

History and Trends in Adaptive Reuse

What is adaptive reuse?

- The process of taking an old building or site, and reusing it for a purpose other than it was designed
- Meet halfway between history and modernization
- Closely related to historic preservation or conservation around cities with rich history; modern term "adaptive reuse" stems from these concepts
- Form of sustainable urban regeneration/ development
- Always present throughout history, but especially in certain parts of the world such as Europe due to long historical background



Detroit's new boutique Foundation Hotel was converted from the old Detroit Fire Department Headquarters





Two-story
home
constructed
by stacking
recycled
shipping
containers

Adaptive Reuse Methods

- **Intergraded Fill:** Most successful adaptive reuse projects use this method--most of the original buildings' skins & structures are kept unaltered with changes only to certain interior designs. More integrated appearance than other methods maintains most of the existing buildings
- New exterior old interior: Applicable when buildings have well performing interior structures but exterior requires improvement. Can be just restoration work where they would repair the existing finishing or can be applying a new exterior finishing
- Additions/incision: buildings being adapted to grow with the needs of users. Additions are put on to existing buildings due to the growth of the companies, institutions or associations. If there is additional office space required, it will be added on top or to the side of the buildings for fulfilling the needs. This creates contrast from old to new which is appreciated by some.

History and Trends in Adaptive Reuse

Advantages

- Site location
 - Typically located in center of cities
 - Once highly visited location
- Character & detailing unique to period of construction; often highlighted in new design
- Social & economic value to community
- Historical importance
- Energy conservation & demolition waste reduction
- More cost efficient than constructing a new building

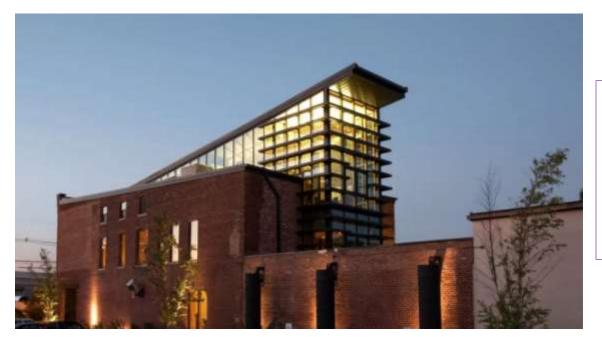
• Disadvantages

- Building codes: safety & accessibility are biggest concerns
- Building materials today are better
- Electrical, plumbing, and HVAC need to be gutted & replaced entirely in most cases
- Potential to cost more than building new



The former
Wonder Bread
Factory in
Washington
D.C. kept the
original signs
after it was
redeveloped
into offices





The Green
Building in
Louisville was
a former dry
goods store

Site Information: Christenbury Memorial Gymnasium

R E U V

- Interior square footage: 38,000 +/-
- Opened: July 11, 1952
- Architect: Eric G. Flannagan
- Façade faces 10th Street, away from main campus
- Brick exterior
- Named after former football coach John Christenbury
- Current use: ROTC



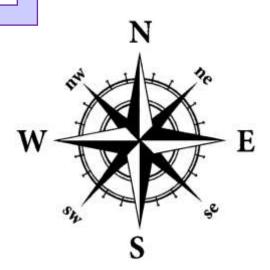




Building experiences shadows from Brewster Building



Daylight/ heat will be most intense on front corner of the eastern side (southeast)



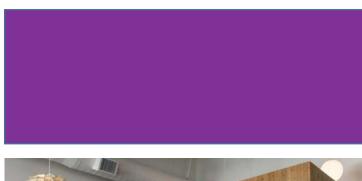
Project Concept Statement & Inspiration Images

The eyes are the window to the soul: connecting the mind and body

R E U V

The Christenbury Memorial Gymnasium is designed to be a space to escape from the physical and mental stressors. A place that offers connection of mind and body. Individuals should use this space to unwind and feel at peace. Organic and tranquil. Promoting connection to nature with the use of muted color and soft edges. The human eye can give an individual insight to "what is" but can also give perspective to "who they are". Like a double sided window, creating transparency in individual's lives











