

Cradle to Cradle & Whole-life Carbon assessment

—

Barriers and opportunities towards a circular economic building sector

Noemi Futás

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Chapman
BDSP

SBE19 Brussels - BAMB-CIRCPATH



05-07 February 2019



This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 642384.

Presentation Outline

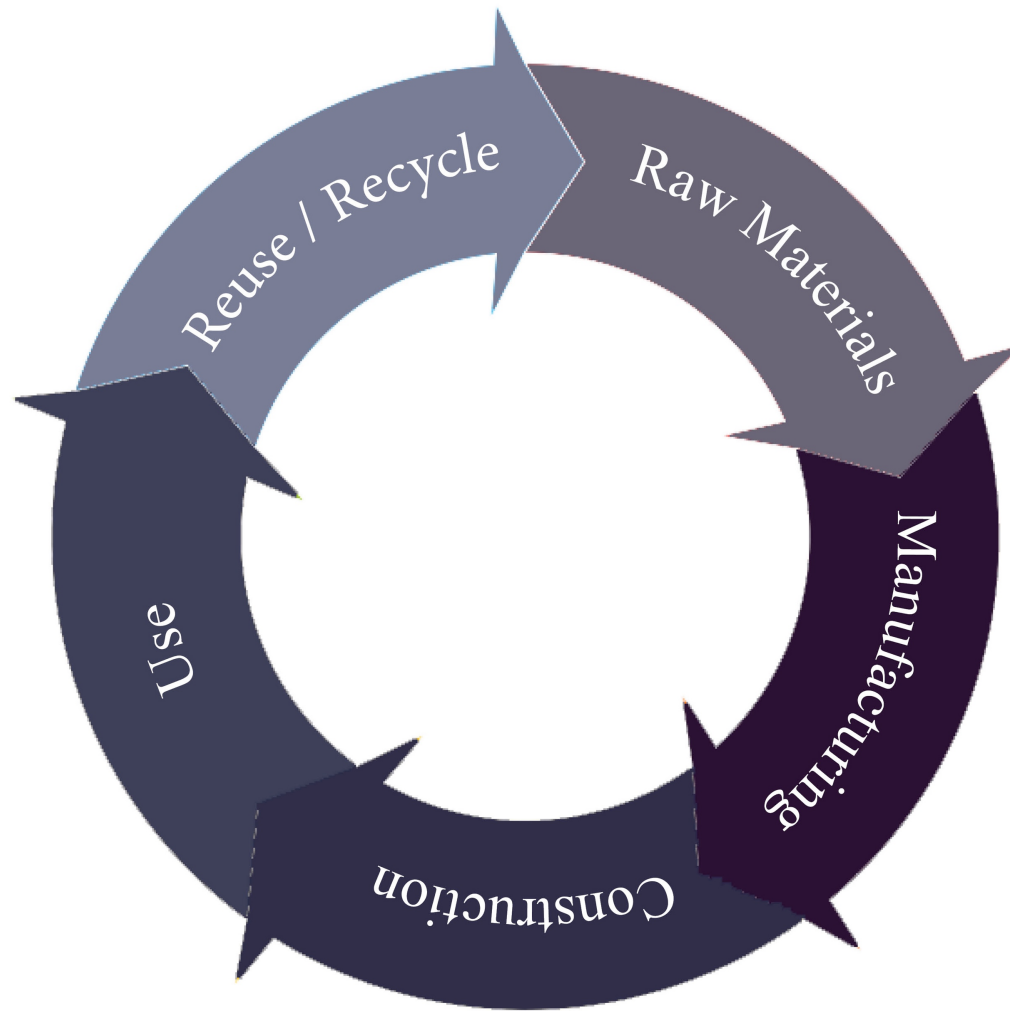
- > From linear to circular
- > Cradle to Cradle
- > Whole-life Carbon assessment
- > Case study LSE-CBR, London
- > **Towards a circular economic building sector**



From linear to circular



From linear to circular



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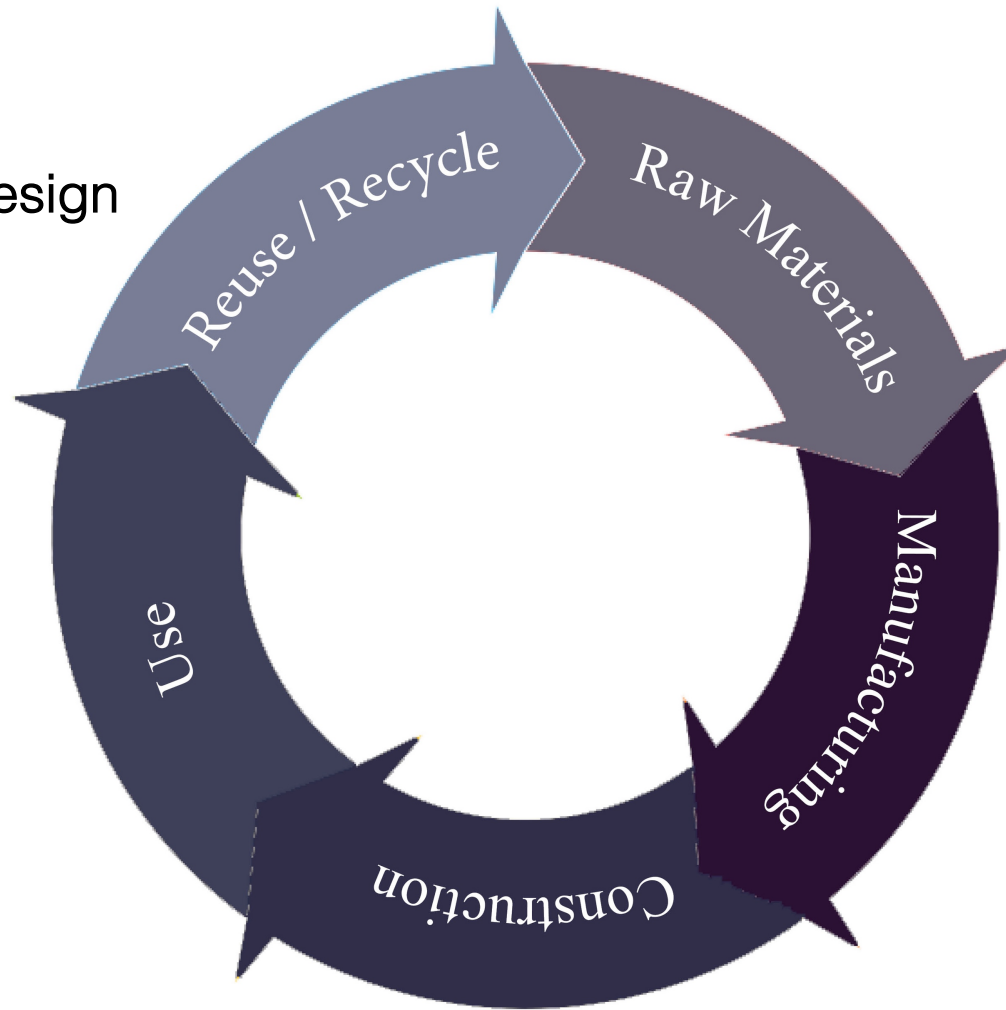
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From linear to circular

Closed-loop
Reversible Design



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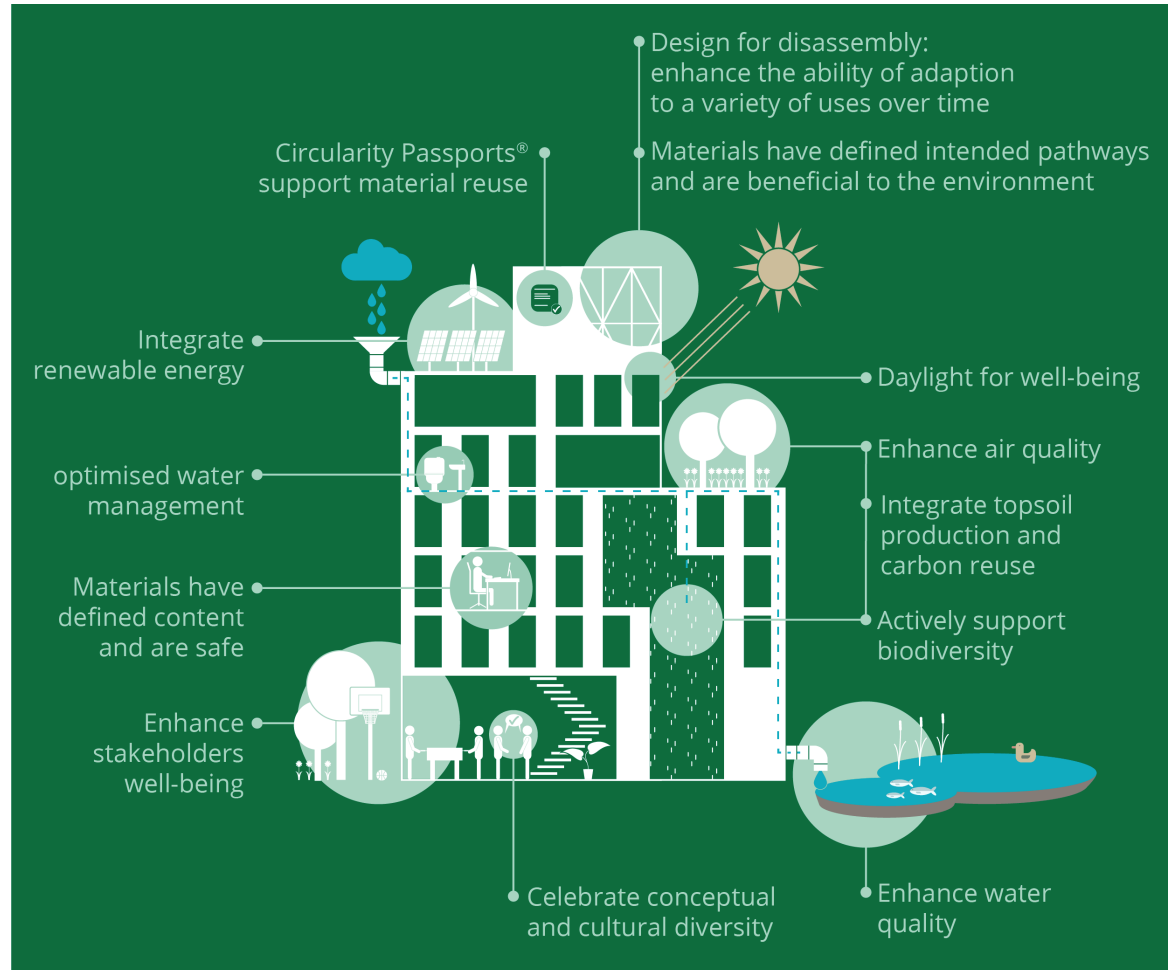
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Cradle to Cradle

