Building Revolutions:

Applying the circular economy to the built environment

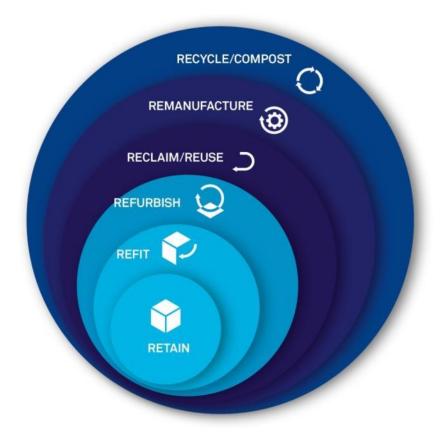


David Cheshire, AECOM

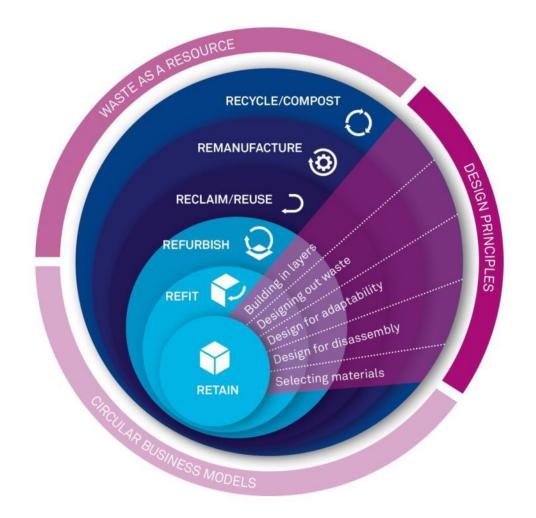




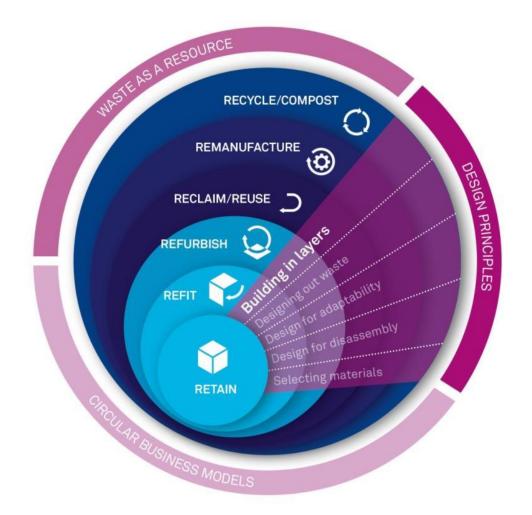






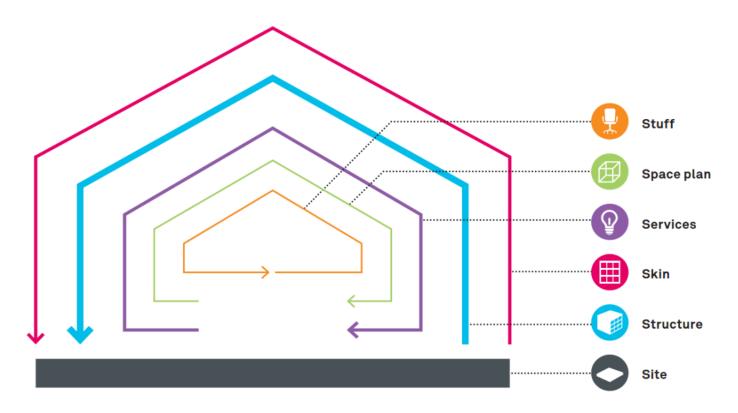


