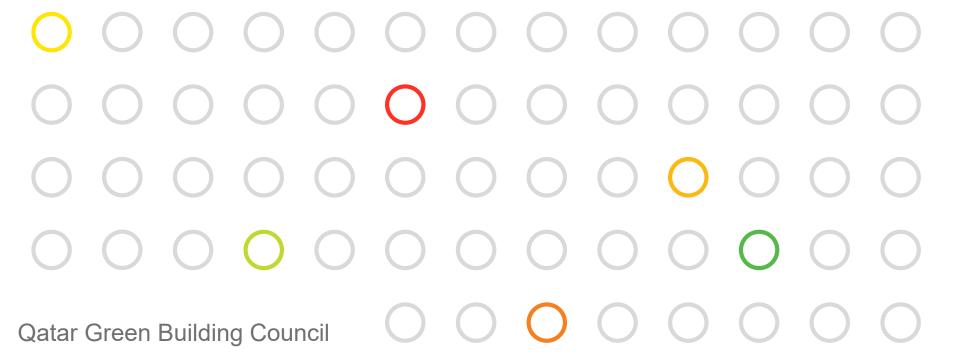


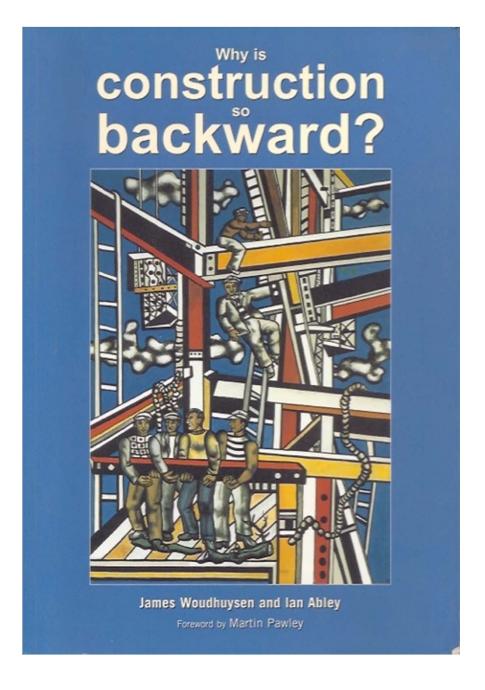
Lean and Green: towards a sustainable industry

Dr. Alex Amato – Head of Research



the problems with construction:-

- poor record of delivery to programme;
- poor record of delivered quality;
- low productivity;
- poor record of training and continued career development;
- very adversarial;
- low investment in research and development; and
- poor record of innovation and adapting to, and implementing new technology



Latham Report: Constructing the Team 1994:-

"identified industry inefficiencies, condemning existing industry practices as 'adversarial', 'ineffective', 'fragmented', 'incapable of delivering for its clients' and 'lacking respect for its employees'."

Egan Report: Rethinking Construction 1998:-

"the construction industry has consistently performed in a way that is thought to be wasteful compared to other industries. There is a general impression that it does not deliver good value for its customers."





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I want to focus on just one word that links the world of Lean to the world of Green

