4th SA-GEO Symposium and 3rd Space for National Development (SND)

# Circular economy and human settlements

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    Magweregwede, F., Sereme, B.V., Okole, B.N., Gordon, G.E., Brown, B., Pillay, B.,
    Schoeman, C., Fazluddin, S., Ojijo, V.O., Cooper, A.K., Kruger, D.M., Napier, M.,
    Mokoena, R., Steenkamp, A.J., Msimanga, X.P., North, B.C., Seetal, A.R., Mathye, S.M.,
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  - The Circular Economy as Development Opportunity: Exploring Circular Economy Opportunities across South Africa's Economic Sectors. CSIR, Pretoria, South Africa.
  - http://hdl.handle.net/10204/12233
  - Chapter 5:
  - Cooper, A.K., Kruger, D.M., Godfrey, L.K., Napier, M., 2021. Creating resilient, inclusive, thriving human settlements through a more circular economy.

# **Linear economy**

- Resources move through the economy in one direction
  - Including energy and space
  - Being harvested, collected or mined
  - Being refined and processed to create products and services
  - Being used and consumed
  - Being discarded or thrown away
- Only creates value while
  - Available resources entering at one end and the waste exiting at the other do not foul up anything, or even everything
- Unfortunately
  - Non-renewable (finite) resources
    - Uneconomical to obtain
  - Waste disposal difficult
    - Landfills filling up
    - Pollution
    - Climate being changed
  - Too many incentives for not leaving the linear economy
    - Not paying for one's pollution and environmental damage, etc

#### **Eutrophication of Hartbeespoort Dam**

Google Maps

Hartbeespoort Dam



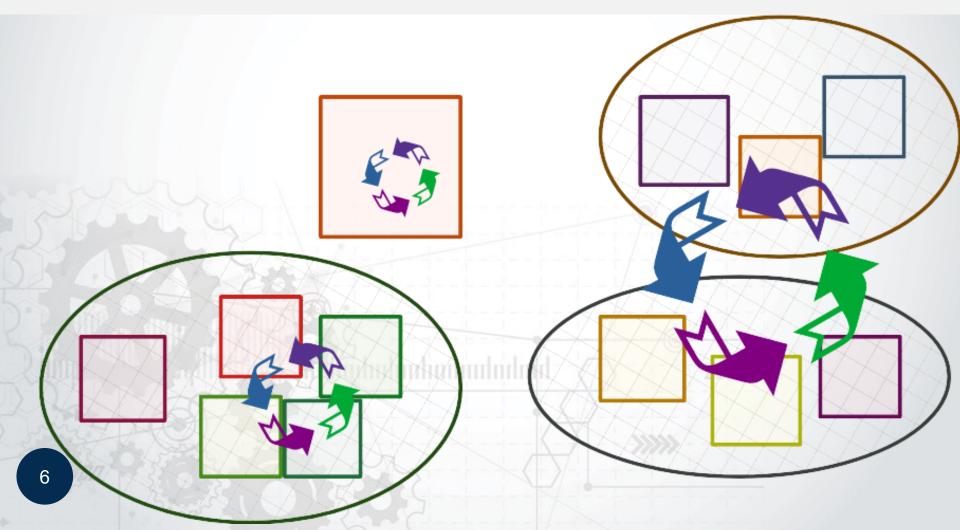
Imagery ©2022 CNES / Airbus, Maxar Technologies, Map data ©2022 AfriGIS (Pty) Ltd 200 ft

