

# Circularity processes in construction as a contribution to carbon neutrality

Os processos de circularidade na construção como contributo para a neutralidade carbónica

Clara Pimenta do Vale





## Part 1 Contemporary condition | Condição actual

Part 2 Nothing New | Nada Novo

## Part 3 Orange Grove House | Casa do Laranjal

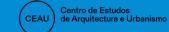






## Part 1 Contemporary condition | Condição actual









Report of the World Commission on Environment and Development

#### **Our Common Future**



United Nations 1987

UN Documents: Gathering a Body of Global Agreements has been compiled by the NGO Committee on Education of the Conference of NGOs from United Nations web sites with the invaluable help of information & communications technology.

#### **United Nations**



### **Report of the World Commission on Environment and Development: Our Common Future**

Transmitted to the General Assembly as an Annex to document A/42/427 - Development and International Cooperation: Environment



#### **United Nations**



Table 7-1

Global Primary Energy Consumption Per Capita, 1984

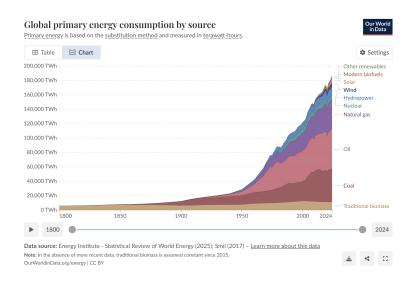
	GNP Per Capita	Energy Consumption	Mid-1984 Population	Total Consumption
	(1984 dollars)	(kW per capita*)	(million)	(TW)
World Bank GNP Economy Category				
Low Income	260	0.41	2,390	0.99
Sub-Saharan Africa	210	0.08	258	0.02
Lower-middle	740	0.57	691	0.39
Upper-middle	1,950	1.76	497	0.87
Sub-Saharan Africa	660	0.25	148	0.04
High-Income Oil Exporters	11,250	5.17	19	0.10
Industrial Market Economies	11,430	7.01	733	5.14
East European Non-Market Economies		6.27	389	2.44
World		2.11**	4.718	9.94

<sup>\*</sup>kW per capita is kW years/year per capita.

Source: Based on World Bank, World Development Report 1985 (New York: Oxford University Press, 1986).

7. In 1980, global energy consumption stood at around 10TW./2 (See Box 7-1.) if per capita use remained at the same levels as today, by 2025 a global population of 6.2 billion/3 would need about 14TW (over 4TW in developing and over 9TW in industrial countries) - an increase of 40 per cent over 1980. But if energy consumption per head became uniform worldwide at current industrial country levels, by 2025 that same global population would require about 55TW.

## World population in 2025: 8,231,613,070 people (estimated)





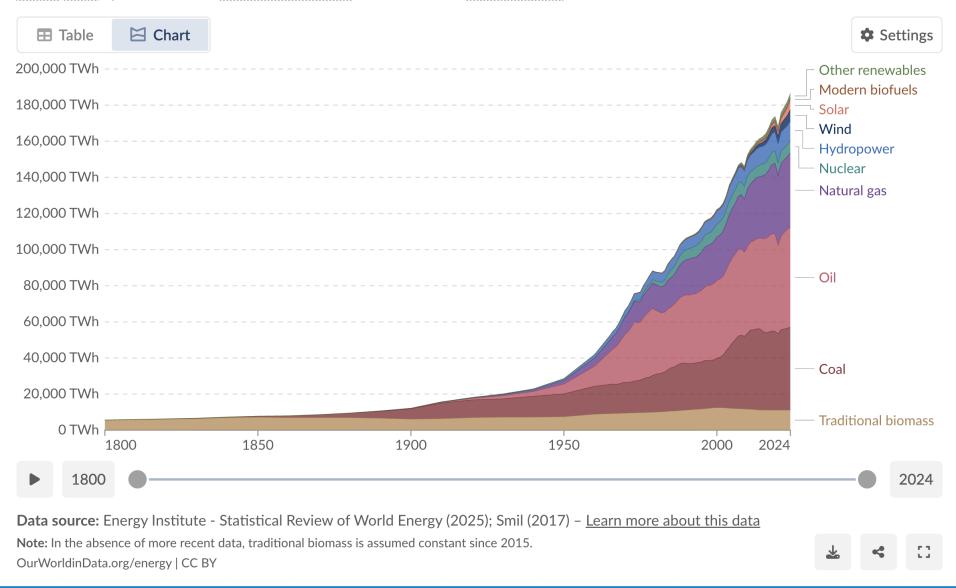


<sup>\*\*</sup> Population-weighted average energy consumption (kW/capita) for first three main categories is 0.654 and for industrial market and East European categories is 6.76.

#### Global primary energy consumption by source

Our World in Data

Primary energy is based on the substitution method and measured in terawatt-hours.





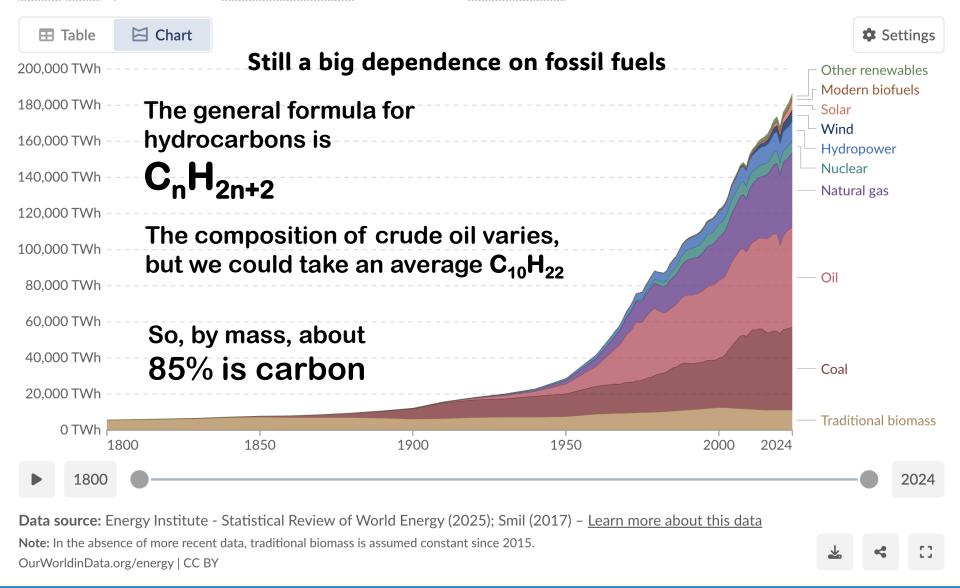




#### Global primary energy consumption by source

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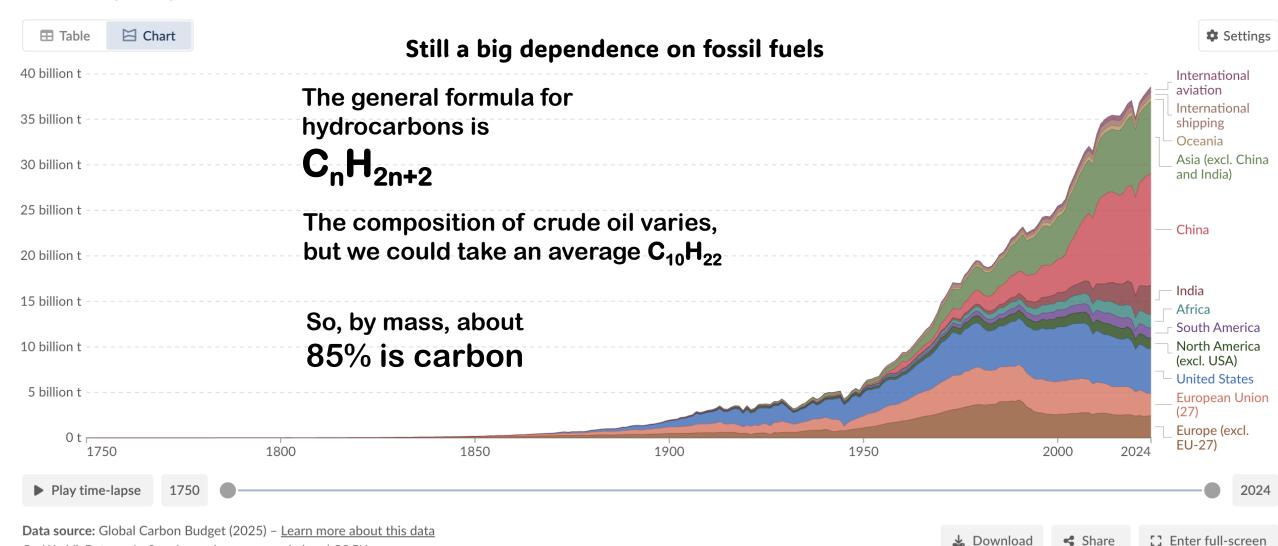




#### Annual CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by world region

Our World in Data

Emissions from <u>fossil fuels and industry</u> are included, but not <u>land-use change emissions</u>. International aviation and shipping are included as separate entities, as they are not included in any country's emissions.



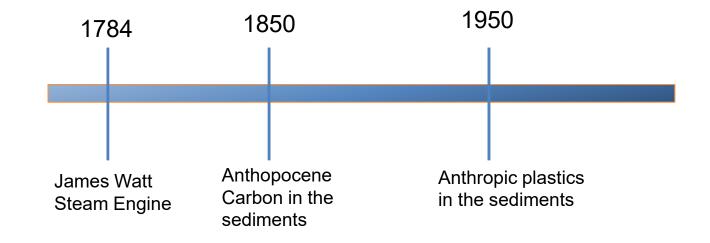






OurWorldinData.org/co2-and-greenhouse-gas-emissions | CC BY

#### Anthropocene era



#### Extremos climatológicos Portugal

Portugal Continental			
Variável	Valor	Local	Data
Maior valor da temperatura mínima do ar	+32,0 °C	Faro	26-07-2004
Menor valor da temperatura mínima do ar	-16,0 °C	Penhas da Saúde	05-02-1954 12-02-1956
Maior valor da temperatura máxima do ar	47,3 °C	Amareleja	01-08-2003
Menor valor da temperatura máxima do ar	-10,2 °C	Penhas da Saúde	04-02-1954
Maior valor da temperatura média do ar	38,2 °C	Faro	26-07-2004
Menor valor da temperatura média do ar	-11,8 °C	Penhas da Saúde	04-02-1954