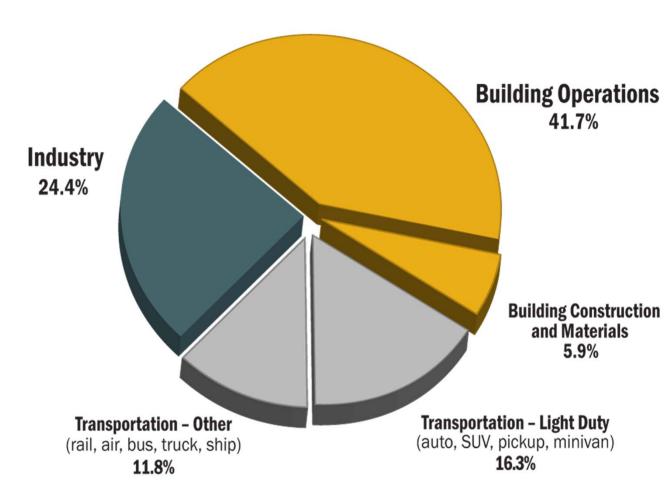
wasteful

3 lean and green thoughts

- energy
- materials
- prefabrication

energy

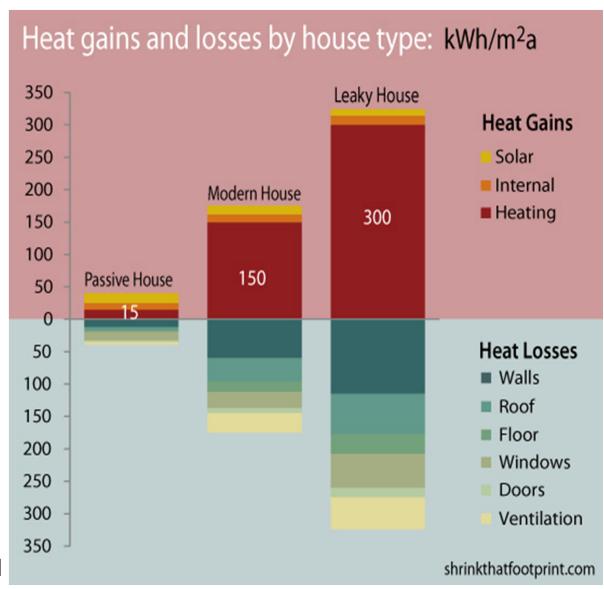
why the built environment is important to global warming



U.S. Energy Consumption by Sector

Source: ©2013 2030, Inc. / Architecture 2030. All Rights Reserved. Data Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration (2012).

