RE - BUILD

Circular transformation extension Palace of Justice, Arnhem

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9 July 2020
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Personal interest



Lifespan & Sustainability



Lifespan & Sustainability

Second Life Assignment



Multiple issues

- 1. Monofunctional
- 2. Low architectural value
- 3. Old technical installations
- 4. High energy demand

Second Life Assignment



Multiple issues

- 1. Monofunctional
- 2. Low architectural value
- 3. Old technical installations
- 4. High energy demand

Transformation



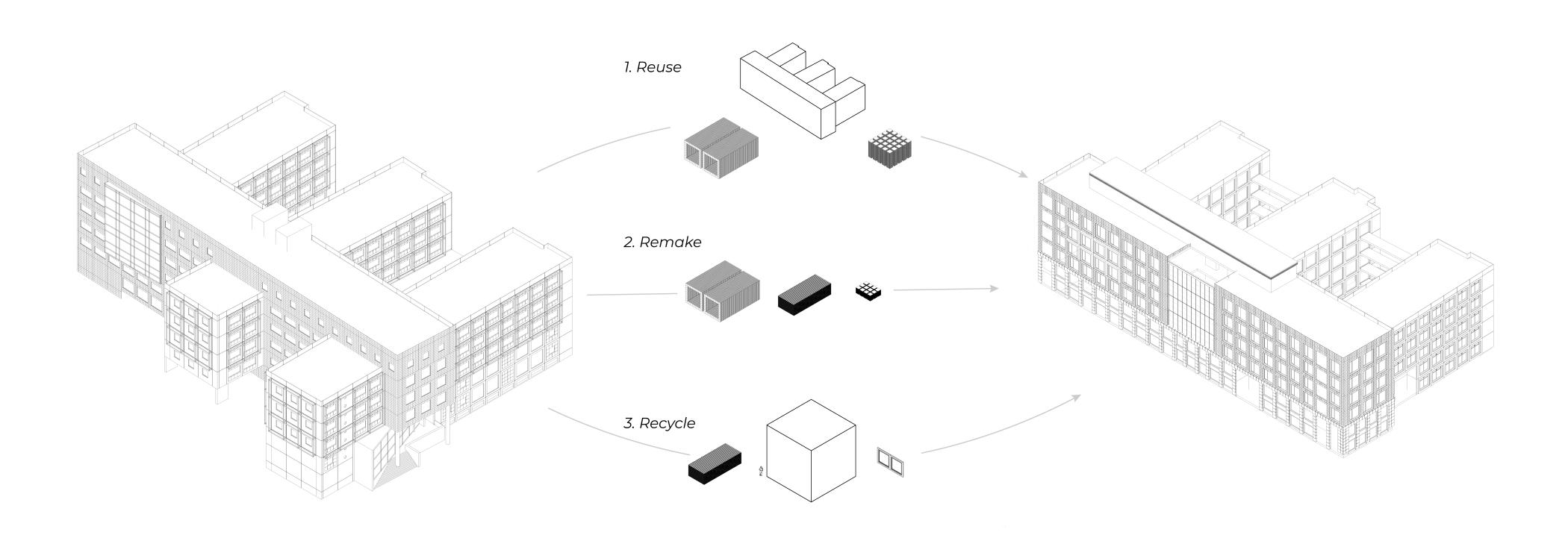
Extension Palace of Justice, Arnhem

Transformation



Design proposal

Circular material strategy



Presentation content

- 1. Palace of Justice, Arnhem
- 2. Circular material strategy
- 3. Design
- 4. Conclusion & reflection

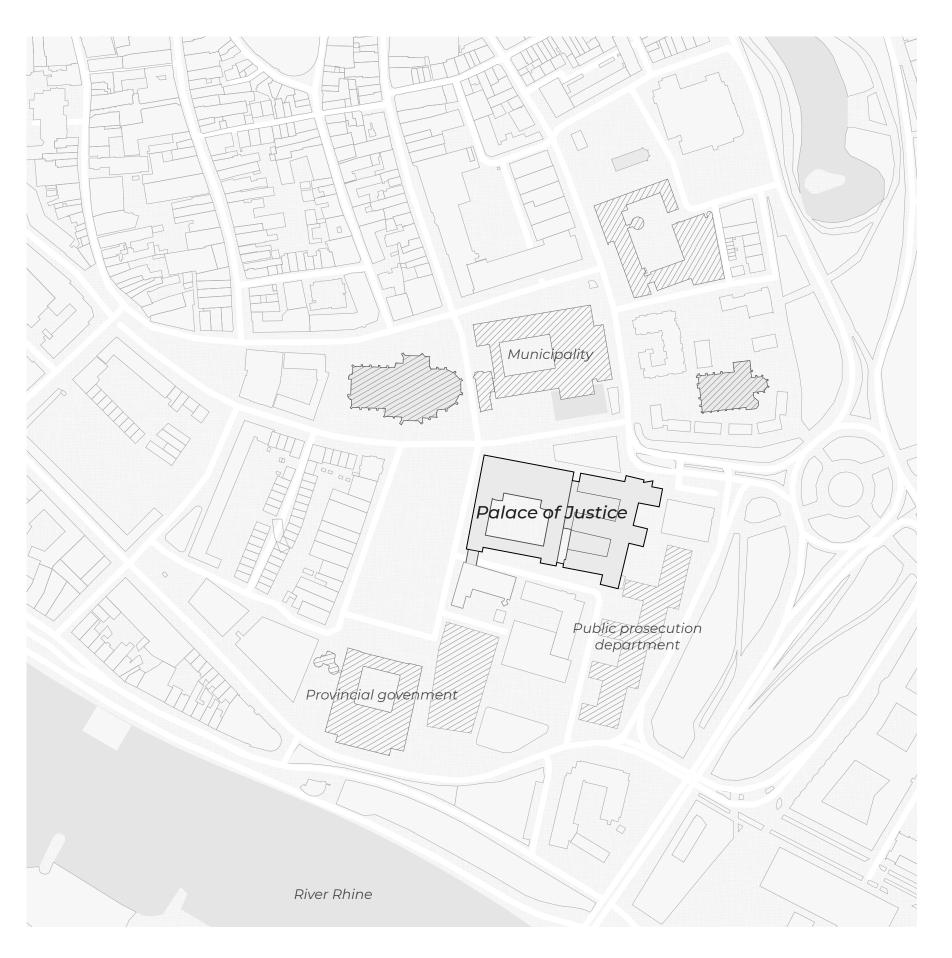


Extension building Completed : 1997 Architect: J.D. Peereboom Voller



Main building Completed : 1963 Architect: F. Sevenhuijsen

Urban setting



'Bestuurskwartier' Government district

Urban setting



Reconstruction period

Historical city centre

Typical plot size

120 m² 1500 m²

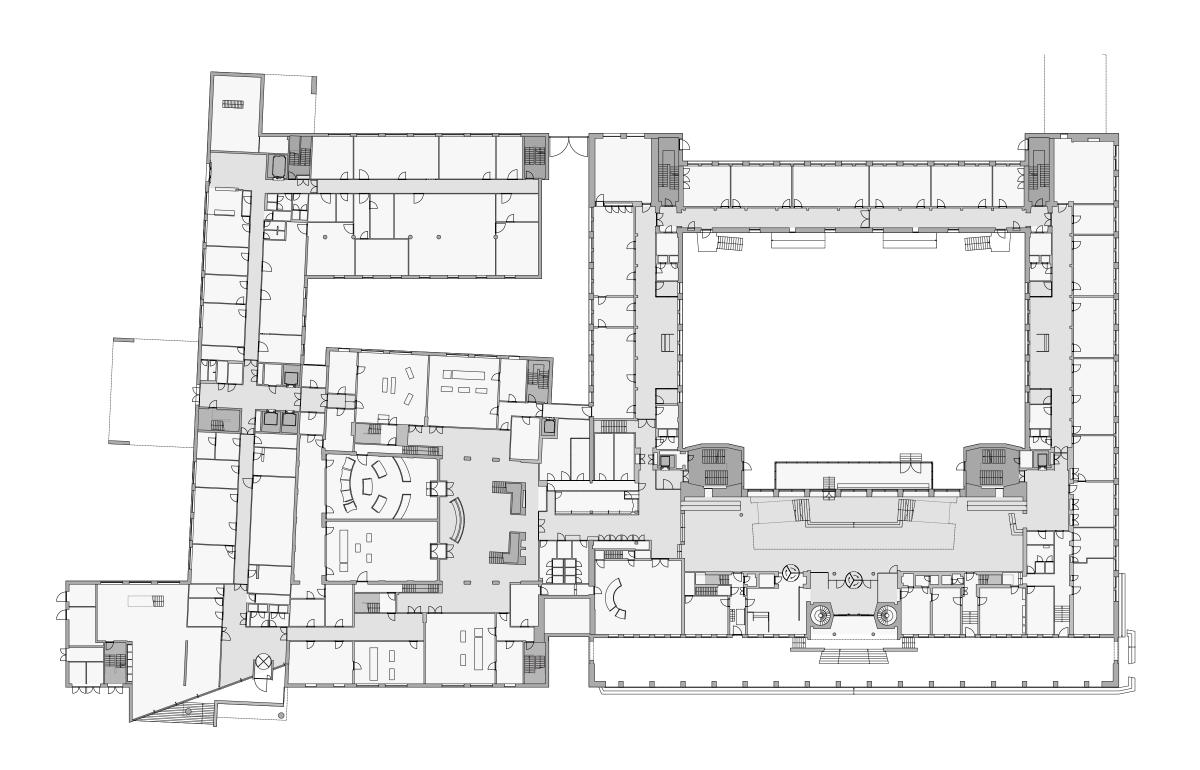
Reconstruction period: Upscaling of urban fabric

Urban setting



Highly valued area vs Monotonous 'Prinsenhof'

