



HOME.EARTH

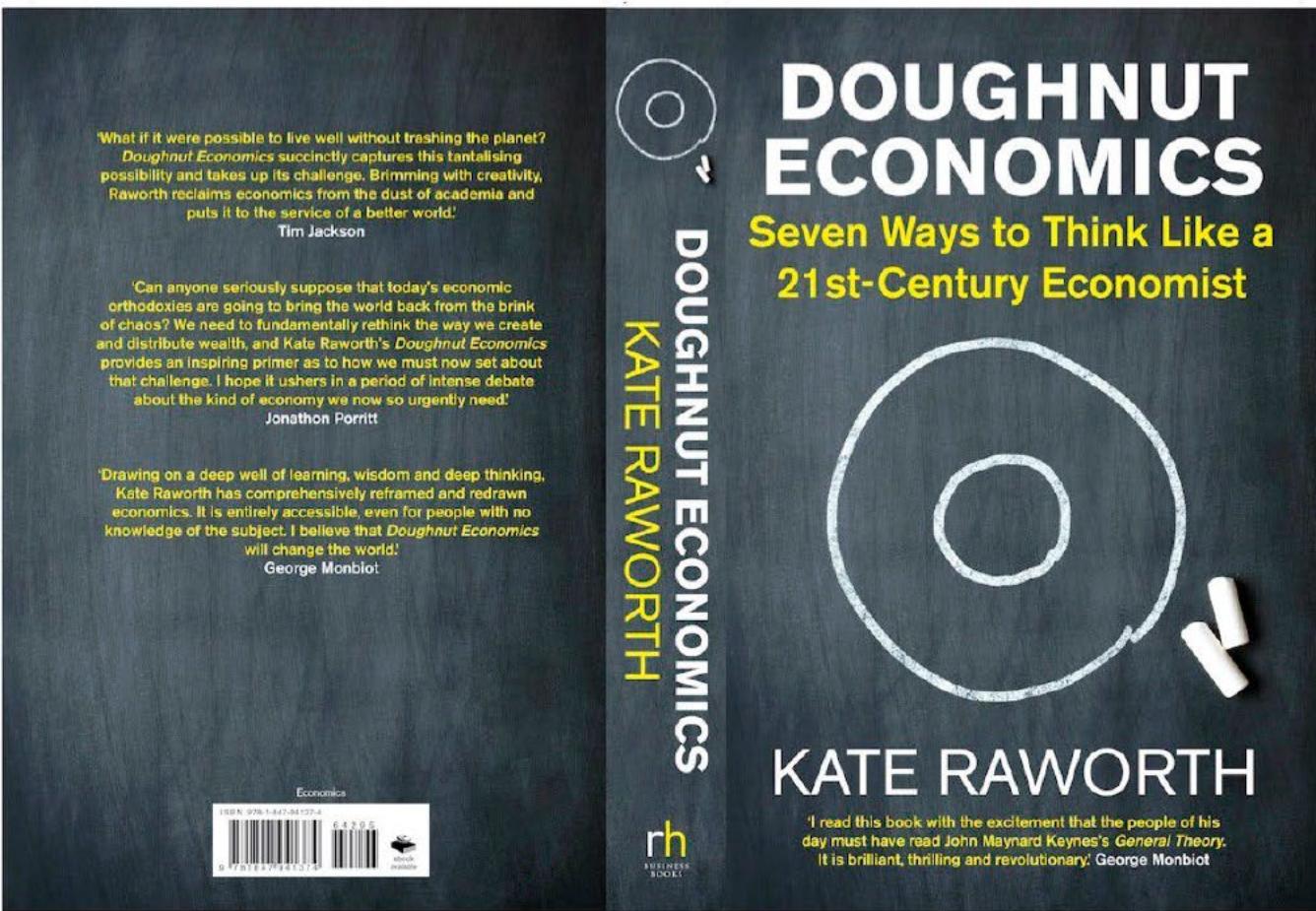
WE DO HOMES THAT ARE PEOPLE AND PLANET POSITIVE

Home.Earth

Doughnut
for
Urban
Development

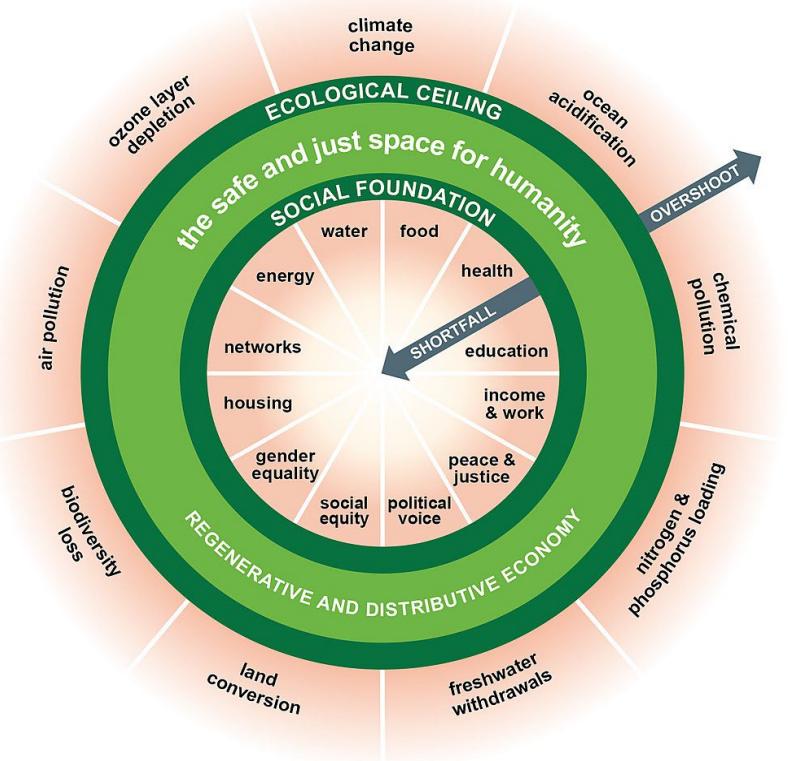
A Manual

Introduction with Kate Raworth

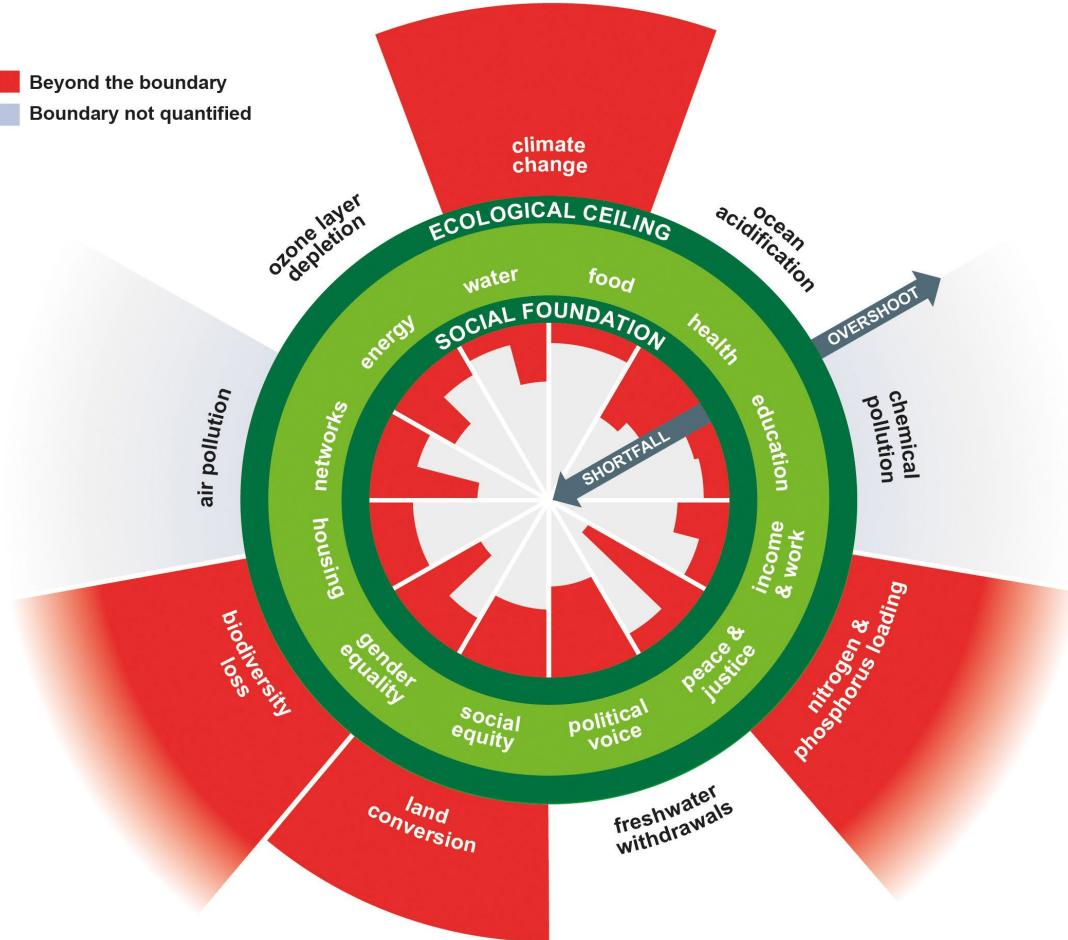




Kate Raworth,
Co-founder and Conceptual Lead, DEAL



■ Beyond the boundary
■ Boundary not quantified



Doughnut Design for Business

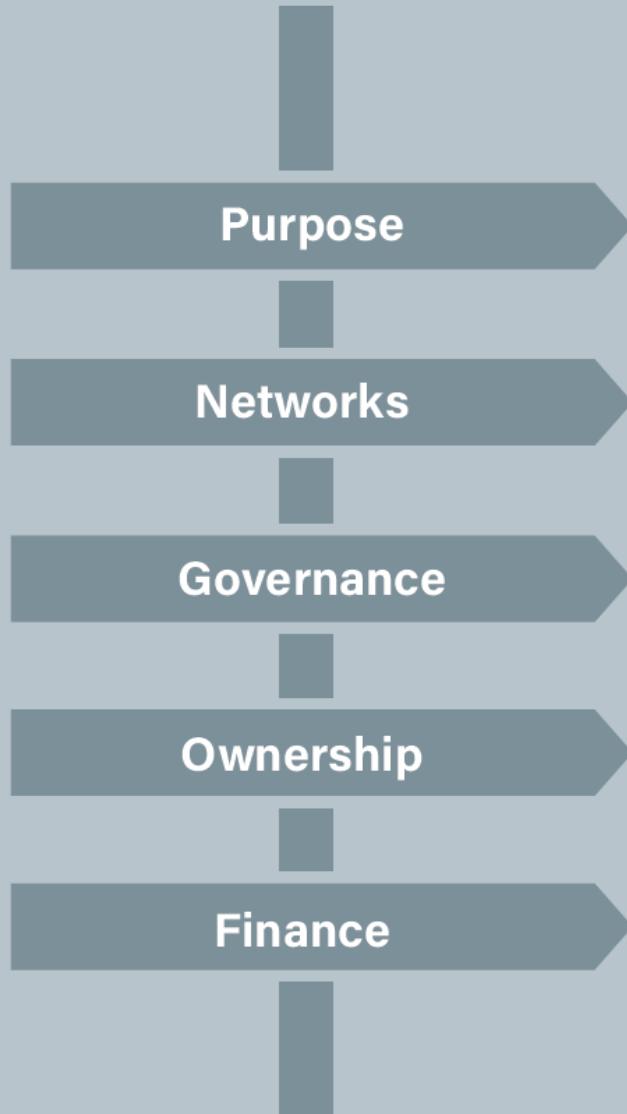
05

OLD THINKING

How does the design of your business block transformative action?

NEW THINKING

How could a redesign of your business unlock transformative action?



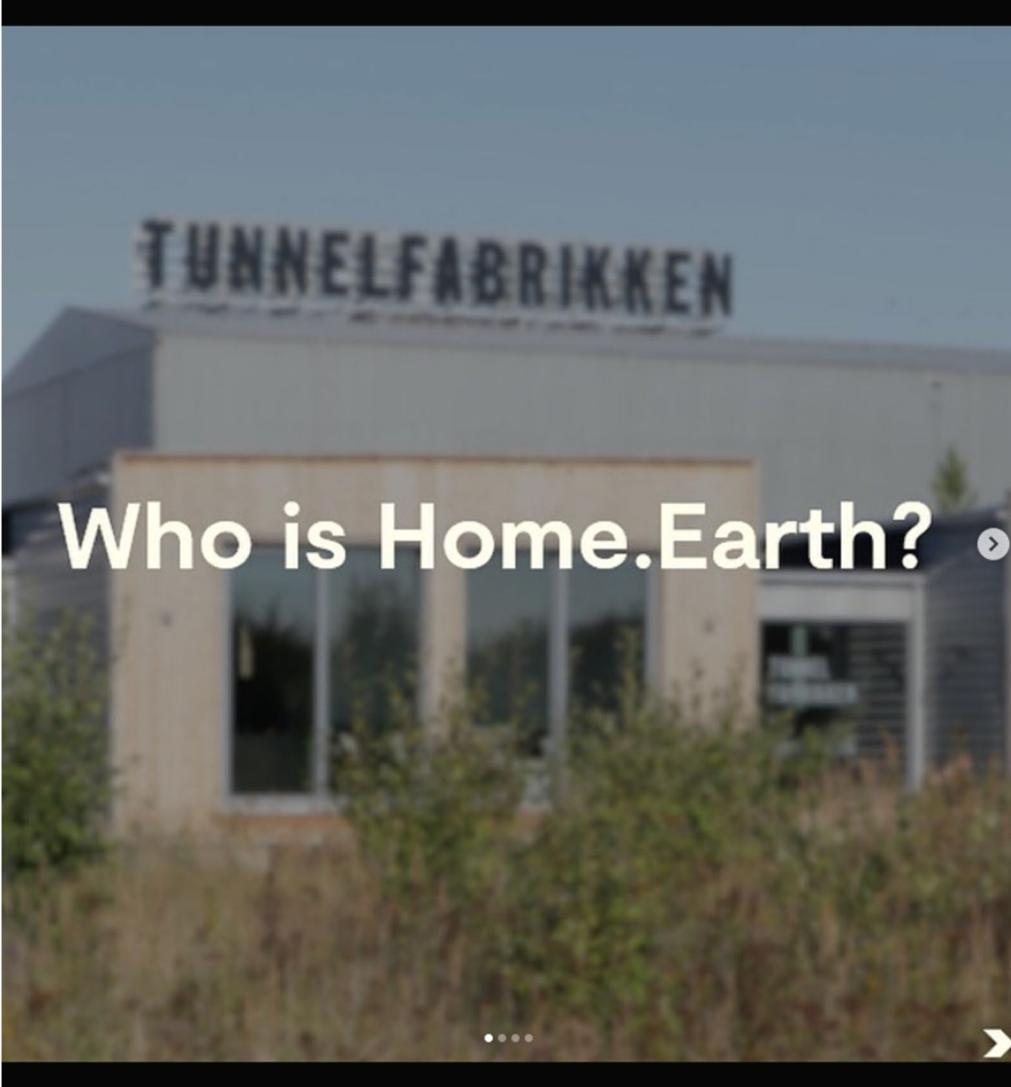




fairbnb

community powered tourism





homedearth ...

homedearth Who is Home.Earth and what do we stand for?

We are a purpose-led real estate company dedicated to creating homes that are affordable, inclusive and sustainable. By developing urban communities, with integration at its core, we try to enhance life for everyone in the long-term. Our purpose is supported by values of courage, trust, care and integrity, which guides us in our daily operations - ensuring that real estate can be changed to serve the whole. 🏠🌿

34 w

Like Comment Share

Liked by benderlassen and others

MARCH 7

Add a comment... Post





SUSTAINABILITY

+

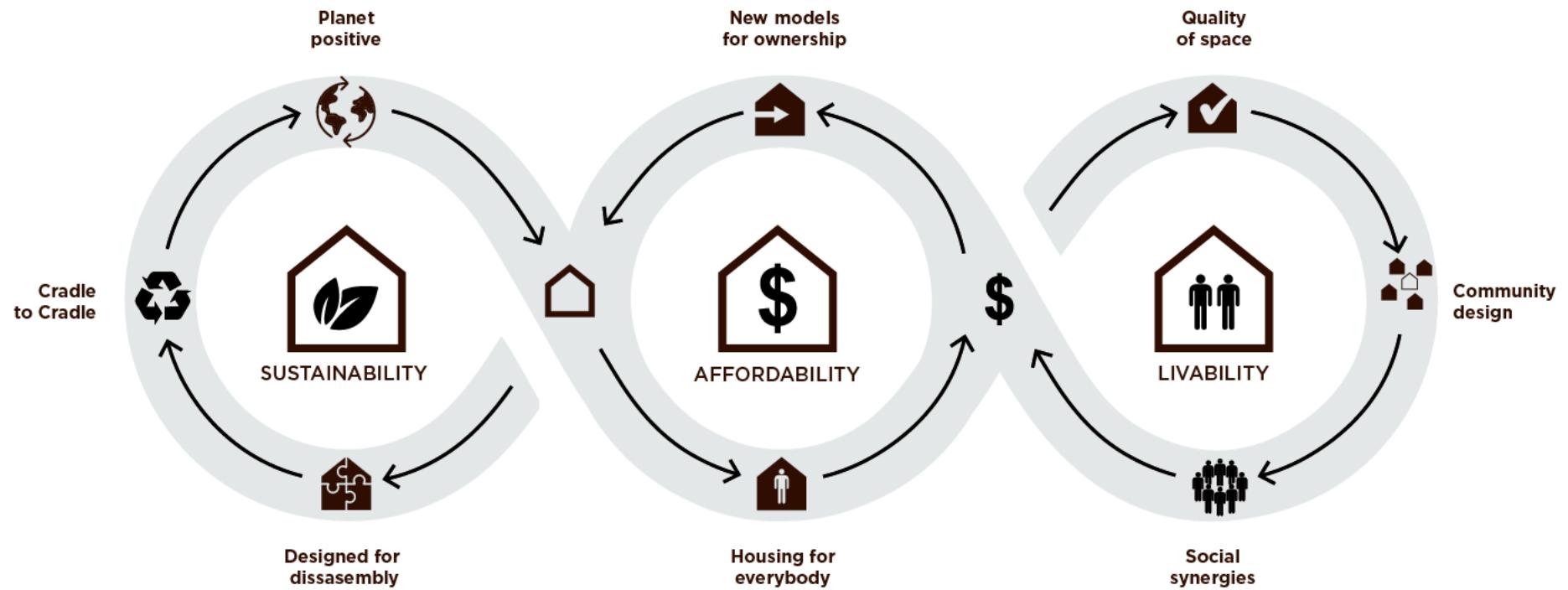


AFFORDABILITY

+



LIVABILITY



Our team has the has track record to drive positive change and capitalize on what is a massive business opportunity



Kasper Guldager Jensen

Ex-Senior Partner at 3XN Architects and Founder of GXN innovation, a leading research company on innovation and climate transition in the built environment



Rasmus Nørgaard

Co-founder and ex-CIO of NREP - now Urban Partners - that has grown to become one of Northern Europe's largest real estate investors and developers



Carel van Houte

Ex-Chief Design & Construction Officer at CitizenM Hotels. Industrial designer by background and a leading expert on modular construction



Rasmus Juul-Nyholm

Founder & ex-CEO of Cobblestone, one of Denmark's largest property and asset managers. Founder and Chair person of PropTech Denmark

Innovator

Investor

Developer

Operator

An experienced and diverse team to confront the challenge

(16 FTE's, 5 women and 11 men, 8 nationalities, 3 FTE's paid by research grants*)

*Full team shown in appendix

Board members



Allan Polack, Chair

35+ years of experience from finance. Ex-CEO of PFA Pension, and formerly head of Nordea Investment Mgmt.



Maya Færch

Expert in systems transformation of the built environment. Experience from Laudes Found., Lendager, SDGlead and PwC



Nicole Maarsen

20+ years of real estate experience from Maarsen Groep, Synthesis Achmea, ING, Triodos and ULI



Annabel Short

Senior Advisor at Institute for Human Rights and Business and expert on human rights in the built environment

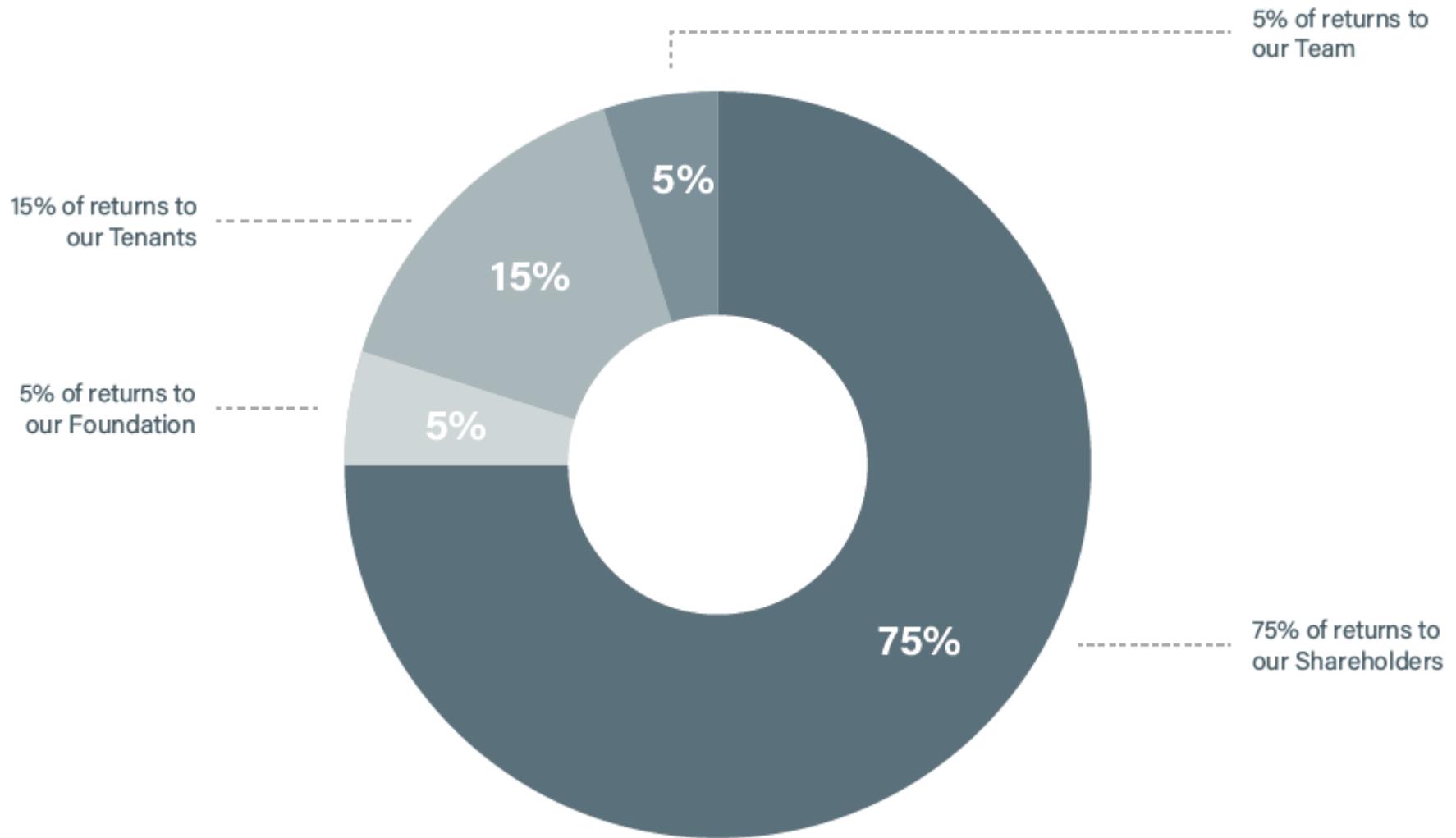


Gustaf Lilliehöök

Partner at NREP focused on impact management and investor relations. Background from the World Bank

Sketching our vision: A blueprint for sustainable and inclusive urban development







