

RENOVATION AND CIRCULAR ECONOMY

Materials At The Heart Of The Transition Towards A Sustainable City

Which Priorities and Objectives for Construction Materials?

17th of January 2024

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PRESENTATION OF THE SPEAKER

Wendy Boswell is an architect with 20 years' experience in construction projects and she has worked on several exemplary buildings. She's part of the expert team of the Sustainable Building Facilitator for nearly 9 years now, where she provides guidance on questions concerning materials, circular economy and tools such as GRO. She's also part of advisory committees for construction projects in Brussels as Sustainable Building Facilitator. Wendy is also a researcher at CERAA, where she works on the development of the GRO-tool and on circular economy consultancy for the different regions in Belgium.

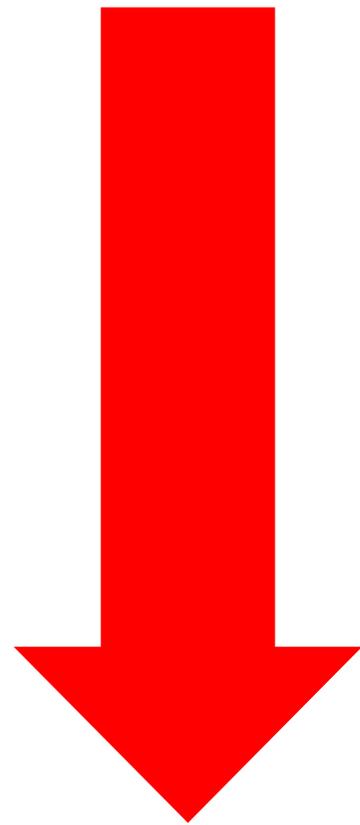
As part of the Sustainable Building Facilitator and as an architect, Wendy's often confronted with material selection criteria. This seminar will clarify how decisions in a renovation project impact material consumption and waste production. The focus will be laid on prevention and reuse, knowing that these topics have the highest priority. Other topics such as reversible building design, biodegradable materials and recycling will also be covered briefly.

PRESENTATION OBJECTIVES

- Understand that resources are scarce
- Clarify how decisions in a renovation project impact material consumption and waste production
- How to address materials in a circular project

- I. Towards a circular economy
- II. Materials, components and elements in buildings
- III. How to reduce material consumption
- IV. Conclusion: circular principles for materials

TOWARDS A CIRCULAR ECONOMY

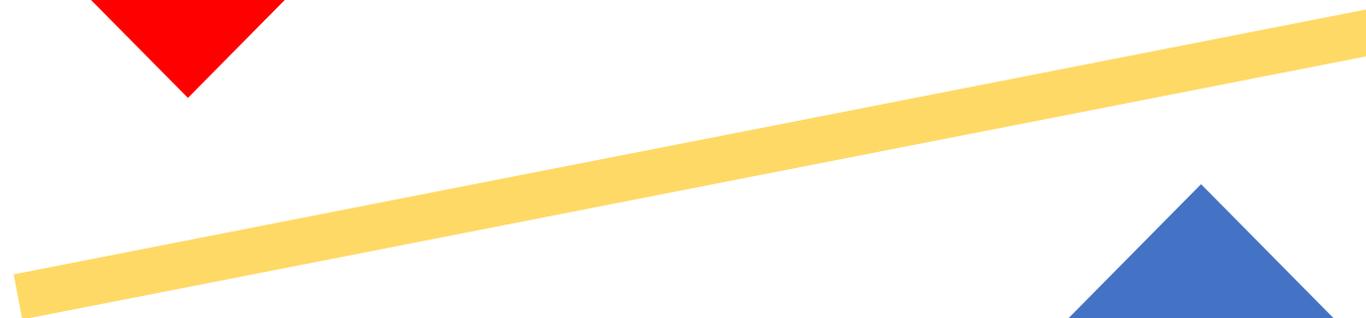


Economy

- ▶ based on consumption
- ▶ relies on the assumption that raw materials are virtually inexhaustible

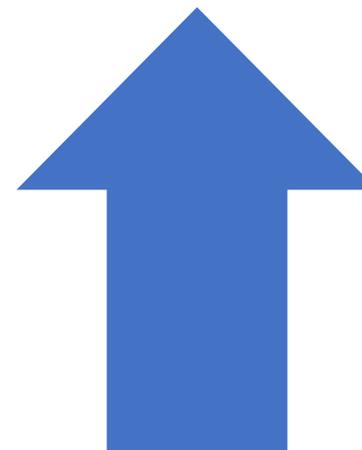
Demography

- ▶ increase of the population
- ▶ increase of the purchasing power



WORLD

- ▶ raw materials are exhaustible



TOWARDS A CIRCULAR ECONOMY

Linear model in the construction sector



CONSUMER OF RESOURCES

WASTE MAKER



33% of incoming resources



76% of energy demand



98 % of water flow



33% of non-household waste
650,000 T / year



65% of greenhouse gas emissions

TOWARDS A CIRCULAR ECONOMY

Social and environmental consequences

- ▶ **Pollution, social inequalities and resource scarcity** are consequences of a linear economy