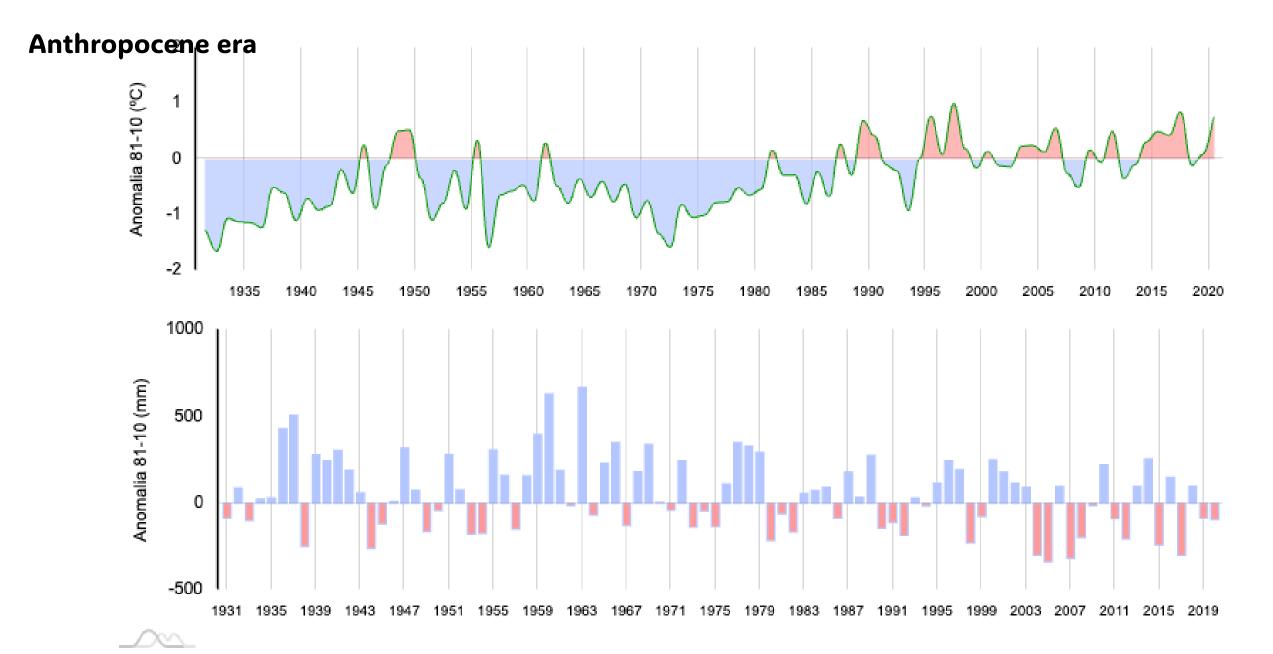
Lower temperature values 1954 1956

Higher temperature values 2003 2004





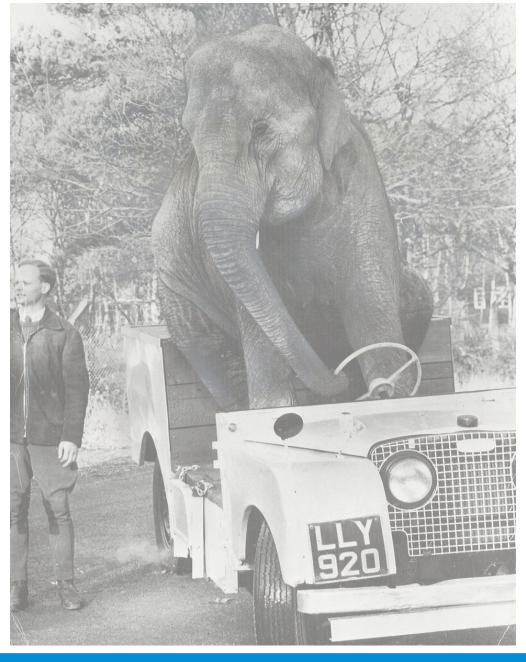






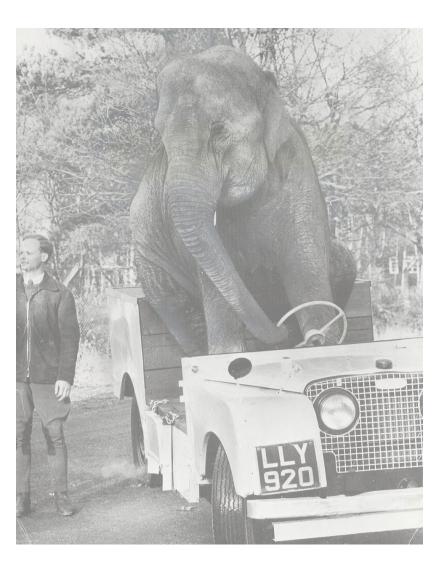






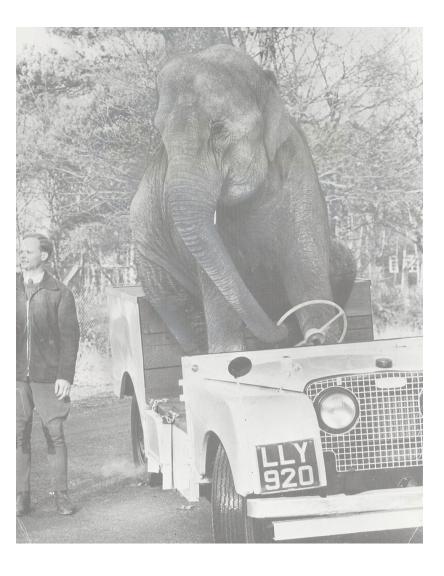






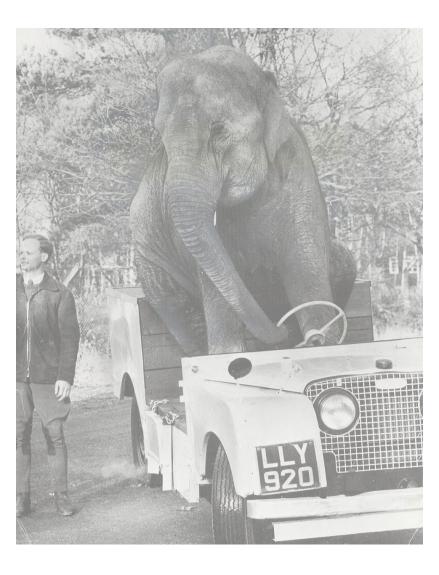






















2015

https://www.bbc.com/news/magazine-33133712





INDIA



**UGANDA** 



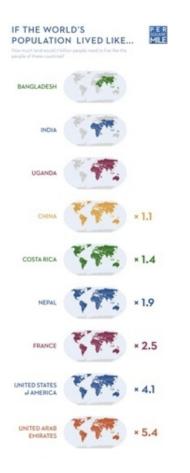
CHINA



× 1.1







2015

NEPAL



× 1.9

**FRANCE** 



× 2.5

of AMERICA



× 4.1

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES



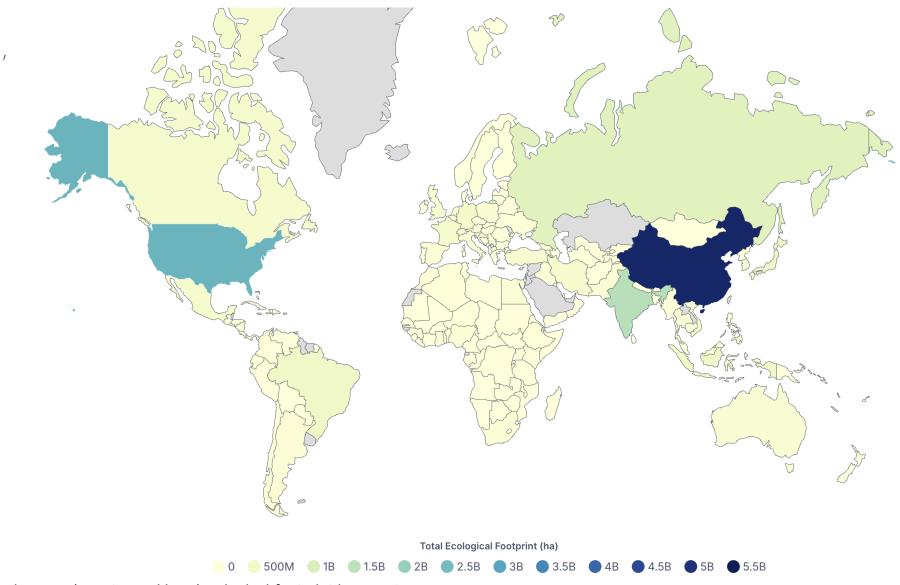
 $\times$  5.4

https://www.bbc.com/news/magazine-33133712









https://worldpopulationreview.com/country-rankings/ecological-footprint-by-country

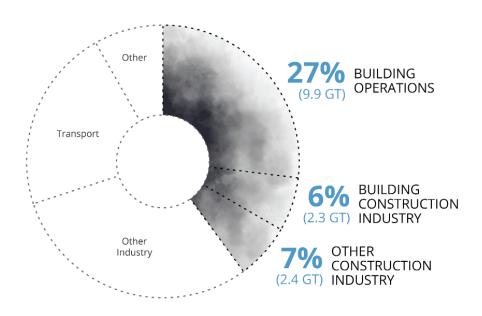






### THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT

#### Annual Global CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions



© Architecture 2030. All Rights Reserved. Data Source: IEA (2022), Buildings, IEA, Paris

Building Construction Industry and Other Construction Industry represent emissions from concrete, steel, and aluminum for buildings and infrastructure respectively.

### The built environment generates 40% of annual global CO2 emissions.

Of those total emissions, building operations are responsible for 27% annually, while building and infrastructure materials and construction (typically referred to as embodied carbon) are responsible for an additional 13% annually.





#### The Global Environmmental Impact of Buildings







20%
OF ALL WATER CONSUMPTION

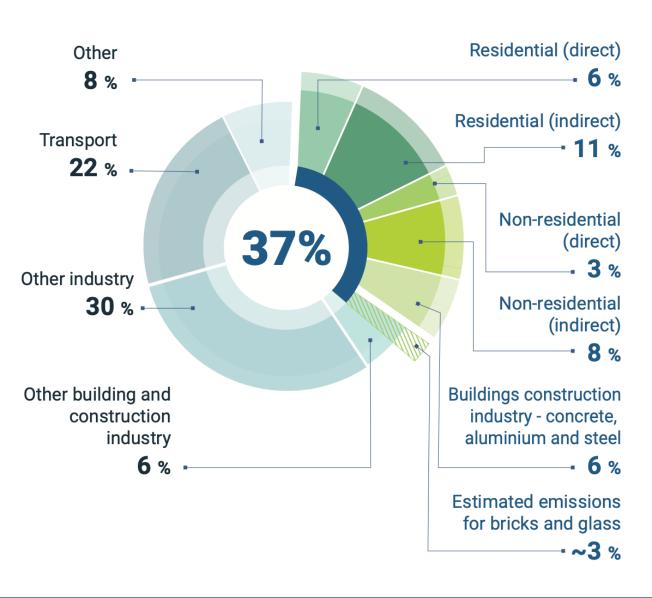
25-40% OF ALL ENERGY USE 30-40% OF GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

30-40% OF SOLID WASTE GENERATION

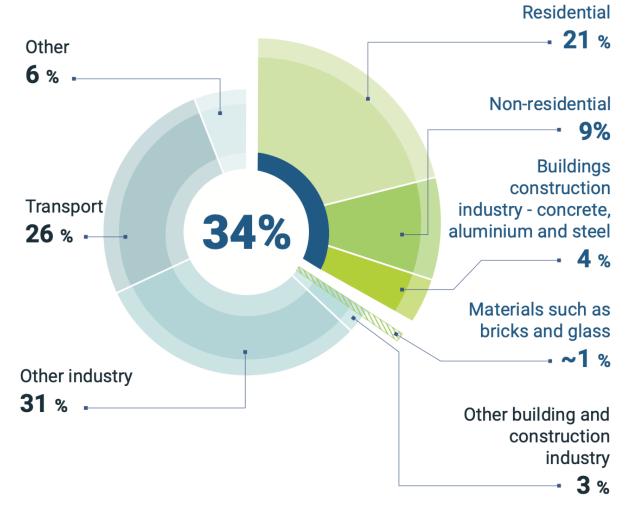




Global share of buildings and construction operational and process CO2 emissions, 2021



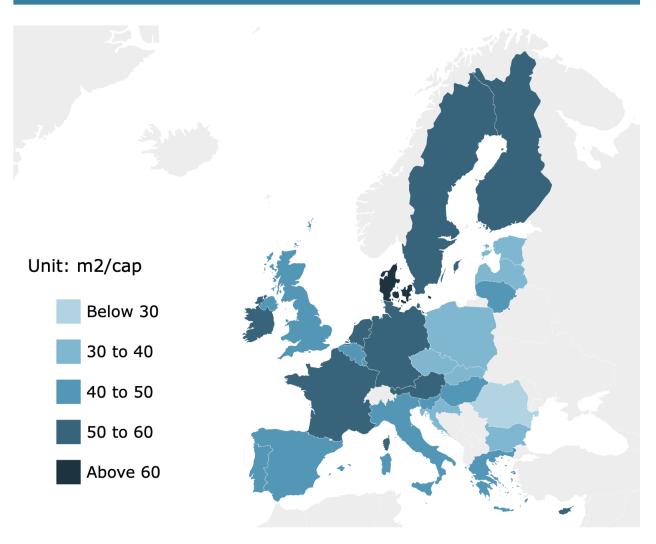
Global share of buildings and construction final energy demand, 2021

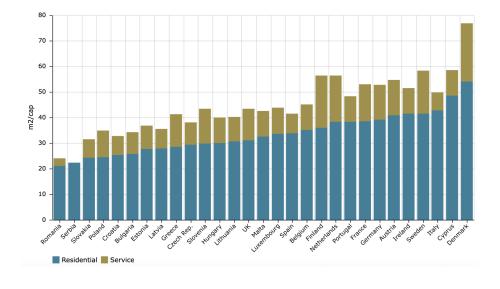






#### Average floor area per capita

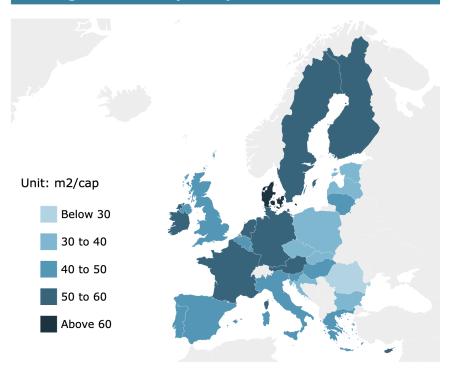


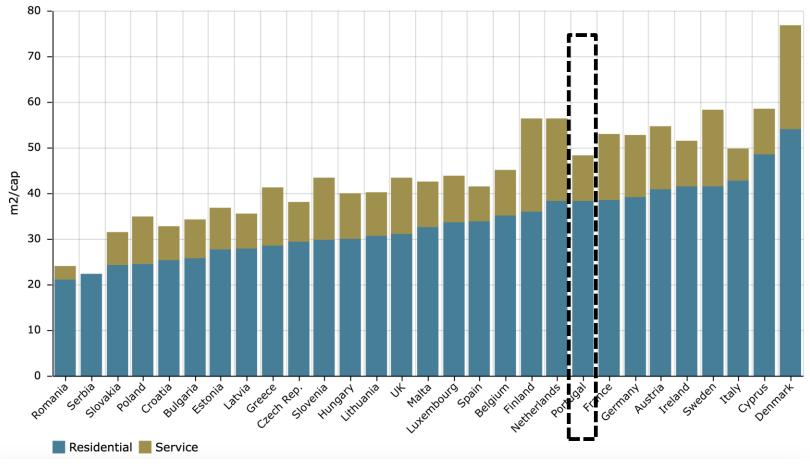






#### Average floor area per capita

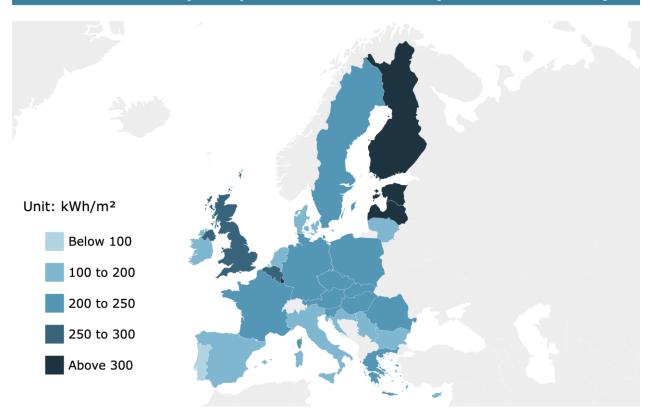


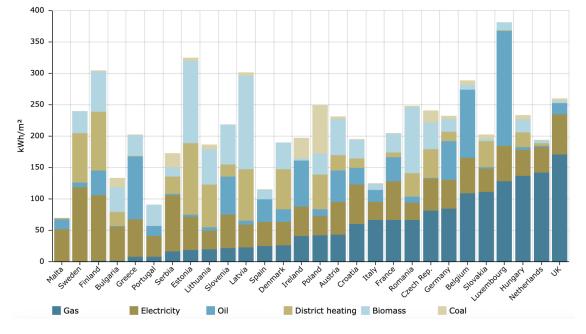






#### **Total unit consumption per m2 in residential (at normal climate)**

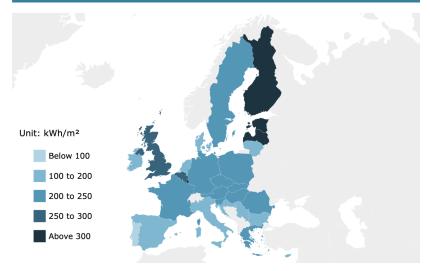


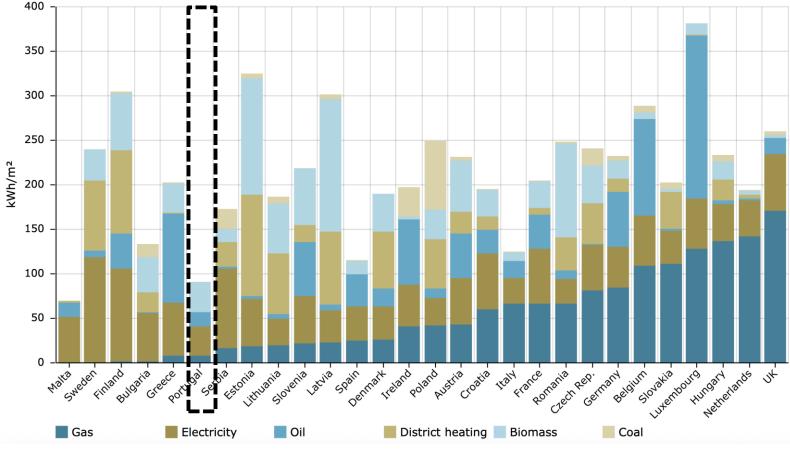






#### Total unit consumption per m2 in residential (at normal climate)

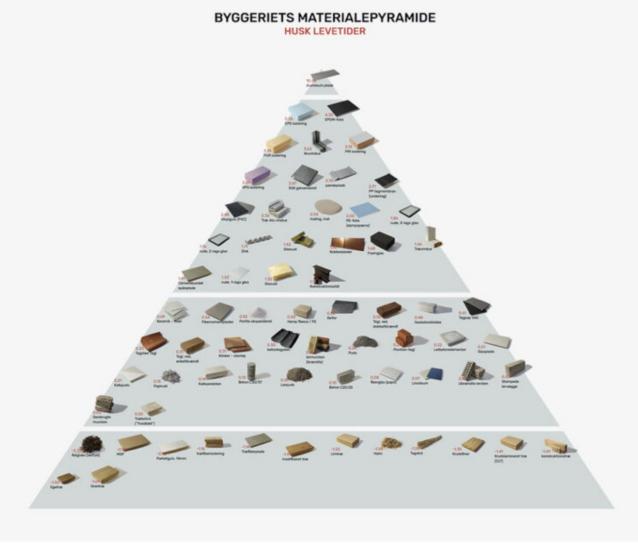








#### **Building impact on CO2 Emission and Resources**



https://www.materialepyramiden.dk/







#### Circular material use rate

Share (%)

