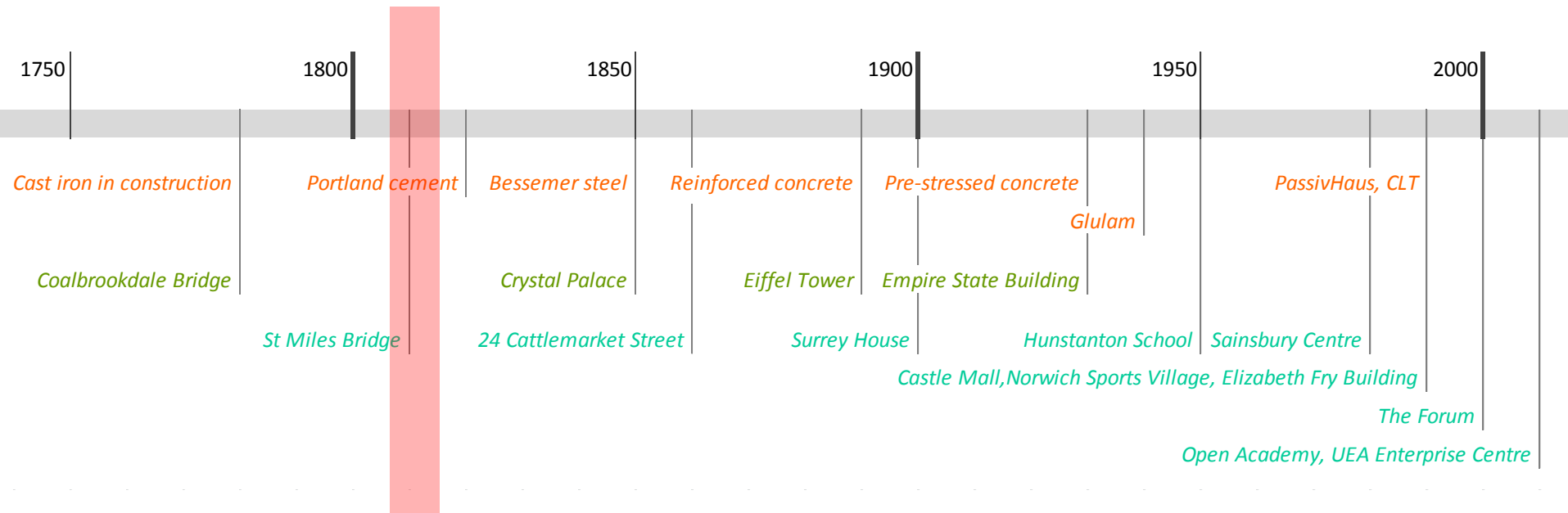


Constructing Excellence

Past, Present and Future
Innovation in the East of England

simon.smith@smithandwallwork.com

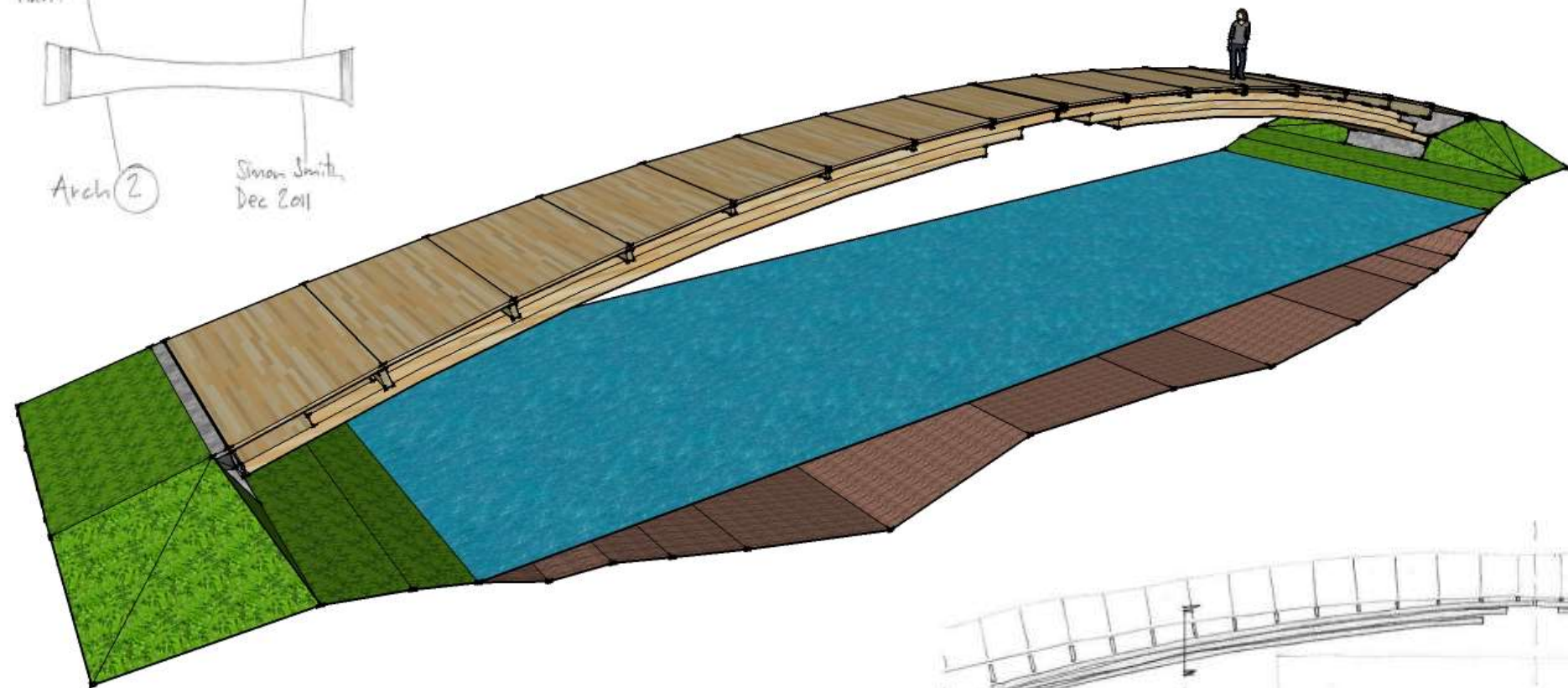
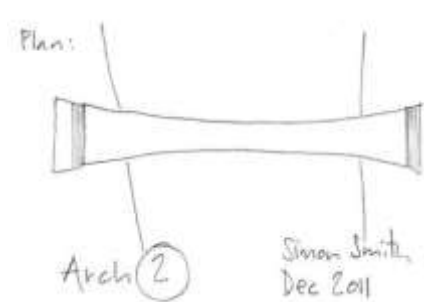
Construction Innovation Timeline



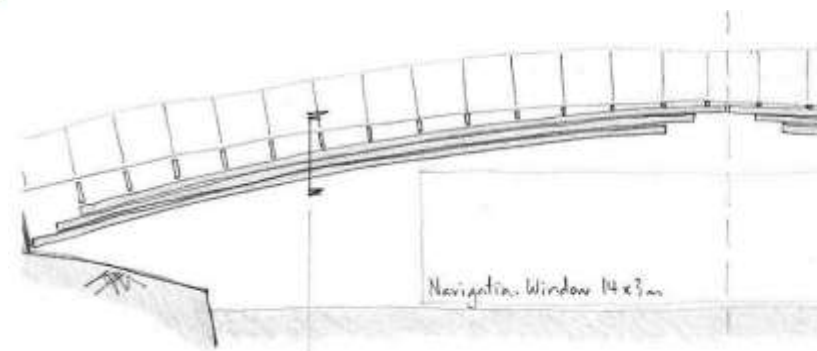
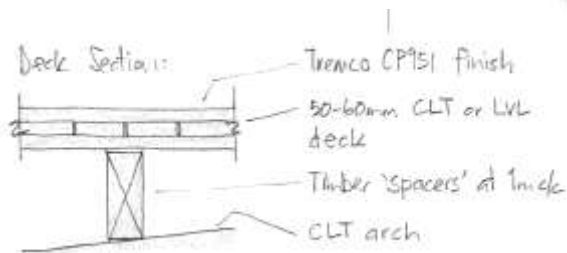
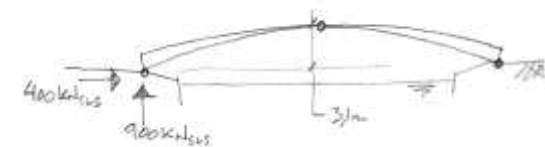