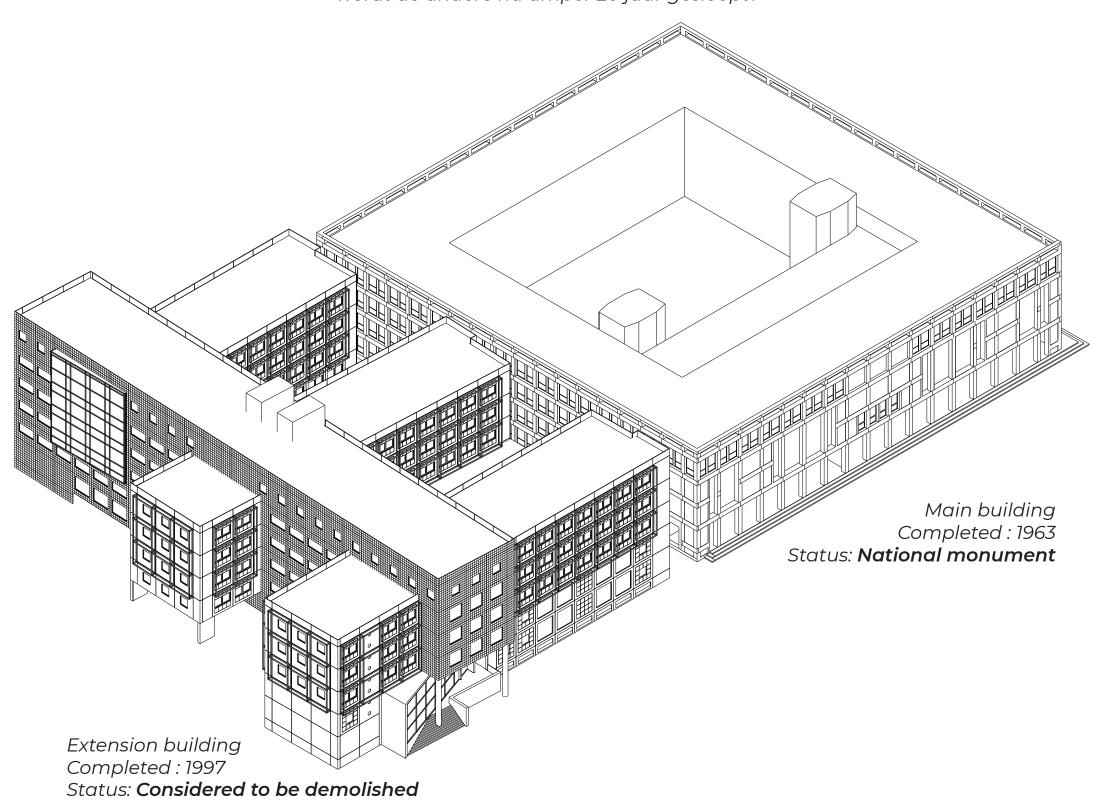
Building analyses Facades



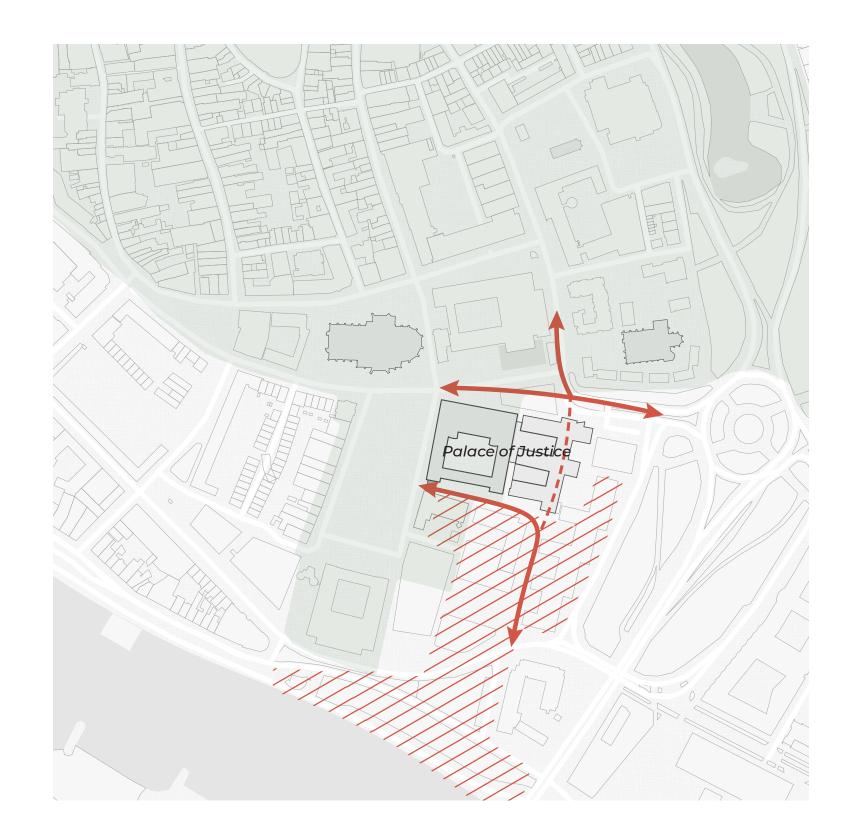


Current situation



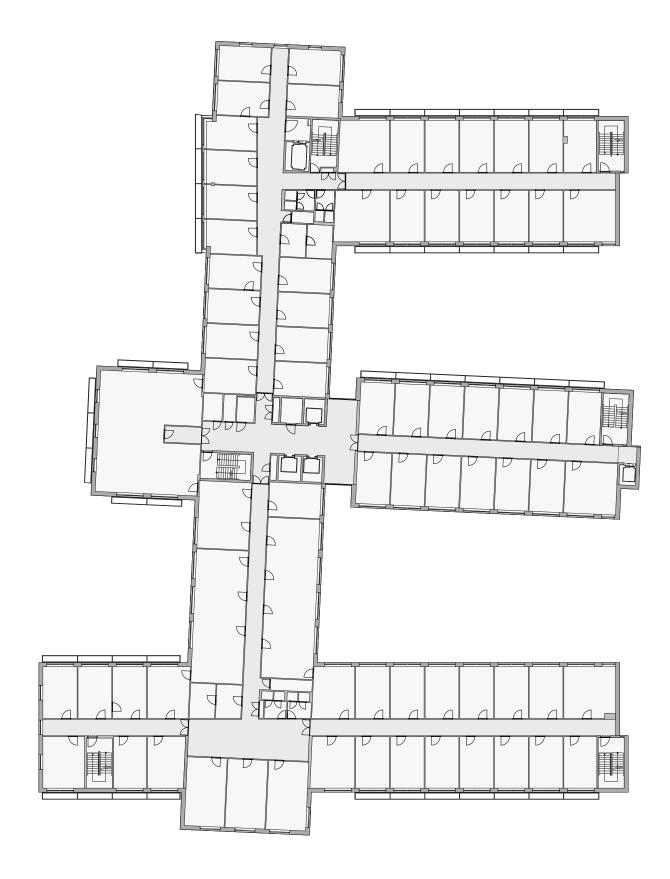


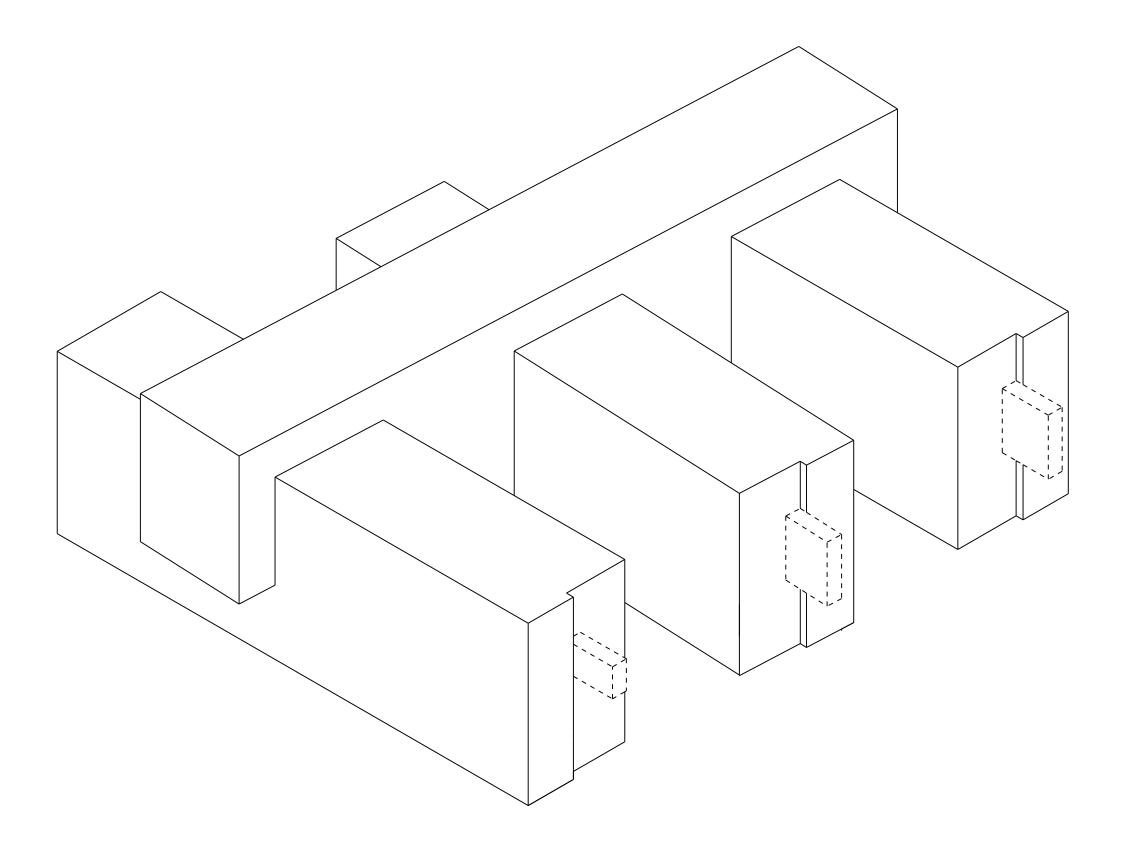
Building ensemble



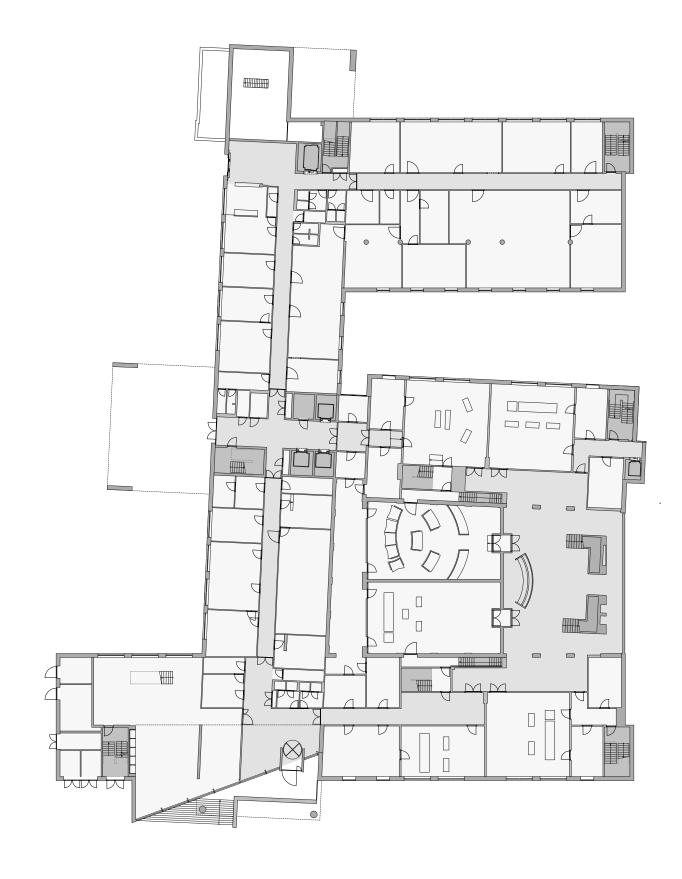
Municipal vision

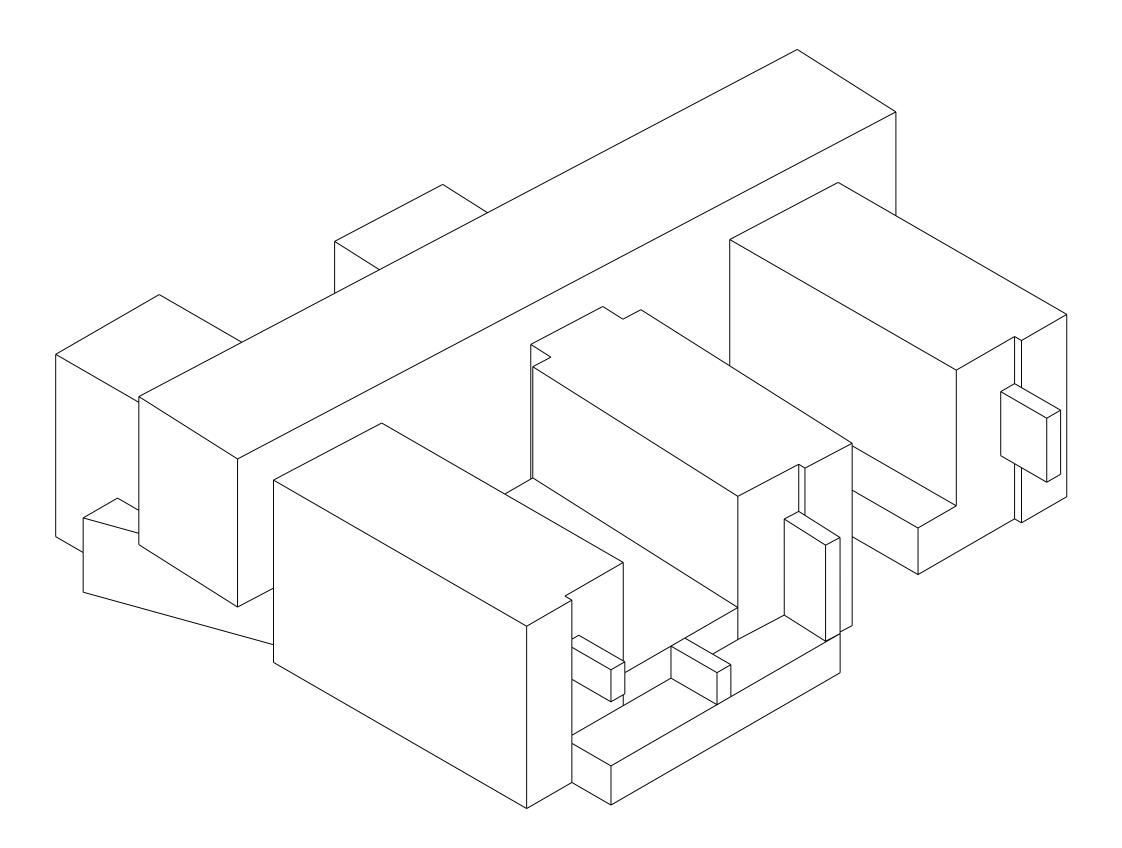
Current situation

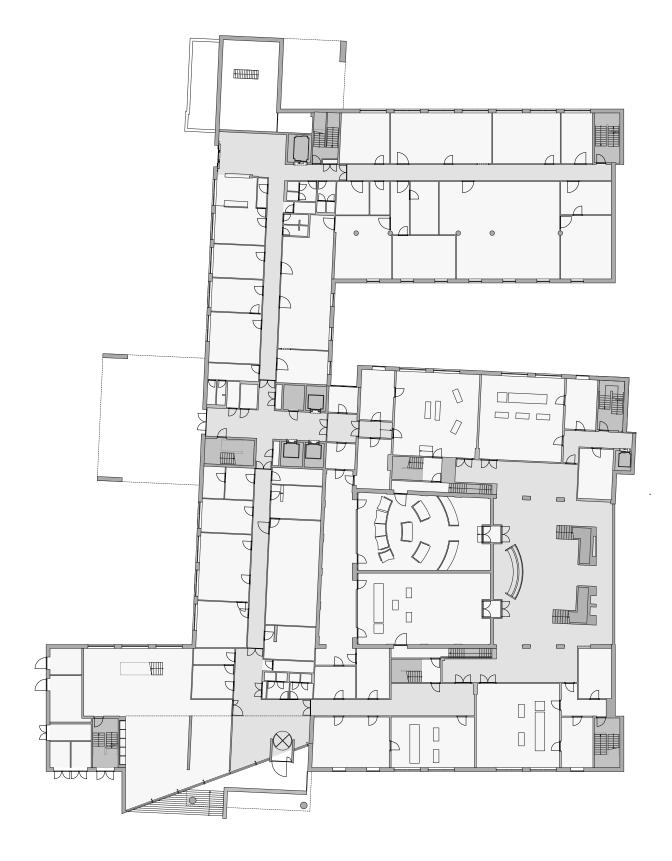




Current situation

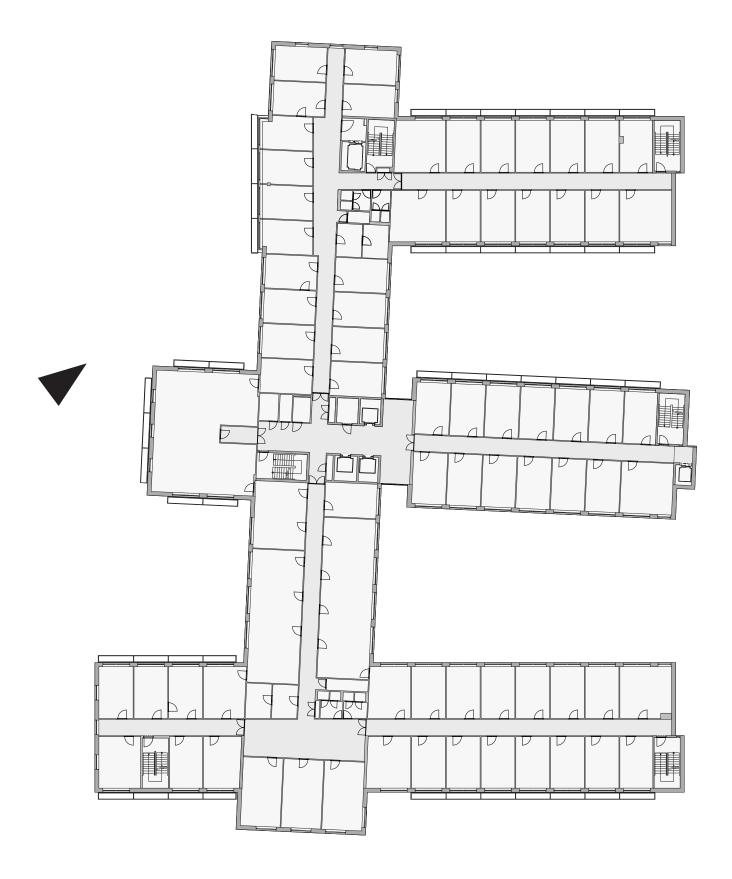




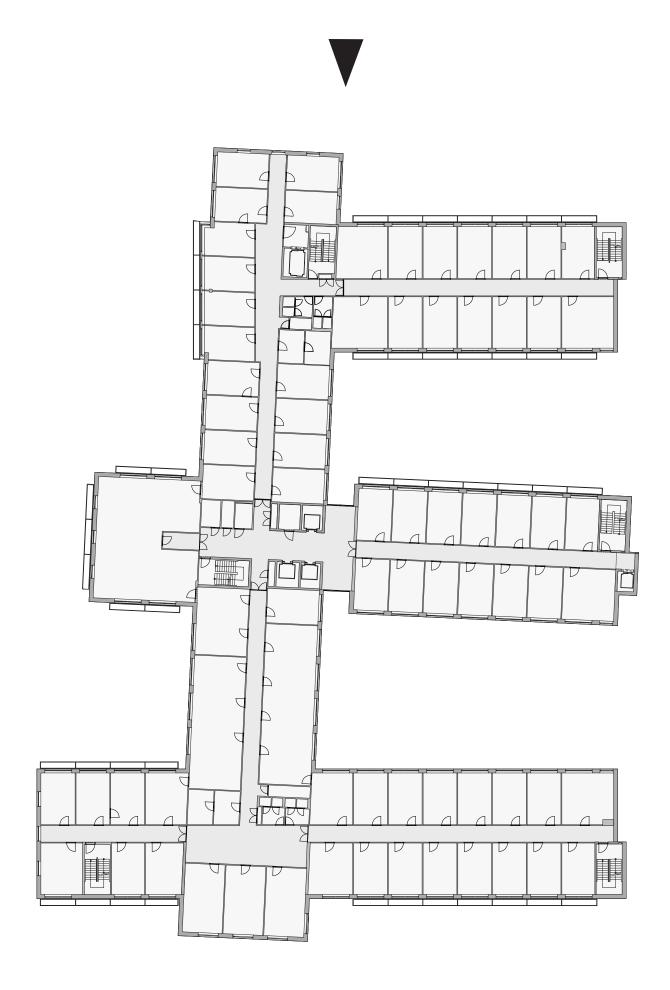




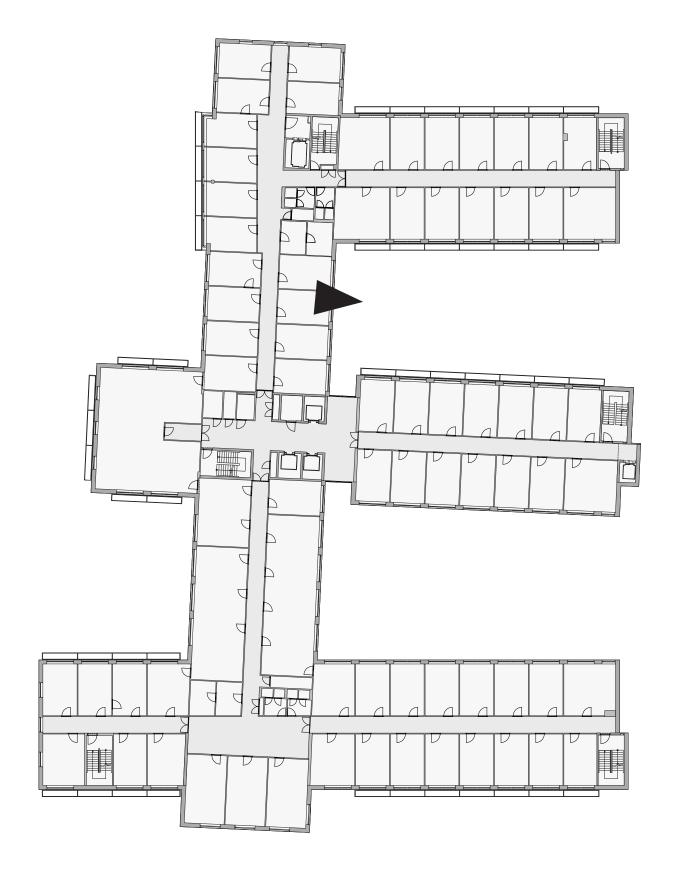




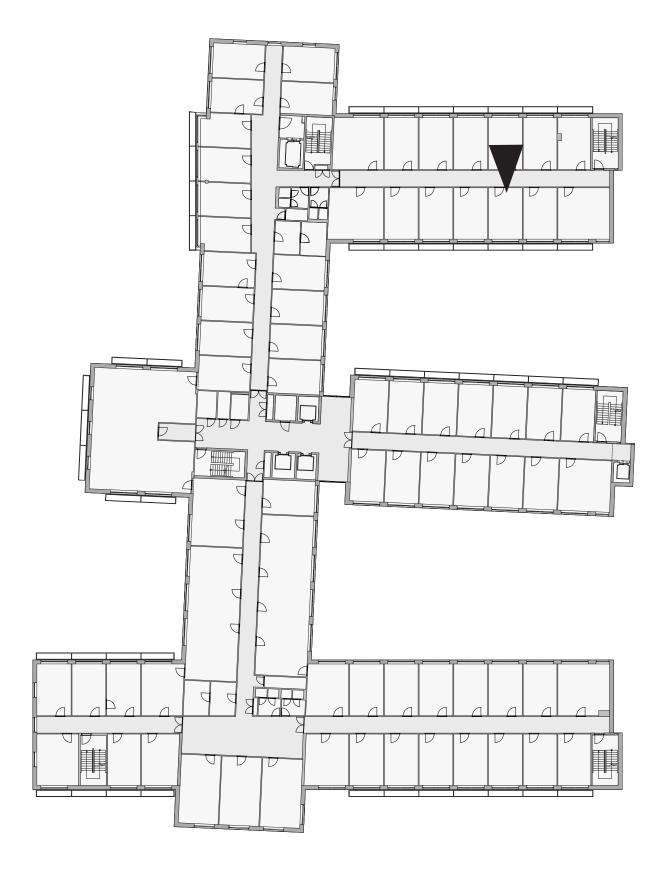


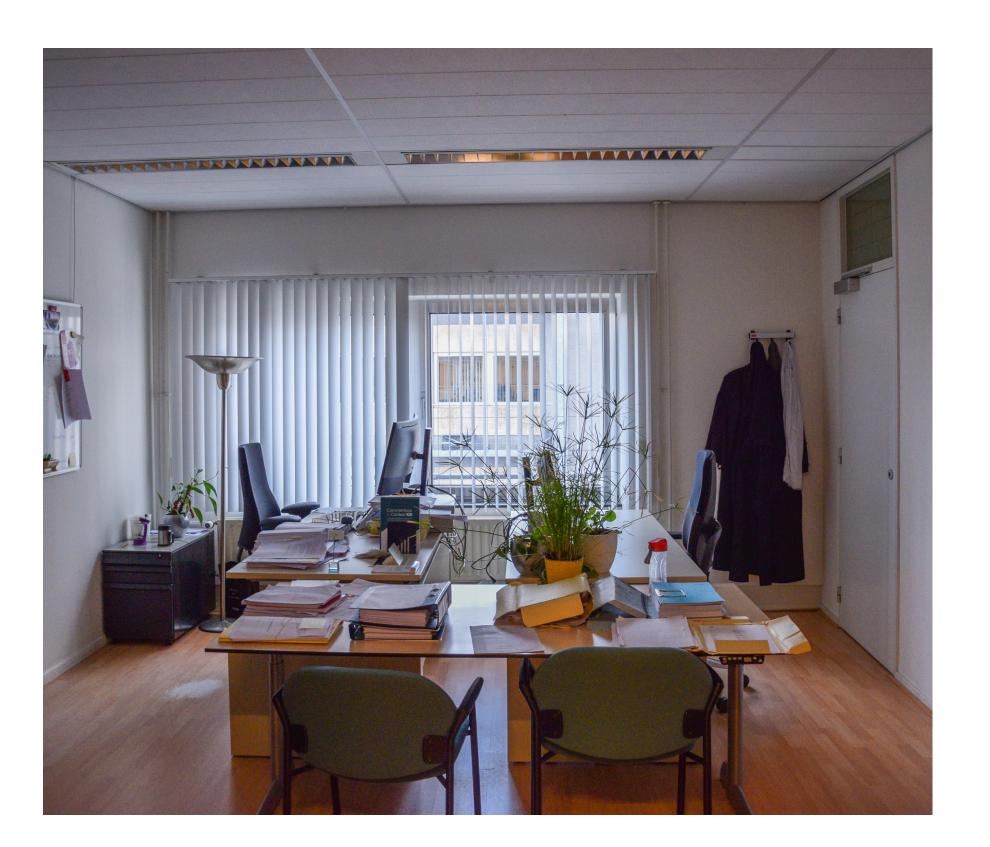


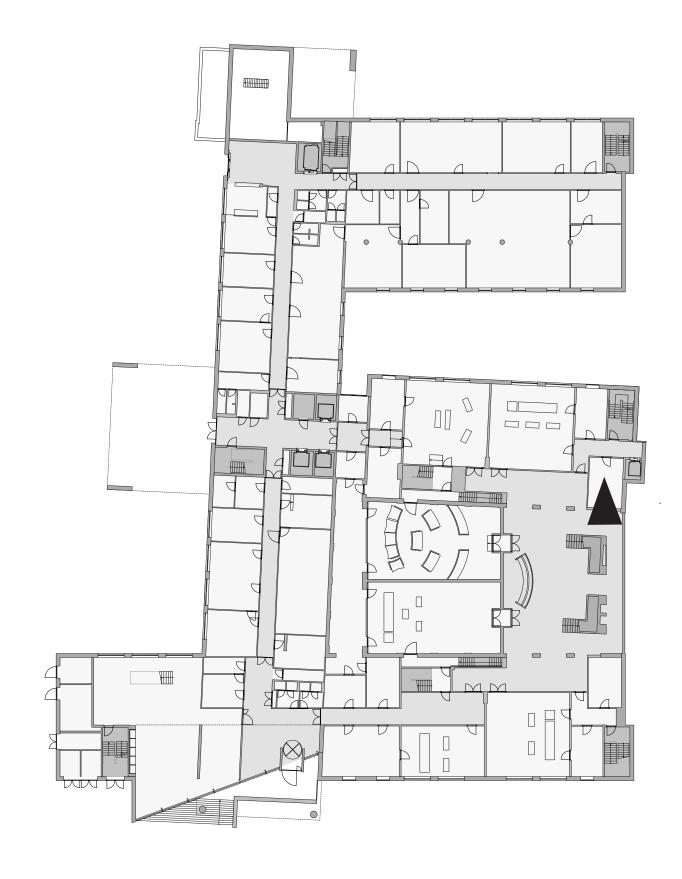


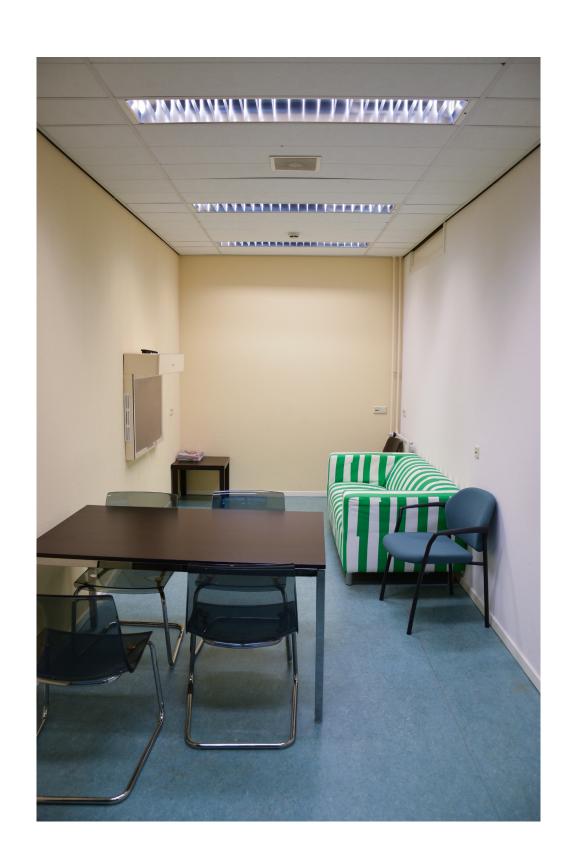


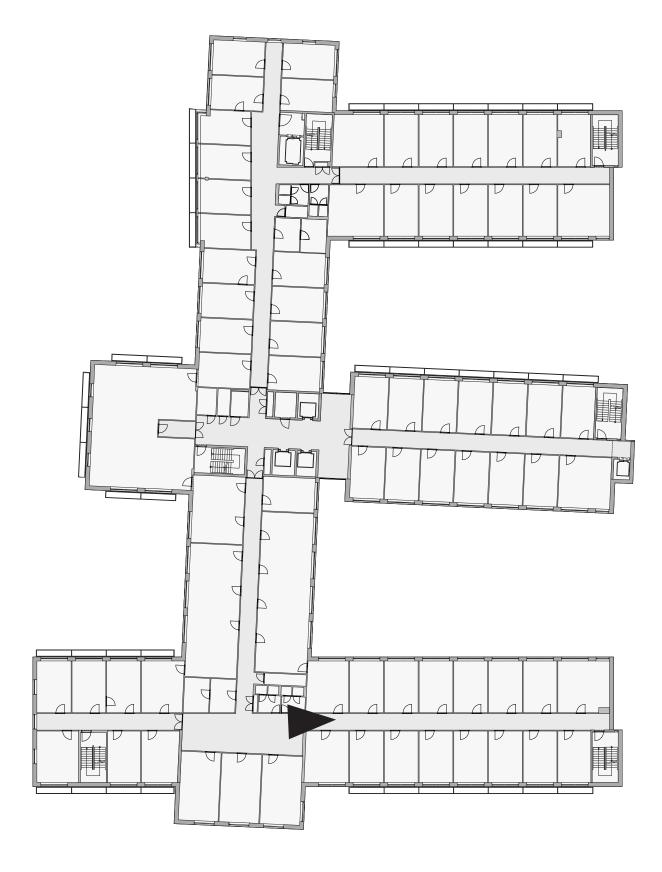




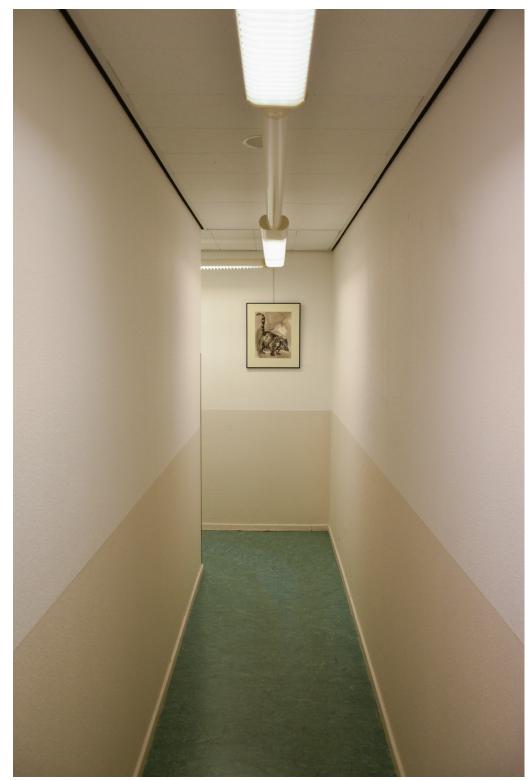










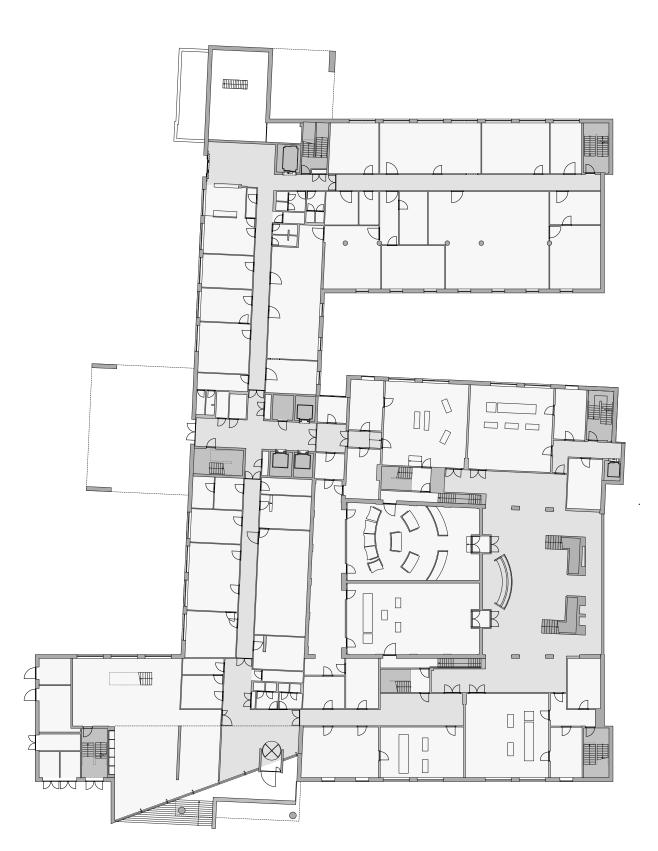




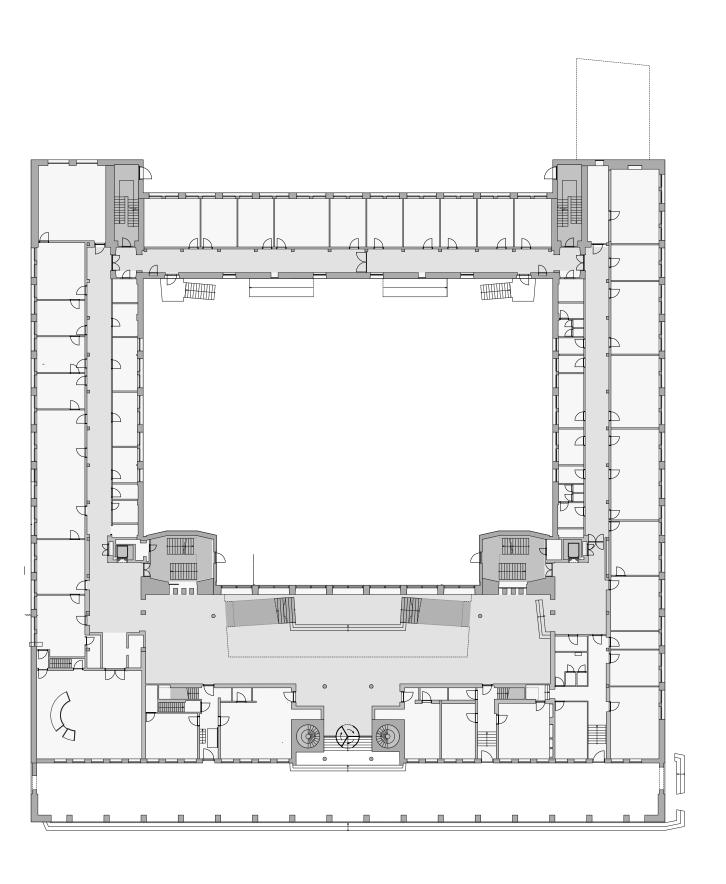
- 1. Monofunctional
- 2. Uncomfortable
- 3. Low architectural value

Design

Future scenario



Function independently



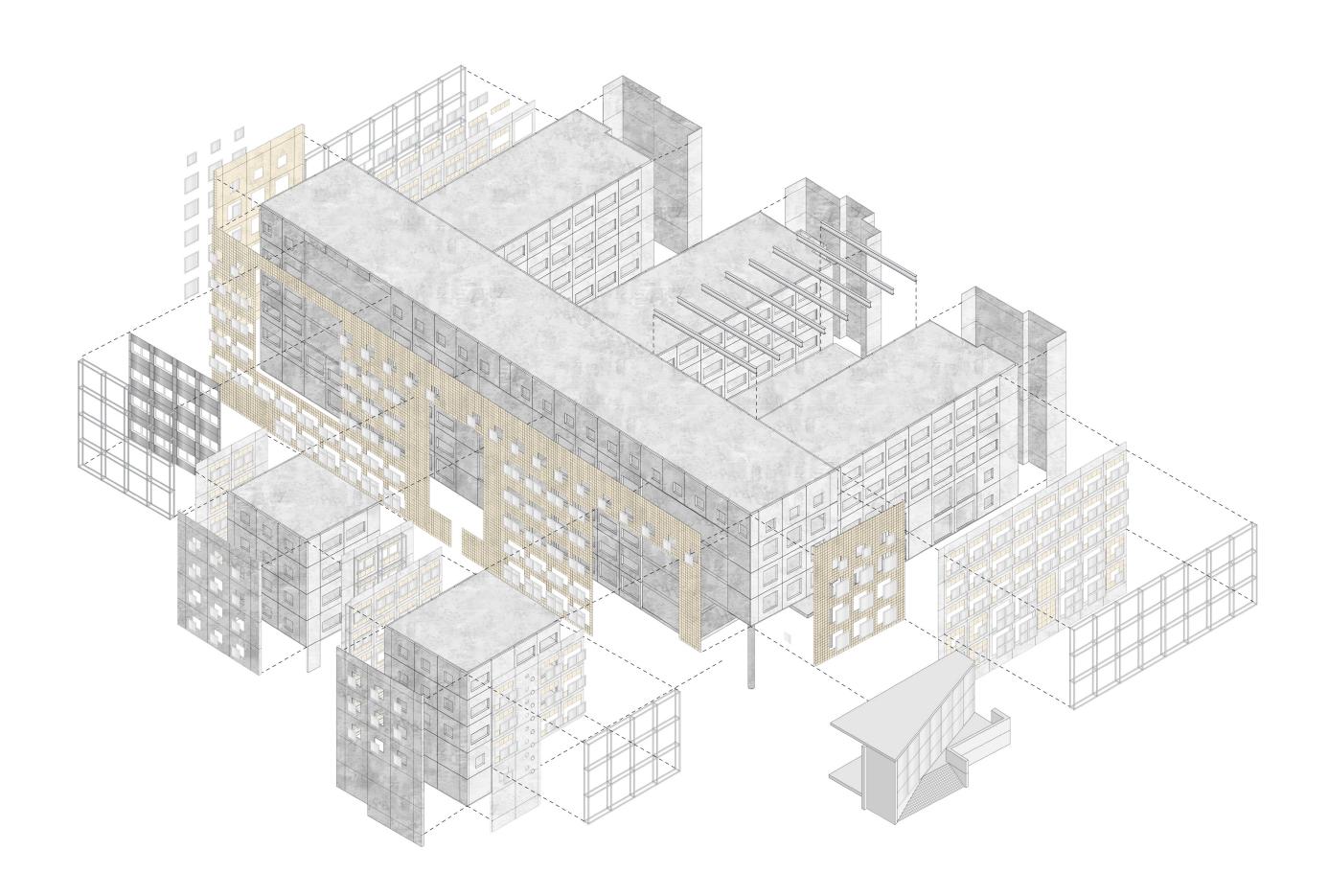
Restored into original status

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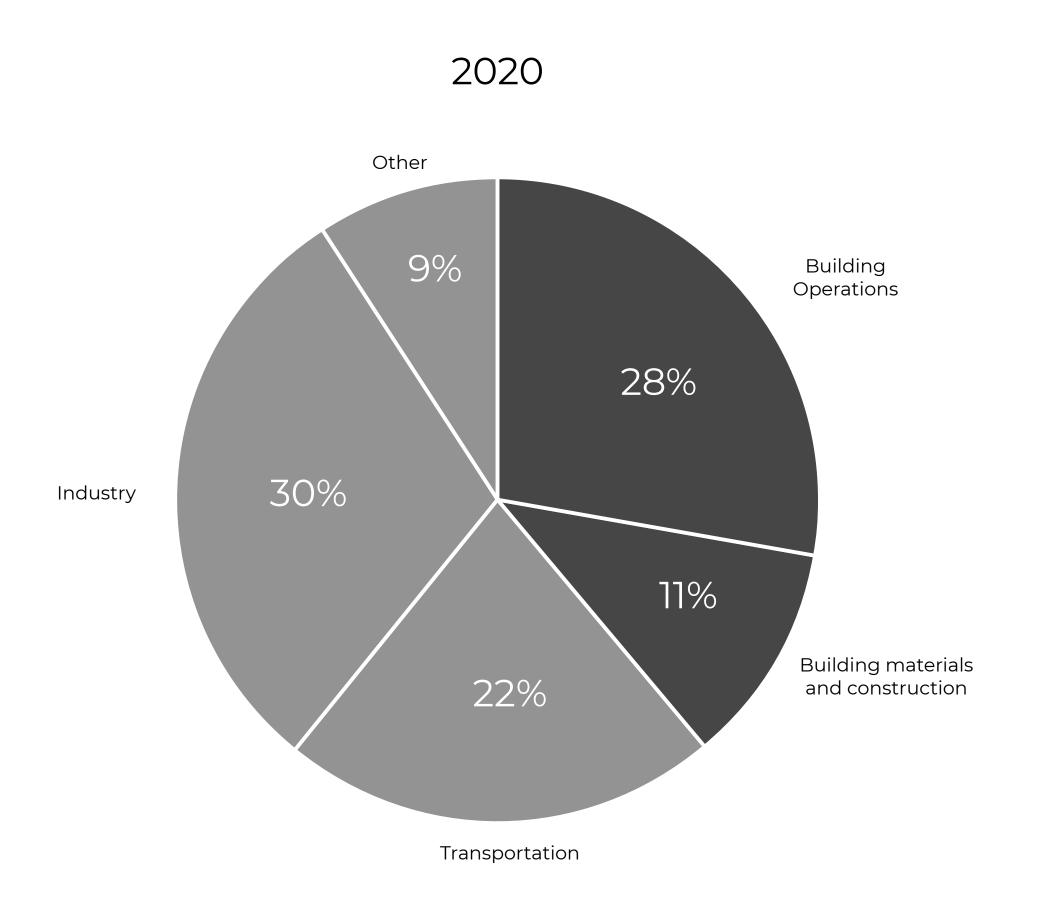
Objective

Design question:

'How to transform the extension building into a qualitative and flexible structure, with a uniform architetural expression, a clear organisation and a comfortable user environment to ensure a long lifespan?'

