

1. Demolition

2. Typology

3. Demology



"The future is but obsolete in reverse"

Vladimir Nabokov

70 %

30% : CDW

All waste

95 % CDW not recycled

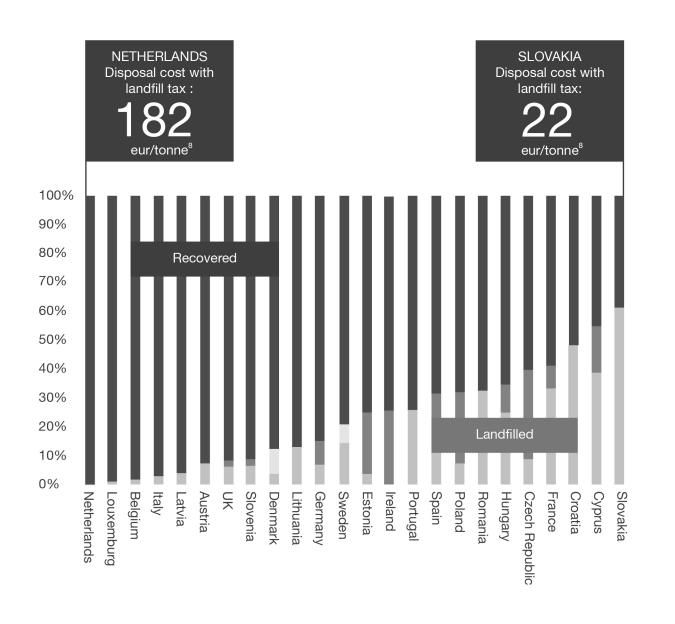
China

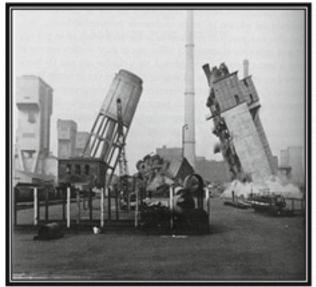


Concrete debris in New York since 1989

8 million tonnes of CDW per year

46 million tones per year CDW produced in Europe







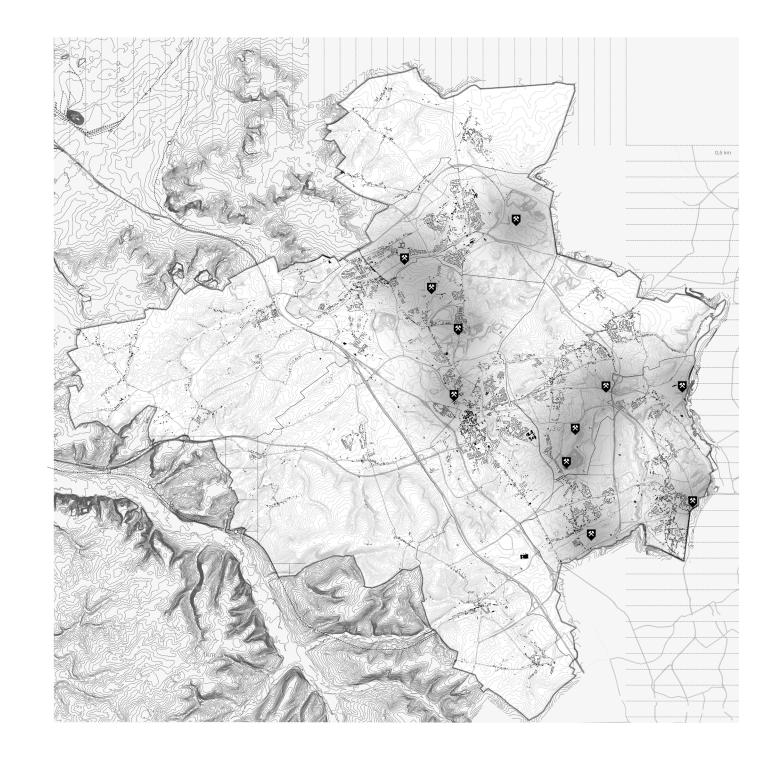
The Maurits Mine

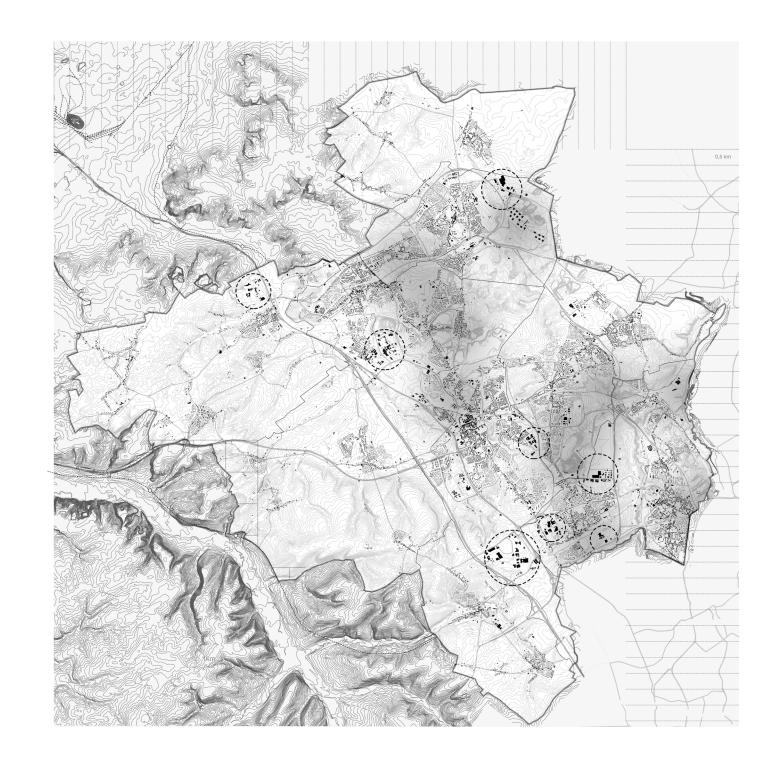
The Emma Mine

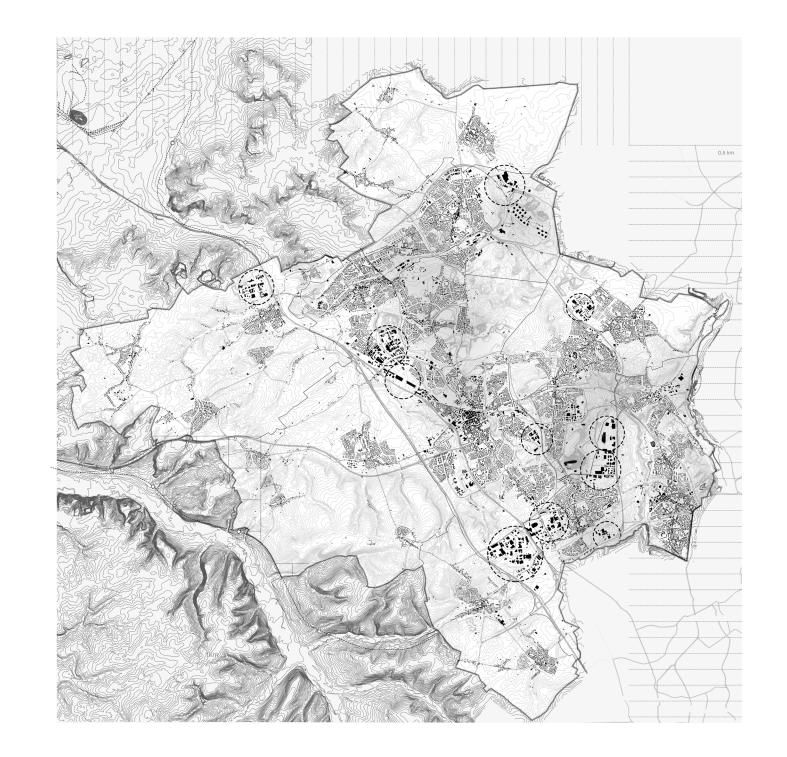


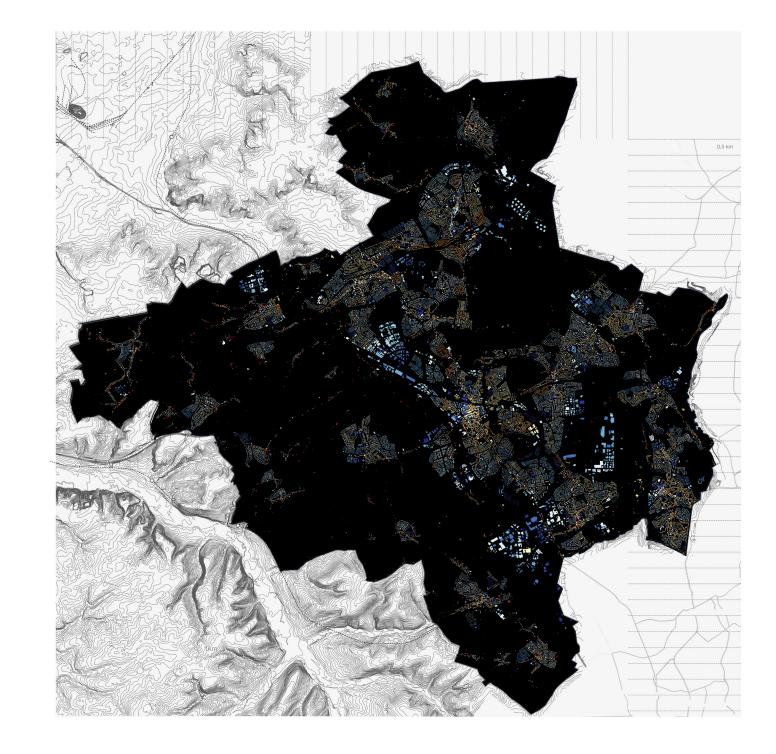


COAL MINING >>>> URBAN MINING





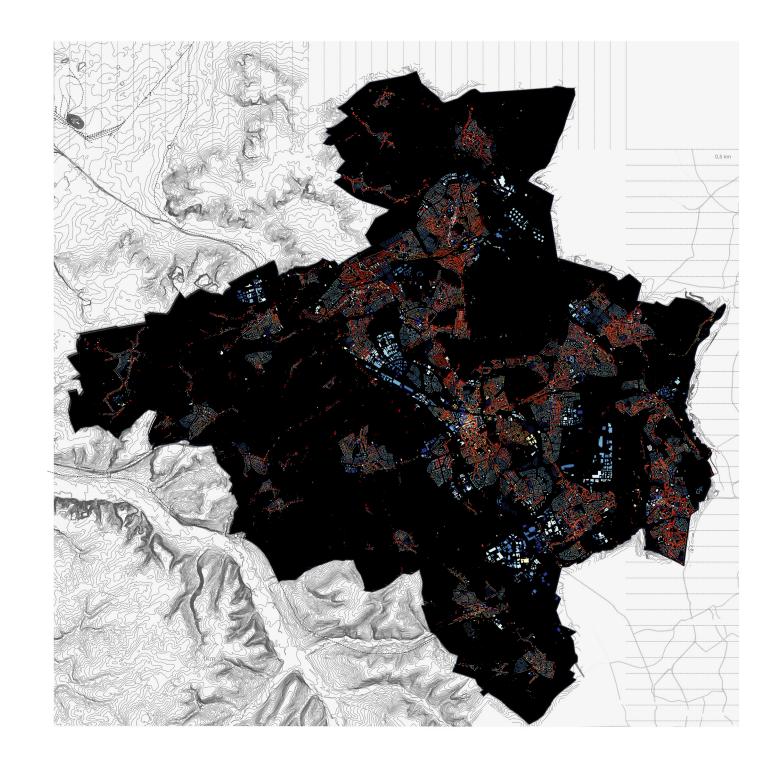




Legend

1900 - 1930
1930 - 1945
1945 - 1960
1960 - 1975
1975 - 1985
1985 - 1995
1995 - 2005
> 2005

