

Batumi Initiative on Green Economy (BIG-E)
Actions by Netherlands

Country: Netherlands, Ministry of the Interior and Kingdom relations/ Central Government Real Estate Agency

Title:

Circular construction for government buildings (GPP)

Focus area 4: Shift consumer behaviours towards more sustainable consumption patterns

Description of the action: The Design, Build, Maintain & Remove (DBMR) project for the circular development of the temporary court in Amsterdam has been assigned to a consortium of national government and private sector. The temporary and circular building will be dismantled in approximately 5 years.

The Netherlands is committed to EU obligations to increase its share of renewable energy consumption to 14% by 2020 and has implemented this in its national policy on energy (Energy agreement). Furthermore, massive efforts are necessary to realize the required saving in final energy consumption to meet the EU Energy Efficiency Directive.

The construction and demolition sector is one of the largest contributor to waste.

The Netherlands is therefore committed to transforming to a circular economy as is stated in the policy document on Green Growth. Circular construction is based on the Circular Economy. Circular building is about biological and technical cycles. What defines a circular construction sector is its lifecycle approach. Buildings are designed with a view to optimizing their useful lives. They accommodate alternative functions and allow for modification. Only renewable resources are consumed while the building is in use.

This pilot project of the temporary courthouse Amsterdam is an example of a circular building project. The real estate sector has set themselves the objective of achieving a reduction in waste and CO₂.

A different perspective on buildings, namely a material database, has a huge impact on building supply chain and real estate sector.

Action's timeframe/milestones, as appropriate: Taking its public responsibility, the project's principal the Central Government Real Estate Agency aims at minimal environmental impact (also in the light of GPP). Therefore, an important criterion is the prevention of waste and the maximizing of the building's residual value. A calculation tool is used to objectify this criterion.

The intrinsic circularity of the proposal has gained a lot of appreciation. On every scale, including the structure as a whole, the consortium consequently aims for reduction, re-use, and recycling possibilities. It is designed for disassembly. Apart from that the consortium aims at the maximum use of donor materials, which eliminates waste in the early phases of the process. The project is contracted in Jan 2015. After use by the Amsterdam court house, the structure can be dismantled and is completely reusable on another location (2021).

- Concept building as product with using for a temporary court construction for the period of 5 years use of various components from donor body at the facade;
- after using of the court building the building will be moved to a new location as filling for circular building (2nd life as a research building)

- 10% below ceiling prize by best business case for residual value.

Demolition of the old building and realization of the new “circular building” is realised in 2nd quarter 2015 - 2nd quarter 2016.

The building can easily be placed in different (temporary) locations and used for different purposes.

For the real estate sector, the Netherlands is searching for implementing efficiency measures in combination with different ways of tendering. Also, the concept opens possibilities to other types of financing (depending on the technical and economic feasibility) in order to create opportunities to introduce new technologies and additional instruments.

Type of action: Voluntary agreement with private sector, NGO's and stakeholders

Economic sectors: Housing/ cities

Reference instruments and sources, as appropriate:

<http://www.rijksvastgoedbedrijf.nl/actueel/nieuws/2015/01/22/tijdelijke-rechtbank-amsterdam-gegund>

Expected co-benefits and impact of the outcome: Cost-effective utilization of materials deserves to be prioritized, different ways of cooperation, incentives to innovate.

Sustainable goals for the building- and real estate sector will require investments in order to be able to reap the benefits long term. The Netherlands is currently setting up a Government-wide Program on Circular Economy. The Ministry of Economic Affairs and the Ministry Infrastructure and Environment are responsible for this and the Temporary court is based on this program.

SDGs target(s) that the action may contribute to implement: SDG 13- Take urgent actions to combat Climate Change and impacts.

SDG 11- make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Implementation of Environmental Performance Review (EPR) Recommendations, as appropriate: 2015, Environmental performance Review of the Netherlands. Policy recommendations on Green Growth:

Develop an ambitious framework for promoting eco innovation that includes a balanced and consistent mix of increased public support for R&D, demand-side measures and partnerships with the private sector, with a focus on frontrunner SMEs; maintain a stable and clear policy and investment framework for innovation to support policy objectives, such as those for the circular economy and renewable energy; continue to refine criteria for public procurement to reap greater environmental gains and encourage green procurement approaches in the private sector.

Objectively verifiable indicators, as appropriate: CO2 reduction and energy efficiency targets in petajoule (PJ), sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources, cost benefit analysis referred to as a qualitative parameter.

Partners: Ministry of the Interior and Kingdom relations. Other parties also provided input for the pilot project, including the private sector, civil society organisations and knowledge institutions.

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