Woodrise 2025

Vancouver, British Columbia
Canada

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Rising with wood: A global snapshot of innovation and impact

Since its inaugural congress in 2017, Woodrise has grown into a global success story—advancing timber construction excellence through international collaboration, innovation and education. The 2025 congress brings this spirit of exchange to Vancouver, British Columbia where leading architects, engineers, researchers, journalists, policymakers and building professionals will gather to explore wood-built solutions for low-carbon and sustainable construction.

FPInnovations in collaboration with the Institut Technologique Forêt Cellulose Bois-construction Ameublement (FCBA) and the Japan International Association for the Industry of Urban Development, Building and Housing (JUBH) welcome you to Vancouver from September 22–25, 2025 for the 5th Woodrise International Congress.

Canada is a recognized leader in timber construction and British Columbia stands at the forefront—with a vast and growing number of mass timber buildings in both urban and rural communities. Vancouver in particular has become a showcase for tall timber towers, adaptive reuse projects, and retail, office and civic buildings that demonstrate the carbon, health and construction benefits of both light-frame and engineered wood systems. The province's Mass Timber Demonstration Program continues to catalyze this growth by funding research-driven, replicable buildings that raise the bar for future projects.

This compendium offers a select but compelling range of wood buildings from around the world: multi-family housing and mixed-use districts, healthcare and public buildings and climate-conscious commercial and urban developments that reflect wood's strength, precision and low-carbon potential across diverse building typologies.

As Woodrise 2025 highlights smarter ways to build with wood—from advanced prefabrication and lifecycle-driven design to hybrid systems and adaptive reuse—we invite you to explore new ideas, spark new relationships and imagine new possibilities. Because when we rise together through global partnership, innovative wood architecture rises with us.

Organizers

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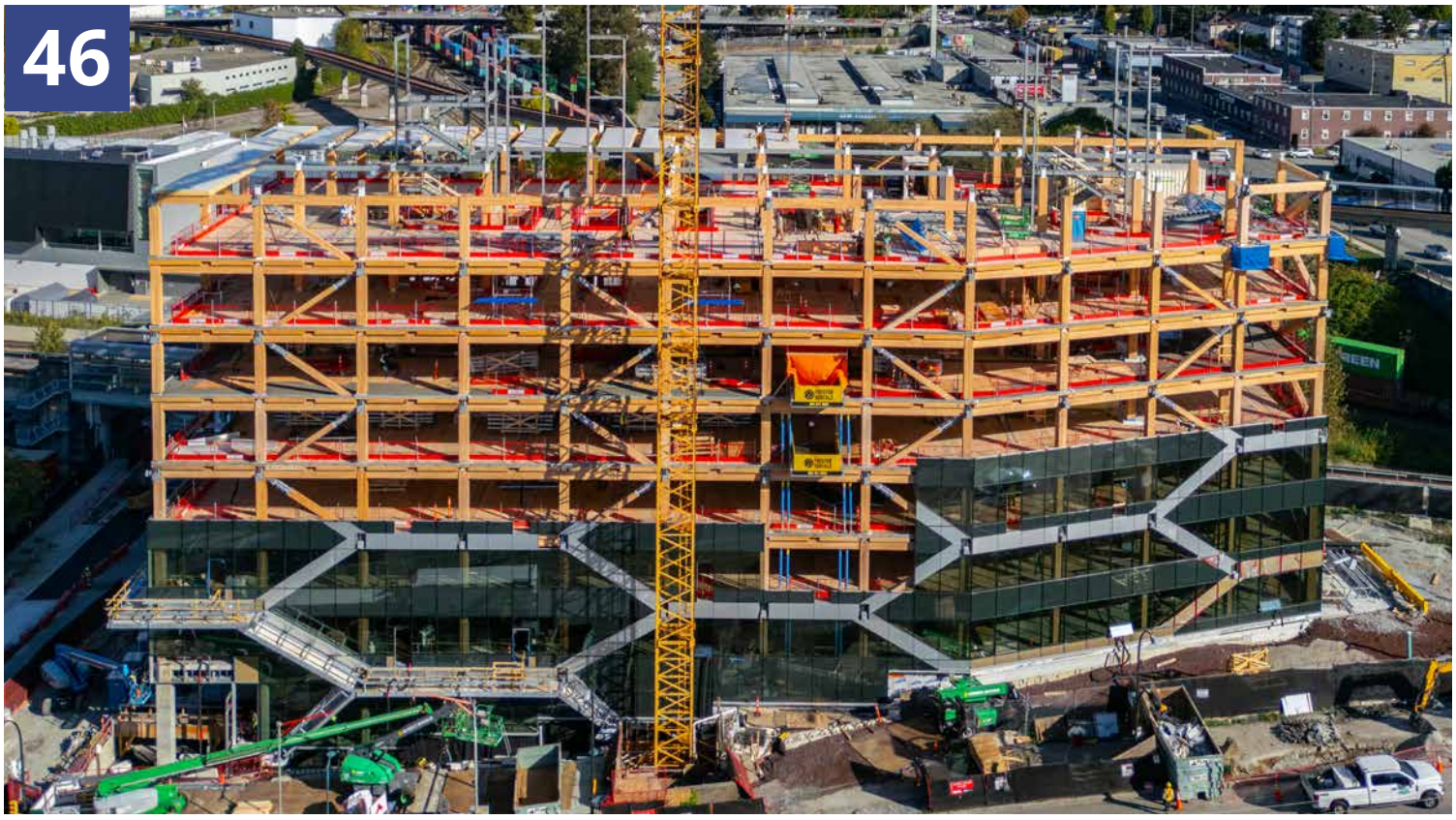


Multi-family and accommodation

In response to a growing housing shortage, cities worldwide are turning to mass timber and light-frame wood to build more affordable, sustainable and resilient homes. Increasingly, multi-family projects are embracing advanced prefabrication, taller timber structures, hybrid systems and human-centred, transit-oriented design.

From lower rise to more than 20 storeys, wood construction's flexibility supports a range of unit areas and layouts for families of different sizes and incomes. Its lighter weight reduces the need for heavy foundations, while prefabricated components accelerate construction, cut costs and lower transportation-related emissions.

Designers are also turning to timber to boost health and well-being. Exposed wood elements in walls, floors and ceilings don't just add warmth—they've been linked to drops in cortisol, the hormone associated with stress. Rooftop gardens, shared courtyards and other outdoor spaces—often featuring wood—are becoming more common, offering biophilic benefits and encouraging social connection.

Affordability remains a key driver for choosing wood. Many wood-built developments not only boost cost efficiencies, but also offer mixed-market and non-market housing; others are reserved for below-market rentals or target the "missing middle".

Well-suited to prefabricated passive design and boasting natural thermal advantages, wood can contribute to occupant comfort and energy efficiency. And given wood's lighter weight, projects can easily integrate additional rooftop solar panels, while its versatility accommodates high-performance insulation, and smart systems that reduce operating costs over time. Across a range of multi-family typologies, there's growing recognition that timber construction supports more than just savings, speed and sustainability—it helps deliver inclusive, community-focused housing that truly feels like home.

BCIT Tall Timber Student Housing

Burnaby, Canada

Rising 12 storeys on the British Columbia Institute of Technology's (BCIT's) Burnaby campus, the Tall Timber Student Housing project brings urgently needed accommodation to a growing student population while advancing the Province of British Columbia's ambitions for mass timber construction. Configured with two wings forming an L-shaped massing above a below-grade service level, the nearly 19,000-square-metre building provides housing for 469 students, more than doubling the school's supply.

The hybrid structure pairs cross-laminated timber (CLT) floor panels with steel hollow structural section (HSS) columns, enabling a point-supported system. The narrow profile of the HSS columns allows them to be located within interior walls, eliminating exposed vertical structural elements within the suites. The use of CLT in point-supported applications remains a design approach well outside North American design standards. Prefabricated CLT components and a concentrically braced steel core allow for efficient assembly, reducing on-site trade overlap and shortening the construction schedule for the structural assembly.

The building design prioritizes efficiency and modularity. Large CLT panels, 3.5 metres wide by 21 metres long, run parallel to the bedrooms, facilitating a larger grid and simplifying construction installation with fewer columns, crane picks and connections, as well as improving acoustics. The larger grid allows flexibility in programming the bedrooms, offering both semi-suite and studio configurations.

The student residence is designed to meet Step 4 of the BC Energy Step Code, as well as the Canadian Green Building Council Zero Carbon Building–Design Standard, v3.

In addition to study rooms and common dining areas, a ground-level community space serves larger events for building occupants. At the same time, the project's inclusion in BCIT's Living Lab initiative reinforces the institute's role in training the next generation of wood construction and design professionals.

OWNER British Columbia Institute of Technology (BCIT)
ARCHITECT Perkins&Will
ENGINEER Fast + Epp
BUILDER LEDCOR
MASS TIMBER INSTALLER Seagate Mass Timber
COMPLETION 2025
SIZE 12 storeys | 37.3 m | 19,915 m^2

De Karel Doorman

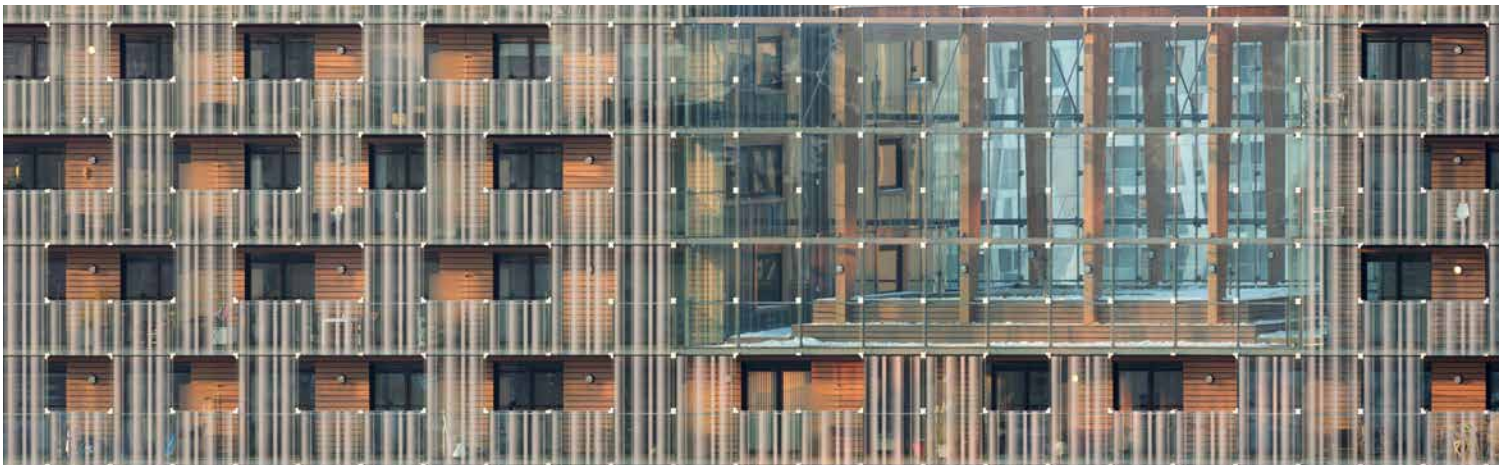
Rotterdam, The Netherlands

A six-storey Rotterdam retail building from the late 1940s was preserved, rehabilitated and topped with 16 floors of homes, contributing to the repopulation of the city centre. With lightweight hybrid mass timber and steel construction, De Karel Doorman used the existing structure's columns and foundations without compromising structural integrity. The addition is distributed over seven adjoining floors, topped by a nine- and six-storey tower.

Mass timber is primarily employed in the building's floor system, where a grid of laminated veneer lumber beams supports a plywood floor. Prefabricated wood panelling is used for the façade, and wooden decking is featured on the top and bottom of balconies as well as in the roof garden. The low-impact construction method and extensive prefabrication eliminated the need for a large construction site, resulting in a more streamlined process.

Each of the 114 apartments is acoustically separated from the others, with wooden beams in the floors isolated from steel beams by rubber dampers. During construction, some apartments were split into separate units while others were combined. This flexibility makes the building adaptable for the future.

OWNER WM Projectontwikkeling and DW Nieuwbouw, Rotterdam
ARCHITECT Ibelings van Tilburg Architecten
ENGINEER Haskoning, Delft
BUILDER Van Wijnen Dordrecht
MASS TIMBER INSTALLER Heko Spanten Ede (trusses) | Forger Houtkonstrukties B.V. (structural floors)
COMPLETION 2012
SIZE 22 storeys (16 mass timber hybrid on 6 concrete/steel) | 70.5 m | 12,450 m^2 shops + 10,500 m^2 apartments



1510 Webster

Oakland, United States

With a two-level concrete podium at its base, a one-storey steel-frame penthouse at the top and 16 storeys of mass timber in between, 1510 Webster in Oakland, California provides 236 homes plus ground-level retail/commercial space and amenities. The one- and two-bedroom units were developed to provide affordable housing for "the missing middle," or households earning 80 per cent of the area's median income. The building is also within a dense urban area with quick access to a nearby rapid transit station.

The 16 timber storeys are built of veneer-based mass timber products, including mass ply panels for the floors and roof and mass ply laminate columns. Even with United States rules for Type IV-A buildings requiring all the structural wood facing the building's interior be covered with three layers of gypsum wallboard, the developer realized $30 million in project cost savings over a traditional concrete project of this size.

Some savings were due to reduced construction time; the construction team poured foundations in February 2023, and the first timber panels were placed in May 2023. All 16 floors and the entire building enclosure were installed in less than three months, and the structure was completed more than a month sooner than planned.

OWNER 1510 Webster, LLC
ARCHITECT oWOW Design
ENGINEER DCI Engineers
BUILDER oWOW Construction
MASS TIMBER INSTALLER Webcor Timber
COMPLETION 2025
SIZE 19 storeys | 57 m | 17,956 m^2

Hypérion

Bordeaux, France

Named for the tallest tree in the world, the 17-storey, 100-apartment Hypérion sits in the centre of Bordeaux.

Hypérion consists of 14 storeys of hybrid mass timber, comprising cross-laminated timber floors and partitions, glue-laminated timber beams and 304 wall modules on top of three concrete storeys. The prefabricated wood components reduced on-site structural work time by half and cut noise and air pollution from trucks.

The timber was sourced locally, contributing to low-carbon construction practices. The wood's carbon footprint is almost half that of a conventional concrete and steel building.

OWNER Eiffage Immobilier Sud-Ouest
ARCHITECT VIGUIER
ENGINEER TERRELL GROUP (structure)
BUILDER Eiffage Construction
MASS TIMBER INSTALLER Eiffage Construction
COMPLETION 2021
SIZE 17 storeys | 55 m | 7,000 m^2

Lighthouse Joensuu

Joensuu, Finland

The 14-storey hybrid mass timber Lighthouse Joensuu provides much-needed student housing at the Karelia University of Applied Sciences. The building has 117 one- or two-bedroom apartments across floors two to 14. The ground floor has amenities, including a sauna, laundry room, technical facilities and storage.

Lighthouse Joensuu features hybrid mass timber construction. Floors two through 14 contain laminated veneer lumber (LVL) walls and cross-laminated timber floors. Both products were used for the elevator shaft as well, reinforced by tensioned steel rods within the panels. The structure sits atop a concrete ground floor.

