

Opportunities for bio-based building materials to create net zero new and retrofitted buildings

Pete Walker

Dept. Architecture & Civil Engineering

University of Bath



Arguments for greater use of bio-based construction materials

- Reduced GHG emissions and environmental impact
 - Lower embodied carbon
 - Lower building energy use
- Resource efficiency
 - Renewable
 - Reduced waste – circular construction
- Building environmental performance
 - Hygrothermal performance
 - Vapour permeability
- Healthier buildings
- New markets

Need to “*develop policies to drive more resource-efficient construction and use of existing low-carbon materials, including a substantial increase in the use of wood in construction*”. Climate Change Committee report (2021)

In UK the use of bio-based materials remains under-utilised: 0.2 - 0.3% market share Natural Fibre Insulation (NFI) products

The UK still largely relies on imports for its NFI products.

Natural Fibre Insulation

Cellulose

Cork

Hemp-lime

Hemp flex

Mycelium board

Sisal flex

Sheep's wool

Straw baled

Straw chopped

Wood fibre flex

Wood fibre board

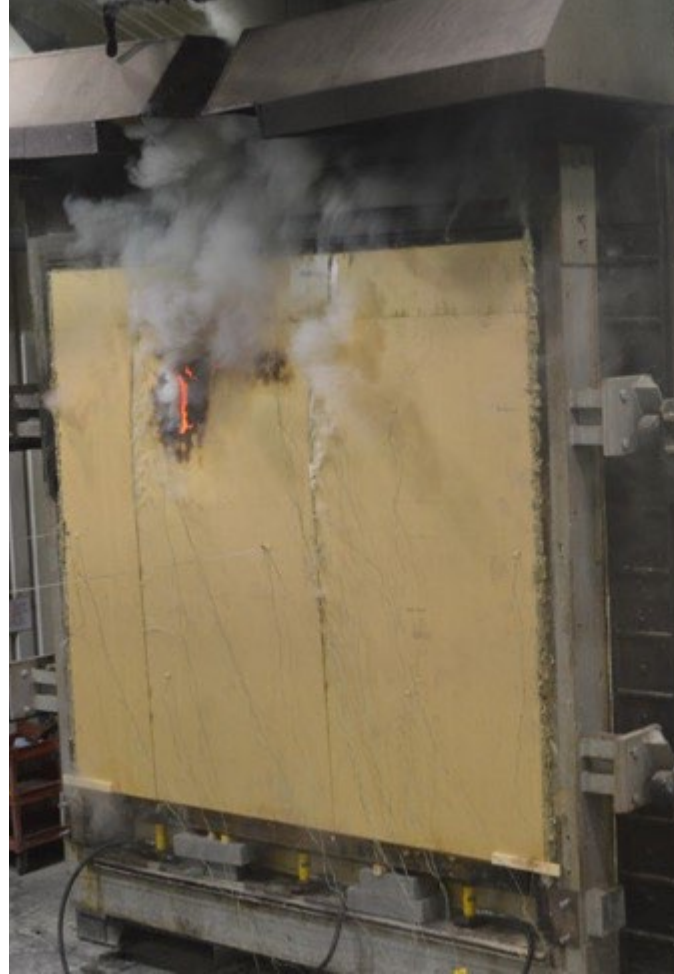
Natural Fibre Insulation...

- Reputation for higher thermal conductivity (0.035 – 0.068 W/mK) than competing products: PIR* (0.022 W/mK); EPS** (0.032 W/mK); Mineral Wool (0.035 W/mK). Requiring thicker layers of insulation.
- Hygroscopic and vapour permeable: climate change resilience; building infrastructure resilience.
- Thermal diffusivity: decrement delay.
- Cost: higher initial cost; competitive whole-life costs.
- Durability: more durable than expected.
- Embodied carbon: net store rather than emitter of CO₂.
- Fire performance: Burns; Fire Rating B; Building Height Restrictions.

