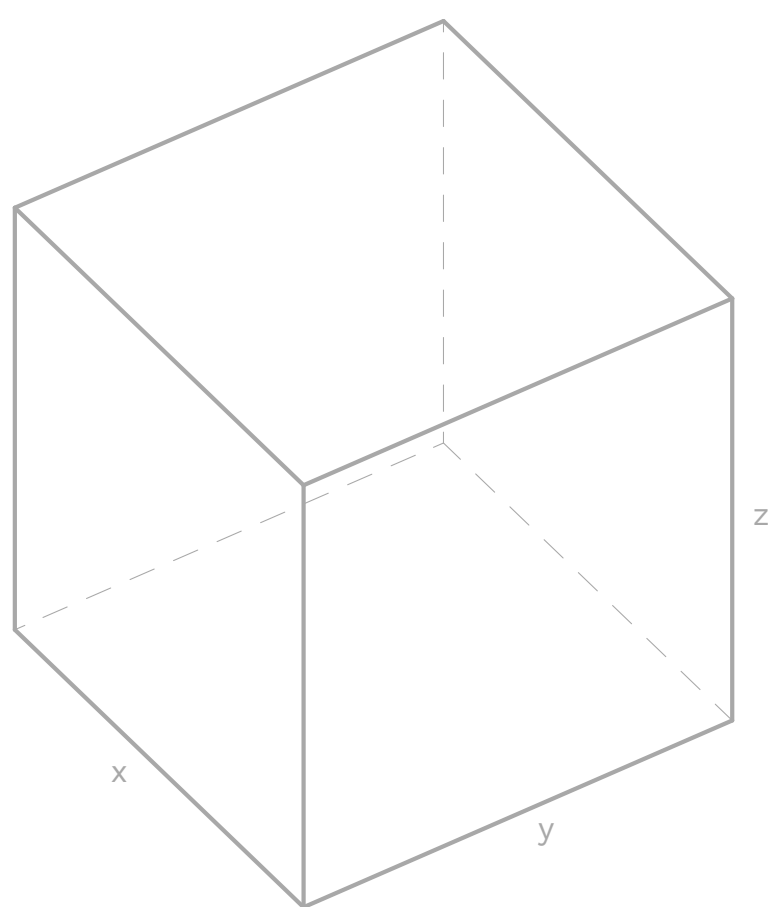
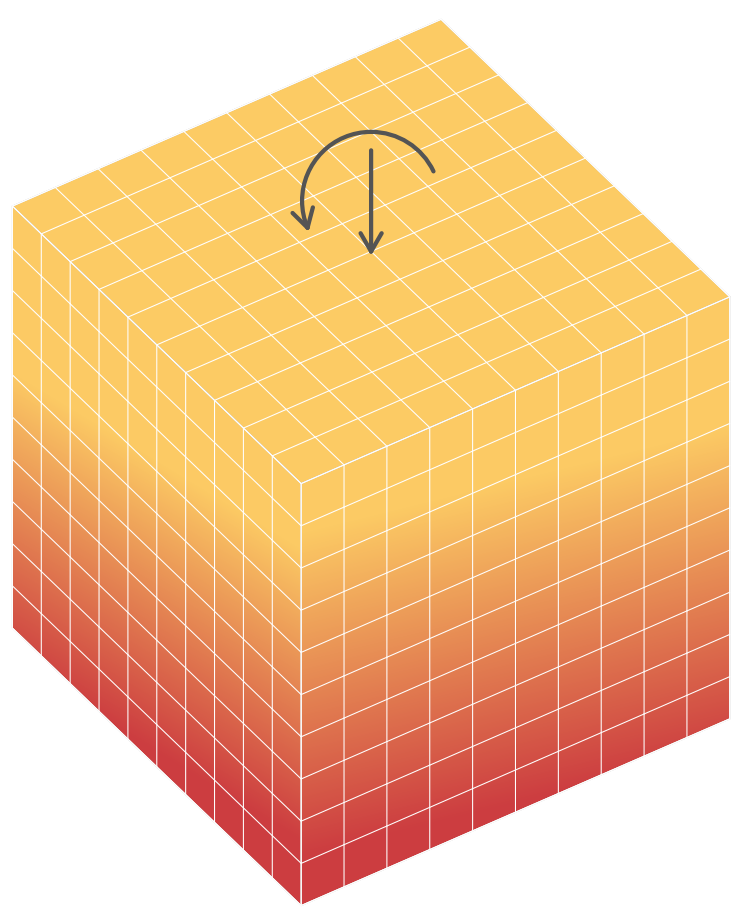


