

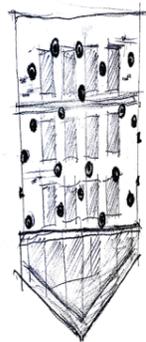
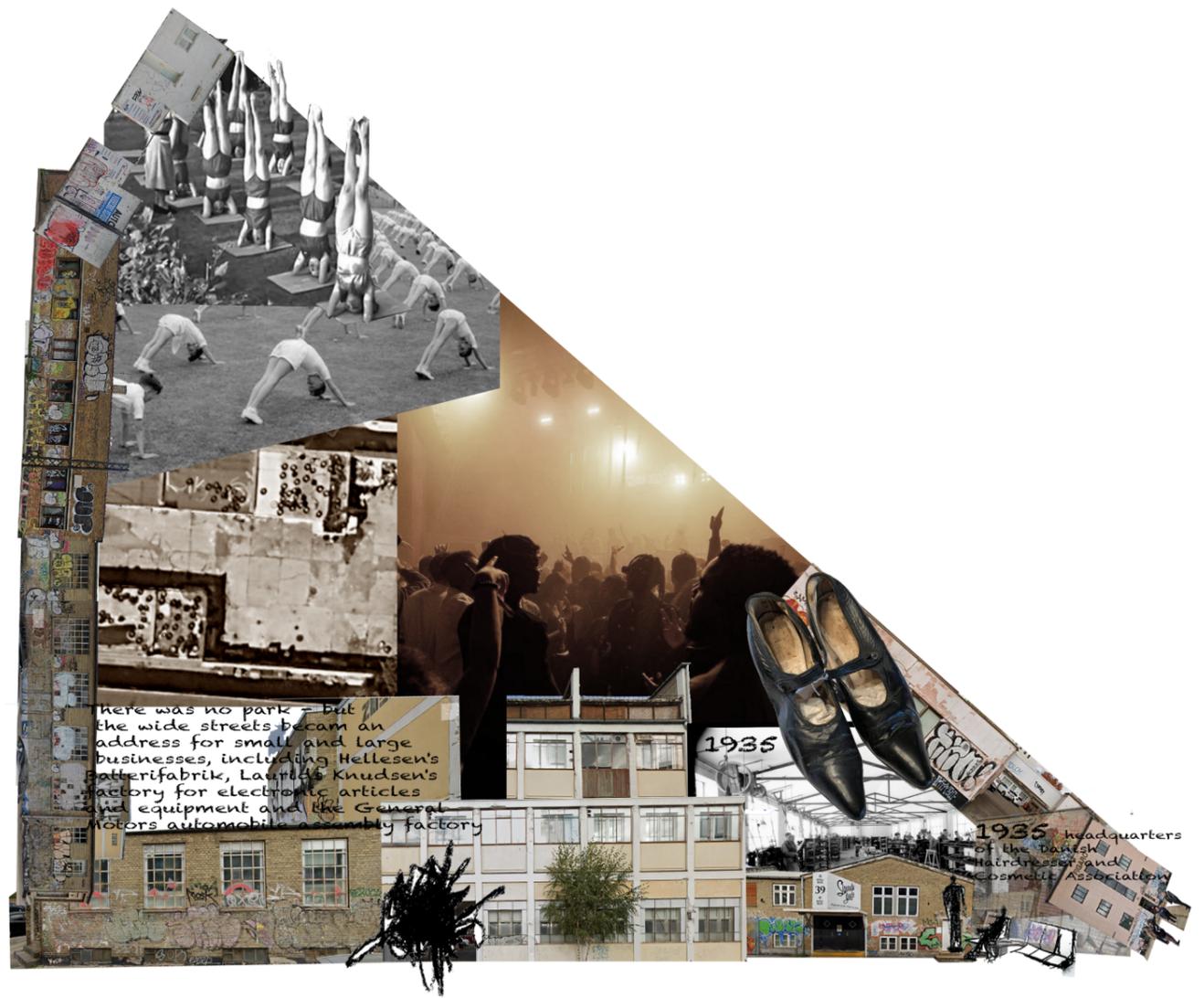
Research-by-Design Journal  
SOFIA PAIAS





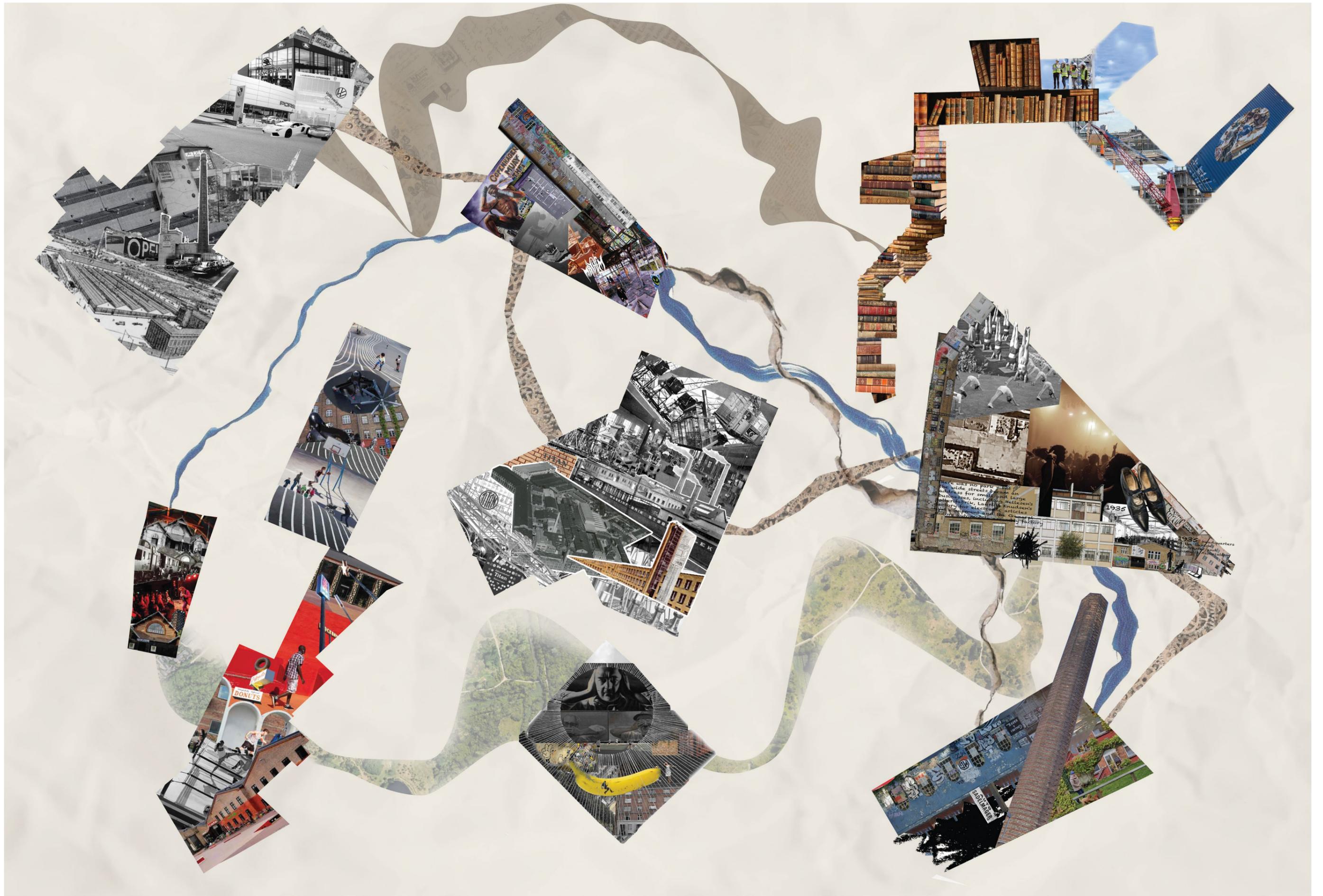
- Knowledge commons (Education)
- Cultural commons
- Neighborhood commons

1932 Carl Cervais

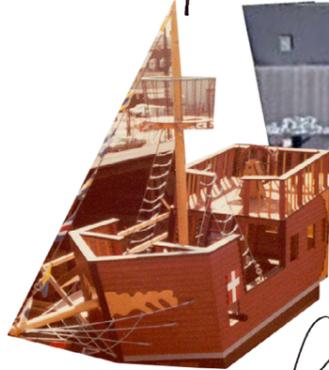








NON-PROFIT



CASH ONLY



CULTURALLY PROTECTED





1930s



There was no park - but the wide streets became an address for small and large businesses, including Helleesen's Batterifabrik, Laurids Knudsen's factory for electronic articles and equipment and the General Motors automobile assembly factory



1935 headquarters of the Danish Hairdresser and Cosmetic Association



Shoe factory  
Vinegar factory  
It was Soda factory  
Auto saddle  
factory



Workshops

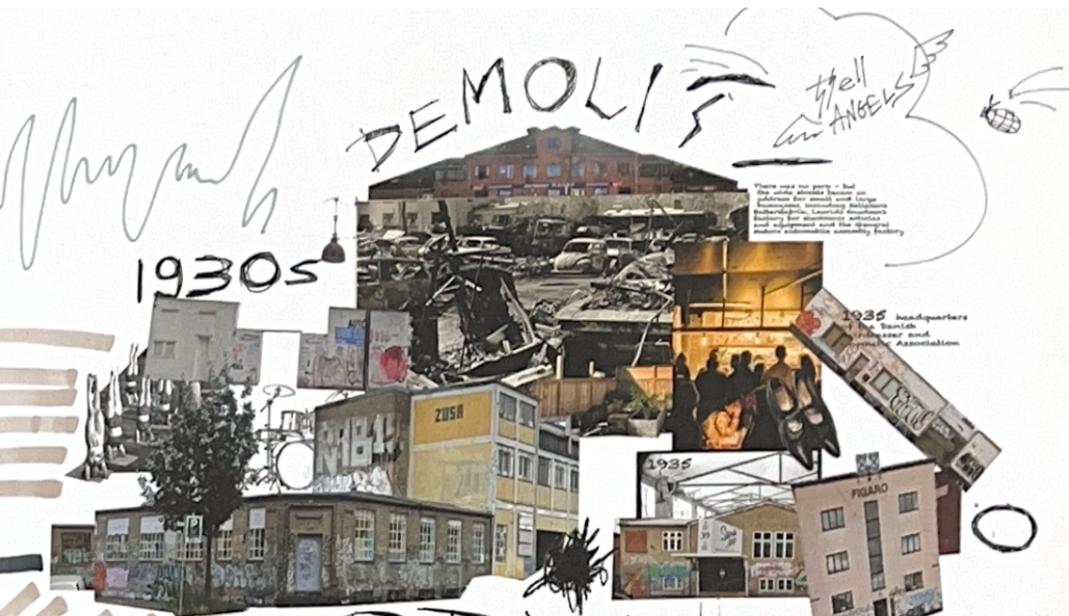
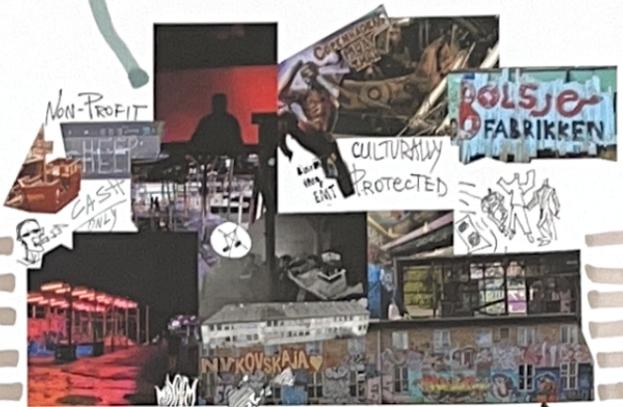
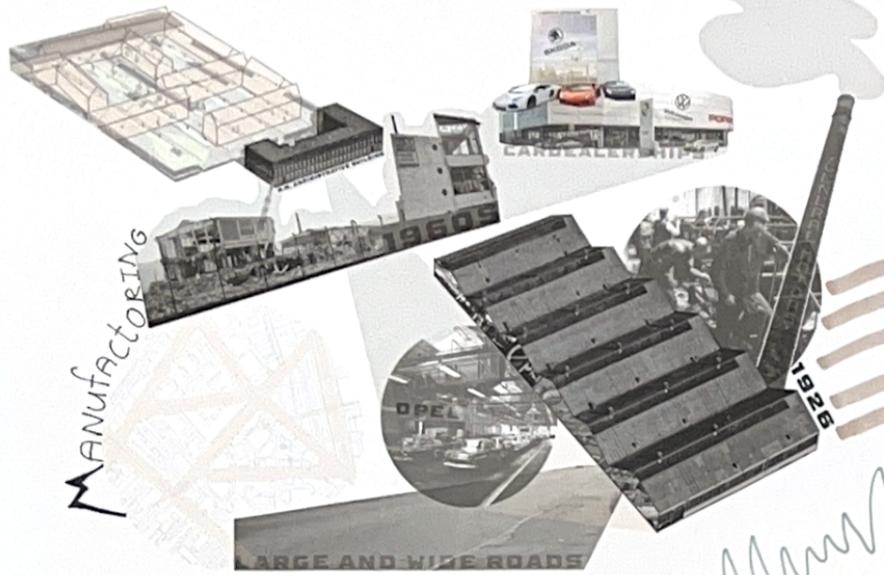


Drums  
Drums

Union

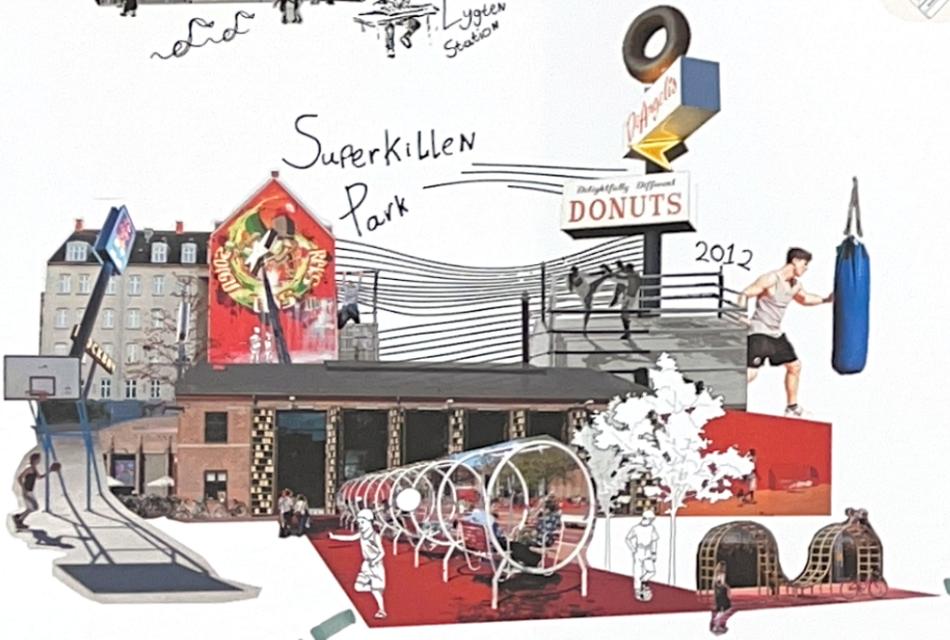
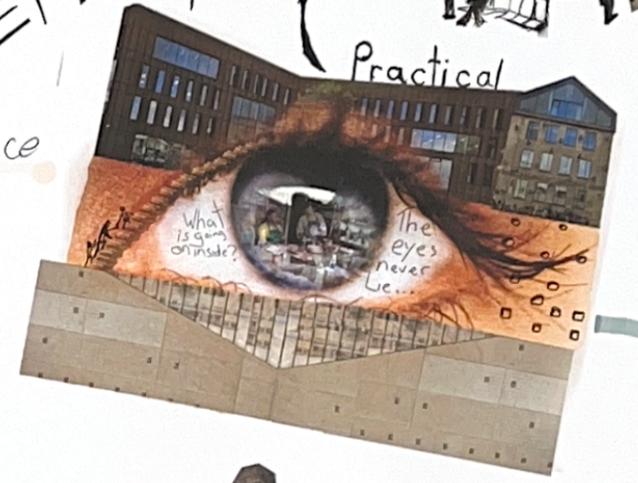
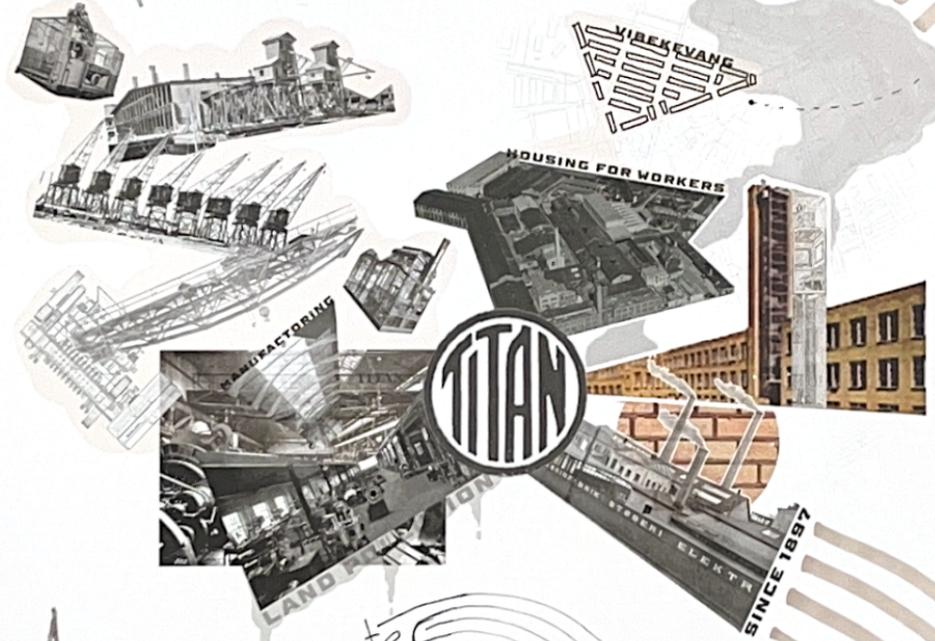
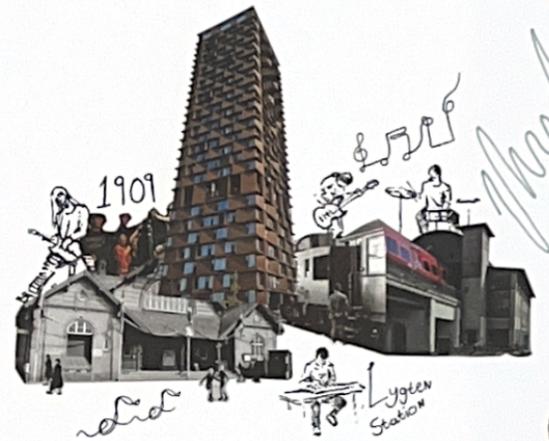
Now the music is more diverse but less mainstream.  
Nightclub  
We worked here for the past **20 years**, before our  
Hell Angels fired a granate  
workshop was in that triangular block for **30 years**.  
I made **sculptures out of** pavement stones, we got these  
stones during the renovation of the harbor  
Area with **workshops** because they were damaged  
very **Diverse** street it is located on!  
We are oppening a **kicked out** restaurant now!  
Yeah we are getting **We grow our greens and vegetables here**  
they`ll You can check our little  
demolish this block in January **garden upstairs!**  
**herritage status** for the building to save it.

Quinten von Buren, Justin Raab:  
Mappa Imaginaria Hafeniae



MORE 'RAVES!

EMPTY



CLOSED

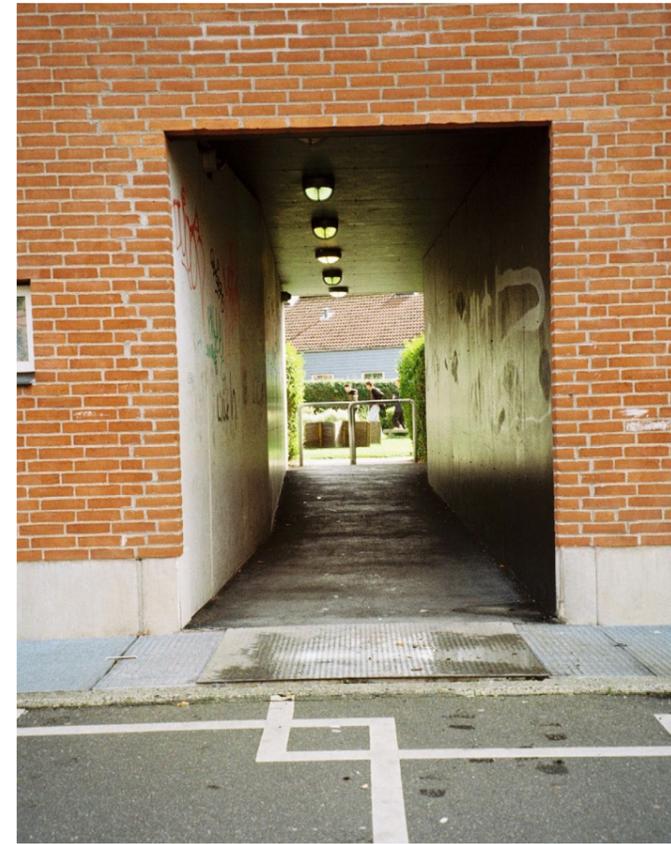












## Interviews

### 1. Family

Couple with a small kid around 2y maybe

Live in Kay Fisker building, 40s-50s, it is a social housing for students, elderly and psychiatrists. Called it a commune in danish-type of housing. They live there bc she was a student earlier he moved in and they started a family.

The chimney is from an old factory they say, now unused.

They are just getting ready for kindergarden, say there are many in the area, also interested in rhythmic dance classes in the area -osram?

She wants more lively city around, cafes, shops, places to go, more people, at the same time likes that at their part of the building is always quiet.

### 2. Steffen- sculptor artist

He and a couple of other artists ( not sure about them though forgot to ask) have their workshops in the old building, which mostly just looks like a garage, filled with art smelling like paint with bizarre sculptures in the yard.

They are occupying the studio for the past 20 years, before that they were situated in triangular area for another 30 years.

Now the building where they work is getting demolished( in January) and they are getting "kicked out".

He told me a bit about the triangle, that the brick low building was a printing factory and how the Hell Angels fired a granate inside the block ruined(burned) its insides and killed couple people, supposedly hell Angels had to leave after that.

The hairdressers union was created after a conflict related to salary created own firm-brand figaro which was very popular. Now the building has a different function.

The blue building with arched windows looks totally different now, the owner was not paying rent, the windows were broken, they took stuff and then the building got flooded and stayed like that for a long time, so it is not savable.

He showed me his stunning works, and I was particularly impressed by sculptures made from the pavement stones, they got these stones during the renovation of the harbor because they were damaged and created lamps, forms and a sculpture placed at the road crossing of ..... Representing a castle, which is related to the name of a street and a story about a princess who was hated for running away with some guy, she was a pathological liar so he made a sculpture look sharp outside but rough inside to represent her nature. The top part of the sculpture was stolen.

### 3. Noel - Son of the owner of Sigurd bar. Family business.

We talked about the neighborhood and its identity, he told me that this is a very diverse neighborhood and that`s it`s defining quality. In the late 80s many migrants came, eastern europeans and muslims mostly. Gangs operating in the area till this day, not exactly when our plot are but in ... One of such gangs is LTF which stands for Loyal to Familia. Blaagaardsgade.

The area is between lively and vibrant Norrebro and quiet Ostrebro where mostly families live.

The Sigur is a family business that was opened in 2007, as a venue for events that could be rented out, and in 2014 as a nightclub. in 2015 the owners came up with the sugurds gade concept named the nightclub as the street it is located on. The club was a great success it got very popular with long lines standing next to it. The venue could fit 700+ people. The place was inviting for everyone, owners made it very open appreciating the diversity of this multicultural area.

The Sigurds gade was mostly popular among the younger audience, as it was 18+, but also underaged were sneaking in.

In 2018 the naming was changed to Sigur, umbrella?

Due to the previous policy older audience which was more desirable was less interested and corona kids were not the best audience for the club, so age was changed to 21+, the gate appeared and events became more diverse but less mainstream.

Noel also told me about their plan to open a restaurant and showed a lovely little terrace where they grow vegetables and greens!

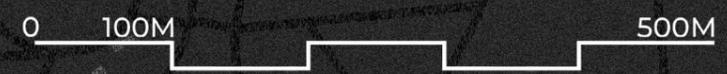
The whole area is going to be turned town soon, but they still have 5 years, because they forgot to buy them earlier, at the same time they are afraid it will happen sooner because they won`t be able to develop the area without it turned down. So now the Family is hoping/ trying to get a heritage status for the building to save it.

When i asked what would benefit them in the area and what he would like to have Nolan replied that he would like to have more competition and would love the area to be more lively.