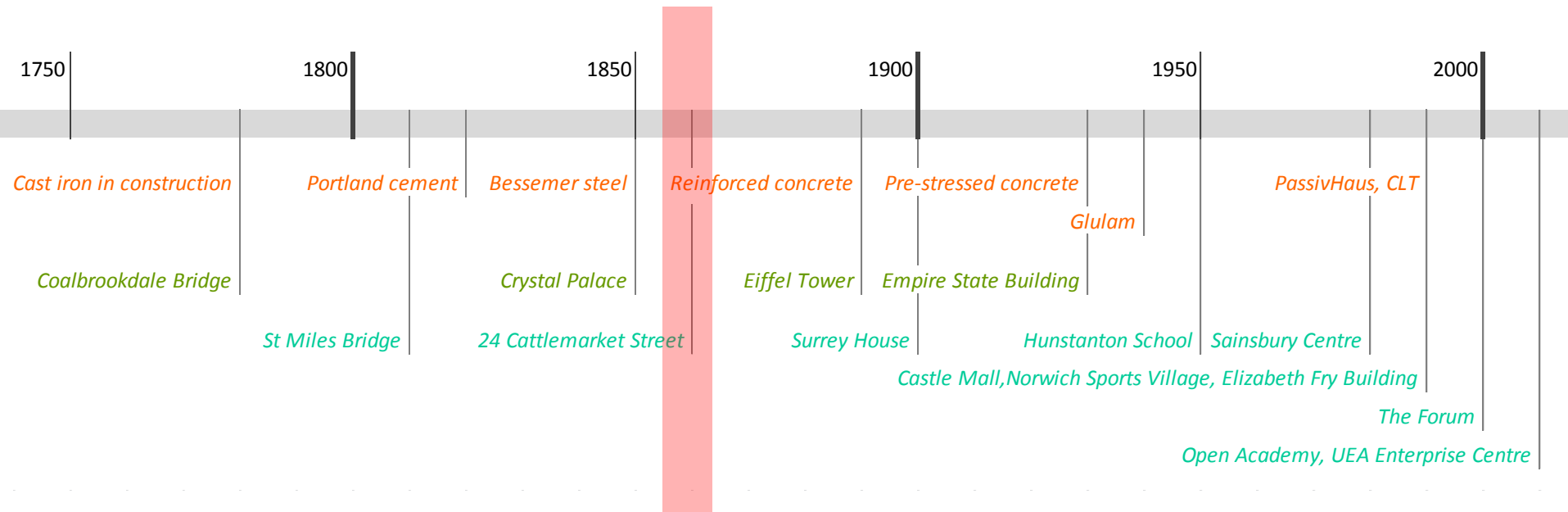


Bridge designed as 3 pin arch with 3.1m rise. Radius curvature $\approx 70m$.



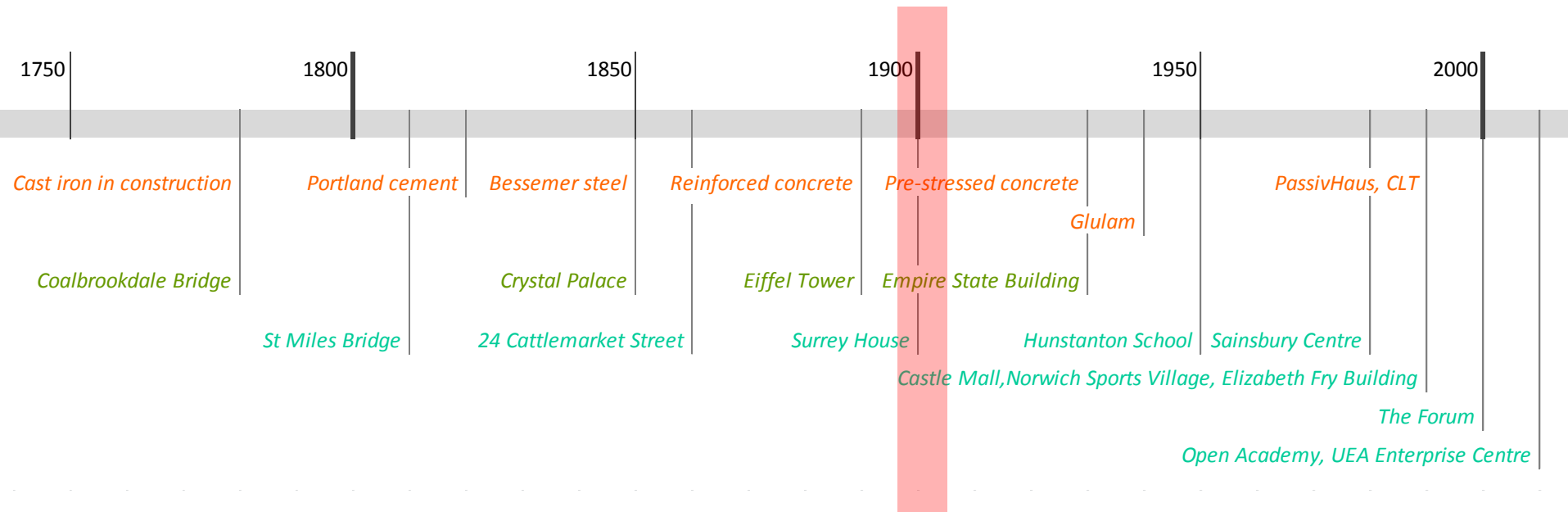


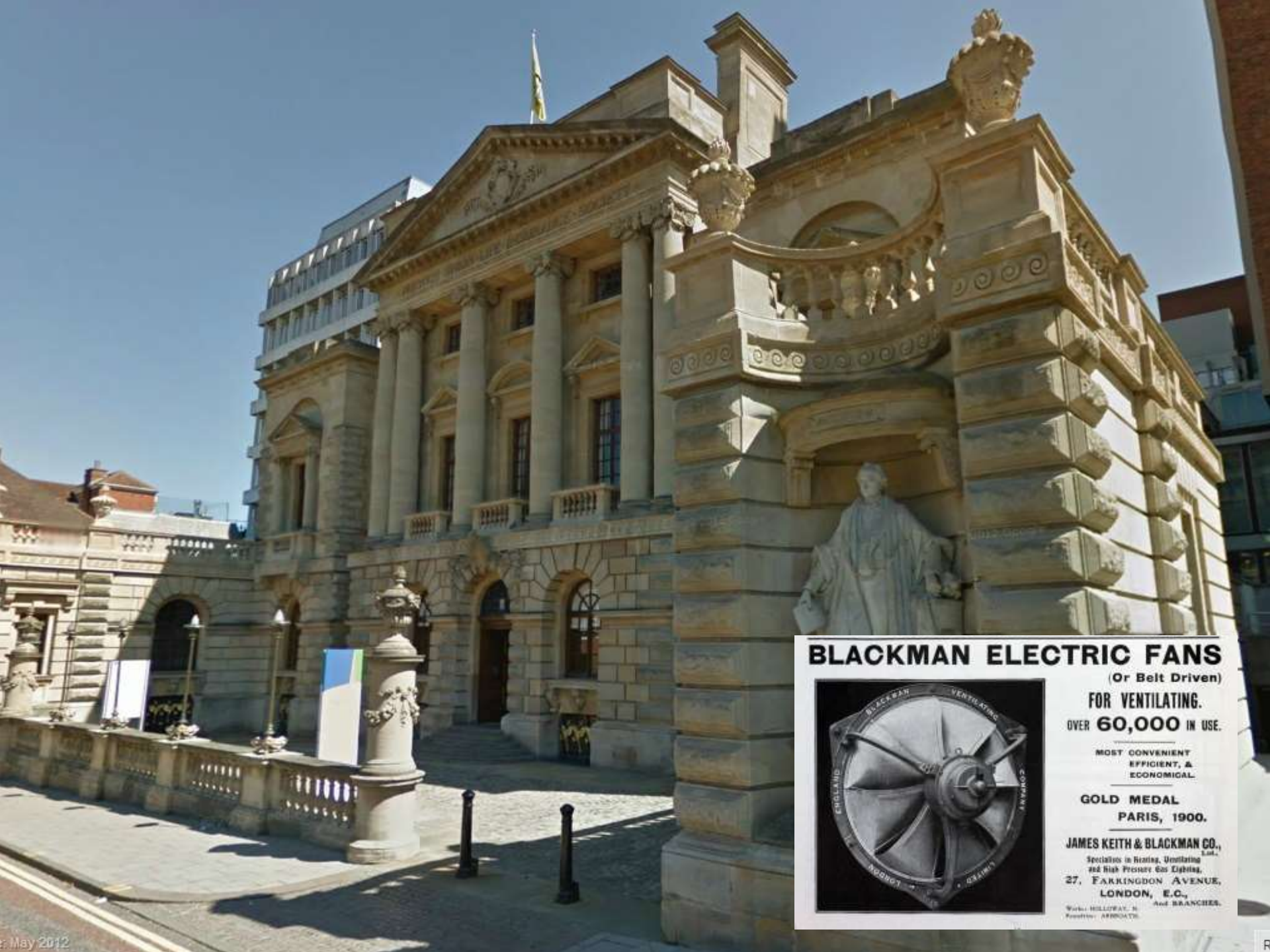
Construction Innovation Timeline





Construction Innovation Timeline





BLACKMAN ELECTRIC FANS

(Or Belt Driven)

FOR VENTILATING.
OVER 60,000 IN USE.

MOST CONVENIENT
EFFICIENT, &
ECONOMICAL.

