

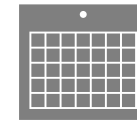
Understanding Urban Stocks as Potential Resources A prospective Approach

CityLoops
Expert Workshop

7th December 2021

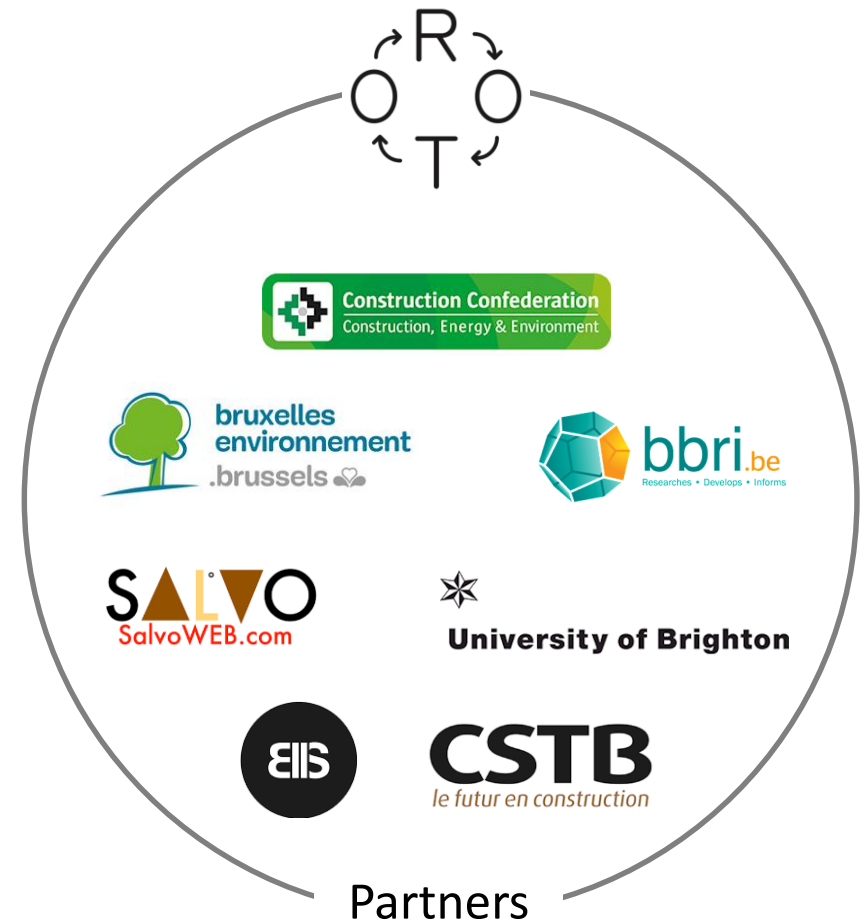
Dr. Émilie Gobbo

The FCRBE Project



2018 - 2021

2022 - 2023



<https://www.nweurope.eu/projects/project-search/fcrbe-facilitating-the-circulation-of-reclaimed-building-elements-in-northwestern-europe/#tab-1>



Co-
Financing
Partners

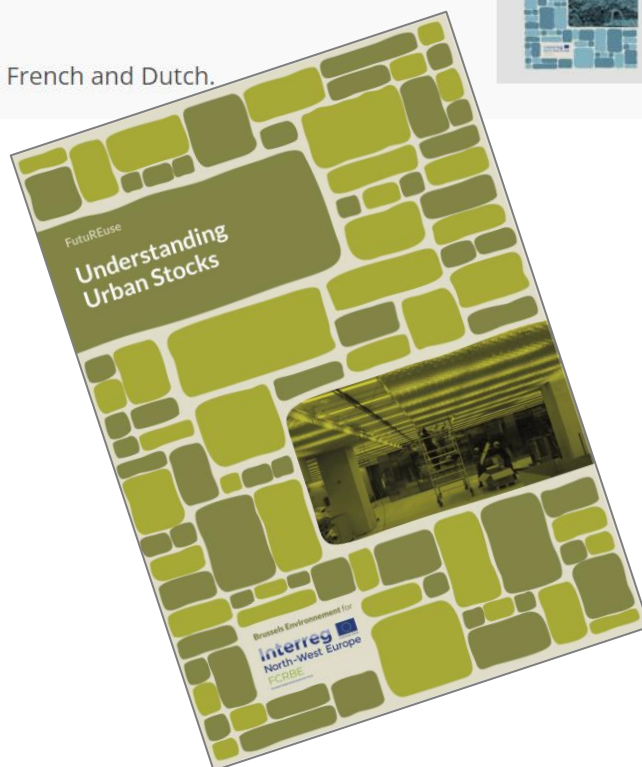
FutuREuse: 7 SHORT INTRODUCTIONS TO THE WORLD OF REUSE

This is a series of seven booklets that have been produced to serve as a taste of what the FCRBE project aims to achieve.

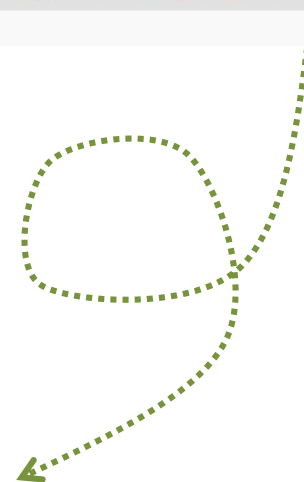
The subjects span the broad spectrum of reuse, covering considerations before, during and after with useful information to guide and inspire working with reclaimed materials.

The booklets also highlight environmental benefits, clarify grey areas and frequently asked questions regarding best practices, whilst sparking curiosity for a future where use is reuse.

The seven booklets are available in English, French and Dutch.



7 short introductions to longer topics in reuse



- 
1. Context
 2. Characteristics
 3. Approaches and Methodology
 4. Existing Studies
 5. Perspectives
 6. Q&A