Each storey took less than two weeks to complete. The LVL panel blanks were delivered to the construction site, where window and door openings and service conduits were machined under cover. Most of the wood is covered by plasterboard in accordance with the country's fire safety regulations, and the outside is covered in white and grey stone tiles.

Lighthouse's wood components sequester carbon dioxide equivalent to the annual emissions of some 700 passenger cars.

OWNER Opiskelija-asunnot Oy Joensuun Elli
ARCHITECT Arkkitehtitoimisto Arcadia Oy
ENGINEER Joensuun Juva Oy
BUILDER Rakennustoimisto Eero Reijonen Oy
MASS TIMBER INSTALLER Rakennustoimisto Eero Reijonen Oy
COMPLETION 2019
SIZE 14 storeys | 50 m | 4,800 m^2

Tallwood 1 at District 56

Langford, Canada

The 12-storey Tallwood 1 at District 56 in Langford, British Columbia includes one- and two-bedroom units and is part of a federal affordable housing program.

The hybrid structure combines a concrete foundation with mass timber and structural steel elements rising from levels two to 12. Tallwood 1 uses a point-supported cross-laminated timber (CLT) system consisting of CLT panels and glue-laminated timber columns. Mass timber was chosen for its speed and ease of construction using prefabricated elements, as well as its environmental benefits and carbon-storage capacity.

Tallwood 1 is part of a larger, walkable mixed-use urban development that includes Terminus, a five-storey mass timber commercial building.

OWNER Design Build Services
ARCHITECT Jack James Architect
ENGINEER Aspect Engineering
BUILDER Design Build Services
MASS TIMBER INSTALLER Design Build Services
COMPLETION 2022
SIZE 12 storeys | 41.7 m | 15,977 m^2

L'îlot bois Sensations

Strasbourg, France

L'îlot bois Sensations, or Sensations wooden island, is a low-carbon wood construction demonstration project that is part of the ÉcoCité Strasbourg Métropole Deux Rives development.

The three buildings—two of 8 storeys and one of 11 storeys—feature floors, load-bearing partition walls, and a façade made of Austrian cross-laminated timber, as well as a glue-laminated timber post-and-beam structure. Even the elevator and stair shafts are constructed from mass timber, with only the stairs and the ground level made of concrete.

Sensations has 146 homes as well as retail space on the ground level, and it is the first of four lots on a two-hectare site that houses 443 units, including 112 social housing units. The majority of the housing enjoys outdoor living space: balcony, terrace or private garden.

Two of the buildings reach passive level performance, with heating and cooling via reversible floors powered by a heat pump and a geothermal system that heats the domestic water supply.

OWNER Bouygues Immobilier Est
ARCHITECT Koz Architectes, lead architect | ASP Architecture
ENGINEER Ingénierie Bois
BUILDER Eiffage Construction Nord-Est
MASS TIMBER INSTALLER AltiBois
COMPLETION 2019
SIZE Three buildings: 11 storey (37 m) + two 8 storey (28 m each) | 9,146 m^2 (total)

The Gardens

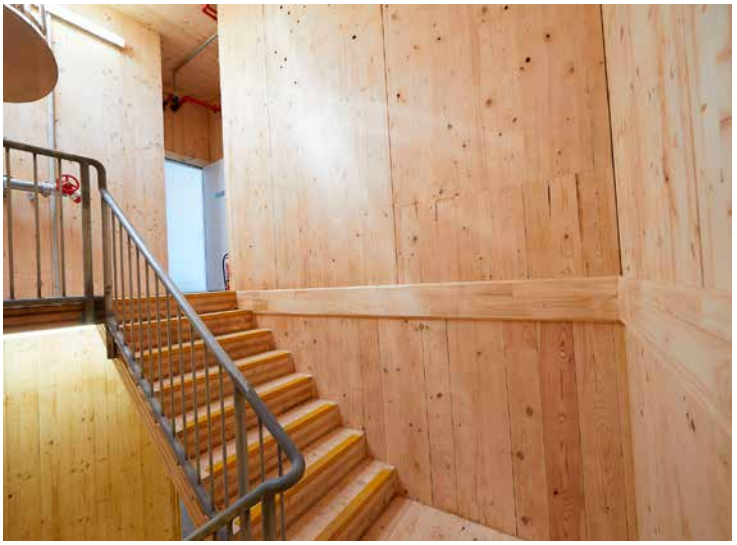
Campbelltown, Australia

The three buildings that make up The Gardens complex in Campbelltown, a growing area of Sydney, have names from nature—Magnolia, Acacia and Camellia.

The affordable housing project, delivered without any government funding, required products that met the non-profit housing developer's quality requirements and limited construction budget and timeline. Using 3,000 cubic metres of cross-laminated timber, the developer achieved a 20 per cent reduction in construction time, reduced its carbon emissions by more than a third and reduced construction waste by 60 per cent.

Of its 101 one-, two- and three-bedroom apartments in the 6-storey, 7-storey and 8-storey buildings, 56 are affordable housing and 45 market housing—all designed to maximize natural light and ventilation. The project also includes a café/community facility.

The Gardens has solar-powered lighting in common areas, a 20,000-cubic-metre rainwater tank for common areas and its own electricity network that offers discounted power to residents.



OWNER BlueCHP Ltd.
INTERNAL ARCHITECT Strongbuild
ENGINEER AECOM
BUILDER Strongbuild
MASS TIMBER INSTALLER Strongbuild
COMPLETION 2017
SIZE Three buildings: 6 storey (19 m) + 7 storey (22 m) + 8 storey (25 m)

Woody M

Vienna, Austria

The appropriately named Woody M (the M is for the Meidling district of Vienna, where it's located) is a grouping of four buildings—two five-storey and two six-storey—that makes extensive use of mass timber. The complex sits on the site of a former parking lot and supermarket and now houses both, along with 85 apartments, a bicycle garage, common room and storage.

Atop a shallow concrete foundation, Woody M comprises cross-laminated timber (CLT) wall panels plus single-span CLT floors made from 2,300 cubic metres of local wood. Its exterior walls are made of untreated planed wooden boards. In the apartments, the ceilings feature exposed wood. All the wood components were prefabricated then assembled on-site.

Designed as open-plan lofts, each apartment features predetermined breaking points in partition walls to allow for future adjustments in apartment sizes. Living areas feature wall-to-wall glazing and each unit has a balcony. The spaces between the buildings are green and open, with trees and bushes, plus meadows for residents of the buildings and the surrounding neighbourhood.

OWNER Palmers Immobilien SE
ARCHITECT Freimüller Söllinger Architektur
ENGINEER RWT plus ZT GmbH
GENERAL WOOD CONTRACTOR Handler Bau GmbH
MASS TIMBER INSTALLER Meissnitzer
COMPLETION 2022
SIZE Four buildings: two 5 storeys (21.9 m) + two 6 storeys (24.7 m); base 5.7 m | 11,084 m^2 (total)

Franklin Flats

Kitchener, Canada

Franklin Flats is a four-building, mixed-use affordable housing complex comprising 240 residential units and ground-floor commercial spaces in Kitchener, Ontario. The development is centred around a family-friendly, landscaped courtyard.

All the buildings are the same size, and each was designed using slightly different hybrid mass timber construction methods. When all four buildings are finished, the project team will assess the designs to determine which best delivers quality affordable housing and sustainability impact.

The first building, 55 Franklin, utilizes light-frame wood for exterior and interior wall panels and cross-laminated timber (CLT) decking for the floor and roof slabs alongside concrete elevator cores and exit stairs. The second building uses a similar approach but employs mass timber for elevator and stair shafts.

The design team chose CLT to speed up construction. In the case of 55 Franklin, each of the 715-square-metre floors was installed in one day, trimming eight weeks from the schedule compared with all-concrete construction. The CLT shafts in the second building saved eight days per floor compared to its predecessor, which used poured concrete.

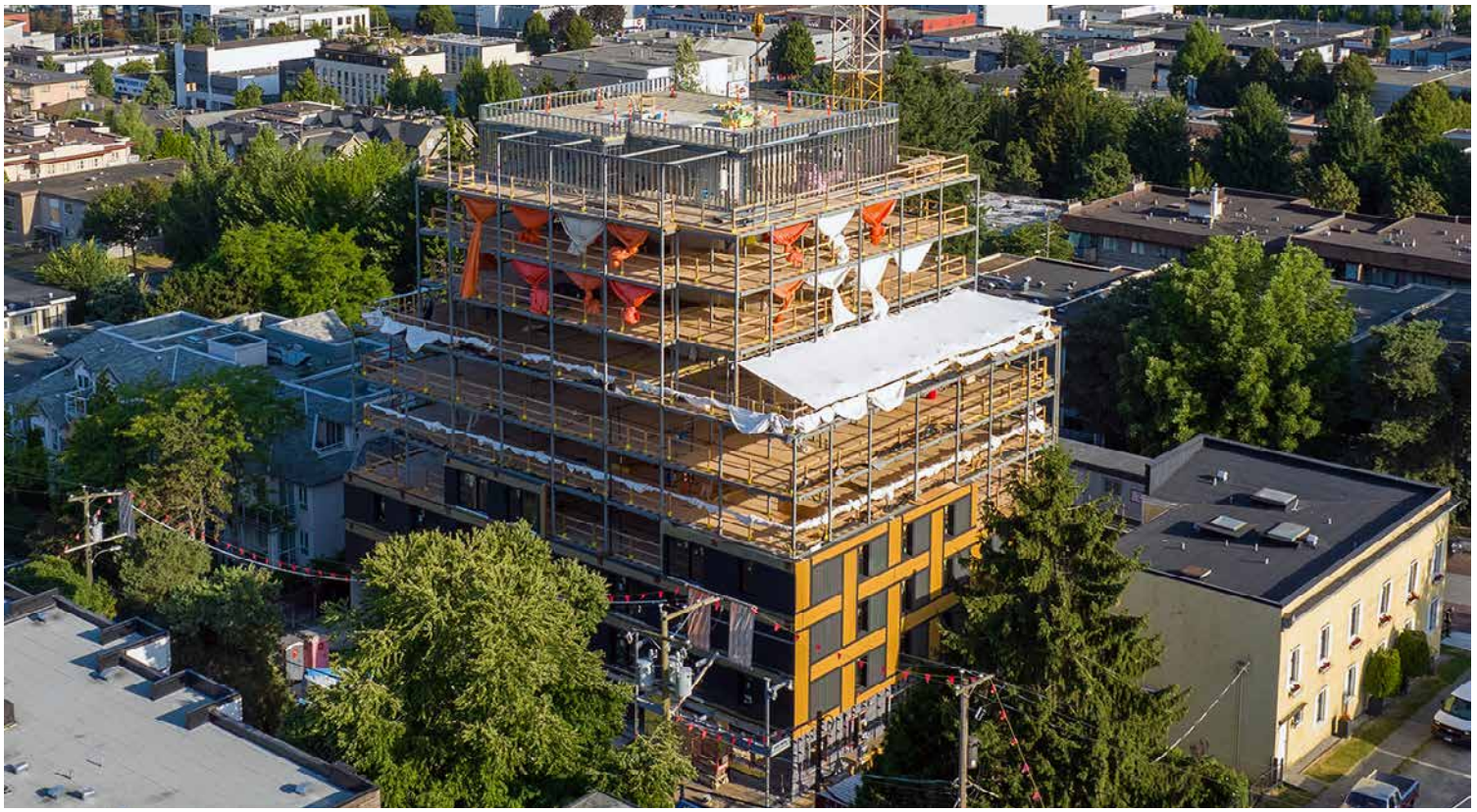
The third building is nearing completion and features nail-laminated timber for the floors, elevator shaft and stairs, and light-frame wood walls. The fourth building, scheduled to begin construction in fall 2025, will incorporate CLT for the floors, elevator and stair shafts, along with light-frame wood walls.

In addition to its efficient built form, the project emphasizes sustainable design, incorporating features such as rough-ins for photovoltaic solar panels, rainwater collection for greywater use and high-performance building envelopes and systems.

OWNER Maxwell Building Consultants
ARCHITECT ABA Architects Inc.
ENGINEER MTE Consultants
BUILDER VanDel Construction
MASS TIMBER INSTALLER The Contract Framing Group
COMPLETION 2023–2026
SIZE 6 storeys | 19.6 m + ~3.5 m building parapet | 4,292 m^2

Chief Leonard George Building

Vancouver, Canada



The Chief Leonard George Building provides 81 non-market homes for Vancouver's urban Indigenous population while embracing First Nations values and Indigenous home-building traditions. The nine-storey building's façade, envisioned as a woven cedar basket, is an artistic adaptation of the celebrated Coast Salish tradition and technique.

Designed to achieve Passive House certification, the building features mass timber envelope panels with windows, doors and insulation preinstalled off-site. Steel columns support cross-laminated timber floor panels. Construction time was cut compared to conventional concrete construction as the floor and envelope panels were produced off-site and fit together on-site, reducing both waste and impacts on the surrounding community during construction.

The community that lives in the building benefits from gathering areas, an on-site childcare facility and a rooftop amenity with outdoor areas for children to play and residents to grow traditional foods. The design incorporates Indigenous artworks and landscape elements honouring and celebrating Indigenous culture.

OWNER BC Indigenous Housing Society
ARCHITECT GBL Architects
ENGINEER Fast + Epp
BUILDER Ventana Construction
MASS TIMBER INSTALLER Seagate Mass Timber
COMPLETION 2025
SIZE 9 storeys | 29.2 m | 6,613 m^2

Timberview VIII

Portland, United States

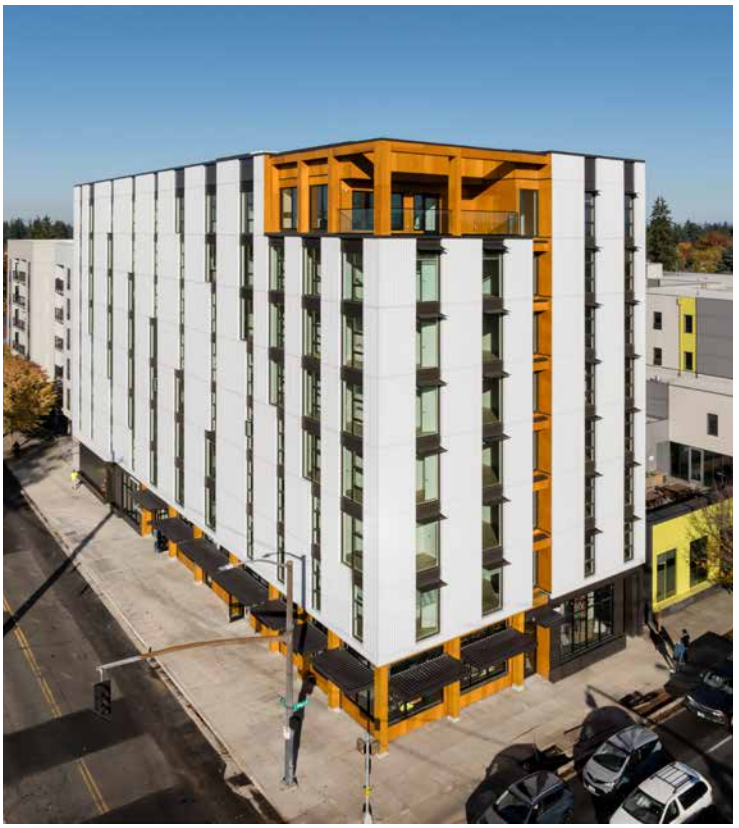
Timberview VIII is an eight-storey hybrid mass timber and steel multi-family building in Portland, Oregon's Gateway District. Its 105 units—in studio, one-, two- and three-bedroom configurations—are for households earning up to 60 per cent of the Area Median Income. The amenities to this affordable housing project include a community room, rooftop community space, a bike room and ground-floor retail space. It is within walking distance of a light rail station and grocery stores.

