

Georg Neugebauer

TAKING COOPERATION FORWARD

REEF2W -Increased renewable energy and energy efficiency by integrating, combining urban wastewater and organic waste management system Ecomondo - 5th November 2019 - Rimini

Integrated spatial and energy planning for wastewater based energy supply



University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences, Vienna Department of Water, Atmosphere and Environment Department of Landscape, Spatial and Infrastructure Sciences



Climate change is one of the great challenges of our time.

Heating (and cooling) has been and is expected to remain the biggest energy sector of the EU.

To achieve the energy goals climate friendly heating is essential.





Most recently, wastewater as an untapped heat source has come more into view.

EU Directive 2018/2001 on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources (recast) now acknowledges wastewater as a renewable energy source (thermal energy content).



WASTEWATER AS A SOURCE OF ENERGY



BCKU

Interreg

CENTRAL EUROPE

REEF 2W



Degree of self-sufficiency regarding electrical and thermal energy

Degree of self-sufficiency [%]										
	Electric energy	Thermal energy								
		Excluding wastewater	Including wastewater							
Average performance	40	200	630							
Optimised performance	100	270	840							

Kretschmer et al. 2016



Spatial context C... far from the settlement

Legend

Treatment capacity of the WWTP 2000 - 5000 5001 - 50000 50001 - 150000 > 150000 CORINE land cover 2012 111 continuous urban fabric

112 discontinuous urban fabric

121 industrial or commercial units

Sources: baseman at

basemap.at BMLFUW, UBA 2014 (WWTP location) UBA 2014 (CORINE land cover)

Adaptation: DI Georg Neugebauer Institute of Spatial Planning and Rural Development (BOKU)

Spatial context B...near to the settlement

Legend



- 2000 5000 5001 - 50000 50001 - 150000
- > 150000

CORINE land cover 2012



112 discontinuous urban fabric

121 industrial or commercial units

Sources: basemap.at BMLFUW, UBA 2014 (WWTP location) UBA 2014 (CORINE land cover)

Adaptation: DI Georg Neugebauer Institute of Spatial Planning and Rural Development (BOKU)

Spatial context within the settlement

Legend

Treatment capacity of the WWTP ● 2000 - 5000 ● 5001 - 50000 ● 50001 - 150000 ● > 150000

CORINE land cover 2012

111 continuous urban fabric

112 discontinuous urban fabric

121 industrial or commercial units

Sources: basemap.at BMLFUW, UBA 2014 (WWTP location) UBA 2014 (CORINE land cover)

Adaptation: DI Georg Neugebauer Institute of Spatial Planning and Rural Development (BOKU)

	i	Size Category				Spatial Context			
			А	within the settlement	В	near to the settlement	С	far from the settlement	Sum
Heat power potential from wastewater (MW) (amount of WWTPs)	0	2000–5000 PE		8		7		8	23
				(78)		(74)		(97)	(249)
	1	5001-50,000		81		41		51	173
	1	PE		(124)		<i>(98)</i>	_	(98)	(320)
	C	50,001-150,000		54		22		32	108
	Ζ	PE		(25)		(8)		(14)	(47)
	2	>150,000 PE		197		12		20	229
	3			(11)		(2)		(3)	(16)
		C		340		82		111	533
		Suiii		(238)		(182)		(212)	(632)
Thermal energy from wastewater (GWh/a) (amount of WWTPs)	0	2000–5000 PE		45		44		48	137
	0			(78)		(74)		(97)	(249)
	1	5001-50,000		489		244		306	1039
	1	PE		(124)		<i>(98)</i>	_	(98)	(320)
	n	50,001-150,000		323		134		189	646
	2	PE		(25)		(8)		(14)	(47)
	3	>150,000 PE		1180		69		121	1370
				(11)		(2)		(3)	(16)
		Sum		2037		491		664	3192
				(238)		(182)		(212)	(632)
				suitable	con	ditionally suitable	1	not suitable	

Integrated Spatial and Energy Planning

integral part of spatial planning

05.11.2019

- spatial dimensions of energy demand
- spatial dimensions of energy supply

ÖREK-Partnerschaft "Energieraumplanung"

lebensministerium

Lead Partner Austrian Environmental Ministry

tegrated Spatial and Energy Planning

spatial dimensions of energy demand

energy efficient spatial structures

- mix of functions
- density
- nearness
- compactness

spatial dimensions of energy supply

- securing of sites
- securing of resources
- mitigating land use conflicts
- energy efficient spatial structures

Stöglehner et al. 2011a, Stöglehner & Narodoslawsky 2012

METHODS



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Applying strategic planning tools considering spatial, economic and environmental issues

- Energy Zone Mapping (spatial analysis)
- Process Network Synthesis (PNS) (economic optimisation)
- Sustainable Process Index (SPI) (environmental appraisal)



ENERGY ZONE MAPPING





Stoeglehner et al. 2011

BOKU

TAKING COOPERATION FORWARD

Aggregated categories of land use in the surroundings of the WWTP Freistadt

Legend

location of the WWTP

district heating priority and supply area

Aggregated categories of land use

- predominantly residential use
 - predominantly mixed building use
- predominantly commercial use
- other land use categories
- 1 km radius around the WWTP location



direction of commercial development

Sources:

basemap.at UBA, BMLFUW 2014 (WWTP location) Federal province Upper Austria 2014 (aggregated land use categories)

Adaptation: DI Georg Neugebauer Institute of Spatial Planning and Rural Development (BOKU)



SUSTAINABLE PROCESS INDEX (SPI)













- 1) Heat sector plays a key role in the energy turn.
- 2) Wastewater now acknowledged as a renewable heat source.
- 3) Experiences show, that wastewater can make a valuable contribution to future (urban) energy systems.
- 4) Appropriate institutional framework and stakeholder involvement is imperative.



Contact details





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Partners













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UNIVERSITY OF CHEMISTRY AND TECHNOLOGY PRAGUE

