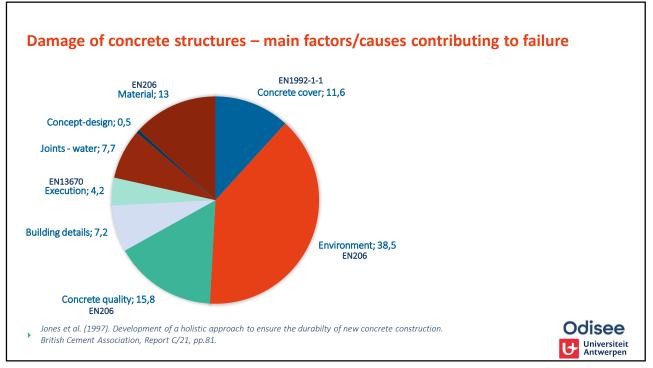
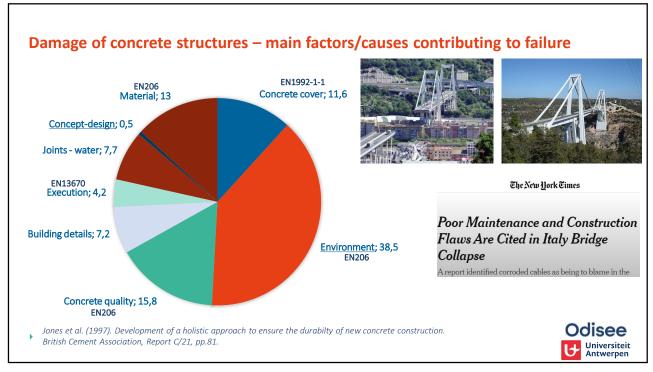


## What goes up must come down?



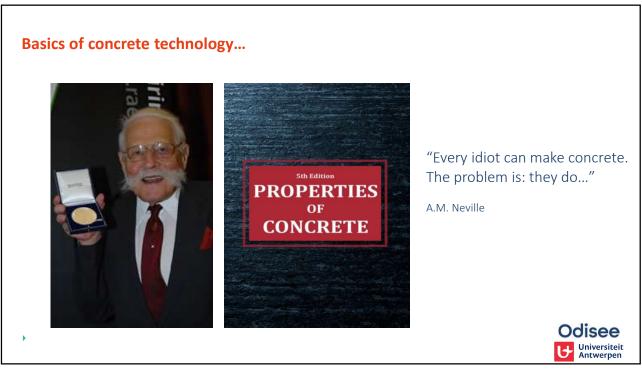


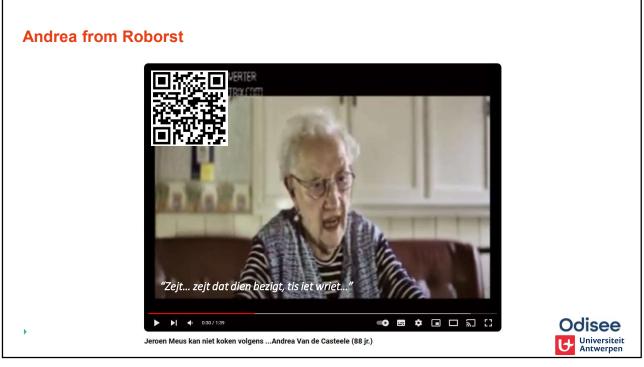




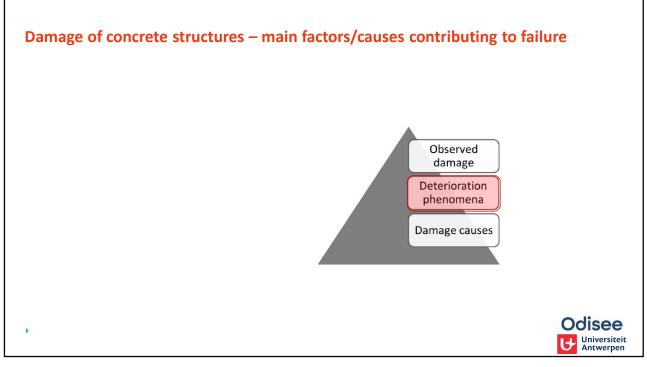
## Basics of concrete technology...

