





# CE Research at Sheffield

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urbanflows.ac.uk/regenerate







# How circular is your building?

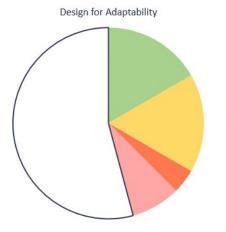
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#### **Circularity Overview**

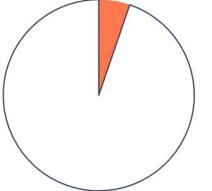
#### **Credit Summary**

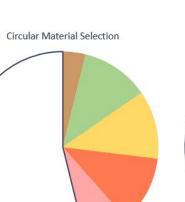
creat Summa		Circularity Credits				
Circularity Principle	Selected Circularity Aim	Building Layer	Total	Percentage of Selected Aim		Awarded Circularity Rating
Design for Adaptability	Full Circularity	Site	0	0%	0%	No Rating Achieved
		Structure	4	40%	40%	No Rating Achieved
		Skin	4	67%	67%	Basic Circularity
		Services	1	50%	50%	No Rating Achieved
		Space	2	50%	50%	No Rating Achieved
		ALL	11	46%	46%	No Rating Achieved
Design for Deconstruction	Full Circularity	Site	0	0%	0%	No Rating Achieved
		Structure	0	0%	0%	No Rating Achieved
		Skin	0	0%	0%	No Rating Achieved
		Services	1	25%	25%	No Rating Achieved
		Space	0	0%	0%	No Rating Achieved
		ALL	1	5%	5%	No Rating Achieved
Circular Material Selection	Full Circularity	Site	1	100%	100%	Full Circularity
		Structure	3	43%	43%	No Rating Achieved
		Skin	3	50%	50%	No Rating Achieved
		Services	3	50%	50%	No Rating Achieved
		Space	2	33%	33%	No Rating Achieved
		ALL	12	46%	46%	No Rating Achieved
Resource Efficiency	Full Circularity	Site	0	0%	0%	No Rating Achieved
		Structure	0	0%	0%	No Rating Achieved
		Skin	1	33%	33%	No Rating Achieved
		Services	1	33%	33%	No Rating Achieved
		Space	1	33%	33%	No Rating Achieved
		ALL	3	18%	18%	No Rating Achieved

#### Awarded Credits by Building Layer

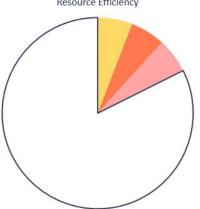


Design for Deconstruction

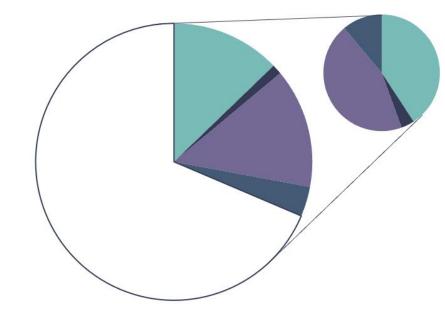




Resource Efficiency



#### Awarded Credits by Circularity Principle



# Maximising the reuse of existing buildings through vertical extension.

Charles Gillott

## **Context and Rationale**

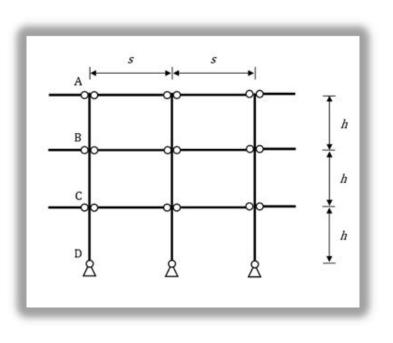
- A worsening housing crisis.
- Urban sprawl must be stopped.
- The benefits of building adaptation.
- Likelihood of reserve structural capacity in existing buildings.
- Recent changes to permitted development rights.