Waste Equals Food

Use Current Solar Income

Celebrate Diversity



Cradle to Cradle® in the Built Environment
Design for a Beneficial Footprint



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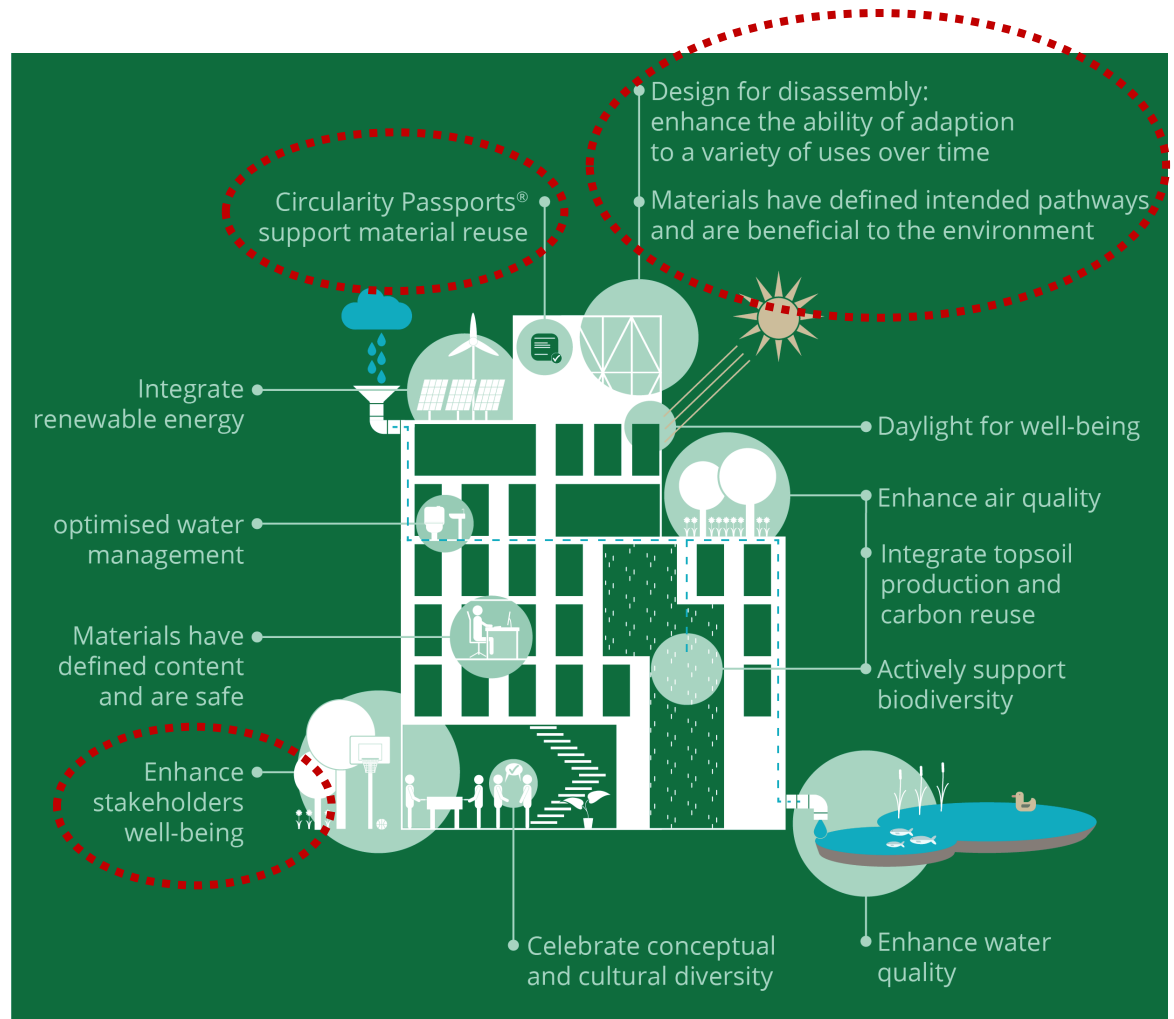
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Whole-life Carbon assessment

Building Assessment Information	Life Cycle Stages				Included in Assessment
Building Life Cycle Information	Product Stage		A1	Raw material supply	Yes
			A2	Transport	Yes
			A3	Manufacturing	Yes
	Construction Process Stage		A4	Transport	Yes
			A5	Construction Installation Process	Yes
	Use Stage (60 years)		B1	Use	Yes
			B2	Maintenance	Yes
			B3	Repair	Yes
			B4	Refurbishment	Yes
			B5	Replacement	No
			B6	Operational Energy Use	Yes
			B7	Operational Water Use	Yes
	End of Life Stage		C1	De-construction/Demolition	Yes
			C2	Transport	Yes
		C3	Waste Processing	Yes	
		C4	Disposal	Yes	
Beyond Building Life Cycle	Benefits and Loads		D	Reuse - Recovery - RecyclingPotential	No



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					WLC Potential

Cradle to Cradle & Whole-life Carbon assessment

Lack of

- unified and measurable framework
- detailed case studies
- post occupancy evaluation
- information on embodied carbon in buildings



Case study LSE-CBR, London

Case Study to link theory with practice

- Short project introduction
- Embodied carbon study (LCA)
- Barriers to comprehensive, comparable LCA
- How the LCA informed the design



Case study LSE-CBR, London



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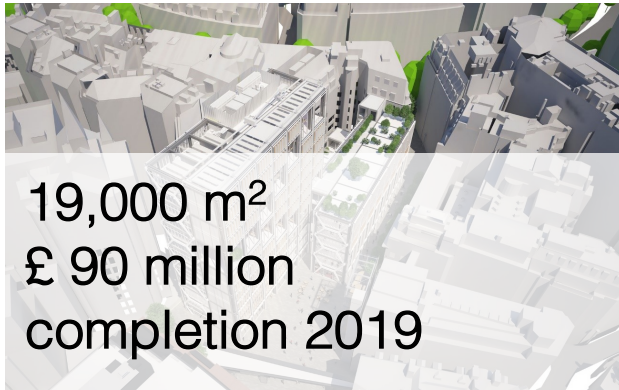


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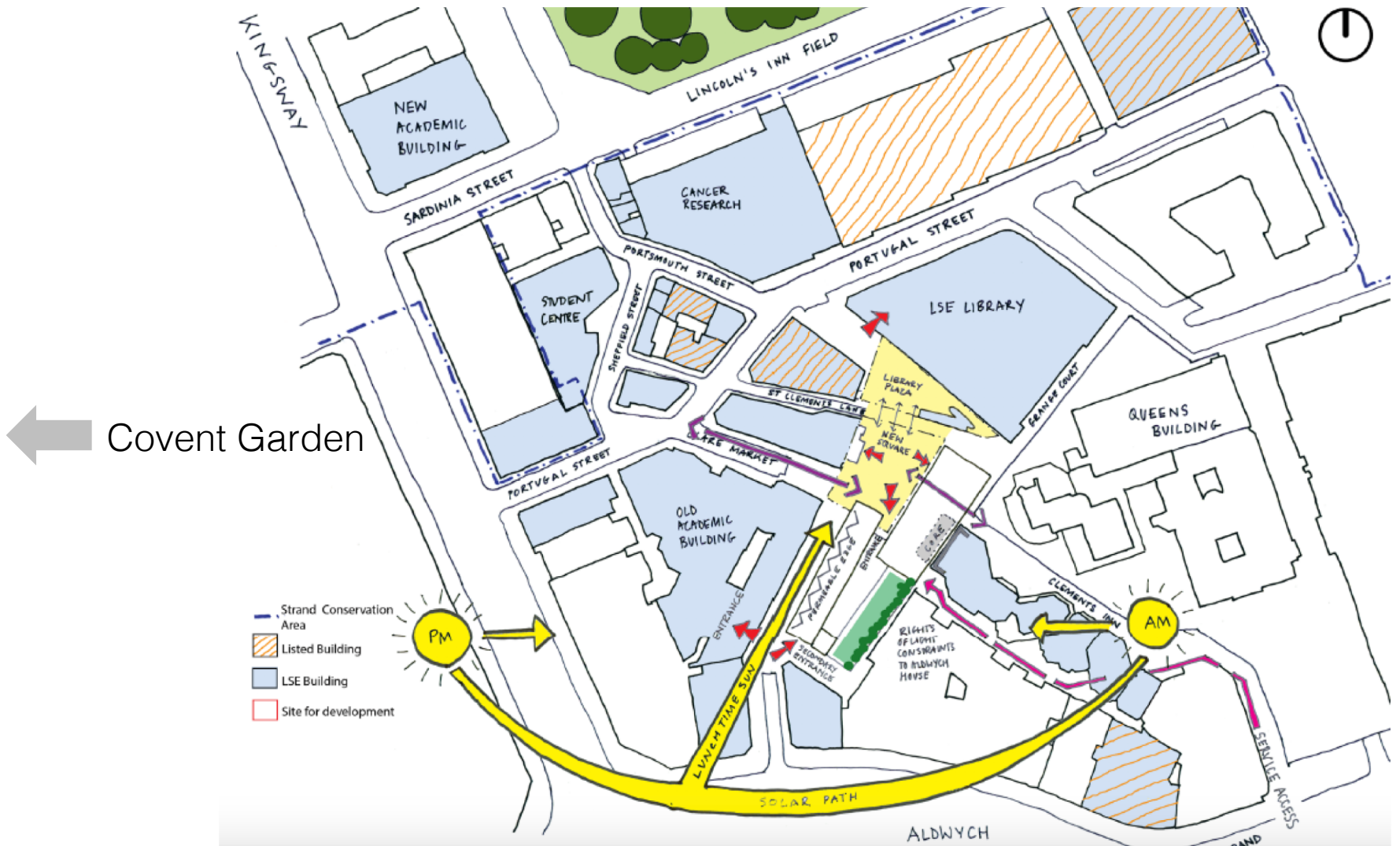


