



Neighborhood Centre North Perspective



Neighborhood Centre Elevation

Exhaust
Naturally ventilated Facade

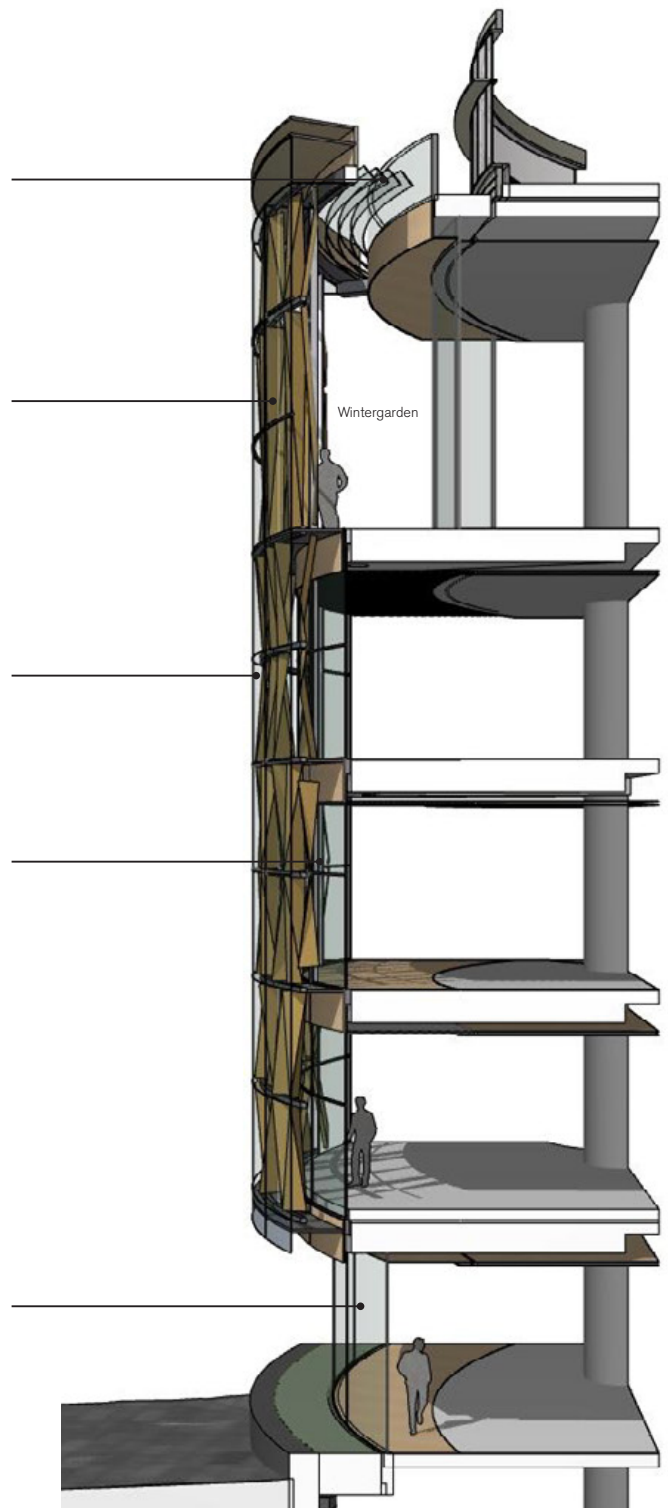
Vertical Timber Shades
Large curved timber panels

Frameless Glass Wall

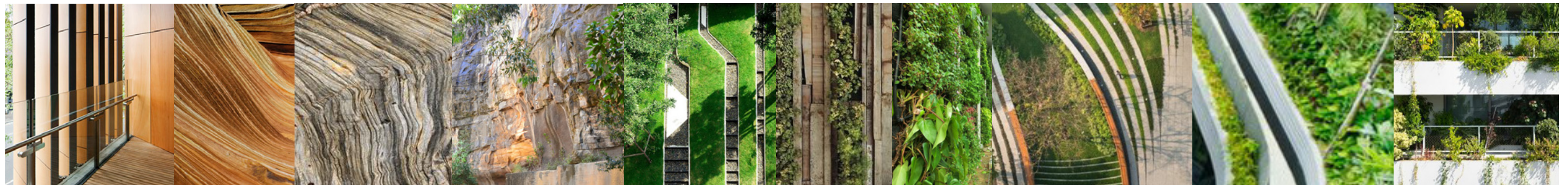
Large Cavity Double Skin
Shading Structure Within
12-15% reflectivity coefficient