EU target: 22.4%\*

















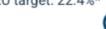






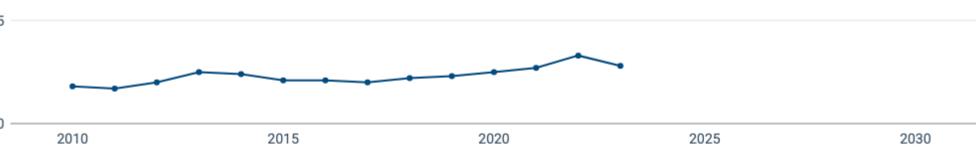


Centro de Estudos de Arquitectura e Urbanismo







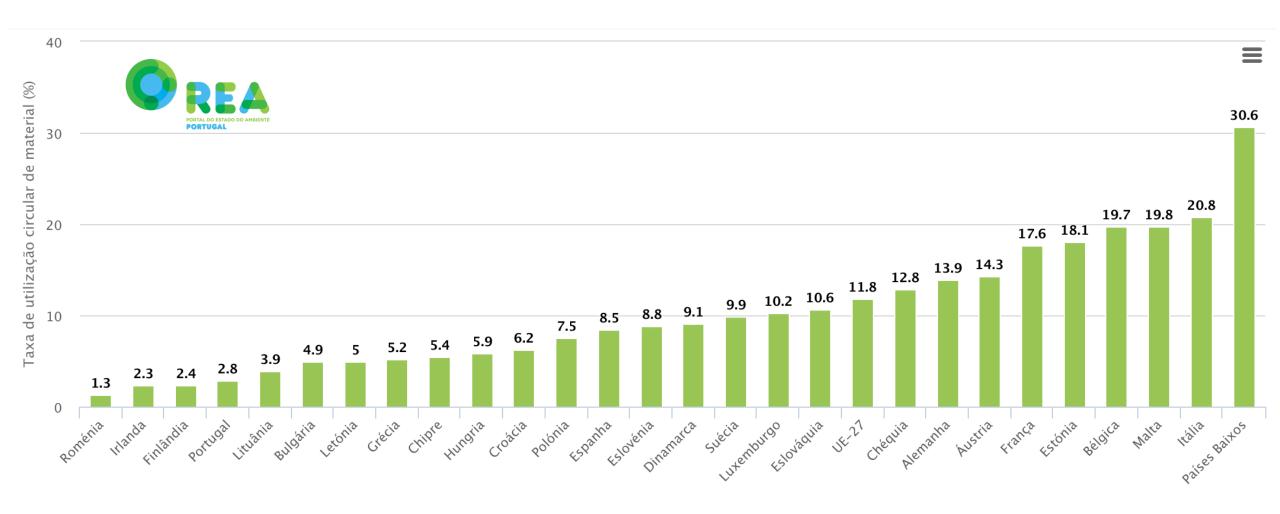


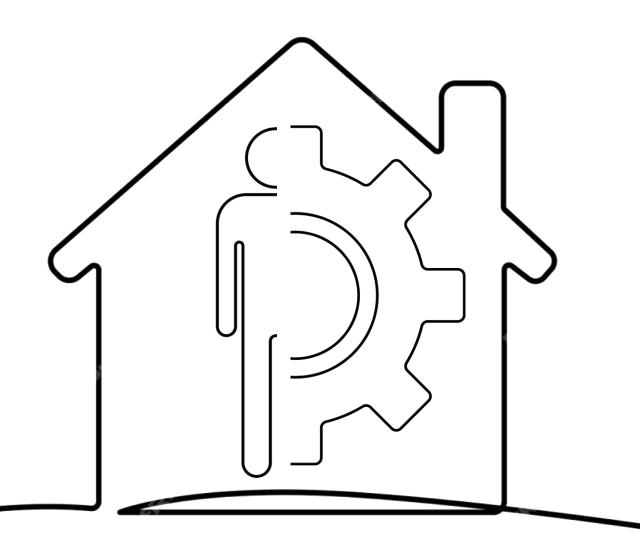






#### Circular material use rate

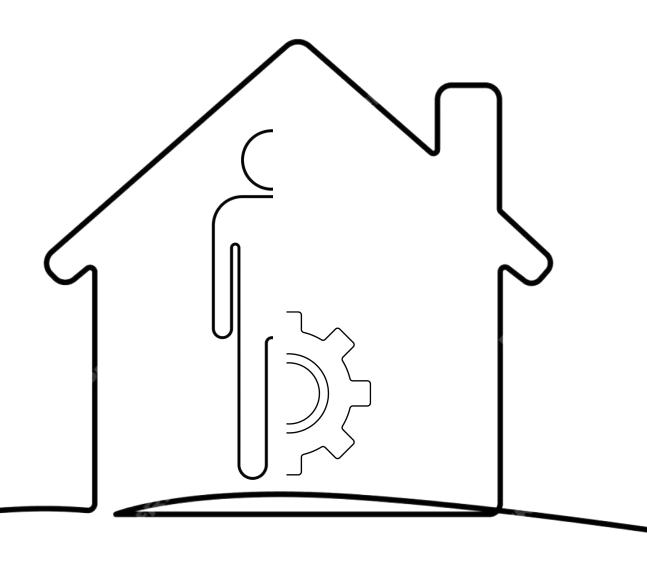




Embodied carbon vs. operational carbon



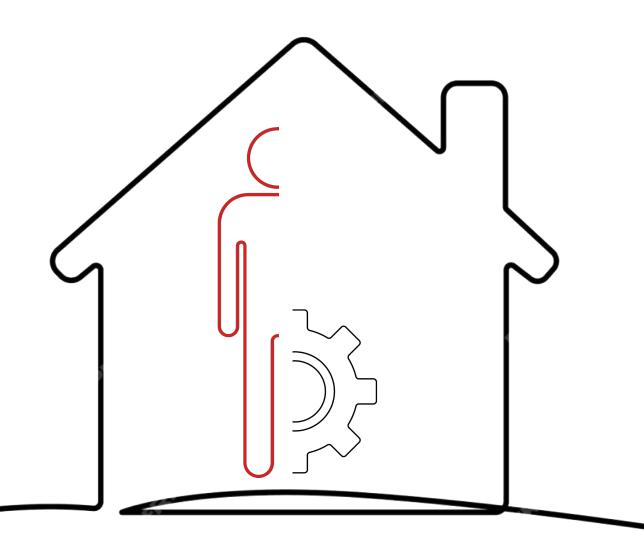




Embodied carbon vs. operational carbon



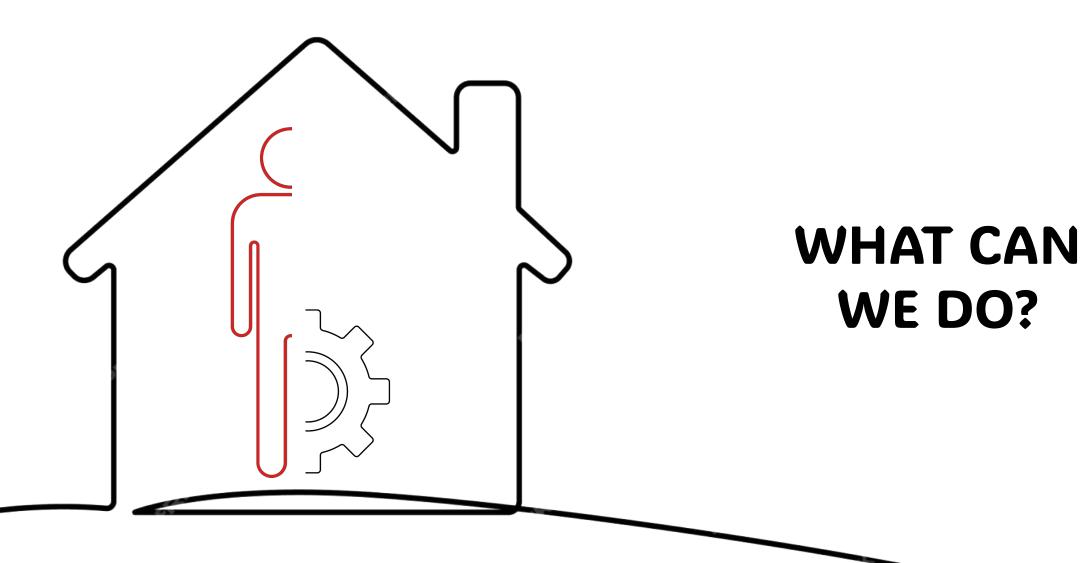




Embodied carbon vs. operational carbon

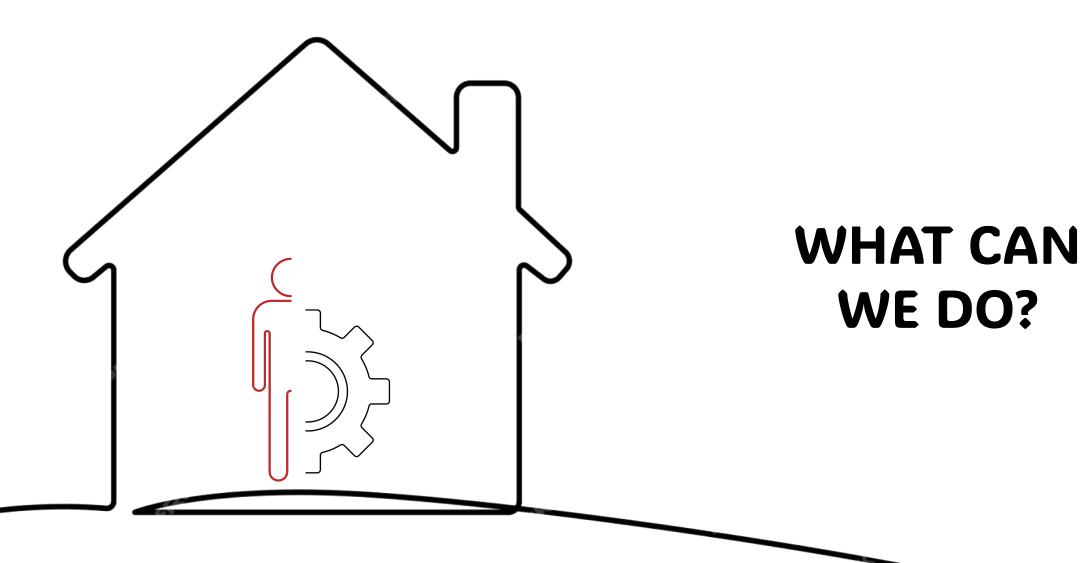








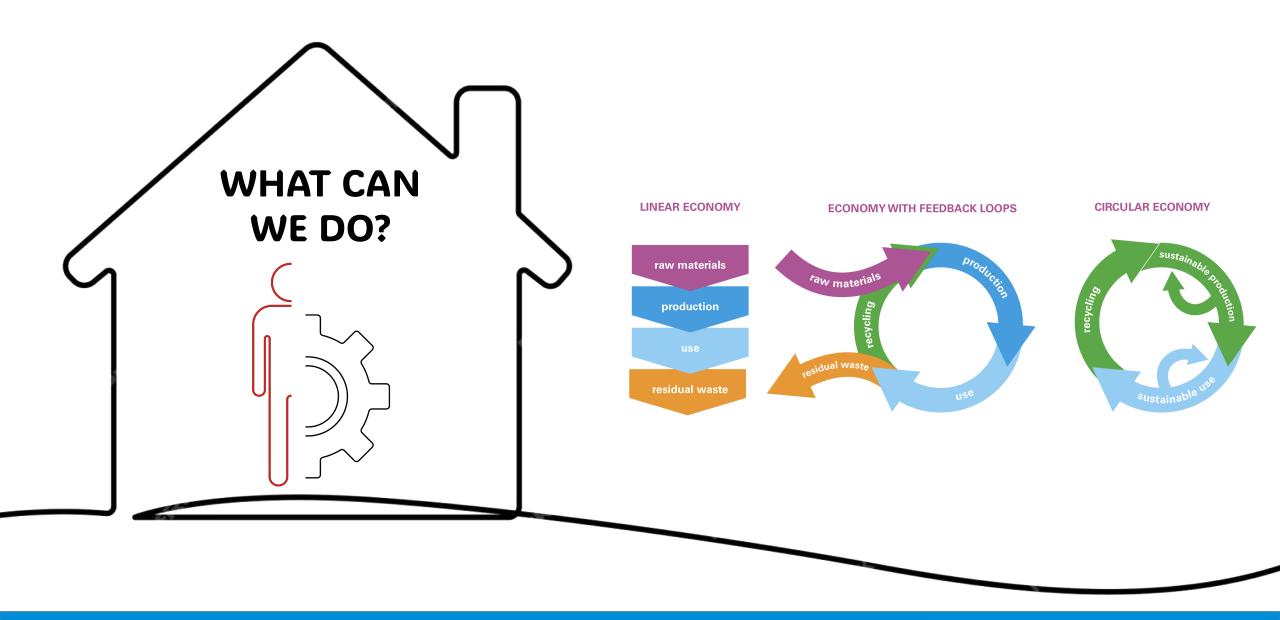


















#### **LINEAR ECONOMY**

#### **ECONOMY WITH FEEDBACK LOOPS**

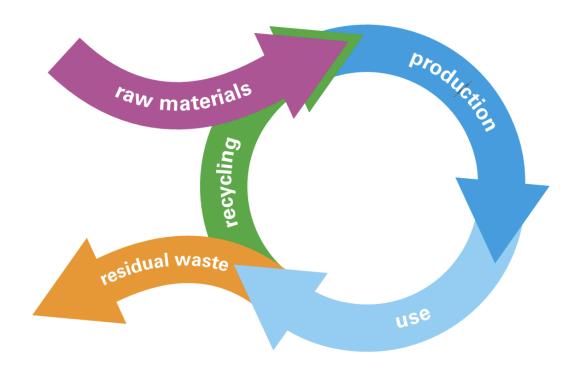
#### **CIRCULAR ECONOMY**

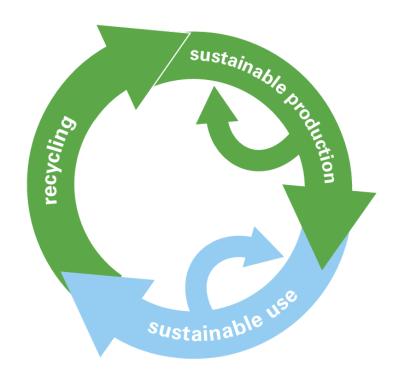
raw materials

production

use

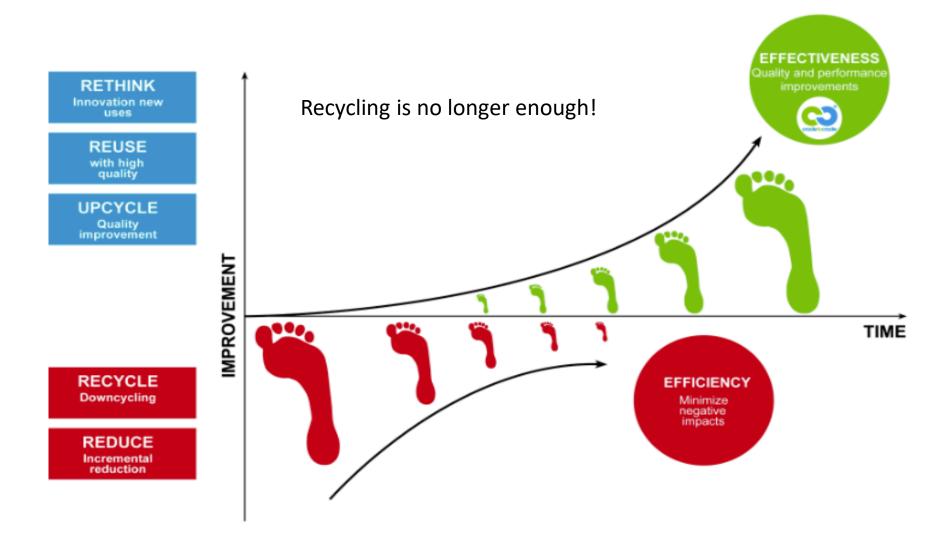
residual waste









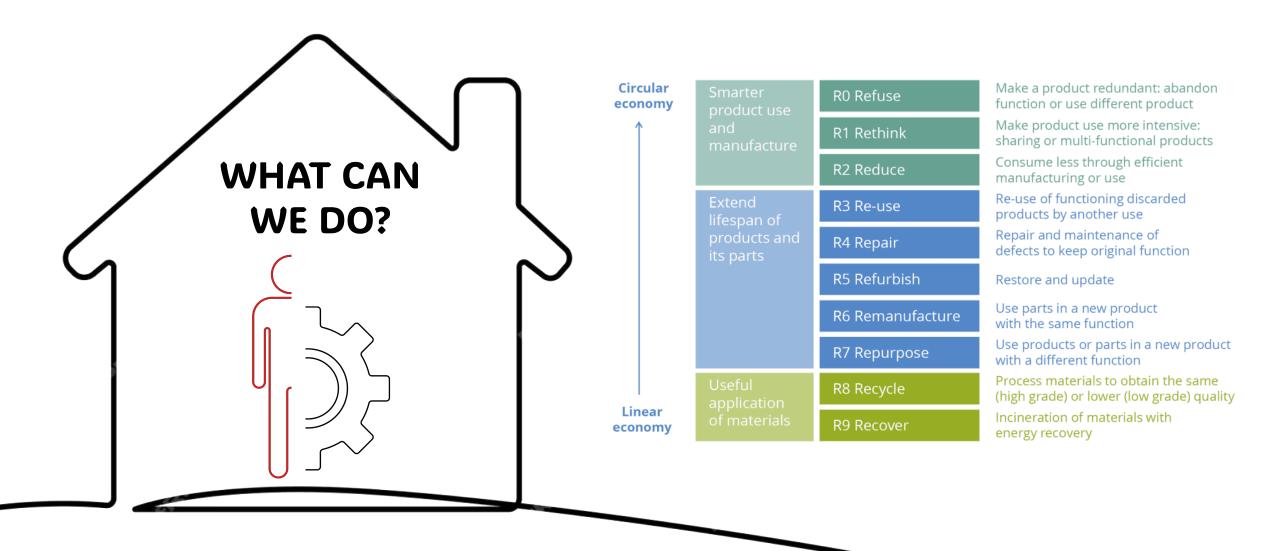


From efficiency to effectiveness!

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Circular Make a product redundant: abandon Smarter R0 Refuse function or use different product economy product use Make product use more intensive: and R1 Rethink sharing or multi-functional products manufacture Consume less through efficient R2 Reduce manufacturing or use Re-use of functioning discarded Extend R3 Re-use products by another use lifespan of Repair and maintenance of products and R4 Repair defects to keep original function its parts **R5** Refurbish Restore and update Use parts in a new product R6 Remanufacture with the same function Use products or parts in a new product R7 Repurpose with a different function Process materials to obtain the same Useful R8 Recycle (high grade) or lower (low grade) quality application Linear Incineration of materials with R9 Recover economy energy recovery







+ 9R

Circular Make a product redundant: abandon Smarter R0 Refuse function or use different product economy product use Make product use more intensive: and sharing or multi-functional products manufacture Consume less through efficient manufacturing or use Re-use of functioning discarded Extend products by another use lifespan of Repair and maintenance of products and defects to keep original function its parts Restore and update Use parts in a new product with the same function Use products or parts in a new product with a different function Process materials to obtain the same Useful (high grade) or lower (low grade) quality application Linear Incineration of materials with economy energy recovery







+ 9R

Circular Make a product redundant: abandon Smarter function or use different product economy product use Make product use more intensive: and sharing or multi-functional products manufacture Consume less through efficient manufacturing or use Re-use of functioning discarded Extend R3 Re-use products by another use lifespan of Repair and maintenance of products and R4 Repair defects to keep original function its parts **R5** Refurbish Restore and update Use parts in a new product R6 Remanufacture with the same function Use products or parts in a new product R7 Repurpose with a different function Process materials to obtain the same Useful (high grade) or lower (low grade) quality application Linear Incineration of materials with economy energy recovery