POLLUTION



SOCIAL INEQUALITIES



RESOURCE SCARCITY

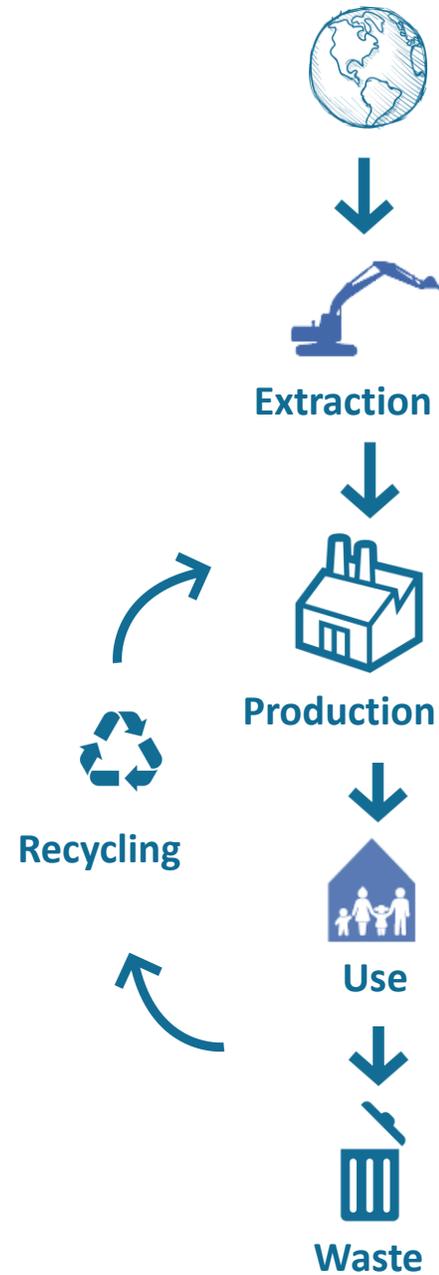


TOWARDS A CIRCULAR ECONOMY

Linear



Recycle



Circular



TOWARDS A CIRCULAR ECONOMY

A global consideration of GHG emissions



- ▶ *Increase of energy efficiency*
- ▶ *Reduction of **direct** greenhouse gas emissions*



- ▶ *Increase of circular economy*
- ▶ *Reduction of **indirect** greenhouse gas emissions*

© Sobotka

Renovating for energy efficiency leads to more material use,
choose your materials wisely !

MATERIALS, COMPONENTS AND ELEMENTS IN BUILDINGS

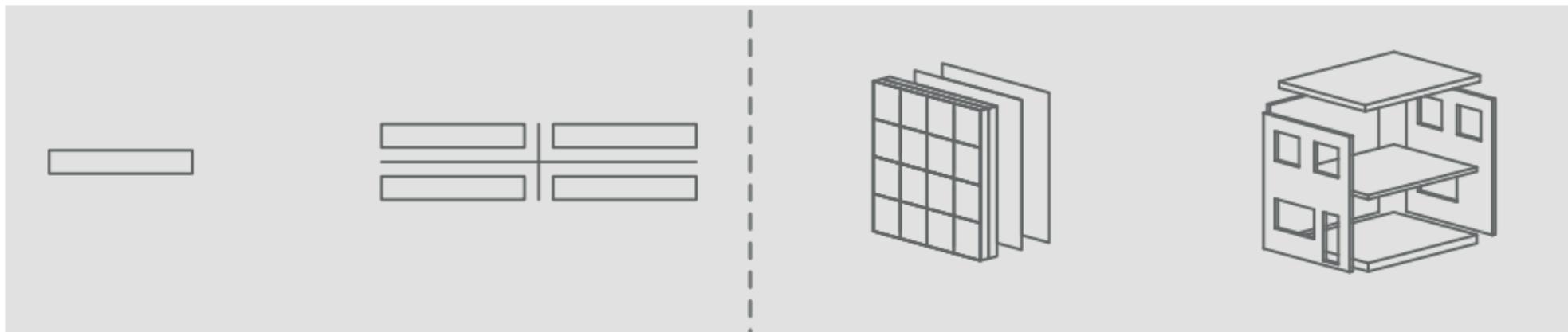
- ▶ Different levels in a building
- ▶ Different degrees of use and technical durability

