

University of Stuttgart

Institute for Acoustics and Building Physics Department for Life Cycle Engineering (GaBi)

Sustainability of innovative urban surfaces

A new approach of assessment

Overview

- Introduction
- State-of-the-art of sustainability assessment methods
- Methodological approach
- Conclusion and outlook

Introduction

Leistner et al. 2018:

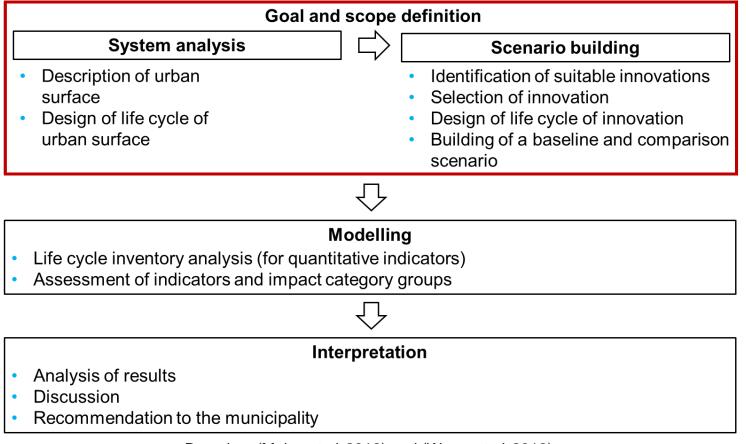
- design of urban surfaces is important for, e.g., environmental quality in cities, resilience of cities to climate change
- urban surfaces have considerate building physical and sustainability related potential
- innovations are essential for realising this potential
 - \rightarrow Sustainability assessment of innovative urban surfaces

State-of-the-art of sustainability assessment methods

Challenges in assessing innovations in the field of urban surfaces:

- Multitude of processes occurring during use phase of an urban surface
- Multitude of requirements are placed on urban surfaces
- Potential impacts in all three dimensions of sustainability
- Definition and categorisation of urban surfaces and innovations

Sustainability assessment system of urban surfaces



Based on (Maier et al. 2016) and (Wang et al. 2018).

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Definition and categorisation of urban surfaces

Urban surfaces: surfaces that interact in public outdoor spaces within an urban context, e.g.,

streets



walkways



(Photo: 05.01.2018)

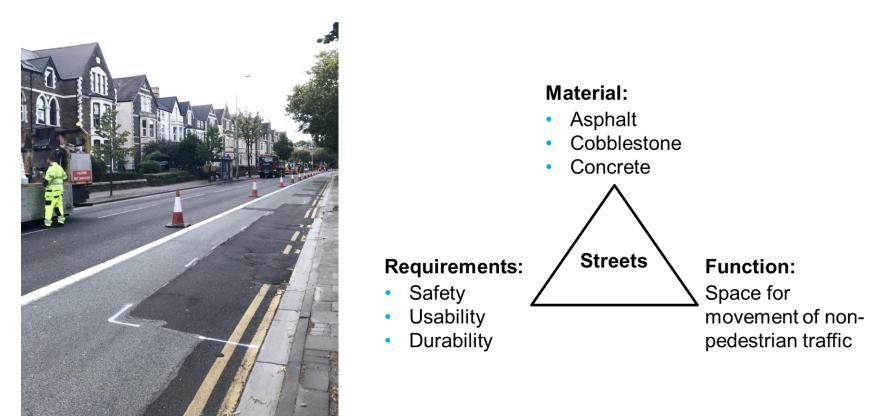


(Photo:18.08.2019)

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Definition and categorisation of urban surfaces



(Photo: 27.09.2018)

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Urban surfaces, management processes and input/ output flows

Urban surface category	Subcategories	Management processes	Input flows	Output flows
Green spaces	Public parks, playgrounds	Fertilising, weeding	Water, fertiliser	Green waste
Traffic areas	Streets, cycleways, pavements	Cleaning, winter service, modernisation	Gritting salt, water	Dust
Building spaces	Roofs, facades	Cleaning, watering	Water	Green waste
Barriers	Stone walls, noise barriers	Repair, replacement	Stones, wooden slats	Rubble

Assessment of urban surfaces

Quantification:

- Functional equivalent in accordance with DIN EN 15978
- Example:

Providing 1 m² of street for 1 year that meets its functional and technical requirements, reference unit [m²a]

Life cycle of urban surfaces

A 1-3	A 4-5	В 1-7	C 1-4
Production phase	Construction phase	Use phase	End-of-life phase
Raw material procurement Event Transport Transport Production Transport	Transport B Construction/ Installation G	B1 B2 B3 B4 B5 B1 B2 B3 B4 B5 B1 B2 B3 B4 B5 B1 B1 B1 B1 B1 B1 B2 B3 B4 B1 B1 B1 B1 B2 B3 B4 B1 B1 B1 B1 B1 B2 B2 B1 B1 B1 B1 B1 B2 B2 B2 B1 B1 B2 B2 B2 B2 B2 B2 B3 B2 B2 B2 B2 B2 B3 B2 B2 B2 B3 B2 B3 B3 B3 B3 B4 B2 B3 B3 B3 B3 B4 B4	Dismantling/ Demolition 10 Transport 70 Waste processing 70 Disposal 70

Life cycle of urban surfaces

Information on the A 1-3	A 4-5	B 1-7	C 1-4
Production phase	Construction phase	Use phase	End-of-life phase
Raw material procurement Value Transport T Production T	Transport B Construction/Installation	B1 B2 B3 B4 B5 B1 B2 B3 B4 B5 B1 B1 B1 B1 B1 B2 B3 B3 B4 B5 B2 B3 B3 B3 B3 B6 Energy consumption during use B7 Water consumption during use	Dismantling/ Demolition Dismantling/ Demolition Transport Naste processing Disposal Disposal

Life cycle of urban surfaces

A 1-3	A 4-5	В 1-7	C 1-4
Production phase	Construction phase	Use phase	End-of-life phase
Raw material procurement Tansport Transport Transport Production Transport	Transport B Construction/Installation G	B1 B2 B3 B4 B5 Replacement Maintenance Replacement Modernisation B7 Water consumption during use	Dismantling/ Demolition 10 Transport 70 10 Waste processing 60 Disposal

Life cycle of urban surfaces

Information on the life cycle of an urban surface			
A 1-3 Production phase	A 4-5 Construction phase	B 1-7 Use phase	C 1-4 End-of-life phase
Raw material procurement V Transport T Production EV	Transport B Construction/Installation	B1B2B3B4B5Image: B1Image: B2Image: B1Image: B1 <th>Dismantling/ Demolition 10 Transport 70 Waste processing 70 Disposal 70</th>	Dismantling/ Demolition 10 Transport 70 Waste processing 70 Disposal 70

Life cycle of urban surfaces

Information on the	life cycle of an	urban surface	
A 1-3	A 4-5	В 1-7	C 1-4
Production phase	Construction phase	Use phase	End-of-life phase
A1 A2 A3	A4 A5	B1 B2 B3 B4 B5	C1 C2 C3 C4
Raw material procurement Transport Production	Transport Construction/ Installation	Use Use Maintenance Replacement Modernisation Modernisation	Dismantling/ Demolition Transport Waste processing Disposal

Life cycle of urban surfaces

A 1-3	A 4-5	В 1-7	C 1-4
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Innovations in the field of urban surfaces

Definition of innovation (based on Rogers 1983):

- idea, practice or object that has the potential to optimise urban surfaces, and
- is perceived as new by the municipality

Type of innovation	Examples for streets
Innovative surface material	Sound-absorbing surface material
Innovative machine/ technology	Innovative street cleaning machine
Innovation regarding management process	Innovative weeding process