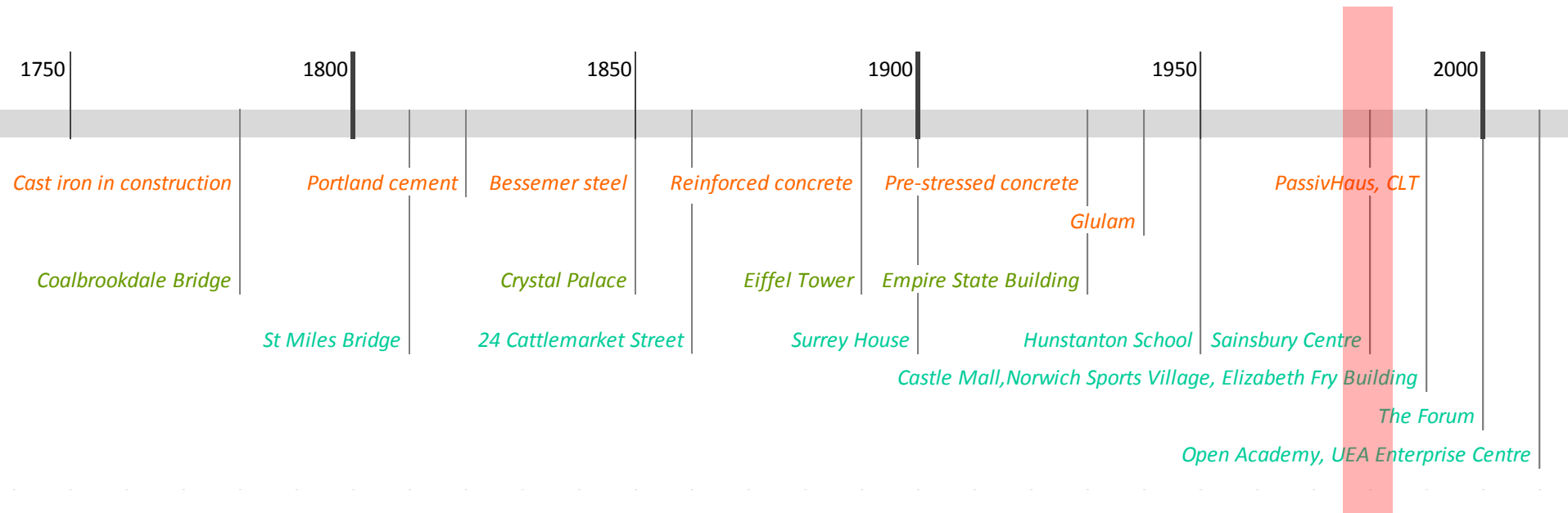
GOLD MEDAL
PARIS, 1900.

JAMES KEITH & BLACKMAN CO.,
Specialists in Heating, Ventilating
and High Pressure Gas Lighting.
27, FARKINGTON AVENUE,
LONDON, E.C.,
And BRANCHES.

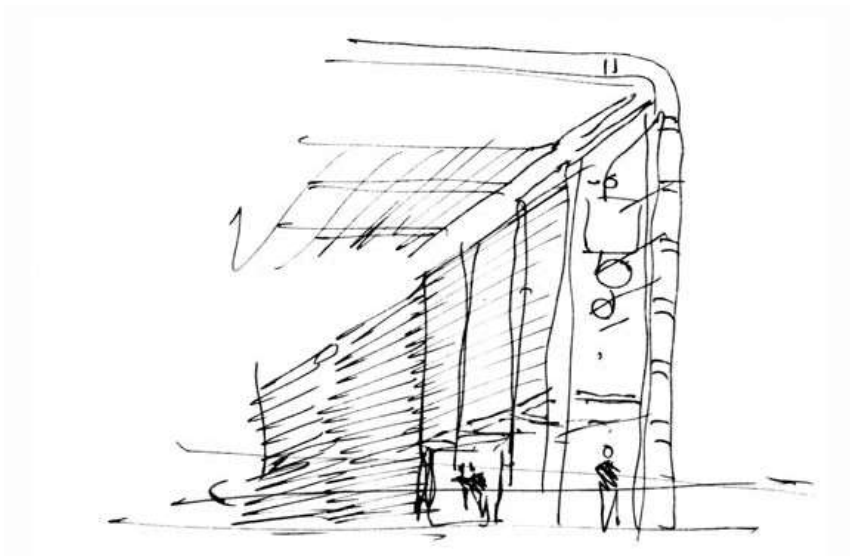
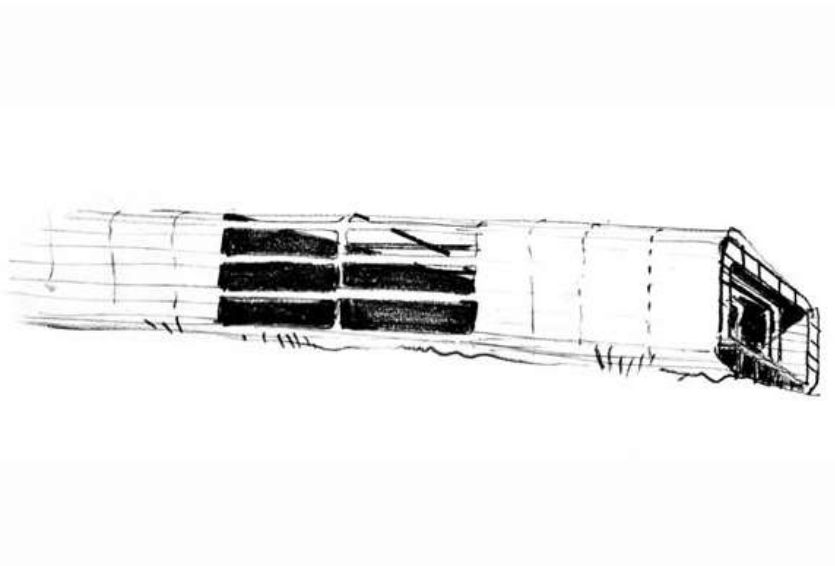
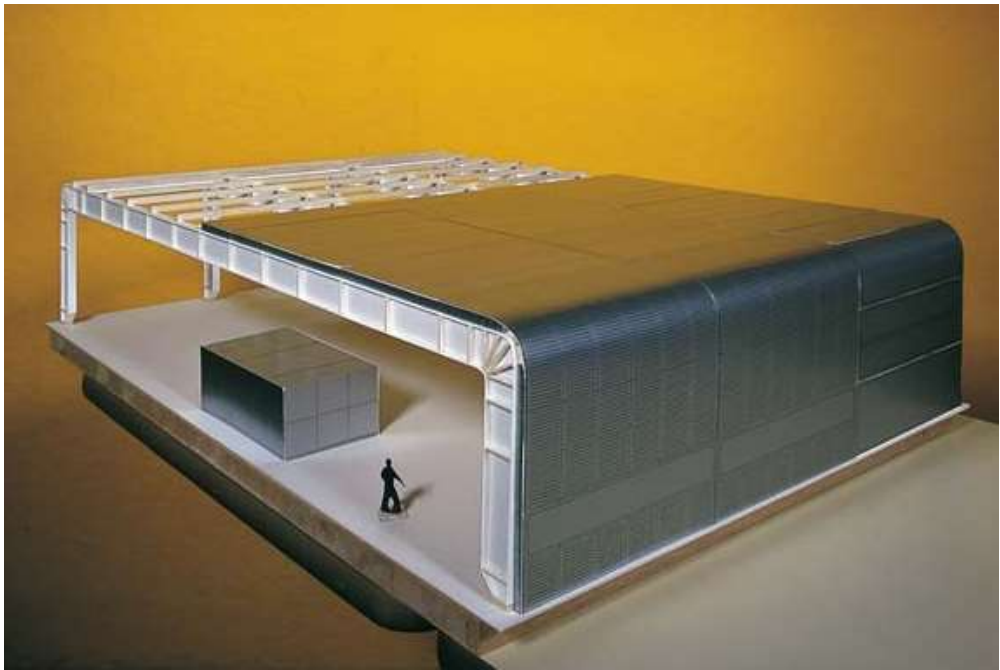
Works: HOLLYBAY, N.
Kendrick: ABERDEEN.