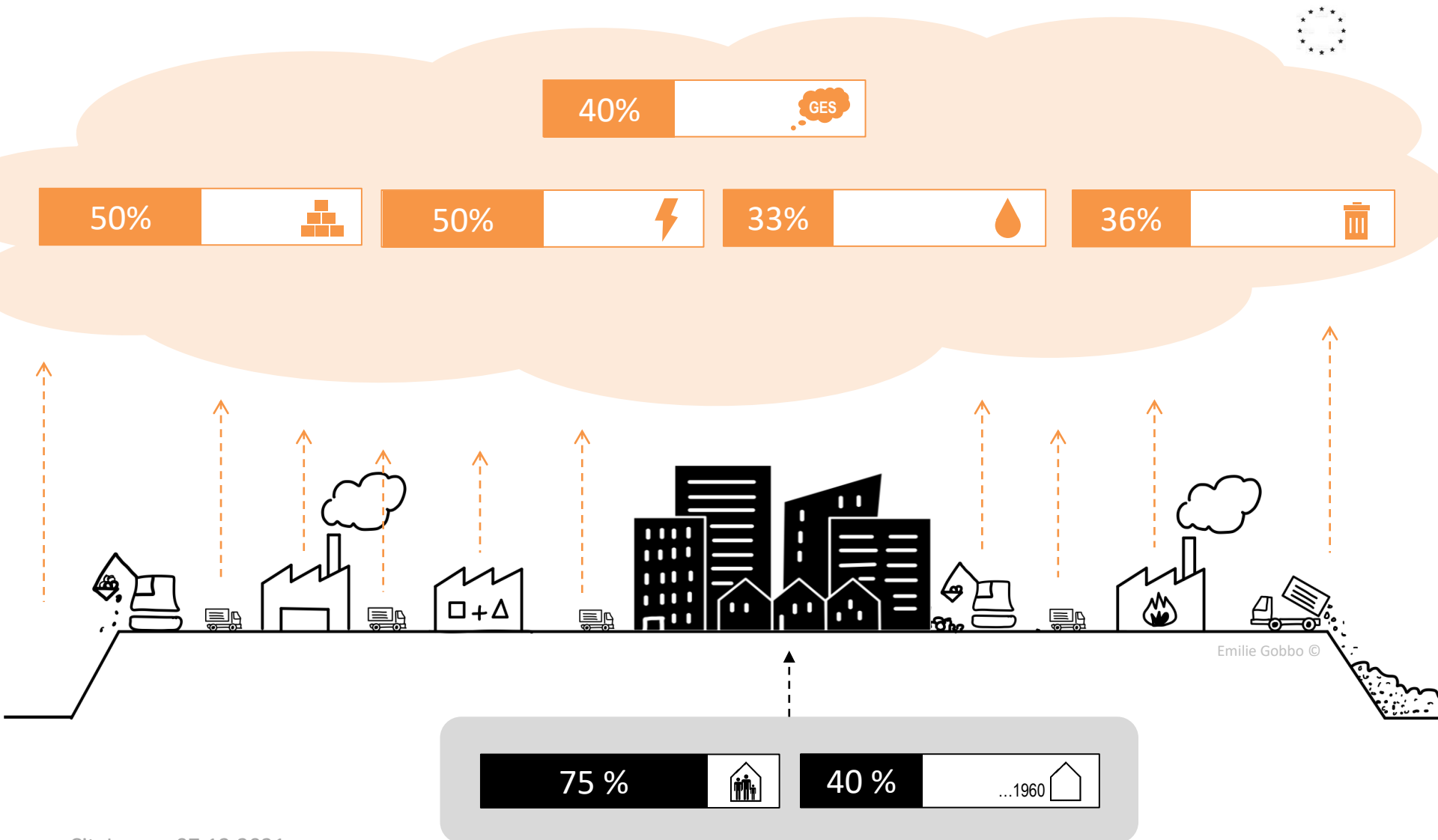
1. Context



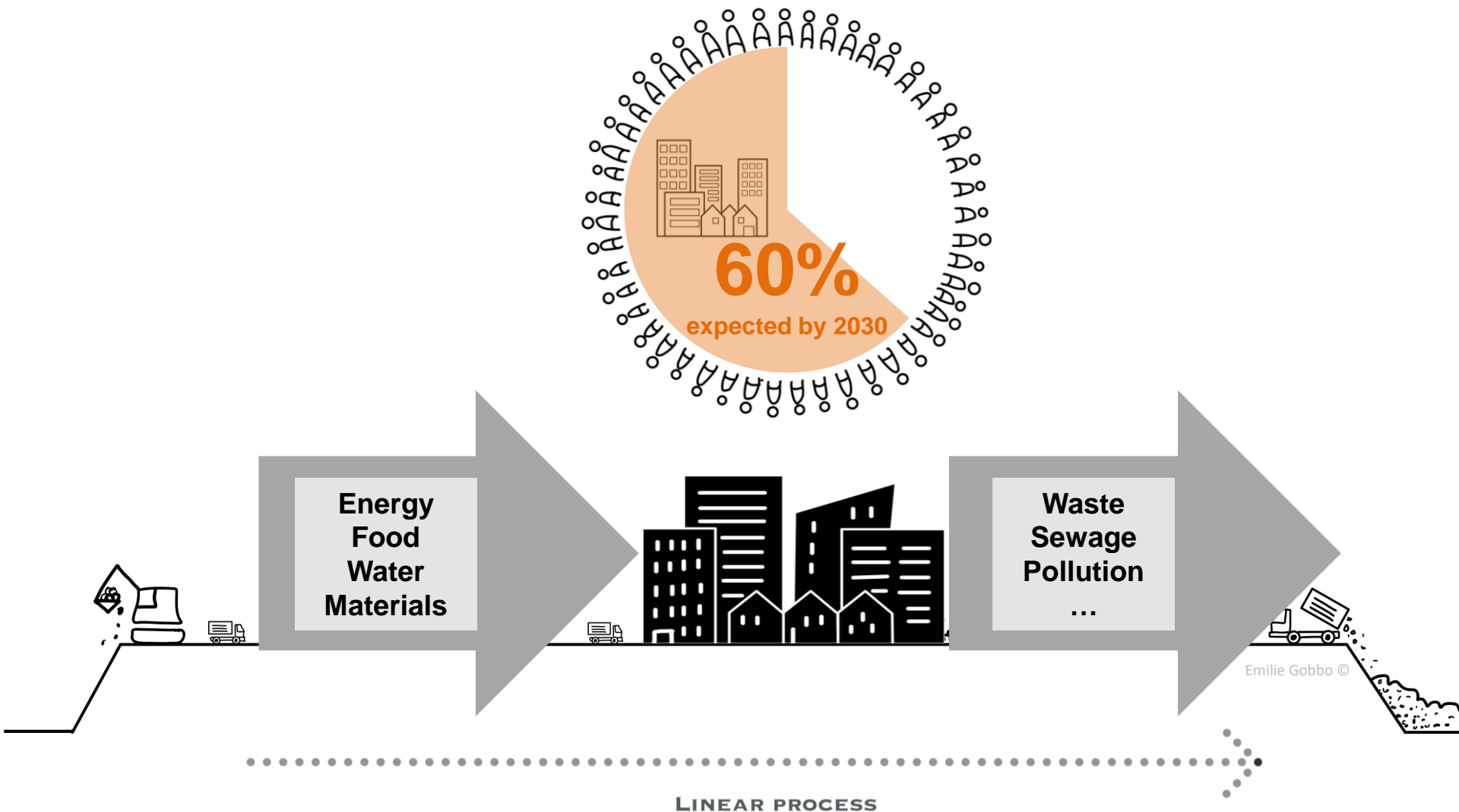
**METABOLISMO
URBANO**



1. Context



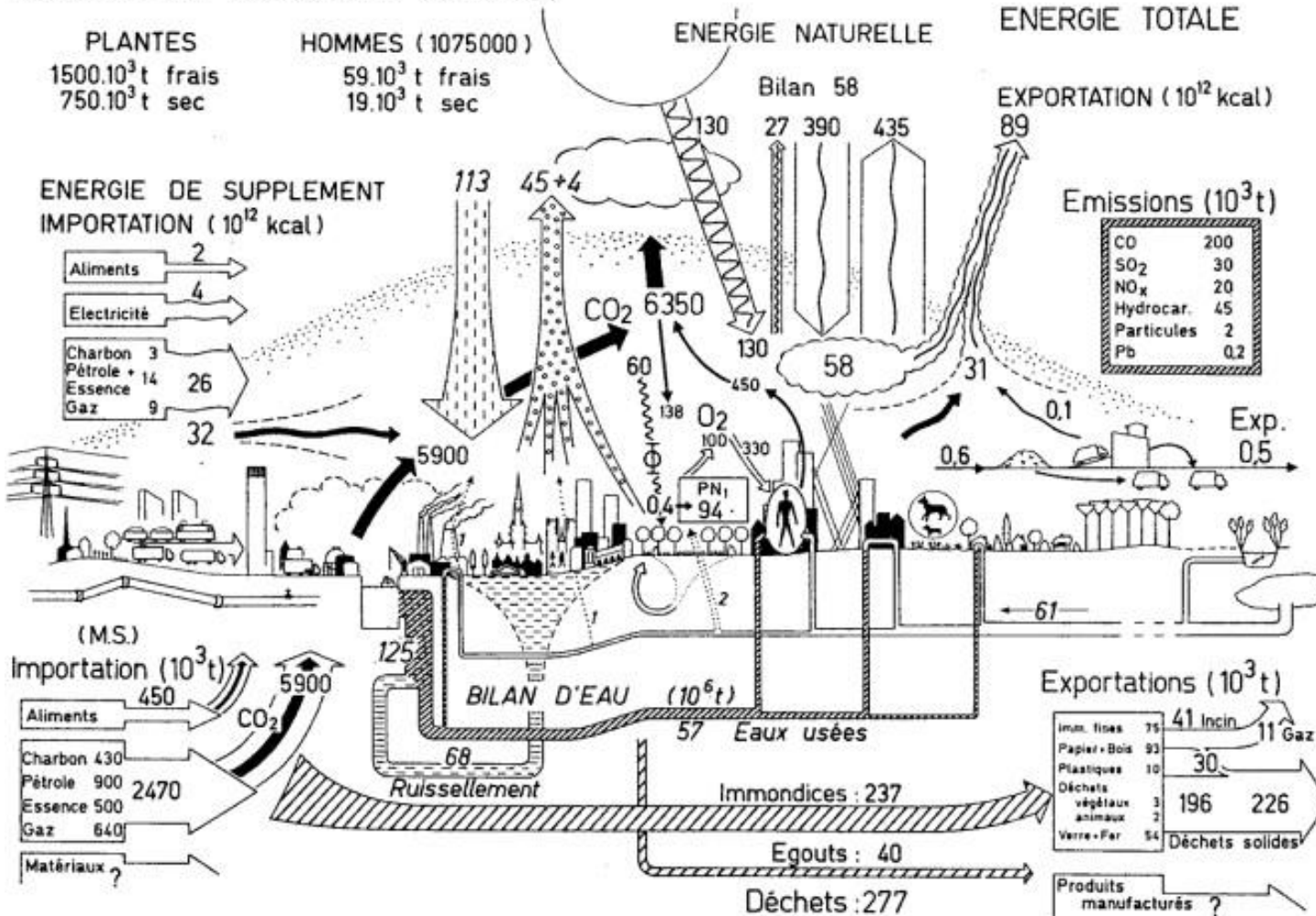
1. Context



1. Context

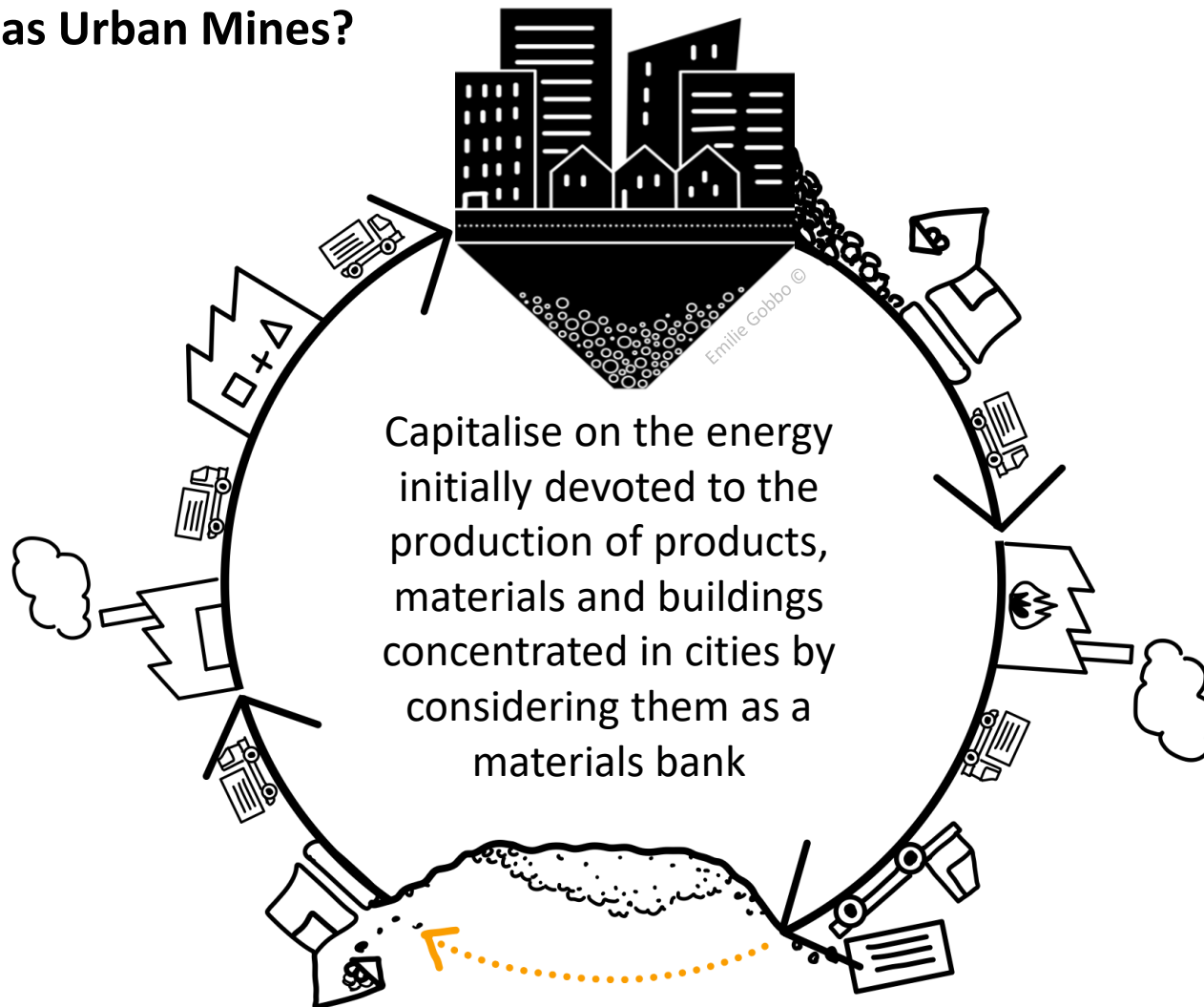
Cities as Living Organisms?

ECOSYSTEME BRUXELLES (16.178 ha)

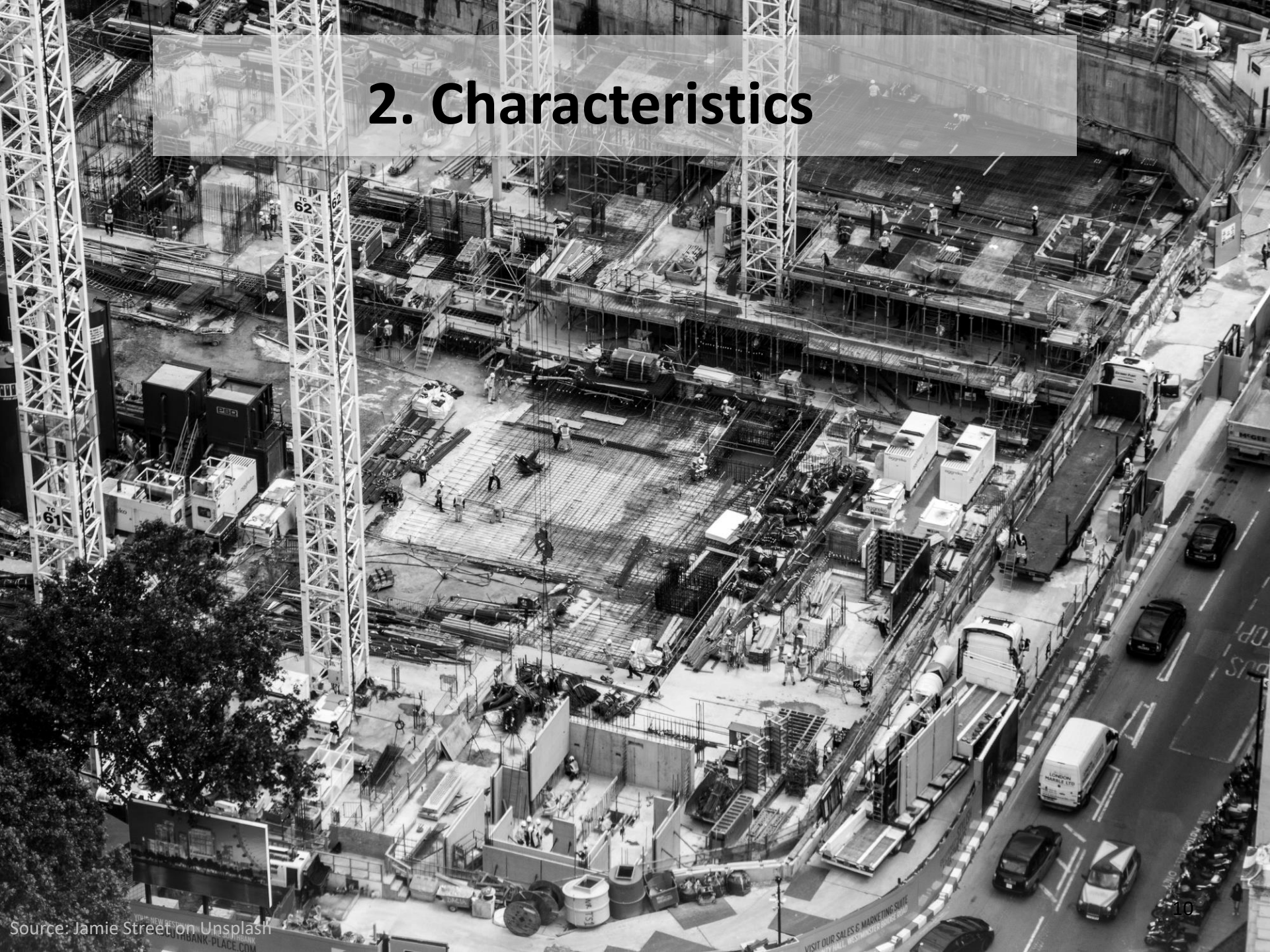


1. Context

Cities as Urban Mines?

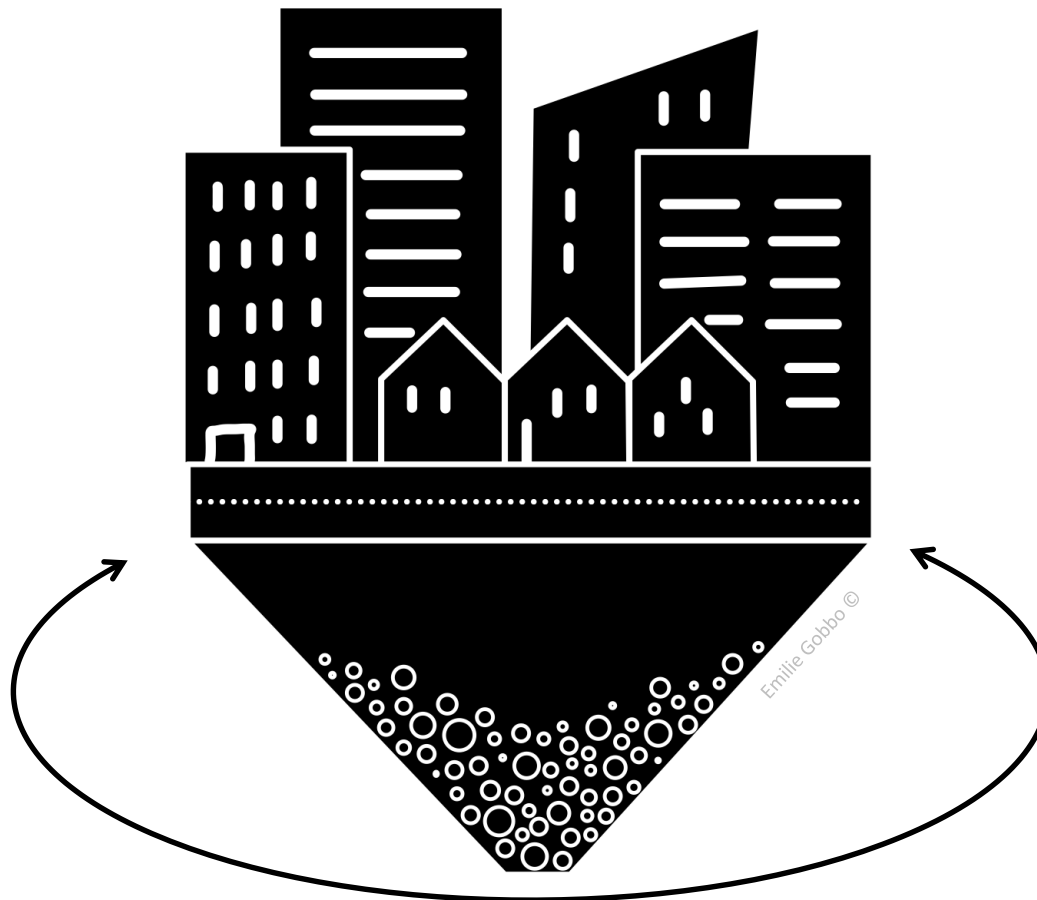


2. Characteristics



2. Characteristics

CITIES AS URBAN MINE?



