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Inspire Policy Making with Territorial Evidence

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EUROPEAN TOOL FOR GHG QUANTIFICATION IN SPATIAL PLANNING

Kimmo Lylykangas
Professor, head of Academy
Academy of Architecture and Urban Studies
Tallinn University of Technology

ACADEMY OF ARCHITECTURE AND URBAN STUDIES IN 2020



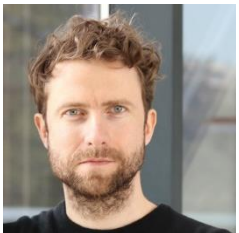
Kimmo Lylykangas

Professor, Head of Academy



Jenni Partanen

PhD, Professor of Future City



Jaan Kuusemets

Chartered Architect Level 8
Professor of Contemporary Architecture



Luca Mora

PhD, Adjunct Professor, Urban Innovation

RESEARCHERS

Francesco De Luca, PhD
Veronika Valk-Siska, PhD

SENIOR LECTURERS

Epi Tohvri, PhD
Ignar Fjuk
Anu Juurak
Raoul Kurvits

PROGRAMME DIRECTORS

Üllar Ambos
Kristi Grišakov

LECTURERS

Irina Raud
Emil Urbel
Ioannis Lykouras
Tiina Tuulik

ENGINEERING GRAPHICS TEAM

Sergei Letunoviš, PhD
Aurika Nõmm
Harri Annuka, PhD
Küllli Meister

EXPERT

Anni Oviir

SUPPORT PERSONNEL

Triinu-Liis Looeer
Kärt Olli

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- II OPPORTUNITIES FOR GHG EMISSIONS MITIGATION IN SPATIAL PLANNING

I THE QGasSP PROJECT: A NEW ESPON TOOL AND METHOD FOR GHG QUANTIFICATION IN SPATIAL PLANNING / SEA

QGasSP PROJECT OBJECTIVES

A methodology and a tool for

- quantification of GHG emissions in spatial planning
- collection of comparable GHG baseline emissions data at national, regional and local levels
- cross-country, inter-regional and inter-municipality comparisons
- SEA process (Strategic Environmental Assessment)

Four stakeholders

- Eastern and Midlands Regional Authority (IE)
- Scottish Government – Planning & Architecture Division (UK)
- of Infrastructure, Northern Ireland (UK)
- Regional Council of Kymenlaakso (FI)

SEA

STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

“In Europe, land use, residential and commercial development and the development of the transportation infrastructure are as a rule controlled by means of spatial planning instruments, for which Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEA) must generally be carried out under the terms of a European Union Directive European Parliament and Council of the European Union, 2001” (Wende et al., 2012).

- SEA is a systematic process for evaluating the likely environmental implications of a proposed policy, plan or programme
- SEA provides means for looking at cumulative effects and appropriately addressing them, at the earliest stage of decision making, along with economic and social considerations
- SEA is recognised as the vehicle for the implementation of climate protection within spatial planning

QGasSP CONSORTIUM

**Academy of Architecture of Urban Studies
Tallinn University of Technology
Estonia**

Kimmo Lylykangas, professor, head of Academy
Jenni Partanen, PhD, professor of Future City
Anni Oviir, expert
Kristi Grišakov, programme director, researcher,
Smart City Center of Excellence

**Codema
Dublin's Energy Agency
Ireland**

Donna Gartland, Chief Executive Officer
John O'Shea, Energy Systems Analyst
Rebecca Cacchia, Energy Engineer
Rowan Moloney, Energy Systems Modeller

**Stockholm Environment Institute
Tallinn Centre
Estonia**

Kaja Peterson, PhD, Programme Director, Senior
Expert (Sustainable Development Programme)
Kaie Kriiska, PhD, Expert
Peter Walke, PhD, Expert