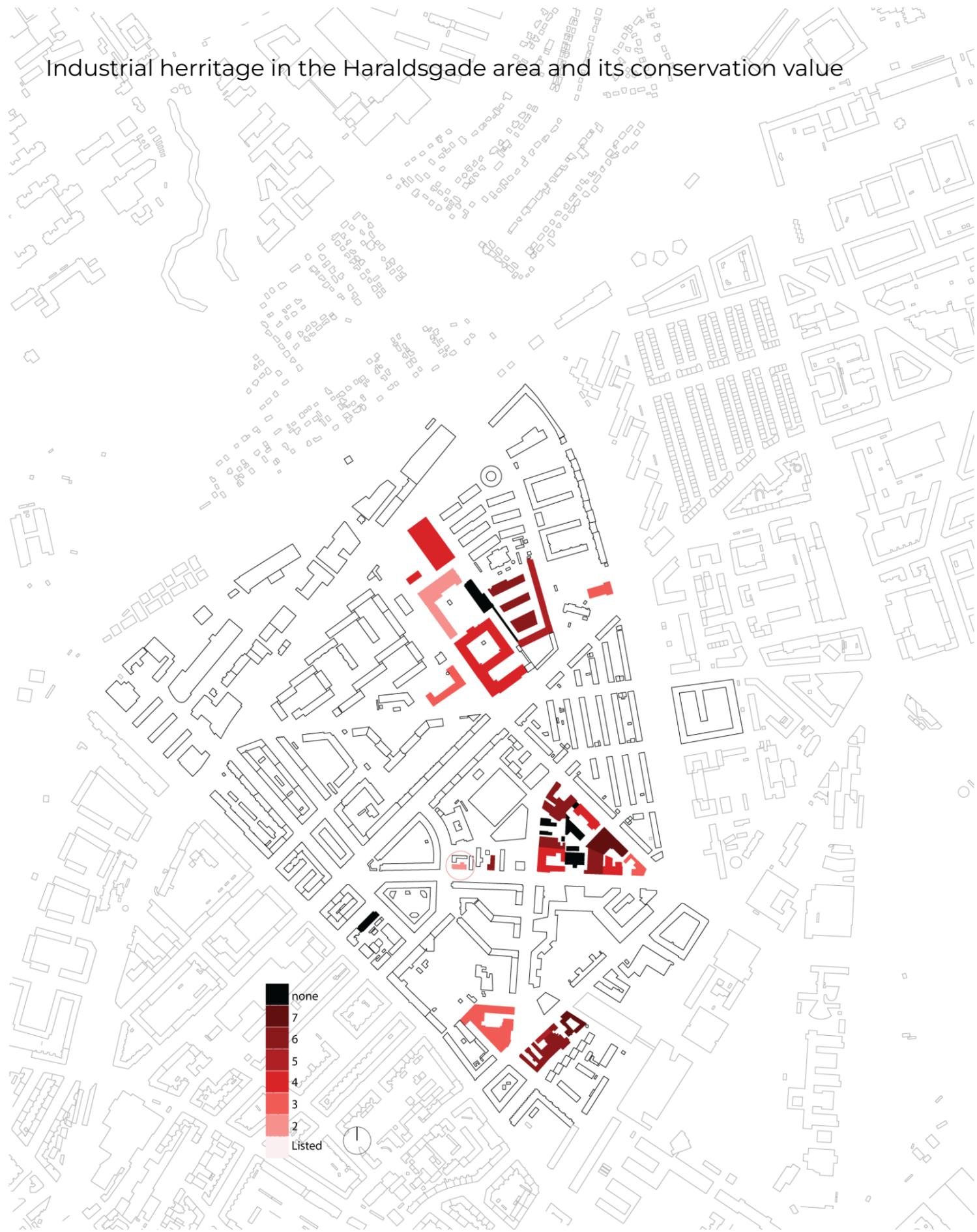


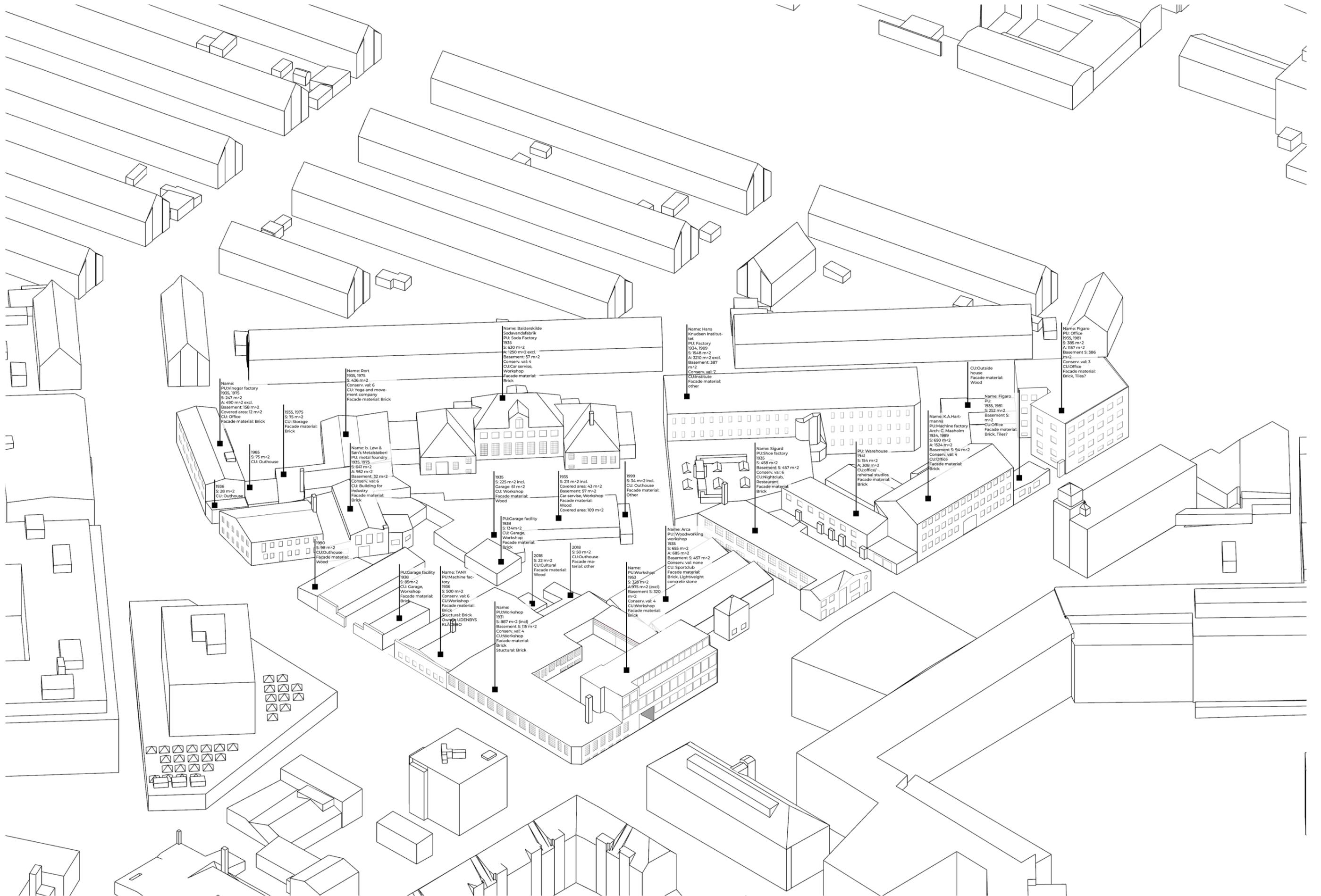


Industrial heritage



# Industrial heritage in the Haraldsgade area and its conservation value





Name: PUVinegar factory  
1935, 1975  
S: 247 m<sup>2</sup>  
A: 490 m<sup>2</sup> excl.  
Basement: 158 m<sup>2</sup>  
Covered area: 12 m<sup>2</sup>  
CU: Office  
Facade material: Brick

Name: Port  
1935, 1975  
S: 436 m<sup>2</sup>  
Conserv. val: 6  
CU: Yoga and movement company  
Facade material: Brick

Name: Balderskilde  
Sodavandsfabrik  
PU: Soda Factory  
1935  
S: 630 m<sup>2</sup>  
A: 1250 m<sup>2</sup> excl.  
Basement: 57 m<sup>2</sup>  
Conserv. val: 4  
CU: Car service, Workshop  
Facade material: Brick

Name: Hans Knudsen Institut  
PU: Factory  
1934, 1989  
S: 1548 m<sup>2</sup>  
A: 3210 m<sup>2</sup> excl.  
Basement: 387 m<sup>2</sup>  
Conserv. val: 7  
CU: Institute  
Facade material: other

Name: Figaro  
PU: Office  
1935, 1981  
S: 385 m<sup>2</sup>  
A: 1157 m<sup>2</sup>  
Basement: 386 m<sup>2</sup>  
Conserv. val: 3  
CU: Office  
Facade material: Brick, Tiles?

1935, 1975  
S: 75 m<sup>2</sup>  
CU: Storage  
Facade material: Brick

Name: b. Lew & Sen's Metalstøberi  
PU: metal foundry  
1935, 1975  
S: 641 m<sup>2</sup>  
A: 922 m<sup>2</sup>  
Basement: 32 m<sup>2</sup>  
Conserv. val: 6  
CU: Building for industry  
Facade material: Brick

1935  
S: 225 m<sup>2</sup> incl.  
Carage: 61 m<sup>2</sup>  
CU: Workshop  
Facade material: Wood

1935  
S: 211 m<sup>2</sup> incl.  
Covered area: 43 m<sup>2</sup>  
Basement: 57 m<sup>2</sup>  
Car service, Workshop  
Facade material: Wood  
Covered area: 109 m<sup>2</sup>

1999  
S: 34 m<sup>2</sup> incl.  
CU: Outhouse  
Facade material: Other

1985  
S: 75 m<sup>2</sup>  
CU: Outhouse

1990  
S: 98 m<sup>2</sup>  
CU: Outhouse  
Facade material: Wood

PU: Garage facility  
1938  
S: 134 m<sup>2</sup>  
CU: Garage, Workshop  
Facade material: Brick

2018  
S: 22 m<sup>2</sup>  
CU: Cultural  
Facade material: Wood

2018  
S: 50 m<sup>2</sup>  
CU: Outhouse  
Facade material: other

Name: Arca  
PU: Woodworking workshop  
1935  
S: 655 m<sup>2</sup>  
A: 685 m<sup>2</sup>  
Basement: 547 m<sup>2</sup>  
Conserv. val: none  
CU: Sportclub  
Facade material: Brick, Lightweight concrete stone

PU: Warehouse  
1941  
S: 154 m<sup>2</sup>  
A: 308 m<sup>2</sup>  
CU: Office/rehearsal studios  
Facade material: Brick

Name: K.A. Hartmanns  
PU: Machine factory  
Arch: C. Maaholm  
1934, 1989  
S: 650 m<sup>2</sup>  
A: 1524 m<sup>2</sup>  
Basement: 34 m<sup>2</sup>  
Conserv. val: 4  
CU: Office  
Facade material: Brick

CU: Outside house  
Facade material: Wood

Name: Figaro  
PU:  
1935, 1981  
S: 252 m<sup>2</sup>  
Basement: S:  
m<sup>2</sup>  
CU: Office  
Facade material: Brick, Tiles?

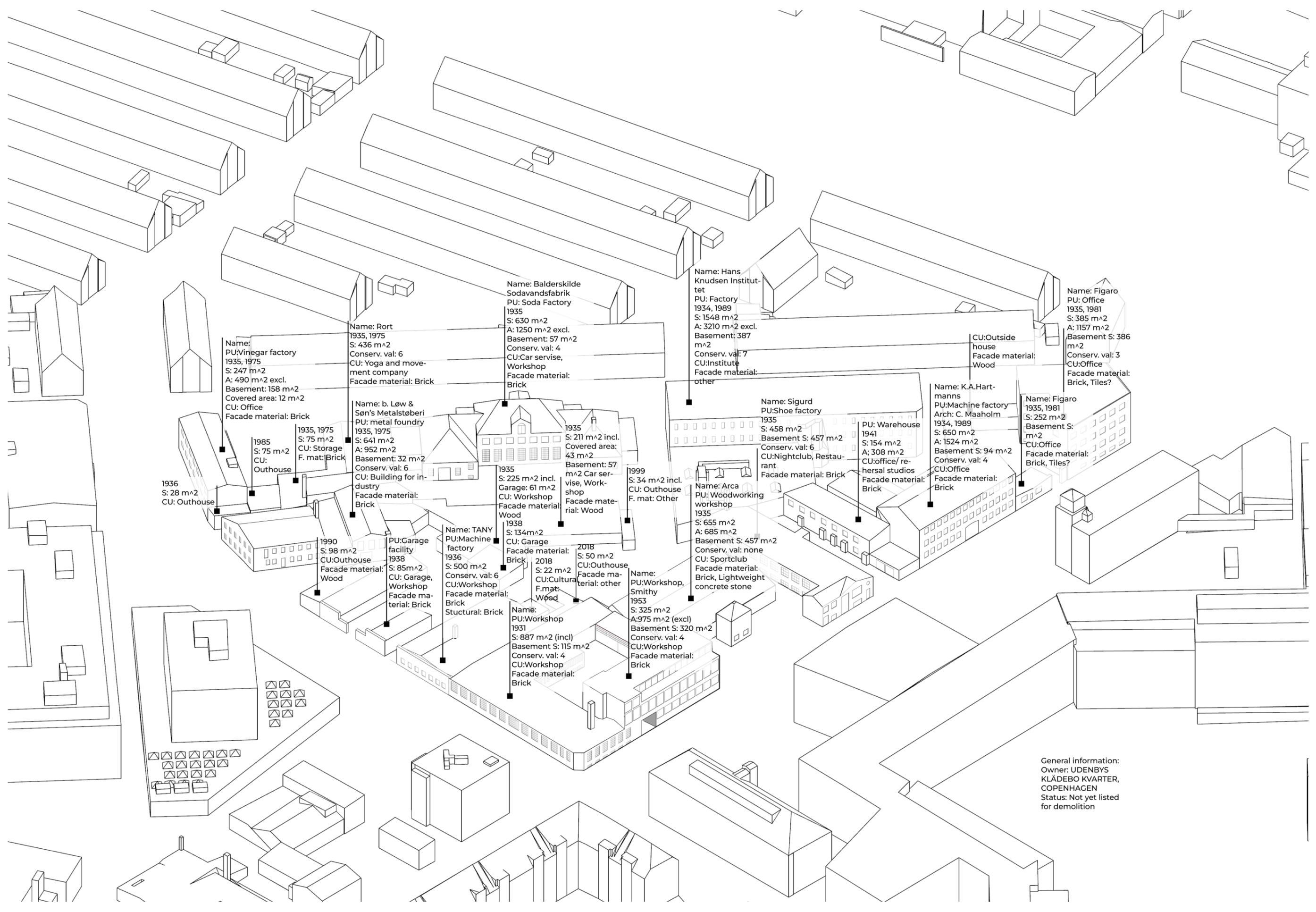
Name: Sigurd  
PU: Shoe factory  
1935  
S: 458 m<sup>2</sup>  
Basement: 547 m<sup>2</sup>  
Conserv. val: 6  
CU: Nightclub, Restaurant  
Facade material: Brick

PU: Garage facility  
1938  
S: 85 m<sup>2</sup>  
CU: Garage, Workshop  
Facade material: Brick

Name: TANY  
PU: Machine factory  
1936  
S: 500 m<sup>2</sup>  
Conserv. val: 6  
CU: Workshop  
Facade material: Brick  
Structural: Brick  
Owner: UDENBY'S KLABBO

Name: PU: Workshop  
1931  
S: 887 m<sup>2</sup> (incl.)  
Basement: 115 m<sup>2</sup>  
Conserv. val: 4  
CU: Workshop  
Facade material: Brick  
Structural: Brick

Name: PU: Workshop  
1953  
S: 328 m<sup>2</sup> (excl.)  
Basement: 300 m<sup>2</sup>  
Conserv. val: 4  
CU: Workshop  
Facade material: Brick



Name: PU: Vinegar factory  
1935, 1975  
S: 247 m<sup>2</sup>  
A: 490 m<sup>2</sup> excl.  
Basement: 158 m<sup>2</sup>  
Covered area: 12 m<sup>2</sup>  
CU: Office  
Facade material: Brick

Name: Rort  
1935, 1975  
S: 436 m<sup>2</sup>  
Conserv. val: 6  
CU: Yoga and movement company  
Facade material: Brick

Name: Balderskilde  
Sodavandsfabrik  
PU: Soda Factory  
1935  
S: 630 m<sup>2</sup>  
A: 1250 m<sup>2</sup> excl.  
Basement: 57 m<sup>2</sup>  
Conserv. val: 4  
CU: Car service, Workshop  
Facade material: Brick

Name: Hans Knudsen Institutet  
PU: Factory  
1934, 1989  
S: 1548 m<sup>2</sup>  
A: 3210 m<sup>2</sup> excl.  
Basement: 387 m<sup>2</sup>  
Conserv. val: 7  
CU: Institute  
Facade material: other

Name: Figaro  
PU: Office  
1935, 1981  
S: 385 m<sup>2</sup>  
A: 1157 m<sup>2</sup>  
Basement S: 386 m<sup>2</sup>  
Conserv. val: 3  
CU: Office  
Facade material: Brick, Tiles?

Name: b. Løw & Søn's Metalstøberi  
PU: metal foundry  
1935, 1975  
S: 641 m<sup>2</sup>  
A: 952 m<sup>2</sup>  
Basement: 32 m<sup>2</sup>  
Conserv. val: 6  
CU: Building for industry  
Facade material: Brick

1935  
S: 225 m<sup>2</sup> incl.  
Garage: 61 m<sup>2</sup>  
CU: Workshop  
Facade material: Wood

1935  
S: 211 m<sup>2</sup> incl.  
Covered area: 43 m<sup>2</sup>  
Basement: 57 m<sup>2</sup>  
Car service, Workshop  
Facade material: Wood

Name: Sigurd  
PU: Shoe factory  
1935  
S: 458 m<sup>2</sup>  
Basement S: 457 m<sup>2</sup>  
Conserv. val: 6  
CU: Nightclub, Restaurant  
Facade material: Brick

Name: K.A. Hartmanns  
PU: Machine factory  
Arch: C. Maaholm  
1934, 1989  
S: 650 m<sup>2</sup>  
A: 1524 m<sup>2</sup>  
Basement S: 94 m<sup>2</sup>  
Conserv. val: 4  
CU: Office  
Facade material: Brick

Name: Figaro  
1935, 1981  
S: 252 m<sup>2</sup>  
Basement S: m<sup>2</sup>  
CU: Office  
Facade material: Brick, Tiles?

1936  
S: 28 m<sup>2</sup>  
CU: Outhouse

1985  
S: 75 m<sup>2</sup>  
CU: Outhouse

1935, 1975  
S: 75 m<sup>2</sup>  
CU: Storage  
F. mat: Brick

1999  
S: 34 m<sup>2</sup> incl.  
CU: Outhouse  
F. mat: Other

Name: Arca  
PU: Woodworking workshop  
1935  
S: 655 m<sup>2</sup>  
A: 685 m<sup>2</sup>  
Basement S: 457 m<sup>2</sup>  
Conserv. val: none  
CU: Sportclub  
Facade material: Brick, Lightweight concrete stone

1990  
S: 98 m<sup>2</sup>  
CU: Outhouse  
Facade material: Wood

PU: Garage facility  
1938  
S: 85 m<sup>2</sup>  
CU: Garage, Workshop  
Facade material: Brick

Name: TANY  
PU: Machine factory  
1936  
S: 500 m<sup>2</sup>  
Conserv. val: 6  
CU: Workshop  
Facade material: Brick  
Structural: Brick

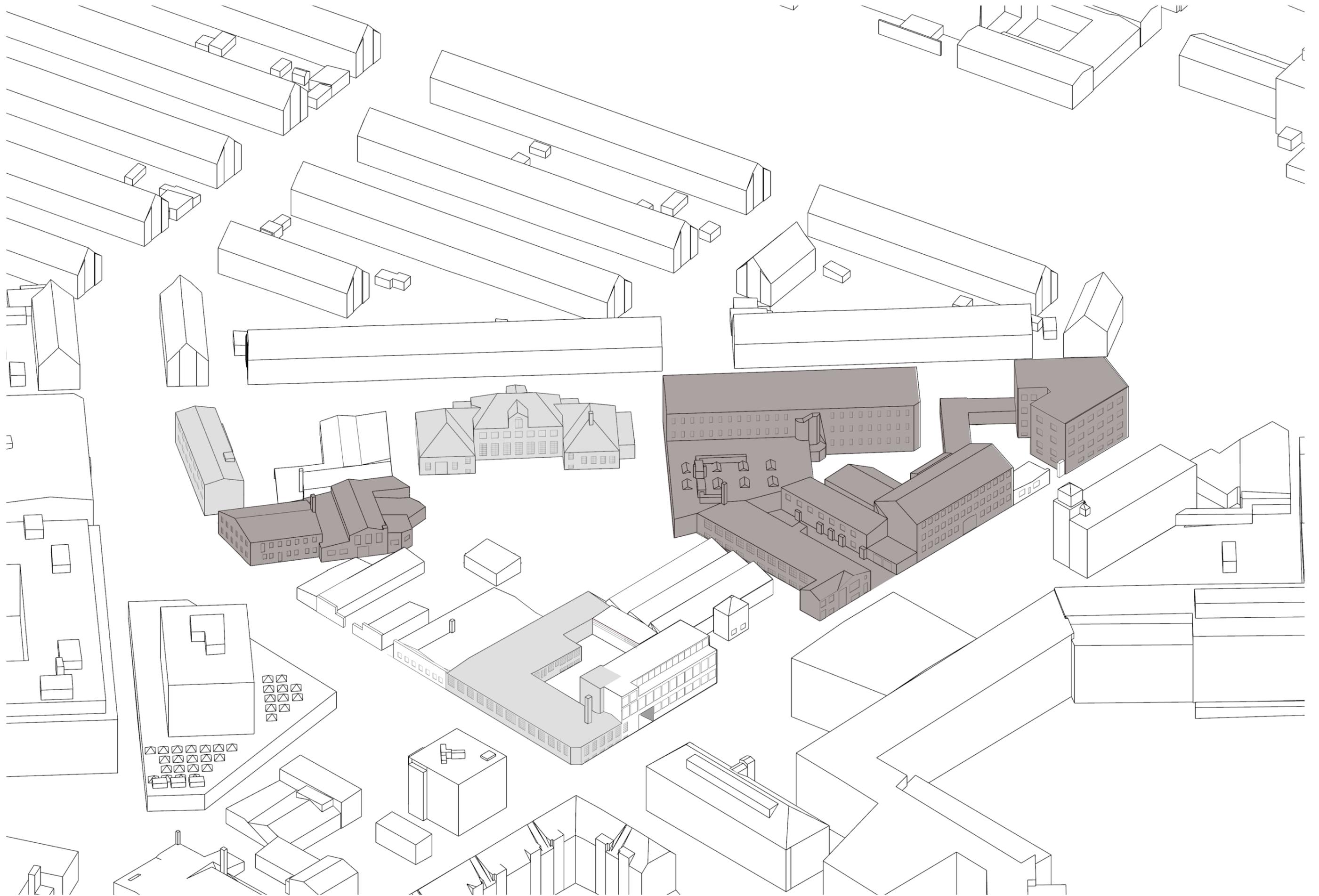
2018  
S: 50 m<sup>2</sup>  
CU: Outhouse  
Facade material: other

2018  
S: 22 m<sup>2</sup>  
CU: Cultural  
F. mat: Wood

Name: PU: Workshop, Smithy  
1953  
S: 325 m<sup>2</sup>  
A: 975 m<sup>2</sup> (excl)  
Basement S: 320 m<sup>2</sup>  
Conserv. val: 4  
CU: Workshop  
Facade material: Brick

Name: PU: Workshop  
1931  
S: 887 m<sup>2</sup> (incl)  
Basement S: 115 m<sup>2</sup>  
Conserv. val: 4  
CU: Workshop  
Facade material: Brick

General information:  
Owner: UDENBYS  
KLÅDEBO KVARTER,  
COPENHAGEN  
Status: Not yet listed  
for demolition