19,000 m²
£ 90 million
completion 2019

Faculty offices, teaching facilities, support spaces for Social Sciences faculty



Case study LSE-CBR, London



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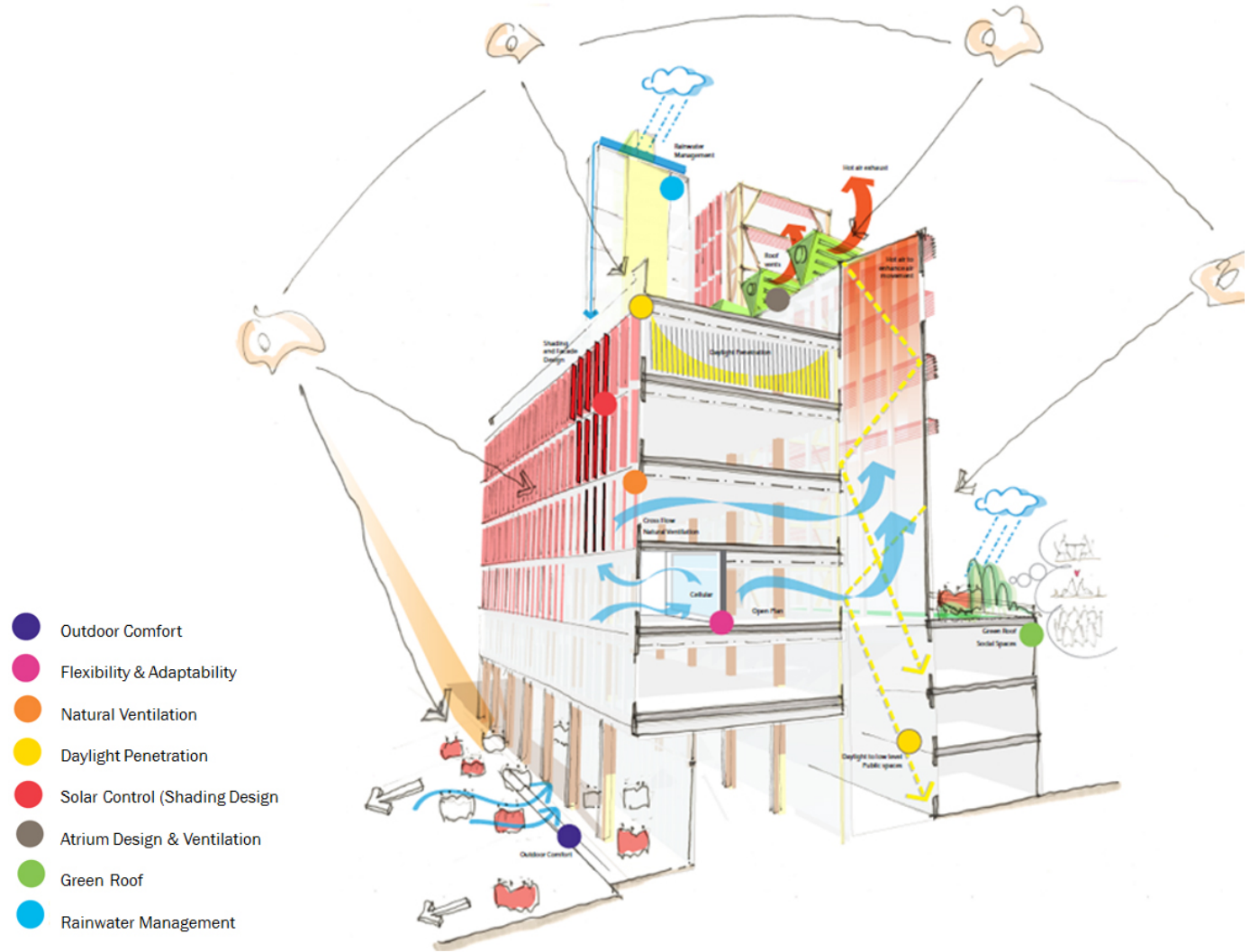


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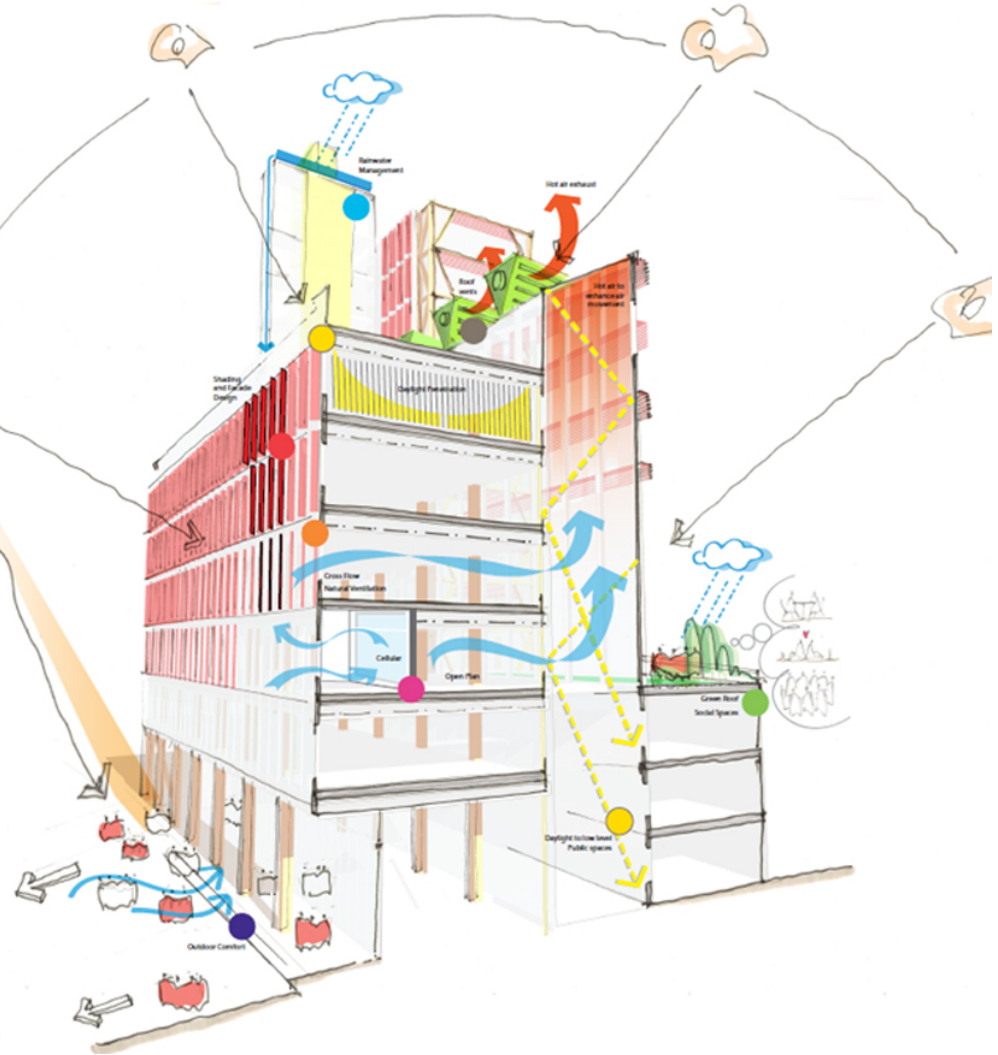
Case study LSE-CBR, London



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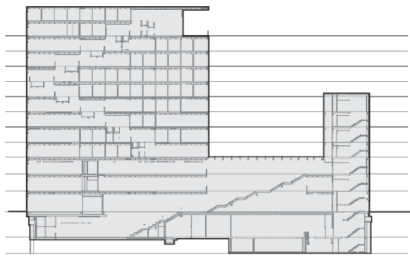
Collaboration: Client!
Passive Design Strategies
Reversible Building Design
Adaptable, Human Design
Zero Carbon in operation

- Outdoor Comfort
- Flexibility & Adaptability
- Natural Ventilation
- Daylight Penetration
- Solar Control (Shading Design)
- Atrium Design & Ventilation
- Green Roof
- Rainwater Management