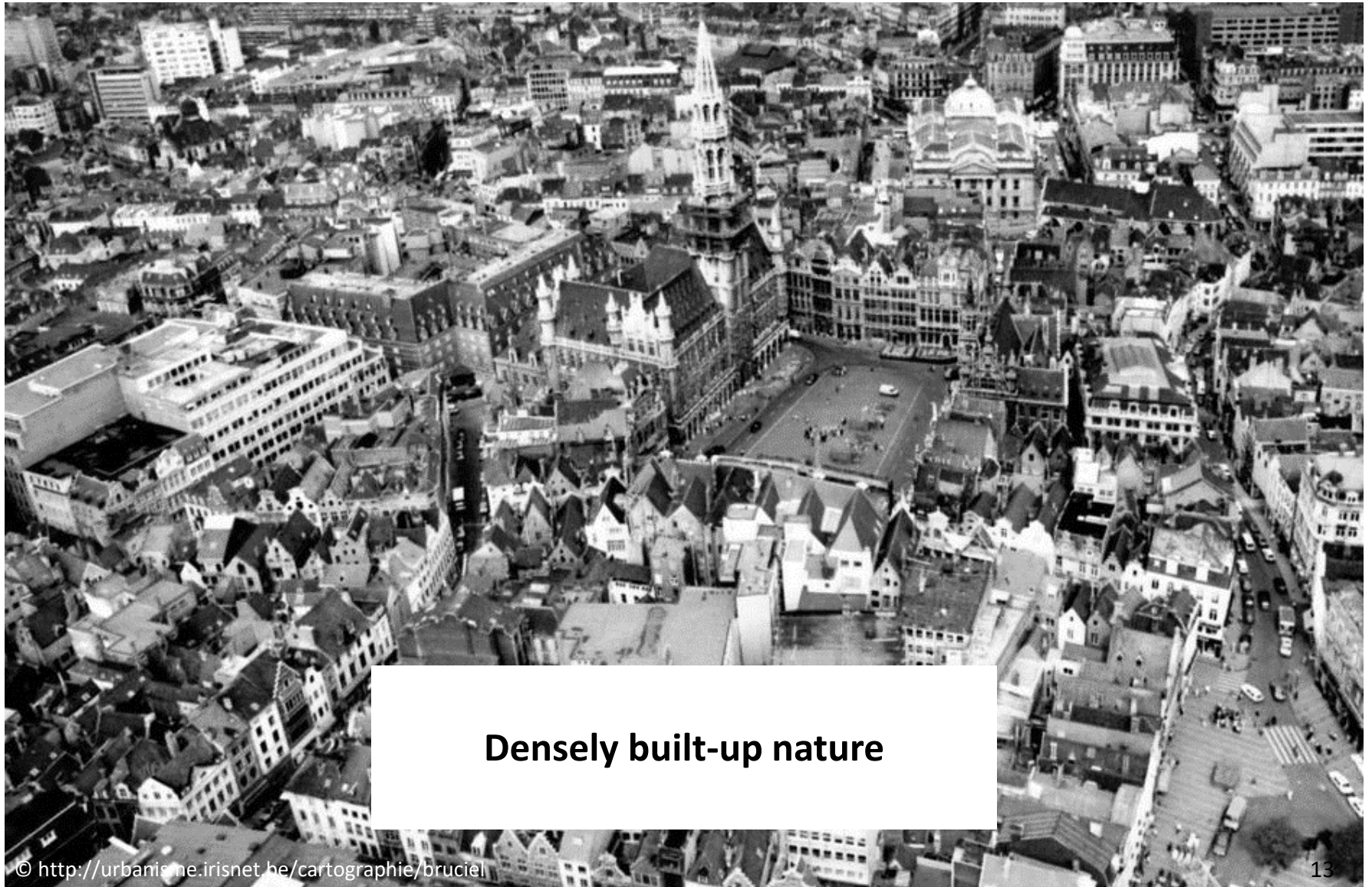
2. Characteristics



Heterogeneous nature

Source: Opalis

2. Characteristics



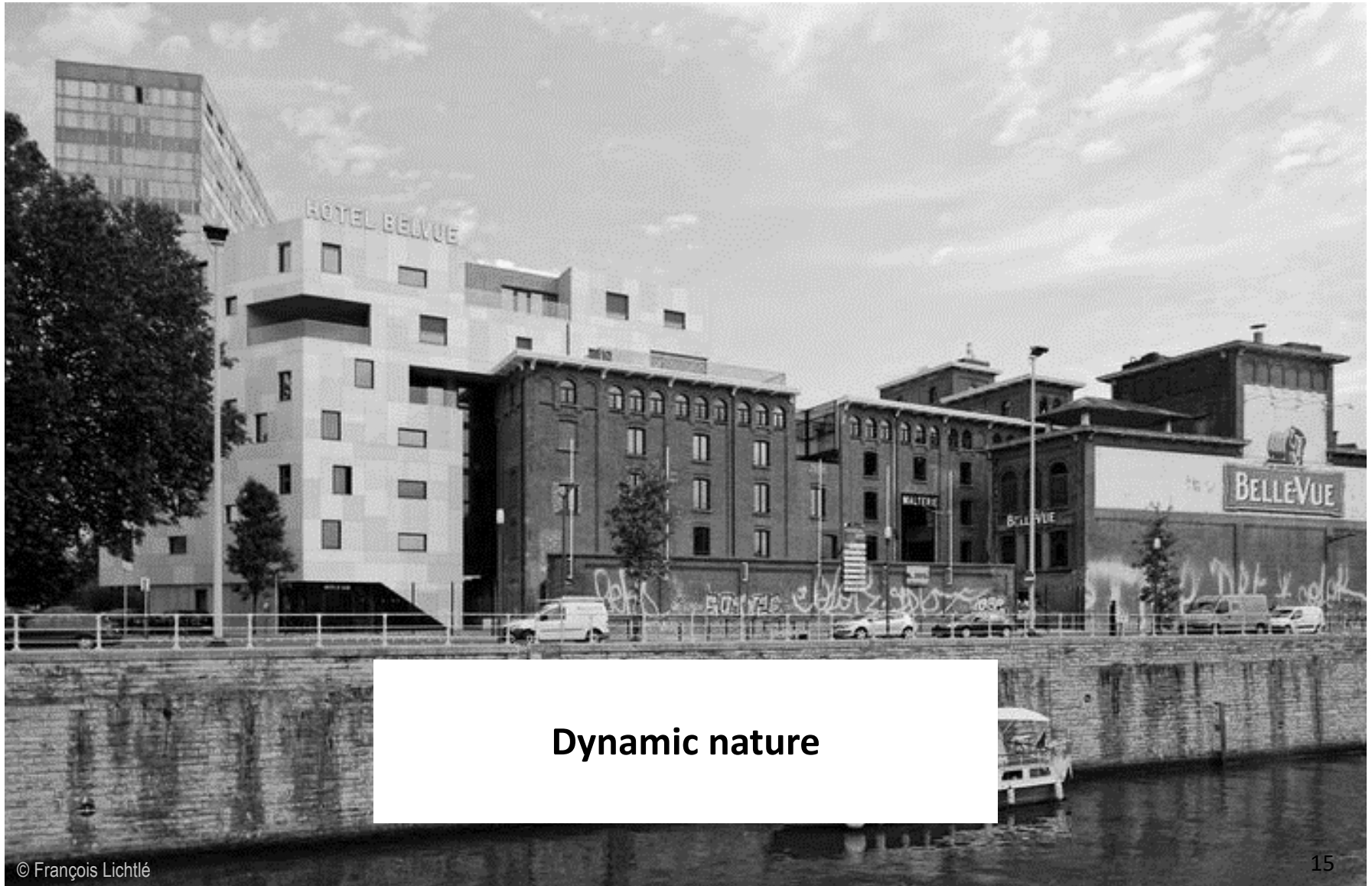
Densely built-up nature

2. Characteristics



Lack of accessibility

2. Characteristics



Dynamic nature

2. Characteristics



**Unpredictability of the future
availability**

2. Characteristics



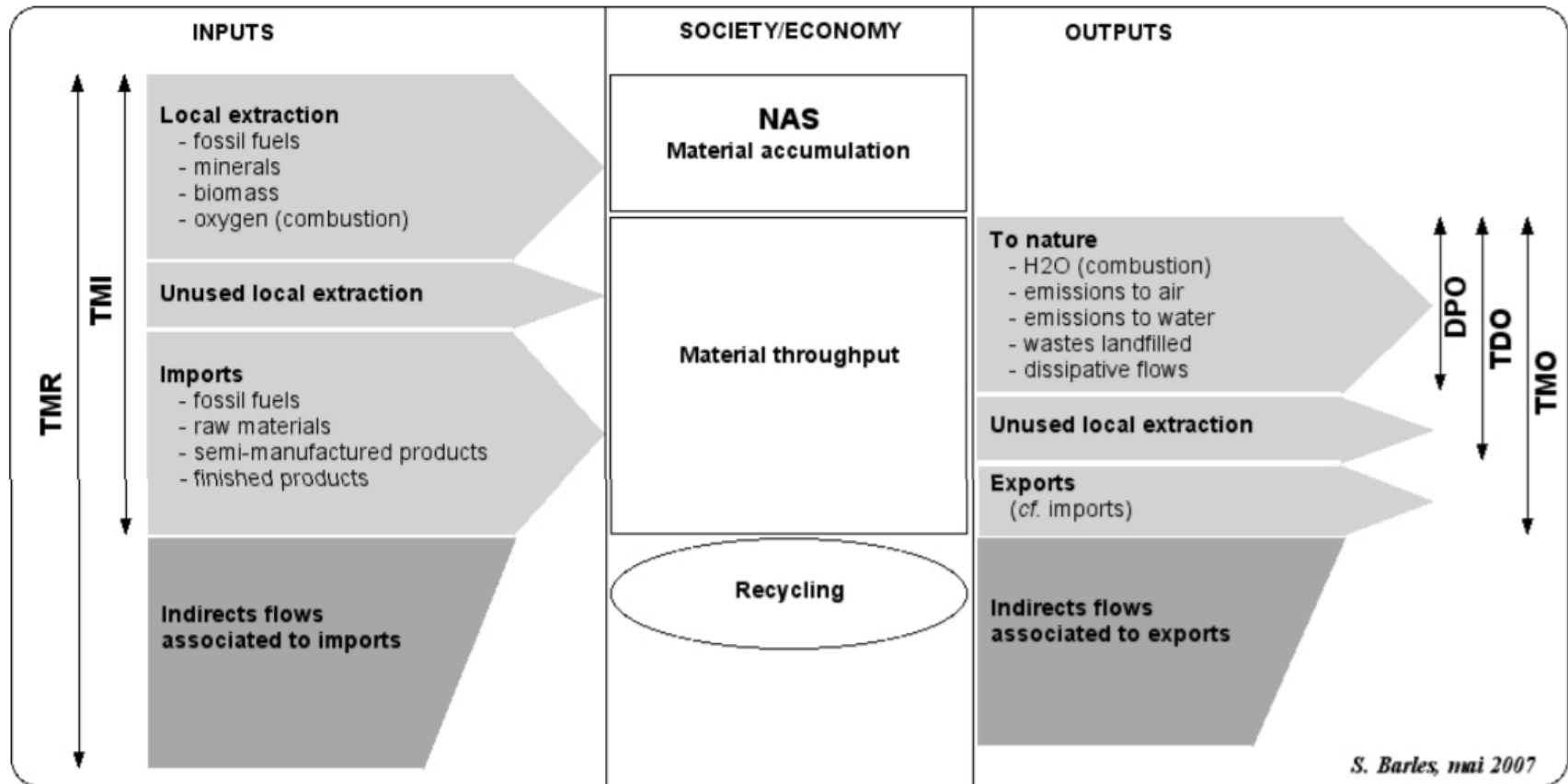
Different status (employed, expended, hibernating, obsolete)

3. Approaches and Methodology



3. Approaches and Methodology

Main flows in material balance according to the Eurostat method



TMI: Total Material Input

TDO: Total Domestic Output

Other indicators:

DMO: Direct Material Output (DPO + exports)

TMI = NAS + TMO

TMR: Total Material Requirement

DPO: Direct Processed Output

DMI: Direct Material Input (local extraction (used)+imports)

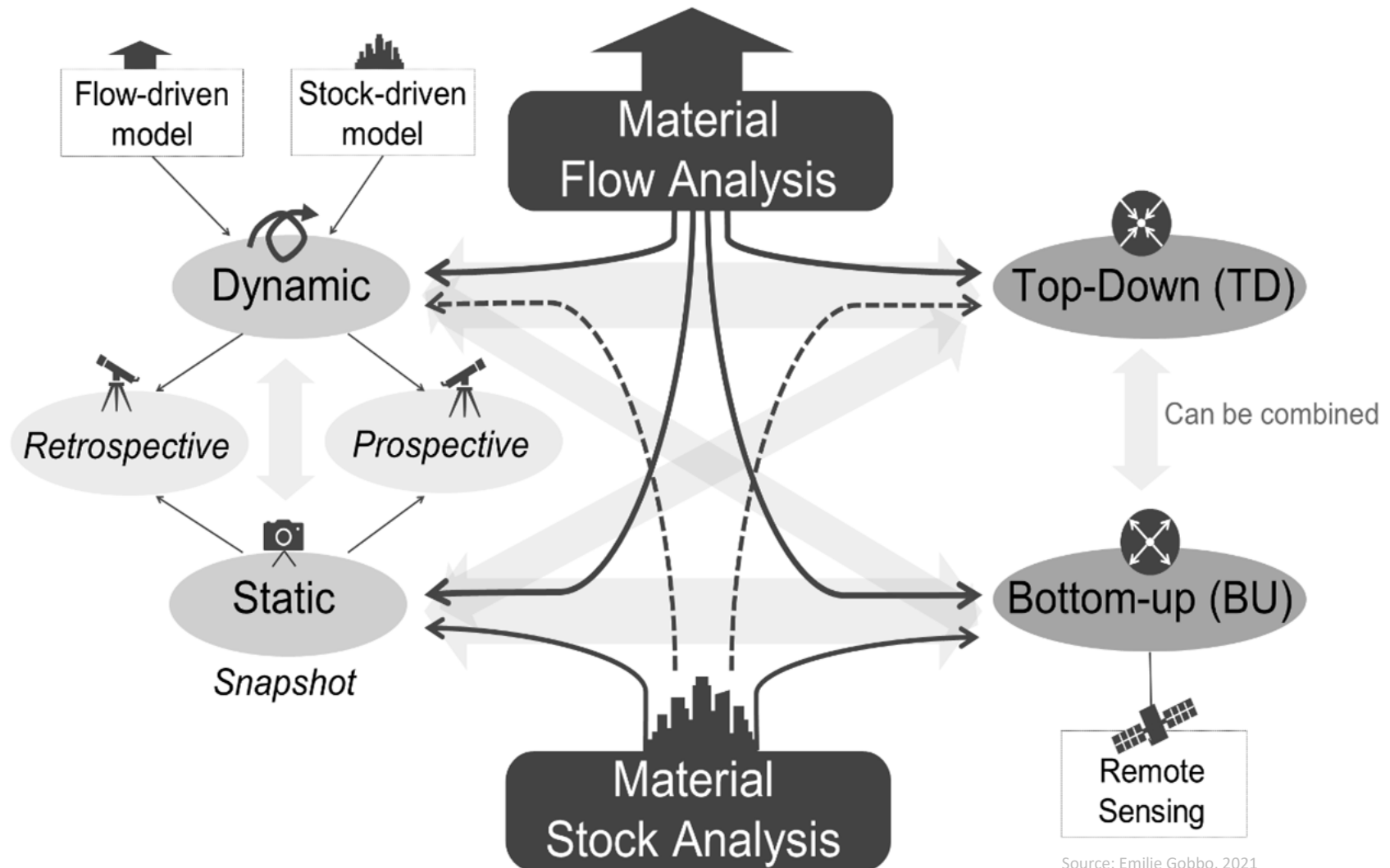
DMC: Direct Material Consumption (DMI – exports)

