

Facilitated by Kaitlyn Dietz

Officer - Sustainable Construction & Circular Economy Sustainable Economy & Procurement, ICLEI Europe



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# Welcome!



What can be done at the local level to promote circular infrastructure?

...to complement/ accelerate efforts at national & EU level?

#### **CONTENT INPUT.**

- . Role of local governments in territorial transition
- . Municipal levers for circular infrastructure
- . Best practice examples from the Big Buyers working group

#### PARTICIPANT DISCUSSION

- . Q&A on presentation
- . Guiding questions and moderated discussion



# Role of local governments in territorial transition



- → Cities and regions are key actors in implementing EU strategies for circular development (EU Green Deal, CEAP, etc.)
  - Closest to citizens; Managing key production/ consumption chains, and delivering on people-centred priorities like housing, mobility and jobs
- → Crux of consumption & Cradle of innovation
  - ¾ of global GHG, ¾ of natural resource consumption, ½ of waste produced,
  - <sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> of European population lives in cities and towns
  - Creative solutions for systemic change: high concentration of talent, resources, capital, data...

#### #EUCircularTalks



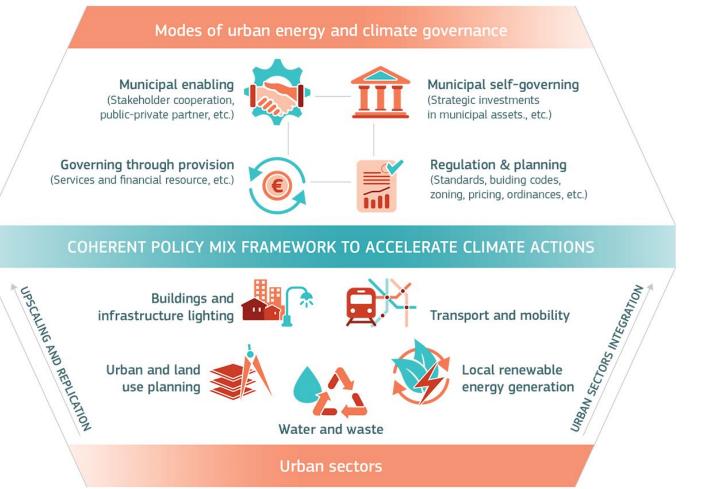
# Role of local governments in territorial transition







European Circular Economy Stakeholder Platform







# LG levers for promoting circularity













... as market driver, first-adopter and role model!

- as owner and asset manager (procurement, use models & maintenance)
- as service provider (mobility, utilities, public space)
- as enabler / regulator (development of secondary material markets, financial incentives, zoning & permitting)
- as convener / facilitator (coordination, digital/ physical platforms)

#### #EUCircularTalks

# Big Buyers WG: Circular Construction Materials



**Focus:** Improving circularity in the construction sector by fomenting procurement of reused, recycled or reusable construction materials and circular works

#### **Participants** (2019-2020)

Vienna, Haarlem, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Paris, Oslo, Stavanger, Helsinki, Vantaa, Zurich, Lisbon, Porto, Brussels, Budapest

#### **Participants** (2021-2022)

Vienna, Haarlem, Rotterdam, Zurich, Brussels Mobility, Belgian Post, Madrid, Lisbon, Porto, Toulouse, Bordeaux, Sète, Neukölln (Berlin), Valladolid, Barcelona, Zeeland Province, Wallonie, Andalusian Housing Agency, Danish Building and Properties Agency, Motiva, Rijkswaterstaat, Circular Flanders



#### #EUCircularTalks

## **Best Practice: Zurich**

#### Concrete

- High % recycled aggregates



- RC-C minimum(crushed concrete), RC-M preferred (mixed CDW)
- Low CO<sub>2</sub> cement (clinker substituted with byproducts)

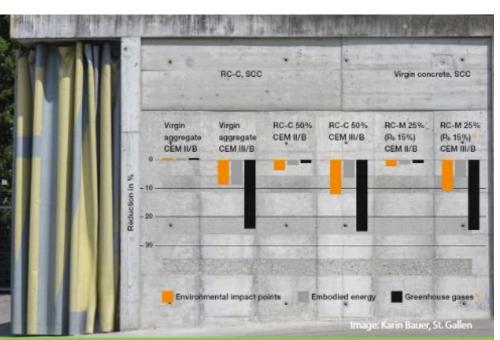
#### Roads

- High % secondary asphalt and sub-base
  - 60-80% reclaimed asphalt

#### Kerbstones

- Direct reuse saves 0.2-1.4 kg CO<sub>2</sub>e per stone





Mock-up Wall: Key sustainability parameters of concrete types: reduction of recycled concrete types and CEM III/B in comparison to conventional concrete made with virgin aggregate and CEM II/B.