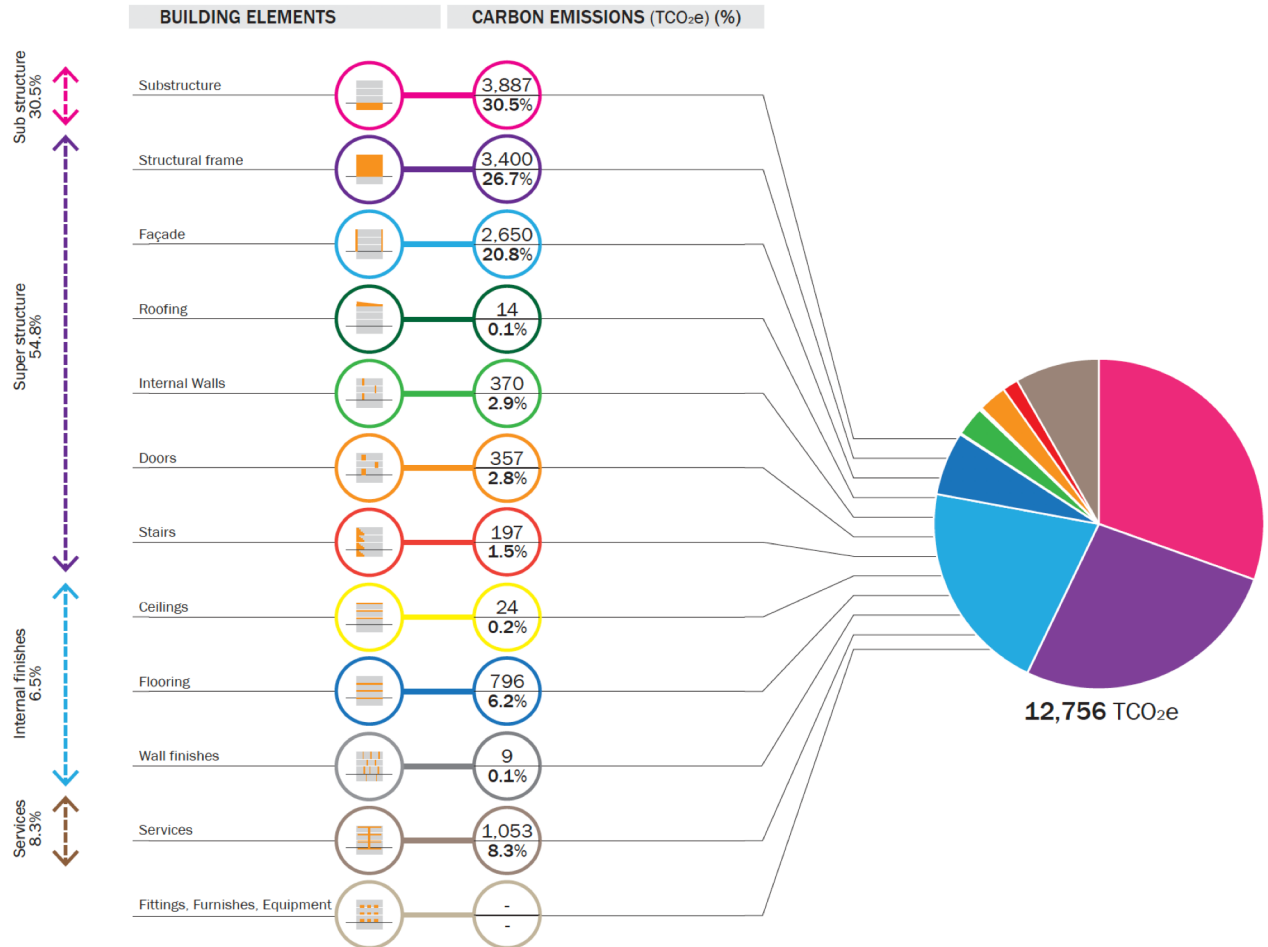


Case study LSE-CBR, London

Embodied Carbon per Building Elements

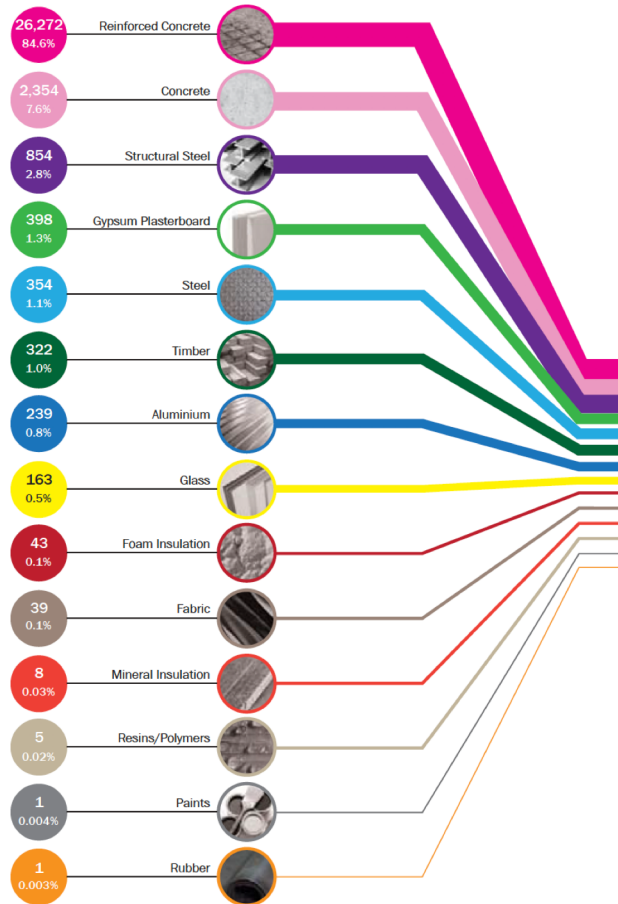


Area: 15,507 m²



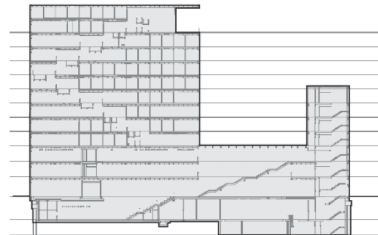
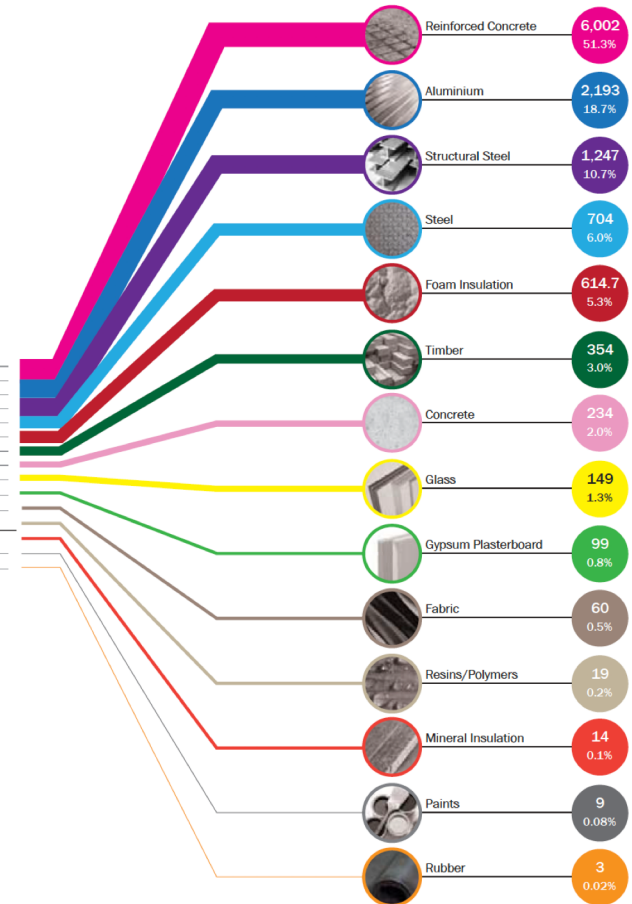
Case study LSE-CBR, London