* Polyisocyanurate

** Expanded polystyrene

Bio-based construction materials research and development



Building with straw bales



Prefabricated Straw Bale:



Fire resistance

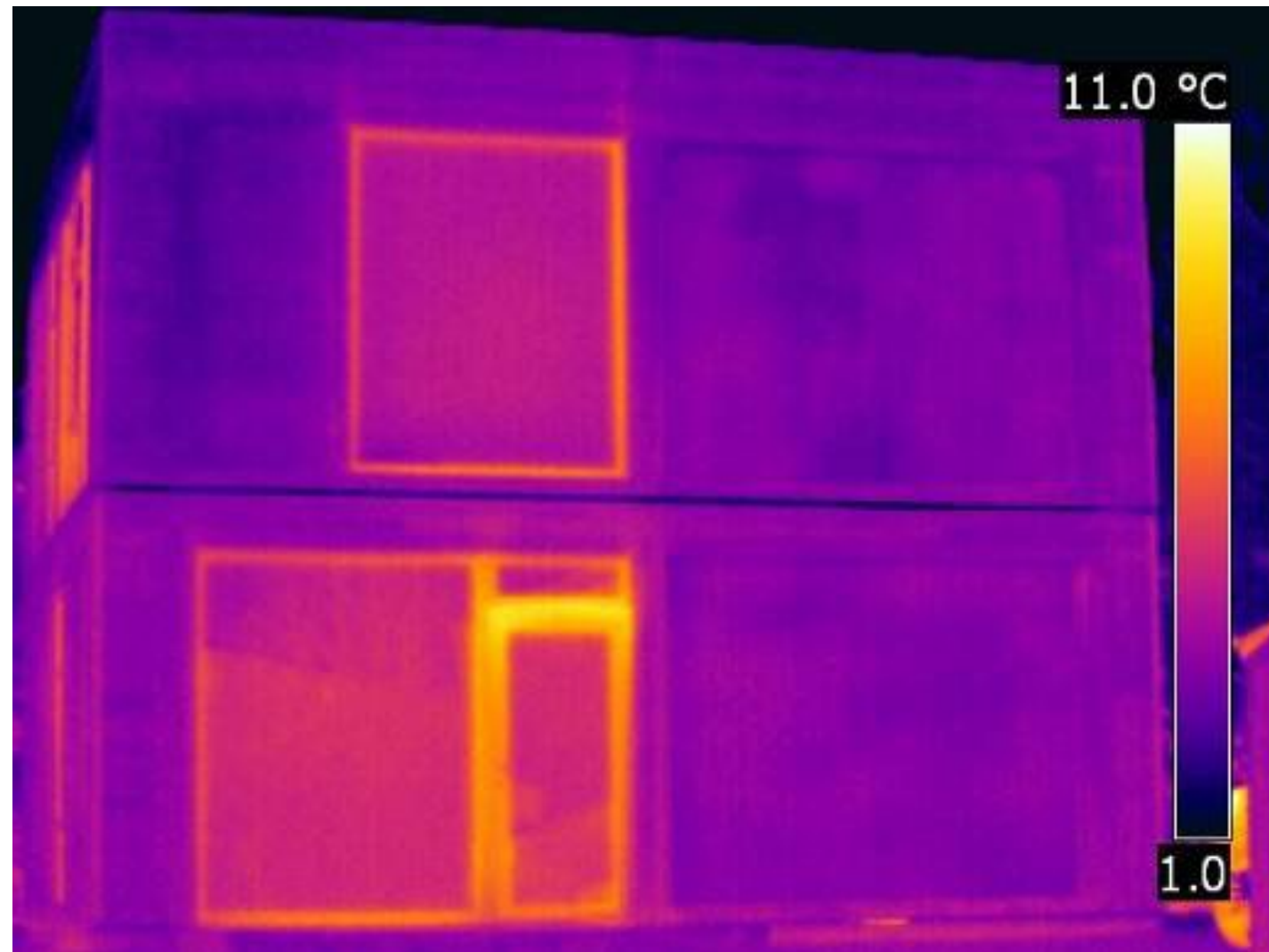
Fire test in accordance with BS EN 1364-1:1999

