



Circular economy of construction materials



# REBUILD - Regenerative Buildings and Construction systems for a circular economy

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SBE19 Brussels - BAMB-CIRCPATH



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# Introduction

- A vision for a circular economy model of the construction industry
  - Decoupling resource consumption from the construction industry by encouraging material reuse
  - Focus on bricks, steel and concrete
  - Challenges of reusing these materials
- 
- This presentation:
    1. Assessment of the in-use stock
    2. Technical aspects of brick reuse



# Urban Mining – the potential availability of product for reclaim and re-use

## Building stock assessment

- A framework for quantifying the reclaim/re-use potential of structural building products in urban areas for circular building and construction systems
- Estimating quantities of bricks, steel and concrete



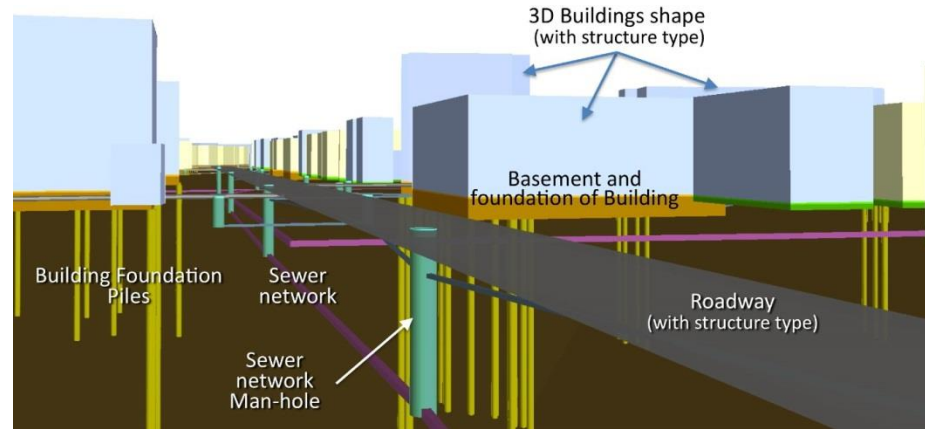
# Objectives of the in-use stocks model

- Compiling a spatiotemporal dataset and GIS layers of all buildings
- Dimensions, spatial outlines and typologies
- Construction years
- Spatially-explicit material contents
- Estimating potential reclaim values
- Environmental footprints



# Similar attempts in building stocks models

- Japan



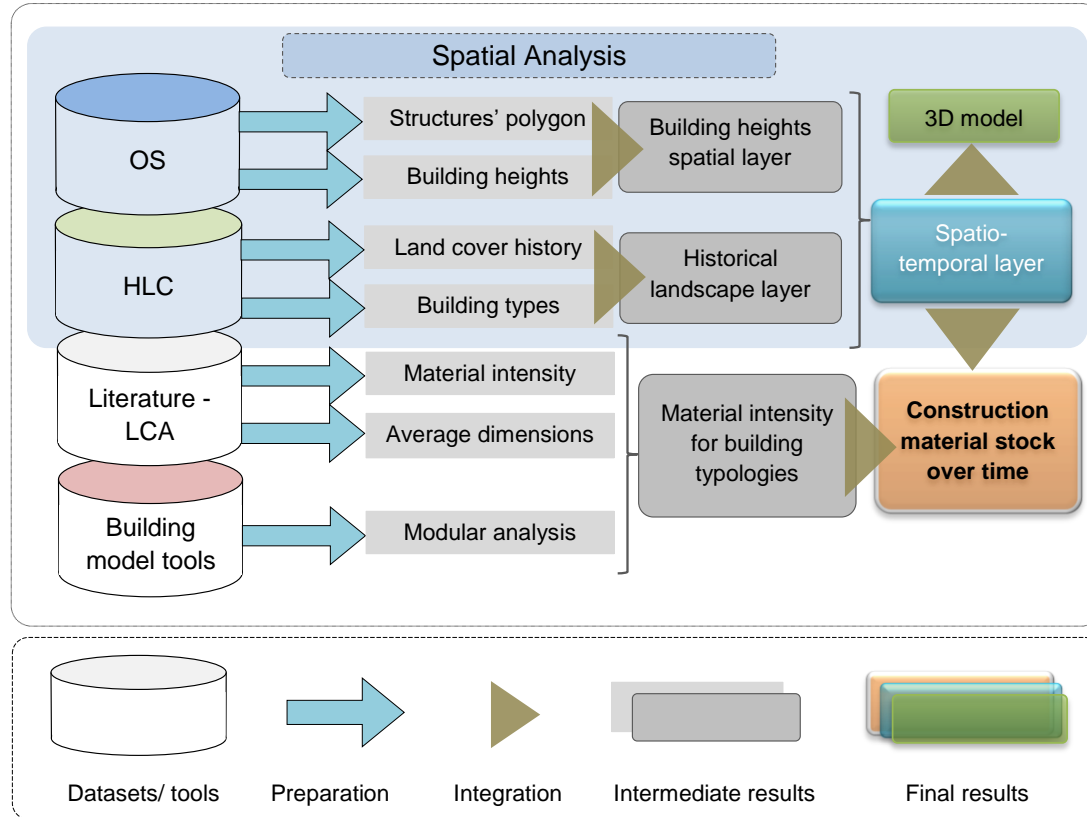
- Tanikawa, H. & Hashimoto, S. (2009) Urban stock over time: spatial material stock analysis using 4d-GIS. Building Research & Information. 37 (5–6), 483–502.