Intake
Naturally ventilated Facade

Shopfront Glazing



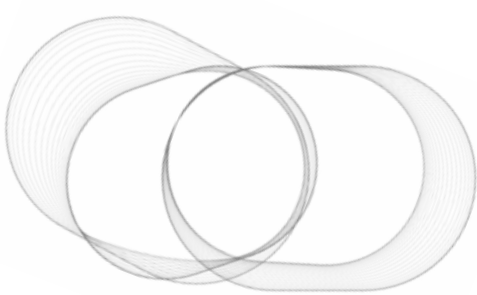
Neighborhood Centre Section



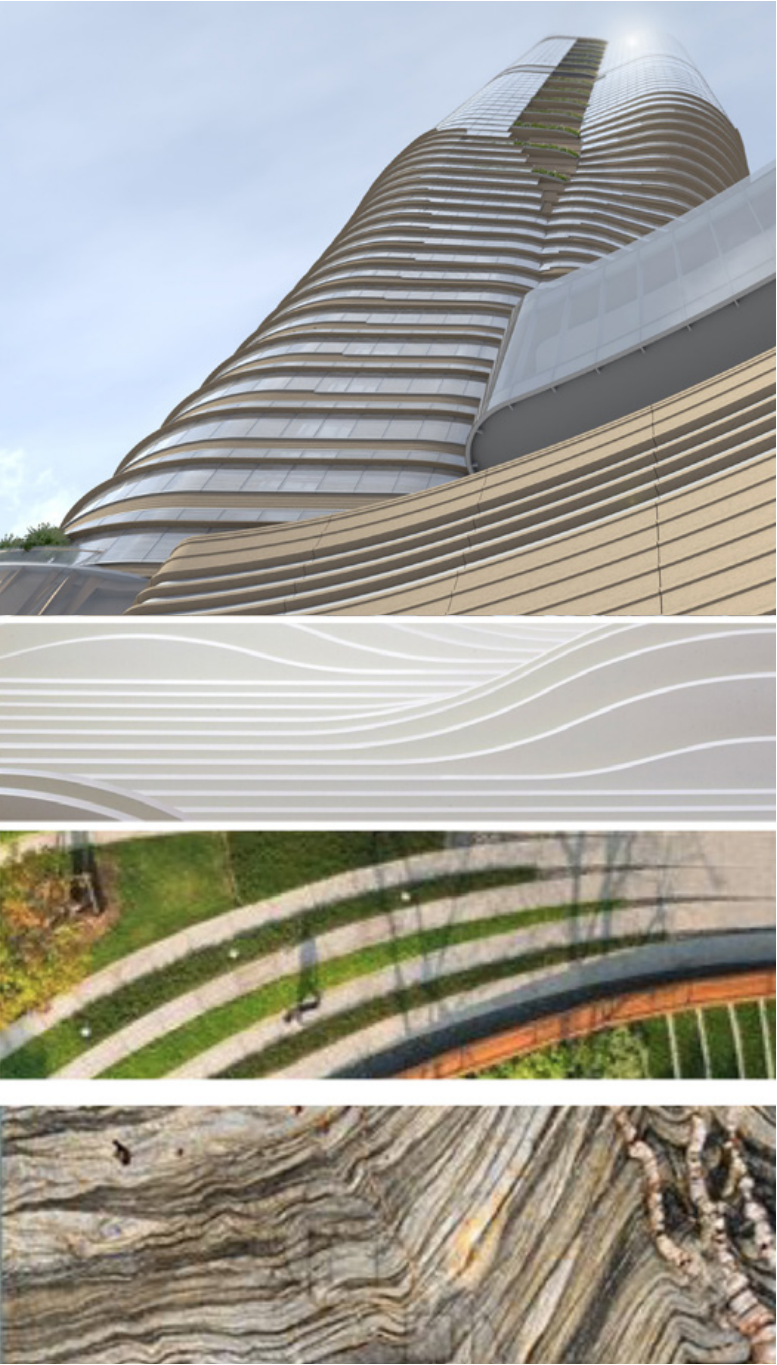
13.6 Tower Facades

The tower facade, an organic sculptural form of glass and stone, twists gradually up the tower to optimise views, orientation and area. The geometrically progressive form is achieved from floor to floor by an offset arrangement of unitized curtain wall panels. The glass of the gently adjusting tower form will appear as a uniform series of white layers, articulated at each floor with a sandstone (or sandstone like) spandrel section. The external low-iron sheet of glass incorporated into the facade system will provide thermal comfort and clear vision to the outside. An automated draped white veil, within the closed cavity facade will enhance the delicacy of the sculptural form when viewed from the exterior.

The tower has both residential and hotel accommodation. From a performance perspective, there are significant similarities in that they both wish to maximise natural light ingress and view out yet be able to control privacy and mitigate solar heat gain. There are also significant divergences. Hotels demand tight thermal comfort ranges that require sealed facades and the use of air conditioning whereas residential facades must incorporate a regulated percentage of operable area providing fresh air and consequently a lower reliance on a/c.



