



P5 PRESENTATION
The Urban Energy Transition
Matthijs Wentink
Urban Regeneration & kWh/m²

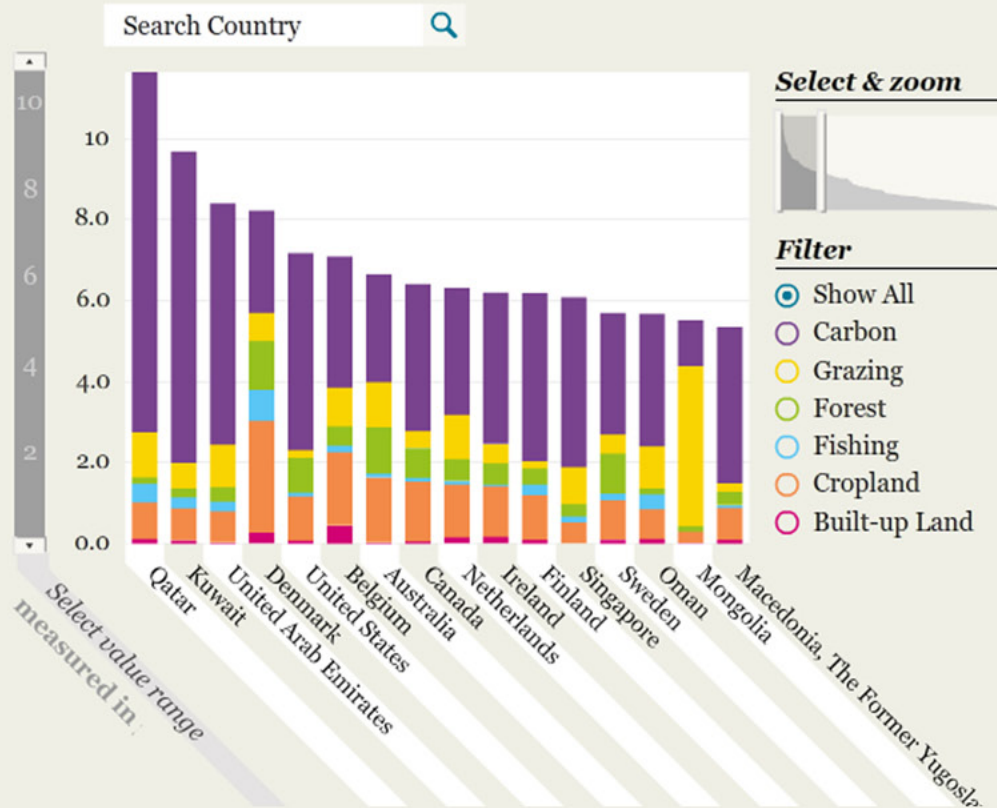


LIVING PLANET REPORT 2012 ECOLOGICAL FOOTPRINT INDEX

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In 2008, people used the equivalent of 1.5 planets to support their activities.

The Ecological Footprint measures the biologically productive area that people use for provision of renewable resources, occupy with infrastructure, or require for absorption of CO₂ wastes.





LIVING PLANET REPORT 2012 ECOLOGICAL FOOTPRINT INDEX



Read the whole report

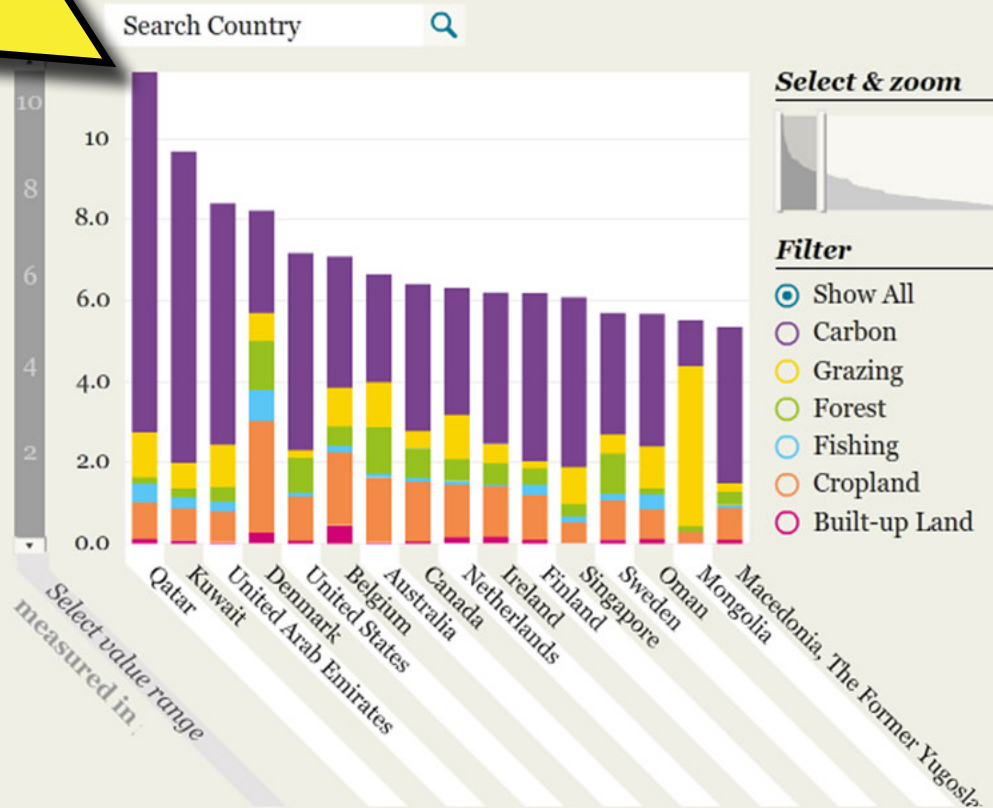
Copy Link

Embed



In 2008, people used the equivalent of 1.5 planets to support their activities.

The Ecological Footprint measures the biologically productive area that people use for provision of renewable resources, occupy with infrastructure, or require for absorption of CO₂ wastes.



A photograph of a dense forest with a stream in the foreground. The water is calm, reflecting the surrounding greenery and trees. The forest is filled with various types of trees, including tall, thin trunks and thick, moss-covered ones. The ground is covered in lush green grass and ferns. The overall atmosphere is serene and natural.

**Adverse effects
on nature...**



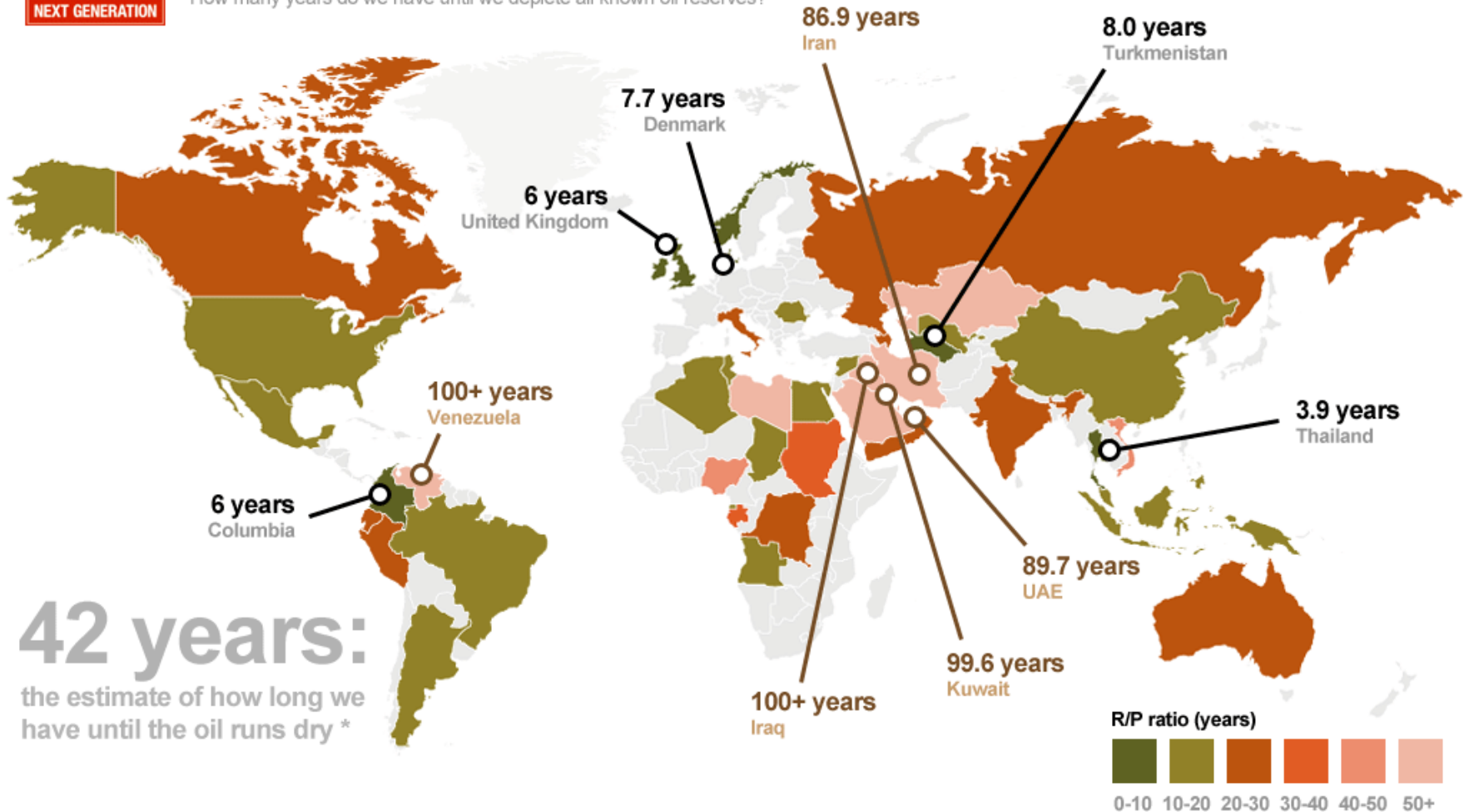
**...balance of
power is shifting...**



When Will the Oil Reserves Run Out?

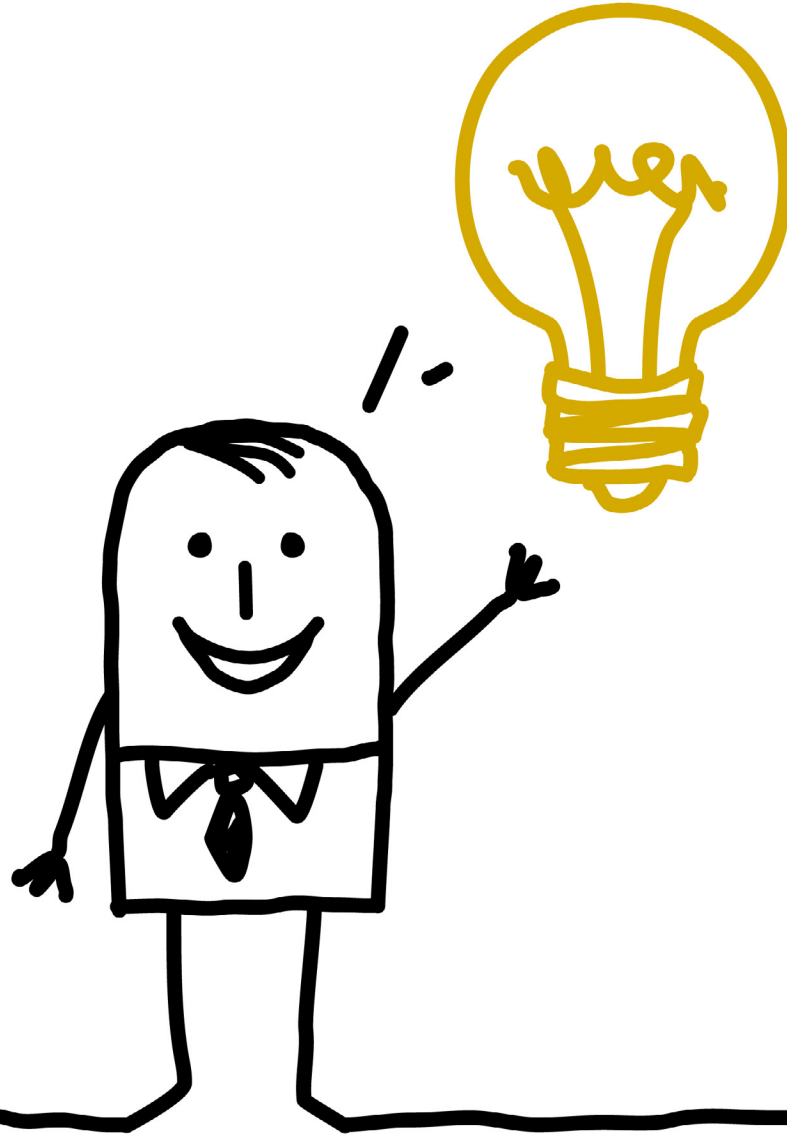
How many years do we have until we deplete all known oil reserves?

- Shortest R/P ratios
- Longest R/P ratios



Total Oil Reserves (thousand million barrels)



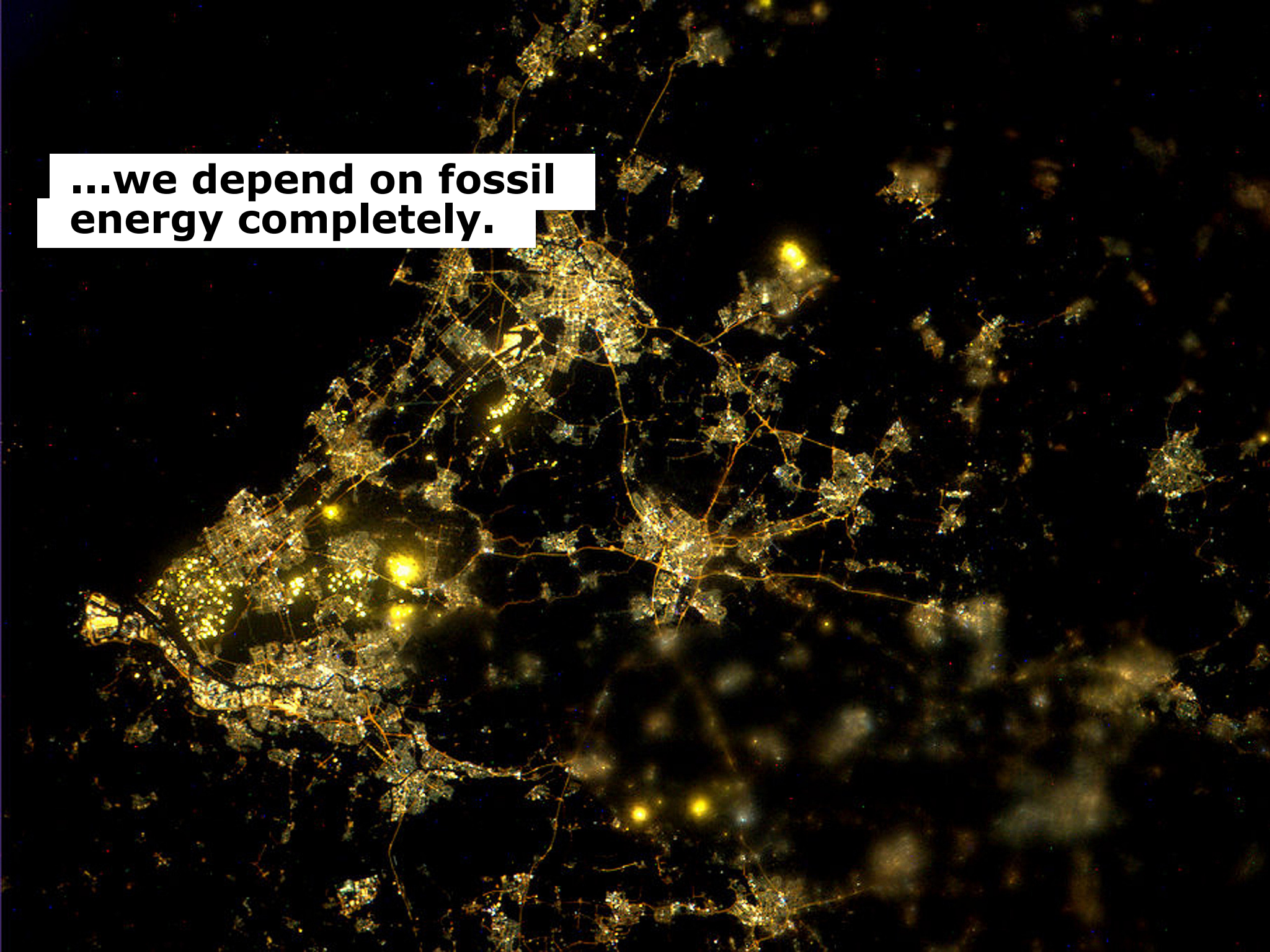


**We all know
this...**



...and still...

**...we depend on fossil
energy completely.**





LIVING PLANET REPORT 2012 ECOLOGICAL FOOTPRINT INDEX

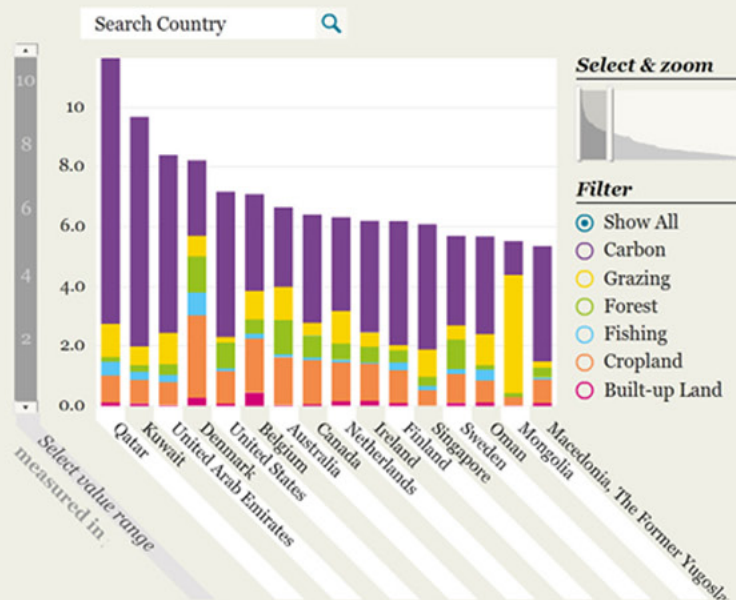
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LIVING PLANET REPORT 2012 ECOLOGICAL FOOTPRINT INDEX

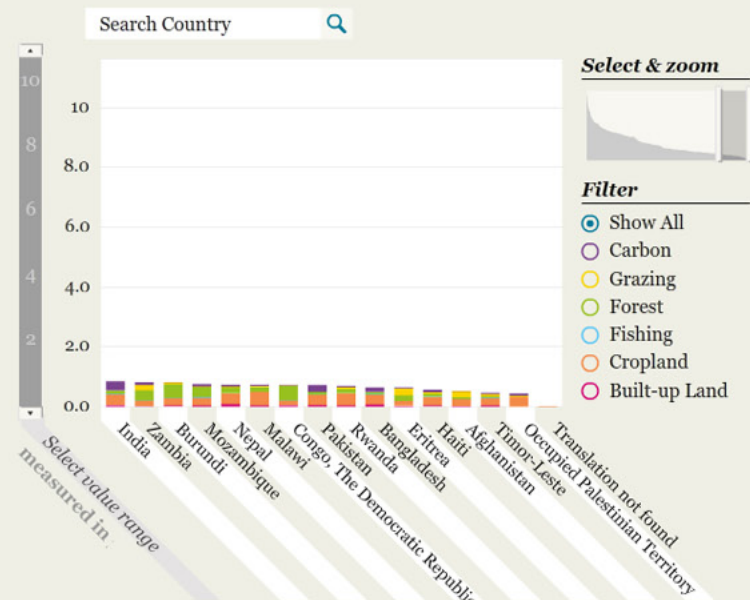
[Read the whole report](#)

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In 2008, people used the equivalent of 1.5 planets to support their activities.