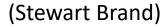




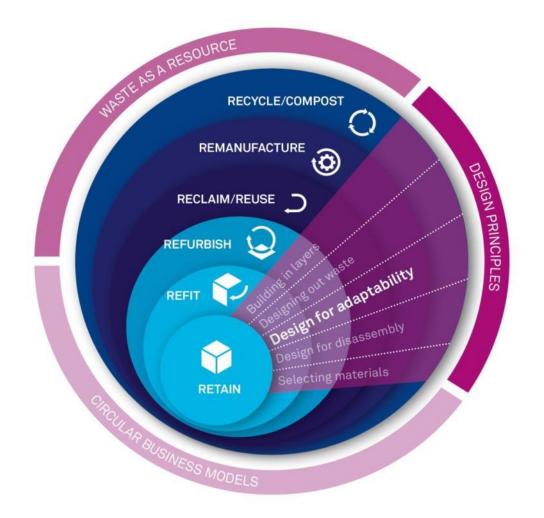


Building in layers





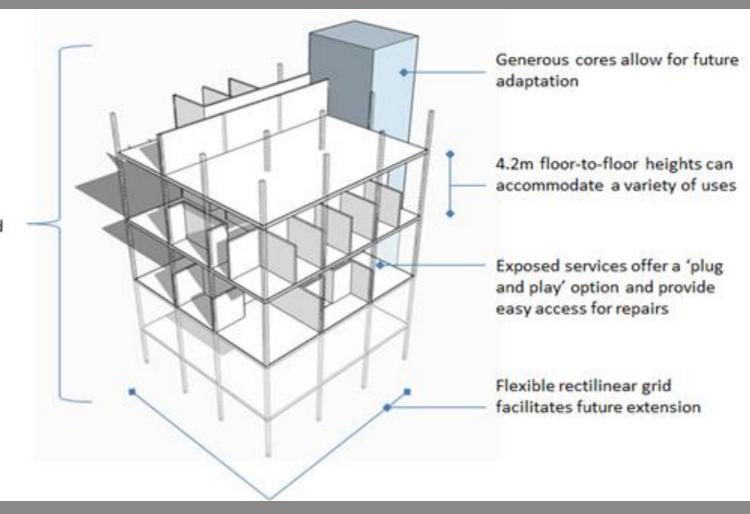








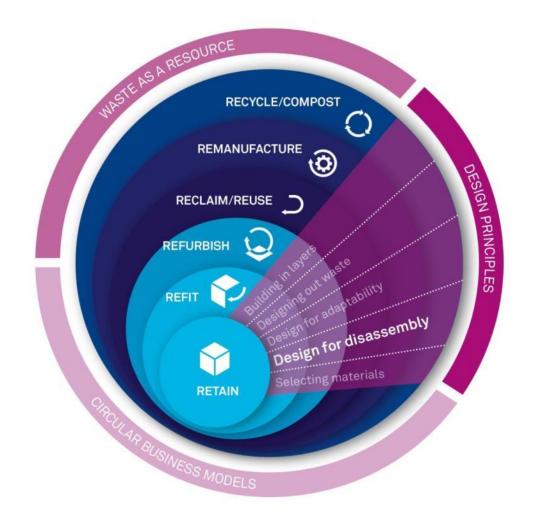
Scenario modelling has been carried out to demonstrate how each floor can be reconfigured for different functions