Outlines of tower floorplates showing stepping extent



Form and material concept



Photo Of Concept Model South-East Elevation



Photo Of Concept Model South-West Elevation



13.7 Slot expression



South Elevation



South-East Elevation



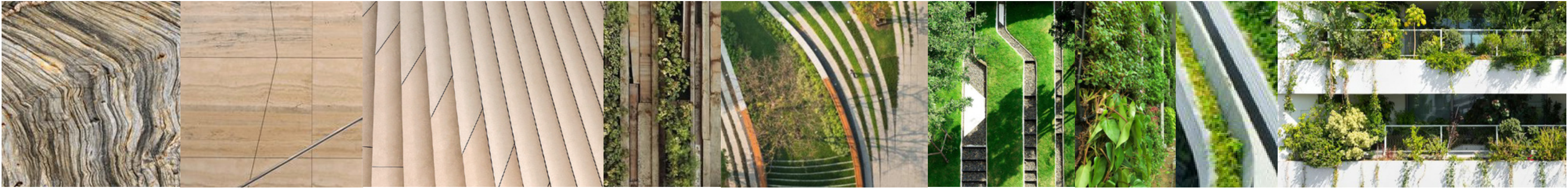
East Elevation

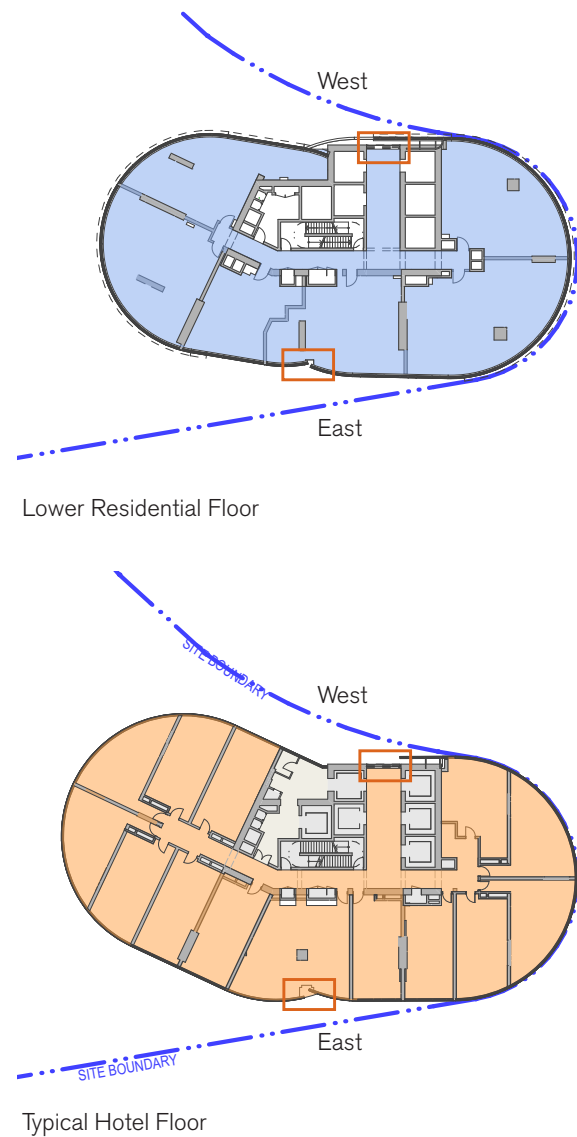


North Elevation



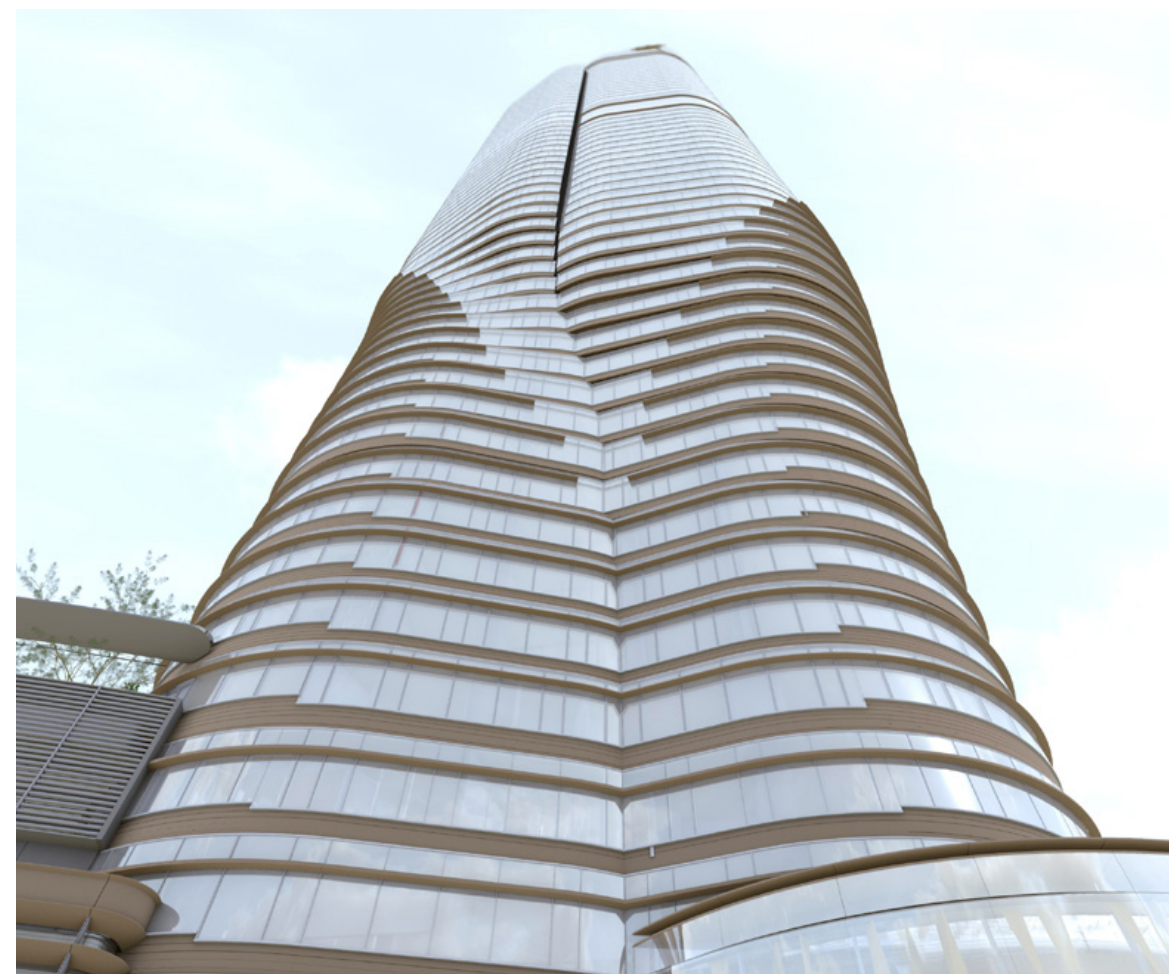
North-West Elevation





EAST SEAM

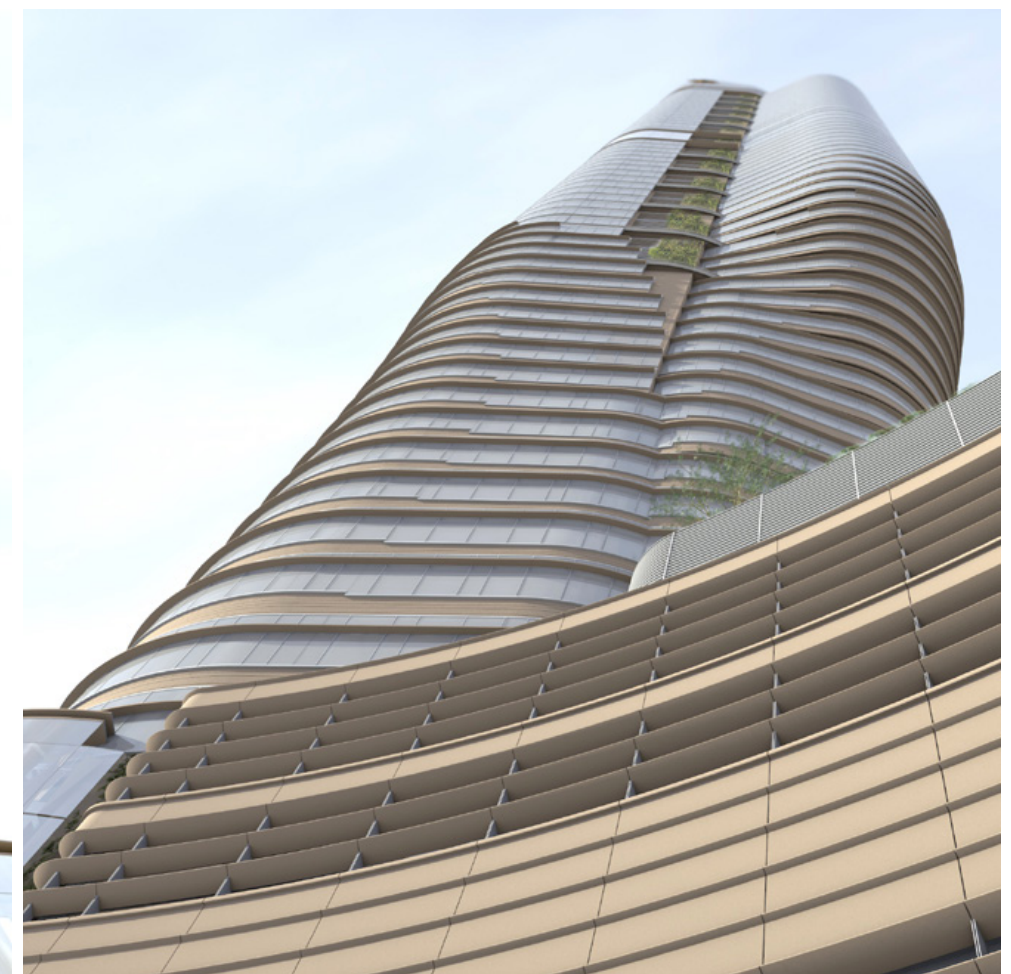
A seam or shadow line runs down 2/3 of the tower visually separating the two twisting forms, reducing the tower's perceived mass. The skins meet and join at the lower levels as the tower form steps inwards upon approaching the podium.



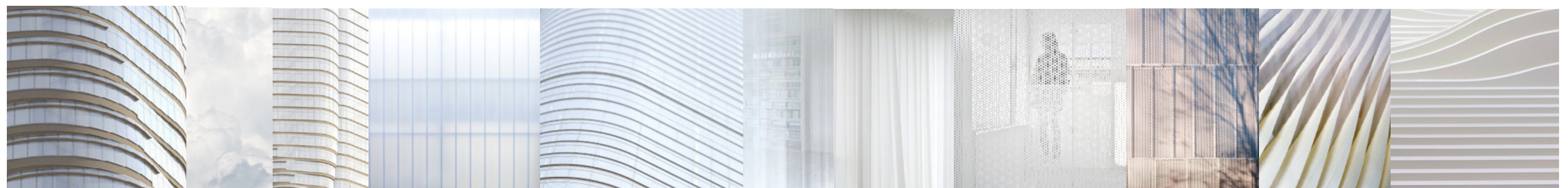
East Elevation (Pirrama Road)

WEST SEAM

Natural landscaped bio-filtration gardens form a series of 'green-belts', clearly articulating the architecture and acting as 'lungs' through which the building breathes, by naturally filtering the air.



West Elevation (Jones Bay Road)



13.8 Core Facade

The core is gradually revealed as a separate complementary element to the dual tower forms. The cladding is precast concrete cladding panels with groove joints to express the horizontal banding.