Material Quantity



VS

Embodied Carbon



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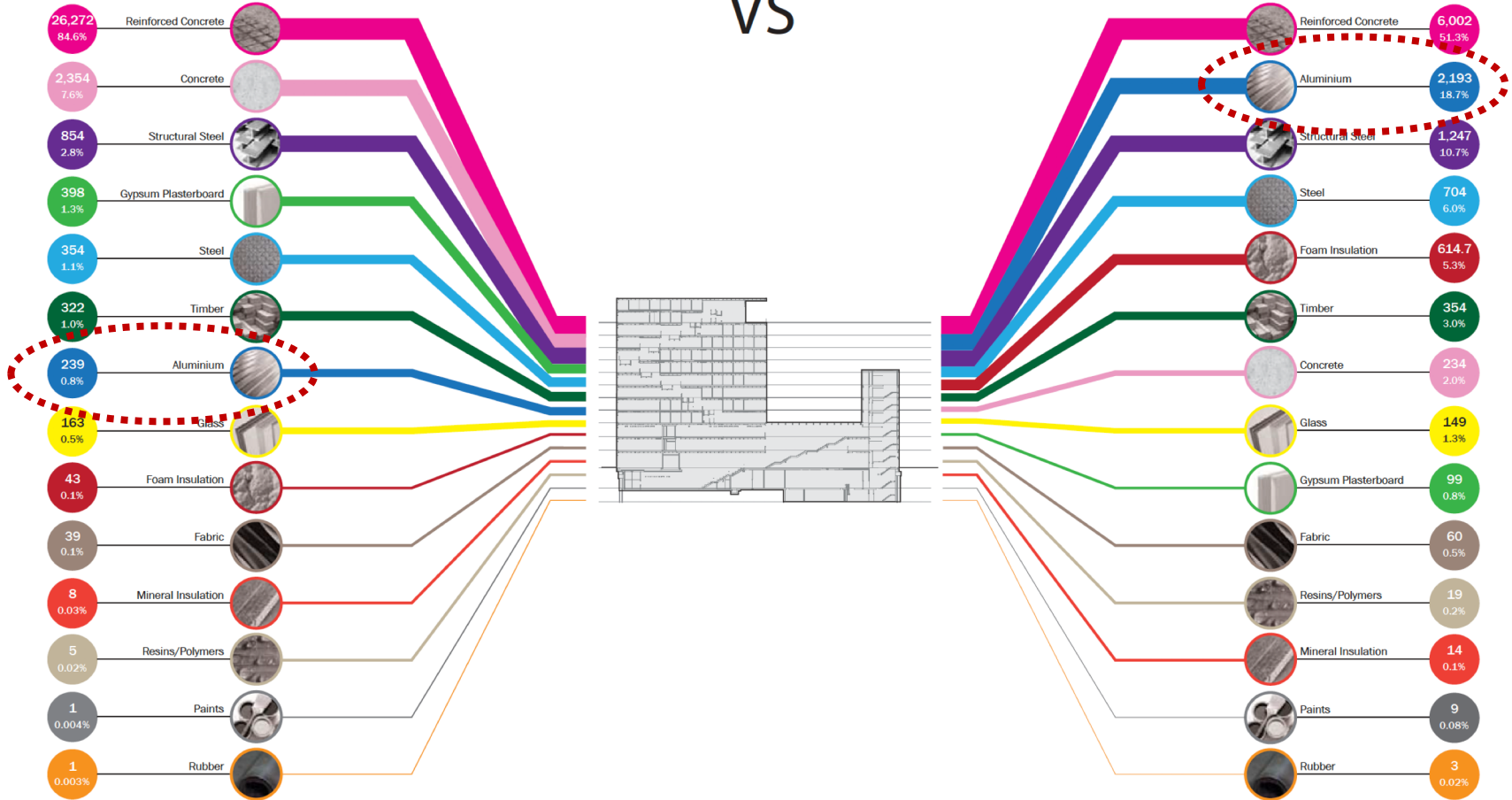
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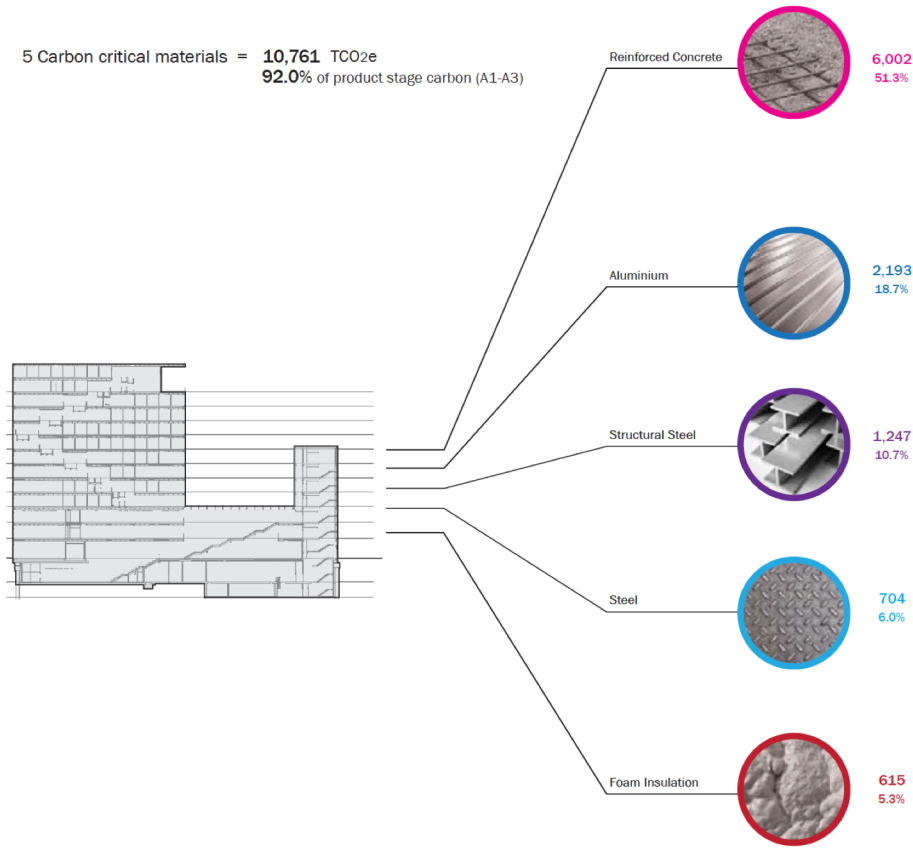


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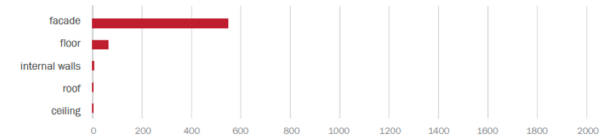
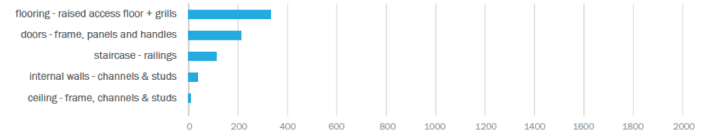
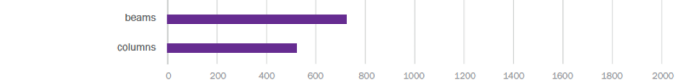
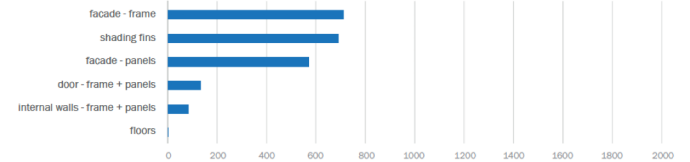
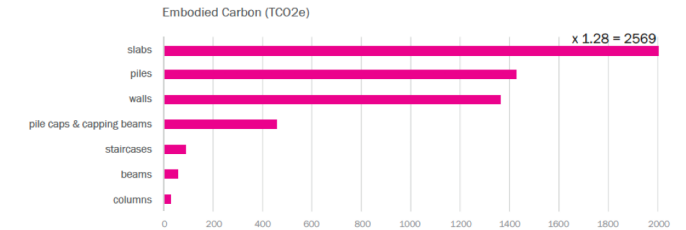
Case study LSE-CBR, London

Embodied Carbon Most critical materials

5 Carbon critical materials = **10,761 TCO2e**
92.0% of product stage carbon (A1-A3)



(TCO2e) (%)



Case study LSE-CBR, London

Outcome of LCA varies depending on

- Benchmarks available



Case study LSE-CBR, London

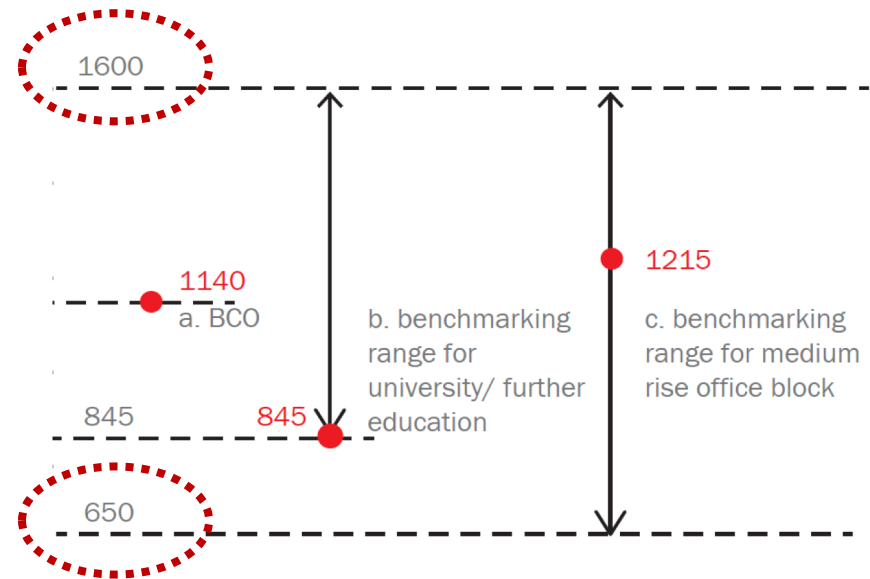
Outcome of LCA varies depending on

- Benchmarks available

Atkins Carbon Critical Tool:

Medium rise office block

650 to 1600 kgCO_{2e}/m²



Case study LSE-CBR, London

Outcome of LCA varies depending on

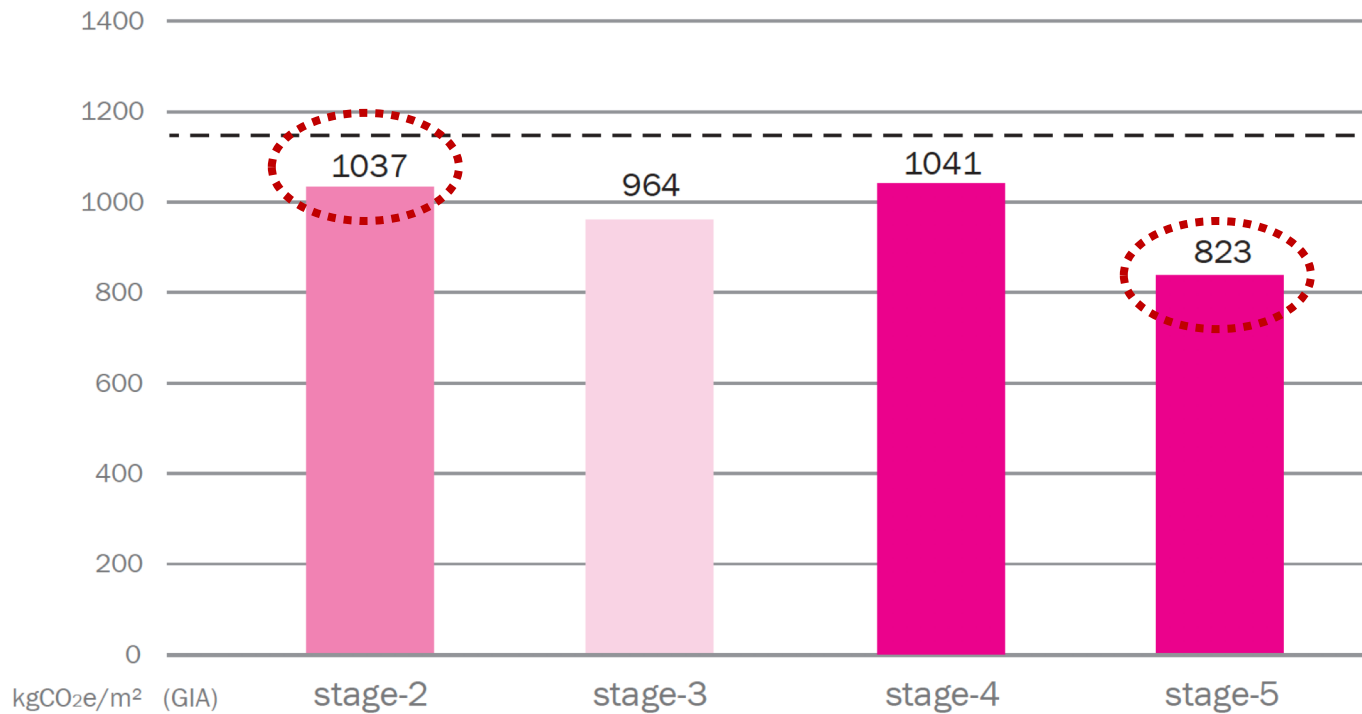
- Project stage (available information varies)