The Ecological Footprint measures the biologically productive area that people use for provision of renewable resources, occupy with infrastructure, or require for absorption of CO₂ wastes.



**Wealth play an
important role...**

**...but is this a
good precedent?**





**So, what if oil
becomes too expensive...**



**...will we still be
able to live here...**



...shop here...

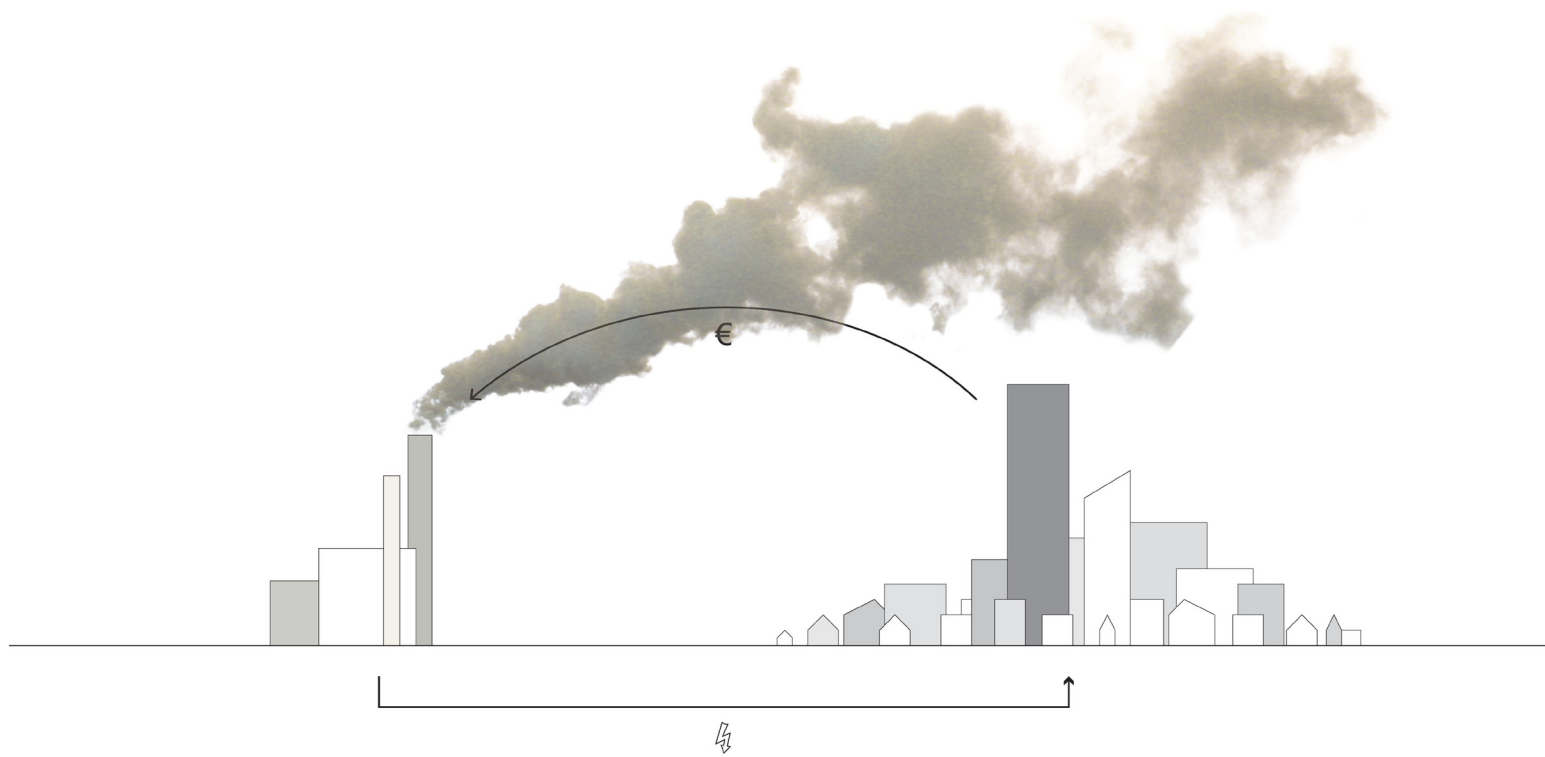
A modern interior space, likely a dining or living area, featuring a large glass wall that offers a panoramic view of a city at sunset. The room is furnished with a glass-topped dining table and leather chairs. A large potted plant is visible near the glass wall. The text "... and keep comfortable?" is overlaid on the right side of the image.

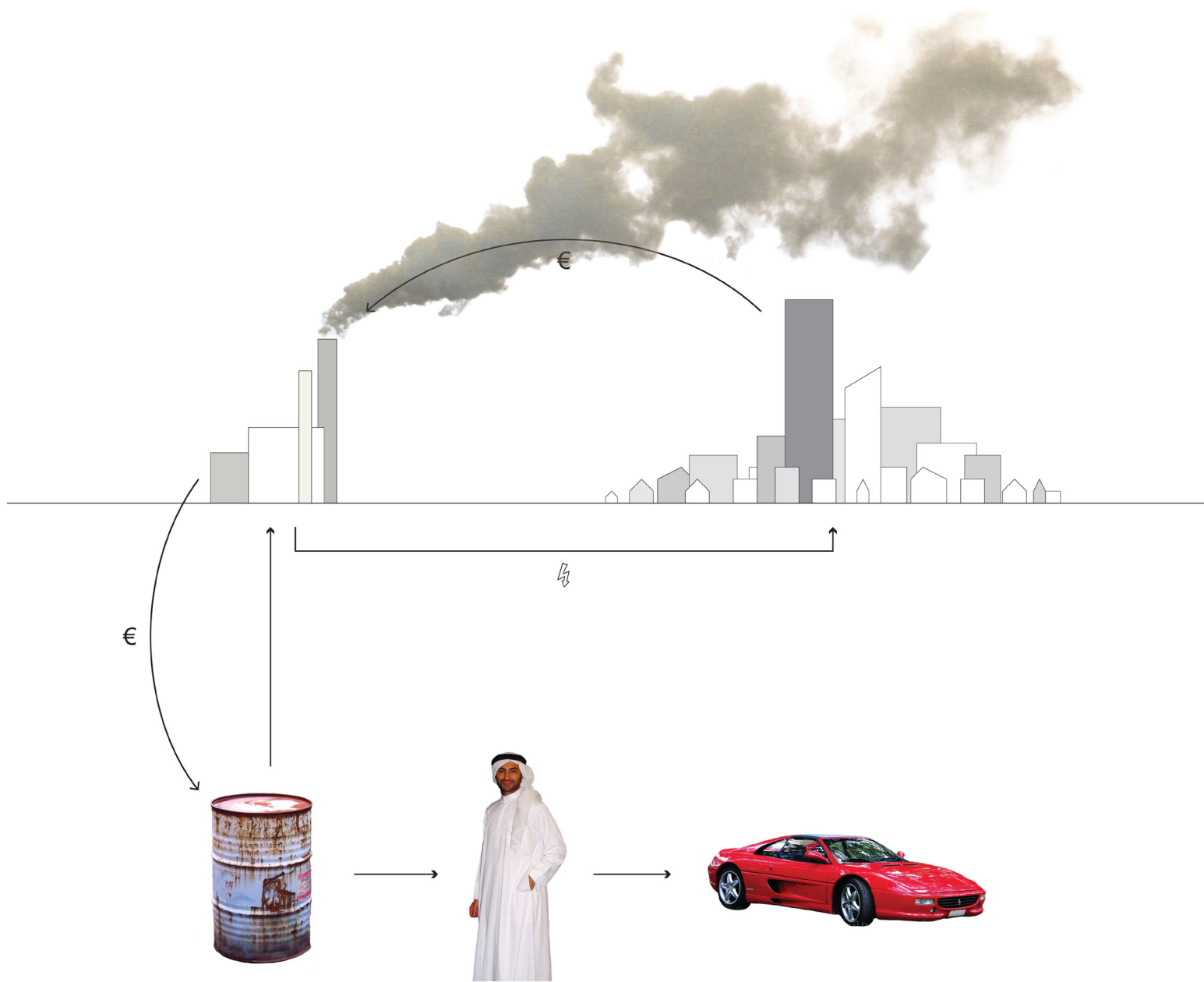
**... and keep
comfortable?**

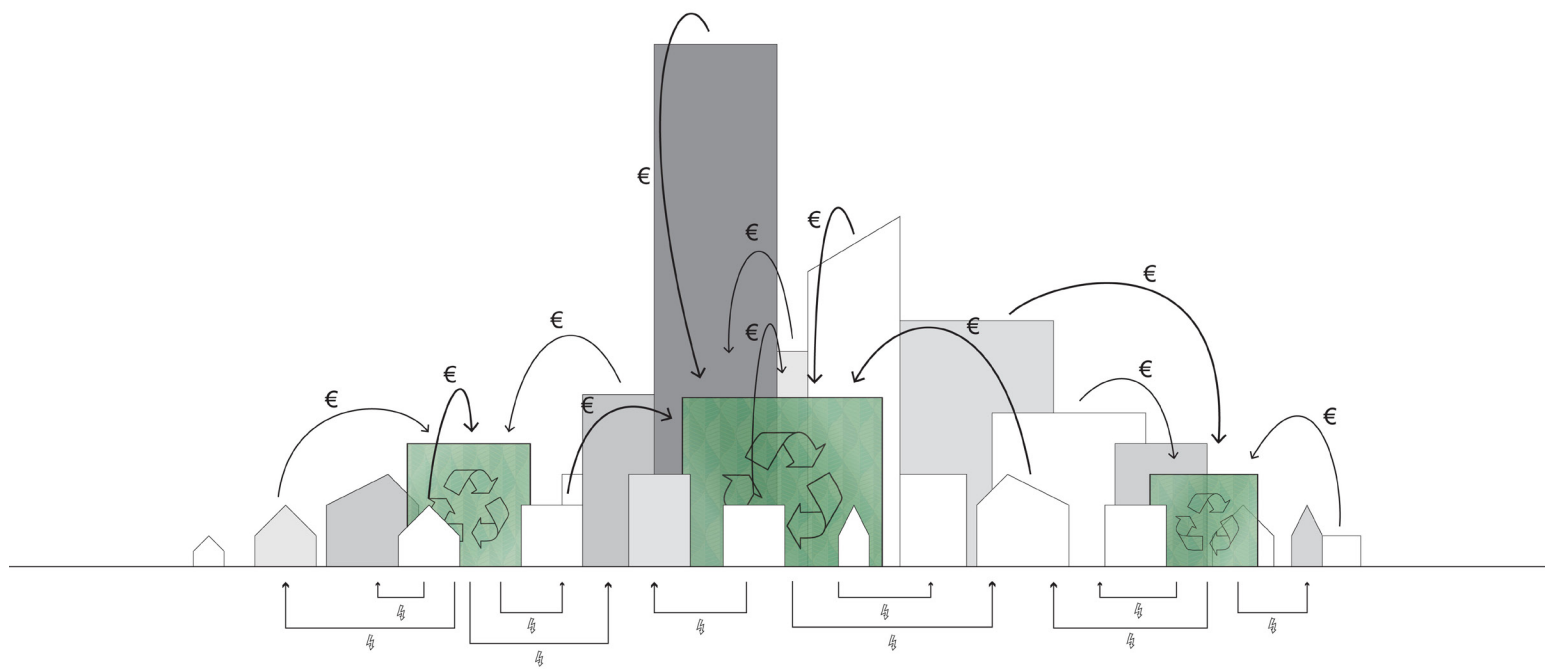


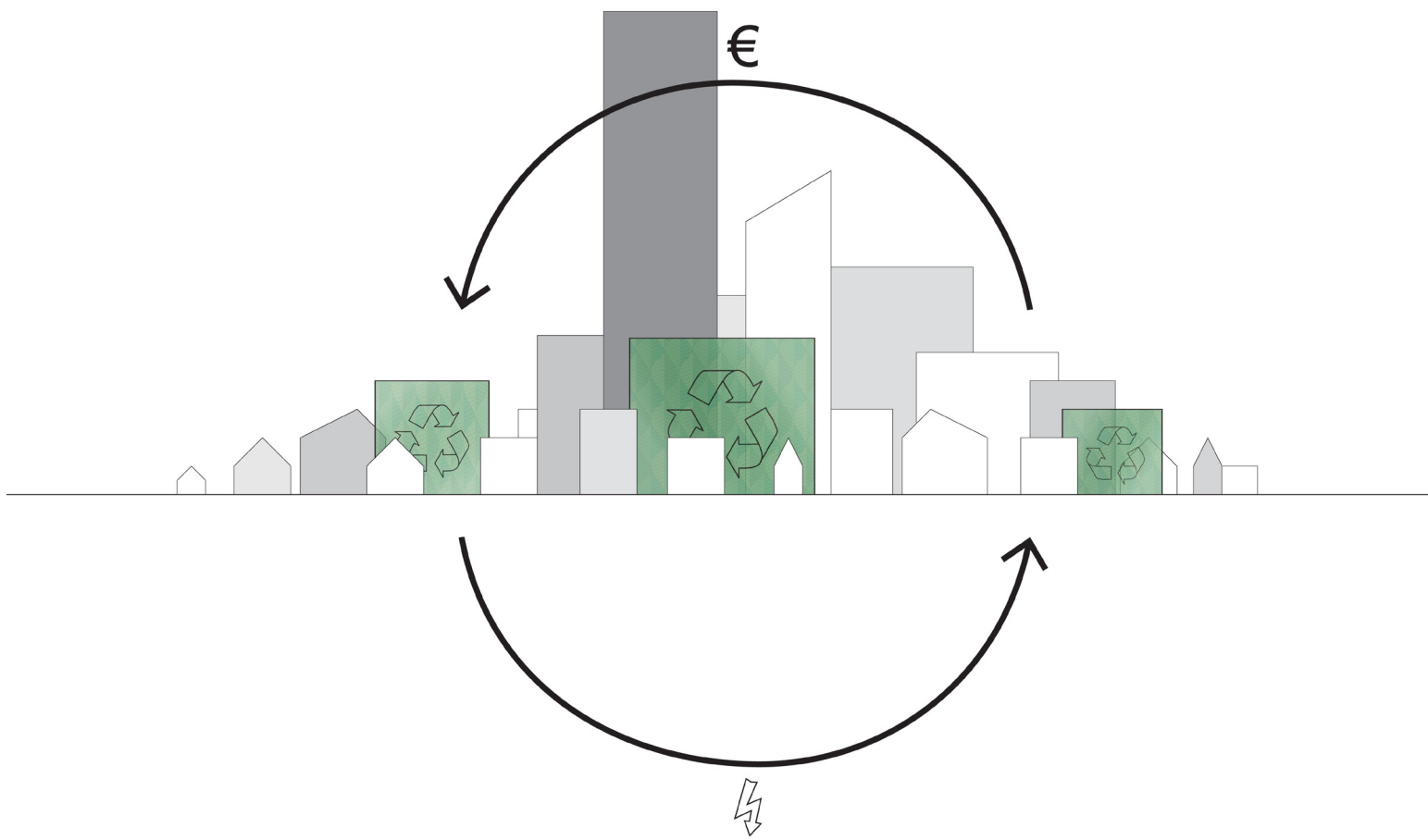
ROTTERDAM.**CLIMATE**.INITIATIVE

What are strategies for an existing urban area to make the transition to a more sustainable and less carbon emissive energy system and how can this transition be beneficial for the deprived neighborhoods within the urban area?

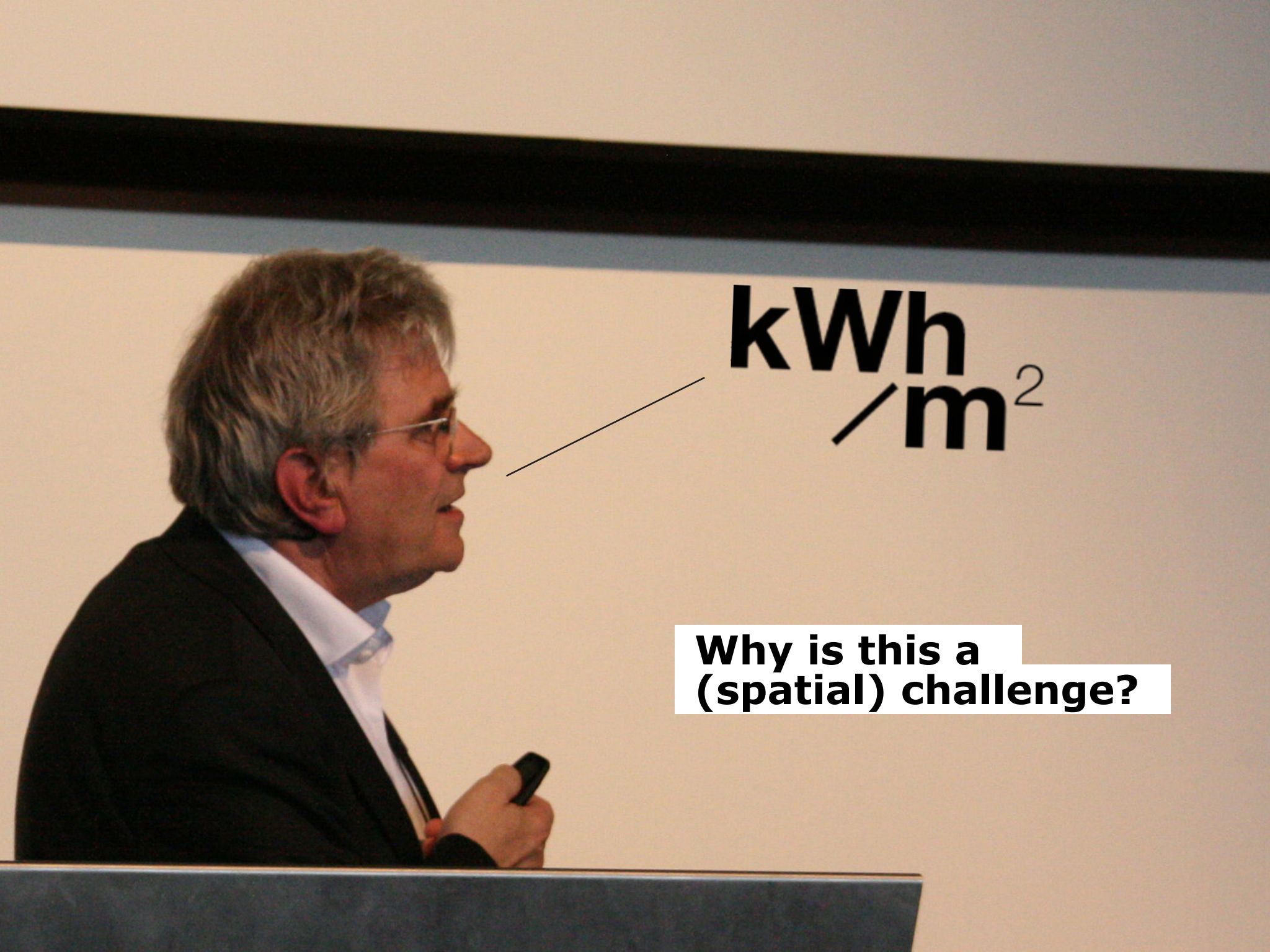











$$\text{kWh} / \text{m}^2$$

**Why is this a
(spatial) challenge?**



WASTE
TO ENERGY

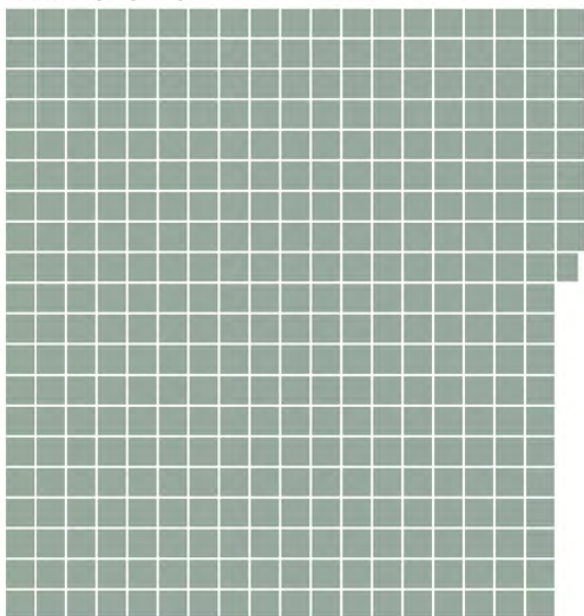
SOLAR
PV

WASTE

WIND

BIOMASS

biomas (import)



wind



solar



coal
(imp)



natural
gas



oil (imp)



A photograph of a wind farm with several white three-bladed wind turbines standing in a flat, brown, plowed field under a clear blue sky. The turbines are of varying heights and are spaced out across the landscape. A small cluster of green trees is visible near the base of the tallest turbine on the left. In the distance, a small white building and more trees are visible on the horizon.