#### #EUCircularTalks

## **Best Practice: Zurich**

Find out more: GPP Case Study





Increasingly stringent minimum requirements for public projects over 15 years to build market; Proven quality



Experience shows supply follows demand;

Supply of secondary materials depends upon circular demolition processes;

**Transport emissions** should be considered to ensure carbon benefits of using secondary materials

(e.g. recycled aggregates must be from <25 km from site)





#### #EUCircularTalks

## **Best Practice: Helsinki**





- Since 2011, reuse of excavated land masses to expand new coastal residential areas, groundworks, infrastructure construction (streets, parks), noise barriers, etc. (0.7-1.1 million tonnes per year)
- City owns the excavated earth, sees it as an important resource and plans where to reuse it (minimising storage, transport, CO<sub>2</sub>e)
- Since 2019, Coordinator also manages of the use of **crushed concrete** from demolished buildings



#### #EUCircularTalks

## **Best Practice: Helsinki**

Municipal Land Mass Coordination



A coordinator

Rijkswaterstaat
Ministry of Infrostructure
and Water Menagement
and Water Menagement

- Information from projects about land masses
- Clear, accessible process for designers and contractors
- (temporary) Land mass storage areas (Helsinki has 8)

#### How it works:

Master planning phase

 Coordination and reuse of land masses is considered already in the master planning phase (planned storage areas)

City planning phase

 Requirements for the reuse of land masses are set in city plans (for plots and new areas)

Planning phase

 Designers identify and count what kind of land masses will be excavated and what is needed in the project using an excel form

Land mass coordinator

- Designers define the quality of soil
- Coordinates needs between projects and construction sites
- Specify how land masses should be handled and where transported (requirements for contractor)

Construction phase

 Contractor counts actual land masses using an excel form, handle and transport land masses as required

#### #EUCircularTalks

# Circular construction - Challenges









- Secondary materials:
   heterogeneous, limited in
   quantity, lack of data on
   availability and certification
   of quality
- Awareness and acceptance of architects/ engineers: Need larger demand for inclusion of secondary materials from construction clients, proven performance and aesthetic quality
- Digital tools: Extra cost and time of material inventory/ passports hard to justify without proven business case for reuse - need more (and more accessible) data, standardised and industry-accepted tools
- Closing the loop: Demo new Construction value chain Need for storage, new market actors to address logistics of matching and facilitating exchange of materials

#### #EUCircularTalks

# Big Buyers: Key takeaways

Find out more: www.bigbuyers.eu









- Start now collecting, storing and sharing data about available materials (quantity, quality, location, etc.) and developing benchmarks for embodied carbon
- Make use of multiple roles of a local govt. to support and strengthen efforts by capitalising on synergies
- Waste hierarchy Beware of downcycling and tradeoffs
- Learn by doing, together Circular economy requires a collaborative approach with other actors across the value chain, and to figure things out by testing through pilots

#### #EUCircularTalks

# Big Buyers WG: Zero-emission construction sites









Promoting low- and zero-emission construction works

 Non-road mobile machinery (machines on-site)

Participants (2019-2020)

Oslo, Copenhagen, Helsinki, Amsterdam, Lisbon, Brussels Mobility, Budapest, Trondheim and Vienna



#### #EUCircularTalks

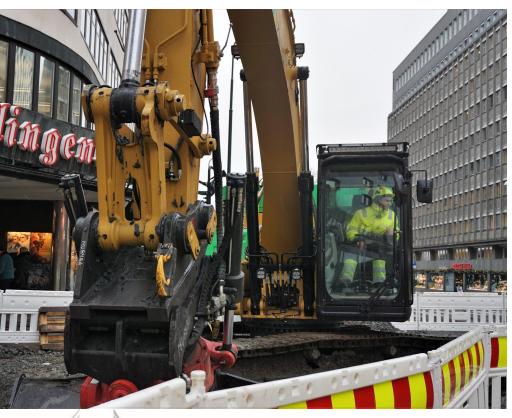
# Key takeaways

Find out more: www.bigbuyers.eu









- **Political will & dedicated funding**: use carbon, local air quality, livability (noise, worker health) arguments. Set targets to signal market.
- Market dialogue: set ambition and adjust based on market maturity
- Procurement process: consider innovation partnerships & build trust through long-term relationships with suppliers
- Choosing pilot site: visible, at an appropriate scale, and with accessible, decarbonised electricity
- **Join forces**: coalition with other cities, networks and projects to push the issue forward at scale



#### #EUCircularTalks

### Towards a Circular European Infrastructure

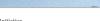
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Kaitlyn Dietz kaitlyn.dietz@iclei.org
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Sustainable Economy & Procurement, ICLEI Europe



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## Public Procurement of Circular Construction Materials

Key takeaways from the Big Buyers Initiative working group



The Big Buyers Initiative is a European Commission Initiative for promoting collaboration between big sublic buyers in implementing strategic public procurement. Public procurement can be a key tool in triving the development of innovative goods and services on the European market. By working together and pooling their purchasing power, cities, central purchasing bodies, and other major public procurers an maximiss their market innovat.



EURO CITIES

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# Guiding questions for discussion









- (1) What can be done at the local level to promote circular infrastructure?
  - Do you have ideas beyond the actions mentioned previously?
  - What is being done in your city/ region?
  - What are LGs' 'special strengths' to implement circularity?



# Guiding questions for discussion







- How can local and regional governments complement/accelerate efforts at national & EU level?
  - What kind of support (technical, financial) do LGs need from the EU to do this?
  - How can municipalities learn from and collaborate with each other and national/EU actors?





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Sustainable Economy & Procurement, ICLEI Europe