DMI = NAS + DMO

TMO: Total Material Output

NAS: Net Addition to Stock

3. Approaches and Methodology



Source: Emilie Gobbo, 2021

3. Approaches and Methodology



Top-Down (TD)



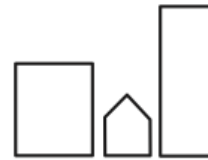
Aggregated data



Macroeconomic data



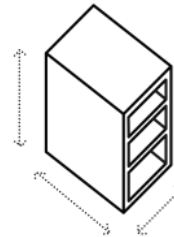
Bottom-up (BU)



Building Archetypes
> composition



Geographic Information System (GIS)
> Location / intensity







Geometric specifications
> morphology

Source: Emilie Gobbo, 2021

← Data collection →

3. Approaches and Methodology

Time line			
Type of Approach	Retrospective	Snapshot	Prospective
	Existing stock	Current stock	Future stock
	Historical and/or socio-economic analysis Analyse the stock either through their historical evolution		Scenario-based models
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > What changes in the building stock over time (morphology, composition, techniques)? > What are the influencing factors (normative, legislative, economic, social)? > What is the state of the market (materials/waste/supplies)? 	Analyse a specific reference year (depending on data availability)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > What are the strategic programs and plans in terms of fleet renewal (renovation strategy), energy savings, circular economy? > What are the objectives of materials recovery? > What are the expected developments (technical, normative)? > What are the housing needs (demographic forecasts)? > What major works are planned for the year (planning of large demolition sites)?
	"Understand" the evolution of stocks over time		"Anticipate" future developments of stocks

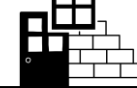
3. Approaches and Methodology

Scale and Units

socio-economic value?

mass/capita • mass/m² • **mass**
m³/capita • m³/m² • **volume**
m²/capita • surface area •
..... number •

linear metres



Emilie Gobbo ©

Country/Region

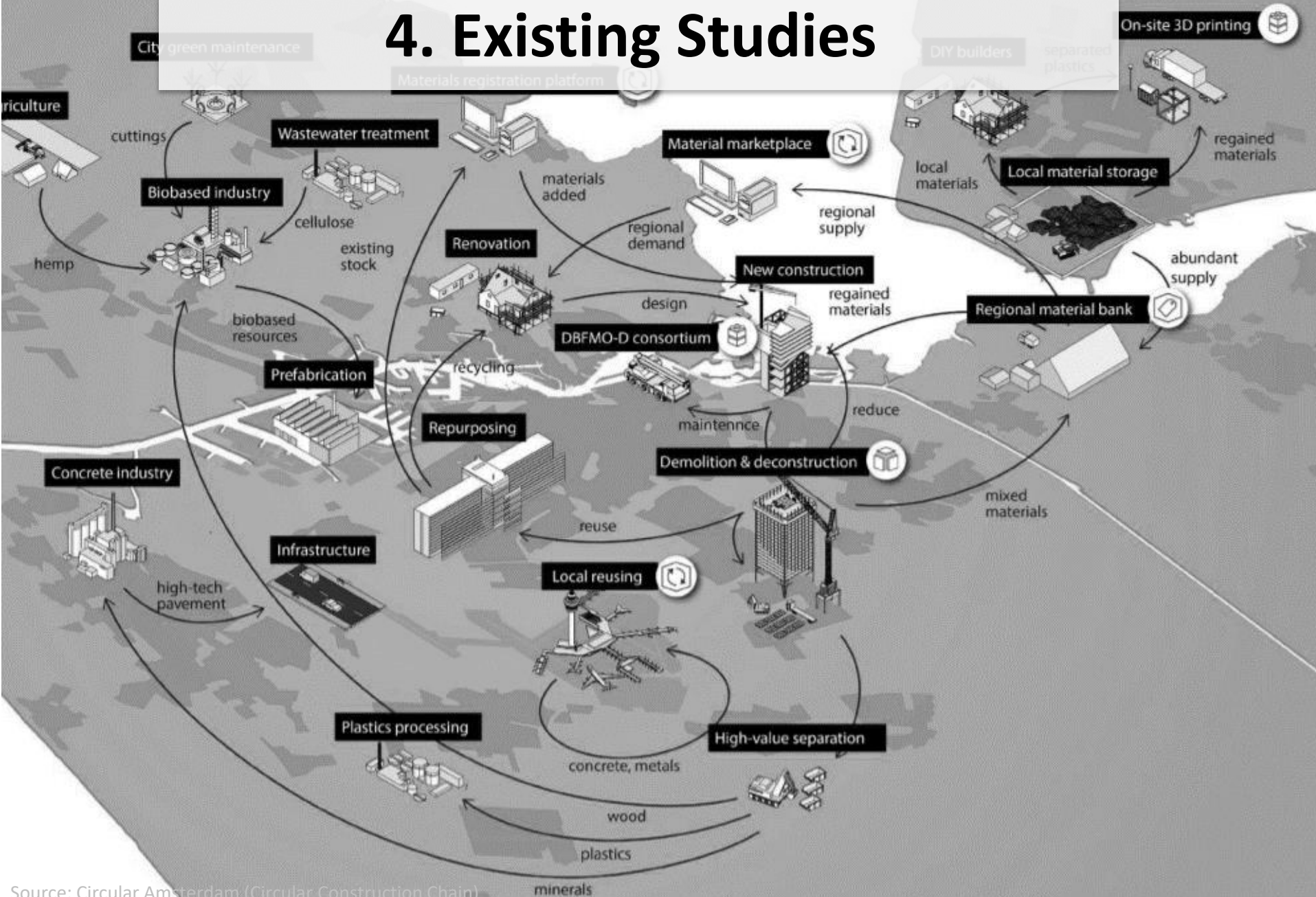
City/District

Building

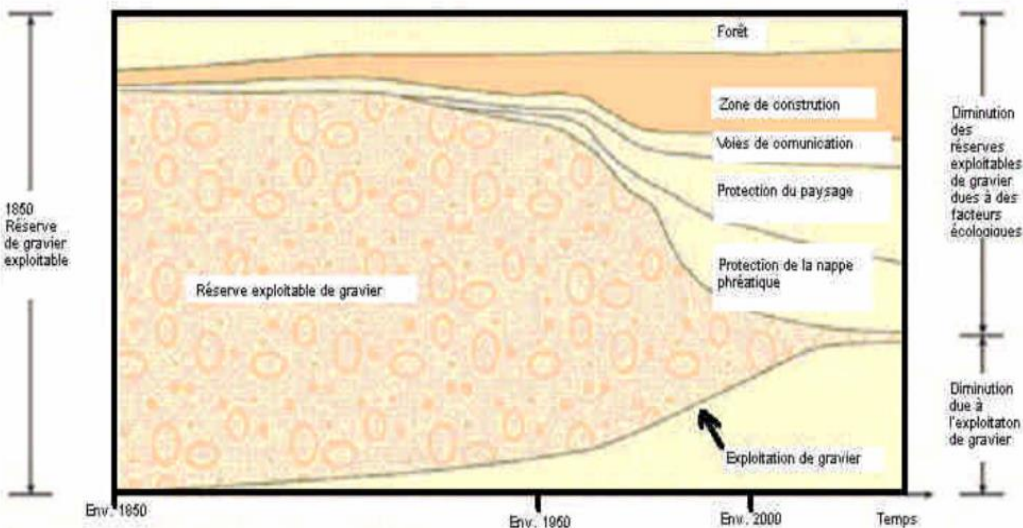
Component/Element

Material

4. Existing Studies



4. Existing Studies



Industrial Ecology in Geneva (2002-2010)

Challenges:

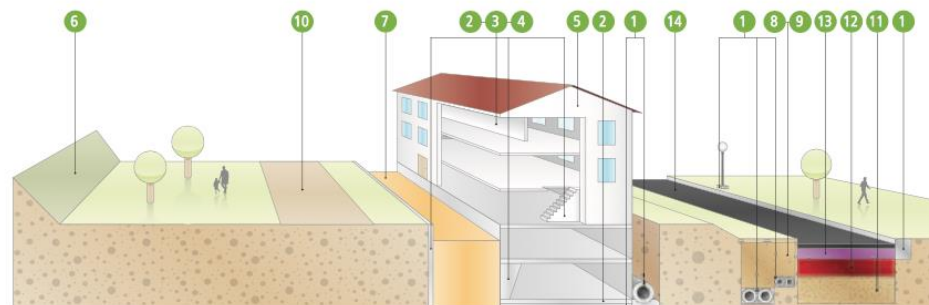
- Scarcity of local gravel resources (reserves exhausted in 30 years)
- Huge amount of construction and demolition waste (mainly inert)
- Congestion of landfills sites

- Test on recycled materials
- Guide recommended applications
- Directive for the choice of construction materials: priority for recycled materials

N° Fiches	Dénomination	Applications
1	Béton maigre CP 100-250	Béton de remplissage, béton de propreté, béton d'enrobage, conduite SIG, socles et fondations divers.
2	RC Euro-Béton CP 20/25, XC1, XC2 (grue)	Radier, fondation, élément structurel à faibles contraintes.
3	RC-B ou RC-M, C25/30, XC1, XC2 (grue, Dmax 32mm)	Construction armée, paroi berlinoise, paroi moulée, mur intérieur, paroi, escalier, dalle de petite portée.
4	RC-B ou RC-M, C25/30, XC1, XC2 (pompe, Dmax 32mm)	Construction armée, paroi berlinoise, paroi moulée, mur intérieur, paroi, escalier, dalle de petite portée.
5	RC-B, C30/37, XC3 (pompe, Dmax 32mm)	Construction armée, dalle, mur porteur intérieur, mur extérieur avec protection.
6	Remblais	Butte antibruit, aménagement extérieur, parcs et jardins.
7	Parafoilles	Comblement de fouilles après terrassement.
8	Canalisations : eau potable, gaz, électricité	Remblais de fouilles SIG, travaux en marge du génie civil.
9	Canalisations : eaux usées EU et eaux claires EC	Remblais de fouilles, travaux en marge du génie civil.
10	Chemin forestier, communal, piste de chantier	Accès chantier, accès provisoire, chemin.
11	Renforcement des sols	Infrastructure zone hors gel.
12	Couche de fondation	Route, chemin, piste de chantier.
13	Couche de base et de liaison	Superstructure avant la pose de la couche de roulement.
14	Couche de roulement	Route, piste cyclable, trottoir.

Top-down, Flows, Snapshot (and prospective)

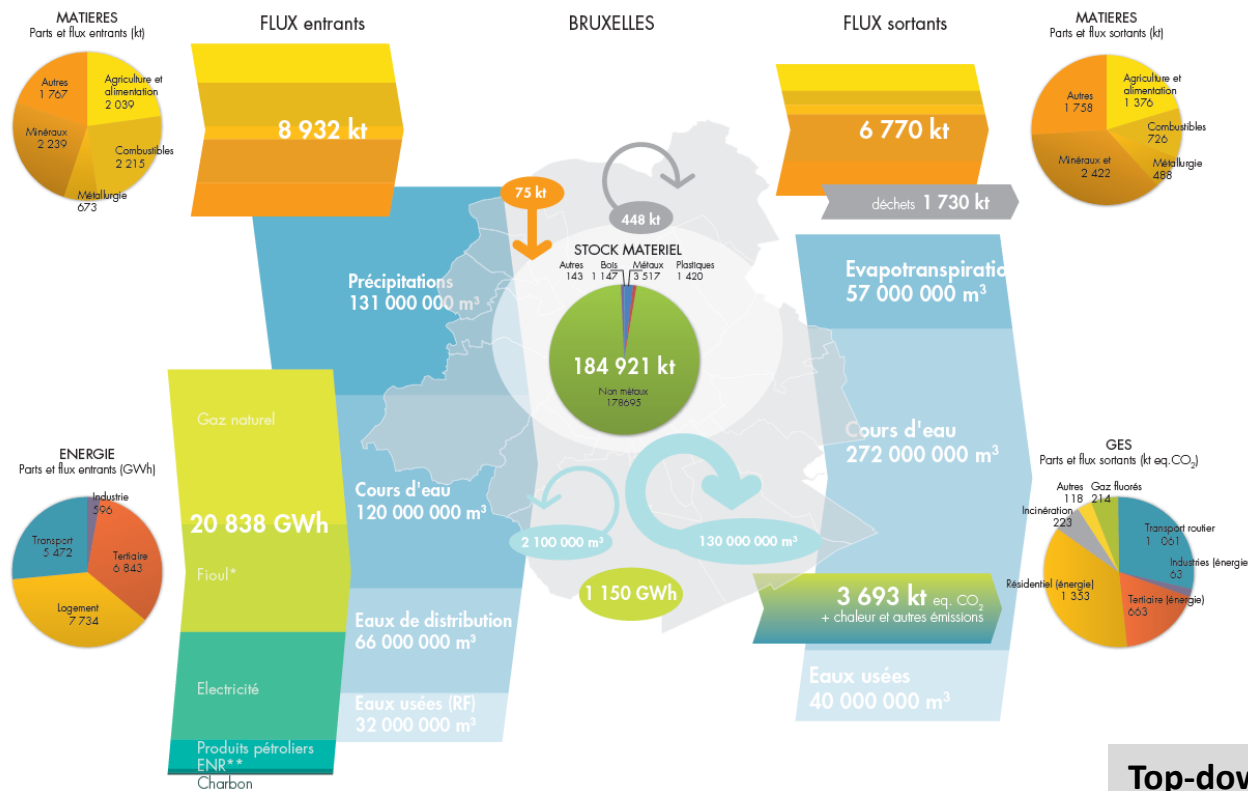
Reuse is not directly addressed, it is more about recycling process.



