

Circularity as the Next Phase for Sustainable Buildings
Center for the Built Environment, Berkeley

Scaling Circular Construction: From Research to Practice

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Circular Construction Lab / Department of Architecture / Cornell University



**AAP
Cornell
Architecture
Art
Planning**



**Circular
Construction
Lab**



Linear Economy

Images: Edward Burtynsky

>50%



~40%

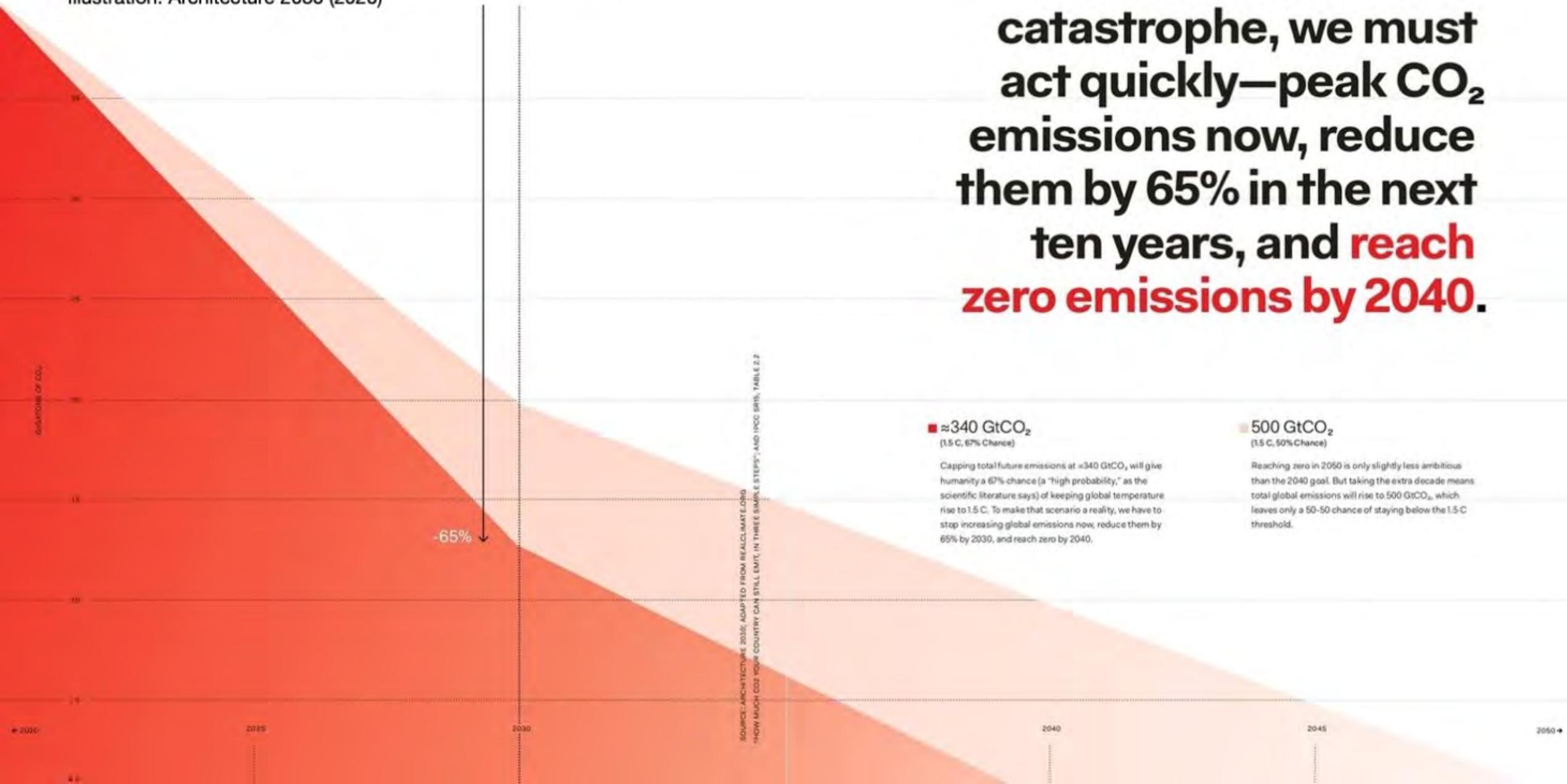


>40%



Carbon Emission Reduction Scenarios

Illustration: Architecture 2030 (2020)



To stave off a climate catastrophe, we must act quickly—peak CO₂ emissions now, reduce them by 65% in the next ten years, and reach zero emissions by 2040.

■ ≈340 GtCO₂
(1.5 C, 67% Chance)

Capping total future emissions at ≈340 GtCO₂ will give humanity a 67% chance (a “high probability,” as the scientific literature says) of keeping global temperature rise to 1.5 C. To make that scenario a reality, we have to stop increasing global emissions now, reduce them by 65% by 2030, and reach zero by 2040.

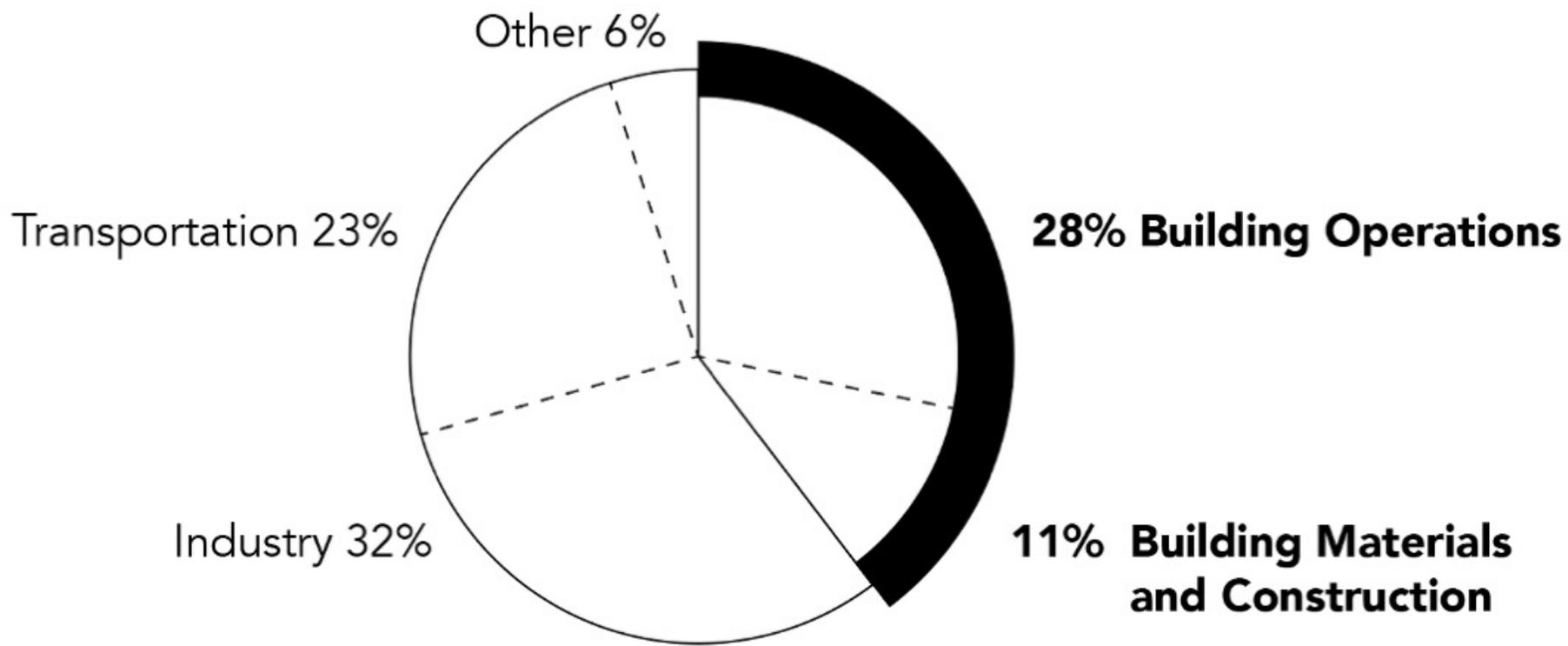
■ 500 GtCO₂
(1.5 C, 50% Chance)

Reaching zero in 2050 is only slightly less ambitious than the 2040 goal. But taking the extra decade means total global emissions will rise to 500 GtCO₂, which leaves only a 50-50 chance of staying below the 1.5 C threshold.