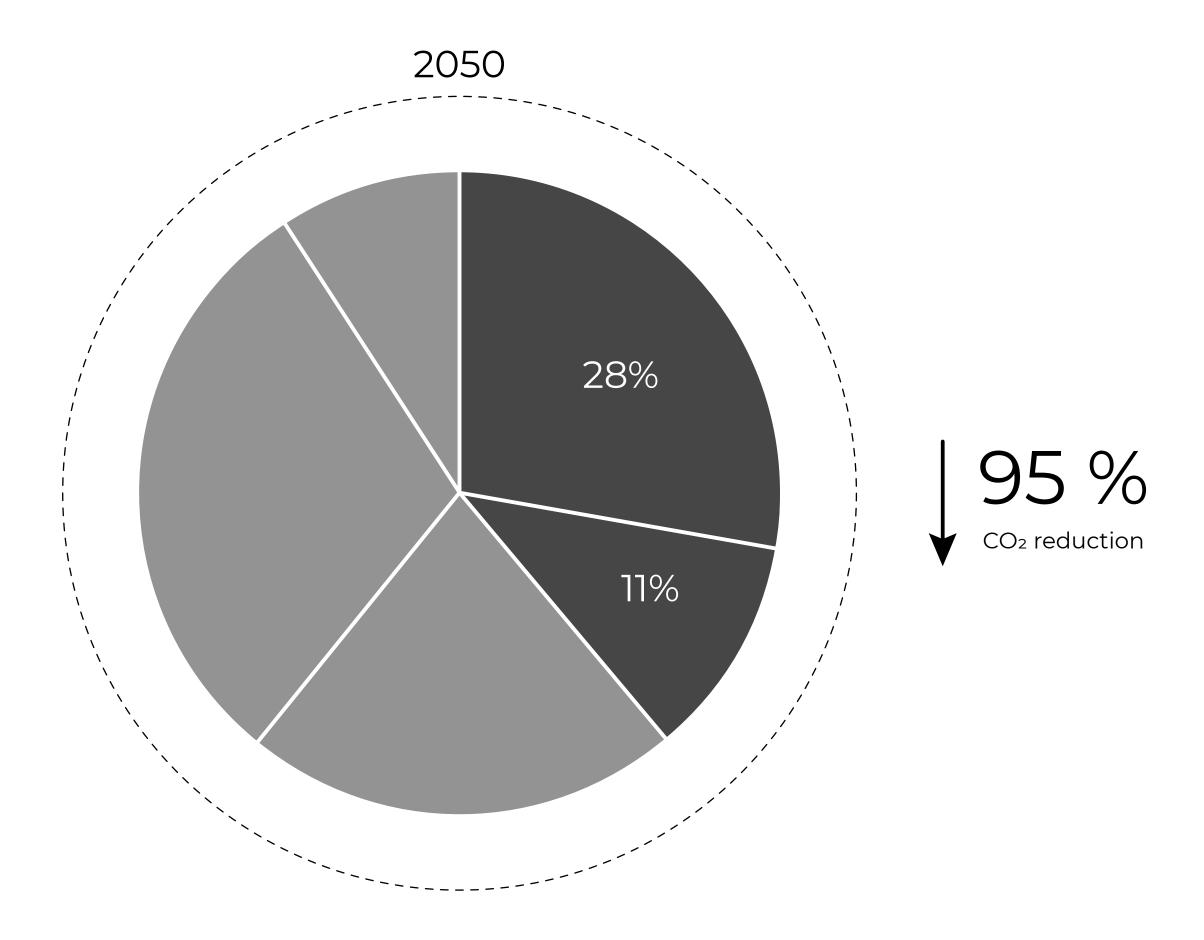


Sustainability in built environment



Global CO2 emissions by sector

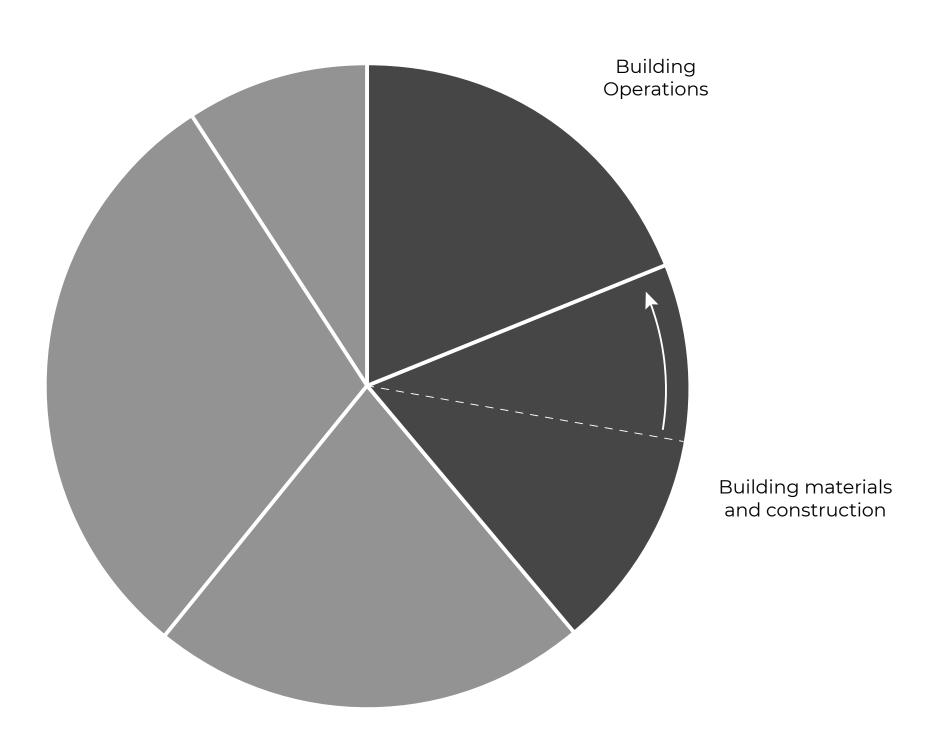
Sustainability in built environment



Sustainable development goal

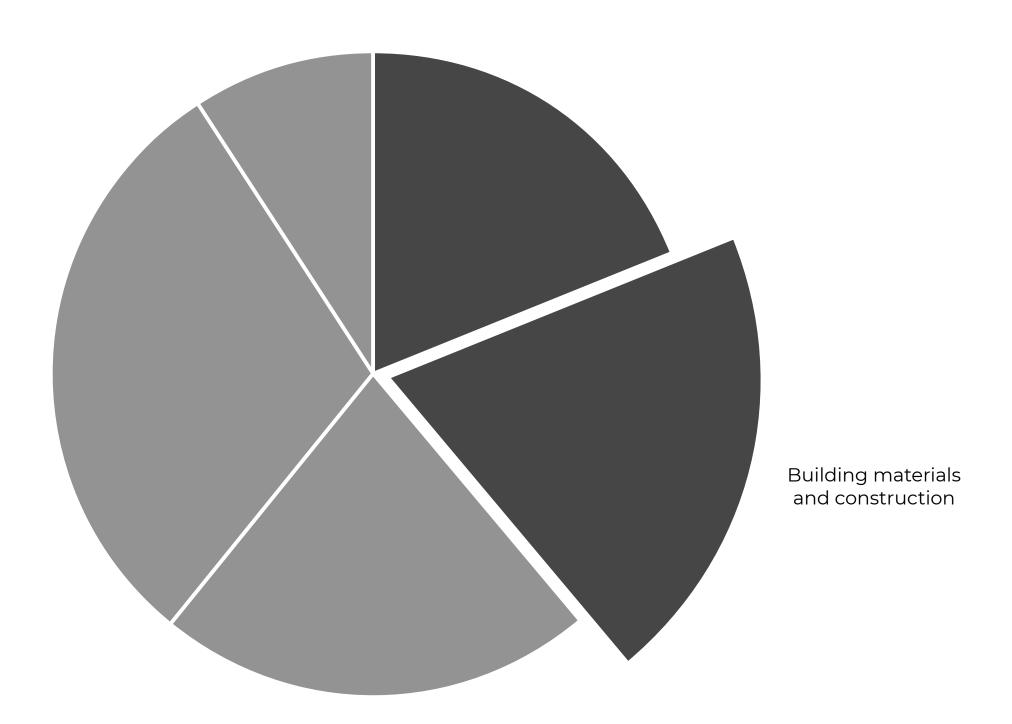
Sustainability in built environment

2050

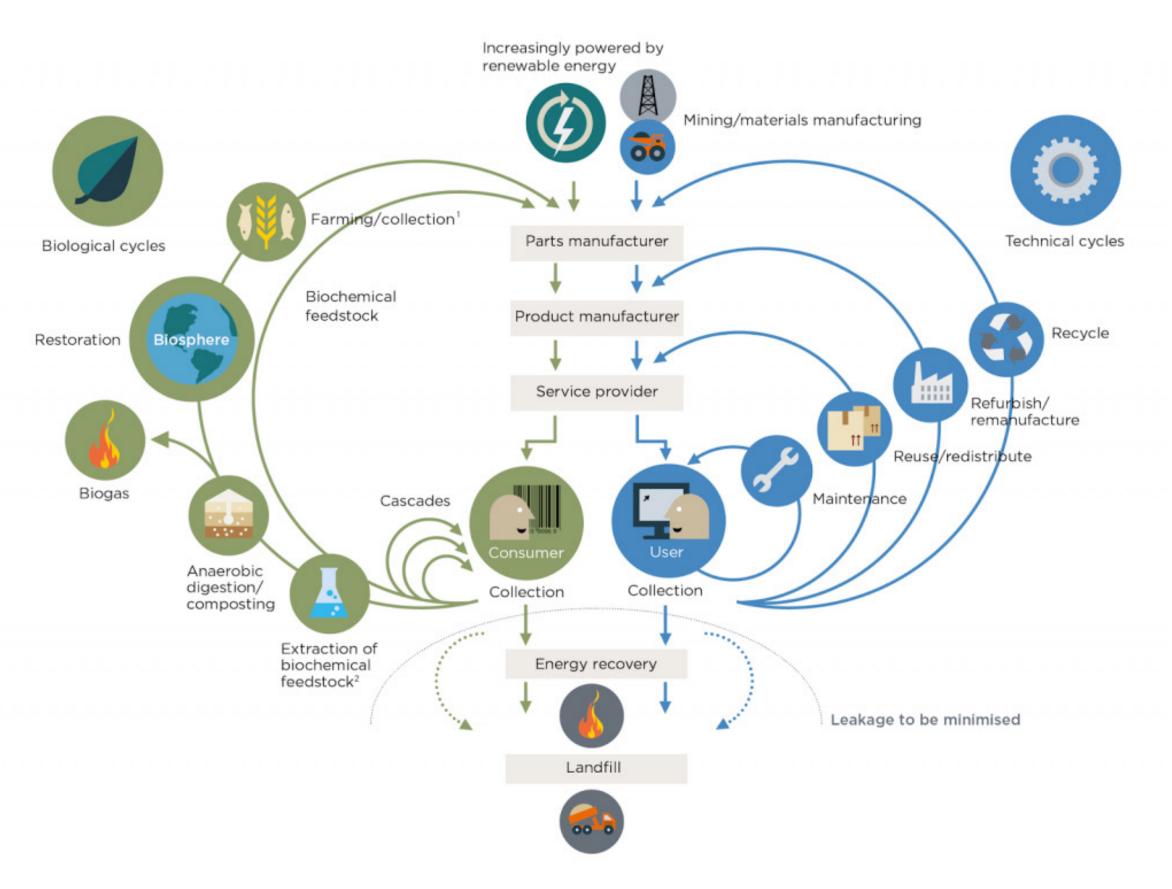


Future scenario

Sustainability in built environment



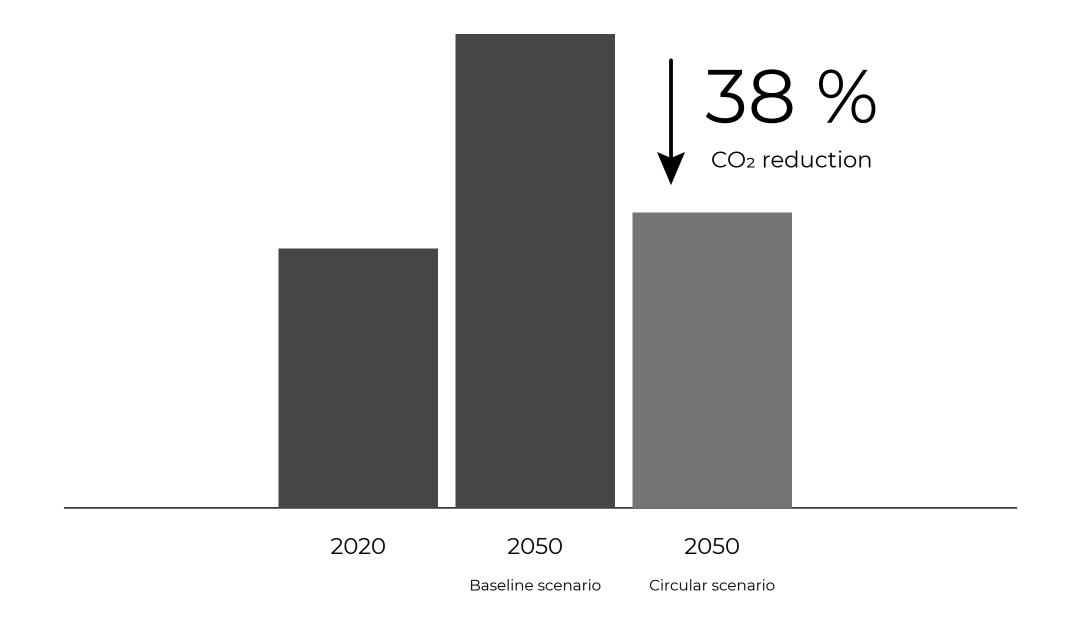
Circularity



Circular system diagram

33

Circularity in built environment

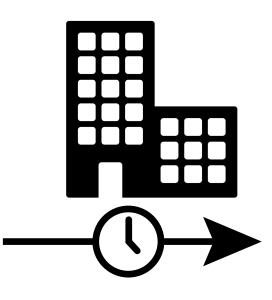


CO₂ emissions of building materials & construction

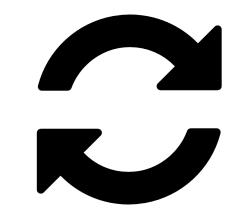
Circularity in built environment



1. Sharing business models; mixed use buildings



2. Prolong lifetime of buildings

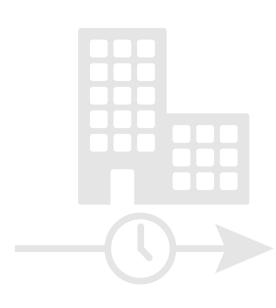


3 Reuse & recycling of building materials

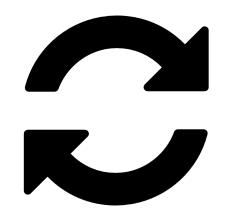
Circularity in built environment



1. Sharing business models; mixed use buildings

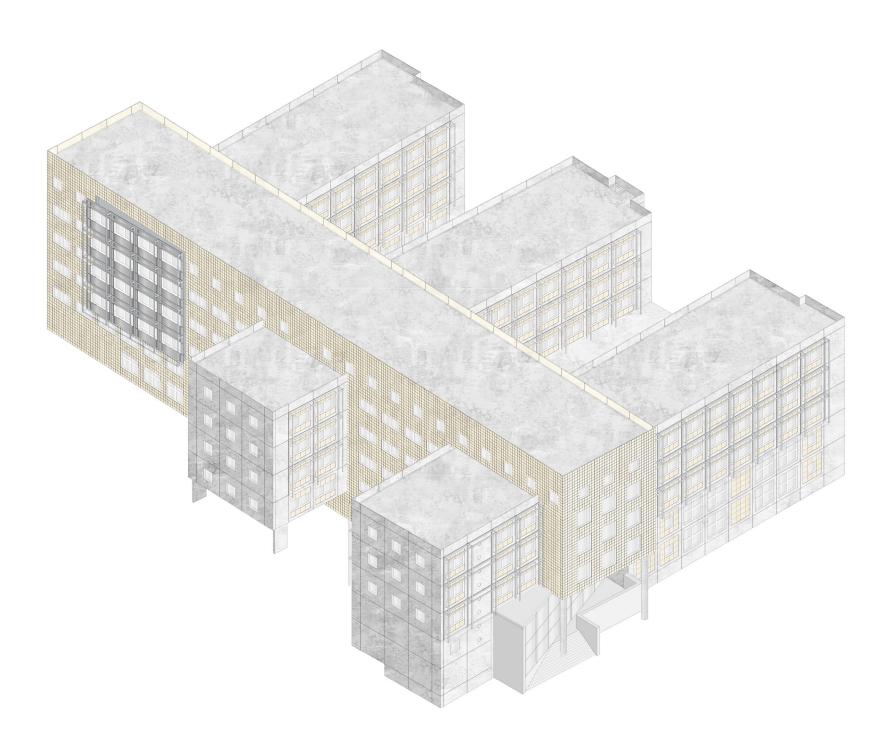


2. Prolong lifetime of buildings

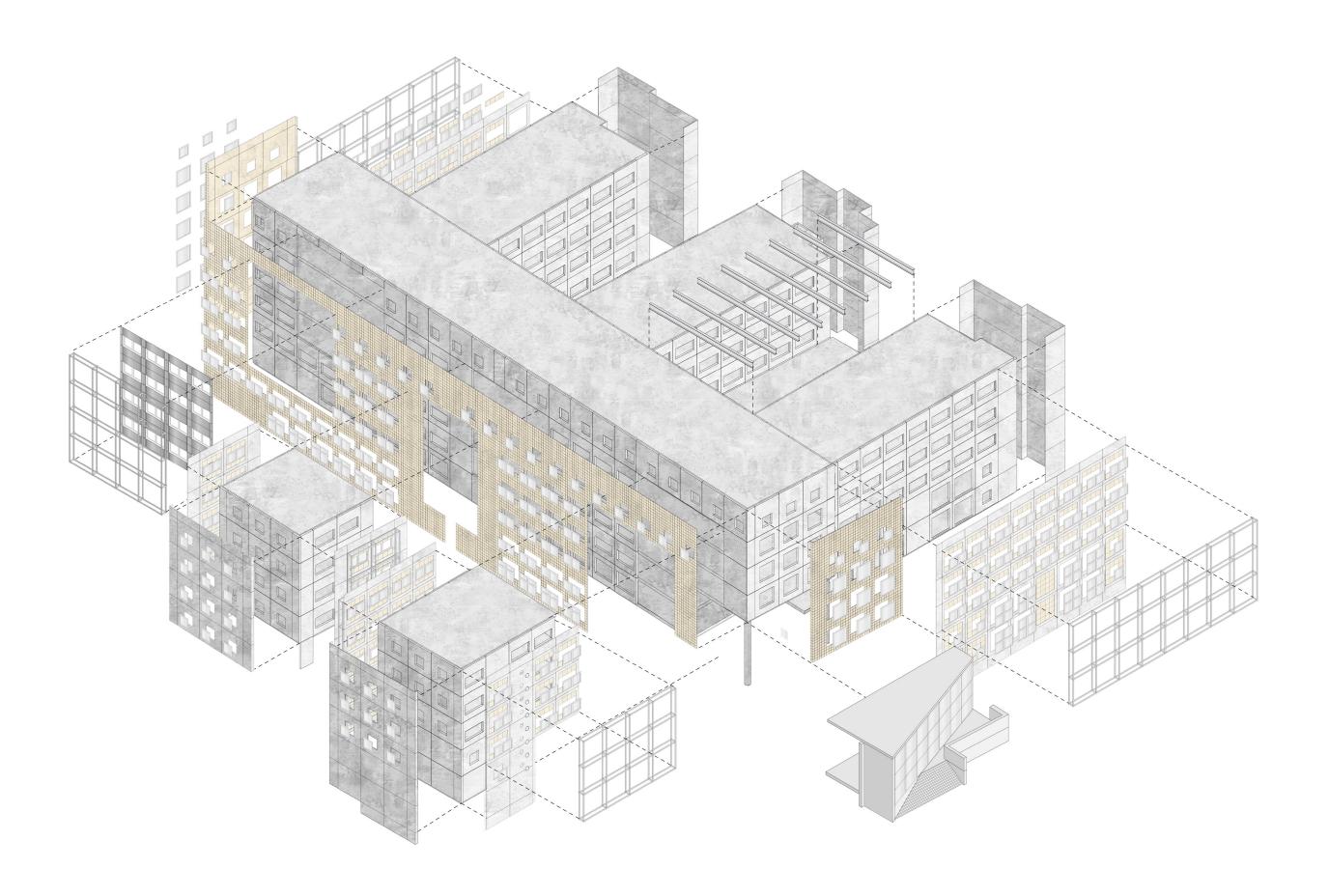


3 Reuse & recycling of building materials

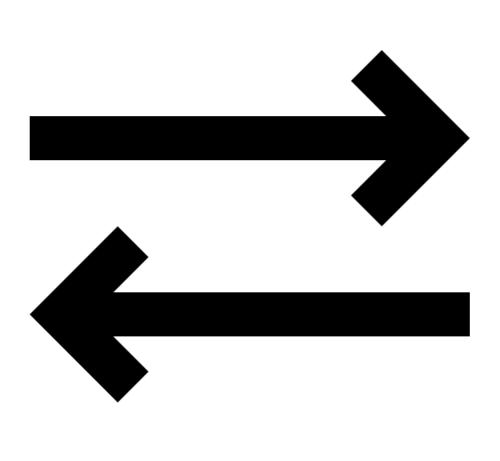
Material inventory

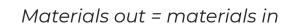


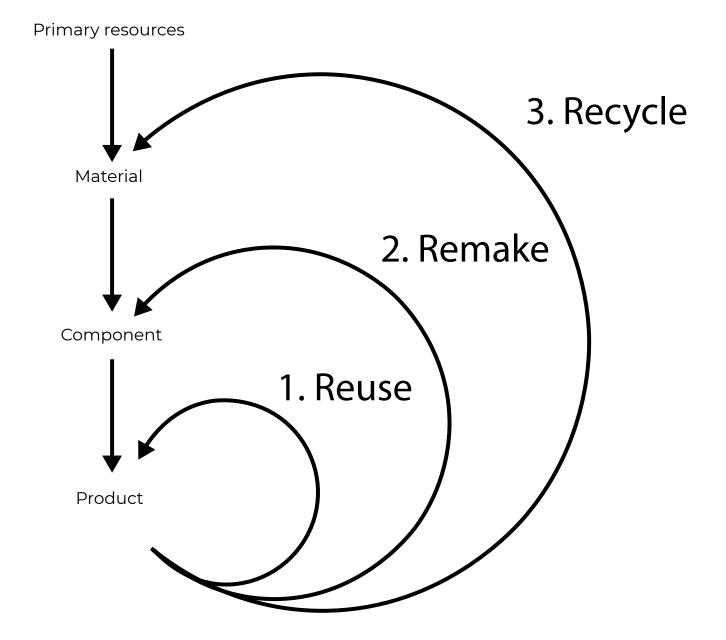
Material inventory



Principles

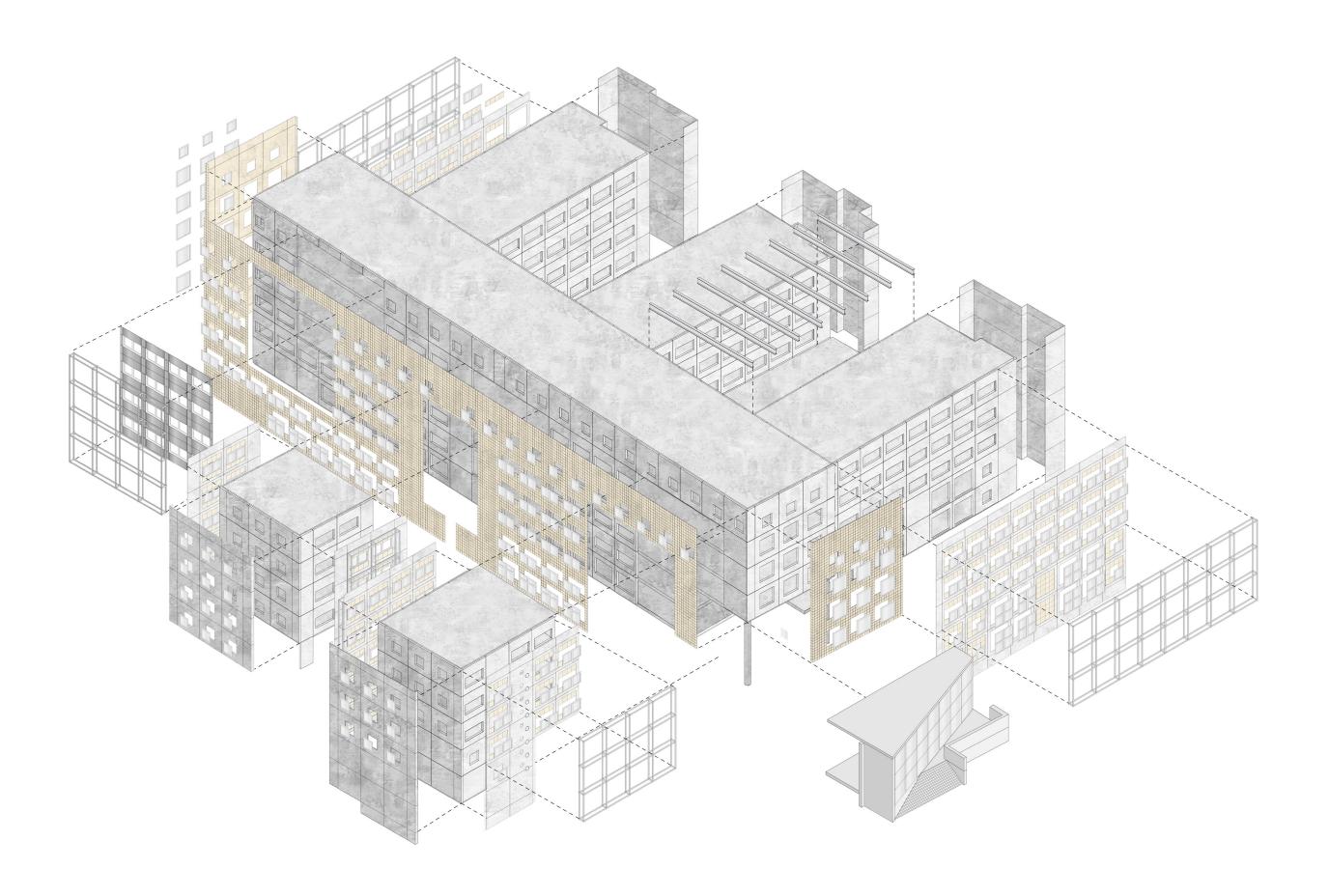






Levels of reuse

Material inventory



Material inventory

Concrete

Amount 24.670 ton

Embodied carbon 2.556 ton CO₂

Steel

Amount 772 ton

Embodied carbon 1.550 ton CO₂

Aluminium

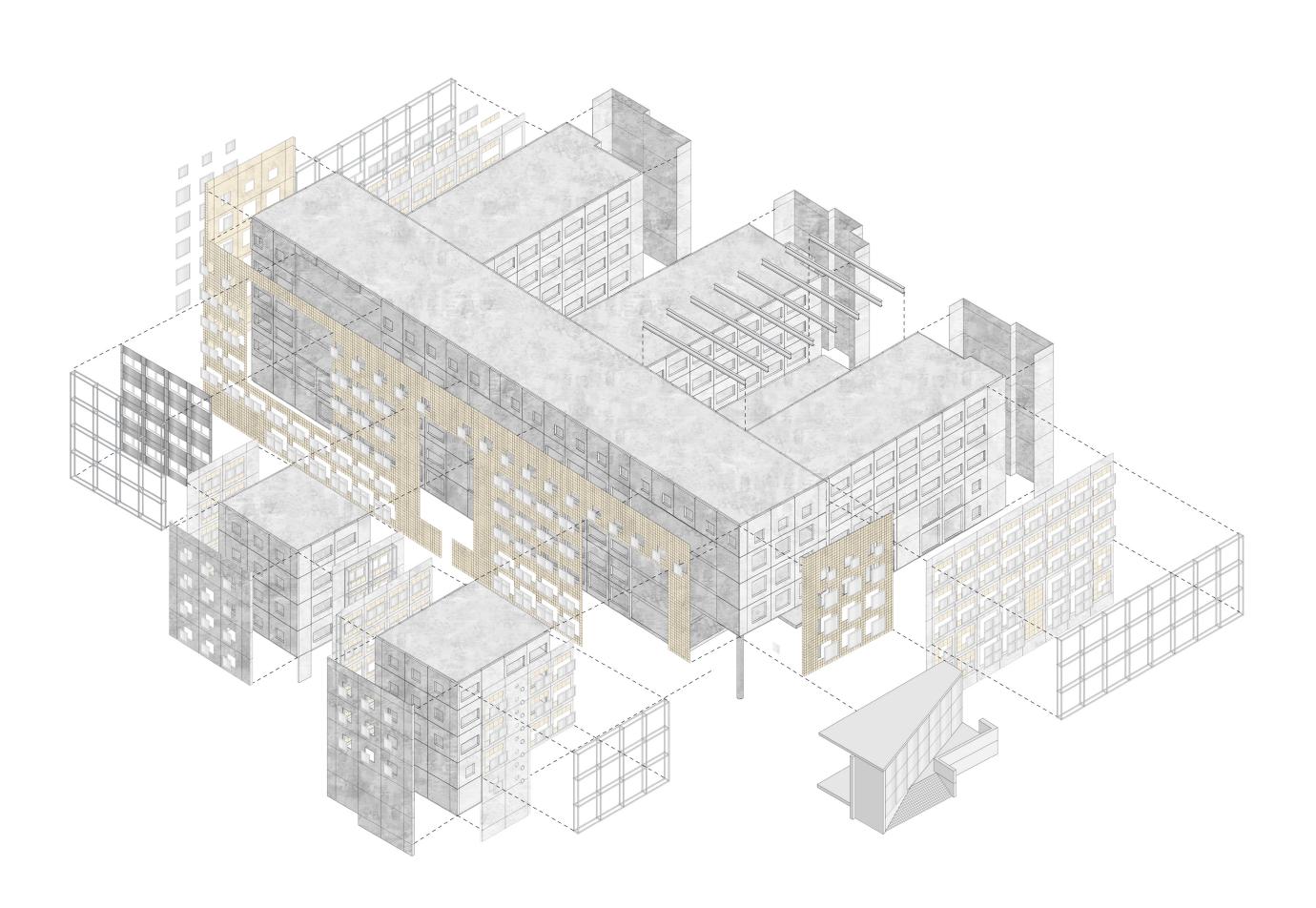
Amount 16 ton

Embodied carbon 105 ton CO₂

Glass

Amount 38 ton

Embodied carbon 62 ton CO₂



Limestone

Amount 62 ton

Embodied carbon 6 ton CO₂

Rockwool

Amount 53 ton

Embodied carbon 70 ton CO₂

Gypsum

Amount 161 ton

Embodied carbon 317 ton CO₂

Embodied carbon

Concrete

Amount 24.670 ton

Embodied carbon 2.556 ton CO₂

Steel

Amount 772 ton

Embodied carbon 1.550 ton CO₂

Aluminium

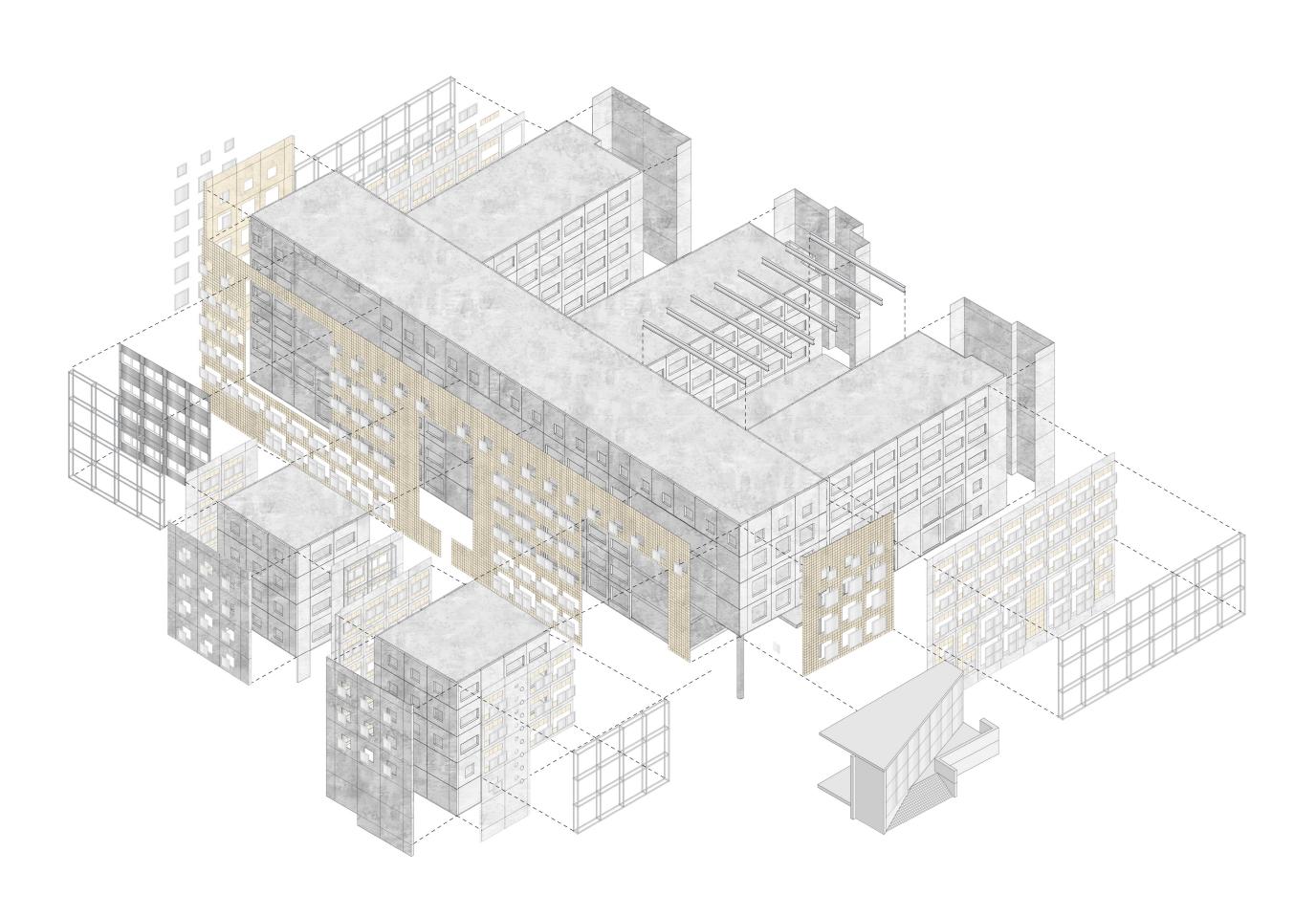
Amount 16 ton

Embodied carbon 105 ton CO₂

Glass

Amount 38 ton

Embodied carbon 62 ton CO₂



Limestone

Amount 62 ton

Embodied carbon 6 ton CO₂

Rockwool

Amount 53 ton

Embodied carbon 70 ton CO₂

Gypsum

Amount 161 ton

Embodied carbon 317 ton CO₂

Total embodied carbon:

4666 ton CO₂ eq.