Find space...

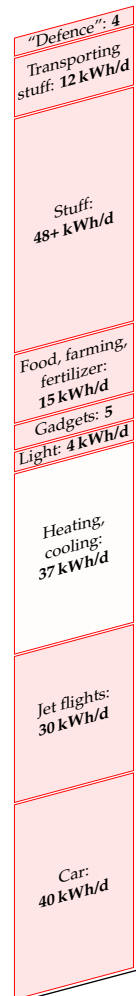


**...or reduce our
energy demand.**



**The living environment
influences energy consumption.**

Case study Theory

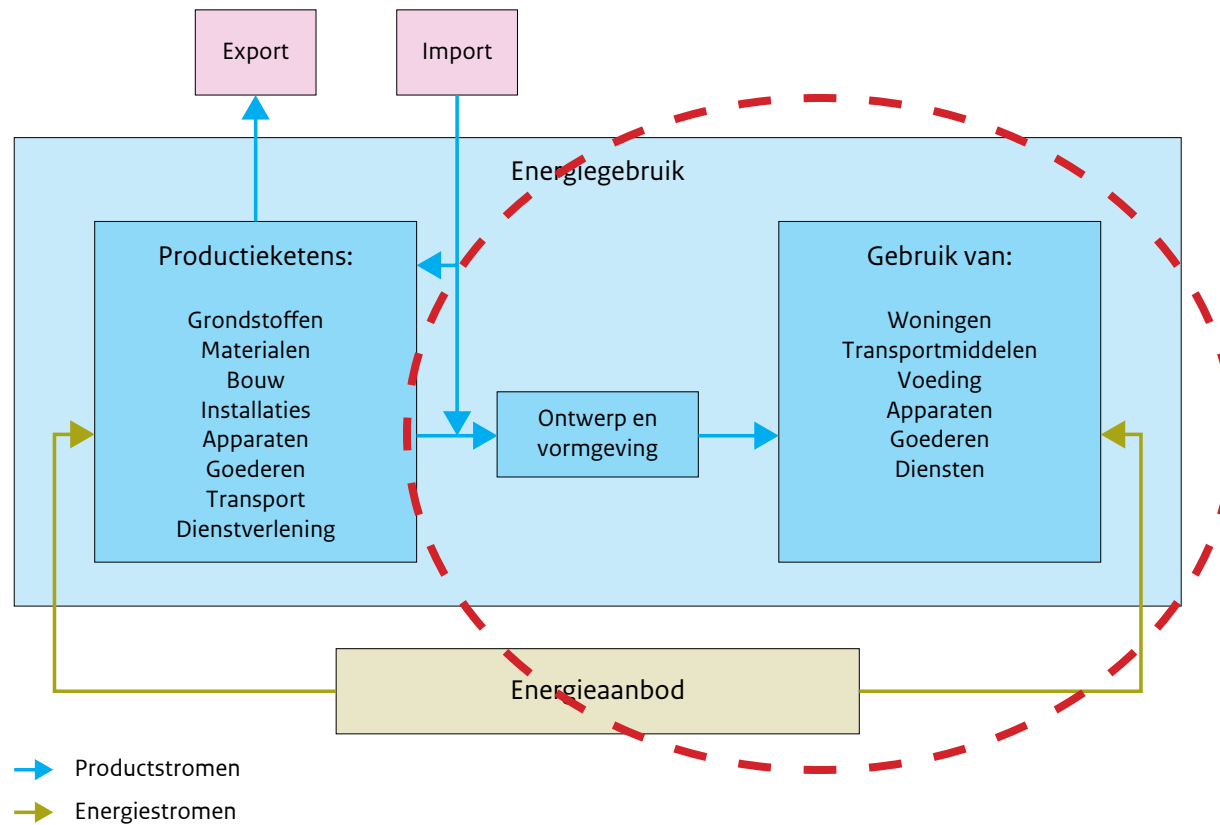


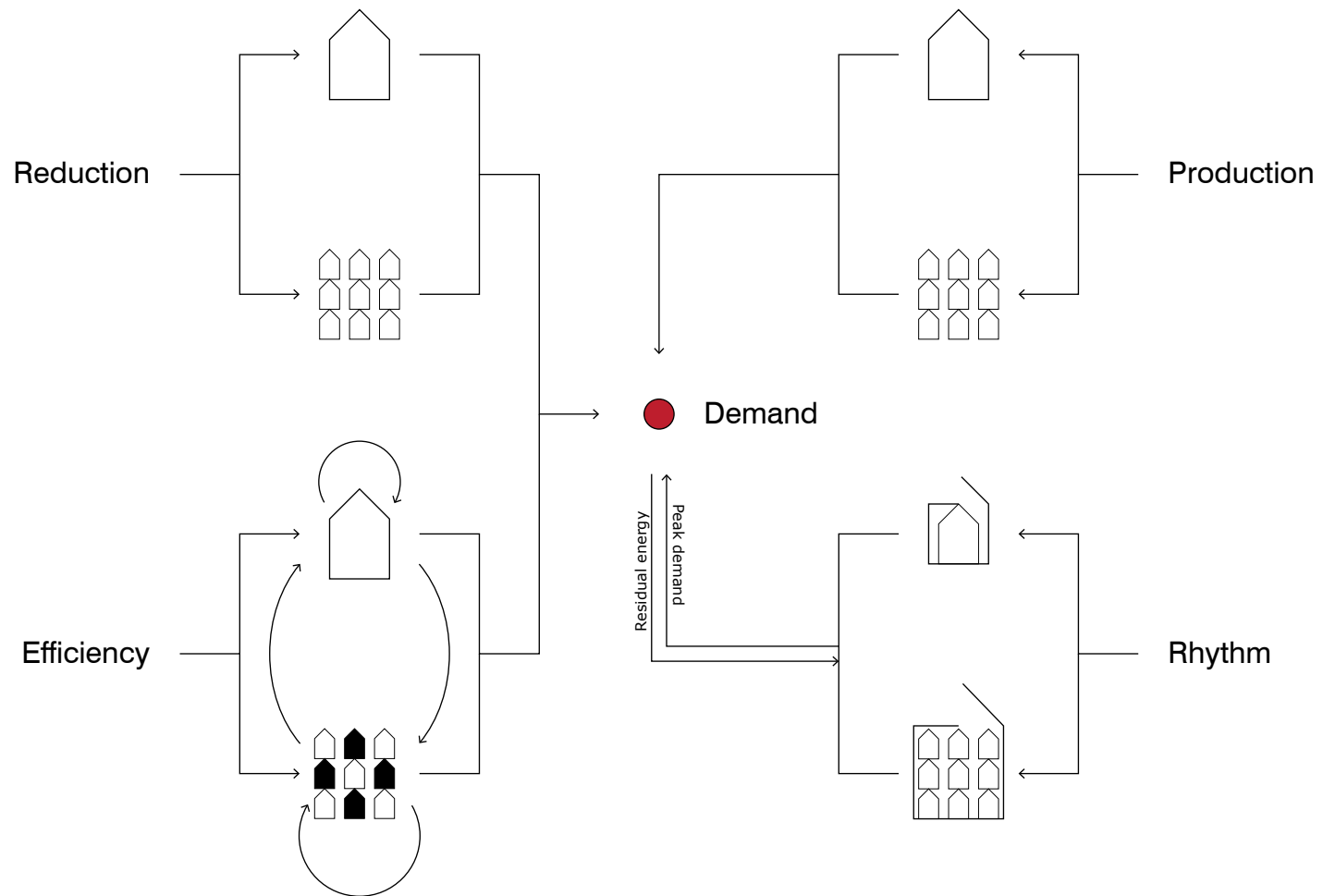
Because we concentrate in cities, there is a strong relation with Urbanism.

The direct link with Urbanism lies in the fact that half of the energy consumed in Europe is consumed in cities and a further 25% is needed for transportation.

(Herzog, Kaiser et al. 1996; Droege 2008)

But is the city the answer?





Conclusions:

- Renewable energy production demands space
- Reduction has the most potential

Offer a living environment that stimulates energy lean-lifestyles.

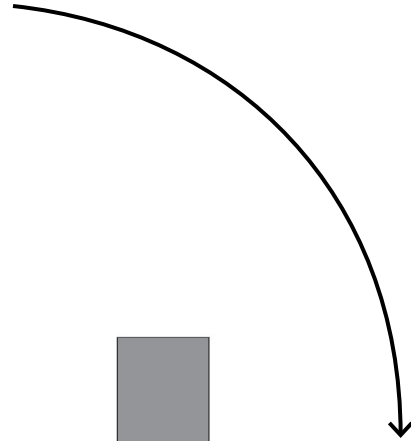
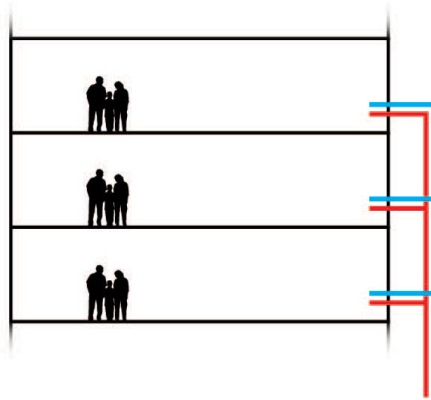
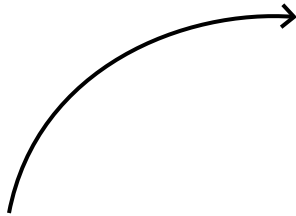
Make this environment as efficient as possible.

Make use of the local energy potentials (production and intermittency).

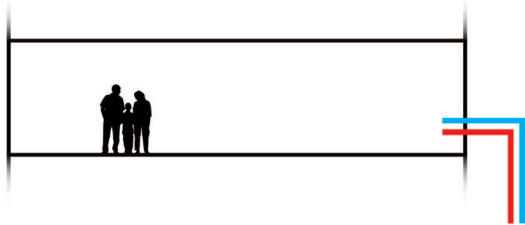
**Make it attractive!
We should live in it!**

But is the city the answer?

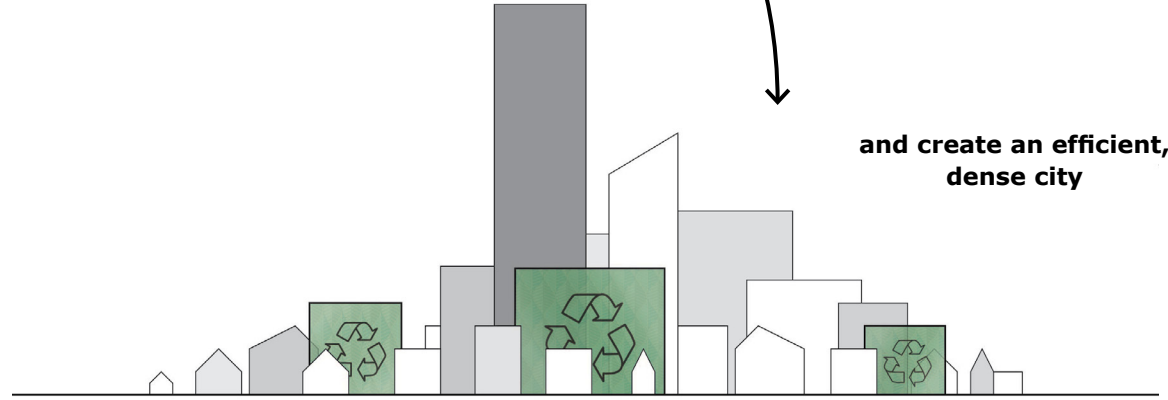
build in high densities



apartments can be very efficient



**and create an efficient,
dense city**

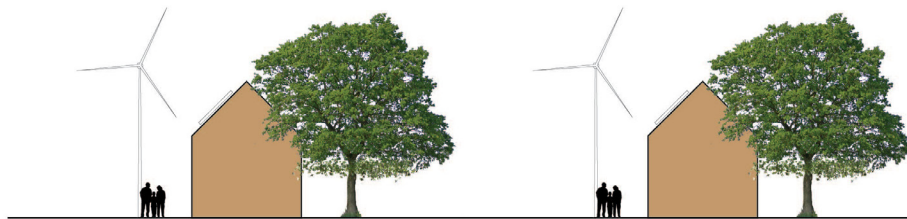




houses can easily be autarkic



and result in a rural typology



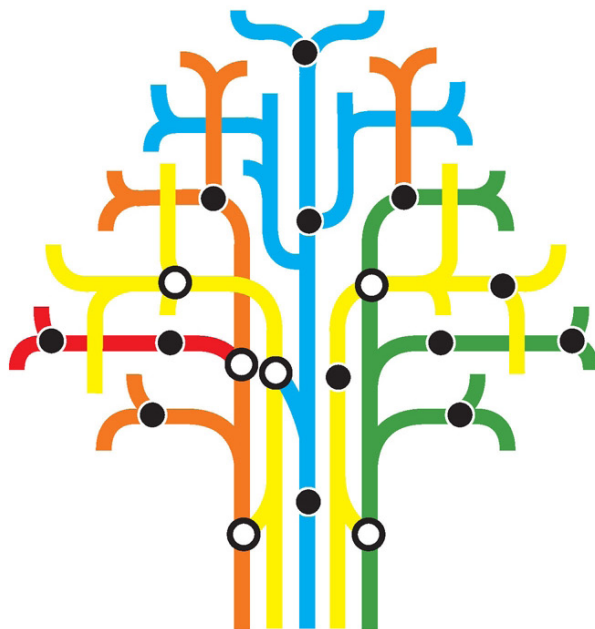
but this requires space

**Will this be
our future...**





...or this?



GREEN METROPOLIS

Why Living Smaller, Living Closer, and Driving Less
are the Keys to Sustainability

DAVID OWEN

Advantages

- Reduced need for travel.
- Public transportation can be dense and viable.
- People are forced to live in apartment buildings.
- People have less space to consume stuff.
- Because of technical measures, a highly efficient system can be created.
- Wealth is still accessible and quality of life can be maintained.

Characteristics

Dense

**Intricate structure,
traditional block**

Mixed program

Pedestrian friendly

**High quality public
transport**

Attractive

Offer a living environment that stimulates energy lean-lifestyles.

