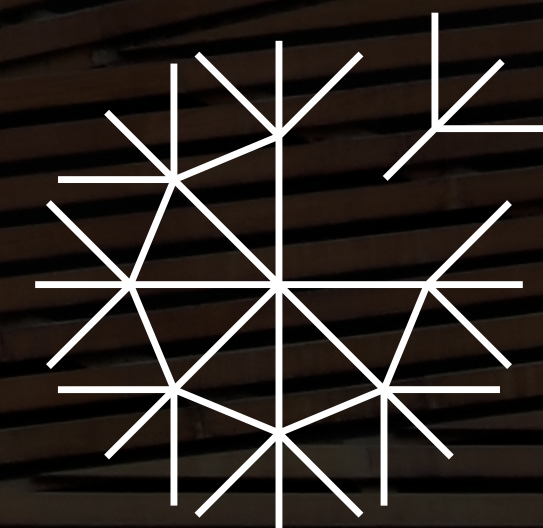


WORKBOOK VERSION 1.0

A home for Taraxacum

—
A home to accelerate innovation and
promote enduring knowledge.



The
Taraxacum
Foundation

VERSION 1.0

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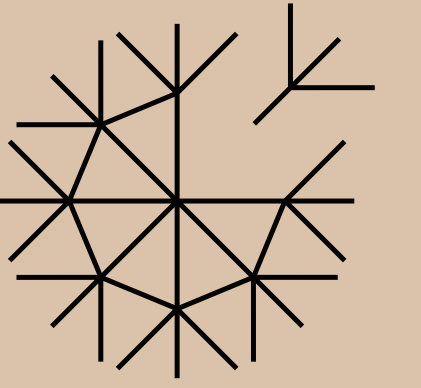
A home for Taraxacum

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- The way we live

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A HOME FOR TARAXACUM

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A home for Taraxacum

PROJECT

Location

Terheijden,
The Netherlands

Year

2022

Status

In progress

Client

The Taraxacum
Foundation

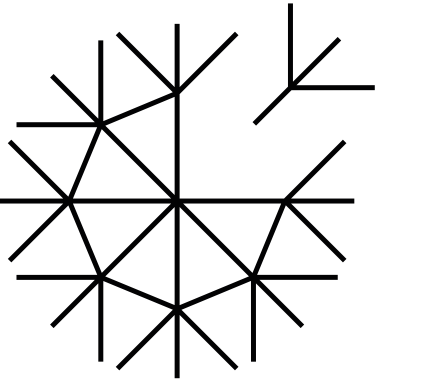
Architect

The Way We Build

Contrator

RSW Bouw

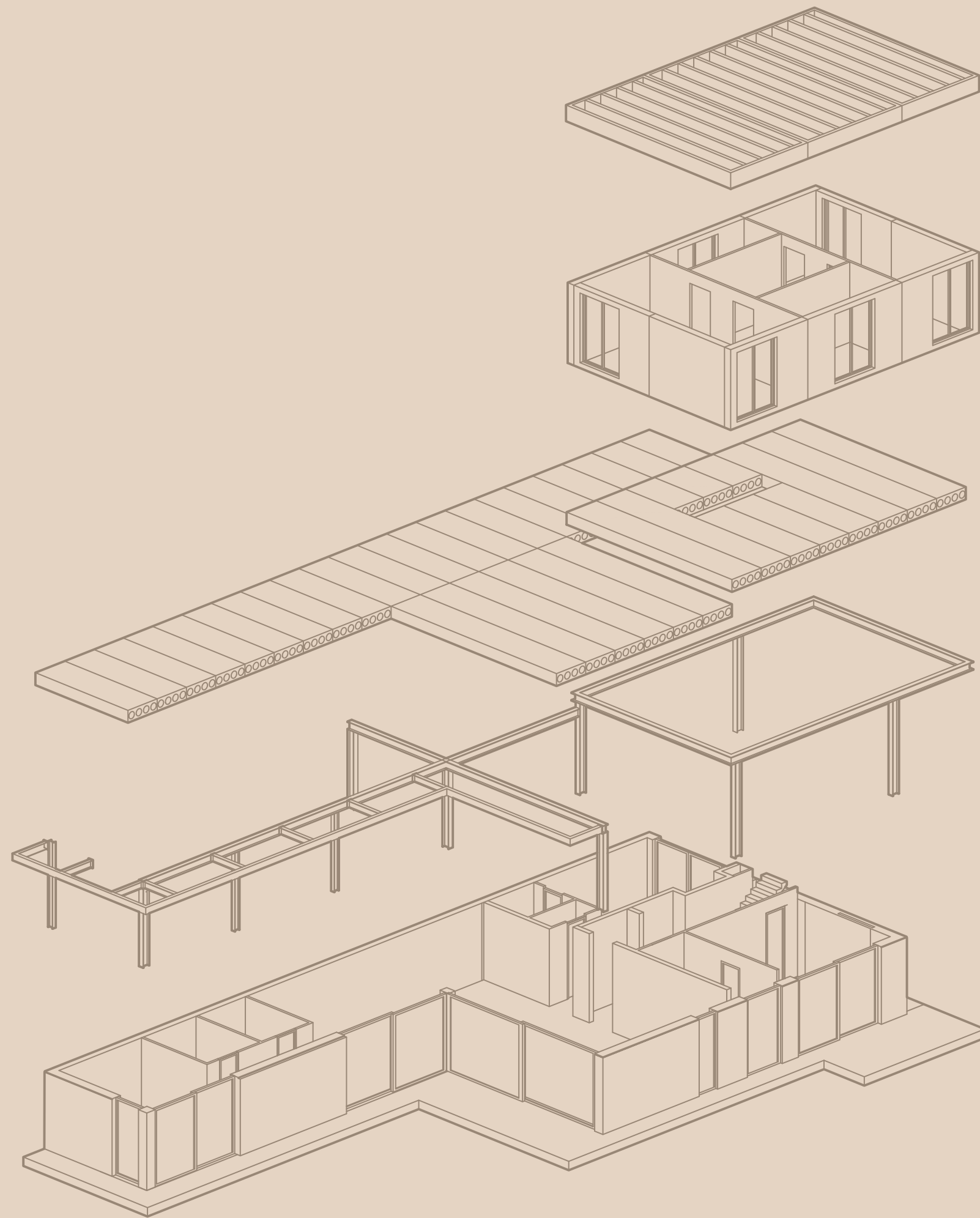
Hans Op de Beeck | Gesture (dandelion clock) 2022 | Collection Taraxacum Foundation



Introduction

Imagine a home that prioritizes sustainable building and living principles, designed to promote collaborative research and knowledge-sharing. The project A Home for Taraxacum aims to bring this vision to life by building a unique space that fosters a research environment fuelled by creativity. This hybrid residence will be Taraxacum's first project, serving as a powerful way to demonstrate our values and commitment to sustainability. We hope that this project is the first of many to follow, as we work to bring people together to accelerate sustainable innovation in the built environment.

- Sustainable building
- Sustainable living principles
- Collaborative research & knowledge sharing



GENEROUS MIXED-USE OUTDOOR SPACE



A HOME OF TARAXACUM

I M P R E S S I O N

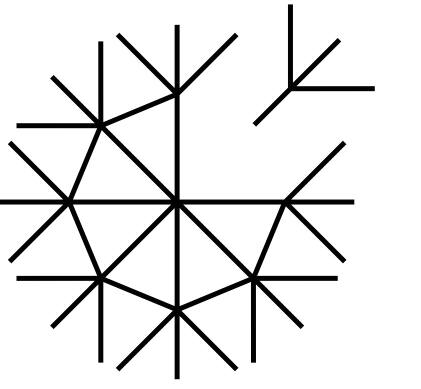
GARDEN SIDE WORKSHOP LIVING



FRONT VIEW STACKED ELEVATION



GOALS



Future-proof hybrid residence

The home of Taraxacum is envisioned as a showcase house. A sustainable and future-proof hybrid residence. By implementing innovative and sustainable practices. The home of Taraxacum aims to inspire and set an example for nature-inclusive buildings.

1. A sustainable home

We build to demonstrate that it is possible to build 100% circular with state-of-the-art technology and available materials and components.

3. Knowledge sharing

We believe in shared knowledge. We work closely together with others to find solutions for the problems we encounter. So much knowledge about sustainable building is already available. We use it to the fullest.

2. Collaboration

A Home for Taraxacum shows the power of Co-lab. Client, architect and contractor form an ambitious partnership with shared work attitude and final goal. Each of us are supported by our own team.

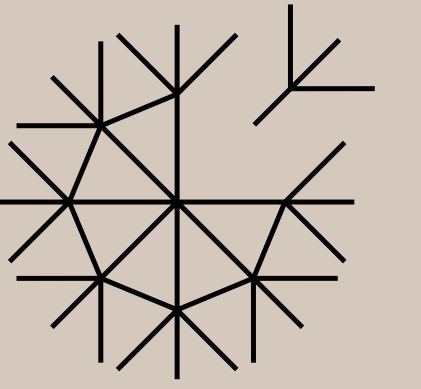
4. Living principles

With A Home for Taraxacum we want to set an example of living a sustainable life. We are not just creating a building. It is a systemic approach to sustainable living, including circular furniture, circular clothing and eating healthy, local and organic food.