SOURCE: ARCHITECTURE 2030; ADAPTED FROM REALCLIMATE.ORG
HOW MUCH CO₂ YOUR COUNTRY CAN STILL EMIT IN THREE SIMPLE STEPS AND IPCC SR15, TABLE 2.2

Global carbon emissions from building construction and operation

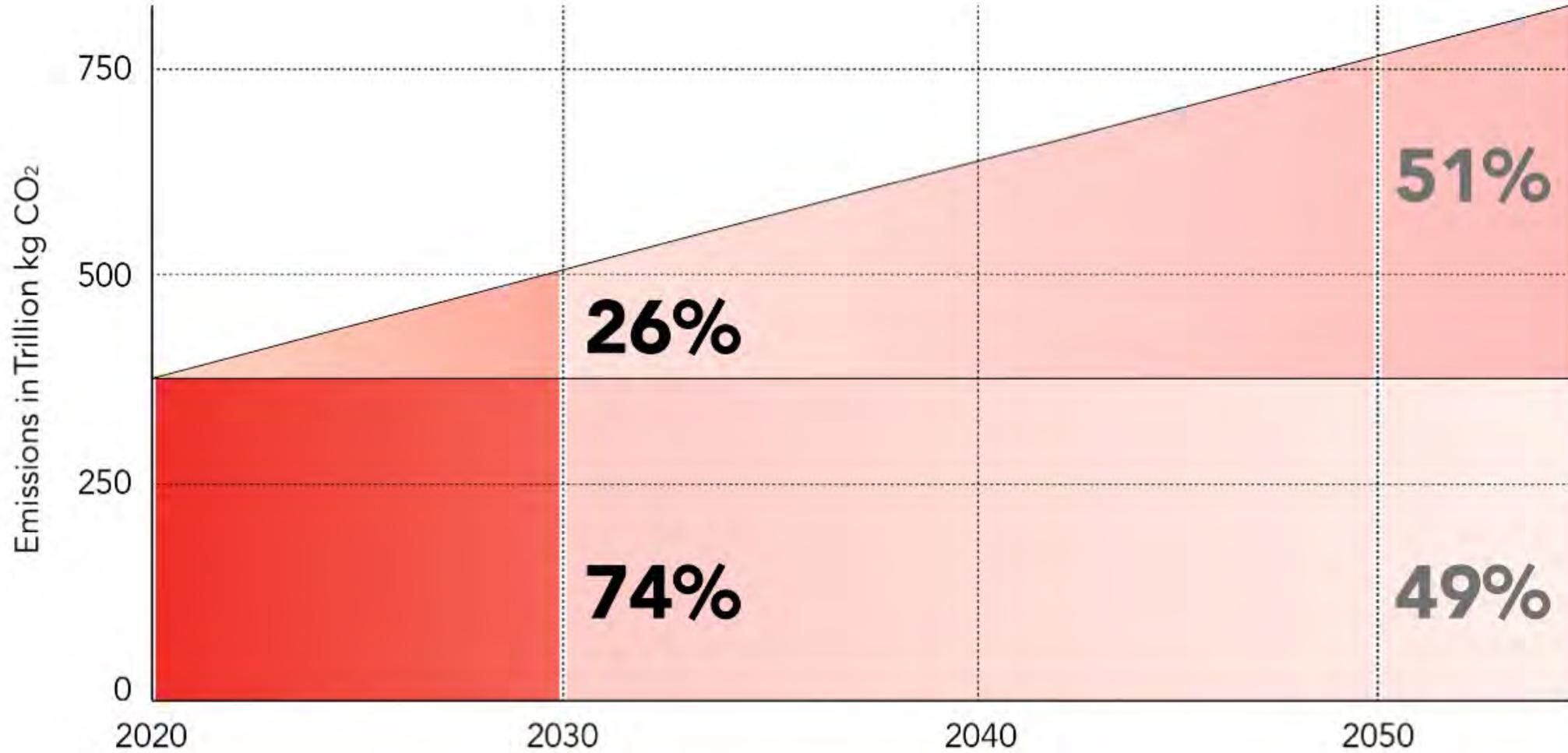
Source: The Carbon Issue (2020)



Global CO₂ emissions by sector

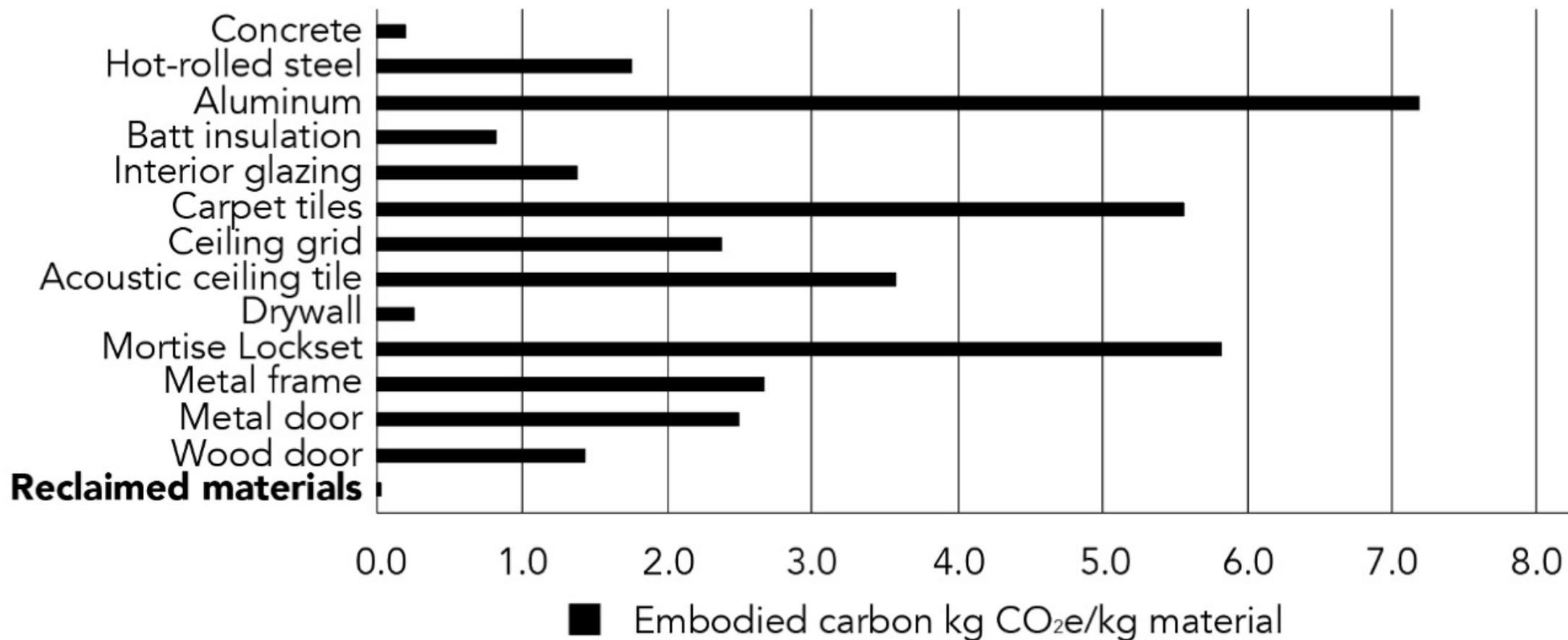
Global carbon emissions from new construction (2020-2050)

Source: Architecture 2030 (2020)



Embodied carbon of selected building materials

Source: Doors Unhinged (2020)



Current End-of-life Scenario: Demolition (and Landfilling)

Image: Felix Heisel (2021)



Circular Construction Lab, Cornell University

<http://ccl.aap.cornell.edu>

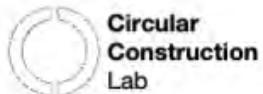
Closing the loop through design and engineering.