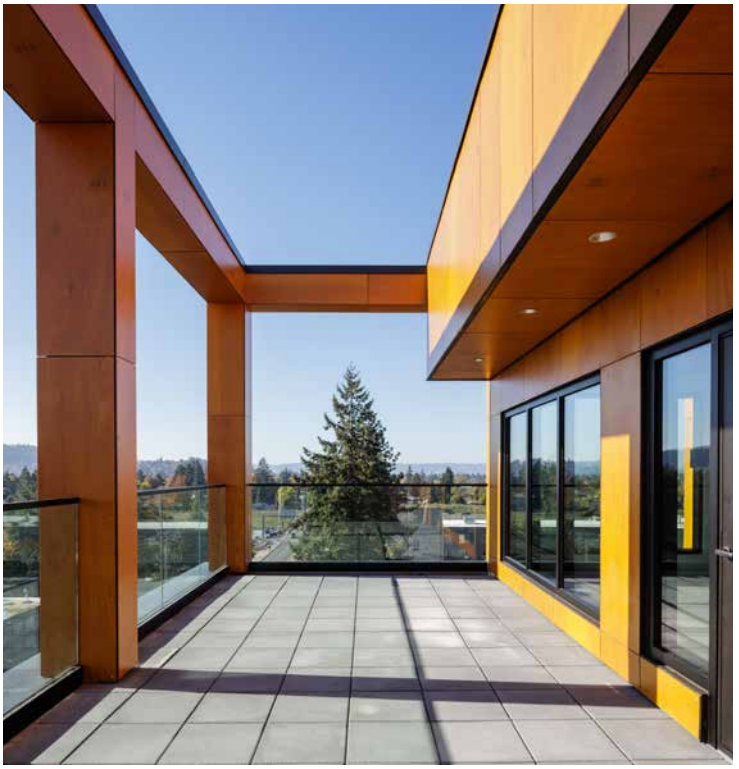
The structural frame includes cross-laminated timber floor plates, glue-laminated timber beams and columns and steel-braced frames. People inside and out are exposed to the beauty of mass timber while residents benefit from the warmth and texture of bare wood finishes.

Mass timber offered construction benefits, including lighter weight and more flexibility than concrete, creating advantages in meeting seismic standards. It also sped up the tight construction schedule.

Timberview VIII features high-performing systems, such as radiant floor heating, that reduce tenants' energy costs.

OWNER Upright Development Works
ARCHITECT Access Architecture
ENGINEER DCI Engineers
BUILDER Truebeck Construction
MASS TIMBER INSTALLER Carpentry Plus
COMPLETION 2024
SIZE 8 storeys | 27.1 m | 6,689 m^2





La Borda Cooperative

Barcelona, Spain

Sustainability, affordability and community life are at the heart of La Borda Cooperative in Barcelona. The complex has 28 homes on six floors constructed of cross-laminated timber and glue-laminated timber.

The ground floor is made of reinforced concrete, but less than would be used in a conventional steel and concrete building due to the lightweight mass timber employed in the supporting structure, load-bearing apartment walls and stairway.

A quarter of the total area is dedicated to communal spaces, including a kitchen-dining room, laundry room, multipurpose space, guest rooms, health space and storage. There are also exterior spaces, such as the patio, bike parking and terraces.

The units face a central courtyard, helping promote community coexistence. Above the courtyard, a polycarbonate roof captures heat from the sun during winter and draws ventilation through the summer. While the outward-facing north façade is closed to the street, its southern face features French doors and lightweight steel balconies.

OWNER Habitatges La Borda SCCL
ARCHITECT Lacol SCCL
ENGINEER Miguel Rodríguez Nevado
MASS TIMBER INSTALLER Egoin Wood Group
COMPLETION 2018
SIZE 6 storeys | 25.5 m | 3,071 m^2

Vienna House

Vancouver, Canada

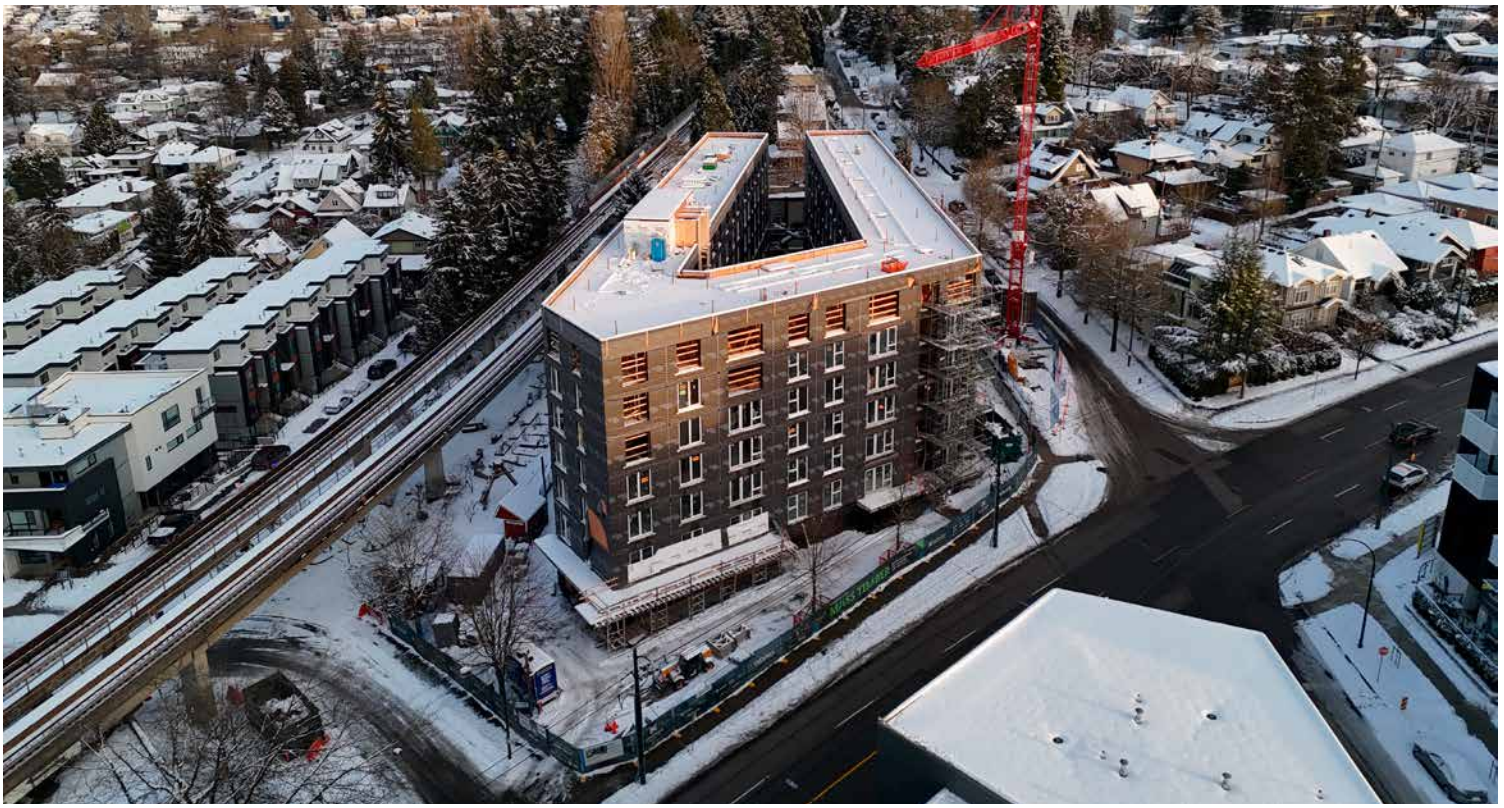
Vienna House is a seven-storey, non-market multi-family housing development and a learning lab for evaluating innovative solutions to affordability, inclusion, climate change and other housing challenges. The Vancouver, British Columbia project aims to create a replicable mass timber model for affordable housing. It has a counterpart project in Vienna, Austria, called Vancouver House, which provides an opportunity to share knowledge.

Built to Passive House standards, the project utilizes cross-laminated timber floors and prefabricated closed-envelope light-frame wood panels. The prefabricated panels were manufactured off-site and delivered pre-insulated with low-carbon bio-based insulation.

The construction time, from the first prefabricated wall being put in place to the completion of the roof and elevator, was 6.5 months, almost half the time for on-site builds of similar projects.

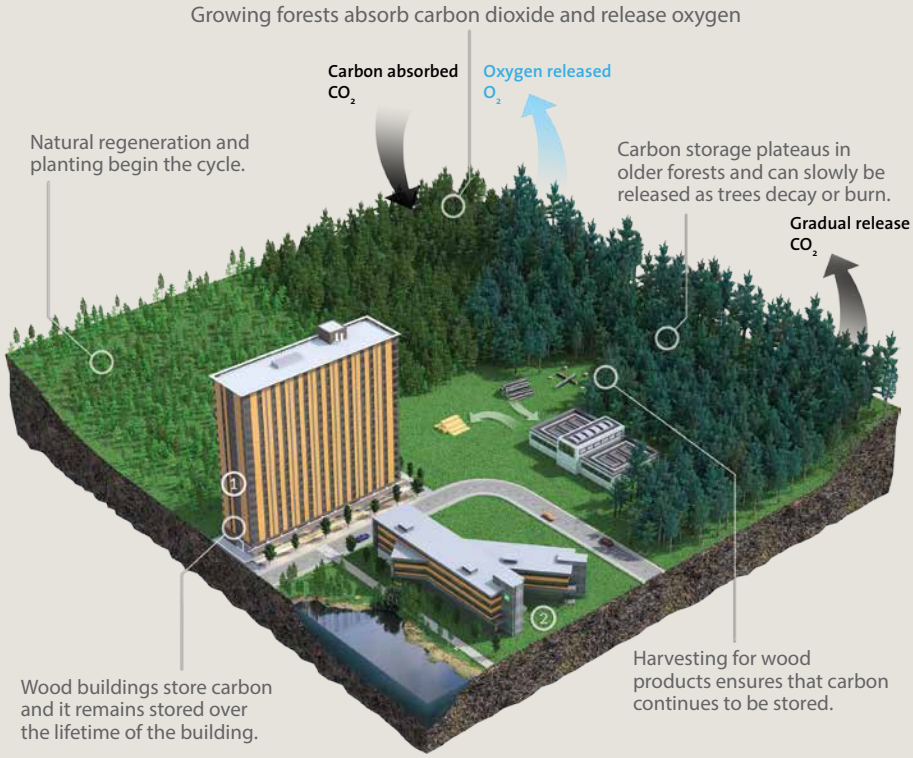
Vienna House provides 123 homes of low- to moderate-income housing, ranging from studios to four-bedroom apartments, targeted at low-income families, seniors and people with disabilities. The design forms a continuous loop around a central courtyard that boasts informal areas for play and socializing, and whose benefits include cross-ventilation and daylight from both sides.

OWNER More Than a Roof Housing Society; BC Housing
ARCHITECT PUBLIC Architecture
ENGINEER WHM Structural Engineers
BUILDER Kindred Construction Ltd.
MASS TIMBER INSTALLER Seagate Mass Timber
COMPLETION 2025
SIZE 7 storeys | 22.64 m | 10,446 m^2



From forest to flexibility: A low-carbon path for the built world

The places we live, work and learn are central to building a more resilient, climate-conscious future. Whether it's a condo development, school, office or healthcare facility, every new project offers a chance to cut carbon before, during and long after construction. And increasingly, the building sector is turning to wood—not just for its low-carbon footprint but for its versatility, efficiency and speed. Wood is uniquely positioned to reduce embodied carbon over a building's lifetime. It's naturally renewable, efficient to work with and inherently flexible, making it a smart choice for renovations, adaptive reuse and long-term durability.



① Brock Commons Tallwood House at the University of British Columbia is an 18-storey wood building completed in 2017.
Carbon stored and avoided greenhouse gas emissions: 2,432 metric tons of CO_2. Equivalent to 511 cars off the road for a year.

② False Creek Flats Office Building in Vancouver, British Columbia was completed in 2014.
Carbon stored and avoided greenhouse gas emissions: 2,940 metric tons of CO_2. Equivalent to 618 cars off the road for a year.

Low-carbon material choices

Forests play a vital role in the Earth's carbon cycle. Trees absorb atmospheric carbon as they grow and continue to store it when converted into long-lasting wood products. Natural regeneration and replanting help sustain the cycle, capturing and storing more carbon over time.

Building renovation and rehabilitation

Reusing, renovating and repurposing existing buildings—instead of demolishing them—is an effective way to reduce waste and limit the release of embodied carbon. Choosing carbon-storing wood products over carbon-intensive materials helps create buildings that serve more people, for longer, with a smaller overall footprint.

In Penticton, British Columbia, Canada, a 1,670-square-metre former movie theatre has been converted into the **TIME Winery**. The original theatre was built with curved glue-laminated timber (glulam) beams and a nail-laminated timber roof, but was hidden behind acoustic panels and drywall. Three of the former screening rooms have been converted into the winery's state-of-the-art production facility. The fourth has been renovated and kept as a screening room, a reminder of the site's legacy.

Design for flexibility

Most buildings are designed with a projected lifespan. Still, increasingly, building professionals are extending that life by designing for adaptability—whether through expansion, disassembly or salvage of wood materials in new construction. These strategies prolong the life of the materials, allowing them to continue storing carbon through recovery and adaptive reuse.

Temporary Sports Hall Gloriarank is a short-term sports hall that replaces four facilities at the University of Zurich in Switzerland and is designed to be deconstructed after 10 years. The three cuboid structures, housing gyms, changing rooms and shower facilities, are built using glulam columns and beams plus prefabricated slabs covered inside with plywood and oriented strand board, and outside with larch. The raw timber components are screwed together, allowing the building to be dismantled and rebuilt elsewhere or its standardized parts reused.

Material efficiency

Wood is at its most beneficial when exposed, producing warm, calming, productive environments. Its natural aesthetic reduces the need for added materials, while its strength-to-weight ratio and dimensional stability make it ideal for prefabricated, factory-built solutions that minimize waste, save time and simplify construction.

Stockholm, Sweden's **Wood City**, uses mass timber in a project spanning 25 hectares that includes approximately 2,000 homes alongside offices, restaurants and shops. Glulam columns and beams, along with CLT slabs, form the structural framework, with timber prominently featured throughout. The design intends to let wood shape the spatial experience and contribute to a healthier indoor environment, supporting comfortable humidity levels and biophilic benefits for those living and working in the city.

