

Aarhus School of Architecture // Design School Kolding // Royal Danish Academy

Retrofitting Lundager

Andersen, Nicolai Bo; Julebæk, Victor Boye

Published in:
Prague – Heritages

Publication date:
2024

Document Version:
Publisher's PDF, also known as Version of record

[Link to publication](#)

Citation for pulished version (APA):

Andersen, N. B., & Julebæk, V. B. (2024). Retrofitting Lundager: Towards Climate Change Mitigation and Architectural Sensemaking. In J. Cirklová (Ed.), Prague – Heritages: Past and Present - Built and Social (Vol. 35.2, pp. 419-432). AMPS. https://amps-research.com/wp-content/uploads/2024/04/Amps-Proceedings-Series-35.2_2024.pdf

General rights

Copyright and moral rights for the publications made accessible in the public portal are retained by the authors and/or other copyright owners and it is a condition of accessing publications that users recognise and abide by the legal requirements associated with these rights.

- Users may download and print one copy of any publication from the public portal for the purpose of private study or research.
- You may not further distribute the material or use it for any profit-making activity or commercial gain
- You may freely distribute the URL identifying the publication in the public portal ?

Take down policy

If you believe that this document breaches copyright please contact us providing details, and we will remove access to the work immediately and investigate your claim.

Prague - Heritages

Past and Present - Built and Social

AMPS Proceedings Series 35.2

AMPS PROCEEDINGS SERIES 35

Czech Technical University & AMPS. 28-30 June, 2023

Prague – Heritages

Past and Present - Built and Social



EDITOR:

Jitka Cirklová

EXECUTIVE PRODUCTION EDITOR:

Amany Marey

© AMPS

AMPS PROCEEDINGS SERIES 35. ISSN 2398-9467

INTRODUCTION

Prague – Heritages Past and Present - Built and Social

2023 marks the twentieth anniversary of the UNESCO Convention on Cultural Heritage. It established culture as a concept to be safeguarded. That event came three decades after the World Heritage Convention. Through that, UNESCO had set up its World Heritage List of protected sites and buildings. The intervening years have seen multiple shifts in how we define heritage – as both material objects and social traditions. Today more than ever before, the distinction is blurred. The streets on which we live, and the monuments we protect are all connected to the traditions and social groupings we celebrate and preserve – whether physically, socially or, increasingly, digitally.

What we mean by heritage today then, is an open and diverse question. Our buildings and environments, our cities and neighborhoods, our memorials and our artworks, our cultures and communities are all component parts of what we understand as ‘preservable’ history. The dynamics at play are, however, complex. Conserving architectural heritage can conflict with development models. Community traditions are threatened by globalization. Monuments are often focal points for cultural contestation. Archaeological sites are valued in themselves and simultaneously erased by both the forces of conflict and ‘progress’. Digital models and modes of experience both attract a new audience and can alienate an older one.

However, the past and the present also overlap and mutually support. Placemaking sees built and cultural heritage as key to urban practice. Contextualization is central to planning laws. Museums are sites for communities and display. Digital modelling can be the only way to fully experience an ancient object or archeological site. Galleries present historical art while debating meanings in contemporary terms. Reflecting this scenario, the papers collected in this publication represent diverse perspectives of the complex and shifting concept of heritage.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Chapter 1	
IMPACT OF FORCED EVICTIONS & LOSS OF INTANGIBLE HERITAGE: CASE OF EMPRESS MARKET, KARACHI, PAKISTAN	1
Suneela Ahmed, Rahat Arsalan	
Chapter 2	
RELIGIOUS ARCHITECTURE OF THE ANCIENT CHURCHES ON THE SYRIAN COAST	11
Ghieth Al Warah, Ram Sateesh Paspuleti	
Chapter 3	
RE-READING THE INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE IN THE VOGTLAND/FOJTSKO	22
Maria Frölich-Kulik, Leo Bockelmann	
Chapter 4	
COLLABORATING THROUGH HERITAGE: CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR VIRTUAL MEMORIALS IN THE WAKE OF POSTCOLONIAL VIOLENCE	32
Nicholas Forrest Frayne	
Chapter 5	
THRESHOLDS AS DISPOSITIVE OF THE INTIMATE: TOWARD A VALUATION OF CULTURAL TESTIMONIES FROM PREMODERN AND MODERN DOMESTIC ARCHITECTURE	41
Virginie Lasalle	
Chapter 6	
SYMPATHETIC APPROACH TO HERITAGE PLACES ACKNOWLEDGING ATMOSPHERES IN THE MANAGEMENT OF DANISH CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS	51
Nina Ventzel Riis, Mathilde Kirkegaard	
Chapter 7	
KING OTAKAR II'S FOUNDATIONAL CITIES IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC	62
Sandra Jiménez, Antonio Moro, Jordi Franquesa	
Chapter 8	
RE-MAPPING THE MULTI-CULTURAL LAYERS: VERNACULAR HOUSING IN ANATOLIA	68
Yekta Özgüven, Merve A. Kara Yüksel, A. Kumsal Şen Bayram, Doğan Z. Ertürk	
Chapter 9	
EXPLORING THE POTENTIAL OF KINETIC ARCHITECTURAL SOLUTIONS TO CULTURAL HERITAGE SITES: INTEGRATION AS INTERPRETATION AND PRESENTATION METHOD	75
Anil Yavuz	
Chapter 10	
RAUL LINO'S VIRTUAL GUIDE TOUR IN ABRANTES – AN INTEGRATIVE STUDY BETWEEN ARTS AND ENGINEERING	85
Anabela Moreira, Inês Serrano, Paulo Santos, Regina Delfino, Pedro Matos, António Manso	
Chapter 11	
COMMON GROUND: MERGING OF DIGITAL CULTURE WITH TRADITIONAL CRAFT	96
Kuan-Yu Yeh, Kane Yanagawa	