The Circular Construction Lab (CCL) houses a design research program that advances the paradigm from linear material consumption towards circular economy within an industrialized construction industry.

The Circular Construction Lab is directed by Assistant Professor Felix Heisel.

MISSION STATEMENT

The Circular Construction Lab (CCL) in the Department of Architecture at Cornell AAP houses a design research program that advances the paradigm shift from linear material consumption towards a circular economy within an industrialized construction industry. At the intersection of architecture, engineering, material and computer science, as well as economics, the lab investigates new concepts, methods, and processes to (1) design and construct buildings as the material depots for future construction, and (2) activate the potential of the built environment as an 'urban mine' for today's construction. CCL understands architecture as part of a regenerative and restorative cycle and sees design as a vehicle that can advance this ambition with excellence in teaching and research. Through close collaborations with academic, industrial, and legislative/ political partners the lab ensures the relevance of its work and promotes the direct and full-scale implementation of research results towards a more sustainable, low/ no-carbon, circular construction industry.

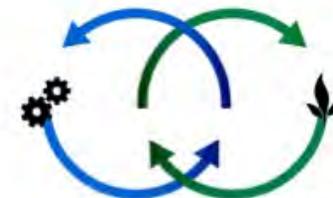


Linear Economy



Take | Make | Throw
energy from finite sources

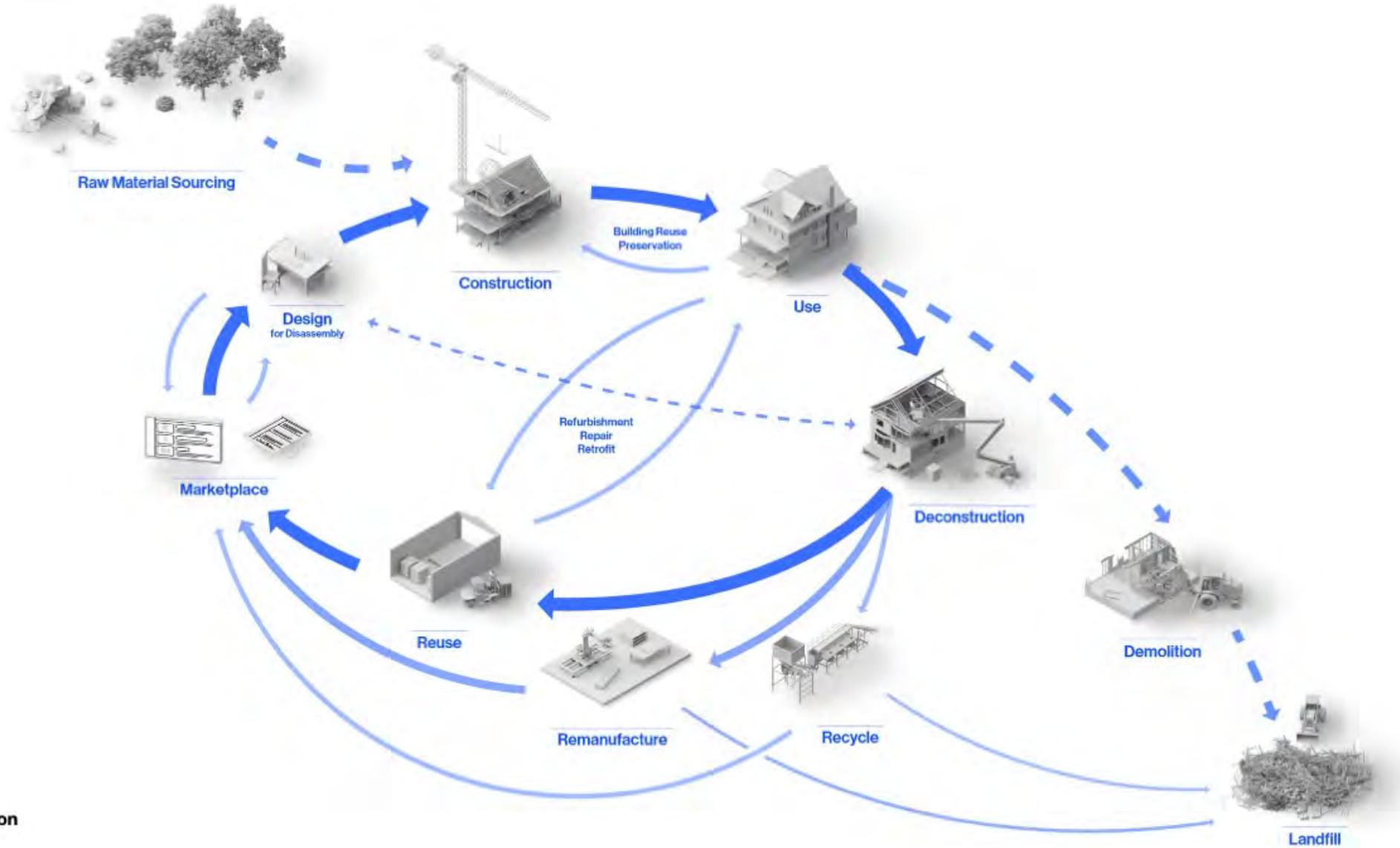
Circular Economy



Take | Make | Repeat
energy from regenerative sources

Circular Ecosystem

Source: Heisel, Perovsek (2024)



Panelized Deconstruction

Image: Felix Heisel (2022)



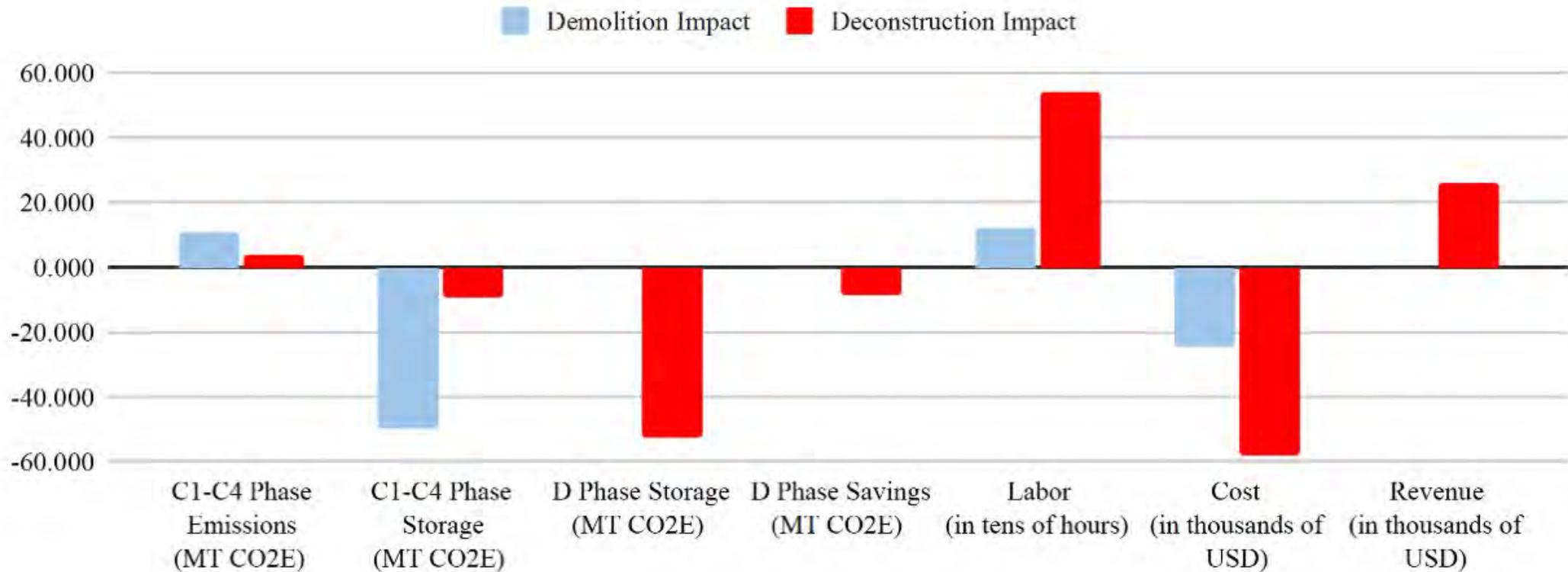
Catherine Commons Deconstruction Project