Material

Component

Element

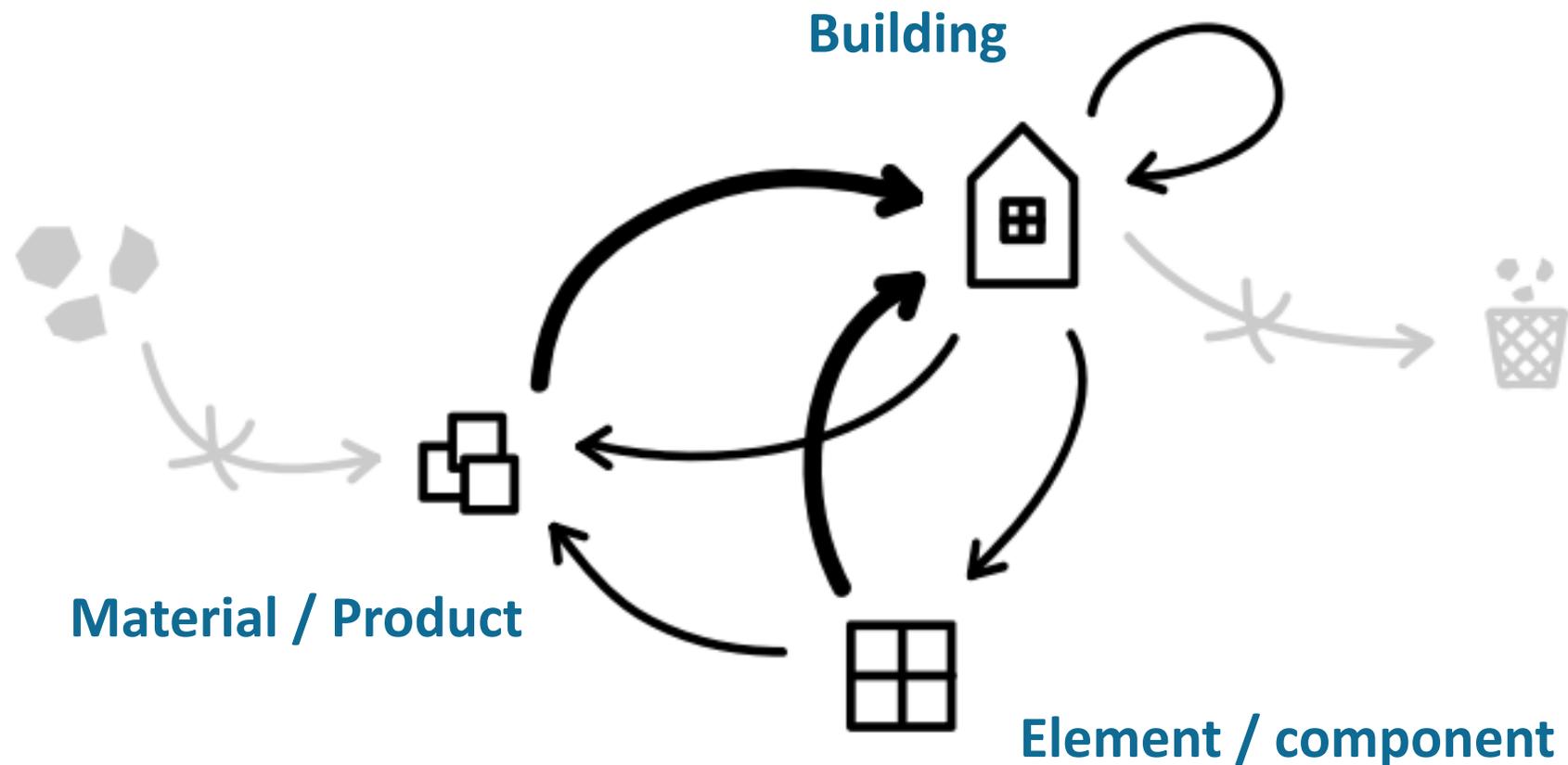
Building



© [Guide Reversible Design](#) – Brussels Environment

MATERIALS, ELEMENTS AND COMPONENTS IN BUILDINGS

- ▶ No resource scarcity and no waste
- ▶ All materials are kept in circulation



Priorities

- ▶ **Prevention and reuse** have the highest priority



Prevention



© CERAA

Lack of prevention:

leak and damage

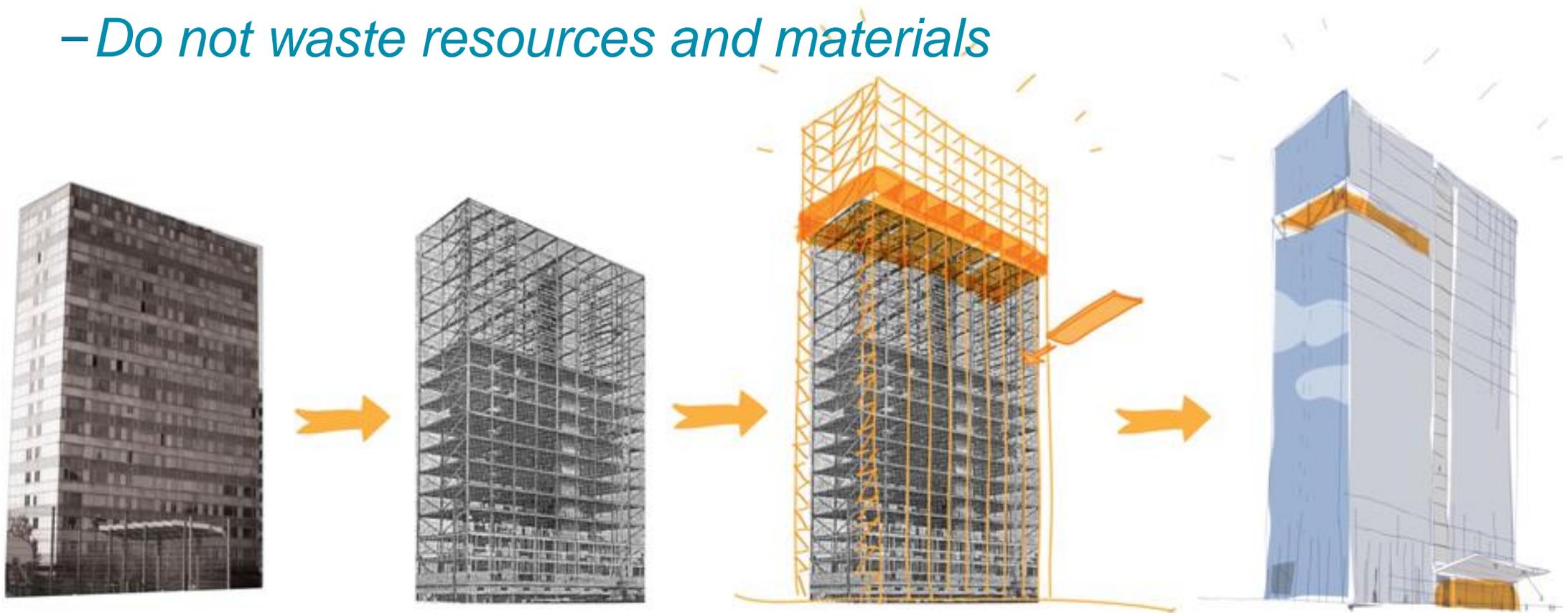
after renovation of the building

Prevention

- ▶ **Rethink** the programm of your building
- ▶ **Conservation** of existing buildings and their history
- ▶ **Avoid demolition** of existing buildings
- ▶ Reduce material consumption through **maintenance** of buildings
- ▶ **Repair** where needed for a longer lifetime
- ▶ Using **no hazardous** materials

Prevention

- ▶ **Conservation** of the existing buildings
 - *Analysis of the existing buildings*
 - *Ambition to maintain as much as possible*
 - *Do not waste resources and materials*



© Dethier Architecture & A229 - Brunfaut toren

Good example of the conservation of the existing structure in a renovation project

Prevention

► Afternoon visit

USQUARE

- Conservation of historical buildings
- Temporary occupation
- Reuse



Reuse



Reuse

- ▶ **Reuse** of existing buildings, components, elements and materials
- ▶ Preserve **historical value**
- ▶ **Avoid** buying new materials
- ▶ **Less** demolition waste
- ▶ Need for **careful** deconstruction
- ▶ Need for **tests** (deconstruction, characteristics...)