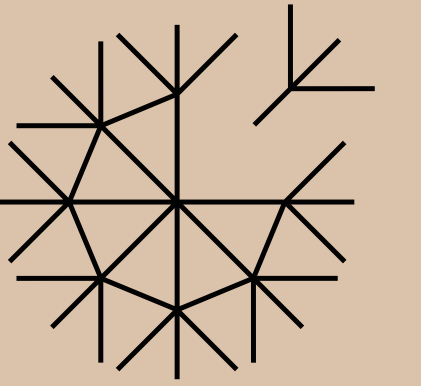
Sustainability as we see it

Not just a target,
it's a way of life.

Sustainable building goes beyond a mere buzzword - it's a promise to the planet and the generations to come. At Taraxacum, we follow a comprehensive approach to sustainability that takes into account the entire lifecycle of a building. We strive for an integrated, systemic approach that encompasses every aspect of the building process. A Home for Taraxacum is an example of our commitment. By using cutting-edge technology and innovative approaches, we ensured that our building is 100% sustainable - from nature-inclusive to bio-based. For us, sustainability is not just a target, it's a way of life.

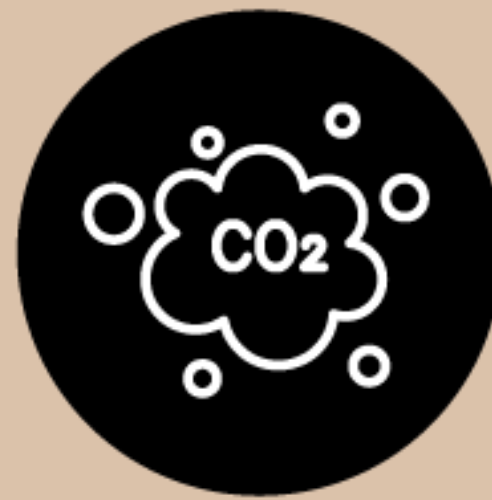


Themes



Our most important building themes

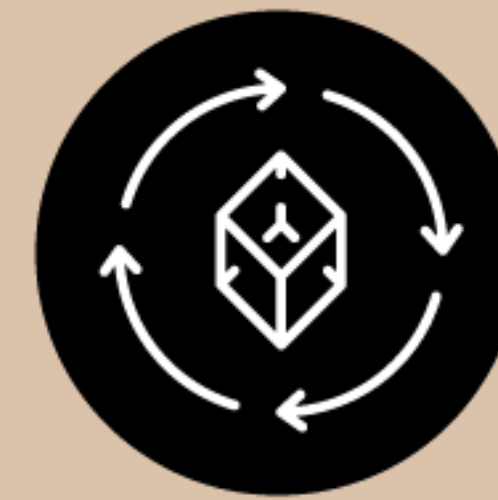
Sustainable construction isn't just about using the newest materials; it's also about using building methods that enhance renewable and sustainable efforts.



Carbon based design



Energy neutral



Circular economy



Demountable building



Local materials



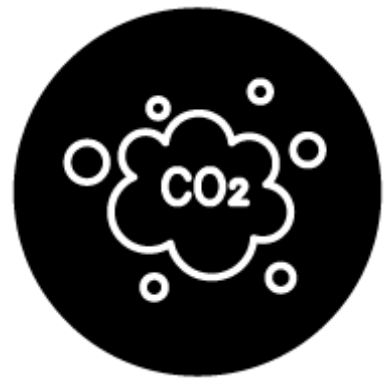
Rain proof



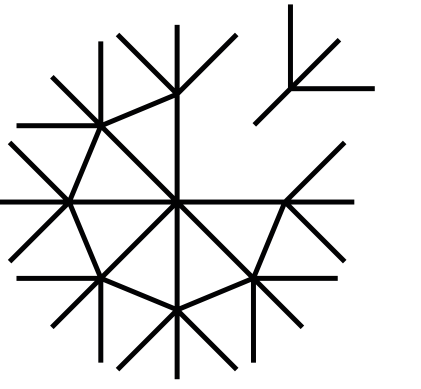
Nature inclusive



Bio based materials



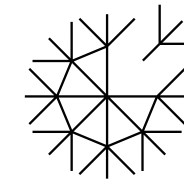
Carbon-based design



Carbon-based design takes into account the carbon footprint of materials, components and building structures with regard to the amount of greenhouse gases emitted during the entire life cycle, including manufacturing, transportation, use, and disposal. The goal of carbon-based design is to minimize the carbon footprint while still meeting the functional and aesthetic performance requirements.

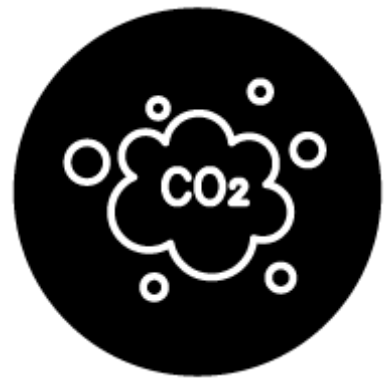
Carbon-based design involves a variety of strategies, like using low-carbon materials, reducing energy during the use phase, designing for disassembly and recycling, and selecting transportation options with low emissions.

In recent years, carbon-based design has gained increased attention as part of the broader movement towards sustainable design and development. Many organizations and governments have set ambitious targets for reducing carbon emissions, and carbon-based design is seen as a key strategy for achieving these goals. In the Netherlands, for example, the government has set a target of reducing carbon emissions by 49% by 2030, and carbon-based design is seen as an important tool for achieving this goal.

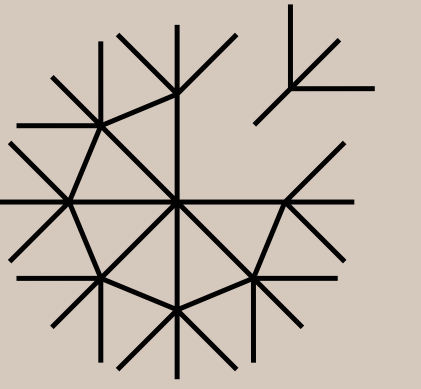


In 'A Home for Taraxacum' we commit ourselves to the goals of the Paris agreement 2030! This is a reduction in carbon use from 300kg/m² gross floor index when the agreement was signed to 139 kg/m² GFI in 2030.





Carbon-based design

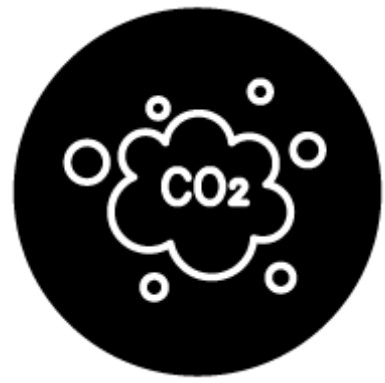


Paris proof - The new standard

Climate change is caused by increasing concentrations of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. The binding climate agreement of Paris from 2016, which the Netherlands has also signed, focuses on proven emission reduction. That is why we, as designers and builders, must be able to adjust our projects on the 'real' footprint of a building, in line with the climate agreement. That is sustainable. Quoted from the publication 'Carbon-based Design' by LEVS architecten

The Paris Agreement | United Nations





Carbon reduction

300 kg CO2 eq./m2 BVO

Before

This is how a house was typically made in the Netherlands until now. The house would meet the standards of BENG and MPG requirements but would not comply with the available CO2 budget regarding the Paris Agreement.

Structure

- sand-lime brick walls
- in situ poured concrete floors and roof

Facade

- brick exterior facade
- aluminium profiled facade elements
- glass wool insulation
- sand-lime interior wall
- aluminium window frames

Non load-bearing walls

- metalstud dry walls

Installations

- piping embedded in concrete floor

220 kg CO2 eq./m2 BVO

Now

This is how we will make 'A home for Taraxacum'. The house will be a hybrid example of how we can reduce the carbon footprint with affordable and available materials and techniques. In this way we can build 'Paris Proof 2023' or come close to build 'Paris Proof 2030'.

Structure

- 50% clay brick walls (porotherm)
- recycled concrete hollow slab floors
- 50% walls in wooden timber frames
- roof in LVL (laminated lumber veneer beams)

Facade

- reduced carbon brick exterior facade
- bamboo slats facade elements
- wood wool insulation
- rammed earth interior wall
- wood-aluminium window frames

Non load-bearing walls

- timber frame walls / hempcrete blocks

Installations

- piping in insulation pack

139 kg CO2 eq./m2 BVO

Year 2030

In the future regulations need to help us to expedite the process of carbon reduction. By storing CO2 in building materials we work towards net zero emissions in 2050. The use of bio-based materials and low carbon minerals will help us reach those goals.