Current recycling rate

Concrete

Amount 24.670 ton <3%

Embodied carbon 2.556 ton CO₂

Steel

Amount 772 ton

85%

Embodied carbon 1.550 ton CO₂

Aluminium

Amount 16 ton

95%

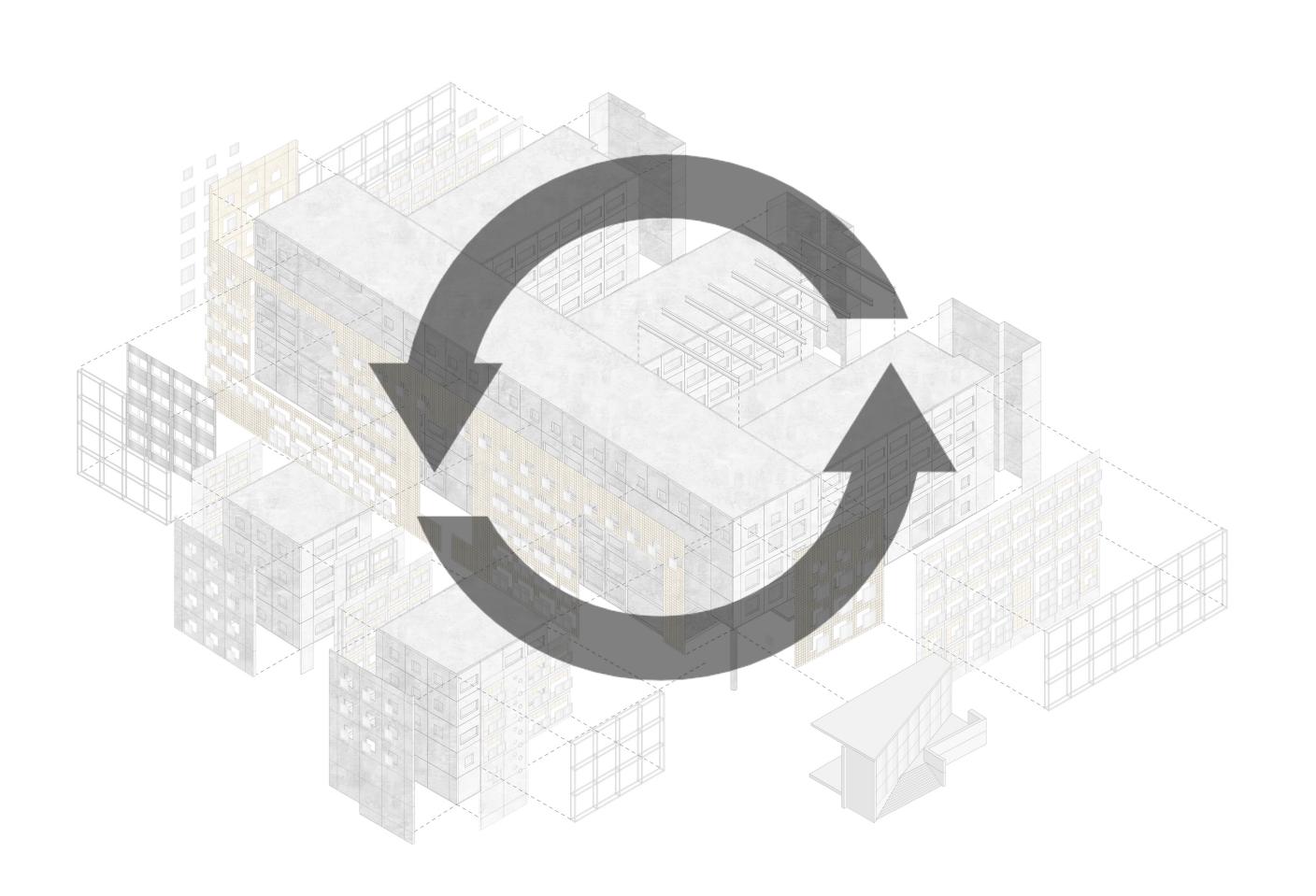
Embodied carbon 105 ton CO₂

Glass

Amount 38 ton

60%

Embodied carbon 62 ton CO₂



Limestone

Amount 62 ton

Embodied carbon 6 ton CO₂

Rockwool

50%*

Amount 53 ton

Embodied carbon 70 ton CO₂

Gypsum

50%*

Amount 161 ton

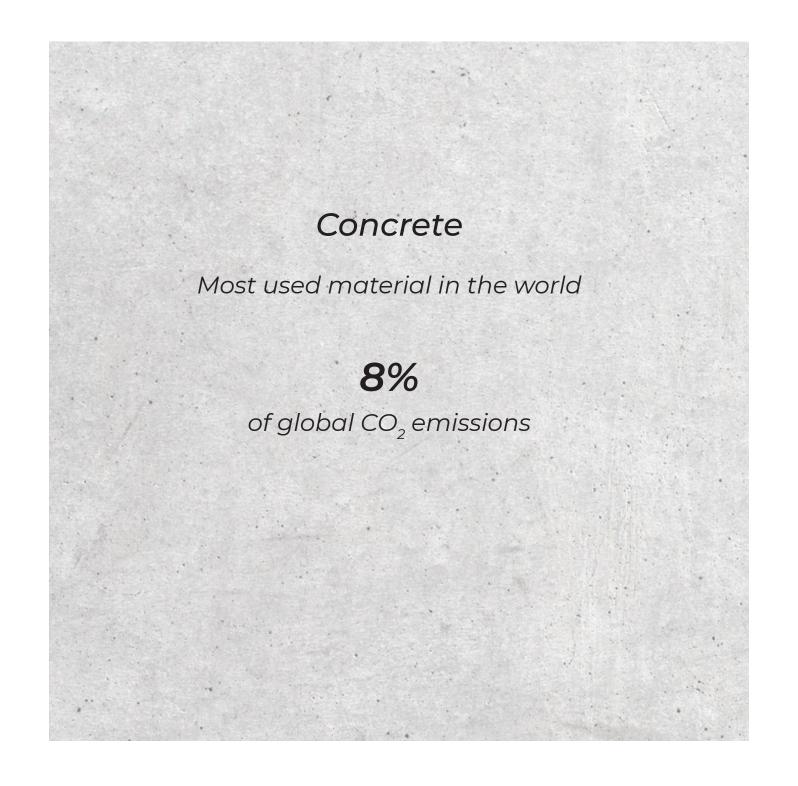
Embodied carbon 317 ton CO₂

^{*} Recycled content in specific product types

Thematic research

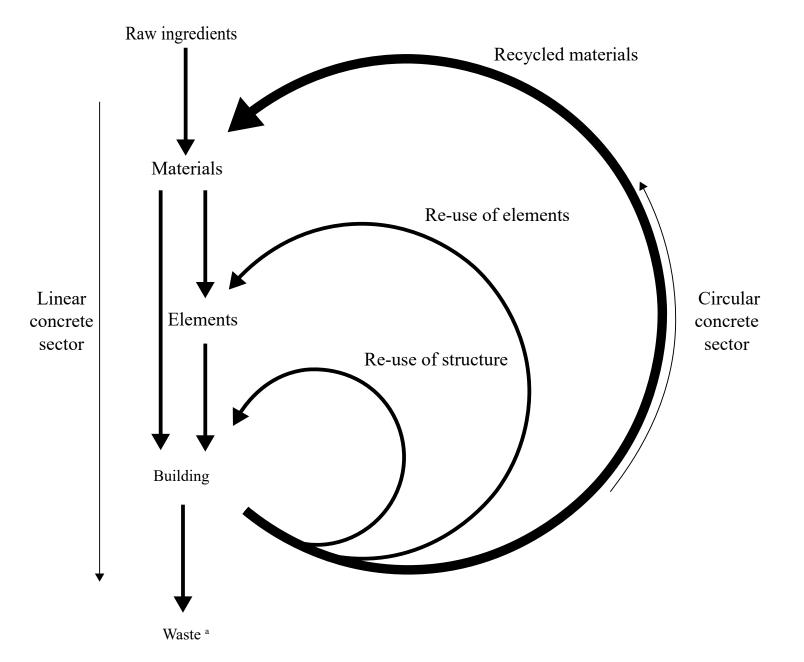


Thematic research



Thematic research

Towards a circular concrete sector



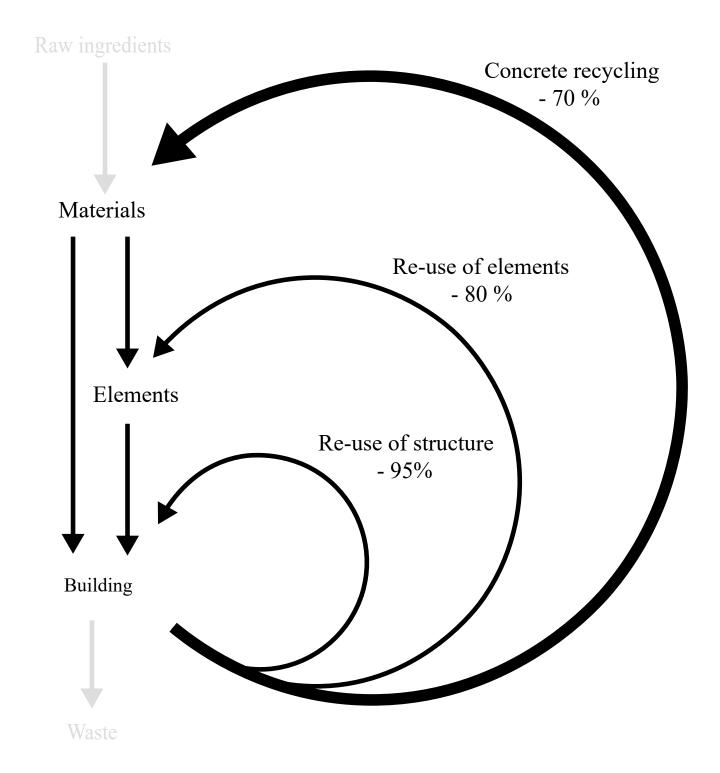
Thematic research

Concrete recycling



Smart crusher installation

Thematic research - conclusion





Research inplementation:

'What are the environmental benefits of integrating reused and recycled materials into the design?'

3. Design

Extension building



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Objectives

Design objective:

'How to transform the extension building into a qualitative and flexible structure, with a uniform architetural expression, a clear organisation and a comfortable user environment to ensure a long lifespan?'

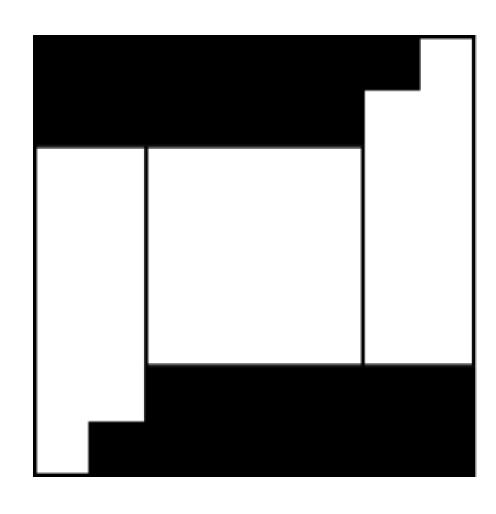
Research inplementation:

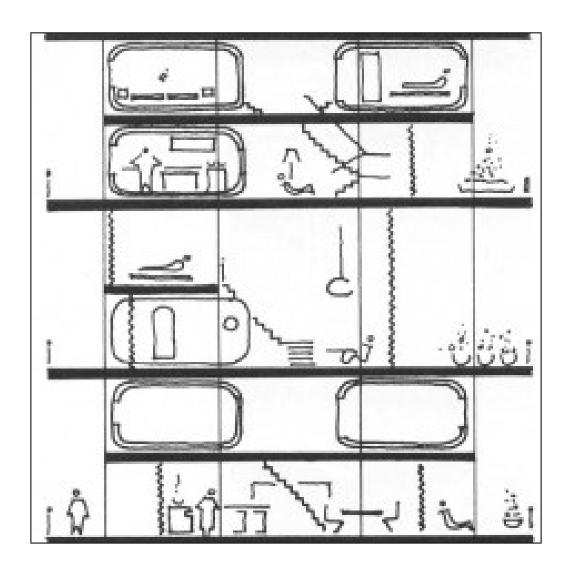
'What are the environmental benefits of integrating reused and recycled materials into the design?'

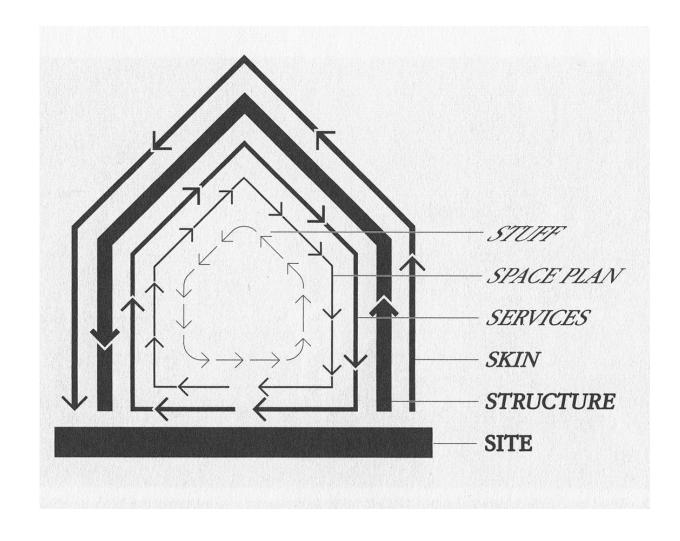
Principles

Design objective:

'How to transform the extension building into a qualitative and flexible structure, with a uniform architetural expression, a clear organisation and a comfortable user environment to ensure a long lifespan?'





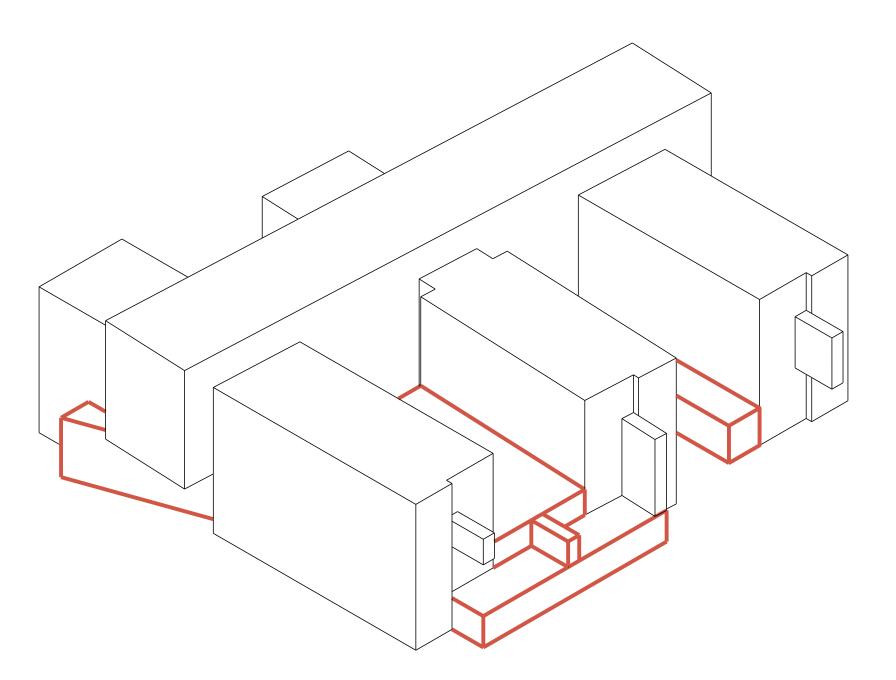


Open building

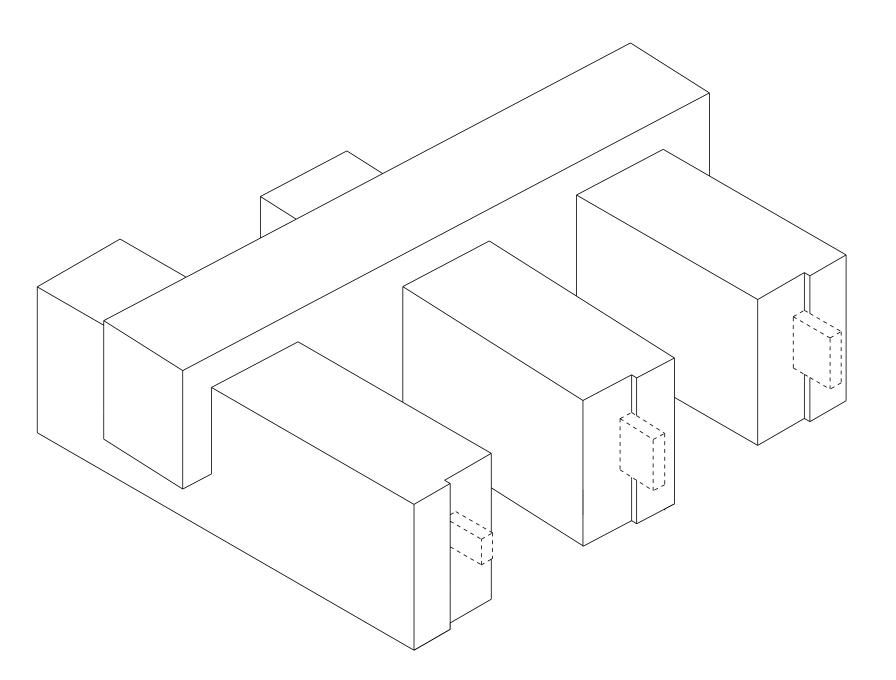
Support & infill

Shearing layers of change

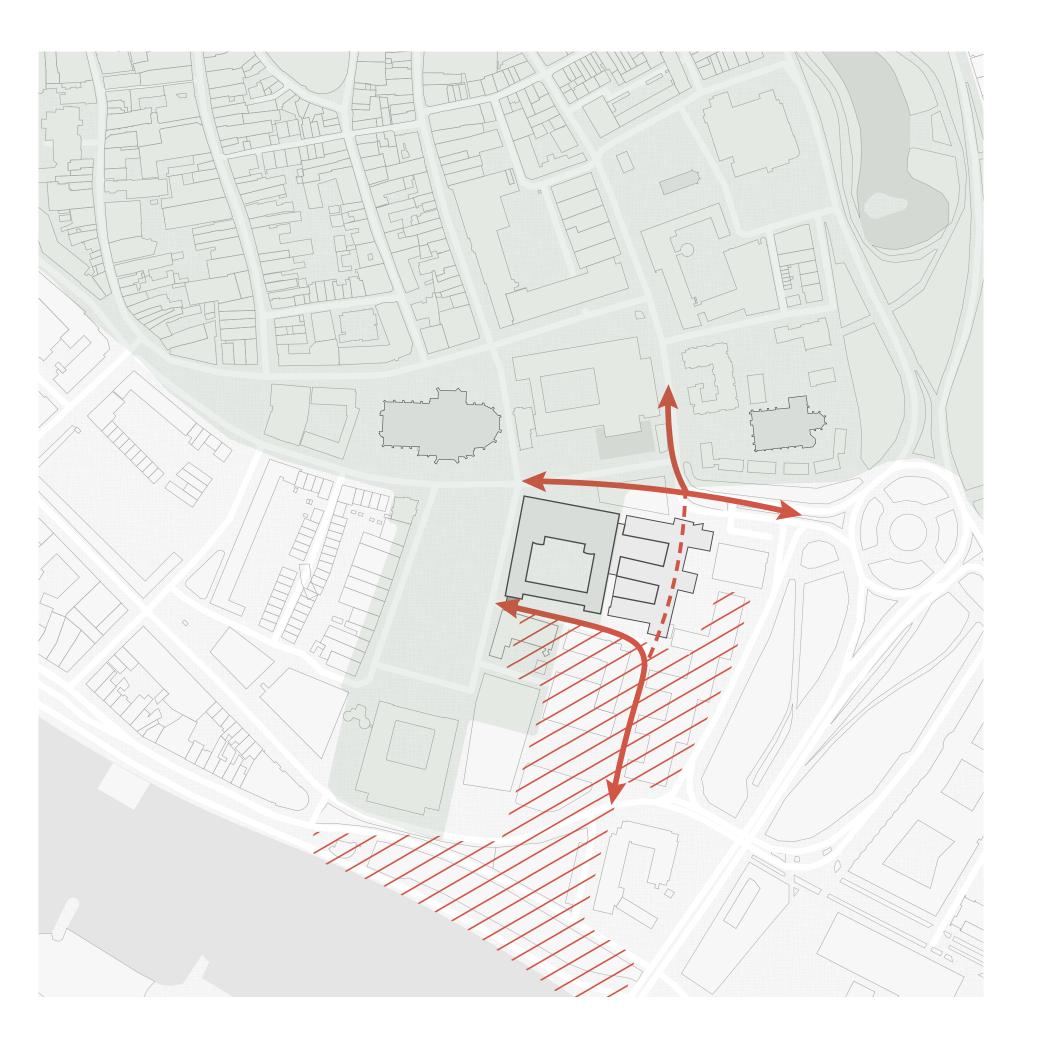
Defining the basis - Volumetric arrangement



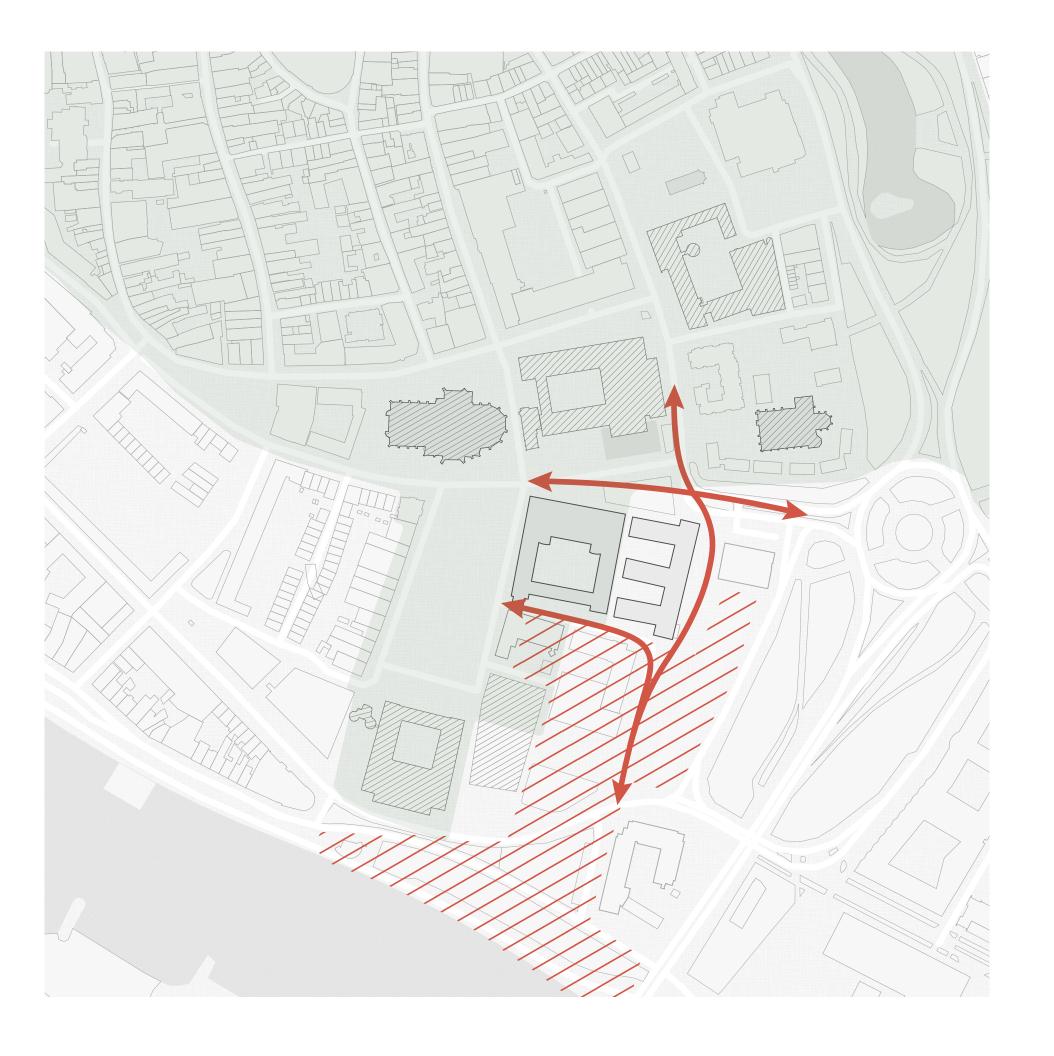
Defining the basis - Volumetric arrangement