Reuse

▶ Reuse in situ

- *Reuse directly on the construction site*
- *Preserve historical value in the building itself*
- *Avoid transportation*

▶ Reuse ex situ

- *Materials leaving the construction site and reuse elsewhere*

▶ Incoming reuse

- *A project using reused materials instead of new*

Reuse

► Example

- *Reuse of brickwork*
36 m² of facade



[© Karbon - Opalis](#)

Reuse

- ▶ **Example**
 - *Earth based materials*



© Maarten De Bouw – AST77 – BC Materials



© FCRBE

Reuse

- ▶ **Inventory of existing materials and elements**
 - Template and guide (FCRBE)
 - *Detailed analysis of existing building*
 - *Assembly techniques*
 - *Potential for preservation or reuse*

Reuse

- Inventory of existing materials and elements

| RECLAMATION INVENTORY | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| ELEMENT SHEET | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Element identification | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ID number | | A1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Element name | | door THEUMA - (left opening) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Complementary pictures | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Element data | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| brand | Theuma | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Specificity | 51 pcs, left opening | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Implementation date | (according to FN 12519:2004) 2012 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Certification | Fire resistance of 30 minutes, Validity Belgian ATG (ATG.2287) (see picture) applicable until 2020. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Constituent Material | Core: Hardwood Finishing: Laminated with black HPL coating Door Handles: stainless steel | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Remarks | door handles are in perfect condition | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Additional documents | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| asbestos inventory | inventory dd. 20/11/2021 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Location plan | ref. to build plan dd. 12/05/2012 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Original manufacturers catalogue | ref. Theuma 2011 | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| RECLAMATION INVENTORY | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|-------|------------|--------|--------|-------|------|-------|---------------|--------------|------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| PRIMARY INFORMATION | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Identification | | | Picture | Quantity | | Dimensions | | | Mass | | Total | | | Location in situ | Condition | Remark(s) | Reclamation phase | suggested destination | |
| ID number | Element group | Element name | | amt. | unity | width | length | height | unity | amt. | unity | total surface | total volume | | | | | | total mass |
| A | Interior doors | | | 103 | pce | | | | | | | | | | | | phase for collection on site pre-deconstruction | | |
| A1 | | door THEUMA (left opening) |  | 51 | pce | 92 | 3,4 | 211 | cm | -50 | kg | / | / | 2550 | Building A, 22nd floor | A few doors have scratches on their surface | Fire-resistant 30 min. | pre-deconstruction | reclamation dealer |
| A2 | | door THEUMA (right opening) |  | 52 | pce | 92 | 3,4 | 211 | cm | -50 | kg | / | / | 2600 | Building A, 22nd floor | A few doors have scratches on their surface | Fire-resistant 30 min. | pre-deconstruction | reclamation dealer |

Asbestos Inventory Confirmed free of asbestos hinges



INTEGRATING REUSE IN LARGE-SCALE PROJECTS AND PUBLIC PROCUREMENTS

Reuse

- ▶ Procurement strategies for material reuse
– [guide \(FCRBE\)](#)

HOW TO REDUCE MATERIAL CONSUMPTION

SET, MONITOR AND REPORT ON RECLAMATION AND REUSE RATES IN CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

A COMMON APPROACH

Reuse

- ▶ Definition, monitoring and reporting of reuse targets
 - Guide (FCRBE)
 - *Setting a reuse target for the project*
 - *Inspiration for circular specifications*

Reuse Toolkit: Material sheets

November 9, 2021 6:53 PM

36 material sheets



Collection
members
materials
available
materials

© FCRBE

Reuse

- ▶ **Choice of materials**
 - Material sheets (FCRBE)
 - *Reuse guidelines for 36 materials*