Alternative materials proposed include stainless steel reinforced thin Precast system, GRC Glass Reinforced Concrete, pre finished fibre cement or aluminium composite panels.

High quality amenity to lift lobbies, with natural light, views and natural ventilation component



West Elevation



Section Through The Tower Facade Lobbies.

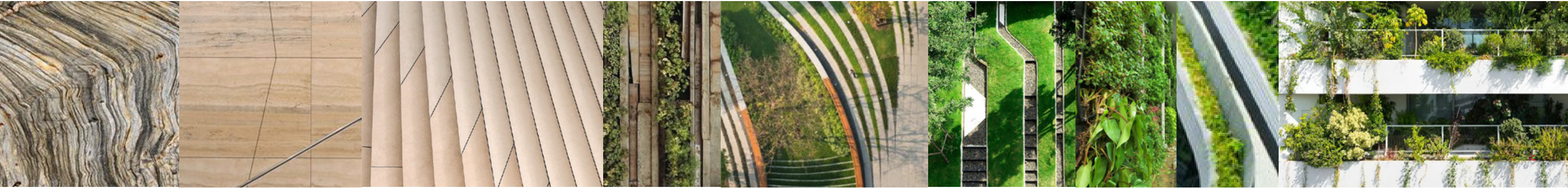
Core Cladding

Floor by floor cementitious cladding with groove joints, alternatives include GRC, aluminium composite panels or prefinished FC

Integrated DGU

or Closed Cavity Facade
Incorporating automatic blinds within the cavity and prepainted spandrel panel aluminium or FC

Potential to have operable blinds within residential levels





13.9 Typical Residential Facade

A floor-by-floor system , visually consistent with the hotel, but incorporating operable top hung (casement style) windows as well as fixed glazing and a sandstone spandrel or profiled aluminium in a sandstone like finish. Where open private space or 'wintergardens' exist, large panels of the facade will be operable to open the space.



