



[P]RECAST

Støttet af MUDP under  
Miljøstyrelsen

Januar 2022-juni 2025



TSCHERNING

HiCON

COWI

dansk beton

brabrand  
boligforening

3Xn  
GXn

AP  
PENSION

AARHUS UNIVERSITY

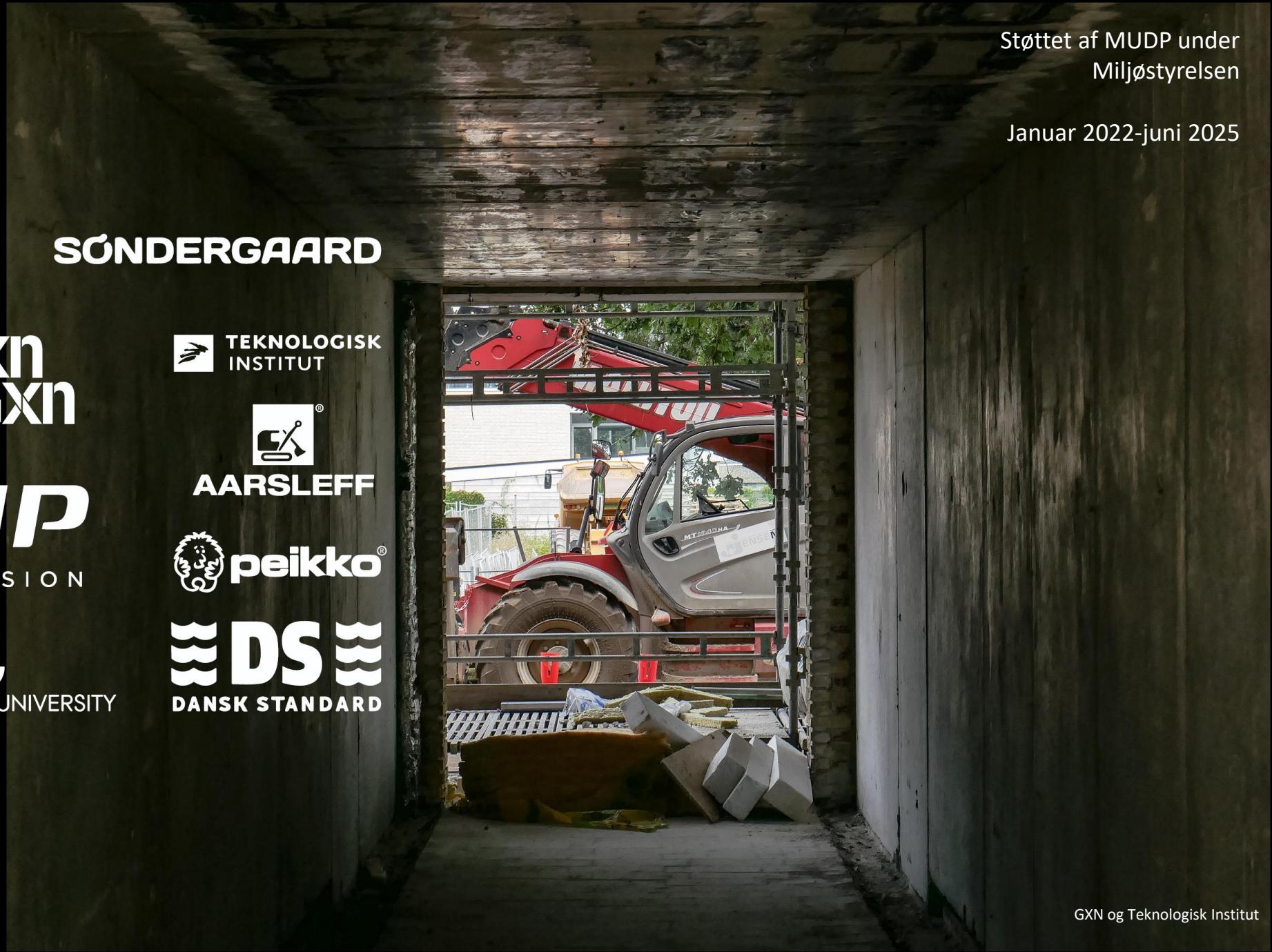
SØNDERGAARD

TEKNOLOGISK  
INSTITUT

AARSLEFF

peikko®

DS  
DANSK STANDARD



GXn og Teknologisk Institut



# [P]RECAST

X

# Gellerupparken

Special issue  
meeting of the  
council of the  
Royal Institute of  
Architects  
in London  
1971

## Architecture: for love or money?

I have no intention, in my presidency, of presiding over the death or even the decline of the RIBA. On the contrary, I think that if we all behave with good sense, we can emerge from our present troubles stronger than when we entered them. I do not deny the seriousness of our difficulties, but they are not insuperable. A situation where the weekly journals fill their space with news and views about the RIBA, and members who have been silent for years are stirred into activity (even if it's a protest), is fundamentally a healthy one.

Most of the questions being asked are legitimate. Many of the suggestions made are helpful and are respected, as long as it is appreciated that some are in conflict and that not all can be acted upon. Those members who think that their elected Council is wrong have every right to make their opinions known and to take steps to change the decisions they dislike. In the last resort, they can throw their Council representatives out and elect others who are more to their liking. If the result is that more elections are contested, more members vote, and more candidates stand, it will put new life into an institution which demands invigoration and modernisation from time to time.

But some of the questions being asked, and some of the things being said, lead me to question whether enough architects really understand what the Institute is for. It is a fundamental misconception to believe that the RIBA is really an organised pressure group for its own members. This, as it happens, is what the enemies and critics of the profession say the professional institutions already are. They accuse the professions of setting up closed shops, keeping prices up and numbers down, and generally fleecing the public. We have gone to some trouble to show the Monopolies Com-

mission and others that this is not what we do in the RIBA.