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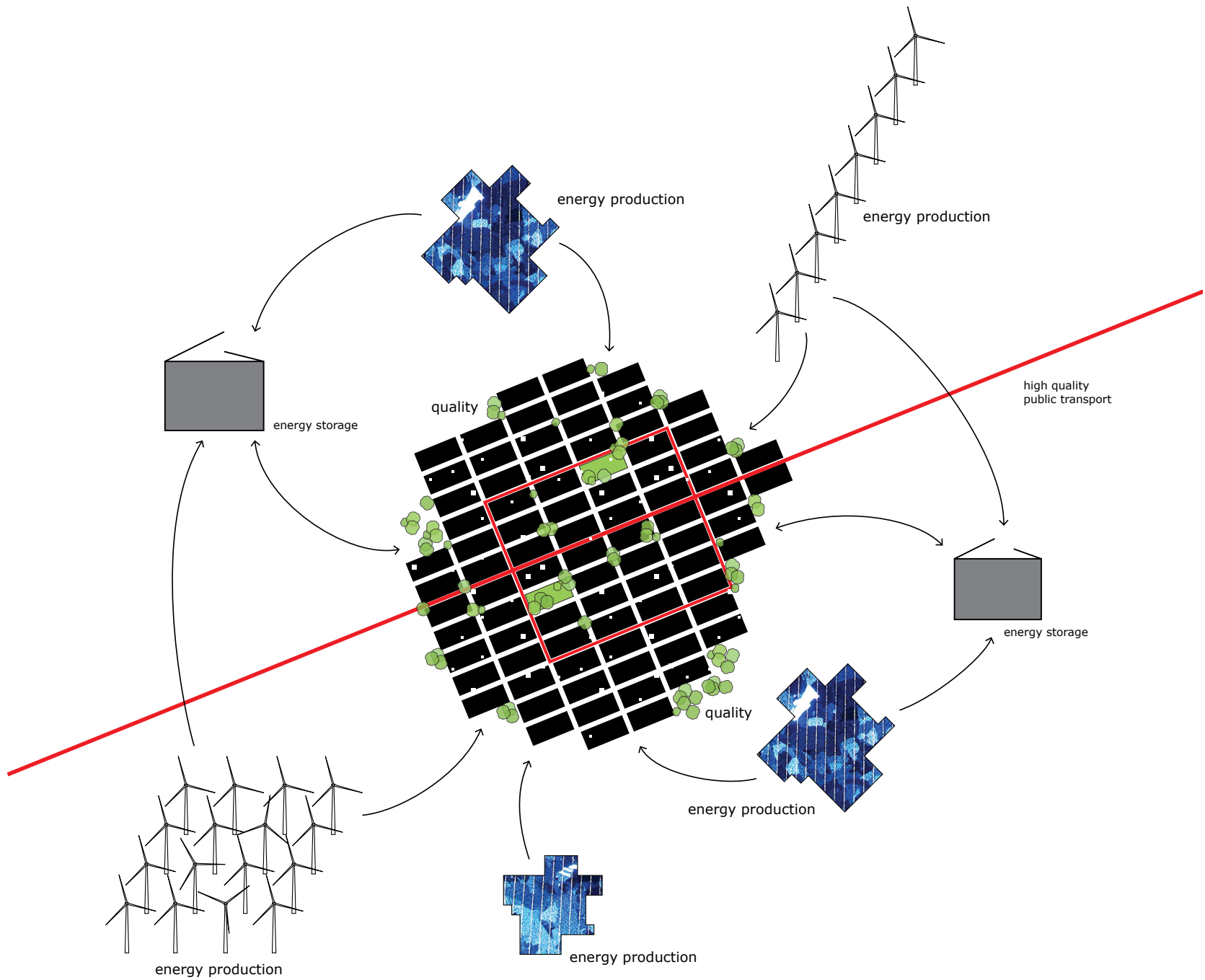
Pedestrian friendly

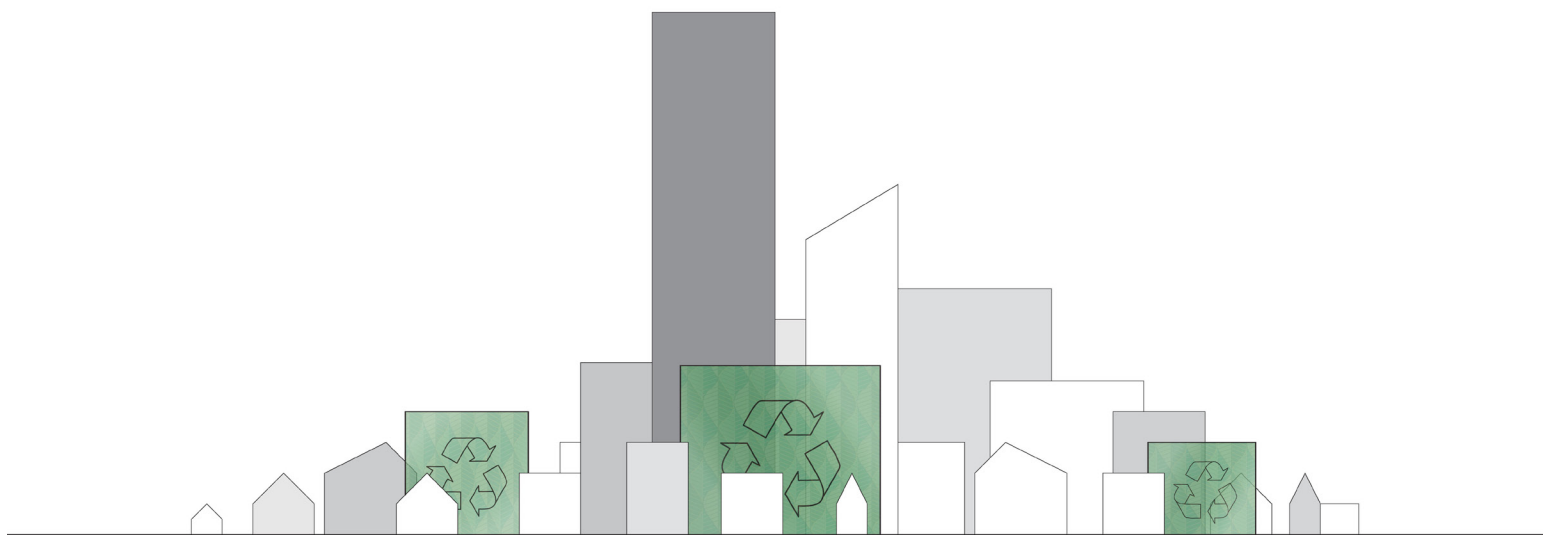
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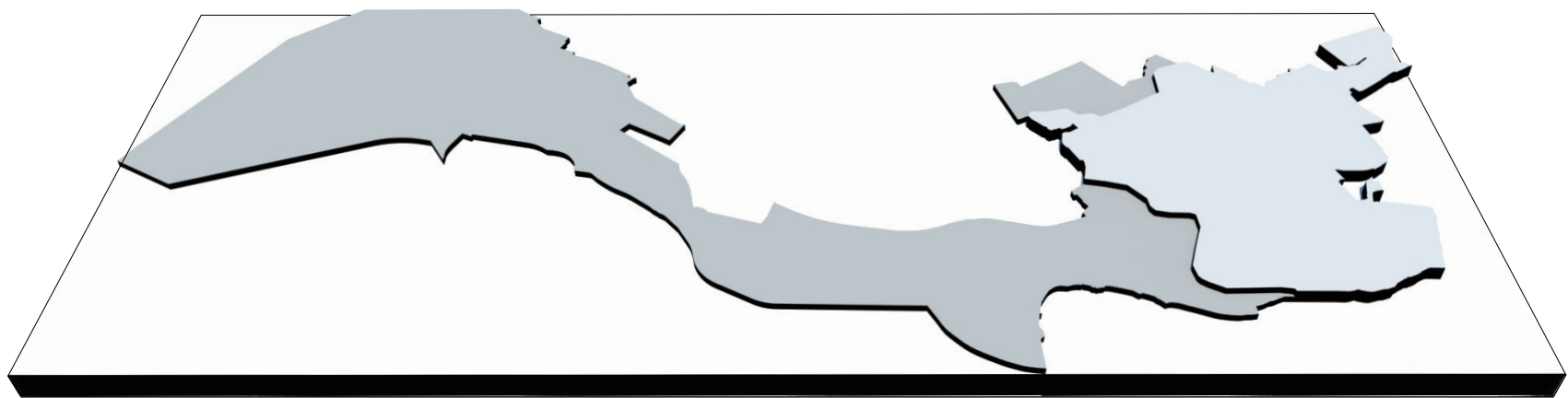




Case study Theory



Regional scale

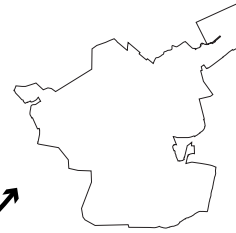




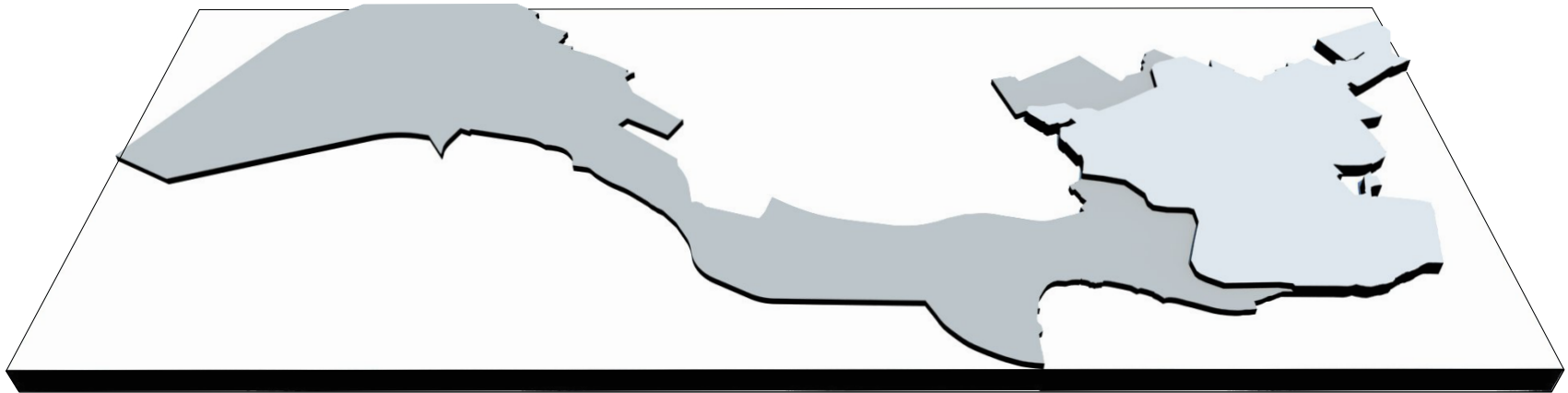
Rotterdam has
300.000 households



1550 m3 gas
3480 kWh electricity
1 car



465.000.000 m3 gas
1.044.000.000 kWh electricity
300.000 cars

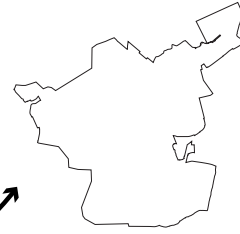




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300.000 households

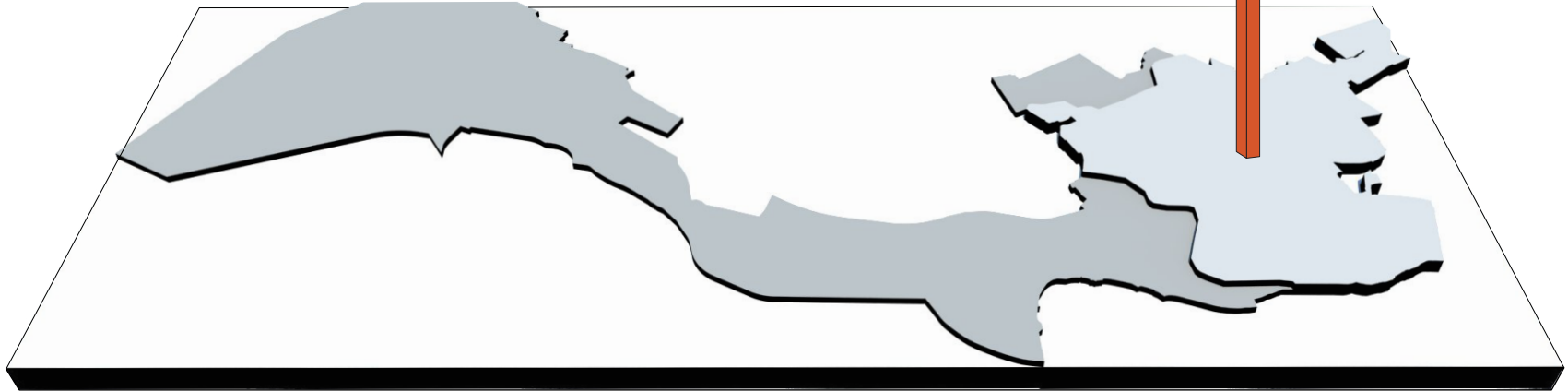


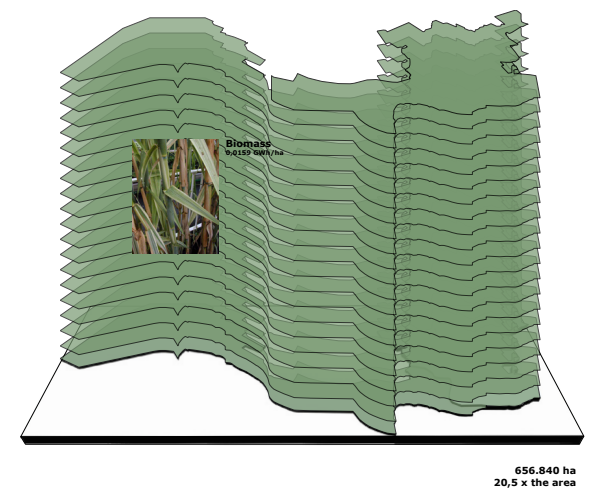
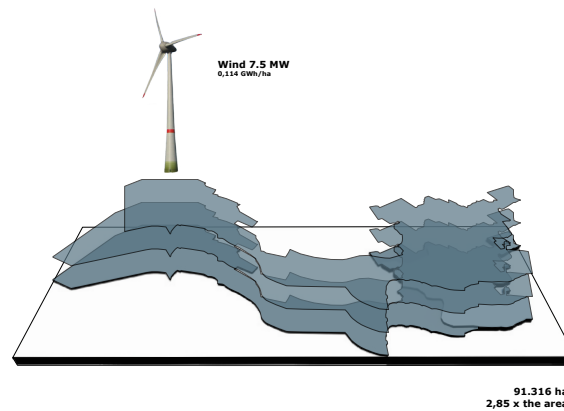
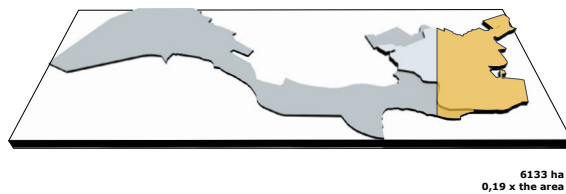
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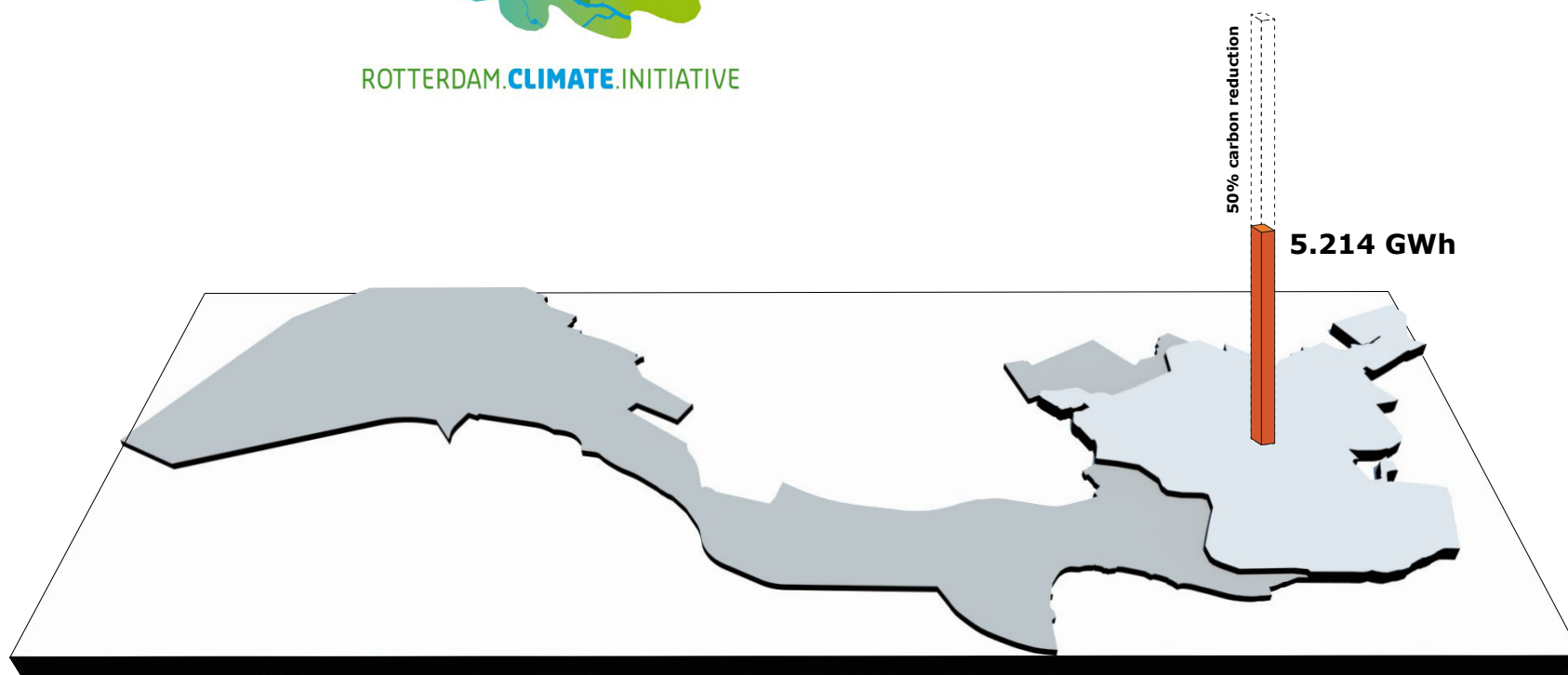
10.428 GWh

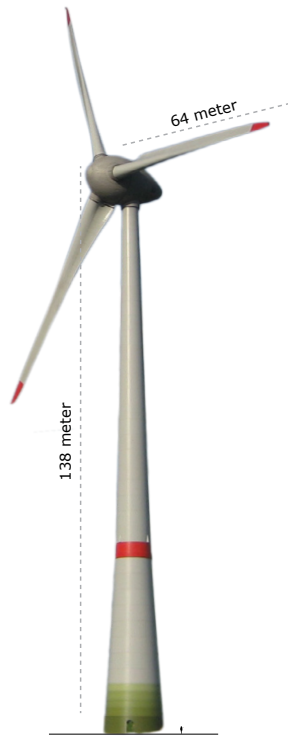






ROTTERDAM.**CLIMATE**.INITIATIVE





Enercon E-126

power	7.5 MW
height	140 meter
amount	56
costs	€ 11.000.000
investment	€ 616.000.000

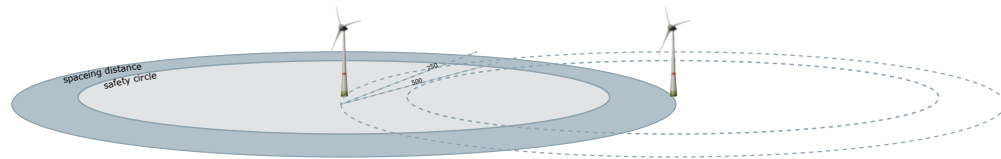








Image © 2012 DigitalGlobe
Image © 2012 TerraMetrics
Image © 2012 Aerodata International Surveys
Data SIO, NOAA, U.S. Navy, NGA, GEBCO

51°53'00.32" N 4°26'13.77" O verh 0 m

Google

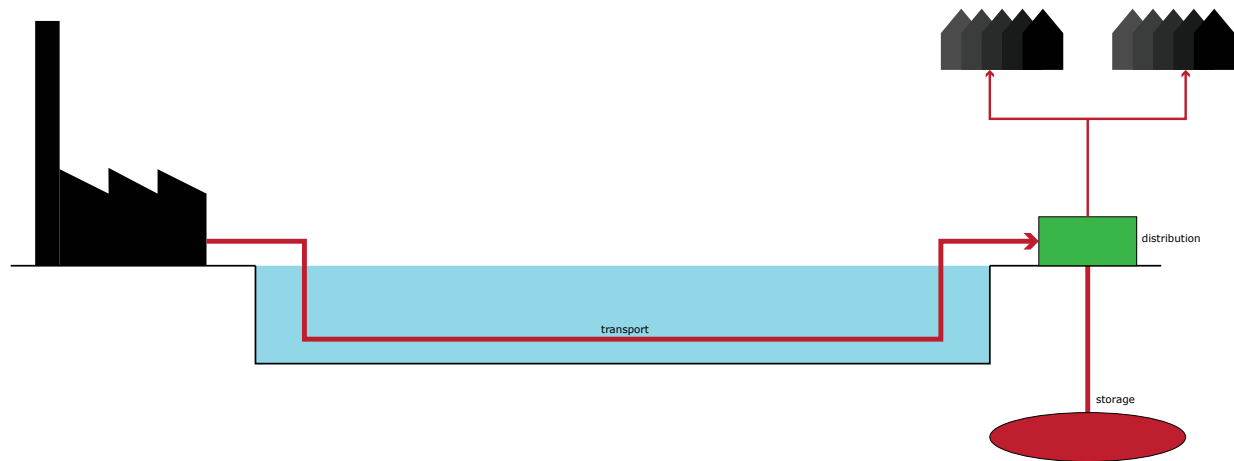
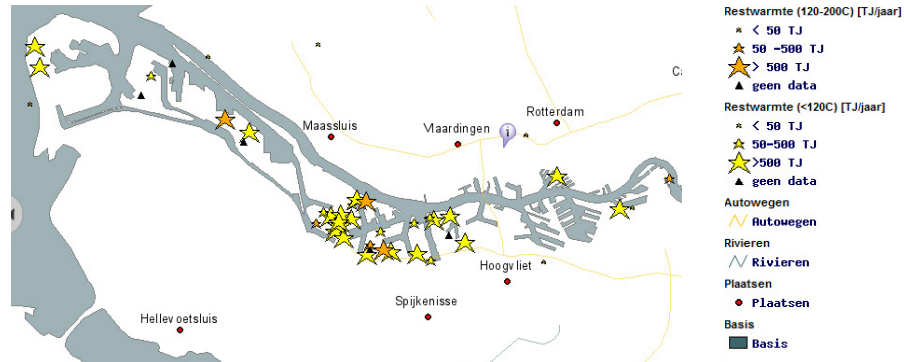
Ooghoogt