Rethinking
tenantship

Making
Tenants Co -
owners

Home.Earth



Rethinking
tenantship

No deposits

Diverse tenant
communities

Making
Tenants Co -
owners

Home.Earth



Rethinking
tenantship

No deposits

Making
Tenants Co -
owners

Diverse tenant
communities

Tenant involvement
and co -creation

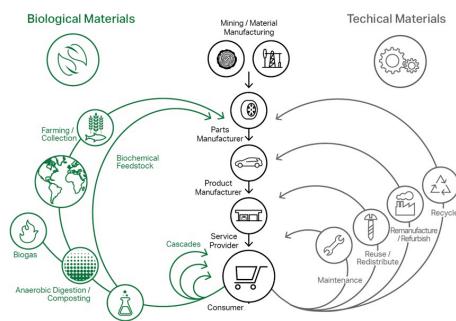
Community areas

Home.Earth

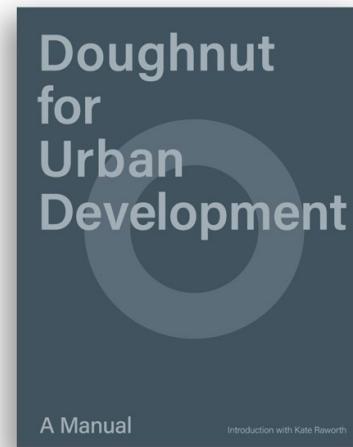




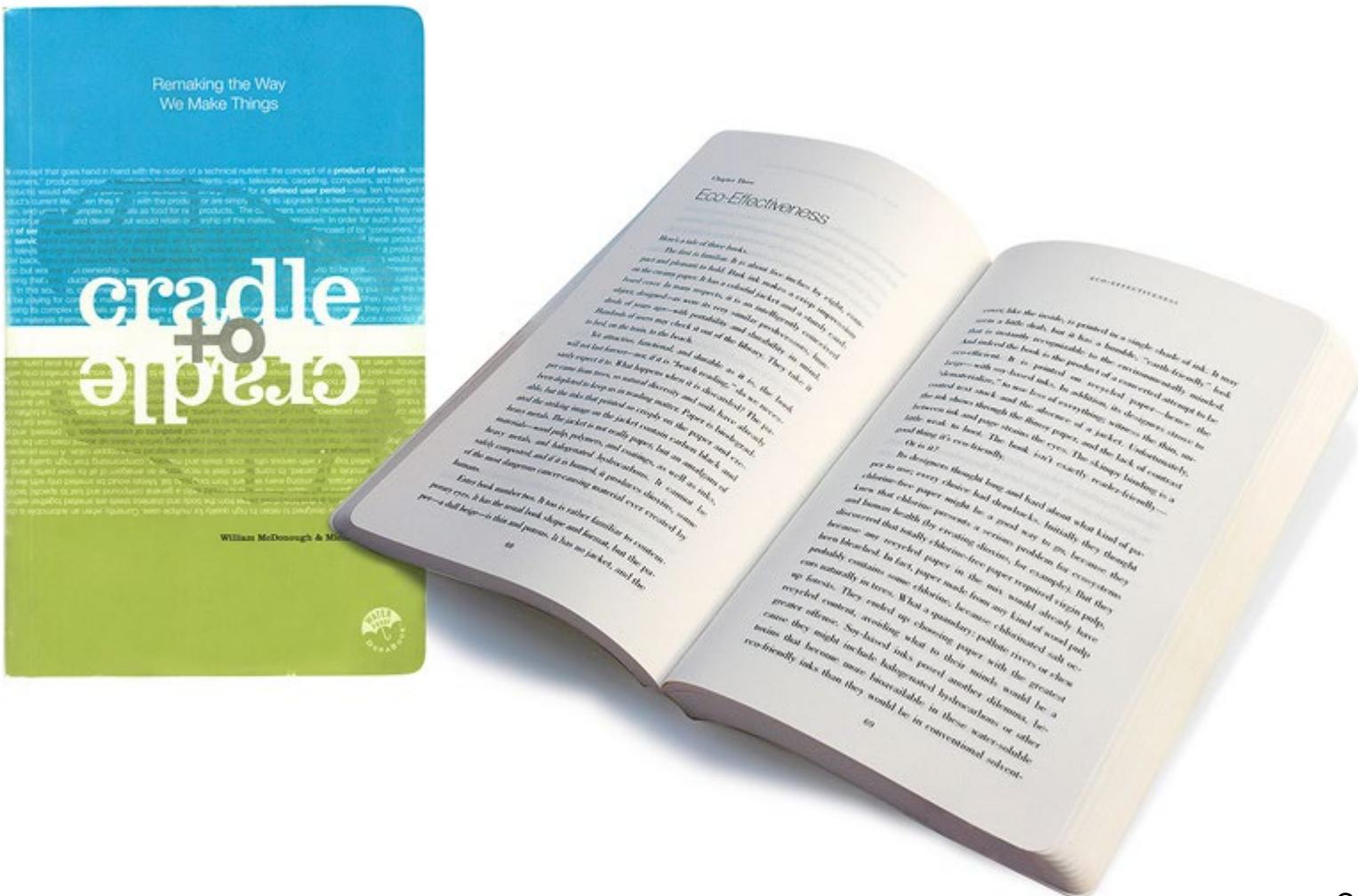
Cradle to Cradle
Manual
2013



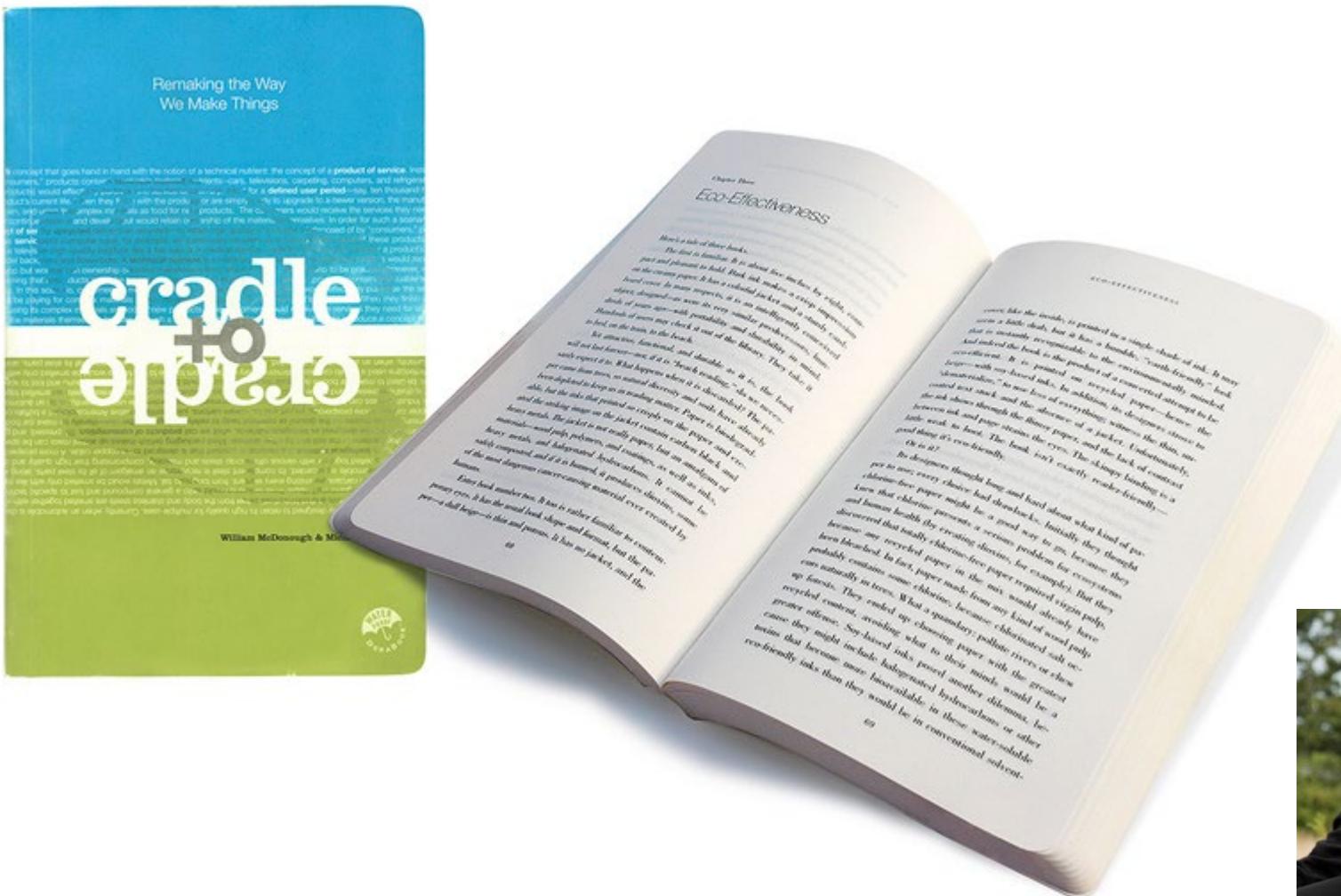
Building a Circular
Future
2016



Doughnut for Urban
Development
2023



2002





GXI

vugge
Danmark

WM+P

EPEA

INTRODUKTION

Hvad er Cradle to Cradle?

C2C er en revolutionerende designstrategi, der blev udviklet af kemikeren Michael Braungart og arkitekten William McDonough op igennem 1990'erne. Strategien er beskrevet i bogen 'Cradle to Cradle: Remaking the Way We Make Things'.*

C2C er en reaktion på det som Braungart og McDonough kalder for 'Cradle to Grave' tilgangen, der udgør et designparadigme udviklet i løbet af industrialiseringen. 'Cradle to Grave' tilgangen har grundlæggende fejlet ved at anskue menneskelig produktion som adskilt fra naturen og ved at betragte jordens ressourcer som uudtømmelige. Dette har resulteret i de enorme klima-, forurenings-, affalds- og ressourceproblemer, som verden står overfor i dag, og som over tid vil destabilisere priser og sociale forhold.

C2C henter inspiration i naturens integrerede systemer, hvor altting er næring for noget nyt, og al vækst produceres af vedvarende energikilder. Konceptet introducerer en tankegang, hvor produktion ikke efterlader affald og forurening – men i stedet bidrager positivt til de naturlige systemer. C2C filosofien handler således grundlæggende om at forbedre kvaliteten af det, vi producerer, så det i stedet for at være 'mindre dårligt' bliver 'mere godt'.

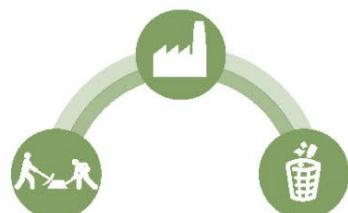


Diagram 1: Cradle to Grave - I dag brændes de fleste materialer eller deponeres i naturen efter endt brug

Grundlæggende principper

AFFALD=FØDE

I naturen findes affald ikke, da alt er næring for noget andet. Det første C2C princip handler derfor om at anskue alle materialer som en potentiel ressource for enten det biologiske eller det tekniske kredsløb.

BRUG VEDVARENDE ENERGI

Alle biologiske systemer drives af energi fra solen. Det andet C2C princip handler om at basere produktion og bygninger på energi fra vedvarende kilde såsom sol og vind. Disse energikilder er uudtømmelige.

VÆRDSÆT MANGFOLDIGHED

Inspireret af naturens mangfoldighed og evolutionære udvikling tilskynder det tredje C2C princip os til at værdsætte mangfoldighed af naturens arter, menneskeskabte kulturer og løsninger.

Disse tre principper er fundamentet for C2C. Principperne definerer og understøtter to metabolismer for alle materialer – det biologiske kredsløb og det tekniske kredsløb.

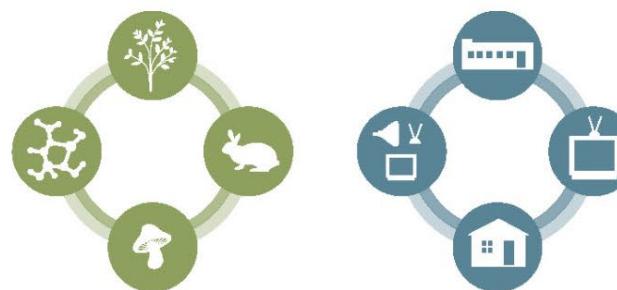
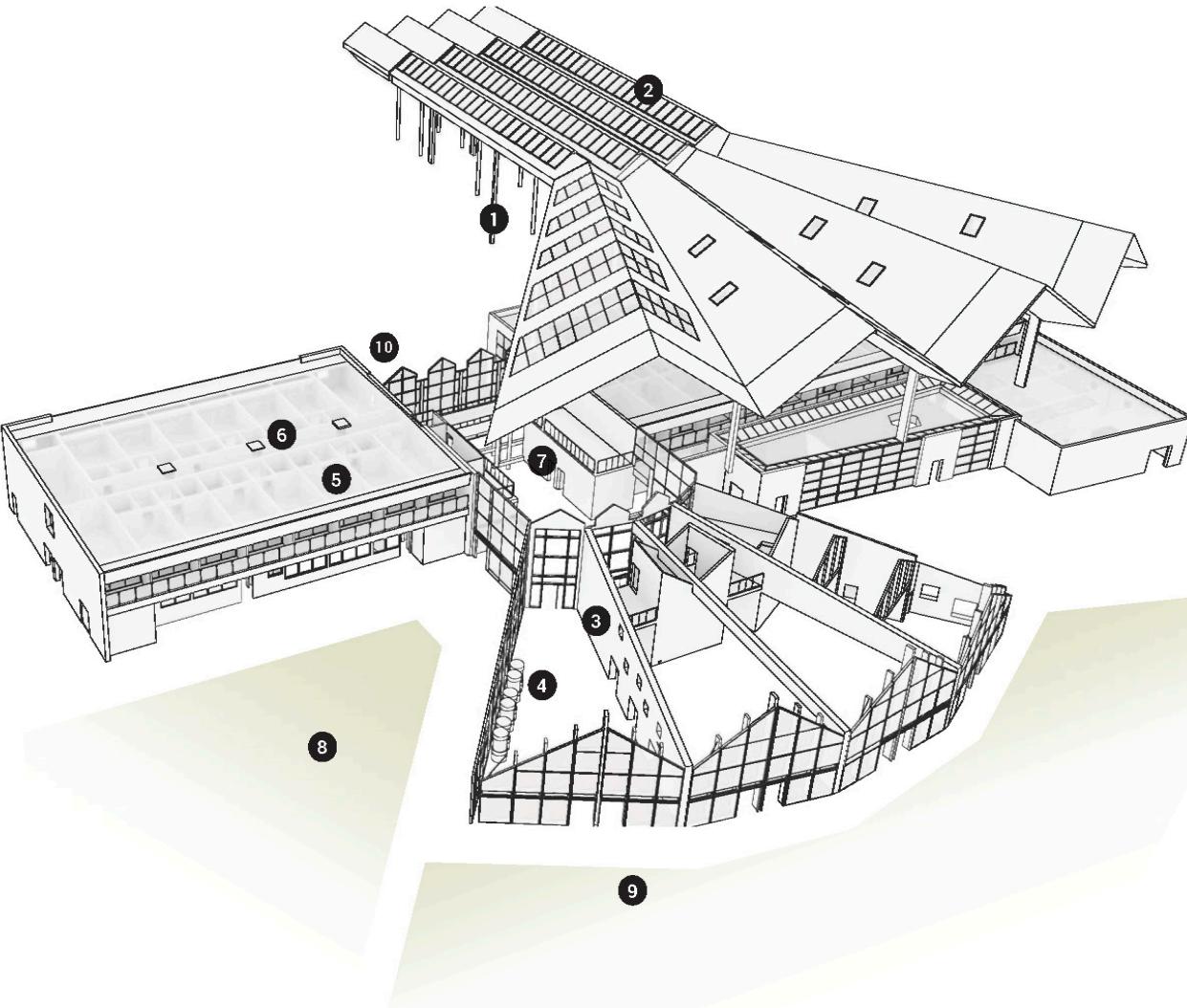


Diagram 2: Det biologiske og tekniske kredsløb, hvor materialer enten kan bionedbrydes eller recirkuleres i nye produkter

* Cradle to Cradle. Remaking the way we make things.
William McDonough & Michael Braungart, North Point Press NY, 2002

Diagrammerne 1-8, der er vist i dette kapitel, er egne bearbejdninger af originalmateriale ejet af © 2012 McDonough Braungart Design Chemistry LLC. Used under license. All rights reserved.





Materialekredsløb



Vedvarende Energi



Øgte Biodiversitet

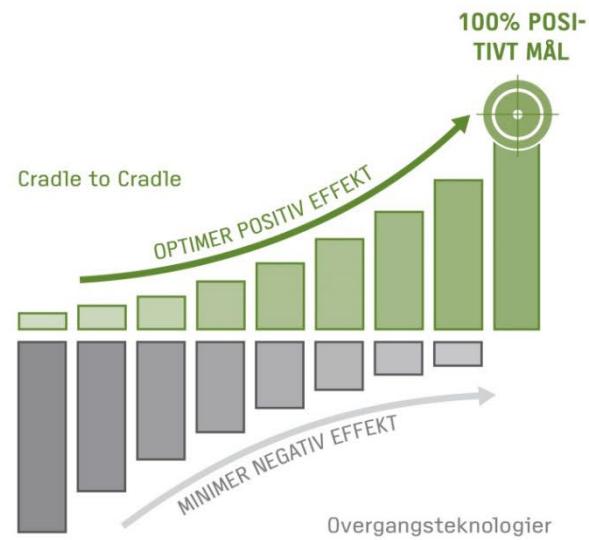


Gren Mobilitet



Rent Vand

	Grønne niveauer				
	1: Konventionel	2: Best Practice	3: Eco-Effective	4: Regenerativ	
Materiale Screening					
Genindvinding af Tek. Nærring					
Genindvinding af Bio. Nærring					
Indeklima og Luftkvalitet					
Optimeret Energiforbrug					
Installationer					
Energikvalitet					
Vedvarende Produktion					
Skabelse af Grønne Områder					
Habitat					
Fodgænger + Cykel Adgang					
Vedvarende Drevet Transport					
Regnvands Infiltrering					
Optimeret Drikkevandsforbrug					
Økologisk Spildevandsrensning					



Tre faser mod et 100% godt mål

FASE 1 - ANALYSE

Værdier formuleres som målsætninger i analysefasen og sigter mod en intention om et 100% positivt mål.

FASE 2 - STRATEGIER

En række specifikke strategier opstilles, der enten kan bruges til at minimere negative effekter eller maksimere positive effekter. Hver strategi gøres operationel gennem opstilling af en række konkrete redskaber.

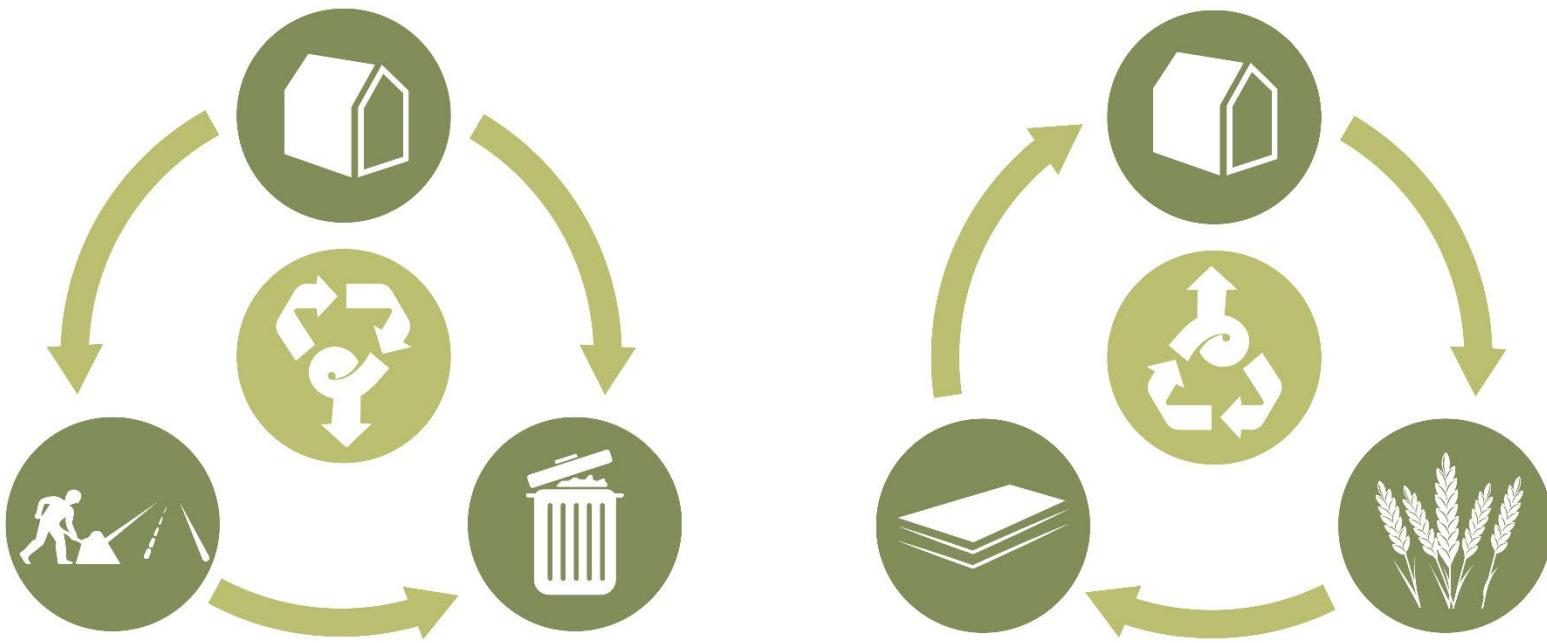
FASE 3 - MÅLBARE SKRIDT

En række målbare skridt bør formuleres, for at kontrollere, hvorvidt elementet løbende skaber den forventede værdi og er gavnligt både socialt, økonomisk og miljømæssigt.





Kan vi bygge i morgen
med affald fra i dag?





EENTILEEN

GXN

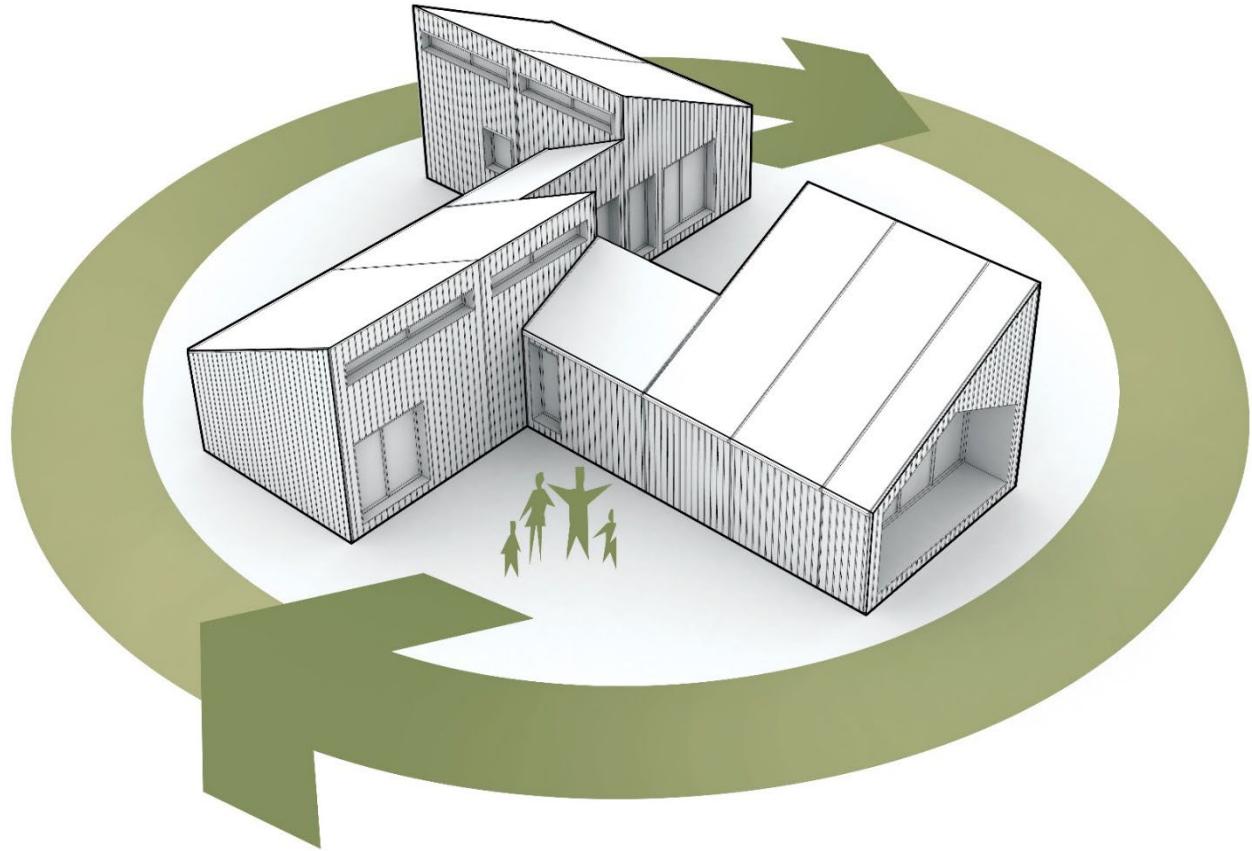
NCC

Deloitte.

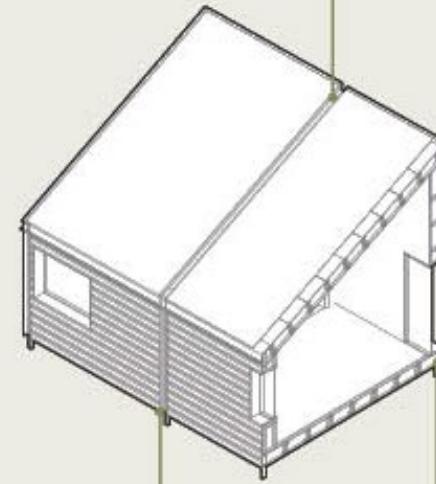
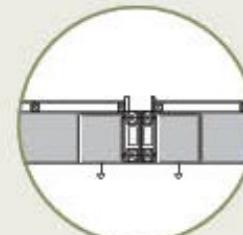


