



UPCYCLE HOUSE: INCREASING BUILDING PERFORMANCE

Posted on March 3, 2022 by xavigonzalez



Categories: [Anders Lendager](#), [Associate](#), [Contributors](#), [Densities](#), [Energy and sustainability](#), [Formats](#), [Lendager Group](#), [Lendager Group](#), [Low Density](#), [Politics and economics](#), [Project](#), [Senseable Technologies](#), [Technology and fabrication](#), [Topics](#), [Urban Paradigms](#)

Tags: [Adaptive reuse](#), [Architecture&climate](#), [Carbon-emissions](#), [Climate concern](#), [CO2 emissions](#), [Denmark](#), [Ecological agencies](#), [Ecological researches](#), [Ecology](#), [Energetic Approach](#), [Energy](#), [Energy consumption](#), [Experimental buildings](#), [Experimental Fabrications](#), [Experimental housing](#), [Future projections](#), [Hedonistic Sustainability](#), [Housing](#), [Innovation](#), [Local materials](#), [Low-energy building](#), [Material experimentation](#), [Nyborg](#), [On-site recycling](#), [Passive house standards](#), [Political & Economic Approach](#), [Power of materiality](#), [Prefab housing](#), [Project](#), [Recycling](#), [Responsive technologies](#), [Self-sufficient](#)

[Housing](#), [Singular Housing](#), [Sustainability](#),
[Sustainable behaviours](#), [Sustainable
construction](#), [Technological Approach](#),
[Thermodynamic flow](#), [Thermodynamic
practices](#), [Thermodynamics](#), [Upcycling](#), [Urban
Paradigms](#), [Waste generation](#)

Upcycle House is an experimental project, aimed at exposing potential carbon emission reductions through the use of recycled and upcycled building materials. In the case of Upcycle House, the reduction has been 86% compared to a benchmark house.

With increasing building performance in regards to operational energy consumption, focus has now shifted towards CO₂ emissions associated with construction. Upcycling is the process of converting waste materials or waste products into new materials or products of higher quality, resulting in a reduction in production and therefore CO₂ emissions. When building houses, it is therefore environmentally beneficial to think in terms of material recycling, since the materials have already emitted CO₂. It is even better to develop processes where garbage or useless materials can be upcycled and reused for new building materials of higher utility value than they had originally.

urbanNext Lexicon

Upcycle House: Increasing Building Performance

<https://urbannext.net/upcycle-house-increasing-building-performance/>



ISSN : 2575-5374



Upcycle House

Realdania Byg (a Danish foundation that promotes innovation and best practices in the building sector) has developed and built a single-family house with Lendager Architects called Upcycle House, conveying the principles of upcycling in a tangible and clear example. The house is built of processed recycled materials and Upcycle House investigates how much it is actually possible to reduce the CO₂ footprint by using upcycled materials to every extent possible. The load-bearing structure consists of two prefabricated shipping containers, while the roof and façade cladding are made from recycled aluminum soda cans. Façade panels consist of post-consumer recycled granulated paper, which is pressed together and heat-treated. The kitchen floor is clad in tiled

urbanNext Lexicon

Upcycle House: Increasing Building Performance

<https://urbannext.net/upcycle-house-increasing-building-performance/>

champagne cork leftovers, and the bath tiles are made from recycled glass. Walls and floors are covered with OSB panels consisting of wood chips that are the by-products of various production sites, pressed together without glue. The recycled materials are not very visible and the house does not give off a recycled look. The house looks and functions like a contemporary house built from conventional materials.