Framework



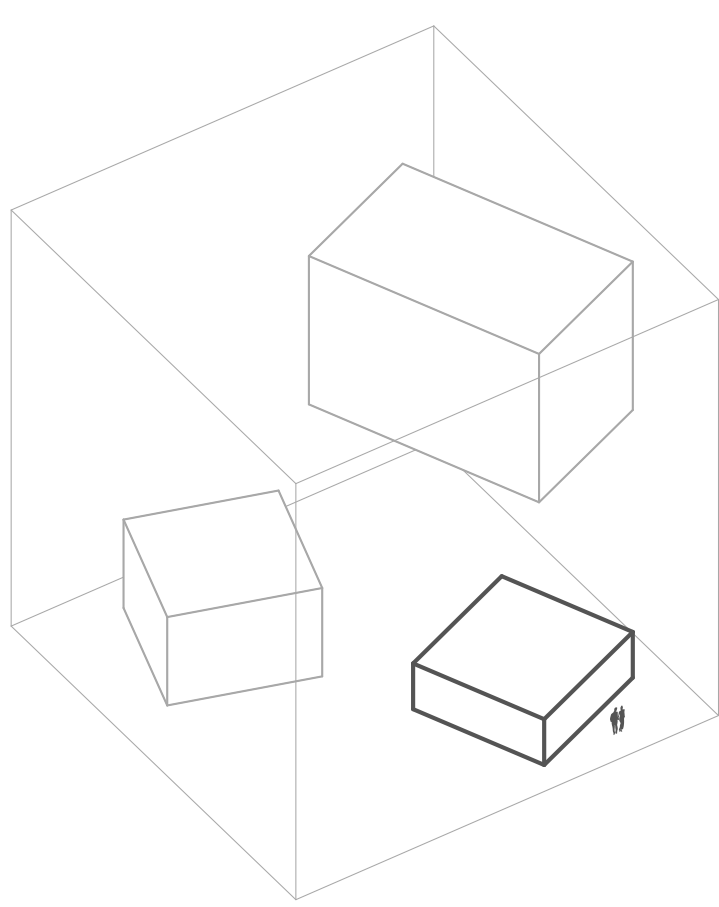
Volume

Before development begins, the volume must be set. It can have different shapes, heights and it can also grow during the time depending on the context conditions. This will be the playground for the future inhabitants.



Distribution of loads

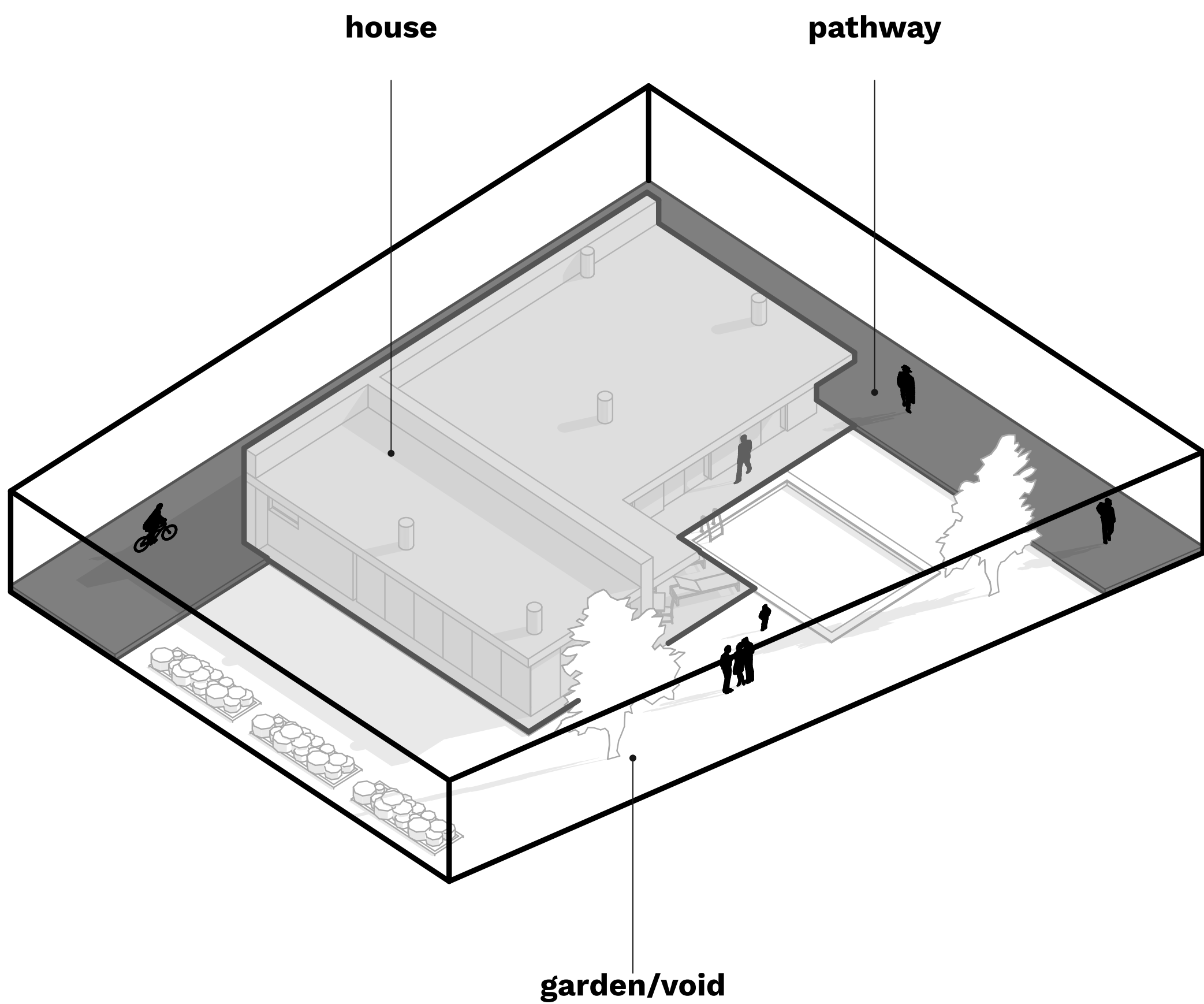
As the shape, location, type and construction system of the future infill can be very different, the volume calculates the expected construction loads and creates a discretized matrix that must be respected.