Structure

- fully in CLT (cross laminated timber)
- recycled concrete hollow slab floors

Facade

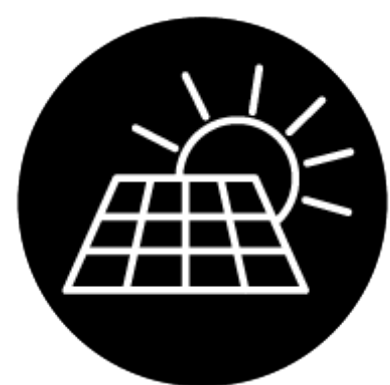
- air-dried or clay brick exterior facade
- bamboo slats facade elements
- wood wool insulation
- CLT interior wall
- wooden window frames

Non load-bearing walls

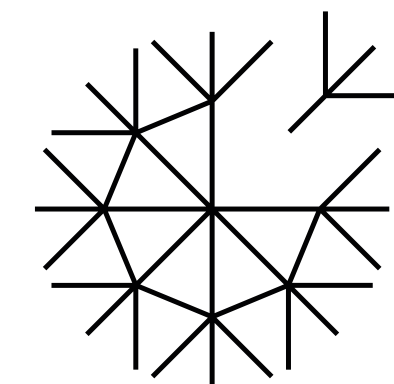
- hempflax walls

Installations

- piping in accesible installation zone



Energy neutral



Terheijden is bursting with energy: wind, sun, and water are abundant in the village. Residents benefit from this by creating sustainable energy projects through the collaborative Traais Energy Collective.

The Traais Energy Collective is an initiative by and for people from Terheijden to generate their own sustainable energy, striving to make Terheijden the first energy-neutral village in the province of Brabant being joint owners of wind turbines, solar panels, and geothermal energy.

The profits remain in Terheijden. The aim is that the profits of green energy go back to the residents or to projects to improve the livability of Terheijden. The collective connects with other activities in the village, such as sports clubs, schools, the library, and the public swimming pool (Het Puzzelbad) ensuring a pleasant village to live in. Both now and in the future!

The energy will be generated locally, in the immediate surroundings. With energy mining from the river Mark, a unique solar park (situated in the Bergen area) and the large wind turbine nearby the speedway there will be produced enough energy for everyone in Terheijden.

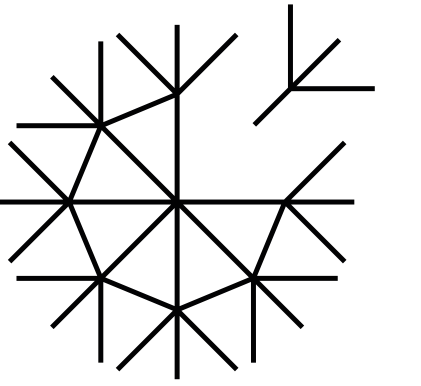
To fulfil existing building legislation, we will put solar panels on the high roof and take measures to limit heating up in the summer, so no extra energy is required for air conditioning.



Image by Traais Energy Collective



Energy neutral



Project-related measures

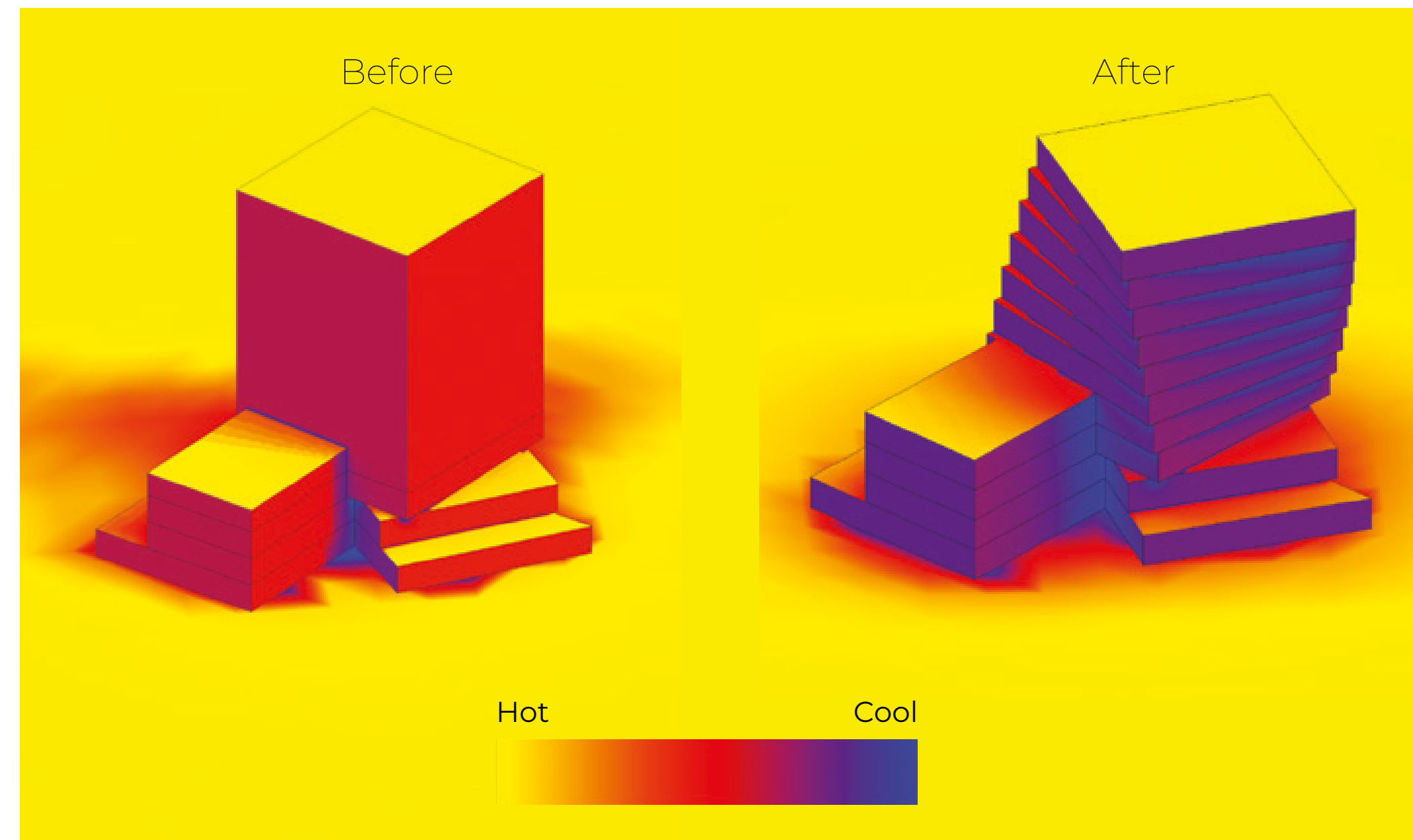
A second skin around the top floor facade and large overhangs towards the south prevents the house from overheating in summer. These measures prevent, the energy-guzzling need for airconditioning.

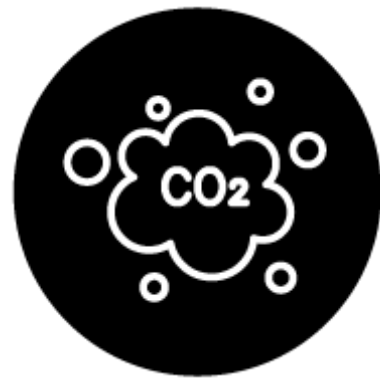
TOjuli is the requirement to prevent excessive heating of homes in the summer. The value of TOjuli comes directly from the BENG calculation. An important factor in this is the amount of sunlight, which depends on the orientation of the house and any sun protection installed. The building mass is also an influence. The TOjuli is set to a maximum of 1.2. Other than what the Dutch standard 'BENG' requires, we want to show that we can be 100% fossil-free. To do so we are connected to the city-heating system of TEC and we will add extra PV panels on the roof of 'A home for Taraxacum'.



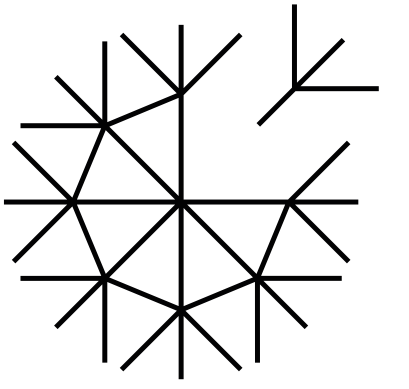
Solar modeling

Solar radiation study analyses how much heat is gained from the sun. Depending on the size and shape of the building, as well as the nature of its sun-exposed area, the amount of heat gained can vary largely. This study helps us to decide how best to design the building envelope to ensure we do not need to spend excessively on air-conditioning later on.