# Circular and regenerative cities



Adapted from UCL Circular Cities Hub

# The circular economy can be within a neighbourhood, between neighbourhoods in a town, or across towns

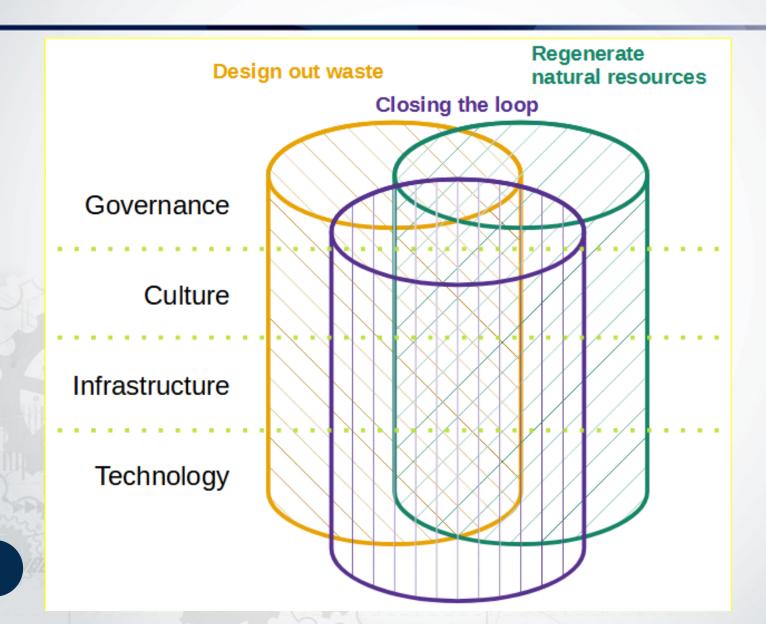


# Opportunities for greater circularity in urban systems

- Design out waste
  - Green, energy-efficient buildings, more compact cities, pedestrian-friendly neighbourhoods
- Keep materials in use
  - Circular construction value chains, circular organics, waste management
- Regenerate natural systems
  - Urban agriculture, renewable energy, green roofs, green open spaces



# Circular economy

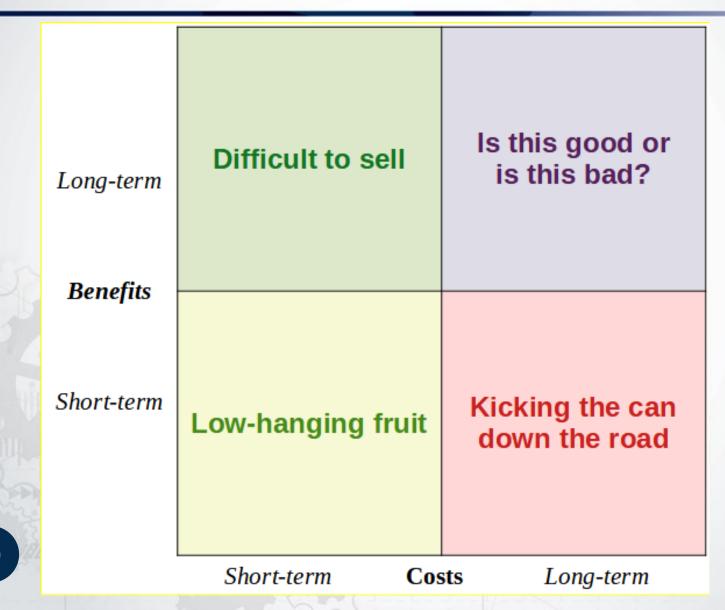


#### **Human settlements in South Africa**

- Two-thirds of South Africans live in urban areas
  - Often inappropriate spatial planning
    - Apartheid and modernism
    - Sprawl and low densities
    - Monofunctional neighbourhoods
- Much informality
- Problems
  - Energy- and carbon-intensive
  - Inefficiencies and waste
  - Inadequate amenities, services and public spaces and maintenance
- Need sustainable, inclusive and circular growth
  - Compact, connected and coordinated cities
  - Higher densities, mixed land use, integration with transport



# Benefits and costs over short and long terms



# Design out waste and pollution

- Consider entire complex urban system
  - Providing services and infrastructure across multiple sectors
  - Not just buildings, building components, economic or production systems
  - Maintain infrastructure to prevent waste and inefficiencies
- Not just waste of resources, but waste of space
  - Sharing economy
- Construction consumes vast amounts of resources

Standard sizes when specifying material

- Planning, designing and monitoring manufacturing and building
  - ianning, designing and monitoring mandiacturing and building
- Calculate resource requirements accurately
- Share expensive equipment
- Recovering unused materials from building sites
- Digital systems: Building Information Modelling (BIM)
- Reuse materials (e.g. concrete)
- Extend lifetimes of existing stock