Durable material selection

While wood products are known for their time-saving benefits in construction and their carbon-sequestering potential, they also support the creation of durable, resilient structures, even in demanding conditions such as natural disasters or emergency response situations.

The **District of Saanich Fire Station** is designed for post-disaster response and targets a zero-carbon building standard. Located on Vancouver Island, off Canada's west coast, the structure features a steel and timber post-and-beam system, CLT floors, a CLT roof suspended from glulam beams and a mass timber shear wall. It serves as a demonstration project, showcasing how mass timber can be used in buildings that are critical to both citizens and emergency personnel in the aftermath of a disaster.

Education and healthcare

As the demands on public infrastructure grow, so too does the need for buildings that can support wellness, adapt to changing needs, provide cost savings and perform in a rapidly shifting climate. Across education and healthcare sectors, light-frame wood and mass timber are proving to be a natural fit for the challenge—combining speed, safety, flexibility and human-centred design in one low-carbon solution.

In schools, hospitals and community clinics alike, exposed wood interiors offer proven biophilic benefits—lowering stress, improving health and enhancing mental and physical well-being. Wood's thermal comfort and humidity-regulating properties enhance indoor environments, while its smooth, hypoallergenic surfaces and natural antimicrobial qualities make it a good fit for school and healthcare settings.

Prefabricated timber systems enable rapid construction and minimal disruption—critical for occupied school campuses and healthcare facilities. In seismically active regions, engineered wood assemblies also provide strength, resilience and lightweight performance. At the same time, wood's versatility provides flexible layouts that can evolve with programmatic needs—from growing student populations to changing models of patient care. In schools, timber even becomes a learning tool, making climate-conscious construction engaging and hands-on for students.

Today, hospitals and educational campuses are embracing wood, not just for its aesthetic warmth, but for its role in delivering healthier and more adaptive public infrastructure. As public institutions look to invest in smart, enduring, innovative solutions, wood architecture is offering both long-term value and future-ready design.

SĆIȺNEW̱ SṮEŁIṮḴEŁ Elementary School

Langford, Canada

In Langford, British Columbia, 480 kids are going to school in a building that's inspired by a treehouse and whose façade evokes sunlight glowing between trees in a forest. Constrained on a small plot of land with a 15-metre grade change, SĆIȺNEW̱ SṮEŁIṮḴEŁ Elementary School is designed to make maximum use of the sloping site, featuring 16 classrooms, four kindergarten spaces and a daycare in the four-storey structure.

SĆIȺNEW̱ SṮEŁIṮḴEŁ (pronounced schee-ay-nuh ska-leetk-luth) is a name gifted by the Scia'new First Nation that means "salmon children" in the SENĆOŦEN language, representing the sea life in the region that sustains the Scia'new people.

The design of the school makes maximum use of natural light with its east-west orientation. Cross-laminated timber panels were used to construct the floors and the roof level, which are supported by glue-laminated timber beams and columns.

An 80 per cent reduction in greenhouse gas emissions is achieved through the use of mass timber, heat pumps and heat recovery systems, and photovoltaic cells on the roof. The mass timber structure reduces embodied carbon in construction, while the entire design aims to inspire the school's students to explore their environment through play and discovery.

OWNER School District No. 62 (Sooke)
ARCHITECT Thinkspace Architecture Planning Interior Design Ltd.
ENGINEER Herold Engineering (structural) | AME Group (mechanical) | AES Engineering (electrical) | Associated Engineering (civil)
BUILDER Kinetic Construction
MASS TIMBER INSTALLER Kalesnikoff
COMPLETION 2025
SIZE 4 storeys | 17.6 m | 4,178 m^2

Westend School Campus

Frankfurt, Germany

Frankfurt's Westend needed a temporary solution to provide school space for its growing population, and prefabricated mass timber modules provided it. The campus for the Adorno High School and Holzhausen Elementary School serves 2,000 students and was completed in just 24 months, including planning and realization. The facility, one of the world's largest school buildings constructed with modular timber, is being used until a permanent Westend school campus is ready.

The compact complex comprises a three-storey building with two internal courtyards for outdoor activities. The 350 timber modules that make up floors, façades and walls were prefabricated in a Swiss factory from about 5,000 cubic metres of European wood. Construction time was reduced by up to 60 per cent compared to conventional building methods as modules were transported to the school site in sequence, then lifted into final positions using a crane.

In addition to the sequestered carbon in the wood, construction produced one quarter of the carbon dioxide emissions of a comparable concrete and steel building. The school structure can also be dismantled and the prefabricated modules used at another location.

OWNER Municipality of Frankfurt am Main
ARCHITECT Architects von Gerkan, Marg and Partners (gmp)
ENGINEER Werner Sobek Frankfurt
MODULAR CONSTRUCTION ERNE Holzbau AG
COMPLETION 2019
SIZE 3 storeys | 11 m | 16,239 m^2

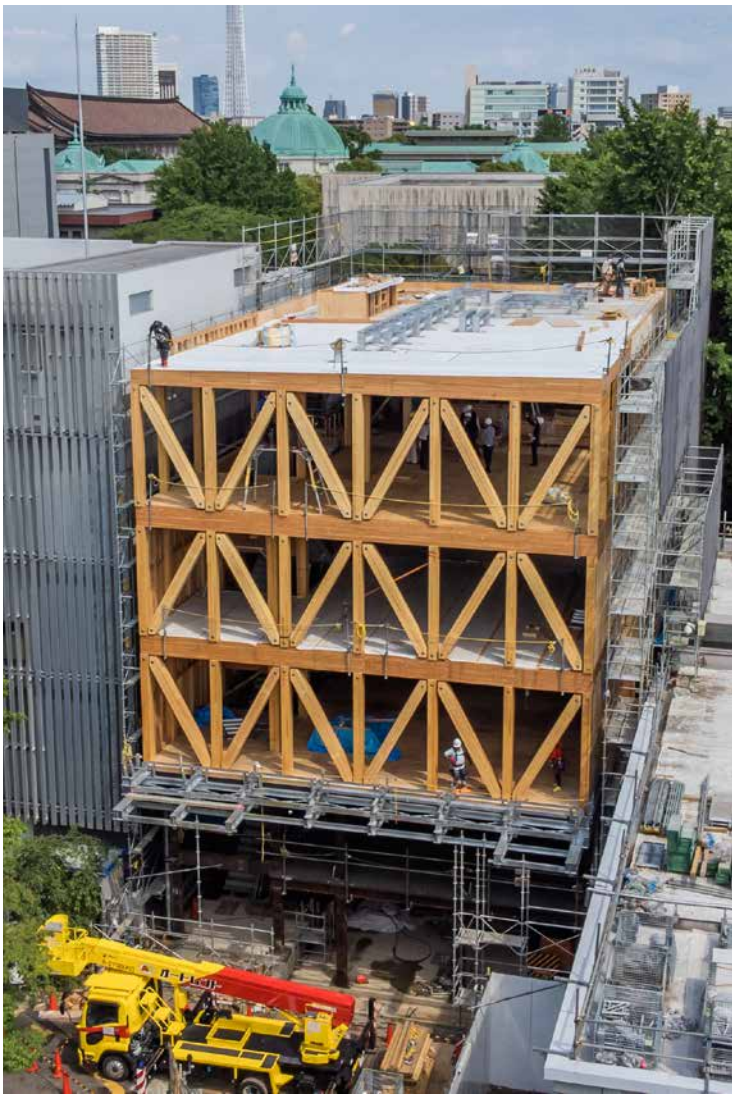
Tokyo University of the Arts International Exchange Centre

Tokyo, Japan

The Tokyo University of the Arts International Exchange Centre, located on the University's Ueno Campus, is Japan's first large-scale nail-laminated timber (NLT) project.

The NLT panels, used for the third to fifth storeys on top of steel-frame construction, were assembled at a nearby factory and then transported to the campus. The mass timber hybrid structure, which also includes glue-laminated timber beams for cross-bracing, took just six weeks to construct. The simpler fabrication and installation process resulted in savings on materials and labour.

The project received "quasi-fireproof" NLT floor assembly approvals from Japan's Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, which means there is sufficient time for safe evacuation and containment of spread, but at a lower cost and with greater design flexibility than full fireproof construction. This approach is common in large-scale wooden public and non-residential buildings in Japan.



OWNER Tokyo University of the Arts
ARCHITECT Maeda Construction Co., Ltd.
ENGINEER Maeda Construction Co., Ltd.
BUILDER Maeda Construction Co., Ltd.
MASS TIMBER INSTALLER Maeda Construction Co., Ltd.
COMPLETION 2022
SIZE 5 storeys | 18.6 m | 1,494 m^2 (NLT/steel hybrid floor area: 346 m^2)

Limberlost Place

Toronto, Canada

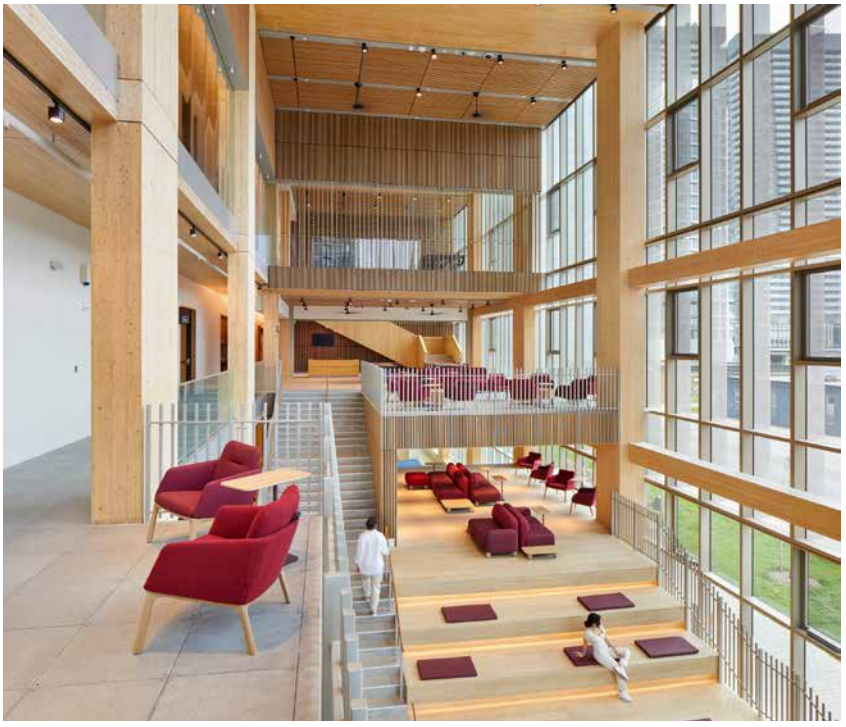
What's striking about Limberlost Place, a 10-storey exposed mass timber hybrid building on the George Brown College Waterfront Campus in Toronto, Ontario, is the angular rooftop, with its exposed cross-laminated timber (CLT) and glue-laminated timber (glulam).

The building features a large-span beamless structural system comprising timber-concrete-composite CLT slab bands with horizontal CLT infill panels, all supported on glulam columns. It also includes a mass timber bridge and a stunning central CLT staircase in addition to the landmark roof peak, which houses a large event space.

The home of the college's school of architecture, a Tall Wood Research Institute, childcare and athletic centres, and teaching and social spaces, Limberlost Place is built to LEED Gold standards, Toronto Green Standard Tier 4 and boasts a triple-height atrium with a series of cascading seat stairs. Waste was minimized by having the building envelope components prefabricated in a controlled environment and scheduling just-in-time delivery to avoid the need for storage.

Its innovative solutions for achieving net zero include the thermally efficient prefabricated building envelope, deep-lake water heating and cooling, rooftop photovoltaic panels, and two solar chimneys that will draw air up and through the building for natural ventilation.

OWNER George Brown College
ARCHITECT Moriyama Teshima Architects | Acton Ostry Architects
ENGINEER Fast + Epp
BUILDER PCL Construction
MASS TIMBER INSTALLER Walter Fields Services
COMPLETION 2025
SIZE 10 storeys | 52.5 m| 17,414 m^2 (gross floor area)



Laurentian University McEwen School of Architecture

Sudbury, Canada

At Canada's first new architecture school in 40 years, the buildings are a teaching tool. The mini campus of Laurentian University McEwen School of Architecture, in Sudbury, Ontario, places four different building types around a central courtyard. The school's second phase includes a cross-laminated timber (CLT) building for the auditorium and library, and the exposed CLT panels provide three-quarters of the interior wall and ceiling finishes, providing warmth and biophilic benefits.

The CLT panels were designed and prefabricated to fit together, and they required no further work on-site. The design team achieved longer than usual spans with a hybrid design that combined CLT shear walls, floors, ceilings and roof with glue-laminated timber beams. Using mass timber sped up construction time—just two weeks—in a short building season where a small pool of skilled local trades and high transportation costs were factors.

The school was conceived as a teaching lab for advancing sustainable, resilient design in northern climates. It emphasizes Indigenous culture, wood construction and resources, and designing buildings that address the impacts of climate change.

OWNER Laurentian University
ARCHITECT LGA Architectural Partners
ENGINEER AECOM Engineering
BUILDER Bondfield Construction (Phase 2)
MASS TIMBER INSTALLER Timberman Timberworks
COMPLETION 2018
SIZE 2 storeys | 11.9 m | 1,456 m^2 (CLT library wing)

University of Toronto, Academic Wood Tower

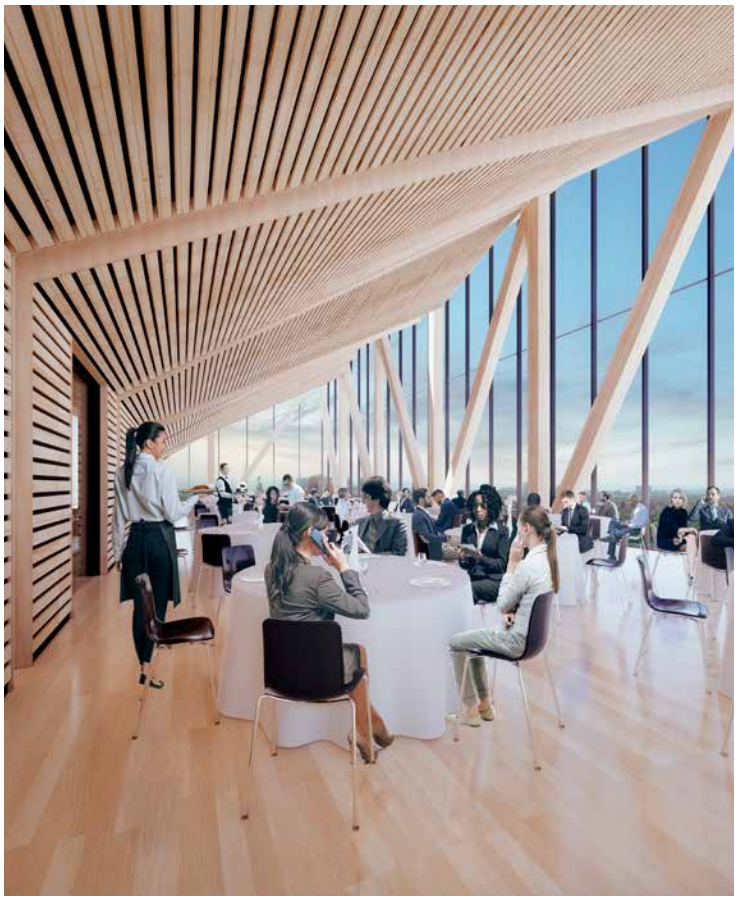
Toronto, Canada

Located along the busy Bloor Street corridor, the University of Toronto's Academic Wood Tower footprint is built on top of the Goldring Centre for High Performance Sport. The north façade of the tower is fully glazed, revealing its mass timber structure to passersby.