>1000° C

2 ¼ hours



Thermal performance



Straw orientation



Hemp-lime: insitu



Hemp-lime: prefabricated



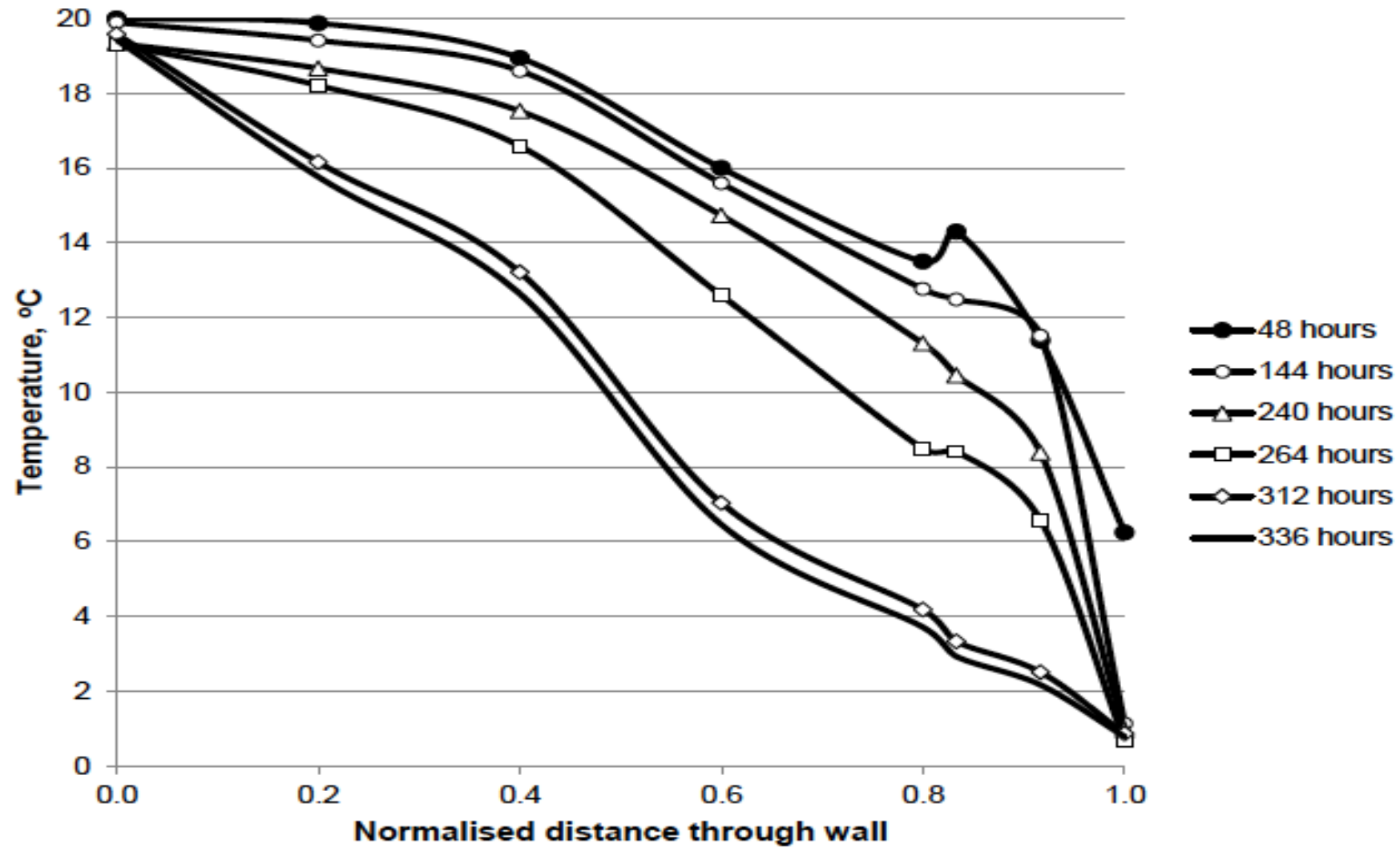
Hemp-lime: structural enhancement



Hemp-lime: decrement delay



Temperature change in 300 mm HL wall after sudden temperature drop



Cork

- Very lightweight natural insulation
- Thermal conductivity 0.06 W/mK
- Density 65-200 kg/m³
- External insulation systems





Mycelium insulation

- Networks of filamentous hyphae
- Convert low-cost organic wastes into bio insulation products
- Technical feasibility achieved, but competitive thermal conductivities, combined with scalable and commercially viable manufacturing processing, have not yet.
- On-going research into substrates, fungal species, growing conditions etc.



AHRC Green Transition Ecosystems

Transforming Housing and Homes for Future Generations



Need to improve our existing homes

- Housing sector is responsible for around 20% of the UK's total carbon emissions
- 80% of the homes that will be occupied in 2050 already built
- Retrofitting existing houses an infrastructure priority for the UK Government.
- Improvements required to:
 - Reduce operational carbon emissions
 - Improve energy efficiency (and reduce running costs)
- Fabric First approach to:
 - Increase levels of insulation
 - Improve air tightness
 - Minimise thermal bridging
 - Improve resilience of building fabric
 - Reduce VOCs (risk of increase from improved air tightness)
 - Reduce impact of climate change

1920-1940s low-rise houses account for approximately 3 million of homes still in use today.



Our vision for the Transforming Homes GTE is to transform existing housing by working with, and for, communities.

Create a co-design innovation ecosystem of industry, practitioners, social housing landlords, community groups, and researchers.

Co-create low energy resilient homes using bio-based and non-extractive materials, together with renewable energy supply and storage.