My space inside the framework

Instead of buying a plot in the current city system, you can now buy a 3D space. Choose a specific volume and shape for your home and place it in the framework!

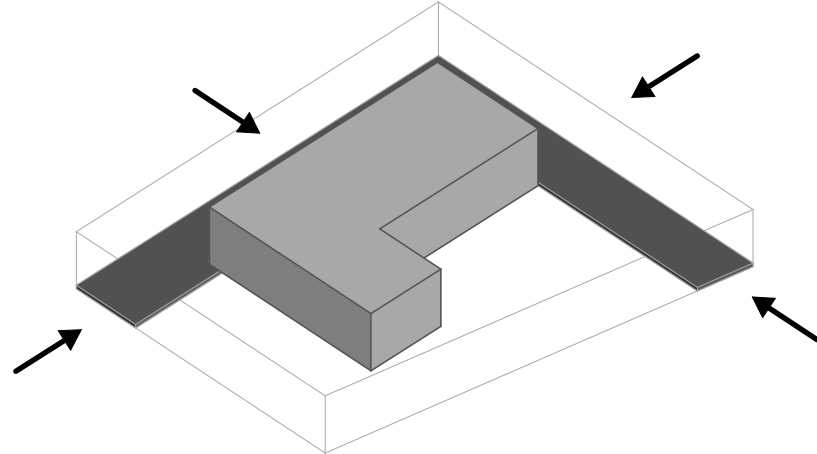
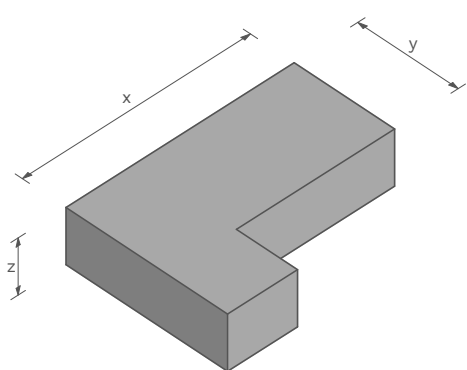
My Space



Inside Your Space

Volume & shape

Inside your space you first define the volume and shape of your future house. One-storey or multi-storey, compact, L-shaped or curved, etc.