4. Existing Studies

The Urban Metabolism Study of the Brussels Capital Region (2015)

MÉTABOLISME URBAIN, RÉGION DE BRUXELLES CAPITALE



The urban stock around 185 billion t:

- 84% contained in buildings
- 15% in infrastructure
- 1% others (vehicles)

Additional study considering the construction sector

- Some key flows identified (potential circular savings): modular partitions, carpet tiles, technical floor tiles and false ceilings.

Top-down, Flows (and stocks to a lesser extent), Snapshot

Reuse is not directly addressed, but some key flows are cited in the additional study as potential circular savings.

Source: ECORES, BATIR, 2015

4. Existing Studies

Table 1
Five SDH archetypes and their key features.

Archetype	Construction time period	Usable floor area	Key features
Century	Pre-1930	116 m ²	Double and triple width brick SDH, over 100 years old.
Wartime	1931–1960	102 m ²	Small one and half story double width brick SDH built en-mass after the Second World War.
Baby Boomer	1961–1975	128 m ²	Larger SDH built for baby boomers entering the market, wanting more space to raise families.
Ontario Building Code (OBC)	1976–2000	173 m ²	SDH built with the first provincial building code, enacted in 1975.
Modern	Post-2001	262 m ²	Larger SDH built to current OBC standards.

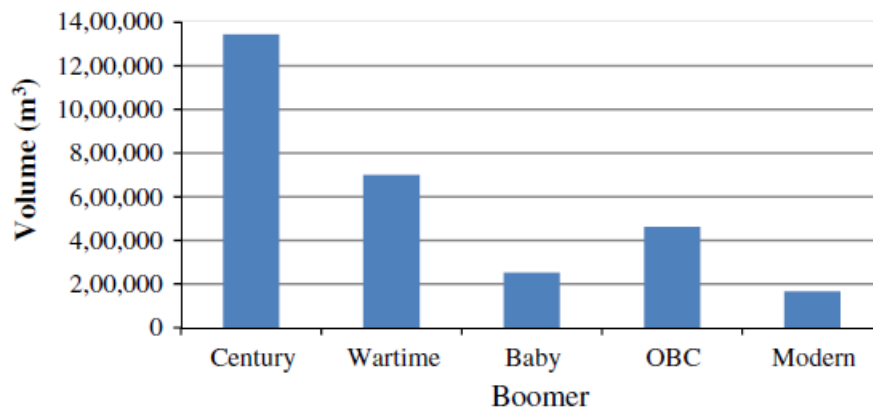


Fig. 4. Volume of brick (m³) in Toronto's in-use SDH stock in 2012, by archetype.

Inventorying Toronto's single detached housing stocks to examine the availability of clay brick for urban mining (2015)

- Focus on clay brick
- Archetype: Toronto's single detached housing
- Estimation of reusable and recyclable stocks at the city scale
- Understanding of what volume could be saved from landfill and reintroduced into the urban fabric.
- 2523–4542 m³ of brick available annually for reuse = 20–36% of the volume of virgin brick consumed in new house construction in 2012.
- 6187 m³ of brick available annually for recycling due to cement-based mortar

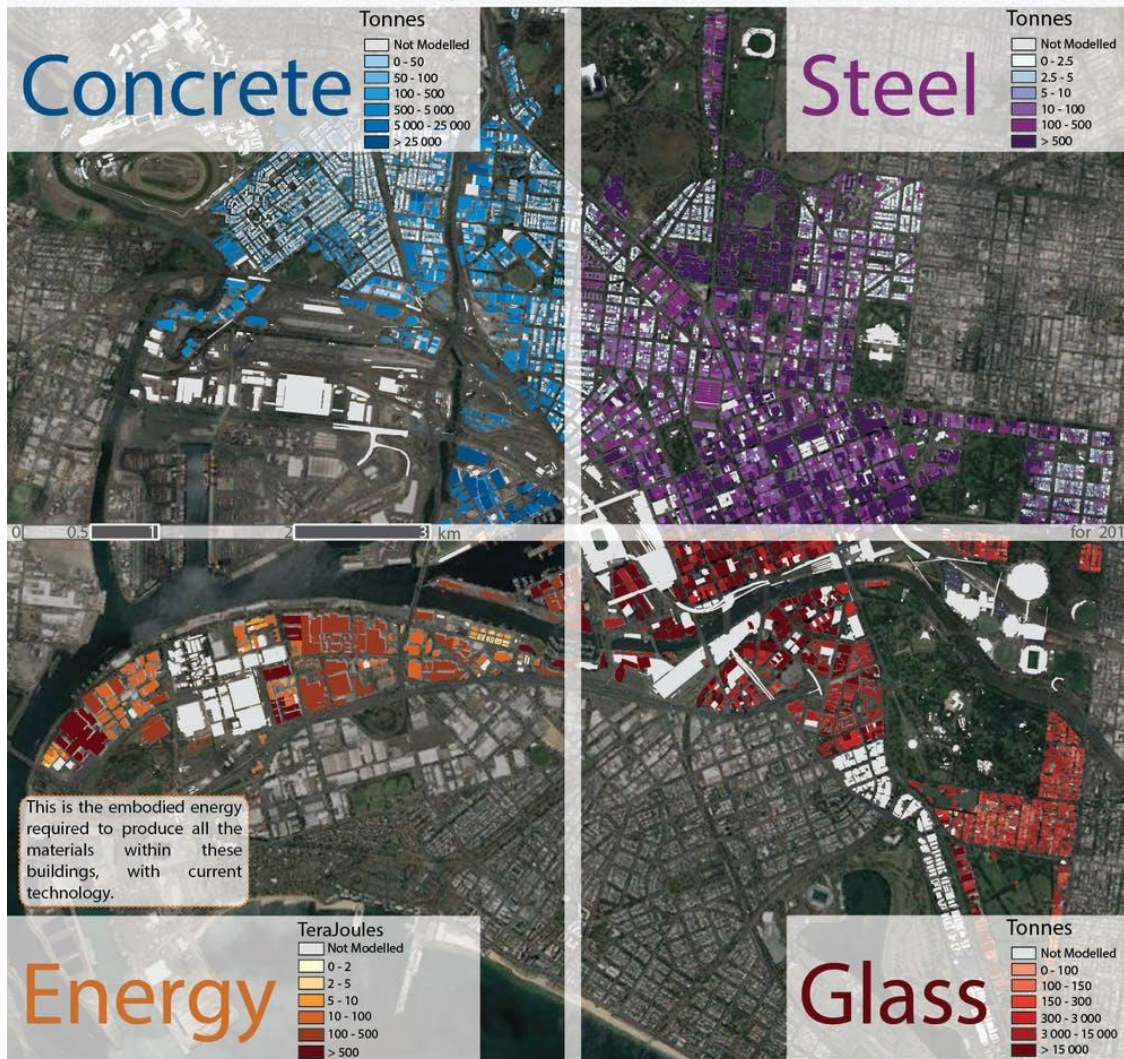
Older housing containing reusable brick are mostly landfilled and replaced with housing that contained only recyclable brick.

Bottom-up, Stock & Flows – focus on Clay-Bricks, Retrospective + snapshot
> Reuse and recycling potential.

4. Existing Studies

The Material Stock and Embodied Energy of the City of Melbourne, Australia

Dr André Stephan and Dr Aristide Athanassiadis



Based on Stephan, A., & Athanassiadis, A. (2017). Quantifying and mapping embodied environmental requirements of urban building stocks. Building and Environment, 114, 187-202. doi:<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.buildenv.2016.11.043>



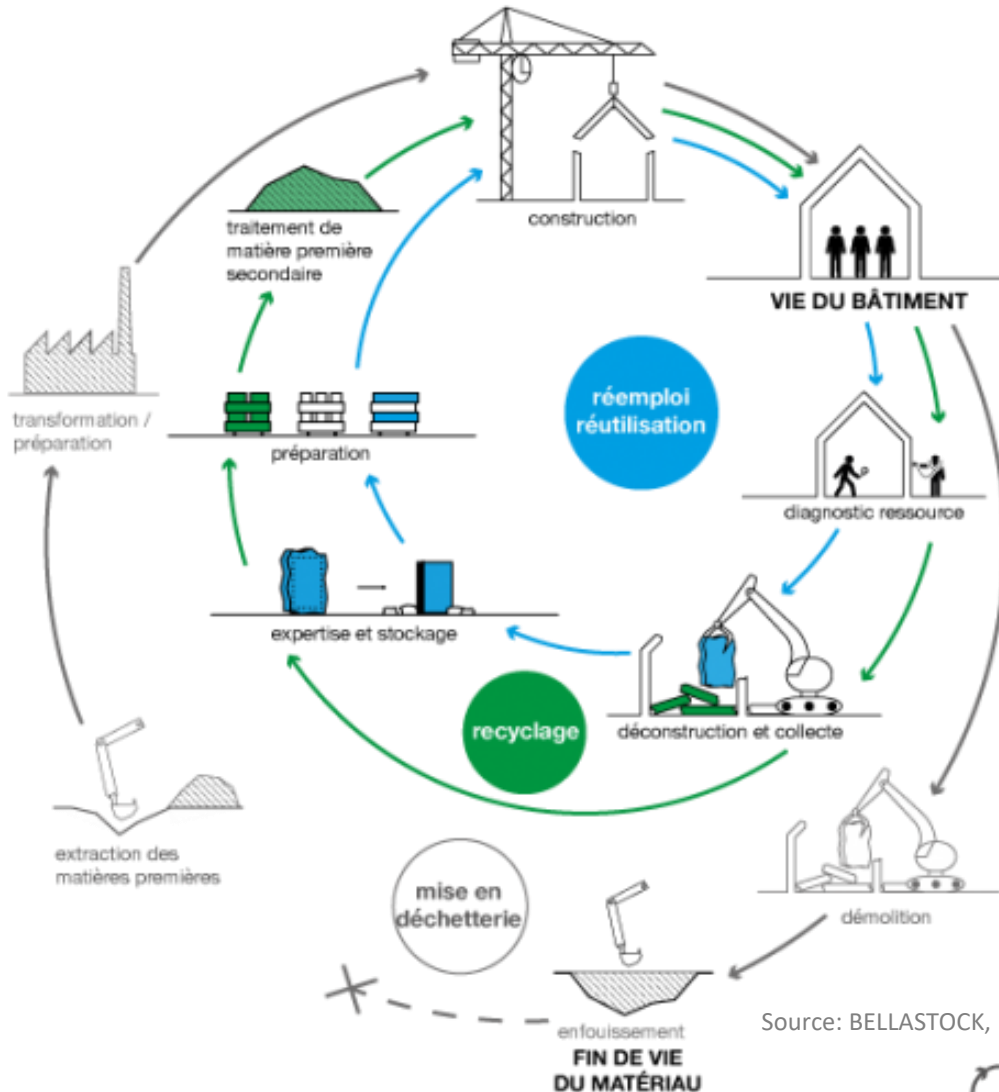
Prospective study of material stocks in Melbourne (2017)

- FLOWS:
Estimation of material flows caused by replacement of non-structural materials at end of life
- Environmental impact assessment
- STOCKS:
Spatial modelling of material intensity
- 48 building archetypes modelled
- Material type approach

Bottom-up-Archetypes, Stock & Flows, Retrospective and Prospective
> Reuse is not directly pointed in this study.

4. Existing Studies

Experimental project of Plaine Commune (2021)



Source: BELLASTOCK, 2021

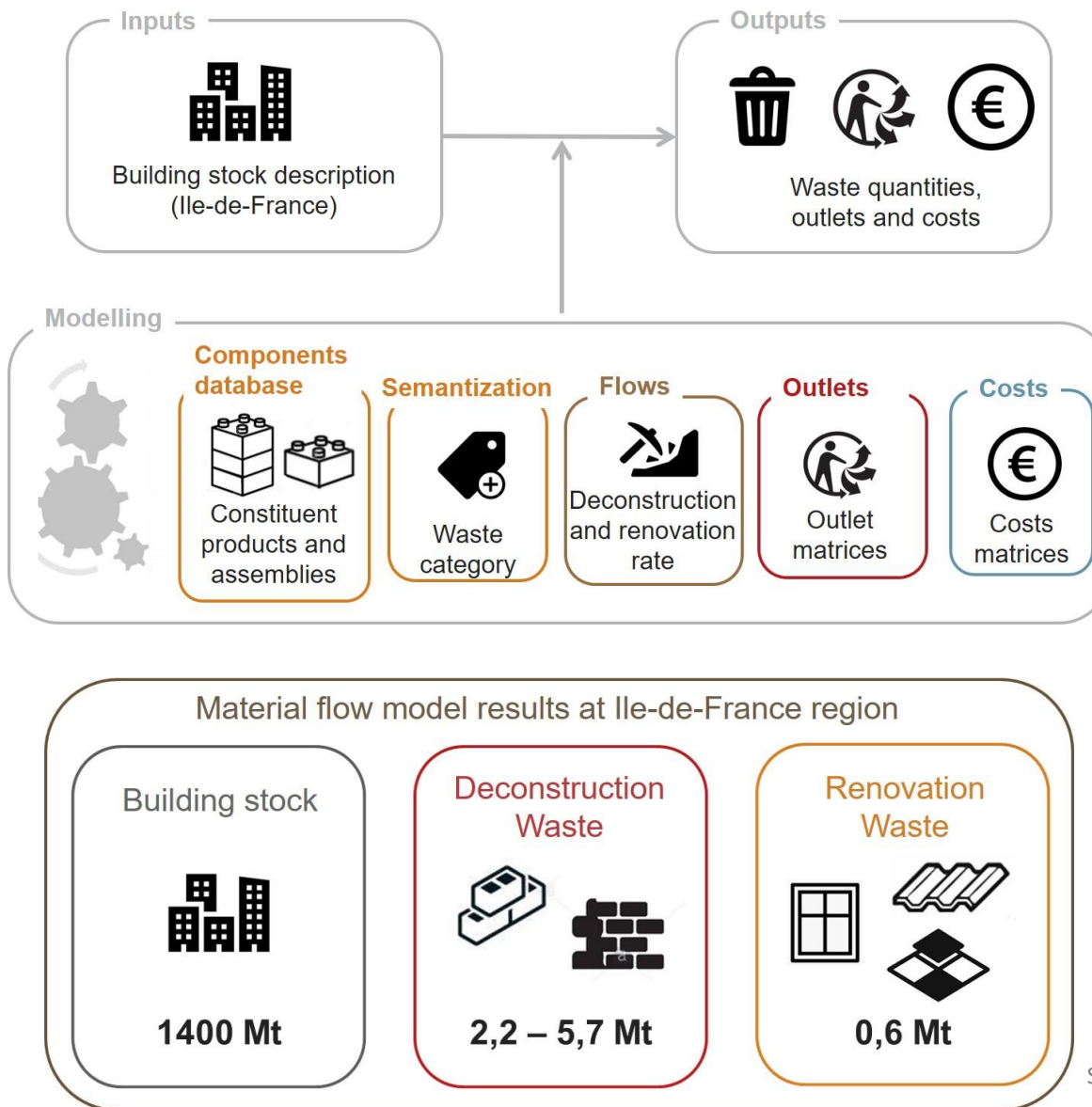
- Characterising the 'urban mine':
- Developing a digital tool making the deposits visible
- Conducting resource diagnosis on 30 pilot projects
- Integrating Urban metabolism clauses into documents
- Developing a sorting, storage and recycling platform
- Supporting local skills (training)
- Developing of local channels (reuse)

Bottom-up, Flows (and stocks to a lesser extent), Snapshot

> Reuse is directly addressed by the study and implemented concretely in projects including the various actors



4. Existing Studies



Prospective study of material stocks and flows in Ile de France (2021)

- Five uses modeled > 101 352 buildings
- Buildings geometry comes from geographical information
- Material buildings characteristics comes from a macro-component and assemblies database
- Environmental impacts and treatment costs generated by waste
- Renovation and demolition scenarios

Bottom-up, Macro-component description, Stock & Flows, Prospective
> Reuse scenarios are included in this study.