OFFICES

SPORT

OFFICES

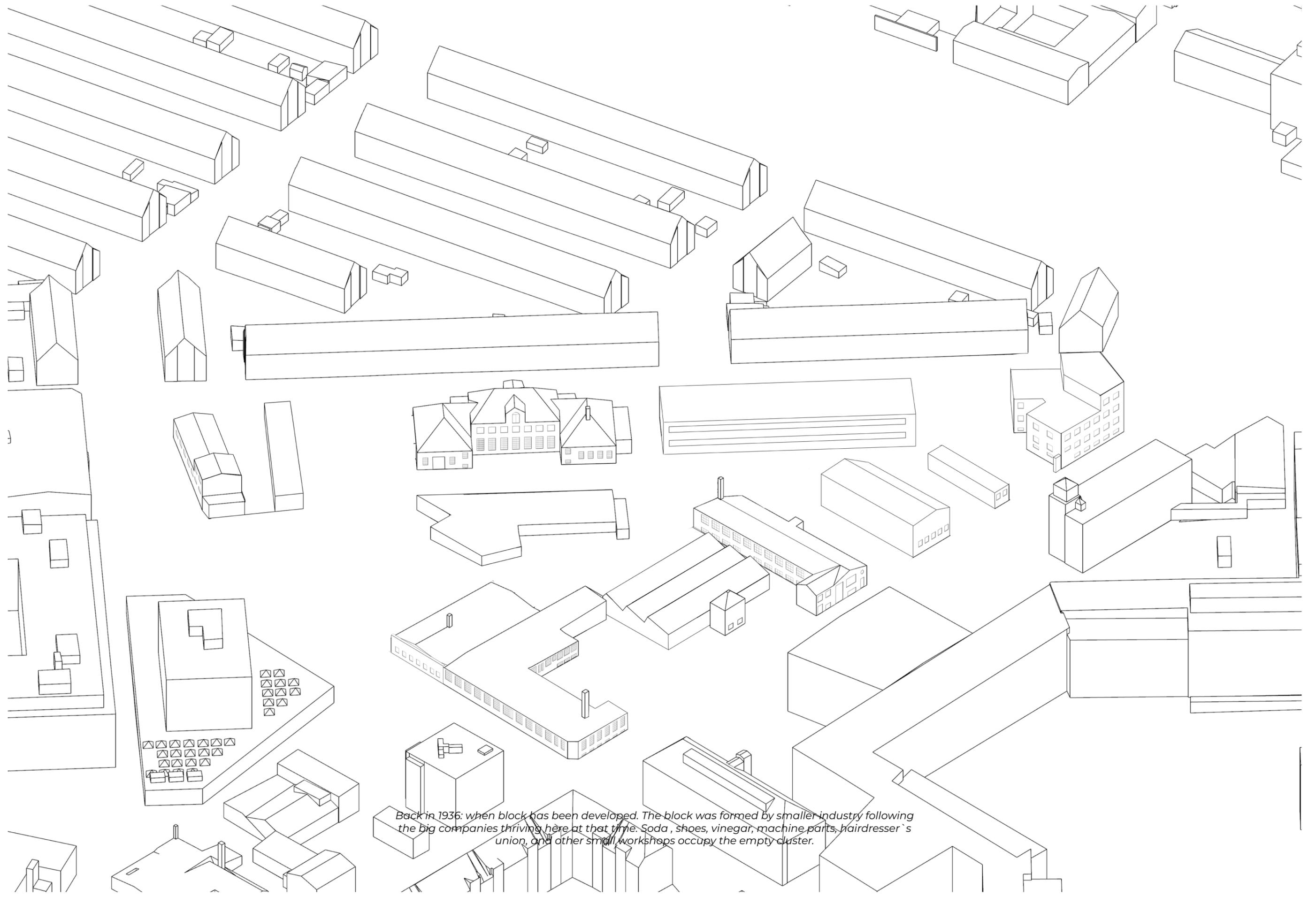
SPORT

REHERSAL STUDIOS

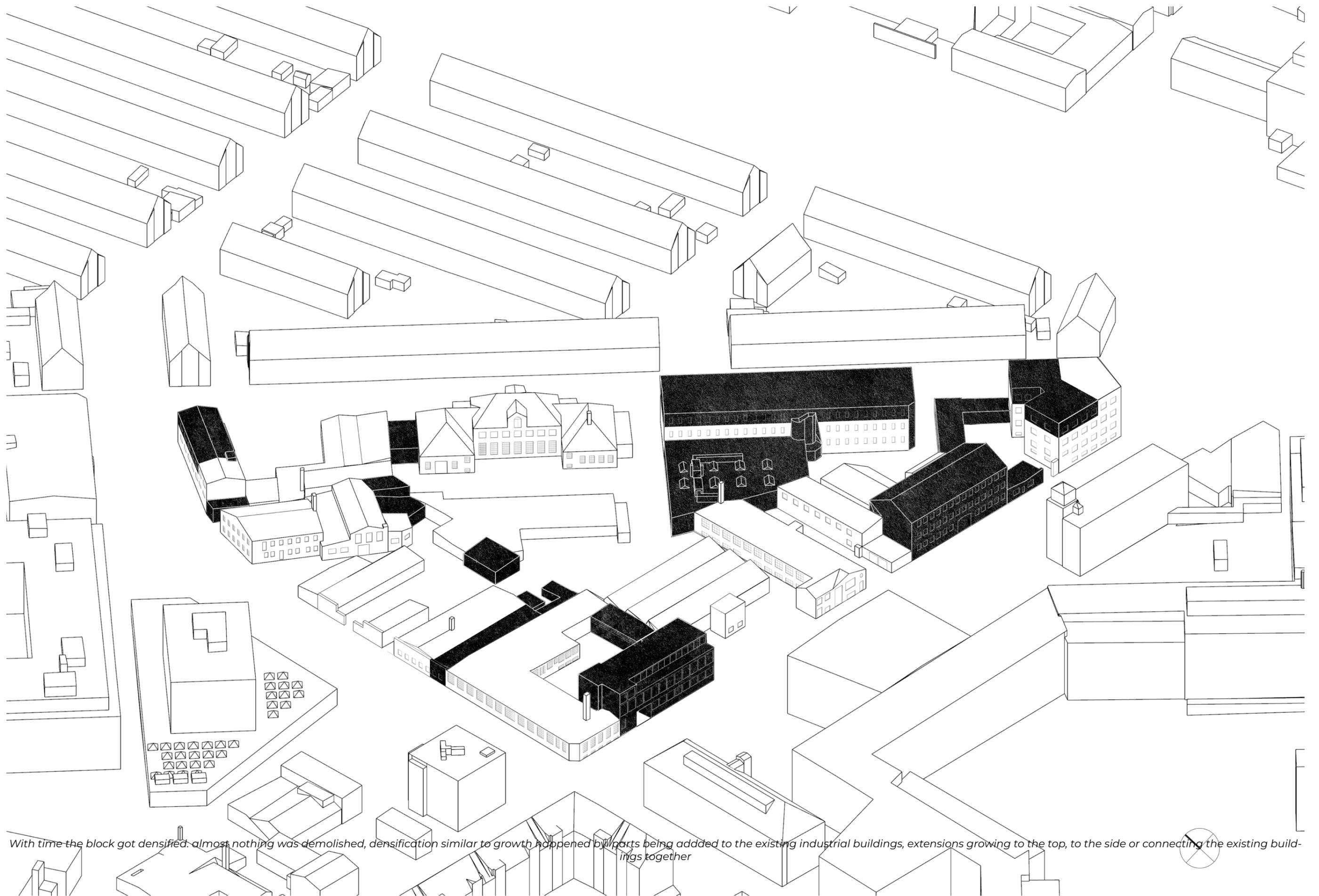
NIGHT CLUB

RESTAURANT

BAR



*Back in 1936: when block has been developed. The block was formed by smaller industry following the big companies thriving here at that time. Soda, shoes, vinegar, machine parts, hairdresser's union, and other small workshops occupy the empty cluster.*



*With time the block got densified, almost nothing was demolished, densification similar to growth happened by parts being added to the existing industrial buildings, extensions growing to the top, to the side or connecting the existing buildings together*







P2

## The posed problem

Historically, Haraldsgade was an industrial area, and today we can observe clusters of remaining industrial buildings from the 1920s–1940s. Many of these structures are now vacant, neglected, and repurposed by local communities and creatives. This process can be described as the emergence of an urban crack—an undefined space within the city fabric where alternative cultures thrive due to a reduced level of control. Artists' workshops, rehearsal studios, parkour spaces, cross-fit gyms, and nightclubs have occupied the area, contributing a new layer of subcultures.

The residents, small businesses, and diverse communities have shaped the area and its buildings organically, much like the forces of nature—like waves sculpting a rock. These organic transformations allowed the clusters of buildings to age naturally, grow extensions, change façades, and become canvases for graffiti and street art. However, the lack of maintenance combined with the ad-hoc modifications has left many of these aging buildings vulnerable, rendering them ineligible for heritage protection. This situation has resulted in current development plans that threaten these buildings with demolition. Needless to say, the destruction of capital and contribution to a waste mountain is indeed harmful. Besides as cities conform to a standard of international development, distinctive architectural styles, cultural heritage, and vernacular traditions are often sidelined. This results in the erasure of local identities, making cities feel interchangeable, with little connection to their historical, social, or cultural roots, which weaken the sense of belonging of its residents. It is especially true when it concerns big-scale projects aimed to represent the technological advancement and progress of large corporations or a country.

The triangular block located between Titangade, Sigurdsgade, and Vermundsgade streets in the heart of the neighborhood is an excellent example of a cluster of smaller industries from the 1930s. Although still standing, it now faces the threat of demolition. Composed primarily of durable materials such as brick and steel, the block holds significant potential for redesign in a way that honors and continues its historical narrative.

## Research questions

How can neglected heritage become a framework for the life, growth, and development of human and non-human species?

How can we maintain the uniqueness of the area while strengthening the sense of belonging of its residents? How can current functions and communities be activated and combined with new users and functions?

## Design assignment in which these result.

The research goal is to develop an alternative approach for the triangular area, introducing new functions into the existing fabric while maintaining continuity and valuing its multilayered past. The aim is to illustrate how ambitions, innovations, and progress are deeply rooted in the area's history, showing that everything created or produced leaves an impact and remains part of an interconnected system.

The proposal seeks to foster connections among the area's residents, community members, subcultures, local artists, craftsmen, university students, new companies, and startups. This strategy aims to enrich the area's existing diverse character while preventing the displacement of the current public in favor of a new one. Another crucial aspect of the strategy is the creation of a biodiverse environment. Spaces abandoned or neglected by humans are often reclaimed by nature, and cultivating new life from neglect is seen as a valuable part of the desired continuity.

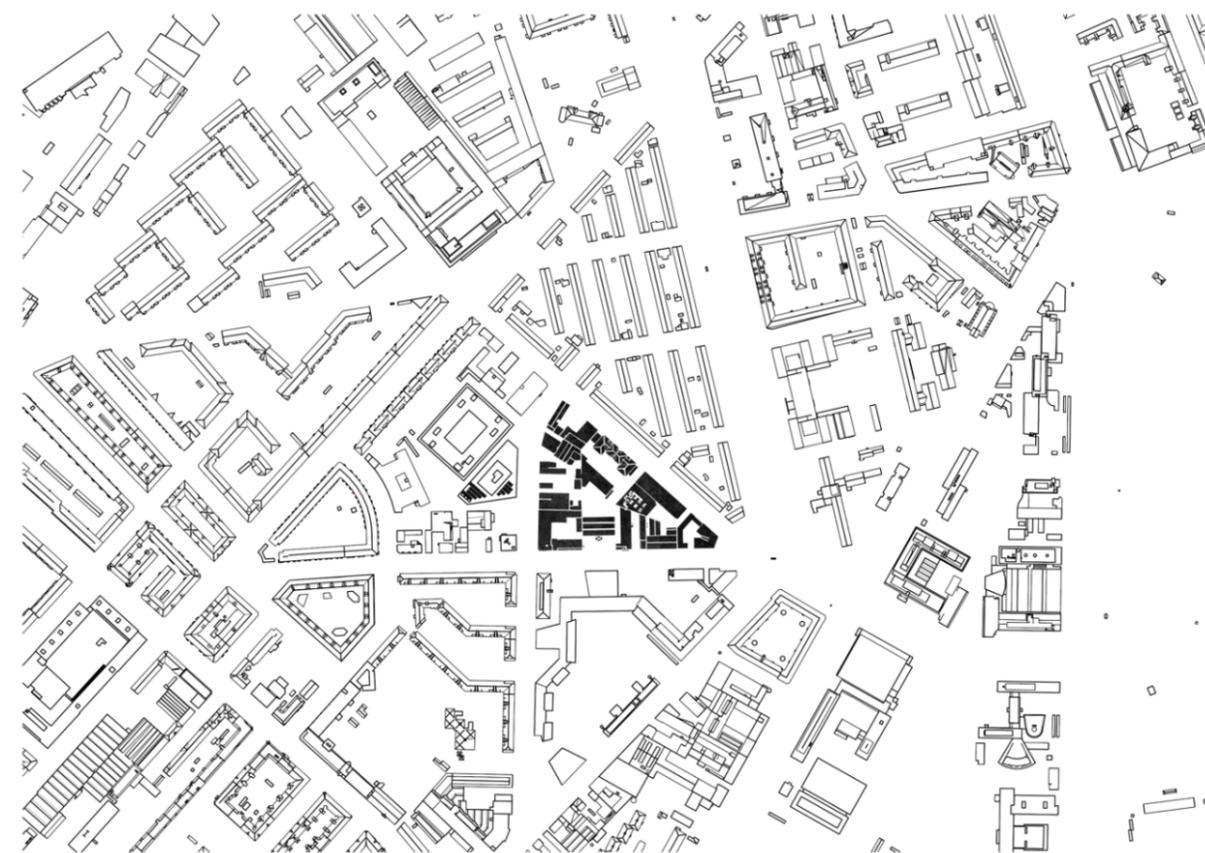
## Method description

As the proposal can only be developed in close relation to the context the site visit will play a crucial role, incorporating observation photography, lectures, and interviews. Simultaneously site analysis with close attention to history will be performed, as the next step toward understanding the processes and influences. Archival research will be mandatory as it is the only available source of some valuable information about the buildings located on the plot and their modifications. Therefore all the documents will be requested from the digital archive of Copenhagen and translated.

Additionally, literature research is performed in order to learn diverse points of view on the topic of memory in relation to architecture, weathering, decay, sense of belonging, and ruination. It will help to strengthen the position and argue it.

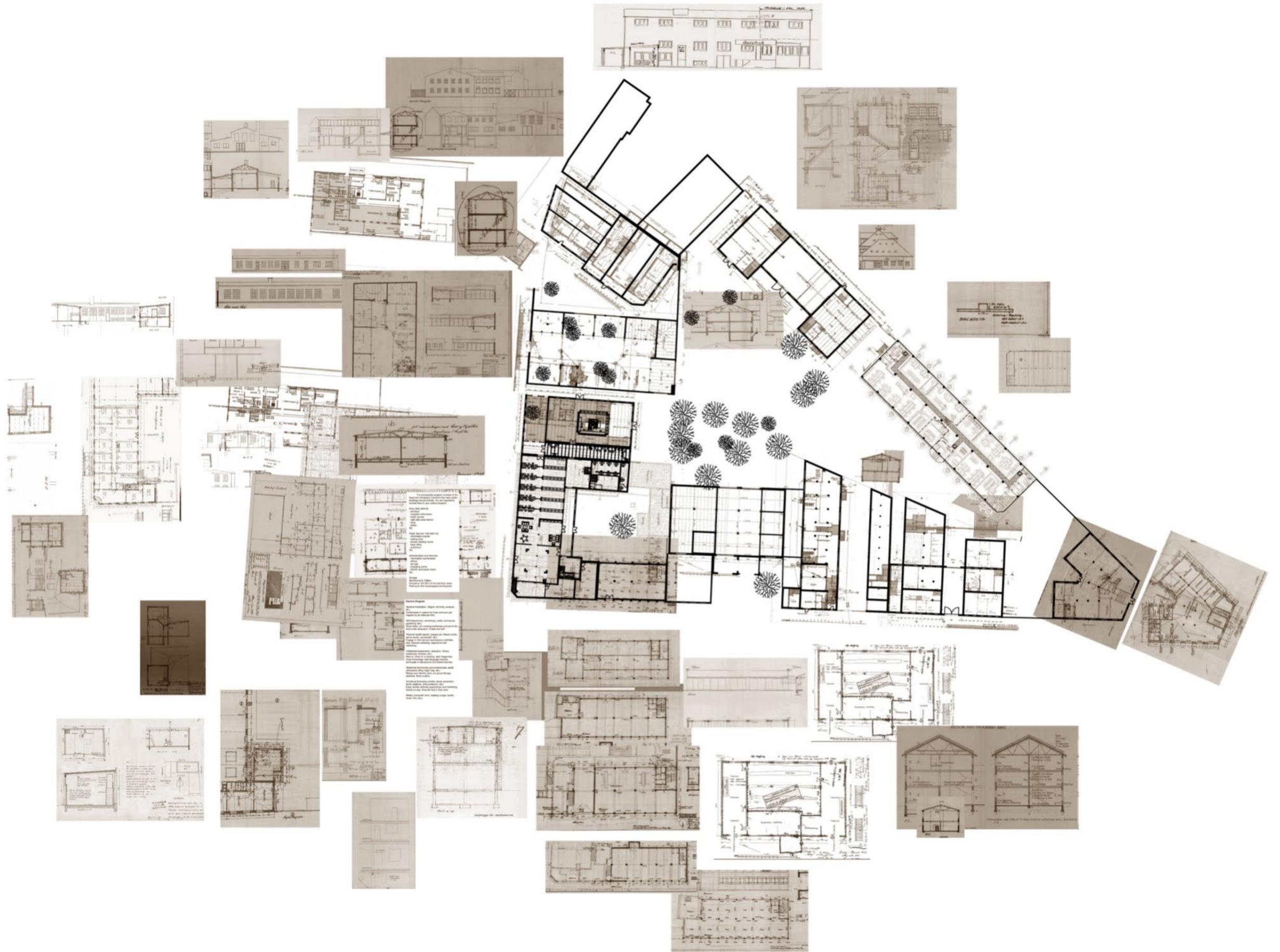
Additionally, case studies will be analyzed and used for inspiration and argumentation. Based on collected data design principles will be set to prevent contradictions and maintain continuity of the design, which will combine diverse approaches and strategies. Experimentation with materials and their weathering will also be part of research in line with the models sketches and collages to experiment and communicate ideas.

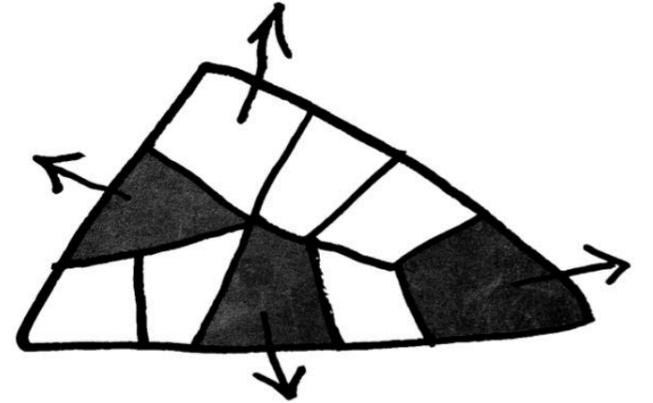
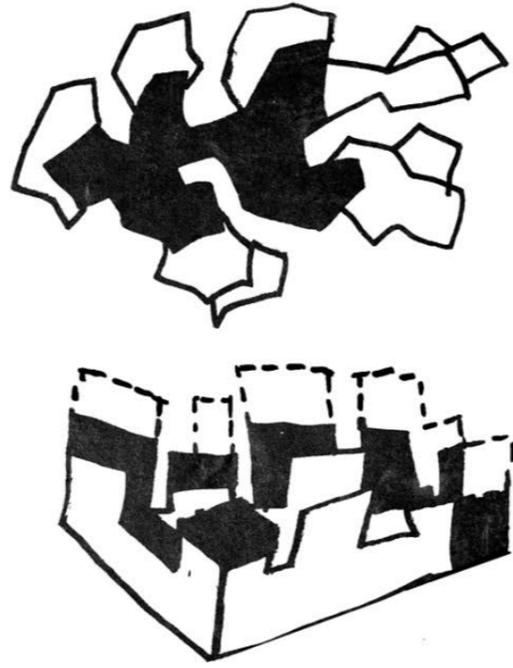
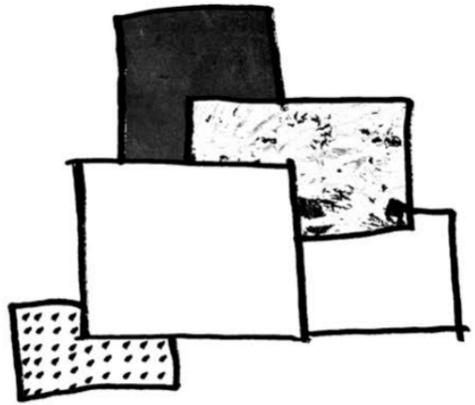
The research will be concluded by summarizing the research's findings and the development of a strategy for the triangular block that would be a modern and resilient alternative to demolition.



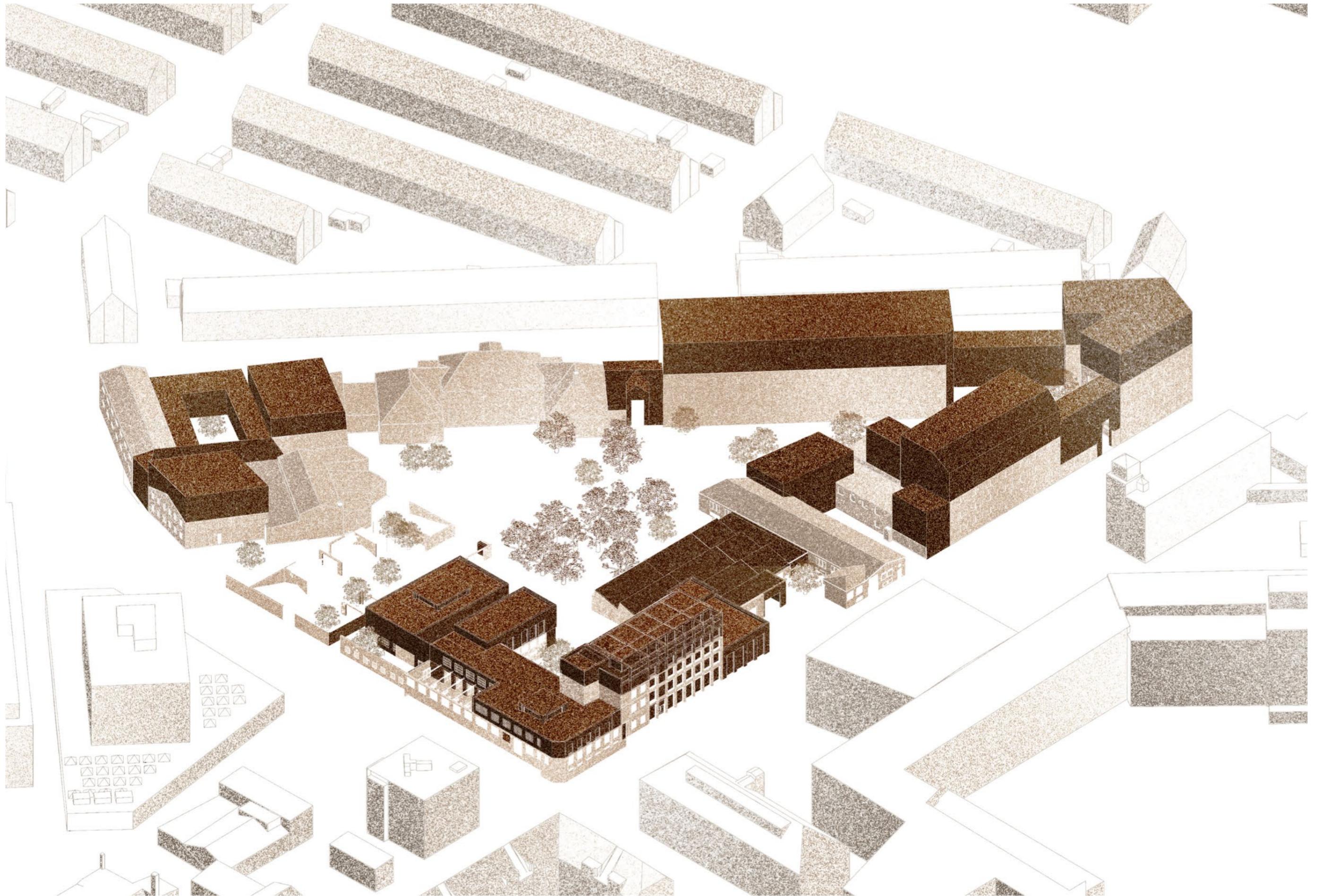
Conservation value of industrial heritage in Haraldsgade area