Construction Innovation Timeline





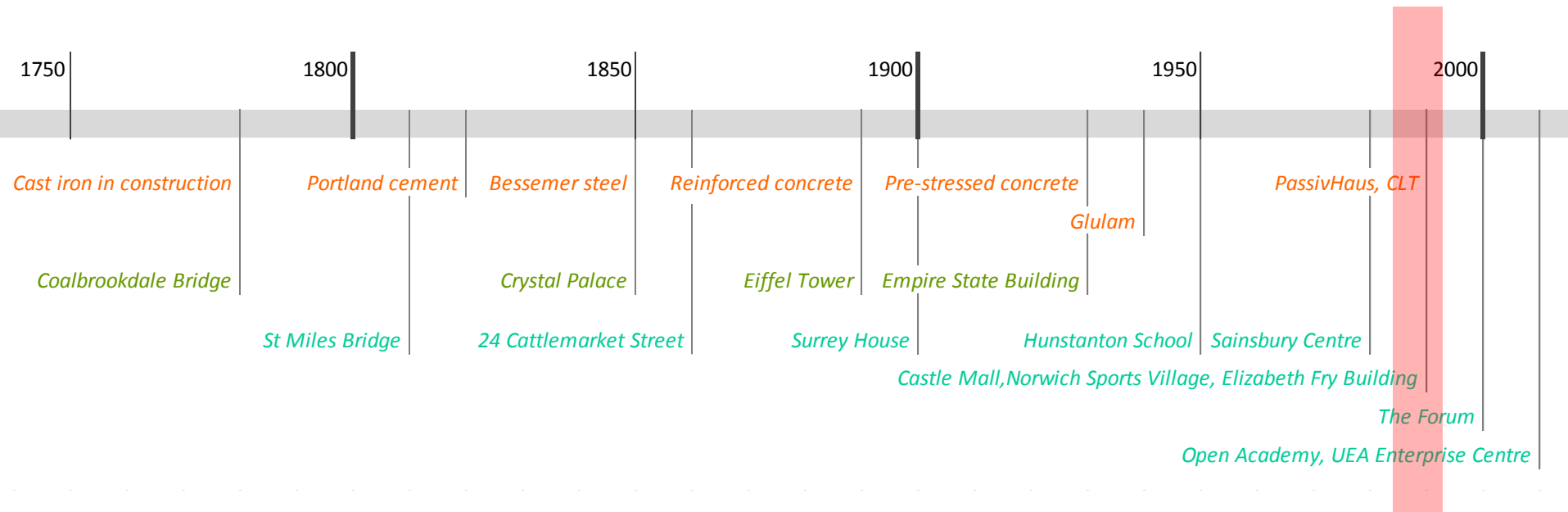








Construction Innovation Timeline











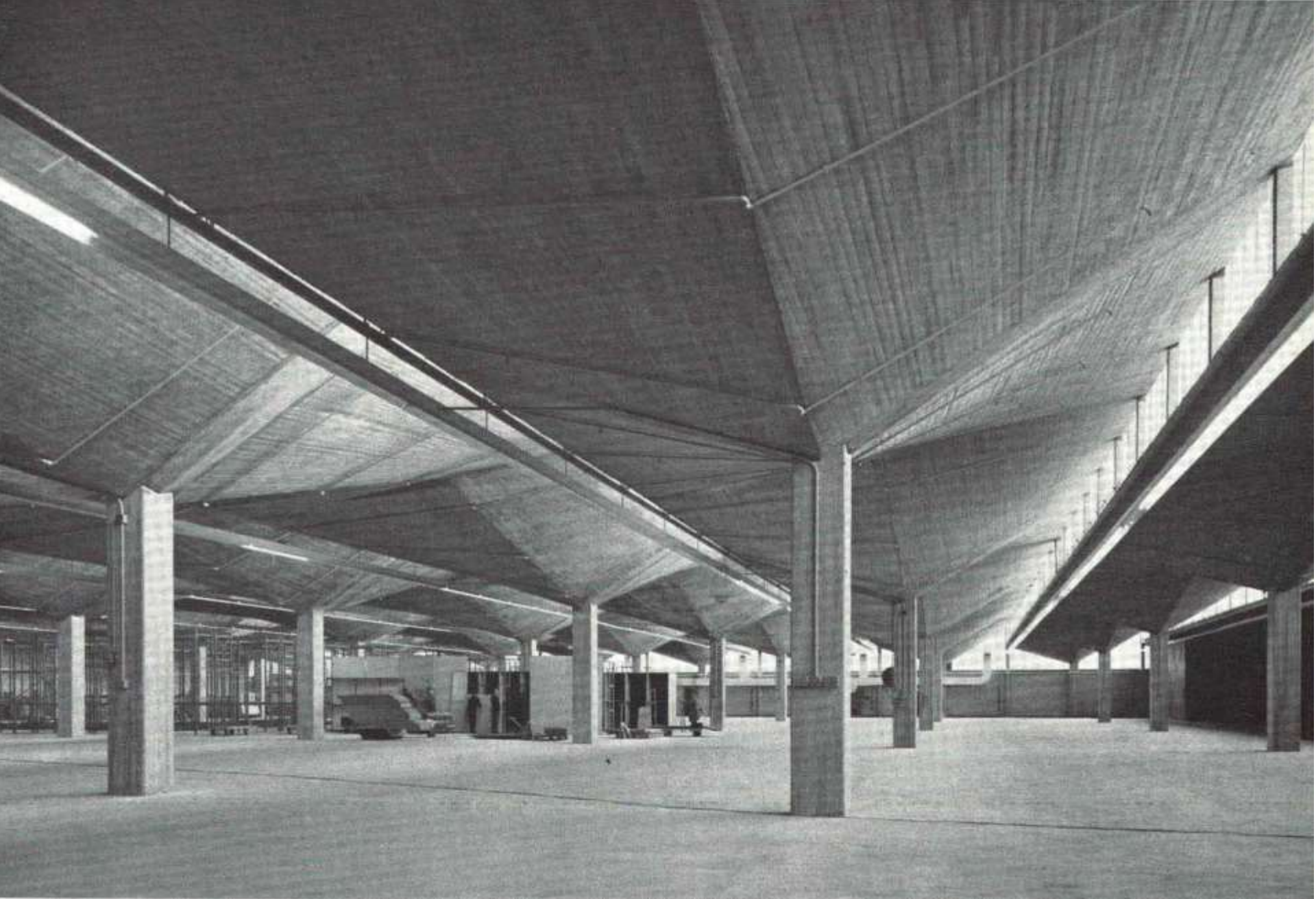


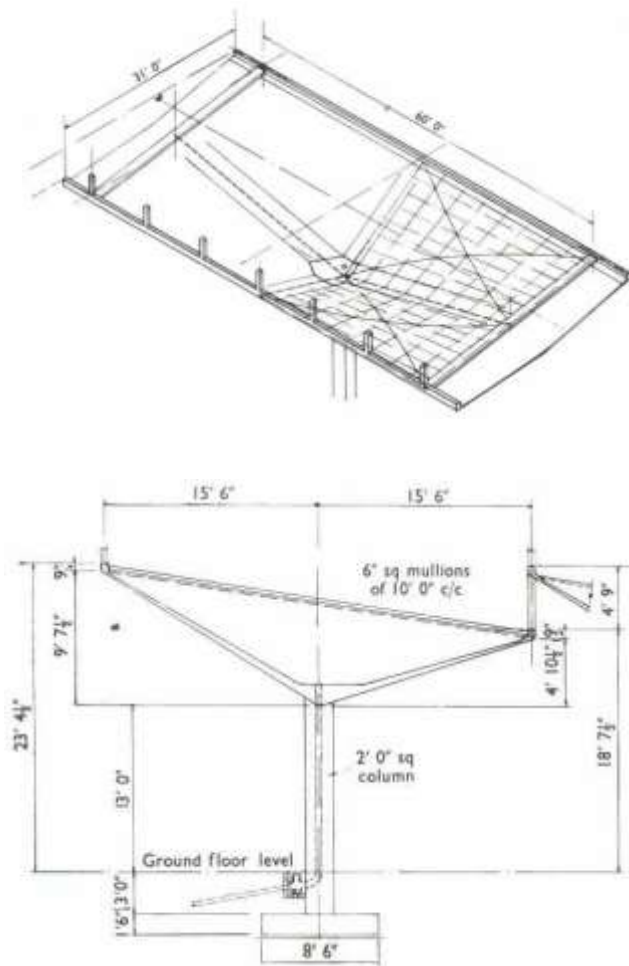
A1072

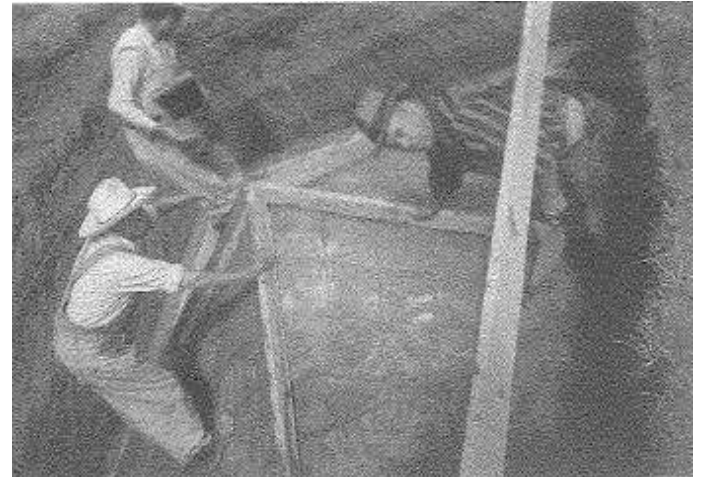
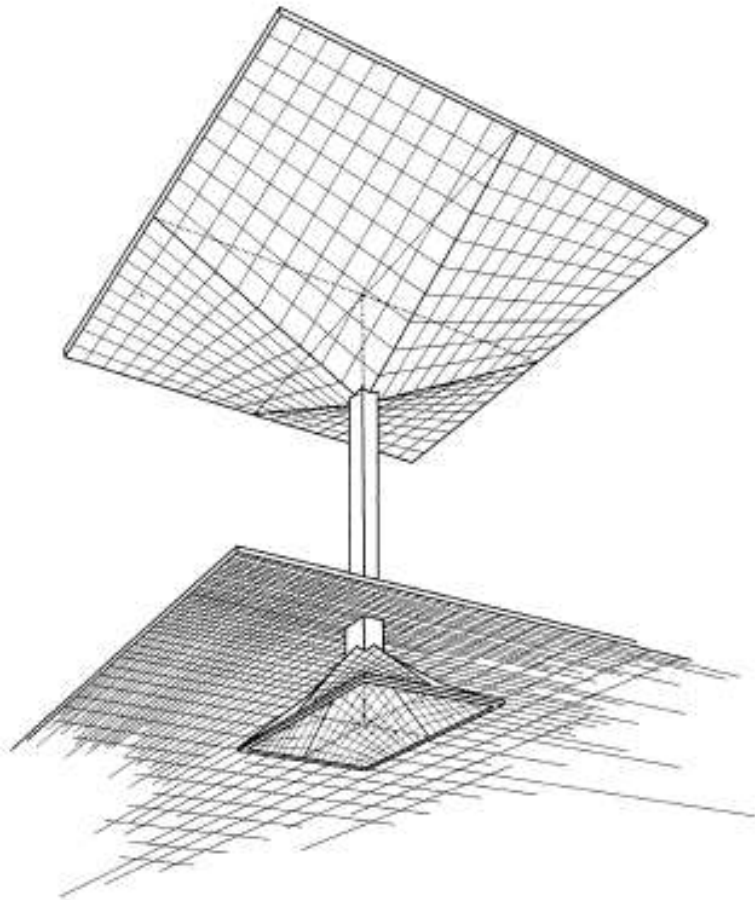
Gunne's Wood Rd