- China



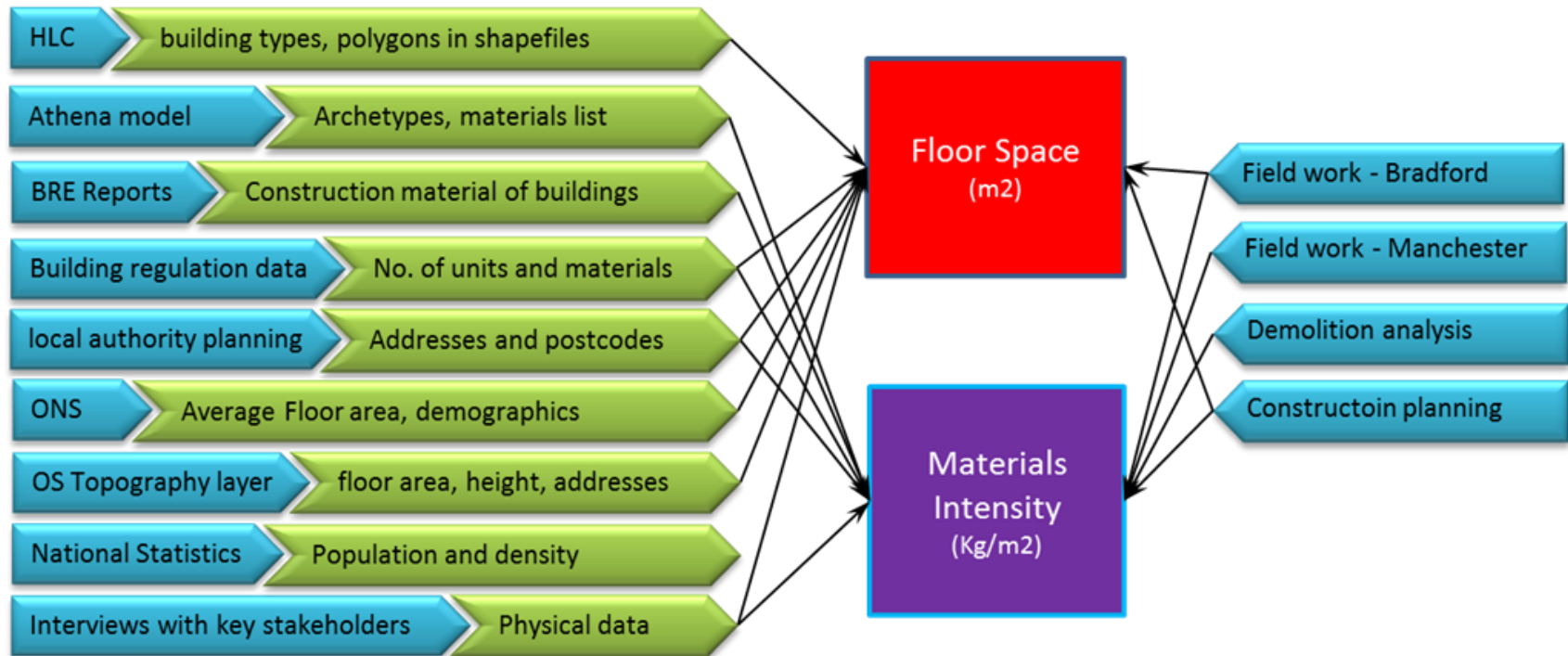
# Methodology and raw data

## Bottom-Up assessment and dataset integration



- Starting at the level of individual buildings and coming up with regional models as well as material contents

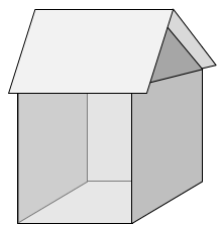
# Sources of raw data in the UK



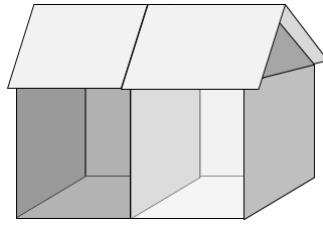
- Ordnance Survey (OS) and Historic landscape characterisation (HLC) are the crucial data sources

# Methodology of stock assessment

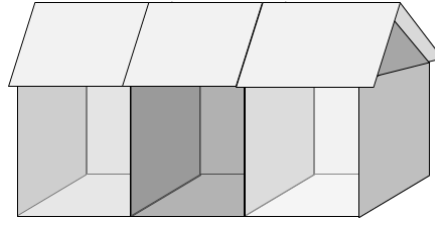
- Temporal ranges (Pre 1945/ 45-60 / 61-85 / 85-Present)
- Residential and non-residential types
- GIS and 3D modelling