**OIVAN (IWA)
Finland**

Aki Teliö, Senior Software Architect
Joonas Kumpulainen, Senior Web Developer

ESPON

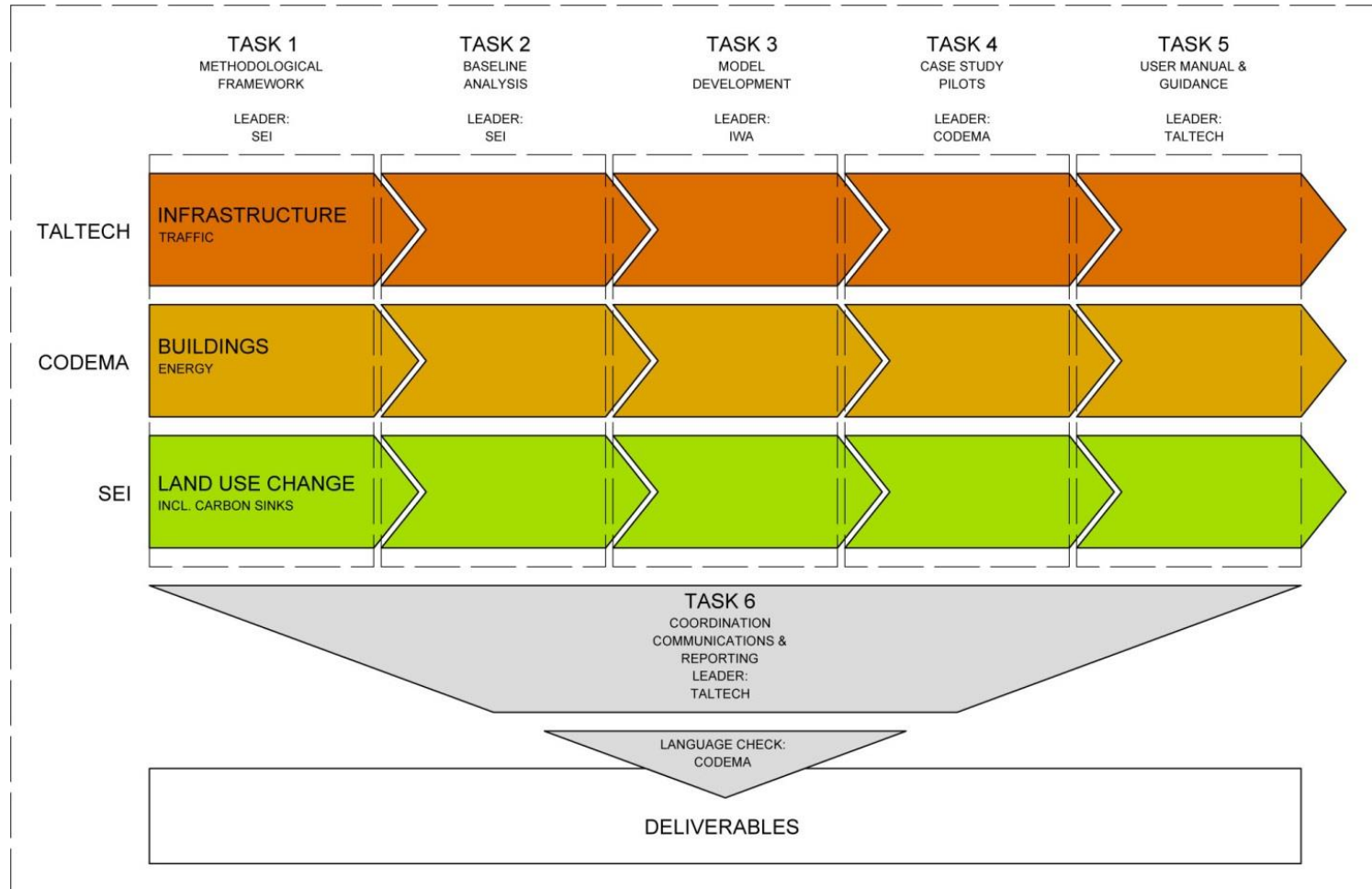
The **ESPON EGTC** is a European Grouping on Territorial Cooperation. ESPON started in 2002 and have continued since then building a pan-European knowledge base related to territorial dynamics.