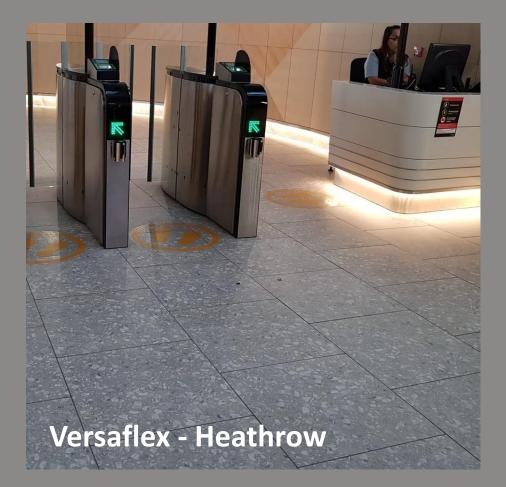




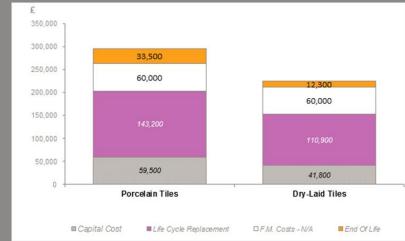


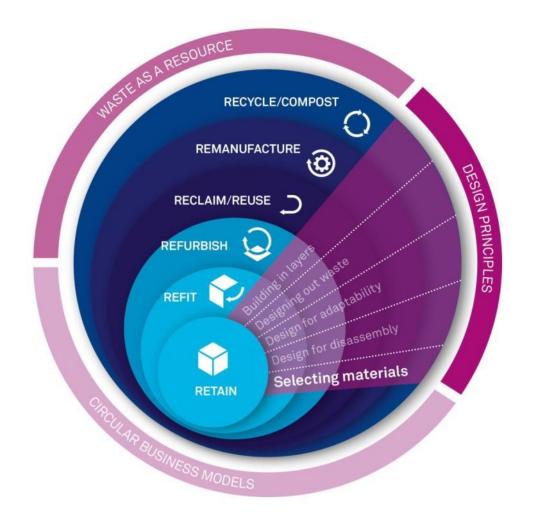


Y:Cube Mitcham





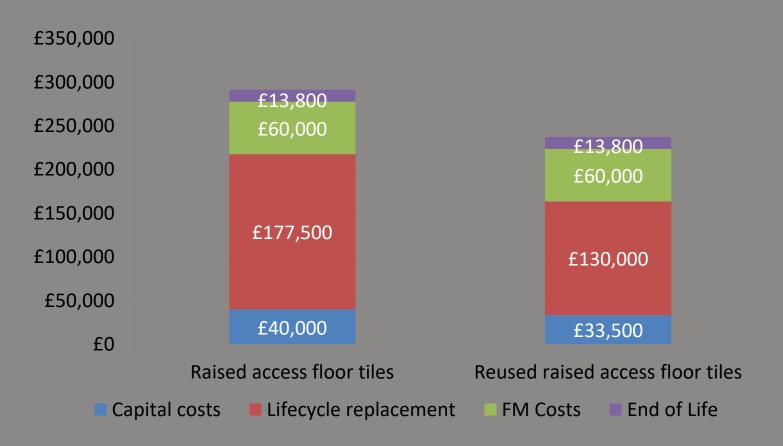


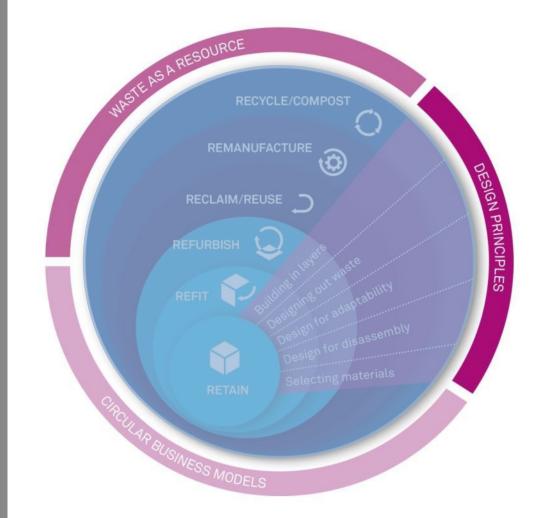






Reclaimed raised floor tiles



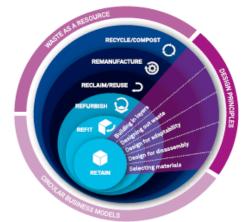






3.1.12 Figure 3.1 shows a hierarchy for building approaches which maximises use of existing materials. Diminishing returns are gained by moving through the hierarchy outwards, working through refurbishment and re-use through to the least preferable option of recycling materials produced by the building or demolition process. The best use of the land needs to be taken into consideration when deciding whether to retain existing buildings in a development.