+ 9R



# FIND OR DONATE USED **COMPONENTS**

The component exchange brings used components back into circulation.



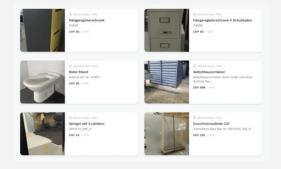
**⇔** Donate components

#### **COMPONENT SHOP IN DREISPITZ**



**Building Parts Exchange** Barcelona-Strasse 4 4142 Münchenstein

#### **COMPONENT ONLINE** SHOP



The online shop is run by useagain - the Swiss platform for used components.

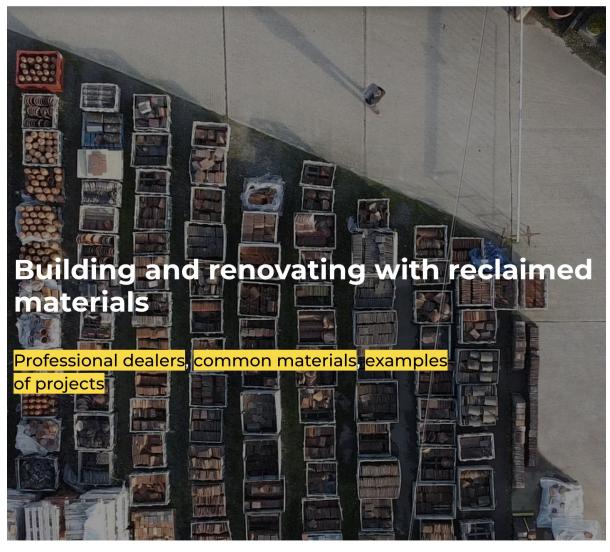
-3auteil boerse

https://bauteilboerse-basel.ch/bauteile/









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Opalis
https://opalis.eu/en







#### WHAT WE DO

BAMB is creating ways to increase the value of building materials. Dynamically and flexibly designed buildings can be incorporated into a circular economy – where materials in buildings sustain their value. That will lead to waste reduction and the use of fewer virgin resources.

**BAMB Buildings as material Banks** 

https://www.bamb2020.eu/







Rotor is a cooperative design practice that investigates the organisation of the material environment.



Eight years later...



Project - Exhibition, Research

#### **Entangled Matter**



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#### **Rotor Deconstruction**

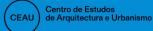
We are a cooperative that organizes the reuse of construction materials.

We dismantle, process and trade salvaged building components.

CIRMARE 2025

Rotor https://www.rotordb.org/en Rotor desconstruction https://rotordc.com/



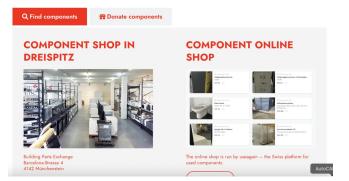


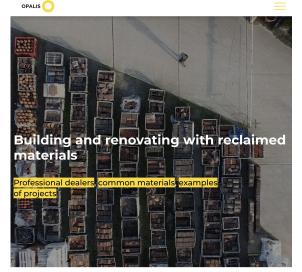


Home Components circulation Participate About Us

#### FIND OR DONATE USED **COMPONENTS**

The component exchange brings used components back into circulation





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**ENABLING A CIRCULAR BUILDING INDUSTRY** 000 WHAT WE DO BAMB is creating ways to increase the value of building materials. Dynamically and flexibly

NEWS F PILOT PROJECT BLOG F PRESS & MEDIA

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Rotor is a cooperative design

environment.

practice that investigates the organisation of the material

Eight years later...



**Entangled Matter** 

Bauteil boerse https://bauteilboerse-basel.ch/bauteile/

Opalis <a href="https://opalis.eu/en">https://opalis.eu/en</a>

BAMB Buildings as materail Banks <a href="https://www.bamb2020.eu/">https://www.bamb2020.eu/</a>

Rotor https://www.rotordb.org/en

Rotor desconstruction https://rotordc.com/

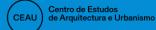


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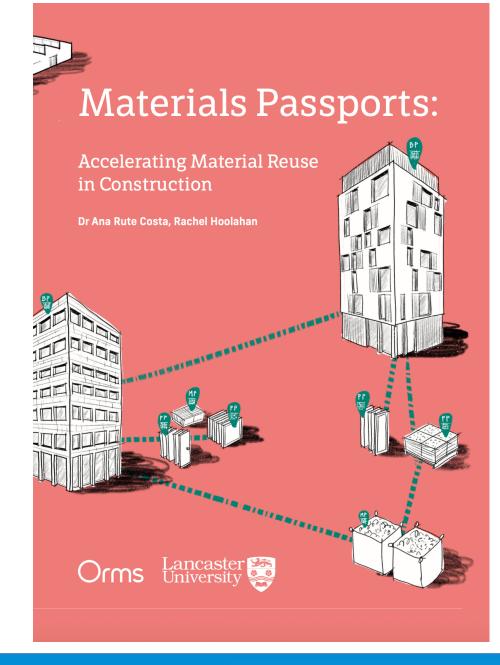


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### MATERIALS PASSPORTS -BEST PRACTICE

Matthias Heinrich, Werner Lang









## Catálogo

A mostrar 1–16 de 51 resultados



Portas de madeira maciça e vidro



Porta branca -Edifício 1735 [Indisponível]



Edifício 1735 [Indisponível]



