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# Success & Failure in **Flexible Buildings**

### **A Guideline for Flexible Housing Projects**

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Faculty of Architecture | Dept. of Real Estate & Housing | Section Design & Construction Management









International Council for Research and Innovation in Building and Construction



## Outline

- Introduction
  - IFD Programme
- Research Project
- Results
  - Survey, questionnaire
  - Case Studies
- The Guideline
  - Recommendations







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### What is IFD? - Industrial building



- Construction elements produced in factories
- Mass production possible (standardization)
- Efficient construction process
- Quality control of innovative construction systems



### What is IFD? - Flexible building



- Freedom of choice in volume, layout and design of dwelling
- Future adaptability of dwelling



### What is IFD? - Demountable building



- Direct assembly on construction site
- Exchanging, adding or removing of construction, facade and infill elements



## **IFD Demonstration Projects**

- Experimental Programme, established in 1999
- Objectives:
  - encouraging the construction industry to adopt IFD
  - on demand and supply side of the market
- 61 projects submitted
- Construction method for creating flexible and consumer-oriented housing.
- User is free to choose the size, the layout, facilities and finishing.
- During the life cycle dwellings can adapt to changing user and market demands

11 / 39



# **IFD Demonstration Projects**



## **Problem and Research Aim**

- IFD house-building projects still experimental
- The aim is not being achieved
- How to create optimal conditions for a building process involving IFD housing?
- How to remove obstacles for creating consumer-oriented buildings?







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# **Clients motivation for participation Objectives at the start of IFD**



### Main objective: Consumer-oriented Building

Flexibility & Adaptability
 Increase influence consumer
 Sustainability
 Economics
 Reduce construction time

6 Gain experience
7 Demonstration IFD philosophy
8 Innovative collaboration
9 Limited available construction site
10 Reduce inconvenience neighbourhood
11 Temporary available site





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14 / 16

## **Examples Original Objectives**



- A+Dwellings: Flexibility in dwelling layout
- Smarthouse: Flexibility volume of dwelling





15 / 15

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# **Objectives & Causes of disappearance**

### **Central Objective**

Consumer Oriented Building

### **Objectives Industrial Building**

- Improving Quality
- Guarantees for Quality
- Reduce Construction Time
- New Innovative Product
   Developments
- Improving Working Conditions
   Objectives Flexible Building
- Freedom of Choice first user
- Future Adaptability next users

### Objective Demountable Building

- Future Adaptability
- Reduce Construction Time
- Reducing Costs

### **Original Objectives**



### Causes of disappearance during the process



**5 cases: Objectives and why** 











### **Objectives:**

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**Private buyers** 

Case Smarthouse

- **Own plot**
- **Specially tailored**
- architecture
- Fixed time, costs, quality

### **Cause of failure:**

- Deteriorating market
- Very little demand
- Only 1 prototype built













### Case A+ Dwellings

#### **Objectives:**

Implement a range of different housing plans Adapt these plans to fit changing housing needs Use of innovative construction systems

# Cause of failure: Users did not become involved until after

- completion
- Design modifications to meet the needs of future occupants could not be worked out in the construction stage
- Traditional ways of working had to make way for more innovative approaches
- This did not work out very well



### Case The Mask

### **Objectives:**

- Innovative building system (steel skeleton)
- Users can design their own house
- **Future adaptability**

No failures
 The flexibility targets have been achieved

**Cause of success:** 

- Residents: full use of their individual freedom
- Intensive preparation stage; good coordination
- Future adjustments are expected



### **Objectives:**

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Freedom of choice for the 1<sup>st</sup> users

Case Terbregse.nl

- Future adaptability
- Integrated design & consumer oriented guidance process

### **Cause of success:**

- Previous in-house
   experience
- Good process approach to consumers; logical steps
- Adaptable floor system

## **Main conclusions 5 cases**

- Flexibility for initial users and future adaptability call for new development processes
- Industrially manufactured components allows dwellings to be completed in much less time
- Preparation stage is more intensive
- Design work and implementation have to be fully integrated and run concurrently.





### **Recommendations 5 cases**

- Define the target group (market research)
- Objectives relate directly to the selected target group and will have to be monitored
- Consumers tend to have traditional views.
   They want to know what the end product will look like.
- Determine the degree of involvement; this influences the design & construction process
- Integrated design at an early development stage
- Close coordination between the various disciplines
- The intended degree of flexibility will have to be translated into a design: Open Building principles





## 7 steps for IFD Housing Projects

- **1. Market Research**
- 2. Draft the initial guiding principles
- **3. Formulate objectives**
- 4. Select methods
- 5. Monitoring flexibility in the design stage
- 6. Structuring implementation stage
- 7. Monitoring flexibility options



## **Step 1: Market Research**

- Launch Market Research in initial stage
- Select appropriate Target Groups
- Inventorise living requirements
- Keep future adaptability in mind





# **Step 2: Draft the initial guiding principles**

- Definitions of Flexibility
- The Development Concept (f.i. IDF)
- The process dealing with consumers
  - Meant for the consumer,
  - With the consumer, or
  - By the consumer







## Step 4: Select Work Method

### Determine influence consumer

- Building *with* consumer (freedom in volume, layout and finishing)
- Building *for* consumer (choice in different types)
- Building by consumer (consumer = client, owner)

### Choice of Innovative building system

• More of less experience

### • Determine Organizational Structure

- More or less influence consumer
- Coordination
- Information and decision process



Smarthouse: with the consumer



A+ Dwellings: for the consumer



Terbregse.nl: by the consumer

# **Step 5: Monitoring flexibility** in the design stage

- Translate objectives into a design
  - Using decisions levels; support infill
  - Using Modular Coordination

### • Make choices available on:

- Dwelling Volume Size
- Dwelling Layout Infill
- Facade
- Finishing
- Future adaptability
  - Expansion
    - Shrink
  - Partitionable

# **Step 6: Structuring implementation stage**

- Organize construction phase with respect to
  - Minimum construction time
  - Prefab components assembled on site
  - Keep track of construction logistics, sequence
  - Experienced co-makers, contractors and suppliers
  - Coordination different disciplines
  - Utilize different knowledge





# **Step 7: Monitoring flexibility options**

- Preserve future adaptable possibilities
- Create insight in future possibilities
- Who owns the dwellings?
  - Individual user: provide for blue prints future flexibility
  - Housing Association: responsible for future adaptability



### **Final Recommendation:** Experiment with innovations!



- Total concepts
- Components
- Products

Evaluate

Improve