A1072

Cockerel

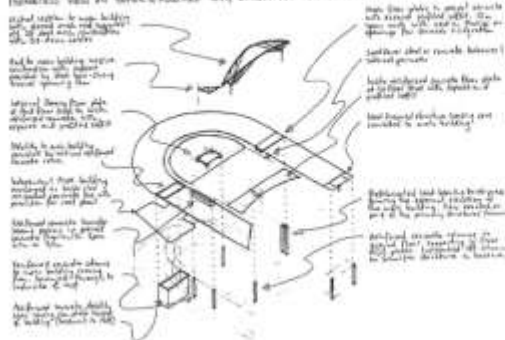






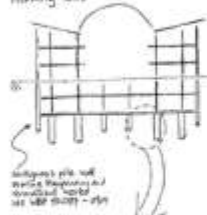


Isometric view of superstructure with structural description

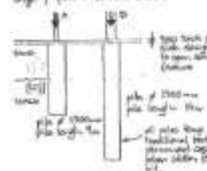


OPTION 1 SEE 10.250

Final structural steel on 2nd floor
external perimeter
retaining walls



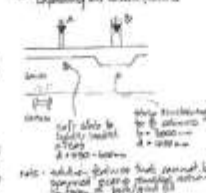
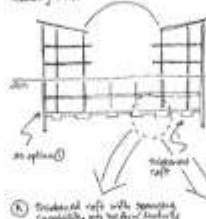
Large 4' plate in column heads



A = substructure column (top 1500 mm)
B = superstructure column (top 1500 mm)

OPTION 2 SEE 10.252

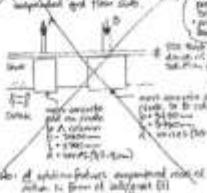
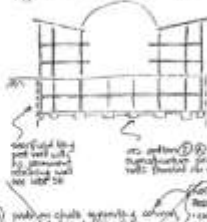
All foundations and steel
external perimeter
retaining walls



A = substructure column (top 1500 mm)
B = superstructure column (top 1500 mm)

OPTION 3 SEE 10.253

All foundations with structural
steel on wall for temporary construction
support



A = substructure column (top 1500 mm)
B = superstructure column (top 1500 mm)

OPTION 4 SEE 10.254

Options solution where
steel on wall for temporary construction
support



A = substructure column (top 1500 mm)
B = superstructure column (top 1500 mm)

OPTION 5 SEE 10.255

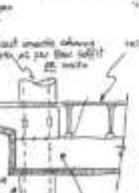
Options solution where
steel on wall for temporary construction
support



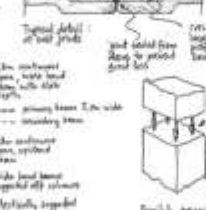
A = substructure column (top 1500 mm)
B = superstructure column (top 1500 mm)

OPTION 6 SEE 10.256

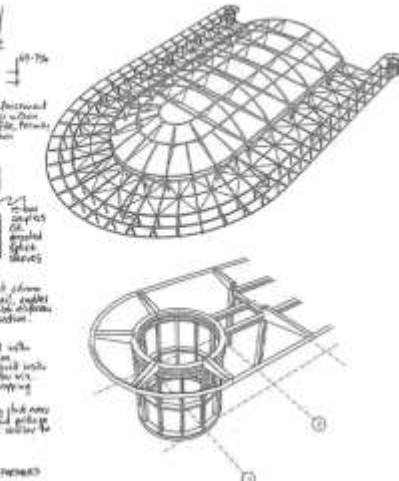
Options solution where
steel on wall for temporary construction
support



A = substructure column (top 1500 mm)
B = superstructure column (top 1500 mm)



A = substructure column (top 1500 mm)
B = superstructure column (top 1500 mm)

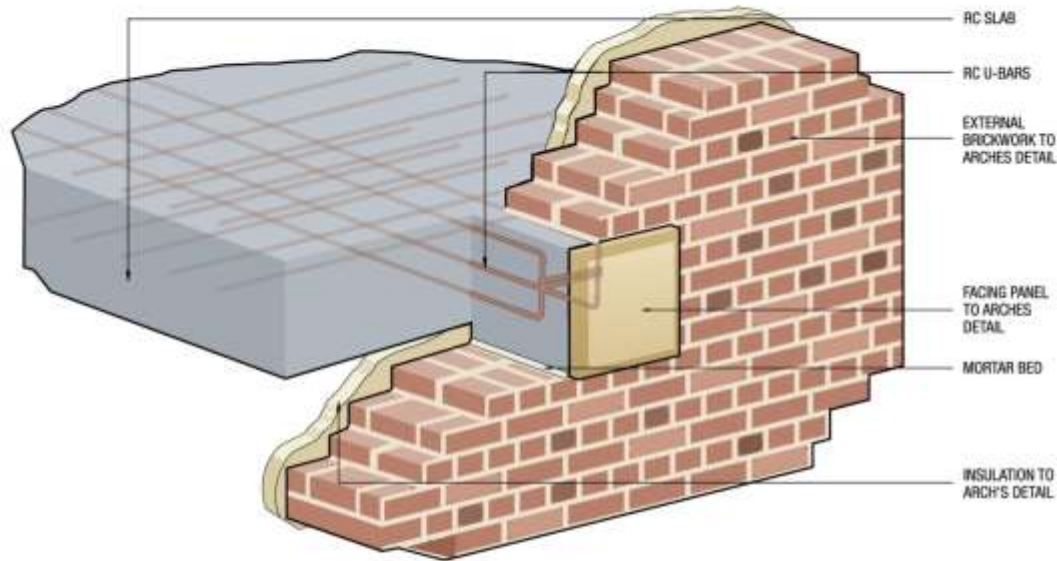


New Technopolis, Norwich

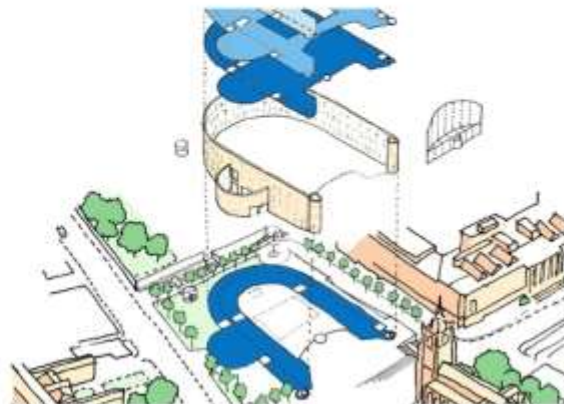
Client
Norfolk and Norwich Millennium Company
Architect
Sir Michael Hopkins
Contract Value
£24m
Status
On Site
Role
Project Associate

THE FORUM

Market Square, Norwich



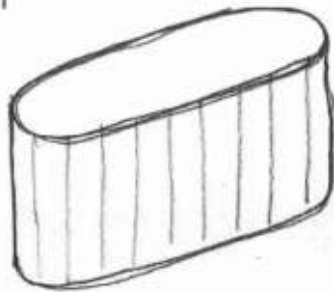
TYPICAL CORBEL DETAIL



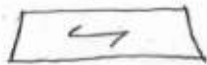




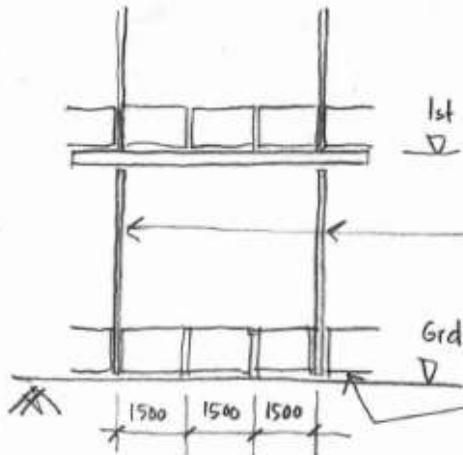
3 storey high walls
say 162mm thick.



floor panel cuts:
... tapered panels not req'd



facade engineering:
... slab edge deflecting control...



slender steel box
'mullions' to control
slab edge deflection.

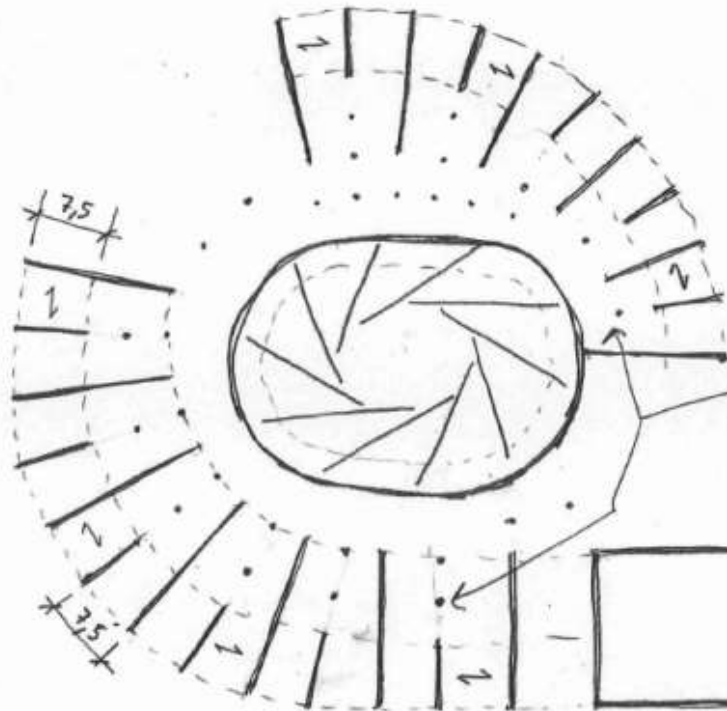
stability of parapet
panels to be reviewed.