4. Existing Studies



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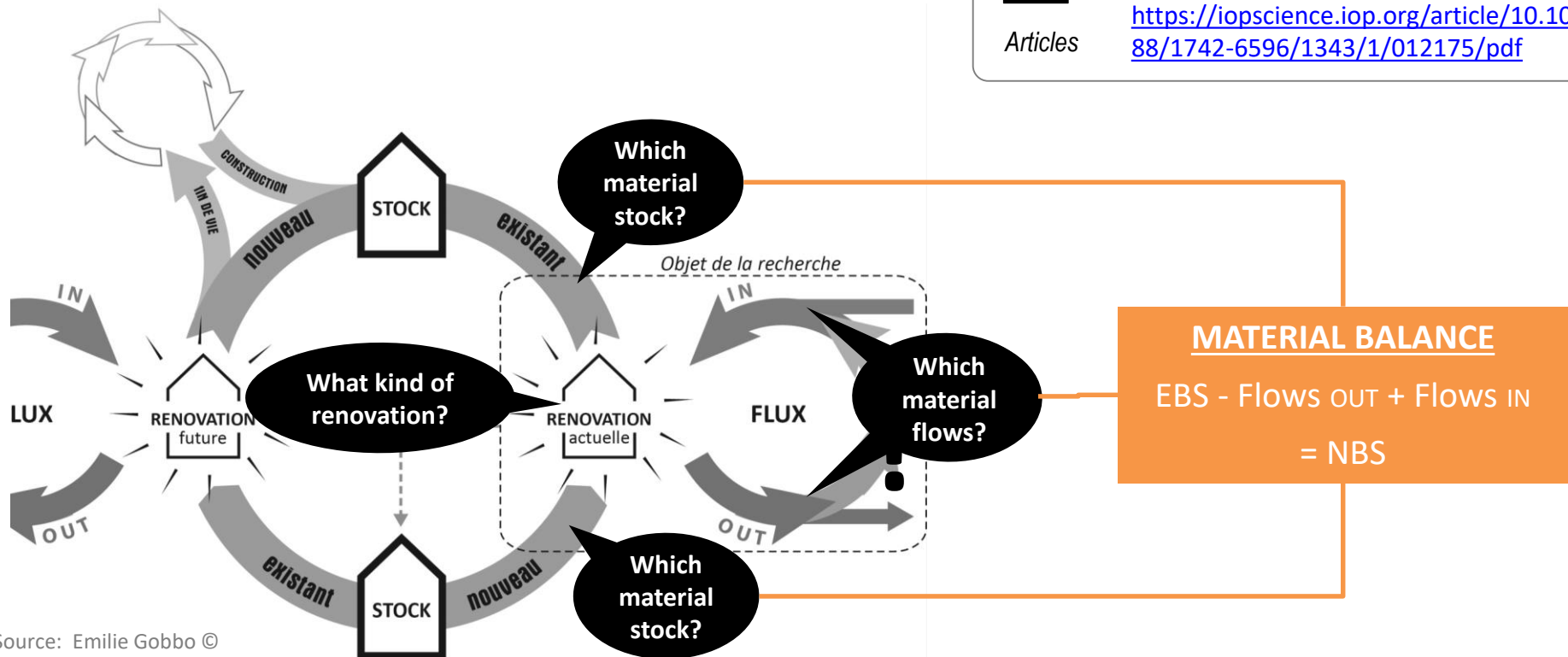
Brussels Building Stock as new Material resources (BBSM)



Articles

<https://iopscience.iop.org/article/10.1088/1755-1315/225/1/012029/pdf>

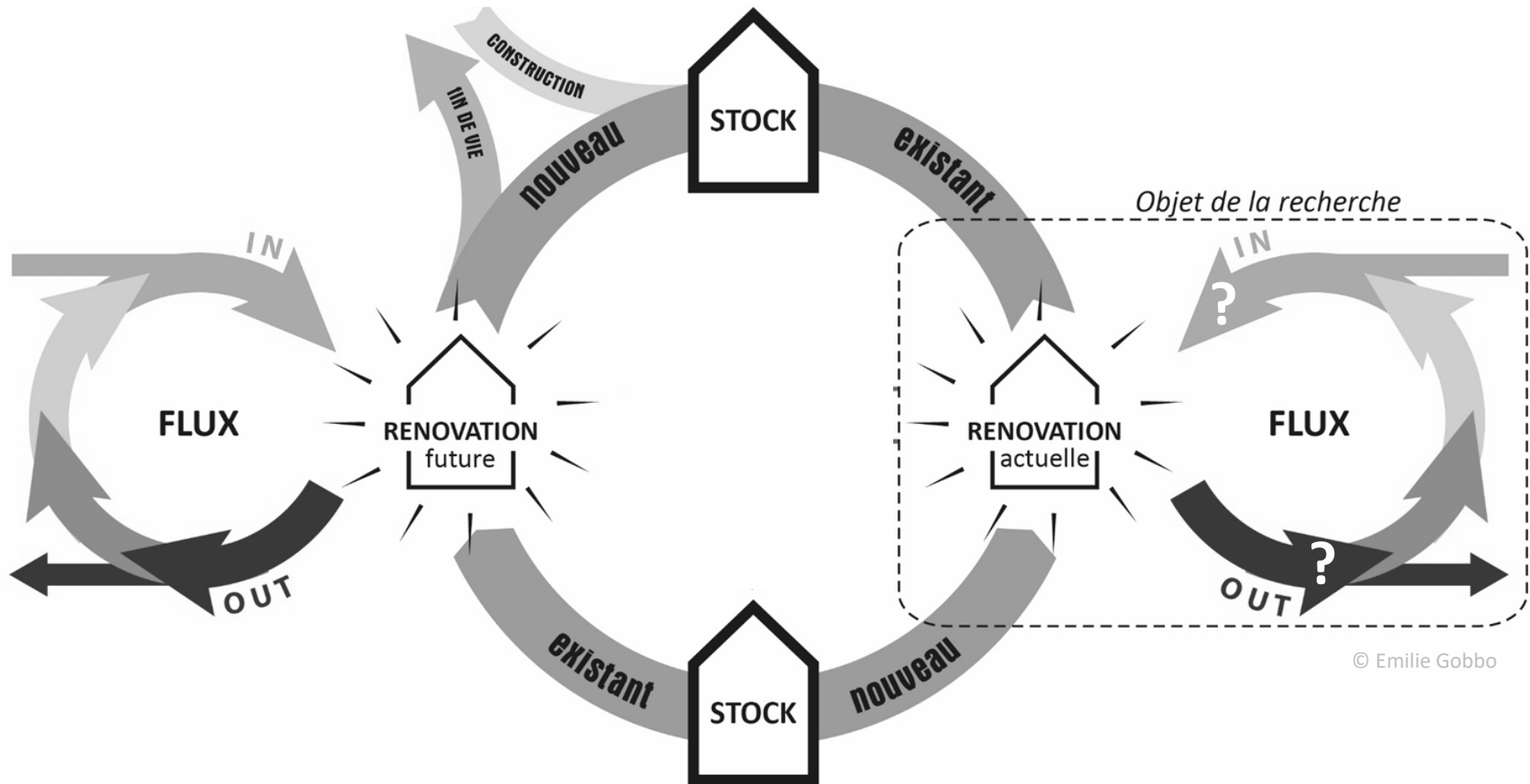
<https://iopscience.iop.org/article/10.1088/1742-6596/1343/1/012175/pdf>