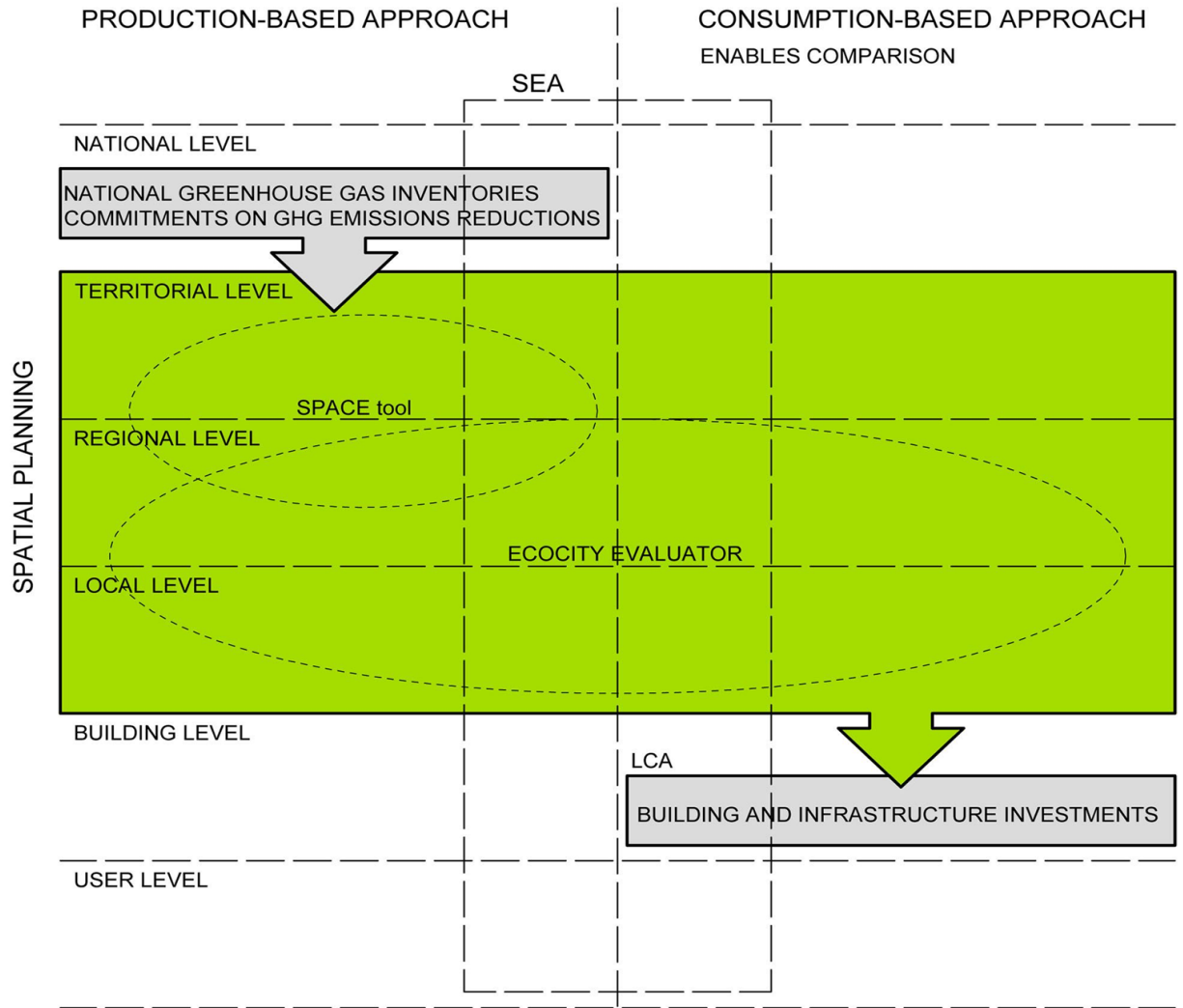
<https://www.espon.eu/>

Tool development within ESPON is targeted to the use of policy makers and practitioners at all administrative levels (including cross-border and transnational groupings) and will enable the use of information and data by these particular groups of stakeholders. The ESPON tools contribute to the consolidation of a European research field on territorial development and cohesion.

<https://www.espon.eu/tools-maps>

TASKS AND WORKFLOW



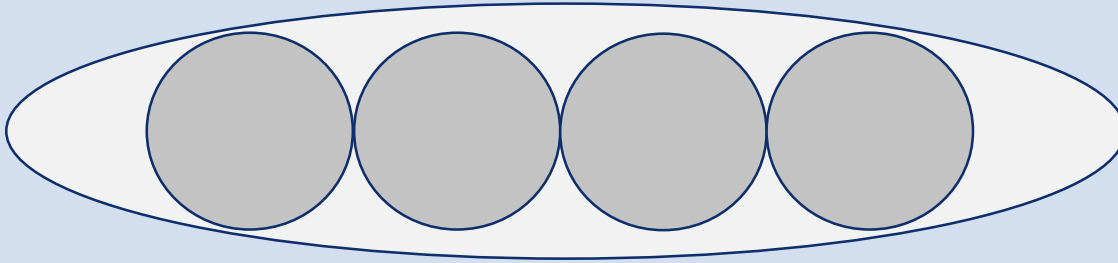




ACCURACY INDICATION
(RESULTS)