TEKNOLOGISK
INSTITUT

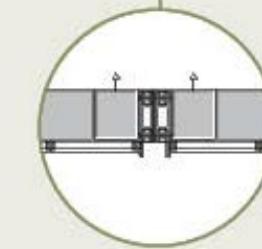




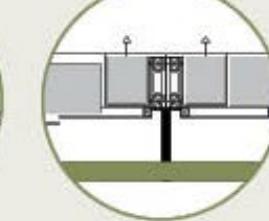
Tagdetalje

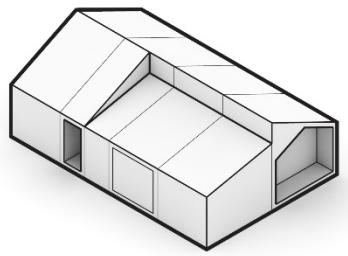


Gulvdetalje

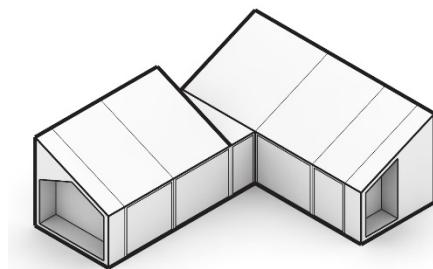


Fundamentdetalje

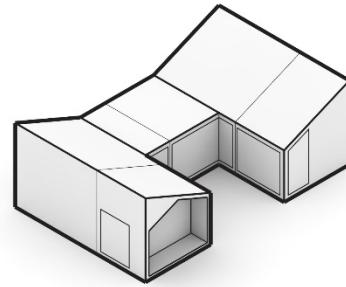




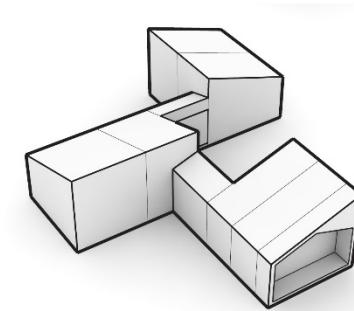
K | Kompakt | **120m²**



V | Vinkel | **109m²**



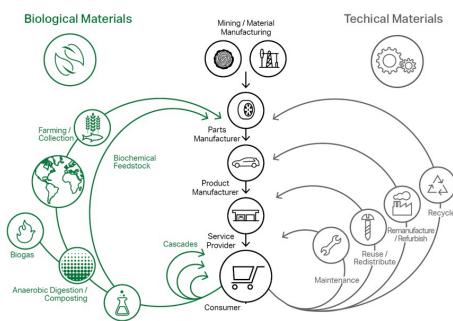
U | Gårdhavehus | **118m²**



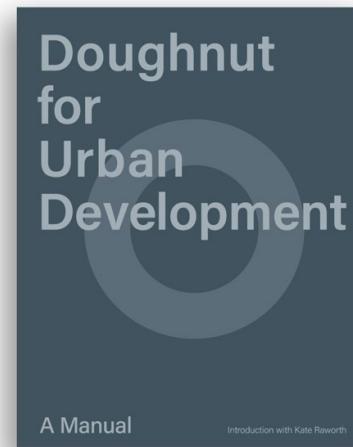
X | Åben Form | **137m²**



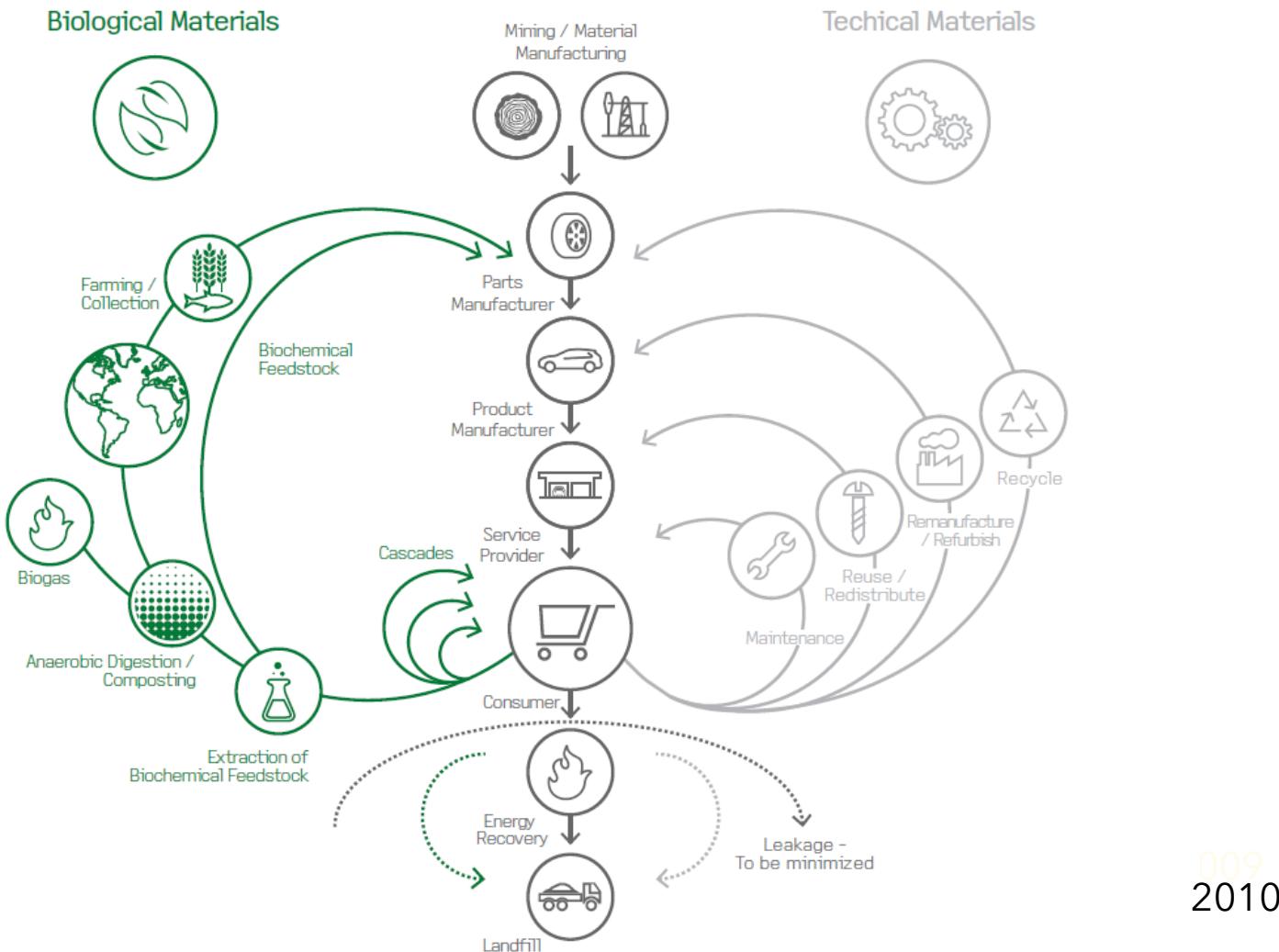
Cradle to Cradle
Manual
2013



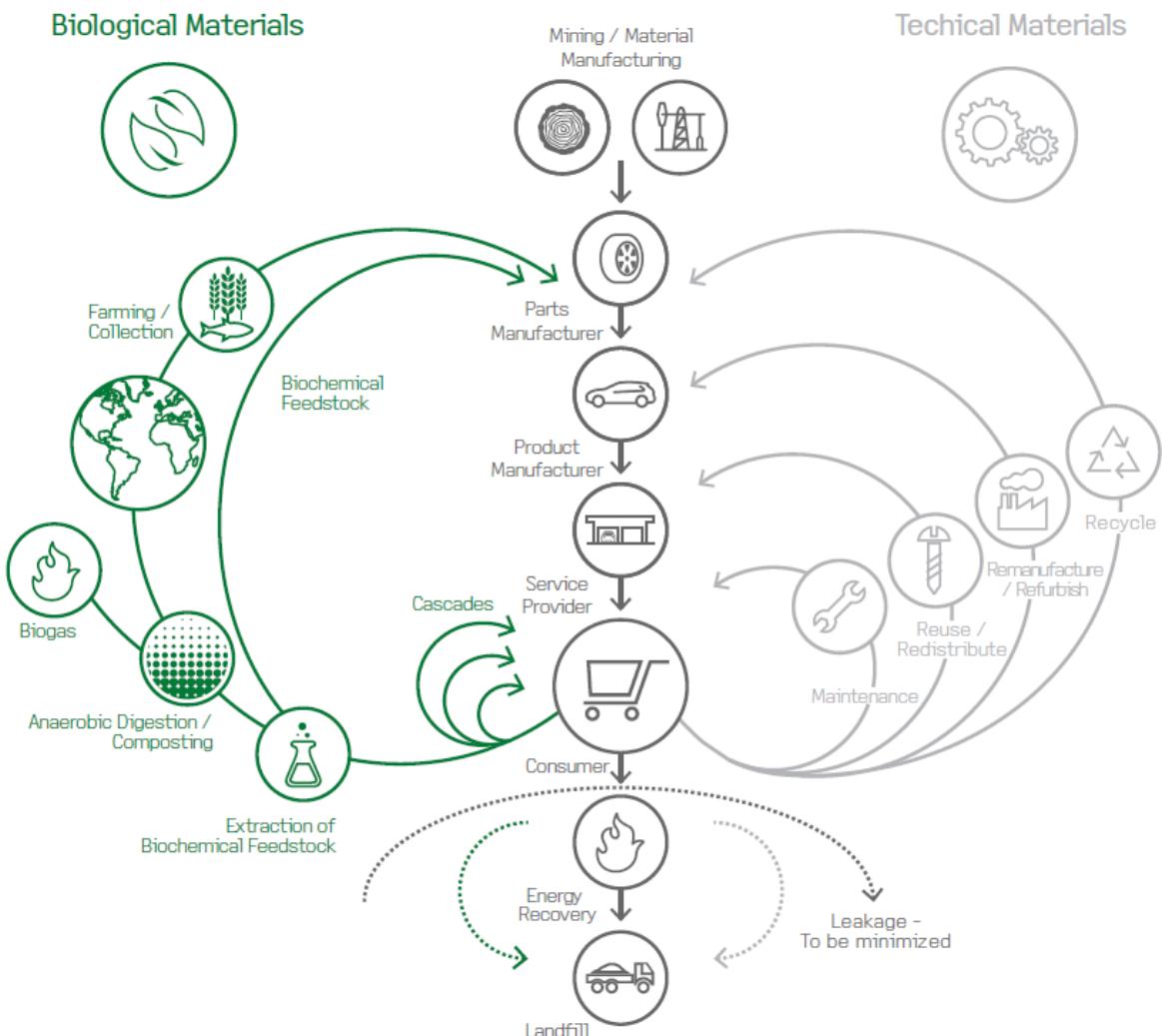
Building a Circular
Future
2016

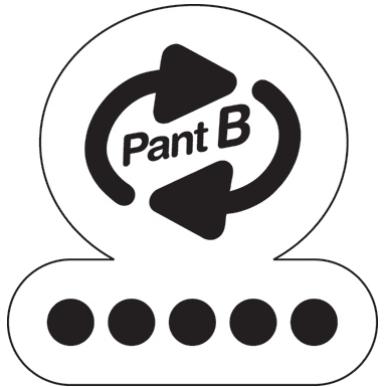


Doughnut for
Urban
Development
2023



009
2010







Building a
Circular Future







Kan vi genanvende
værdi og ikke volumen?

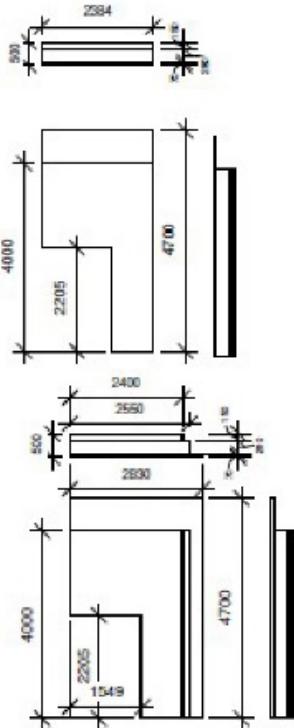
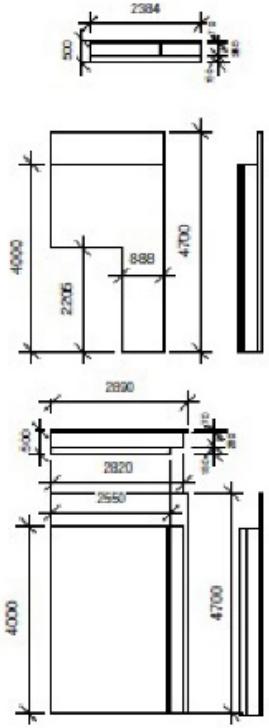
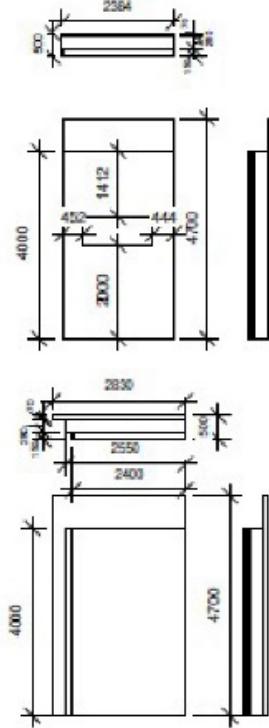
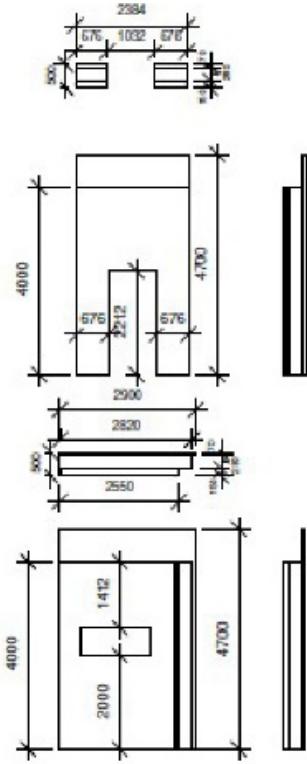
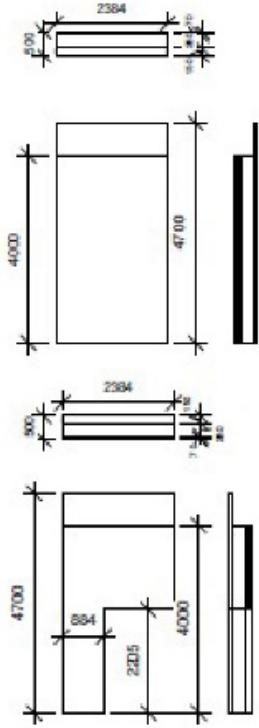
Exposition / Exterior

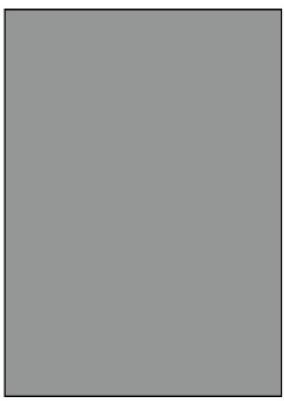




Span

Span





+



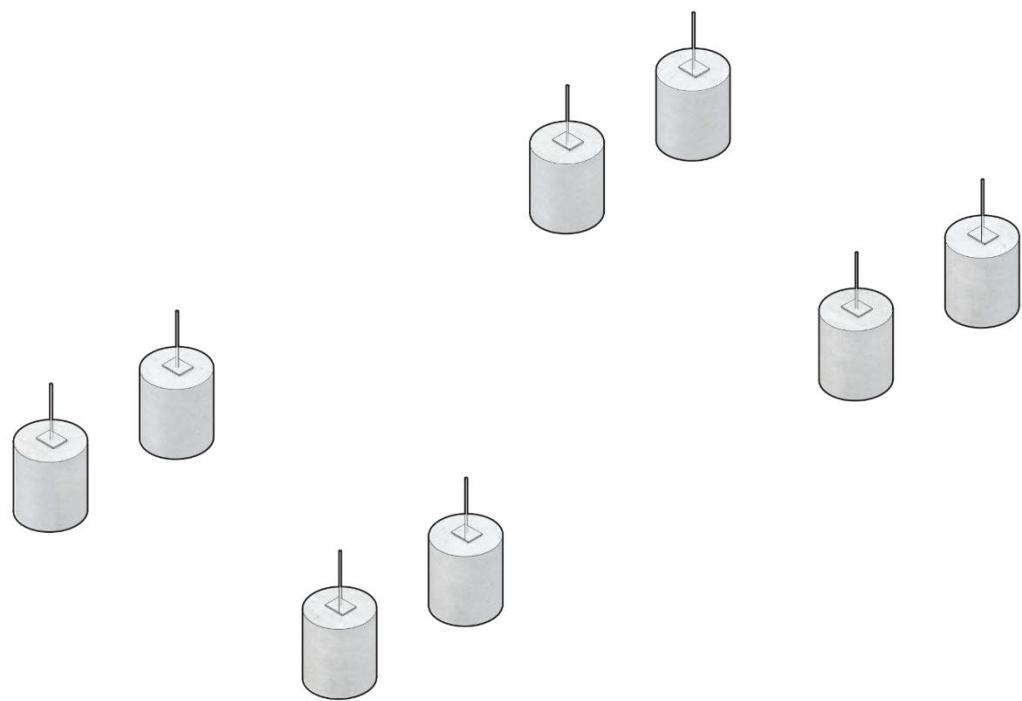
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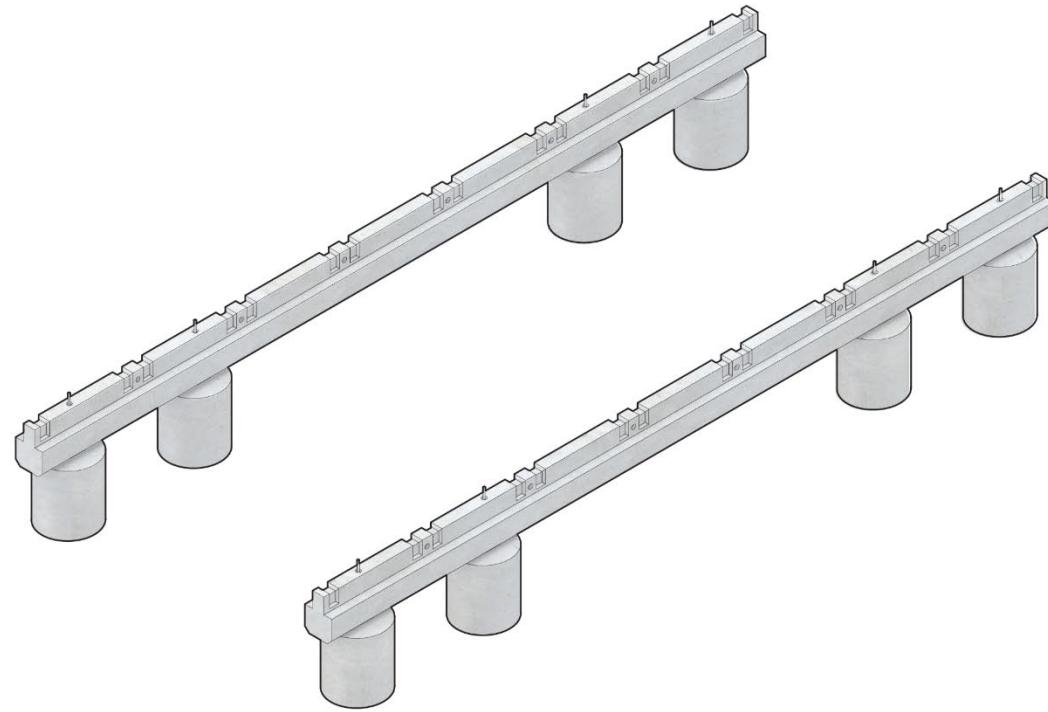