09

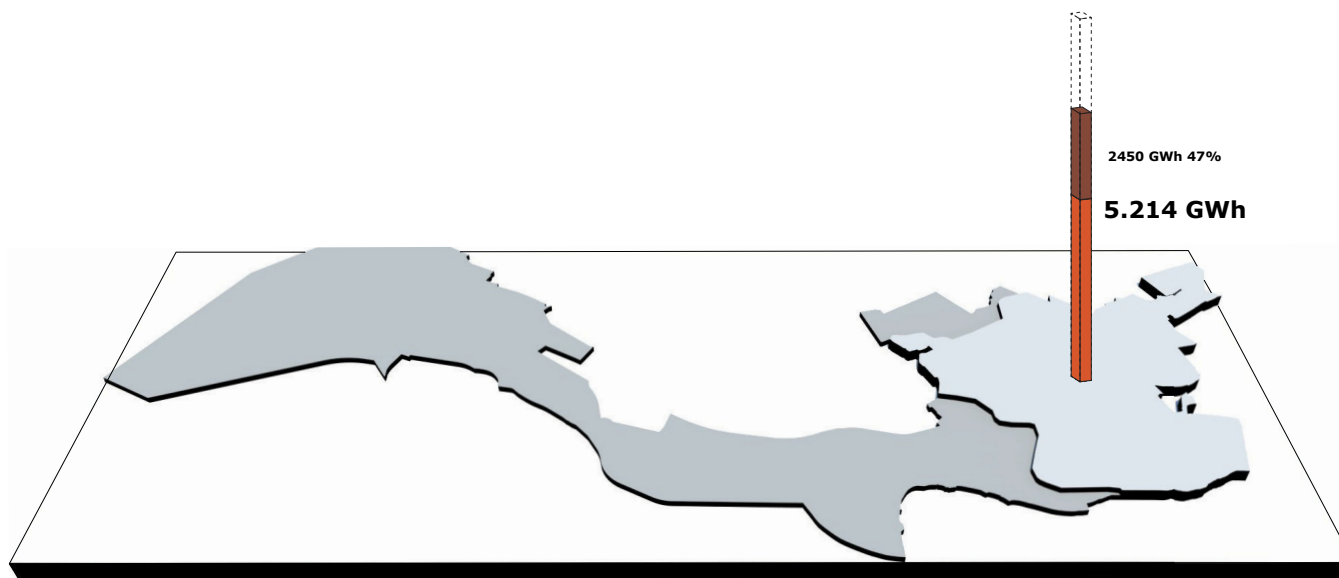


2005

Waste energy potential

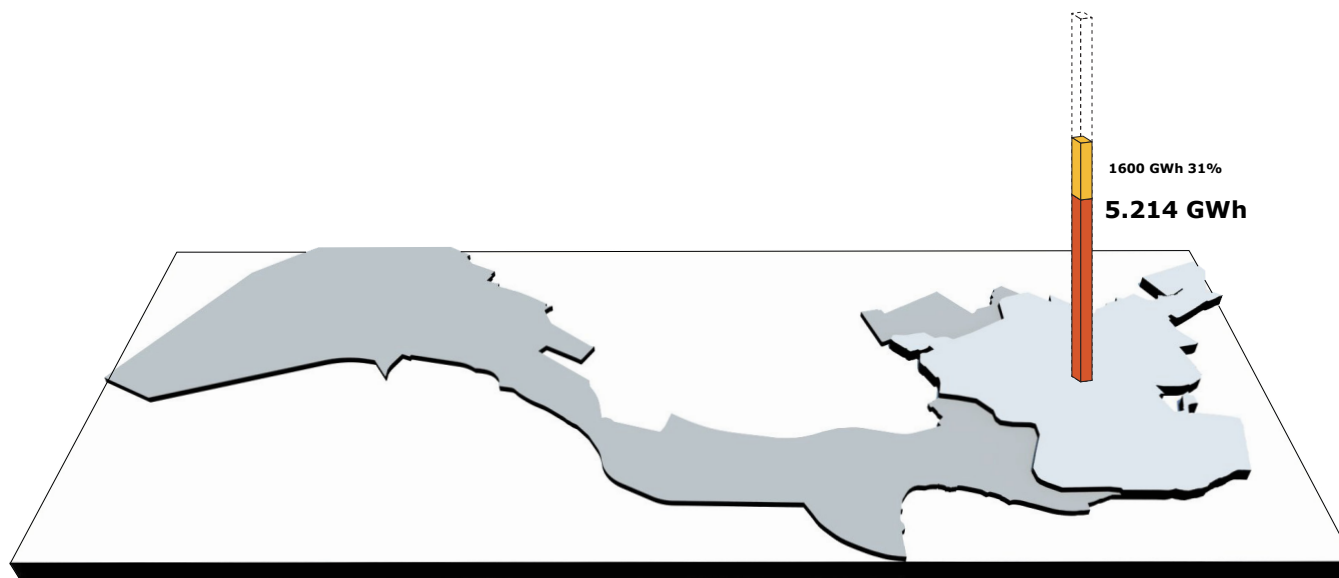


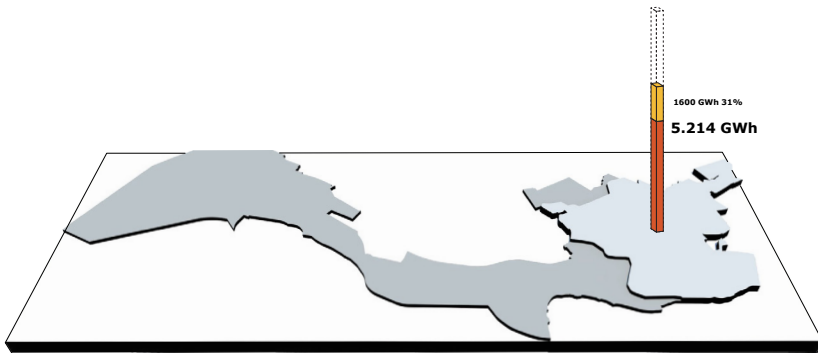








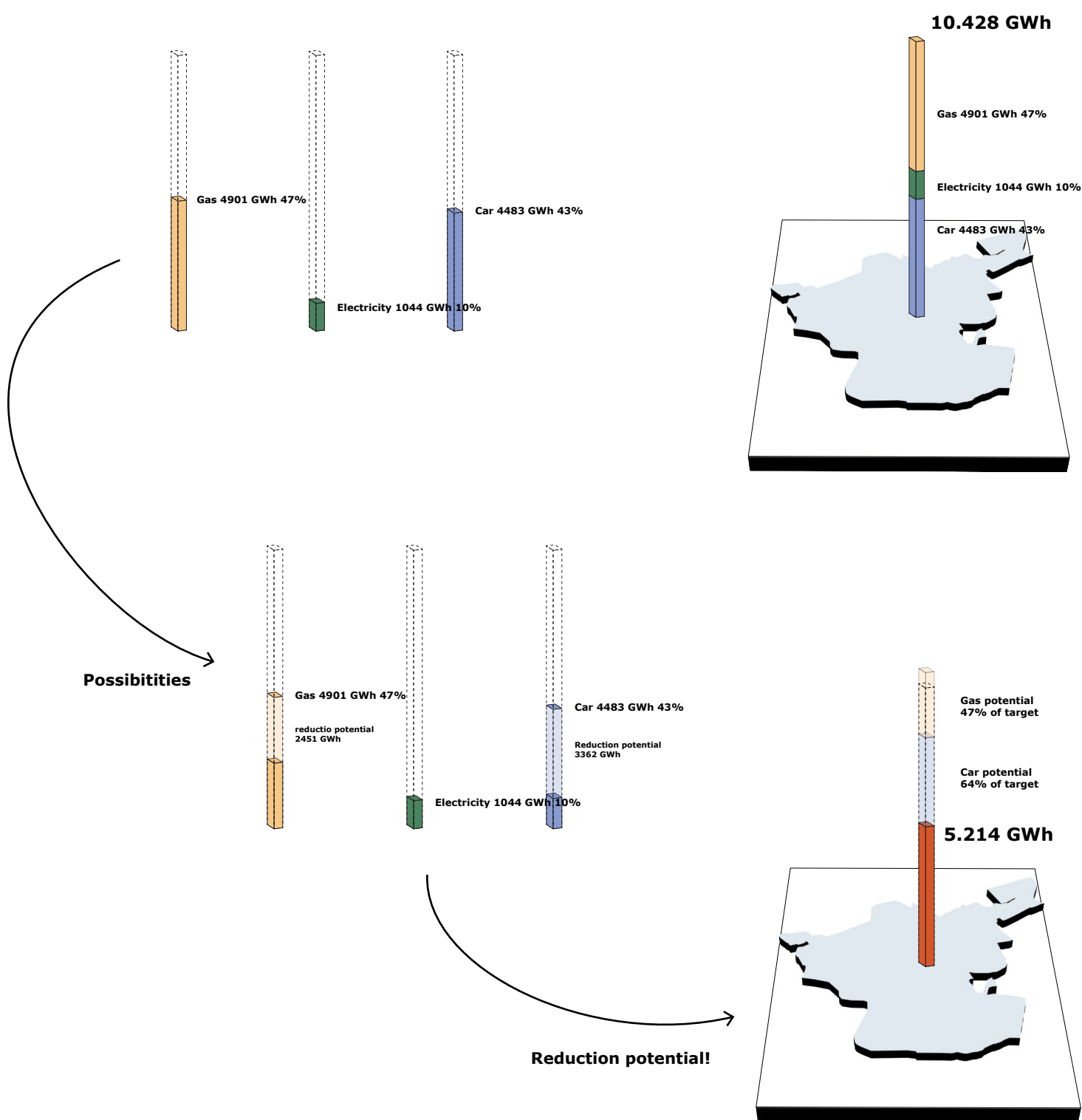




Only 90%...



city scale



Offer a living environment that stimulates energy lean-lifestyles.

Dense

**Intricate structure,
traditional block**

Mixed program

Pedestrian friendly

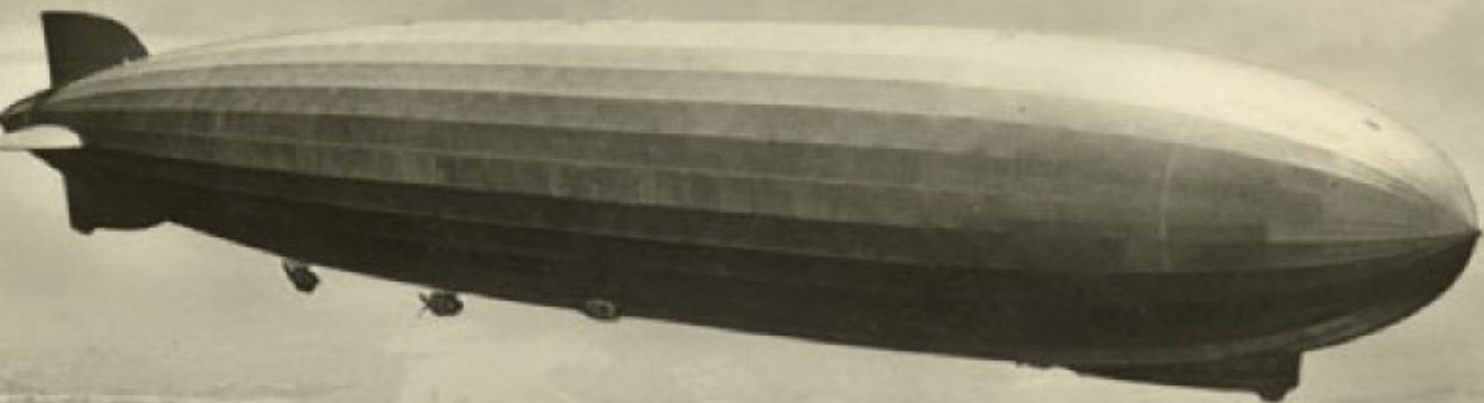
**High quality public
transport**

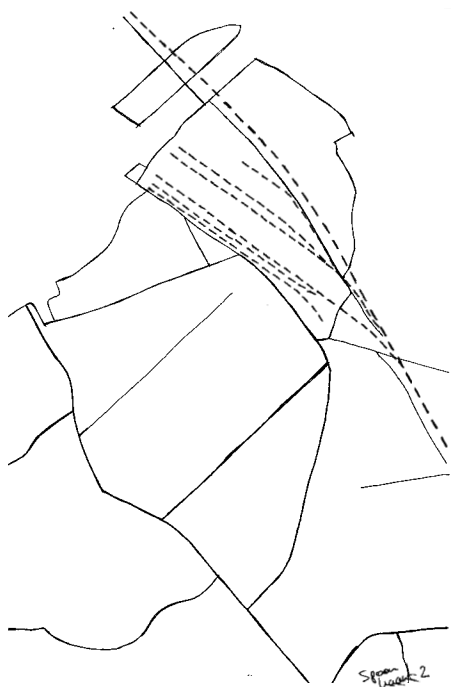
Attractive

**Make this environment as
efficient as possible.**

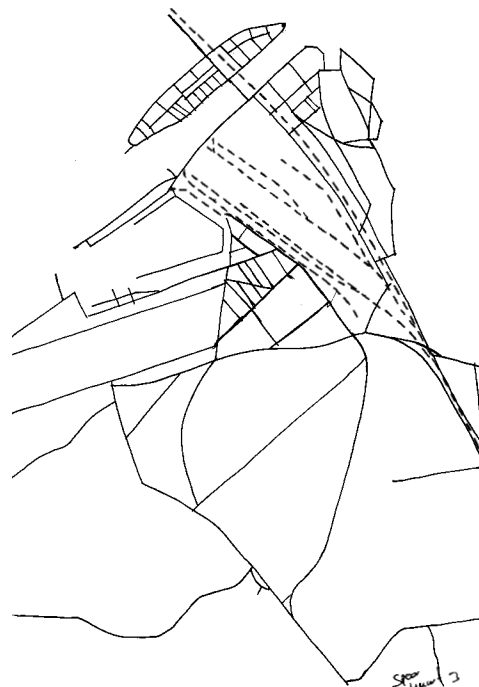
**Make use of the local energy
potentials (production and
intermittency).**