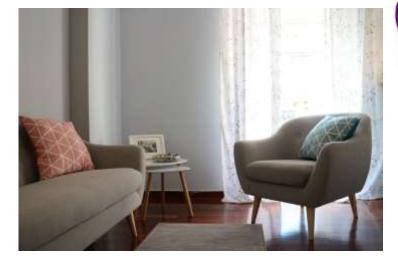
Inspiration Images









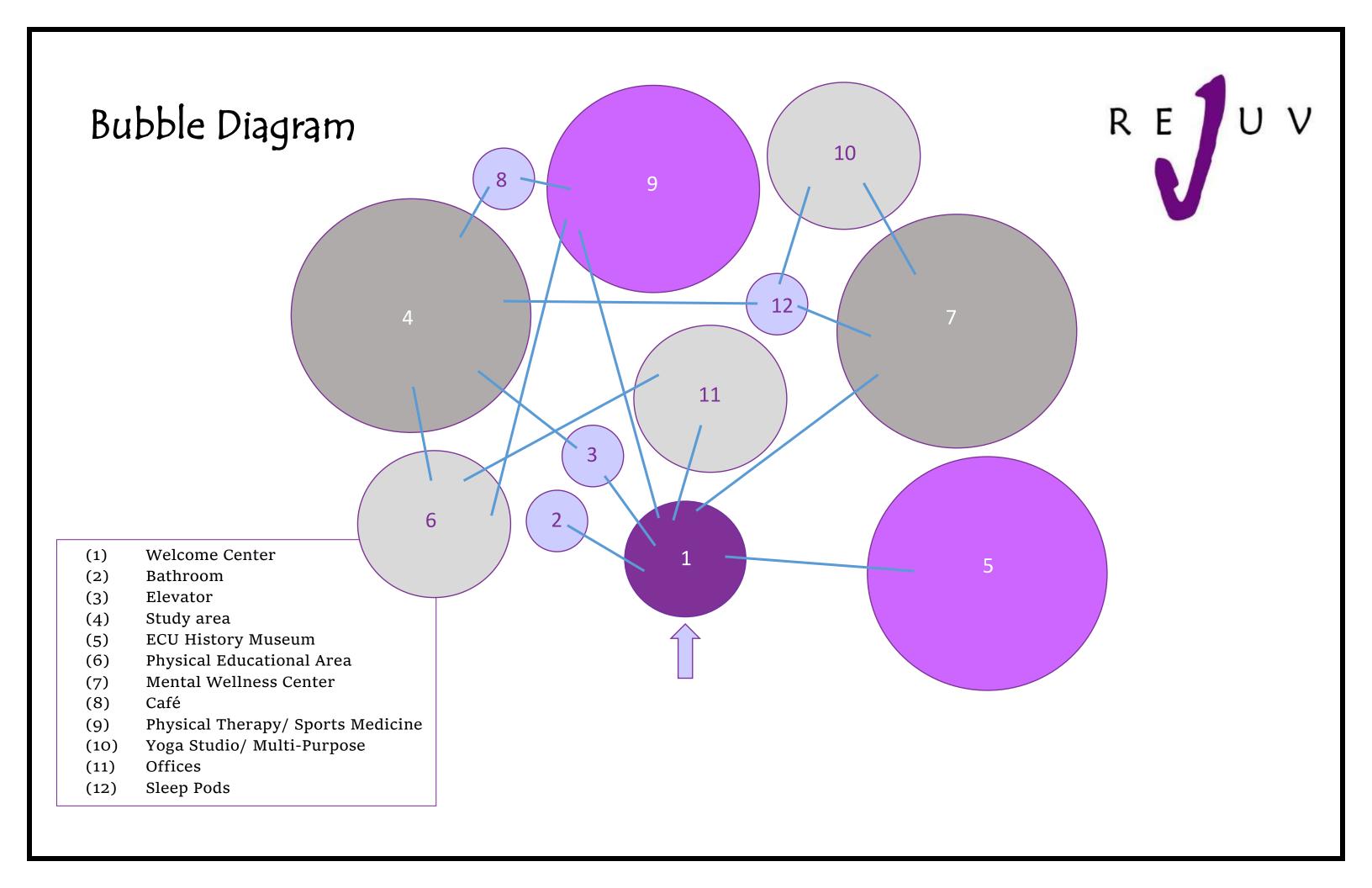




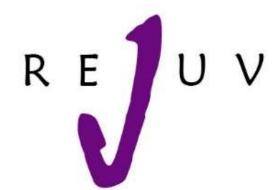


