**  
541m (94 stories)  
2014

New York



**Lotte World Tower**  
554m (123 stories)  
2017

Seoul



**Ping An Finance Center**  
599m (115 stories)  
2017

Shenzhen



**Makkah Royal Clock Tower**  
601m (120 stories)  
2012

Mecca



**Shanghai Tower**  
632m (128 stories)  
2015

Shanghai



**Merdeka PNB 118**  
644m (118 stories)  
2021

Kuala Lumpur



**Burj Khalifa**  
828m (163 stories)  
2010

Dubai



**Kingdom Tower**  
1'000m (167 stories)  
2021

Jeddah



*One World Trade Center, NYC (2014)*

Architectural height:  
541 m.

A wide-angle photograph of the Lotte World Tower in Seoul, South Korea, during sunset. The tower is a tall, slender, blue-tinted skyscraper that stands out against the sky. The sun is low on the horizon, creating a warm, golden glow that reflects off the water in the foreground and the glass facade of the tower. The sky is filled with soft, white clouds. In the foreground, there is a body of water, likely the Han River, and a line of trees. To the left of the tower, there are other buildings and a parking lot. To the right, there is a large, modern building with a curved, metallic facade.

*Lotte World Tower, Séoul (2017)*

Architectural height:  
**554 m.**



Shanghai Tower, Shanghai (2015)

Architectural height:  
632 m.



*Merdeka PNBI 118, Kuala Lumpur (2021)*

Architectural height:  
644 m.



*Burj Khalifa, Dubai (2010)*

Architectural height:  
**828 m.**





*Kingdom Tower, Jeddah (2021)*

Architectural height:  
1'000 m.

# *The structure*





*The Egyptian Pyramids (2'560 BCE)*

Height of the Giza Pyramid:  
139m

*The Sun Pyramid, Mexico*  
*(1'000 BCE)*

Height:  
**66m**



# Nouvelle utilisation des matériaux



◀ Reinforced  
concrete  
*Reinforcement bars*

Reinforced  
concrete  
*Steel fibre* ▶



◀ Structure  
*Steel*

Structure  
*Mass timber* ▶



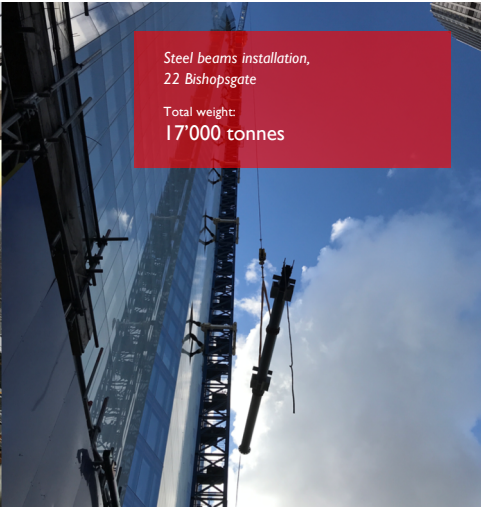


*Concrete pouring, 22 Bishopsgate*

Total volume:

56,600m<sup>3</sup>

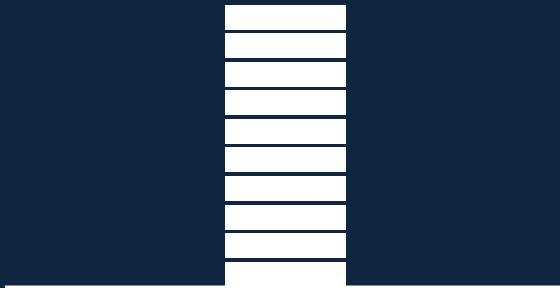




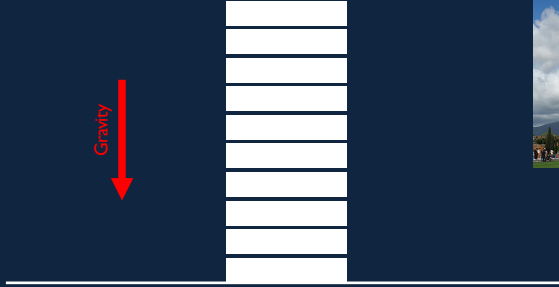
*Steel beams installation,  
22 Bishopsgate*