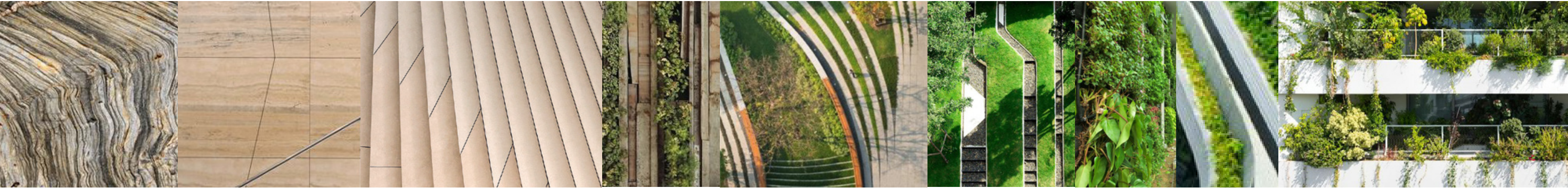
South-East Elevation



Tower Facade At Night



Tower Facade At Night





Offset Curtain Wall

Spandrel with offset sub head and sub sill allowing for forward and backwards projection.
12-15% reflectivity coefficient

Top Hung Casement Window

Sheer White Curtains

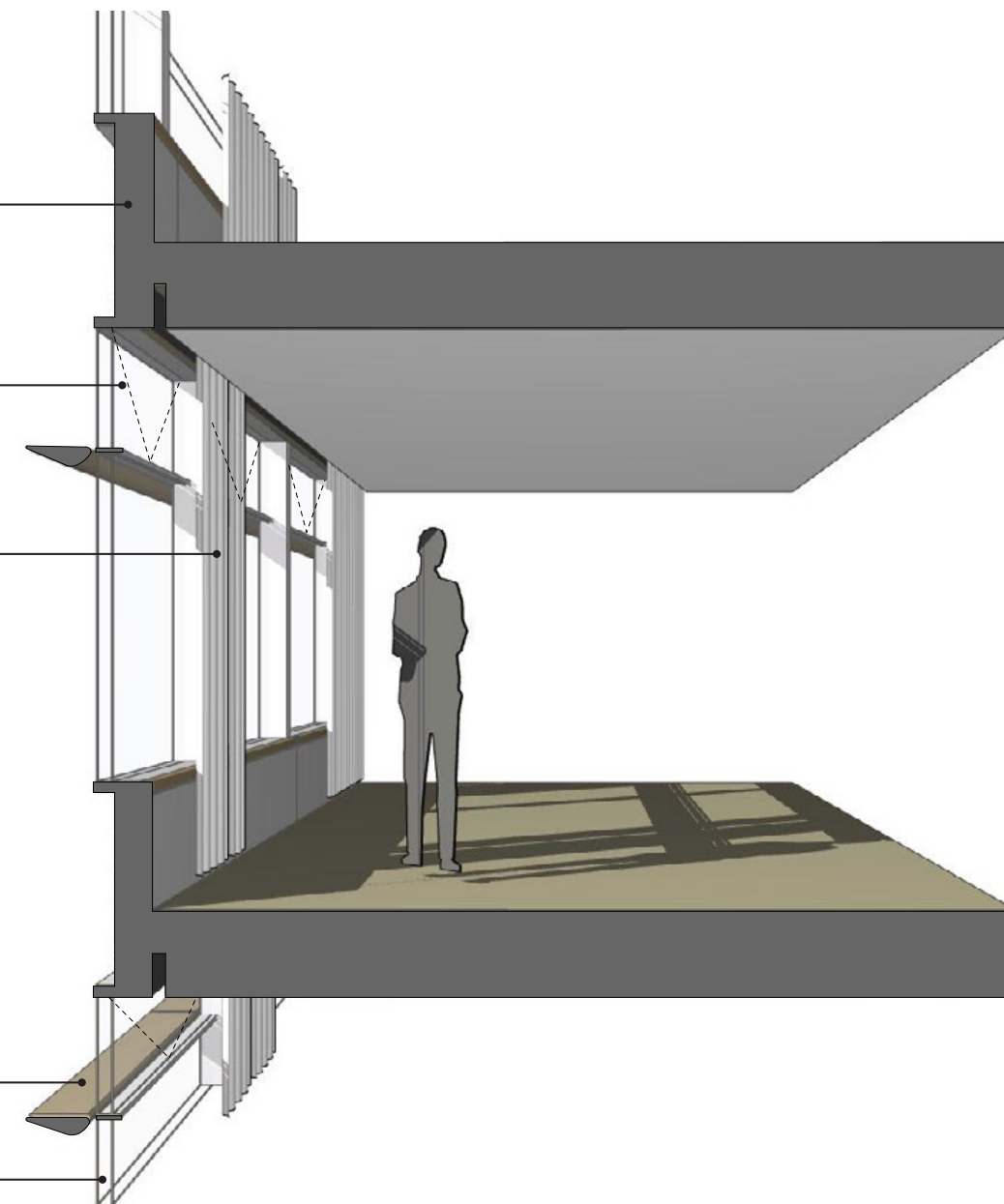
Spandrel Grille

Fresh air intake, kitchen and wet area exhaust

Building Integrated PV Panels

Large Cavity Triple Glazed

Sealed Facade Unit



Elevation - Typical Residential Facade

Section - Typical Residential Facade



13.10 Typical Residential Facade - Stepping



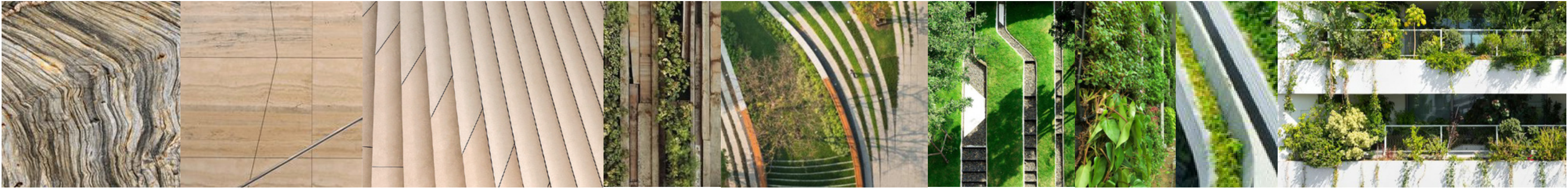
South-East Elevation



Facade stepping



Facade stepping





Typical Facade Stepping In

Offset Curtain Wall

Spandrel with offset sub head and sub sill allowing for forward and backwards projection
12-15% reflectivity coefficient