# Ongoing Work: Reserve Structural Capacity

Analysis of case-study buildings to ascertain reserve structural capacities.

Focuses on column's ability to resist increased axial loads.

Reserve capacities compared in different reporting units.



# Ongoing Work: Stakeholder Survey

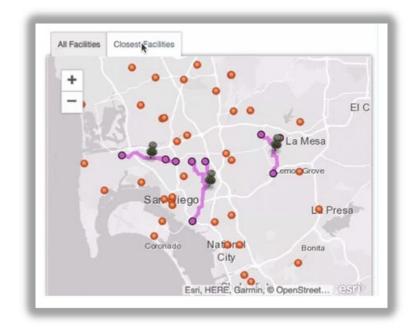
- Relevant to all stakeholders.
- Assess awareness and adoption within the construction sector.
- Considers key challenges and enablers of vertical extension.



Take the survey

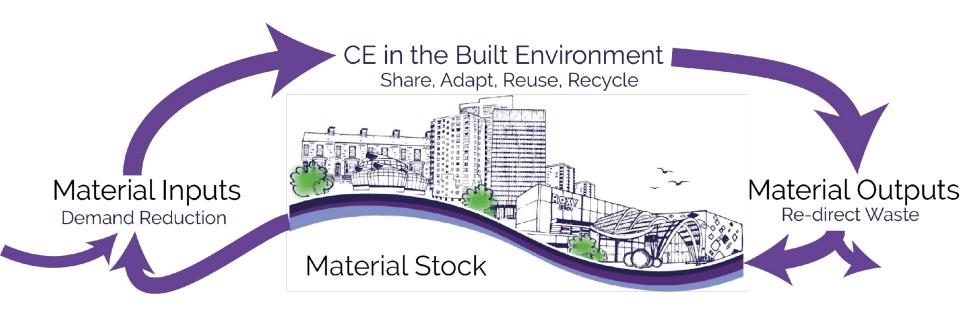
## Potential Future Work

- City scale analyses.
- Potential limitations and impacts.
- Comparative assessment(s).



#### Circular Economy Potential of Non-Residential Building stock

#### Resource Efficient Cities & Nations



# Modelling building stocks

#### What we need:

location, type and amount of construction materials/building components stocked in buildings

#### Why:

to plan for circular economy: recovery, storage, transport, reuse

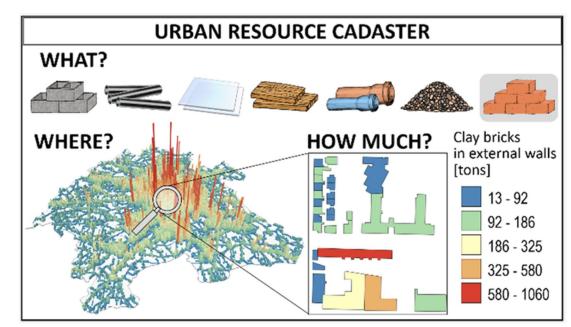
#### How:

Bottom-up approach x GIS

#### Bottom-up approach: Odense, DK

- Classifying buildings into archetypes (time cohort, building use, building structure)
- For each archetypes: material intensity coefficient
- GIS data: location of buildings

BUT material info: not enough for CE. Need for info at the component-level



Lanau, M., & Liu, G. (2020). Developing an Urban Resource Cadaster for Circular Economy: A Case of Odense, Denmark. *Environmental Science & Technology*, *54*(7), 4675-4685.

### UK Non-residential building stock

NRB stock: harder to analyse (lack of data), but very relevant for CE (more metals, shorter lifetimes).

We need data on existing buildings!

→ Data call: BIM models and/or structural drawings containing as much detail as you can provide

→ Outputs: CE potential of buildings & benchmark

Note: data will be **anonymised**.



(click <u>here</u> for more info, and <u>here</u> for the data form)





<u>Click here to take the</u> <u>stakeholder survey</u>

<u>Click here to complete</u> <u>the data capture form</u>