The business of the RIBA is, and always has been, as our charter puts it, the advancement of architecture and the promotion of knowledge. My main purpose is to examine architecture, as it is being practised and as it is developing today, so that I can make some suggestions for its advancement in current conditions.

I am not saying that the RIBA is wholly altruistic. For one thing, one can hardly advance architecture by depressing architects or driving them out of business. Architecture cannot flourish where the climate of government, legislation, taxation, and public opinion is hostile, or reflects a serious lack of education or information. One of the biggest jobs for the RIBA is to improve this climate, to improve the context within which architecture is practised. Another is to help architects to be better architects and to offer a better architectural service. All this encourages better architecture. But let us once say, or even think, that our real job is to put more money into architects' pockets – and our advice will be suspect and our influence in the world correspondingly reduced.

This is certainly a rôle for trade unions for those in salaried employment, but it is not a rôle that the RIBA, though 80 per cent of its members are salaried, can conceivably play. We simply have a different job to do. The RIBA is in fact a voluntary association of architects who have come together to advance architecture, which is the one interest we all have in common. The RIBA also reflects another very important principle in British political life, which traditionally allows the professions to govern themselves, instead of putting them under state control as happens in many other countries. But

if we use this freedom, not to govern the profession in the public interest, but to promote our own purely selfish interests, the way is open to state regulation and control.

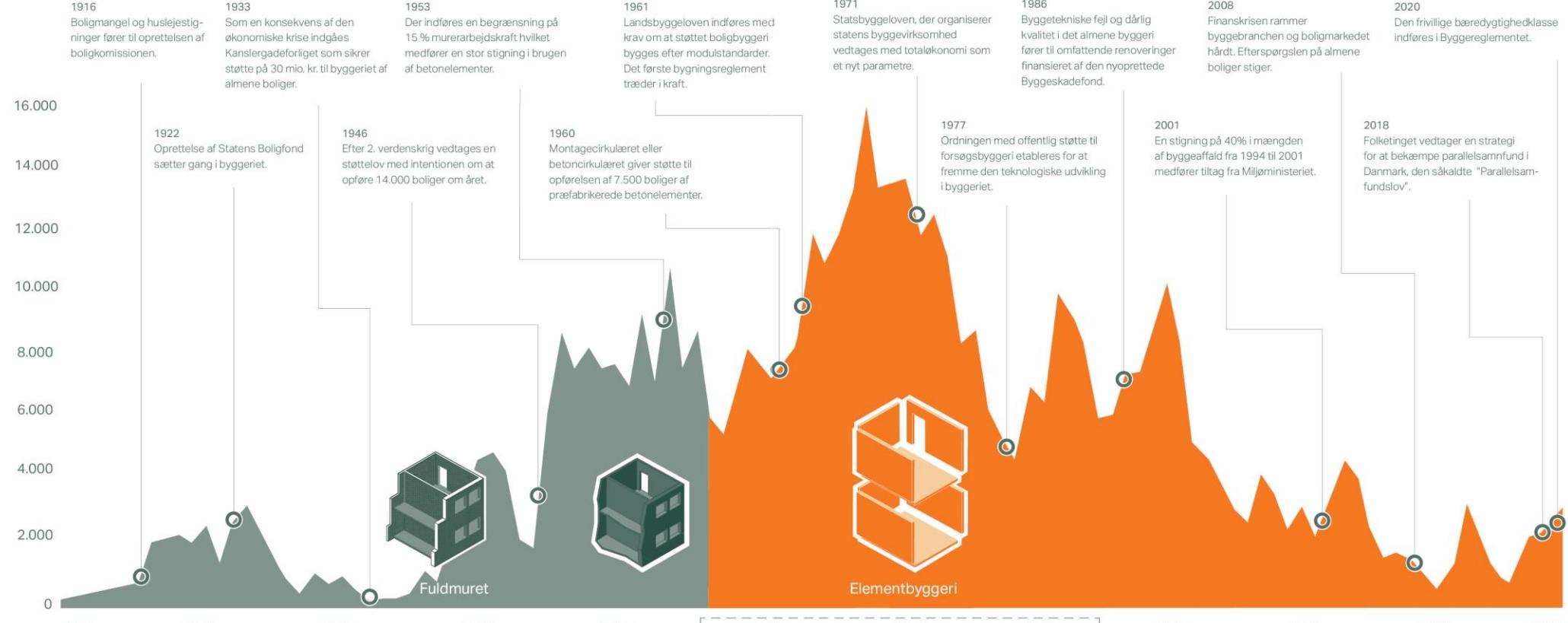
It's because the RIBA is a self-governing professional institute, whose objects are to advance architecture and to promote knowledge, that it has a royal charter and charitable status. By relieving charities like the RIBA of rates and taxes, parliament gives us a considerable subsidy which it does not give trade unions or trade associations. This is a valuable privilege which is intended to help us, for example, to provide a great national library of architecture, which is the main repository of architectural knowledge, indispensable alike to the scholar and the practitioner. The support we get, it is true, is now inadequate, and we are asking the government to give us more help in maintaining the library. But we do not think it would be worthy of our rôle as an institute charged with promoting knowledge to give the library away and throw the whole burden of keeping it up on the taxpayers.

Exemption from taxation is also intended to help us in the public interest to set and maintain standards of education, of entry, of practice, and of integrity. Nearly everything we do is, in fact, intended to advance architecture; very little consists of personal services which members could choose to buy or not – other, that is, to the services for which we already charge members and practices. Even when we discuss money, insist on payment by a fee scale, or negotiate the conditions of engagement, we do so because we want to create conditions which encourage architecture and practice.