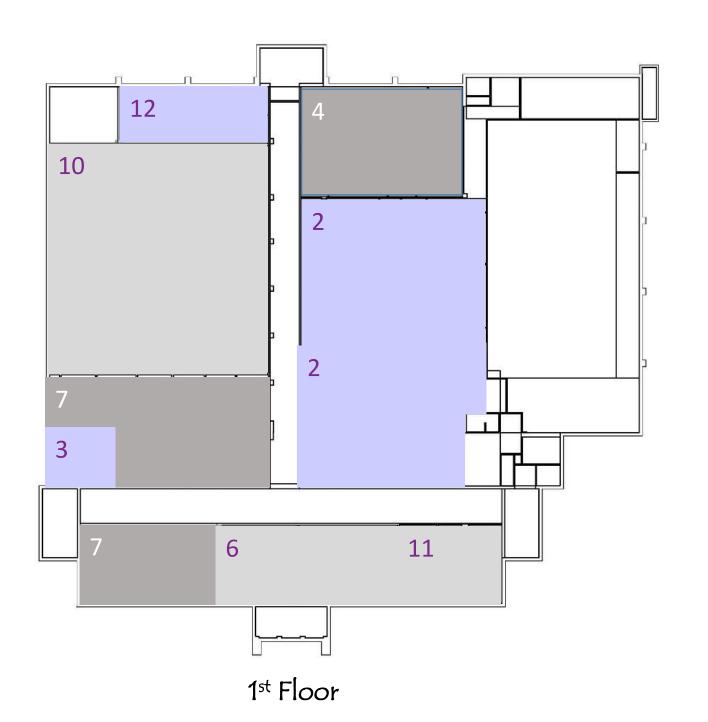


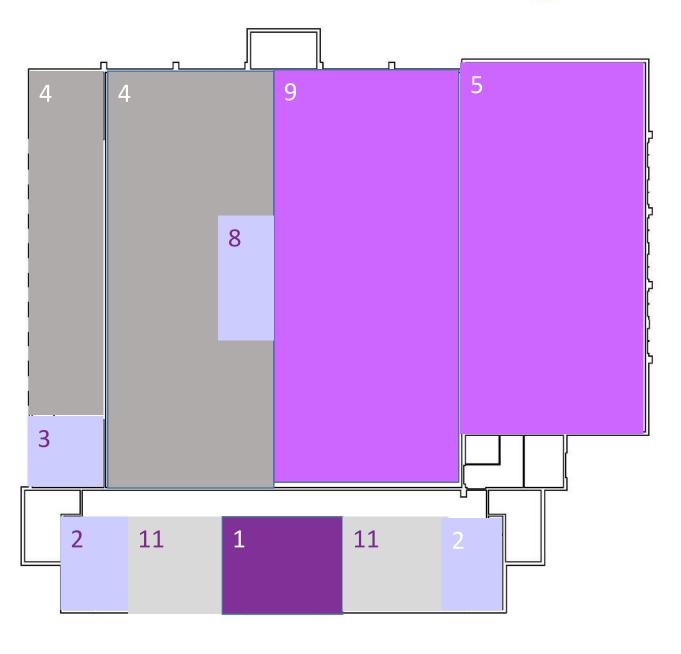




Block Diagrams







2nd Floor