energy conservation – demand side management

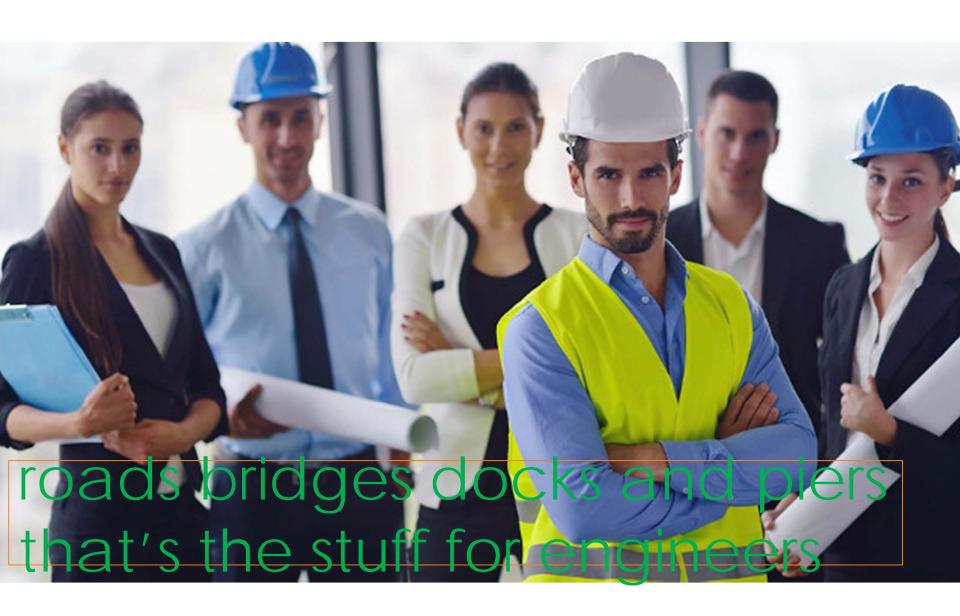


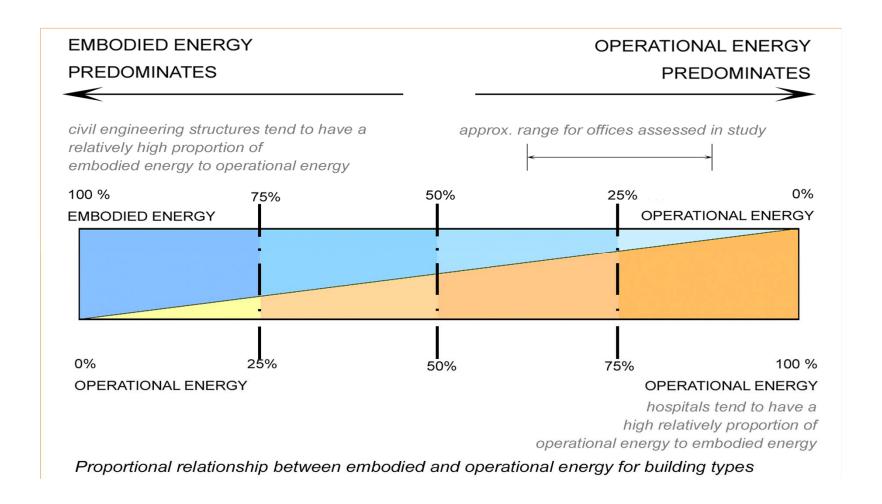


so what is the elephant in the room as far as the sustainable built environment is concerned.....

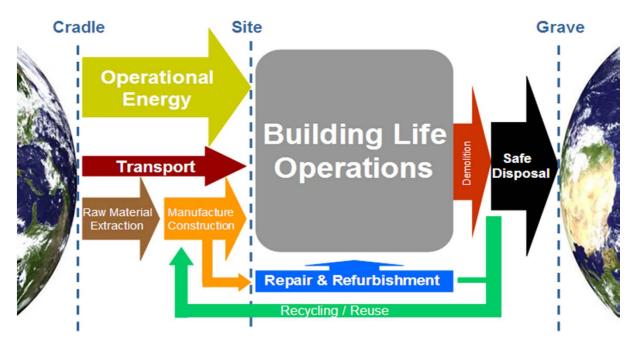
YES – I'm sure you all answered correctly it's the existing building stock!

materials





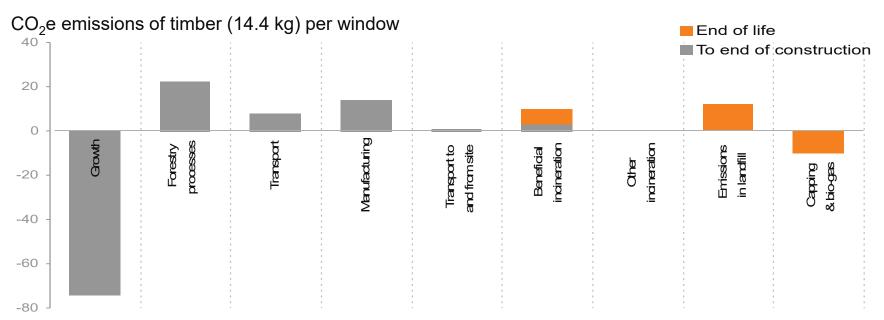
why a life cycle approach?



- because impacts and mitigation occurs throughout the life cycle of most construction materials;
- because any assessment must take into account the repair and maintenance regimes and end-of-life scenarios of any material or product.

Comparison of Life Cycle Assessment of CO₂e for windows

CO₂e emissions for the timber part of a wood window







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Focus House

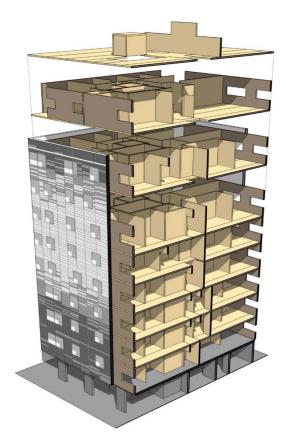
Outline

Eight storeys of cross laminated timber onto RC podium slab at first floor.