The mass timber hybrid structure rises 15 storeys (77 metres) using glue-laminated timber (glulam) beams, columns, braces and floor decks. It houses the research arms of the Munk School of Global Affairs & Public Policy, the Rotman School of Management and the Faculty of Arts & Science. The tower offers offices, meeting rooms, classrooms and event and student social spaces.

The design reveals its timber structure to the street and exposed glulam ceilings to staff and students inside. The use of mass timber sequesters carbon, with additional sustainability measures including a high-performance prefabricated building envelope, sunshades, rainwater collection for use in greywater and irrigation, a future photovoltaic array and a green roof.

OWNER University of Toronto
ARCHITECT Patkau Architects | MJMA Architecture & Design
ENGINEER Blackwell Structural Engineers | Smith + Andersen
BUILDER Pomerleau
MASS TIMBER INSTALLER Pomerleau
COMPLETION 2026
SIZE 15 storeys | 77 m | 11,800 m^2



Quinte Health Prince Edward County Memorial Hospital

Picton, Canada

The new Quinte Health Prince Edward County Memorial Hospital replaces the existing hospital on an adjacent site, with full operations expected to begin in 2027.

The two-storey, 9,000-square-metre structure uses an unencapsulated mass timber frame—including glue-laminated timber beams and columns, and cross-laminated timber slabs—highlighted by a double-height main entry space known as the Beacon. Mass timber was selected for its environmental benefits, biophilic qualities and assembly efficiency. Prefabricated just-in-time delivery and pre-cut, pre-drilled modules, ready for rapid crane assembly, cut on-site construction time, reduce delays and improve quality control.

Sustainable design strategies include a geothermal energy system, high-performance building envelope, low-maintenance composite wood cladding, and a 300-kilowatt rooftop solar array. Indigenous landscaping, green roofs, and electric vehicle-ready infrastructure are also included. The facility features 23 inpatient beds, emergency and diagnostic services, a dialysis unit and ambulatory care. The design incorporates access to daylight and nature throughout, including a public garden for visitors and a private outdoor space for staff.

OWNER Quinte Health
ARCHITECT HDR Inc.
ENGINEER Cleland Jardine Engineering
BUILDER M. Sullivan & Son Ltd.
MASS TIMBER INSTALLER Nordic Structures
COMPLETION 2027
SIZE 2 storeys | 9,011 m^2

Pleasant Maison Senior Care Facility

Nishi-Tokyo, Japan

The four-storey senior-care project, Pleasant Maison West Tokyo, spans almost 3,000 square metres and provides 77 resident rooms. A reinforced concrete podium supports dining and communal areas on the ground floor. The upper three levels were constructed using an efficient two-by-four wood framing system, ideal for urban zones with strict floor-area limitations.

The project makes use of Canadian wood products, including roughly 370 cubic metres of spruce-pine-fir lumber and 30 cubic metres of oriented strand board.

The approximate 500 cubic metres of structural wood used stores approximately 470 tonnes of carbon dioxide, offsetting part of the building's 1,500 tonnes of embodied emissions. The project aligns with the architect and builder's "Mission TREEING 2030" initiative, which aims to scale up the use of wood in medium- and large-scale buildings across Japan and internationally.

OPERATOR Care Twentyone Corporation
ARCHITECT Sumitomo Forestry (Design and Construction)
ENGINEER Matsumoto Sekkei
BUILDER Sumitomo Forestry (Design and Construction)
COMPLETION 2023
SIZE 4 storeys | 13.6 m| 2,977 m^2

South Nursing Ward Building—University Hospital Vienna

Vienna, Austria

As part of a broader modernization effort, the University Hospital Vienna and the Medical University of Vienna commissioned a new five-storey South Ward Building using modular mass timber. Built on the hospital's joint campus, the facility enables critical upgrades to existing wards without interrupting patient care. The new alternative accommodation meets all structural and building physics requirements for permanently approved buildings.

The 5,900-square-metre gross floor area structure accommodates 46 patient rooms with 88 beds, 45 therapy rooms and 44 additional functional spaces. A day clinic operates on the ground floor, while the upper levels house normal care wards for oncology, hematology, and palliative services, including radiotherapy.

The building's 112 prefabricated timber modules, made with cross-laminated timber, were manufactured in Styria, in southern Austria. Delivered nearly turnkey with integrated HVAC, electrical and plumbing systems, the modules were installed on-site. Tight urban logistics and site constraints required precise planning, with loading in Styria sequenced to match installation order in Vienna.

Over 70 specialists, including engineers, carpenters, electricians and drywallers, worked across the two sites at peak phases. The use of mass timber supports the hospital's sustainability and circular economy goals while significantly shortening construction timelines and minimizing disruption to the hospital's ongoing operations.

USER University Hospital Vienna & Medical University of Vienna
ARCHITECT Architects Collective ZT GmbH | HWP Planungsgesellschaft mbH
ENGINEER SSR Consulting ZT GmbH / DI Robert Salzer | Krapfenbauer ZT GmbH
BUILDER Lieb Bau Weiz GmbH & Co KG
MASS TIMBER INSTALLER Lieb Bau Weiz GmbH & Co KG
COMPLETION 2025
SIZE 5 storeys | 19.3 m | 5,900 m^2 (gross floor area)

Jiangsu Provincial Rehabilitation Hospital

Nanjing, China

The eight-storey, 208,000-square-metre Jiangsu Provincial Rehabilitation Hospital integrates mass timber and concrete to balance seismic resilience, material efficiency and sustainability.

Storeys six through eight feature a glue-laminated timber post-and-beam system, along with a cross-laminated timber composite floor and concrete frame structure. The wood and concrete form a hybrid system suitable for complex hospital programming.

The project showcases how modular, renewable materials can meet the demands of critical infrastructure in China. Its wood-concrete hybrid system also enhances construction speed, safety and seismic performance—essential for public buildings in active fault zones.

OWNER Jiangsu Provincial Government
ARCHITECT 深圳市建筑设计研究总院 szad
ENGINEER Nanjing Tech University
MASS TIMBER INSTALLER China Construction Fifth Engineering Bureau Ltd. | Shenzhou Beiji Wood Industry Co., LTD
COMPLETION 2024
SIZE 8 storeys | 30.8 m | 208,000 m^2

Maison des aînés et alternative de Saint-Hilarion

Charlevoix, Canada

At Maison des aînés et alternative de Saint-Hilarion in Charlevoix, Quebec, wood is more than just a building material—it is integral in the care for the seniors and adults with support needs who live there. The complex comprises four units, each housing 12 residents and featuring a reception area and public spaces. Support services are shared between the different units.

The residence was built with a focus on biophilia, aiming to foster a deeper connection between residents and nature. From the built-in wooden furniture and doors in the interior spaces to the glue-laminated and cross-laminated timber in the building's structure, the care facility provides a welcoming and soothing living environment for residents.

Maison des aînés is targeting Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) v4 certification.

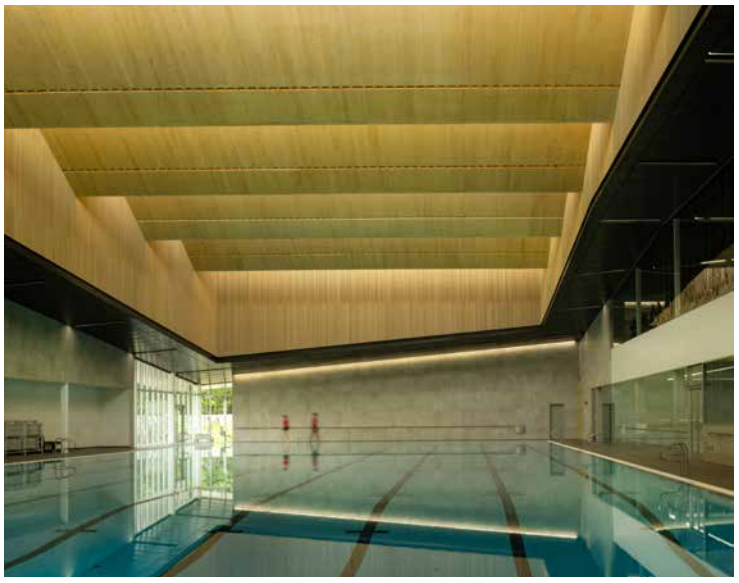
OWNER Centre intégré universitaire de santé et de services sociaux de la Capitale-Nationale
ARCHITECT Consortium of architects: DMG architecture | Group A | GLCRM architects inc. | Provencher_Roy_BBBL
ENGINEER EMS Ingénierie Inc.
BUILDER Construction Pierre Blouin
MASS TIMBER INSTALLER Structure Fusion
COMPLETION 2025
SIZE 2 storeys | 5.5 m | 5,500 m^2

Urban community and culture

Around the world, cities are rethinking how public spaces—libraries, sports facilities, community centres, and cultural hubs—can serve as essential third places beyond work and home. To support this shift, a growing number are turning to wood including mass timber to construct resilient, low-carbon buildings that feel warm, welcoming and rooted in community. More than places to play sports or be entertained, these spaces are becoming informal extensions of the home: where you can unwind, connect and foster a sense of community and belonging.

Wood offers a range of benefits uniquely suited to civic facilities. As homes shrink and cities grow denser, exposed wood in public spaces contributes to a calming, biophilic environment, with studies linking wood to reduced stress and improved well-being. Long-span engineered wood systems allow for open, flexible layouts ideal for recreation, performance, and gathering while also offering excellent acoustic and thermal performance. In dense urban environments, prefabricated timber systems speed up construction, minimize disruption, reduce noise and make it possible to build on narrow, constrained sites.

In many regions, wood carries cultural resonance and place-based meaning, particularly in Indigenous contexts, where its use can reflect stewardship, continuity and local identity. Sourcing wood from nearby forests also strengthens local economies, creates jobs and reduces embodied emissions. As cities pursue ambitious climate goals and stronger civic life, advanced wood construction offers clear advantages—delivering environmental performance, cultural relevance and lasting public value.



təməseẃtxʷ Aquatic and Community Centre

New Westminster, Canada

Named "sea otter house" in the hən̓q̓əmin̓əm̓ language, təməseẃtxʷ Aquatic and Community Centre in New Westminster, British Columbia, showcases a thoughtful integration of regionally sourced mass timber within a high-performance civic facility. The centre unites four pools, a fitness centre, childcare spaces, and community rooms under a folded sawtooth roof that spans the 50-metre lap pool, supported by long-span steel trusses.

This folded plate roof form, enabled by cross-laminated timber (CLT)-steel hybrid, not only delivers daylight and ventilation but does so without interrupting the thermal envelope, aiding in energy conservation. Suspended between these trusses, CLT panels form a continuous soffit that adds acoustic warmth, daylight control and visual texture. The double-height central atrium also features an exposed glue-laminated timber roof structure, supporting the project's emphasis on tactile, biophilic design.

Beyond its expressive timber architecture, the all-electric centre has achieved Canada Green Building Council's (CAGBC) Zero Carbon Building – Design Standard certification, targeting a 92 per cent reduction in greenhouse gas emissions. Inclusive design was prioritized throughout, with universal change rooms, ramp entries to pools and a civic-scaled lobby that welcomes all users. Natural ventilation, daylighting strategies, and a rooftop solar array reduce operational energy use, while mass timber construction significantly cuts embodied carbon.

OWNER City of New Westminster
ARCHITECT hcma architecture + design
STRUCTURAL ENGINEER Fast + Epp
BUILDER Heatherbrae Builders
MASS TIMBER INSTALLER Seagate Mass Timber
COMPLETION 2024
SIZE 2 storeys | 11 m | 10,684 m^2

Alliance Française Vancouver

Vancouver, Canada

Tucked into a tight mid-block site in Vancouver, British Columbia, the Alliance Française Vancouver facility signals a bold step forward for mass timber in urban cultural design. Through Alternative Solutions, which demonstrated that the fire risk of the mass timber structure compared favourably to an equivalent code-compliant design, and the project team's mitigating measures, city officials approved the use of exposed wood columns, beams and decking for the four-storey assembly occupancy building.

The centre serves as a home for French language education and an expanding range of cultural programs, including a theatre, gallery, café, media library and rooftop terrace. Organized around a daylight-filled atrium, the building utilizes cross-laminated timber (CLT) panels and glue-laminated timber (glulam) beams and columns, with much of the material left exposed to reveal the structure's natural beauty and tactile presence. By combining a transparent roof with vertical timber accents, the design gives the small central volume a boldly warm and bright feel.

Prefabrication played a key role with CLT and glulam elements—many of which were pre-finished and pre-fitted with steel connectors—craned into place, accelerating the build on a constrained, challenging-to-access site.

By combining expressive materiality with zoning ingenuity, the project shows how mass timber can meet both cultural and urban infill goals, creating a compact yet richly programmed civic anchor for Francophone life in Vancouver.

OWNER Alliance Française Vancouver
ARCHITECT McFarland Marceau Architects
ENGINEER Equilibrium Consulting Inc.
BUILDER The Haebler Group
MASS TIMBER INSTALLER Seagate Mass Timber
COMPLETION 2024
SIZE 4 storeys | 17.2 m | 2,760 m²

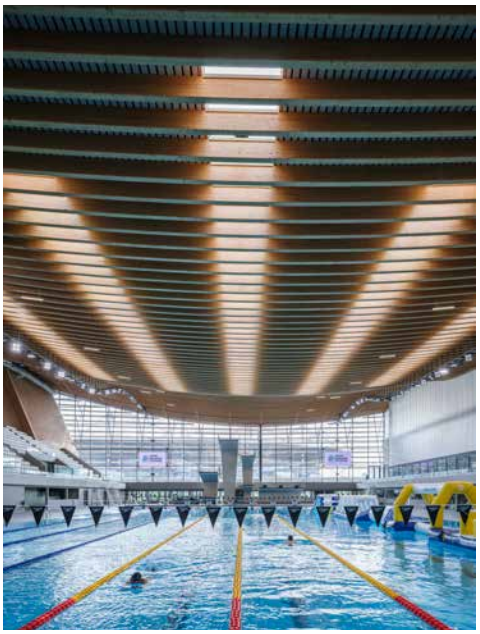
Centre Aquatique Olympique Métropole du Grand Paris

Saint-Denis, France

Located in Saint-Denis, a northern suburb of Paris, this aquatic venue shows how wood can shine in large-scale, long-span athletic facilities, delivering both technical performance and architectural drama. Built for the Paris 2024 Olympic Games, the centre is the only permanent new structure constructed for the event and will continue to serve the Saint-Denis community for decades to come.