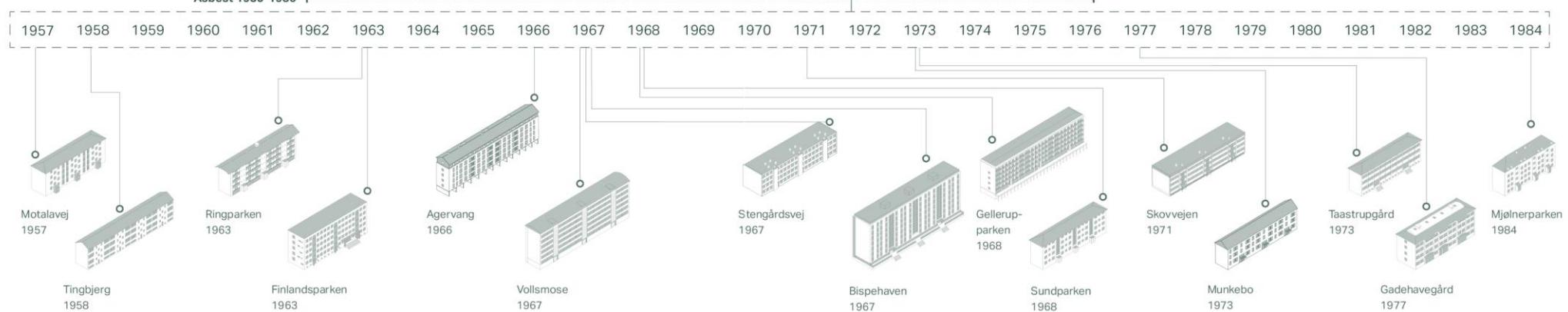
The RIBA represents the whole profession, and it is sad that while it is this

*lowest initial cost is becoming increasingly the order of the day, and we are laying up both economic and environmental problems for the future*

Antal nybyggede almene boliger pr. år



De 15 hårde ghettotyper







# **12%**

af beton i høj  
kvalitet er egnet  
til genbrug



Miljø- og  
Ligestillingsministeriet

# Problemstillingerne

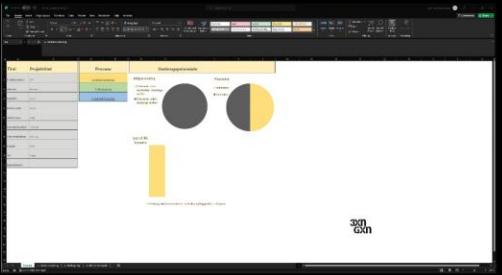
1. Materialer hentes i eksisterende byggeri
2. Produktet er produceret inden anvendelsen kendes
3. Nogen skal tage ansvaret for genindbygning