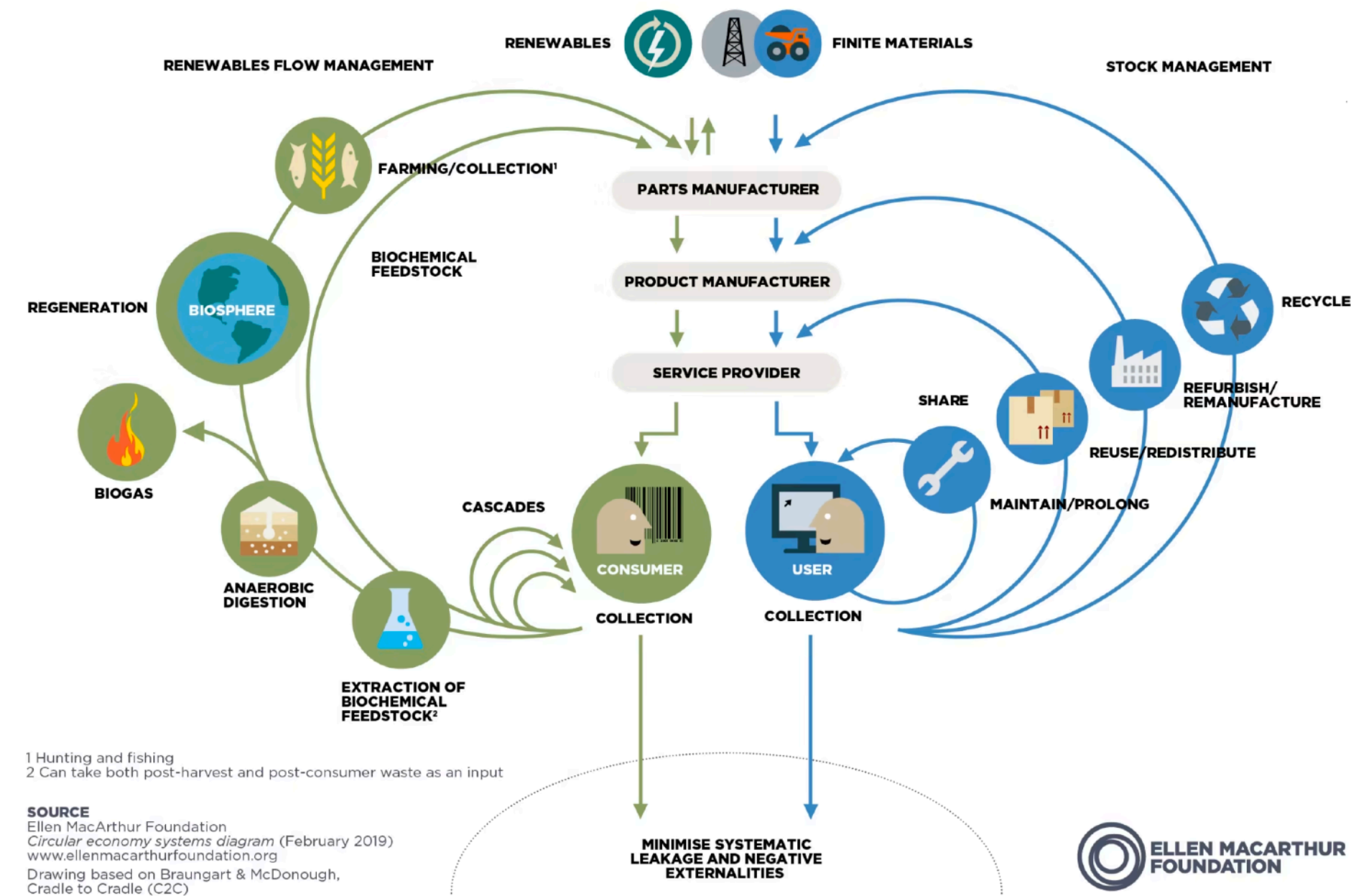
Circular economy



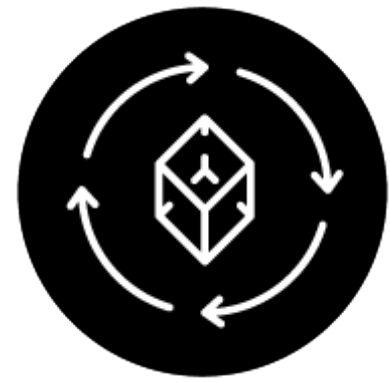
Using recycled building materials in the construction of a newly built home has numerous benefits, both for the environment and for homeowners.

Firstly, incorporating recycled materials into the construction process reduces the demand for new materials, which in turn reduces waste generated during the extraction, manufacturing, and transportation of those materials. This reduces the strain on natural resources and decreases carbon emissions associated with material production and transportation. Additionally, using recycled materials creates a market for materials that might otherwise be discarded as waste, encouraging the development of recycling systems that support a circular economy.

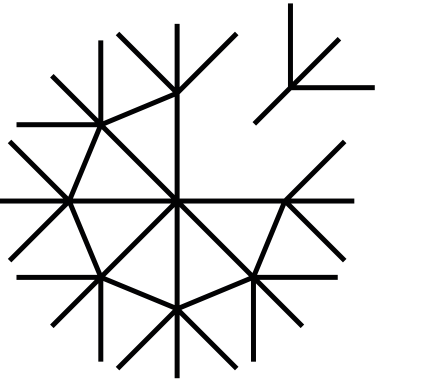
Secondly, using recycled materials lowers the carbon footprint of a building by reducing the amount of energy needed for new material extraction, manufacturing, and transportation, which are often significant sources of greenhouse gas emissions. Furthermore, choosing recycled materials for construction can help to create a more sustainable and environmentally responsible home design, while also adding character and uniqueness to the design of the home.



Thirdly, using recycled materials can save homeowners money on construction costs. Many recycled materials are readily available and can be purchased at a lower cost than new materials, especially if they are sourced locally. Moreover, using recycled materials can increase a home's energy efficiency. For example, using reclaimed insulation can improve a home's thermal performance, reducing the need for heating and cooling, while using salvaged windows can improve natural light and ventilation, reducing the need for artificial lighting and air conditioning.



Circular economy



Circular thinking can and should be applied across the entire project life cycle. But the greatest opportunities are at the early stages of the design and the materialization process. With imagination and ingenuity, beautiful buildings can emerge from reused materials, components and old structures. There are numerous potential benefits by the transition to a circular economy including material cost savings, reduced price volatility, improved security of supply, local employment creation, and not in the least reduced environmental pressure and impact. Circular economy thinking is long term planning. It must cut across all phases of project development, from design to delivery and use. Early adoption is vital, to ensure a sustainable outcome.

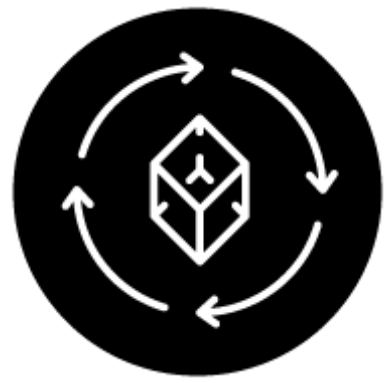
A circular approach can be applied with the three basic principles: reduce, recycle, reuse.

Reduce: the design should be rationalized to omit unnecessary features and resources. We need to consider whether any elements of the existing site be reused. This can apply to existing features, demolition materials, topography of the site and even the soil.

Recycle: the materials that we choose are of vital importance. If we use recycled materials and incorporate waste surplus from other projects or demolition works, we will cut down hugely on waste and resource consumption.

Reuse: remind that products can be given a second life. So repair when possible, re-use (incorporate) products that are discarded by the regular economy, and design and build keeping in mind that in the future your materials and components need to be given a third life!

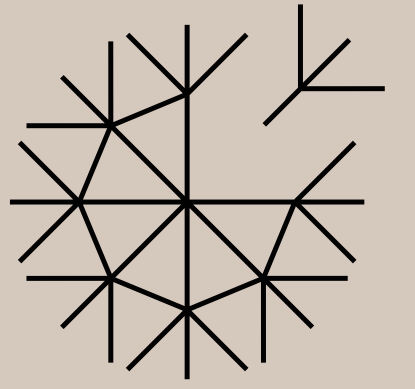




Circular economy

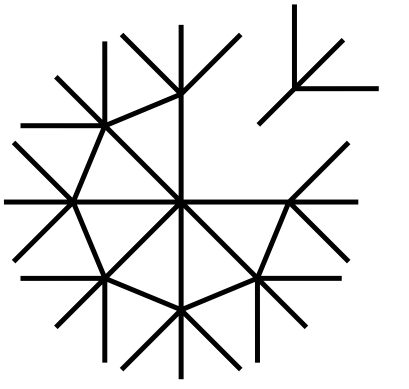
Close collaboration

In order to recycle structural elements, we need close collaboration with the structural engineer. Reused building materials that are used constructively still have to meet all strength requirements. In order to be able to reuse all materials later on, special detailing is required.





Demountable building

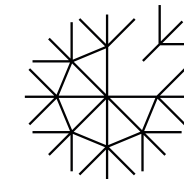


Design buildings that can easily be deconstructed at the end of their useful life. By designing with demountable components we increase function adaption as building components are interchangeable. And we increase the chance of a second life at demolition.