... don't require
fire protection

OR ... just use similar to
race track scheme

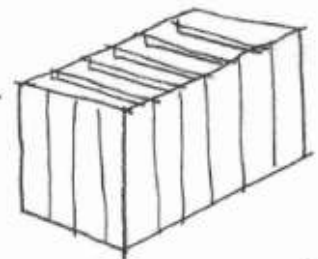
SPOKE STRUCTURE

11500



load bearing glulam columns
and beams

sports block as SPS
walls are 162mm thick
glulams 880mm dp.



Key points:

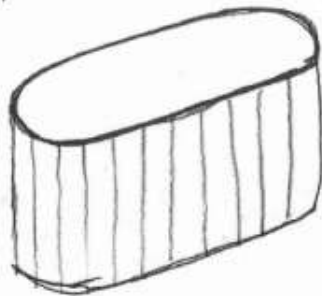
- non load bearing facade
- controlling slab edge deflections at perimeter...
- reduced space planning flexibility

balconies:

... as per race track scheme

RAMBOLL
whitbybird

3 storey high walls
say 162mm thick:



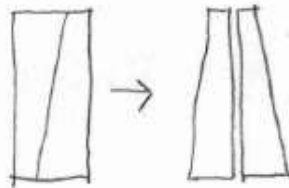
RACE TRACK STRUCTURE

Key points:

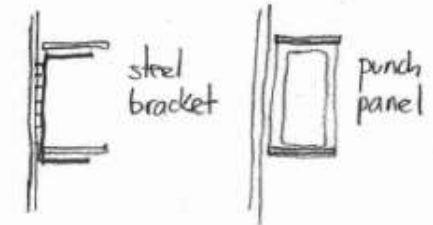
- punch window elevations req'd.
- high level of space planning flexibility

reciprocal
roof beam
structure

forming tapered/wedges

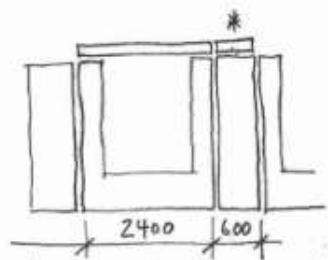
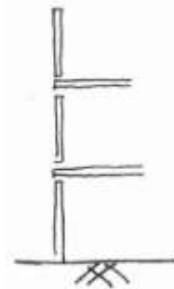


balconies:



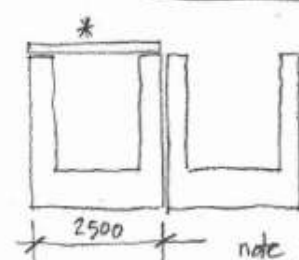
load bearing glulam
column lines, no requirement
for d/s glulam beams

facade loadbearing
preference for platform construction?



* tapered floor panels

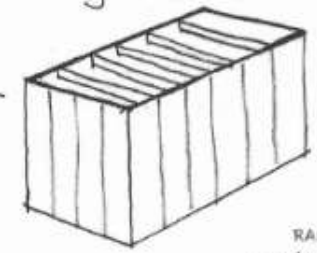
OR



note 25m wide floor panels
transport.....

punched
window
elevations

spout block as SFS
walls av. 162mm thick
glulams 880mm dp.



RAMBOLL
whitbybird



Future Scenarios

- Demand
- Opportunity
- Leadership

smithandwallwork
engineers

- 

PHILOSOPHICAL
TRANSACTIONS
OF
THE ROYAL
SOCIETY A

royalsocietypublishing.org

Introduction

One of our aims at the Royal Society Meeting
 16-17 March 2012: Material efficiency: providing material services with less material production

One contribution to a Discussion Meeting
 16-17 March 2012: Material efficiency: providing material services with less material production

Subject Areas:
 energy, environmental engineering

Keywords:
 material efficiency, industrial ecology, energy efficiency, intelligent material

Author for correspondence:
 Julian B. Allwood
 e-mail: j.allwood@cam.ac.uk

Material efficiency: providing material services with less material production

Julian B. Allwood¹, Michael J. Ashby¹,
 Timothy G. Gutroscchi² and Ernst Worrell³

¹Department of Engineering, University of Cambridge, Trumpington Street, Cambridge CB2 1PZ, UK;
²Department of Mechanical Engineering, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 77 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, MA 02139-4307, USA;
³Department of Environmental and Innovation Studies, Utrecht University, Heidelberglaan 2, 3584 CS Utrecht, The Netherlands

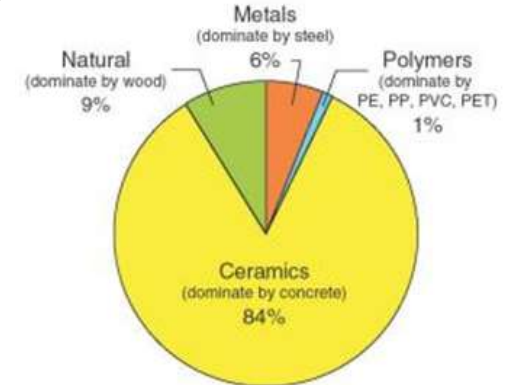
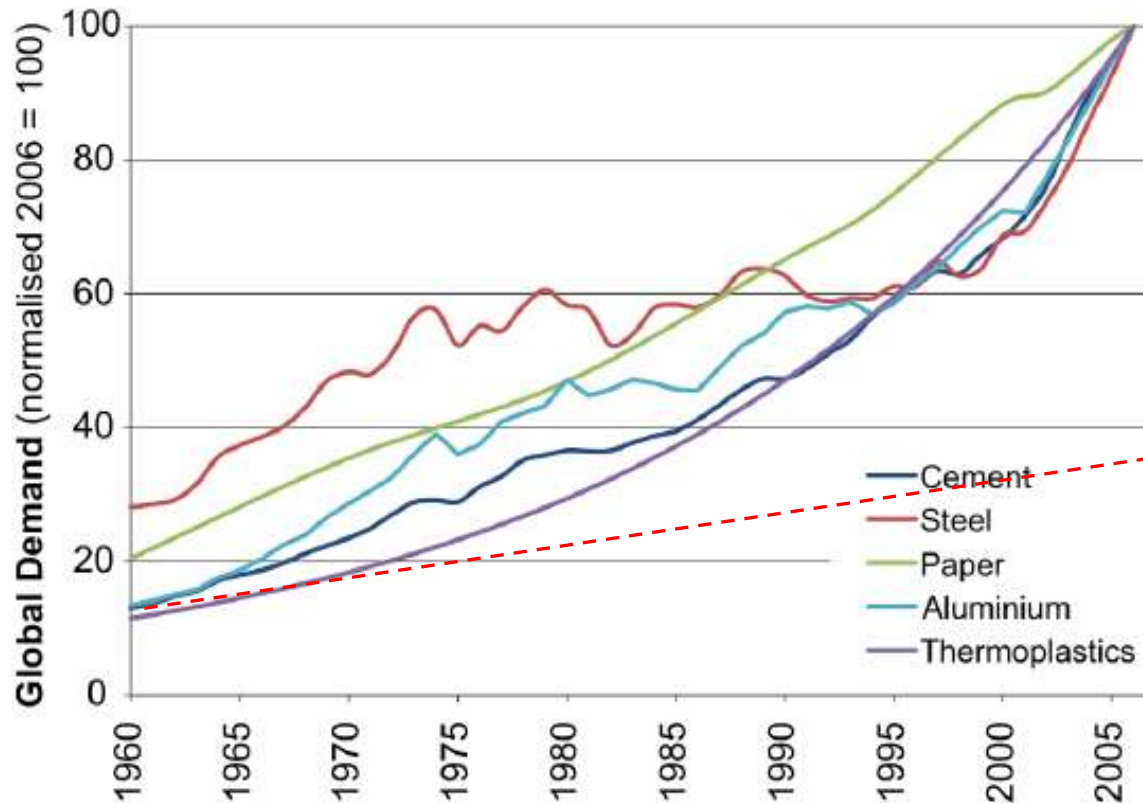
Material efficiency, as discussed in this Meeting Issue, entails the pursuit of the technical strategies, business models, consumer preferences, and policy interventions that would lead to substantial reduction in the production of high-volume energy-intensive materials required to deliver human well-being. This paper which introduces a Discussion Meeting Issue on the topic of material efficiency, aims to give an overview of current thinking on the topic, spanning environmental, engineering, economics, sociology and policy issues. The motivations for material efficiency include reducing energy demand, reducing the emissions and other environmental impacts of industry and increasing national resource security. There are many technical strategies that might bring it about, and these could mainly be implemented today if preferred by customers or producers. However, current economic measures favour the substitution of material for labour, and consumer preferences for material consumption appear to continue even beyond the point at which increased consumption provides any income in well-being. Therefore, policy will be required to stimulate material efficiency. A theoretically ideal policy measure, such as a carbon price, would internalize the externality of emissions associated with material production, and thus motivate change directly. However, implementation of such a measure