# 1. Materialer hentes i eksisterende byggeri

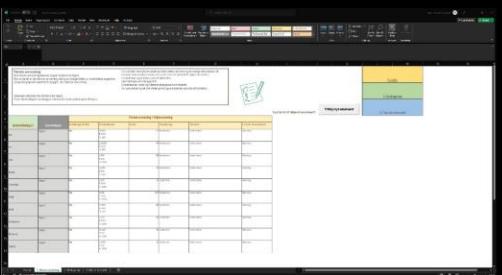
# AP1: TOOL BOX



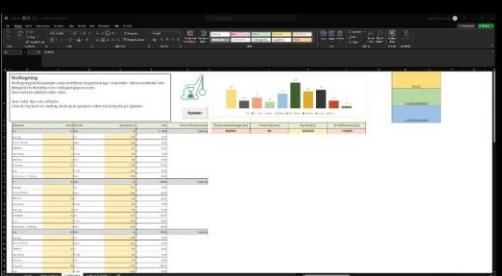
## Mapping tool



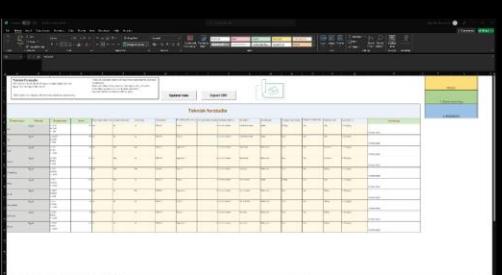
Core data sheet



Preliminary mapping

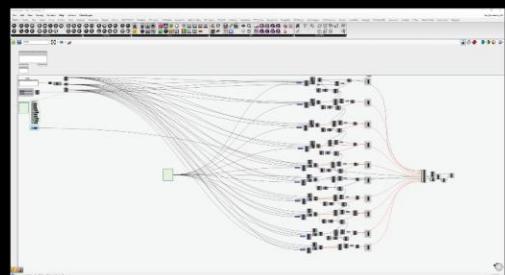


Demolition costs and difficulty

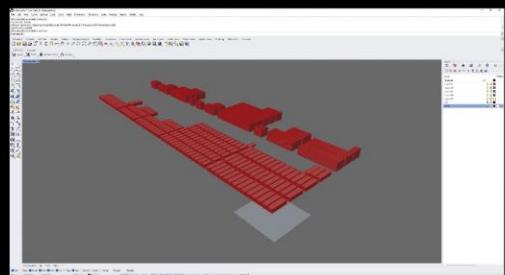


Technical mapping

## Generation of 3D-elements

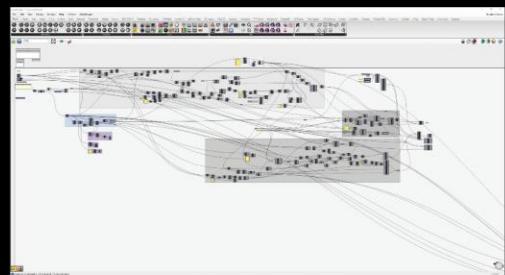


Script

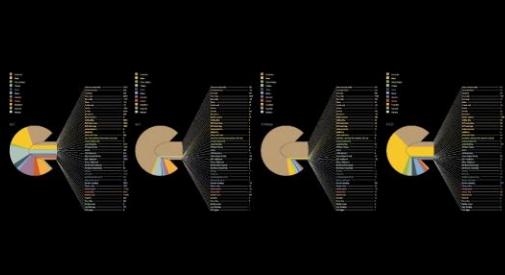


Output

## Resource visualization

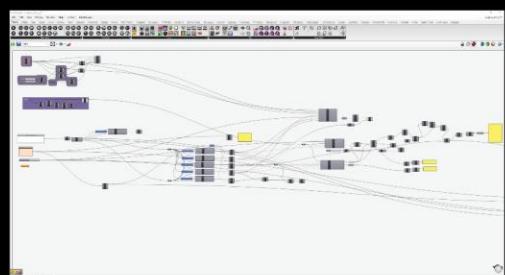
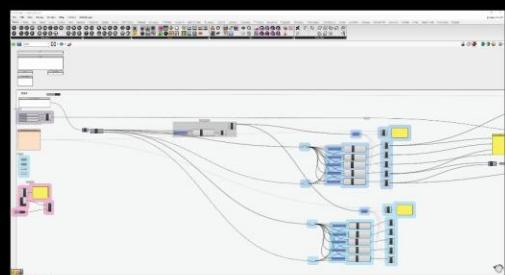