Low energy class housing

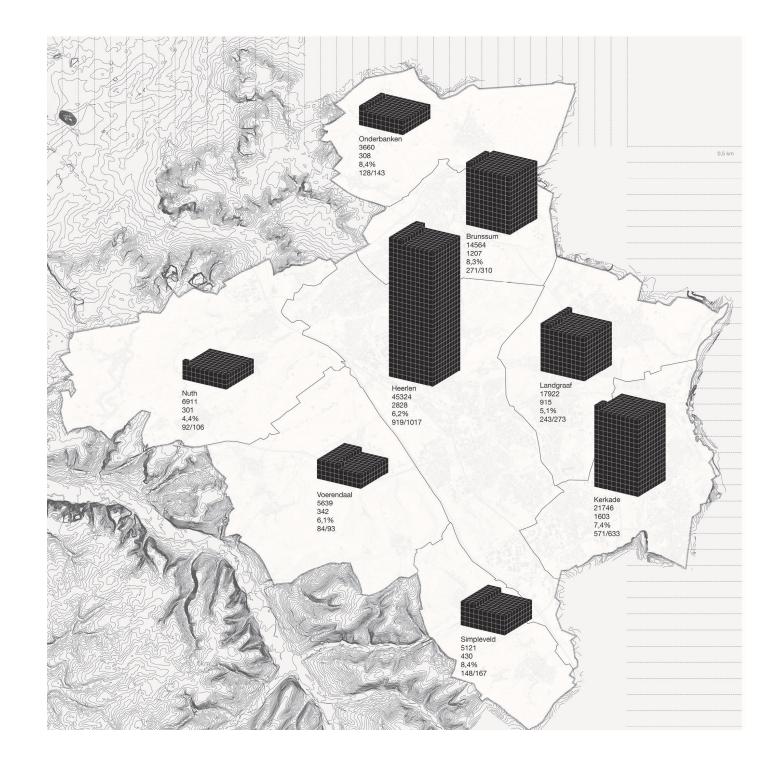


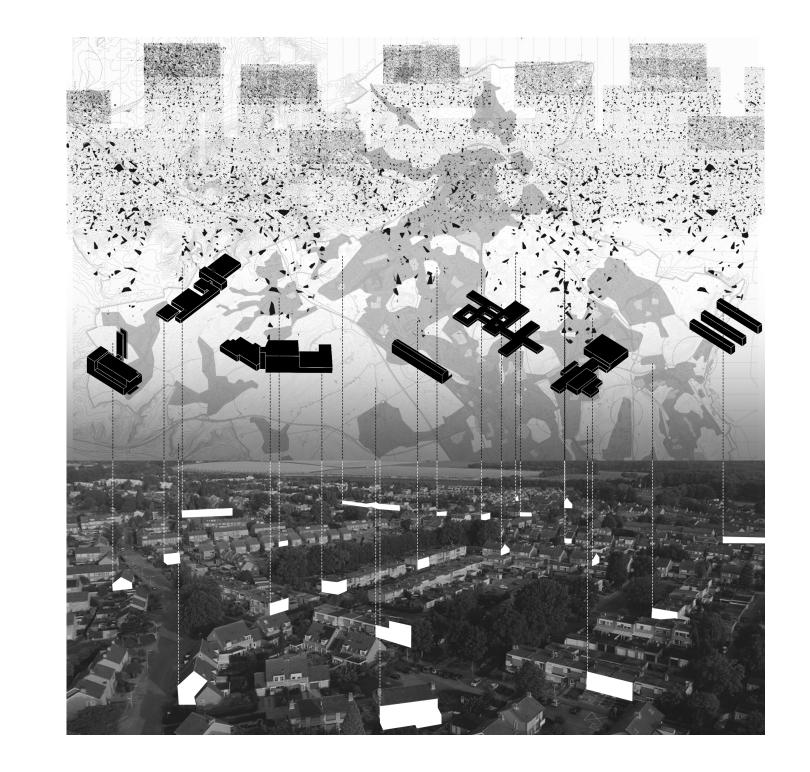


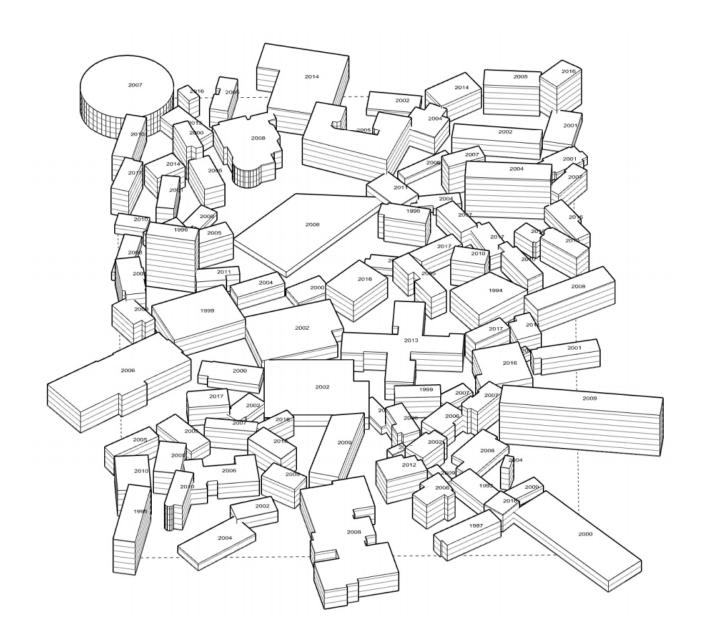
higher market value

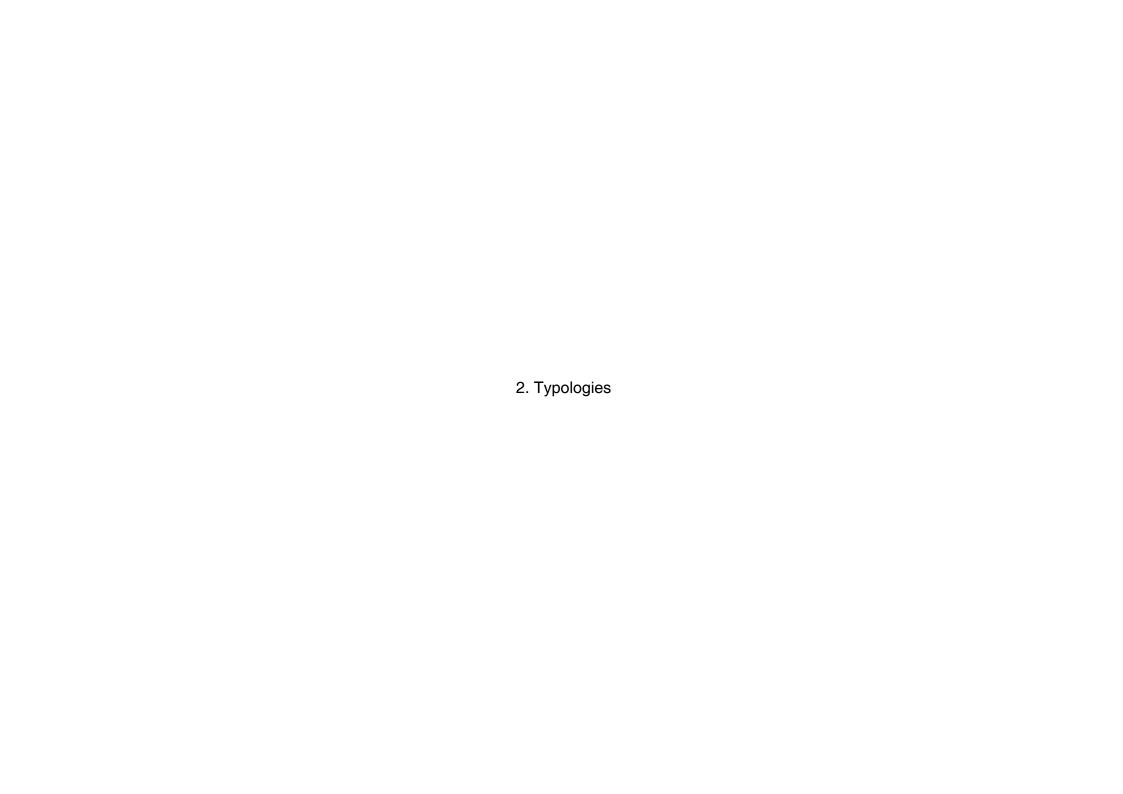
1 vacant household: circa 50m³ of concrete waste







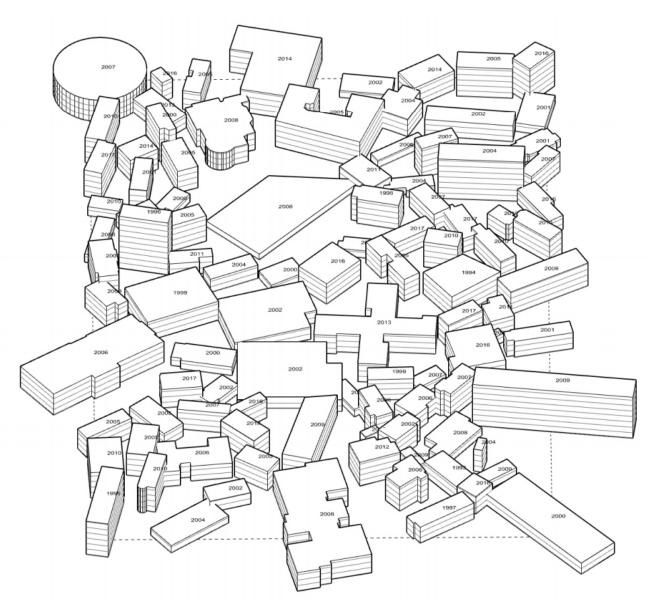




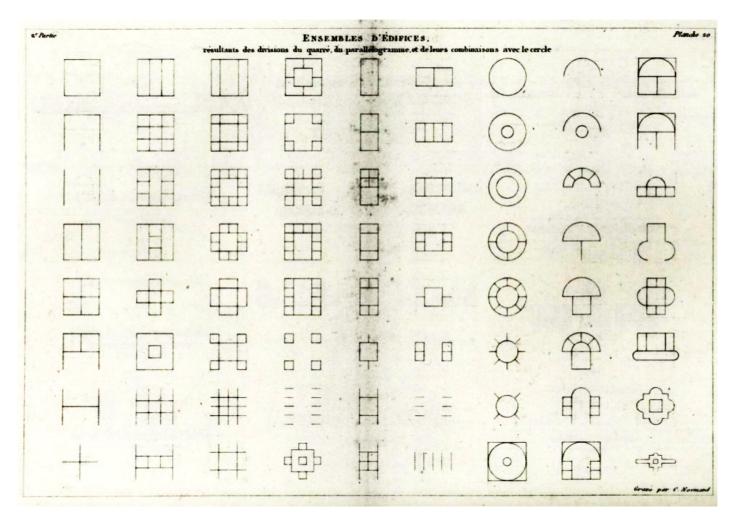
In order to work with obsolete in reverse, with demolition and deconstruction, it is crucial to trace the tools of composition and construction, that had happened in the first place. The investigation of typology appears as an intellectual and practical heuristic drive that forms the city.