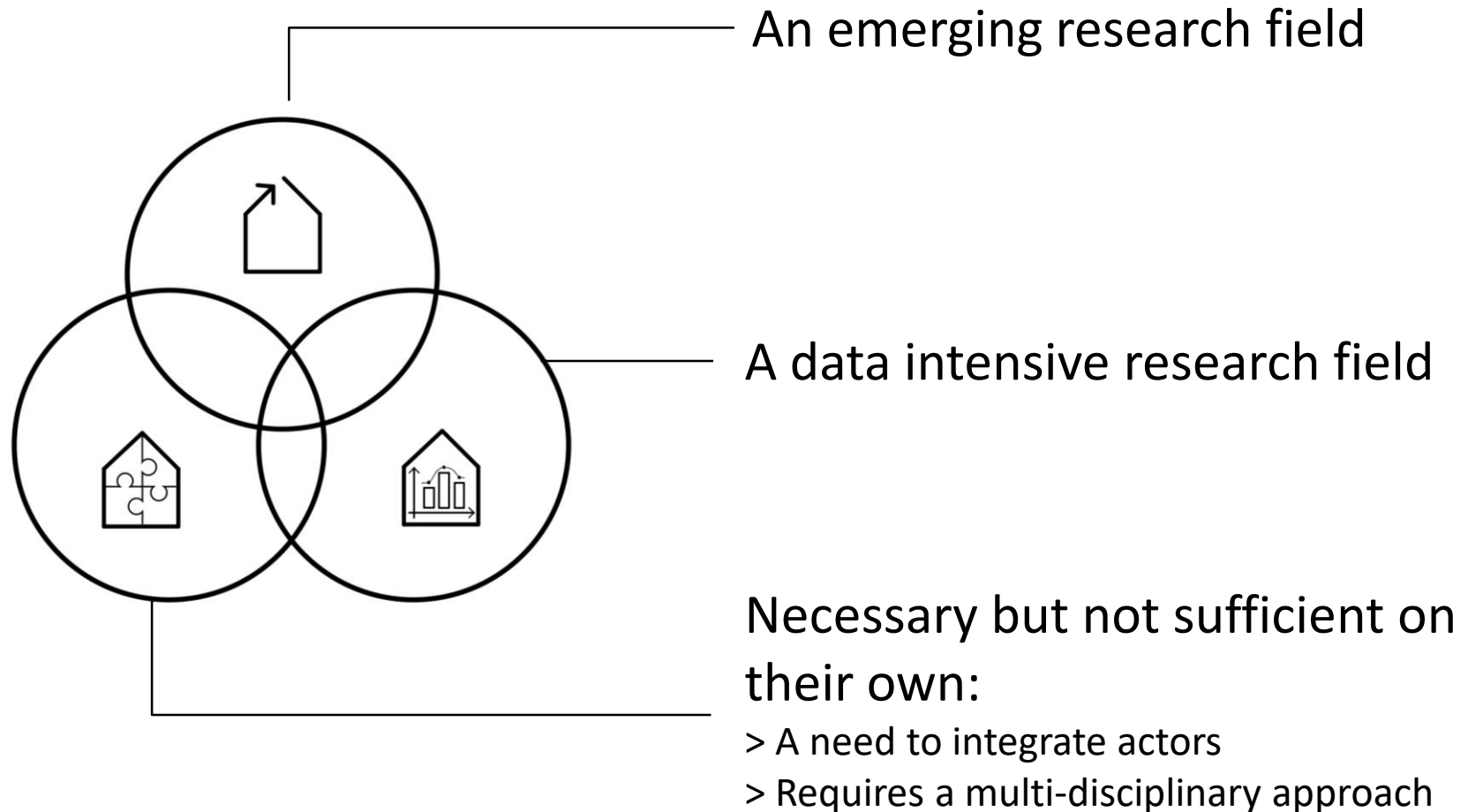
5. Perspectives



5. Perspectives



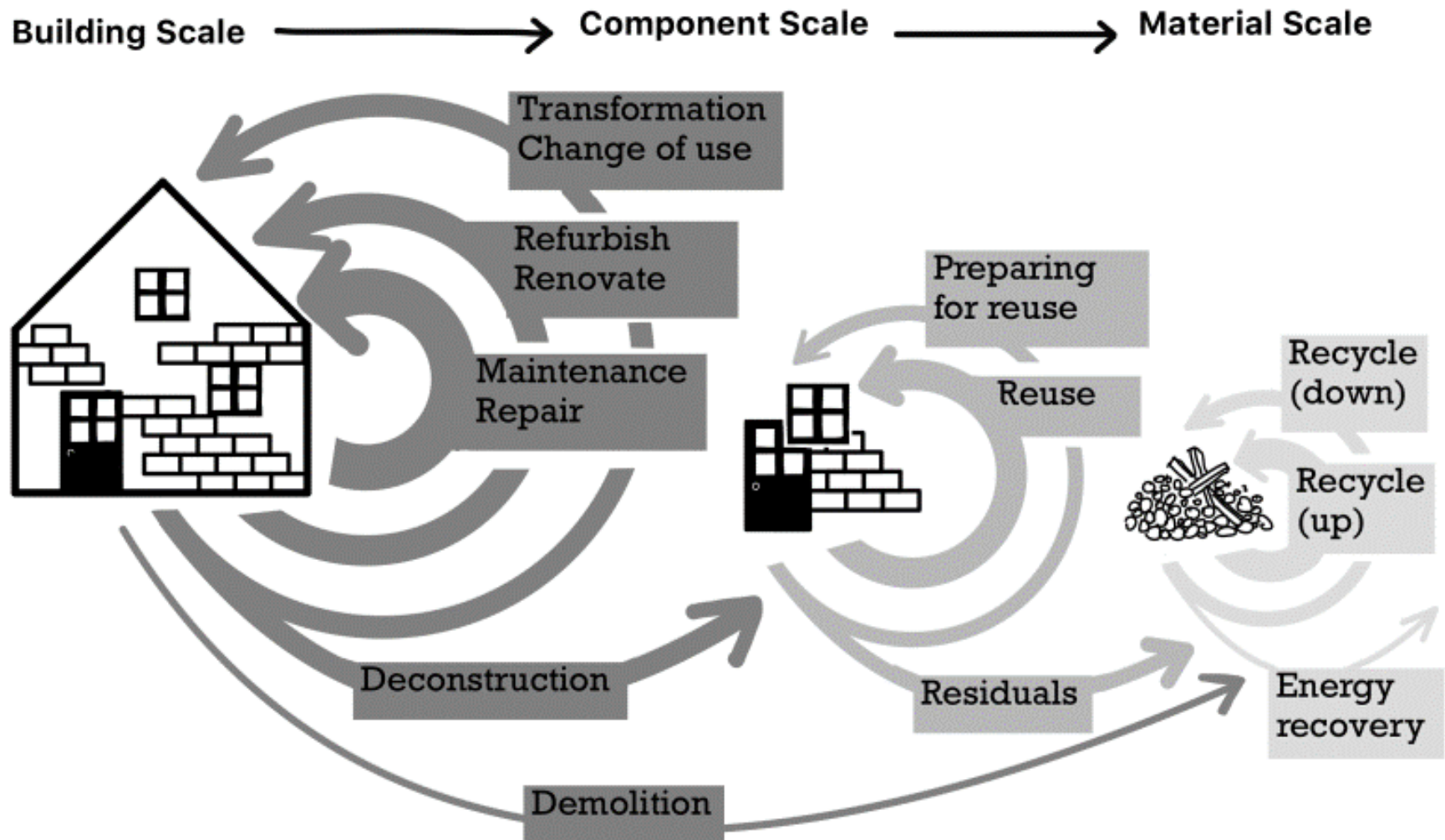
5. Perspectives



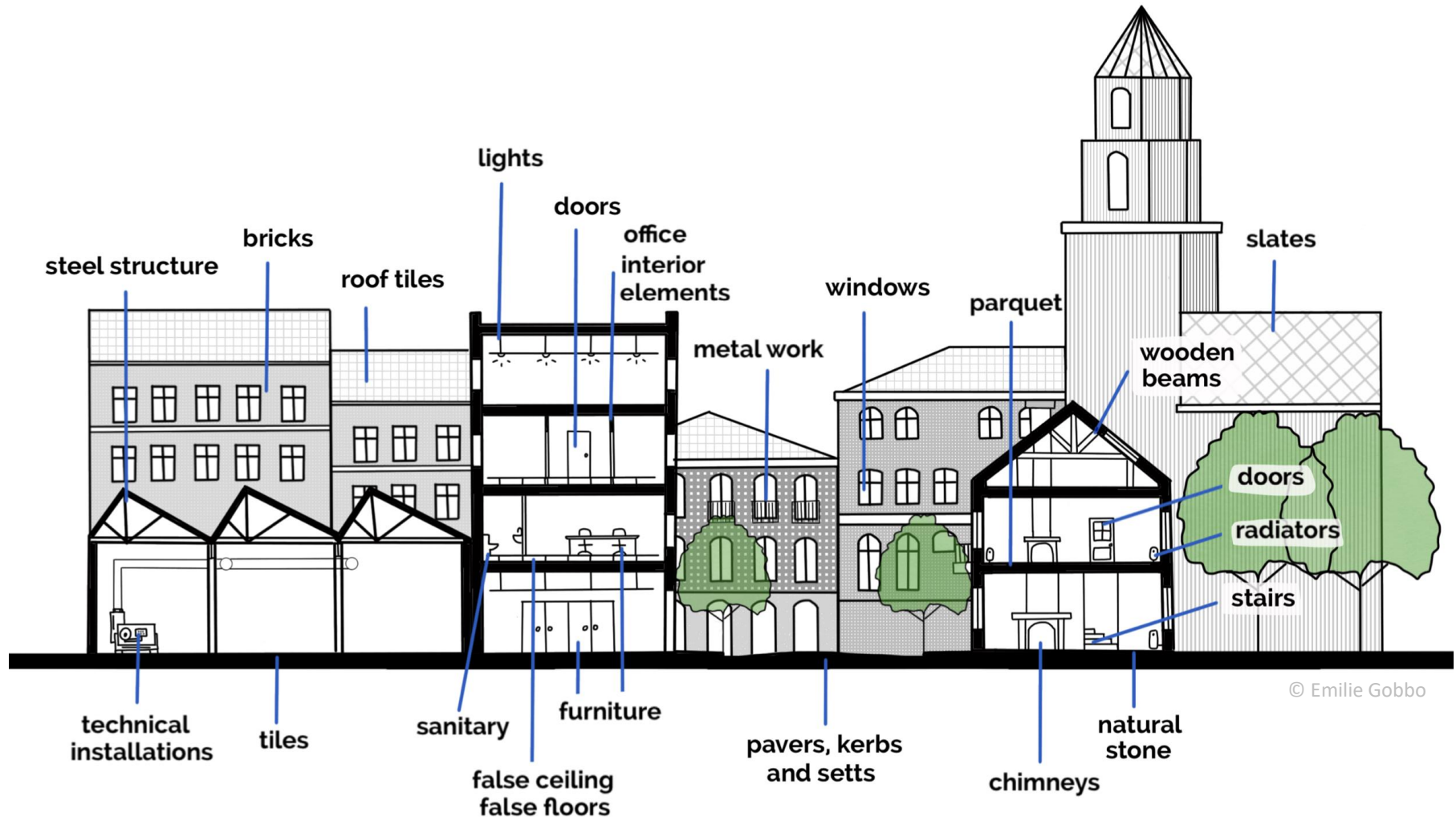
5. Perspectives

Hierarchy of loops of the circular economy applied to the building industry

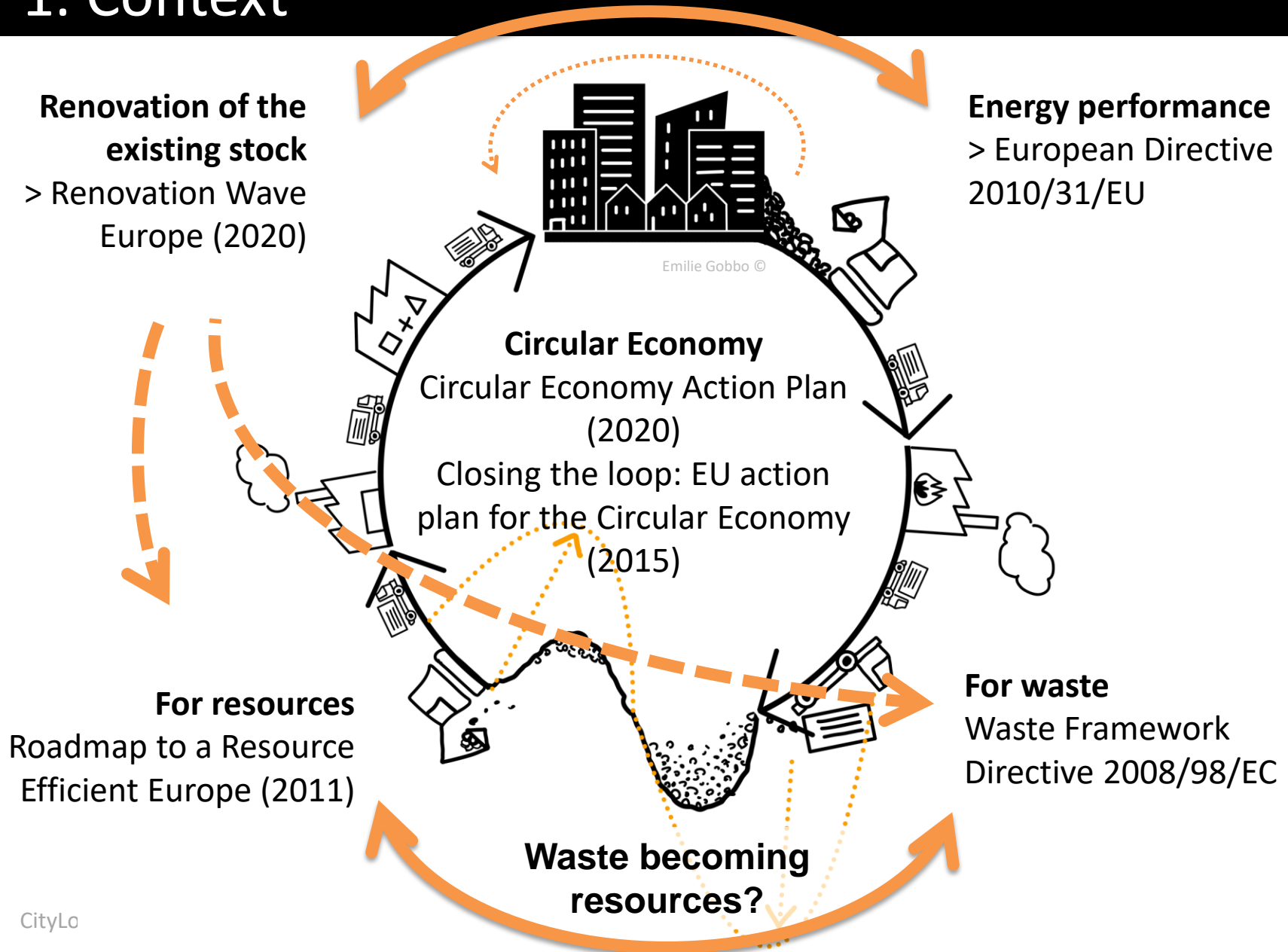
Source: Emilie Gobbo based on [HUUHKA, 2019]



5. Perspectives



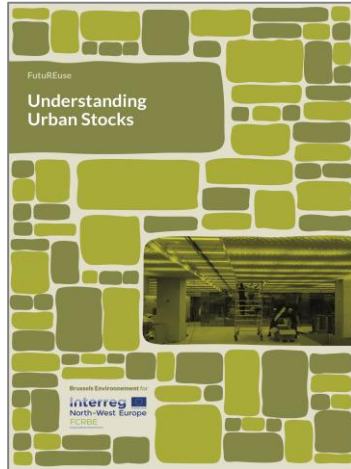
1. Context



Questions ?



References



<https://vlaanderen-circulair.be/en/circular-cities/circular-metabolism>



Articles

Augiseau, Vincent & Barles, Sabine. (2016). Studying construction materials flows and stock: A review. Resources, Conservation and Recycling. 123. 10.1016/j.resconrec.2016.09.002.

Gobbo, Emilie & Trachte, Sophie & Massart, Catherine.(2019a). Energy retrofit scenarios: material flows and circularity. IOP Conf. Series: Earth and Environmental Science 225 (2019) 012029 IOP Publishing doi:10.1088/1755-1315/225/1/012029

Gobbo, Emilie & Trachte, Sophie & Massart, Catherine.(2019b). Influence of energy retrofit on material flows: comparison between various strategies. In: Journal of Physics: Conference Series (Print), Vol. 1343, no.012175, p. 6 (20 9). 10.1088/1742-6596/1343/1/012175

Lanau, Maud & Liu, Gang & Kral, Ulrich & Wiedenhofer, Dominik & Keijzer, Elisabeth & Yu, Chang & Ehlert, Christina. (2019). Taking Stock of Built Environment Stock Studies: Progress and Prospects. Environmental Science & Technology. 53. 10.1021/acs.est.8b06652.

<https://iopscience.iop.org/article/10.1088/1755-1315/225/1/012029/pdf>

<https://iopscience.iop.org/article/10.1088/1742-6596/1343/1/012175/pdf>

4. Existing Studies



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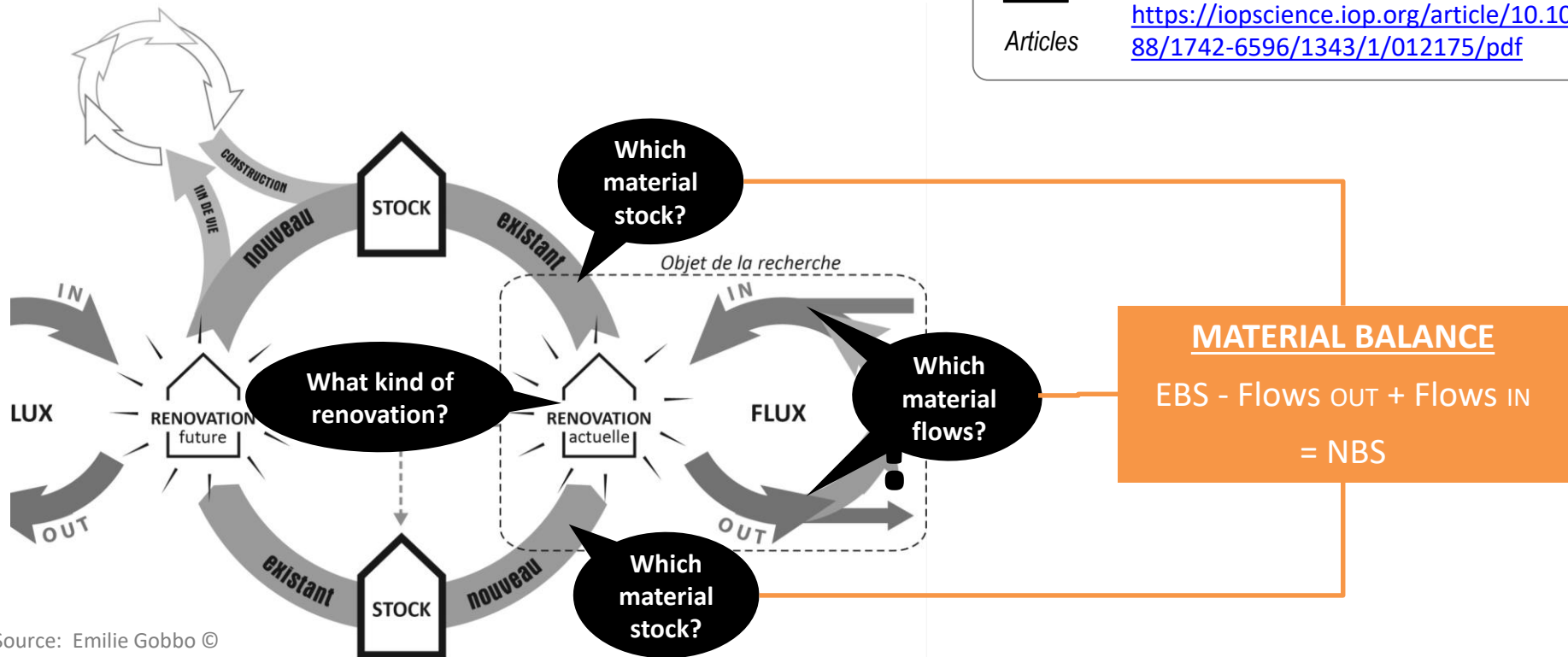
Brussels Building Stock as new Material resources (BBSM)