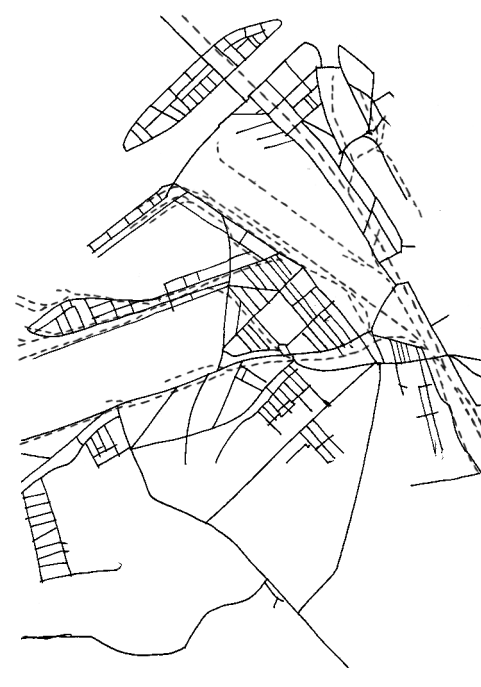




1874



1899



1919



1935



Binnenwerk







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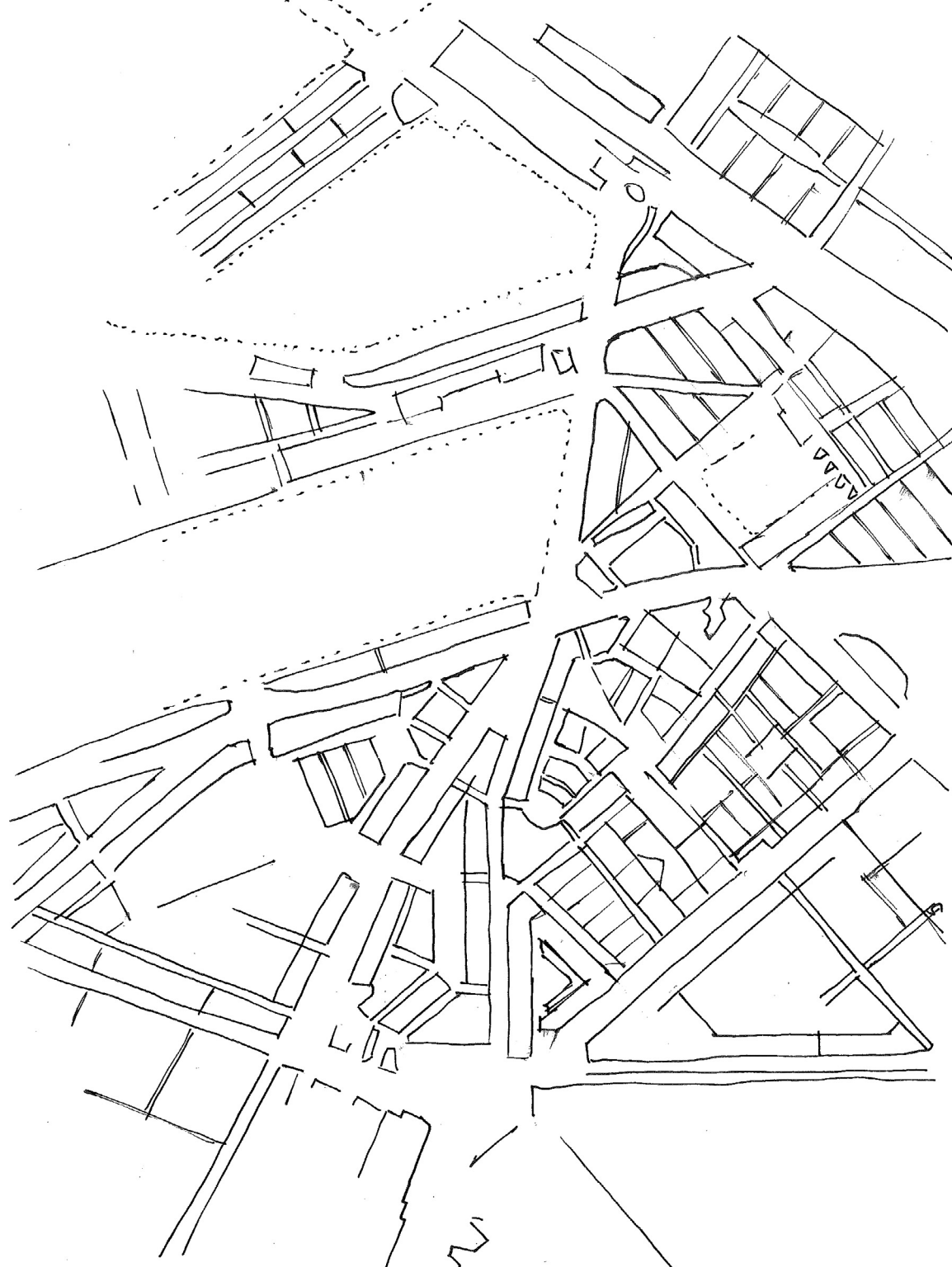
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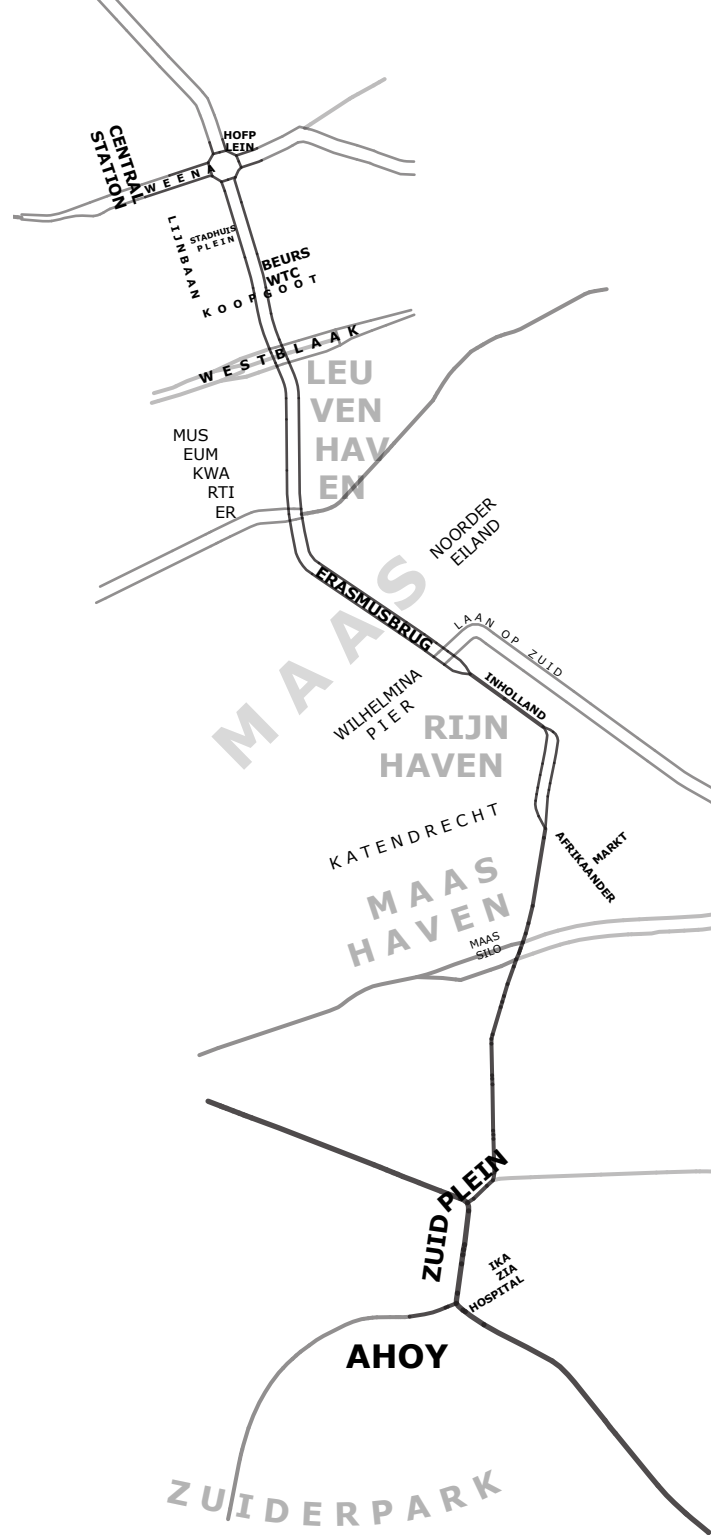
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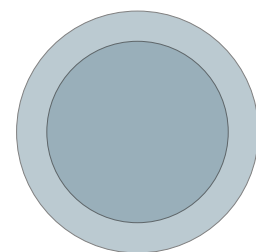
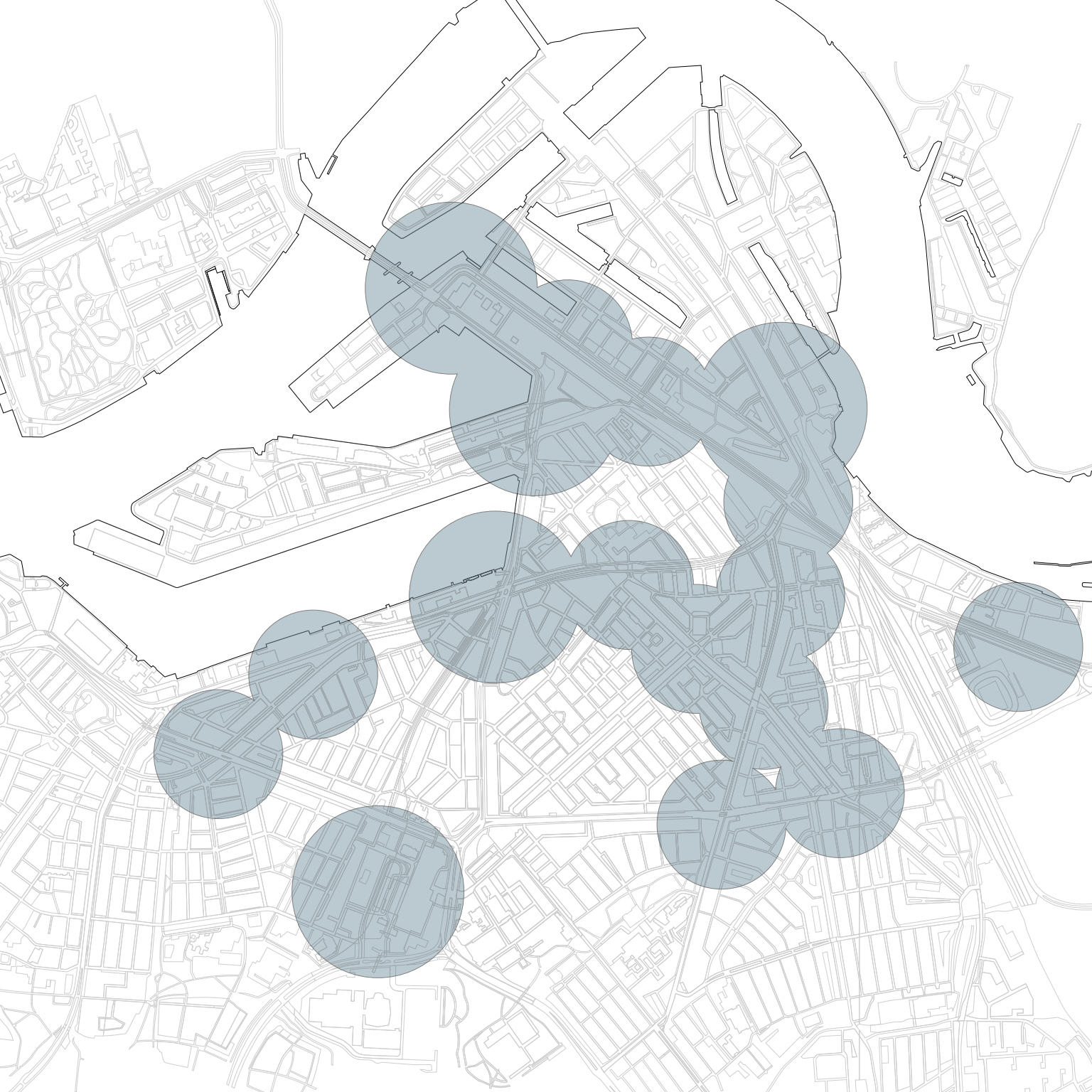
Attractive

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intermittency).**



-  Train
-  Metro
-  Tram
-  New Tramline



Reach bubbles
300/400 meters

Offer a living environment that stimulates energy lean-lifestyles.

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2007-2010 | Historisch Museum Rotterdam

ROFFA 5314

trichis

ROFFA
5314



Rotterdam

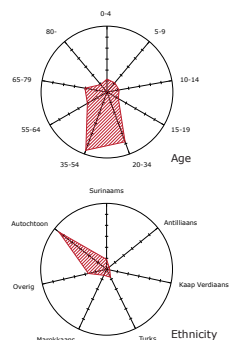
Inhabitants	588.718
Households (hh)	253.250
Average Income/hh	€ 18.200,- (Dutch average is € 20.200,-)
Unemployed	12 %
hh under poverty line	16 % (Dutch average is 9 %)
Average CITO score	533,2

Housing stock

Ownership	
koop	27%
huur corporatie	52%
huur particulier	21%

Construction period

before 1946	34%
1946-1968	2%
1969-1993	31%
1994-	11%



Afrikaanderwijk

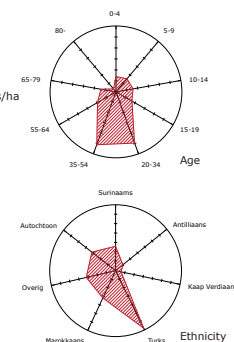
Inhabitants	9.419
Households (hh)	3.220
Density	79,6 dwellings/ha
Average Income/hh	€ 14.300,-
Unemployed	24 %
hh under poverty line	27%
Average CITO score	530,6

Housing stock

koop	8%
huur corporatie	85%
huur particulier	7%

Construction period

before 1946	52%
1946-1968	2%
1969-1993	32%
1994-	13%



Bloemhof

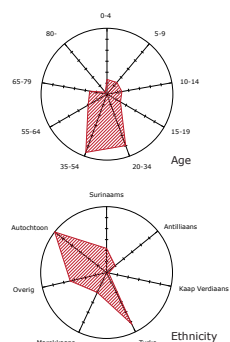
Inhabitants	13.222
Households (hh)	4.940
Density	81 dwellings/ha
Average Income/hh	€ 14.300,-
Unemployed	22 %
hh under poverty line	27%
Average CITO score	529,0

Housing stock

koop	16%
huur corporatie	60%
huur particulier	23%

Construction period

before 1946	80%
1946-1968	0%
1969-1993	8%
1994-	11%



Hillesluis*

Inhabitants	11.346
Households (hh)	3.960
Density	57 dwellings/ha
Average Income/hh	€ 14.600,-
Unemployed	22 %
hh under poverty line	26%
Average CITO score	529,6

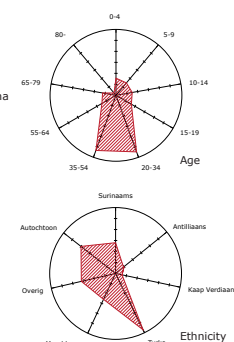
Housing stock

koop	17%
huur corporatie	56%
huur particulier	27%

Construction period

before 1946	78%
1946-1968	0%
1969-1993	11%
1994-	11%

* The data is for the entire Hillesluis area.



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**Make use of the local energy
potentials (production and
intermittency).**

Offer a living environment that stimulates energy lean-lifestyles.

Dense



**Intricate structure,
traditional block**



Mixed program



Pedestrian friendly



**High quality public
transport**



Attractive



**Make this environment as
efficient as possible.**

**Make use of the local energy
potentials (production and
intermittency).**

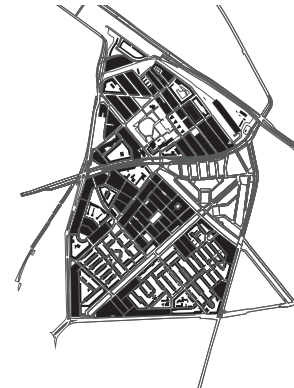
Energy demand average Dutch household

Gas	1550 m ³
Electric	3480 kWh
Car	1



Energy demand average household Afrikaanderwijk & Bloemhof

Gas	1300 m ³
Electric	2450 kWh
Car	0,5



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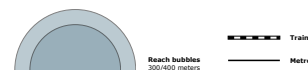
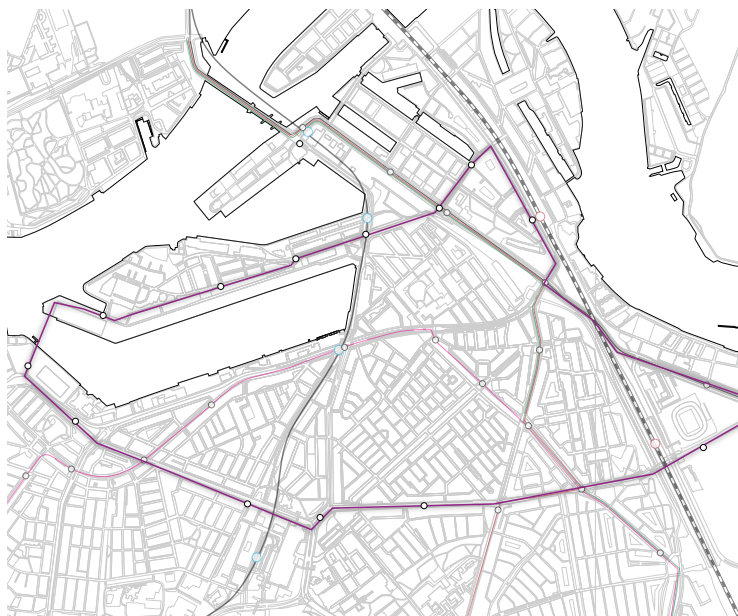
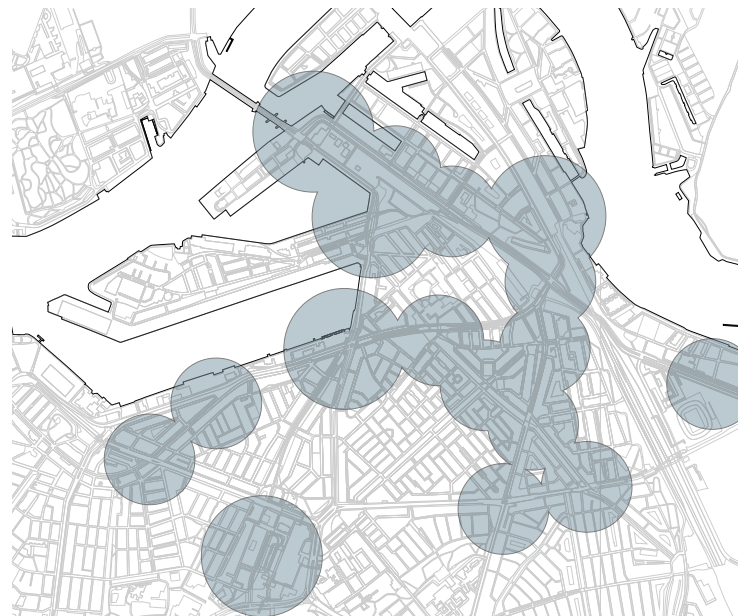


Attractive



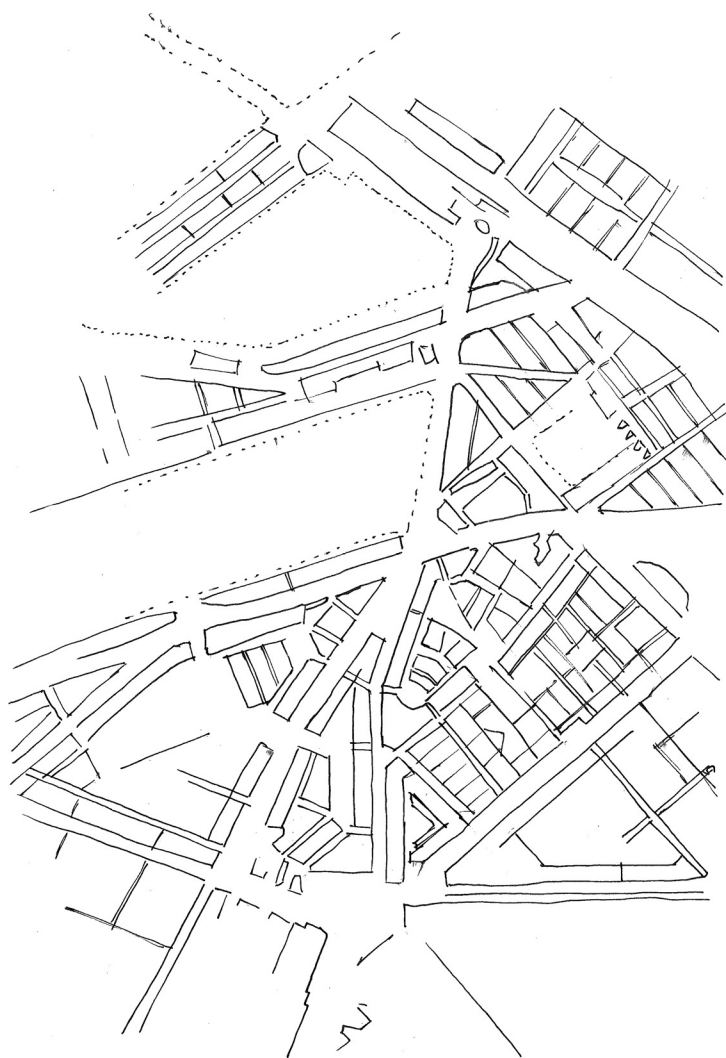
**Make this environment as
efficient as possible.**

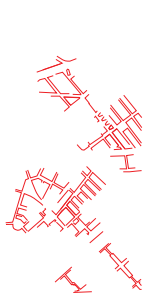
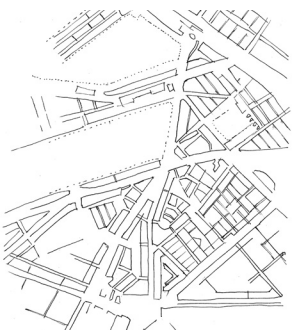
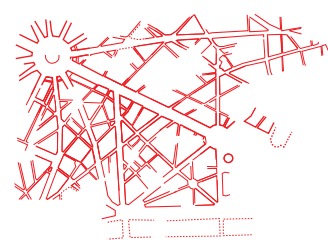
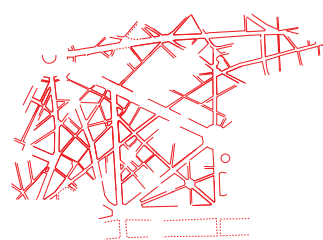
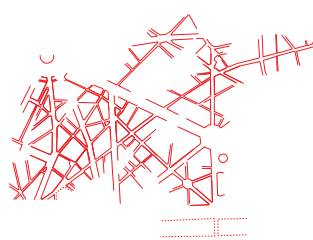
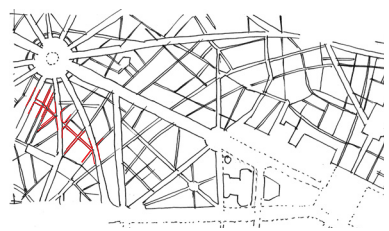
**Make use of the local energy
potentials (production and
intermittency).**