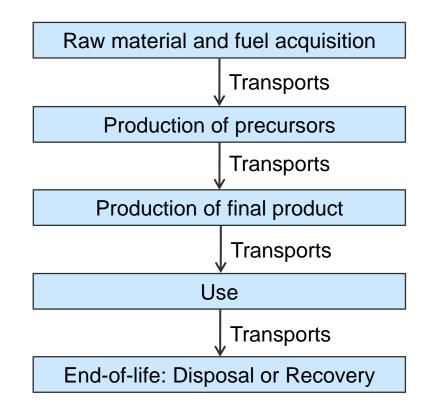
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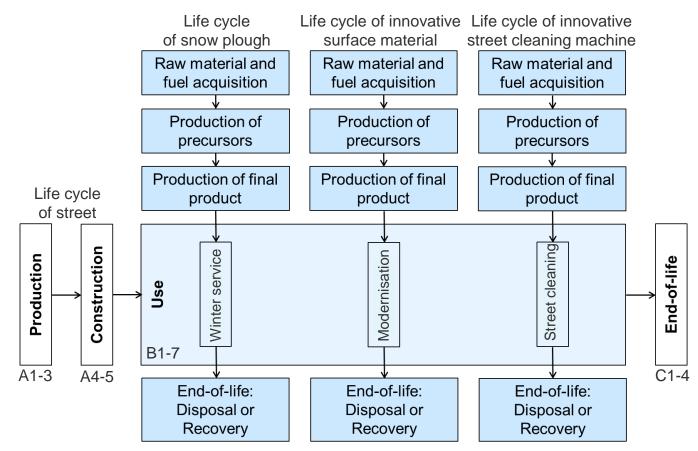
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Life cycle of product innovations

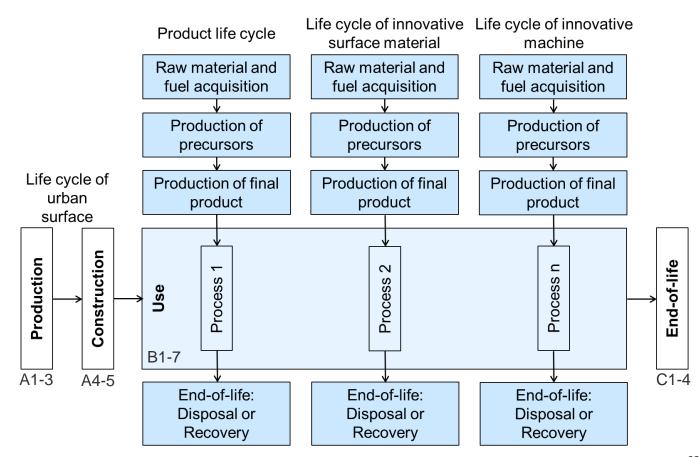


In accordance with ISO 14040:2009-11

Interactive life cycle scheme – example: Street



Interactive life cycle scheme - general



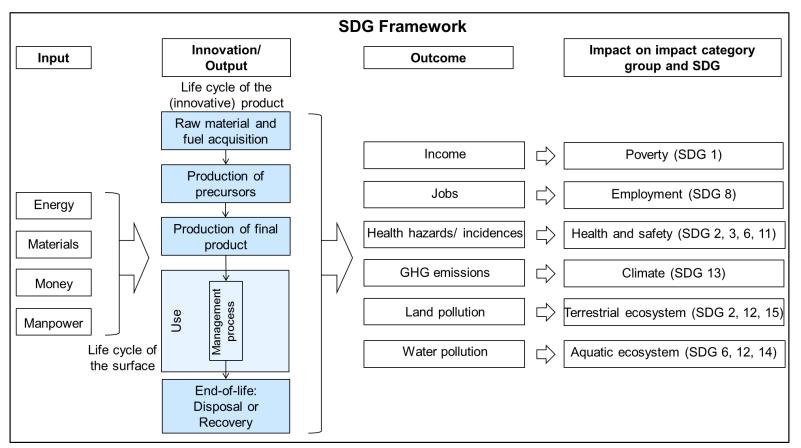
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Sustainability assessment system of urban surfaces

Methodological approach:

- Operationalises Life Cycle Sustainability Analysis (LCSA) Framework
- Uses Life-cycle thinking
- Uses indicators based on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
- Based on methodologies by (Maier *et al.* 2016) and (Wang *et al.* 2018)
- Decision support for municipalities

Life cycle scheme embedded in the assessment system



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Conclusion and outlook

- Starting point for sustainability assessment of innovations in the field of urban surfaces
- Challenges:
 - Process innovations
 - Innovations that change the functions of an urban surface
 - Data availability (municipal level)

• Next steps:

- SDG-based indicator system
- Application to case study



Thank you!

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