Case study LSE-CBR, London

Outcome of LCA varies depending on

- Project stage (available information varies)



Case study LSE-CBR, London

How the LCA informed the design:

LSE-CBR measures to decrease embodied carbon



Case study LSE-CBR, London

How the LCA informed the design:

LSE-CBR measures to decrease embodied carbon

- Reduction in non-usable areas
- Improvements in material efficiency
- Sensible façade module design
- Improvement in piling design: volume reduction
- Increase of recycled steel in reinforced concrete

Case study LSE-CBR, London

How the LCA informed the design:

LSE-CBR measures to decrease embodied carbon

- Reduction in non-usable areas
- Improvements in material efficiency
- Sensible façade module design
- Improvement in piling design: volume reduction
- Increase of recycled steel in reinforced concrete

1kg virgin steel: 2.113 kgCO_{2e}

1kg recycled steel: 0.462 kgCO_{2e}

Case study LSE-CBR, London

Outcome of LCA varies depending on

- Information on materials (EPD etc lack info)



Case study LSE-CBR, London

Outcome of LCA varies depending on

- Information on materials (EPD etc lack info)
 - Source of fabrication energy
 - Distance travelled
 - Production method
 - Maintenance and refurbishment effort
 - Lifespan
 - Ease of disassembly

Case study LSE-CBR, London

Outcome of LCA varies depending on

- Time span considered (60 vs 100 years)



Case study LSE-CBR, London

Outcome of LCA varies depending on

- Time span considered (60 vs 100 years)

Low **initial** embodied energy \neq Low **whole-life** embodied energy



Case study LSE-CBR, London

Outcome of LCA varies depending on

- Time span considered (60 vs 100 years)

Low **initial** embodied energy \neq Low **whole-life** embodied energy

Embodied Carbon at Product Stage (A1-A3)	823	kgCO _{2e} /m ²
Operational Carbon at Use Stage (B1)	2282	kgCO _{2e} /m ²

Embodied Carbon = **21.6 years** of Operational Carbon

Case study LSE-CBR, London

Predicted Total Carbon Footprint (60 years)

In kgCO_{2e}/m² 3,291

In kgCO_{2e} 51,031,969

Life Cycle Stages split (in %)

Product stage	(A1-A3)	25.0%
Construction stage	(A4-A5)	1.4%
Use stage	(B1-B6)	72.5%
End of Life stage	(C1-C4)	1.1%
Beyond Life cycle	(D)	n/a

Case study LSE-CBR, London

Project Study lacks

Beyond building lifecycle (Reuse, Recovery, Recycling Potential)

Life Cycle Stages split (in %)

Product stage	(A1-A3)	25.0%
Construction stage	(A4-A5)	1.4%
Use stage	(B1-B6)	72.5%
End of Life stage	(C1-C4)	1.1%
Beyond Lifecycle	(D)	n/a

Towards a circular economic building sector



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Towards a circular economic building sector

Combine Cradle to Cradle & Whole-life Carbon assessment

C2C + Criteria of other
Certification Systems

Operational Carbon (as in LCA)
+ Embodied Carbon



Towards a circular economic building sector

Combine Cradle to Cradle & Whole-life Carbon assessment

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Enhanced C2C Criteria

Operational Carbon (as in LCA)
+ Embodied Carbon



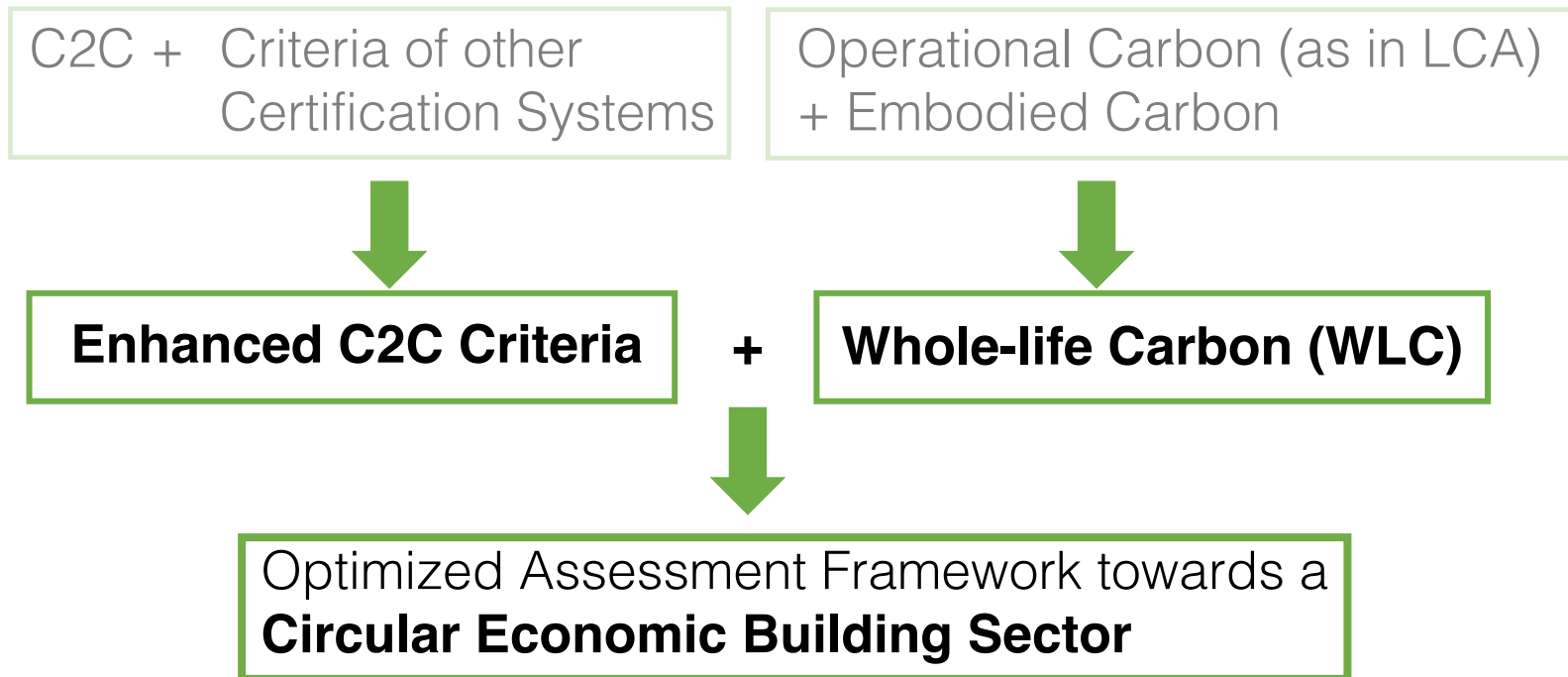
+

Whole-life Carbon (WLC)



Towards a circular economic building sector

Combine Cradle to Cradle & Whole-life Carbon assessment



Towards a circular economic building sector

Combination of C2C & WLC indicators

-> Potential to improve

-> Opportunity of a comprehensive, unified assessment framework for a circular building sector



Towards a circular economic building sector

1. Closed-loop Design

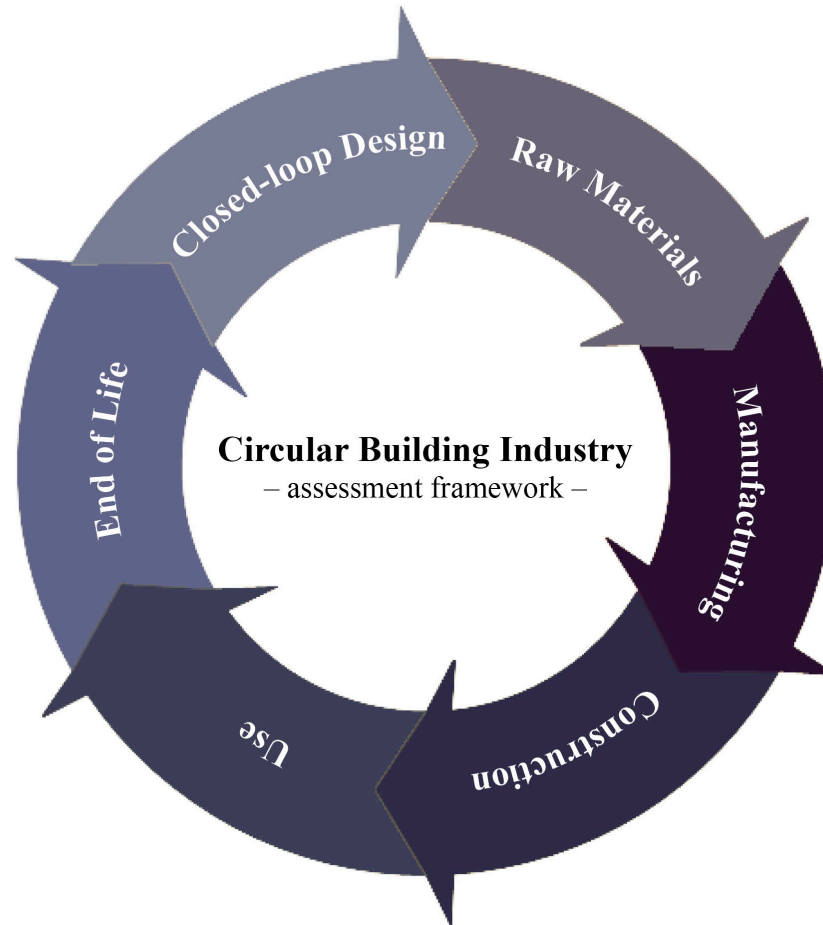
- Design for Well-Being (daylight, air & water quality, (bio-) diversity, water management, renewable energies) ○
- Design for Disassembly ○
- Collaboration w. Stakeholders ○
- > Integrated Design: BIM ■