INTERFACE

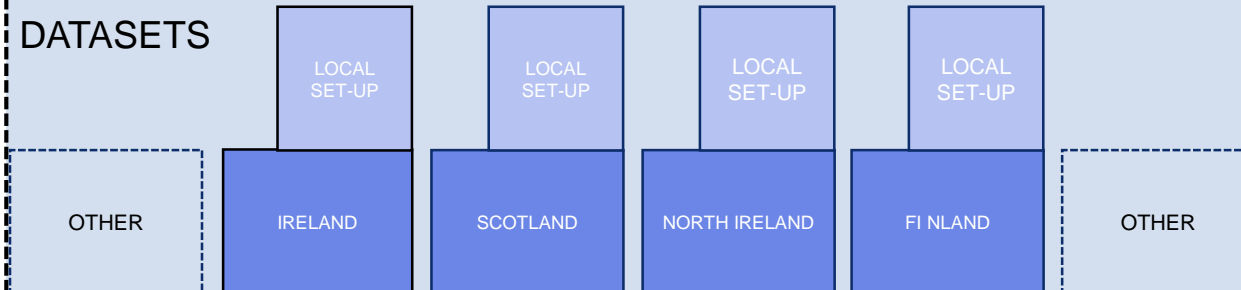
OPEN-SOURCE CALCULATION MODEL



METHOD DEVELOPER
USER

PLANNER
=NON-EXPERT USER

DATASETS

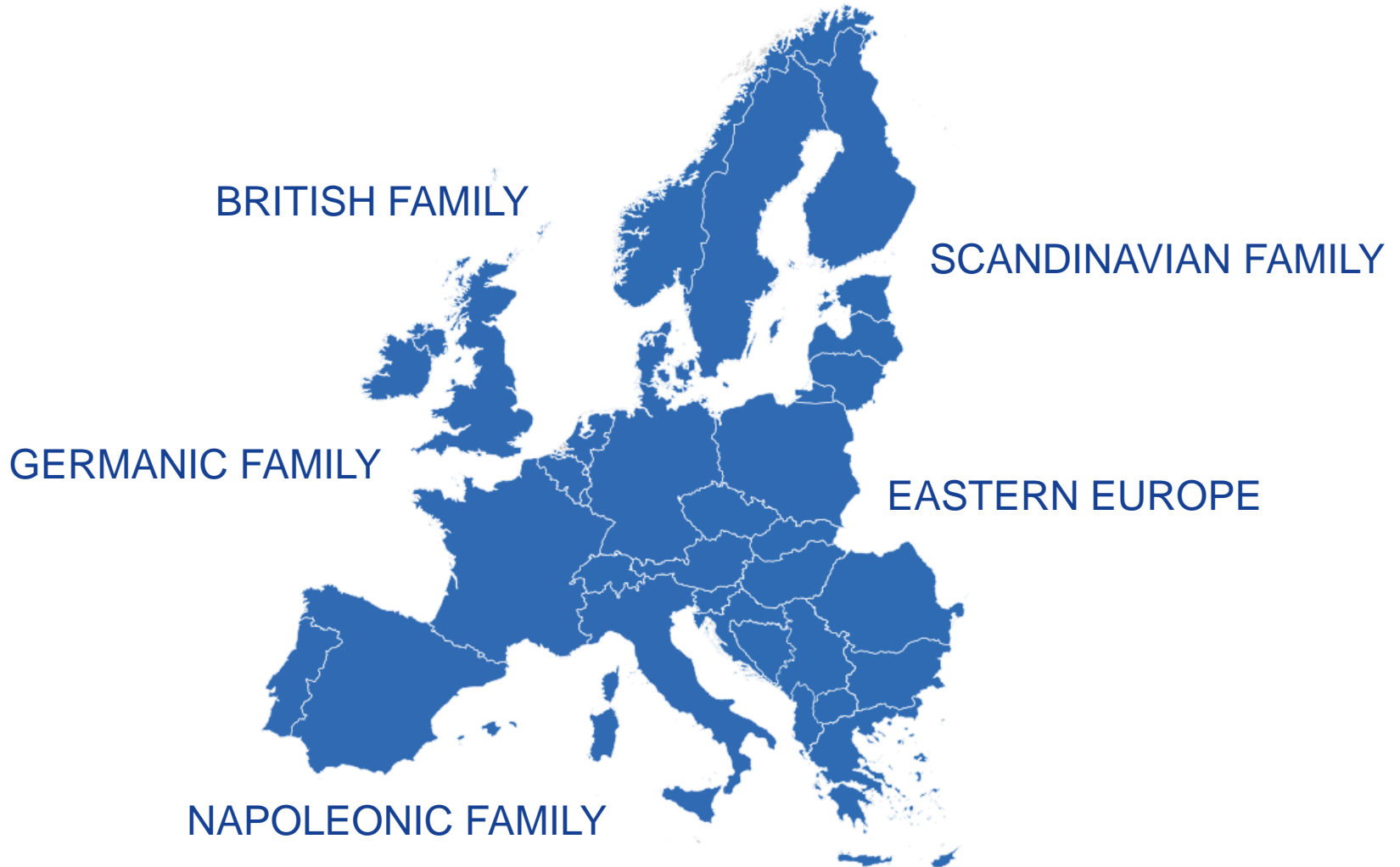


EXPERT USER
(FOR EXAMPLE
SEA CONSULT)