Reuse

► Afternoon visit

BATITERRE

- Supplier of reclaimed building materials
- Recovering
- Reconditioning



HOW TO REDUCE MATERIAL CONSUMPTION

Recycling



Recycling

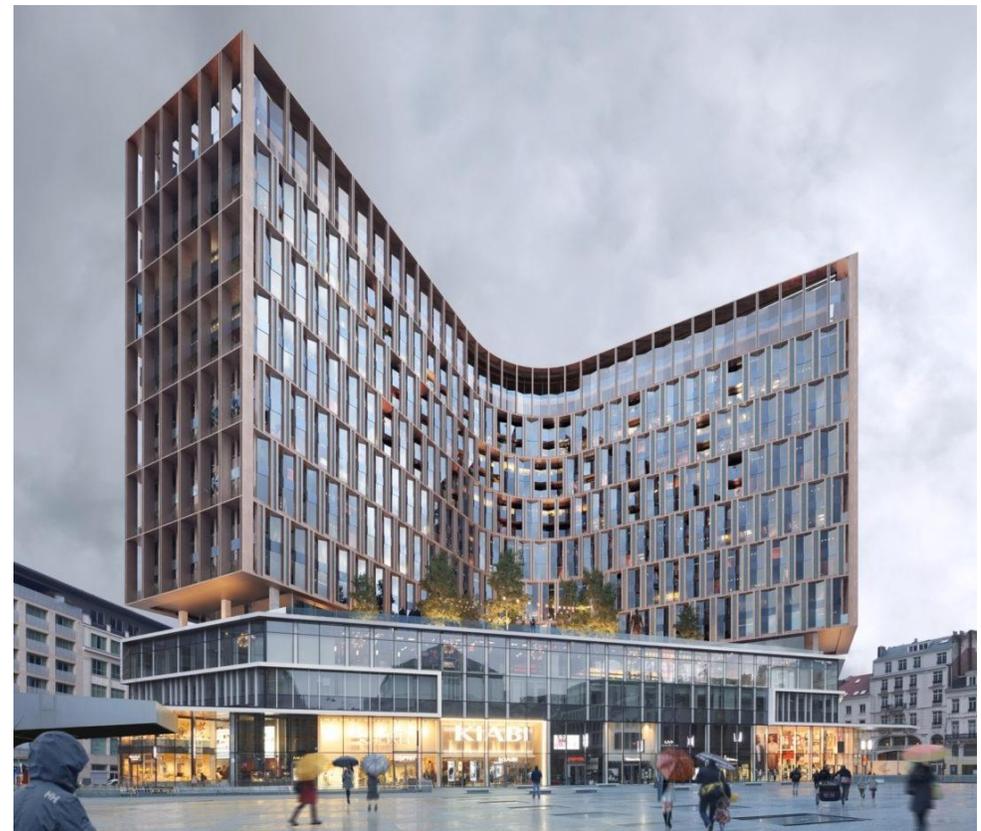
- Only when preservation and reuse aren't possible
- **Upcycling** instead of downcycling
- Choose materials that are **upcyclable**
- Choose products with **recycled content**

Recycling

► Afternoon visit

OXY

- Recycling of 90% of demolition waste
- Integration of 75% of recycled aluminium into the facade
- Reuse of existing structures
- In situ reuse
- Urban mining



HOW TO REDUCE MATERIAL CONSUMPTION

Reversible building design



Reversible building design

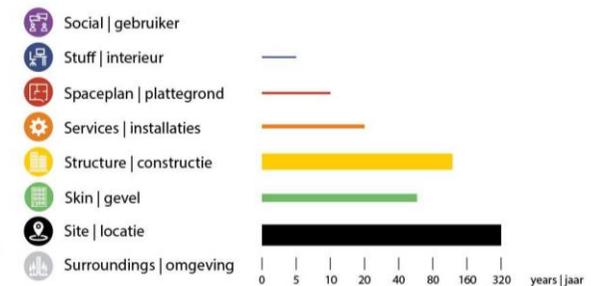
Design for change



© Durmisevic

General principles ?

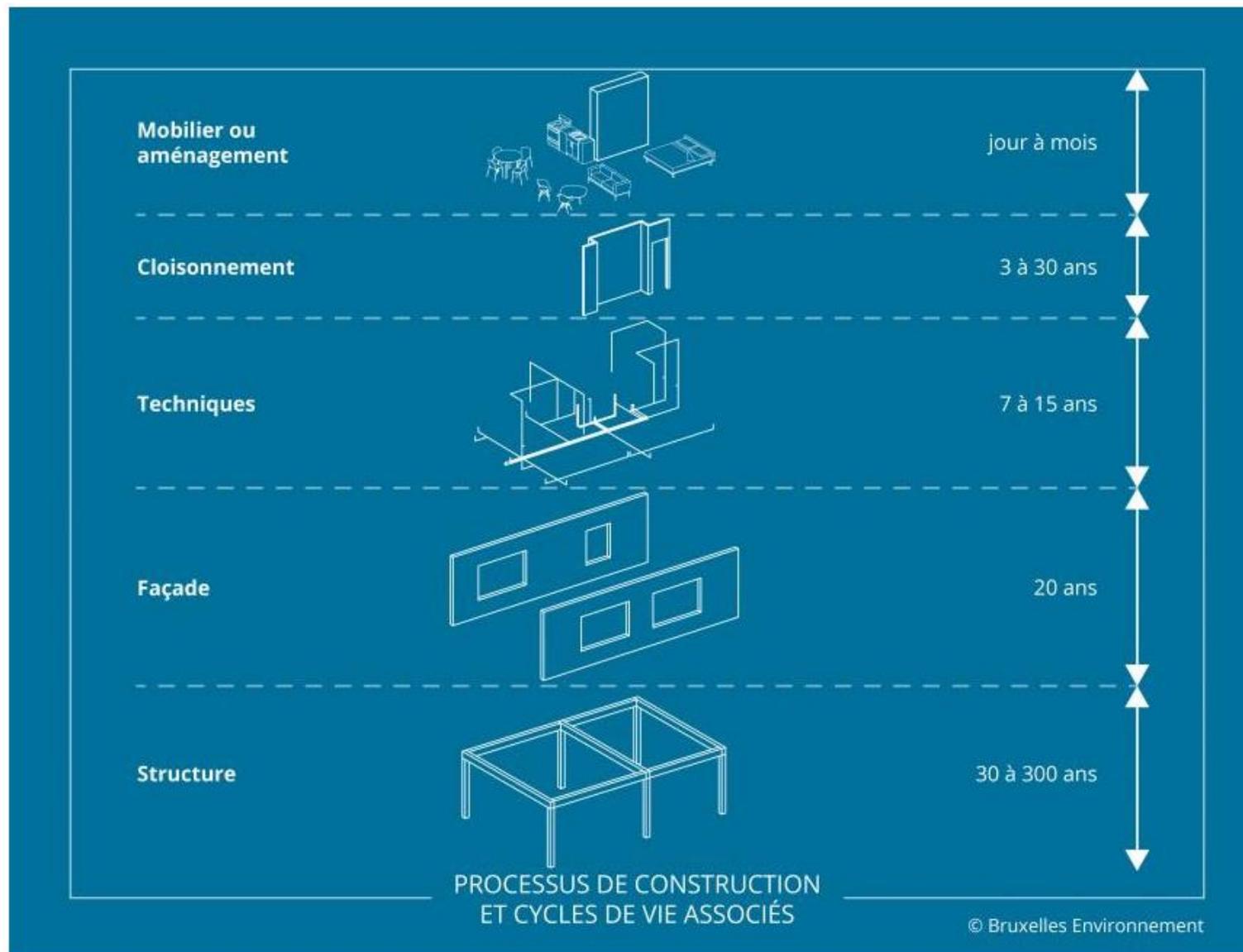
- ▶ Buildings as material banks
- ▶ Reversible building design
 - Spatial reversibility
 - Technical reversibility