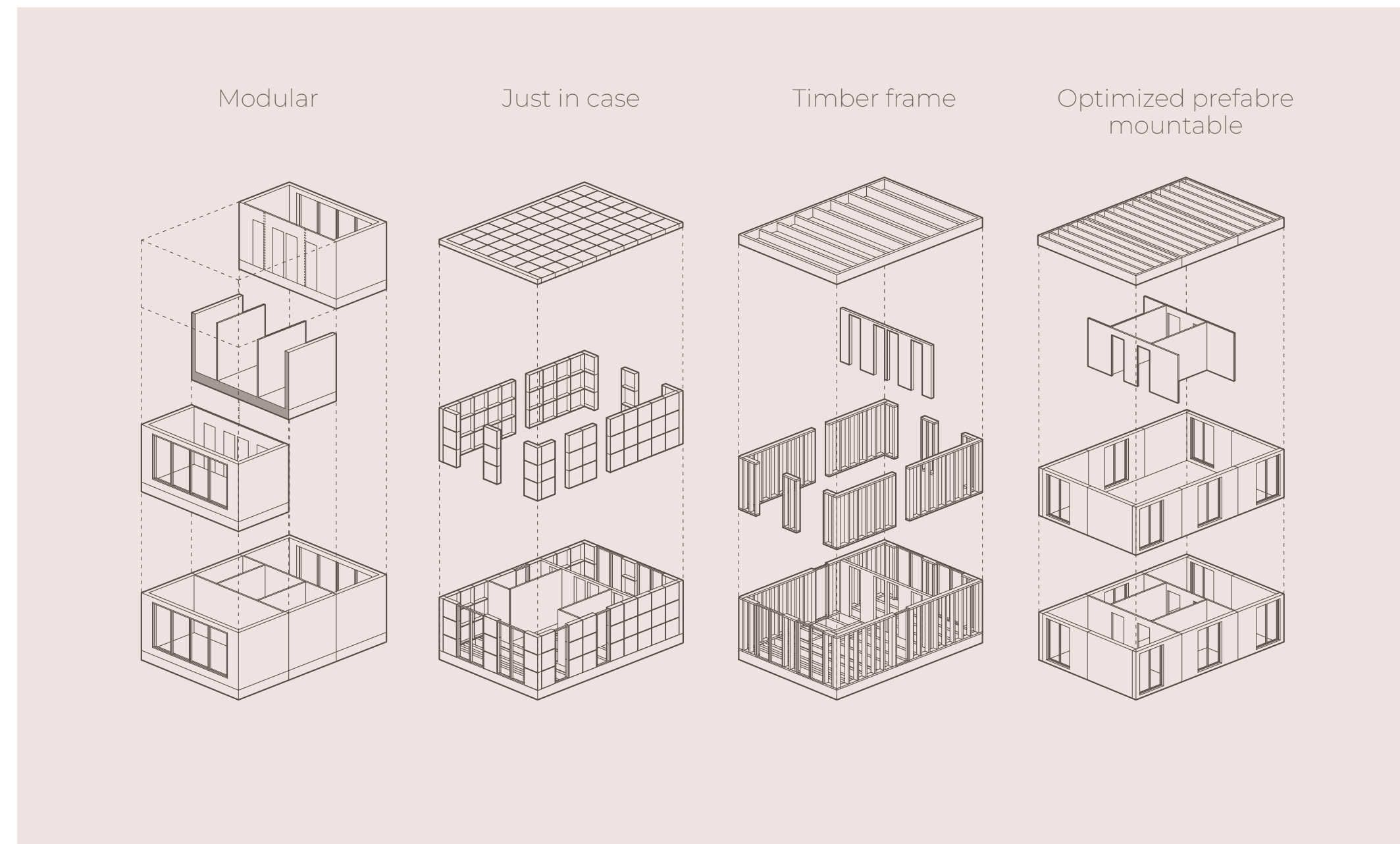
Off-site construction (has seen a surge in prefabrication) ensures lower waste as well as a substantial reduction of construction time. Prefab building components are produced in a controlled, factory environment limiting the risk of construction errors occurring. Prefabrication also allows production of different components to take place simultaneously. Prefab components are delivered with pre-fitted with electrics, plumbing, heating, doors, windows and internal finishes. Offsite construction cut project time by 50% - 80%.

Modular buildings are produced with an energy content of around 70% less compared to traditionally built buildings.

Offsite construction reduces the total number of deliveries to sites by 90%, significantly lowering the carbon footprint of the building.

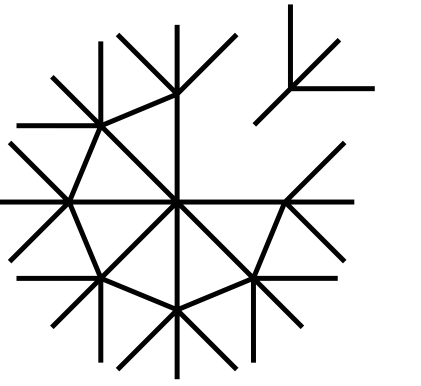


The first floor will be prefabricated and build in a modular system. We are researching various options for keeping the wooden roof structure modular, prefab and flexible.





Demountable building



This office is an example of an industrial, Flexible and Remountable Building. The office in Delft at the Delftechpark was initiated by Damen Holding in 1998. Ton Damen involved ABT BV, at that time an engineering firm for civil and architectural constructions. The building was realized with support from the former ministries VROM (Housing) and EZ (Economic Affairs).

The program to support this type of building was based on a policy study by Marleen Hermans and Ton Damen. Marleen (Prof.dr.ir. M.H. Hermans), at present professor of Public Commissioning at the Department of Management in the Built Environment at Delft University, was at the time an employee of Damen Consultants. The ministry's assignment was to propose methods which could lead to innovation in the build environment based on a more industrial way of building. The final policy study was the result of many months of working and brainstorming together.

The Delftech IFD-office is at the moment example and inspiration for the design of a Home for Taraxacum. At the same time, it made The Taraxacum Foundation possible as the proceeds of Ton Damen's shares in the building were donated by him to constitute the starting capital of Taraxacum.



The Delftech IFD-office



Local materials

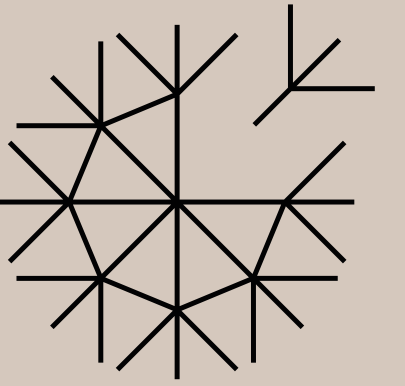
Incorporating locally sourced materials into a building project is a key component of creating a more sustainable building industry. By using local materials, we can reduce the environmental impact associated with transportation and support local economies.

In our project, we plan to use rejected bricks from a local factory which did not meet the required aesthetic quality. By using these bricks, we reduce waste production and prevent the bricks to be used for merely landfill. By sourcing the bricks locally, we reduce the carbon emissions associated with transportation.

Another example is that we plan to use locally grown fibers for biobased insulation. This is an alternative for applying petroleum-based insulation. And again, by sourcing the fibers locally, we reduce the carbon emissions associated with transportation, while at the same time supporting local farmers.

Overall, by incorporating locally sourced materials into our building project, we reduce the environmental impact associated with transportation, support local economies, and prevent waste production. This is an important contribution in creating a sustainable building industry.

- Biezeveld
- Bylandt
- Caprice
- Facade Beek
- Daas
- Engels
- Vandersanden
- Klinkers
- Linssen
- Randwijk
- De Rijswaard
- Rodruza
- St. Joris
- Strating
- Vogelensangh
- Wienerberger



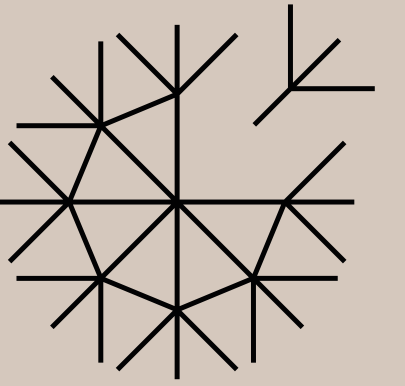


Local materials

This is an example of the use of refused bricks. It was recently taken from the façade of (Arjen hier project, plaats en bouwjaar benoemen). The unique texture and character of these refused bricks (misbaksels) lend an authentic, raw feel to the building's exterior.

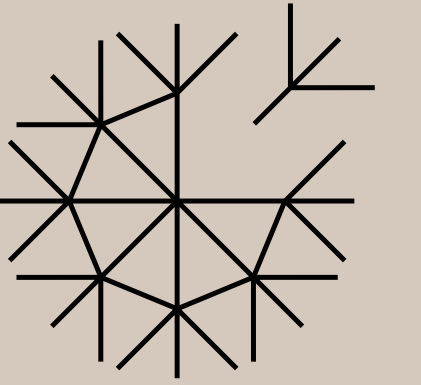
Bricks are inherently environmentally friendly, as the materials required for their production can be sourced locally. They contain no toxic substances and are infinitely recyclable. Additionally, they score well in terms of energy consumption due to their long lifespan and proven durability over the centuries. However, the popularity of reused bricks among architects has led some manufacturers to specially produce them, which means they are no longer waste materials. Therefore, it's essential to carefully check our brick supplier to ensure the sustainability of our building materials.

Misfired bricks





Rain proof



On the right an example of a rainproof calculation that is required by the municipality of Terheijden to prevent water overflow on building sites. The rules state that landowners must be able to process rainwater on their site with a minimum capacity of 60 litres of rainwater per square meter for gardens.

The guidelines can be met through water storage, reuse, and/or infiltration. Rainwater should ideally be infiltrated underground. If more than 60mm of rain falls within 24 hours, the excess rainwater will be handled by the municipality. The construction level must be at least 2 cm higher than the adjacent ground level to avoid flooding. The rules prescribe anticipating extreme weather conditions through rain-proofing gardens and rooftops.

These are minimum requirements that must be met. But for a Home of Taraxacum, we do much more. We try to make the whole garden area rainproof. And we will have green roofs that can hold rainwater over a long period!