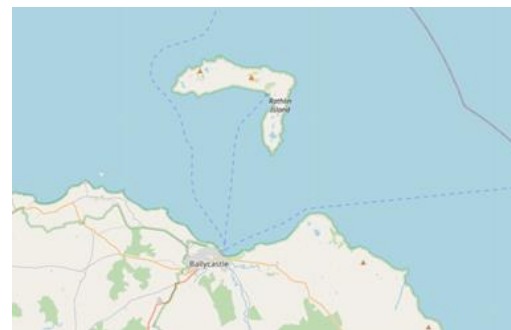
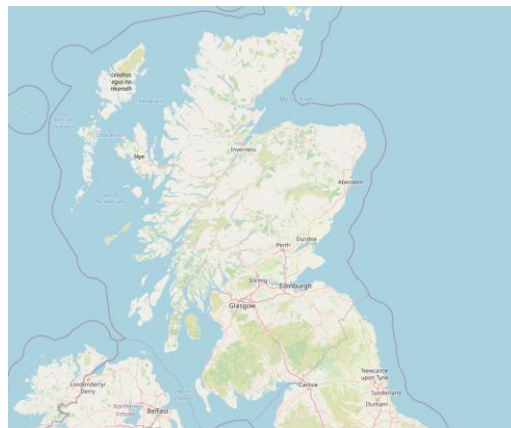
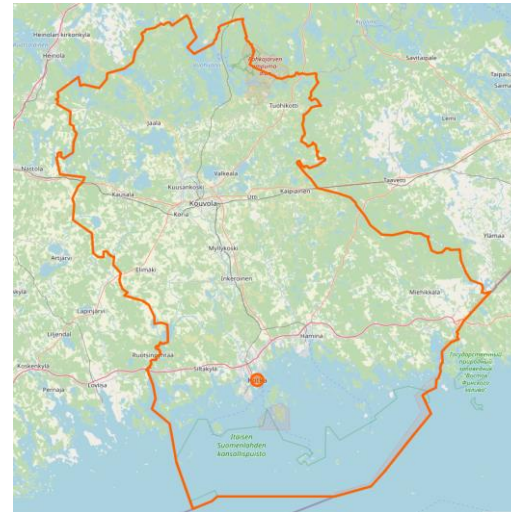
GENERIC DEFAULT DATASET

EUROPEAN SYSTEMS FOR SPATIAL PLANNING

as in Newman, P & Thornley A (1996), *Urban Planning in Europe. International competition, national systems and planning projects*, Routledge, London/New York.



CASE STUDY PILOTS



II OPPORTUNITIES FOR GHG EMISSIONS MITIGATION IN SPATIAL PLANNING

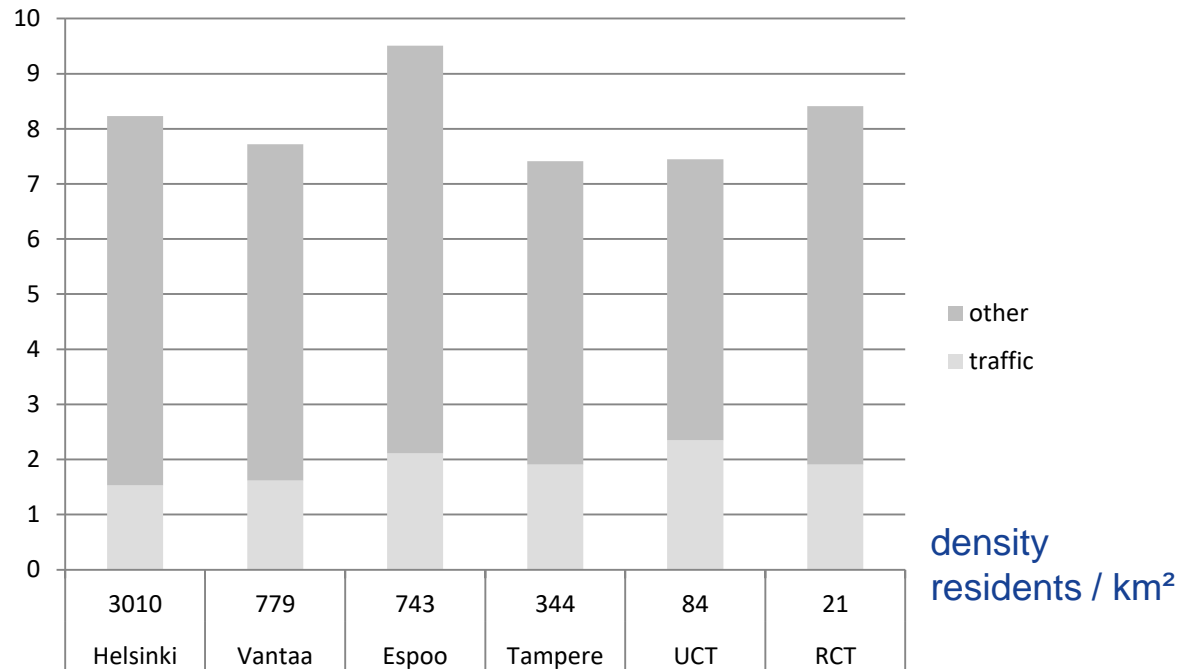
CLIMATE NEUTRALITY?