Chapter 12	
MEMORY & PLACE OF ROYAL SAINTS: A COMPARATIVE CASE STUDY OF THE ROYAL CHAPELS OF SAINTS MARGARET AND WENCESLAS	107
Wendy Vencel	
Chapter 13	
ASSESSING THE ECONOMIC POTENTIAL OF SOCIAL VALUE OF BUILT HERITAGE: A CASE STUDY OF PEOPLE'S PARK COMPLEX IN CHINATOWN, SINGAPORE	116
Junjie Qin, Nikhil Joshi	
Chapter 14	
DEMOLITION AS A BRUTAL INTERVENTION OVER THE PAST: THE FORMER MVM-ELECTRIC POWER DISTRIBUTOR STATION BY CSABA VIRÁG IN THE HISTORICAL BUDA CASTLE DISTRICT, BUDAPEST	128
Balázs Polito, António Carvalho	
Chapter 15	
TREE-MAN-ARCHITECTURE SYMBIOTIC RELATIONSHIP	141
F. Samara Rubio S	
Chapter 16	
ENGAGED ART FOR SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION: THE CASE STUDY OF FORWARD	150
Astrid Huijgen, Zsuzsanna Kravalik, Inge Bongers	
Chapter 17	
PUBLIC CONTESTATION OF GOVERNMENTAL DECISIONS ON HERITAGE: THE CASE OF THE PENICHE FORTRESS (PORTUGAL)	160
Catarina Almeida Marado	
Chapter 18	
INVESTIGATING THE SYSTEM(S) OF MAKING IN HINDU TEMPLES OF JAJPUR TOWN, ODISHA ERSTWHILE KALINGA REGION, INDIA	169
Aditya Jain, Smriti Saraswat, Rabi Narayan Mohanti	
Chapter 19	
NARRATION OF CONTESTED CULTURE: THE ROLE OF NARRATIVE STRUCTURES IN THE RENEWAL OF CULTURAL IDENTITY	182
Trisha Sarkar	
Chapter 20	
THE WHITE PYRAMID OF CORNWALL – A LANDSCAPE IN LIMBO	190
Lillian Tranborg	
Chapter 21	
THE IMPACT OF LACK OF UNDERSTANDING OF DESIGN QUALITY ON THE CONSERVATION OF MODERNIST BUILDINGS IN HONG KONG	202
Han Man, Wu Jiawei	
Chapter 22	
THE CULTURAL HERITAGE PROTECTION OF JARDIM AMÉRICA IN SÃO PAULO	212
Silvia Ferreira Santos Wolff, Roseli D'elboux	

Chapter 23	
A STRATEGY FOR IMPROVING THE VITALITY OF HISTOR-IC BUILDINGS IN SINGAPORE'S CIVIC DISTRICT: A CASE STUDY OF THE CAPITOL SINGAPORE	222
Weiwei Wang, Nikhil Joshi	
Chapter 24	
THE TEMPORAL EXTENSION OF PLACE: THE PHENOMENON OF 'AGE' IN HERITAGE ENVIRONMENTS	235
Paul Tuppeny	
Chapter 25	
THE NAUTICAL CULTURE OF SARDINIA, A SYNTHESIS OF TRADITIONS AND HYBRIDIZATIONS	247
Enrico Tommaso Carassale	
Chapter 26	
CONSIDERING HERITGAGE MANAGEMENT IN ENGLISH SYNAGOGUES	257
Jessie Clark	
Chapter 27	
WILL THE CURRENT EU LEGILATION CONCERNING BUILDINGS ENTAIL THE DESIRED REDUCTIONS IN GREENHOUSE GASES?	269
Thomas Kampmann	
Chapter 28	
THE FORMER SANATORIUM "CASA DEL SOLE" IN PALERMO (ITALY): AN ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE FROM THE EARLY 1900s	285
Tiziana Basiricò, Antonio Cottone	
Chapter 29	
ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN(S) FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE. THE DEVELOPMENT OF DESIGN MODELS FOR UNESCO FRAGILE SITES	296
Greta Allegretti	
Chapter 30	
LOOKING TO SEE, TOUCHING TO UNDERSTAND, SO WHAT TO DO FOR PRESERVE?	306
Hasan Tahsin Selçuk	
Chapter 31	
HERITAGE EXPERIENCE DESIGN: CASE OF SARDINIA	.315
Nicolò Ceccarelli, Nađa Beretić	
Chapter 32	
SCHOOL IN TZAR: CULTURAL GENOCIDE AS HERITAGE PRESERVATION	326
Shant Charoian	
Chapter 33	
VANISHING LANDSCAPES: SOCIO-CULTURAL TRACES IN PORTUGUESE ANIMATION	331
Pedro Serrazina	

Chapter 34	343
SPATIAL INTERPRETATIONS ON THE TRACES OF THE PAST: REFERENCING FORMERLY FUNCTIONAL ABANDONED STRUCTURES	
Anna Efstathiou, Elpida Roidou, Christina Vergopoulou - Efstathiou, Maria Vergopoulou-Efstathiou	
Chapter 35	353
INCREASING HERITAGE AWARENESS THROUGH ACTIVE INTERDISCIPLINARY LEARNING: FROM CLAY MODELS TO VIRTUAL AND AUGMENTED REALITY IN THE CLASSROOM	
Marc Frincu, Simina Frincu	
Chapter 36	363
COMMUNITY-PERCEPTIONS OF PLACE-CHARACTER AND ASSOCIATED MEANINGS IN THE CONTEXT OF A CONTEMPORARY CULTURAL LANDSCAPE: THE CASE OF THE HISTORIC NEIGHBOURHOOD OF PATHURIAGHATA IN KOLKATA, INDIA	
Prerana Chatterjee, Raymond James Green	
Chapter 37	377
HOW LIBYAN IMMIGRANTS HAVE CHOSEN AND DECORATED THEIR HOUSE IN THE UK SINCE THE 1980s	
Intesar Ibrahim, Yun Gao	
Chapter 38	389
BRINGING INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE TO LIGHT: A METHODOLOGY FOR ILLUSTRATING SOUTHERN EUROPEAN UTILITARIAN DESIGN THROUGH THE DIGITALIZATION OF ASSETS AND THE CREATION OF AN OPEN PUBLIC VIRTUAL 3D LIBRARY	
D. Cano-Lasso, S. Louie, J. Ramos, A. Herruzo	
Chapter 39	399
TENTS, TABERNACLES, AND GOSPEL HALLS: A RELIGIOUS VERNACULAR IN ULSTER	
Kevin Miller, Ian Montgomery, Catherine O'hara	
Chapter 40	411
IS THERE A CHANGE IN THE SIGNIFICANCE OF CULTURAL ASSETS THROUGH CONSERVATION AND RESTORATION TREATMENT?	
Beate Kozub	
Chapter 41	419
RETROFITTING LUNDAGER: TOWARDS CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION AND ARCHITECTURAL SENSEMAKING	
Nicolai Bo Andersen, Victor Boye Julebæk	
Chapter 42	433
SOUND LIFELINE: SARAJEVO UNDER THE SIEGE, A CITY RECONFIGURED THROUGH SONIC EXPERIENCE	
Lejla Odobasic Novo	
Chapter 43	443
SKETCHING THE PHYSIOGNOMY OF A DISTRICT OF ATHENS THROUGH CINEMATIC IMAGES OF THE 1950s AND 1960s	
Georgia Eleftheraki	

