

Circular (de)construction in the Superlocal project

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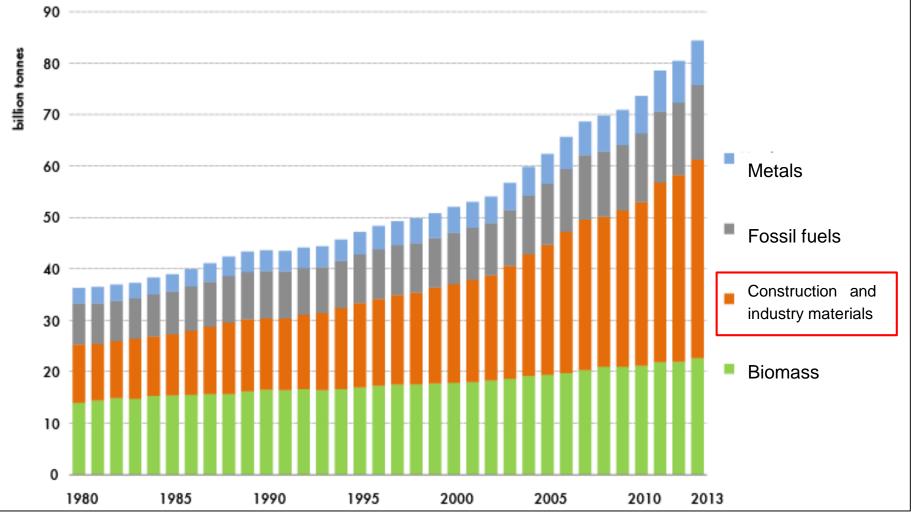
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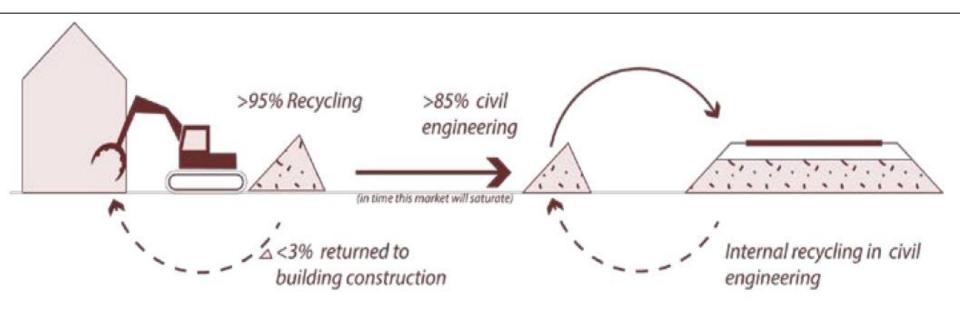


A circular built environment is based on 100% life cycle renewable energy, and all materials used within the system boundaries are part of infinite technical or biological cycles with lowest quality loss as possible Ritzen, 2017.









Only 3% of construction materials are recycled in the Netherlands.



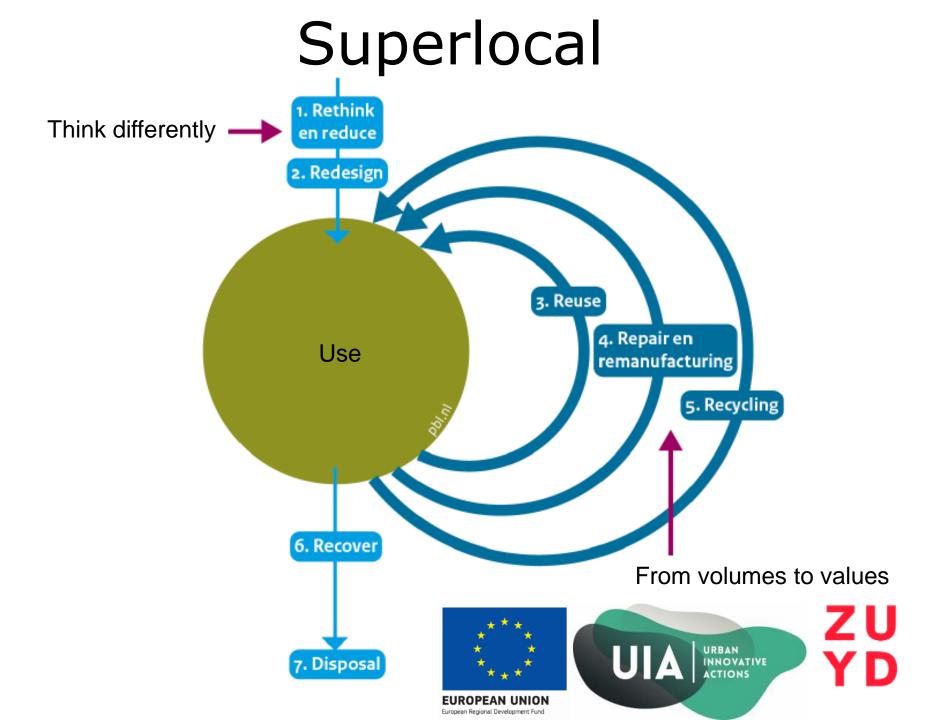
Sorting	Material	Waste process		
On- site	Stones	Recycling in concrete industry Base-material		
Off- site	Metals Sorting residu Wood Mixed Asbestos Plastics Glass Paper Insulation	Metal recycling Glass Paper recycling Chipboard Unknown recycling Export unknown recycling Incineration - green energy recovery Incineration - energy recovery Secondary fuel Export energy recovery		
		Export combustion Landfill Unknown Unknown export VIRBAN INNOVATIVE ACTIONS		