TITANGADE

education/  
rehearsal rooms

sport center

VERMUNDGADE

library/  
public  
livingroom

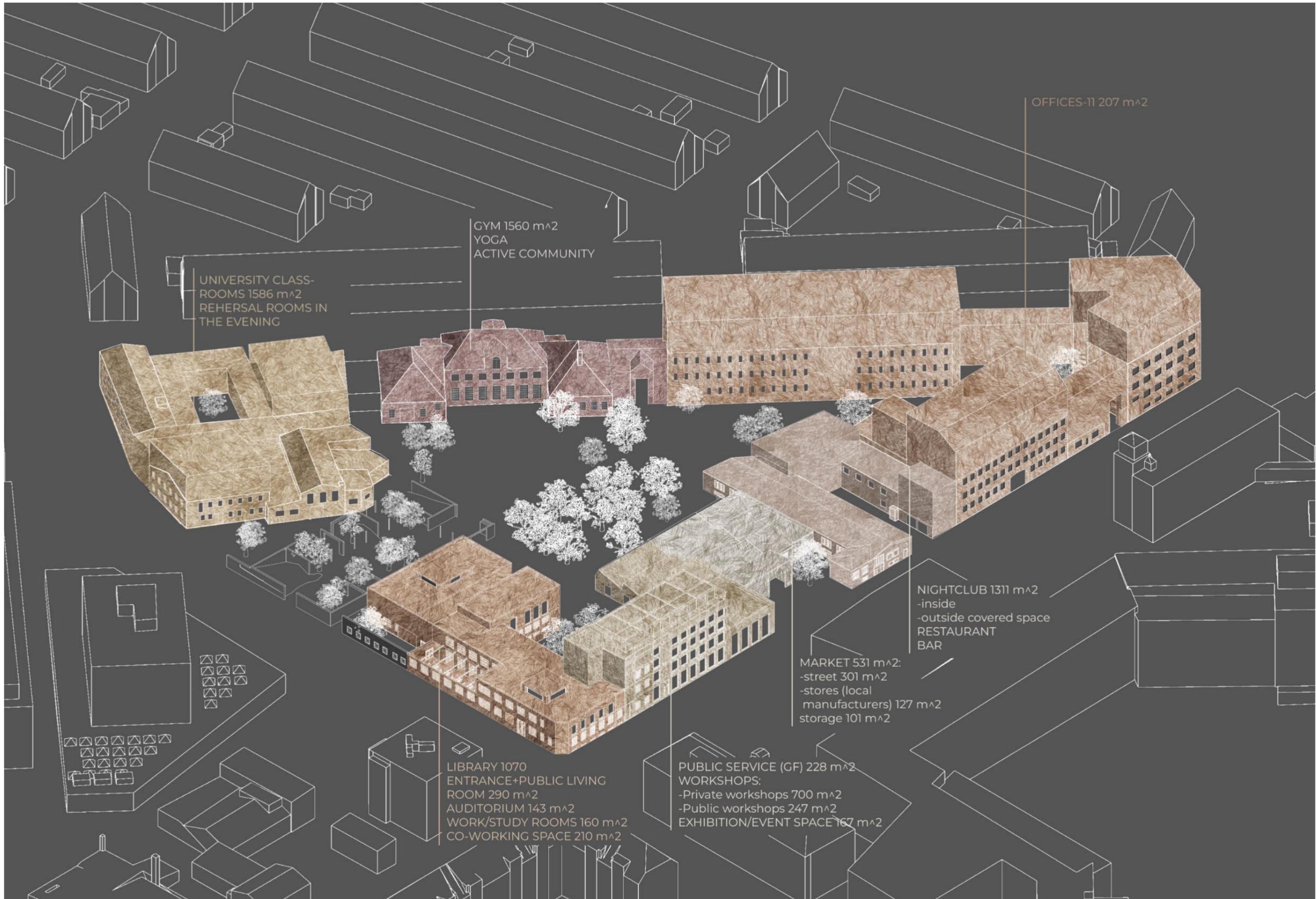
workshops

market

music venue/  
restaurant

offices

SIGURDGADE



OFFICES-11 207 m<sup>2</sup>

GYM 1560 m<sup>2</sup>  
YOGA  
ACTIVE COMMUNITY

UNIVERSITY CLASS-  
ROOMS 1586 m<sup>2</sup>  
REHERSAL ROOMS IN  
THE EVENING

NIGHTCLUB 1311 m<sup>2</sup>  
-inside  
-outside covered space  
RESTAURANT  
BAR

MARKET 531 m<sup>2</sup>:  
-street 301 m<sup>2</sup>  
-stores (local  
manufacturers) 127 m<sup>2</sup>  
storage 101 m<sup>2</sup>

PUBLIC SERVICE (GF) 228 m<sup>2</sup>  
WORKSHOPS:  
-Private workshops 700 m<sup>2</sup>  
-Public workshops 247 m<sup>2</sup>  
EXHIBITION/EVENT SPACE 167 m<sup>2</sup>

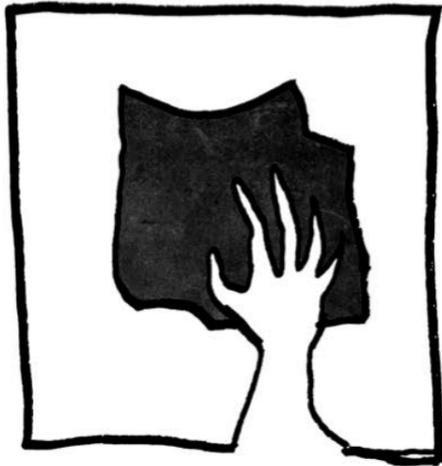
LIBRARY 1070  
ENTRANCE+PUBLIC LIVING  
ROOM 290 m<sup>2</sup>  
AUDITORIUM 143 m<sup>2</sup>  
WORK/STUDY ROOMS 160 m<sup>2</sup>  
CO-WORKING SPACE 210 m<sup>2</sup>

Walking routes through the block

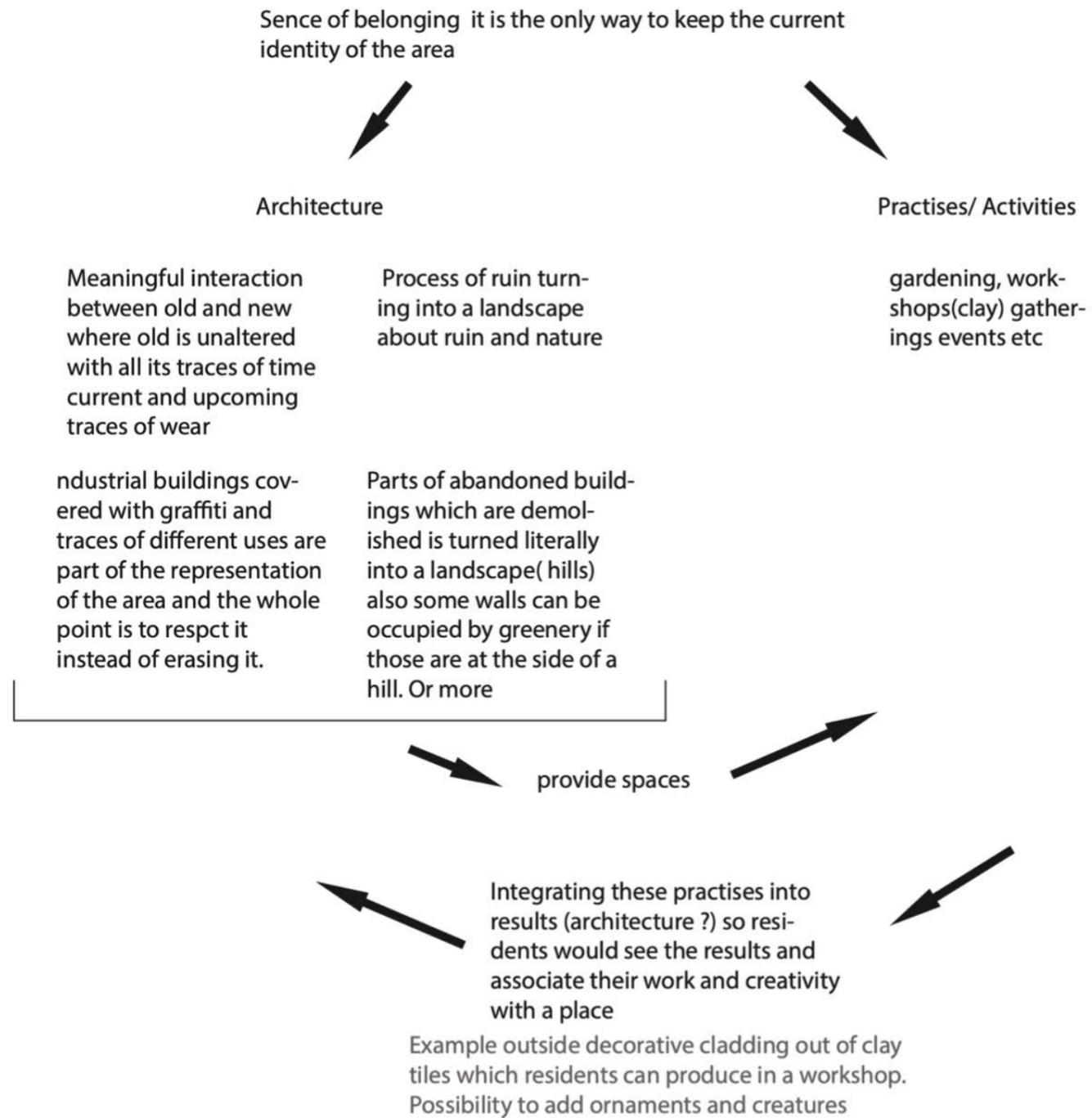


- RESIDENTS OF THE AREA
- OFFICE WORKERS
- STUDENTS

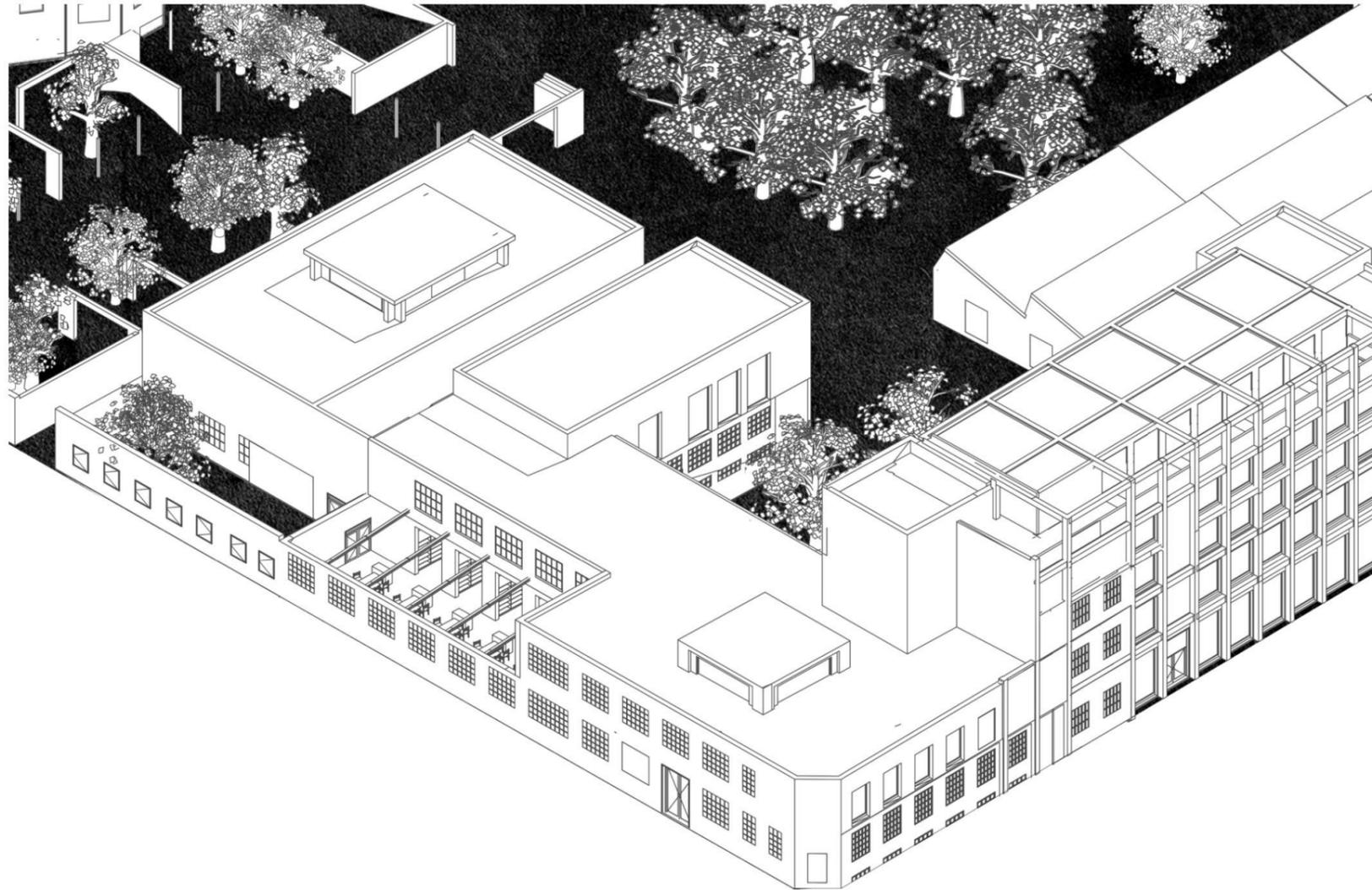


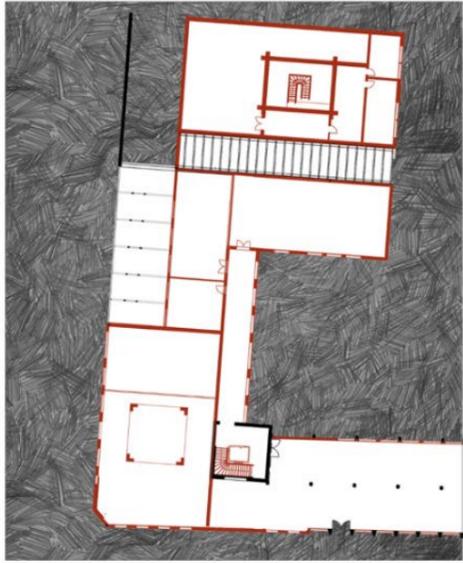


Garden Ashram College, Alphen aan de Rijn, 1978-2021. Archive Louis Le Roy.





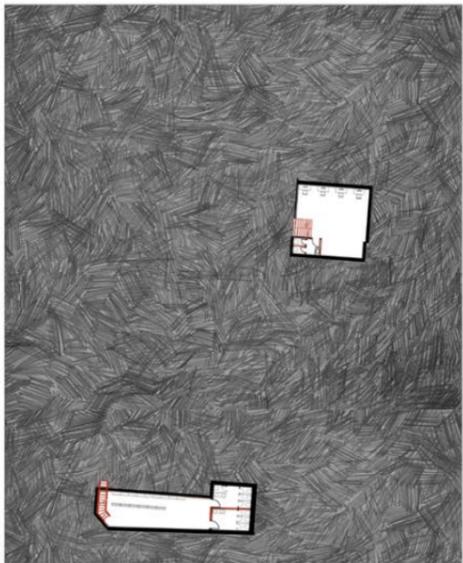




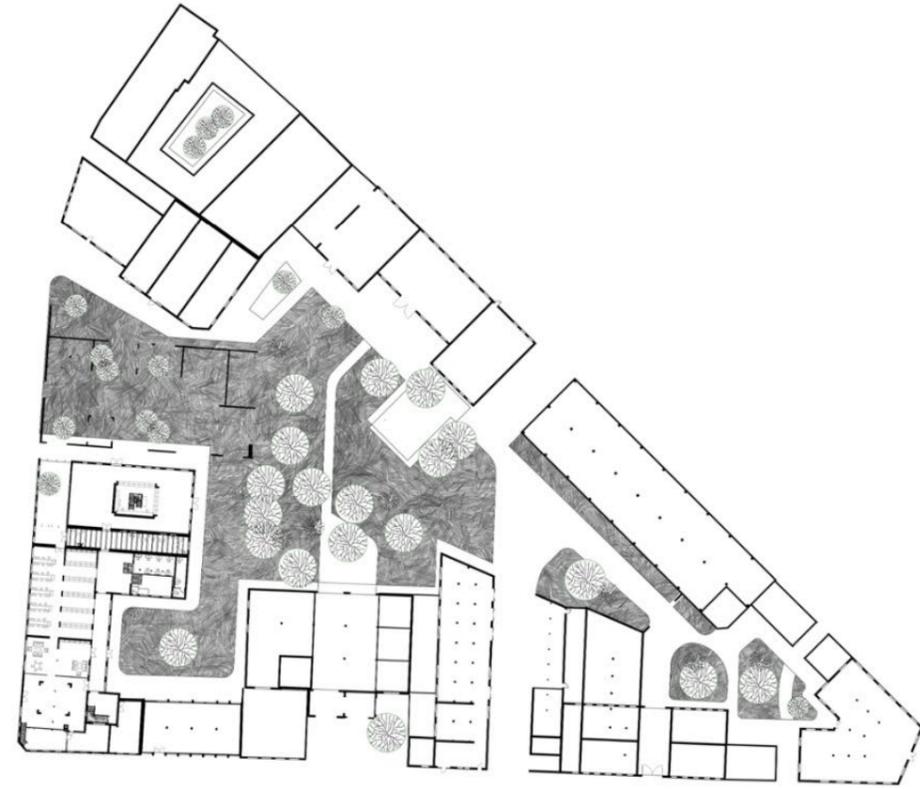
Floor 1



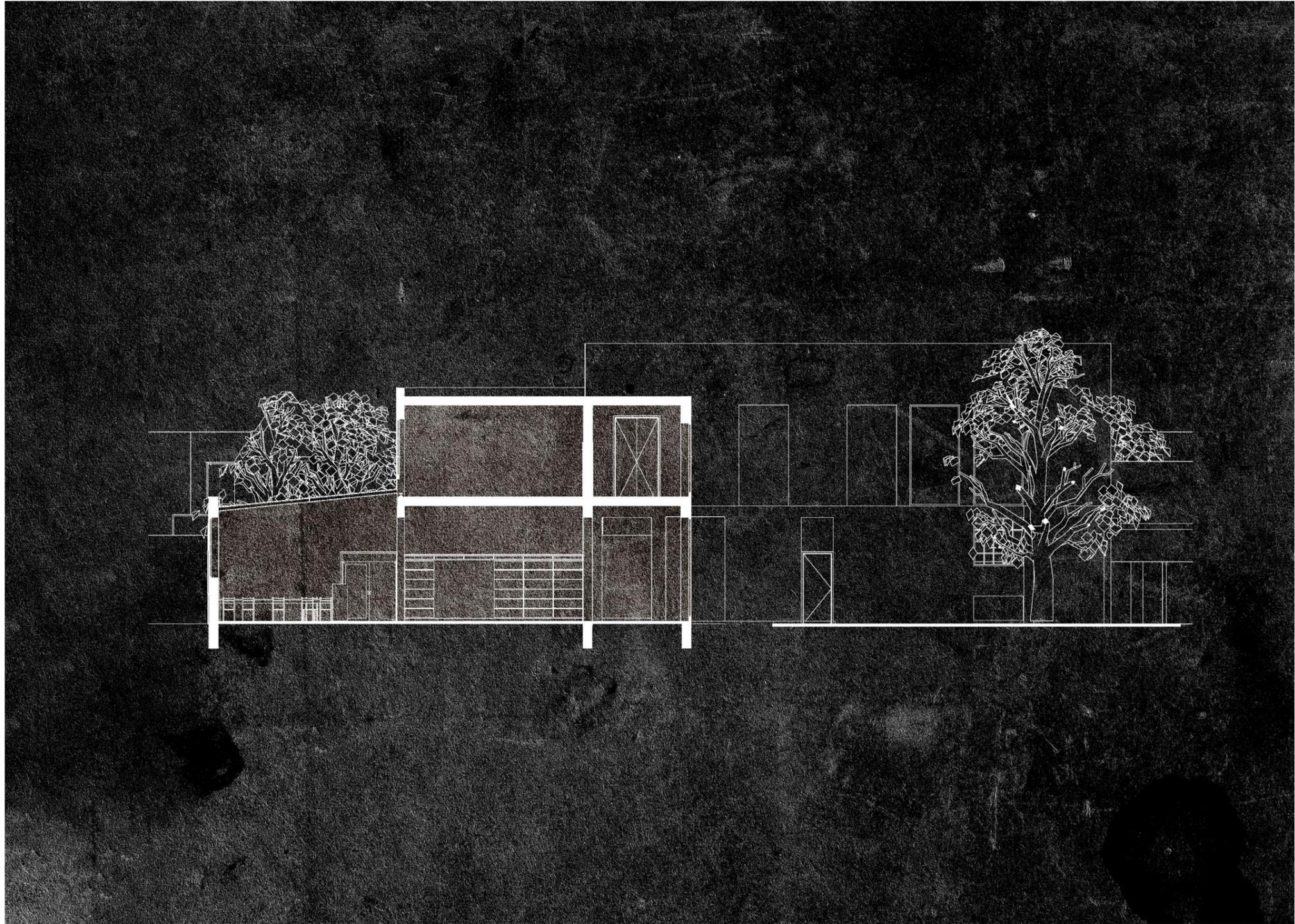
Floor 0



Floor -1

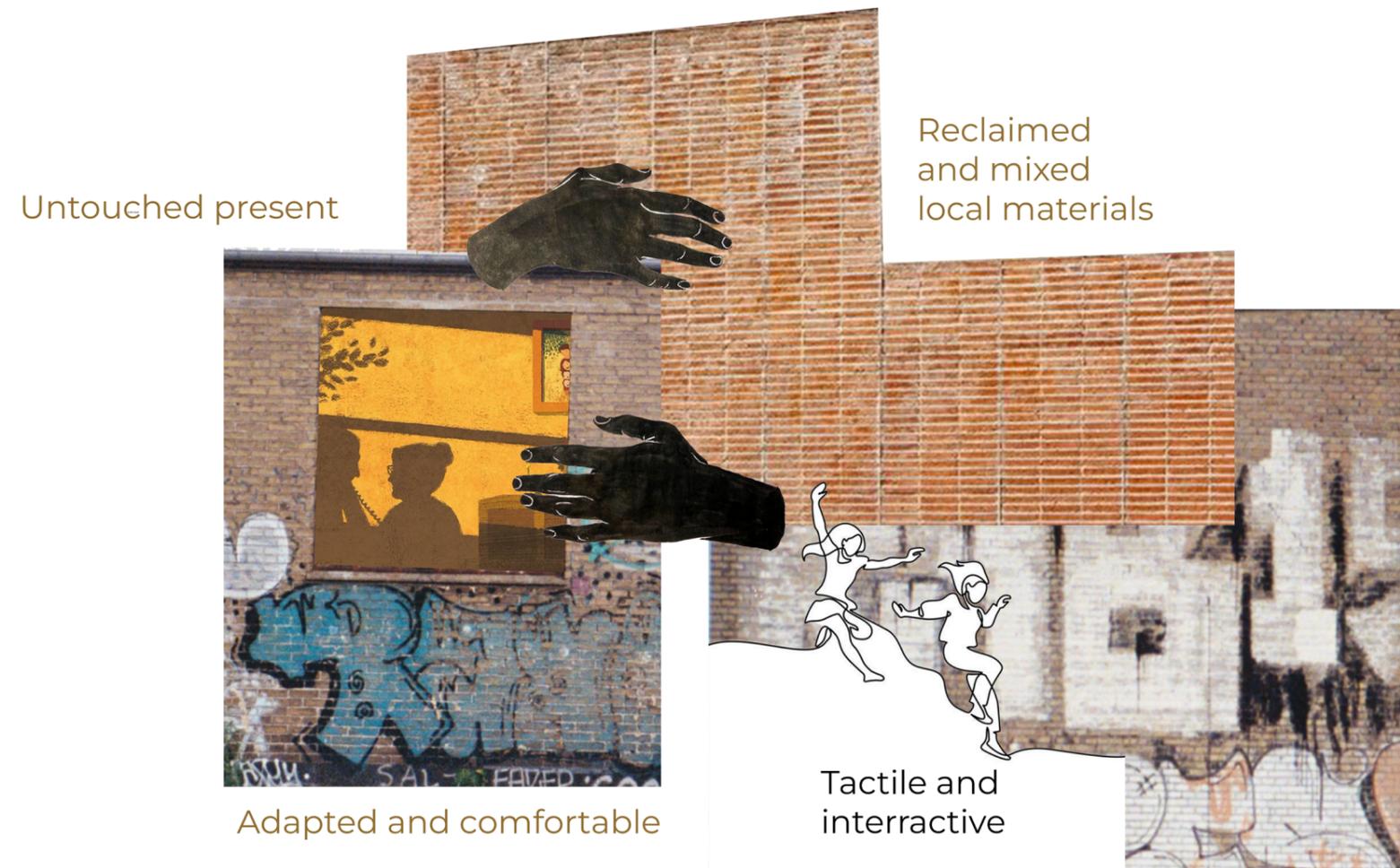








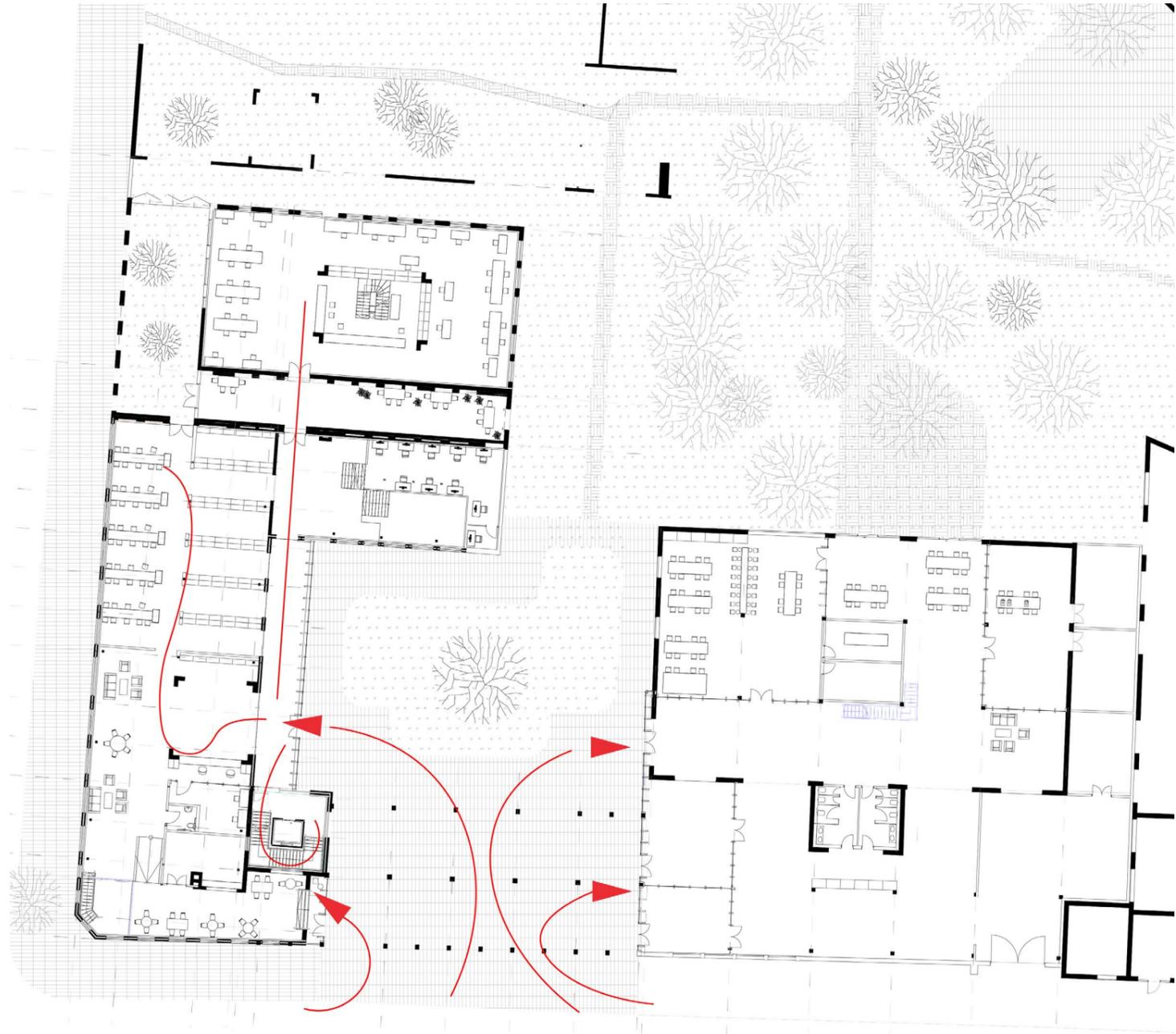
P3

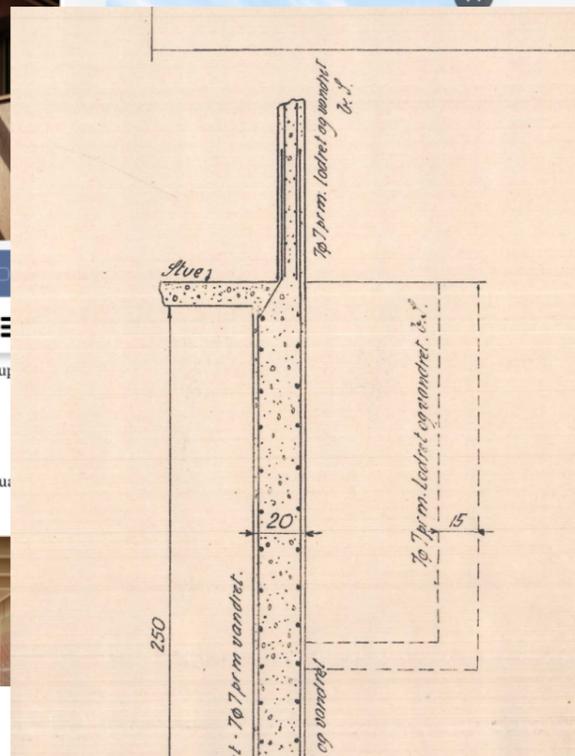
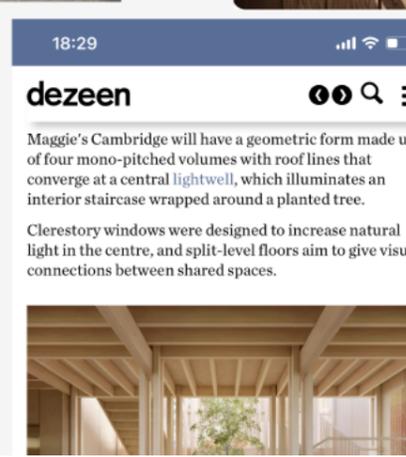
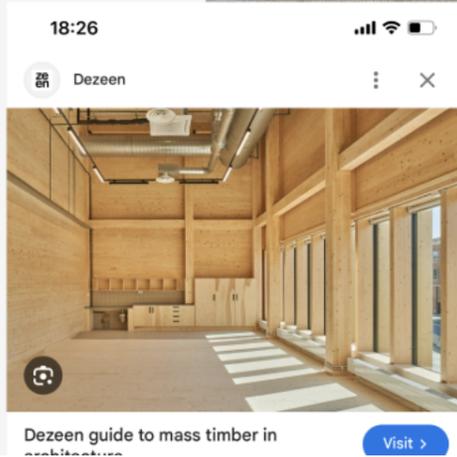
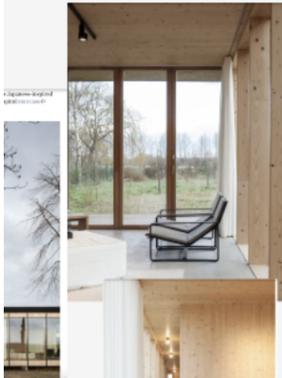


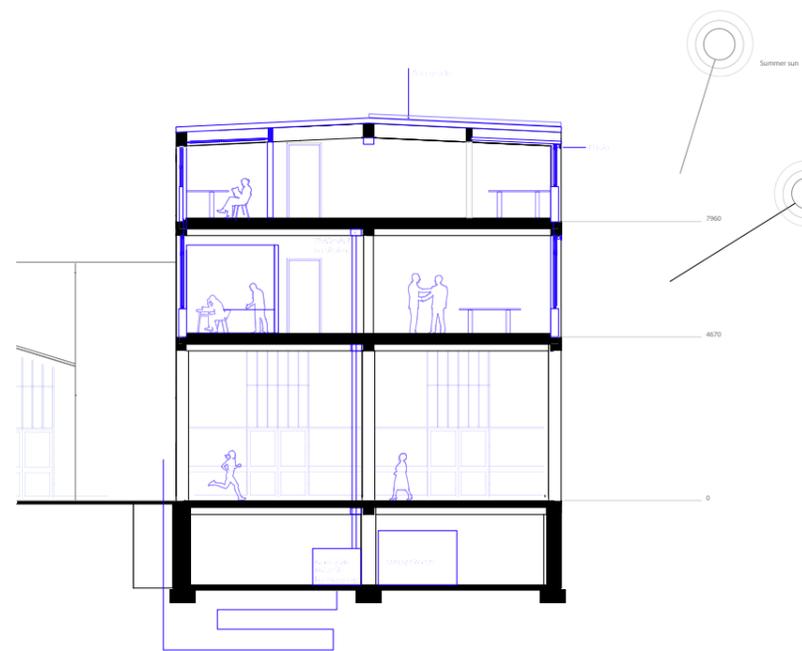
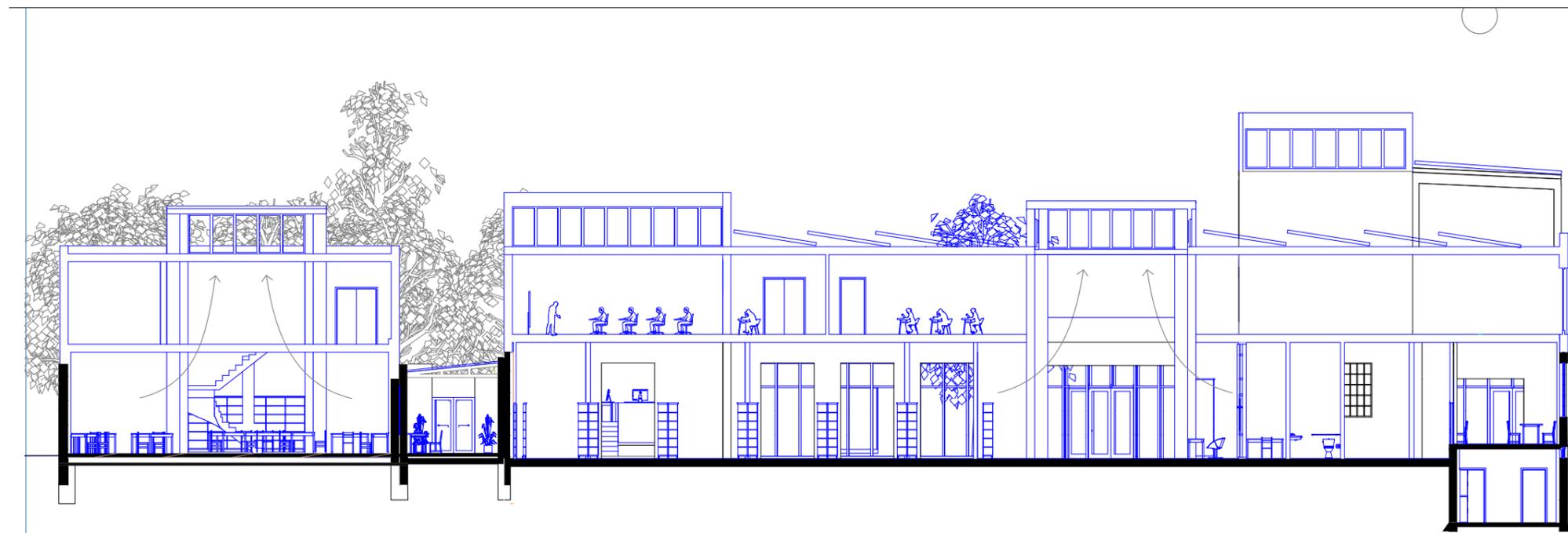
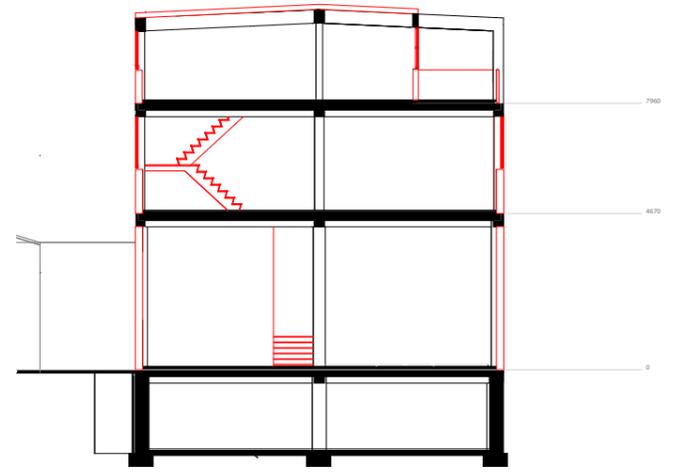
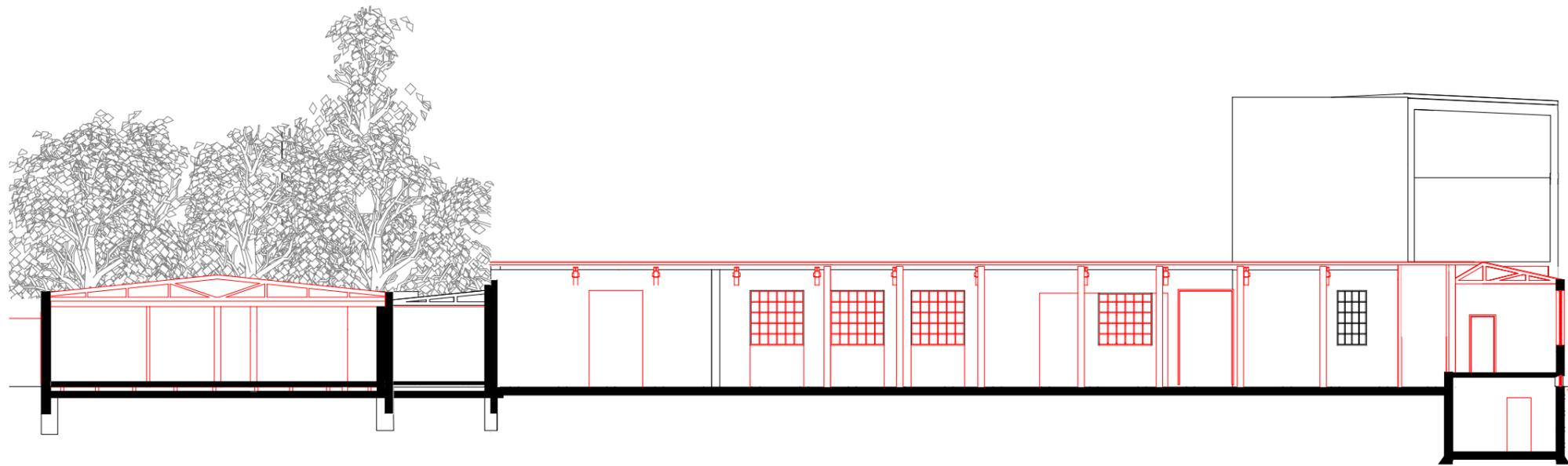
Tactile patchwork of meaningful reuse and sustainable comfort

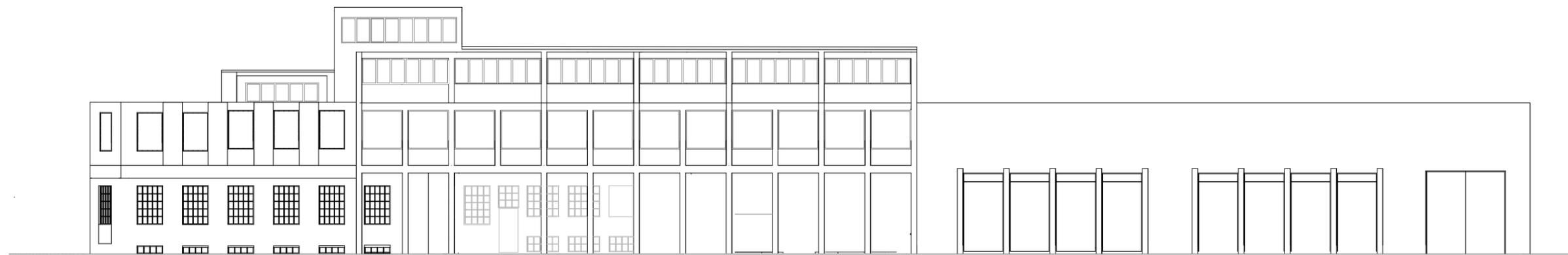






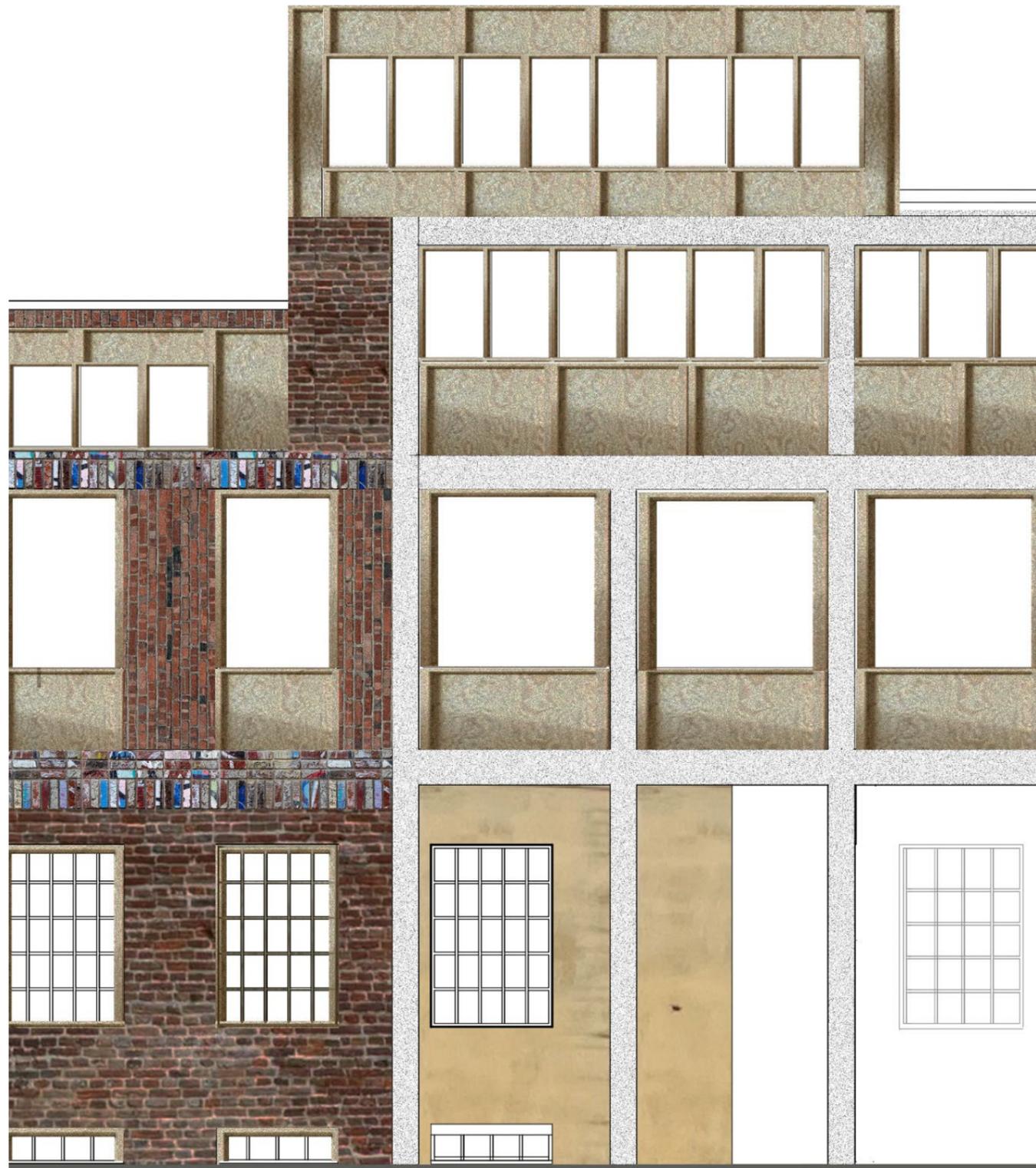




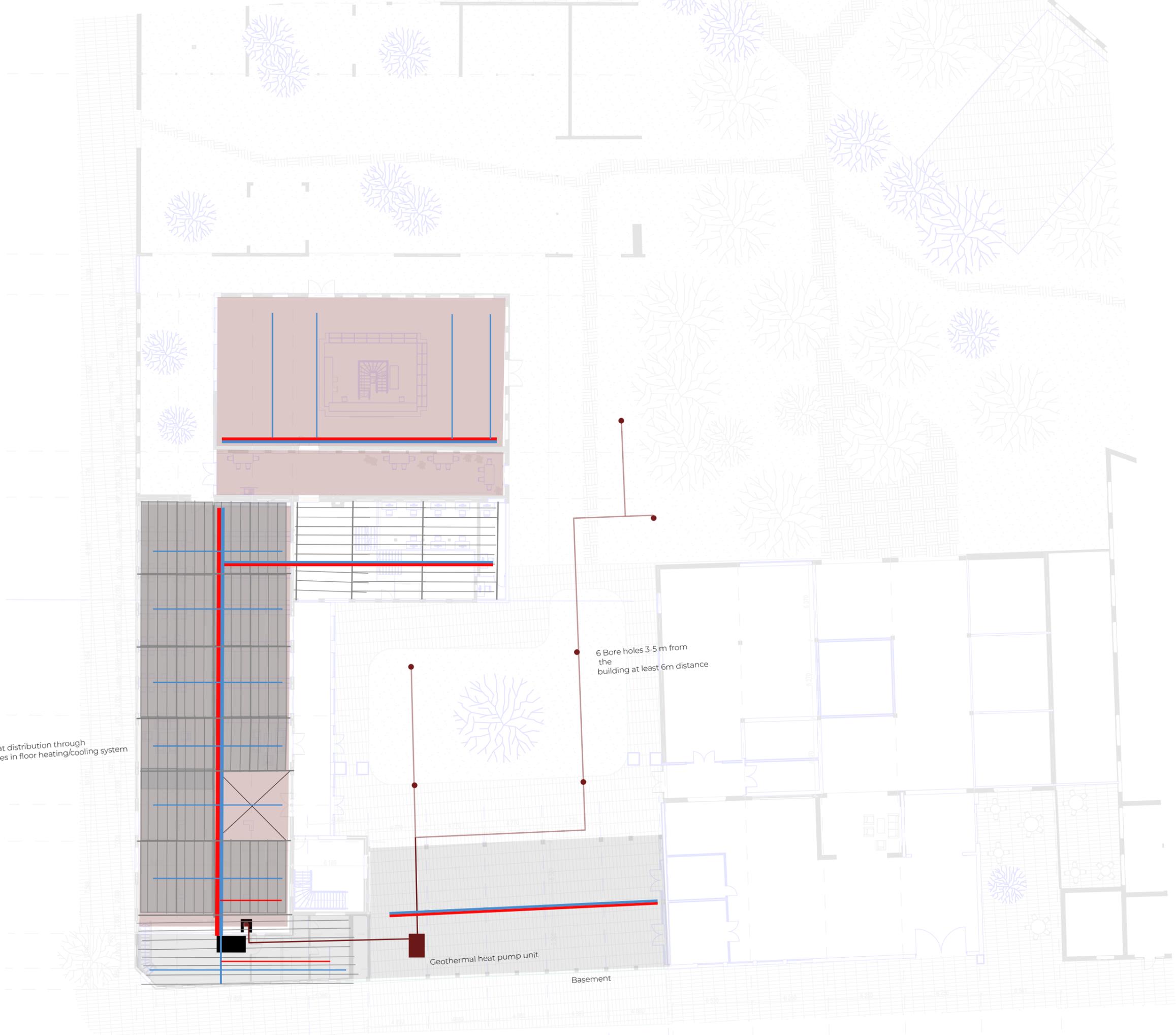








Heat distribution through pipes in floor heating/cooling system



6 Bore holes 3-5 m from the building at least 6m distance

Geothermal heat pump unit

Basement



Raihgarden for moist environment

Cultivation

Microhabitats

Geothermal heating for comfortable temperature and energy saving

Vacuum glass windows to maximise sunlight and minimise sound and heat transmission

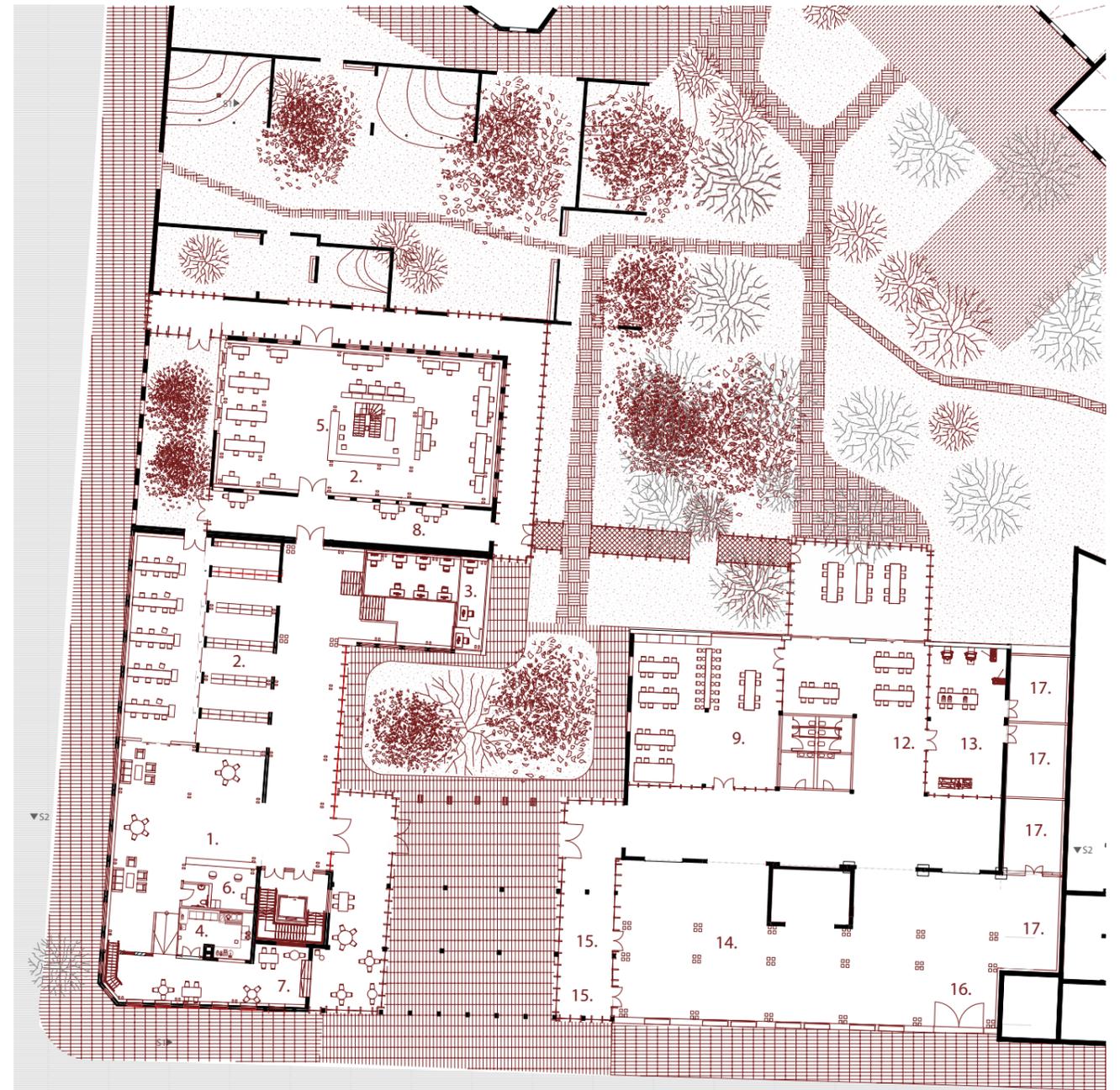
Internal layer of biobased insulation for thermal comfort

Reused walls, reclaimed bricks and wood - natural and tactile materials

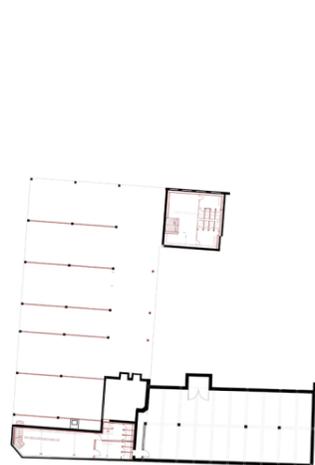
FINAL DRAWINGS



Ground Floor Plan before the renovation 1:500  
Yellow=Demolished



Ground Floor Plan after the renovation 1:500  
and its functional layout; Red=New



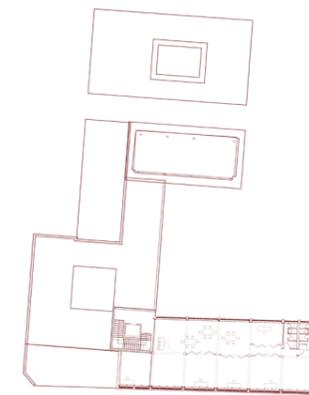
Level -1 Floor Plan 1:1000



Level 1 Floor Plan 1:1000



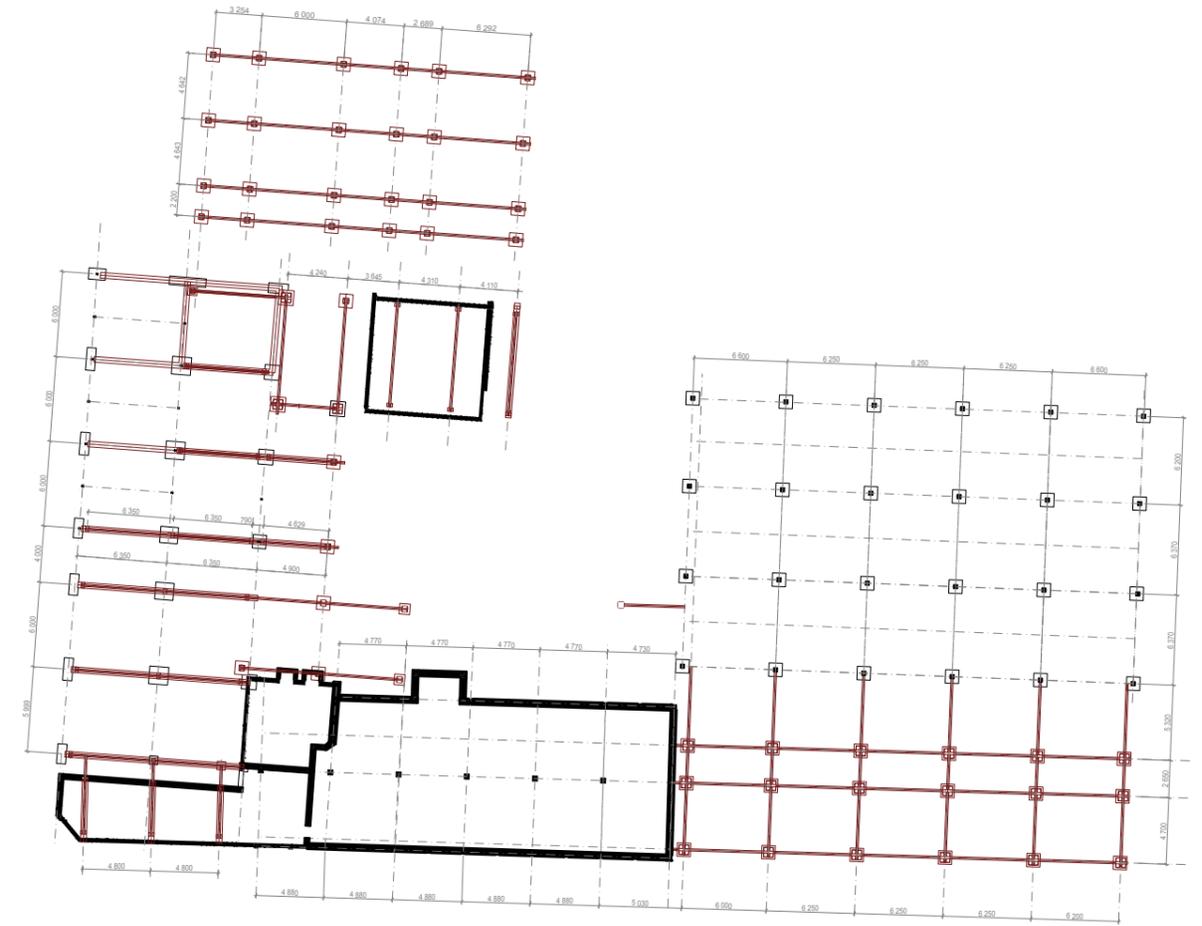
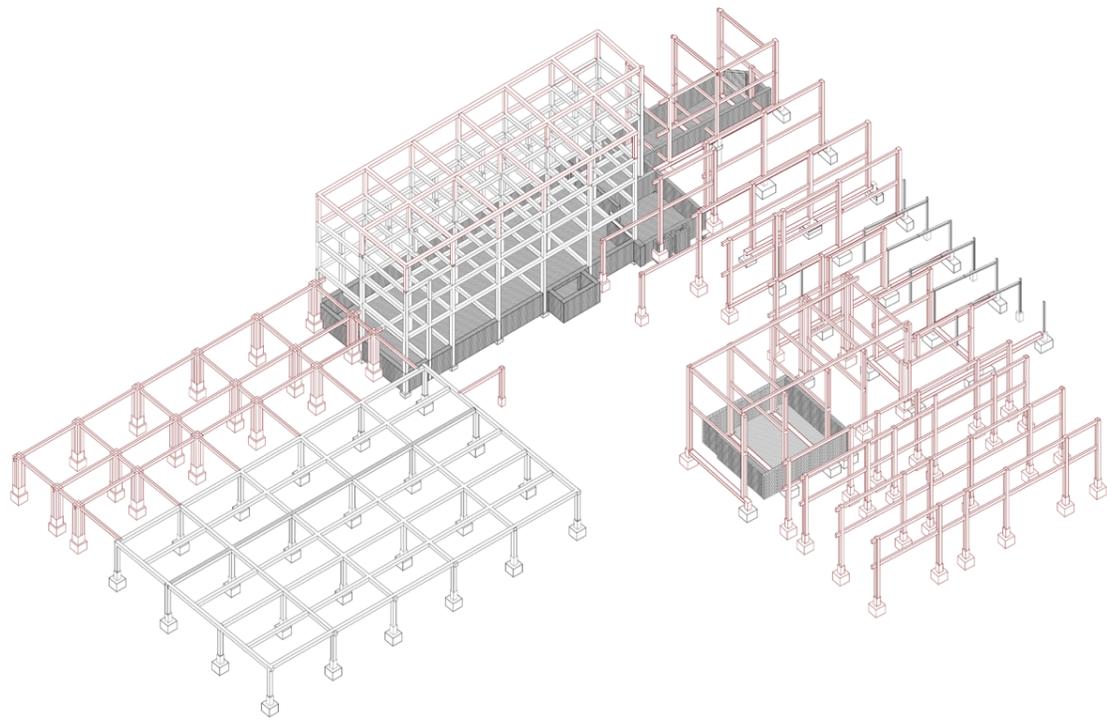
Level 2 Floor Plan 1:1000



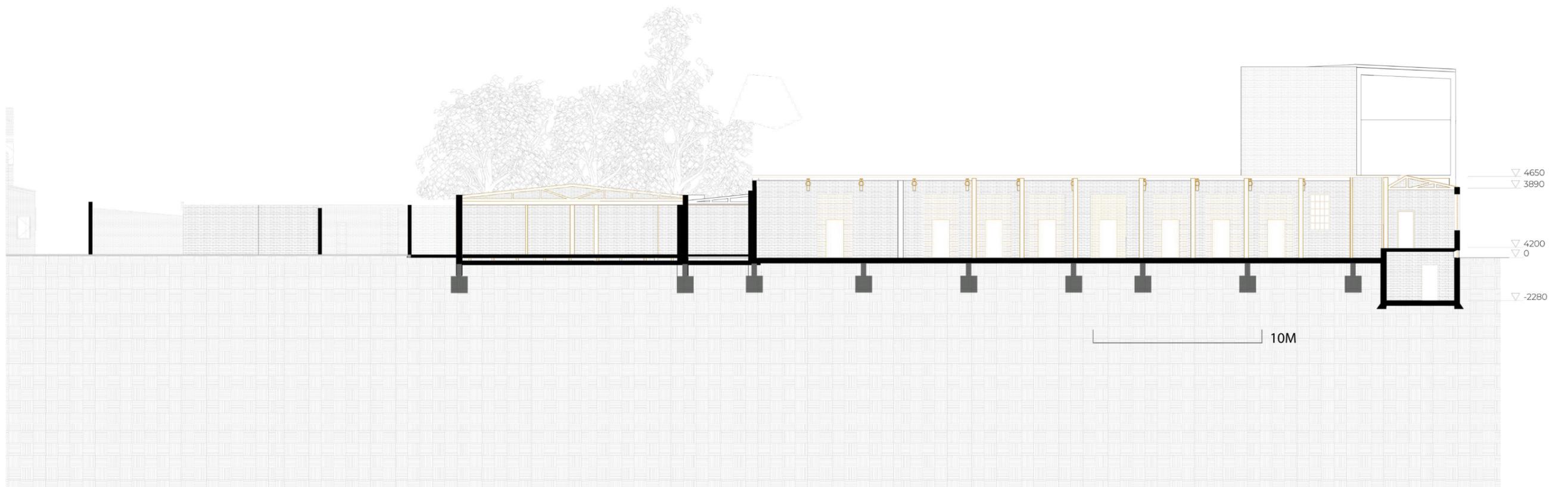
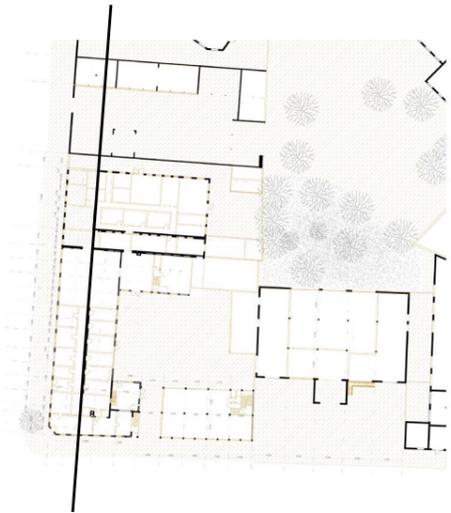
Level 3 Floor Plan 1:1000

- 1.Public living room
- 2.Library
- 3.Computer room
- 4.Small cafe Kitchen
- 5.Library reception
6. Entrance reception
- 7.Cafe
- 8.Break room with coffee corner
- 9.Clay workshop
- 10.Class rooms
- 11.Co-working space
- 12.Wood workshop
- 13.Room with machines
- 14.Exhibition and event space
15. Shops to sell and buy crafts
16. Entrance for materials
- 17.Storage
- 18.Auditorium
19. Archive
- 20.Offices
- 21.(Semi-) Private workshops

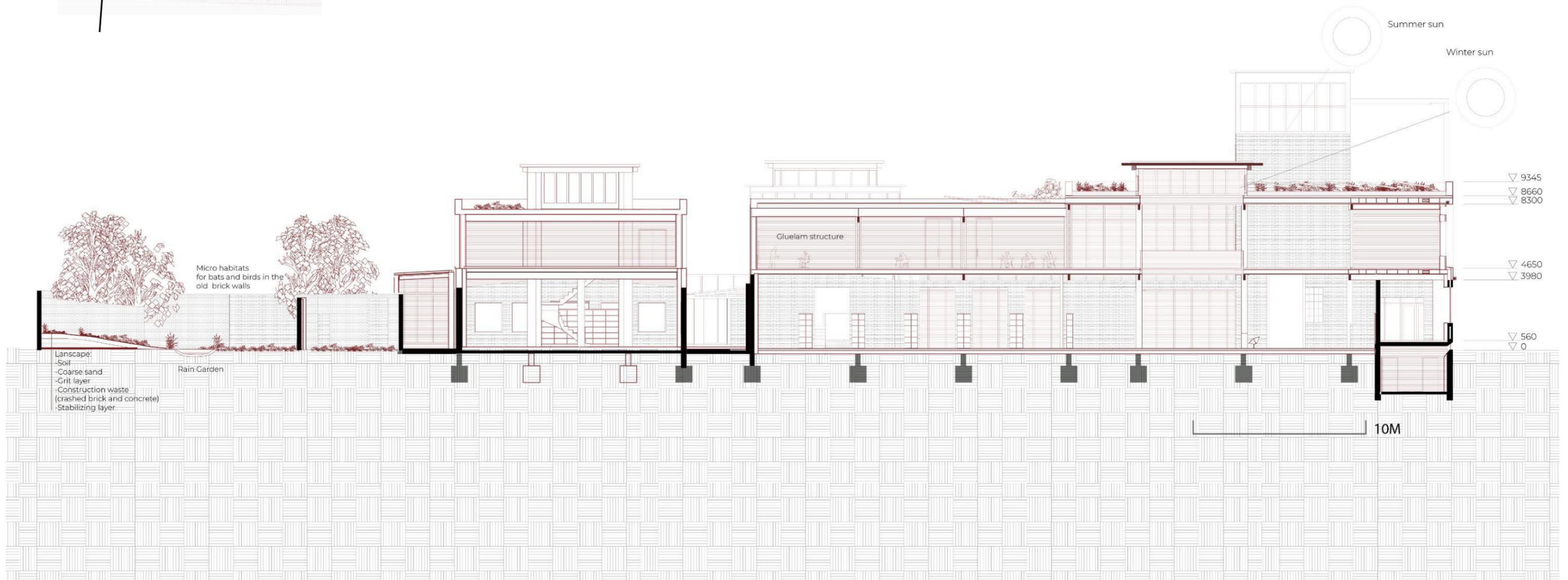
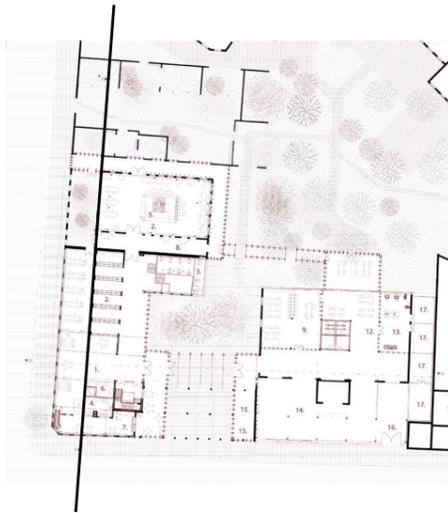




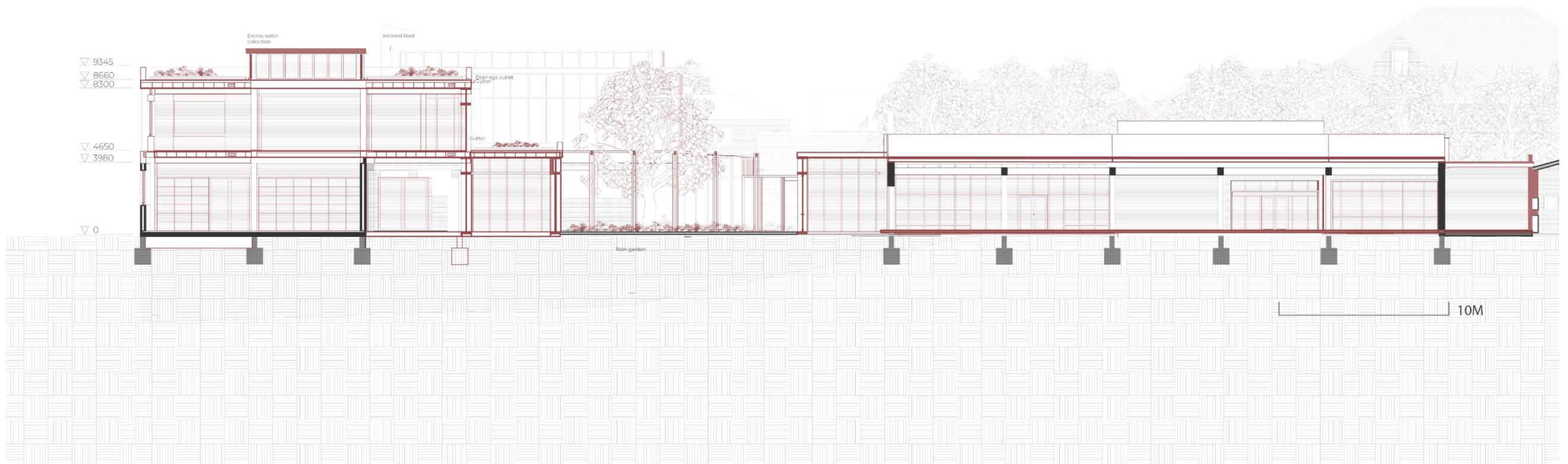
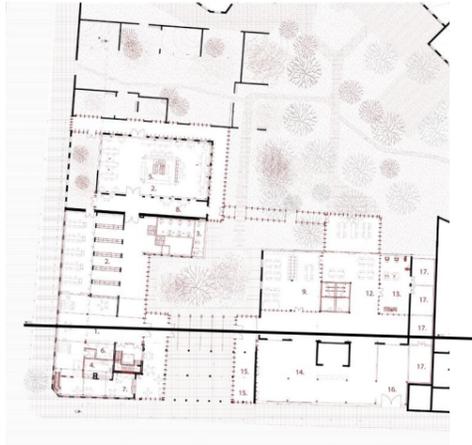
- - - - - Existing beam: Concrete/Steel  
 ——— New beam : Gluelam  
 ■■■ Existing concrete



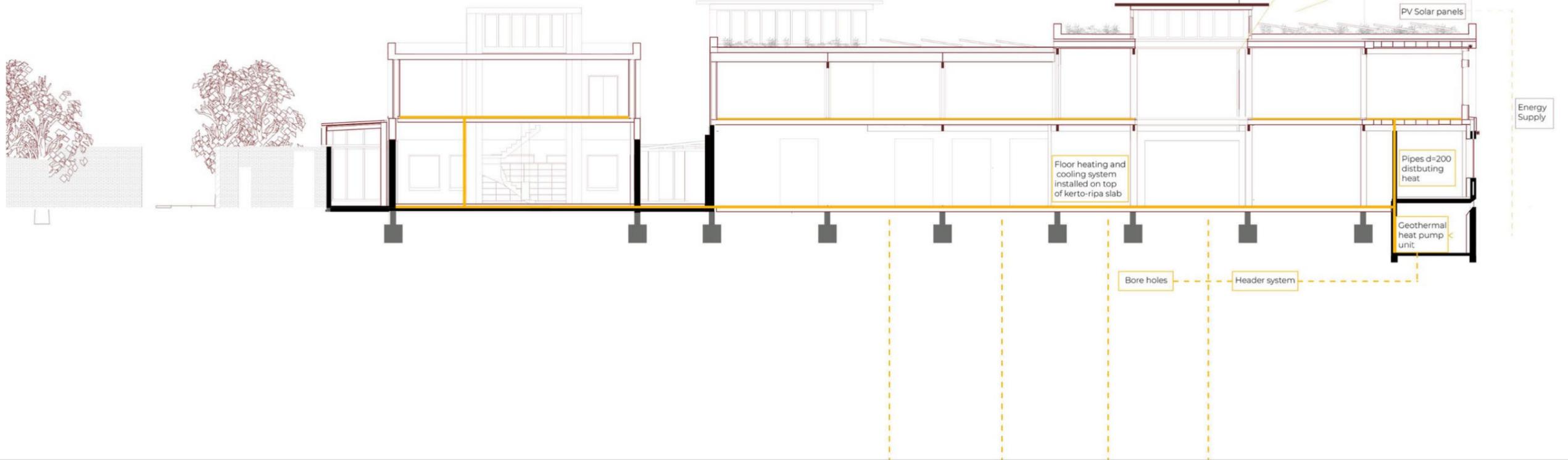
Section 1

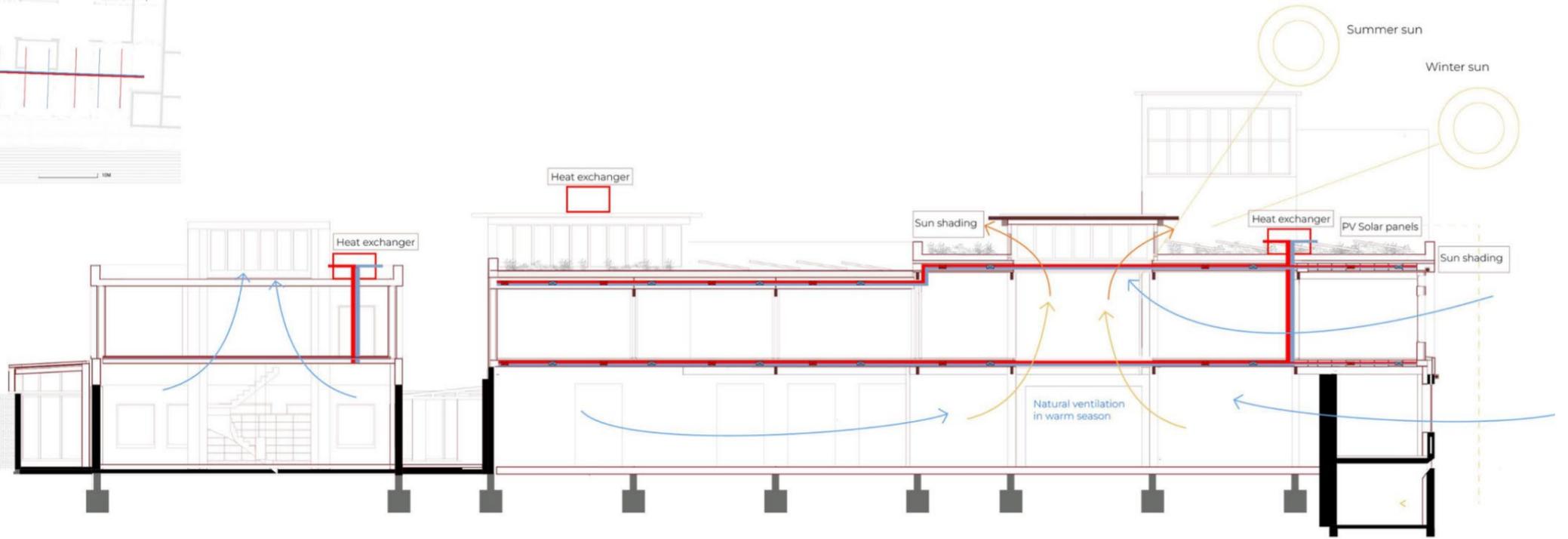
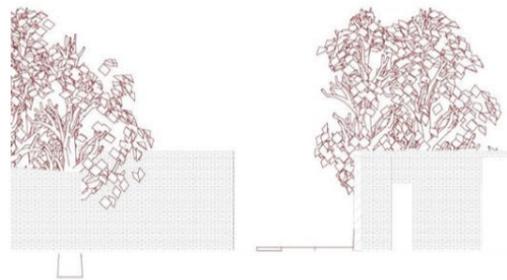


Section 2



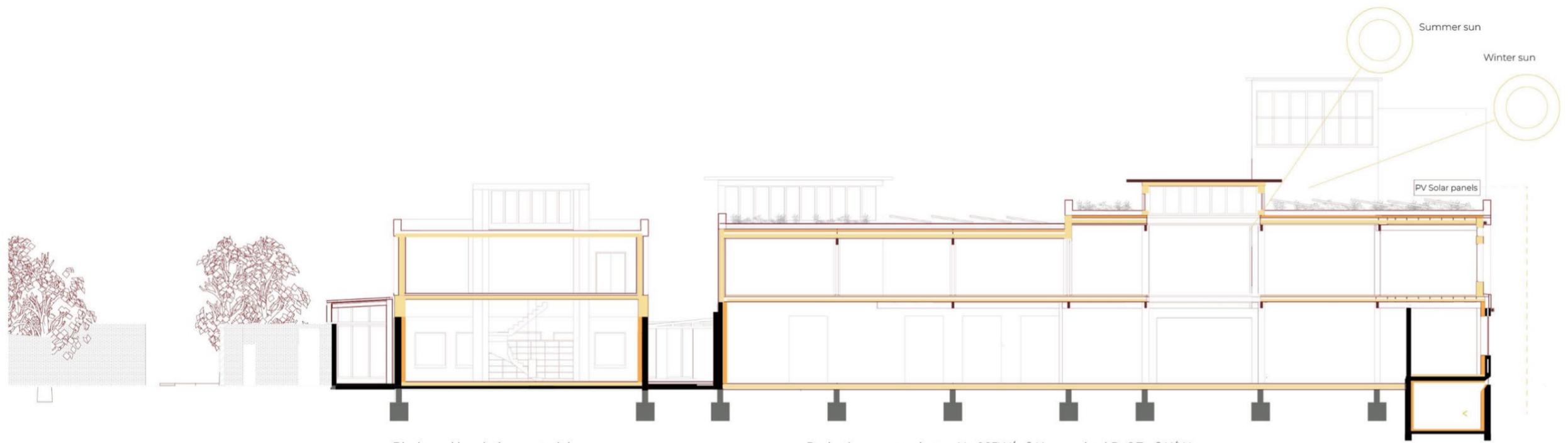
Section 3





Option 1: Airtight conditions  
Ventilation system with heat recovery for heating and cooling

Option 2: Building opens up  
Natural ventilation: air circulates through the building



Bio-based insulation materials

Passive house standards:  $U \leq 0.15 \text{ W/m}^2 \cdot \text{K}$ , required  $R \geq 6.7 \text{ m}^2 \cdot \text{K/W}$   
 $d = R \times \lambda$

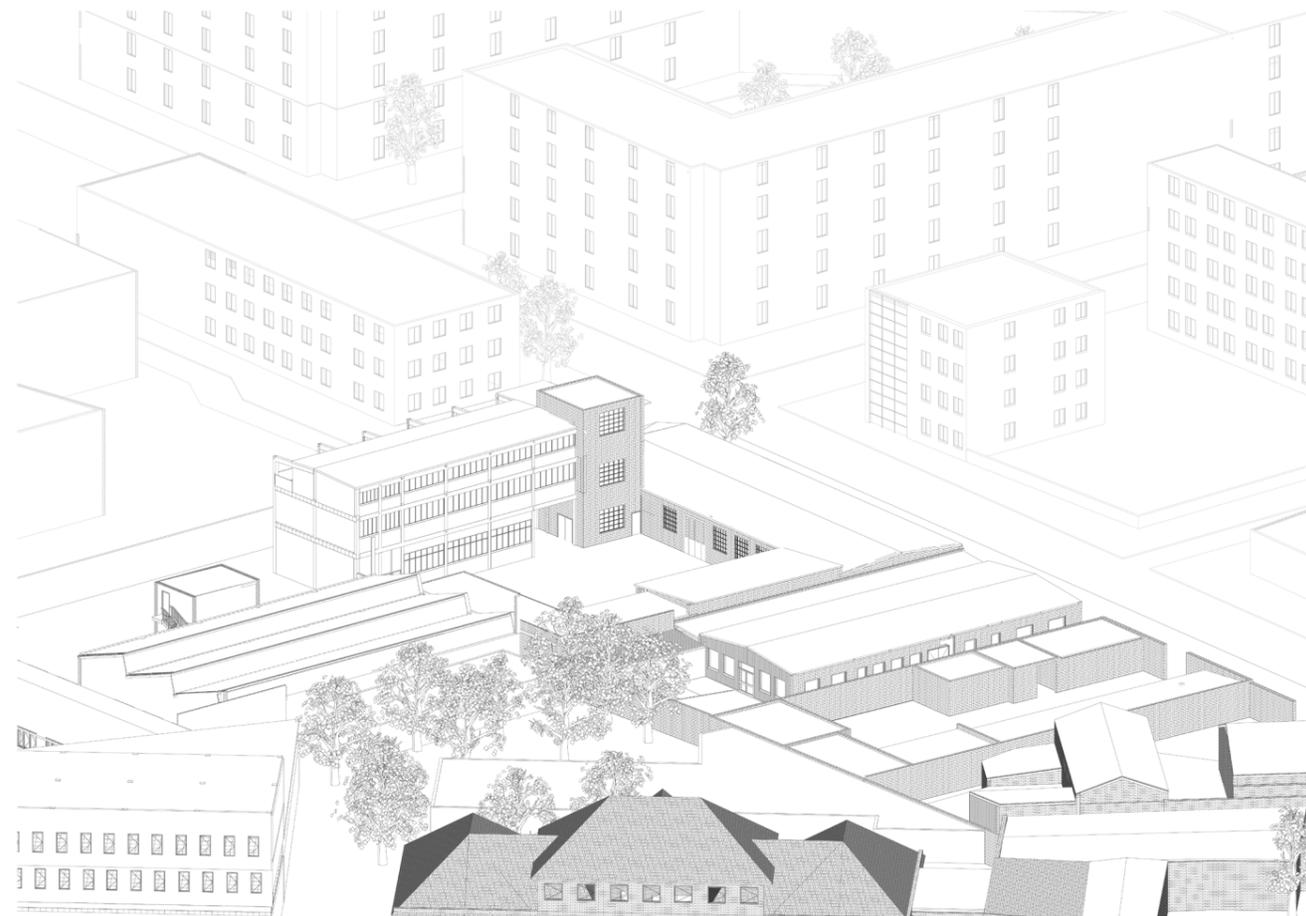
- Gutex natural wood insulation board added for retrofitting to existing brick walls and under green roof
- Cellulose insulation used with timber frame construction

Gutex Ultratherm (roof)  $d = 6.7 \times 0.046 = 0.3082 \text{ m} = 308 \text{ mm}$   
 Gutex Thermoroom (walls)  $R = 6.7 - 1.0 = 5.7 \text{ m}^2$   
 $d = 5.7 \times 0.038 = 0.2166 \text{ m} \approx 217 \text{ mm}$   
 Cellulose insulation  $d = 6.7 \times 0.037 = 0.2479 \text{ m} \approx 248 \text{ mm}$

10M

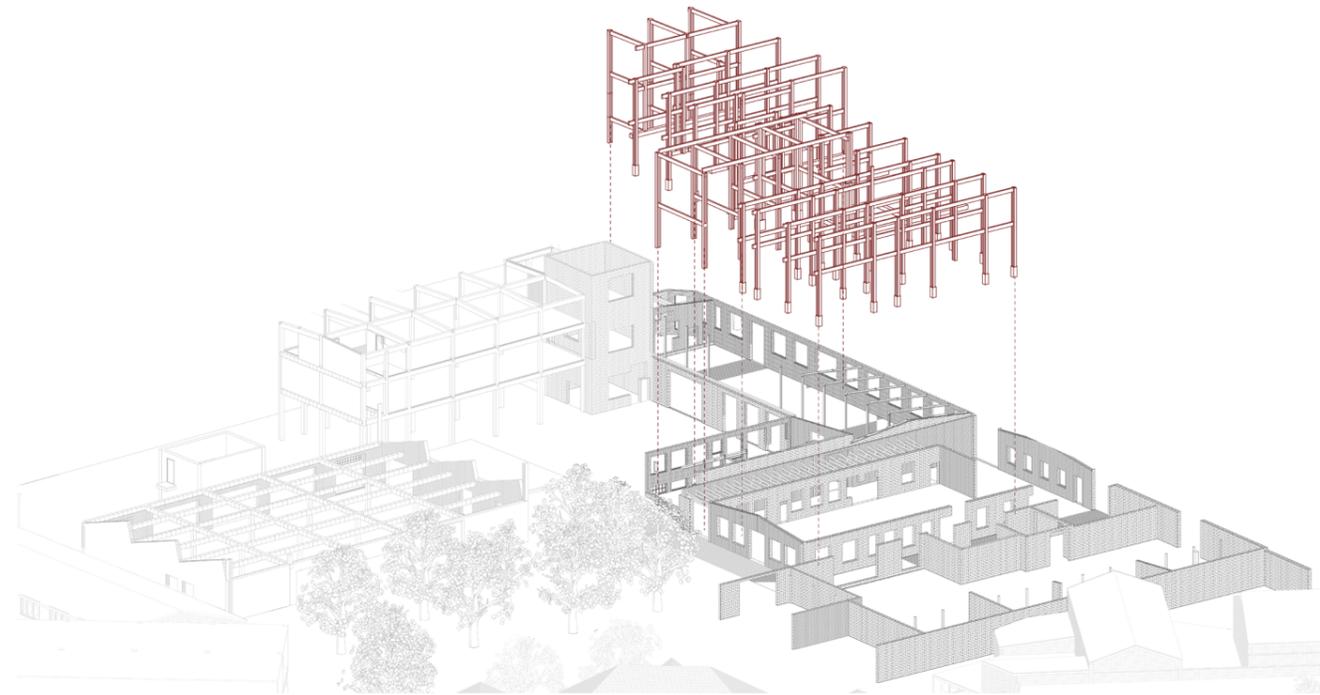


Current state.



After removal of roofs, interior walls,

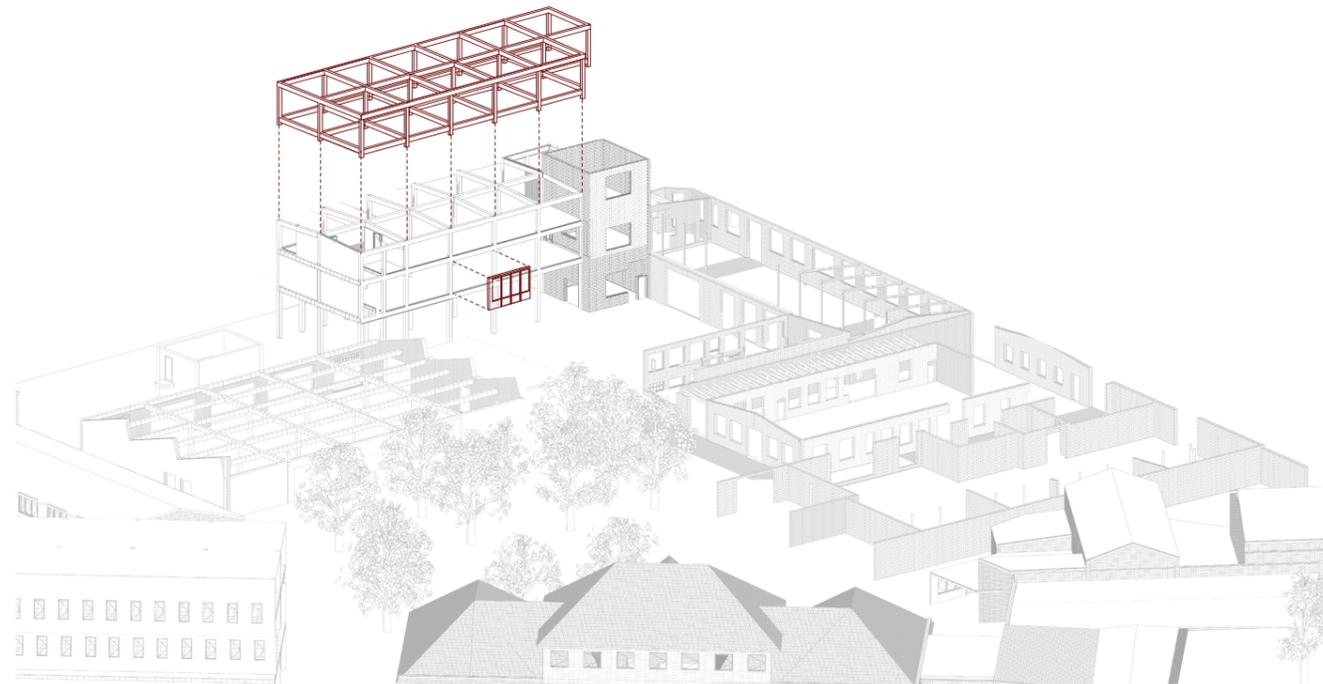




Intervention building 1

Old function: workshop

New function: Public Library and Co-working



Interventionbuilding 2  
Old function: workshop, offices  
New function: Ateliers



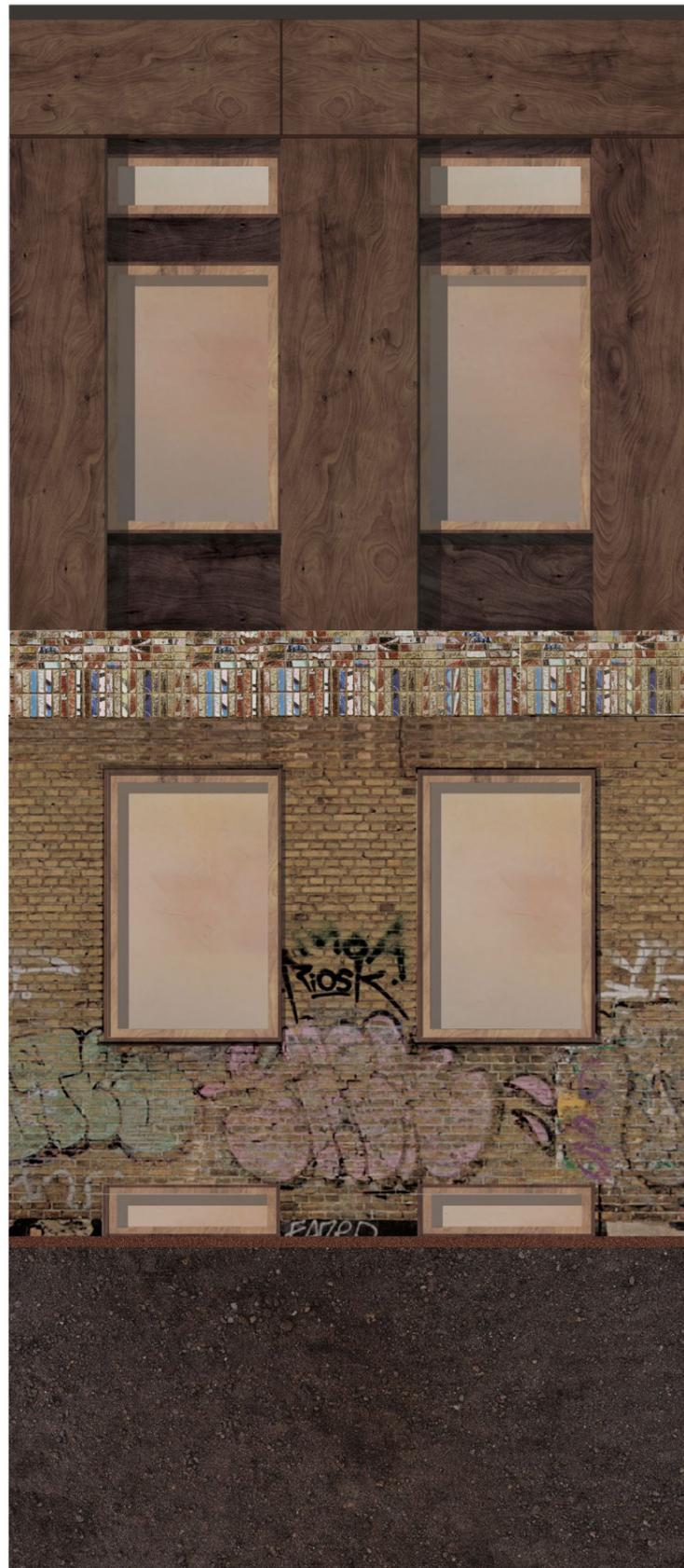
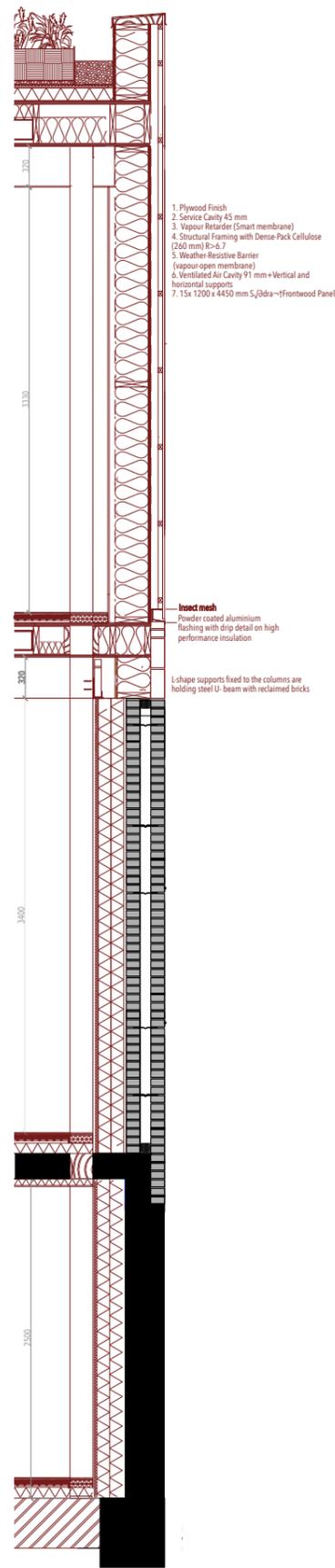
Intervention building 3

Old function: workshop,sportclub  
New function: Public workshop

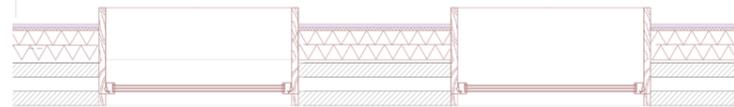


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15.01.2015





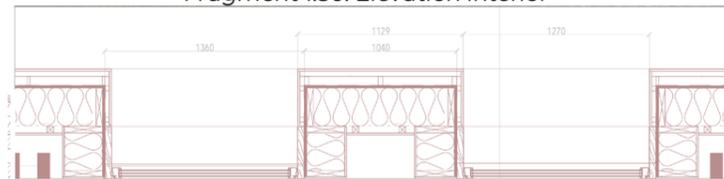
Fragment 1:50. Elevation exterior



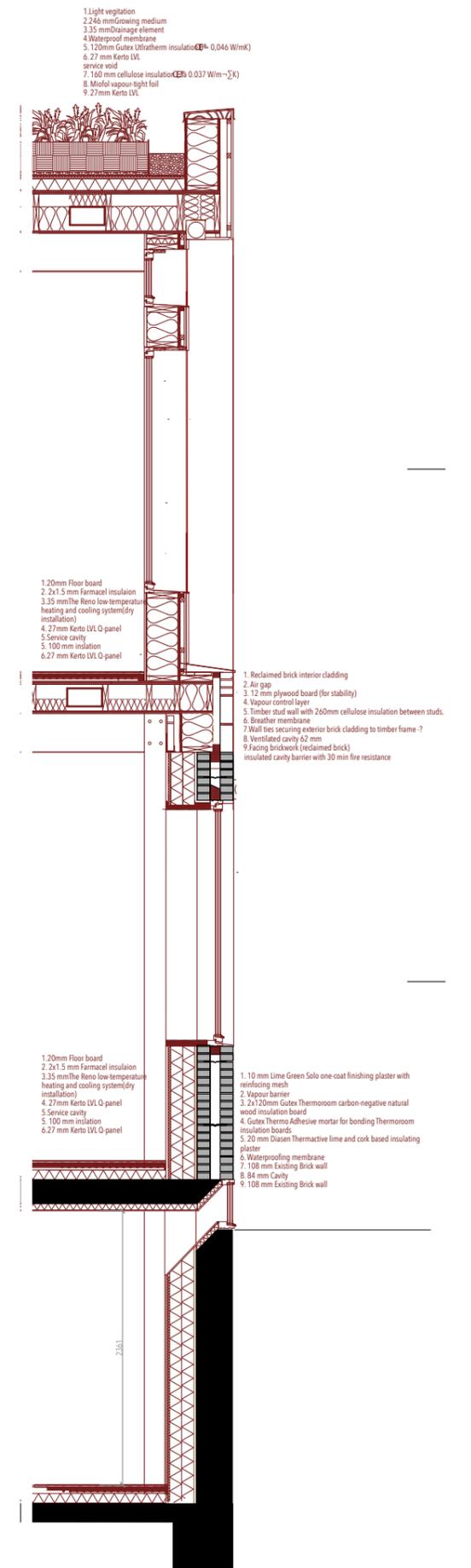
Fragment 1:50. View from the exterior. Ground Floor; Red=New



Fragment 1:50. Elevation interior

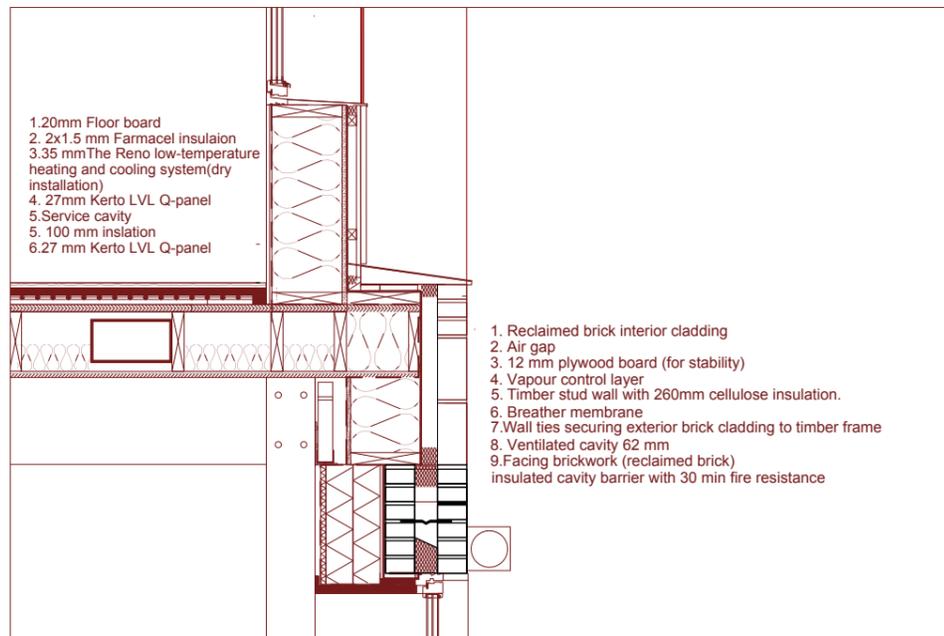


Fragment 1:50. View from the interior. 1st Floor; Red=New

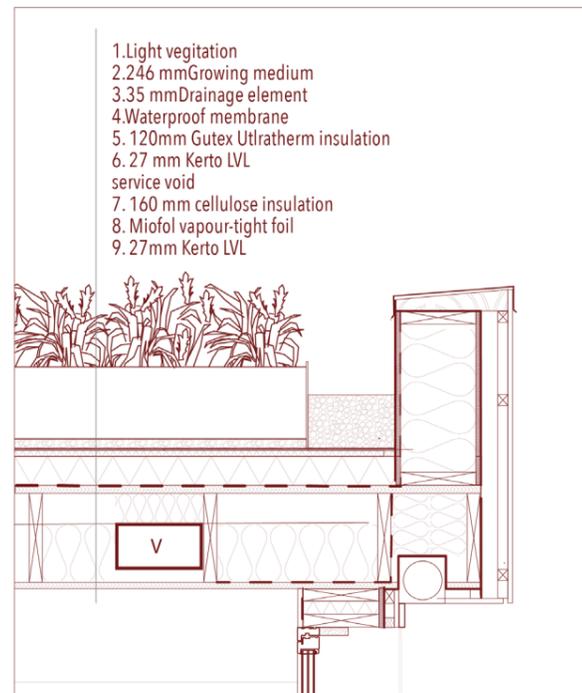


Fragment 1:50. Cut through the window. Red=New

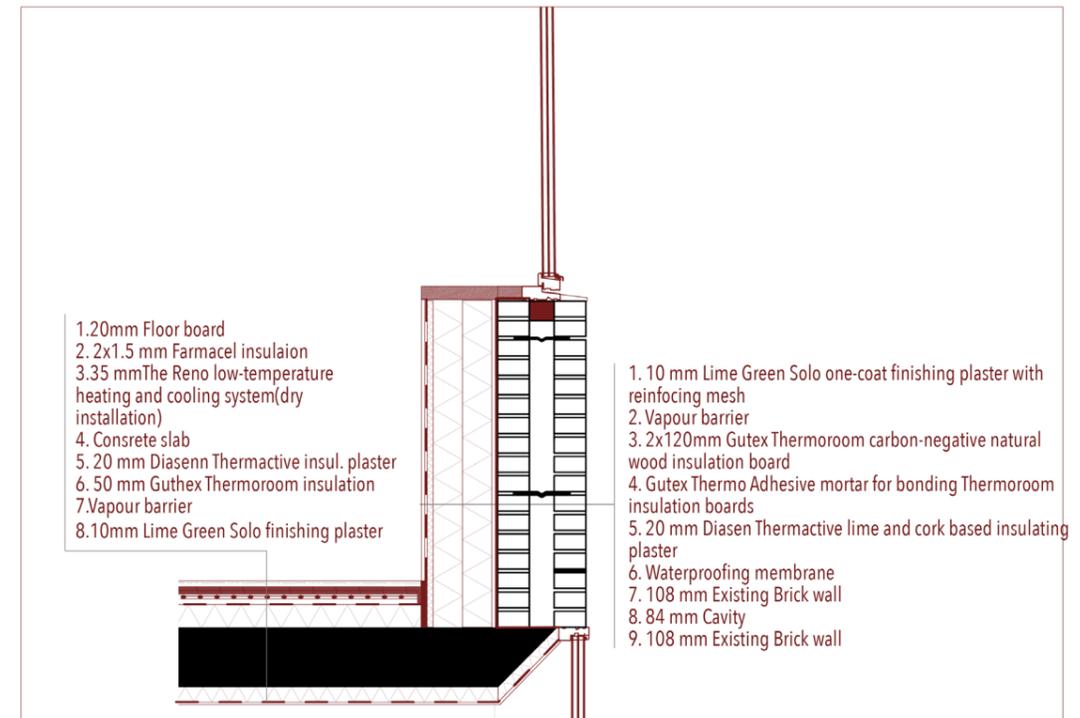
Fragment 1:50. Cut through the wall. Red=New



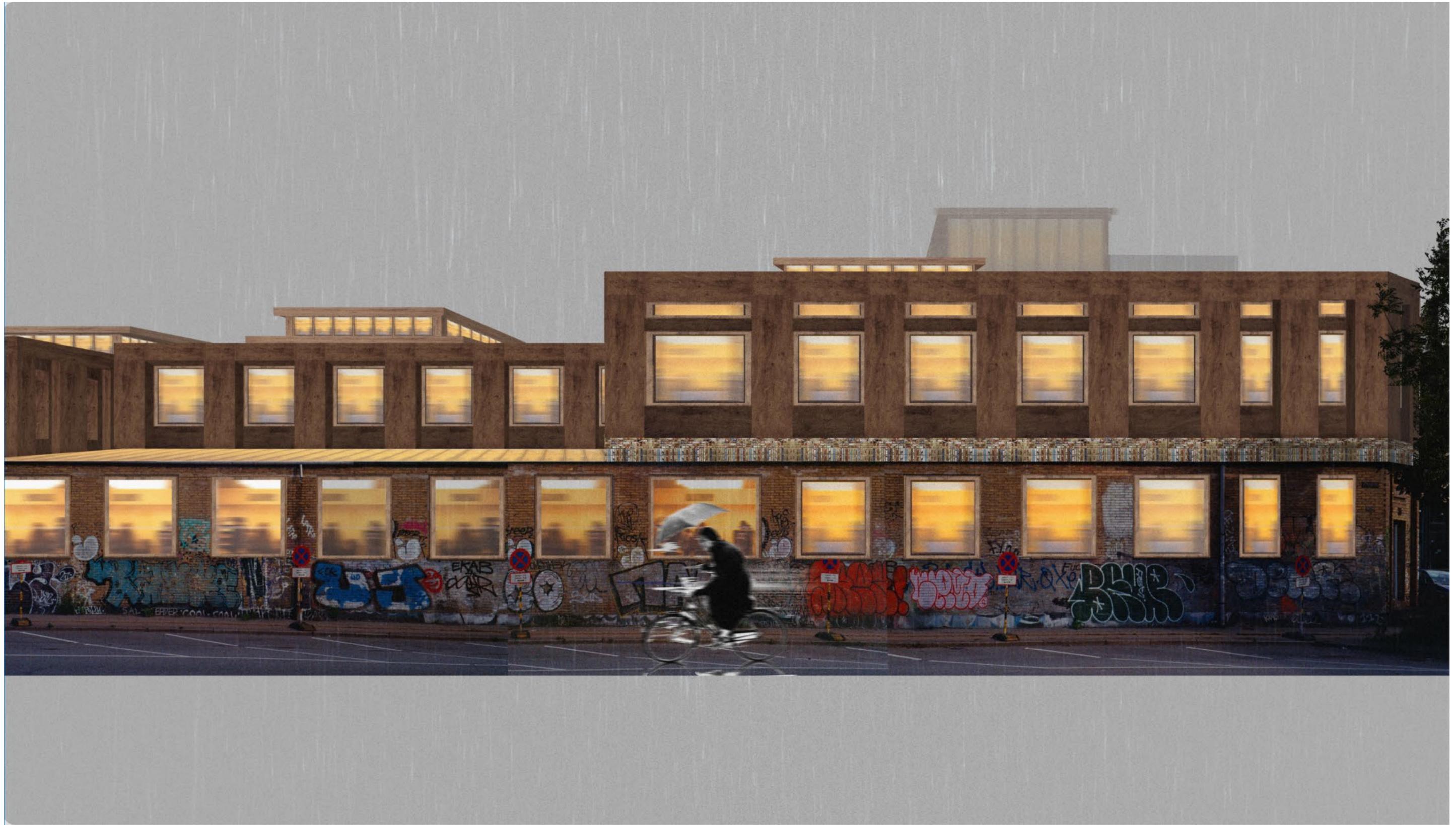
Building 1 Detail 1 1:10

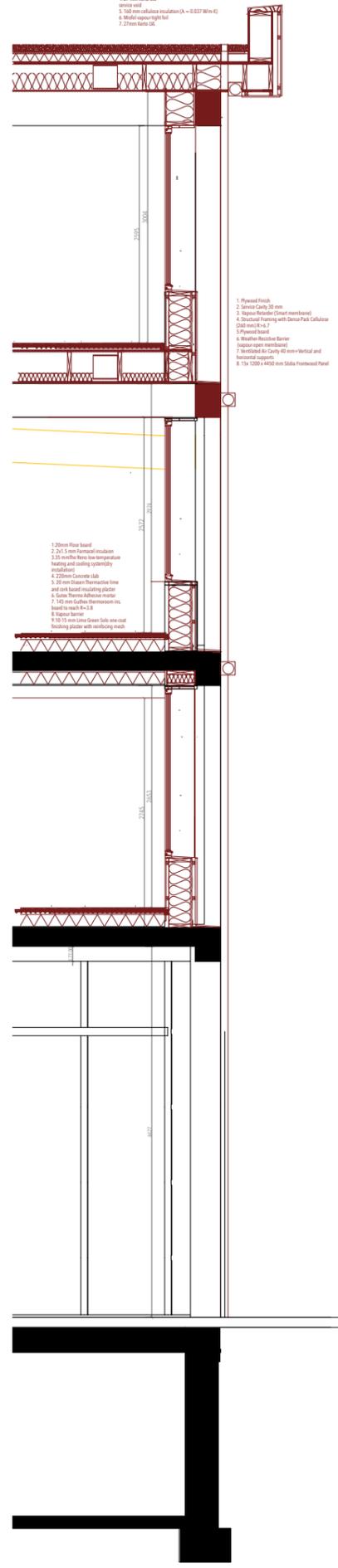


Building 1 Detail 2 1:10

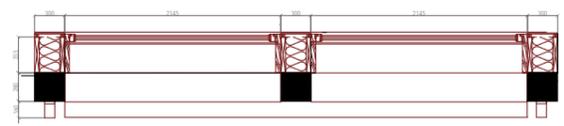


Building 1 Detail 3 1:10





Fragment 1:70



Fragment Building 2



Section Building 3: Wood-working workshop



Section Building 3: Ceramics workshop



Elevation Building 3: Facade as a collection of traces



*An example of clay tile 20x20 mm  
by Maryna Paias*

## The Triangle (Block)



## The Haraldsgade area



## Copenhagen area



## Nordic countries

### conditions

Reuse of existing brick walls,  
Foundations, concrete structures

Reuse of the materials after demolition

Another block in the Haraldsgade area is already undergoing demolition.  
-Having the same owner as the Triangle grounds facilitates material reuse, as it avoids the complexities of the chain of custody.  
-The transportation distance is approximately 300 meters, keeping transport costs low.  
-The central garden within the developing block provides space for temporary material storage.  
Brick buildings from the 1920s-1940s were typically constructed with lime-based mortar, which makes it possible to recover and reuse whole individual bricks.  
*Gamle Mursten* offers testing and quality assurance of reclaimed bricks, enabling them to be CE-marked and reused in new construction.



Rådmandsgade 60, Rådmandsgade 58, Rådmandsgade 56, Rådmandsgade 54 and Rådmandsgade 52.

Possible sourcing of used material  
Gluelam beams and columns  
Timber Flooring

### material

Interior brick walls- whole bricks



Exterior brick walls- whole colored bricks



Exterior brick walls- whole brown/red bricks



Interior brick walls- crashed bricks



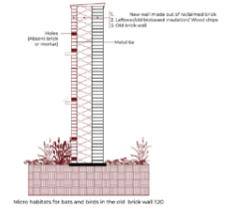
Crashed concrete, rubble



Images and Inspo: Christopher Dameron

### application

-new interior partitions  
-outside structures in the ruingarden working as micro-habitats  
-pavement

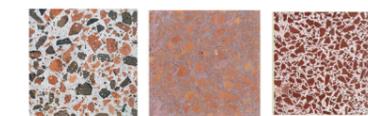


Exterior and Interior brick cladding

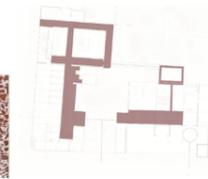


New horizontal building extensions

Terazzo flooring

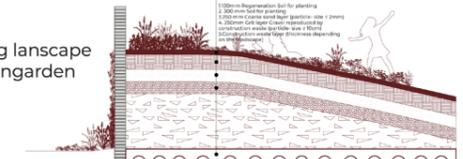


recycled terrazzo examples by Viamaterial and Reynchemie



Flooring in the circulation spaces

Landfill creating lanscape ( hills) in the ruingarden



Växjö, Sweden



Nordic Spruce from Sweden



Krone Aabybro, Denmark



Oak from Denmark, Sweden



Espoo, Finland



Nordic Spruce, Pine from Finland and Sweden



Solna, Sweden



Nordic Spruce/Pine from Sweden



Hultsfred, Sweden



Original 3-layer solid wood panel



Stained



Gluelam

Timber

Gluelam



Frontwood Exterior Facade Panels



Triple Glazing windows



Kerto-Ripa floor elements



Timber frame walls (vertical extensions)

Beams and columns

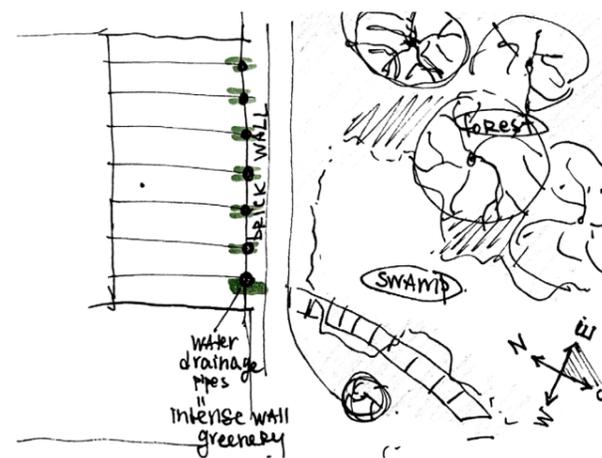


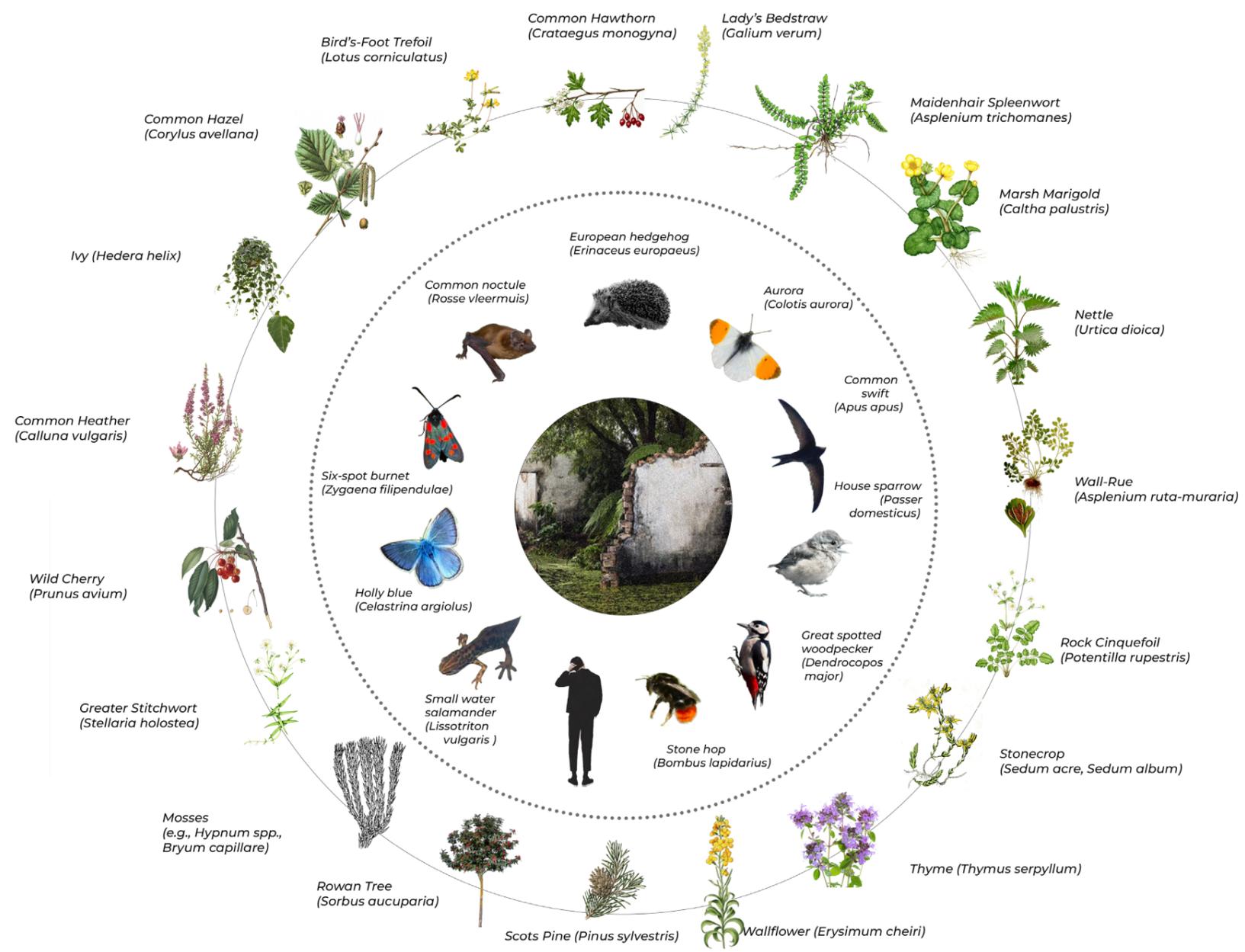
BARK Stick curtain wall system

Material Strategy: Kinds of Local



Nature taking over an abandoned factory in Antwerpen



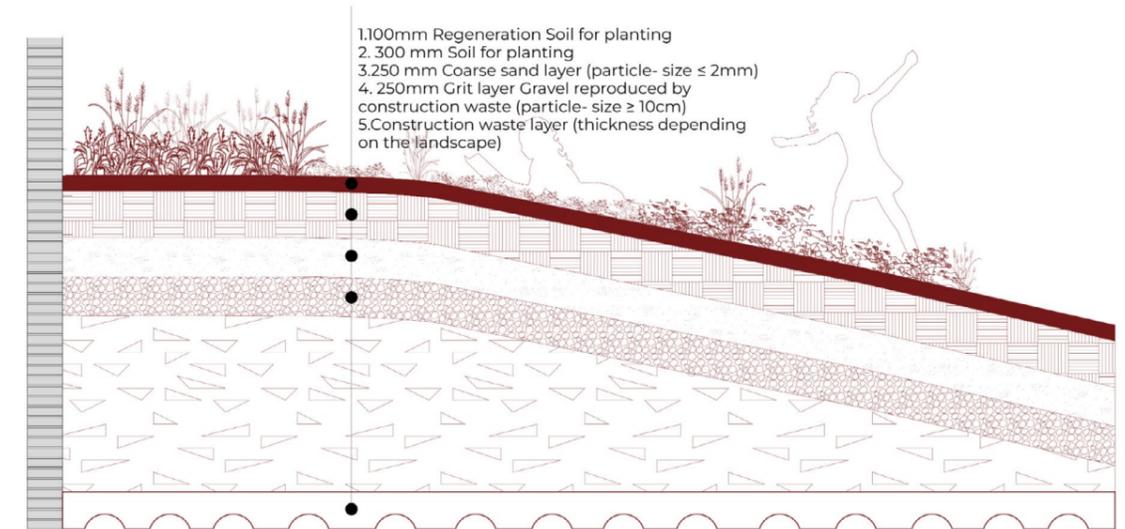


Name	Natural Habitat	City/Ruingarden Habitat
European hedgehog ( <i>Erinaceus europaeus</i> )	Woodlands, hedgerows, grasslands	Dense ground vegetation, log piles, leaf litter in garden corners
Common noctule ( <i>Nyctalus noctula</i> )	Forest edges, old trees with cavities	Crevices in old walls, special nest spaces in walls
Six-spot burnet ( <i>Zygaena filipendulae</i> )	Meadows, grasslands, wildflower-rich habitats	Sunny wildflower patches, meadows in ruingarden
Holly blue ( <i>Celastrina argiolus</i> )	Woodland edges, hedgerows, gardens	Ivy-covered walls, flowering shrubs
Small water salamander ( <i>Lissotriton vulgaris</i> )	Ponds, wetlands, moist meadows	Raingarden
Aurora ( <i>Colotis aurora</i> ) (actually should be Orange-tip: <i>Anthocharis cardamines</i> )	Damp meadows, woodland edges	Flower beds, moisture-retentive flower patches
Common swift ( <i>Apus apus</i> )	Open air, cliffs, old buildings	Nesting in wall crevices, special nest spaces in walls
House sparrow ( <i>Passer domesticus</i> )	Farmland, hedges, human settlements	Special nest spaces in walls, climbing plants on walls
Great spotted woodpecker ( <i>Dendrocopos major</i> )	Mature forests, old trees	Large old trees left standing
Stone hop ( <i>Bombus lapidarius</i> )	Meadows, grasslands, field margins	Flower-rich borders, old stone piles, ground cavities

Name	Optimal growing conditions
Ivy ( <i>Hedera helix</i> )	Shade to part sun, moist fertile soil
Common Hazel ( <i>Corylus avellana</i> )	Part shade to full sun, moist, well-drained soil
Common Heather ( <i>Calluna vulgaris</i> )	Acidic, well-drained, sandy soil, full sun
Wild Cherry ( <i>Prunus avium</i> )	Well-drained fertile soil, full sun to part shade
Greater Stitchwort ( <i>Stellaria holostea</i> )	Woodland edges, moist well-drained soil, part shade
Mosses (e.g., <i>Hypnum spp.</i> , <i>Bryum capillare</i> )	Moist, shaded, humid environments
Rowan Tree ( <i>Sorbus aucuparia</i> )	Well-drained, slightly acidic soil, full sun to part shade
Bird's-Foot Trefoil ( <i>Lotus corniculatus</i> )	Poor, dry, well-drained soils, full sun
Common Hawthorn ( <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> )	Various soils, sun to partial shade
Lady's Bedstraw ( <i>Galium verum</i> )	Dry, well-drained calcareous soils, full sun
Maidenhair Spleenwort ( <i>Asplenium trichomanes</i> )	Shady, moist rocky crevices
Marsh Marigold ( <i>Caltha palustris</i> )	Wetlands, pond edges, rich wet soil, full sun
Nettle ( <i>Urtica dioica</i> )	Fertile, nitrogen-rich, moist soil, sun to partial shade
Wall-Rue ( <i>Asplenium ruta-muraria</i> )	Walls, rock crevices, partial shade
Rock Cinquefoil ( <i>Potentilla rupestris</i> )	Dry, rocky, calcareous soils, full sun
Dry, rocky, calcareous soils, full sun	Dry, poor, stony soils, full sun



A

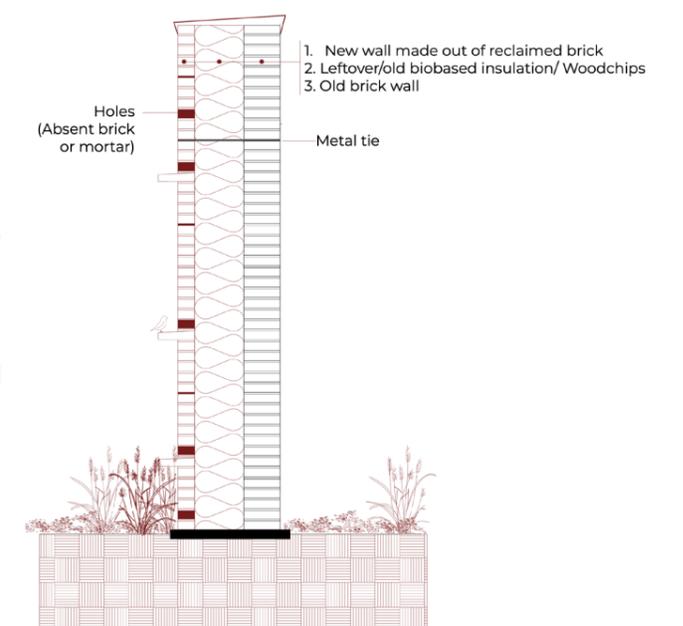


*Landscape detail.*

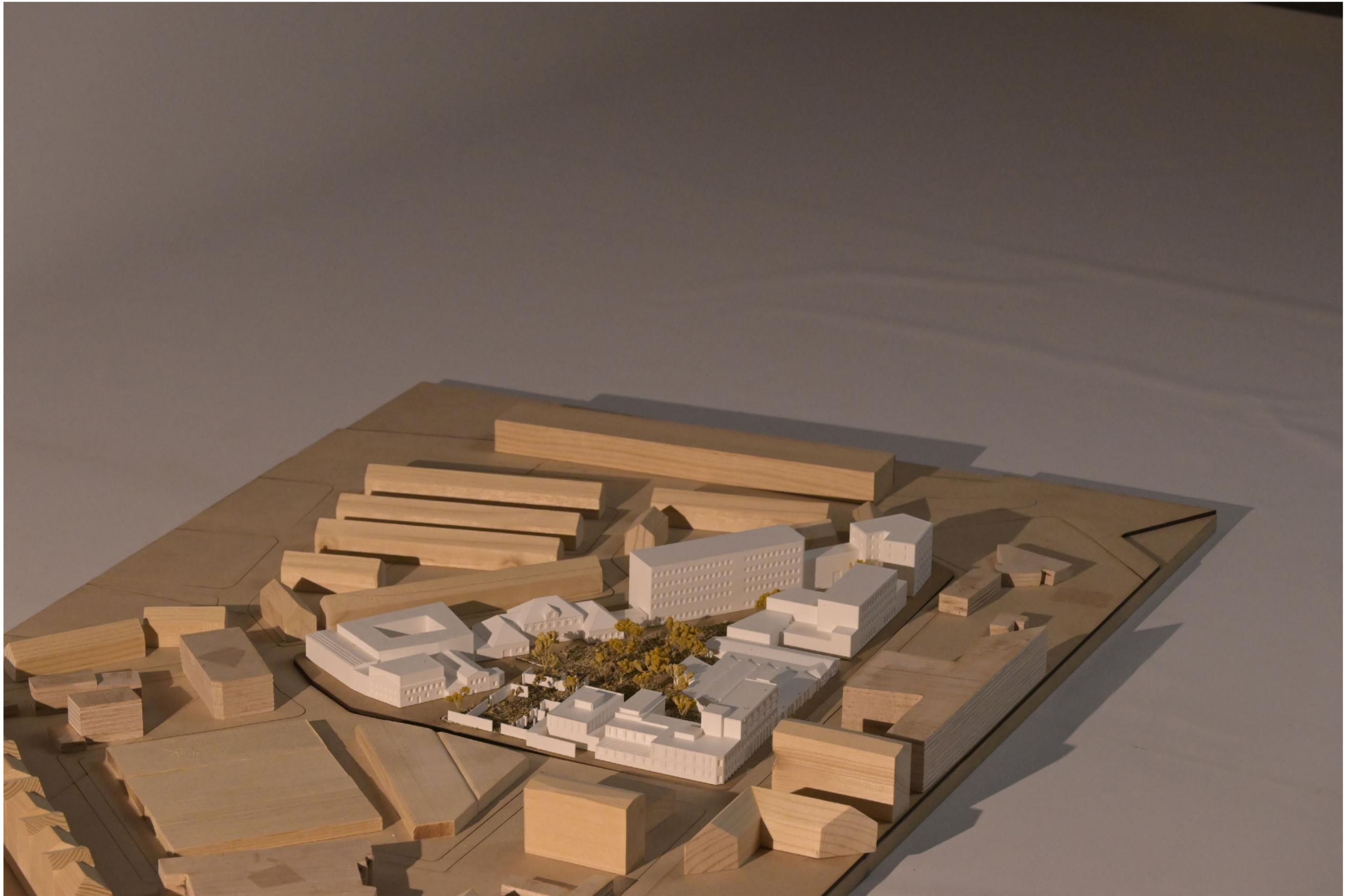
The most suitable habitats for plants are on walls built against soil and receiving water and nutrients through cracks (Darlington, 1982). This way the wall stays wet longer and can be fasted adapted by nature. At the same time landscape becomes an interesting addition to the garden.

B

Bats and birds can find a shelter inside the new structures. New layer of brick is added to some of the old walls in the Ruingarden and in-between the space is filled with wood chips. In the new wall (which is made out of reclaimed brick) holes are made so new occupants could enter. The construction is covered with small metal roof.







A physical model of the block,  
1:500



*"The Beauty of Fragment" - The 1:50 model represents a fragment of the final proposal, highlighting a patchwork of diverse individual pieces working together*



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