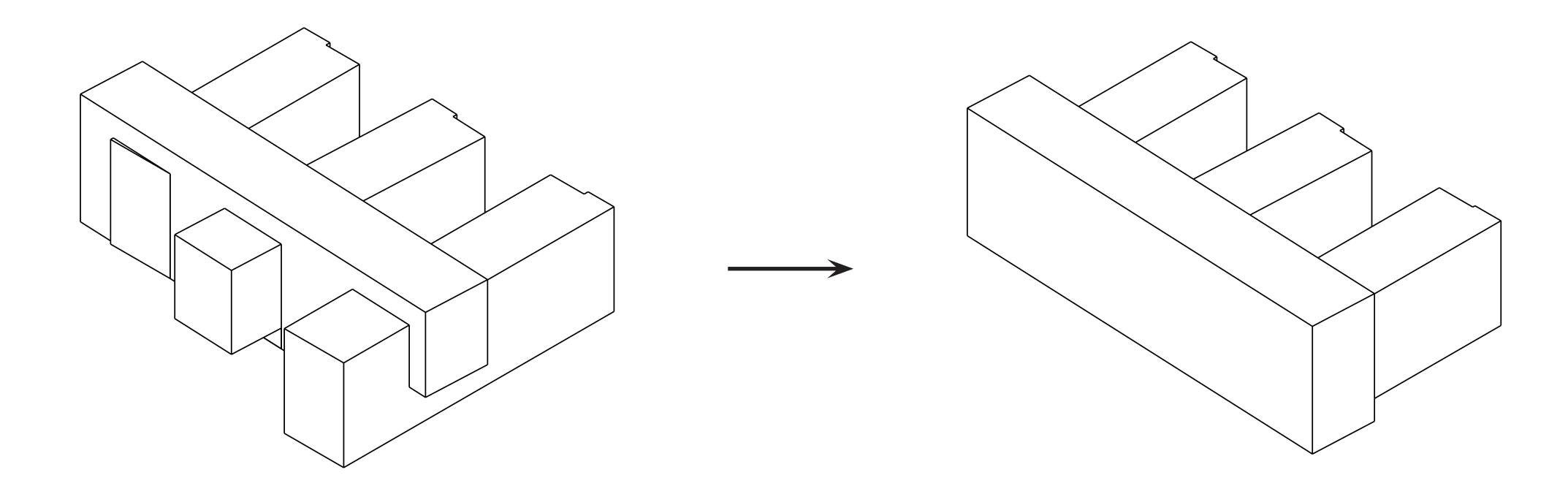


Defining the basis - Urban scale

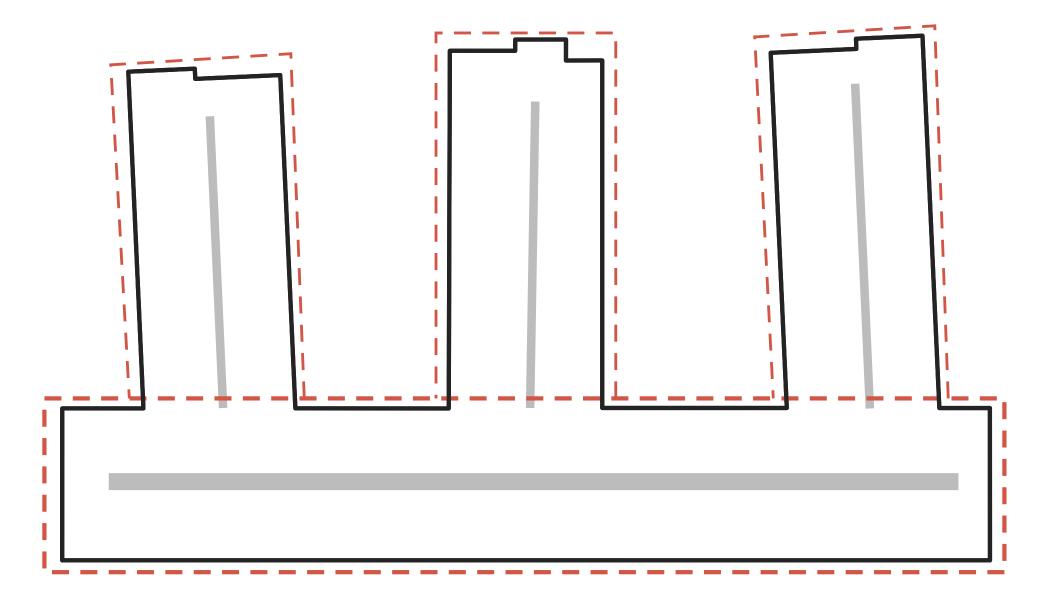


Defining the basis - Urban scale

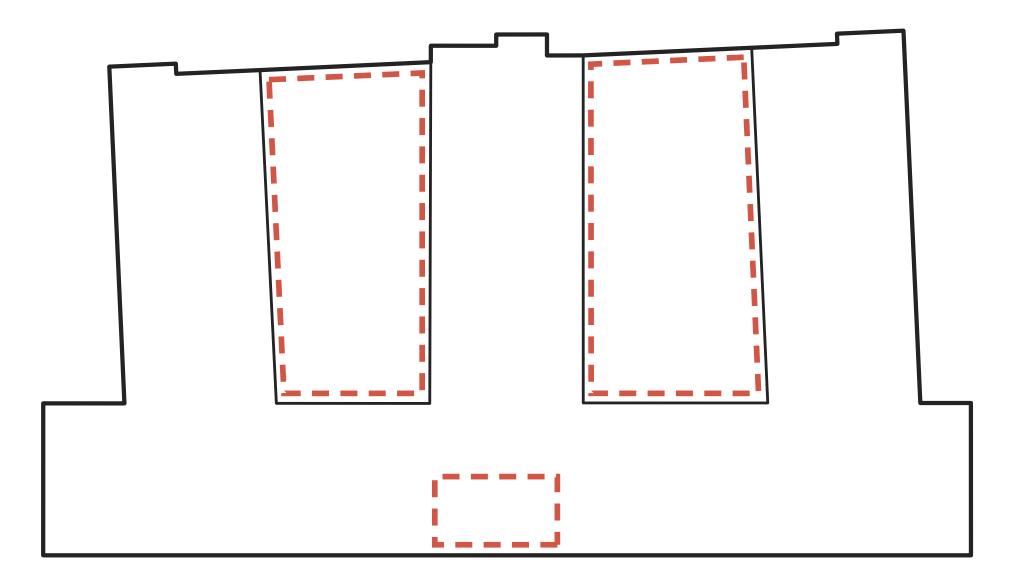




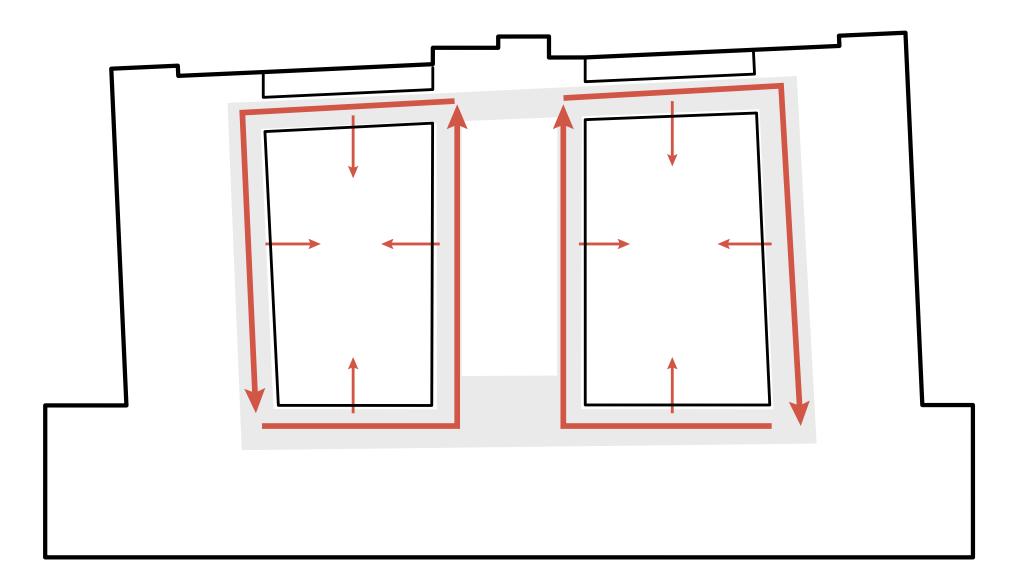
Defining the basis - Internal hierarchy



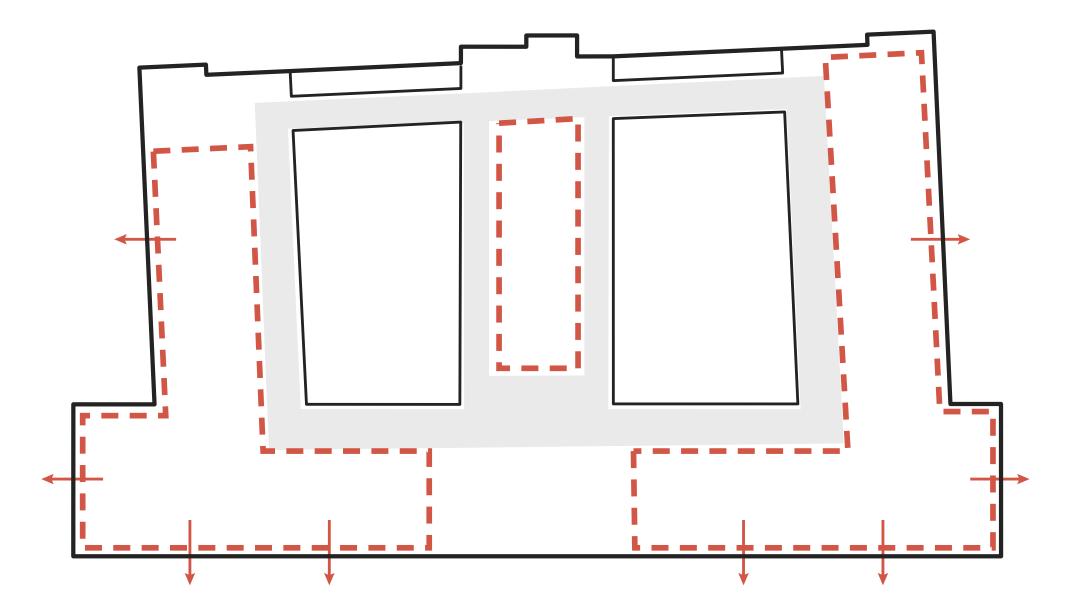
Defining the basis - Adding quality



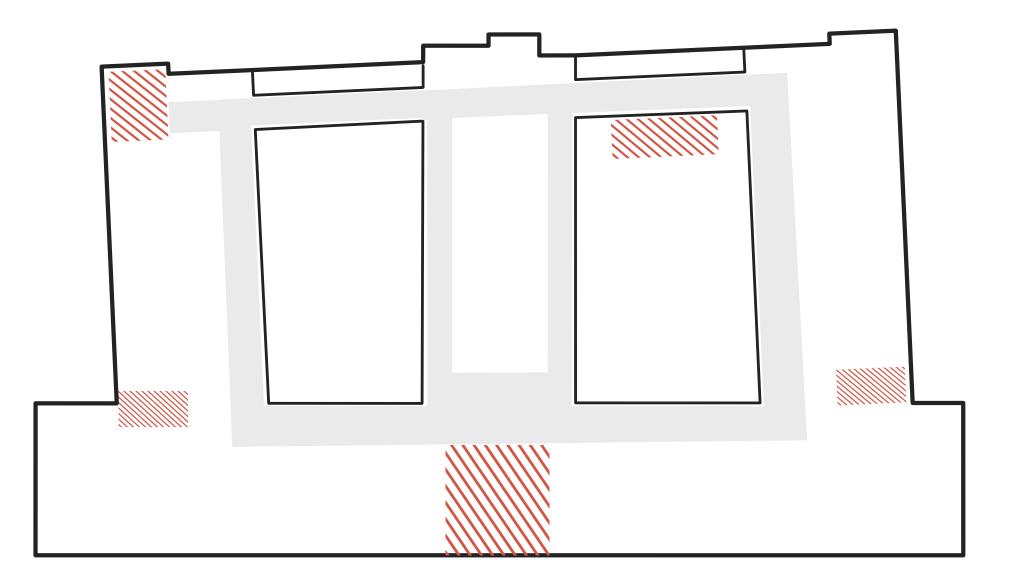
Defining the basis - Routing



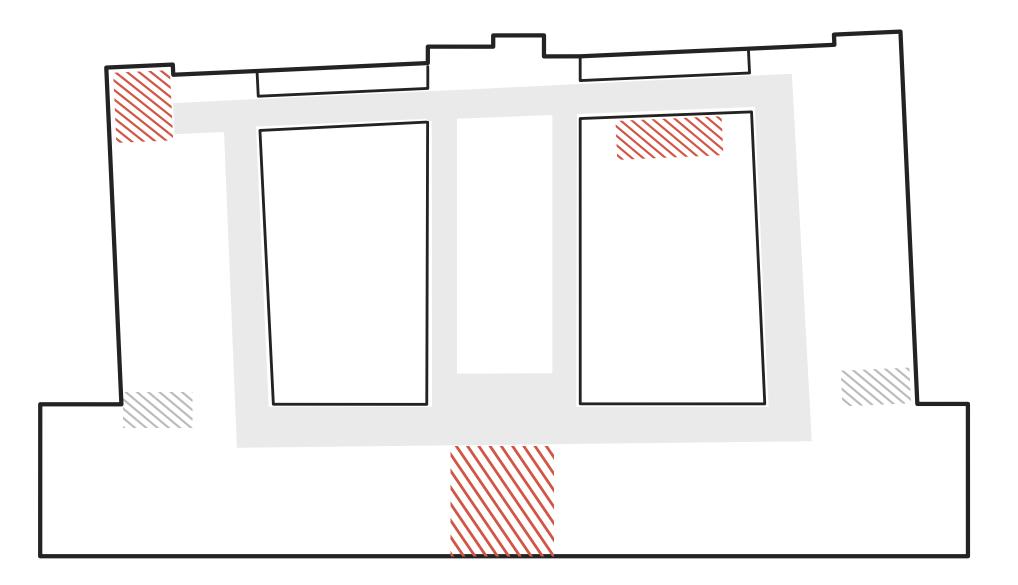
Defining the basis - Programm



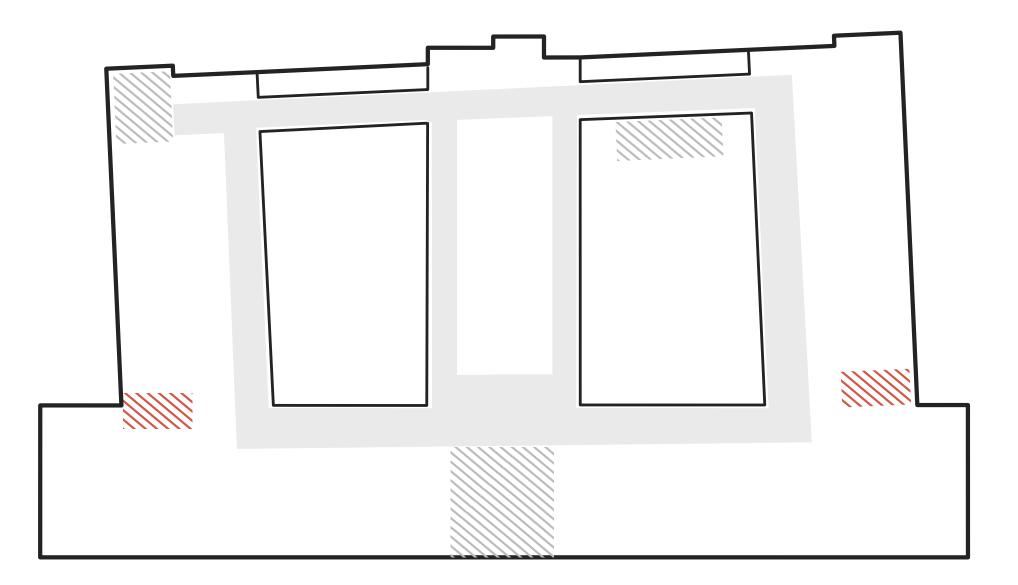
Defining the basis - Circulation



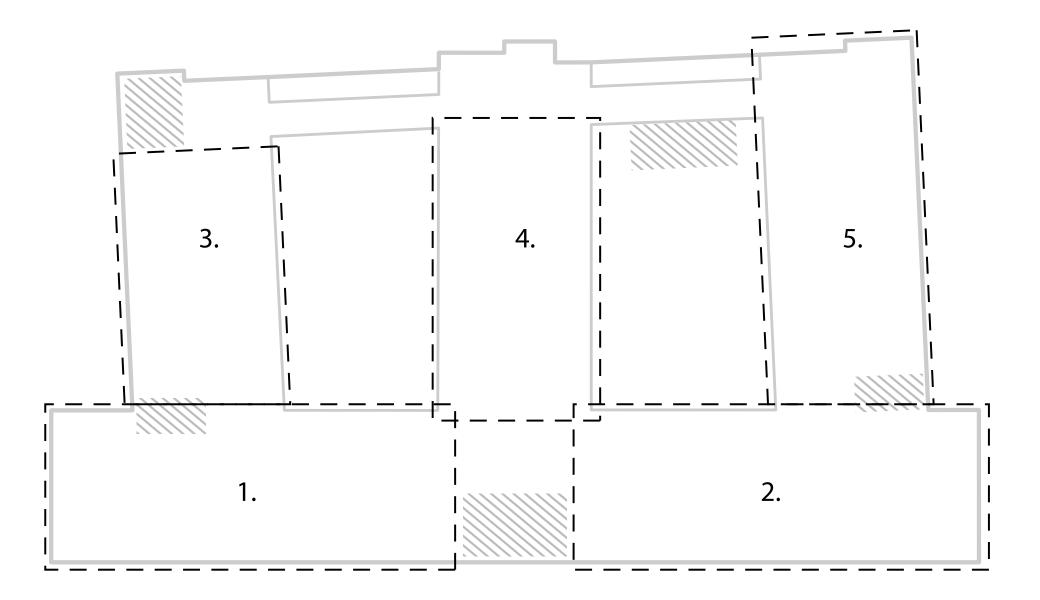
Defining the basis - Circulation



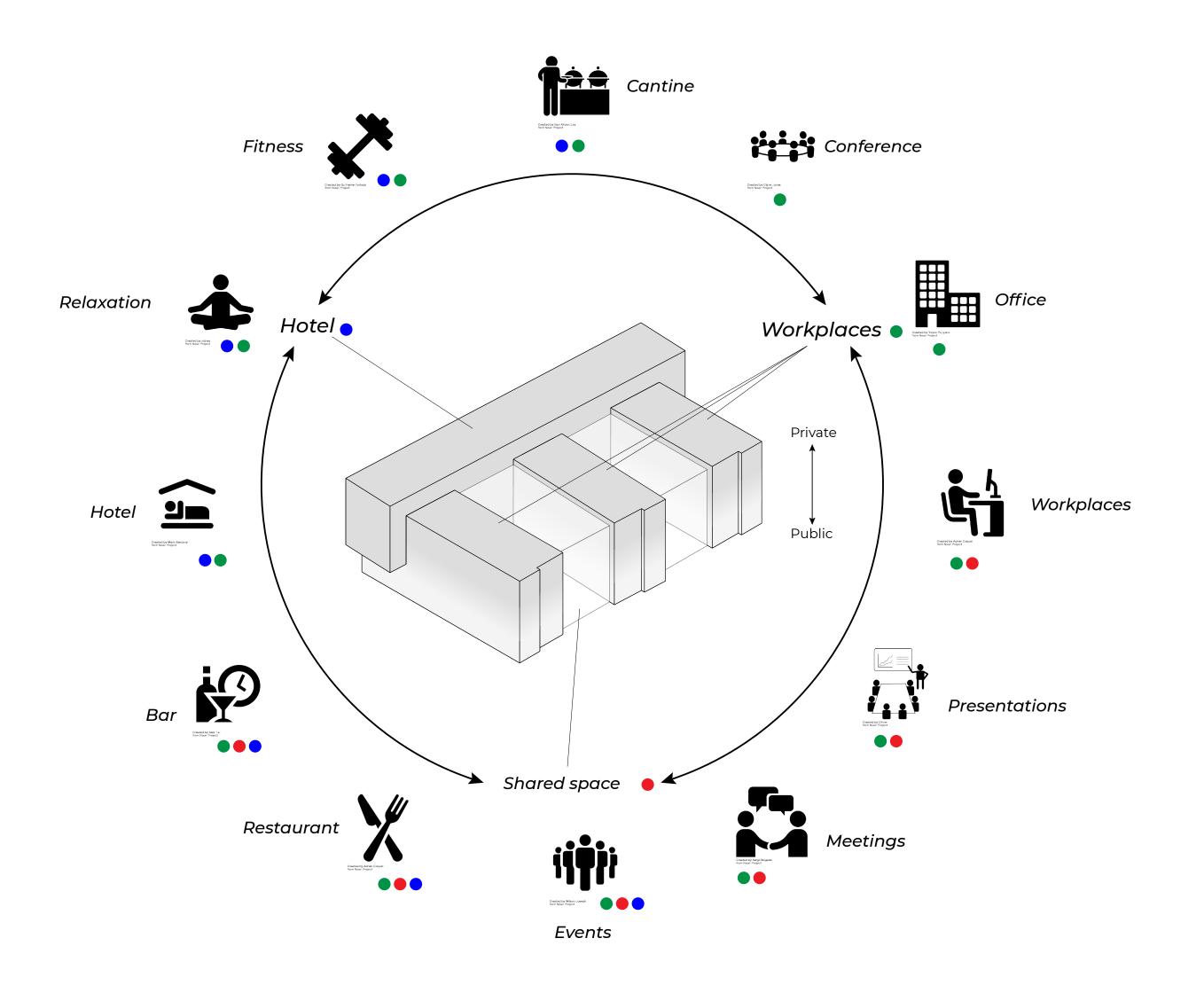
Defining the basis - Circulation

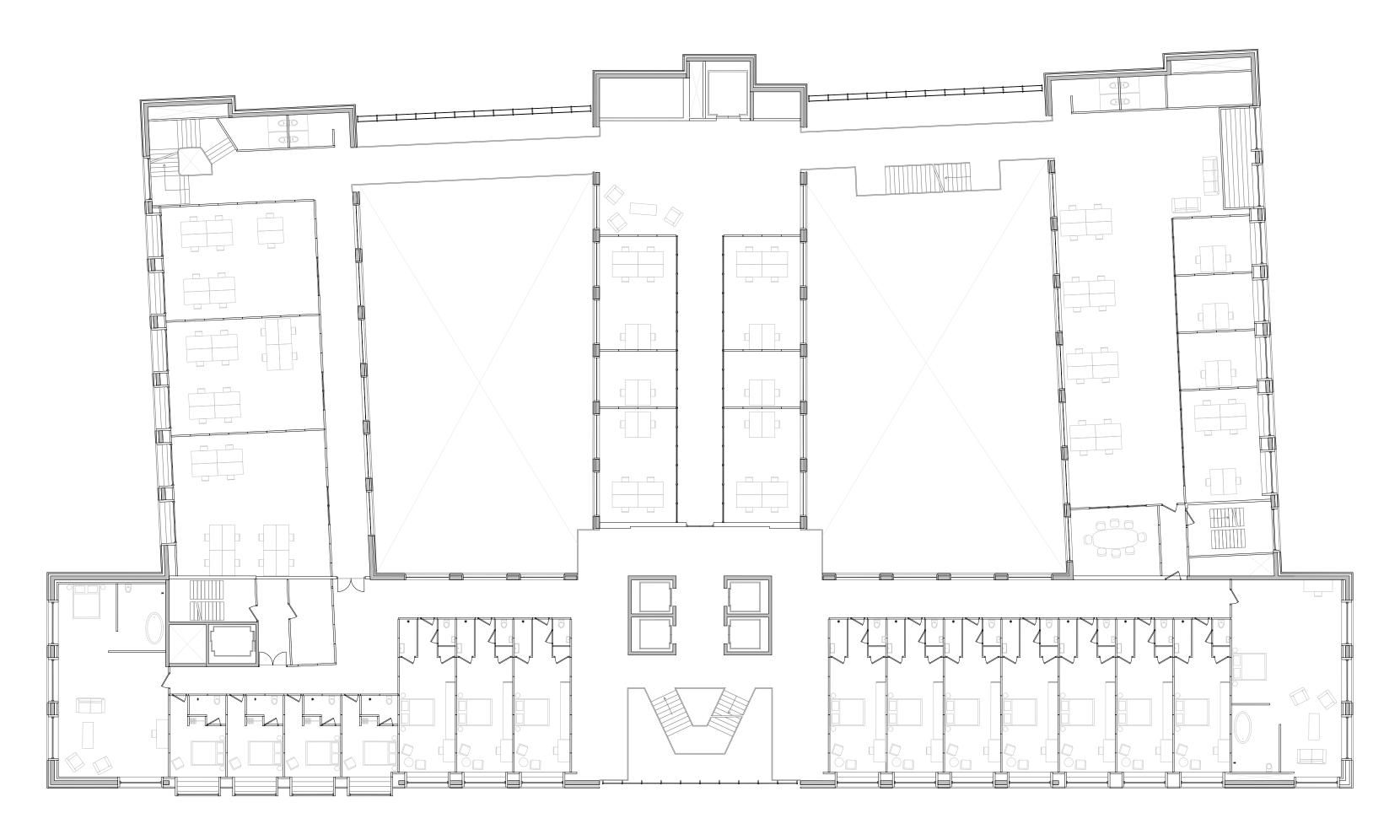


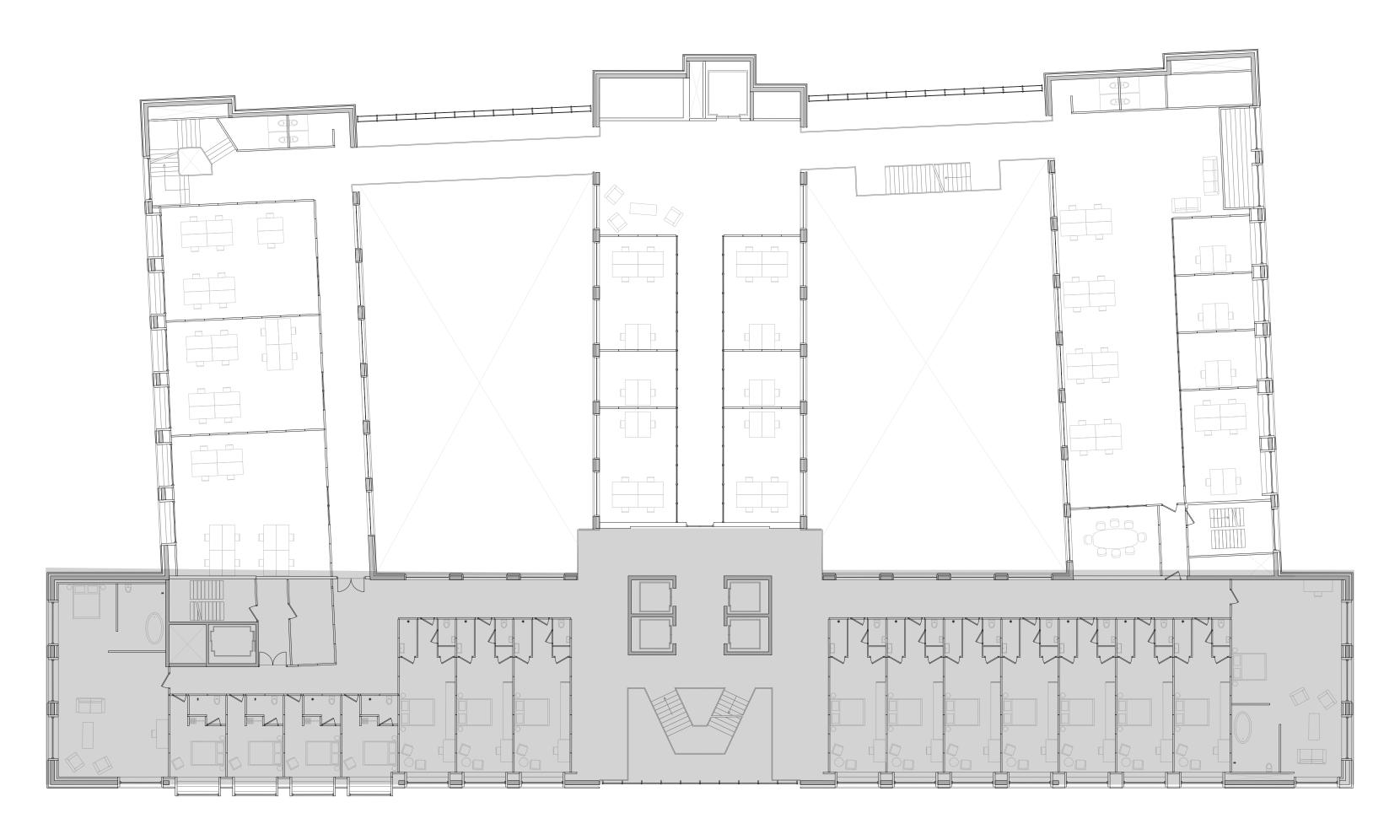
Defining the basis - Functional flexibility