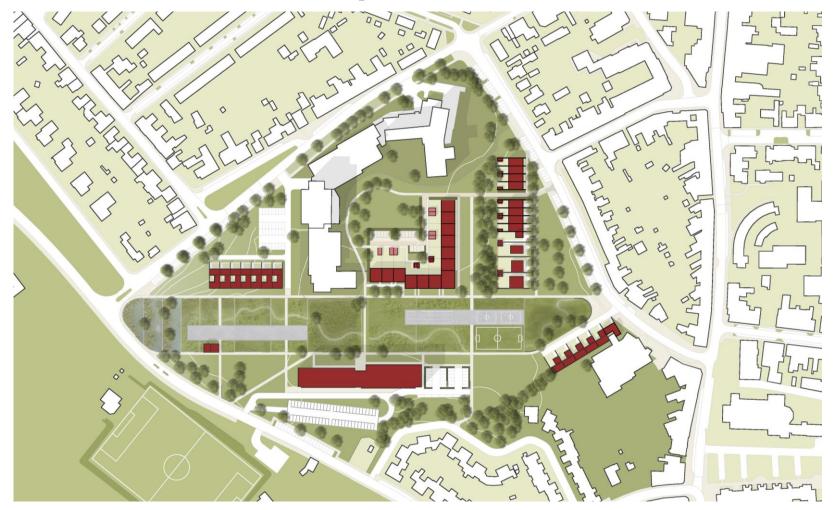
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European Regional Development Fund