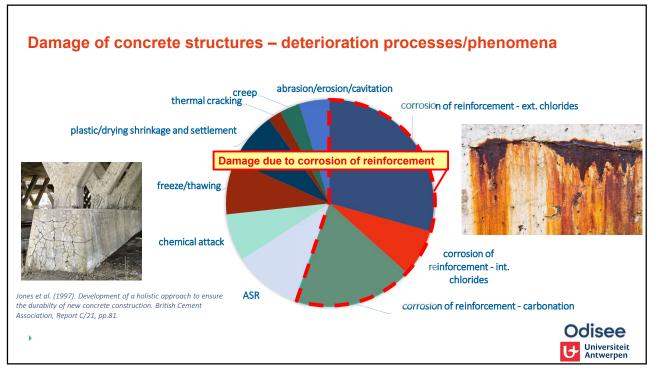




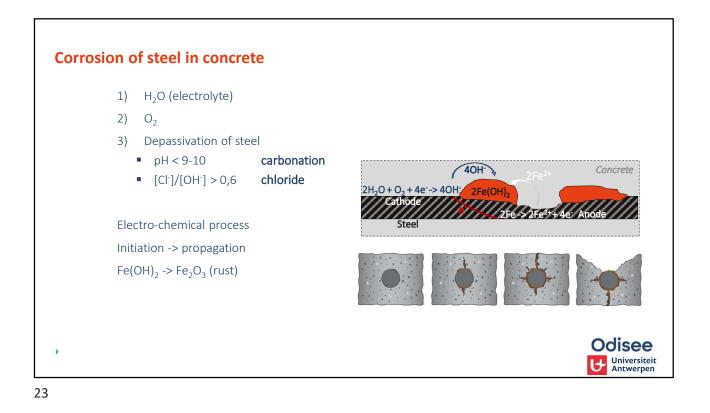


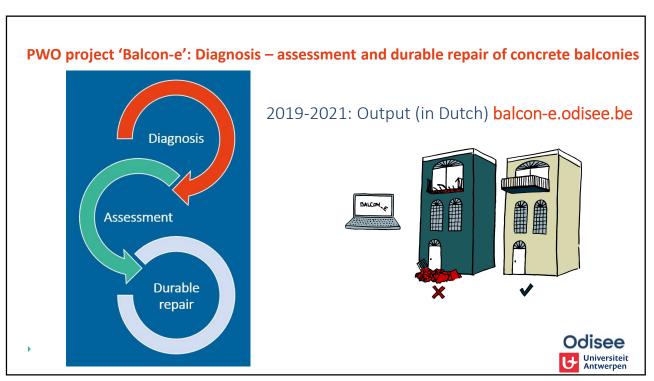


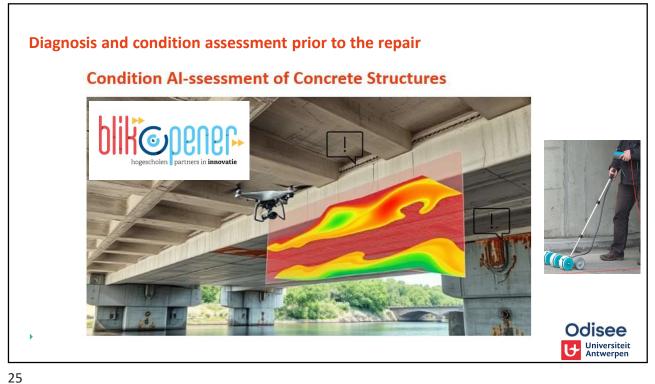




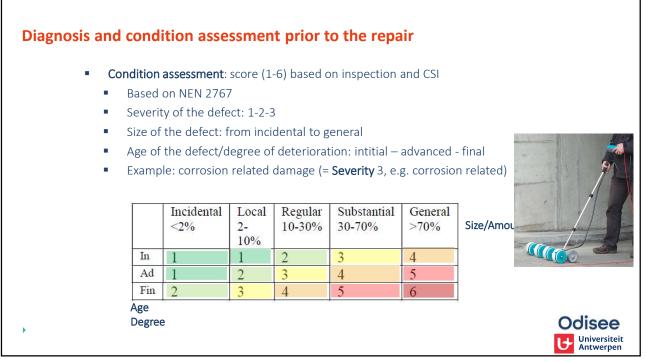


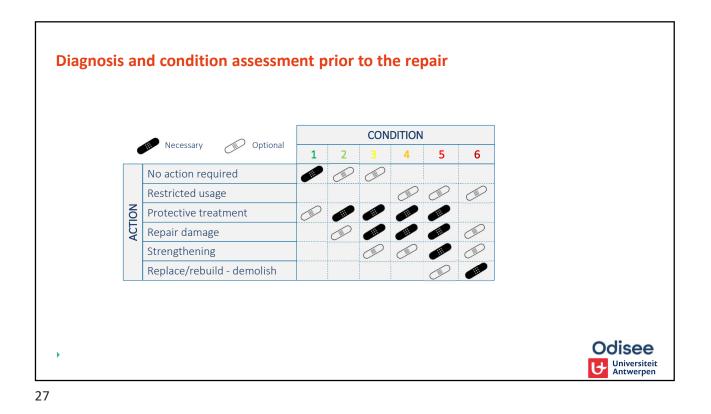


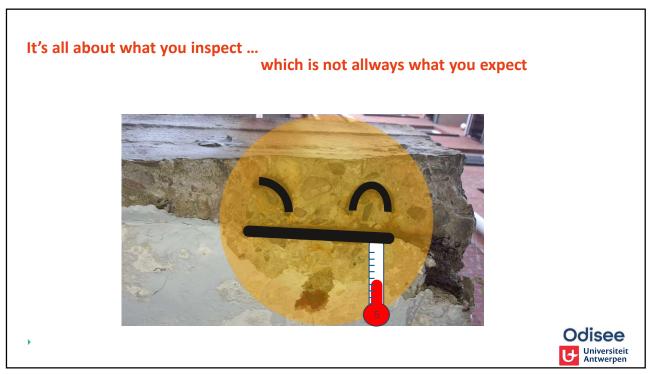




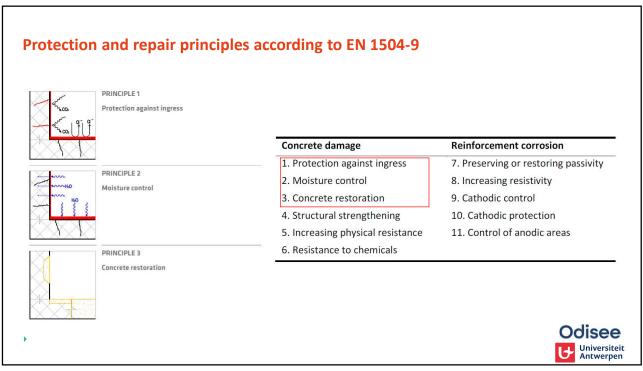


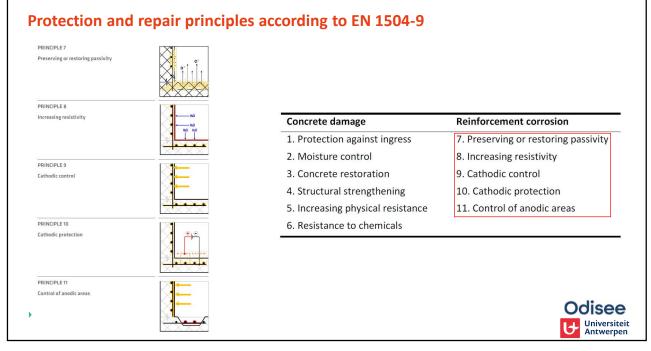


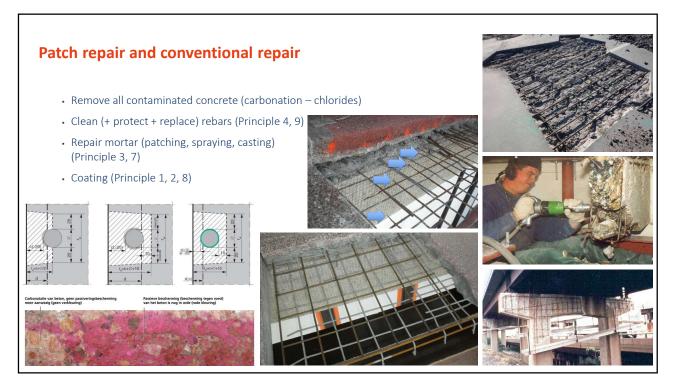