Script



Output

## Design tool [WIP]



GXN

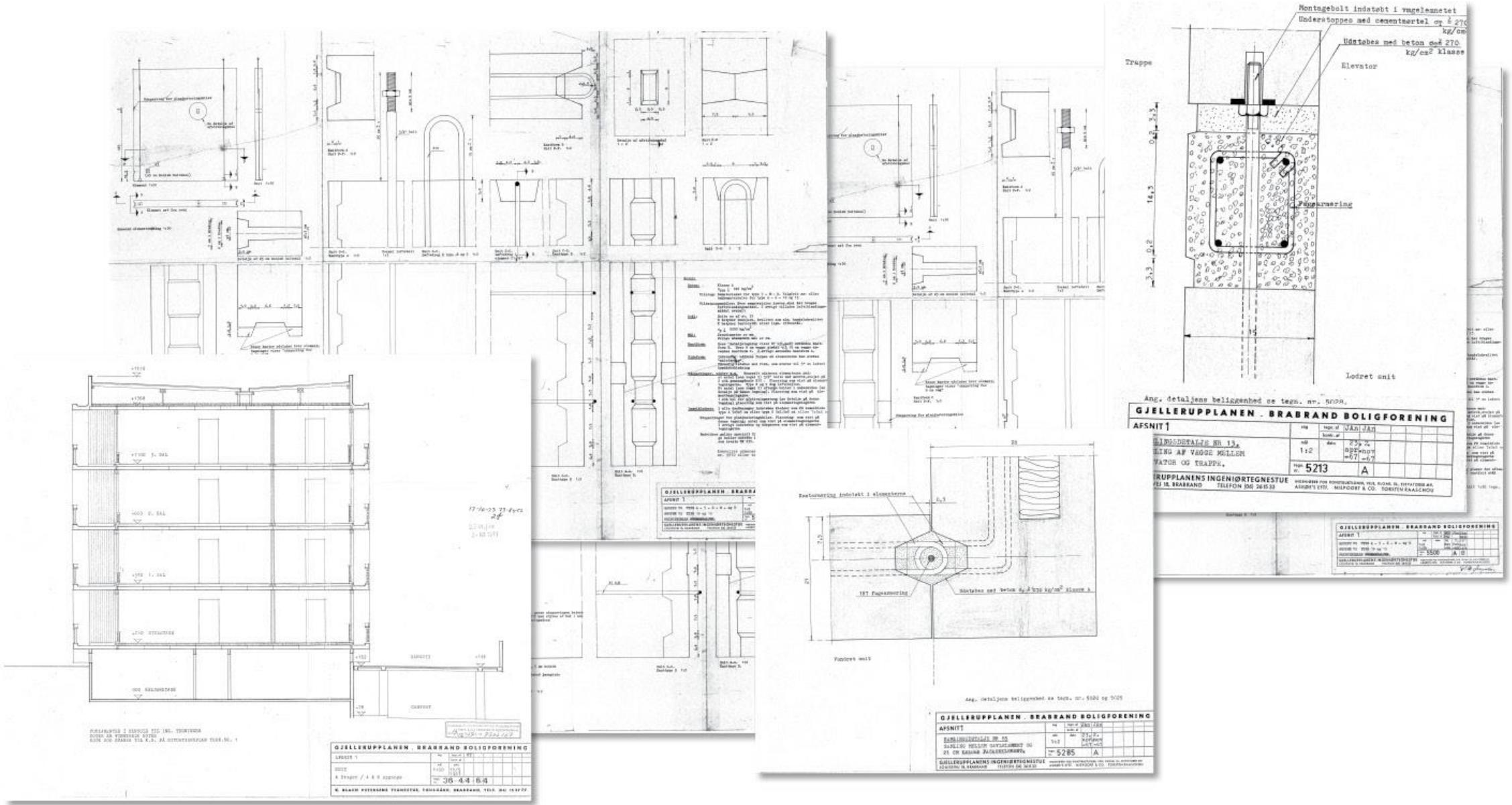


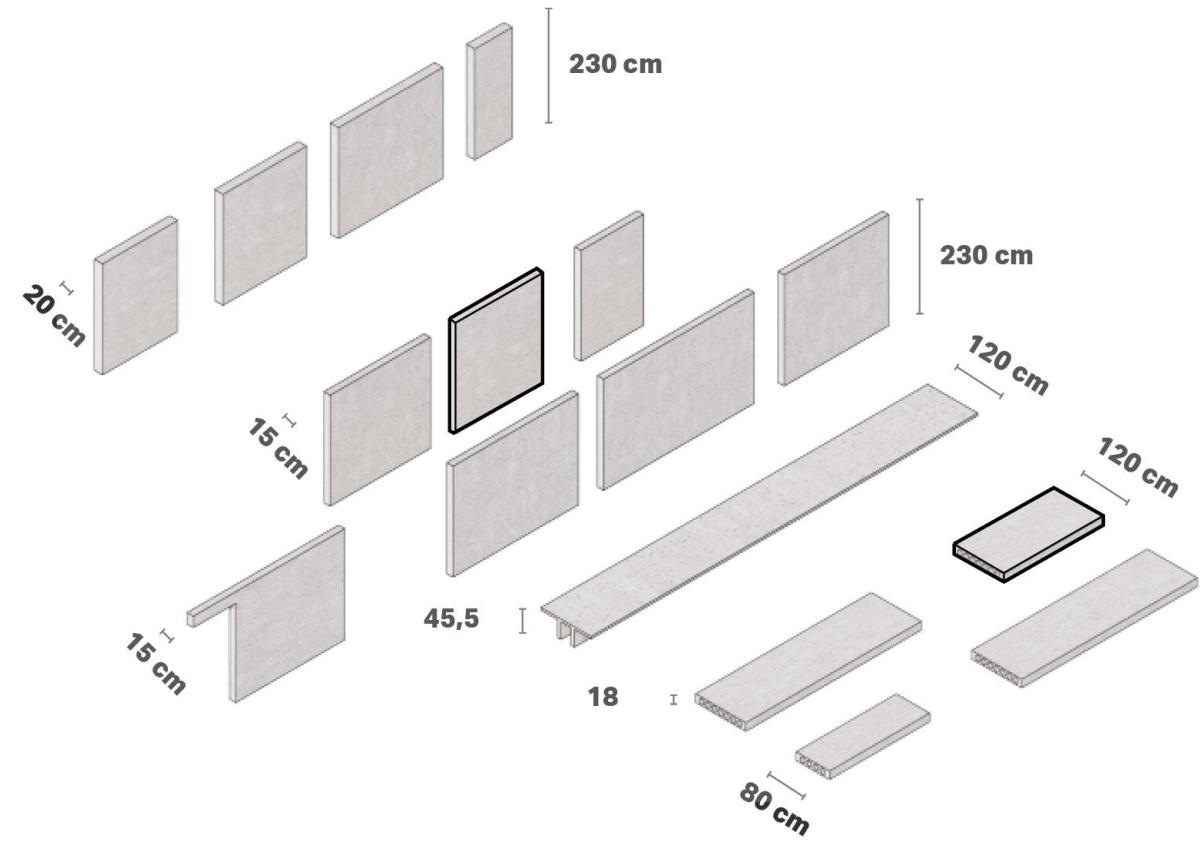






# PRECAST











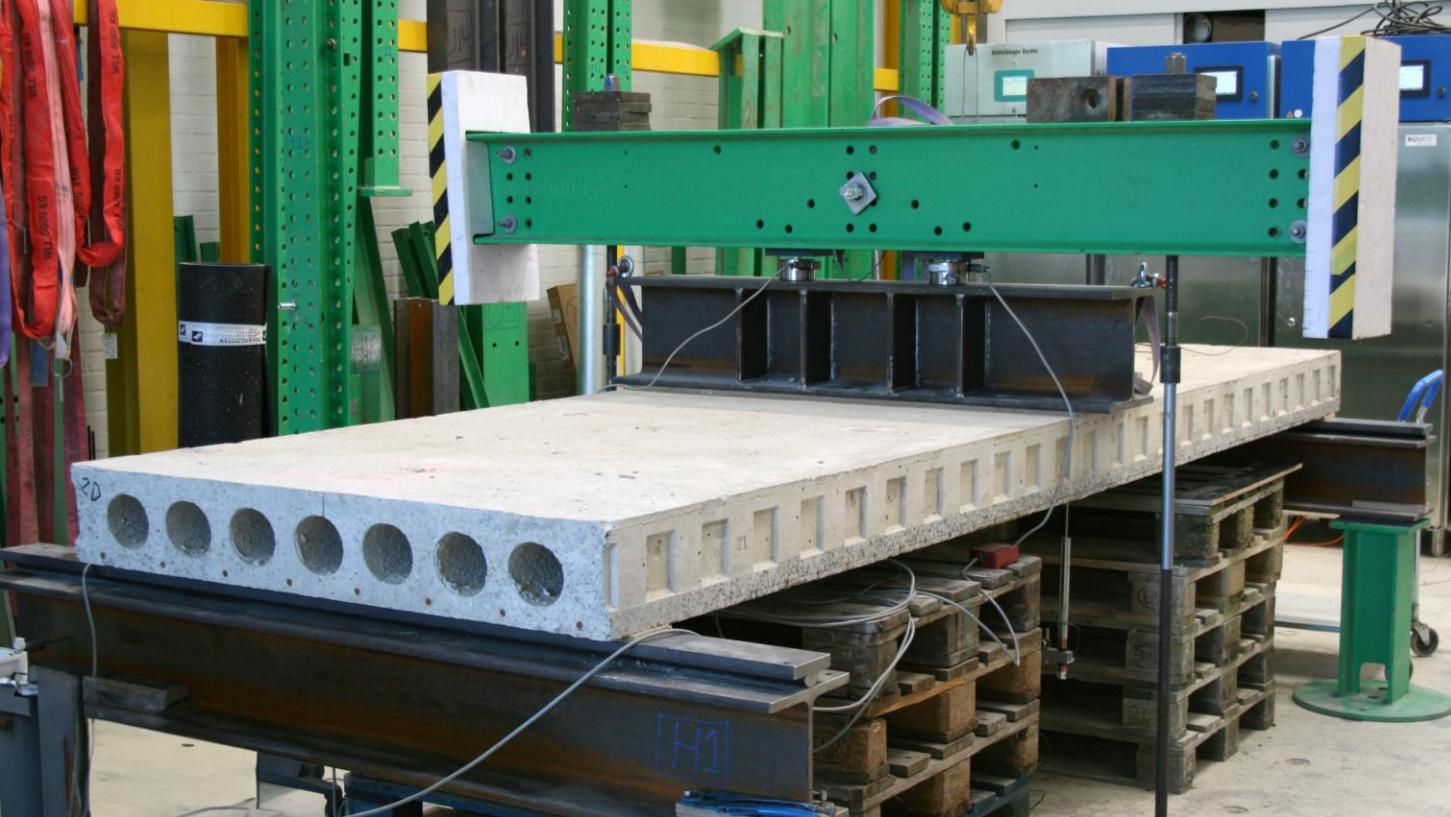


@Aarhus University  
Annette Beedholm Rasmussen