Top Hung Casement Window

Sheer White Curtains

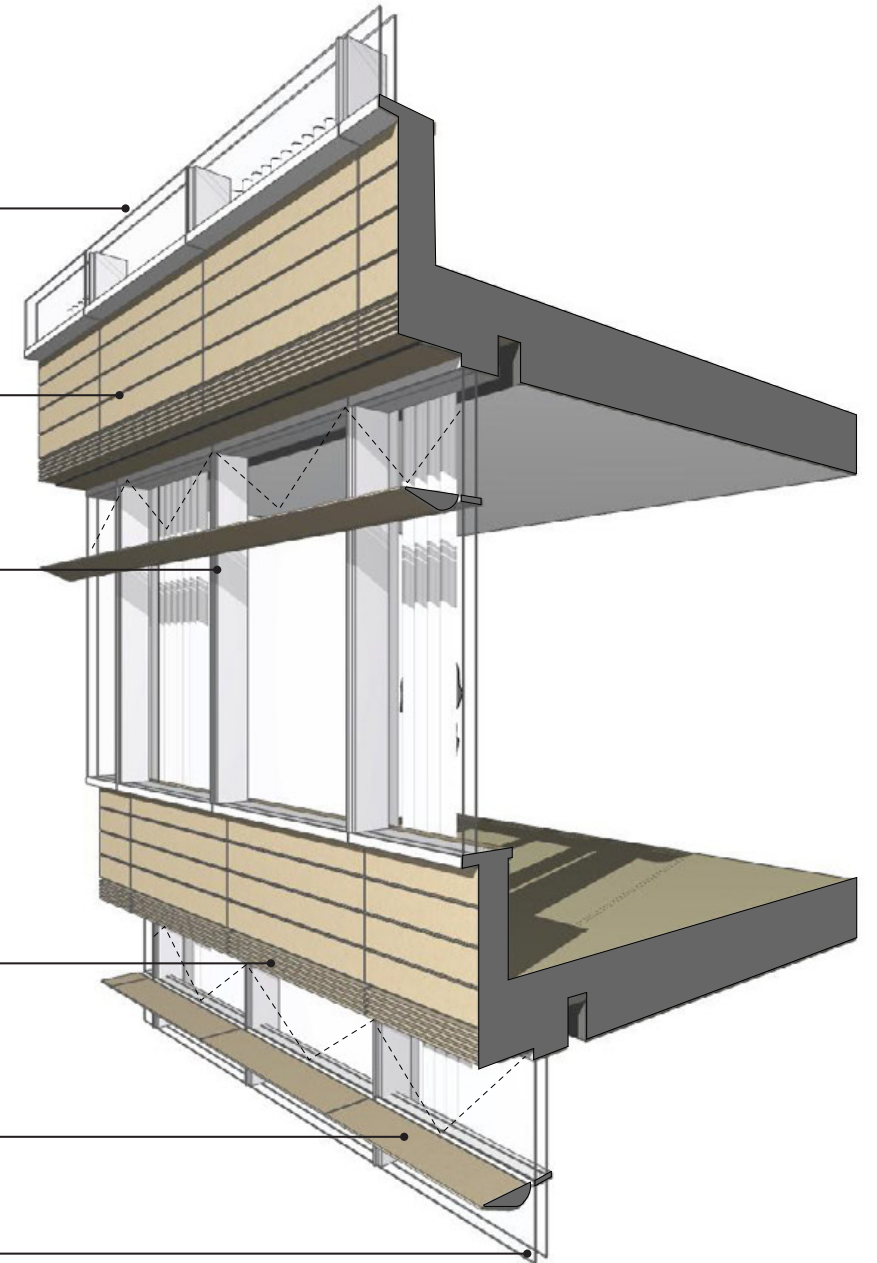
Spandrel Grille

Fresh air intake, kitchen and wet area exhaust

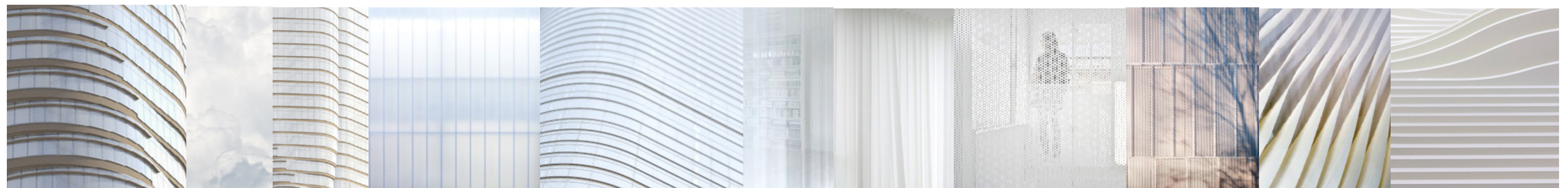
Building Integrated PV Panels

Large Cavity Triple Glazed

Sealed Facade Unit



Typical Facade Stepping Out



13.11 Typical Residential Facade - Private Open Space

Private open spaces, 'Wintergarden' seamlessly integrate behind operable sections of the facade