Wall

Beam

Deck

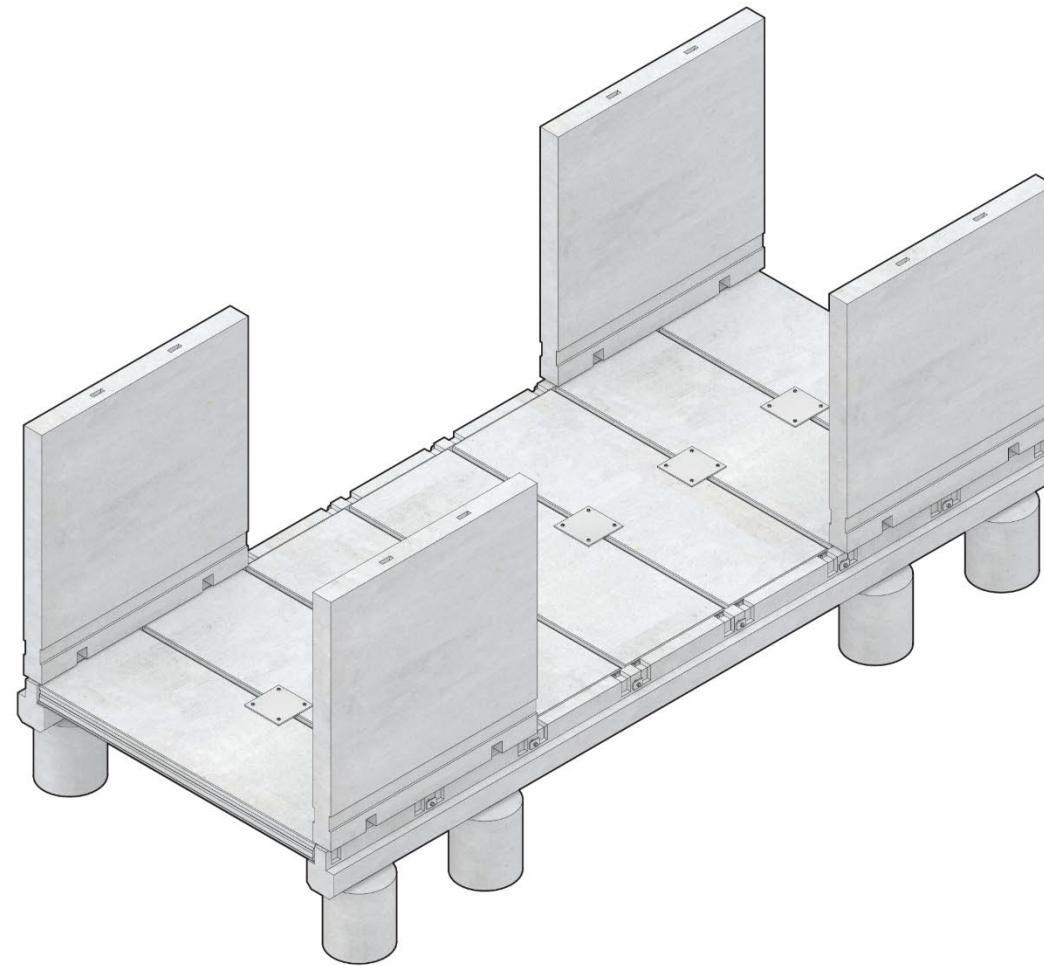


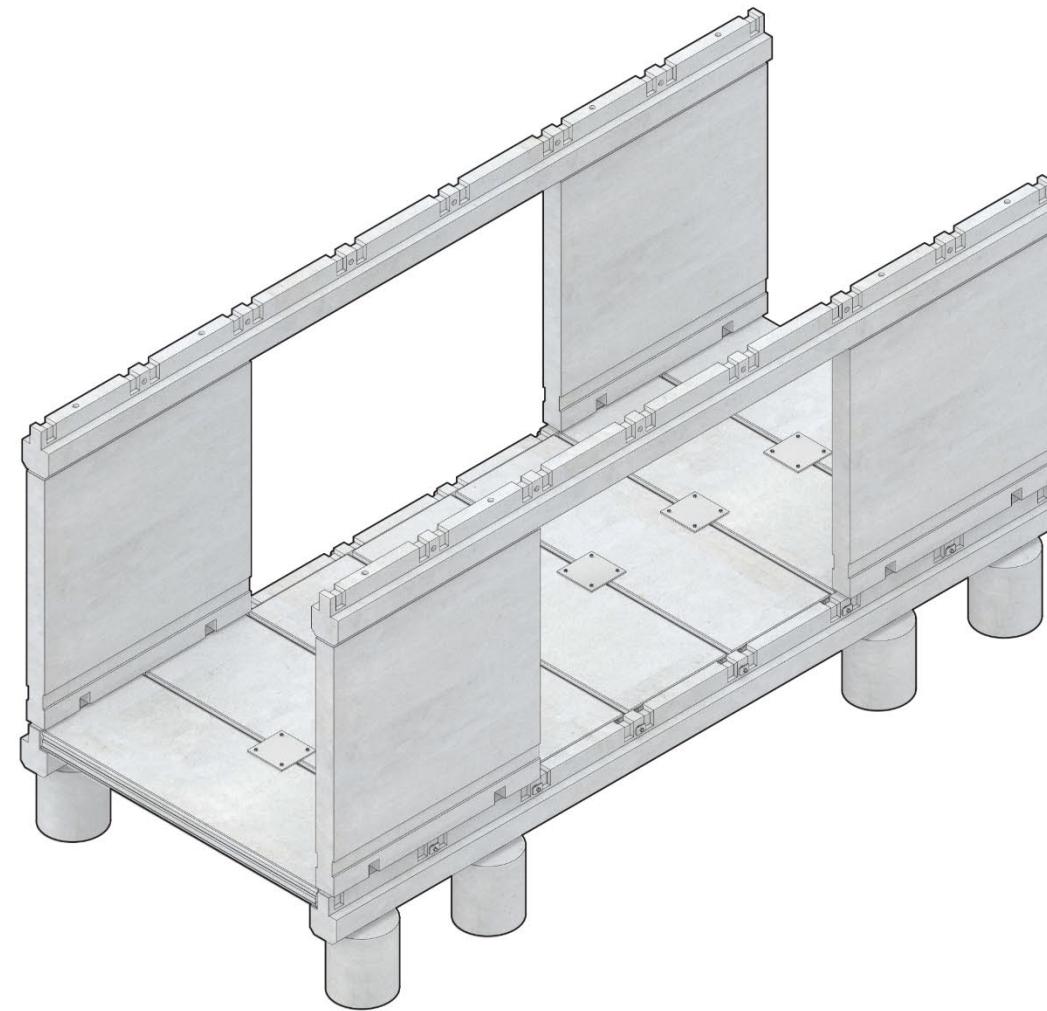


CIRCLE HOUSE / DEMONSTRATOR

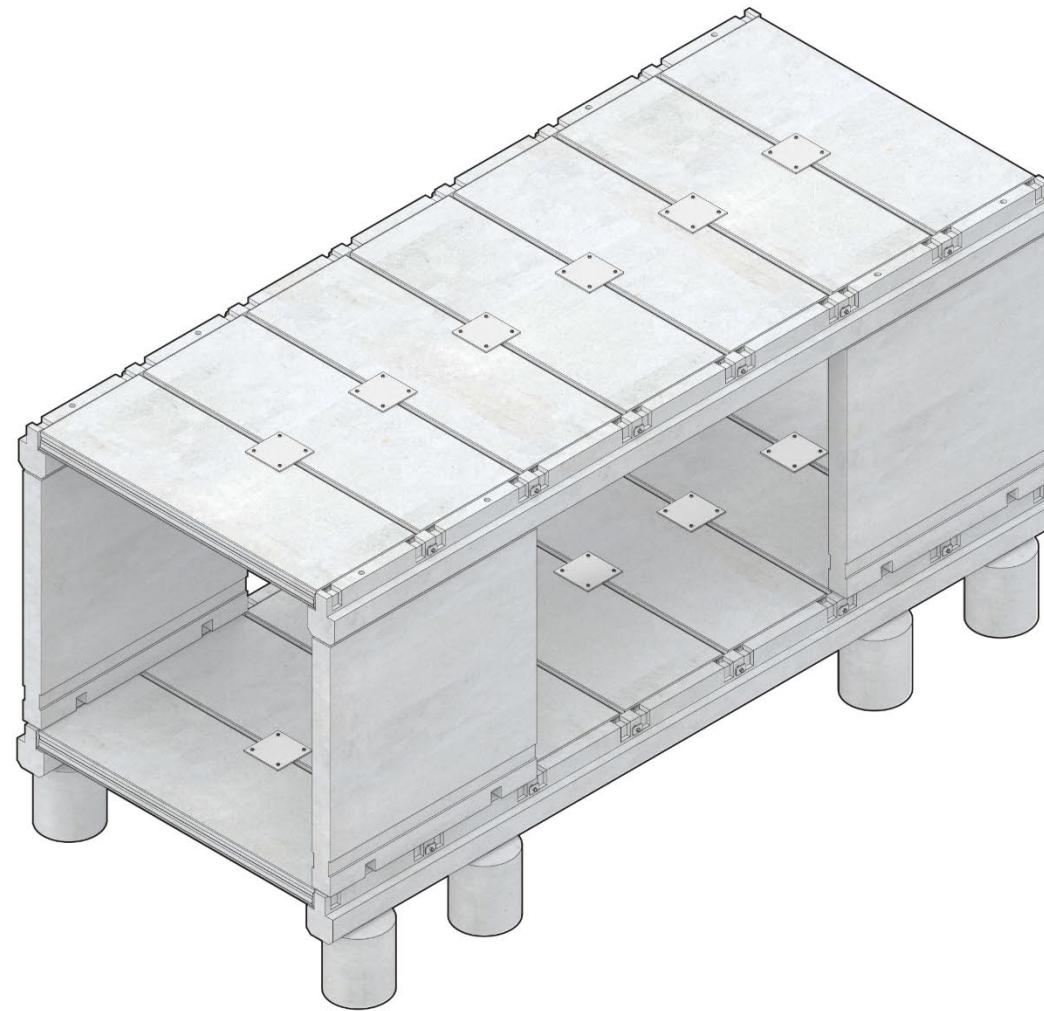


CIRCLE HOUSE / DEMONSTRATOR

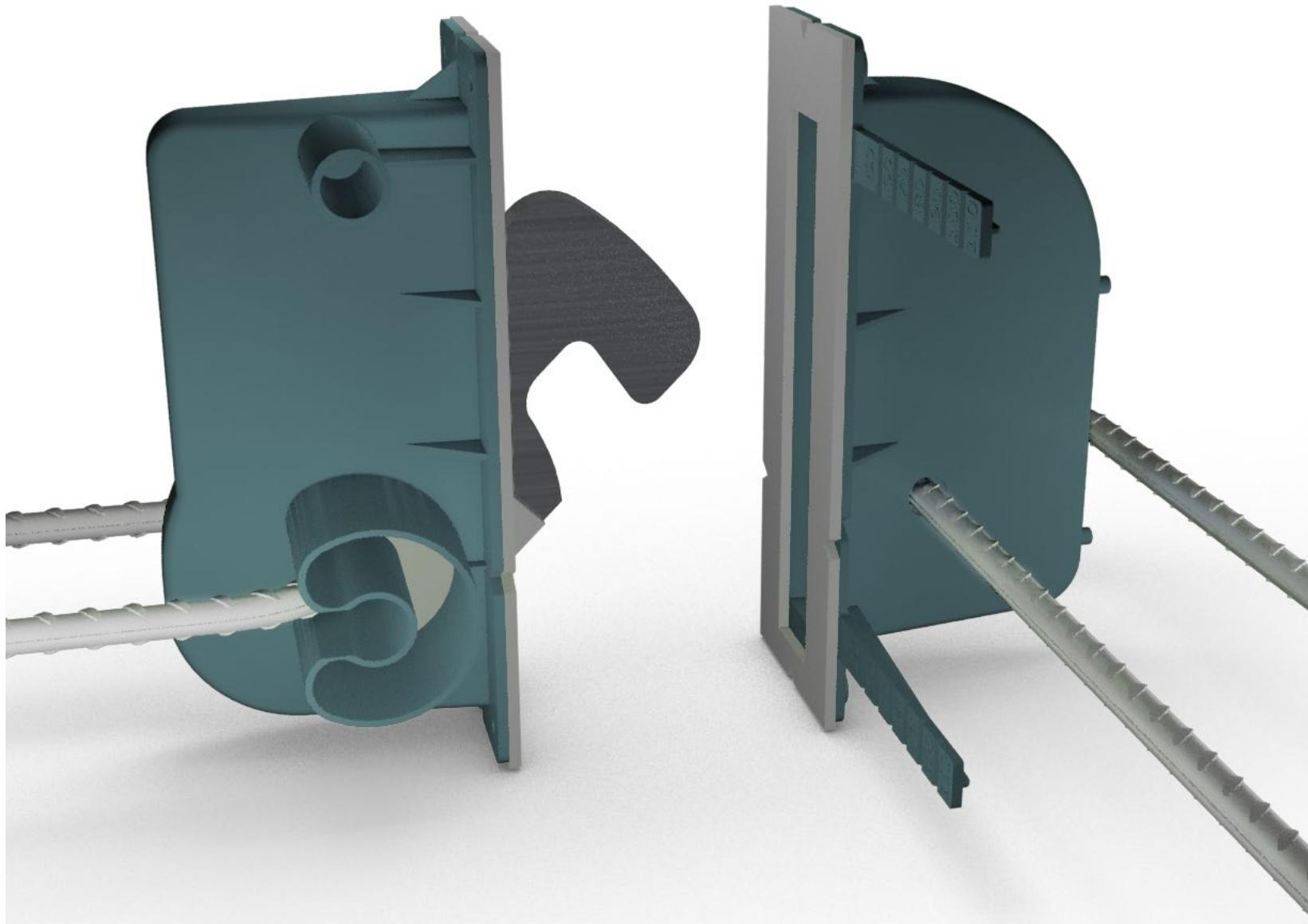




CIRCLE HOUSE / DEMONSTRATOR

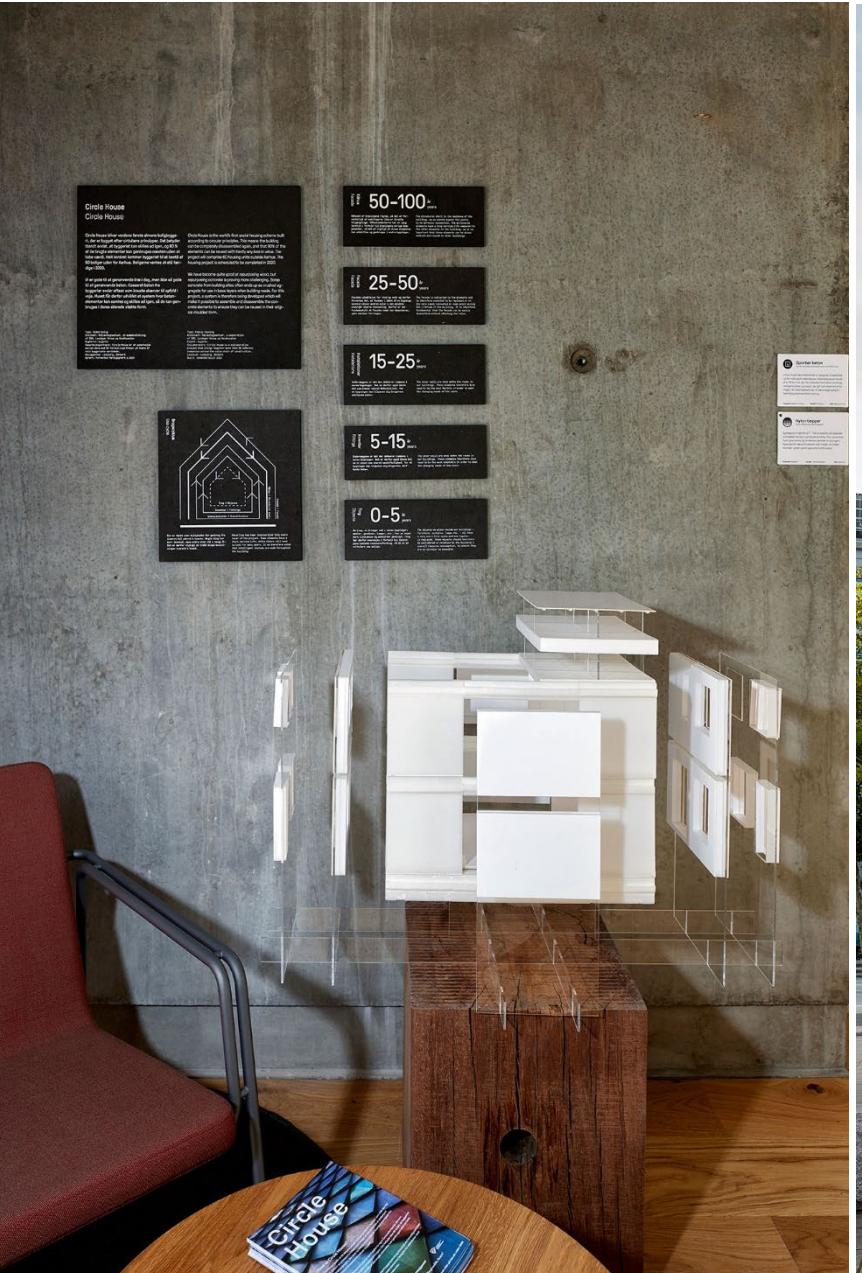


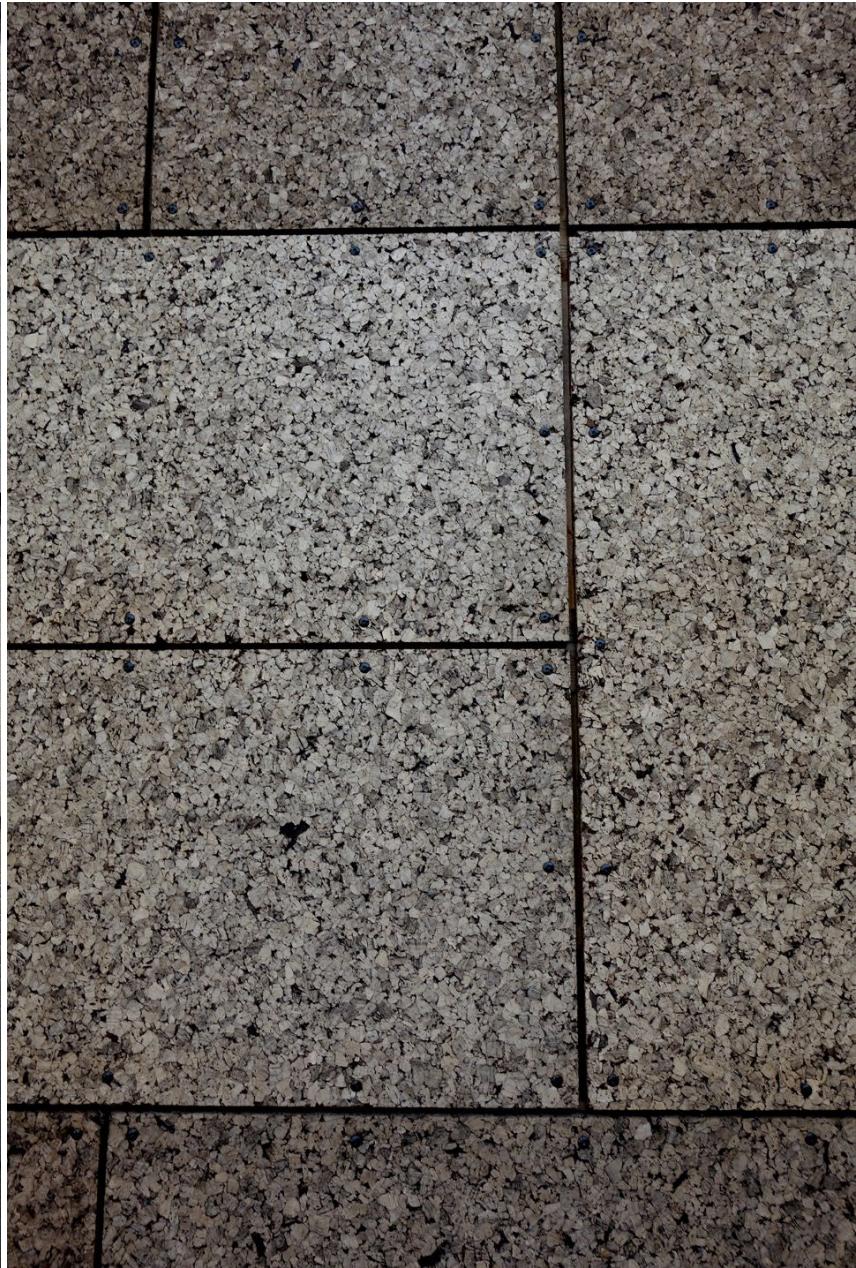
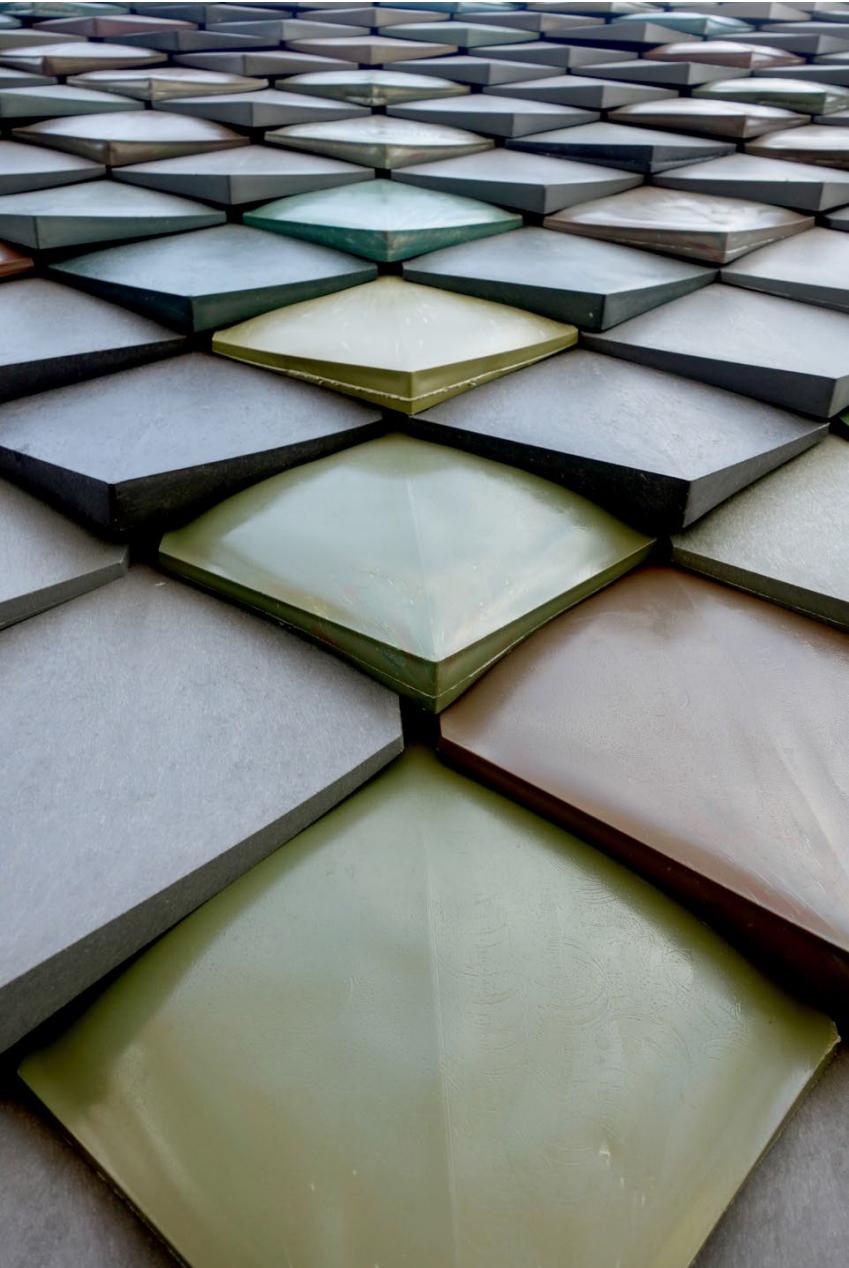
CIRCLE HOUSE / DEMONSTRATOR













THE DANISH GOVERNMENT

Strategy for Circular Economy

**More value and better environment
through design, consumption, and recycling**





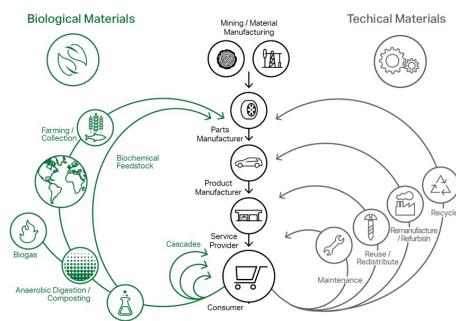
cen

CEN/TC 350 SC1

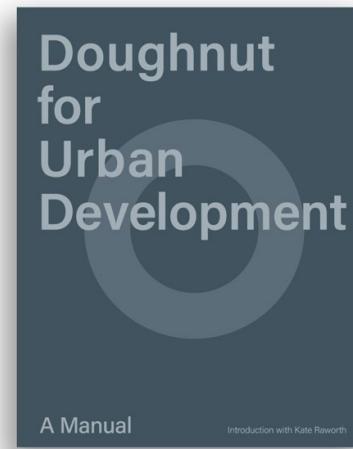
European standards
Circular construction



Cradle to Cradle
Manual
2013



Building a Circular
Future
2016



Doughnut for
Urban
Development
2023

Hvad kan jorden bære? Hvad er de planetære grænser?

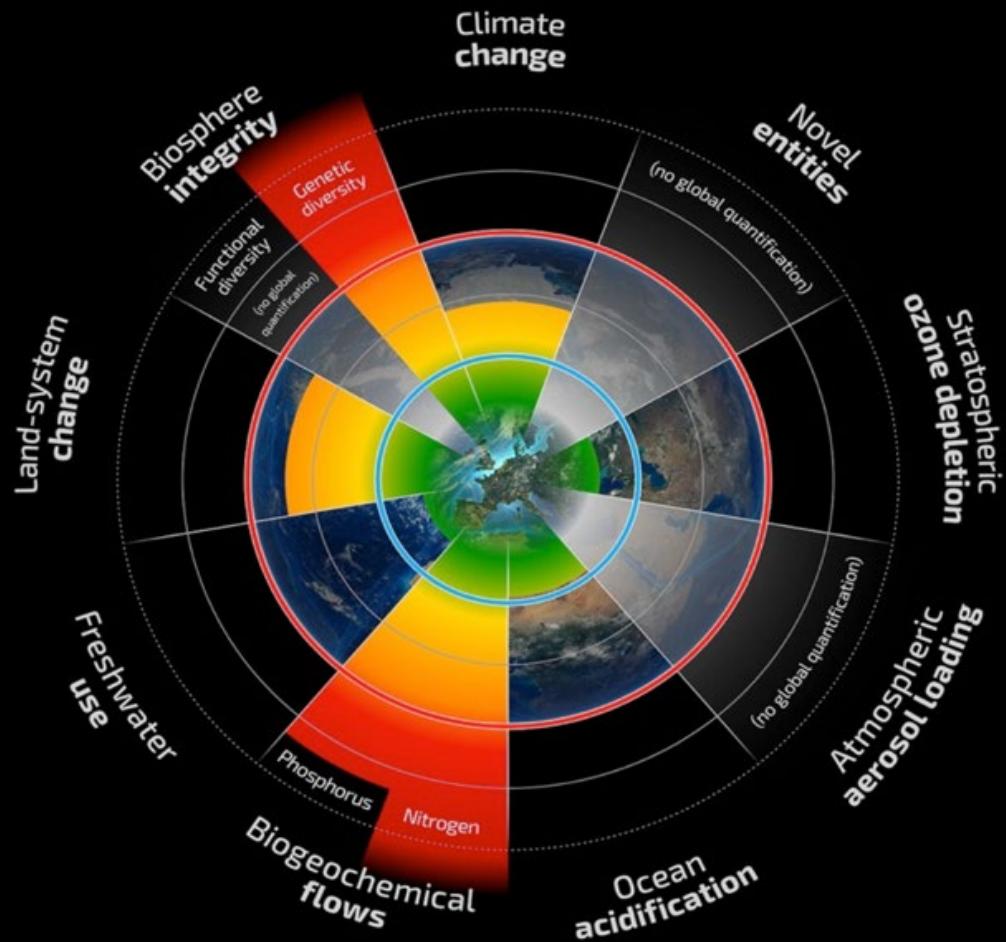
.... På dansk også omtalt som 'Absolut Bæredygtighed'



∴ Home.Earth

Hvad kan jorden bære? Hvad er de planetære grænser?

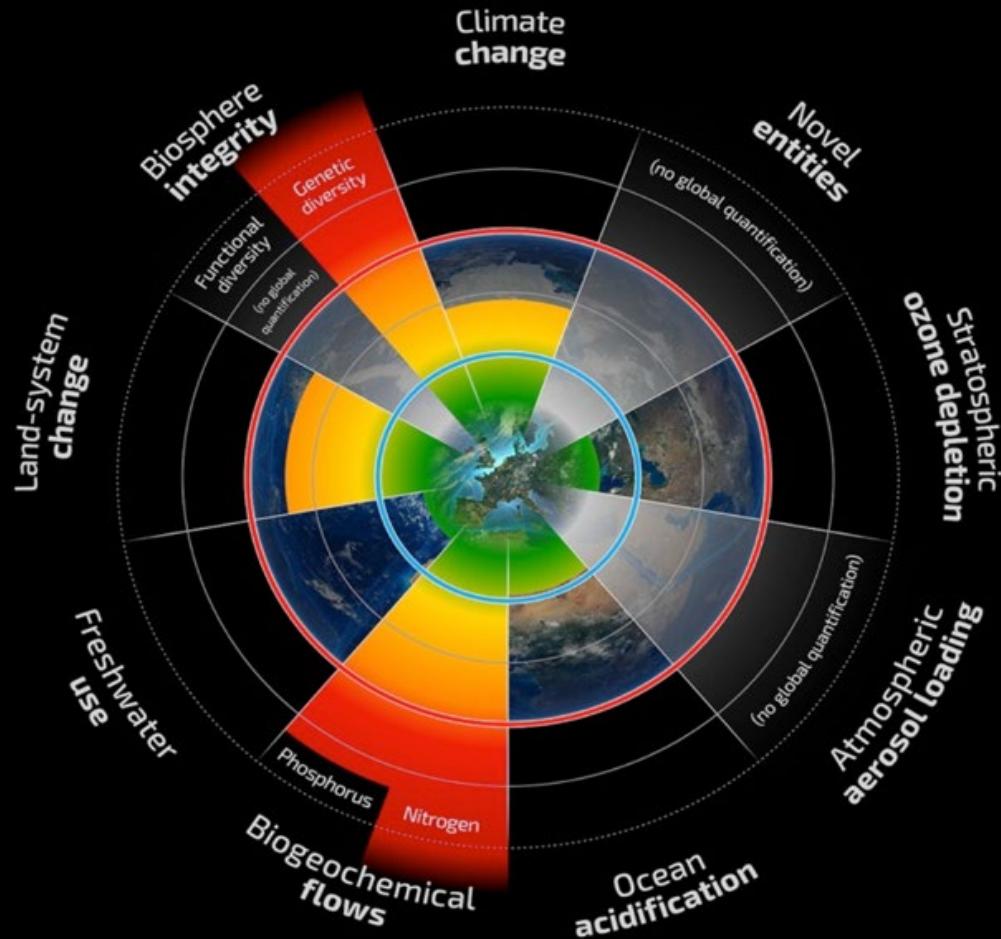
.... Der er 2 Planetære Grænser. Men kun 2 'core boundaries' klimaforandring og biodiversitet



2009

Hvad kan jorden bære? Hvad er de planetære grænser?

.... Der er 2 Planetære Grænser. Men kun 2 'core boundaries' klimaforandring og biodiversitet



BREAKING BOUNDARIES

THE SCIENCE OF OUR PLANET

NETFLIX

NETFLIX

Defining sustainability: 1987- Brundtland rapport

En bæredygtig udvikling er en udvikling, som opfylder de nuværende behov, uden at bringe fremtidige generationers muligheder for at opfylde deres behov i fare.

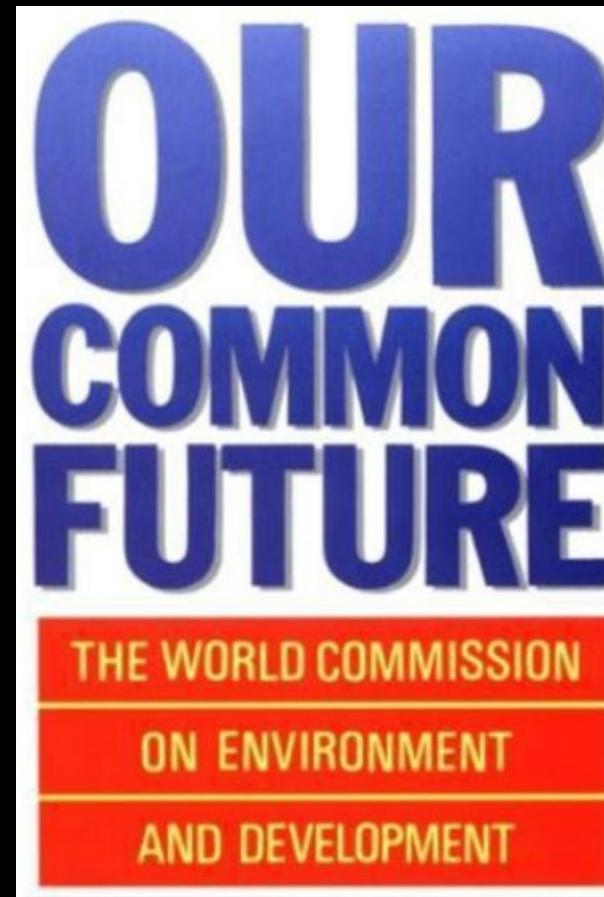
Miljømæssigt, Socialt, Økonomisk.



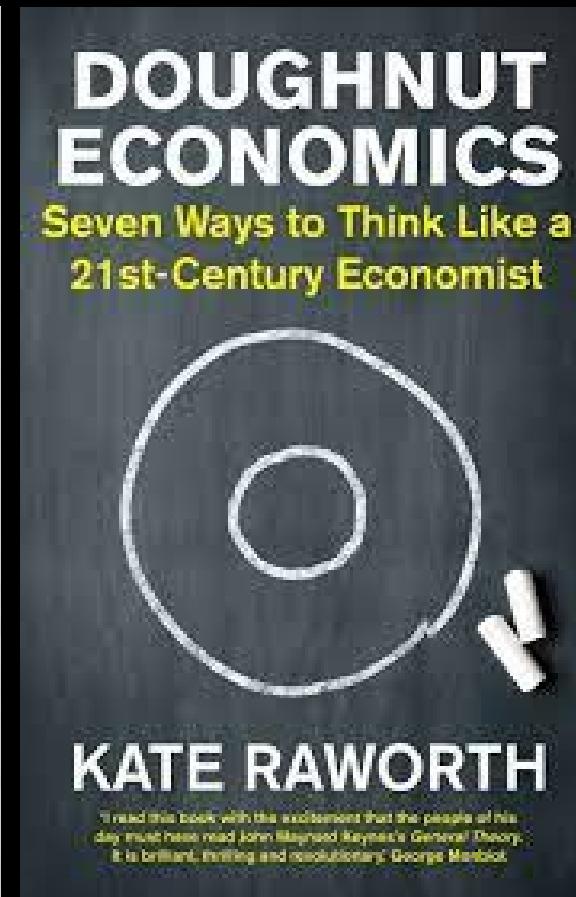
"Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs."