ISSN : 2575-5374

urbanNext Lexicon

Upcycle House: Increasing Building Performance

<https://urbannext.net/upcycle-house-increasing-building-performance/>



The initial work on Upcycle House takes place in the workshop where window holes are cut, and the containers are fitted with plumbing and wiring for the bathroom and the kitchen. The containers only serve as the constructive frame of the house. Upon arrival at the site in Nyborg, the containers are placed apart, shaping a central living space, dining space and master bedroom. The two shipping containers are insulated on the outside, making the recycled structural framework invisible. The result is a 129 sq. meter (1390 sq. feet) house that is designed to create the optimal setting for a family's everyday life. The house features a large living room connected to a spacious kitchen, a

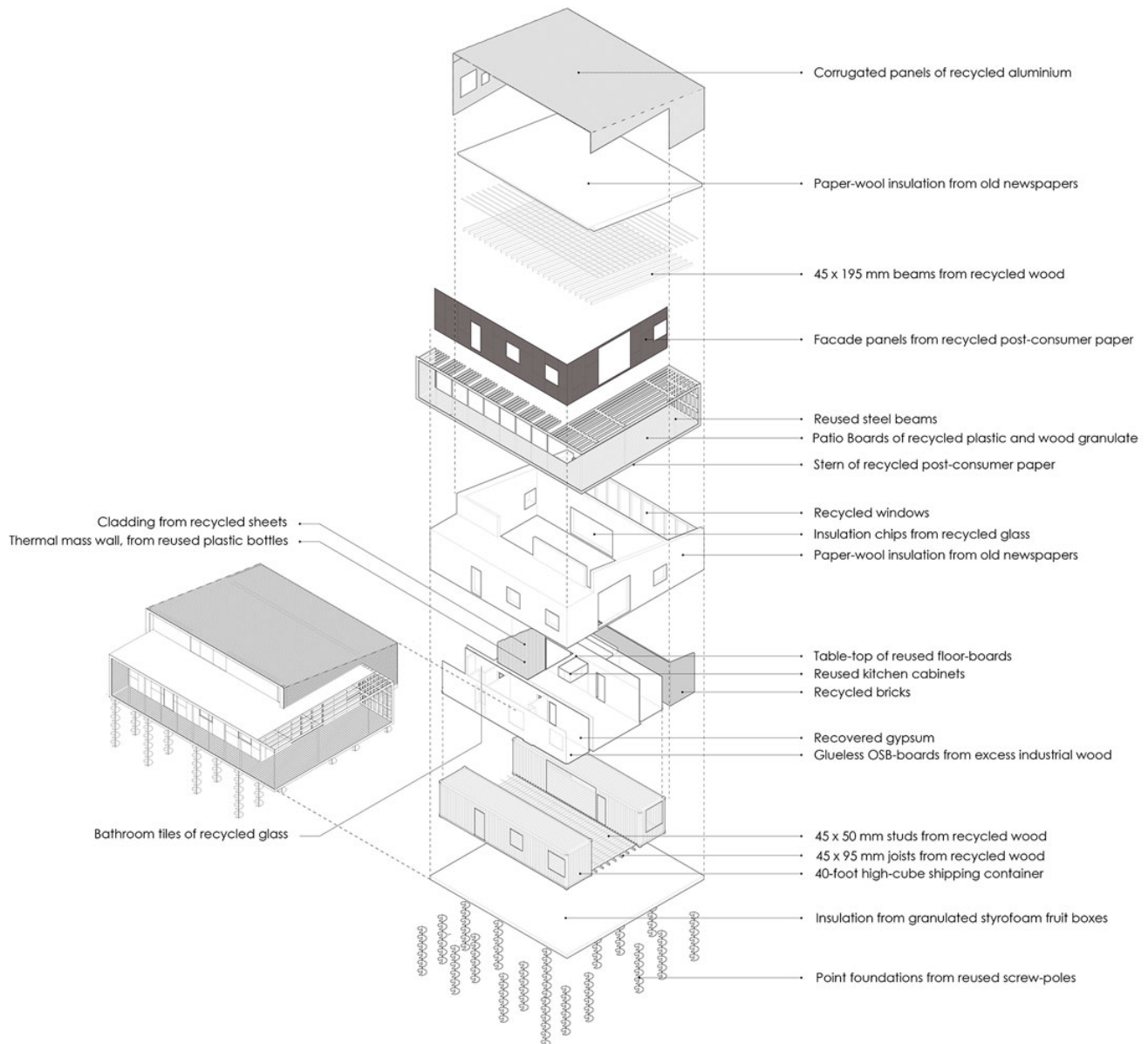
ISSN : 2575-5374

master bedroom, three smaller rooms, bathroom, utility room and a passive cooling chamber. In addition to this, the house is also fitted with a large greenhouse adjacent to the kitchen and a large south-facing terrace.