Image: Joseph McGranahan (2022)



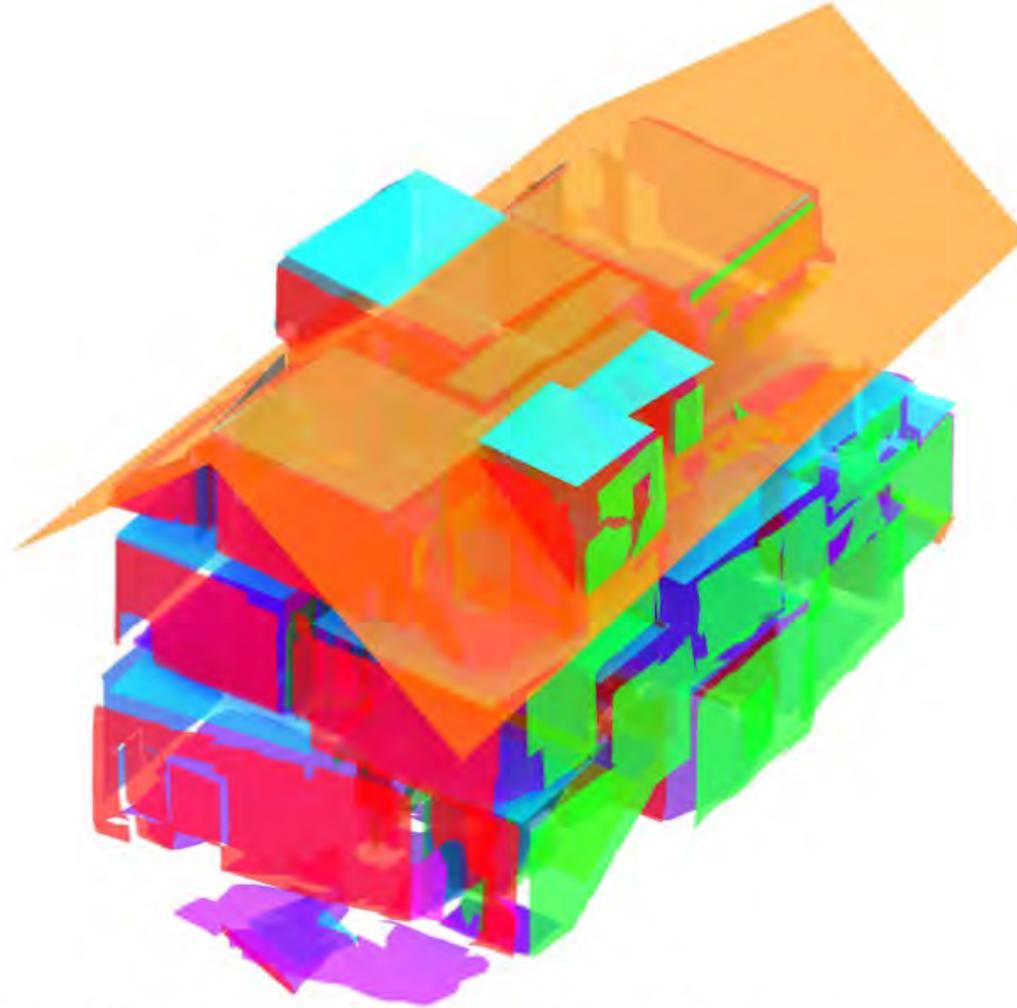
Demolition vs Deconstruction

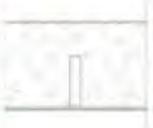
Illustration: Circular Construction Lab (2023)



ScanR Deconstruction and Salvage Scan Analysis

Source: Circular Construction Lab (2022)



Roof Construction		Surface Area: 206.09 m ² Timber: 3742.80 kg Plaster: 0 kg Bio-based Insulation: 0 kg
Ceiling Construction		Surface Area: 53.47 m ² Timber: 480.02 kg Plaster: 406.44 kg Bio-based Insulation: 653.42 kg
Exterior Wall Construction		Surface Area: 218.35 m ² Timber: 6128.42 kg Plaster: 1663.83 kg Bio-based Insulation: 0 kg
Interior Walls		Surface Area: 232.97 m ² Timber: 5769.50 kg Plaster: 3550.46 kg Bio-based Insulation: 0 kg
Floor Construction		Surface Area: 394.95 m ² Timber: 12208.69 kg Plaster: 3009.52 kg Bio-based Insulation: 0 kg

Reuse Capacity Building

Image: Jason Koski (2022)



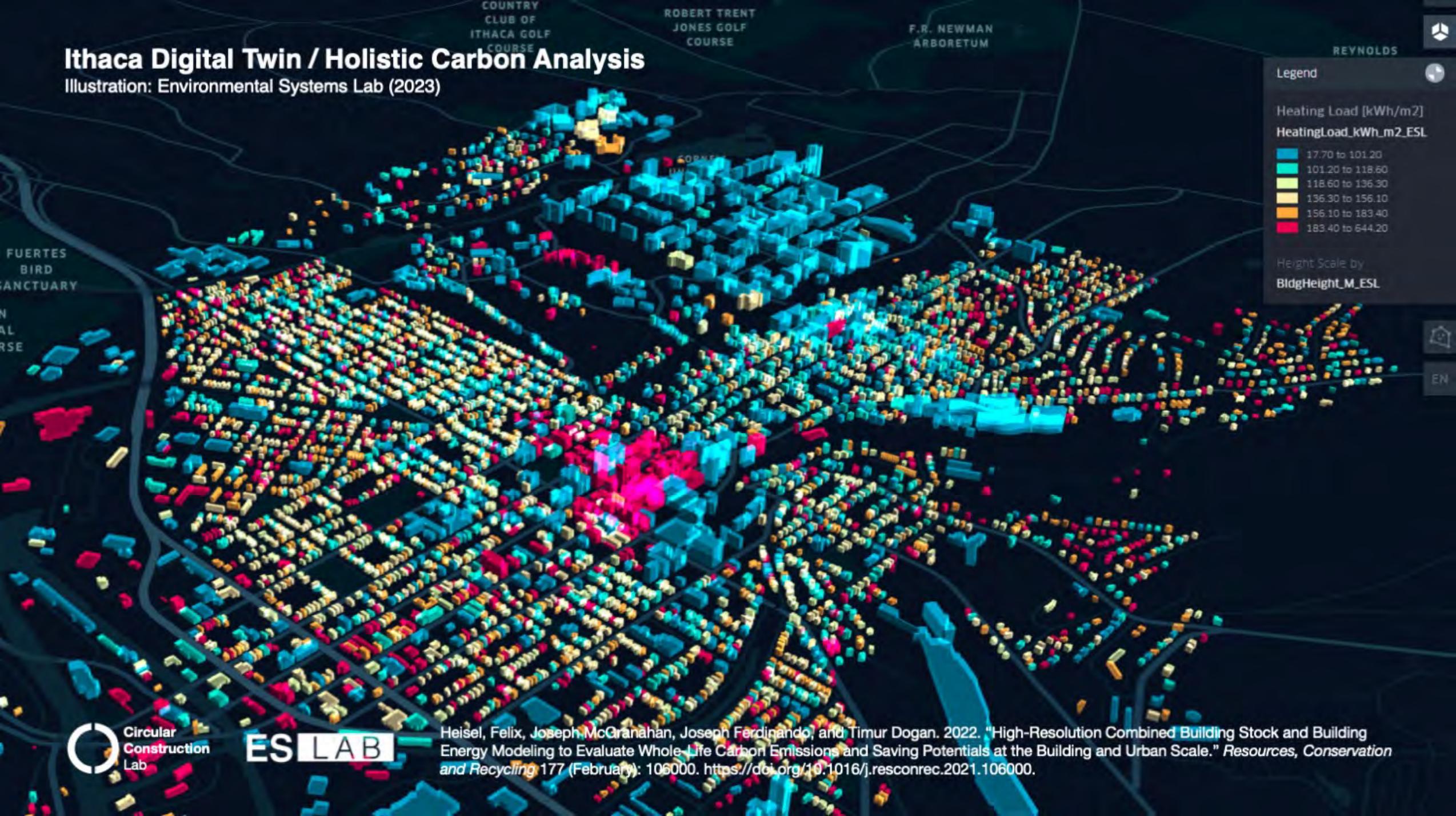
Deconstruction Workshops

Image: Jason Koski (2022)