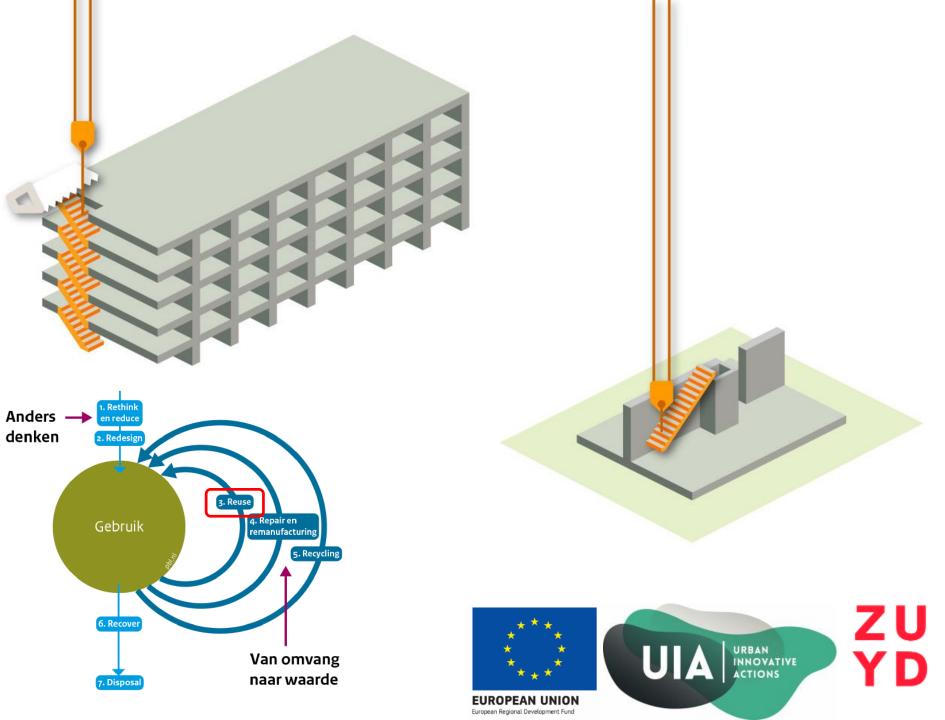


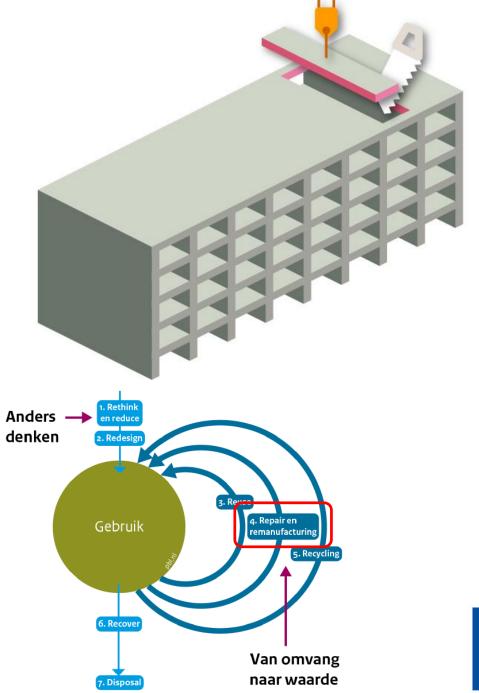


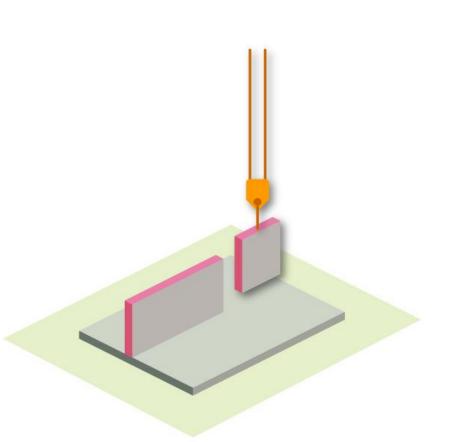
Superlocal



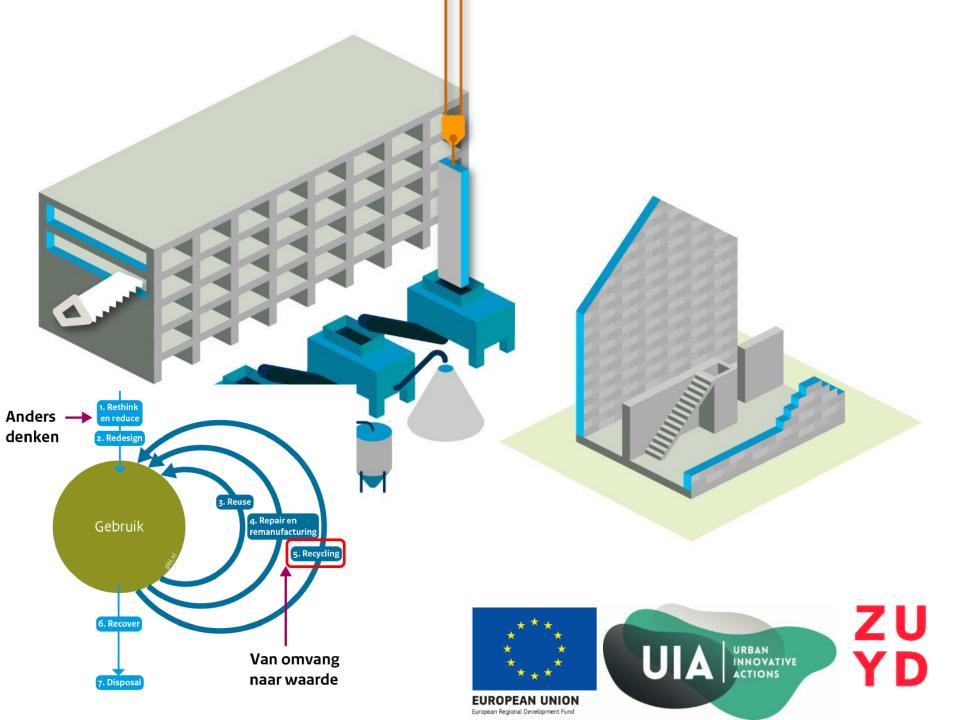










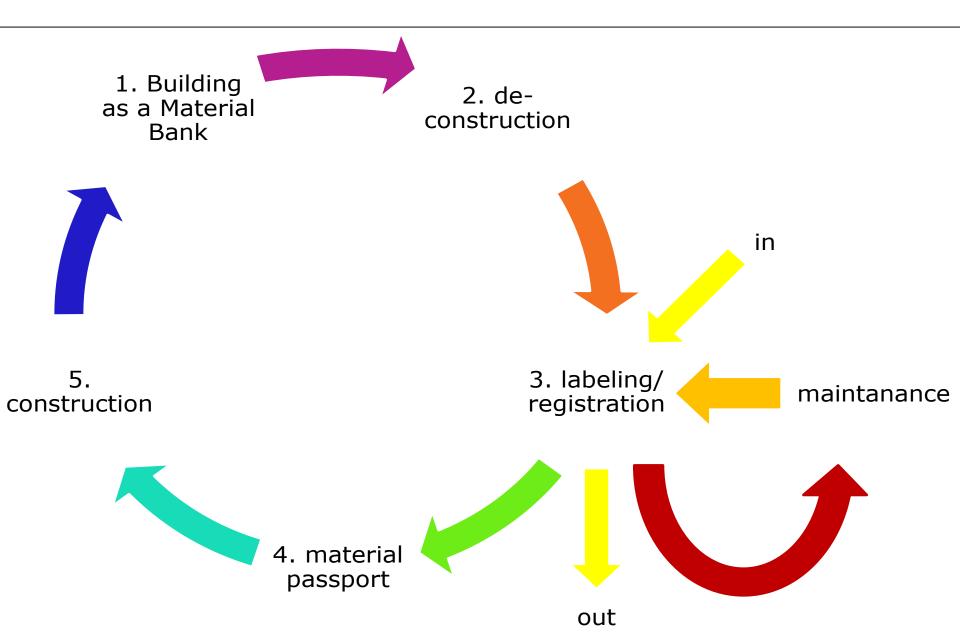


Apartment building





Apartment building



Apartment building

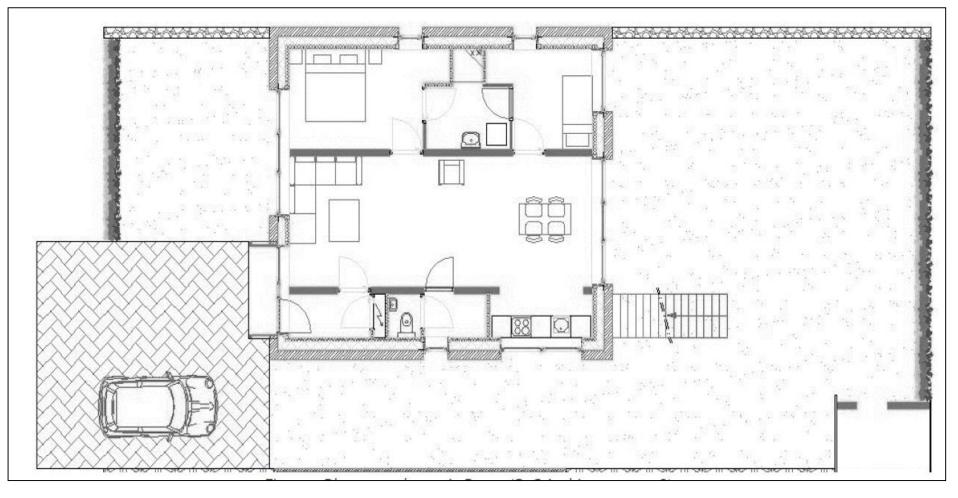
material	quantity (ton)	embodied energy (GJ)	embodied CO2 (ton)	shadowcosts (€)
aluminium	1.03E+01	1.59E+03	8.45E+01	2.11E+03
asbestos	1.81E+02	1.34E+03	2.82E+02	7.05E+03
divers	1.78E+01	2.97E+02	6.23E+00	1.56E+02
ceramique elements	4.40E+01	5.50E+02	3.41E+01	8.52E+02
concrete	1.30E+04	1.33E+04	1.97E+03	4.93E+04
copper	7.45E+00	1.52E+02	9.81E+00	2.45E+02
glass	1.75E+01	4.26E+02	2.56E+01	6.40E+02
masonry	6.38E+01	1.92E+02	1.47E+01	3.67E+02
plastics	1.24E+01	1.00E+03	3.50E+01	8.74E+02
steel	3.26E+02	3.79E+03	3.00E+02	7.50E+03
natural stone	6.05E+01	5.12E+00	2.96E-01	7.40E+00
timber	7.15E+01	6.64E+02	1.00E+02	2.50E+03
total	1.38E+04	2.33E+04	2.87E+03	7.16E+04