DENSIFICATION?

TIERED HYBRID LCA -METHOD BY PROFESSOR JUNNILA'S TEAM

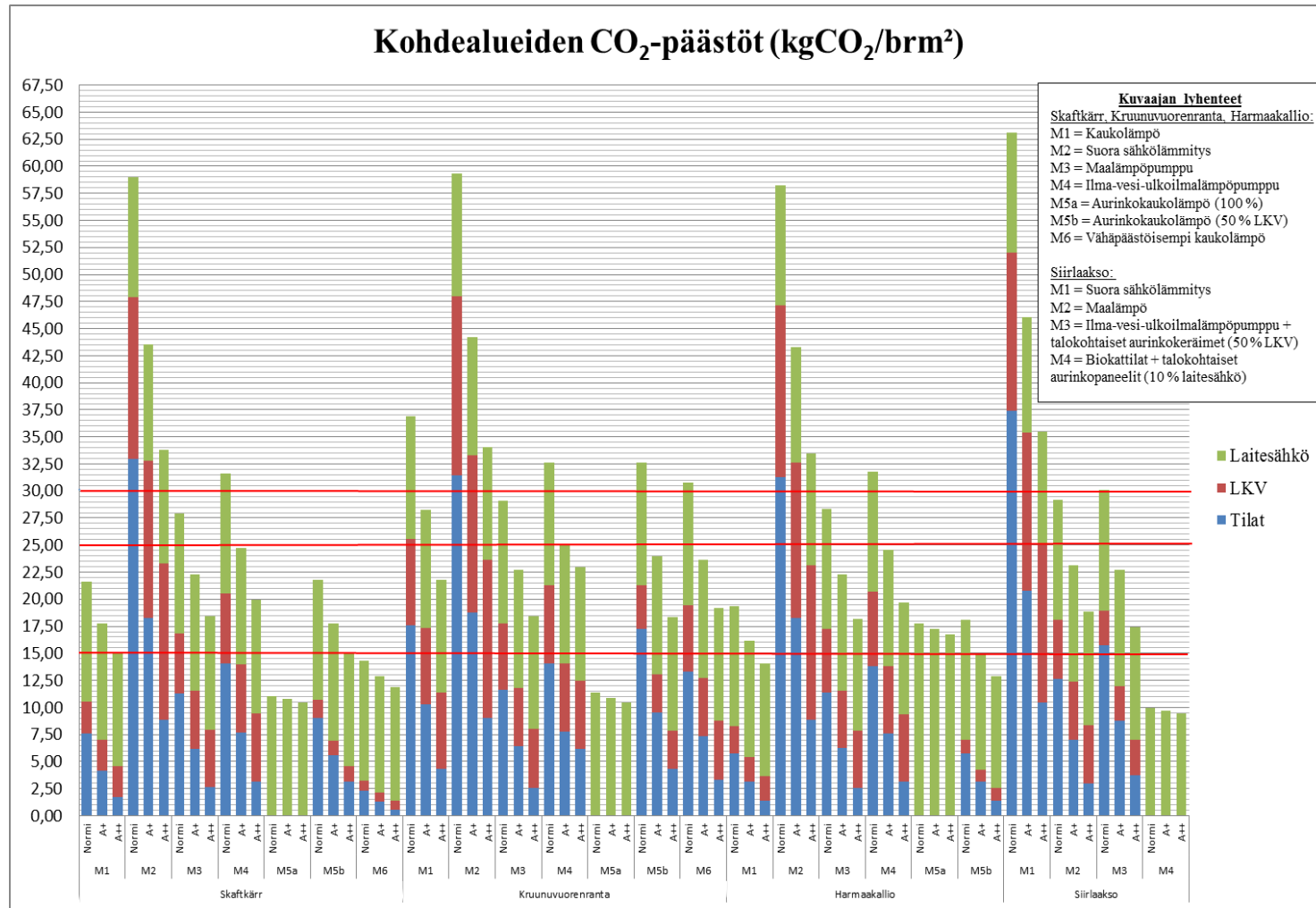
tn CO₂-e / resident, a



THE POTENTIAL OF SMART? „THE FIRST GREEN GHOST TOWN“



ACTIVITY x CO₂ EMISSION FACTOR



SKAFTKÄRR
PORVOO

KRUUNUVUORENRANTA
HELSINKI

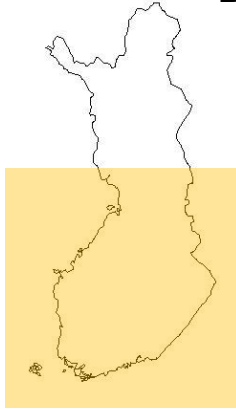
HARMAAKALLIO
LOVIISA

SIIRILAAKSO
MÄNTYHARJU

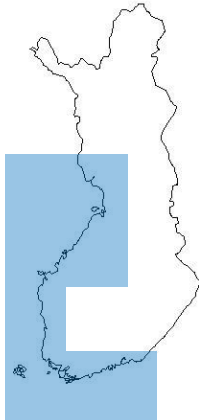
DISTRICT HEATING 20 kgCO₂/MWh

DISTRICT HEATING 350 kgCO₂/MWh

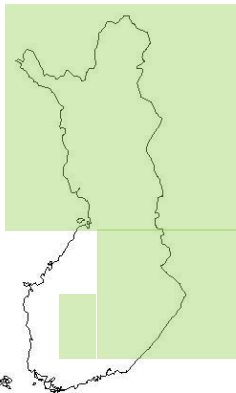
SOLAR



WIND



WOOD



Ryhmä A 20 kgCO ₂ /MWh	Ryhmä B 40 kgCO ₂ /MWh	Ryhmä C 60 kgCO ₂ /MWh	Ryhmä D 80 kgCO ₂ /MWh
Haapajärvi Hanko Kauhava - keskusta Kauhava - Korttesjärvi Kuortane Loimaa Nurmes Outokumpu Raasepori Rantasalmi Rääkkylä Uusikaarleby Viitasaari	Mäntyharju Nurmijärvi Puumala Virrat	Akaa Juuka Kannus Kiuruvesi Kokemäki Mynämäki Paimio	Inari Kolari-Ylläs Pielavesi