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2. Produktet er produceret  
inden anvendelsen kendes





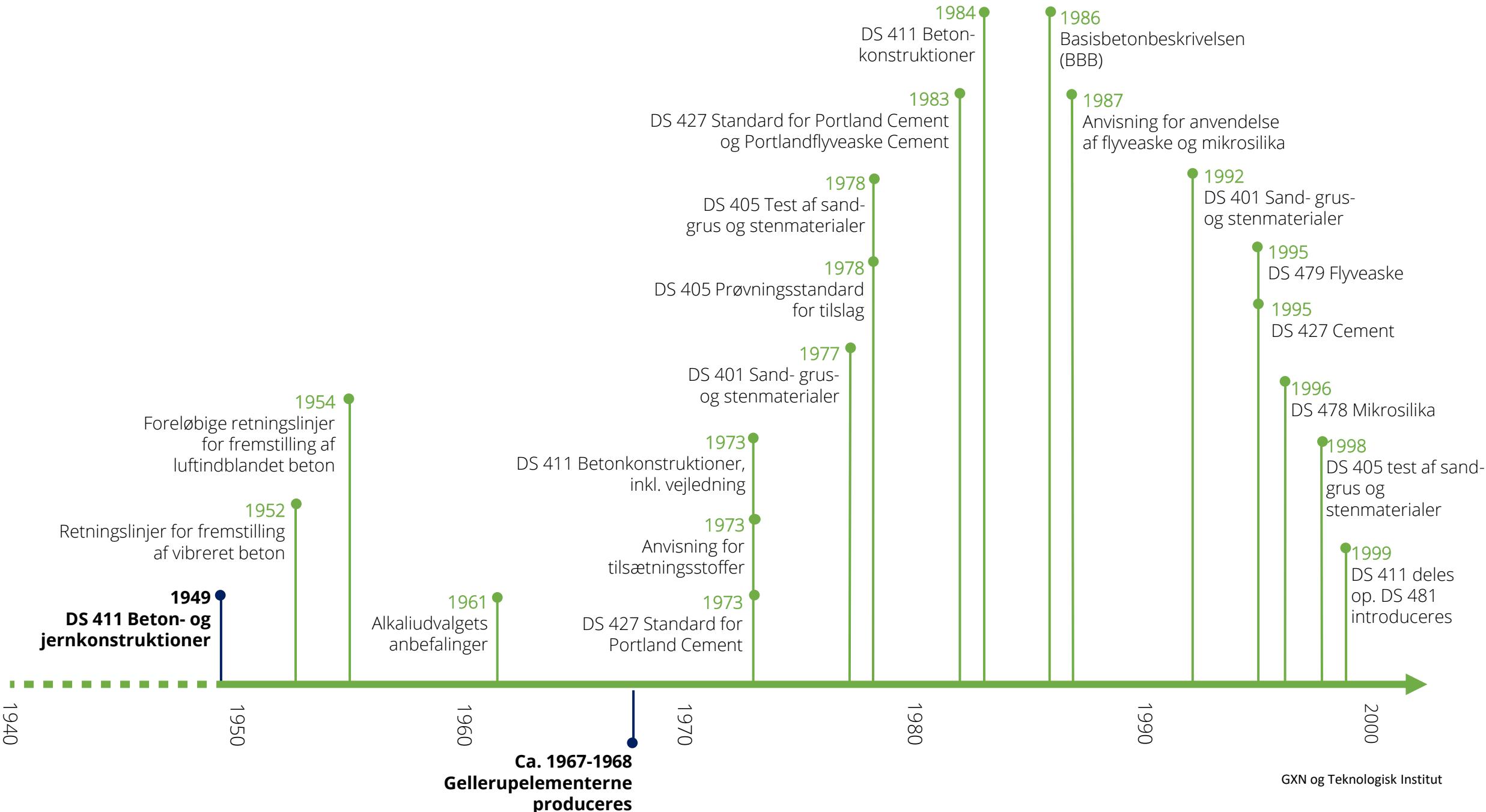
$V_{målt} > 103 +/- 2,0 \text{ kN}$   
 $M_{målt} = 61,5 +/- 1,1 \text{ kN}$