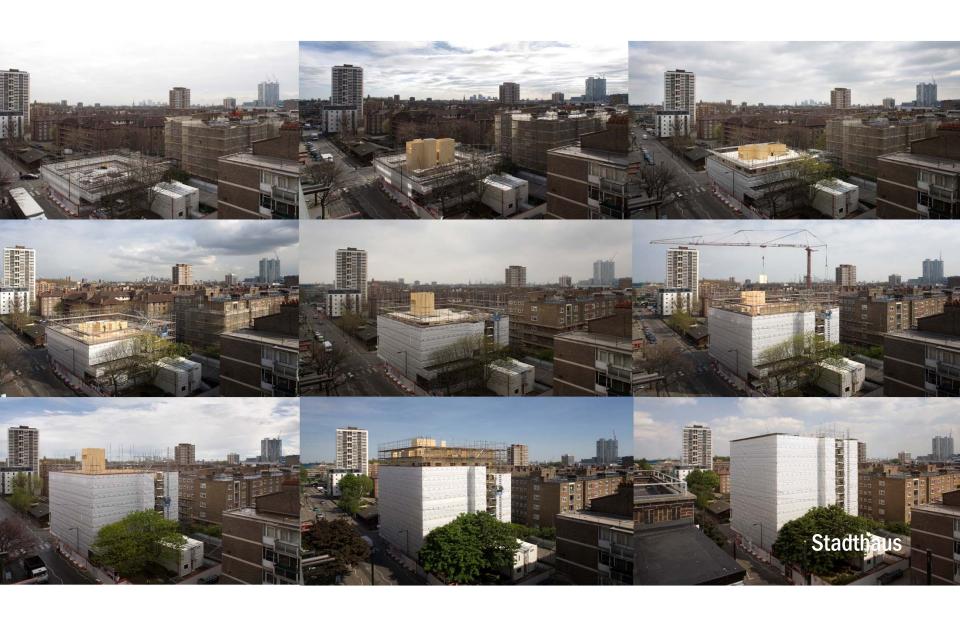
Mixture of private and social housing with separate access.

Cellular construction.

A carbon positive footprint over a twenty year period.



Stadthaus



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prefabrication

 volumetric construction in comparison with panelised systems enables all the fit-out and finishing trades to be carried out in the factory with an established flexible workforce in a controlled environment, protected from inclement weather

 this leads to efficiencies in both labour and material and ensures a high quality product compared with on-site working practices as trades can rapidly follows

on from each other

 it also leads to speed of construction as the process is well planned allowing for essential site based operations to commence while factory production continues, optimising the programme





Light Steel Frame in Module

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rapid programme







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- external walkways, modular steel and precast concrete, fabricated off-site but erected on-site
- high quality detailing and finishes
- affordable housing for the Peabody Trust

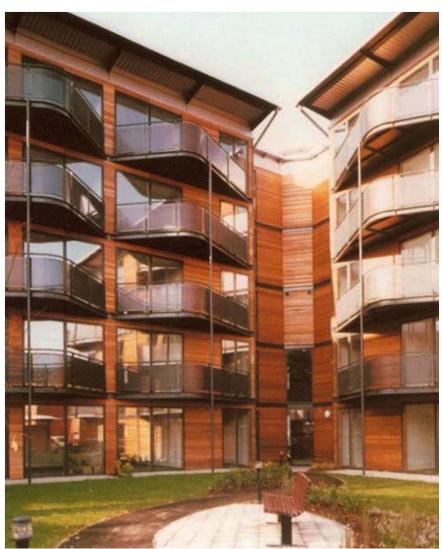




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- housing for essential service workers e.g. nurses, police, tradesman
- internal court-yard, lift access etc.





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a conclusion of sorts

so with all these advantages why don't we see a great deal more construction projects delivered using these methods?

there are numerous and complex reasons, some geographic some global but I raise 2 key points:

critical mass



fragmented construction industry



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thank you for your attention