urbanNext Lexicon

Upcycle House: Increasing Building Performance

<https://urbannext.net/upcycle-house-increasing-building-performance/>



ISSN : 2575-5374

urbanNext Lexicon

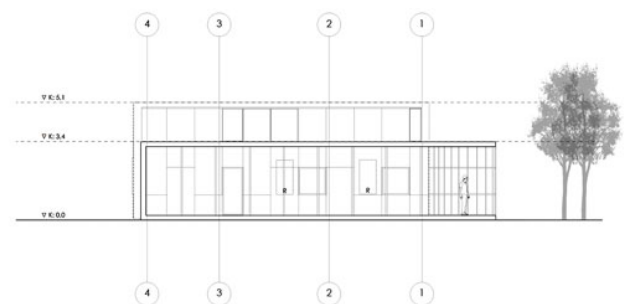
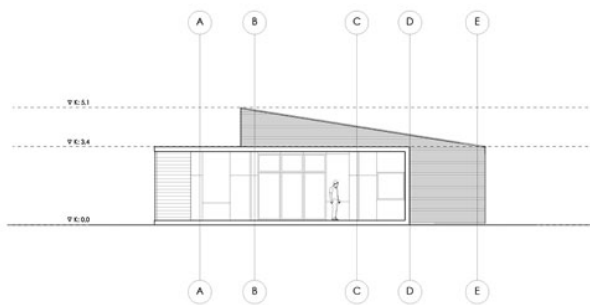
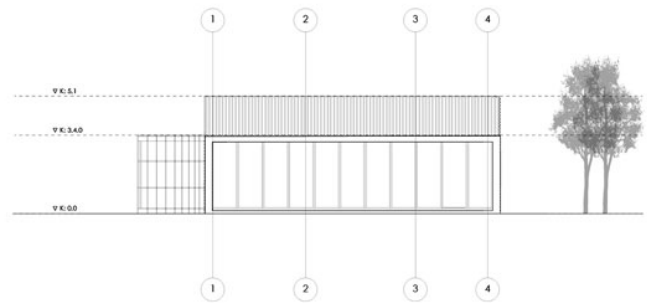
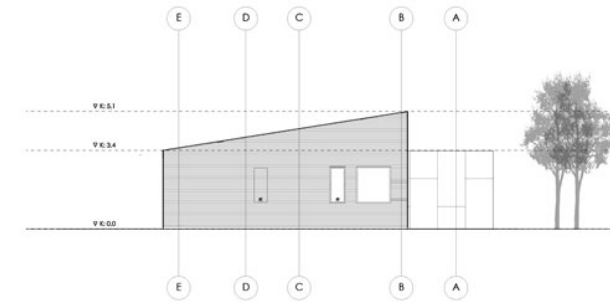
Upcycle House: Increasing Building Performance
<https://urbannext.net/upcycle-house-increasing-building-performance/>



ISSN : 2575-5374

urbanNext Lexicon

Upcycle House: Increasing Building Performance
<https://urbannext.net/upcycle-house-increasing-building-performance/>



ISSN : 2575-5374

urbanNext Lexicon

Upcycle House: Increasing Building Performance

<https://urbannext.net/upcycle-house-increasing-building-performance/>



ISSN : 2575-5374

urbanNext Lexicon

Upcycle House: Increasing Building Performance

<https://urbannext.net/upcycle-house-increasing-building-performance/>



Anders Lendager (owner of Lendager Architects) comments on the results of using recycled materials: "We initially thought that a reduction of 65% CO₂ was unrealistic, but when we ran the LCA (Life Cycle Assessment) on all materials throughout the entire project, it turned out that we had reduced the CO₂ emissions associated with construction by 86% compared to a benchmark house. With that in mind, we are surprised that no one else is working on this. Why is it not included in everything we do as architects? Why is it not included in the building code that a certain percentage of building materials have to be recycled?"