$f_{c,målt} = 45,5 +/- 4,4 \text{ MPa}$

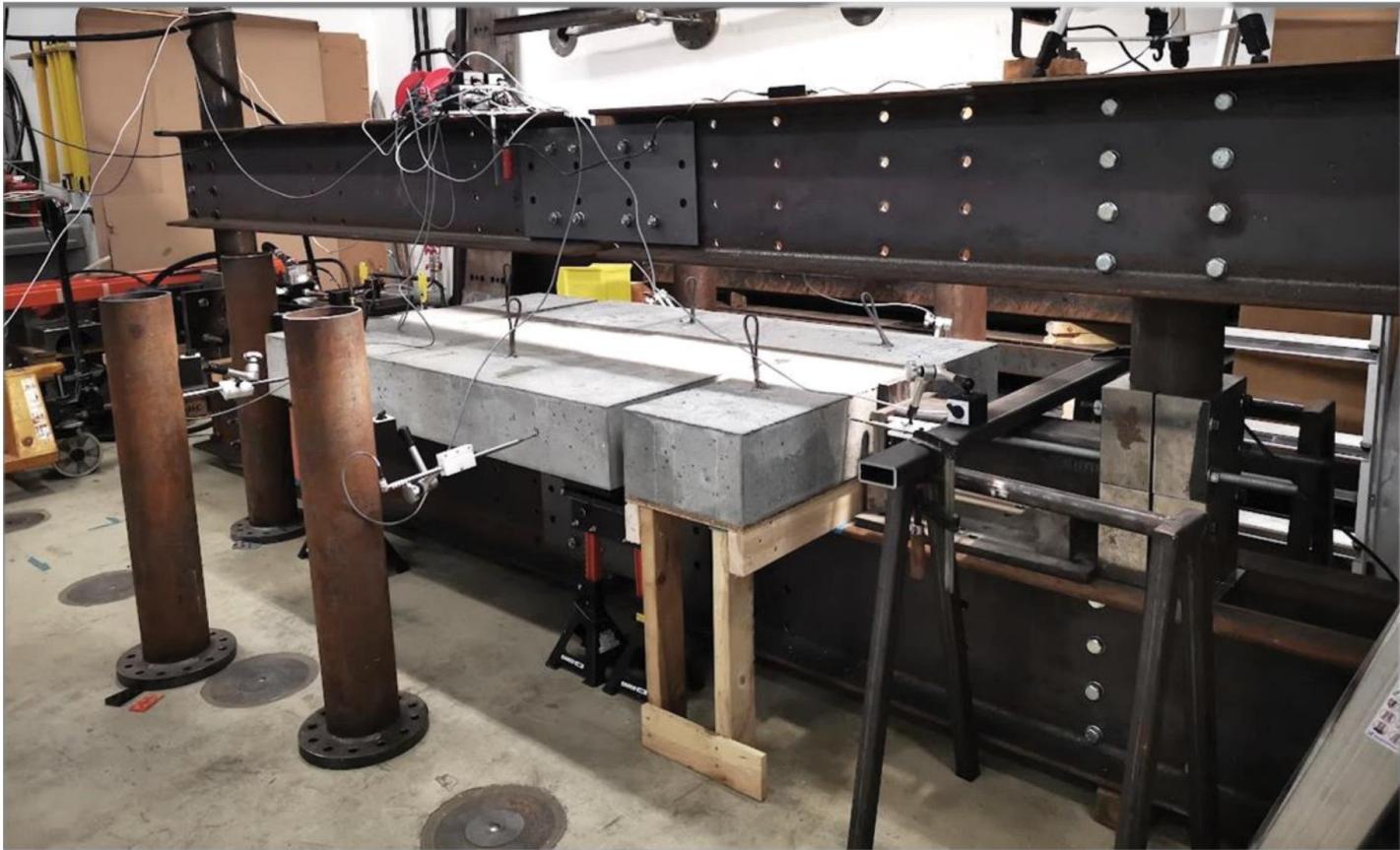


$R_{p0,2,målt} = 566 +/- 14 \text{ MPa}$   
 $R_{m,målt} = 660 +/- 11 \text{ MPa}$









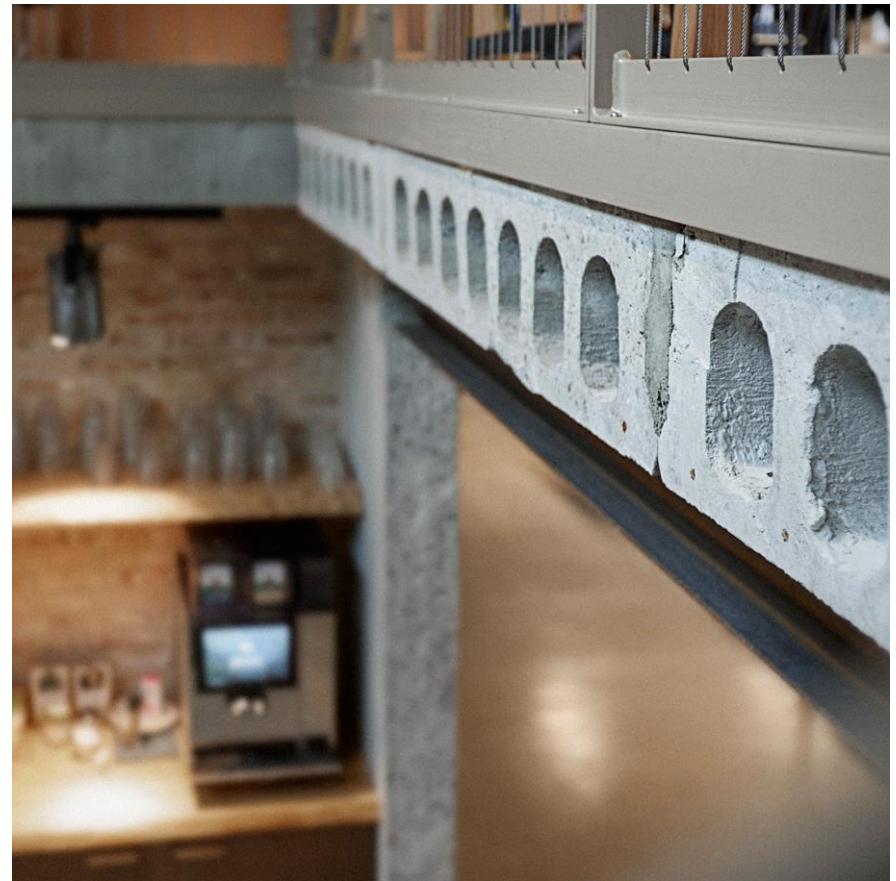
3. Nogen skal tage ansvaret  
for genindbygning