Portas brancas -



puxadores em pau santo

€45.00



Ordenar por mais novos

Espelhos de









#### O Procurar produtos...

#### Categorias

Acessórios

Azulejos / Mosaicos

Cantaria

Ferragens

Janelas

Mobiliário / Decoração

Portas / Portadas

Sanitários / Bancas de pedra

Soalho / Taco

Vários

Vigas



PROJECTE D'EXECUCIÓ DE LA

# NOVA SALA BECKETT C/ PERE IV 228-232, BARCELONA.

SECCIÓ LONGITUDINAL B

FLORES & PRATS ARQUITECTES. FEBRER 2016

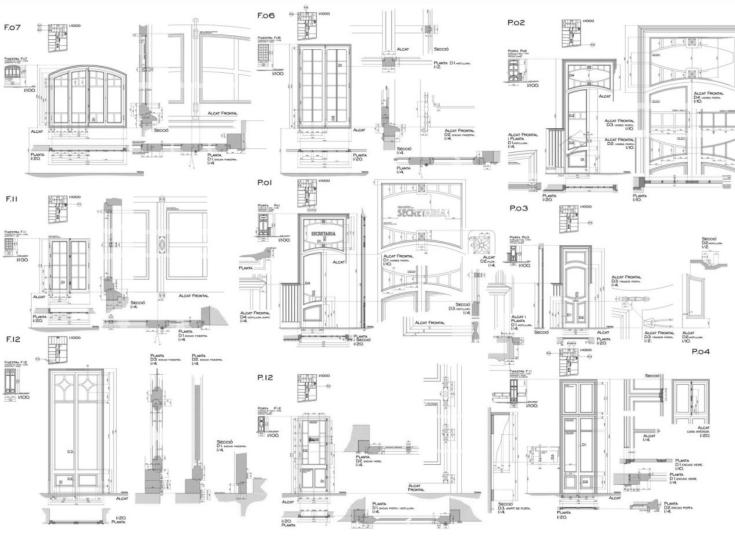






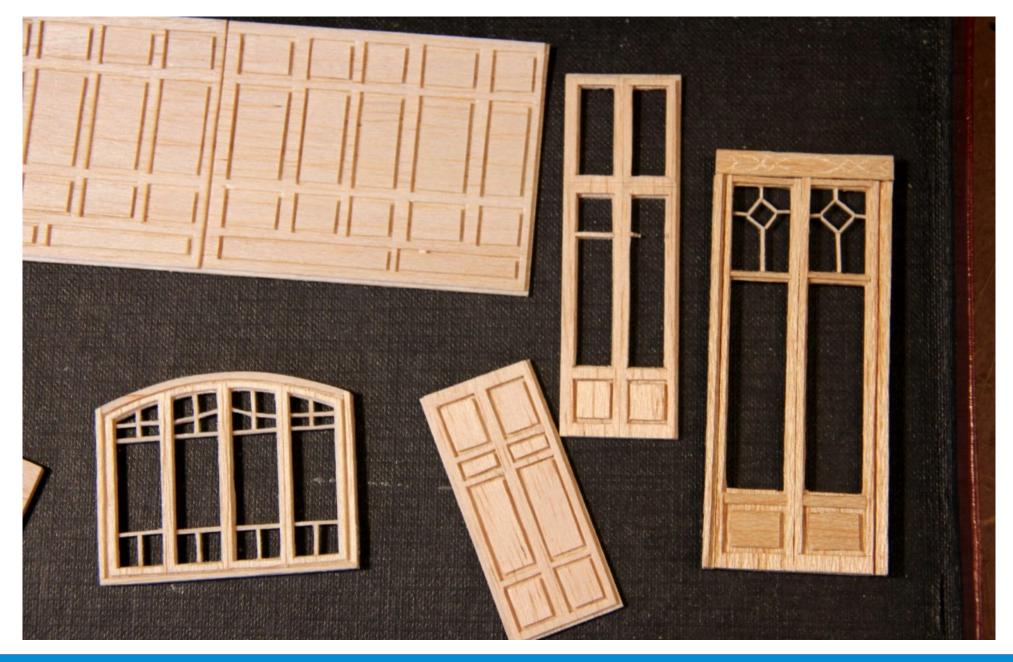


Sala Beckett Flores & Prats Architects Ricardo Flores and Eva Prats





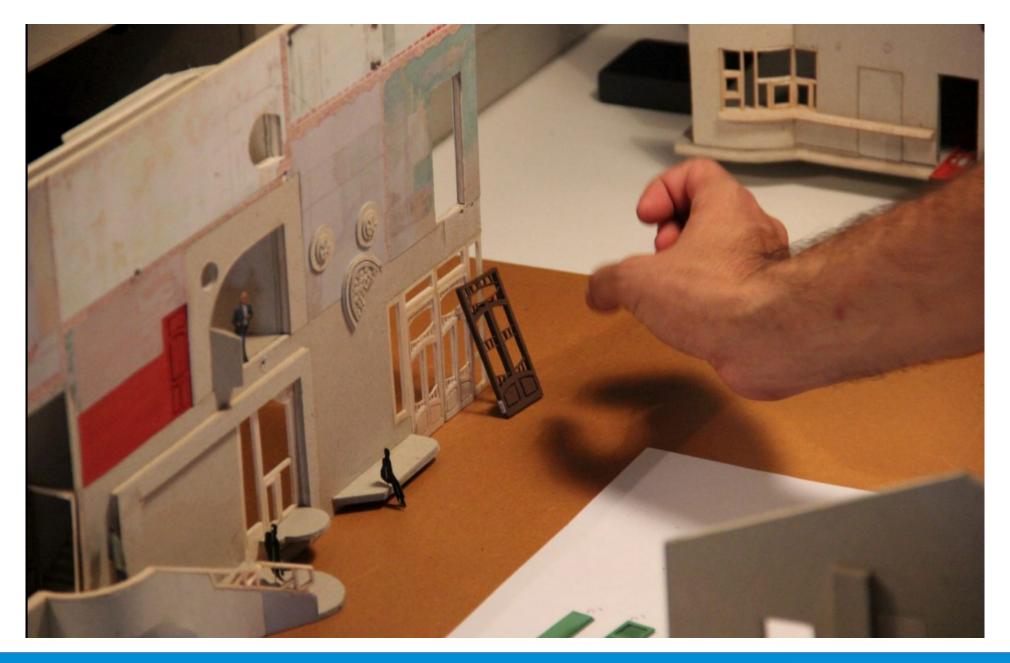








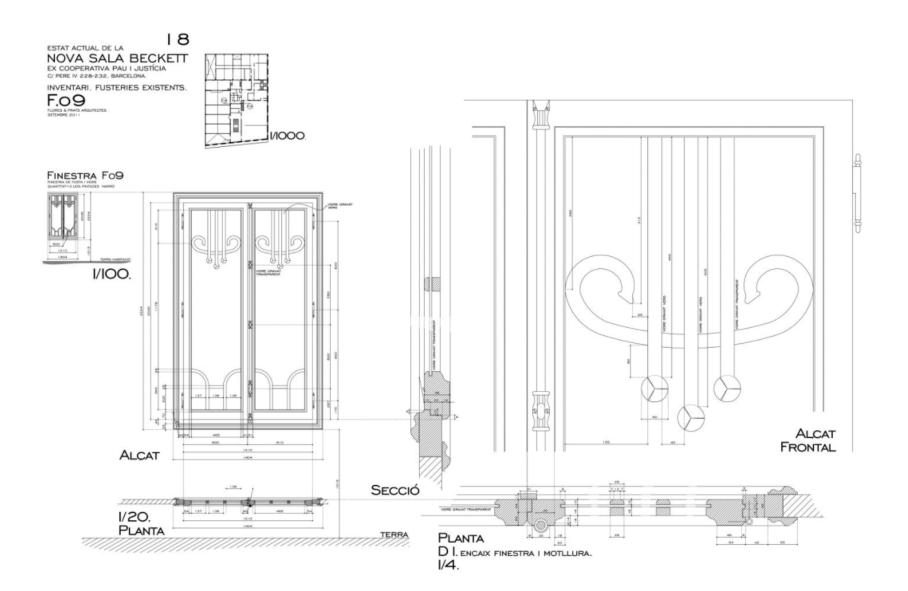










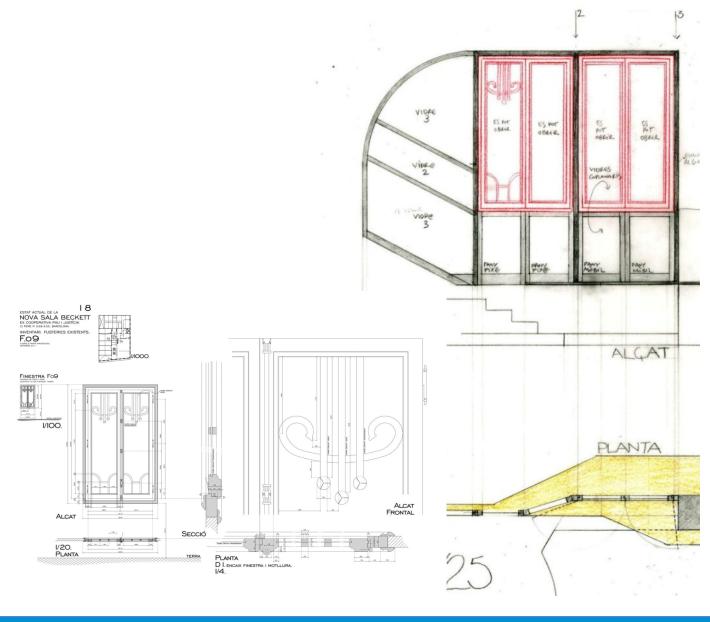






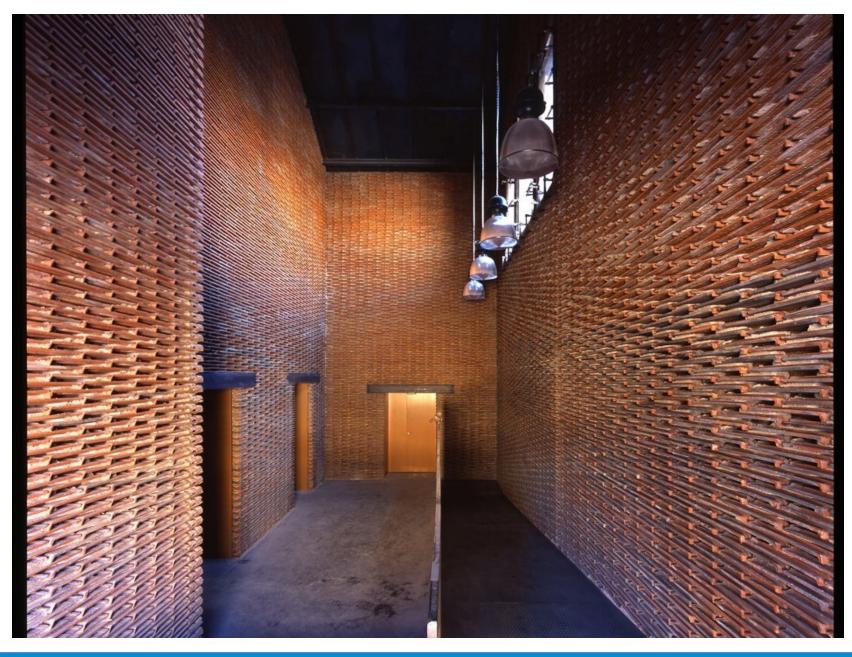














Nave 8 – Matadero Madrid Arturo Franco







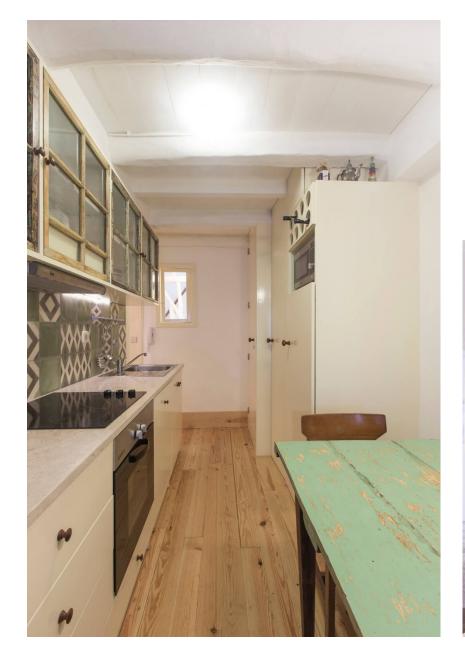


#### **Sandeira Restaurant** Paulo Moreira Arquitecto









Caldeireiros house Paulo Moreira Arquitecto

















What have been some of the biggest problems encountered in introducing reuse practices?

Architectural and Engineering Education Gap

Contemporary Building Methods and Materiais Agglutination

Selective Demolition vs. Full Demolition

Absence of Selective Demolition Practices

Materials are seen as waste and not as a resource

Storage and Logistics Barriers

Fragmented Market for Reclaimed Components

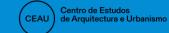
Lack of Supporting Policies and Systems





# Part 2 Nada Novo | Nothing New



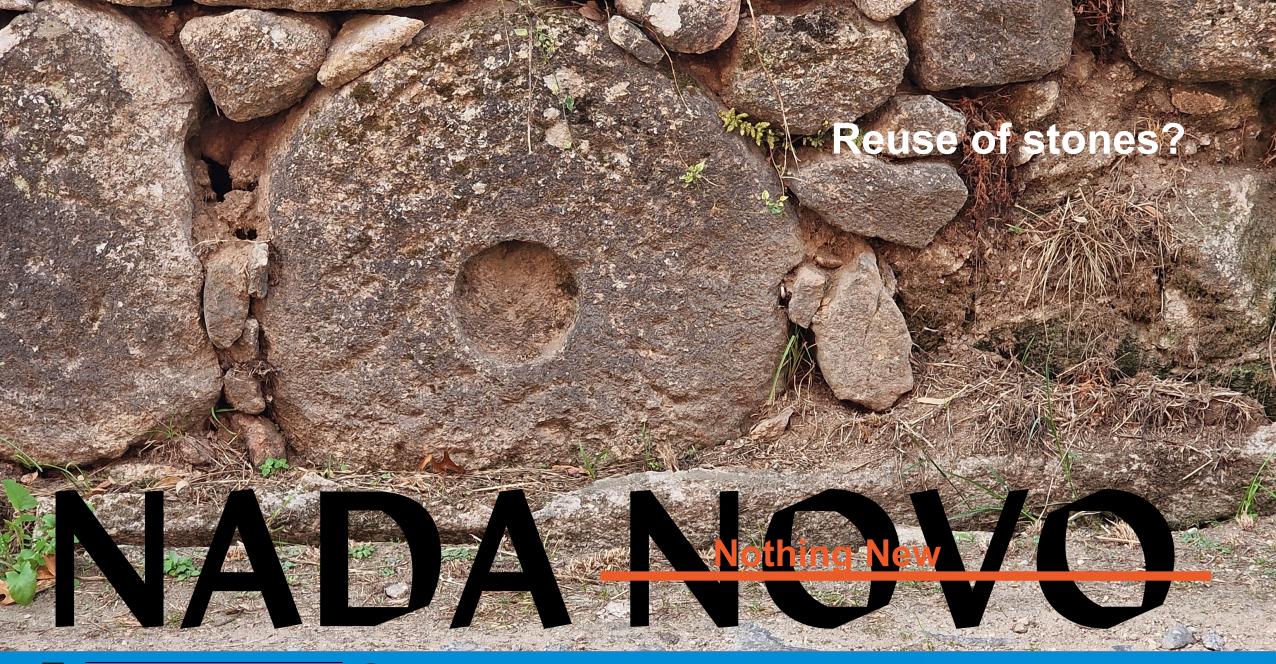


















# Nothing New







#### NADA NOVO – Fields of action

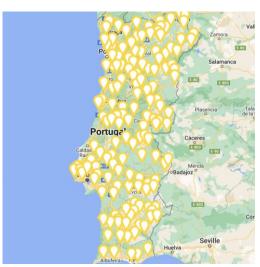
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- (ii) Oficinas teóricas /

Theoretical workshops

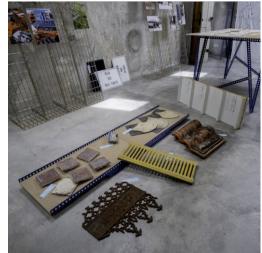
- (iii) Exposições / Exhibitions
- (iv) Conversas / Conversations
- (v) Construção experimental /

**Experimental construction** 

- (vi) Publicações / Publications
- (vii) Prática artística / Artistic practice



















# FÓRUM NADA N

#### PEÇAS DESGARRADAS: A ORIGEM DOS MATERIAIS\*

Nesta primeira atividade do projeto **FÓRUM NADA NOVO**, a oficina '**PEÇAS DESGARRADAS: A ORIGEM DOS MATERIAIS'** propõe explorar os percursos dos destroços dos edifícios que demolimos para renovar a cidade e o seu potencial de reutilização. Contaminamos o olhar pelas perspectivas dos valores sociais do património material, sustentabilidade ambiental e das desigualdades de género nas profissões da construção.

**24 JAN - 1 FEV '24**PORTO [FAUP] + GUIMARÃES [EAAD]

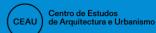










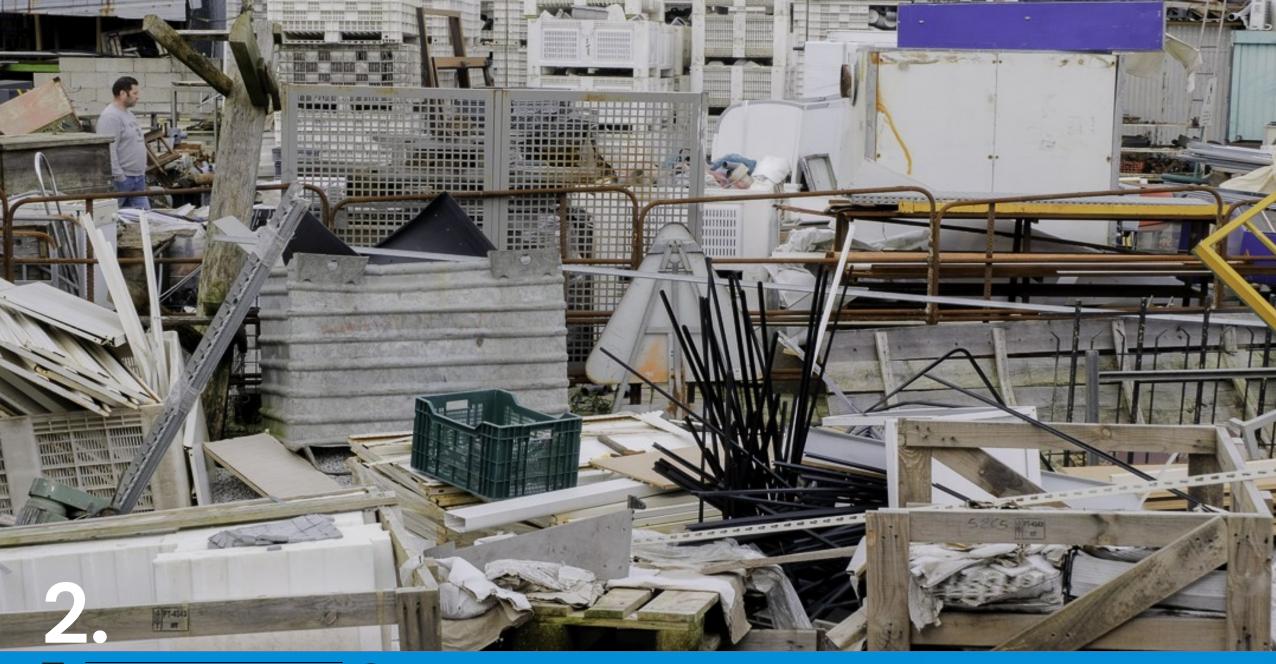








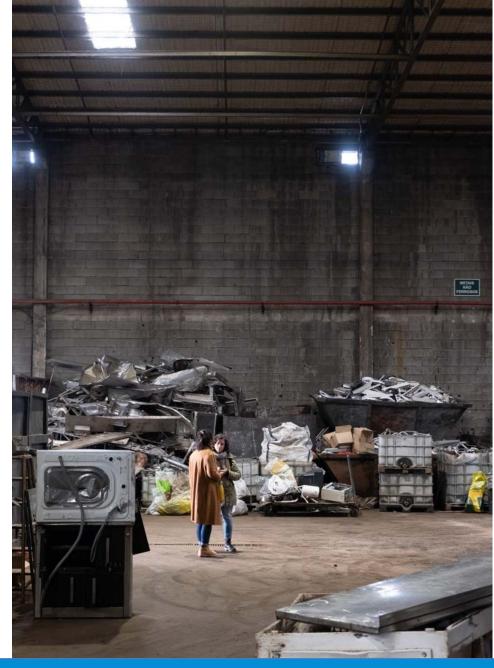












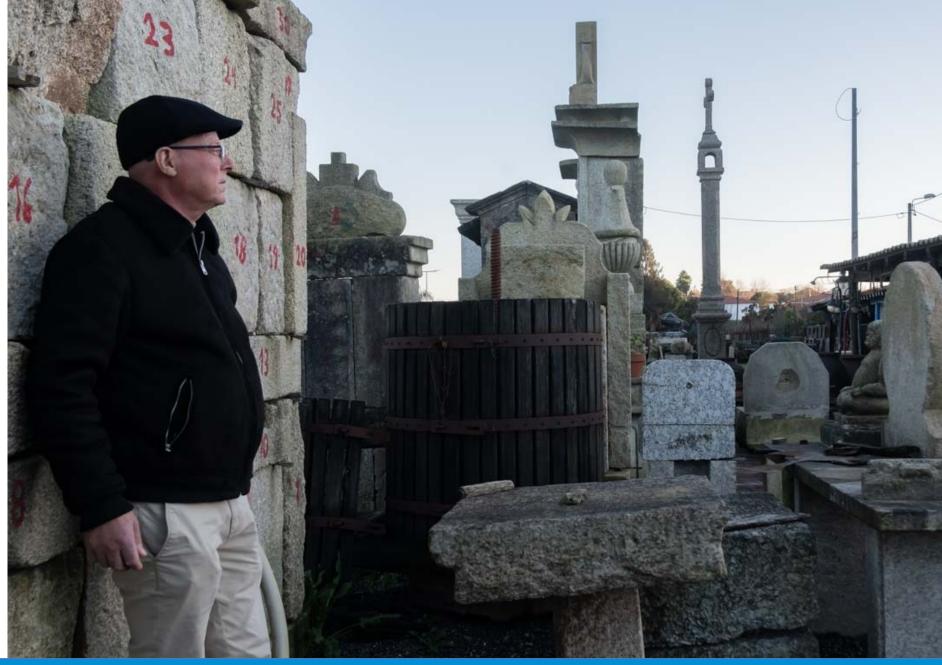


3.