ISSN : 2575-5374

urbanNext Lexicon

Upcycle House: Increasing Building Performance
<https://urbannext.net/upcycle-house-increasing-building-performance/>



ISSN : 2575-5374

urbanNext Lexicon

Upcycle House: Increasing Building Performance
<https://urbannext.net/upcycle-house-increasing-building-performance/>

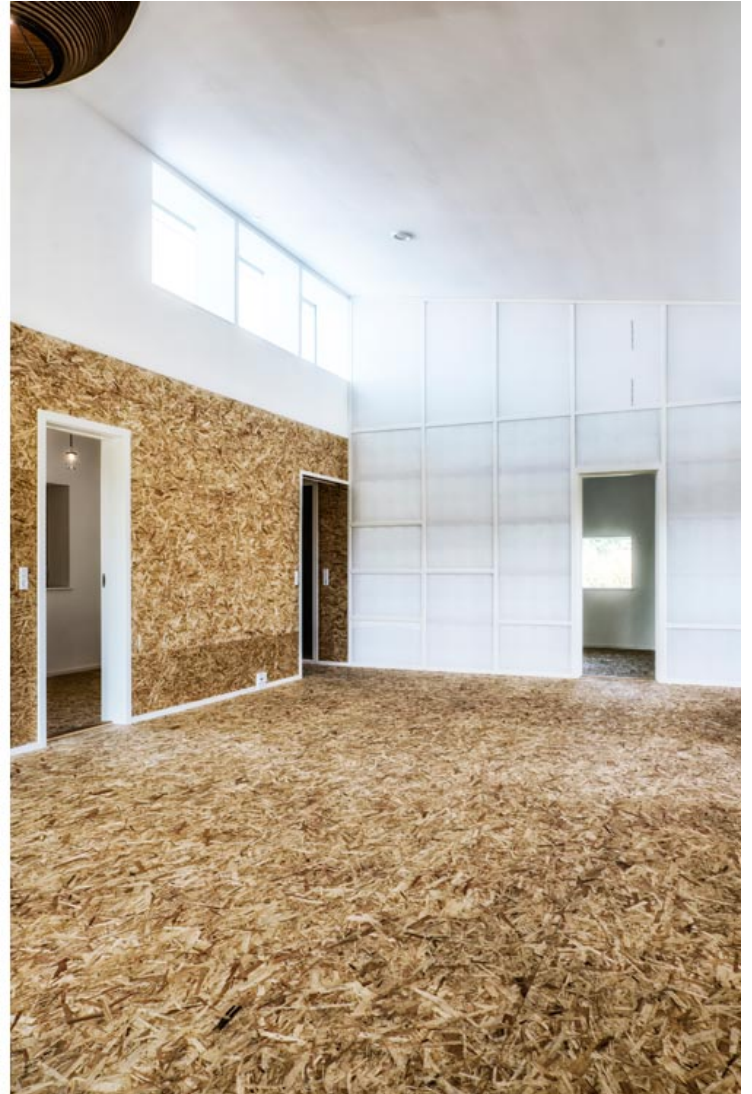


ISSN : 2575-5374

urbanNext Lexicon

Upcycle House: Increasing Building Performance

<https://urbannext.net/upcycle-house-increasing-building-performance/>



ISSN : 2575-5374

urbanNext Lexicon

Upcycle House: Increasing Building Performance

<https://urbannext.net/upcycle-house-increasing-building-performance/>



Passive Sustainability

Aside from the material approach, Upcycle House aims to reduce emissions through an array of sustainable features. Due to the limited economy of the project (1,7 Mil Dkr.), special emphasis has been put on the house's passive properties. Therefore Upcycle House is designed with orientation, temperature zones, daylight optimization, shading and natural ventilation in mind. This makes for a single-family house with a significant reduction in emissions, which is also well within the economic