Chapter 44	
THE TRANSFORMATION OF POST-INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE: CULTURAL, URBAN, ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFIT. CASE STUDY FROM ZABRZE, POLAND	455
Jakub Świerzawski, Ming Hu, Justyna Kleszcz, Piotr Kmiecik	
Chapter 45	
WHAT CAN WE DO WITH CONTESTED MONUMENTS?	464
M. Paula O'donohoe	
Chapter 46	
PUBLIC SPACE, WELL-BEING AND CULTURAL IDENTITY	477
Alžběta Vaštová	
Chapter 47	
QUEER ORIENTATIONS: THE ARCHITECTURE OF THE ORIENTALISTS	490
Mauricio Baros Townsend	
Chapter 48	
DISCOVERING THE PAST WHEN MAKING HISTORICAL DOCUMENTARIES	499
Maja Hagerman	
Chapter 49	
PALEONTOLOGY AND WILDNESS AS HERITAGE PERFORMANCE IN THE BURGESS SHALE	509
Chris Chang-Yen Phillips	
Chapter 50	
CONTRIBUTIONS OF SURFACE DESIGN IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF GEOPRODUCTS OF THE CAÇAPAVA GEOPARK ASPIRING UNESCO	519
Amanda Da Silveira Bairos, Sandra Regina Rech	
Chapter 51	
RECYCLING HERITAGE: THE DOUBLE LIFE OF ARCHITECTURAL REPRESENTATIONS	529
Karen Olesen	
Chapter 52	
CITIES AS MULTIPLES – EMULATION IN URBAN FORM, FROM COLONIAL CAPITALS TO NODAL SUBURBS	536
Conrad Hamann, Ian Nazareth	
Chapter 53	
KEY ISSUES FOR EFFECTIVE HERITAGE-LED PLACEMAKING PROCESSES: PRACTICES OF ADAPTIVE REUSE AND COLLABORATIVE APPROACHES IN THREE RURAL INDUSTRIAL SITES IN WEST SWEDEN	545
Paula Widmark, Susanne Fredholm	
Chapter 54	
INFRASTRUCTURE AS HERITAGE: EXPLORING THE ELSINORE HIGHWAY AS DISSONANT HERITAGE	554
Lars Rolfsted Mortensen	

Chapter 55	567
THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIAL MECHANISM ON REVITALISING MODERNIST ARCHITECTURE IN HONG KONG: A RETROSPECT	
Jiawei Wu, Man Han	
Chapter 56	576
MESKHETIAN TERRACES: FUNCTIONAL-SPATIAL ASPECTS OF INTANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE IN THE EXAMPLE OF GEORGIA	
Shorena Tsilosani	
Chapter 57	584
THE WELFARE STATE'S SUBURBAN BUILDING CULTURE – DISCUSSING VALUES	
Charlie C. Steenberg	
Chapter 58	595
(UN)WANTED MONUMENT: ON ART, MEMORY AND DESTRUCTION	
Elise Kleitz	
Chapter 59	602
PRESERVATION vs TRANSFORMATION? THE PARADOX OF FRAGILITY IN UNESCO BUFFER ZONES	
Sara Ghirardini	
Chapter 60	610
REJUVENATING CULTURE: ENHANCING CULTURAL HERITAGE AT RĀMAPPA TEMPLE	
Rohan Sadhu, Renata Jadresin Milic	
Chapter 61	621
MOBILIZING SOCIAL CHANGE THROUGH COMMUNITY-BASED HERITAGE IN OBERLIN VILLAGE	
Alicia Ebbitt McGill, Dru McGill	
Chapter 62	637
A WALK THROUGH ANCIENT EGYPT: MODERN INCORPORATIONS OF ANCIENT THEMES	
Renee Lamb, Reem Elasfoury	
Chapter 63	648
A HELPING SCAN: COMMUNITY COLLABORATION AND THE BENEFITS OF A STATE-WIDE DIGITIZATION CENTER FOR PRESERVING LOCAL HISTORY	
Ashlie Brewer	
Chapter 64	655
INTANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE IN JAPAN: THE CASE OF KABUKI THEATRE	
Giorgia Caffagni	
Chapter 65	663
KOWLOON WALLED CITY, A SOCIAL URBAN ANALYSIS THROUGH PICTURES AND DRAWINGS	
Sofía Quiroga Fernández, Guillermo Sánchez Sotés	

Chapter 66

674

THE CITADEL OF ROSES (SPAIN): A PROJECT OF SOCIALISATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE

Marc Bouzas Sabater, Lluís Palahí Grimal

Chapter 67

684

CHALLENGES IN THE PROTECTION OF A ROCK ART SITE IN THE ISTHMUS OF TEHUANTEPEC, MEXICO.Fernando Berrojalbiz, María Rivas Bringas

RETROFITTING LUNDAGER: TOWARDS CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION AND ARCHITECTURAL SENSEMAKING

Authors:

NICOLAI BO ANDERSEN, VICTOR BOYE JULEBÆK

Affiliation:

ROYAL DANISH ACADEMY – CENTRE FOR SUSTAINABLE BUILDING CULTURE, DENMARK

INTRODUCTION

This paper presents the results of one part of a research project carried out in collaboration with the National Museum of Denmark and Roskilde University. As a cross-disciplinary research project between the fields of communication, history and critical heritage studies, and architecture, the overall aim is to investigate how the experiential potential of selected vernacular buildings at the Open Air Museum outside Copenhagen may be enhanced by making architectural interventions, and subsequently investigating whether the visitors' experience of these interventions may become embodied aesthetic knowledge and inspire future (more) sustainable actions. The architectural subproject described in this paper is the making of a retrofit insulation of an existing threshing floor [Lo] in the *Lundager Farmhouse*, that is a part of the Open Air Museum. The intervention is an investigation of how to reuse and make a retrofit insulation in an existing room using biogenic materials and existing building components, so that the cultural-historical and aesthetic qualities present in the existing building are not weakened, but rather strengthened. The intervention is designed by the authors and built by students and teachers from the Royal Danish Academy in 2023.

BACKGROUND AND RESEARCH QUESTION

Providing a global assessment of climate change mitigation progress and potentials, IPCC points out that “[...] in developed countries the highest mitigation potential is within the retrofit of existing buildings.”¹ Similarly, a recent Finnish study proposes a hierarchy for resource efficient construction within the planetary boundaries prioritising the utilisation of vacant and shareable spaces over renovating existing buildings, extending existing buildings and building new.²

Even if the reuse and retrofit insulation of existing buildings may hold a large potential to save operational and embodied energy, there may be a latent conflict between a new intervention and the values of the existing building. Consequently, retrofitting strategies often seem to be characterised by either apprehensive restorations or oblivious renovations.

Discussing the environmental significance of reusing existing buildings, a recent Norwegian report points out that not only should upgrading of existing buildings be prioritized over demolition and construction of new buildings, just as complete life cycle analyses constitute important decision making tools, also cultural and historical conservation values should be considered.³ In a similar perspective, a recent Danish study, aiming to maintain the existing cultural-historical values, indicates that a gentle restoration of a historical timber frame building may in fact be a viable alternative to a more comprehensive renovation regarding environmental impact seen in a life-cycle perspective.⁴



Figure 1. Lundager Farmhouse.



Figure 2. Lundager Farmhouse.

Instead of understanding existing buildings and their cultural-historical, technological, and aesthetic qualities as something that is either in opposition to climate change mitigation actions or not relevant at all, ICOMOS has argued that “[...] cultural heritage is a source of creativity and inspiration for adaptation and mitigation actions that are responses to the findings of climate science.”⁵ This leads to the research question asking how cultural-historic, technological, and aesthetic qualities may inform adaptive reuse and retrofit insulation? What characterises a retrofit strategy that respects existing cultural-historic, technological, and aesthetic qualities and, in continuation, what are the perspectives of this regarding future sustainable building cultures?

