

Skybridges of Significance

Linking tall buildings with horizontal spaces, whether purely for circulation or containing programming, has been a subject of fascination for as long as tall buildings have existed. In recent years, the physical extents and intensity of programming of these skybridges have increased substantially, adding to the iconicity and allure of building complexes around the world, as well as pointing to new paradigms for three-dimensional urban life.

This data study is derived from the CTBUH Research Project: *Skybridges: Bringing the Horizontal Into the Vertical Realm*, kindly funded by thyssenkrupp Elevator. It accompanies the research paper on page 36 and the CTBUH Technical Guide *The Space Across: Skybridges and the Future City*. For the purposes of all three studies, a "skybridge" is defined as "a primarily enclosed space linking two (or more) buildings at height."*

*"Enclosed" means that the path of travel within the skybridge is under shelter; "linking between buildings" refers to the bridge being physically connected and supported in its entirety between two or more separate buildings. "At height" is defined as "being six floors or higher above the ground floor".

Skybridge Types:

- **Enclosed Circulation:** The bridge is intended predominantly for occupants to pass between two buildings.
- **Enclosed Programmatic:** The bridge contains unique programming or amenities that make it a destination on its own, such as office space, residential units, observatory, gym, restaurant, etc.
- **Building-as-Skybridge:** The skybridge is part of an architectural composition that makes two independent towers appear as a singular "arched" building; the interior is typically enclosed programmatic space.
- **Skyplane:** A horizontal plane, extending between or across the tops of two or more buildings at height, whose primary occupiable space is outdoors and on its top surface, often with plantings and park-like features.

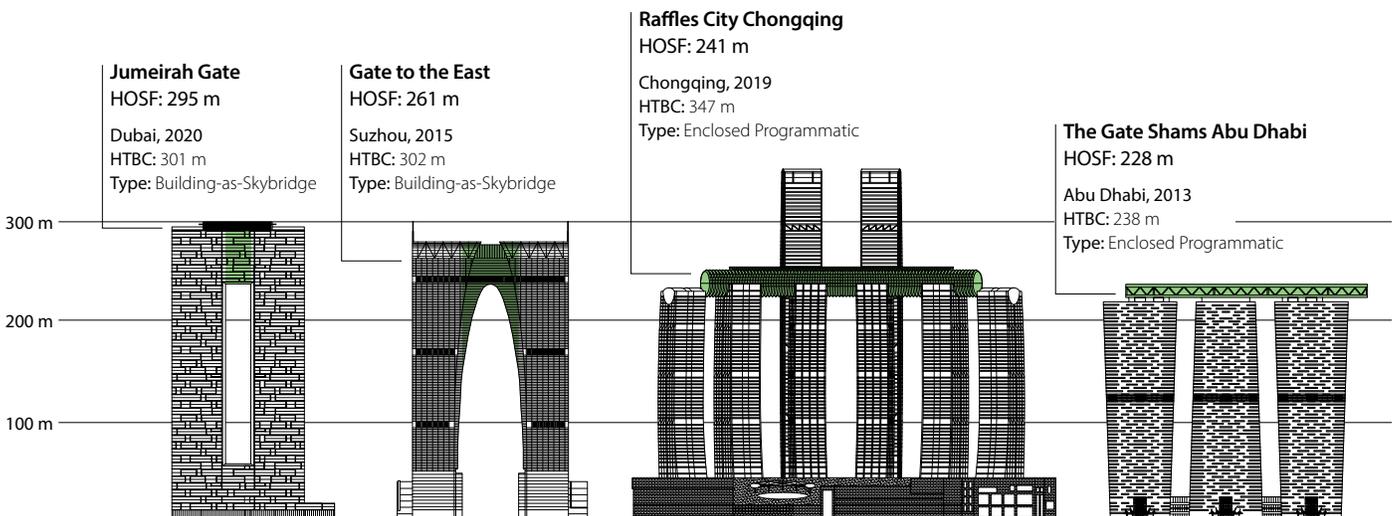
Average Height of Connected Towers: This figure takes the average architectural height* of the two towers connected to an individual skybridge. In the case of projects with more than two towers and more than one skybridge, the figure refers to the average height of all towers connected to at least one skybridge, compared to the average height of all skybridges in the complex.