© RoosRos - Brand

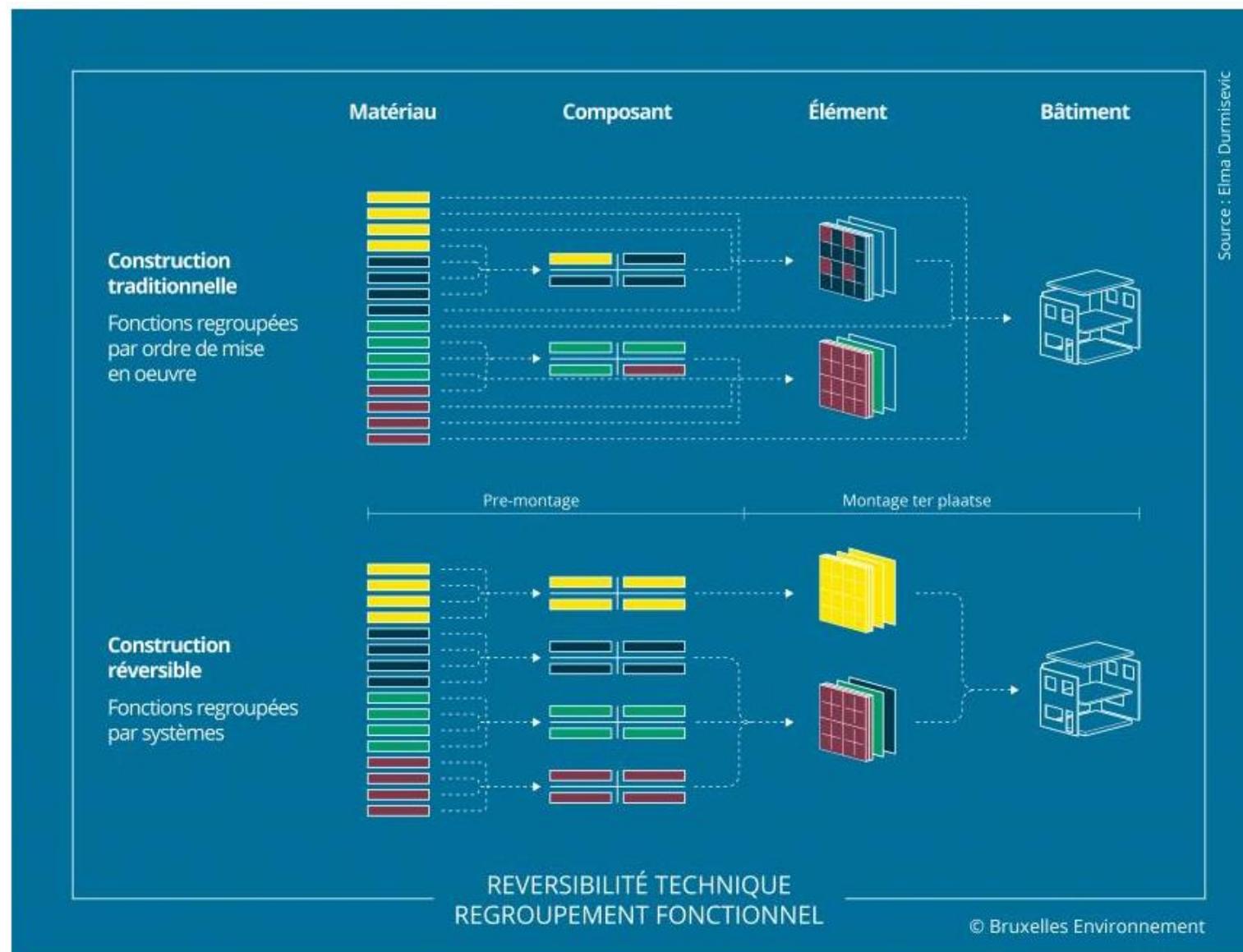
Reversible building design

Design for disassembly and future reuse



Reversible building design

Design for disassembly and future reuse



Reversible building design

Spatial & technical reversibility

Reconversion of old buildings is often difficult

- ▶ Lack of proper insulation
- ▶ Do not comply to norms (fire prevention...)
- ▶ Floor height is too low
- ▶ Depth of the building
- ▶ No technical reversibility of components



© Séverin Malaud / AgwA: transformation of an old office building into a school with sporting facility and a cafeteria in Molenbeek

Reversible building design

Design for change

► [Checklist Reversible design](#)

REVERSIBLE DESIGN CHECKLIST



[deze tool is ook beschikbaar in het Nederlands](#) | [cet outil est aussi disponible en français](#)

CONTEXT

This checklist, developed by Brussels Environment, aims to support clients and designers in the realization of reversible and circular buildings. Reversible design is synonymous with future-oriented construction and renovation. Buildings are designed in such a way that spatial typologies can easily be adapted and that building components can be disassembled and reused. In doing so, we strive to keep the value and quality of the building and its components as high as possible, with a minimum of material damage and as little construction waste as possible.