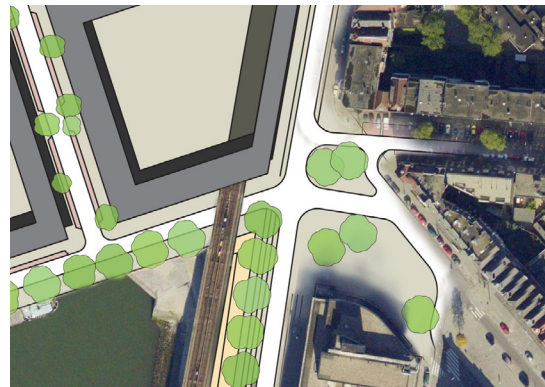




Paris



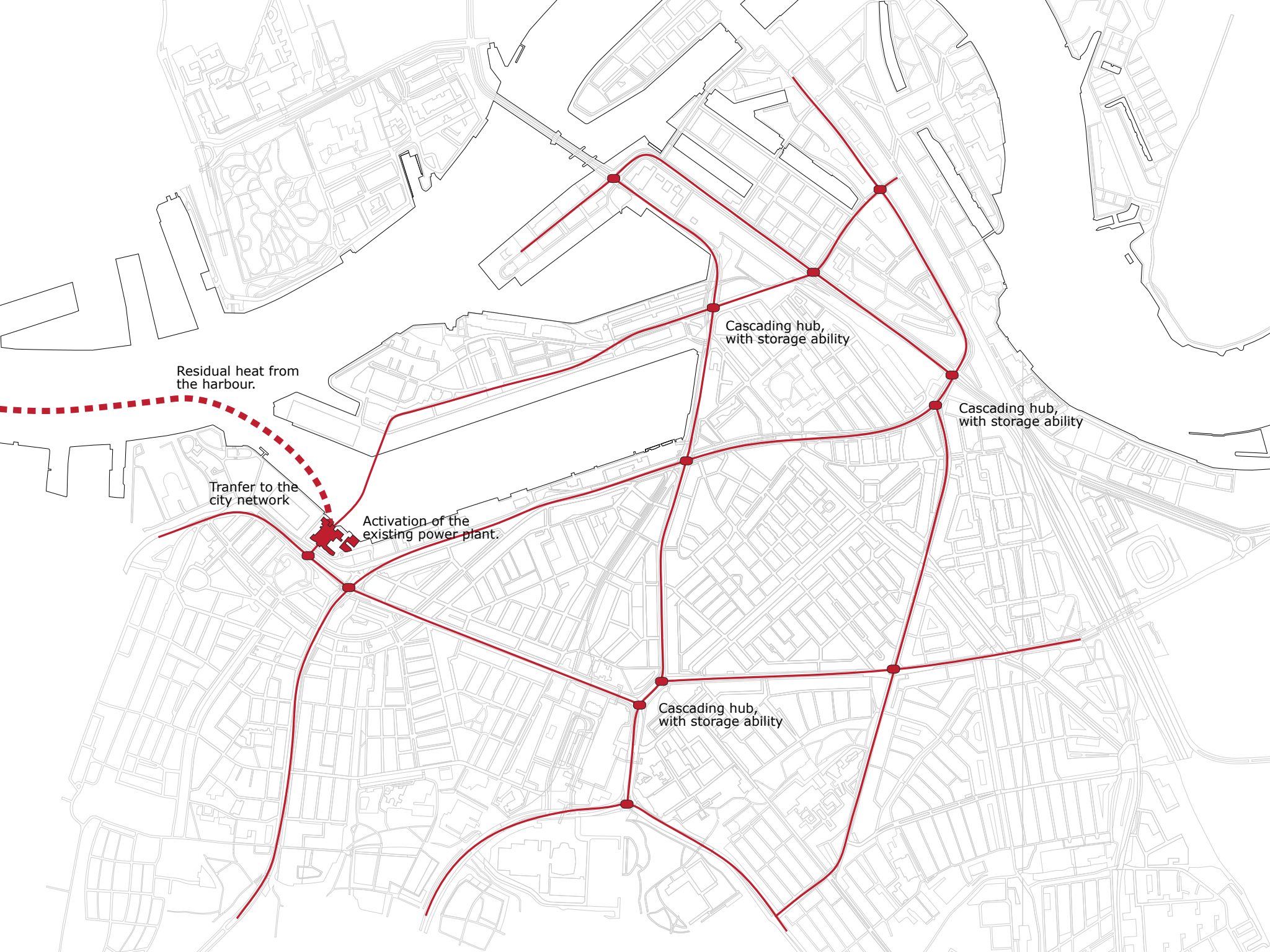
Rotterdam



Offer a living environment that stimulates energy lean-lifestyles.

Make this environment as efficient as possible.

Make use of the local energy potentials (production and intermittency).



Residual heat from
the harbour.

Transfer to the
city network

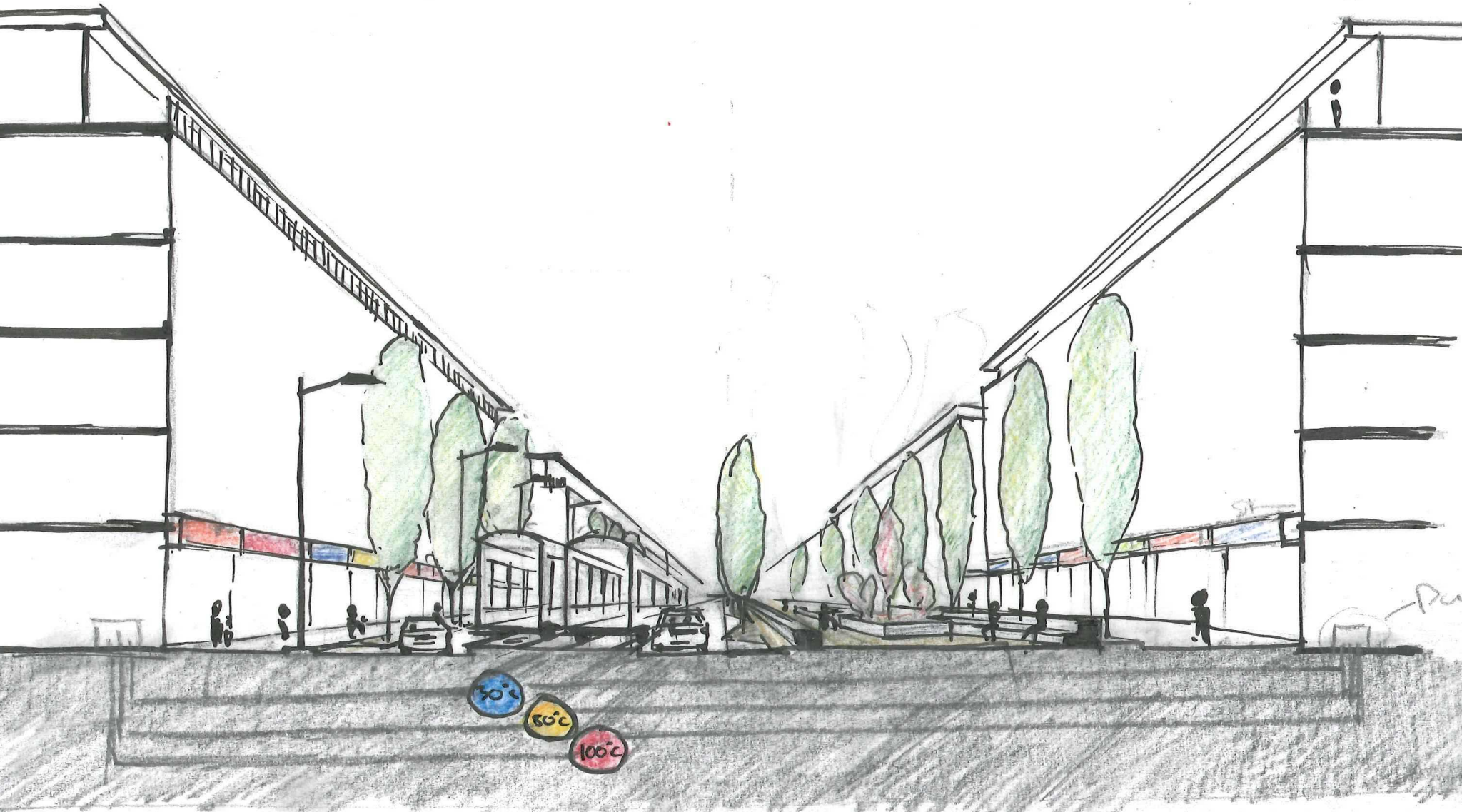
Activation of the
existing power plant.

Cascading hub,
with storage ability

Cascading hub,
with storage ability

Cascading hub,
with storage ability

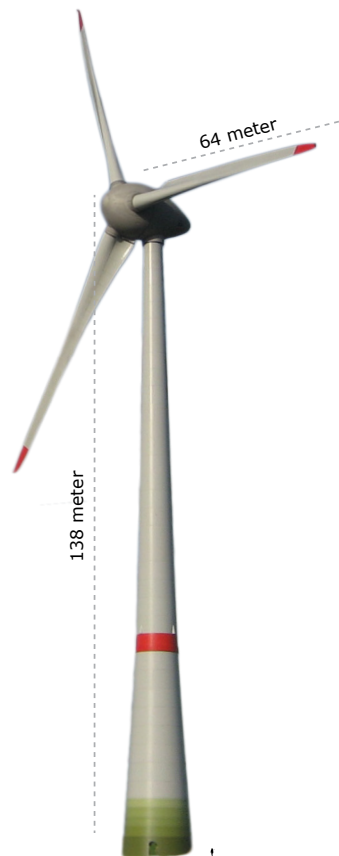




Offer a living environment that stimulates energy lean-lifestyles.

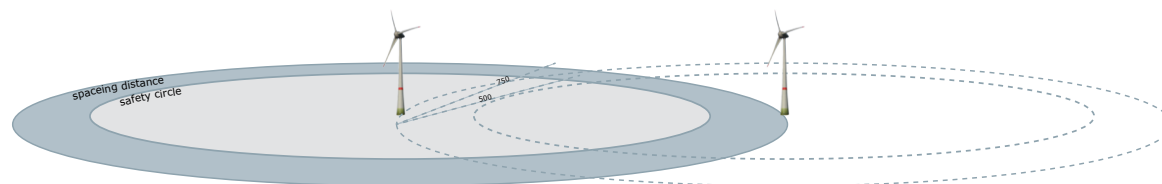
Make this environment as efficient as possible.

Make use of the local energy potentials (production and intermittency).

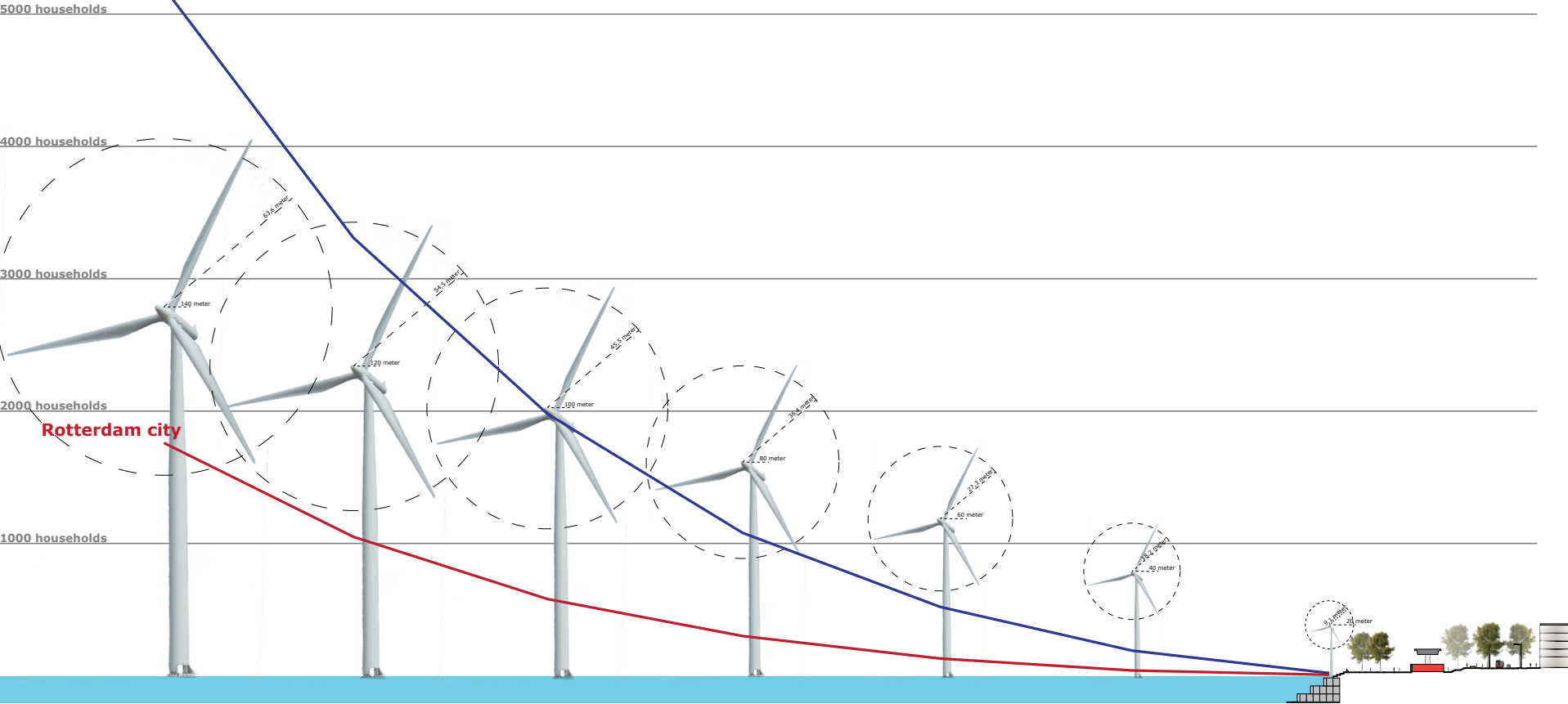


Enercon E-126

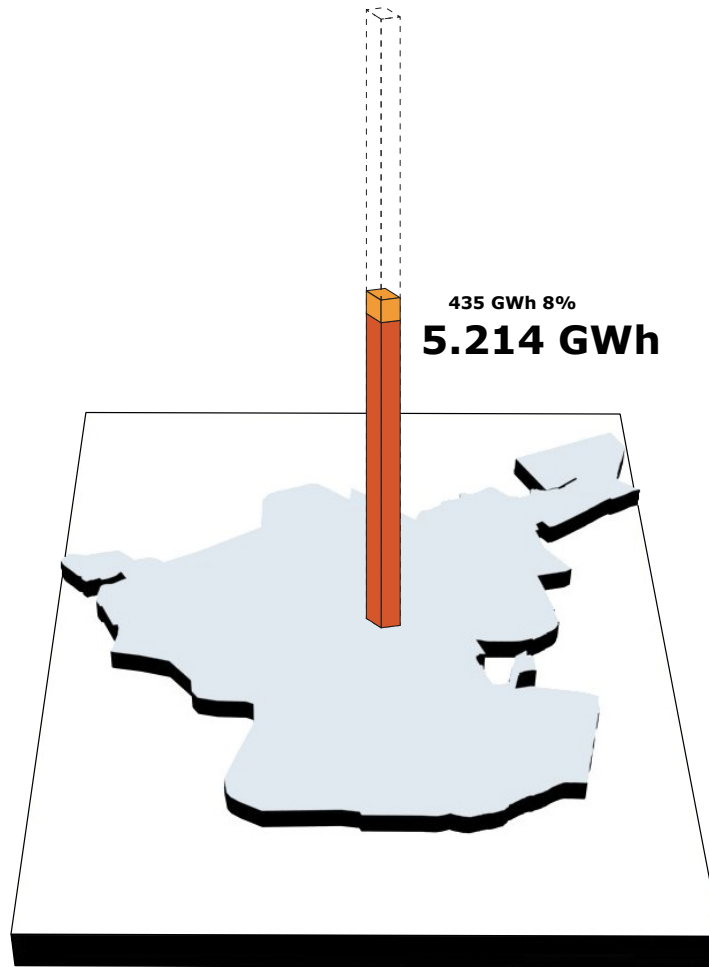
power	7.5 MW
height	140 meter
amount	56
costs	€ 11.000.000
investment	€ 616.000.000



Rotterdam harbour







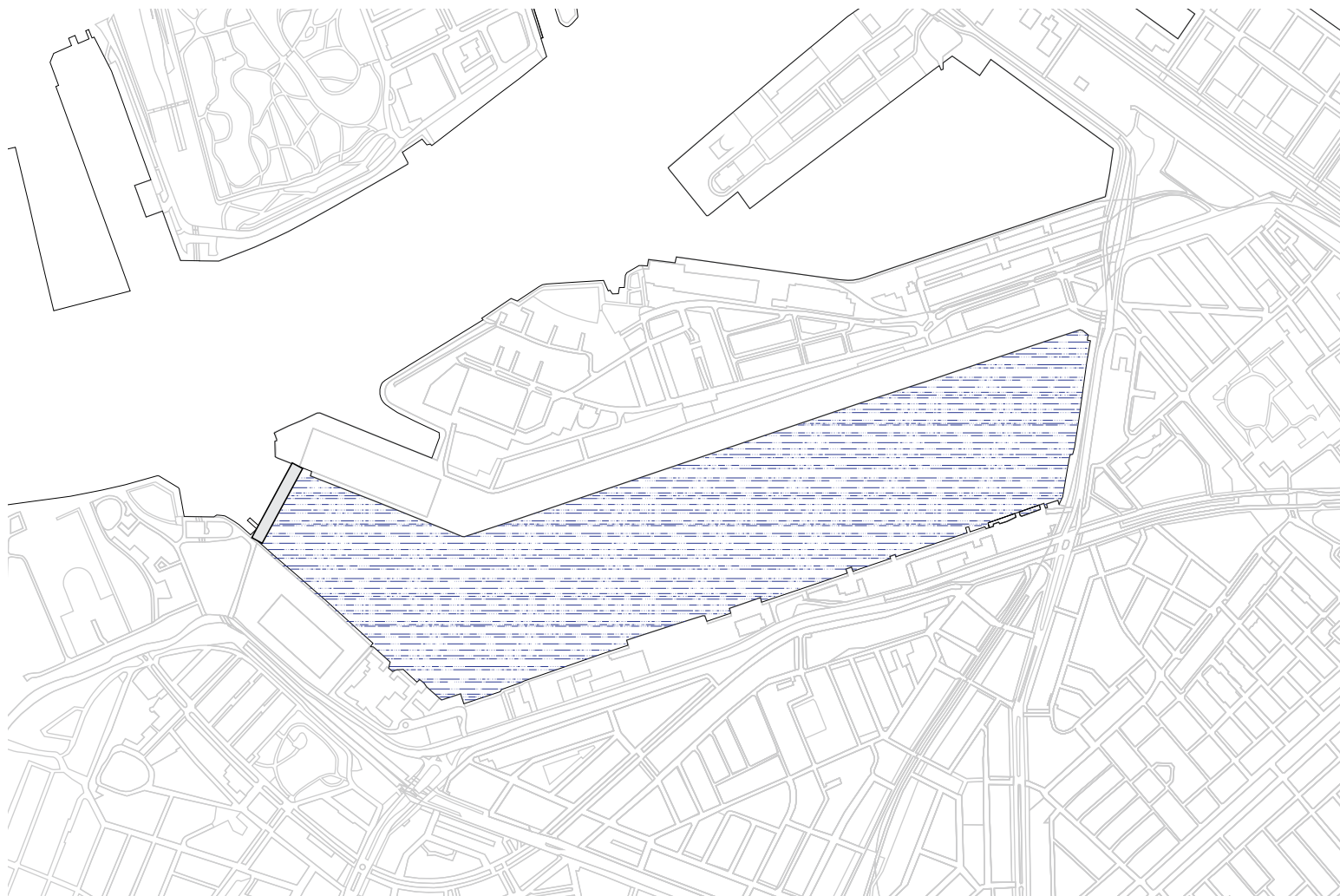
Offer a living environment that stimulates energy lean-lifestyles.