RESEARCH METHOD

The research method in this paper is a *combined strategy*, involving the qualitative analysis of an existing building and the design and construction of an experimental retrofit structure within an existing space of the building.⁶ The analysis of the existing building is seen from the perspectives of cultural history, technology, and aesthetics, aiming at developing architectural strategies in response to the findings of climate science and inform discussions on the adaptation and mitigation potential of existing buildings. The design and construction of the experimental structure is situated within the framework of *research by design* as described by EAAE⁷ and is methodically developed through the architectural phenomenological method as described by Andersen.⁸

Building on the above framework, the research process is structured as follows. First, characteristic motives from the *Lundager Farmhouse* have been identified and photographed with the aim of developing a better understanding of the specific architectural situation, including cultural-historic, technical, and aesthetic values (Fig. 1–2). Second, selected motives have informed the design of a retrofit insulation in the threshing floor of the existing farmhouse (Fig. 3–4). Given the circumstances of building within a museum object, the aim of the design has been to develop an architectural entity which clearly corresponds with the existing building, while concurrently being autonomous and distinguishable as something new. Third, the experimental retrofit has been built by students and teachers as part of the curriculum. Fourth, the experimental retrofit has been described and documented photographically (Fig. 5–10). Fifth, the documented motifs, the design documents, and the documentation of the retrofit are considered empirical findings, which have been described and analysed through a phenomenological-hermeneutic lens in relation to the theoretical framework. Finally, the significances of the results have been discussed in relation to the research question and recommendations have been made.

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Conservation

Western conservation theory may be considered an ongoing discussion between positions along an axis demarcated by maximalist and minimalist interventions represented by Viollet-le-Duc and John Ruskin, respectively.⁹ Having mayor impact on conservation practise in the 20th century, *The Venice Charter* argued that the aim of restoration is *not* the unity of style but rather the harmonious yet distinguishable integration of missing parts with the whole.¹⁰ Today, conservation theory is contested, including not only the conservation object, but also the users. Laurajane Smith has argued that heritage values, meanings, and identities are continuously created and recreated in a cultural and social *process*.¹¹ Introducing the concept of *sustainability*, Salvador Muñoz Viñas has furthermore argued that conservation does not represent a final truth but is instead rooted in the uses, values, and meanings that an object has to people.¹²

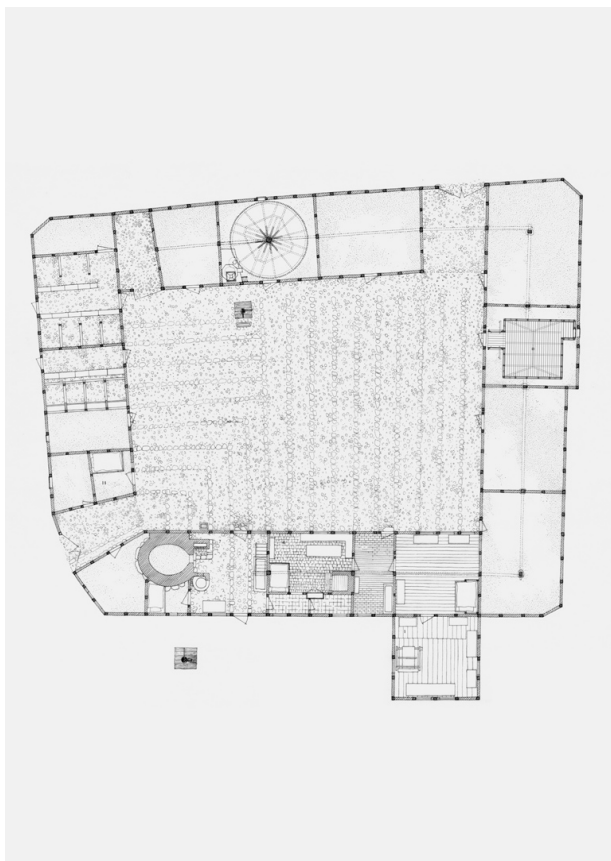


Figure 3. Lundager Retrofit, site plan.



Figure 4. Lundager Retrofit, section.

Sustainability

The term of sustainability – or rather, *sustainable use* – was coined by Hans Carl von Carlowitz in 1713 as the balancing of harvest and growth in a given system.¹³ In resonance, the Brundtland Commission Report *Our Common Future* defined sustainability as “[...] development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.”¹⁴ Following decades of work by the UN and the member states, the 17 Sustainable Development Goals, adopted by all United Nations Member States in 2015, aim at ending poverty, reducing inequality, improving health and education while tackling climate change and preserving oceans and forests.¹⁵ However, failing to deal with the increase in resource use, the SDGs have been criticized as prioritizing economic growth over ecological integrity.¹⁶ Material resources are limited on a bounded planet¹⁷ and the safe operating space of numerous planetary boundaries are long exceeded.¹⁸ Combining an inner *social foundation* with an outer *ecological ceiling* and visualizing them in combination as a doughnut, Kate Raworth has proposed the probably most comprehensive model for a future sustainable development.¹⁹

Aesthetics

Separating *noeta*, as the object of logic, from *aisthetike*, as the things perceived, Alexander Gottlieb Baumgarten coined the term *aesthetics* in 1735.²⁰ Somewhat in resonance, Martin Heidegger understands the relation of humans to the world as not just utilitarian or theoretical, but also poetic. Describing a painting by Vincent van Gogh, Heidegger makes clear that a pair of peasant shoes are not only equipment for walking or a circumspect object, but for the artist “[...] a becoming and happening of truth.”²¹ Central for this becoming and happening of truth is, the ancient Greek concept of *techne*. Deriving from *teks-*, it describes “to weave,” “to fabricate” or to “to make wicker or wattle fabric for (mud-covered) house walls.”²² As understood by Heidegger, however, *techne* is neither art nor craft in the present day sense, but rather a mode of presentation where “[t]he rock comes to bear and rest and so first becomes rock; metal comes to glitter and shimmer, colors to glow, tones to sing, the word to say.”²³ Focusing on what a building *does* rather than what it *is*, David Leatherbarrow similarly points out that, indeed, “a building is a technical and aesthetic work, but it is known as such through its workings [...] through its actions or performances.”²⁴ To Leatherbarrow, architectural elements are understood as passively active through an *interenvironmental system of correspondences*.²⁵ Rather than focusing on a dualist perspective, attention is directed towards a cultivation of potential between things and rests on the ways things may “exceed themselves.”²⁶

RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

The three characteristic motives that have informed the retrofit are *post*, *lining* and *lighting*. Each motif has been selected in accordance with the methodical and theoretical framework as based on an analysis of the existing farmhouse. Each motif has furthermore been selected with the intention of demonstrating a degree of commonplace traits, as to be relevant in a larger architectural context.