At its heart is a 90-metre-long suspended timber roof, engineered as a tensioned system of long-span glue-laminated timber (glulam) beams. The ultra-thin, sweeping profile strictly follows the required clearance for athletes and sightlines, reducing construction height and halving the volume of air that needs to be conditioned—an energy-saving move with long-term operational benefits. On the exterior, pre-grained Douglas-fir lamellas wrap the building, offering shelter and welcoming the public to access the arena.

The mass timber structure doubles France's minimum requirement for bio-based materials in public buildings, with glulam and timber detailing left exposed throughout to highlight its structural logic and natural materiality. Designed for adaptability, the modular pools feature movable floors and partitions to accommodate various sports and community programs beyond the Games. A rooftop solar array—one of the largest in France—covers over 4,600 square metres and supplies 20 per cent of the centre's energy, contributing to a broader 90 per cent renewable energy target.



OWNER Métropole du Grand Paris
ARCHITECT VenhoevenCS | Ateliers 2/3/4/
ENGINEER SBP Schlaich Bergermann Partner
BUILDER Bouygues Bâtiment Île-de-France
MASS TIMBER INSTALLER Mathis
COMPLETION 2024
SIZE 3 storeys | 30 m | 20,000 m^2

Calgary Central Library

Calgary, Canada

Straddling a light rail line, the Calgary Central Library forms a civic connection between downtown and the emerging cultural district in Calgary, Alberta. The 22,000-square-metre, four-storey building embraces its sloped site with a lifted, elliptical form, creating a public plaza beneath its gently curved volume.

A sweeping western red cedar arch shelters the main entrance, which is crafted from western red cedar battens on Douglas-fir purlins and ribs. A parametric model set design rules for each panel and batten and automatically generated 3D models and fabrication data for all 170 panels.

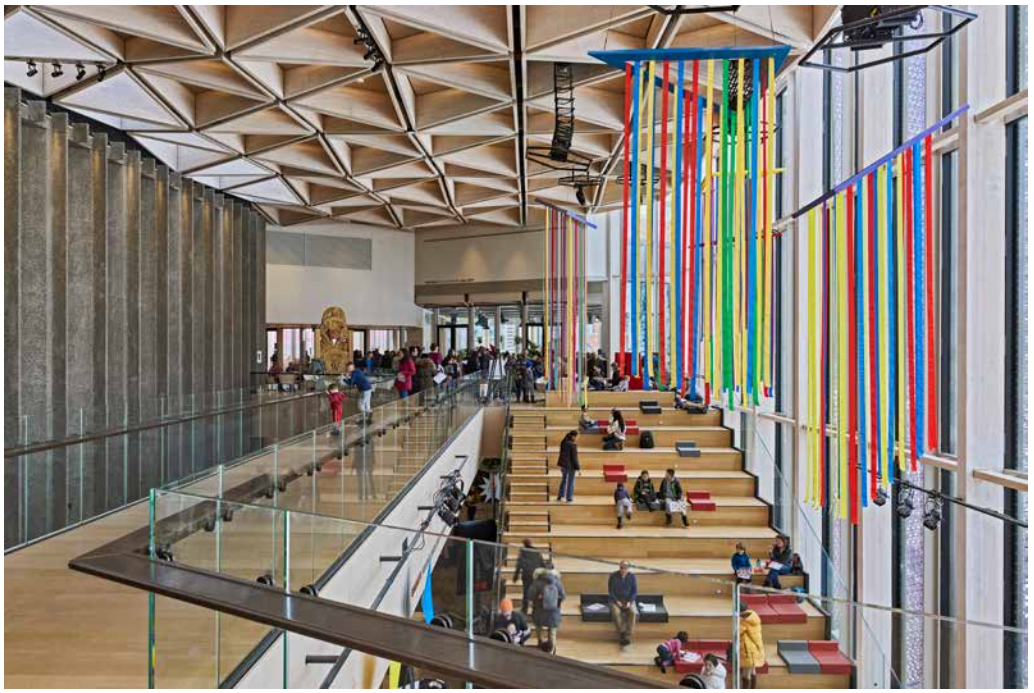
Inside, a 26-metre-high atrium is wrapped in a spiralling procession of hemlock slats, guiding visitors upward through four floors of learning, reading and gathering spaces. The wood-lined atrium fosters a luminous interior that balances civic energy with the quietude of study.

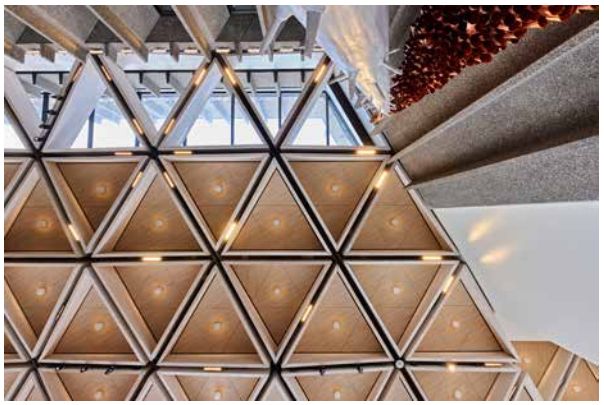
Wood is used throughout not only for its warmth and acoustic quality, but also as a cultural and environmental gesture. The palette references Alberta's landscapes and Indigenous craft while supporting Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) Gold certification through locally sourced certified timber.

OWNER Calgary Public Library
ARCHITECT Snøhetta | DIALOG
ENGINEER Entuitive
BUILDER Stuart Olson
WOOD PRODUCT INSTALLER StructureCraft (exterior wood soffit) | Executive Millwork (interior wood)
COMPLETION 2018
SIZE 4 storeys | 33.7 m | 22,300 m^2

National Arts Centre

Ottawa, Canada





OWNER Government of Canada
ARCHITECT Diamond Schmitt Architects
ENGINEER Fast + Epp
BUILDER PCL Construction
MASS TIMBER INSTALLER StructureCraft
COMPLETION 2017
SIZE 3 storeys | 20 m (addition), 25 m (total project) | 5,574 m^2 (addition), 13,939 m^2 (total project)

The transformation of Canada's National Arts Centre in Ottawa, Ontario, expanded a landmark concrete building on a designated historic site by adding wood. The three new wings include public amenities, community gathering spaces and a marquee tower.

A tessellated roof of triangular wood coffers creates warmth and visual interest. The triangular panels are made of trapezoidal glue-laminated timber (glulam) segments fastened together by steel plates, supported by glulam façade columns from nine to 15 metres long.

An acoustic panel hides lighting, sprinklers and AV systems in the middle of each roof panel. The systems were pre-installed off-site in a shop outside Ottawa, rented to save transportation costs. The coffers were pre-assembled in linear components. An estimated six months of construction time and costs were saved by using wood for the finished ceiling.

The design teams also made fire safety integral to the project, combining passive measures such as exit locations with active measures like sprinkler systems and smoke detectors in the ceiling.

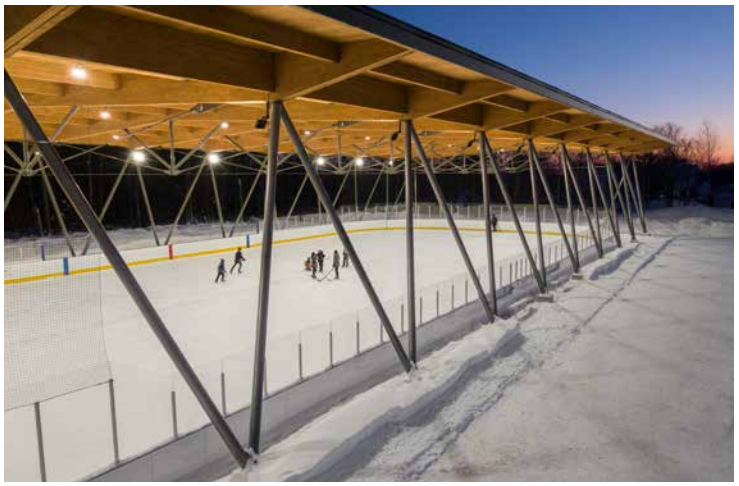
Patinoire couverte du parc des Saphirs (Domaine du Boisé)

Boischatel, Canada

A hybrid design of mass timber and steel creates a roof over an outdoor ice rink that appears to float. Located in a wooded area-turned-city-park in Boischatel, Quebec, Patinoire couverte du parc des Saphirs (Domaine du Boisé) features a roof consisting of 12 glue-laminated timber beams with heights ranging from just over half a metre in the centre to 1.2 metres at the support, tapering again at the outside ends.

On the 73.6-metre-long sides of the ice rink roof, the beams rest on V-shaped steel columns angled inwards. These rods are connected to assembly plates concealed in the beams. The invisible glued rod system is built of two half-beams that enclose the assembly plate, with only the loop used to attach the struts to the steel columns showing.

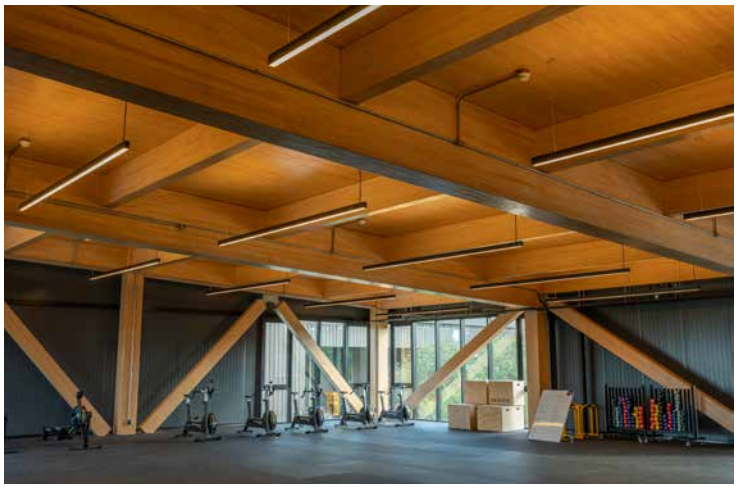
A metal plate protects the outside of the roof, ensuring no wooden elements are exposed to the snow and rain common in the area. This hybrid truss structure is replicable and has already been used for other ice rinks in Quebec.



OWNER Municipalité de Boischatel
ARCHITECT ABCP Architecture
ENGINEER L2C Experts Conseils
BUILDER Construction Durand
MASS TIMBER INSTALLER Art Massif
COMPLETION 2020
SIZE 1 storey | 9.2 m | 2,655 m^2

Life Zonamerica

Montevideo, Uruguay



In a bustling business community in Montevideo, sits Life Zonamerica, a health club that features a swimming pool, gym, yoga studio and cafe—and plenty of mass timber.

A nearly zero-carbon footprint building, it features 12-metre-span glue-laminated timber posts and beams supporting cross-laminated timber (CLT) slabs throughout the facility, made locally in Uruguay. The stairs are also CLT. The use of timber helps optimize the acoustic design for a wellness facility.

With its exposed mass timber and floor-to-ceiling glazing, Life Zonamerica brings nature indoors, supporting members' mental health and well-being, one of the aims of the facility's design.

OWNER Zonamerica
ARCHITECT Dovat Arquitectos
ENGINEER RDA / Arboreal
BUILDER Bauten Construcciones
MASS TIMBER INSTALLER Enkel Group
COMPLETION 2025
SIZE 2 storeys | 9.5 m | 2,200 m^2

Designing with nature: Biophilic patterns through wood

We are biologically predisposed to feel better when exposed to nature—an instinct known as biophilia. Our nervous system recognizes natural textures, forms that echo the forest and landscapes as safe, familiar and essential. Architects and designers are responding—bringing biophilic principles into how we build. Here are eight biophilic patterns that come alive through wood in buildings.

Visual connection to nature

Vancouver Convention Centre West Building's vast interior spaces feature exposed Douglas-fir glue-laminated timber (glulam) beams and wood-slat ceilings and western hemlock wood wall panels—enveloping occupants with natural warmth and a connection to nature. These materials mirror the tones and textures of a forested landscape while floor-to-ceiling glass walls that wrap around the building offer unobstructed panoramic views of the harbour and local mountains.

Dynamic and diffused light

In Whistler Village, British Columbia, Canada, the **Audain Art Museum's** soaring wood-slat atrium disperses daylight from skylights into rays and shadows that move subtly as the sun changes angle, creating a rhythmic play of light. The trapezoidal skylight draws in filtered sunlight, avoiding harsh glare while establishing dynamic, dappled patterns on warm wood surfaces. As daylight shifts from cool morning to golden evening, the wood's glow morphs from soft beiges to deep amber.

Biomorphic forms and patterns

The **Tsleil-Waututh Nation's Administration and Health Centre** in British Columbia expresses biomorphic forms and patterns through its weaving nature-inspired wood structure. The roofline traces gentle, wave-like undulations, evoking the motion of water or the lift of wind-swept tree canopies. Inside, arched glulam beams rise in organic arcs, recalling the shape of tree branches or the ribs of a canoe—gestures rooted in both natural form and cultural resonance.

Material connection with nature

Inspired by petals of a native British Columbia orchid, the **VanDusen Botanical Garden Visitor Centre**'s timber roof and Douglas-fir finishes create a strong connection to the surrounding gardens and native trees. The space is bathed in natural light from a central oculus, while curved glulam beams, ribbed plywood ceilings and reclaimed timber benches offer a tactile mix—smooth, grooved and warm. The architecture invites a layered, multisensory experience rooted in the local landscape.

Complexity and order

Oregon's **Portland International Airport Main Terminal** in the United States uses layered wood elements to reduce stress and improve spatial clarity. The expansive 36.4-hectare ceiling is made of thousands of Douglas-fir timbers woven into a gently curving lattice that creates soft, wave-like forms overhead. Steel Y-columns rise into this structure at regular intervals, providing both support and a steady visual rhythm. This nested order brings a sense of calm and coherence to the large space.

Prospect and refuge

Muji Hotel Ginza in Tokyo, Japan, offers a calming, simple and functional design aimed at weary travellers. Guest rooms and lounge areas feature recessed wood seating that creates a sense of quiet enclosure. In public areas like the coffee salon, library and restaurant, open-plan layouts and high ceilings provide a feeling of lightness and ease. The lobby and salon also include built-in wooden seating nooks that combine intimacy with the hotel's signature minimal aesthetic.

Mystery and intrigue

Wood plays a central role in shaping a layered sensory experience in Toronto, Canada's **Centennial College's A-Building Expansion** through shifting light, texture and symbolic form. Warm timber surfaces offer tactility and calm, while moments of solid and void create visual rhythm. This interplay is most strikingly expressed in the Indigenous Commons—a domed room inspired by the Anishinaabe roundhouse and sweat lodges—and the Indigenous artwork on paddle-shaped wood panels in Wisdom Hall that guides the eye and body toward light-filled gathering spaces.

Awe and wonder

Mjøstårnet in Brumunddal, Norway, sets a standard for soaring large-scale timber construction. Built with glulam beams, cross-laminated timber cores and wood floor slabs, it combines structural ambition with material warmth. A grand atrium with a sweeping timber staircase welcomes visitors, while communal areas under the expansive wood canopy feature timber furnishings and finishes. Even smaller spaces, such as elevator cores and apartment interiors, showcase natural grain and texture, reinforced by soft daylight.