Vi skal kunne give et balanceret svar med flere bundlinjer

I økonomisk, social, og miljømæssig bæredygtig balance



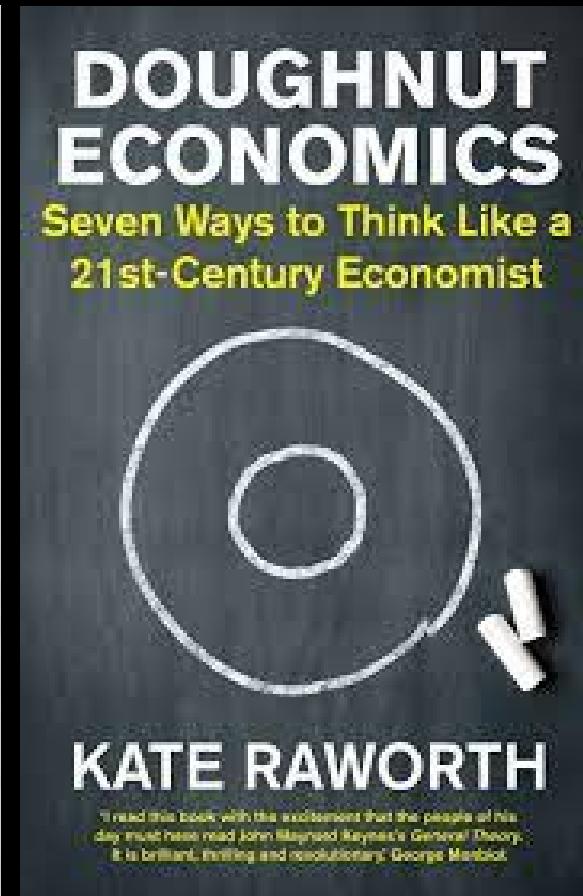
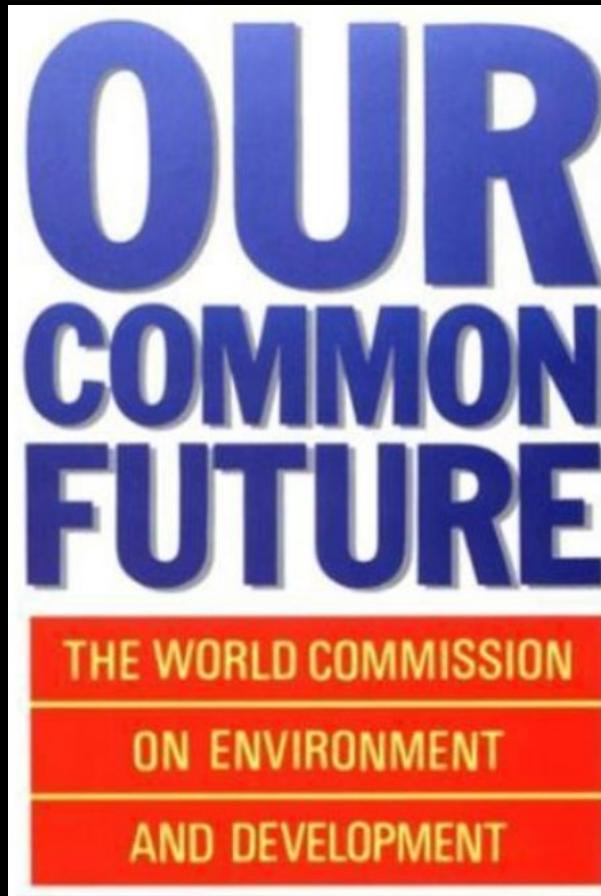
1987

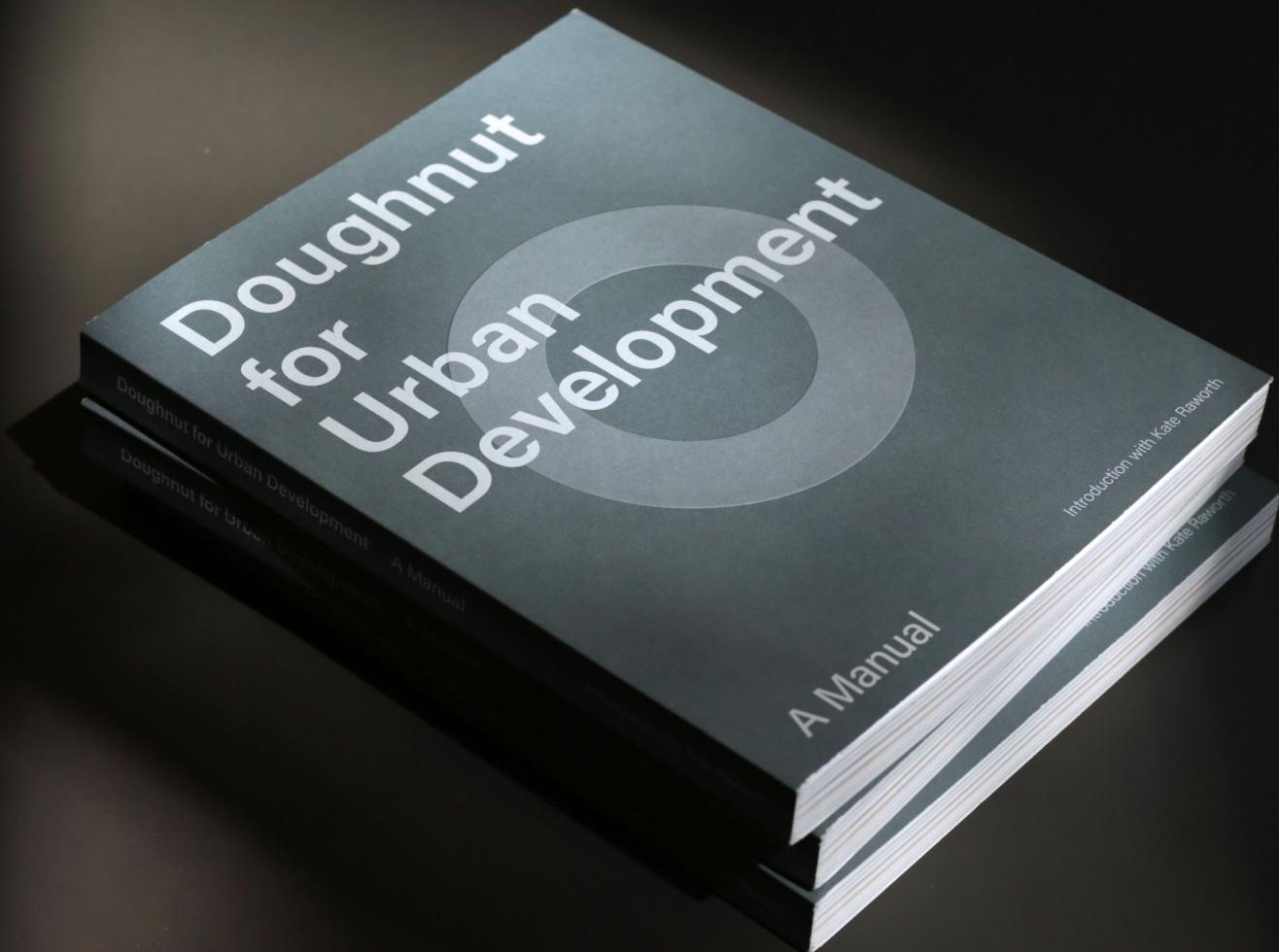


2017

Vi skal kunne give et balanceret svar med flere bundlinjer

I økonomisk, social, og miljømæssig bæredygtig balance





First sector collaboration: Doughnut for Urban Development



We have a Dream Team



. Home.Earth

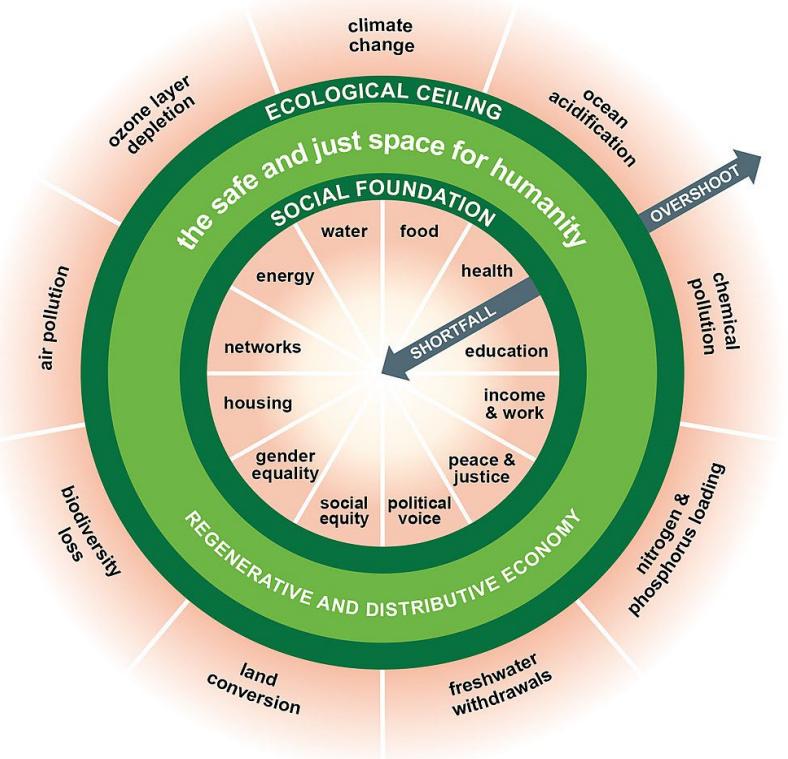


Vandkunsten

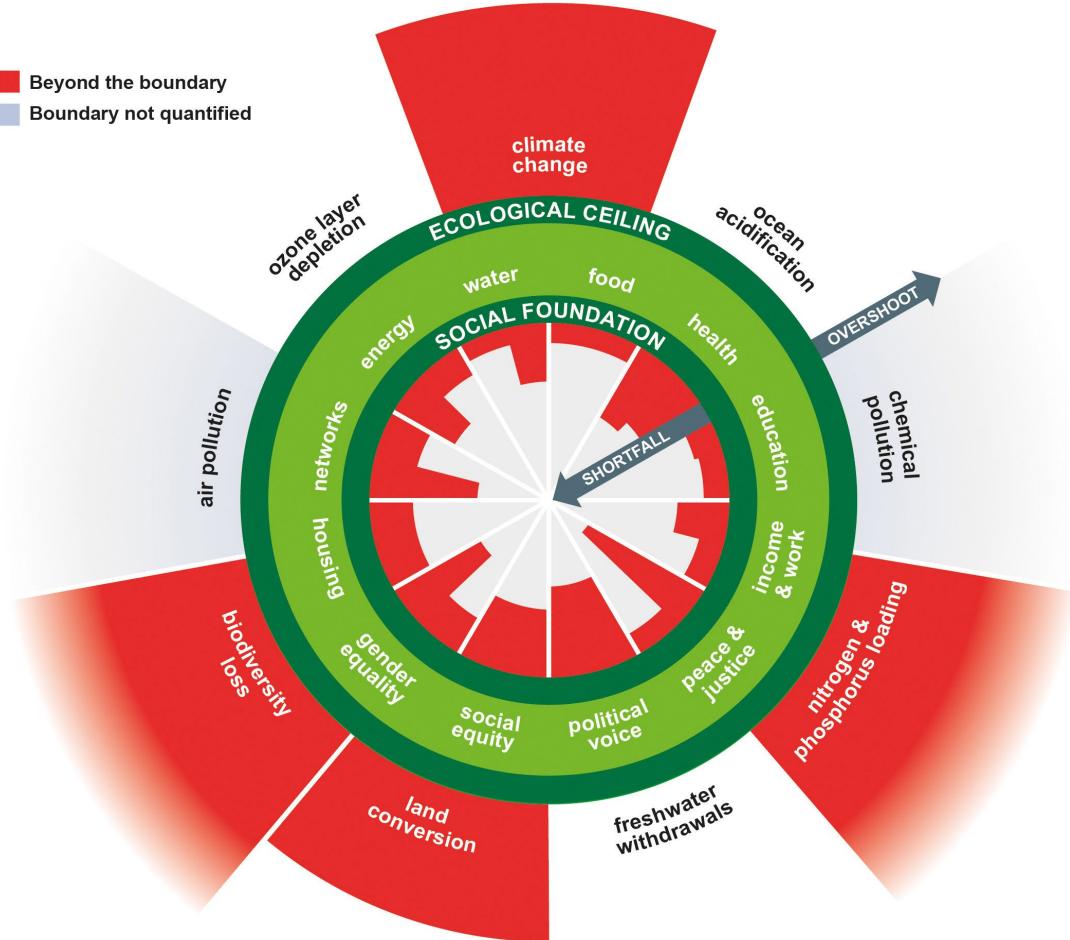


Collaboration across experts, universities, urban advisors and developers.





■ Beyond the boundary
■ Boundary not quantified





DEVELOPMENT

Doughnut for Urban Construction
doughnut

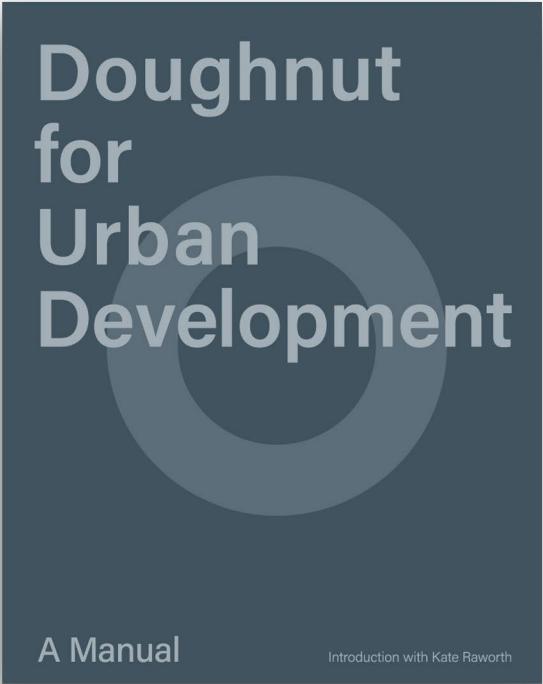
LOCAL

HEATING
CLAP

INDICATORS,
BOARD

W O





Co-creators



Anders Bjørn
Allocation Principles



Andrew Fanning
Doughnut Economics



Artur Bräny
Planetary Boundaries



Caroline Clausen
Allocation Principles



Dan Pham
Impact Design



Emil Engelbrecht
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Emil Bender Lassen
Impact Design



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Doughnut Economics



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Harpa Þriggðá Áslaug Ólafsdóttir
Life Cycle Assessment



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Professor of Urban Ecology and Natural Resource Management, Stockholm Resilience Center



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Social Impact



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Biodiversity



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Doughnut Economics



Mie Heide
Social Impact



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Allocation Principles



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Life Cycle Assessment

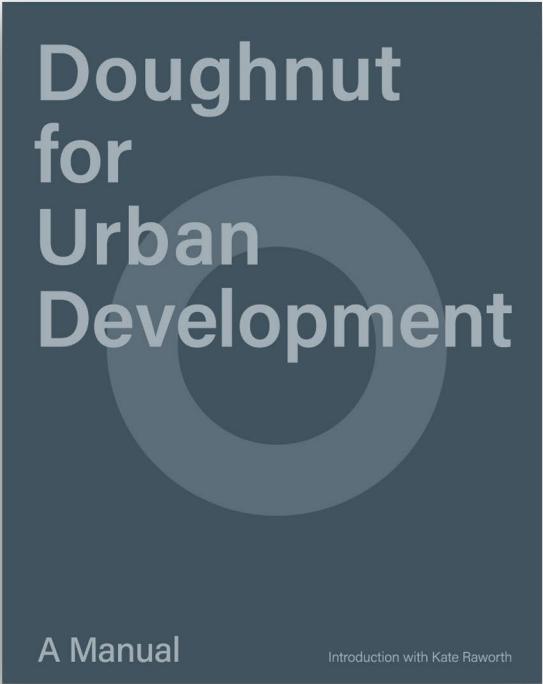


Rasmus Neergaard
Business Design

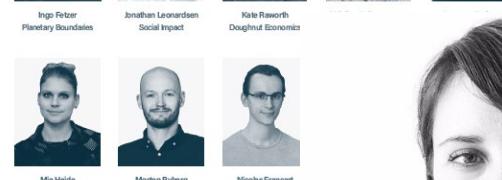


Tina Li
Illustration

2023



Co-creators



Doughnut for Urban Development

A Manual

Introduction with Kate Raworth



Kate Raworth,
Co-founder and Conceptual Lead, DEAL.
Kate provides conceptual leadership on Doughnut Economics, within the team and in the emerging community of practitioners who presents DEAL's ideas and work in over 50 countries. She is an author of the international best-seller Doughnut Economics: seven ways to think like a 21st century economist, which has been translated into 20 languages. Over the past 25 years she has worked with Oxfam, UNDP and in the Ministry of Trade and Industry of Zambia. She currently teaches at Oxford University and Amsterdam University of Applied Sciences.

Introducer
6

An introduction with Kate Raworth

Why Doughnut Economics

Kasper: Hi Kate. Being an architect and a developer myself, I see Doughnut Economics as the best way to give a balanced answer to the original Brundtland Commission (1987) definition of economic, social, and environmental sustainability.

What made you conceive the vision of the Doughnut?

Kate: When I studied economics at university back in the 1990s I was deeply frustrated that the implicit goal was economic growth, endlessly – no matter how rich a nation already was – and I refused to accept that the destruction of the living world should be framed as ‘an environmental externality’.

Many years later, in 2009, when I first encountered the nine planetary boundaries framework, created by Johan Rockström, Will Steffen and many others, it sent a bolt of adrenaline right through me: here were Earth-system scientists defining an ecological limit beyond which humanity should not go. I saw it as the beginning of a new economics, one rooted in respecting and protecting the life-supporting systems of planet Earth.

At the time I was working at Oxfam, where we focused on advocating for people’s rights worldwide – such as sufficient food, healthcare, education, living wages, decent work, political voice and personal security. This made me think: if there is an outer limit beyond which humanity’s collective resource use should not go, so too there is an inner limit below which no one should fall. So just as there is a ecological ceiling there is a social foundation. I drew a set of social boundaries within the planetary boundaries and in the process turned the circle into a doughnut. The image rapidly gained traction when

it was first published in 2012, demonstrating the power of pictures to reshape world views, and also revealing many people’s strong desire to recognize and engage with the interconnectedness of the world’s social and ecological challenges.

Kasper: My journey of how to define and practice sustainability in urban development started with the Cradle to Cradle philosophy and the regenerative approach of “doing more good” rather than “doing less bad”.

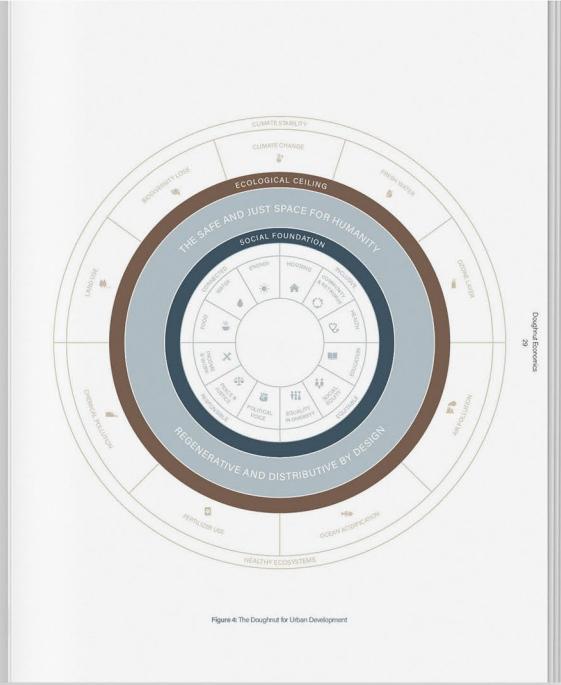
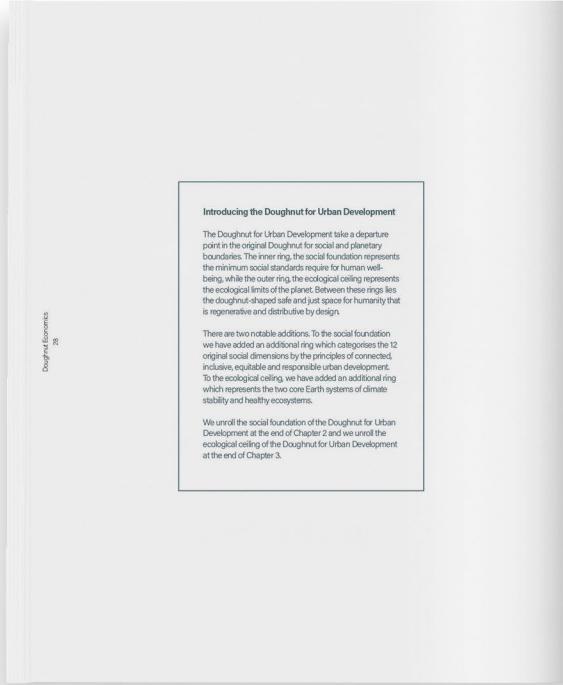
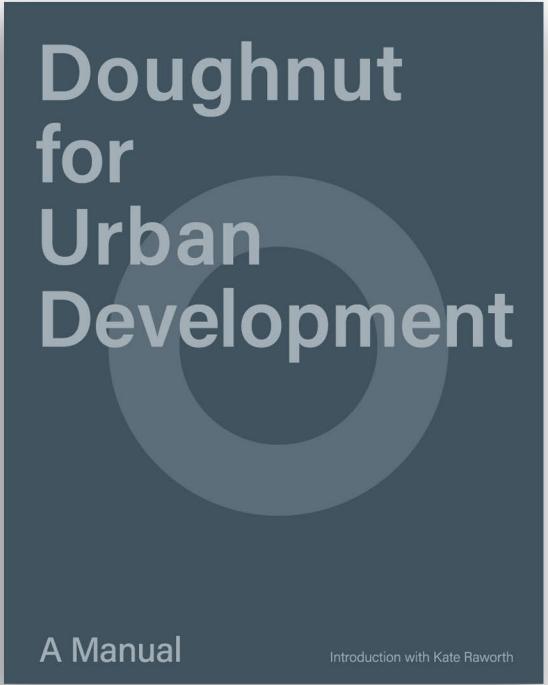
Then came the introduction of Circular Economy that focuses on creating man-made ecosystems and business models that could support and scale solutions for a world without waste.

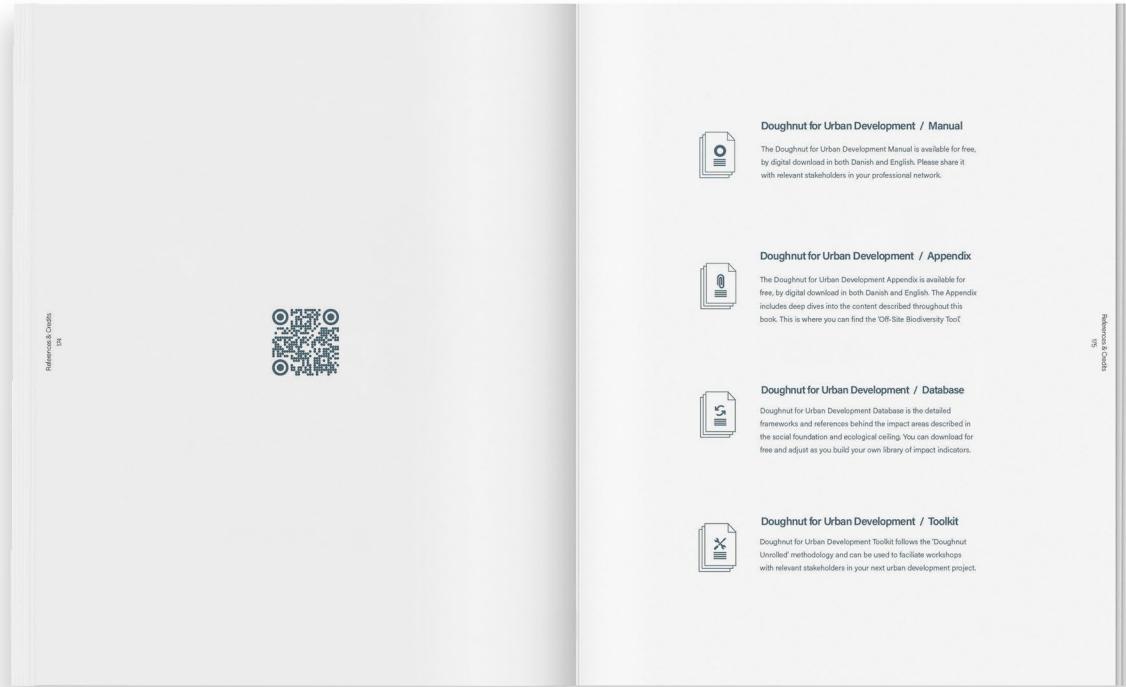
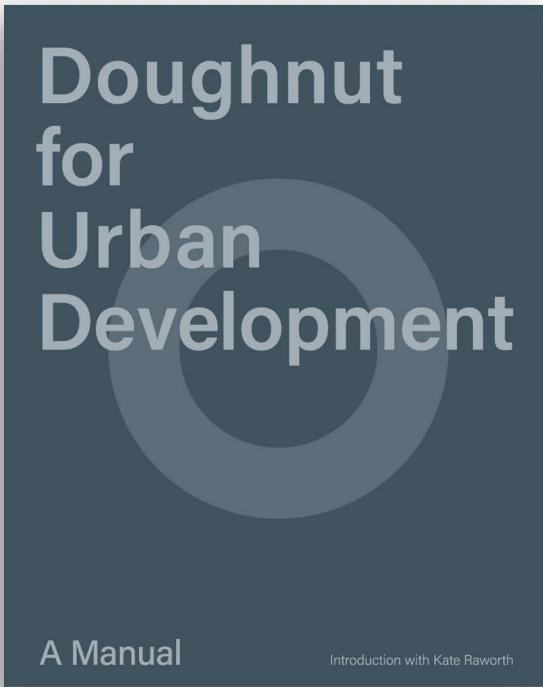
Now we introduce the Doughnut Economics for Urban Development as a sector-focused manual with frameworks for how to address the ecological ceiling, social foundation, and business design.

Would you agree that Doughnut Economics is a continuation of the above-mentioned thinking, and what do you think it offers additionally?

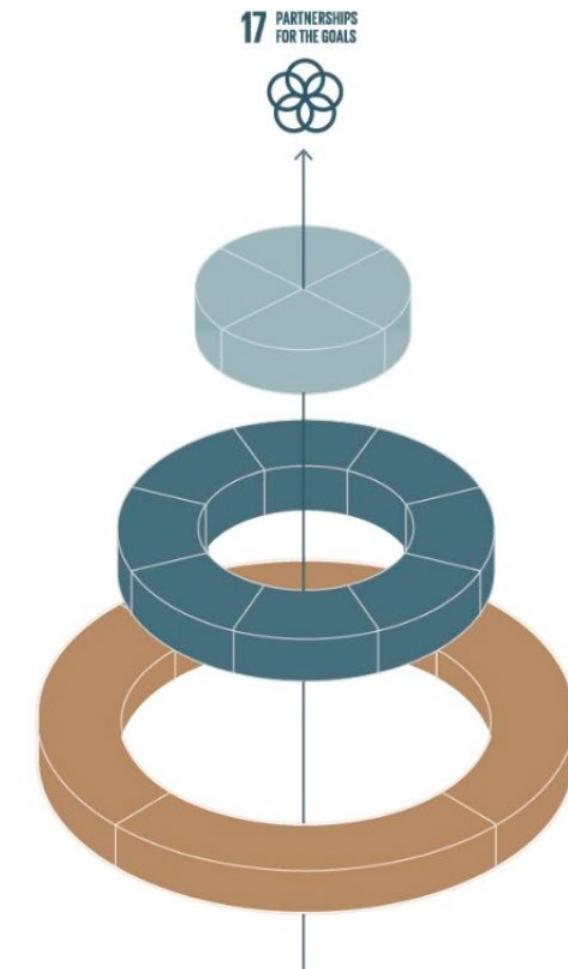
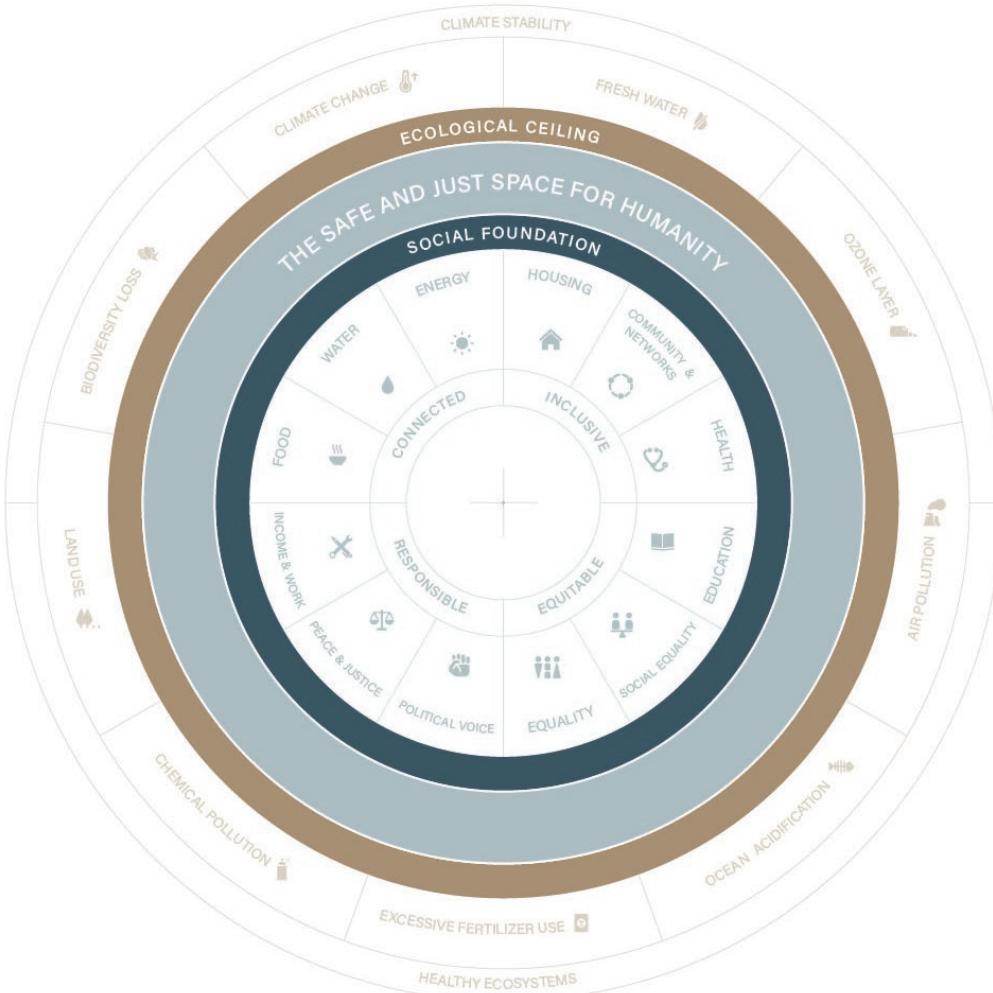
Kate: The Doughnut aims to provide a compass for the 21st century, but what kind of mindset would enable us to get there?