Rainproof calculation by The Way We Build

Spelregels

- Kavels (inclusief daken) hebben minimaal 60 L/m² waterverwerkingscapaciteit. Deze norm kan door middel van waterberging, hergebruik en/of infiltratie worden bereikt.
- Hemelwater op daken dat niet wordt hergebruikt of lokaal verwerkt mag - via een geknepen afvoer - aangeboden worden op straatniveau (bovengronds) aan de openbare ruimte met een maximaal debiet van 2,5 L/m²/uur.
- Als er in 24 uur meer hemelwater valt dan 60 L/m², dan mag de perceleigenaar het overschot aan water van de daken (>60 L/m²) op straat niveau aanbieden. De gemeente heeft de zorgplicht om dit overschot aan hemelwater te ontvangen, af te voeren en te verwerken.

Oppervlaktes

Oppervlakte kavel = 337 m²
Benodigde capaciteit = 60 x 337 = 20.220 liter benodigde waterberging op eigen kavel

Oppervlakte dak = 172 m²
Oppervlakte balkons = 30 m²
Totale oppervlakte dak+balkons = 202 m²

Oppervlakte dak bergingen: 3 x 6 m² = 18 m²
Oppervlakte tussen bergingen: (3x15) - 18 = 27 m²
Oppervlakte tuin: 6 x 15 = 90 m²

Berekening waterbergingsdak op buitenbergingen

Piekbelasting dak maximaal 60 L / m²
Totale piekbelasting op dak: 18 x 60 = 1080 liter

Waterbergingsdak minus dakranden, oppervlakte totaal: 17 m²
Nophadrain Waterbergingsdak: 17 x 67 = 1139 liter
In principe kan het waterbergingsdak de piekbelasting ruim aan.

Berekening infiltratiekragen

Al het hemelwater dat op het dak valt wordt afgevoerd naar de achtertuin en via infiltratiekragen op het eigen kavel opgevangen.

Piekbelasting dak maximaal 60 L / m²
Totale piekbelasting op dak: 202 x 60 = 12120 liter

Infiltratiekragen / een infiltratieput met een capaciteit van 16.000 liter wordt toegepast waarmee zelfs de piekbelasting kan worden opgevangen (5 modules van 3200L)

Berekening infiltratie tuin

De overstort van het dak van de bergingen en de bestrating ertussen wateren af op de tuin.

Een sedumdak heeft op de langere termijn een capaciteit van 25 L / m².
Op het dak kan worden opgevangen: 17 x 25 = 425 liter hemelwater
Bij een piekbelasting stroomt op den duur 1139 - 425 = 714 liter naar de tuin

Als we conservatief rekenen dat het zandpakket onder de tuin een K-waarde heeft van 1. Dat wil zeggen dat water in 24 uur een meter in de grond dringt. De verwerkingscapaciteit van de tuin is dan:

Benodigde verwerkingscapaciteit tuin: 60 L/m² x 90 m² = 5400 Liter
Totale verwerkingscapaciteit tuin: 100 x 90 = ca. 9000 Liter

Bergingscapaciteit totaal

Tijdens piekbelasting kan worden opgevangen:

In de tuin: 5400 Liter / 24 uur
In infiltratiekragen: 16.000 Liter / 24 uur

Totaal: 21.400 Liter / 24 uur

Dit is ruimschoots voldoende om het hemelwater tijdens piekbelastingen te verwerken.

T W W B
rainproofberekening
omgevingsvergunning

project:
Kavel 13-04 Centrumland
opdrachtgever:
Bouwgroep 'de Noorderzon'

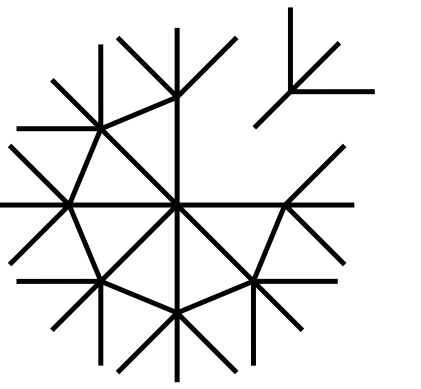
architect:
The Way We Build
www.thewaywebuild.com

Schaal Datum Tekening
07.10.20

RAIN PROOF



Nature inclusive

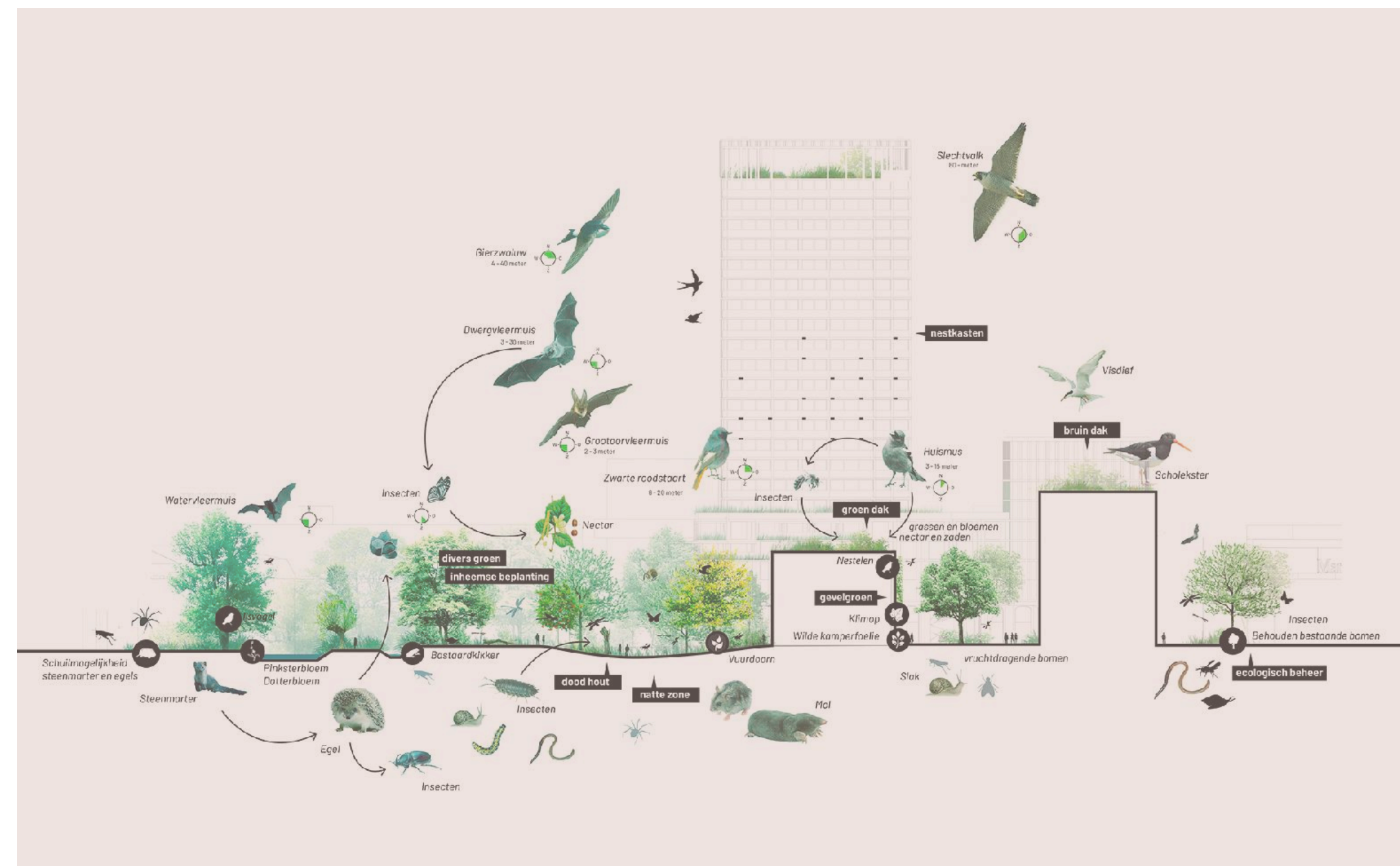


Nature-inclusive building is all about connecting nature and buildings in such a way that it leads to extra habitat and has a positive impact on residents.

Measures for biodiversity are often more effective if they optimally match the habitat of plants and animals in the area. Know-how is essential in nature-inclusive construction. This includes knowledge of new materials, new building constructions and about plant species that contribute to biodiversity. Where they thrive, we have to know how to deal with current laws and regulations. We have to know about regulations and options to use greenery for the well-being of residents.

Involving the right experts at an early stage and determining a shared vision are important success factors in arriving at a workable concept. Nature-inclusive construction requires a different design of the construction process in which nature is not a closing post but is an important part of the decision-making from the start. Nature is a valuable, essential and indispensable part of the construction project!