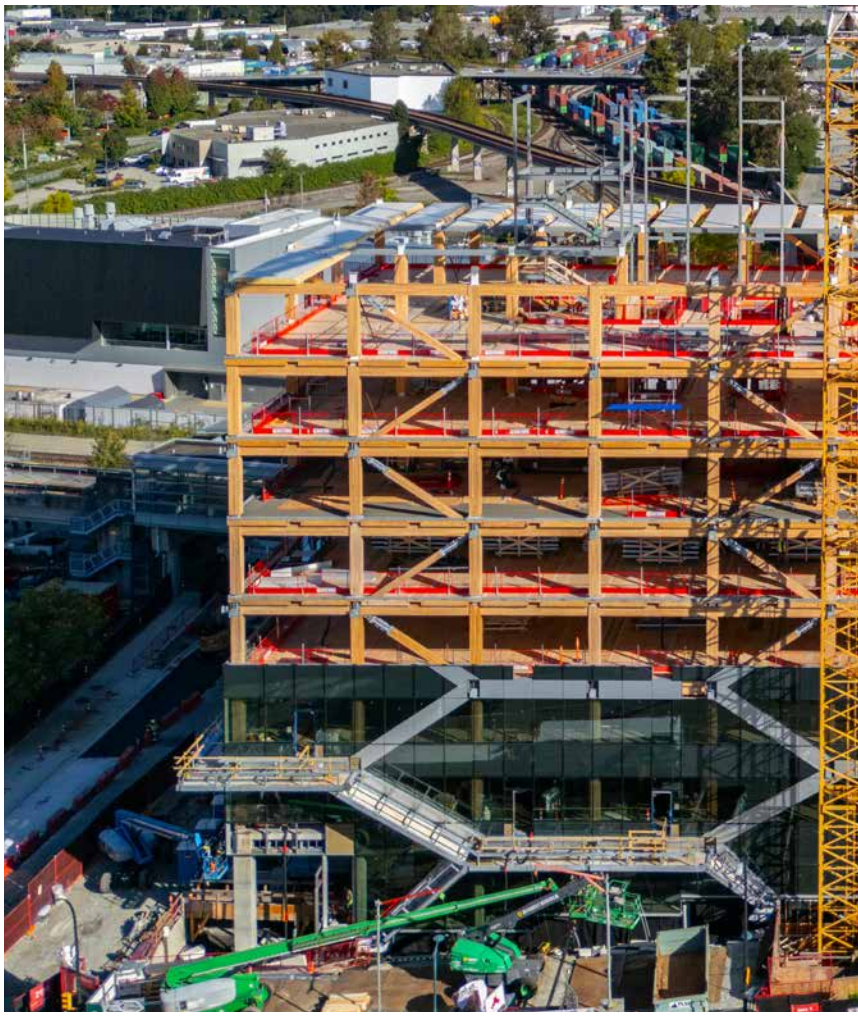
Commercial

In an increasingly competitive commercial office market, developers are constructing distinct, expressive designs that offer both architectural impact and financial return. Mass timber is emerging as a strategic solution—offering speed, flexibility and low embodied carbon in one integrated system.

Its lighter weight allows for vertical additions and infill where heavier materials would be cost-prohibitive, making it especially useful in dense urban markets and heritage districts. Developers are turning to mass timber to construct new leasable areas atop existing buildings, extend the life of underused assets and avoid emissions tied to demolition and new concrete foundations. At the same time, new mass timber construction is gaining momentum through code changes that support taller wood buildings.

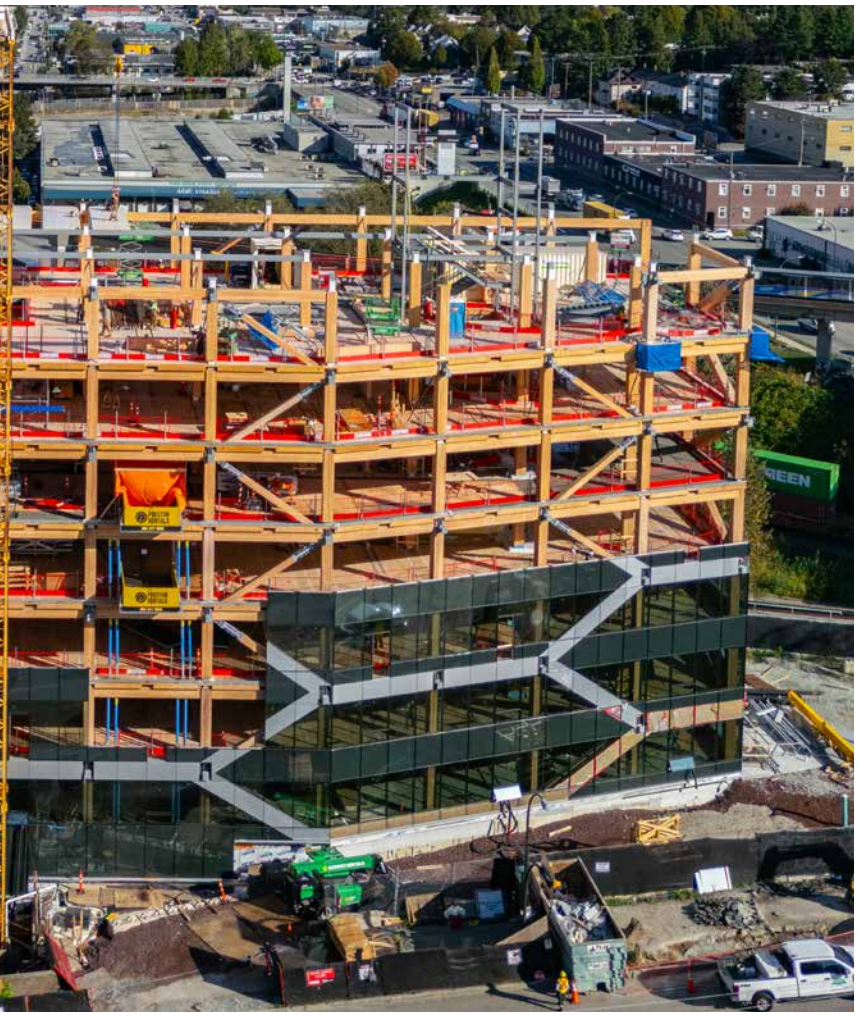
Equally important, prefabricated timber assemblies can accelerate timelines, cut costs and reduce site disruption—key factors in competitive markets. As hybrid work reshapes office demand, employers are seeking more than just office space—they want environments that support wellness and help attract top talent. Wood delivers: exposed wood grain interiors, natural light and softened acoustics create warm, biophilic workplaces that signal a commitment to both people and planet.

In the commercial office sector, where differentiation matters more than ever, wood helps buildings stand out—not just visually, but in performance, sustainability and leasing appeal. As a result, technologically advanced wood systems are not just a promising construction solution, but an emerging market advantage for commercial buildings.



The Hive

Vancouver, Canada



Soaring nearly 45 metres above Vancouver, British Columbia's False Creek Flats, The Hive is a 10-storey mass timber office building distinguished by its honeycomb-like façade—a direct expression of its innovative perimeter-braced seismic system. The design features diagonally oriented glue-laminated timber (glulam) braces arranged in a cellular pattern that wraps continuously around all elevations, eliminating the need for conventional cast-in-place concrete cores.

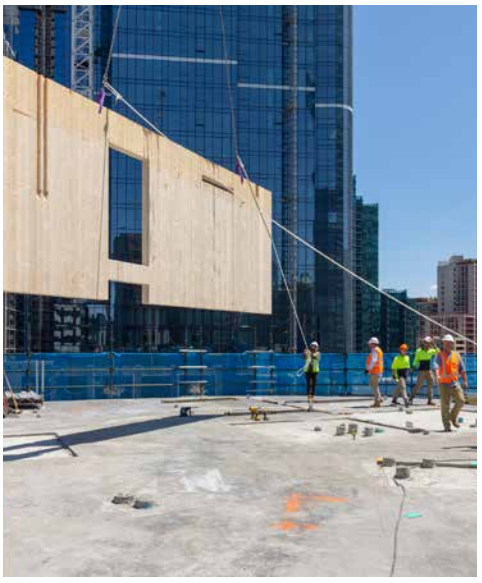
Nine levels of mass timber sit above a concrete base, combining glulam columns, beams and buckling-restrained braces with cross-laminated timber floor panels, shear walls and balconies. Balconies are positioned between brace bays to create alternating outdoor terraces on each level, while a landscaped rooftop deck offers views of the city's North Shore mountains and downtown skyline.

A flexible open-floor plan, natural materials and abundant daylight complement the exposed wood interior. Structurally, the timber elements are engineered to meet a two-hour fire-resistance rating—large glulam members are designed to char on the surface, protecting core strength and critical connections. As a seismically advanced taller mass timber building, the project is a model for resilient, low-carbon office design, particularly for cities in active earthquake zones.

ARCHITECT DIALOG
ENGINEER Fast + Epp
BUILDER Ventana Construction
MASS TIMBER INSTALLER Supreme Steel
COMPLETION 2025
SIZE 10 storeys | 45 m| 15,096 m^2

55 Southbank Boulevard

Melbourne, Australia



At 55 Southbank Boulevard—in Melbourne's inner-city arts and cultural precinct—an innovative vertical extension has transformed a 1980s commercial building into a unique mass timber hotel structure. Completed in 2020, the project known as the Adina Apartment Hotel added ten new floors using cross-laminated timber (CLT), built atop the existing six-storey concrete frame without the need for a new foundation.

By using CLT instead of heavier materials, engineers doubled the potential height of the extension while maintaining the load limits of the original piles. Prefabricated timber components allowed for faster construction with minimal disruption to the occupied lower floors, showcasing a circular economy approach that saved time, cost and carbon emissions.

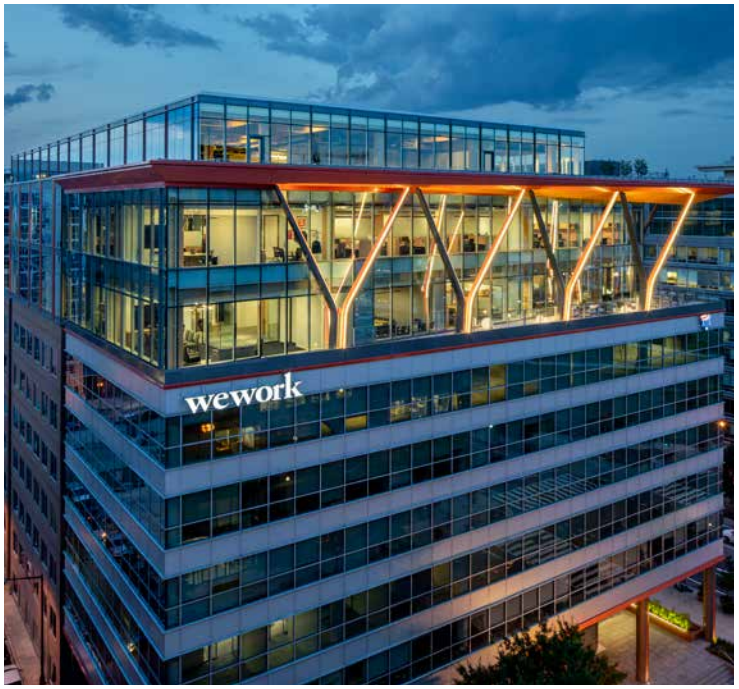
Inside, the design complements the building's curving form with contemporary finishes. Timber surfaces feature in the warm, welcoming ground-floor lobby, while curved walls echo the sinuous exterior. The extension delivers 220 serviced apartments, complete with kitchens, lounge areas, a 20-metre lap pool, and a gym—all positioned to maximize natural light and skyline views.

By sequestering approximately 4,200 tonnes of carbon dioxide and offsetting the equivalent emissions of around 130 homes annually, 55 Southbank Boulevard sets a benchmark for adaptive reuse, urban density and low-carbon construction.

OWNER Hume Partners Property
ARCHITECT Bates Smart
ENGINEER WSP Group | Vistek Structural Engineers
BUILDER Atelier Projects
MASS TIMBER INSTALLER Atelier Projects
COMPLETION 2020
SIZE 16 storeys (10 mass timber on 6 concrete) | 71.4 m | 27,000 m^2

80 M Street

Washington, DC, United States



In Washington, DC's Capitol Riverfront district, zoning restricts building heights and undeveloped parcels are limited. Taking advantage of wood's lighter weight, 80 M Street's 9,000-square-metre rehabilitation overbuild introduces two floors and a rooftop level to a seven-storey steel and concrete building completed in 2001, adding leasable area without needing to reinforce the structure below.

A steel interstitial layer separates the new wood construction from the base building. Glue-laminated timber beams, columns and trusses support cross-laminated timber floors and exposed ceilings—and their precise prefabrication streamlines integration with mechanical and electrical systems. The factory-built mass timber assembly accelerated construction timelines, boosted cost savings and minimized disruption to existing tenants.

With nearly five-metre floor-to-floor heights, the addition allows daylight to reach twice as far into the plan compared to conventional office space. An upgraded lobby, exterior terraces and ample outdoor amenity space enhance access to fresh air and views, while solar panels, high-efficiency HVAC systems and high-performance glazing support the city's progressive energy and carbon goals.

OWNER Columbia Property Trust
ARCHITECT Hickok Cole
ENGINEER Arup
BUILDER DAVIS Construction
MASS TIMBER INSTALLER Mercer Mass Timber
COMPLETION 2022
SIZE 10 storeys (3 mass timber on 7 steel) | 27.4 m | 9,290 m^2

837 Beatty Street

Vancouver, Canada

Located in Vancouver, British Columbia's former historic warehouse district, 837 Beatty Street is a hybrid mass timber and masonry project that pairs heritage restoration with vertical expansion. Originally constructed in 1911 as a three-storey Edwardian warehouse, the building was designed to accommodate four additional storeys—an ambition now realized more than a century later through a lightweight, mass timber addition.

The adaptive reuse strategy preserves the warehouse's original heavy timber and load-bearing masonry structure while boosting four levels of modern office space above. Glue-laminated post-and-beam construction and nail-laminated timber floor systems form the upper levels, chosen for their compatibility with the existing structure and reduced structural loading. A steel lateral system provides seismic upgrades without compromising the building's original character.

Exposed mass timber complements the brick-and-beam aesthetic across the new floors, supporting generous ceiling heights, operable windows and deep daylight penetration. Designed as a case study in urban infill, the project demonstrates how mass timber can support low-carbon densification while avoiding demolition emissions. Rooftop terraces, bike storage and shower facilities and a street-level café round out the project's amenities, integrating a century-old structure into the city's next generation of commercial development.

OWNER Reliance Properties Ltd.
ARCHITECT office of mcfarlane biggar architects + designers
ENGINEER Fast + Epp
BUILDER ETRO Construction
MASS TIMBER INSTALLER Kinsol Timber Systems
COMPLETION 2025
SIZE 7 storeys (4 mass timber hybrid on 3 heavy timber/masonry) | 27.3 m | 4,134 m^2

Port Plus

Yokohama, Japan

In a quiet corner of Yokohama, a city long shaped by global exchange and innovation, Port Plus rises as a striking symbol of the future of urban building. Set along a narrow street, the 11-storey structure redefines its neighbourhood with a warm timber lattice that stands apart from the surrounding concrete and steel. Designed as a training and education facility, Port Plus is a contemporary nod to the country's centuries-old wood construction traditions.