Vodafone – 6 star GBCSA rated



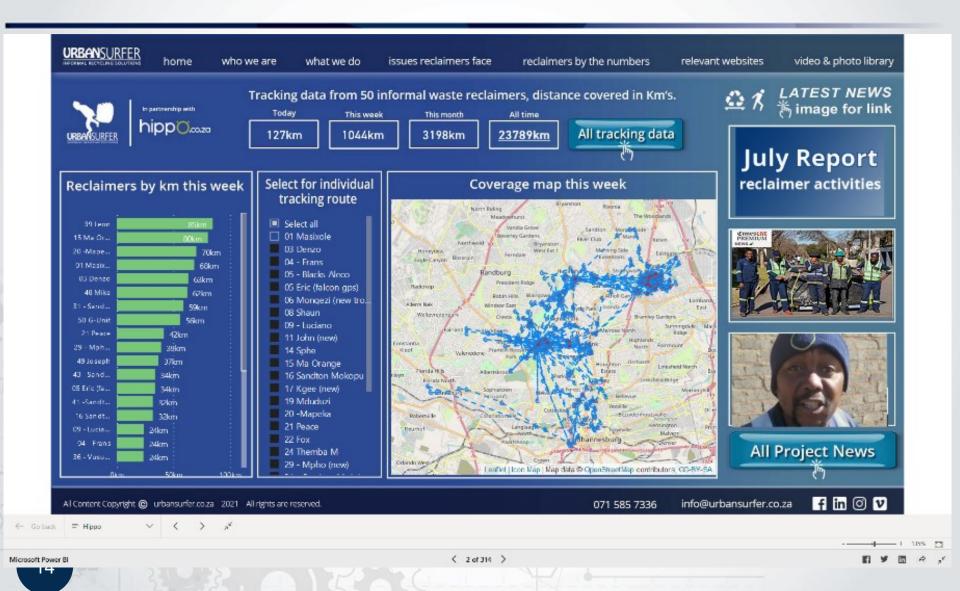
# Keep products and materials in use

- The loops are dynamic and are the flows of resources, materials, parts, goods, byproducts and so on
  - Bring together organisations with different cultures
  - Costs and benefits could be weighted differently against participants
  - Significant time gaps between the costs and the related benefits
- Reuse, repair, repurpose, recycle, upcycle, renovate, reduce, dismantle, separate, remanufacture, share, lease
- Distribute expired but safe food to food banks and charities
- Just-in-time procurement
- Appropriate sizes of packages and portions of food
- Reduce waste and use of virgin resources
- Reverse logistics
- Food and garden waste
  - Compost, mulch and fertiliser; growing algae, mushrooms and insects for food and feed; fibres;
    bioenergy; retrieving nutrients; bioplastics and bio-aromatics





# **Urban Surfer: Informal Recycling Solutions**



# Regenerate natural systems

- Ecological restoration and regeneration
  - Actively improve natural environment
  - Feed natural resources back
  - Create closed loop systems
- Ecosystem services
  - Household organic waste for livestock and poultry feed
  - Reduce urban heat islands
  - Fix atmospheric nitrogen and carbon
  - Improve food security
  - Provide jobs
- Urban agriculture, renewable energy, green open spaces in settlements, green roofs



Moja Gabedi, Hatfield From unofficial landfill to meaningful food garden

#### **Conclusions**

- Many opportunities to make positive differences
  - Planning, design and management at various scales
  - Entire city-regions, municipal areas, cities, towns, neighbourhoods, buildings
- Many circular city concepts emerged from developed countries
  - Are they relevant and appropriate in developing countries?
  - Facing their own unique challenges and local contexts
    - Poverty, unemployment, inequality, crime and violence
  - Service delivery at municipal level and lack of infrastructure maintenance
- Need reliable data and evidence to guide local initiatives
- Municipalities Procurement policies; walkable and mixed-use neighbourhoods
- Companies Reduce packaging
- Neighbourhoods Share
  - Households Sustainable lifestyles