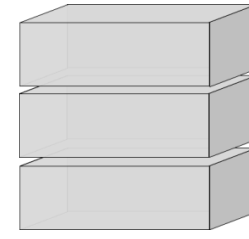
Detached



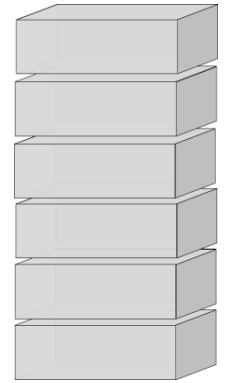
Semi-Detached



Terraced



Low-Rise

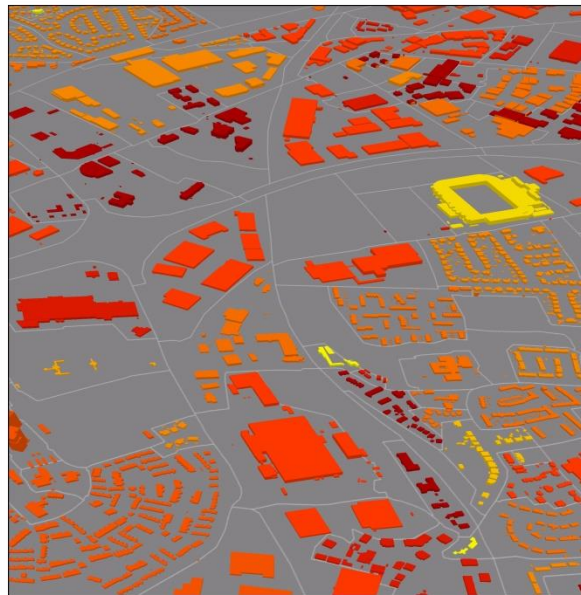


High-Rise

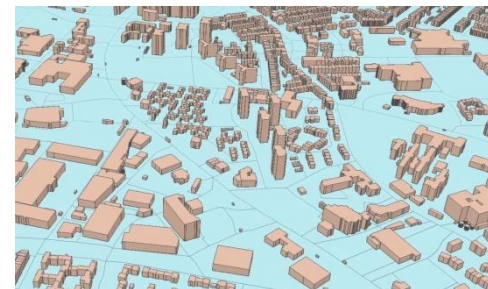


# REBUILD 3D models: characterisation

- A foundation for stocks, flows and visualisation



buildings\_Intersect1\_Merged



<https://youtu.be/L3ITZmGPjLU>

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# Preliminary results

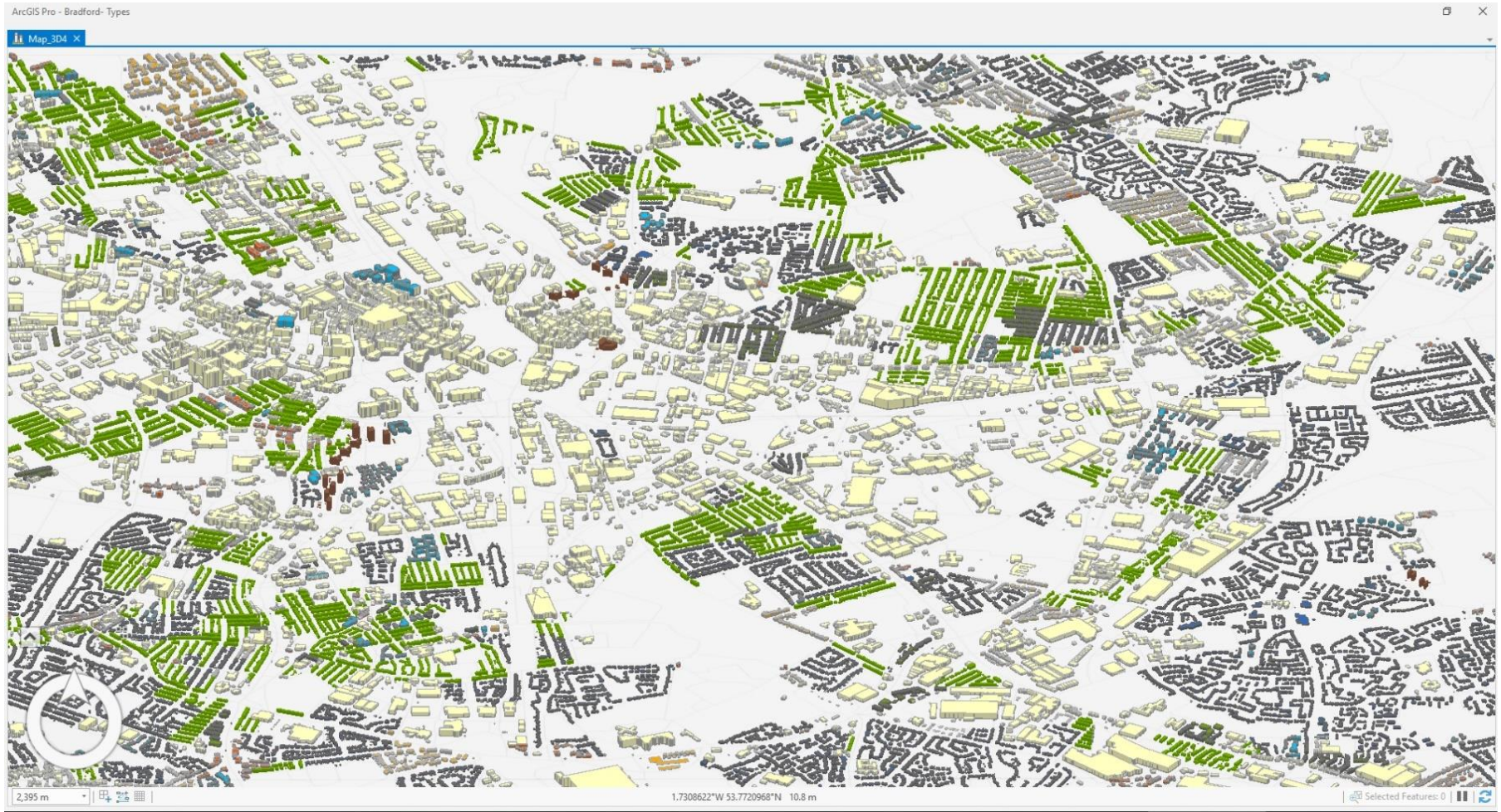
- Brick analysis - Bradford



Type	Number of Bricks (in thousands)					Potential Value £1,000,000
	Pre1945	1945-1960	1961-1985	1986-Present	Total	
High rise flats	-	1,106	3,399	533	5,039	3.7