Nature Inclusive Living in Part Forest. Part City by Powerhouse Company, Vector-i, Houben / Van Mierlo, DELVA

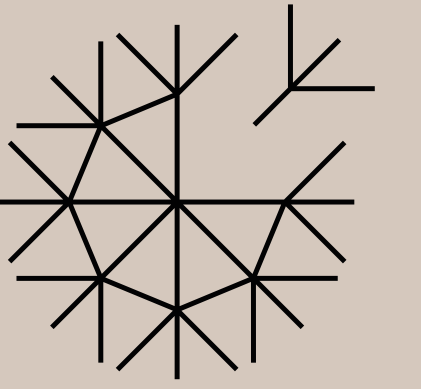


Landscape nature

NATURE-INCLUSIVE



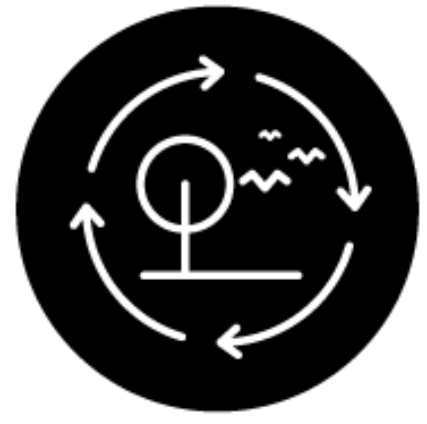
Nature inclusive



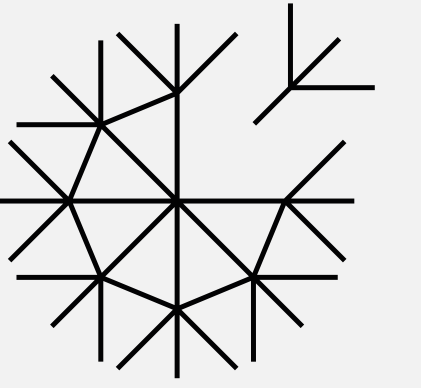
Japanese knotweed

The Japanese knotweed is an invasive exotic and is rampantly displacing plants that originally grow here. The species was imported from Japan in 1823. Its presence increased considerably in recent years. The Japanese knotweed rapid growth and easy spread are major problems in the Netherlands and the north of Europe. The plant is very difficult to combat and cause a lot of damage to not only to the flora but also to buildings by penetrating existing cracks in concrete, masonry, and asphalt. As a result, these cracks become larger and the surrounding soil is pushed up, resulting in the complete destruction of the structure. Legislation prevents building on site where the Japanese knotweed is present, but enforcement by municipalities is poor and in most other European countries not existent at all.





Nature inclusive

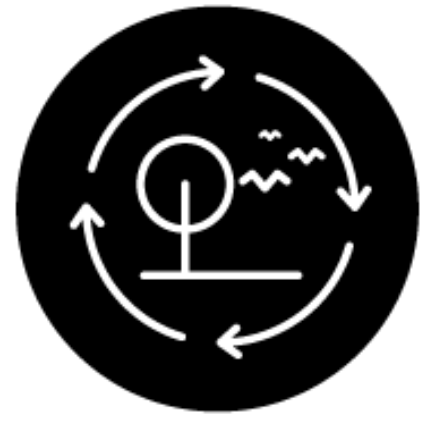


THE GREEN ROOF OF A HOME OF TARAXACUM



NATURE INCLUSIVE

I M P R E S S I O N



Bio-based materials

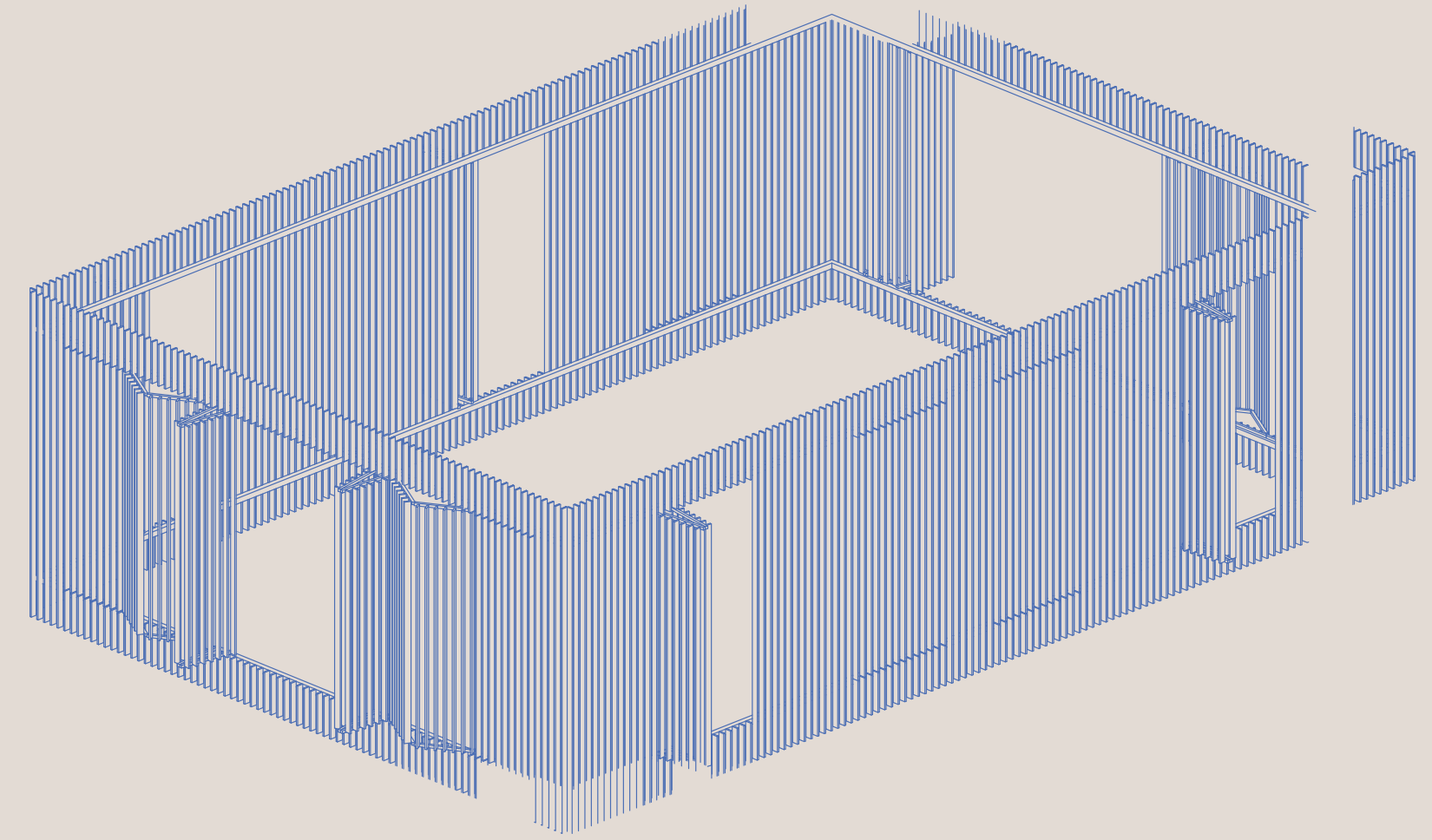
Carbon footprint reduction

Incorporating bio-based building materials into a building project is a sustainable approach that has several benefits. Bio-based materials are made from renewable resources and have a lower environmental impact than conventional materials made from non-renewable resources. By using bio-based materials, the carbon footprint of the building project can be reduced.

However, bio-based materials may not always be suitable or available for all parts of a building project. This is where a hybrid approach can be beneficial. By combining bio-based materials with conventional materials, the strengths and weaknesses of both types of materials can be balanced to create a more durable, cost-effective, and environmentally friendly building.

For example, conventional materials may be stronger and more durable than bio-based materials, making them a better choice for structural elements such as columns and beams. Bio-based materials, on the other hand, may be better suited for insulation, cladding, and other non-structural elements of the building. By using a combination of both types of materials, the building can achieve the desired performance and functionality while reducing its environmental impact.

Overall, a hybrid approach that incorporates both bio-based and conventional materials can be a good approach for building projects. It allows for the benefits of both types of materials to be utilized and can result in a more sustainable, durable, and cost-effective building.

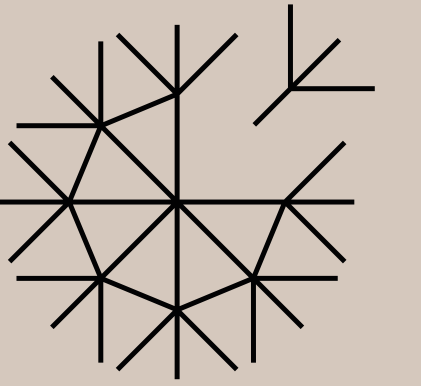


In The home of Taraxacum we plan to use compressed bamboo cladding as a second facade for the top floor (see above). The insulation material in the prefabricated timber frame elements will be made from a fiber material such as Hempflax or Miscanthus (harvesting of miscanthus see image below). More production of these nitrogen-fixing building materials could be a good addition to the possible crops for farmers.





Bio-based materials



Bamboo fasade

Moso Bamboo will be used for the facade on the wooden structure of the first floor as a second skin, including bamboo louvres as a hybrid sun protection.

Moso solid bamboo products are CO2-neutral and become CO2-positive throughout their life cycle.

Bamboo is suitable for reforestation on poor soils to hold the soil and restore the water table.



Hempflax insulation

Miscanthus (elephant grass) is an ornamental grass that is sustainable, grows quickly, and has high insulation properties. Miscanthus is an important source of CO2 absorption.

We plan to use Hempflax as insulation component, resulting in significant CO2 savings.

Miscanthus can grow on wet peat meadow providing an alternative or additional source of income for farmers.