The checklist is conceived as a **qualitative design tool**. It can be used from early on in the design process, for example in the definition of the project brief, but is also a good reference document when making the first design sketches or to follow up on design choices throughout the different stages of the project.

This checklist focuses exclusively on the **reversibility** of buildings. Other aspects, such as the reuse of existing materials, and the assessment of the environmental impact over a whole life cycle, are dealt with in other, complementary tools. These tools are presented in the 'Guide Bâtiment Durable' (FR) available on this web page:

www.guidebatimentdurable.brussels/fr/outils.html?IDC=10990

Those who wish to delve further into the topic of this checklist can consult the 'Guide Conception Réversible' (FR). For most strategies in this checklist, info buttons will take you to the corresponding content in the 'Guide Bâtiment Durable' (FR), providing further explanations and examples based on the content of the 'Guide Conception Réversible' (FR)

Many of the strategies in this checklist are based on indicators from the **Reversible Building Design Tools (RBD)**, developed by Dr. Elma Durmisevic. These quantitative tools were developed within the H2020 European innovation project **Buildings as Material Banks** (www.bamb2020.eu). You can explore these tools on the following web pages:

www.bamb2020.eu/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/Reversible-Building-Design-Strategies.pdf

www.bamb2020.eu/wp-content/uploads/2018/12/Reversible-Building-Design-guidelines-and-protocol.pdf

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SCOPE AND OBJECTIVES

The purpose of this checklist is to

- provide different **design solutions** for the spatial and technical reversibility of buildings

The checklist can be considered a catalogue of different design options and strategies. Depending on the project context and reversibility ambitions, it allows you to define and work out a specific set of solutions.