Ryhmä E 100 kgCO ₂ /MWh	Ryhmä F 150 kgCO ₂ /MWh	Ryhmä G 200 kgCO ₂ /MWh	Ryhmä H 250 kgCO ₂ /MWh
Hämeenlinna - Lammi Iitti Karvia Lovisa Orimattila Rautalampi Somero	Kärsämäki Loppi	Alavieska Hamina Jalasjärvi Joroinen Kangasala Kauhajoki Kauhava - Alahärmä Kolari Kuopio - Karttula Mäntsälä Ruovesi Siunio Suonenjoki Veteli	Alajärvi Hausjärvi Kauhava - Ylihämä Keminmaa Kittilä Teuva Tohmajärvi Vimpeli
Ryhmä I 300 kgCO ₂ /MWh	Ryhmä J 350 kgCO ₂ /MWh	Ryhmä K 400 kgCO ₂ /MWh	Ryhmä L 140 kgCO ₂ /MWh
Inkoo Karkkila Kirkkonummi - Veikkola Saarijärvi Ylöjärvi	Juva Laihia		Erillistuotantoalueet, joita ei ole ryhmissä A-K

Lähde: Energiategollisuus ry 2014

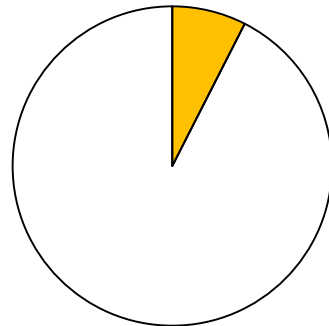


Lähde: Rannik, Prit:
One tonne life: A
sustainable
Community in
Torppala. Master's
Thesis, TalTech
2019.

CARBON BUDGET

HOW MUCH IS LEFT FOR ONE TONNE LIFE?