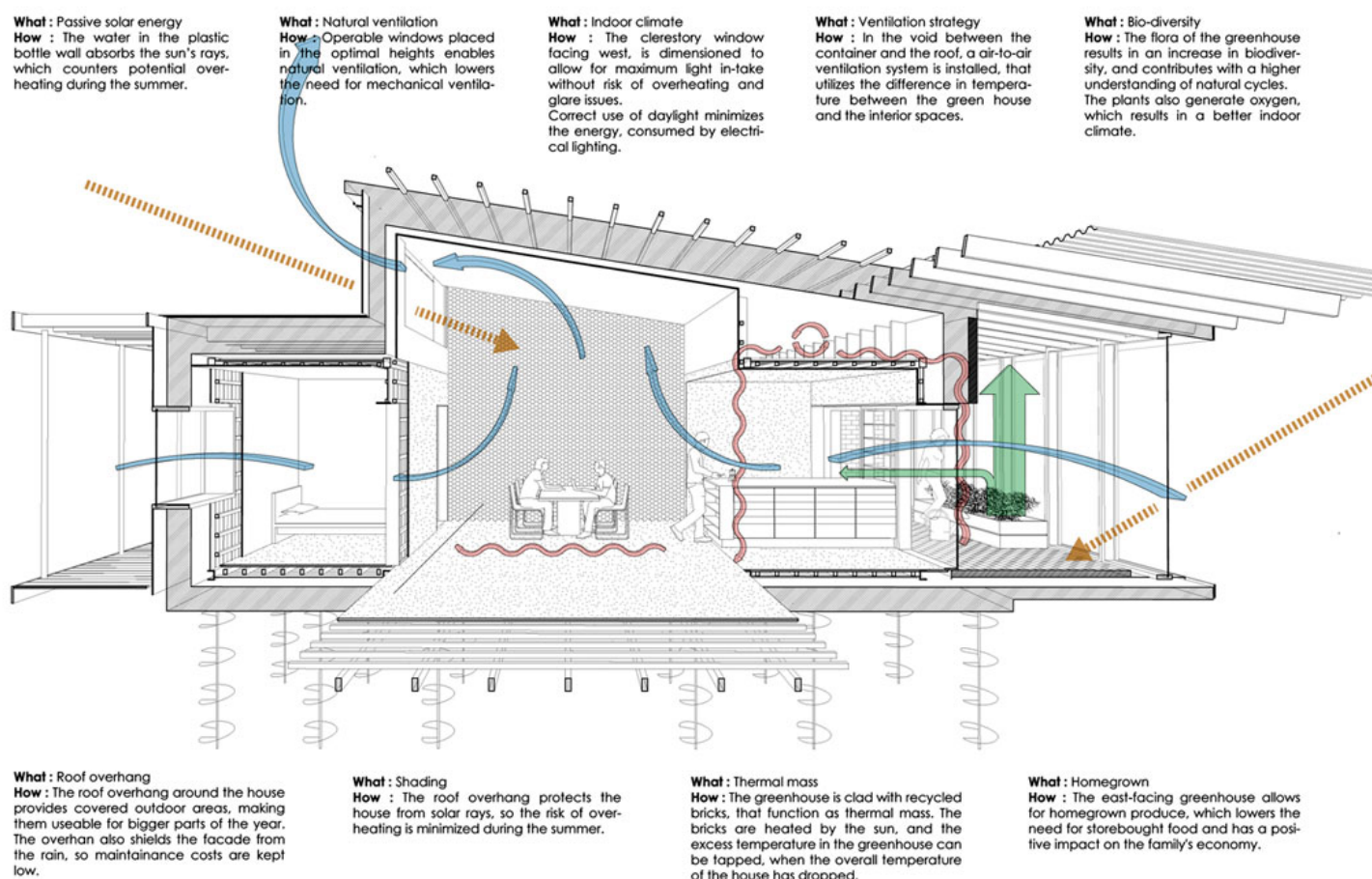
ISSN : 2575-5374

urbanNext Lexicon

Upcycle House: Increasing Building Performance

<https://urbannext.net/upcycle-house-increasing-building-performance/>

reach of an average family.



To illustrate the potential of this house, the team did a rough calculation:

The CO₂ emissions from Upcycle House are 0,7 KG CO₂/M²/YR compared to 5,0 KG CO₂/M²/YR for a benchmark house.

In Denmark 10,000 single-family homes are built every year. With a reduction of 4,3 KG CO₂/M²/YR and an average floor area well over 130 sq. meter, this makes for a potential reduction of 5590 tons of CO₂ per year.

ISSN : 2575-5374