That’s the question I sought to answer in writing Doughnut Economics, and I read widely across disciplines to do so. The book Cradle to Cradle by Michael Braungart and Bill McDonough was one of those memorable ‘a ha’ moments for me, including its focus on going beyond being “100% less bad” to doing good. Also, Kate Raworth’s work on biomimicry, Herman Daly’s foundations of ecological economics, and Dana Meadows’ approach to thinking in systems were also huge influences on me.









Business

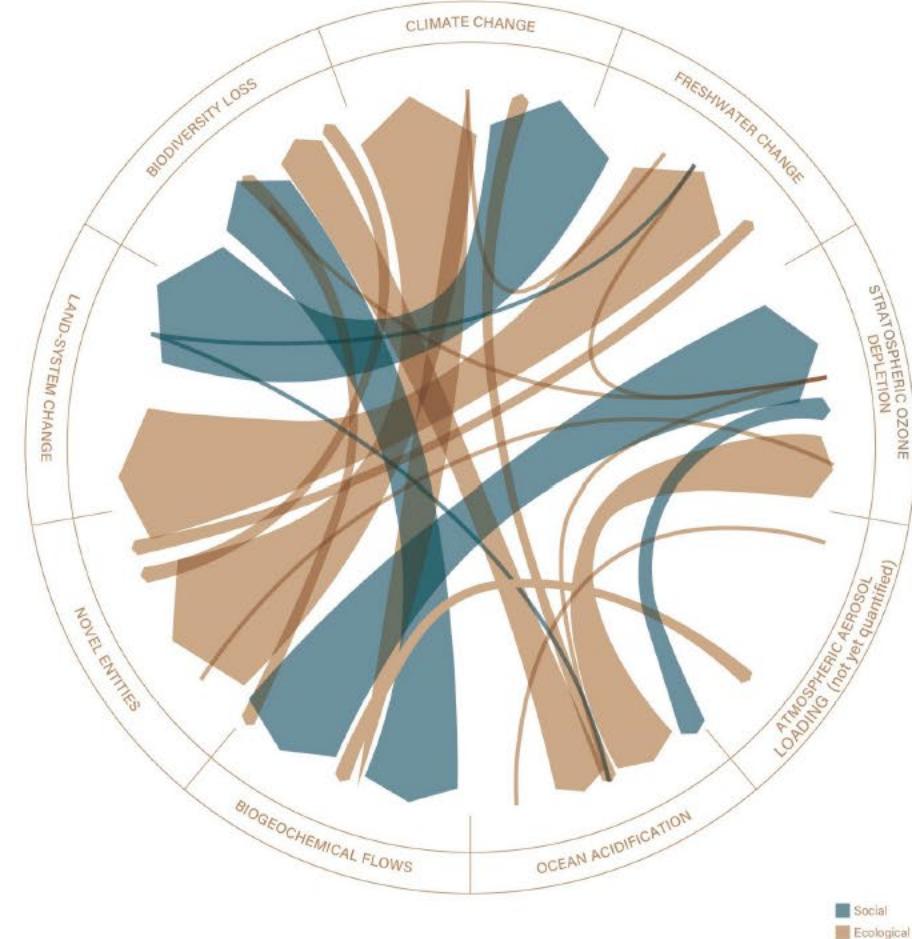
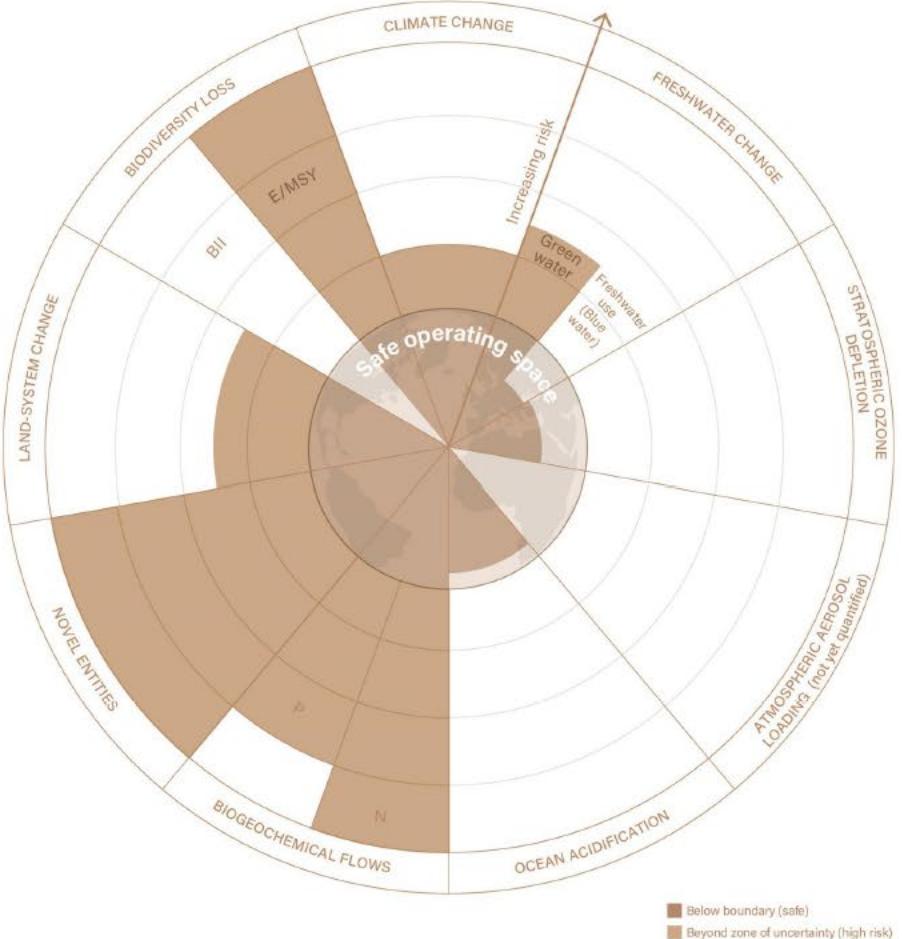


Social



Ecological





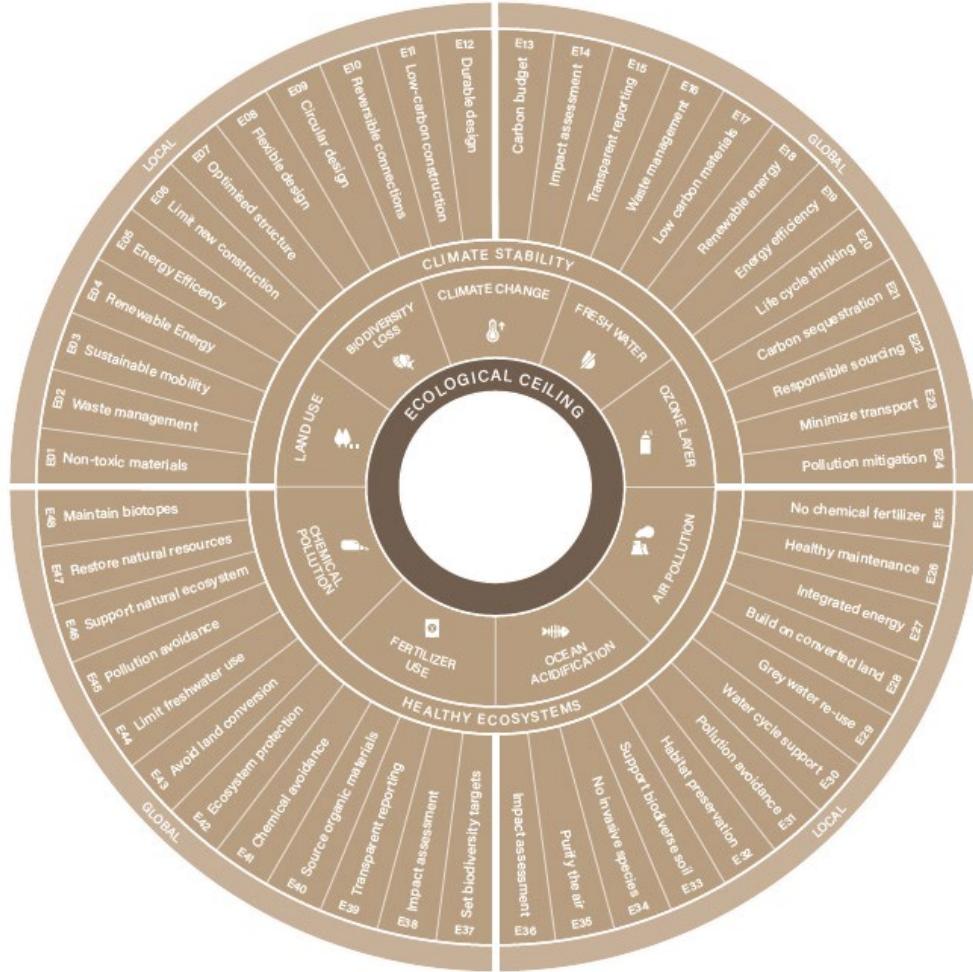
Dynamic Earth Systems

The Doughnut for Urban Development, 2023, Figure 16.

The Doughnut for Urban Development, 2023, Figure 18.

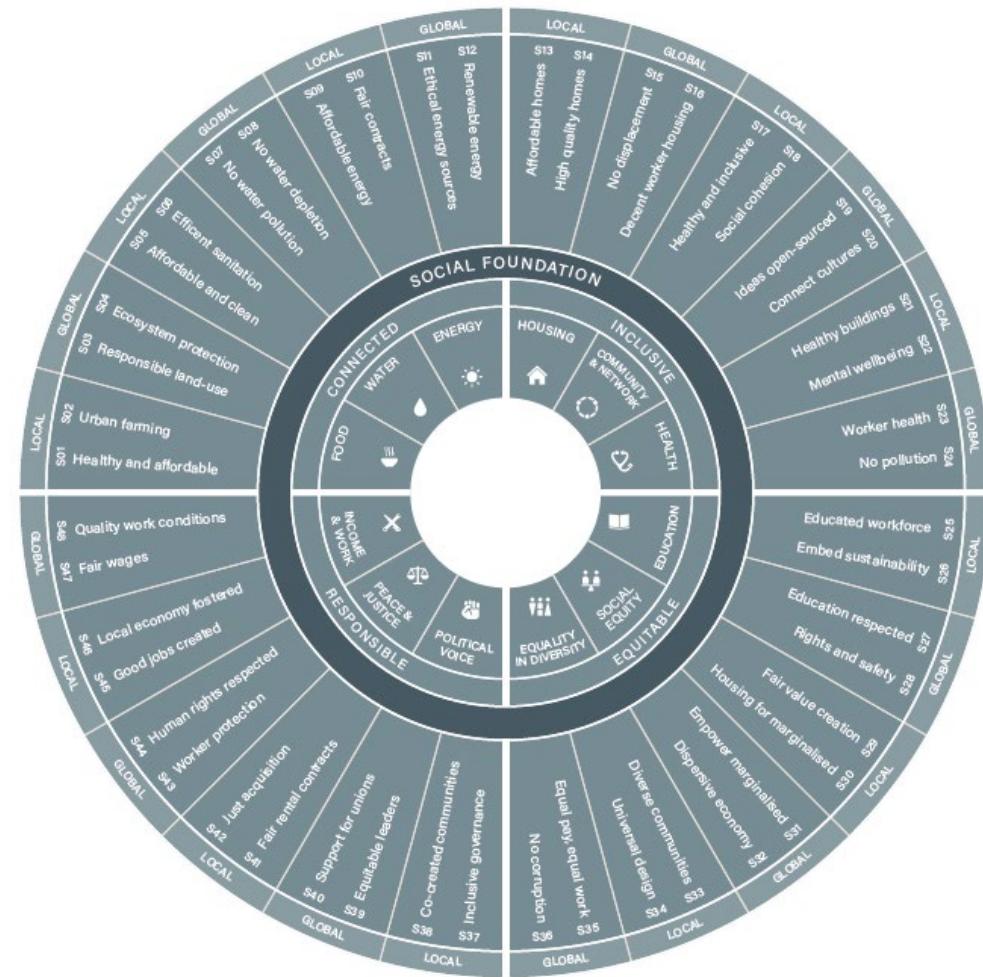
03

Planetary Ceiling For Urban Development



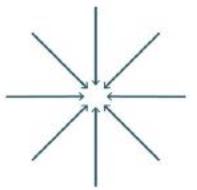
The Social Foundation For Urban Development

02





Transparent Social Impact Assessment – Locally and Globally



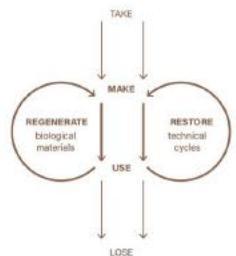
FROM DIVISIVE ...



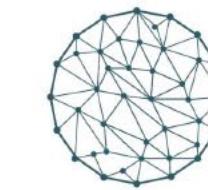
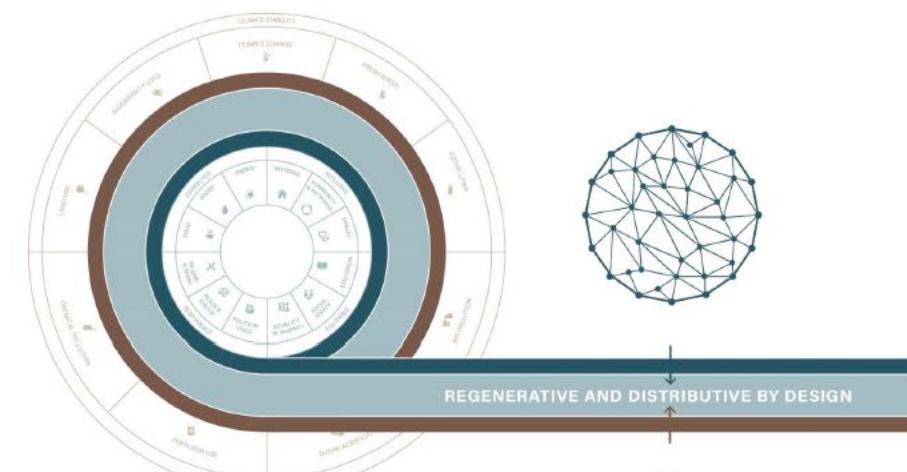
TO DISTRIBUTIVE



FROM DEGENERATIVE ...



TO REGENERATIVE



The Doughnut for Urban Development, 2023, Figure 6.

The Doughnut for Urban Development, 2023, Figure 5.

ECOLOGICAL CEILING



LOCAL

How can this development
restore and be inspired by its
surrounding Nature?



GLOBAL

How can this development respect
the health of the whole planet?



LOCAL

How can all the people in this
development thrive?



GLOBAL

How can this development respect
the wellbeing of all people?

SOCIAL FOUNDATION

The Four Lenses of the Doughnut for Urban Development

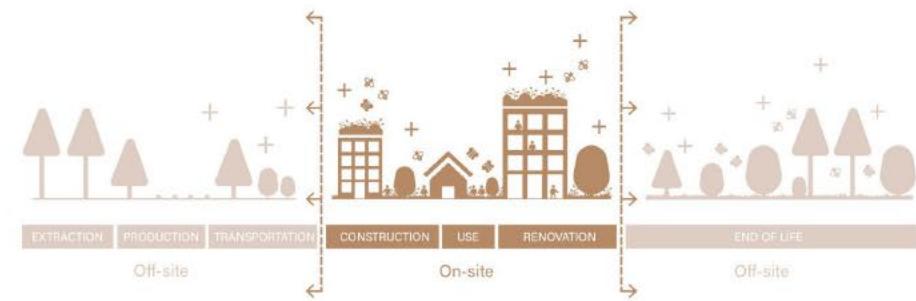
On-site



Off-site



The Doughnut for Urban Development, 2023, Figure 8.

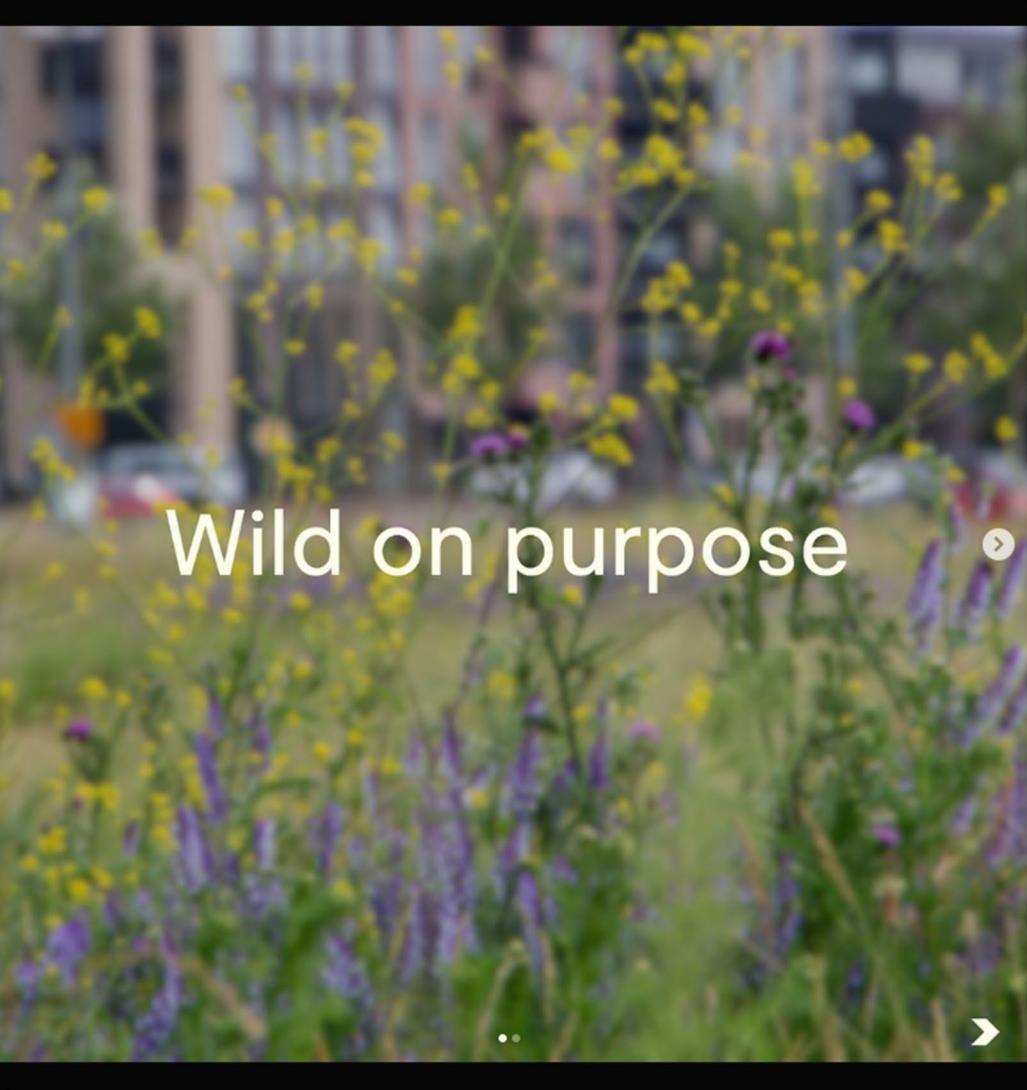


The Doughnut for Urban Development, 2023, Figure 29.

- ✓ Set absolute carbon budgets
- ✓ Set biodiversity targets
(onsite and offsite)
- ✓ Transparent social impact assessment



Biodiversity.Tool



homedotearth

...



homedotearth Wild on purpose 🦋

As we refer to ourselves as a company that cares for the planet, here are some insights about what we are doing to operate in a planet positive way.

To reach our biodiversity target, we collaborate with partners and use the latest best practice for urban greening. One impactful tool is urban green spaces that are wild on purpose, encompassing more biodiversity than classical gardening while impacting also surrounding spaces. 🌸🌿

29 w



liked by majavlk_art and others

APRIL 11

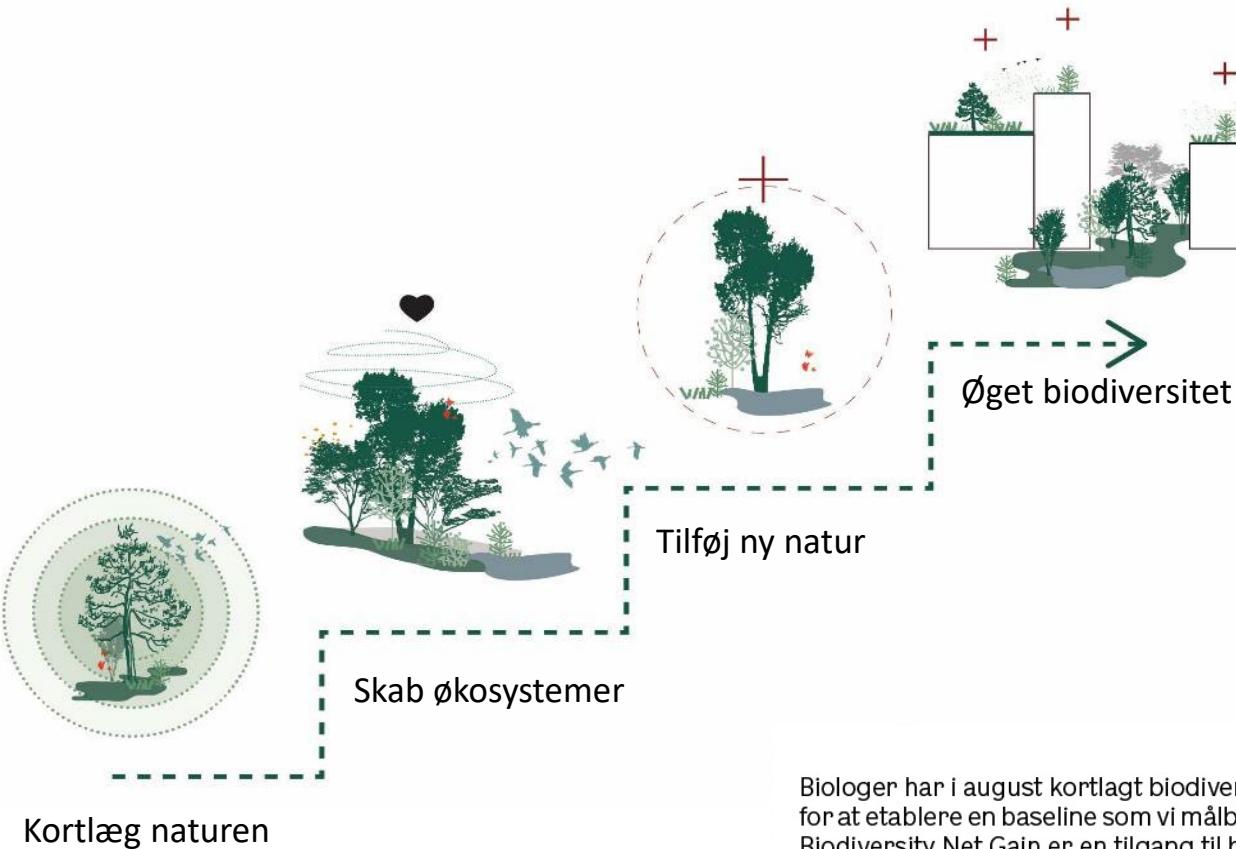


Add a comment...

Post

Biodiversity NetGain

Målet er at blive bio-positiv ved brug
at metoden *Biodiversity Net Gain*



Biologer har i august kortlagt biodiversiteten på sitet for at etablere en baseline som vi målbart vil forbedre. Biodiversity Net Gain er en tilgang til byudvikling som er formuleret i England og i 2021 vedtaget som krav for nye byudviklingsprojekter i blandt andet London. Princippet er at kortlægge den eksisterende biodiversitet og inddarbejde tiltag i projektering der sikrer målbar forbedring af biodiversitet. Til kortlægning og effektmåling anvendes Biodiversity Metric, som er et kvantitativt system, hvor areal og kvalitet af habitater og beplantning indgår.