6. End of Life

- De-Construction (Instructions & Take-Back Services) ☒
- Biological Degradation ○
- Reuse / Recover / Recycle ■
- > "Material Bank" ■
- > Avoid Demolition (Waste Processing, Transport, Disposal) ☒
- > Circularity Passports ○
- > Post-Occupancy Evaluation ■

5. Use

- Maintenance ☒
- Repair / Refurbishment ☒
- Replacement: Leasing? ■
- Operational Energy Use ☒
- Operational Water Use ☒
- > Lifespan? ■
- > BMS + Resource Locator ■



2. Raw Materials

- Extract △
- Process △
- Transport ☒
- > Resource Management ■
- > Resource Locator on site ■

3. Manufacturing

- Fabrication Energy used △
- > Precast / In-situ? ■
- Carbon Management ☒
- Water Stewardship ☒
- Material Health ○
- Social Fairness ○
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4. Construction

- Transport ☒
- Installation Process ☒
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- (Quantity: Embodied Carbon)

○ C2C □ LCA △ WLC ■ Potential to improve



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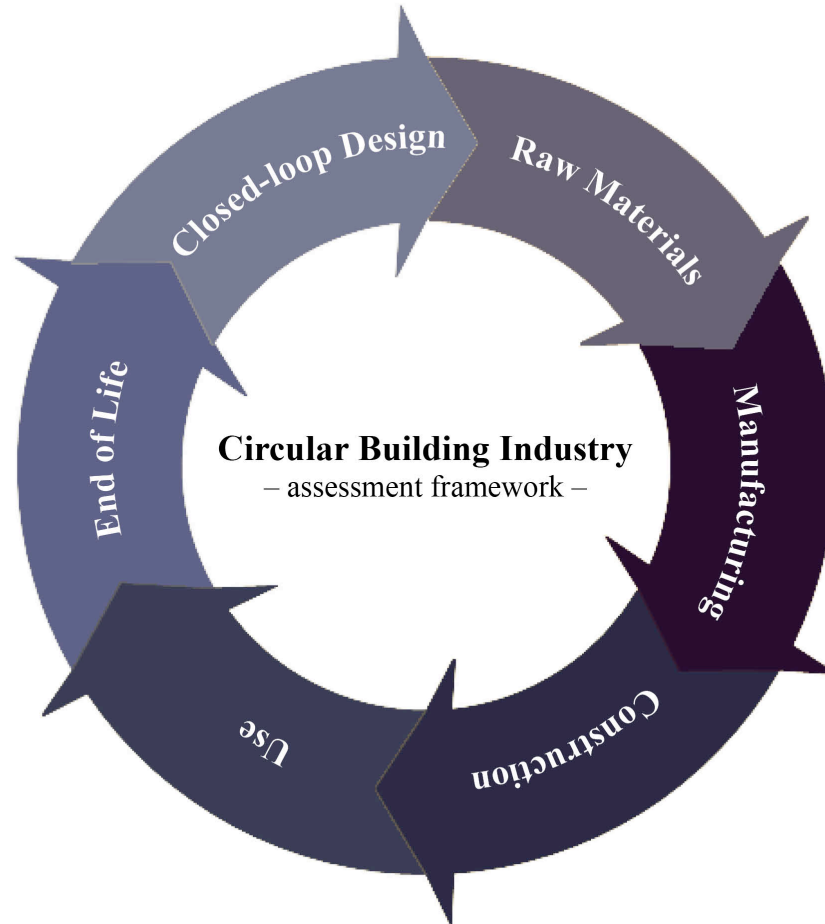
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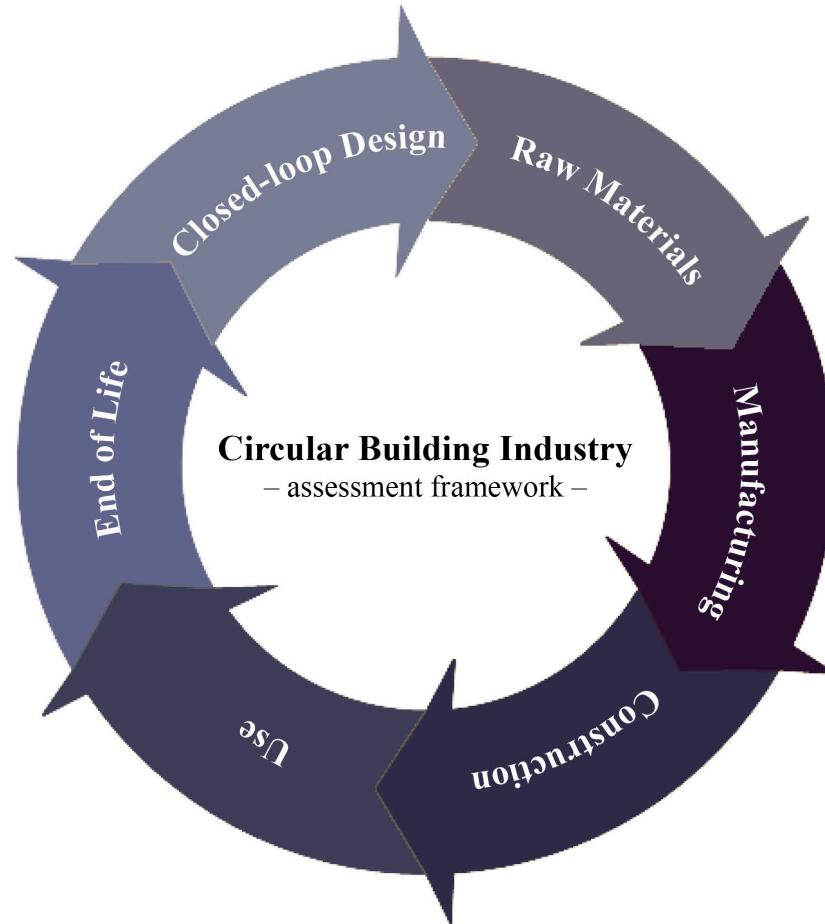
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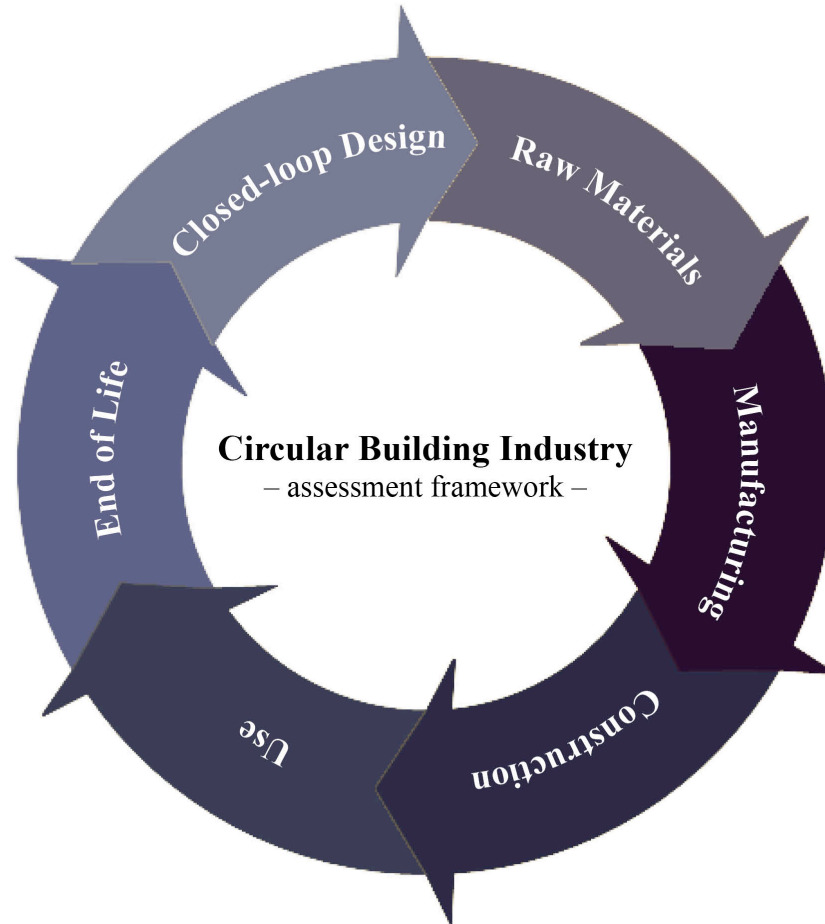
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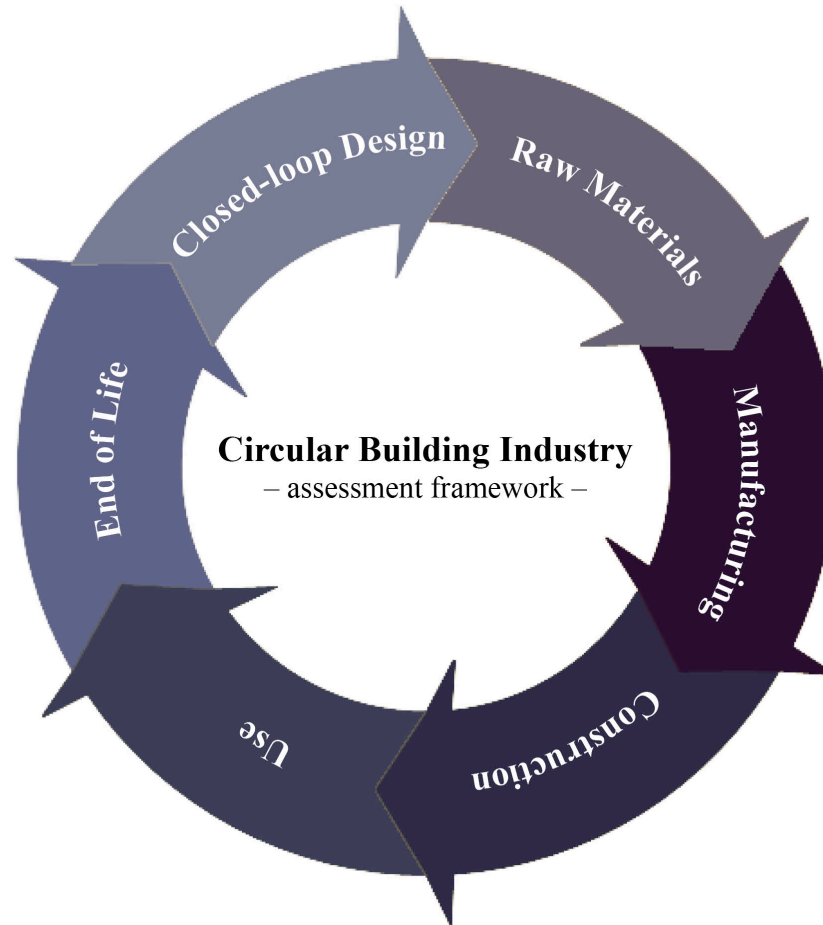
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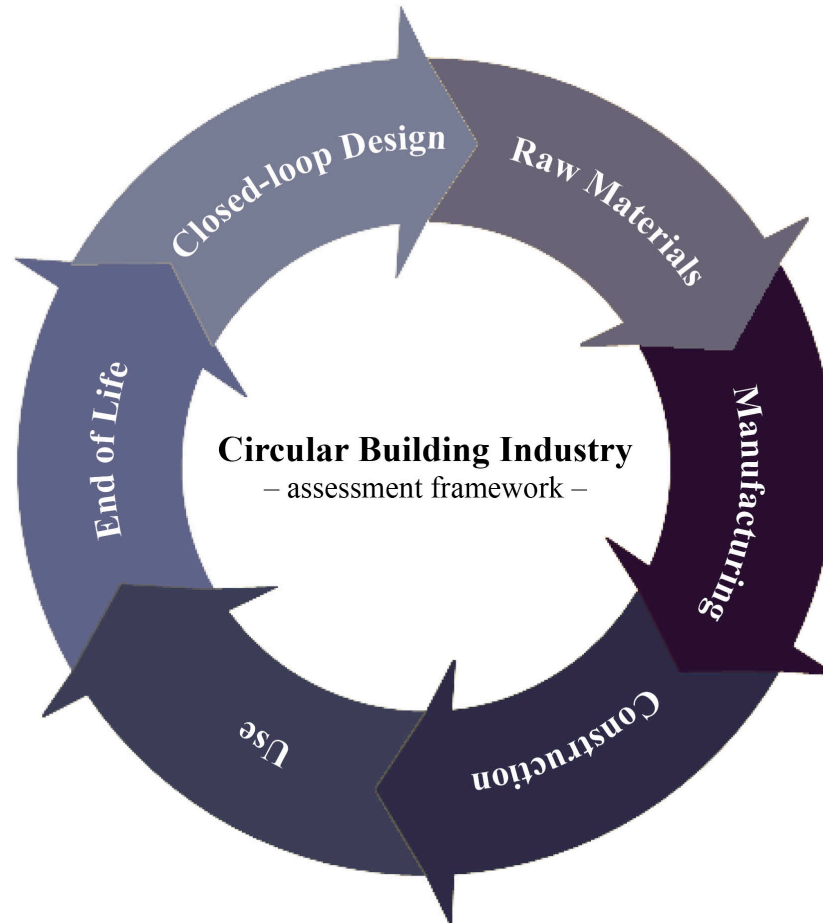
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5. Use