4.





















#### PEÇAS RESGATADAS: PRÁTICAS CONCEPTUAIS E CONSTRUTIVAS\*

Nesta terceira atividade do projecto **FÓRUM NADA NOVO**, a oficina '**PEÇAS RESGATADAS: PRÁTICAS CONCEPTUAIS E CONSTRUTIVAS'** aborda as implicações da reutilização nas práticas conceptuais e construtivas, com técnicas experimentais e usos não convencionais de materiais, e na exploração da linguagem estética da reutilização.

**4 - 17 JUL '24** PORTO [@ADEGA - PELE]

Peças desgarradas > Peças resgatadas Stray parts > Salvaged parts APOIO FINANCEIRO: Direção-Geral das Artes, Portugal.





PARCERIA: Escola de Arquitectura, Arte e Design da Universidade do Minho (EAAD) / Faculdade de Arquitectura da Universidade do Porto (FAUP) / Pele, Porto / Mulheres na Arquitectura (MA), Portugal / O Instituto, Porto / Banco de Materiais do Município do Porto.













Escola de Arquitetura, Arte e Desig

APOIOS: Rotor, Bélgica / NEB goes South, União Europeia / Lab2pt, Portugal / Junta de Freguesia de Campanhã, Porto.









APOIOS INSTITUCIONAIS: Secção Regional do Norte da Ordem dos Arquitectos (OARSN), Portugal / Associação Portuguesa para a Reabilitação Urbana e Protecção do Património (APRUPP), Portugal.





DOAÇÃO DE MATERIAIS: Costa Almeida Ambiente e Costa Almeida Demolições, Portugal / MV - Gestão de Resíduos, Portugal / Coeng O8 - Construção e Engenharia Lda, Portugal.

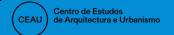










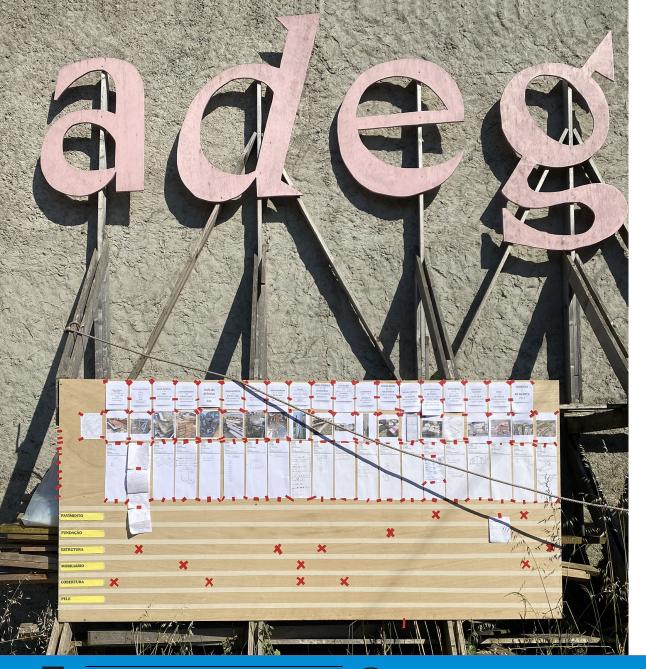




































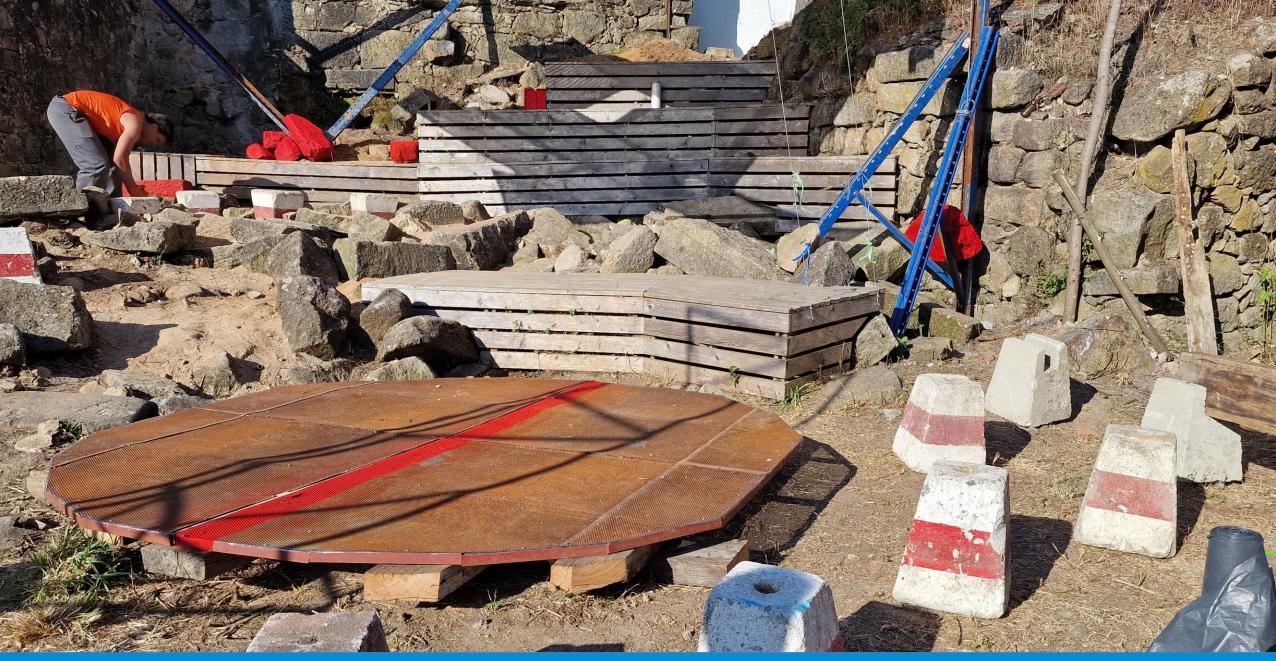
















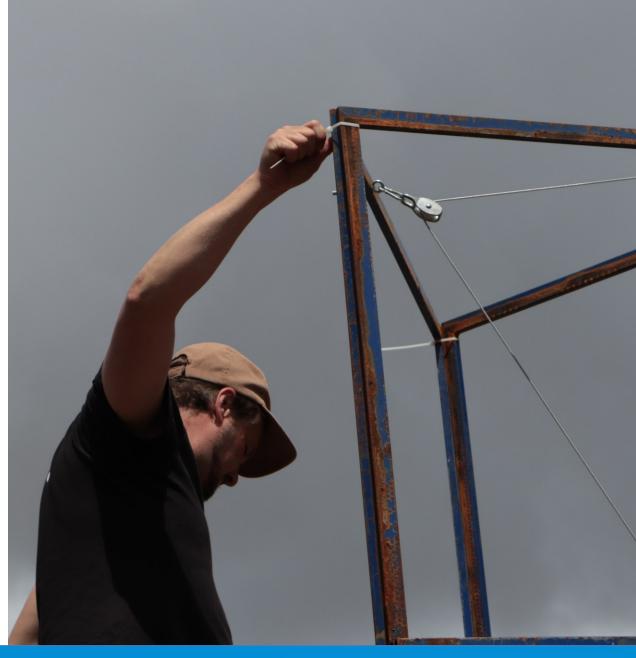








































## FÓRUM NADA NOVO: THE "WAREHOUSE OF MATERIALS" @ ADEGA, PELE

> Re-use stories - approximate quantities, modifications, people and time:

- 0.75x 'big bag' (reused, unstiched+stitched)
- 2x industrial storage vertical frames (reused, 12 new 8mm holes)
- 2x cans of left-over spray paint
- 5x electrical cable servicing trays (reused, 5 new cuts)
- 6x industrial storage unit beams (reused, no modifications)
- 6x rectangular section metal profiles (reused, 6 new cuts)
- 10x perforated metal sheets (reused, no modifications)
- 10x m6 bolts, nuts and washers (new)
- 12x m8 bolts, nuts and washers (new)
- 28x acrylic panels (reused, 28x new 4mm holes)
- 36x 300x5mm white nylon cable ties (new)
- 112x 200x3mm white nylon cable ties (new)
- ~192 person-hours / 18 collaborators.















#### FÓRUM NADA NOVO: THE "FÓRUM" @ ADEGA, PELE

> Re-use stories - approximate quantities, modifications, people and time:

- 2x cross-bracing elements of industrial shelving units (reused, dismantled)
- 2x metal porch structures (reused, 8 new 8mm holes)
- 3x perforated screen frames (reused, no modifications)
- 4x 'big bags' (reused, unstitched and restitched to combine)
- 4x cable pullies (new)
- 4x perforated metal sheets (reused, 10 cuts)
- 4x wooden beam sections (reused, no modifications)
- 5x cans of left-over spray paint
- 6x vertical sections of industrial shelving units (reused, dismantled/reusable)
- 6x cable clamps (new)
- 10x m10 bolts, nuts and washers (reused, no modifications)
- 15x plywood shelves (reused, no modifications)
- 16x assorted stones (reused, painted)
- 16x m12 bolts, nuts and washers (new)
- 18x 6mm screw fixings (new)
- 24x concrete post blocks (reused, no modifications)
- 30lm 4mm cable (new)
- ~223 person-hours / 24 collaborators









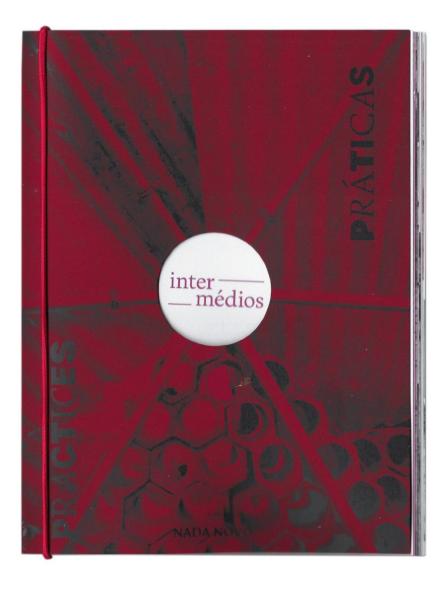




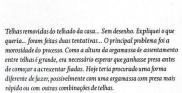






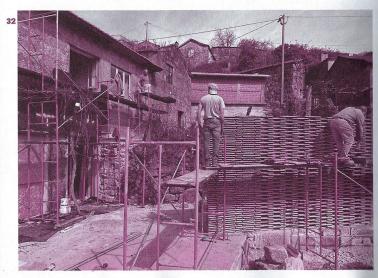


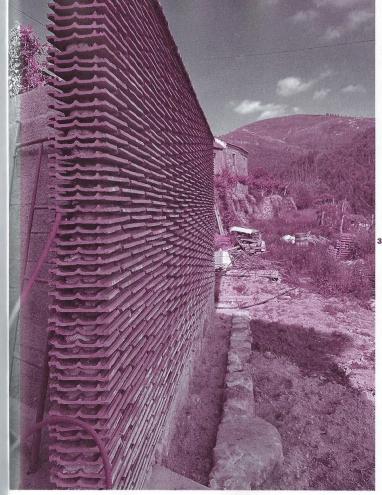
PAREDE DE TELHAS WALLOF ROOF TILES Filipe Brandão, Vale de Cambra, 2023-24



— Filipe Brandão, 2025.

Roof tiles removed from the roof of the house... No drawing. I explained what I wanted... two attempts were made. ... The main problem was the length of the process. As the height of the mortar between the tiles is great, it was necessary to wait for it to set before starting to add rows. Today! would have looked for a different way of doing it, possibly with a faster-setting mortar or with other combinations of tiles. — Filipe Brandão, 2025.



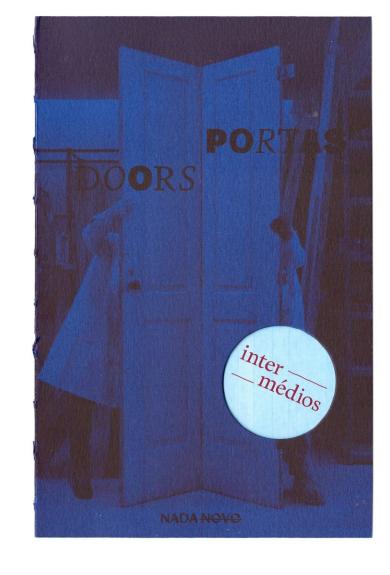


















## NADA NOVO



nadanovo.org nadanovo.associacao

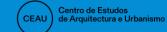






# Part 3 Orange Grove House | Casa do Laranjal

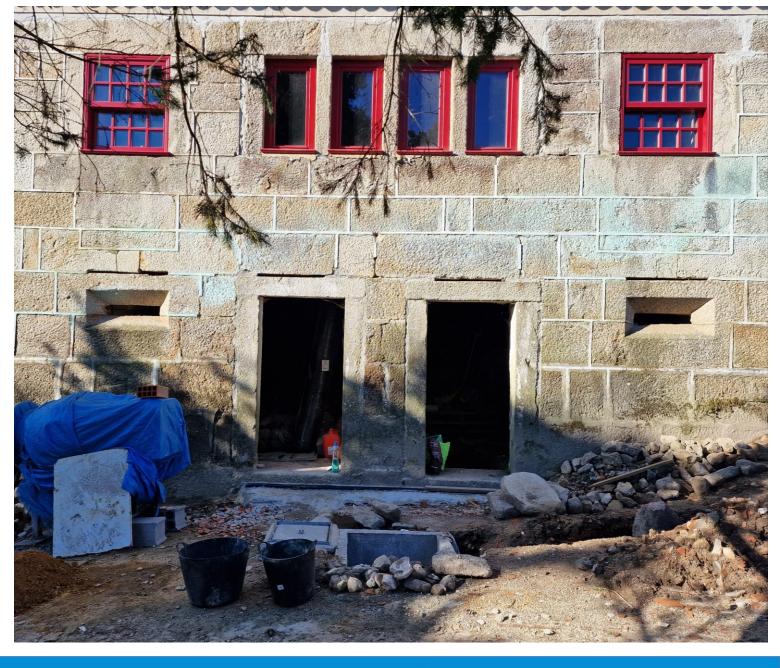






What have been some of the biggest problems encountered in introducing reuse practices?

