UPCYCLING AND DFD

LCA OF BUILDINGS EMPLOYING CIRCULAR DESIGN STRATEGIES

FREJA NYGAARD RASMUSSEN MORTEN BIRKVED HARPA BIRGISDOTTIR



DANISH BUILDING RESEARCH INSTITUTE AALBORG UNIVERSITY COPENHAGEN



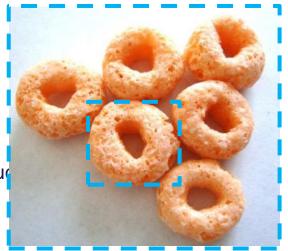




This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 642384.

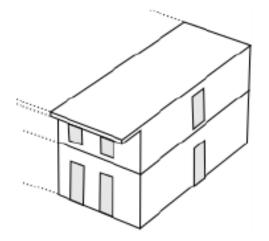
Motivation

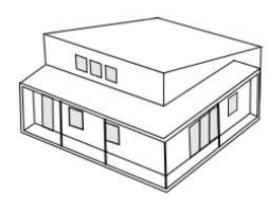
- Upcycling and DfD: Two popular strategies employed in current building design
- Assessing the two different strategies with production focus as outlined in EN 15804/15978
- Life cycle assessment as an evaluation tool
 - Flow of materials/components (all loops)
 - Single products/buildings (loop-by-loop)





The buildings!

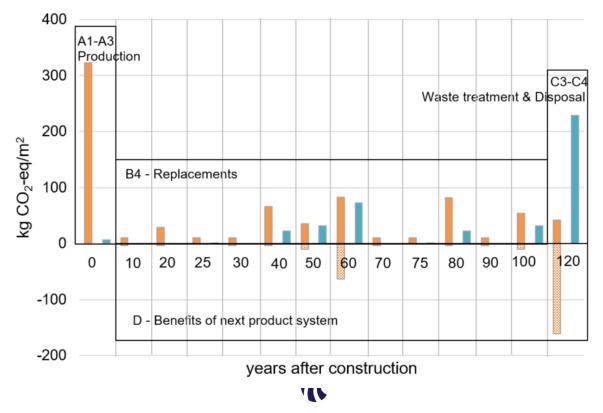






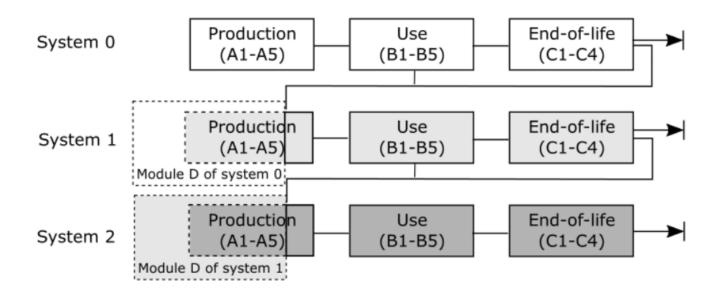
A first view of results

DfD building Up-/recycl. building



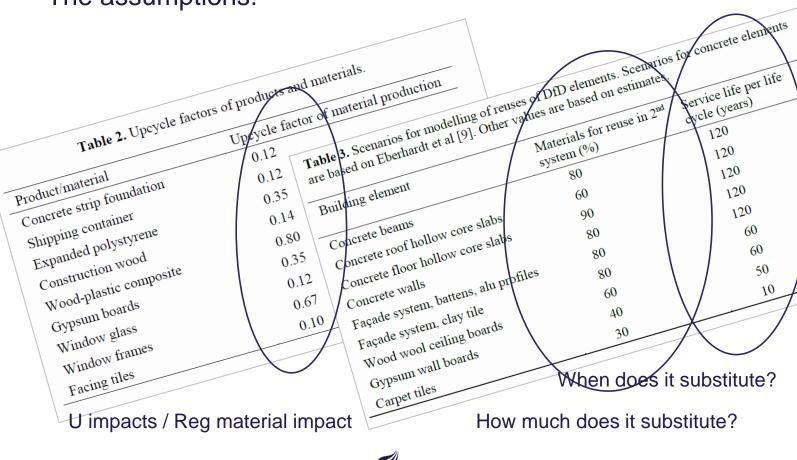
DANISH BUILDING RESEARCH INSTITUTE AALBORG UNIVERSITY COPENHAGEN

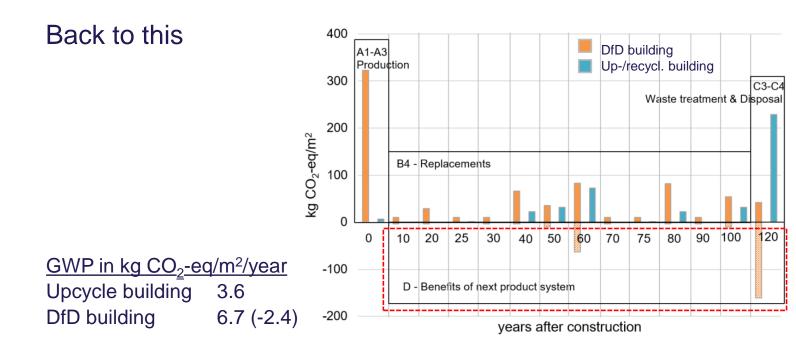
The allocation!





The assumptions!





- Focuses on immediate impacts rather than potential benefits
- Encourages recycling as an input to rather than as an output of a system



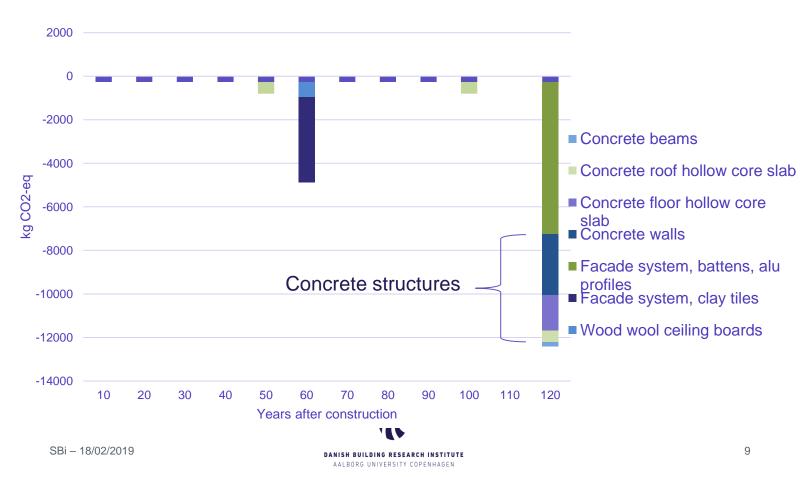
This is not meant to discourage DfD!

- This is a product perspective!
- Not in this model: advantages in terms of
 - Maintenance and repair
 - Adaptability
 - Engagement from a large set of actors

- DfD benefits when...?
- Identifying materials with the larger potentials

Kieran Timberlake

DfD case - details



Further research

- Modelling of up-/recycled materials
- Combining strategies
- Comparing with other allocation approaches
- More impact categories