Ithaca Digital Twin / Holistic Carbon Analysis

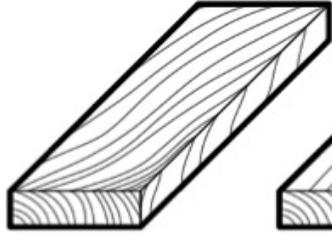
Illustration: Environmental Systems Lab (2023)



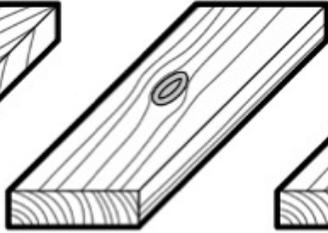
Types of lumber defects related to grading

Source: Jasper Owen and Anye Shi, Circular Construction Lab (2025)

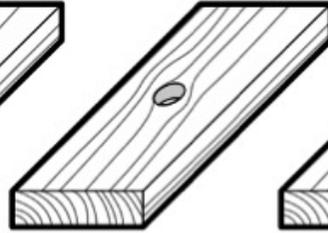
0. Slope of Grain



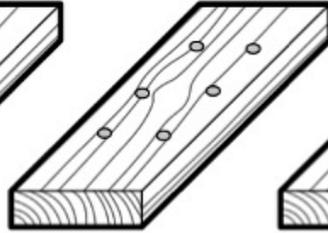
1. Knot



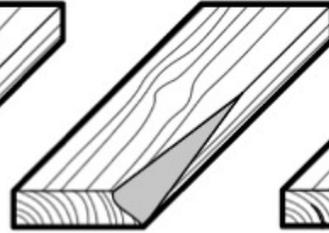
2a. Hole



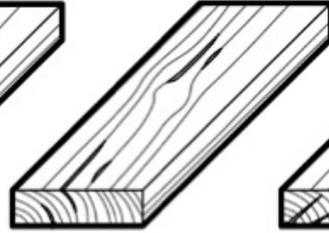
2b. Nail Hole



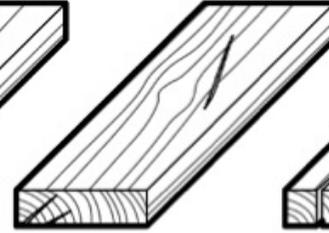
3. Wane



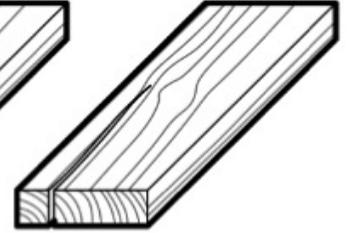
4a. Shake



4b. Check



4c. Split



Grading standards in the United States

Source: Jasper Owen and Anye Shi, Circular Construction Lab (2025)

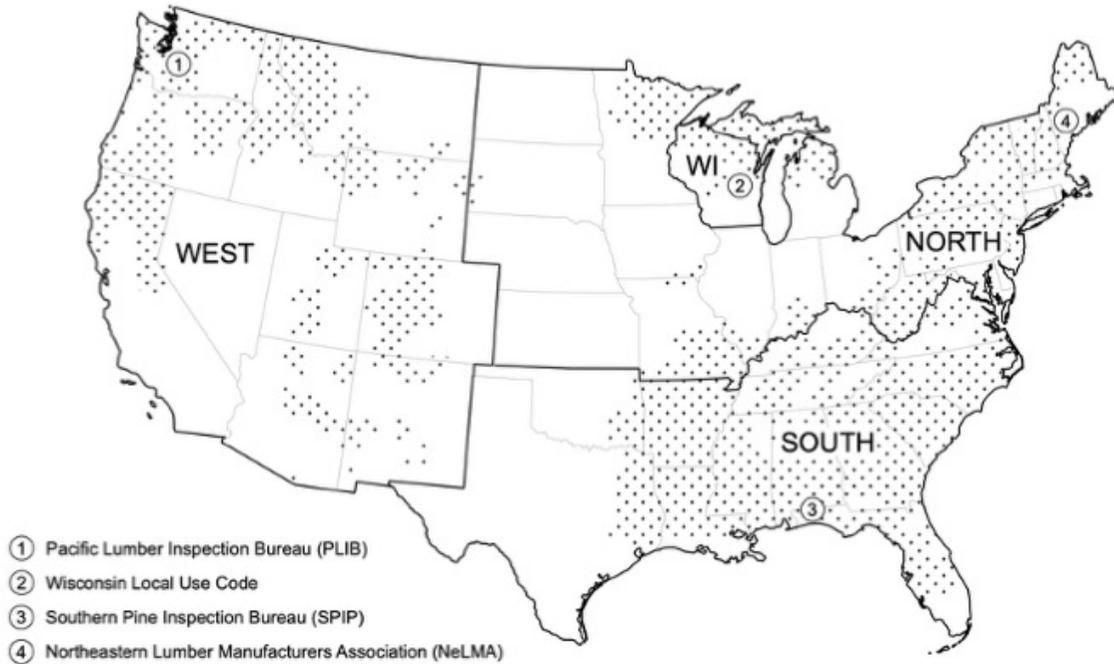


Table 1: Summary of Visual Lumber Grading Criteria for Structural Light Frame (SLF) with Grade 2 or higher.

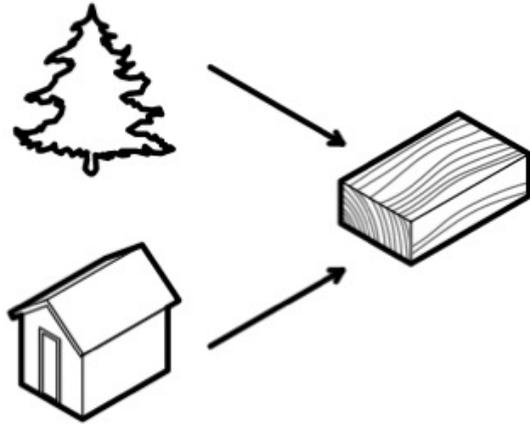
The strictest grading standard among the four systems is highlighted in the figure for comparison.

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Size: 2×4 (SLF) Grade: No. 2	Pacific Lumber Inspection Bureau (PLIB)	Wisconsin Local Use Grade	Southern Pine Inspection Bureau (SPIB)	Northeastern Lumber Manufacturers Association (NeLMA)
Wood Species	Douglas Fir; Hem Fir; Western Red Cedar; Spruce-Pine-Fir; Softwood species	All species in Wisconsin	Southern Pine	Eastern Spruce; Balsam Fir; Eastern white pine; Eastern Hemlock; Aspen
Slope of Grane	1 in 8	1 in 8	N/A	1 in 8
Knots	1-1/4" at edge of wide face; 2" at centerline of wide face	1/4 of face width (0.875" on wide face; 0.375" on narrow face)	36% of narrow face (0.54")	1-1/4" at edge of wide face; 2" at centerline of wide face
Holes	1-1/4" per 2 lin. ft.	1/4 of width per 2 lin. ft. (0.875" per 2 lin. ft.)	1-1/4" per 2 lin. ft.	1-1/4" per 2 lin. ft.
Wanes	1/3 (thickness/width)	1/3 (thickness/width)	1/3 (thickness/width)	1/3 (thickness/width)
Splits	Equal in length to 1-1/2 times the width (5.25")	Equal in length to 2 times the width (7")	Equal in length to 1-1/2 times the width (5.25")	Equal in length to 1-1/2 times the width (5.25")

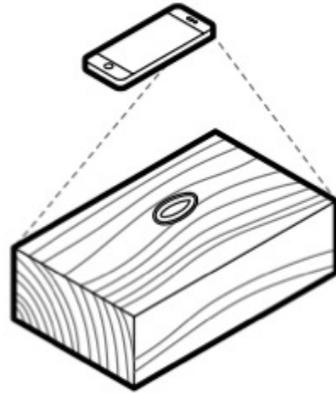
AI-supported visual lumber grading steps

