RESTORATION AND UPCYCLING BUILDINGS

A SUSTAINABLE BUILDING PRACTICE

Jharna joshi
jharnajoshi@gmail.com
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The building industry is a major contributor to waste
Consumes large amounts of natural resources and energy

- Typically, ordinary concrete contains about 12% cement, 8% mixing water, and 80% aggregate by mass. This means that, in addition to the 1.6 billion tons of cement used worldwide, the concrete industry is consuming 10 billion tons of sand and rock, and 1 billion tons of mixing water annually. In total, the concrete industry, which uses 12.6 billion tons of raw materials each year, is the largest user of natural resources in the world.

Brick kilns in Nepal is a major source of air pollution

There are nearly 1,600 brick kilns operating in Nepal and they burn approximately 1 million tonnes of coal every year, according to a latest World Bank study.
Operating kilns are considered as improved/intermediate technologies in:
Bangladesh, roughly 60%
Nepal roughly 17% and India 3%`

Barriers to improvement
- brick industry’s entrenchment in the gray economy
- lack of adequate investment and bank financing;
- low levels of human capital and know-how;
- weak or absent regulation, oversight, and standards;
- evasion of taxes and regulations;
- poor working conditions and wages; and
- largely stalled transition to higher-quality products and more efficient production technologies and approaches.

Produces massive amounts of waste

- In the EU, more than 450 million tonnes of construction and demolition waste is generated every year, which makes it the largest waste stream in quantitative terms, with the exception of mining and farm wastes. At present, 75% of construction and demolition waste in the EU is being landfilled, although over 80% recycling rates have been exceptionally achieved in countries such as Germany and the Netherlands.

The process of demolition and construction new buildings produces waste.
Construction and Demolition waste in Indian cities is 165-175 million tonnes, annually

Waste dumped illegally on vacant sites, on the sides of highways, below fly-overs, beside lakes and rivers, in other low-lying areas and open stormwater drains

Commonly known as “fly-tipping”

In Bengaluru, C&D waste is increasingly being used to encroach on lake-bed land for construction.

Concrete evidence: Construction waste chokes Bengaluru lakebeds, roadsides

Rohith BR / TNN / Updated: Jan 6, 2020, 08:54 IST

Read more at:
“Sustainability in architecture has to start with the restoration of existing buildings. Keeping what we have and reusing it is one of the best ways to save carbon.”

- Conservation architect Nicholas Groves-Raines, MBE
Our vernacular buildings are energy efficient and sustainable

- uses of local materials and resources

Thick stone walls

Sherpa house, Namche Bazaar
Our vernacular buildings are energy efficient and sustainable

- uses appropriate energy technology under given geographical, climatic and cultural conditions

Bamboo-lattice with mud-plaster walls

Tharu house, Chitwan
Pollutes less, tie up less energy, produce less waste, and provide solutions that are safer and healthier.
Upgrading vernacular houses

Parajuli residence, Kawasoti, Nawalpur
recycled and upcycled

Parajuli residence, Kawasoti, Nawalpur
steady maintenance and careful adaptation of existing buildings are keys to sustainable consumption in the built environment

Hotel Gaunghar, Bandipur Bazaar, Bandipur
transform into different uses over time

Hotel Gaunghar, Bandipur Bazaar, Bandipur
Revitalise towns

Bandipur Bazaar, Bandipur
Revitalise towns

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THANK YOU.

JHARNA JOSHI
KATHMANDU UNIVERSITY
DHULIKHEL, NEPAL
JHARNAJOSHI@GMAIL.COM