Displacing the laboratory from the world, from the "out there" – allows the scientist to isolate the phenomenon from its customary context and examine it with a new setting. It is a necessary preface and a metaphor of Urban Mining itself.

The exploration of typologies, tracing their origins and relationships provides a model for spatial tendencies.

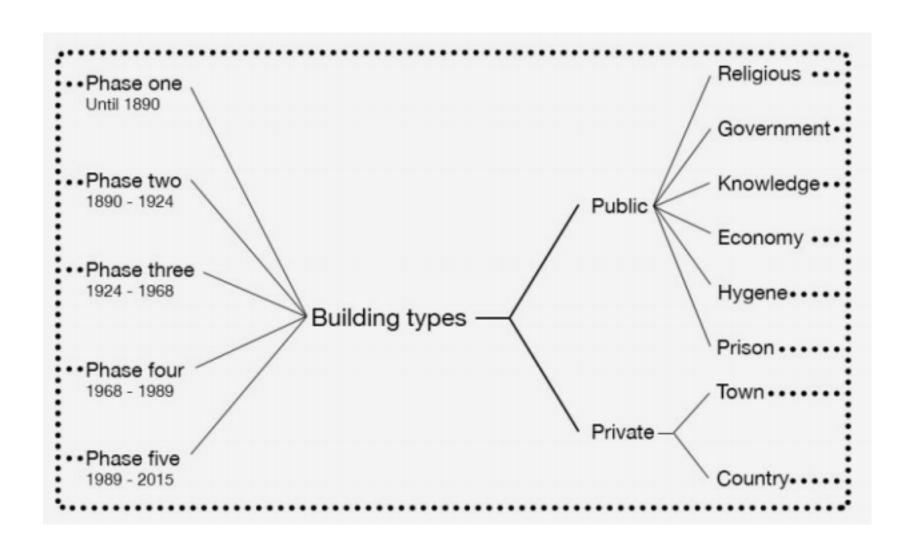


Defining the type is parallel to defining what is the typical - most common to all.