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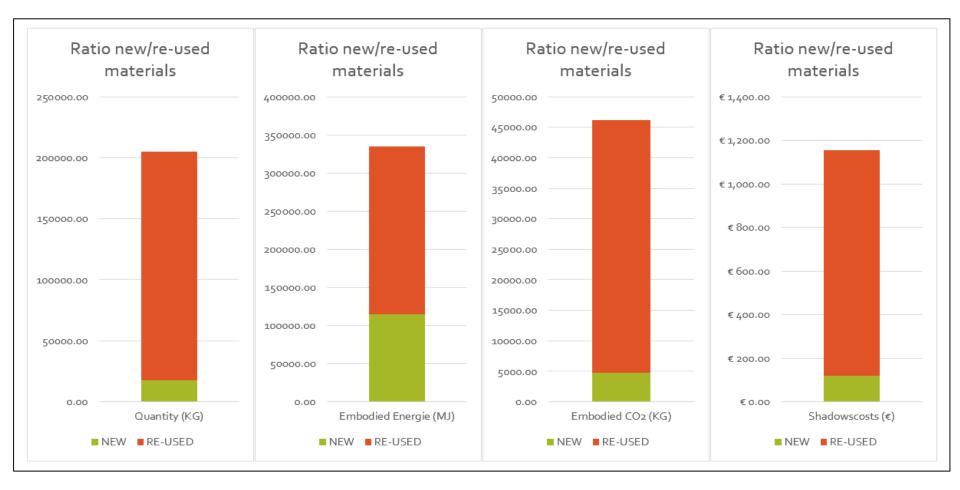
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Material	Quantity (ton)	Embodied Energy (GJ)	Embodied CO2 (ton)	Shadowcosts (€)
Aluminium	2.60E-02	4.03E+00	2.14E-01	5.36E+00
Bricks	3.93E+00	1.18E+01	9.44E-01	2.36E+01
Ceramique	1.04E-01	1.97E+00	1.09E-01	2.74E+00
Concrete	1.96E+02	1.73E+02	2.59E+01	6.47E+02
Copper	3.25E-02	1.37E+00	8.46E-02	2.12E+00
Glass	3.38E-01	5.07E+00	2.91E-01	7.27E+00
Insulation	3.44E-01	1.36E+01	5.85E-01	1.46E+01
Paint	5.52E-02	3.25E+00	1.40E-01	3.50E+00
Plaster	6.24E-02	1.12E-01	8.11E-03	2.03E-01
Plastic	3.77E-01	3.10E+01	1.23E+00	3.09E+01
Rubber	9.84E-01	5.02E+01	3.74E-01	9.34E+00
Steel	1.24E+00	2.27E+01	1.78E+00	4.44E+01
Stone	5.00E-03	1.00E-02	5.80E-04	1.45E-02
Timber	1.23E+00	1.70E+01	1.45E+01	3.62E+02
Total	2.05E+02	3.35E+02	4.62E+01	1.15E+03







Conclusions and outlook

- 1. The investigated housing unit has a lower embodied energy of 65%, lower embodied CO₂ of 90 %, and prevents €1k in shadow costs (€25/ton).
- Carbon pricing will facilitate the uptake of re-using materials. Taking a price increase into account of €400/ton CO₂, the investigated solution would result in a price saving of €16k for the housing unit, contributing to a feasible business case.
- 3. Harvesting building components and materials turns out to be costly, and technological solutions have to be further improved.
- 4. In new designs it is necessary to define how elements of a building can be re-used in multiple cycles instead of the current linear approach.



Thank you for your attention!

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