Trying to use the intervention at Casa do Laranjal/Orange Grove House as a research project and laboratory



















Casa do Laranjeira/Orange tree house agricultural complex













#### Casa do Laranjal / Orange grove house





























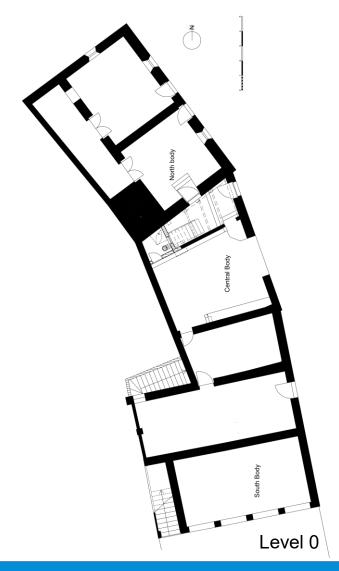


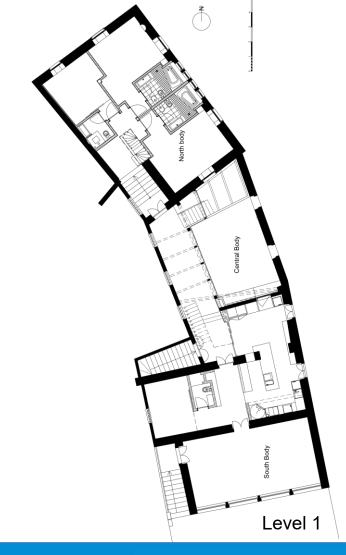










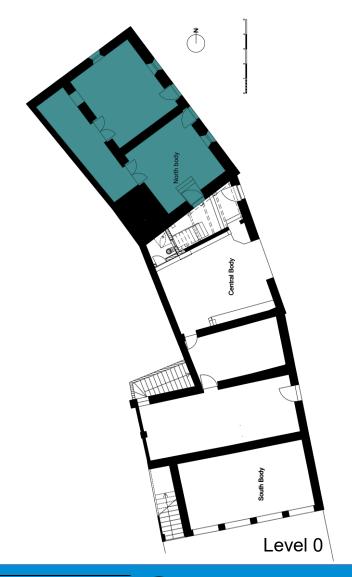


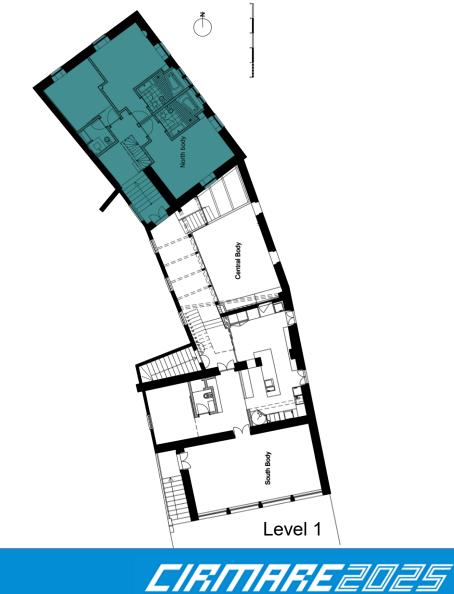




#### **North Body**

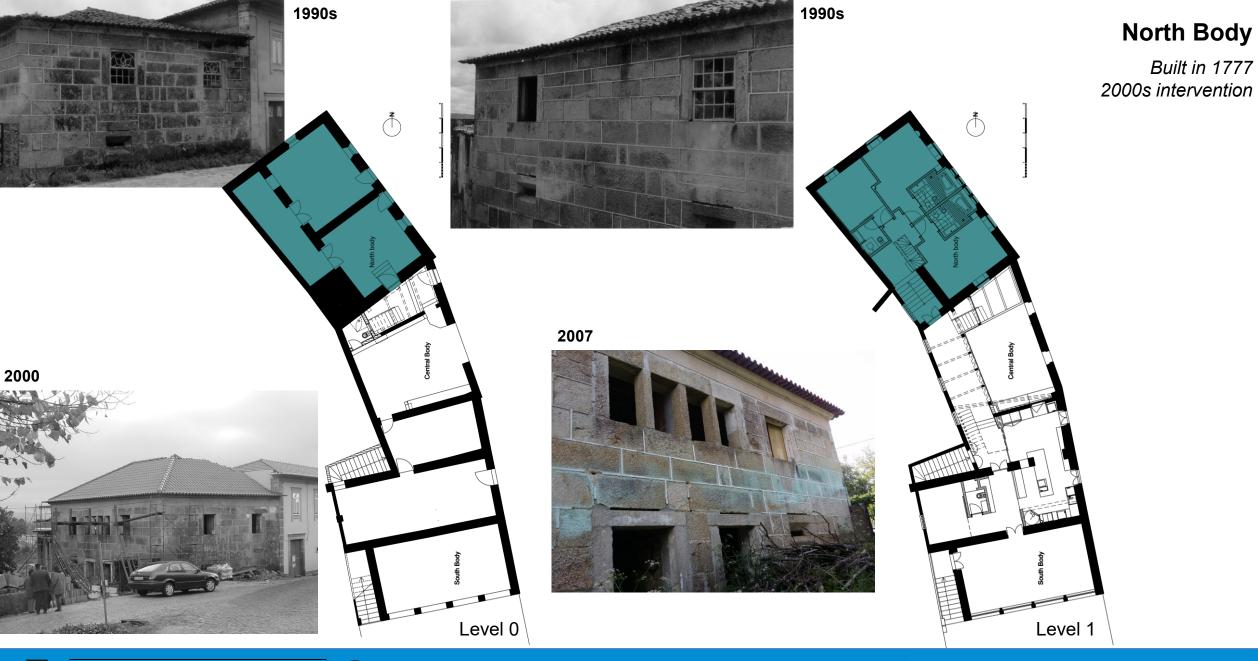
Built in 1777 2000s intervention











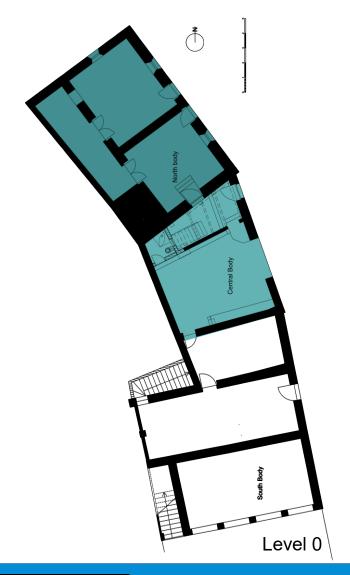




Built in 1777

#### **Central Body**

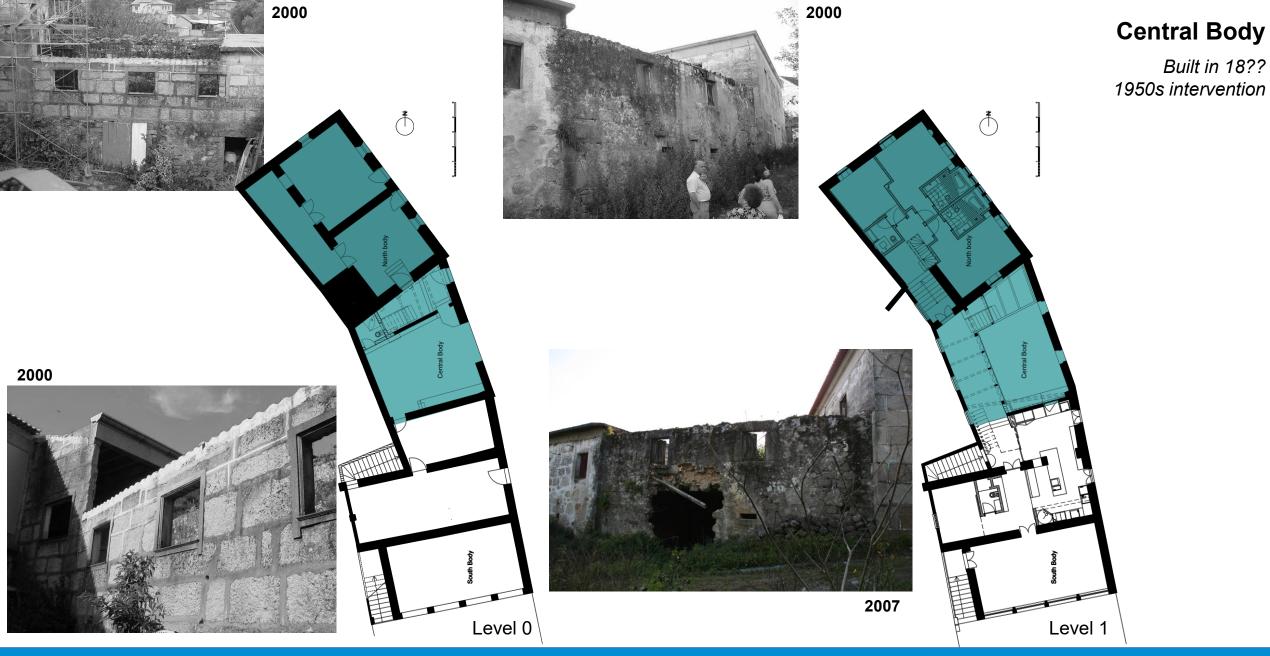
Built in 18?? 1950s intervention









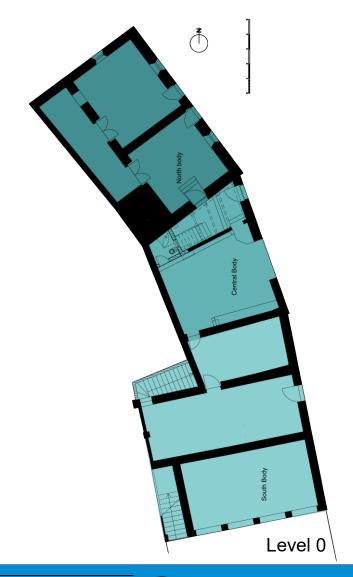


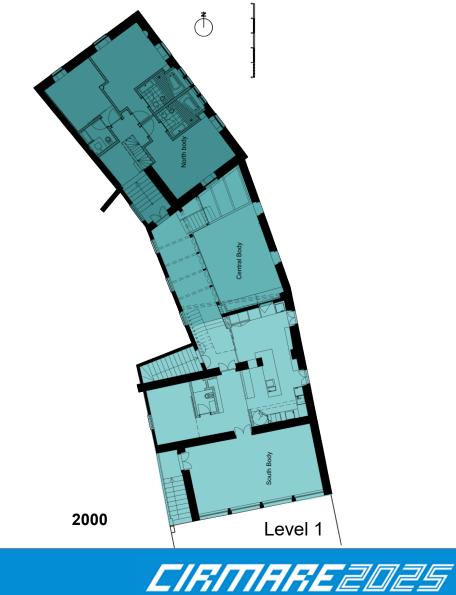


Built in 18??

#### **South Body**

Built in 1861 1970s intervention









# 1960s 2023 2000 Level 1 Level 0





**South Body** 

1970s intervention

Built in 1861





### 2023 onwards intervention

Designer and owner as the same person

Project and the construction work as a test / laboratory

- reducing the impact of buildings
- use of traditional materials and constructive systems
- reuse/repurpose of existing, donated or purchased materials and components.







### 2023 onwards intervention

Designer and owner as the same person

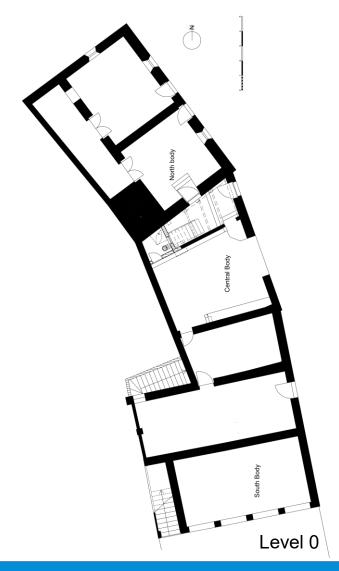
Project and the construction work as a test / laboratory

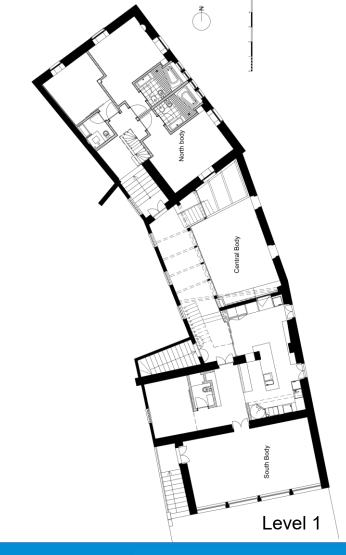
- reducing the impact of buildings
- use of traditional materials and constructive systems
- reuse/repurpose of existing, donated or purchased materials and components.

Construction work accompanied 100% of the time



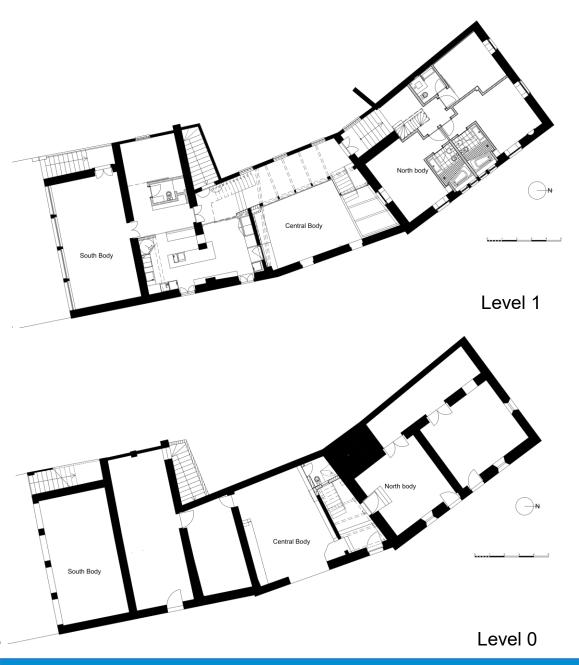
















# Existing Walls Reused Materials Level 1 Existing Walls Reused Materials Central Body South Body Level 0

#### **Available materials: Stone**

Material	Component	Quantity			Unity	Dimensions	Reuse
		Available	Used	Planned	Utility	Dilliersions	location
Wood	Beams	20		3 + 9	un.	variable (3-6m long)	CB
	Windows	8		8	un.	variable	NB, CB, SB
	Doors	10		10	un.	variable	NB, CB, SB
	Shutters	4		4	un.	variable	NB
	Floorboads (sawn)	30		5	m2	variable	CB
	Door lateral stones	14	11	3	un.	2x,25/0,40x0,60m	NB (6), CB (8)
Granite Stone	Window lateral stones	5	5		un.	1,2x0,20x0,30m	NB (5)
	Lintels	20	10		un.	0,60 m wide	NB (7), CB (3)
	Stone beam	1	1		un.	3x0,3x0,3m	CB (1)
	Stone for masonry		3	5	m2	variable	CB
	Loose Stone		8	20	m3	variable	NB, CB, SB
Steel	I Profil	1	1	0		3,30 m long	CB (1)