We aim take on the challenge of bringing together diverse stakeholders to work together to design remodelling solutions to create low energy homes.

Our GTE partners...



UNIVERSITY OF
BATH



**MIKHAIL
RICHES**



University
of Exeter



Architectural Design
Building Environmental Design
Circular Design
Climate System Dynamics
Community Empowerment
Construction Materials
Environmental Sciences
Environmental Psychology
Forestry Industry
Housing Policy & Strategy
Human Geography
Life Cycle Assessment
Modular Construction
Operations & Supply Management
Performance and New Media
Retrofit & Remodelling
Structural Engineering Design

Co-Design

- Work with communities based in Bristol and Swansea to implement and demonstrate transferrable solutions.
- Examine the technical, environmental, and economic feasibility of using bio-based and non-extractive materials for retrofitting homes, employing circularity and zero waste combined with renewable supply and storage.
- Understand that greater use of locally sourced bio-based and non-extractive materials will only happen with the resolution of numerous governance concerns.

Intended outputs

- A new multi-partner, transdisciplinary, AHRC co-design ecosystem to further transform housing for future generations
- Increased national capacity to deliver bio-based and non-extractive solutions for housing transformation
- Validated prototypes for retrofit
- Increased engagement between academics and key stakeholders
- New policies and processes in housing transformation
- Raising public awareness of the housing challenge and solutions
- Support training, upskilling and job creation

Acknowledgements

Funding bodies:

- BRE Trust
- UKRI, AHRC, EPSRC
- European Commission (FP7; H2020)
- ERDF (Interreg Programme)
- Leverhulme Trust

Students and colleagues at the University of Bath

Many other partners, including: Alliance for Sustainable Building Products, Claytec, Lime Technology, Mikhail Riches, ModCell, Greencore Construction, Straw Works, MPH Architects, Sevenoaks Modular, WeCanMake, Wood Knowledge Wales, Swansea Council

Thank you

p.walker@bath.ac.uk