- provide objective criteria to **compare** design proposals

Reversible building design

► Afternoon visit

MULTI

- Future proof
- 98% of the facade is removable and recyclable
- Reuse

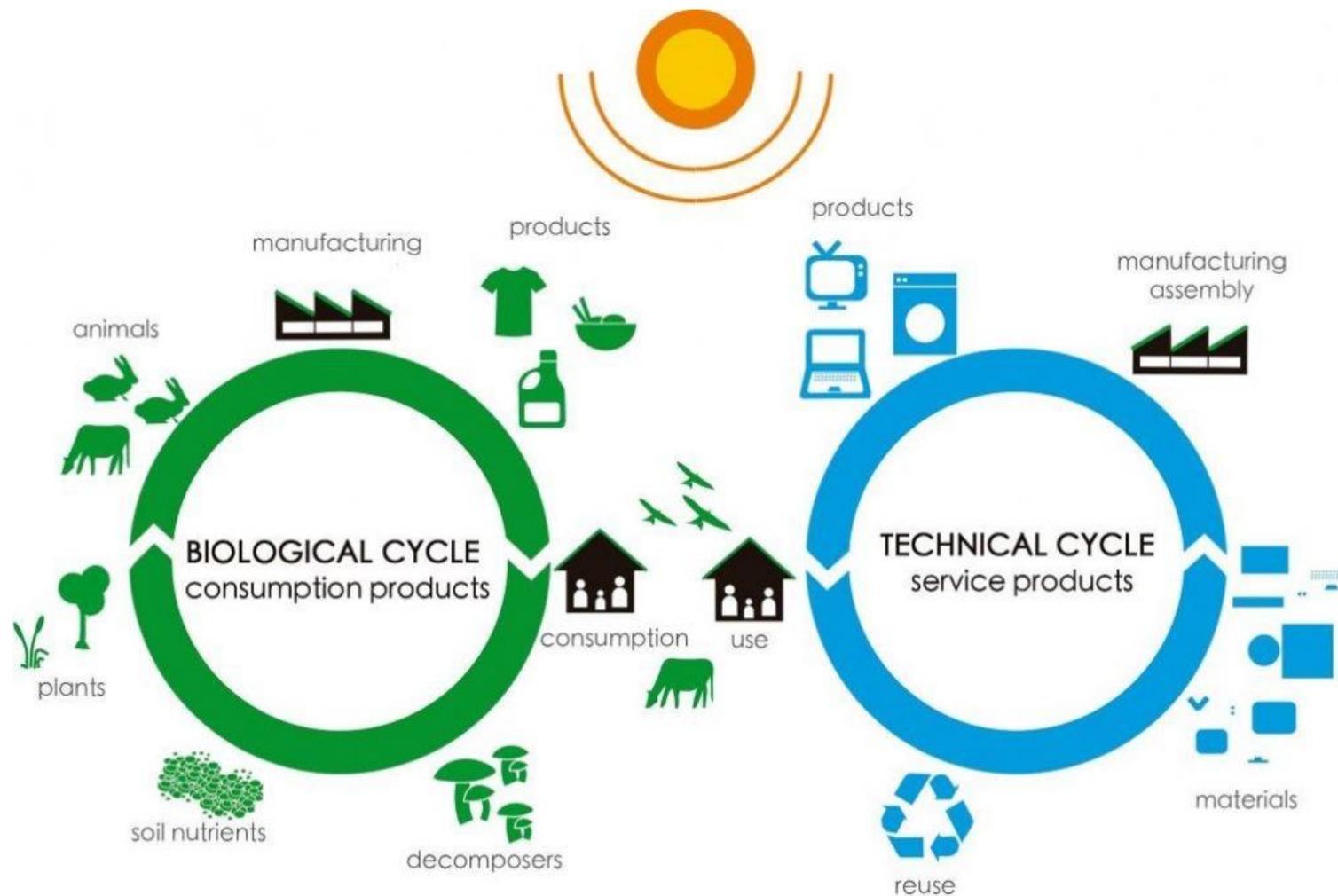


© [Multi Project](#) – Conix – RDBM Architects

Biodegradable materials



Biodegradable materials



Biodegradable materials

► Afternoon visit

AG CAMPUS

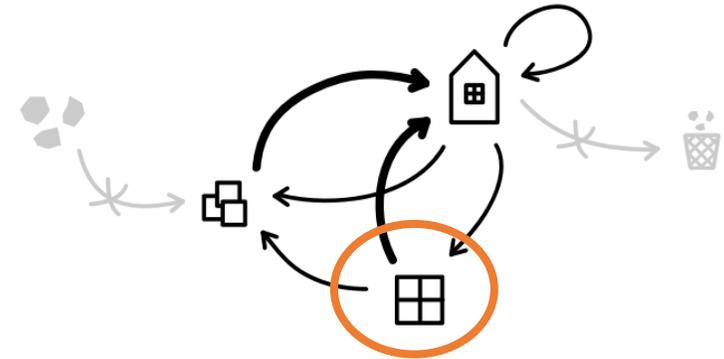
- Timber
- Green roof
- Gardens
- Reuse



CONCLUSION

CIRCULAR PRINCIPLES FOR MATERIALS

► A circular strategy on a **component level**, means they are:



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reused



reversible



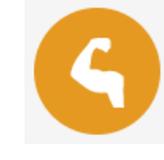
simple



fast



compatible



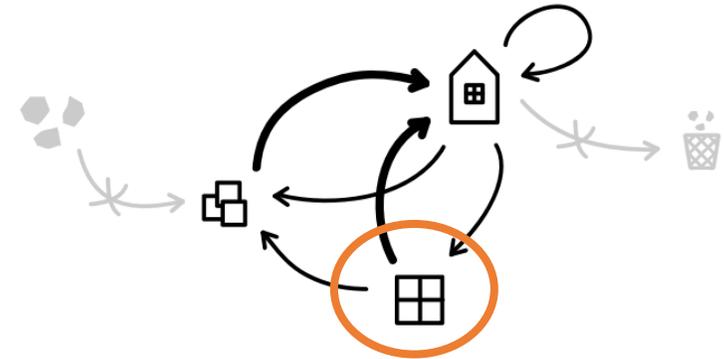
robust

© c-bouwers.be

CONCLUSION

CIRCULAR PRINCIPLES FOR MATERIALS

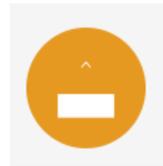
► A circular strategy on a **component level**, means they are:



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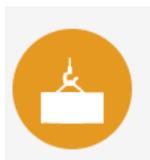
manageable



independent



layered



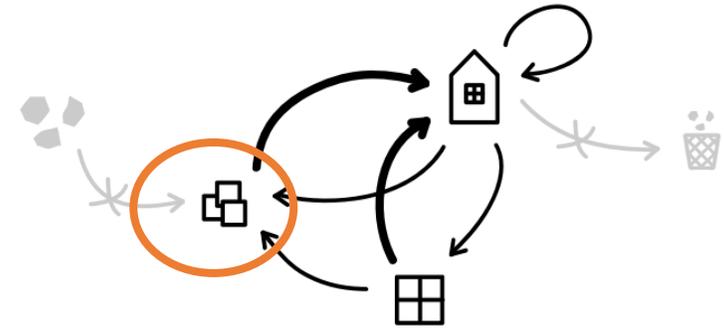
prefabricated

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CONCLUSION

CIRCULAR PRINCIPLES FOR MATERIALS

- ▶ A circular strategy on a **material level**, means they are:



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recycled



renewable



healthy



upcycled



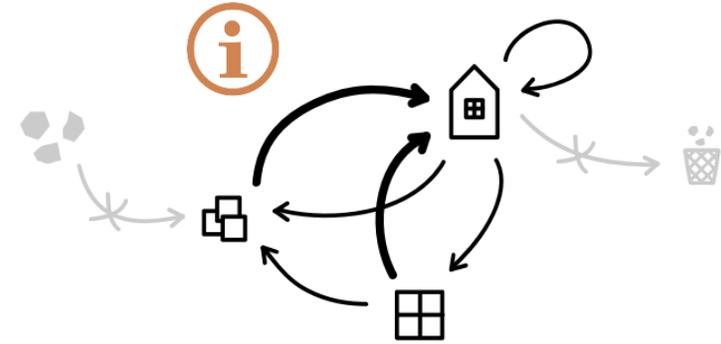
biodegradable

© c-bouwers.be

CONCLUSION

CIRCULAR PRINCIPLES FOR MATERIALS

- ▶ A circular strategy on a material level, means **information** is provided:



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material
passport



environmental
impact

KEY POINTS

- Look at what's already there: prevention and reuse are the highest priority
- Change is the only constant: design for change
- Choose and use new materials wisely

TOOLS, WEBSITES, BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Sustainable Building guide
www.guidebatimentdurable.brussels
> 10 themes > Circular Economy
- Vademecum Circular construction
- Circular Flanders
- OVAM: How to make my building future proof?
- Opalis: documentation on reuse, suppliers and materials for reuse
- Totem: Tool to Optimise the Total Environmental impact of Materials
- Buildwise: circular concrete
- C-bouwers: database for circular products

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