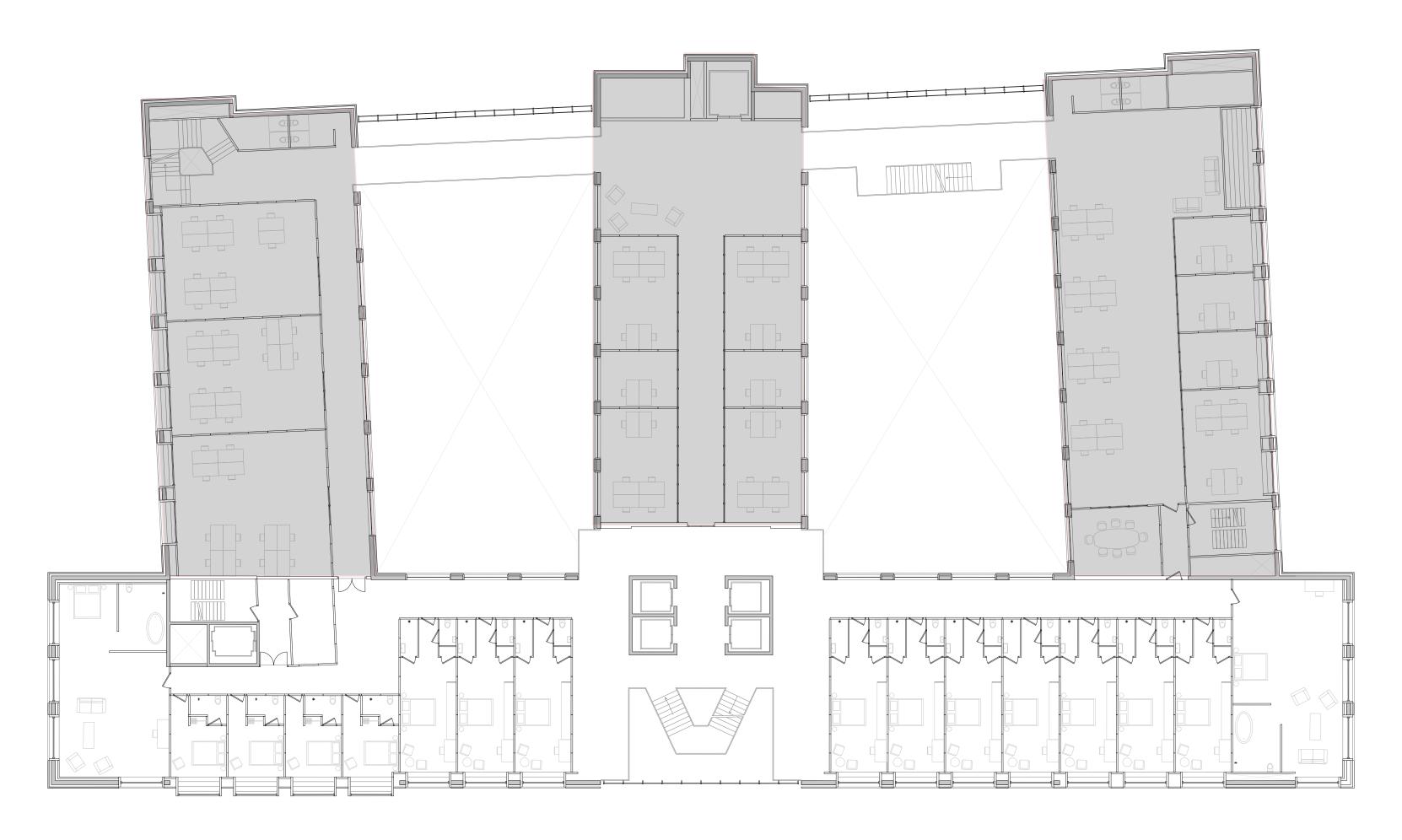


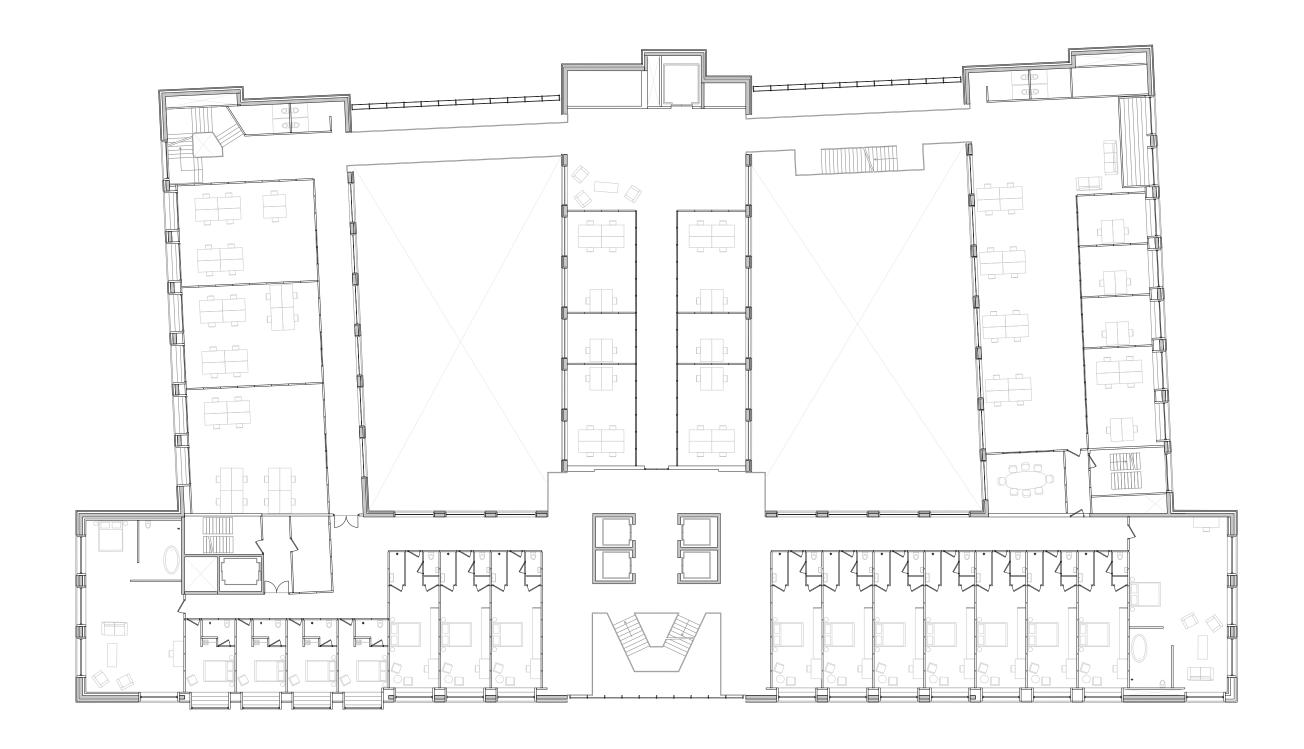
Programmatic infill

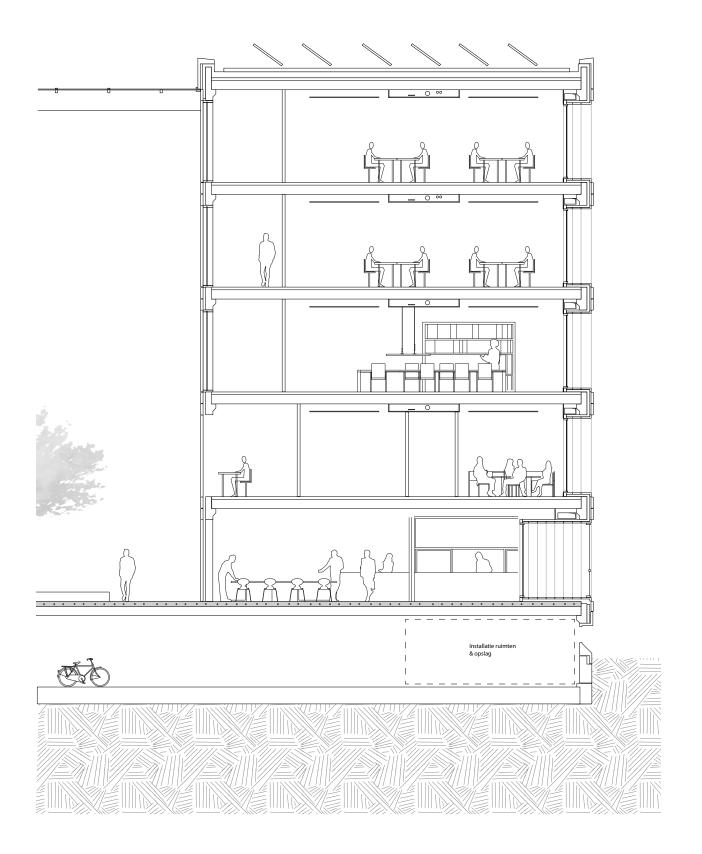






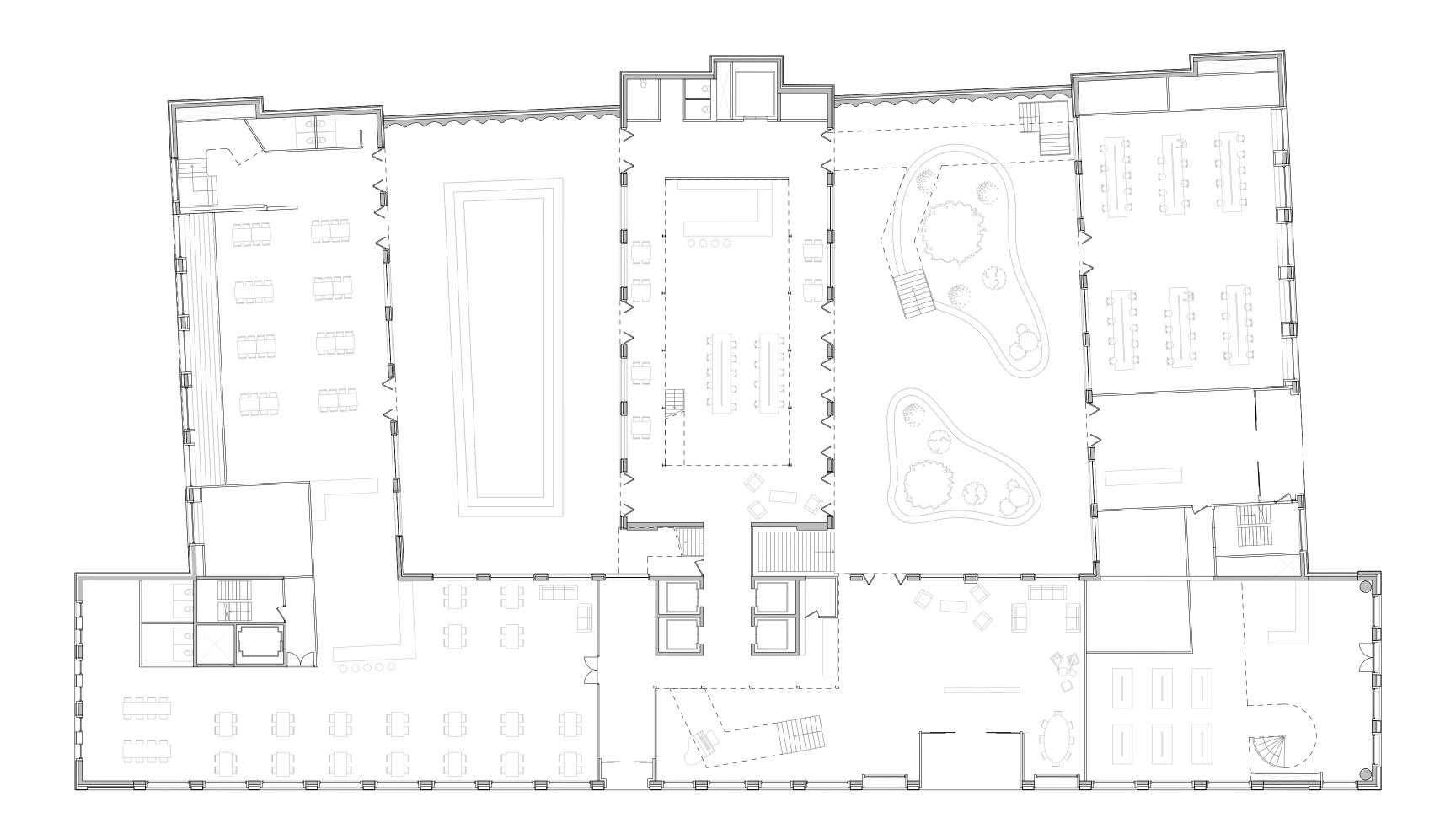


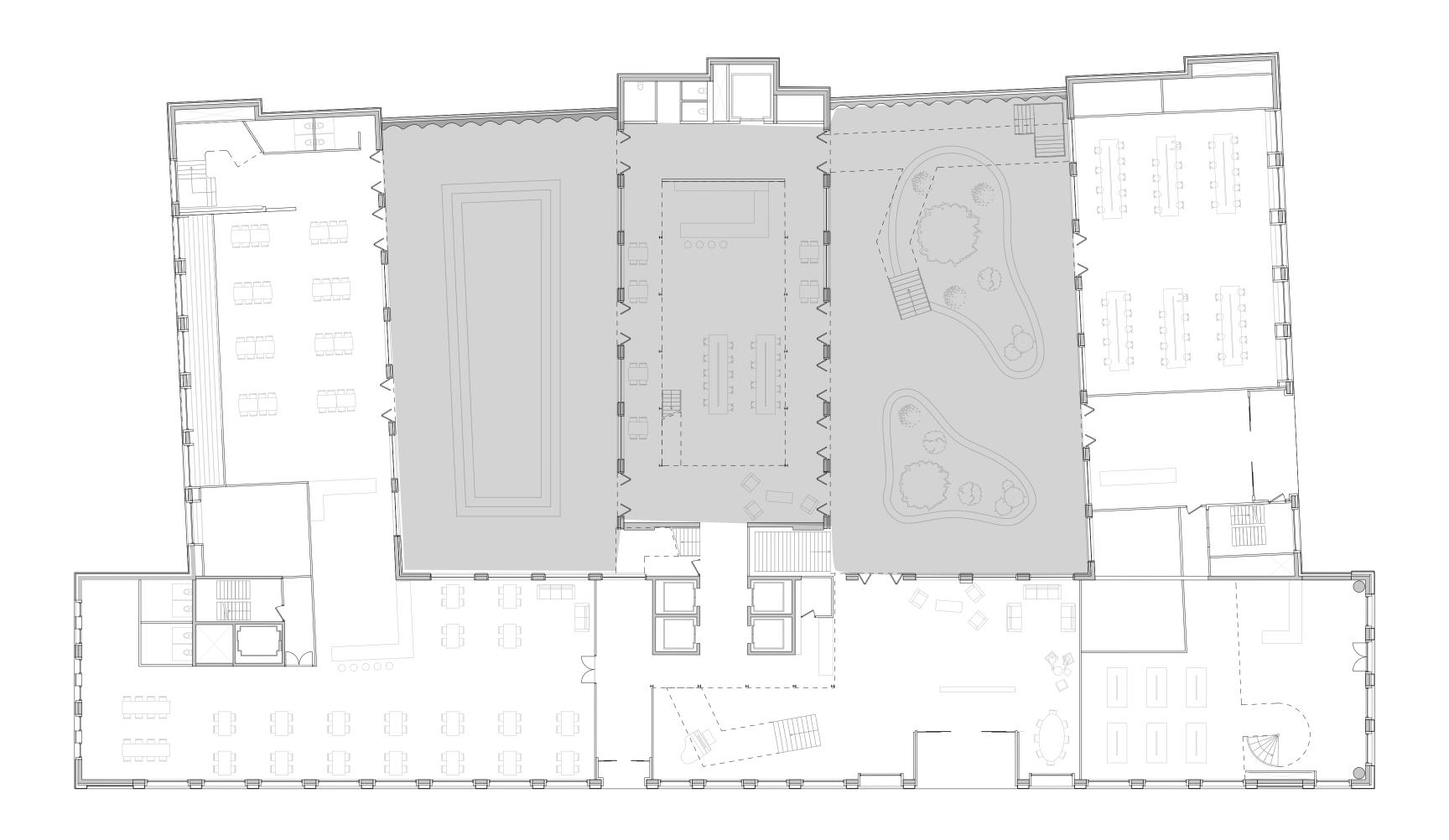




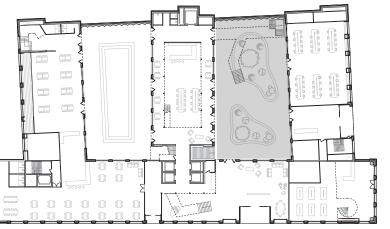


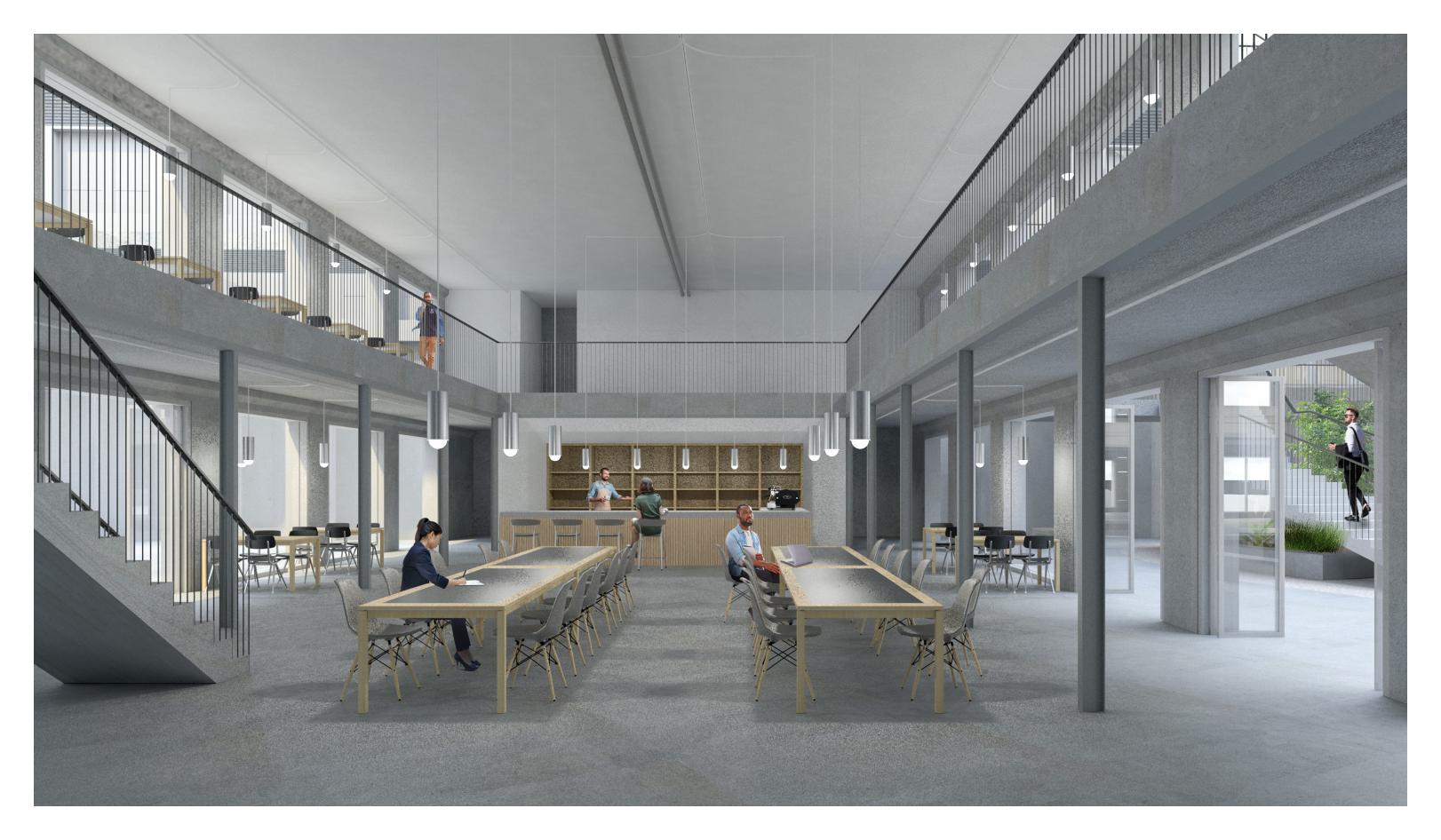
Ground floor

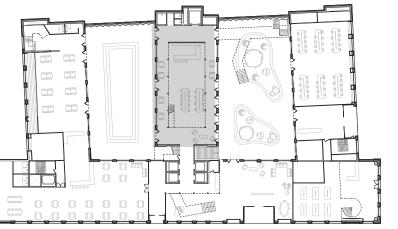


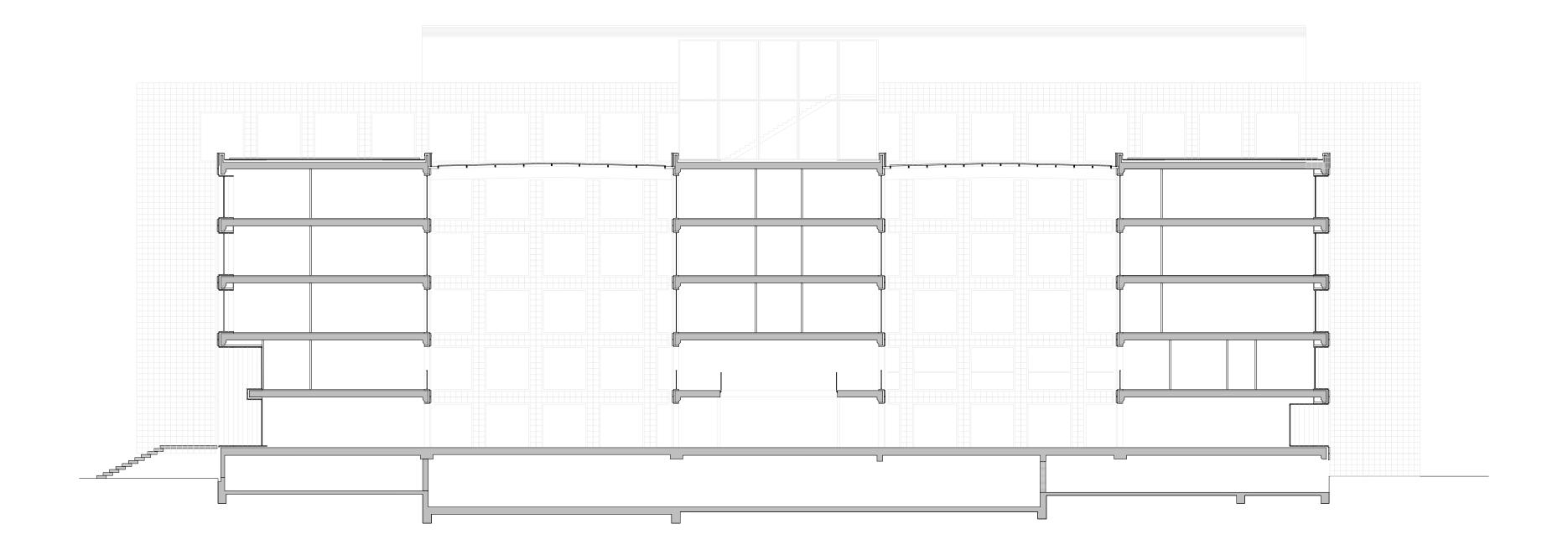








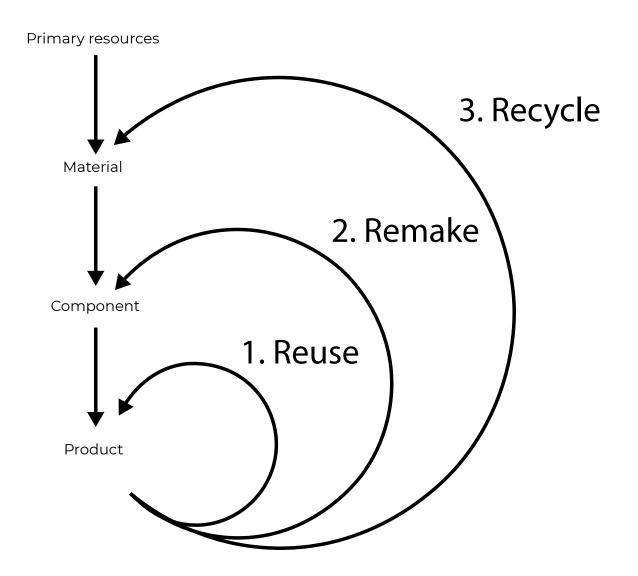




Principles

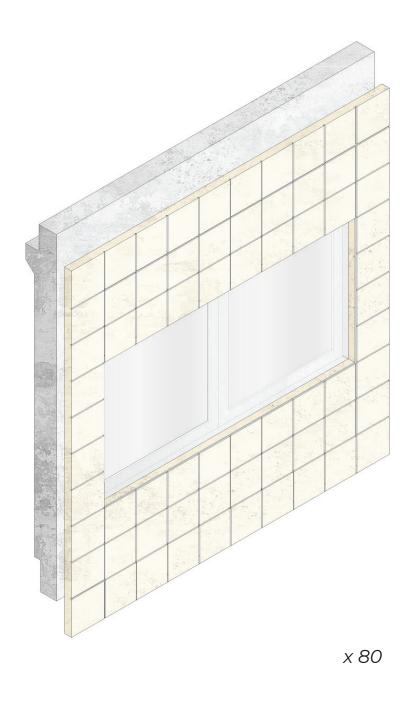
Research objective:

'What are the environmental benefits of integrating reused and recycled materials into the design?'