Figure 3.1 - Circular economy hierarchy for building approaches



Source: Building Revolutions (2016), David Cheshire, RIBA Publishing @

MAYOR OF LONDON

THE LONDON PLAN

THE SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY FOR GREATER LONDON DRAFT FOR PUBLIC CONSULTATION

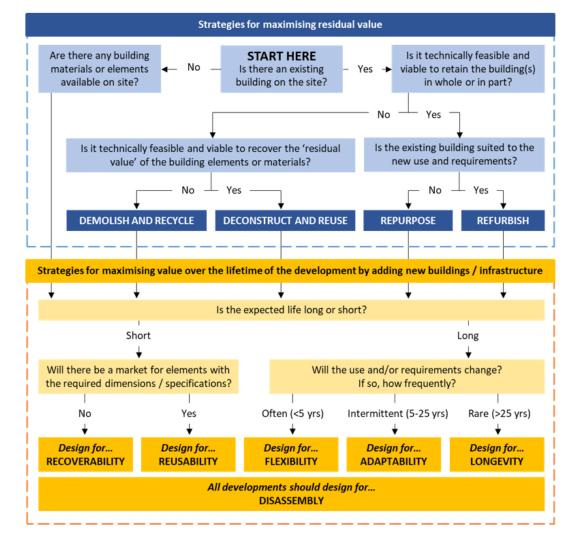
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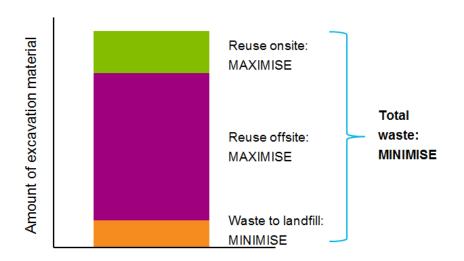
London's circular economy route map, GLA & London Waste and Recycling Board. 2017

'Strategic Approach'



Core metrics

Construction phase metrics	Target	
Excavation material leaving site during the construction phase (t)	Û	✓
Excavation waste leaving site during the construction phase (t)	Û	✓
Excavation waste to be reused or recycled or for other beneficial use during the construction phase (%)	仓	✓



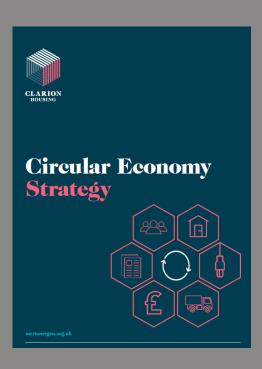


'Bill of Materials': Conserving resources and ethical sourcing

Layer	Element	Material quantity (kg)	Material intensity (kg/m² GIA or NIA)	Recycled content (% by value)	Reused content (% by value)	Estimated reusable materials (kg/m²)	Estimated recyclable materials (kg/m²)	Reference
Structure	e.g. Foundation				OPTIONAL	OPTIONAL	OPTIONAL	
	e.g. Floors							For each metric, state the methodology used to supply the estimate. Also provide a reference to the relevant section of the Circular Economy Statement describing the process for optimising use of materials, responsible
	e.g. Roof							
	Add rows as needed							
Shell	e.g. Cladding							
	Add rows as needed							
Space	e.g. Partitions							sourcing and monitoring/reporting.
	Add rows as needed							momtoring/ reporting.



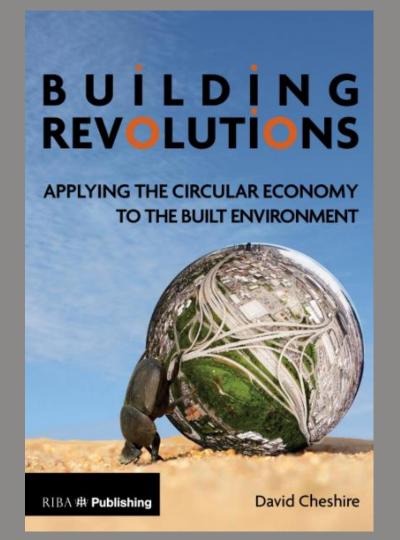
Clarion Housing



Based on initial assessment of the 202,000m² GIFA Merton Regeneration project the scale of benefits that may be realised through comprehensive implementation of the Circular Economy Strategy are significant. For the demolition and construction phase benefits could include:

- £5,000,000 cost savings in waste disposal and materials purchase;
- 16,500 fewer HGV movements;
- 7,760 tonnes CO₂ e saving, equivalent to the annual operation of approximately 2000 homes; and
- 122,000 tonnes of virgin material use avoided.





"Buildings as material banks, energy generators and service providers... The future of architecture and construction will play a key role in the transition to a circular economy, and David Cheshire's book makes a compelling case for a profound rethink."

The Ellen MacArthur Foundation

"I welcome the work David Cheshire has put into articulating a different future for an industry with so much potential for greater efficiencies."

Julie Hirigoyen, CEO, UK Green Building Council



Thank you



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