Source: Jasper Owen and Anye Shi, Circular Construction Lab (2025)

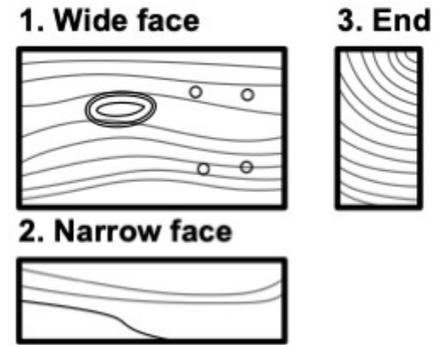
A. Preprocessing



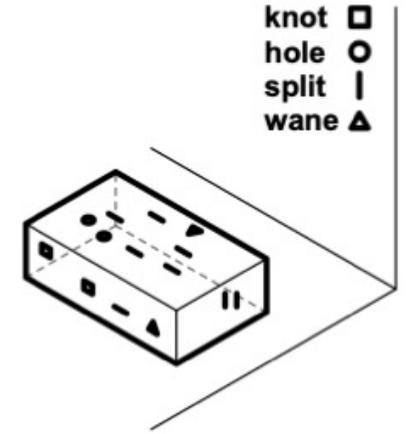
B. Calibrated Imaging System



C. AI-aided image Analysis



D. Auto-grading



Timber reuse legislation

Source: NYS Senate and House (2025)



The New York State Senate

Assembly Bill A3029

2025-2026 Legislative Session

Establishes standards for the reuse of deconstructed building materials

[DOWNLOAD BILL TEXT PDF](#)

SPONSORED BY

KELLES

STATE OF NEW YORK

3029

2025-2026 Regular Sessions

IN ASSEMBLY

January 23, 2025

Introduced by M. of A. KELLES -- read once and referred to the Committee on Governmental Operations

AN ACT to amend the executive law, in relation to establishing standards for the reuse of deconstructed building materials

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

1 Section 1. Paragraph c of subdivision 2 of section 377 of the execu-
2 tive law, as added by chapter 707 of the laws of 1981, is amended to
3 read as follows:

4 c. permit to the fullest extent feasible, use of modern technical
5 methods, devices and improvements which tend to reduce the cost of
6 construction, including the reuse of deconstructed building materials,
7 without substantially affecting reasonable requirements for the health,
8 safety and security of the occupants or users of buildings;

9 § 2. Section 378 of the executive law is amended by adding a new
10 subdivision 19-a to read as follows:

11 19-a. a. To support the goal of zero on-site greenhouse gas emissions
12 and help achieve the state's clear energy and climate agenda, including
13 but not limited to greenhouse gas reduction requirements set forth with-
14 in chapter one hundred six of the laws of two thousand nineteen, also
15 known as the New York state climate leadership and community protection
16 act, the uniform code shall set standards for the use of solid-sawn
17 lumber in construction and for the grading of used solid-sawn lumber.

18 b. The uniform code shall provide that used solid-sawn lumber in good
19 condition and devoid of areas of decay not meeting the requirements of
20 sections 2303.1.1, 2303.1.1.1 or 2303.1.1.2 of the 2020 building code of
21 New York state shall comply with the following:

22 (i) dimensional lumber that has a nominal thickness of two inches with
23 a nominal width of six inches, or less, shall be assumed to be spruce-
24 pine-fir stud grade and shall have structural properties assigned in

Design for Reuse / Circulating Matters

Image: Joseph McGranahan / CCL (2022)



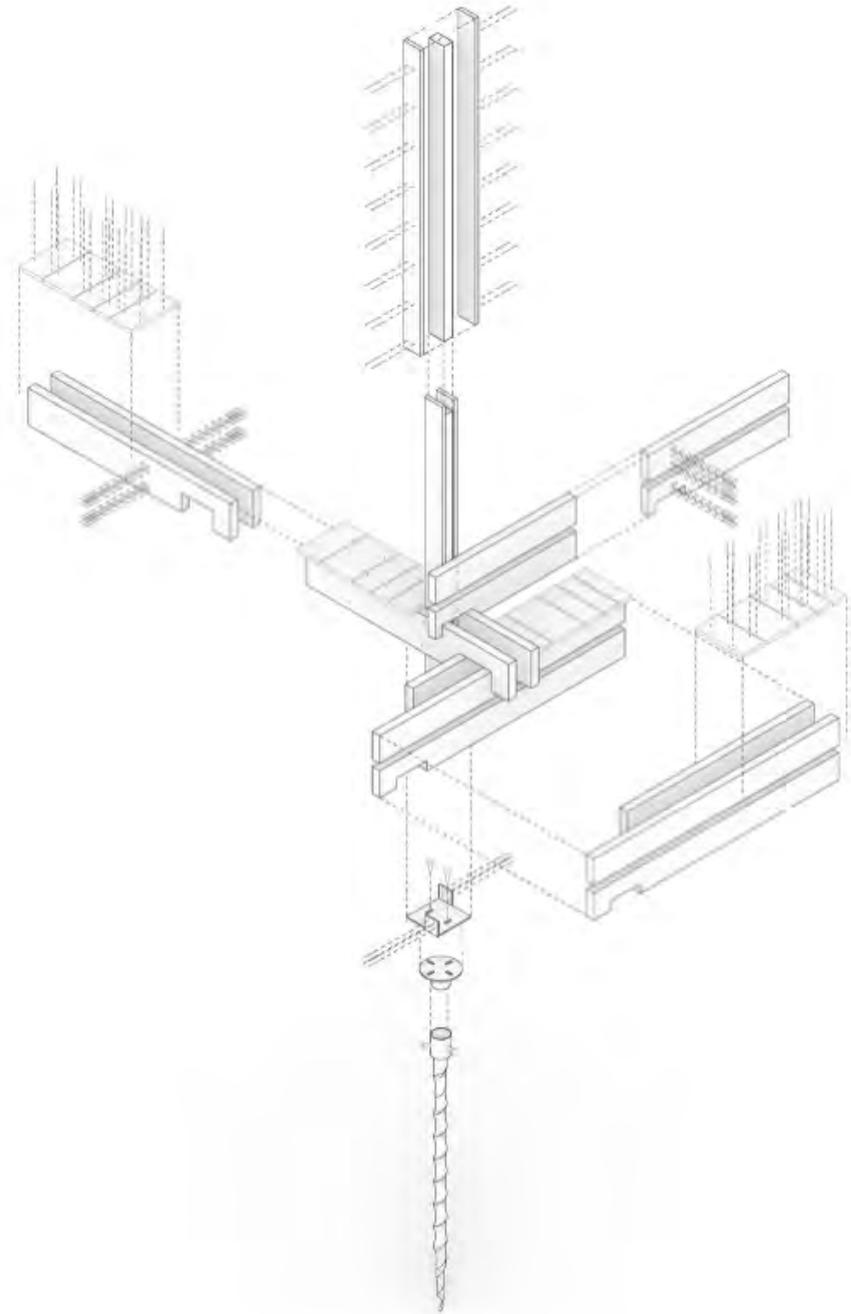
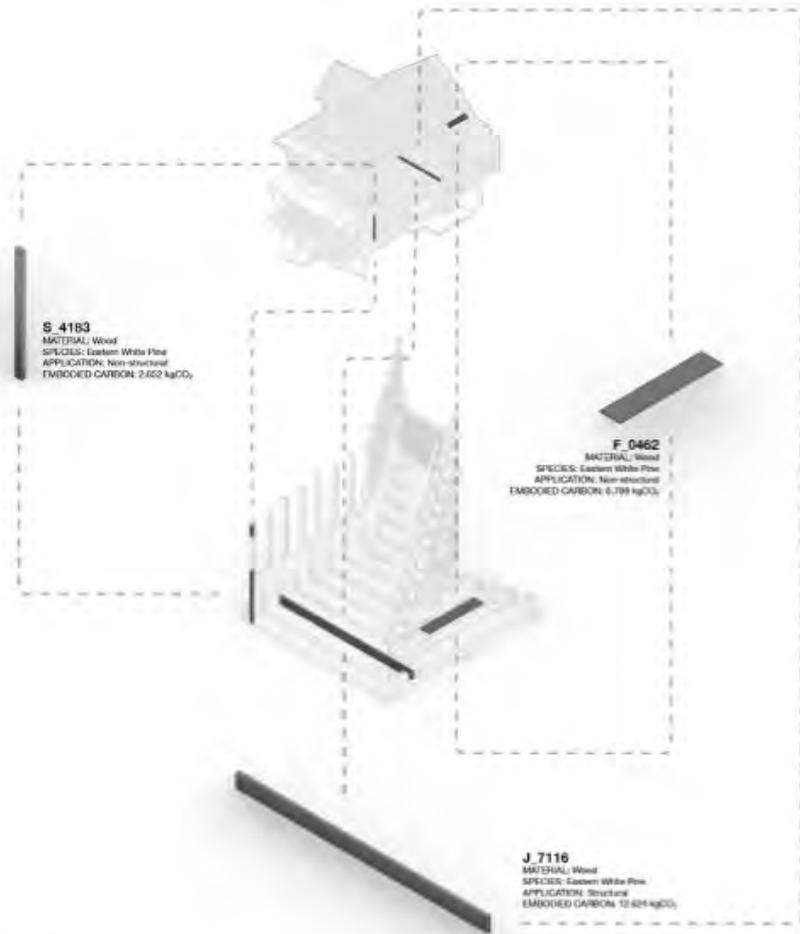
Circulating Matters