Jean Louis Durand

Similar to Durand, my ambition is to compare different buildings as a group, in series, to expose general principles, binding them as a type.



Durand's Recueil from 1799 proposes two main types of classification: historical and functional.

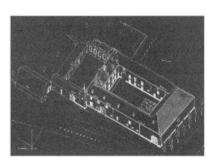
Phase one Until 1890 Facilities of agriculture

Phase two 1890-1924 Mining colonies

Phase three 1924-1968 Modern city quarters

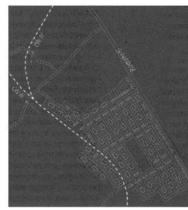
Phase four 1968-1989 Industrial clusters

Phase five 1989-2015 Individual initiatives and typology of multiplication



Farm house/ Terlinden

Realisation: 17th century Investor: unknown Architect: unknown



Colony/ Beersdal

Realisation: 1910-1918 Investor: Oranje Nassau Mine Architect: ir. A. Lugten 272 dwellings



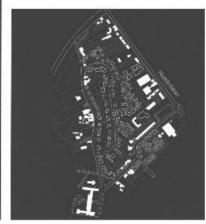
New disctrict/ Vrieheide - de - Stack

Realisation: 1961-1963 Investor: Vascomij Architect: Peter Sigmond 837 dwellings



New disctrict/ Vrieheide - de - Stack Industrial cluster/ Strijthagen

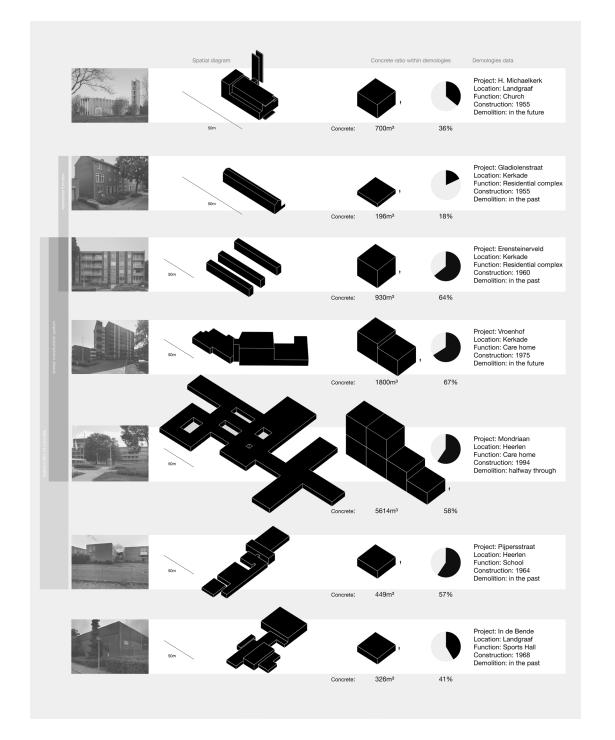
Realisation: 1975-1980 Investor: unknown Architect: unknown 411 dwellings: 21ha 104 Enterprises: 51ha

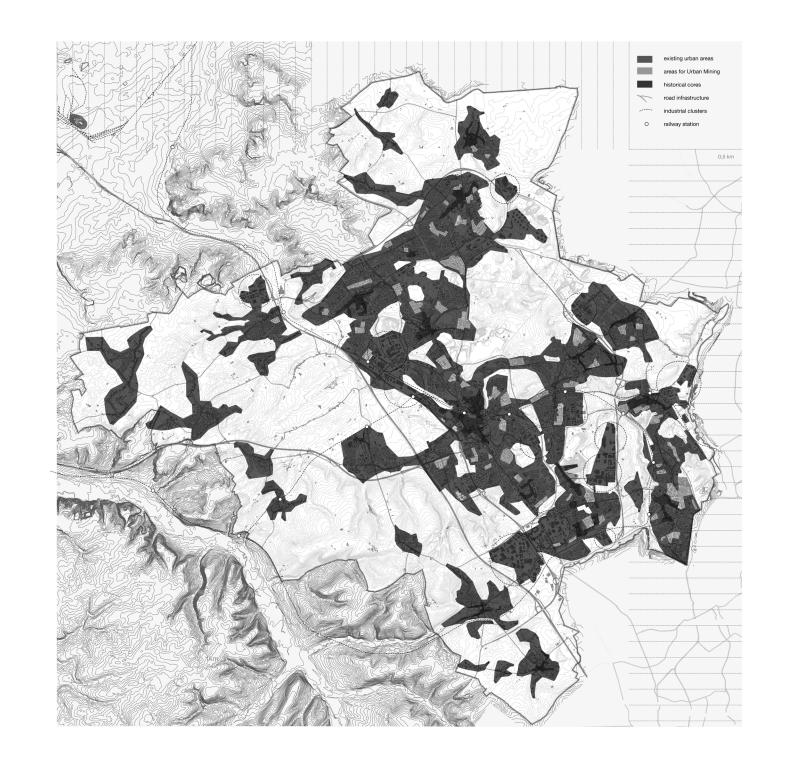


"Stamp" development/ Vrusschemig Realisation: 1990-1996

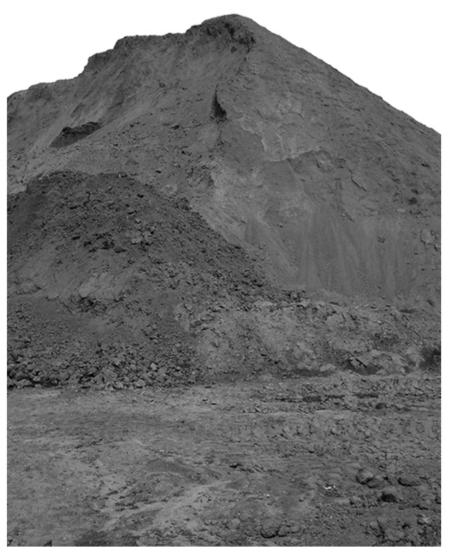
Investor: unknown Architect: unknown 109 dwellings



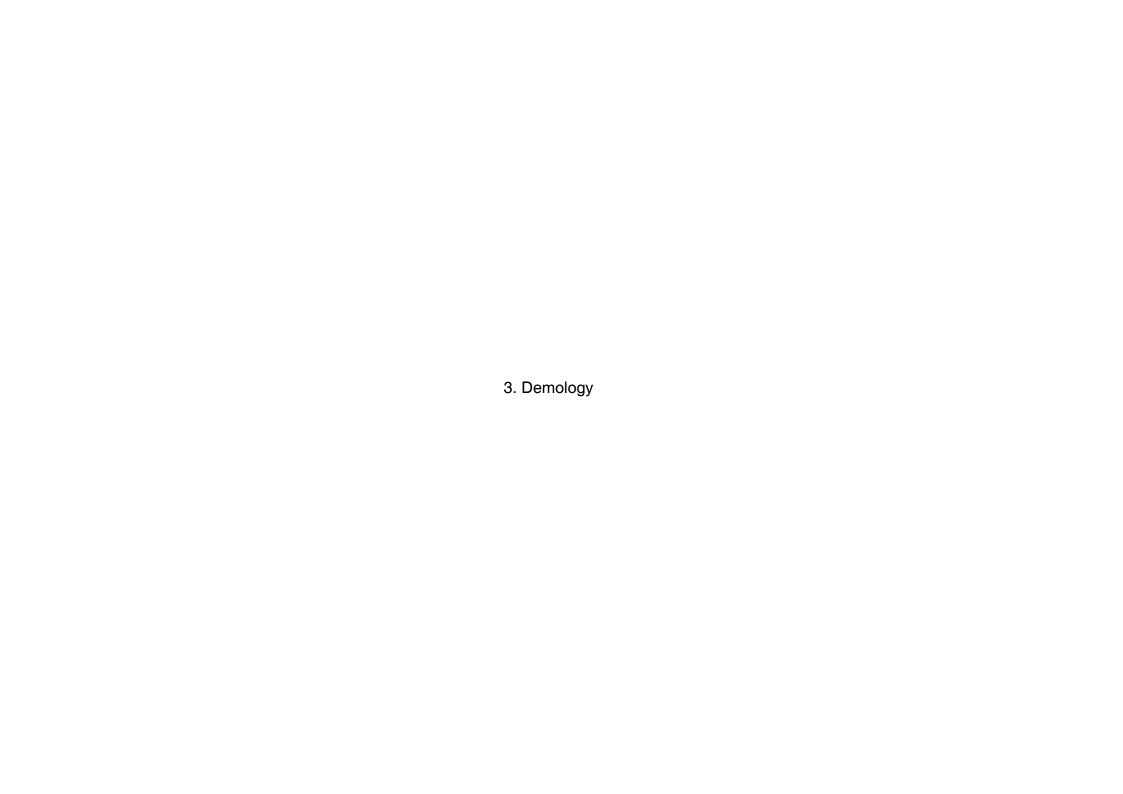


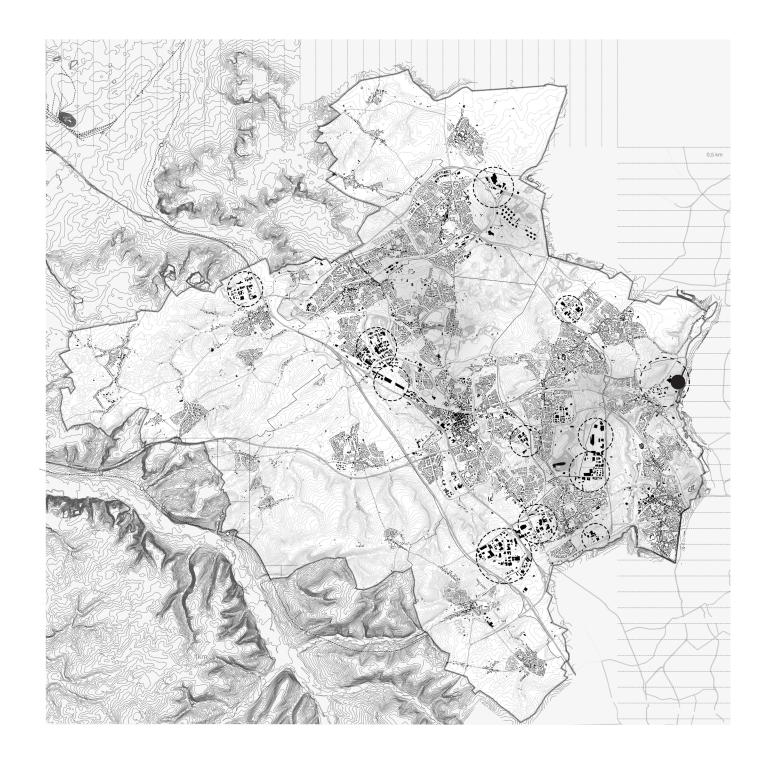
















transport, waste processing and recycling

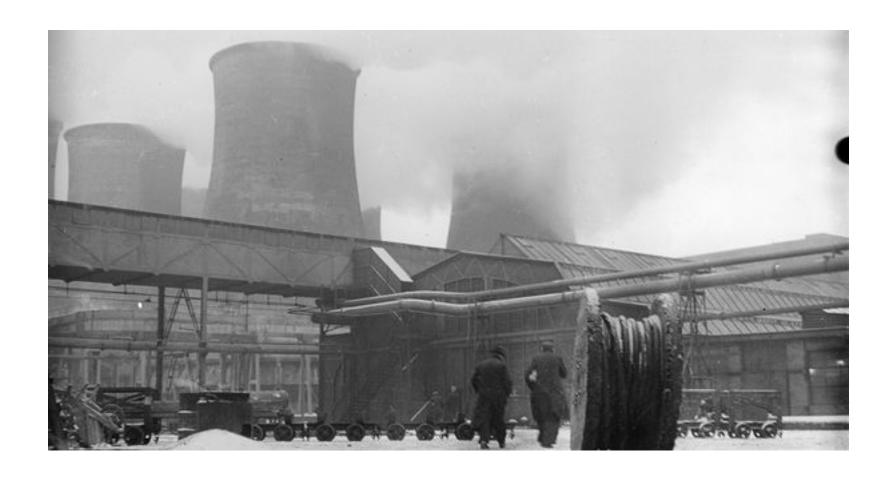
Welcome to the website of the Vossenberg companies, specialists in the field of transport, waste processing and recycling .

ssenberg by

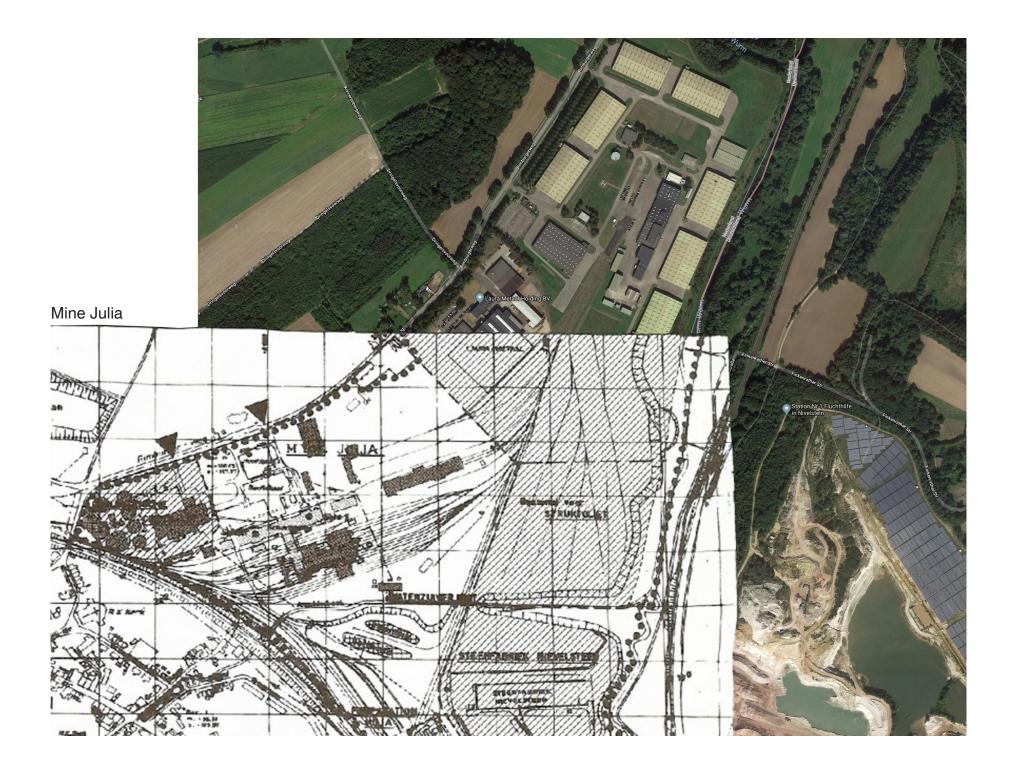
vacancies

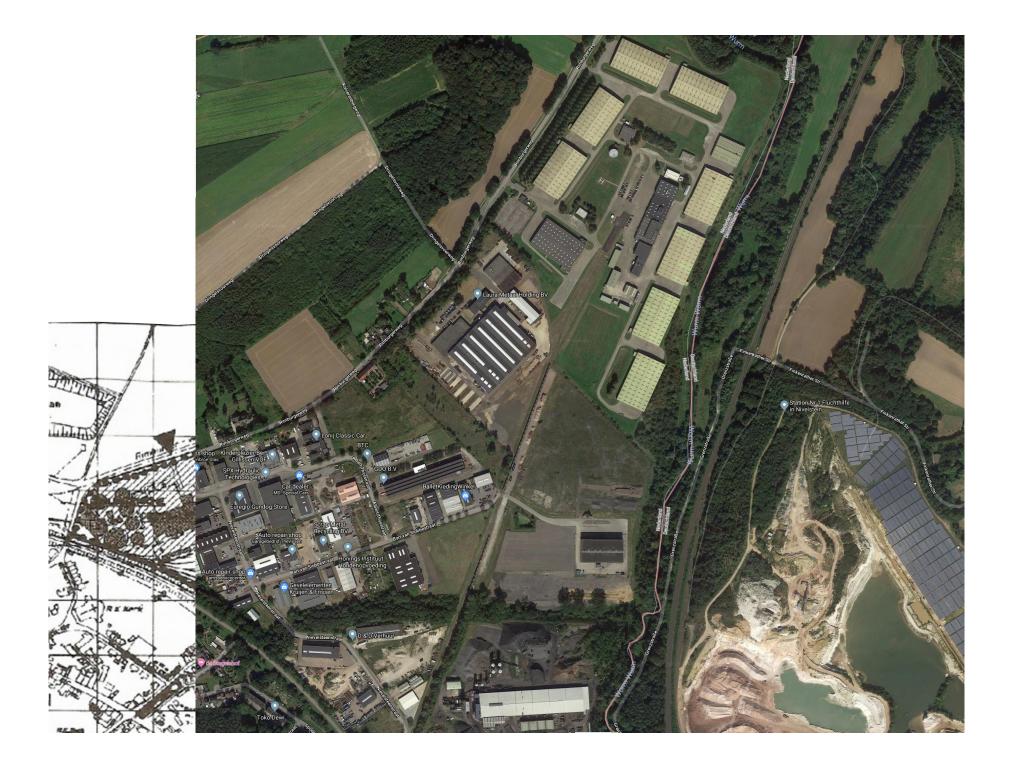
We are looking for:

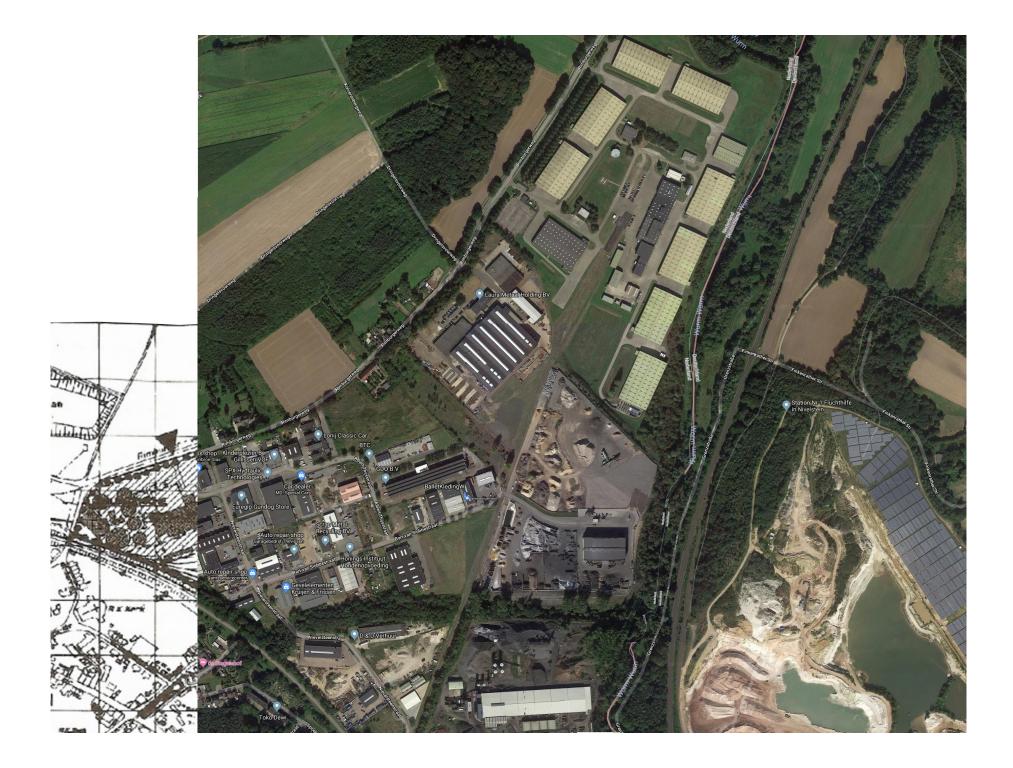
The Vossenberg companies originated from the coal trade (popularly called 'schlamm') by founder Wim Vossenberg, somewhere in the mid-60s.













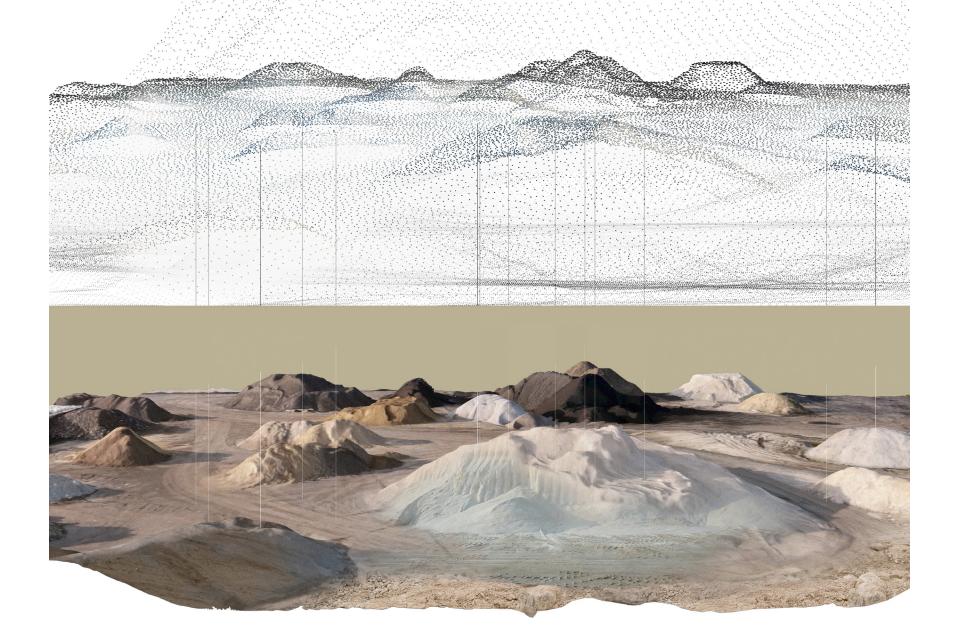
"The desert materialscape is either the landscape after the end of time, and therefore futuristic, or it is the surface from which nothing has yet happened and thus pregnant with all futures"

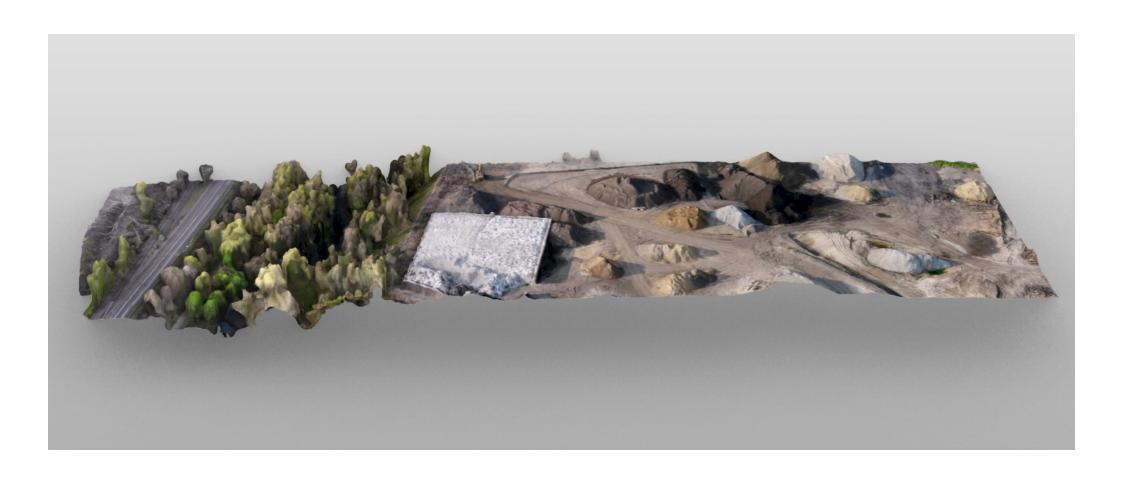
Shumon Basar

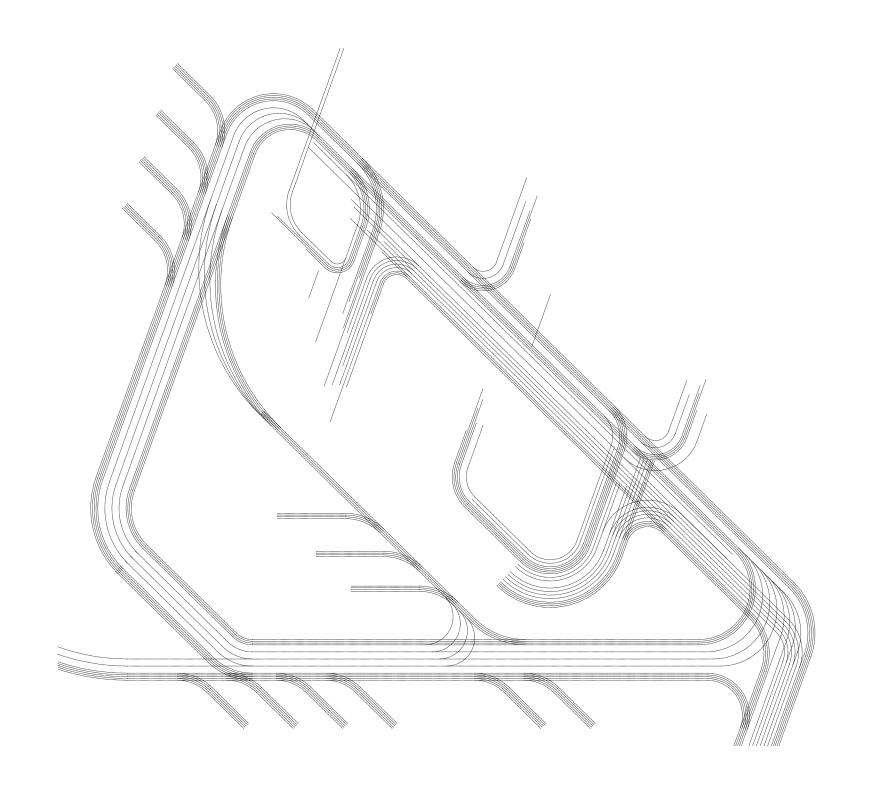








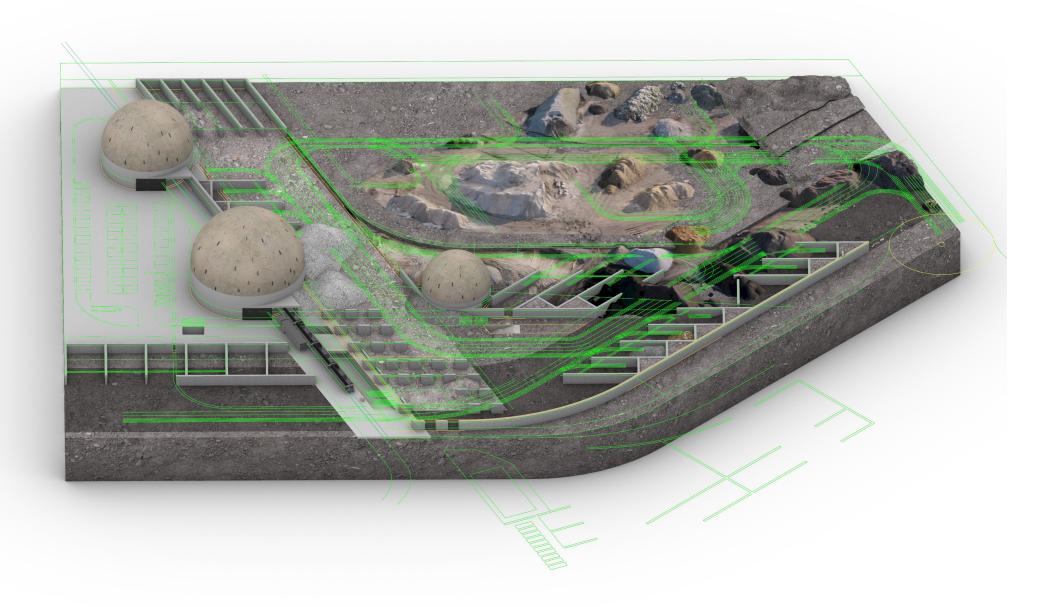








"Situate them in such a way that useful space for life may form itself admidst them"

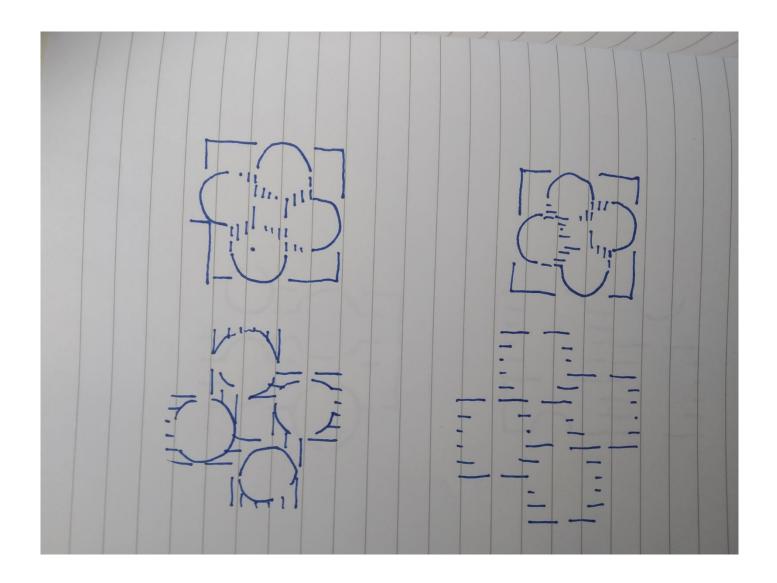


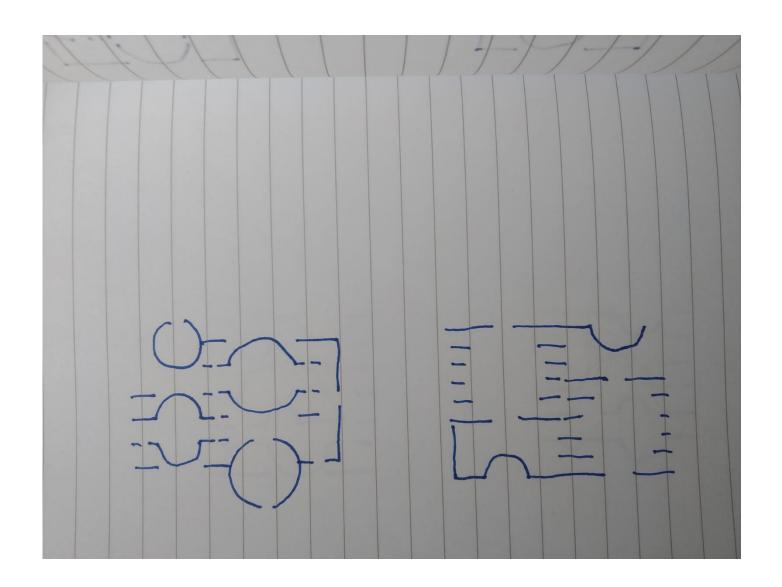


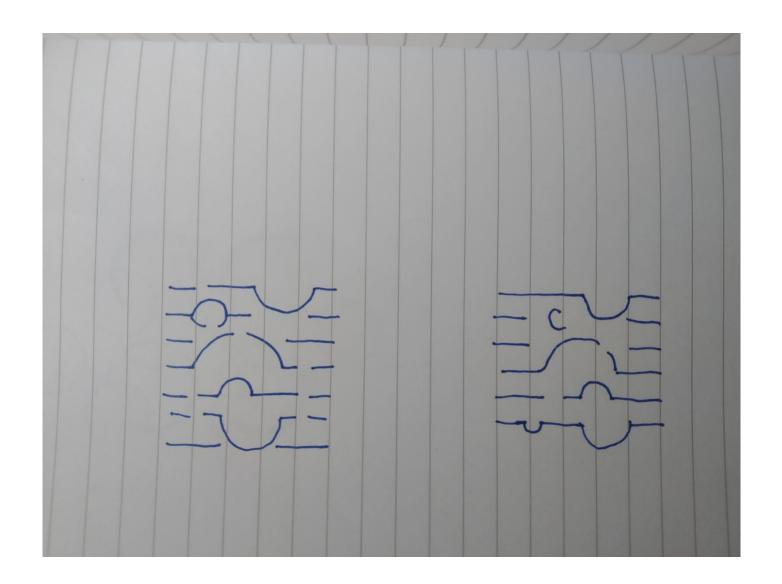


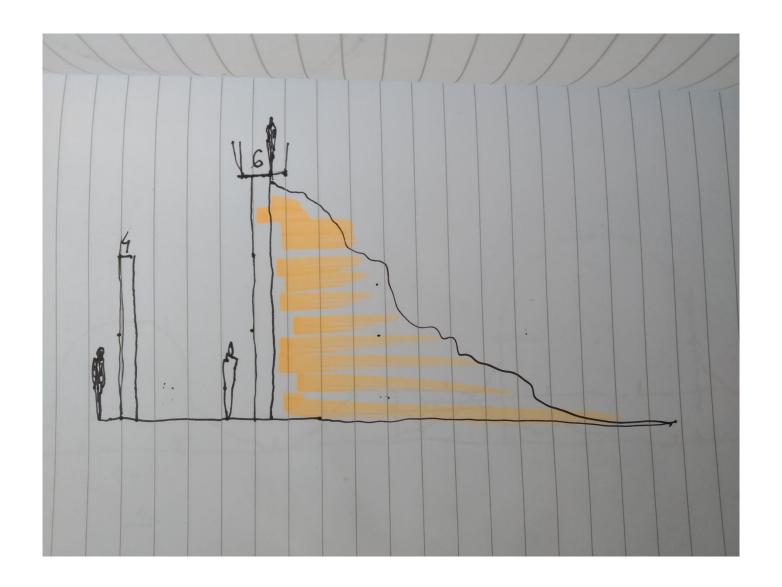


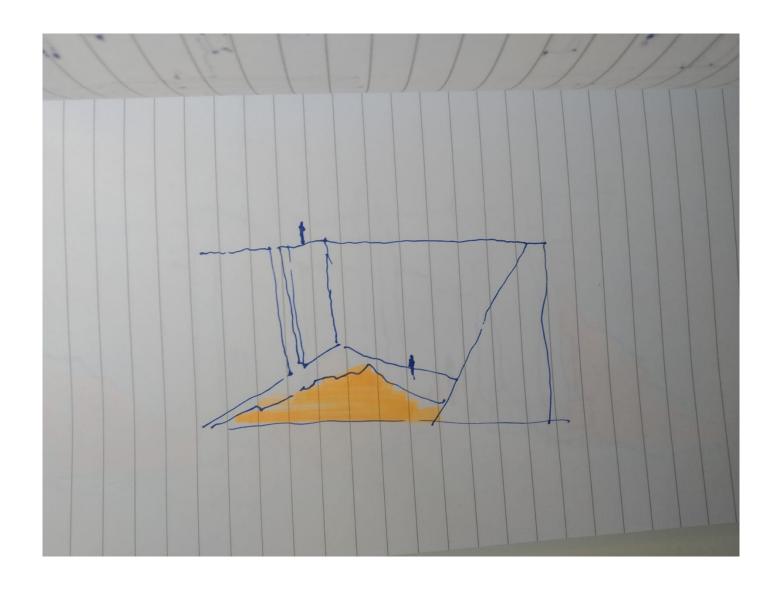






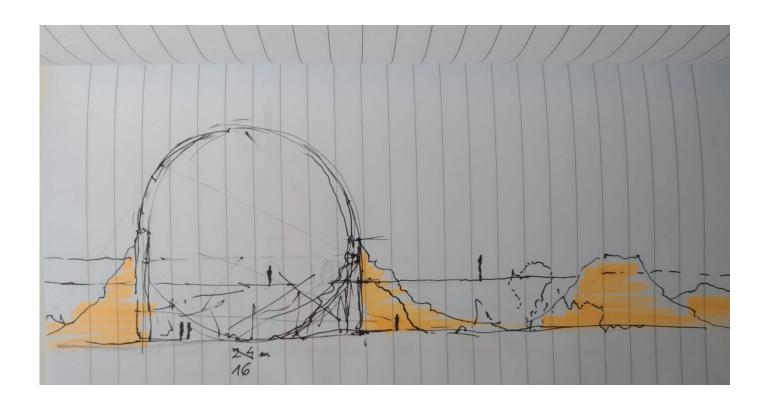




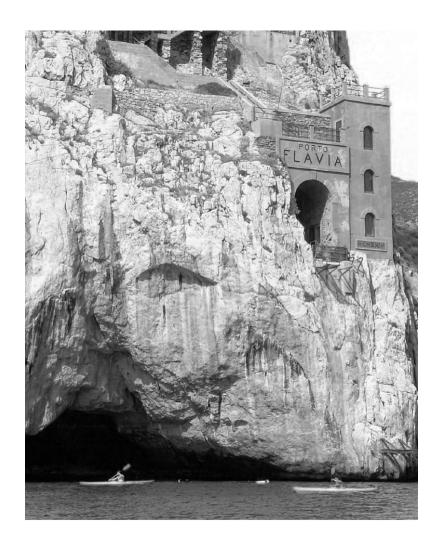








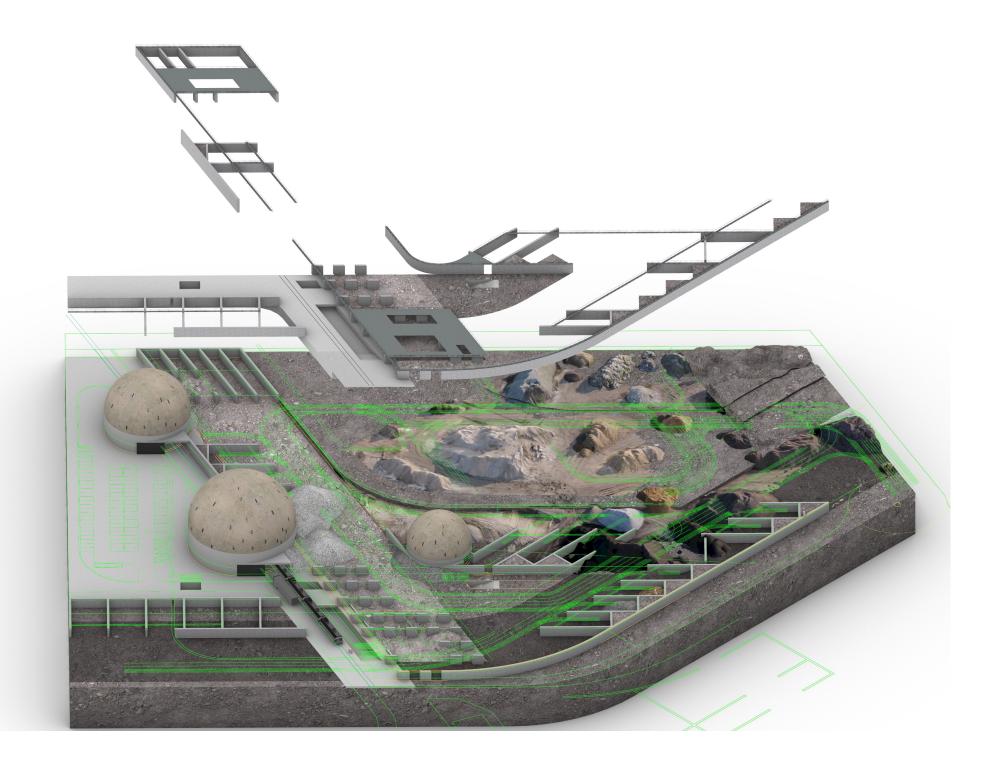




Firmitas Firmness

Utilitas Utility

Venustas Delight



pixel/atom/grain/particle/gravel/aggregate







