7 7 8 # T H E A R C H

FIRST LIFE: Before being donated to the ocean, #THEARCH adapts to multiple functions and applications; it can be used individually, stacked or assembled. It can shape breeze blocks, counters, pic-nic tables, benches, tables, stairs, shading, planters and countless other solutions.

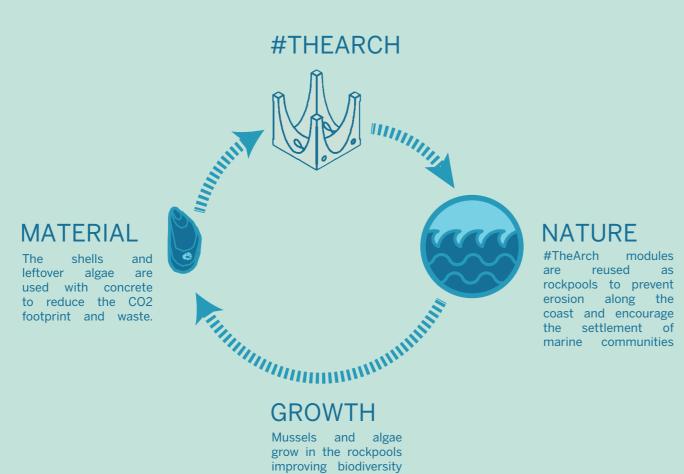
SECOND LIFE: #THEARCH combines marine waste aggregates in the place of sand, with algae-based colorants, to create a flexbile, modular product. The product's end of life serves as a reef structure, to **support marine communities** and encourage biodiversity.



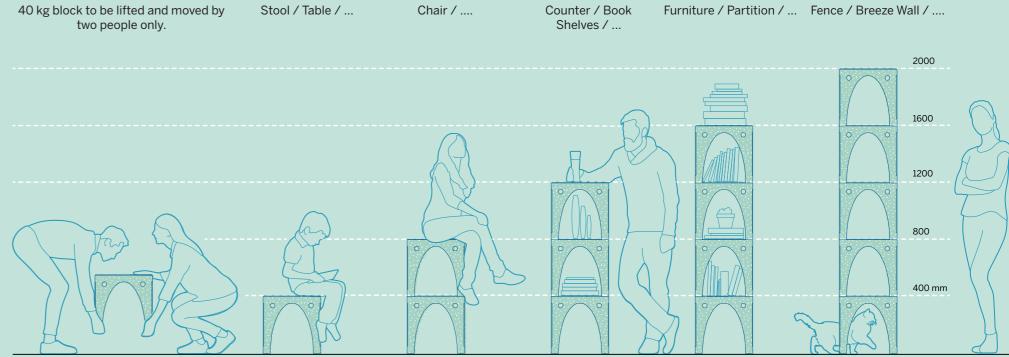


BRING THE SEA TO YOUR HOME, AND YOUR HOME TO THE SEA.

To redeem concrete as a construction material the project aims to address some of its biggest environmental threats. The Netherlands is faced with biodiversity loss, which is compounded by the pollution and carbon footprint of the building industry. Sand is often used as a necessary material in concretemaking, and is quickly becoming a precious commodity in costruction. Beaches need to be restored by artificial filling after the storm season. This usually involves pumping sand from deeper sea-bottom areas through a pipeline onto the land, or transporting sand in with ships. This periodic filling with sand is an accepted, but laborious and expensive coastal protection measure (World Ocean Review).



40 kg block to be lifted and moved by Stool / Table / ... two people only.



MUSSEL ALGAE CONCRETE



SPIRULINA

5-10 grams of Spirulina will add natural coloring.



AGGREGATE

concrete proportions

In regular ratio with normal



SAND

In regular ratio with normal concrete proportions





the spirulina.

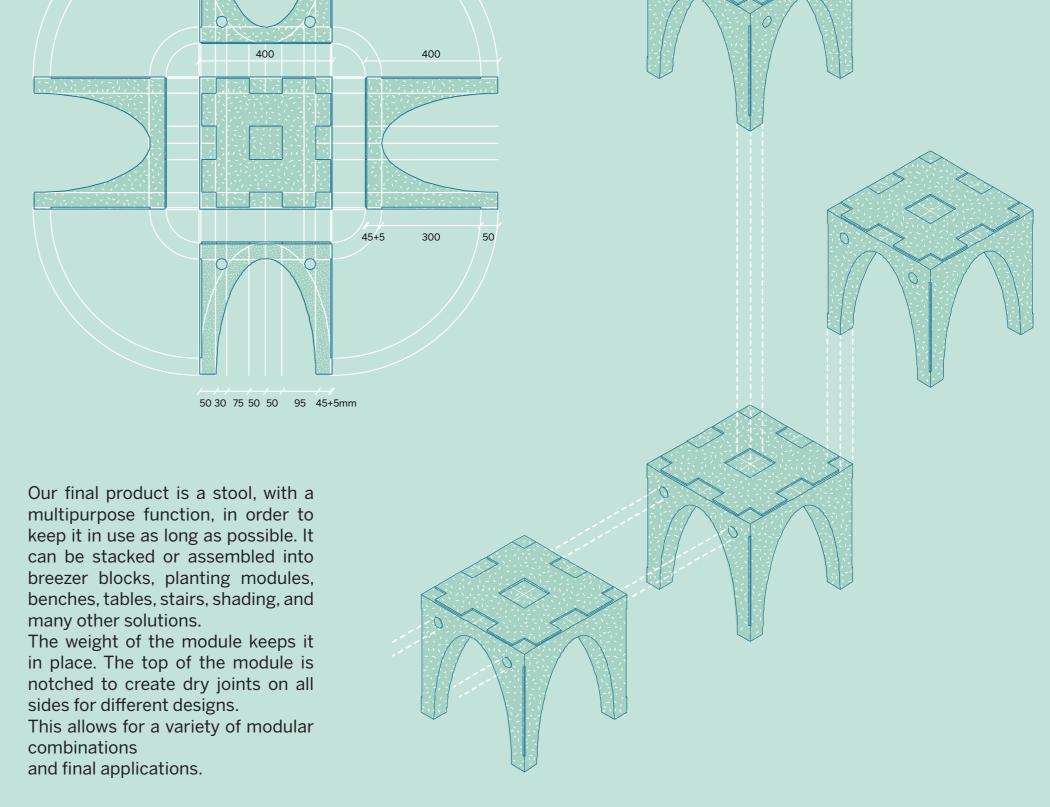
CEMENT WATER In regular ratio with normal Add slightly more water to the mix to account for concrete proportions biological materials, like

MUSSELS 25-50% of the cement in the ratio can be replaced by mussel cement.

Mussel as an aggregate can replace some of the gravel and sand.

#The Arch: a sustainable, flexible furniture module, to help raise awareness of this new frontier of resources. Instead of relying solely on sand and conventional aggregates, we found a way to use wasted mussel shells as both aggregates and cement. In addition to this, we used spirulina, an easyto-grow-algae, as a natural colorant. In order to process the mussel shells, we baked them at two specific times. In order to make the mussel cement, we baked them at 250 degrees for an hour, before crushing them into a fine, sieved powder. In order to make the aggregate, we baked them at 180 degrees for twenty minutes. Then, we created a testing process in order to figure out the best mixtures.





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Our final modules are in scale 1:2. Because of this, we made our final furniture modules out of high performance concrete, however, we eventually hope to make a 1:1 scale version using our mussel/spirulina ratio after the conclusion of this course. Ultimately, we think the #TheArch can make people consider their relationship with the ocean, and the nature that makes their furniture possible.





