Solution Architect for Global Bioeconomy & Cleantech Opportunities



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Luke NATURAL RESOURCES INSTITUTE FINLAND (How) Can centralised waste and sanitation infrastructure be replaced with local biogas treatment and nutrient recycling? Case Tampere

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[[] Content

- 1. Linear circular urban metabolism
- 2. Research methods
 - Expert interviews & workshop
 - Multi-level perspective
- 3. Drivers, barriers, and enablers for alternative system implementation
- 4. Recommendations: Enabling sociotechnical transition



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From linear to circular urban metabolism







Testing Decentralized circular system 17 interviews & a workshop

| | Organisation | Expertise |
|----|-----------------------------|---|
| 1 | City of Tampere | Water management |
| 2 | City of Tampere | Impact assessment and stakeholder participation |
| 3 | City of Tampere | New residential area management (Vuores project) |
| 4 | City of Tampere | New residential area management (Vuores project) |
| 5 | City of Tampere | Energy and climate |
| 6 | City of Akaa | Politician |
| 7 | Municipal undertaking | Central wastewater treatment plant under planning |
| 8 | Municipal undertaking | Waste R&D |
| 9 | Municipal undertaking | Automatic vacuum waste collection system |
| 10 | Construction company | Construction contracting |
| 11 | Consultant | Energy and environmental design: calculation, competitions, planning |
| 12 | Consultant | Planning of water, sewage and storm water networks |
| 13 | Technology/service provider | Waste/wastewater collection and treatment systems for marine sector |
| 14 | Technology/service provider | Biogas business |
| 15 | Technology/service provider | Participating in city planning/development and offering gas solutions |
| 16 | Technology/service provider | Gas R&D |
| 17 | Technology/service provider | Biogas business development |

$\begin{bmatrix} L \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} L \end{bmatrix}$ Multi-level perspective on sustainability transition



Geels, F. W. (2010). Ontologies, socio-technical transitions (to sustainability), and the multi-level perspective. *Research Policy*, 39(4), 495-510.



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"For city planners, it is easy to promote new solutions, but construction companies bring in economical facts. Sales people sell anything, and some construction companies avoid everything new. Right way is somewhere between." (Construction company)

"In new area planning, there are so many things that it is easy to choose old system here. New invites people to complain and slow down the process. Sometimes we study new ideas, but they are not implemented because residents or other city officers are against them." (Consultant)

"Large share of city financial resources is used to infra, and water infra works well. Therefore changes in it need to be reasoned well." (City of Tampere)





- The City of Tampere is moving towards open and interactive urban planning methods
- Actors promote green values
- Technology for the decentralised circular system is available
- Existing infra (e.g. gas grid) may support the system





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Barriers



- Information breaks within the network of actors
- Sparse population and water abundancy
- It is unclear which technologies/solutions city should enable
- Economics and acceptability override environmental values
- Current operators dominate
- Actors get into planning too late
- New actors have unclear roles in land-use planning
- The cost-efficiency of new and small-scale solutions is a challenge
- Pilot upscaling is not systematic
- Existing infra (e.g. long pipelines) may reduce system benefits





Enablers

- The project owner
- Guiding infrastructure development regarding policy aims
- Residents' values should be considered in urban planning
- Communication professionals
- Suitable locations
- A visible loop and local benefits increase attractiveness
- Increased knowledge on impacts and comparison to dominant system
- Technology needs to be mature enough
- Competent partners for each part of the industrial ecosystem
- Operations and financing solutions require open thinking



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Suggestions to improve conditions supportive for a circular system neighborhood





Conclusions

- As technological development is accelerating, public sector needs to improve its ability to react, learn and adapt.
- A crucial challenge is to take actors and alternative solutions more systematically into urban land-use planning.
- Despite its enabling role, city should guide infrastructure development according to (environmental) political aims.
- Alternative industrial ecosystem requires open thinking, competent partners, mature technology, and suitable location.
- Visible local benefits improve system attractiveness and acceptability.
- Further research should include residents' role in sustainable infrastructure development, communications in land-use planning, pilot upscaling, and impact assessment