Post

The *Lundager Retrofit* is a new interpretation of the traditional *Lundager Farmhouse*’s post and beam timber structure. Constructed with a series of central columns carrying a longitudinal beam stabilised with diagonal braces, this characteristic ridge-post framing typology can be traced back to the Stone Age. The new intervention similarly comprises a timber structure with a freestanding post, joined by wood-on-wood joints (Fig. 6, 8). The loadbearing structure is made entirely of locally sourced Douglas timber, which may be considered a potential renewable resource because of the relatively short geological time scale. Sequestering CO₂ when growing, wood acts as a carbon sink when



Figure 5. Lundager Retrofit.



Figure 6. Lundager Retrofit.

maintaining its chemical form. The new structure stands on a steel ground screw foundation, that, compared to a conventional 30 cm wide and 90 cm deep concrete foundation along the exterior walls, reduces emissions by 1.66 tonnes of CO₂, corresponding to approximately 85%.²⁷

Lining

As an interpretation of the traditional wattle and daub, the retrofit structure is lined with 90x300x600 mm Hempcrete blocks (Fig. 6, 9). The blocks comprise the panels of the half-timbered structure and are joined using clay mortar. The hempcrete panels are plastered with clay level with the timber and subsequently limewashed. Hempcrete is an insulating building block consisting of pressed hemp bound together by lime. Hemp is a fast-growing, hardy plant, sequestering 75 kg of CO₂ per m³ material. A *Isohemp* hempcrete block has a thermal conductivity (λ -value) of 0.071 W/mK.²⁸ An existing half-timbered wall retrofitted with 200 mm hempcrete has an overall climate impact of heat loss and materials of 68.6 CO₂ e/year. In comparison, 300 mm mineral wool - due to a greater climate impact during production - has a total climate impact of 71.6 CO₂ e/year.²⁹ With reference to the traditional thatched roof of the farmhouse, the roof of the retrofit is furthermore insulated with 80x600x1200 mm grass fibre mats (Fig. 10). The material is locally collected, dried, and pressed surplus grass from public squares and parks. With a thermal conductivity (λ -value) of 0.040 W/mK, *Gramitherm* grass insulation is 100% recyclable and sequesters 1.5 kg of CO₂ per kg of material.³⁰

Lighting

As part of the intervention, a 19th century window was restored (Fig. 6). Loose paint was scraped off and decayed wood was carefully replaced. It was primed with boiled linseed oil and painted with linseed oil paint in three thin coats. The window was finally fitted with an interior window frame and built into a deep nook, providing seating and reflecting light diffusely. While conserving both aesthetic values and material resources, restoring and retrofitting an existing window reduces the heat loss from around 313 kWh/m² per year to 66 kWh/m² per year.³¹ Fitted with an interior window frame with double energy glazing, the total heat loss would be 25 kWh/m² per year.³² Not taking a full LCA perspective into account, a similar new wood/aluminium window with a double energy pane will have a heat loss of around 72 kWh/m² per year while a corresponding new wood/aluminium window with a three-layer energy pane will have a heat loss of around 42 kWh/m² per year.³³

Results

In conclusion of the above, the *Lundager Retrofit* may be understood as being part of a larger system of cultural-historic, technological, and aesthetic correspondences involving landscape, building, and intervention. Manifesting knowledge developed through an in-depth analysis of the existing technological properties, aesthetic qualities, and experiential effects, the *Lundager Retrofit* may be understood as making sense in the specific architectural situation as well as in a larger inter-environmental system. Furthermore, the intervention may be considered sense-making by way of responding to and expressing architectural qualities without compromising existing heritage values. Finally, it may be argued that the adaptation of the existing building is characterised by sense-making and making sense by harmoniously integrating the conservation of cultural-historic and aesthetic values as well as the energy- and material resource saving actions as part of a mitigation strategy.

DISCUSSION

As the findings suggest, not only technological measures, but also cultural-historic and aesthetic aspects should be taken into consideration when retrofitting. In this perspective, the principles of the *Venice Charter* may once again become relevant. Being in principle similar to the existing building,

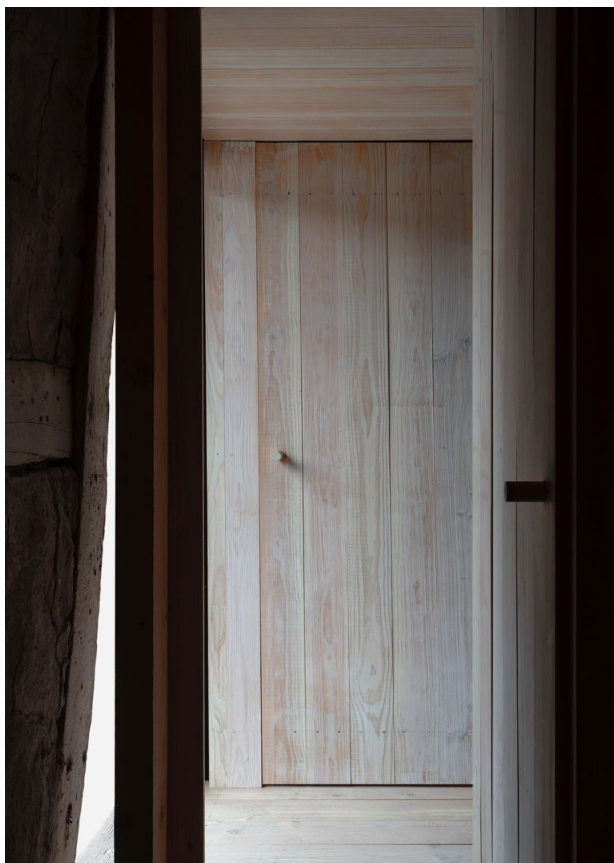


Figure 7. Lundager Retrofit.



Figure 8. Lundager Retrofit.

but in a contemporary interpretation, the *Lundager Retrofit* may be considered a *harmonious yet distinguishable integration* of new and old. As such, the intervention exemplifies a strategy that neither rejects any change nor transforms the existing building to unrecognizability, but rather respects and enhances the existing qualities within a *system of correspondences* that is guided by sustainable actions. Even if contemporary conservation theory has shifted its focus from the original physical *material* towards cultural and social *processes*,³⁴ it may be argued that a renewed comprehensive focus on physical material is pivotal as part of a future circular economy.³⁵

Even if a retrofit insulation may save energy, improvements in efficiency have, however, historically been cancelled out by growth in floor area.³⁶ As such, efficiency measures alone are inadequate as also underlined in the SER (Sufficiency, Efficiency, Renewable) framework.³⁷

Traditional building culture may be characterised by making use of locally sourced materials, accommodating cyclic renewal, and being designed according to the principles of protection by design, while simultaneously allowing parts of the building to age and be replaced without compromising the whole. Similarly, the retrofit is designed for disassembly, planned with simple maintenance in mind, and built with nontoxic materials from near and traceable supply chains. By e.g., using clay mortar (which is “weaker” than the hempcrete), dry-fit wood-on-wood joints, and a clear structural layering, the design supports maintenance, recycling, reuse of individual elements and allows the materials to be returned to the ecosystem at the end of lifespan in accordance with the principles of a circular economy.³⁸

In a renewable’s perspective, added building materials in the *Lundager Retrofit*, such as wood and hemp, may be considered renewable resources and potentially abundant, carbon neutral, and recyclable. Even if clay is not a renewable material as such, it may be considered both abundant and recyclable. In this perspective, the *Lundager Retrofit* exemplifies a resource saving-, carbon uptake-, and storage-strategy using regenerative bio-based materials.