Total weight:  
**17'000 tonnes**

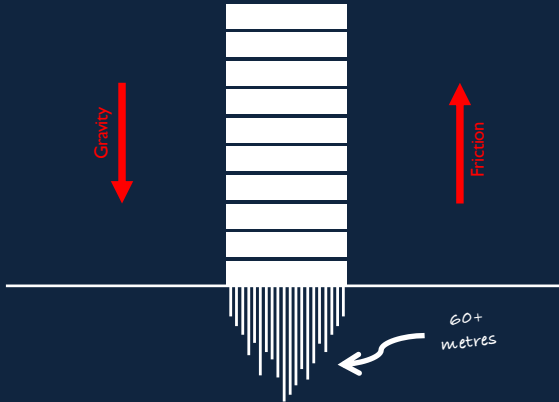


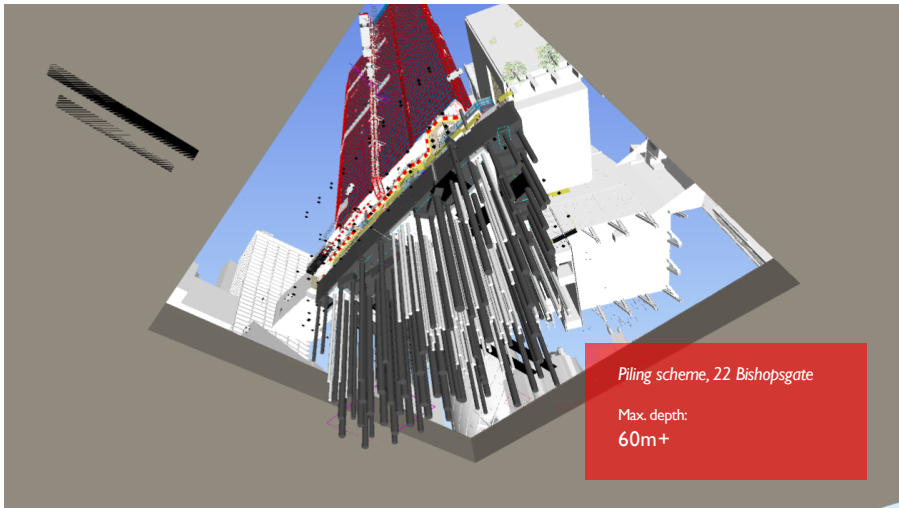


# *The foundations*



## Pile foundations





*Piling scheme, 22 Bishopsgate*

Max. depth:  
60m+



Piling scheme, 22 Bishopsgate

Max. depth:  
60m+

# *The Wind*

Wind







Shanghai Tower (632m – 2015)  
Aerodynamic design

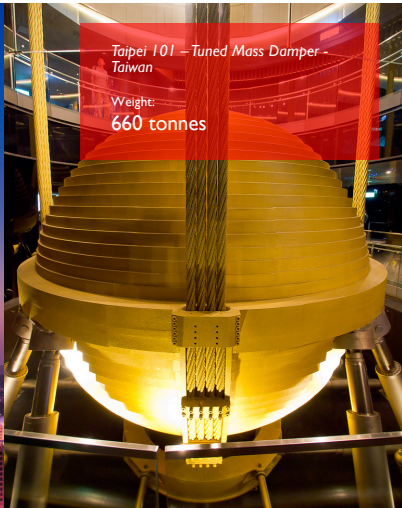


432 Park Avenue, NYC (426m – 2015)

No façade on plantroom floors.

Number of openings:

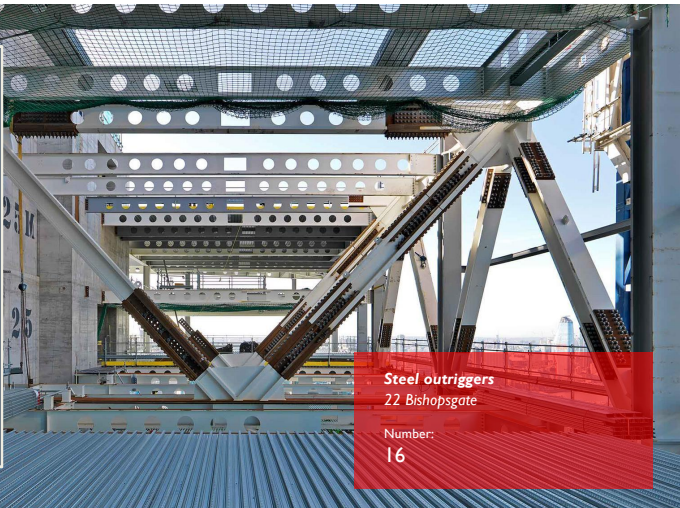
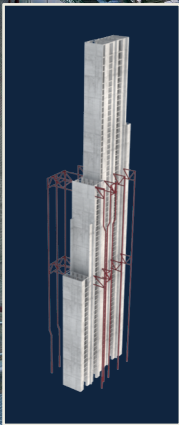
5 x 2 stories