Images: Felix Heisel, Albert Vecerka / Esto (2022)



Circulating Matters

Illustration: Circular Construction Lab (2022)



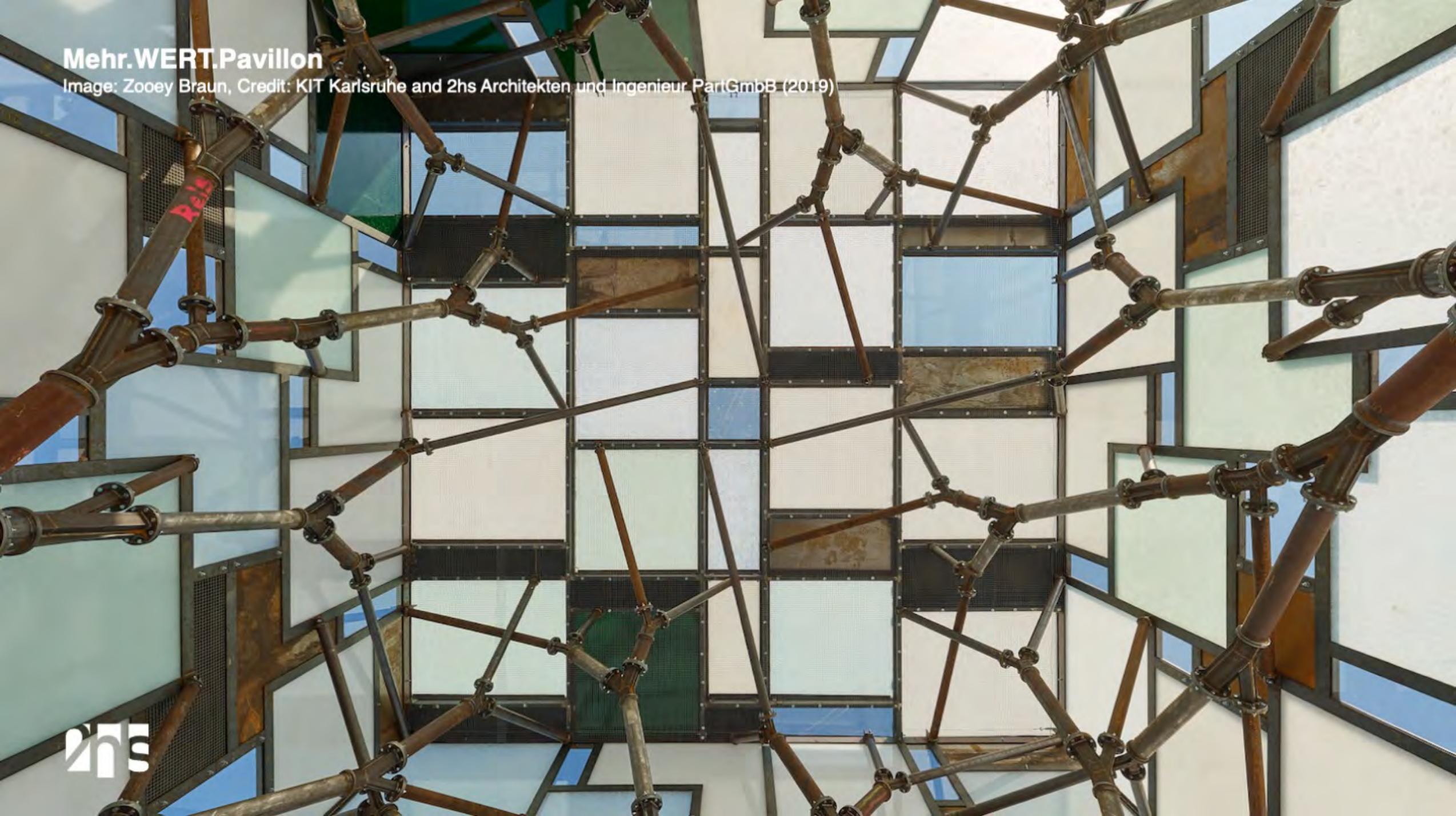
Mehr.WERT.Pavillon

Image: Zooey Braun, Credit: KIT Karlsruhe and 2hs Architekten und Ingenieur PartGmbB (2019)



Mehr.WERT.Pavillon

Image: Zooey Braun, Credit: KIT Karlsruhe and 2hs Architekten und Ingenieur PartGmbB (2019)



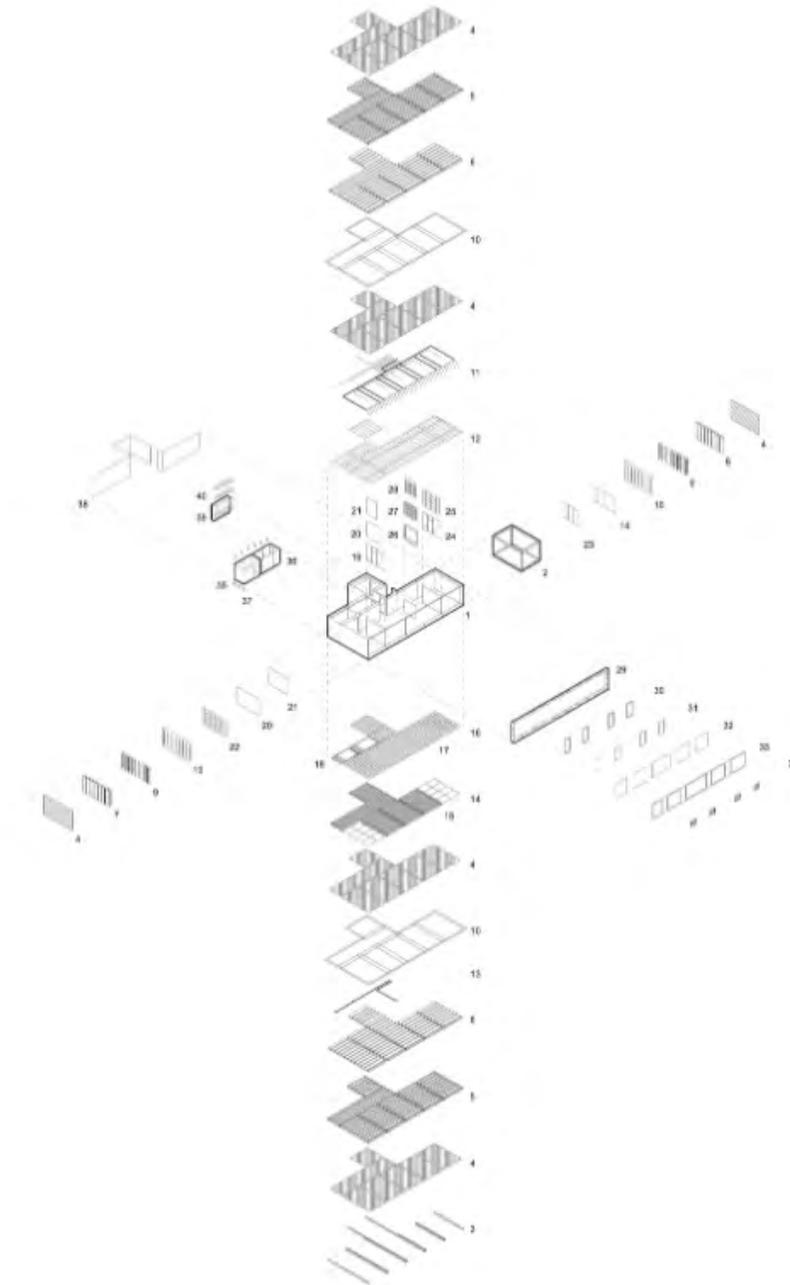
Urban Mining and Recycling (UMAR)