Locations: NB - North Body; CB - Central Body; SB - South Body



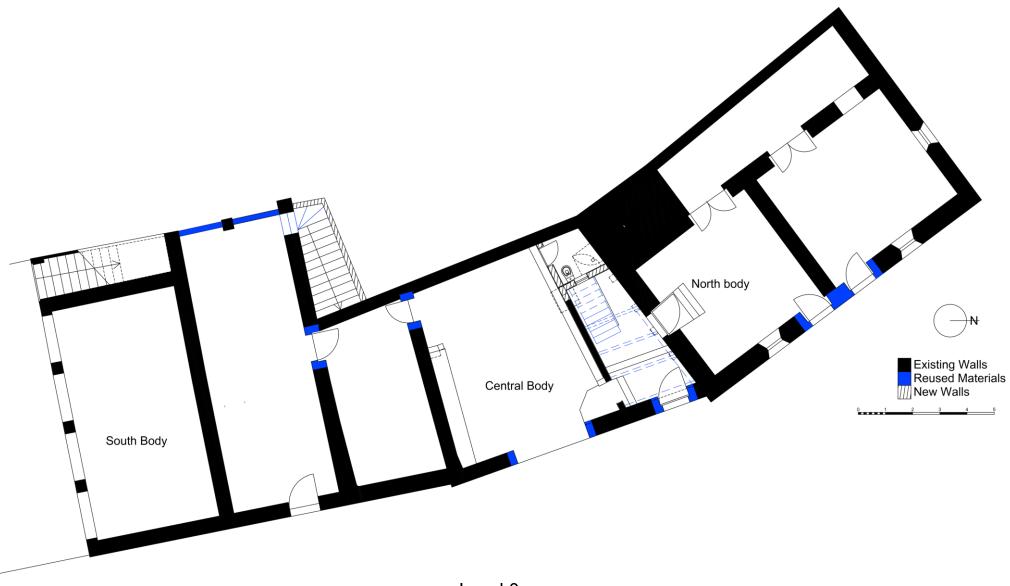








#### Available materials: Stone



















**Available materials: Stone** 











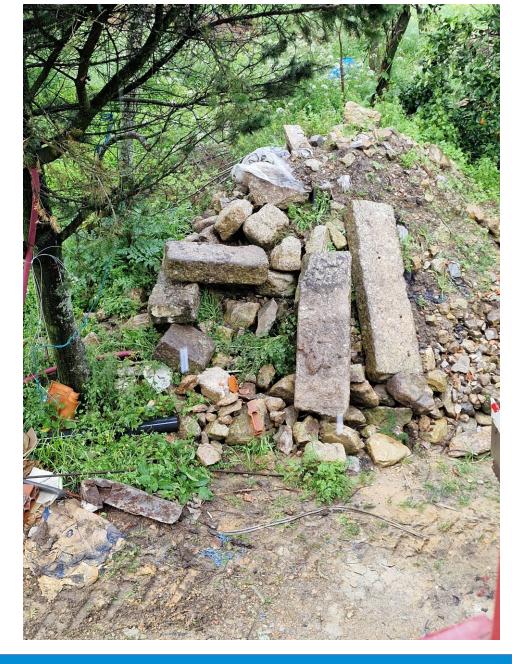


































































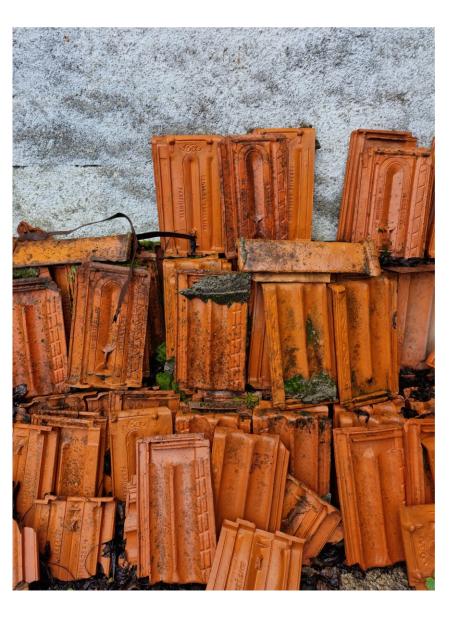












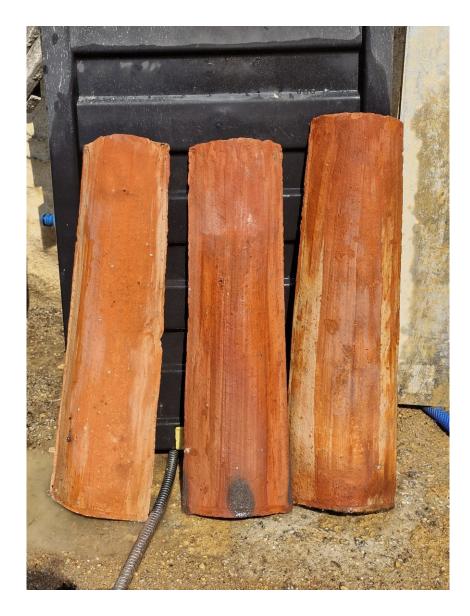




















## Existing Walls Reused Materials /// New Walls Level 1 Existing Walls Reused Materials Central Body South Body Level 0

#### **Available materials: Wood**

Material	Component	Quantity			Unity	Dimensions	Reuse
		Available	Used	Planned	Utility	סוווופוואטווא	location
Wood	Beams	20		3 + 9	un.	variable (3-6m long)	CB
	Windows	8		8	un.	variable	NB, CB, SB
	Doors	10		10	un.	variable	NB, CB, SB
	Shutters	4		4	un.	variable	NB
	Floorboads (sawn)	30		5	m2	variable	CB
Granite Stone	Door lateral stones	14	11	3	un.	2x,25/0,40x0,60m	NB (6), CB (8)
	Window lateral stones	5	5		un.	1,2x0,20x0,30m	NB (5)
	Lintels	20	10		un.	0,60 m wide	NB (7), CB (3)
	Stone beam	1	1		un.	3x0,3x0,3m	CB (1)
	Stone for masonry		3	5	m2	variable	CB
	Loose Stone		8	20	m3	variable	NB, CB, SB
Steel	I Profil	1	1	0		3,30 m long	CB (1)

Locations: NB - North Body; CB - Central Body; SB - South Body









#### A painful defeat













#### My "private supermarket" of reuse components





















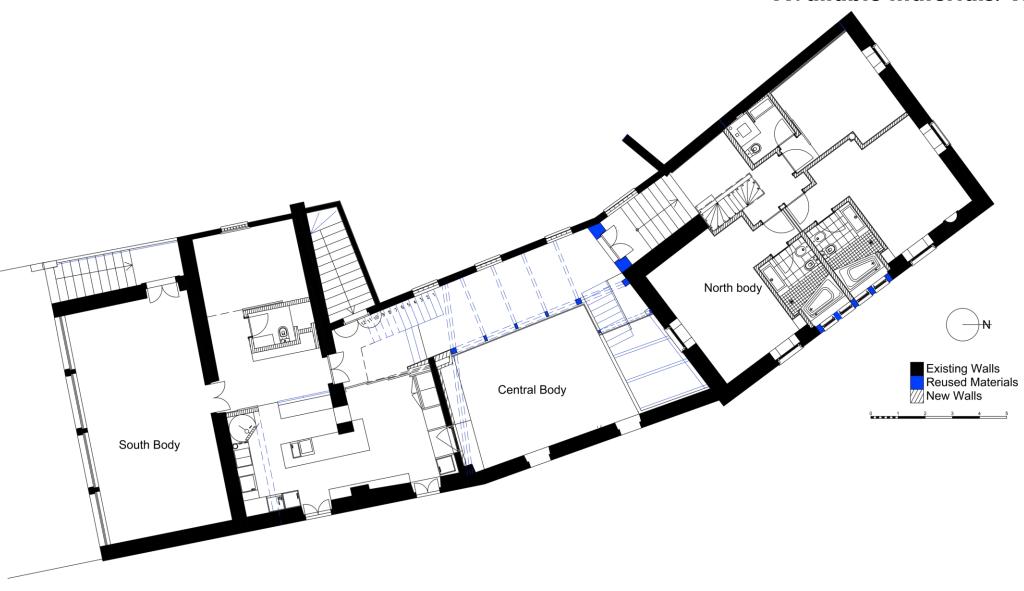








#### Available materials: Wood







#### Planned in the expectation of winning











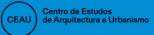




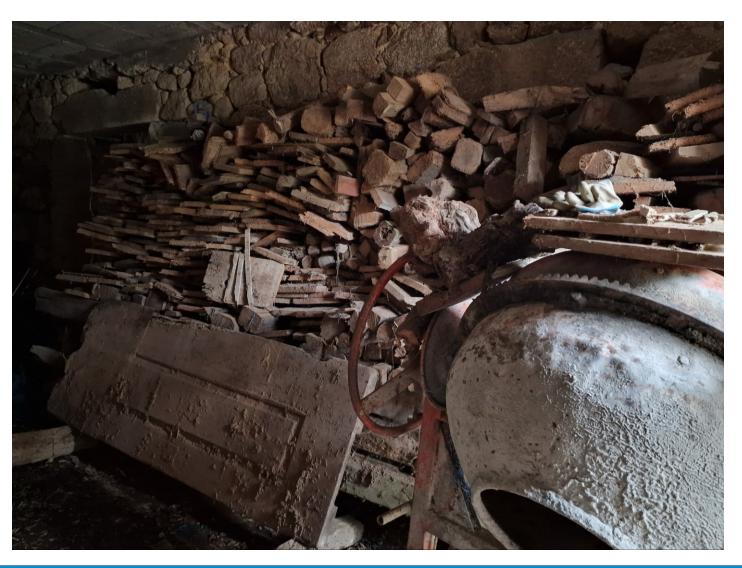


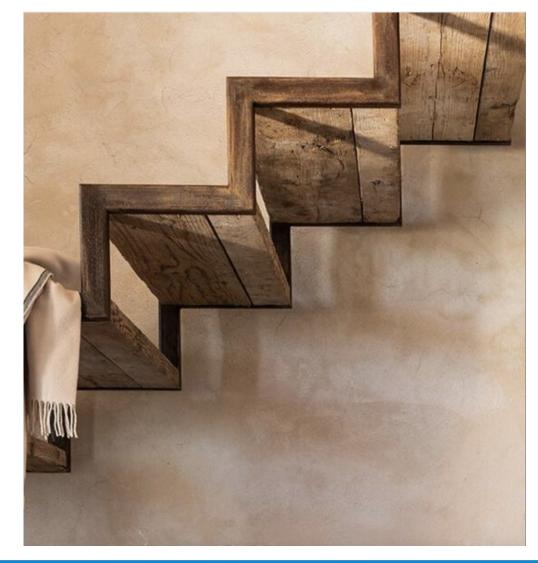






#### Planned in the expectation of winning









#### Building a wall around a door







#### Building a wall around a door





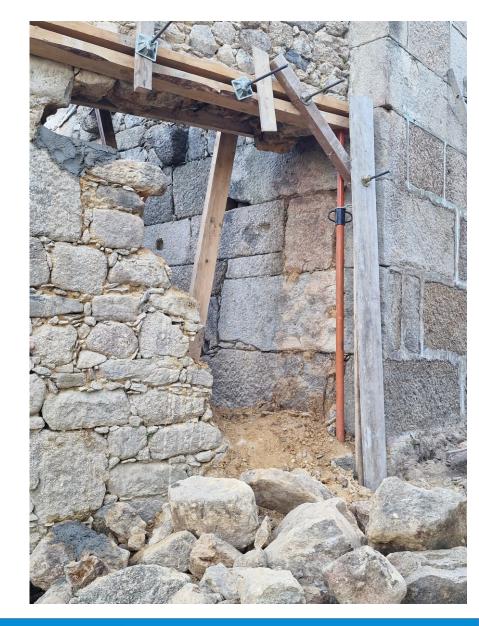












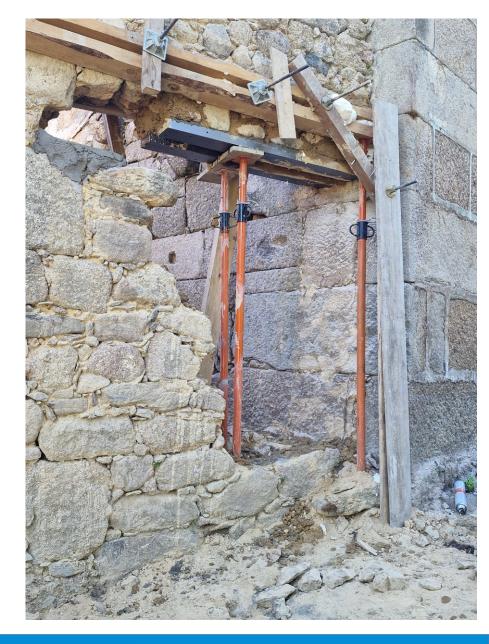










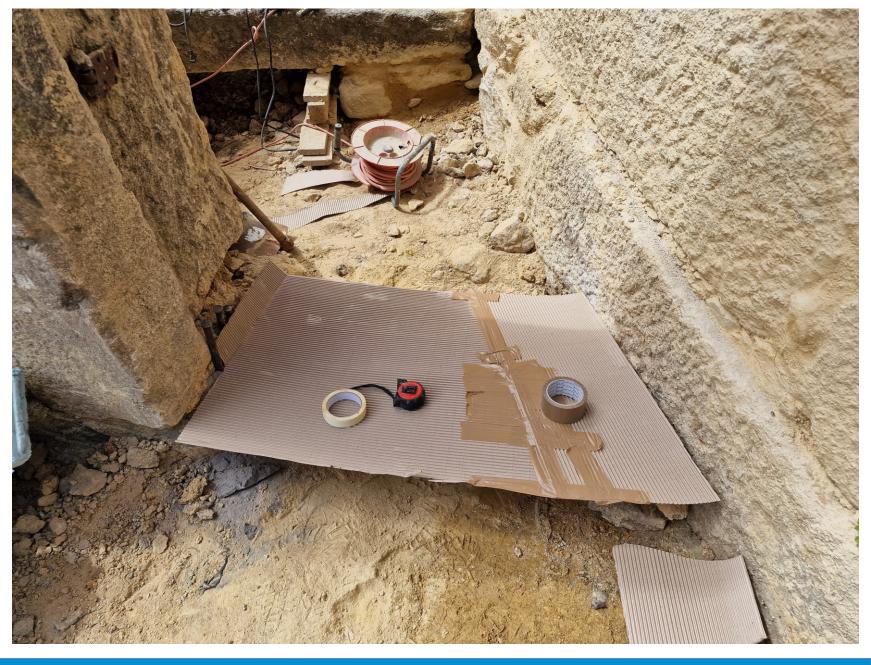










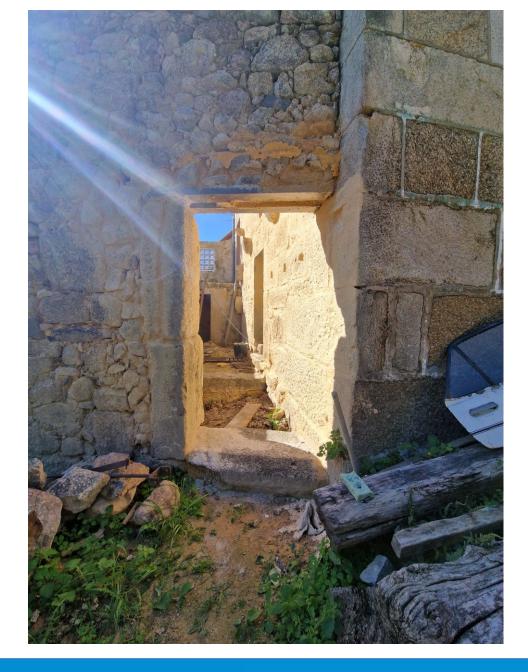
















#### **Acknowledgements**

I thank my distant ancestors and my parents who bequeathed me their home and their taste for the cultures of the past.

I would also like to thank those who, as well as sweating, put their love into what they do: Pedro, Rui, Reinaldo, António, Filipe, Cristiano and others.

Clara Pimenta do Vale Clara vale@arq.up.pt