Kastar W

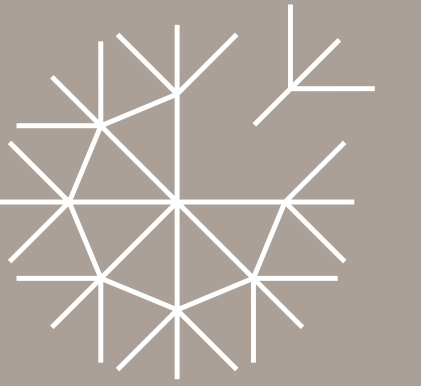
We will use excavated earth to create CO2-neutral solutions. Building with rammed earth is CO2-neutral, circular, innovative, and providing superior comfort and health benefits.

Kastar is a soil mixture suitable for rammed earth constructions.

Kastar contrary to exposed concrete can regulate the humidity of a room, is completely vapor-permeable, and improves the acoustics of the space.

Collaborative approach

The home of Taraxacum is a true testament to the power of collaboration between client, architect, and contractor. The Taraxacum Foundation, The Way We Build, and RSW Bouw worked closely together to create a hybrid residence that is not only a sustainable home but also a space for research, collaboration, and knowledge-sharing. Using Building Information Modelling (BIM), a digital representation of the physical and functional characteristics of the facility, we create a shared knowledge resource that forms the basis for decision-making throughout the building's life-cycle, from conception to demolition and re-use.

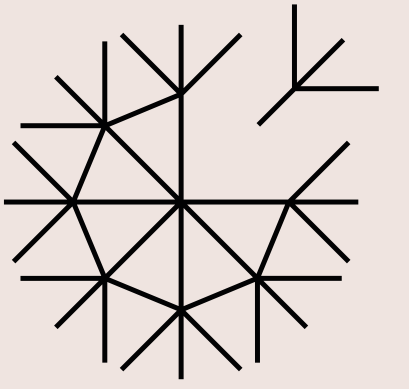


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The
Taraxacum
Foundation



BIM model

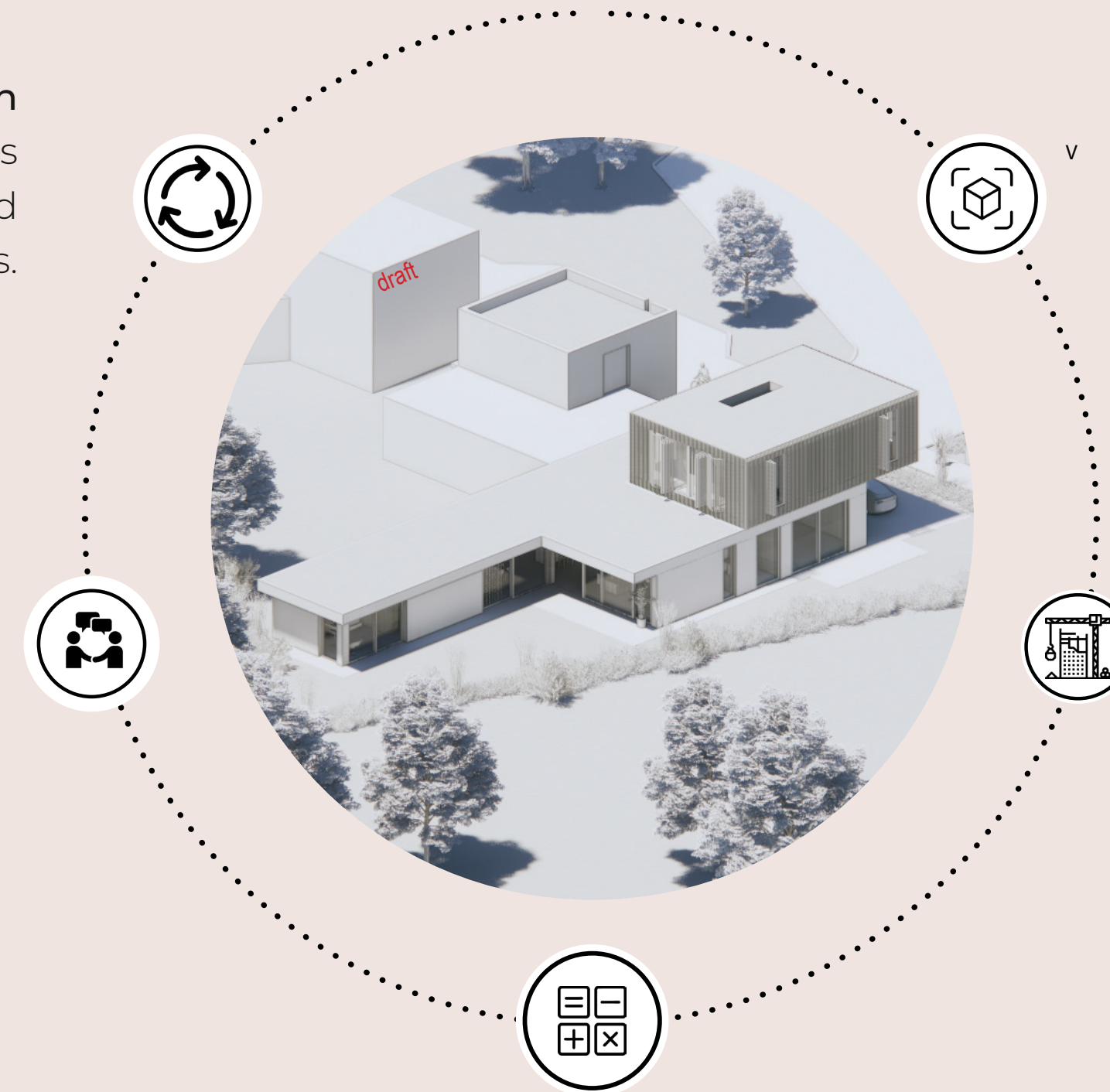
BIM offers a digital representation of the physical and functional characteristics of A Home for Taraxacum

Coordinate approach
More effective allocation of necessary resources between integrated units also brings audit and resource allocation to integrated companies.

Coordinate approach
More effective allocation of necessary resources between integrated units also brings audit and resource allocation to integrated companies.

Collaborative design
higher building functionality

Prefabrication
Fewer accidents on the job site.



Better data quality

Based on the Paris agreement, in order to be able to calculate the footprint from the earliest design phase, it is necessary to build up a model in layers and provide it with material information for everyone included in the process, this means investing in knowledge, technology and modeling hours.

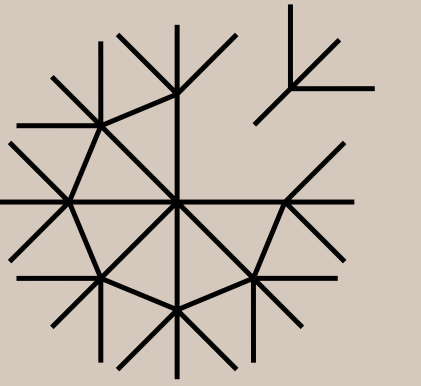
BIM model, can be used for planning, design, construction, and operation of the facility. It helps architects, engineers, and constructors visualize what is to be built and identify any issues.

Is an intelligent 3D model-based process that gives architecture, engineering, and construction professionals the insight and tools to more efficiently plan, design, construct, and manage buildings and infrastructure.

Sharing is caring

A house for co-living,
research, collaborations,
and sharing knowledge.

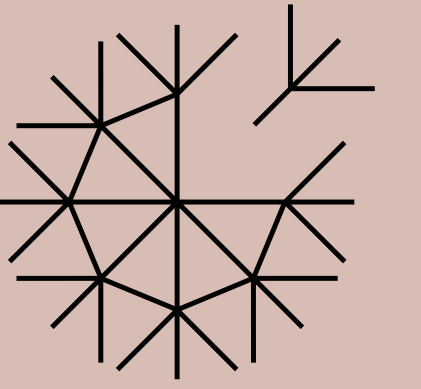
A Home for taraxacum is a house for co-living, research, collaboration and sharing knowledge. It fosters a research environment fuelled by creativity, where we come together to seek innovative and sustainable solutions that can accelerate the built environment. The Taraxacum Foundation believes in inclusiveness and bringing together innovators and accelerators. And that the symbiosis between science and art/culture is a precondition for public support and embedding all in one environment. The residence features student facilities, meeting rooms, and a garden, providing an ideal environment for co-living, collaborations and research.



The way we live

Tackling the challenges together

Local materials, recycled components and demountable construction characterize its identity. But it is much more than a building. It is a systemic approach to sustainable living, including circular furniture, circular clothing and eating healthy, local and organic food. We work together, eat together and relax together. By tackling the challenges together, idealism becomes realism. Sustainable living becomes our large-scale reality. A Home for Taraxacum will house in the near future a lively community. Be inspired!



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THE WAY WE LIVE

Connect with us

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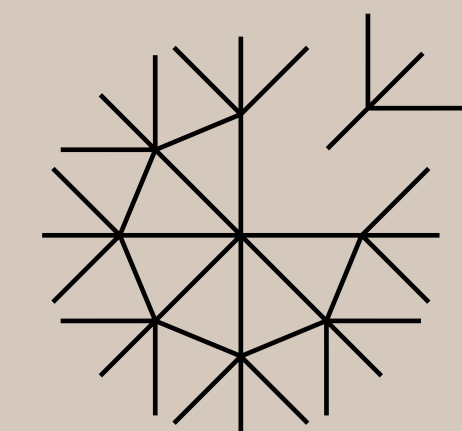
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**The
Taraxacum
Foundation**