In a sufficiency perspective, fair consumption of space and resources is required. According to the IPCC, sufficiency requires optimising the use of buildings, repurposing unused existing ones, prioritising multi-family homes over single-family buildings, and downsizing dwellings³⁹ As pointed out by Stewart Brand, what allows adaptation to changing requirements over time is dependent on the separation of the differently paced systems of the *Site, Structure, Skin, Services, Space plan* and *Stuff*.⁴⁰ In this perspective, the regular space plan as well as the clear tectonic articulation of the *Lundager Retrofit* may easily allow future optimization and repurposing. More importantly, as pointed out by the IPCC, people do not demand primary energy and physical resources as such, they demand services.⁴¹ As seen from an architectural perspective, it may furthermore be argued that what is important is not bricks or electricity as such, but rather quality homes.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

As described above, the existing *Lundager Farmhouse* has inspired adaptation and mitigation actions in response to the findings of climate science as called upon by ICOMOS.

Generally applicable, but with different results depending on the architectural situation, the proposed strategy requires that a careful building analysis be done in advance of any intervention. In this, it is recommended that not only technological, but also cultural-historic and aesthetic qualities be taken into consideration. Furthermore, it is recommended that sufficiency measures should supplement adaptive reuse and retrofit insulation using renewable resources strategies to mitigate climate change. When designing, these general recommendations should be complemented by taking design for disassembly, protection by design, maintenance, and supply chains into consideration.

In addition to the strategy and recommendations, the results of the *Lundager Retrofit* have prompted a re-evaluation of several theories and practises, that are normally taken for granted.

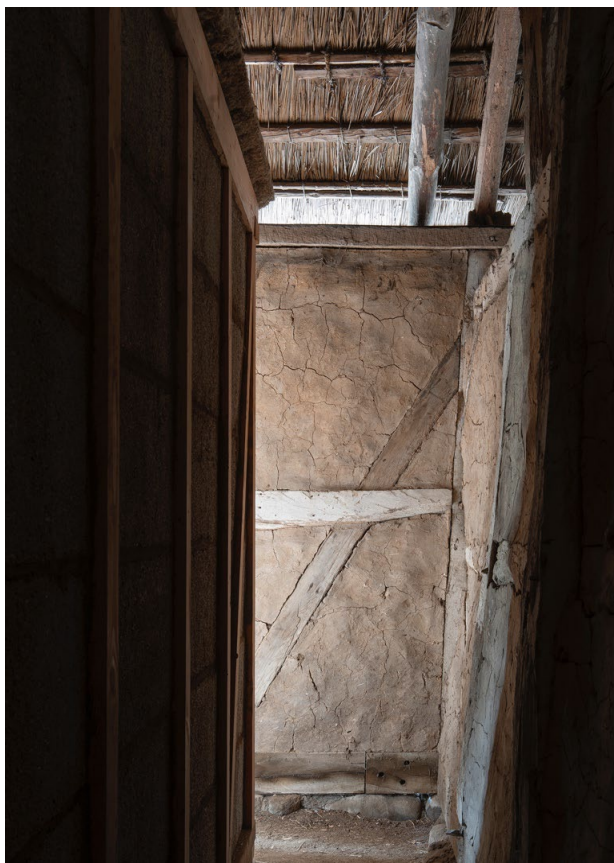


Figure 9. Lundager Retrofit.



Figure 10. Lundager Retrofit.

As not only efficiency, but also renewables and sufficiency strategies should be taken into consideration when working with existing buildings, a discussion of maximalist and minimalist interventions has, again, become pertinent. In the case of the *Lundager Retrofit*, this becomes a question not of reducing, but rather enhancing existing cultural-historic and aesthetic qualities that have low climate impact – limiting interventions to what is sufficient.

Balancing the intervention with the existing building, the *Lundager Retrofit* adds a new perspective to the discussion of the relation between new and old. Being neither an apprehensive restoration nor an oblivious renovation, the intervention is characterised by a harmonious, yet distinguishable integration – a redefinition of the strategy as originally called for in the *Venice Charter*. Similarly, acknowledging the urgency of the accelerating climate, resource- and biodiversity crisis, both the importance of the material substance as well as cultural and social processes are recognised.

The qualities of the intervention are, in this respect, not only related to the building as an individual object, isolated in time and space, nor do they represent a visualisation of the so-called *spirit of the place*.⁴² Rather, they are characterised by being part of a larger system of cultural-historic, technological, and aesthetic *correspondences* involving landscape, building, and intervention.

In conclusion, the *Lundager Retrofit* embodies architectural adaptation and mitigation actions in response to the findings of climate science, characterised by both sense-making and making sense.