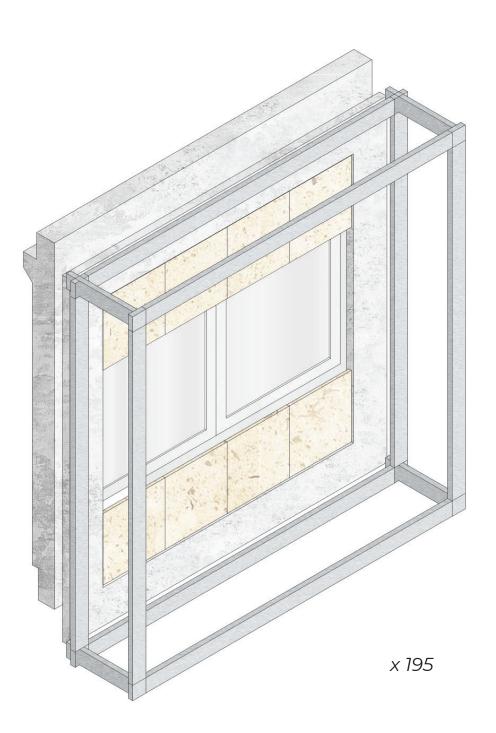


Levels of reuse

Existing situation

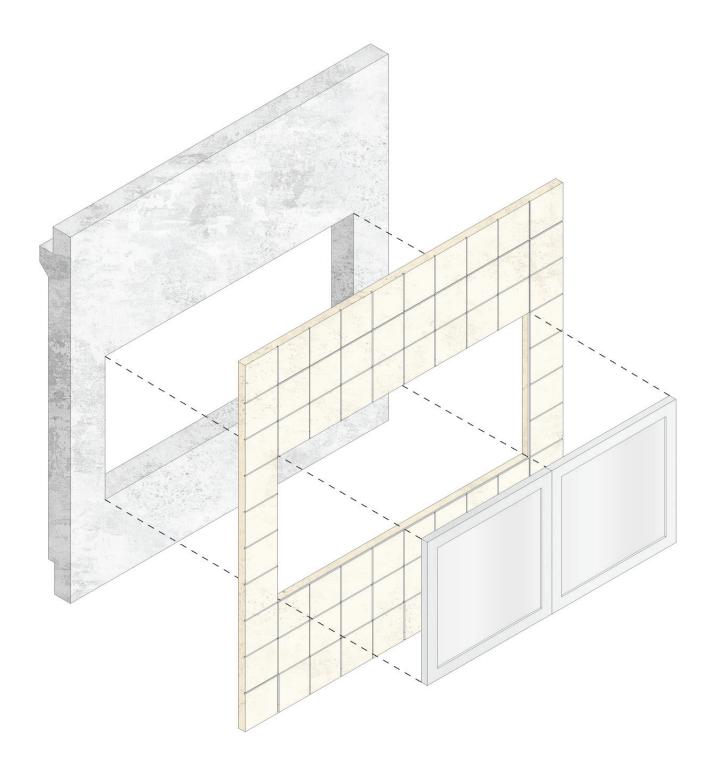


Facade fragment main volume

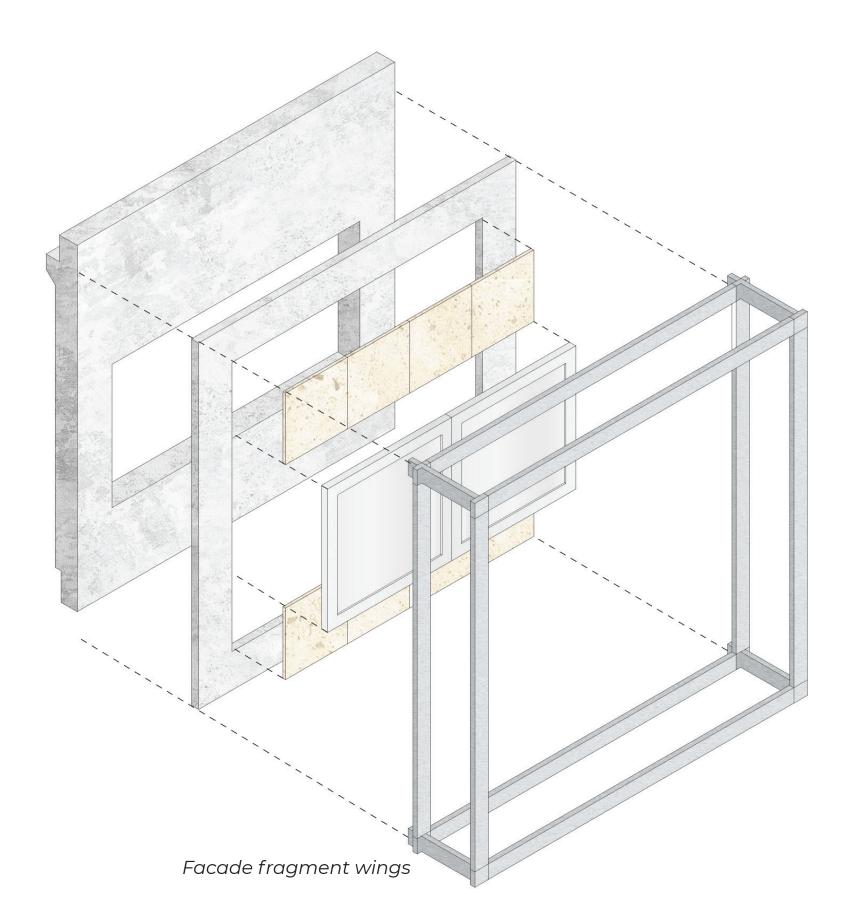


Facade fragment wings

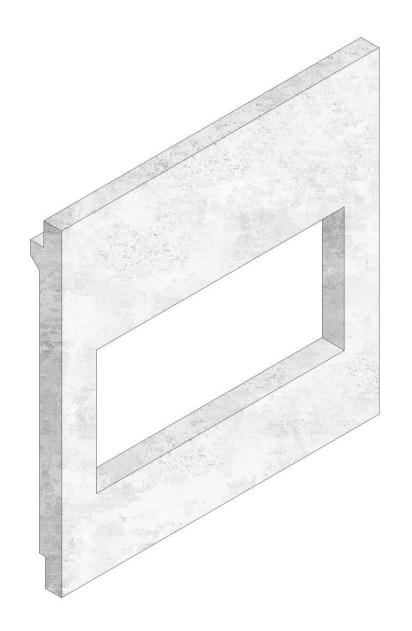
Existing situation

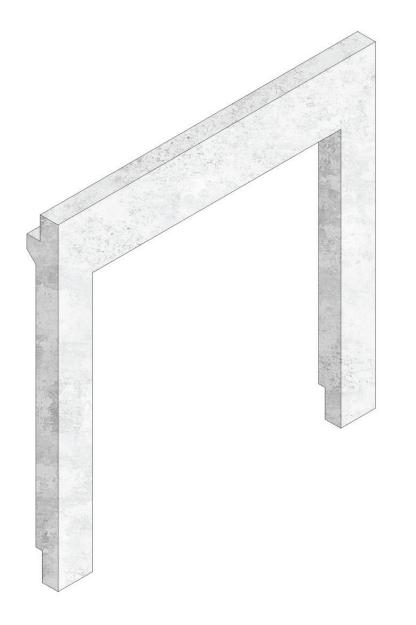


Facade fragment main volume



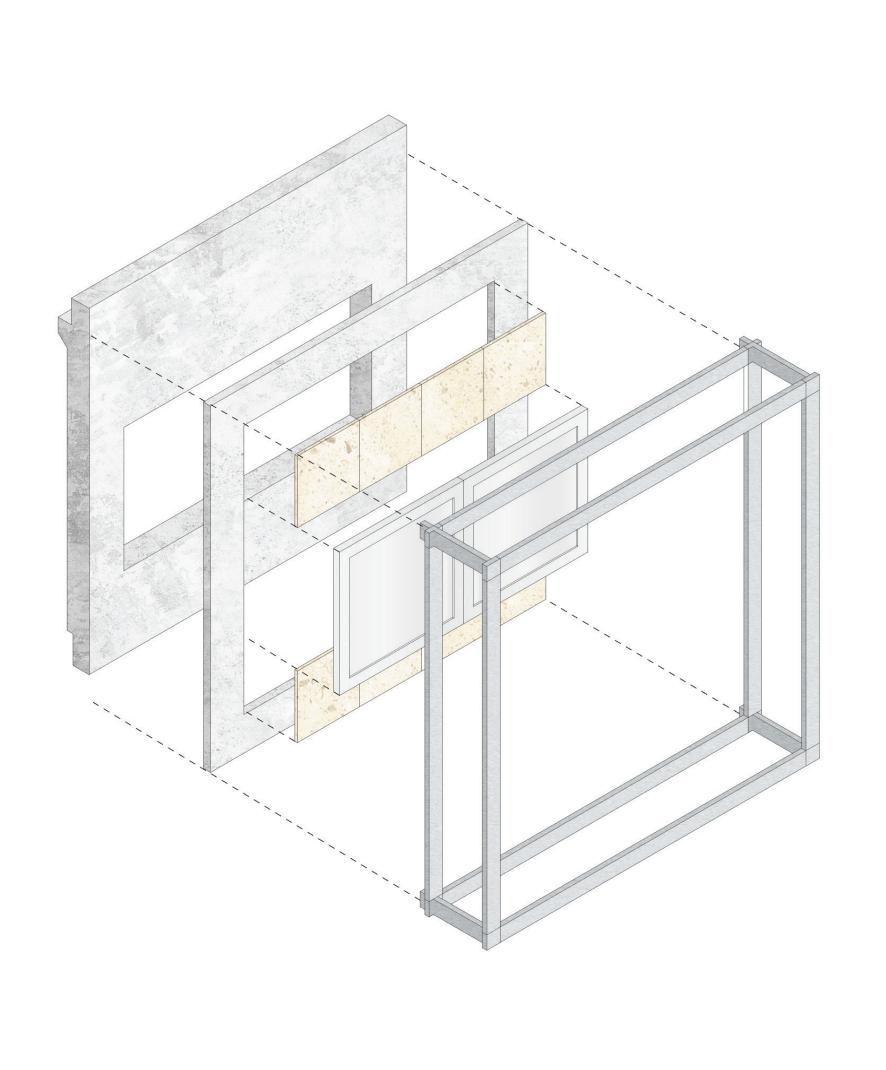
Existing situation

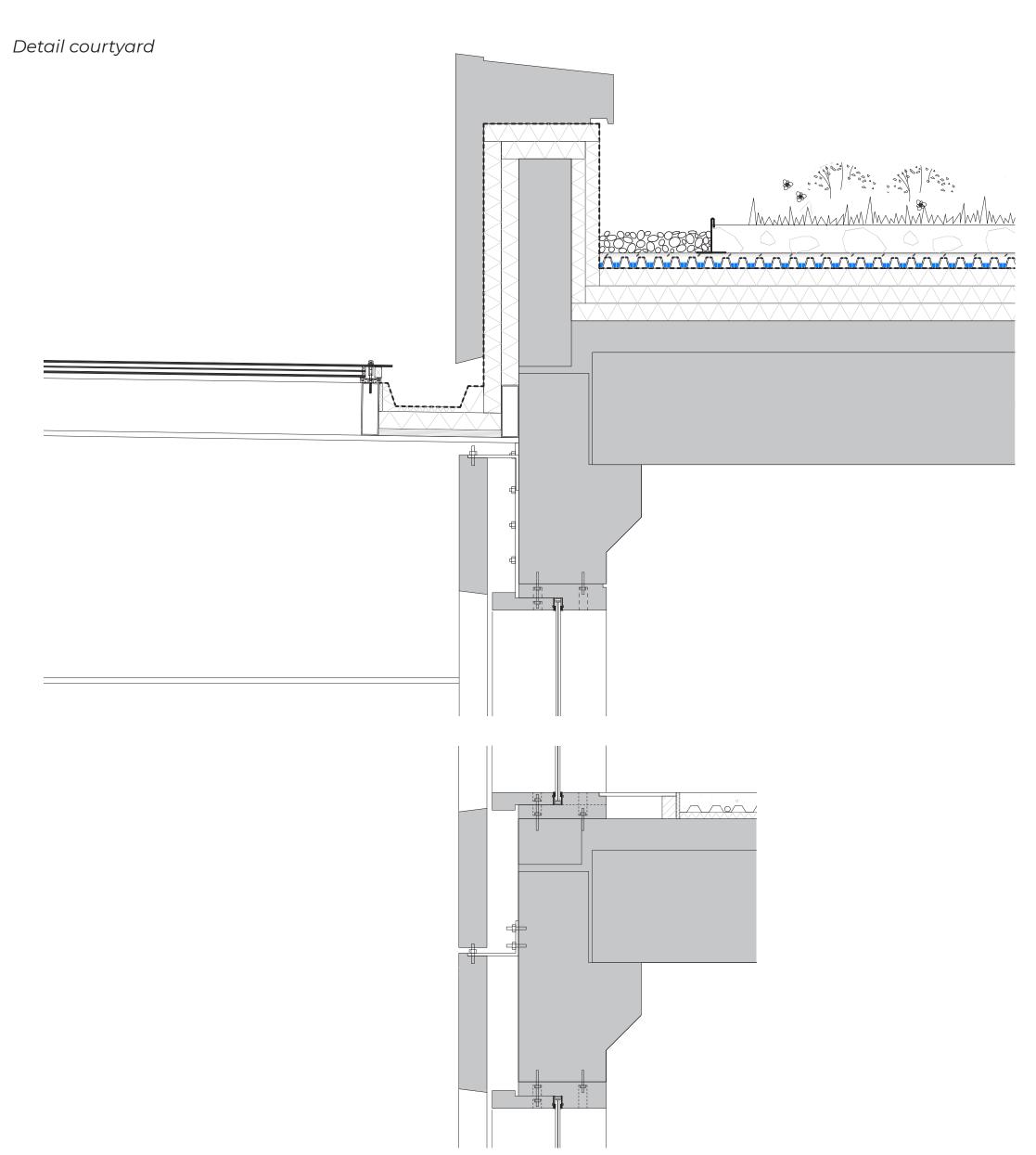


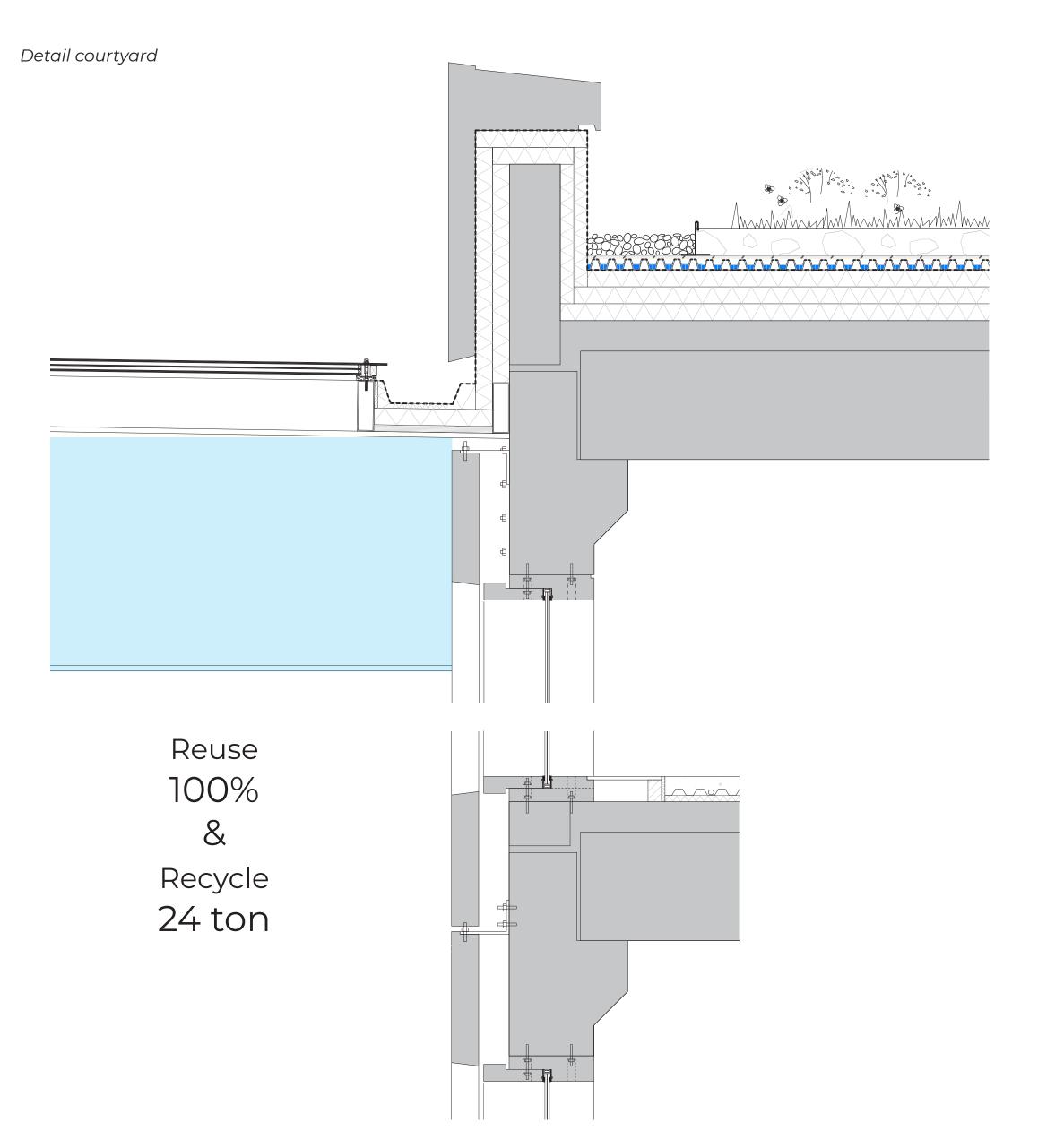


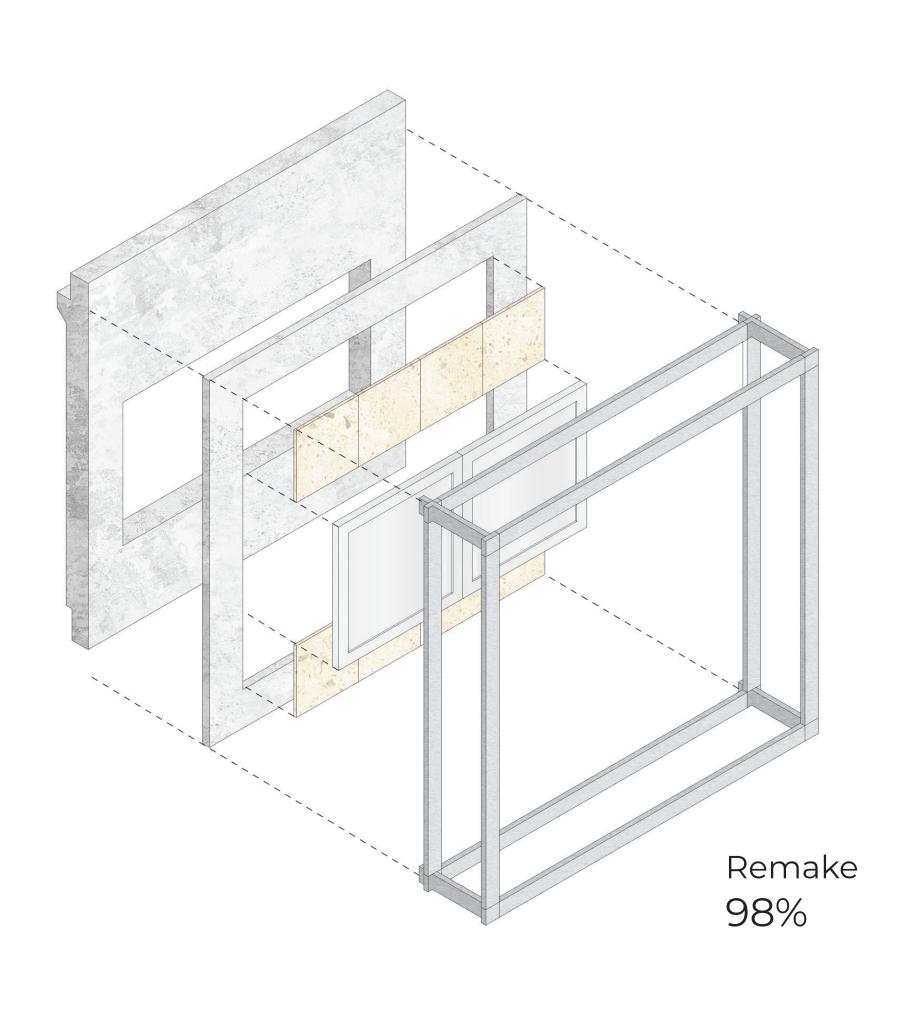
Current wall element

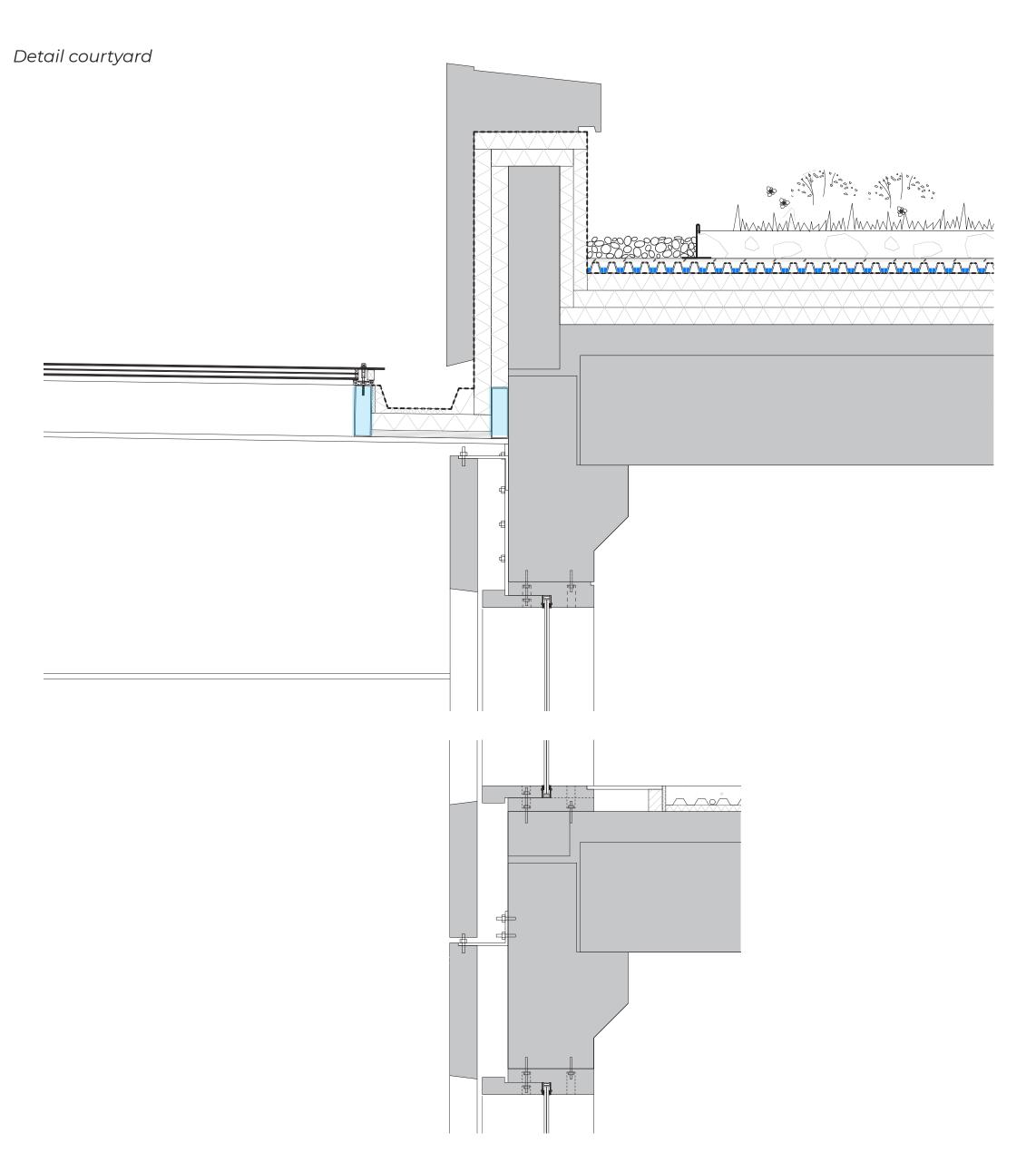
Facade fragment wings



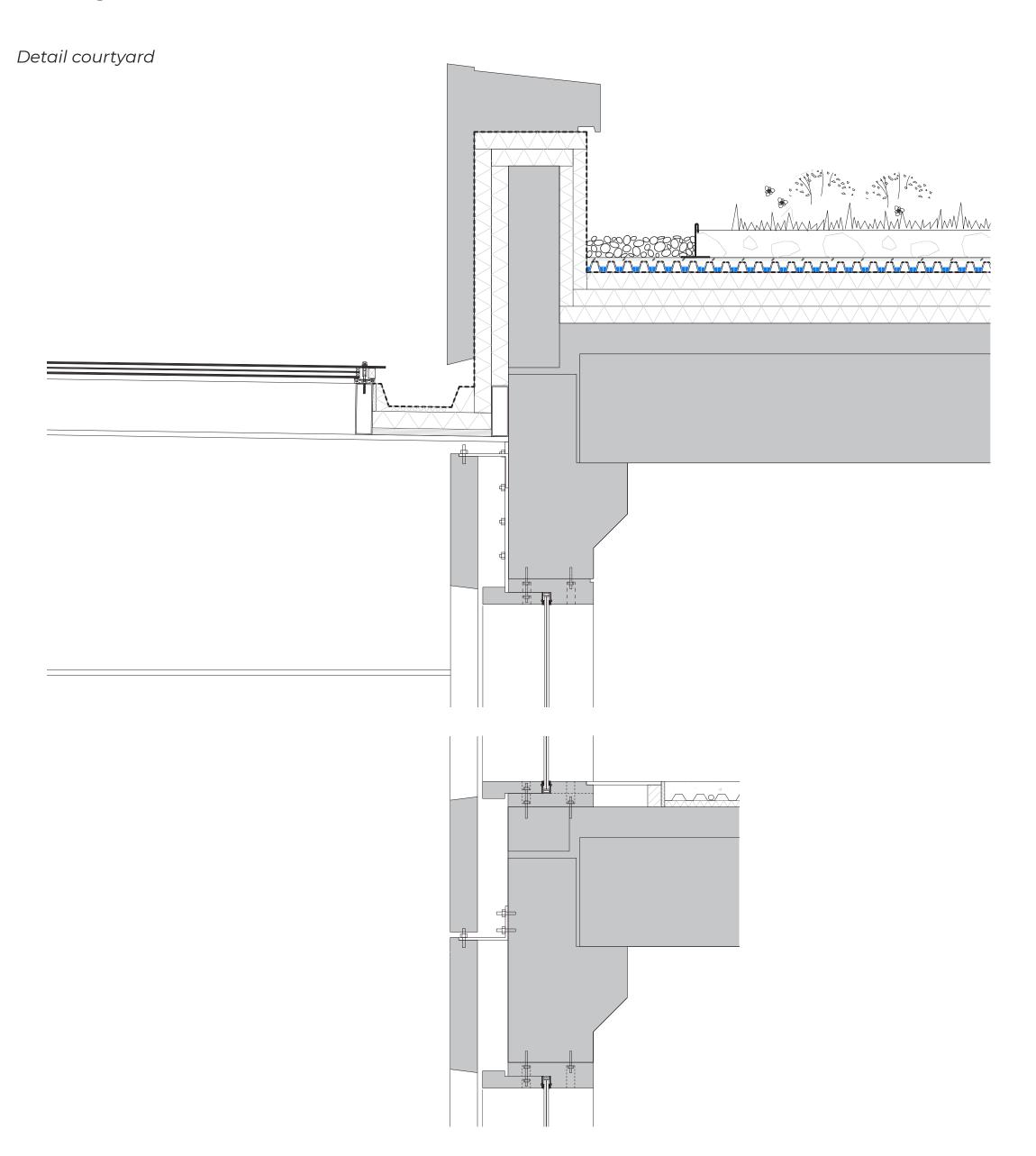


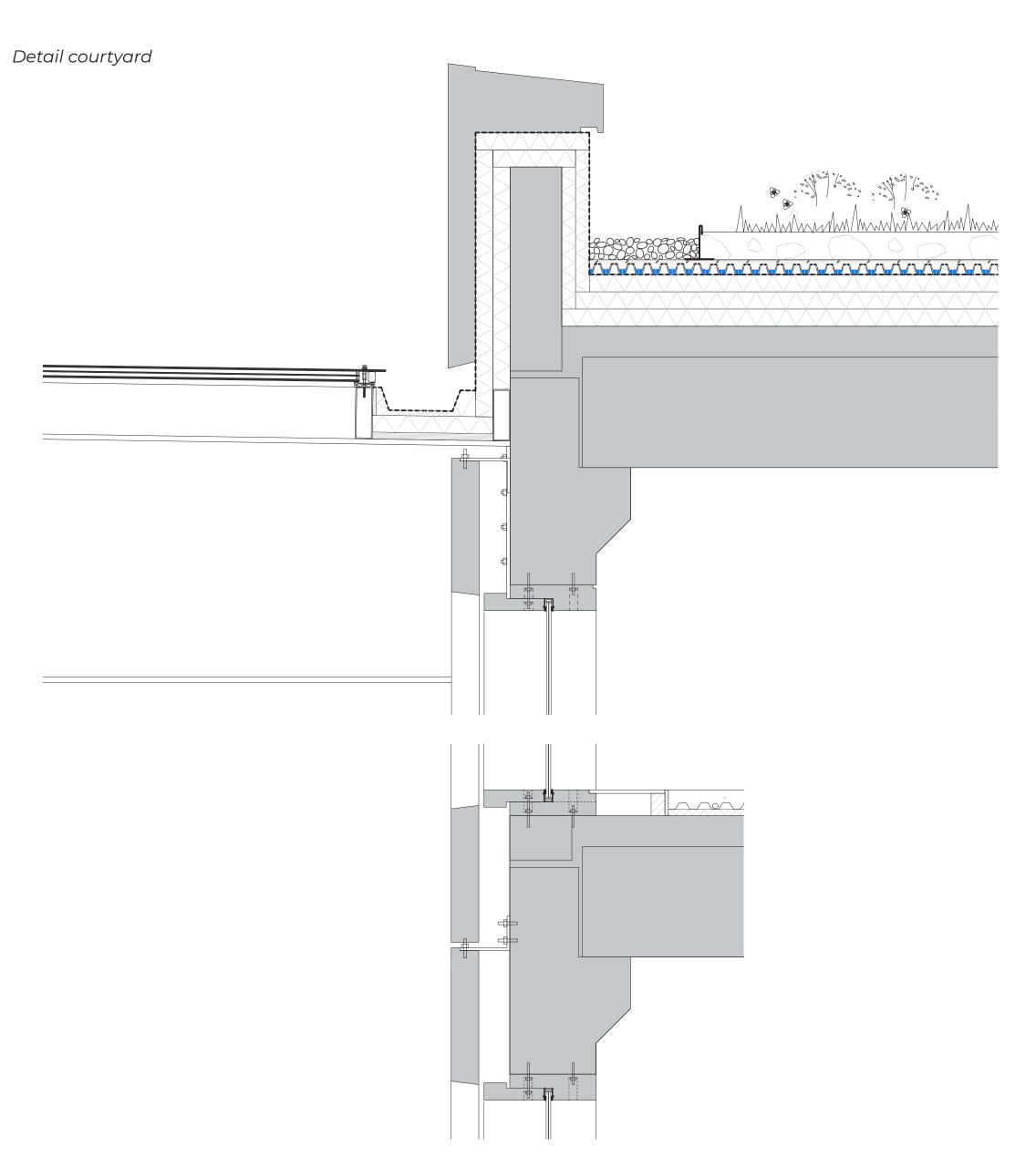






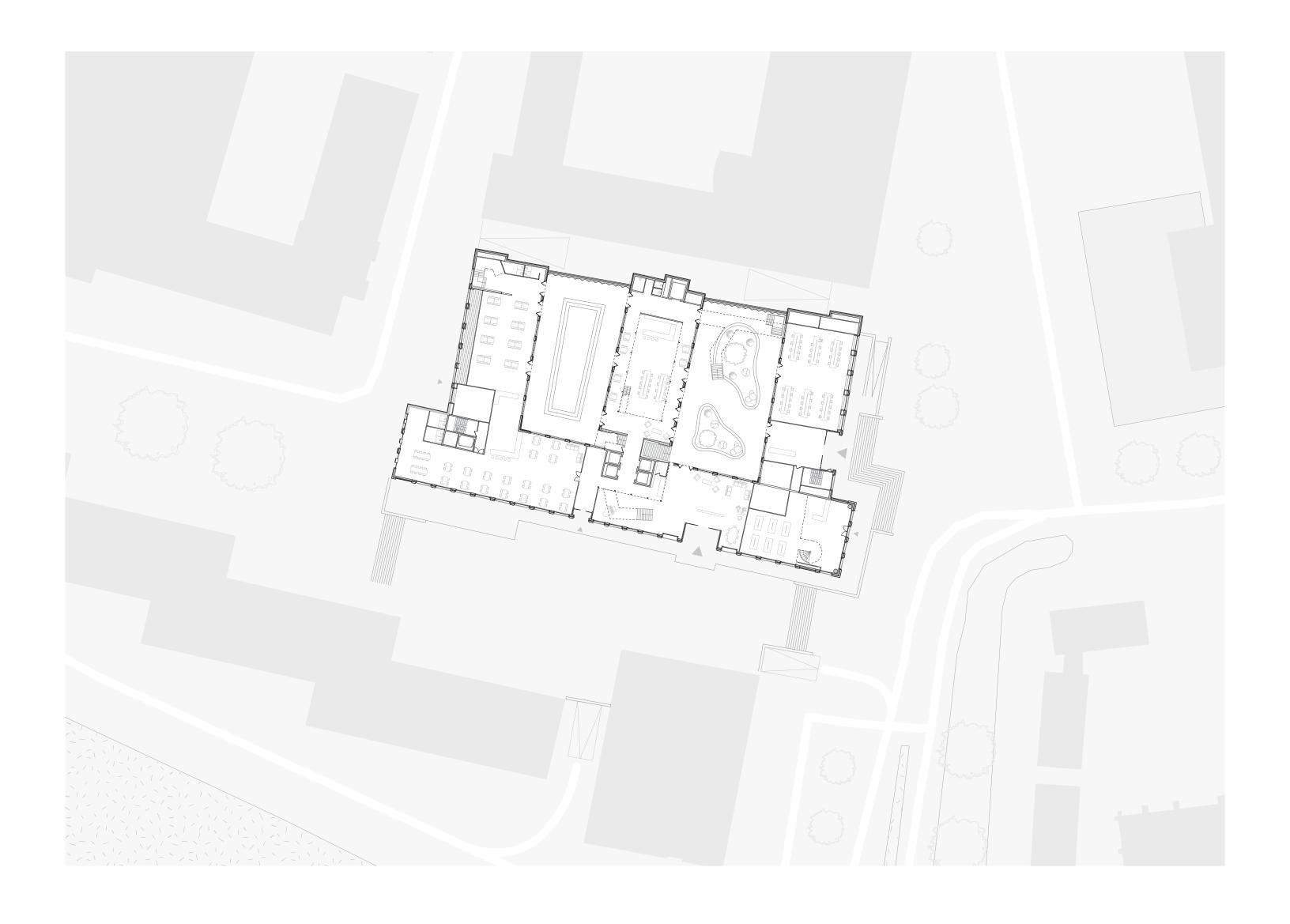
Recycle Reuse



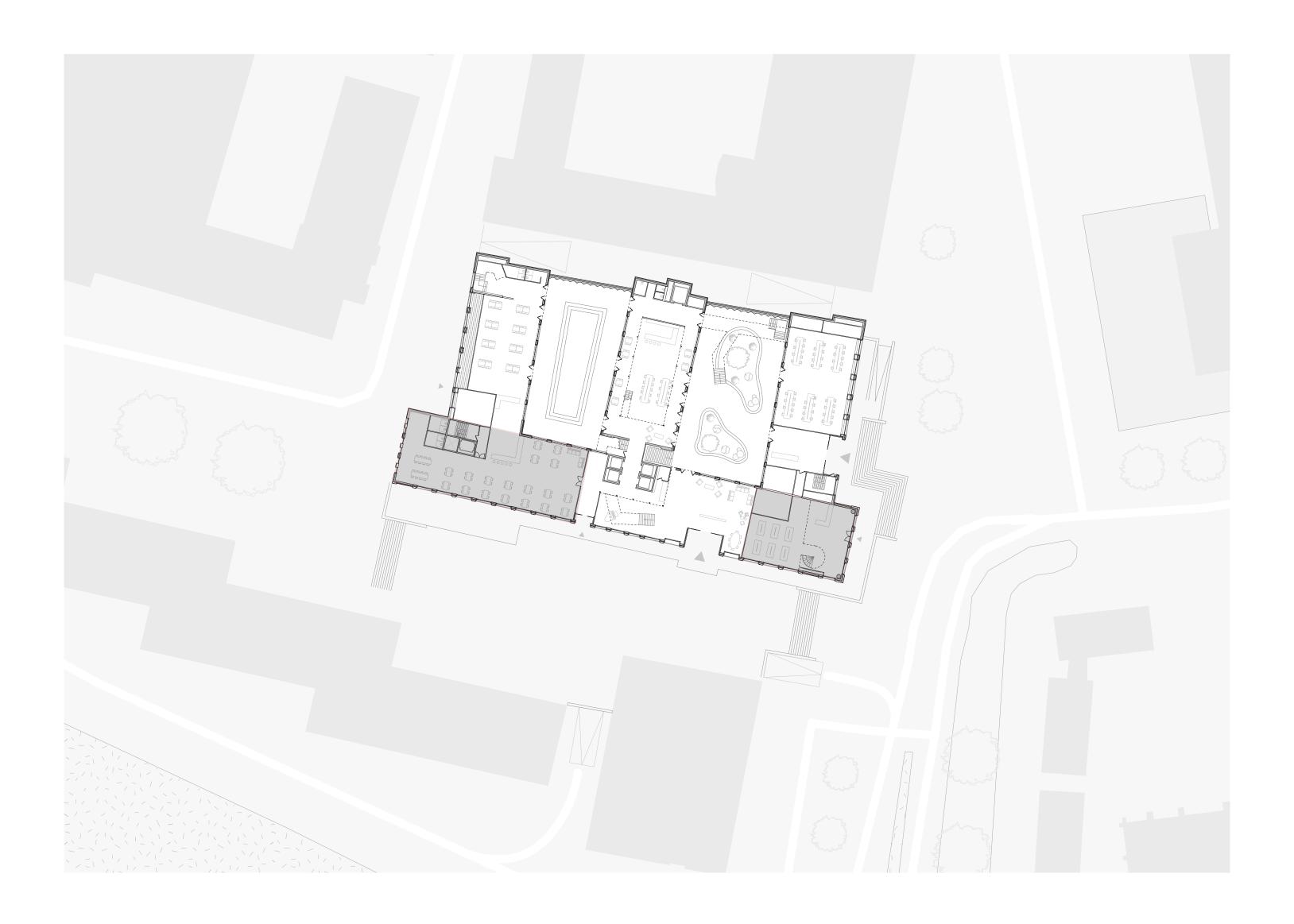




Contextual relations

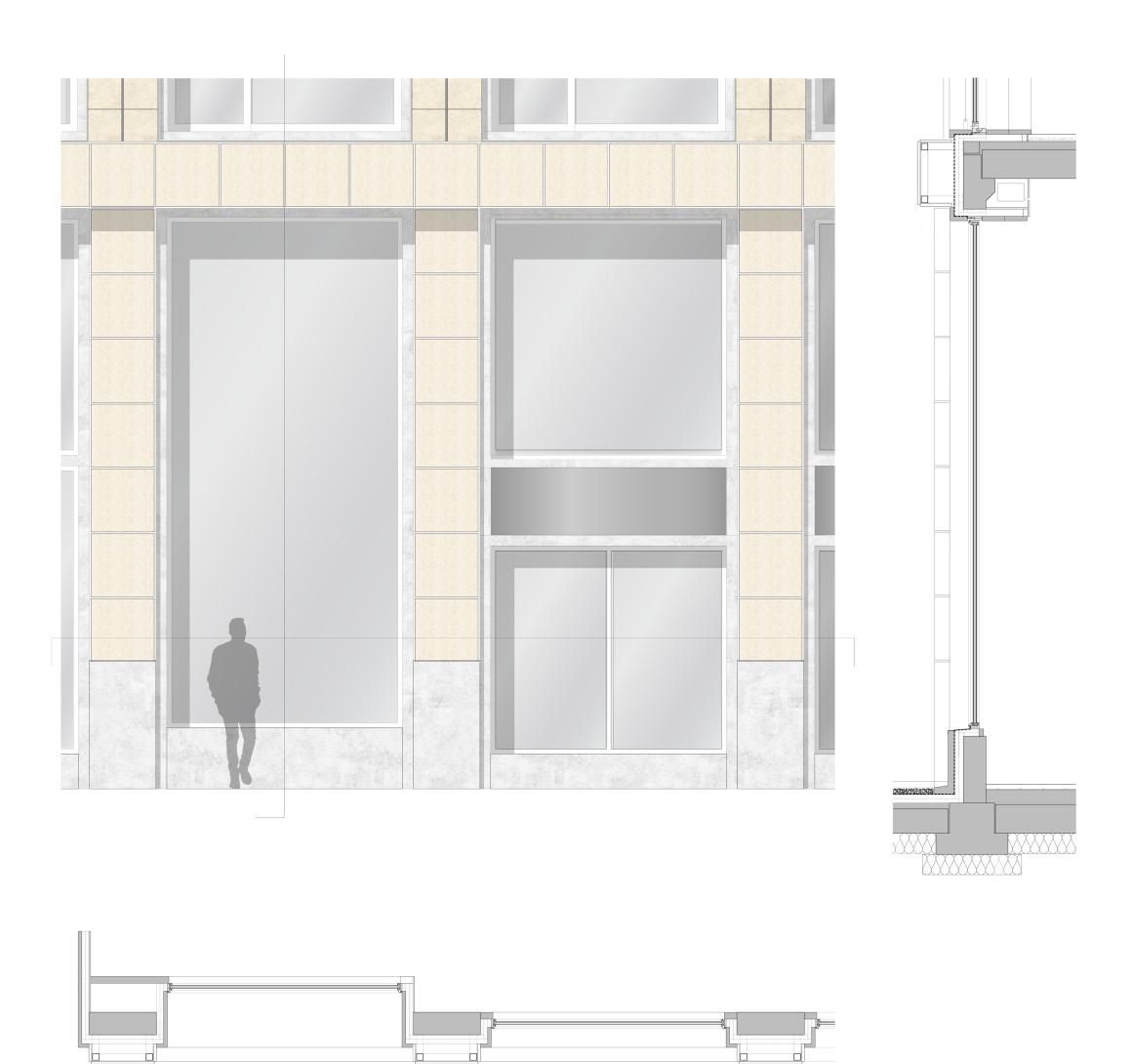


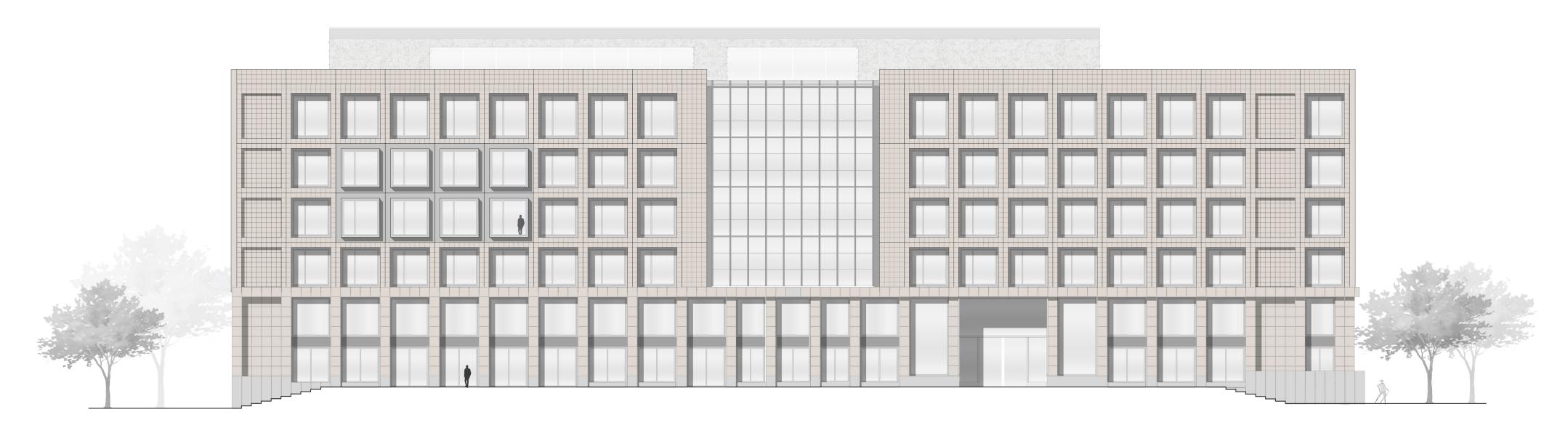
Contextual relations

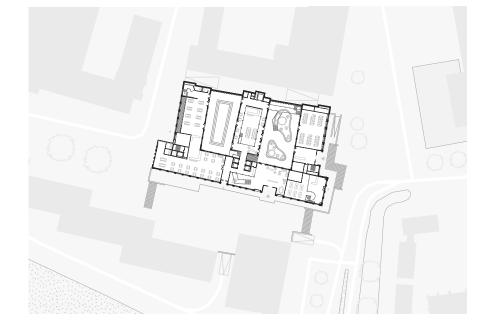


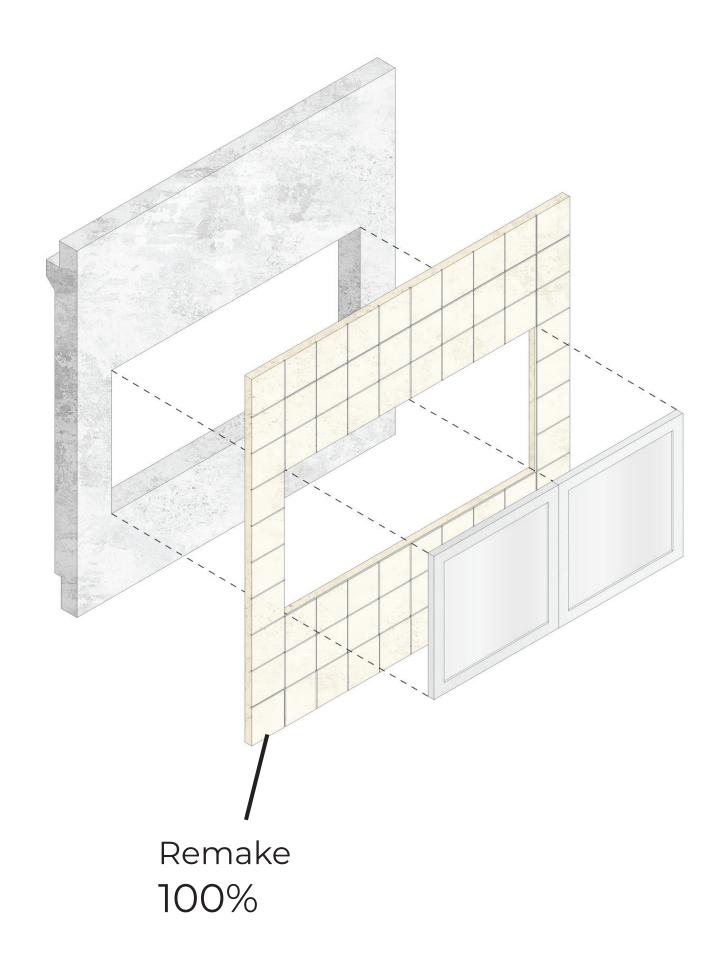
Reuse 75%

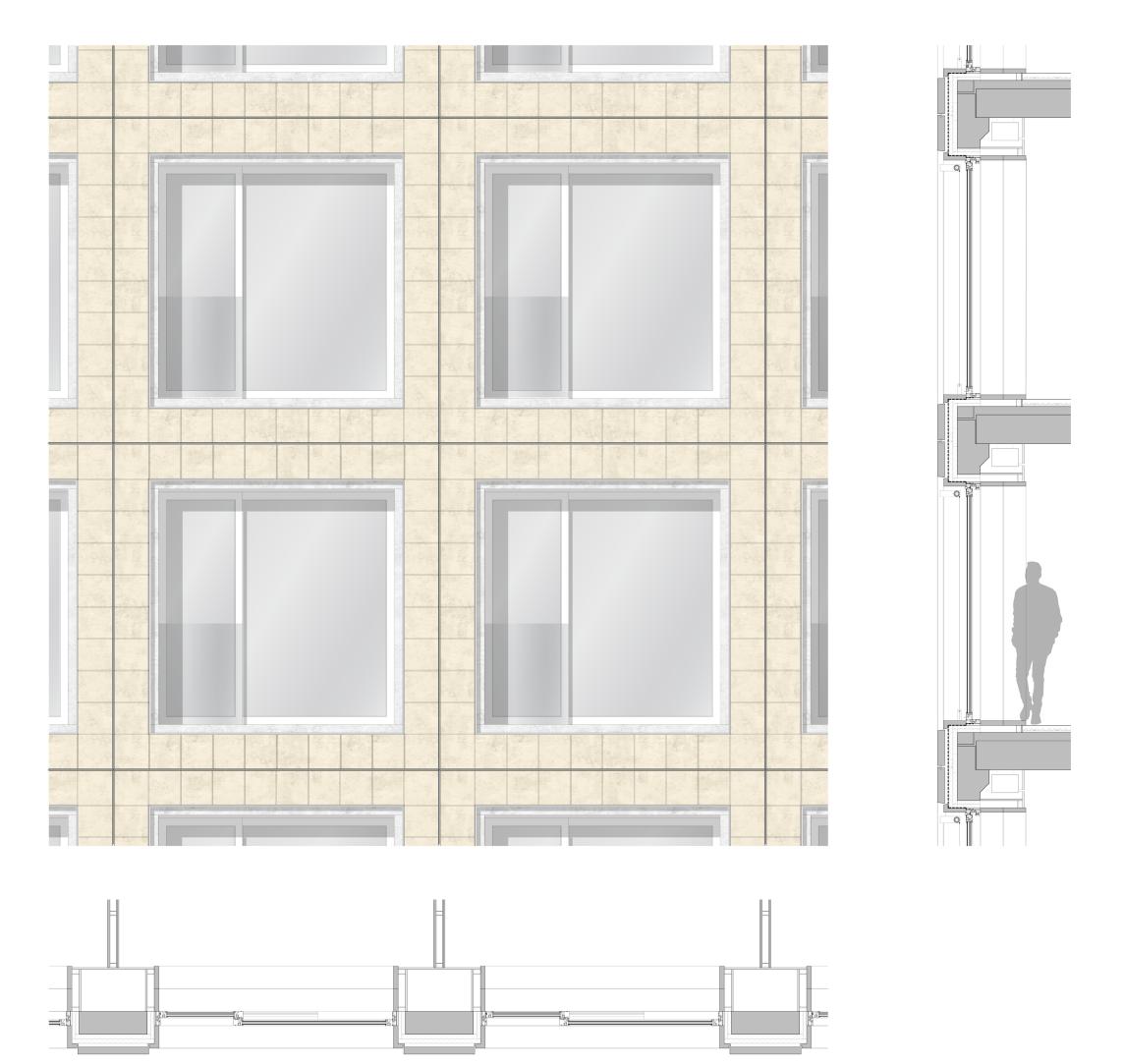
Design

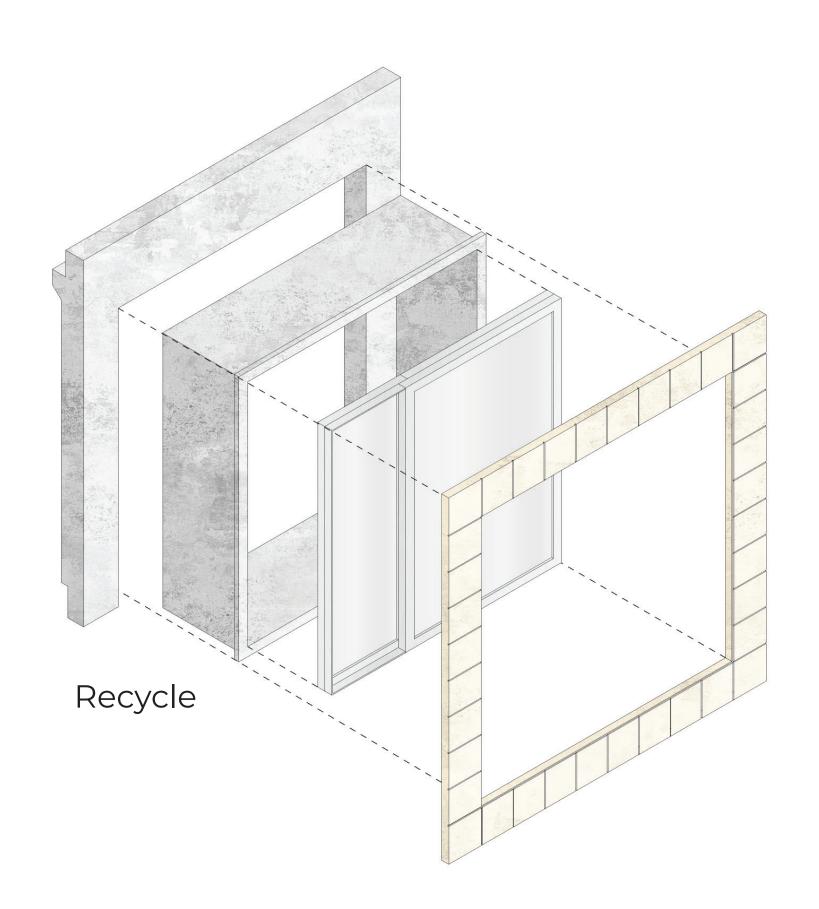


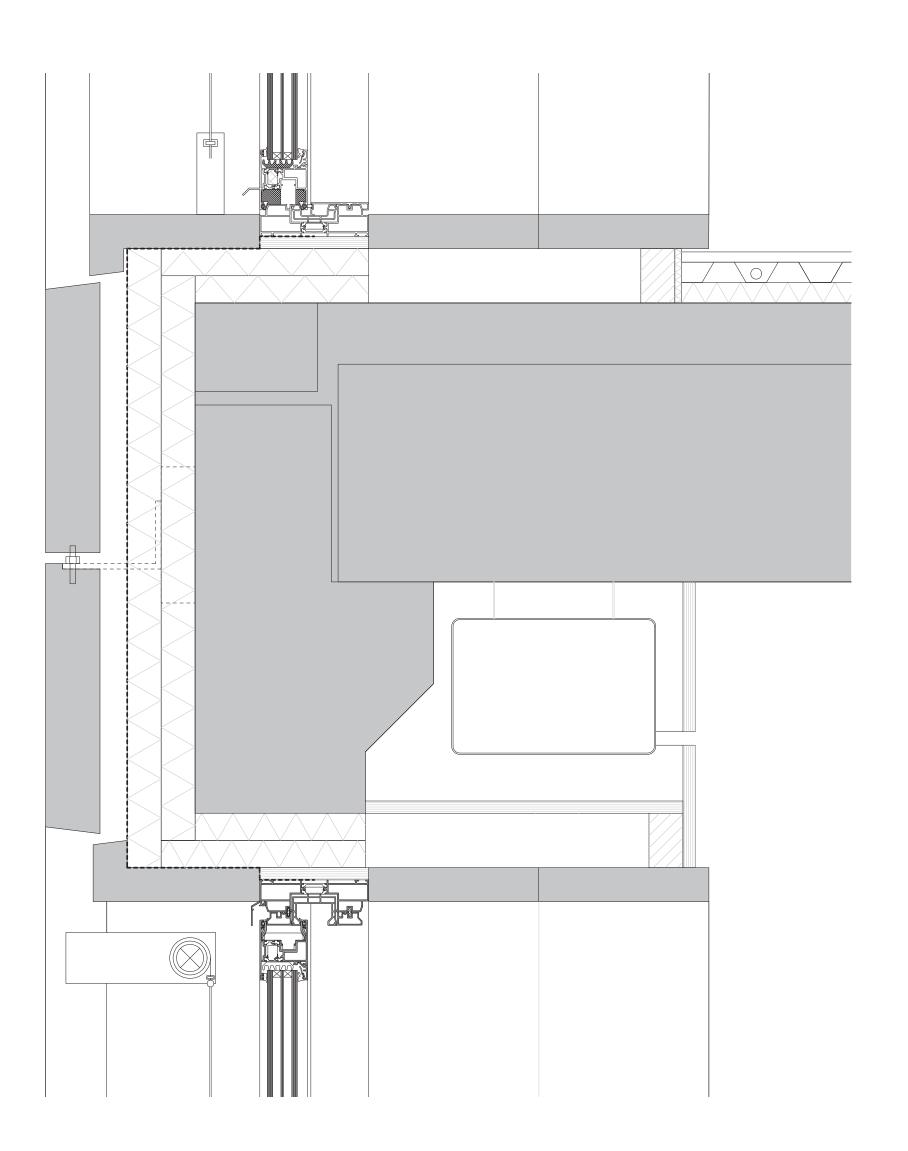


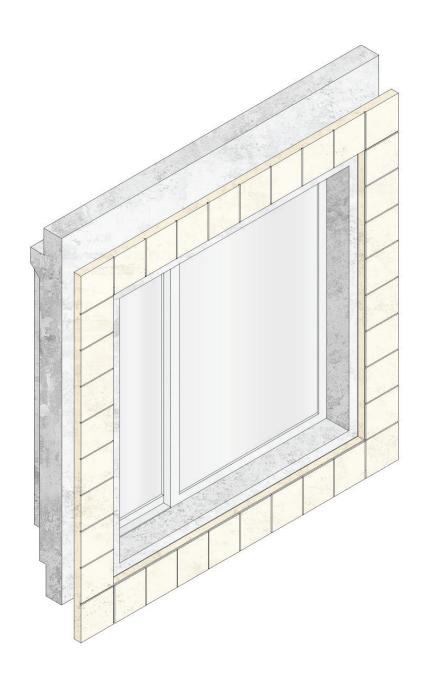


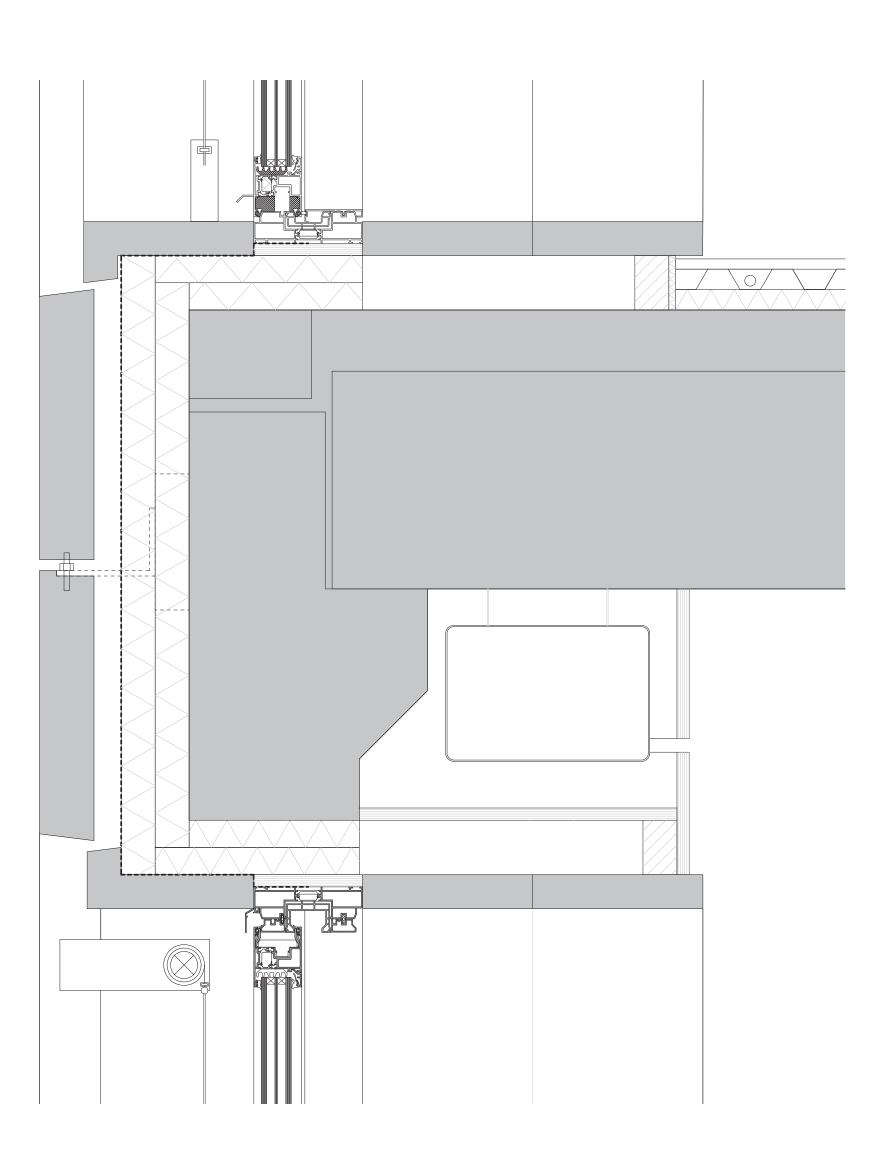




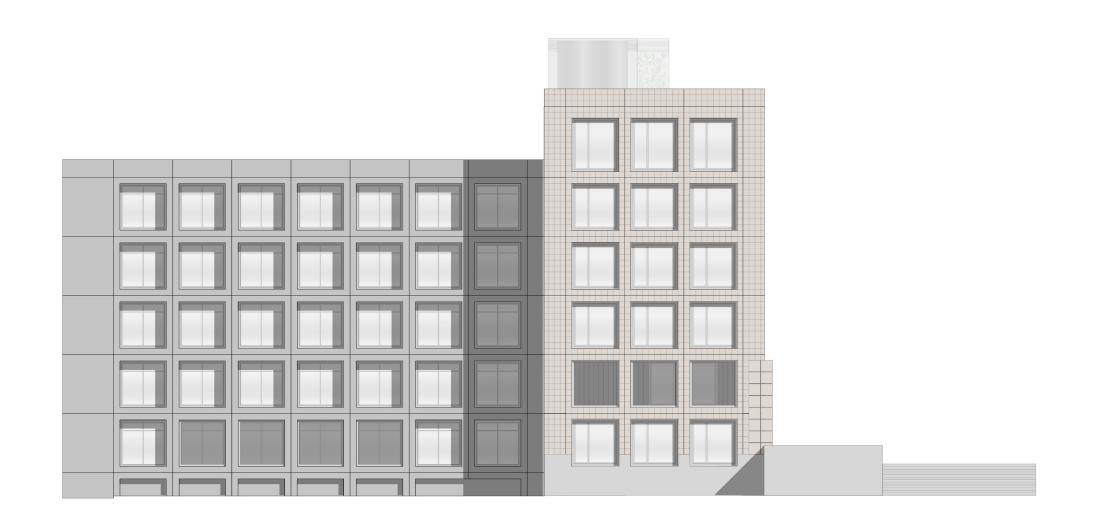






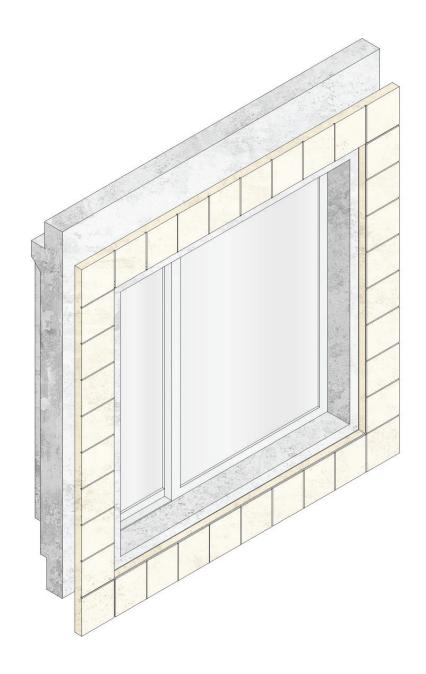


Facades

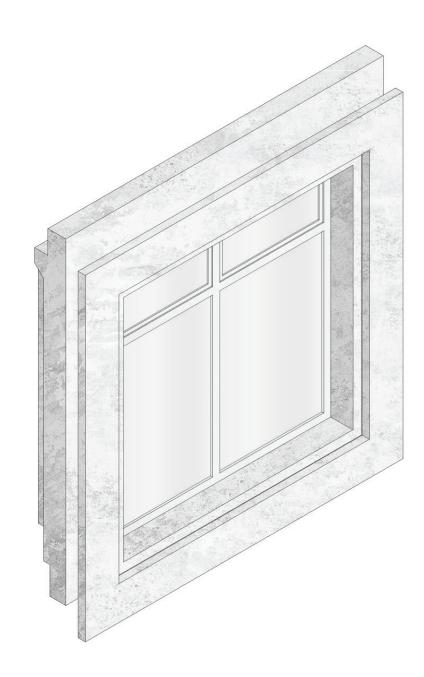




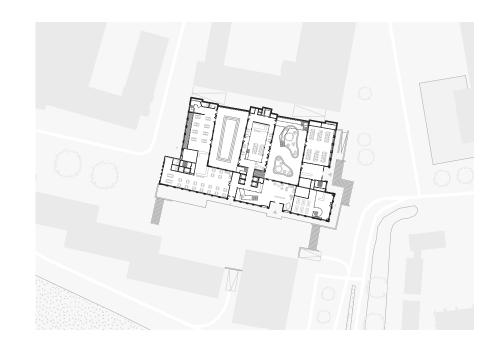
North facade



Facade fragment main building



Facade fragment wings

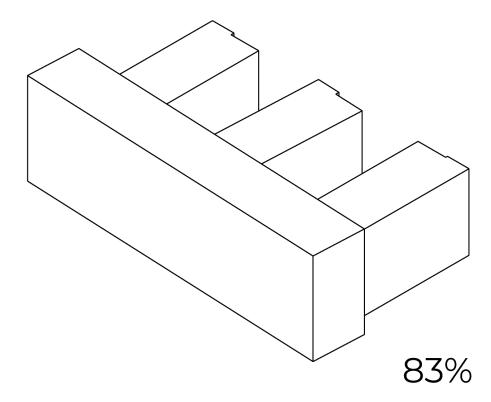


Conclusion

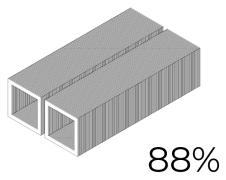


Conclusion

1. Reuse

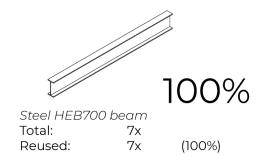


Concrete structure Total: 23.800 ton Reused: 19.833 ton