Royal Society Publishing

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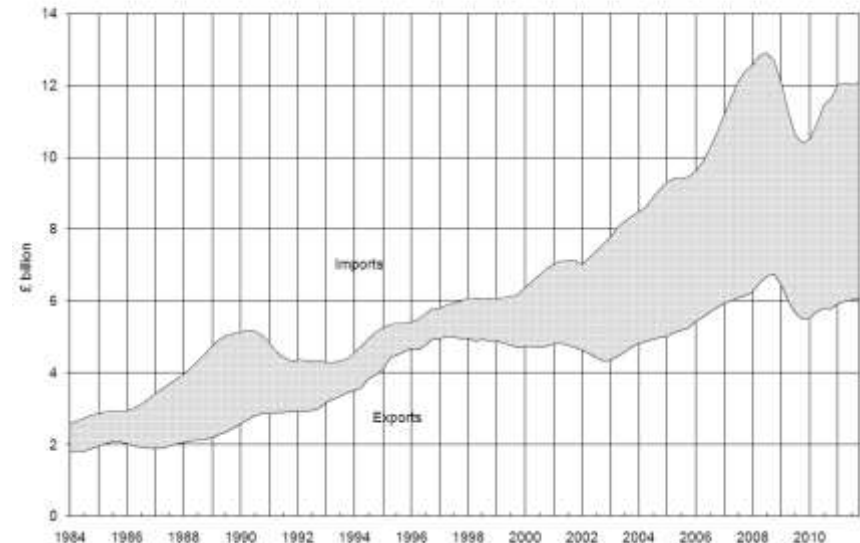
Demand



Demand

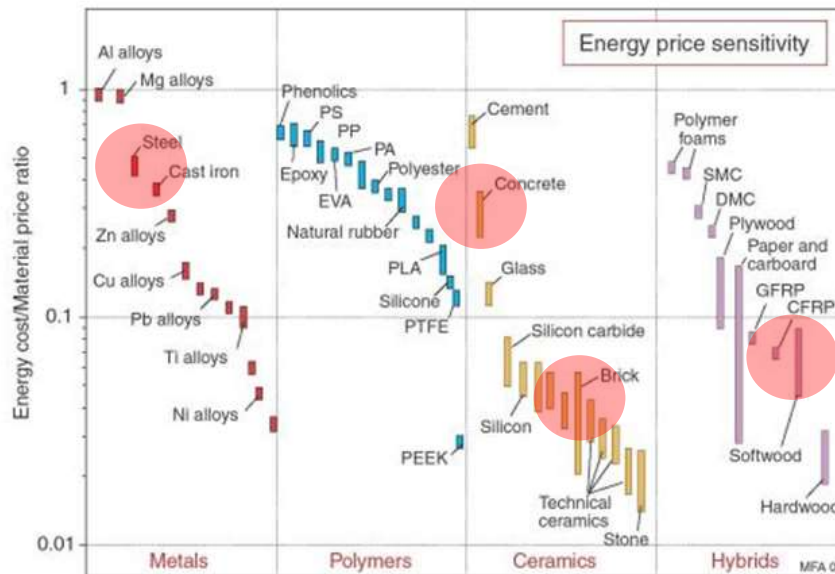
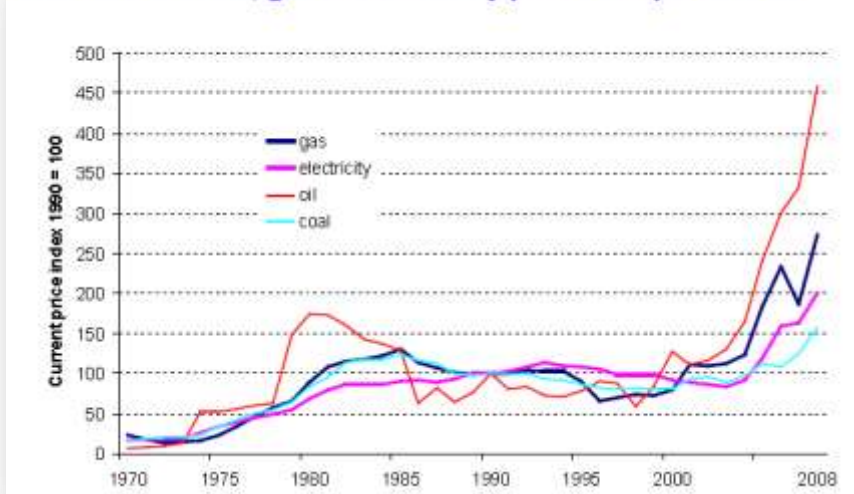
- **UK – 400mt construction materials used annually (2008)**
 - *1.5mt steel*
 - *100mt concrete*
 - *7.5mt timber*
- **UK has a trade deficit in construction materials/products (2011)**
 - *UK construction products market is £40bn annually*
 - *We import £12bn of construction products annually*
 - *We import £3.5bn from Germany and China*
 - *We export £1.5bn to Ireland and Germany*
 - *We import £650m of steel and export £475m*
 - *We import £110m of cement and export £45m*
 - *We import £135m of rebar and export £50m*
 - *We import £625m of timber*

Comparison of Imports & Exports
4-quarter moving totals



Demand

Chart 8.6: UK coal, gas and electricity prices compared to oil



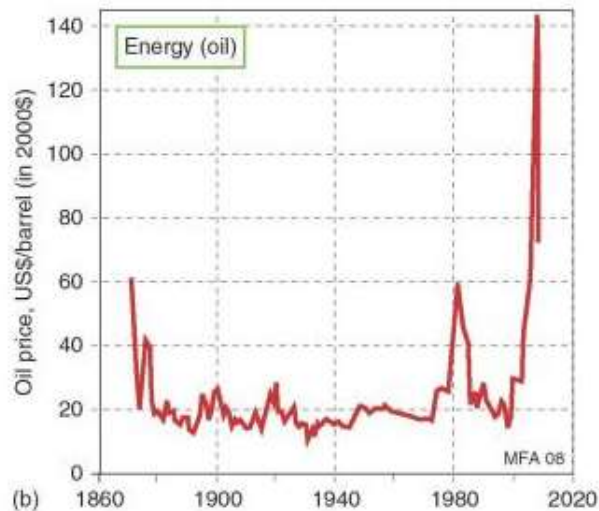
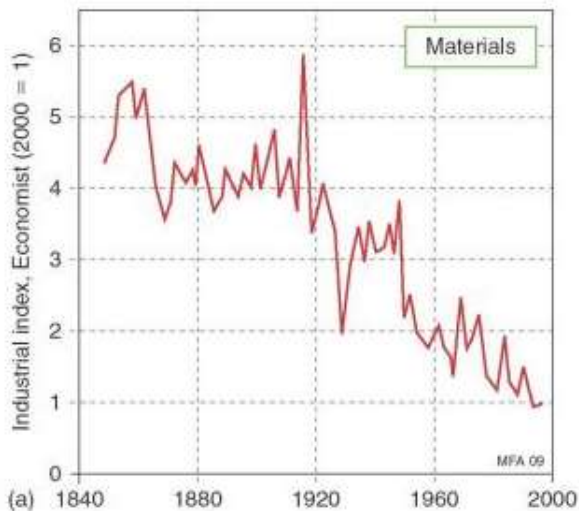
← Energy cost represents 100% of material cost

← Energy cost represents 10% of material cost

← Energy cost represents 1% of material cost

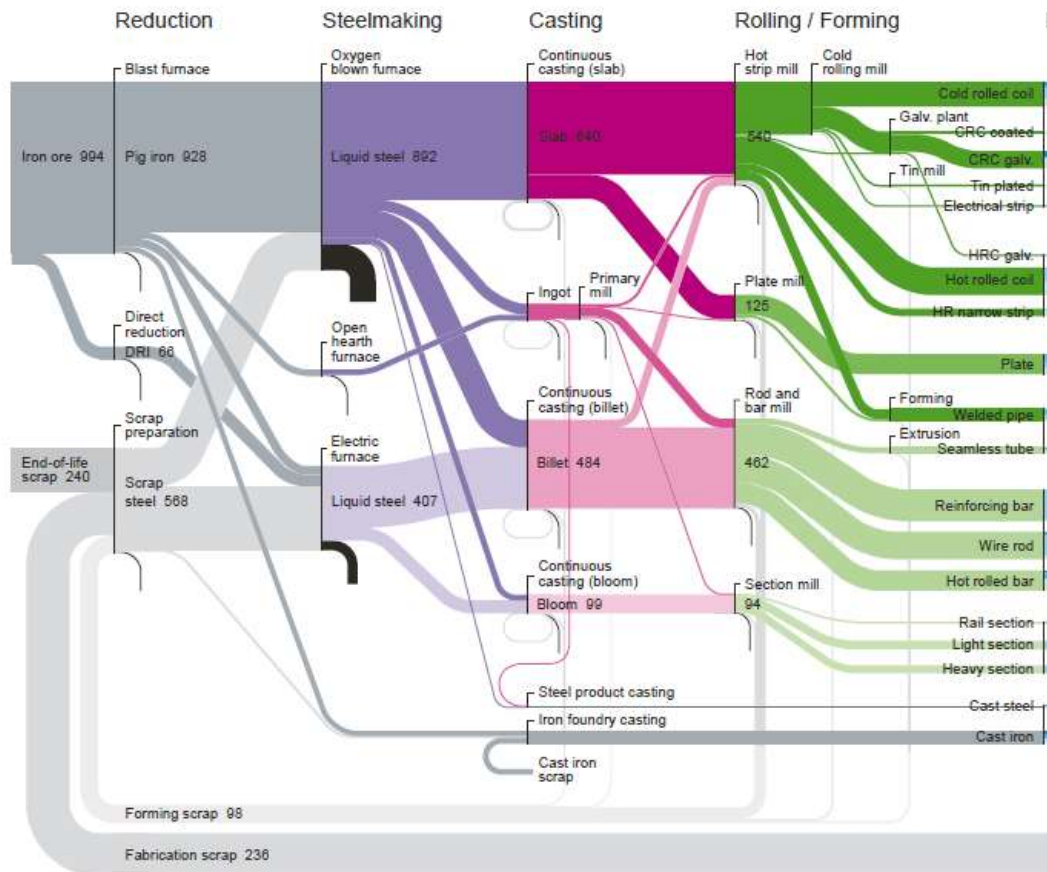
Demand

- Increasing cost of thought encourages inefficient design
- Falling cost of materials discourages lean design