NOTES

- ¹ IPCC Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, *Climate Change 2022 – Mitigation of Climate Change – Working Group III – Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change* (2022), 31.
- ² Matti Kuittinen, "Building within planetary boundaries: moving construction to stewardship." *Buildings and Cities* 4-1 (2023): 565–574. August 20, 2023, DOI: <https://doi.org/10.5334/bc.351>.
- ³ Selamawit Mamo Fufa, Cecilie Flyen and Christoffer Venås, *Grønt er ikke bare en farge: Bærekraftige bygninger eksisterer allerede* (Oslo: SINTEF akademisk forlag, 2020).
- ⁴ Thomas Hacksen Kampmann, Teddy Serrano and Morten W. Ryberg, "Comparative Life-Cycle Assessment of restoration and renovation of a traditional Danish farmer house." *Building and Environment* 219 (2022). August 20, 2023, DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.buildenv.2022.109174>.
- ⁵ ICOMOS Climate Change and Cultural Heritage Working Group (2019), *The Future of Our Pasts: Engaging Cultural Heritage in Climate Action* (Paris: ICOMOS, 2019), 14.
- ⁶ Linda Groat and David Wang, *Architectural Research Methods* (Hoboken: Wiley, 2013).
- ⁷ "EAAE Charter on Architectural Research," EAAE, accessed August 24, 2023, <https://www.eaae.be/about/statutes-and-policy/papers/eaae-charter-architectural-research/>.
- ⁸ Nicolai Bo Andersen, "Phenomenological Method - Towards an approach to architectural investigation, description and design," in Elise Lorentsen and Kristine Annabell Torp (eds.), *Formation - Architectural Education in a Nordic Perspective* (Copenhagen: Architectural Publisher B, 2018), 74-95.
- ⁹ Jukka Jokilehto, *A History of Architectural Conservation* (London: Routledge, 2017).
- ¹⁰ ICOMOS, "The International Charter for The Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites (The Venice Charter 1964)," accessed August 24, 2023, https://www.icomos.org/images/DOCUMENTS/Charters/venice_e.pdf.
- ¹¹ Laurajane Smith, *Uses of Heritage* (London: Routledge, 2006).
- ¹² Salvador Muñoz Viñas, *Contemporary Theory of Conservation* (Oxford: Elsevier, 2005).
- ¹³ Finn Arler, "Bæredygtighed og bæredygtig udvikling", in Finn Arler, Mette Alberg Mosgaard and Henrik Riisgaard, *Bæredygtighed – værdier, regler og metoder* (Aarhus: Aarhus Universitetsforlag, 2015).
- ¹⁴ World Commission on Environment and Development, *Our Common Future [Brundtland Report]* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1987).
- ¹⁵ "The 17 Sustainable Development Goals," United Nations, accessed August 24, 2023, <https://sdgs.un.org/goals>.
- ¹⁶ Nina Eisenmenger et al., "The Sustainable Development Goals prioritize economic growth over sustainable resource use." *Sustainability Science* 15, 1101–1110 (2020). August 20, 2023, DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11625-020-00813-x>.
- ¹⁷ Herman Daly, *Ecological Economics and Sustainable Development, Selected Essays of Herman Daly* (Cheltenham: Edward Elgar Publishing Limited, 2007).
- ¹⁸ Johan Rockström, Will Steffen W, Kevin Noone et al., "A safe operating space for humanity." *Nature* 461, 472–475 (2009). August 20, 2023, DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1038/461472a>.
- Will Steffen, Katherine Richardson, Johan Rockström et al., "Planetary boundaries: Guiding human development on a changing planet." *Science* Vol 347:6223 (2015). August 20, 2023, DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1126/science.1259855>.
- "A Safe and Just Space for Humanity," Kate Raworth (OxfamGB), accessed August 20, 2023, <https://www.oxfam.org/en/research/safe-and-just-space-humanity>.
- Kate Raworth, *Doughnut Economics: Seven Ways to Think Like a 21st-Century Economist* (New Orleans: Cornerstone, 2018).
- ¹⁹ Kate Raworth, *Doughnut Economics: Seven Ways to Think Like a 21st-Century Economist* (New Orleans: Cornerstone, 2018).
- ²⁰ Alexander Gottlieb Baumgarten, *Reflections on Poetry* (Los Angeles: University of California Press, 1954).
- ²¹ Martin Heidegger, "The Origin of the Work of Art," in Martin Heidegger, *Basic Writings: Martin Heidegger* (London: Routledge, 2008), 127.
- ²² "teks-," Etymology Dictionary, accessed August 20, 2023, https://www.etymonline.com/word/*teks-#etymonline_v_52573.
- ²³ Martin Heidegger, "The Origin of the Work of Art," in *Basic Writings: Martin Heidegger* (London: Routledge, 2008), 106.
- ²⁴ David Leatherbarrow, *Architecture Oriented Otherwise* (New York: Princeton Architectural Press, 2009), 49.
- ²⁵ David Leatherbarrow, *Architecture Oriented Otherwise* (New York: Princeton Architectural Press, 2009), 38.
- ²⁶ David Leatherbarrow, *Architecture Oriented Otherwise* (New York: Princeton Architectural Press, 2009), 91.
- ²⁷ This according to the supplier.
- ²⁸ This according to the supplier.
- ²⁹ Thomas Hacksen Kampmann, Teddy Serrano and Morten W. Ryberg, "Comparative Life-Cycle Assessment of restoration and renovation of a traditional Danish farmer house." *Building and Environment* 219 (2022). August 20, 2023, DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.buildenv.2022.109174>.

In a more nuanced LCA perspective, it may also be argued that using a thinner hempcrete block (i.e. 75mm) only produces a slightly higher environmental impact than a 200mm block while being resource efficient and, in some cases, more suitable for the architectural task at hand.

³⁰ This according to the supplier.

³¹ Thomas Hacksen Kampmann, "Gamle vinduer modarbejdes." *Arkitekten* 04 (2022), 32.

³² Thomas Hacksen Kampmann, "Gamle vinduer modarbejdes." *Arkitekten* 04 (2022), 32.

³³ Thomas Hacksen Kampmann, "Gamle vinduer modarbejdes." *Arkitekten* 04 (2022), 32.

³⁴ Laurajane Smith, *Uses of Heritage* (London: Routledge, 2006).

³⁵ "Let's build a circular economy," Ellen MacArthur Foundation, accessed August 20, 2023, <https://ellenmacarthurfoundation.org>.

³⁶ IPCC Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, *Climate Change 2022 – Mitigation of Climate Change – Working Group III – Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change* (2022), 100, 102, 955.

³⁷ IPCC Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, *Climate Change 2022 – Mitigation of Climate Change – Working Group III – Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change* (2022), 957–959.

³⁸ "Let's build a circular economy," Ellen MacArthur Foundation, accessed August 20, 2023, <https://ellenmacarthurfoundation.org>.

³⁹ IPCC Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, *Climate Change 2022 – Mitigation of Climate Change – Working Group III – Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change* (2022), 955, 958, 959.

⁴⁰ Stewart Brand, *How Buildings Learn: What Happens After They're Built* (New York: Penguin Books, 1994).

⁴¹ IPCC Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, *Climate Change 2022 – Mitigation of Climate Change – Working Group III – Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change* (2022), 505.

⁴² Christian Norberg-Schulz, *Genius Loci – Towards a Phenomenology of Architecture* (New York: Rizzoli, 1980), 166.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Arler, Finn; Mosgaard, Mette Alberg and Riisgaard Henrik (eds.). *Bæredygtighed – værdier, regler og metoder*. Aarhus: Aarhus Universitetsforlag, 2015.

Baumgarten, Alexander Gottlieb. *Reflections on Poetry*. Los Angeles: University of California Press, 1954.

Brand, Stewart. *How Buildings Learn: What Happens After They're Built*. New York: Penguin Books, 1994.

Daly, Herman. *Ecological Economics and Sustainable Development, Selected Essays of Herman Daly*. Cheltenham: Edward Elgar Publishing Limited, 2007.

EAAE. "EAAE Charter on Architectural Research." Accessed August 24, 2023,

<https://www.eaae.be/about/statutes-and-policypapers/eaae-charter-architectural-research/>.

Eisenmenger, Nina et al. "The Sustainable Development Goals prioritize economic growth over sustainable resource use." *Sustainability Science* 15, 1101–1110 (2020). August 20, 2023, DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11625-020-00813-x>.

Ellen MacArthur Foundation. "Let's build a circular economy." Accessed August 20, 2023, <https://ellenmacarthurfoundation.org>.

Etymology Dictionary. "teks-." Accessed August 20, 2023, https://www.etymonline.com/word/*teks-#etymonline_v_52573.

Fufa, Selamawit Mamo; Flyen, Cecilie and Venås, Christoffer. *Grønt er ikke bare en farge: Bærekraftige bygninger eksisterer allerede*. Oslo: SINTEF akademisk forlag, 2020.

Groat, Linda and Wang, David. *Architectural Research Methods*. Hoboken: Wiley, 2013.