Articles

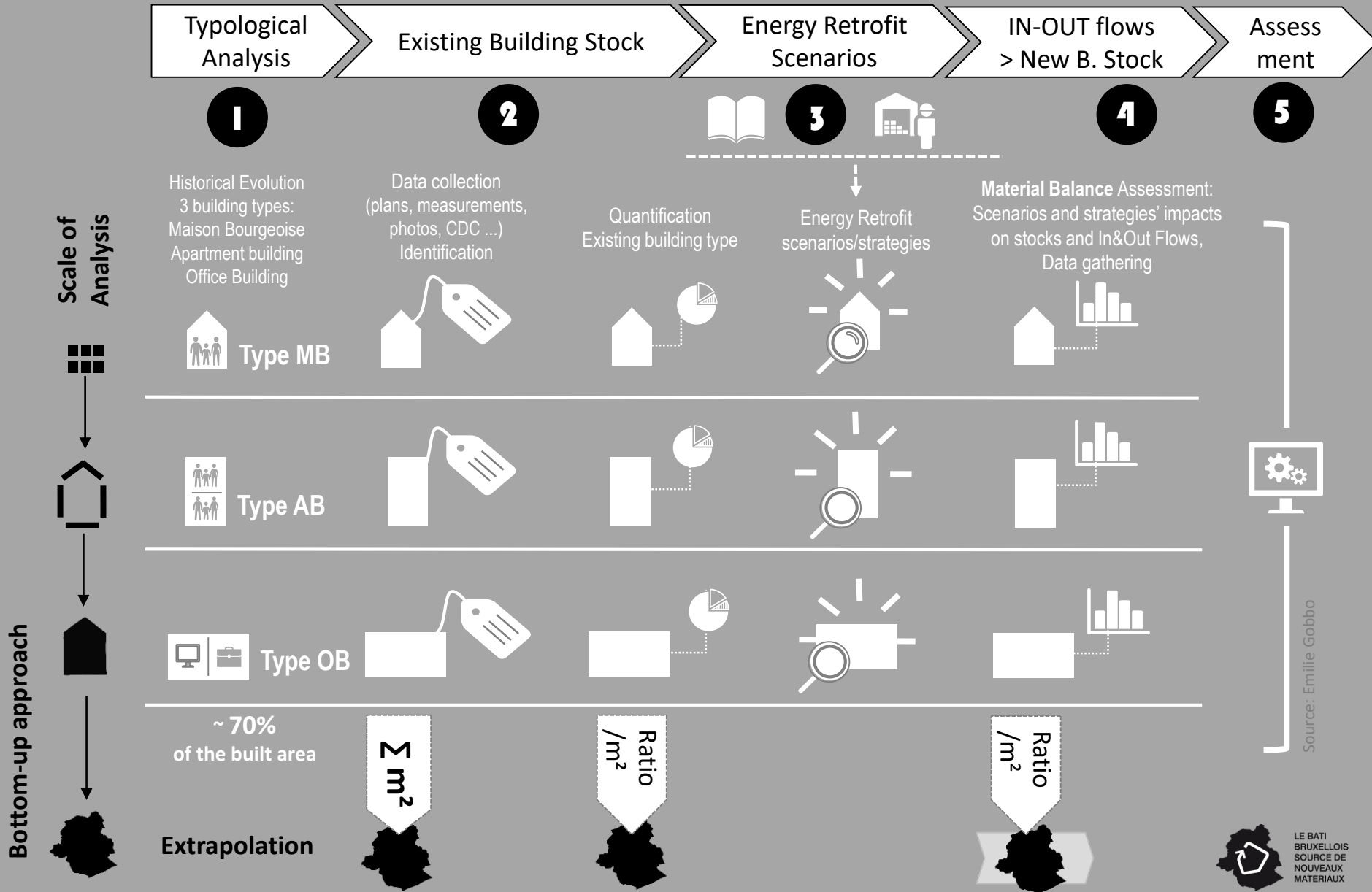
<https://iopscience.iop.org/article/10.1088/1755-1315/225/1/012029/pdf>

<https://iopscience.iop.org/article/10.1088/1742-6596/1343/1/012175/pdf>



4. Existing Studies

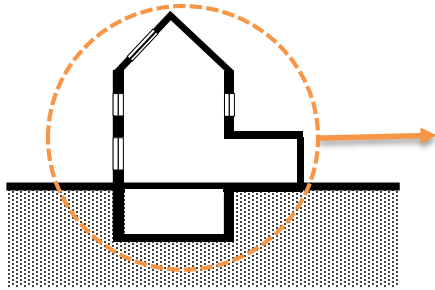
BBSM: Methodology



4. Existing Studies

Energy retrofit scenarios: building

Maison Bourgeoise Type



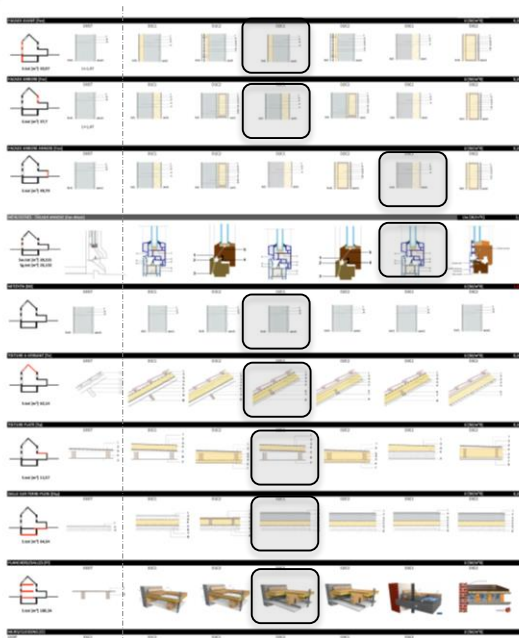
SCENARIOS

Pour les 3 scénarios global (X, Y et Z), faites un choix de rénovation pour chaque paroi (D1C1, D1C2,...) Les sc

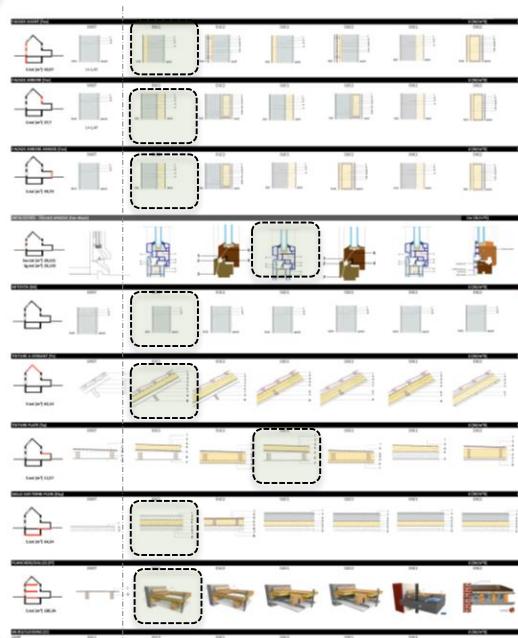
scénario X		scénario Y		scénario Z	
Front Facade	D2C1	Front Facade	D1C1	Front Facade	D3C1
Rear Facade	D2C1	Rear Facade	D1C1	Rear Facade	D1C1 D1C2 D2C1
Common Walls	D2C1	Common Walls	D1C1	Common Walls	D2C2 D3C1
Rear Facade (Extension)	D3C1	Rear Facade (Extension)	D1C1	Rear Facade (Extension)	D3C2
Outside Windows	D3C1	Outside Windows	D2C1	Outside Windows	D3C1
Pitched Roof	D2C1	Pitched Roof	D1C1	Pitched Roof	D3C1
Flat Roof	D2C1	Flat Roof	D2C1	Flat Roof	D3C1
Slab-on-Grade + foundation	D2C1	Slab-on-Grade + foundation	D1C1	Slab-on-Grade + foundations	D3C1
Interior Floors	D2C1	Interior Floors	D1C1	Interior Floors	D3C1
Interior Walls	D2C1	Interior Walls	D1C1	Interior Walls	D3C1

Strategy X:

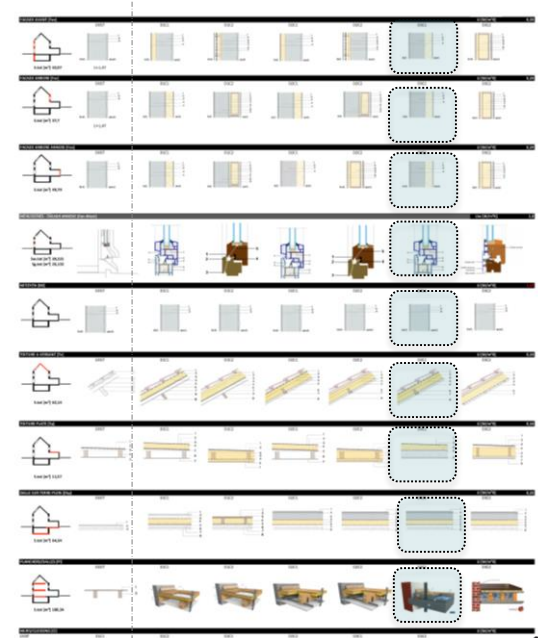
Commonly implemented



Strategy Y: reduced degree of demolition



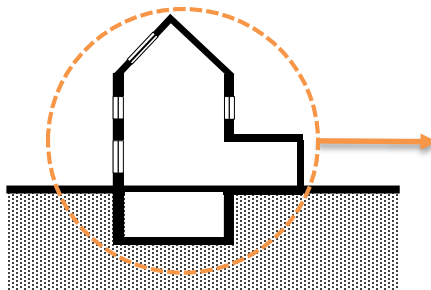
Strategy Z: increased degree of demolition



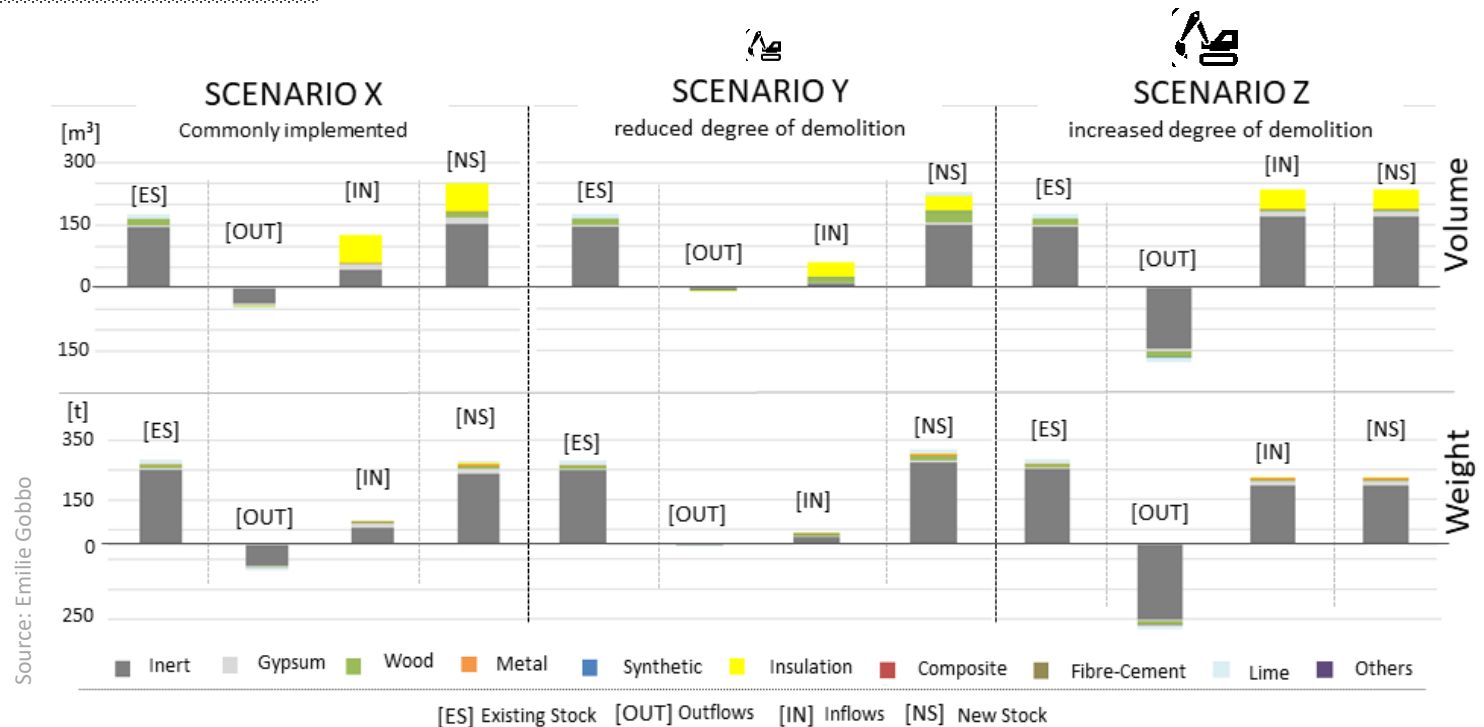
4. Existing Studies

Material Balance: building

Maison Bourgeoise Type



Scenarios	Volume [m³]			Weight [t]		
	X	Y	Z	X	Y	Z
Existing Stock		176,1			284,18	
ΣOutflows	-49,7	-9,8	-177,1	-85,81	-4,84	-285,31
ΣInflows	126,4	61,4	234,2	80,89	37,71	224,06
New Stock	253,9	229,1	234,2	280,3	318,37	224,06
ΣTotal Flows	176,1	71,2	411,3	166,7	42,55	509,37
Difference Δ		-104,9	+235,2		-124,15	+342,67
Multiplicative factor		0,404	2,34		0,255	3,06



Thank you