Demand

- Steel re-cycling rates



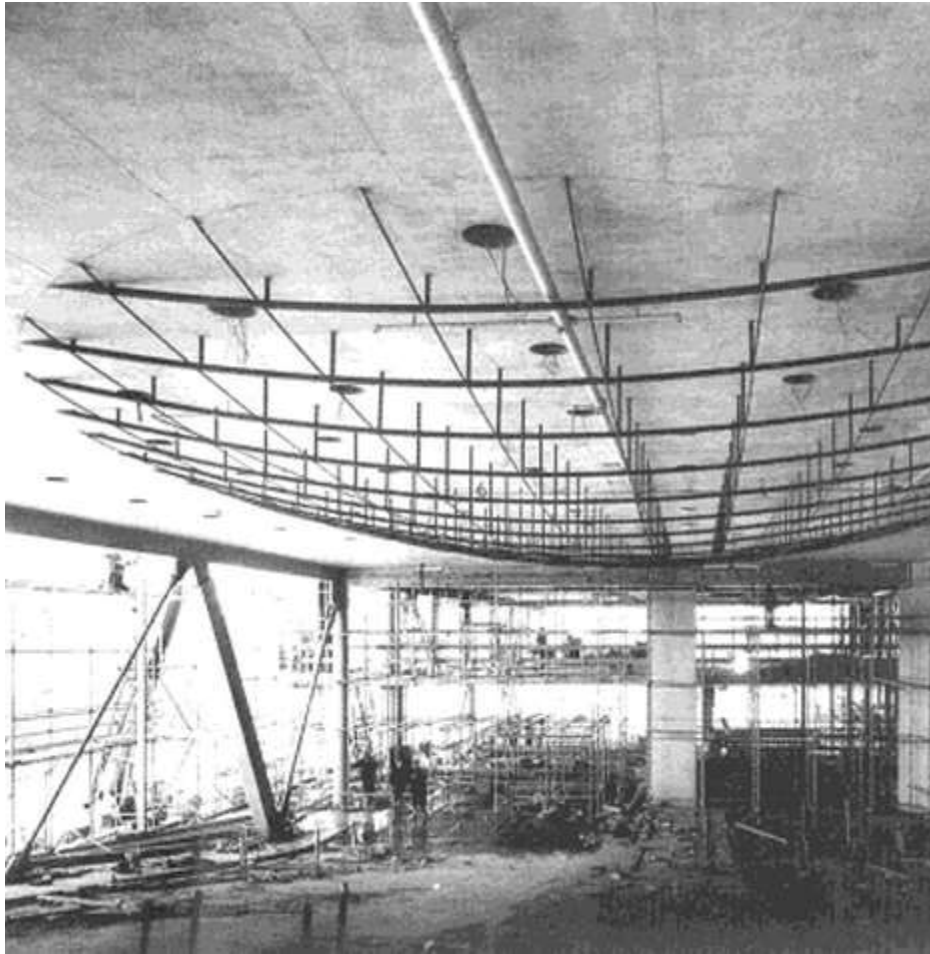
In the Olympic Stadium, 2,500 tonnes of pipeline steel is being reused in the roof truss structure, welded to 15m lengths from 12m stock. (Image: London 2012)



Beijing Stadium

- *World's largest steel structure*
- *42,000t of steel*
- *500kg of steel per seat*





200mm concrete slab...

Spans 21m over 400 seat auditorium

Opportunity



- Mountain Pine Beetle
- British Columbia Infestation
- Global warming cause
- 700million m³ of pine killed (50%)



Opportunity

What could you do with 700million m³ of wood?

- Manufacture 300million m³ of CLT
 - *Build 7,000,000 homes*
 - *Build 100,000 schools*
- Lock carbon in to buildings
 - *Store 200million t CO2*
- Displace 300million m³ of concrete
 - *Eliminate 125million t CO2 emissions*

Leadership

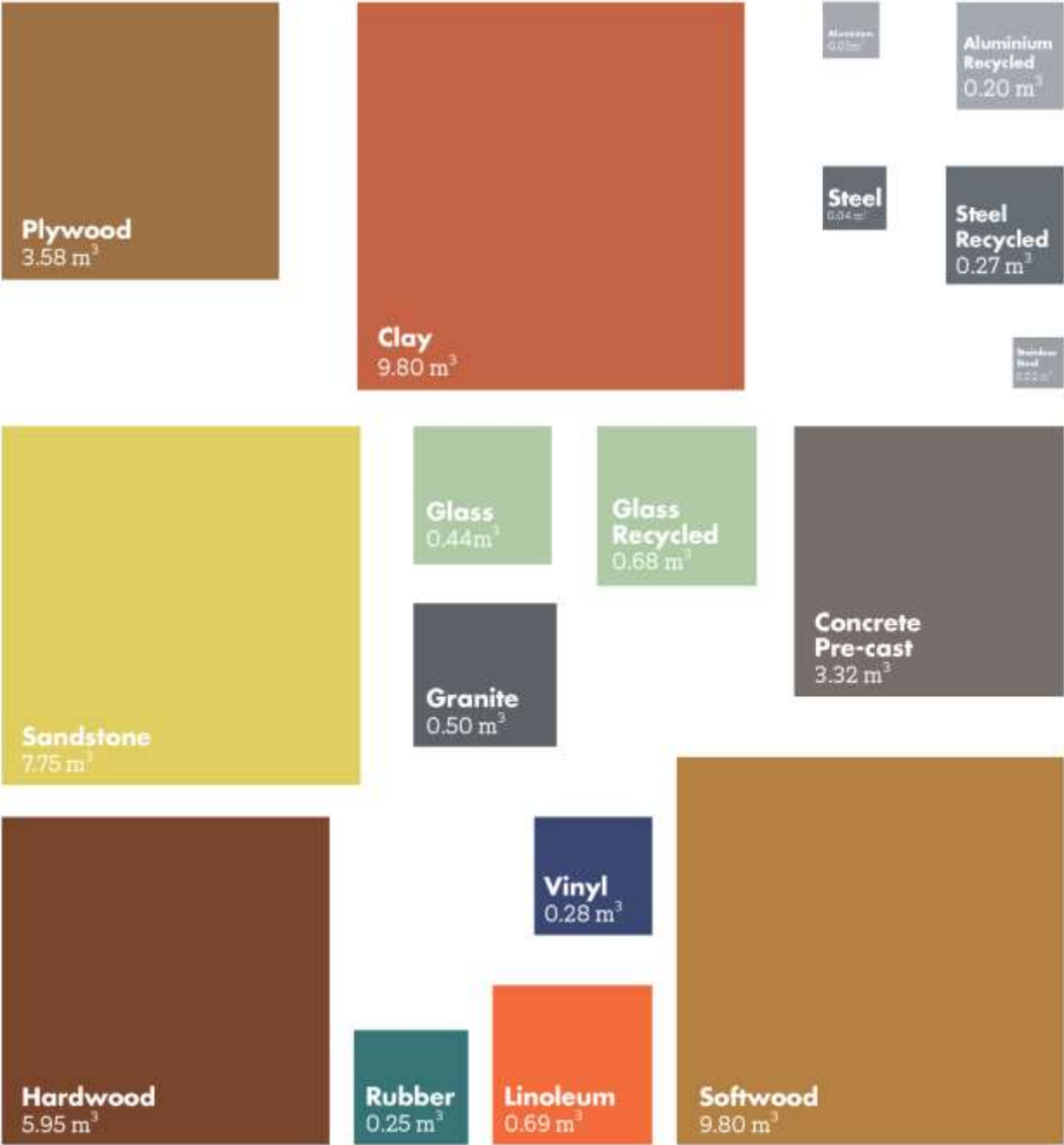
- Regulation
- Corporate

Leadership

Hackney Council 'WoodFirst' planning policy

- *Consultation*
- *Stadthaus, Bridport House and Mossbourne Academy are all in Hackney*
- *Not a 'Wood Only' policy!*
- *'Although the Council is keen to promote the benefits of building with wood, it is not considering a policy that would exclude locally sourced building materials or prevent the use of other sustainable building materials in future developments. However, it will take into account the carbon footprint of a new development to ensure it is in line with its sustainability policy and the use of structural timber would help to contribute to this.'*





Leadership

- Carbon negative concrete
 - *Uses magnesium silicates in leau of cement*
 - *Process could absorb more CO2 than it produces during manufacture*
 - *UK venture Novacem acquired by Calix in 2012*



Leadership

- What ~~would~~ will a timber solution look like?



November 2012 – Google give \$3m funding to USGBC to research healthy buildings and how building materials affect human health...

Credits

- *'3,000 Years of Design, Engineering and Construction'* by Bill Addis
- *'Materials and the Environment'* by Mike Ashby
- *'Sustainable Materials'* by Julian Allwood
- *St Miles Bridge – Engineering Timelines*
- *Jarrold Bridge – Ramboll, RG Carter*
- *24 Cattle Market Street – English Heritage Listing, Flickr*
- *Surrey Street – English Heritage Listing, Google StreetView*
- *Norwich Sports Park – Concrete Quarterly*
- *Sainsbury Centre – Foster and Partners, Anthony Hunt*
- *Forum – Hopkins Architects, Whitbybird, RG Carter*
- *Open Academy – Sheppard Robson Architects, Ramboll, Kier*