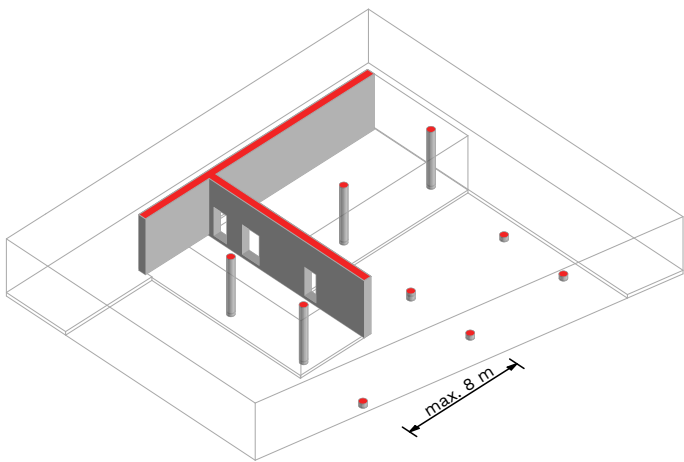
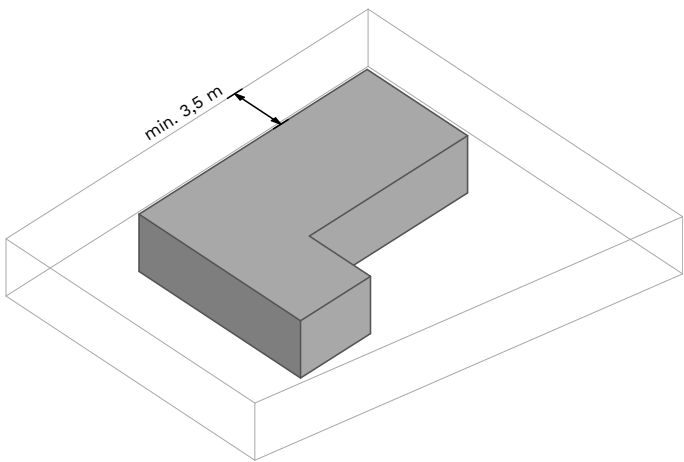


Pathway

Once you have decided where the access points will be, you need to connect them. The path can go around the edge of your space, diagonally through your house or as part of your garden, etc. It is all up to you. And because it is still your pathway, you can design and use it in your own way. Just remember that the path will be used by your neighbors too.

Distance from others

Keep distance from other neighbors. Make an offset of min. 3,5 m from your house. Distance is used as a privacy creator and for other exterior spaces of your new home. The boundaries of the offset will define the volume of your space in the framework.

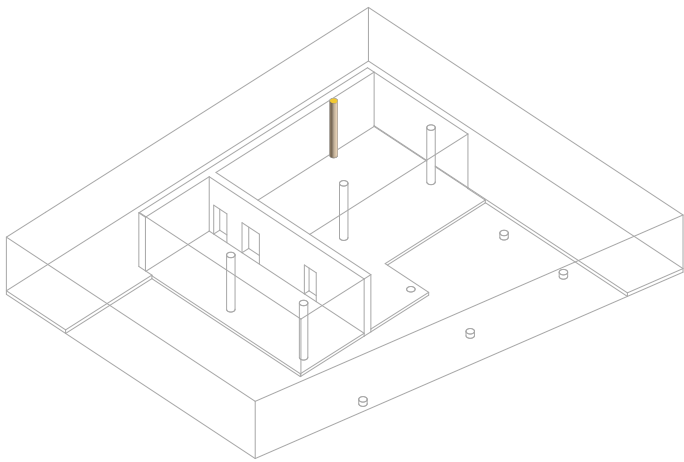
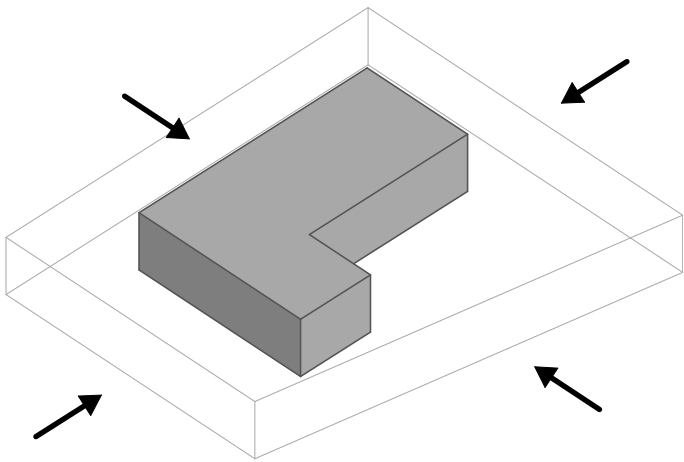


Statics

Statics is a key factor in how well the 3D framework can be layered. Within your space you can use any type of load-bearing elements, but no more than 8 metres apart. You have left their highest point as a support for future neighbors. This also applies to your garden, where you can define the place for supports that will help others to build their houses.

Access

Infrastructure is a necessary part of neighborhoods. Unlike the current urban system, there are no pre-defined paths. In your space, you decide where the entry points will be. You must have access from 4 different sides. How you do that is up to you.



Utilities

Instead of a central distribution system in current buildings, the utilities in the framework work in a similar way to the load-bearing system. In your space, you create a place for an installation shaft next to a load-bearing element. Future neighbors can use the top as a connection point.