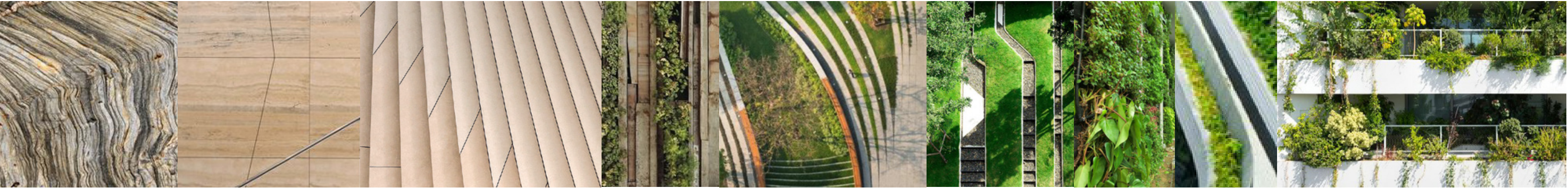
South-East Elevation

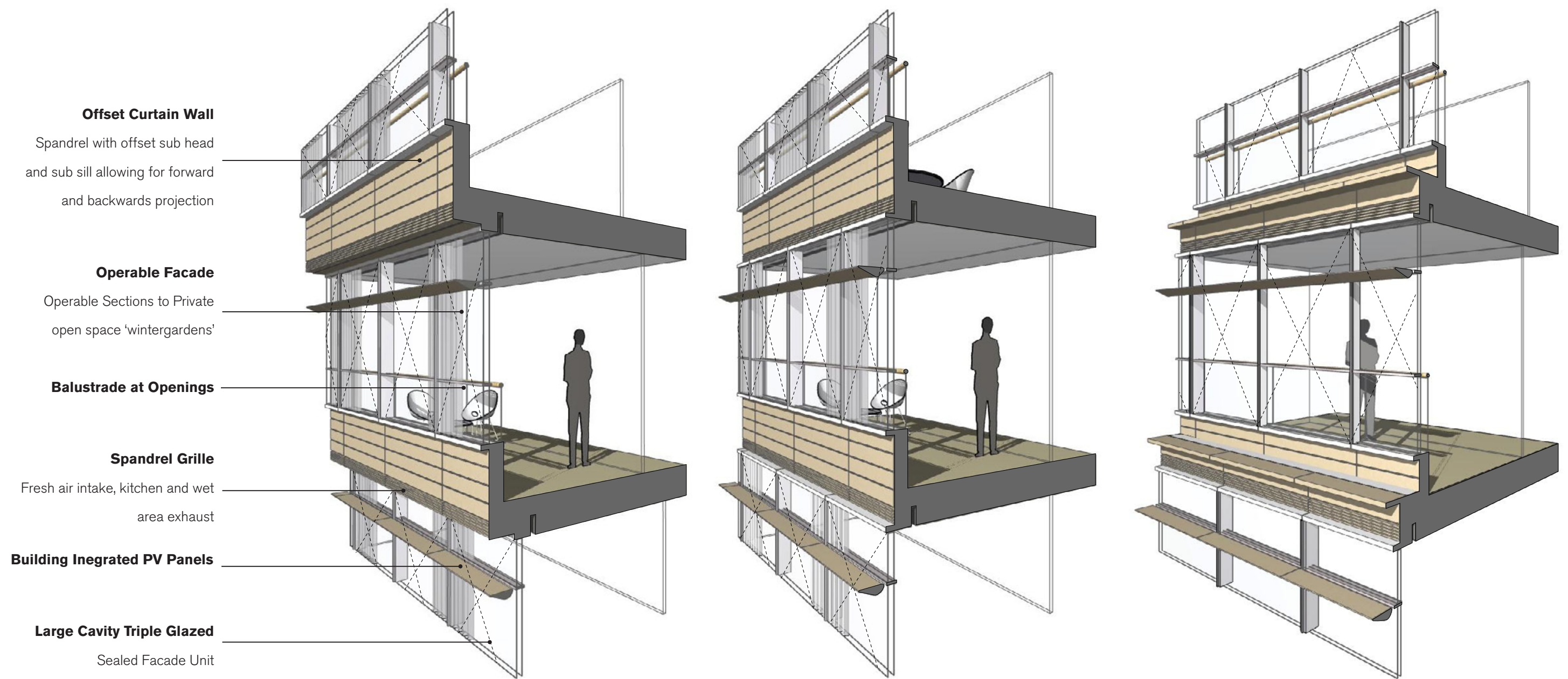


The Star Tower In Context



Close up of residential portion of the star tower





Typical Private Open Space Facade Shown Stepping Out

Typical Private Open Space Facade

Typical Private Open Space Facade Shown Stepping In



13.12 Hotel Facade

Fully sealed floor-by-floor system adopting an integrated glazing unit with sandstone spandrels (or profiled aluminium in a sandstone colour)