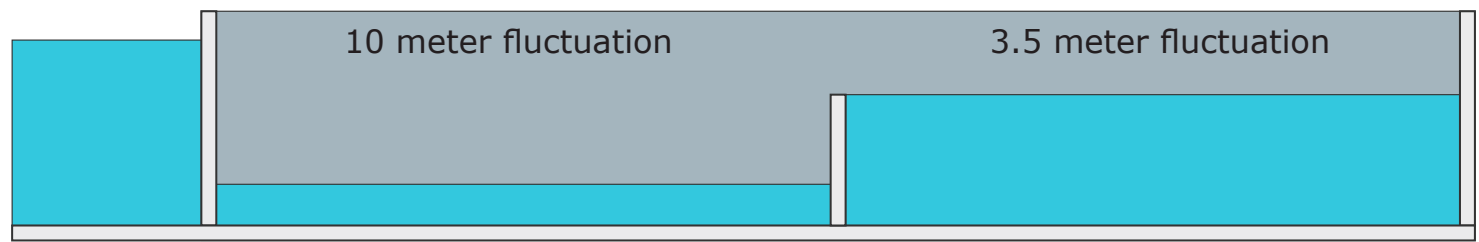
Make this environment as efficient as possible.

Make use of the local energy potentials (production and intermittency).





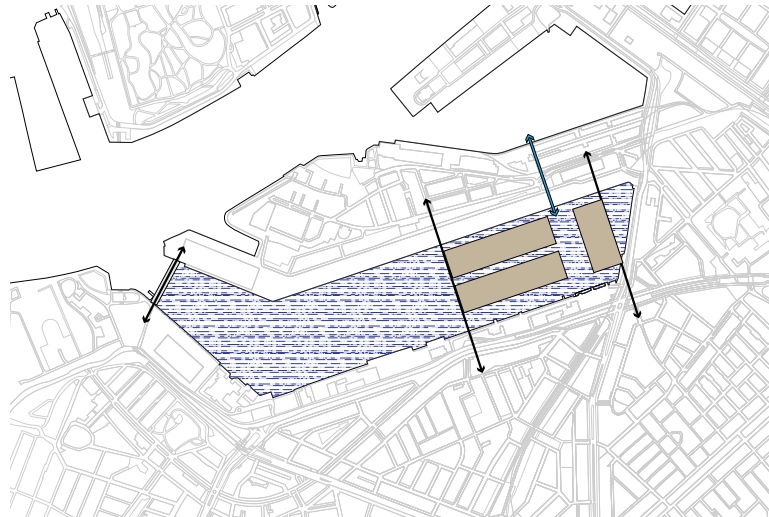
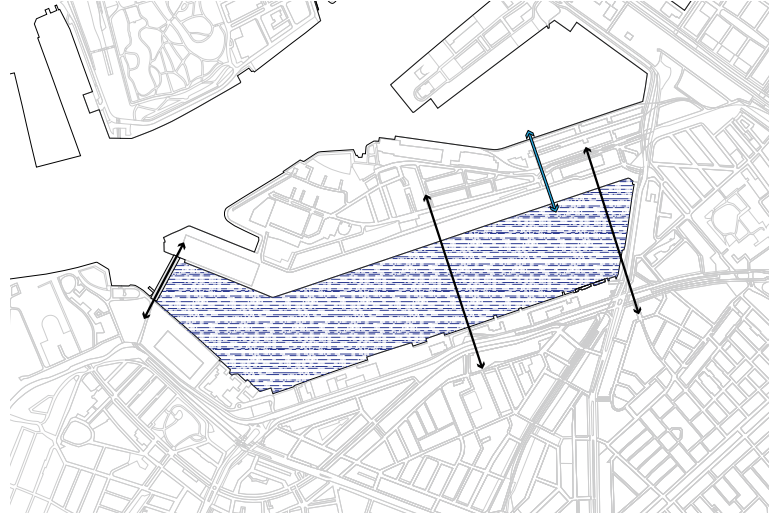




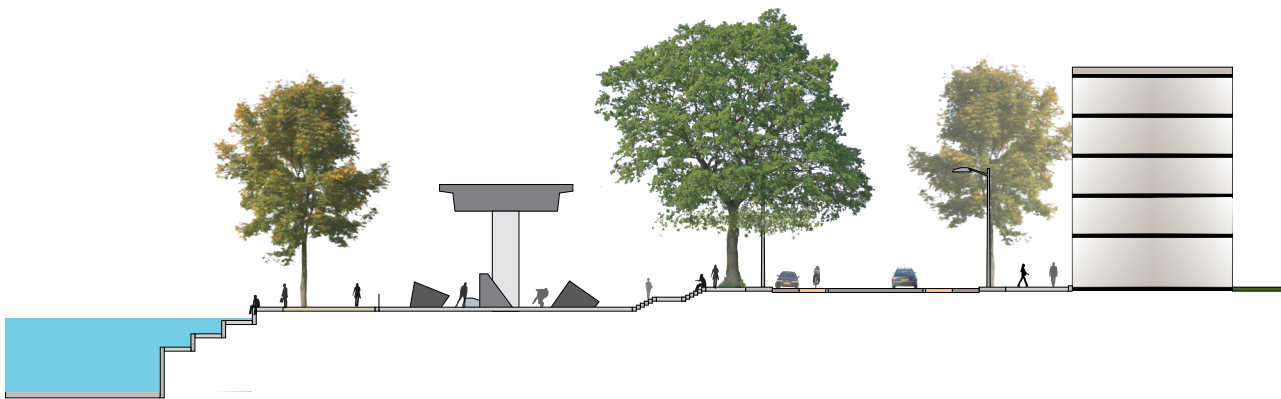
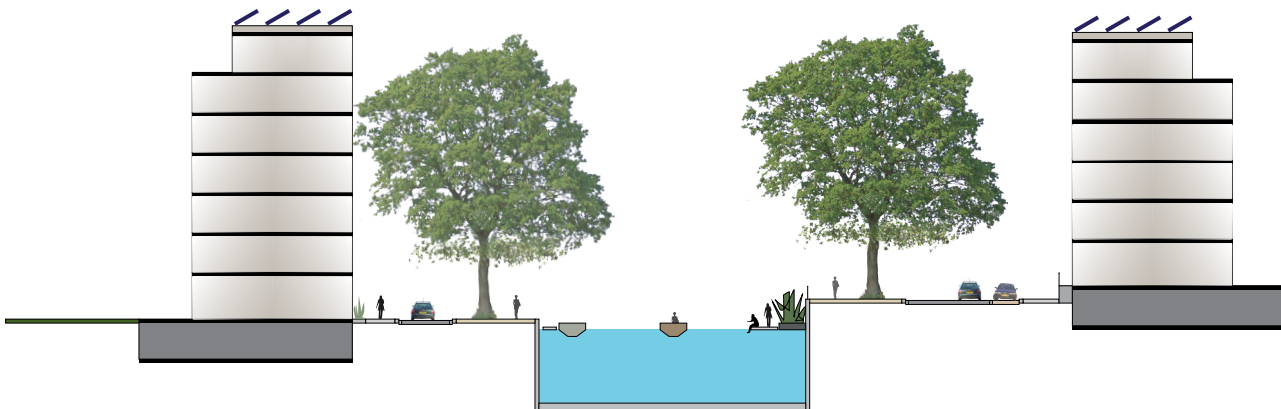
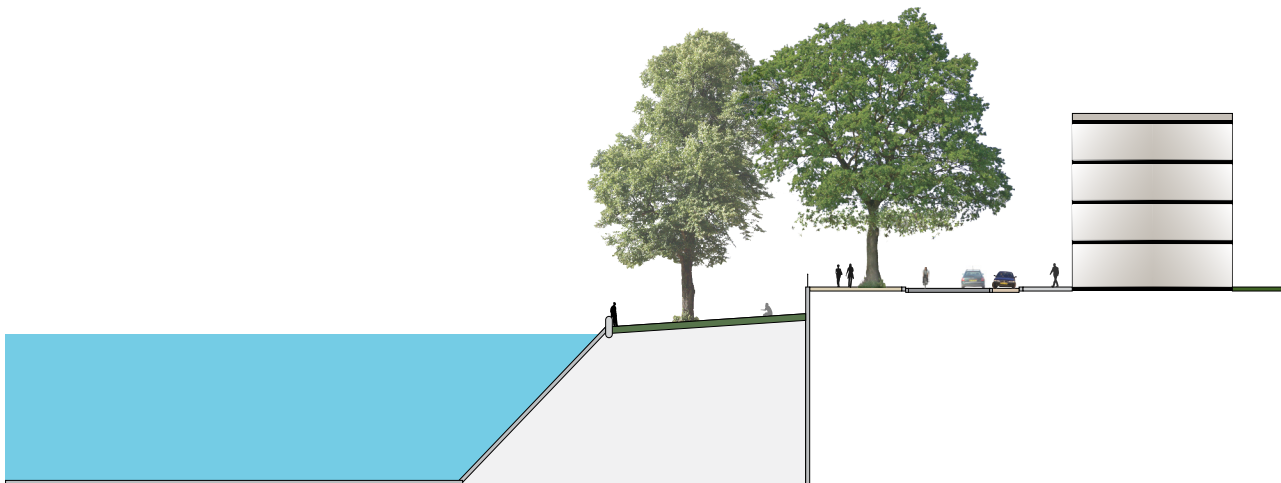
Dike with turbine

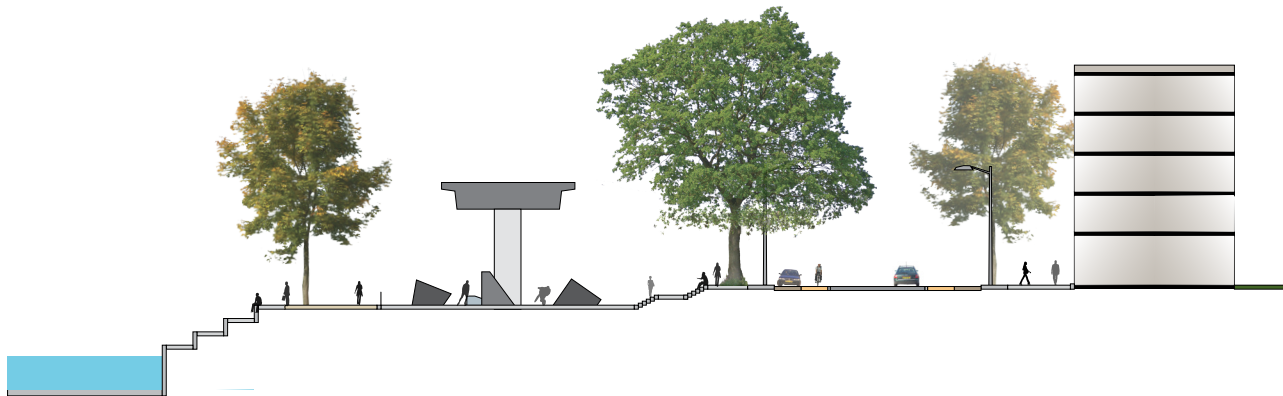
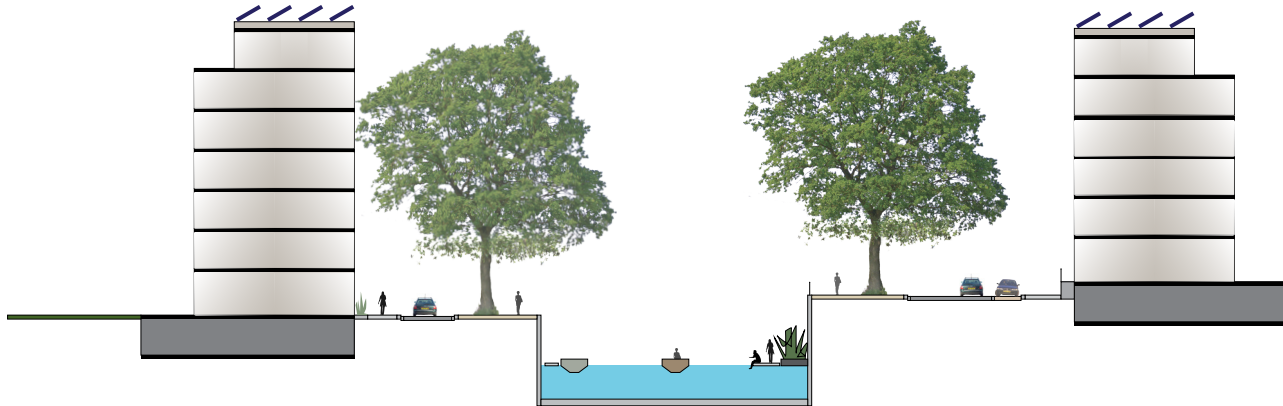
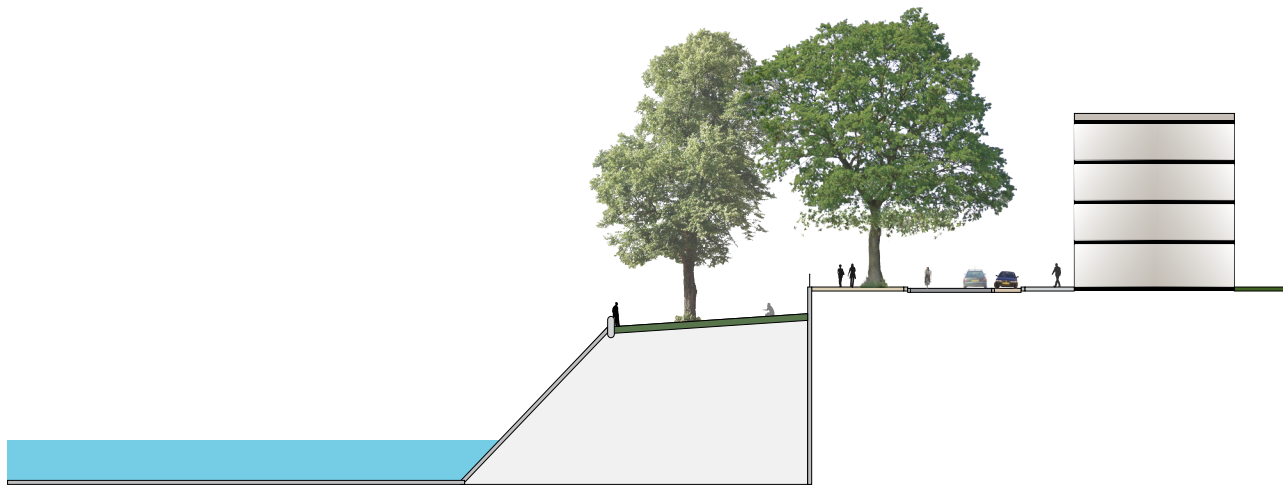
Dike

Lake principle





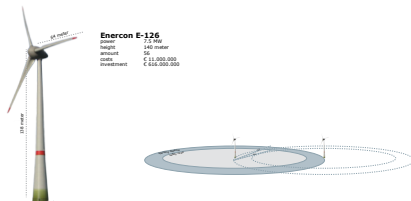


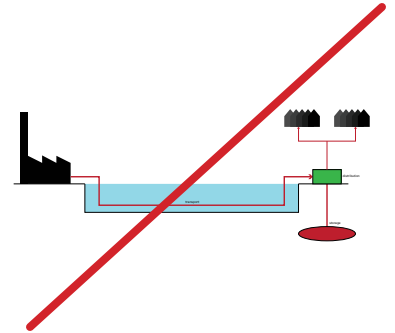
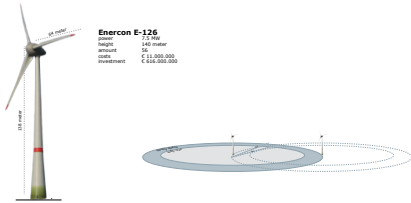


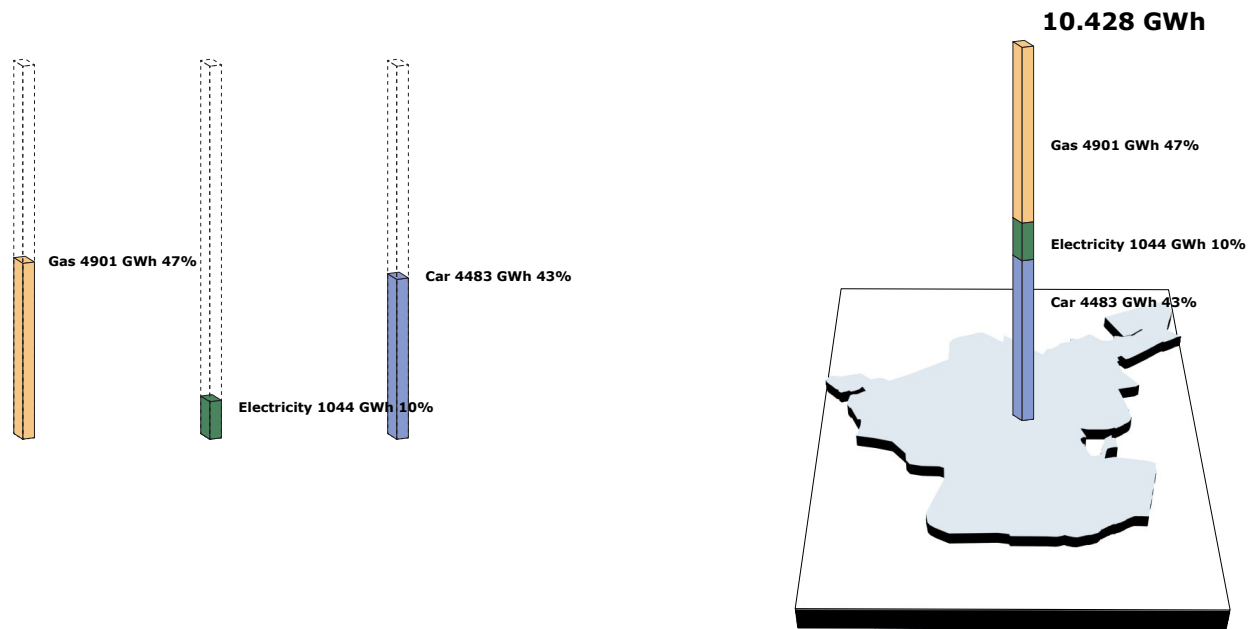




Conclusions







Incentives ?

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Questions?