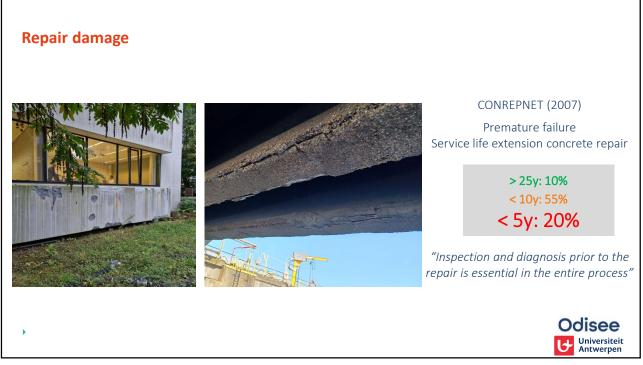


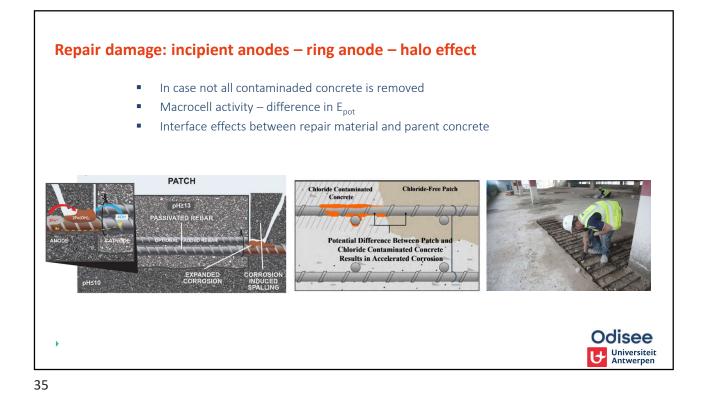


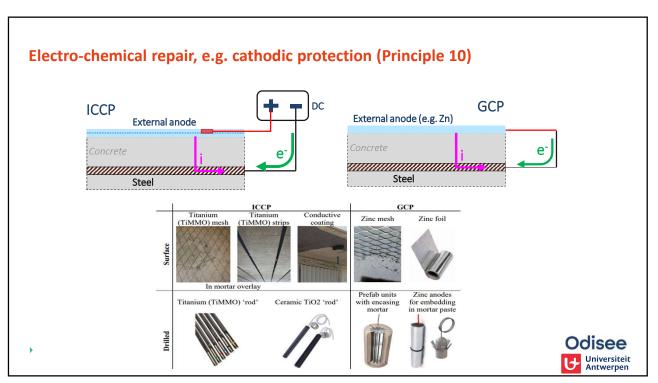


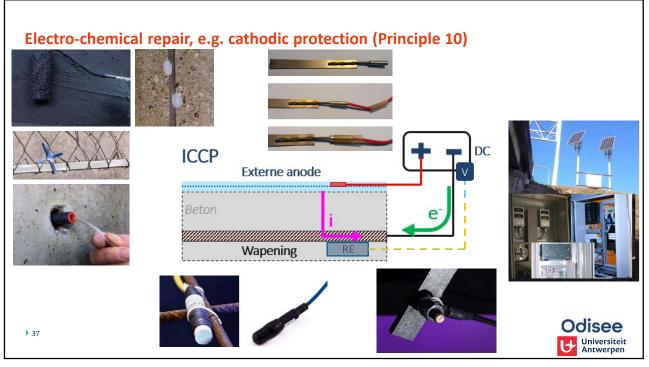


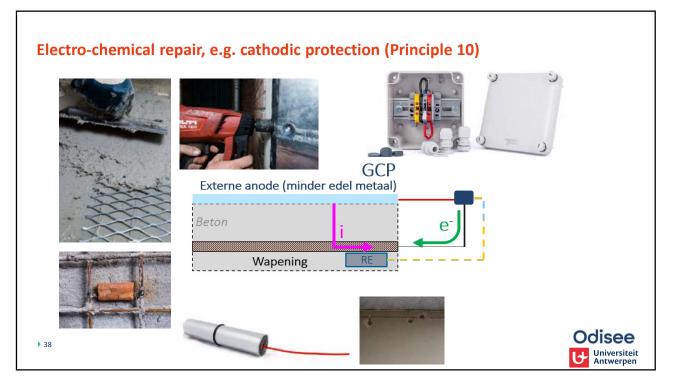






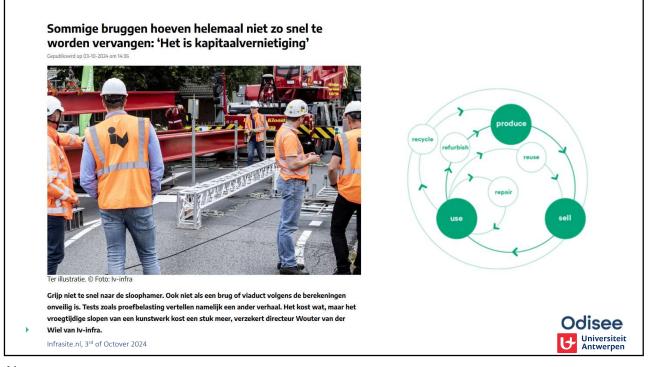




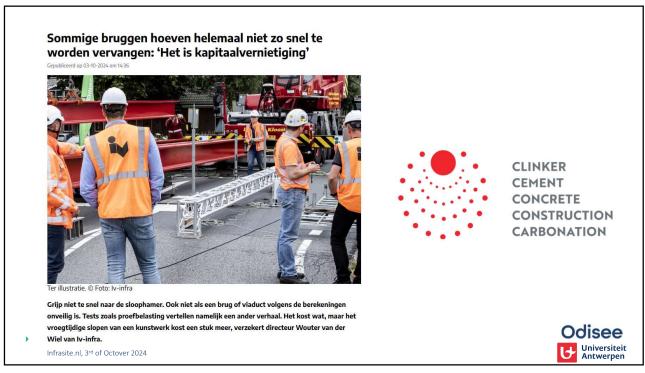


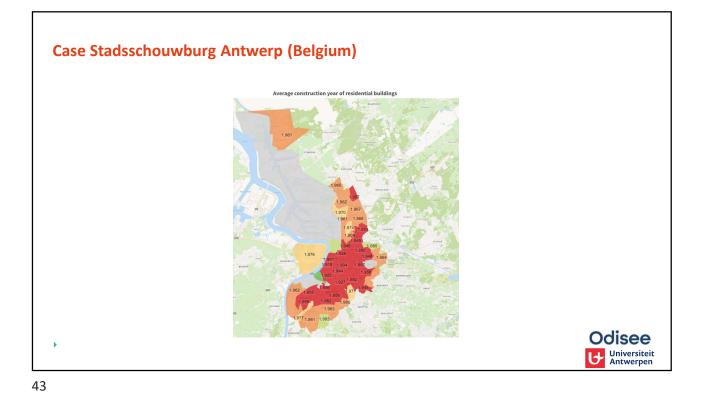












**Case Stadsschouwburg Antwerp (Belgium)** 5. Wat brengt de toekomst? "De prognose is dat we de komende jaren en decennia een golf van betonherstelprojecten op ons af zullen zien komen. Bij elk project beslissen om een gebouw af te Antwerpse Stadsschouwburg gaat tegen de vlakte: "Betonrot weghalen zou miljoenen kosten" breken en een nieuw te zetten, is geen goed idee." Craeye erkent dat herstellen duur kan zijn, maar plaatst Update ma 16 mei 🕙 16:08 daar argumenten tegenover. "Er is meer dan geld alleen, er is ook een grote impact op het milieu. Als je elk gebouw met betonrot afbreekt, zit je met een gigantische hoeveelheid betonpuin. Geweldig duurzaam is dat niet." Volgens Craeye is het daarom beter bij elk gebouw dat betonrot heeft na te gaan wat de beste oplossing is. "Eerst moet je de conditie in kaart brengen, is de constructie nog duurzaam en veilig? Zo ja, dan vrtNWS, 16th of May 2022 zijn verschillende herstelscenario's mogelijk, ook voor gebouwen die Odisee zwaar zijn aangetast." Universiteit Antwerpen