Low rise flats	797	-	10,938	5,268	17,005	12.8
Terraced	207,618	1,149	3,352	5,136	217,257	163
Detached	9,515	112	644	76	10,349	7.7
Semi-detached	15,537	1,982	1,994	939	20,454	15.3
Housing Estates	39,003	25,641	44,198	28,899	137,742	103.3
Non-residential	43,872	15,375	63,216	57,409	179,874	134.9
<b>All Bradford</b>	<b>316,344</b>	<b>45,368</b>	<b>127,745</b>	<b>98,265</b>	<b>587,723</b>	<b>440.7</b>



# REBUILD - Typology mapping and validation



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# REBUILD - Typology mapping and validation

- validating the results of the REBUILD stock analysis against the council records and the satellite imagery
- 83% confidence in the numbers of buildings  
99% confidence on building types.



# Technical Aspects of material reclaiming

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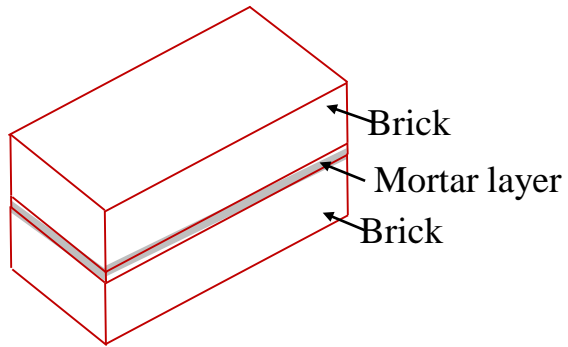
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# New separation techniques for Bricks, Steel and Concrete

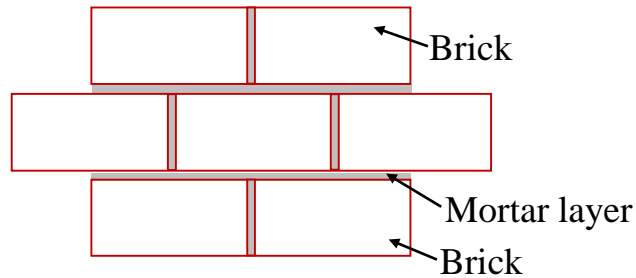
- The feasibility of reclaiming bricks with two methods, i.e. saw-cutting and punching.
- Performance testing of reclaimed bricks
- A full-scale (4 m x 2 m) masonry wall construction and deconstruction using above approaches



# Masonry block separation (*saw-cutting method*)



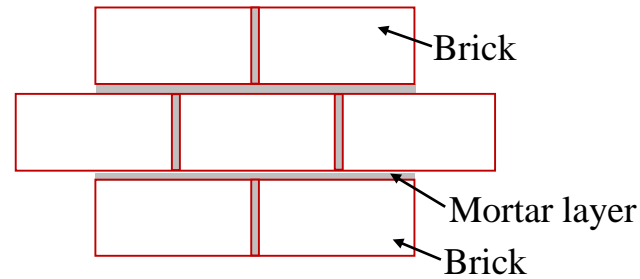
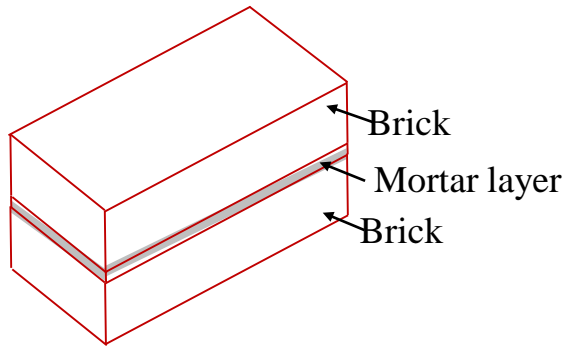
(a) Specimen type 1- masonry block