The all-wood structure comprises 390 prefabricated rigid cross-joint units made from laminated veneer lumber, reinforced with fire-resistant plasterboard. Traditional joinery techniques, like nuki joints, are used without adhesives in the larch core, allowing for future reuse. Approximately three quarters of the 1,990 cubic metres of wood was sourced domestically, supporting Japan's forestry sector and low-carbon goals. Compared to a similar concrete building, Port Plus reduced embodied carbon by nearly 75 per cent.

Inside, biophilic wood forms and natural clay plasters evoke the serenity of ancient temples. The building features 32 accommodation units and includes amenities such as a meditation and yoga room with suspended greenery and a seminar room that features a curved wood arch made from multiple pieces of cross-laminated timber with holes drilled for sound absorption—timber-rich spaces that support wellness, calm and climate-conscious living.

OWNER Obayashi Corporation
ARCHITECT Obayashi Corporation
ENGINEER Obayashi Corporation
BUILDER Obayashi Corporation
MASS TIMBER INSTALLER Obayashi Corporation
COMPLETION 2022
SIZE 11 storeys | 44 m | 3,503 m^2

T3 Buildings

Various locations

From Minneapolis to Melbourne, Hines' T3 (timber, transit, technology) buildings are reshaping commercial real estate by combining low-carbon design with flexible, tech-forward office spaces. Each T3 project uses mass timber from renewable sources, urban infill sites near transit, and adaptable floorplates geared to modern workstyles, while responding to its local context.

The first T3 opened in 2016 in Minneapolis, a seven-storey, mass timber structure. Subsequent projects—such as T3 West Midtown in Atlanta, Georgia, T3 Bayside and Junction in Toronto, Ontario, T3 RiNo in Denver, Colorado, and T3 Collingwood in Melbourne, Australia—refine the model, improving amenities, carbon performance and digital connectivity.

Cross-laminated timber and glue-laminated members are used across the series, reducing embodied carbon compared to steel and concrete. Prefabricated panels speed up assembly, cut waste and enhance quality. Interiors offer biophilic benefits—natural warmth, quieter acoustics and abundant daylight.

T3 is a business model. Timber offices consistently achieve higher lease rates, faster absorption and stronger tenant retention. With over 27 projects delivered or underway worldwide, T3 demonstrates how scalable timber construction can deliver sustainability, enhanced tenant experience and strong returns.

T3 North Loop (Minneapolis)
LOCATION Minneapolis, United States
OWNER Hines
ARCHITECT Michael Green Architecture (Design Architect) | DLR Group (Architect of Record)
ENGINEER Magnusson Klemencic Associates (MKA)
BUILDER Kraus-Anderson Construction Company
MASS TIMBER INSTALLER StructureCraft
COMPLETION 2016
SIZE 7 storeys | 26 m | 20,530 m^2

T3 West Midtown (Atlanta)
LOCATION Atlanta, United States
OWNER Hines and Invesco Real Estate
ARCHITECT Hartshorne Plunkard Architecture (Design Architect) | DLR Group (Architect of Record)
ENGINEER Magnusson Klemencic Associates (MKA) | StructureCraft (Structural Timber Engineer)
BUILDER New South Construction
MASS TIMBER INSTALLER StructureCraft
COMPLETION 2019
SIZE 6 storeys | 26 m | 21,550 m^2

T3 Junction (Toronto)
LOCATION Toronto, Canada
OWNER Hines
ARCHITECT DLR Group (Design Architect, in partnership with local affiliate architect, WZMH Architects)
ENGINEER Magnusson Klemencic Associates (MKA)
BUILDER EllisDon
MASS TIMBER INSTALLER StructureCraft
COMPLETION 2024 (Phase 1)
SIZE Two buildings: 8 storeys (39 m) + 6 storeys (31 m) | 27,900 m^2 (total)

AQ Group Headquarters

Saitama City, Japan

Spanning over 6,000 square metres and standing eight storeys tall, AQ Group's pure wooden headquarters in Saitama City integrates traditional Japanese joinery with modern engineering to meet stringent seismic and fire safety standards.

The structure utilizes a variety of wood products, including laminated veneer lumber, glue-laminated timber and western hemlock lumber. Western hemlock was selected for use as roof rafters due to its high bending resistance and nail retention, which enable wider spans and reduce material usage.

The building serves as a prototype for cost-effective, disaster-resilient wooden architecture. It demonstrates how prefabrication and traditional techniques can be combined to create scalable, mid-rise wooden structures.

OWNER AQ Group
ARCHITECT Nozawa Masamitsu Architectural Studio (design) | AQ Group in collaboration with Professor Masahiro Inayama from the University of Tokyo (interal team)
ENGINEER Holzstra - University of Tokyo Engineering students, supervised by Professor Masahiro Inayama, University of Tokyo (structural) | AQ Group
BUILDER AQ Group | Tanaka Komuten (construction contractor) | Shinohara Shoten (sub-contractor)
MASS TIMBER INSTALLER Shinohara Shoten
COMPLETION 2024
SIZE 8 storeys | 30.9 m | 6,076 m^2

The Financial Park

Stavanger, Norway

Set on a triangular site near Stavanger's harbour, The Financial Park—headquarters for SR-Bank—is designed as a modern flagship office building that maximizes flexibility. The seven-storey structure is built around a soaring timber atrium, its sloping roofline echoing the surrounding topography.

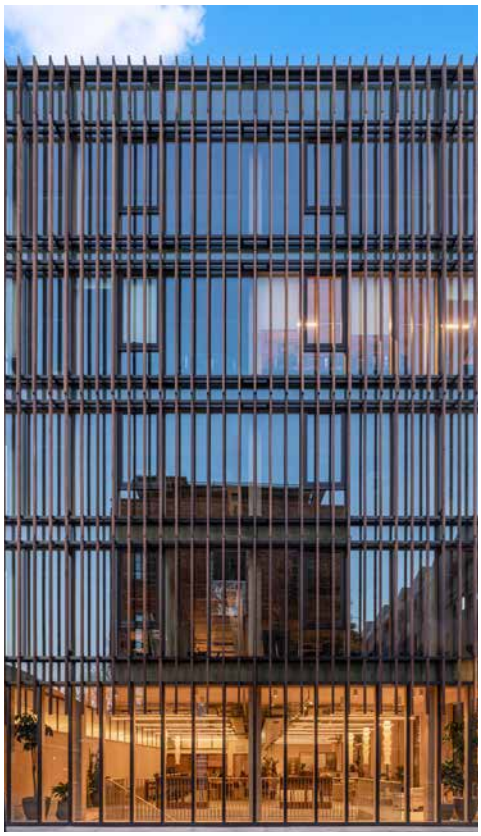
The design champions mass timber not only for its environmental benefits but also its spatial and emotional impact. The hybrid structural system uses glue-laminated timber and laminated veneer lumber made from beech—with visible joints and rich wood tones giving the interior a calm, biophilic feel. The exposed structure celebrates craftsmanship while meeting stringent fire and acoustic requirements. At the heart of the building, a sculptural wooden staircase spirals through the light-filled atrium, creating visual and social connection between floors.

Certified Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Methodology (BREEAM)-NOR Outstanding, the building prioritizes low-carbon materials, daylight access and energy efficiency. Open-plan workspaces and informal zones support collaboration, with the structure's grid allowing for future versatility and modifications.

OWNER SpareBank 1 SR-Bank
ARCHITECT Helen & Hard (Stavanger) | SAAHA (Oslo)
ENGINEER Degree of Freedom (Norway) | Création Holz AG, led by Hermann Blumer (Switzerland)
BUILDER Moelven Limtre AS
MASS TIMBER INSTALLER Moelven Limtre AS
COMPLETION 2019
SIZE 7 storeys | 28 m | 22,500 m^2

Black & White Building

London, United Kingdom



In the heart of Shoreditch, the Black & White Building redefines a 21st-century workplace. Rising six storeys, the nearly 4,500-square-metre structure is London's model for sustainable construction.

The building features a hybrid structural system with beech laminated veneer lumber columns combined with cross-laminated timber slabs and cores, all wrapped in a glazed curtain wall and shaded by prefabricated tulipwood louvres. A parametric model was used to simulate the sun's movement across the façade, informing the louvre layout for optimized solar control and occupant comfort.

Without internal structural partitions and with services carefully coordinated to minimize visual impact, the floorplates are designed for flexibility and long-term adaptability.

Prefabricated timber components were slotted together on-site, allowing for future disassembly and reuse. The building's embodied carbon footprint is approximately 37 per cent lower than comparable concrete buildings. Powered by rooftop photovoltaic panels and 100 per cent renewable electricity, the project demonstrates how precision timber engineering and environmental performance can come together in a modern urban setting.

OWNER The Office Group (TOG)
ARCHITECT Waugh Thistleton Architects
ENGINEER Eckersley O'Callaghan
BUILDER Mid Group
MASS TIMBER INSTALLER Hybrid
COMPLETION 2022
SIZE 6 storeys | 17.8 m | 4,480 m²

InnoRenew CoE

Izola, Slovenia

The InnoRenew Centre of Excellence (CoE) in Izola is an international research institute dedicated to advancing renewable materials, healthy built environments and biobased construction methods. In Izola's Livade area, a developing research and education district near Slovenia's Adriatic coast, the over 8,000-square-metre building anchors the area's transformation from post-industrial land into a hub of scientific and ecological progress.

The five-storey facility uses a hybrid structure of timber, concrete and steel, with the upper three floors built entirely of wood. Natural materials dominate the exterior and interior, with local Istrian stone, acoustic timber cladding and wood-based furniture supporting a low-carbon footprint. The building was planned and constructed following REED (Restorative Environmental and Ergonomic Design) principles, emphasizing biophilic design, occupant well-being and adaptability.

The project doubles as an active research object: it's equipped with over 100 sensors to monitor wood moisture, relative humidity, air quality and structural performance. The institute planted 3,000 oak trees within the municipality of Izola to offset the carbon footprint created by the building's construction. The institute has become a hub for a future-oriented scientific and industrial community focused on sustainable building with renewable materials.

OWNER InnoRenew CoE
ARCHITECT Eva Prelovšek Niemelä, Aarne Niemelä, Bojan Cebin, Monika Rečnik, Mitja Škrjanec, Zijada Adembegović Hujdurović
ENGINEER Iztok Šušteršič, Sašo Vozel, Rudi Grahek, Robert Krese, Vlado Šiško, Matthew Schwarzkopf, Jakub Sandak, Rok Prislan, Mike Burnard, Andreja Kutnar
BUILDER VG5 d.o.o. and Marles Hiše Maribor d.o.o.
MASS TIMBER INSTALLER CBD, d.o.o.
COMPLETION 2021–2022
SIZE 5 storeys | 18 m | 8,200 m^2

Toronto and Region Conservation Authority Headquarters

North York, Canada

The four-storey headquarters of the Toronto and Region Conservation Authority (TRCA) is wood-first in its design, incorporating the natural material into structural elements and finishes, inside and out. Located at the edge of North York's Black Creek Ravine in Ontario, the building is a learning centre and living laboratory for researchers, professionals and students to profile zero-carbon features.

The building's frame is almost all mass timber, including glue-laminated timber columns and beams and cross-laminated timber floor slabs—even the elevator and stair cores are mass timber. Its exterior features a shingled facade of Ontario white cedar.

The 350 people who work in the building are exposed to nature throughout. Along with the visual expression of the exposed wood, a large atrium and skylights spread daylight on every floor, and operable windows ensure cleaner air and improved ventilation.

Designed to the highest standards for energy efficiency and workplace well-being, the building employs an open-loop geothermal system that provides heating and cooling efficiency, and features four glass-enclosed towers extending through the roof as part of an environmental-control system. These include waterwalls coupled with geothermal wells that use groundwater to precondition outdoor air brought through the top of each glazed shaft.

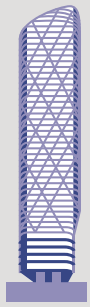
OWNER Toronto and Region Conservation Authority
ARCHITECT Bucholz McEvoy Architects | ZAS Architects
ENGINEER RJC Engineers
BUILDER Eastern Construction
MASS TIMBER INSTALLER Timmerman Timberworks
COMPLETION 2025
SIZE 4 storeys | 16.5 m | 8,100 m^2

Wood's rising future

From multi-family housing and civic spaces to schools, healthcare facilities and commercial towers, wood construction is reshaping what is possible in the built environment. Across sectors, light-frame and advanced engineered wood products, like mass timber, are delivering more than durable performance—they provide flexibility, speed, aesthetic warmth and sustainability while reconnecting us to nature in increasingly dense urban contexts. Today's designers are embracing wood not just for how it performs as a building material, but for what it provides—enhanced cultural expression, local economic growth, increased well-being and natural carbon-locking benefits.

Globally, a new generation of wood buildings is rising—taller, smarter, more adaptive and more attuned to both planetary and human needs. With innovations in prefabrication, biophilic design, circular economics and lifecycle thinking, wood construction is no longer niche—it is essential—making cities more liveable, homes more affordable and spaces more calming and inspired.

As we look to the next decade and the next skyline to rise, we can look forward to further advancements in wood building science and technology. Thank you to all the participants and contributors to this compendium for being part of this ascent toward a more environmentally responsible, resilient and regenerative future.



Atlassian Central

Sydney,
Australia

Commercial

39 Storeys

2027

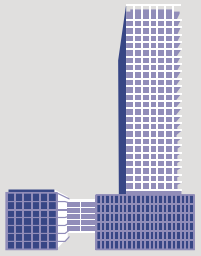
Tree House

Rotterdam,
The Netherlands

Multi-family/
Commercial

37 Storeys

2028



Rocket & Tigerli

Winterthur,
Switzerland

Multi-family/
Commercial

32 Storeys

2028

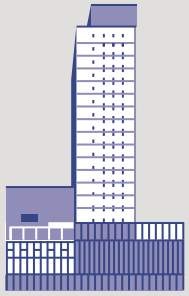
The Edison

Milwaukee,
United States

Multi-family/
Commercial

31 Storeys

2027



Sara Kulturhus Centre

Skellefteå,
Sweden

Commercial/
Community

20 Storeys

2021

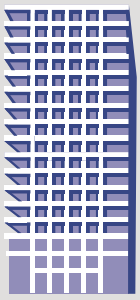
981 Davie Street

Vancouver,
Canada

Multi-family/
Community

17 Storeys

2026



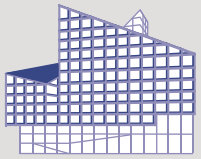
Albizzia

Lyon,
France

Multi-family/
Commercial

16 Storeys

2023



Kaj 16

Gothenburg,
Sweden

Multi-family/
Commercial

16 Storeys

2027

Baker's Place

Madison,
United States

Multi-family/
Commercial/
Community

14 Storeys

2025

Hoas Tuuliniitty

Espoo,
Finland

Multi-family

13 Storeys

2021

Hälsa

Toronto,
Canada

Multi-family

9 Storeys

2026

100 Gray's Inn Road

London,
United Kingdom

Commercial

9 Storeys

2027

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