Taipei 101 – Tuned Mass Damper -  
Taiwan

Weight:  
**660 tonnes**

(INSERT VIDEO TAIPEI 101 DAMPER)



**Steel outriggers**  
**22 Bishopsgate**

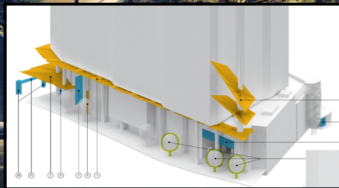
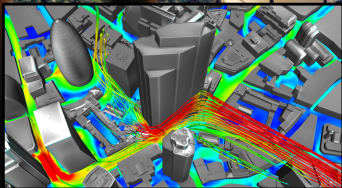
Number:  
**16**

## Concrete Wind Canopies

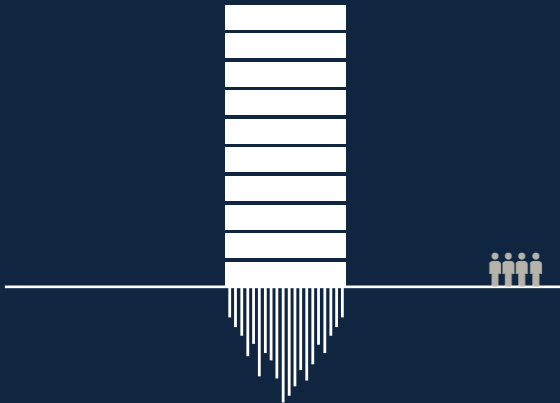
22 Bishopsgate

Number:

59 (L01M + L03)



# *Vertical Transportation*







◀ 1853

Elisha Otis demonstrating his safety system at *The New York World's Fair*.

Trust in the vertical transportation system increases (nicknames the vertical railways), it is the beginning of the modern elevator.

1856 ▶

Installation of the World's 1<sup>st</sup> passenger elevator in a department store in New York. Developers begin to understand that they can now build taller than the traditional 5-7 story building.





*'The UltraRope' de Kone*

Carbon fibre cable,  
allows a lift shaft height of up to:

1'000 mètres



*Standard*



*Double-decker*



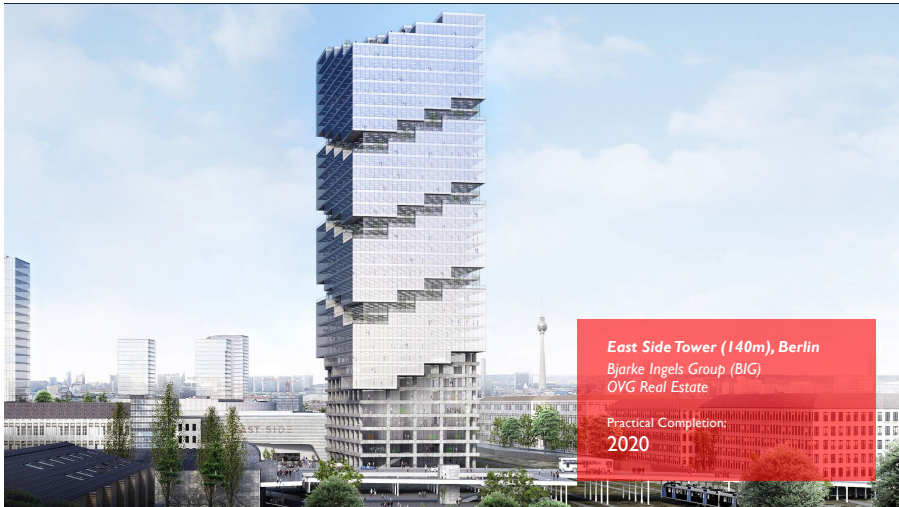
*TWIN*



*MULTI  
(ropeless)*

(INSERT VIDEO MULTI)