(b) Specimen type 2- masonry block



# Masonry block separation (*punching method*)



(a) Specimen type 1- masonry block

(b) Specimen type 2- masonry block





# Reclaimed bricks

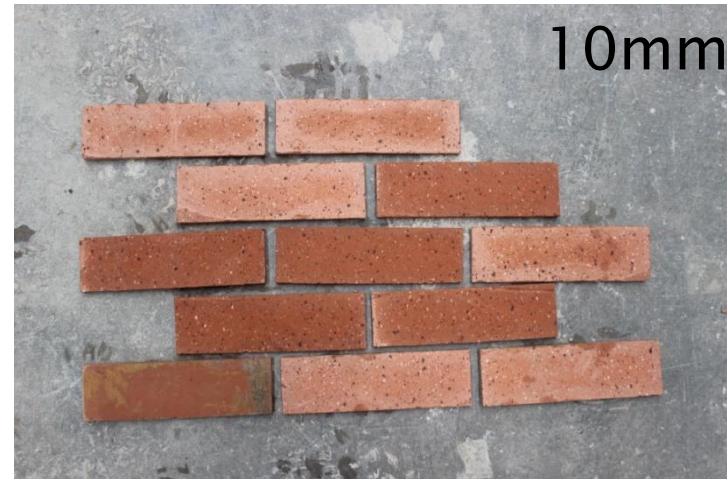
- Reclaimed rate:
  - 97.8% (*saw cutting*)
  - 93.3%-100% (*punching*),
- Reclaiming speed:
  - *Saw cutting method*  
(20s along one bed joint)
  - *Punching method*  
(6s along one bed joint)



# Brick slips by *saw-cutting*



2.93mm/s for the initial six slips



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# Compressive strength of perforated and solid bricks (Punching method)

Type No.						
	$\sigma_c$ (MPa)	SD	$\sigma_c$ (MPa)	SD	$\sigma_c$ (MPa)	SD
New	63	3.9	44	2.6	30	2.6
Reclaimed by punching	60	5.1	44	3.0	30	3.5
With Mortar (M12)	65	7.8	48	3.7	-	-

[BS EN 772-1-2011+A1-2015]

# Full-scale masonry wall

- Perforated/Hollow brick
- Breeze blocks (7N)
- Cement: 32,5R
- Wall ties



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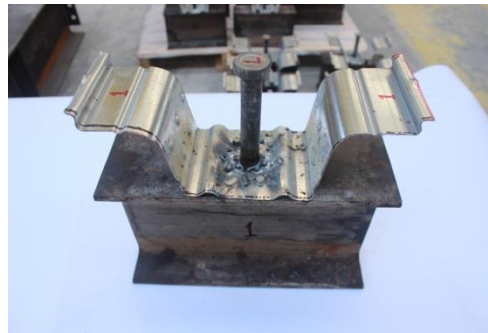


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# IPG/Kuka 16kW fibre laser robotic remote cutting system



- Capable of cutting metallic materials of up to 25mm thickness.
- Laser cutting of pipes and concretes (nuclear decommissioning)



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# Next Steps

- Brick reclaiming
  - Deconstruction of full-scale wall
- Steel reclaiming
  - Laser cutting of composite structure
- Assessment of future market for reclaimed/remanufactured products

## Stock and flow modelling:

- System dynamics of stock and flows
- LCA of materials (reclaimed vs virgin )
- Economics
- Full city assessment