Image: Zooey Braun, Credit: Werner Sobek with Dirk E. Hebel and Felix Heisel (2018)



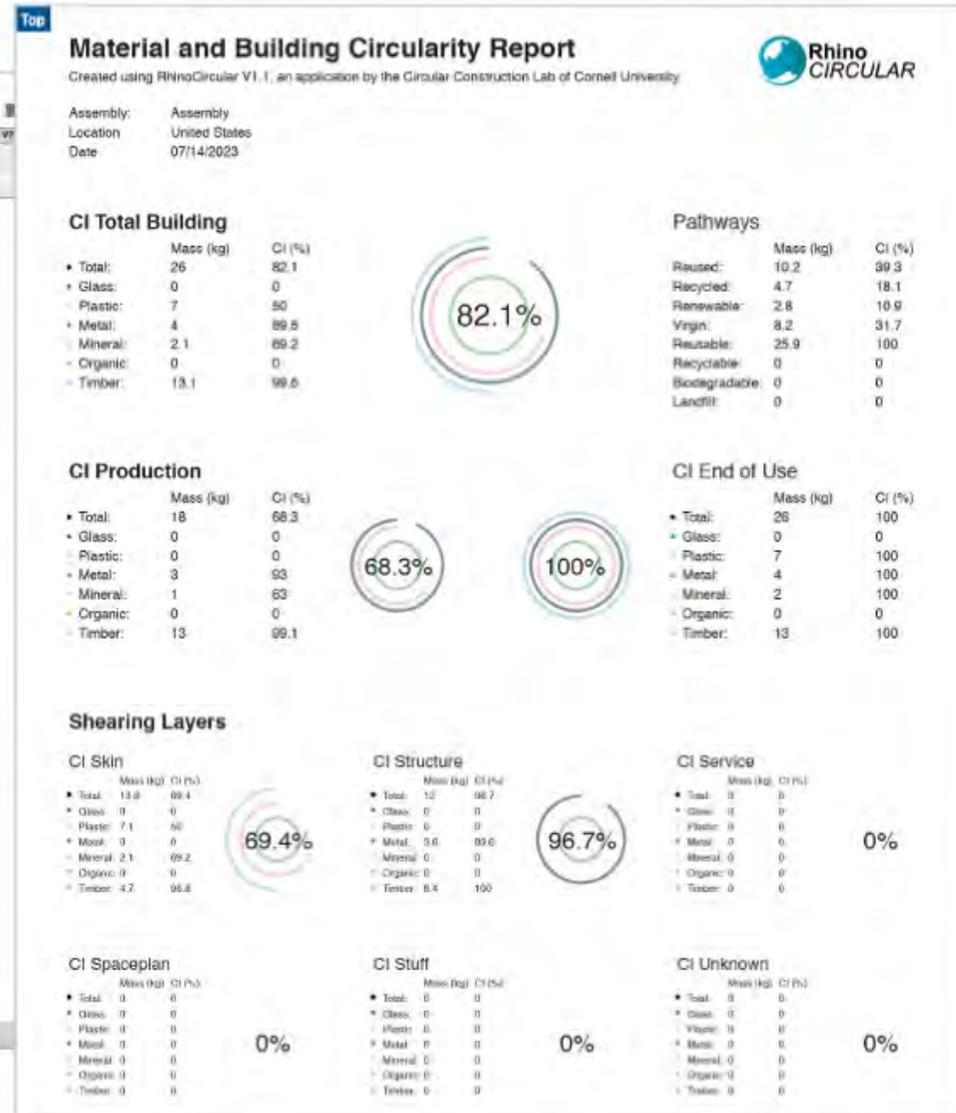
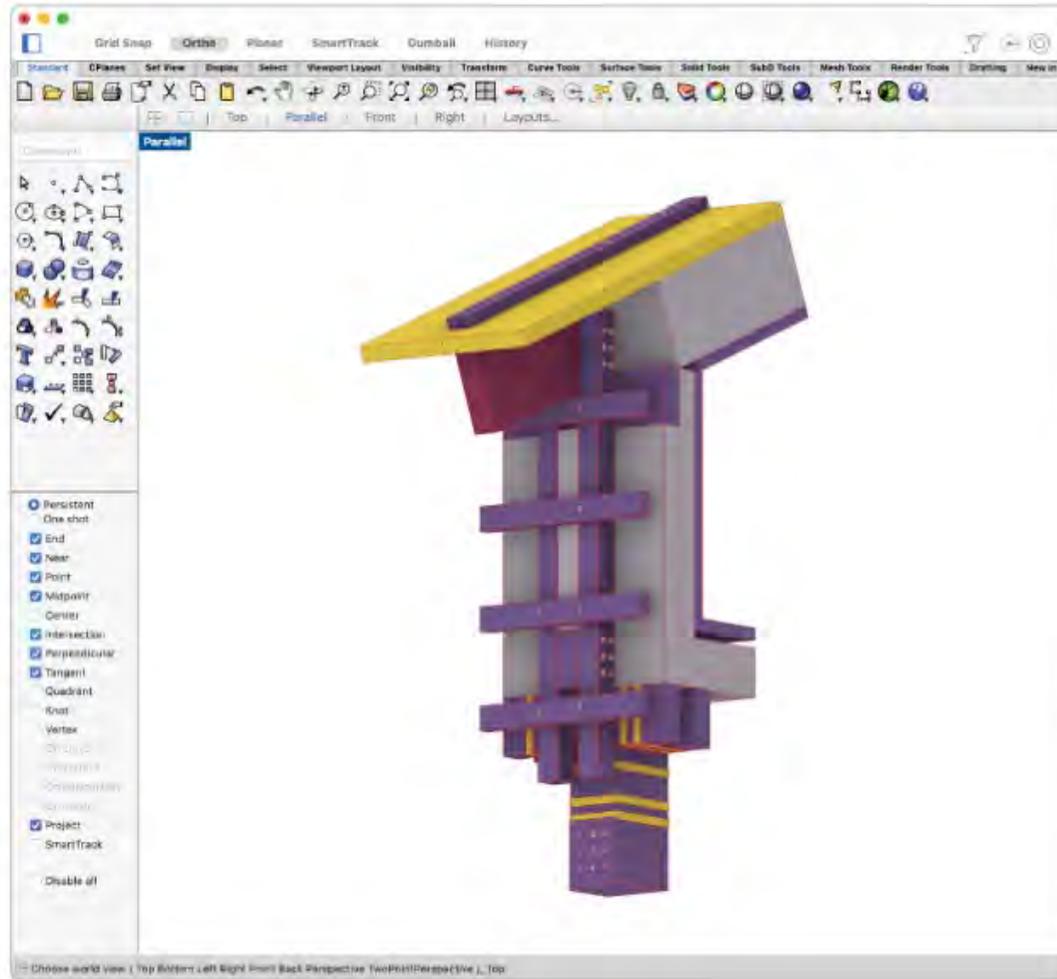
Modular Construction

Image: Wojciech Zawarski, Illustration: Sara Schäfer, Felix Heisel



Design for Reuse: RhinoCircular

Illustration: Circular Construction Lab (2023) / Free Download: food4rhino



Thank you!

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