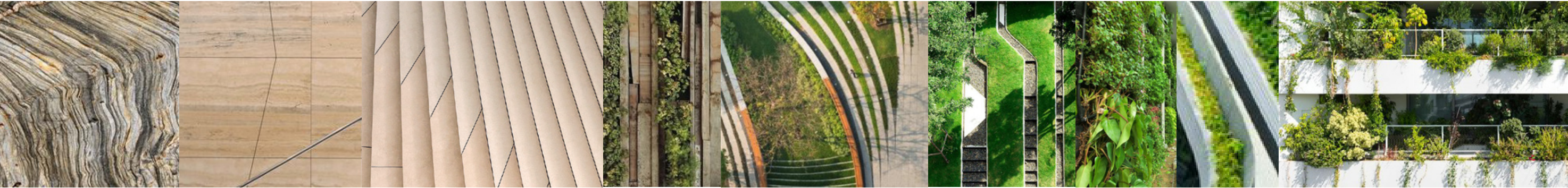
Hotel Section of tower

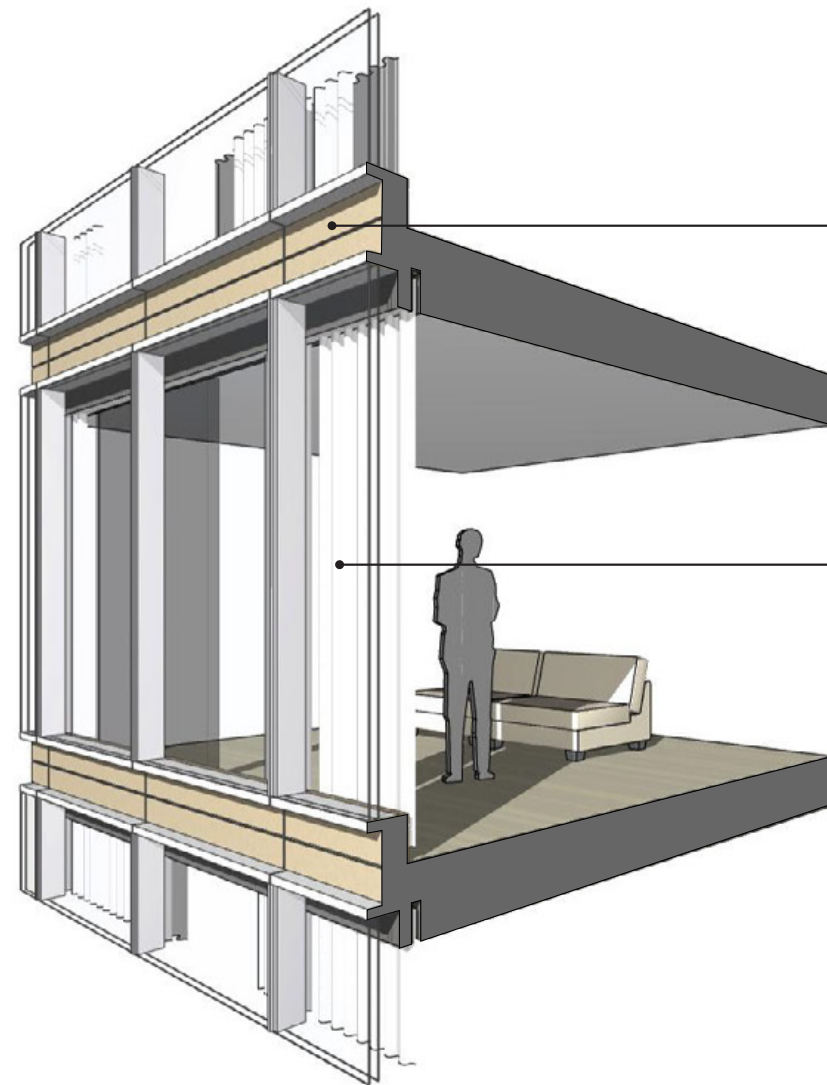


Tower In Context



Hotel Portion of Tower



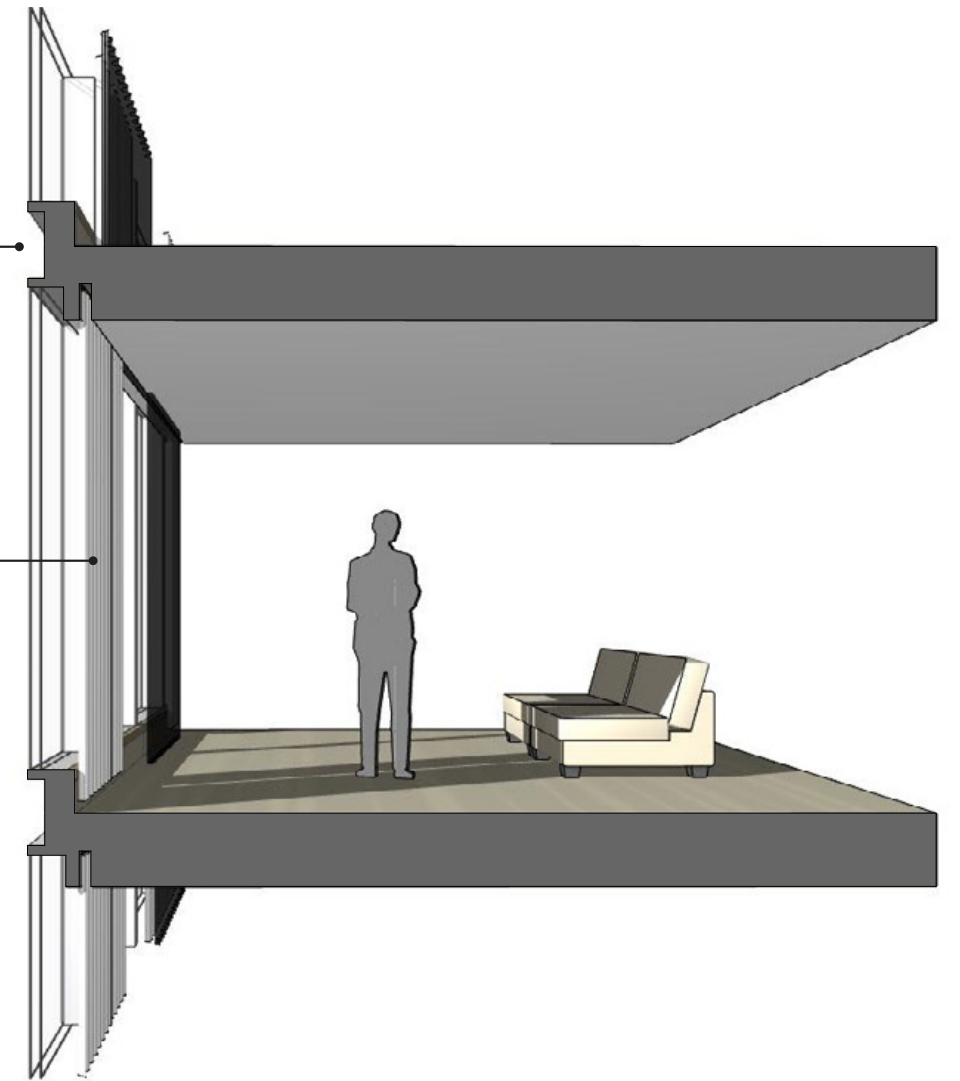


Facade stepping

Offset Curtain Wall

Sandstone or aluminium
extrusion with sandstone like
finish spandrel

Sheer & Blackout Curtain



Facade stepping