- Maintenance ☒
- Repair / Refurbishment ☒
- Replacement: Leasing? ■
- Operational Energy Use ☒
- Operational Water Use ☒
- > Lifespan? ■
- > BMS + Resource Locator ■

2. Raw Materials

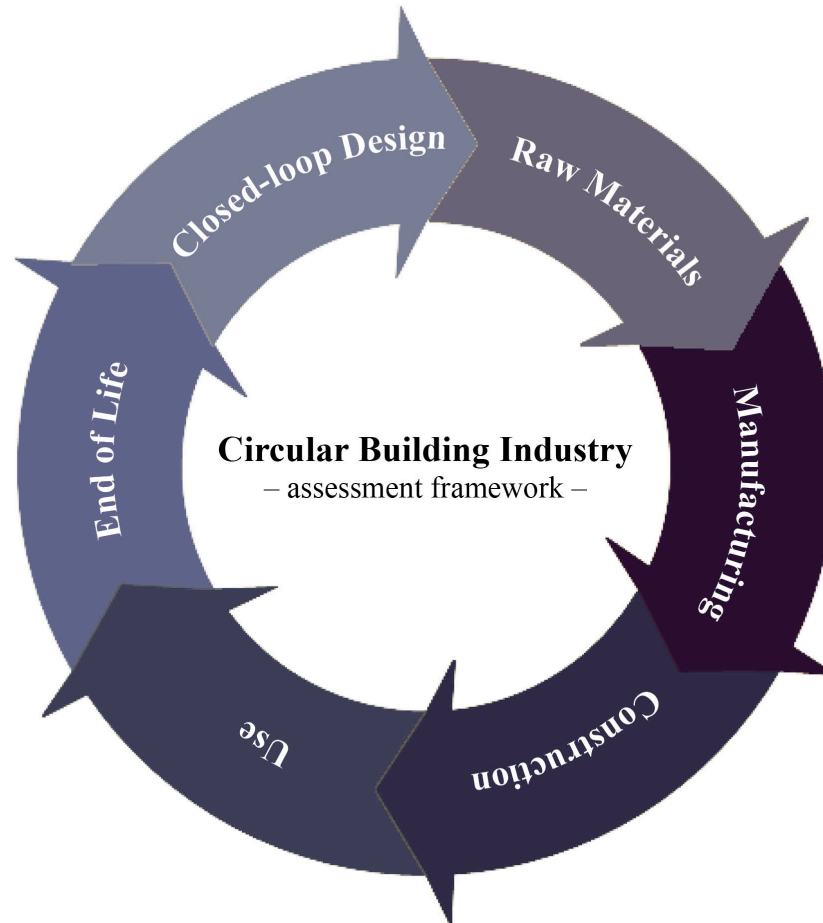
- Extract △
- Process △
- Transport ☒
- > Resource Management ■
- > Resource Locator on site ■

3. Manufacturing

- Fabrication Energy used △
- > Precast / In-situ? ■
- Carbon Management ☒
- Water Stewardship ☒
- Material Health ○
- Social Fairness ○
- > Material Passports ○
- > Circularity Passports ○

4. Construction

- Transport ☒
- Installation Process ☒
- > Material Application (Quantity: Embodied Carbon) ■



○ C2C ☐ LCA △ WLC ■ Potential to improve

Another case study... ECOLAR



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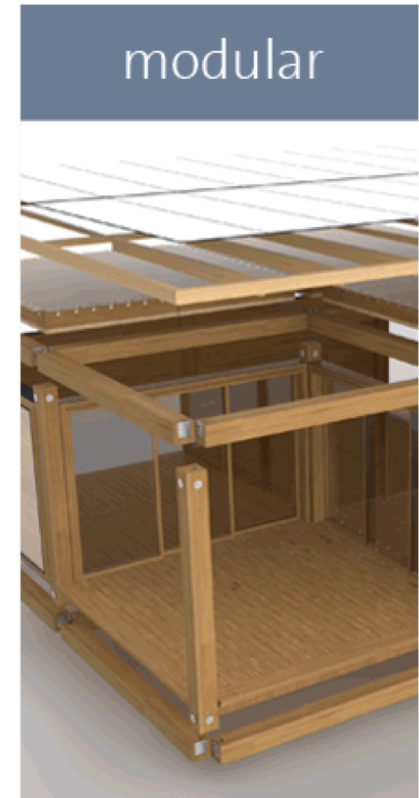
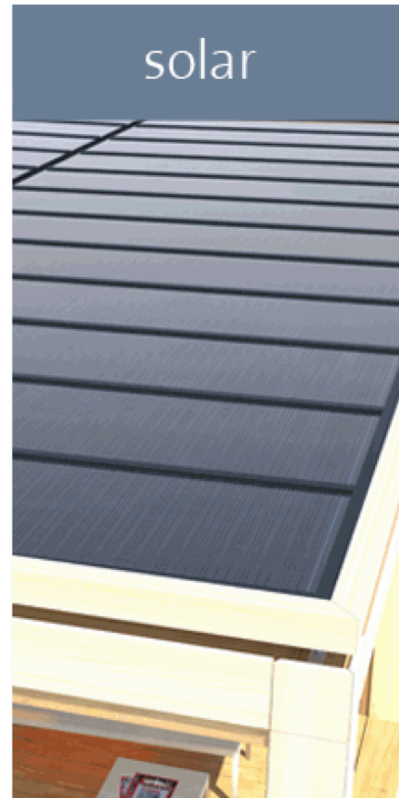
05-07 February 2019



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Another case study... ECOLAR

<http://sde2012.htwg-konstanz.de>



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Thank you!

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