GXN og Teknologisk Institut



**TSCHERNING**



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Donorbygning –  
nedrivning i 2023







Leveret gennem Boligbeton

GXN og Teknologisk Institut

Indbygget af JCN Bolig



GXN og Teknologisk Institut





Hvor er vi,  
når projektet slutter?

# (P)RECAST Papers

følger  
designproessen

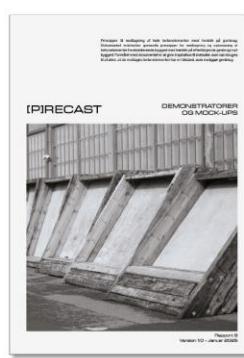
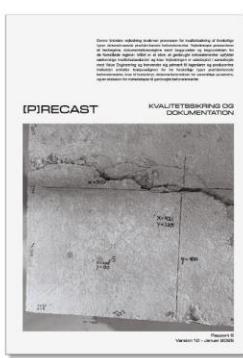
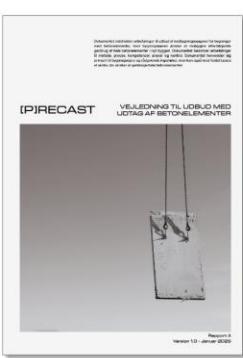
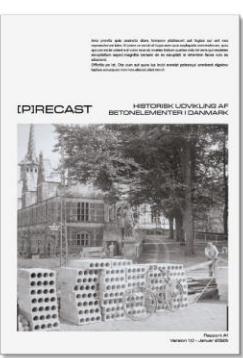
Planlægning

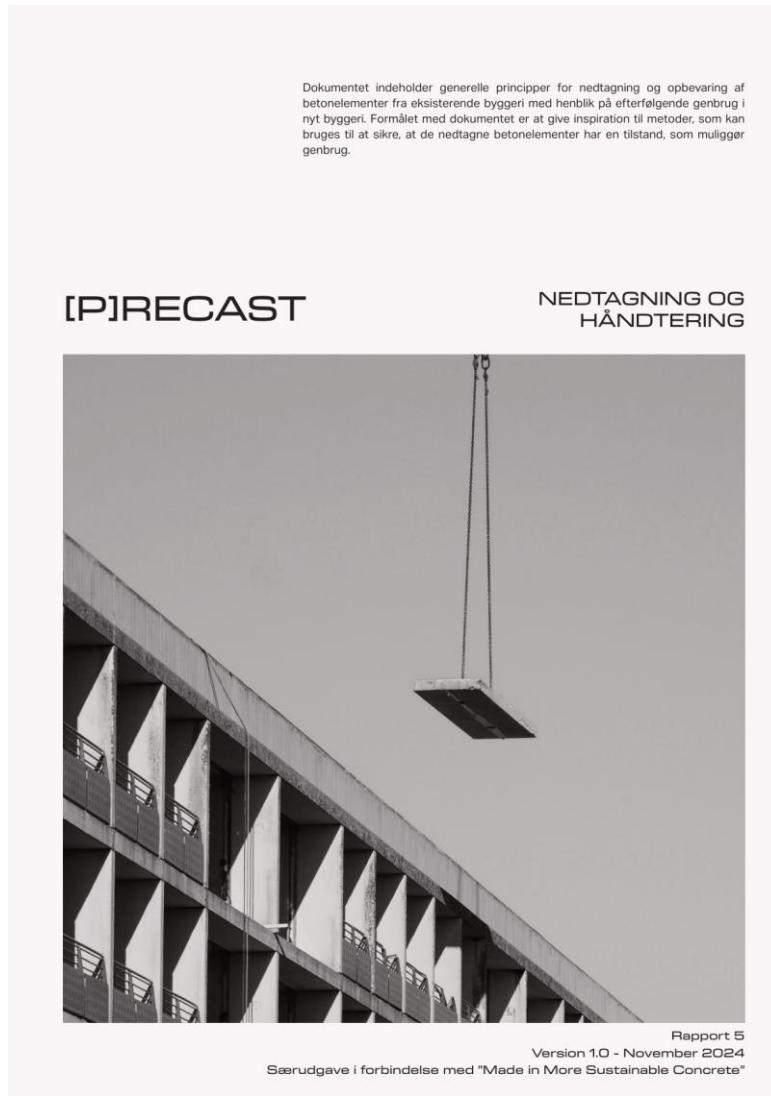
Teoretisk baggrund

Materialeekstraktion

Design

Konstruksion





Tak for opmærksomheden  
– spørgsmål?