**East Side Tower (140m), Berlin**

Bjarke Ingels Group (BIG)

OVG Real Estate

Practical Completion:

**2020**

# *The Skybridge*



***Mindtown Center (Washington)***  
*SHoP Architects*

Practical Completion:  
**2018**





***American Copper Building (NYC)***

*SHoP Architects*

Practical Completion:

**2017**

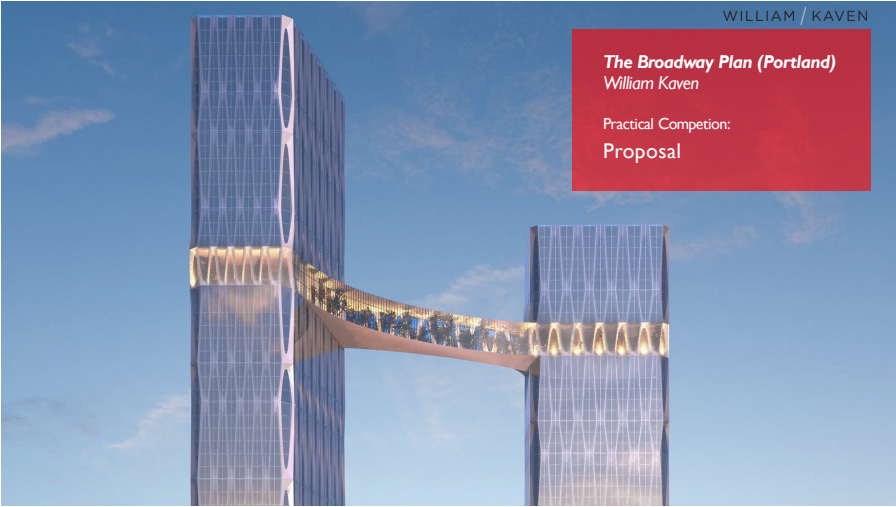


**Marina Bay Sands (Singapur)**

Moshe Safdie

Practical Completion:

2010

An architectural rendering of a modern skyscraper with a glass facade, featuring a unique skybridge design. The building is composed of two main vertical sections connected by a horizontal bridge. The bridge has a curved, cantilevered section on the left and a more traditional bridge section on the right. The bridge deck is illuminated from below, and the interior of the bridge is visible, showing a walkway with trees and a railing. The building is set against a clear blue sky with some light clouds.

WILLIAM / KAVEN

***The Broadway Plan (Portland)***  
*William Kaven*

Practical Competition:  
**Proposal**

## ***Raffles City Chongqing (Chongqing)***

*Moshe Safdie*

Practical Completion:

**2020**



# *Site Logistics*



## 22 Bishopsgate

Avg number of workers per day:  
1,200



## **22 Bishopsgate**

Avg number of deliveries per day:

15 - 25



### **22 Bishopsgate**

Avg number of 600 litre bins emptied per day:

**100**





## 22 Bishopsgate

Avg number of steel beams/columns  
installed per day:

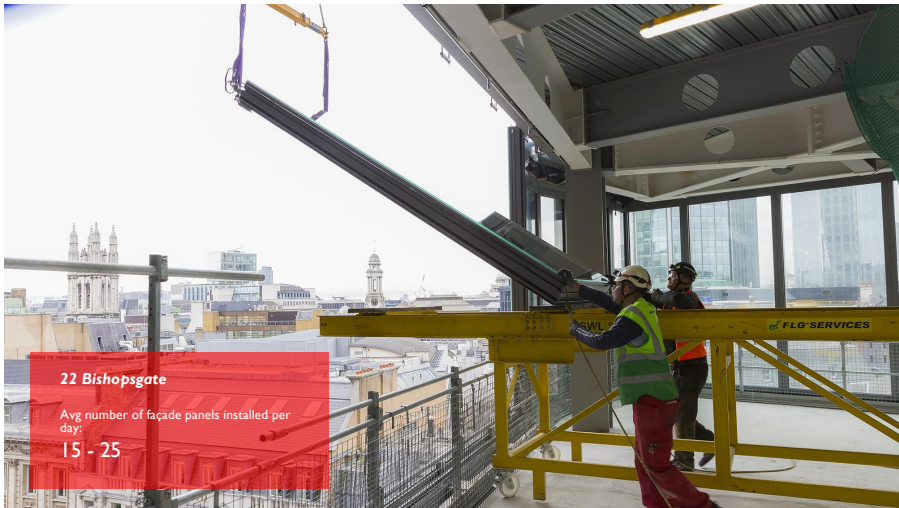
10 - 20



*Concrete pouring, 22 Bishopsgate*

Avg volume poured per day:  
 $70\text{m}^3$





## 22 Bishopsgate

Avg number of façade panels installed per day:

15 - 25



## *Lifting infrastructure;*

3 Jump Lifts

5 passenger hoists

2 material hoists

18 passenger lifts into beneficial use

2 vehicle lifts into beneficial use

(INSERT VIDEO MOVEMENT STRATEGIES VIDEO)

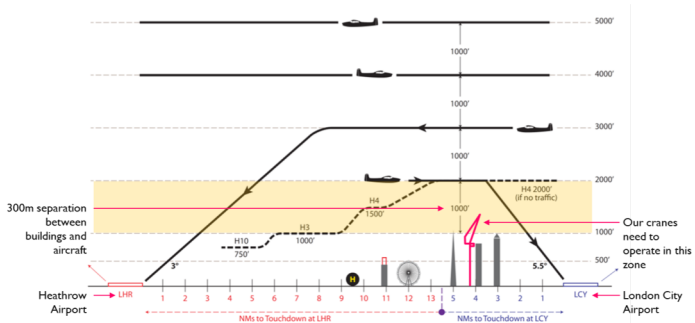


## **22 Bishopgate**

Number of tower cranes simultaneously:

5

## TC4a breaching airspace



*THE JUMPING TRIO – Spare the Hook*



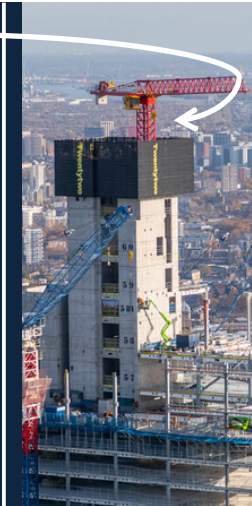
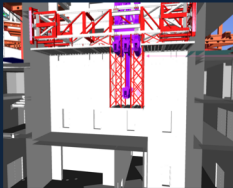
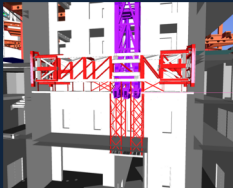
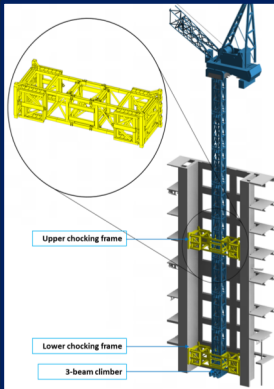
## *The Jumpform Rig*

(INSERT VIDEO M-TECH)

## *The Jumping Lifts*

(INSERT VIDEO JUMP LIFTS OTIS)

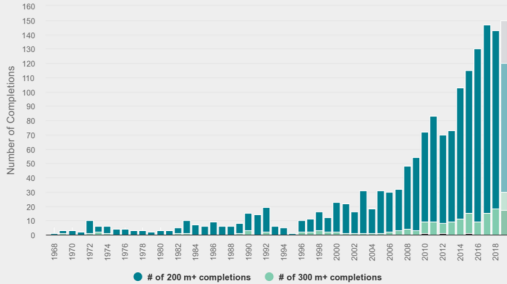
# The Jumping Cranes



# *Around the World*

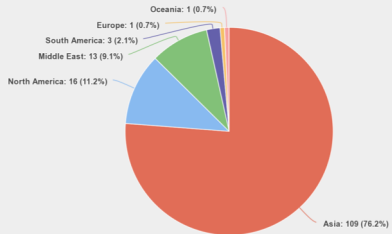
## Completions Timeline

© CTBUH / The Skyscraper Center



## Completions by Region in 2018

© CTBUH / The Skyscraper Center



## World's 100 Tallest by Function

© CTBUH / The Skyscraper Center