Heidegger, Martin. "The Origin of the Work of Art." In Heidegger, Martin. *Basic Writings: Martin Heidegger*. London: Routledge, 2008.

ICOMOS Climate Change and Cultural Heritage Working Group (2019). *The Future of Our Pasts: Engaging Cultural Heritage in Climate Action*. Paris: ICOMOS, 2019.

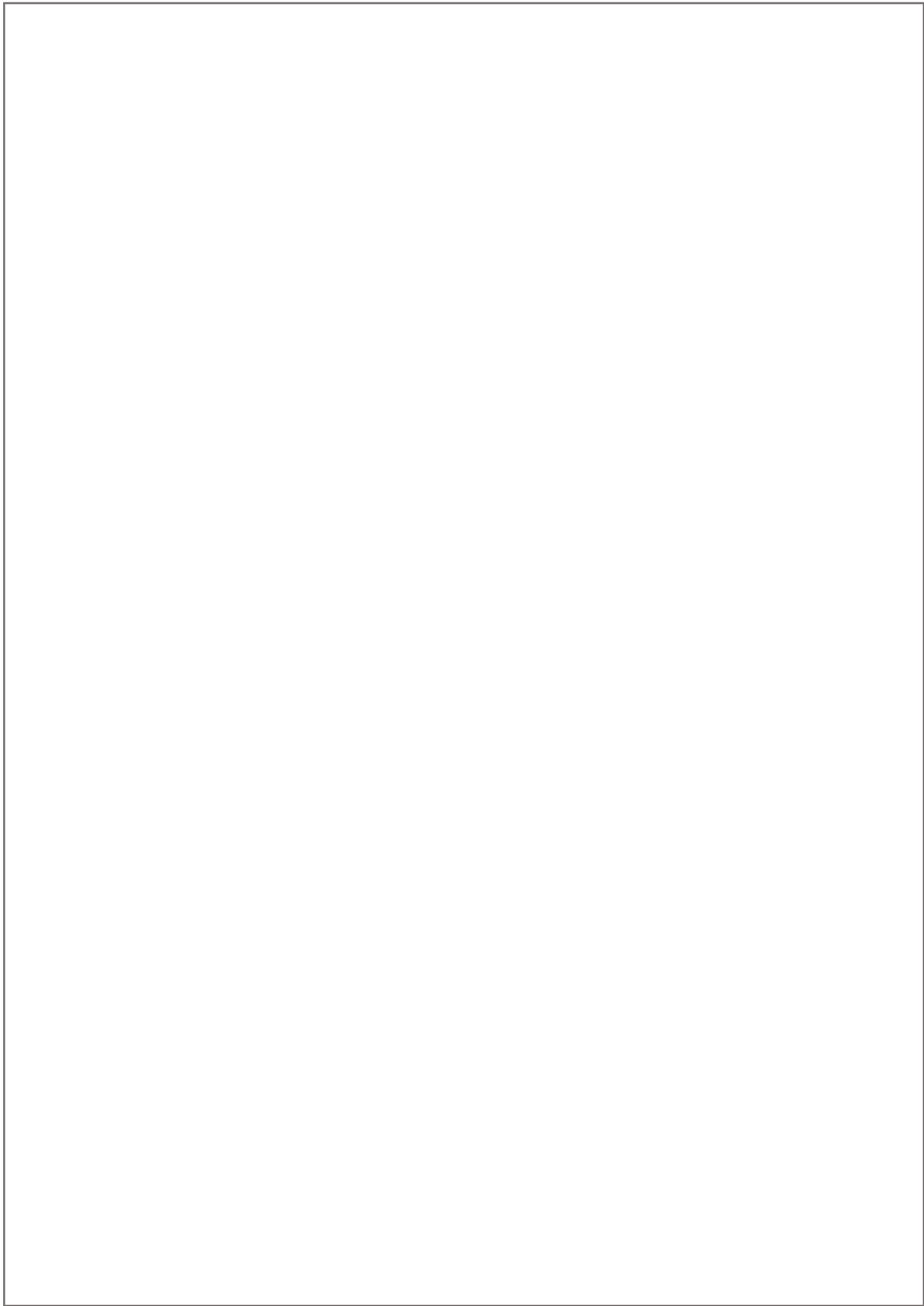
ICOMOS. "The International Charter for The Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites." Accessed August 24, 2023, https://www.icomos.org/images/DOCUMENTS/Charters/venice_e.pdf.

IPCC Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. *Climate Change 2022 – Mitigation of Climate Change – Working Group III – Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change*. 2022.

Jokilehto, Jukka. *A History of Architectural Conservation*. London: Routledge, 2017.

Kampmann, Thomas Hacksen. "Gamle vinduer modarbejdes." *Arkitekten* 04 (2022).

- Kampmann, Thomas Hacksen; Serrano, Teddy and Ryberg, Morten. "Comparative Life-Cycle Assessment of restoration and renovation of a traditional Danish farmer house." *Building and Environment* 219 (2022). August 20, 2023, DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.buildenv.2022.109174>.
- Kuittinen, Matti. "Building within planetary boundaries: moving construction to stewardship." *Buildings and Cities* 4-1 (2023): 565–574. August 20, 2023, DOI: <https://doi.org/10.5334/bc.351>.
- Leatherbarrow, David. *Architecture Oriented Otherwise*. New York: Princeton Architectural Press, 2009.
- Loretsen, Elise and Torp, Kristine Annabell, *Formation - Architectural Education in a Nordic Perspective*. Copenhagen: Architectural Publisher B, 2018.
- Norberg-Schulz, Christian. *Genius Loci – Towards a Phenomenology of Architecture*. New York: Rizzoli, 1980.
- Raworth, Kate. *Doughnut Economics: Seven Ways to Think Like a 21st-Century Economist*. New Orleans: Cornerstone, 2018.
- Raworth, Kate (OxfamGB). "A Safe and Just Space for Humanity." Accessed August 20, 2023, <https://www.oxfam.org/en/research/safe-and-just-space-humanity>.
- Rockström, Johan; Steffen, Will; Noone, Kevin et al. "A safe operating space for humanity." *Nature* 461, 472–475 (2009). August 20, 2023, DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1038/461472a>.
- Smith, Laurajane. *Uses of Heritage*. London: Routledge, 2006.
- Steffen, Will; Richardson, Katherine; Rockström, Johan et al. "Planetary boundaries: Guiding human development on a changing planet." *Science* Vol 347:6223 (2015). August 20, 2023, DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1126/science.1259855>.
- United Nations. "The 17 Sustainable Development Goals." Accessed August 24, 2023, <https://sdgs.un.org/goals>.
- Viñas, Salvador Muñoz. *Contemporary Theory of Conservation*. Oxford: Elsevier, 2005.
- World Commission on Environment and Development. *Our Common Future [Brundtland Report]*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1987.



AMPS PROCEEDINGS SERIES 35

Front cover image: Denis Poltoradnev

AMPS, Czech Technical University
New York: 28-30 June, 2023

© AMPS