Registering af eksisterende baseline



Home.Earth.01 - Biodiversity calculation

SLA, baseline calculation, sept. 2021:

New habitat type	Biodiversity Metric habitat	Distinctiveness (score)	SLA recommendation (m ²)	Area (m ²) saved/new	HU unit/ha	Total habitat units
Bevaret krat med træ (Heathland and shrub/mixed/shrub)		Low (2)		500		0,21
Ruderat	Urban/vacant, derelict, bare ground	Medium (4)		580	4,04	0,23
Bytræer	Urban tree	Medium (4)	1760	320	3,36	0,11
Øvrig ny bevoksning, småtræer mv.	Other woodland, mixed	Medium (4)	2640	1400	3,02	0,42
Stauder, urter og græsser	Other neutral grassland	Medium (4)		1450	7,36	1,07
Regnbede**	Sustainable urban drainage feature	Low (2)		90	2,77	0,02
Grønne tage***	Extensive green roof	Low (2)	1350 (min.50%)	1065	3,95	0,42
Grønne facader	Ground based green wall	Low (2)		480	2,65	0,13
Total						2,61

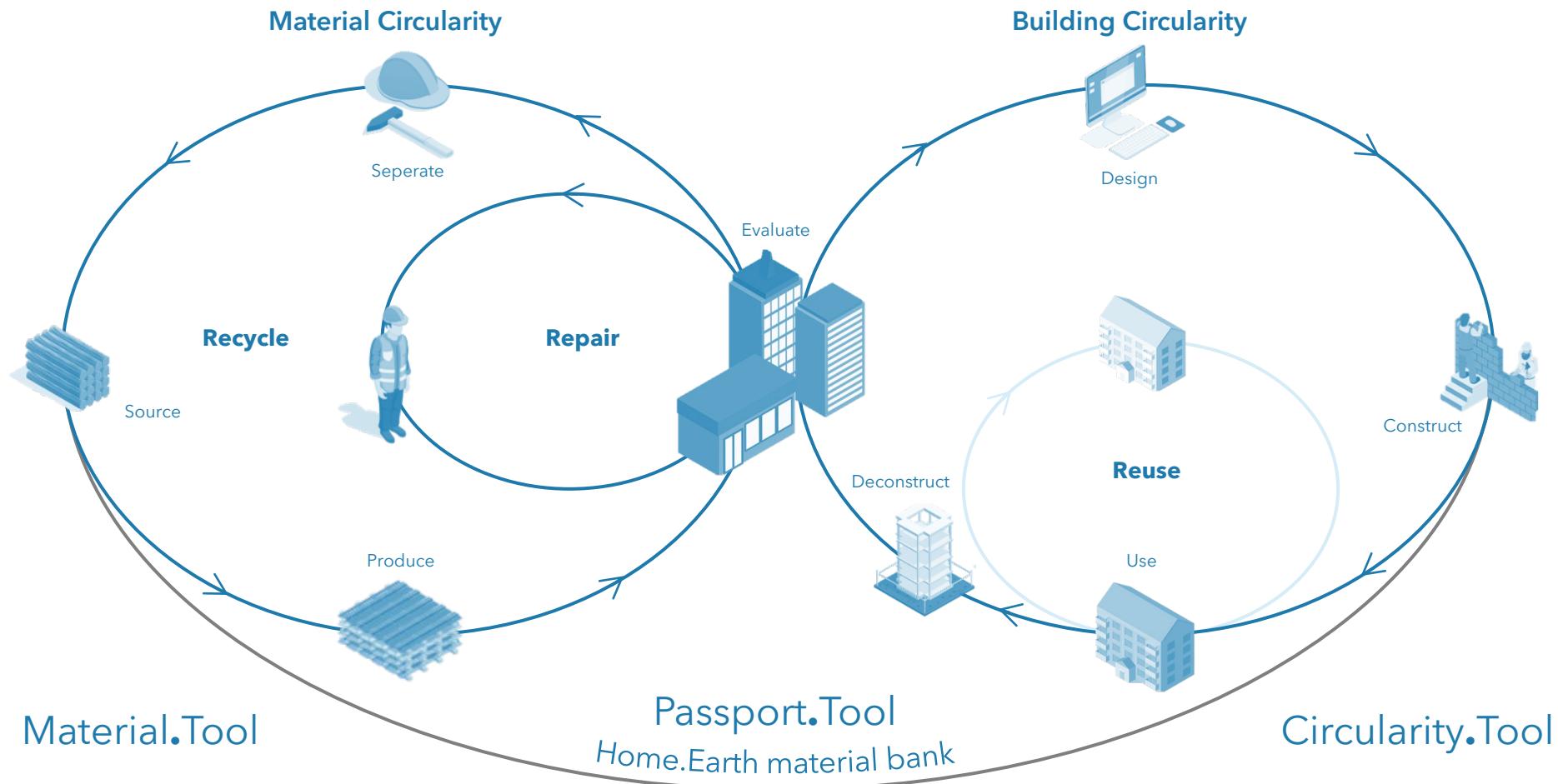
** kun regnbede i lokalvej er regnet her

*** her er regnet med 35% grønt tag på bygninger + 100% på skure



Circularity.Tool

Strategy: Towards 100% circularity in all stages we are deploying internal tools from design, construction, operation to end-of-life



Lack of transparency is a barrier for circular economy in construction

SustainableBuild materialepas UDKAST den 12. okt. 2021

SustainableBuild Materialepas

Materialepas er et samlet data, der beskriver defineret egenskaber ved materialer i produkter, der giver dem værdi til nytiggørelse, genbrug og genanvendelse.

Ejer af passet: Firma navn
Pasnummer: Unikt passnummer
Oprettet: DD.MM.AAAR.
Senest ændret: DD.MM.AAAR. Rev. nr.: _____

MP
logo af åben data
software generator

3. parts verificeret:
 Ja Nej Verificerings organisation: _____
Verificeringsnummer: _____

% af varen der deklarereres: _____

Generisk produkt navn
Firma navn i firma skrift A/S

FL
firmaets logo

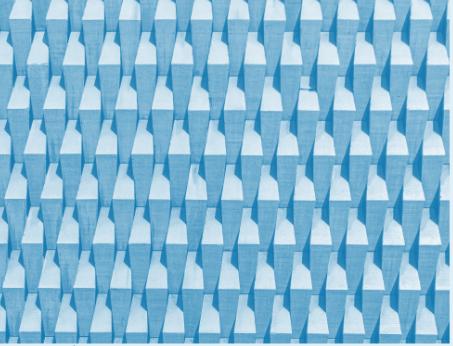
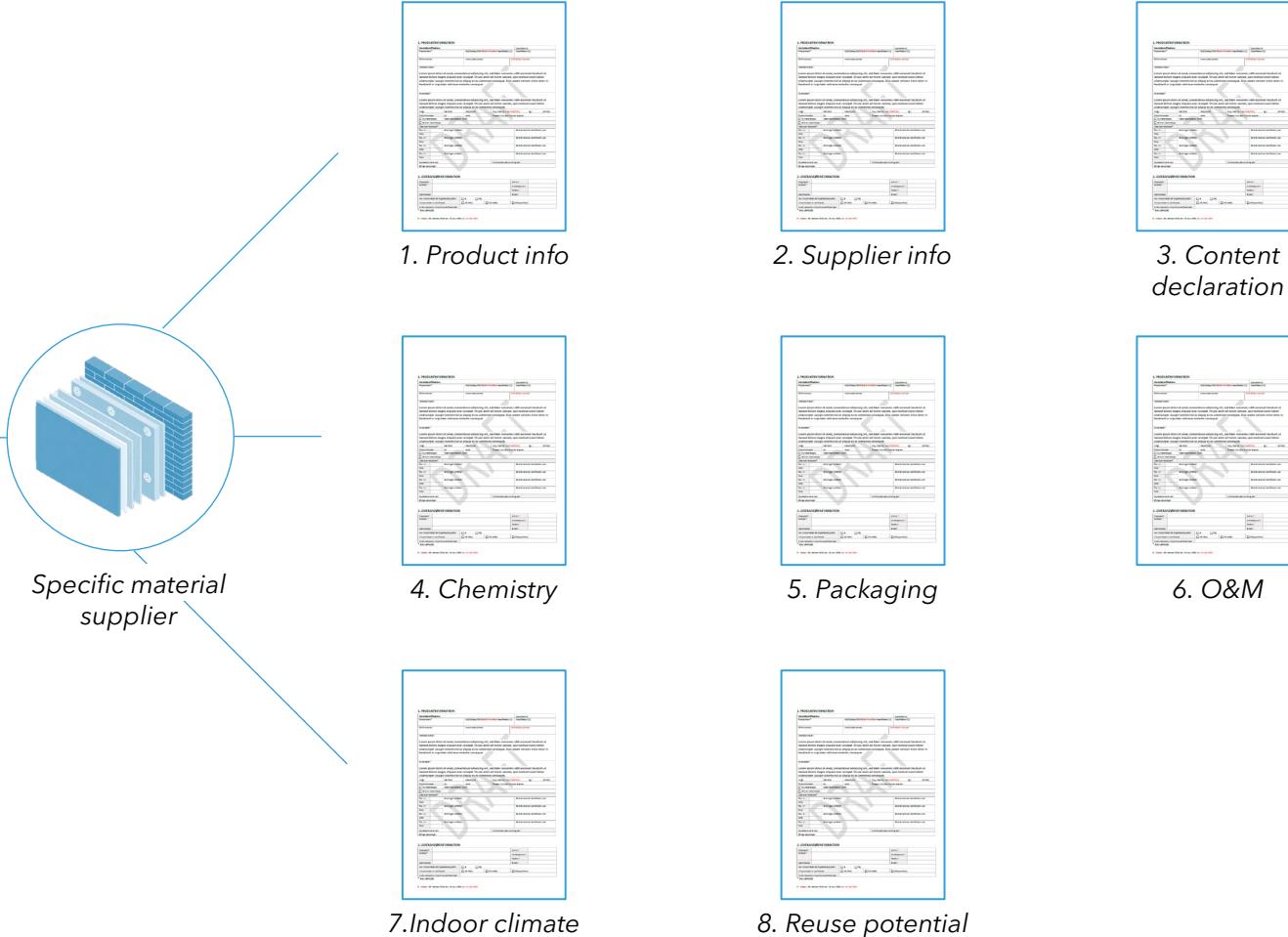
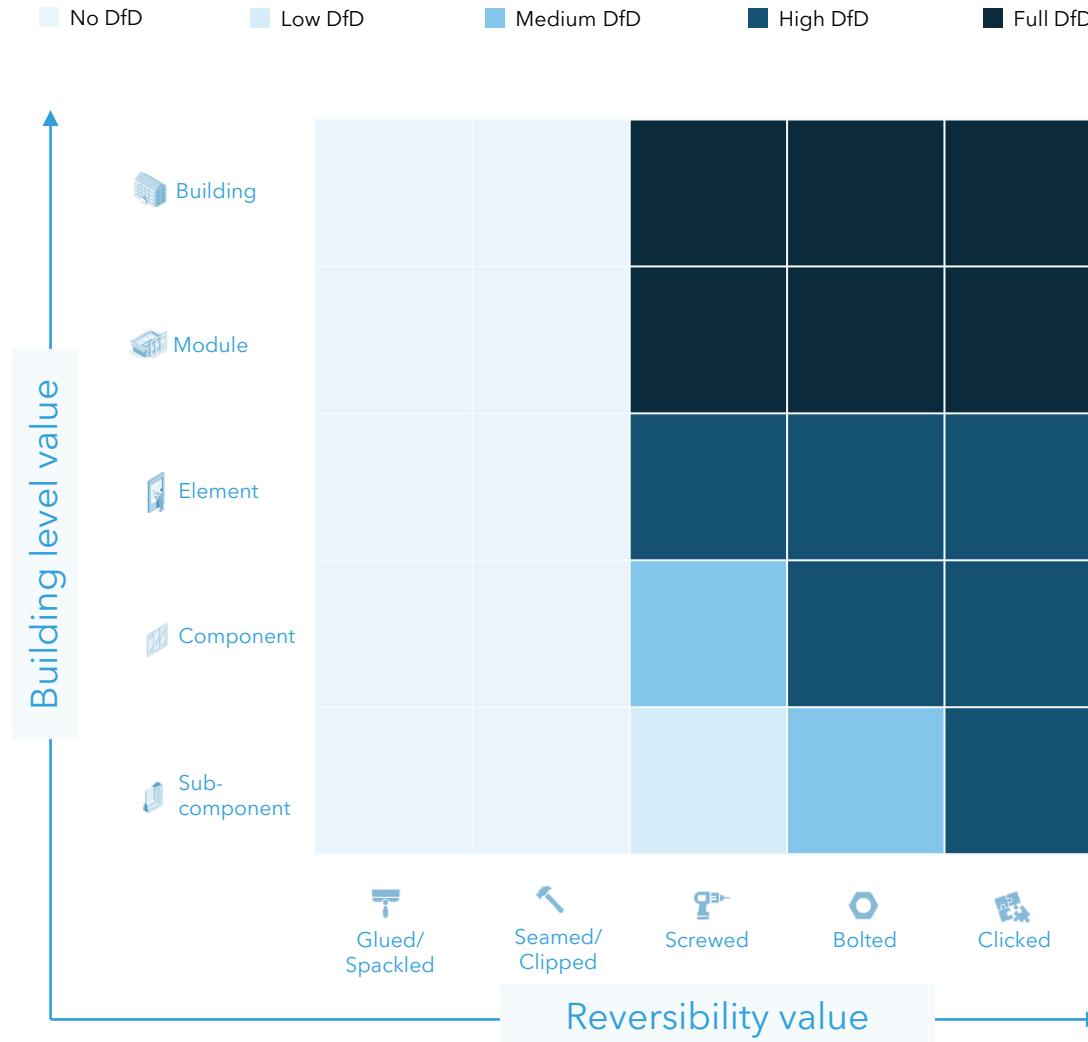


Photo by Diego González on Unsplash

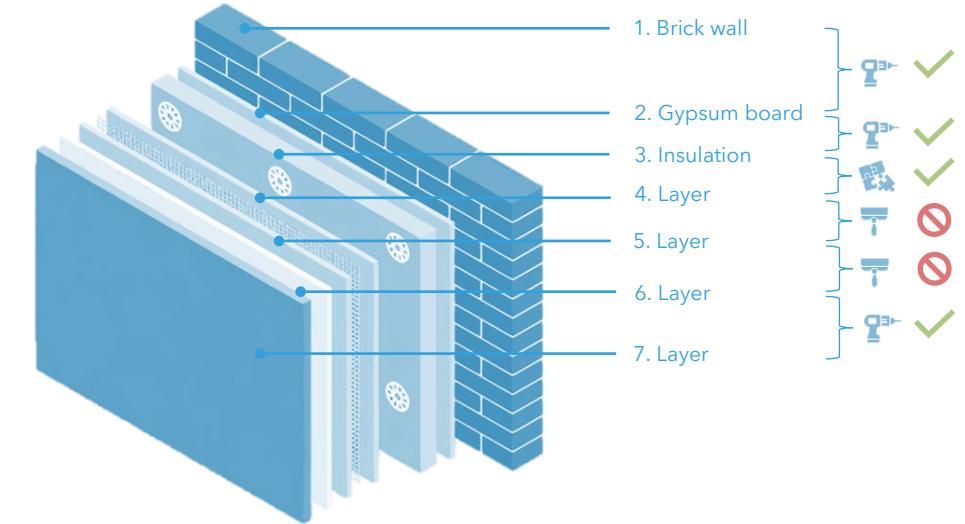
SustainableBuild
Materialepas



We have developed a system that can 'score' the circularity rate



Example: Outer wall per m²



Example: Contractor defines assembly of building part

Layer	% Volume	Subcomponent	Component	Subcomponent
1. Brick wall	0,18	Yes	Yes	No
2. Gypsum board	0,02	Yes	Yes	Yes
3. Insulation	0,25	Yes	Yes	Yes
...

Disassembly rate per m²: 87.4 %

Methodology is inspired by systems thinking and mounting reversibility

The building has been divided into **three layers**; elements, components and sub-components. DS / ISO 20887: 2020 defines them as follows:

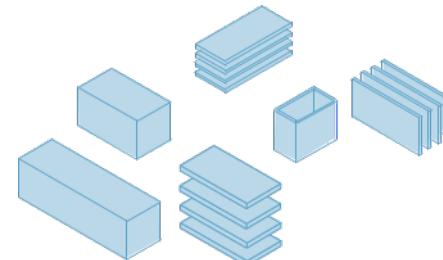
Element: "... an essential structural part of a construction"

Component: "product manufactured as a separate unit to serve a specific function or functions".

Subcomponent: "... breaks down a component into its smaller pieces, e.g. the ductwork in a heating or cooling system; the panes used for curtain walls ...".

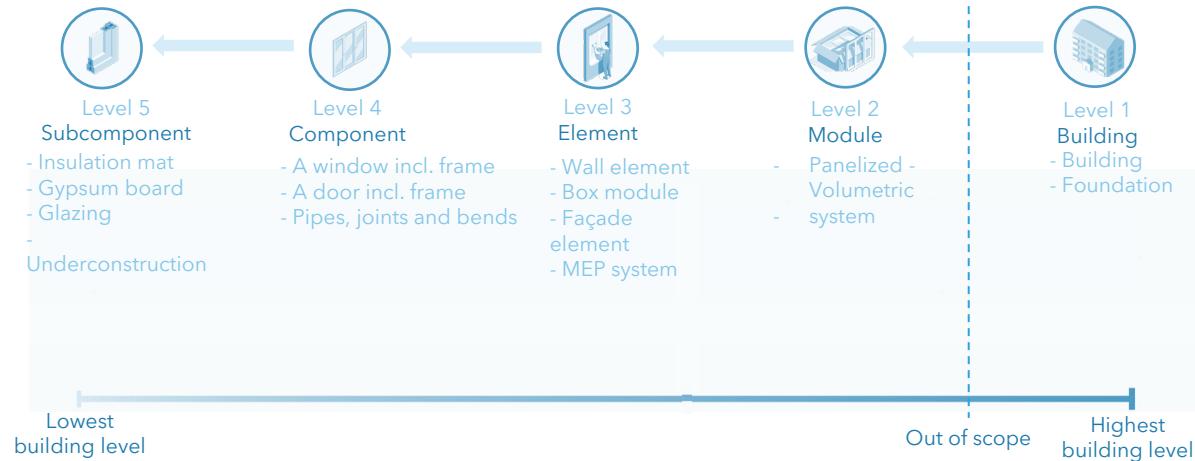


Inspired by –
DS-1SO 20887.2020
Design for disassembly
and adaptability

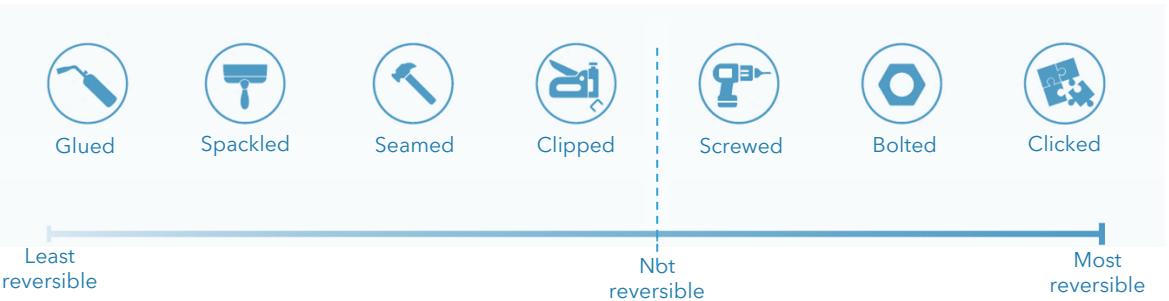


Inspired by panelized and volumetric systems

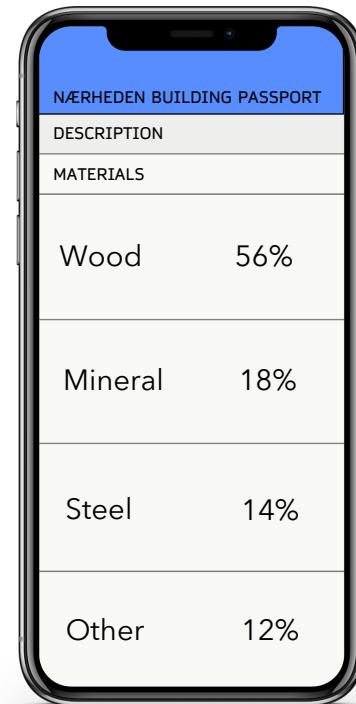
Building levels in BIM technical platforms



Levels of reversibility in mounting methods



• Documentation aligned with impact frameworks and available online and open-source



Carbon.Tool

Byggeriets nye Bundlinje

- Co2 budgetter

Modul	A1-A3		A4-A5		B1-B7							C1-C4			D		
Livscyklusfaser	Produkt		Byggeproces		Brug							Endt levetid			Uden for systemgrænse		
Processer	Råmaterialer	Transport	Produktion	Transport	Opførelse/montering	Brug	Vedligeholdelse	Reparation	Udskiftning	Renovering	Energiforbrug til drift	Vandforbrug til drift	Nedtagning/nedrivning	Transport	Affaldsbehandling	Bortskaffelse	Potentiale for genanvendelse, genvinding og genbrug
	A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	D

Byggeriets nye Bundlinje

- Co2 budgetter

Bygningsreglement - 2023	12,0/Kg/Co2/m2/år
DGNB guld - gennemsnit	9,2 Kg/Co2/m2/år
DGNB guld - inklusive drift	11,0 Kg/Co2/m2/år
Frivillig Bæredygtighed - 2023	8,0 Kg/Co2/m2/år
Home.Earth Nærheden - 2023	5,2 Kg/Co2/m2/år

Byggeriets nye Bundlinje

- Co2 budgetter

Bygningsreglement - 2023	12,0 Kg/Co2/m2/år
DGNB guld - gennemsnit	9,2 Kg/Co2/m2/år
DGNB guld - inklusive drift	11,0 Kg/Co2/m2/år
Frivillig Bæredygtighed - 2023	8,0 Kg/Co2/m2/år
Home.Earth Nærheden - 2023	5,2 Kg/Co2/m2/år
Absolut Bæredygtighed - 59m2 per person	1,6 Kg/Co2/m2/år

We have developed Carbon.Tool a holistic footprint tool beyond industry standards for early LCA and LCC optimisations

The tool will be applied on projects to ensure life cycle impact

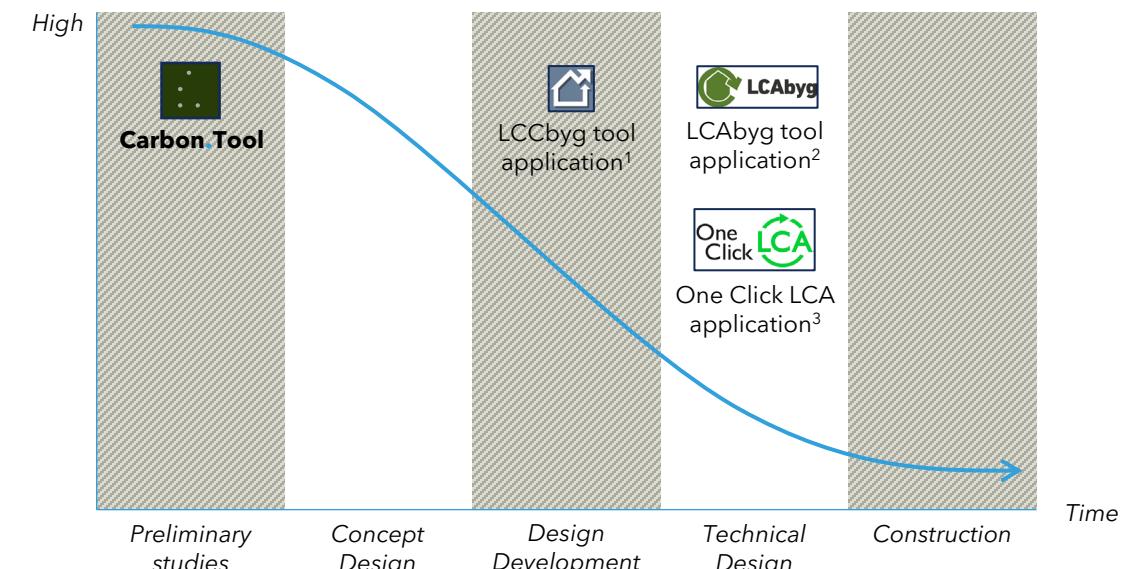
Current tools that perform LCA and LCC calculations require a high resolution of detail and are mostly performed in late stages where 3D modelling is complex and decisions are 'frozen' giving low opportunities for impact reductions.

With our new tool we take leadership by capturing early CO₂, CAPEX and OPEX opportunities to maximise the full potential of projects.

The tool works from preliminary stages and can perform a full LCA/LCC (forecasting 50 years ahead) when a 3D model is only a geometric shape, followed by providing input for 30 parameters. The calculations provide full transparency and illustrates trade-offs across environmental and cost dimensions for a set of scenarios.

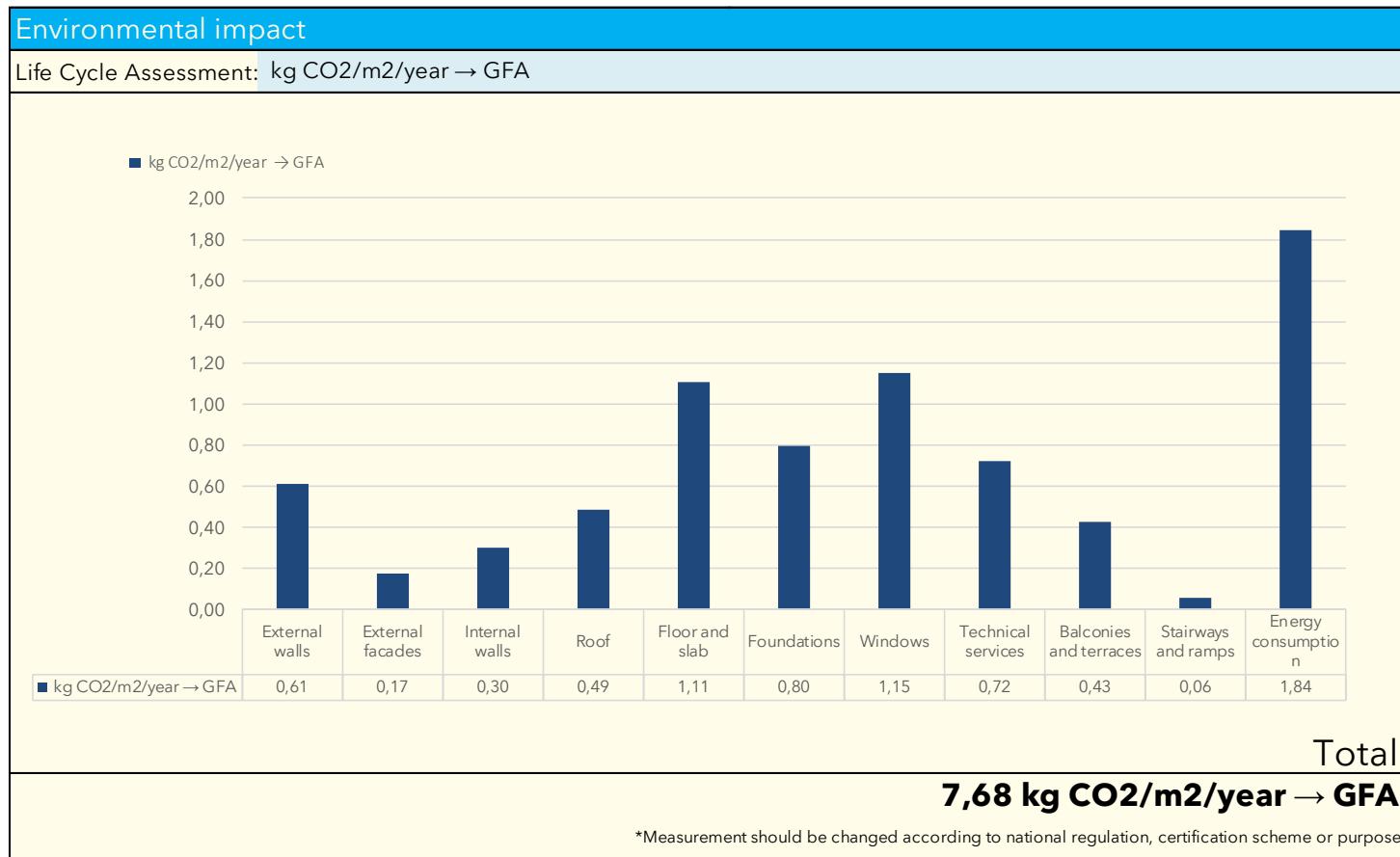
Our tool applies country specific standards and works in Denmark, Finland and Netherlands, and will be expanded when we enter new markets.