Highest Occupied Skybridge Floor in each complex: As with the general CTBUH Height Criteria, this is intended to recognize conditioned space which is designed to be safely and legally occupied by residents, workers, or other building users on a consistent basis. It does not include service or mechanical areas which experience occasional maintenance access, etc.

* See ctbuh.org/resource/height for full definitions of CTBUH Height Criteria.

World's 10 Highest Skybridges

Notes: Heights in bold refer to Highest Occupied Skybridge Floor; HOSF = Highest Occupied Skybridge Floor; HTBC = Height of Tallest Building in Complex



The upper skybridge at **Tencent Seafont Towers**, Shenzhen, weighs 3,000 metric tons, and was raised by a crane to 160 meters' height.



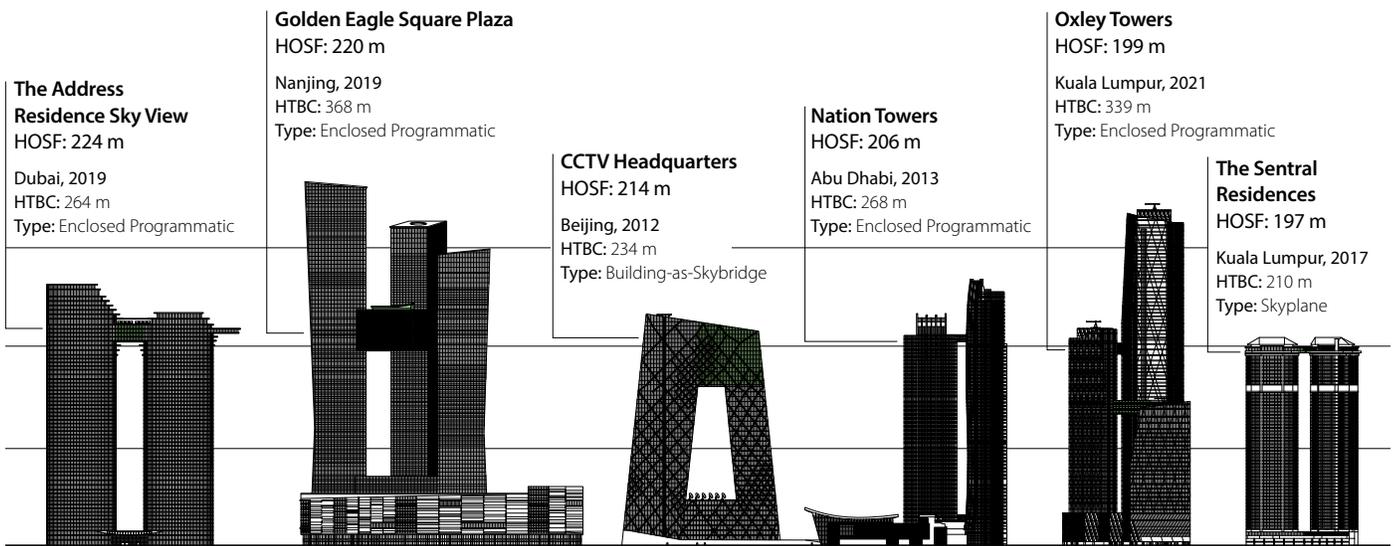
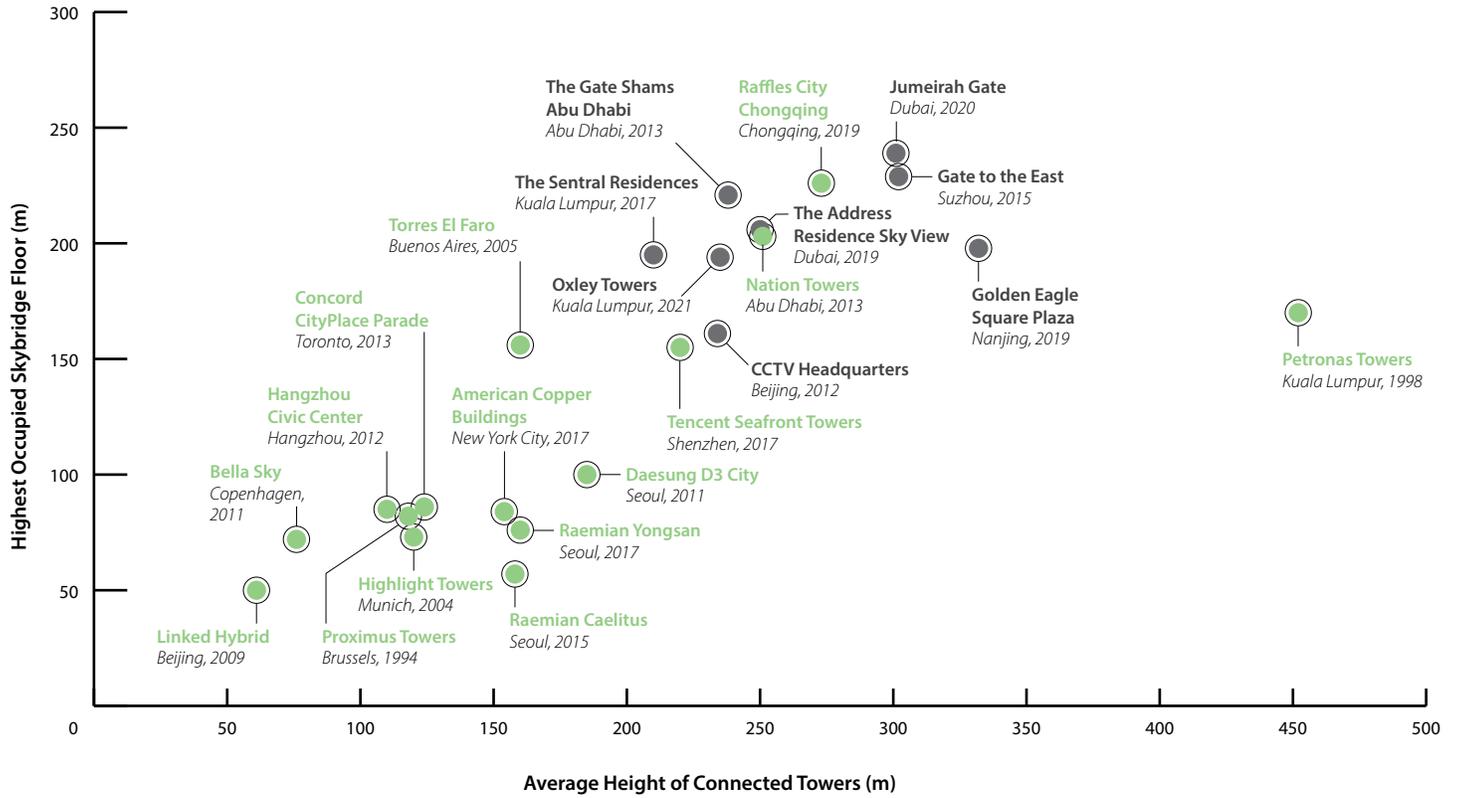
At **American Copper Buildings**, New York City, it is possible to swim between two buildings in a skybridge pool, 87 meters above the ground.



If flipped on its axis, the **Raffles City Chongqing**, Chongqing, skybridge would almost be a supertall building, at 296 meters.

Average Connected-Tower Height vs. Highest Occupied Skybridge Floor

● Project appears in the CTBUH Technical Guide *The Space Across: Skybridges and the Future City*



The skybridge at **Petronas Towers**, Kuala Lumpur, is structurally independent from the connected towers, keeping it steady, even if the towers sway in different directions.

The **Nation Towers**, Abu Dhabi skybridge contains a luxury four-bedroom hotel suite, complete with a spa.

The “clip-on” skybridges at **Highlight Towers**, Munich, were meant to be moveable to accommodate changing needs. So far, they have stayed put.