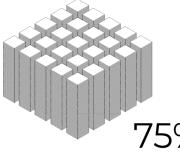


Concrete facade frame 242x Total: Reused: 214x

reused on same location



reused in courtyard roof structure

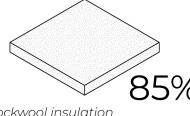


75% Limestone facade cladding Total: 1772x

1326x

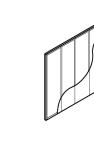
reused as facade cladding in plinth

Reused:



30,5 ton 25,8 ton (85%) Reused:

reused in basement insulation and inside reused as facade covering of rooftop partition walls



Gypsum Total:

Reused: reused as 1st layer in partition wall finish

41%

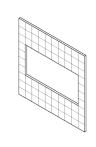
20700 m²

8432 m²

 $374 \, \text{m}^2$

pavilion

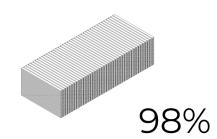
2. Remake



100%

Concrete facade cladding Total: 208x 208x Reused:

addapted to be used on same location



Steel tubes Total: Reused:

510x 500x

adapted to be used in courtyard and atrium sub-structure



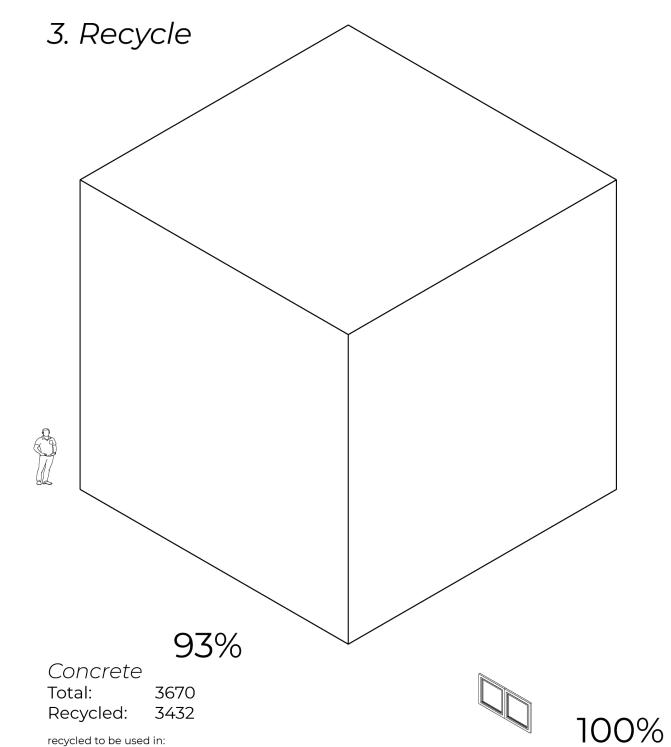
Double glass panels Total: 777x Reused: 744x

adapted to be used as double double glass in courtyard and atrium covering



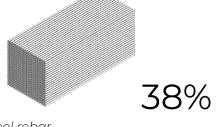
Enamelled glazing Total: 160 m² Reused: 42 m²

reused as separating panel in plinth



recycled to be used in: Facade infill 320 ton Aluminium window frames external: 197,5 ton internal: 122,5 ton Total: Floor finish 1940 ton Reused:

Walkways 228,5 ton adapted to be used in courtyard and Courtyard wall atrium sub-structure



129 ton

Steel rebar Total: Recycled: 48 ton

recycled to be used in courtyard roof structure and railings



Gypsum Total: Reused:

reused as 2nd layer in partition wall finish

162 ton

59 ton

36%

16 ton

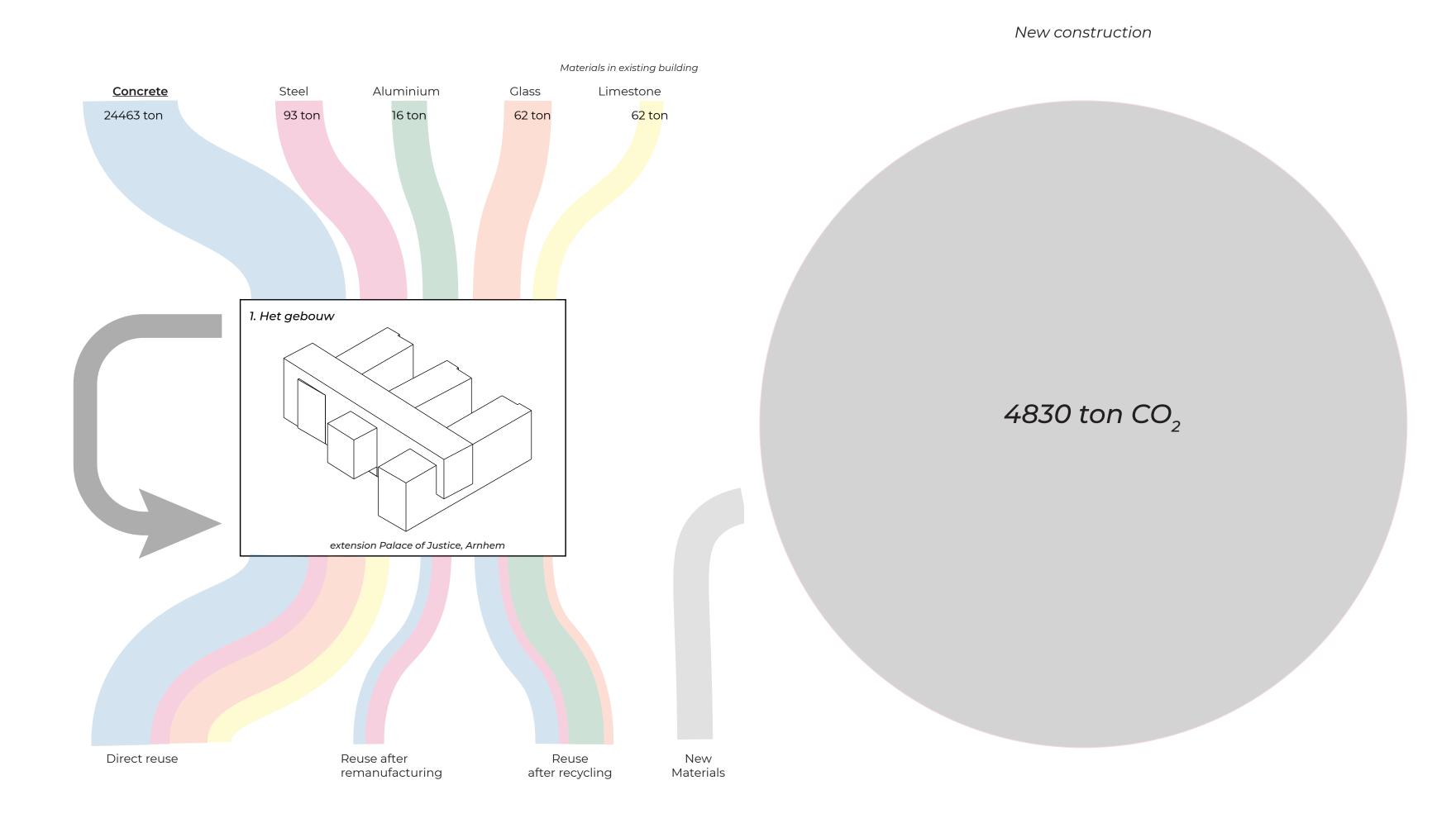
16 ton

Conclusion

Circular transformation

735 ton CO₂

85% reduction





END

THANK YOU