Opportunities to reduce LCA and LCC



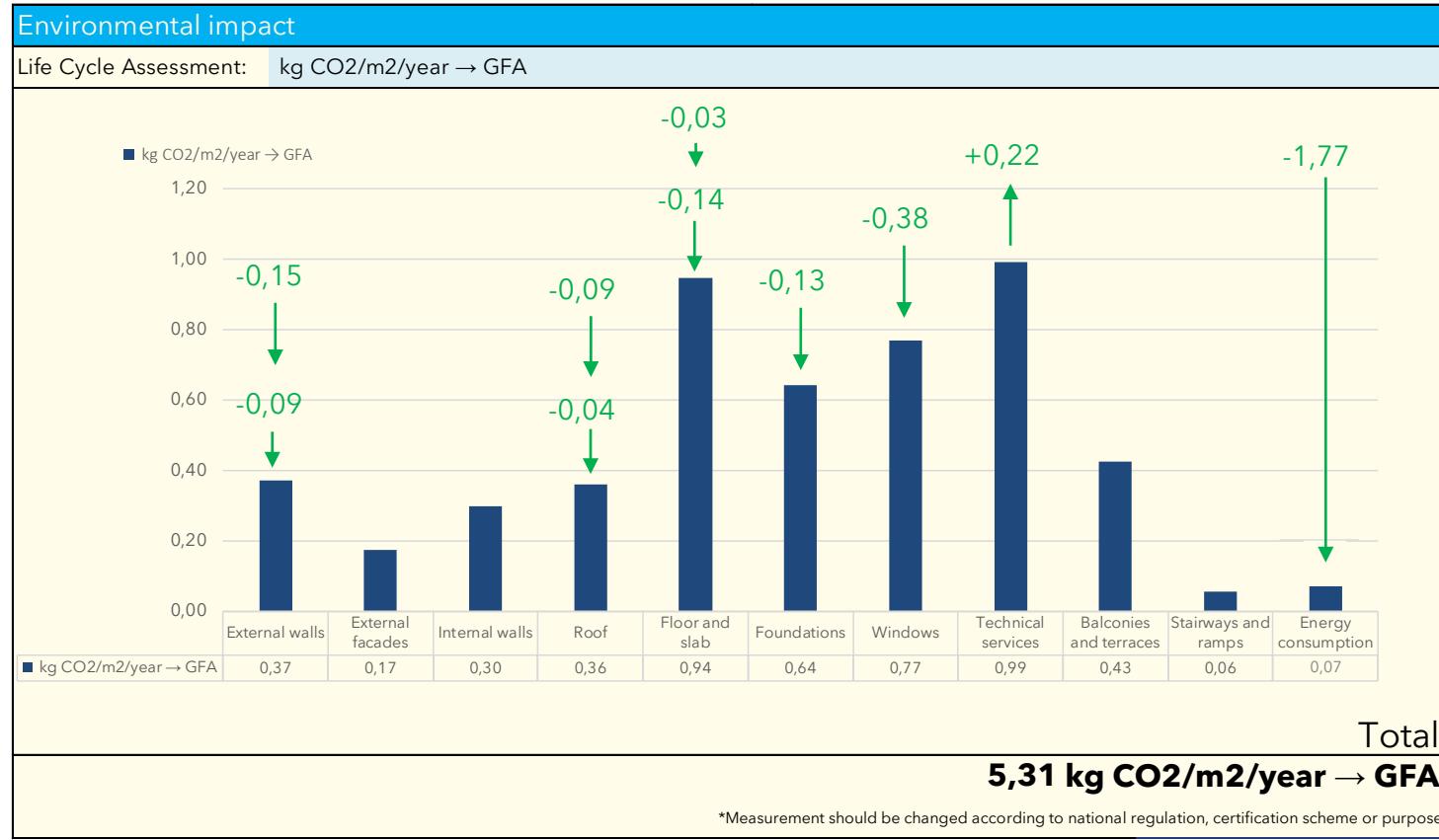
- 1: DK industry standard. Partial LCC performed around mid-stages;
 2: DK industry standard. Full LCA auditing performed around technical design;
 3: Applied across 100+ countries. Full LCA auditing performed around technical design.

Baseline - best current practise



Building part	Material type	GWP/m ² (50 yrs)
External wall	Wooden frame	31,5
External wall	Reinforced concrete	87,20
External facade	Wood planks	13,00
External facade	Fibre cement board	10,00
Internal walls	CLT element	57,00
Roof	Wooden structure	58,40
Roof	Fibre cement cladding	22,00
Floor	Wooden structure	36,00
Floor	Concrete structure	76,00
Floor	Concrete slab	141,00
Floor	Wood planks	18,00
Floor	Ceramic tiles	27,00
Foundation	Concrete foundation	Reference
Windows	Triple Glazing, wooden-alu	207
Balconies & terraces	Aluminium with wood flooring	528,40
Energy	Electricity grid	9,85
Energy	District heating grid	82,36
Technical services	-	Reference
Stairways & ramps	-	Reference
Renewables technical	-	-

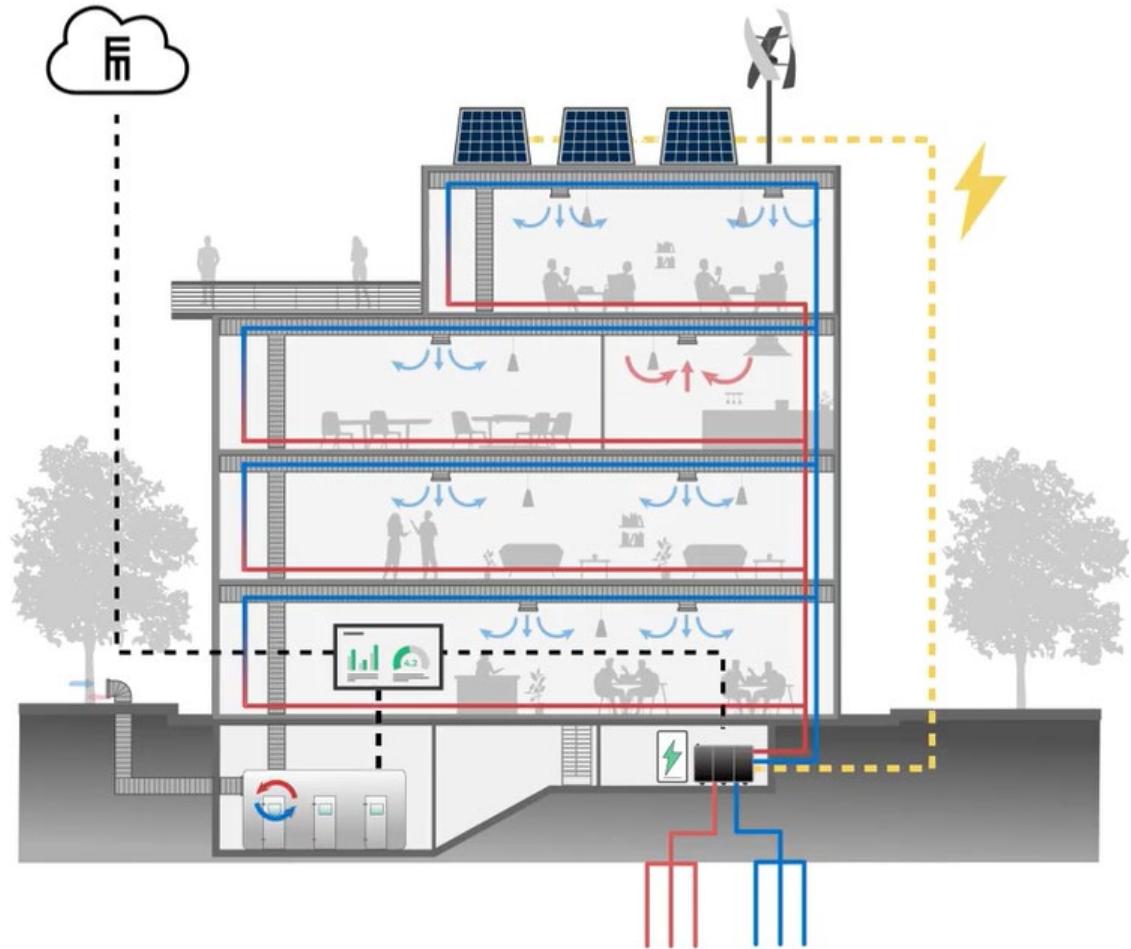
Baseline - with many adjustments



Building part	Material type	GWP/m ² (50 yrs)
External wall	Wooden frame	14,06
External wall	Reinforced concrete	70,73
External facade	Wood planks	13,00
External facade	Fibrecement board	10,00
Internal walls	CLT element	57,00
Roof	Wooden structure	37,55
Roof	Fibrecement cladding	22,00
Floor	Wooden structure	19,04
Floor	Concrete structure	76,00
Floor	Concrete slab	141,00
Floor	Wood planks	18,00
Floor	Ceramic tiles	27,00
Foundation	Concrete foundation	Sweco
Windows	Double Glazing, wooden-alu	138
Balconies & terraces	Aluminium with wood flooring	528,40
Energy	Solar PV onsite	0
Energy	Heat pump onsite	0
Technical services	-	Reference
Stairways & ramps	-	Reference
Renewables technical	Solar PV	154,58
Renewables technical	Heat pump	352,37

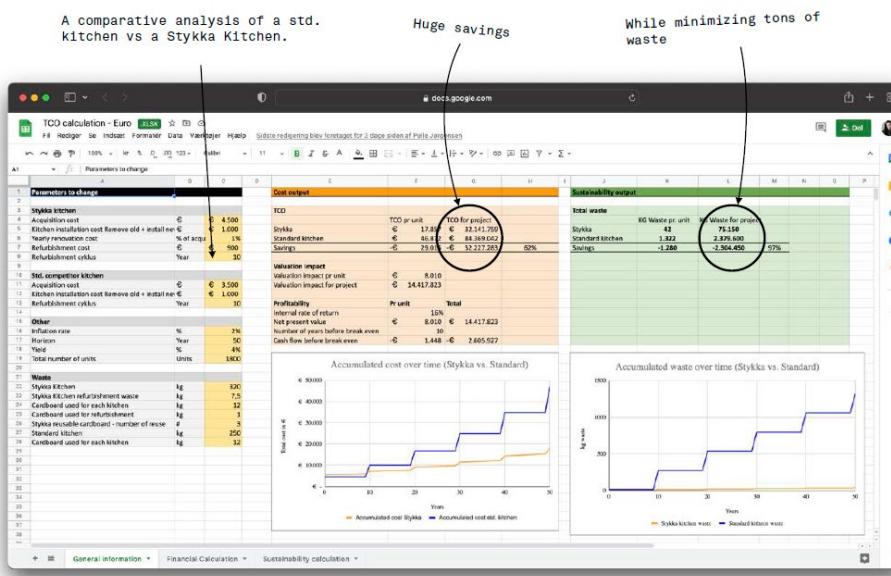
Energy Machines

- Decoupled district heating
- Energy-as-a-service contract
- Local self-sufficiency expected at approx 75%
- Combining heating, cooling, ventilation and PV production in one integrated software platform
- Elements are PV panels, heat pumps, geothermal storage, heat capture from ventilation

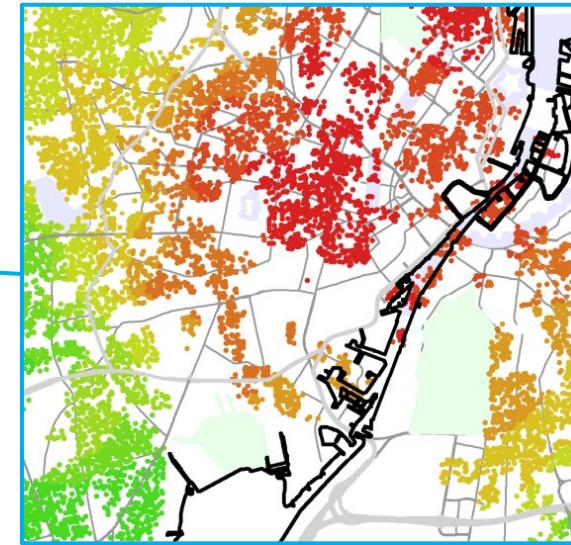
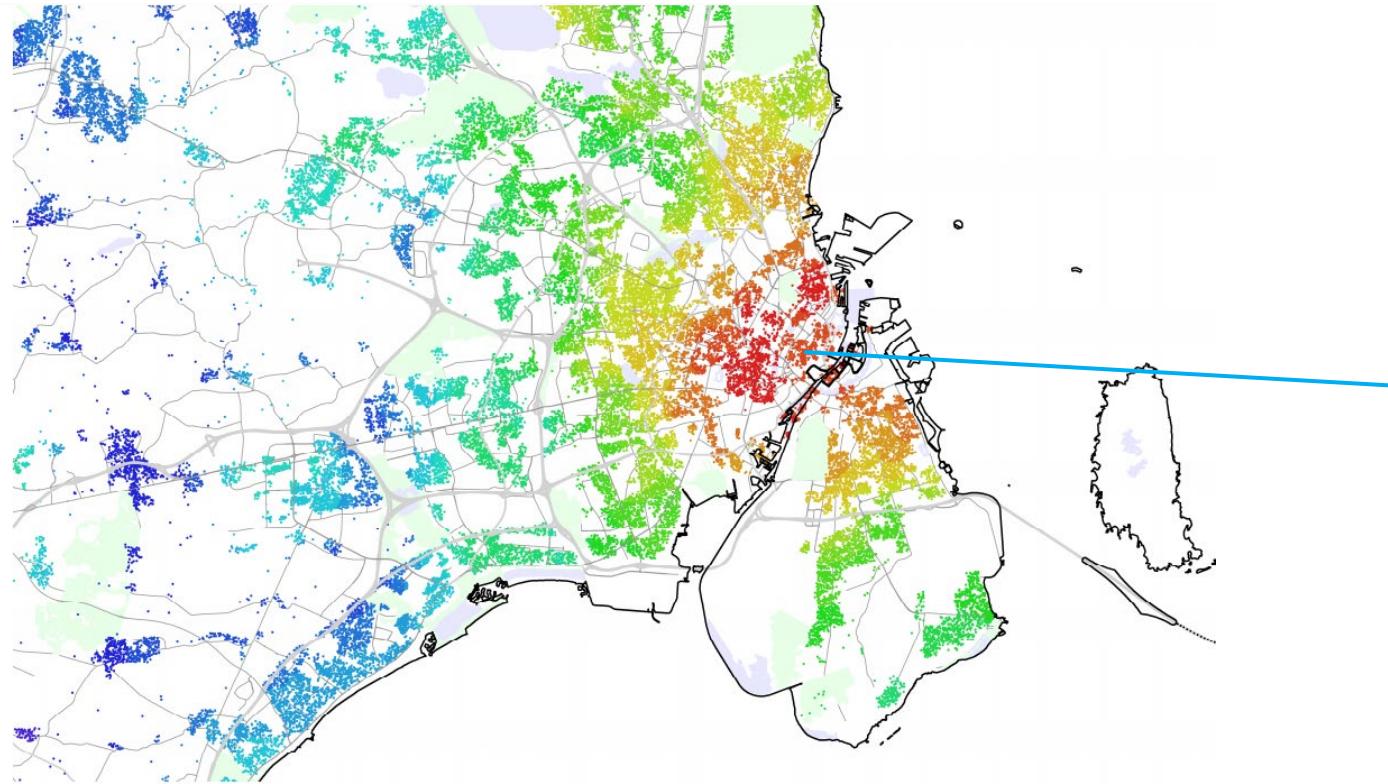


Circular Kitchens

- Initial cost versus life cycle costing
- Choice of quality kitchen x2 the price
- Cost neutral to Home.Earth over 15 years timespan
- Significant savings for the tenants

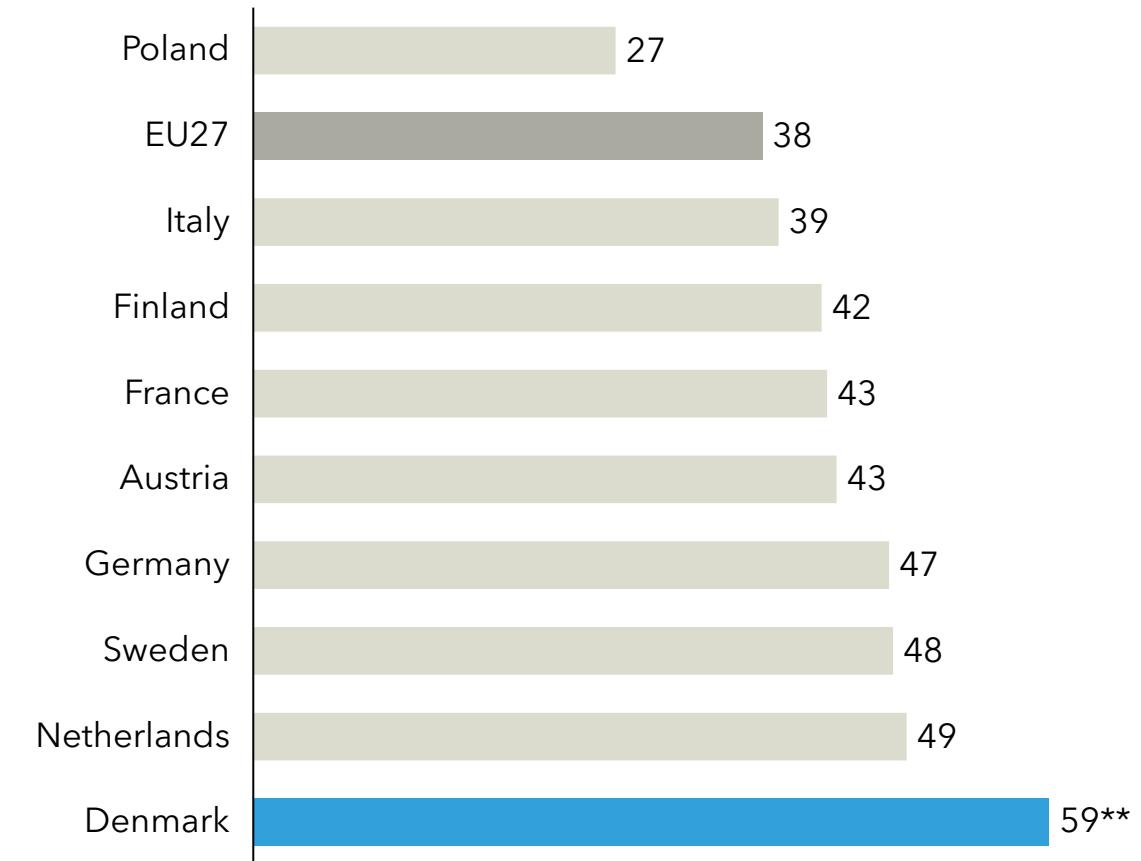
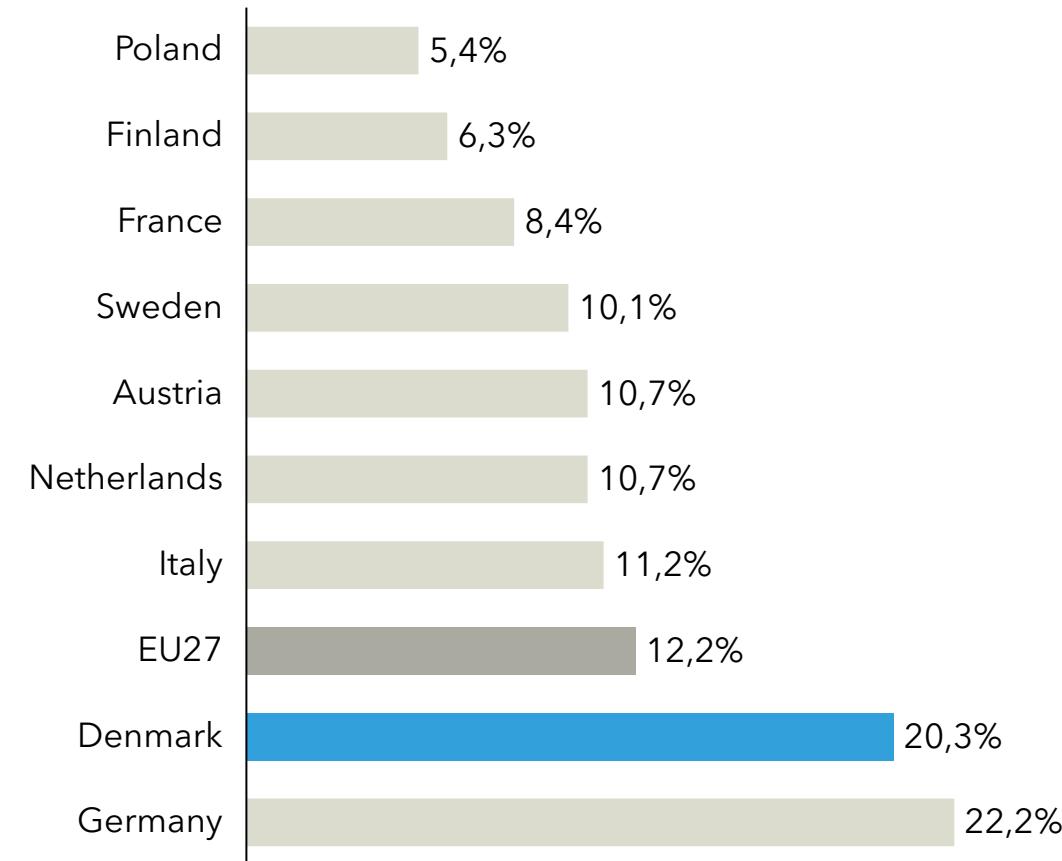


In Copenhagen apartments have increased 7.3% in value per year since 1992
- which is equivalent to 667% siden 1992



■ 2.7-3.1 %	■ 3.7-4.1 %	■ 4.6-5 %	■ 5.6-6 %	■ 6.5-6.9 %
■ 3-3.4 %	■ 3.9-4.3 %	■ 4.9-5.3 %	■ 5.8-6.2 %	■ 6.8-7.2 %
■ 3.2-3.6 %	■ 4.1-4.5 %	■ 5.1-5.5 %	■ 6.1-6.5 %	■ 7-7.4 %
■ 3.4-3.8 %	■ 4.4-4.8 %	■ 5.3-5.7 %	■ 6.3-6.7 %	■ 7.2-7.6 %

Danish statistics on housing burden levels and personal square meters



* Defineret som andelen af hustande der benytter mere end 40% af sin disponible indkomst på boligomkostninger

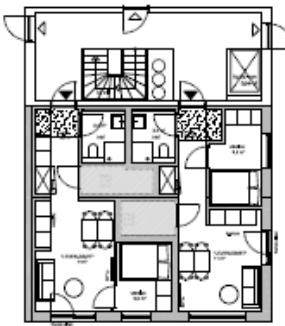
** Diskrepansen til foregående side skyldes at den gennemsnitlige boligstørrelse opgøres til 118,1 m² på Eurostat og 112,5 på Danmarks Statistik

Kilde: Eurostat (ILC_HCMH02)

 1-værelses (43 m²)
studio med hems, altangang og fransk altan



 2-værelses (46 m²)
1 plan med depot og fransk altan



 2-værelses (70 m²)
1 plan med altangang og 'forhave'
mulighed for ekstra værelse



 3-værelses (83 m²)
1 plan med altangang og 'forhave'
og fransk altan



 3-værelses (67 m²)
2 plan med ankomst og
opholdsrums i terræn



 4-værelses (95 m²)
1 plan med altangang og 'forhave' og
2 franske altaner



 5-værelses (128 m²)
1 plan med altangang og 'forhave', to
badeværelser og fransk altan

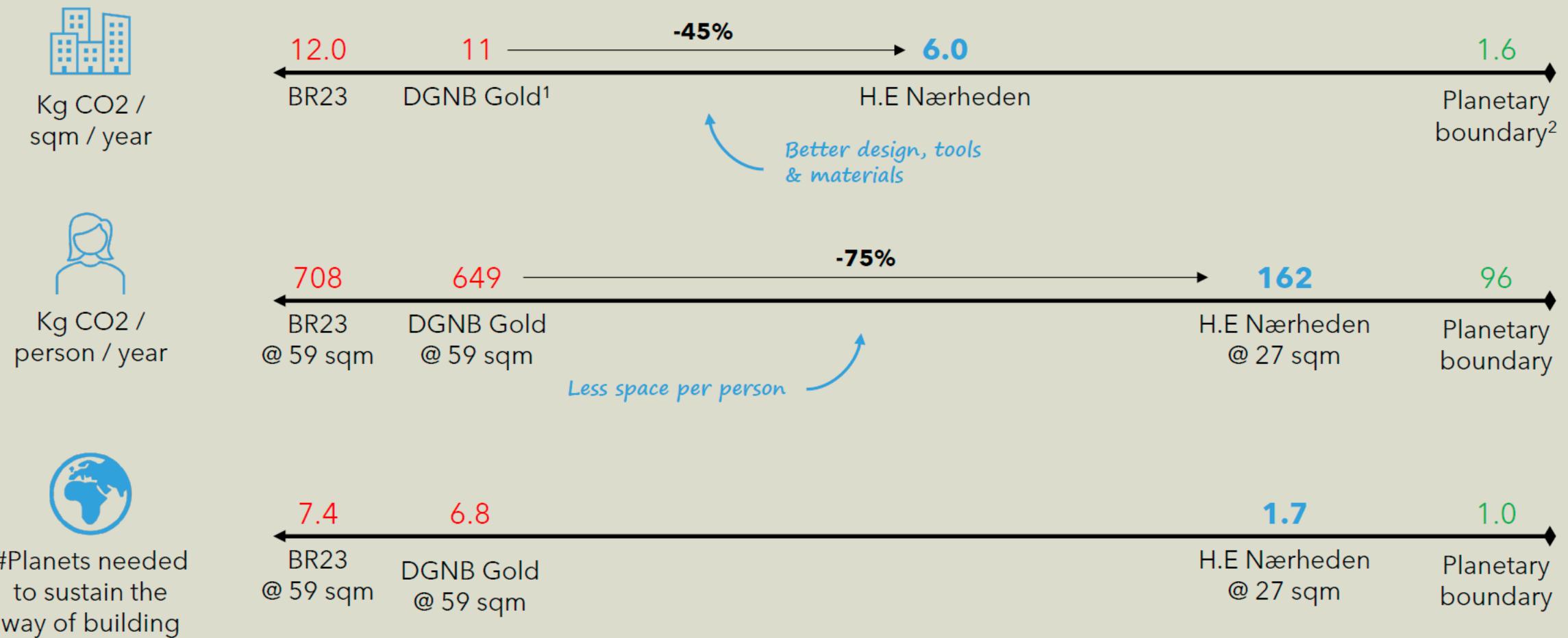


-  1-værelses, 43 m²
-  2-værelses, 46 m²
-  2-værelses, 46 m²
-  2-værelses, 70 m²
-  3-værelses, 83 m²
-  3-værelses, 67 m²
-  4-værelses, 95 m²
-  5-værelses, 128 m²

Planetary impact:

Our first project will be 75% better than the current sustainability "gold standard"

LCA: Comparing our first project (Nærheden) to industry standards and planetary boundaries



1: LCA boundary for embodied carbon/materials of 9.2 kg CO2/sqm/year, no target for operational carbon but industry average 1.8 kg CO2/sqm/year; 2: Assuming 59 sqm per person



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Doughnut
for
Urban
Development

A Manual

Introduction with Kate Raworth

Download all the open-source resources

The Doughnut for Urban Development is an open-source project and all the resources can be downloaded for free. We hope they will be valuable to you – and that you will help us share them with relevant people and organisations.



Manual

A digital download of the Manual in Danish and English

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Appendix

The Appendix provides the scientific basis for the content described in the Manual

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Database

The Database gives an overview of the frameworks behind the impact areas described in the Manual

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Toolbox

The Toolbox contains the Biodiversity Tools developed as part of the project

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