1 t CO₂eqv/person,a



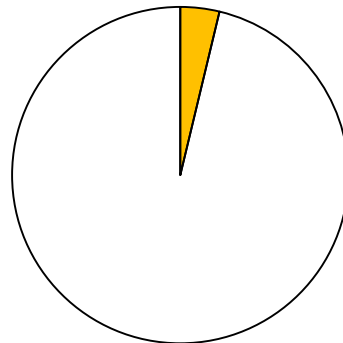
■ MATERIALS



FIVE TREES HOUSE

4 persons
50 years life

▶ 0.075 t CO₂eqv / person,a



■ MATERIALS



FIVE TREES HOUSE

4 persons
100 years life

▶ 0.038 t CO₂eqv / person,a



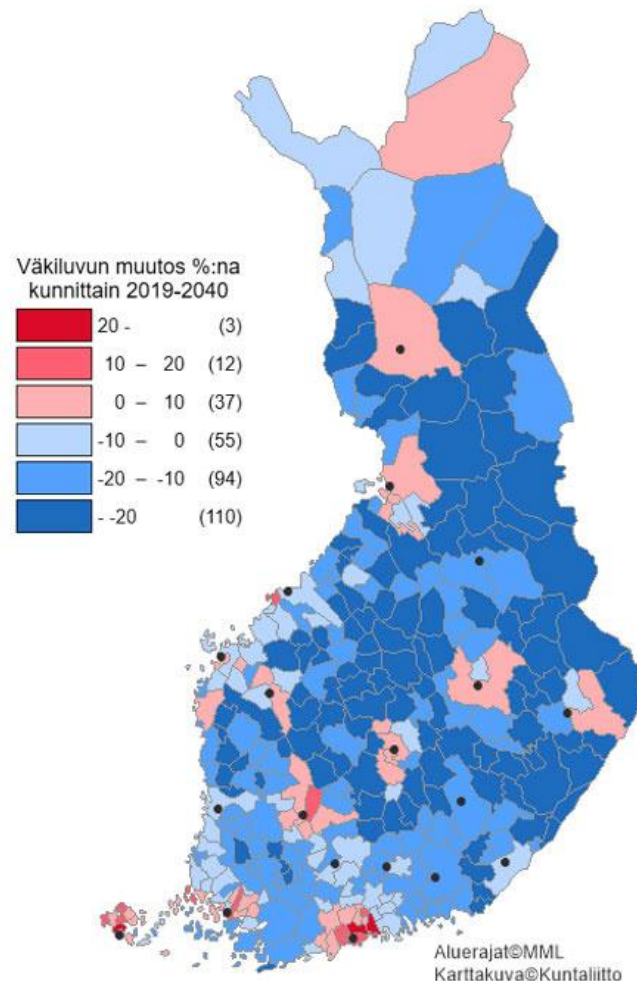
BACK CASTING METHOD



Näkymäkuva keskustasta.



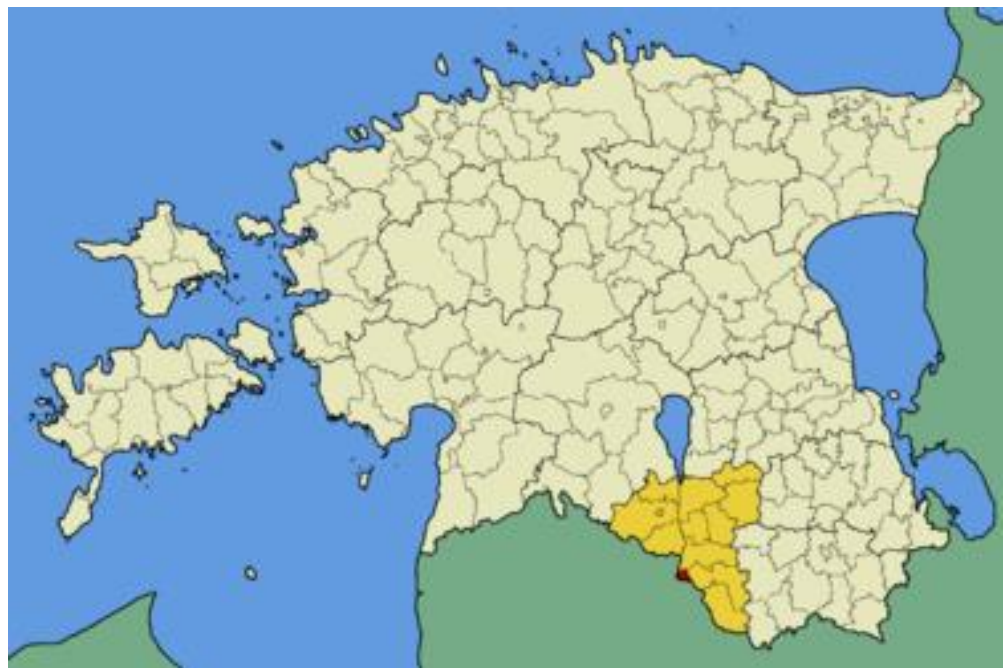
THE FINNISH BUILDING STOCK IS MOVING TOWARDS SOUTH AND WEST



DIGNIFIED SHRINKING

(Väärikas kahanemine)

Jiri Tintera, PhD, town architect of Valga



<https://www.tuglas.fi/jiri-tintera-kutistuvien-kaupunkien-peloton-pelastaja>

DIGITAL TWIN





THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION